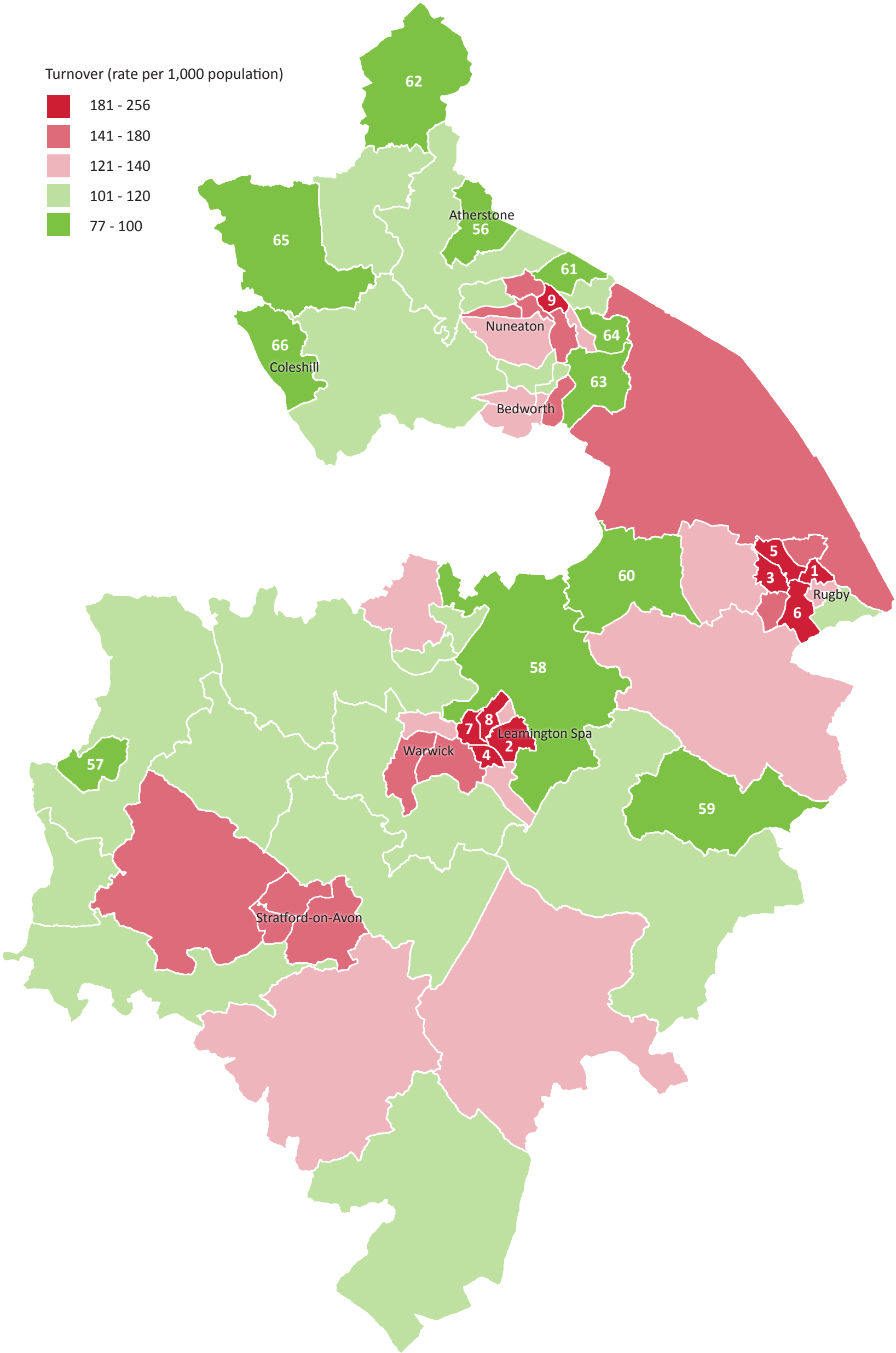


Population Turnover in Warwickshire

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) has recently published figures on population turnover at the local level. The extent to which a population changes over time has implications for a wide variety of themes, such as community cohesion, economic dependency, social isolation and sustainable communities. The figures, produced at Middle-layer Super Output Area (MSOA), provide an indication of the flows in and out of an area over the course of a year (in this case, between July 2009 and June 2010). MSOAs are amalgamations of Lower-layer Super Output Areas and typically have populations of around 8,000. There are 66 MSOAs in Warwickshire.

Previous research¹ has demonstrated that the key driver of population turnover is neighbourhood demographics (rather than deprivation), and the highest turnover is typically in areas with concentrations of young adults (aged 19–29) and households with very young children. These latest figures confirm these findings.



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Source: Office for National Statistics
1 'Population turnover and area deprivation', Bailey & Livingston <http://www.jrf.org.uk/publications/population-turnover-and-area-deprivation>

How is population turnover calculated?

Population **turnover** measures the combined impact of people moving into and out of an area. It is typically expressed as a rate per 1,000 residents and is calculated as follows:

Turnover = $\left(\frac{\text{Inflow} + \text{Outflow}}{\text{Total Population}} \right) \times 1000$

An alternative measure is population **churn**. This also takes into account movement within an area over a given period. All the figures presented here relate to population turnover rather than churn.

Where is turnover the highest?

The map opposite illustrates that the highest turnover rates are concentrated in our main towns, particularly Leamington Spa and Rugby, with rural areas appearing to be more settled in nature. This supports the view that turnover is driven by demographic factors rather than deprivation, with younger families tending to be more concentrated in and around our towns and an older age profile in some of the more rural communities. The table below presents the highest and lowest turnover rates in Warwickshire between 2009 and 2010.

MSOA Name		District	Turnover (rate per 1,000 population)	
1	Benn	Rugby		256
2	Willes & Clarendon East	Warwick		246
3	New Bilton	Rugby		231
4	Brunswick	Warwick		223
5	Newbold	Rugby		219
6	Caldecott	Rugby		206
7	Milverton	Warwick		204
8	Manor & Clarendon West	Warwick		201
9	Abbey	Nuneaton & Bedworth		200
56	Atherstone & Mancetter	North Warwickshire		99
57	Studley	Stratford-on-Avon		99
58	Cubbington, Stoneleigh & Radford Semele	Warwick		99
59	Southam, Stockton & Napton	Stratford-on-Avon		96
60	Earl Craven, Wolston & Ryton-on-Dunsmore	Rugby		92
61	Weddington	Nuneaton & Bedworth		88
62	Newton Regis, Warton & Polesworth	North Warwickshire		86
63	Bulkington	Nuneaton & Bedworth		86
64	Whitestone	Nuneaton & Bedworth		85
65	Curdworth & Kingsbury	North Warwickshire		84
66	Coleshill & Water Orton	North Warwickshire		77

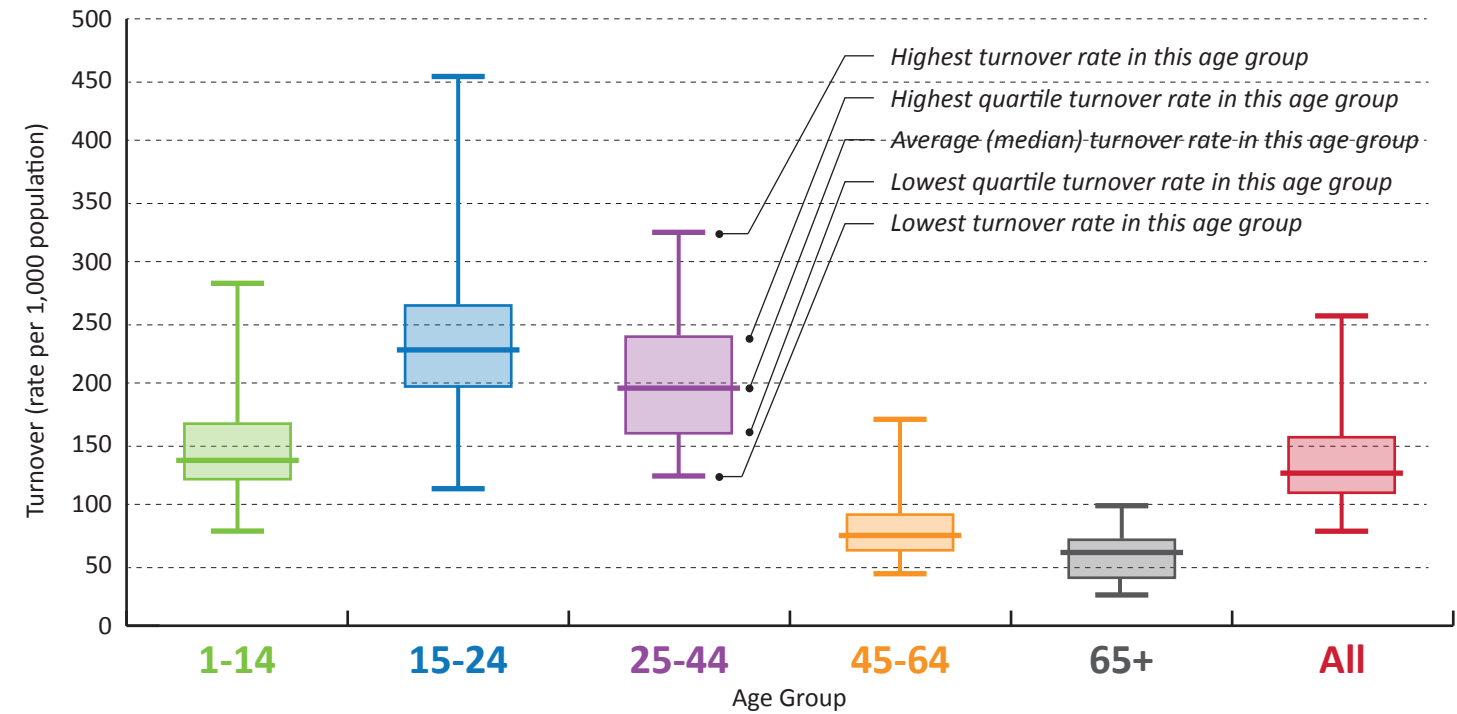
Contact spencerpayne@warwickshire.gov.uk for the full dataset

How does turnover vary by age?

The figures also enable us to examine population turnover rates in terms of age group. The diagram below illustrates the considerable differences that exist. The 15 - 24 age group has the highest turnover rates, with an average of 227 per 1,000 and a peak of 452 (in Willes & Clarendon East in Leamington Spa). This is a consequence of the migrant student population and young adults moving to find work and start careers.

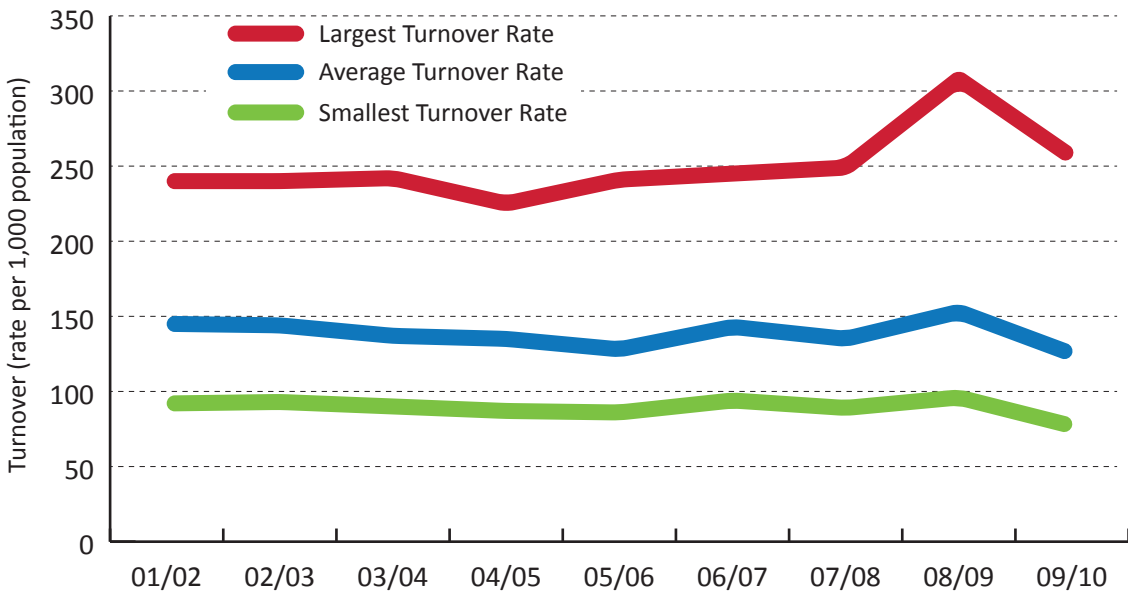
In contrast, those aged 65 or older are much less likely to move, with an average turnover rate of just 52 per 1,000. The most settled community in Warwickshire between 2009 and 2010 was the 65+ age group in Earl Craven, Wolston & Ryton-on-Dunsmore, with a turnover rate of just 24 per 1,000. The turnover rate for the 15 - 24 age group is higher than the turnover rate for the 45 - 64 and 65+ age groups in all of our 66 MSOAs.

While these results are not necessarily suprising, it is helpful to understand the scale of change at the local level and to understand how variations in turnover amongst different age groups can affect local communities.



What is the trend over time?

The level of population turnover is reasonably consistent year-on-year. We have MSOA data for the past decade and, during this time, the average turnover rate has remained between 125 and 153 per 1,000 population each year.



What’s going on in Benn?

The area covered by the Benn MSOA demonstrates some particularly unusual trends. This area has had the highest turnover rate in the county in seven of the last nine years. On average, Benn has around 1,500 people moving either in or out of the area per year, out of an overall population of 6,400. In other words, nearly one quarter of the population in Benn is different each year, more than twice the average for a ‘typical’ area. Why? Well, we also know the following:

- It isn’t an age-specific phenomenon; Benn has the highest turnover rates across all age groups.
- In almost every year, the number of people moving out of the area is larger than the number leaving into the area. For example, between 2009 and 2010, 740 people moved into Benn, while 900 moved out.
- Despite this, the population of Benn is not falling, and has remained static during the past five years.
- This is because there are more births than deaths in Benn, helping to maintain the overall population figure despite the net out-migration from the area. For example, between 2009 and 2010, there were 112 births and 45 deaths in Benn.

Our theory is based around the housing mix in the area. Benn has the highest proportion of terraced housing in the county. Also, at the time of 2001 Census, it had the highest proportion of co-habiting households in the county. Does the type of housing in Benn attract people who are moving in together for the first time, who then move out of the area to buy their first home? Benn also has the 4th highest proportion of housing that is rented from a private landlord.

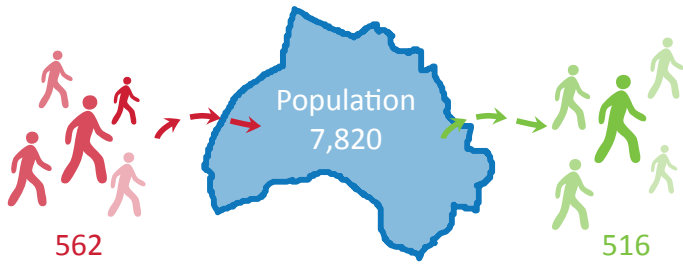
We’d be interested in any other theories! You can see a profile of Benn at <http://bit.ly/BennWard>

Please add your comments at <http://wp.me/pGw9x-Ka>

PS. the MSOA with the smallest population turnover rate over the past decade is Bulkington.

What happens in a ‘typical’ MSOA each year?

A typical MSOA has a population of around 7,820. In a typical year, around 562 people will move into the area and 516 will move out. This means that the MSOA will have around 1,078 new householders each year (not accounting for births and deaths). This equates to a turnover rate of nearly 14%.



There will of course be people moving *within* an MSOA area as well (see note about population churn at top of page). This is harder to measure, but we will get an indication of the scale of this once the 2011 Census data begins to emerge.