

## **West Midlands Regional Assembly – Regional Planning Body**

This report has been prepared on behalf of the West Midlands Regional Assembly, the Regional Planning Body, as technical advice to inform the Regional Spatial Strategy Revision process. It is one of a suite of technical reports commissioned to inform the development of spatial policy as part of Phase Two of the Revision of the West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy.

Every effort has been made to verify and check the contents of this report including all figures and tables. However the West Midlands Regional Assembly can not accept any responsibility for errors or inaccuracies.

Further information and details of the West Midlands Regional Strategy and the Revision process can be found on our web site [www.wmra.gov.uk](http://www.wmra.gov.uk)

**Research Report – RSS Revision – 1(b)**

**Migration Report, Average Annual Migration 1999-04**

13<sup>th</sup> February 2006

Mike Rice

Worcestershire County Council  
Research & Intelligence Unit  
County Hall  
Spetchley Road  
Worcester  
WR5 2NP

01905 766 713

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

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **Regional migration.**

Examination of the pattern of regional migration shows how it is being influenced by a number of key social and economic factors.

The first striking aspect of the data is the relative absence of any net out-migration for the 65 plus age group apart from a small movement to Wales. This is undoubtedly the result of the people who are moving, retiring before they are 65, and in some cases moving just before retirement. In the past retirement led migration tended to involve the 65+ age group and this change to earlier age groups in combination with the fact that people are living longer will mean that the migrants will be a part of their new community for a substantial period of time.

The second key point relates to the movement of families between regions. It is clear that families from other regions are moving to the rural parts of the West Midlands particularly the rural parts to the south and west. There is also some suggestion that families are moving from the South East to areas with lower house prices, a better environment and away from the major cities. This movement has undoubtedly been aided by modern information technology, second homes and more flexible working practices. As technology becomes more advanced and people have a greater choice over where they live, the pressures on the rural areas and settlements closer to towns and cities will intensify.

The final key point to emerge from the figures is the pattern of movement from parts of the West Midlands conurbation to other parts of the Region, with very clear linkages between particular areas, for example migration from Coventry to Warwickshire. The movement of population from Birmingham to other areas is more complicated than is often recognised, partly a consequence of the diverse ethnic mix in the City. During the period 1999 to 2004 Birmingham lost more population, expressed in net terms, to other parts of the Conurbation than to the shire counties. In turn those districts receiving population from Birmingham experienced losses to neighbouring shire counties. The migration losses from Stoke-on-Trent were primarily to the adjacent parts of Staffordshire.

### **Inter-regional migration,**

During the period 1999 to 2004 the West Midlands Region experienced, on average, a net loss of 5,800 persons per annum as a result of inter-regional migration with the net outflow tending to be lower in the period 2001-2004 in comparison with the earlier years 1999-2001. The level of migration in the Region is considerable with over 200,000 persons moving either into the Region or moving to districts within the Region. Herefordshire, the southern parts of Shropshire, Warwickshire and Worcestershire, north Shropshire and north eastern Staffordshire would appear to be the most attractive areas for inter-regional migrants when considered on the basis of net-migration. The annual average inflow to Herefordshire over the last five years has been nearly 900 per annum and for Shropshire over 300 per annum.

### **Migration - London and the South East.**

Since 2001 there has been a major change involving migration between this Region and the South East. In the past the region has been a net exporter of population to the South East, though recently the West Midlands has seen a net increase of between 3,000 and 4,000 persons per annum. The overall pattern of migration is one where young migrants including students from this region are moving to central London and retired migrants to the south coast while the West Midlands is gaining migrants, mainly families from the rest of the SE region, particularly outer London. The areas most popular with migrants from the South East are the southern and western parts of the Region.

### **Migration – East Midlands**

Migration involving the East Midlands Region has remained remarkably constant over the last five years with an average net out migration of 2,400 per annum. The major destination for migrants from this Region is the M1 corridor adjacent to the regional boundary and to the east of Lincolnshire. The former is attracting mobile families and young people while only the far west of this Region and the north east are experiencing a net inflow.

### **Migration – South West.**

There has been an annual net loss from migration of about 3,300 persons per annum over the last five years to the South West Region. This loss has remained fairly constant over the period. The West Midlands Region is gaining migrants from parts of the South West that are close to the regional boundary but experiencing losses to Dorset, Somerset, Devon and Cornwall. The South West Region has been a popular destination for migrants from this Region for a long time and is proving attractive to a large number of younger families and the pre-retirement age group. The only parts of the Region to experience a net gain are Herefordshire, south and west Shropshire and Malvern Hills.

### **Migration – North West.**

Between 1999 and 2004 there was a net outflow to the north West Region from the West Midlands of about 140 persons per annum while for the period 2001 to 2004 the net loss has averaged 640 per annum. The areas gaining from migration with the North West are North Shropshire, Staffordshire Moorlands and Oswestry with the major losses occurring in the West Midlands metropolitan area and Stoke-on-Trent. It is primarily young people including students that are migrating out of the Region.

### **Migration – other regions of England.**

The overall pattern of migration shows movement from London and the South East to areas to the north and the West Midlands is a part of this pattern. The average net in-migration from the East Region of approaching 700 persons per annum is a part of this pattern for it is the counties of Essex, Hertfordshire and Bedfordshire, formerly part of the South East Region, which are the origin of this migration. Recently there has been net out migration to Yorkshire & the Humber of approximately 800 persons per annum. Migration involving the North East Region is relatively insignificant.

### **Migration – Wales.**

Net out migration from the West Midlands to Wales has averaged 2,100 per annum for the last five years. Migration includes families as well as the retirement and pre-retirement movement that would be expected. The major flows are to central and west Wales with Powys, which shares a long boundary with the Region, being the most popular destination. With the exception of Oswestry, Wales gains migrants from across the Region and the retirement and pre-retirement flows from Birmingham are particularly noticeable.

### **Migration within the West Midlands Region.**

This is dominated by the net out migration from the West Midlands Conurbation to other parts of the Region that has averaged nearly 11,000 per annum over the last five years. The figure has increased from 8,600 in 1999 to 12,400 in 2004 though it should be noted that this has been partially offset by international migration. The loss of population from the conurbation is dominated by Birmingham with a net loss approaching 8,000 persons per annum over the last five years. The loss from Coventry over the same period has been over 1,800 per annum and from the Black Country 1,900, though Dudley has experienced a small increase. In contrast to this, Solihull has gained on average over 700 migrants per annum from other parts of the conurbation.

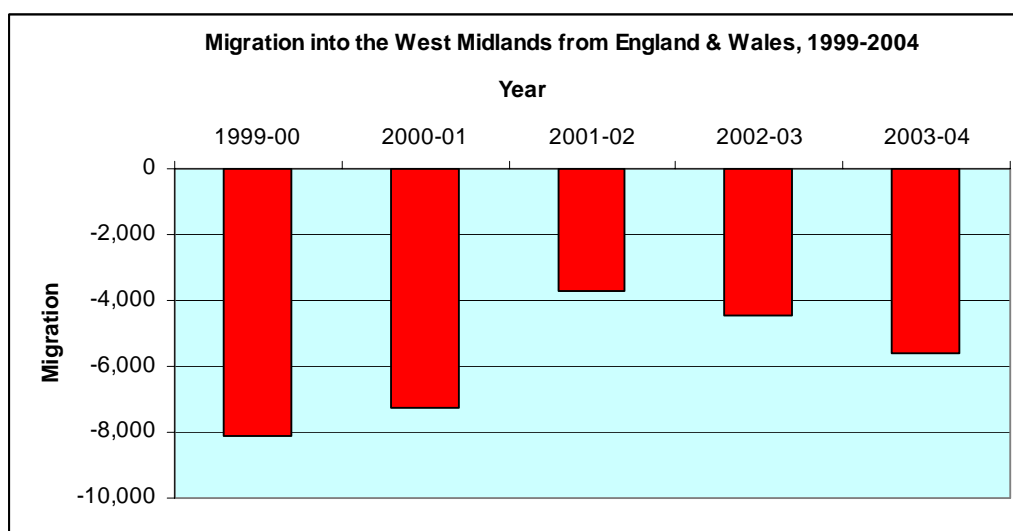
The areas receiving the largest net inflows over the last five years have been Staffordshire with over 4,000 migrants per annum, Warwickshire with just over 3,000 and Worcestershire with just under 3,000. There was a lower inflow to Shropshire and Telford & Wrekin of 1,400. Both the districts of Bromsgrove and Warwick have experienced average increases

of over 1,000 migrants per annum and Litchfield and Wychavon over 800 as a result of intra-regional migration. There has been net inward intra-regional migration to all districts outside the conurbation with the exception of Worcester City. Stoke-on-Trent has also experienced net outward migration over the last five years with an average net loss of over 800 persons per annum.

## 1. Average Annual Migration between the West Midlands and the whole of England & Wales including migration within the West Midlands Region

Historically the West Midlands has experienced a net loss from migration with the rest of England and Wales. Graph 1 shows the pattern of net movement over the last 5 years. Net losses of over 8,100 in 1999-2000 fell to around 3,700 in 2001-02, although they have increased again to around 5,600 in 2003-04. The majority of these losses tend to be in the student and young adult (16-24) agegroup.

**Graph 1 – Net Migration between the West Midlands and England & Wales, 1999-2004**



Year	In	Out	Net
1999-00	200,104	208,206	-8,102
2000-01	198,068	205,314	-7,246
2001-02	206,587	210,319	-3,732
2002-03	208,358	212,835	-4,477
2003-04	205,740	211,340	-5,600
5 year average	203,771	209,603	-5,831

**Table 1 – Movements between the West Midlands Counties/Unitary Authorities and the whole of England & Wales**

District	In	Out	Total	Net	Pop 2003	Gross per 1000 pop	Net per 1000 pop
Staffordshire	33,742	30,746	64,488	2,996	811,000	79.5	3.7
Warwickshire	23,388	20,736	44,124	2,652	519,300	85.0	5.1
Worcestershire	24,490	22,296	46,786	2,194	549,300	85.2	4.0
Shropshire	12,708	11,044	23,752	1,664	286,700	82.8	5.8
Herefordshire	7,042	5,868	12,910	1,174	176,900	73.0	6.6
Telford & Wrekin UA	6,104	5,634	11,738	470	160,300	73.2	2.9
Solihull	8,434	8,358	16,792	76	200,300	83.8	0.4
Dudley	7,818	8,354	16,172	-536	304,800	53.1	-1.8
Sandwell	9,450	10,572	20,022	-1,122	285,000	70.3	-3.9
Stoke-on-Trent UA	8,232	9,492	17,724	-1,260	238,000	74.5	-5.3
Walsall	7,026	8,298	15,324	-1,272	252,400	60.7	-5.0
Wolverhampton	7,174	8,936	16,110	-1,762	238,900	67.4	-7.4
Coventry	11,062	13,108	24,170	-2,046	305,000	79.2	-6.7
Birmingham	30,166	39,778	69,944	-9,612	992,100	70.5	-9.7
<b>West Midlands</b>	<b>203,771</b>	<b>209,603</b>	<b>413,374</b>	<b>-5,831</b>	<b>5,319,900</b>	<b>77.7</b>	<b>-1.1</b>

Table 1 shows that between 1999 and 2004 an average of almost 203,800 people per annum moved either into the West Midlands Region from the rest of England and Wales or moved from one district to another within the Region. Also an average of over 209,600 people per annum moved out of districts in the West Midlands either to areas outside the Region or to other districts within the Region. This translates into almost 413,400 people either moving into or out of the West Midlands each year or moving from one district to another. This does not include people moving within the same district.

It can be seen that the overall migration patterns are that the urban areas of the conurbation (apart from Solihull) and Stoke-on-Trent are losing migrants when expressed in net terms, whereas the shire counties are gaining substantially. Herefordshire and Telford & Wrekin also record a net gain at a slightly lower rate.

The shire counties of Staffordshire, Warwickshire and Worcestershire all experienced major gains (an average of over 2,000 migrants per annum) between 1999 and 2004, with Staffordshire recording the biggest gain of almost 3,000 per annum. Shropshire and Herefordshire gained the most as a proportion of population, with Birmingham and Wolverhampton losing most net migrants using this measure.

**Table 2 – Movements between the West Midlands Districts and the whole of England & Wales**

District	In	Out	Total	Net	Pop 2003	Gross per 1000 pop	Net per 1000 pop
Herefordshire	7,042	5,868	12,910	1,174	176,900	73.0	6.6
Warwick	7,030	5,966	12,996	1,064	132,700	97.9	8.0
Stratford-on-Avon	6,250	5,266	11,516	984	115,200	100.0	8.5
Wychavon	5,878	4,920	10,798	958	115,000	93.9	8.3
Bromsgrove	4,368	3,624	7,992	744	90,000	88.8	8.3
East Staffordshire	4,310	3,588	7,898	722	105,700	74.7	6.8
Malvern Hills	4,202	3,486	7,688	716	73,800	104.2	9.7
Stafford	5,320	4,732	10,052	588	121,900	82.5	4.8
Lichfield	4,644	4,102	8,746	542	93,800	93.2	5.8
North Shropshire	2,978	2,452	5,430	526	58,400	93.0	9.0
South Shropshire	2,128	1,602	3,730	526	41,400	90.1	12.7
Staffordshire Moorlands	3,564	3,050	6,614	514	94,500	70.0	5.4
Rugby	3,828	3,332	7,160	496	89,200	80.3	5.6
Telford & Wrekin	6,104	5,634	11,738	470	160,300	73.2	2.9
Newcastle-under-Lyme	5,784	5,404	11,188	380	122,600	91.3	3.1
Oswestry	1,576	1,216	2,792	360	38,200	73.1	9.4
South Staffordshire	4,546	4,244	8,790	302	105,500	83.3	2.9
Wyre Forest	3,228	2,952	6,180	276	97,800	63.2	2.8
Bridgnorth	2,286	2,072	4,358	214	53,000	82.2	4.0
Cannock Chase	3,112	2,912	6,024	200	92,900	64.8	2.2
Nuneaton and Bedworth	3,676	3,554	7,230	122	120,300	60.1	1.0
Solihull	8,434	8,358	16,792	76	200,300	83.8	0.4
Shrewsbury and Atcham	3,740	3,702	7,442	38	95,800	77.7	0.4
North Warwickshire	2,604	2,618	5,222	-14	61,800	84.5	-0.2
Redditch	2,524	2,766	5,290	-242	79,200	66.8	-3.1
Tamworth	2,462	2,714	5,176	-252	74,100	69.9	-3.4
Worcester	4,290	4,548	8,838	-258	93,500	94.5	-2.8
Dudley	7,818	8,354	16,172	-536	304,800	53.1	-1.8
Sandwell	9,450	10,572	20,022	-1,122	285,000	70.3	-3.9
Stoke-on-Trent	8,232	9,492	17,724	-1,260	238,000	74.5	-5.3
Walsall	7,026	8,298	15,324	-1,272	252,400	60.7	-5.0
Wolverhampton	7,174	8,936	16,110	-1,762	238,900	67.4	-7.4
Coventry	11,062	13,108	24,170	-2,046	305,000	79.2	-6.7
Birmingham	30,166	39,778	69,944	-9,612	992,100	70.5	-9.7
<b>West Midlands</b>	<b>203,771</b>	<b>209,603</b>	<b>413,374</b>	<b>-5,831</b>	<b>5,319,900</b>	<b>77.7</b>	<b>-1.1</b>

Table 2 shows that Birmingham had the largest gross flows with England & Wales, with an average of almost 70,000 migrants moving into and out of Birmingham each year. The rest of the conurbation and Stoke on Trent also had high levels of gross movements, although the large rural areas of Malvern Hills and Stratford had the highest level of gross movements when expressed as a proportion of the population.

The area with the highest net increase in the 5-year period due to migration within England & Wales was Herefordshire. It gained on average almost 1,200 migrants per annum between 1999 and 2004. Warwick, Stratford-on-Avon and Wychavon all experienced major gains from migration with England and Wales. All of these districts are relatively rural and located in the south of the region.

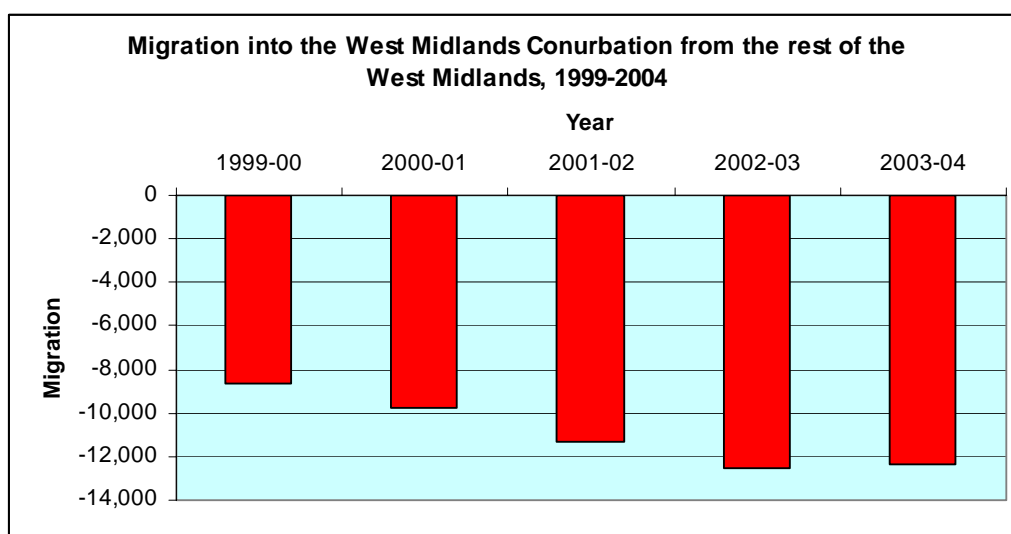
Birmingham, the rest of the conurbation, and Stoke-on-Trent recorded the largest net losses to England and Wales in the 5-year period. The exception was Solihull, which actually recorded a small net gain per annum. Birmingham lost an average of over a net 9,600 migrants per annum in this 5-year period, by far the biggest loss in the region. Coventry lost over 2,000 net migrants on average per year, with Wolverhampton losing over 1,700 net migrants each year.

The small urban areas of Worcester City, Tamworth and Redditch also recorded losses of around 250 net migrants per annum, possibly due to housing capacity issues or the type of housing being constructed in these districts.

## 2. Average Annual Intra-Regional Migration within the West Midlands

The pattern of net migration within the West Midlands is well established, with the West Midlands conurbation consistently losing migrants to the rest of the West Midlands. Graph 2 shows that the net migration out of the Metropolitan area has been increasing over the last 5 years, from around a net loss of 8,650 in 1999-2000, to a net loss of about 12,400 in 2003-04. The conurbation loses population to the rest of the West Midlands across all the age ranges, but the biggest contributions are from the 25-44, 45-64 and 0-15 agegroups, so the bulk of the net losses seem to be due to migrating families.

**Graph 2 – Net Migration between the West Midland Mets and the rest of the West Midlands, 1999-2004**



Year	In	Out	Net
1999-00	13,860	22,510	-8,650
2000-01	13,170	22,950	-9,780
2001-02	13,070	24,390	-11,320
2002-03	12,480	25,020	-12,540
2003-04	12,130	24,530	-12,400
5 year average	12,942	23,880	-10,938

**Table 3 – Intra-Regional Movements within the West Midlands by County/Unitary Authority**

District	In	Out	Total	Net	Pop 2003	Gross per 1000 pop	Net per 1000 pop
Staffordshire	22,058	18,026	40,084	4,032	811,000	49.4	5.0
Warwickshire	12,482	9,318	21,800	3,164	519,300	42.0	6.1
Worcestershire	16,220	13,340	29,560	2,880	549,300	53.8	5.2
Shropshire	6,906	5,972	12,878	934	286,700	44.9	3.3
Solihull	6,072	5,348	11,420	724	200,300	57.0	3.6
Telford & Wrekin	3,114	2,652	5,766	462	160,300	36.0	2.9
Herefordshire	1,870	1,586	3,456	284	176,900	19.5	1.6
Dudley	5,904	5,716	11,620	188	304,800	38.1	0.6
Walsall	5,146	5,702	10,848	-556	252,400	43.0	-2.2
Sandwell	7,294	7,860	15,154	-566	285,000	53.2	-2.0
Stoke-on-Trent	4,538	5,356	9,894	-818	238,000	41.6	-3.4
Wolverhampton	4,452	5,450	9,902	-998	238,900	41.4	-4.2
Coventry	3,538	5,382	8,920	-1,844	305,000	29.2	-6.0
Birmingham	11,930	19,816	31,746	-7,886	992,100	32.0	-7.9
<b>West Midlands</b>			<b>111,524</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,319,900</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

Table 3 shows that in total, over 111,500 people moved between districts or UA's within the West Midlands. This does NOT include moves within districts or UA's.

The overall pattern of the conurbation (as well as Stoke-on-Trent) losing population to the surrounding rural counties can be seen in table 3. The exceptions are Solihull and Dudley that gain migrants from other districts within the conurbation, (especially Birmingham, and Sandwell in the case of Dudley). This tends to cancel out the losses that they experience to the shire counties.

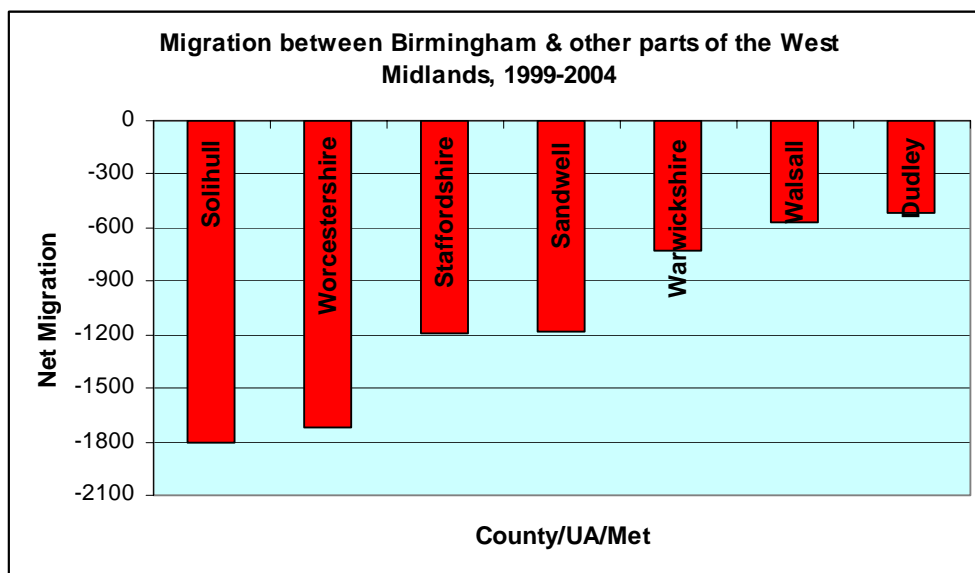
Staffordshire, Warwickshire and Worcestershire, all of which border the conurbation, recorded the largest net gains resulting from intra-regional migration between 1999 and 2004. Staffordshire gained an average of over 4,000 net migrants per annum, whilst Warwickshire gained an average of over 3,100 each year in net terms, and it also saw the highest level of net migration expressed as a proportion of the population.

Birmingham experienced the greatest average net loss due to intra-regional moves, of almost a net 7,900 per year. Coventry averaged a loss of over 1,800 migrants per annum during the 5 years, almost half of which was lost to neighbouring Warwick. In the conurbation, Wolverhampton, Sandwell and Walsall also all lost substantially to the rest of the West Midlands.

Staffordshire had the greatest number of gross movements within the West Midlands, with over 40,000 people moving between Staffordshire and the rest of the West Midlands each year. Over 31,000 moved between the West Midlands and Birmingham.

The largest number of gross moves as a proportion of population were recorded in Solihull, Sandwell and Worcestershire.

**Graph 2a – Average Net Migration between Birmingham and the rest of the West Midlands, 1999-2004**



County/UA/Met	In	Out	Gross	Net
Solihull	2598	4400	6998	-1802
Worcestershire	1528	3248	4776	-1720
Staffordshire	1194	2388	3582	-1194
Sandwell	2320	3504	5824	-1184
Warwickshire	800	1528	2328	-728
Walsall	1012	1582	2594	-570
Dudley	644	1164	1808	-520
Shropshire	228	338	566	-110
Herefordshire	116	156	272	-40
Telford & Wrekin UA	222	258	480	-36
Wolverhampton	504	512	1016	-8
Stoke-on-Trent UA	184	186	370	-2
Coventry	580	552	1132	28
<b>West Midlands</b>	<b>11930</b>	<b>19816</b>	<b>31746</b>	<b>-7886</b>

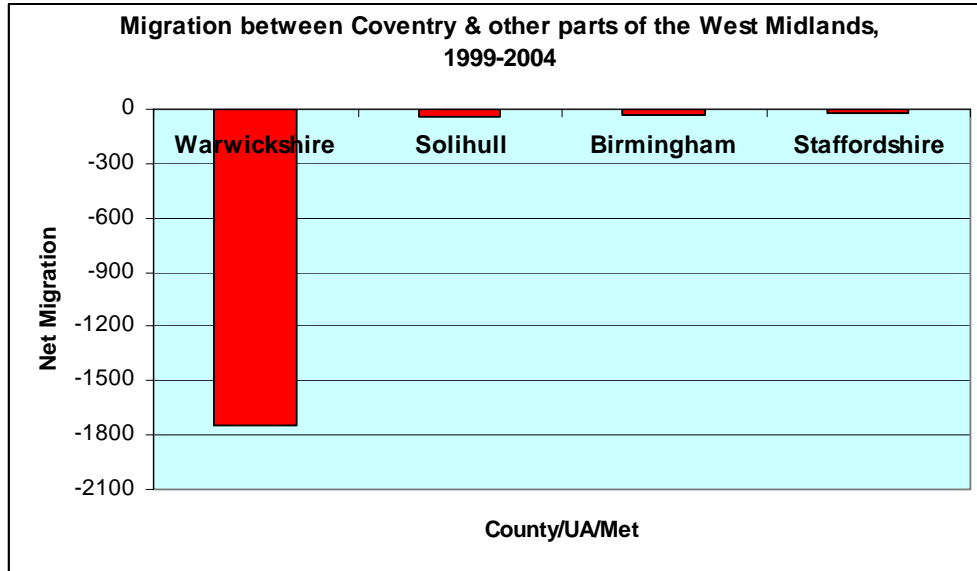
Graph 2a shows the main migration flows out of Birmingham and into the rest of the West Midlands for 1999-2004. It can be seen that Birmingham lost on average just under 7,900 migrants in intra-regional movements.

The greatest losses for Birmingham are to the surrounding counties of Worcestershire, Staffordshire and Warwickshire, as well as the bordering Metropolitan districts of Solihull, Sandwell, Walsall and Dudley.

The largest net losses experienced by Birmingham were to Worcestershire and Solihull, both of which on average gained around a net 1,800 from Birmingham per annum. The Worcestershire figure included a net gain of around 900 for Bromsgrove.

Staffordshire and Sandwell gained about 1,200 from Birmingham when expressed in net terms. Around half the Staffordshire gain from Birmingham was to neighbouring Lichfield. Warwickshire, Walsall and Dudley also all recorded a net gain of more than 500 migrants per annum in the 5 years.

Graph 2b – Average Net Migration between Coventry and the rest of the West Midlands, 1999-2004



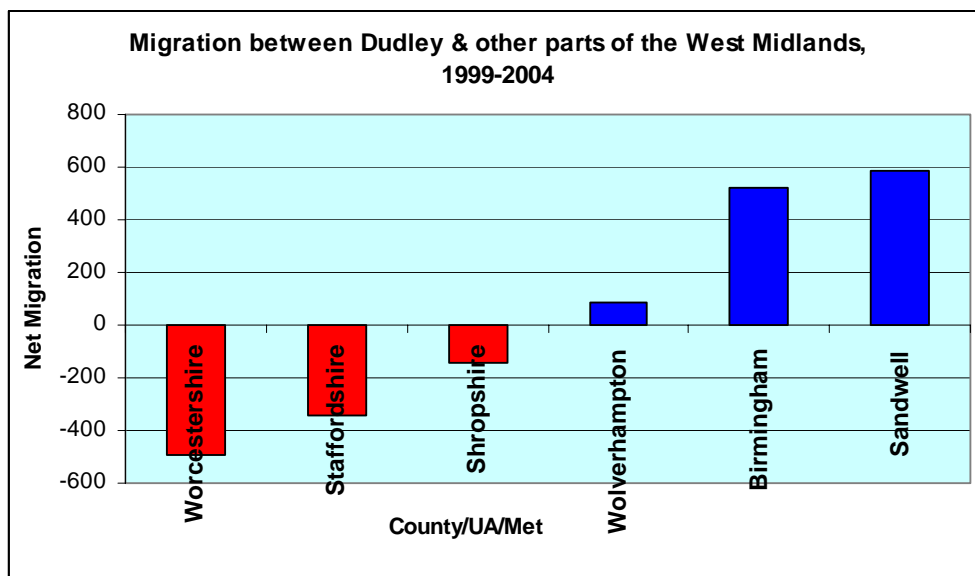
County/UA/Met	In	Out	Gross	Net
Warwickshire	2024	3770	5794	-1746
Solihull	210	250	460	-40
Birmingham	552	580	1132	-28
Staffordshire	144	166	310	-22
Telford & Wrekin UA	28	36	64	-8
Sandwell	86	94	180	-8
Worcestershire	144	152	296	-8
Herefordshire	28	34	62	-6
Shropshire	50	56	106	-6
Dudley	54	56	110	-2
Stoke-on-Trent UA	44	44	88	0
Wolverhampton	106	94	200	12
Walsall	68	50	118	18
<b>West Midlands</b>	<b>3538</b>	<b>5382</b>	<b>8920</b>	<b>-1844</b>

Graph 2b shows the main flows of average annual net migration out of Coventry and into the rest of the West Midlands for 1999-2004. It can be seen that Coventry had an average annual net loss of around 1,850 in intra-regional moves.

The net loss out of Coventry is almost entirely due to the average net loss of 1,750 per annum to the neighbouring county of Warwickshire. This included net losses of around 800 to neighbouring Warwick, 500 to Nuneaton & Bedworth, and 300 to Rugby.

Apart from the loss to Warwickshire, Coventry has very low levels of gross movements and net change with the other parts of the West Midlands.

Graph 2c – Average Net Migration between Dudley and the rest of the West Midlands, 1999-2004



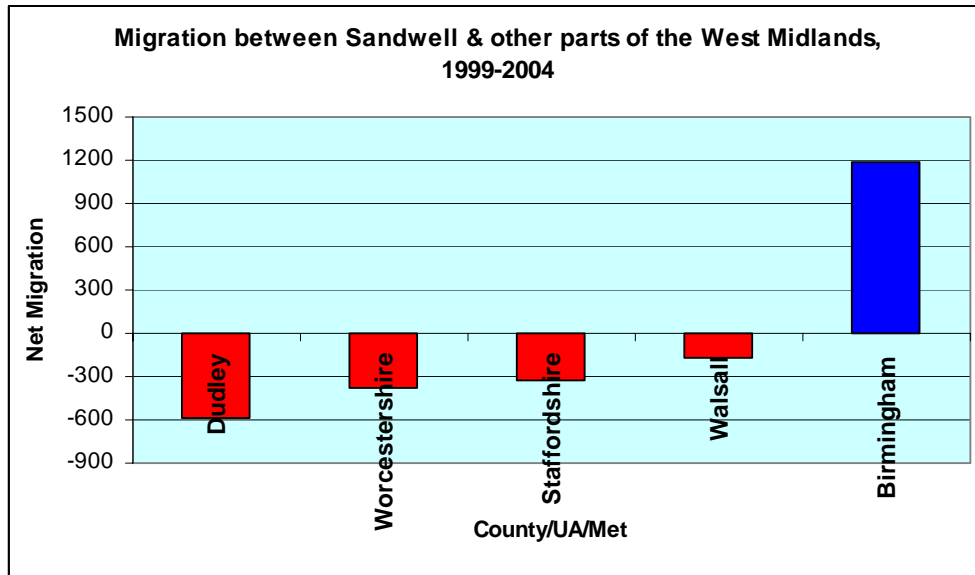
County/UA/Met	In	Out	Gross	Net
Worcestershire	650	1142	1792	-492
Staffordshire	456	796	1252	-340
Shropshire	108	252	360	-144
Telford & Wrekin UA	88	120	208	-32
Warwickshire	70	96	166	-26
Herefordshire	26	46	72	-20
Stoke-on-Trent UA	34	38	72	-4
Coventry	56	54	110	2
Solihull	76	68	144	8
Walsall	216	170	386	46
Wolverhampton	730	646	1376	84
Birmingham	1164	644	1808	520
Sandwell	2230	1644	3874	586
<b>West Midlands</b>	<b>5904</b>	<b>5716</b>	<b>11620</b>	<b>188</b>

Graph 2c shows the main migration flows between Dudley and the rest of the West Midlands for 1999-2004. Dudley experienced an average net gain of just under 200 migrants per annum from the rest of the West Midlands in this 5-year period.

The greatest net gains experienced by Dudley came from the neighbouring Metropolitan districts of Sandwell and Birmingham. Dudley gained an average of almost 600 per annum in net terms from Sandwell, and around an average of 520 in net terms from Birmingham.

The net gains for Dudley from the rest of the Metropolitan were partially offset by a loss to the surrounding counties of Worcestershire, Staffordshire and Shropshire. Worcestershire recorded an average annual net gain of almost 500 from Dudley, mainly to the north Worcestershire districts of Bromsgrove and Wyre Forest. Staffordshire gained around 340 on average from Dudley, mainly to neighbouring South Staffordshire, and Shropshire gained almost 150 net migrants per annum, where Bridgnorth is the greatest contributor.

Graph 2d – Average Net Migration between Sandwell and the rest of the West Midlands, 1999-2004



County/UA/Met	In	Out	Gross	Net
Dudley	1644	2230	3874	-586
Worcestershire	228	610	838	-382
Staffordshire	194	522	716	-328
Walsall	892	1060	1952	-168
Wolverhampton	414	488	902	-74
Shropshire	52	122	174	-70
Telford & Wrekin UA	68	126	194	-58
Warwickshire	58	108	166	-50
Solihull	84	100	184	-16
Herefordshire	18	32	50	-14
Stoke-on-Trent UA	44	56	100	-12
Coventry	94	86	180	8
Birmingham	3504	2320	5824	1184
<b>West Midlands</b>	<b>7294</b>	<b>7860</b>	<b>15154</b>	<b>-566</b>

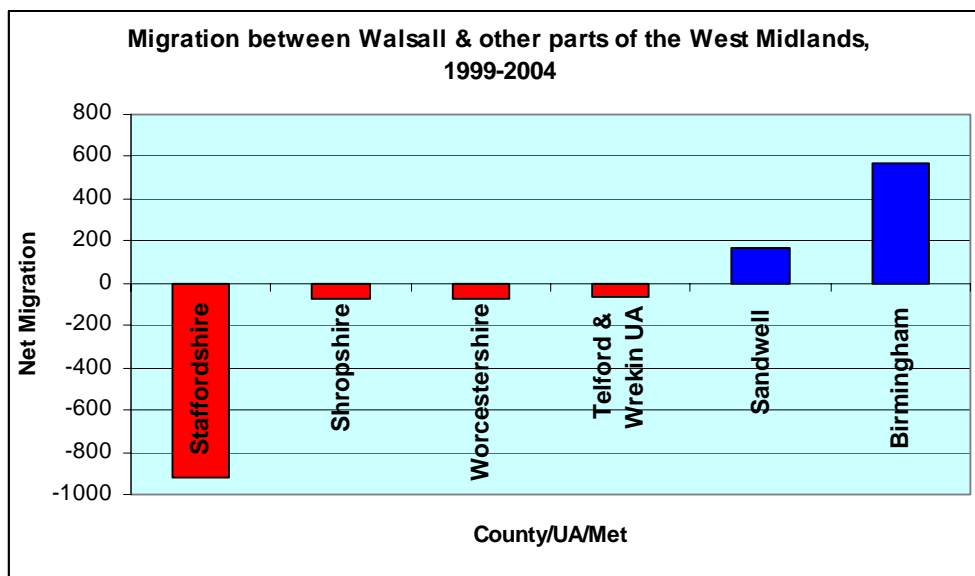
Graph 2d shows the main migration flows between Sandwell and the rest of the West Midlands for 1999-2004. It can be seen that Sandwell recorded an annual net loss of over 550 due to intra-regional moves in this 5-year time period.

The greatest net loss for Sandwell was to the bordering Metropolitan district of Dudley. Dudley gained almost 600 migrants per annum from Sandwell. Sandwell also lost on average over 150 migrants in net terms per annum to Walsall.

Sandwell lost on average around 350 net migrants to both Worcestershire and Staffordshire in this 5-year period. The net loss to Worcestershire was mainly to the north Worcestershire districts of Bromsgrove and Wyre Forest, and the main contributor to the Staffordshire gain was South Staffordshire.

Sandwell also gained substantial net migrants from Birmingham, at a net rate of almost 1,200 per annum. This net gain was not sufficient to cancel out the losses to other parts of the conurbation and the surrounding counties.

Graph 2e – Average Net Migration between Walsall and the rest of the West Midlands, 1999-2004



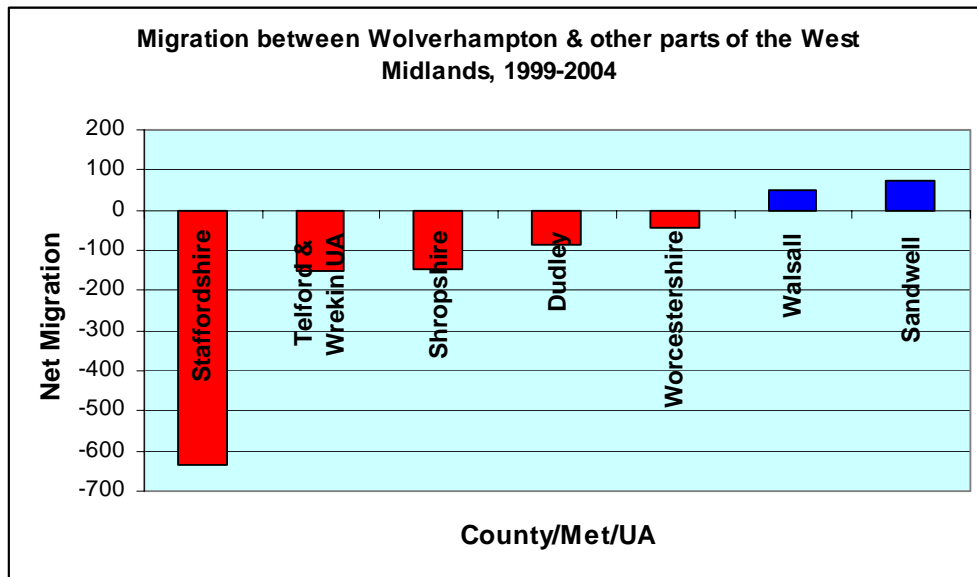
County/UA/Met	In	Out	Gross	Net
Staffordshire	944	1868	2812	-924
Shropshire	44	118	162	-74
Worcestershire	86	160	246	-74
Telford & Wrekin UA	70	132	202	-62
Wolverhampton	956	1004	1960	-48
Dudley	170	216	386	-46
Warwickshire	66	102	168	-36
Coventry	50	68	118	-18
Herefordshire	16	22	38	-6
Stoke-on-Trent UA	46	52	98	-6
Solihull	56	56	112	0
Sandwell	1060	892	1952	168
Birmingham	1582	1012	2594	570
<b>West Midlands</b>	<b>5146</b>	<b>5702</b>	<b>10848</b>	<b>-556</b>

Graph 2e shows the main migration flows between Walsall and the rest of the West Midlands for 1999-2004. It can be seen that on average Walsall lost around 550 migrants in movements with the rest of the West Midlands.

The largest net loss recorded from Walsall was to Staffordshire. On average Staffordshire gained more than 900 migrants per annum in net terms from Walsall. The main contributors of this net gain were Cannock Chase, Lichfield and South Staffordshire, all of which gained over 250 per annum during the 5-year period. Walsall experienced net losses to other counties such as Worcestershire and Shropshire, but these were much lower, on average less than 100 per annum.

The losses that Walsall recorded to Staffordshire were partially offset by net gains from Birmingham and, to a lesser extent, Sandwell. Walsall gained on average over a net 550 per annum from Birmingham, and over 150 from Sandwell.

**Graph 2f – Average Net Migration between Wolverhampton and the rest of the West Midlands, 1999-2004**



County/UA/Met	In	Out	Gross	Net
Staffordshire	1008	1642	2650	-634
Telford & Wrekin UA	198	348	546	-150
Shropshire	184	332	516	-148
Dudley	646	730	1376	-84
Worcestershire	134	178	312	-44
Warwickshire	68	102	170	-34
Coventry	94	106	200	-12
Solihull	26	38	64	-12
Herefordshire	20	30	50	-10
Stoke-on-Trent UA	70	70	140	0
Birmingham	512	504	1016	8
Walsall	1004	956	1960	48
Sandwell	488	414	902	74
<b>West Midlands</b>	<b>4452</b>	<b>5450</b>	<b>9902</b>	<b>-998</b>

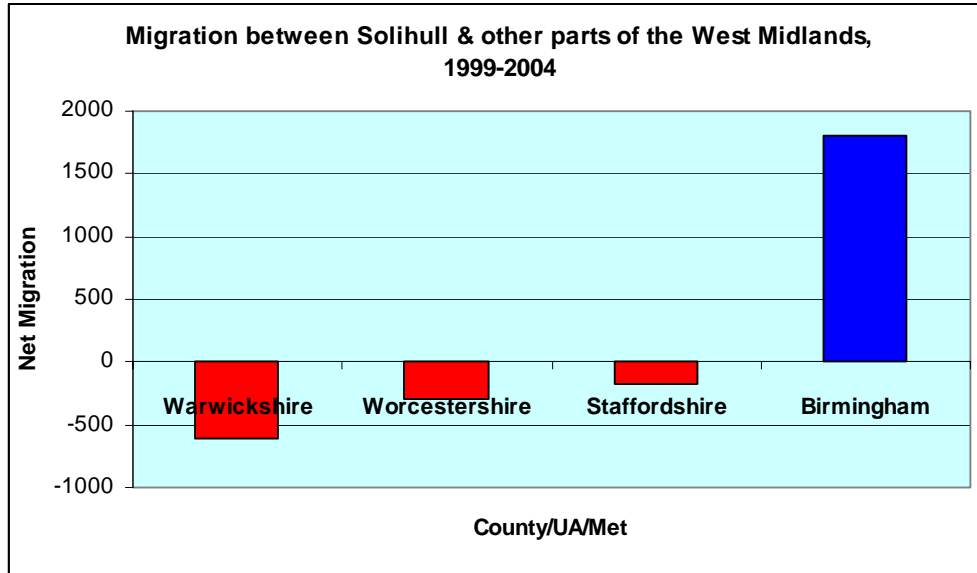
Graph 2f shows the main migration flows between Wolverhampton and the rest of the West Midlands for 1999-2004. It can be seen that Wolverhampton lost about 1,000 migrants each year as a result of intra-regional moves.

The greatest net loss from Wolverhampton was to Staffordshire. This county experienced an average net gain of almost 650 migrants per annum in movements with Wolverhampton. Over 450 of this net gain was to neighbouring South Staffordshire.

Wolverhampton also recorded net losses of around 150 per annum to Telford & Wrekin and Shropshire. Bridgnorth was the main contributor to the Shropshire net gain of just under 100. Smaller net gains were also recorded for Dudley and Worcestershire.

Wolverhampton did also experience small net gains from the neighbouring Metropolitan districts of Walsall and Sandwell.

Graph 2g – Average Net Migration between Solihull and the rest of the West Midlands, 1999-2004



County/UA/Met	In	Out	Gross	Net
Warwickshire	574	1180	1754	-606
Worcestershire	344	636	980	-292
Staffordshire	164	334	498	-170
Shropshire	26	56	82	-30
Herefordshire	14	38	52	-24
Stoke-on-Trent UA	20	28	48	-8
Telford & Wrekin UA	18	26	44	-8
Dudley	68	76	144	-8
Walsall	56	56	112	0
Wolverhampton	38	26	64	12
Sandwell	100	84	184	16
Coventry	250	210	460	40
Birmingham	4400	2598	6998	1802
<b>West Midlands</b>	<b>6072</b>	<b>5348</b>	<b>11420</b>	<b>724</b>

**Table 4 – Intra-Regional Movements within the West Midlands by District**

District	In	Out	Total	Net	Pop 2003	Gross per 1000 pop	Net per 1000 pop
Warwick	3,580	2,542	6,122	1,038	132,700	46.1	7.8
Bromsgrove	3,546	2,524	6,070	1,022	90,000	67.4	11.4
Wychavon	3,318	2,490	5,808	828	115,000	50.5	7.2
Lichfield	3,406	2,594	6,000	812	93,800	64.0	8.7
Solihull	6,072	5,348	11,420	724	200,300	57.0	3.6
Nuneaton and Bedworth	2,314	1,642	3,956	672	120,300	32.9	5.6
Stratford-on-Avon	2,946	2,282	5,228	664	115,200	45.4	5.8
Stafford	3,020	2,372	5,392	648	121,900	44.2	5.3
South Staffordshire	3,938	3,352	7,290	586	105,500	69.1	5.6
Malvern Hills	2,550	2,002	4,552	548	73,800	61.7	7.4
East Staffordshire	1,520	1,010	2,530	510	105,700	23.9	4.8
Wyre Forest	2,346	1,856	4,202	490	97,800	43.0	5.0
Rugby	1,502	1,018	2,520	484	89,200	28.3	5.4
Newcastle-under-Lyme	3,442	2,964	6,406	478	122,600	52.3	3.9
Telford & Wrekin	3,114	2,652	5,766	462	160,300	36.0	2.9
Cannock Chase	2,632	2,254	4,886	378	92,900	52.6	4.1
Staffordshire Moorlands	2,198	1,840	4,038	358	94,500	42.7	3.8
North Warwickshire	2,140	1,834	3,974	306	61,800	64.3	5.0
Herefordshire	1,870	1,586	3,456	284	176,900	19.5	1.6
Tamworth	1,902	1,640	3,542	262	74,100	47.8	3.5
Bridgnorth	1,758	1,508	3,266	250	53,000	61.6	4.7
South Shropshire	1,242	1,000	2,242	242	41,400	54.2	5.8
North Shropshire	1,452	1,216	2,668	236	58,400	45.7	4.0
Dudley	5,904	5,716	11,620	188	304,800	38.1	0.6
Oswestry	596	438	1,034	158	38,200	27.1	4.1
Redditch	1,906	1,820	3,726	86	79,200	47.0	1.1
Shrewsbury and Atcham	1,858	1,810	3,668	48	95,800	38.3	0.5
Worcester	2,554	2,648	5,202	-94	93,500	55.6	-1.0
Walsall	5,146	5,702	10,848	-556	252,400	43.0	-2.2
Sandwell	7,294	7,860	15,154	-566	285,000	53.2	-2.0
Stoke-on-Trent UA	4,538	5,356	9,894	-818	238,000	41.6	-3.4
Wolverhampton	4,452	5,450	9,902	-998	238,900	41.4	-4.2
Coventry	3,538	5,382	8,920	-1,844	305,000	29.2	-6.0
Birmingham	11,930	19,816	31,746	-7,886	992,100	32.0	-7.9
<b>West Midlands</b>			<b>111,524</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,319,900</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

Table 4 shows that Birmingham had the largest gross flows within the West Midlands between 1999 and 2004, with over 31,000 moving into and out of Birmingham. Other districts within the conurbation also had high levels of gross flows, with Sandwell, Dudley, Solihull and Walsall each recording an average of more than 10,000 intra-regional migrants per annum.

South Staffordshire, Bromsgrove, North Warwickshire and Lichfield all recorded high levels of gross movements as a proportion of population in the 5-year period. All these districts share a border with the conurbation.

Warwick and Bromsgrove both gained over 1,000 net migrants per annum in intra-regional movements, the largest in the Region. Both these districts border the conurbation, with Bromsgrove primarily gaining from Birmingham, and Warwick mainly gaining from Coventry.

Wychavon and Lichfield also gained substantially due to intra-regional moves, with an average of a net 800 migrants per annum moving into these districts. Lichfield gained from bordering conurbation districts Birmingham and Walsall. Wychavon gained from

Birmingham, with the Worcestershire districts of Bromsgrove, Worcester City and Redditch also contributors. Solihull also achieved a large net gain, again primarily from Birmingham.

Stoke-on-Trent lost substantially in intra-regional movements, with on average over a net 800 migrants leaving the urban area per year. Losses were mainly to neighbouring rural districts of Newcastle-under-Lyme and Staffordshire Moorlands.

### 3. Average Annual Inter-Regional Migration into the West Midlands Region

The West Midlands has been losing migrants to other regions within England and Wales for a considerable period of time. The pattern of migration over the last 5 years is shown in Graph 1 with the distribution details contained in table 5.

**Table 5 – Inter-Regional Movements to and from the West Midlands by County**

District	In	Out	Total	Net	Pop 2003	Gross per 1000 pop	Net per 1000 pop
Herefordshire	5,172	4,282	9,454	890	176,900	53.4	5.0
Shropshire	5,802	5,072	10,874	730	286,700	37.9	2.5
Telford & Wrekin	2,990	2,982	5,972	8	160,300	37.3	0.0
Coventry	7,524	7,726	15,250	-202	305,000	50.0	-0.7
Stoke-on-Trent	3,694	4,136	7,830	-442	238,000	32.9	-1.9
Warwickshire	10,906	11,418	22,324	-512	519,300	43.0	-1.0
Sandwell	2,156	2,712	4,868	-556	285,000	17.1	-2.0
Solihull	2,362	3,010	5,372	-648	200,300	26.8	-3.2
Worcestershire	8,270	8,956	17,226	-686	549,300	31.4	-1.2
Walsall	1,880	2,596	4,476	-716	252,400	17.7	-2.8
Dudley	1,914	2,638	4,552	-724	304,800	14.9	-2.4
Wolverhampton	2,722	3,486	6,208	-764	238,900	26.0	-3.2
Staffordshire	11,684	12,720	24,404	-1,036	811,000	30.1	-1.3
Birmingham	18,236	19,962	38,198	-1,726	992,100	38.5	-1.7
<b>West Midlands</b>	<b>92,247</b>	<b>98,079</b>	<b>190,326</b>	<b>-5,831</b>	<b>5,319,900</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>-1.1</b>

Table 5 shows that on average around 92,250 migrants moved into the West Midlands each year from the rest of England and Wales for the period 1999 to 2004, with an average of over 98,000 migrants per annum moving out of the West Midlands. The West Midlands experienced a loss of around 5,800 migrants per annum as a result of inter-regional moves.

The overall pattern is that the rural counties in the western part of the region of Shropshire and Herefordshire are the only areas to record a substantial net gain from other regions, with all other places (with the exception of Telford & Wrekin) recording substantial net losses.

Birmingham had greater gross flows and greater losses due to inter-regional moves than any of the shire counties or other conurbation districts.

Herefordshire and Shropshire were the only counties to record a significant net gain in inter-regional migration. Shropshire gained an average of over 700 net migrants per annum in this 5-year period. Herefordshire recorded the largest average net gain of almost 900 per annum, and also the largest net gain by proportion of population.

Staffordshire experienced a significant loss from migration to other regions, with an average loss of over 1,000 net migrants per annum. Worcestershire and Warwickshire also lost an average of over 500 migrants in net terms to other regions each year.

**Table 6 – Inter-Regional Movements to and from the West Midlands by District**

District	In	Out	Total	Net	Pop 2003	Gross per 1000 pop	Net per 1000 pop
Herefordshire	5,172	4,282	9,454	890	176,900	53.4	5.0
Stratford-on-Avon	3,304	2,984	6,288	320	115,200	54.6	2.8
North Shropshire	1,526	1,236	2,762	290	58,400	47.3	5.0
South Shropshire	886	602	1,488	284	41,400	35.9	6.9
East Staffordshire	2,790	2,578	5,368	212	105,700	50.8	2.0
Oswestry	980	778	1,758	202	38,200	46.0	5.3
Malvern Hills	1,652	1,484	3,136	168	73,800	42.5	2.3
Staffordshire Moorlands	1,366	1,210	2,576	156	94,500	27.3	1.7
Wychavon	2,560	2,430	4,990	130	115,000	43.4	1.1
Warwick	3,450	3,424	6,874	26	132,700	51.8	0.2
Rugby	2,326	2,314	4,640	12	89,200	52.0	0.1
Telford & Wrekin	2,990	2,982	5,972	8	160,300	37.3	0.0
Shrewsbury and Atcham	1,882	1,892	3,774	-10	95,800	39.4	-0.1
Bridgnorth	528	564	1,092	-36	53,000	20.6	-0.7
Stafford	2,300	2,360	4,660	-60	121,900	38.2	-0.5
Newcastle-under-Lyme	2,342	2,440	4,782	-98	122,600	39.0	-0.8
Worcester	1,736	1,900	3,636	-164	93,500	38.9	-1.8
Cannock Chase	480	658	1,138	-178	92,900	12.2	-1.9
Coventry	7,524	7,726	15,250	-202	305,000	50.0	-0.7
Wyre Forest	882	1,096	1,978	-214	97,800	20.2	-2.2
Lichfield	1,238	1,508	2,746	-270	93,800	29.3	-2.9
Bromsgrove	822	1,100	1,922	-278	90,000	21.4	-3.1
South Staffordshire	608	892	1,500	-284	105,500	14.2	-2.7
North Warwickshire	464	784	1,248	-320	61,800	20.2	-5.2
Redditch	618	946	1,564	-328	79,200	19.7	-4.1
Stoke-on-Trent	3,694	4,136	7,830	-442	238,000	32.9	-1.9
Tamworth	560	1,074	1,634	-514	74,100	22.1	-6.9
Nuneaton and Bedworth	1,362	1,912	3,274	-550	120,300	27.2	-4.6
Sandwell	2,156	2,712	4,868	-556	285,000	17.1	-2.0
Solihull	2,362	3,010	5,372	-648	200,300	26.8	-3.2
Walsall	1,880	2,596	4,476	-716	252,400	17.7	-2.8
Dudley	1,914	2,638	4,552	-724	304,800	14.9	-2.4
Wolverhampton	2,722	3,486	6,208	-764	238,900	26.0	-3.2
Birmingham	18,236	19,962	38,198	-1,726	992,100	38.5	-1.7
<b>West Midlands</b>	<b>92,247</b>	<b>98,079</b>	<b>190,326</b>	<b>-5,831</b>	<b>5,319,900</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>-1.1</b>

Table 6 shows that the greatest average number of gross flows were recorded for Birmingham, with over 38,000 per annum moving into and out of the district. Birmingham also had the greatest loss of migrants expressed in net terms, with an average of over 1,700 leaving Birmingham and moving into other regions. Coventry also had high levels of gross flows, with an average of 15,000 moving in and out per year.

Herefordshire had the greatest net gain in inter-regional migration, with an average of almost a net 900 per annum moving in from other regions. This was far greater than any other district. Herefordshire also had relatively high levels of gross flows into and out of the Unitary Authority.

Other West Midlands districts to record high gains due to inter-regional migration were also large rural areas, such as Stratford-on-Avon, North Shropshire, South Shropshire, East Staffordshire and Oswestry.

Apart from Birmingham, the districts with the greatest losses of net migrants due to intra-regional moves were the rest of the conurbation, all of which lost about 550 – 800 migrants

per annum. The exception was Coventry, which experienced an average net loss of about 200 migrants each year

South Shropshire saw the largest net gain when expressed as a proportion of population, whilst Tamworth recorded the greatest net loss using this measure.

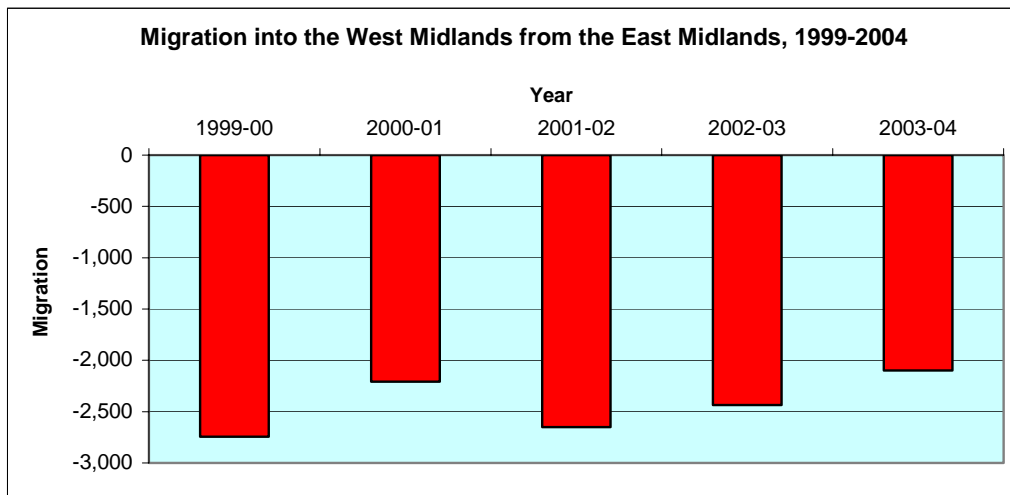
Each of the other regions will now be looked at in detail.

#### 4. Average Annual Inter-Regional Migration between the West Midlands Region and the East Midlands Region

The West Midlands has experienced net out migration to the East Midlands Region for a number of years. Graph 3 shows the losses of the last 5 years and during this period, the West Midlands has consistently lost around 2,100 to 2,800 net migrants per annum. The 2003-04 figure is slightly lower than recent years, although this is more likely to reflect a random fluctuation rather than a significant change of pattern.

Most of the loss (around three quarters) seems to be in the 16-24 and the 25-44 age groups, so the loss is probably due to a mixture of families and young adults/students migrating into the East Midlands.

**Graph 3 – Net Migration between the West Midlands and the East Midlands, 1999-2004**



Year	In	Out	Net
1999-00	13,598	16,342	-2,744
2000-01	13,343	15,551	-2,208
2001-02	13,971	16,623	-2,652
2002-03	14,036	16,472	-2,436
2003-04	14,200	16,300	-2,100
5 year average	13,830	16,258	-2,428

**Table 7 – Inter-Regional Movements between the West Midlands Counties/Unitary Authorities and the East Midlands region**

District	In	Out	Total	Net	Pop 2003	Gross per 1000 pop	Net per 1000 pop
Herefordshire	276	236	512	40	176,900	2.9	0.2
Shropshire	374	362	736	12	286,700	2.6	0.0
Telford & Wrekin	358	376	734	-18	160,300	4.6	-0.1
Stoke-on-Trent	470	536	1,006	-66	238,000	4.2	-0.3
Dudley	214	320	534	-106	304,800	1.8	-0.3
Sandwell	284	412	696	-128	285,000	2.4	-0.4
Solihull	366	512	878	-146	200,300	4.4	-0.7
Wolverhampton	344	490	834	-146	238,900	3.5	-0.6
Walsall	272	442	714	-170	252,400	2.8	-0.7
Worcestershire	724	960	1,684	-236	549,300	3.1	-0.4
Birmingham	2,444	2,752	5,196	-308	992,100	5.2	-0.3
Coventry	1,138	1,542	2,680	-404	305,000	8.8	-1.3
Staffordshire	3,182	3,670	6,852	-488	811,000	8.4	-0.6
Warwickshire	2,424	3,058	5,482	-634	519,300	10.6	-1.2
<b>West Midlands</b>	<b>13,830</b>	<b>16,258</b>	<b>30,087</b>	<b>-2,428</b>	<b>5,319,900</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>-0.5</b>

Table 7 shows that over the five years 1999 to 2004 the West Midlands lost on average over 2,400 migrants per annum to the East Midlands when expressed in net terms.

The overall pattern of migration with the East Midlands can be seen in the table above, with the most substantial losses in the urban districts of Birmingham and Coventry, and the two counties that border the East Midlands, Warwickshire and Staffordshire. No significant net gains from the East Midlands were recorded.

Warwickshire and Staffordshire, the two counties that border the East Midlands, saw the greatest level of movement with the East Midlands along with Coventry. Warwickshire, Coventry and Staffordshire all have good links with the East Midlands via the M42 and M69, and all three also experienced high levels of migration when expressed as a proportion of the population.

**Table 8 – Inter-Regional Movements between the West Midlands Districts and the East Midlands region**

District	In	Out	Total	Net	Pop 2003	Gross per 1000 pop	Net per 1000 pop
East Staffordshire	1,642	1,542	3,184	100	105,700	30.1	0.95
Herefordshire	276	236	512	40	176,900	2.9	0.23
South Shropshire	56	34	90	22	41,400	2.2	0.53
Staffordshire Moorlands	282	266	548	16	94,500	5.8	0.17
Oswestry	32	24	56	8	38,200	1.5	0.21
Bridgnorth	66	68	134	-2	53,000	2.5	-0.04
North Shropshire	80	84	164	-4	58,400	2.8	-0.07
Malvern Hills	102	106	208	-4	73,800	2.8	-0.05
Shrewsbury and Atcham	140	152	292	-12	95,800	3.0	-0.13
Newcastle-under-Lyme	234	248	482	-14	122,600	3.9	-0.11
Telford & Wrekin	358	376	734	-18	160,300	4.6	-0.11
Wyre Forest	94	116	210	-22	97,800	2.1	-0.22
Warwick	482	506	988	-24	132,700	7.4	-0.18
Stafford	342	378	720	-36	121,900	5.9	-0.30
Bromsgrove	116	152	268	-36	90,000	3.0	-0.40
Worcester	162	200	362	-38	93,500	3.9	-0.41
Cannock Chase	102	148	250	-46	92,900	2.7	-0.50
Stratford-on-Avon	422	470	892	-48	115,200	7.7	-0.42
South Staffordshire	100	154	254	-54	105,500	2.4	-0.51
Wychavon	182	244	426	-62	115,000	3.7	-0.54
Rugby	788	852	1,640	-64	89,200	18.4	-0.72
Stoke-on-Trent	470	536	1,006	-66	238,000	4.2	-0.28
Redditch	68	142	210	-74	79,200	2.7	-0.93
Dudley	214	320	534	-106	304,800	1.8	-0.35
Lichfield	280	408	688	-128	93,800	7.3	-1.36
Sandwell	284	412	696	-128	285,000	2.4	-0.45
Solihull	366	512	878	-146	200,300	4.4	-0.73
Wolverhampton	344	490	834	-146	238,900	3.5	-0.61
Walsall	272	442	714	-170	252,400	2.8	-0.67
North Warwickshire	234	416	650	-182	61,800	10.5	-2.94
Birmingham	2,444	2,752	5,196	-308	992,100	5.2	-0.31
Nuneaton and Bedworth	498	814	1,312	-316	120,300	10.9	-2.63
Tamworth	200	526	726	-326	74,100	9.8	-4.40
Coventry	1,138	1,542	2,680	-404	305,000	8.8	-1.32
<b>West Midlands</b>	<b>13,830</b>	<b>16,258</b>	<b>30,087</b>	<b>-2,428</b>	<b>5,319,900</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>-0.5</b>

Table 8 shows that the largest flows of population with the East Midlands involved Birmingham, with an average of over 5,000 moving between the areas. East Staffordshire also had a high level of gross movements with the East Midlands, of over 3,000 per annum. East Staffordshire also had by far the greatest number of gross flows as a proportion of population, due to its geographical position bordering the East Midlands, and was the only district to gain substantially from the East Midlands, with about 100 net migrants per year coming into East Staffordshire.

Other districts with high levels of gross flows with the East Midlands region include the urban areas of Coventry and Stoke-on-Trent, as well as Rugby and Nuneaton & Bedworth, both of which border the East Midlands.

When looking at net migration it was Coventry that experienced the greatest net loss of the migrants to the East Midlands. An average of just over 400 net migrants moved out of Coventry per annum, which has good links to the East Midlands via the M69. Tamworth lost over 300 net migrants per annum to the East Midlands, with migrants presumably moving

out of this small urban area along the M42. Tamworth also experienced the biggest net loss as a proportion of population in the West Midlands.

Nuneaton & Bedworth, which borders the East Midlands, and Birmingham also lost over 300 net migrants to the East Midlands each year.

**Table 9 – Inter-Regional Movements between the East Midlands Counties/Unitary Authorities and the West Midlands region**

District	In	Out	Total	Net	Pop 2003	Gross per 1000 pop	Net per 1000 pop
Leicestershire	3,482	2,494	5,976	988	619,200	9.7	1.6
Lincolnshire	1,566	1,046	2,612	520	665,300	3.9	0.8
Derbyshire	2,844	2,342	5,186	502	743,000	7.0	0.7
Nottingham	1,646	1,236	2,882	410	273,900	10.5	1.5
Northamptonshire	2,232	2,050	4,282	182	642,700	6.7	0.3
Nottinghamshire	1,286	1,208	2,494	78	755,400	3.3	0.1
Derby	1,210	1,204	2,414	6	233,200	10.4	0.0
Rutland	80	88	168	-8	35,700	4.7	-0.2
Leicester	1,322	1,430	2,752	-108	283,900	9.7	-0.4
<b>East Midlands</b>	<b>16,258</b>	<b>13,830</b>	<b>30,087</b>	<b>2,428</b>	<b>4,252,300</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>

Table 9 shows the counties and Unitary Authorities of the East Midlands with details of migration to and from the West Midlands region. It shows that the major gross flows are with the bordering counties of Leicestershire, Derbyshire and Northamptonshire. The cities of Nottingham and Derby had a high level of gross movements as a proportion of population.

The overall pattern of net migration is that the counties bordering the West Midlands, Derbyshire and Leicestershire, both recorded substantial net in-migration as did the more eastern county of Lincolnshire and the City of Nottingham.

Leicestershire saw the largest increase from migration with the West Midlands, with an average of almost 1,000 net migrants moving into that county each year. District analysis shows that those Leicestershire districts that neighbour the West Midlands, North West Leicestershire and Hinckley & Bosworth, both gained over 300 net migrants from the West Midlands per annum.

Lincolnshire and Derbyshire both gained over 500 on average in net terms each year. The district of South Derbyshire, which neighbours the West Midlands, is the main contributor to the Derbyshire gain. However, Lincolnshire is to the east of the East Midlands region and does not border the West Midlands. The large rural district of East Lindsey, at the extreme east of the East Midlands region, contributes almost half of the Lincolnshire gain.

Nottingham also gained from the West Midlands, an average of around 400 net migrants per annum. This is mainly due to the student and young adult agegroup migrating into the city.

Leicester was the only East Midlands area to record a substantial net loss to the West Midlands, with an average of over 100 net migrants moving out of the city per annum.

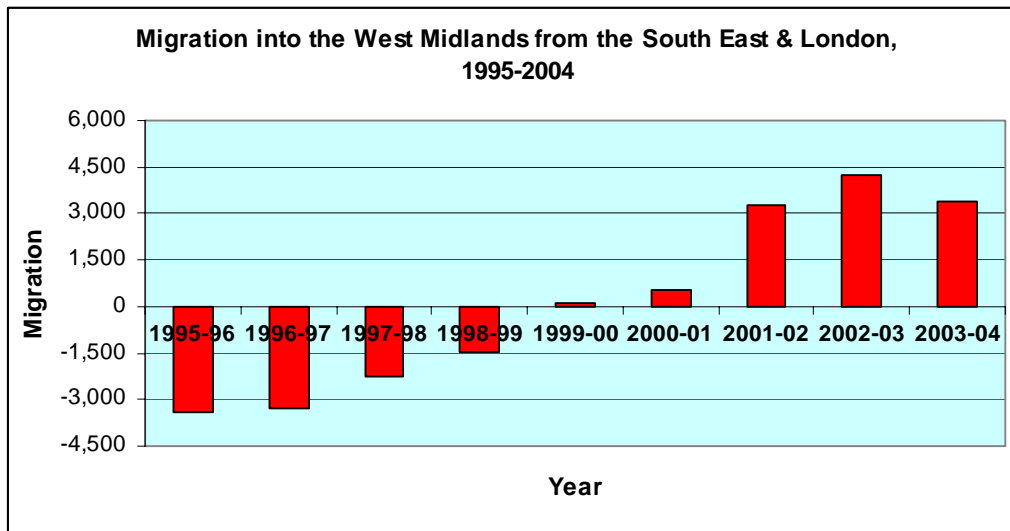
## 5. Average Annual Inter-Regional Migration between the West Midlands Region and the South East/London Region

Graph 4 shows net migration between the West Midlands and the London/South East area for the last 10 years. It can be seen how the net gain experienced by the West Midlands has increased significantly in this time, from the small net gains in 1999-2001, to the much larger net gains of 3,000 – 4,000 in the past 3 years.

Before the period from 1999-2004, the West Midlands recorded a net loss to the London/South East region. Indeed, this annual net loss was as high as 3,386 in the period 1995-97, which shows how the relationship between these two areas has changed in recent times. Whilst numbers moving out of the West Midlands to the London/South East area have decreased by about 2,000 in this 10-year period, the numbers of migrants moving into the West Midlands from London & the South East have increased by about 5,000. This is the largest factor in the observed increase in net gains for the West Midlands.

The age structure of the net gains from London and the South East seems to suggest that the net gain is primarily due to families migrating into the West Midlands, with significant gains in the 0-15 and 25-44 agegroups. The West Midlands is actually still recording a significant net loss in the student and young adult (16-24) agegroups.

**Graph 4 – Net Migration into the West Midlands from the South East & London, 1999-2004**



Year	In	Out	Net
1995-96	23,496	26,882	-3,386
1996-97	23,467	26,772	-3,305
1997-98	24,206	26,447	-2,241
1998-99	23,598	25,081	-1,483
1999-00	25,492	25,376	116
2000-01	26,282	25,767	515
2001-02	28,411	25,165	3,246
2002-03	28,803	24,572	4,231
2003-04	28,000	24,600	3,400
1999-2004 5-year average	27,398	25,096	2,302

**Table 10 – Inter-Regional Movements between the West Midlands Counties/Unitary Authorities and the London/South East region**

District	In	Out	Total	Net	Pop 2003	Gross per 1000 pop	Net per 1000 pop
Warwickshire	3,690	3,028	6,718	662	519,300	12.9	1.3
Herefordshire	1,506	868	2,374	638	176,900	13.4	3.6
Shropshire	1,380	746	2,126	634	286,700	7.4	2.2
Worcestershire	2,318	1,860	4,178	458	549,300	7.6	0.8
Coventry	2,822	2,566	5,388	256	305,000	17.7	0.8
Staffordshire	2,078	1,830	3,908	248	811,000	4.8	0.3
Telford & Wrekin	856	624	1,480	232	160,300	9.2	1.4
Sandwell	756	746	1,502	10	285,000	5.3	0.0
Stoke-on-Trent	818	850	1,668	-32	238,000	7.0	-0.1
Walsall	552	594	1,146	-42	252,400	4.5	-0.2
Dudley	566	612	1,178	-46	304,800	3.9	-0.2
Wolverhampton	972	1,026	1,998	-54	238,900	8.4	-0.2
Solihull	742	812	1,554	-70	200,300	7.8	-0.3
Birmingham	6,410	6,754	13,164	-344	992,100	13.3	-0.3
<b>West Midlands</b>	<b>27,398</b>	<b>25,096</b>	<b>52,494</b>	<b>2,302</b>	<b>5,319,900</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>

Table 10 shows that the West Midlands gained on average about 2,300 migrants per annum from London and the South East between 1999 and 2004. An average of nearly 27,400 moved into the West Midlands from the London/South East region, with an average of almost 25,100 migrants moving in the other direction each year.

The overall pattern of migration with the London/South East region is one of major gains to the rural shire counties, Herefordshire, Coventry, and Telford & Wrekin, with only Birmingham recording a substantial net loss.

Birmingham experienced by far the highest level of movement in population with the London/South East region, with an average of over 13,000 migrants each year moving between these two areas. Apart from Birmingham, Warwickshire and Coventry, both of which lie in the south east of the region saw the highest level of migration. Almost 5,400 migrants moved into and out of Coventry from London and the South East each year, and over 6,700 moved between Warwickshire and the London/South East region.

The shire counties of Warwickshire and Shropshire both gained on average more than 630 migrants per annum from London and the South East, about the same as Herefordshire. However Herefordshire gained the most when expressed as a proportion of the population. Indeed, all of the shire counties gained from the London/South East region, with Worcestershire gaining an average of around 450 migrants per annum, and Staffordshire gaining about 250 migrants per annum.

**Table 11 – Inter-Regional Movements between the West Midlands Districts and the London/South East region**

District	In	Out	Total	Net	Pop 2003	Gross per 1000 pop	Net per 1000 pop
Herefordshire	1,506	868	2,374	638	176,900	13.4	3.61
Stratford-on-Avon	1,390	974	2,364	416	115,200	20.5	3.61
Coventry	2,822	2,566	5,388	256	305,000	17.7	0.84
South Shropshire	308	58	366	250	41,400	8.8	6.04
Telford & Wrekin	856	624	1,480	232	160,300	9.2	1.45
Wychavon	696	472	1,168	224	115,000	10.2	1.95
Rugby	638	466	1,104	172	89,200	12.4	1.93
North Shropshire	312	148	460	164	58,400	7.9	2.81
East Staffordshire	336	190	526	146	105,700	5.0	1.38
Malvern Hills	524	382	906	142	73,800	12.3	1.92
Shrewsbury and Atcham	488	394	882	94	95,800	9.2	0.98
Oswestry	116	50	166	66	38,200	4.3	1.73
Worcester	490	428	918	62	93,500	9.8	0.66
Bridgnorth	156	96	252	60	53,000	4.8	1.13
Staffordshire Moorlands	138	82	220	56	94,500	2.3	0.59
Stafford	558	508	1,066	50	121,900	8.7	0.41
Nuneaton and Bedworth	286	238	524	48	120,300	4.4	0.40
Warwick	1,316	1,280	2,596	36	132,700	19.6	0.27
Cannock Chase	90	60	150	30	92,900	1.6	0.32
Wyre Forest	220	190	410	30	97,800	4.2	0.31
Sandwell	756	746	1,502	10	285,000	5.3	0.04
Tamworth	88	80	168	8	74,100	2.3	0.11
Bromsgrove	218	214	432	4	90,000	4.8	0.04
Lichfield	268	266	534	2	93,800	5.7	0.02
Redditch	170	174	344	-4	79,200	4.3	-0.05
North Warwickshire	60	70	130	-10	61,800	2.1	-0.16
South Staffordshire	118	136	254	-18	105,500	2.4	-0.17
Newcastle-under-Lyme	482	508	990	-26	122,600	8.1	-0.21
Stoke-on-Trent	818	850	1,668	-32	238,000	7.0	-0.13
Walsall	552	594	1,146	-42	252,400	4.5	-0.17
Dudley	566	612	1,178	-46	304,800	3.9	-0.15
Wolverhampton	972	1,026	1,998	-54	238,900	8.4	-0.23
Solihull	742	812	1,554	-70	200,300	7.8	-0.35
Birmingham	6,410	6,754	13,164	-344	992,100	13.3	-0.35
<b>West Midlands</b>	<b>27,398</b>	<b>25,096</b>	<b>52,494</b>	<b>2,302</b>	<b>5,319,900</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>

Table 11 shows that Stratford-on-Avon and Warwick experienced the highest level of migration with London and the South East when expressed as a proportion of the existing population. Stratford-on-Avon borders the South East and both of these districts are linked to the South East region via the M40.

Herefordshire experienced the greatest net gain from the London/South East region, with almost 640 migrants per annum moving to this rural area. Stratford-on-Avon also gained substantially from London and the South East, with an average of over 400 migrants per annum.

Other districts to record a net gain from London and the South East include the largely rural districts of South Shropshire and Wychavon, both of which gained around 250 migrants per annum. The City of Coventry also gains around 250 migrants from the South East and London each year, which is in marked contrast to the pattern for the rest of England where there is a loss of population, when expressed in net terms.

Birmingham was the only district within the West Midlands to record a substantial net loss to the South East and London. On average, in net terms, 350 people moved out of Birmingham to the London/South East region. Other parts of the conurbation (Solihull, Wolverhampton, Dudley and Walsall) also recorded a net loss, but only of about 40-70 migrants per annum.

**Table 12 – Inter-Regional Movements between the London/South East Counties/Unitary Authorities and the West Midlands region**

District	In	Out	Total	Net	Pop 2003	Gross per 1000 pop	Net per 1000 pop
Inner London	5,152	4,838	9,990	314	2,904,600	3.4	0.11
Isle of Wight	344	196	540	148	136,300	4.0	1.09
Brighton and Hove	582	474	1,056	108	251,500	4.2	0.43
Portsmouth	390	334	724	56	188,700	3.8	0.30
Southampton	496	444	940	52	221,100	4.3	0.24
Reading	412	406	818	6	144,100	5.7	0.04
Milton Keynes	506	534	1,040	-28	215,700	4.8	-0.13
East Sussex	438	480	918	-42	496,100	1.9	-0.08
Oxfordshire	2,412	2,456	4,868	-44	615,200	7.9	-0.07
Windsor & Maidenhead	230	278	508	-48	135,300	3.8	-0.35
West Berkshire	248	318	566	-70	144,200	3.9	-0.49
Medway	174	254	428	-80	251,100	1.7	-0.32
Wokingham	296	382	678	-86	151,200	4.5	-0.57
Bracknell Forest	114	202	316	-88	110,100	2.9	-0.80
Slough	238	328	566	-90	118,800	4.8	-0.76
West Sussex	712	842	1,554	-130	758,600	2.0	-0.17
Kent	1,188	1,416	2,604	-228	1,348,800	1.9	-0.17
Buckinghamshire	884	1,184	2,068	-300	478,000	4.3	-0.63
Hampshire	1,424	1,750	3,174	-326	1,251,000	2.5	-0.26
Surrey	1,118	1,452	2,570	-334	1,064,600	2.4	-0.31
Outer London	5,558	6,898	12,456	-1,340	4,483,300	2.8	-0.30
<b>London/South East</b>	<b>25,096</b>	<b>27,398</b>	<b>52,494</b>	<b>-2,302</b>	<b>15,468,200</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>-0.1</b>

Table 12 shows the counties and Unitary Authorities of the London/South East region with details of migration to and from the West Midlands region. It can be seen that the greatest level of movement is between the West Midlands and Outer & Inner London. Outer London loses the most migrants, expressed in net terms, with an average of over 1,300 migrants coming into the West Midlands, whereas Inner London recorded the biggest net gain from the West Midlands, an average of over 300 per annum.

In the South East region, Oxfordshire, which borders the West Midlands, experiences the largest level of migration with this Region, as well as the highest gross flows as a proportion of population. Flows between the West Midlands and the counties of Hampshire, Kent and Surrey are also relatively high, although flows to and from Reading, Milton Keynes and Slough are greater as a proportion of population.

The counties of Surrey, Hampshire and Buckinghamshire all lost an average of over 300 net migrants per year to the West Midlands, with Kent also on average losing more than 200 migrants per annum.

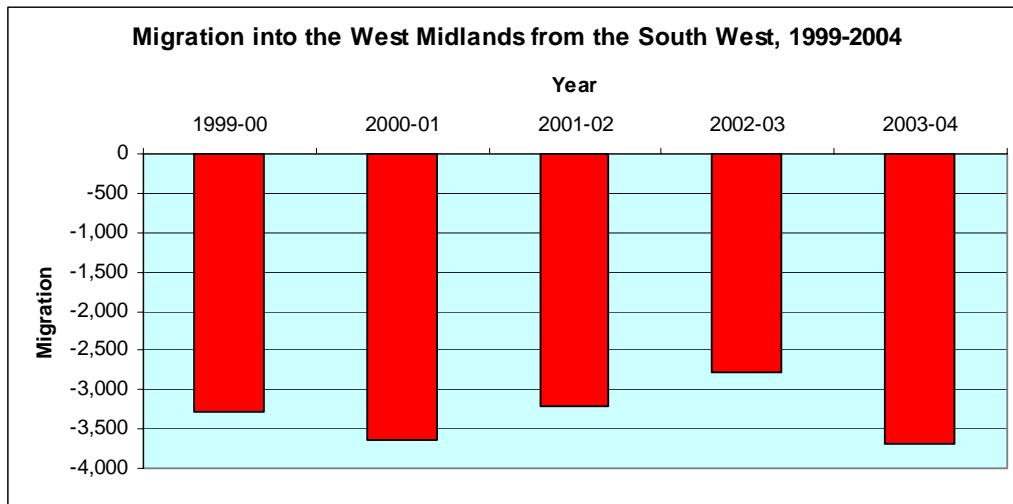
The Isle of Wight recorded the greatest net gain in movements with the West Midlands, with an average almost 150 net migrants moving out of the region and into that southern Unitary Authority each year. The Isle of Wight also recorded the largest net gain as a proportion of population. Brighton & Hove also gained over 100 net migrants from the West Midlands per

annum, with the other southern cities of Southampton and Portsmouth gaining 50 migrants per annum, on average.

### 6. Average Annual Inter-Regional Migration between the West Midlands Region and the South West Region

Graph 5 shows that the West Midlands has been losing between 2,700 and 3,700 net migrants per annum in movements with the South West for some period of time. Much of this loss would seem to be due to migrating families, although there were also significant losses for the West Midlands in both the student and young adult (16-24) and the pre-retirement (45-64) agegroups.

**Graph 5 – Net Migration between the West Midlands and the South West, 1999-2004**



Year	In	Out	Net
1999-00	13,106	16,398	-3,292
2000-01	12,199	15,833	-3,634
2001-02	12,794	16,014	-3,220
2002-03	12,577	15,361	-2,784
2003-04	12,400	16,100	-3,700
5 year average	12,615	15,941	-3,326

**Table 13 – Inter-Regional Movements between the West Midlands Counties/Unitary Authorities and the South West region**

District	In	Out	Total	Net	Pop 2003	Gross per 1000 pop	Net per 1000 pop
Herefordshire	1,416	1,272	2,688	144	176,900	15.2	0.8
Shropshire	538	586	1,124	-48	286,700	3.9	-0.2
Telford & Wrekin	384	448	832	-64	160,300	5.2	-0.4
Stoke-on-Trent	266	332	598	-66	238,000	2.5	-0.3
Coventry	760	894	1,654	-134	305,000	5.4	-0.4
Walsall	224	428	652	-204	252,400	2.6	-0.8
Dudley	290	502	792	-212	304,800	2.6	-0.7
Wolverhampton	266	478	744	-212	238,900	3.1	-0.9
Sandwell	240	456	696	-216	285,000	2.4	-0.8
Solihull	314	620	934	-306	200,300	4.7	-1.5
Warwickshire	1,404	1,876	3,280	-472	519,300	6.3	-0.9
Staffordshire	980	1,490	2,470	-510	811,000	3.0	-0.6
Worcestershire	2,542	3,096	5,638	-554	549,300	10.3	-1.0
Birmingham	2,104	2,856	4,960	-752	992,100	5.0	-0.8
<b>West Midlands</b>	<b>12,615</b>	<b>15,941</b>	<b>28,556</b>	<b>-3,326</b>	<b>5,319,900</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>-0.6</b>

Table 13 shows that on average, over the period 1999 to 2004, the West Midlands lost just over 3,300 migrants per annum to the South West region, when expressed in net terms. An average of over 12,600 migrants moved into the West Midlands from the South West each year, with an average of over 15,900 moving in the other direction.

Overall Birmingham, the rest of the conurbation and the shires (with the exception of Shropshire) all recorded substantial net losses with only Herefordshire recording a net gain.

All the shire counties recorded a net loss to the South West during the 5-year period. Worcestershire, Staffordshire and Warwickshire all lost an average of between 470 and 550 migrants to the South East per annum. Shropshire also lost in net terms to the South West, but at a much lower rate of about 50 per annum.

Worcestershire had the greatest net loss as a proportion of population in the region with the exception of Solihull; the greatest number of gross flows; and the highest gross flows as a proportion of population with the exception of Herefordshire.

**Table 14 – Inter-Regional Movements between the West Midlands Districts and the South West region**

District	In	Out	Total	Net	Pop 2003	Gross per 1000 pop	Net per 1000 pop
Herefordshire	1,416	1,272	2,688	144	176,900	15.2	0.81
Malvern Hills	560	536	1,096	24	73,800	14.9	0.33
Oswestry	38	32	70	6	38,200	1.8	0.16
South Shropshire	104	98	202	6	41,400	4.9	0.14
Shrewsbury and Atcham	228	224	452	4	95,800	4.7	0.04
North Shropshire	114	124	238	-10	58,400	4.1	-0.17
Staffordshire Moorlands	70	90	160	-20	94,500	1.7	-0.21
Newcastle-under-Lyme	176	204	380	-28	122,600	3.1	-0.23
Cannock Chase	54	94	148	-40	92,900	1.6	-0.43
Stafford	252	302	554	-50	121,900	4.5	-0.41
Bridgnorth	54	108	162	-54	53,000	3.1	-1.02
Wychavon	972	1,028	2,000	-56	115,000	17.4	-0.49
North Warwickshire	40	96	136	-56	61,800	2.2	-0.91
Telford & Wrekin	384	448	832	-64	160,300	5.2	-0.40
Stoke-on-Trent	266	332	598	-66	238,000	2.5	-0.28
East Staffordshire	122	206	328	-84	105,700	3.1	-0.79
Rugby	214	302	516	-88	89,200	5.8	-0.99
Warwick	430	522	952	-92	132,700	7.2	-0.69
South Staffordshire	74	170	244	-96	105,500	2.3	-0.91
Lichfield	164	260	424	-96	93,800	4.5	-1.02
Tamworth	68	164	232	-96	74,100	3.1	-1.30
Wyre Forest	214	312	526	-98	97,800	5.4	-1.00
Nuneaton and Bedworth	136	242	378	-106	120,300	3.1	-0.88
Worcester	470	592	1,062	-122	93,500	11.4	-1.30
Stratford-on-Avon	584	714	1,298	-130	115,200	11.3	-1.13
Coventry	760	894	1,654	-134	305,000	5.4	-0.44
Redditch	156	304	460	-148	79,200	5.8	-1.87
Bromsgrove	170	324	494	-154	90,000	5.5	-1.71
Walsall	224	428	652	-204	252,400	2.6	-0.81
Dudley	290	502	792	-212	304,800	2.6	-0.70
Wolverhampton	266	478	744	-212	238,900	3.1	-0.89
Sandwell	240	456	696	-216	285,000	2.4	-0.76
Solihull	314	620	934	-306	200,300	4.7	-1.53
Birmingham	2,104	2,856	4,960	-752	992,100	5.0	-0.76
<b>West Midlands</b>	<b>12,615</b>	<b>15,941</b>	<b>28,556</b>	<b>-3,326</b>	<b>5,319,900</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>-0.6</b>

Table 14 shows that the greatest number of gross flows into and out of the South West was with Birmingham, with on average almost 5,000 people each year moving between these areas. Other districts with major gross flows with the South West include the southern largely rural districts of Herefordshire and Wychavon, as well as Coventry.

Herefordshire and Wychavon, along with the other rural Worcestershire district of Malvern Hills, had the greatest level of gross movement to and from the South West when expressed as a proportion of population.

Birmingham had by far the greatest net loss per annum to the South West, with an average of 750 migrants moving out of the urban area each year. The rest of the conurbation also experiences out migration, in net terms, to the South West, with each district losing on average between 200 and 300 net migrants per annum, apart from Coventry, which records a slightly lower average net loss per year.

The North Worcestershire districts of Redditch and Bromsgrove, which neighbour the conurbation, also lost about a net 150 migrants to the South West on average, perhaps

aided by easy links via the M40 and moves linked to retirement. These districts, along with Solihull, also lose the most net migrants to the South West as a proportion of population.

The only West Midlands district to record a substantial gain from the South West was Herefordshire, which borders the South West. An average of a net 150 migrants moved into Herefordshire from the South West each year. This gain seems to be mainly from Gloucestershire, especially the neighbouring district of Forest of Dean. Herefordshire was also the district with the greatest net gain as a proportion of population.

**Table 15 – Inter-Regional Movements between the South West Counties/Unitary Authorities and the West Midlands region**

District	In	Out	Total	Net	Pop 2003	Gross per 1000 pop	Net per 1000 pop
Cornwall	1790	832	2622	958	264,700	9.91	3.6
Devon	2252	1378	3630	874	369,400	9.83	2.4
Torbay	918	442	1360	476	68,400	19.88	7.0
Somerset	1236	902	2138	334	260,900	8.19	1.3
Dorset	792	526	1318	266	205,600	6.41	1.3
Bristol, City of	1268	1026	2294	242	198,600	11.55	1.2
North Somerset	702	472	1174	230	98,300	11.94	2.3
Bath & North East Somerset	450	374	824	76	87,600	9.41	0.9
Bournemouth	446	374	820	72	84,500	9.70	0.9
Plymouth	610	546	1156	64	123,300	9.38	0.5
Poole	232	180	412	52	71,700	5.75	0.7
Wiltshire	710	702	1412	8	223,900	6.31	0.0
Gloucestershire	3208	3214	6422	-6	290,900	22.08	0.0
South Gloucestershire	422	442	864	-20	124,800	6.92	-0.2
Swindon	296	318	614	-22	90,700	6.77	-0.2
<b>South West</b>	<b>15,941</b>	<b>12,615</b>	<b>28,556</b>	<b>3,326</b>	<b>4,999,300</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>

Table 15 shows the counties and Unitary Authorities of the South West region with details of migration to and from the West Midlands region. It can be seen that overall the counties in the far south west of the region (Cornwall, Devon and the UA of Torbay) recorded the greatest net gains in the South West.

The greatest level of population movement with the West Midlands is with the bordering county of Gloucestershire, with an average of almost 6,500 migrants moving between these two areas per annum. As well as Gloucestershire, the West Midlands had major gross flows with the more distant counties of Devon and Cornwall. On average over 3,600 migrants moved between Devon and the West Midlands each year during the 5-year period, and over 2,600 migrants moved between Cornwall and the West Midlands region.

The highest level of gross flows with the West Midlands as a proportion of population was seen in neighbouring Gloucestershire and the more southern Unitary Authority of Torbay.

The largest recorded net gains from the West Midlands during this 5-year period were in Devon and Cornwall. These counties in the extreme south west of the country gained on average between a net 870-950 migrants from the West Midlands per annum.

An average of a 470 migrants expressed in net terms moved into Torbay from the West Midlands each year, with Torbay also having the greatest net gain as a proportion of population. Somerset gained over 330 net migrants from the West Midlands per annum on average. Dorset, Bristol and North Somerset also gained in net terms from the West Midlands, all recording average gains of around 250 per year.

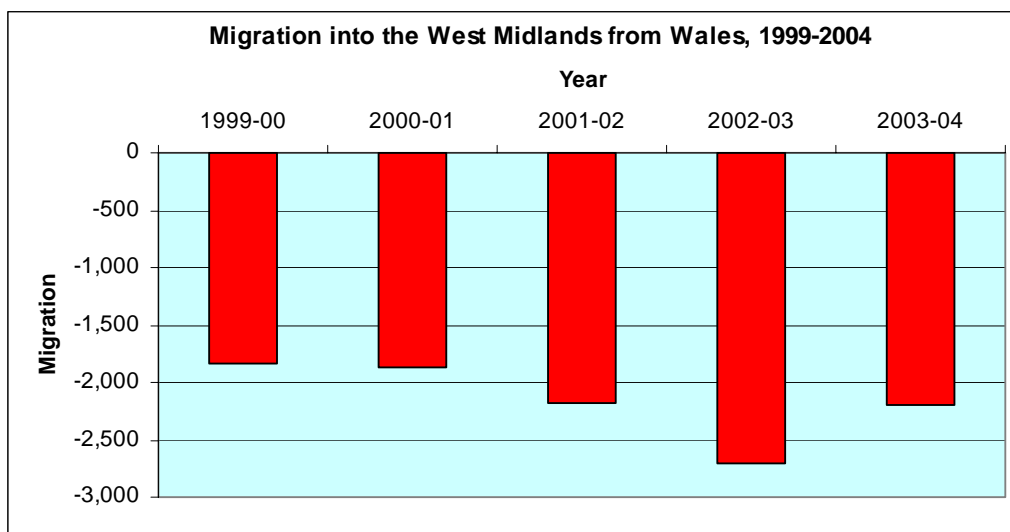
No South West county or Unitary Authority showed a substantial net loss to the West Midlands, with only Swindon and Gloucestershire, both areas to the north of the South West and near to the border with the West Midlands, showing any net loss for these 5 years.

### 7. Average Annual Inter-Regional Migration between the West Midlands Region and Wales

Graph 6 shows that the West Midlands have been losing net migrants to Wales, at an annual rate of around 1,800 to 2,200. Each year's net loss is fairly consistent with the exception of 2002-03, where the net loss of just over 2,700 is unusually high.

The age structure of the losses to Wales suggests that the West Midlands are losing out across all agegroups. The biggest contributors are in the 25-44 and 45-64 agegroups, so many of the losses seem to be due to migrating families and the pre-retirement group.

**Graph 6 – Net Migration between the West Midlands and Wales, 1999-2004**



Year	In	Out	Net
1999-00	8,085	9,921	-1,836
2000-01	7,874	9,736	-1,862
2001-02	7,825	10,004	-2,179
2002-03	7,575	10,282	-2,707
2003-04	7,700	9,900	-2,200
5 year average	7,812	9,969	-2,157

**Table 16 – Inter-Regional Movements between the West Midlands Counties/Unitary Authorities and Wales**

District	In	Out	Total	Net	Pop 2003	Gross per 1000 pop	Net per 1000 pop
Stoke-on-Trent	278	314	592	-36	238,000	2.5	-0.2
Coventry	344	386	730	-42	305,000	2.4	-0.1
Telford & Wrekin	376	476	852	-100	160,300	5.3	-0.6
Solihull	146	252	398	-106	200,300	2.0	-0.5
Sandwell	154	270	424	-116	285,000	1.5	-0.4
Herefordshire	1,012	1,136	2,148	-124	176,900	12.1	-0.7
Wolverhampton	248	372	620	-124	238,900	2.6	-0.5
Walsall	172	298	470	-126	252,400	1.9	-0.5
Warwickshire	428	598	1,026	-170	519,300	2.0	-0.3
Dudley	216	386	602	-170	304,800	2.0	-0.6
Shropshire	1,554	1,744	3,298	-190	286,700	11.5	-0.7
Birmingham	1,030	1,322	2,352	-292	992,100	2.4	-0.3
Worcestershire	806	1,104	1,910	-298	549,300	3.5	-0.5
Staffordshire	658	1,014	1,672	-356	811,000	2.1	-0.4
<b>West Midlands</b>	<b>7,812</b>	<b>9,969</b>	<b>17,780</b>	<b>-2,157</b>	<b>5,319,900</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>-0.4</b>

Table 16 shows that the West Midlands lost on average a net 2,150 migrants each year in movements with Wales during 1999-2004. In total, an average of over 7,800 migrants moved from Wales to the West Midlands per annum, with over 9,950 migrants on average moving in the other direction.

The overall pattern of the net losses to Wales can be observed here. No West Midlands area recorded a net gain in movements with Wales, with all places with the exception of the urban areas of Stoke-on-Trent and Coventry recording average net losses of over 100. The net losses were particularly high in Worcestershire, Staffordshire and Birmingham.

All of the shire counties lost in net terms to Wales. Staffordshire lost an average of over 350 net migrants to Wales per annum, with Worcestershire losing an average of almost a net 300 each year. Shropshire and Warwickshire both lost an average of around a net 180 migrants per annum.

The highest level of gross flows between Wales and the West Midlands were in and out of Shropshire and Herefordshire, the two areas that border Wales, as well as Birmingham. Shropshire and Herefordshire also had the greatest level of gross movements expressed as a proportion of population.

**Table 17 – Inter-Regional Movements between the West Midlands Districts and Wales**

<b>District</b>	<b>In</b>	<b>Out</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Net</b>	<b>Pop 2003</b>	<b>Gross per 1000 pop</b>	<b>Net per 1000 pop</b>
Oswestry	524	482	1,006	42	38,200	26.3	1.10
Newcastle-under-Lyme	156	162	318	-6	122,600	2.6	-0.05
Warwick	158	166	324	-8	132,700	2.4	-0.06
Rugby	78	98	176	-20	89,200	2.0	-0.22
East Staffordshire	70	92	162	-22	105,700	1.5	-0.21
Redditch	80	114	194	-34	79,200	2.4	-0.43
Bridgnorth	80	114	194	-34	53,000	3.7	-0.64
Stoke-on-Trent	278	314	592	-36	238,000	2.5	-0.15
Tamworth	38	74	112	-36	74,100	1.5	-0.49
Stafford	150	190	340	-40	121,900	2.8	-0.33
Wyre Forest	134	174	308	-40	97,800	3.1	-0.41
North Warwickshire	16	56	72	-40	61,800	1.2	-0.65
Coventry	344	386	730	-42	305,000	2.4	-0.14
Bromsgrove	74	118	192	-44	90,000	2.1	-0.49
Malvern Hills	140	186	326	-46	73,800	4.4	-0.62
North Shropshire	328	374	702	-46	58,400	12.0	-0.79
Stratford-on-Avon	128	176	304	-48	115,200	2.6	-0.42
Staffordshire Moorlands	46	94	140	-48	94,500	1.5	-0.51
Lichfield	80	128	208	-48	93,800	2.2	-0.51
Nuneaton and Bedworth	48	102	150	-54	120,300	1.2	-0.45
Worcester	202	256	458	-54	93,500	4.9	-0.58
South Shropshire	220	290	510	-70	41,400	12.3	-1.69
Cannock Chase	48	120	168	-72	92,900	1.8	-0.78
Wychavon	176	256	432	-80	115,000	3.8	-0.70
Shrewsbury and Atcham	402	484	886	-82	95,800	9.2	-0.86
South Staffordshire	70	154	224	-84	105,500	2.1	-0.80
Telford & Wrekin	376	476	852	-100	160,300	5.3	-0.62
Solihull	146	252	398	-106	200,300	2.0	-0.53
Sandwell	154	270	424	-116	285,000	1.5	-0.41
Wolverhampton	248	372	620	-124	238,900	2.6	-0.52
Herefordshire,	1,012	1,136	2,148	-124	176,900	12.1	-0.70
Walsall	172	298	470	-126	252,400	1.9	-0.50
Dudley	216	386	602	-170	304,800	2.0	-0.56
Birmingham	1,030	1,322	2,352	-292	992,100	2.4	-0.29
<b>West Midlands</b>	<b>7,812</b>	<b>9,969</b>	<b>17,780</b>	<b>-2,157</b>	<b>5,319,900</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>-0.4</b>

Table 17 shows that the highest levels of gross flows between the West Midlands and Wales were in and out of Birmingham, with over 2,300 migrants moving into and out of the urban centre each year.

A comparable average number of migrants moved into and out of Herefordshire, which shares a long border with Wales. Oswestry also borders Wales, and an average of 1,000 migrants per annum travelled between these two areas. Oswestry also recorded the largest number of gross flows as a proportion of population.

The district recording the biggest net loss to Wales was Birmingham. An average of almost a net 300 migrants per annum moved out of Birmingham and into Wales. The other conurbation districts also all lost net migrants to Wales, at an average rate of about 100 – 170 net migrants each year. The exception here was Coventry, which had a lower average net loss of about 40 migrants each year.

The rural district of Herefordshire also lost net migrants to Wales, at an average rate of over 120 migrants per year. As mentioned earlier, Herefordshire borders Wales. Telford & Wrekin, not far from the Welsh border, also lost about 100 net migrants per annum to

Wales. South Shropshire, which is also on the Welsh border, lost migrants to Wales at a net rate of just over 80 per year, and lost the most net migrants by proportion of population.

The only district to gain in movements between the West Midlands and Wales was Oswestry. This district also borders Wales, and gained an average of nearly 40 net migrants per year in this 5-year period.

**Table 18 – Inter-Regional Movements between the Welsh Unitary Authorities and the West Midlands region**

District	In	Out	Total	Net	Pop 2003	Gross per 1000 pop	Net per 1000 pop
Powys	1766	1238	3004	528	129,300	23.2	4.1
Ceredigion	896	604	1500	292	77,200	19.4	3.8
Gwynedd	810	520	1330	290	117,500	11.3	2.5
Pembrokeshire	460	262	722	198	116,300	6.2	1.7
Cardiff	1130	938	2068	192	315,100	6.6	0.6
Conwy	518	338	856	180	110,900	7.7	1.6
Denbighshire	514	348	862	166	94,900	9.1	1.7
Carmarthenshire	422	262	684	160	176,000	3.9	0.9
Monmouthshire	430	334	764	96	86,200	8.9	1.1
Swansea	522	434	956	88	224,600	4.3	0.4
Neath Port Talbot	156	104	260	52	135,300	1.9	0.4
Bridgend	128	100	228	28	129,900	1.8	0.2
Isle of Anglesey	144	118	262	26	68,400	3.8	0.4
Wrexham	600	576	1176	24	129,700	9.1	0.2
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	242	220	462	22	231,600	2.0	0.1
Vale Glamorgan	194	182	376	12	121,200	3.1	0.1
Merthyr Tydfil	32	30	62	2	55,400	1.1	0.0
Torfaen	72	82	154	-10	90,700	1.7	-0.1
Blaenau Gwent	40	52	92	-12	68,900	1.3	-0.2
Caerphilly	124	136	260	-12	170,200	1.5	-0.1
Flintshire	264	298	562	-34	149,400	3.8	-0.2
Newport	208	246	454	-38	139,300	3.3	-0.3
<b>Wales</b>	<b>9,969</b>	<b>7,812</b>	<b>17,780</b>	<b>2,157</b>	<b>2,938,000</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>

Table 18 shows the Unitary Authorities of the South West region with details of migration to and from the West Midlands region. It can be seen that Powys, the Unitary Authority bordering Herefordshire, South Shropshire and Oswestry, has the greatest number of gross movements to and from the West Midlands. The urban centre of Cardiff also has high levels of migratory flows with the West Midlands partly the result of the movement of students.

Powys also had the greatest net gain from the West Midlands, with on average over 500 migrants moving across the border to this large district per annum. Ceredigion and Gwynedd on the west coast of Wales both gained an average of nearly 300 net migrants each year from the West Midlands.

Other Welsh Unitary Authorities to record net gains from the West Midlands include the urban centre of Cardiff, the southwest area of Wales (Pembrokeshire and Carmarthenshire) and the northern area (Denbighshire and Conwy). All of these UA's recorded an average net gain of 160 – 200 per annum.

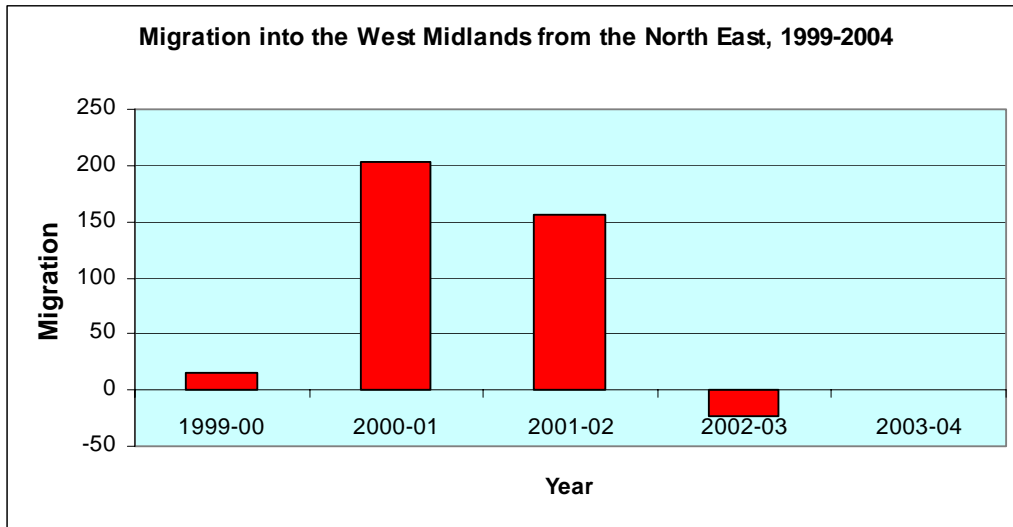
No Welsh Unitary Authority recorded a substantial loss to the West Midlands in the 5-year period. Newport and Flintshire had the greatest net losses, at an average of less than 40.

## 8. Average Annual Inter-Regional Migration between the West Midlands Region and the North East Region

Graph 8 shows the net migration between the West Midlands and the North East. There tends to be very little movement in gross and net terms between these, with the large distances between the two regions a major factor.

The West Midlands tends to record a very slight net gain on average in movements with the North East. The West Midlands tends to lose out slightly in net terms to the North East in the student (16-24) agegroup, but gain in the 25-44 agegroup.

**Graph 7 – Net Migration between the West Midlands and the North East, 1999-2004**



Year	In	Out	Net
1999-00	2,498	2,483	15
2000-01	2,666	2,463	203
2001-02	2,586	2,430	156
2002-03	2,557	2,581	-24
2003-04	2,400	2,400	0
5 year average	2,541	2,471	70

**Table 19 – Inter-Regional Movements between the West Midlands Counties/Unitary Authorities and the North East Region**

District	In	Out	Total	Net	Pop 2003	Gross per 1000 pop	Net per 1000 pop
Birmingham	560	488	1,048	72	992,100	1.1	0.1
Coventry	230	194	424	36	305,000	1.4	0.1
Sandwell	84	72	156	12	285,000	0.5	0.0
Solihull	64	58	122	6	200,300	0.6	0.0
Stoke-on-Trent	116	114	230	2	238,000	1.0	0.0
Wolverhampton	78	78	156	0	238,900	0.7	0.0
Walsall	52	54	106	-2	252,400	0.4	0.0
Herefordshire	64	68	132	-4	176,900	0.7	0.0
Worcestershire	160	170	330	-10	549,300	0.6	0.0
Telford & Wrekin	60	74	134	-14	160,300	0.8	-0.1
Dudley	56	74	130	-18	304,800	0.4	-0.1
Staffordshire	220	244	464	-24	811,000	0.6	0.0
Shropshire	60	88	148	-28	286,700	0.5	-0.1
Warwickshire	214	262	476	-48	519,300	0.9	-0.1
<b>West Midlands</b>	<b>2,541</b>	<b>2,471</b>	<b>5,013</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>5,319,900</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>

Table 19 shows that there was very little movement between the West Midlands and the North East between the years 1999 and 2004. Indeed, an average of only around 2,500 migrants per annum moved into the West Midlands from the North East region, with a similar number moving the other way. This is to be expected due to the large distance between the two regions.

Overall, most of the small net gains from the North East are observed in the conurbation districts, especially Birmingham and Coventry, with small losses in the rural shires.

Of the shire counties, Warwickshire has lost slightly more than the others in net terms, at the rate of around 50 migrants per annum on average. Shropshire and Staffordshire both lost an average of around 25 migrants to the North East each year.

Birmingham recorded the greatest net gain from the North East, in contrast with the other regions, where Birmingham tends to record a net loss. Birmingham gained an average of over 70 net migrants per annum from the North East, almost certainly the result of student movements. Coventry also recorded a small average net gain, of just less than 40 migrants per annum.

**Table 20 – Inter-Regional Movements between the West Midlands Districts and the North East region**

District	In	Out	Total	Net	Pop 2003	Gross per 1000 pop	Net per 1000 pop
Birmingham	560	488	1,048	72	992,100	1.1	0.07
Coventry	230	194	424	36	305,000	1.4	0.12
Worcester	50	36	86	14	93,500	0.9	0.15
Staffordshire Moorlands	28	14	42	14	94,500	0.4	0.15
Warwick	96	84	180	12	132,700	1.4	0.09
Sandwell	84	72	156	12	285,000	0.5	0.04
Wychavon	48	42	90	6	115,000	0.8	0.05
Solihull	64	58	122	6	200,300	0.6	0.03
North Shropshire	16	12	28	4	58,400	0.5	0.07
East Staffordshire	44	40	84	4	105,700	0.8	0.04
Stoke-on-Trent	116	114	230	2	238,000	1.0	0.01
Wolverhampton	78	78	156	0	238,900	0.7	0.00
Tamworth	10	10	20	0	74,100	0.3	0.00
South Staffordshire	12	12	24	0	105,500	0.2	0.00
Walsall	52	54	106	-2	252,400	0.4	-0.01
Bromsgrove	16	18	34	-2	90,000	0.4	-0.02
Rugby	44	46	90	-2	89,200	1.0	-0.02
Redditch	12	14	26	-2	79,200	0.3	-0.03
Herefordshire	64	68	132	-4	176,900	0.7	-0.02
North Warwickshire	6	12	18	-6	61,800	0.3	-0.10
Bridgnorth	2	8	10	-6	53,000	0.2	-0.11
South Shropshire	0	6	6	-6	41,400	0.1	-0.14
Newcastle-under-Lyme	42	50	92	-8	122,600	0.8	-0.07
Stafford	56	64	120	-8	121,900	1.0	-0.07
Malvern Hills	18	26	44	-8	73,800	0.6	-0.11
Oswestry	0	8	8	-8	38,200	0.2	-0.21
Shrewsbury and Atcham	42	54	96	-12	95,800	1.0	-0.13
Cannock Chase	4	16	20	-12	92,900	0.2	-0.13
Telford & Wrekin	60	74	134	-14	160,300	0.8	-0.09
Lichfield	24	38	62	-14	93,800	0.7	-0.15
Dudley	56	74	130	-18	304,800	0.4	-0.06
Wyre Forest	16	34	50	-18	97,800	0.5	-0.18
Stratford-on-Avon	40	60	100	-20	115,200	0.9	-0.17
Nuneaton and Bedworth	28	60	88	-32	120,300	0.7	-0.27
<b>West Midlands</b>	<b>2,541</b>	<b>2,471</b>	<b>5,013</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>5,319,900</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>

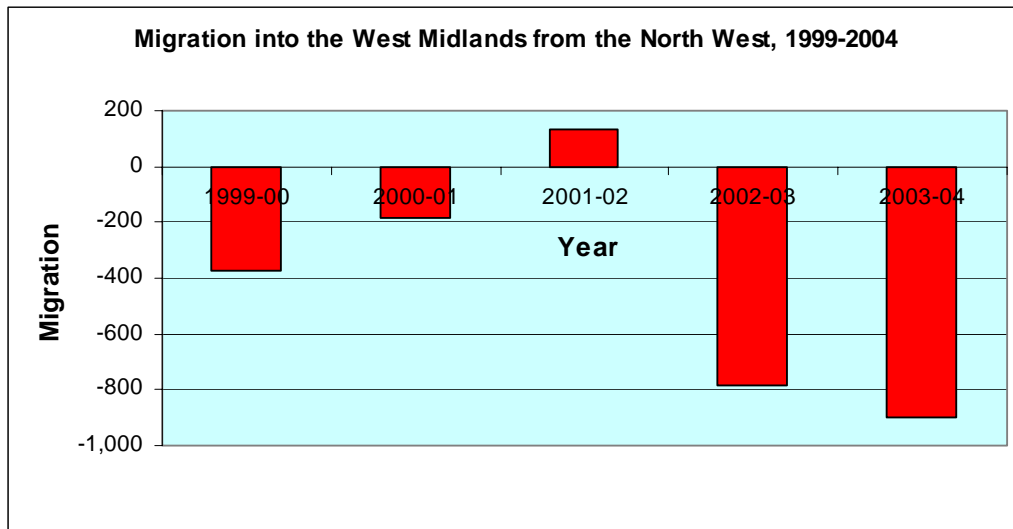
Table 20 confirms the lack of net or gross movements between the West Midlands and the North East region. There were relatively substantial gross flows between the North East and Birmingham, with over 1,000 migrants moving into and out of the urban centre. No district with the exception of Birmingham has recorded a substantial net change in movements with the North East.

## 9. Average Annual Inter-Regional Migration between the West Midlands Region and the North West Region

Graph 8 shows the relationship between the West Midlands and the North West over the last 5 years. In net terms, the West Midlands has tended to experience net outward migration to the North West, although the small net losses in 1999-02 (and even small net gain in 2001-02) have given way to greater net losses of 800-900 in the last two years.

The majority of the net loss seems to be from the 16-24 students and young adult agegroup, although the West Midlands also seem to be losing families to the North West, an agegroup that in previous years would see a net gain. This may explain the increase in net losses.

**Graph 8 – Net Migration between the West Midlands and the North West, 1999-2004**



Year	In	Out	Net
1999-00	12,726	13,098	-372
2000-01	12,331	12,515	-184
2001-02	12,603	12,469	134
2002-03	12,439	13,220	-781
2003-04	12,400	13,300	-900
5 year average	12,500	12,920	-421

**Table 21 – Inter-Regional Movements between the West Midlands Counties/Unitary Authorities and the North West region**

District	In	Out	Total	Net	Pop 2003	Gross per 1000 pop	Net per 1000 pop
Shropshire	1,202	932	2,134	270	286,700	7.4	0.9
Staffordshire	2,676	2,598	5,274	78	811,000	6.5	0.1
Herefordshire	332	282	614	50	176,900	3.5	0.3
Coventry	758	738	1,496	20	305,000	4.9	0.1
Warwickshire	904	894	1,798	10	519,300	3.5	0.0
Solihull	274	278	552	-4	200,300	2.8	0.0
Telford & Wrekin	436	456	892	-20	160,300	5.6	-0.1
Worcestershire	636	662	1,298	-26	549,300	2.4	0.0
Sandwell	262	328	590	-66	285,000	2.1	-0.2
Dudley	236	330	566	-94	304,800	1.9	-0.3
Walsall	262	396	658	-134	252,400	2.6	-0.5
Wolverhampton	344	484	828	-140	238,900	3.5	-0.6
Birmingham	2,198	2,340	4,538	-142	992,100	4.6	-0.1
Stoke-on-Trent	1,092	1,296	2,388	-204	238,000	10.0	-0.9
<b>West Midlands</b>	<b>12,500</b>	<b>12,920</b>	<b>25,420</b>	<b>-421</b>	<b>5,319,900</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>-0.1</b>

Table 21 shows that the West Midlands has lost on average about 400 migrants to the North West each year between 1999 and 2004. Around 12,500 migrants moved into the West Midlands from the North West region each year on average, with over 12,900 migrants moving in the opposite direction.

Overall, the urban UA of Stoke-on-Trent, and the conurbation districts of Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Walsall recorded the largest net losses in movements with the North West. Shropshire, which borders the North West region, is the only area to record a substantial net gain.

Birmingham experienced the highest levels of migration with the North West, with on average over 4,500 migrants moving to and from the urban centre each year.

Stoke-on-Trent has high level of migration with the North West, with an average of nearly 2,400 migrants moving into and out of the urban area per annum. Stoke-on-Trent lies very close to the border with the North West, and is well linked to that region via the M6. Coventry also has relatively high numbers of gross movements to and from the region.

Stoke-on-Trent also recorded the greatest net loss to the North West during the 5-year period. An average of just over a net 200 migrants each year moved to that region from the urban UA. Stoke also recorded the highest net loss as a proportion of population.

The districts within the conurbation of Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Walsall all lost substantial net migrants to the North West, at an average rate of about 140 per annum. Dudley also lost on average about a net 100 migrants each year.

Of the shire counties Staffordshire had the greatest level of migration with the North West. Shropshire has seen high levels of migration with this region, and has the highest rate of population movement expressed as a proportion of the population in the West Midlands, with the exception of Stoke-on-Trent.

Shropshire gained the most from migration with the North West, at an average net rate of 270 per annum. Staffordshire also gained from the North West, with on average almost 80 net migrants per year moving into that county.

**Table 22 – Inter-Regional Movements between the West Midlands Districts and the North West region**

District	In	Out	Total	Net	Pop 2003	Gross per 1000 pop	Net per 1000 pop
North Shropshire	526	356	882	170	58,400	15.1	2.91
Staffordshire Moorlands	650	510	1,160	140	94,500	12.3	1.48
Oswestry	192	120	312	72	38,200	8.2	1.88
Stratford-on-Avon	250	200	450	50	115,200	3.9	0.43
Herefordshire	332	282	614	50	176,900	3.5	0.28
Wychavon	184	138	322	46	115,000	2.8	0.40
South Shropshire	98	62	160	36	41,400	3.9	0.87
Malvern Hills	106	76	182	30	73,800	2.5	0.41
Coventry	758	738	1,496	20	305,000	4.9	0.07
Warwick	318	300	618	18	132,700	4.7	0.14
East Staffordshire	220	206	426	14	105,700	4.0	0.13
Bridgnorth	84	72	156	12	53,000	2.9	0.23
Lichfield	170	158	328	12	93,800	3.5	0.13
South Staffordshire	128	128	256	0	105,500	2.4	0.00
Rugby	172	174	346	-2	89,200	3.9	-0.02
Solihull	274	278	552	-4	200,300	2.8	-0.02
North Warwickshire	40	44	84	-4	61,800	1.4	-0.06
Stafford	510	516	1,026	-6	121,900	8.4	-0.05
Cannock Chase	96	110	206	-14	92,900	2.2	-0.15
Tamworth	62	78	140	-16	74,100	1.9	-0.22
Telford & Wrekin	436	456	892	-20	160,300	5.6	-0.12
Shrewsbury and Atcham	302	322	624	-20	95,800	6.5	-0.21
Bromsgrove	86	106	192	-20	90,000	2.1	-0.22
Worcester	136	160	296	-24	93,500	3.2	-0.26
Redditch	40	68	108	-28	79,200	1.4	-0.35
Wyre Forest	84	114	198	-30	97,800	2.0	-0.31
Newcastle-under-Lyme	840	892	1,732	-52	122,600	14.1	-0.42
Nuneaton and Bedworth	124	176	300	-52	120,300	2.5	-0.43
Sandwell	262	328	590	-66	285,000	2.1	-0.23
Dudley	236	330	566	-94	304,800	1.9	-0.31
Walsall	262	396	658	-134	252,400	2.6	-0.53
Wolverhampton	344	484	828	-140	238,900	3.5	-0.59
Birmingham	2,198	2,340	4,538	-142	992,100	4.6	-0.14
Stoke-on-Trent	1,092	1,296	2,388	-204	238,000	10.0	-0.86
<b>West Midlands</b>	<b>12,500</b>	<b>12,920</b>	<b>25,420</b>	<b>-421</b>	<b>5,319,900</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>-0.1</b>

Table 22 shows that as well as Birmingham and Stoke-on-Trent, other districts which have experienced major migration flows with the North West include the northern districts in Staffordshire of Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire Moorlands and Stafford. All these districts lie on or close to the border of the North West. These districts, along with Stoke-on-Trent, also have recorded the highest level of gross flows as a proportion of population.

The districts with the largest net gain from the North West were the districts to the north of the region, which border the North West. North Shropshire gained an average of 170 migrants per annum, whilst Staffordshire Moorlands gained an average of 140 migrants when expressed in net terms. Oswestry, also to the north of the region, gained a net 70 migrants per annum on average. These three districts also gained the most net migrants as a proportion of population, with North Shropshire recording the highest result using this measure.

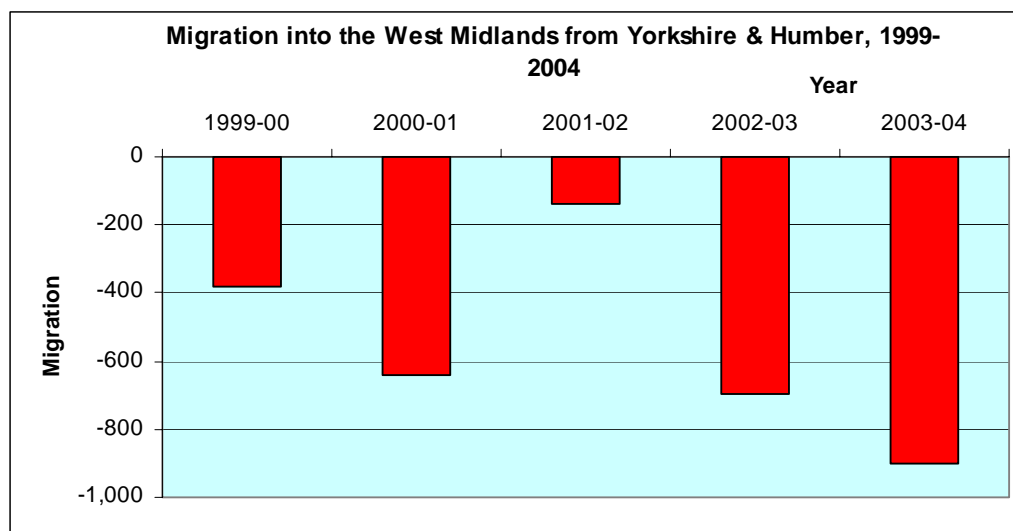
Stratford-on-Avon, Wychavon and Herefordshire, all rural districts to the south of the region, recorded smaller average gains of around 50 net migrants per annum.

## 10. Average Annual Inter-Regional Migration between the West Midlands and Yorkshire & the Humber

Graph 9 shows that the West Midlands is losing migrants when expressed in net terms to Yorkshire & The Humber. These net losses have tended to fluctuate, although the last two years have shown the greatest loss to be seen in recent times.

Again, a large majority of the losses seem to be in the student and young adult (16-24) agegroup, with increasing losses in the 25-44 agegroup, which in previous years (2001-02, for example) recorded a net gain.

**Graph 9 – Net Migration between the West Midlands and Yorkshire & The Humber, 1999-2004**



Year	In	Out	Net
1999-00	7,617	7,998	-381
2000-01	7,180	7,823	-643
2001-02	7,718	7,857	-139
2002-03	7,552	8,247	-695
2003-04	7,500	8,400	-900
5 year average	7,513	8,065	-552

**Table 23 – Inter-Regional Movements between the West Midlands Counties/Unitary Authorities and Yorkshire & The Humber**

District	In	Out	Total	Net	Pop 2003	Gross per 1000 pop	Net per 1000 pop
Birmingham	1,852	1,836	3,688	16	992,100	3.7	0.0
Herefordshire	200	208	408	-8	176,900	2.3	0.0
Walsall	230	248	478	-18	252,400	1.9	-0.1
Solihull	232	256	488	-24	200,300	2.4	-0.1
Shropshire	360	386	746	-26	286,700	2.6	-0.1
Coventry	594	622	1,216	-28	305,000	4.0	-0.1
Sandwell	222	254	476	-32	285,000	1.7	-0.1
Wolverhampton	256	296	552	-40	238,900	2.3	-0.2
Dudley	196	246	442	-50	304,800	1.5	-0.2
Warwickshire	838	892	1,730	-54	519,300	3.3	-0.1
Stoke-on-Trent	316	376	692	-60	238,000	2.9	-0.3
Telford & Wrekin	218	278	496	-60	160,300	3.1	-0.4
Worcestershire	558	656	1,214	-98	549,300	2.2	-0.2
Staffordshire	1,032	1,236	2,268	-204	811,000	2.8	-0.3
<b>West Midlands</b>	<b>7,513</b>	<b>8,065</b>	<b>15,578</b>	<b>-552</b>	<b>5,319,900</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>-0.1</b>

Table 23 shows that that the West Midlands lost around 550 migrants each year to Yorkshire & the Humber in the years 1999 to 2004. On average, over 7,500 migrants moved into the West Midlands from Yorkshire and the Humber per annum, with an average of around 8,050 moving in the other direction.

No area within the West Midlands recorded a significant net gain in movements with Yorkshire & the Humber. Staffordshire, to the north west of the West Midlands, recorded the greatest average net loss, of over 200.

Of the shire counties Staffordshire had the highest level of gross flows with Yorkshire & the Humber. An average of almost 2,300 moved between these two areas each year. Warwickshire also had high levels of gross movements, with over 1,700 migrants per annum moving between Warwickshire and Yorkshire & the Humber on average. Neither of these flows is as large as that between Yorkshire & the Humber and Birmingham.

**Table 24 – Inter-Regional Movements between the West Midlands Districts and Yorkshire & the Humber**

District	In	Out	Total	Net	Pop 2003	Gross per 1000 pop	Net per 1000 pop
Warwick	298	272	570	26	132700	4.3	0.20
Birmingham	1,852	1,836	3,688	16	992100	3.7	0.02
Wychavon	154	140	294	14	115000	2.6	0.12
Shrewsbury and Atcham	158	148	306	10	95800	3.2	0.10
Stratford-on-Avon	208	206	414	2	115200	3.6	0.02
South Shropshire	40	40	80	0	41400	1.9	0.00
Herefordshire	200	208	408	-8	176900	2.3	-0.05
Newcastle-under-Lyme	206	214	420	-8	122600	3.4	-0.07
Worcester	112	122	234	-10	93500	2.5	-0.11
North Warwickshire	44	54	98	-10	61800	1.6	-0.16
North Shropshire	84	94	178	-10	58400	3.0	-0.17
Oswestry	36	46	82	-10	38200	2.1	-0.26
Lichfield	154	168	322	-14	93800	3.4	-0.15
Malvern Hills	82	96	178	-14	73800	2.4	-0.19
Stafford	212	228	440	-16	121900	3.6	-0.13
Rugby	170	186	356	-16	89200	4.0	-0.18
Bridgnorth	42	58	100	-16	53000	1.9	-0.30
Walsall	230	248	478	-18	252400	1.9	-0.07
Bromsgrove	80	102	182	-22	90000	2.0	-0.24
Solihull	232	256	488	-24	200300	2.4	-0.12
East Staffordshire	184	210	394	-26	105700	3.7	-0.25
Cannock Chase	62	88	150	-26	92900	1.6	-0.28
Coventry	594	622	1,216	-28	305000	4.0	-0.09
Sandwell	222	254	476	-32	285000	1.7	-0.11
Redditch	64	96	160	-32	79200	2.0	-0.40
Wyre Forest	66	100	166	-34	97800	1.7	-0.35
Tamworth	62	96	158	-34	74100	2.1	-0.46
South Staffordshire	66	104	170	-38	105500	1.6	-0.36
Wolverhampton	256	296	552	-40	238900	2.3	-0.17
Staffordshire Moorlands	86	128	214	-42	94500	2.3	-0.44
Dudley	196	246	442	-50	304800	1.5	-0.16
Nuneaton and Bedworth	118	174	292	-56	120300	2.4	-0.47
Stoke-on-Trent	316	376	692	-60	238000	2.9	-0.25
Telford & Wrekin	218	278	496	-60	160300	3.1	-0.37
<b>West Midlands</b>	<b>7,513</b>	<b>8,065</b>	<b>15,578</b>	<b>-552</b>	<b>5,319,900</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>-0.1</b>

Table 24 shows the major movement is between Yorkshire & the Humber and the urban areas in the conurbation. Birmingham experienced the highest level of migration, with an average of almost 3,700 movements between Birmingham and Yorkshire & the Humber each year. Coventry also has relatively high flows with Yorkshire & the Humber, with over 1,200 moving between these areas on average each year. Coventry also saw the highest level of movement expressed as a proportion of population, along with the nearby districts of Warwick and Rugby.

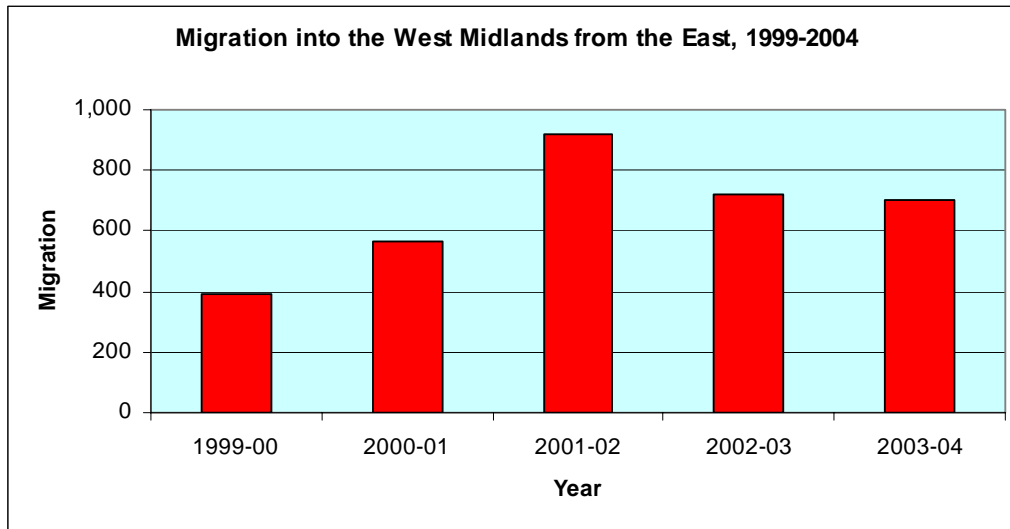
No single district lost substantially in movements between the West Midlands and Yorkshire & the Humber. The urban areas of Telford & Wrekin, Stoke-on-Trent and Dudley all lost on average between 50 and 60 net migrants each year to the Yorkshire & Humberside region.

No district in the West Midlands made substantial gains from Yorkshire & the Humber. Warwick gained the most on average in movements with the Yorkshire & Humberside region, of less than a net 30 migrants each year. Birmingham also recorded a small net gain per annum, in contrast with most other regions.

## 11. Average Annual Inter-Regional Migration between the West Midlands Region and the Eastern Region

Graph 10 shows that the West Midlands has been gaining migrants from the Eastern region when expressed in net terms. These net gains have been increasing up to 2001-02, although they seem to have levelled out over the last 3 years. Age structure analysis seems to suggest that it is families that are migrating into the West Midlands.

**Graph 10 – Net Migration between the West Midlands and the East, 1999-2004**



Year	In	Out	Net
1999-00	7,882	7,490	392
2000-01	7,773	7,206	567
2001-02	8,259	7,337	922
2002-03	8,279	7,560	719
2003-04	7,900	7,200	700
5 year average	8,019	7,359	660

**Table 25 – Inter-Regional Movements between the West Midlands Counties/Unitary Authorities and the East region**

District	In	Out	Total	Net	Pop 2003	Gross per 1000 pop	Net per 1000 pop
Warwickshire	986	810	1,796	176	519,300	3.5	0.3
Herefordshire	366	212	578	154	176,900	3.3	0.9
Staffordshire	778	638	1,416	140	811,000	1.7	0.2
Shropshire	328	228	556	100	286,700	1.9	0.3
Coventry	862	784	1,646	78	305,000	5.4	0.3
Worcestershire	516	448	964	68	549,300	1.8	0.1
Telford & Wrekin	298	250	548	48	160,300	3.4	0.3
Stoke-on-Trent	330	318	648	12	238,000	2.7	0.1
Solihull	216	222	438	-6	200,300	2.2	0.0
Birmingham	1,596	1,614	3,210	-18	992,100	3.2	0.0
Sandwell	144	174	318	-30	285,000	1.1	-0.1
Walsall	106	136	242	-30	252,400	1.0	-0.1
Dudley	132	168	300	-36	304,800	1.0	-0.1
Wolverhampton	206	262	468	-56	238,900	2.0	-0.2
<b>West Midlands</b>	<b>8,019</b>	<b>7,359</b>	<b>15,377</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>5,319,900</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>

Table 25 shows that on average the West Midlands gained over 650 migrants per annum in movements with the Eastern region between the years 1999 and 2004. Over 8,000 migrants moved into the West Midlands from the East each year on average, with around 7,350 moving in the other direction.

Overall the rural areas of Warwickshire, Herefordshire, Staffordshire and Shropshire all recorded substantial net gains of over 100 from the East, with no area recording a substantial loss.

Of the shire counties Warwickshire and Staffordshire had the greatest level of migration with the Eastern region. On average 1,800 persons per annum moved between Warwickshire and the East, with an average of over 1,400 moving between the East and Staffordshire. Neither of these flows is as great as that with Birmingham.

Warwickshire gained the most net migrants in movements to and from the East. On average a net 170 migrants moved into Warwickshire per annum. Staffordshire gained an average of a net 140 migrants each year from the East, with Shropshire gaining a net 100 per year, and Worcestershire gaining an average of a net 70 per annum.

**Table 26 – Inter-Regional Movements between the West Midlands Districts and the East region**

District	In	Out	Total	Net	Pop 2003	Gross per 1000 pop	Net per 1000 pop
Herefordshire	366	212	578	154	176900	3.3	0.87
Stratford-on-Avon	280	184	464	96	115200	4.0	0.83
Coventry	862	784	1,646	78	305000	5.4	0.26
Warwick	346	294	640	52	132700	4.8	0.39
Telford & Wrekin	298	250	548	48	160300	3.4	0.30
South Shropshire	60	14	74	46	41400	1.8	1.11
Malvern Hills	120	76	196	44	73800	2.7	0.60
Newcastle-under-Lyme	202	162	364	40	122600	3.0	0.33
Stafford	212	174	386	38	121900	3.2	0.31
Wychavon	146	110	256	36	115000	2.2	0.31
Staffordshire Moorlands	60	26	86	34	94500	0.9	0.36
East Staffordshire	124	92	216	32	105700	2.0	0.30
Rugby	218	190	408	28	89200	4.6	0.31
Oswestry	42	16	58	26	38200	1.5	0.68
North Shropshire	64	44	108	20	58400	1.8	0.34
Nuneaton and Bedworth	120	106	226	14	120300	1.9	0.12
Stoke-on-Trent	330	318	648	12	238000	2.7	0.05
Lichfield	90	82	172	8	93800	1.8	0.09
Worcester	112	106	218	6	93500	2.3	0.06
Bridgnorth	44	40	84	4	53000	1.6	0.08
Shrewsbury and Atcham	118	114	232	4	95800	2.4	0.04
South Staffordshire	38	34	72	4	105500	0.7	0.04
Cannock Chase	22	22	44	0	92900	0.5	0.00
Wyre Forest	52	56	108	-4	97800	1.1	-0.04
Solihull	216	222	438	-6	200300	2.2	-0.03
Bromsgrove	60	66	126	-6	90000	1.4	-0.07
Redditch	26	34	60	-8	79200	0.8	-0.10
North Warwickshire	22	36	58	-14	61800	0.9	-0.23
Tamworth	30	46	76	-16	74100	1.0	-0.22
Birmingham	1,596	1,614	3,210	-18	992100	3.2	-0.02
Sandwell	144	174	318	-30	285000	1.1	-0.11
Walsall	106	136	242	-30	252400	1.0	-0.12
Dudley	132	168	300	-36	304800	1.0	-0.12
Wolverhampton	206	262	468	-56	238900	2.0	-0.23
<b>West Midlands</b>	<b>8,019</b>	<b>7,359</b>	<b>15,377</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>5,319,900</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>

Table 26 shows that the highest migration flows between the West Midlands and the East are into and out of Birmingham, with an average of over 3,200 migrants coming into and out of the urban centre. Coventry also has major gross flows with the East, with an average of over 1,600 per annum migrating between these two areas.

Coventry has the highest level of migration with the East when expressed as a proportion of the population, along with Warwick, Rugby and Stratford-on-Avon. All of these districts are to the south east of the West Midlands region.

Herefordshire recorded the greatest net gain from the East. This rural district to the west of the West Midlands gained an average of over a net 150 migrants each year from the East. Other districts to record net gains included Coventry, Stratford-on-Avon and Warwick, all to the south east of the region. These three districts recorded average net gains of between 50 and 100 per year.

Wolverhampton recorded the greatest net loss to the East, of over a net 50 migrants per annum. No other district recorded a particularly substantial loss to the Eastern region, although the other conurbation districts (apart from Coventry) all lost slightly when expressed in net terms.

## 12. Conclusions

Conclusions are summarised below, split into intra-regional and inter-regional sections.

### West Midlands Intra-Regional Migration

- An average of over 110,000 people moved between local authorities within the West Midlands per annum between 1999-2004.
- At intra-regional level, the West Midlands saw the pattern over the last 5 years of migrants moving out of the conurbation and into the surrounding areas.
- The most substantial flows within the West Midlands were the 30,000 migrants moving into and out of Birmingham each year.
- Other parts of the conurbation (Sandwell, Dudley, Solihull and Walsall) each saw between 10,000 – 15,000 moving in and out per annum
- Birmingham experienced the greatest net loss per year in intra-regional movements (over 9,600) about half of which were to the neighbouring districts of Solihull, Sandwell and Bromsgrove.
- Coventry lost over 2,000 migrants per year in net terms, about half of which were to the neighbouring district of Warwick, with Nuneaton & Bedworth also a significant contributor to the loss.
- The rest of the conurbation lost migrants to the West Midlands at a net rate of around 500 – 1,000 per year, the exceptions being Solihull (which gained over 700 migrants per annum due to gains from Birmingham) and Dudley (which gained almost 190 migrants per annum due to gains from Birmingham and Sandwell)
- Stoke-on-Trent also recorded a loss in intra-regional movements, with an average of over 800 in net terms leaving the urban area, mainly to the neighbouring districts of Newcastle-under-Lyme and Staffordshire Moorlands.
- The only other district with an average net loss during these 5 years was Worcester City. An average of almost 100 net migrants left this urban centre per annum.
- The shire counties of Staffordshire, Warwickshire and Worcestershire all gained substantially in movements within the West Midlands.
- Each year Staffordshire gained an average of 4,000 migrants in intra-regional migration. This gain included substantial gains from neighbouring Stoke-on-Trent, as well as Birmingham and the neighbouring districts in the conurbation.
- Warwickshire recorded a net gain of 3,200 per annum from the West Midlands. Over half of this gain was from neighbouring Coventry, with the parts of the conurbation that share a border with Warwickshire, Birmingham and Solihull, also significant contributors.
- Worcestershire recorded an average net gain of over 2,800 migrants from intra-regional moves. Well over half of this gain was from Birmingham.
- At a district level, Bromsgrove gained on average over 1,000 migrants per year in net terms, mainly from neighbouring Birmingham, and Warwick gained a similar number in net terms, mainly from neighbouring Coventry.
- Lichfield and Wychavon both recorded an average net gain of over 800 migrants. Lichfield gained from the neighbouring conurbation districts of Birmingham and Walsall; and Wychavon gained from Birmingham as well as the surrounding Worcestershire districts of Worcester City, Bromsgrove and Redditch.
- The districts of Nuneaton & Bedworth, Stratford-on-Avon and Stafford all gained 650 – 700 migrants per annum from intra-regional movements.
- Nuneaton & Bedworth gained primarily from neighbouring Coventry, whereas Stratford-on-Avon gained from Birmingham and neighbouring Solihull.
- Stafford's net gain was rather different, primarily from neighbouring districts South Staffordshire and Cannock Chase. Stoke-on-Trent also contributed to this gain.

### **West Midlands Inter-regional Migration**

- The West Midlands Region lost on average over 5,800 migrants per annum, expressed in net terms, in inter-regional migration between 1999-2004.
- The largest flows for inter-regional movements were to and from Birmingham. Over 38,000 people on average moved to and from the urban centre each year.
- There are also substantial flows into and out of Coventry and Herefordshire to other regions, as well as the shire counties of Warwickshire and Staffordshire.
- Birmingham lost an average of 1,700 migrants each year, to other regions. This net loss included around 750 per annum to the South West, and around 300 – 350 to each of the East Midlands, South East/London and Wales.
- The other districts of the conurbation all lost an average of between 550 – 750 net migrants in inter-regional migration each year. The exception was Coventry, which lost migrants to other regions at a lower rate of around 200 per annum.
- These conurbation districts (except Coventry) lost between 200 - 300 migrants expressed in net terms to the South West. The five districts also experienced a net of 100 – 170 migrants per annum to the East Midlands.
- Of the shire counties Staffordshire saw the highest net loss to other regions, at a net rate of around 1,000 per annum. This included net losses of around 280 from Lichfield and South Staffordshire.
- The Staffordshire loss was primarily to the East Midlands and the South West. The net loss of migrants from Staffordshire was around 500 migrants each year to each of these regions.
- The net loss from Worcestershire from inter-regional migration was 700 migrants per annum with the South West, 550 migrants, being the main destination. Redditch and Bromsgrove saw losses of about 300 migrant per annum and Wyre Forest and Worcester City about 200 each year.
- While Warwickshire lost on average 500 migrants each year to other regions this was entirely the result of a loss to the East Midlands of 600 per annum. This included an average net loss of 550 from Nuneaton & Bedworth with 300 of this loss the result of migration to the East Midlands.
- Herefordshire experienced the greatest gains from inter-regional movements with on average a net increase of 900 migrants each year between 1999-2004. The major contributor was the London/South East with 650, followed by 150 from the South West, and a similar net gain from the East.
- Shropshire was the only shire county to record a net gain in movements with the other regions. Shropshire gained 700 net migrants on average in inter-regional moves, including nearly 300 into North and South Shropshire; and over 200 into Oswestry.
- The annual net gain of 700 into Shropshire was principally from the South East/London, which contributed over 600 migrants, and the North West, which contributed a net gain of nearly 300. Shropshire did not suffer substantial net losses to either the East Midlands or the South West.

### **13. Appendix**

**Table 27 – Inter-Regional Movements between the West Midlands Districts and the Other Regions by Broad Age Group, 2003-04**

Region	Net Inflow to West Midlands					
	0-15	16-24	25-44	45-64	65+	All ages
North East	-30	-160	170	-10	0	0
North West	-40	-590	-290	120	-10	-900
Yorkshire & Humber	70	-490	-260	-50	0	-900
East Midlands	-230	-920	-740	-230	-100	-2,100
East	-20	40	90	10	10	700
South East & London	610	-830	810	380	10	3,400
South West	-500	-460	-750	-490	-50	-3,700
Wales	-260	-380	-530	-590	-30	-2,200
<b>England &amp; Wales</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>-4,100</b>	<b>-600</b>	<b>-700</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-5,600</b>

N.B figures may not add due to rounding

**Table 28 – Inter-Regional Movements between the West Midlands Districts and the Other Regions by Broad Age Group, 2001-02**

Region	Net Inflow to West Midlands					
	0-15	16-24	25-44	45-64	65+	All ages
North East	60	-10	370	-10	0	156
North West	150	-470	240	100	20	134
Yorkshire & Humber	180	-370	120	-140	-40	-139
East Midlands	-530	-570	-940	-380	-80	-2,652
East	250	40	100	-40	-10	922
South East & London	1,640	-1,600	780	540	150	3,246
South West	-510	-420	-770	-760	-90	-3,220
Wales	-250	-210	-650	-1,000	-240	-2,179
<b>England &amp; Wales</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>-3,610</b>	<b>-750</b>	<b>-1,690</b>	<b>-290</b>	<b>-3,732</b>

N.B figures may not add due to rounding

**Table 29 – Movements between the West Midlands Conurbation and the rest of the West Midlands by Broad Age Group, 2001-04**

Year	Net Inflow to West Midlands Conurbation					
	0-15	16-24	25-44	45-64	65+	All ages
2001-02	-2,760	-830	-4,620	-2,120	-1,310	-11,320
2002-03	-2,980	-830	-4,950	-2,400	-1,590	-12,540
2003-04	-2,400	-1,330	-4,710	-2,600	-1,620	-12,400

N.B figures may not add due to rounding