

This report examines all aspects of demography within Worcestershire and the districts, including population structure, patterns of migration into and out of Worcestershire and the districts, and future population and household projections.

# Worcestershire Demographic Report 2005-10

**Document Details:**

Date: 8<sup>th</sup> July 2011

Contact: Mike Rice, Senior Research Officer

01905 822 044

[mrice@worcestershire.gov.uk](mailto:mrice@worcestershire.gov.uk)

## Table of Contents

<b>1. Executive Summary</b> .....	5
<b>2. Aim of the Report</b> .....	7
<b>3. Introduction</b> .....	7
<b>4. About Worcestershire</b> .....	7
<b>5. Population Estimates</b> .....	7
<b>6. Internal Migration</b> .....	14
<b>6.1. Total Internal Migration into Worcestershire and the Districts</b> .....	14
<b>6.2. Internal Migration into Worcestershire and the Districts by Age Group</b> .....	17
<b>6.3. Intra-Regional Migration into Worcestershire and the Districts</b> .....	18
<b>6.4. Inter-Regional Migration into Worcestershire and the Districts</b> .....	19
<b>7. Net Internal Movements for Worcestershire and the Districts</b> .....	24
<b>7.1. Net Internal Movements in and out of Worcestershire</b> .....	24
<b>7.2. Intra-Regional and Inter-Regional Movements for Bromsgrove</b> .....	26
<b>7.3. Intra-Regional and Inter-Regional Movements for Malvern Hills</b> .....	27
<b>7.4. Intra-Regional and Inter-Regional Movements for Redditch</b> .....	28
<b>7.5. Intra-Regional and Inter-Regional Movements for Worcester City</b> .....	29
<b>7.6. Intra-Regional and Inter-Regional Movements for Wychavon</b> .....	29
<b>7.7. Intra-Regional and Inter-Regional Movements for Wyre Forest</b> .....	30
<b>8. International Migration</b> .....	31
<b>9. Total Net Migration</b> .....	36
<b>10. Population and Household Projections</b> .....	38

## List of Figures

Figure 1 – Age Structure in Worcestershire, West Midlands Region and England, mid-2010.....	8
Figure 2 – Age Structure in Worcestershire by gender and 5-year age group, mid-2010.....	9
Figure 3 – Population for Worcestershire Districts by Urban/Rural Definition, mid-2010.....	10
Figure 4 – Change in Population Structure in Worcestershire, 1991-2010.....	12
Figure 5 – Population of Worcestershire Districts by 5-year Age Groups, 2010.....	13
Figure 6 – Internal Net Migration into Worcestershire and the Districts, 2005-10.....	16
Figure 7 – Percentage of Worcestershire's Total Decline in Internal Net Migration experienced by each District, 2001-02 to 2009-10.....	16
Figure 8 – Average Annual Internal Net Migration into Worcestershire by 5-year age group, 2005-10.....	17
Figure 9 – Average Annual Internal Net Migration into Worcestershire Districts by Broad Age Group, 2005-10.....	18
Figure 10 – Average Annual Net Migration into Worcestershire from each of the Other Regions, 2005-10.....	21
Figure 11 – Net Gain into Worcestershire from Selected Areas, 2005-10.....	22
Figure 12 – Net Gain into Worcestershire and the West Midlands Region from the South East & London, 2001-10.....	23
Figure 13 – Net Gain into Worcestershire and the West Midlands Region from the South West, 2001-10.....	23
Figure 14 – Net Intra-Regional and Inter-Regional Migration into Worcestershire by Local Authority or by Region, 2005-10.....	24
Figure 15 – Net Internal Migration into Bromsgrove by Local Authority or by Region, 2005-10.....	26
Figure 16 – Net Internal Migration into Malvern Hills by Local Authority or by Region, 2005-10.....	27
Figure 17 – Net Internal Migration into Redditch by Local Authority or by Region, 2005-10.....	28
Figure 18 – Net Internal Migration into Worcester City by Local Authority or by Region, 2005-10.....	29
Figure 19 – Net Internal Migration into Wychavon by Local Authority or by Region, 2005-10.....	30
Figure 20 – Net Internal Migration into Wyre Forest by Local Authority or by Region, 2005-10.....	31
Figure 21 – Net International Migration into the Districts, 2001-10.....	33
Figure 22 – Gross International Migration in and out of the County, 2005-10.....	33
Figure 23 – NINo Registrations in the Worcestershire Districts, 2002-10.....	34
Figure 24 – Comparison between Gross International Movements into Worcestershire and NINo Registrations into Worcestershire, 2002-10.....	35
Figure 25 – Gross International Movements into Worcestershire Districts, 2002-10.....	36
Figure 26 – Internal, International and Total Net Migration into Worcestershire, 2001-10.....	37
Figure 27 – Total Net Migration into the Worcestershire Districts, 2005-10.....	37
Figure 28 – Projected Percentage Population Change in Worcestershire by Age Group, 2008-31.....	39

## List of Tables

Table 1 – Population of Worcestershire by Age and Sex, 2010.....	9
Table 2 – Mid-2010 Population Estimates – Selected Age Groups (thousands).....	10
Table 3 – Mid-2010 Population Estimates – Key Age Groups (thousands).....	11
Table 4 – Population Change over Time, 1991 - 2010 (thousands).....	11
Table 5 – Components of Population Change over Time, 5-year annual average, 2005-10.....	12
Table 6 – Population Estimates by Ethnic Group for Worcestershire and the Districts, mid-2009.....	15
Table 7 – Total Net Internal Migration into the Worcestershire Districts, 2005-10.....	15
Table 8 – Average Annual Net Intra-Regional Migration into the Worcestershire Districts, 2005-10.....	18
Table 9 – Total Net Intra-Regional Migration into Worcestershire by Broad Age Groups, 2005-10.....	19
Table 10 – Average Annual Net Inter-Regional Migration into the Worcestershire Districts, 2005-10.....	19
Table 11 - Average Annual Net Inter-Regional Migration between the Worcestershire Districts and the South West, the South East & London and the East,, 2005-10.....	20
Table 12 - Average Annual Net Inter-Regional Migration between the Worcestershire Districts and Yorkshire & the Humber, the East Midlands and the North West, 2005-10.....	21
Table 13 – Average Annual Gross & Net Movements between Worcestershire and areas within London & the South East, 2005-10.....	25
Table 14 – Average Annual Gross & Net Movements between Worcestershire and areas within the South West, 2005-10.....	26
Table 15 - Total Net International Migration into the Worcestershire Districts, 2005-10.....	32
Table 16 - NINo Registrations in the Worcestershire Districts, 2002-10.....	34
Table 17 - Total Net Migration into the Worcestershire Districts, 2005-10.....	36
Table 18 - ONS 2008-based Population Projections, Worcestershire Districts, 2008-31 (thousands).....	38
Table 19 - Household Projections for Worcestershire and the Districts, 2008-31 (thousands).....	39
Table 20 - Projected Percentage Household Change in Worcestershire by Household Type, 2008-31.....	40
Table 21 - Projected Change of One-Person Households in Worcestershire by Age of Household Representative, 2008-31.....	40

# 1. Executive Summary

1. This report looks at demographic aspects in Worcestershire and the districts. This includes current population including age structure, the urban/rural split, and splits by gender and ethnicity. Births and deaths in the county are considered, as well as migration in and out Worcestershire, including the numbers of people and age structure of those moving into and out of the county and each of the districts. Population and household projections, considering demographic changes in the future if current trends continue, are also examined.
2. In mid-2010, the population of Worcestershire was an estimated 557,400. The county has a lower proportion of young children (0-4) and young adults (18-34) and a higher proportion of people aged 45-plus than are seen regionally and nationally. Around 50.7% of the Worcestershire population is female, a similar proportion as the national average.
3. Worcestershire follows the national pattern of having a population "spike" at around the 60-64 age group. This is a product of the large increase in births just after World War II, known as the "baby boomers". Many of these people will reach retirement age, and therefore be lost to the work-force, in the next 5 years or so.
4. In terms of five-year age bands, the highest percentages in the county are in the 40-44, 45-49 and 60-64 groups. In older age groups, most notably those aged 75-plus, the female population is significantly higher than the males, due to higher life expectancy and lower death rates in females in comparison to males.
5. In Worcestershire, just over 70% of people are defined as living in larger urban areas, with 20% of the population living in rural villages, hamlets or isolated dwellings. This illustrates that Worcestershire is "less urban" than either the West Midlands region (in which 85% of the population live in urban areas) or the whole of England (80% living in urban areas). All of Worcester City and almost all of Redditch are classified as urban, although the proportion of residents living in urban areas falls to 45% in Malvern Hills and 40% in Wychavon. The main towns in Worcestershire are classified as urban, as are a few areas on the Bromsgrove/Birmingham border.
6. In Worcestershire 22.3% of people are aged 65 or over. This reinforces the fact that the age structure of the county is older than both the West Midlands region and England. Proportions of older people are noticeably lower in the urban districts of Worcester City and Redditch, whilst the rural districts, particularly Malvern Hills, have much higher proportions of residents over 65.
7. In Worcestershire 7.5% of people are estimated to be aged 18-24, lower than the national and regional averages which are both around 9.5%. Worcester City, the urban centre in Worcestershire and location of the University of Worcester, is the only district to have a higher proportion of 18-24 year olds than the national average.
8. Since 1991 the population of Worcestershire has increased by around 8.8%, a similar rate as seen nationally. The relative growth in population in the county has slowed significantly in more recent years however, and the change since 2001 in Worcestershire is about half the national average.
9. The urban districts of Worcester City and Redditch have relatively high natural change levels, due to the younger age structure in those areas. The rural district of Malvern Hills has a large negative natural change with almost 300 more deaths than births per annum due to the older age structure in that. Bromsgrove is the only other district to have a negative natural change in this time period.
10. There are around 48,800 (8.8%) BME (Black and Minority Ethnic) persons living in Worcestershire, varying from just over 11% in Worcester City, to around 7% in each of Malvern Hills, Wychavon, and Wyre Forest. This is significantly lower than national and regional averages. The proportion of BME people in the county is still relatively small but is growing, from a figure of just 4.5% in 2001.
11. The number of persons defined as White Other (i.e. White but originating from outside Great Britain and Ireland) has also risen, from 6,900 in 2001 to 11,200 (2.0%) in 2009, and is highest in Worcester City, at 3.6%. The "White Other" group will include Eastern Europeans, who have a legal right to work anywhere in the EU since A8 accession in May 2004. With the exception of the White Other group, the largest ethnic minorities in Worcestershire are among the Indian and Pakistani populations, each at around 1.1%. at a district level the highest Pakistani population is in Redditch, at 2.4%, and the highest Indian population is in Bromsgrove at 1.8%.
12. Migration in and out of the county, as well as between districts within Worcestershire, conform with the normal national patterns of migration, with the bulk of movements consisting of people moving out of urban and into rural areas. Movements into the county are therefore predominantly influenced by the close proximity of the conurbation - most notably Birmingham, but with Solihull and the southern Black Country districts of Dudley and Sandwell also contributing. Worcestershire then in turn experiences a smaller but still substantial outflow to more rural areas even further away from the conurbation area. This "ripple effect" is also well established pattern.

13. In terms of internal migration (between Worcestershire and the rest of the UK) the county gains an average of around 650 persons per annum. Bromsgrove has the largest net inflow at a district level, at almost 600 per annum, whilst Malvern Hills (400 per annum), and Wychavon (almost 250 per annum) also have substantial inflows. The urban districts of Worcester City (-300 per annum) and Redditch (-400 per annum) tend to lose out in net terms to the rest of the UK.
14. The number of people in net terms moving into the county from the rest of the UK has decreased markedly in recent years. In 2005-06 the internal net inflow into Worcestershire was over 1,200, whereas by 2009-10 the internal in-migration had fallen to just over 200. Internal migration into the county has increased slightly in the most recent year, to almost 400 in 2009-10.
15. In intra-regional moves with the rest of the West Midlands region, Worcestershire experiences an annual net gain of around 1,800 persons. This figure rises to over 2,000 persons per annum when moves with the West Midlands Metropolitan Area alone are considered. Much of this net gain is in favour of Bromsgrove, which borders Birmingham - the net inflow into Bromsgrove from the Metropolitan Area is over 1,000 persons per annum. Wyre Forest also has a substantial inflow from the Metropolitan Area, although the districts of Malvern Hills and Wychavon have greater intra-regional in-migration than the other districts with the exception of Bromsgrove.
16. Worcestershire has an annual net loss of over 900 persons in inter-regional (regions outside the West Midlands) moves. Much of this outflow is in favour of the South West region, which borders Worcestershire, which annually numbers almost 700 persons. Losses to the South East & London are also increasing noticeably, in line with the more general pattern between the West Midlands region and the South East & London.
17. Net migration into the county due to international moves is fairly volatile and highly dependent on current economic conditions. Over the past 5 years, Worcestershire has made a net gain of around 250 persons per annum in movements from overseas. The in-migration reached a peak in 2007-08 of almost 900, but have fell back considerably due to the economic downturn and in 2009-10 a net loss of around 350 was recorded. Malvern Hills and Worcester City receive the greatest number of net migrants from overseas.
18. In terms of total net migration, Worcestershire receives a net inflow of around 900 persons per annum. At a district level the largest net inflow is into Malvern Hills (700 per annum) with Bromsgrove (over 500 per annum) and Wychavon (300 per annum) also experiencing significant inflows. In contrast the urban districts of Redditch (-450 per annum) and Worcester City (-200 per annum) experience outflows. Wyre Forest experiences a zero net change. It is however notable that the total migration levels into the county have decreased in recent years, from over 1,500 in 2006-07, and over 2,000 in 2002-03 down to less than 50 in 2009-10. This decline is due to long-term decreases in internal migration, coupled with a short-term decline in migration from overseas in the last couple of years. Wychavon and Bromsgrove in particular have experienced declines in levels of in-migration.
19. ONS mid-2008 trend-based population projections suggest that by 2031 Worcestershire is projected to have a population of almost 607,000, representing an increase of around 51,600 on the 2008 figure, or just over 9%. This is a lower proportional increase than projected in the West Midlands region as a whole (12.1%), and a notably smaller projected increase than the national average of almost 17%.
20. At a district level, largest increases in population between 2008 and 2031 are projected to be in Bromsgrove, at 13,300 persons (14.3%), Wychavon at 11,500 persons (9.9%) and Malvern Hills at 8,100 persons (10.8%). In contrast Redditch has a projected increase of 4,700 persons (6.0%) with a projected increase of 6,600 persons in Worcester City, representing an increase of 7.0%.
21. The projected population increase is concentrated in the older age groups. The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to rise by over 70,000 in the 2008-31 period. This represents growth of around 70% among that age group, and also represents 137% of the total projected population increase.
22. In the 2008-31 period, CLG household projections produced in conjunction with the ONS population projections suggest that Worcestershire has a projected household increase of 42,900 households in the 2008-31, representing an 18.3% increase. Largest increases in household numbers are projected to be in Bromsgrove, Wychavon and Malvern Hills, in line with the population projection figures.
23. Much of the projected household growth (over 80%) is due to an increase in One-person households. The number of households with just one person living in them is projected to rise by over 35,000 during the 2008-31 timeframe, increasing the number of One-person households in the County by almost 50%. Age breakdown reveals that increases in One-person households are greatest in the 65-plus age group, but also occur among younger ages which do not have a projected rise in population numbers. The increase in One-person households is therefore due to changes in social and lifestyle factors, and not just due to increases in population.

## 2. Aim of the Report

The Annual Worcestershire Demographic Report is primarily targeted towards those interested in information on population, migration, and various forecasting work to help inform with policy decisions concerning housing allocation and demand, as well as service provision, including schools, environmental provisions and services provided to older persons. However, it is recognised that the information covered in the report is of relevance to other policy areas, as well as to members of the public.

It is intended that the data and analysis covered in this report will contribute to the knowledge on demographics in the county, and will aid in supporting the people of Worcestershire.

## 3. Introduction

This report looks at many aspects of demography in Worcestershire. This includes the fundamental aspects of population in the county and districts, including:-

- Population estimates, including age and gender splits. Urban/rural population in the county is considered, as well as splits by ethnic group.
- Population change over time both during past years and projected into the future;
- Number of births and deaths in the county and each of the districts;
- Migration patterns in and out of Worcestershire and the districts.

The population structures within Worcestershire and the districts are heavily influenced by births, deaths and migration patterns. These will be explored in detail, including the age structure and make-up of people living within and moving in and out of the County, the impact of natural change (births and deaths), the numbers of people choosing to relocate, and the areas from which people migrating to Worcestershire are moving from, as well as the favoured destinations for those leaving the county.

Population and household projections using the current trends will also be presented and considered.

## 4. About Worcestershire

It is useful to include some contextual information about the county here. Worcestershire is a county located in the West Midlands in the heart of England towards the south of the West Midlands Region. The county borders Herefordshire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, the West Midlands Metropolitan Area, Warwickshire and Gloucestershire. Worcestershire has two main rivers running through it, the Severn and the Avon. To the west the county is bordered by the Malvern Hills, and to the south is bordered by the Cotswolds. The northern part of the county is bordered by the West Midlands conurbation.

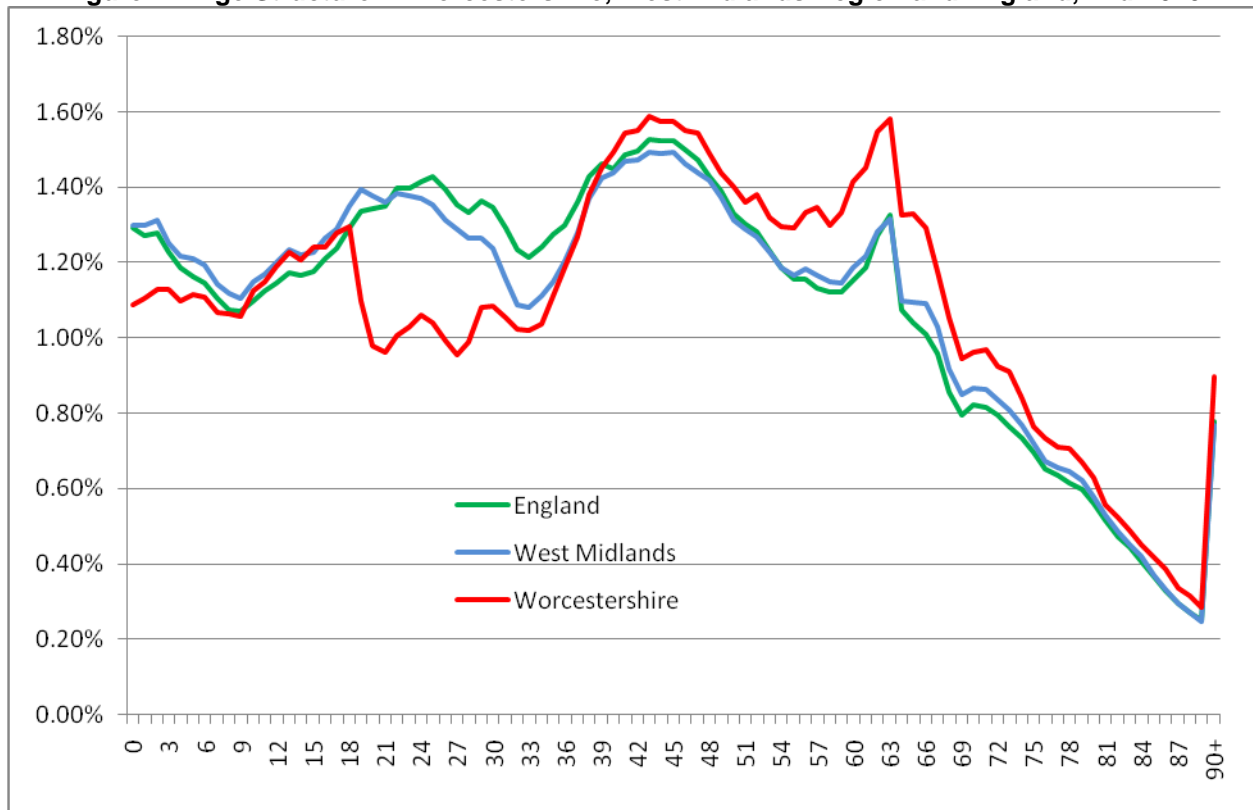
Worcestershire consists of 6 districts, namely Bromsgrove, Malvern Hills, Redditch, Worcester City, Wychavon and Wyre Forest. Worcester City is the main administrative city in Worcestershire, and the main towns of Kidderminster, Redditch, Bromsgrove, Stourport-on-Severn, Malvern, Evesham and Droitwich are also situated in the county. By area Worcestershire is largely a rural county, although around 70% of the population of Worcestershire is defined as living in an urban area. Wychavon and Malvern Hills are the two most rural districts, whilst Worcester City is a key employment centre and Redditch was designated New Town status in 1964.

## 5. Population Estimates

In mid-2010, the population of Worcestershire was an estimated 557,400. The Local Authority with the most residents is Wychavon with 117,000, whilst Malvern Hills has the lowest number of residents with 75,400.

Figure 1 below shows the age structure in the county in comparison with both the West Midlands Region and the whole of England. The data is from the Office of National Statistics (ONS) which produces mid-year estimates each year. It can be seen that the age structure in Worcestershire is rather different to that of both the Regional and National averages, with a noticeably lower proportion of people in the 0-5 and 18-34 age ranges, and a significantly higher percentage aged 45-plus.

**Figure 1 – Age Structure in Worcestershire, West Midlands Region and England, mid-2010**



Source – ONS mid-year estimates, 2010

The most significant difference between the age structure in the county and that seen in the national figures is among young adults. The 18-34 age group in Worcestershire represents 17.7% of the total population, compared to 22.7% nationally and 21.8% regionally. This is due to a significant out-migration from Worcestershire in favour of large cities and urban areas or to university towns for access to higher education or better job prospects, especially among the 19-24 age range – note the significant drop in population as people reach 18-21. This out-migration of young adults will be considered in more detail later in Chapter 6.

The other obvious difference is among people aged over 45, which is consistently higher in Worcestershire than either national or regional figures across all ages. People aged 45-plus in Worcestershire constitute 47.5% of the total population, compared to 41.8% and 42.6% respectively in England and the West Midlands region. Worcestershire therefore has an older age group than the national average. This is due to people tending to settle in rural areas such as Worcestershire later in life.

It is also noticeable that Worcestershire follows the regional and national patterns of having a population "spike" at around the 60-64 age group. This is a product of the large increase in births just after World War II, known as the "baby boomers". There could be potential issues for the economy in Worcestershire as more of these people reach retirement age and are potentially lost from the workforce.

Worcestershire has a slightly lower proportion of children aged 0-5 than the national average. Since the county is a net importer of young children (see the section on migration by age group in Chapter 6 later) this is more due to a lower proportion of women of child-bearing age in Worcestershire, especially in the 19-34 age range, which results in fewer births.

Table 1 below shows 5-year age groups including a male/female split for the mid-2010 estimates.

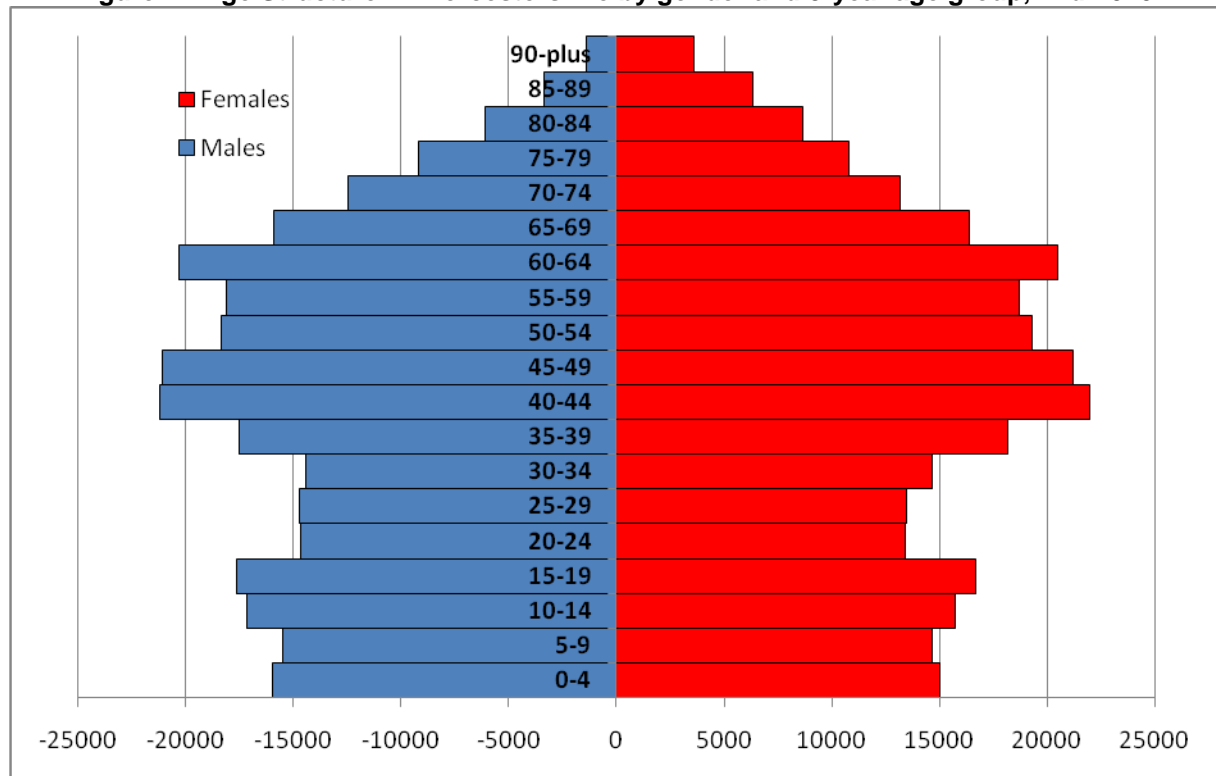
In terms of five-year age bands, the highest percentages can be seen in the 40-49 and 60-64 groups. In older age groups, most notably those aged 75-plus, the female population is significantly higher than the males, due to higher life expectancy and lower death rates in females in comparison to males. Around 50.7% of the Worcestershire population is female, a similar proportion as the national average.

**Table 1 – Population of Worcestershire by Age and Sex, 2010**

Age	Male	Female	Persons	Percent
Aged 0-4 years	15,900	15,000	30,900	5.5%
Aged 5-9 years	15,500	14,700	30,100	5.4%
Aged 10-14 years	17,100	15,700	32,900	5.9%
Aged 15-19 years	17,600	16,700	34,300	6.2%
Aged 20-24 years	14,600	13,400	28,100	5.0%
Aged 25-29 years	14,700	13,500	28,200	5.1%
Aged 30-34 years	14,400	14,700	29,100	5.2%
Aged 35-39 years	17,500	18,200	35,700	6.4%
Aged 40-44 years	21,200	22,000	43,200	7.8%
Aged 45-49 years	21,100	21,200	42,300	7.6%
Aged 50-54 years	18,400	19,300	37,700	6.8%
Aged 55-59 years	18,100	18,700	36,800	6.6%
Aged 60-64 years	20,300	20,500	40,800	7.3%
Aged 65-69 years	15,900	16,400	32,300	5.8%
Aged 70-74 years	12,500	13,200	25,700	4.6%
Aged 75-79 years	9,200	10,800	20,000	3.6%
Aged 80-84 years	6,100	8,600	14,800	2.6%
Aged 85-89 years	3,400	6,300	9,700	1.7%
Aged 90+ years	1,400	3,600	5,000	0.9%
<b>All Ages</b>	<b>274,900</b>	<b>282,500</b>	<b>557,400</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source – ONS mid-year estimates, 2010

**Figure 2 - Age Structure in Worcestershire by gender and 5-year age group, mid-2010**



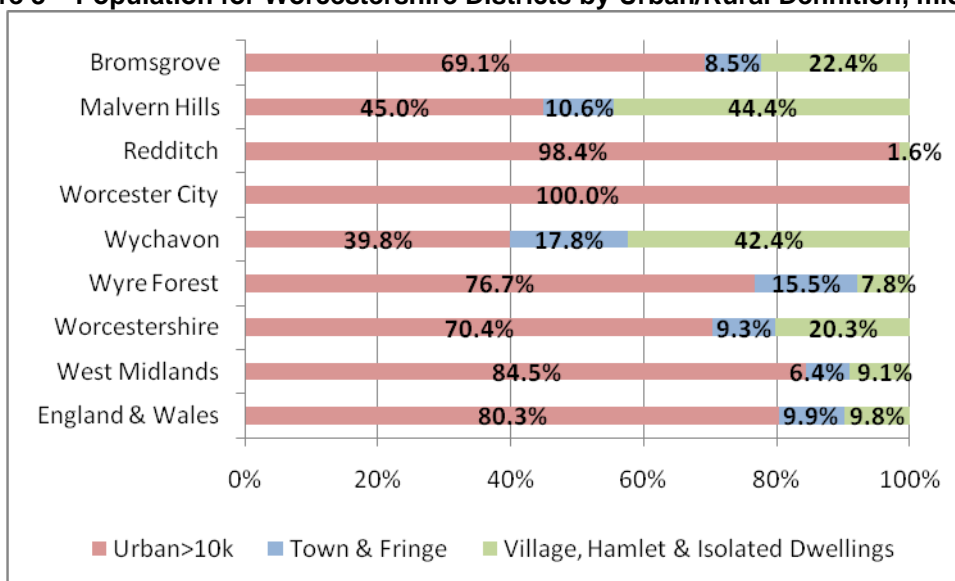
Source – ONS mid-year estimates, 2010

Figure 2 above emphasises the population bulge in Worcestershire around the 40-64 age group, with particular high levels in the 40-49 and 60-64 age ranges, whilst the 20-34 age band is proportionally lower. This is most likely a combination of national birth patterns being replicated in the county with high levels of births just after World War II compared to much lower levels around 2001, and migration patterns into Worcestershire, as younger adults tend to move away from the county for higher education or job opportunities, whilst older adults move into Worcestershire for the rural nature of the area. Details on migration are discussed more fully in the next section.

It is useful here to consider the urban/rural split in the county and districts. In Worcestershire, according to mid-2010 estimates, just over 70% of people are defined as living in larger urban areas, with 20% of the population living in rural villages, or hamlets. This illustrates that Worcestershire is "less urban" than either the West Midlands region (in which

almost 85% of people living in larger urban areas) or the whole of England (in which over 80% of the population live in larger urban areas).

**Figure 3 – Population for Worcestershire Districts by Urban/Rural Definition, mid-2010**



Source - ONS Urban/Rural Classification, mid-2010

The variation across the districts is considerable. Almost all of the population in Worcester City and Redditch is defined as living in larger urban areas, with the exception of Feckenham parish in Redditch. Wyre Forest, which contains Kidderminster and Stourport-on-Severn, has just over three quarters of people living in urban areas, whilst Bromsgrove has an urban population of almost 70%. This consists not only of those living in Bromsgrove town, but also includes many areas near the border with Birmingham, including Hagley, Hollywood, Drakes Cross, and Waseley and Beacon near Rubery.

In contrast, the rural districts of Malvern Hills and Wychavon have over 40% of people living in rural villages or hamlets. These areas do also each have around 40% of population in urban areas, mainly in Malvern town in Malvern Hills, and in Droitwich and Evesham in Wychavon.

**Table 2 – Mid-2010 Population Estimates – Selected Age Groups (thousands)**

Area	Children 0-15	%	Working Age 16-64	%	Older People 65+	%	All Persons
Bromsgrove	17.0	18.2%	57.8	61.9%	18.6	19.9%	93.4
Malvern Hills	13.1	17.4%	44.5	59.0%	17.8	23.6%	75.4
Redditch	15.7	19.9%	51.4	65.4%	11.6	14.7%	78.7
Worcester City	17.8	18.7%	62.6	66.1%	14.4	15.2%	94.8
Wychavon	20.6	17.6%	71.9	61.5%	24.5	21.0%	117.0
Wyre Forest	16.8	17.1%	60.9	62.0%	20.5	20.9%	98.1
<b>Worcestershire</b>	<b>100.8</b>	<b>18.1%</b>	<b>349.2</b>	<b>62.6%</b>	<b>107.4</b>	<b>19.3%</b>	<b>557.4</b>
West Midlands	1,055.4	19.3%	3,462.4	63.5%	937.4	17.2%	5,455.2
England	9,766.3	18.7%	33,861.4	64.8%	8,606.3	16.5%	52,234.0

Source – ONS mid-year estimates, 2010

From the most recent estimates in mid-2010, across the county as a whole 18.1% of people are aged 15 and under, whilst around 19.3% of people are 65 or over. This reinforces the fact that the age structure of Worcestershire is older than both the West Midlands region (in which 17.2% are 65 and over) and England (in which the figure is 16.5%). Proportions of older people are noticeably lower in the urban districts of Worcester City and Redditch and indeed are below the national and regional averages, whilst the rural districts, particularly Malvern Hills, have much higher proportions of residents over 65.

This also further illustrates the lower percentage of children that live in the county. Again, there is an urban/rural split within Worcestershire, with higher levels of children in Worcester City and most notably Redditch.

**Table 3 – Mid-2010 Population Estimates – Key Age Groups (thousands)**

Area	18-24	%	75-plus	%	85-plus	%	All Persons
Bromsgrove	6.2	6.7%	8.9	9.5%	2.6	2.8%	93.4
Malvern Hills	4.7	6.2%	8.6	11.5%	2.7	3.6%	75.4
Redditch	6.4	8.1%	5.1	6.5%	1.5	1.9%	78.7
Worcester City	9.3	9.8%	6.7	7.1%	2.0	2.1%	94.8
Wychavon	7.5	6.4%	11.2	9.6%	3.3	2.8%	117.0
Wyre Forest	7.3	7.5%	8.8	9.0%	2.6	2.6%	98.1
<b>Worcestershire</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>7.4%</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>8.9%</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>557.4</b>
West Midlands	524.3	9.6%	439.6	8.1%	124.5	2.3%	5,455.2
England	4,977.8	9.5%	4,119.4	7.9%	1,197.8	2.3%	52,234.0

Source – ONS mid-year estimates, 2010

In Worcestershire 41,400 people are estimated to be aged 18-24, representing 7.4% of the total population. This is lower than the national and regional averages which are both around 9.5%. It is noticeable that Worcester City, the urban centre in Worcestershire and location of the University of Worcester, is the only district to have a higher proportion of 18-24 year olds than the national average. The rural district of Malvern Hills has the lowest percentage of 18-24 year olds, at just over 6%.

The county has an estimated 107,400 residents aged 65-plus, and 14,700 persons aged 85 and over. This further illustrates the older age structure in Worcestershire compared to regional and national averages. Again, the urban districts in the county, most notably Redditch, have a lower proportion of people aged 65-plus and 85-plus than the rural districts, especially Malvern Hills, in which 3.6% of the population are aged 85 and over.

**Table 4 – Population Change over Time, 1991 - 2010 (thousands)**

Area	1991	2001	2005	2009	2010	Change 1991-10	Change 2001-10	Change 2009-10
Bromsgrove	83.2	87.9	91.1	93.4	93.4	12.3%	6.3%	0.0%
Malvern Hills	70.0	72.2	73.6	75.0	75.4	7.7%	4.4%	0.5%
Redditch	78.8	78.8	78.5	78.7	78.7	-0.2%	-0.2%	0.0%
Worcester City	83.3	93.4	93.1	94.7	94.8	13.8%	1.5%	0.1%
Wychavon	101.9	113.1	115.2	116.7	117.0	14.8%	3.5%	0.3%
Wyre Forest	95.2	96.9	97.7	98.1	98.1	3.1%	1.3%	0.0%
<b>Worcestershire</b>	<b>512.4</b>	<b>542.2</b>	<b>549.3</b>	<b>556.5</b>	<b>557.4</b>	<b>8.8%</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>
West Midlands	5,229.7	5,280.7	5,347.2	5,431.1	5,455.2	4.3%	3.3%	0.4%
England	47,875.0	49,449.7	50,466.2	51,809.7	52,234.0	9.1%	5.6%	0.8%

Source – ONS mid-year estimates 1991-2010. All figures are for current boundaries

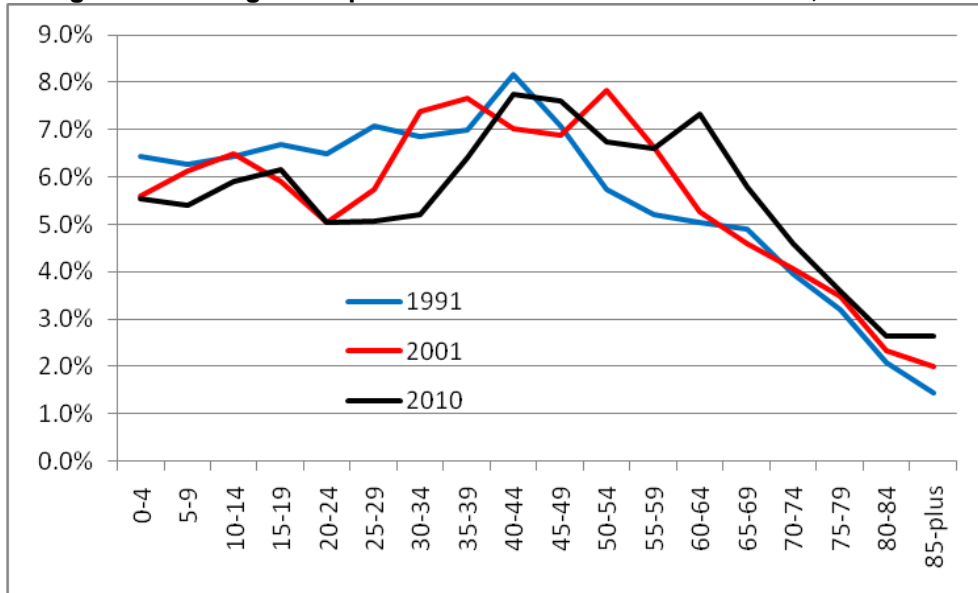
Since 1991 the population of Worcestershire has increased by around 8.8%. This is a similar rate as has been seen nationally, but rather higher than the regional average. It is apparent that the relative growth in population in the county has slowed significantly in more recent years. The change since 2001 in Worcestershire is 2.8%, noticeably lower than the national average of 5.6% and slightly lower than the regional figure of 3.3%.

At a district level, largest population increases since 1991 have been in Wychavon, Worcester City and Bromsgrove, each at over 12%. Bromsgrove has also had the highest population growth since 2001 at 6.3%, with the rural districts of Malvern Hills (4.4%) and Wychavon (3.5%) also having noticeable increases since 2001. In contrast, the population in Redditch has stayed relatively stable over the whole of the time period, whilst Wyre Forest has experienced a relatively small gain.

As well as a growing population, Worcestershire has an aging population. Figure 4 below compares the age structure in 1991 and 2001 with the current estimate in 2010. It can be seen that in Worcestershire the proportion of the population under 35 has decreased, most notably in the 20-34 range. In 1991, the proportion of people in Worcestershire aged 20-34 was 20.4%. By 2001 this had decreased to 18.2%, and by 2010 was an estimated 15.3%.

In contrast the proportion of the population aged 50-plus has increased, from 31.5% in 1991, 36.2% in 2001 and is estimated to be almost 40% by 2010.

**Figure 4 – Change in Population Structure in Worcestershire, 1991-2010**



Source – ONS mid-year estimate 2010 and 1991 & 2001 Censuses. All figures for current boundaries

The drop in population between those aged 15-19 and those aged 20-24 is far more prominent in 2010 than it was in 1991. This is due to the higher levels of people leaving Worcestershire to attend higher education, which is much more common now than it was in the past. This has contributed to the lower proportion of persons in the county aged under 35. The other, smaller element is the lower birth rate among women, which although now rising is still relatively low, having reached a minimum in around 2001. This pattern in birth rates is replicated nationally.

It is also noticeable that the population "spike" representing the "baby boomers" born just after World War II prominent in the 40-44 age group in 1991, compared to the 50-54 range in 2001 and then the 60-64 age group in 2010 as these people have "aged on" in the time frame. This population "bulge" has contributed to the higher levels of persons aged over 65 in the county, although it can be seen in the 70-plus age range that there are a higher proportion of people living to an older age outside the "baby boomer" generation.

Table 5 below gives details of the components of change in each area. It can be seen that over the last 5 years Worcestershire has had an average population increase of around 1,600 per annum. About 900 persons per annum of this growth is due to migration into the county, accounting for almost 60% of the total increase. In England just less than a half of the population increase is due to migration, whilst in the West Midlands Region migration into the area accounts for around 15% of the total population growth.

**Table 5 – Components of Population Change over Time, 5-year Annual Average, 2005-10**

	Natural Change (change due to births & deaths)	Migration & Other Changes	Total Average Annual Change
Bromsgrove	-76	538	462
Malvern Hills	-297	658	361
Redditch	476	-445	31
Worcester City	498	-171	327
Wychavon	36	328	364
Wyre Forest	54	36	90
<b>Worcestershire</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>1,634</b>
West Midlands	18,306	3,288	21,594
England	189,166	164,413	353,579

Source – ONS mid-year estimates, 2005-2010

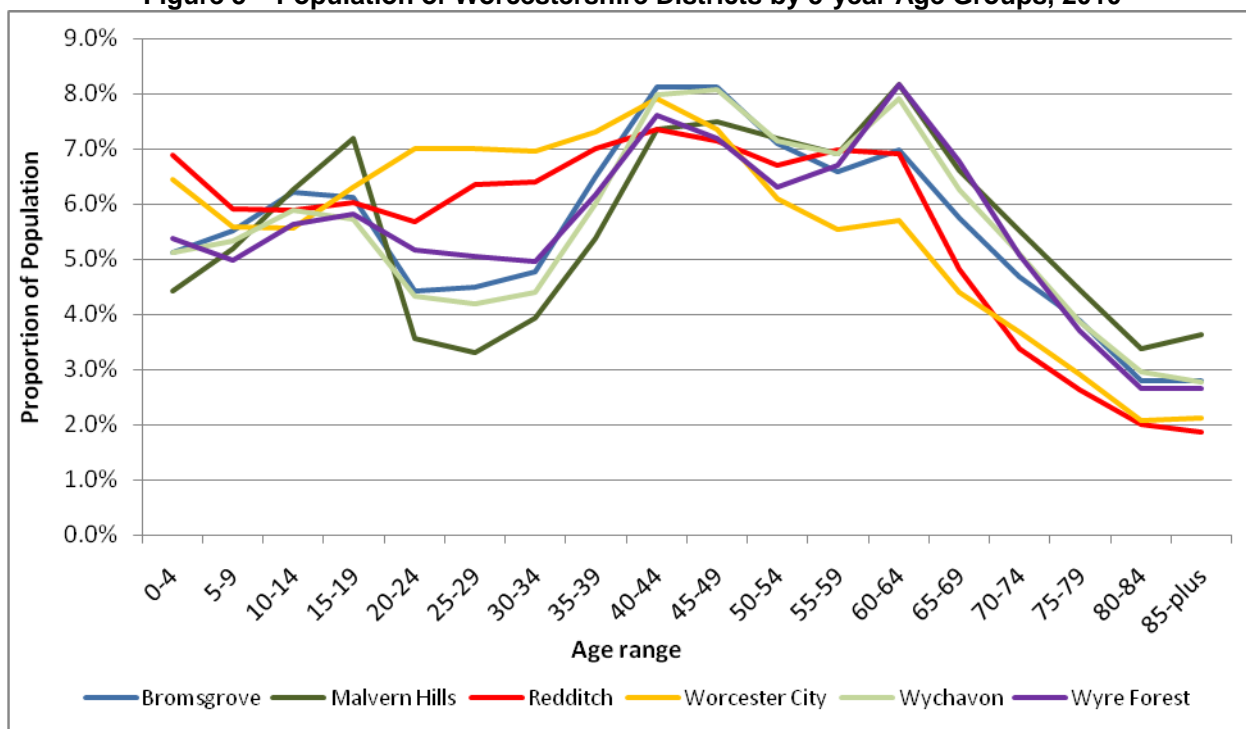
It is evident that the urban districts of Redditch and Worcester City have relatively high natural change levels. This is due to the younger age structure in those areas with higher numbers of people giving birth, and a lower number of deaths. The rural district of Malvern Hills has a large negative natural change with almost 300 more deaths than births per annum due to the older age structure in that district in comparison with the rest of the county. Bromsgrove is the only other district to have a negative natural change in this time period.

Changes due to migration are also split along urban/rural lines, with the rural areas of Malvern Hills and Bromsgrove gaining 650 and over 500 persons per annum respectively, and Wychavon gaining around 300 each year. By contrast the urban areas of Worcester City and most notably Redditch experience net outflows of over 150 and 450 persons

per annum respectively. Migration in and out of Worcestershire and the districts is considered in more detail in the next section.

Figure 5 below further illustrates the age structure of the Worcestershire districts in relation to each other. This highlights the decline between the 15-19 age band and the 20-24 age band, most notably in Malvern Hills but also in Bromsgrove and Wychavon, as families with children tend to move into these areas, but young adults aged 18-24 tend to move out of these rural areas in favour of urban areas for job opportunities or university towns.

**Figure 5 – Population of Worcestershire Districts by 5-year Age Groups, 2010**



Source – ONS 2010 mid-year estimates

The urban districts of Redditch and Worcester City clearly have the youngest age structure in the county, with Worcester City in particular having a relatively high proportion of young adults aged 20-34. Proportions of young adults are particularly low in the rural areas of Wychavon and Malvern Hills, as well as Bromsgrove. Redditch and Worcester City also have a higher proportion of children aged 0-4 residing in them, reflecting the higher number of births in those districts due to a higher proportion of females of child-bearing age living within them.

As has already been mentioned the proportion of people aged 65-plus in Worcestershire is higher than the national average, although proportions are noticeably lower in the urban areas of Redditch and Worcester City, and higher in the rural districts, especially Malvern Hills.

The other interesting element is in the 60-64 age group, where the population "spike" representing the "baby boomers" is prominent across the districts. The slight exceptions are the urban districts of Redditch and Worcester City where the spike is less prominent, due to pre-retirement groups tending to migrate out of these areas.

Table 6 below shows the estimates for the county and district for the population split by ethnic group. The statistics show that BME persons (i.e. Black and Minority Ethnic Persons - those not of White British origin) stand at around 48,800 (8.8%) in mid-2009 with populations of BME<sup>1</sup> in the districts varying from 11.1% in Worcester City and relatively high at over 10% in both Bromsgrove and Redditch, compared to around the 7% mark in each of Malvern Hills, Wychavon and Wyre Forest.

The BME estimate of 8.8% in Worcestershire compare to BME estimates of 17.2% in England and 17.6% in the West Midlands region. The proportion of BME people in the county is still relatively small but is growing, from a 2001 figure of just 4.5%.

<sup>1</sup> The most recent population estimates by ethnic group are from mid-2009.

**Table 6 – Population Estimates by Ethnic Group for Worcestershire and the Districts, mid-2009**

<b>Ethnic Group</b>	<b>Worcs</b>	<b>Broms</b>	<b>Malv H</b>	<b>Redd</b>	<b>Worc C</b>	<b>Wych</b>	<b>Wyre F</b>
White: British	91.2%	89.2%	92.9%	89.7%	88.9%	93.1%	93.1%
White: Irish	0.8%	1.2%	0.6%	1.0%	0.9%	0.7%	0.7%
White: Other White	2.0%	1.7%	1.6%	1.3%	3.6%	2.1%	1.6%
Mixed: White and Black Caribbean	0.5%	0.6%	0.3%	0.8%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%
Mixed: White and Black African	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Mixed: White and Asian	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%
Mixed: Other Mixed	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Asian or Asian British: Indian	1.1%	1.8%	1.1%	0.9%	0.9%	0.7%	0.9%
Asian or Asian British: Pakistani	1.1%	1.6%	0.5%	2.4%	1.5%	0.6%	0.6%
Asian or Asian British: Bangladeshi	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.5%	0.5%	0.2%	0.5%
Asian or Asian British: Other Asian	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%
Black or Black British: Black Caribbean	0.5%	0.9%	0.3%	0.8%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Black or Black British: Black African	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%	0.7%	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%
Black or Black British: Other Black	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Chinese	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%
Other Ethnic Group	0.5%	0.4%	1.0%	0.3%	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%
<b>Black &amp; Minority Ethnic (BME)</b>	<b>8.8%</b>	<b>10.8%</b>	<b>7.1%</b>	<b>10.3%</b>	<b>11.1%</b>	<b>6.9%</b>	<b>6.9%</b>

Source – ONS Population Estimates by Ethnic Group mid-2009, experimental statistics

The number of persons defined as White Other (i.e. White but originating from outside Great Britain and Ireland) has risen quite markedly, from 6,900 in 2001 to 11,200 (2.0%) in 2009, and is highest in Worcester City, at 3.6%. The "White Other" group will include Eastern Europeans, who have a legal right to work anywhere in the EU since A8 accession<sup>2</sup> in May 2004. The high proportion of White Other in Worcester City is therefore probably due to the job opportunities for migrants which are available in that district.

With the exception of White Other group, the largest ethnic minorities in Worcestershire are among the Indian and Pakistani populations. The Pakistani population is estimated at around 6,300 (1.1%) in 2009, and is highest in Redditch, at 2.4%. The Indian population is only slightly smaller at 5,900 (1.1%) and is highest in Bromsgrove at 1.8%. Proportions of people from a Pakistani background are particularly low in the rural districts of Malvern Hills and Wychavon.

## 6. Internal Migration

Many migration patterns in this country are well-established; for example younger people tend to move to towns and cities for education, for employment reasons, or because house prices and the general cost of living in rural areas (i.e. possibly needing to run a car to access work or services) is unaffordable. Older persons and families with children tend to move to rural areas, which are perceived to be more attractive and desirable, perhaps for peaceful surroundings or for health reasons.

In gross terms, movements from urban to rural areas make up the bulk of all relocations, and hence rural areas tend to experience a net inflow of people (i.e. more people moving in than moving out), whereas urban areas experience a net outflow (more people moving out than moving in). The majority of movements tend to be over short distances, although levels of migration are also high to and from areas with large population bases.

This section considers the levels of total internal migration (i.e. migration between Worcestershire and the rest of the UK) for the county as a whole and for each of the districts. Overall migration patterns, changes over time and age structure of net gains and losses are all examined in this chapter. Most tables and figures throughout the document will consider the 5-year period from mid-2005 to mid-2010.

### 6.1. Total Internal Migration into Worcestershire and the Districts

Table 7 below outlines the total change due to internal migration. It can be seen that over the 2005-10 period the county has an average annual net internal in-migration of around 650 persons. It is also apparent that the level of net inflow has decreased markedly in the last 3 years, with an annual in-migration of around 1,200 people in 2005-07

<sup>2</sup> The A8 Countries are:- Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, and Slovenia. In January 2007 a further two countries, Bulgaria and Romania, were also granted EU status.

falling to much lower levels, an annual average of around 300 for the 2007-10 period. The reasons for this decrease are varied and not necessarily obvious. It is possible that the beginning of the economic downturn may have played a part in the lower in-migration into Worcestershire, with the level and geographic distribution of house-building also possibly contributing. However, the pattern of decreasing internal migration into Worcestershire has been occurring for many years, with an internal in-migration of around 2,500 per annum in the first two years after the 2001 census.

The DEFRA urban/rural classification<sup>3</sup> has been included to help identify the difference in migration patterns between urban and rural districts within the county.

**Table 7 – Total Net Internal Migration into the Worcestershire Districts, 2005-10**

Area	Urban/rural Classification	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Average 2005-10
Bromsgrove	Significantly Rural	706	707	643	590	200	570
Malvern Hills	Rural-50	510	497	393	250	790	488
Redditch	Other Urban	-135	-507	-281	-530	-510	-394
Worcester City	Other Urban	-324	-350	-308	-140	-360	-296
Wychavon	Rural-80	444	459	-156	170	240	230
Wyre Forest	Significantly Rural	21	364	-18	-120	20	52
<b>Worcestershire</b>	<b>Significantly Rural</b>	<b>1,222</b>	<b>1,170</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>652</b>

Source – ONS 2006-10 mid-year estimates, Components of Change & DEFRA Urban/Rural Classifications, April 2009

At a district level, Bromsgrove experiences the greatest annual net gain in the county due to internal migration. This is largely due to people moving short distances into that district from the Metropolitan Area, particularly neighbouring Birmingham. This is a well-established migratory pattern, with people tending move out of urban areas in favour of a more rural environment nearby. Bromsgrove receives a net inflow of over 550 persons per annum. It is noted however that in 2009-10 the internal migration into the district is notably smaller than in the previous 4 years. Bromsgrove is a significantly rural district but does include the urban area of Bromsgrove town.

The rural districts of Malvern Hills and Wychavon also tend to have fairly substantial inflows due to internal migration. Malvern Hills experiences an average net in-migration of almost 500 persons per annum, as people move into this rural district for improved quality of life. There is evidence that this level of migration decreased somewhat between 2005 and 2009, with a 510 inflow in 2005-06 decreasing to 250 in 2008-09, but the level has risen again to stand at almost 800 in the most recent year of 2009-10.

The internal net inflow into Wychavon averages almost 250 persons per annum, but fluctuations are more prominent in this rural district. The level of in-migration was substantial at around 450 per annum in 2005-07, but fell to a net **loss** of around 150 by 2007-08. The figure has increased again slightly and is an inflow of almost 250 in the most recent year of 2009-10, but this still represents a decline of in-migration compared to earlier years.

The district of Wyre Forest is significantly rural, but also contains the relatively large town of Kidderminster which has around 55,000 residents. Wyre Forest has a rather lower average internal inflow in comparison to the other rural or significantly rural districts, but does record a net in-migration of around 50 persons per annum from the rest of the UK. Again, within this the inflow has reduced significantly over the 5-year time period, with a net gain of 350 in 2006-07 giving way to negligible change or even a small net loss in each of the later years.

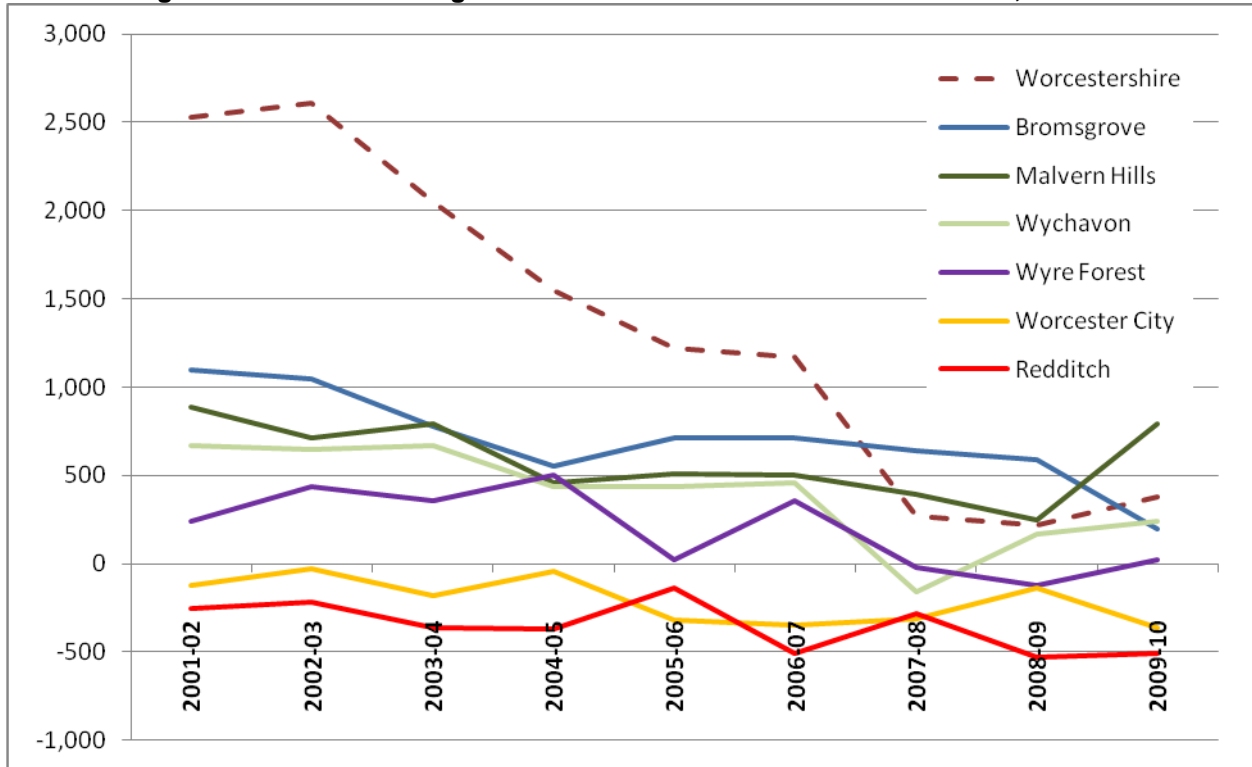
The urban districts of Worcester City and Redditch each tend to lose out in net terms to other areas in the UK, with around 300 persons per annum in net terms departing Worcester City, and almost 400 per annum in net terms migrating from Redditch. The net losses out of these districts have fluctuated throughout the 5-year period.

Figure 6 below further illustrated the substantial decline in the net inflow due to internal moves into the county since the early years of the decade – a 2,500 net inflow in 2001-02 has decreased throughout the timeframe to become a net gain of less than 400 by 2009-10. It is evident that Worcestershire as a whole has experienced decreasing levels of internal in-migration over time, and that at a district level some areas within the county have been affected by this decline to a greater extent than others. The declines in Bromsgrove and Wychavon are the most prevalent.

<sup>3</sup> The urban districts of Redditch and Worcester City are not in the group of Local Authorities that have been defined as Major Urban or Large Urban areas, but are nevertheless urban in nature with more than 75% of their residents living in urban areas, and have been classified by DEFRA as Other Urban. Wychavon is classed as Rural80, meaning that over 80% of the population has been identified as living in areas classified as rural. Malvern Hills is defined as Rural50, meaning that over 50% but less than 80% of the population live in rural areas. Bromsgrove and Wyre Forest are classified as Significantly Rural, meaning more than 25% but less than 50% of the population resides in rural areas. More details on urban/rural classification can be found at the DEFRA website:-

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/evidence/statistics/rural/rural-definition.htm>

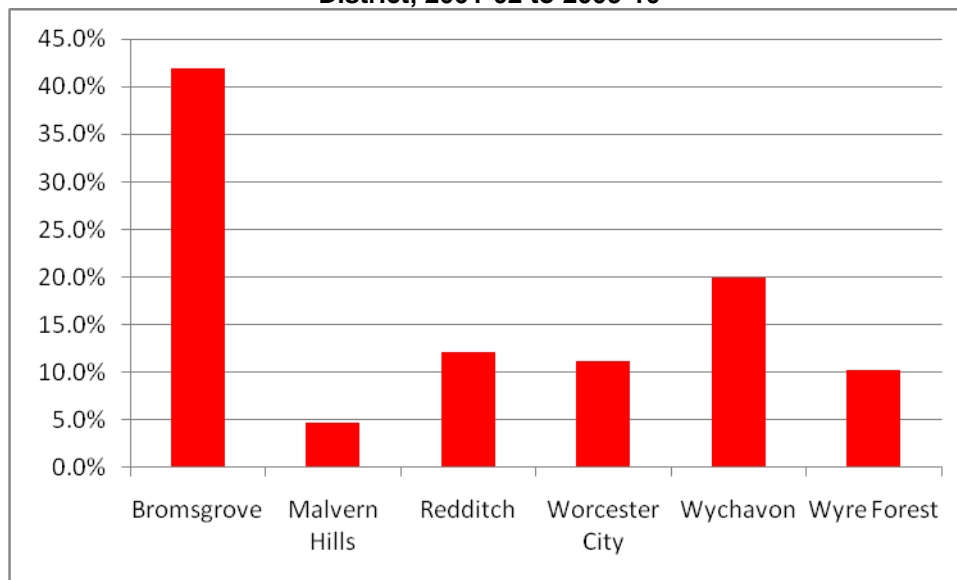
**Figure 6 – Internal Net Migration into Worcestershire and the Districts, 2001-10**



Source – ONS mid-year estimates Components of Change, 2002-10

Figure 7 below shows the proportion of the total Worcestershire decline in net internal migration since 2001-02 that has occurred in each district. It can be seen that Bromsgrove is the highest contributor to the net decrease in the whole of the county, with over 40% of the total decrease of internal migration in Worcestershire due to changes in that district. Wychavon contributes about 20% of Worcestershire's total internal migration decrease, with Redditch, Worcester City and Wyre Forest each contributing over 10%.

**Figure 7 – Percentage of Worcestershire's Total Decline in Internal Net Migration experienced by each District, 2001-02 to 2009-10**

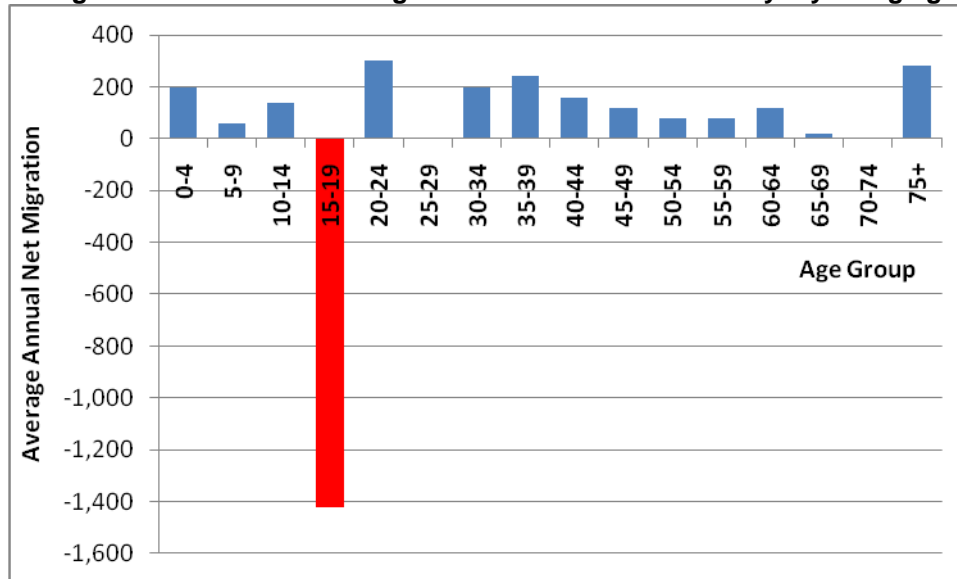


Source – ONS mid-year estimates Components of Change, 2002-10

## 6.2. Internal Migration into Worcestershire and the Districts by Age Group

Figure 8 below illustrates the net movements between the county and the rest of the UK, split by 5-year age group. In the period 2005-10 Worcestershire gained a net annual average of around 650 people in movements between the county and the rest of the UK.

**Figure 8 – Average Annual Internal Net Migration into Worcestershire by 5-year age group, 2005-10**



Source – National Health Service Central Register (NHSCR) figures, 2005-10

It can be seen that Worcestershire makes net gains across almost all of the age groups with the notable exception of those aged 15-19, which record an average net loss of just over 1,400 persons per annum. It is people in these age groups who are more likely to move for access to higher education or for employment reasons, and many will be leaving the county in favour of more urban areas or university towns. There is also a relatively high in-migration among the 20-24 age range. This will include an element of graduated students returning home to Worcestershire after completing their studies, although many of these people prefer to stay in the area that they studied in, or to move to other urban areas for greater job opportunities.

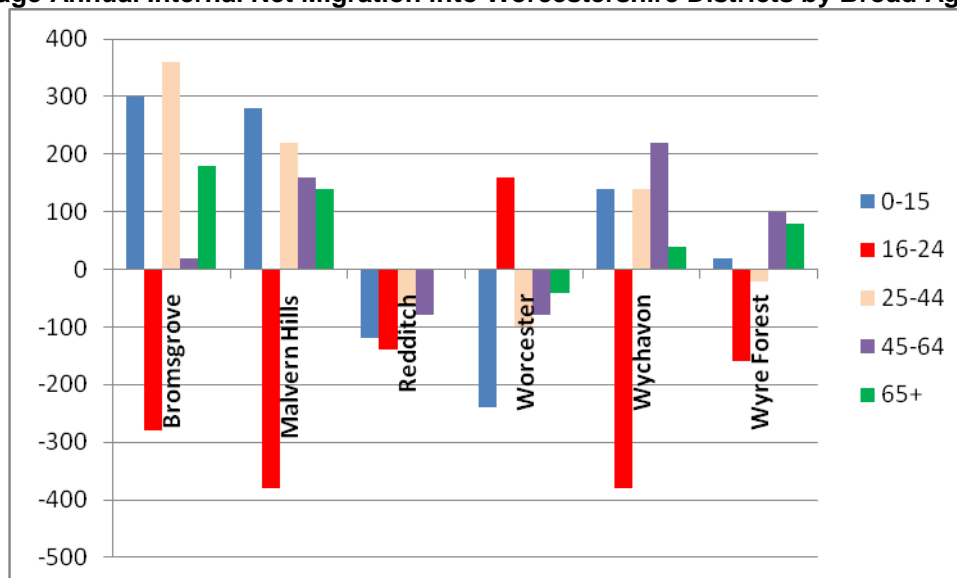
Worcestershire tends to experience a net gain in almost all other age groups, with groups of people such as families with young children, the pre-retirement groups and the retired age groups all contributing to this net inflow. The inflow of families can be distinguished by the reasonably high levels of in-migration in both the youngest age groups (most notably the 0-4's) and the 30-44 age range. A high inflow of persons aged 75-plus is also prominent as people move into the county after retirement, and also evident is a noticeable inflow among people aged 60-64, perhaps due to people moving after taking early retirement or people choosing to relocate just before retiring or when their children have grown up and left home.

Figure 9 below shows the age breakdown of net internal migration split by district. It is noticeable that all districts with the exception of Worcester City are experiencing net losses in the 16-24 age group. Worcester City, as the main employment centre in the county, and the location of the University of Worcester, attracts this young adult group, and helps to limit the impact of the large-scale net outward migration of young adults out of the county. Malvern Hills and Wychavon have particularly noticeable net outflows in the 16-24 age range, of almost 400 persons per annum.

The migration of families with young children into the districts of Bromsgrove, Malvern Hills and Wychavon is also illustrated here, defined by significant net gains for those districts in both the 0-15 and 25-44 age groups, with net outflows of children (and therefore families) noticeable in Worcester City and to a lesser extent Redditch. This follows the established pattern of families moving away from urban centres and larger towns in favour of more rural surroundings.

Net inflows of persons aged 65 and over are also apparent into the rural and significantly rural districts, most noticeably Bromsgrove and Malvern Hills, whilst Malvern Hills, Wychavon and to a rather lesser degree Wyre Forest also experience net gains in the 45-64 age band. This age range includes people of pre-retirement age and those who have retired early, and view retirement as an opportunity to move to a different, typically more rural, area.

**Figure 9 – Average Annual Internal Net Migration into Worcestershire Districts by Broad Age Group, 2005-10**



Source – National Health Service Central Register (NHSCR) figures, 2005-10

Further details of total internal movements for Worcestershire and each of the 6 districts, including graphs to illustrate net migration streams of note between individual Local Authorities are shown in Chapter 7.

### 6.3. Intra-Regional Migration into Worcestershire and the Districts

The majority of movements tend to be short distances, with the relationship between Worcestershire and the rest of the West Midlands region (called intra-regional migration), and especially the neighbouring West Midlands Metropolitan Area<sup>4</sup> of particular interest. The movements within Worcestershire County between the districts are also considered here. These migration flows are summarised in Table 8 below.

**Table 8 – Average Annual Net Intra-Regional Migration into the Worcestershire Districts, 2005-10**

Area	Intra-Regional			Worcestershire			Metropolitan Area		
	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net
Bromsgrove	3,370	2,522	848	820	932	-112	2,248	1,194	1,054
Malvern Hills	2,430	1,884	546	1,394	1,036	358	332	192	140
Redditch	1,748	1,816	-68	602	708	-106	756	584	172
Worcester City	2,628	2,808	-180	1,626	1,902	-276	528	470	58
Wychavon	2,888	2,488	400	1,714	1,552	162	624	358	266
Wyre Forest	2,174	1,928	246	770	796	-26	994	638	356
<b>Worcestershire</b>	<b>15,238</b>	<b>13,446</b>	<b>1,792</b>	<b>6,926</b>	<b>6,926</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,482</b>	<b>3,436</b>	<b>2,046</b>

Source – ONS Patient Register Data System (PRDS) figures, 2005-10

It can be seen that on average a net 1,800 people move into Worcestershire from the rest of the West Midlands region per annum, with the net figure rising to around 2,050 persons per annum when movements to and from the Metropolitan Area alone are considered.

Of the Worcestershire districts Bromsgrove has the highest average annual inflow due to intra-regional migration, at a rate of around 850 persons per annum. Bromsgrove experiences a net inflow of over 1,050 from the Metropolitan Area, with neighbouring Birmingham contributing much of this inflow. There is actually a net outflow of over 100 persons per annum from Bromsgrove in favour of the other districts within the county, as people move out of Bromsgrove in favour of more rural areas further south and west to areas more distant from the conurbation. This "ripple effect" is a well-established pattern, with areas neighbouring large urban areas receiving a large net inflow from the urban area, then in turn a smaller number of people leaving that locale in favour of areas even more distant from the large urban area.

Malvern Hills and Wychavon have intra-regional net inflows of around 550 and 400 per annum respectively. Much of the net movement into Wychavon is due to in-migration from the Metropolitan Area, which numbers over 250, or two thirds of the total intra-regional net change in Wychavon. In the case of Malvern Hills, which is situated further west

<sup>4</sup> The West Midlands Metropolitan Area consists of Birmingham, Coventry, Dudley, Sandwell, Solihull, Walsall and Wolverhampton

and is more distant from the conurbation, net migration in from the Metropolitan Area is lower, and the majority (about two thirds) of the intra-regional gain experienced by Malvern Hills is from the other districts within Worcestershire.

Wyre Forest experiences a net gain of about 250 persons per annum due to intra-regional movements. This district has a net inflow of around 350 from the Metropolitan Area, consistent with the geographic position of that district to the north of the county close to the conurbation, with a very small annual net loss to the rest of Worcestershire.

The intra-regional migration into the more urban areas of Redditch and Worcester City is rather different, with Redditch experiencing a small net loss of just over 50, and Worcester City an annual net loss of almost 200 persons. These districts both still receive an annual net inflow from the Metropolitan Area of over 50 into Worcester City, and over 150 into Redditch, but in turn lose out in net terms to other parts of the West Midlands and especially other districts within Worcestershire as people move out of Redditch and Worcester City in favour of more rural surroundings. It will be seen that Redditch also loses out in net terms to neighbouring Stratford-on-Avon.

It can be surmised from Table 8 that the county as a whole loses out in net terms to the rest of the Region outside the Metropolitan Area, as the net gain due to intra-regional migration is lower than the net gain from the Metropolitan Area, by 250 persons per annum.

It is interesting to consider the net change experienced by Worcestershire due to intra-regional movements over the last 5 years, and split by broad age group – see Table 9, below.

**Table 9 – Total Net Intra-Regional Migration into Worcestershire by Broad Age Groups, 2005-10**

Year	0-15	16-24	25-44	45-64	65+	All ages
2005-06	450	-90	1,110	490	360	2,420
2006-07	410	120	830	590	270	2,140
2007-08	420	-60	610	240	190	1,450
2008-09	250	90	460	360	420	1,540
2009-10	250	-100	540	330	360	1,410
<b>Change 2005-10</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>-570</b>	<b>-160</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-1,010</b>

Source – ONS Patient Register Data System (PRDS) figures, 2005-10. Figures may not sum due to rounding errors

It is noticeable that the level of intra-regional out-migration from the county has substantially decreased in recent years, as illustrated by the difference between 2005-07, and the last 3 years of the time period especially. In 2005-06, there was a net gain of 2,400 due to intra-regional moves, whereas by 2009-10 the in-migration has fallen to be just 1,400 per annum. The main reason for this seems to be linked to a change in the migration patterns of families. This is illustrated in the 0-15 and most notably in the 25-44 age groups. Over half of the decline of the intra-regional in-migration into Worcestershire is due to changes in the 25-44 age group.

Movements between the Worcestershire districts and individual areas within the West Midlands are considered in Chapter 7.

#### 6.4. Inter-Regional Migration into Worcestershire and the Districts

Inter-regional migration (moves between the county and other parts of England outside the West Midlands) also has an effect on the age structure and population of Worcestershire and the districts. Total average migration for the 2005-10 period between Worcestershire and the rest of England is summarised in Table 10, along with the average movements to and from Wales, which also has an effect due to the relatively close proximity of Worcestershire to that country.

**Table 10 – Average Annual Net Inter-Regional Migration into the Worcestershire Districts, 2005-10**

Area	Inter-Regional - England			Wales		
	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net
Bromsgrove	762	1,040	-278	94	136	-42
Malvern Hills	1,404	1,376	28	146	170	-24
Redditch	518	816	-298	78	106	-28
Worcester City	1638	1736	-98	204	214	-10
Wychavon	1984	2088	-104	196	220	-24
Wyre Forest	666	856	-190	128	154	-26
<b>Worcestershire</b>	<b>6,972</b>	<b>7,912</b>	<b>-940</b>	<b>846</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>-154</b>

Source – ONS Patient Register Data System (PRDS) figures, 2005-10

It can be seen that an average of almost 7,000 persons per annum move into the county from other regions in England, with over 7,900 moving out of Worcestershire. A net 950 people leave Worcestershire to live in parts of

England outside the West Midlands. Of this annual net loss, almost 300 are from Redditch, with a similar number from Bromsgrove, almost 200 are from Wyre Forest, and over 100 are from Wychavon. Malvern Hills is the only district not to experience a net loss due to inter-regional moves, achieving a small net gain. It is apparent that of the two urban districts in the county, the majority of the internal net losses from Redditch are due to inter-regional moves, whilst the majority of the internal net losses from Worcester City are due to intra-regional moves. The split by individual regions is considered in Chapter 7.

An annual average of around 850 people move into the county from Wales, whilst almost 1,000 move in the other direction. Worcestershire records a net loss of almost 150 per annum to Wales. This net outflow is spread fairly evenly around all of the districts, although losses are slightly higher from Bromsgrove and Redditch, whilst Worcester City experiences a zero net loss to Wales.

The average annual movements between the county and each of the other Regions within England are examined in Table 11 and Table 12 below. The flows between Worcestershire and the North East region are not shown as both gross and net flows are low due to the large distances between the county and that area.

**Table 11 – Average Annual Net Inter-Regional Migration between the Worcestershire Districts and the South West, the South East & London, and the East, 2005-10**

Area	South West			South East & London			East		
	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net
Bromsgrove	176	308	-132	212	288	-76	38	44	-6
Malvern Hills	538	586	-48	430	412	18	96	54	42
Redditch	132	268	-136	140	198	-58	26	26	0
Worcester City	528	660	-132	488	468	20	142	104	38
Wychavon	896	1026	-130	470	470	0	102	76	26
Wyre Forest	200	302	-102	178	194	-16	46	42	4
<b>Worcestershire</b>	<b>2,470</b>	<b>3,150</b>	<b>-680</b>	<b>1,918</b>	<b>2,030</b>	<b>-112</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>104</b>

*Source – ONS Patient Register Data System (PRDS) figures, 2005-10*

Table 11 above shows the interaction between Worcestershire and those regions which lie to the south of the county. The South West shares a border with Worcestershire to the south with good links via the M5, whilst the South East is fairly close to Worcestershire with links via the A44 and access via rail. The East is further away from Worcestershire; hence the lower levels of movements to and from that region.

By far the greatest net loss out of the county due to inter-regional moves is in favour of the South West Region. On average around 3,150 persons per annum moved out of Worcestershire into the South West, with around 2,450 making the reverse journey. In net terms, the county loses almost 700 persons to the South West each year, with the distant rural areas of Devon and Cornwall as well as the neighbouring Gloucestershire districts favoured destinations.

Movements out of the county in favour of the South West are spread fairly evenly around the districts, each losing between 100 and 150 persons each year, with the exception of Malvern Hills which experiences a rather lower net loss, of less than 50 persons per annum.

Worcestershire has a high level of interaction with London & the South East. The resulting net change experienced by the county is not as large as is the case in the South West but still stands at over 100 per annum. Just over 2,000 persons make the move from the county to the South East & London, with around 1,900 making the reverse journey. Malvern Hills and Worcester City make small annual net gains from London & the South East, with Bromsgrove and Redditch contributing most to the annual net loss, of 80 and 60 respectively.

It should be noted here that the interaction between the county from the South East & London have changed in recent years. Worcestershire has previously experienced a net gain from London & the South East rather than a net loss as is seen here, and the county also had a larger level of net gains in earlier years than in later years within this 5 year period.

The East region is the only region from which Worcestershire makes a net gain. Around 450 people move into the county from the East each year, with 350 moving in the opposite direction. Worcestershire makes a net gain of around 100 persons per annum in movements with the East. The majority of the net inflow is split fairly evenly among the South Worcestershire districts of Malvern Hills, Wychavon and Worcester City.

Table 12 below shows the interaction between Worcestershire and the other regions.

The highest level of gross movement other than those regions already mentioned is with the East Midlands region. Over 850 persons per annum depart Worcestershire in favour of the East Midlands, with almost 800 moving in the

other direction. The county has an out-migration of over 70 persons per annum to the East Midlands, the majority of which is from Redditch.

**Table 12 – Average Annual Net Inter-Regional Migration between the Worcestershire Districts and Yorkshire & the Humber, the East Midlands and the North West, 2005-10**

Area	Yorkshire & the Humber Region			East Midlands Region			North West Region		
	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net
Bromsgrove	90	104	-14	134	152	-18	96	122	-26
Malvern Hills	74	102	-28	138	100	38	104	96	8
Redditch	54	80	-26	84	140	-56	68	86	-18
Worcester City	120	126	-6	180	188	-8	152	156	-4
Wychavon	138	138	0	180	188	-8	168	154	14
Wyre Forest	74	84	-10	80	102	-22	70	98	-28
<b>Worcestershire</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>-84</b>	<b>796</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>-74</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>-54</b>

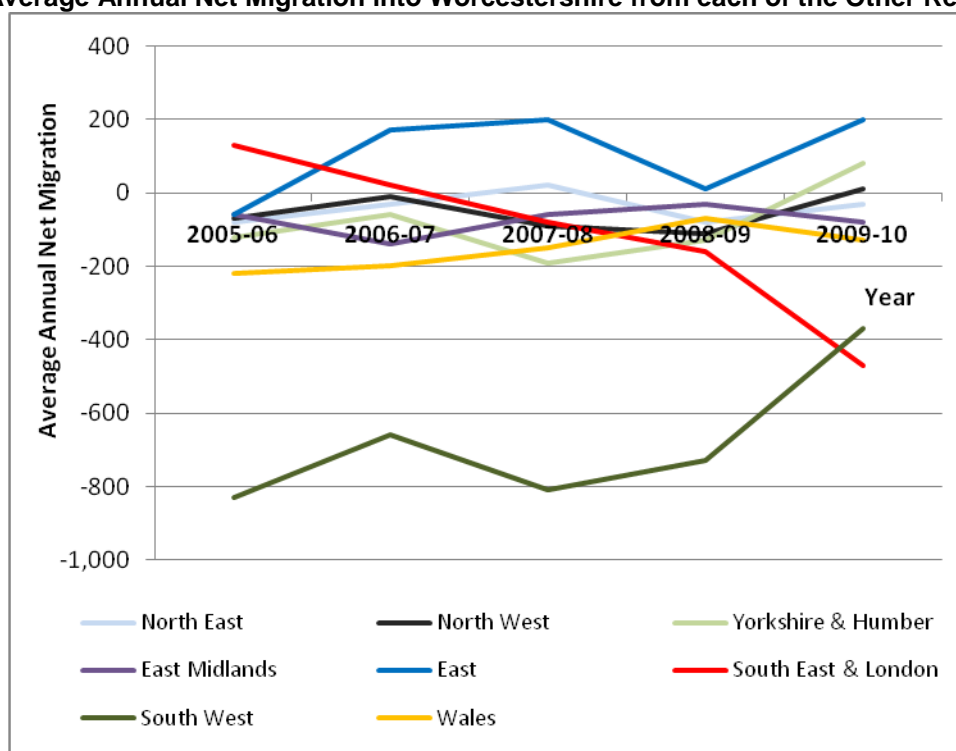
Source – ONS Patient Register Data System (PRDS) figures, 2005-10

Around 550 leave the county in favour of Yorkshire & the Humber, with almost 650 making the opposite move. Annually, Worcestershire loses a net 80 people to Yorkshire and the Humber, with the losses spread fairly evenly around the districts.

Worcestershire also loses out in net terms to the North West region, with around 650 coming into the county from the North West, and just over 700 departing in favour of that region. The losses are primarily from the districts in the north of the county of Bromsgrove, Redditch and Wyre Forest.

Figure 10 below further illustrates how net losses to the South West region have dominated the net change in the county due to inter-regional moves.

**Figure 10 – Average Annual Net Migration into Worcestershire from each of the Other Regions, 2005-10**

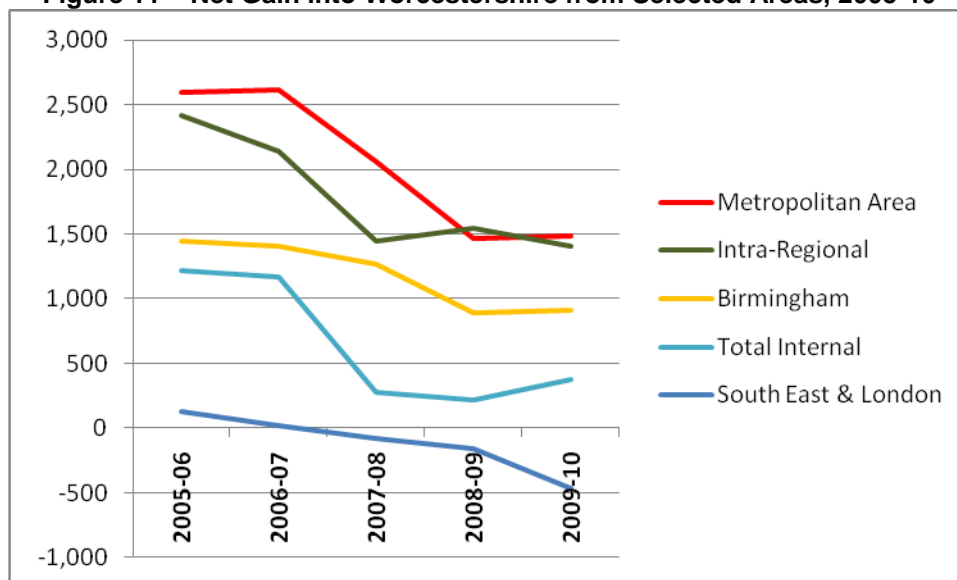


Source – ONS Patient Register Data System (PRDS) figures, 2005-10

The considerable outflow to the South West has been fairly consistent over time, although the most recent year 2009-10 has shown a noticeable decrease in the net outflow. The net change between the county and the majority of the other regions has also been quite consistent over time. The exception is the South East & London, with a net gain into the county of over 100 in 2005-06, giving way to considerable net losses in later years. Indeed, in 2009-10 the net losses out of Worcestershire in favour of London and the South East were almost 500 and larger than the net loss to the South West. It is too early to tell if this is a long-term change in the migration patterns, but the change in the interaction between Worcestershire and the South East & London makes a significant contribution to the large decrease in migration into the county over the last 5 years.

The internal migration into Worcestershire over the 5-year period has fallen by around 850. As has already been established, the greatest decline in inter-regional moves is with the South East & London, which has fallen from a 100 inflow in 2005-06 to a 500 outflow in 2009-10. This decline of around 600 represents just over two thirds of the total decline in internal migration. The other main contributor to the significant decrease is due to the change in intra-regional movements. In 2005-06 Worcestershire gained around 2,400 persons from the rest of the West Midlands region, but this number had fallen to just over 1,400 by 2009-10. This decline represents 120% of the fall in total internal migration into the county. Just over half of the total decrease in intra-regional movements is due to the fall in movements from Birmingham alone

**Figure 11 – Net Gain into Worcestershire from Selected Areas, 2005-10**



Source – ONS Patient Register Data System (PRDS) figures, 2005-10

Figure 11 above shows the total internal migration into Worcestershire over the 5-year period, as well as the main individual migration streams of the South East & London and the intra-regional movements that have had the greatest effect on the observed change in the total net movements into Worcestershire.

The net gains due to interaction with the Metropolitan Area and with Birmingham are also represented on the graph. It is perhaps unsurprising that gains from the Metropolitan Area largely follow the same pattern as is seen in the intra-regional movements, as the migration stream from the Metropolitan districts form the bulk of intra-regional net flows into the county. In fact, the fall in movements from the Metropolitan Area into Worcestershire between 2005-06 and 2009-10 is over 1,100, whilst the intra-regional decrease is just over 1,000. This compares to a fall of around 850 persons in all internal moves.

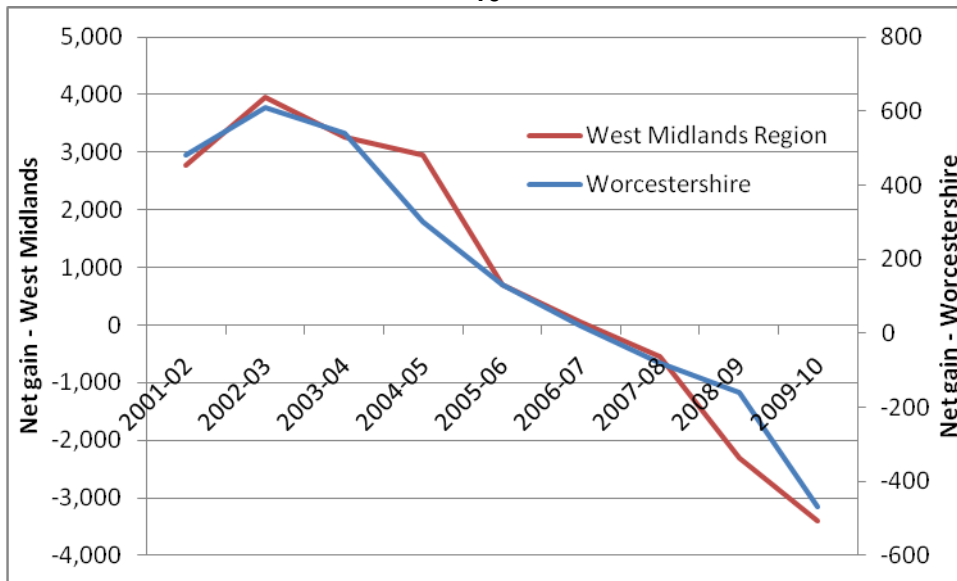
The change in movements between Worcestershire and Birmingham is also considerable. In-migration from Birmingham into Worcestershire was a net 1,450 in 2005-06 compared to just over 900 in 2009-10. This represents almost two thirds of the observed change in internal gains for the county, although represents just over 50% of the observed change in inflow from the Metropolitan Area. Most of the rest of the observed decline from the Metropolitan Area is shared fairly evenly around the Local Authorities of Dudley and Sandwell.

The fall in net movements between the county and the South East & London is around 600 over the 5-year period, lower than the decline in intra-regional movements and in movements between Worcestershire and the Metropolitan Area. It is therefore evident that the change in relationship between Worcestershire and the Metropolitan Area has had the greatest effect on the change in internal movement into Worcestershire.

The decline in internal migration may be due in part to the economic downturn, with movements between the county and London & the South East particularly sensitive to economic factors, with people perhaps moving to London for job opportunities. The decrease in migration in from the Metropolitan Area may also be linked to the economic downturn, with people less able to afford a move from urban to rural areas.

It should be realised that there are also migration streams in which the Worcestershire net gain has increased over this 5-year period – see Figure 10 above. The most significant of these is the movement between the county and the South West region, where the net outflow has decreased by almost 500 over the 5-year period. The net gain from the East has increased by around 250, whilst migration between Yorkshire & the Humber and Worcestershire has changed from a net loss of around 100 in 2005-06 to a net gain of around 100 by 2009-10.

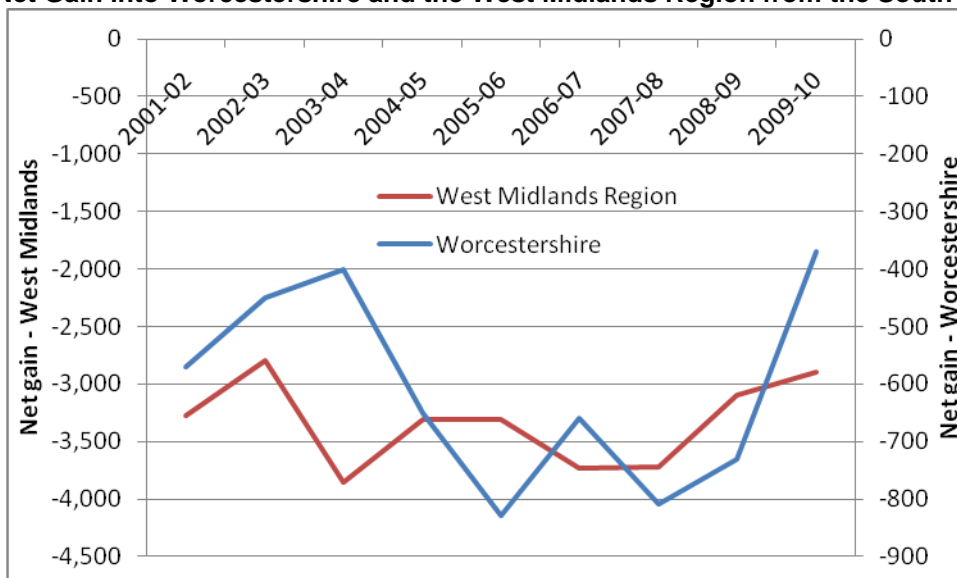
**Figure 12 – Net Gain into Worcestershire and the West Midlands Region from the South East & London, 2001-10**



Source – ONS Patient Register Data System (PRDS) figures, 2002-10

Figure 12 above compares the net migration into Worcestershire from the South East & London with the net migration into the West Midlands region from the South East & London. It is evident that as the net inflow from London & the South East into Worcestershire decreased and became a net outflow, a similar pattern was also happening between the whole of the West Midlands region and London & the South East. The change in migration between the county and London & the South East is therefore part of a wider pattern that is seen in between the South East & London and the West Midlands region as a whole. Interaction between the West Midlands region and the London & the South East region seems to be volatile and highly dependent on economic factors.

**Figure 13 – Net Gain into Worcestershire and the West Midlands Region from the South West, 2001-10**



Source – ONS Patient Register Data System (PRDS) figures, 2002-10

Similarly, Figure 13 above compares the net migration into Worcestershire from the South West region and the migration into the West Midlands region from the South West. Here, the relationship does not seem to be as strong as is the case with the South East & London. The interaction between the county and the South West seems to fluctuate more than is the case at a regional level. This may be because Worcestershire shares a border with the South West and is therefore more affected by economic changes than the region as a whole.

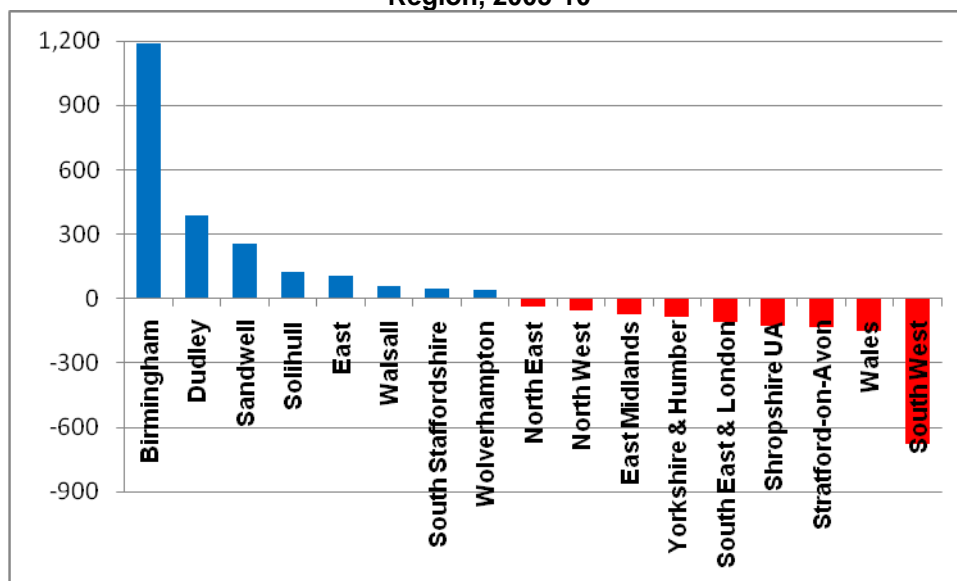
## 7. Net Internal Movements for Worcestershire and the Districts

This section looks at the net movements in and out of Worcestershire in much closer detail, focusing on preferred destinations among out-migrants and areas from which people move into the county. Worcestershire as a whole and then each of the six districts individually are examined.

### 7.1. Net Internal Movements in and out of Worcestershire

Net movements in and out of Worcestershire are now considered. As has already been stated, Worcestershire experiences an average net gain of around 650 persons per annum due to internal moves, with the level of in-migration rising to around 1,800 when considering only intra-regional movements within the West Midlands region. Worcestershire experiences a net out-migration to other regions in England and to Wales. These areas are summarised in Figure 14 below:-

**Figure 14 – Net Intra-Regional and Inter-Regional Migration into Worcestershire by Local Authority or by Region, 2005-10**



Source – ONS PRDS figures, 2005-10. Only major net flows larger than  $\pm 30$  are shown

This illustrates the average annual net change experienced by Worcestershire to each Local Authority in the West Midlands, as well as to each region in England and to Wales. Net migration flows of less than  $\pm 30$  per annum are omitted, so only the significant net flows in and out of the county are shown.

The general pattern is for net in-migration into Worcestershire from the neighbouring parts of the West Midlands conurbation and from the East, with net migration flows out of the county into surrounding rural areas, particularly the South West region. This is a fairly well-established pattern, of people moving out of urban areas in favour of nearby surrounding more rural areas, and then those areas in turn experiencing a smaller net out-migration to other rural areas further away from the urban areas. This "ripple effect" is seen in many areas that neighbour large urban centres.

As can be seen the largest net in-migration is from Birmingham, with around 1,200 persons per annum in net terms coming into Worcestershire. This illustrates that the net in-migration from Birmingham dominates the total moves into the county. The 1,200 annual inflow from Birmingham compares to an annual average net gain of around 650 persons in internal moves for Worcestershire with the whole of the UK, demonstrating the significant effect on the county that neighbouring Birmingham has.

Each of the other Local Authorities within the Metropolitan Area with the exception of Coventry also contribute to the net inflow experienced by Worcestershire. Of these areas, the county has a net inflow of almost 400 persons per annum from neighbouring Dudley, around 250 from Sandwell, and over 100 from Solihull. The slightly more distant Black Country districts of Walsall and Wolverhampton each contribute around 50 to the annual Worcestershire gain. The net inflow into the county from the Metropolitan Area as a whole is around 2,000 persons per annum.

The majority of the rest of the Worcestershire in-migration is due to inter-regional moves from the East region, contributing an annual average of just over 100 persons. This would seem to be linked to movement of families, as well as the retired and pre-retired groups coming into the county, and the level of movement is likely to be influenced by many factors, such as economic climate, house prices and levels of employment.

The "ripple effect" can then be seen with people in net terms in turn moving out of Worcestershire and into rural surrounding areas further away from the conurbation. There is also an inflow into the county of around 50 persons per annum from South Staffordshire, which may also be linked to this "ripple effect", with people moving out of South Staffordshire further away from the conurbation.

Worcestershire experiences substantial net losses in inter-regional moves to other regions in England, most notably the South West (almost 700 persons per annum) but also to a much lesser extent Yorkshire & the Humber (80 persons per annum), the East Midlands (70 persons per annum) and even a small annual outflow to the North West and North East regions. The county also has an average annual net out-migration of almost 150 persons to Wales.

As already discussed, the notable net outflow into London & the South East would seem to be rather different in nature, being highly dependent on influences such as house prices, the economic climate and levels of employment. Net movements between the county and the London/South East area have tended to fluctuate greatly. In previous years Worcestershire has recorded a substantial net inflow from London & the South East. Over the past 5 years, however, the county has averaged a net outflow of over 100 persons to the South East & London.

Net losses to neighbouring rural areas such as Shropshire and Stratford-on-Avon also contribute to the out-migration from the county. The net losses to Stratford-on-Avon and to Shropshire each average around 150 persons per annum. This out-migration is linked to movement of families and the pre-retired age groups into rural areas.

It is also noticeable that the net change between Worcestershire and neighbouring Herefordshire is comparatively small, an outflow of less than 20 per annum from Worcestershire. It is noted here that gross movements between these two areas are high; in fact the highest in and out of the county with the exception of those moves in and out of Birmingham, but the residual is small.

It is interesting to examine further areas within the South East & London and the South West regions from which Worcestershire is making notable net gains or losses.

**Table 13 – Average Annual Gross & Net Movements between Worcestershire and areas within London & the South East, 2005-10**

Area	Into Worcestershire	Out of Worcestershire	Net change
Outer London	404	266	138
Surrey	110	74	36
Hampshire	120	144	-24
Oxfordshire	304	330	-26
...including Oxford	100	146	-46
Central London	322	540	-218
...including Camden	36	78	-42
...Lambeth	22	64	-42
...Tower Hamlets	18	48	-30
...Westminster	30	60	-30
<b>Total South East</b>	<b>1,192</b>	<b>1,224</b>	<b>-32</b>
<b>Total London</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>-80</b>
<b>Total South East &amp; London</b>	<b>1,918</b>	<b>2,030</b>	<b>-112</b>

*Source – ONS PRDS figures, 2005-10. Only major net flows larger than ±20 are shown*

Table 13 above shows those areas in the South East & London which have experienced notable net gains or losses in movements with Worcestershire. It can be seen that the net movement out of Worcestershire to Central London averages over 200 persons per annum, and favoured destinations include Westminster, Tower Hamlets, Lambeth and Camden. Much of this net loss is concentrated in the 16-24 age group and is probably due to students moving to London for access to universities and further education; although there is also an element older adults aged 25-44 who may be moving for employment opportunities.

Worcestershire experiences a net inflow from Outer London of almost 150 persons per annum, with no particular area contributing high levels to this net gain. Worcestershire therefore experiences a net loss of about 80 persons per annum to London.

The net loss to the South East region outside London is relatively small at just 30 persons per annum. The main contributor to this loss is Oxford, which experiences a net gain of almost 50 persons per annum from the county. This movement would also seem to be student-related.

**Table 14 – Average Annual Gross & Net Movements between the Worcestershire and areas within the South West, 2005-10**

Area	Into Worcestershire	Out of Worcestershire	Net change
Somerset	132	176	-44
North Somerset UA	74	120	-46
Dorset	50	96	-46
Bristol, City of UA	170	230	-60
Cornwall UA	154	258	-104
Gloucestershire	1,094	1,216	-122
...including Cheltenham	262	302	-40
...Tewkesbury	350	382	-32
Devon	246	382	-136
...including East Devon	40	68	-28
...Exeter	70	92	-22
...South Hams	18	52	-34
<b>Total South West</b>	<b>2,470</b>	<b>3,150</b>	<b>-680</b>

Source – ONS PRDS figures, 2005-10. Only major net flows larger than ±20 are shown

Table 14 above shows areas in the South West which have experienced notable net gains in movements with Worcestershire – no area in the South West region has experienced a notable net loss to the county. It can be seen that the three main areas which have a net inflow in movements with the county are Cornwall, Devon and Gloucestershire.

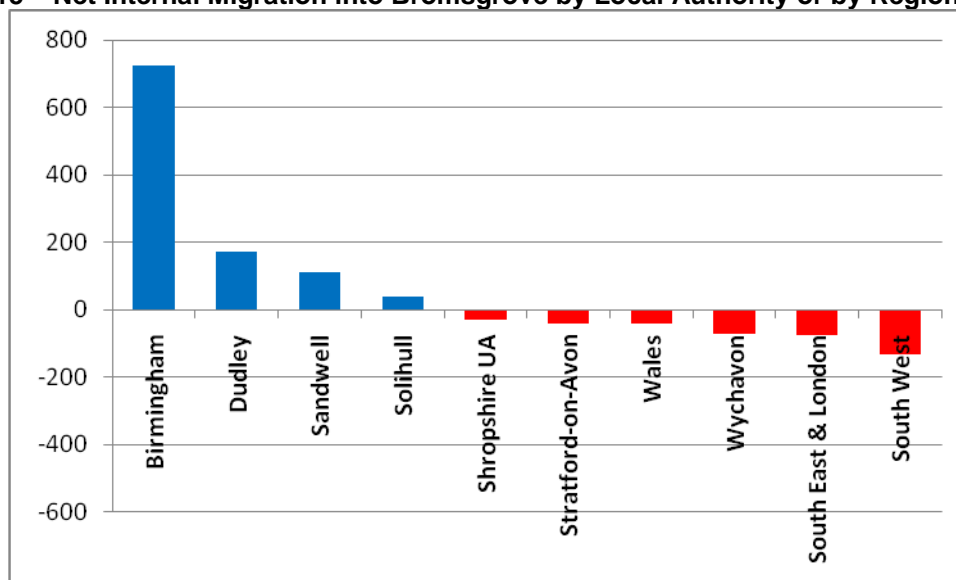
The largest net outflow from the county to the South West is in favour of Devon. In net terms almost 140 people move out of Worcestershire in favour of Devon. The net loss is spread fairly evenly around the Devon area, and is spread fairly evenly around all of the age groups. The net loss of just over 100 persons per annum to Cornwall is similarly spread across the age groups.

Gross moves between Worcestershire and Gloucestershire are noticeably large, due to these two counties sharing a border along Malvern Hills and Wychavon to the south of the county. The net effect of these moves is a net loss for the county of around 120 per annum, with many of the losses from the student 16-24 age group.

## 7.2. Intra-Regional and Inter-Regional Movements for Bromsgrove

The net internal movements in and out of Bromsgrove are considered in this section.

**Figure 15 – Net Internal Migration into Bromsgrove by Local Authority or by Region, 2005-10**



Source – ONS PRDS figures, 2005-10. Only major net flows larger than ±30 are shown

The pattern of the net migration movements in and out of Bromsgrove are illustrated in Figure 15 above. This shows the "ripple effect" of people in net terms moving into Bromsgrove from the Metropolitan Area to the north, most specifically Birmingham but also the southern districts in the Black Country of Dudley and Sandwell, as well as to a lesser extent Solihull. The "ripple effect" of people then in turn leaving Bromsgrove in favour of rural areas further away from the conurbation to the south, most prominently the South West region and neighbouring Wychavon, but also Wales, the South East & London, and the bordering area of Malvern Hills.

The net inflow into Bromsgrove is around 650 persons per annum due to internal moves. This is the largest net gain of all the districts in the county, although there is evidence that the inflow has declined somewhat in more recent years. Bromsgrove is a significantly rural district but does contain Bromsgrove town itself, and several areas along the border with Birmingham are also urban in nature. The district is a popular destination among families, as typified by a large inflow among the 0-15 and 25-44 age groups, and to a lesser extent the 45-64 age group. Bromsgrove tends to lose out in net terms in the student 16-24 age group as these people move out for access to universities and greater job opportunities.

It is the proximity of Birmingham which has the greatest effect on the high level of in-migration experienced by Bromsgrove. It can be seen that the in-migration experienced by Bromsgrove is totally dominated by the net inflow from Birmingham. Over 700 persons per annum in net terms make the move from Birmingham in favour of Bromsgrove, with other Metropolitan LA's of Dudley, Sandwell and to a lesser extent Solihull also contributing, with almost 300 persons per annum coming to Bromsgrove from the Black Country.

This follows the expected pattern of migration movements, with people moving out of urban areas in favour of neighbouring more rural surroundings which are perceived as a more desirable place of residence. It should be remembered that Bromsgrove makes substantial net gains due to in-migration of families (typified by net gains in both the 0-15 and 25-44 age groups) and the retired (65-plus) age groups, groups of people who tend to move out of urban areas and into more rural surroundings.

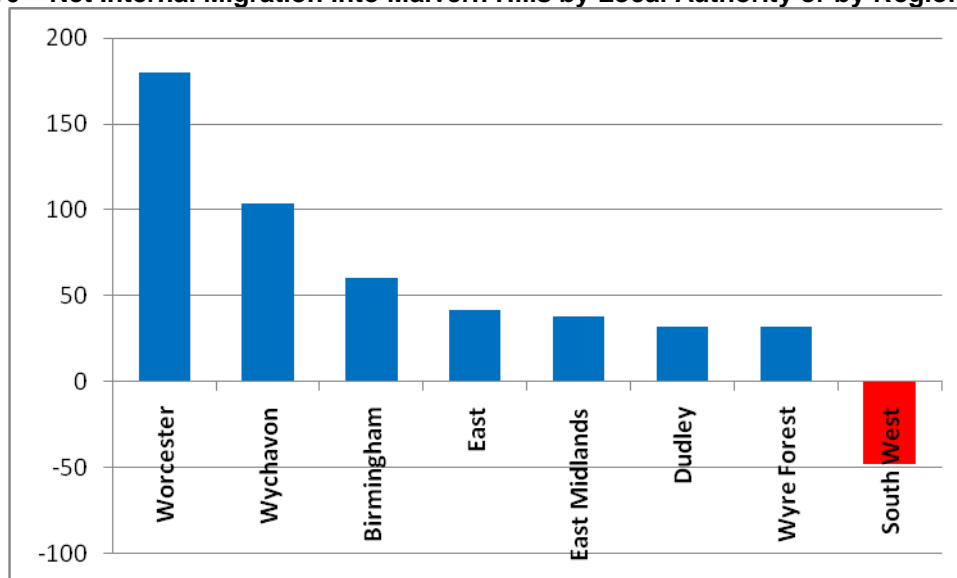
Bromsgrove in turn also experiences a net outflow to other areas, most notably to Wychavon and to the South West Region. This is in line with the "ripple effect" described earlier, in which people move out of rural or semi-rural areas which neighbour urban centres in favour of even more remote areas further away from the urban areas.

The biggest net loss out of Bromsgrove is to the South West Region, of 130 persons per annum. There is also a noticeable net outflow to other parts of Worcestershire, in particular an outflow of almost 70 each year in favour of neighbouring Wychavon. Stratford-on-Avon, Wales and Shropshire also each make a small gain in net terms from Bromsgrove, whilst Bromsgrove also records a significant net loss, of almost 80 persons per annum, to the South East & London.

### 7.3. Intra-Regional and Inter-Regional Movements for Malvern Hills

The net internal movements in and out of Malvern Hills are considered in this section.

**Figure 16 – Net Internal Migration into Malvern Hills by Local Authority or by Region, 2005-10**



Source – ONS PRDS figures, 2005-10. Only major net flows larger than ±30 are shown

Figure 16 above illustrates the pattern of net migration moves into Malvern Hills. It can be seen that no single migration stream particularly dominates the net inflow experienced by Malvern Hills, with people moving in from the urban and significantly rural areas in Worcestershire and the conurbation from the north and east. There is then a smaller out-migration moving west and south further away from the Metropolitan Area and into the South West region.

The net inflow into Malvern Hills is almost 500 persons per annum in internal moves, not as large as Bromsgrove but still substantial in comparison with the rest of the county. Malvern Hills is a rural district with over 50% of people living in rural areas, with just Malvern town itself classed as urban. This makes Malvern Hills a desirable place of residence among families and the older age groups, and it is therefore unsurprising that Malvern Hills experiences a substantial inflow across each of these age groups. Malvern Hills also has a substantial outflow of around 400 persons per annum in the 16-24 age group due to out-migration of students and young adults.

Malvern Hills has a net inflow of around 350 persons per annum from the rest of Worcestershire, almost three quarters of the total internal migration into the district. Most of this is from the neighbouring districts of Worcester City (180 persons each year on average, the largest net migration stream into Malvern Hills), and Wychavon (over 100 persons per annum), with Wyre Forest also making a lower contribution of around 30 persons per annum. This is linked to families and persons in the retired and pre-retired age groups moving into Malvern Hills. The substantial net movement from Wychavon into Malvern Hills is likely to be a product of the "ripple effect", with people preferring to move further away from the urban areas.

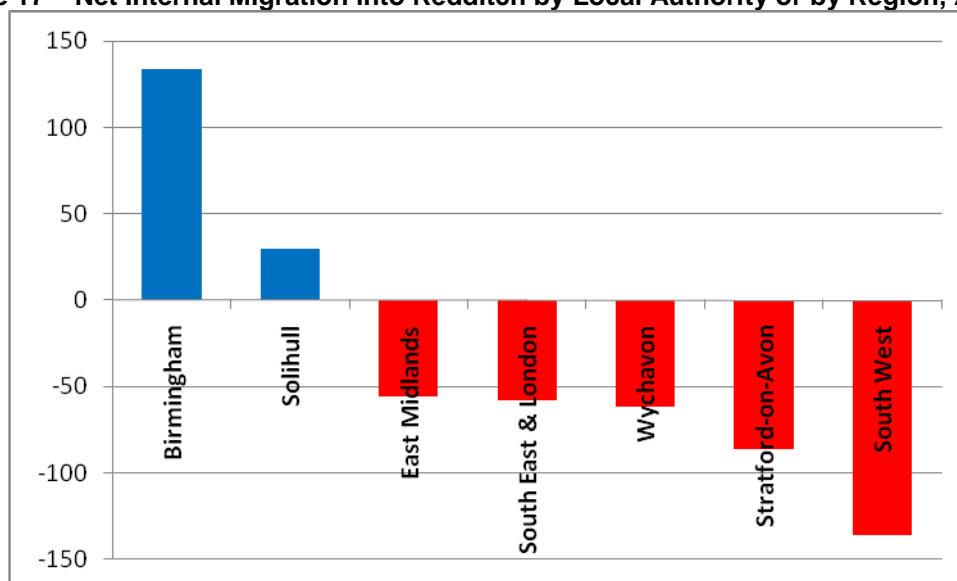
The Metropolitan Area also adds an average of almost 150 persons each year to the in-migration into Malvern Hills, with Birmingham contributing the most of around 60 per annum, and Dudley contributing around 30 persons per year. The largest inflows due to inter-regional moves are from the East and the East Midlands, with each flow averaging around 40 persons each year.

The only significant major outflow from Malvern Hills is in favour of the South West region, an out-migration of around 50 persons per annum.

#### 7.4. Intra-Regional and Inter-Regional Movements for Redditch

The net internal movements in and out of Redditch are considered in this section. The net change experienced by Redditch with each Local Authority in the West Midlands, as well as the other regions in England and Wales, is shown in Figure 17 below:-

**Figure 17 – Net Internal Migration into Redditch by Local Authority or by Region, 2005-10**



Source – ONS PRDS figures, 2005-010. Only major net flows larger than ±30 are shown

Redditch experiences a net outflow of almost 400 persons per annum in internal moves, the largest level of out-migration of all the districts in the county. This is largely as would be expected due to the urban nature of this district, coupled with a lack of higher education facilities to cater for students. The outflow is a mix of students and young adults moving out for access to universities and job opportunities, and families and pre-retired persons moving out in favour of more rural surroundings. The in-migration from the conurbation, dominated by Birmingham, is clearly evident, with Redditch then in turn losing out in net terms to surrounding rural districts further south, as well as in inter-regional moves.

There are few areas which experience a substantial net change in movements to and from Redditch. The greatest in-migration is from Birmingham, with almost 150 persons per annum moving into Redditch from Birmingham. There is also a smaller net inflow of around 30 persons each year from Solihull. These two Metropolitan districts are the only areas from which Redditch gains significant numbers of people in net terms.

The largest level of out-migration from Redditch consists of people leaving in favour of the South West Region. This net outflow averages almost 150 persons each year. There are also smaller inter-regional net outflows to the South East & London and to the East Midlands, each numbering around 60 persons per annum.

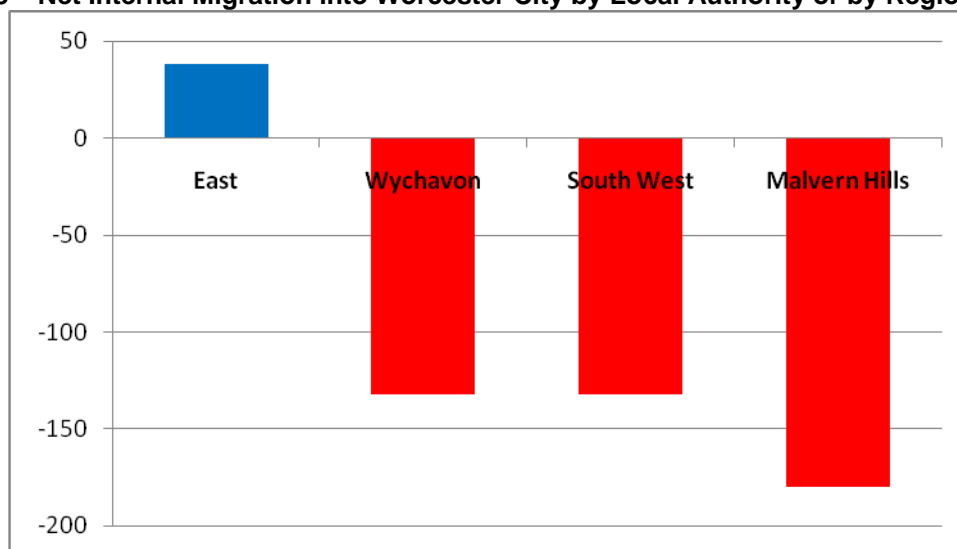
Redditch also experiences intra-regional net losses to the neighbouring rural districts of Stratford-on-Avon and Wychavon. Almost 90 people in net terms move out of Redditch in favour of Stratford-on-Avon each year, with around 60 per annum moving into Wychavon.

### 7.5. Intra-Regional and Inter-Regional Movements for Worcester City

The net internal movements in and out of Worcester City are considered in this section.

Figure 18 below show the overall pattern of net moves in and out of Worcester City. As an urban centre Worcester City loses out in net terms to the surrounding rural areas, most notably the neighbouring Worcestershire districts of Wychavon and Malvern Hills, as well as the South West Region.

**Figure 18 – Net Internal Migration into Worcester City by Local Authority or by Region, 2005-10**



*Source – ONS PRDS figures, 2005-10. Only major net flows larger than ±30 are shown*

Worcester City experiences a net outflow of almost 300 persons per annum in internal moves, and with the exception of Redditch is the only district in the county to suffer an annual net loss. Worcester City as the main urban centre in Worcestershire is the only district in the county to achieve a net gain in the 16-24 student and young adult population, but this is cancelled out by an outflow of families (typified by the loss in the 0-15 age group) and retired persons moving out in favour of more rural surroundings.

There are three main streams that make up the net outflow from Worcester City. These are to the two neighbouring Worcestershire districts of Wychavon and Malvern Hills, and also to the South West region. Each of these areas is rural in nature and perceived as more desirable areas of residence for families and retired persons.

The largest outflow from Worcester City is to Malvern Hills, with around 180 persons per annum in net terms moving in favour of that rural district. There is a similar movement of people into neighbouring Wychavon to the east, with an annual average of around 130 persons making this move. A similar number of people make up the inter-regional net outflow to the South West each year.

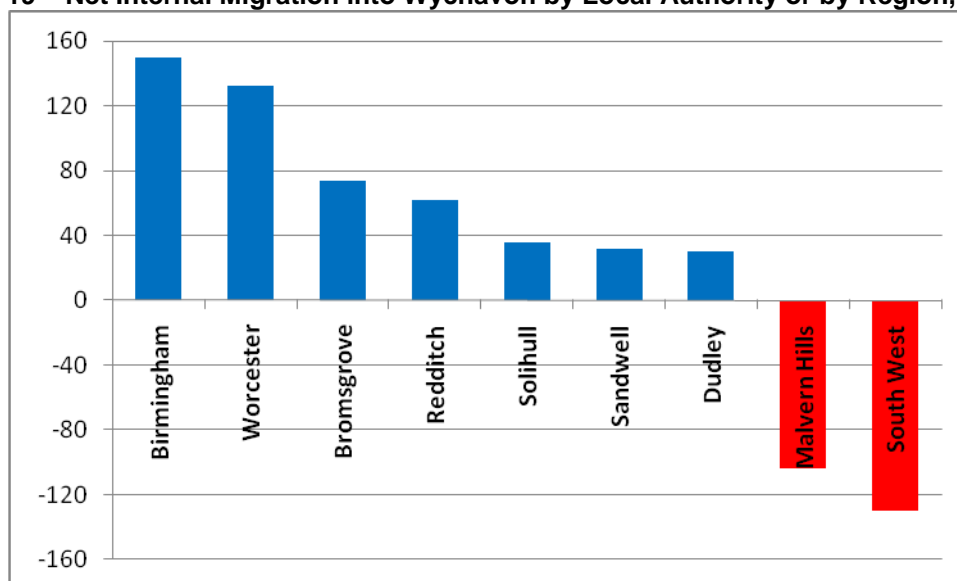
Inter-regional movements also form the only noticeable net migration stream into Worcester City, with around 40 persons per annum moving in from the East. There is also a noticeable inflow from the Metropolitan Area into Worcester City. No particular district dominates this inflow but in total the Metropolitan Area contributes around 60 persons per annum moving into Worcester City.

### 7.6. Intra-Regional and Inter-Regional Movements for Wychavon

The net internal movements in and out of Wychavon are considered in this section.

The rural district of Wychavon experiences an average net inflow of over 200 persons per annum in internal moves. Like most of Worcestershire, Wychavon loses out in net terms in the student and young adult (16-24) age group, with almost 400 persons in this age range leaving Wychavon. The net inflow is made up primarily of families and especially the pre-retirement age groups, with noticeable net in-migration of over 200 persons each year among the 45-64 age range. The net change experienced by Wychavon with each Local Authority in the West Midlands, as well as the other regions in England and Wales, is shown in Figure 19 below.

**Figure 19 – Net Internal Migration into Wychavon by Local Authority or by Region, 2005-10**



Source – ONS PRDS figures, 2005-10. Only major net flows larger than  $\pm 30$  are shown

Figure 19 illustrates the overall pattern of net migration into and out of Wychavon. The substantial in-migration from the more urban areas to the north is again evident, including the Metropolitan Area, most notably Birmingham, as well as the northern Worcestershire districts of Redditch and Bromsgrove. Wychavon also receives considerable levels of in-migration from the urban centre of Worcester City. Prominent out-migration from Wychavon is then in favour of rural areas to the south and west further away from the conurbation, most notably Malvern Hills and the South West region.

The largest individual net inflow into Wychavon is from Birmingham. In net terms, Wychavon gains an average of 150 persons per annum from Birmingham, with the other Metropolitan Areas of Sandwell, Dudley and Solihull also each contributing between 30 and 40 persons each year to the net gain that Wychavon experiences. This is as expected and follows the usual migration pattern of people moving out of urban areas in favour of more rural surroundings. In total over 250 persons per annum in net terms move out of the Metropolitan Area in favour of Wychavon.

The other major migration streams into Wychavon are from other districts within Worcestershire. Wychavon shares a border with each of the other districts in Worcestershire and the interaction between Wychavon and the rest of the county is prominent. In net terms, Wychavon gains over 130 persons per annum from Worcester City, over 70 persons per annum from Bromsgrove, and over 60 persons per annum from Redditch. Again, this would seem to be linked to families and the pre-retirement age groups moving into rural areas and away from urban areas.

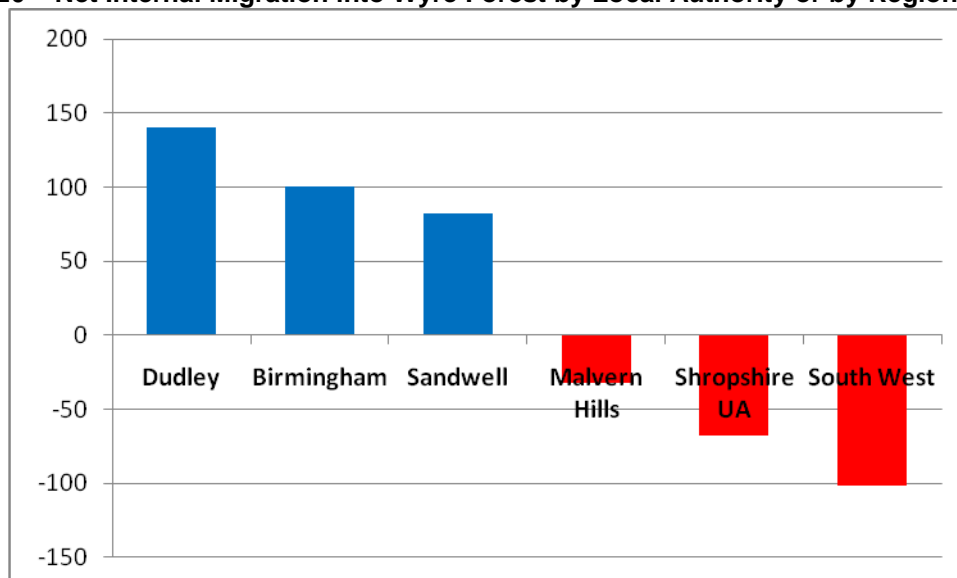
There are also several noticeable net migration streams out of Wychavon, which seem to be largely due to the "ripple effect" of people moving out of rural areas that are close to urban centres in favour of even more remote rural areas. The largest net outflows are to Malvern Hills and the South West, with around 100 persons and 130 persons per annum respectively in net terms leaving Wychavon on favour of these neighbouring rural areas.

## 7.7. Intra-Regional and Inter-Regional Movements for Wyre Forest

The net internal movements in and out of Wyre Forest are considered in this section.

Wyre Forest as a district is a mix of urban and rural, containing the towns of Kidderminster and Stourport-on-Severn, but also containing large rural areas. Wyre Forest experiences an average net inflow of just over 50 persons per annum in internal moves. The net inflow into Wyre Forest is made up primarily of the retirement and the pre-retirement age groups, with a net in-migration of around 100 persons each year in both the 45-64 and the 65-plus age groups. Wyre Forest loses out in net terms in the student and young adult (18-24) age group, although the net loss is not as large as the more rural districts, and is around 150 per annum. The net change experienced by Wyre Forest with each Local Authority in the West Midlands, as well as the other regions in England and Wales, is shown below.

**Figure 20 – Net Internal Migration into Wyre Forest by Local Authority or by Region, 2005-10**



Source – ONS PRDS figures, 2005-10. Only major net flows larger than  $\pm 30$  are shown

The overall pattern of net migration in and out of Wyre Forest can be seen in Figure 20, above. Net in-migration into Wyre Forest is primarily from the nearby conurbation, most notably Dudley, Birmingham and Sandwell. This is the usual pattern of people leaving cities and areas close to major urban centres in favour of more remote rural places. Net outflow from Wyre Forest is to rural areas further south and west, primarily the South West region, but also to the neighbouring districts of Malvern Hills and Shropshire.

The most prominent net inflow experienced by Wyre Forest is from the conurbation. In net terms an average of over 350 persons per annum move into Wyre Forest from the Metropolitan Area. The main contributor of this in-migration is neighbouring Dudley, with around 140 people in net terms making the move out of Dudley in favour of Wyre Forest. Birmingham and Sandwell also contribute to this inflow, with respectively 100 and 80 persons per annum in net terms coming in from these urban areas.

The largest net outflow of people departing Wyre Forest is in favour of the South West region. This inter-regional movement averages over 100 persons per annum, and is linked to families and the pre-retirement age groups moving into areas perceived as more desirable. The movement from Wyre Forest into Shropshire is also noticeable, and stands at around 70 persons per annum.

There is a notable level of net out-migration from Wyre Forest in favour of Malvern Hills, at around 30 people per year. Other net flows in and out of Wyre Forest are less notable. The net change between Wyre Forest and the other neighbouring Worcestershire districts such as Wychavon and Bromsgrove is relatively low, despite the high levels of gross movements between them.

## 8. International Migration

The demographic structure of Worcestershire is also influenced by migration from overseas, although gross and net flows are much lower than is the case for internal migration. Migration from overseas, and in particular the arrival and employment of migrant workers is a contentious issue, and one that receives much media attention as the extra demand on local services in particular is scrutinised.

Total movements due to international migration are also available from ONS. These figures only include those people who have moved into the area from overseas and stay in the UK for at least 12 months<sup>5</sup>, and are reproduced in Table 15 below:-

<sup>5</sup> Please note that there is very little data at Local Authority level available for short-term migration, consisting of people moving for between 1 and 12 months. This may apply to many migrant workers that apply for a National Insurance number to work in Worcestershire.

**Table 15 – Total Net International Migration into the Worcestershire Districts, 2005-10**

Area	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Average 2005-10
Bromsgrove	-47	-61	17	-10	-60	-32
Malvern Hills	256	274	338	180	-20	206
Redditch	-133	-50	22	-40	-50	-50
Worcester City	-241	148	366	480	-150	122
Wychavon	141	134	133	-60	-20	64
Wyre Forest	-129	-75	6	-60	-40	-60
<b>Worcestershire</b>	<b>-153</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>882</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>-340</b>	<b>250</b>

Source – ONS 2005-10 mid-year estimates, Components of Change

The figures for net international migration into the county fluctuate fairly rapidly. According to the ONS estimates, Worcestershire was recording an annual net loss of around 150 in 2005-06, and an out-migration in the preceding years, which changed to become increasing levels of inflow from overseas, with the 2007-08 figure standing at almost 900. This increase is potentially down to many reasons, although a key factor is undoubtedly EU Accession of the A8 Countries<sup>6</sup> in May 2004. The inflow has fallen from the peak in 2007-08, and is actually recorded as a net loss of almost 350 persons in the most recent year of 2009-10 – this is probably linked to the economic downturn in the UK, and possibly to less people moving into the UK from overseas for job opportunities, as well as migrant workers already in the UK returning home as economic conditions in the UK have deteriorated.

The South Worcestershire districts of Malvern Hills, Worcester City and Wychavon have tended to have a greater number of people from overseas migrating into the area in net terms. Malvern Hills has an average inflow of over 200 persons per annum due to international migration, which is the highest average of all the districts. The increase in migration from abroad has been particularly striking in Worcester City – this is probably due to the fact that this is the urban centre in the county and people from overseas are more likely to settle in that district. It is also noticeable that Worcester City had the largest net outflow due to international migration in 2009-10, which again may be related to less people from overseas looking for work in the UK as well as workers from overseas already in the UK returning to their country of origin

In Wychavon, the relatively high level of in-migration from abroad is most likely linked to the relatively high levels of migrant workers that are present in that rural district, with many migrant workers and their families settling in the area. People from overseas are attracted to Wychavon for opportunities in areas such as farming and food production. It should be noted that the Wychavon local economy is extremely dependent on migrant workers for both short and long-term employment needs, and a significant drop in the availability of migrant workers would have a serious impact on local employers and the local economy as a whole<sup>7</sup>.

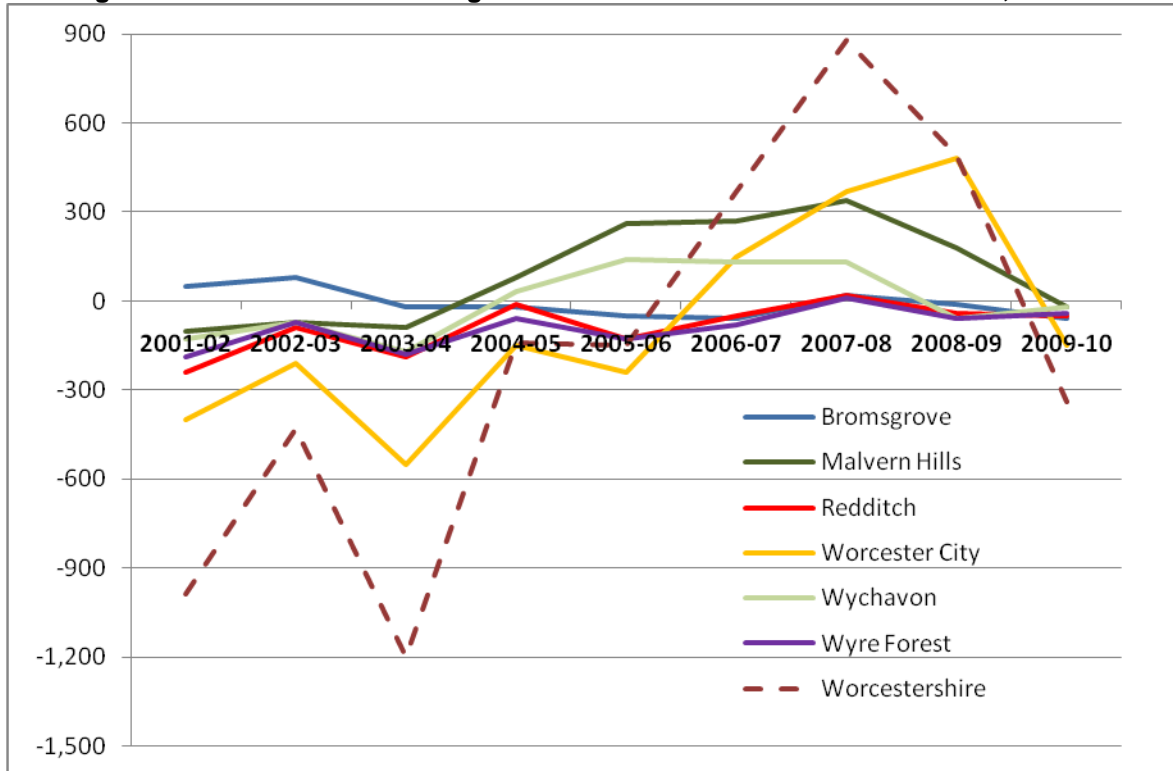
Figure 20 below further illustrates the increase over the past few years in the level of in-migration due to overseas migration. The fluctuations in net migration from abroad is evident in Worcester City and to a lesser extent Malvern Hills, whilst in the other districts the figures, whilst still varying within the time period, are rather more stable over the ten years.

By far the largest fluctuation is apparent in Worcester City. The change is mainly due to an increase in the gross numbers of people coming in from overseas, and is due to the changing economic and political landscape coupled with the job and housing opportunities that exist in Worcester City. There may also be an increasing element of overseas students moving to Worcester City for access to Worcester University. Applicants to Worcester University have increased by 100% since September 2005 when the establishment was granted university status, many of whom are from overseas.

<sup>6</sup>The A8 counties are the Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovenia, Slovakia, Poland and Hungary. EU Accession in May 2004 meant that people from these countries could legally work anywhere in the EU. It is also of interest to note that two further countries, Romania and Bulgaria, were granted accession in January 2007

<sup>7</sup> Taken from the Wychavon District Council "mini-scenarios report, which can be accessed at <http://www.wychavon.gov.uk/cms/community-and-living/equality-and-diversity/migrant-workers.aspx>

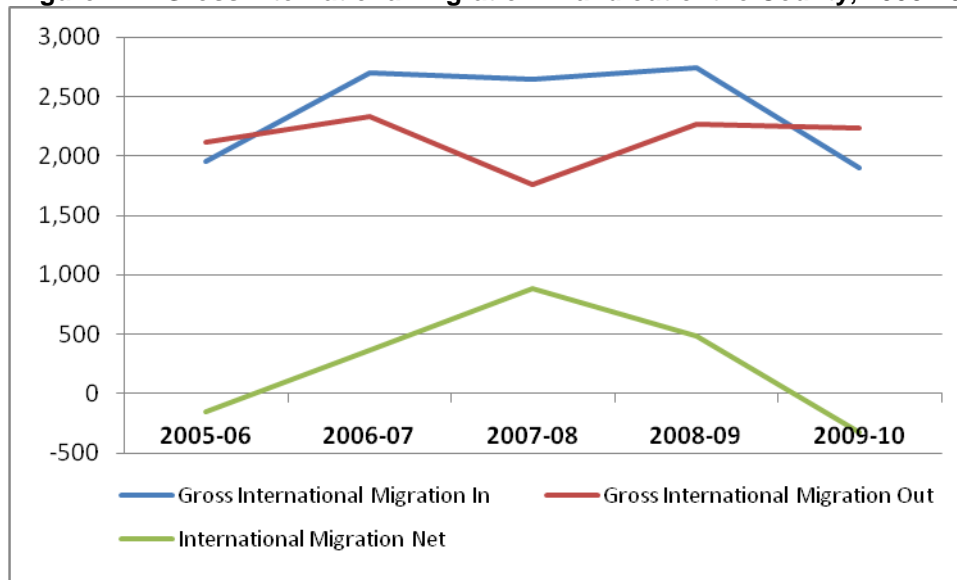
**Figure 21 – Net International Migration into Worcestershire & the Districts, 2001-10**



Source – ONS 2001-10 mid-year estimates, Components of Change

Figure 22 below shows the gross and net movements between the county and areas outside the UK. The gross number of people moving into Worcestershire from overseas increased from around 2,000 in 2005-06 to 2,700 in 2006-07, and remained fairly constant for the next 3 years. The numbers moving in from abroad then fell back to around 2,000 in 2009-10. The numbers of people moving out of the county in favour of abroad have also tended to fluctuate but average around 2,100 persons per annum and apart from a low in 2007-08 have remained fairly constant over the 5-year period.

**Figure 22 – Gross International Migration in and out of the County, 2005-10**



Source – ONS 2005-10 mid-year estimates, Components of Change

Since the peak of around 900 persons in net terms moving into the county from overseas in 2007-08, gross numbers of people moving into Worcestershire from overseas has decreased by around 750, whilst people moving out of Worcestershire in favour of places abroad has risen by about 500. The drop in net international migration is therefore a combination of both of these factors.

Both gross numbers of people moving into the county from overseas and gross numbers moving out in favour of areas abroad are likely to be affected by economic factors. People from abroad tend to move into the country when the

economy is strong and opportunities for work are plentiful. Just over half of all people who leave the UK are also doing so for employment reasons, either because they have a definite job waiting for them or because they are searching for employment.

Unfortunately for international migration there is no age breakdown or split in terms of reason for migration available for areas smaller than countries from ONS. This makes further analysis difficult, and although inferences could be drawn from the country-wide figures, it has to be remembered that the same may not hold for the locality of Worcestershire. Therefore no analysis of international migration split by age is presented here.

The other source of information available to give a flavour of in-migration from overseas is National Insurance Number (NINo) applications. Any overseas national entering the UK wanting to either work or claim benefits in the UK needs to apply for a National Insurance number. Splits by Local Authorities are available so this data source can give a flavour of the number of people coming into the districts from overseas. The drawback is that this will not identify everyone entering the country as not everyone needs a NI number (i.e. children and those not planning to work or claim benefits). A further disadvantage is that there is no indication of how long people stay in the areas before moving on to another part of the country or returning to their country of origin. These figures should therefore be used with caution.

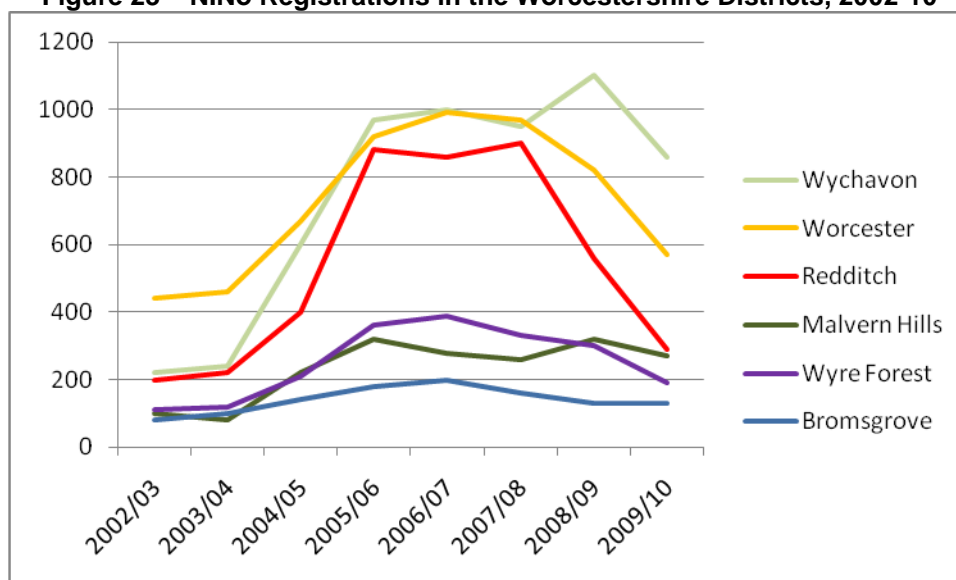
**Table 16 – NINo Registrations in the Worcestershire Districts, 2002-10**

	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Bromsgrove	80	100	140	180	200	160	130	130
Malvern Hills	100	80	220	320	280	260	320	270
Redditch	200	220	400	880	860	900	560	290
Worcester City	440	460	670	920	990	970	820	570
Wychavon	220	240	600	970	1000	950	1100	860
Wyre Forest	110	120	210	360	390	330	300	190
<b>Worcestershire</b>	<b>1,150</b>	<b>1,220</b>	<b>2,240</b>	<b>3,630</b>	<b>3,720</b>	<b>3,570</b>	<b>3,230</b>	<b>2,310</b>

Source - 100% extract from National Insurance Recording and Pay as you Earn System (NPS)

Table 16 above shows the number of NINo applications for each of the Worcestershire districts, going back to 2002-03. It can be seen that applications for the county as a whole rose steadily up until 2005-06 to reach just over 3,700, before levelling off in later years. The number of NINo applications has fallen since the peak in 2006-07, and the decline is most notable in the final year of the time series, which had 2,300 NINo applications. This decrease is probably due to changes in the economic climate in the UK which means it is a less attractive place to travel to and work, and is consistent with the fall in both gross and net levels of international migration into Worcestershire in 2009-10.

**Figure 23 – NINo Registrations in the Worcestershire Districts, 2002-10**



Source - 100% extract from National Insurance Recording and Pay as you Earn System (NPS)

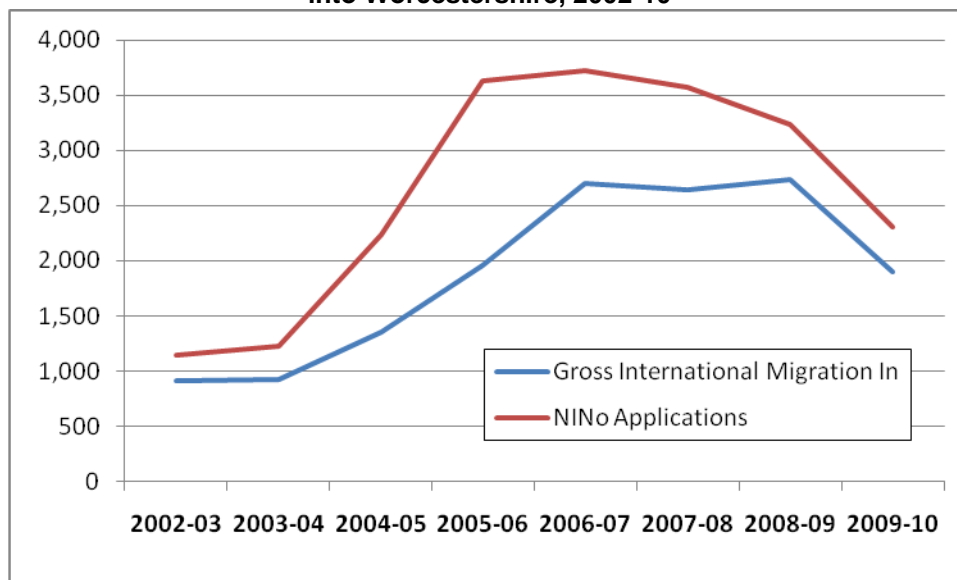
At a district level, NINo applications have been highest in Worcester City and Wychavon. The relatively high level of gross inflow of workers from overseas into Wychavon reached a peak of 1,100 in 2008-09, and is related to the opportunities in farming and food production available to migrant workers in that rural district. Worcester City is a popular destination for migrant workers due to it being the main urban centre and employment base within Worcestershire.

The other district to have a relatively high number of NINo applicants is Redditch, with the 2005-09 period recording a particularly high level of applications. This is most likely for similar reasons as in Worcester City with migrant workers preferring to settle in this urban area for access to factory jobs within Redditch.

The other districts each have a relatively low number of NINo applicants from overseas, but do still have a peak in the middle years.

It is useful to compare to NINo applicants with the number of people in gross terms moving into the county from overseas.

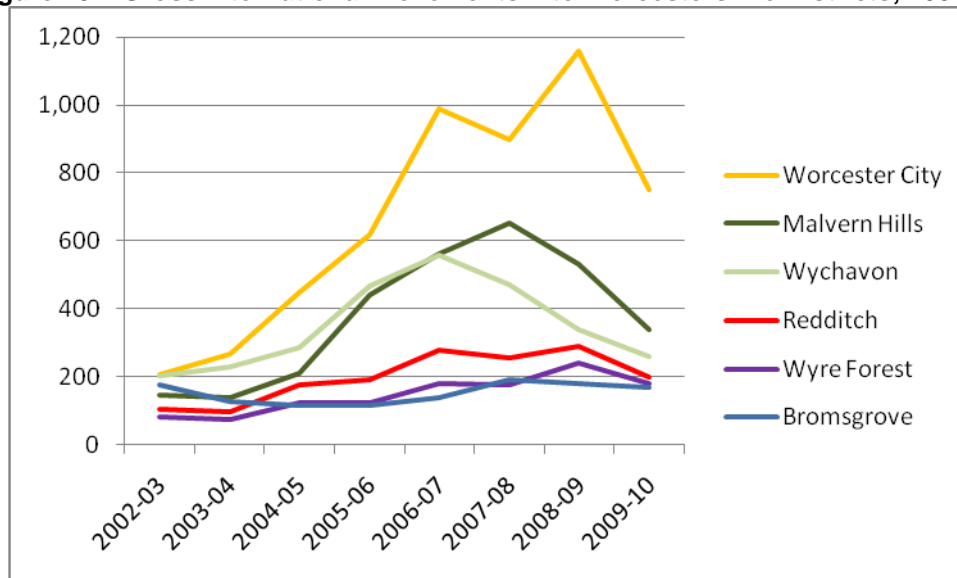
**Figure 24 – Comparison between Gross International Movements into Worcestershire and NINo Registrations into Worcestershire, 2002-10**



Source - 100% extract from National Insurance Recording and Pay as you Earn System (NPS) and ONS mid-year estimates 2002-10

The number of NINo applications and the number of gross movements into Worcestershire do seem to be linked although the relationship is not a precise one. Gross migration into the county has risen in years when the NINo applications have increased, although the rise is not as prominent. As the numbers of NINo applicants have levelled off and then declined in later years, so have the number of migrants from overseas. It should be remembered that NINo applicants will include migrants who work in the UK for less than 12 months, who will not be recorded as migrants from overseas in the ONS population estimates. This is why the NINo applications are higher than the gross migration figures.

**Figure 25 – Gross International Movements into Worcestershire Districts, 2002-10**



Source - ONS mid-year estimates 2002-10

At a district level, gross movements in from overseas are noticeably high in both Worcester City and Wychavon, which is as would be expected as the numbers of NINo applicants in these areas are relatively high. However, as already stated the relationship is not an exact one. It is noticeable that Redditch, which also has relatively high numbers of NINo applicants, does not have a particularly high in-migration from overseas. This is most likely because migrant workers in Redditch tend not to stay beyond 12 months and are therefore not picked up in the ONS migration figures.

In contrast, Malvern Hills has a relatively high number of people migrating in from overseas, peaking at over 600 in 2007-08, but does not have a corresponding high number of NINo applicants. Reasons for this are not obvious although it is possible that people from overseas moving into Malvern Hills tend to bring dependants (including children) with them who do not intend to work.

## 9. Total Net Migration

This section looks at the sum of the internal and international migration streams, to obtain the total migration experienced by Worcestershire and each of the six districts. Total net migration into the county and each of the districts is shown in Table 17 below.

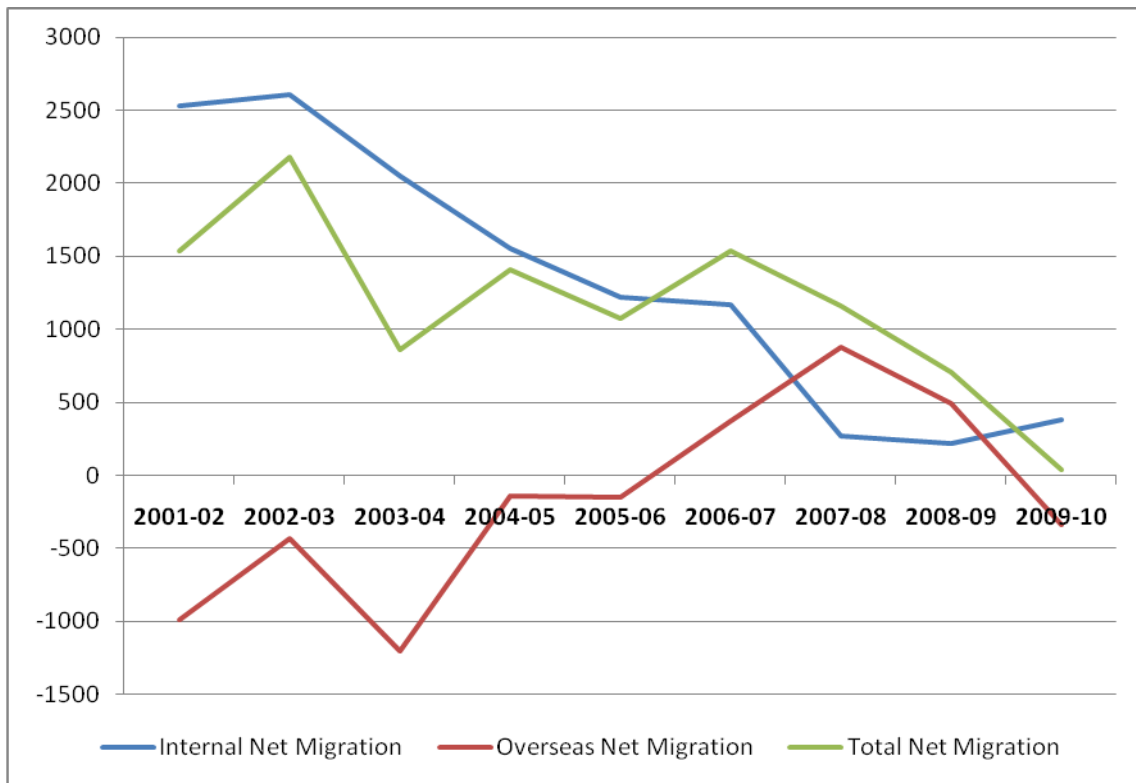
**Table 17 – Total Net Migration into the Worcestershire Districts, 2005-10**

Area	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Average 2005-10
Bromsgrove	659	646	660	580	140	538
Malvern Hills	766	771	731	430	770	694
Redditch	-268	-557	-259	-570	-560	-444
Worcester City	-565	-202	58	340	-510	-176
Wychavon	585	593	-23	110	220	298
Wyre Forest	-108	289	-12	-180	-20	-6
<b>Worcestershire</b>	<b>1,069</b>	<b>1,540</b>	<b>1,155</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>904</b>

Source – ONS 2005-09 mid-year estimates, Components of Change

It can be seen that, in terms of total migration, Worcestershire experiences an average net gain of about 900 persons per annum. It is also noticeable that the decreases in both internal and international migration into the county in net terms have resulted in a substantial net decrease in the figures for total migration into Worcestershire. The most recent figure of 2009-10 has a net inflow into the county of less than 50, compared to an in-migration of more than 1,500 in 2006-07. This is most likely due to the economic downturn.

**Figure 26 – Internal, International and Total Net Migration into Worcestershire, 2001-10**

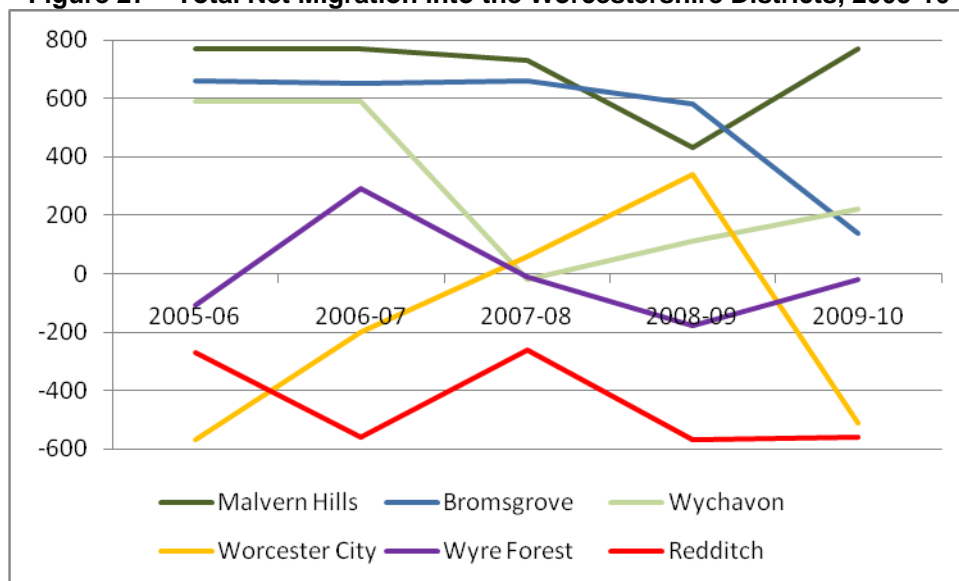


Source – ONS 2002-10 mid-year estimates, Components of Change

Figure 26 above further illustrates how the changes in the individual streams of migration have resulted in a total migration figure that has decreased markedly. The time series here has been extended slightly so that the figures since 2001-02 have been incorporated. It can be seen that up until about 2006-07 a steady increase in international migration coupled with the steady fall in internal movements during this time was clearly evident, which resulted in a total net migration which was relatively stable. It is only in the last two years when the international migration pattern has reversed and started to decline, coupled with the constant fall in internal migration over the time period has resulted in notable decreases in total net movements into the county.

The pattern at the county level is also replicated in many but not all of the districts. Figure 27 below further illustrates this. In Malvern Hills, for example, the total net migration figures over time are fairly stable and constant at around 800 persons per annum with the exception of a trough at 2008-09. Redditch experiences a slightly fluctuating but fairly consistent outflow averaging around 450 persons each year, whilst similarly Wyre Forest averages zero net change over these five years, with the fluctuations again fairly consistent.

Figure 27 – Total Net Migration into the Worcestershire Districts, 2005-10



Source – ONS mid-year estimates Components of Change, 2005-10

The other districts do seem to have experienced decreases in total net migration, however. Wychavon and Bromsgrove seem to show a definite downward trend, with the significant decline in the internal migration figure in these districts having a definite impact on the total migration figures, in the final year especially in the case of Bromsgrove, whilst Wychavon has had a markedly lower in-migration since 2007-08.

The total migration into the urban district of Worcester City has increased significantly in the first 4 years of the period, and then fell back to 2005-06 levels in 2009-10. This instability is almost exclusively due to fluctuations in international migration in the case of Worcester City. This illustrates the effect that migration from overseas has had on that urban district.

## 10. Population and Household Projections.

ONS have produced sub-national population projections, which estimate the likely population growth in an area in the future, whilst the Communities and Local Government (CLG) department produce household projections based on these projected populations. It should be noted that the ONS/CLG projections are based on past trends, and therefore do not take into account any changes to policy or to the economic climate that might affect future population and household numbers.

It is noted that the ONS use the previous 5 years data to compile their assumptions for future years in their projections. The most recent set of population and household projections used data up to and including mid-2008.

It can be seen that by 2031 Worcestershire is projected to have a population of almost 607,000, representing an increase of around 45,900 on the 2010 figure, or just less than 9%. This is a lower proportional increase than projected in the West Midlands region as a whole (11.2%), and a notably smaller projected increase than the national average of around 15%.

**Table 18 – ONS 2008-based Population Projections, Worcestershire Districts, 2008-31 (thousands)**

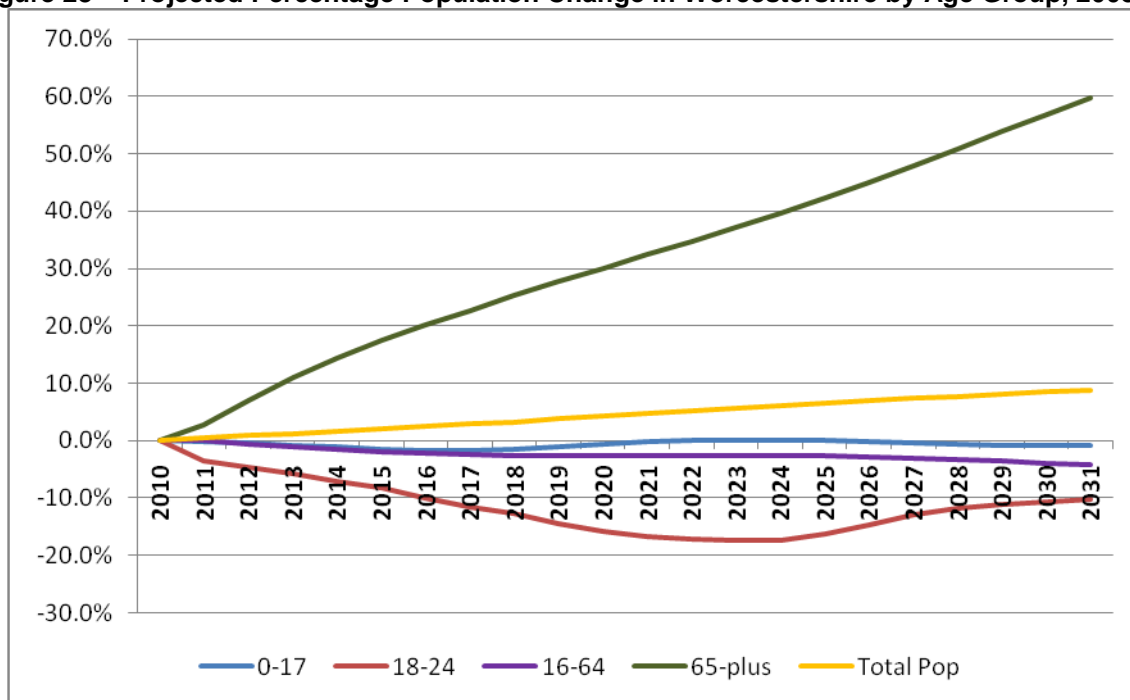
Area	2010	2011	2016	2026	2031	Change 2008-31	Percentage Change
Bromsgrove	93.4	94.3	97.0	103.5	106.3	12.9	13.8%
Malvern Hills	75.4	75.3	76.8	81.0	82.9	7.5	10.0%
Redditch	78.7	79.2	80.2	82.7	83.5	4.8	6.1%
Worcester City	94.8	94.8	96.2	99.1	100.5	5.7	6.1%
Wychavon	117.0	117.8	120.2	125.7	128.0	11.0	9.4%
Wyre Forest	98.1	99.0	100.6	104.2	105.6	7.5	7.6%
<b>Worcestershire</b>	<b>557.4</b>	<b>560.5</b>	<b>571.0</b>	<b>596.1</b>	<b>606.9</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>8.9%</b>
<b>West Midlands</b>	<b>5,455.2</b>	<b>5,487.3</b>	<b>5,629.0</b>	<b>5,930.3</b>	<b>6,064.3</b>	<b>609.1</b>	<b>11.2%</b>
<b>England</b>	<b>52,234.0</b>	<b>52,577.1</b>	<b>54,471.6</b>	<b>58,334.1</b>	<b>60,070.7</b>	<b>7,836.7</b>	<b>15.0%</b>

*Source – ONS 2008-based Population Projections*

Within Worcestershire, Bromsgrove has the highest projected population growth both numerically (almost 13,000) and in percentage terms, at almost 14%. Malvern Hills also has a relatively high projected increase of 7,500 persons, representing an increase of 10%, whilst Wychavon has a projected rise of over 9%. In contrast, Redditch and Worcester City have the lowest projected rise of just over 6%, whilst Wyre Forest also has relatively low projected increases of less than 8%.

The scale of this growth, when combined with the changing age structure, will inevitably increase demand for many services. This is further illustrated by the age breakdown of projected changes in Figure 28 below.

**Figure 28 – Projected Percentage Population Change in Worcestershire by Age Group, 2008-31**



Source – ONS 2008-based Population Projections

Figure 28 shows that the projected increase in population within Worcestershire to 2031 is concentrated almost exclusively in the 65-plus age range. The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to rise by over 64,000. This represents growth of almost 60% among that age group in the 2010-31 period, and also represents 130% of the total projected population increase. In comparison, the other age groups have a projected decline over the same time period, most notably in the 18-24 age range of over 10%, and a projected decline of almost 15,000, representing just over 4% in the 16-64 age range.

It is apparent that the large projected increase in the 65-plus age group coupled with relatively low increases in the working age groups will have an economic impact in the county. Whilst similar patterns have been projected to occur both nationally and within the West Midlands Region, growth in the 65-plus age range are smaller at 53% and 47% respectively. Clearly such a big increase of older persons in the future will have an impact in Worcestershire on services provided to older people.

In conjunction with the population projections, CLG have produced 2008-based household projections, which project the number and type of households that will form in the future if current trends continue. These are consistent with the ONS 2008-based population projections, so again do not take into account any local changes in policy such as level of house building, and are reproduced in Table 19 below.

**Table 19 – Household Projections for Worcestershire and the Districts, 2008-31 (thousands)**

Area	2010	2011	2016	2026	2031	Change 2010-31	Percentage Change
Bromsgrove	38.4	38.7	40.5	44.3	46.0	7.6	19.9%
Malvern Hills	32.2	32.5	34.0	37.1	38.5	6.3	19.6%
Redditch	33.4	33.7	34.8	37.0	37.9	4.5	13.5%
Worcester City	40.7	41.0	42.4	45.2	46.3	5.6	13.8%
Wychavon	50.3	50.7	52.8	57.1	59.0	8.8	17.5%
Wyre Forest	43.0	43.3	45.1	48.4	49.7	6.7	15.5%
<b>Worcestershire</b>	<b>238.0</b>	<b>239.9</b>	<b>249.5</b>	<b>269.1</b>	<b>277.5</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>16.6%</b>
West Midlands	2,273.2	2,291.7	2,387.3	2,580.5	2,668.7	395.4	17.4%
England	22,152	22,389	23,608	26,016	27,124	4,972	22.4%

Source – CLG 2008-based Household Projections

On current trends, projected increase in the number of households in the county as a whole is around 39,500 over the period 2010 to 2031. This represents a projected household growth of almost 17%, slightly lower than the average for the whole of the West Midlands region (just over 17%) and the national figure (over 22%). The projected household growth within the districts ranges from just less than 20% in Bromsgrove and Malvern Hills, to less than 14% in Worcester City and in Redditch. The levels of projected increases in households and population in the districts are

broadly in line, with lower projected increases in households in those districts with a lower projected population increase.

It is noted that an increase of 39,500 households would result in a projected population increase for the county of less than 50,000 persons. This is obviously dependant on the level of house-building in the area over the time period. A lower supply of new houses would result in a lower population increase as the projected increase in the number of households would not be accommodated.

**Table 20 – Projected Percentage Household Change in Worcestershire by Household Type, 2008-31**

Household Type	2010	2031	2010-31 Change	Percentage Change
One Person	73,100	105,500	32,300	44.2%
One family and no others: Couple, no dependent children	77,100	91,000	13,900	18.1%
One family and no others: Couple, one or more dependent children	42,900	39,900	-3,000	-7.0%
One family and no others: Lone parent	11,900	16,300	4,400	36.9%
A couple and one or more other adults, no dependent children	14,900	9,100	-5,800	-38.9%
A couple and one or more other adults, one or more dependent children	6,400	4,800	-1,600	-25.4%
A lone parent and one or more other adults	2,200	2,500	300	13.9%
Other households	9,500	8,500	-1,000	-10.7%
<b>All Households</b>	<b>238,000</b>	<b>277,500</b>	<b>39,500</b>	<b>16.6%</b>

Source – CLG 2008-based Household Projections

Table 20 shows that much of the projected household growth is due to an increase in One-person households. The number of households with just one person living in them is projected to rise by over 32,000 during the 2010-31 timeframe, increasing the number of One-person households in the county by almost 45%, and representing over 80% of the total household increase.

The number of Couple households, when both those in which the couple are the only adults in the household and those in which other adults are present, are projected to grow by about 3,500 between 2010 and 2031. Further breakdown of couple households reveal that the largest increase is in Couple households with no other adults and no dependent children, which has a projected increase of almost 14,000 (over 18%). Other types of couple households are projected to decline in Worcestershire.

The number of Lone Parent households is also projected to increase, by over 4,700 when those households with other adults also present are taken into account.

Table 21 below shows the increase in One-person households split by age group. The biggest growth is in One-person households aged 65-plus is in line with the large projected increase in population in this age group. Number of One-person households in the 75-plus age group is particularly high, and is projected to rise by over 20,000 (almost 90%) over the 2010-31 period, representing over 60% of the total projected increase in One-person households.

**Table 21 – Projected Change of One-Person Households in Worcestershire by Age of Household Representative, 2008-31**

	2010 Households	2031 Households	2010-31 Change	Percentage Change
15-24	1,800	2,000	200	10.2%
25-44	15,600	20,700	5,100	32.9%
45-64	20,700	24,300	3,600	17.5%
65-74	11,900	14,900	3,000	24.8%
75-plus	23,100	43,600	20,400	88.2%
<b>All Ages</b>	<b>73,100</b>	<b>105,500</b>	<b>32,300</b>	<b>44.2%</b>

Source – CLG 2008-based Household Projections

However, it is noticeable that the 25-44 and 45-64 age groups also have a significant projected increase in number of One-person households. These age groups do not show substantial increases in terms of projected population, and in fact have a projected decline, suggesting increases in One-person households here are due to changes in household composition.

The projected growth in One-person households is therefore due to a number of social and lifestyle factors. For example, people living longer and outliving their partner for a longer period of time, people choosing to marry later in life, and therefore spending longer living alone, or due to the separation from a spouse or partner.