

This report examines the patterns of migration into and out of Worcestershire and the districts. Internal, Inter-Regional, Intra-Regional and International migration flows are all considered.

Worcestershire Migration Report

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1. Executive Summary

1. This report looks at migration patterns in and out of Worcestershire and the districts. These patterns are explored in detail, including the numbers of people choosing to relocate, the age structure and make-up of people moving in and out of the County and each of the districts, the areas from which people migrating to Worcestershire are moving from, as well as the favoured destinations for those leaving Worcestershire.
2. It should be noted that in May 2010 ONS revised the way that migration figures were counted, and retrospectively changed estimates of migration for the years 2002-08. The revisions meant that more student movements were identified, and the way that international migration is modelled was changed. These revisions have been taken into account in this report, and all figures quoted are the revised figures.
3. On average, over the 5-year period from mid-2003 to mid-2008, the county of Worcestershire has experienced a net gain of around 1,200 persons per annum due to all movements in total.
4. At a district level, Bromsgrove and Malvern Hills each gained a total of around 700 persons in net terms each year, with Wychavon making an average net gain of around 400 persons per annum. Wyre Forest experiences a lower total annual net gain due to all migrations of around 150. The two urban districts of Worcester City and Redditch tend to lose out in net terms due to all movements, with net losses averaging around 300 persons per annum in Worcester City, and 400 in Redditch.
5. It is evident that on average net international migration into Worcestershire is at a much lower level than internal migration (moves to and from areas within the UK). The average annual net gain from internal moves into the County is around 1,250 per annum, whereas the County actually records a net loss from long-term international migration, of around 50 each year.
6. In net terms, it is apparent that the gains into the County from internal migration have been decreasing over time, with a net gain of over 2,000 in 2003-04 falling to less than 300 by 2007-08. This decline is particularly prevalent in Wychavon, although both Malvern Hills and Wyre Forest also have experienced significant decreases in their net internal inflows.
7. By contrast, the net in-migration experienced by the County due to international migration has increased significantly over the 5-year period. A net **outflow** of 1,200 in 2003-04 has grown steadily to an **inflow** of almost 900 in 2007-08. This is most probably linked to the growth of the EU to include many Eastern European countries since May 2004. The increase due to movements from abroad is significant in all districts with the exception of Bromsgrove, although the rise is particularly prevalent in Worcester City.
8. In gross terms movements into the County from overseas have increased from around 900 in 2003-04 to over 2,600 in 2007-08. Gross movements out of Worcestershire in favour of abroad tend to fluctuate year-on-year, but average around 2,000 per annum.
9. As would be expected, internal gross movements are much greater than international movements. Around 18,900 people move into Worcestershire from other parts of England and Wales each year, with an average of around 17,600 leaving the County in favour of other areas within England and Wales.
10. Well-established migration patterns throughout the country include younger people tending to move to towns and cities for education or employment reasons, whereas older persons and families with children tend to move to rural areas, which are perceived to be more attractive and desirable areas of residence. 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 whereas urban areas experience a net outflow. Most movements tend to be over short distances, or to and from areas with large population bases.
11. In terms of the age structure of people moving into the County, net gains are made across all age groups with the exception of those people aged 15-19. In net terms Worcestershire loses around 1,400 persons per annum in this age group. These persons move out of the County usually in favour of university towns or more urban areas.
12. All other age ranges see a net movement into Worcestershire, with prevalent gains in the 0-4 and 30-44 age groups (which together signify the in-migration of families) as well as the 75-plus age group, signifying the in-migration of retired persons. There is also a fairly substantial net inflow among the 20-24 age group, which will include students returning home after graduation.
13. At a district level, all of the districts in Worcestershire experience net losses in the student and young adult (16-24) age range with the exception of Worcester City, which as the location of the University of Worcester and the key employment centre in the County has more opportunities in terms of jobs and higher education than other areas in

Worcestershire. For this age range net outflow is particularly noticeable from the rural districts of Wychavon and Malvern Hills, which each lose around 300-400 persons aged 16-24 per annum.

14. The in-migration of families with children into the County is significant into all of the districts with the exception of the urban areas of Worcester City and Redditch. Bromsgrove, Malvern Hills and Wychavon are particular popular destinations for adults with children to reside.
15. The rural and significantly rural districts in Worcestershire also make prominent net gains among older age groups. The 45-64 age group, which includes a significant element of people migrating prior to retirement, have a prevalent inflow into Malvern Hills, Wychavon and Wyre Forest, whilst the retired 65-plus age range migrate into the districts of Bromsgrove and Malvern Hills.
16. Noticeable gross flows (numbers of people moving in and out of Worcestershire) are evident between the County and other neighbouring areas, but most particularly Birmingham, Dudley, Herefordshire, and Stratford-on-Avon. Also apparent are the large inter-regional flows between the County and the South West Region, and between the County and the London/South East area. Gross flows are an important feature to note even if the net change is not great, as the age structure of people moving into the County is often very different to the age structure of those moving out.
17. The biggest factor that causes the considerable annual net inflow into Worcestershire is the close proximity of the Metropolitan Area, and in particular Birmingham. The County experiences a net gain of around 2,700 persons per annum from the Metropolitan Area, with over 1,500 (almost 60%) of these from neighbouring Birmingham alone. Worcestershire also has an annual net in-migration of almost 500 persons from Dudley, which also shares a border with the County, over 300 persons from Sandwell, and almost 200 persons from Solihull.
18. At a district level the single largest inflow into Worcestershire is from Birmingham into neighbouring Bromsgrove. The net gain experienced by Bromsgrove from Birmingham averages around 850 persons per annum – this compares to annual net gains of around 700 for Bromsgrove and 1,250 for the whole of the County due to internal moves.
19. Other significant net inflows into the County from the Metropolitan Area include in-migration from Birmingham into each of Redditch, Wychavon and Wyre Forest, and from Dudley into the northern districts of Bromsgrove and Wyre Forest. Each of these migration net flows average around 200 persons per annum. The annual in-migration from Solihull into the County is also evident and numbers around 200.
20. The other main inflows into the County are the inter-regional flows from the regions of the East and London & the South East. These net inflows each enter the County at an annual average rate of around 100 persons per annum. Both of these in-migrations are particularly prevalent into Wychavon, Worcester City and Malvern Hills. Net inflow from Outer London make up the bulk of the in-migration from the South East & London, although it is noticeable that the County still loses out in net terms to some areas in the London and South East Region such as Central London and Oxford, which offer greater employment and education opportunities.
21. It is noticeable that the in-migration from both the Metropolitan Area and the South East & London has decreased significantly over the last 5 years. The net inflow from the Metropolitan Area has fallen from almost 3,500 in 2003-04 to almost 2,100 in 2007-08, whilst the net migration from London and the South East has reduced from an **inflow** into Worcestershire of over 500 in 2003-04 to become an **outflow** of 100 from the County in 2007-08. The considerable changes in these two migration streams account for most of the observed decline in the levels of net internal migration experienced by Worcestershire in the 5-year period.
22. Worcestershire also has several migration streams departing the County, although the total net out-migration is not as high as the number of people entering the County through in-migration. Favoured destinations of those leaving Worcestershire include many nearby rural areas to the south and west of the County, consisting of families and the older age groups moving further away from the Conurbation. This "ripple effect", in which a large number of people in net terms move out of large urban centres in favour of nearby rural areas, and then in turn a smaller but still substantial number of people in net terms move out of those rural places in favour of other rural areas even more distant from the large urban centre, is also a well-established migratory pattern.
23. The largest net outflow departing Worcestershire is in favour of the South West Region. In net terms, the County loses 700 persons per annum in inter-regional moves in favour of the South West, which shares a border with Worcestershire. The net outflow is evident out of all of the districts with the exception of Malvern Hills, although out-migration is particularly prevalent out of Bromsgrove, Redditch and Worcester City.
24. It is noticeable that the majority of the net outflow from Worcestershire in favour of the South West is to Cornwall and especially Devon areas that lie in the far south west corner of the country quite a distance away from the

County. Gross flows are much larger with the neighbouring county of Gloucestershire, although the net change between the two counties is smaller in comparison, at around 70 persons per annum.

25. Other areas which experience a net inflow due to people departing Worcestershire include Wales and Stratford-on-Avon, which gain around 200 and 150 persons per annum respectively on average from the County. The net outflow in favour of Wales is significant from most areas in the County with the exception of Worcester City, with Redditch, and Wyre Forest each contributing about 60 persons per annum to this flow. In contrast, the majority of the outflow to Stratford-on-Avon (over 60%) is from the neighbouring district of Redditch.
26. Interaction between the districts within Worcestershire also forms a key part of the migration patterns at Local Authority level. Within the County the main urban centre of Worcester City has a similar pattern to that of the Metropolitan Area although on a much lower scale. Worcester City loses an average of almost 300 persons per annum to the rest of Worcestershire, with most of these preferring the rural districts of Wychavon and Malvern Hills.
27. Both Bromsgrove and Redditch also experience considerable net outflows to other areas within the County, at an average annual rate of around 150 and 100 persons respectively. Almost 70% of people who leave these districts and remain in Worcestershire favour Wychavon as a destination.
28. Malvern Hills gains almost 400 persons annually in movements within Worcestershire, representing almost 70% of the total internal net gain for that district. Malvern Hills gains almost 200 persons per annum from Worcester City and over 100 persons per annum from Wychavon.
29. Despite the outflow of around 100 each year to Malvern Hills, Wychavon still experiences a net gain of over 200 per annum from the rest of Worcestershire. Wychavon experiences annual net gains of over 100 from both Bromsgrove and Worcester City, as well as net gains of over 70 per annum from Redditch.
30. In contrast with the other districts, Wyre Forest experiences little net change with any of the other Worcestershire districts.
31. When considering lower level geographies, it is evident that urban areas such as towns within the County also tend to experience a net out-migration, even if the town is in a rural or significantly rural district. The most prominent urban places that experience a net outflow to surrounding rural areas include Worcester City, Redditch, Kidderminster in Wyre Forest, and Evesham in Wychavon.
32. It is also apparent that not all of the localities within these urban areas have out-migration. Many have a positive population turnover, including the Claines, St Clement and Battenhall areas within Worcester City, Batchley in Redditch town, and Habberley & Blakebrook in Kidderminster.
33. Almost all of the rural areas within Worcestershire experience a net inflow to some extent. Rural areas with significantly high levels of net in-migration include Alvechurch, Woodvale, Furlongs, Hagley and Uffdown in the north and west of Bromsgrove, areas around Upton-upon-Severn and Hallow in Malvern Hills, the Bowbrook and Hartlebury areas in the north of Wychavon, and the Bewdley and Wribbenhall localities in the rural parts to the west of Wyre Forest.

2. Aim of the Report

The Worcestershire Migration Report is primarily targeted towards those interested in information 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 migration patterns in and out of Worcestershire and the districts. The population structures within Worcestershire and the districts are heavily influenced by migration patterns. These patterns will be explored in detail, including the numbers of people choosing to relocate, the age structure and make-up of people moving in and out of the County and each of the districts, the areas from which people migrating to Worcestershire are moving from, as well as the favoured destinations for those leaving Worcestershire.

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.

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. The county 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. Internal Migration

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-2003 to mid-2008.

5.1. Total Internal Migration into Worcestershire and the Districts

Table 1 below outlines the total change due to internal migration. It can be seen that over the 2003-08 period the County has an average annual net internal in-migration of around 1,250 persons. It is also apparent that the level of net inflow has decreased markedly over the last 5 years, with an in-migration of over 2,000 people in 2003-04 consistently falling year-on-year to just fewer than 300 in 2007-08, a decrease of 1,800. 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. The DEFRA urban/rural classification¹ has been included to help identify the difference in migration patterns between urban and rural districts within the County.

¹ *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 reside 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>

Table 1 – Total Net Internal Migration into the Worcestershire Districts, 2003-08

Area	Urban/rural Classification	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	Average 2003-08
Bromsgrove	Significantly Rural	778	554	706	707	643	678
Malvern Hills	Rural-50	791	464	510	497	393	531
Redditch	Other Urban	-359	-369	-135	-507	-281	-330
Worcester City	Other Urban	-181	-41	-324	-350	-308	-241
Wychavon	Rural-80	667	441	444	459	-156	371
Wyre Forest	Significantly Rural	355	502	21	364	-18	245
Worcestershire	Significantly Rural	2,051	1,551	1,222	1,170	273	1,253

Source – ONS 2004-08 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 slightly less than 700 persons per annum, and the level of in-migration is fairly consistent throughout the 5-year period. Bromsgrove is a significantly rural district but does include the urban area of Bromsgrove town.

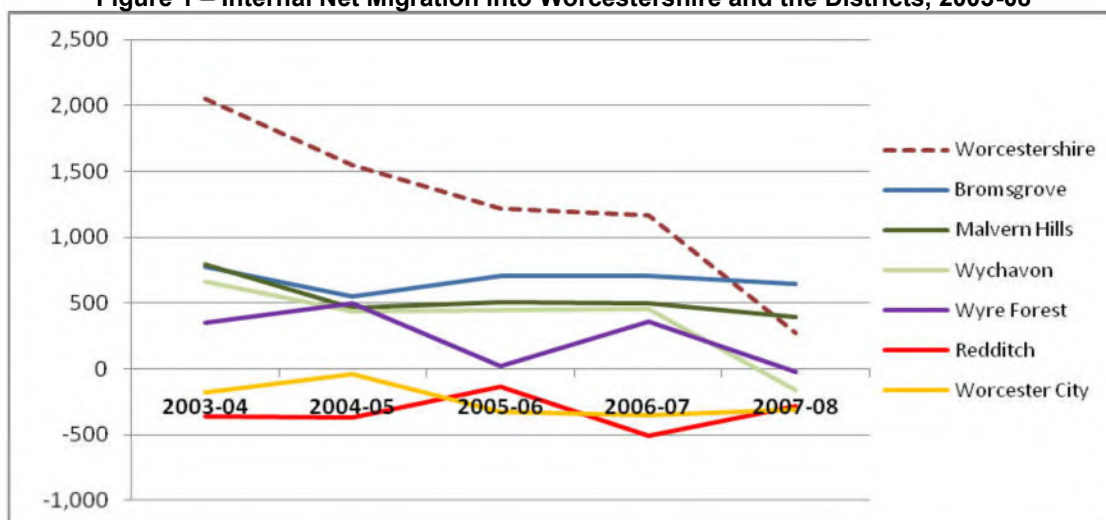
The rural districts of Malvern Hills and Wychavon also tend to have fairly substantial inflows due to internal migration. Malvern Hills experiences an average net in-migration of almost 550 persons per annum, as people move into this rural district for improved quality of life. There is evidence that this level of migration has decreased over the 5-year period, with the inflow, around 800 in 2003-04, decreasing to stand at less than 400 in 2007-08.

The internal net inflow into Wychavon averages just less than 400 persons per annum, but the decrease is even more prominent in this rural district. The level of in-migration was substantial in 2003-04, standing at almost 700, but falling to a net **loss** of around 150 by 2007-08.

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 slightly lower internal inflow in comparison to the other rural or significantly rural districts, but does record a net in-migration of almost 250 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 just over 350 in 2004-05 giving way to a small net loss by 2007-08.

The urban districts of Worcester City and Redditch each tend to lose out in net terms to other areas in the UK, with around 250 persons per annum departing Worcester City, and over 300 per annum leaving Redditch. The net losses out of these districts have fluctuated slightly throughout the 5-year period, with the net losses out of Worcester City rather larger in the later years.

Figure 1 – Internal Net Migration into Worcestershire and the Districts, 2003-08



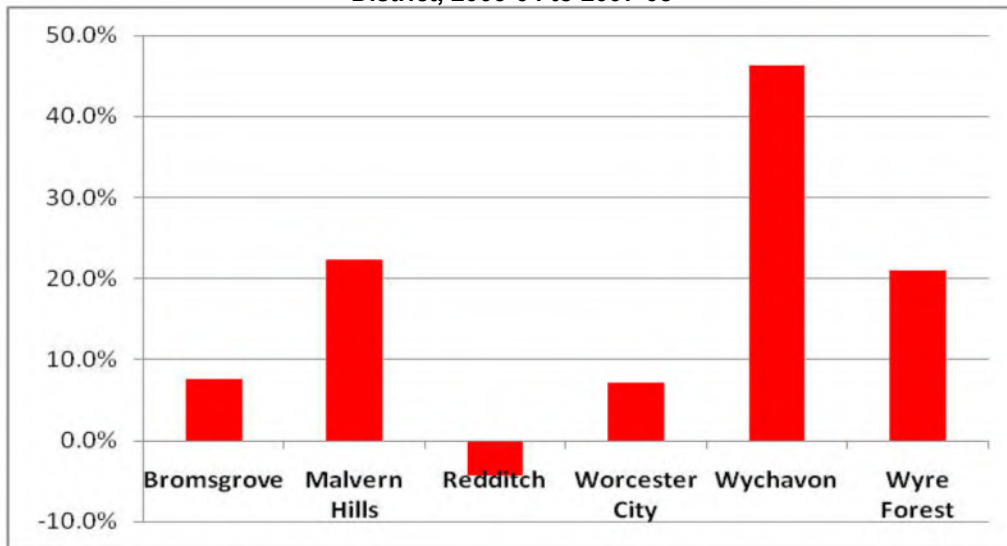
Source – ONS mid-year estimates Components of Change, 2003-08

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. This is further illustrated in Figure 1, above.

This reinforces the substantial decline in the net inflow due to internal moves into the County. It can be seen that the net inflow into Bromsgrove, as well as the outflow from the urban districts are fairly consistent over the 5-year period, whereas there are noticeable decreases in the net in-migration coming into Malvern Hills, Wychavon and Wyre Forest.

Figure 2 below shows the proportion of the total Worcestershire decline in net internal migration over the 5-year time period that has occurred in each district. It can be seen that Wychavon is the highest contributor to the net decrease in the whole of the County, with almost half of the total decrease of internal migration in Worcestershire due to changes in that district. The rural district of Malvern Hills and the significantly-rural district of Wyre Forest each contribute about 20% of the County's total internal migration decrease.

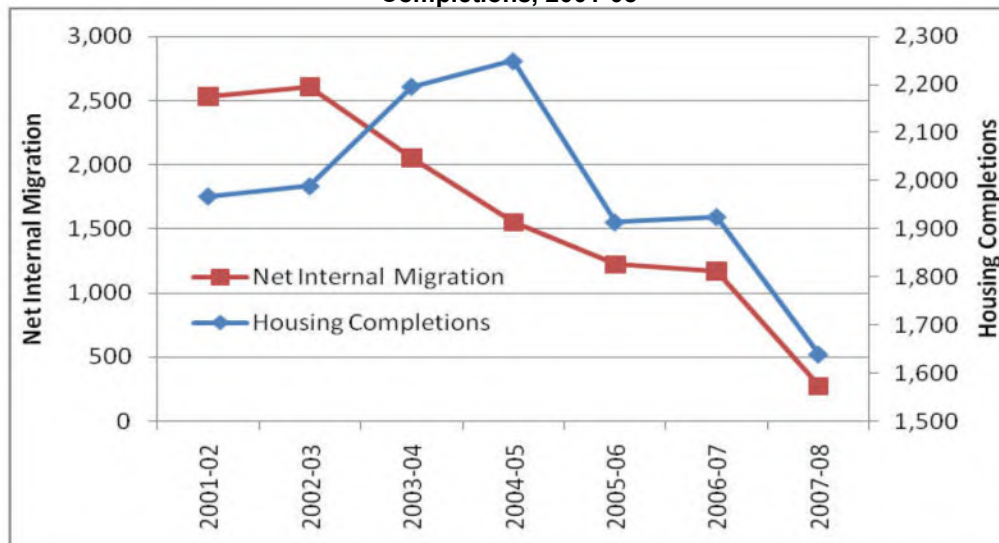
Figure 2 – Percentage of Worcestershire's Total Decline in Internal Net Migration experienced by each District, 2003-04 to 2007-08



Source – ONS mid-year estimates Components of Change, 2003-08

It is therefore clear that net internal migration into the County has fallen in recent years, with the effect more evident in some districts than in others.

Figure 3 – Comparison between Internal Net Migration into Worcestershire and Number of Housing Completions, 2001-08



Source – ONS mid-year estimates Components of Change, 2001-08 & Regional Housing Land Availability Survey

One possible reason for the fall in levels of in-migration into the County may be the level of house-building within the County, as a limited number of new houses in Worcestershire may have an effect on the number of people moving into the area. Figure 3 above compares the number of new houses that have been built in the County with the level of net internal migration each year. It can be seen that there does seem to be some correlation between the housing

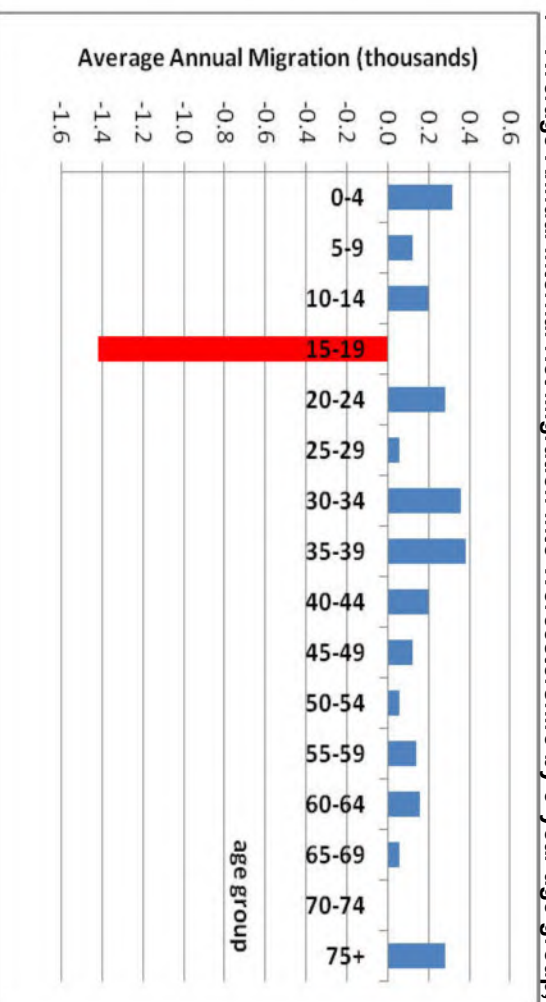
completions and the level of in-migration into Worcestershire, especially when a slight "time lag" for the effect of the number of new houses to take effect is allowed for.

There are other possible reasons for the decline in net migration into the County. One other possible effect is the renaissance of the West Midlands Metropolitan Area². This forms a key element of the West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) in which more development opportunities are located in the Metropolitan Area than was previously the case in an attempt to stem the migration flow out of the Major Urban Areas (MUA's). It is difficult to quantify how much of an effect this may have had, but it should be considered when examining migration patterns between the County and the conurbation.

5.2. Internal Migration into Worcestershire and the Districts by Age Group, 2003-08

Figure 4 below illustrates the net movements between the County and the rest of the UK, split by 5-year age group. In the period 2003-08 Worcestershire gained a net annual average of over 1,250 people in movements between the County and the rest of the UK.

Figure 4 – Average Annual Internal Net Migration into Worcestershire by 5-year age group, 2003-08



Source – National Health Service Central Register (NHS CR) figures, 2003-08

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 around 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 to 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.

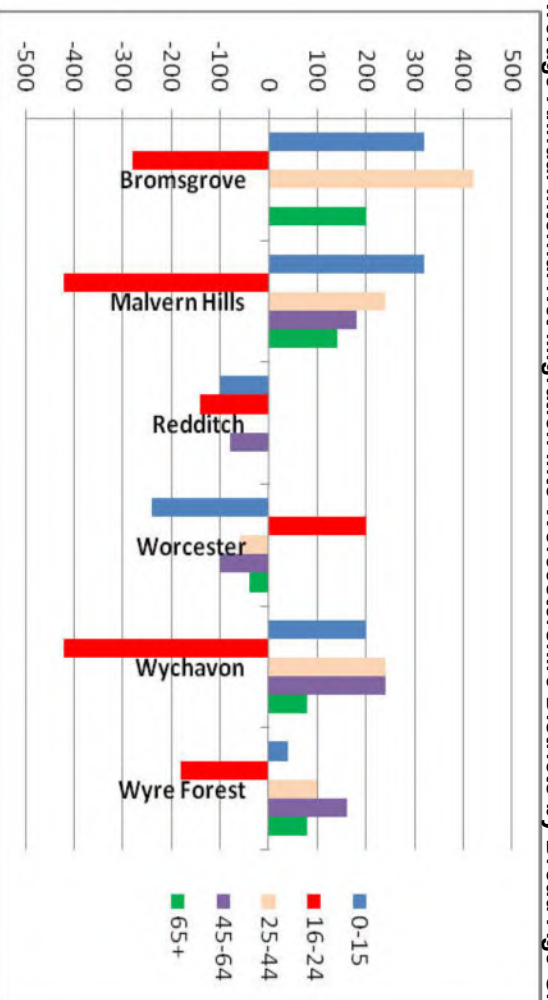
Worcestershire tends to experience a net gain in other age groups, with groups of people such as families with young children, the pre-retirement groups and the retired age groups all contributing to this net inflow. The inflow of families can be distinguished by the reasonably high levels of in-migration 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 55-64, 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 5 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

² It should be noted that the West Midlands Metropolitan Area and the conurbation are **not** one and the same. The West Midlands Metropolitan Area consists of Birmingham, Solihull, Coventry and the Black Country (Dudley, Sandwell, Walsall and Wolverhampton). The conurbation consists of Birmingham, the Black Country, and the urban part of Solihull. The conurbation is also defined to include some areas over the borders in the shire districts, including the areas in north Worcestershire on the Bromsgrove/Birmingham border of Hagley and Hollywood.

helps to limit the impact of the large-scale net outward migration of 15-19 year olds out of the County. Malvern Hills and Wychavon have particularly noticeable net outflows in the 16-24 age range.

Figure 5 – Average Annual Internal Net Migration into Worcestershire Districts by Broad Age Group, 2003-08



Source – National Health Service Central Register (NHSCR) figures, 2003-08

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 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 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.

Further details of total internal movements for Worcestershire and each of the 6 districts, including graphs and maps to illustrate migration streams of note between individual Local Authorities are shown in Chapter 5.

5.3. Intra-Regional Migration into Worcestershire and the Districts, 2003-08

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 of particular interest. The movements within Worcestershire County between the districts are also considered here. These migration flows are summarised in Table 2 below.

It can be seen that a net 2,250 people move into Worcestershire from the rest of the West Midlands Region per annum, with the figure rising to over 2,700 when movements to and from the Metropolitan Area alone are considered.

Area	Intra-Regional			Worcestershire			Metropolitan Area		
	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net
Bromsgrove	3,524	2,584	940	816	980	-164	2,416	1,202	1,214
Malvern Hills	2,494	1,956	538	1,428	1,058	370	370	176	194
Redditch	1,860	1,862	-2	628	740	-112	832	566	266
Worcester City	2,616	2,750	-134	1,634	1,908	-274	504	402	102
Wychavon	3,040	2,554	486	1,812	1,594	218	692	328	364
Wyre Forest	2,344	1,922	422	764	802	-38	1,162	608	554
Worcestershire	15,878	13,628	2,250	7,082	7,082	0	5,976	3,282	2,694

Source – NHSCR figures, 2003-08

Of the Worcestershire districts Bromsgrove has the highest average annual inflow due to intra-regional migration, at a rate of almost 950 persons per annum. Bromsgrove experiences a net inflow of over 1,200 from the Metropolitan Area, with neighbouring Birmingham contributing much of this inflow. There is actually a net outflow of over 150

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.

Malvern Hills and Wychavon both have intra-regional net inflows of around 500 per annum. Much of the net movement into Wychavon is due to in-migration from the Metropolitan Area, which numbers over 350, or three quarters of the total intra-regional net change in Wychavon. In the case of Malvern Hills, which is situated further west and is more distant from the conurbation, net migration in from the Metropolitan Area is lower, and the majority (almost 70%) of the intra-regional gain experienced by Malvern Hills is from the other districts within Worcestershire.

Wyre Forest experiences a net gain of over 400 persons per annum due to intra-regional movements. This district has a net inflow of over 550 from the Metropolitan Area, consistent with the geographic position of that district to the north of the County close to the conurbation, with a 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 zero net change and Worcester City an annual net loss of over 100 persons. These districts both still receive an annual net inflow from the Metropolitan Area of almost 100 into Worcester City, and over 250 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 can be seen from Table 2 that the County as a whole loses out in net terms to the rest of the Region outside the Metropolitan Area. Movements between the Worcestershire districts and individual areas within the West Midlands are considered in Chapter 6.

5.4. Inter-Regional Migration into Worcestershire and the Districts, 2003-08

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 2003-08 period between the County and the rest of England is summarised in Table 3, 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 3 – Average Annual Net Inter-Regional Migration into the Worcestershire Districts, 2003-08

Area	Inter-Regional - England			Wales		
	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net
Bromsgrove	808	1,076	-268	88	132	-44
Malvern Hills	1,434	1,356	78	154	176	-22
Redditch	526	824	-298	72	130	-58
Worcester City	1,636	1,698	-62	242	240	2
Wychavon	2,102	2,194	-92	204	240	-36
Wyre Forest	740	902	-162	122	182	-60
Worcestershire	7,246	8,050	-804	882	1,100	-218

Source – NHSCR figures, 2003-08

It can be seen that an average of almost 7,250 persons per annum move into the County from other regions in England, with over 8,050 moving out of Worcestershire. A net 800 people leave Worcestershire to live in parts of England outside the West Midlands. Of this annual net loss, 300 is from Redditch, over 250 is from Bromsgrove, and over 150 from Wyre Forest. Malvern Hills is the only district to experience a net gain due to inter-regional moves, of almost 100 per annum. It is apparent that of the two urban districts in the County, the majority of the net losses from Redditch is due to inter-regional moves, whilst the majority of the net losses from Worcester City is due to intra-regional moves. The split by individual regions is considered later.

An annual average of almost 900 people move into the County from Wales, whilst around 1,100 move in the other direction. Worcestershire records a net loss of around 200 per annum to Wales. This net outflow is spread fairly evenly around all of the districts, although losses are slightly higher from Redditch and Wyre Forest, whilst Worcester City experiences a zero net loss to Wales.

It is interesting to consider the net change experienced by Worcestershire due to inter-regional movements over the last 5 years, and split by broad age group. As would be expected, the student and young adult (16-24) age group contributes the most to the inter-regional net loss sustained by the County, with an average of over 1,100 persons per annum in this age group leaving Worcestershire in favour of other regions in England, many of whom will be leaving in favour of urban areas for job opportunities and access to universities and higher education facilities.

It is noticeable, however, that the level of inter-regional out-migration from the County has substantially increased in recent years, as illustrated by the difference between the 2003-05 period and the following three years. In the earlier period, there was a net loss of around 400 due to inter-regional moves, whereas in the later years the out-migration

has doubled. 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 25-44 age groups, which have switched from a substantial net gain in the earlier period, to a net loss in later years.

Table 4 – Total Net Inter-Regional Migration into Worcestershire by Broad Age Groups, 2003-08

Year	0-15	16-24	25-44	45-64	65+	All ages
2003-04	310	-1,340	370	0	80	-420
2004-05	270	-1,170	140	-70	90	-420
2005-06	-50	-910	-110	110	40	-820
2006-07	190	-1,120	70	10	230	-840
2007-08	-120	-1,140	-110	160	210	-850
Average 2003-08	120	-1,136	72	42	130	-670

Source – NHSCR figures, 2003-08. Figures may not sum due to rounding errors

The average annual movements between the County and each of the other Regions within England are examined in Table 5 and Table 6, below. The flows to and from the North East Region are not shown as both gross and net flows between Worcestershire and the North East are small due to the large distances between the two areas.

Worcestershire records an annual net gain from both London and the South East Region, and the Eastern Region. Around 2,050 persons per annum move into the County from London and the South East, with over 1,950 moving in the other direction. Worcestershire experiences an annual net gain of around 100 persons from the South East and London.

Table 5 – Average Annual Net Inter-Regional Migration into the Worcestershire Districts from Regions in which Worcestershire experiences a Net Gain, 2003-08

Area	South East & London Region			Eastern Region		
	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net
Bromsgrove	232	282	-50	50	54	-4
Malvern Hills	468	402	66	102	68	34
Redditch	144	148	-4	30	28	2
Worcester City	514	444	70	130	100	30
Wychavon	494	488	6	122	80	42
Wyre Forest	210	196	14	48	46	2
Worcestershire	2,062	1,960	102	482	376	106

Source – NHSCR figures, 2003-08

Much of this net inflow is into the more rural district of Malvern Hills and is probably linked to families and people from the retirement/pre-retirement age groups moving into the County.

In contrast with other districts, Bromsgrove records a substantial net loss to the London & South East, whilst Redditch records zero net gains both the East and to London & the South East. This is in line with the observed total inter-regional movements, as these districts record the greatest net losses to the rest of England.

Table 6 – Average Annual Net Inter-Regional Migration into the Worcestershire Districts from Regions in which Worcestershire experiences a Net Loss, 2003-08

Area	South West Region			East Midlands Region			Yorkshire & the Humber Region			North West Region		
	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net
Bromsgrove	184	318	-134	138	162	-24	80	112	-32	104	128	-24
Malvern Hills	550	582	-32	130	110	20	68	88	-20	96	82	14
Redditch	128	292	-164	80	152	-72	72	94	-22	60	96	-36
Worcester City	500	646	-146	192	194	-2	118	128	-10	150	152	-2
Wychavon	952	1,058	-106	190	208	-18	134	162	-28	180	160	20
Wyre Forest	206	324	-118	96	112	-16	88	102	-14	72	94	-22
Worcestershire	2,520	3,220	-700	826	938	-112	560	686	-126	662	712	-50

Source – NHSCR figures, 2003-08

The greatest net loss out of the County is to the South West Region which borders Worcestershire, as people move out of Worcestershire in favour of particularly the rural areas of Devon and Cornwall, and also to neighbouring Gloucestershire. Around 3,200 persons per annum move out of Worcestershire in favour of the South West, with around 2,500 moving in the other direction, equating to an annual net loss of around 700. This outflow is spread fairly

evenly around the County, although the net losses are particularly prevalent out of Redditch, Worcester City and Bromsgrove, and are significantly lower out of Malvern Hills.

Worcestershire also records annual net losses to the East Midlands and to Yorkshire & the Humber. These Regions are further away from the County so gross and net flows are not as great, although Worcestershire still experiences a net loss of around 100 persons per annum to each of these regions. The net outflow to Yorkshire & the Humber is spread fairly evenly around all the districts in the County, whereas the majority (around 65%) of the net loss to the East Midlands is from Redditch.

The County also experiences net losses of around 50 per annum to the North West, with the losses spread fairly evenly round Redditch, Bromsgrove, and Wyre Forest. Again, Malvern Hills tends to have a small net gain from this migration stream.

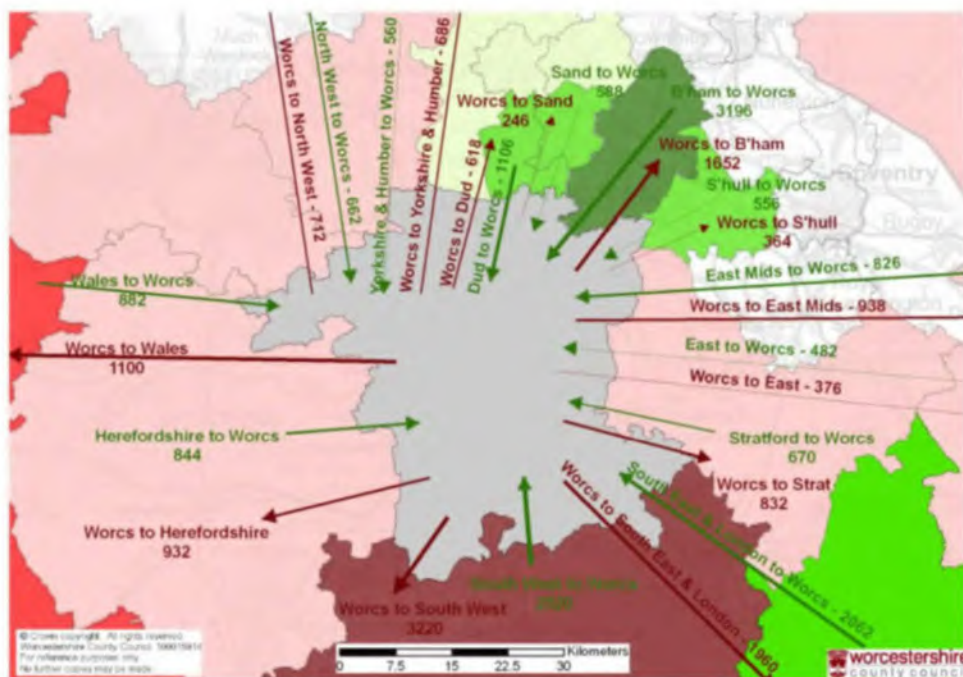
6. Net and Gross Internal Movements for Worcestershire and the Districts

This section looks at 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.

6.1. Net and Gross Internal Movements for Worcestershire

All substantial internal gross flows between Worcestershire the other Local Authorities in the West Midlands Region, as well as migration flows to and from other regions in England and to Wales are shown in Figure 6, below:-

Figure 6 – Average Annual Gross Movements in and out of Worcestershire, 2003-08



Source – NHSCR figures, 2003-08. Migration flows less than 400 persons per annum are omitted

It should be noted that gross flows will have an affect on the population structure within the County even if the net difference is not great. This is because the age structure of people moving into Worcestershire will differ from those moving out. As has already been discussed, the County tends to be a net exporter of students and young adults, whilst more families with children and older persons tend to move into Worcestershire than depart.

Figure 6 illustrates the substantial migration flows between Worcestershire and other neighbouring areas, but most particularly Birmingham, Dudley, Herefordshire, and Stratford-on-Avon. Also apparent are the large inter-regional flows between the County and the South West Region, and between the County and the London/South East area. Substantial gross movements to and from Wales and the East Midlands are also evident, whilst lower inter-regional flows to other regions such as the East, the North West and Yorkshire & the Humber can also be seen, although these regions are too distant to actually be represented on the map.

Most of the major gross flows in and out of Worcestershire therefore are to neighbouring Local Authorities, or to nearby regions with high resident population bases and good transport links. This reinforces the pattern that more movements are short distances to neighbouring areas.

Three separate gross flows experienced by Worcestershire can be singled out as being the most substantial;-

- The gross intra-regional movement between Worcestershire and Birmingham. In total, an average of 3,200 persons move out of Birmingham in favour of the County, with just over half that number moving in the opposite direction. This is unsurprising given the proximity of the two areas which share a border, the urban nature of Birmingham, and the high population that reside within Birmingham.
- The gross inter-regional movement between Worcestershire and the South West region. Each year, an average of over 3,200 persons move out from the County in favour of the South West. This outflow is partially offset by around 2,500 moving in the other direction. This high level of movement is due to the proximity of the South West region, which shares a border with Worcestershire and has good transport links via the M5. The South West region as a whole also has a large resident population base.
- The gross inter-regional movement between Worcestershire and London & the South East. Over 2,050 persons per annum on average depart London & the South East in favour of the County, with around 1,950 making the reverse journey. The South East & London is slightly further away from Worcestershire and the two areas do not share a border, but there are good links between the areas via the M40 and the A44, as well as rail links to areas such as Oxford and London Paddington.

There are other smaller but still considerable gross flows between the County and other areas. Over 1,100 persons each year move into Worcestershire from Dudley, with around 600 moving in the opposite direction. Dudley and Worcestershire share a border and have good transport links via the M5.

Gross movements in and out of Dudley represent the largest interaction between the County and the Metropolitan Area with the exception of Birmingham. Gross flows between Worcestershire and Sandwell, as well as Worcestershire and Solihull can also be seen, but these are much smaller in magnitude. Levels of movements between the County and the other Local Authorities in the Metropolitan Area of Wolverhampton, Walsall and Coventry are negligible in comparison.

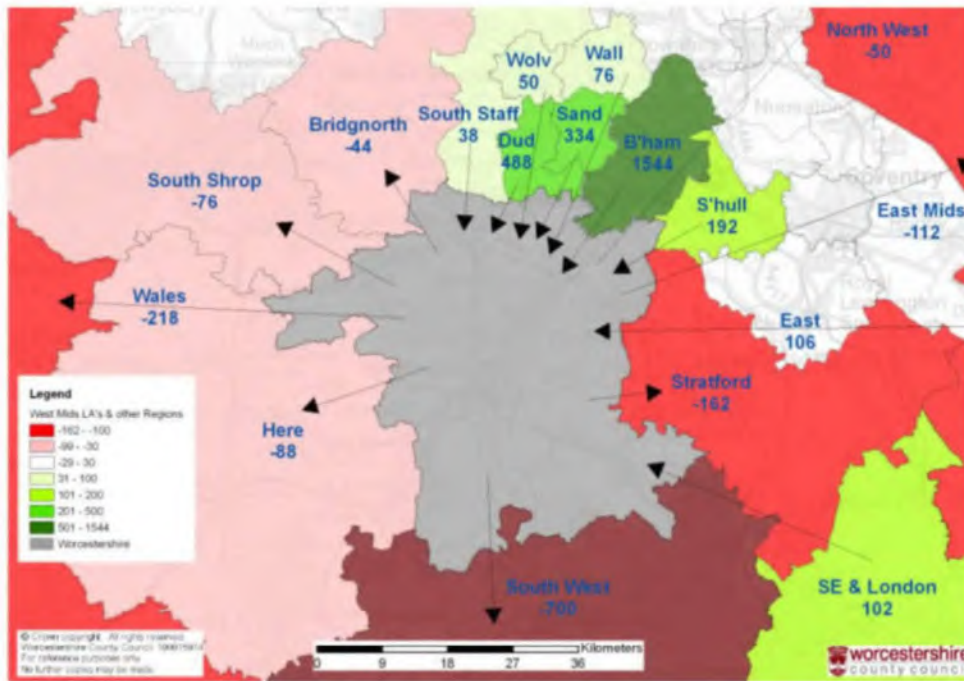
Significant gross flows are also present between Worcestershire and the neighbouring rural districts of Herefordshire and Stratford-on-Avon. Over 900 persons per annum leave the County in favour of Herefordshire, with almost 850 making the opposite move. Herefordshire shares a long border with Worcestershire to the west of the County and links are via several A-roads including the A44, the A4103 and the A438. Movements into Stratford-on-Avon from Worcestershire average over 800 persons per annum, with almost 700 per year moving in the other direction. Again, these neighbouring areas share a long border, this time to the east of the County, with links via the A46 and A422.

There are also considerable levels of inter-regional movements between Worcestershire and both Wales and the East Midlands. Around 1,100 persons per annum on average moved out of Worcestershire into Wales, aided by similar transport links as exist with Herefordshire. Almost 900 people each year on average make the reverse move from Wales into the County. The East Midlands attracts over 900 persons per annum from Worcestershire, with over 800 each year moving in the other direction.

Levels of gross migration flows to other more distant regions are smaller due to the distance between them and the County. However, there is still evidence of a fairly significant movement between Worcestershire and the regions of the North West, as well as Yorkshire & the Humber, and the East.

Net movements in and out of Worcestershire are now considered. As has already been stated, Worcestershire experiences a net gain of around 1,250 persons per annum due to internal moves, with the level of in-migration rising to around 2,250 when considering only intra-regional movements within the West Midlands Region. The County experiences a net out-migration to other regions in England and to Wales. These areas are summarised in Figure 7 below:-

Figure 7 – Average Annual Net Movements in and out of Worcestershire, 2003-08



Source – NHSCR figures, 2003-08. Net gains or losses of less than 30 persons per annum have been omitted.

Figure 7 above 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 ± 30 are omitted, so only the significant net flows in and out of the County are shown.

This illustrates the major net movements in and out of the County. The general pattern is for net in-migration into Worcestershire from the neighbouring parts of the West Midlands conurbation and from the South East & London, with net migration flows out of the County into surrounding rural areas, particularly Wales, Stratford-on-Avon, and the South West region, with lower net flows to Herefordshire and South Shropshire. 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 1,550 persons per annum in net terms coming into Worcestershire. Within the conurbation Solihull and to a greater extent the southern Black Country Local Authorities of Sandwell and Dudley also contribute to the Worcestershire net gain.

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. The South West Region is the main area of choice among those moving out of the County, although Wales and Stratford-on-Avon also contribute to the net outflow, with people also preferring the neighbouring rural Local Authorities of Herefordshire, South Shropshire and to a slightly lesser extent Bridgnorth immediately to the west of the County.

The net flow from 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 change between the County and the London/South East area tends to fluctuate greatly, and in some years Worcestershire records a net out-flow.

Figure 8 below shows the net movements into Worcestershire by individual migration stream, with each of the Local Authorities within the West Midlands Region shown, as well as Wales and each of the other regions in England. This further illustrates that the net in-migration from Birmingham dominates the total moves into the County. An average of 1,550 persons per annum move into Worcestershire from Birmingham. This compares to an annual average net gain of around 1,250 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, Worcestershire has a net inflow of almost 500 persons per annum from neighbouring Dudley, around 330 from Sandwell, and almost 200 from Solihull. The slightly more distant

Black Country districts of Walsall and Wolverhampton each contribute over 50 to the Worcestershire gain. The net inflow into Worcestershire from the Metropolitan Area as a whole is around 2,700 persons per annum.

Figure 8 – Net Intra-Regional and Inter-Regional Migration into Worcestershire by Local Authority or by Region, 2003-08



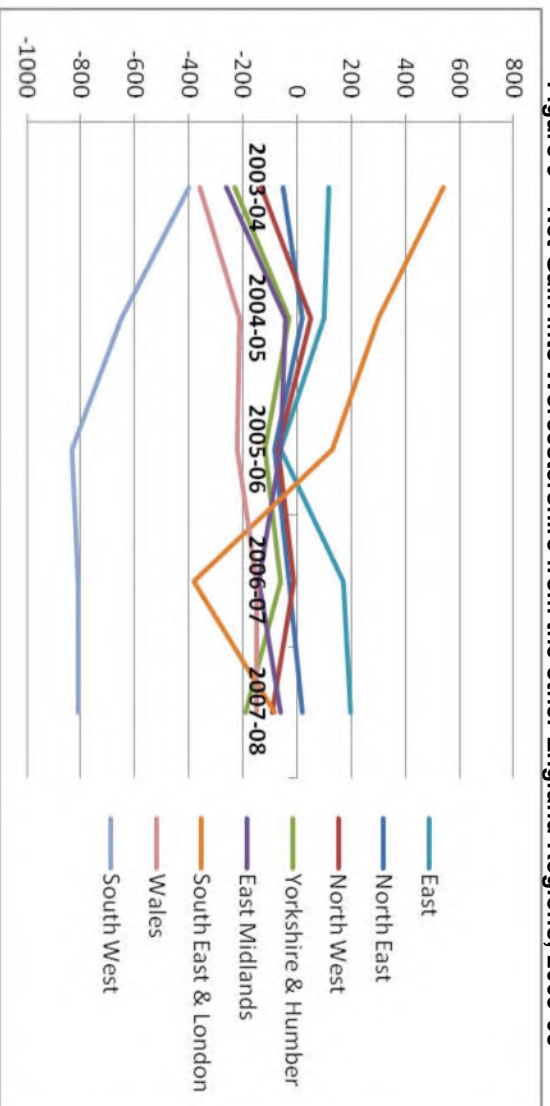
Source – NHSCR figures, 2003-08. Only major net flows larger than ±30 are shown

The majority of the rest of the Worcestershire in-migration is due to inter-regional moves from other regions, with the South East & London and the East each contributing an annual average of 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.

Worcestershire also experiences net losses in inter-regional moves to other regions in England, most notably the South West (700 per annum) but also to a much lesser extent Yorkshire & the Humber and the East Midlands, of 100 per annum to each. The County also has an average annual net out-migration of 200 persons to Wales.

Net losses to neighbouring rural areas such as Herefordshire, South Shropshire and most notably Stratford-on-Avon also contribute to the out-migration from the County. The net loss to Stratford-on-Avon averages over 150 persons per annum. This out-migration is linked to movement of families and the pre-retired age groups into rural areas. Similar age groups make the move into Herefordshire, and the net outflow into Herefordshire stands at just less than 100 persons per annum. The movement into South Shropshire stands at a similar level.

Figure 9 – Net Gain into Worcestershire from the other England Regions, 2003-08



Source – NHSCR figures, 2003-08

The annual net gains and losses experienced by Worcestershire over the 5-year period 2003-08 to other regions in England and to Wales due to inter-regional moves are shown in Figure 9 above.

It can be seen that many of the migration streams between Worcestershire and the other regions are fairly consistent over time. However, it is interesting to note that the net gains from the South East and London have substantially decreased over time. In 2003-04 the net in-migration into Worcestershire was around 550, compared to a net **loss** for the County of almost 100 in 2007-08. This represents a major change in the relationship between Worcestershire and the South East & London, and seems to be linked to less people moving into the County in gross terms, with the numbers of people moving out of Worcestershire in favour of London & the South East fairly consistent.

It should be noted that this change in relationship is mirrored at the regional level. The West Midlands Region as a whole has also seen changes in movements in and out of the South East & London. In 2003-04 the West Midlands Region experienced a net inflow of around 3,300 from London & the South East, but this has changed considerably in the intervening period and the West Midlands had a net **outflow** of 550 by 2007-08. However, it should be noted that at the regional level the gross numbers of people moving out of the West Midlands into London & the South East has increased more than the number moving in the opposite direction out of the West Midlands has decreased, which is not the case in Worcestershire.

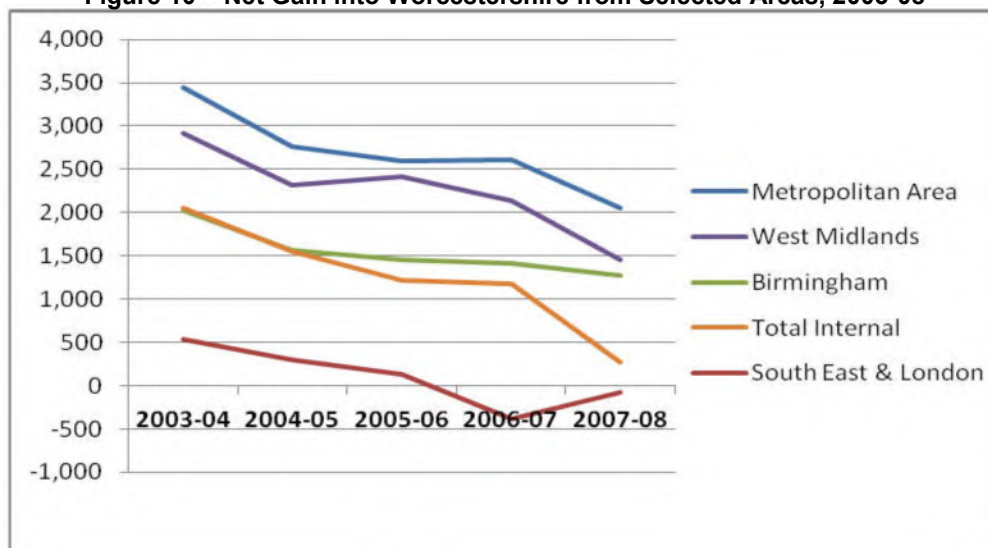
Table 7 – Annual Inter-Regional Migration between the South East & London, and each of Worcestershire and the West Midlands Region, 2003-04 and 2007-08

Area	2003-04			2007-08			Difference		
	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net
Worcestershire	2,440	1,900	540	1,850	1,930	-80	-590	30	-620
West Midlands Region	30,210	26,940	3,270	29,070	29,620	-550	-1,140	2,680	-3,820

Source – NHSCR figures, 2003-04 & 2007-08

The change in the nature of the net flow between Worcestershire and the South East & London goes some way to explaining why the net inflow into Worcestershire has decreased over the last few years. However, the main reason for the decrease is due to the influence of intra-regional moves.

Figure 10 – Net Gain into Worcestershire from Selected Areas, 2003-08



Source – NHSCR figures, 2003-08

Figure 10 above shows the total internal migration into Worcestershire over the 5-year period, as well as the main individual migration streams that have had the greatest effect on the observed change in the total net movements. It has already been mentioned that the movements between the County and London & the South East have altered as time has progressed. The change in the movements between Worcestershire and South East and London accounted for around a third of the total internal net change.

The other main migration stream relevant here is the level of intra-regional movements between Worcestershire and the rest of the West Midlands. It can be seen that intra-regional moves have altered in pace with the total internal change. The intra-regional net inflow into Worcestershire has reduced from over 2,900 in 2003-04 to just over 1,400 in 2007-08. This reduction of around 1,500 persons over the 5-year period represents over 80% of the total decline in the County's internal net gain.

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 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.

The change in movements between Worcestershire and Birmingham is also considerable, although it is evident that this is not the only migration stream into the County that has contributed to the reduction in the inter-regional net gain. In-migration from Birmingham into Worcestershire was a net 2,000 in 2003-04 compared to 1,300 in 2007-08. This represents just over half of the observed change in intra-regional gains for the County, with most of the rest of the observed decline in the net intra-regional migration shared fairly evenly around the Local Authorities of Dudley, Sandwell and Solihull.

With the observed decrease in net internal movements into the West Midlands, two inter-regional migration streams are of specific interest. One is the interaction between Worcestershire and the South West as the outflow to this region is the most significant; and the South East & London Region because this migration stream has varied the most over the 5-year period. These two regions will be examined in turn, starting with the South East & London.

6.1.1. Movements between Worcestershire and the South East & London

The inflow from London and the South East into Worcestershire is a fairly substantial one which is fluctuating over time, and is examined in further detail here. Average annual net migration into Worcestershire from London & the South East numbers around 100.

Table 8 – Average Annual Net Inter-Regional Migration into the Worcestershire Districts from the South East Counties and Unitary Authorities, 2003-08

Area	Average Annual Migration Stream 2003-08		
	In	Out	Net
Outer London	430	230	200
Surrey	150	76	74
Hampshire	154	124	30
Oxfordshire	320	360	-40
<i>including Oxford</i>	<i>102</i>	<i>156</i>	<i>-54</i>
Central London	362	496	-134
<i>Including Camden</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>-36</i>
<i>including Westminster</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>-32</i>
South East & London Region	2,062	1,960	102

Source – NHSCR figures, 2003-08. Only major net flows larger than ±30 are shown

It can be seen that the majority of the in-migration experienced by the County from London and the South East is from Outer London. The net inflow from this area averages around 200 persons per annum. Surrey, which borders London, also accounts for over 70 persons per annum entering the County. No individual London boroughs or district within the South East make a major contribution to this in-migration.

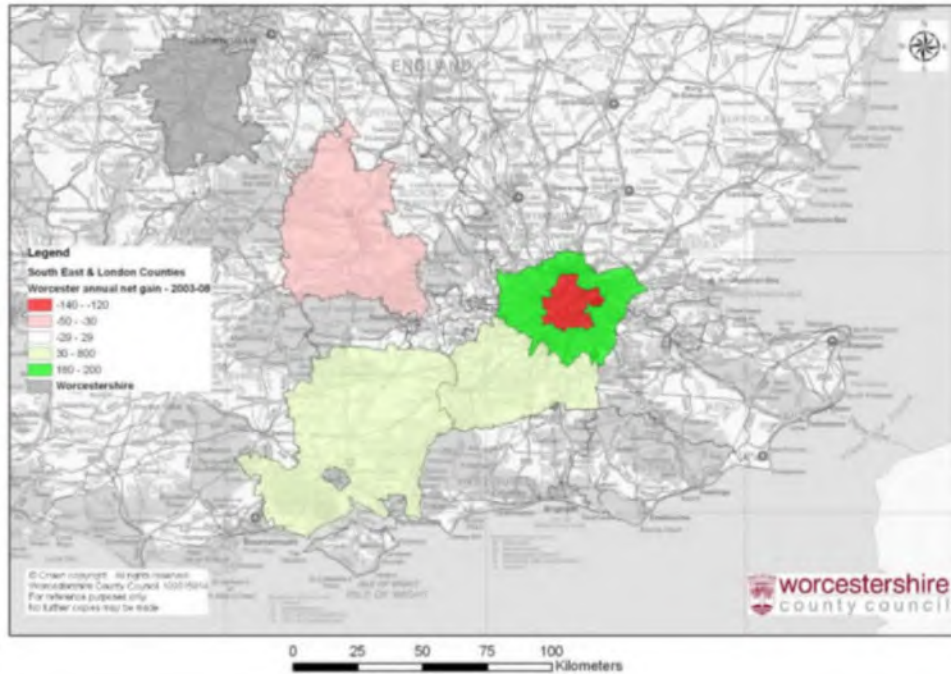
Individual gross flows between Worcestershire and the individual London/South East counties are not large, with the gross movements in and out of Central London the most substantial. Central London also makes the greatest net gain from the County, of around 130 per annum, with Oxford experiencing a net annual in-migration of over 50 persons on average. These movements are particularly linked to the student and young adult (16-24) population moving for reasons such as access to university and job opportunities that Central London and Oxford provide. The attraction of Camden in particular is perhaps linked to students moving for access to University College London.

The interaction with London has altered noticeably over the 5-year period, which has had an impact on the regional net changes. The migration flow with Central London was zero net change in 2003-04 but was a net flow of 200 out of the County by 2007-08. The transformation in Outer London is lower but still evident, as an inflow into the County of over 200 in 2003-04 became an inflow of just over 100 in 2007-08. These changes together account for over 40% of the observed change in the migration stream between Worcestershire and the London/South East region.

In terms of the region outside London, there are contributions towards the decrease in the net gain into Worcestershire from Hampshire, Surrey and Kent, each of which had an inflow into the County of around 100 less in 2007-08 than in 2003-04.

For completeness, Figure 11 below shows the net levels of migration between Worcestershire and each of the Strategic Authorities in the London/South East region.

Figure 11 – Net Gain into Worcestershire from the South East Counties and Unitary Authorities and Central & Outer London, 2003-08



Source – NHSCR figures, 2003-08

6.1.2. Movements between Worcestershire and the South West

The net losses suffered by Worcestershire to the South West and to Wales have also varied over the 5-year period, although not to the same extent as is seen in London & the South East. These are more likely to be the result of natural fluctuations rather than a definite change in the nature of the pattern of movements.

The greatest inter-regional loss out of Worcestershire is in favour of the South West Region, with around 700 persons in net terms moving from the County to the South West. It is useful to examine these flows in more detail.

Table 9 – Average Annual Net Inter-Regional Migration into the Worcestershire Districts from the South West Counties and Unitary Authorities, 2003-08

Area	Average Annual Migration Stream 2003-08		
	In	Out	Net
Torbay UA	66	96	-30
North Somerset UA	86	126	-40
Dorset	56	112	-56
Bristol, City of UA	160	224	-64
Somerset	148	216	-68
Gloucestershire	1,140	1,212	-72
<i>including Cheltenham</i>	<i>256</i>	<i>300</i>	<i>-44</i>
<i>including Forest of Dean</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>128</i>	<i>-30</i>
Cornwall	148	266	-118
Devon	244	416	-172
<i>including East Devon</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>78</i>	<i>-38</i>
<i>including South Hams</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>-40</i>
South West Region	2,520	3,220	-700

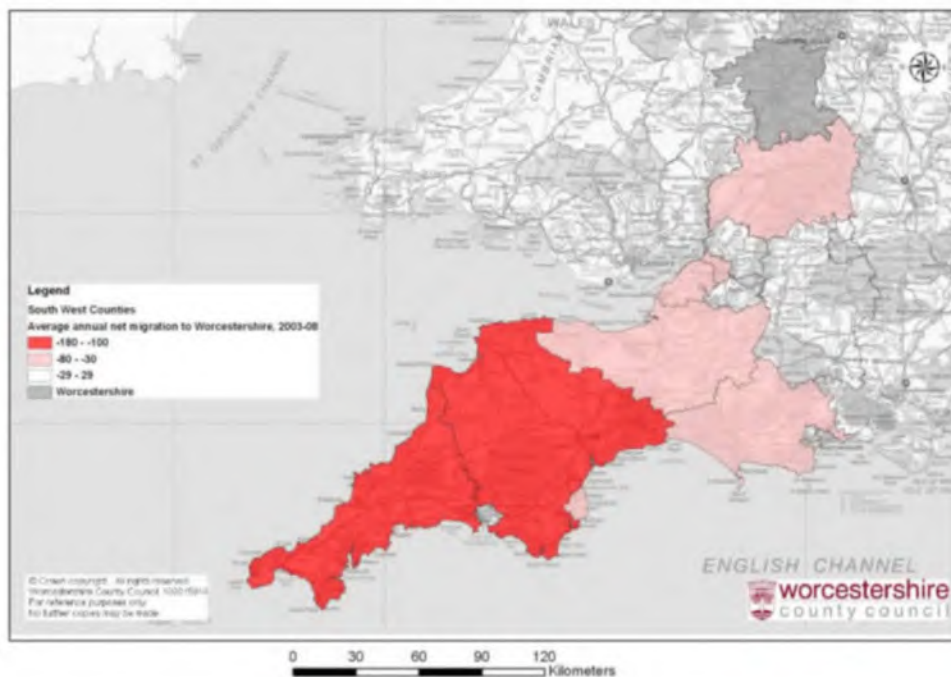
Source – NHSCR figures, 2003-08. Only major net flows larger than ±30 are shown

It is interesting to note that in net terms the County loses more people to the more distant counties of Cornwall and especially Devon than to closer areas such as Gloucestershire, Bristol or Bath. No areas in Devon and Cornwall in particular dominate this net loss out of the County, although slightly larger losses can be seen to East Devon and South Hams, both of which are situated on the south coast, and are likely to be seen as desirable places to live by families and the retired/pre-retired age groups.

There is however still a notable net loss to the neighbouring county of Gloucestershire, with Cheltenham a particularly popular destination, as well other areas further south such as the city of Bristol, the Somerset areas, and Dorset. It is also noticeable that gross flows are substantially higher between Worcestershire and the bordering county of Gloucestershire than with any of the other South West areas. Gross flows to and from Devon and Cornwall are far lower, but the residual is a substantial movement into those South West counties.

The large distance between Worcestershire and the counties of Devon and Cornwall into which more people in net terms are lost from the County is further illustrated in Figure 12, below. This also shows that Gloucestershire and Worcestershire share a large border which explains the relatively large gross flows moving between these two counties. Movements are also aided by the M5 which links Worcestershire to Gloucestershire, and to the areas further south of Bristol, Somerset and Devon.

Figure 12 – Net Gain into Worcestershire from the South West Counties and Unitary Authorities, 2003-08



Source – NHSCR figures, 2003-08

Net and gross flows to other regions, such as the East Midlands, Yorkshire & the Humber, the North West and the East are relatively small and no individual areas dominate these migration streams. For this reason tables and maps for these regions are not shown.

6.2. Intra-Regional and Inter-Regional Movements for Bromsgrove

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

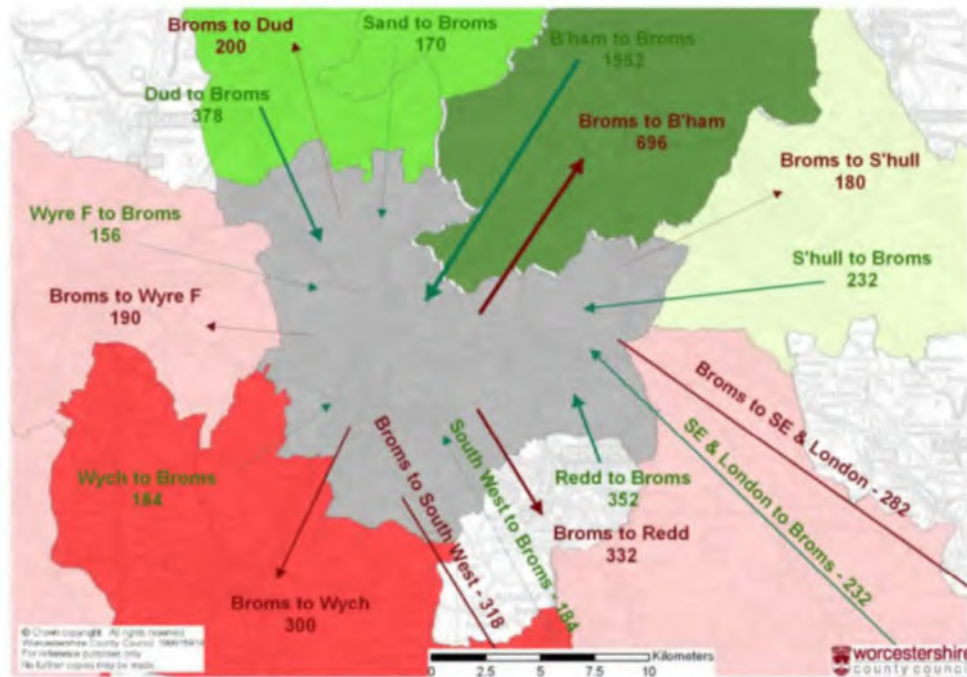
Figure 13 below shows the gross flows moving to and from Bromsgrove, with Local Authorities within the West Midlands, gross flows between Bromsgrove and other regions in England, as well as between Bromsgrove and Wales, all shown on the map.

It can be seen that gross flows both to and from Birmingham are large, with over 1,500 persons per annum leaving Birmingham in favour of Bromsgrove, and almost 700 moving in the other direction representing the largest gross flows in and out of Bromsgrove. This is not surprising due to the close proximity of Birmingham, as well as the large population base and the highly urban nature of that area.

Relatively high levels of gross flows are also evident into Bromsgrove from both Dudley and Solihull, whilst the gross flows in the other direction are substantially lower. This reinforces the degree of net in-migration into Bromsgrove from these areas. Gross flows in and out of Sandwell are not as high, as might be expected as these two Local Authorities do not share a border.

It is noticeable that there are fairly substantial gross flows between Bromsgrove and neighbouring Redditch, although the net change between the two areas is negligible. To a lesser extent, Bromsgrove and the South East & London also have noticeable movements. These gross flows have an effect on the population structure in Bromsgrove however, as the age structure of those people moving out of Bromsgrove is different to those moving in.

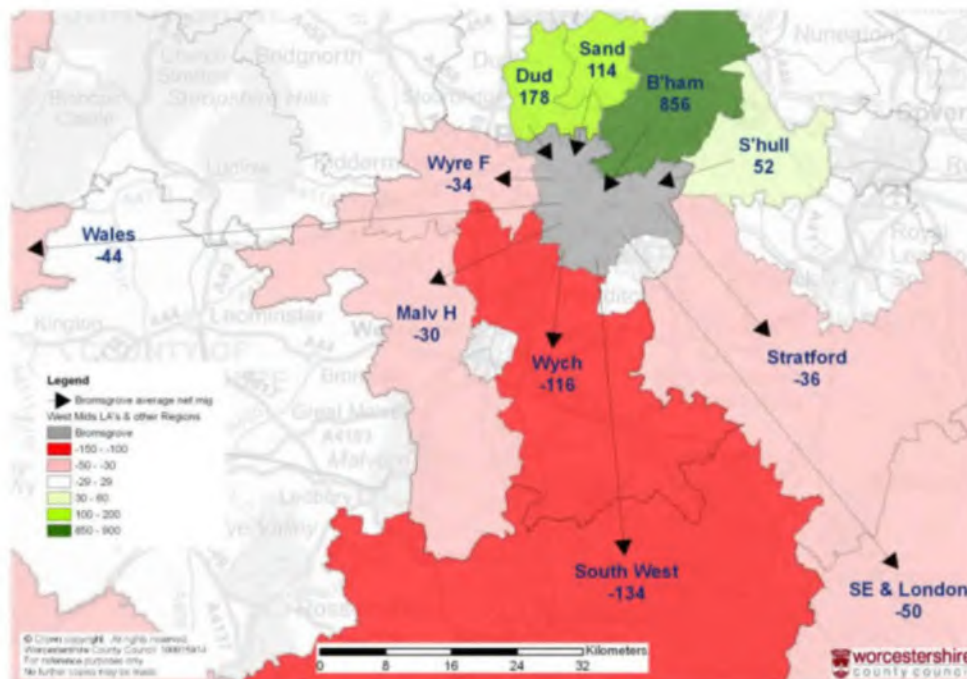
Figure 13 – Average Annual Gross Movements in and out of Bromsgrove, 2003-08



Source – NHSCR figures, 2003-08. Migration flows less than 150 persons per annum are omitted

Gross flows out of Bromsgrove and into Wychavon are also apparent, with lower numbers moving in the other direction. A similar pattern of movement in and out of the South West Region can also be seen. Gross movements between Bromsgrove and neighbouring districts of Wyre Forest and Stratford-on-Avon are relatively low in comparison with other gross flows.

Figure 14 – Average Annual Net Movements in and out of Bromsgrove, 2003-08

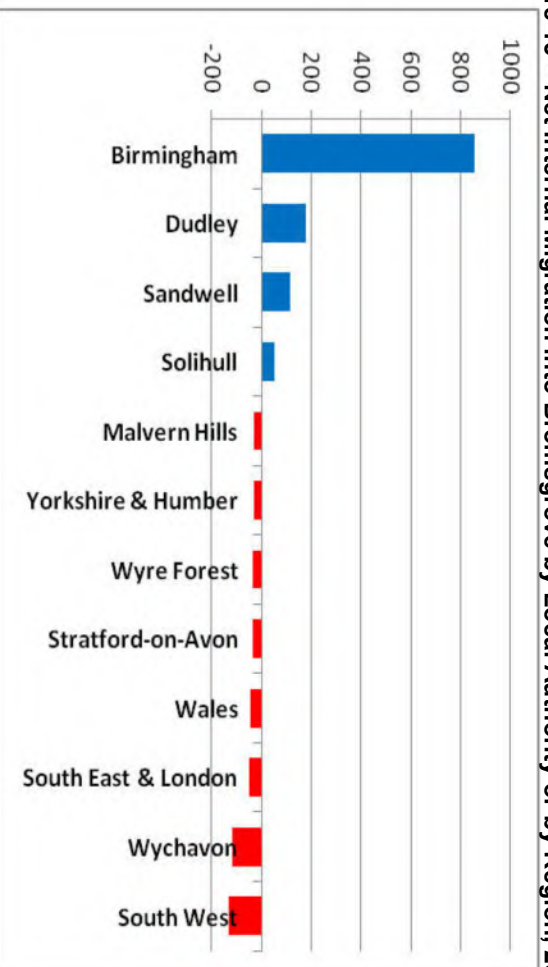


Source – NHSCR figures, 2003-08. Net gains or losses of less than 30 persons per annum have been omitted.

The pattern of the net migration movements in and out of Bromsgrove are illustrated in Figure 14 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, and the bordering areas of Wyre Forest, Stratford-on-Avon, and Malvern Hills.

Figure 15 below details net migration flows in and out of Bromsgrove. The net inflow into Bromsgrove is almost 700 persons per annum due to internal moves, the largest net gain of all the districts in the County. Bromsgrove is a significantly rural district but does contain Bromsgrove town itself, and areas along the border with Birmingham are also becoming increasingly urban.

Figure 15 – Net Internal Migration into Bromsgrove by Local Authority or by Region, 2003-08



Source – NHSCR figures, 2003-08. Only major net flows larger than ±30 persons per annum are shown

It is the proximity of Birmingham which has the greatest effect on the high level of in-migration experienced by Bromsgrove. The district is a popular destination among families, as typified by the 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 18-24 age group as these people move out for access to universities and greater job opportunities.

Figure 15 shows how the in-migration experienced by Bromsgrove is totally dominated by the net inflow from Birmingham. Over 850 persons per annum in net terms make the move from Birmingham in favour of Bromsgrove, with other Metropolitan LAs of Dudley, Sandwell and to a lesser extent Solihull also contributing, with over 300 persons per annum coming to Bromsgrove in favour of 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.

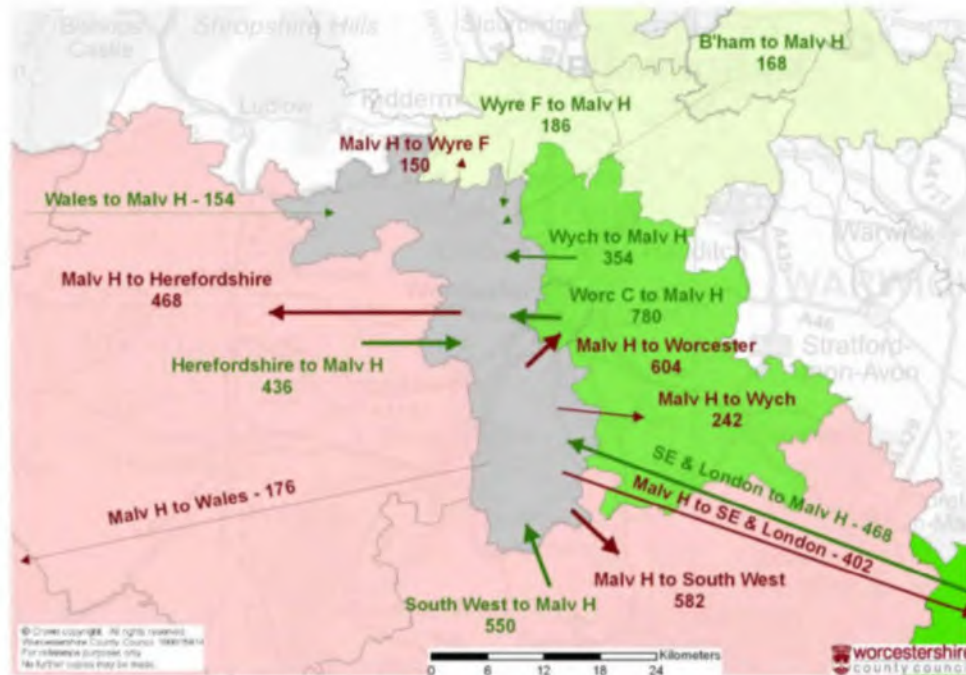
The biggest net loss out of Bromsgrove is to the South West Region, of over 130 persons per annum. There is also a noticeable net outflow to other parts of Worcestershire, in particular an outflow of almost 120 each year in favour of neighbouring Wychavon, with contributions to Malvern Hills and Wyre Forest. Stratford-on-Avon and Wales also make a small gain in net terms from Bromsgrove, whilst Bromsgrove is the only district in Worcestershire that records a significant net loss, of around 50 persons per annum, to the South East & London.

6.3. Intra-Regional and Inter-Regional Movements for Malvern Hills

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

Figure 16 below shows the gross flows between Malvern Hills and the other Local Authorities in the West Midlands, with movements between Malvern Hills and other regions in England as well as Wales also shown on the map.

Figure 16 – Average Annual Gross Movements in and out of Malvern Hills, 2003-08



Source – NHSCR figures, 2003-08. Migration flows less than 130 persons per annum are omitted

It can be seen that gross flows to and from Worcester City are the largest experienced by Malvern Hills. An average of almost 800 persons per annum move into Malvern Hills from Worcester City, with over 600 moving in the other direction. This is as would be expected due to the close proximity of the two Worcestershire districts and the good transport links between them. Movements into Malvern Hills from Worcester City are linked to the migration of families and retirement age groups, whilst people in the student and young adult (16-24) age range move into Worcester City.

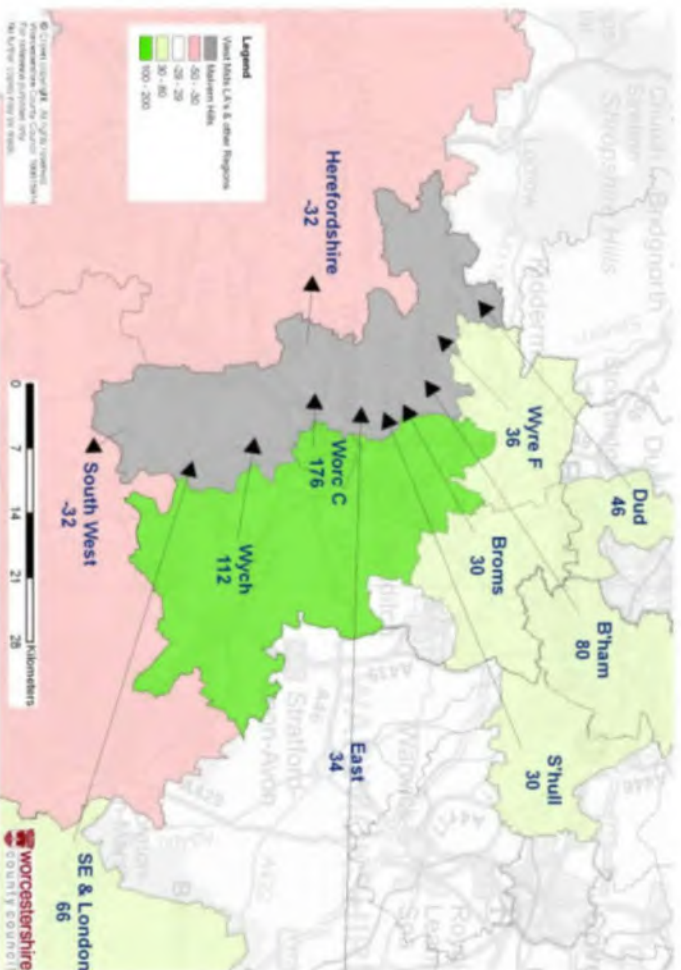
Gross flows are also substantial between Malvern Hills and Herefordshire, as well as Malvern Hills and the South West Region. Both of these areas border Malvern Hills, with the gross movements out of the Worcestershire rural district at a slightly higher level than the gross in-migration. Substantial gross flows are also evident between Wychavon and the London & South East region.

Levels of migration between Malvern Hills and Wychavon are slightly lower than those already mentioned, although still significant. Much smaller gross flows can be seen between Malvern Hills and neighbouring Wyre Forest, as well as with Wales further west. It is noted that gross flows with the Metropolitan Area are relatively low, due to the larger distance between these two areas, with only Birmingham having a noticeable level of movement into Malvern Hills.

Figure 17 below illustrates the pattern of net migration moves into Malvern Hills, with people moving in from the urban and significantly rural areas in Worcestershire (especially Worcester City) as well as the Conurbation from the north and east, with a smaller out-migration moving west and south further away from the Metropolitan Area and into the South West region and into Herefordshire. The substantial net movement from Wychavon into Malvern Hills is also likely to be a product of the "ripple effect", with people preferring to move further away from the urban areas.

The net inflow into Malvern Hills is around 550 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 18-24 age group due to out-migration of students and young adults.

Figure 17 – Average Annual Net Movements in and out of Malvern Hills, 2003-08



Source – NHSCR figures, 2003-08. Net gains or losses of less than 30 persons per annum have been omitted.

The net change experienced by Malvern Hills with each Local Authority in the West Midlands, as well as the other regions in England and Wales, is shown below.

Figure 18 – Net Internal Migration into Malvern Hills by Local Authority or by Region, 2003-08



Source – NHSCR figures, 2003-08. Only major net flows larger than ±30 persons per annum are shown

Figure 18 above shows that no single migration stream particularly dominates the net inflow experienced by Malvern Hills. Other districts within Worcestershire contribute the largest net inflow into Malvern Hills, with the Metropolitan Area also adding to the levels of people moving into the district. Other regions also contribute to the in-migration into Malvern Hills, including the South East & London, the East Midlands, and the East. Net movements out of the district are relatively low, and are limited to small outflows to rural areas of Herefordshire and the South West region.

Malvern Hills has a net inflow of around 370 persons per annum from the rest of Worcestershire, over two thirds of the total into Malvern Hills due to internal migration. Most of this is from the neighbouring districts of Worcester City (over 170 persons each year on average, the largest net migration stream into Malvern Hills), and Wychavon (almost 120

persons per annum), with Wyre Forest and Bromsgrove also making lower contributions 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 Metropolitan Area also adds an average of almost 200 persons each year to the in-migration into Malvern Hills, with Birmingham contributing the most of around 80 per annum, and Dudley contributing almost 50 persons per year.

The largest inflow due to inter-regional moves is from the South East & London and averages almost 70 persons each year. Small numbers of people in net terms are also moving into Malvern Hills from the East.

6.4. Intra-Regional and Inter-Regional Movements for Redditch

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

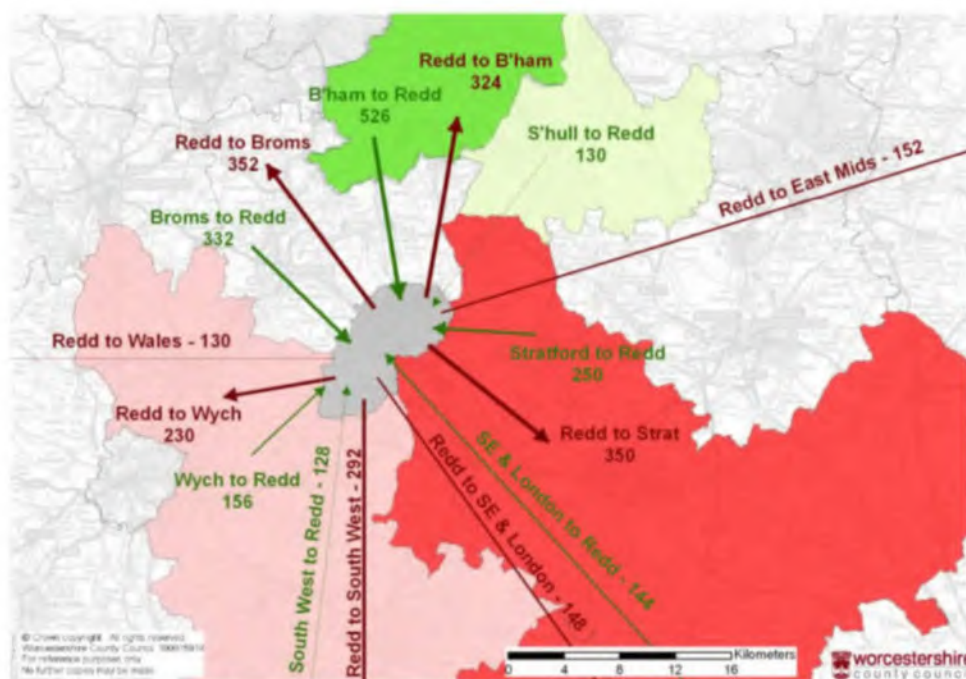
Figure 19 below shows the gross flows between Redditch and the other Local Authorities in the West Midlands, with movements between Redditch and other regions in England as well as Wales also shown on the map.

Gross movements in and out of Redditch are considerably lower than most of the other districts in Worcestershire. Highest gross movements are from Birmingham to Redditch, with an average of over 500 persons per annum moving into Redditch from Birmingham, with over 300 moving in the other direction each year.

Gross flows to and from Bromsgrove are also relatively high, with around 350 persons per annum moving into Bromsgrove from Redditch, with slightly less moving in the other direction. There are also substantial gross flows between Redditch and the neighbouring rural districts of Wychavon and Stratford-on-Avon, with numbers moving out of Redditch rather higher than those moving in.

In terms of inter-regional moves, the greatest level of gross movement is out of Redditch and into the South West region. Almost 300 persons make this move each year, with considerably fewer moving in the other direction. Gross movements to and from the South East & London, as well as out of Redditch to the East Midlands, are also noticeable.

Figure 19 – Average Annual Gross Movements in and out of Redditch, 2003-08



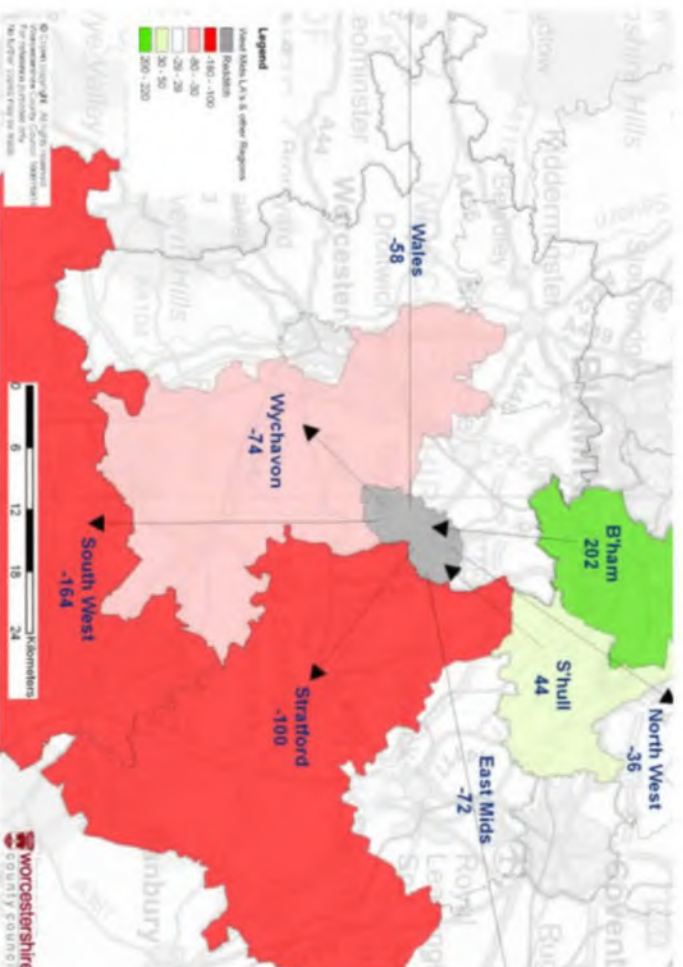
Source – NHSCR figures, 2003-08. Migration flows less than 100 persons per annum are omitted

Redditch experiences a net outflow of over 300 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 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 below.

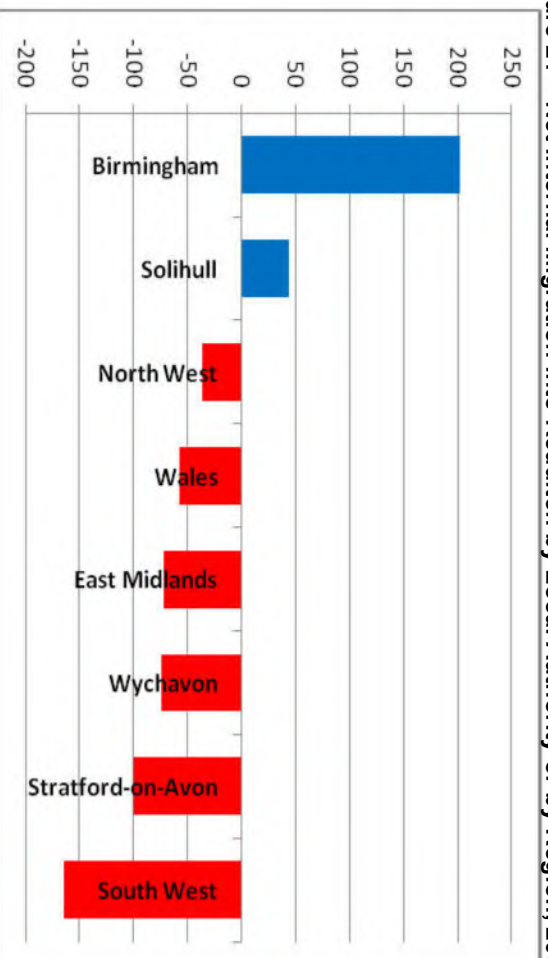
Figure 20 – Average Annual Net Movements in and out of Redditch, 2003-08



Source – NHSCR figures, 2003-08. Net gains or losses of less than 30 persons per annum have been omitted.

The overall pattern of net migration in and out of Redditch is shown in Figure 20 above. 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 to Wales, the North West, the East Midlands, and most notably the South West Region.

Figure 21 – Net Internal Migration into Redditch by Local Authority or by Region, 2003-08



Source – NHSCR figures, 2003-08. Only major net flows larger than ±30 persons per annum are shown

There are few areas which experience a substantial net change in movements to and from Redditch. The greatest in-migration is from Birmingham, with over 200 persons per annum moving into Redditch from Birmingham. There is also a smaller net inflow of almost 50 persons each year from Solihull. These two Metropolitan districts are the only areas which lose significant numbers of people in net terms to Redditch.

The largest level of out-migration from Redditch consists of people leaving in favour of the South West Region. This net outflow averages over 150 persons each year. There is also a smaller inter-regional net outflow to the East Midlands, numbering around 70 persons per annum, and also to Wales, averaging around 60 persons per annum.

Redditch also experiences intra-regional net losses to the neighbouring rural districts of Stratford-on-Avon and Wychavon. Around 100 people in net terms move out of Redditch in favour of Stratford-on-Avon each year, with just over 70 per annum moving into Wychavon.

6.5. Intra-Regional and Inter-Regional Movements for Worcester City

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

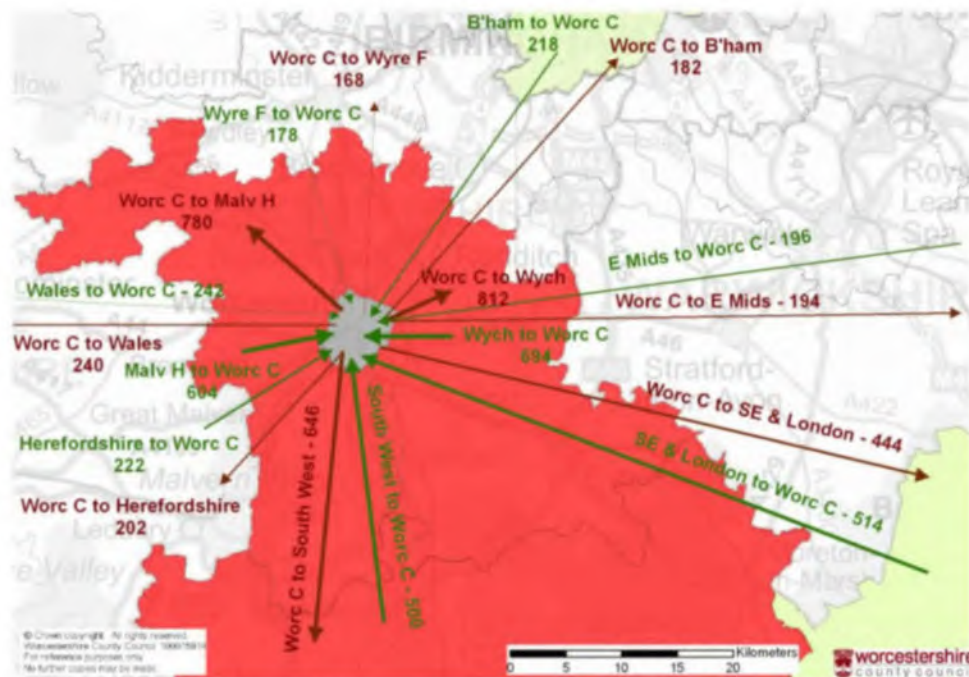
Figure 22 below shows the gross flows between Worcester City and the other Local Authorities in the West Midlands, with movements between Worcester City and other regions in England as well as Wales also shown on the map.

The largest gross flows in and out of Worcester City are with the neighbouring rural Worcestershire districts of Malvern Hills and Wychavon. Over 800 persons per annum on average move out of Worcester City in favour of Wychavon, with almost 700 moving in the other direction. Movements between Worcester City and Malvern Hills are slightly lower, with almost 800 departing Worcester City per annum, compared to around 600 moving in.

Worcester City also has substantial gross movements to and from the South West region, almost 650 persons making this move out of Worcester City each year, and around 500 moving into Worcester City from the South West. Inter-regional moves are also fairly large in and out of the South East & London, with over 500 persons per annum moving into Worcester City, and almost 450 moving out.

Gross flows are lower but still considerable to areas further west, with around 200 persons per annum moving in either direction between Worcester City and Herefordshire, and a slightly larger number of around 250 moving in each direction between Worcester City and Wales.

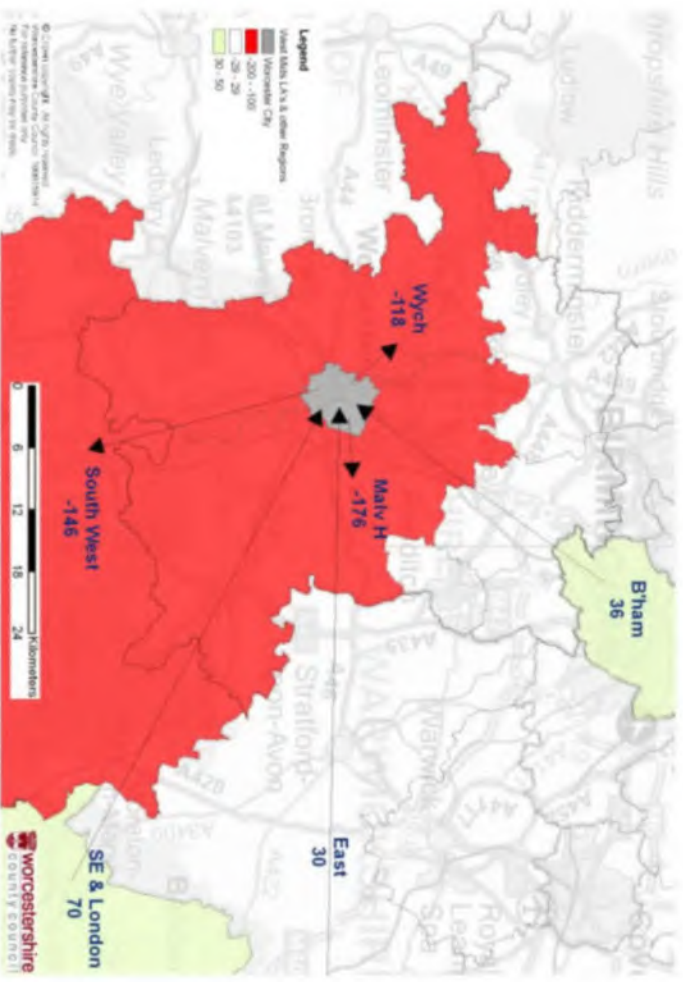
Figure 22 – Average Annual Gross Movements in and out of Worcester City, 2003-08



Source – NHSCR figures, 2003-08. Migration flows less than 160 persons per annum are omitted

Flows between Worcester City and the conurbation are fairly low with the exception of an inflow into Worcester City of around 200 persons from Birmingham each year. Gross flows with the northern districts of Worcestershire are also relatively low, although flows in and out of Wyre Forest are distinguishable, at just over 150 in either direction.

Figure 23 – Average Annual Net Movements in and out of Worcester City, 2003-08

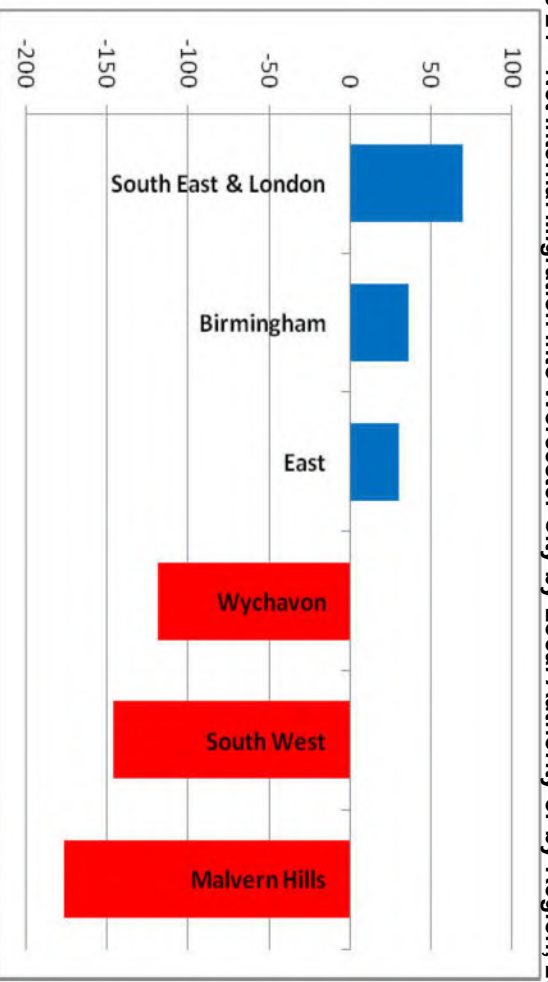


Source – NHSCR figures, 2003-08. Net gains or losses of less than 30 persons per annum have been omitted.

Figure 23 above 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. Worcester City does make gains from the South East & London and to a lesser extent Birmingham to the north.

Worcester City is an urban area and experiences a net outflow of almost 250 persons per annum in internal moves, and with the exception of Redditch is the only district in the County to suffer a 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. The net change experienced by Worcester City with each Local Authority in the West Midlands, as well as the other regions in England and Wales, is shown below.

Figure 24 – Net Internal Migration into Worcester City by Local Authority or by Region, 2003-08



Source – NHSCR figures, 2003-08. Only major net flows larger than ±30 persons per annum are shown

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 almost 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 120 persons making this move.

In terms of inter-regional moves, the net outflow to the South West is substantial, with around 150 persons each year departing Worcester City in favour of that region. Inter-regional movements also form the largest net migration stream into Worcester City, with around 70 persons per annum moving in from the South East & London. There is also a small net inflow of on average around 40 persons each year moving into Worcester City from Birmingham.

6.6. Intra-Regional and Inter-Regional Movements for Wychavon

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

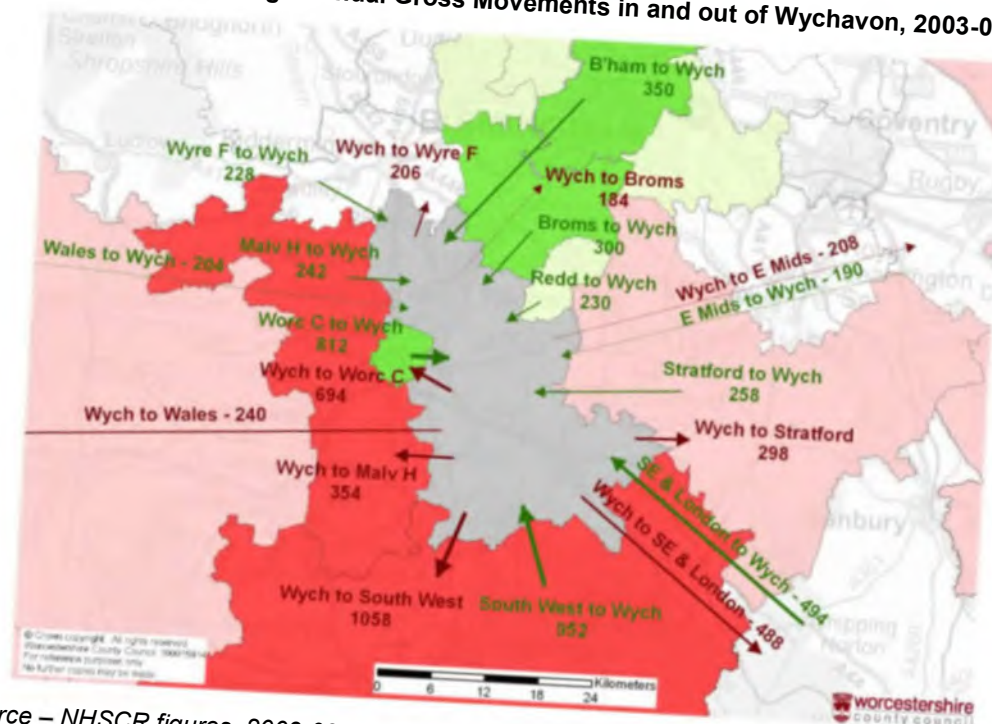
Figure 25 below shows the gross flows between Wychavon and the other Local Authorities in the West Midlands, with movements between Wychavon and other regions in England as well as Wales also shown on the map.

The largest gross movements experienced by Wychavon are to and from the South West. This region borders Wychavon and around 1,050 persons per annum on average move out of that district in favour of the South West, with around 950 each year moving in the opposite direction. This movement is aided by easy access between the two areas via the M5.

High levels of gross movements are also evident between Wychavon and the neighbouring urban area of Worcester City. Over 800 persons per annum depart Worcester City in favour of Wychavon, with almost 700 moving in the other direction. Another substantial gross flow exists in the inter-regional movements between Wychavon and the South East & London area, with almost 500 persons per annum moving into Wychavon from London & the South East per annum, compared to a similar number coming out of Wychavon and into the South East & London.

Other evident gross flows include movements between Wychavon and the other Worcestershire districts, most noticeably into Wychavon from Redditch and Bromsgrove, as well as in both directions between Wychavon and Malvern Hills. Gross flows between Wychavon and Stratford-on-Avon are also prominent. The influence of the Metropolitan Area on Wychavon is limited to a gross inflow of almost 350 persons per annum from Birmingham.

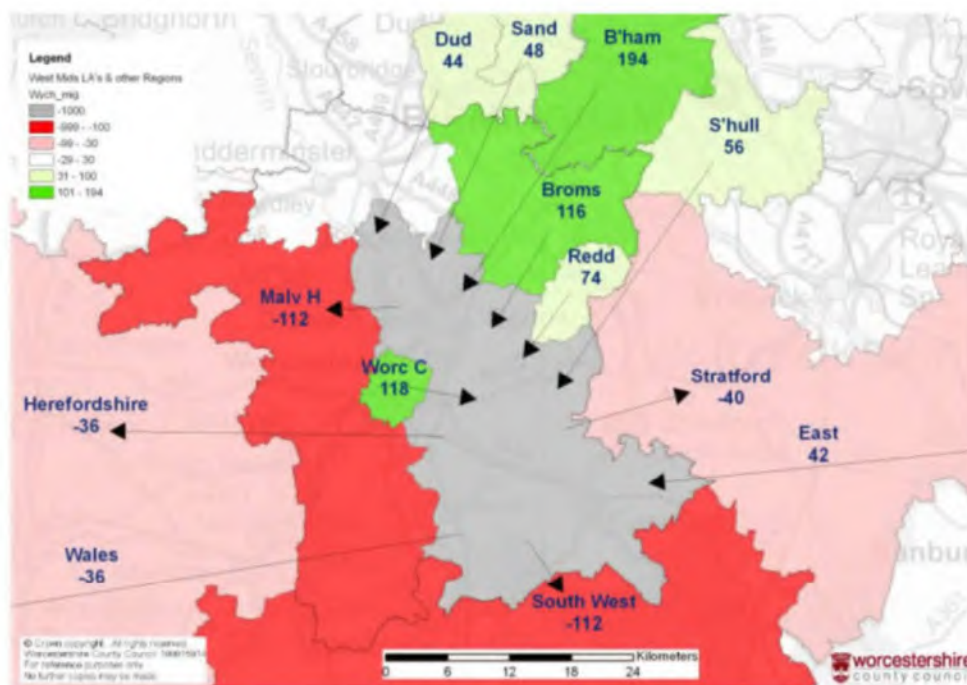
Figure 25 – Average Annual Gross Movements in and out of Wychavon, 2003-08



Source – NHSCR figures, 2003-08. Migration flows less than 160 persons per annum are omitted

The rural district of Wychavon experiences an average net inflow of almost 400 persons per annum in internal moves. Like most of Worcestershire, Wychavon loses out in net terms in the student and young adult (18-24) age group, with around 400 persons in this range leaving Wychavon. The net inflow is made up primarily of families and the pre-retirement age groups, with noticeable net in-migration of over 200 persons each year among the 0-15, 25-44 and 45-64 age ranges. 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 26 below.

Figure 26 – Average Annual Net Movements in and out of Wychavon, 2003-08



Source – NHSCR figures, 2003-08. Net gains or losses of less than 30 persons per annum have been omitted.

Figure 26 illustrates the overall pattern of net migration into and out of Wychavon. The substantial in-migration from the urban areas to the north is 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, but also to Wales, Herefordshire and Stratford-on-Avon.

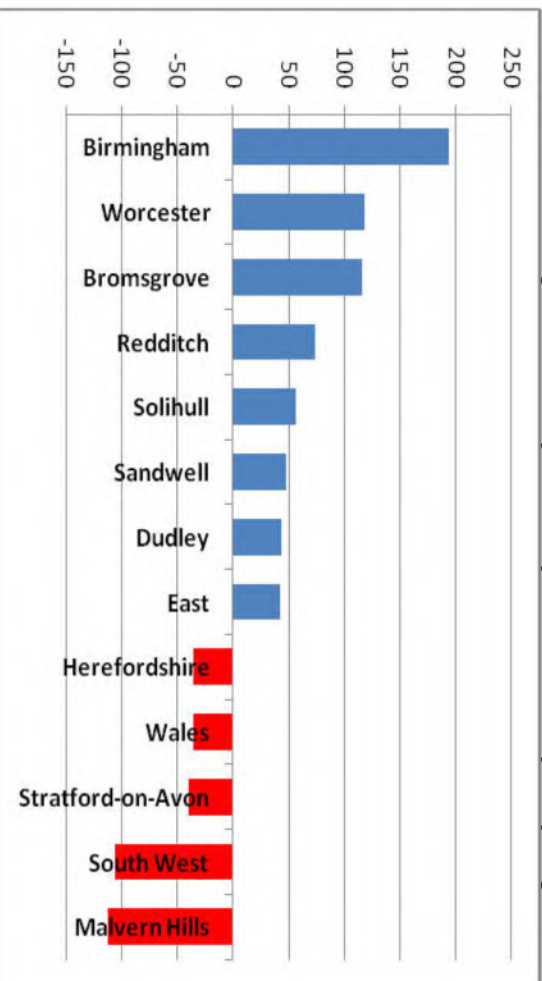
The largest individual net inflow into Wychavon is from Birmingham. In net terms, Wychavon gains an average of 200 persons per annum from Birmingham, with the other Metropolitan Areas of Sandwell, Dudley and Solihull also each contributing around 50 persons each year to the net gain that Wychavon experiences. This is as expected and follows the usual migration pattern of people moving out of urban areas in favour of more rural surroundings.

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 100 persons per annum from both Worcester City and Bromsgrove, and over 70 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 outflow are to Malvern Hills and the South West, with over 100 persons per annum in net terms leaving Wychavon on favour of these rural areas.

Wales also attracts over 50 persons each year, with small but definite net gains for the neighbouring rural districts of Herefordshire and Stratford-on-Avon.

Figure 27 – Net Internal Migration into Wychavon by Local Authority or by Region, 2003-08



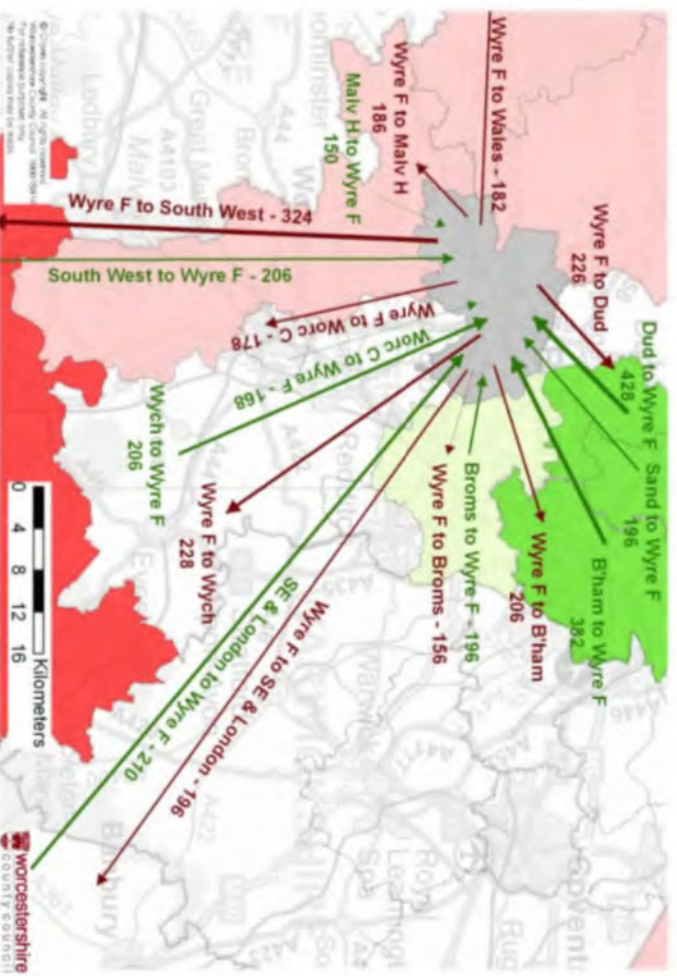
Source – NHSCR figures, 2003-08. Only major net flows larger than ± 30 persons per annum are shown

6.7. Intra-Regional and Inter-Regional Movements for Wyre Forest

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

Figure 28 below shows the gross flows between Wyre Forest and the other Local Authorities in the West Midlands, with movements between Wyre Forest and other regions in England as well as Wales also shown on the map.

Figure 28 – Average Annual Gross Movements in and out of Wyre Forest, 2003-08



Source – NHSCR figures, 2003-08. Migration flows less than 130 persons per annum are omitted

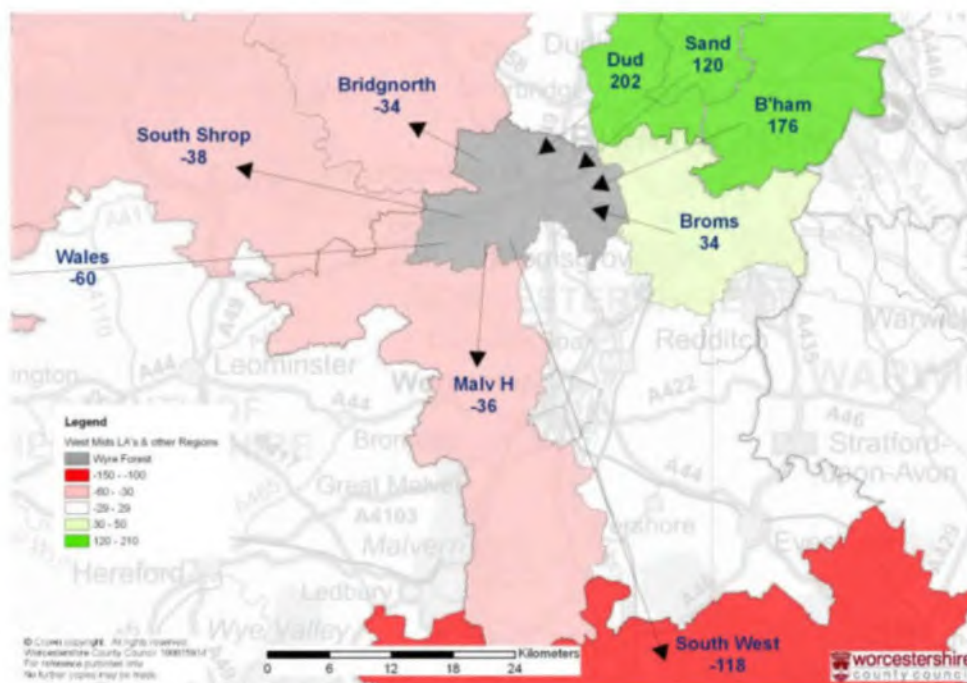
Wyre Forest has a relatively low number of gross flows, with only Redditch in the County experiencing fewer gross movements. As would be expected for a district to the north of the County and therefore close to (if not actually bordering) the conurbation, gross flows with the Metropolitan Area are substantial. The greatest levels of gross flows into Wyre Forest are from Birmingham and Dudley. Over 400 persons per annum move into Wyre Forest from Dudley, with a rather lower movement out of just over 200 persons each year travelling in the other direction, with a similar pattern between Wyre Forest and Birmingham. There is also a gross flow of around 200 into Wyre Forest from Sandwell.

There are also substantial gross movements between Wyre Forest and the other Worcestershire districts. An average of 200 people each year move into Wyre Forest from Wychavon with a similar number making the opposite journey. Gross flows between Wyre Forest and Redditch are low, although gross flows between Wyre Forest and each of the other three districts in the County (Worcester City, Wychavon and Bromsgrove) numbering between 150 and 200 per annum in either direction.

Wyre Forest also experiences notable gross movements in inter-regional moves. An average of over 300 persons per annum move out of Wyre Forest in favour of the South West region, with around 200 persons making the opposite journey each year. There are also notable gross movements between Wyre Forest and the South East & London, with over 200 persons moving into Wyre Forest each year, and a slightly lower number moving in the other direction. Wales also receives a noticeable number of persons that depart Wyre Forest.

Wyre Forest as a district is a mix of urban and rural, containing the towns of Kidderminster and Stourport, but also containing large rural areas. Wyre Forest experiences a net inflow of almost 250 persons per annum in internal moves. The net inflow into Wyre Forest is made up primarily of families and most noticeably the pre-retirement age groups, with a net in-migration of over 150 persons each year in the 45-64 age group. 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 almost 200 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 29 – Average Annual Net Movements in and out of Wyre Forest, 2003-08

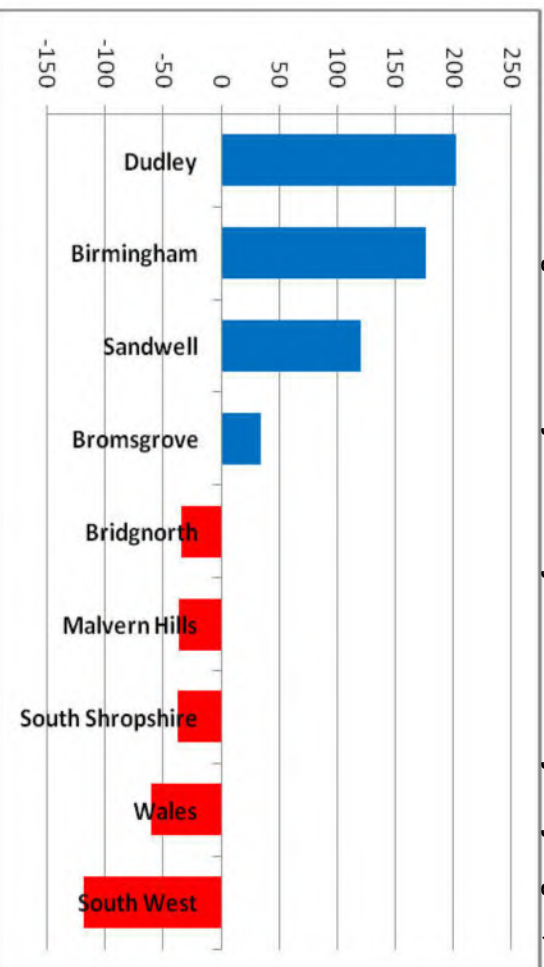


Source – NHSCR figures, 2003-08. Net gains or losses of less than 30 persons per annum have been omitted.

The overall pattern of net migration in and out of Wyre Forest can be seen in Figure 29, above. Net in-migration into Wyre Forest is primarily from the nearby conurbation, most notably Dudley and Birmingham with Sandwell also contributing. Neighbouring Bromsgrove also makes a small addition to the net inflow. This is the usual pattern of people leaving cities and areas close to major urban centres in favour of more remote rural places. Wyre Forest also receives a significant in-migration from the South East & London. Net outflow from Wyre Forest is to rural areas further south and west, primarily the South West region, but also to Wales and the neighbouring districts of Malvern Hills, South Shropshire and Bridgnorth.

The most prominent net inflow experienced by Wyre Forest is from the conurbation. In net terms an average of over 550 persons per annum move into Wyre Forest from the Metropolitan Area. The main contributors of this in-migration include Dudley and Birmingham, with around 200 people in net terms making the move out of each of these Local Authorities in favour of Wyre Forest, with a further 120 persons in net terms coming in from Sandwell.

Figure 30 – Net Internal Migration into Wyre Forest by Local Authority or by Region, 2003-08



Source – NHSCR figures, 2003-08. Only major net flows larger than ± 30 persons per annum are shown

The largest net outflow of people departing Wyre Forest is in favour of the South West region. This inter-regional movement averages at almost 120 persons per annum, and is linked to families and the pre-retirement age groups moving into areas perceived as more desirable.

Other net flows in and out of Wyre Forest are relatively low. The only other noticeable levels of in-migration are due to movements in from Bromsgrove, which shares a border with Wyre Forest. The net change between Wyre Forest and Wychavon is relatively low, despite the high levels of gross movements between these neighbouring districts.

There is a notable level of net out-migration from Wyre Forest in favour of Wales, at around 60 people per year. Other net outflows are to the neighbouring rural districts to the west of Wyre Forest of Malvern Hills, South Shropshire and Bridgnorth, with annual movements out of Wyre Forest standing at between 30 and 40 to each of these districts.

7. 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 months³, and are reproduced in the Table 10 below.

Area	Total Net International Migration into the Worcestershire Districts, 2003-08					Average 2003-08
	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	
Bromsgrove	-15	-21	-47	-61	17	-25
Malvern Hills	-94	79	256	274	338	171
Redditch	-191	-13	-133	-50	22	-73
Worcester City	-549	-152	-241	148	366	-86
Wychavon	-169	31	141	134	133	54
Wyre Forest	-178	-61	-129	-75	6	-87
Worcestershire	-1,196	-137	-153	370	882	-47

Source – ONS 2004-08 mid-year estimates, Components of Change

³ 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.

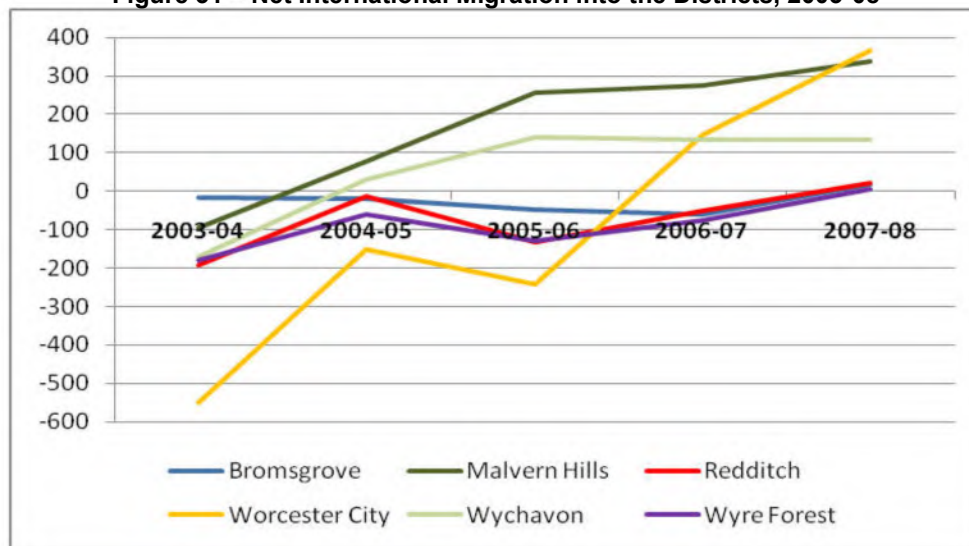
The figures for net international migration into the County are increasing fairly rapidly. According to the ONS estimates, Worcestershire was recording a net loss of around 1,200 in 2003-04, and an out-migration in the preceding years, which has since changed to become increasing levels of inflow from overseas, with the 2007-08 figure standing at almost 900. This is potentially down to many reasons, although a key factor is undoubtedly EU Accession of the A8 Countries⁴ in May 2004.

The rural districts of Malvern Hills 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 almost 200 persons per annum due to international migration.

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 whole⁵.

Figure 31 below further illustrated the increase over the past few years in the level of in-migration due to overseas migration. The increase in migration from abroad is evident in all of the districts with the exception of Bromsgrove, in which the figures are more stable across the 5-year period. Increases in international migration are experienced by both rural and urban districts.

Figure 31 – Net International Migration into the Districts, 2003-08



Source – ONS 2004-08 mid-year estimates, Components of Change

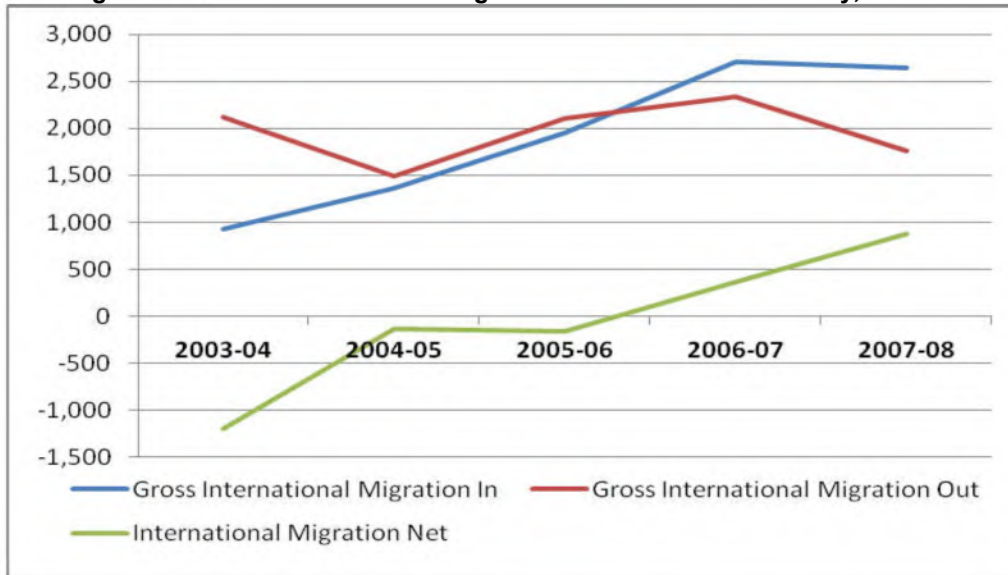
The largest increase is apparent however in Worcester City. The city has an increase of over 900 international migrants per annum over this 5 year period, with a net loss of 550 in 2003-04 changing to become a 350 net gain by 2007-08. This change is mainly due to an increase in the gross numbers of people 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.

Figure 32 below shows the gross and net movements between the County and areas outside the UK. It can be seen that whilst the gross number of people moving into Worcestershire from abroad has undoubtedly increased over the 5-year period, the net migration figure is also dependent on the number of people departing the County in favour of places abroad. The gross numbers migrating out of Worcestershire tend to fluctuate, but it can be seen, for example, that the large net increase due to overseas migration in 2007-08 compared to 2006-07 is almost entirely due to a decrease in the gross number of people moving out of Worcestershire in favour of places overseas.

⁴The 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

⁵ 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 32 – Gross International Migration in and out of the County, 2003-08



Source – ONS 2004-08 mid-year estimates, Components of Change

The gross numbers of people from overseas moving into the County have steadily increased from around 900 in 2003-04 to over 2,600 in 2006-07, although the figure remained fairly constant for the final year of the time-series. The numbers of people moving out of the County in favour of abroad tend to fluctuate but average almost 2,000 persons per annum.

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 those 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.

8. 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. A table showing the total net migration into Worcestershire and each of the districts is shown below

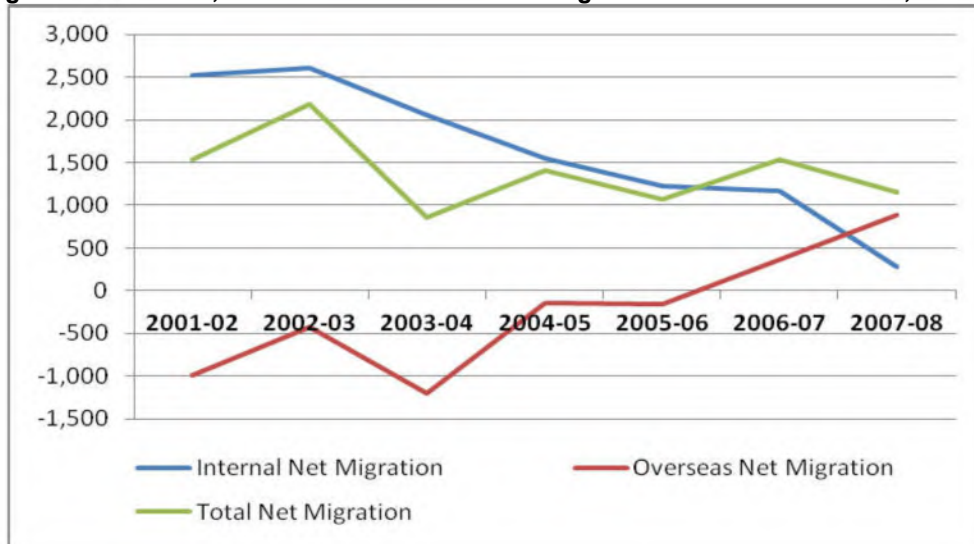
Table 11 – Total Net Migration into the Worcestershire Districts, 2003-08

Area	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	Average 2003-08
Bromsgrove	763	533	659	646	660	652
Malvern Hills	697	543	766	771	731	702
Redditch	-550	-382	-268	-557	-259	-403
Worcester City	-730	-193	-565	-202	58	-326
Wychavon	498	472	585	593	-23	425
Wyre Forest	177	441	-108	289	-12	157
Worcestershire	855	1,414	1,069	1,540	1,155	1,207

Source – ONS 2004-08 mid-year estimates, Components of Change

It can be seen that, in terms of total migration, Worcestershire experiences an average net gain of just over 1,200 persons per annum. It is also noticeable that despite the significant decreases in internal migration into the County in net terms, and large net increases from abroad, figures for total migration into Worcestershire are relatively stable, especially in the last 4 years.

Figure 33 – Internal, International and Total Net Migration into Worcestershire, 2001-08



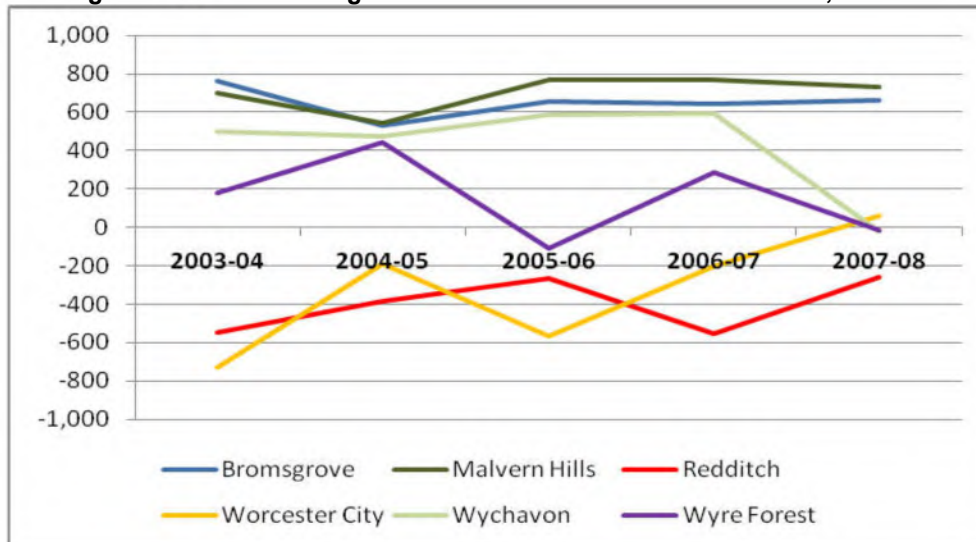
Source – ONS 2001-08 mid-year estimates, Components of Change

Figure 33 above further illustrates how the changes in the individual streams of migration actually result in a total migration figure that is fairly stable over time. The time series here has been extended slightly so that the figures since 2001-02 have been incorporated. The steady increase in international migration coupled with the steady fall in internal movements during this time is clearly evident, whilst the total net inflow remains fairly consistent.

The pattern at the County level is also replicated in many of the districts, with increases in the net international migration coupled with a decline in internal net moves resulting in a fairly consistent level of total migration. Figure 34 below further illustrates this. In Bromsgrove and Malvern Hills, for example, the total net migration figures over time are fairly stable and constant, each at around 700 persons per annum.

The other districts do tend to experience fluctuations in net total migration, however. Wychavon and Wyre Forest seem to show a definite downward trend, with the significant decline in the Wychavon internal migration figure in particular having a definite impact on the total migration figures in the final year of 2007-08. Wychavon averages an annual net inflow of over 400 due to all migration, whereas the figure is around 150 per year in Wyre Forest.

Figure 34 – Total Net Migration into the Worcestershire Districts, 2003-08



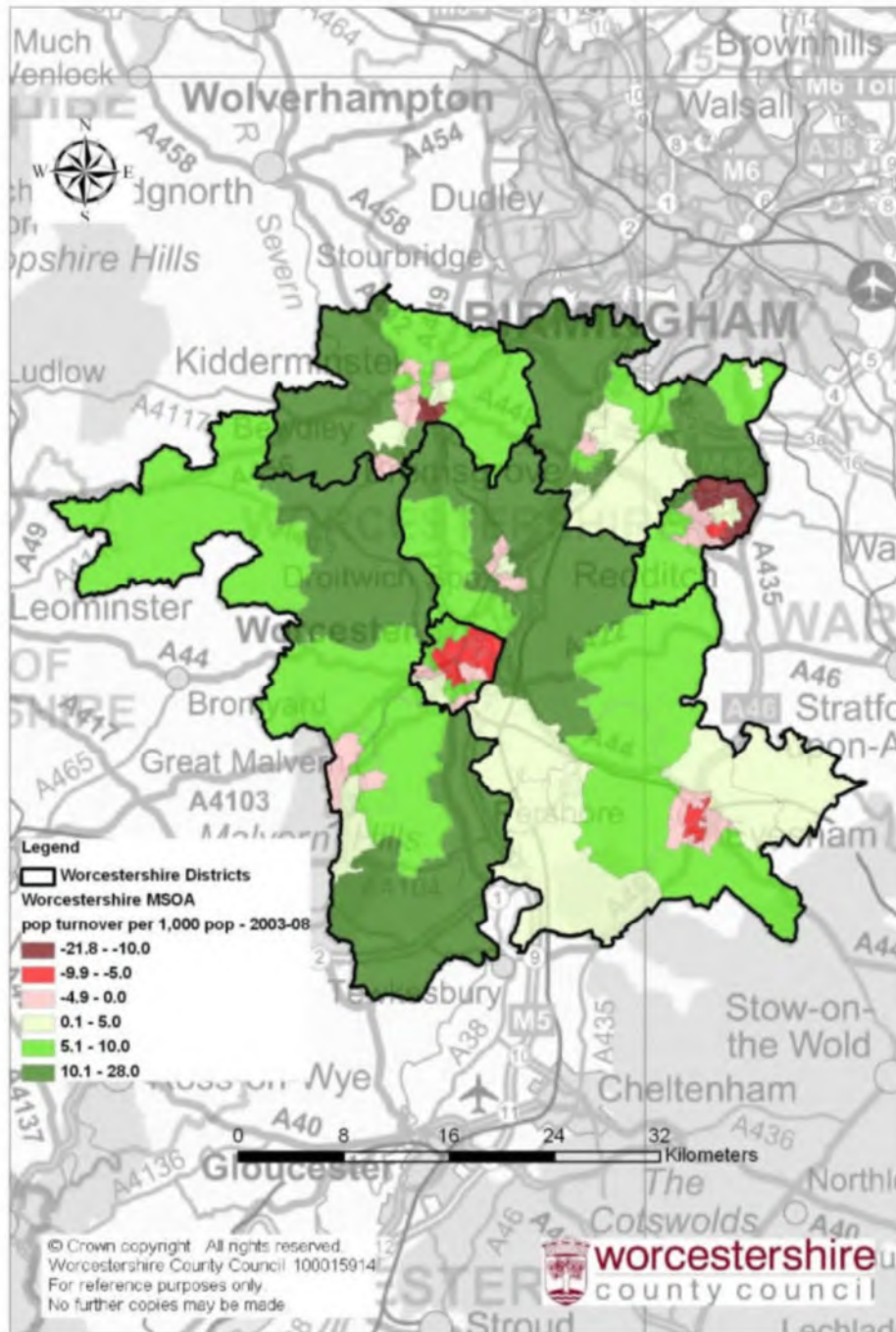
Source – ONS mid-year estimates Components of Change, 2004-08

The two urban districts still record a net loss in terms of total migration, each with an average annual outflow of around 300 in Worcester City, and 400 in Redditch. Again, numbers into year-on-year tend to fluctuate in these two districts, but the Worcester City figures seem to show that the net outflow is decreasing with time, and has even changed to a small net inflow in the final year. This would seem to be a result of increased international migration.

9. Population Turnover at Smaller Geographies

As well as the migration data at Local Authority level already considered, ONS have also released population turnover data for smaller geographies called Middle Super Output Areas (MSOAs⁶).

Figure 35 – Average Population Turnover Rates per 1,000 Population in Worcestershire, 2003-08



Source – Population Turnover rates by MSOA, 2003-08

Population turnover is defined as the number of net movements (i.e. movements into the area minus movements out of the area) per 1,000 population. Areas with high positive population turnover therefore have large numbers of people moving into the area relative to the existing population, whereas a high negative numbers suggests large numbers are moving out of the area.

⁶ Each MSOA has on average a population of around 7,200 people. MSOAs are co-terminus with district boundaries.

It can be seen that the County is roughly divided along urban/rural lines, with urban areas and the main towns in Worcestershire tending to have people moving out of the area, with more rural areas tending to record a net gain as people settle in these places. In fact none of the rural areas in the County record a net outflow when looking at the average over the last 5 years.

It is clear that there is a clear difference in patterns of population turnover between urban and rural areas in the County, with the rural areas tending to experience positive population turnover, and the urban places experiencing out-migration in many parts of Worcestershire. These areas are examined in turn here.

9.1. Population Turnover in Rural Areas

The rural areas within each of the districts are discussed in turn here.

Bromsgrove district has the largest annual net in-migration and as would be expected many areas within that district have a high level of net inflow, including Alvechurch in the north east, and also a large area to the west of the district, including Woodvale, Furlongs, Hagley and Uffdown. This area shares a long border with Birmingham, and reinforces the fact that people are moving short distances from Birmingham into Bromsgrove district. It is also apparent that many of these people are settling outside Bromsgrove town, and preferring the more rural areas between the conurbation and Bromsgrove town. The other areas along the Bromsgrove/Birmingham border also have lower but still substantial net inflows, including Waseley and the Cofton Hackett area immediately to the north of Bromsgrove town, as well as the Wythall, Drakes Cross and Walkers Heath areas in the north east corner of Bromsgrove district.

Malvern Hills as a district experiences a substantial net inflow and two large areas within that district have a considerable positive population turnover. These include the area bordering Gloucestershire in the south of the district that includes Upton-upon Severn, Morton, Longdon, Ripple and Kempsey, and also the area in the north east of the district of Woodbury, Baldwin, Martley and Hallow. The population inflow into this area is likely to be mainly due to people moving the short distance from Worcester City and Wychavon, whereas for the areas further south migration from Great Malvern or from the bordering areas of Cheltenham may also have an impact. Most of the rest of Malvern Hills outside Great Malvern also experiences a lower but still considerable net turnover of population.

In Wychavon the main area with high positive population turnover is in the north of the district, an area encapsulating Hartlebury, Wychbold, Hanbury and Upton Snodsbury. This area is most likely to experience a net inflow from Droitwich, but also neighbouring districts such as Worcester City, Redditch and Bromsgrove, and also perhaps from more distant areas such as the Metropolitan Area and from the South East & London. Wychavon also has lower but still substantial areas of inflow in the southern part of the district, including Broadway, Fladbury and Pinvin. The rural areas to the west and east of here have a far lower, but still positive average population turnover.

The district of Wyre Forest has a rather lower level of in-migration than the other rural or significantly rural districts, with an average internal inflow of less than 300 per annum. In terms of the rural areas, the west of the district experiences large levels of positive population turnover, including areas such as Rock, Bewdley and Wribbenhall. The rural parts of Wyre Forest further west, including Cookley, Wolverley, Blakedown and Chaddesley, have a lower but still substantial net inflow.

As may be expected due to the degree of out-migration at the district level, two of the main areas that record a negative population turnover are in Worcester City and Redditch. However, each of the smaller towns in the County also contain areas that have some levels of net migration out of the area, most particularly Kidderminster, but also areas of Evesham, and to a lesser extent parts of Malvern, Bromsgrove, Droitwich, and an area of Stourport-on-Severn.

It is also noticeable that not all MSOA's in urban areas have a negative population turnover. There are areas in each of the towns in Worcestershire that experience an annual inflow of persons. This is most likely due to people moving short distances within the towns to areas that are perceived to be more desirable.

9.2. Population Turnover in Urban Areas

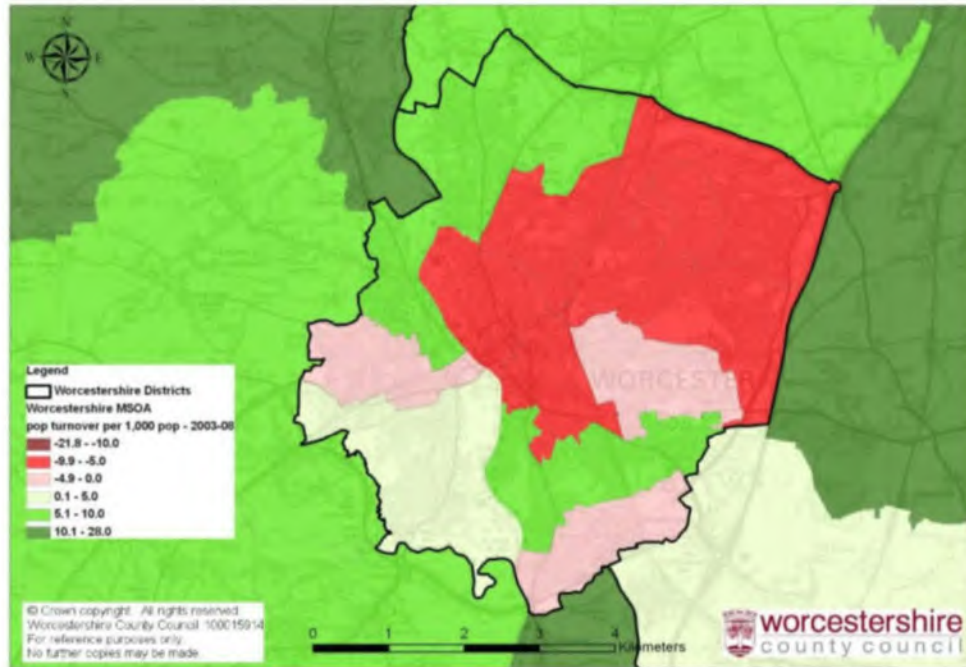
It is worthwhile considering each of the urban areas in turn here.

In Worcester City most of the central and eastern parts of the city have a fairly substantial negative population turnover due to out-migration. These areas include Warndon Parish and Old Warndon in the north east of the city, and the more central areas of Gorse Hill, Rainbow Hill, Arboretum, St Stephen and much of Cathedral ward. People leaving these areas may be moving in preference to neighbouring rural areas such as Wychavon and Malvern Hills.

The area shares a border with rural Wychavon including Bowbrook and Upton Snodsbury which has a high positive population turnover to the east, with similar areas in rural Malvern Hills of Hallow and Martley to the west also nearby.

There are also areas within Worcester City which have a relatively substantial positive in-migration, including the areas of Claines and St Clement in the north west of the city, and also areas around Battenhall to the south. Both of these areas neighbour the area of high out-migration within Worcester City and is probably the product of people moving small distances within the city.

Figure 36 – Average Population Turnover Rates per 1,000 Population in Worcester City, 2003-08

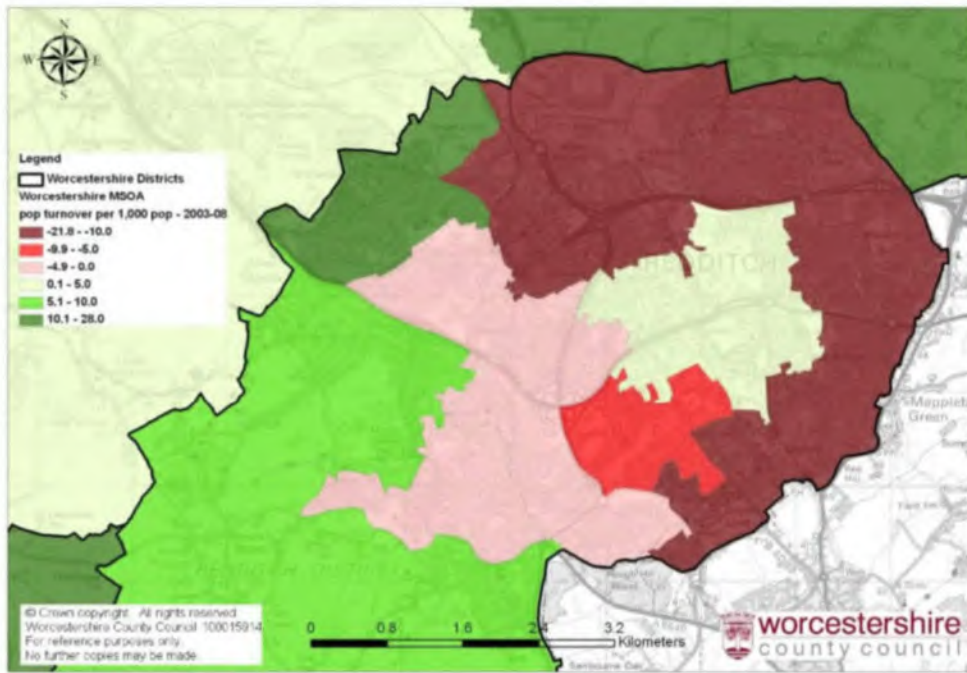


Source – Population Turnover rates by MSOA, 2003-08

In Redditch (see Figure 37 below) much of the areas in the north, east and south of the town along the borders with Bromsgrove and with Stratford-on-Avon experience a high level of negative population turnover. These areas include Abbey and Church Hill to the north, parts of Winyates and Matchborough to the east, and an area in Greenlands to the south. This area noticeably borders the area of high in-migration of Alvechurch to the north, with the bordering parts of rural Stratford-on-Avon also a likely favoured destination for persons leaving this area.

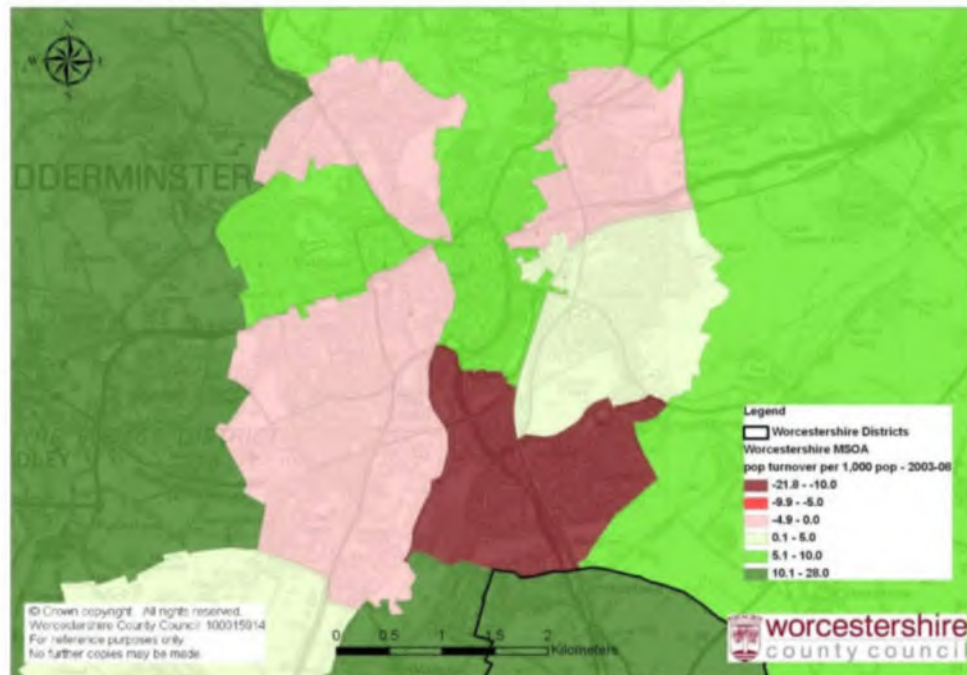
There is one area in particular within Redditch that has a high level of in-migration, the area of Batchley in the north west of the town which neighbours the area of high out-migration. There is also an area of lower but still substantial in-migration to the south of the town but still within Redditch district, including West ward, as well as the rural area of Astwood Bank and Feckenham.

Figure 37 – Average Population Turnover Rates per 1,000 Population in Redditch, 2003-08



Source – Population Turnover rates by MSAO, 2003-08

Figure 38 – Average Population Turnover Rates per 1,000 Population in Kidderminster, 2003-08



Source – Population Turnover rates by MSAO, 2003-08

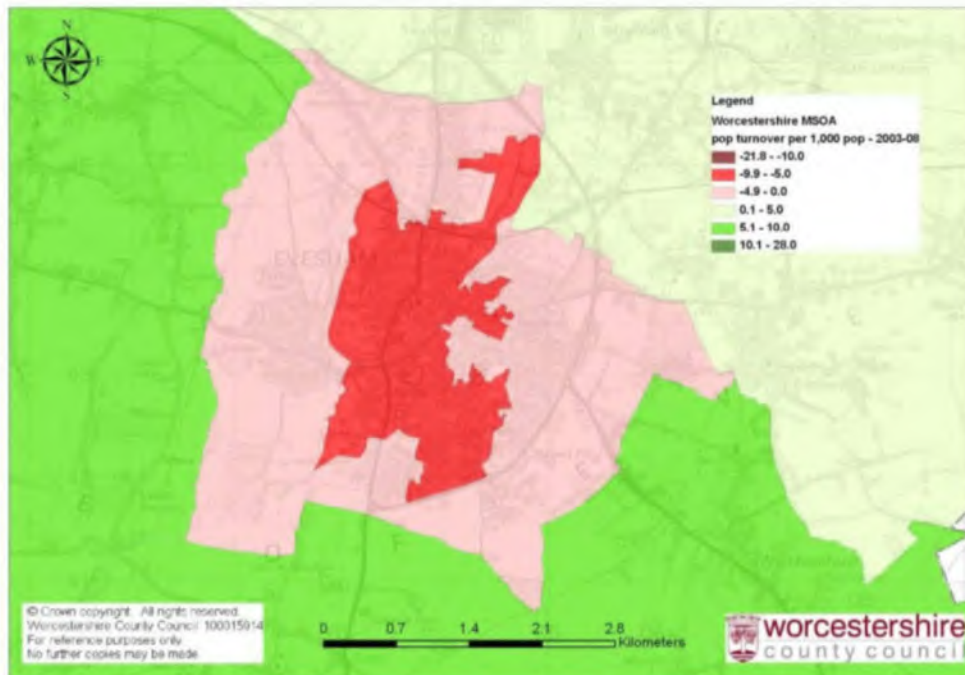
Kidderminster is a relatively large town within the significantly rural district of Wyre Forest. The one main area of high out-migration is in the south east of Kidderminster in the area of Aggborough & Spennells. This is close to several areas of high in-migration, notably Mitton in Stourport-on-Severn and Hartlebury in rural Wychavon to the south, as well as two rural areas in Wyre Forest of Wribbenhall to the west of Kidderminster, and to a slightly lesser extent Blakedown and Chaddesley immediately to the east.

Aggborough & Spennells also borders an area of fairly substantial positive population turnover within Kidderminster itself in the north and west of the town, including Habberley & Blakebrook to the west, and the central areas of Greenhill and Broadwaters.

Evesham, a market town in rural Wychavon, has negative population turnover in the whole of the area, but most notable out-migration is occurring from the central parts of the town.

The areas surrounding Evesham with a relatively substantial in-migration which are likely destinations for those people leaving the town include rural parts of Wychavon include Fladbury to the west, Elmley Castle and Somerville to the south, and Broadway & Wickhamford to the south east.

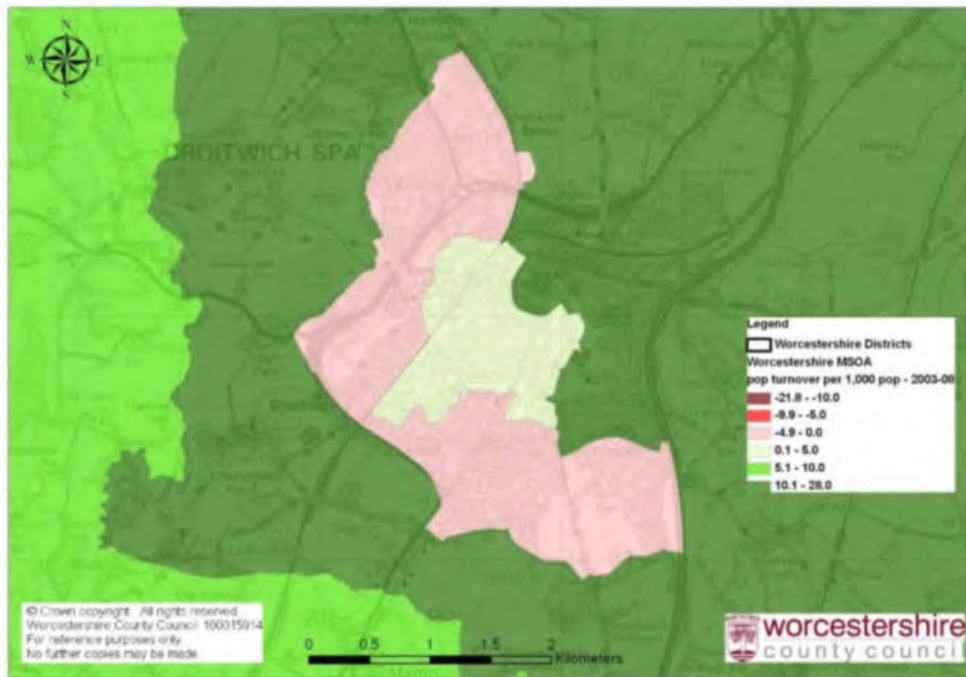
Figure 39 – Average Population Turnover Rates per 1,000 Population in Evesham, 2003-08



Source – Population Turnover rates by MSAO, 2003-08

Droitwich, in contrast with most of the other towns considered, does not have areas with a substantial level of out-migration. Droitwich is a relatively small market town in the rural district of Wychavon and does not experience the same level of movement out as the larger towns in the County. Far lower levels of out-migration are present in the southern and western areas of the town, although more noticeable is an area of high in-migration to the east of Droitwich. This area borders large areas of rural Wychavon which also have high positive population turnover, including Dodderhill, Inkberrow and Bowbrook. The area of Lovett to the west of the town also has a substantial level of in-migration.

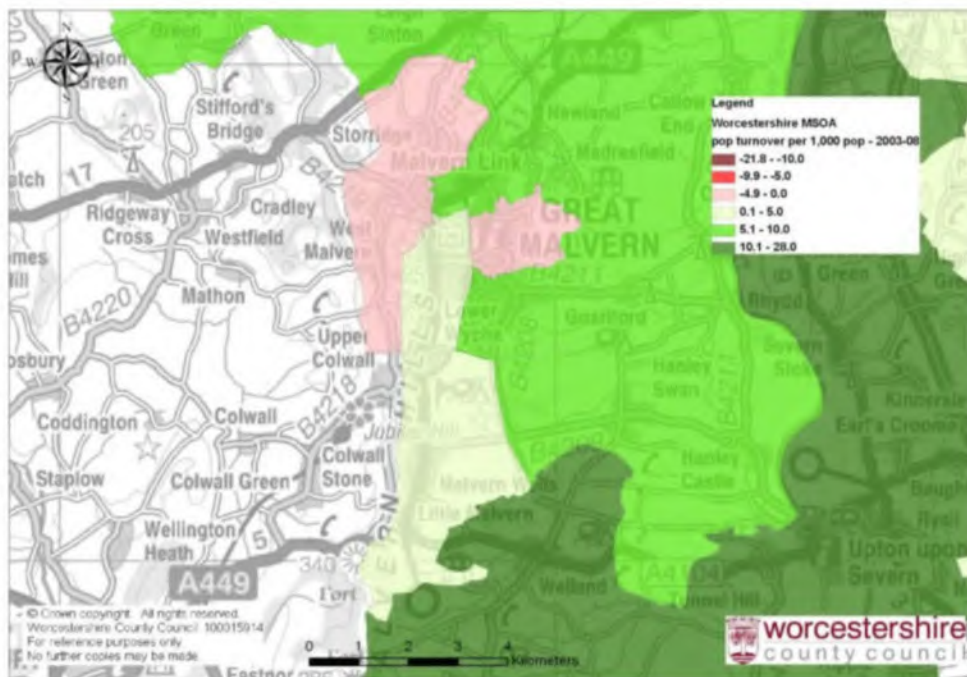
Figure 40 – Average Population Turnover Rates per 1,000 Population in Droitwich, 2003-08



Source – Population Turnover rates by MSOA, 2003-08

Malvern is similar to Droitwich in that it does not have areas with a high level of negative population turnover. The areas of Pickersleigh in the east, Dyson Perrins in the north and West have far lower levels of negative population turnover. This is probably because Malvern is a much smaller rural town and does not have the same level of families and the retirement age groups moving away.

Figure 41 – Average Population Turnover Rates per 1,000 Population in Malvern including Malvern Wells, 2003-08



Source – Population Turnover rates by MSOA, 2003-08

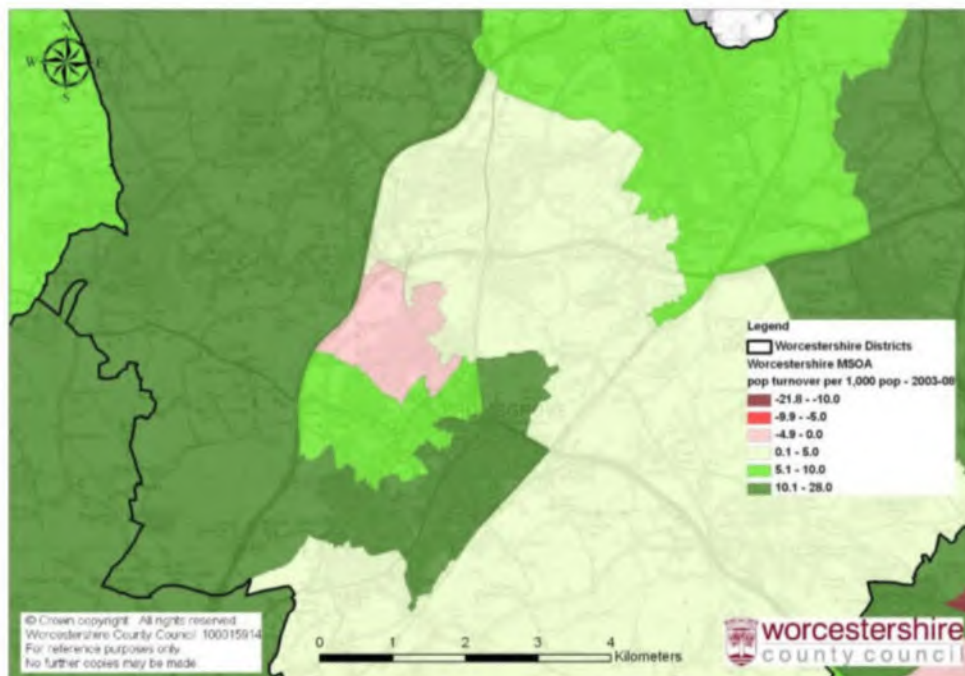
There are areas within Malvern that have relatively high levels of in-migration, including Link, immediately to the north of Pickersleigh, and Chase immediately to the south. Surrounding rural areas of neighbouring Upton & Hanley, as well

as Morton, Ripple and Kempsey which are situated slightly further away, also have high levels of in-migration as would be expected in such a rural district.

A similar situation can be seen in Bromsgrove, where again there are no particular areas within the town of high negative population turnover. The one part of Bromsgrove town with a small out-migration is the central area of Sidemoor.

The southern areas of the town has a substantial level of positive population turnover, including Charford and Slideslow, with the neighbouring areas of Whitford and St Johns also with slightly lower but still considerable levels of in-migration. Just outside of the main town directly to the west in the rural part of Bromsgrove there is another area of high positive population turnover in Woodvale.

Figure 42 – Average Population Turnover Rates per 1,000 Population in Bromsgrove, 2003-08



Source – Population Turnover rates by MSOA, 2003-08