

## **Annexes to the Summary of the first stage evidence**

### **Annex 1**

#### **List of those responding to the Commission's request for preliminary information**

All Party Parliamentary Group on Population, Development and Reproductive Health  
Campaign to Protect Rural England  
Chartered Institute of Water and Environmental Management  
Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment  
Commission for Rural Communities  
Countryside Council for Wales  
Department for Energy and Climate Change  
Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs  
Department for Regional Development, Northern Ireland  
Environment Agency  
European Commission – DG Research  
National Housing and Planning Advisory Unit  
Natural England  
Optimum Population Trust  
Parliamentary Office of Science and Technology  
Professor Danny Dorling, University of Sheffield  
Professors Tony Champion and Mike Coombes, University of Newcastle  
Research Councils UK  
Royal College of Physicians  
RSPB  
Scottish Government – Head of Environmental Analysis Unit  
Scottish Environment Protection Agency  
Scottish Natural Heritage  
Town and Country Planning Association

#### **List of those giving presentations or answering questions at Commission meetings.**

Foresight, Government Office for Science  
General Register Office for Scotland  
Office for National Statistics  
Optimum Population Trust  
Professor Allan Findlay, University of Dundee  
Professor Danny Dorling, University of Sheffield  
Professor Kay-Tee Khaw, University of Cambridge  
Professor Michael Keith, Centre on Migration, Policy and Society, Oxford  
Professor Phil Hanlon, Professor of Public Health, University of Glasgow  
Professor Sarah Harper, Oxford Institute of Ageing  
Professor Stephen Castles, International Migration Institute, Oxford  
Professor Susan Deacon, Queen Margaret University, Edinburgh  
Scottish Environment Protection Agency  
Scottish Government officials

## **Annex 2**

### Summary of demographic trends around the UK – January 2010

This paper provides a summary and brief comparison of observed and projected demographic trends in the constituent countries of the UK.

#### Population Projections

Increases in population are projected in each constituent country of the UK over the next 25 years but to differing extents. England is projected to experience the greatest increase in both numerical and proportional terms with an 18% increase by 2033 on the 2008 population of around 51.5 million. Scotland has the lowest projected increase, of around 7% by 2033, although this has been revised upwards from 5% in the 2006 projections. These figures are projections, not forecasts, and they do not, therefore, take into account government policies or international events which may have a significant impact on actual population change.

#### Changing Age Structures

The proportion of older people is increasing in each of the UK's constituent countries' populations, with the proportion of over 75s, in particular, projected to grow in the period up to 2033 and beyond. Birth rates have been growing since 2002 in each of the four countries and are generally high in comparison to European neighbours. However, while the UK birth rate overall is projected to exceed the death rate throughout the period 2008 – 2058, this masks the fact that England is the only UK nation where this trend applies continuously. In Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland, the death rate is projected to exceed the birth rate at some point over the next 50 years. Projections on birth and death rates are partly dependent, however, on the assumed level of net migration.

The number of children in each country of the UK is projected to remain broadly constant or to slightly decrease over the next 25 years. As a consequence, while older age groups are universally projected to increase as a proportion of the total population, the total number of dependents will not grow in parallel due to the decreasing proportion of children.

#### Changing Household Structures

The number of households in each constituent country is projected to grow considerably in the period 2006-2031 although there are a number of varying factors behind these increases. In England, for example, the growth in household numbers is primarily driven by population growth but, in Scotland, where projected population growth is much smaller, the increase in household numbers is attributed to a growing number of older people and smaller average household sizes.

#### Urban-Rural Distribution

Nearly eight of every ten people in the United Kingdom lived in an urban area in 2001, according to the most recent definition of the term. Nearly 41 per cent of urban dwellers lived in one of the ten most populous urban areas.

They accounted for 19,024,665 people or 32.4 per cent of the UK's population. There does not, however, appear to be a uniform trend across the UK towards either urbanisation or movement towards rural areas. Instead, different groups of people seem to gravitate towards different types of settlement. Analysis shows that the median age of people living in rural communities is generally higher than in urban areas. A common characteristic of the largest urban areas in the UK is a relatively high proportion of young adults - each of the ten most populous urban areas contained a greater proportion of 16 to 24-year-olds than elsewhere in the UK. In contrast, numbers of people aged 85 and over living in the countryside are predicted to treble in the period up until 2028.

### Regional Distribution and Variation

It appears that particular areas are projected to grow much more significantly than others over the next few decades and that the largest increases are projected to be in areas that are already very densely populated. The south east of England, for example, is projected to have the largest absolute increase in the number of households in the period 2006-2031 while the north east has the lowest projected growth rate in households in England over the same time frame.

The Scottish Government's approach is notable for a distinct attempt to encourage population growth in specific areas, such as the Highlands and Islands, which are currently relatively sparsely populated.

### Internal and international migration

In recent years, international migration has compensated for a decline in natural growth around the UK. Internal migration, both within each country of the UK and within the UK as a whole, is also of significance in terms of provision of housing, employment opportunities and public services. Indeed, the majority of net migrants to Scotland and Wales come from England.

Recently published ONS projections assume long term net international migration (2014-15) to the UK of 180,000 annually, a reduction of 10,000 from 2006 projections. The vast majority of net in-migrants (87%) are projected to settle in England, although this number has decreased by 12,000 (6.5%) from 2006 projections. Work related reasons continue to be the most common driver of international migration to and from the UK, accounting for over 40% of immigration and over half of emigration.

### References

Population Projections:

<http://www.gad.gov.uk/Demography%20Data/Population/index.aspx?y=2006&v=Principal>

[http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme\\_population/NPP2008/NatPopPoj2008.pdf](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_population/NPP2008/NatPopPoj2008.pdf)

DCLG report (household projections):

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/statistics/pdf/1172133.pdf>

The UK's Major Urban Areas:

[http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme\\_compendia/fom2005/03\\_FOPM\\_UrbanAreas.pdf](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_compendia/fom2005/03_FOPM_UrbanAreas.pdf)