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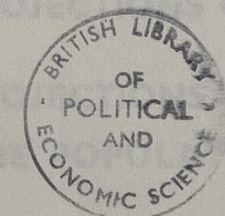


LONDON SCHOOL OF
ECONOMICS AND
POLITICAL SCIENCE

DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Long Term Population Distribution in Great Britain— A Study

Report by an Inter-departmental Study Group



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INTRODUCTION

These considerations do not however, constitute the general view of the study. The object of the study is to show the trends and tendencies in population distribution and to bring to bear on problems of population settlement patterns and to attempt to indicate where current policies could lead in the longer term.

1. Britain, with a present population of 54 million, is already one of the most densely populated countries in the world and the concentration of the population in a few relatively small areas presents difficult planning problems. In 1965, the prospect of a further substantial population increase - then forecast at about 20 million to the end of the century - led the previous Government to ask an inter departmental study group of officials to examine population trends, patterns of settlement and other relevant factors to the end of the century and to report on areas suitable for large scale development in the longer term. The aim of this work was to ensure that any new major developments that might be necessary were planned in such a way as to make the best possible contribution to national economic growth and the improvement of the general environment.

2. Much has changed since this study was commissioned. Projections of future population growth have substantially declined and plans and policies affecting population distribution have themselves changed. The study nevertheless brings together in one document a large body of data on demographic trends and the changing geographical distribution of the population. Though the present Government are in no way committed to the views expressed in the study, which was substantially completed before they came into office, they have authorised publication because of the great importance of the subject it covers and in the hope it may stimulate informed discussion.

3. The study has drawn on departmental papers submitted to the study group over a period of several years and reflects the position generally as at mid-1970. Because of the changes which have taken place over the period of study and the still limited knowledge of the possible implications of population growth and change in the ranges foreseen, it has not been possible to integrate the work into a fully up to date quantified framework. In particular, no attempt has been made to assess the possible effect of any policy changes instituted by the present Government.

4. The prognostications in the study, especially on population distribution, must clearly be understood to represent attempts to explore the implications of particular assumptions, sometimes of various alternatives; they are not precise forecasts, nor do they represent plans or targets; and they do not carry any implications about the desirability or feasibility of existing objectives, the achievement of which will depend on both current and future policies. Projections should always be regarded as one of the planner's tools, not one of his masters. Further planning action may of itself invalidate current projections in detail and indeed should do so where the projections

indicate distributions of population considered to be undesirable. As circumstances change - and they are constantly changing - this material, which is the subject of a continuing assessment, will have to be updated.

5. These considerations do not however invalidate the general value of the analysis. The objects of the study are to show the methods and techniques which central Government are bringing to bear on problems of population settlement pattern and to attempt to indicate where current policies could lead in the longer term future as a basis for discussion and evaluation. It does not purport to argue for any specific solution and is in no sense presented as an authoritative framework for future planning. But it is hoped that this document will stimulate informed discussion on population problems and major land-use issues, and that it will contribute to forward thinking on planning integrated at national, regional and local levels and will be particularly helpful to those engaged in the process of regional strategy formulation and structure planning work.

CHAPTER I

PAST GROWTH AND CHANGES IN THE GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION IN GREAT BRITAIN

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Without some knowledge of the historical background it is all too easy in looking at present trends in population growth and movement to regard the existing distribution of population as part of the natural order of things and to regard changes as necessarily disturbing and undesirable. The historical background to the present situation gives some perspective to the changes which have taken place in the recent past and also enables present trends to be viewed over a longer period.

THE HISTORICAL BACKGROUND 1801 - 1951

NATIONAL TRENDS

1.2 The population of Great Britain in 1801, when the first census was taken, was 10.5 million. The rapid increase in population which accompanied the beginning of the industrial revolution in the latter part of the eighteenth century continued, with some fluctuations, throughout the nineteenth century, with the result that the population doubled in size between 1801 and 1851 and nearly doubled yet again by 1901. Thus in the hundred years 1801 to 1901 the population of Britain increased more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ times, rising from 10.5 million to 37.0 million. The growth of the population of Britain from 1801 to 1951 by censal periods is given in Table 1.1.

1.3 The birth rate in the United Kingdom, which had reached the high level of 35 per 1,000 population in the early 1870s, began to decline thereafter, slowly at first but gathering momentum and falling to 24.6 in 1910-12 and 16.3 by 1930-32. Death rates, which had fallen throughout the nineteenth century, continued to decline in the twentieth century. The effect of these changes was a gradual reduction in the rate of increase of population, which became especially marked after the first World War, when the rate of increase fell to less than half what it had been in the first decade of the twentieth century. This remained the position up to 1939. The 1939-45 war led initially, as might be expected, to a fall in the birth rate, succeeded after the war by a compensating surge which reached a peak in 1947. Thereafter the rate fell rapidly, returning by 1951 to a level similar to that of the 1930s. The broad national picture of growth over the period 1801 to 1951 is given in Table 1.2.

TABLE 1.1 GREAT BRITAIN: POPULATION GROWTH BY CENSAL YEARS, 1801-1951.

Year	Population (thousands)	Increase in preceding decade	
		Thousands	Per cent
1801	10,501	-	-
11	11,970	1,469	14.0
21	14,092	2,122	17.7
31	16,261	2,169	15.4
41	18,534	2,273	14.0
1851	20,816	2,282	12.3
61	23,128	2,312	11.1
71	26,072	2,944	12.7
81	29,710	3,638	14.0
91	33,028	3,318	11.2
1901	37,000	3,972	12.0
11	40,831	3,831	10.4
21	42,769	1,938	4.7
31	44,795	2,026	4.7
1951	48,854	4,059 ¹	9.1 ¹

Note: 1. Increase 1931-51; no census was taken in 1941. Source: Census of Population

TABLE 1.2 GREAT BRITAIN: POPULATION GROWTH BY 50-YEAR PERIODS, 1801-1951.

Period	Population at beginning of period	Increase in period	
	Thousands	Thousands	Per cent
1801-1851	10,501	10,315	98.2
1851-1901	20,816	16,184	77.7
1901-1951	37,000	11,854	32.0
1951	48,854	-	-

Source: Census of Population

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

1.4 Net international migration had a considerable effect on the rate of growth of population throughout the period 1801 to 1951. Throughout the nineteenth century outward migration persisted at very high levels, showing an upward trend up to 1914. It has been estimated * that between 1815 and 1914 over 20 million people migrated from the United Kingdom (a substantial part of this total originated, of course, from Ireland) to destinations outside Europe, of which some 13 million went to the United States. Although there was some inward movement to the British Isles in this period, particularly the settlement in Britain around the turn of the century of people escaping from religious and political oppression in Eastern Europe, this was relatively insignificant compared with the levels of outward movement. Thus, the net effect of migration up to 1914 was to reduce the population to a level considerably below what it would have been had there been no net migration loss. After the 1914-18 war the volume of emigration dropped sharply and towards the end of the 1920s there was a reversal in the flow between Britain and countries beyond Europe. In the 1930s a virtual cessation of emigration combined with the return of a substantial number of former emigrants and a new influx from Europe led to a considerable net inflow of population. The net volume of migration by inter-censal periods from 1871 is given in Table 1.3.

TABLE 1.3 GREAT BRITAIN: NET MIGRATION, 1871-1951.

Period	Net migration Thousands
1871-81	-257
1881-91	-819
1891-01	-122
1901-11	-755
1911-21	-859
1921-31	-562
1931-51	+538

Source: Annual Abstract of Statistics, 1967, Table 14.

REGIONAL TRENDS

1.5 The changing geographical distribution of population within Britain between 1801 and 1951 is given by English standard regions, Wales and Scotland in Table 1.4 and illustrated in Figure 1. The continued growth of population is reflected in the regional population figures and the population of all regions increased both over the period as a whole and in each of the periods shown. The rates of increase

* N.H. Carrier and J.R. Jeffrey, "External Migration 1815-1950" (London: H.M.S.O., 1953), p.33.

TABLE 1.4 GREAT BRITAIN: POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY REVISED STANDARD REGIONS, 1801-1951

Area	1801		1851		1901		1951	
	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent
Northern	634	6.0	1,163	5.6	2,498	6.8	3,138	6.4
Yorkshire and Humberside	817	7.8	1,808	8.7	3,514	9.5	4,527	9.3
North West	882	8.4	2,525	12.1	5,278	14.3	6,447	13.2
East Midlands	640	6.1	1,152	5.5	2,013	5.4	2,887	5.9
West Midlands	858	8.2	1,713	8.2	2,987	8.1	4,423	9.1
East Anglia	626	6.0	1,049	5.0	1,131	3.1	1,382	2.8
South East	2,503	23.8	5,111	24.6	10,523	28.4	15,127	31.0
South West	1,344	12.8	2,243	10.8	2,570	6.9	3,229	6.6
England	8,305	79.1	16,764	80.5	30,515	82.5	41,159	84.3
Wales	588	5.6	1,164	5.6	2,013	5.4	2,599	5.3
Scotland	1,608	15.3	2,889	13.9	4,472	12.1	5,096	10.4
Great Britain	10,501	100.0	20,816	100.0	37,000	100.0	48,854	100.0

Notes: 1. Columns may not add up exactly because of rounding.

2. The figures quoted above for 1951 will not agree with those quoted in para. 1.9 etc. of this Chapter, since the former are Census figures and the latter, mid-year estimates of population.

3. All figures relate to areas as constituted in 1969.

Fig.1

POPULATION GROWTH BY REGIONS, 1801-1951

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE

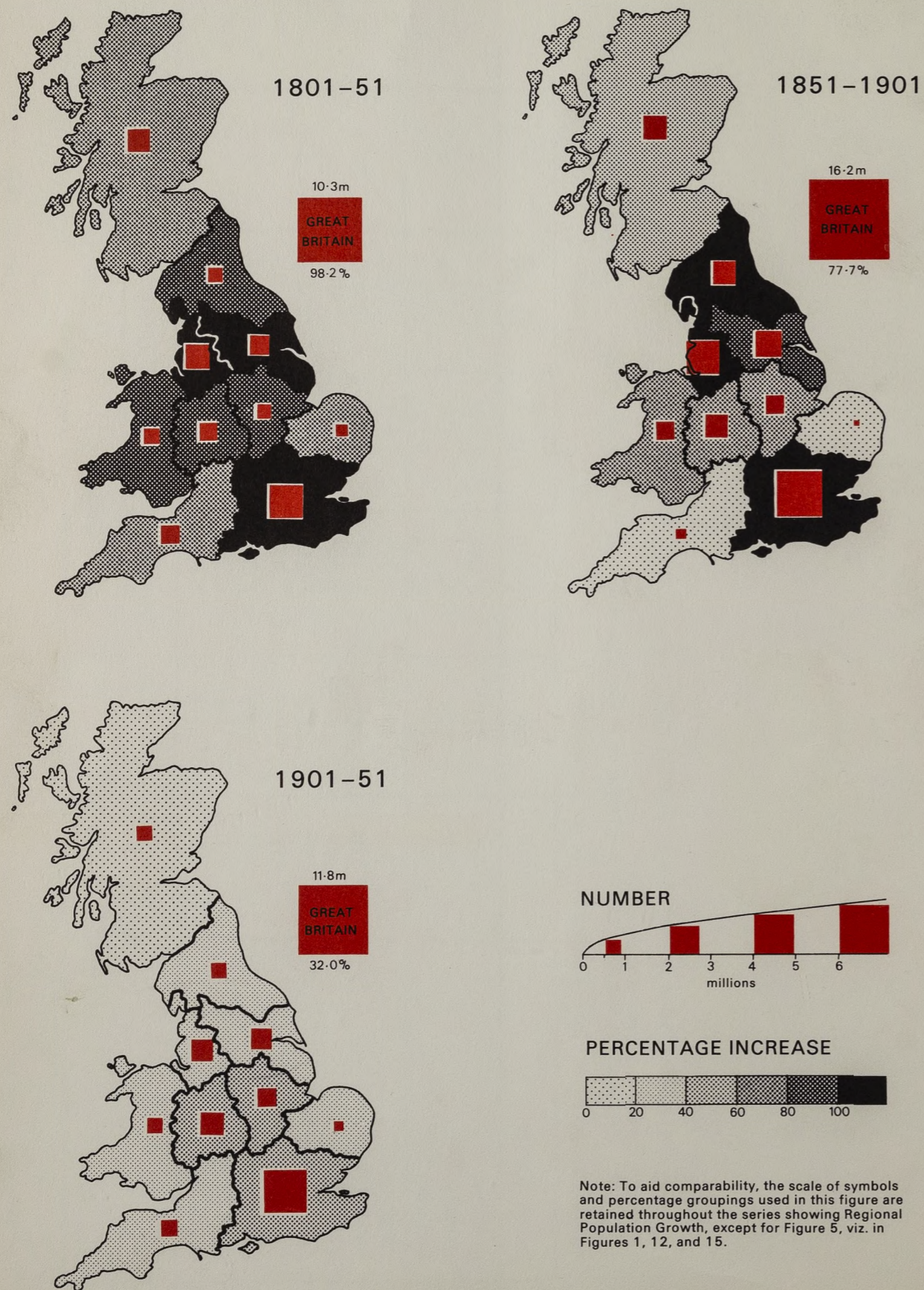
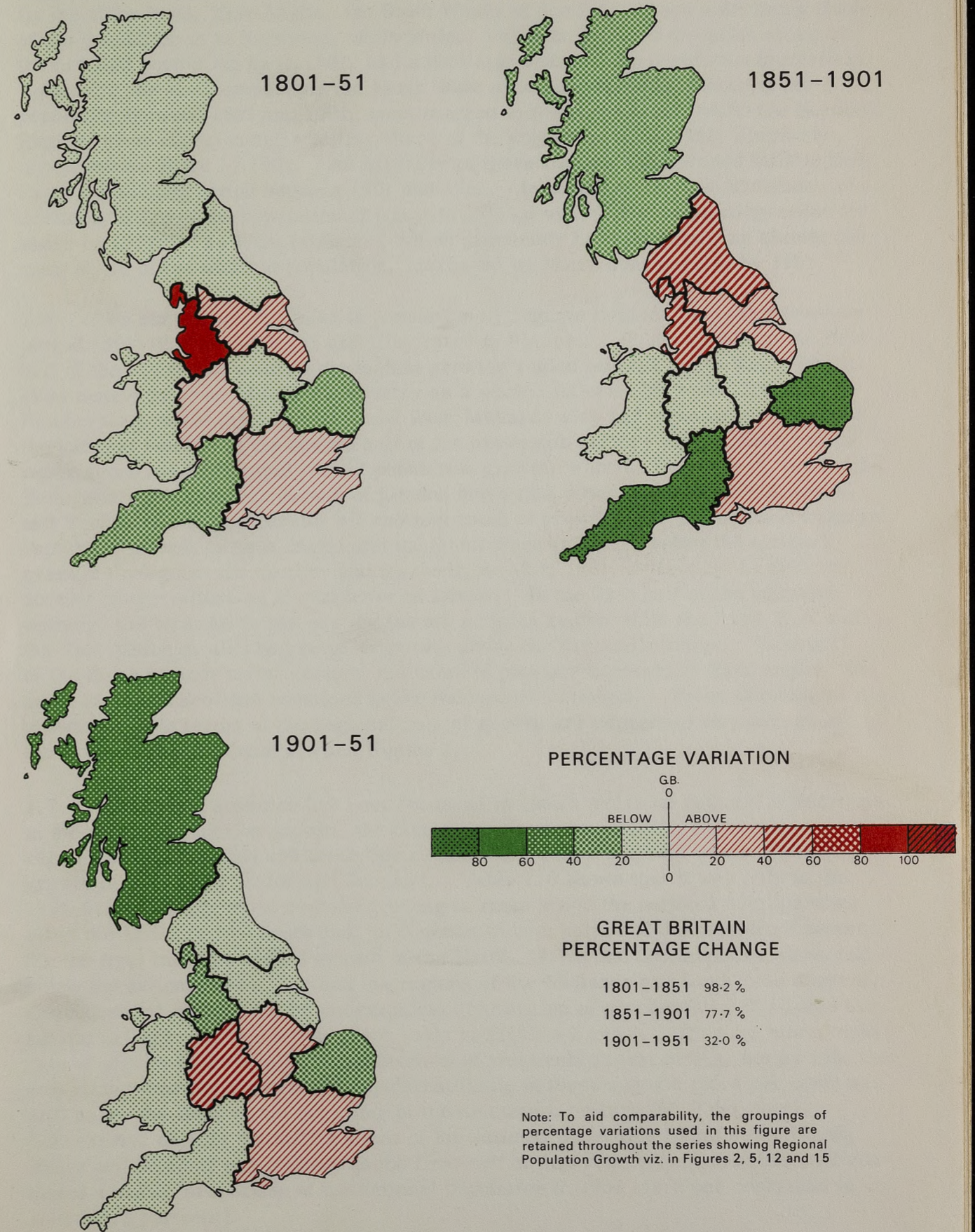


Fig.2

POPULATION GROWTH BY REGIONS, 1801-1951

PERCENTAGE VARIATION FROM NATIONAL RATE



experienced by different regions varied, with the result that there were considerable changes over time in the proportion of the population of the country as a whole living in the various regions. The South East, however, which increased its share of the population from 23.8 per cent in 1801 to 31.0 per cent in 1951, was the only region to experience an increasing share of the national population in each fifty-year period. On the other hand, East Anglia, the South West and Scotland all had a declining share of the population in each period, while Wales, which in 1851 had the same share of the national population as in 1801, had a declining share of the population thereafter. Yorkshire and Humberside and the North West experienced rising shares of the population between 1801 and 1901, most marked in the North West, while the Northern Region, after experiencing a falling share of the population up to 1851, similarly increased its share by 1901. But all three of these regions experienced falls in their shares of the population between 1901 and 1951. In contrast the East Midlands had a declining share of the population of Great Britain up to 1901 but began to increase its share by 1951. The West Midlands, which previously had maintained an almost constant share of the national population, increased its share considerably by 1951.

1.6 The percentage increase in population by regions is given for each fifty-year period 1801-1951 in Table 1.5 and illustrated in Figure 1. It shows that in the first half of the nineteenth century the fastest growing region was the North West, which grew nearly twice as fast as the country as a whole, followed by Yorkshire and Humberside, while the South East and West Midlands also had rates of growth above the national level. In the second half of the nineteenth century the Northern region experienced the most rapid rate of population growth, with the North West, the South East (where the vigorous growth of London more than offset decline in rural areas) and Yorkshire and Humberside all showing rates of growth above the national average. Population growth in East Anglia and the South West was much below the national average throughout the century and markedly so after 1851, reflecting the relative decline of agriculture as an employer of labour. In the first half of the twentieth century, the West Midlands was the fastest growing region while the South East and the East Midlands also had rates of growth above the national average. During all of the three periods under review, the rates of population growth in East Anglia, the South West and Scotland remained below the national average. These fluctuations in growth rates in terms of the regional rate of growth are expressed as a percentage of the national rate in Table 1.6 and Figure 2.

1.7 Increasing attention has been focussed in recent years on regional differences in the rate of population growth, the faster growing, economically more prosperous, regions of the Midlands and South being contrasted with the slower rates of population growth in the North, Wales and Scotland. Table 1.6 shows that it was only in the 1901-51 period that those regions growing at rates above the national average were all in the Midlands and South and, in contrast to both halves of the nineteenth century, for the first time the rate of growth of the North, Wales and Scotland as a whole fell below the national mean rate and the regions of the Midlands and South rose above it. Consequential changes in the geographical distribution of population on this basis are set out in Table 1.7 and shown graphically in Figures 3 and 4. Thus the more rapid rate of growth in the Midlands and South is of relatively recent origin, but by 1951 the now rising share of the national population living in these regions (55.4 per cent) was still below the level at the beginning of the nineteenth century (56.9 per cent). Conversely, despite the falling share of the national population living in the North, Wales and Scotland experienced in the first half of this century, these areas still contained a higher proportion of the national population in 1951 (44.6 per cent) than in 1801 (43.1 per cent).

TABLE 1.5 GREAT BRITAIN: INCREASE IN POPULATION BY REVISED STANDARD REGIONS, 1801-1951

Area	1801-1851		1851-1901		1901-1951	
	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent
Northern	528	83.3	1,336	114.9	640	25.6
Yorkshire and Humberside	991	121.2	1,706	94.4	1,013	28.8
North West	1,644	186.4	2,753	109.0	1,169	22.1
East Midlands	511	79.9	862	74.8	873	43.4
West Midlands	855	99.7	1,274	74.3	1,436	48.1
East Anglia	423	67.6	82	7.8	250	22.1
South East	2,608	104.2	5,413	105.9	4,604	43.7
South West	899	66.9	327	14.6	659	25.6
England	8,459	101.9	13,751	82.0	10,644	34.9
Wales	576	98.0	849	73.0	586	29.1
Scotland	1,280	79.6	1,583	54.8	624	14.0
Great Britain	10,315	98.2	16,184	77.7	11,854	32.0

Notes: 1. Columns may not add up exactly because of rounding.

2. The figures quoted above for 1951 do not agree with those quoted in para. 1.9 etc. of this Chapter, since the former are Census figures and the latter, mid-year population estimates.

3. All figures relate to areas as constituted in 1969.

TABLE 1.6 GREAT BRITAIN: REGIONAL VARIATIONS IN RATE OF POPULATION GROWTH, 1801-1951

Area	Regional Growth Rate as a percentage of the National Rate		
	1801-51	1851-1901	1901-51
North, Wales and Scotland	113	111	71
Northern	85	148	80
Yorkshire and Humberside	123	121	90
North West	190	140	69
Wales	100	94	91
Scotland	81	71	44
Midlands and South	90	91	127
East Midlands	81	96	136
West Midlands	102	96	150
East Anglia	69	10	69
South East	106	136	137
South West	68	19	80
England	104	106	109
Great Britain	100	100	100
(Actual percentage change)	(98.2%)	(77.7%)	(32.0%)

TABLE 1.7 GREAT BRITAIN: GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY BROAD GROUPS OF REGIONS, 1801-1951

(Average percentage share of the national total)

Area	1801	1851	1901	1951
North, Wales and Scotland	43.1	45.9	48.0	44.6
Midlands and South	56.9	54.1	52.0	55.4

1.8 Thus from 1801 to 1951 the population of Britain continually increased, rapidly at first but later at a much slower rate. After 1911 the rate of population increase settled down at an average of about $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum. Throughout the period the population of Wales, Scotland and all regions of England grew absolutely but varying rates of growth led to changes in the distribution of the national population. In no period was the rate of growth uniform and in all periods the relative economic advantages of different parts of the country varied considerably. The broad geographical distribution of population shows a growing proportion of the population living in the North, Wales and Scotland during the first half of the nineteenth century. The trend was maintained although at a decreasing rate in the second half of the century but was reversed after 1901. During the present century an important feature has been the tendency for the wide range of differential growth rates between regions to diminish gradually.

RECENT TRENDS, 1951 - 1969

NATIONAL TRENDS

1.9 Between 1951 and 1969 the home population of Great Britain increased by 5.1 million, an increase of 10.4 per cent. This represents an average annual rate of increase over the 18-year period of almost 0.6 per cent, which may be compared with rather more than 0.6 per cent over the 50 years 1901-1951. The increase in population since 1951 is given in Table 1.8 by ten and five-year periods up to 1966, and thereafter for the three-year period of 1966-69, and also cumulatively for dates spanning these periods.

TABLE 1.8 GREAT BRITAIN: INCREASE IN HOME POPULATION, 1951-1969

thousands

Period (mid-year)	Population		Increase		
	Beginning	End	No	Per Cent	
				actual	ann. av.
1951-61	48,918	51,380	2,462	5.0	0.5
1961-66	51,380	53,176	1,796	3.5	0.7
1966-69	53,176	54,022	846	1.6	0.5
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>					
1951-66	48,918	53,176	4,258	8.7	0.6
1951-69	48,918	54,022	5,104	10.4	0.6

Fig.3

THE CHANGING BALANCE OF POPULATION BY GROUPS OF REGIONS, 1801-1951

PERCENTAGE SHARE OF GREAT BRITAIN TOTAL

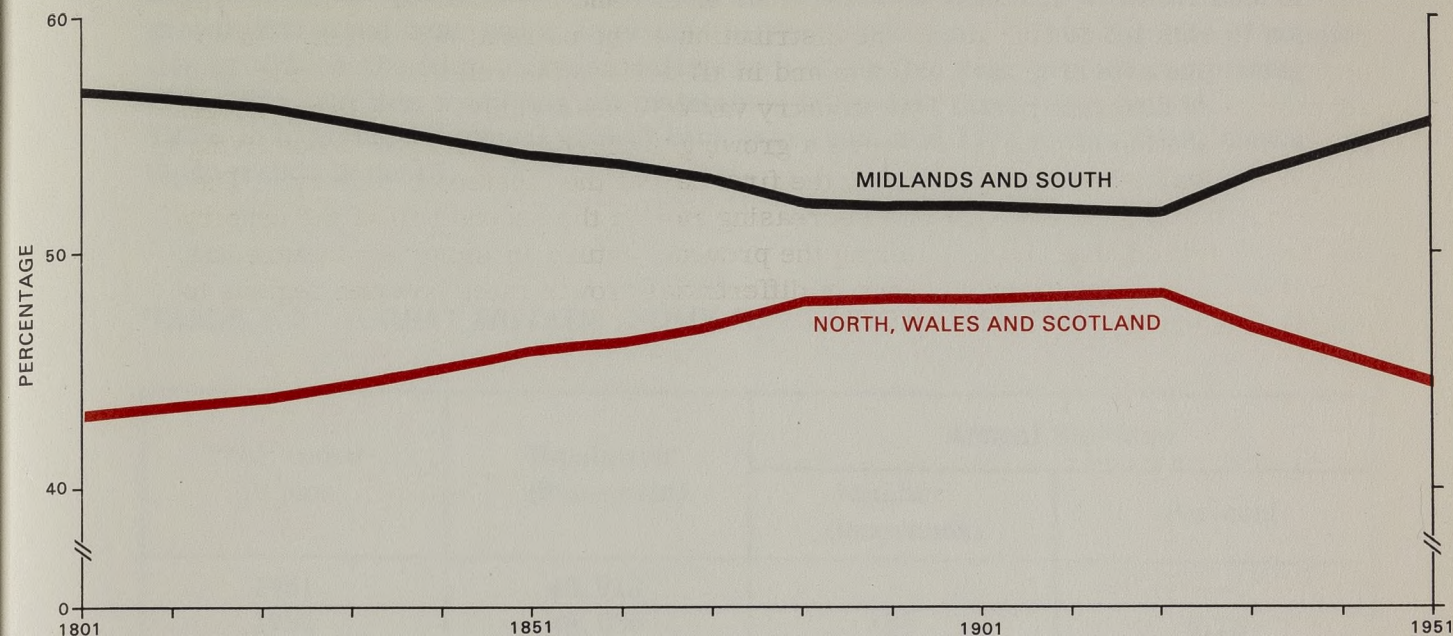


Fig.4

REGIONAL SHARES OF POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN 1801, 1851, 1901 AND 1951



Comparison of the constituent time periods shows an increase in the rate of growth between the first, ten year, and the second, five year, periods and a falling off thereafter. In fact, more detailed examination shows a sharp contrast between the first and second quinquennia comprising the decennium 1951-61, when the rate of growth increased from under 2 per cent to over 3 per cent. Thus the rate of population growth continued to increase during each of the five year periods comprising 1951-1966, but this trend was not maintained in the last three-year period. Table 1.9, giving the annual growth each year from mid 1951 to mid 1969, shows these trends in detail.

TABLE 1.9 GREAT BRITAIN: HOME POPULATION, 1951-1969

Year ended 30 June	Population (thousands)	Annual increase	
		Number (thousands)	Per cent
1951	48,918	-	-
1952	49,056	138	0.28
1953	49,209	153	0.31
1954	49,378	169	0.34
1955	49,552	175	0.35
1956	49,787	235	0.47
1957	50,032	245	0.49
1958	50,250	218	0.44
1959	50,549	298	0.59
1960	50,953	404	0.80
1961	51,380	427	0.84
1962	51,879	499	0.97
1963	52,190	312	0.60
1964	52,551	360	0.69
1965	52,892	341	0.65
1966	53,176	284	0.54
1967	53,487	311	0.59
1968	53,781	293	0.55
1969	54,022	241	0.45

At the start of the period in 1951 there was a very low percentage rate of increase, rising only gradually to 1957; after mid-1958 the rate of increase rose sharply, reaching a peak in 1962. This was followed by a sharp fall so that in the last three years the rates of increase were only about half the maximum rate reached in 1962, although still considerably higher than the rate of 1951-52.

1.10 Although the percentage rate of population growth experienced in the early 1960s was very high compared with the previous fifty years, it was lower than the rates characteristic of the nineteenth century. In terms of numbers the average annual increase in population experienced from 1959 to 1969 (nearly 350,000) was very considerable and was close to the highest level of increase in numbers previously experienced (between 1891 and 1901).

1.11 The constant rise in population throughout the period was the outcome mainly of the increased rate of natural growth associated with the rising birth rate. Immigration was also an important factor from the mid-1950s onwards, as can be seen from Table 1.10 which gives the relative share of natural growth and migration in population growth.

TABLE 1.10 GREAT BRITAIN: COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE 1951-1969¹

Period (mid-year)	Total change		Natural change	Changes in Armed Forces ²	Net civilian migration etc ³
	No	per cent			
1951-61	2,462	5.0	2,313	129	20
1961-66	1,796	3.5	1,686	- 3	113
1966-69	846	1.6	906	50	- 110
1951-1969	5,104	10.4	4,905	176	23

- Notes: 1. Home population.
 2. Change in armed forces includes changes in numbers stationed in the area as well as the excess of demobilisation over recruitment.
 3. Although mainly net migration, these figures include other factors such as revisions to past mid-year estimates of population.

1.12 Net immigration reached a peak in 1961-62 and this accounts for the peak in population growth in that year. The introduction in 1962 of the Commonwealth Immigrants Act led to a reduction in the number of immigrants settling in Britain and this together with the rapid increase in emigration from Britain changed the net balance and in 1962-63 outward movement exceeded inward movement for the first time since 1953-54. Recent migration trends are given in Table 1.11. The period 1953 to 1962 when Britain was a net gainer from international migration represents a departure from the net migration losses characteristic of most of the past 150 years.

TABLE 1.11 UNITED KINGDOM MIGRATION, 1960-61 to 1968-69

Year ending 30 June	Immigrants	Emigrants	Net gain or loss
1961	..	..	+ 138
1962	..	..	+ 167
1963	..	..	- 13
1964	..	..	- 13
1965	291	320	- 29
1966	260	310	- 50
1967	294	357	- 63
1968	293	312	- 19
1969	273	316	- 43

- Notes: 1. This table gives United Kingdom figures and includes, therefore, a Northern Ireland component in contrast to the general run of statistics in this report. Consequently these figures do not agree with those for Great Britain component in Table 1.10.
 2. Reliable statistics for the gross movements of population are not available for years prior to 1964.

REGIONAL TRENDS

1.13 The continued growth of the national population from 1951 to 1969 was reflected in population growth in Wales, Scotland and all regions of England.* As in the previous 150 years, however, there were considerable fluctuations in rates of growth and while some areas grew rapidly others grew only very slowly. This is shown in Table 1.12 and Figure 5 giving the increase in population 1951-69 by regions together with the regional rates of growth expressed as a proportion of the national growth rate. Areas are grouped together under the heads North, Wales and Scotland; and Midlands and South, to bring out sharply the wide differences in population growth experienced by these two groups. These figures can be compared with those in Table 1.6 giving the regional rates of growth as a percentage of the national growth rate from 1801 to 1951 by fifty-year periods, to show the long-term trends.

1.14 Table 1.12 and Figure 3 show that the regions fall into two distinct groups: all the regions in the North, Wales and Scotland had rates of population growth well below the national average, and all those in the Midlands and South grew at rates much faster than the national average.

1.15 In the period under review significant changes took place in the differential rates of regional population growth. In the Midlands and South as a whole the population, which had grown from 1901 to 1951 at a rate some 27 per cent faster than the national rate, grew at a rate 41 per cent above the national rate, while the North, Wales and Scotland grew at a rate only 49 per cent of the national rate compared with the 71 per cent experienced from 1901 to 1951. Compared with the national rate of population increase, all the regions of the North, Wales and Scotland grew at a slower rate from 1951 to 1969 than in the first half of the century, whereas all the regions in the Midlands and South, except the South East, increased their rates of growth after 1951. This widening of the differential rates of population growth between the North, Wales and Scotland and the Midlands and South is reflected in shifts in population distribution. Between 1951 and 1969 the population of the Midlands and South rose by 4 million and accounted for 78 per cent of the national increase in population of about 5.1 million, while the North, Wales and Scotland grew by only 1.1 million in the same period, accounting for only 22 per cent of the national growth. (The comparable proportions for 1901-51 were 66 per cent for the southern group and 34 per cent for the northern).

TABLE 1.12 GREAT BRITAIN: REGIONAL POPULATION GROWTH, 1951-1969

Area	Total Population growth		Regional Growth Rate as a percentage of the National Rate
	Thousands	Per cent	
North, Wales and Scotland	1,102	5.1	49
Northern	219	7.0	67
Yorkshire and Humberside	302	6.7	64
North West	353	5.5	53
Wales	136	5.2	50
Scotland	92	1.8	17
Midlands and South	4,002	14.7	141
East Midlands	453	15.6	150
West Midlands	719	16.2	156
East Anglia	270	19.4	186
South East	2,078	13.7	131
South West	483	14.9	143
England	4,876	11.8	113
Great Britain	5,104	10.4	100

Note: Home Population

* The population of Scotland fell during the periods 1951-53 and 1964-67, but over the period 1951-69 as a whole the population increased by 92,000.

POPULATION GROWTH BY REGIONS, 1951-1969

1.16 Among individual regions the most remarkable change was in East Anglia, which having grown at the second slowest rate from 1901 to 1951 became the fastest growing region between 1951 and 1969. Its rate of growth relative to the national increase rose in each of the constituent periods 1951-61, 1961-66 and 1966-69, and by the last of these had risen to the outstandingly high figure of three times the national rate. Similarly, in the period 1951-69, for the first time the South West, which previously had grown at less than the national rate, grew at well above the national average rate; this was attributable mainly to the high relative rate of growth since 1961. In contrast, the growth of the South East relative to the national growth fell off in each successive period since 1951, and by 1966-69 scarcely exceeded the national average. Scotland, which had grown throughout the period 1801 to 1951 at below the national average rate, and which therefore in each fifty-year period had a diminishing share of the national population, continued thereafter to grow even more slowly than the rest of Britain and from 1951 to 1969, when the population of the country as a whole grew by 10.4 per cent, its population increased by only 1.8 per cent. Within the 18-year period 1951-69 its growth relative to the national fell off notably after 1961. Appendix 3 sets out in detail the changes in population over each of the constituent periods 1951-61, 1961-66 and 1966-69 and Figure 5 shows in map form the regional variations from the national growth rate for each of the three periods comprising 1951-69. This shows that whereas between 1951 and 1961 the group with the greatest excess over the national growth comprised the Midlands, the South East and East Anglia, after 1961 the South West replaced the South East Region. The relative growth of Wales, and the North West and Yorkshire Regions increased in the period 1961-66, but fell back thereafter.

1.17 To understand the causes of these regional variations it is first necessary to analyse total population change into its main components, ie natural increase and migration.

NATURAL CHANGE

1.18 Regionally, as for the country as a whole, natural increase was the major element in total population growth (except in the South West and East Anglia where it was marginally less than half the total increase in population). The distribution of natural change for Wales, Scotland and the regions of England, together with the natural change expressed as a percentage of the population of each area at the beginning of the period and as a ratio of the total regional increases in population, is given in Table 1.13.

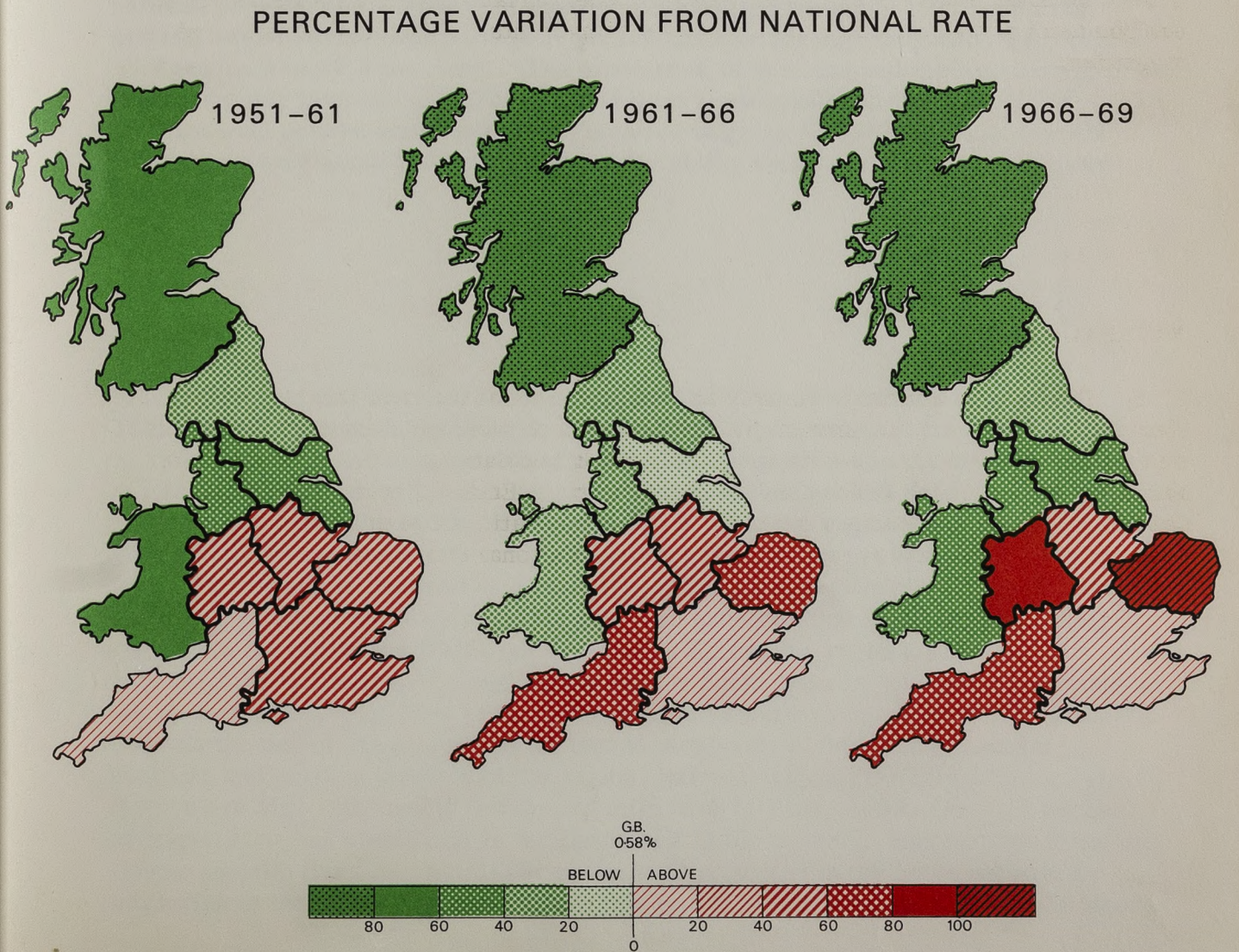
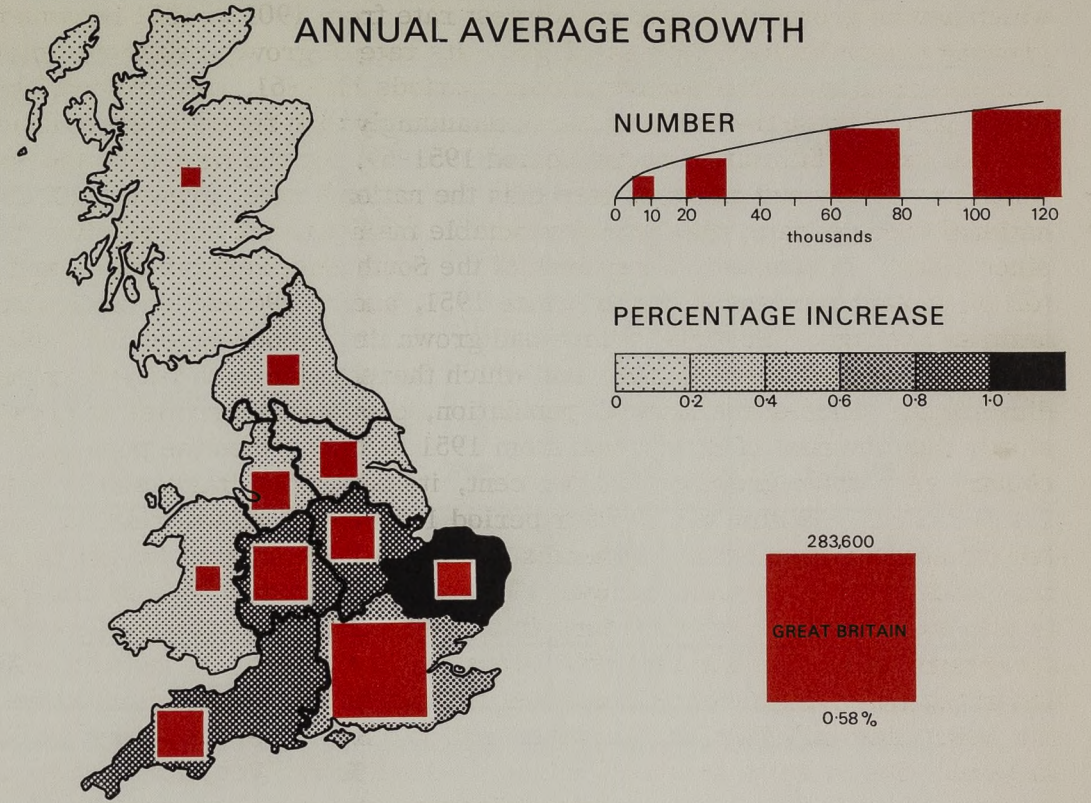


TABLE 1.13 GREAT BRITAIN: NATURAL CHANGE BY REGIONS 1951-1969

Area	Natural change		Ratio of natural change to total growth
	Thousands	Per cent	
West Midlands	604	13.6	0.84
East Midlands	342	11.8	0.76
Northern	344	11.0	1.57
South East	1,510	9.9	0.73
East Anglia	133	9.6	0.49
Yorkshire and Humberside	414	9.2	1.37
North West	523	8.2	1.48
South West	234	7.2	0.48
England	4,104	10.0	0.84
Wales	169	6.5	1.24
Scotland	632	12.4	6.86
Great Britain	4,905	10.0	0.96

Note: The regions of England are ranked in descending order of the rate of natural change.

1.19 Regional variations in natural increase, ranging from 6.5 per cent in Wales to 13.6 per cent in the West Midlands, showed much smaller variations from the national average of 10.0 per cent than the regional variations in total population growth, which varied over a range from 1.8 per cent through the national average of 10.4 per cent to 19.4 per cent. The experience of Scotland and the Northern Region is particularly interesting. These areas have traditionally had high levels of fertility and, despite considerable net outward migration, they maintained levels of natural increase above the national average, unlike Wales and the other Northern regions.

MIGRATION

1.20 The regional distribution of net migration from 1951 to 1969 is given in Table 1.14. Except in East Anglia and the South West, where it amounted to half or rather more of the total growth of population, migration was the smaller element in total population growth. All the regions of the Midlands and South had net gains by migration but in the North, Wales and Scotland all the regions had net losses by migration, thus partially offsetting population gains by natural increase. The net loss by migration in Scotland of over half a million people between 1951 and 1969, about half of which was to overseas countries, exceeded that of all the remaining regions in the North and Wales put together. Among the regions which gained population by migration, the high figure for the South West is substantially accounted for by retirement migration to the southern and western parts of the region and also, towards the end of the period, by unplanned movement to Severnside and the northern and eastern borders of the region, particularly in the early 1960s. These factors are also reflected in net inward migration to East Anglia, although planned overspill also was significant in the latter half of the period. Immigration from the Commonwealth from the mid-1950s onwards is reflected in the large net gain by migration in the South East, and this factor was also important in the West Midlands.

TABLE 1.14 GREAT BRITAIN: NET MIGRATION BY REGIONS, 1951-1969

Area	Estimated Net migration etc	
	Thousands	Per cent
North, Wales and Scotland	- 1,099	- 5.1
Northern	- 133	- 4.2
Yorkshire and Humberside	- 142	- 3.1
North West	- 197	- 3.1
Wales	- 48	- 1.9
Scotland	- 579	- 11.3
Midlands and South	1,121	4.1
East Midlands	96	3.3
East Anglia	135	9.7
South East	515	3.4
South West	273	8.4
West Midlands	102	2.3
England	650	1.6
Great Britain	23	0.0

Note: These estimates exclude changes in the armed forces stationed in each area as well as the excess of demobilisation over recruitment. See also Note 3 of Table 1.10.

1.21 Comprehensive data about the origin and destination of migration flows in and out of regions are not available for the period 1951-61, but have recently become available for dates from 1960 onwards from the Census of Population. They comprise sample data on one-year migration for the pre-census years 1960-61 and 1965-66, and on five-year migration, 1961-66, classified by age and sex, for migrants between regions of Britain and immigrants from outside Britain (see Appendix 2 for a full discussion). They show that while the South East and West Midlands continued to gain population by migration these gains were wholly accounted for by net migration from overseas. Net inward migration from overseas, particularly the Commonwealth, masked the fact that these regions were losing population to the rest of Great Britain.

1.22 The net loss by internal migration from these two regions represents a change from the 1960-61 experience. The West Midlands had a small net gain in the pre-census year 1960-61, but a larger net loss in 1965-66. In the South East the change was much more marked, from a net inflow of 20,000 in 1960-61 to a net outflow of the same amount in 1965-66. The change in the South East resulted from a large net outflow from Greater London, combined with the cessation of the large net inflow from other regions to the remainder of the South East. The net loss from Greater London to the rest of the South East, however, fell off somewhat. By 1965-66 the Outer Metropolitan Area, as well as Greater London, was also losing on balance to other regions.

1.23 The net loss from the South East was strongly associated with greatly increased net outflow from Greater London to East Anglia and the South West. The Outer Metropolitan Area, whilst continuing to make vary large net gains from London, was itself a net loser to the Outer South East and to regions beyond the South East (mainly the South West and East Anglia). Thus in the South East the area of net loss

previously confined to the central areas gradually widened, following a long-established historical trend, so that it covered the Metropolitan Region while complementary gains were being made in areas increasingly distant from London. This phenomenon was only partly a reflection of "planned" migration.

1.24 The South East however, especially Greater London, continued to gain young adults; these came mainly from the north, Scotland and Wales, and the South East continued to be the main recipient of migrants in this group from those areas. On the other hand even these gains fell off: whereas in 1960-61 the South East gained young adults on balance from all other regions, in 1965-66 it lost to East Anglia and the East Midlands.

1.25 The net outflow from the northern regions and Wales had been much reduced or had ceased by 1965-66 and this was a feature of almost all age-groups in each region. In the north this was mainly due to the increased gross inflow in nearly all age-groups. In the northern regions of England and in Wales the former net losses in the "family" age-groups virtually all ceased and net gains were made even from the South East. Net losses from these areas to the South East were appreciable only in the young adult age-group and this movement was the main feature of the inter-regional migration of that age-group. However, although young adults continued to go mainly to the South East even this group showed a declining trend and only the losses of young adults from Scotland continued at about their former level.

1.26 The major direction of movement of young adults has, in the past, been from other regions to Greater London and while this is still easily the most important flow in that age-group, the attractions of London appear to be weakening and the East Midlands is now emerging as a secondary focus.

1.27 "Family" migrants are the main group affected by the fall in north-south migration levels and the large and increasing outflow from Greater London to East Anglia and the South West is now the dominant feature.

1.28 In the working age groups as a whole, Scotland was the only part of Great Britain to suffer an appreciable loss. Following the all-age pattern, losses from losing regions (mainly the northern industrial areas) had all fallen off since 1960-61; but the South East and West Midlands became net losers and the loss from Greater London, though a comparatively insignificant proportion of its working-age population, was the largest after Scotland.

1.29 In the "retirement" age group the South West was the only Region to make large gains and these came from nearly all of the other regions; they also formed a significant proportion of its population of that age. A number of the under 60s moving to the South West were also probably anticipating their retirement. The South East suffered the only sizeable net loss in this group, attributable largely to Greater London. Movement from the South East accounted for most of the net gain in the South West.

1.30 Variations in sex ratios may also be significant in migration streams. Over half of total migrants are females and they form a higher proportion of total net than of gross flows. The north has a markedly greater tendency to lose females than males; so also has the West Midlands. It is the young adult group which mainly accounts for these features. But both in Scotland and the South East, the net loss of males (all ages) was the greater. Gaining regions also generally showed a preponderance of females, especially the South West.

CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

1.31 Variations in the rate of natural increase, the effect of net migration and, to some extent, changes in the regional distribution of the Armed Forces, together determine the differing regional rates of population growth and hence changes in the proportion of the national population living in various regions. The regional distribution of population for dates between 1951 and 1969 is given in Table 1.15. The proportions of the national population living in the northern regions of England, Wales and Scotland fell over the period and overall the decline was from 44.4 per cent in 1951 to 42.3 per cent in 1969. In the Midlands and South, all regions increased their proportion of the national population, and in total those living in the Midlands and South rose from 55.6 per cent of the total population in 1951 to 57.7 per cent in 1969.

1.32 Changes in the geographical distribution of the national population over the period largely reflect the economic strength of the different regions, although international and retirement migration were also relevant factors. Thus, the falling share of the national population experienced by each of the regions in the North, Wales and Scotland is explained by the location in these areas of substantial parts of declining industries, whilst every region in the Midlands and South increased its share of the national population, largely in consequence of their containing much of the fast-growing industries. But for the existence of Government efforts to steer mobile industry to areas of industrial decline the gap between the two groups would probably have been much wider. Retirement migration was a factor in the South West, and to a lesser extent in East Anglia.

TABLE 1.15 GREAT BRITAIN: GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF HOME POPULATION 1951, 1961, 1966 and 1969

	Population (thousands)				Percentage of national population		
	1951	1961	1966	1969	1951	1961	1969
North, Wales and Scotland	21,744	22,241	22,688	22,846	44.5	43.3	42.3
Northern	3,127	3,246	3,314	3,346	6.4	6.3	6.2
Yorkshire and Humberside	4,509	4,630	4,767	4,810	9.2	9.0	8.9
North West	6,417	6,545	6,713	6,770	13.1	12.7	12.5
Wales	2,589	2,635	2,704	2,724	5.3	5.1	5.0
Scotland	5,102	5,184	5,191	5,195	10.4	10.1	9.6
Midlands and South	27,174	29,139	30,488	31,176	55.5	56.7	57.7
East Midlands	2,896	3,108	3,266	3,349	5.9	6.0	6.2
East Anglia	1,388	1,489	1,582	1,657	2.8	2.9	3.1
South East	15,216	16,346	17,006	17,295	31.1	31.8	32.0
South West	3,247	3,436	3,635	3,730	6.6	6.7	6.9
West Midlands	4,426	4,761	4,999	5,145	9.1	9.3	9.5
England	41,226	43,561	45,281	46,102	84.3	84.8	85.3
Great Britain	48,918	51,380	53,176	54,022	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: Regional boundaries as at April 1969.

SUBDIVISIONAL TRENDS

1.33 The regional analysis in the preceding section is necessarily very broad, since Great Britain is divided into only ten regions, each covering a great diversity of areas, some highly urbanised and growing rapidly, others static rural areas. A much finer area breakdown is provided by regional sub-divisions. Changes in these areas are analysed in detail in Appendix 3 and illustrated in Figures 7 and 9. In the following commentary, use is also made of the 1966 Census data on gross migration, including origin and destination of migrants, to elucidate the net changes estimated from Home populations.

1.34 The comments made in the regional section on regional variations in population changes apply with even greater force to sub-divisional changes. Within the South East, for example, the east sector of the Outer Metropolitan Area had in 1951-69 an increase of 71.9 per cent whilst Greater London had a decrease of 6.1 per cent. Analysis of sub-divisional changes also reinforces the conclusion earlier in this chapter that although natural increase is an important element in population change, it is largely migration which brings about local divergence from national trends. (See Paras. 1.39 and 1.40).

1.35 Because of this, demographic characteristics tend to be grouped, and give rise to distinct types of area. The densely populated conurbations, with heavy net migration losses to their surrounding areas, were all growing more slowly than the national average, whilst in Greater London there was a persistent decline in population. In contrast, the conurbation hinterlands, with large associated net gains of young migrants and a consequently high rate of natural increase, had high rates of population growth, particularly around the West Midlands conurbation and in the Outer Metropolitan Area of the South East. A similar pattern was apparent, though to a lesser extent, around many of the smaller urban areas of Great Britain.

1.36 A second feature has been the net outward migration from the older industrial areas of the North, Wales and Scotland to areas of more rapid economic growth, sometimes in the same region, sometimes involving movement over longer distances. This migration is often associated with a low rate of natural increase in the less prosperous areas, and consequently a low rate of population growth or, in some cases, an actual decline.

1.37 Retirement areas have in general a high rate of net inward migration, but an ageing population may give rise to an excess of deaths over births, and hence to only a moderately high rate of population growth. In some cases retirement migration is now progressively repopulating rural areas with a previous history of population decline, particularly in southern England. However, the more remote rural areas of the North, Wales and Scotland have continued to experience heavy outward migration which, coupled with below average rates of natural increase, has produced some of the highest rates of population decrease in the country.

1.38 Indeed, comparison of changes in the sub-divisions - both urban and rural - of the North, Wales and Scotland with those of the Midland and Southern regions, shows that in the first group, net losses by migration were more common than gains; and in the second, gains were the rule and losses the exception, being virtually confined to the conurbations. The well-established and widely recognised contrasts between north and south at the regional level are thus seen to apply with considerable consistency to the parts as well as the whole.

1.39 An attempt has been made in Figure 9 to represent population changes by subdivisions diagrammatically. All subdivisions are plotted by their index number on a graph, according to their rates of natural change and migration over the period 1951-1969. The percentage rate of natural change is plotted along the vertical axis and that by migration along the horizontal. On the basis of their position on the graph, subdivisions are classified according to the respective contributions of the two elements to total change. The classification consists of a three-tier hierarchy: the primary grouping is into areas of growth or decline; the secondary grouping relates to the dominant element - inward migration, outward migration, natural increase or natural decrease; and the tertiary grouping to the nature of the subordinate element. Each of the eight groups so produced represents a type of demographic change. The subdivisions are shown, classified by type, on an accompanying map. Examination of their geographical distribution provides the basis of a parallel description in terms of location and other non-demographic features.

1.40 Very generally, the more urbanised areas are shown to have experienced population growth, which is mainly attributable to natural change; whilst in rural areas migration is commonly the dominant element in change, whether this is an overall gain or loss. These two groups are further divisible by location into areas in the north and Wales which have experienced net outward migration, and those in the midlands and south which have experienced inward migration. The extensive conurbation hinterlands of Greater London and the West Midlands form a special type distinguished by the highest rates of migration gain reinforced by high rates of natural increase, contrasting with the coastal retirement areas of high migration gain partly offset by natural decrease. Greater London is a unique case of a wholly urbanised area showing an overall population decline, produced solely by outward migration. However, it is unique only because its large size, in area and population, qualify it for subdivisional status. At the local authority and still more at the ward level, this phenomenon is shown to be typical of large towns and generally merely represents the progressive outward spread of population from central and inner areas to the periphery and beyond. At a very high level of generalisation, the country can be said to fall into four broad territorial groups, corresponding to demographic types. In Scotland and Wales the highlands and uplands are generally characterised by population decline, resulting from outward migration greater than natural increase. In those subdivisions showing growth, the cause is generally natural increase; this is often accompanied by net migration loss. The second group is northern England, roughly north of the Humber/Mersey. Here the principal demographic type is that showing overall growth attributable to natural increase more than compensating for migration loss. The third group comprises broadly the Midland regions, but this includes northern parts of the more southerly regions. The subdivisions in this area typically experienced population growth both by migration and natural increase, the latter being dominant. The exceptions are mainly conurbation hinterlands falling into the principal type of the fourth territorial area, the south. With the principal exception of Greater London - discussed above - this area is strongly characterised by population increase due both to natural increase and migration, but principally the latter; the Sussex coast however experienced natural decrease due to the unbalanced age structure of the population of the area resulting from the inward migration of the elderly, (as did the similar subdivisions of the Lancashire and North Wales coasts).

Fig.6

REGIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS

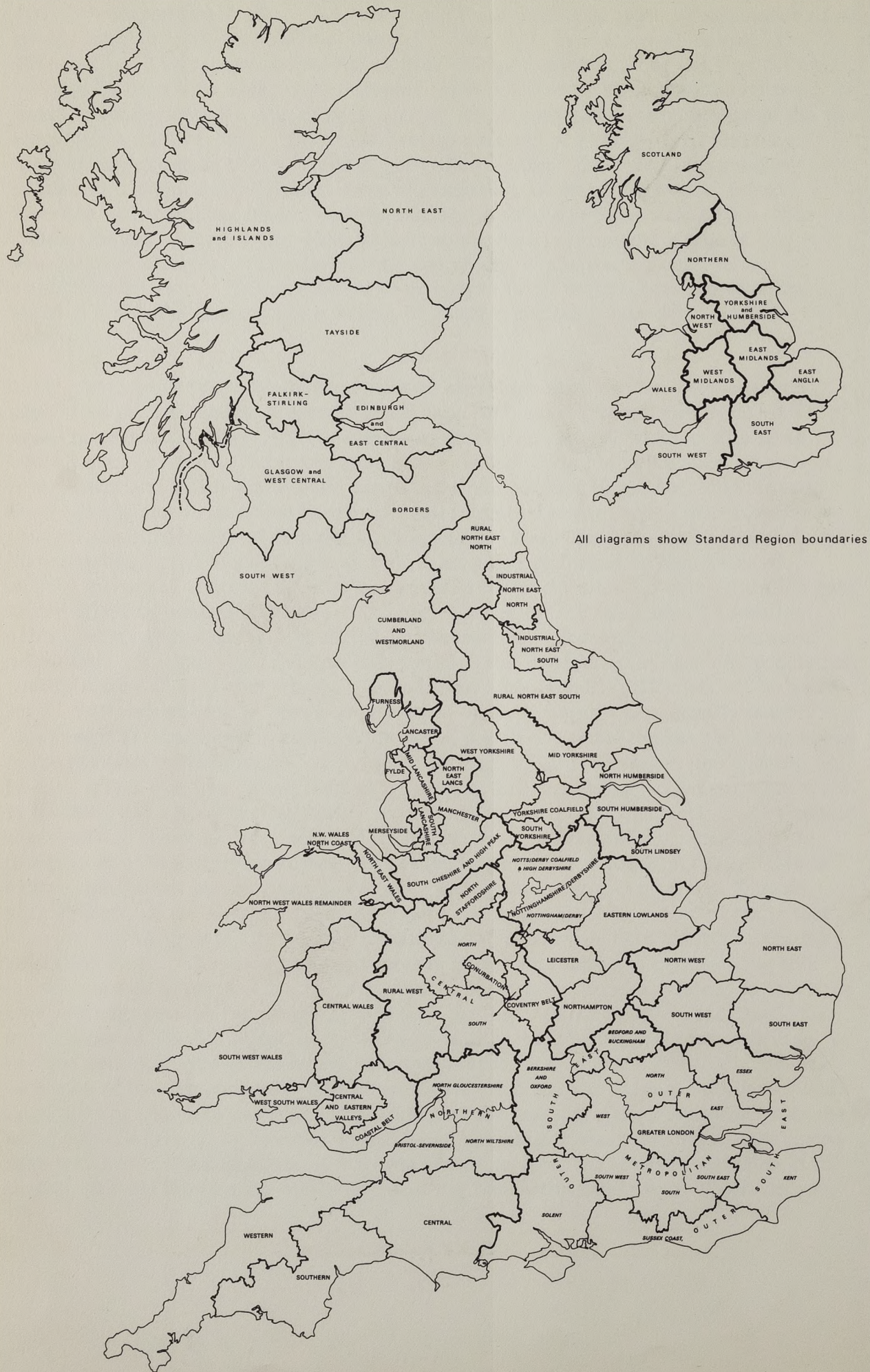
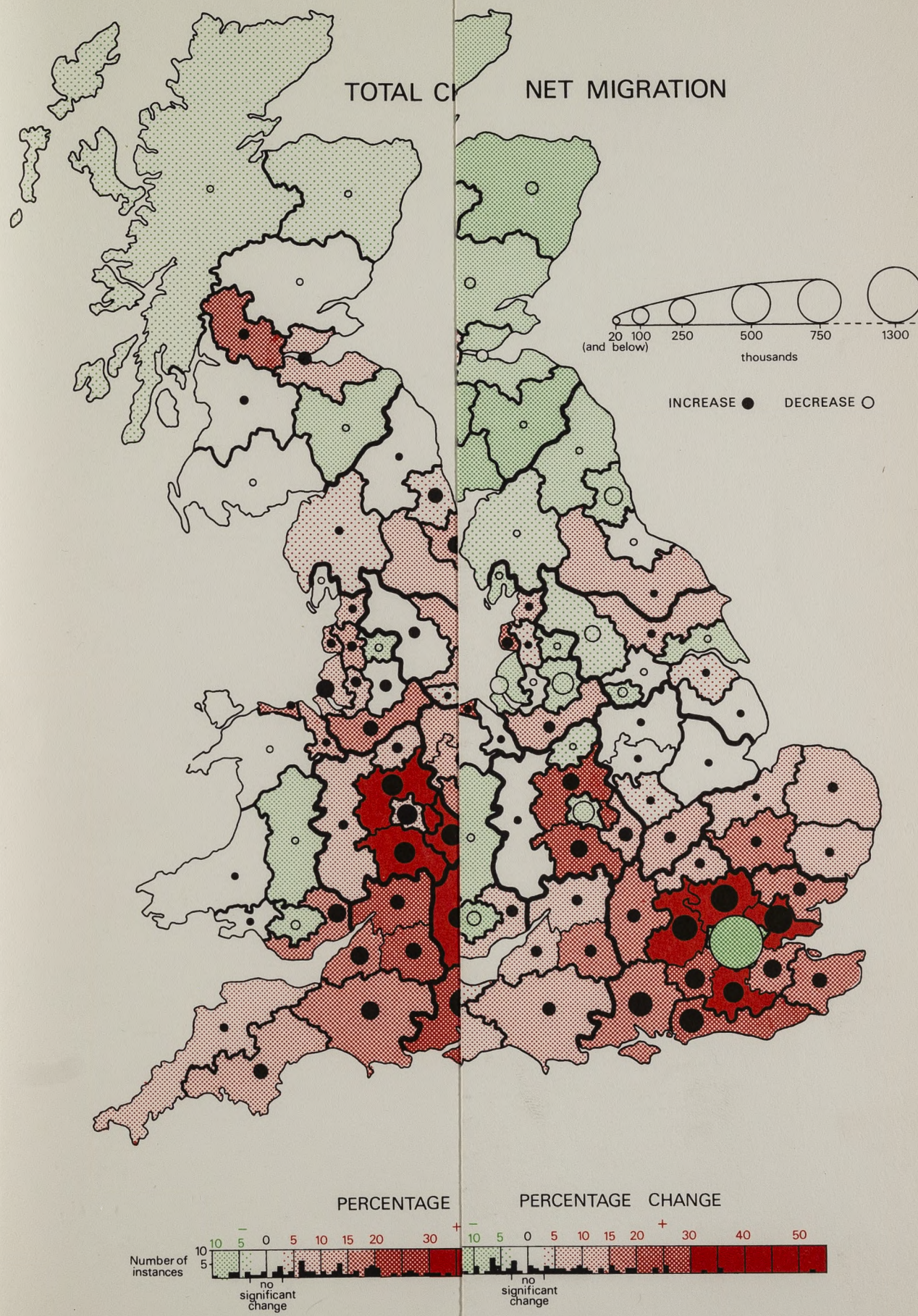
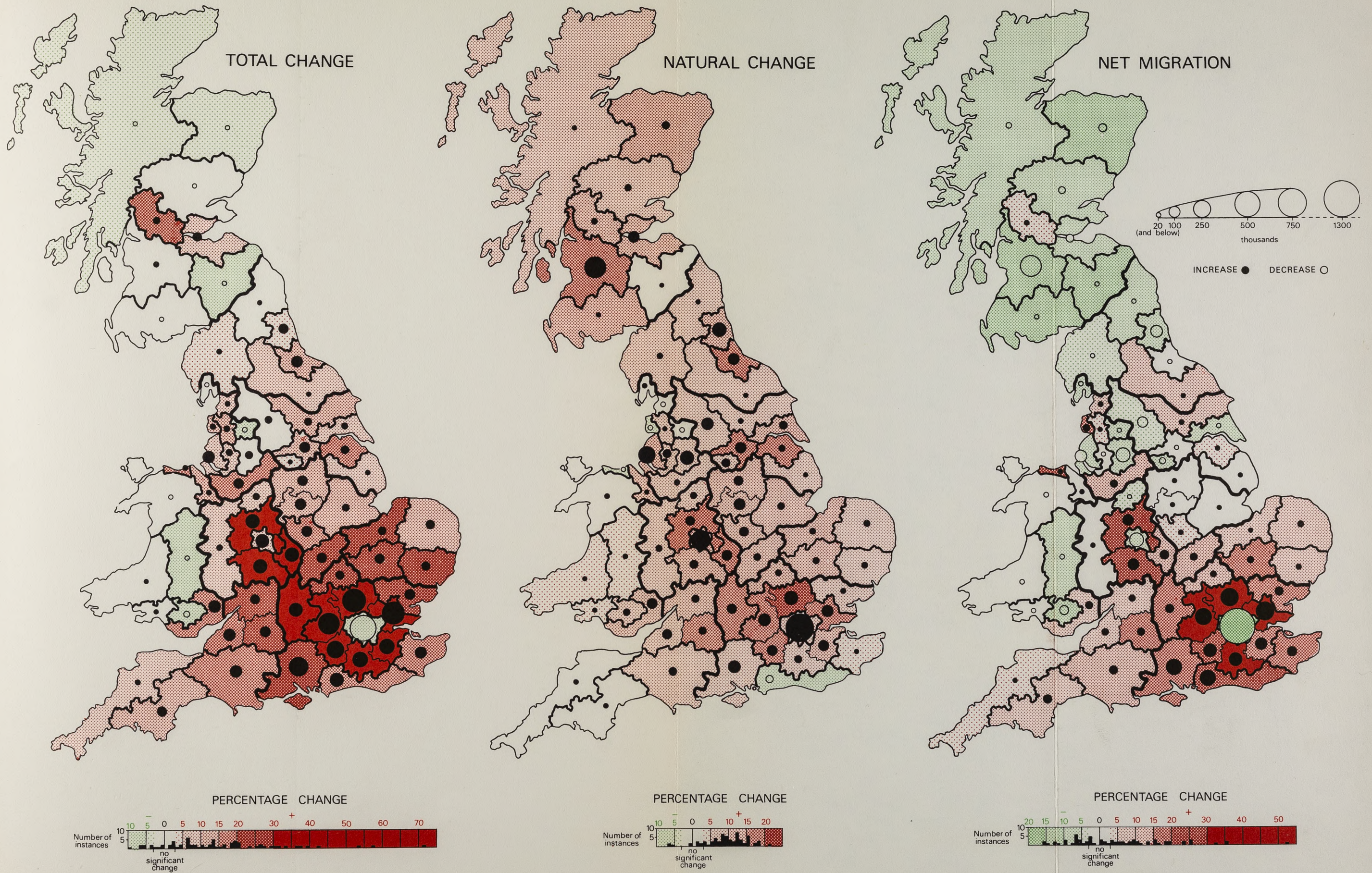


Fig.7



POPULATION CHANGE BY SUBDIVISIONS, 1951 - 1969



The dispersion is shown by the black columns, the height indicating the number of occurrences of each percentage value

REGIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS

NORTHERN REGION

- 1 Industrial North East: North
- 2 Industrial North East: South
- 3 Rural North East: North
- 4 Rural North East: South
- 5 Cumberland and Westmorland

YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE REGION

- 6 West Yorkshire
- 7 Yorkshire Coalfield
- 8 South Yorkshire
- 9 Mid Yorkshire
- 10 North Humberside
- 11 South Humberside
- 12 South Lindsey

NORTH WEST REGION

- 13 Merseyside
- 14 South Lancashire
- 15 Manchester
- 16 Furness
- 17 Lancaster
- 18 Fylde
- 19 Mid Lancashire
- 20 North East Lancashire
- 21 South Cheshire and High Peak

EAST MIDLANDS REGION

- 22 Nottinghamshire/Derbyshire-
 - a Notts/Derby Coalfield and High Derbyshire
 - b Nottingham/Derby
- 23 Leicester
- 24 Northampton
- 25 Eastern Lowlands

WEST MIDLANDS REGION

- 26 Conurbation
- 27 Coventry Belt
- 28 Central-
 - a North
 - b South
- 29 North Staffordshire
- 30 Rural West

EAST ANGLIA REGION

- 31 North East (Norwich)
- 32 North West (Peterborough)
- 33 South West (Cambridge)
- 34 South East (Ipswich)

SOUTH EAST REGION

- 35 Greater London
- 36 Outer Metropolitan Area-
 - a East
 - b North
 - c West
 - d South West
 - e South
 - f South East
- Outer South East-
- 37 Essex
- 38 Beds/Bucks/Berks/Oxon -
 - a Beds/Bucks
 - b Berks/Oxon
- 39 Solent
- 40 Sussex Coast
- 41 Kent

SOUTH WEST REGION

- 42 Northern-
 - a North Gloucestershire
 - b Bristol-Severnside
 - c North Wiltshire
- 43 Central
- 44 Southern
- 45 Western

WALES

- 46 Coastal Belt
- 47 Central and Eastern Valleys
- 48 West South Wales
- 49 North East Wales
- 50 North West Wales: North Coast
- 51 North West Wales: Remainder
- 52 Central Wales
- 53 South West Wales

SCOTLAND

- 54 Glasgow and West Central
- 55 Falkirk-Stirling
- 56 Edinburgh and East Central
- 57 Tayside
- 58 Borders
- 59 South West
- 60 North East
- 61 Highlands and Islands

Fig.8

REGIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS

NORTHERN REGION

- 1 Industrial North East: North
- 2 Industrial North East: South
- 3 Rural North East: North
- 4 Rural North East: South
- 5 Cumberland and Westmorland

YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE REGION

- 6 West Yorkshire
- 7 Yorkshire Coalfield
- 8 South Yorkshire
- 9 Mid Yorkshire
- 10 North Humberside
- 11 South Humberside
- 12 South Lindsey

NORTH WEST REGION

- 13 Merseyside
- 14 South Lancashire
- 15 Manchester
- 16 Furness
- 17 Lancaster
- 18 Fylde
- 19 Mid Lancashire
- 20 North East Lancashire
- 21 South Cheshire and High Peak

EAST MIDLANDS REGION

- 22 Nottinghamshire/Derbyshire-
 - a Notts/Derby Coalfield and High Derbyshire
 - b Nottingham/Derby
- 23 Leicester
- 24 Northampton
- 25 Eastern Lowlands

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- 36 Outer Metropolitan Area-
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 - b North
 - c West
 - d South West
 - e South
 - f South East
- Outer South East-
 - 37 Essex
 - 38 Beds/Bucks/Berks/Oxon -
 - a Beds/Bucks
 - b Berks/Oxon
 - 39 Solent
 - 40 Sussex Coast
 - 41 Kent

SOUTH WEST REGION

- 42 Northern-
 - a North Gloucestershire
 - b Bristol-Severnside
 - c North Wiltshire
- 43 Central
- 44 Southern
- 45 Western

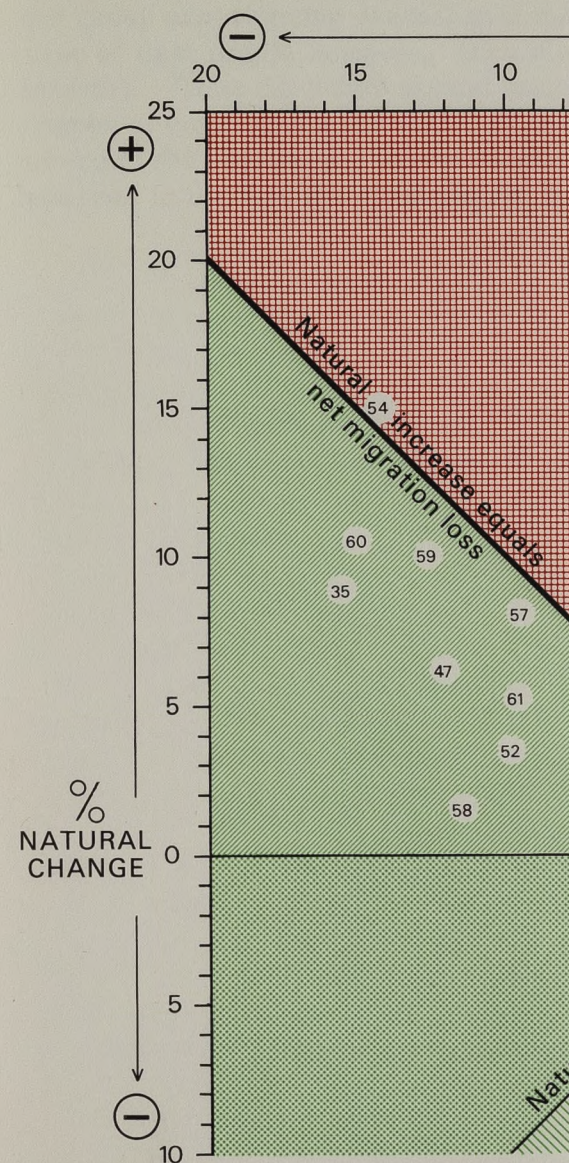
WALES

- 46 Coastal Belt
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- 49 North East Wales
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- 53 South West Wales

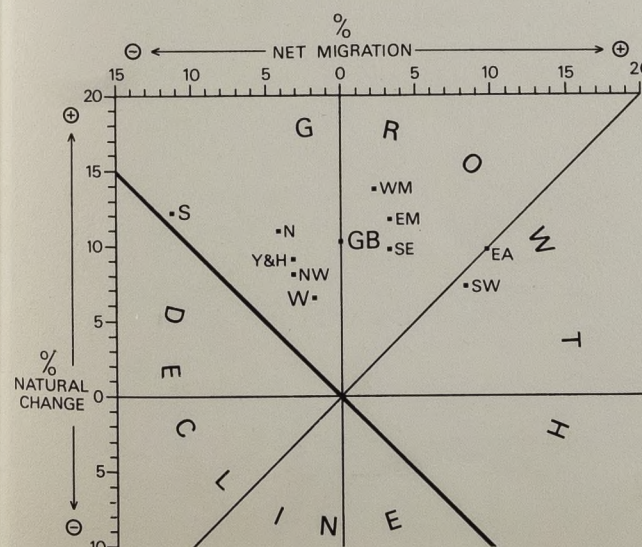
SCOTLAND

- 54 Glasgow and West Central
- 55 Falkirk-Stirling
- 56 Edinburgh and East Central
- 57 Tayside
- 58 Borders
- 59 South West
- 60 North East
- 61 Highlands and Islands

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RELATIVE



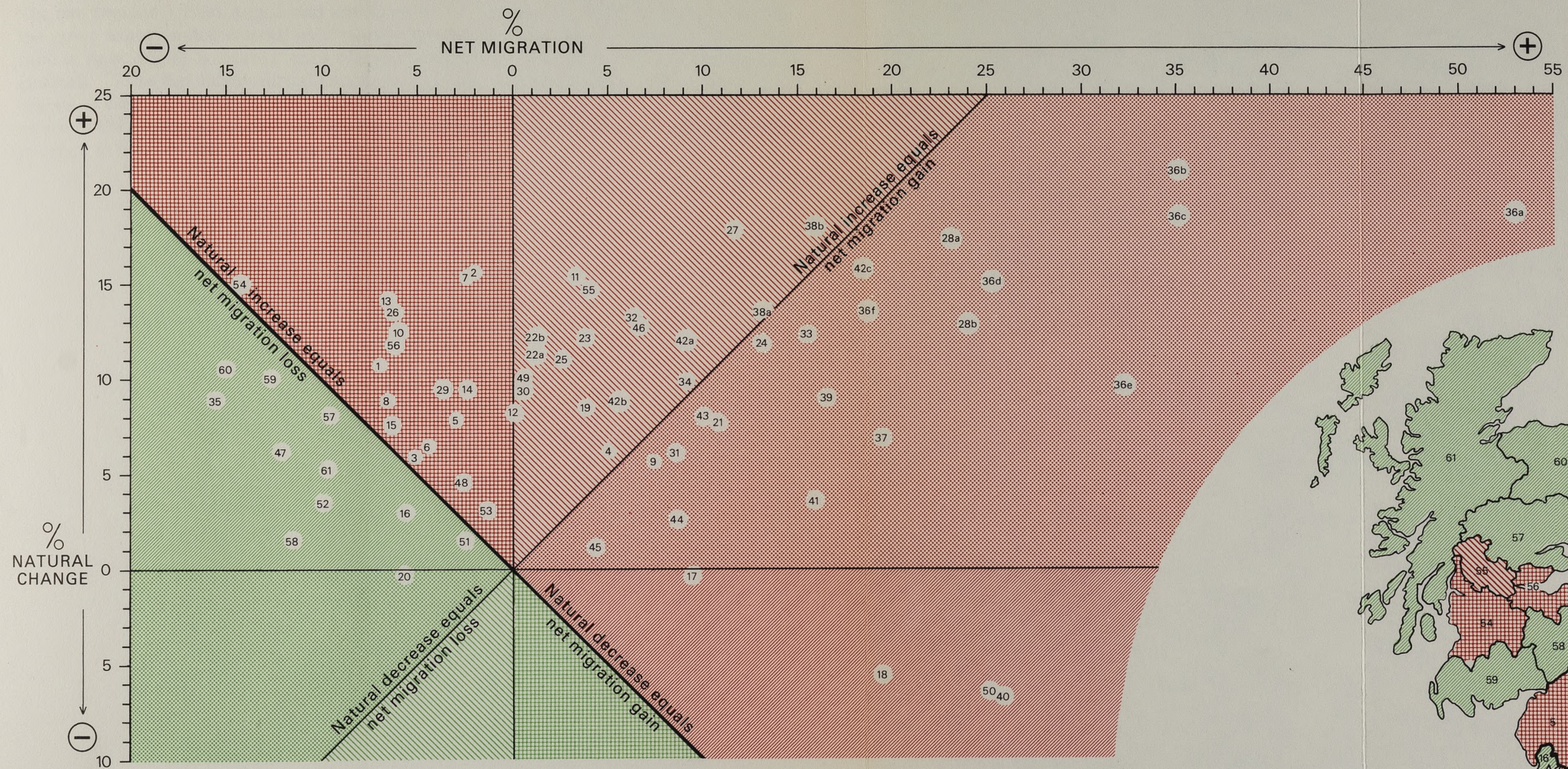
CHARACTERISTICS OF REGIONS



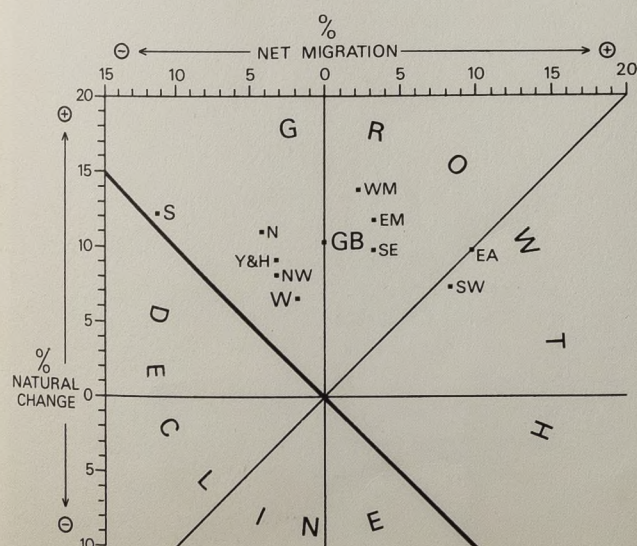
GREAT BRITAIN

CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION CHANGE BY SUBDIVISIONS, 1951-1969

THE RELATIVE CONTRIBUTION OF NATURAL CHANGE AND MIGRATION TO POPULATION GROWTH AND DECLINE



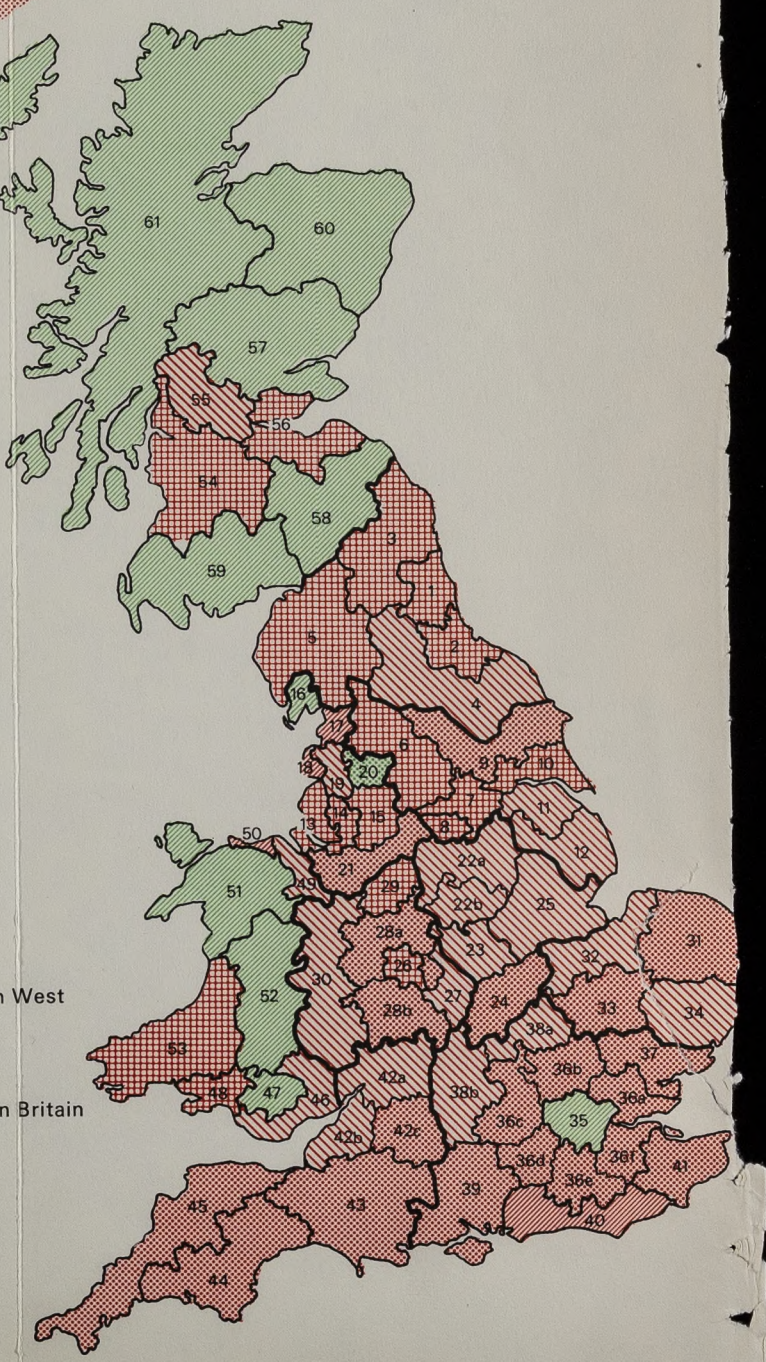
CHARACTERISTICS OF REGIONS



POPULATION CHANGE CHARACTERISTICS

GROWTH	Inward migration dominant	natural decrease		Coastal retirement areas
		natural increase		Conurbation hinterlands, mainly London and West Midlands, and rural South West
DECLINE	Natural increase dominant	migration gain		Rural and urban areas, mainly Midlands
		migration loss		Conurbations, older industrial areas and some rural areas mainly in northern Britain
	Outward migration dominant	natural increase		Highlands and uplands of Scotland and Wales, Greater London
		natural decrease		North East Lancs.
	Natural decrease dominant	migration loss		No instances
		migration gain		

TYPES OF SUBDIVISIONS



1.41 The diagram of subdivisions is supplemented by a similar diagram relating to regions. It will be seen that Great Britain occupies a central position in the sector in which natural change is dominant, and that all except two regions fall within this sector, the northern regions and Wales however falling in the sub-group experiencing migration loss, and the Midlands and South East in that experiencing migration gain. The two regions - East Anglia and the South West - falling outside this sector, are in the group experiencing overall gain mainly attributable to inward migration. (In the case of East Anglia however, each element contributed almost equally to population growth). Thus the subdivisional territorial groups described above show a high degree of correspondence with regions: the principal exception is the South East, where in the region as a whole natural increase is the dominant contributor to growth, whereas in most of the subdivisions it is migration.

2.1 Before considering population forecasts in detail it is essential to appreciate their nature, uses and limitations. Projections of national population 40 years ahead have been widely made in a recent past and any comparison of these trends expected over the projection period with the latest projections available at the time of writing are based on the mid-year estimate of total population for 1959, and are summarized in Table 2.1.

TABLE 2.1: GREAT BRITAIN: PROJECTIONS OF TOTAL POPULATION BASED ON 1959 ESTIMATE OF POPULATION

TABLE 2.1: GREAT BRITAIN: PROJECTIONS OF TOTAL POPULATION BASED ON 1959 ESTIMATE OF POPULATION

Year	Population (Millions)
1959	55.2
1969	57.5
1979	59.8
1989	62.1
1999	64.4
2009	66.7
2019	69.0
2029	71.3
2039	73.6
2049	75.9
2059	78.2
2069	80.5
2079	82.8
2089	85.1
2099	87.4

The actual population in Great Britain in 1959 was 55.2 million. The number of persons in the population in 1969 was 57.5 million, in 1979 59.8 million, in 1989 62.1 million, in 1999 64.4 million, in 2009 66.7 million, in 2019 69.0 million, in 2029 71.3 million, in 2039 73.6 million, in 2049 75.9 million, in 2059 78.2 million, in 2069 80.5 million, in 2079 82.8 million, in 2089 85.1 million, and in 2099 87.4 million.

The population in Great Britain in 1959 was 55.2 million. The number of persons in the population in 1969 was 57.5 million, in 1979 59.8 million, in 1989 62.1 million, in 1999 64.4 million, in 2009 66.7 million, in 2019 69.0 million, in 2029 71.3 million, in 2039 73.6 million, in 2049 75.9 million, in 2059 78.2 million, in 2069 80.5 million, in 2079 82.8 million, in 2089 85.1 million, and in 2099 87.4 million.

The population in Great Britain in 1959 was 55.2 million. The number of persons in the population in 1969 was 57.5 million, in 1979 59.8 million, in 1989 62.1 million, in 1999 64.4 million, in 2009 66.7 million, in 2019 69.0 million, in 2029 71.3 million, in 2039 73.6 million, in 2049 75.9 million, in 2059 78.2 million, in 2069 80.5 million, in 2079 82.8 million, in 2089 85.1 million, and in 2099 87.4 million.

CHAPTER 2

NATIONAL POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Note: The Annual national projections are expressed in terms of TOTAL population except where otherwise stated: for definitions see Appendix 1.

PROJECTIONS OF TOTAL POPULATION

2.1 Before considering population forecasts in detail it is essential to appreciate their nature, uses and limitations. Projections of national population 40 years ahead have been revised annually taking into account past trends and any re-assessment of the trends expected over the projection period. The latest projections available at the time of writing are based on the mid-year estimate of total population for 1969, and are summarised in Table 2.1.

TABLE 2.1: GREAT BRITAIN: PROJECTIONS OF TOTAL POPULATION BASED ON MID 1969 ESTIMATE OF POPULATION

Mid-year	Population (thousands)
1969	54,128
1971	54,563
1976	55,862
1981	57,254
1986	58,772
1991	60,538
1996	62,447
2001	64,505

Note: Prepared by the Government Actuary's Department in collaboration with the Registrars General of England and Wales and of Scotland.

2.2 The total population for any future year is determined by the present population and the effect in the intervening period of the difference between the number of births and deaths, together with the effects of net international migration. Mortality trends have in the past declined relatively smoothly and estimates of future rates can be made with some degree of confidence. There always remains the possibility, however, that further medical advances might significantly increase the average expectation of life, which would correspondingly increase the population totals. (The projections assume that death rates will continue to decline gradually, with the greatest improvement rates among the younger ages.)

2.3 The net effect of international migration over long periods is more difficult to estimate as it is subject to erratic variation and it is influenced by a complex of

economic, social and political factors, changes in any one of which could considerably affect future net migration flows. One effect that is particularly difficult to quantify is that on migration should Britain enter the Common Market, and no allowance is made for this factor in the 1969-based assumptions. These assumptions are a small net outward movement of population throughout: an annual net outflow of 23,000, mid-1969 to mid-1971, 24,000 from mid-1971 to mid-1981 and 25,000 from mid-1981 onwards. Although a net outflow of population was assumed, the actual net effect of the assumed gross flows of population was to add to the population. This occurs mainly because, on the basis of current experience, it is assumed that the average age of immigrants is lower than that of emigrants, and also that the fertility of some immigrants is somewhat higher than that of the indigenous population. But as can be seen from Table 3.3, migration and its effect is a very small component in the total increase in the population of Great Britain forecast to the end of the century (0.3% compared with a natural increase of 19%).

2.4 The third component of population change, viz fertility, is by far the most important long-term influence on the size and structure of the future population, but it is liable to fluctuate in a manner which is difficult to predict for even a few years ahead. Population projections are based in part on assumptions about future fertility rates which are made in the light of present rates of fertility and recent trends and involve judgements about future attitudes to earlier marriage and preferred family size. But past experience shows that fertility rates can undergo marked and unforeseen changes within a brief period, which cannot be explained satisfactorily even in retrospect. Furthermore, alternative slightly different fertility rate assumptions when projected thirty or so years ahead can result in wide differences in the projected population. Thus if future fertility trends depart consistently in one direction or another from those assumed in the current projections, the actual course of population growth will increasingly diverge from that currently projected.

2.5 The actual course of fertility rates in Great Britain together with the future assumptions are illustrated by Figure 10, which shows graphically the number of live births per thousand women in the child bearing ages 15-44 (this is used in preference to the crude birth rate, ie the number of live births per 1000 population, as it reduces the effects of changes in the age structure of the population). The graph shows wide variations. Following the 1939-45 war there was a sharp rise in the annual fertility rate which reached a peak in 1947 when the rate was 91.2. Thereafter, the rate fell steadily until 1951 when it dropped to 72.5. After remaining around the 74-mark until 1955 the fertility rate rose sharply, until by 1962 it exceeded the figure reached at the peak of the post-war "baby boom". The fertility rate continued to rise until 1964, when it reached a post-war peak of 93.2, but since then it has fallen to 85.2 in 1969. It is too early to say whether the fall in the fertility rate since 1964 marks a change in the long-term secular trend of fertility, or whether it is part of a short-term fluctuation to set against the big increase over the decade 1955-64. The 1969-based projections allow for the decline in fertility rates seen between 1964 and 1969, but the general fertility rate for women aged 15-44 is assumed thereafter to remain at roughly its 1969 value ie 85, which implies an average number of children in completed families of about 2.4. Therefore, the future rise in the number of births illustrated in Figure 10 is due, not to a rise in fertility, but to assumptions of a continuation of the present trend to earlier marriages and to an increase in the number of women of child-bearing age.

2.6 The effect of the fertility assumptions on the reliability of the projections can be illustrated by examining the proportion of the future population who are not yet born.

It is clear that the possibility of error in population projections increases as the proportion of the projected future population who are as yet unborn rises, and hence the further ahead that projections extend the less confidence can be placed in their accuracy. A comparison of the age structure of the projected population in 1981 and 2001 brings this point out clearly.

TABLE 2.2: ESTIMATE OF THE BROAD AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE TOTAL POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN IN 1981 and 2001

(thousands)

	Population as yet unborn at		Rest of the population	
	1981 (age 0-12)	2001 (age 0-32)	1981 (age 13+)	2001 (age 33+)
Number	11,817	32,735	45,437	31,770
Per cent	20.6	50.7	79.4	49.3

Note: Projections based on mid-1969 estimate of population.

"Sources: Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS) and Government Actuary's Department (GAD)"

2.7 Table 2.2 shows that some 79 per cent of the projected population in 1981 is already born. As any future variation in the fertility rate from that assumed would make an impact only on the numbers in the projected population aged 0-12 in 1981, put at about 12 million or 21 per cent, the effect on the overall size of the population must clearly be somewhat limited. However, up to 2001, the projections indicate that just over half the projected population for 2001 is as yet unborn. Thus, looking ahead to the end of the century it is possible that the actual population in the year 2001 could differ significantly from that at present projected. A projection looking ahead some 30 years involves making assumptions about the fertility of women who are as yet unborn, and therefore introduces the possibility of compounding errors as successive generations of births enter the future reproductive population. For example, a deviation of 10 per cent in fertility over the period from the rate assumed in the projection (a considerable margin to allow in terms of the implied completed family size, seen in the light of post-war experience) would give rise to a change of the order of perhaps 5 million (8 per cent) in the size of the population by 2001, or 50 per cent of the currently expected growth in population to that date. However, although there is some possibility of significant divergence between actuality and projection, its probable extent should not be exaggerated.

2.8 All this indicates the necessity of approaching population projections with caution. The experience of the 1930s and 1940s, when estimates were made indicating a future decline of population, and again those of the mid-1960s, when much larger estimates of future population growth than those now current were being made, illustrates the pitfalls. The projections do not, and cannot, take account of changes in society and social attitudes which might take place over the next thirty or forty years and what population changes might ensue. Still less can they be based on any prior judgment of the desirability or acceptability of any particular change. They can only represent the best assessment of what is likely to happen, based on an interpretation of current evidence. But even if fertility rates were to be somewhat lower

GREAT BRITAIN TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS PER THOUSAND WOMEN AGED 15-44 1945-2001

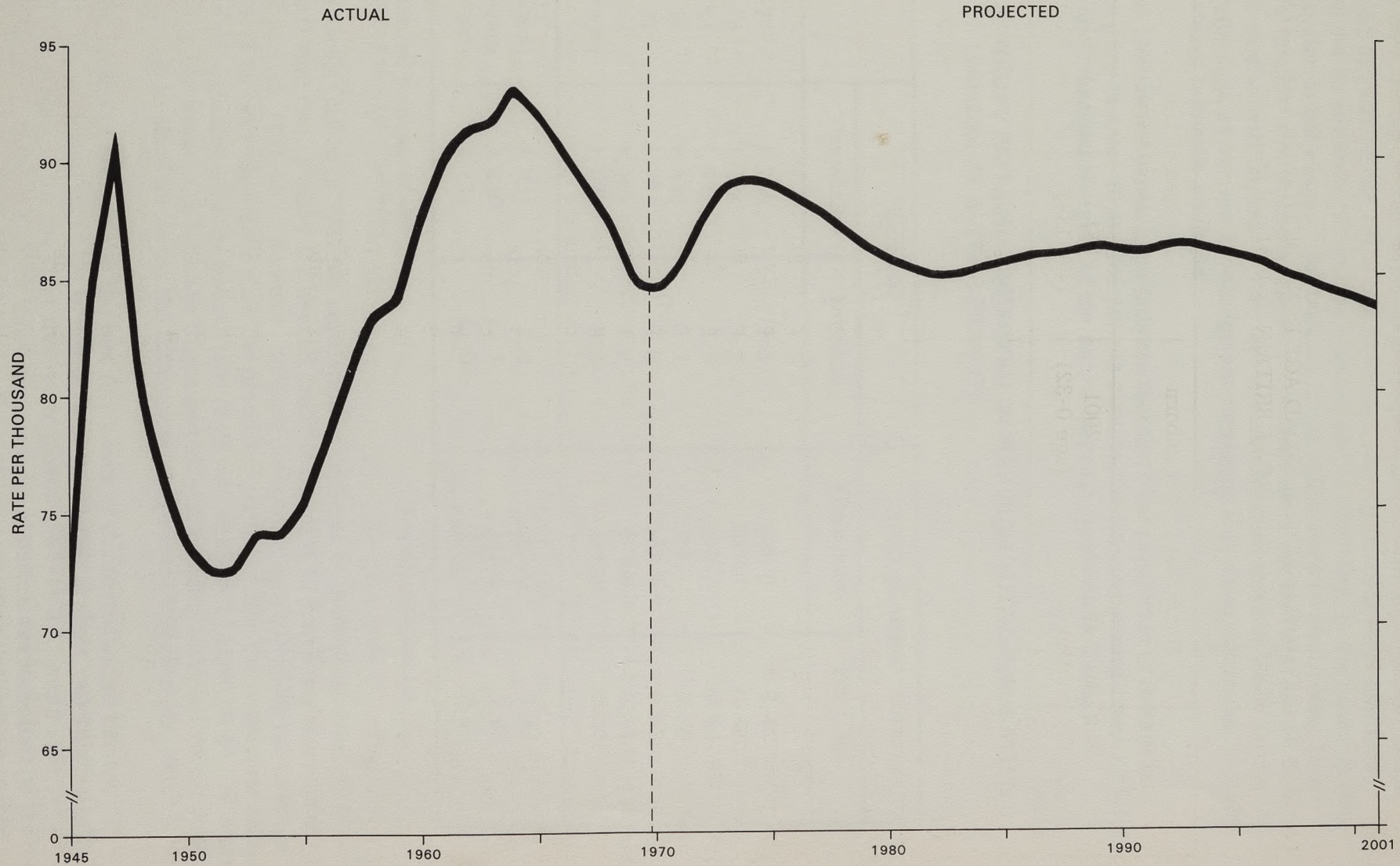


Fig.10

than assumed in the present projections (and there is no firm evidence to suggest that they will) the only reasonable prospect is one of continuing population growth for a long time to come, whatever the uncertainties in the underlying assumptions, since the women born during the big increase in births in the decade 1955-64 will reach child-bearing age during the 1970s and 1980s and start producing their children. There is as yet no evidence to indicate whether and at what time in the future growth in the population might cease. But because of the difficulties of forecasting long-term future fertility rate changes, these projections must not be regarded as firm predictions of what will happen. They are essentially indicators of likely future changes in the light of current knowledge and therefore subject to continuing revision as new evidence becomes available.

2.9 The 1969-based projections indicate that the total population of Britain is expected to grow by over 10 million (19 per cent) in the 32-year period from 1969 to 2001. A more detailed analysis of the future increase is shown in Table 2.3.

TABLE 2.3: GREAT BRITAIN: PROJECTED INCREASE IN TOTAL POPULATION 1966-2001 BY 5-YEAR PERIODS

	Increase		Average annual increase	
	Thousands	Per Cent	Thousands	Per Cent
1966-71	1,240	2.3	248.0	0.47
1971-76	1,298	2.4	259.7	0.48
1976-81	1,392	2.5	278.5	0.50
1981-86	1,519	2.7	303.7	0.53
1986-91	1,764	3.0	352.9	0.60
1991-96	1,909	3.2	381.8	0.63
1996-2001	2,058	3.3	411.6	0.66
1966-1981	3,931	7.4	262.0	0.49
1981-2001	7,250	12.7	362.5	0.63
1966-2001	11,181	21.0	319.5	0.60

Note: Projections based on mid-1969 estimates of total population

Source: OPCS and GAD

Table 2.3 shows that up to 1981 the population is expected to grow at an average quinquennial rate that is below the overall trend of the past 50 years and more so of the recent period, 1951-69. However, in each succeeding quinquennium the average annual rate of increase is higher than the preceding period. For the projection period as a whole the expected average annual rate of growth of about 324,000 (0.60 per cent) is practically the same in percentage terms as that which occurred in the recent past 1951-69, though in absolute terms the difference is appreciably larger (49,000).

2.10 The growth is such that in the last five years of the period under review, 1996-2001, the projected increase in numbers of 2,058,000 is about two-thirds again the 1,240,000 projected for the first five-year period 1966-1971. After 1991 annual increases in numbers above those ever sustained before are indicated by the projections, with average annual increases in numbers exceeding the highest levels

experienced in the nineteenth century: the projected average annual increases reach about 412,000 (0.7 per cent per annum) by the end of the century while over the period 1891-1901 the increase was 397,000 (1.2 per cent per annum).

2.11 A longer term perspective can be gained by comparing the projected increase in population with the increases experienced over the past 150 years. Table 2.4 compares the projected increase in population for 1951 to 2001 with the increases experienced in 50-year periods from 1801 to 1951.

TABLE 2.4: GREAT BRITAIN: INCREASE IN POPULATION, 1801-1951 AND PROJECTION TO 2001

Period	Population at the beginning of the period (thousands)	Increase in 50-year period	
		Numbers (thousands)	Per Cent
1801-1851	10,501	10,315	98.2
1851-1901	20,816	16,184	77.7
1901-1951	37,000	11,854	32.0
1951-2001	49,176	15,329	31.2
2001	64,505		

Note: Increases for the period 1801-1951 are derived from census figures; the increase for the period 1951-2001 has been calculated by comparing the mid-1951 estimate of total population with the 1969-based projection of the total population for mid-2001.

It shows that in percentage terms the increase in population in the second half of this century is expected to be much smaller than the increases experienced in the 19th century, but almost the same as that experienced in 1901-1951. However, the numbers involved are not very much below the 50-year peak period of 1851-1901; the 15.3 million increase in the half century 1951-2001 is exceeded by about $\frac{3}{4}$ million by the greatest actual increase previously experienced, 16.2 million 1851-1901. During that period the percentage increase was more than double the implied increase 1951-2001 (77.7 per cent as against 31.2 per cent).

2.12 Although for reasons already advanced, too great significance should not be attached to the precise figures for any given year, the projections provide a guide to the broad order of population growth. Even if we allow that the actual growth could be faster or slower than the present (1969-based) projections suggest, the chief message remains that the only reasonable assumption on which to plan is that population will continue to rise probably up to and beyond 2001; there is after all no special significance about the year 2001 given in our terms of reference. It is an arbitrary date chosen for convenience, and there is no reason to suppose that it marks the cessation of population growth. Estimates of the level and composition of the population at particular points in the future are, of course, less reliable the further ahead the projection is made. The lesson to be drawn from the experience of the past is that these projections cannot provide a fixed and unchanging background for making long term planning and investment decisions. There must, therefore, be sufficient flexibility within an overall strategy for population distribution for rephasing from time to time in response to changes in the trend and tempo of population growth and other relevant factors.

PROJECTIONS OF THE COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION

AGE/SEX STRUCTURE

2.13 So far population forecasts have been discussed simply in terms of the total future population of Britain. For most planning purposes these data have to be considered in terms of age and sex composition as the demand for individual services depends not so much on the total population as on the numbers in particular age/sex groups. In this form, population estimates are basic data for a wide range of planning purposes, eg housing, education, the social services, national insurance, manpower planning. For the long term distribution of population the implications of the projected increase in population in terms of the increase in the number of households and the size and composition of the working population is of special relevance: household formation because this converts population growth into a demand for housing and consequently makes its greatest impact, particularly, on the demand for land; the size and composition of the working population because this factor influences the supply of labour and potentiality for, and policy on, mobility of industry. Tables 2.5 and 2.6 show the changes in population by age groups implied by the 1969-based projections.

TABLE 2.5: GREAT BRITAIN: AGE STRUCTURE OF BASE AND PROJECTED HOME POPULATION, 1969-2001

AGE GROUPS	1969 (est)		1981		1991		2001	
	No ('000s)	% pop 1969	No ('000s)	% pop 1981	No ('000s)	% pop 1991	No ('000s)	% pop 2001
Children 0 - 14	12,857	23.8	13,593	23.8	14,767	24.4	15,893	24.7
Younger Working Age 15 - 44 ¹	21,098	39.0	23,347	40.8	25,389	42.0	27,161	42.1
Older Working Age 45-59/64	11,546	21.4	10,757	18.8	10,708	17.7	12,082	18.8
Retirement Age 60/65 and over ²	8,521	15.8	9,483	16.6	9,599	15.9	9,296	14.4
All ages	54,022	100.0	57,180	100.0	60,463	100.0	64,431	100.0

Notes:

1. No adjustment is made for the proposed raising of the school-leaving age.

2. Men 65 and over; women 60 and over.

Parts may not sum to totals because of rounding.

2.14 Of a total population growth of 10.4 million, the population conventionally regarded as comprising the 'working age' groups, aged 15 to State retiring age, accounts for 6.6 million, children under 15 for 3 million and the population over State retiring age for the balance. These changes imply that both children and the working age groups would account for a larger proportion of the increase than they do of the 1969 population, and the older group correspondingly less. Thus in 2001 the population would have a higher proportion of younger people than in 1969. This is more apparent if the working age groups are subdivided into those under and over 45. The child population would rise from 23.8 per cent to 24.7 per cent and the younger working age population from 39.0 to 42.1 per cent, whilst the older working age group would fall from 21.4 per cent to 18.8 per cent, and the population of retirement age from 15.8 per cent to 14.4 per cent.

TABLE 2.6: GREAT BRITAIN: HOME POPULATION CHANGES, 1969-2001, BY AGE GROUPS

AGE GROUPS	1969-81 ³		1981-91		1991-2001	
	No ('000s)	% Change in Age Group	No ('000s)	% Change in Age Group	No ('000s)	% Change in Age Group
Children 0 - 14	+ 736	+ 5.7	+ 1,174	+ 8.6	+ 1,125	+ 7.6
Younger Working age 15 - 44 ¹	+ 2,249	+ 10.7	+ 2,042	+ 8.7	+ 1,772	+ 7.0
Older Working age 45-59/64	- 789	- 6.8	- 49	- 0.5	+ 1,374	+12.8
Retirement Age ² 60/65 and over	+ 962	+ 11.3	+ 116	+ 1.2	- 304	- 3.2
All Ages	+ 3,159	+ 5.8	+ 3,283	+ 5.7	+ 3,967	+ 6.6

Notes:

1. No adjustment is made for the proposed raising of the school leaving age.
 2. Men 65 and over, women 60 and over.
 3. 12 year period.
- Parts may not sum to totals because of rounding.

2.15 Examination of changes within the 32-year projection period shows that the two younger groups consistently maintain or increase their share of the national population, whilst the two older groups show some variation in trend over time. The greatest numerical and percentage increase in children occurs in the 10-year period 1981-1991, and this is largely maintained; but that of the younger working age group reaches a peak in the first 12-year period 1969-1981. The older working age group on the other hand shows an absolute decrease in the first period, a small decrease in the second, and an appreciable gain in the final decennium, which more than compensates for the previous fall. Only the working age group - as a whole - shows the greatest numerical increase in the last decennium, when the increase is over 3 million. In sharp contrast, the retirement group, which increases by nearly a million between 1969 and 1981, thereafter shows a much reduced increase between 1981 and 1991 and an absolute fall of some 300,000 in the final period.

HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE

2.16 The latest available national projections of households* discussed below were derived from the 1969-based national population projections.

2.17 An increase in the number of births does not, of itself, lead at once to an increase in the demand for houses, although it may affect the type and size of accommodation required. It is not until a generation later, when the children who were born about twenty years earlier get married and set up their own homes, that the growth of population significantly affects the demand for houses.

2.18 The projections take account not only of actual households as defined in the census of population, but also of 'concealed' households - individuals or groups thought to require separate homes but in fact living in with others, usually because of local housing shortages. The commonest example is the young married couple living with parents. The resulting estimates of potential households provide a better demographic indication of housing requirements, especially in the overcrowded conurbations, than figures based on actual households alone. The household projections rest on the basic concept of the headship rate: that is, the proportion of the members of a demographic group who are heads of households. These rates are applied to the projected population in each identified group, at a given projection date. In this way, the household projections are derived directly from the official projections of population classified by age and sex.

2.19 The latest projections of future households, derived from the mid-1969 based population projections, are given in Table 2.7.

TABLE 2.7: GREAT BRITAIN: ESTIMATED FUTURE POTENTIAL HOUSEHOLDS (thousands)

Mid-year	Number of households		
	England & Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
1971	16,608	1,715	18,323
1976	17,189	1,744	18,933
1981	17,684	1,792	19,476
1991	18,625	1,871	20,496

Source: Department of the Environment and Scottish Development Department

- Notes:
1. The projections in Table 2.7 are derived from the official 1969-based population projections.
 2. The headship rates are projected on the general assumption that future changes will be similar to, but less rapid than, known past trends. It is possible that unforeseen developments, including more extreme changes in headship rates, could result in the projection for 1981 being in error by as much as 250,000.

* The methodology of these projections, which are produced by the Department of the Environment, is discussed in relation to the corresponding 1968-based projections in the publication "Projecting growth patterns in regions", Bulletin No. 1 in the series 'Statistics for Town and Country Planning: Series III Population and Households', published by the (former) Ministry of Housing and Local Government 1970.

2.20 Household formation largely depends upon the size of the adult population and, of course, all the persons who will be in the adult age groups (15 plus) in 1981 are already born so that estimates of household formation up to 1981 can be made with a degree of confidence. Although the number of households is largely determined by demographic factors, social and economic factors are also very important. For example, economic factors influence the rate at which married couples are able to set up their own homes, while social factors, both as to individual preference and the provision of special domiciliary services, influence the numbers of old people who keep their own homes rather than going to live with relations or in institutions. Both economic and social factors have contributed to the marked past trend towards young single people setting up their own households. The obvious difficulties involved in judging how the relevant social and economic factors are likely to change in the future contribute to the uncertainty of the estimates. These factors were allowed for implicitly in the projections, in that they contributed to the recent trends in headship rates. These trends are assumed to continue, to a varying extent, into the projection period.

2.21 The elderly are expected to account for a high proportion - rather more than half - of the net increase in households of 1, 150, 000 between 1971 and 1981. However, this largely reflects the ageing of the heads of established households, or their widows, already occupying separate homes and therefore making no net additional demands on housing supply; although the propensity of retired people to move to attractive areas - notably on the coast - is increasing, and has significant implications for broad population distribution. New households constituting a net housing demand will be formed mainly by young adults, who will need housing within daily reach of workplaces.

2.22 The increase in the number of households after 1981 is less easily predicted. Detailed estimates for 1986 and 1991 have been made, but these must be treated with caution, for two main reasons. Firstly, it is difficult to predict changes in headship rates for more than a few years ahead. The trends in headship rates observed between 1961 and 1966 have been used to project rates of household formation for England and Wales into the future. As most headship rates were increasing, the annual increase in number of potential households is higher than it would be if headship rates were kept constant. Most headship rates have been projected in such a way that they increase at a rate which is greatest at the beginning of the projection period and falls off progressively up to 1981, after which no further change has been allowed for. This procedure does not imply that no changes in headship rate will occur after 1981. A second major factor is that the growth in the size of the younger adult population becomes more and more uncertain with time, as the proportion of the persons who will form the adult population, and who are as yet unborn, increases. As household formation estimates involve assumptions about future marriage rates and all the other factors which determine the rate of household formation, the uncertainties involved in the whole procedure are compounded. The possibility of error in the projections increases with the length of the period of the projections.

2.23 The household projections in Table 2.7 indicate a fall in the rate of increase after 1981, the addition of about a million households between 1981-1991 comparing with 1, 150, 000 for 1971-1981. This reduction is more than pro rata to the falling off in the increase in the population of 15 and over, from 2.19 million in 1971-81 to 2.11 million between 1981 and 1991. Most of the decline in net household formation in England and Wales is attributable to the assumption of constant headship rates, particularly for lone-parent and one-person households, of which the total is expected to increase considerably up to 1981. A continuation of the calculations up

to 2001 does not suggest that the net rate of household formation will be any lower than in the previous decade.

2.24 There would be little value in presenting the result of any formal calculations beyond 1991 in view of the uncertainties involved, but it is instructive to note how the adult population is expected to change. Projections of the population of Great Britain are given by broad age-groups in Table 2.8.

TABLE 2.8: PROJECTIONS OF THE HOME POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN BY BROAD AGE-GROUPS

Mid-Year	(millions)			
	Children (0-14 years)	Adults	Potential households	All-age population
Estimate 1969	12.8	41.2		54.0
Projections 1971	13.1	41.4	18.3	54.5
1981	13.6	43.6	19.5	57.2
1991	14.8	45.7	20.5	60.5
2001	15.9	48.5		64.4

Note: Projections based on mid-1969 estimate of population.

In so far as the number of households is broadly related to the size of the adult population, and the projected increase in the number of adults between 1991 and 2001 (2.8 million) is well above that for the two previous decades, the population projections indicate the probability of some further significant growth in households during the last decade of this century.

WORKING POPULATION

2.25 Working population projections are made in the following manner. Assumptions are made about the percentage of the population in various age ranges who will be at work or registered for work and these are then applied to the projections of population in the corresponding age ranges. These activity rate assumptions, as they are called, are made in the light of recent experience and adjusted where this seems reasonable. The activity rates of different sections of the population vary widely according to their sex and marital status and accuracy is improved by calculating separate activity rates for men, married women and unmarried women (ie single, widowed and divorced).

2.26 Certain difficulties arise in making such projections. The pressure of demand in the economy may appreciably affect the size of the labour force by drawing into the work force people who would otherwise not seek work. This pressure most obviously affects married women, but a high level of demand may also make it easier for older workers to find employment. A further special difficulty arises in estimating

the working population in the youngest age groups. The number of young persons receiving higher education is rising and past experience is clearly an inadequate indication of the future numbers who will enter higher education; an allowance must be made for this factor, including the raising of the school leaving age.

2.27 Table 2.9 summarises projections of the working population in Great Britain up to 1985 produced by the Department of Employment based on the mid-1969 estimates of total population, which are shown at Appendix 7 and illustrated in Figures 11a and 11b.

TABLE 2.9: GREAT BRITAIN: PROJECTED FUTURE WORKING POPULATION

(thousands)			
Year	Male	Female	Total
1969	16,494	9,006	25,500
1970	16,485	9,001	25,486
1971	16,468	8,990	25,458
1972	16,456	8,985	25,441
1973	16,446	8,981	25,427
1974	16,364	8,889	25,253
1975	16,391	8,931	25,322
1976	16,424	8,970	25,394
1977	16,480	9,033	25,513
1981	16,792	9,386	26,178
1985	17,161	9,708	26,869

Note: See Appendix 7 for age/sex details.

Source: Department of Employment. Derived from 1969-based Total Population Projections (GAD) and Educational Population Projections (DES). Activity rate assumptions are as published in "Employment and Productivity Gazette", March 1969. The results of revised activity rate assumptions will be published during 1971.

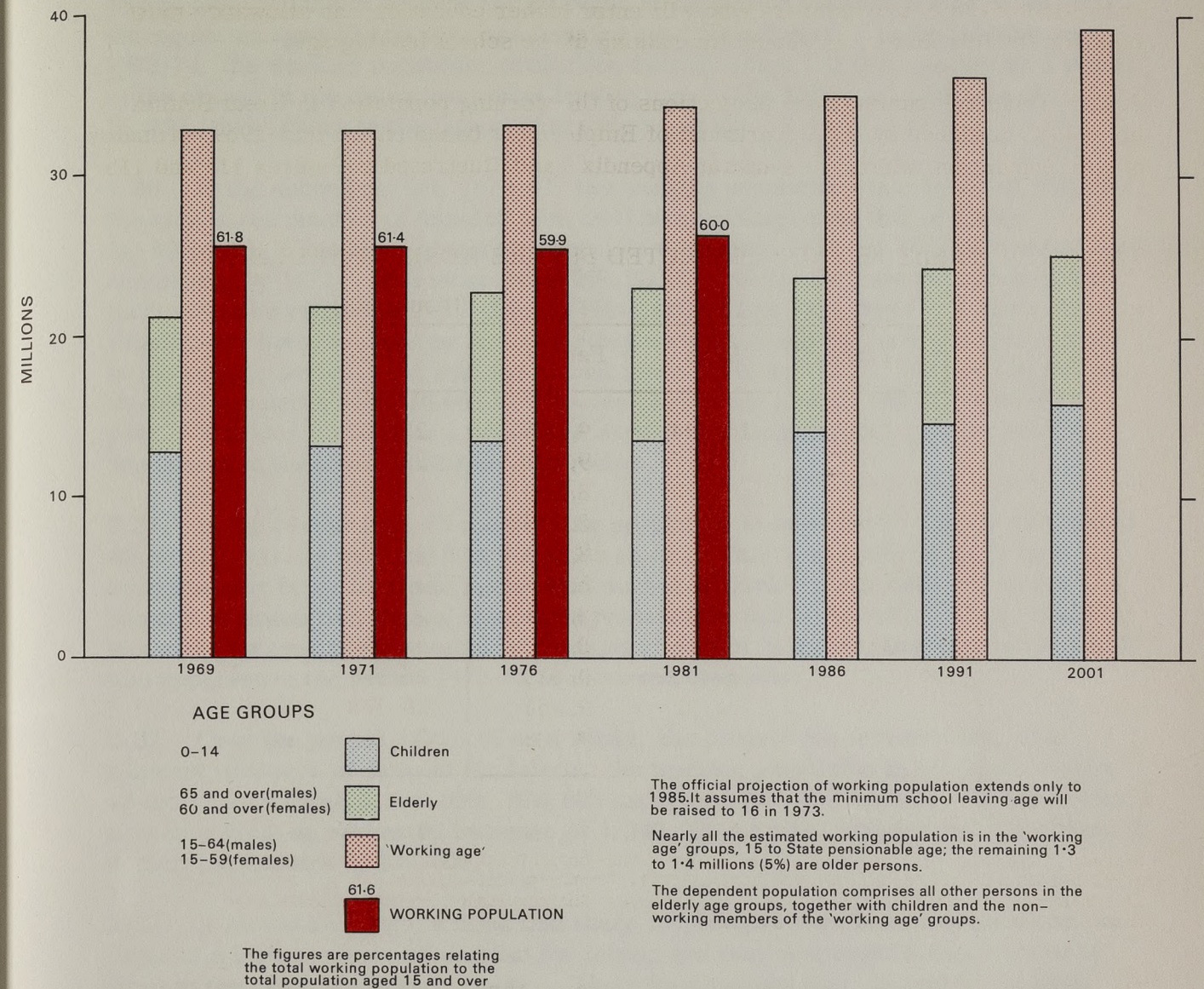
The projections* assume a high pressure of demand throughout the period, and the years 1964-1966 were used as the base for the activity rate assumptions. Generally, the average value of the activity rate of these three years was selected as the value to be used in the projection, but where a trend was apparent this is taken into account in the assumptions. Except for married females, the working population projections for those aged under 25 have not been based on activity rate assumptions, but take account of the projected numbers in full-time education and of the percentage economically inactive.

2.28 It is convenient to examine the working population trends over the three periods, 1969-73; 1973-81; 1981-85. The split at 1973 is useful, partly because of the intended change in the minimum school leaving age in that year. Much more important, however, is the fact that 1974 marks the beginning of a major change in overall trend. Between 1969 and 1973 the projections show a fall in the working population of 70,000; but after 1974 the working population is expected to increase progressively, reaching the 1969 level by 1977 and accelerating to reach 26,869,000 by 1985. This increase reflects the upturn in the birth rate after the mid-1950s.

*Newer projections assuming a somewhat lower level of demand have now been published (DE Gazette August 1971).

GREAT BRITAIN
WORKING AND DEPENDENT POPULATION
DERIVED FROM 1969-BASED PROJECTIONS

Fig.11a

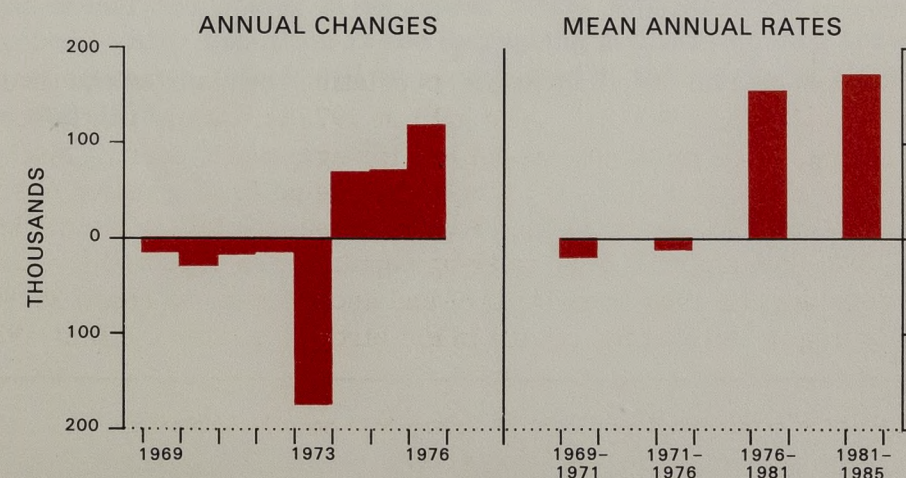


The official projection of working population extends only to 1985. It assumes that the minimum school leaving age will be raised to 16 in 1973. Nearly all the estimated working population is in the 'working age' groups, 15 to State pensionable age; the remaining 1.3 to 1.4 millions (5%) are older persons. The dependent population comprises all other persons in the elderly age groups, together with children and the non-working members of the 'working age' groups.

The figures are percentages relating the total working population to the total population aged 15 and over

Fig.11b

ESTIMATED CHANGES IN WORKING POPULATION
1969-1985



2.29 It is significant that the projections show a decline in the working population from 1969 to 1973, despite the projected rise of about 510,000 in the population aged 15 and over. This is because the increase in population includes a rise of 460,000 among males aged 65 and over and females aged 60 and over. In the interim year, 1973-74, the working population projection falls by about 170,000, mainly as a result of the change in the minimum school leaving age. The 1974 total estimate of 25,250,000 workers is the lowest of the whole period.

2.30 In the second period, 1974-81, the working population rises by about 930,000, the rise in the number of females (500,000) being greater than that of males (up 430,000). The level of working population between 1969 and 1972 is reached again and passed by 1977. The increase of 500,000 females is entirely the result of the increase in married females. During this period after 1974 there is a more direct relationship between changes in the working population and the total population than in the earlier period. An average annual increase from 1974 to 1981 of 240,000 in the total population aged 16 and over yields an average rise of 130,000 workers a year. Working females as a whole are expected to increase at a greater rate in proportion to the total population than males.

2.31 In the period 1981-85 the working population is expected to rise by 690,000 of which 370,000 are men and 320,000 are women. This last figure is more than accounted for by an increase in married women at work (up 380,000), while the number of unmarried women at work is projected to fall by 60,000. Thus, the moderate uptrend in the number of unmarried women in the working population which was apparent in the period 1977-81 is reversed thereafter.

2.32 Over the period, 1969-85 as a whole, the projections indicate that, at a constant pressure of demand for labour, the working population is expected to show an increase of about 1,370,000: 670,000 males and 700,000 females, the latter figure resulting from an estimated increase of 1,240,000 married females and a decrease in unmarried females of 530,000.

2.33 It should be borne in mind that these projections have been calculated on the basis of a high pressure of demand for labour and they represent a near maximum limit to the available labour supply. Their implications are, of course, of great importance for forward planning both by the Government and employers. The projections of the size of the working population during the 1970s have been treated in some detail as the size of the working population may influence the supply of mobile industry, which in turn, could have important implications for the phasing of planned expansion schemes. Apart from the overall trends which appear from the projections, perhaps the most important implication which emerges is the projected increase in the proportion of married women in the labour force, with its economic and social consequences. Also important is the increasing number of young persons remaining in full-time education, which will be accentuated by the raising of the school leaving age after mid-1973.

CHAPTER 3

REGIONAL AND SUB-DIVISIONAL POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Note: Regional projections are expressed in terms of the HOME Population: for definition see Appendix 1. The aggregation to the national level of the regional projections will thus differ marginally from the national projections (on a TOTAL population basis) given in Chapter 2.

REGIONAL PROJECTIONS

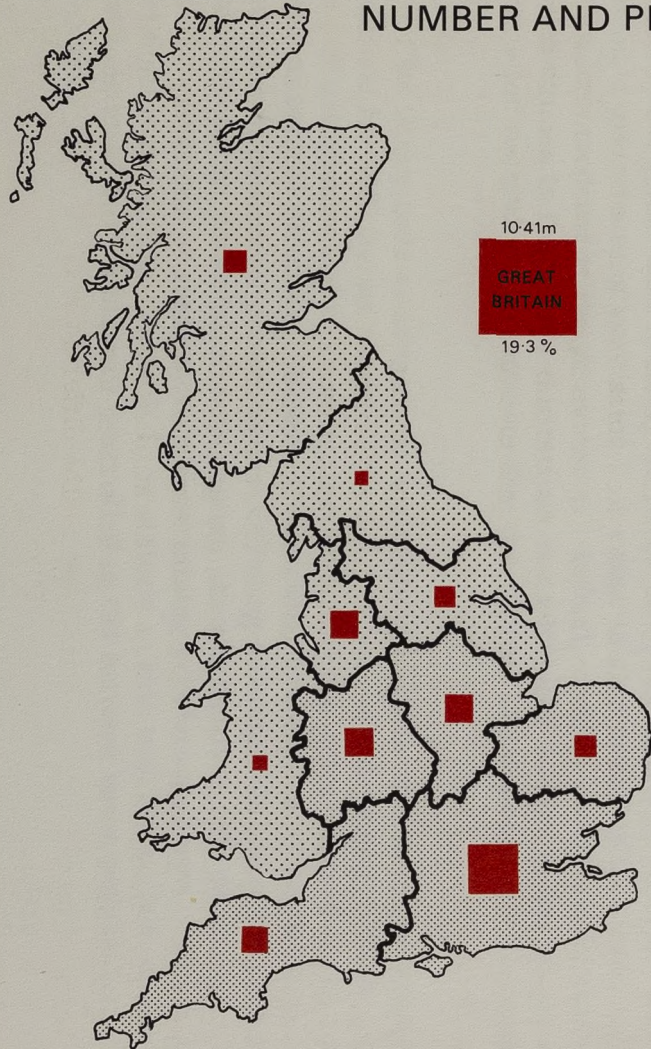
3.1 Population projections are made at three levels: Countries of the UK (England and Wales combined, Scotland and Northern Ireland); the English regions and Wales; and for sub-divisions of England and Wales. The projections for Great Britain as a whole are described in the previous chapter. This chapter deals with the comparable regional and sub-divisional projections. The latest regional forecasts at the time of writing, based on mid-1969 estimates of home population, are summarised in Table 3.2. Figure 12 illustrates regional variations over the period 1969-2001. As inter-departmentally agreed migration assumptions for Wales and the regions of England extend only up to 1991, the projections beyond this date do not have the same official status.

3.2 The main problems which arise in making population projections for any area concern the assumptions about future births and deaths and the volume and age/sex structure of future migration. Generally, the smaller the size of the area or the longer the projection period, the greater the problems of forecasting involved. However, as national fertility and death rate assumptions and international migration assumptions are given by the national population projections, prepared annually for Great Britain, the problems of projecting the population for areas below the national level involve predicting fertility and mortality differentials, and migration for different parts of the country. It is important to note that if the assumptions used in the national projections, eg future marriage rates, mean ultimate family size, perinatal mortality, and international migration, prove in fact to be incorrect, this would be reflected in the projections for regions and sub-divisions, where the effect of such errors could be relatively much greater than at the national level, although more important in some areas than in others.

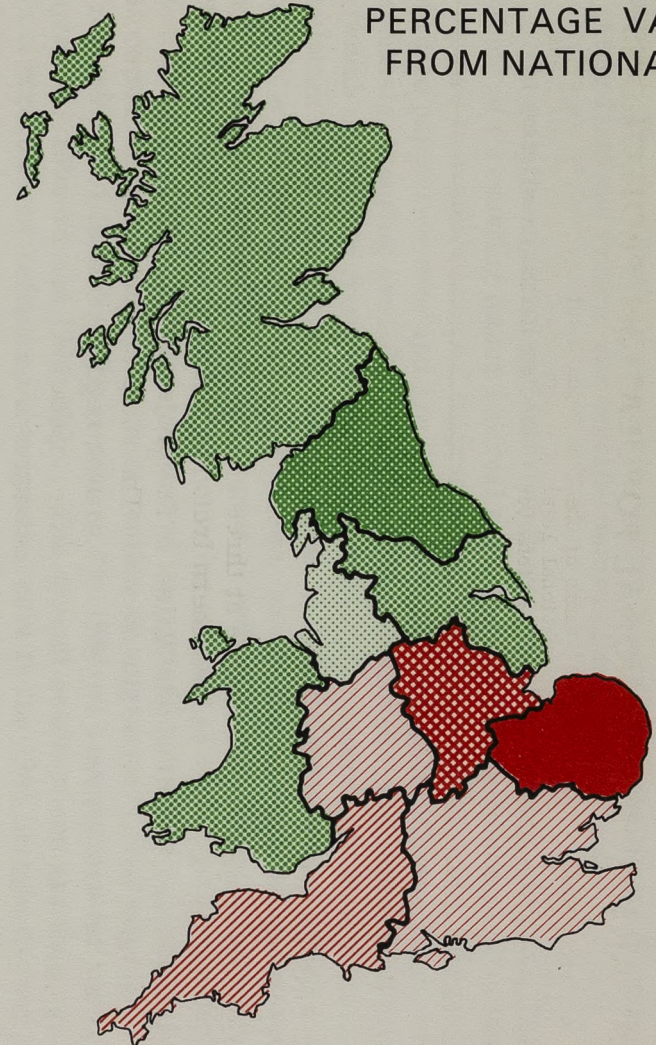
3.3 As the first stage in such projections, independent natural increase projections are made for regions and sub-divisions using age/sex specific fertility and other factors applicable to each area, but excluding any allowance for migration. Following this procedure, the problem of assessing geographical variations in natural increase comes down to a judgement about the effect that the economic, social and environmental differences between regions and sub-divisions is likely to have on their future rates of natural increase. The effect of these characteristics, eg degree of urbanisation, religion, average income levels, cannot be quantified individually, but their joint influence is reflected in the Registrar General's Area Comparability Factors, which form the basis of forecasting the births and deaths differentials.

PROJECTED POPULATION GROWTH BY REGIONS, 1969-2001

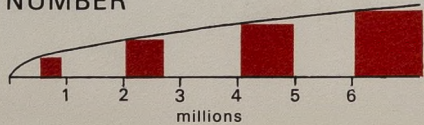
NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE



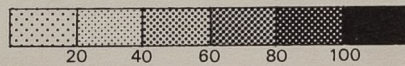
PERCENTAGE VARIATION FROM NATIONAL RATE



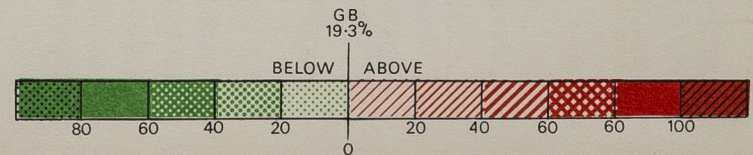
NUMBER



PERCENTAGE INCREASE



PERCENTAGE VARIATION



3.4 On these natural increase forecasts is superimposed the assumed future migration, together with its consequential effects on natural change which, depending on the age/sex composition of the gross movements of population, may be positive or negative. The problems of estimating future migration arise partly from lack of data, and partly from the erratic and volatile nature of migration itself.

3.5 On both the external and internal flows, the data are not adequate, but the problems of forecasting future internal trends are much more complex and intractable. The factors that effect internal migration are numerous and diverse, the major ones relating to population size and age-sex structure; occupational structure; economic differentials; housing availability and tenure; education; and family and community ties (which can inhibit migration). In the particular context of Great Britain, the formulation of future migration assumptions is further complicated by the changing system of economic incentives and controls, and by the new and expanding towns policy. With the exception of the planned growth schemes, these factors are not therefore quantified individually; the existing method of arriving at the assumptions up to 1991 is to modify the extrapolation of recognised trends by subjective judgements of the combined future impact of these factors on migration. The migration assumption for 1991-2001 is derived by repeating the 1986-91 assumptions for the remaining quinquennia, 1991-96 and 1996-2001. The overall assumptions are then assigned an age/sex structure by reference to migration data in the 1966 Sample Census of Population.

3.6 The uncertainties in the assumptions of the components of population change of one region affect, usually in the opposite direction, the growth of the remaining regions, and so can distort the distribution within a fixed national ceiling. In this situation, the assignment of probable ranges of variations based on alternative assumptions provides a valuable guide. The definition of a plausible range becomes increasingly desirable with the lengthening of the time span and the consequent diminishing reliability of the projections. Such a range need not be symmetrical about the most likely expectation and, furthermore, if it should attempt to encompass all contingencies, it will be too wide to be of practical use. For the purpose of spatial planning, the uncertainty can be viewed either in terms of the varying numbers projected for a given point in time, or in terms of variations in the time-scale for achieving a given level of population. A range is also useful in that minor revisions can be accommodated in the projections. Indeed, despite short-run fluctuations, major revisions in long-term projections are advisable only after the weight of evidence for several years suggests that the current assumptions are no longer valid.

3.7 The Group have considered it desirable to suggest alternatives to the standard projections for 2001 as set out in Table 3.1. These are designed to allow for a degree of uncertainty and to warn against attaching too great importance to any precise numerical forecast. Based, if somewhat crudely, on the past range of fluctuations in population growth and on differing assumptions about the exploitation of the development potential of each region, the alternatives only partially reflect the likely variations of some factors determining population change. Accordingly, only the standard series, Table 3.1, is strictly in line with the published regional projections up to 1991 which are controlled to the national home population projections.

TABLE 3.1.: REGIONAL HOME POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR 2001 (Mid - 1969 based)

(millions)

Region	High Series	Standard Series	Low Series
Northern	3.8	3.634	3.5
Yorks & Humberside	5.7	5.435	5.2
North West	8.1	7.931	7.6
East Midlands	4.7	4.472	4.4
West Midlands	6.5	6.235	6.0
East Anglia	2.4	2.261	2.1
South East	21.2	20.762	20.0
South West	5.0	4.714	4.6
England	..	55.445	..
Wales	3.2	3.096	2.8
Scotland	6.3	5.891	5.6
Great Britain	..	64.431	..

Source: OPCS

CURRENT REGIONAL PROJECTIONS

3.8 Bearing in mind the degree of uncertainty in the population projections for any given year, the picture that emerges from the 1969-based assessments can now be described in broad outline. The statistics are given in Table 3.2 and are shown in Figure 12. The salient feature is that every region is expected to share, though in varying degrees, in the national population growth that was described in the previous chapter. The largest absolute increase is foreseen for the South East region, where the population is expected to rise by about 1 million in 1969-81 and by $3\frac{1}{2}$ million in the whole future period up to 2001. This is not surprising since it has the largest existing population. The greatest percentage increase, although relating to a much smaller existing population, is projected for East Anglia, 17.2 per cent in 1969-81 and 36.5 per cent in 1969-2001. At the other end of the scale, the projections indicate the slowest growth rates for Northern region, 2.6 per cent in 1969-81, subsequently increasing at a faster pace to yield a rate of 8.6 per cent in the 32-year period up to 2001.

3.9 Comparing the projected future growth rates for the period 1969-2001 with those of the recent past (1951-69), that for Scotland is assumed to increase substantially in relation to, though it will still be below, the mean for Great Britain. Conversely, a fall in differential growth is assumed for the Northern region. In both cases substantial future net outward migration is assumed, although the mean annual level of future net migration from Scotland is assumed to be only half that experienced

TABLE 3.2.: GREAT BRITAIN: REGIONAL HOME POPULATION PROJECTIONS, 1969-2001

Region	1969 000's	1981 000's	1991 000's	2001 000's	Increase							
					1969-1981		1981-1991		1991-2001		1969-2001	
					000's	Per Cent	000's	Per Cent	000's	Per Cent	000's	Per Cent
North, Wales and Scotland	22,846	23,601	24,661	25,987	756	3.3	1,060	4.5	1,326	5.4	3,142	13.8
Northern Yorks & Humberside	3,346	3,433	3,544	3,634	87	2.6	111	3.2	91	2.6	288	8.6
North West	4,810	4,959	5,163	5,435	148	3.1	204	4.1	273	5.3	625	13.0
Wales	6,770	7,040	7,418	7,931	270	4.0	378	5.4	514	6.9	1,162	17.2
Scotland	2,724	2,822	2,946	3,096	98	3.6	124	4.4	150	5.1	371	13.6
Midlands and South East Midlands	5,195	5,347	5,592	5,891	153	2.9	244	4.6	299	5.4	696	13.4
East Anglia	31,176	33,579	35,802	38,444	2,403	7.7	2,223	6.6	2,641	7.4	7,268	23.3
South East	3,349	3,742	4,084	4,472	393	11.7	342	9.1	388	9.5	1,123	33.5
South West	1,657	1,941	2,111	2,261	284	17.2	170	8.8	150	7.1	604	36.5
West Midlands	17,295	18,281	19,370	20,762	986	5.7	1,089	6.0	1,392	7.2	3,467	20.0
England	3,730	4,099	4,389	4,714	369	9.9	290	7.1	325	7.4	984	26.4
Great Britain	5,145	5,516	5,848	6,235	371	7.2	333	6.0	386	6.6	1,090	21.2
England	46,102	49,010	51,926	55,445	2,908	6.3	2,916	5.9	3,518	6.8	9,342	20.3
Great Britain	54,022	57,180	60,463	64,431	3,159	5.8	3,283	5.7	3,967	6.6	10,409	19.3

Source: OPCS and GAD

over the period 1951-69. Similarly, though to a lesser degree, reductions in differential increases are expected for the South East and West Midlands regions, a trend that is attributable, on the one hand, to the falling off in the high levels of immigration from the Commonwealth to the Greater London and Birmingham conurbations experienced during the period 1956-66, and, on the other hand, to the implementation of regional policies. Differential growth rates are expected to rise above their recent values for the remaining regions for both periods, 1969-81 and 1969-2001, except for Yorkshire and Humberside in 1969-81 and for the South West region in 1969-2001. The overall effect of these changes up to 2001 is some convergence of the regional rates on the national average, though significant differences between the rates of growth for the regions are likely to continue.

3.10 To understand the reasons for the wide differences in regional growth prospects and the reasons why divergences from the national rate are expected to diminish gradually over time, it is necessary to analyse the relative importance of the components of population change, ie natural increase and migration.

3.11 Table 3.3 shows the percentage share, positive or negative, of natural increase and migration in the total population growth rate. Table 3.4 shows the migration assumptions in relation to recent past trends. These assumptions are combined with their associated demographic effects which depend on the age/sex/marital condition composition of the underlying gross flows and which can therefore be gauged from the analysis given in Appendix 2. Table 3.3 shows that in the absence of migration into and out of regions, Scotland would have the second highest growth rate (7.7 per cent) in the projection up to 1981, and the highest rate (26.5 per cent) in the whole future period. These rates revert to the second lowest among the regions up to 1981 (2.9 per cent) and third lowest up to 2001 (13.4 per cent) when migration is taken into account. Conversely, East Anglia's comparatively modest natural increase rate (4.7 per cent in 1969-81) about quadruples, though by a smaller factor beyond 1981, by the assumed impact of migration, mainly planned, in the next twelve years. Indeed, except for the South West in 1969-81, East Anglia is the only region in which migration (with its effect) contributes more than natural increase to the projected total population growth. A similar, but less marked, transformation is shown in the growth rates implied by the projections for the East Midlands.

3.12 The general effect of migration is to increase the range of regional population growth, more so in the period 1969-81 than in 1969-2001. In the first period, natural increase rates are expected to vary from about 39 per cent (West Midlands) above to about 31 per cent (Wales) below the national mean. The inclusion of migration in the projections widens the differentials to about three times (East Anglia) and to 45 per cent (Northern) of the national rate. In the whole 32-year period up to 2001, natural increase rates deviate in a range of 39 per cent above (Scotland) to 23 per cent below (Wales) the national increase rate, and the with-migration projections growth rates range from about double (East Anglia) to about 45 per cent (North) of the national average.

GREAT BRITAIN: CONTRIBUTION OF: (a) NATURAL INCREASE AND
(b) MIGRATION AND EFFECT TO TOTAL POPULATION CHANGE

TABLE 3.3

1969-2001

Per Cent

REGION	TOTAL INCREASE			NATURAL INCREASE			MIGRATION AND EFFECT		
	1969-81	1969-91	1969-2001	1969-81	1969-91	1969-2001	1969-81	1969-91	1969-2001
North, Wales and Scotland	3.3	7.9	13.8	6.1	12.7	20.5	- 2.8	- 4.8	- 6.8
Northern Yorks & Humberside	2.6	5.9	8.6	5.4	11.0	17.0	- 2.8	- 5.1	- 8.3
North West	3.1	7.3	13.0	6.1	12.2	19.5	- 3.0	- 4.8	- 6.5
Wales	4.0	9.6	17.2	6.1	12.8	20.8	- 2.1	- 3.2	- 3.7
Scotland	3.6	8.1	13.6	4.2	8.9	14.7	- 0.6	- 0.8	- 1.1
Midlands and South	2.9	7.6	13.4	7.7	16.3	26.5	- 4.8	- 8.7	- 13.1
East Midlands	7.7	14.8	23.3	6.0	11.3	17.8	+ 1.7	+ 3.5	+ 5.5
East Anglia	11.7	22.0	33.5	6.9	13.6	21.3	+ 4.8	+ 8.4	+ 12.2
South East	17.2	27.4	36.5	4.7	9.4	15.0	+ 12.4	+ 18.0	+ 21.4
South West	5.7	12.0	20.0	5.5	10.2	15.9	+ 0.2	+ 1.8	+ 4.2
West Midlands	9.9	17.7	26.4	4.4	9.5	16.1	+ 5.5	+ 8.2	+ 10.3
England	7.2	13.7	21.2	8.5	15.8	24.1	- 1.3	- 2.1	- 2.9
Great Britain	6.3	12.6	20.3	6.0	11.6	18.4	+ 0.3	+ 1.0	+ 1.9
	5.8	11.9	19.3	6.1	11.9	19.0	- 0.2	0	+ 0.3

Source: OPCS

Note: (1) Rows do not add up exactly because of roundings

(2) Figures relate to Home Population

GREAT BRITAIN: MIGRATION
NET MIGRATION, 1951-69, AND ASSUMPTIONS 1969-91⁽¹⁾, 1991-2001⁽²⁾

TABLE: 3.4.

(Thousands)

Regions	Past net migration		Future net assumptions		
	1951-61	1961-69 (8-year period)	1969-81 (12-year period)	1981-91	1991-2001
North, Wales and Scotland	- 630	- 469	- 540	- 330	- 330
Northern	- 80	- 53	- 76	- 40	- 40
Yorkshire and Humberside	- 96	- 45	- 126	- 80	- 80
North West	- 124	- 74	- 125	- 80	- 80
Wales	- 49	0	0	+ 20	+ 20
Scotland	- 282	- 297	- 213	- 150	- 150
Midlands and South	+650	+471	+254	+ 80	+ 80
East Midlands	+ 39	+ 57	+132	+ 60	+ 60
East Anglia	+ 27	+108	+180	+ 80	+ 80
South East	+438	+ 78	- 170	- 90	- 90
South West	+ 99	+174	+192	+100	+100
West Midlands	+ 47	+ 55	- 80	- 70	- 70
England	+350	+300	- 73	- 120	- 120
Great Britain	+ 20	+ 3	- 286	- 250	- 250

Source: OPCS

- Notes: (1) Interdepartmentally agreed
(2) Interdepartmentally agreed in respect of Great Britain, Scotland, England and Wales, as a whole
(3) These estimates exclude changes in the armed forces
(4) Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals

REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION 2001: HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

3.13 The trend of past population growth and its distribution was examined in some detail in Chapter 1, but it is interesting now to consider the likely future distribution against the background of the changes that have taken place over the past 40 years or so. Table 3.5 sets out the changing regional percentage distribution of population from 1921 to 1969.

TABLE 3.5: THE CHANGING REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, 1921-69

REGION	Population 1921 (Thousands)	Percentage distribution					Population 1969 (Thousands)
		1921	1931	1951	1961	1969	
England							
Northern	3,019	7.06	6.78	6.39	6.32	6.19	3,346
Yorks & Humberside	4,095	9.57	9.61	9.22	9.01	8.90	4,810
North West	6,022	14.09	13.83	13.12	12.73	12.53	6,770
East Midlands	2,337	5.46	5.61	5.92	6.05	6.20	3,349
West Midlands	3,504	8.19	8.36	9.05	9.27	9.52	5,145
East Anglia	1,211	2.83	2.75	2.84	2.90	3.07	1,657
South East	12,317	28.80	30.22	31.10	31.81	32.02	17,295
South West	2,725	6.37	6.24	6.64	6.69	6.91	3,730
Wales	2,656	6.21	5.79	5.29	5.13	5.04	2,724
Scotland	4,882	11.42	10.81	10.43	10.09	9.62	5,195
Great Britain	42,769	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	54,022

Source: 1921 and 1931: Census Enumerated Population

1951, 1961 and 1969: OPCS Mid-Year estimates of Home Population

3.14 Over this period of almost half a century, during which the total population of Great Britain grew by over 11 million or 26 per cent, its regional percentage distribution has varied within very narrow limits. The region with the largest change in its share of the national population was the South East, rising from 28.8 per cent in 1921 to 32.0 per cent in 1969 - a gain of 3.2 percentage points. Next in order of magnitude were Scotland (-1.8 percentage point) the North West (-1.6 percentage point), the West Midlands (+1.3 percentage point) and Wales (-1.2 percentage point); in the remaining regions the changes were very small, ranging from +0.5 percentage point in the South West to -0.9 percentage point in the Northern Region.

3.15 Before considering the likely order of possible future changes over the next 32 years it is useful to examine the pattern of past changes in a little more detail. Table 3.6 provides an analysis of the mean annual rates of change in regional shares of the national population.

TABLE 3.6: MEAN ANNUAL CHANGES IN REGIONAL SHARES OF THE NATIONAL POPULATION

Region	Total change in percentage share of national population 1921-69	Changes in percentage share of national population (mean annual change)				Range
		1921-69	1921-51	1931-61	1951-69	
England						
Northern Yorks & Humberside	- 0.87	- 0.02	- 0.02	- 0.02	- 0.01	0.01
North West	- 1.56	- 0.03	- 0.03	- 0.04	- 0.03	0.01
East Midlands	+ 0.74	+ 0.02	+ 0.02	+ 0.01	+ 0.02	0.01
West Midlands	+ 1.33	+ 0.03	+ 0.03	+ 0.03	+ 0.03	0.00
East Anglia	+ 0.24	-	-	-	+ 0.01	0.01
South East	+ 3.22	+ 0.07	+ 0.08	+ 0.05	+ 0.05	0.03
South West	+ 0.54	+ 0.01	+ 0.01	+ 0.02	+ 0.02	0.01
Wales	- 1.17	- 0.02	- 0.03	- 0.02	- 0.01	0.02
Scotland	- 1.80	- 0.04	- 0.03	- 0.02	- 0.04	0.02

Source: OPCS

3.16 This analysis of mean annual changes in the regional percentage shares over the period 1921-69, indicates considerable stability over time (see Figures 14 and 15). For 7 of the regions these moving averages of their mean annual changes in shares of the national population varied by 0.01 per cent or less. Even in the South East where the variations were largest, the range of variation remained comparatively small (0.03 per cent).

3.17 This review of changing regional population distribution in the past demonstrates that, despite big fluctuations from time to time in economic prosperity both nationally and between one region and another, the upheavals occasioned by the Second World War, and ever increasing activity in the fields of both physical and economic planning, significant changes in the regional percentage distribution occurred very slowly. It also demonstrates that the rates of change within any region varied with time within remarkably narrow limits.

3.18 Taking the standard series of migration assumptions and the projections of the home population which incorporate them, (see para 3.7), it is possible to state these in terms of the implied changes in the regional distribution of population over the 32-year period 1969-2001, and then to compare these with the changes for periods of roughly similar duration in the more recent past (see Table 3.7).

3.19 It will be seen that the mean annual percentage change expected in the regional shares of the national population over the period 1969-2001 in every case falls within the ambit of past experience over the period, 1921-69 (see Table 3.6). Also, the historical regional pattern of change in these shares is expected to continue to the

GREAT BRITAIN POPULATION GROWTH BY REGIONS, 1901-2001

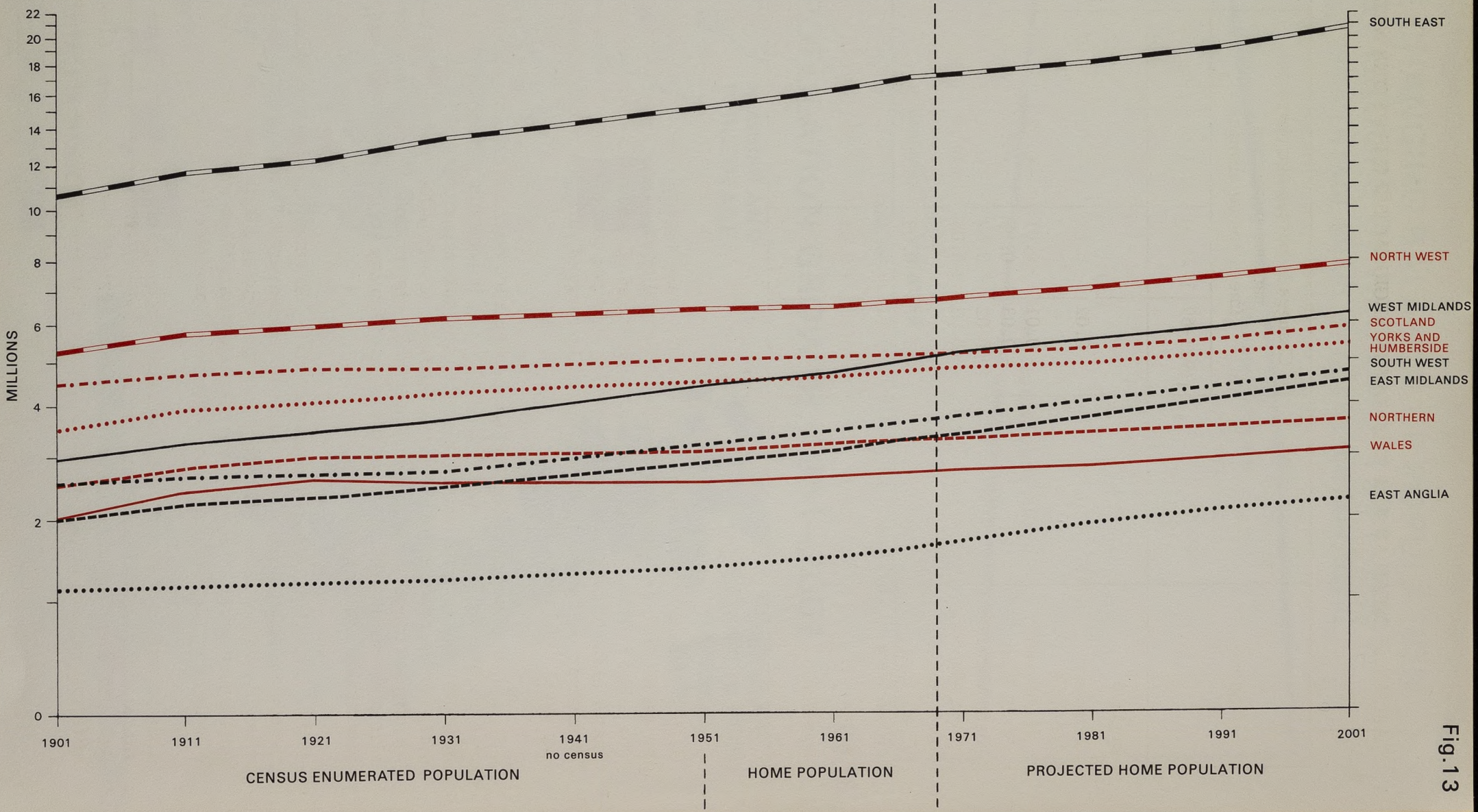


Fig. 13

Fig.14

THE CHANGING BALANCE OF POPULATION BY GROUPS OF REGIONS, 1951-2001 PERCENTAGE SHARE OF GREAT BRITAIN TOTAL

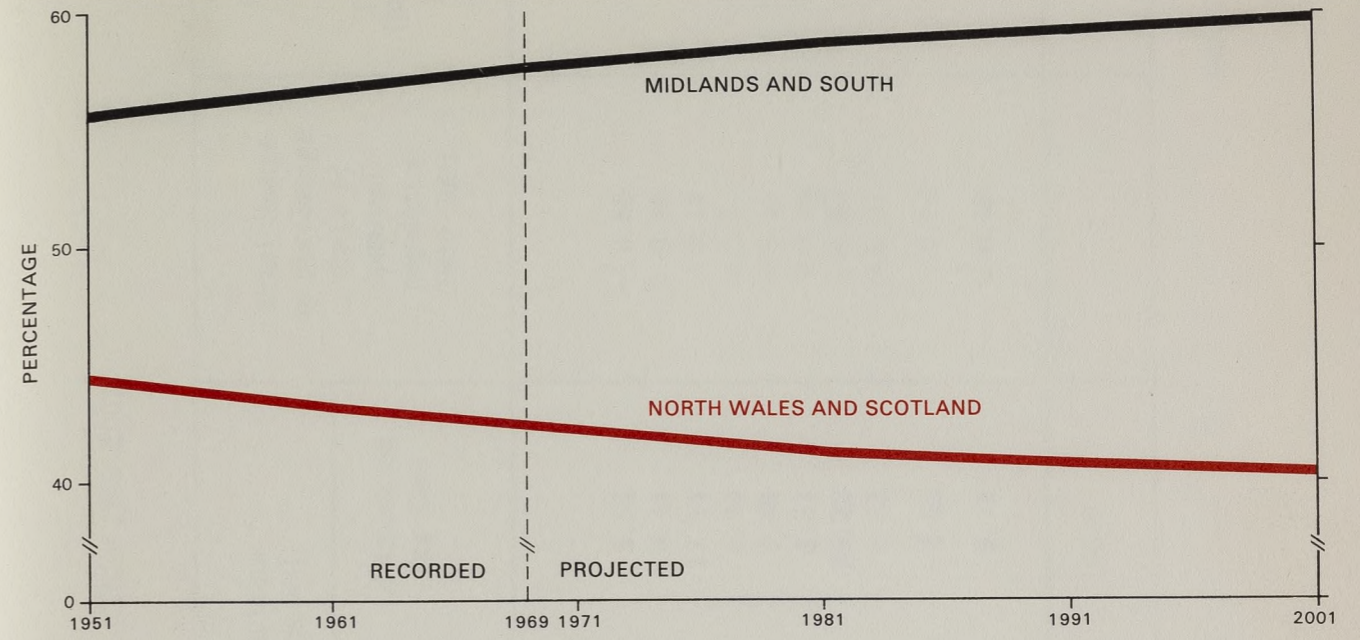


Fig.15

POPULATION GROWTH, 1951-2001

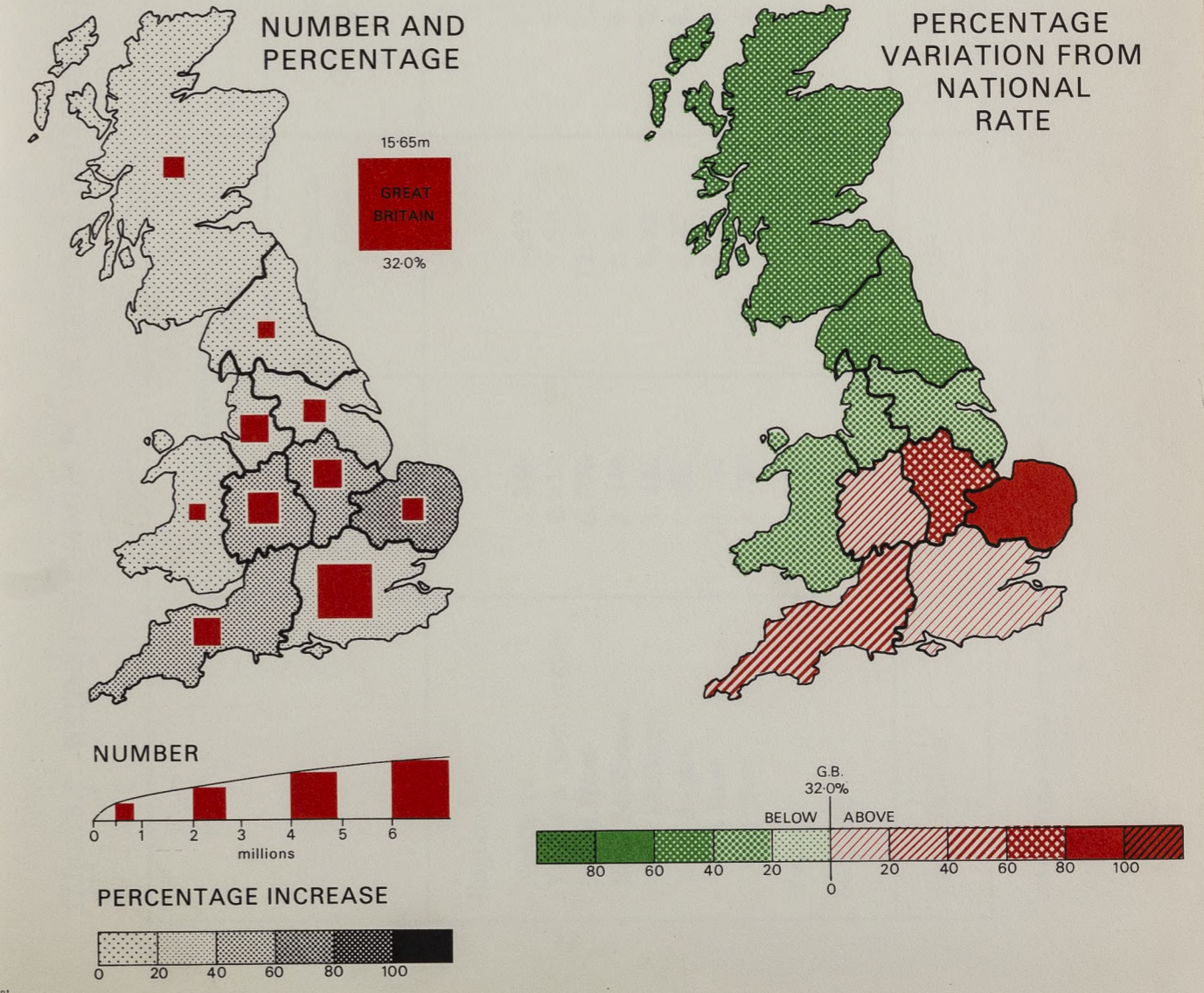


TABLE 3.7: ESTIMATED CHANGES IN THE REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION 1969-2001

Region	Estimated home population 1969		Projected home population 2001		Total change in percentage share of national population 1969-2001	Change in share of national population (mean annual per cent) 1969-2001
	No. (Thousands)	Distribution Per Cent	No. (Thousands)	Distribution Per Cent		
England						
Northern	3,346	6.19	3,634	5.64	- 0.55	- 0.02
Yorks & Humberside	4,810	8.90	5,435	8.44	- 0.46	- 0.01
North West	6,770	12.53	7,931	12.31	- 0.22	- 0.01
East Midlands	3,349	6.20	4,472	6.94	+ 0.74	+ 0.02
West Midlands	5,145	9.52	6,235	9.68	+ 0.16	+ 0.01
East Anglia	1,657	3.07	2,261	3.51	+ 0.44	+ 0.01
South East	17,295	32.02	20,762	32.22	+ 0.20	+ 0.01
South West	3,730	6.91	4,714	7.32	+ 0.41	+ 0.01
Wales	2,724	5.04	3,096	4.80	- 0.24	- 0.01
Scotland	5,195	9.62	5,891	9.14	- 0.48	- 0.02
Great Britain	54,022	100.0	64,431	100.0	-	-

Note: Figures may not add to totals because of rounding

Source: OPCS

end of the century. In all the northern regions, Scotland and Wales, the percentage shares of the national population are expected to fall, though to a lesser extent in the future than in the past (1921-69) for Scotland, Wales and North West; complementary increases are projected for the remaining regions.

3.20 The changes expected for the South East, West Midlands and North West regions lie wholly outside the past range of fluctuations. The implementation of these changes, particularly marked for the South East, will clearly depend on the continued rigorous prosecution of regional policies that influence, directly or indirectly, the geographical distribution of population.

SUB-DIVISIONAL POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR ENGLAND AND WALES

3.21 The likely changes in the regional distribution of population during the remainder of this century are relatively small. The review of past trends has shown that significant changes at this level occur only over long periods of time. But in the much smaller areas represented by the sub-divisions, the changes in the distributional pattern are naturally more marked.

3.22 It has already been pointed out (Chapter 2), however, that the reliability of population projections is highest at the national level. The smaller the areas for which projections are required, the greater the difficulty in making them. At the regional level, published projections to 1991 have been extended for the purpose of this Study as far ahead as 2001, but at the sub-divisional level no attempt has been made to advance the projections beyond 1991.

3.23 Even for this date the sub-divisional projections must be regarded as decidedly more tentative than the regional projections to which they are controlled. They necessarily contain many assumptions about the future local strategies of development when, in fact, only very broad regional strategies are as yet beginning to take shape and the more detailed structure plans for the constituent parts of each region have not yet been started for many areas and are only in the early stages of preparation for others.

3.24 Decisions, as yet unforeseen, designed to implement the newly emerging strategies will be bound to modify the pattern of distribution of population as revealed by the latest 1969-based sub-divisional projections. A future decision, for example, to establish another new town, whilst reducing by only a marginal proportion the currently projected level of population in the major urban sub-division whose decongestion it is designed to achieve, would materially affect the growth rate and projected population size of the probably much smaller population of the sub-division in which the new town is to be located. Similarly, the 1991 population size of North and South Humberside; of the Coastal Belt of South Wales, North Gloucestershire and Bristol-Sevenside; and of North East Wales - to mention three examples, will to a considerable extent depend upon whether or not a decision is taken to go ahead with major planned expansion schemes following the feasibility studies undertaken for Humberside, Sevenside and Deeside.

3.25 The latest 1969-based sub-divisional population projections to 1991, prepared by the Registrar General for England and Wales, take account of recent past migration trends, the local planning authorities' policies and the programme of new and expanding towns. Thus they do provide some broad indication of the probable

distribution of the population of England and Wales at that date. These projections must, however, be regarded as essentially tentative and necessarily subject to regular review in the light of evolving strategies within each region and of demographic changes.

3.26 The earlier analysis of the regional projections indicated that the variations in regional population growth are expected to diminish somewhat after 1981. Whatever happens in this respect, it is equally likely that rates of population change among the sub-divisions will continue to range very much more widely than at the regional level, as they have been seen to do in the past.

3.27 The projections indicate a continuation of the general trend for below average growth in the predominantly rural sub-divisions of Northern England and Wales - although significant decreases of population which have been occurring in some of the more remote rural sub-divisions are expected to persist in the future - with a growing proportion of the total population being contained within the more urbanised sub-divisions. Within the more urbanised areas the above average rates of growth are likely to be spread more widely than in the recent past. On the one hand, the most heavily urbanised sub-divisions, including those containing the seven recognised conurbations, are expected to show little further growth - and in the West Midlands and Greater London significant reductions of population. On the other hand, major growth can be expected to take place in the remaining urban sub-divisions including those, mainly coastal in location, which have already established their attractiveness for retirement.

Region	Population 1969	Population 1991	Population 2001	Area (sq km)	Density (persons per sq km)
North	10,000,000	10,500,000	11,000,000	130,000	77
North East	2,500,000	2,600,000	2,700,000	30,000	87
North West	4,000,000	4,100,000	4,200,000	45,000	89
Yorkshire and the Humber	5,500,000	5,600,000	5,700,000	65,000	85
East of England	6,000,000	6,100,000	6,200,000	70,000	86
West Midlands	6,500,000	6,400,000	6,300,000	75,000	87
East Midlands	3,000,000	2,900,000	2,800,000	35,000	86
South East	7,000,000	7,100,000	7,200,000	80,000	88
South West	3,500,000	3,600,000	3,700,000	40,000	88
London	8,000,000	8,100,000	8,200,000	1,500,000	53
Wales	2,500,000	2,600,000	2,700,000	20,000	125
Scotland	5,000,000	5,100,000	5,200,000	70,000	71
Great Britain	48,000,000	49,000,000	50,000,000	240,000	200
England and Wales	45,000,000	46,000,000	47,000,000	230,000	196

CHAPTER 4

FUTURE DEMAND FOR URBAN LAND

INTRODUCTION

4.1 As Britain is one of the most densely populated countries in the world the land requirements for development assume a special significance. Only the Netherlands, Belgium and a few island states are more densely populated and Britain's topography effectively limits the areas in which large scale urban development can take place. Such factors apply to a lesser extent to England - or parts of England - and perhaps therefore a comparison between England or the South East region and the Low Countries gives a more relevant broad indication of the nature of the situation. Table 4.1 gives figures for area, population and population density.

TABLE 4.1 AREA POPULATION AND DENSITY - SOME INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

	Great Britain	England	South East Region	Netherlands*	Belgium*
Area					
'000 sq km	229.9	130.4	27.4	40.8	30.5
'000 acres	56,808	32,213	6,774	10,093	7,540
Population '000s	54,022	46,102	17,295	12,873	9,646
Density					
Persons per sq km	235	354	631	315	316
Persons per acre	0.95	1.43	2.55	1.28	1.28

* Source: UN Demographic Year Book, 1969.

Note: Population figures are based upon 1969 mid-year estimates. The South East is quoted as a relatively densely populated region which, of the English regions, compares most closely in size to the Netherlands and Belgium.

4.2 In Britain it has been widely recognised for many years that harmonisation of the various demands on land presents difficult physical planning problems and the introduction of progressively more effective land-use controls reflects growing awareness of the intensity of competing demands on developable land and of the impact of urban development on agriculture and the countryside. Rising real incomes and mass car ownership have led to considerable changes in the pattern of outdoor recreation in the countryside in the post-war period and provision for

outdoor recreation is regarded as an integral element in planning. A population redistribution policy must therefore take into account not only the likely growth in urban areas but also the demands for recreation which new and existing urban concentrations will make on the surrounding rural areas and the ability of these rural areas to satisfy these demands.

TRENDS IN NATIONAL URBAN GROWTH

4.3 In the 1930s a comprehensive Land Use Survey of Great Britain was made, under the direction of Professor L. Dudley Stamp¹ and this provided the first reasonably complete direct measurement of the whole urban area. However, any estimates of the amount of land in urban use today are necessarily very approximate at national level, and even more tentative at regional level. The need for comprehensive official land use data is discussed in the conclusions to this Chapter.

4.4 Nevertheless an estimate has been made by R.H. Best of the amount of land in urban use in 1950², using population statistics in conjunction with material compiled by planning authorities in connection with Development Plans prepared under the 1947 Town and Country Planning Acts. This estimate, together with others for earlier years also made by Best, are the most reliable currently available at the national level and they have been used as basic data from which estimates for more recent years have been derived.

4.5 The following table shows how the major land uses³ of Great Britain have changed since 1900:

TABLE 4.2: MAJOR LAND USES IN GREAT BRITAIN, 1900-1966 (PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL LAND AREA)

Year	Agriculture		Woodland	Other uses	
	Crops & grass	Rough grazing		Urban	Balance*
1900	57	24	5	4	10
1935	52	28	6	6	8
1950	50	30	6	7	7
1966	50	30	8	8	4

* Including ungrazed deer forest, Service Departments' land and other unused rural land.

4.6 It has been estimated that at the beginning of this century urban development accounted for just over 2 million acres of the total land area of 56 million acres in Great Britain and that by 1951 this had risen to more than 4 million acres. Nevertheless, agricultural land in 1966 accounted for four-fifths of the total area—much the same proportion as it did almost 70 years ago—and land in urban use, despite the doubling in acreage since 1900, still amounted to only 8 per cent of the total acreage of the country - marginally more than the area occupied by woodlands.

1. L.D. Stamp. "The Land of Britain - Its Use and Misuse", 2nd ed Longman's 1950.
2. R.H. Best and J.T. Coppock, "The Changing Use of Land in Britain", Faber, 1962. The technique used is described in Appendix 8. For a more recent estimate by Best, for 1960, see "Competition for Land between Rural and Urban Uses", Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers, 1968.
3. Changes in agricultural land based on tables in "A Century of Agricultural Statistics: Great Britain, 1866-1966", Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland, HMSO 1968.

4.7 The only evidence on recent trends in land taken for urban development is derived from estimates of net disposal of agricultural land for urban purposes. Statistics relating to England and Wales are available for the whole of the period since 1922 but similar material relating to Scotland, and therefore Great Britain as a whole, is only available from 1951 onwards. Changes in the annual average net losses of agricultural land to urban uses are given in Table 4.3.

TABLE 4.3: ANNUAL NET LOSSES OF AGRICULTURAL LAND TO URBAN USES

(thousand acres)

5 year period	Annual average loss to urban, industrial and recreational development		
	England & Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
1922/23 to 1925/26	22.5		
1926/27 to 1930/31	52.2		
1931/32 to 1935/36	62.0		
Total urban land, 1935	2,800	360	3,160
1936/37 to 1940/41	38.2		
1941/42 to 1945/46	25.6		
1945/46 to 1950/51	39.5		
Total urban land, 1950/51	3,600	470	4,070
1951/52 to 1955/56	40.8	3.7	44.5
1956/57 to 1960/61	35.1	3.8	38.9
1961/62 to 1965/66	37.9	5.3	43.2
1965/66 to 1969/70	41.5	6.6	48.1
Total urban land, 1970	4,330	570	4,900

- Notes: 1. Only post-1960 figures for Scotland refer to total agricultural area; earlier figures relate to crops and grass only.
2. Change figures 1922/3 to 1965/66 are derived from "A Century of Agricultural Statistics, Great Britain, 1866-1966", HMSO, 1968.
3. The final five-year change-period, 1965/66 to 1969/70, overlaps the previous period by one year. The series is thus in this respect discontinuous. Figures for this final period are based on provisional figures supplied by MAFF and the Department of Agriculture for Scotland and are liable to revision.
4. Figures relating to total urban land are estimates derived from several sources. See Table 4.4 and Appendix 8 for derivation.

4.8 Since 1945 annual losses of land from agricultural use to urban development have ranged between 30,000 and 50,000 acres and between 1951 and 1970 the total loss to urban uses was of the order of 800,000 acres. This represents an average of 42,000 acres per annum transferred from agricultural to urban use since 1951. There was an estimated total area of 4.9 million acres in urban use in 1970. It is noteworthy that this rate of transfer from agricultural to urban use is substantially

less than the rates reached in the late twenties and early thirties and it seems fair to conclude that the reduction is largely due to the much more strict planning control on the use of land since the passing of the 1947 Act.

4.9 Table 4.4 relates the growth in urban area to changes in population size over the period 1900 to 1970. Two salient features emerge: first, that the reduced rate of growth in the urban area during the post-war period occurred notwithstanding a high rate of population growth; and second, that the per capita consumption of urban land has risen progressively throughout this century to date.

TABLE 4.4: GROWTH OF THE URBAN AREA OF GREAT BRITAIN IN RELATION TO POPULATION, 1900 to 1970

Year	Population (millions)	Urban area* (million acres)	Urban acreage per 1,000 population	Proportion of total area in urban use
1900/01	37.00	2.17	58.6	3.8
1935	45.60	3.16	69.3	5.6
1950/51	48.92	4.07	83.2	7.2
1970	54.19	4.90	90.4	8.6

Sources: * 1900, 1935 and 1950/51: R.H. Best and J.T. Coppock "The Changing Use of Land in Britain", Faber, 1962.

1970: Estimates by Best and Coppock on cit 1950 updated by DOE using MAFF returns.

4.10 In broad terms, between 1935 and 1951, the population of Great Britain increased by 3.32 million, and the estimated urban area by 0.91 million acres, whilst between 1951 and 1970 the population increased by 5.27 million and the urban area by only 0.83 million acres. The urban acreage per 1,000 population rose from 69.3 in 1935 to 90.4 in 1970, but only a third of this increase has occurred since 1951. However, although the rate of urban growth has slowed down both absolutely and in relation to population growth, the urban acreage per 1,000 population has continued to rise, and by 1970 it is estimated to have reached 90.4 acres per 1,000. This increase reflects rising space standards and the progressive amelioration of urban congestion; such trends must be expected to continue.

REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF, AND TRENDS IN, URBANISATION

4.11 It has been shown in earlier chapters that there are marked differences between regions in population level and trends. There are also equally marked variations in the total area of regions, and in overall population density. The situation in 1970 is shown in Table 4.5.

TABLE 4.5: AREA, POPULATION AND POPULATION DENSITY BY REGIONS, MID 1970

Area	Total Acreage ('000s)	Population ('000s)	Acres per 1,000 population	Persons per acre
Northern	4,781	3,360	1,423	0.70
Yorkshire and Humberside	3,508	4,812	729	1.37
North West	1,973	6,789	291	3.44
East Midlands	3,009	3,363	895	1.12
West Midlands	3,216	5,178	621	1.61
East Anglia	3,105	1,673	1,856	0.54
South East	6,774	17,316	391	2.56
South West	5,846	3,764	1,553	0.64
England	32,213	46,254	696	1.44
Wales	5,130	2,734	1,876	0.53
Scotland	19,465	5,199	3,744	0.27
England and Wales	37,343	48,988	762	1.31
Great Britain	56,808	54,187	1,048	0.95

Notes: 1. Total Area refers to land and inland water.

2. Boundaries as at 1970.

3. OPCS mid-1970 estimates of Home Population.

4.12 This shows that two regions, the North West and the South East, stand out as having densities very much higher than the national average. Although much the largest population is contained within the South East, by far the highest density occurs in the North West which has a population about 40 per cent of that of the South East, but a total area only about 30 per cent. At the other extreme, Scotland has the lowest density, followed by Wales, East Anglia, the South West and Northern regions, all of which fall below the national average.

4.13 These however are crude measures of the relative regional pressures of population on land, and an attempt has been made to estimate the amount of urban development in each region, the relationship of urban development to population, and trends over time. This attempt has been severely handicapped by limitations of the basic data, and all estimates must be regarded as tentative. No comprehensive official figures exist of the amount of land in urban use at any date, nor of changes over time. The only official figures available are those collected by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Department of Agriculture for Scotland in their annual June agricultural census, which relate to disposals of agricultural land for urban purposes. MAFF have provided national figures from this source covering many years, but issue no regional figures. However, in very recent years they have made available to academic researchers* 5-year average figures for post-war years relating to counties, and these have formed the basis of the estimates of recent urban growth in paras. 4.14-17. The estimates of the total urban area should be regarded as even more tentative than those of changes: these have their source in the valuable work

* R.H. Best and A.G. Champion. See "Regional Conversions of Agricultural Land to Urban Use in England and Wales, 1945-67". Institute of British Geographers, Transactions and Papers, 1970. Publication No. 49.

of Best and Coppock for 1950/51 (see Table 4.4) and are based on the application of national average population ratios for broad types of settlement. The methodology is explained in greater detail in Appendix 8. The urban acreages in mid-1970 set out in Table 4.6 result from the addition of estimates of growth based on the MAFF figures to the estimated total urban acreage in 1950/51.

4.14 Table 4.6 expresses both the population and the urban acreage in 1970 as percentages of the national totals, thereby providing a convenient measure of the respective distributions of population and of urban area. This shows the high proportion both of the population and of the estimated urban acreage falling in the South East, but that the region's share of the urban area is less than that of the population. Thus the ratio of urban area per 1,000 population is below the national average and is indeed, at 71, the lowest of any region. It should be borne in mind however that the South East includes marked extremes of development: over 40 per cent of its population lives in the densely developed Greater London conurbation, but much of the remainder in the rest of the region is at relatively spacious densities; the low urban acreage per 1,000 for the region as a whole undoubtedly mainly reflects the influence of London. The South East is closely followed by the North West, with a density of 76, which also has a higher proportion of the national population than of its urban acreage. At the opposite extreme lie East Anglia and the South West, with ratios of 132 and 126 respectively: these are regions without conurbations or other large, older industrial areas, and with much spacious development. Wales has the same ratio as the South West.

4.15 Table 4.6 also shows that by 1970 the North West - by far the smallest region in area, had the highest proportion - 26.1 per cent - of its total area in urban use; this is considerably more than the South East, which however ranks second with 18.2 per cent. The proportion of urban land in the North West is over twice the average for England as a whole. The contrasting areas with a low proportion - under 10 per cent - of their land in urban use include on the one hand the mainly highland areas - Scotland, Wales and the Northern Region, where largely 19th century industrial and associated residential urban development is highly concentrated into certain limited areas and, on the other, the rural lowland regions of East Anglia and the South West, with widely distributed towns and villages developed at relatively spacious densities.

4.16 Between mid 1950 and mid 1970 the urban area of Great Britain is estimated to have increased by 825,000 acres, 20.3 per cent. In approximately the same period, between mid 1951 and mid 1970, the population increased by only 10.8 per cent. The constituent parts of the country show notably greater variation from the national average growth in population than in urban area (see Table 4.6). Urban growth varied between 17.1 per cent in the South East and 24.3 per cent in the West Midlands. Population growth on the other hand varied from 1.9 per cent in Scotland to 20.6 per cent in East Anglia. The East Midlands and the Northern regions both experienced the same actual and proportionate growth in urban area, although the population growth in the Northern region was less than half that of the East Midlands. Scotland, Wales and the three northern regions of England all experienced urban growth above or about the national average, although their population growth was well below the national average, whilst the three southern regions of England, with population growth well above the national average, showed sub-average urban growth. In consequence, the urban area per 1,000 population, which increased nationally by 7 acres per 1,000, rose to a greater extent in northern Britain and Wales, and showed

TABLE 4.6: ESTIMATED REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE URBAN AREA IN 1970, AND CHANGES 1950/51-70, ACTUAL, AND IN RELATION TO POPULATION

Area	Home Population		Estimated Urban Acreage		Change in Urban Acreage		Change in Population		Percentage of area in urban use		Urban acres per 1,000 Population	
	1970		1970		1950-70		1951-1970		1950/51	1970	1950/51	1970
	Nos ('000s)	% of G B	Acres ('000s)	% of G B	Acres ('000s)	% Change	Nos ('000s)	% Change	%	%		
Northern	3,360	6.2	345	7.0	65	23.2	232	7.4	5.9	7.2	90	103
Yorkshire & Humberside	4,812	8.9	415	8.5	70	20.3	303	6.7	9.8	11.8	77	86
North West	6,789	12.5	515	10.5	95	22.6	372	5.8	21.3	26.1	65	76
East Midlands	3,363	6.2	345	7.0	65	23.2	467	16.1	9.3	11.5	97	103
West Midlands	5,178	9.6	435	8.9	85	24.3	752	17.0	10.9	13.5	79	84
East Anglia	1,673	3.1	220	4.5	35	18.9	286	20.6	6.0	7.1	133	132
South East	17,316	32.0	1,235	25.2	180	17.1	2,099	13.8	15.6	18.2	69	71
South West	3,764	6.9	475	9.7	75	18.8	516	15.9	6.8	8.1	123	126
England	46,254	85.4	3,985	81.4	670	20.2	5,028	12.2	10.3	12.4	80	86
Wales	2,734	5.0	345	7.0	60	21.1	145	5.6	5.6	6.7	110	126
England & Wales	48,988	90.4	4,330	88.5	730	20.3	5,173	11.8	9.6	11.6	82	88
Scotland	5,199	9.6	565	11.5	95	20.2	97	1.9	2.4	2.9	92	109
Great Britain	54,187	100.0	4,895	100.0	825	20.3	5,269	10.8	7.2	8.6	83	90

- Notes: 1. Figures may not add exactly to totals due to rounding.
 2. The reference to slightly varying dates are explained in Appendix 8.
 3. Figures relate to areas as constituted in 1970.

little change in the south. Extremes were somewhat reduced: in 1950/51 ratios ranged from 65 in the North West to 133 in East Anglia; but by 1970 the lowest figure was 71, in the South East, and the highest 132 in East Anglia.

4.17 It is possible only to speculate on the reasons for the situation described above. The relatively high rates of urban growth in the North and Wales presumably reflect in part the building of new housing at more spacious standards than those generally prevailing in these regions, with their large inheritance of nineteenth century development. However, a much more important element may be modern industrial development of a land intensive and capital intensive type such as the steel mills of South Wales, or the chemical and associated industrial complex of Teesside. The relatively low growth in the southern regions on the other hand may reflect the more intensive use of land for housing, combined with much more limited heavy industrial development of the kind exemplified above. These differences may themselves result from a combination of high land values in parts of the southern regions, especially the South East, government regional economic and physical planning policies, and locational advantages of the northern regions for certain types of heavy industry. Some of these factors interact: thus planning restrictions on development, by limiting the effective supply of land, further stimulate price increases which other circumstances in any case tend to foster. Much of the post war housing which in the northern regions has taken place at spacious densities on virgin land on the periphery of towns, in the south has resulted from infilling in, or redevelopment of, existing urban land: in the metropolitan region in particular, multi-storey building on redeveloped sites and the replacement of Victorian houses in large gardens by small terraces of 'town houses' have been commonplace sources of housing gains.

RESTRAINTS ON THE USE OF LAND

4.18 Before considering the likely scale of additional urban land development during the remainder of this century it is important to bear in mind that a substantial proportion of land now undeveloped will not be suitable or readily available for urban use on any significant scale because of physical conditions hostile to major urban development, or the existence of a variety of conservation policies, or other circumstances.

4.19 Restraints on land use may be broadly categorised under five headings:

- (i) Physical. Including land at high altitude, steep slopes, unstable land, land liable to flood etc. Some of these restraints are not of course absolute but could only be overcome by means of considerable additional expenditure. The real costs and benefits involved will vary with the local pressure of demand.
- (ii) Conservation. Large areas of land are currently subject to policy restraints on development. These include national parks, areas of outstanding natural beauty, green belts, areas of landscape, historic or scientific value etc. Although it is worth noting that restraints on development within these areas do not operate with uniform severity, large scale urban encroachment would entail major policy changes.

Fig.16

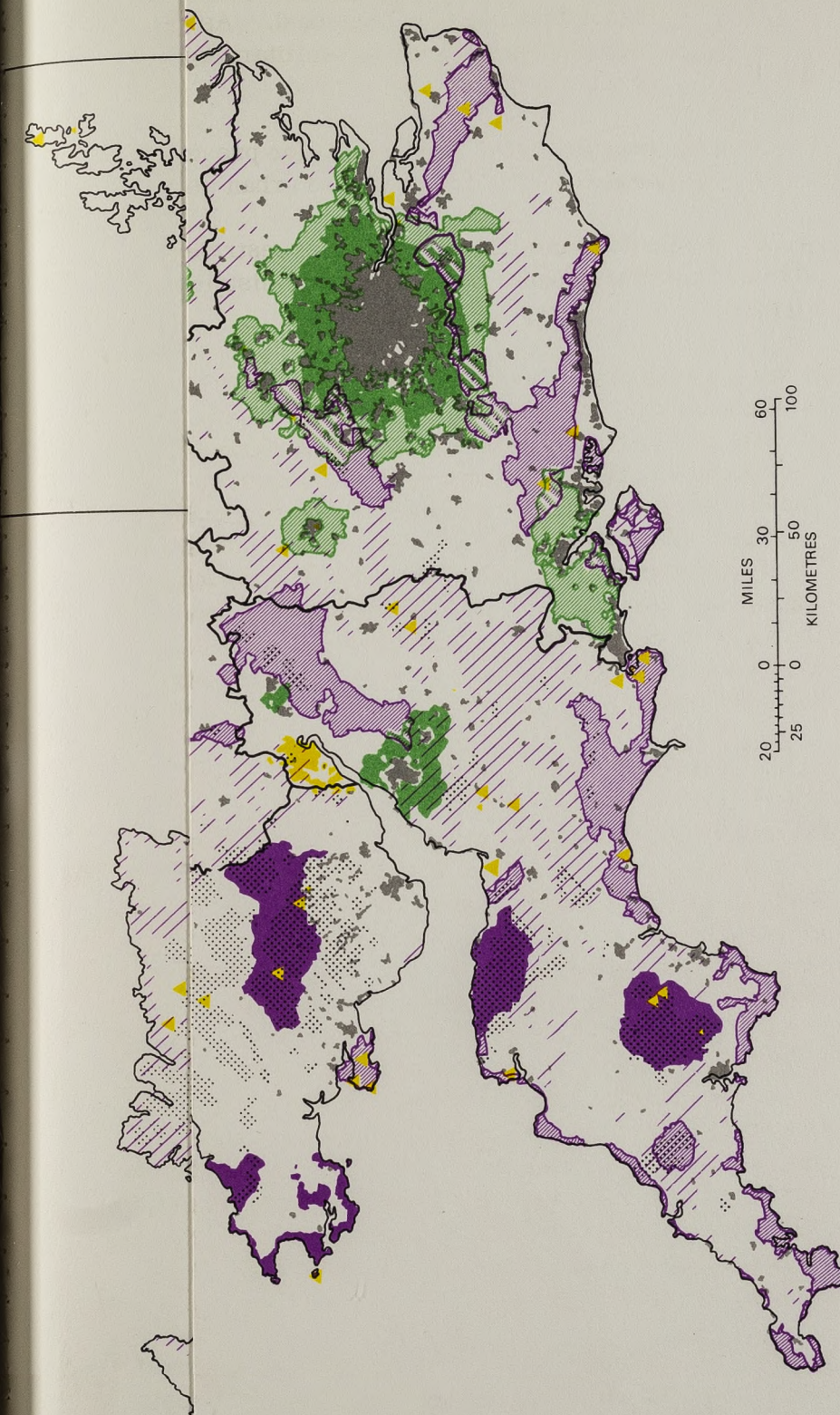
- (iii) Agriculture. There is a need to conserve agricultural land, particularly that of high quality. This also cannot be regarded as an absolute restraint and any loss of agricultural production must be weighed against benefits arising from development in any particular case.
- (iv) Miscellaneous factors. These include remote locations which cannot be expected to support large scale urban development, and military land, forest areas and derelict land. As in other categories few factors can be regarded as immutable - military land may pass back into civilian use, derelict land can be restored.
- (v) Existing urban land which, for present purposes, can be regarded as available only for continued urban use.

4.20 Table 4.7 summarises the major restraints which, at this stage, are susceptible to only broad quantification. Their distribution is shown in Table 3 of Appendix 8 and illustrated in Figure 16.

4.21 It should be emphasised that these items represent major restraints only. In the conservation or policy group, for example National Trust land, areas of scientific interest and water gathering grounds have not been specifically included. Similarly, the physical restraints group takes account only of land above a certain height: it does not include land subject to flood or mining subsidence, steeply sloping land etc. Some of these however overlap with categories which are included in the Table. Defence land, except in so far as it overlaps, is also excluded. High grade agricultural land, which is also omitted from major restraints, is discussed below. It will be evident therefore that the figures of land under restraints given in Table 4.7 represent modest estimates and that the total would be greater if allowance were also made for such additional factors as those mentioned above.

4.22 However, the items in Table 4.7 should not be regarded as of equal significance nor, as already remarked, should they be considered as absolute and immutable. Their importance as restraints varies at present and is liable to change over time. Their significance also varies between one part of Great Britain and another, depending on the degree of pressure arising from population and urban growth. Thus in Scotland for example, where this pressure is less, there has not been the need to define statutory "areas of outstanding natural beauty" nor "national parks" as such, as in England and Wales, in order to give national protection to particular areas. The Green Belts surrounding the main urban areas have been created both to limit their outward spread and to provide recreational land within easy reach of their inhabitants. Population growth and urban redevelopment in the conurbations have produced great pressures to find land for urban development and have already led to some major developments in the green belts. Continuing population growth and urban redevelopment must inevitably lead to further pressures of this kind in the future. Indeed, all conservation areas are subject to policy modifications or exceptions: none is absolutely protected from development and amenity considerations may be outweighed by other factors.

4.23 The only physical factor quantified, "high land", is a rough indicator of land likely to continue to be relatively unattractive for urban development because of climate and exposure. Hence the different standards for the more southerly part of the country - 800 feet in England and Wales - than for the more northerly - 600 feet for Scotland.

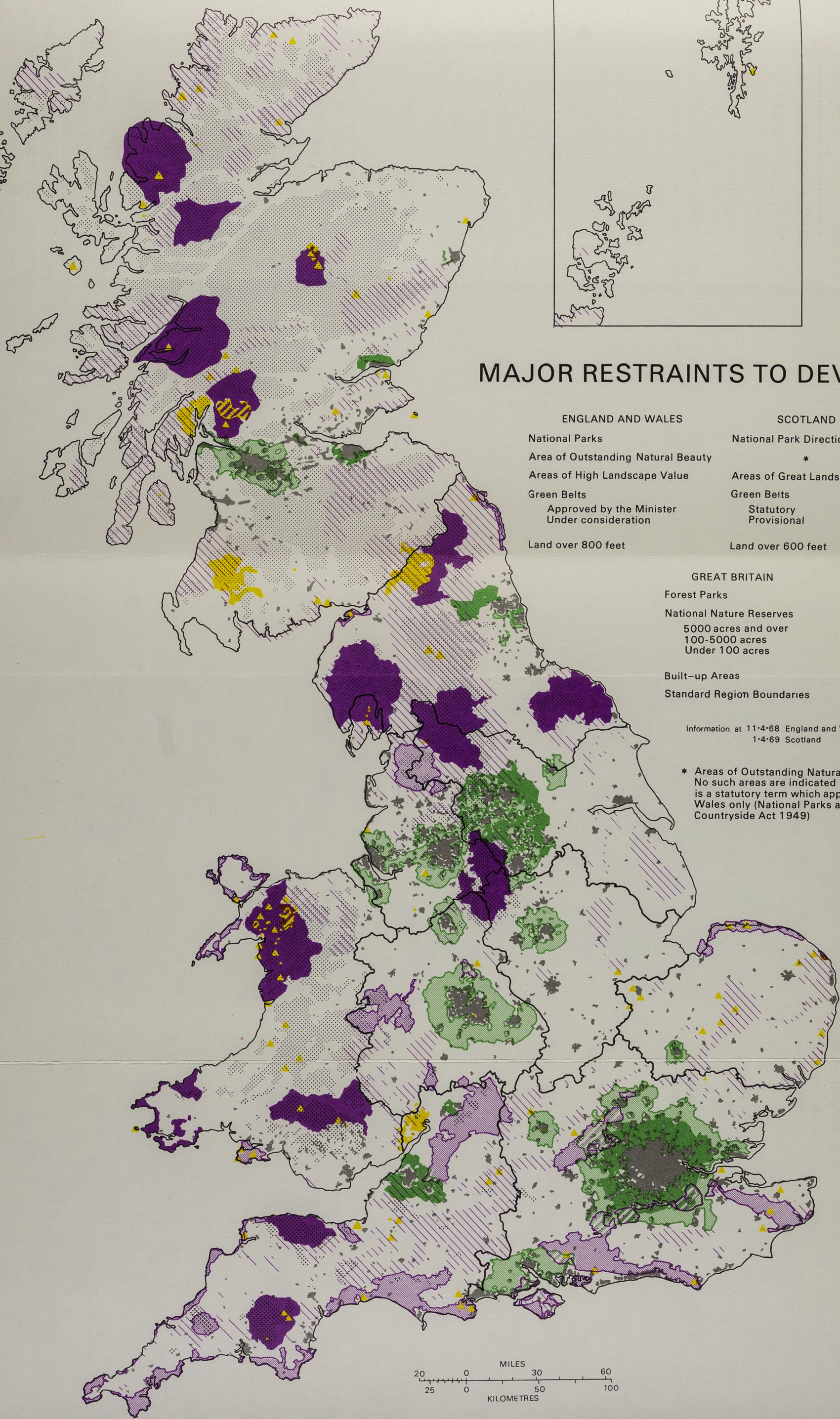


ED FOR

Area	Acres
Great Britain	4,895
	4,896
	429
	224
	2,746
	3,989
	11,134
	na
	23,418
	33,500
	54,016 ⁽¹⁾

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MAJOR RESTRAINTS TO DEVELOPMENT

- | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|---|
| ENGLAND AND WALES | | SCOTLAND | |
| National Parks | | National Park Direction Areas | ■ |
| Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty | | * | |
| Areas of High Landscape Value | ▨ | Areas of Great Landscape Value | ▨ |
| Green Belts | ■ | Green Belts | ■ |
| Approved by the Minister | ■ | Statutory | ■ |
| Under consideration | ▨ | Provisional | ▨ |
| Land over 800 feet | ▤ | Land over 600 feet | ▤ |
| GREAT BRITAIN | | | |
| Forest Parks | ■ | | |
| National Nature Reserves | ▲ | | |
| 5000 acres and over | ▲ | | |
| 100-5000 acres | ▲ | | |
| Under 100 acres | ▲ | | |
| Built-up Areas | ■ | | |
| Standard Region Boundaries | — | | |

Information at 11·4·68 England and Wales
1·4·69 Scotland

* Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty
No such areas are indicated in Scotland since this is a statutory term which applies in England and Wales only (National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949)

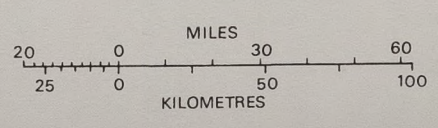


Fig. 16

TABLE 4.7: MAJOR RESTRAINTS ON DEVELOPMENT (FIGURES COMPILED FOR DATES BETWEEN 1966 and 1970)

	(thousand acres)		
	England and Wales	Scotland ⁽¹⁾ (mainland)	Great ⁽¹⁾ Britain
I. URBAN AREA 1970	4,330	565	4,895
II. POLICY RESTRAINTS - CONSERVATION AREAS			
1. National Parks ⁽²⁾	3,366	1,530 ⁽²⁾	4,896
2. Forest Parks	167	262	429
3. National Nature Reserves	77	147	224
4. Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty	2,746	-	2,746
5. Green Belts - Statutory	1,211	(333	(3,989
- Non statutory	2,445))
6. Areas of High Landscape Value	5,974	5,160	11,134
7. Deduction for overlap of areas in II	- 583	na	na
TOTAL CONSERVATION AREAS	15,403	(7,432) ⁽³⁾	(23,418) ⁽³⁾
III. PHYSICAL RESTRAINT - HIGH LAND			
Land over 800' not included in II above	1,246		
Land over 600'		9,840 ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	
Deduction for overlap in II and III		- 5,316	
TOTAL ACTUAL AND POTENTIAL RESTRAINTS	20,979	12,521	33,500
TOTAL AREA	37,343	16,674 ⁽¹⁾	54,016 ⁽¹⁾

Notes: (1) Figures for Scotland relate to mainland and exclude inland water (covering 390,400 acres).

(2) There are no National Parks in Scotland; figures for Scotland refer to the areas proposed as National Parks in 1947 and subject to the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) National Parks Directions, 1948.

(3) Gross, without deduction for overlap.

(4) Based on material provided by Department of Geography, University of Glasgow.

4.24 Examples have been given above of other potential restraints which have not been quantified, which would add obstacles to development. It should be remembered also that all agricultural land, other than that in conservation areas and on high land, has not been included within the major restraints set out in Table 4.7. Therefore, the 'balance' of land which remains after the deduction of the area estimated to be in urban use together with that covered by the current physical and policy restraints cannot all be regarded as necessarily available for development.

4.25 Whilst agricultural land cannot be regarded as an absolute restraint, the overall impact of urban development on agricultural production has to be considered. Agriculture produces about 3.5 per cent of the gross domestic product and employs a similar percentage of the working population. The volume and pattern of farm output is very strongly influenced by Government policy. At the present time about two-thirds of the temperate foodstuffs we consume is home-produced, compared with about one-half before the war.

4.26 During the last decade from 1958-67 our population was increasing by about 0.7 per cent per annum while the net loss of agricultural land to urban development in England and Wales averaged about 36,000 acres per year - equivalent to about 0.15 per cent of the acreage of crops and grass. Despite the latter factor the physical product of agriculture, measured in terms of gross or net output at constant prices, showed an average increase of approximately 3 per cent per annum. In the short-term, therefore, the outlook would seem to be satisfactory, although there is no guarantee that this rate of increase in productivity will continue and the substantial loss of agricultural land to urban development, (which Professor Wibberley has estimated to be about 70 per cent more productive than the average for all agricultural land in England and Wales) is making it more difficult for the industry to play its full part in import saving. It was estimated in 1965 that the increase in agricultural output during the previous decade had resulted in savings of food imports worth £250 million per annum.

4.27 While it is impossible to forecast developments in agriculture for more than a short period ahead, and while increased production due to higher productivity has so far made good many times the production lost by the transfer of agricultural land to other uses, in the long term the continued loss of agricultural land at the present level is a matter of concern. To safeguard future needs for the expansion of agricultural production it is desirable to conserve the best agricultural land when this can be done at a reasonable economic cost, since the larger part of any future increase in food output will have to come from such areas if production is to be expanded at an acceptable cost. Whilst therefore the loss of high grade agricultural land cannot be regarded as an overriding consideration, in each particular case the loss of agricultural production now and in the future must be carefully weighed against the benefits arising from development.

4.28 The proportion of land subject to the various major restraints on development considered above varies considerably between regions. Table 4.8 shows the regional distribution of existing urban areas, major restraints, and the 'balance' of land remaining. More detailed figures are contained in Appendix 8.

4.29 Scotland, with a high proportion of its area covered by physical and policy restraints, has a notably smaller proportion in the 'balance' category (about a quarter) than England and Wales as a whole, and this brings down the proportion for Great Britain. However the 'balance' in Scotland is some seven times greater than the existing urban area compared to only three to four times greater in England and the total balance in absolute terms (over four million acres) is much greater than in any region of England and Wales.

4.30 The regional variations within England and Wales are even greater. The Northern region is outstanding in having a proportion (69.7 per cent) of its total area subject to policy and physical restraints comparable to that in Scotland. The East Midlands, in contrast, has an exceptionally low proportion (13.3 per cent) subject to restraints; East Anglia, with 27.3 per cent, also has a low proportion. The remaining English regions and Wales fall within the range 40-52 per cent.

TABLE 4.8: ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN AREA 1970, AND MAJOR RESTRAINTS ON DEVELOPMENT AS AT 1966/69

Area	(acres)									
	(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)		(5)	
	Total Area (including inland water in E & W)		Urban Development 1970		Potential Policy and physical restraints		Total Actual and Potential Restraints (2) + (3)		Balance (1) - (4)	
	('000s)	% of Total Area	('000s)	% of Total Area	('000s)	% of Total Area	('000s)	% of Total Area	('000s)	% of Total Area
Northern	4,781	100	345	7.2	3,330	69.7	3,675	76.9	1,106	23.1
Yorkshire and Humberside	3,508	100	415	11.8	1,486	42.4	1,901	54.2	1,607	45.8
North West	1,973	100	515	26.1	929	47.1	1,444	73.2	529	26.8
East Midlands	3,009	100	345	11.5	401	13.3	746	24.8	2,263	75.2
West Midlands	3,216	100	435	13.5	1,295	40.3	1,730	53.8	1,486	46.2
East Anglia	3,105	100	220	7.1	847	27.3	1,067	34.4	2,038	65.6
South East	6,774	100	1,235	18.2	2,731	40.3	3,966	58.5	2,808	41.5
South West	5,846	100	475	8.1	3,033	51.9	3,508	60.0	2,338	40.0
England	32,213	100	3,985	12.4	14,052	43.6	18,037	56.0	14,176	44.0
Wales	5,130	100	345	6.7	2,597*	50.6	2,942	57.3	2,188	42.7
England and Wales	37,343	100	4,330	11.6	16,649	44.6	20,979	56.2	16,364	43.8
Scotland (mainland)	16,674	100	565	3.4	11,956	71.7	12,521	75.1	4,153	24.9
Great Britain	54,016	100	4,895	9.1	28,605	53.0	33,500	62.0	20,516	38.0

- Notes: 1. Figures for Scotland relate to mainland and exclude inland water (covering 390,400 acres).
2. This Table differs from Table 4.6 in respect of area coverage, in that figures relating to area refer to the mainland of Scotland only and exclude inland water. As a result of the islands and inland water being excluded, in this table relevant percentages of the 'total' area are inflated. This correspondingly affects figures for Great Britain. For general purposes the figures in Table 4.6 are to be preferred.
3. 1970 Boundaries.
4. Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.
- * Includes 1,136 acres of highland not in Conservation Areas.

4.31 These regional variations in the proportion of land under restraints are reflected in the 'balance' of land remaining. Thus the Northern Region, with only 23.1 per cent of its area in the balance category, has the lowest proportion of all regions. However, this represents well over a million acres and over three times the estimated existing urban area. In the North West, on the other hand, although the land in the balance category represents a somewhat greater proportion of the total area, at 26.8 per cent, it amounts to little more than half a million acres, and is scarcely greater than the existing urban area. Thus the implications of a similarly low proportion in the balance column are markedly different in the two regions. It is noteworthy that the South East, which is commonly regarded as an excessively urbanised region with particularly pressing problems of land supply for urban purposes, has more than the national average proportion of its area in the balance category; furthermore this amounts to 2.8 million acres and represents well over twice the existing urban area. Thus, although pressures are undoubtedly greater in the metropolitan region than these figures would suggest, the South East Region as a whole is not the most congested. The least congested regions on the criteria adopted are the East Midlands and East Anglia, with 75.2 per cent and 65.6 per cent of their area in the balance category. In each case this represents over 2 million acres and is the product of a low proportion of land covered by restraints and - in East Anglia - a low proportion in urban use. It should be borne in mind however that in both regions extensive areas of high quality agricultural land are included in the 'balance'.

4.32 It should therefore again be emphasised that the balance of land remaining does not represent land necessarily available for development. Moreover the space relationships of particular regions and their relative sizes must be borne in mind: the North West, the smallest region, should be viewed in context with neighbouring areas in Wales and the Northern and West Midland Regions. In the South East, the largest region, pressures vary from the extremes of the metropolitan area to those of outer areas which adjoin the relatively pressure-free regions of East Anglia and the East Midlands. The picture presented in Table 4.8 needs therefore to be refined by much more detailed studies for component parts of regions. What is provided is a very broad indication of regions where pressure is relatively slight and of others where further growth in population seems likely to involve particular problems in the provision of adequate urban and recreational space.

FUTURE NATIONAL DEMAND FOR URBAN LAND

4.33 During the remainder of this century additional urban land will be required, not only to meet the needs of the expected 10 million increase in population, but also to meet existing deficiencies and to satisfy those further demands on land arising from the increasing per capita needs of the whole population. It was shown in Table 4.4 that the urban acreage per 1,000 population rose from 58.6 acres at the beginning of the twentieth century to 69.3 acres in 1935, 83.2 acres in 1951 and 90.4 acres in 1970. This trend will continue to be significant in the future. The provision of land to meet the needs of future population growth will be made at future, rather than past, environmental standards of provision. Further, additional urban land will be required to make good existing deficiencies - the continued general relief of existing urban congestion including such elements as the reduction of unacceptably high densities during residential redevelopment; housing provision to relieve present overcrowding and multiple occupancy; the replacement of obsolete schools, hospitals and social facilities at the higher space standards laid down by the

GREAT BRITAIN TRENDS IN URBAN LAND USE, 1901-2001

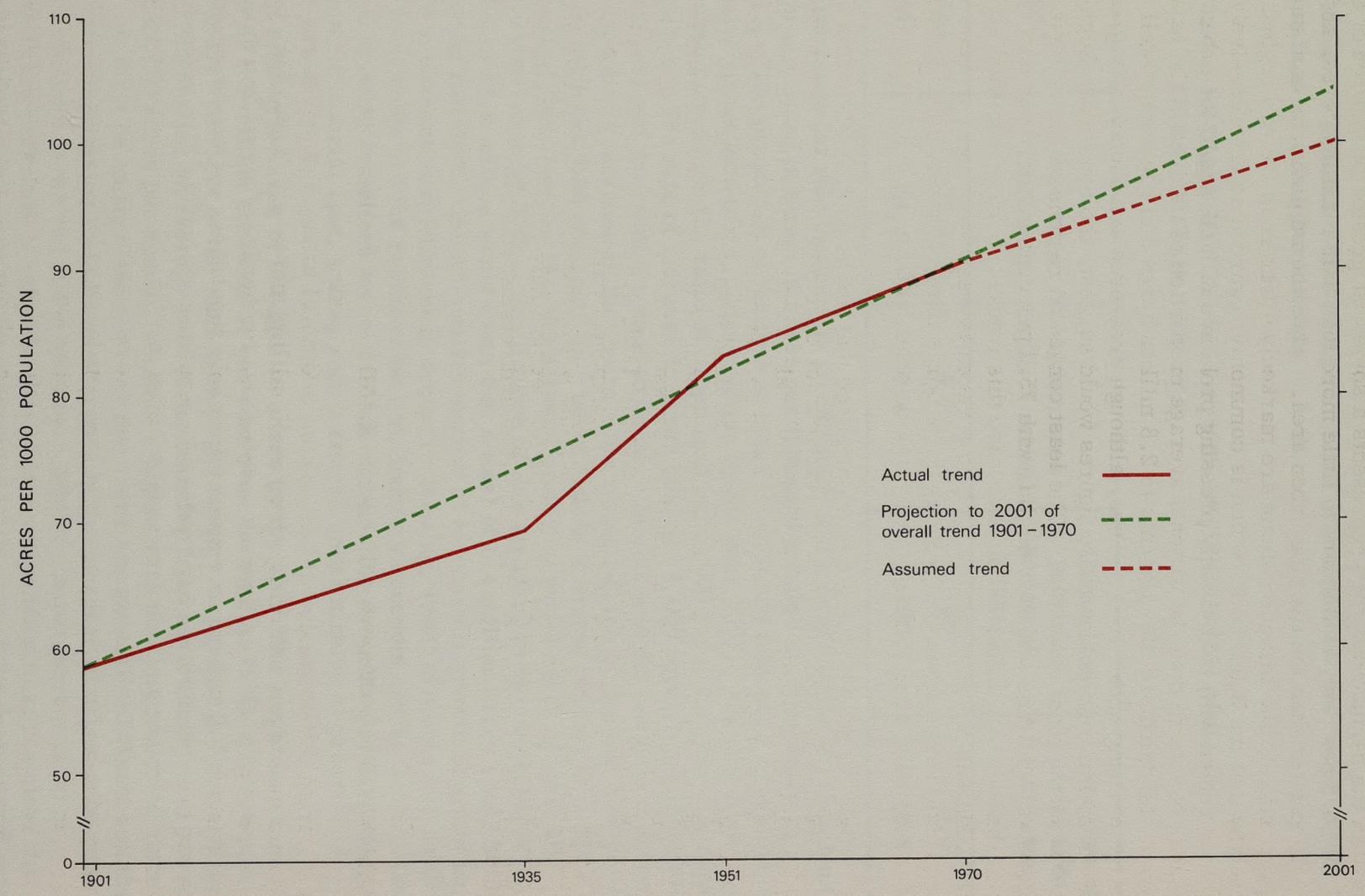


Fig. 17

Government; the progressive redevelopment of out of date industrial premises on a more capital intensive and space consuming basis; the implementation of modern higher floor space standards for shops, offices and warehouses; the continuing process of coming to terms with the car in urban areas with all that this means for additional road, parking and garaging provision.

4.34 Table 4.9 sets out a provisional estimate of the likely broad order of the demand on land for urban purposes up to 2001.

TABLE 4.9: ESTIMATED FUTURE GROWTH OF THE URBAN AREA IN GREAT BRITAIN 1970-2001

Year	Population (millions)	Urban area (million acres)	Urban land provision (acres per 1,000 pop.)	Per cent of total area in urban use
1970	54.2	4.9	90	8.6
2001	64.4	6.4	100	11.3

4.35 The basis for this forecast is an estimate of the future scale of urban land provision expressed in terms of acres per thousand population, illustrated in Figure 17. The projection of the past average trend would indicate a provision of 104 acres of urban land per 1,000 population by the year 2001. Clearly some significant future increase in the ratio of urban land per 1,000 population must be regarded as inevitable. The rate of increase in urban land per 1,000 population has varied during the past and may well continue to do so. Whilst it is not possible to foresee the precise rate of increase in the future - the rising volume of demand may result in still more stringent land use controls - nevertheless it seems prudent to assume for the purpose of this exercise that the national provision would reach at least 100 acres per 1,000 population by 2001. Application of this standard to the projected 2001 population of 64.4 million would mean that a total of 6.4 million acres would be in urban use by that date. An alternative method of forecasting growth in urban land might be to examine each element in demand - housing, itself divisible into dwellings for new households and for replacement etc, industry, schools and so forth. Lack of data on existing conditions and of reliable criteria for projection of some elements, for example industrial land, makes such a course impracticable at present.

4.36 A total urban area of 6.4 million acres by the year 2001 would entail an increase of 1.5 million acres or 31 per cent over the total in 1970. This would constitute 11.3 per cent of the total area of the country as against 8.6 per cent in 1970. This implies an average rate of net transfer from agricultural to urban use of about 49,000 acres per annum, which is a higher rate than any recorded since the 1930s. It must be emphasised however that these are generalised figures on the conservative assumption that observed trends in the increase of urban acreage per head will continue to the end of the century. Whilst comparisons with other countries in the definition of urban land are beset with difficulties it is clear that the relatively modest urban area per head assumed by the end of the century will still leave Britain with a smaller urban area per head than the United States at present. In recent years the rate of transfer to urban use in the USA has been about seven times greater per head of population; although this represents a much smaller increase in the proportion of total area accounted for by urban uses.

4.37 It is now possible to bring together for Great Britain as a whole the estimates of the acreage covered by the major restraints, that now in urban use and the minimum assumed likely to be used for urban development over the remainder of the century to arrive at the consequential 'balance' of land remaining as set out in Table 4.10.

TABLE 4.10: GREAT BRITAIN: URBAN GROWTH AND RESTRAINTS ON DEVELOPMENT

	(million acres)
	Great Britain
(a) Total area	54.0 *
(b) Selected <u>major</u> restraints	28.6
(c) Estimated urban area, 1970	4.9
(d) Urban growth, 1970-2001	1.5
Balance at 2001: [a-(b+c+d)]	19.0

Note: * Figures for Scotland included in those for Great Britain relate to mainland and exclude inland water (covering 390,400 acres).

4.38 The figures in Table 4.10 suggest that, nationally, the amount of land potentially available for development far exceeds the estimated demand by the end of the century. However, it is important in drawing conclusions from this table to bear in mind the qualifications made previously about the scope and limitations of the 'restraints' group in relation to the current situation. It should also be remembered that no allowance is made for changes in policies, or in the area covered by restraints, in the period up to 2001. During that time, further areas may well be designated for conservation, and modifications may occur in policies relating to existing conservation areas.

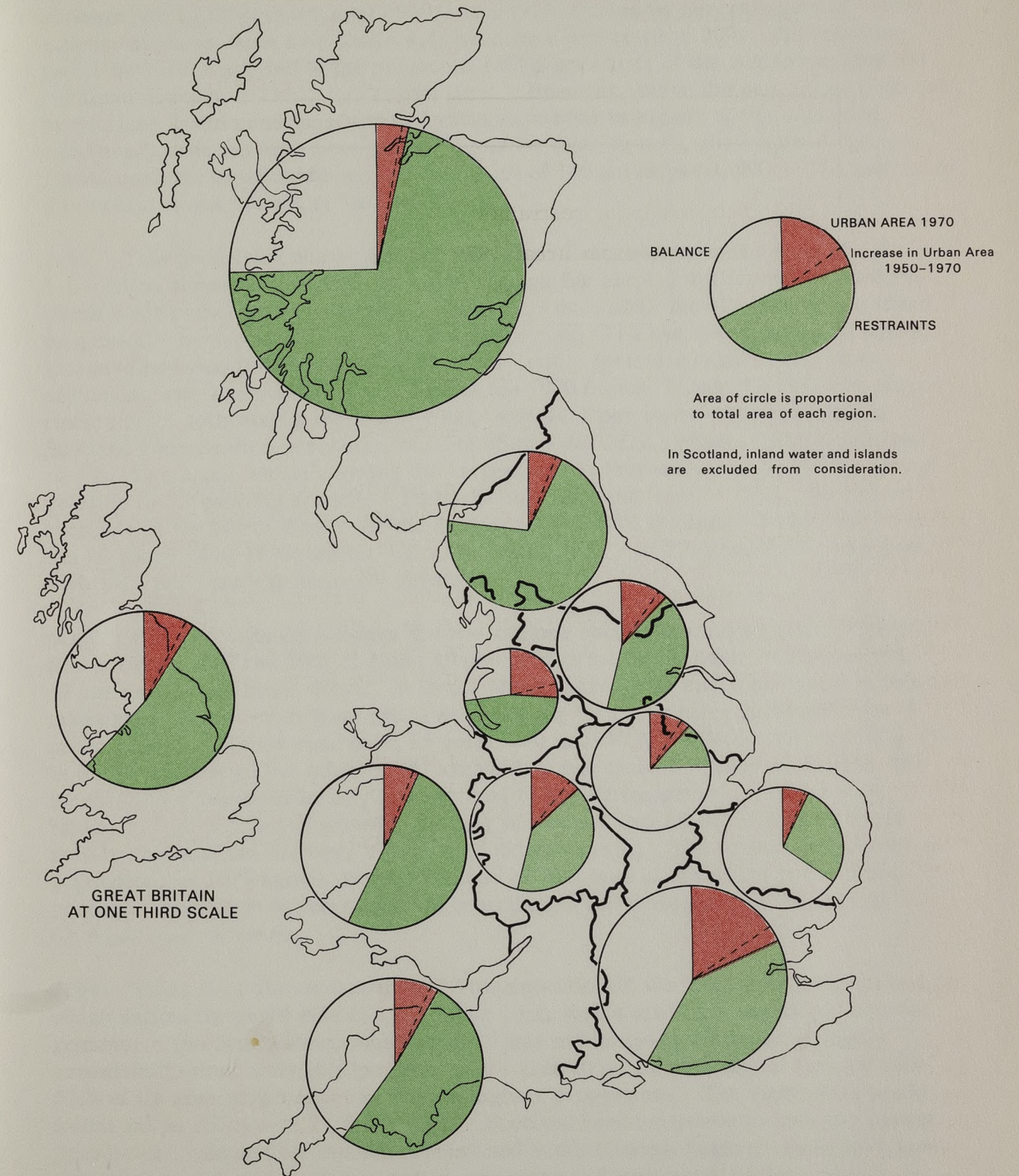
4.39 Furthermore, a national balance sheet of land demand and supply has limited relevance to population distribution policy: a large excess of supply over demand in some relatively remote areas can have no direct relevance to demands arising in, say, London or Lancashire. For this purpose, a regional breakdown of the national situation is required.

REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF FUTURE URBAN GROWTH

4.40 Bearing in mind all the assumptions, and the reservations attaching to them, necessary for an attempt to provide a regional analysis of the position at the present time, any attempt to present a regional breakdown of the assumed national situation as set out in Table 4.10 is a particularly difficult exercise. Whilst all regional projections for dates some thirty years ahead must inevitably be tentative, this is especially true - given the limitations of the basic data and in research into the determinants of differential urban growth - of projections of the regional distribution of urban land. It is certainly impracticable to produce forecasts of tolerable

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validity: all that can be done is to make projections on certain assumptions, in order to examine what the resulting situation would be if those assumptions were fulfilled.

4.41 In these circumstances an attempt to look forward merits restriction to the simple but instructive exercise of discovering what the regional situation would be by 2001 if recent regional trends in urban development were to be maintained. This is, in effect, an elementary mechanistic trend projection. The regional ratios of urban acreage per 1,000 population at 1950/1 and 1970 implied by the estimates of urban acreage at those dates (see Table 4.6) have been projected to 2001; the resulting ratios have been applied to the projected 2001 populations of the regions to give the resultant acreage in urban use at that date. However, since the sum of the regional projections would produce a national ratio somewhat in excess of that assumed, certain adjustments have been made* in order that, in sum, the regional figures should conform to the assumed national ratio of 100 acres per 1,000. The results of this exercise are set out in Table 4.11.

4.42 This projection shows that, of the national increase in urban area of 1.5 million acres, the South East would account for about $\frac{1}{4}$ million acres, and the North West rather less. These are followed - even after modification of the trend projection - by Scotland, with over 200,000 acres. The national average percentage increase between 1970 and 2001 is 31.8 per cent. By this measure, the East Midlands, with a growth 47.8 per cent of the 1970 figure, shows the greatest proportionate rise, followed by the North West, with 44.7 per cent. The increase in Scotland represents a percentage rise of 38.1 - the third highest. The South East, on the other hand, whilst showing the largest actual increase, has by far the lowest relative to its existing acreage - a rise of only 20.6 per cent. Thus, the rate of increase in the North West over the 31 years 1970-2001 is almost double that over the 20 years 1950-1970, whilst that of the South East - at 20.6 per cent compared with 17.1 per cent - is scarcely greater.

4.43 This discrepancy between the two regions occurs despite a growth of population between 1970 and 2001 of some 20 per cent in the South East, compared with 17 per cent in the North West. It is the sharp increase in space standards which has taken place in the North West which accounts for its far greater projected rate of urban growth. These rose from 65 per 1,000 in 1950/1, to 76 in 1970 and 94 in 2001. In the South East on the other hand, where they remained virtually unchanged, the increase in urban area is only proportional to population growth. In the East Midlands it is population growth - largely in planned expansion schemes - which mainly accounts for the very high rate of urban growth. The projected increase in population, at 1970 ratios, would result in an increase of one-third in the urban acreage, the rise in space standards contributing the remainder of the overall 47.8 per cent increase.

4.44 Table 4.11 also indicates that the proportion of the total area in urban use, which nationally would rise to 11.3[♠] per cent, would still vary strikingly between regions. The North West, which in 1970 was estimated to be the most highly urbanised region, with 26.1 per cent of its area in urban use, would have by 2001 37.8 of its area urbanised - by far the highest proportion. The South East would follow (as in 1970) with 22.0 per cent. Scotland would continue to have the lowest proportion. Except for the North West and South East all regions would have less than 20 per cent of their total area in urban use and four would be less than 10 per cent urbanised.

* especially in Wales and Scotland, where the increases between 1950/1 and 1970 were greatest.

♠ including total area of Scotland, with islands, and thus of Great Britain.

TABLE 4.11: PROJECTION OF REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN AREA TO 2001; CHANGES 1970 - 2001

AREA	Projected Home Population 2001 ('000s)	Projected urban acreage per 1,000 population	Resultant Urban Area		Urban area as percent of total area	Change in Urban Area 1970 - 2001		'Balance'	
			Acreage ('000s)	Percentage of Great Britain total		Acreage ('000s)	Percent of 1970	Acreage ('000s)	Percent of total area
Northern	3,634	125	455	7.1	9.5	+ 110	31.9	996	20.8
Yorkshire and Humberside	5,435	100	545	8.4	15.5	+ 130	31.3	1,477	42.1
North West	7,931	94	745	11.6	37.8	+ 230	44.7	299	15.2
East Midlands	4,472	114	510	7.9	16.9	+ 165	47.8	2,098	69.7
West Midlands	6,235	91	570	8.8	17.7	+ 135	31.0	1,351	42.0
East Anglia	2,261	128	290	4.5	9.3	+ 70	31.8	1,968	63.4
South East	20,762	72	1,490	23.1	22.0	+ 255	20.6	2,553	37.7
South West	4,714	128	605	9.4	10.3	+ 130	27.4	2,208	37.8
England	55,445	94	5,210	80.8	16.2	+ 1,225	30.7	12,951	40.2
Wales	3,096	149	460	7.1	9.0	+ 115	33.3	2,073	40.4
England and Wales	58,540	97	5,670	87.9	15.2	+ 1,340	30.9	15,024	40.2
Scotland (mainland)	5,890	132	780	12.1	4.7	+ 215	38.1	3,938	23.6
Great Britain	64,431	100	6,450	100.0	11.9	+ 1,555	31.8	18,961	35.1

Notes: 1. This Table differs from Table 4.6 in respect of area coverage, in that figures relating to area refer to the mainland of Scotland only and exclude inland water. As a result of the islands and inland water being excluded, in this table relevant percentages of the 'total' area are inflated. This correspondingly affects figures for Great Britain. For general purposes the figures in Table 4.6 are to be preferred.

2. Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

4.45 Finally, Table 4.11 shows the implications of the projected changes, 1970 to 2001, for the 'balance' of land remaining. Since this is arrived at by subtraction of the urban area and 'restraints' from the total area of the region, and the 'restraints' are assumed to remain the same in 2001 as in 1970, differences in the 'balance' result only from changes in the urban area. In general, the balance would amount to between 1.3 and 2.5 million acres, and in five regions this represents about 40 per cent of the total area. Two regions would have over 60 per cent of their area in this category - the East Midlands and East Anglia, each with about 2 million acres. Three areas fall well outside the usual absolute and proportionate range. All three - Scotland, the Northern Region and the North West - would have under 25 per cent of their area in this residual category: in the first two areas this is clearly due mainly to the very high proportion - about 70 per cent in each case - falling under some form of conservation policy or physical restraint. However, the actual amount of land remaining in each case includes the highest and lowest extremes. On the one hand, Scotland, with nearly 4 million acres, would have by far the largest balance, representing five times the estimated urban area in 2001, whilst, on the other, the North West would have only 300,000 acres, representing only 40 per cent of the urbanised area.

4.46 The North West would appear the most vulnerable of all regions, with space standards at the beginning of the twenty-first century still below the national average, with a large population - approaching 8 million - providing a probable base for further natural increase, but with the smallest total area of which the smallest proportion (15.2 per cent) would then remain free from development and major restraints.

4.47 The situation described above represents merely the implications of a mechanistic trend projection and cannot be regarded as a firm indication of what will in fact happen. Nevertheless, whatever the precise regional situation by the end of the century one probable feature of the future trends can be broadly suggested. It was noted earlier (see para. 4.16) that there has been some tendency towards a reduction in the wide regional range of urban space standards as expressed in urban acres per 1,000 population. A general tendency for regional ratios to move closer to the national level could well be expected in the future in view of Government policies giving priority to improvement of environmental standards in less favoured areas.

4.48 Although the trend projection makes some allowance for these tendencies so far as they have already affected recent trends, it cannot allow for an accentuation of them, and to this extent may prove to depart from future reality. One relevant policy is the redistribution of population from the congested and obsolescent inner areas of conurbations to modern housing estates on the periphery or in reception areas beyond. In the regions at the upper end of the range, where space standards far exceed the national average, current housing development is also tending to take the form of estates, both in the private sector and in development by public authorities, at densities which are fairly uniform throughout the country and which, though they are considerably more spacious than nineteenth century development in inner urban areas, reflect more intensive land use than that of much existing development in the more rural regions.

4.49 The continuing adoption of broad national standards of provision for housing, and indeed for a wide range of both new and redeveloped uses of urban land, will tend in the longer term to reduce overall regional variations in the ratio of urban land per 1,000 population, raising ratios in the older high density industrial areas and tending to reduce them in the less urbanised areas where less intensive land use has been an evident characteristic of past development. In this regard, however, the South East

may well continue to prove an anomalous region. Its urban ratio has remained virtually unchanged over the last twenty years. Some explanations of this situation were suggested in para. 4.17: the nature of these, particularly high land prices, suggests that the existing restraints on urban growth in the South East may well persist. Thus, whereas it appears likely that in all other regions a ratio closer to the future national average could be reasonably expected, the South East is likely to move more slowly in this direction.

CONCLUSIONS

4.50 In Britain the problems arising from the attempt to satisfy a great variety of demands on a limited area of land have led to a more advanced system of land use planning which endeavours to resolve the often conflicting claims for space. As a result of this system the sometimes extravagant demands made on agricultural land in the inter-war years have been avoided despite a continuous and substantial population increase. Nevertheless the urban area continues to grow - from 3.8 per cent of total area in 1901 to 8.6 per cent in 1970. In view of the need to meet existing space deficiencies in over-crowded areas, the large population increase expected and the likelihood of a continuing rise in urban acreage per head, a further growth in urban area is inevitable. Given a continuation of the present trends in per capita urban acreage and on the basis of present population projections, some 11 per cent of the total area of Great Britain might be in urban use by the end of the century.

4.51 At a national level the prospect of one-ninth of the total area in urban use does not in itself give rise for concern. But at the regional level problems of land availability could become acute. Pressures on land for urban development appear most likely to become severe by the end of the century in the North West. The problem of resolving competing land use demands around major urban areas is also complicated by the fact that in some cases much high quality agricultural land happens to lie in close proximity to such areas. In addition to the demand for urban land, the remaining undeveloped land will also have to meet growing demands for space for recreational pursuits, and many extensive areas are too remote from existing population concentration to meet the chief need - for day and weekend leisure excursions.

4.52 Finally, this review has revealed the inadequate nature of the available land-use statistics. Consideration is now being given to improving the collection of this type of data in the light of their prospective uses. It was pointed out above that satisfactory figures do not exist either of the urban area at any recent date, or of the changes in the urban area, and that this is particularly true at the regional (and, of course, sub-regional) level. There are no official figures of the amount of land in urban use, and the only official source for figures of changes are those derived from the MAFF and Scottish annual returns, which are obtained as a by-product of the agricultural census and cannot produce figures of changes in the urban area from all sources. Improved land use statistics are essential to assess the long-term development potential of different areas of the country, to help to identify in good time the areas where special difficulties seem likely to arise and, in general, to produce a firm factual basis for the formulation and, if necessary, variation of land use policies. Considerable further refinement of the material presented in this chapter is required in order to build up a full picture of availability of land, taking into account such supply factors as construction costs, water supply, drainage, and accessibility, as against the localised demand for urban and other land uses.

CHAPTER 5

THE FRAMEWORK FOR PLANNING POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

INTRODUCTION - THE FORMATION OF POLICIES

5.1 Before assessing the future scope for policies designed to influence population distribution, a description of the policies in operation at present together with a brief account of their historical background might be found useful. Three reports appearing between 1940 and 1946 represent the most significant stages in the evolution of population distribution policy in Britain. These documents, the Barlow Report¹, Abercrombie's Greater London Plan², the New Towns Committee Report³, together with the ensuing legislation of 1945-47⁴, provided the necessary theoretical and statutory framework for post-war policy. Before the establishment of this policy framework there was certainly no lack of ideas or of private ventures designed to influence population distribution (Letchworth and Welwyn Garden Cities were two of the more important examples). Attempts to control the distribution of population were also evident in the work of joint town planning committees, in efforts to establish a London green belt and in the containment of ribbon development. But although important precursors of much that was to follow the 1939-45 war, they were localised and limited in scope.

5.2 The Barlow Commission was appointed in 1937, "To inquire into the causes which have influenced the present geographical distribution of the industrial population of Great Britain and the probable direction of any change in that distribution in the future; to consider what social, economic and strategic disadvantages arise from the concentration of industries or of the industrial population in large towns or in particular parts of the country; and to report what remedial measures if any should be taken in the national interest". The Commission's report, published in 1940, recommended decentralisation or dispersal both of industry and population from congested urban areas and the encouragement of a reasonable balance of industrial development throughout Great Britain. Excessive concentration of population in London, as expressed more forcibly in one of the minority reports, was definitely an evil to be remedied at the earliest possible moment. Thus the Commission's outlook was influenced as much by the desirability of achieving a more equal distribution of employment opportunities throughout the country, as of the need felt to decentralise from congested urban areas, particularly London. In the climate of that time defence considerations were also given weight.

Notes: ¹ Report of the Royal Commission on the Distribution of the Industrial Population (Barlow Report), Cmnd 6153 (1940)
² P. Abercrombie, "Greater London Plan 1944" (1945)
³ Report of the New Towns Committee, Cmnds 6759, 6794 and 6876 (1946)
⁴ Distribution of Industry Act, 1945; New Towns Act, 1946; Town and Country Planning Act, 1947

5.3 Abercrombie's Greater London Plan represented in 1944 the most advanced attempt to plan in physical terms on virtually a regional scale, and its most notable feature - a series of new towns with a green belt intervening between them and the London built-up area - strongly influenced later legislation. The New Towns Committee, under the chairmanship of Lord Reith, subsequently provided a detailed prescription for the location and form of such new towns, essential features being that they should be some distance from existing major urban areas and should be largely self-contained for work and living.

5.4 Thus, by the early post-war period, the main elements of a population distribution policy had emerged. Firstly, a better balance of industrial development between regions, which through the supply of job opportunities indirectly influenced migration and hence population distribution. Secondly, a policy for the relief of congested urban areas by the movement of population and industry to independent new settlements physically separate from "exporting areas" (the new towns) and to expansions of existing towns. The main statutory means used to achieve these policies were provided by the Distribution of Industry Act, 1945 (which superseded the Special Areas legislation of the 1930s), the New Towns Act, 1946, and the Town and Country Planning Acts of 1947, these being supplemented later by the Town Development Act, 1952, the Housing and Town Development (Scotland) Act, 1957, and various modifications to distribution of industry and town and country planning legislation and policies.

5.5 It is important to note, at this stage, the broad assumptions and thinking, based on the facts and forecasts available at the time, which formed the background to these policies. First, it was assumed that there would be little or no increase in population. The official projection of population available to Abercrombie was that Britain's population, 46.6 million in 1940, would rise to 47.2 in 1960 (the actual Great Britain population in 1960 was 51 million). Second, the Barlow Commission did not foresee the continued rise in real incomes with its attendant consequences in terms of the demand for space for housing, cars, leisure, etc. Third, it was thought that the distribution of industry policies introduced in 1947 would be sufficient to stem migration to the South, but in fact there was continued net migration to the South together with an associated growth in employment opportunities particularly in the service trades. This growth in employment opportunities occurred despite continued measures to spread the growth in employment more evenly. This internal migration to the South was also reinforced by substantial net inward migration to Greater London and other conurbations from overseas from the mid-1950s onwards.

EXPERIENCE SINCE 1945

5.6 Distribution of industry policy, with its dual aims of offsetting the loss of jobs in Development Areas while at the same time reducing employment pressures in the South and Midlands, has been an important, though indirect, influence on population distribution between regions. Distribution of industry policy has been applied at varying levels of intensity over the years, but with the broad effect on the whole of mitigating migration flows. There are, however, changes in population distribution which are not at all influenced by employment distribution policies, eg retirement migration.

5.7 Within regions, the sub-divisional patterns of population distribution have been more directly influenced by physical planning policies through such means as the creation of new and expanded towns, the establishment of green belts and the

provision of residential land for commuters and retired people. Since 1949, when work began on the first new town, Stevenage, to the end of 1969, some 175,000 dwellings had been provided in Great Britain in new towns and 72,000 in town expansion schemes, a total of 247,000 dwellings. By comparison a total of about 6 million dwellings were built in that period. Thus new towns and town expansion schemes represent only a very small proportion of total house construction (4 per cent). Indeed, the total number of dwellings built in the new and expanded towns since the last war has been less than the total built in the former London County Council area, or in the West Midland conurbation, and almost equalled by those built in the South East Lancashire conurbation. As all public and private housing has been subject to planning control, the total impact of physical planning policies upon population distribution within regions has been very much greater than that of the new and expanded towns alone. Nevertheless, the proportion of house construction which has taken place in new and expanded towns remains particularly significant, as it gives a measure of the extent of direct Government influence on population distribution in the past.

5.8 The terms of reference of the New Towns Committee usefully summarise the *raison d'être* of new towns as: "The furtherance of a policy of planned decentralisation from congested urban areas". The purpose of new towns has been to relieve congestion in terms not only of residential population but also of employment and commuting and other traffic. It follows, therefore, that the development of new towns has been dependent on the transfer from congested urban areas of both population and employment; hence the location of new towns has in part been determined by the need to find sites at distances sufficient to discourage commuting back to work in congested urban centres. There has been a conscious attempt in planning new towns to provide as far as possible a comprehensive and reasonably self-sufficient urban environment with a broad balance between population and employment. One measure of the success of new towns is the extent to which they relieve congestion in the urban centres from which their population has come, by developing as reasonably independent communities without close links with the original city. Those new towns which are now well established remain relatively self-contained in terms of the provision of employment for their populations, but a certain amount of travel to work between them and neighbouring centres within easy reach has naturally developed. Some, though employed in the new towns, may choose to live outside them. Conversely, as the children of the original migrants to new towns enter the labour market, they do not have the same links with local industry as their parents and tend to widen their search for suitable employment to areas within reasonable travelling distance. With a few exceptions, the location of new towns is such that travel to work movements and other economic and social links with neighbouring urban settlements can be expected to grow. As new towns mature, therefore, they form growing links with surrounding nearby settlements and cannot be expected to remain completely self-contained.

5.9 The town expansion schemes initiated under the Town Development Acts have much in common with the new towns. But there are two important differences: the success of these schemes depends on the willingness of two local authorities, the "exporting" and "receiving" authorities, to cooperate in the development and, being grafted on to an existing town, they do not share the new towns' need to forge new links with other settlements. Partly because of the need to relieve further pressures on land in the Outer Metropolitan Area, more attention has been directed in recent years to the possibilities of much larger new towns based on large existing towns, at greater distances from "exporting" conurbations. This progression in thinking about new towns was already evident when the Group commenced their work (eg in the designation of Northampton and Peterborough) and was also implicit in our terms of

reference to report on "the areas suitable for large scale development". The priorities for study suggested by the Group's earlier work, Humberside, Severnside and Tayside (see Chapter 6) also carried forward the idea of movement to areas within the sphere of influence of relatively large cities with economic growth potential. At the same time, it was considered that such growth areas, in addition to meeting some of the housing demands of the major conurbations and relieving congestion there, might bring into use first-rate locations so far under-utilised and make a contribution to national growth which might otherwise remain unrealised.

PLANNING IMPLICATIONS OF FUTURE POPULATION GROWTH AND REDEVELOPMENT

5.10 The magnitude of the problem of urban congestion which the new towns were designed to relieve is itself far from static. The total planned capacity of the original eight London new towns has had to be increased and several additional major new towns have been established in recent years in response to several factors influencing the degree of congestion in Greater London. First, the rate of natural growth of population in London, as in the country generally, increased significantly to an extent that the demographers were not able to foresee when plans for the first generation of new towns were made. Second, the impact of net immigration from overseas which began in the mid 1950s was disproportionately great on the large cities, particularly London. Third, it has not proved possible to redistribute industrial expansion in the South East to the less prosperous regions to the extent assumed in the Abercrombie Plan for Greater London, and the growth of population and industry (each of which was both the cause and the result of the other) made demands on land which could only be met outside the metropolis. Further, recent employment growth has been most marked in the service industries, which are particularly concentrated in Greater London, and controls (office development permits) affecting part of this large sector of employment growth were not introduced until late in 1964. Even now, the distribution of employment in the service sector as a whole remains largely outside direct Government control.

5.11 The volume of planned overspill over any given period also depends on the rate of slum clearance and the residential density standards adopted on redevelopment which determine the population capacity of these areas. These density standards must take account not merely of the number of dwellings per acre, but also of all the ancillary residential land uses whose demands on land grow with rising standards of living - open space, roads, schools etc. Although a large programme of slum clearance has been completed since the war, the scale of the problem is much greater than was foreseen in the 1940s and a considerable programme of urban renewal extending right up to the end of the century will be required. Indeed, urban renewal is a continuous process and not a once-and-for-all operation.

5.12 It is not possible to quantify with any degree of precision the number of houses which will be demolished in this process up to the end of the century and the number of people who will be displaced and have to be accommodated elsewhere. However, a broad indication of the future scale of the need in England and Wales can be obtained from the National Sample Survey of the Condition of Houses, carried out by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in February 1967¹. This showed

¹See the Appendix to the White Paper on "Old Houses into New Homes", Cmnd 3602, April 1968

that of a total of 15,700,000 dwellings in England and Wales, 1,949,000 were either statutorily unfit or, although fit, were in or adjoining a potential clearance area and would have to be demolished in the process of urban renewal; of these, 662,000 were in the conurbations. The number of slum dwellings demolished or closed has averaged around 70,000 annually in recent years.

5.13 In Scotland, the number of dwellings falling below a tolerable standard (as defined in the Housing (Scotland) Act 1969) was estimated (in 1969) to be 220,000, of which only some 20,000 would be capable of long term improvement. The current rate of demolition of "subtolerable" housing in Scotland is about 16,000 per annum.

5.14 These figures relate to the houses already classified as unfit. Many more will become unfit, or in some other way fail to meet rising housing standards, between now and the end of the century. An analysis of the age of dwellings (Table 5.1) provides a broad indication of the possible order of magnitude of the replacement problem.

TABLE 5.1: STOCK OF DWELLINGS IN GREAT BRITAIN, DECEMBER 1969

Age	Number of dwellings (thousands)	Percentage of stock
Pre-1919	6,960	37.6
1919-1944	4,514	24.4
Post-1944	7,014	38.0
All ages	18,488	100.0

5.15 Of almost 7 million dwellings built before 1919, some are of historic or architectural interest and will need to be preserved. Many others can be improved and given a further lease of life, but a large number are either already obsolete or will probably have become so by the end of the century. Over and above these, a substantial number of houses built after 1919 will have to be demolished as a part of the renewal of the urban fabric generally (eg building urban motorways) or will have to be demolished or substantially improved because they will not meet the standards of the late 20th century.

5.16 Moreover, the replacement of housing forms only one part of the urban renewal that is needed. A considerable proportion of the existing stock of schools was built before 1914 (more than half of all primary schools fall into this category); much of the existing stock of hospitals is also obsolescent. No figures are available of the condition and age of shops, offices and industrial premises, but as the age of buildings in these categories broadly matches the age of the housing stock, it is clear that much of the existing stock will require replacement and the need to replace them may also be reinforced by other factors. Changes in the pattern of retail distribution and the scale of wholesale distribution are likely to shorten the effective life of existing premises and a quickening of the rate of technological change could be reflected in a faster rate of obsolescence of industrial buildings and hence their replacement.

5.17 The extent to which these activities will lead to further displacement of population from existing urban areas is far from clear but it is probable that population displacement will continue at least until the clearance of the outworn inner areas of the older towns and cities is completed. Thereafter, as redevelopment extends outwards from the densely populated inner areas to less densely populated outer areas, it might be possible to rebuild at existing densities and in some areas there will be scope for actually increasing housing densities. However, rising real incomes are likely to maintain the already increasing space standard (see Chapter 4) and it appears, on balance, that urban renewal will continue to displace population for a very long time ahead. These factors in the growing demand for urban land led the Group to assess, in the light of the latest forecasts of the growth of population and the scale of redevelopment required in our major urban areas, whether more weight could be put on accommodation in major planned developments at substantial distance from existing concentrations of population.

5.18 There are several considerations which might affect such a policy. A national strategy for population distribution should ideally be based on a judgement of the relative costs and benefits of using available resources in alternative ways; major planned expansions involve a commitment to the timing and scale of public expenditure in a particular locality; the competing claims on the likely supply of mobile industry are very material; and the numbers of people who will prove willing to move over long distances could also constitute a limiting factor. These matters are discussed in more detail below.

5.19 In considering the distribution of population and the possible ways in which population growth might be accommodated, ideally it would be desirable to know the comparative resource costs of different forms of development. Such knowledge would clearly be of great value in the formation of policies on the distribution of population and the Group would like to see greater attention paid to this field of research. For example, among the various aspects which would need to be examined in assessing the relative costs and benefits of, say, peripheral development, short-distance overspill and long-distance overspill are:- the additional urban infrastructure needed (this depends on the amount of under-utilised infrastructure which can be used); the costs of moving industry to provide the necessary employment, or of improving transport facilities to existing industrial locations; and the relative benefits to the inhabitants. This is a most difficult and complex field of study in which it will be possible to make progress only very gradually. Techniques have, perhaps, made most progress in the transport field, but so far it has not proved possible to obtain sufficiently comprehensive analysis to help towards a solution of some of the recurring questions touched on in this report - the relative merits of decentralisation and concentration and of different sizes, forms and groupings of urban settlement.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE

5.20 Any major growth wherever located, and by whatever agency it is planned and carried out, must involve substantial public investment, although the precise financial arrangements vary. In new towns the capital spending of the development corporations is financed by Exchequer loans. The current new towns programme is likely to increase this call on the Exchequer by about 50 per cent, to some £150 million, in the mid-seventies. Subsequently, the level of expenditure would obviously depend upon the scale of any possible additions to the programme. The major element in this expenditure is public sector housing. These figures take account of the existing

policy to increase substantially the proportion of privately owned dwellings in new towns. This Exchequer investment, and other public sector investment in new towns, do not constitute a separate programme for public expenditure purposes, and the finance for various items eg housing, roads, is met from the respective programme. New towns represent a commitment to public expenditure in a particular locality and this commitment, including the call on the Exchequer, will continue to be a relevant factor in considering any future extension of the new towns programme. In town expansion schemes capital spending is financed primarily by the town council but contributions are made by the Exchequer and, to varying extents, by the exporting conurbation and the county council.

MOBILE INDUSTRY

5.21 Important public expenditure issues are also involved in measures to influence the supply and location of mobile industry and its transfer to Development and Intermediate Areas or to major planned expansion schemes elsewhere.

5.22 The rate at which people can move to planned expansion schemes depends to a large extent on the rate at which employment can be found for them, though in some cases there may be a measure of commuting to the parent conurbations especially in the early stages of development. It follows that the number of jobs that can be provided in new towns in a given period broadly determines the level of the population that it will be possible to accommodate in them in the same period. Although the size and rate of employment growth of the existing town on which the new planned growth is based will affect the amount of mobile industry necessary to make the development a success, nevertheless, new and expanding towns are dependent for most of their additional employment needs on the introduction of manufacturing employment for at least a considerable period of their initial planned growth. In attempting to assess the scope for influencing the future distribution of the population by the creation of new major planned expansion schemes, it is thus important to have some indication of the amount of mobile industry likely to be available for this purpose.

5.23 Much useful information about the amount of industrial movement that has taken place in the past is available from an analysis carried out by the Board of Trade (now the Department of Trade and Industry)¹. Many new developments by manufacturing firms are in localities where those firms already operate and such developments are not of prime interest in the present context. The main need here is to identify industrial movement of a kind which might possibly be channelled to planned independent growth points. Consequently, attention was concentrated on new plants opened by firms at a distance of generally more than 20 miles from other plants of the firms concerned.

5.24 In the Board of Trade analysis, which divided the United Kingdom into 50 large areas², only moves from one such area to another were counted. Broadly, a move means the opening in one of these areas of a new manufacturing establishment (ie usually the whole of the premises under the same ownership or management at a

¹R.S. Howard "The Movement of Manufacturing Industry in the United Kingdom 1945-65" (London: HMSO 1968)

²For map and definition of the areas, op cit, Appendix K

particular address) which in some sense originated outside that area. Thus, a "move" includes both the actual transfer of an establishment from one area to another, that is the closing down of an establishment in one area in order to set it up elsewhere; and the opening by a firm of an additional establishment in an area where it was not operating previously. Moves to existing vacant premises were included but the establishment of entirely new firms was not. This last item is not thought to be a significant omission. It was estimated that inter-area moves as defined above which took place between 1945 and 1965 actually employed at the end of 1966 some 870,000 persons. This figure excludes jobs provided at some time during the period by establishments which subsequently closed or ran down. Establishments set up towards the end of the period would not have completed their build-up of employment and, after making an allowance for further growth of employment in such firms, it was estimated that 928,000 jobs would ultimately be provided by moves which took place between 1945 and 1965. This represents an average annual rate of about 44,000 jobs arising from inter-area moves, although there were considerable variations in the level over the period, such variations showing a close relationship to the strength of Government distribution of industry policy at the time. It is important to reiterate that moves within the areas for which data was collected were not counted and that the estimates of the amount of mobile industry throughout the report do not include such short distance moves. The volume of short distance movement is considerable and could be important in sub-regional planning. Estimates of the amount of such movement in specific areas need to be made in the context of studies of these areas. Appendix L of the Board of Trade report showed that throughout Great Britain in 1960-65 short distance moves into idc*-approved new buildings on new sites were four times as numerous as similar longer distance moves of the kind analysed in the report. The shorter distance ones covered about 2½ times as much floorspace as the longer ones.

5.25 The future supply of mobile manufacturing industry is likely to continue to be limited. A number of factors affect the rate of supply. The Government's distribution of industry policy and the nature and size of the financial incentives designed to increase employment in the assisted areas are clearly significant. The flow of mobile industrial projects is positively related to the general level of economic activity: moreover a faster rate of economic growth would stimulate the expansion of existing activity in the areas needing new employment. The pace of technological change and even individual industrialists' attitudes to locational change also play a part. The number of new manufacturing plants for which locations are sought is influenced not only by the short-run state of the economy but also by the long-run rate of increase in the country's labour force and the proportion of it which is required by, or remains to, the manufacturing sector. The unlikelihood that the country's manufacturing labour force will increase significantly is one long-run factor setting a limit to the amount of mobile industry, expressed in terms of resultant jobs.

5.26 It is Government policy to give first priority to mobile industry for the Development and Intermediate Areas when authorising new industrial developments. At the present time, there is a pressing need in these areas for new jobs to replace those lost in traditional industries in which employment is declining. The needs of these areas for new employment are likely to remain substantial for many years. In practice, the priority for these areas broadly means that an industrial development certificate is only issued to a firm wishing to set up outside the assisted areas if it can show that to do otherwise would involve unreasonable cost or give rise to operating problems. This leads to difficulty in keeping abreast of the requirements

*Industrial development certificates issued under the Town and Country Planning Act 1962. An idc is needed to support applications for planning permission for creation of new industrial floor-space above certain specified limits.

of the present programme of new and expanded towns outside the assisted areas. The indications are that mobile industry is likely to remain in short supply for much of the 1970s, although the position could ease somewhat in the latter part of the decade as progress is made towards solving the problems of the assisted areas and they are able to rely increasingly on self-generated growth from within themselves. It would seem unwise to plan on the assumption that mobile industry will be available during the 1970s to provide employment for any significant increase in the planned expansion schemes currently programmed for development in this period, apart from the assisted areas. This does not rule out further schemes within the assisted areas if they are thought desirable.

5.27 It is hoped that by 1981, the process of industrial restructuring following the decline of the older industries in the assisted areas will be well advanced and that sufficient progress will have been made to enable some re-assessment of priorities to be made. Even then, there are likely still to be areas needing assistance and some mobile industry from elsewhere. Their total needs are, however, likely to be less than those of the current assisted areas. Thus, from the early 1980s onwards, on the assumption that industrial growth in terms of demand for labour does not fall behind the rising demographic rate of supply, there should be rather more mobile industry available to support planned population movements. Nevertheless, the inescapable conclusion must be that, unless circumstances change drastically in a manner which cannot be foreseen, the availability of mobile industry will continue to be a major determinant in the scale and pace at which planned population movements can proceed. It will thus be important to select locations for planned expansion schemes that possess strong natural attractions for industry.

SERVICE INDUSTRIES

5.28 Past experience shows that service industry has made a relatively minor contribution both to the initial development of new towns and also to the provision of new employment in the assisted areas. As an increased rate of transfer of service employment to new growth areas would allow a faster rate of population movement to them, it is necessary to examine this issue more closely.

5.29 A large part of service employment varies directly with the size of the population and the degree to which it is concentrated. As most service employment is, therefore, a consequence and not a cause of population growth, it cannot serve as part of the initial industrial base of a new town. A much smaller part of service employment, however, (mainly certain sections of office employment but also airports) caters for a non-local market and provides regional, national or even international services. If service employment is to make a contribution to the build-up of new growth areas, it will have to come from such services.

5.30 The greatest concentration of service employment occurs in the South East (66 per cent of the workforce are in the service and construction industries compared with the national average of 58 per cent). This reflects the large number of office workers (29.5 per cent of the workforce compared with the national average of 22.4 per cent). The South East's dominance is largely explained by the concentration in London of head offices and of nationally orientated services. London is unlikely to lose its relative attractiveness for the "decision-making" parts of such service

industries; the increasing size of firms and the trend for scales of operation to change from regional to national and from national to international, may well reinforce their concentration in London. But although a measure of success has been achieved in encouraging the transfer of offices out of London, and some national organisations are decentralising more of their routine operations, past experience offers little prospect that this could reach the scale needed to support large movements of population.

5.31 Firms transferring manufacturing plant to Development Areas, or setting up new factories in them, have tended to keep their head offices and central service departments (eg research and development) where they were, so that the redistribution of administrative, technical and clerical employment has been less than it might otherwise have been. Further, the majority of office work which has left London has moved less than 40 miles away. There are several possible reasons why few firms do not move their offices further afield. Office employers believe, rightly or wrongly, that they must have quick access to London, either so that a London headquarters office can keep close control over its dispersed routine office work or so that the senior management of a dispersed office can maintain contacts (which are often personal) with other offices in London. There is little incentive to move further away when the maximum reduction in rent by leaving London can be obtained by moving just a short distance. Staffing considerations may also be important; ie the fear of losing key staff through a long-distance move and because the metropolitan area provides a larger pool of higher grade office workers. Since 1964, the Location of Offices Bureau have helped 906 firms to move to new locations away from the centre of London. Of these, 429 were to places within Greater London and a further 389 to towns within 80 miles. But despite the substantial volume of short-distance dispersal that has been achieved, the fact that so many firms are willing to pay the much higher salaries and new office rents prevalent in London (in the City as much as £10 per square foot per annum) indicates the value they put on the maintenance of their present locational ties. Government office work is not subject to locational ties to the same degree as employers in the private sector and the dispersal of Government offices, including the setting up of new offices, has made a relatively substantial contribution to the movement of office employment generally to areas situated some distance from London, including the assisted areas. Finally, while the office development control has been in operation for a relatively short time only (and there have been recent relaxations) there is nothing to suggest that it will of itself substantially diminish the relatively high proportion of office employment in the South East. On present evidence, it seems improbable that transfers of service employment over long distances could be effected without substantial inducements in support of such movement, but developments in data transmission and communications may alter the position to some extent in the longer term.

5.32 Nevertheless, an appreciable movement of service employment out of London is likely to continue and an allowance has to be made for this factor in estimating the population that might be accommodated in new growth areas. The present assisted area incentives to encourage growth of employment in manufacturing should also help to stimulate that part of office employment which is ancillary to manufacturing. Perhaps the best chance of success of getting that element of service employment which is potentially mobile to play an important part in population distribution policies lies in attracting and encouraging office employment in existing regional service centres, some of which already contain significant examples of national service industries, eg head offices of insurance companies, building societies, etc. The development of such office centres also has an obvious relevance to the concept of the planned growth of major city regions discussed later.

SOCIAL IMPLICATIONS

5.33 The social implications of large-scale planned migration have also to be considered. Since 1949, when the new towns began to accept their first migrants, planned overspill movement to the new towns has amounted to about 600,000 people. A further 250,000 people have moved to town development schemes, so that in all planned population movement amounts to about 850,000. A more detailed analysis of the nature and scope of the new towns programme is given in Chapter 6 but here we consider possible social constraints on the extension of the programme.

5.34 Most existing new towns are located within easy reach of the areas from which they drew their population. The first round of London new towns were all situated within the Outer Metropolitan Area, not more than about 30 miles away. New Towns serving other conurbations (eg Redditch, Washington, Skelmersdale) are even closer to the urban areas they serve; sometimes only 2 or 3 miles from the periphery of their respective conurbations. These differences are essentially functions of the size and complexity of the city regions concerned - London's influence radiates much further in distance than do those of the other conurbations. In recent years the search for areas for development has been widened, particularly in relation to London, to include towns rather further from "exporting" areas than in the past. Milton Keynes, Northampton and Peterborough are examples. More recently, this thinking was carried a stage further by considering the potential of Humberside, Severnside and Tayside as planned growth points envisaged, at least partly, to receive substantial planned longer distance overspill*. The reasons for this change in thinking are broadly that very large new towns will naturally be more self-contained and can thus function effectively when located beyond the metropolitan sphere of influence; that economies of scale in investment in infrastructure, industry and social facilities might be obtained if the developments were both planned on a much larger scale and based on a larger existing population and urban structure; that, in the case of London, the new towns were adding to existing pressures on resources in the Outer Metropolitan Area; and that, given a location where economic prospects are good, with adequate land development potential, major new planned developments could serve to take population growth from all over the country rather than necessarily being tied to planned overspill reception from one specific conurbation.

5.35 Against this background, the social implications of a policy of containing the size of present main urban areas and accommodating some part of the excess population in new growth areas at some long distance away, should be carefully considered. Looking ahead to the end of the century, a policy of substantial reliance on planned long distance overspill would necessitate a sufficiently large number of people being prepared on marriage to leave the area in which they were brought up, and to sever their association with their home town. Moreover, in pursuing such a policy, there would be an increased need to restrain the growth of employment opportunities in the main conurbations. There are, of course, many people who would be willing to move long distances, but there seems little doubt that, were long distance overspill to be a central feature of a strategy for long term population distribution, the scale of population movement implied would generate considerable social problems for those involved.

*See Chapter 6

OTHER TYPES OF MOVEMENT

5.36 While the new towns have made an important contribution to reducing congestion in the conurbations, most population movement out of the major urban areas has taken place on the initiative of individuals. The net movement is, moreover, the balance between much larger gross in and out movements. This kind of unsponsored movement differs from planned overspill in a number of important respects which have important policy implications for the future. Broadly speaking, 'planned overspill' involves development in new towns and town development schemes where population movement and the provision of jobs are co-ordinated. Unsponsored movement, on the other hand, involves the movement of people out of large towns on their own initiative, mainly to private housing developments. The latter change of residence may or may not be accompanied by a parallel change in place of work: in many cases the migrants opt to commute longer distances back to their original work places. Local planning authorities do, of course, shape and control the land use aspects of these developments in accordance with their development plans, so that these moves are not strictly 'unplanned'.

5.37 An analysis of the two kinds of movement reveals three important differences:-

- (a) Planned overspill is channelled towards a small number of areas, chosen for the purpose, ie new towns, town development schemes (which are generally much smaller than new towns, but in aggregate make a significant contribution to total planned movement) and municipally owned estates beyond their boundaries (eg Kirkby, Middleton). In contrast, unsponsored movement is more diffuse in character and tends generally to be scattered over wide areas in many different places.
- (b) Housing in new towns is largely rented, provided by development corporations set up in each new town to organise their development. The number of owner-occupied houses in new towns is relatively small though it is now Government policy to increase the proportion substantially. A greater emphasis is now also placed on private housing in the expanding towns, whereas in the past targets were expressed solely in terms of local authority houses to let. Unsponsored movement is almost entirely to owner-occupied houses.
- (c) One of the aims of planned population movement is to ensure that the movement of population and jobs is carefully co-ordinated. Further, the infrastructure and services necessary to support the planned level of population movement are provided, as far as possible, as and when they are needed, so that the schools, hospitals, water supply, sewerage, transport facilities, shops and other public services are built up gradually as the population increases. For each new town there is a single agency - the development corporation - to co-ordinate the provision of the variety of services needed for the incoming population. There is no such special comprehensive planning machinery, however, to deal with widespread unsponsored population movement and it can give rise to difficult planning problems, often involving the need for co-ordination between neighbouring independent planning authorities (housing demand in one area; shopping or employment demands reflected in another area). Movement often takes the form of small local developments which individually do not warrant local capital investment to meet additional calls on services but which,

when taken in aggregate, often call for carefully co-ordinated planning between local planning authorities. However, the introduction of the new development plan machinery, involving the preparation of structure plans, opens up the prospect of improved co-ordination between local planning authorities and if, in the course of the proposed reorganisation of local government, the boundaries of local planning authority areas are re-drawn to bring them more into line with realistic planning areas, many of the difficulties encountered at present should in the long run be capable of being overcome.

CONCLUSIONS

5.38 The main findings of this analysis of the constraints within which population location policy will have to operate are as follows:-

- (a) Since the Development Areas and other areas of structural decline will take up much of the mobile industry available, the supply of mobile industry up to 1981 is unlikely to leave significant room, on the basis of existing incentives and controls, for more than the already planned expansion schemes requiring mobile industry, already programmed or projected outside the assisted areas.
- (b) The outlook for the period 1981-2001 is difficult to predict but there should be sufficient mobile industry to support, if necessary, the development of new population growth areas on a rather larger scale than the current programme. This assumes that measures broadly equivalent to those at present aimed at securing a re-distribution of industry would continue but would largely be directed towards assisting the development of new growth areas.
- (c) There are important social constraints which must also be taken into account and these might tend to reduce the potential for major relocation of population involving long distance moves.

5.39 Despite these constraints, a substantial programme of new and expanded towns is possible in the 1980s providing as in the past, for a significant part of the population displaced by re-development, as well as catering for some part of the increase in population expected in the period 1981-2001 (these categories overlap to some extent). This would still leave a very substantial proportion of the population growth to be accommodated through the usual local planning machinery.

5.40 There is a need for more work on many aspects of the problems discussed in this chapter. In particular, our knowledge of the costs and benefits of alternative methods of accommodating population growth is limited. Further, not enough is known about the social and industrial constraints bearing on the distribution of population, and in particular, additional information bearing on the likely future volume of mobile industry, and its direction, would be most helpful. Since this Study was commenced, a much greater knowledge about willingness to move and the main factors bearing on decisions to do so has been built up, and efforts should be made to add to this, particularly with regard to local situations. Finally, there should be effective arrangements to monitor and assess the operation of particular policies likely to influence the distribution of population.

CHAPTER 6

THE NEW TOWNS AND EXPANDING TOWNS PROGRAMMES

INTRODUCTION

6.1 An account of the genesis of new towns and the circumstances under which the original proposals for the creation of new towns were put forward has already been given in Chapter 5. The purpose of the present chapter is to consider the role of new towns in a long term planning strategy.

6.2 The term new town is used to designate development taking place under the New Town Acts 1946-65, and for Scotland, the New Towns (Scotland) Act, 1968. These Acts provide for a particular form of agency, the development corporation, to plan and manage each new town, and it is this particular form of agency for development which chiefly distinguishes the new town from other means of expansion. Thus, for example, although the expression new town generally calls to mind an expansion of a fairly small town (as in fact were most of the first new towns) this is by no means necessarily true, and in recent years the flexibility afforded by the new towns machinery has been used, inter alia, to undertake expansions of existing large towns (eg Northampton with a population of 120,000), and to create a large new city incorporating a number of relatively small towns (eg Milton Keynes).

6.3 The new towns programme, under the 1946 New Towns Act, was launched with the designation of Stevenage in November of the same year. There are now (December 1969) 28 new towns in Great Britain: 21 in England; 2 in Wales; and 5 in Scotland. Some 175,000 dwellings have been built in the new towns, while they have accommodated population growth amounting to over 600,000 people. The towns included in the new towns programme are at various stages of development, ranging at one extreme from the most recent new towns where master plans are still in the process of being drawn up, to Crawley, Hatfield, Hemel Hempstead and Welwyn Garden City at the other extreme, where the development corporations have been wound up (their purposes having been substantially achieved) the assets transferred to the New Towns Commission, and where planned immigration has now almost stopped. A full list of new towns is given in Table 6.1 (page 81).

6.4 In addition to the New Towns Acts, population redistribution is also promoted under the legislation provided in the 1952 Town Development Act. Under this legislation the need of councils in congested areas to relocate some part of their population growth (especially those in housing need) is matched with the desire of other town councils to increase their population and induce new economic activity. At present there are some 50 schemes of varying size, providing anything between 60 and 11,500 houses each. (In Scotland the relevant legislation is the Housing and Town Development Act, 1957. This Act, which differs slightly in scope from the legislation for England and Wales, permits local authorities approved as exporting authorities to enter into overspill agreements with other authorities.

So far, only Glasgow has been approved as an exporting authority). Whilst the New Towns Act is generally used for the larger planned expansions and the Town Development Act for smaller schemes, both can be regarded as instruments for the redistribution of population. Although town development schemes include few large-scale expansions, in aggregate they have made an important contribution to planned population movement, as can be seen from the following figures at June 1970: some 78,000 houses have been built in town development schemes and about 250,000 people have moved to them. A list of town development schemes is given in Tables 6.2 and 6.3 (pages 82 to 84). The distribution of new and expanding towns is shown in Figure 19 (following page 84).

THE FUNCTIONS OF NEW TOWNS

6.5 Chapter 5 describes in some detail the thinking which led up to the 1946 New Towns Act. Briefly, new towns were seen as a means of reducing congestion in the main conurbation by accommodating population displaced by slum clearance. The expectations current at the time were that net migration into London would be halted and that there would be little or no population growth. However, the unforeseen net inflow to London after the war, together with the continuing population growth, both adding to the pressures of demand for houses, has meant that the new towns have become increasingly important as outlets for the growth of population generally. Moreover, the new towns machinery has also been found a useful adjunct to the furtherance of economic planning objectives associated with employment distribution, and a number of new towns, eg Newton Aycliffe, Peterlee, Corby, Cwmbran, have been created partly with this end in view. In Scotland, all the new towns are now seen as assisting in the promotion of general economic growth, in addition to the accommodation of overspill population from Glasgow, although East Kilbride and Cumbernauld were originally conceived primarily with the latter objective in mind.

6.6 Viewed in the broadest terms, therefore, new towns can be regarded as a special way of organising physical, economic and social development. Originally conceived as an instrument for the redistribution of population and industry from congested urban areas, the concept of the new town is now generally seen as one of several possible means of accommodating the population growth of large urban areas, as well as acting as a focus for industrial growth in areas which without the creation of a new town might have found it difficult to attract industry. In a few new towns, eg Corby, their *raison d'être* is primarily to provide housing for the workers in existing growing employment centres.

THE CHARACTERISTICS OF NEW TOWNS

6.7 An examination of the new towns programme shows marked differences in the character of the various new towns. The main features in the development of the new towns programme are:-

- (a) Most of the early new towns were expansions of relatively small existing centres of population, and the scale of expansion was often many times that of the original population. In the past few years, many of the towns chosen for expansion were already important towns in their own right,

eg Northampton, population 120,000, Peterborough, population 80,000 and Warrington, population 127,000, and have much larger populations than had the early new towns. Moreover, while in absolute terms the scale of expansion in these towns is larger than the early new towns, it is smaller in relation to the existing population, thus easing the social problems of absorbing the newcomers.

(b) The size of developments proposed has increased greatly since the new towns programme got under way in 1946. The eight first-generation London new towns were originally conceived to have a planned population capacity of between 50,000 and 60,000 (although these figures have since been raised). Some of the more recent new towns, eg Northampton, Peterborough, Telford, Milton Keynes, Warrington, are intended to be very much bigger and it is envisaged that the population of Milton Keynes will eventually approach 250,000. Northampton and Peterborough among the latest new towns are planned to receive an incoming population of about 70,000 each, while Milton Keynes is being planned to receive a population intake of 150,000. The progression towards much larger new towns represents a recognition of the advantages of big towns in providing a wider choice of employment opportunities, their ability to support a greater range of facilities for shopping, education and leisure, and the attraction to migrants of existing facilities. The use of new towns machinery for major expansions of existing towns thus recognises the help this gives in realising advantages of scale, and at the same time provides the opportunity to promote the renewal and modernisation of the towns selected for expansion.

(c) Some of the recent new towns, eg Northampton, Peterborough, Milton Keynes, are located further away from the areas from which they are intended to draw the majority of their newcomers than was the case with the early new towns.

(d) Lastly, the underlying design concept for some of the recent new towns enables them to be used more flexibly as a continuing instrument of population re-distribution policy, since it allows for the possibility of continuing growth.

EMPLOYMENT FOR NEW TOWNS

6.8 Although in most new towns a broad balance has been established between the number of jobs and the size of the work force, nevertheless, a proportion of workers find work elsewhere, often in the conurbation in which they originally lived and worked, and conversely some people work in new towns and live elsewhere. Increasing personal mobility means that employees are no longer restricted to the employment available close at hand. Given changing social and economic conditions of this kind, it seems more important to maintain a balance between the work force and the number of jobs in the broad area over which in fact the work force, or at least substantial sections of it, actually are prepared to seek work rather than in the relatively narrow context of the new town itself. On this basis the amount of mobile industry required for a particular new town will vary according to its sub-regional setting. Thus, while it is rational to regard the functions of new towns in the light

TABLE 6.1: NEW TOWNS PROGRAMME

New Town	Date of Designation	Population at Designation	Present Population 31 Dec 1969	End date of planned immigration	Population increase since designation	Planned Population capacity ²
NORTHERN						
Aycliffe	19 Apr 1947	60	22,000	-	21,940	45,000
Peterlee	10 Mar 1948	200	22,000	1973	21,800	30,000
Washington	24 Jul 1964	20,000	24,000	1981	4,000	80,000
NORTH WEST						
Central Lancashire	26 Mar 1970	250,000	250,000	-	-	450,000
Runcorn	10 Apr 1964	28,500	34,000	1979	5,500	100,000
Skelmersdale	9 Oct 1961	10,000	23,000	1977	13,000	80,000
Warrington	26 Apr 1968	124,700	124,700	1981	-	205,000
EAST MIDLANDS						
Corby	1 Apr 1950	15,700	50,000	-	34,300	83,000
Northampton	14 Feb 1968	131,000	131,000	1981	-	230,000
EAST ANGLIA						
Peterborough	31 Jul 1967	80,500	85,000	1981	4,500	190,000
WEST MIDLANDS						
Redditch	10 Apr 1964	32,000	36,000	1979	4,000	90,000
Telford ¹	12 Dec 1968	70,000	73,000	late 1980s	3,000	220,000
SOUTH EAST						
Basildon	4 Jan 1949	25,000	79,000	1978	54,000	140,000
Bracknell	17 Jun 1949	5,140	36,000	1978	30,860	60,000
Harlow	25 Mar 1947	4,500	77,000	-	72,500	90,000
Milton Keynes	23 Jan 1967	40,000	46,000	1991	6,000	250,000
Stevenage	11 Nov 1946	7,000	64,000	1975	57,000	100,000 - 105,000
TOWNS TRANSFERRED TO NEW TOWNS COMMISSION						
Crawley	9 Jan 1947	10,000	66,000)	substantially complete	56,000	75,000
Hatfield	20 May 1948	8,500	26,000)		17,500	29,000
Hemel Hempstead	4 Feb 1947	21,000	70,000)		49,000	80,000
Welwyn Garden City	20 May 1948	18,500	43,000)		24,500	50,000
WALES						
Cwmbran	4 Nov 1949	12,000	45,000	1971	33,000	55,000
Newtown	15 Mar 1967 ²	5,500	6,000	1975-78	500	11,000
SCOTLAND						
Cumbernauld	9 Dec 1955	3,000	31,000	1980	28,000	90,000
East Kilbride	6 May 1947	2,400	65,000	1972	62,600	95,000
Glenrothes	30 Jun 1948	1,100	29,000	1977	27,900	70,000
Irvine	9 Nov 1966	38,650	42,000	1986	3,350	100,000
Livingston	17 Apr 1962	2,000	11,000	1985	9,000	100,000

1. On 12 December 1968 Wellington and Oakengates were designated a new town to be planned and developed as a single enterprise under the existing development corporation. The enlarged new town is called Telford.
2. The capacity of the existing plan for the town including natural increase after the end of planned immigration.
3. Date of decision to proceed with the planned expansion of Newtown under the New Towns Act.

TABLE 6.2: TOWN DEVELOPMENT ACT PROGRESS (ENGLAND AND WALES)
TO 30 JUNE 1970

Dispersing area	Expanding towns	Houses			Planned intake 1968-81 (thousands)
		To be built	Completed	Under construction	
Greater London	Andover MB	6,000	1,526	617	16
	Ashford UD	4,250	1,953	-	10
	Aylesbury MB	3,000	1,969	41	5
	Banbury MB	2,000	1,070	147	4
	Basingstoke MB	11,500	5,122	1,624	27
	Bletchley UD	5,000	3,551	288	7
	Bodmin MB	500	67	50	2
	Braintree and Bocking UD	1,200	113	71	4
	Burnley CB ¹	700	64	N.A.	2
	Bury St. Edmunds MB	3,000	1,167	62	8
	Canvey Island UD ²	414	414	-	-
	Frimley and Camberley UD ³	1,177	1,177	-	-
	Gainsborough UD	1,000	78	72	3
	Grantham MB	500	21	-	2
	Haverhill UD	4,500	2,110	301	4
	Huntingdon MB	2,450	1,755	84	3
	King's Lynn MB	3,500	1,238	86	8
	Letchworth UD	1,750	1,174	146	2
	Luton CB ⁴	1,000	1,000	-	-
	Luton RD ⁵	3,896	1,396	271	9
	Melford RD	750	739	-	1
	Mildenhall RD	2,000	475	70	6
	Peterborough MB ⁶	300	132	-	-
	Plymouth CB ⁷	300	6	-	1
	St. Neots UD	2,300	683	90	5
	Sandy UD	700	-	-	2
Sudbury MB	1,500	-	386	5	
Swindon MB	8,580	7,480	110	N.A.	
Thetford MB	3,000	2,178	405	5	
Wellingborough UD	10,000	1,572	630	31	
Witham UD	3,000	1,215	365	9	
	Total for Greater London	89,453	41,445	5,916	181
Birmingham	Aldridge-Brownhills UD ¹¹	2,944	1,362	-	3+
	Banbury MB ⁸	235	235	-	-
	Cannock UD	500	461	39	-
	Daventry MB	5,275	1,370	33	15
	Droitwich MB ⁹	2,000	960	316	6
	Leek UD	100	-	-	-
	Lichfield MB	1,200	838	48	1
	Lichfield RD	500	66	-	1
	Rugeley UD	300	123	23	1
	Stafford MB	750	320	-	1
	Stafford RD	300	-	-	1
	Tamworth MB	6,500	1,309	1,138	18
	Tutbury RD	60	49	-	-
	Uttoxeter UD ¹⁰	200	200	-	-
Weston-super-Mare MB	802	636	166	1	
	Total for Birmingham	21,600	7,929	1,763	48+

1. Burnley has a town development scheme for 5,600 houses of which approximately 700 will be for London, 2,700 for Manchester, and 2,200 for Liverpool.
2. Scheme completed 1962.
3. Scheme completed 1964.
4. Scheme completed 1965.
5. First scheme of 1,396 houses completed in 1962.
6. Completion of remaining dwellings has been taken over by Peterborough Development Corporation.
7. Pilot Scheme.
8. Scheme completed 1966. See also London Scheme.
9. There will also be 4,000 PE houses (2,000 for Birmingham overspill and 2,000 for others).
10. Scheme completed 1965.
11. Includes 444 houses built under a completed scheme for Walsall.

TABLE 6.2: (Contd.)

Dispersing area	Expanding towns	Houses			Planned intake 1968-81 (thousands)
		To be built	Completed	Under construction	
Bristol	Keynsham UD ¹²	642	642	-	-
	Sodbury RD ¹³	136	136	-	-
	Thornbury RD ¹⁴	500	500	-	-
	Warmley RD ¹⁵	1,000	1,000	-	-
	Total for Bristol	2,278	2,278	-	-
Liverpool	Burnley CB ¹	2,200	62	N.A.	8
	Ellesmere Port MB	5,500	2,134	360	13
	Widnes MB	4,160	493	361	12
	Winsford UD ¹⁶	6,666	2,281	342	8
	Total for Liverpool	18,526	4,970	1,063	41
Manchester	Burnley CB ¹	2,700	12	N.A.	9
	Crewe MB	4,000	35	15	14
	Macclesfield MB	1,250	750	-	2
	Winsford UD ¹⁷	564	564	-	-
	Total for Manchester	8,514	1,361	15	25
Newcastle	Seaton Valley UD (Cramlington)	6,500	803	7	11
	Longbenton UD (North Killingworth)	4,017	710	650	10
		Total for Newcastle	10,517	1,513	657	21
Salford	Worsley UD ¹⁸	4,518	4,518	-	-
Wolverhampton	Cannock RD	400	200	60	-
	Seisdon RD ¹⁹	1,546	1,546	-	-
	Tettenhall UD ²⁰	131	131	-	-
	Wednesfield UD ²¹	2,450	2,450	-	-
	Total for Wolverhampton	4,527	4,327	60	-

12. Scheme completed in 1960.
13. Scheme completed in 1966.
14. Scheme completed in 1966.
15. Scheme completed in 1961.
16. See Manchester.
17. Agreement with Manchester ended in 1966. A few houses each year are still being let to Manchester families and these are included in the house completion figure for the Liverpool conurbation shown above.
18. Scheme completed 1966.
19. Scheme completed 1964.
20. No longer a receiving authority.*
21. Scheme completed 1966 *

* The major parts of these local authority areas were amalgamated with Wolverhampton on 1st April 1966.

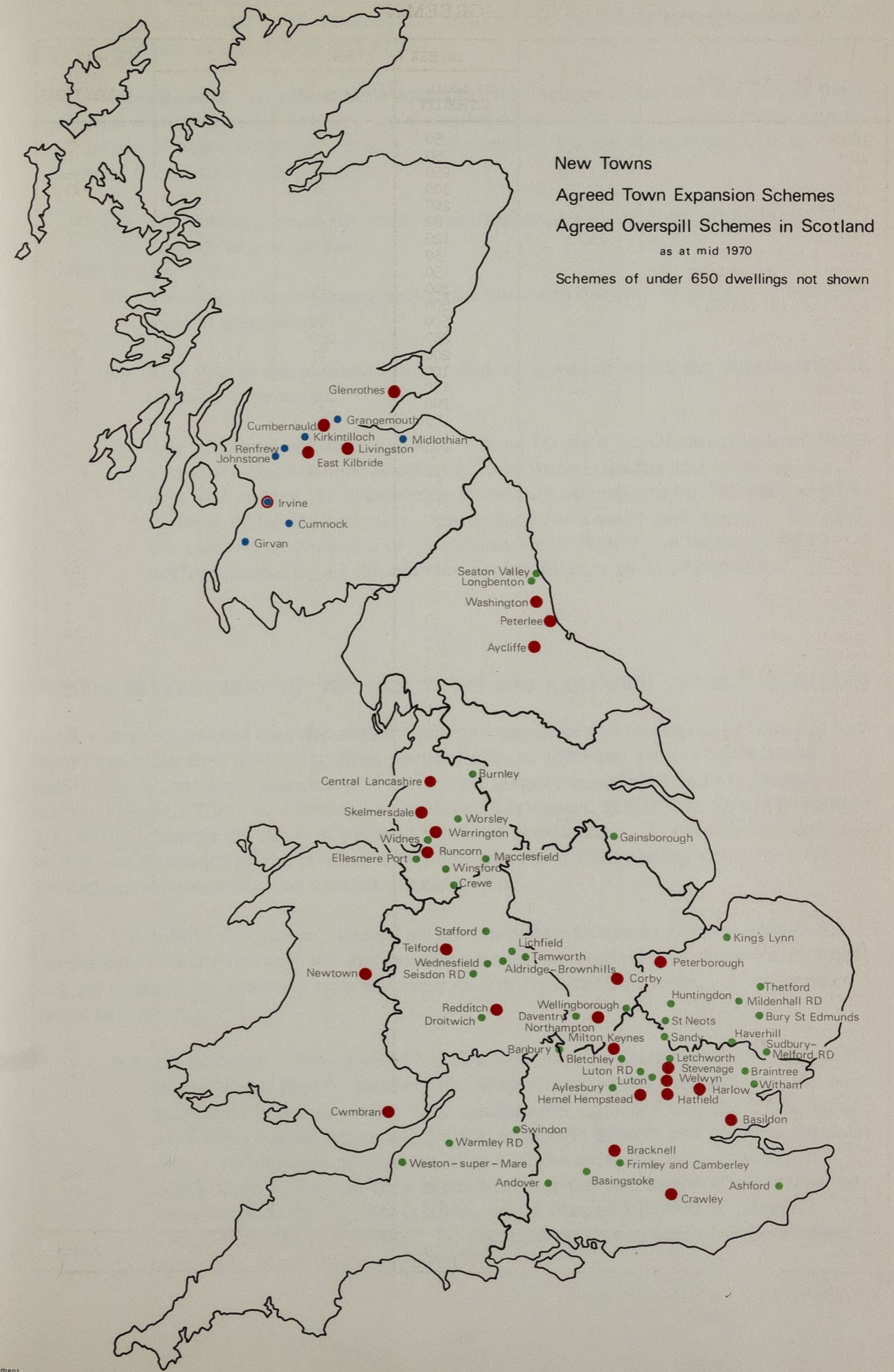
NEW AND EXPANDING TOWNS

SCOTLAND

TABLE 6.3: GLASGOW OVERSPILL AGREEMENTS AT 30 JUNE 1970

RECEIVING AREA	DATE OF APPROVAL OF AGREEMENT	NUMBER OF HOUSES TO BE PROVIDED			NUMBER OF TOTAL COMPLETIONS
		BY LOCAL AUTHORITY	BY SSHA*	TOTAL	
ALLOA	16.12.59	50	25	75	54
ALVA	6.11.63	50	-	50	2
ALYTH	16.12.59	250	-	250	-
ARBROATH	26.2.59	300	98	398	193
ARMADALE	5.10.67	200	200	400	-
BARRHEAD	16.5.63	82	128	210	210
BATHGATE	11.6.63	120	157	277	193
BERWICK COUNTY	28.5.63	50	-	50	-
BONNYRIGG AND LASSWADE	23.2.61	50	50	100	70
BO'NESS	1.2.65	300	300	600	-
BUCKHAVEN AND METHIL	10.10.66	500	-	500	-
CUMNOCK	25.2.64	500	500	1,000	-
DENNY 'DUNIPACE	12.1.60	250	250	500	258
DUMBARTON	19.2.63	200	72	272	72
DUMFRIES	13.3.62	100	-	100	12
DUNBAR	29.9.61	150	46	196	124
DUNBARTON COUNTY	6.2.64	200	149	349	98
DUNS	20.7.62	100	-	100	-
EYEMOUTH	31.8.66	100	-	100	-
FORFAR	21.12.59	150	-	150	-
FORT WILLIAM	26.4.62	100	100	200	100
GALASHIELS	1.6.60	50	50	100	100
GALSTON	13.6.61	100	-	100	3
GIRVAN	6.3.59	350	350	700	50
GRANGEMOUTH	8.9.58	350	347	697	681
HADDINGTON	8.9.58	125	125	250	250
HAMILTON	2.12.58	200	188	388	254
HAWICK	4.2.63	50	68	118	118
INNERLEITHEN	21.10.64	8	-	8	-
INVERGORDON	13.3.61	50	-	50	1
INVERKEITHING	12.10.62	200	200	400	254
INVERNESS	10.5.62	250	-	250	-
INVERNESS COUNTY	25.2.63	100	-	100	100
IRVINE	18.2.59	700	539	1,239	744
JEDBURGH	21.2.62	250	-	250	1
JOHNSTONE	9.1.59	-	-	-	-
JOHNSTONE 2ND AGREEMENT	23.2.61	827	1,093	1,920	1,671
JOHNSTONE 3RD AGREEMENT	14.6.65	-	-	-	-
KELSO	8.3.63	50	25	75	25
KILSYTH	22.9.67	50	50	100	15
KIRKINTILLOCH	15.10.58	450	566	1,016	891
KIRK'LOCH 2ND AGREEMENT	16.2.61	-	-	-	-
LINLITHGOW	24.7.64	50	-	50	-
MACDUFF	16.9.59	300	-	300	-
MAYBOLE	11.1.67	180	180	360	-
MIDLOTHIAN	29.10.60	500	250	750	157
MIDLOTHIAN 2ND AGREEMENT	8.3.61	-	-	-	-
NEWMILNS AND GREENHOLM	25.11.63	100	-	100	12
PEEBLES	4.7.61	100	32	132	52
PEEBLES COUNTY	26.4.65	10	10	20	20
PERTH	16.4.59	200	-	200	-
RENFREW COUNTY	13.8.62	-	-	-	-
RENFREW Co 2ND AGREEMENT	19.4.63	702	4,023	4,725	1,719
RENFREW Co 3RD AGREEMENT	17.8.67	-	-	-	-
ROSS AND CROMARTY	21.12.59	150	-	150	-
SELKIRK	17.10.62	50	15	65	22
STEVENSTON	15.9.61	25	25	50	47
STEWARTON	17.6.60	250	150	400	181
STIRLING COUNTY	16.5.63	100	-	100	-
STONEHAVEN	11.10.60	250	-	250	-
STRANRAER	31.5.61	600	-	600	-
SUTHERLAND	19.12.60	50	-	50	-
TURRIFF	26.3.62	50	-	50	-
WEST LOTHIAN (BLACKBURN)	14.12.60	300	-	300	300
WHITBURN	4.4.60	250	321	571	571
WICK	21.8.61	300	-	300	-
TOTAL		12,579	10,682	23,261	9,625

* Scottish Special Housing Association



of their primary role of assisting in the re-distribution of population, the choice of size of new towns, and their distance from a major exporting centre, will be increasingly influenced by the availability of locations providing strong economic growth potential on a sub-regional scale.

6.9 Nevertheless, all major developments, both of new towns and the larger town expansion schemes, must rely for their employment needs, to a considerable extent, on an inflow of manufacturing industry. The extent of their dependence will be influenced by the following factors:-

- (a) The distance from the main exporting area and/or from other large centres of population.
- (b) The size of the existing industrial base and the rate of growth of employment it generates.
- (c) The size of the planned intake, and the speed at which the development is planned to proceed.
- (d) The proposed employment mix. In so far as a particular new town is able to attract employment in offices, distributive trades and warehousing, this will reduce its dependence on mobile manufacturing industry and this factor will be of particular significance for London new towns. Further, the relative importance of manufacturing industry can be expected to decline gradually as the service sector increases in importance.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NEW TOWNS AND EXPANDED TOWNS PROGRAMMES

6.10 It is estimated that the current planned expansion programme in Great Britain would accommodate about 1 million people between 1969 and 1981. By then the existing new towns programme will have been largely completed and all except Milton Keynes, Telford, Central Lancashire, Livingston and Irvine should have substantially achieved the present planned intake of population. In considering the scope of the new towns programme after 1981, the merits of the existing new towns for further expansion will need careful consideration.

6.11 A number of possible planned expansion schemes are in various stages of preliminary consideration, but any possible future development in these areas need not, of course, necessarily take the form of a designated new town. Details are given below:-

- (a) Llantrisant. The possibility of a new town at Llantrisant was foreseen in the White Paper "Wales: The Way Ahead" and a feasibility study was published in April 1969. The consultants consider that the Llantrisant area offers good opportunities for economic growth and could accommodate a substantial proportion of the future increase of population in South East Wales and they estimated that the population of the proposed designated area, 12,000 in 1966, could rise to 130,000 or possibly 145,000 by the year 2001. No decision on this scheme had been taken when this Study was completed.

- (b) Deeside. Consultants were commissioned by the Welsh Office in January 1969 to carry out a feasibility study of large scale population growth on the Welsh bank of the Dee as part of the Dee Estuary Studies, to produce the most appropriate planning strategy for the area should it be decided to proceed with a new Dee crossing. The consultants' report, published in Spring 1970, considered that the area was suitable for major urban development. If their proposals were accepted and realised, the population of Flintshire would grow to about 280,000 by the end of the century.
- (c) Humberside. The Humberside feasibility study by the Central Unit for Environmental Planning¹ (CUEP) was published in April 1969 and recommends that a final decision whether or not to proceed with planned expansion during the 1980s could be delayed until 1972.
- (d) Severnside. Severnside is at present the subject of study by the CUEP to ascertain its possibilities for large scale development.
- (e) Tayside. A sub-regional study of Tayside was published in July 1970, after the work on this Study had been completed. The consultants considered the area physically capable of accommodating an increase in population of between 175,000 and 300,000 by the end of the century, but that the policies then existing would be unlikely of themselves to initiate expansion of this order.
- (f) Central Belt of Scotland. Consultants have reported on the Falkirk/Grangemouth area and have identified the feasibility and viability of an increase in population of 100,000. In West Central Scotland a strategy is to be prepared to co-ordinate the various proposals for growth and redeployment of population. Meanwhile, the planned population of East Kilbride is being increased and a town development scheme at Erskine has been approved. Together, these two proposals should cater for about 40,000 people. There have been sub-regional planning studies for Central Lanarkshire and North Ayrshire, and a study of the quadrant north east of Glasgow is in hand. Preliminary results suggest that there is capacity in these areas for at least 150,000 people with the possibility of further intake.
- (g) Moray Firth. Consultants have shown that land is available in this area for up to an additional 250,000 population if required as a result of major industrial development.

If decisions to go ahead with all these schemes were taken, planned migration would extend beyond 1981 and several might not get under way on any substantial scale before then. Although many of the first generation new towns are coming to the end of their planned growth period, the momentum of the programme as a whole should be maintained up to 1981, as the new towns recently designated (eg Central Lancashire, Washington, Northampton, Peterborough, Milton Keynes, Redditch, Telford, Runcorn, Skelmersdale, Irvine) get into their stride. Nevertheless, well before 1981 decisions will have to be taken to initiate plans for further population redistribution if this rate of planned movement is to be maintained during the 1980s and beyond.

1. An inter-departmental and inter-disciplinary group of Government officials set up to work as a team on long term planning issues.

NEW NATIONAL GROWTH AREAS

6.12 The group were confronted at the outset of their work in 1965 by the prospect of a very large increase in population by the end of the century (then forecast at some 20 million) and a correspondingly large need for new housing to accommodate this growth, added to a massive potential demand for the replacement of much of the existing housing stock, due to slum clearance and redevelopment. Furthermore, because of the congested condition of many of the older urban areas, the people displaced by redevelopment would have to be rehoused, either at lower densities in the areas which had been cleared or moved to overspill developments outside the present major urban areas. Thus, the national population pressures in and around the existing major urban areas seemed likely to become increasingly more acute.

6.13 Against this general background, it was decided that it would be worthwhile to explore the possibility of accommodating some part of the overall population growth then expected in new, very large planned urban areas of an ultimate size ranging upwards to possibly 1 or 2 million people, providing for the possibility of growth on a much larger scale and at much faster rates than anything previously attempted in Britain. Studies were therefore commissioned of a number of areas which seemed prima facie suitable for this purpose - Humberside, Severnside and Tayside - to ascertain whether their planned growth on this scale would be physically and economically feasible. Although these studies were linked to specific areas, they were of a pioneering nature and it was hoped that they would also provide valuable general information about the practical difficulties likely to be experienced in establishing large scale growth areas.

6.14 The results of the Severnside and Tayside Studies were not available to the Group, but the Humberside Study has clearly established that, apart from the already known availability of good deep water facilities, the area possesses a large quantity of developable land suitable for industrial and residential use, although this land is of a relatively high agricultural value. Thus, from a physical planning point of view the area is attractive for development. But from the economic standpoint, the report points to difficulties in generating the large volume of mobile employment necessary if a population transfer to Humberside at the rate envisaged were to be achieved.

6.15 This Study does not, and could not, attempt to indicate whether large scale development should, in fact, take place at Humberside or other possible sites in the foreseeable future. Such decisions will depend upon a variety of factors which lie outside the field of this Study, including:

- (a) the basic need for new national growth areas of this type having regard to the current lower forecasts of population growth;
- (b) the capacity for future growth either within the existing major urban areas or in overspill developments relatively close to them;
- (c) whether some major redistribution of population to achieve a more balanced development of the nation's resources should be a long term policy aim; and
- (d) the degree to which population movement on the necessary scale could be achieved, having regard to the social and economic constraints, particularly the supply of mobile industry.

CONCLUSIONS

6.16 The diverse nature of the new towns and flexibility of the new towns machinery are the most striking points which emerge from the foregoing account. The first new towns were conceived in a sub-regional context but more recently a greater emphasis has been placed on new towns in a broader strategy context. Looking to the future, the role of new towns in the context of regional planning and in relation to economic planning objectives is likely to become increasingly important, although the majority of new towns will, of course, remain primarily related to the re-distribution of population. Thus, in the future new towns are likely to have an important role in shifting the economic balance within a region or perhaps over even a wider area. This consideration has been important, eg in relation to the large new town planned for Central Lancashire. Special applications of the new town concept might also arise in association with individual large projects, eg if it were decided to go ahead with a Maritime Industrial Development Area or for a major new airport. Schemes of this nature, which are unlikely to be common, cannot be viewed primarily in a population redistribution context and might draw population from all over the country.

6.17 This does not mean, however, that the more traditional role of the new towns will be diminished. The best way to plan for future population growth in the areas where the population pressures are likely to be greatest can only be decided in the light of overall strategies for those areas but it might well be found that new towns, located fairly close to the "exporting" area are amongst the best means of development. Such new towns would have the same broad character in terms of function, size and location as the first generation of new towns built for London (Basildon, Hemel Hempstead, etc).

6.18 The potential scope for establishing national growth areas intended to take large scale population growth is probably more restricted, both as to the scale of growth and the distances over which it is possible to attract population, than was once thought possible. The Humberside report throws some light on these problems, not only in the particular context of Humberside but also in relation to the more general problems which arise. This work suggests that if such developments are needed, it is not enough for the areas chosen to have ample supplies of developable land - strong natural economic expansion should already be taking place or should be easy to stimulate. In such cases, positive planning measures are needed in any case to ensure that the area is planned in the best possible fashion. On the other hand, there seems little scope for large scale planned development in remote areas, which are well away from potential "exporting" areas and which exhibit little sign of natural economic growth.

6.19 The existing new towns programme will on the present planning basis, have been largely completed by 1981, when all except the Central Lancashire New Town, Milton Keynes, Telford, Livingston and Irvine, should have substantially completed their present planned population intakes. Some of the new towns presently being planned will have potential for further major expansion after 1981 and consideration should be given to the exploitation of this potential. The majority of the current town expansion schemes will also have been completed by the end of this decade. The need for, and the suitability of, further development in this way will be determined from future regional strategy and structure planning work.

CHAPTER 7

REVIEW OF THE STUDY AND IMPLICATIONS FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

7.1 In the preceding chapters, this study has looked at a number of aspects of population growth and its likely future distribution within Great Britain and has considered some of the consequential planning implications. This chapter reviews the tentative conclusions that have emerged from the study and attempts to correlate them into a general framework.

POPULATION TRENDS AND FORECASTS

7.2 The study covers a span of two centuries, from the beginning of the last century to the end of this. In the 170 years from the first census of 1801 to 1970, the population of Great Britain has risen from 10.5 million to 54.2 million. The rate of future growth is clearly of vital importance in a country that is already one of the most densely populated in the world; currently, the population is forecast to rise by some 10 million by the end of the century. The reliability of population forecasting has been discussed in Chapter 2 and it is not without significance that the population projections to the end of the century have been revised downwards by nearly 9 million since the study was commissioned. But although too much reliance cannot be placed upon the precise size of the projected population at any given point in time, continuing growth currently seems the only reasonable basis for future planning.

CHANGES IN POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

7.3 The planning problems associated with continuing population growth stem more from the concentration of the population in a few relatively small areas than from its overall density. Viewed over the historical perspective of the study, the geographical pattern of population growth has been shifting, with the 19th century trend of higher than national growth rates in the North being reversed in the 20th. The rapid urbanisation of Britain in the first half of the 19th century and associated rural depopulation has been followed this century by a marked outward expansion of the main urban areas. Today, with urban renewal, rising living and spatial standards, and greater mobility, there is a persistent movement of population from the inner areas of the towns and cities to their peripheries and beyond.

7.4 Changes in the distribution of population have in the past been largely a response to natural economic forces and improvements in transportation. From the 1930s onwards, successive Governments have sought directly or indirectly to influence population movements. Government action has been directed to maintaining employment opportunities and retaining population in the Development Areas; natural economic forces have worked in the opposite direction. The overall result has been that the geographical distribution of population has changed only gradually over time.

7.5 Since the war, the population of the South and Midlands as a whole has been growing faster than the North, Scotland and Wales (Table 1.12) notwithstanding policies to promote new employment in these areas. The differences have been largely due to migration between regions and more recently to migration to and from overseas. The economic forces which have been largely responsible for this trend of relatively faster population growth in the South and Midlands - particularly the decline in employment opportunities in mining, shipbuilding, textiles and other staple industries often heavily concentrated in the North, Scotland and Wales - seem likely to persist for some time yet. Economic and social considerations will consequently continue to give rise to pressures for the maintenance of positive policies to improve employment prospects in the problem areas.

7.6 Though the continuation of such policies could be expected over time to diminish net regional migration from the assisted areas, its future pattern is difficult to forecast, as the scale of gross migration tends to rise with a larger population, higher incomes and education, and as migration for environmental reasons (eg retirement) becomes more important. The rate of population growth will not therefore be uniform and some regions will continue to grow faster than others. Population forecasts are important initial inputs for the preparation of regional strategies, therefore tentative estimates of the population in 2001 have been made for each region (Table 3.1) but in view of the uncertainties inherent in such projections, alternative figures are suggested in each case. Even so, strategies must have sufficient inbuilt flexibility to take account of changing circumstances, particularly of changing rates of population growth. The relationship of strategies to population growth is two-way, as the implementation of the strategies is intended to influence the rates of growth in the areas concerned.

FUTURE DEMAND FOR LAND

7.7 Having considered the likely future trends of population growth and distribution, the study considers (Chapter 4) the possible implications for the demand for land. The proportion of land in urban use has risen this century from 3.8% of the total area in 1901 to 8.6% in 1970. The growth of population, together with continuing urban redevelopment and rising spatial standards, will require a further substantial increase in urban land, possibly raising its proportion of the total to about 11% by the end of the century. Much of the remainder is not of course available for urban use - there are major physical and policy constraints such as high land, national parks, areas of outstanding natural beauty and green belts. More than half of the land in the country comes into these categories which are, however, not of equal significance nor absolute and immutable.

7.8 The increase in urban land must also result in a continuing fall in the amount of land in agricultural use. In order to preserve the import saving potential of agriculture, the agricultural quality of land should continue to be taken into account

in considering the precise location of urban development. However, the preservation of high grade agricultural land cannot be regarded as an overriding consideration and in each particular case the loss of agricultural production must be weighed against the benefits arising from development.

SCOPE FOR INFLUENCING POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

7.9 The future scope for policies designed to influence population distribution is governed by a wide variety of complex factors which the study analyses in some detail (Chapter 5). Since any major planned expansion scheme represents a very considerable concentration of resources, decisions on a possible national strategy for population distribution should ideally be taken against a background of the relative costs and benefits, not only of alternative locations or alternative scales of growth but also of developing new large sites as against expanding existing major urban areas. But work on this subject so far has shown the complexities involved and progress is likely to be slow.

7.10 The rate at which any planned expansion scheme can be implemented is very largely dependent upon the availability of employment for the incoming population. As noted in Chapter 5, mobile industry is likely to remain in short supply for much of the 1970s and, outside the assisted areas, there seems little scope during this period for planned movement of a kind which would require mobile industry, beyond that already programmed or projected. These are, however, complex issues which need to be reviewed from time to time.

7.11 Finally, in Chapter 6, the study has reviewed the role of the new and expanding towns in redistributing the population and considers the possibilities for further major developments of this kind. Since the war, about 800,000 people have been accommodated in new towns and town expansions and present plans provide for about a further 1 million to be so accommodated by 1981.

NEW MAJOR GROWTH AREAS

7.12 At a very early stage in the study, the very large increase in population by the end of the century then expected indicated a possible need for some major new population centres to accommodate part of this growth. Studies of selected areas - Humberside, Severnside and Tayside - which seemed prima facie suitable for such growth were therefore commissioned to ascertain the feasibility of large scale development in these areas. All three areas are, no doubt, physically capable of accommodating much larger populations than at present, but whether new developments on this scale will prove necessary or desirable, given the lower rate of population growth now expected and the practical constraints on population movement of this magnitude, is a question for further consideration and one which this study cannot attempt to answer.

IMPLICATIONS FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

7.13 What then has the Study demonstrated? Basically it was asked to examine the current population trends and, in the expectation of continued population growth, where the extra people would live. Long term population forecasts have in the past undergone marked changes and may do so again; it is important therefore to remember their latent uncertainties. Continuous monitoring of population trends and their long term planning implications is consequently essential. The questions

of how the expected growth is likely to be distributed and whether any changes in the distributional pattern would be desirable, and feasible, raise some very complex issues. The study's examination of population movement in the past has shown that changes take place only relatively slowly and there are important social and economic constraints which effectively limit the scale on which movement can be induced. This suggests two possible and related conclusions. Firstly, that the broad regional distributional pattern of population at the end of the century may not be very strikingly different from what it is now. Secondly, that the greater part of the increase in population will probably be accommodated by the growth of existing centres and in overspill developments around the conurbations, with rather less emphasis on the development of major new areas of population and industrial growth at considerable distances from existing conurbations. This contrasts with the picture when the study was commissioned; considerable weight was then being given to the view that a significant redistribution of population might be necessary by developing one or more major new centres well away from the existing conurbations.

PROBLEMS OF THE MAJOR URBAN AREAS

7.14 This suggests that some of the most important planning problems of the next thirty years will arise in and around the existing conurbations and other major urban areas. As has been seen in Chapter 4 population growth is by no means the only source of demand for new urban land. A considerable proportion of the housing in the conurbations¹ and other large towns is either already obsolete or likely to become so by the end of the century. Although many of the people whose homes are re-developed will be rehoused in the same (or nearby) areas, it is inevitable that considerable numbers of those displaced will need to be rehoused outside these congested areas, in part in new and expanded towns.

7.15 The conurbations, too, are also the areas where the greatest housing shortages are to be found and the alleviation of these shortages will add to the need for new housing land. Thus, population growth, population displaced by urban renewal, and present housing shortages all point to some of the most important problems arising in and around the existing major urban areas.

7.16 However, the full scale of the problems involved in accommodating the population up to the end of the century cannot be properly appreciated if the discussion is focused solely on the problems arising within the boundaries of existing large towns. It has been seen earlier (Chapters 1 and 5) how the pattern of urban settlement has been changing over the past 40 years; how towns have, under the impact of successive improvements in communications, gradually extended to become more widely spread and less densely populated and to attract an increasing proportion of their work force from wider hinterlands. Also discussed was the way in which new towns, expanded towns and unsponsored movement have contributed to these natural tendencies. These twin forces have led to a situation where the fastest growing areas are those situated around the conurbations and all such areas now contain substantial populations. Thus, in considering where the main housing needs will

¹ Officially defined as: Greater London, West Midlands, West Yorkshire, Merseyside, South East Lancashire, Central Clydeside, Tyneside

arise in future, it is necessary to consider the conurbations and their surrounding areas as one, and on this basis it is clear that a significant proportion - certainly more than half - of the additional housing required will have to be provided in and around the city regions based on the major conurbations. There are also a number of other urban areas containing large populations not officially classified as conurbations and these too are likely to face similar housing problems, though on a relatively smaller scale.

7.17 Given the possible limitations on the promotion of long distance planned population movement, it seems likely that a considerable part of the additional housing needs of the conurbations will have to be met in some form of development located in their surrounding areas. The population pressures in such areas are likely to be severe. Not only will they be providing the main outlet for growth in the conurbations, but they themselves will also be experiencing rapid indigenous population growth. Moreover, the countryside in these areas is often of a special value as it provides the most readily accessible land for outdoor recreation for the inhabitants in the conurbations. These problems are of course not new. The advantages and disadvantages of large urban concentrations were considered in great detail in the report in 1940 of the Royal Commission on the Distribution of the Industrial Population (the Barlow Report). The Commission concluded that most of the disadvantages of large urban concentrations were not inherent in their size but rather resulted from the way their activities were organised, ie that basically they were unplanned. The Commission was not able to determine the point at which the disadvantages began to outweigh the advantages and hence did not reach any conclusion on the optimum size of settlements. Even so, the Commission were quite clear that whatever the ideal size of towns, London had long since exceeded it and recommended a check on London's growth and the dispersal of population and industry from congested areas. This major recommendation was accepted by the Government of the day and became a main feature of the distribution of population legislation introduced after the war.

CHANGES IN THE URBAN SETTLEMENT PATTERN

7.18 But while official encouragement has been given to planned dispersal from London and other conurbations to new towns and town development schemes created for the purpose, a great deal of unsponsored movement out of cities to their surrounding areas has also taken place. Such movement has not been accompanied to the same extent by a parallel movement of industry and although some migrants find work locally, many commute back to work in the main conurbations. Much of this unsponsored movement is to areas within about 40 miles of the conurbations, roughly about the same distance as most of the planned expansion schemes. A situation has gradually come about where the population in the relatively densely populated inner areas of our towns and cities is falling, while rapid population growth is taking place beyond the green belts.

7.19 Thus, there has gradually emerged a new settlement pattern consisting of groups of towns standing in a hierarchial relationship to one or more major urban centres, the whole exhibiting a complex system of economic and social links. In many ways the activities carried out in this new settlement pattern correspond closely to those previously associated with cities, but unlike the city, the new urban pattern, often described as the city region, is characterised by a wide geographical spread of activities. This more widely dispersed pattern of development retains most of the

general advantages associated with large populations, eg external economies for industry, ease of distribution of products, the provision of a wide variety of employment opportunities, a wide range of social facilities and amenities, while mitigating some of the disadvantages experienced with more densely populated urban areas. The nature of these areas demands that they should be planned as a whole.

7.20 In the shorter term up to about 1981, when taking account of new developments already planned and the likely limited supply of mobile industry, it seems inevitable that a considerable part of the housing need will have to continue to be met by further commuter developments within access of the main employment centres. The various economic and social interactions within city regions makes it desirable to ensure that the consequences and implications of the broad patterns of new development within the spheres of influence of the main conurbations are considered in the context of the needs and resources of the areas as a whole. Comprehensive plans for each conurbation and its surrounding area will therefore be needed to determine the desirable and efficient pattern of development.

STRATEGIES FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

7.21 The recent changes in the planning system contained in the Town and Country Planning Act 1968 and the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1969 will help to ensure that this is done. The new style structure plans will be concerned not only with the use of land but with the whole range of environmental and economic considerations which are vital to the proper planning of an area. But planning cannot be confined to the area of a single authority, however large; the circumstances of adjoining areas and even national considerations must be taken into account. A wider dimension is therefore needed in which these interests can be harmonized and which can form a framework for individual structure plans. Although the regional studies prepared by the Economic Planning Councils have fulfilled a useful function in identifying the main characteristics and problems of their areas, more definitive regional strategies will need to be developed. The ultimate aim should be to cover the whole country in this way, but the most pressing problems are likely to arise in and around the major conurbations. A major study of the South East has recently been completed by a joint team of central and local government planners and a similar study of the West Midlands, commissioned by the local planning authorities, is currently in progress, due for completion in 1971. In West Central Scotland, an area with half the population of Scotland, a strategy to co-ordinate the various proposals for the growth and redeployment of population is in course of preparation.

7.22 However, as has been shown in Chapter 4, future land pressures are likely to be at their most acute in the North West region of England. Though the smallest of the English regions in area, it has by far the highest mean population density. There are serious problems of poor environment and extensive areas of outworn housing necessitating large scale programmes of urban renewal, with a considerable consequential redistribution of population. The problems of urban growth and redevelopment are rendered particularly complex by reason of the existence in this region of two conurbations, Merseyside and South East Lancashire with their centres only 30 miles apart. Although important land use/transportation studies have been mounted for each conurbation individually (the Merseyside study has been completed) their close physical proximity and the fact that they share to a considerable extent a common hinterland necessitates a broad strategic study of this area as a whole. The

development of the Central Lancashire New Town, the problems of North East Lancashire which are the subject of separate study, and important proposals for Deeside, all add to the complexity of the planning problems of this region. A definitive regional strategy for the North West is thus urgently needed, since it is only in this wider context that the longer term implications of the complex physical and economic inter-relationships of the two conurbations can be adequately assessed.

7.23 This study has tried to provide a broad background for planning the future population distribution of Great Britain over the next three decades. It is not, and cannot be, an authoritative guide to action. Many of the factors involved in this most complex of subjects are at present unquantifiable for more than a very few years ahead and, despite the very considerable advances in forecasting techniques, may remain so. As in all strategic planning, the main emphasis must therefore be upon flexibility. It is hoped that this study, tentative and provisional though its conclusions are, will provide a background for the examination of problems of population distribution, and a basis for further study and discussion.

APPENDIX I

DEFINITIONS

SECTION I

INTRODUCTION: THE LIMITATIONS OF THE DATA

Estimates and projections of population are prepared on three bases, varying according to the definition of "population" adopted.

2. "Population" can be variously defined as "home", "total", or "civilian". The home population of an area which is the basis on which the mid-year estimates are prepared, is defined as the number of people whose usual residence is in that area. The home population differs from census figures on an "enumerated in area" basis to the extent of transfers from area of enumeration to that of usual residence. The total population is defined as the home population, minus members of foreign armed services stationed in the area, plus members of the British armed forces stationed abroad. The civilian population is the home population minus members of the armed forces (British or Foreign) stationed in the area.

3. Long range projections of the national population are prepared for the total population. Regional and sub-divisional population projections are generally prepared on a home population basis as there is no reliable basis for forecasting changes in the deployment of armed forces between different localities.

4. For the purpose of age/sex analysis the following main categories are used:-

Child population (both sexes)	0-14 years of age
Working age population (Male)	15-64 years of age
(Female)	15-59 years of age
Retirement age population (Male)	65 years of age and over
(Female)	60 years of age and over

FIGURE 20: INTER REGIONAL MIGRATION, 1960-1966
NET BALANCES BY AGE GROUPS

APPENDIX 2 — CONTENTS

GREAT BRITAIN: INTER - REGIONAL MIGRATION, 1960 - 61, 1961 - 1966, AND 1965 - 66

THE AGE - SEX STRUCTURE OF MIGRANTS

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IA - 1960/61, IB - 1961/66,
IC - 1965/66.

Tables 2(a) to 4(f): Net flows between all regions by sex

	1960/61	1961/66	1965/66
All ages 1 + (5 +)*	(2a)	(3a)	(4a)
1 - 14 (5 - 14)*	(2b)	(3b)	(4b)
15 - 24	(2c)	(3c)	(4c)
25 - 44	(2d)	(3d)	(4d)
45 - 59 (45 - 64)*	(2e)	(3e)	(4e)
60 + (65 +)*	(2f)	(3f)	(4f)

* age groups vary slightly

Table 5(a) to 5(c): Net flows within the South East.
5(a) - 1960/61, 5(b) - 1961/66, 5(c) - 1965/66.

Table 6: Working-age migrants 15 - 59, 1965/66.

FIGURE 20: INTER REGIONAL MIGRATION, 1960-1966: following page 156
NET BALANCES BY AGE GROUPS

APPENDIX 2

GREAT BRITAIN: INTER - REGIONAL MIGRATION, 1960 - 61, 1961 - 1966, AND 1965 - 66

THE AGE - SEX STRUCTURE OF MIGRANTS

SECTION I

INTRODUCTION: THE LIMITATIONS OF THE DATA

1. The following analysis is based on tabulations by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys of 1961 and 1966 Census material. It is therefore confined to migration within Great Britain, as no comparable information is available for emigration to areas outside Great Britain. The 1961 data have not been published, but the 1966 data form the basis of Tables 3A and 3B of the 1966 Census, Migration Summary Tables, Part I.

2. Several difficulties arise in comparing the 1960/61 data with the 1965/66 data, and in comparing both with the 1961-66 data. Firstly, in both 1961 and 1966, migration data were produced on a 10 per cent sample basis, and are subject to both sampling errors and to variable under-enumeration errors.

3. Secondly, the 1960/61 data give no regional breakdown of the gross flow from England and Wales to Scotland, though the destination by region of the flows from Scotland is given. Migration from each region to Scotland has been estimated for each age group by taking the total flow from England and Wales to Scotland in 1960/61 and distributing this to regions in the same proportions as the 1965/66 movement of that particular age group.

4. Thirdly, for 1961-66 and 1965/66, the 60-64 and 65 + age groups have been amalgamated, as their migration patterns are closely associated and are thought to be a result of similar motivation. But for 1960/61, the Census did not make a break in the age classification at 60, so the highest age group is 65 +, and not 60 + as in the other two periods.

5. One of the more important features of migration in Great Britain is the difference in the migration pattern of the parts of the South East - Greater London, the Outer Metropolitan Area and the Outer South East - both in their flows to and from areas outside the South East, and in their role in the redistribution of population within the South East. For this reason a further breakdown (see para. 56) of figures for the South East has been given in a paper otherwise concerned with only inter-regional flows. A difficulty arises because the 1960/61 figures are broken down only into Greater London and Remainder of the South East, while the 1961-66 and 1965/66 figures give a further split of the Remainder of the South East into Outer Metropolitan Area and Outer South East. Any analysis of the age-sex structure of migrants in the Outer Metropolitan Area or Outer South East will therefore apply only to the last two of the three periods under consideration.

6. A number of points must be made relating to any comparison of one year and five year migration data. Because of the way Census questions relating to migration are framed, five year figures exclude all children under five years of age, despite the fact that many may have been involved in moves in the last five years, and would have been included in one-year figures. Thus the five-year figures underestimate the importance of young children in the migration flow.

7. Migration figures represent only survivors of moves made in the specified period before the Census, and this is quantitatively more important in the five-year than in the one-year data. It is also more important in the age groups with the highest death rates, and leads to under-estimation of migration particularly in the older age groups. The figures also exclude return moves, where a person moves to another region temporarily (education, job secondment etc) and returns to his region of origin at least one year before the next Census.

8. Figures of gross migration flows over a five-year period are about 3½ times those occurring in a one-year period, not 5 times, as might be expected, though the ratio of five-year to one-year flows varies between age groups. This is shown below for those age groups where the 1961-66 and 1965/66 data are directly comparable.

RATIO OF 1961-66 GROSS FLOWS: 1965/66 GROSS FLOWS

Migrants aged	15-24	25-44	45-49	60 +
Ratio	2.3	3.5	4.0	3.9

Apart from intervening deaths, this effect is largely due to multiple moves by the same person, or to return moves where the outward move is made up to five years before the Census, and the return move is made within the year immediately preceding the Census. Such a migrant would be excluded altogether from the five-year figures, but would have his return move recorded in the one-year figures. Multiple moves involve a person moving several times within an intercensal period. The Census considers only the net move from residence at the beginning of the migration period to residence at the end of it, and does not record intermediate moves. It thus under-estimates the total number of moves in both the one year and five years preceding the Census, but particularly in the latter. The seriousness of under-estimation varies between age groups - as can be seen from the Table above, the ratio of five-year to one-year gross flows is particularly low in the more mobile 15-24 age group, and this suggests that the five-year data seriously under-estimate the importance of 15-24 year olds in the age composition of gross flows as a whole. Because of this effect, the five-year figures particularly under-estimate the total volume of gross movement in areas such as Greater London, where 15-24 year olds form a high proportion of the gross flow.

9. For all the reasons stated above, the analysis concentrates on the 1960/61 and 1965/66 figures; five-year data are used mainly in support of trends suggested by the two sets of one-year data.

10. The eight age groups for which basic data are available have been reduced to five by amalgamating groups whose migration patterns are closely associated:

- 1- 4 and 5-14 have been amalgamated into 1-14
- 15-19 and 20-24 have been amalgamated into 15-24
- 60-64 and 65 + have been amalgamated into 60 + (for 1961-66 and 1965/66).

11. The data on which analysis is based are given in the statistical Appendix (Tables 1A to 5C). The Tables form three main series.

12. Firstly, Tables 1A to 1C contain the net balance of each region with the rest of Great Britain. There is one table for each time period covered (1960/61, 1961-66, 1965/66). The net balance is broken down into age groups, sex, and inflow and out-flow components.

13. Secondly, Tables 2(a) to 4(f) show the net flows of males and females between any region and each of the other regions.

- Tables 2(a) to 2(f) relate to 1960/61
- 3(a) to 3(f) relate to 1961-66
- 4(a) to 4(f) relate to 1965/66

and within each of these sets there is one Table for each age group, and one table for all ages combined.

Tables 5(a) to 5(c) relate only to migration within the South East.

PART 1: THE NATIONAL AGE-STRUCTURE OF INTER-REGIONAL MIGRANTS

14. In 1965/66 over 705,000 people were involved in inter-regional migration within Great Britain. This represents a 12½ per cent increase on the 1960/61 figure.

TABLE A: GROSS FLOWS OF INTER-REGIONAL MIGRANTS WITHIN GREAT BRITAIN, BY AGE-GROUPS

	1-14	15-24	25-44	45*+	All ages 1 +
1965/66	169,520	181,540	231,550	122,610	705,220
1960/61	144,220	146,270	219,230	117,380	627,100
Change	+25,300	+35,270	+12,320	+ 5,230	+78,120

* Over 45 age groups have been amalgamated for comparability of 1965/66 data with 1960/61 data.

The largest increase in gross flows took place in the 15-24 age group, where the 1965/66 figure was almost 25 per cent higher than that in 1960/61. The second largest rise, in both absolute and relative terms, occurred in the 1-14 age group. Because increases in migration flows have been proportionally larger in some age groups than in others, there has been a change in the age composition of migrants since 1960/61. This is shown in Table B.

TABLE B: AGE DISTRIBUTION OF INTER-REGIONAL MIGRANTS COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN

	Per cent				
	1-14	15-24	25-44	45 +	All ages 1 +
Migrants 1965/66	24	26	33	17	100
Population 1966	22	15	25	38	100
Migrants 1960/61	23	23	35	19	100
Population 1961	22	13	27	38	100

15. However, the most striking feature of Table B is the basic discrepancy between the age composition of migrants and the age composition of the population. In both periods the 15-24 age group contributed a share of migrants much larger than its share of population, whilst the 45 + age groups showed the converse situation. This is clearly a result of differential mobility, and can be demonstrated by considering migration rates per 100 population in each of the age groups.

TABLE C: INTER-REGIONAL MIGRANTS PER 100 POPULATION IN EACH AGE GROUP

	1-14	15-24	25-44	45 +	All ages 1 +
1965/66	1.50	2.40	1.77	0.63	1.37
1960/61	1.30	2.15	1.63	0.61	1.25

The 15-24 age group is easily the most mobile, with a migration rate 75 per cent higher than that for all ages combined. This is followed by the 25-44 age group, with its associated children in the 1-14 age group, and a long way behind come the two over-45 age groups, with almost the same migration rate - there is nothing to suggest that those over 60 are any less mobile than those in the 45-59 group.

16. Migration rates per 100 population are not rising evenly in all age groups - the increase is concentrated in the younger age groups, and affects the two over-45 age groups to a much smaller extent.

17. The migration increases shown in Table A above can now be split into two components (a) that due to an increase in population (migration rates per 100 population constant);
(b) that due to an increase in mobility (rising migration rates per 100 population).

These components are given in percentage terms in Table D.

TABLE D: THE COMPONENTS OF THE INCREASE IN GROSS INTER-REGIONAL MIGRATION BETWEEN 1960/61 and 1965/66

	1-14	15-24	25-44	45 +	All ages 1 +
Change in gross flow	+ 25,300	+ 35,270	+ 12,320	+ 5,230	+ 78,120
of which % age due to pop. increase	9	47	- 54	33	20
% age due to rise in mobility	91	53	154	67	80

Table B shows that part of the increase in the share of all migrants accounted for by the 15-24 age group (from 23 per cent in 1960/61 to 26 per cent in 1965/66) was due to a corresponding increase in the share it contributed to the age structure of the total population (from 13 per cent to 15 per cent in the same period). Table D shows that roughly half the increase in gross flows of 15-24 year olds was due to an increase in their numbers in the resident population, and half to an increase in their migration rates. This contrasts with the 25-44 age group, where the increase in gross flows took place despite a fall from 13.4 to 13.0 million in the resident population of this age, and was entirely due to an increase in mobility.

PART 2: THE AGE STRUCTURE OF REGIONAL NET MIGRATION BALANCES

18. The following analysis considers only movements between the planning regions of Great Britain, and does not take account of overseas migration, as this cannot be calculated on a comparable basis. It considers the age composition of each region's net balance, and its change since 1960/61, and comments on age differences in the pattern of net flows.

19. In the interests of simplification, and having regard to limitations of the data, many of the figures used in the text have been rounded. Where the distribution of net losses to particular regions have been quoted in percentage terms, these have been calculated on the addition of all net losses, and not on the overall net balance.

SCOTLAND

20. Scotland has traditionally experienced large net losses to the rest of Great Britain, though these have fallen off from 24,170 in 1960/61 to 15,670 in 1965/66. This decline is almost entirely due to the increased gross inflow to Scotland, which was only slightly offset by a small rise in the gross outflow.

SCOTLAND: NET MIGRATION BALANCE BY AGE GROUPS

('000s)

	1-14	15-24	25-44	45 +	All ages 1 +
1965/66	- 3.6	- 6.3	- 4.4	- 1.4	- 15.7
1960/61	- 7.2	- 6.1	- 9.4	- 1.6	- 24.2

The most striking feature of the net loss from Scotland is that the net loss of 15-24 year olds has not fallen off in keeping with the all-ages trend; the figures suggest that it may even have risen slightly. In 1960/61, the 15-24s were only the third largest source of net losses from Scotland, and a long way behind the 25-44s, but by 1965/66 they were easily the largest, and accounted for no less than 40 per cent of the total net loss. The explanation lies partly in the failure of Scotland to attract 15-24 year olds: gross inflows are increasing more slowly than those of other age groups. But, more important, the 15-24 age group was the only one to show a substantial increase in its gross outflow, from 12,500 in 1960/61 to 14,500 in 1965/66.

21. The second important feature is the halving of net losses in the 1-14 and 25-44 age groups. These groups are linked, and represent mainly family migration; their reduction of annual net losses from 17,000 to 8,000 between 1960/61 and 1965/66 accounted for most of the reduction in the net losses of Scotland as a whole, and arose mainly from an increase of over 7,000 in the gross inflow.

22. The two age groups over 45 years made a small and fairly constant contribution to the regional net loss in both 1960/61 and 1965/66. Together they contribute less than 10 per cent of it, and most of this comes from the 45-59 age group. Gross flows in the highest age groups are small in relation to other regions, and suggest that Scotland plays only a minor role in the pattern of retirement migration.

23. Appendix Tables 2(a)-2(f) show that in each of the three time periods Scotland's largest net loss was to the South East, though its share of the total net loss is declining, and fell from an estimated 39 per cent in 1960/61 to just over 30 per cent in 1965/66.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF SCOTLAND'S NET LOSS BETWEEN REGIONS

('000s)

	Total net loss	of which loss to			
		S. E.	N. W.	E. M.	W. M.
1965/66	15.7	4.8	2.9	2.4	2.7
1960/61	24.2	9.4	3.5	3.1	2.9

The next three regions - the North West, and the East and West Midlands - together took half of Scotland's net loss in 1965/66, a share which has increased as the South East's has fallen. The relatively large share accounted for by the East Midlands derives in part from migration from Scotland to Corby New Town. The remaining five regions together have taken a roughly constant 20 per cent of Scotland's net loss.

24. The different age groups show variations on this basic pattern. The proportion of the total net loss of 15-24 year olds going to the South East is higher than that for migrants of all ages - 50 per cent instead of 30 per cent, and remarkably constant over time. And within the South East, Greater London is much more attractive to young adults than to other age groups - in the 15-24 age group, 65 per cent of Scotland's net loss to the South East is a net loss to Greater London.

NET MIGRATION FROM SCOTLAND 1965/66

('000s)

	Total net loss	Net loss to S. E.	of which	
			G. L.	R. S. E.
15-24	6.3	3.1	2.0	1.1
1-14 and 25 +	9.4	1.7	0.2	1.5
All ages 1 +	15.7	4.8	2.2	2.6

25. Further, Scotland is the only region whose net loss of 15-24 year olds to the South East contains more males than females; the ratio of males to females is roughly 2 : 1, whereas that of other regions is approximately 1 : 2.

26. It is in the 25-44 age group, with associated families, that the South East shows signs of losing its pull.

DISTRIBUTION OF NET LOSS OF 1-14 AND 25-44 AGE GROUPS FROM SCOTLAND

('000s)

	Total net loss	Net loss to:			
		S. E.	N. W.	E. M.	W. M.
1965/66	8.0	1.4	1.9	1.6	1.9
1960/61	16.5	5.9	2.5	2.3	1.9

The South East gained 36 per cent of Scotland's net loss of 1-14s and 25-44s in 1960/61, but only 17 per cent in 1965/66, by which time the North West, and East and West Midlands had all surpassed it in importance as a net receiving area.

27. Little comment is necessary on the origins and destinations of over-45 migrants to and from Scotland, as the net flows are small, but it is interesting to note that the net flow from Scotland to the South East in all other age groups is reversed in the 60+, though the net gain is consistently less than 400 persons per annum.

NORTHERN REGION

28. The net losses of the Northern Region to the rest of Great Britain are smaller than those of Scotland, though the gross flows in and out are larger. Since 1960/61, the Northern Region has experienced the same sharp fall in its net loss as Scotland, and for similar reasons - a large increase in inward movement, with only a small increase in outflow.

NORTHERN REGION: NET MIGRATION BALANCE BY AGE GROUPS

('000s)

	1-14	15-24	25-44	45 +	All ages 1 +
1965/66	- 1.2	- 2.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.2	- 2.8
1960/61	- 2.3	- 3.3	- 3.9	- 0.1	- 9.7

29. Net losses have fallen appreciably in the two youngest age groups, and appear to have ceased in those over-25. The change in trend between 1960/61 and 1965/66 was most marked in the 25-44 age group. The continuing net loss of under-14s is noteworthy in view of the apparent balance in the main parental 25-44 group; that of the 15-24 age group is less remarkable.

30. The regional distribution of net gains and losses is broadly one of gains from Scotland and Yorks and Humberside, and losses to all other regions.

NORTHERN REGION: DISTRIBUTION OF NET MIGRATION BALANCE BY REGIONS

('000s)

	Net gains from		Total net loss to other regions	of which		
	Sc.	Y. & H.		S. E.	W. M.	E. M.
1965/66	+ 1.3	+ 0.8	- 4.9	- 1.4	- 2.2	- 1.2
1960/61	+ 0.8	+ 1.5	- 12.0	- 6.0	- 1.6	- 1.8

The gains from Scotland have risen, while those from Yorks and Humberside have diminished. The losses have both declined and altered in distribution. As with Scotland, the share of net losses accounted for by the South East has fallen, from a half in 1960/61 to just over a quarter, and this has been balanced by a sharp rise in the share going to the West Midlands (45 per cent in 1965/66). The East Midlands has also increased its share (from 15 per cent to 25 per cent), and by 1965/66 the South East and two Midland Regions accounted for 95 per cent of all net losses from the Northern Region, compared with less than 80 per cent in 1960/61. It is noteworthy that in 1965/66 the net flows to the Northern Region from Yorks and Humberside, and from the Northern Region to the South East were both composed almost entirely of females, though males and females were approximately balanced in all other net flows.

31. The picture becomes much more confused and contradictory when net flows are broken down by age groups, but several important points emerge. Firstly, the 1961-66 and 1965/66 migration series show that net gains from Scotland were being made in all age groups, but although the region also had a net gain overall from Yorks and Humberside (arising in part from short-distance migration of West Riding commuters), it had a net loss to it in the 15-24 age group, mainly males.

NORTHERN REGION: DISTRIBUTION OF NET MIGRATION BALANCE BY AGE GROUP AND REGION 1965/66

('000s)

	Overall net balance	Net balance with						
		Sc.	Y. & H.	S. E.	of which		W. M.	E. M.
					G. L.	R. S. E.		
15-24	- 2.0	+ 0.4	- 0.5	- 1.4	- 0.8	- 0.6	- 0.2	- 0.6
1-14 & 25-44	- 1.0	+ 0.6	+ 1.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.8	- 0.5	- 1.9	- 0.4
45 +	+ 0.2	+ 0.3	+ 0.2	- 0.2	0	- 0.3	- 0.1	- 0.2
All ages 1 +	- 2.8	+ 1.3	+ 0.8	- 1.4	0	- 1.4	- 2.2	- 1.2

32. Examination of migration patterns by age group shows the difference between the 15-24s and other age groups. The attraction of the South East is stronger for 15-24s, and is not diminishing as for other groups. It continues to take over half the net outflow of young adults from the Northern Region, a high proportion of which goes to Greater London. In 1960/61, the West Midlands was the next largest recipient of the Northern Region's young adults, but contrary to the all-ages trend, its share has fallen, and by 1965/66 it lay well behind the East Midlands and Yorks and Humberside.

33. With the 1-14 and 25-44 age groups, the anomalies lie in the absence of a net loss to the South East in 1965/66, compared with a net loss of over 3,000 in 1960/61, and in the growing dominance of the West Midlands as a net receiving area for these age groups: in spite of a fall from 6,000 to 1,000 in the Northern Region's total net loss of these age groups, the net loss to the West Midlands rose from 1,200 to 1,900.

YORKS AND HUMBERSIDE

34. Yorks and Humberside is also a region which has in the past experienced net migration losses. In 1960/61 these were over 7,000, whilst in 1965/66 the Census recorded a small net gain of 380 persons, suggesting that the in and out flows are at least coming into balance. The change was due to a sizeable increase in gross inward movement, with outward movement increasing to a lesser degree, as in the other northern regions. Two-thirds of the net loss in 1960/61 was of females, a result of

the smaller gross inflow of women (outward movements of males and females were approximately the same), and even in 1965/66 a net loss of females persisted, although there was by then a net gain of males. The difference in net flows of males and females is most prominent in the 15-24 age group.

YORKS AND HUMBERSIDE: NET MIGRATION BALANCE BY AGE AND SEX

('000s)

	Sex	1-14	15-24	25-44	45 +	All ages 1 +
1965/66	M	+ 0.3	+ 0.8	+ 0.4	- 0.5	+ 1.0
	F	+ 0.7	- 0.7	+ 0.4	- 1.0	- 0.7
	T	+ 1.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.8	- 1.5	+ 0.4
1960/61	M	0	- 0.6	- 0.9	- 1.0	- 2.5
	F	- 0.3	- 1.3	- 1.8	- 1.5	- 4.9
	T	- 0.3	- 1.9	- 2.7	- 2.5	- 7.4

35. The contributions of the various age groups to the total net balance have changed markedly over time. In contrast with regions further north, the 15-24 age group accounted for only 25 per cent of the total net loss in the first two periods, and in 1965/66, its net loss had ceased. This is attributable largely to a net inflow of young men; net losses of young women continued, though at a lower level than in 1960/61. The second important change has been the reversal of trend in the "family" age groups (1-14 and 25-44). In 1960/61 they contributed over 40 per cent of the total net loss, but by 1965/66 they were the main source of net gains. Net losses have continued in the two over-45 age groups, as the fall in net losses of 45-59 year olds has been partially offset by a rise in retirement migration.

36. As Yorks and Humberside's overall loss has changed to a small gain, its net balances with other regions have been correspondingly affected.

YORKS AND HUMBERSIDE: DISTRIBUTION OF NET MIGRATION BALANCE BY REGIONS

('000s)

	Overall net balance	of which					
		Sc.	N.	E. M.	W. M.	S. E.	S. W.
1965/66	+ 0.4	+ 1.3	- 0.8	- 0.6	+ 0.9	+ 0.2	- 0.5
1960/61	- 7.4	+ 1.6	- 1.5	- 2.4	- 0.2	- 3.1	- 1.1

The net gain from Scotland has been largely maintained, but the net losses to other regions had all diminished or ceased by 1965/66, and in the case of the West Midlands and Greater London had turned into appreciable gains. The Northern Region is now the main recipient of net losses from Yorks and Humberside, whereas in 1960/61 it lay well behind the South East and East Midlands. Almost all the net outflow to the Northern Region was of females, and that to the South West also contained a high proportion, but other net flows were more balanced.

YORKS AND HUMBERSIDE: DISTRIBUTION OF NET MIGRATION BALANCE BY REGIONS 1965/66

('000s)

	Overall net balance	N.	N. W.	S. E.	of which	
					G. L.	R. S. E.
15-24	+ 0.1	+ 0.5	+ 0.5	- 1.2	- 0.6	- 0.6
1-14 & 25-44	+ 0.3	- 1.3	- 0.5	+ 1.4	+ 1.2	+ 0.2
All ages 1 +	+ 0.4	- 0.8	0	+ 0.2	+ 0.6	- 0.4

Examination of the migration balances by age groups shows that the net gain from Scotland occurred almost entirely in the three under-45 age groups, and was spread fairly evenly amongst them. The same can be said of the more recent net gain from the West Midlands. In 1965/66, Yorks and Humberside made a net gain of 15-24 year olds from both the Northern Region and the North West, whilst losing appreciably to them in the "family" and retirement age groups respectively. The opposite situation occurs in the balance with the South East - a net outflow of 15-24 year olds, and a net inflow of other age groups from the South East. This type of pattern first became apparent in the net balance with Greater London, and is now beginning to appear in the balance with the Remainder of the South East. It is noteworthy that females comprise two-thirds of the net flow from Yorks and Humberside to Greater London.

NORTH WEST

37. Net losses from the North West Region have also fallen, from 7,000 in 1960/61 to 2,400 in 1965/66. As with Yorks and Humberside the net loss is predominantly one of females, especially in the 15-24 age group.

NORTH WEST: NET MIGRATION BALANCE BY AGE AND SEX

('000s)

	Sex	1-14	15-24	25-44	45 +	All ages 1 +
1965/66	M	+ 0.3	- 0.7	+ 0.7	- 0.8	- 0.5
	F	+ 0.9	- 1.5	+ 0.1	- 1.4	- 1.9
	T	+ 1.2	- 2.2	+ 0.8	- 2.2	- 2.4
1960/61	M	- 0.9	0	- 0.8	- 1.2	- 2.9
	F	- 0.3	- 1.5	- 0.8	- 1.5	- 4.1
	T	- 1.2	- 1.5	- 1.6	- 2.7	- 7.0

38. The net loss of 15-24 year olds rose by one-third between 1960/61 and 1965/66, due to a sharp increase in the net loss of young men, though in 1965/66 young women still outnumbered them as a source of net loss. Most of the reduction in net outflow from the North West came in the "family" age groups, where a net loss of 3,000 in 1960/61 became a net gain of 2,000 in 1965/66. This resulted mainly from an increase in the inflow from 37,000 to 42,000, whilst the outflow rose only from 39,000 to 40,000.

NORTH WEST: DISTRIBUTION OF NET MIGRATION BALANCE BY REGIONS

('000s)

	Total net gains	of which		Total net losses	of which			
		Sc.	W.M.		S.E.	S.W.	W.	W.M.
1965/66	+ 4.9	+ 2.9	+ 1.9	- 7.3	- 1.2	- 1.9	- 3.2	0
1960/61	+ 4.7	+ 3.5	0	- 11.7	- 5.3	- 3.2	- 0.6	- 1.3

39. In 1965/66 Scotland remained the largest source of net gains for the North West, but there was also an appreciable gain from the West Midlands, a reversal of the 1960/61 net flow. Net losses both diminished and changed in distribution - the share of the South East fell from 45 per cent to 16 per cent between 1960/61 and 1965/66, and by 1965/66 Wales and the South West had both displaced the South East as receiving regions. The net loss to Greater London had become a small gain by 1965/66, but it was the large drop in net losses to the remainder of the region which accounted for most of the fall in net losses to the South East. The net loss to the South West was prominent in both 1960/61 and 1965/66, but the large net movement to Wales is a new feature. Of the 1965/66 net flow to Wales, the "family" age groups (1-14 and 25-44), and the over-45 age groups each accounted for just under half.

NORTH WEST: NET MIGRATION BALANCE WITH WALES

('000s)

Age group	1960/61	1965/66
15-24	+ 0.6	- 0.2
1-14 and 25-44	- 0.2	- 1.5
45 +	- 1.0	- 1.5
All ages 1 +	- 0.6	- 3.2

The increase in the net flow to Wales can thus be seen as a product of three factors. The most important is the increase in the net outflow of "family" age groups from the North West to Wales. This is associated with 'private' overspill and an increase in commuting from the North Wales coast to adjacent parts of the North West. Secondly, there is the cessation of the net inflow of 15-24 year olds from Wales, and thirdly the increase in retirement migration from the North West.

NORTH WEST: DISTRIBUTION OF NET MIGRATION BALANCE BY AGE GROUPS AND REGIONS 1965/66

('000s)

Age group	Overall net balance	Net balance with:						
		Sc.	S.E.	of which		W.M.	S.W.	W.
				G.L.	R.S.E.			
15-24	- 2.2	+ 0.8	- 1.7	- 1.1	- 0.6	+ 0.1	- 0.3	- 0.2
1-14 & 25-44	+ 2.0	+ 1.9	+ 0.7	+ 0.8	- 0.1	+ 1.6	- 0.7	- 1.5
45 +	- 2.2	+ 0.2	- 0.2	+ 0.5	- 0.7	+ 0.2	- 0.9	- 1.5
All ages 1 +	- 2.4	+ 2.9	- 1.2	+ 0.2	- 1.4	+ 1.9	- 1.9	- 3.2

40. The North West shows the usual discrepancy between the migration pattern of 15-24 year olds, and those of other age groups. Over half the net outflow of 15-24 year olds is to the South East, whereas losses of other age groups are mainly to Wales and the South West, and in 1965/66 there was a small net gain in the 1-14 and 25-44 age groups from the South East. Of the net loss of 15-24 year olds to the South East in 1965/66, over two-thirds was a net loss to Greater London, whereas in other age groups the North West had a net gain from Greater London, and a net loss only to the Remainder of the South East. As with many other regions, the net flow of 15-24 year olds to the South East contains twice as many women as men. No other region stands out in its ability to attract 15-24 year olds from the North West - the remaining net loss is fairly evenly distributed. Scotland is the only region providing an appreciable net flow of this age group into the North West; the gains from the West Midlands are largely concentrated in the 1-14 and 24-44 age groups.

EAST MIDLANDS

41. The net gain experienced by the East Midlands in 1960/61 had increased by 1965/66 from 7,300 to 11,700.

EAST MIDLANDS: NET MIGRATION BALANCE BY AGE GROUPS

('000s)

	1-14	15-24	25-44	45 +	All ages 1 +
1965/66	+ 3.8	+ 3.1	+ 3.5	+ 1.3	+ 11.7
1960/61	+ 2.8	+ 1.5	+ 3.1	- 0.1	+ 7.3

42. The East Midlands has increased its net gains in all age groups, but the age structure of the overall balance has changed, as net gains of 15-24s and over-45s have increased more than those of the other groups. However, in 1965/66, the three under-45 age groups accounted for almost 90 per cent of the total net gain, in roughly equal proportions.

EAST MIDLANDS: DISTRIBUTION OF NET MIGRATION BALANCE BY REGIONS

('000s)

	Overall net balance	Net balance with:							
		Sc.	N.	Y. & H.	W. M.	S. E.	of which		
							G. L.	R. S. E.	S. W.
1965/66	+ 11.7	+ 2.4	+ 1.2	+ 0.6	+ 1.6	+ 4.0	+ 2.0	+ 2.0	+ 0.1
1960/61	+ 7.3	+ 3.1	+ 1.8	+ 2.4	+ 0.3	- 0.6	+ 1.0	- 1.6	- 0.7

43. In 1960/61, the East Midlands had appreciable net losses only to the Remainder of the South East and the South West. By 1965/66 it was gaining from all regions, but the distribution of its net gains had changed markedly. The net loss to the South East in 1960/61 had become a large net gain by 1965/66, whilst there was a falling off in the net gains from Scotland, the Northern Region, and Yorks and Humberside. These three regions together contributed 85 per cent of the East Midlands net gains in 1960/61, but by 1965/66 their share had fallen to just over 35 per cent. The net gains from the South East now come from all parts of the region, but predominantly from Greater London and the Outer Metropolitan Area - in 1965/66 they contributed 3,500 of the 4,000 net gain from the South East.

44. As in other regions, the net flow pattern of 15-24 year olds is different from the basic pattern of all other age groups, but in 1965/66 moved much closer to it as previous net losses to the South East were converted to net gains in all age groups.

EAST MIDLANDS: DISTRIBUTION OF NET MIGRATION BALANCE BY GROUPS AND REGIONS 1965/66

('000s)

Age Group	Overall net balance	Net balance with:					
		Sc.	N.	W. M.	S. E.	of which	
						G. L.	R. S. E.
15-24	+ 3.2	+ 0.5	+ 0.5	+ 0.3	+ 0.7	0	+ 0.7
1-14 & 25 +	+ 8.5	+ 1.9	+ 0.7	+ 1.3	+ 3.3	+ 2.0	+ 1.3
All ages 1 +	+11.7	+ 2.4	+ 1.2	+ 1.6	+ 4.0	+ 2.0	+ 2.0

45. But detailed examination of the gain from the South East shows that the 15-24s still remain fundamentally different from other age groups as the only one in which in 1965/66 the East Midlands failed to record a net gain from Greater London. In contrast, Greater London was the main contributor to the net gains made in other age groups.

THE WEST MIDLANDS

46. The West Midlands has experienced a reversal of its migration balance since 1960/61; from being a region of net gain (+ 2,100 in 1960/61), it has become a region of net loss (- 4,500 in 1965/66).

WEST MIDLANDS: NET MIGRATION BALANCE BY AGE GROUPS AND SEX

('000s)

	Sex	1-14	15-24	25-44	45 +	All ages 1 +
1965/66	M	+ 0.7	- 0.1	+ 0.1	- 1.2	- 0.5
	F	- 0.7	- 1.4	- 0.9	- 1.0	- 4.0
	T	0	- 1.5	- 0.8	- 2.2	- 4.5
1960/61	M	+ 0.9	+ 0.8	+ 1.8	- 0.8	+ 2.7
	F	+ 0.5	- 0.7	+ 0.6	- 1.0	- 0.6
	T	+ 1.4	+ 0.1	+ 2.4	- 1.8	+ 2.1

The two over-45 age groups were the first to show a net loss, in 1960/61; the loss appeared in the 15-24s in the 1961-66 data, and finally in the two 'family' age groups (1-14 and 25-44) in 1965/66. As in Yorks and Humberside and the North West, the loss is predominantly one of females, and the West Midlands was losing females even when it was gaining migrants overall. There is now a net loss of females in

all age groups, and although it is largest among 15-24 year olds, this group is not so dominant a source of female net loss as in some other regions. The net loss of males is still small, and almost entirely confined to the two over-45 age groups.

WEST MIDLANDS: DISTRIBUTION OF NET MIGRATION BALANCE BY REGIONS

('000s)

	Overall net balance	Net balance with:					
		Sc.	N.	N.W.	E.M.	S.E.	S.W.
1965/66	- 4.5	+ 2.7	+ 2.2	- 1.9	- 1.6	- 1.6	- 3.8
1960/61	+ 2.1	+ 2.9	+ 1.6	+ 1.3	- 0.3	- 1.3	- 3.1

47. The two main sources of net gain for the West Midlands have traditionally been Scotland and the Northern Region; these gains are continuing, and that from the Northern Region has shown an increase since 1960/61. But the flow from the third main source, the North West, had sharply reversed to a net loss by 1965/66. The largest net loss has been to the South West, not the South East, and this is increasing. The North West has now overtaken the South East as the second major recipient, whilst the net flow to the East Midlands has increased markedly since 1960/61. The 'family' age groups are by far the most important component of the net loss to the North West, but that to the East Midlands is more evenly distributed amongst the age groups.

WEST MIDLANDS: DISTRIBUTION OF NET MIGRATION BALANCE BY AGE GROUPS 1965/66

('000s)

Age group	Overall net balance	Net balance with:									
		Sc.	N.	N.W.	E.M.	S.E.	of which			S.W.	
							G.L.	O.M.A.	O.S.E.		
15-24	- 1.5	+0.8	+0.2	-0.1	-0.4	-1.3	-1.0	+ 0.2	- 0.5	-0.9	
1-14 & 25-44	- 0.8	+1.9	+1.9	-1.6	-1.1	0	0	+ 0.5	- 0.5	-1.3	
45 +	- 2.2	0	+0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	+0.2	+ 0.2	- 0.7	-1.6	
All ages 1 +	- 4.5	+2.7	+2.2	-1.9	-1.6	-1.6	-0.8	+ 0.9	- 1.7	-3.8	

48. The net loss to the South East is mainly to the Outer South East, where it is a net loss of all ages; the smaller net loss to Greater London is entirely one of 15-24 year olds. As elsewhere, the anomaly of the 15-24 age group lies in its large outflow to the South East, and in particular to Greater London. 15-24 year olds also make an appreciable contribution to the net outflow to the South West, which is second to the South East as a net recipient of this age group, though surpassing it in gains of all other age groups. It is noteworthy that the West Midlands is making a small net gain of 15-24 year olds from the Outer Metropolitan Area, although the

25-44 group is the main contributor to this movement. Also, in both 1960/61 and 1965/66, the West Midlands was a magnet for young adult migrants from Wales (though not for other age groups). Finally, the two over-45 age groups are distinguished by the high proportion of their net losses accounted for by the South West and Outer South East - the over-60 group was the largest single contributor to the net movement to the South West.

SOUTH EAST

49. The migration balance of the South East shows a striking reversal between 1960/61 and 1965/66, when a net gain of 20,000 p.a. was replaced by a net loss of 20,000 p.a. This was the largest net loss of any economic planning region, and about a quarter as high again as the net loss from Scotland.

SOUTH EAST: NET MIGRATION BALANCE BY AGE GROUPS

('000s)

Age group	1960/61			1965/66			
	S.E.	of which		S.E.	of which		
		G.L.	R.S.E.		G.L.	O.M.A.	O.S.E.
1-14	+ 1.4	- 2.2	+ 3.6	- 7.3	- 6.6	- 1.6	+ 0.9
15-24	+ 14.5	+ 9.6	+ 4.9	+ 9.1	+ 6.0	+ 0.4	+ 2.7
25-44	+ 6.0	- 0.2	+ 6.2	- 9.7	- 7.1	- 2.9	+ 0.3
45 +	- 1.8	- 5.1	+ 3.3	- 12.2	- 10.2	- 4.0	+ 2.0
All ages 1 +	+ 20.1	+ 2.1	+ 18.0	- 20.1	- 17.9	- 8.1	+ 5.9

50. The change in the net balance affected all parts of the South East - the slight gain of Greater London in the first period became a large loss, whilst the large gains of the remainder of the region ceased. The Outer Metropolitan Area is beginning to assume migration characteristics formerly restricted to Greater London, in its tendency to lose population both to the Outer South East, and to adjacent regions.

51. The South East has proved more attractive to young adult migrants than to other age groups. In 1960/61, 15-24 year olds provided two-thirds of its net gains, and in 1965/66 was the only age group in which the region was still gaining population (though at a reduced level). All parts of the South East were still gaining young adults in 1965/66, and in roughly the same proportions as in 1960/61, with Greater London accounting for two-thirds of the region's net gain. In 1965/66 the Outer South East took most of the remainder; the Outer Metropolitan Area is apparently less attractive to 15-24 year old migrants from outside the South East.

52. The tendency of the South East to lose population was apparent in 1960/61 in the 65+ age group. Between 1961-66, all but two age groups (15-24 and 25-44) were showing losses from the Outer Metropolitan Area as well as from Greater London, and by 1965/66 the pattern of net losses from Greater London and the Outer Metropolitan Area, and small net gains in the Outer South East, was common to all age groups except the 15-24. However the 60+ age group has remained a major source of net loss from the South East, in spite of the surge in net losses in other age groups.

SOUTH EAST: DISTRIBUTION OF NET MIGRATION BALANCE BY REGIONS

('000s)

		Overall net balance	Net balance with:				
			E.M.	E.A.	S.W.	Sc.	Others
S.E. 1960/61		+ 20.2	- 0.6	- 1.7	- 7.8	+ 9.4	+ 19.7
S.E. 1965/66		- 20.2	- 4.0	- 12.3	- 13.3	+ 4.8	+ 4.6
of which	G.L.	- 18.0	- 2.0	- 9.1	- 8.6	+ 2.3	- 0.6
	O.M.A.	- 8.1	- 1.5	- 3.2	- 4.6	+ 1.1	+ 0.1
	O.S.E.	+ 5.9	- 0.5	0	- 0.1	+ 1.4	+ 5.1

53. In spite of its large overall net loss, the South East is still gaining migrants from some regions, notably Scotland, Northern, North West and West Midlands. Gains from the first three have fallen sharply since 1960/61, and former large gains from Wales and Yorks and Humberside have now disappeared, but the gain from the West Midlands has changed little with time. The net flow from Scotland differs from the others in that a higher proportion of it is to Greater London. Though this might at first suggest that it contains a high proportion of young adults, this is not in fact the case: young migrants are a more important element in the net flow of other regions losing to the South East, yet all are losing predominantly to the Outer South East, and are in approximate balance with Greater London. In 1965/66 the net flow from Scotland was the only one into the South East which contained roughly equal numbers of males and females - in the other net flows women outnumbered men by over 8 : 1. Three quarters of all net gains of females were in the 15-24 age group.

54. The main net losses from the South East are to East Anglia and the South West. The net loss to the South West was the larger of the two in 1960/61, but East Anglia has caught up, and in 1965/66 the two regions had approximately the same net balance with the South East. The only other appreciable net loss is to the East Midlands. Two-thirds of the net losses are from Greater London, and most of the remainder are from the Outer Metropolitan Area - the only appreciable net loss from the Outer South East is to the East Midlands, and even this is over-shadowed by the flows to the East Midlands from the other two parts of the South East.

SOUTH EAST: DISTRIBUTION OF NET MIGRATION BALANCE BY AGE GROUPS AND REGIONS 1965/66

('000s)

Age group	Overall net balance	Net balance with:				
		E.M.	E.A.	S.W.	Sc.	Others
15-24	+ 9.1	- 0.7	- 1.0	+ 0.5	+ 3.1	+ 7.2
1-14 & 25-44	- 17.0	- 2.7	- 6.9	- 6.0	+ 1.4	- 2.8
45 +	- 12.2	- 0.6	- 4.4	- 7.8	+ 0.3	+ 0.3
All ages 1 +	- 20.1	- 4.0	- 12.3	- 13.3	+ 4.8	+ 4.7
Total males	- 11.2	- 2.3	- 6.0	- 5.7	+ 2.3	+ 0.5
Total females	- 8.9	- 1.7	- 6.3	- 7.6	+ 2.5	+ 4.2
Males 15-24	+ 3.8	- 0.3	- 0.3	+ 0.4	+ 1.8	+ 2.2
Females 15-24	+ 5.3	- 0.4	- 0.7	+ 0.1	+ 1.3	+ 5.0

55. There are significant differences in the age structure of the three net outflows: that to the South West has a larger retirement element than either of the other two, with more than a third of the net flow aged over-60. (The 60+ age group forms a fifth of the net flow to East Anglia, and a tenth of that to the East Midlands). The losses of over-60s to the South West and East Anglia are by far the largest elements in the national pattern of retirement migration. Secondly, in 1965/66 the South East had a net gain of young adults from the South West, though this was a net gain to the Outer South East rather than to Greater London. In contrast, there were net losses of 15-24 year olds to the East Midlands and East Anglia, though these were small in relation to net losses of other age groups.

MIGRATION WITHIN THE SOUTH EAST

56. For purposes of context, it may be useful to comment briefly on the redistribution of population within the South East. In 1965/66, recorded gross movement between the three parts of the region amounted to 304,000 persons, compared with a gross flow of 370,000 between the South East and other regions.

NET BALANCE OF GREATER LONDON WITH REMAINDER OF SOUTH EAST BY AGE GROUPS

('000s)

	1-14	15-24	25-44	45 +	All ages 1 +
1965/66	- 21.4	- 8.0	- 34.1	- 30.2	- 93.7
1960/61	- 23.7	- 7.7	- 38.0	- 31.7	- 101.1

57. The most important feature of migration within the South East is the large net loss from Greater London to the remainder of the region, a feature of all age groups. The figures suggest a reduction in the net loss since 1960/61 in all age groups except the 15-24.

NET BALANCE OF GREATER LONDON WITH OTHER PARTS OF THE SOUTH EAST BY AGE GROUPS 1965/66

('000s)

Net balance with:	1-14	15-24	25-44	45 +	All ages 1 +
R.S.E.	- 21.4	- 8.0	- 34.1	- 30.2	- 93.7
of O.M.A.	- 15.8	- 8.0	- 26.4	- 15.0	- 65.2
which O.S.E.	- 5.6	0	- 7.7	- 15.2	- 28.5

The largest single flow is from Greater London to the Outer Metropolitan Area: that to the Outer South East is less than half as large, whilst the net flow from the Outer Metropolitan Area to the Outer South East is smaller still (12,500 in 1965/66). All age groups conform to these directions of flow, but the relative importance of each age group varies as between areas. The flows to the Outer South East show strong retirement motivation - in that from Greater London, over one-third of the migrants are aged 60+, though in the flow from the Outer Metropolitan Area the proportion is only one-fifth. In contrast, the flow from Greater London to the Outer Metropolitan Area is heavily concentrated in the working-age and child groups; this is of course the primary post-war housing overflow area for families from Greater London.

EAST ANGLIA

58. As one of the main receiving areas for South East overspill, East Anglia's net migration gain has increased from 4,000 in 1960/61 to 12,000 in 1965/66.

EAST ANGLIA: NET MIGRATION BALANCE BY AGE GROUPS

('000s)

	1-14	15-24	25-44	45 +	All ages 1 +
1965/66	+ 2.3	+ 1.1	+ 3.9	+ 4.7	+ 12.0
1960/61	+ 0.9	- 0.3	+ 1.6	+ 2.0	+ 4.2

59. The largest net increase has come in the 25-44 age group and its associated under-14s though gains in the two over-45 age groups also rose sharply. The 15-24s first showed a net gain in the 1961-66 data, and in 1965/66 were still the smallest contributor to the regional net balance. The net gain of 15-24 year olds in 1965/66 was almost entirely one of females, but a number may be the wives of men in the 25-44 age group, who outnumbered the women of that age.

EAST ANGLIA: DISTRIBUTION OF NET MIGRATION BALANCE BY AGE GROUPS AND REGIONS 1965/66

('000s)

Age group	Net Overall balance	Net balance with:			
		S.E.	of which		
			G.L.	O.M.A.	O.S.E.
15-24	+ 1.1	+ 1.0	+ 0.7	+ 0.5	- 0.2
1-14 & 25-44	+ 6.2	+ 6.9	+ 5.3	+ 1.6	0
45 +	+ 4.7	+ 4.4	+ 3.1	+ 1.1	+ 0.2
All ages 1 +	+ 12.0	+ 12.3	+ 9.1	+ 3.2	0

60. The migration flow pattern is dominated by the large inflow from the South East, and in particular from Greater London. The South East accounted for almost all East Anglia's net gains, Greater London alone providing three-quarters of them. The pattern of the remaining regions is a mixture of small net gains and losses followed by all age groups.

SOUTH WEST

61. Though the South West is also a major recipient of migration from the South East, its net gains have remained unchanged at around 20,000 p.a. Unlike East Anglia, it has sizeable net gains from regions other than the South East.

SOUTH WEST: NET MIGRATION BALANCE BY AGE GROUPS

('000s)

	1-14	15-24	25-44	45 +	All ages 1 +
1965/66	+ 3.1	+ 1.2	+ 4.9	+ 11.5	+ 20.7
1960/61	+ 5.0	+ 1.3	+ 5.8	+ 7.2	+ 19.3

62. In both 1960/61 and 1965/66 the South West had net migration gains in all age groups, but though the overall net gain has hardly risen, the age composition has changed markedly. There has been a sharp rise in net gains in the two over-45 age groups, and a corresponding decline in net gains of all other ages. This suggests that the retirement element is becoming more prominent than formerly: by 1965/66 over a third of the South West's net gain was in the 60+ age group.

SOUTH WEST: NET MIGRATION BALANCE 1965/66 BY AGE GROUPS AND SEX

('000s)

Sex	1-14	15-24	25-44	45 +	All ages 1 +
M	+ 0.9	0	+ 2.3	+ 5.1	+ 8.3
F	+ 2.2	+ 1.2	+ 2.6	+ 6.4	+ 12.4
T	+ 3.1	+ 1.2	+ 4.9	+ 11.5	+ 20.7

63. Females outnumber males in the net gains of both 1960/61 and 1965/66, but the imbalance was more pronounced in the latter period. It affects all age groups, and it is noteworthy that in 1965/66 the entire net gain of 15-24 year olds was one of women.

SOUTH WEST: DISTRIBUTION OF NET MIGRATION BALANCE BY REGIONS

('000s)

	Overall net balance	Net balance with:					
		S. E.	of which		N. W.	W. M.	Others
			G. L.	R. S. E.			
1965/66	+ 20.7	+ 13.3	+ 8.6	+ 4.7	+ 1.9	+ 3.8	+ 1.7
1960/61	+ 19.3	+ 7.8	+ 3.9	+ 3.9	+ 3.2	+ 3.1	+ 5.2

64. The origin of net gains has also changed: in 1960/61, the South West was making sizeable gains from all regions except East Anglia, but by 1965/66 they were even more concentrated in the three most important regions - the South East, West Midlands, and North West. In 1960/61 these three regions contributed 71 per cent of the South West's net gains, but by 1965/66 they had increased this to over 90 per cent. Of the three, the South East was the most important in 1960/61, and has increased its dominance since then. It provided 40 per cent of the South West's total net gain in 1960/61, but almost 65 per cent in 1965/66. Much of the rise in the net flow from the South East was due to Greater London, which in 1965/66 provided two-thirds of the net flow from the South East. Of an increase of 4,700 in the net flow from Greater London, almost half (2,300) arose in the 45+ age groups; the remainder was accounted for by a rise of 1,300 in the net inflow of the 'family' age groups, and from a reduction in the net outflow of 15-24 year olds. Net gains from the West Midlands have changed little since 1960/61, but those from the North West have been halved.

SOUTH WEST: NET MIGRATION BALANCE BY AGE GROUPS AND REGIONS 1965/66

('000s)

Age group	Overall net balance	Net balance with:				
		N. W.	W. M.	S. E.	of which	
					G. L.	R. S. E.
15-24	+ 1.2	+ 0.3	+ 0.9	- 0.5	- 0.3	- 0.2
1-14 & 25-44	+ 8.0	+ 0.7	+ 1.3	+ 6.1	+ 4.2	+ 1.9
45 +	+ 11.5	+ 0.9	+ 1.6	+ 7.7	+ 3.0	+ 3.0
All ages 1 +	+ 20.7	+ 1.9	+ 3.8	+ 13.3	+ 8.6	+ 4.7

65. There is a small but significant difference in the age composition of the three major flows. That from the South East has a larger retirement element than either of the others, and there is a reverse flow of 15-24 year olds, whilst net flows from the North West and West Midlands have a composition much closer to the national age structure of migrants. Even in these, however, the retirement element has become more prominent since 1960/61.

WALES

66. Wales has shown a marked change in its migration balance, from a net loss of 4,800 in 1960/61 to a small net gain in 1965/66. All age groups have contributed to this change, but it has been most marked in the 15-24 age group, though this was the only one still showing a net loss in 1965/66. The two age groups over-45 remained the largest source of net gains.

WALES: NET MIGRATION BALANCE BY AGE GROUPS

('000s)

	1-14	15-24	25-44	45 +	All ages 1 +
1965/66	+ 0.7	- 2.6	+ 0.7	+ 1.9	+ 0.7
1960/61	- 0.4	- 4.4	- 1.3	+ 1.3	- 4.8

67. The pattern of net flows is relatively simple - a substantial net gain from the North West, and a mixture of small gains from and losses to other regions (predominantly the latter).

WALES: DISTRIBUTION OF NET MIGRATION BALANCE BY AGE GROUPS AND REGIONS

('000s)

Period	Age group	Overall net balance	Net balance with:						
			N. W.	E. M.	W. M.	S. E.	of which		S. W.
							G. L.	R. S. E.	
1965/66	15-24	- 2.6	+ 0.2	- 0.2	- 0.4	- 1.6	- 0.9	- 0.7	- 0.7
	1-14 and								
	25-44	+ 1.4	+ 1.5	- 0.5	- 0.1	+ 0.5	+ 0.5	0	+ 0.4
	45 +	+ 1.9	+ 1.5	+ 0.1	0	+ 0.4	+ 0.6	- 0.2	- 0.2
1965/66	All ages 1 +	+ 0.7	+ 3.2	- 0.6	- 0.5	- 0.7	+ 0.2	- 0.9	- 0.5
1960/61	All ages 1 +	- 4.8	+ 0.5	+ 0.1	- 0.6	- 4.0	- 1.2	- 2.8	- 1.5

68. The change in Wales' net balance since 1960/61 has arisen mainly from a diminution of losses to the South East. In fact, in 1965/66 Wales made small net gains from the South East in all age groups except the 15-24, and even in this group the net loss has fallen off since 1960/61.

69. The net flow pattern of 15-24 year olds has remained markedly different from those of other age groups. Firstly, the gains from the North West are much smaller among 15-24s than in other groups, and secondly, there is a sizeable net outflow of young adults to the South East, and in particular to Greater London, contrasting with the reverse flow of other age groups.

APPENDIX 2 (Contd.)

GREAT BRITAIN: INTER-REGIONAL MIGRATION, 1960-61, 1961-1966, AND 1965-66
THE AGE-SEX STRUCTURE OF MIGRANTS

SECTION II

PART 3: SELECTED GENERAL ASPECTS OF MIGRATION

70. Four broad aspects of migration have been selected for comment in this Part which attempts to bring together points of particular interest from the detailed regional commentaries and Tables in Part 2. These aspects comprise:-

1. Working-age migration.
2. Retirement migration.
3. The relationship between net and gross flows.
4. Significant variations in sex ratios.

SIGNIFICANCE OF BROAD AGE-GROUPS: MOTIVATION FOR MIGRATION

71. The 'working age' and 'retirement' age-groups identified in this Part are mutually exclusive: that is, the working age groups cover those aged 15-59 and the retirement groups those of 60 and over. (The choice of the precise limits of each of the groups discussed has been largely governed by the Census data available). This distinction has obvious economic significance in relation to shifts in the main source of labour supply. However, it is unrealistic to identify the migration of the 15-59 group solely with economic motivation or that of the 60+ only with retirement. Within the broad working-age group, the motivation for migration is in many cases not primarily economic and differs between constituent age-bands. Thus the moves of the 45-59 group are sometimes made in anticipation of retirement, whilst one important motive for the migration of the 25-44 group is improved housing and/or environment for their families. The 15-24s are attracted by the social facilities of large cities, and women may move on marriage. Climate also appears to be a significant factor in migration for non-economic reasons. Though such moves may have important incidental economic effects, these, like the migration of the over 60s, cannot be attributed primarily to the economic conditions of either the 'exporting' or the 'importing' region. Similarly, non-economic factors may discourage migration even where there is a strong economic impetus to move. Among these factors, housing is certainly important. The shortage and high cost of housing - especially the private rented housing sought by poorer migrants - in the more prosperous areas must often deter family men from moving to better-paid jobs, or result in a return to the region of origin: this may be a factor of increasing significance with the shrinkage of the cheaper end of the private rented sector of housing.

(1) WORKING-AGE MIGRATION

TABLE A: REGIONAL NET BALANCES OF WORKING-AGE MIGRANTS (15-59 YEARS): 1965/66

Region		Balance ('000s)	Balance as per cent of working-age population 1966
Sc.		- 11.9	- 0.4
N.		- 2.0	- 0.1
Y. & H.		+ 0.2	-
N.W.		- 2.6	- 0.1
E.M.		+ 7.6	+ 0.4
W.M.		- 3.3	- 0.1
S.E.		- 4.4	-
of which	G.L.	- 5.0	- 0.1
	O.M.A.	- 3.7	- 0.1
	O.S.E.	+ 4.3	+ 0.2
E.A.		+ 6.9	+ 0.8
S.W.		+ 10.3	+ 0.5
W.		- 0.8	-

72. The only regions to make sizeable gains of working-age migrants from other regions in 1965/66 were the South West, with over 10,000, followed by the East Midlands and East Anglia.

73. However, only in East Anglia did these represent a significant proportion - 0.8 per cent in one year - of the working-age population of the region in 1966.

74. The South West differs sharply from the other two regions in the age-distribution of the net gain: 40 per cent fell in the oldest group and can be assumed to represent, in part, migration for, or in anticipation of, retirement. Furthermore, women accounted for 60 per cent of the total net gain; the East Midlands had in fact the largest net gain of males of working-age and these were nearly all under 45.

75. The South East was the principal contributor to the net gains of the South West and East Anglia; gains by the East Midlands had more widespread origins.

76. By 1965/66, Scotland was the only region with an appreciable net loss of working-age migrants - amounting to nearly 12,000; but even this represented only 0.4 per cent of the working-age population of the country, and in no other region was the proportionate loss significant.

77. The regions of net loss, like those of net gain, showed marked differences. Of the losing regions, the South East, alone, made a net gain of young adults - mainly from the north and Wales; its net losses arise from the outflow of over-25s, mainly to the South West and East Anglia. In Scotland, in contrast, virtually all the net loss in these age groups was in the under 45s and mainly in the youngest, 15-24 group; and this was predominantly a loss of males. Both the total net loss in the working

age groups and that of young adults was mainly to the South East; the latter was true also of other regions of net loss. Thus in this young adult age group the north-south loss continued, though at a reduced level.

78. The pattern of working-age migration in the South East largely reflects that of Greater London, the principal contributor. However, the O.M.A., notwithstanding its highly buoyant economy, also showed a net loss to other regions.

79. Comparison with figures for 1960/61 shows that regions of net loss were of two types: those in which net losses had fallen markedly since 1960/61 (mainly the northern industrial regions); and those - the South East and West Midlands - in which the trend had reversed from a gain in 1960/61 to a loss in 1965/66.

(2) RETIREMENT MIGRATION

TABLE B: REGIONAL NET BALANCES OF RETIREMENT-AGE MIGRANTS (60+): 1965/66

Region		Balance ('000s)	Balance as per cent of retirement-age population
Sc.		- 0.1	-
N.		+ 0.4	+ 0.1
Y. & H.		- 0.9	- 0.1
N.W.		- 1.1	- 0.1
E.M.		+ 0.4	+ 0.1
W.M.		- 1.2	- 0.2
S.E.		- 8.3	- 0.3
of which	G.L.	- 6.3	- 0.4
	O.M.A.	- 2.8	- 0.4
	O.S.E.	+ 0.8	+ 0.1
E.A.		+ 2.8	+ 0.9
S.W.		+ 7.2	+ 1.0
W.		+ 0.8	+ 0.2

80. As with working-age migration, the South West again stands out as the region of greatest net gain, amounting to over 7,000 in one year. Furthermore, this represents the highest gain in relation to the 1966 population in that age-group - 1.0 per cent in a year. The importance of the South West as a retirement area is shown also by the high proportion (over one-third) the 60+ age group forms of the all-age total net gain. Even these figures under-estimate the extent of migration to the South West for retirement, since the over 60s are augmented by a proportion of younger people retiring under the age of 60 or moving in anticipation of retirement. The net gains of other regions are small, the next largest being that of East Anglia, with under 3,000. This, however, represents 0.9 per cent of the regional population of that age.

81. All other regional net gains were proportionately as well as numerically small.

82. Of regional net losses, those from the South East, at over 8,000, far exceed those of any other region. However, they represent an insignificant proportion of the regional population of that age. No other region had numerically or proportionately significant losses.

83. The net losses from the losing areas thus had little effect on the populations of those mainly populous urban regions, but a significant effect on the smaller, largely rural gaining regions.

84. The losses from the South East went, like those in the working-age groups, chiefly to the South West and East Anglia, and these two flows accounted for over half of all net movements of this age-group in Great Britain. As might be expected, the losses from the South East originated largely in Greater London.

(3) THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NET AND GROSS FLOWS

85. The ratios of net to gross flows provide some indication of the degree of imbalance between gross inward and outward flows, and they show significant variations. Variations by age are shown in the Table below.

TABLE C: NET FLOWS AS A PER CENT OF ALL INTER-REGIONAL FLOWS IN EACH AGE GROUP: 1965/66

%					
1-14	15-24	25-44	45-59	60+	All ages 1+
12.0	12.5	8.7	17.4	24.3	10.5

86. Net flows form the highest proportion of gross flows in the 60+ age group, suggesting that retirement migration is the least balanced. Net flows form a relatively low proportion of the all-ages gross flow, partly because of the large volume of movement in the 25-44 age group, which accounted for one-third of all gross flows, and partly because a net flow in one age group may be offset by a net flow in the opposite direction in another age group.

87. The relationship between net and gross flows also varies by sex.

TABLE D: NET FLOWS AS A PER CENT OF ALL INTER-REGIONAL FLOWS IN EACH AGE GROUP: 1965/66

%						
	1-14	15-24	25-44	45-59	60+	All ages 1+
M	11.8	12.7	9.9	16.6	30.4	9.8
F	14.5	13.3	10.4	19.2	23.8	11.5
T	12.0	12.5	8.7	17.4	24.3	10.5

In all age-groups except the oldest, the ratio for females is greater than that for males. (Variations in the sex composition of migration flows are discussed in paras. 94-98).

88. The relationship between net and gross flows varies strongly between regions.

TABLE E: NET GAIN OR LOSS AS A PER CENT OF GROSS FLOW IN EACH REGION: 1965/66

Regions with net loss		Regions with net gain		%
Sc.	- 17.5	E.A.	+ 14.3	
		S.W.	+ 12.5	
W.M.	- 3.3	E.M.	+ 9.5	
N.	- 2.9			
S.E.	- 2.8	W.	+ 1.0	
N.W.	- 1.7	Y. & H.	+ 0.3	

89. The Table shows the predominance of the gross outflow from Scotland which is far more marked than in any other region.

90. Three 'gaining' regions on the other hand show high ratios. The South West reflects the high proportion of migrants of 60 and over, which was shown in Table C above to be a characteristically unbalanced migration stream.

91. If the regions are examined by age groups, the relationship between net and gross flows shows even greater variation.

TABLE F: REGIONAL NET GAIN OR LOSS AS A PER CENT OF GROSS FLOW IN EACH AGE GROUP: 1965/66

%						
Region	1-14	15-24	25-44	45-59	60+	All ages 1+
Sc.	- 15.4	- 27.8	- 13.7	- 17.1	- 2.2	- 17.5
N.	- 4.9	- 8.4	+ 0.6	- 2.5	+ 6.9	- 2.9
Y. & H.	+ 3.3	-	+ 1.8	- 5.7	- 8.8	+ 0.3
N.W.	+ 0.7	+ 2.0	+ 1.6	- 8.0	- 9.2	- 1.7
E.M.	+ 17.7	+ 9.8	+ 8.6	+ 8.2	+ 5.1	+ 9.5
W.M.	+ 6.3	- 1.8	- 1.5	- 8.4	- 11.5	- 3.3
S.E.	- 8.9	+ 9.3	- 8.1	- 10.9	- 25.6	- 2.8
G.L.	- 28.2	+ 12.8	- 15.9	- 31.6	- 51.6	- 12.9
O.M.A.	- 5.6	+ 1.6	- 7.6	- 11.2	- 31.9	- 7.2
O.S.E.	+ 2.8	+ 16.7	+ 0.8	+ 10.4	+ 6.7	+ 5.0
E.A.	+ 10.6	+ 5.5	+ 14.1	+ 26.4	+ 38.2	+ 14.3
S.W.	+ 7.7	+ 2.9	+ 9.8	+ 24.4	+ 39.6	+ 12.5
W.	+ 3.7	- 13.9	+ 3.1	+ 15.9	+ 12.5	+ 1.0

92. The most important points can be picked out from Table F by considering all net balances which form more than 9 per cent of the constituent gross flows. These are shown below:

TABLE G: REGIONAL NET GAIN OR LOSS AS PER CENT OF GROSS FLOW IN EACH AGE GROUP: 1965/66

		%				
		1-14	15-24	25-44	45-59	60+
Gains	E. M.	+ 17.7	+ 9.8			
	E. A.	+ 10.6		+ 14.1	+ 26.4	+ 38.2
	S. E.		+ 9.3			
	G. L.		+ 12.8			
	O. S. E.		+ 16.7		+ 10.4	
	S. W.			+ 9.8	+ 24.4	+ 39.6
	W.				+ 15.9	+ 12.5
Losses	Sc.	- 15.4	- 27.8	- 13.7	- 17.1	
	W.		- 13.9			
	S. E.				- 10.9	- 25.6
	G. L.	- 28.2		- 15.9	- 31.6	- 51.6
	O. M. A.				- 11.2	- 31.9
	W. M.					- 11.5
	N. W.					- 9.2

93. The threshold of 9 per cent is largely arbitrary, taken to select a limited number of regions, though it does correspond to a marked break in the distribution of values for all ages 1+. The main points are apparent: East Anglia has a relatively strong inflow in all age groups except the 15-24 but the East Midlands only in the under-25 groups. The South East has a dominant inflow of young adults, and outflow of migrants aged 45+. These features are much more marked in Greater London, where the net outflow of the 60+ group, which exceeds 50 per cent of the gross flow, most nearly approaches one-directional movement. Conversely, the South West and Wales show high ratios of net inflows in the two oldest groups, mainly reflecting retirement migration. Wales is still losing strongly in the 15-24 age group. In Scotland, outward movements predominate in all under 60 age groups, but especially in the 15-24. This contrasts with the South East, West Midlands and North West, where net outward movement predominates mainly in the retirement age group.

(4) SEX RATIOS IN MIGRATION FLOWS

94. In 1960/61, 1961-66 and 1965/66, slightly over one-half of all inter-regional migrants were female. More significantly, females formed a higher proportion of total net flows than flows. It has already been shown that this was the situation in all age groups except the 60+.

TABLE H: TOTAL INTER-REGIONAL NET FLOWS, ALL AGES 1+

		(000s)		
		1960/61	1961/66	1965/66
M		36.9	165.2	34.3
F		42.0	185.3	41.0

95. Appendix Table 1C shows that the three most northerly regions of England have similar features: in the Northern and North West Region, females formed a markedly higher proportion of the total net outflow than males, and in Yorkshire and Humberside there was a net loss only of females, although this was small. The tendency to a net loss by migration from the north is thus stronger for females than for males. However, the divergence is greatest in the West Midlands, where females accounted for nearly all the net outflow. In all Regions, the 15-24 age group was the main contributor to the net loss of females, and largely accounted for the difference in the sex ratios of the overall net loss. The disproportionate net loss of women in the young adult age group was already evident in 1960/61 but this has now assumed greater importance relative to other age groups.

96. In both Scotland and the South East, but especially the latter, males predominated in the net outflow. In Scotland this feature was common to all the working age groups; but in the South East the situation was more complex and reflected the higher proportion of men in the net loss of the 25-44 group and lower proportion in young men in the 15-24 net inflow.

97. In the regions of net gain, females again generally exceeded males. The imbalance was most marked in the South West, and in the Outer South East sub-division.

98. Thus the migration pattern of the young adult age group tends to differ from that of other age groups in its unbalanced sex structure as well as in other respects discussed previously.

PART 4: SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

99. The level of internal migration rose to over 700,000 in the single year 1965/66. This represented 1.4 per cent of the 1966 population. The young adult group (15-24) accounted for over a quarter of this movement. This is much greater than its share of the population and this is the most mobile group; by the same criterion, the oldest, 45+ group, is the least mobile.

100. Migration increased more than proportionately to the population between 1960/61 and 1965/66. The increase was common to all age groups, but the young adult group accounted for nearly half. This high proportion is attributable to the growth in the population of this age rather than to its increasing propensity to migrate.

101. About 80 per cent of the increased total movement is accounted for by higher mobility: this is a feature of all age groups but especially the 'family' groups 25-44 and under 14.

102. The net outflow from the northern regions, Scotland and Wales had been much reduced or had ceased by 1965/66 and this was a feature of almost all age groups in each region. In the north this was mainly due to the increased gross inflow in nearly all age groups. In the northern regions of England and in Wales the former net losses in the 'family' age groups virtually all ceased and net gains were made even from the South East.

103. Net losses from these areas to the South East were appreciable only in the young adult age group. Although they continued to go mainly to that region, even these were falling off; and only the losses from Scotland continued at their former level.

104. The South East and West Midlands both experienced a reversal from net gain to net loss, and in the South East this was very marked: the loss of 20,000 in 1965/66 was as great as the former gain. It arose from the development of a large net outflow from Greater London combined with cessation of the large net inflow to the Remainder of the South East. By 1965/66 the Outer Metropolitan Area was also losing on balance to other regions, and thus following Greater London.

105. This net loss from the South East is strongly associated with greatly increased net outflow from Greater London to East Anglia and the South West. In contrast, the net loss from Greater London to the rest of the South East fell off somewhat. The Outer Metropolitan area, whilst continuing to make very large net gains from London, is itself a net loser to the Outer South East and to regions beyond the South East (mainly the South West and East Anglia).

106. Thus in the South East the central area of net loss is being progressively extended, following long-established historical trends, so that it now covers the Metropolitan Region, and the complementary gains are being made in areas increasingly distant from London. This is only partly a reflection of 'planned' migration.

107. The South East however, especially Greater London, continues to gain young adults; these come mainly from the North (especially Scotland) and Wales, and the South East continued to be the main recipient of gains in this group from those areas. On the other hand even these gains were falling off and, whereas the South East gained young adults on balance from all other regions in 1960/61, by the mid-60s it was losing to East Anglia and the East Midlands.

108. In the working age groups as a whole, Scotland was the only part of Great Britain to suffer an appreciable loss. Following the all-age pattern, losses from losing regions (mainly the northern industrial areas) had all fallen off since 1960/61; but the South East and West Midlands became net losers and the loss from Greater London, though an insignificant proportion of its working-age population, was the largest after Scotland.

109. The major movement of young adults has traditionally been from other regions to Greater London and this is still easily the most important flow in that age-group; but the attractions of London are weakening and the East Midlands is developing as a secondary focus.

110. 'Family' migrants are the main group affected by the fall in north-south migration levels and the large and increasing outflow from Greater London to East Anglia and the South West is now the dominant feature.

111. In the 'retirement' (60+) group the South West was the only region to make large gains and these came from nearly all of the other regions; they also formed a significant proportion of its population of that age. A number of under 60s moving to the South West were also no doubt motivated by retirement. The South East suffered the only sizeable net loss in this group; this was attributable largely to Greater London. The movement from the South East accounted for most of the net gain in the South West.

112. Variations in sex ratios may also be significant in migration streams. Over half of total migrants are females and they form a higher proportion of total net than of gross flows. The north has a markedly greater tendency to lose females than males; so also has the West Midlands. It is the young adult group which mainly accounts for these features. But both in Scotland and the South East, the net loss of males (all ages) was the greater. Gaining regions also generally showed a preponderance of females, especially the South West.

APPENDIX 2: TABLE 1A

Economic Planning Region	Sex	In	65+			All ages 1+			
			Out	Net	In	Out	Net		
Scotland	M	3,4	59	- 7	13,85	27,04	-13,19		
	F	2,9	98	- 9	13,61	24,59	-10,98		
	T	6,3	1,57	- 16	27,46	51,63	-24,17		
Northern	M	4,6	80	+ 16	17,88	23,60	- 5,72		
	F	4,2	1,26	+ 9	18,00	21,97	- 3,97		
	T	8,8	2,06	+ 25	35,88	45,57	- 9,69		
Yorks and Humberside	M	7,0	1,40	- 27	27,71	30,21	- 2,50		
	F	6,0	2,20	- 41	25,86	30,54	- 4,68		
	T	13,1	3,60	- 68	53,57	60,75	- 7,18		
North West	M	7,0	1,68	- 27	31,00	33,92	- 2,92		
	F	6,8	2,80	- 43	30,87	34,97	- 4,10		
	T	13,9	4,48	- 70	61,87	68,89	- 7,02		
East Midlands	M	6,6	1,21	- 16	28,09	24,56	+ 3,53		
	F	7,3	1,62	+ 17	27,80	24,04	+ 3,76		
	T	14,0	2,83	+ 1	55,89	48,60	+ 7,29		
West Midlands	M	7,7	1,58	- 43	32,73	30,06	+ 2,67		
	F	7,2	2,18	- 26	30,74	31,37	- 63		
	T	14,9	3,76	- 69	63,47	61,43	+ 2,04		
South East	M	19,2	3,86	- 74	85,59	75,89	+ 9,70		
	F	17,0	7,11	- 93	87,74	77,27	+10,47		
	T	36,3	10,97	- 1,67	173,33	153,16	+20,17		
of which	Greater London		M	4,3	1,75	+ 1,10	30,80	29,24	+ 1,56
			F	3,9	3,23	- 1,58	30,92	30,42	+ 50
			T	8,3	4,98	- 2,68	61,72	59,66	+ 2,06
	Remainder of South East		M	14,9	2,11	+ 36	54,79	46,65	+ 8,14
			F	13,0	3,88	+ 65	56,82	46,85	+ 9,97
			T	27,9	5,99	+ 1,01	111,61	93,50	+18,11
East Anglia	M	4,8	49	+ 37	17,39	15,51	+ 1,88		
	F	3,9	80	+ 48	17,57	15,24	+ 2,33		
	T	8,7	1,29	+ 85	34,96	30,75	+ 4,21		
South West	M	9,8	1,56	+ 1,21	41,73	33,34	+ 8,39		
	F	10,2	2,82	+ 1,34	45,24	34,31	+10,93		
	T	20,1	4,38	+ 2,55	86,97	67,65	+19,32		
Wales	M	4,0	81	+ 20	17,04	18,88	- 1,84		
	F	3,7	1,62	+ 4	16,86	19,79	- 2,93		
	T	7,7	2,43	+ 24	33,90	38,67	- 4,77		
All areas	M	74,6	13,98	-	313,01	313,01	-		
	F	69,6	23,39	-	314,09	314,09	-		
	T	144,2	37,37	-	627,10	627,10	-		

Source: 1961 Census (10% sample)

APPENDIX 2: TABLE 2(a)

GREAT BRITAIN: NET FLOWS BETWEEN REGIONS 1960-61
MIGRANTS ALL AGES 1+

Economic Planning Region	Sex	Net gain from (+) or net loss to (-):														
		Northern	Yorks and Humberside	North West	East Midlands	West Midlands	South East	of which		East Anglia	South West	Wales	All regions in England and Wales	Scotland (estimated)	All regions in Great Britain (estimated)	
								Greater London	Remainder of South East							
Northern	M	-	+ 45	- 54	- 1,03	- 1,10	- 3,00	- 89	- 2,11	- 25	- 41	- 32	- 6,20	+ 48	- 5,72	
	F	-	+ 1,05	- 22	- 80	- 50	- 2,95	- 70	- 2,25	- 10	- 44	- 38	- 4,34	+ 37	- 3,97	
	T	-	+ 1,50	- 76	- 1,83	- 1,60	- 5,95	- 1,59	- 4,36	- 35	- 85	- 70	-10,54	+ 85	- 9,69	
Yorks and Humberside	M	- 45	-	- 28	- 1,05	- 7	- 1,08	- 20	- 88	+ 3	- 58	+ 12	- 3,36	+ 86	- 2,50	
	F	- 1,05	-	- 15	- 1,37	- 16	- 1,97	- 39	- 1,58	- 33	- 47	- 7	- 5,57	+ 69	- 4,88	
	T	- 1,50	-	- 43	- 2,42	- 23	- 3,05	- 59	- 2,46	- 30	- 1,05	+ 5	- 8,93	+ 1,55	- 7,38	
North West	M	+ 54	+ 28	-	- 46	- 74	- 2,38	- 57	- 1,81	- 22	- 1,55	- 36	- 4,89	+ 1,97	- 2,92	
	F	+ 22	+ 15	-	- 54	- 56	- 2,92	- 58	- 2,34	- 12	- 1,65	- 19	- 5,61	+ 1,51	- 4,10	
	T	+ 76	+ 43	-	- 1,00	- 1,30	- 5,30	- 1,15	- 4,15	- 34	- 3,20	- 55	-10,50	+ 3,48	- 7,02	
East Midlands	M	+ 1,03	+ 1,05	+ 46	-	+ 24	- 31	+ 28	- 59	- 20	- 29	- 12	+ 1,86	+ 1,67	+ 3,53	
	F	+ 80	+ 1,37	+ 54	-	+ 9	- 29	+ 75	- 1,04	+ 15	- 39	+ 5	+ 2,32	+ 1,44	+ 3,76	
	T	+ 1,83	+ 2,42	+ 1,00	-	+ 33	- 60	+ 1,03	- 1,63	- 5	- 68	- 7	+ 4,18	+ 3,11	+ 7,29	
West Midlands	M	+ 1,10	+ 7	+ 74	- 24	-	+ 15	+ 25	- 10	-	- 1,35	+ 41	+ 88	+ 1,79	+ 2,67	
	F	+ 50	+ 16	+ 56	- 9	-	- 1,43	- 51	- 92	+ 14	- 1,72	+ 15	- 1,73	+ 1,10	- 63	
	T	+ 1,60	+ 23	+ 1,30	- 33	-	- 1,28	- 26	- 1,02	+ 14	- 3,07	+ 56	- 85	+ 2,89	+ 2,04	
South East	M	+ 3,00	+ 1,08	+ 2,38	+ 31	- 15	-	-	-	- 38	- 3,15	+ 1,68	+ 4,77	+ 4,93	+ 9,70	
	F	+ 2,95	+ 1,97	+ 2,92	+ 29	+ 1,43	-	-	-	- 1,29	- 4,64	+ 2,37	+ 6,00	+ 4,47	+10,47	
	T	+ 5,95	+ 3,05	+ 5,30	+ 60	+ 1,28	-	-	-	- 1,67	- 7,79	+ 4,05	+10,77	+ 9,40	+20,17	
of which	Greater London	M	+ 89	+ 20	+ 57	- 28	- 25	-	-	-	- 90	- 1,73	+ 64	- 86	+ 2,42	+ 1,56
		F	+ 70	+ 39	+ 58	- 75	+ 51	-	-	-	- 1,08	- 2,19	+ 59	- 1,25	+ 1,75	+ 50
	Remainder of South East	T	+ 1,59	+ 59	+ 1,15	- 1,03	+ 26	-	-	-	- 1,98	- 3,92	+ 1,23	- 2,11	+ 4,17	+ 2,06
		M	+ 2,11	+ 88	+ 1,81	+ 59	+ 10	-	-	-	+ 52	- 1,42	+ 1,04	+ 5,63	+ 2,51	+ 8,14
		F	+ 2,25	+ 1,58	+ 2,34	+ 1,04	+ 92	-	-	-	- 21	- 2,45	+ 1,78	+ 7,25	+ 2,72	+ 9,97
		T	+ 4,36	+ 2,46	+ 4,15	+ 1,63	+ 1,02	-	-	-	+ 31	- 3,87	+ 2,82	+12,88	+ 5,23	+18,11
East Anglia	M	+ 25	- 3	+ 22	+ 20	-	+ 38	+ 90	- 52	-	+ 32	+ 22	+ 1,56	+ 32	+ 1,68	
	F	+ 10	+ 33	+ 12	- 15	- 14	+ 1,29	+ 1,08	+ 21	-	+ 19	+ 23	+ 1,97	+ 36	+ 2,33	
	T	+ 35	+ 30	+ 34	+ 5	- 14	+ 1,67	+ 1,98	- 31	-	+ 51	+ 45	+ 3,53	+ 68	+ 4,21	
South West	M	+ 41	+ 58	+ 1,55	+ 29	+ 1,35	+ 3,15	+ 1,73	+ 1,42	- 32	-	+ 50	+ 7,51	+ 88	+ 8,39	
	F	+ 44	+ 47	+ 1,65	+ 39	+ 1,72	+ 4,64	+ 2,19	+ 2,45	- 19	-	+ 98	+10,10	+ 83	+10,93	
	T	+ 85	+ 1,05	+ 3,20	+ 68	+ 3,07	+ 7,79	+ 3,92	+ 3,87	- 51	-	+ 1,48	+17,61	+ 1,71	+19,32	
Wales	M	+ 32	- 12	+ 36	+ 12	- 41	- 1,68	- 64	- 1,04	- 22	- 50	-	- 2,13	+ 29	- 1,64	
	F	+ 38	+ 7	+ 19	- 5	- 15	- 2,37	- 59	- 1,78	- 23	- 98	-	- 3,14	+ 21	- 2,93	
	T	+ 70	- 5	+ 55	+ 7	- 56	- 4,05	- 1,23	- 2,82	- 45	- 1,48	-	- 5,27	+ 50	- 4,77	
All regions in England and Wales	M	+ 6,20	+ 3,36	+ 4,89	- 1,86	- 88	- 4,77	+ 86	- 5,63	- 1,56	- 7,51	+ 2,13	-	+13,19	+13,19	
	F	+ 4,34	+ 5,57	+ 5,61	- 2,32	+ 1,73	- 6,00	+ 1,25	- 7,25	- 1,97	-10,10	+ 3,14	-	+10,98	+10,98	
	T	+10,54	+ 8,93	+10,50	- 4,18	+ 85	-10,77	+ 2,11	-12,88	- 3,53	-17,61	+ 5,27	-	+24,17	+24,17	
Scotland (estimated)	M	- 48	- 86	- 1,97	- 1,67	- 1,79	- 4,93	- 2,42	- 2,51	- 32	- 88	- 29	-13,19	-	-13,19	
	F	- 37	- 69	- 1,51	- 1,44	- 1,10	- 4,47	- 1,75	- 2,72	- 36	- 83	- 21	-10,98	-	-10,98	
	T	- 85	- 1,55	- 3,48	- 3,11	- 2,89	- 9,40	- 4,17	- 5,23	- 68	- 1,71	- 50	-24,17	-	-24,17	
All regions in Great Britain (estimated)	M	+ 5,72	+ 2,50	+ 2,92	- 3,53	- 2,67	- 9,70	- 1,56	- 8,14	- 1,88	- 8,39	+ 1,84	-13,19	+13,19	-	
	F	+ 3,97	+ 4,88	+ 4,10	- 3,76	+ 63	-10,47	- 50	- 9,97	- 2,33	-10,93	+ 2,93	-10,98	+10,98	-	
	T	+ 9,69	+ 7,38	+ 7,02	- 7,29	- 2,04	-20,17	- 2,06	-18,11	- 4,21	-19,32	+ 4,77	-24,17	+24,17	-	

Source: 1961 Census (10% sample)

GREAT BRITAIN: NET FLOWS BETWEEN REGIONS 1960-61

APPENDIX 2: TABLE 2(b)

MIGRANTS AGED 1-14 YEARS

Economic Planning Region	Sex	Net gain from (+) or net loss to (-):-														
		Northern	Yorks and Humberside	North West	East Midlands	West Midlands	South East	of which		East Anglia	South West	Wales	All regions in England and Wales	Scotland (estimated)	All regions in Great Britain (estimated)	
								Greater London	Remainder of South East							
Northern	M	-	- 8	- 12	- 23	- 28	- 73	- 16	- 57	- 9	- 28	-	- 1,81	+ 36	- 1,45	
	F	-	+ 14	+ 1	- 38	- 7	- 61	- 2	- 59	- 2	- 6	- 18	- 1,17	+ 28	- 89	
	T	-	+ 6	- 11	- 61	- 35	- 1,34	- 18	- 1,16	- 11	- 34	- 18	- 2,98	+ 64	- 2,34	
Yorks and Humberside	M	+ 8	-	+ 7	- 11	+ 4	- 18	+ 5	- 23	+ 7	- 11	+ 3	- 11	+ 11	-	
	F	- 14	-	+ 8	- 28	+ 3	- 19	+ 10	- 29	- 5	- 5	- 4	- 64	+ 38	- 26	
	T	- 6	-	+ 15	- 39	+ 7	- 37	+ 15	- 52	+ 2	- 16	- 1	- 75	+ 49	- 26	
North West	M	+ 12	- 7	-	- 2	- 37	- 37	+ 6	- 43	- 21	- 33	- 24	- 1,49	+ 58	- 91	
	F	- 1	- 8	-	- 17	- 14	- 15	+ 23	- 38	+ 1	- 40	+ 7	- 87	+ 58	- 29	
	T	+ 11	- 15	-	- 19	- 51	- 52	+ 29	- 81	- 20	- 73	- 17	- 2,36	+ 1,16	- 1,20	
East Midlands	M	+ 23	+ 11	+ 2	-	- 9	+ 6	+ 21	- 15	- 18	+ 7	+ 7	+ 29	+ 42	+ 71	
	F	+ 38	+ 28	+ 17	-	- 5	+ 29	+ 31	- 2	+ 24	+ 8	0	+ 1,39	+ 67	+ 2,06	
	T	+ 61	+ 39	+ 19	-	- 14	+ 35	+ 52	- 17	+ 6	+ 15	+ 7	+ 1,68	+ 1,09	+ 2,77	
West Midlands	M	+ 28	- 4	+ 37	+ 9	-	+ 10	+ 14	- 4	+ 1	- 12	- 8	+ 61	+ 30	+ 91	
	F	+ 7	- 3	+ 14	+ 5	-	- 2	+ 5	- 7	+ 6	- 19	+ 6	+ 14	+ 34	+ 48	
	T	+ 35	- 7	+ 51	+ 14	-	+ 8	+ 19	- 11	+ 7	- 31	- 2	+ 75	+ 64	+ 1,39	
South East	M	+ 73	+ 18	+ 37	- 6	- 10	-	-	-	- 14	- 87	- 3	+ 8	+ 1,21	+ 1,29	
	F	+ 61	+ 19	+ 15	- 29	+ 2	-	-	-	- 7	- 1,92	+ 23	- 1,08	+ 1,16	+ 8	
	T	+ 1,34	+ 37	+ 52	- 35	- 8	-	-	-	- 21	- 2,79	+ 20	- 1,00	+ 2,37	+ 1,37	
of which	Greater London	M	+ 16	- 5	- 6	- 21	- 14	-	-	- 41	- 37	- 4	- 1,12	+ 27	- 85	
		F	+ 2	- 10	- 23	- 31	- 5	-	-	- 16	- 78	- 8	- 1,69	+ 29	- 1,40	
		T	+ 18	- 15	- 29	- 52	- 19	-	-	-	- 57	- 1,15	- 12	- 2,81	+ 56	- 2,25
	Remainder of South East	M	+ 57	+ 23	+ 43	+ 15	+ 4	-	-	-	+ 27	- 50	+ 1	+ 1,20	+ 94	+ 2,14
		F	+ 59	+ 29	+ 38	+ 2	+ 7	-	-	-	+ 9	- 1,14	+ 31	+ 61	+ 87	+ 1,48
		T	+ 1,16	+ 52	+ 81	+ 17	+ 11	-	-	-	+ 36	- 1,64	+ 32	+ 1,81	+ 1,81	+ 3,62
East Anglia	M	+ 9	- 7	+ 21	+ 18	- 1	+ 14	+ 41	- 27	-	+ 11	+ 6	+ 71	+ 17	+ 88	
	F	+ 2	+ 5	- 1	- 24	- 6	+ 7	+ 16	- 9	-	+ 4	+ 11	- 2	+ 8	+ 6	
	T	+ 11	- 2	+ 20	- 6	- 7	+ 21	+ 57	- 36	-	+ 15	+ 17	+ 69	+ 25	+ 94	
South West	M	+ 28	+ 11	+ 33	- 7	+ 12	+ 87	+ 37	+ 50	- 11	-	+ 26	+ 1,79	+ 31	+ 2,10	
	F	+ 6	+ 5	+ 40	- 8	+ 19	+ 1,92	+ 78	+ 1,14	- 4	-	+ 15	+ 2,65	+ 22	+ 2,87	
	T	+ 34	+ 16	+ 73	- 15	+ 31	+ 2,79	+ 1,15	+ 1,64	- 15	-	+ 41	+ 4,44	+ 53	+ 4,97	
Wales	M	-	- 3	+ 24	- 7	+ 8	+ 3	+ 4	- 1	- 6	- 26	-	- 7	- 6	- 13	
	F	+ 18	+ 4	- 7	-	- 6	- 23	+ 8	- 31	- 11	- 15	-	- 40	+ 8	- 32	
	T	+ 18	+ 1	+ 17	- 7	+ 2	- 20	+ 12	- 32	- 17	- 41	-	- 47	+ 2	- 45	
All regions in England and Wales	M	+ 1,81	+ 11	+ 1,49	- 29	- 61	- 8	+ 1,12	- 1,20	- 71	- 1,79	+ 7	-	+ 3,40	+ 3,40	
	F	+ 1,17	+ 64	+ 87	- 1,39	- 14	+ 1,08	+ 1,69	- 61	+ 2	- 2,65	+ 40	-	+ 3,79	+ 3,79	
	T	+ 2,98	+ 75	+ 2,36	- 1,68	- 75	+ 1,00	+ 2,81	- 1,81	- 69	- 4,44	+ 47	-	+ 7,19	+ 7,19	
Scotland (estimated)	M	- 36	- 11	- 58	- 42	- 30	- 1,21	- 27	- 94	- 17	- 31	+ 6	- 3,40	-	- 3,40	
	F	- 28	- 38	- 58	- 87	- 34	- 1,18	- 29	- 87	- 8	- 22	- 8	- 3,79	-	- 3,79	
	T	- 64	- 49	- 1,16	- 1,09	- 64	- 2,37	- 56	- 1,81	- 25	- 53	- 2	- 7,19	-	- 7,19	
All regions in Great Britain (estimated)	M	+ 1,45	-	+ 91	- 71	- 91	- 1,29	+ 85	- 2,14	- 88	- 2,10	+ 13	- 3,40	+ 3,40	-	
	F	+ 89	+ 26	+ 29	- 2,06	- 48	- 8	+ 1,40	- 1,48	- 6	- 2,87	+ 32	- 3,79	+ 3,79	-	
	T	+ 2,34	+ 26	+ 1,20	- 2,77	- 1,39	- 1,37	+ 2,25	- 3,62	- 94	- 4,97	+ 45	- 7,19	+ 7,19	-	

Source: 1961 Census (10% sample)

APPENDIX 2: TABLE 2(c)

GREAT BRITAIN: NET FLOWS BETWEEN REGIONS 1960-61
MIGRANTS AGED 15-24 YEARS

Economic Planning Region	Sex	Net gain from (+) or net loss to (-):-														
		Northern	Yorks and Humberside	North West	East Midlands	West Midlands	South East	of which		East Anglia	South West	Wales	All regions in England and Wales	Scotland (estimated)	All regions in Great Britain (estimated)	
								Greater London	Remainder of South East							
Northern	M	-	- 7	- 2	- 25	- 28	- 66	- 31	- 35	-	+ 1	- 6	- 1,33	- 14	- 1,47	
	F	-	- 8	- 5	- 10	- 18	- 1,13	- 56	- 57	- 2	- 14	- 6	- 1,76	- 10	- 1,86	
	T	-	- 15	- 7	- 35	- 46	- 1,79	- 87	- 92	- 2	- 13	- 12	- 3,09	- 24	- 3,33	
Yorks and Humberside	M	+ 7	-	- 7	- 31	- 9	- 38	- 26	- 12	+ 2	- 16	+ 2	- 90	+ 33	- 57	
	F	+ 8	-	+ 8	- 39	+ 6	- 1,13	- 55	- 58	+ 2	- 21	-	- 1,49	+ 16	- 1,33	
	T	+ 15	-	+ 1	- 70	- 3	- 1,51	- 81	- 70	+ 4	- 37	+ 2	- 2,39	+ 49	- 1,90	
North West	M	+ 2	+ 7	-	- 18	+ 2	- 56	- 33	- 23	+ 12	- 22	+ 32	- 41	+ 46	+ 5	
	F	+ 5	- 8	-	- 30	- 6	- 1,55	- 79	- 78	- 2	- 12	+ 30	- 1,78	+ 26	- 1,52	
	T	+ 7	- 1	-	- 48	- 4	- 2,11	- 1,12	- 99	+ 10	- 34	+ 62	- 2,19	+ 72	- 1,47	
East Midlands	M	+ 25	+ 31	+ 18	-	+ 5	- 16	- 34	+ 18	- 5	- 9	+ 1	+ 50	+ 42	+ 92	
	F	+ 10	+ 39	+ 30	-	- 3	- 31	- 8	- 23	- 2	- 10	+ 5	+ 38	+ 22	+ 60	
	T	+ 35	+ 70	+ 48	-	+ 2	- 47	- 42	- 5	- 7	- 19	+ 6	+ 88	+ 64	+ 1,52	
West Midlands	M	+ 28	+ 9	- 2	- 5	-	- 25	- 36	+ 11	- 8	- 9	+ 45	+ 33	+ 41	+ 74	
	F	+ 18	- 6	+ 6	+ 3	-	- 1,15	- 74	- 41	+ 4	- 41	+ 39	- 92	+ 26	- 66	
	T	+ 46	+ 3	+ 4	- 2	-	- 1,40	- 1,10	- 30	- 4	- 50	+ 84	- 59	+ 67	+ 8	
South East	M	+ 66	+ 38	+ 56	+ 16	+ 25	-	-	-	+ 38	+ 59	+ 90	+ 3,88	+ 1,56	+ 5,44	
	F	+ 1,13	+ 1,13	+ 1,55	+ 31	+ 1,15	-	-	-	+ 20	+ 76	+ 1,26	+ 7,49	+ 1,61	+ 9,10	
	T	+ 1,79	+ 1,51	+ 2,11	+ 47	+ 1,40	-	-	-	+ 58	+ 1,35	+ 2,16	+ 11,37	+ 3,17	+ 14,54	
of which	Greater London	M	+ 31	+ 26	+ 33	+ 34	+ 36	-	-	+ 17	+ 50	+ 60	+ 2,87	+ 1,04	+ 3,91	
		F	+ 56	+ 55	+ 79	+ 8	+ 74	-	-	+ 27	+ 79	+ 88	+ 4,66	+ 1,04	+ 5,70	
		T	+ 87	+ 81	+ 1,12	+ 42	+ 1,10	-	-	+ 44	+ 1,29	+ 1,48	+ 7,53	+ 2,08	+ 9,61	
	Remainder of South East	M	+ 35	+ 12	+ 23	- 18	- 11	-	-	-	+ 21	+ 9	+ 30	+ 1,01	+ 52	+ 1,53
		F	+ 57	+ 58	+ 76	+ 23	+ 41	-	-	-	- 7	- 3	+ 38	+ 2,83	+ 57	+ 3,40
		T	+ 92	+ 70	+ 99	+ 5	+ 30	-	-	-	+ 14	+ 6	+ 68	+ 3,84	+ 1,09	+ 4,93
East Anglia	M	-	- 2	- 12	+ 5	+ 8	- 38	- 17	- 21	-	- 1	+ 9	- 31	+ 5	- 26	
	F	+ 2	- 2	+ 2	+ 2	- 4	- 20	- 27	+ 7	-	- 1	+ 9	- 12	+ 9	- 3	
	T	+ 2	- 4	- 10	+ 7	+ 4	- 58	- 44	- 14	-	- 2	+ 18	- 43	+ 14	- 29	
South West	M	- 1	+ 16	+ 22	+ 9	+ 9	- 59	- 50	- 9	+ 1	-	+ 10	+ 7	+ 18	+ 25	
	F	+ 14	+ 21	+ 12	+ 10	+ 41	- 76	- 79	+ 3	+ 1	-	+ 57	+ 80	+ 28	+ 1,06	
	T	+ 13	+ 37	+ 34	+ 19	+ 50	- 1,35	- 1,29	- 6	+ 2	-	+ 67	+ 87	+ 44	+ 1,31	
Wales	M	+ 6	- 2	- 32	- 1	- 45	- 90	- 60	- 30	- 9	- 10	-	- 1,83	+ 4	- 1,79	
	F	+ 6	-	- 30	- 5	- 39	- 1,26	- 88	- 38	- 9	- 57	-	- 2,60	+ 1	- 2,59	
	T	+ 12	- 2	- 62	- 6	- 84	- 2,16	- 1,48	- 68	- 18	- 67	-	- 4,43	+ 5	- 4,38	
All regions in England and Wales	M	+ 1,33	+ 90	+ 41	- 50	- 33	- 3,88	- 2,87	- 1,01	+ 31	- 7	+ 1,83	-	+ 3,31	+ 3,31	
	F	+ 1,76	+ 1,49	+ 1,78	- 38	+ 92	- 7,49	- 4,66	- 2,83	+ 12	- 80	+ 2,60	-	+ 2,77	+ 2,77	
	T	+ 3,09	+ 2,39	+ 2,19	- 88	+ 59	- 11,37	- 7,53	- 3,84	+ 43	- 87	+ 4,43	-	+ 6,08	+ 6,08	
Scotland (estimated)	M	+ 14	- 33	- 46	- 42	- 41	- 1,56	- 1,04	- 52	- 5	- 18	- 4	- 3,31	-	- 3,31	
	F	+ 10	- 16	- 26	- 22	- 28	- 1,61	- 1,04	- 57	- 9	- 26	- 1	- 2,77	-	- 2,77	
	T	+ 24	- 49	- 72	- 64	- 67	- 3,17	- 2,08	- 1,09	- 14	- 44	- 5	- 6,08	-	- 6,08	
All regions in Great Britain (estimated)	M	+ 1,47	+ 57	- 5	- 92	- 74	- 5,44	- 3,91	- 1,53	+ 26	- 25	+ 1,79	- 3,31	+ 3,31	-	
	F	+ 1,86	+ 1,33	+ 1,52	- 60	+ 66	- 9,10	- 5,70	- 3,40	+ 3	- 1,06	+ 2,59	- 2,77	+ 2,77	-	
	T	+ 3,33	+ 1,90	+ 1,47	- 1,52	- 8	- 14,54	- 9,61	- 4,93	+ 29	- 1,31	+ 4,38	- 6,08	+ 6,08	-	

Source: 1961 Census (10% sample)

GREAT BRITAIN: NET FLOWS BETWEEN REGIONS 1960-61

APPENDIX 2: TABLE 2(d)

MIGRANTS AGED 25-44

Economic Planning Region	Sex	Net gain from (+) or net loss to (-):-														
		Northern	Yorks and Humberside	North West	East Midlands	West Midlands	South East	of which		East Anglia	South West	Wales	All regions in England and Wales	Scotland (estimated)	All regions in Great Britain (estimated)	
								Greater London	Remainder of South East							
Northern	M	-	+ 24	- 38	- 47	- 47	- 1,17	- 38	- 79	- 10	- 15	- 20	- 2,70	+ 27	- 2,43	
	F	-	+ 33	- 17	- 32	- 33	- 91	- 16	- 75	- 5	- 15	- 7	- 1,67	+ 18	- 1,49	
	T	-	+ 57	- 55	- 79	- 80	- 2,08	- 54	- 1,54	- 15	- 30	- 27	- 4,37	+ 45	- 3,92	
Yorks and Humberside	M	- 24	-	- 23	- 34	+ 3	- 35	+ 2	- 37	- 8	- 15	+ 7	- 1,29	+ 37	- 92	
	F	- 33	-	- 15	- 40	- 10	- 39	-	- 39	- 25	- 18	- 9	- 1,89	+ 13	- 1,76	
	T	- 57	-	- 38	- 74	- 7	- 74	+ 2	- 76	- 33	- 33	- 2	- 3,18	+ 50	- 2,68	
North West	M	+ 38	+ 23	-	- 30	- 30	- 95	- 25	- 70	- 5	- 63	- 1	- 1,63	+ 80	- 83	
	F	+ 17	+ 15	-	- 18	- 24	- 62	- 9	- 53	+ 2	- 61	-	- 1,31	+ 50	- 81	
	T	+ 55	+ 38	-	- 48	- 54	- 1,57	- 34	- 1,23	- 3	- 1,24	- 1	- 2,94	+ 1,30	- 1,64	
East Midlands	M	+ 47	+ 34	+ 30	-	+ 7	+ 2	+ 26	- 24	+ 17	- 14	- 12	+ 1,11	+ 74	+ 1,85	
	F	+ 32	+ 40	+ 18	-	+ 10	- 24	+ 12	- 36	+ 10	- 15	+ 9	+ 80	+ 43	+ 1,23	
	T	+ 79	+ 74	+ 48	-	+ 17	- 22	+ 38	- 60	+ 27	- 29	- 3	+ 1,91	+ 1,17	+ 3,08	
West Midlands	M	+ 47	- 3	+ 30	- 7	-	+ 38	+ 19	+ 19	+ 6	- 44	+ 21	+ 88	+ 93	+ 1,81	
	F	+ 33	+ 10	+ 24	- 10	-	+ 1	+ 21	+ 22	+ 9	- 35	- 11	+ 21	+ 37	+ 58	
	T	+ 80	+ 7	+ 54	- 17	-	+ 39	- 2	+ 41	+ 15	- 79	+ 10	+ 1,09	+ 1,30	+ 2,39	
South East	M	+ 1,17	+ 35	+ 95	- 2	- 38	-	-	-	- 16	- 1,16	+ 72	+ 1,47	+ 1,93	+ 3,40	
	F	+ 91	+ 39	+ 62	+ 24	- 1	-	-	-	- 72	- 1,14	+ 71	+ 1,00	+ 1,62	+ 2,62	
	T	+ 2,08	+ 74	+ 1,57	+ 22	- 39	-	-	-	- 88	- 2,30	+ 1,43	+ 2,47	+ 3,55	+ 6,02	
of which	Greater London	M	+ 38	- 2	+ 25	- 26	- 19	-	-	- 19	- 80	+ 23	- 60	+ 99	+ 39	
		F	+ 16	-	+ 9	- 12	+ 21	-	-	- 66	- 80	+ 6	- 1,06	+ 48	- 58	
		T	+ 54	- 2	+ 34	- 38	+ 2	-	-	-	- 85	- 1,60	+ 29	- 1,66	+ 1,47	- 19
	Remainder of South East	M	+ 79	+ 37	+ 70	+ 24	- 19	-	-	-	+ 3	- 36	+ 49	+ 2,07	+ 94	+ 3,01
		F	+ 75	+ 39	+ 53	+ 36	- 22	-	-	-	- 6	- 34	+ 65	+ 2,06	+ 1,14	+ 3,20
		T	+ 1,54	+ 76	+ 1,23	+ 60	- 41	-	-	-	- 3	- 70	+ 1,14	+ 4,13	+ 2,08	+ 6,21
East Anglia	M	+ 10	+ 8	+ 5	- 17	- 6	+ 16	+ 19	- 3	-	+ 18	+ 4	+ 38	+ 9	+ 47	
	F	+ 5	+ 25	- 2	- 10	- 9	+ 72	+ 66	+ 6	-	+ 7	+ 6	+ 94	+ 12	+ 1,06	
	T	+ 15	+ 33	+ 3	- 27	- 15	+ 88	+ 85	+ 3	-	+ 25	+ 10	+ 1,32	+ 21	+ 1,53	
South West	M	+ 15	+ 15	+ 63	+ 14	+ 44	+ 1,16	+ 80	+ 36	- 18	-	+ 12	+ 2,61	+ 28	+ 2,89	
	F	+ 15	+ 18	+ 61	+ 15	+ 35	+ 1,14	+ 80	+ 34	- 7	-	+ 24	+ 2,75	+ 21	+ 2,96	
	T	+ 30	+ 33	+ 1,24	+ 29	+ 79	+ 2,30	+ 1,60	+ 70	- 25	-	+ 36	+ 5,36	+ 49	+ 5,85	
Wales	M	+ 20	- 7	+ 1	+ 12	- 21	- 72	- 23	- 49	- 4	- 12	-	- 83	+ 27	- 56	
	F	+ 7	+ 9	-	- 9	+ 11	- 71	- 6	- 65	- 6	- 24	-	- 83	+ 11	- 72	
	T	+ 27	+ 2	+ 1	+ 3	- 10	- 1,43	- 29	- 1,14	- 10	- 36	-	- 1,66	+ 38	- 1,28	
All regions in England and Wales	M	+ 2,70	+ 1,29	+ 1,63	- 1,11	- 88	- 1,47	+ 60	- 2,07	- 38	- 2,61	+ 83	-	+ 5,68	+ 5,68	
	F	+ 1,67	+ 1,89	+ 1,31	- 80	- 21	- 1,00	+ 1,06	- 2,06	- 94	- 2,75	+ 83	-	+ 3,67	+ 3,67	
	T	+ 4,37	+ 3,18	+ 2,94	- 1,91	- 1,09	- 2,47	+ 1,66	- 4,13	- 1,32	- 5,36	+ 1,66	-	+ 9,35	+ 9,35	
Scotland (estimated)	M	- 27	- 37	- 80	- 74	- 93	- 1,93	- 99	- 94	- 9	- 28	- 27	- 5,68	-	- 5,68	
	F	- 18	- 13	- 50	- 43	- 37	- 1,62	- 48	- 1,14	- 12	- 21	- 11	- 3,67	-	- 3,67	
	T	- 45	- 50	- 1,30	- 1,17	- 1,30	- 3,55	- 1,47	- 2,08	- 21	- 49	- 38	- 9,35	-	- 9,35	
All regions in Great Britain (estimated)	M	+ 2,43	+ 92	+ 83	- 1,85	- 1,81	- 3,40	- 39	- 3,01	- 47	- 2,89	+ 56	- 5,68	+ 5,68	-	
	F	+ 1,49	+ 1,76	+ 81	- 1,23	- 58	- 2,62	+ 58	- 3,20	- 1,06	- 2,96	+ 72	- 3,67	+ 3,67	-	
	T	+ 3,92	+ 2,68	+ 1,64	- 3,08	- 2,39	- 6,02	+ 19	- 6,21	- 1,53	- 5,85	+ 1,28	- 9,35	+ 9,35	-	

Source: 1961 Census (10% sample)

APPENDIX 2: TABLE 2(e)

GREAT BRITAIN: NET FLOWS BETWEEN REGIONS 1960-61

MIGRANTS AGED 45-64

Economic Planning Region	Sex	Net gain from (+) or net loss to (-):-											All regions in England and Wales	Scotland (estimated)	All regions in Great Britain (estimated)	
		Northern	Yorks and Humberside	North West	East Midlands	West Midlands	South East	of which		East Anglia	South West	Wales				
								Greater London	Remainder of South East							
Northern	M	-	+ 23	- 4	- 9	- 7	- 43	- 7	- 36	- 8	+ 5	- 5	- 48	- 5	- 53	
	F	-	+ 57	+ 6	- 5	+ 10	- 28	- 2	- 26	- 5	- 7	- 7	+ 21	- 3	+ 18	
	T	-	+ 80	+ 2	- 14	+ 3	- 71	- 9	- 62	- 13	- 2	- 12	- 27	- 8	- 35	
Yorks and Humberside	M	- 23	-	-	- 27	- 2	- 15	- 7	- 8	-	- 12	+ 1	- 78	+ 4	- 74	
	F	- 57	-	- 1	- 17	- 9	- 25	- 1	- 24	- 4	- 7	+ 5	- 1,15	+ 3	- 1,12	
	T	- 80	-	- 1	- 44	- 11	- 40	- 8	- 32	- 4	- 19	+ 6	- 1,93	+ 7	- 1,86	
North West	M	+ 4	-	-	-	- 4	- 51	- 16	- 35	- 2	- 28	- 29	- 1,10	+ 14	- 96	
	F	- 6	+ 1	-	+ 10	- 11	- 50	+ 1	- 51	- 7	- 24	- 33	- 1,20	+ 15	- 1,05	
	T	- 2	+ 1	-	+ 10	- 15	- 1,01	- 15	- 86	- 9	- 52	- 62	- 2,30	+ 29	- 2,01	
East Midlands	M	+ 9	+ 27	-	-	+ 18	- 24	+ 1	- 25	- 6	- 2	- 8	+ 14	+ 7	+ 21	
	F	+ 5	+ 17	- 10	-	+ 7	- 14	+ 19	- 33	- 20	- 15	- 7	- 37	+ 7	- 30	
	T	+ 14	+ 44	- 10	-	+ 25	- 38	+ 20	- 58	- 26	- 17	- 15	- 23	+ 14	- 9	
West Midlands	M	+ 7	+ 2	+ 4	- 18	-	- 2	+ 16	- 18	+ 3	- 38	- 3	- 45	+ 9	- 36	
	F	- 10	+ 9	+ 11	- 7	-	- 25	+ 17	- 42	- 3	- 53	- 9	- 87	+ 10	- 77	
	T	- 3	+ 11	+ 15	- 25	-	- 27	+ 33	- 60	-	- 91	- 12	- 1,32	+ 19	- 1,13	
South East	M	+ 43	+ 15	+ 51	+ 24	+ 2	-	-	-	- 16	- 1,22	+ 5	+ 2	+ 29	+ 31	
	F	+ 28	+ 25	+ 50	+ 14	+ 25	-	-	-	- 25	- 1,68	- 6	- 57	+ 17	- 40	
	T	+ 71	+ 40	+ 1,01	+ 38	+ 27	-	-	-	- 41	- 2,90	- 1	- 55	+ 46	- 9	
of which	Greater London	M	+ 7	+ 7	+ 16	- 1	- 16	-	-	- 26	- 71	- 11	- 95	+ 16	- 79	
		F	+ 2	+ 1	- 1	- 19	- 17	-	-	- 17	- 1,00	- 18	- 1,69	+ 5	- 1,64	
		T	+ 9	+ 8	+ 15	- 20	- 33	-	-	-	- 43	- 1,71	- 29	- 2,64	+ 21	- 2,43
	Remainder of South East	M	+ 36	+ 8	+ 35	+ 25	+ 18	-	-	-	+ 10	- 51	+ 16	+ 97	+ 13	+ 1,10
		F	+ 26	+ 24	+ 51	+ 33	+ 42	-	-	-	- 8	- 68	+ 12	+ 1,12	+ 12	+ 1,24
		T	+ 62	+ 32	+ 86	+ 58	+ 60	-	-	-	+ 2	- 1,19	+ 28	+ 2,09	+ 25	+ 2,34
East Anglia	M	+ 8	-	+ 2	+ 6	- 3	+ 16	+ 26	- 10	-	+ 7	+ 4	+ 40	+ 2	+ 42	
	F	+ 5	+ 4	+ 7	+ 20	+ 3	+ 25	+ 17	+ 8	-	+ 10	- 3	+ 71	+ 5	+ 76	
	T	+ 13	+ 4	+ 9	+ 26	-	+ 41	+ 43	- 2	-	+ 17	+ 1	+ 1,11	+ 7	+ 1,18	
South West	M	- 5	+ 12	+ 28	+ 2	+ 38	+ 1,22	+ 71	+ 51	- 7	-	- 5	+ 1,85	+ 9	+ 1,94	
	F	+ 7	+ 7	+ 24	+ 15	+ 53	+ 1,68	+ 1,00	+ 68	- 10	-	- 7	+ 2,57	+ 13	+ 2,70	
	T	+ 2	+ 19	+ 52	+ 17	+ 91	+ 2,90	+ 1,71	+ 1,19	- 17	-	- 12	+ 4,42	+ 22	+ 4,64	
Wales	M	+ 5	- 1	+ 29	+ 8	+ 3	- 5	+ 11	- 16	- 4	+ 5	-	+ 40	+ 4	+ 44	
	F	+ 7	- 5	+ 33	+ 7	+ 9	+ 6	+ 18	- 12	+ 3	+ 7	-	+ 67	- 1	+ 66	
	T	+ 12	- 6	+ 62	+ 15	+ 12	+ 1	+ 29	- 28	- 1	+ 12	-	+ 1,07	+ 3	+ 1,10	
All regions in England and Wales	M	+ 48	+ 78	+ 1,10	- 14	+ 45	- 2	+ 95	- 97	- 40	- 1,85	- 40	-	+ 73	+ 73	
	F	- 21	+ 1,15	+ 1,20	+ 37	+ 87	+ 57	+ 1,69	- 1,12	- 71	- 2,57	- 67	-	+ 66	+ 66	
	T	+ 27	+ 1,93	+ 2,30	+ 23	+ 1,32	+ 55	+ 2,64	- 2,09	- 1,11	- 4,42	- 1,07	-	+ 1,39	+ 1,39	
Scotland (estimated)	M	+ 5	- 4	- 14	- 7	- 9	- 29	- 16	- 13	- 2	- 9	- 4	- 73	-	- 73	
	F	+ 3	- 3	- 15	- 7	- 10	- 17	- 5	- 12	- 5	- 13	+ 1	- 66	-	- 66	
	T	+ 8	- 7	- 29	- 14	- 19	- 46	- 21	- 25	- 7	- 22	- 3	- 1,39	-	- 1,39	
All regions in Great Britain (estimated)	M	+ 53	+ 74	+ 96	- 21	+ 36	- 31	+ 79	- 1,10	- 42	- 1,94	- 44	- 73	+ 73	-	
	F	- 18	+ 1,12	+ 1,05	+ 30	+ 77	+ 40	+ 1,64	- 1,24	- 76	- 2,70	- 66	- 66	+ 66	-	
	T	+ 35	+ 1,86	+ 2,01	+ 9	+ 1,13	+ 9	+ 2,43	- 2,34	- 1,18	- 4,64	- 1,10	- 1,39	+ 1,39	-	

Source: 1961 Census (10% sample)

GREAT BRITAIN: NET FLOWS BETWEEN REGIONS 1960-61
MIGRANTS AGED 65+

APPENDIX 2: TABLE 2(f)

Economic Planning Region	Sex	Net gain from (+) or net loss to (-):-													
		Northern	Yorks and Humberside	North West	East Midlands	West Midlands	South East	of which		East Anglia	South West	Wales	All regions in England and Wales	Scotland (estimated)	All regions in Great Britain (estimated)
								Greater London	Remainder of South East						
Northern	M	-	+ 13	+ 2	+ 1	- 2	- 1	+ 3	- 4	+ 2	- 4	- 1	+ 12	+ 4	+ 16
	F	-	+ 9	- 7	+ 5	- 2	- 2	+ 6	- 8	+ 4	- 2	-	+ 5	+ 4	+ 9
	T	-	+ 22	- 5	+ 6	- 2	- 3	+ 9	- 12	+ 6	- 6	- 1	+ 17	+ 8	+ 25
Yorks and Humberside	M	- 13	-	- 5	- 2	- 3	- 2	+ 6	- 8	+ 2	- 4	- 1	- 28	+ 1	- 27
	F	- 9	-	- 15	- 13	- 6	- 1	+ 7	- 8	- 1	+ 4	+ 1	- 40	- 1	- 41
	T	- 22	-	- 20	- 15	- 9	- 3	+ 13	- 16	+ 1	-	-	- 68	-	- 68
North West	M	- 2	+ 5	-	+ 4	- 5	+ 1	+ 11	- 10	- 6	- 9	- 14	- 26	- 1	- 27
	F	+ 7	+ 15	-	+ 1	- 1	- 10	+ 6	- 16	- 6	- 28	- 23	- 45	+ 2	- 43
	T	+ 5	+ 20	-	+ 5	- 6	- 9	+ 17	- 26	- 12	- 37	- 37	- 71	+ 1	- 70
East Midlands	M	- 1	+ 2	- 4	-	+ 3	+ 1	+ 14	- 13	- 8	- 11	-	- 18	+ 2	- 16
	F	- 5	+ 13	- 1	-	-	+ 11	+ 21	- 10	+ 3	- 7	- 2	+ 12	+ 5	+ 17
	T	- 6	+ 15	- 5	-	+ 3	+ 12	+ 35	- 23	- 5	- 18	- 2	- 6	+ 7	+ 1
West Midlands	M	-	+ 3	+ 5	- 3	-	- 6	+ 12	- 18	- 2	- 32	- 14	- 49	+ 6	- 43
	F	+ 2	+ 6	+ 1	-	-	- 2	+ 22	- 24	- 2	- 24	- 10	- 29	+ 3	- 26
	T	+ 2	+ 9	+ 6	- 3	-	- 8	+ 34	- 42	- 4	- 56	- 24	- 78	+ 9	- 69
South East	M	+ 1	+ 2	- 1	- 1	+ 6	-	-	-	- 30	- 49	+ 4	- 68	- 6	- 74
	F	+ 2	+ 1	+ 10	- 11	+ 2	-	-	-	- 45	- 66	+ 23	- 84	- 9	- 93
	T	+ 3	+ 3	+ 9	- 12	+ 8	-	-	-	- 75	- 1,15	+ 27	- 1,52	- 15	- 1,67
of which	Greater London	M	- 3	- 6	- 11	- 14	- 12	-	-	- 21	- 35	- 4	- 1,06	- 4	- 1,10
		F	- 6	- 7	- 6	- 21	- 22	-	-	- 36	- 40	- 9	- 1,47	- 11	- 1,58
		T	- 9	- 13	- 17	- 35	- 34	-	-	- 57	- 75	- 13	- 2,53	- 15	- 2,68
	Remainder of South East	M	+ 4	+ 8	+ 10	+ 13	+ 18	-	-	- 9	- 14	+ 8	+ 38	- 2	+ 36
		F	+ 8	+ 8	+ 16	+ 10	+ 24	-	-	- 9	- 26	+ 32	+ 63	+ 2	+ 65
		T	+ 12	+ 16	+ 26	+ 23	+ 42	-	-	- 18	- 40	+ 40	+ 1,01	-	+ 1,01
East Anglia	M	- 2	- 2	+ 6	+ 8	+ 2	+ 30	+ 21	+ 9	-	- 3	- 1	+ 38	- 1	+ 37
	F	- 4	+ 1	+ 6	- 3	+ 2	+ 45	+ 36	+ 9	-	- 1	-	+ 46	+ 2	+ 48
	T	- 6	- 1	+ 12	+ 5	+ 4	+ 75	+ 57	+ 18	-	- 4	- 1	+ 84	+ 1	+ 85
South West	M	+ 4	+ 4	+ 9	+ 11	+ 32	+ 49	+ 35	+ 14	+ 3	-	+ 7	+ 1,19	+ 2	+ 1,21
	F	+ 2	- 4	+ 28	+ 7	+ 24	+ 66	+ 40	+ 26	+ 1	-	+ 9	+ 1,33	+ 1	+ 1,34
	T	+ 6	-	+ 37	+ 18	+ 56	+ 1,15	+ 75	+ 40	+ 4	-	+ 16	+ 2,52	+ 3	+ 2,55
Wales	M	+ 1	+ 1	+ 14	-	+ 14	- 4	+ 4	- 8	+ 1	- 7	-	+ 20	-	+ 20
	F	-	- 1	+ 23	+ 2	+ 10	- 23	+ 9	- 32	-	- 9	-	+ 2	+ 2	+ 4
	T	+ 1	-	+ 37	+ 2	+ 24	- 27	+ 13	- 40	+ 1	- 16	-	+ 22	+ 2	+ 24
All regions in England and Wales	M	- 12	+ 28	+ 26	+ 18	+ 49	+ 68	+ 1,06	- 38	- 38	- 1,19	- 20	-	+ 7	+ 7
	F	- 5	+ 40	+ 45	- 12	+ 29	+ 84	+ 1,47	- 63	- 46	- 1,33	- 2	-	+ 9	+ 9
	T	- 17	+ 68	+ 71	+ 6	+ 78	+ 1,52	+ 2,53	- 1,01	- 84	- 2,52	- 22	-	+ 16	+ 16
Scotland (estimated)	M	- 4	- 1	+ 1	- 2	- 6	+ 6	+ 4	+ 2	+ 1	- 2	-	- 7	-	- 7
	F	- 4	+ 1	- 2	- 5	- 3	+ 9	+ 11	- 2	- 2	- 1	- 2	- 9	-	- 9
	T	- 8	-	- 1	- 7	- 9	+ 15	+ 15	-	- 1	- 3	- 2	- 16	-	- 16
All regions in Great Britain (estimated)	M	- 16	+ 27	+ 27	+ 16	+ 43	+ 74	+ 1,10	- 36	- 37	- 1,21	- 20	- 7	+ 7	-
	F	- 9	+ 41	+ 43	- 17	+ 26	+ 93	+ 1,58	- 65	- 48	- 1,34	- 4	- 9	+ 9	-
	T	- 25	+ 68	+ 70	- 1	+ 69	+ 1,67	+ 2,68	- 1,01	- 85	- 2,55	- 24	- 16	+ 16	-

Source: 1961 Census (10% sample)

APPENDIX 2: TABLE 3(a)

GREAT BRITAIN: NET FLOWS BETWEEN REGIONS 1961-66

MIGRANTS ALL AGES 1+

Economic Planning Region	Sex	Net gain from (+) or net loss to (-):-															
		Northern	Yorks and Humberside	North West	East Midlands	West Midlands	South East	of which			East Anglia	South West	Wales	All regions in England and Wales	Scotland	All regions in Great Britain	
								Greater London	Outer Metropolitan Area	Outer South East							
Northern	M	-	- 2,56	- 1,62	- 4,91	- 5,70	- 9,03	- 2,44	- 4,12	- 2,47	- 40	- 83	- 83	-25,88	+ 1,25	-24,63	
	F	-	- 1,84	- 1,09	- 4,47	- 5,47	- 9,16	- 2,35	- 4,16	- 2,65	- 94	- 1,77	- 57	-25,31	+ 1,62	-23,69	
	T	-	- 4,40	- 2,71	- 9,38	-11,17	-18,19	- 4,79	- 8,28	- 5,12	- 1,34	- 2,60	- 1,40	-51,19	+ 2,87	-48,32	
Yorks and Humberside	M	+ 2,56	-	- 1,27	- 4,60	- 84	- 4,12	- 12	- 1,87	- 2,13	- 1,09	- 1,93	- 29	-11,58	+ 4,59	- 6,99	
	F	+ 1,84	-	- 55	- 4,64	- 81	- 4,28	+ 67	- 2,03	- 2,92	- 1,95	- 3,02	- 23	-13,64	+ 3,95	- 9,69	
	T	+ 4,40	-	- 1,82	- 9,24	- 1,65	- 8,40	+ 55	- 3,90	- 5,05	- 3,04	- 4,95	- 52	-25,22	+ 8,54	-16,68	
North West	M	+ 1,62	+ 1,27	-	- 1,56	+ 94	- 4,25	+ 1,11	- 1,80	- 3,56	- 1,06	- 3,55	- 3,52	-10,11	+ 5,89	- 4,22	
	F	+ 1,09	+ 55	-	- 2,12	+ 1,01	- 7,35	- 47	- 2,14	- 4,74	- 1,54	- 4,80	- 5,24	-18,40	+ 4,87	-13,53	
	T	+ 2,71	+ 1,82	-	- 3,68	+ 1,95	-11,60	+ 64	- 3,94	- 8,30	- 2,60	- 8,35	- 8,76	-28,51	+10,76	-17,75	
East Midlands	M	+ 4,91	+ 4,60	+ 1,56	-	+ 2,46	+ 4,55	+ 4,69	+ 1,08	- 1,22	- 1,16	- 57	+ 25	+16,60	+ 6,34	+22,94	
	F	+ 4,47	+ 4,64	+ 2,12	-	+ 2,83	+ 4,21	+ 4,79	+ 78	- 1,34	- 1,64	- 1,52	- 8	+15,03	+ 5,73	+20,76	
	T	+ 9,38	+ 9,24	+ 3,68	-	+ 5,29	+ 8,76	+ 9,48	+ 1,84	- 2,56	- 2,80	- 2,09	+ 17	+31,63	+12,07	+43,70	
West Midlands	M	+ 5,70	+ 84	- 94	- 2,46	-	- 4,26	+ 1,37	- 91	- 4,72	- 28	- 7,35	+ 53	- 8,22	+ 4,57	- 3,65	
	F	+ 5,47	+ 81	- 1,01	- 2,83	-	- 8,06	+ 35	- 1,69	- 6,72	- 50	-10,52	+ 24	-18,40	+ 3,99	-12,41	
	T	+11,17	+ 1,65	- 1,95	- 5,29	-	-12,32	+ 1,72	- 2,60	-11,44	- 78	-17,87	+ 77	-24,62	+ 8,56	-16,06	
South East	M	+ 9,03	+ 4,12	+ 4,25	- 4,55	+ 4,26	-	-	-	-	-17,13	-24,08	+ 1,96	-22,14	+15,11	- 7,03	
	F	+ 9,16	+ 4,28	+ 7,35	- 4,21	+ 8,06	-	-	-	-	-20,54	-29,46	+ 2,90	-22,46	+12,62	- 9,84	
	T	+18,19	+ 8,40	+11,60	- 8,76	+12,32	-	-	-	-	-37,67	-53,54	+ 4,86	-44,60	+27,73	-16,87	
of which	Greater London	M	+ 2,44	+ 12	- 1,11	- 4,69	- 1,37	-	-	-	-	-12,75	-15,96	- 50	-33,82	+ 6,88	-26,94
		F	+ 2,35	- 87	+ 47	- 4,79	- 35	-	-	-	-	-14,46	-19,12	- 21	-36,78	+ 3,88	-32,90
		T	+ 4,79	- 55	- 64	- 9,48	- 1,72	-	-	-	-	-27,21	-35,08	- 71	-70,60	+10,76	-59,84
	Outer Metropolitan Area	M	+ 4,12	+ 1,87	+ 1,80	- 1,08	+ 91	-	-	-	-	- 4,20	- 8,04	+ 95	- 3,67	+ 4,57	+ 90
		F	+ 4,16	+ 2,03	+ 2,14	- 76	+ 1,69	-	-	-	-	- 5,59	- 9,67	+ 1,41	- 4,59	+ 4,69	+ 10
		T	+ 8,28	+ 3,90	+ 3,94	- 1,84	+ 2,60	-	-	-	-	- 9,79	-17,71	+ 2,36	- 8,26	+ 9,26	+ 1,00
	Outer South East	M	+ 2,47	+ 2,13	+ 3,56	+ 1,22	+ 4,72	-	-	-	-	- 18	- 8	+ 1,51	+15,35	+ 3,66	+19,01
		F	+ 2,65	+ 2,92	+ 4,74	+ 1,34	+ 6,72	-	-	-	-	- 49	- 67	+ 1,70	+18,91	+ 4,05	+22,96
		T	+ 5,12	+ 5,05	+ 8,30	+ 2,56	+11,44	-	-	-	-	- 67	- 75	+ 3,21	+34,26	+ 7,71	+41,97
East Anglia	M	+ 40	+ 1,09	+ 1,06	+ 1,16	+ 28	+17,13	+12,75	+ 4,20	+ 18	-	- 24	- 21	+20,67	+ 92	+21,59	
	F	+ 94	+ 1,95	+ 1,54	+ 1,64	+ 50	+20,54	+14,46	+ 5,59	+ 49	-	+ 2	- 15	+28,98	+ 78	+27,76	
	T	+ 1,34	+ 3,04	+ 2,60	+ 2,80	+ 78	+37,67	+27,21	+ 9,79	+ 67	-	- 22	- 38	+47,65	+ 1,70	+49,35	
South West	M	+ 83	+ 1,93	+ 3,55	+ 57	+ 7,35	+24,08	+15,96	+ 8,04	+ 8	+ 24	-	+ 3,14	+41,69	+ 2,40	+44,09	
	F	+ 1,77	+ 3,02	+ 4,80	+ 1,52	+10,52	+29,46	+19,12	+ 9,67	+ 67	- 2	-	+ 3,31	+54,38	+ 2,50	+56,88	
	T	+ 2,60	+ 4,95	+ 8,35	+ 2,09	+17,87	+53,54	+35,08	+17,71	+ 75	+ 22	-	+ 6,45	+96,07	+ 4,90	+100,97	
Wales	M	+ 83	+ 29	+ 3,52	- 25	- 53	- 1,96	+ 50	- 95	- 1,51	+ 21	- 3,14	-	- 1,03	+ 1,01	- 2	
	F	+ 57	+ 23	+ 5,24	+ 8	- 24	- 2,90	+ 21	- 1,41	- 1,70	+ 15	- 3,31	-	- 18	+ 43	+ 25	
	T	+ 1,40	+ 52	+ 8,76	- 17	- 77	- 4,86	+ 71	- 2,36	- 3,21	+ 36	- 6,45	-	- 1,21	+ 1,44	+ 23	
All regions in England and Wales	M	+25,88	+11,58	+10,11	-16,60	+ 8,22	+22,14	+33,82	+ 3,67	-15,35	-20,67	-41,69	+ 1,03	-	+42,08	+42,08	
	F	+25,31	+13,64	+18,40	-15,03	+16,40	+22,46	+36,78	+ 4,59	-18,91	-28,98	-54,38	+ 18	-	+36,49	+36,49	
	T	+51,19	+25,22	+28,51	-31,63	+24,62	+44,60	+70,60	+ 8,26	-34,26	-47,65	-96,07	+ 1,21	-	+78,57	+78,57	
Scotland	M	- 1,25	- 4,59	- 5,89	- 6,34	- 4,57	-15,11	- 6,88	- 4,57	- 3,66	- 92	- 2,40	- 1,01	-42,08	-	-42,08	
	F	- 1,62	- 3,95	- 4,87	- 5,73	- 3,99	-12,62	- 3,88	- 4,69	- 4,05	- 78	- 2,50	- 43	-36,49	-	-36,49	
	T	- 2,87	- 8,54	-10,76	-12,07	- 8,56	-27,73	-10,76	- 9,26	- 7,71	- 1,70	- 4,90	- 1,44	-78,57	-	-78,57	
All regions in Great Britain	M	+24,63	+ 6,99	+ 4,22	-22,94	+ 3,65	+ 7,03	+28,94	- 90	-19,01	-21,59	-44,09	+ 2	-42,08	+42,08	-	
	F	+23,69	+ 9,69	+13,53	-20,76	+12,41	+ 9,84	+32,90	- 10	-22,96	-27,76	-56,88	- 25	-36,49	+36,49	-	
	T	+48,32	+16,68	+17,75	-43,70	+16,06	+16,87	+59,84	- 1,00	-41,97	-49,35	-100,97	- 23	-78,57	+78,57	-	

Source: 1966 Census (10% sample)

GREAT BRITAIN: NET FLOWS BETWEEN REGIONS 1961-66

APPENDIX 2: TABLE 3(b)

MIGRANTS AGED 1-14 YEARS

Economic Planning Region	Sex	Net gain from (+) or net loss to (-):-															
		Northern	Yorks and Humberside	North West	East Midlands	West Midlands	South East	of which			East Anglia	South West	Wales	All regions in England and Wales	Scotland	All regions in Great Britain	
								Greater London	Outer Metropolitan Area	Outer South East							
Northern	M	-	- 48	- 64	- 1,30	- 1,75	- 1,41	+ 11	- 89	- 63	- 10	- 13	- 18	- 5,99	+ 16	- 5,83	
	F	-	- 98	- 47	- 1,25	- 1,37	- 1,41	- 23	- 1,05	- 13	- 28	- 17	- 16	- 6,09	+ 46	- 5,63	
	T	-	- 1,46	- 1,11	- 2,55	- 3,12	- 2,82	- 12	- 1,94	- 76	- 38	- 30	- 34	-12,08	+ 62	-11,46	
Yorks and Humberside	M	+ 48	-	+ 22	- 53	- 46	+ 29	+ 43	- 6	- 8	- 40	- 38	- 14	- 92	+ 1,02	+ 10	
	F	+ 98	-	- 21	- 91	- 29	+ 12	+ 57	- 10	- 35	- 26	- 27	- 1	- 85	+ 1,06	+ 21	
	T	+ 1,46	-	+ 1	- 1,44	- 75	+ 41	+ 1,00	- 16	- 43	- 66	- 65	- 15	- 1,77	+ 2,08	+ 31	
North West	M	+ 64	- 22	-	- 17	- 2	- 14	+ 99	- 26	- 87	- 22	- 35	- 78	- 1,26	+ 1,33	+ 7	
	F	+ 47	+ 21	-	- 27	+ 39	+ 13	+ 55	+ 1	- 43	- 28	- 29	- 50	- 14	+ 1,13	+ 99	
	T	+ 1,11	- 1	-	- 44	+ 37	- 1	+ 1,54	- 25	- 1,30	- 50	- 64	- 1,28	- 1,40	+ 2,46	+ 1,06	
East Midlands	M	+ 1,30	+ 53	+ 17	-	+ 36	+ 1,22	+ 1,13	+ 20	- 11	- 32	+ 2	- 12	+ 3,16	+ 1,65	+ 4,81	
	F	+ 1,25	+ 91	+ 27	-	+ 21	+ 1,36	+ 1,18	+ 2	+ 16	- 22	- 14	- 2	+ 3,82	+ 1,52	+ 5,14	
	T	+ 2,55	+ 1,44	+ 44	-	+ 57	+ 2,58	+ 2,31	+ 22	+ 5	- 54	- 12	- 14	+ 6,78	+ 3,17	+ 9,95	
West Midlands	M	+ 1,75	+ 46	+ 2	- 36	-	- 44	+ 35	+ 10	- 89	- 7	- 1,01	+ 38	+ 73	+ 1,15	+ 1,88	
	F	+ 1,37	+ 29	- 39	- 21	-	- 54	+ 59	- 16	- 97	+ 20	- 1,66	+ 2	- 92	+ 1,31	+ 39	
	T	+ 3,12	+ 75	- 37	- 57	-	- 98	+ 94	- 6	- 1,86	+ 13	- 2,67	+ 40	- 19	+ 2,46	+ 2,27	
South East	M	+ 1,41	- 29	+ 14	- 1,22	+ 44	-	-	-	-	- 2,98	- 4,10	- 67	- 7,27	+ 1,57	- 5,70	
	F	+ 1,41	- 12	- 13	- 1,36	+ 54	-	-	-	-	- 3,77	- 3,99	- 13	- 7,55	+ 1,82	- 5,73	
	T	+ 2,82	- 41	+ 1	- 2,58	+ 98	-	-	-	-	- 6,75	- 8,09	- 80	-14,82	+ 3,39	-11,43	
of which	Greater London	M	- 11	- 43	- 99	- 1,13	- 35	-	-	-	- 2,45	- 2,83	- 72	- 9,01	- 8	- 9,09	
		F	+ 23	- 57	- 55	- 1,18	- 59	-	-	-	- 2,45	- 2,45	- 45	- 8,01	+ 25	- 7,76	
	Outer Metropolitan Area	M	+ 89	+ 6	+ 26	- 20	- 10	-	-	-	-	- 74	- 1,38	- 1	- 1,22	+ 76	- 46
		F	+ 1,05	+ 10	- 1	- 2	+ 16	-	-	-	-	- 1,07	- 1,27	+ 21	- 85	+ 70	- 15
	Outer South East	M	+ 63	+ 8	+ 87	+ 11	+ 89	-	-	-	-	+ 21	+ 11	+ 6	+ 2,96	+ 89	+ 3,85
		F	+ 13	+ 35	+ 43	- 16	+ 97	-	-	-	-	- 25	- 27	+ 11	+ 1,31	+ 87	+ 2,18
East Anglia	M	+ 10	+ 40	+ 22	+ 32	+ 7	+ 2,98	+ 2,45	+ 74	- 21	-	- 13	-	+ 3,96	+ 5	+ 4,01	
	F	+ 28	+ 26	+ 28	+ 22	- 20	+ 3,77	+ 2,45	+ 1,07	+ 25	-	- 9	- 6	+ 4,46	- 3	+ 4,43	
South West	M	+ 13	+ 38	+ 35	- 2	+ 1,01	+ 4,10	+ 2,83	+ 1,38	- 11	+ 13	-	+ 62	+ 6,70	+ 55	+ 7,25	
	F	+ 17	+ 27	+ 29	+ 14	+ 1,66	+ 3,99	+ 2,45	+ 1,27	+ 27	+ 9	-	+ 24	+ 6,85	+ 30	+ 7,15	
	T	+ 30	+ 65	+ 64	+ 12	+ 2,67	+ 8,09	+ 5,28	+ 2,65	+ 16	+ 22	-	+ 86	+13,55	+ 85	+14,40	
Wales	M	+ 18	+ 14	+ 78	+ 12	- 38	+ 67	+ 72	+ 1	- 6	-	- 62	-	+ 89	+ 20	+ 1,09	
	F	+ 16	+ 1	+ 50	+ 2	- 2	+ 13	+ 45	- 21	- 11	+ 6	- 24	-	+ 62	+ 24	+ 86	
	T	+ 34	+ 15	+ 1,28	+ 14	- 40	+ 80	+ 1,17	- 20	- 17	+ 6	- 86	-	+ 1,51	+ 44	+ 1,95	
All regions in England and Wales	M	+ 5,99	+ 92	+ 1,26	- 3,16	- 73	+ 7,27	+ 9,01	+ 1,22	- 2,96	- 3,96	- 6,70	- 89	-	+ 7,68	+ 7,68	
	F	+ 6,09	+ 85	+ 14	- 3,62	+ 92	+ 7,55	+ 8,01	+ 85	- 1,31	- 4,46	- 6,85	- 62	-	+ 7,81	+ 7,81	
	T	+12,08	+ 1,77	+ 1,40	- 6,78	+ 19	+14,82	+17,02	+ 2,07	- 4,27	- 8,42	-13,55	- 1,51	-	+15,49	+15,49	
Scotland	M	- 16	- 1,02	- 1,33	- 1,65	- 1,15	- 1,57	+ 8	- 76	- 89	- 5	- 55	- 20	- 7,68	-	- 7,68	
	F	- 46	- 1,06	- 1,13	- 1,52	- 1,31	- 1,82	- 25	- 70	- 87	+ 3	- 30	- 24	- 7,81	-	- 7,81	
	T	- 62	- 2,08	- 2,46	- 3,17	- 2,46	- 3,39	- 17	- 1,46	- 1,76	- 2	- 85	- 44	-15,49	-	-15,49	
All regions in Great Britain	M	+ 5,83	- 10	- 7	- 4,81	- 1,88	+ 5,70	+ 9,09	+ 46	- 3,85	- 4,01	- 7,25	- 1,09	- 7,68	+ 7,68	-	
	F	+ 5,63	- 21	- 99	- 5,14	- 39	+ 5,73	+ 7,76	+ 15	- 2,18	- 4,43	- 7,15	- 86	- 7,81	+ 7,81	-	
	T	+11,46	- 31	- 1,06	- 9,95	- 2,27	+11,43	+16,85	+ 61	- 6,03	- 8,44	-14,40	- 1,95	-15,49	+15,49	-	

Source: 1966 Census (10% sample)

APPENDIX 2: TABLE 3(c)

 GREAT BRITAIN: NET FLOWS BETWEEN REGIONS 1961-66
 MIGRANTS AGED 15-24 YEARS

Economic Planning Region	Sex	Net gain from (+) or net loss to (-):-															
		Northern	Yorks and Humberside	North West	East Midlands	West Midlands	South East	of which			East Anglia	South West	Wales	All regions in England and Wales	Scotland	All regions in Great Britain	
								Greater London	Outer Metropolitan Area	Outer South East							
Northern	M	-	- 1,14	- 20	- 1,08	+ 84	- 2,63	- 1,46	- 77	- 40	- 4	- 17	- 4	- 6,14	+ 43	- 5,71	
	F	-	- 1,16	- 26	- 1,01	+ 1,33	- 3,83	- 2,16	- 75	- 92	- 30	- 53	+ 6	- 8,36	+ 5	- 8,31	
	T	-	- 2,30	- 46	- 2,09	- 2,17	- 6,46	- 3,62	- 1,52	- 1,32	- 34	- 70	+ 2	-14,50	+ 48	-14,02	
Yorks and Humberside	M	+ 1,14	-	+ 11	- 85	+ 28	- 2,48	- 1,21	- 76	- 51	- 6	- 32	- 7	- 2,25	+ 1,25	- 1,00	
	F	+ 1,16	-	+ 33	- 1,02	- 28	- 3,32	- 1,62	- 78	- 92	- 40	- 60	+ 7	- 4,06	+ 94	- 3,12	
	T	+ 2,30	-	+ 44	- 1,87	-	- 5,80	- 2,83	- 1,54	- 1,43	- 46	- 92	-	- 6,31	+ 2,19	- 4,12	
North West	M	+ 20	- 11	-	- 46	+ 10	- 2,71	- 1,25	- 71	- 75	- 24	- 54	+ 32	- 3,44	+ 1,48	- 1,96	
	F	+ 26	- 33	-	- 43	+ 32	- 4,28	- 2,45	- 56	- 1,27	- 49	- 1,12	+ 3	- 6,04	+ 1,19	- 4,85	
	T	+ 46	- 44	-	- 89	+ 42	- 6,99	- 3,70	- 1,27	- 2,02	- 73	- 1,66	+ 35	- 9,48	+ 2,67	- 6,81	
East Midlands	M	+ 1,08	+ 85	+ 46	-	+ 29	- 68	- 58	+ 14	- 24	- 22	- 16	+ 38	+ 2,00	+ 1,26	+ 3,26	
	F	+ 1,01	+ 1,02	+ 43	-	+ 51	- 1,69	- 92	- 19	- 58	- 53	- 3	+ 12	+ 84	+ 1,28	+ 2,12	
	T	+ 2,09	+ 1,87	+ 89	-	+ 80	- 2,37	- 1,50	- 5	- 82	- 75	- 19	+ 50	+ 2,84	+ 2,54	+ 5,38	
West Midlands	M	+ 84	- 28	- 10	- 29	-	- 1,79	- 96	- 20	- 63	+ 6	- 79	+ 45	- 1,90	+ 1,07	- 83	
	F	+ 1,33	+ 28	- 32	- 51	-	- 4,17	- 2,33	- 80	- 1,04	- 18	- 1,65	+ 1,03	- 4,19	+ 81	- 3,36	
	T	+ 2,17	-	- 42	- 80	-	- 5,96	- 3,29	- 1,00	- 1,67	- 12	- 2,44	+ 1,48	- 6,09	+ 1,88	- 4,21	
South East	M	+ 2,63	+ 2,48	+ 2,71	+ 68	+ 1,79	-	-	-	-	- 64	+ 1,05	+ 2,17	+12,87	+ 6,41	+19,28	
	F	+ 3,83	+ 3,32	+ 4,28	+ 1,69	+ 4,17	-	-	-	-	- 64	+ 1,05	+ 3,44	+21,14	+ 5,47	+26,61	
	T	+ 6,46	+ 5,80	+ 6,99	+ 2,37	+ 5,96	-	-	-	-	- 1,28	+ 2,10	+ 5,61	+34,01	+11,88	+45,89	
of which	Greater London	M	+ 1,46	+ 1,21	+ 1,25	+ 58	+ 96	-	-	-	-	- 58	+ 1,20	+ 1,43	+ 7,53	+ 4,15	+11,68
		F	+ 2,16	+ 1,62	+ 2,45	+ 92	+ 2,33	-	-	-	-	- 46	+ 1,10	+ 2,14	+12,26	+ 2,98	+15,24
		T	+ 3,62	+ 2,83	+ 3,70	+ 1,50	+ 3,29	-	-	-	-	- 1,02	+ 2,30	+ 3,57	+19,79	+ 7,13	+26,92
	Outer Metropolitan Area	M	+ 77	+ 76	+ 71	- 14	+ 20	-	-	-	-	- 42	- 62	+ 38	+ 1,64	+ 1,42	+ 3,06
		F	+ 75	+ 78	+ 56	- 19	+ 80	-	-	-	-	- 44	- 77	+ 89	+ 2,76	+ 1,37	+ 4,13
		T	+ 1,52	+ 1,54	+ 1,27	+ 5	+ 1,00	-	-	-	-	- 86	- 1,39	+ 1,27	+ 4,40	+ 2,79	+ 7,19
	Outer South East	M	+ 40	+ 51	+ 75	+ 24	+ 63	-	-	-	-	+ 34	+ 47	+ 36	+ 3,70	+ 84	+ 4,54
		F	+ 92	+ 92	+ 1,27	+ 58	+ 1,04	-	-	-	-	+ 26	+ 72	+ 41	+ 6,12	+ 1,12	+ 7,24
		T	+ 1,32	+ 1,43	+ 2,02	+ 82	+ 1,67	-	-	-	-	+ 60	+ 1,19	+ 77	+ 9,82	+ 1,96	+11,78
East Anglia	M	+ 4	+ 6	+ 24	+ 22	- 6	+ 64	+ 56	+ 42	- 34	-	- 3	+ 2	+ 1,13	+ 31	+ 1,44	
	F	+ 30	+ 40	+ 49	+ 53	+ 18	+ 64	+ 46	+ 44	- 26	-	+ 4	+ 2	+ 2,60	+ 36	+ 2,96	
	T	+ 34	+ 46	+ 73	+ 75	+ 12	+ 1,28	+ 1,02	+ 86	- 60	-	+ 1	+ 4	+ 3,73	+ 67	+ 4,40	
South West	M	+ 17	+ 32	+ 54	+ 16	+ 79	- 1,05	- 1,20	+ 62	- 47	+ 3	-	+ 1,17	+ 2,13	+ 42	+ 2,55	
	F	+ 53	+ 60	+ 1,12	+ 3	+ 1,65	- 1,05	- 1,10	+ 77	- 72	- 4	-	+ 1,09	+ 3,93	+ 57	+ 4,50	
	T	+ 70	+ 92	+ 1,66	+ 19	+ 2,44	- 2,10	- 2,30	+ 1,39	- 1,19	- 1	-	+ 2,26	+ 6,06	+ 99	+ 7,05	
Wales	M	+ 4	+ 7	- 32	- 38	- 45	- 2,17	- 1,43	- 38	- 36	- 2	- 1,17	-	- 4,40	+ 24	- 4,16	
	F	- 6	- 7	- 3	- 12	- 1,03	- 3,44	- 2,14	- 89	- 41	- 2	- 1,09	-	- 5,86	-	- 5,86	
	T	- 2	-	- 35	- 50	- 1,48	- 5,61	- 3,57	- 1,27	- 77	- 4	- 2,26	-	-10,26	+ 24	-10,02	
All regions in England and Wales	M	+ 6,14	+ 2,25	+ 3,44	- 2,00	+ 1,90	-12,87	- 7,53	- 1,64	- 3,70	- 1,13	- 2,13	+ 4,40	-	+12,87	+12,87	
	F	+ 8,36	+ 4,06	+ 6,04	- 84	+ 4,19	-21,14	-12,26	- 2,76	- 6,12	- 2,60	- 3,93	+ 5,86	-	+10,67	+10,67	
	T	+14,50	+ 6,31	+ 9,48	- 2,84	+ 6,09	-34,01	-19,79	- 4,40	- 9,82	- 3,73	- 6,06	+10,26	-	+23,54	+23,54	
Scotland	M	- 43	- 1,25	- 1,48	- 1,26	- 1,07	- 6,41	- 4,15	- 1,42	- 84	- 31	- 42	- 24	-12,87	-	-12,87	
	F	- 5	- 94	- 1,19	- 1,28	- 81	- 5,47	- 2,98	- 1,37	- 1,12	- 36	- 57	-	-10,67	-	-10,67	
	T	- 48	- 2,19	- 2,67	- 2,54	- 1,88	-11,88	- 7,13	- 2,79	- 1,96	- 67	- 99	- 24	-23,54	-	-23,54	
All regions in Great Britain	M	+ 5,71	+ 1,00	+ 1,96	- 3,26	+ 83	-19,28	-11,68	- 3,06	- 4,54	- 1,44	- 2,55	+ 4,16	-12,87	+12,87	-	
	F	+ 8,31	+ 3,12	+ 4,85	- 2,12	+ 3,38	-26,61	-15,24	- 4,13	- 7,24	- 2,96	- 4,50	+ 5,86	-10,67	+10,67	-	
	T	+14,02	+ 4,12	+ 6,81	- 5,38	+ 4,21	-45,89	-26,92	- 7,19	-11,78	- 4,40	- 7,05	+10,02	-23,54	+23,54	-	

Source: 1966 Census (10% sample)

GREAT BRITAIN: NET FLOWS BETWEEN REGIONS 1961-66
MIGRANTS AGED 25-44 YEARS

APPENDIX 2: TABLE 3(d)

Economic Planning Region	Sex	Net gain from (+) or net loss to (-)															
		Northern	Yorks and Humberside	North West	East Midlands	West Midlands	South East	of which			East Anglia	South West	Wales	All regions in England and Wales	Scotland	All regions in Great Britain	
								Greater London	Outer Metropolitan Area	Outer South East							
Northern	M	-	- 1,46	- 61	- 1,92	- 2,60	- 4,04	- 1,08	- 2,09	- 87	- 5	- 11	- 41	-11,20	+ 31	-10,89	
	F	-	- 50	- 32	- 1,51	- 2,32	- 3,27	- 40	- 1,93	- 94	- 27	- 58	- 35	- 9,12	+ 69	- 8,43	
	T	-	- 1,96	- 93	- 3,43	- 4,92	- 7,31	- 1,48	- 4,02	- 1,81	- 32	- 69	- 76	-20,32	+ 1,00	-19,32	
Yorks and Humberside	M	+ 1,46	-	- 63	- 2,38	- 60	- 1,20	+ 12	- 60	- 72	- 19	- 32	- 7	- 3,93	+ 1,67	- 2,26	
	F	+ 50	-	+ 41	- 1,82	- 44	- 87	+ 64	- 65	- 86	- 81	- 1,08	- 15	- 4,26	+ 1,67	- 2,59	
	T	+ 1,96	-	- 22	- 4,20	- 1,04	- 2,07	+ 76	- 1,25	- 1,58	- 1,00	- 1,40	- 22	- 8,19	+ 3,34	- 4,85	
North West	M	+ 61	+ 63	-	- 61	+ 38	- 56	+ 33	- 43	- 46	- 35	- 90	- 53	- 1,33	+ 2,43	+ 1,10	
	F	+ 32	- 41	-	- 94	- 4	- 1,88	+ 53	- 1,09	- 1,32	- 52	- 1,31	- 1,09	- 5,87	+ 2,05	- 3,82	
	T	+ 93	+ 22	-	- 1,55	+ 34	- 2,44	+ 86	- 1,52	- 1,78	- 87	- 2,21	- 1,62	- 7,20	+ 4,48	- 2,72	
East Midlands	M	+ 1,92	+ 2,38	+ 61	-	+ 1,27	+ 3,01	+ 2,51	+ 44	+ 6	- 22	+ 18	+ 19	+ 9,34	+ 2,59	+11,93	
	F	+ 1,51	+ 1,82	+ 94	-	+ 1,47	+ 2,69	+ 2,49	+ 36	- 16	- 44	- 47	- 6	+ 7,46	+ 2,23	+ 9,69	
	T	+ 3,43	+ 4,20	+ 1,55	-	+ 2,74	+ 5,70	+ 5,00	+ 80	- 10	- 66	- 29	+ 13	+16,80	+ 4,82	+21,62	
West Midlands	M	+ 2,60	+ 60	- 38	- 1,27	-	+ 2	+ 1,31	- 38	- 91	+ 17	- 1,64	+ 62	+ 72	+ 1,92	+ 2,64	
	F	+ 2,32	+ 44	+ 4	- 1,47	-	- 1,77	+ 93	- 62	- 2,08	- 5	- 2,43	+ 26	- 2,66	+ 1,67	- 99	
	T	+ 4,92	+ 1,04	- 34	- 2,74	-	- 1,75	+ 2,24	- 1,00	- 2,99	+ 12	- 4,07	+ 88	- 1,94	+ 3,59	+ 1,65	
South East	M	+ 4,04	+ 1,20	+ 56	- 3,01	- 2	-	-	-	-	- 5,85	- 6,29	+ 1,04	- 8,33	+ 5,98	- 2,35	
	F	+ 3,27	+ 87	+ 1,88	- 2,69	+ 1,77	-	-	-	-	- 6,55	- 8,40	+ 22	- 9,63	+ 4,99	- 4,64	
	T	+ 7,31	+ 2,07	+ 2,44	- 5,70	+ 1,75	-	-	-	-	-12,40	-14,69	+ 1,26	-17,96	+10,97	- 6,99	
of which	Greater London	M	+ 1,08	- 12	- 33	- 2,51	- 1,31	-	-	-	-	- 4,52	- 5,29	- 7	-13,07	+ 2,57	-10,50
		F	+ 40	- 64	- 53	- 2,49	- 93	-	-	-	-	- 5,23	- 6,08	- 68	-16,18	+ 1,11	-15,07
		T	+ 1,48	- 76	- 86	- 5,00	- 2,24	-	-	-	-	- 9,75	-11,37	- 75	-29,25	+ 3,68	-25,57
	Outer Metropolitan Area	M	+ 2,09	+ 60	+ 43	- 44	+ 38	-	-	-	-	- 91	- 1,13	+ 42	+ 1,44	+ 1,89	+ 3,33
		F	+ 1,93	+ 65	+ 1,09	- 36	+ 62	-	-	-	-	- 1,18	- 2,36	+ 35	+ 74	+ 2,17	+ 2,91
		T	+ 4,02	+ 1,25	+ 1,52	- 80	+ 1,00	-	-	-	-	- 2,09	- 3,49	+ 77	+ 2,18	+ 4,06	+ 6,24
	Outer South East	M	+ 87	+ 72	+ 46	- 6	+ 91	-	-	-	-	- 42	+ 13	+ 69	+ 3,30	+ 1,52	+ 4,82
		F	+ 94	+ 86	+ 1,32	+ 16	+ 2,08	-	-	-	-	- 14	+ 4	+ 55	+ 5,81	+ 1,71	+ 7,52
		T	+ 1,81	+ 1,58	+ 1,78	+ 10	+ 2,99	-	-	-	-	- 56	+ 17	+ 1,24	+ 9,11	+ 3,23	+12,34
East Anglia	M	+ 5	+ 19	+ 35	+ 22	- 17	+ 5,85	+ 4,52	+ 91	+ 42	-	- 4	- 18	+ 6,27	+ 29	+ 6,56	
	F	+ 27	+ 81	+ 52	+ 44	+ 5	+ 6,55	+ 5,23	+ 1,18	+ 14	-	- 5	- 11	+ 8,48	+ 1	+ 8,49	
	T	+ 32	+ 1,00	+ 87	+ 66	- 12	+12,40	+ 9,75	+ 2,09	+ 56	-	- 9	- 29	+14,75	+ 30	+15,05	
South West	M	+ 11	+ 32	+ 90	- 18	+ 1,64	+ 6,29	+ 5,29	+ 1,13	- 13	+ 4	-	+ 65	+ 9,77	+ 1,00	+10,77	
	F	+ 58	+ 1,08	+ 1,31	+ 47	+ 2,43	+ 8,40	+ 6,08	+ 2,36	- 4	+ 5	-	+ 1,15	+15,47	+ 1,09	+16,56	
	T	+ 69	+ 1,40	+ 2,21	+ 29	+ 4,07	+14,69	+11,37	+ 3,49	- 17	+ 9	-	+ 1,80	+25,24	+ 2,09	+27,33	
Wales	M	+ 41	+ 7	+ 53	- 19	- 62	- 1,04	+ 7	- 42	- 69	+ 18	- 65	-	- 1,31	+ 36	- 95	
	F	+ 35	+ 15	+ 1,09	+ 6	- 26	- 22	+ 68	- 35	- 55	+ 11	- 1,15	-	+ 13	+ 18	+ 31	
	T	+ 76	+ 22	+ 1,62	- 13	- 88	- 1,26	+ 75	- 77	- 1,24	+ 29	- 1,80	-	- 1,18	+ 54	- 64	
All regions in England and Wales	M	+11,20	+ 3,93	+ 1,33	- 9,34	- 72	+ 8,33	+13,07	- 1,44	- 3,30	- 6,27	- 9,77	+ 1,31	-	+16,55	+16,55	
	F	+ 9,12	+ 4,26	+ 5,87	- 7,46	+ 2,66	+ 9,63	+16,18	- 74	- 5,81	- 8,48	-15,47	- 13	-	+14,58	+14,58	
	T	+20,32	+ 8,19	+ 7,20	-16,80	+ 1,94	+17,96	+29,25	- 2,18	- 9,11	-14,75	-25,24	+ 1,18	-	+31,13	+31,13	
Scotland	M	- 31	- 1,67	- 2,43	- 2,59	- 1,92	- 5,98	- 2,57	- 1,89	- 1,52	- 29	- 1,00	- 36	-16,55	-	-16,55	
	F	- 69	- 1,67	- 2,05	- 2,23	- 1,67	- 4,99	- 1,11	- 2,17	- 1,71	- 1	- 1,09	- 18	-14,58	-	-14,58	
	T	- 1,00	- 3,34	- 4,48	- 4,82	- 3,59	-10,97	- 3,68	- 4,06	- 3,23	- 30	- 2,09	- 54	-31,13	-	-31,13	
All regions in Great Britain	M	+10,89	+ 2,26	- 1,10	-11,93	- 2,64	+ 2,35	+10,50	- 3,33	- 4,82	- 6,56	-10,77	+ 95	-16,55	+16,55	-	
	F	+ 8,43	+ 2,59	+ 3,82	- 9,69	+ 99	+ 4,64	+15,07	- 2,91	- 7,52	- 8,49	-16,56	- 31	-14,58	+14,58	-	
	T	+19,32	+ 4,85	+ 2,72	-21,62	- 1,65	+ 6,99	+25,57	- 6,24	-12,34	-15,05	-27,33	+ 64	-31,13	+31,13	-	

Source: 1966 Census (10% sample)

APPENDIX 2: TABLE 3(e)

GREAT BRITAIN: NET FLOWS BETWEEN REGIONS 1961-66

MIGRANTS AGED 45-59 YEARS

Economic Planning Region	Sex	Net gain from (+) or net loss to (-)															
		Northern	Yorks and Humberside	North West	East Midlands	West Midlands	South East	of which			East Anglia	South West	Wales	All regions in England and Wales	Scotland	All regions in Great Britain	
								Greater London	Outer Metropolitan Area	Outer South East							
Northern	M	-	- 28	- 22	- 60	- 54	- 1,26	- 41	- 40	- 45	- 17	- 39	- 18	- 3,64	+ 20	- 3,44	
	F	-	- 7	- 11	- 52	- 35	- 78	- 7	- 27	- 44	- 7	- 36	- 6	- 2,32	+ 27	- 2,05	
	T	-	- 35	- 33	- 1,12	- 89	- 2,04	- 48	- 67	- 89	- 24	- 75	- 24	- 5,96	+ 47	- 5,49	
Yorks and Humberside	M	+ 28	-	- 29	- 79	- 9	- 74	+ 3	- 28	- 49	- 16	- 39	+ 4	- 2,14	+ 55	- 1,59	
	F	+ 7	-	- 19	- 52	+ 9	- 62	+ 33	- 46	- 49	- 17	- 54	- 14	- 2,02	+ 24	- 1,78	
	T	+ 35	-	- 48	- 1,31	-	- 1,36	+ 36	- 74	- 98	- 33	- 93	- 10	- 4,16	+ 79	- 3,37	
North West	M	+ 22	+ 29	-	- 36	+ 42	- 59	+ 52	- 37	- 74	- 9	- 86	- 71	- 1,68	+ 54	- 1,14	
	F	+ 11	+ 19	-	- 41	+ 38	- 79	+ 38	- 33	- 84	- 8	- 1,03	- 1,32	- 2,95	+ 28	- 2,67	
	T	+ 33	+ 48	-	- 77	+ 80	- 1,38	+ 90	- 70	- 1,58	- 17	- 1,89	- 2,03	- 4,63	+ 82	- 3,81	
East Midlands	M	+ 60	+ 79	+ 36	-	+ 37	+ 18	+ 74	- 11	- 45	- 14	- 18	- 10	+ 1,88	+ 78	+ 2,66	
	F	+ 52	+ 52	+ 41	-	+ 30	+ 50	+ 80	+ 4	- 34	- 24	- 42	- 10	+ 1,49	+ 59	+ 2,08	
	T	+ 1,12	+ 1,31	+ 77	-	+ 67	+ 68	+ 1,54	- 7	- 79	- 38	- 60	- 20	+ 3,37	+ 1,37	+ 4,74	
West Midlands	M	+ 54	+ 9	- 42	- 37	-	- 1,47	+ 30	- 63	- 1,14	- 15	- 1,74	- 18	- 3,70	+ 46	- 3,24	
	F	+ 35	- 9	- 38	- 30	-	- 1,43	+ 17	- 38	- 1,22	- 19	- 1,99	- 41	- 4,44	+ 34	- 4,10	
	T	+ 89	-	- 80	- 67	-	- 2,90	+ 47	- 1,01	- 2,36	- 34	- 3,73	- 59	- 8,14	+ 80	- 7,34	
South East	M	+ 1,26	+ 74	+ 59	- 18	+ 1,47	-	-	-	-	- 2,91	- 5,30	+ 17	- 4,16	+ 1,31	- 2,85	
	F	+ 78	+ 62	+ 79	- 50	+ 1,43	-	-	-	-	- 4,05	- 7,67	- 23	- 8,83	+ 53	- 8,30	
	T	+ 2,04	+ 1,36	+ 1,38	- 68	+ 2,90	-	-	-	-	- 6,96	- 12,97	- 6	- 12,99	+ 1,84	- 11,15	
of which	Greater London	M	+ 41	- 3	- 52	- 74	- 30	-	-	-	-	- 2,28	- 3,06	- 37	- 6,89	+ 51	- 6,38
		F	+ 7	- 33	- 38	- 80	- 17	-	-	-	-	- 2,68	- 4,58	- 42	- 9,29	- 8	- 9,37
		T	+ 48	- 36	- 90	- 1,54	- 47	-	-	-	-	- 4,96	- 7,64	- 79	- 16,18	+ 43	- 15,75
	Outer Metropolitan Area	M	+ 40	+ 28	+ 37	+ 11	+ 63	-	-	-	-	- 61	- 2,22	+ 33	- 71	+ 39	- 32
		F	+ 27	+ 46	+ 33	- 4	+ 38	-	-	-	-	- 1,23	- 2,60	+ 8	- 2,35	+ 38	- 1,97
		T	+ 67	+ 74	+ 70	+ 7	+ 1,01	-	-	-	-	- 1,84	- 4,82	+ 41	- 3,06	+ 77	- 2,29
	Outer South East	M	+ 45	+ 49	+ 74	+ 45	+ 1,14	-	-	-	-	- 2	- 2	+ 21	+ 3,44	+ 41	+ 3,85
		F	+ 44	+ 49	+ 84	+ 34	+ 1,22	-	-	-	-	- 14	- 49	+ 11	+ 2,81	+ 23	+ 3,04
		T	+ 89	+ 98	+ 1,58	+ 79	+ 2,36	-	-	-	-	- 16	- 51	+ 32	+ 6,25	+ 64	+ 6,89
East Anglia	M	+ 17	+ 16	+ 9	+ 14	+ 15	+ 2,91	+ 2,28	+ 61	+ 2	-	- 14	-	+ 3,48	+ 15	+ 3,63	
	F	+ 7	+ 17	+ 8	+ 24	+ 19	+ 4,05	+ 2,88	+ 1,23	+ 14	-	- 1	+ 2	+ 4,81	+ 20	+ 5,01	
	T	+ 24	+ 33	+ 17	+ 38	+ 34	+ 6,96	+ 4,96	+ 1,84	+ 16	-	- 15	+ 2	+ 8,29	+ 35	+ 8,64	
South West	M	+ 39	+ 39	+ 86	+ 18	+ 1,74	+ 5,30	+ 3,06	+ 2,22	+ 2	+ 14	-	+ 27	+ 9,27	+ 22	+ 9,49	
	F	+ 36	+ 54	+ 1,03	+ 42	+ 1,99	+ 7,67	+ 4,58	+ 2,60	+ 49	+ 1	-	+ 22	+ 12,24	+ 26	+ 12,50	
	T	+ 75	+ 93	+ 1,89	+ 60	+ 3,73	+ 12,97	+ 7,64	+ 4,82	+ 51	+ 15	-	+ 49	+ 21,51	+ 48	+ 21,99	
Wales	M	+ 18	- 4	+ 71	+ 10	+ 18	- 17	+ 37	- 33	- 21	-	- 27	-	+ 69	+ 14	+ 83	
	F	+ 6	+ 14	+ 1,32	+ 10	+ 41	+ 23	+ 42	- 8	- 11	- 2	- 22	-	+ 2,02	+ 7	+ 2,09	
	T	+ 24	+ 10	+ 2,03	+ 20	+ 59	+ 6	+ 79	- 41	- 32	- 2	- 49	-	+ 2,71	+ 21	+ 2,92	
All regions in England and Wales	M	+ 3,64	+ 2,14	+ 1,68	- 1,88	+ 3,70	+ 4,16	+ 6,89	+ 71	- 3,44	- 3,48	- 9,27	- 69	-	+ 4,35	+ 4,35	
	F	+ 2,32	+ 2,02	+ 2,95	- 1,49	+ 4,44	+ 8,83	+ 9,29	+ 2,35	- 2,81	- 4,81	- 12,24	- 2,02	-	+ 2,78	+ 2,78	
	T	+ 5,96	+ 4,16	+ 4,63	- 3,37	+ 8,14	+ 12,99	+ 16,18	+ 3,06	- 6,25	- 8,29	- 21,51	- 2,71	-	+ 7,13	+ 7,13	
Scotland	M	- 20	- 55	- 54	- 78	- 46	- 1,31	- 51	- 39	- 41	- 15	- 22	- 14	- 4,35	-	- 4,35	
	F	- 27	- 24	- 28	- 59	- 34	- 53	+ 8	- 38	- 23	- 20	- 26	- 7	- 2,78	-	- 2,78	
	T	- 47	- 79	- 82	- 1,37	- 80	- 1,84	- 43	- 77	- 64	- 35	- 48	- 21	- 7,13	-	- 7,13	
All regions in Great Britain	M	+ 3,44	+ 1,59	+ 1,14	- 2,66	+ 3,24	+ 2,85	+ 6,38	+ 32	- 3,85	- 3,63	- 9,49	- 83	- 4,35	+ 4,35	-	
	F	+ 2,05	+ 1,78	+ 2,67	- 2,08	+ 4,10	+ 8,30	+ 9,37	+ 1,97	- 3,04	- 5,01	- 12,50	- 2,09	- 2,78	+ 2,78	-	
	T	+ 5,49	+ 3,37	+ 3,81	- 4,74	+ 7,34	+ 11,15	+ 15,75	+ 2,29	- 6,89	- 8,64	- 21,99	- 2,92	- 7,13	+ 7,13	-	

Source: 1966 Census (10% sample)

GREAT BRITAIN: NET FLOWS BETWEEN REGIONS 1961-66

APPENDIX 2: TABLE 3(f)

MIGRANTS AGED 60+

Economic Planning Region	Sex	Net gain from (+) or net loss to (-)															
		Northern	Yorks and Humberside	North West	East Midlands	West Midlands	South East	of which			East Anglia	South West	Wales	All regions in England and Wales	Scotland	All regions in Great Britain	
								Greater London	Outer Metropolitan Area	Outer South East							
Northern	M	-	+ 80	+ 5	- 1	+ 3	+ 31	+ 40	+ 3	- 12	- 4	- 3	- 2	+ 1,09	+ 15	+ 1,24	
	F	-	+ 87	+ 7	- 18	- 10	+ 13	+ 51	- 18	- 22	- 2	- 13	- 6	+ 58	+ 15	+ 73	
	T	-	+ 1,67	+ 12	- 19	- 7	+ 44	+ 91	- 13	- 34	- 6	- 16	- 8	+ 1,67	+ 30	+ 1,97	
Yorks and Humberside	M	- 80	-	- 68	- 5	+ 3	+ 1	+ 51	- 17	- 33	- 28	- 52	- 5	- 2,34	+ 10	- 2,24	
	F	- 87	-	- 89	- 37	+ 11	+ 41	+ 75	- 4	- 30	- 31	- 53	-	- 2,45	+ 4	- 2,41	
	T	- 1,67	-	- 1,57	- 42	+ 14	+ 42	+ 1,26	- 21	- 63	- 59	- 1,05	- 5	- 4,79	+ 14	- 4,65	
North West	M	- 5	+ 68	-	+ 4	+ 6	- 25	+ 52	- 3	- 74	- 16	- 90	- 1,82	- 2,40	+ 11	- 2,29	
	F	- 7	+ 89	-	- 7	- 4	- 53	+ 52	- 17	- 88	- 17	- 1,05	- 2,38	- 2,40	+ 22	- 3,18	
	T	- 12	+ 1,57	-	- 3	+ 2	- 78	+ 1,04	- 20	- 1,62	- 33	- 1,95	- 4,18	- 5,80	+ 33	- 5,47	
East Midlands	M	+ 1	+ 5	- 4	-	+ 17	+ 82	+ 89	+ 41	- 48	- 26	- 43	- 10	+ 22	+ 6	+ 28	
	F	+ 18	+ 37	+ 7	-	+ 34	+ 1,35	+ 1,24	+ 53	- 42	- 21	- 46	- 2	+ 1,62	+ 11	+ 1,73	
	T	+ 19	+ 42	+ 3	-	+ 51	+ 2,17	+ 2,13	+ 94	- 90	- 47	- 89	- 12	+ 1,84	+ 17	+ 2,01	
West Midlands	M	- 3	- 3	- 6	- 17	-	- 58	+ 37	+ 20	- 1,15	- 29	- 2,17	- 74	- 4,07	- 3	- 4,10	
	F	+ 10	- 11	+ 4	- 34	-	- 15	+ 99	+ 27	- 1,41	- 28	- 2,79	- 68	- 4,19	- 14	- 4,33	
	T	+ 7	- 14	- 2	- 51	-	- 73	+ 1,36	+ 47	- 2,56	- 57	- 4,96	- 1,40	- 8,26	- 17	- 8,43	
South East	M	- 31	- 1	+ 25	- 82	+ 58	-	-	-	-	- 4,75	- 9,44	- 75	- 15,25	- 16	- 15,41	
	F	- 13	- 41	+ 53	- 1,35	+ 15	-	-	-	-	- 5,53	- 10,45	- 40	- 17,59	- 19	- 17,76	
	T	- 44	- 42	+ 78	- 2,17	+ 73	-	-	-	-	- 10,28	- 19,89	- 1,15	- 32,84	- 35	- 33,19	
of which	Greater London	M	- 40	- 51	- 52	- 89	- 37	-	-	-	-	- 2,94	- 5,98	- 77	- 12,38	- 27	- 12,65
		F	- 51	- 75	- 52	- 1,24	- 99	-	-	-	-	- 3,64	- 7,11	- 80	- 15,56	- 38	- 15,94
		T	- 91	- 1,26	- 1,04	- 2,13	- 1,36	-	-	-	-	- 6,58	- 13,09	- 1,57	- 27,94	- 65	- 28,59
	Outer Metropolitan Area	M	- 3	+ 17	+ 3	- 41	- 20	-	-	-	-	- 1,52	- 2,69	- 17	- 4,82	+ 11	- 4,71
		F	+ 16	+ 4	+ 17	- 53	- 27	-	-	-	-	- 1,87	- 2,67	- 12	- 4,89	+ 7	- 4,82
		T	+ 13	+ 21	+ 20	- 94	- 47	-	-	-	-	- 3,19	- 5,36	- 29	- 9,71	+ 18	- 9,53
Outer South East	M	+ 12	+ 33	+ 74	+ 48	+ 1,15	-	-	-	-	- 29	- 77	+ 19	+ 1,95	-	+ 1,95	
	F	+ 22	+ 30	+ 68	+ 42	+ 1,41	-	-	-	-	- 22	- 67	+ 52	+ 2,86	+ 12	+ 2,98	
	T	+ 34	+ 63	+ 1,62	+ 90	+ 2,56	-	-	-	-	- 51	- 1,44	+ 71	+ 4,81	+ 12	+ 4,93	
East Anglia	M	+ 4	+ 28	+ 16	+ 26	+ 29	+ 4,75	+ 2,94	+ 1,52	+ 29	-	+ 10	- 5	+ 5,63	+ 12	+ 5,95	
	F	+ 2	+ 31	+ 17	+ 21	+ 28	+ 5,53	+ 3,64	+ 1,87	+ 22	-	+ 13	- 2	+ 6,63	+ 24	+ 6,87	
	T	+ 6	+ 59	+ 33	+ 47	+ 57	+ 10,28	+ 6,58	+ 3,19	+ 51	-	+ 23	- 7	+ 12,46	+ 36	+ 12,82	
South West	M	+ 3	+ 52	+ 90	+ 43	+ 2,17	+ 9,44	+ 5,98	+ 2,69	+ 77	- 10	-	+ 43	+ 13,82	+ 21	+ 14,03	
	F	+ 13	+ 53	+ 1,05	+ 46	+ 2,79	+ 10,45	+ 7,11	+ 2,67	+ 67	- 13	-	+ 61	+ 15,89	+ 28	+ 16,17	
	T	+ 16	+ 1,05	+ 1,95	+ 89	+ 4,96	+ 19,89	+ 13,09	+ 5,36	+ 1,44	- 23	-	+ 1,04	+ 29,71	+ 49	+ 30,20	
Wales	M	+ 2	+ 5	+ 1,82	+ 10	+ 74	+ 75	+ 77	+ 17	- 19	+ 5	- 43	-	+ 3,10	+ 7	+ 3,17	
	F	+ 6	-	+ 2,38	+ 2	+ 66	+ 40	+ 80	+ 12	- 52	+ 2	- 61	-	+ 2,91	- 6	+ 2,85	
	T	+ 8	+ 5	+ 4,18	+ 12	+ 1,40	+ 1,15	+ 1,57	+ 29	- 71	+ 7	- 1,04	-	+ 6,01	+ 1	+ 6,02	
All regions in England and Wales	M	- 1,09	+ 2,34	+ 2,40	- 22	+ 4,07	+ 15,25	+ 12,38	+ 4,82	- 1,95	- 5,83	- 13,82	- 3,10	-	+ 63	+ 63	
	F	- 58	+ 2,45	+ 3,40	- 1,62	+ 4,19	+ 17,59	+ 15,56	+ 4,89	- 2,86	- 6,83	- 15,89	- 2,91	-	+ 65	+ 65	
	T	- 1,67	+ 4,79	+ 5,80	- 1,84	+ 8,26	+ 32,84	+ 27,94	+ 9,71	- 4,81	- 12,46	- 29,71	- 6,01	-	+ 1,28	+ 1,28	
Scotland	M	- 15	- 10	- 11	- 6	+ 3	+ 16	+ 27	- 11	-	- 12	- 21	- 7	- 63	-	- 63	
	F	- 15	- 4	- 22	- 11	+ 14	+ 19	+ 38	- 7	- 12	- 24	- 28	+ 6	- 65	-	- 65	
	T	- 30	- 14	- 33	- 17	+ 17	+ 35	+ 65	- 18	- 12	- 36	- 49	- 1	- 1,28	-	- 1,28	
All regions in Great Britain	M	- 1,24	+ 2,24	+ 2,29	- 28	+ 4,10	+ 15,41	+ 12,65	+ 4,71	- 1,95	- 5,95	- 14,03	- 3,17	- 63	+ 63	-	
	F	- 73	+ 2,41	+ 3,18	- 1,73	+ 4,33	+ 17,78	+ 15,94	+ 4,82	- 2,98	- 6,87	- 16,17	- 2,85	- 65	+ 65	-	
	T	- 1,97	+ 4,65	+ 5,47	- 2,01	+ 8,43	+ 33,19	+ 28,59	+ 9,53	- 4,93	- 12,82	- 30,20	- 6,02	- 1,28	+ 1,28	-	

Source: 1966 Census (10% sample)

GREAT BRITAIN: NET FLOWS BETWEEN REGIONS 1965-66
MIGRANTS ALL AGES 1+

Economic Planning Region	Sex	Net gain from (+) or net loss to (-)															
		Northern	Yorks and Humberside	North West	East Midlands	West Midlands	South East	of which			East Anglia	South West	Wales	All regions in England and Wales	Scotland	All regions in Great Britain	
								Greater London	Outer Metropolitan Area	Outer South East							
Northern	M	-	+ 1	+ 10	- 60	- 1,08	- 11	+ 18	+ 11	- 38	- 3	+ 11	- 6	- 1,66	+ 56	- 1,10	
	F	-	+ 81	- 12	- 64	- 1,11	- 1,26	- 14	- 35	- 77	- 8	+ 4	- 4	- 2,40	+ 75	- 1,65	
	T	-	+ 82	- 2	- 1,24	- 2,19	- 1,37	+ 2	- 24	- 1,15	- 11	+ 15	- 10	- 4,06	+ 1,31	- 2,75	
Yorks and Humberside	M	- 1	-	- 2	- 24	+ 50	+ 2	+ 38	- 11	- 25	+ 19	- 11	- 9	+ 24	+ 80	+ 1,04	
	F	- 81	-	+ 6	- 31	+ 36	+ 16	+ 28	- 8	- 2	- 12	- 39	- 15	- 1,20	+ 52	- 68	
	T	- 82	-	+ 4	- 55	+ 86	+ 18	+ 64	- 19	- 27	+ 7	- 50	- 24	- 96	+ 1,32	+ 36	
North West	M	- 10	+ 2	-	- 47	+ 86	- 14	+ 60	+ 8	- 82	- 4	- 68	- 1,56	- 2,11	+ 1,61	- 50	
	F	+ 12	- 6	-	- 43	+ 1,08	- 1,02	- 31	+ 31	- 1,02	- 3	- 1,25	- 1,61	- 3,20	+ 1,26	- 1,92	
	T	+ 2	- 4	-	- 90	+ 1,94	- 1,16	+ 29	+ 39	- 1,84	- 7	- 1,93	- 3,17	- 5,31	+ 2,89	- 2,42	
East Midlands	M	+ 60	+ 24	+ 47	-	+ 80	+ 2,26	+ 1,03	+ 75	+ 48	+ 35	+ 24	+ 38	+ 5,34	+ 1,35	+ 6,89	
	F	+ 64	+ 31	+ 43	-	+ 82	+ 1,70	+ 96	+ 72	+ 2	+ 8	- 14	+ 19	+ 4,03	+ 1,01	+ 5,04	
	T	+ 1,24	+ 55	+ 90	-	+ 1,62	+ 3,88	+ 1,99	+ 1,47	+ 50	+ 43	+ 10	+ 57	+ 9,37	+ 2,36	+11,73	
West Midlands	M	+ 1,08	- 50	- 86	- 80	-	+ 2	- 1	+ 54	- 51	- 5	- 1,43	+ 54	- 2,00	+ 1,49	- 51	
	F	+ 1,11	- 36	- 1,08	- 82	-	- 1,66	- 76	+ 32	- 1,22	- 5	- 2,33	- 1	- 5,20	+ 1,22	- 3,98	
	T	+ 2,19	- 86	- 1,94	- 1,62	-	- 1,64	- 77	+ 86	- 1,73	- 10	- 3,76	+ 53	- 7,20	+ 2,71	- 4,49	
South East	M	+ 11	- 2	+ 14	- 2,26	- 2	-	-	-	-	- 5,97	- 5,70	+ 20	-13,52	+ 2,31	-11,21	
	F	+ 1,26	- 16	+ 1,02	- 1,70	+ 1,66	-	-	-	-	- 6,34	- 7,65	+ 49	-11,42	+ 2,47	- 8,95	
	T	+ 1,37	- 18	+ 1,16	- 3,96	+ 1,64	-	-	-	-	-12,31	-13,35	+ 69	-24,94	+ 4,78	-20,16	
of which	Greater London	M	- 16	- 38	- 60	- 1,03	+ 1	-	-	-	- 4,29	- 4,05	-	-10,50	+ 1,24	- 9,26	
		F	+ 14	- 26	+ 31	- 96	+ 76	-	-	-	- 4,84	- 4,60	- 25	- 9,70	+ 1,00	- 8,70	
		T	- 2	- 64	- 29	- 1,99	+ 77	-	-	-	-	- 9,13	- 8,65	- 25	-20,20	+ 2,24	-17,96
	Outer Metropolitan Area	M	- 11	+ 11	- 8	- 75	- 54	-	-	-	-	- 1,45	- 1,88	+ 34	- 4,36	+ 49	- 3,87
		F	+ 35	+ 8	- 31	- 72	- 32	-	-	-	-	- 1,75	- 2,73	+ 52	- 4,88	+ 64	- 4,24
		T	+ 24	+ 19	- 39	- 1,47	- 86	-	-	-	-	- 3,20	- 4,61	+ 86	- 9,24	+ 1,13	- 8,11
Outer South East	M	+ 38	+ 25	+ 82	- 48	+ 51	-	-	-	-	- 23	+ 23	- 14	+ 1,34	+ 58	+ 1,92	
	F	+ 77	+ 2	+ 1,02	- 2	+ 1,22	-	-	-	-	+ 25	- 32	+ 22	+ 3,16	+ 83	+ 3,99	
	T	+ 1,15	+ 27	+ 1,84	- 50	+ 1,73	-	-	-	-	+ 2	- 9	+ 8	+ 4,50	+ 1,41	+ 5,91	
East Anglia	M	+ 3	- 19	+ 4	- 35	+ 5	+ 5,97	+ 4,29	+ 1,45	+ 23	-	- 8	+ 1	+ 5,48	+ 13	+ 5,61	
	F	+ 8	+ 12	+ 3	- 8	+ 5	+ 6,34	+ 4,64	+ 1,75	- 25	-	- 26	- 8	+ 6,20	+ 23	+ 6,43	
	T	+ 11	- 7	+ 7	- 43	+ 10	+12,31	+ 9,13	+ 3,20	- 2	-	- 34	- 7	+11,68	+ 36	+12,04	
South West	M	- 11	+ 11	+ 68	- 24	+ 1,43	+ 5,70	+ 4,05	+ 1,88	- 23	+ 8	-	+ 31	+ 7,96	+ 33	+ 8,29	
	F	- 4	+ 39	+ 1,25	+ 14	+ 2,33	+ 7,65	+ 4,60	+ 2,73	+ 32	+ 26	-	+ 18	+12,16	+ 21	+12,37	
	T	- 15	+ 50	+ 1,93	- 10	+ 3,76	+13,35	+ 8,65	+ 4,61	+ 9	+ 34	-	+ 49	+20,12	+ 54	+20,66	
Wales	M	+ 6	+ 9	+ 1,56	- 38	- 54	- 20	-	- 34	+ 14	- 1	- 31	-	+ 27	- 33	- 6	
	F	+ 4	+ 15	+ 1,61	- 19	+ 1	- 49	+ 25	- 52	- 22	+ 8	- 18	-	+ 1,03	- 27	+ 76	
	T	+ 10	+ 24	+ 3,17	- 57	- 53	- 69	+ 25	- 86	- 8	+ 7	- 49	-	+ 1,30	- 60	+ 70	
All regions in England and Wales	M	+ 1,66	- 24	+ 2,11	- 5,34	+ 2,00	+13,52	+10,50	+ 4,36	- 1,34	- 5,48	- 7,96	- 27	-	+ 8,25	+ 8,25	
	F	+ 2,40	+ 1,20	+ 3,20	- 4,03	+ 5,20	+11,42	+ 9,70	+ 4,88	- 3,16	- 6,20	-12,16	- 1,03	-	+ 7,42	+ 7,42	
	T	+ 4,06	+ 96	+ 5,31	- 9,37	+ 7,20	+24,94	+20,20	+ 9,24	- 4,50	-11,68	-20,12	- 1,30	-	+15,67	+15,67	
Scotland	M	- 56	- 80	- 1,61	- 1,35	- 1,49	- 2,31	- 1,24	- 49	- 58	- 13	- 33	+ 33	- 8,25	-	- 8,25	
	F	- 75	- 52	- 1,28	- 1,01	- 1,22	- 2,47	- 1,00	- 64	- 83	- 23	- 21	+ 27	- 7,42	-	- 7,42	
	T	- 1,31	- 1,32	- 2,89	- 2,36	- 2,71	- 4,78	- 2,24	- 1,13	- 1,41	- 36	- 54	+ 60	-15,67	-	-15,67	
All regions in Great Britain	M	+ 1,10	- 1,04	+ 50	- 6,89	+ 51	+11,21	+ 9,26	+ 3,87	- 1,92	- 5,61	- 8,29	+ 6	- 8,25	+ 8,25	-	
	F	+ 1,65	+ 68	+ 1,92	- 5,04	+ 3,98	+ 8,95	+ 8,70	+ 4,24	- 3,99	- 6,43	-12,37	- 76	- 7,42	+ 7,42	-	
	T	+ 2,75	- 36	+ 2,42	-11,73	+ 4,49	+20,16	+17,96	+ 8,11	- 5,91	-12,04	-20,66	- 70	-15,67	+15,67	-	

GREAT BRITAIN: NET FLOWS BETWEEN REGIONS 1965-66
MIGRANTS AGED 1-14 YEARS

APPENDIX 2: TABLE 4(b)

Economic Planning Region	Sex	Net gain from (+) or net loss to (-):															
		Northern	Yorks and Humberside	North West	East Midlands	West Midlands	South East	of which			East Anglia	South West	Wales	All regions in England and Wales	Scotland	All regions in Great Britain	
								Greater London	Outer Metropolitan Area	Outer South East							
Northern	M	-	+ 29	- 20	- 14	- 58	- 9	+ 14	+ 4	- 27	- 7	- 6	+ 7	- 78	+ 14	- 64	
	F	-	+ 40	- 24	- 19	- 45	- 11	+ 17	- 11	- 17	- 8	- 9	- 2	- 78	+ 23	- 55	
	T	-	+ 69	- 44	- 33	- 1,03	- 20	+ 31	- 7	- 44	- 15	- 15	+ 5	- 1,56	+ 37	- 1,19	
Yorks and Humberside	M	- 29	-	+ 2	- 2	+ 23	+ 26	+ 15	-	+ 11	+ 9	- 7	+ 3	+ 25	+ 8	+ 33	
	F	- 40	-	- 7	+ 6	+ 16	+ 44	+ 27	- 1	+ 18	+ 8	+ 10	+ 5	+ 42	+ 31	+ 73	
	T	- 69	-	- 5	+ 4	+ 39	+ 70	+ 42	- 1	+ 29	+ 17	+ 3	+ 8	+ 67	+ 39	+ 1,06	
North West	M	+ 20	+ 2	-	- 13	+ 27	+ 24	+ 44	+ 6	- 26	- 11	- 14	- 48	- 17	+ 51	+ 34	
	F	+ 24	+ 7	-	- 1	+ 58	+ 19	+ 8	+ 18	- 7	+ 6	- 27	- 34	+ 52	+ 38	+ 90	
	T	+ 44	+ 5	-	- 14	+ 85	+ 43	+ 52	+ 24	- 33	- 5	- 41	- 82	+ 35	+ 89	+ 1,24	
East Midlands	M	+ 14	+ 2	+ 13	-	+ 17	+ 83	+ 32	+ 31	+ 20	+ 6	+ 31	+ 20	+ 1,86	+ 49	+ 2,35	
	F	+ 19	- 6	+ 1	-	+ 29	+ 53	+ 31	+ 16	+ 6	+ 4	- 8	+ 9	+ 1,01	+ 39	+ 1,40	
	T	+ 33	- 4	+ 14	-	+ 46	+ 1,36	+ 63	+ 47	+ 26	+ 10	+ 23	+ 29	+ 2,87	+ 88	+ 3,75	
West Midlands	M	+ 58	- 23	- 27	- 17	-	+ 2	+ 16	- 2	- 12	- 3	+ 4	+ 13	+ 7	+ 61	+ 68	
	F	+ 45	- 18	- 58	- 29	-	- 4	+ 5	-	- 9	+ 5	- 49	- 9	- 1,15	+ 44	- 71	
	T	+ 1,03	- 39	- 85	- 46	-	- 2	+ 21	- 2	- 21	+ 2	- 45	+ 4	- 1,08	+ 1,05	- 3	
South East	M	+ 9	- 26	- 24	- 83	- 2	-	-	-	-	- 1,48	- 60	- 20	- 3,54	- 14	- 3,68	
	F	+ 11	- 44	- 19	- 53	+ 4	-	-	-	-	- 1,40	- 1,62	- 15	- 4,18	+ 51	- 3,67	
	T	+ 20	- 70	- 43	- 1,36	+ 2	-	-	-	-	- 2,88	- 2,22	- 35	- 7,72	+ 37	- 7,35	
of which	Greater London	M	- 14	- 15	- 44	- 32	- 16	-	-	-	-	- 1,11	- 82	- 20	- 3,34	- 17	- 3,51
		F	- 17	- 27	- 8	- 31	- 5	-	-	-	-	- 1,20	- 91	- 20	- 3,19	+ 11	- 3,08
		T	- 31	- 42	- 52	- 63	- 21	-	-	-	-	- 2,31	- 1,73	- 40	- 6,53	- 6	- 6,59
	Outer Metropolitan Area	M	- 4	-	- 6	- 31	+ 2	-	-	-	-	- 36	- 16	+ 23	- 68	- 7	- 75
		F	+ 11	+ 1	- 18	- 18	-	-	-	-	-	- 39	- 51	+ 14	- 98	+ 12	- 86
		T	+ 7	+ 1	- 24	- 47	+ 2	-	-	-	-	- 75	- 67	+ 37	- 1,66	+ 5	- 1,61
	Outer South East	M	+ 27	- 11	+ 26	- 20	+ 12	-	-	-	-	- 1	+ 38	- 23	+ 48	+ 10	+ 58
		F	+ 17	- 18	+ 7	- 6	+ 9	-	-	-	-	+ 19	- 20	- 9	- 1	+ 28	+ 27
		T	+ 44	- 29	+ 33	- 26	+ 21	-	-	-	-	+ 18	+ 18	- 32	+ 47	+ 38	+ 85
East Anglia	M	+ 7	- 9	+ 11	- 6	+ 3	+ 1,48	+ 1,11	+ 36	+ 1	-	- 24	-	+ 1,30	+ 4	+ 1,34	
	F	+ 8	- 8	- 6	- 4	- 5	+ 1,40	+ 1,20	+ 39	- 19	-	- 20	- 2	+ 1,03	- 2	+ 1,01	
	T	+ 15	- 17	+ 5	- 10	- 2	+ 2,88	+ 2,31	+ 75	- 18	-	- 44	- 2	+ 2,33	+ 2	+ 2,35	
South West	M	+ 6	+ 7	+ 14	- 31	- 4	+ 60	+ 82	+ 16	- 38	+ 24	-	+ 8	+ 84	+ 9	+ 93	
	F	+ 9	- 10	+ 27	+ 8	+ 49	+ 1,62	+ 91	+ 51	+ 20	+ 20	-	- 36	+ 2,29	- 7	+ 2,22	
	T	+ 15	- 3	+ 41	- 23	+ 45	+ 2,22	+ 1,73	+ 67	- 18	+ 44	-	- 28	+ 3,13	+ 2	+ 3,15	
Wales	M	+ 7	- 3	+ 48	- 20	- 13	+ 20	+ 20	- 23	+ 23	-	- 8	-	+ 17	- 22	- 5	
	F	+ 2	- 5	+ 34	- 9	+ 9	+ 15	+ 20	- 14	+ 9	+ 2	+ 36	-	+ 84	- 13	+ 71	
	T	- 5	- 8	+ 82	- 29	- 4	+ 35	+ 40	- 37	+ 32	+ 2	+ 28	-	+ 1,01	- 35	+ 66	
All regions in England and Wales	M	+ 78	- 25	+ 17	- 1,86	- 7	+ 3,54	+ 3,34	+ 68	- 48	- 1,30	- 84	- 17	-	+ 1,60	+ 1,60	
	F	+ 78	- 42	- 52	- 1,01	+ 1,15	+ 4,18	+ 3,19	+ 98	+ 1	- 1,03	- 2,29	- 84	-	+ 2,04	+ 2,04	
	T	+ 1,56	- 67	- 35	- 2,87	+ 1,08	+ 7,72	+ 6,53	+ 1,66	- 47	- 2,33	- 3,13	- 1,01	-	+ 3,64	+ 3,64	
Scotland	M	- 14	- 8	- 51	- 49	- 61	+ 14	+ 17	+ 7	- 10	- 4	- 9	+ 22	- 1,60	-	- 1,60	
	F	- 23	- 31	- 38	- 39	- 44	- 51	- 11	- 12	- 28	+ 2	+ 7	+ 13	- 2,04	-	- 2,04	
	T	- 37	- 39	- 89	- 88	- 1,05	- 37	+ 6	- 5	- 38	- 2	- 2	+ 35	- 3,64	-	- 3,64	
All regions in Great Britain	M	+ 64	- 33	- 34	- 2,35	- 68	+ 3,68	+ 3,51	+ 75	- 58	- 1,34	- 93	+ 5	- 1,60	+ 1,60	-	
	F	+ 55	- 73	- 90	- 1,40	+ 71	+ 3,67	+ 3,08	+ 86	- 27	- 1,01	- 2,22	- 71	- 2,04	+ 2,04	-	
	T	+ 1,19	- 1,06	- 1,24	- 3,75	+ 3	+ 7,35	+ 6,59	+ 1,61	- 85	- 2,35	- 3,15	- 66	- 3,64	+ 3,64	-	

Source: 1966 Census (10% sample)

APPENDIX 2: TABLE 4(c)

GREAT BRITAIN: NET FLOWS BETWEEN REGIONS 1965-66
MIGRANTS AGED 15-24 YEARS

Economic Planning Region	Sex	Net gain from (+) or net loss to (-):-															
		Northern	Yorks and Humberside	North West	East Midlands	West Midlands	South East	of which			East Anglia	South West	Wales	All regions in England and Wales	Scotland	All regions in Great Britain	
								Greater London	Outer Metropolitan Area	Outer South East							
Northern	M	-	- 44	+ 14	- 27	- 6	- 47	- 33	- 1	- 13	+ 2	+ 1	+ 8	- 99	+ 23	- 76	
	F	-	- 10	2	- 29	- 13	- 92	- 45	- 21	- 26	- 7	+ 6	+ 5	- 1,42	+ 20	- 1,22	
	T	-	- 54	+ 12	- 56	- 19	- 1,39	- 78	- 22	- 39	- 5	+ 7	+ 13	- 2,41	+ 43	- 1,98	
Yorks and Humberside	M	+ 44	-	+ 28	- 3	+ 34	- 51	- 23	- 14	- 14	+ 9	-	- 11	+ 50	+ 33	+ 83	
	F	+ 10	-	+ 25	- 15	- 7	- 72	- 41	- 15	- 16	- 3	- 20	- 11	- 93	+ 18	- 75	
	T	+ 54	-	+ 53	- 18	+ 27	- 1,23	- 64	- 29	- 30	+ 6	- 20	- 22	- 43	+ 51	+ 8	
North West	M	- 14	- 28	-	- 19	+ 11	- 49	- 30	- 10	- 9	+ 9	- 9	- 11	- 1,10	+ 36	- 74	
	F	+ 2	- 25	-	- 15	- 1	- 1,18	- 74	- 6	- 38	- 7	- 19	- 10	- 1,93	+ 40	- 1,53	
	T	- 12	- 53	-	- 34	+ 10	- 1,67	- 1,04	- 16	- 47	+ 2	- 28	- 21	- 3,03	+ 76	- 2,27	
East Midlands	M	+ 27	+ 3	+ 19	-	+ 10	+ 28	- 19	+ 13	+ 34	+ 20	+ 21	+ 15	+ 1,43	+ 29	+ 1,72	
	F	+ 29	+ 15	+ 15	-	+ 25	+ 39	+ 16	+ 7	+ 16	- 11	+ 10	+ 3	+ 1,25	+ 20	+ 1,45	
	T	+ 56	+ 18	+ 34	-	+ 35	+ 67	- 3	+ 20	+ 50	+ 9	+ 31	+ 18	+ 2,68	+ 49	+ 3,17	
West Midlands	M	+ 6	- 34	- 11	- 10	-	- 7	- 20	+ 15	- 2	+ 4	- 24	+ 24	- 52	+ 38	- 14	
	F	+ 13	+ 7	+ 1	- 25	-	- 1,20	- 76	+ 3	- 47	- 9	- 61	+ 16	- 1,78	+ 39	- 1,39	
	T	+ 19	- 27	- 10	- 35	-	- 1,27	- 96	+ 18	- 49	- 5	- 85	+ 40	- 2,30	+ 77	- 1,53	
South East	M	+ 47	+ 51	+ 49	- 28	+ 7	-	-	-	-	- 27	+ 35	+ 62	+ 1,96	+ 1,86	+ 3,82	
	F	+ 92	+ 72	+ 1,18	- 39	+ 1,20	-	-	-	-	- 70	+ 15	+ 97	+ 4,05	+ 1,27	+ 5,32	
	T	+ 1,39	+ 1,23	+ 1,67	- 67	+ 1,27	-	-	-	-	- 97	+ 50	+ 1,59	+ 6,01	+ 3,13	+ 9,14	
of which	Greater London	M	+ 33	+ 23	+ 30	+ 19	+ 20	-	-	-	- 12	+ 17	+ 43	+ 1,73	+ 1,18	+ 2,91	
		F	+ 45	+ 41	+ 74	- 16	+ 76	-	-	-	- 55	+ 10	+ 48	+ 2,23	+ 82	+ 3,05	
		T	+ 78	+ 64	+ 1,04	+ 3	+ 96	-	-	-	- 67	+ 27	+ 91	+ 3,96	+ 2,00	+ 5,96	
	Outer Metropolitan Area	M	+ 1	+ 14	+ 10	- 13	- 15	-	-	-	-	- 26	-	+ 9	- 20	+ 37	+ 17
		F	+ 21	+ 15	+ 6	- 7	- 3	-	-	-	-	- 26	- 38	+ 31	- 1	+ 28	+ 25
		T	+ 22	+ 29	+ 16	- 20	- 18	-	-	-	-	- 52	- 38	+ 40	- 21	+ 63	+ 42
Outer South East	M	+ 13	+ 14	+ 9	- 34	+ 2	-	-	-	-	+ 11	+ 18	+ 10	+ 43	+ 31	+ 74	
	F	+ 28	+ 16	+ 38	- 16	+ 47	-	-	-	-	+ 11	+ 43	+ 18	+ 1,83	+ 19	+ 2,02	
	T	+ 39	+ 30	+ 47	- 50	+ 49	-	-	-	-	+ 22	+ 61	+ 28	+ 2,26	+ 50	+ 2,76	
East Anglia	M	- 2	- 9	- 9	- 20	- 4	+ 27	+ 12	+ 26	- 11	-	+ 7	+ 8	- 2	+ 3	+ 1	
	F	+ 7	+ 3	+ 7	+ 11	+ 9	+ 70	+ 55	+ 26	- 11	-	- 1	- 4	+ 1,02	+ 6	+ 1,08	
	T	+ 5	- 6	- 2	- 9	+ 5	+ 97	+ 67	+ 52	- 22	-	+ 6	+ 4	+ 1,00	+ 9	+ 1,09	
South West	M	- 1	-	+ 9	- 21	+ 24	- 35	- 17	-	- 18	- 7	-	+ 26	- 5	+ 2	- 3	
	F	- 6	+ 20	+ 19	- 10	+ 61	- 15	- 10	+ 38	- 43	+ 1	-	+ 39	+ 1,09	+ 9	+ 1,18	
	T	- 7	+ 20	+ 28	- 31	+ 85	- 50	- 27	+ 38	- 61	- 6	-	+ 65	+ 1,04	+ 11	+ 1,15	
Wales	M	- 8	+ 11	+ 11	- 15	- 24	- 62	- 43	- 9	- 10	- 8	- 26	-	- 1,21	+ 2	- 1,19	
	F	- 5	+ 11	+ 10	- 3	- 16	- 97	- 48	- 31	- 18	+ 4	- 39	-	- 1,35	- 3	- 1,38	
	T	- 13	+ 22	+ 21	- 18	- 40	- 1,59	- 91	- 40	- 28	- 4	- 65	-	- 2,56	- 1	- 2,57	
All regions in England and Wales	M	+ 99	- 50	+ 1,10	- 1,43	+ 52	- 1,96	- 1,73	+ 20	- 43	+ 2	+ 5	+ 1,21	-	+ 3,52	+ 3,52	
	F	+ 1,42	+ 93	+ 1,93	- 1,25	+ 1,78	- 4,05	- 2,23	+ 1	- 1,83	- 1,02	- 1,09	+ 1,35	-	+ 2,76	+ 2,76	
	T	+ 2,41	+ 43	+ 3,03	- 2,68	+ 2,30	- 6,01	- 3,96	+ 21	- 2,26	- 1,00	- 1,04	+ 2,56	-	+ 6,28	+ 6,28	
Scotland	M	- 23	- 33	- 36	- 29	- 38	- 1,86	- 1,18	- 37	- 31	- 3	- 2	- 2	- 3,52	-	- 3,52	
	F	- 20	- 18	- 40	- 20	- 39	- 1,27	- 82	- 26	- 19	- 6	- 9	+ 3	- 2,76	-	- 2,76	
	T	- 43	- 51	- 76	- 49	- 77	- 3,13	- 2,00	- 63	- 50	- 9	- 11	+ 1	- 6,28	-	- 6,28	
All regions in Great Britain	M	+ 76	- 83	+ 74	- 1,72	+ 14	- 3,82	- 2,91	- 17	- 74	- 1	+ 3	+ 1,19	- 3,52	+ 3,52	-	
	F	+ 1,22	+ 75	+ 1,53	- 1,45	+ 1,39	- 5,32	- 3,05	- 25	- 2,02	- 1,08	- 1,16	+ 1,38	- 2,76	+ 2,76	-	
	T	+ 1,98	- 8	+ 2,27	- 3,17	+ 1,53	- 9,14	- 5,96	- 42	- 2,76	- 1,09	- 1,15	+ 2,57	- 6,28	+ 6,28	-	

Source: 1966 Census (10% sample)

GREAT BRITAIN: NET FLOWS BETWEEN REGIONS 1965-66

MIGRANTS AGED 25-44 YEARS

APPENDIX 2: TABLE 4(d)

Economic Planning Region	Sex	Net gain from (+) or net loss to (-):-															
		Northern	Yorks and Humberside	North West	East Midlands	West Midlands	South East	of which			East Anglia	South West	Wales	All regions in England and Wales	Scotland	All regions in Great Britain	
								Greater London	Outer Metropolitan Area	Outer South East							
Northern	M	-	+ 5	-	- 5	- 45	+ 47	+ 32	+ 10	+ 5	+ 5	+ 15	- 13	+ 9	+ 7	+ 16	
	F	-	+ 37	- 7	- 6	- 41	- 2	+ 14	- 2	- 14	+ 2	+ 1	- 2	- 18	+ 20	+ 2	
	T	-	+ 42	- 7	- 11	- 86	+ 45	+ 46	+ 8	- 9	+ 7	+ 16	- 15	- 9	+ 27	+ 18	
Yorks and Humberside	M	- 5	-	- 10	- 13	- 8	+ 20	+ 26	+ 7	- 13	+ 6	+ 15	+ 4	+ 9	+ 32	+ 41	
	F	- 37	-	+ 13	- 2	+ 32	+ 32	+ 19	+ 10	+ 3	- 8	+ 2	- 1	+ 31	+ 5	+ 36	
	T	- 42	-	+ 3	- 15	+ 24	+ 52	+ 45	+ 17	- 10	- 2	+ 17	+ 3	+ 40	+ 37	+ 77	
North West	M	-	+ 10	-	- 15	+ 33	+ 20	+ 23	+ 5	- 8	- 2	- 4	- 35	+ 7	+ 61	+ 68	
	F	+ 7	- 13	-	- 17	+ 41	+ 11	+ 8	+ 16	- 13	- 3	- 27	- 31	- 32	+ 43	+ 11	
	T	+ 7	- 3	-	- 32	+ 74	+ 31	+ 31	+ 21	- 21	- 5	- 31	- 66	- 25	+ 1,04	+ 79	
East Midlands	M	+ 5	+ 13	+ 15	-	+ 42	+ 82	+ 57	+ 19	+ 6	+ 5	- 2	+ 8	+ 1,68	+ 38	+ 2,06	
	F	+ 6	+ 2	+ 17	-	+ 23	+ 52	+ 28	+ 28	- 4	+ 13	- 6	+ 10	+ 1,17	+ 32	+ 1,49	
	T	+ 11	+ 15	+ 32	-	+ 65	+ 1,34	+ 85	+ 47	+ 2	+ 18	- 8	+ 18	+ 2,85	+ 70	+ 3,55	
West Midlands	M	+ 45	+ 8	- 33	- 42	-	+ 33	+ 4	+ 36	- 7	+ 1	- 48	+ 8	- 28	+ 42	+ 14	
	F	+ 41	- 32	- 41	- 23	-	- 33	- 21	+ 16	- 28	+ 1	- 36	- 3	- 1,26	+ 41	- 85	
	T	+ 86	- 24	- 74	- 65	-	-	- 17	+ 52	- 35	+ 2	- 84	+ 5	- 1,54	+ 83	- 71	
South East	M	- 47	- 20	- 20	- 82	- 33	-	-	-	-	- 2,21	- 2,00	- 2	- 6,25	+ 38	- 5,87	
	F	+ 2	- 32	- 11	- 52	+ 33	-	-	-	-	- 1,87	- 1,85	- 15	- 4,47	+ 63	- 3,84	
	T	- 45	- 52	- 31	- 1,34	-	-	-	-	-	- 4,08	- 3,85	- 17	- 10,72	+ 1,01	- 9,71	
of which	Greater London	M	- 32	- 26	- 23	- 57	- 4	-	-	-	- 1,69	- 1,26	+ 5	- 4,32	+ 26	- 4,06	
		F	- 14	- 19	- 8	- 28	+ 21	-	-	-	- 1,38	- 1,19	- 19	- 3,24	+ 18	- 3,06	
		T	- 46	- 45	- 31	- 85	+ 17	-	-	-	-	- 3,07	- 2,45	- 14	- 7,56	+ 44	- 7,12
	Outer Metropolitan Area	M	- 10	- 7	- 5	- 19	- 36	-	-	-	-	- 38	- 41	- 1	- 1,57	+ 3	- 1,54
		F	+ 2	- 10	- 16	- 28	- 16	-	-	-	-	- 47	- 39	+ 5	- 1,49	+ 14	- 1,35
		T	- 8	- 17	- 21	- 47	- 52	-	-	-	-	- 85	- 80	+ 4	- 3,06	+ 17	- 2,89
Outer South East	M	- 5	+ 13	+ 8	- 6	+ 7	-	-	-	-	- 14	- 33	- 6	- 36	+ 9	- 27	
	F	+ 14	- 3	+ 13	+ 4	+ 28	-	-	-	-	- 2	- 27	- 1	+ 26	+ 31	+ 57	
	T	+ 9	+ 10	+ 21	- 2	+ 35	-	-	-	-	- 16	- 60	- 7	- 10	+ 40	+ 30	
East Anglia	M	- 5	- 6	+ 2	- 5	- 1	+ 2,21	+ 1,69	+ 38	+ 14	-	+ 9	- 6	+ 2,09	+ 2	+ 2,11	
	F	- 2	+ 8	+ 3	- 13	- 1	+ 1,87	+ 1,38	+ 47	+ 2	-	- 13	- 2	+ 1,67	+ 10	+ 1,77	
	T	- 7	+ 2	+ 5	- 18	- 2	+ 4,08	+ 3,07	+ 85	+ 16	-	- 4	- 8	+ 3,76	+ 12	+ 3,88	
South West	M	- 15	- 15	+ 4	+ 2	+ 48	+ 2,00	+ 1,26	+ 41	+ 33	- 9	-	- 1	+ 2,14	+ 14	+ 2,28	
	F	- 1	- 2	+ 27	+ 6	+ 36	+ 1,85	+ 1,19	+ 39	+ 27	+ 13	-	- 6	+ 2,58	+ 5	+ 2,63	
	T	- 16	- 17	+ 31	+ 8	+ 84	+ 3,85	+ 2,45	+ 80	+ 60	+ 4	-	- 7	+ 4,72	+ 19	+ 4,91	
Wales	M	+ 13	- 4	+ 35	- 8	- 8	+ 2	- 5	+ 1	+ 6	+ 6	+ 1	-	+ 37	- 6	+ 31	
	F	+ 2	+ 1	+ 31	- 10	+ 3	+ 15	+ 19	- 5	+ 1	+ 2	+ 6	-	+ 50	- 11	+ 39	
	T	+ 15	- 3	+ 66	- 18	- 5	+ 17	+ 14	- 4	+ 7	+ 8	+ 7	-	+ 87	- 17	+ 70	
All regions in England and Wales	M	- 9	- 9	- 7	- 1,68	+ 28	+ 6,25	+ 4,32	+ 1,57	+ 36	- 2,09	- 2,14	- 37	-	+ 2,28	+ 2,28	
	F	+ 18	- 31	+ 32	- 1,17	+ 1,26	+ 4,47	+ 3,24	+ 1,49	- 26	- 1,67	- 2,58	- 50	-	+ 2,08	+ 2,08	
	T	+ 9	- 40	+ 25	- 2,85	+ 1,54	+ 10,72	+ 7,56	+ 3,06	+ 10	- 3,76	- 4,72	- 87	-	+ 4,36	+ 4,36	
Scotland	M	- 7	- 32	- 61	- 38	- 42	- 38	- 26	- 3	- 9	- 2	- 14	+ 6	- 2,28	-	- 2,28	
	F	- 20	- 5	- 43	- 32	- 41	- 63	- 18	- 14	- 31	- 10	- 5	+ 11	- 2,08	-	- 2,08	
	T	- 27	- 37	- 1,04	- 70	- 83	- 1,01	- 44	- 17	- 40	- 12	- 19	+ 17	- 4,36	-	- 4,36	
All regions in Great Britain	M	- 16	- 41	- 68	- 2,06	- 14	+ 5,87	+ 4,06	+ 1,54	+ 27	- 2,11	- 2,28	- 31	- 2,28	+ 2,28	-	
	F	- 2	- 36	- 11	- 1,49	+ 85	+ 3,84	+ 3,06	+ 1,35	- 57	- 1,77	- 2,63	- 39	- 2,08	+ 2,08	-	
	T	- 18	- 77	- 79	- 3,55	+ 71	+ 9,71	+ 7,12	+ 2,89	- 30	- 3,88	- 4,91	- 70	- 4,36	+ 4,36	-	

Source: Census 1966 (10% sample)

APPENDIX 2: TABLE 4(e)

GREAT BRITAIN: NET FLOWS BETWEEN REGIONS 1965-66
MIGRANTS AGED 45-59 YEARS

Economic Planning Region	Sex	Net gain from (+) or net loss to (-):														
		Northern	Yorks and Humberside	North West	East Midlands	West Midlands	South East	of which			East Anglia	South West	Wales	All regions in England and Wales	Scotland	All regions in Great Britain
								Greater London	Outer Metropolitan Area	Outer South East						
Northern	M	-	- 2	+ 7	- 10	- 6	- 10	- 4	- 2	- 4	+ 1	- 3	- 5	- 28	+ 9	- 19
	F	-	+ 1	+ 9	- 3	- 5	- 13	- 6	- 1	- 6	+ 4	- 2	- 2	- 11	+ 10	- 1
	T	-	- 1	+ 16	- 13	- 11	- 23	- 10	- 3	- 10	+ 5	- 5	- 7	- 39	+ 19	- 20
Yorks and Humberside	M	+ 2	-	-	- 18	- 2	- 1	+ 9	- 4	- 6	-	- 6	- 3	- 28	+ 3	- 25
	F	- 1	-	+ 4	- 9	- 3	- 17	- 1	- 10	- 6	+ 1	- 11	- 3	- 39	-	- 39
	T	+ 1	-	+ 4	- 27	- 5	- 18	+ 8	- 14	- 12	+ 1	- 17	- 6	- 67	+ 3	- 64
North West	M	- 7	-	-	- 4	+ 12	- 2	+ 17	+ 6	- 25	+ 4	- 20	- 31	- 48	+ 17	- 31
	F	- 9	- 4	-	- 9	+ 7	- 2	+ 8	+ 8	- 18	+ 3	- 20	- 43	- 77	-	- 77
	T	- 16	- 4	-	- 13	+ 19	- 4	+ 25	+ 14	- 43	+ 7	- 40	- 74	- 1,25	+ 17	- 1,08
East Midlands	M	+ 10	+ 18	+ 4	-	+ 11	+ 4	+ 16	- 3	- 9	+ 4	- 12	- 3	+ 36	+ 17	+ 53
	F	+ 3	+ 9	+ 9	-	+ 1	+ 10	+ 17	+ 2	- 9	- 8	- 1	- 3	+ 20	+ 12	+ 32
	T	+ 13	+ 27	+ 13	-	+ 12	+ 14	+ 33	- 1	- 18	- 4	- 13	- 6	+ 56	+ 29	+ 85
West Midlands	M	+ 6	+ 2	- 12	- 11	-	- 12	+ 4	- 6	- 10	- 5	- 23	+ 11	- 44	+ 14	- 30
	F	+ 5	+ 3	- 7	- 1	-	- 37	- 9	- 1	- 27	-	- 32	- 7	- 76	+ 4	- 72
	T	+ 11	+ 5	- 19	- 12	-	- 49	- 5	- 7	- 37	- 5	- 55	+ 4	- 1,20	+ 18	- 1,02
South East	M	+ 10	+ 1	+ 2	- 4	+ 12	-	-	-	-	- 66	- 1,20	- 8	- 1,93	+ 18	- 1,75
	F	+ 13	+ 17	+ 2	- 10	+ 37	-	-	-	-	- 99	- 1,69	- 14	- 2,23	+ 9	- 2,14
	T	+ 23	+ 18	+ 4	- 14	+ 49	-	-	-	-	- 1,85	- 2,89	- 22	- 4,16	+ 27	- 3,89
of which	Greater London	M	+ 4	- 9	- 17	- 16	- 4	-	-	-	- 62	- 81	- 11	- 1,96	-	- 1,96
		F	+ 6	+ 1	- 8	- 17	+ 9	-	-	-	- 66	- 98	- 16	- 1,89	- 2	- 1,91
	Outer Metropolitan Area	M	+ 2	+ 4	- 6	+ 3	+ 6	-	-	-	- 17	- 56	+ 1	- 65	+ 10	- 55
		F	+ 1	+ 10	- 8	- 2	+ 1	-	-	-	- 25	- 60	+ 5	- 78	+ 9	- 69
	Outer South East	M	+ 4	+ 6	+ 25	+ 9	+ 10	-	-	-	- 7	+ 17	+ 4	+ 68	+ 8	+ 76
		F	+ 6	+ 6	+ 18	+ 9	+ 27	-	-	-	- 8	+ 11	- 3	+ 44	+ 2	+ 46
T	+ 10	+ 12	+ 43	+ 18	+ 37	-	-	-	-	- 15	+ 6	+ 1	+ 1,12	+ 10	+ 1,22	
East Anglia	M	- 1	-	- 4	- 4	+ 5	+ 86	+ 62	+ 17	+ 7	-	- 2	- 1	+ 79	+ 5	+ 84
	F	- 4	- 1	- 3	+ 8	-	+ 99	+ 66	+ 25	+ 8	-	+ 5	- 2	+ 1,02	+ 6	+ 1,08
	T	- 5	- 1	- 7	+ 4	+ 5	+ 1,85	+ 1,28	+ 42	+ 15	-	+ 3	- 3	+ 1,81	+ 11	+ 1,92
South West	M	+ 3	+ 6	+ 20	+ 12	+ 23	+ 1,20	+ 81	+ 58	- 17	+ 2	-	- 8	+ 1,78	+ 3	+ 1,81
	F	+ 2	+ 11	+ 20	+ 1	+ 32	+ 1,69	+ 98	+ 60	+ 11	- 5	-	+ 6	+ 2,36	+ 8	+ 2,44
	T	+ 5	+ 17	+ 40	+ 13	+ 55	+ 2,89	+ 1,79	+ 1,16	- 6	- 3	-	- 2	+ 4,14	+ 11	+ 4,25
Wales	M	+ 5	+ 3	+ 31	+ 3	- 11	+ 8	+ 11	+ 1	- 4	+ 1	+ 8	-	+ 48	- 6	+ 42
	F	+ 2	+ 3	+ 43	+ 3	+ 7	+ 14	+ 16	- 5	+ 3	+ 2	- 6	-	+ 68	+ 1	+ 69
	T	+ 7	+ 6	+ 74	+ 6	- 4	+ 22	+ 27	- 4	- 1	+ 3	+ 2	-	+ 1,16	- 5	+ 1,11
All regions in England and Wales	M	+ 28	+ 28	+ 48	- 36	+ 44	+ 1,93	+ 1,96	+ 65	- 68	- 79	- 1,78	- 48	-	+ 80	+ 80
	F	+ 11	+ 39	+ 77	- 20	+ 76	+ 2,23	+ 1,89	+ 78	- 44	- 1,02	- 2,36	- 68	-	+ 50	+ 50
	T	+ 39	+ 67	+ 1,25	- 56	+ 1,20	+ 4,16	+ 3,85	+ 1,43	- 1,12	- 1,81	- 4,14	- 1,16	-	+ 1,30	+ 1,30
Scotland	M	- 9	- 3	- 17	- 17	- 14	- 18	-	- 10	- 8	- 5	- 3	+ 6	- 80	-	- 80
	F	- 10	-	-	- 12	- 4	- 9	+ 2	- 9	- 2	- 6	- 8	- 1	- 50	-	- 50
	T	- 19	- 3	- 17	- 29	- 18	- 27	+ 2	- 19	- 10	- 11	- 11	+ 5	- 1,30	-	- 1,30
All regions in Great Britain	M	+ 19	+ 25	+ 31	- 53	+ 30	+ 1,75	+ 1,96	+ 55	- 76	- 84	- 1,81	- 42	- 80	+ 80	-
	F	+ 1	+ 39	+ 77	- 32	+ 72	+ 2,14	+ 1,91	+ 69	- 46	- 1,08	- 2,44	- 69	- 50	+ 50	-
	T	+ 20	+ 64	+ 1,08	- 85	+ 1,02	+ 3,89	+ 3,87	+ 1,24	- 1,22	- 1,92	- 4,25	- 1,11	- 1,30	+ 1,30	-

Source: 1966 Census (10% sample)

GREAT BRITAIN: NET FLOWS BETWEEN REGIONS 1965-66

APPENDIX 2: TABLE 4(f)

MIGRANTS AGED 60 +

Economic Planning Region	Sex	Net gain from (+) or net loss to (-):-															
		Northern	Yorks and Humberside	North West	East Midlands	West Midlands	South East	of which			East Anglia	South West	Wales	All regions in England and Wales	Scotland	All regions in Great Britain	
								Greater London	Outer Metropolitan Area	Outer South East							
Northern	M	-	+ 13	+ 9	- 4	+ 7	+ 8	+ 7	-	+ 1	- 4	+ 4	- 3	+ 30	+ 3	+ 33	
	F	-	+ 13	+ 12	- 7	- 7	- 8	+ 6	-	- 14	+ 1	+ 8	- 3	+ 9	+ 2	+ 11	
	T	-	+ 26	+ 21	- 11	-	-	+ 13	-	- 13	- 3	+ 12	- 6	+ 39	+ 5	+ 44	
Yorks and Humberside	M	- 13	-	- 22	+ 12	+ 3	+ 8	+ 11	-	- 3	- 5	- 13	- 2	- 32	+ 4	- 28	
	F	- 13	-	- 29	- 11	- 2	+ 29	+ 22	+ 8	- 1	- 10	- 20	- 5	- 61	- 2	- 63	
	T	- 26	-	- 51	+ 1	+ 1	+ 37	+ 33	+ 8	- 4	- 15	- 33	- 7	- 93	+ 2	- 91	
North West	M	- 9	+ 22	-	+ 4	+ 3	- 7	+ 6	+ 1	- 14	- 4	- 21	- 31	- 43	- 4	- 47	
	F	- 12	+ 29	-	- 1	+ 3	- 12	+ 19	- 5	- 26	- 2	- 32	- 43	- 70	+ 7	- 63	
	T	- 21	+ 51	-	+ 3	+ 6	- 19	+ 25	- 4	- 40	- 6	- 53	- 74	- 1,13	+ 3	- 1,10	
East Midlands	M	+ 4	- 12	- 4	-	-	+ 29	+ 17	+ 15	- 3	-	- 14	- 2	+ 1	+ 2	+ 3	
	F	+ 7	+ 11	+ 1	-	+ 4	+ 16	+ 4	+ 19	- 7	+ 10	- 9	-	+ 40	- 2	+ 38	
	T	+ 11	+ 1	- 3	-	+ 4	+ 45	+ 21	+ 34	- 10	+ 10	- 23	- 2	+ 41	-	+ 41	
West Midlands	M	- 7	- 3	- 3	-	-	- 14	- 5	+ 11	- 20	- 2	- 52	- 2	- 83	- 6	- 89	
	F	+ 7	+ 2	- 3	- 4	-	+ 28	+ 25	+ 14	- 11	- 2	- 55	+ 2	- 25	- 6	- 31	
	T	-	- 1	- 6	- 4	-	+ 14	+ 20	+ 25	- 31	- 4	- 1,07	-	- 1,08	- 12	- 1,20	
South East	M	- 8	- 8	+ 7	- 29	+ 14	-	-	-	-	- 1,15	- 2,25	- 12	- 3,76	+ 3	- 3,73	
	F	+ 8	- 29	+ 12	- 16	+ 28	-	-	-	-	- 1,38	- 2,64	- 4	- 4,59	+ 3	- 4,62	
	T	-	- 37	+ 19	- 45	- 14	-	-	-	-	- 2,53	- 4,89	- 16	- 8,35	-	- 8,35	
of which	Greater London	M	- 7	- 11	- 6	- 17	+ 5	-	-	-	- 75	- 1,33	- 17	- 2,61	- 3	- 2,64	
		F	- 6	- 22	- 19	- 4	- 25	-	-	-	- 1,05	- 1,62	- 18	- 3,61	- 9	- 3,70	
		T	- 13	- 33	- 25	- 21	- 20	-	-	-	-	- 1,80	- 2,95	- 35	- 6,22	- 12	- 6,34
	Outer Metropolitan Area	M	-	-	- 1	- 15	- 11	-	-	-	-	- 28	- 75	+ 4	- 1,26	+ 6	- 1,20
		F	-	- 8	+ 5	- 19	- 14	-	-	-	-	- 38	- 85	- 3	- 1,62	+ 3	- 1,59
		T	-	- 8	+ 4	- 34	- 25	-	-	-	-	- 66	- 1,60	+ 1	- 2,88	+ 9	- 2,79
	Outer South East	M	- 1	+ 3	+ 14	+ 3	+ 20	-	-	-	-	- 12	- 17	+ 1	+ 11	-	+ 11
		F	+ 14	+ 1	+ 26	+ 7	+ 11	-	-	-	-	+ 5	- 17	+ 17	+ 64	+ 3	+ 67
		T	+ 13	+ 4	+ 40	+ 10	+ 31	-	-	-	-	- 7	- 34	+ 18	+ 75	+ 3	+ 78
East Anglia	M	+ 4	+ 5	+ 4	-	+ 2	+ 1,15	+ 75	+ 28	+ 12	-	+ 2	-	+ 1,32	- 1	+ 1,31	
	F	- 1	+ 10	+ 2	- 10	+ 2	+ 1,38	+ 1,05	+ 38	- 5	-	+ 3	+ 2	+ 1,46	+ 3	+ 1,49	
	T	+ 3	+ 15	+ 6	- 10	+ 4	+ 2,53	+ 1,80	+ 66	+ 7	-	+ 5	+ 2	+ 2,78	+ 2	+ 2,80	
South West	M	- 4	+ 13	+ 21	+ 14	+ 52	+ 2,25	+ 1,33	+ 75	+ 17	- 2	-	+ 6	+ 3,25	+ 5	+ 3,30	
	F	- 8	+ 20	+ 32	+ 9	+ 55	+ 2,64	+ 1,62	+ 85	+ 17	- 3	-	+ 15	+ 3,84	+ 6	+ 3,90	
	T	- 12	+ 33	+ 53	+ 23	+ 1,07	+ 4,89	+ 2,95	+ 1,60	+ 34	- 5	-	+ 21	+ 7,09	+ 11	+ 7,20	
Wales	M	+ 3	+ 2	+ 31	+ 2	+ 2	+ 12	+ 17	- 4	- 1	-	- 6	-	+ 46	- 1	+ 45	
	F	+ 3	+ 5	+ 43	-	- 2	+ 4	+ 18	+ 3	- 17	- 2	- 15	-	+ 36	- 1	+ 35	
	T	+ 6	+ 7	+ 74	+ 2	-	+ 16	+ 35	- 1	- 18	- 2	- 21	-	+ 82	- 2	+ 80	
All regions in England and Wales	M	- 30	+ 32	+ 43	- 1	+ 83	+ 3,76	+ 2,61	+ 1,26	- 11	- 1,32	- 3,25	- 46	-	+ 5	+ 5	
	F	- 9	+ 61	+ 70	- 40	+ 25	+ 4,59	+ 3,61	+ 1,62	- 64	- 1,46	- 3,84	- 36	-	+ 4	+ 4	
	T	- 39	+ 93	+ 1,13	- 41	+ 1,08	+ 8,35	+ 6,22	+ 2,88	- 75	- 2,78	- 7,09	- 82	-	+ 9	+ 9	
Scotland	M	- 3	- 4	+ 4	- 2	+ 6	- 3	+ 3	- 6	-	+ 1	- 5	+ 1	- 5	-	- 5	
	F	- 2	+ 2	- 7	+ 2	+ 6	+ 3	+ 9	- 3	- 3	- 3	- 6	+ 1	- 4	-	- 4	
	T	- 5	- 2	- 3	-	+ 12	-	+ 12	- 9	- 3	- 2	- 11	+ 2	- 9	-	- 9	
All regions in Great Britain	M	- 33	+ 28	+ 47	- 3	+ 89	+ 3,73	+ 2,64	+ 1,20	- 11	- 1,31	- 3,30	- 45	- 5	+ 5	-	
	F	- 11	+ 63	+ 63	- 38	+ 31	+ 4,62	+ 3,70	+ 1,59	- 67	- 1,49	- 3,90	- 35	- 4	+ 4	-	
	T	- 44	+ 91	+ 1,10	- 41	+ 1,20	+ 8,35	+ 6,34	+ 2,79	- 78	- 2,80	- 7,20	- 80	- 9	+ 9	-	

Source: 1966 Census (10% sample)

MIGRATION WITHIN THE SOUTH EAST E.P.R. 1960-61

APPENDIX 2: TABLE 5(a)

AGE-SEX STRUCTURE OF MIGRANTS

Parts of South East (from and to)	Sex	1-14			15-24			25-44			44-64			65+			All ages 1+		
		In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net
Greater London (from/to Remainder of South East)	M	5,60	18,24	-12,64	7,75	10,73	- 2,98	10,97	31,32	-20,35	4,35	13,21	- 8,86	1,14	6,28	- 5,14	29,81	79,78	-49,97
	F	5,97	17,02	-11,05	11,11	15,81	- 4,70	10,58	28,20	-17,62	4,84	16,65	-11,81	2,64	8,58	- 5,94	35,14	86,28	-51,12
	T	11,57	35,26	-23,69	18,86	26,54	- 7,68	21,55	59,52	-37,97	9,19	29,86	-20,67	3,78	14,86	-11,08	64,95	166,04	-101,09

Source: 1961 Census (10% sample)

MIGRATION WITHIN THE SOUTH EAST E.P.R. 1961-66

APPENDIX 2: TABLE 5(b)

AGE-SEX STRUCTURE OF MIGRANTS

Parts of South East (from and to)	Sex	5-14			15-24			25-44			45-59			60+			All ages 5+			
		In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net	
Greater London (from/to Remainder of South East)	M	12,07	42,84	-30,77	20,86	33,94	-13,08	33,08	122,07	-88,99	10,78	41,78	-31,00	5,72	42,80	-37,08	82,51	283,43	-200,92	
	F	11,31	39,82	-28,51	30,89	47,11	-16,22	32,18	113,49	-81,31	10,90	46,32	-35,42	11,77	62,66	-50,89	97,05	309,40	-212,35	
	T	23,38	82,66	-59,28	51,75	81,05	-29,30	65,26	235,56	-170,30	21,68	88,10	-66,42	17,49	105,46	-87,97	179,56	592,83	-413,27	
of which	Greater London (from/to Outer Metropolitan Area)	M	9,08	32,31	-23,23	12,95	24,89	-11,94	23,76	96,19	- 72,43	7,97	28,45	-20,48	3,49	17,69	-14,20	57,25	199,53	-142,28
		F	8,54	30,43	-21,89	19,70	35,25	-15,55	23,46	87,42	- 63,96	7,63	28,29	-20,66	7,16	27,68	-20,52	66,49	209,07	-142,58
		T	17,62	62,74	-45,12	32,65	60,14	-27,49	47,22	183,61	-136,39	15,60	56,74	-41,14	10,65	45,37	-34,72	123,74	408,60	-284,86
	Greater London (from/to Outer South East)	M	2,99	10,53	- 7,54	7,91	9,05	- 1,14	9,32	25,88	- 16,56	2,81	13,33	-10,52	2,23	25,11	-22,88	25,26	83,90	- 58,64
		F	2,77	9,39	- 6,62	11,19	11,86	- 67	8,72	26,07	- 17,35	3,27	18,03	-14,76	4,61	34,98	-30,37	30,56	100,33	- 69,77
		T	5,76	19,92	-14,16	19,10	20,91	- 1,81	18,04	51,95	- 33,91	6,08	31,36	-25,28	6,84	60,09	-53,25	55,82	184,23	-128,41
Outer Metropolitan Area (from/to Outer South East)	M	7,62	10,70	- 3,08	7,41	9,13	- 1,72	14,91	21,84	- 6,93	5,97	10,40	- 4,43	3,57	10,33	- 6,76	39,48	62,40	- 22,92	
	F	6,77	10,97	- 4,20	8,40	11,95	- 3,55	14,81	22,10	- 7,29	6,26	11,75	- 5,49	7,37	14,28	- 6,91	43,61	71,05	- 27,44	
	T	14,39	21,67	- 7,28	15,81	21,08	- 5,27	29,72	43,94	- 14,22	12,23	22,15	- 9,92	10,94	24,61	-13,67	83,09	133,45	- 50,36	

Source: 1966 Census (10% sample)

MIGRATION WITHIN THE SOUTH EAST E.P.R. 1965-66

AGE-SEX STRUCTURE OF MIGRANTS

APPENDIX 2: TABLE 5(c)

Parts of South East (from and to)		Sex	1-14			15-24			25-44			45-59			60+			All ages 1+			
			In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net	
Greater London (from/to Remainder of South East)		M	5,05	15,81	-10,76	10,73	13,60	- 2,87	10,75	29,61	-18,86	3,14	9,27	- 6,13	1,72	9,07	- 7,35	31,39	77,36	-45,97	
		F	4,54	15,15	-10,61	14,80	19,94	- 5,14	8,96	24,23	-15,27	3,18	10,72	- 7,54	3,53	12,69	- 9,16	35,01	82,73	-47,72	
		T	9,59	30,96	-21,37	25,53	33,54	- 8,01	19,71	53,84	-34,13	6,32	19,99	-13,67	5,25	21,76	-16,51	66,40	160,09	-93,69	
of which	Greater London (from/to Outer Metropolitan Area)		M	3,77	11,66	- 7,89	6,85	9,88	- 3,03	7,84	22,60	-14,76	2,26	6,15	- 3,89	97	3,94	- 2,97	21,69	54,23	-32,54
			F	3,45	11,38	- 7,93	9,79	14,79	- 5,00	6,43	18,07	-11,64	2,13	6,36	- 4,23	2,09	5,92	- 3,83	23,89	56,52	-32,63
			T	7,22	23,04	-15,82	16,64	24,67	- 8,03	14,27	40,67	-26,40	4,39	12,51	- 8,12	3,06	9,86	- 6,80	45,58	110,75	-65,17
	Greater London (from/to Outer South East)		M	1,28	4,15	- 2,87	3,88	3,72	+ 16	2,91	7,01	- 4,10	88	3,12	- 2,24	75	5,13	- 4,38	9,70	23,13	-13,43
			F	1,09	3,77	- 2,68	5,01	5,15	- 14	2,53	6,16	- 3,63	1,05	4,36	- 3,31	1,44	6,77	- 5,33	11,12	26,21	-15,09
			T	2,37	7,92	- 5,55	8,89	8,87	+ 2	5,44	13,17	- 7,73	1,93	7,48	- 5,55	2,19	11,90	- 9,71	20,82	49,34	-28,52
Outer Metropolitan Area (from/to Outer South East)		M	4,21	5,46	- 1,25	3,35	3,82	- 47	5,67	6,86	- 1,19	1,55	3,03	- 1,48	1,07	2,38	- 1,31	15,85	21,55	- 5,70	
		F	3,72	4,87	- 1,15	3,79	5,27	- 1,48	4,94	6,34	- 1,40	1,66	3,22	- 1,56	2,35	3,57	- 1,22	16,46	23,27	- 6,81	
		T	7,93	10,33	- 2,40	7,14	9,09	- 1,95	10,61	13,20	- 2,59	3,21	6,25	- 3,04	3,42	5,95	- 2,53	32,31	44,82	-12,51	

Source: 1966 Census (10% sample)

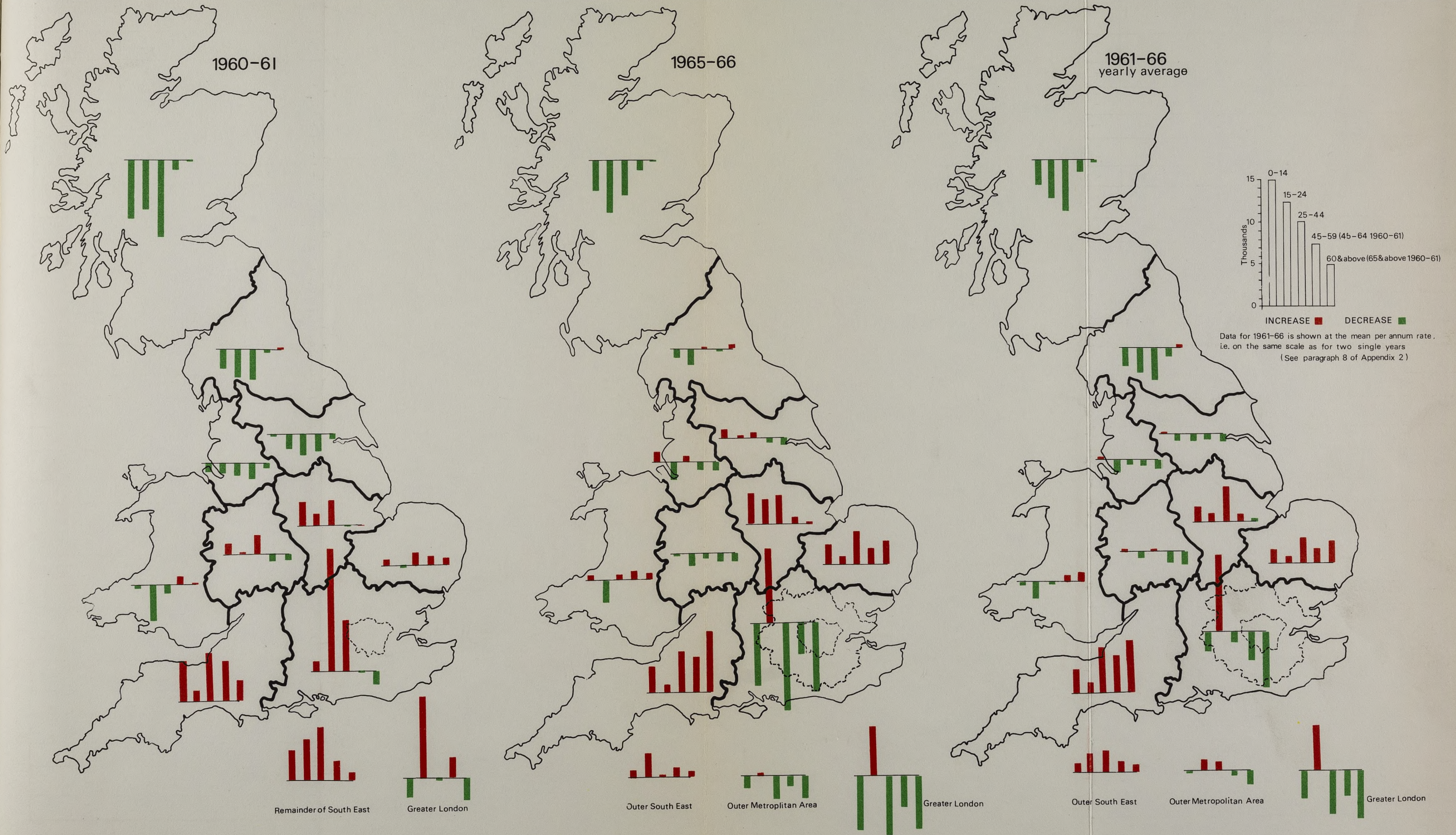
APPENDIX 2: TABLE 6

GREAT BRITAIN: NET FLOWS BETWEEN REGIONS 1965-66
WORKING AGE MIGRANTS (15-59 YEARS)

Economic Planning Region	Sex	Net gain from (+) or net loss to (-):-															
		Northern	Yorks and Humberside	North West	East Midlands	West Midlands	South East	of which			East Anglia	South West	Wales	All regions in England and Wales	Scotland	All regions in Great Britain	
								Greater London	Outer Metropolitan Area	Outer South East							
Northern	M	-	- 41	+ 21	- 42	- 57	- 10	- 5	+ 7	- 12	+ 8	+ 13	- 10	- 1,18	+ 39	- 79	
	F	-	+ 28	-	- 38	- 59	- 1,07	- 37	- 24	- 46	- 1	+ 5	+ 1	- 1,71	+ 50	- 1,21	
	T	-	- 13	+ 21	- 80	- 1,16	- 1,17	- 42	- 17	- 58	+ 7	+ 18	- 9	- 2,89	+ 89	- 2,00	
Yorks and Humberside	M	+ 41	-	+ 18	- 34	+ 24	- 32	+ 12	- 11	- 33	+ 15	+ 9	- 10	+ 31	+ 68	+ 99	
	F	- 28	-	+ 42	- 26	+ 22	- 57	- 23	- 15	- 19	- 10	- 29	- 15	- 1,01	+ 23	- 78	
	T	+ 13	-	+ 60	- 60	+ 46	- 89	- 11	- 26	- 52	+ 5	- 20	- 25	- 70	+ 91	+ 21	
North West	M	- 21	- 18	-	- 38	+ 56	- 31	+ 10	+ 1	- 42	+ 11	- 33	- 77	- 1,51	+ 1,14	- 37	
	F	-	- 42	-	- 41	+ 47	- 1,09	- 58	+ 18	- 69	- 7	- 66	- 84	- 3,02	+ 83	- 2,19	
	T	- 21	- 60	-	- 79	+ 1,03	- 1,40	- 48	+ 19	- 1,11	+ 4	- 99	- 1,61	- 4,53	+ 1,97	- 2,56	
East Midlands	M	+ 42	+ 34	+ 38	-	+ 63	+ 1,14	+ 54	+ 29	+ 31	+ 29	+ 7	+ 20	+ 3,47	+ 84	+ 4,31	
	F	+ 38	+ 26	+ 41	-	+ 49	+ 1,01	+ 61	+ 37	+ 3	- 6	+ 3	+ 10	+ 2,62	+ 64	+ 3,26	
	T	+ 80	+ 60	+ 79	-	+ 1,12	+ 2,15	+ 1,15	+ 66	+ 34	+ 23	+ 10	+ 30	+ 6,09	+ 1,48	+ 7,57	
West Midlands	M	+ 57	- 24	- 56	- 63	-	+ 14	- 12	+ 45	- 19	-	- 95	+ 43	- 1,24	+ 94	- 30	
	F	+ 59	- 22	- 47	- 49	-	- 1,90	- 1,06	+ 18	- 1,02	- 8	- 1,29	+ 6	- 3,80	+ 84	- 2,96	
	T	+ 1,16	- 46	- 1,03	- 1,12	-	- 1,76	- 1,18	+ 63	- 1,21	- 8	- 2,24	+ 49	- 5,04	+ 1,78	- 3,26	
South East	M	+ 10	+ 32	+ 31	- 1,14	- 14	-	-	-	-	- 3,34	- 2,85	+ 52	- 6,22	+ 2,42	- 3,80	
	F	+ 1,07	+ 57	+ 1,09	- 1,01	+ 1,90	-	-	-	-	- 3,56	- 3,39	+ 68	- 2,65	+ 1,99	- 66	
	T	+ 1,17	+ 89	+ 1,40	- 2,15	+ 1,76	-	-	-	-	- 6,90	- 6,24	+ 1,20	- 8,87	+ 4,41	- 4,46	
of which	Greater London	M	+ 5	- 12	- 10	- 54	+ 12	-	-	-	-	- 2,43	- 1,90	+ 37	- 4,55	+ 1,44	- 3,11
		F	+ 37	+ 23	+ 58	- 61	+ 1,06	-	-	-	-	- 2,59	- 2,07	+ 13	- 2,90	+ 98	- 1,92
		T	+ 42	+ 11	+ 48	- 1,15	+ 1,18	-	-	-	-	- 5,02	- 3,97	+ 50	- 7,45	+ 2,42	- 5,03
	Outer Metropolitan Area	M	- 7	+ 11	- 1	- 29	- 45	-	-	-	-	- 81	- 97	+ 7	- 2,42	+ 50	- 1,92
		F	+ 24	+ 15	- 18	- 37	- 18	-	-	-	-	- 98	- 1,37	+ 41	- 2,28	+ 49	- 1,79
		T	+ 17	+ 26	- 19	- 66	- 63	-	-	-	-	- 1,79	- 2,34	+ 48	- 4,70	+ 99	- 3,71
	Outer South East	M	+ 12	+ 33	+ 42	- 31	+ 19	-	-	-	-	- 10	+ 2	+ 8	+ 75	+ 48	+ 1,23
		F	+ 46	+ 19	+ 69	- 3	+ 1,02	-	-	-	-	+ 1	+ 5	+ 14	+ 2,53	+ 52	+ 3,05
		T	+ 58	+ 52	+ 1,11	- 34	+ 1,21	-	-	-	-	- 9	+ 7	+ 22	+ 3,28	+ 1,00	+ 4,28
East Anglia	M	- 8	- 15	- 11	- 29	-	+ 3,54	+ 2,43	+ 81	+ 10	-	+ 14	+ 1	+ 2,86	+ 10	+ 2,96	
	F	+ 1	+ 10	+ 7	+ 6	+ 8	+ 3,56	+ 2,59	+ 98	- 1	-	- 9	- 8	+ 3,71	+ 22	+ 3,93	
	T	- 7	- 5	- 4	- 23	+ 8	+ 6,90	+ 5,02	+ 1,79	+ 9	-	+ 5	- 7	+ 6,57	+ 32	+ 6,89	
South West	M	- 13	- 9	+ 33	- 7	+ 95	+ 2,85	+ 1,90	+ 97	- 2	- 14	-	+ 17	+ 3,87	+ 19	+ 4,08	
	F	- 5	+ 29	+ 66	- 3	+ 1,29	+ 3,39	+ 2,07	+ 1,37	- 5	+ 9	-	+ 39	+ 6,03	+ 22	+ 6,25	
	T	- 18	+ 20	+ 99	- 10	+ 2,24	+ 6,24	+ 3,97	+ 2,34	- 7	- 5	-	+ 56	+ 9,90	+ 41	+ 10,31	
Wales	M	+ 10	+ 10	+ 77	- 20	- 43	- 52	- 37	- 7	- 8	- 1	- 17	-	- 36	- 10	- 46	
	F	- 1	+ 15	+ 84	- 10	- 6	- 68	- 13	- 41	- 14	+ 8	- 39	-	- 17	- 13	- 30	
	T	+ 9	+ 25	+ 1,61	- 30	- 49	- 1,20	- 50	- 48	- 22	+ 7	- 56	-	- 53	- 23	- 76	
All regions in England and Wales	M	+ 1,18	- 31	+ 1,51	- 3,47	+ 1,24	+ 6,22	+ 4,55	+ 2,42	- 75	- 2,86	- 3,87	+ 36	-	+ 6,60	+ 6,60	
	F	+ 1,71	+ 1,01	+ 3,02	- 2,62	+ 3,80	+ 2,65	+ 2,90	+ 2,28	- 2,53	- 3,71	- 6,03	+ 17	-	+ 5,34	+ 5,34	
	T	+ 2,89	+ 70	+ 4,53	- 6,09	+ 5,04	+ 8,87	+ 7,45	+ 4,70	- 3,28	- 6,57	- 9,90	+ 53	-	+ 11,94	+ 11,94	
Scotland	M	- 39	- 68	- 1,14	- 84	- 94	- 2,42	- 1,44	- 50	- 48	+ 10	- 19	+ 10	- 6,60	-	- 6,60	
	F	- 50	- 23	- 83	- 64	- 84	- 1,99	- 98	- 49	- 52	- 22	- 22	+ 13	- 5,34	-	- 5,34	
	T	- 89	- 91	- 1,97	- 1,48	- 1,78	- 4,41	- 2,42	- 99	- 1,00	- 32	- 41	+ 23	- 11,94	-	- 11,94	
All regions in Great Britain	M	+ 79	- 99	+ 37	- 4,31	+ 30	+ 3,80	+ 3,11	+ 1,92	- 1,23	- 2,96	- 4,06	+ 46	- 6,60	+ 6,60	-	
	F	+ 1,21	+ 78	+ 2,19	- 3,26	+ 2,96	+ 66	+ 1,92	+ 1,79	- 3,05	- 3,93	- 6,25	+ 30	- 5,34	+ 5,34	-	
	T	+ 2,00	- 21	+ 2,56	- 7,57	+ 3,26	+ 4,46	+ 5,03	+ 3,71	- 4,28	- 6,89	- 10,31	+ 76	- 11,94	+ 11,94	-	

Source: 1966 Census (10% sample)

INTER REGIONAL MIGRATION, 1960-1966 NET BALANCES BY AGE GROUPS



APPENDIX 3

GREAT BRITAIN: POPULATION GROWTH AND CHANGES IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY SUB-DIVISIONS, 1951-1969

POPULATION CHANGES WITHIN REGIONS, 1951-69

1. The basic units adopted for this analysis are the 55 sub-divisions of England, 8 sub-divisions of Wales and 8 sub-regions of Scotland shown in Figure 6 (following page 20).
2. The annexed tables show for each of these areas total population change, natural change, estimated net civilian migration and other changes for the whole period 1951-69, and the constituent periods 1951-61, 1961-66 and 1966-69.
3. The factor, "other changes" which contributes to the total population change represents two elements:
 - (a) the change in Armed Forces stationed in the area;
 - (b) the gain in civilian population due to Armed Forces run-down.

The second element was the more important of the two, and largely accounted for the greater importance of "other changes" in 1951-61 than in 1961-66 or 1966-69. The net gain in civilian population arising from this run-down was allocated to sub-divisions in proportion to their existing population.

4. Though the data on which analysis is based is the best available at the present time, it is still liable to error, and should be used with caution where interpretation is based on population change rates close to zero, or on small variations of the change rate with time.

MIGRATION

5. At the sub-divisional level, migration experience shows much wider variations than those discussed for the regions in Chapter 1. Rates of population change by migration in the period 1951-69 ranged between a net gain of 52.9 per cent in the eastern sector of the Outer Metropolitan Area, and a net loss of 15.7 per cent in the Greater London area.
6. Virtually all the older industrial areas of Scotland, Wales and Northern England experienced net migration losses; the total net loss in these areas from sub-divisions mainly urban in character and with net outward migration amounted to over 1, 100, 000 out of a 1951 population of 15, 450, 000 (7.1 per cent).

TABLE 1: NET MIGRATION BALANCE 1951-69: AS A PROPORTION OF POPULATION: RANGE BY SUB-DIVISIONS

Region or Country	Net migration balance as per cent of population: Gain (+); Loss (-)				
	Region or Country	Sub-divisional range			
		Maximum	Minimum		
East Anglia	+ 9.7	South West	+ 15.5%	North West	+ 6.3%
South West	+ 8.4	North Wiltshire	+ 18.3%	Western	+ 4.3%
South East	+ 3.4	O M A East	+ 52.9%	Greater London	- 15.7%
East Midlands	+ 3.3	Northampton	+ 13.0%	Nottingham/Derby	+ 1.0%
West Midlands	+ 2.3	Central: South	+ 23.9%	Conurbation	- 6.4%
Great Britain	0.0	O M A East	+ 52.9%	Greater London	- 15.7%
Wales	- 1.9	North West Wales: North Coast	+ 25.1%	Central & Eastern Valleys	- 12.2%
North West	- 3.1	Fylde	+ 19.4%	Merseyside	- 6.7%
Yorkshire & Humberside	- 3.1	Mid-Yorks	+ 7.3%	South Yorks	- 6.7%
Northern	- 4.2	Rural North East: South	+ 5.0%	Industrial North East: North	- 7.1%
Scotland	- 11.3	Falkirk/Stirling	+ 4.2%	North East	- 15.0%

7. The losses from these older industrial areas were partly offset by movements to expanding commuter hinterlands and new centres of employment within the same regions, such as the South Wales Coastal Belt, South Cheshire and Falkirk/Stirling (where the gain in population was largely associated with Cumbernauld new town and planned overspill from Glasgow) and the coastal retirement areas of North Wales and the Fylde also experienced net inward migration. But overall, sub-divisions in Scotland, Wales and northern England which showed a net inward movement had a total net gain, 242,000 equivalent to little more than a fifth of the large losses from the adjacent older industrial areas.

8. This situation was in marked contrast to that of the Midlands and South, where only three urban sub-divisions experienced losses through outward migration. The losses from two of these areas (West Midlands Conurbation and North Staffordshire) were more than offset by the large gains in the surrounding sub-divisions. The loss from Greater London was, however, greater than the net gain in the contiguous areas comprising the Outer Metropolitan Area. Planned overspill made a significant contribution to this movement from Greater London, but was unimportant in the other two instances.

TABLE 2: NET MIGRATION LOSS AND GAIN IN SELECTED SUB-DIVISIONS 1951-69
(‘000s)

Sub-division	Net loss 1951-69	Net gain in contiguous sub-divisions
Greater London Conurbation	- 1,290	+ 1,160
W. Midlands Conurbation	- 143	+ 261
N. Staffordshire	- 18	+ 155

Census migration data show that though most of the people moving to the areas around the two conurbations came from the conurbations themselves, there was a significant element of net gain from other regions which was largely absent in the areas surrounding the North of England conurbations.

9. In the more rural areas there was a similar contrast between the sub-divisions of Scotland, Wales and northern England, and those of the Midlands and South. Whereas all the largely rural sub-divisions of the latter regions showed net migration gains, this was the exception rather than the rule in northern Britain, and occurred only in such sub-divisions as Rural North East: South, which lay on the fringe of expanding urban areas. However, this does not mean that there was no rural depopulation in southern England: considerable redistribution of population occurred within sub-divisions, leading to persistent net outflows from the more remote parts. In northern rural sub-divisions with net outflows of population, rates of net loss were not significantly different from those of the older industrial areas.

10. There have nevertheless been changes in trend during the eighteen years. The rate of net migration into England and Wales as a whole fluctuated considerably, increasing from an average of 30,000 a year in 1951-61 to 61,000 in 1961-66, subsequently falling to a slight loss of 2,000 a year in 1966-69. These trends reflect in part the changing level of Commonwealth immigration, which increased

very sharply in the year preceding the passing of the Commonwealth Immigrants Act in 1962, and fell off markedly thereafter. A number of sub-divisions in England and Wales showed characteristics similar to the national trend, their highest gains (or smallest losses) occurring in the period 1961-66.

11. Net losses from the Greater London and West Midland conurbations increased over the period 1951-69, whereas the remainder of central and southern England, apart from the more remote rural areas, had rates of net migration gain consistently above national average. As the main receiving area for the outflow from the Greater London conurbation has widened, rates of migration gain in the sub-divisions immediately adjacent to this conurbation have generally fallen off, and maximum rates of gain have occurred in areas progressively further out. For example, the Outer Metropolitan Area as a whole which in 1951-61 experienced by far the highest rates of migration gain in the country, showed much lower rates after 1961, gaining from migration less rapidly than the Outer South East as a whole, or (after 1966) East Anglia. There has been a corresponding change in the net balance of the more remote rural areas of the South West and West Midlands, from net losses in 1951-61 to net gains after 1961, though the growth of retirement migration has made a large contribution to this change in the South West, and has also contributed to the sharp rise in migration gains in East Anglia. Planned overspill from the conurbations has affected a growing area around them and in the periods after 1961 was a major element in the migration gains of the North Wiltshire area (Swindon) and the South West sub-division of East Anglia.

12. Although few sub-divisions in Scotland, Wales and northern England had consistently high rates of net migration gain, several had relatively high rates after 1961, when gains made by redistribution of population within the region were offset to a lesser extent by losses to central and southern England. As in southern England, sub-divisions with the highest rates of net gain lay on the fringe of existing urban areas, or formed important retirement areas. Net migration losses were a persistent feature of the older industrial areas, but in several of the sub-divisions in Yorks and Humberside, the North West and Wales, there was a marked reduction in rates of net loss during 1961-66, and in some cases (eg South Lancashire) a net loss up to 1961 was succeeded by a net gain. In the most recent period, 1966-69, the older industrial areas have generally shown increased rates of migration loss, comparable with those experienced during 1951-61, but some areas adjacent to the conurbations have continued to increase their rates of net gain. In Scotland and northern England losses from the more remote rural areas were more consistent, but in Wales the heavy net losses from the rural western sub-divisions were no longer apparent after 1961.

13. The above review reveals the wide variation in migration experience which occurs at the sub-divisional level, and thus the extent to which migration contributes to the differential rates of overall population growth. Its predominant role in bringing about a re-distribution of population would be still more obvious if the analysis were extended to local authority level.

14. The review also indicates the diversity of migration types. Among the more important are the outward flow from the overcrowded conurbations and older industrial areas into the surrounding sub-divisions, in many cases progressively re-populating areas which had previously experienced rural depopulation; the continuing movement away from the more remote rural areas of northern Britain, and from

areas of economic difficulty to those of rapid economic growth, whose net gains have been supplemented by inflow of immigrants from the New Commonwealth; and the growth of retirement migration to attractive rural and coastal environments, providing another example of the reversal of migration trends in areas of previous rural depopulation.

NATURAL CHANGE

15. The main feature of the distribution of natural growth in terms of volume was its close relationship to the distribution of population. Rates of natural growth in sub-divisions varied much less than did migration.

16. There was, nevertheless, quite a wide range of experience: in the period 1951-69, the same region, the South East, contained both the sub-division with the highest rate of natural change (Outer Metropolitan Area: North, 21.0 per cent increase) and that with the lowest rate (Sussex Coast, 6.7 per cent decrease). In each case it was the scale and character of migration, which brought about a major divergence from national trends - the high rate in the Outer Metropolitan Area reflected a large influx of young people to the area, whilst the natural decrease of the Sussex Coast resulted from the large net gain in retirement migration.

17. In the conurbation hinterland of the West Midlands, as well as in the Outer Metropolitan Area of the South East, there were high rates of natural increase, and high rates were also characteristic of several industrial areas in northern England, the coastal belt of South Wales, and Central Scotland. Low rates of natural growth were experienced primarily in the more remote rural areas, and in all the main retirement areas, the first representing the consequences of a persistent outflow of young people, and the second the effect of a large net inflow of old people.

18. An important characteristic of national growth has been the stability of its distribution: the national trends in natural growth rates have been fairly consistently reflected at sub-divisional level so that a general rise in rates of increase after 1961 has been succeeded by a levelling out or decline since 1966. Thus most sub-divisional rates have borne a fairly constant relationship to the national rate, and remained either above or below national average. Radical changes in trend were uncommon, contrasting with the relatively rapid changes in migration patterns which affected wide areas of the country.

19. The areas with relatively high rates of natural growth were largely concentrated in the Midlands and those parts of the South East and East Anglia which lay to the north and west of Greater London. Outside this compact area, the only outliers were the predominantly urban areas of the South Wales Coastal Belt, Merseyside, Humberside, Central Scotland, and the Teesside sub-division of the Industrial North East.

20. Contrasting with this were the sub-average growth rates of most of the rural and old industrial areas of the South West, Wales and northern Britain, the coastal retirement areas of the Sussex Coast, North Wales and Fylde, and the Greater London conurbation.

21. In general, the distribution of natural change reflects the distribution of population. Changes in rates of growth not in sympathy with national trends are largely brought about by age-selective migration which, whether mainly inward or outward, tends to change the age composition of the population, and hence its rate of natural growth.

TABLE 3: NATURAL CHANGE RATES 1951-69: RANGE BY SUB-DIVISIONS

Region or Country	Natural Change as per cent of population: Increase (+); Decrease (-)				
	Region or Country	Sub-divisional range			
		Maximum			Minimum
West Midlands	13.6	Coventry Belt	17.8	Rural West	9.3
Scotland	12.4	Glasgow	15.0	Borders	1.5
East Midlands	11.8	Nottingham/Derby & Leicester	12.1	Eastern Lowlands	11.2
Northern	11.0	Industrial North East: South	15.6	Rural North East: North	5.8
Great Britain	10.0	O M A: North	21.0	Sussex Coast	- 6.7
South East	9.9	O M A: North	21.0	Sussex Coast	- 6.7
East Anglia	9.6	North West (Peterborough)	13.1	North East	6.1
Yorkshire & Humberside	9.2	South Humberside & Yorkshire Coalfield	15.3	Mid Yorkshire	5.6
North West	8.2	Merseyside	14.0	Fylde	- 5.5
South West	7.2	North Wiltshire	15.9	Western	1.2
Wales	6.5	Coastal Belt	12.9	North West Wales: North Coast	- 6.5

TOTAL CHANGE

22. The combination of varied rates of natural growth and migration, plus "other changes", produced a very wide range of rates of total population change, varying from an increase of 71.9 per cent in the eastern sector of the Outer Metropolitan Area to a decrease of 9.0 per cent in the Borders sub-region of Scotland. The range tends to be wide because age-selective migration and natural change are closely related, and tend to reinforce one another in causing a divergence of local change rates from the national level.

23. Between 1951 and 1969 the population of Great Britain increased by 10.4 per cent, but in 16 of the 71 areas it increased at more than double this rate, and in 11 it actually declined. The distribution of growth rates is very evenly spread, and there is no noticeable clustering of areas around the national average. Sub-divisions with more than double the national growth rates lay entirely in central and southern England, and formed a broad and unbroken zone around and between the two conurbations. However, within this broad growth zone there is a clear distinction between the fastest growing Outer Metropolitan Areas of the South East, with a population increase of between 39 per cent and 72 per cent in all but one sector, and the remainder of the band, where growth rates were lower.

24. Growth rates lower than national average were largely absent in central and southern England, with the exception of the Greater London and West Midland conurbations, the North Staffordshire industrial area, and the remoter rural parts of the West Midlands and the South West. In contrast 26 out of the 37 sub-divisions in Scotland, Wales and northern England had rates of population increase below the national average, and, with the solitary exception of the Greater London conurbation, these regions contained all the areas which recorded an actual decline in population; Scotland and Wales alone contained 8 out of the 11, and the North West a further two. Most of the sub-divisions whose population declined over the period 1951-69 as a whole were largely rural, though three, Furness, NE Lancs and the Central and Eastern Valleys of Wales, represented older industrial areas, and one a conurbation (Greater London).

25. During the eighteen years, the area experiencing high rates of population growth has increased, a result of both the rise in natural increase rates and a widening of the area affected by outward migration from the conurbations. The number of areas experiencing declines in their total population has varied with the national movement of rates of natural increase, and of net migration in England and Wales. There was a similar total (14) in 1951-61 and 1966-69, but only 9 in 1961-66. These areas were mainly rural and old-established industrial sub-divisions of Scotland, northern England and Wales, but in the last period three conurbations (Greater London, Manchester and Glasgow sub-divisions) also showed declines in their total population.

CONCLUSIONS

26. Migration is the most important influence on local demographic trends, firstly because it is more variable than natural increase, and secondly because of the

TABLE 4: TOTAL CHANGE RATES, 1951-69: RANGE BY SUB-DIVISIONS

Region or Country	Total Change as per cent of population: Increase (+); Decrease (-)				
	Region or Country	Sub-divisional range		Minimum	
		Maximum			
East Anglia	+ 19.4	South West	+ 27.5	North East	+ 13.9
West Midlands	+ 16.2	Central: North	+ 37.9	North Staffordshire	+ 6.6
East Midlands	+ 15.6	Northampton	+ 26.0	Notts/Derby Coalfield & High Derbyshire	+ 12.9
South West	+ 14.9	North Wiltshire	+ 29.6	Western	+ 6.0
South East	+ 13.7	O M A: East	+ 71.9	Greater London	- 6.1
Great Britain	+ 10.4	O M A: East	+ 71.9	Borders	- 9.0
Northern	+ 7.0	Industrial North East: South	+ 14.3	Rural North East: North	+ 1.3
Yorkshire & Humberside	+ 6.7	South Humberside	+ 19.4	West Yorkshire	+ 2.7
North West	+ 5.5	South Cheshire/High Peak	+ 18.6	North East Lancashire	- 5.0
Wales	+ 5.2	Coastal Belt	+ 19.8	Central Wales	- 6.6
Scotland	+ 1.8	Falkirk/Stirling	+ 19.4	Borders	- 9.0

influence it has on the age composition of the local population, and subsequently on its rate of natural increase. Because of this, demographic characteristics tend to be grouped, and give rise to distinct types of area. The most notable of these are:-

- (a) The coastal retirement areas (Sussex Coast, Fylde, North Wales Coast), with a high rate of inward migration, but an ageing population giving rise to an excess of deaths over births, and hence only a moderately high rate of total population growth.
- (b) The associated and immediate hinterlands of the Greater London and West Midlands conurbations, where very high rates of net migration gain combined with above average rates of natural increase to give the highest rates of population growth in the country.
- (c) The semi-rural areas around other major urban centres, where relatively high rates of total population change resulted from moderate rates of natural increase reinforced by moderate rates of net migration gain.
- (d) The overcrowded conurbations, with heavy net migration losses to the surrounding areas. Though rates of natural increase varied considerably, all sub-divisions containing conurbations were growing more slowly than the national average, and in the case of Greater London there has been a persistent decline in population.
- (e) The other older industrial areas, largely in Scotland, Wales and northern England, have almost all experienced high rates of net outward migration and below average rates of natural increase, giving rise to low rates of population growth, and in some cases (eg North East Lancashire) to actual decline.
- (f) The more remote rural areas of southern England had below average rates of natural increase resulting from previous rural depopulation, and continuing as a result of the large retirement element in the small but growing migration gains.
- (g) The more remote rural areas of Scotland, Wales and northern England also had below average rates of natural increase, which coupled with heavy migration losses produced some of the highest rates of population decreases in the country.

27. The most important trends during the period have been firstly, the widespread rise in rates of natural increase, followed more recently by a lesser, but equally widespread, fall; secondly, the continuation, and in many cases, the increase, in net outward movements from congested urban centres to their surrounding areas, with a considerable widening of the area affected by the outward spread of population from Greater London; and thirdly, the reduction in net migration losses from many of the more remote rural areas, particularly in Wales and southern England.

NOTES

1. These tabulations relate to Scotland, Wales and the Economic Planning Regions and their sub-divisions, as defined in the 'Classified Index of Local Standard Region and not in the Central sub-division of the South West Economic Planning Region; and
2. For all years and time-periods, figures
3. The Tables incorporate revisions to the these corrections amount to an increase of 15,000 at 1951, and decreases of 9,000 and 90,000 respe
4. The column headed 'Estimated Net Civilian (see 5 below). Thus, although mainly net migration, the figures may include other fact been made to the mid-1968 estimates for the West Midlands Region and Conurbation, with a ation for mid-1966 to mid-1969 given in this table are now the best available estimates of chang
5. The column headed 'Changes in Armed Force
 - a. Change in Armed Forces stationed in
 - b. Gain to civilian population due to
6. Minor discrepancies sometimes arise betw

Thousands

AREA	Mid-Year Estimate Home Population 1951	Changes 1966 - 1969			Mid-Year Estimated Home Population 1969
		Natural Change	Changes in Armed Forces	Net Civilian migration	
ENGLAND AND WALES	43,815.5	805.4	43.0	- 6.8	48,826.8
NORTHERN REGION	3,127.0	47.0	2.4	- 17.3	3,346.1
Tyneside Conurbation	835.4	9.3	0.7	- 16.4	839.9
1 Industrial North East: North	1,570.7	20.8	1.3	- 16.4	1,640.3
2 Industrial North East: South	797.4	18.7	0.8	- 3.1	911.4
3 Rural North East: North	140.3	0.6	- 0.1	- 0.7	142.1
4 Rural North East: South	287.2	3.0	0.7	5.5	285.0
5 Cumberland and Westmorland	350.0	3.9	- 0.3	- 2.7	367.2
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE REGION	4,508.0	79.4	5.1	- 40.4	4,810.5
West Yorkshire Conurbation	1,683.1	25.5	1.4	- 27.1	1,727.3
6 West Yorkshire	1,868.8	26.7	1.6	- 26.5	1,919.0
7 Yorkshire Coalfield	693.9	18.2	0.7	- 4.8	787.9
8 South Yorkshire	731.3	12.6	0.7	- 13.1	754.3
9 Mid Yorkshire	369.5	4.2	0.2	9.2	412.5
10 North Humberside	442.8	8.5	0.4	- 8.1	472.5
11 South Humberside	262.2	7.5	0.8	0.2	313.2
12 South Lindsey	141.4	1.8	0.9	2.7	151.1
NORTH WEST REGION	6,416.0	97.8	4.4	- 45.2	6,769.8
Merseyside Conurbation	1,382.7	23.9	1.3	- 49.0	1,341.7
SE Lancs Conurbation	2,411.4	37.7	2.1	- 53.4	2,433.4
13 Merseyside	1,675.8	32.9	1.7	- 25.7	1,807.0
14 South Lancashire	597.7	12.2	0.6	10.8	635.4
15 Manchester	2,454.0	39.4	2.1	- 50.4	2,502.9
16 Furness	106.2	0.7	0.0	- 0.9	104.4
17 Lancaster	110.6	- 0.2	0.1	1.7	121.3
18 Fylde	252.0	- 3.0	- 0.5	6.3	283.4
19 Mid Lancashire	283.4	5.6	0.2	4.5	320.9
20 North East Lancashire	493.7	1.9	0.4	- 7.0	468.9
21 South Cheshire and High Peak	443.4	8.0	- 0.2	15.5	525.6

ESTIMATED HOME POPULATION CHANGES, MID 1951 - MID 1969
FOR COUNTRIES, STANDARD REGIONS AND SUB-DIVISIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN
 relating to boundaries as at 1 April, 1969

APPENDIX 3 : ANNEX

NOTES

1. These tabulations relate to Scotland, Wales, Standard Regions of England, and statistical sub-divisions of Great Britain. In England and Wales, these areas are the same as the Economic Planning Regions and their sub-divisions, as defined in the 'Classified Index of Local Authorities and New Towns' (HMSO 1968), except that (i) in these tabulations Poole MB is in the Solent sub-division of the South East Standard Region and not in the Central sub-division of the South West Economic Planning Region; and (ii) the local authorities listed in the Index are as constituted on 31 December 1967.
2. For all years and time-periods, figures relate to boundaries as at 1 April 1969.
3. The Tables incorporate revisions to the original official OPCS Home Population estimates for 1951, 1961 and 1966 in the light of Census information. (For England and Wales these corrections amount to an increase of 15,000 at 1951, and decreases of 9,000 and 90,000 respectively at 1961 and 1966.)
4. The column headed 'Estimated Net Civilian Migration' represents the balance of change after allowing the net natural change, and for both elements of change in the Armed Forces (see 5 below). Thus, although mainly net migration, the figures may include other factors, such as revision to past mid-year estimates of population; these are generally unimportant. However a significant revision has been made to the mid-1968 estimates for the West Midlands Region and Conurbation, with a consequential revision in the previously published estimated net migration for 1967-68 and 1968-69. The figures of net civilian migration for mid-1966 to mid-1969 given in this table are now the best available estimates of change over that period.
5. The column headed 'Changes in Armed Forces' represents the sum of two elements:-
 - a. Change in Armed Forces stationed in the Area;
 - b. Gain to civilian population due to Armed Forces rundown.
6. Minor discrepancies sometimes arise between the sum of parts and the given totals, both vertically and horizontally, as a result of rounding.

(1) CHANGES 1951-61; 1961-66 and 1966-69

Thousands

AREA	Mid-Year Estimated Home Population 1951	Changes 1951 - 1961				Mid-Year Estimated Home Population 1961	Changes 1961 - 1966				Mid-Year Estimated Home Population 1966	Changes 1966 - 1969				Mid-Year Estimated Home Population 1969
		Total Change	Natural Change	Changes in Armed Forces	Net Civilian migration		Total Change	Natural Change	Changes in Armed Forces	Net Civilian migration		Total Change	Natural Change	Changes in Armed Forces	Net Civilian migration	
ENGLAND AND WALES	43,815.0	2,381.2	1,974.6	105.0	301.4	46,196.2	1,789.1	1,492.7	- 10.5	306.9	47,985.3	841.5	805.4	43.0	- 6.8	48,826.8
NORTHERN REGION	3,127.2	118.8	193.3	5.2	- 79.7	3,246.0	68.1	103.3	0.4	- 35.6	3,314.1	32.0	47.0	2.4	- 17.3	3,346.1
Tyneside Conurbation	835.0	18.3	51.2	5.4	- 38.3	853.3	- 7.0	25.2	0.8	- 33.0	846.3	- 6.4	9.3	0.7	- 16.4	839.9
1 Industrial North East: North	1,570.9	48.2	98.9	10.9	- 61.5	1,619.1	15.5	48.1	1.5	- 34.1	1,634.6	5.7	20.8	1.3	- 16.4	1,640.3
2 Industrial North East: South	797.7	67.9	67.0	4.8	- 3.9	865.5	29.5	38.7	0.2	- 9.5	895.0	16.4	18.7	0.8	- 3.1	911.4
3 Rural North East: North	140.3	- 0.2	5.1	0.9	- 6.2	140.1	2.3	2.4	0.4	- 0.4	142.4	- 0.3	0.6	- 0.1	- 0.7	142.1
4 Rural North East: South	287.3	- 4.7	7.4	- 10.8	- 1.3	282.6	13.2	5.8	- 1.8	9.2	275.8	9.2	3.0	0.7	5.5	285.0
5 Cumberland and Westmorland	350.9	7.7	15.0	- 0.5	- 6.7	358.7	7.5	8.3	0.2	- 1.0	366.2	1.0	3.9	- 0.3	- 2.7	367.2
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE REGION	4,508.7	121.8	194.7	23.2	- 96.1	4,630.5	136.0	140.3	0.7	- 5.0	4,766.5	44.0	79.4	5.1	- 40.4	4,810.5
West Yorkshire Conurbation	1,683.3	16.1	44.5	11.8	- 40.2	1,699.4	28.0	43.5	1.7	- 17.2	1,727.4	- 0.1	25.5	1.4	- 27.1	1,727.3
6 West Yorkshire	1,868.8	15.7	46.2	12.9	- 43.5	1,884.5	32.8	44.8	2.0	- 14.0	1,917.2	1.8	26.7	1.6	- 26.5	1,919.0
7 Yorkshire Coalfield	693.1	42.9	55.5	5.7	- 18.3	736.0	38.0	32.0	0.1	5.8	774.0	13.9	18.2	0.7	- 4.8	787.9
8 South Yorkshire	731.5	15.6	30.0	5.3	- 19.7	747.1	6.9	22.4	0.8	- 16.3	754.0	0.3	12.6	0.7	- 13.1	754.3
9 Mid Yorkshire	369.2	7.0	9.2	- 3.0	0.8	376.2	22.8	7.1	- 1.4	17.1	399.0	13.5	4.2	0.2	9.2	412.5
10 North Humberside	442.7	14.8	28.7	1.7	- 15.6	457.5	14.2	16.9	0.7	- 3.5	471.7	0.8	8.5	0.4	- 8.1	472.5
11 South Humberside	262.4	25.1	19.3	1.1	4.7	287.5	17.5	13.4	0.4	3.7	305.0	8.2	7.5	0.8	0.2	313.2
12 South Lindsey	141.1	0.6	5.8	- 0.5	- 4.7	141.7	4.0	3.7	- 1.8	2.1	145.7	5.4	1.8	0.9	2.7	151.1
NORTH WEST REGION	6,416.8	128.5	235.4	16.9	-123.8	6,545.3	187.5	189.8	5.9	- 28.3	6,712.8	57.0	97.8	4.4	- 45.2	6,769.8
Merseyside Conurbation	1,382.2	- 1.8	109.2	5.3	-116.3	1,380.4	- 15.0	60.3	1.6	- 76.9	1,365.4	- 23.7	23.9	1.3	- 49.0	1,341.7
SE Lancs Conurbation	2,411.1	8.0	74.6	13.8	- 80.4	2,419.1	27.7	70.1	2.1	- 44.5	2,446.8	- 13.4	37.7	2.1	- 53.4	2,433.4
13 Merseyside	1,675.5	78.6	125.3	5.5	- 52.3	1,754.1	44.1	76.5	2.0	- 34.4	1,798.2	8.8	32.9	1.7	- 25.7	1,807.0
14 South Lancashire	597.2	- 10.8	25.2	- 5.0	- 31.0	586.4	25.3	18.4	0.5	6.4	611.7	23.7	12.2	0.6	10.8	635.4
15 Manchester	2,454.7	19.9	75.2	13.0	- 68.3	2,474.7	37.2	72.7	2.3	- 37.7	2,511.9	- 9.0	39.4	2.1	- 50.4	2,502.9
16 Furness	106.1	- 1.7	1.4	0.8	- 3.8	104.4	0.2	1.0	0.4	- 1.2	104.6	- 0.2	0.7	0.0	- 0.9	104.4
17 Lancaster	110.3	3.8	- 0.4	0.8	3.5	114.1	5.5	0.2	0.1	5.1	119.7	1.6	- 0.2	0.1	1.7	121.3
18 Fylde	252.9	19.8	- 8.1	- 2.9	30.9	272.7	7.7	- 3.0	- 1.1	11.8	280.4	3.0	- 3.0	- 0.5	6.3	283.4
19 Mid Lancashire	283.3	13.5	8.8	2.1	2.6	296.8	13.7	9.6	0.3	3.8	310.5	10.4	5.6	0.2	4.5	320.9
20 North East Lancashire	493.7	- 16.0	- 6.8	3.5	- 12.9	477.8	- 4.2	2.5	0.5	- 7.2	473.6	- 4.7	1.9	0.4	- 7.0	468.9
21 South Cheshire and High Peak	443.1	21.3	14.5	- 0.7	7.6	464.4	37.8	11.8	0.9	25.1	502.2	23.4	8.0	- 0.2	15.5	525.6

APPENDIX 3 : ANNEX (Contd.)

(1) CHANGES 1951-61; 1961-66 and 1966-69 (contd.)

Thousands

AREA	Mid-Year Estimated Home Population 1951	Changes 1951 - 1961				Mid-Year Estimated Home Population 1961	Changes 1961 - 1966				Mid-Year Estimated Home Population 1966	Changes 1966 - 1969				Mid-Year Estimated Home Population 1969
		Total Change	Natural Change	Changes in Armed Forces	Net Civilian Migration		Total Change	Natural Change	Changes in Armed Forces	Net Civilian Migration		Total Change	Natural Change	Changes in Armed Forces	Net Civilian Migration	
EAST MIDLANDS REGION	2,896.0	211.7	157.6	15.5	38.6	3,107.7	158.5	117.1	- 2.2	43.6	3,266.2	82.7	67.3	2.1	13.4	3,348.9
22 Nottinghamshire/Derbyshire	1,569.3	102.6	88.1	6.2	8.3	1,671.9	77.7	62.2	- 0.2	15.6	1,749.6	28.5	35.1	1.2	- 7.8	1,778.1
22a Notts/Derby Coalfield and) High Derbyshire)	671.8	40.3	38.3	3.1	- 1.1	712.1	34.9	24.5	0.1	10.3	747.0	11.7	13.5	0.2	- 2.0	758.7
22b Nottingham/Derby)	897.5	62.3	49.8	3.1	9.4	959.8	42.7	37.7	- 0.2	5.3	1,002.5	16.9	21.5	1.0	- 5.7	1,019.4
23 Leicester	610.4	46.7	31.8	4.0	10.9	657.1	35.1	26.3	- 0.7	9.5	692.2	19.3	15.7	0.5	3.2	711.5
24 Northampton	360.2	40.2	17.7	4.5	18.0	400.4	30.4	15.7	- 0.8	15.4	430.8	23.1	9.5	0.2	13.4	453.9
25 East Lowlands	356.0	22.2	20.0	0.8	1.4	378.2	15.4	12.8	- 0.7	3.3	393.6	11.8	7.0	0.2	4.6	405.4
WEST MIDLANDS REGION*	4,426.1	334.5	276.0	11.4	47.1	4,760.6	238.3	205.5	- 2.5	35.3	4,998.9	145.9	122.2	3.5	20.1*	5,144.8*
26 Conurbation*	2,256.9	112.9	142.8	15.5	- 45.4	2,369.8	47.0	105.6	3.0	- 61.6	2,416.8	23.7	58.1	2.0	- 36.4*	2,440.5
27 Coventry Belt	532.9	90.4	43.1	2.8	44.5	623.3	49.5	32.1	- 0.3	17.6	627.8	20.2	19.8	0.6	- 0.1	693.0
28 Central	847.3	109.8	52.6	- 7.3	64.4	957.1	115.2	44.4	- 5.0	75.7	1,072.3	91.7	31.4	1.4	59.1	1,164.0
28a North)	423.9	49.0	28.5	- 8.0	28.4	472.9	69.9	25.7	- 3.5	47.8	542.8	41.8	19.7	0.6	21.5	584.6
28b South)	423.5	60.7	24.1	0.6	36.0	484.2	45.3	18.8	- 1.4	27.9	529.5	49.9	11.7	0.8	37.5	579.4
29 North Staffordshire	480.8	14.3	23.5	3.4	- 12.5	495.1	11.4	13.9	0.5	- 3.0	506.5	6.1	7.7	0.4	- 2.0	512.6
30 Rural West	308.2	7.1	14.1	- 3.0	- 3.9	315.3	15.0	9.4	- 0.9	6.4	330.4	4.2	5.2	- 0.8	- 0.4	334.6
EAST ANGLIA REGION	1,387.6	101.6	64.6	9.9	27.1	1,489.2	92.5	43.4	- 10.3	59.4	1,581.7	75.4	25.4	1.7	48.2	1,657.1
31 North East (Norwich)	520.5	19.7	15.9	- 0.1	3.9	540.2	25.7	9.6	- 3.4	19.5	565.9	26.7	6.3	- 0.3	20.7	592.6
32 North West (Peterborough)	260.0	29.1	17.9	6.0	5.2	289.1	12.8	10.7	- 3.1	5.2	301.9	12.0	5.5	0.5	6.1	313.9
33 South West (Cambridge)	285.4	24.3	15.3	- 1.0	10.0	309.7	32.5	12.6	- 2.0	21.9	342.2	21.6	7.6	1.7	12.3	363.8
34 South East (Ipswich)	321.8	28.4	15.5	5.0	7.9	350.2	21.5	10.5	- 1.8	12.8	371.7	15.1	6.0	0.0	9.0	386.8
SOUTH EAST REGION	15,216.4	1,129.1	663.8	27.6	437.7	16,345.5	660.8	551.2	5.6	104.0	17,006.3	288.3	295.4	19.4	- 28.4	17,294.6
35 Greater London	8,206.1	- 228.7	333.3	48.5	-610.5	7,977.4	-145.1	261.6	6.7	-413.4	7,832.3	-129.6	129.6	7.6	-266.1	7,703.4
36 Outer Metropolitan Area	3,508.5	1,012.1	241.7	- 4.9	775.3	4,520.6	492.3	217.1	1.1	274.1	5,012.9	240.1	124.9	4.7	110.5	5,253.0
36a East)	540.3	239.4	42.1	1.2	196.0	779.7	104.5	37.3	0.1	67.0	884.2	44.5	21.7	0.2	22.6	928.7
36b North)	729.1	277.2	65.8	6.1	205.2	1,006.3	99.4	57.4	0.6	41.4	1,105.7	39.1	30.1	0.6	8.3	1,144.8
36c West)	648.3	177.9	47.9	2.2	127.7	826.2	108.3	45.6	- 2.3	64.9	934.5	61.8	27.3	0.1	34.4	996.3
36d South West)	564.8	119.2	36.9	- 5.7	88.0	684.0	69.9	31.5	0.1	38.2	753.9	33.7	17.6	0.5	15.6	787.6
36e South)	438.7	124.7	18.5	0.6	105.6	563.4	36.2	15.7	- 0.2	20.7	599.6	24.2	8.4	1.1	14.8	623.8
36f South East)	587.2	73.7	30.5	- 9.4	52.6	660.9	74.2	29.6	2.6	42.0	735.1	36.7	19.8	1.9	15.0	771.8
Outer South East]	3,501.8	345.9	88.8	- 16.1	273.1	3,847.7	313.4	72.5	- 2.3	243.3	4,161.1	177.1	40.7	7.1	129.3	4,338.2
37 Essex	305.3	23.3	7.1	- 0.1	16.3	328.6	34.1	7.8	- 2.2	28.4	362.7	23.3	6.0	2.6	14.8	386.0
38 Beds/Bucks/Berks/Oxon	602.6	68.6	43.8	- 9.7	34.6	671.2	67.5	34.4	- 2.9	36.0	738.7	43.9	21.1	3.7	19.1	782.6
38a Beds/Bucks)	212.6	16.9	11.2	- 6.3	12.1	229.5	22.1	10.6	0.0	11.4	251.6	10.8	7.0	- 0.3	4.1	262.4
38b Berks/Oxon)	390.0	51.7	32.6	- 3.4	22.5	441.7	45.4	23.8	- 2.9	24.6	487.1	33.1	14.1	4.0	15.0	520.2
39 Solent	1,290.6	152.6	53.3	- 4.1	103.4	1,443.2	111.1	40.6	1.9	68.7	1,554.3	62.6	22.3	- 0.7	40.9	1,616.9
40 Sussex Coast	782.8	76.2	- 25.9	3.4	98.7	859.0	54.7	- 15.4	0.9	69.2	913.7	21.9	- 11.5	0.6	32.8	935.6
41 Kent]	520.6	25.0	10.4	- 5.6	20.2	545.6	46.0	5.1	0.0	40.9	591.6	25.5	2.8	0.9	21.7	617.1
SOUTH WEST REGION	3,247.4	188.6	104.9	- 15.7	99.3	3,436.0	198.7	84.7	- 10.0	124.1	3,634.8	95.6	44.0	1.9	49.7	3,730.4
42 Northern	1,457.6	124.3	71.3	- 5.8	58.8	1,581.8	109.1	58.4	- 4.4	55.0	1,690.9	48.5	31.4	3.0	14.1	1,739.4
42a North Gloucestershire)	388.2	35.8	22.0	- 1.6	15.4	424.0	32.3	15.9	- 0.8	17.1	456.3	11.7	8.7	0.5	2.5	468.0
42b Bristol - Severnside)	792.9	55.9	30.4	6.7	18.8	848.8	44.9	26.3	0.2	18.5	893.7	19.4	13.9	0.6	4.9	913.1
42c North Wiltshire)	276.4	32.6	18.9	- 10.9	24.6	309.0	31.9	16.3	- 3.8	19.4	341.0	17.3	8.7	2.0	6.7	358.3
43 Central	618.2	38.7	24.2	- 8.3	22.7	656.9	37.6	16.4	- 4.9	26.1	694.4	24.2	8.7	1.8	13.7	718.6
44 Southern	735.3	23.4	6.8	- 3.1	19.6	758.7	37.7	8.0	- 0.2	29.9	796.4	13.6	3.3	- 4.1	14.5	810.0
45 Western	436.3	2.3	2.6	1.4	- 1.7	438.6	14.4	1.9	- 0.5	13.0	453.0	9.4	0.8	1.1	7.3	462.4

*See Note 4

) DOE breakdown of official sub-division

] Component Areas of Outer South East (which is not an official sub-division)

(1) CHANGES 1951-61; 1961-66 and 1966-69

Thousands

AREA	Mid-Year Estimated Home Population 1951	Changes 1951 - 1961				Mid-Year Estimated Home Population 1961	Changes 1961 - 1966				Mid-Year Estimated Home Population 1966	Changes 1966 - 1969				Mid-Year Estimated Home Population 1969
		Total Change	Natural Change	Changes in Armed Forces	Net Civilian Migration		Total Change	Natural Change	Changes in Armed Forces	Net Civilian Migration		Total Change	Natural Change	Changes in Armed Forces	Net Civilian Migration	
WALES	2,588.8	46.4	84.3	10.8	- 48.7	2,635.2	68.9	57.5	2.1	9.3	2,704.1	20.4	26.9	2.6	- 9.0	2,724.5
46 Coastal Belt	613.5	67.4	37.9	2.0	27.6	680.9	39.8	27.3	- 0.2	12.6	720.7	14.5	13.9	0.8	- 0.3	735.2
47 Central and Eastern Valleys	679.5	- 26.8	22.1	4.9	- 53.9	652.7	- 3.8	13.5	0.7	- 18.0	648.9	- 4.6	5.8	0.5	- 11.1	644.3
48 West South Wales	449.4	7.9	11.7	3.3	- 7.1	457.3	7.2	6.5	0.5	0.2	464.4	- 2.8	2.2	0.4	- 5.3	461.6
49 North East Wales	201.2	4.4	9.5	- 0.5	- 4.7	205.6	9.7	6.7	0.1	2.8	215.3	7.3	4.0	0.4	2.8	222.6
50 North West Wales: North Coast	94.2	6.0	- 3.4	- 0.5	9.9	100.2	8.2	- 1.5	0.3	9.3	108.4	3.1	- 1.2	- 0.1	4.4	111.5
51 North West Wales: Remainder	235.5	- 7.6	0.6	0.6	- 8.8	227.9	4.8	1.8	- 0.4	3.3	232.7	1.0	0.8	0.5	- 0.2	233.7
52 Central Wales	90.3	- 4.8	2.0	- 0.5	- 6.4	85.5	- 0.8	0.8	0.1	- 1.7	84.7	- 0.4	0.3	0.2	- 0.8	84.3
53 South West Wales	225.2	- 0.1	3.8	1.4	- 5.3	225.1	4.0	2.2	0.9	0.8	229.1	2.3	1.0	- 0.2	1.5	231.4
SCOTLAND	5,102.5	81.3	338.6	24.3	-281.6	5,183.8	7.0	193.4	7.7	-194.1	5,190.8	3.9	100.3	6.6	-103.0	5,194.7
54 Glasgow	2,434.1	61.4	195.3	11.4	-145.3	2,495.5	- 18.9	112.5	2.1	-133.5	2,476.6	- 17.8	57.9	3.7	- 79.5	2,458.7
55 Falkirk/Stirling	240.4	12.8	17.7	1.0	- 5.9	253.2	19.2	10.5	0.3	8.4	272.4	14.5	6.9	0.2	7.6	287.0
56 Edinburgh	966.5	29.7	60.9	2.7	- 33.9	996.2	15.7	35.5	2.6	- 22.3	1,011.9	16.6	19.1	0.0	- 2.5	1,028.5
57 Tayside	450.0	2.6	19.7	3.8	- 20.9	452.6	- 2.8	11.2	- 0.1	- 13.8	449.8	- 3.2	5.1	0.1	- 8.4	446.6
58 Borders	111.2	- 6.1	0.9	1.1	- 8.1	105.1	- 2.5	0.4	- 0.1	- 2.8	102.6	- 1.4	0.4	0.1	- 1.9	101.2
59 South West	153.6	- 1.3	9.0	0.1	- 10.4	152.3	- 0.7	4.5	0.0	- 5.2	151.6	- 1.8	1.9	0.2	- 3.9	149.8
60 North East	462.8	- 9.7	28.0	3.1	- 40.8	453.1	- 4.6	13.9	1.2	- 19.7	448.5	- 1.0	6.7	1.0	- 8.7	447.5
61 Highlands	283.9	- 8.0	7.1	1.2	- 16.3	275.9	1.4	5.0	1.6	- 5.2	277.3	- 2.0	2.6	1.2	- 5.8	275.3
GREAT BRITAIN	48,917.5	2,462.5	2,313.2	129.3	19.8	51,380.0	1,796.1	1,686.1	- 2.7	112.8	53,176.1	845.4	905.7	49.6	-109.8	54,021.5

APPENDIX 3 : ANNEX (Contd.)

(2) CHANGES MID 1951 - MID 1969

(Actual Nos in thousands)

AREA	Mid-Year Estimated Home Population 1951	Changes 1951 - 1969						Mid-Year Estimated Home Population 1969	
		Total Change		Natural Change		Changes in Armed Forces No.	Net Civilian Migration etc		
		No.	% of 1951 Pop	No.	% of 1951 Pop		No.		% of 1951 Pop
ENGLAND AND WALES	43,815.0	5,011.8	11.4	4,272.7	9.8	137.5	601.5	1.4	48,826.8
NORTHERN REGION	3,127.2	218.9	7.0	343.6	11.0	8.0	- 132.6	- 4.2	3,346.1
1 Industrial North East: North	1,570.9	69.4	4.4	167.8	10.7	13.7	- 112.0	- 7.1	1,640.3
2 Industrial North East: South	797.7	113.8	14.3	124.4	15.6	5.8	- 16.5	- 2.1	911.4
3 Rural North East: North	140.3	1.8	1.3	8.1	5.8	1.2	- 7.3	- 5.2	142.1
4 Rural North East: South	267.3	17.7	6.6	16.2	6.1	- 11.9	13.4	5.0	285.0
5 Cumberland & Westmorland	350.9	16.2	4.6	27.2	7.8	- 0.6	- 10.4	- 3.0	367.2
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE REGION	4,508.7	301.8	6.7	414.4	9.2	29.0	- 141.5	- 3.1	4,810.5
6 West Yorkshire	1,868.8	50.3	2.7	117.7	6.3	16.5	- 84.0	- 4.5	1,919.0
7 Yorkshire Coalfield	693.1	94.8	13.7	105.7	15.3	6.5	- 17.3	- 2.5	787.9
8 South Yorkshire	731.5	22.8	3.1	65.0	8.9	6.8	- 49.1	- 6.7	754.3
9 Mid Yorkshire	369.2	43.3	11.7	20.5	5.6	- 4.2	27.1	7.3	412.5
10 North Humberside	442.7	29.8	6.7	54.1	12.2	2.8	- 27.2	- 6.1	472.5
11 South Humberside	262.4	50.8	19.4	40.2	15.3	2.3	8.6	3.3	313.2
12 South Lindsey	141.1	10.0	7.1	11.3	8.0	- 1.4	0.1	0.1	151.1
NORTH WEST REGION	6,416.8	353.0	5.5	523.0	8.2	27.2	- 197.3	- 3.1	6,769.8
13 Merseyside	1,675.5	131.5	7.8	234.7	14.0	9.2	- 112.4	- 6.7	1,807.0
14 South Lancashire	597.2	38.2	6.4	55.9	9.4	- 3.9	- 13.8	- 2.3	635.4
15 Manchester	2,454.7	48.1	2.0	187.3	7.6	17.4	- 156.4	- 6.4	2,502.9
16 Furness	106.1	- 1.7	- 1.6	3.1	2.9	1.2	- 5.9	- 5.6	104.4
17 Lancaster	110.3	10.9	9.9	- 0.4	- 0.4	1.0	10.3	9.3	121.3
18 Fylde	252.9	30.5	12.1	- 14.0	- 5.5	- 4.5	49.0	19.4	283.4
19 Mid Lancashire	283.3	37.6	13.3	24.1	8.5	2.6	10.9	3.8	320.9
20 North East Lancashire	493.7	- 24.9	- 5.0	- 2.2	- 0.4	4.4	- 27.1	- 5.5	468.9
21 South Cheshire and High Peak	443.1	82.5	18.6	34.3	7.7	0.0	48.2	10.9	525.8
EAST MIDLANDS REGION	2,896.0	452.9	15.6	342.0	11.8	15.4	95.6	3.3	3,348.9
22 Nottinghamshire/Derbyshire	1,569.3	208.8	13.3	185.4	11.8	7.2	16.1	1.0	1,778.1
22a Notts/Derby Coalfield and High Derbyshire	671.8	86.9	12.9	76.3	11.4	3.4	7.2	1.1	758.7
22b Nottingham/Derby	897.5	121.9	13.6	109.0	12.1	3.9	9.0	1.0	1,019.4
23 Leicester	610.4	101.1	16.6	73.8	12.1	3.8	23.6	3.9	711.5
24 Northampton	360.2	93.7	26.0	42.9	11.9	3.9	46.8	13.0	453.9
25 East Lowlands	356.0	49.4	13.9	39.8	11.2	0.3	9.3	2.6	405.4

CHANGES MID 1951 - MID 1969

(Actual Nos in thousands)

AREA	Mid-Year Estimated Home Population 1951	Changes 1951 - 1969							Mid-Year Estimated Home Population 1969
		Total Change		Natural Change		Changes in Armed Forces No.	Net Civilian Migration etc		
		No.	% of 1951 Pop	No.	% of 1951 Pop		No.	% of 1951 Pop	
WEST MIDLANDS REGION	4,428.1	718.7	16.2	603.7	13.6	12.4	102.5	2.3	5,144.8
26 Conurbation	2,256.9	183.6	8.1	306.5	13.6	20.5	- 143.4	- 6.4	2,440.5
27 Coventry Belt	532.9	160.1	30.0	95.0	17.8	3.1	62.0	11.6	693.0
28 Central	847.3	316.7	37.4	128.4	15.2	- 10.9	199.2	23.5	1,164.0
28a North	423.9	160.7	37.9	73.9	17.4	- 10.9	97.7	23.0	584.6
28b South	423.5	155.9	36.8	54.6	12.9	0.0	101.4	23.9	579.4
29 North Staffordshire	480.8	31.8	6.6	45.1	9.4	4.3	- 17.5	- 3.6	512.6
30 Rural West	308.2	26.3	8.5	28.7	9.3	- 4.7	2.1	0.7	334.6
EAST ANGLIA REGION	1,387.6	289.5	19.4	133.4	9.6	1.3	134.7	9.7	1,657.1
31 North East (Norwich)	520.5	72.1	13.9	31.8	6.1	- 3.8	44.1	8.5	592.6
32 North West (Peterborough)	260.0	53.9	20.7	34.1	13.1	3.4	16.5	6.3	313.9
33 South West (Cambridge)	285.4	78.4	27.5	35.5	12.4	- 1.3	44.2	15.5	363.8
34 South East (Ipswich)	321.8	65.0	20.2	32.0	9.9	3.2	29.7	9.2	386.8
SOUTH EAST REGION	15,216.4	2,078.2	13.7	1,510.4	9.9	52.6	515.3	3.4	17,294.6
35 Greater London	8,206.1	- 502.7	- 6.1	724.5	8.8	62.8	- 1,290.0	- 15.7	7,703.4
36 Outer Metropolitan Area	3,508.5	1,744.5	49.7	583.7	16.6	0.9	1,159.9	33.1	5,253.0
36a East	540.3	388.4	71.9	101.1	18.7	1.7	285.6	52.9	928.7
36b North	729.1	415.7	57.0	153.3	21.0	7.5	254.9	35.0	1,144.8
36c West	648.3	348.0	53.7	120.8	18.6	0.2	227.0	35.0	996.3
36d South West	564.8	222.8	39.4	86.0	15.2	- 5.1	141.8	25.1	787.6
36e South	438.7	185.1	42.2	42.6	9.7	1.5	141.1	32.2	623.8
36f South East	587.2	184.6	31.4	79.9	13.6	- 4.9	109.6	18.7	771.8
Outer South East	3,501.8	836.4	23.9	202.0	5.8	- 11.3	645.7	18.4	1,338.2
37 Essex	305.3	80.7	26.4	20.9	6.8	0.3	59.5	19.5	386.0
38 Beds/Bucks/Berks/Oxon	602.6	180.0	29.9	99.3	16.5	- 8.9	89.7	14.9	782.6
38a Beds/Bucks	212.6	49.8	23.4	28.8	13.5	- 6.6	27.6	13.0	262.4
38b Berks/Oxon	390.0	130.2	33.4	70.5	18.1	- 2.3	62.1	15.9	520.2
39 Solent	1,290.6	326.3	25.3	116.2	9.0	- 2.9	213.0	16.5	1,616.9
40 Sussex Coast	782.8	152.8	19.5	52.8	6.7	4.9	200.7	25.6	935.6
41 Kent	520.6	96.5	18.5	18.3	3.5	- 4.7	82.8	15.9	617.1

APPENDIX 3 : ANNEX (Contd.)

CHANGES MID 1951 - MID 1969

(Actual Nos in thousands)

AREA	Mid-Year Estimated Home Population 1951	Changes 1951 - 1969							Mid-Year Estimated Home Population 1969
		Total Change		Natural Change		Changes in Armed Forces No.	Net Civilian Migration etc		
		No.	% of 1951 Pop	No.	% of 1951 Pop		No.	% of 1951 Pop	
SOUTH WEST REGION	3,247.4	482.9	14.9	233.6	7.2	- 23.8	273.1	8.4	3,730.4
42 Northern	1,457.6	281.9	19.3	161.1	11.1	- 7.2	127.9	8.8	1,739.4
42a North Gloucestershire	388.2	79.8	20.6	46.6	12.0	- 1.9	35.0	9.0	468.0
42b Bristol-Severnside	792.9	120.2	15.2	70.6	8.9	7.5	42.2	5.3	913.1
42c North Wiltshire	276.4	81.8	29.6	43.9	15.9	- 12.7	50.7	18.3	358.3
43 Central	618.2	100.5	16.3	49.3	8.0	- 11.4	62.5	10.1	718.6
44 Southern	735.3	74.7	10.2	18.1	2.5	- 7.4	64.0	8.7	810.0
45 Western	436.3	26.1	6.0	5.3	1.2	2.0	18.6	4.3	462.4
WALES	2,588.8	135.7	5.2	168.7	6.5	15.5	- 48.4	- 1.9	2,724.5
46 Coastal Belt	613.5	121.7	19.8	79.1	12.9	2.7	39.9	6.5	735.2
47 Central & Eastern Valleys	679.5	- 35.2	- 5.2	41.5	6.1	6.1	- 83.0	- 12.2	644.3
48 West South Wales	449.4	12.3	2.7	20.4	4.5	4.1	- 12.2	- 2.7	461.6
49 North East Wales	201.2	21.4	10.6	20.3	10.0	0.1	0.9	0.4	222.6
50 North West Wales: North Coast	94.2	17.3	18.4	- 6.0	- 6.5	- 0.3	23.6	25.1	111.5
51 North West Wales: Remainder	235.5	- 1.8	- 0.8	3.2	1.4	0.7	- 5.7	- 2.4	233.7
52 Central Wales	90.3	- 6.0	- 6.6	3.1	3.4	- 0.2	- 8.9	- 9.9	84.3
53 South West Wales	225.2	6.2	2.8	7.0	3.1	2.2	- 3.0	- 1.3	231.4
SCOTLAND	5,102.5	92.2	1.8	632.3	12.4	38.6	-578.7	- 11.3	5,194.7
54 Glasgow	2,434.1	24.6	1.0	365.6	15.0	17.3	-358.3	- 14.7	2,458.7
55 Falkirk/Stirling	240.4	46.6	19.4	35.0	14.6	1.6	10.1	4.2	287.0
56 Edinburgh	966.5	62.1	6.4	115.4	11.9	5.3	- 58.6	- 6.1	1,028.5
57 Tayside	450.0	- 3.4	- 0.8	36.0	8.0	3.8	- 43.1	- 9.6	446.6
58 Borders	111.2	- 10.0	- 9.0	1.7	1.5	0.9	- 12.6	- 11.3	101.2
59 South West	153.6	- 3.8	- 2.5	15.4	10.0	0.3	- 19.5	- 12.7	149.8
60 North East	462.8	- 15.3	- 3.3	48.7	10.5	5.3	- 69.3	- 15.0	447.5
61 Highlands	283.9	- 8.6	- 3.0	14.7	5.2	4.0	- 27.3	- 9.6	275.3
GREAT BRITAIN	48,917.5	5,104.0	10.4	4,985.0	10.0	176.2	22.8	0.0	54,021.5

(Actual Nos in thousands)

Changes 1951 - 1969				Mid-Year Estimated Home Population 1969
Total Change	Changes in Armed Forces No.	Net Civilian Migration etc		
		No.	% of 1951 Pop	
% of 1951 Pop				
7.2	- 23.8	273.1	8.4	3,730.4
11.1	- 7.2	127.9	8.8	1,739.4
12.0	- 1.9	35.0	9.0	488.0
8.9	7.5	42.2	5.3	913.1
15.9	- 12.7	50.7	18.3	358.3
8.0	- 11.4	62.5	10.1	718.6
2.5	- 7.4	64.0	8.7	810.0
1.2	2.0	18.6	4.3	462.4
6.5	15.5	- 48.4	- 1.9	2,724.5
12.9	2.7	39.9	6.5	735.2
6.1	6.1	- 83.0	- 12.2	644.3
4.5	4.1	- 12.2	- 2.7	461.6
10.0	0.1	0.9	0.4	222.6
- 6.5	- 0.3	23.6	25.1	111.5
1.4	0.7	- 5.7	- 2.4	233.7
3.4	- 0.2	- 8.9	- 9.9	84.3
3.1	2.2	- 3.0	- 1.3	231.4
12.4	38.6	-578.7	- 11.3	5,194.7
15.0	17.3	-358.3	- 14.7	2,458.7
14.6	1.6	10.1	4.2	287.0
11.9	5.3	- 58.6	- 6.1	1,028.5
8.0	3.8	- 43.1	- 9.6	446.6
1.5	0.9	- 12.6	- 11.3	101.2
10.0	0.3	- 19.5	- 12.7	149.8
10.5	5.3	- 69.3	- 15.0	447.5
5.2	4.0	- 27.3	- 9.6	275.3
10.0	176.2	22.8	0.0	54,021.5

APPENDIX 4

GREAT BRITAIN: POPULATION PROJECTIONS, 1969 - 2001

PROJECTION OF TOTAL POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN BASED ON MID-1969 ESTIMATE OF POPULATION

		(000s)						
		1969	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001
MALES	0- 4	2,344	2,351	2,441	2,544	2,684	2,755	2,810
	5- 9	2,278	2,226	2,307	2,398	2,500	2,643	2,712
	10-14	1,972	2,338	2,212	2,291	2,383	2,485	2,628
	15-19	1,911	2,104	2,354	2,226	2,305	2,398	2,500
	20-24	2,129	1,904	2,121	2,370	2,243	2,325	2,416
	25-29	1,746	2,125	1,898	2,114	2,364	2,238	2,319
	30-34	1,666	1,829	2,100	1,878	2,094	2,343	2,219
	35-39	1,650	1,629	1,802	2,074	1,853	2,069	2,318
	40-44	1,672	1,602	1,605	1,779	2,050	1,831	2,047
	45-49	1,832	1,613	1,571	1,576	1,750	2,017	1,805
	50-54	1,493	1,673	1,562	1,524	1,532	1,703	1,966
	55-59	1,606	1,502	1,580	1,479	1,446	1,457	1,624
	60-64	1,438	1,412	1,358	1,431	1,345	1,318	1,333
	65-69	1,126	1,222	1,191	1,153	1,216	1,147	1,129
	70-74	706	886	935	913	893	940	892
	75-79	440	505	586	621	609	602	631
	80-84	229	235	269	312	331	326	328
	85-89	87	86	89	104	121	128	127
	90 & over	25	25	25	26	30	35	37
	All Ages	26,350	27,267	28,006	28,813	29,749	30,760	31,841
FEMALES	0- 4	2,227	2,233	2,316	2,411	2,545	2,609	2,661
	5- 9	2,165	2,126	2,201	2,283	2,380	2,513	2,578
	10-14	1,872	2,224	2,116	2,192	2,275	2,372	2,504
	15-19	1,845	2,019	2,264	2,153	2,229	2,313	2,410
	20-24	2,068	1,861	2,063	2,306	2,193	2,269	2,352
	25-29	1,694	2,076	1,847	2,049	2,293	2,182	2,256
	30-34	1,593	1,783	2,051	1,822	2,025	2,269	2,157
	35-39	1,576	1,572	1,760	2,029	1,801	2,005	2,249
	40-44	1,649	1,522	1,552	1,739	1,808	1,782	1,986
	45-49	1,855	1,579	1,497	1,527	1,715	1,983	1,761
	50-54	1,573	1,699	1,545	1,466	1,498	1,685	1,951
	55-59	1,754	1,601	1,648	1,501	1,427	1,460	1,646
	60-64	1,649	1,635	1,528	1,576	1,439	1,370	1,407
	65-69	1,438	1,535	1,514	1,422	1,468	1,345	1,286
	70-74	1,156	1,285	1,342	1,329	1,259	1,302	1,200
	75-79	839	931	1,014	1,066	1,062	1,017	1,055
	80-84	519	564	612	674	713	715	698
	85-89	229	257	278	305	339	362	364
	90 & over	77	93	100	109	120	134	143
	All Ages	27,778	28,595	29,248	29,959	30,789	31,687	32,664
Persons	All Ages	54,128	55,862	57,255	58,773	60,538	62,447	64,505

Note: Figures have been rounded and may not aggregate to totals

APPENDIX 5

ESTIMATED HOME POPULATION OF STANDARD REGIONS OF ENGLAND AND WALES AND SCOTLAND AT MID-1969 WITH PROJECTIONS TO 1981, 1991 and 2001

(Thousands)

Area	Year	Persons All Ages	Males All Ages	MALES							
				0-4	5-14	15-19	20-29	30-44	45-64	65-74	75 +
North	1969	3,346	1,638	140	276	121	224	320	394	117	47
	1981	3,433	1,689	139	256	143	241	329	390	130	58
	1991	3,544	1,753	148	272	124	256	366	386	135	65
	2001	3,634	1,811	142	280	133	244	391	419	135	68
Yorkshire and Humberside	1969	4,810	2,350	211	383	171	334	446	576	164	66
	1981	4,959	2,444	209	390	211	352	472	543	184	83
	1991	5,163	2,568	228	413	198	403	520	532	180	92
	2001	5,435	2,716	235	450	212	402	575	582	169	91
East Midlands	1969	3,349	1,655	149	267	118	240	319	399	114	49
	1981	3,742	1,865	165	312	153	264	374	404	132	61
	1991	4,084	2,051	186	346	163	317	416	418	137	68
	2001	4,472	2,262	202	385	178	344	468	476	136	72
East Anglia	1969	1,657	819	67	123	59	128	156	194	62	30
	1981	1,941	956	82	152	76	133	192	205	74	41
	1991	2,111	1,026	86	165	79	143	193	227	83	51
	2001	2,261	1,098	86	167	83	158	202	256	89	55
South East	1969	17,295	8,342	735	1,283	588	1,250	1,590	2,055	579	261
	1981	18,281	8,867	772	1,411	716	1,271	1,777	1,913	693	315
	1991	19,370	9,437	858	1,541	728	1,490	1,910	1,896	664	350
	2001	20,762	10,164	902	1,708	799	1,562	2,111	2,098	623	361
South West	1969	3,730	1,801	155	286	131	252	328	438	146	66
	1981	4,099	1,963	166	310	171	272	363	425	167	89
	1991	4,389	2,094	187	336	165	311	392	429	170	102
	2001	4,714	2,236	199	373	177	318	429	464	166	108
West Midlands	1969	5,145	2,554	236	409	185	389	508	612	154	62
	1981	5,516	2,762	240	457	232	378	569	615	193	79
	1991	5,848	2,946	261	478	230	456	592	626	207	95
	2001	6,235	3,161	286	526	241	463	658	683	202	102
North West	1969	6,770	3,264	301	550	231	459	612	795	226	90
	1981	7,040	3,435	308	566	290	488	668	748	258	109
	1991	7,418	3,652	343	612	275	560	743	748	249	121
	2001	7,931	3,930	362	683	303	565	828	833	237	120
Wales	1969	2,724	1,328	112	212	99	184	249	327	104	41
	1981	2,822	1,374	112	214	116	186	268	318	108	52
	1991	2,946	1,436	123	226	108	208	286	317	112	56
	2001	3,096	1,510	126	245	115	206	307	345	108	58
England and Wales	1969	48,827	23,752	2,106	3,790	1,702	3,459	4,528	5,790	1,665	712
	1981	51,833	25,355	2,194	4,068	2,108	3,586	5,013	5,559	1,940	887
	1991	54,872	26,962	2,420	4,388	2,072	4,144	5,419	5,581	1,937	1,001
	2001	58,540	28,888	2,540	4,817	2,241	4,263	5,969	6,158	1,865	1,036
Scotland	1969	5,195	2,494	238	460	197	355	435	574	166	69
	1981	5,347	2,579	247	451	233	396	477	507	186	82
	1991	5,592	2,715	264	495	221	427	559	488	172	89
	2001	5,891	2,882	270	523	246	437	597	566	156	87

Note: Figures have been rounded and may not aggregate to totals

APPENDIX 5 (Contd.)

ESTIMATED HOME POPULATION OF STANDARD REGIONS OF ENGLAND AND WALES AND SCOTLAND AT MID-1969 WITH PROJECTIONS TO 1981, 1991 and 2001

(Thousands)

Area	Year	Females All Ages	FEMALES							
			0-4	5-14	15-19	20-29	30-44	45-59	60-74	75 +
North	1969	1,708	133	264	119	224	307	315	256	90
	1981	1,745	132	246	135	233	324	297	264	114
	1991	1,791	139	258	117	244	351	292	261	129
	2001	1,823	131	266	124	232	366	325	248	132
Yorkshire and Humberside	1969	2,460	200	363	167	325	427	458	378	142
	1981	2,515	200	379	201	328	455	409	373	169
	1991	2,595	217	401	193	376	482	399	344	183
	2001	2,719	222	437	208	382	534	444	314	178
East Midlands	1969	1,694	141	252	113	233	303	308	248	95
	1981	1,877	156	289	146	254	352	301	260	119
	1991	2,033	173	316	150	300	389	310	261	134
	2001	2,210	187	351	161	319	432	362	255	143
East Anglia	1969	838	64	118	56	113	147	153	130	57
	1981	986	79	141	68	130	187	160	150	71
	1991	1,085	82	152	73	142	205	180	162	89
	2001	1,164	84	157	73	150	208	214	178	100
South East	1969	8,953	699	1,216	571	1,251	1,555	1,698	1,372	590
	1981	9,413	735	1,343	710	1,276	1,758	1,478	1,432	680
	1991	9,933	812	1,462	719	1,500	1,917	1,455	1,311	757
	2001	10,598	868	1,622	784	1,552	2,115	1,716	1,198	741
South West	1969	1,929	147	273	125	248	323	356	322	136
	1981	2,136	161	307	164	272	376	345	338	174
	1991	2,295	179	336	164	317	412	349	339	199
	2001	2,479	193	370	178	335	458	403	330	212
West Midlands	1969	2,591	224	386	177	372	469	480	353	129
	1981	2,753	223	426	218	363	523	447	392	162
	1991	2,903	247	441	215	432	544	446	392	186
	2001	3,074	258	483	225	437	604	500	366	202
North West	1969	3,506	286	522	230	456	590	659	556	205
	1981	3,605	288	548	286	478	644	572	546	243
	1991	3,766	326	593	275	551	704	561	496	260
	2001	4,001	340	658	306	567	791	638	449	252
Wales	1969	1,396	106	204	95	178	239	265	227	81
	1981	1,448	109	212	112	182	258	248	227	100
	1991	1,510	118	225	108	206	276	240	226	110
	2001	1,586	121	244	116	207	298	272	213	115
England and Wales	1969	25,075	2,002	3,598	1,652	3,401	4,360	4,694	3,844	1,524
	1981	26,478	2,082	3,890	2,040	3,516	4,878	4,256	3,983	1,834
	1991	27,910	2,294	4,185	2,015	4,069	5,280	4,232	3,791	2,046
	2001	29,653	2,405	4,587	2,174	4,181	5,806	4,876	3,550	2,075
Scotland	1969	2,701	225	438	192	359	458	488	400	140
	1981	2,768	235	427	224	392	485	433	401	171
	1991	2,877	251	470	213	416	555	408	376	188
	2001	3,009	256	495	236	426	586	482	342	186

Note: Figures have been rounded and may not aggregate to totals

APPENDIX 6

PLANNED MIGRATION IN ENGLAND AND WALES - estimates and forecasts

Migration movements since the war have for planning purposes been classified into two types - "planned" on the one hand and private or unsponsored movement on the other. The precise definition of these categories, especially for statistical purposes, is difficult, and the division is likely to become more blurred in the future than in the past. However, planned movement can be regarded broadly as movement to towns or areas officially adopted and designated for development by public agencies under the New Towns and Town Development Acts and intended for the reception of migrants, usually from congested cities. Other local authority schemes have also made public provision for overspill, especially the post-war LCC out-country estates, but these are not now so important. Provincial cities often resort to boundary extension for the relief of their housing problems, although in the interim before this is approved, or where no boundary extension is sought, some local building for overspill may take place by agreement in the area of a neighbouring authority.

As is well known, planned expansion schemes are usually instituted to relieve congestion in a nearby city, of which Greater London is the pre-eminent example, and provide housing in a superior environment for the "excess" population or "overspill" which cannot be housed at acceptable standards within the city boundary because it is fully built-up; or where extensive development would involve violating current planning policies, such as the maintenance of green belts.

For regional planners, expansion schemes are a vehicle for achieving a distribution of the future population of a region or sub-region better (in the planners' view) than that which would otherwise occur. Their object is to redistribute the population from the congested cities to growth centres and other reception areas. In this context, the composition of the population growth as between migrants and natural increase is relatively unimportant: the actual proportion which each constitutes of the total planned growth at any given point in time while the reception area is being developed will depend on the rates of migration transfer, which in turn depend on several variables. Migration in the early years of planned growth means that some of the natural growth that would have occurred in the overspilling city will now occur in the reception area. From the planner's point of view and in very general terms, the size of the population to be transferred away from the area of congestion elsewhere, ie, the total overspill, is the difference between the population level that the congested area would otherwise have reached by a given date and its estimated population capacity at that date - ie, a redistribution of part of the future total population. Thus, even when the planner has a fairly firm figure for the reception capacity of the planned growth, it is seldom possible to distinguish the equivalent migration and associated natural growth elements separately with any precision.

Official proposals and agreements for T.D.A. schemes in particular are normally expressed in terms of dwellings to be built rather than people to be accommodated, and the conversion of these figures to population, and especially migrants as distinct from natural growth or ultimate family size, can only be done very approximately.

Even the definition of migrants to planned schemes is debatable. The simplest definition and one commonly used or implied is persons moving to housing provided by and rented from the Development Corporation or other public agency responsible for development under the expansion scheme¹. This however omits some newcomers attracted to the towns by the development scheme, such as certain managers, professional workers and shopkeepers who occupy private housing in or within daily travelling distance of the expanding towns.

It is a moot point whether - supposing they could be identified - these privately housed migrants should properly be regarded as part of the planned migration to overspill towns or not. It can be argued that the case for their inclusion is strengthened by the current policy of providing a high proportion of the dwellings in future New and a number of Expanded Towns for private occupation, by the fact that it is quite usual for households migrating under an overspill scheme to move first to a local authority dwelling then later to private housing in the area - continuing to work in the town, and by the steady rise of owner-occupation in the community generally.

However, any attempt to estimate the private migration, past or future, attracted by a scheme can only be highly tentative. Problems arise in particular in those areas where there is a large dormitory commuter population not employed in the expanding town (eg commuters to Greater London), and where the privately housed migrants are scattered over a wide area.

Attempts to forecast planned migration in the longer term, ie generally beyond 1981, encounter further problems in addition to those of the type described above. For these more distant dates, policy itself may be imprecise, for various good reasons. From the practical planning standpoint, policies need only be firm for the medium-term: it is not necessary, nor, especially in view of the perennial difficulties in estimating overspill, desirable to seek official sanction and financial approval for specific development schemes very many years ahead of the need for this development. Whilst the natural momentum of existing schemes, the need for further overspill arising from the natural increase of the cities and programming delays all suggest that planned migration is unlikely to drop off suddenly after 1981, quantification of this longer-term migration must be largely guesswork. This being the case, it is preferable for more distant dates to estimate overall migration rather than to attempt to estimate planned and private as separate elements. Even where intentions are firm, it should be emphasised that they may in the event prove impracticable to achieve within the intended time, for example because of inability to provide enough employment for the intended number of residents.

The conceptual and statistical problems briefly reviewed above clearly indicate that the planners' calculations, like all the other elements that go to make up a future

1. It should be understood that by no means all migrants working in expanding towns originate from the official overspill area. A considerable proportion even of those in dwellings provided by the local authority under the overspill scheme originate elsewhere, together with an unknown proportion of privately housed migrants. This is due in part to the difficulty in recruiting from a limited area, workers with special skills and qualifications required in the town.

population projection, are no more than estimates indicating the order of magnitude of future population changes. It would be misleading to regard them as the one firm and precise ingredient in the future population pattern.

Having stated some of the problems involved in estimation, indications can be given of the order of magnitude of planned movements in the recent past and fairly near future.

It is tentatively estimated, primarily from records of dwelling completions by Development Corporations and corresponding public agencies and lettings to Londoners, that total movement into such dwellings in planned schemes in England and Wales between 1961 and 1966 amounted to 126,000 of which 22,000 were inter-regional moves. Nearly all the inter-regional moves were from Greater London, but these were far exceeded by intra-regional moves to schemes elsewhere in the South East, which accounted for three-quarters of the estimated total of 80,000 moves from London.

During this period, movement to planned schemes represented under 2% of the total gross migration between local authority areas in England and Wales recorded in the 1966 Census, and only a little over 1% of total inter-regional movement. It was thus of little significance nationally. However, its importance varied regionally and sub-regionally. Estimated planned movement between parts of the South East represented over 6% of all migration between the three main sub-divisions of the South East Region, and nearly 9% of gross and over 15% of net recorded movement from Greater London to the rest of the South East. Although higher than the national ratios, these still represented quite a small proportion of total movement from Greater London over that period. The importance of planned movement is, as might be expected, greater in reception areas: it apparently accounted for about a quarter of all net migration from England and Wales to East Anglia over the five years. In addition to these moves to New Towns and Expanded Towns, a number of migrants moved in local overspill schemes. It is estimated that in 1966 some 15,000 people were housed in dwellings built by local authorities - notably Manchester and Liverpool - outside their own boundaries. However, of this only 400 involved inter-regional movement, from Sheffield CB (Yorks and Humberside) to Chesterfield RD (East Midlands); and in 1967 the CB had a boundary extension into this area.

The volume of planned movement, both total and inter-regional, is expected to increase markedly in the future. It has been estimated (see above), that the total averaged 25,000 per annum between 1961 and 1966 and the inter-regional element of this was only 4,000 per annum. Although the estimates of future planned movement are not quite comparable (and in any case are subject to the qualifications mentioned previously), it is clear that the rate of planned migration is expected to increase very sharply as compared with the period 1961-66. (In this connexion, however, it should be borne in mind that much of the migration to expanding towns, especially the New Towns serving London took place during the 1950's, the period of the main build up). Total movement to New and Expanded Towns (including some allowance for private migration attracted by the schemes, which was not included in the estimates of past movement) is expected to reach over a million in the twelve years 1969-81. Rather more than a third of this might be inter-regional movement, which is expected to increase proportionately much more than total; this reflects particularly the progressive extension of the reception area for London overspill.

Very considerable regional variations are expected in inter-regional migration to planned schemes between 1969 and 1981. East Anglia and the East Midlands, with an estimated 100,000 and 137,000 inter-regional migrants respectively, stand out

far beyond other regions. Nearly all of the total movement to planned schemes in these regions is expected to be inter-regional. Migration from other regions to planned schemes in these two regions, which are primarily intended to serve London, is expected to account for two-thirds of all inter-regional movement to planned schemes. In East Anglia and the East Midlands, planned migration is expected to account for a very high proportion of the total net migration gain, absorbing much of the migration that would, in the absence of the schemes, be private movement.

However, although inter-regional movement is expected to account for a far higher proportion of London overspill than formerly, New and Expanded Towns in the remainder of the South East are expected to receive nearly a quarter of a million population.

NOTE: The change in population of certain and unincorporated London is the result of the various activities which apply to the different areas and groups of population in the population and migration statistics. The effect is largely explained by changes in the distribution of unincorporated areas and an increase in the number of unincorporated areas receiving higher population.

APPENDIX 7

PROJECTIONS OF THE WORKING POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN BY AGE GROUP AND SEX 1969-77, 1981, 1985

		Thousands										
		1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1981	1985
MALES												
Aged 15-19 (16-19 from 1974)												
15-19	1,272	1,229	1,198	1,180	1,164	1,073	1,094	1,111	1,134	1,201	1,097	
20-24	1,991	2,002	1,988	1,883	1,809	1,770	1,744	1,740	1,755	1,913	2,106	
25-29	1,685	1,726	1,790	1,927	2,008	2,044	2,057	2,051	1,952	1,832	1,979	
30-34	1,616	1,621	1,607	1,607	1,631	1,667	1,710	1,774	1,912	2,037	1,819	
35-39	1,601	1,591	1,578	1,573	1,577	1,589	1,593	1,580	1,580	1,748	2,018	
40-44	1,622	1,605	1,593	1,593	1,588	1,574	1,566	1,554	1,548	1,557	1,662	
45-49	1,777	1,736	1,680	1,637	1,609	1,587	1,571	1,565	1,561	1,524	1,540	
50-54	1,448	1,477	1,545	1,605	1,672	1,715	1,677	1,623	1,583	1,515	1,488	
55-59	1,550	1,544	1,515	1,475	1,406	1,354	1,384	1,449	1,507	1,525	1,431	
60-64	1,309	1,318	1,324	1,320	1,315	1,313	1,309	1,285	1,251	1,236	1,343	
65-69	422	431	436	442	447	453	456	458	458	447	411	
70 & over	201	205	209	214	220	225	230	234	239	257	267	
FEMALES: married												
Aged 15-19 (16-19 from 1974)												
15-19	58	58	60	62	63	64	66	68	70	79	79	
20-24	473	489	502	483	470	466	464	466	472	519	578	
25-29	429	441	457	491	513	523	530	532	509	478	516	
30-34	502	510	513	520	535	555	576	602	653	722	662	
35-39	647	649	651	659	673	690	701	706	717	833	1,002	
40-44	756	758	764	770	774	773	774	778	786	835	935	
45-49	855	848	832	822	815	811	811	813	815	812	862	
50-54	651	672	712	750	791	820	810	792	781	766	764	
55-59	547	562	566	565	552	541	562	599	635	694	693	
60-64	256	260	265	268	270	273	275	272	267	268	296	
65 & over	118	120	123	126	128	131	133	135	137	143	141	
FEMALES: others												
Aged 15-19 (16-19 from 1974)												
15-19	1,172	1,132	1,100	1,085	1,071	966	987	998	1,005	1,080	999	
20-24	828	807	771	719	681	657	636	625	627	676	733	
25-29	244	250	259	278	287	288	286	280	262	233	246	
30-34	158	157	154	151	151	152	157	163	173	175	146	
35-39	147	142	137	133	130	129	129	127	126	137	152	
40-44	158	154	147	143	138	131	128	124	122	119	125	
45-49	209	198	187	177	169	163	157	150	147	135	133	
50-54	215	213	217	220	224	224	215	203	193	170	156	
55-59	284	281	272	262	246	232	233	239	243	229	202	
60-64	174	173	173	172	170	169	168	164	158	145	149	
65 & over	125	127	128	129	130	131	133	134	135	138	139	
TOTAL												
Males	16,494	16,485	16,468	16,456	16,446	16,364	16,391	16,424	16,480	16,792	17,161	
Females	9,006	9,001	8,990	8,985	8,981	8,889	8,931	8,970	9,033	9,386	9,708	
married	5,292	5,367	5,445	5,516	5,584	5,647	5,702	5,763	5,842	6,149	6,528	
others	3,714	3,634	3,545	3,469	3,397	3,242	3,229	3,207	3,191	3,237	3,180	
TOTAL Males & Females	25,500	25,486	25,458	25,441	25,427	25,253	25,322	25,394	25,513	26,178	26,869	

NOTE: The changing proportions of married and unmarried females in the working population in the 1970s require explanation. As the various activity rates applied to the different broad age groups of unmarried females in the population are assumed to remain constant, the effect is largely explained by changes in the age distribution of unmarried females and an increase in the number of unmarried women receiving higher education.

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LAND USE

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TABLE 1: DERIVATION OF ESTIMATES OF THE URBAN AREA OF GREAT BRITAIN, 1950/51

Category of Urban Area	Population 1951 ('000's)	Urban Area 1950/51 ('000 acres)	Urban land provision	
			Persons/Acre 1951	Acres/1000 Pop. 1951
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I London AC + Middlesex AC Greater London	5,617	190	30	34
II County Boroughs	13,729	595	23	43
III Other Large Settlements	14,118	1,030	14	73
I-III SUB-TOTAL	33,464	1,815	18	54
IV Small settlements:				
- Highland	3,068	230	13	75
- Lowland	4,651	485	10	104
V Isolated dwellings	(2,575)	530	5	207
I-V SUB-TOTAL	43,758	3,060	14	70
VI Transportation				
- Rail	-	135	-	(3)
- Road	-	405	-	(9)
I-VI TOTAL: E. & W.	43,758	3,600	12	82
Scotland	5,096	470	11	92
Great Britain	48,854	4,070	12	83

Sources: Columns (2) 1961 Census, General Tables, Table 7 (1951 enumerated population adjusted for boundary changes between 1951 and 1961)

(3) and (5) R.H. Best and J.T. Coppock, "The Changing Use of Land in Britain", Faber 1962, Table VII

Definitions: "Other large settlements" - M.B.s and U.D.s with populations of 10,000 or over

"Small settlements" - $\frac{M.B.s \text{ and } U.D.s < 10,000 + R.D.s}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$

"Isolated dwellings" - the balance of population in M.B.s and U.D.s < 10,000 + R.D.s.

The "Highland" zone comprises - Wales, the Northern Region, West Riding of Yorkshire, Lancashire, Derbyshire, Shropshire, Cornwall and Devon.

TABLE 2: ESTIMATED URBAN AREA BY REGIONS AND COUNTRIES OF GREAT BRITAIN, 1950/51 and 1970, IN RELATION TO POPULATION AND TOTAL AREA

Area	1950/51					1970					Change 1950/51 - 1970				Proportion of Region in urban use	
	Home Population mid 1951		Urban Acreage 1950/51		Urban acreage per 1,000 pop.	Home Population		Urban Acreage		Urban acreage per 1,000 pop.	Home Population mid 1951-1970		Urban Acreage mid 1950-1970		% 1950/51	% 1970
	Nos.	% dist	Nos.	% dist		Nos.	% dist	Nos.	% dist		Nos.	% change	actual	% change		
Standard Regions of England:-																
Northern	3,127	6.4	280	6.9	90	3,360	6.2	345	7.0	103	232	7.4	65	23.2	5.9	7.2
Yorks and Humberside	4,509	9.2	345	8.5	77	4,812	8.9	415	8.5	86	303	6.7	70	20.3	9.8	11.8
North West	6,417	13.2	420	10.3	65	6,789	12.5	515	10.5	76	372	5.8	95	22.6	21.3	26.1
East Midlands	2,896	5.9	280	6.9	97	3,363	6.2	345	7.0	103	467	16.1	65	23.2	9.3	11.5
West Midlands	4,426	9.0	350	8.6	79	5,178	9.6	435	8.9	84	752	17.0	85	24.3	10.9	13.5
East Anglia	1,388	2.8	185	3.5	133	1,673	3.1	220	4.5	132	286	20.6	35	18.9	6.0	7.1
South East	15,216	31.2	1,055	25.9	69	17,316	32.0	1,235	25.0	71	2,099	13.8	180	17.1	15.6	18.2
South West	3,247	6.6	400	9.8	123	3,764	6.9	475	9.7	126	516	15.9	75	18.8	6.8	8.1
England	41,226	84.3	3,315	81.4	80	46,254	85.4	3,985	81.4	86	5,028	12.2	670	20.2	10.3	12.4
Wales	2,589	5.3	285	7.0	110	2,734	5.0	345	7.0	126	145	5.6	60	21.1	5.6	6.7
England and Wales	43,815	89.6	3,600	88.5	82	48,988	90.4	4,330	88.5	88	5,173	11.8	730	20.3	9.6	11.6
Scotland	5,102	10.4	470	11.5	92	5,199	9.6	565	11.5	109	96	1.9	95	20.2	2.4	2.9
Great Britain	48,918	100.0	4,070	100.0	83	54,187	100.0	4,895	100.0	90	5,269	10.8	825	20.3	7.2	8.6

NOTES: 1. Figures may not add exactly to totals because of rounding.

2. Population estimates given in this table relate to home populations. The population figures used in calculating the urban acreage at 1950/51 were 1951 census populations, but these are not comparable with home estimates for 1970 and therefore cannot be used to calculate population changes between the two dates.

3. Regional boundaries as at 1970.

TABLE 3: SELECTED ACTUAL AND POTENTIAL POLICY AND PHYSICAL RESTRAINTS ON DEVELOPMENT, 1966-70

(thousand acres)

Category of Land	Area												Scotland ^x (mainland)	GB ^x
	N	Y & H	NW	EM	WM	EA	SE	SW	(E)	W	E & W			
I. 1. National Parks ^δ	1,261	305	211	118	51	-	-	403	(2,349)	1,017	3,366	1,530 ^δ	4,896	
2. Forest Parks	109	-	-	-	1	-	-	26	(136)	31	167	262	429	
3. National Nature Reserves	24	1	2	-	-	18	3	11	(59)	18	77	147	224	
4. Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty	58	86	113	-	243	111	949	1,048	(2,608)	138	2,746	-	2,746	
5. Green Belts - statutory	97	394	3	-	-	4	541	172	(1,211)	-	1,211	333	3,989	
- non statutory	40	172	320	188	595	31	1,095	-	(2,441)	4	2,445	-	-	
6. Areas of High Landscape Value (excluding parts in Green Belts, in E & W)	1,840	529	255	84	412	701	476	1,377	(5,674)	300	5,974	5,160	11,134	
7. Deduction for overlap of areas	- 133	- 1	- 2	-	- 18	- 18	- 334	- 30	(- 536)	- 47	- 583	na	na	
TOTAL - CONSERVATION AREAS	3,296	1,486	902	390	1,284	847	2,730	3,007	(13,942)	1,461	15,403	(7,432) [†]	(23,418) [†]	
II. URBAN DEVELOPMENT	345	415	515	345	435	220	1,235	475	(3,985)	345	4,330	565	4,895	
III. HIGH LAND														
Land over 800' not included in I above (E & W)	34	-	27	11	11	-	1	26	110	1,136	1,246	-	-	
Land over 600' - (Scotland)												9,840 ^{†*}	-	
Deduction for overlap of areas							not applicable					- 5,316	-	
TOTAL RESTRAINTS I - III	3,675	1,901	1,444	746	1,730	1,067	3,996	3,568	(18,037)	2,942	20,979	12,521	33,500	
TOTAL AREA	4,781	3,508	1,973	3,009	3,216	3,105	6,774	5,846	(32,213)	5,130	37,343	16,674 ^x	54,016 ^x	

NOTES: Regional boundaries as at 1970.

x Figures for Scotland relate to mainland and exclude inland water (covering 390,400 acres).

† Gross, without deduction for overlap.

δ There are no National Parks in Scotland; figures for Scotland refer to the areas proposed as National Parks in 1947 and subject to the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) National Parks Directions, 1948.

* Based on material provided by Department of Geography, University of Glasgow.

APPENDIX 8: ANNEX

NOTES ON METHODS OF ESTIMATING AMOUNT, GROWTH AND REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN AREA, 1950/51 AND 1970

1. NATIONAL ESTIMATES TO 1970

(a) AT 1950/51

Estimates for this year were produced and published in R.H. Best and J.T. Coppock, "The Changing Use of Land in Britain" (Faber, 1962).

This provides estimates of the urban area of England and Wales, Scotland and thus Great Britain for 1950/51. Statements in development plans of existing acreages under various forms of land use in county boroughs, large boroughs and other urban areas for which Town Maps were produced provided basic statistics of urban land hitherto lacking. These development plan figures were however for various reasons incomplete, so that the urban area of the country could not be arrived at by simple computation from this source alone. However, the available development plan data, supplemented by other information supplied on request by certain local planning authorities, enabled average density figures, in terms of urban acres per 1,000 population, to be calculated for each of several categories of settlements. This was supplemented by additions for isolated dwellings, roads and railways in the open countryside to arrive at an estimate of the urban area of England and Wales as a whole. A similar estimate was made for Scotland.

The definition of the urban area necessarily varied somewhat according to the source material and type of settlement. Figures for settlements of over 10,000 population were entirely derived from analyses of development plans and thus refer to the urban area as defined for planning purposes. Four main urban uses of housing, industry, open space and education were recognised as urban uses, together with a number of other subsidiary (or 'residual') urban uses, including commercial and shopping centres, public buildings, docks, waterways, and associated land, railways and derelict land. Open-cast mineral workings, airfields, Government establishments including WD land and other special uses were also added in, in so far as they impinged on the area of land enclosed by the boundaries of the Town Map. (This group of special 'marginal' uses was considered to be generally of little significance in large urban areas because of the small proportion they formed of the whole urban area). All agricultural land, market gardens, woodland, unused or waste (not derelict) land, foreshore etc were regarded as being in non-urban use. Outside such large urban areas, special uses such as those mentioned above were, as far as possible and appropriate, excluded. In small settlements, in the case of large houses with extensive private grounds, in general the house, outbuildings, private gardens, etc. were classified as urban, and the remainder as rural. Farms were similarly treated.

The authors emphasise that although their figures account for no more than a very limited part of the total area under the special land uses, which are often, to some degree, in multiple use, throughout the calculations that were made of the urban acreages under the various categories of settlement, "care was taken to err always on the side of a greater, rather than a lesser, provision of urban land. Therefore the estimates of the total urban area ... represent maximum rather than minimum figures".

(b) AT 1970

Best and Coppock's estimates of the urban area in 1950/51 described above have been carried forward to 1970 by adding to them figures derived from census returns of disposals of agricultural land for urban purposes between mid 1950 and mid 1970 provided by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for England and Wales, and the Department of Agriculture for Scotland, in respect of Scotland.

The definition of urban uses adopted for this purpose corresponds well with Best and Coppock's definition. It includes residential development, industry, schools, recreational and other open space (including allotments), civil airports, roads and railways, reservoirs etc. However it excludes mineral workings - a loss which is often transitory and which may be made good at a later stage by restoration, and development by Government Departments.

It should be understood that there may be a time-lag in some of the recorded conversions: dates relate to time of disposal, not development. This is one reason why MAFF have chosen to provide their figures in the form of five-year averages, in preference to single years.

2. REGIONAL ESTIMATES FOR ENGLAND AND WALES 1950/51 AND 1970

The work done by Best and Coppock did not produce regional estimates for England and Wales and for the purposes of this Report an attempt has been made to distribute the national figures to regions at 1950/51 and 1970, using the same basic methods. For 1950/51 the application of overall national densities to total regional populations was thought to be unsatisfactory, as it would make no allowance for the differing proportions of the population of each region falling in each of the identified settlement categories - County Boroughs, Other Large Settlements, Small Settlements, etc in which the density of urban development varied widely. In order to give due weight to this factor, the population in each category in each region was estimated at 1951 (using Census data) to arrive at the same distribution of population by settlement categories in each region as Best and Coppock had produced at the national level. This provided the population base. Application of the given (Best and Coppock) average densities of urban acreage per 1,000 population for each category of settlement at 1950/51 produced estimates of the urban acreage in each category in each region and thus, by addition, the total estimated urban area for every region at 1950/51.

These estimates have been brought up to 1970 in the same way as the national figures, that is, by addition of estimates of urban growth 1950-1970 derived from the annual agricultural census. Annual average figures for five-year periods, relating to disposals of agricultural land for urban purposes, by counties of England and Wales, have been provided by MAFF for research purposes. Such figures, for 1945 to 1967* were supplied by MAFF for the first time in 1969, and these have now been extended to 1970, incorporating provisional results of the 1970 agricultural census. Aggregation of these county figures to Standard Regions has provided the basis for estimates approximated to 5,000 acres, of changes in the urban area of Regions, 1950-1970, and thus of the urban area at 1970.

In view of the limitations of the basic data, all these estimates, both national and - still more - regional, should be regarded as tentative approximations.

* These figures have been analysed and interpreted in a research paper by R.H. Best and A.G. Champion, entitled "Regional Conversions of Agricultural Land to Urban Use in England and Wales, 1945-67", published by The Institute of British Geographers, Transactions and Papers, 1970, Publication No. 49.

APPENDIX 9

PLANNING STUDIES

In the past few years, a large number of planning studies of different kinds have been commissioned by a variety of organisations. This appendix lists those studies relevant to regional planning (excluding the regional studies published by Planning Councils) on which work started between 1965 and mid-1970, together with a brief description of their different purposes. The studies are grouped in six main categories.

The list seeks to be as fully representative as possible but makes no claim to be an authoritative and comprehensive bibliography of all studies of this kind undertaken within this period.

I. MAJOR REGIONAL STUDIES

These are intensive planning studies of very large areas, designed to provide the foundation for a definitive strategy for a large area incorporating a major conurbation. The two studies listed arose directly from the publication of draft strategies by the Planning Councils concerned and the need to develop and reconcile these views with those of the local planning authorities responsible for physical planning. In both, economic factors have been taken into account, particularly the pattern of industrial development in relation to the growth of population.

II. STUDIES INTO THE NATURAL GROWTH OR INTERACTION OF LARGE TOWNS/CITIES

Unlike the conurbations, where several towns have irrevocably merged to form one wholly built-up area, there are several instances where large towns situated close together are nevertheless still, to some degree, separate entities. Such studies have been undertaken, eg, into the future growth and interaction of towns such as Nottingham and Derby, with the object of planning to avoid the problems found in the present unplanned conurbations. Also included under this category are the studies into the problems of the future growth of expanding free-standing towns, such as Leicester and Coventry. These studies have, in the main, been carried out by local planning authorities and generally their economic content seems relatively small.

III. LAND-USE TRANSPORTATION STUDIES

This category is self-explanatory and the results will form an essential input to future urban structure plans. Nearly all these studies have been carried out by specialist consultants.

IV. PLANNED EXPANSION AND OVERSPILL STUDIES

These are studies directed to the feasibility of the planned expansion of selected localities and areas. They have, for the most part, been undertaken by consultants commissioned directly by the Ministers responsible for planning in England, Scotland and Wales; in most cases, the consultants' proposals have been accepted and New Towns designated.

This category includes the studies of Humberside, Severnside and Tayside, arising from the interim report of the Long Term Population Distribution Group. These were designed to examine the feasibility of accommodating large scale population growth in areas much larger than any existing new town developments.

V. SUB-REGIONAL STUDIES

Studies in this category have been concerned largely with areas of special economic difficulties arising e.g. from a declining industrial structure (Halifax and the Calder Valley) or the lack of a sufficient industrial base (the "growth point" studies in the South West).

VI. MISCELLANEOUS

The studies listed here cannot be placed in any general categories, but nevertheless may well influence future planning work, e.g. the Barrage Studies which are specialist in nature, though the results could be important for the long term development of the areas concerned.

GATEGORY I: MAJOR STUDIES ON A REGIONAL SCALE

Region	Title	Commissioned by	Undertaken by	Remarks
South East	Strategic Plan for the South East	Government, Planning Council, Standing Conference of Local Planning Authorities	Chief Planner MHLG Joint inter-departmental and Local Authority team plus consultants	Objective: To prepare a medium and long-term physical and economic planning strategy for the South East. Published 1970

CATEGORY I (Contd.)

Region	Title	Commissioned by	Undertaken by	Remarks
West Midlands	West Midland Regional Study	Standing Conference of Local Planning Authorities	Local Authority Planning team with Government Assistance	Objective: To prepare a long term strategy for the future development of the region. Study commenced June 1968, for completion 1971.

CATEGORY II: STUDIES INTO THE NATURAL GROWTH OR INTERACTION OF LARGE TOWNS/CITIES

Region	Cities/Towns	Commissioned by	Undertaken by	Remarks
North West	Warrington/Runcorn/Widnes	MHLG	MHLG	Objective: To co-ordinate plans for the growth and interaction of these towns. Report made May 1968.
East Midlands	Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire	Local Planning Authorities	Local Planning Authorities	Objective: To prepare development plans that will co-ordinate the natural growth of the area. Study commenced May 1968. Published November 1969.
East Midlands	Leicester/Leicestershire	Local Planning Authorities	Local Planning Authorities	Objective: To prepare a comprehensive medium and long-term development plan. Report published March 1969.
East Midlands/South East	Northampton/Wellingborough/Bedford and Milton Keynes New City	MHLG & MOT	MHLG, MOT and Local Authorities	Objective: To co-ordinate plans for the growth and interaction of these towns. No report published. Work now overtaken by South East Joint Planning Team.
South East	South Hampshire	Hampshire CC, Southampton CB, Portsmouth CB	Local Planning Authority Technical Unit. Steering committee includes local authority and MHLG representatives	Objective: To follow up the Buchanan Study, co-ordinate growth, and prepare a Structure Plan. Interim Report March 1970.
South West	Torbay Land use and Transportation Survey	Devon CC	Devon CC	Objective: To co-ordinate the growth of towns in the study area. Completed 1969.
Wales	Central South Wales	Welsh Office	Colin Buchanan and Partners and associated consultants.	Objective: To establish the appropriate size for urban growth at Llantrisant.

CATEGORY III: LAND USE TRANSPORTATION STUDIES

Area	Undertaken by	Progress
Tyneside/Wearside	Alan Voorhees & Associates of Washington, DC, and Colin Buchanan and Partners	Interim Report nearing completion on "Transport Immediate Action". Completion of "Transport Plan for the 1980's" 1971 and of Urban Strategy Plan 1972.
Tees-side	Wilson & Womersley; Scott, Wilson, Kirkpatrick & Partners	Volume I (Policies and Proposals) of report published April 1969. Volume II for publication 1971.
West Yorkshire	Traffic Research Corporation Ltd. Toronto	Report published August 1969.
South East Lancashire and North East Cheshire	Messrs. W.S. Atkins	Consultants completed data collection phase in early 1967. Study being continued by LAs with MOT assistance. For completion 1971.
Merseyside	Traffic Research Corporation Ltd., Toronto	Final report published August 1969. Follow-up work continuing.
North Staffordshire	Elliott Automation	Not yet completed.
West Midlands	Freeman Fox, Wilbur Smith & Associates	Stage 1 completed. Report published January 1968. Local authorities team are now undertaking Stage 2.
Cambridge Area	Travers Morgan and Partners	Final Report for completion 1970.
Ipswich Area	Jamieson & MacKay	Completion of final report due 1971.
Norwich Area	Norfolk County Surveyor and Planning Officer, Norwich City Planning Officer	For completion 1971.
London	Freeman Fox, Wilbur Smith & Associates	London Traffic Survey Vol. I published 1964. Volume II published 1966. "Movement in London", published September 1969, summarises the LTS results together with subsequent work undertaken by the GLC.

CATEGORY III (Contd.)

Area	Undertaken by	Progress
Bournemouth/Poole	Local Authority Team	Interim Report published April 1970, and updating of future proposals June 1970.
Greater Oxford Area	Scott, Wilson Kirkpatrick and Partners; Wilson and Womersley	Published 1969
Didcot, Abingdon and Wantage	Scott, Wilson Kirkpatrick and Partners	Draft report for completion 1970.
Slough	Freeman Fox, Wilbur Smith & Associates	In progress.
South West		
Bristol East	Bristol CB	Survey Report. Completion 1970.
Fringe Traffic Study.	Gloucester CC	
South Gloucester	Gloucester CC	Report published September 1969.
Study - Bristol East		
Fringe.		
Monmouthshire	Transportation Planning Associates	Continuing.
Cardiff	Colin Buchanan & Partners	Completed 1968.
Glamorgan	Glamorgan CC	Continuing.
North Wales	Welsh Office and consortium of Local Authorities	Completed 1968.
Glasgow	Scott, Wilson Kirkpatrick & Partners in association with Tippetts-Abbot-McCarthy-Stratton of New York.	Completed and published 1968.
East Central Scotland	Freeman Fox & Partners	Completed and published 1968.

CATEGORY IV: FEASIBILITY STUDIES FOR PLANNED EXPANSION AND OVERSPILL SCHEMES (A MAJOR SELECTION)

Area	Commissioned by	Undertaken by	Remarks
Humberside	HM Government	Central Unit for Environmental Planning. Local Authority Assistance	Objective: To report on the feasibility of accommodating a major increase in population in the longer term. Published April 1969.
Sheffield: Mosborough Master Plan	Sheffield CB	Clifford Culpin & Partners	Master Plan for overspill of 50,000 to boundary extension area. Completed March 1969.
Central Lancashire New Town	MHLG	Robert Matthew, Johnson-Marshall & Partners and associated consultants, Economic Consultants Ltd.	Regional growth and overspill reception zone. Completed January 1967.
Warrington New Town	MHLG	Austin Smith, Salmon, Lord Partnership	Manchester overspill. Completed August 1966.
Runcorn New Town Master Plan	MHLG	Arthur Ling	Merseyside overspill. Completed 1967.
North Lancashire Study	Lancashire CC	Lancashire CC	Study of the possible expansion in the Morecambe/Lancaster Area. Completed November 1966.
Winsford Master Plan	MHLG	Shankland Cox & Associates	Merseyside overspill. Published May 1967.
Northampton	MHLG	Wilson & Womersley	London overspill. Completed August 1966.
Northampton	MHLG	Wilson & Womersley	Expansion of Northampton. Completed November 1968.
Wellington/Oakengates/Dawley	MHLG	John Madin & Partners	Birmingham overspill. Completed November 1966.
Telford	MHLG	John Madin & Partners and associated consultants.	To examine the possibility of enlarging Dawley New Town to include Wellington and Oakengates. Published mid-1969.

CATEGORY IV (Contd.)

Area	Commissioned by	Undertaken by	Remarks
Redditch	MHLG	Wilson & Womersley	A New Town Feasibility Study.
North Worcester-shire	MHLG, Local Authorities	Worcestershire CC	Birmingham overspill. Completed October 1967.
Peterborough	MHLG	Tom Hancock	London overspill. Completed March 1966.
Ipswich	MHLG	Shankland, Cox & Associates	London overspill. Completed September 1966.
Ashford	MHLG	Colin Buchanan & Partners and associated consultants, Economic Consultants Ltd., Kent County Planning Office	London overspill. Completed November 1967. Background report published 1967.
South Hampshire	MHLG	Colin Buchanan & Partners; Economic Consultants Ltd.	Objective: Study into the feasibility of large-scale expansion of the South Hampshire area and its suitability for receiving overspill. Completed July 1966.
Newbury Swindon Didcot	MHLG Local Authorities	Llewellyn-Davies, Weeks & Partners	London overspill. Completed December 1965.
Swindon	Local Authorities	Local Authorities	Planning study for further London overspill. Completed October 1968.
Milton Keynes	MHLG	Development Corporation; Llewellyn-Davies, Weeks & Partners associated consultants and Bucks CC	Strategic plan for a major new city. Published March 1970.
Severnside	HM Government	Central Unit for Environmental Planning. Local Authority Assistance	Objective as Humberside. For completion 1971.

CATEGORY IV (Contd.)

Area	Commissioned by	Undertaken by	Remarks
Mid-Wales	Welsh Office	Economic Associates Ltd.	Completed December 1965.
Tayside	Scottish Office	Chief Planner, Scottish Development Department and Prof. Campbell (Dundee University)	Objective as Humberside. Published 1970.
Irvine New Town	Scottish Development Department	Wilson & Womersley	Glasgow overspill. Completed 1966.

CATEGORY V: SUB-REGIONAL STUDIES

Region	Title/Area	Commissioned by	Undertaken by	Remarks
Northern	Economic Base Study of "Industrial North East North" (widened to include labour supply and demand forecasts for the Northern Region and its sub-divisions)	Economic Planning Council	Economic Planning Board	Preliminary findings completed late 1969, incorporated into Tyneside/Wearside Land use Transportation Study. Further development work currently being carried out in connection with the Regional Strategy.
Northern	Carlisle/West Cumberland	Local Planning Authorities	Local Planning Authorities, with assistance from Government and R. S. Taylor, consultant	A study of the economic problems and potential of the area, and preparation of a strategic plan. Completion 1972.
Yorks & Humberside	Halifax & Calder Valley	Economic Planning Council	Economic Planning Board	Economic and Physical Study in depth with recommendations for future strategy. Published May 1968.
Yorks & Humberside	Huddersfield & Colne Valley	Economic Planning Council	Economic Planning Board	On lines of above. Published June 1969.
Yorks & Humberside	Doncaster Area	Economic Planning Council	Economic Planning Board Local Authorities	Economic and Physical Study of potential growth area. Published August 1969.
Yorks & Humberside	West Yorkshire	Economic Planning Council	Economic Planning Board	Socio/Economic Survey of the West Riding conurbation, which will complement the Land Use/Transportation Study referred to in Category III. Completed early 1970.
Yorks & Humberside	Scunthorpe	Scunthorpe MB	Leeds School of Town Planning	Study of potential for future growth. Completed September 1966.

CATEGORY V (Contd.)

Region	Title/Area	Commissioned by	Undertaken by	Remarks
Yorks & Humberside	South East Lindsey Study	MHLG	Lindsey CC	Part of Review of County Development Plan. Considers potential for development of the area. Published September 1967.
North West	NE Lancs Sub-Region	Lancashire CC Blackburn CB Burnley CB	Local Authorities	Prepare Sub-Regional plan to form basis of future development. Study started 1970, completion 1972.
North West	Macclesfield Sub-Region	Cheshire CC	Cheshire CC	To study the suitability and capacity of the Macclesfield Sub-Region for reception of populations from conurbations of the North West Region. Published October 1968.
North West	Impact Study	MHLG	Robert Matthew, Johnson-Marshall & Partners; Economic Consultants Ltd.	An investigation of the likely effects of the proposed Central Lancashire New Town on North East Lancashire. Published April 1968.
North West	Fylde Sub-Region	Lancashire CC Blackpool CB	Local Authorities	Study of development potential of Fylde sub-region. Report for completion 1971.
West Midlands	Coventry/Solihull Warwickshire	Local Planning Authorities	Special team reporting to Local Planning Authorities	Objective: Medium and long-term development plan for the city and its sub-region. Commenced September 1968. Report for completion 1971.
East Anglia	Norwich/Norfolk Growth Study	Local Authorities	City Planning Department and Norfolk County Planning Department	Completed February 1967.

CATEGORY V (Contd.)

Region	Title/Area	Commissioned by	Undertaken by	Remarks
East Anglia	Great Yarmouth/Lowestoft	MHLG	MHLG, Norfolk CC, East Suffolk CC, Great Yarmouth CB	Study of sub-region. Set up March 1969. Interim Report for completion 1970.
East Anglia	Size of Cambridge	MHLG	Joint working party from Cambs and Isle of Ely CC, Cambridge CB, Cambridge University and MHLG	Set up in 1965, final report not yet completed. Likely to be incorporated into Cambridge City Region Study, commissioned by Planning Council and East Anglia consultative committee, undertaken probably by a consultant controller and team of Local Government officers.
South East	Greater London Development Plan - Report of Studies	GLC	GLC	Published September 1969.
South East	South Bedfordshire	MHLG	MHLG Beds CC and Luton CBC	A study of population, employment and land use to 2001 in the context of growth of the south east and Milton Keynes. No report published. Objectives overtaken by SEJPT.
South East	Crawley Expansion Study	West Sussex CC, MHLG	University of Sussex, West Sussex CC	To consider the possible expansion of Crawley. Published March 1969. Evaluation of the study showed the necessity of extending the study areas to the sub-regional scale.
South East	South East Kent	Economic Planning Council	Economic Planning Board	A study of the economic problems and potential of the area. Published May 1969.

CATEGORY V (Contd.)

Region	Title/Area	Commissioned by	Undertaken by	Remarks
South East	East Kent	Kent CC	Kent CC	Sub-regional study of the whole of East Kent. In progress.
South East	Lower Medway	Kent CC	Kent CC	Sub-regional study preparatory to Development Plan review and new Town Map. Submissions completed 1968.
South East	South Essex	Essex CC Southend CBC with MHLG and MOT	Local Planning Authorities with MHLG and MOT	Land Use/Transportation Study in progress. Long term planning Study to follow.
South East	Brighton and District: (1) Land Use Transportation Study (2) Central Area Study (3) Structure Plan	(1) MHLG and MOT (2) Brighton CB (3) Brighton CB, West Sussex CC	(1) Joint Local Authority Team (2) Wilson and Womersley (3) Team set up by the Local Planning Authorities	The Land Use Transportation and Central Area Studies are continuing and have been merged into the Structure Plan.
South East	River Ouse Green Belt	Bucks CC	Bucks CC	Study covering the northern cell of the proposed County Structure Plan. Completed 1970.
South East	Winchester and District	Hampshire CC	Hampshire CC and Local Authorities	Objective: To prepare a policy framework for future growth. For completion 1972.
South East	North East London	GLC	Colin Buchanan and Partners	A study of the application of the GLDP Transportation Study to a sector of London. Completed 1970.

CATEGORY V (Contd.)

Region	Title/Area	Commissioned by	Undertaken by	Remarks
South East	Blackwater Valley	Hants, Surrey, Berks CC's	Hants, Surrey, Berks CC's, MHLG	Commenced June 1966, suspended until publication of South East Joint Planning Study.
South East/South West	SE Dorset/Bournemouth/SW Hants	Hants and Dorset CC's Bournemouth CBC	MHLG Local Planning Authorities Mintech and MOT	Co-ordination of natural growth. Summary published June 1970.
South West	Gloucester/Cheltenham	MHLG and Local Authorities	MHLG and Local Authorities	Objective: To co-ordinate plans for the development and interaction of these towns, and to prepare a strategy for the whole of north Gloucestershire. Completed 1970.
South West	Salisbury Sub-Regional Study	Wiltshire CC	Wiltshire CC	Published March 1970.
South West	Plymouth Area	Economic Planning Council	Economic Planning Board	Study of economic development possibilities of area. Report published April 1969.
South West	West Cornwall	Local Authority	Local Authority with co-operation of Economic Planning Board	Growth Feasibility for completion 1970.
South West	Exeter Area feasibility Study	Devon CC Exeter CB	Devon CC Exeter CB	Completed August 1969.
Wales and North West	Deeside Planning Study	Welsh Office	Shankland, Cox and Associates	Study of sub-regional development potential in relation to an estuary road crossing. Completion and publication 1970.

CATEGORY V (Contd.)

Region	Title/Area	Commissioned by	Undertaken by	Remarks
Wales	Mid Wales	Welsh Office	Planning Board and Local Authorities	Growth area policy and industrial investment. Completed 1969.
Wales	Rhondda Valleys	Glamorgan CC	Building Design Partnership	Planning Policies report completed 1969.
Wales	Economic Study of North West Wales	Planning Council	Planning Council and Board	To be published 1971.
Wales	Rural Wales	Planning Council	Planning Council and Board	Land Use Strategy for Rural Wales.
Wales	Cardiganshire Montgomeryshire and Radnorshire	Planning Council	Planning Council and Board	Land Use Strategy, Pilot Study. Published October 1969.
Wales	South Wales	Welsh Council	Welsh Council and Planning Board	Llantrisant: Its place in the Strategy for South Wales, published 1970.
Scotland	North East Scotland	Scottish Office	Prof. M. Gaskin (Aberdeen University)	Economic development potential study. Published 1969.
Scotland	South West Scotland	Scottish Office	Scottish Development Department	Economic and Physical Plan. Published 1970.
Scotland	Moray Firth	Highlands and Islands Development Board	Jack Holmes Planning Group	Development Strategy. Published 1968.
Scotland	Central Borders	Scottish Office	Prof. P. Johnson-Marshall, Prof. J. M. Wolfe (Edinburgh University)	Economic and Physical Development Plan. Published 1968.

CATEGORY V (Contd.)

Region	Title/Area	Commissioned by	Undertaken by	Remarks
Scotland	Lothians Regional Survey and Plan	Scottish Development Department and Local Authority Joint Planning Advisory Committee	Robert Matthew, Johnson-Marshall and Partners, and Prof J. D. Robertson. (Edinburgh and Glasgow Universities)	Economic and Physical Plan for hinterland of Livingstone New Town. Published 1966.
Scotland	Falkirk - Grangemouth	Scottish Development Department, Local Authorities	As above	Economic and Physical Plan. Published 1966.

CATEGORY VI: MISCELLANEOUS

Region	Study	Commissioned by	Undertaken by	Remarks
Northern	An industrial opportunity study of West Cumberland	Cumberland CC	Economist Intelligence Unit	Published July 1968.
Yorks & Humberside	Rural Areas	Economic Planning Council	Economic Planning Board	Completed October 1968.
Yorks & Humberside	Yorkshire Coalfields	Economic Planning Council	Economic Planning Board	Future employment prospects in the Coalfield Area. Completed January 1968.
North West	Morecambe Bay Barrage Feasibility Study	Water Resources Board	Alexander Gibb and Partners	Engineering feasibility study. For completion 1971.
North West	Morecambe Bay Barrage - non water aspects	D. E. A.	Morecambe Bay Economic Study Group comprising Government Depts and local authorities	Main work completed and interim report published May 1969. Final report for completion 1971.
North West and Wales	Dee Estuary Study-Road crossing and reservoirs	MHLG Cheshire and Flintshire CC's Dee and Clwyd River Authority	Binnie and Partners Maunsell and Partners Economists Advisory Group	Engineering Study Phase 1 completed. Phase 2 now in progress. For completion 1971.
North West	North East Lancashire Project Study	Ministry of Transport	Lancashire CC and NE Lancs Local Authorities	Study for a direct route from the Calder Valley Towns to the M6 and Central Lancashire New Town. Completed September 1969.

CATEGORY VI (Contd.)

Region	Study	Commissioned by	Undertaken by	Remarks
South East	Conservation of the New Forest	Forestry Commission Hants CC, the Nature Conservancy	Forestry Commission, Hants CC, the Nature Conservancy. New Forest RDC, Ringwood and Fordingbridge RDC, the Verderers of the New Forest	Draft Report for completion 1970.
South East	Homelessness in Greater London	DHSS	Centre for Urban and Regional Studies, Birmingham Project, Director Prof John Greve	For completion 1971.
South East	South East: Study of sub-divisions	Planning Council	Mr F.J. Stilwell	Published July 1969.
Wales	Snowdonia	Welsh Office	HM Government, Local Planning Authority and Bangor University College	Study of future land use and management policy of publicly owned land.

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