



Irish Traveller Movement in Britain

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Gypsy and Traveller population in England and the 2011 Census



An Irish Traveller Movement in Britain Report

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About ITMB: The Irish Traveller Movement in Britain (ITMB) was established in 1999 and is a leading national policy and voice charity, working to raise the capacity and social inclusion of the Traveller communities in Britain. ITMB act as a bridge builder bringing the Traveller communities, service providers and policy makers together, stimulating debate and promoting forward-looking strategies to promote increased race equality, civic engagement, inclusion, service provision and community cohesion. For further information about ITMB visit www.irishtraveller.org.uk

1. Introduction and background

In December last year, the first ever census figures for the population of Gypsies and Irish Travellers in England and Wales were released. In all 54,895 Gypsies and Irish Travellers in England and 2,785 in Wales were counted.¹ While the Census population is considerably less than previous estimates of 150,000-300,000 it is important to acknowledge that tens of thousands of community members did identify as Gypsies and Travellers.

In the absence of a robust figure as a comparator to the census, the ITMB undertook research to estimate a minimum population for Gypsies and Travellers in England, based on Local Authority Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessments (GTAA)² and the Department for Communities and Local Government bi-annual Caravan Count.

Definitions of Gypsies and Travellers

For the purposes of this report it is important to understand the varying definitions of Gypsies, Irish Travellers and other Travelling groups in official data sources. Understanding these definitions will help understand the limitations of this research and put its findings in context. There are two key distinctions. Firstly the 2011 Census only includes ethnic Romany Gypsies and Irish Travellers, whilst the GTAA's and Caravan Count also include non-ethnic Travellers or caravan dwellers. Secondly the Caravan Count only includes Gypsies and Travellers living in caravans whilst the Census and GTAA's include those in housing.

Existing population estimates

There have been a number of different estimates of the population of Gypsies and Travellers living in the UK. The first national census of 'Gypsies and other Travellers' was carried out in March 1965 and found a total population for England and Wales of 13,401, with 1,040 living in Wales (see Appendix A, 1967 House of Commons Hansard records), however, other sources have cited the 1965 Census figure as 15,500 individuals.³ The 1965 census was acknowledged as an underestimate for two main reasons: Firstly, it was carried out by members of the police force and public health inspectors and was therefore unlikely to encourage cooperation from many Gypsies and Travellers. Secondly it was widely reported that local authorities appeared to be competing to drive Gypsy and Traveller families beyond their own boundaries to reduce future responsibility for these communities.⁴

¹ ONS, 11 December 2012, *2011 Census: KS201EW Ethnic group, local authorities in England and Wales*

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcm%3A77-286262>

² Housing Act 2004, section 225, *Duties of local housing authorities: accommodation needs of gypsies and travellers*

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2004/34/section/225>

³ Thane, P. (editor), Porter and Taylor, 2010, *Unequal Britain: Equalities in Britain Since 1945*, p. 83

⁴ Okely, J. 1983, *The Traveller-Gypsies*, p. 110

The more recent estimate of 90,000-120,000 is a figure which originates in a 1994 Council of Europe report researched and written by the European Roma Academic Jean Pierre Liegeois.⁵ Liegeois' estimate is based on the 1991 caravan count, with which he applies an average multiplier for family size and a 'doubling' of these figures based on anecdotal evidence from 'experts and Gypsy/Traveller organisations' in the UK. However, in a 2007 report by the Council of Europe, the same 1994 figures and methodology appear to be re-used to estimate the Gypsy and Traveller population in the UK, without consideration of new data and population growth in the years between 1994 and 2007.⁶ What is also evident in the 2007 report is that the population estimate for the UK has increased to 150,000, without explanation for this increase.

At the time of writing Council of Europe statistics estimated the UK's Gypsy, Roma and Traveller population to be in the region of 150,000 to 300,000.⁷ The COE statistics reference a number of different sources to support these figures, including a 2004 Commission for Racial Equality strategy document. However, the CRE strategy document in question references a 1987 COE report to support the figure of 300,000. Unfortunately for the purposes of this research we were unable to get a copy of this report. What is also unclear is the breakdown of the COE figures between the Gypsy, Roma and Traveller groups.

Census 2011

The 2011 census figures show that there are 54,895 Gypsy and Traveller persons living in England equating to 0.1% of the total population. Gypsies and Travellers were by far the smallest group counted when compared to the other smallest categories such as 'White and Black African' at 0.3% and 'Arab' at 0.4%.

ITMB and numerous other Gypsy and Traveller organisations believe that the 2011 census figure is a significant undercount. This is most likely due to many Gypsies and Travellers not self-ascribing as a result of:

- The marginalization and discrimination these communities face on a regular basis leading to mistrust of official processes
- Low educational attainment and poor literacy skills limiting people's ability to understand and complete the forms
- Failure of the ONS enumeration process to engage marginalised communities, especially those living on unauthorised sites

⁵ Liegeois, J.P. 1994 Council of Europe, *Roma, Gypsies, Travellers*
http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=W7l-fGIA2ZkC&printsec=frontcover&source=gbs_ge_summary_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q&f=false

⁶ Liegeois, J.P. 2007, Council of Europe, p. 27
http://book.coe.int/sysmodules/RBS_fichier/admin/download.php?fileid=3017

⁷ Council of Europe, 2012, *Roma and Travellers*
http://www.coe.int/t/dg3/romatravellers/archive/documentation/strategies/statistiques_en.asp

2. Methodology

The research project utilised population and household estimates in 46 Gypsy Traveller Accommodation Assessments (GTAA) across all the 9 regions of England (see Appendix A). Through the GTAAs we were able to calculate a minimum population of Gypsies and Travellers in England which was then used as a comparator to the figures in the 2011 Census and DCLG caravan count.

Some of the GTAAs did not make available the number of individuals but gave an estimate of number of households in the study area. Using the average household size in the GTAAs we were able to calculate the number of individuals. Because most of the GTAAs were conducted between 2005 and 2009, we had to calculate the average annual population growth in the Gypsy and Traveller communities to bring these figures up to 2011 (census year). We did this by taking an average of the estimated population growth figures in each of the GTAAs.

As we were previously aware, many GTAAs were of poor quality and just used the DCLG caravan count as a base line figure, whilst other GTAAs were far more robust and utilised local authority household surveys, local schools data and other research to inform their estimates. For this reason the findings in this research most likely represent a significant underestimate of the Gypsy and Traveller population for England and should only be used as a minimum comparator to the 2011 census. This position is supported by the fact that many of the robust GTAAs themselves comment that their figures are most likely an underestimate.

3. Key Findings

General

- The total 2011 population for England based on the GTAA figures was 119,193, equating to over twice the 2011 census figure of 54,895 people and the 2011 DCLG caravan count figure of 49,634
- The total 2012 population for England based on the GTAA figures was 122,785 compared to the 2012 DCLG caravan count figure of 50,614
- The region with the largest Gypsy and Traveller population based on GTAA figures was the South East with 30,107 individuals compared to the census figure of 14,542. This was followed by the East of England with 18,189 compared to the census figure of 8,165, London with 14,881 compared to 8,196, North West with 12,782 compared to 4,147, Yorkshire and Humberside with 11,960 compared to 4,378, South West with 11,855 compared to 5,631, West Midlands with 9,527 compared to 4,734, East Midlands with 6,416 compared to 3,418 and the North East with 3,476 compared to 1,684 in the census.

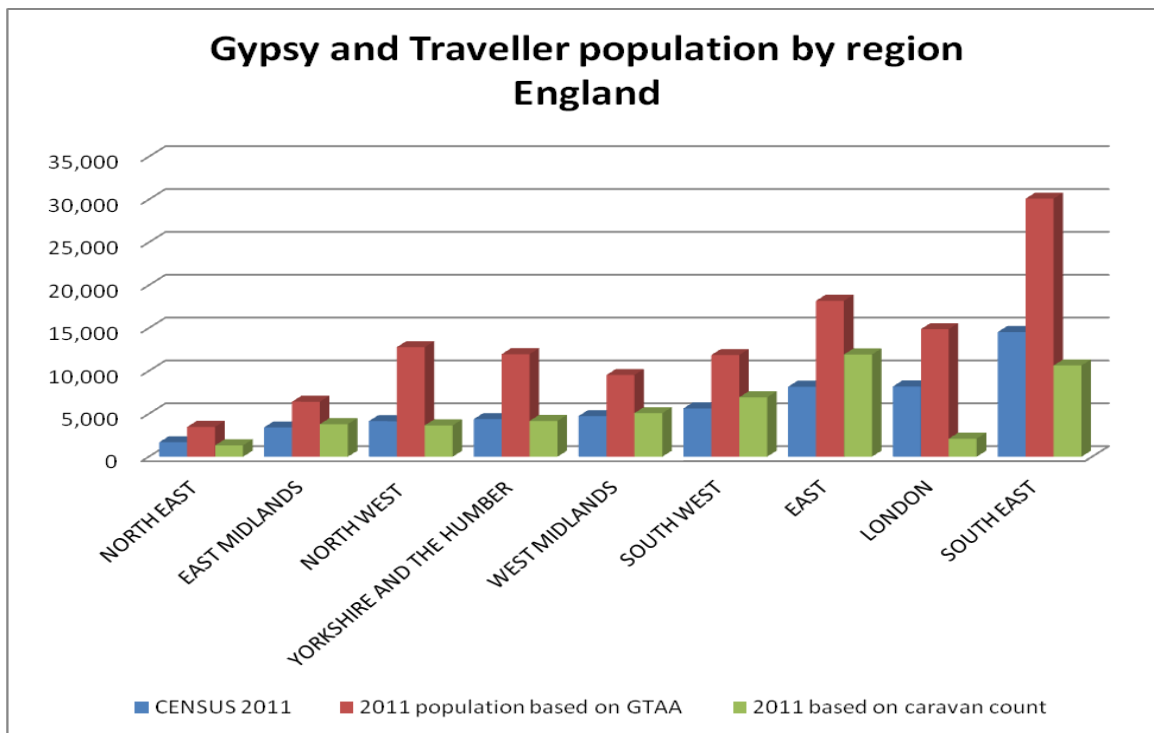


Figure 1: Gypsy and Traveller population England: Census, GTAA and DCLG caravan count figures

- Of the metropolitan, non-metropolitan counties and unitary authority clusters included in the study Kent had the largest Gypsy and Traveller population with 10,931 individuals compared to the census figure of 5,195 (see figure 2). This was followed by Surrey with 9,109 compared to 2,261, Greater Manchester with 7,313 compared to 1,523, Cambridgeshire with 6,707 compared to 1,508, South Yorkshire with 5,660 compared to 1,234, Thames Valley cluster with 5,356 compared to 2,411, Norfolk with 4,264 compared to 922, Herefordshire, Shropshire, Telford and Wrekin cluster area with 3,179 compared to 841, Dorset cluster (including Bournemouth and Poole) with 3,074 compared to 987 and finally Essex with 2,705 compared to 2,161.

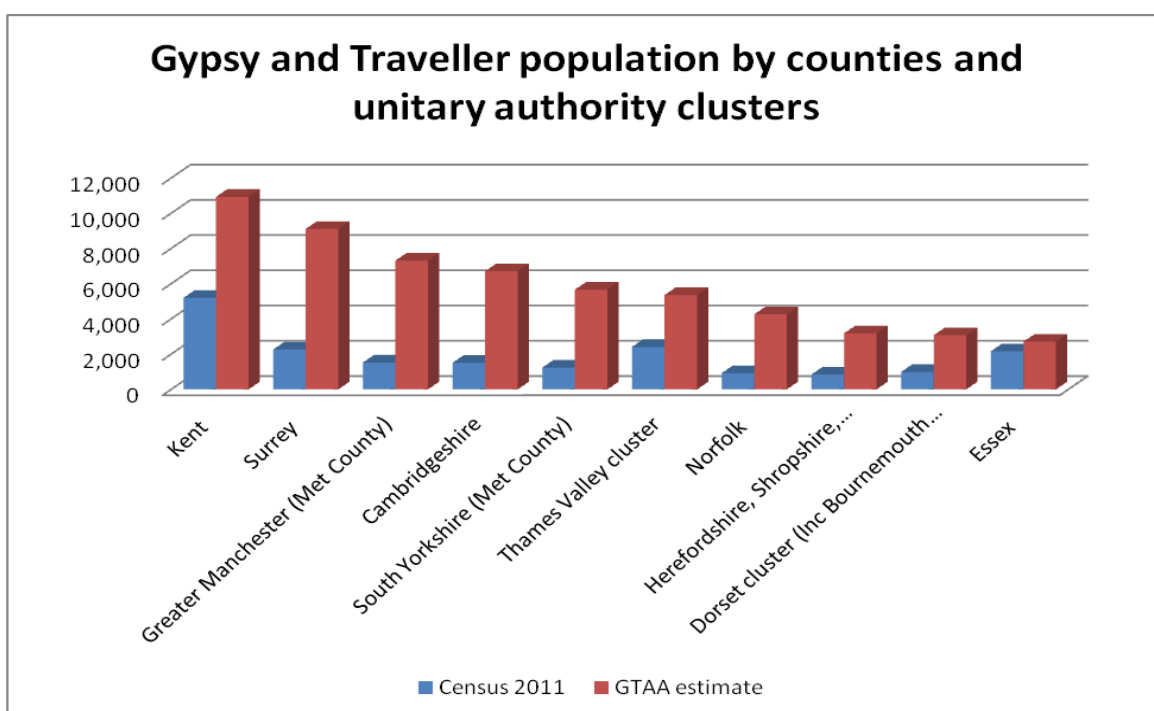


Figure 2: Sample of largest Gypsy and Traveller population areas by metropolitan and non-metropolitan counties and unitary authority clusters

Disparity between 2011 census, GTAA findings and caravan count

- Figure 1 shows the disparity between the 2011 census (blue), GTAA (red) population figures and DCLG caravan count (green) by region (see appendix A for detailed breakdown).
- Across all nine regions of England the 2011 census had an overall minimum undercount of 54%, equating to 64,298 individuals when compared to the GTAA findings. As figure 3 shows, the percentage undercount varied between 45%-68% across the regions.
- The region with the greatest disparity between the census figure and the GTAA findings was the North West with a population undercount of 8,635 individuals, equating to an underestimate of 68%.
- The region with the smallest disparity between the census and GTAA figures was London with a population undercount of 6,685 individuals, equating to an underestimate of 45%.
- Undercounts in the other regions: East Midlands 2,998 or 47%, West Midlands 4,793 or 50%, North East 1,792 or 52%, South East 15, 565 or 52%, South West 6,224 or 53%, East of England 10,024 or 55%, Yorkshire and the Humber 7,582 or 63%.

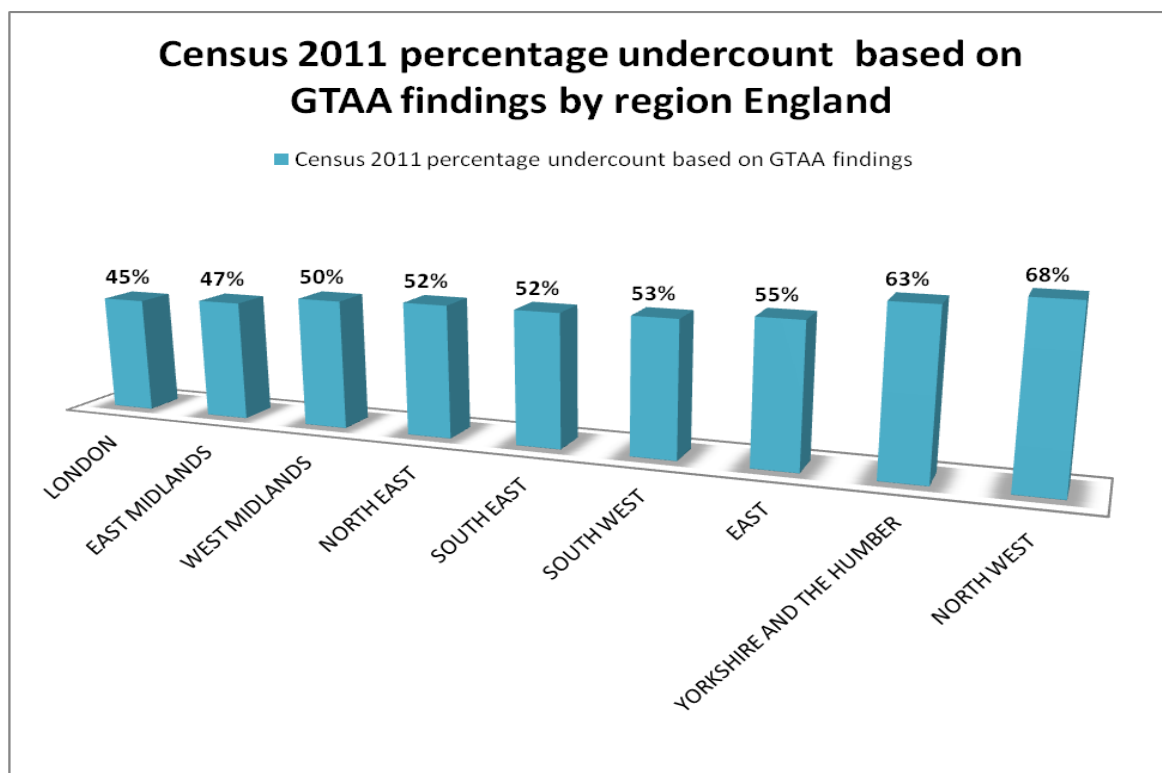


Figure 3: Census 2011 percentage undercount compared to GTAA figures by region England

Comparisons between the 2011 census, GTAA findings and caravan count

- Figure 1 gives an indication of accommodation types and possible gaps in the census and caravan count data in each of the regions. For example the 2011 caravan count shows that London and the South East both have relatively low populations of Gypsies and Travellers living in caravans compared to the significantly higher census and GTAA population figures. This may indicate a larger population of Gypsies and Travellers living in 'bricks and mortar' as a result of the significant land stress in these green belt constrained regions. Considering the disparity between the GTAA findings and the census was 45% and 52% respectively for London and the South East, it's likely that many of the estimated 6,685 and 15,565 individuals who were not counted in these two regions are residing in 'bricks and mortar' accommodation.
- Figure 1 also shows areas such as the South West and East of England where the caravan count is significantly larger than the 2011 census yet smaller than the GTAA findings. In the South West this may be attributed to the above average population of New Travellers living in the region who would be included in the GTAA but not in the 2011 Census. In the East of England and the South West the differences in figure 1 may indicate a higher number of unauthorised sites in these regions many of whose residents were not captured in the census data. This is supported by figures in the caravan count showing the highest incidence of unauthorised sites being in the South West and East of England with 31% and 27% respectively (based on number of caravans on unauthorised sites).

4. Conclusion

This report does not claim to give an accurate total estimate for the population of Gypsies and Travellers living in the England which we believe to be significantly higher than found in this research. It does however provide a minimum estimate of the population highlighting the extent to which the 2011 census has undercounted Gypsies and Travellers. In doing so it evidences the case for the ONS to conduct a further study that establishes a more accurate figure for the total population. This is entirely possible considering after 1991 census the ONS looked at the undercount of young Black and Asian males and actually undertook model-based estimates of the undercount.

This research has shown that many Gypsies and Travellers have been excluded from the census data resulting in a minimum undercount of 54% or 64,298 individuals. Many of those excluded appear to be living in 'bricks and mortar' housing and unauthorised sites. We would also posit that those Gypsies and Travellers who weren't counted are more likely to experience marginalisation, discrimination and low education and literacy. This research has also shown significant variations in undercounts throughout regions and districts and in certain local authority areas such as Doncaster where the estimated minimum population is nearly 7 times greater than that in the census. This raises serious questions about the 2011 census enumeration process in these areas and wider issues as to how local services are engaging and being inclusive of Gypsies and Travellers.

5. Recommendations

- The ONS should undertake a model-based estimate of the 2011 Census undercount of Gypsies and Travellers and produce revised population figures for these communities.
- Welcome the ONS commitment to conduct a Gypsy and Irish Traveller census analysis in consultation with community members and representative organisations. Where possible (depending on the risk of disclosure) the ONS should ensure detailed characteristics are available at the local and regional level to inform Joint Strategic Needs Assessments, Accommodation Needs Assessments and other assessments that inform service providers.
- When allocating budgets and services, local authorities should take into consideration the 2011 census undercount of Gypsies and Travellers and ensure they conduct a robust assessment of their local population and its needs.
- Government departments should collate their data in line with the ethnic categories in the 2011 census which includes Gypsies and Travellers.
- The ONS should supply information on the number of enumerators used at Local Authority level in the 2011 census identifying any differential amounts of resource used to collect data that may have impacted on undercounts in specific areas.

Appendix A: Gypsy Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment by region

Gypsy Traveller population estimates based on 2011 Census figures, 2011 & 2012 GTAA's estimates and 2011 & 2012 Caravan Count figures

REGIONS	CENSUS 2011	2011 population GTAA	2012 population GTAA	2011 caravan count	2012 caravan count
ENGLAND TOTAL	54,895	119,193	122,785	49,634	50,614
NORTH EAST	1,684	3,476	3,574	1,326	1,466
County Durham UA	467	NA	NA		
Northumberland UA	156	551	569		
Cluster area total	703	1,409	1,455		
Darlington UA	350				
Hartlepool UA	40				
Middlesbrough UA	85				
Redcar and Cleveland UA	85				
Stockton-on-Tees UA	143				
Tyne and Wear total (Met County)	358	1,049	1,083		
Gateshead	87				
Newcastle upon Tyne	163				
North Tyneside	29				
South Tyneside	9				
Sunderland	70				
NORTH WEST	4,147	12,782	13,200	3,656	3,518
Cluster area total	633	1,761	1,820		
Cheshire East UA	313				
Cheshire West and Chester UA	213				
Halton UA	41				
Warrington UA	66				
Cumbria total	315	850	876		

Allerdale	14		
Barrow-in-Furness	39		
Carlisle	196		
Copeland	15		
Eden	15		
South Lakeland	36		

Greater Manchester total (Met County)	1,523	7,313	7,554
Bolton	214		
Bury	72		
Manchester	509		
Oldham	62		
Rochdale	186		
Salford	193		
Stockport	58		
Tameside	38		
Trafford	40		
Wigan	151		

Lancashire total	1,213	2,247	2,321
Burnley	10		
Chorley	57		
Fylde	15		
Hyndburn	97		
Lancaster	331		
Pendle	26		
Preston	111		
Rosendale	47		
South Ribble	17		
West Lancashire	8		
Wyre	96		
Blackburn with Darwen UA	161		
Blackpool UA	237		
Ribble Valley	6	106	109

Merseyside total (Met County)	388	436	451
Knowsley	6		
Liverpool	185		
Sefton	120		
Wirral	77		
St. Helens	69	NA	NA

YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER	4,378	11,960	12,346	4,172	4,028
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East Riding of Yorkshire UA	227	232	239
Kingston upon Hull, City of UA	284	NA	NA
Cluster area total	116	276	285
North East Lincolnshire UA	26		
North Lincolnshire UA	90		
York UA	269	1,202	1,242

North Yorkshire total	588	2,032	2,100
Craven	54		
Hambleton	132		
Harrogate	107		
Richmondshire	19		
Ryedale	81		
Scarborough	37	NA	NA
Selby	158		

South Yorkshire total (Met County)	1,234	5,660	5,847
Barnsley	163		
Doncaster	587		
Rotherham	126		
Sheffield	358	NA	NA

West Yorkshire total (Met County)	1,660	2,274	2,349
Bradford	433		
Calderdale	80		
Kirklees	158		
Leeds	687		
Wakefield	302		

EAST MIDLANDS	3,418	6,416	6,585	3,799	4,236
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Derby UA	295	NA	NA
Nottingham UA	326	353	365

Derbyshire total	311	NA	NA
Amber Valley	44		
Bolsover	66		
Chesterfield	5		
Derbyshire			
Dales	15		
Erewash	29		
High Peak	10		
North East	70		

Derbyshire			
South			
Derbyshire	72		

Leicestershire total	886	2,067	2,135
Blaby	101		
Charnwood	74		
Harborough	61		
Hinckley and			
Bosworth	86		
Melton	3		
North West			
Leicestershire	77		
Oadby and			
Wigston	9		
Leicester UA	417		
Rutland UA	58		

Lincolnshire total	617	NA	NA
Boston	63		
East Lindsey	61		
Lincoln	80		
North Kesteven	74		
South Holland	100		
South Kesteven	78		
West Lindsey	161		

Northamptonshire total	527	1,349	1,394
Corby	28		
Daventry	54		
East			
Northamptonsh			
ire	46		
Kettering	150		
Northampton	149		
South			
Northamptonsh			
ire	11		
Wellingborough	89		

Nottinghamshire	456	1,330	1,374
Ashfield	43		
Broxtowe	9		
Gedling	32	NA	NA
Mansfield	2		
Newark and			
Sherwood	253		
Rushcliffe	23		
Bassetlaw	94	NA	NA

WEST MIDLANDS	4,734	9,527	9,819	5,084	5,268
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Cluster total	841	3,179	3,284		
Herefordshire, County of UA	363				
Shropshire UA	312				
Telford and Wrekin UA	166				

Cluster area total	458	756	781		
Stoke-on-Trent UA	183				
Staffordshire (part1)					
East					
Staffordshire	72				
Newcastle-					
under-Lyme	49				
Stafford	119				
Staffordshire					
Moorlands	35				

Cluster area total	438	1,554	1,605		
Staffordshire (part2)					
Cannock Chase	8				
Lichfield	13				
South					
Staffordshire	128				
Tamworth	9				
Warwickshire (par1)					
North					
Warwickshire	45				
Nuneaton and					
Bedworth	75				
Rugby	160				

Cluster area total	1,379	1,844	1,905		
Worcestershire					
Bromsgrove	75				
Malvern Hills	131				
Redditch	9				
Worcester	113				
Wychavon	462				
Wyre Forest	375				
Warwickshire (part2)					
Stratford-on-					
Avon	173				
Warwick	41				

West Midlands (Met County)	1,618	1,135	1,173		
Birmingham	408				

Coventry	151		
Solihull	70		
Dudley	352	NA	NA
Sandwell	141	NA	NA
Walsall	287	357	369
Wolverhampton	209	NA	NA

EAST	8,165	18,189	18,749	11,926	11,475
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Cluster area total	791	1,023	1,057
Bedford UA	115		
Central Bedfordshire UA	478		
Luton UA	198		

Peterborough UA	560	NA	NA
Southend-on-Sea UA	162	NA	NA
Thurrock UA	308	NA	NA

Cambridgeshire total	1,508	6,707	6,928
Cambridge	109		
East			
Cambridgeshire	239		
Fenland	467		
Huntingdonshire	208		
South			
Cambridgeshire	485		

Essex total	2,161	2,705	2,795
Basildon	873		
Braintree	132		
Brentwood	121		
Castle Point	17		
Chelmsford	212		
Colchester	79		
Epping Forest	176		
Harlow	117		
Maldon	201		
Rochford	49		
Tendring	62		
Uttlesford	122		

Hertfordshire total	1,149	1,429	1,461
Cluster area sub total	690	970	1,002

Dacorum	231		
Hertsmere	154		
St Albans	165		
Three Rivers	79		
Watford	61		
Welwyn Hatfield	155	NA	NA
East Hertfordshire	57	NA	NA
North Hertfordshire	33	NA	NA
Stevenage	67	NA	NA
Broxbourne	147	NA	NA

Norfolk area total	922	4,264	4,416
Breckland	204	NA	NA
Great Yarmouth	63	NA	NA
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	255	666	710
North Norfolk	46	NA	NA
Cluster area sub total	354	3,285	3,393
Broadland	44		
Norwich	127		
South Norfolk	183		

Suffolk total	604	1,031	1,062
Cluster area sub total	418	683	704
Babergh	51		
Ipswich	149		
Mid Suffolk	76		
Suffolk Coastal	51		
Waveney	91		
Forest Heath	108	270	280
St Edmundsbury	78	NA	NA

LONDON	8,196	14,881	15,372	2,103	2,241
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Inner London	3,055		
Camden	167		
City of London	3		
Hackney	474		
Hammersmith and Fulham	217		
Haringey	370		

Islington	163
Kensington and Chelsea	119
Lambeth	195
Lewisham	208
Newham	462
Southwark	263
Tower Hamlets	175
Wandsworth	163
Westminster	76
Outer London	5,141
Barking and Dagenham	182
Barnet	151
Bexley	624
Brent	320
Bromley	580
Croydon	234
Ealing	300
Enfield	344
Greenwich	430
Harrow	181
Havering	160
Hillingdon	344
Hounslow	183
Kingston upon Thames	95
Merton	216
Redbridge	140
Richmond upon Thames	95
Sutton	193
Waltham Forest	369

SOUTH EAST	14,542	30,107	30,951	10,643	11,224
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Cluster area total	2,411	5,356	5,532
Bracknell Forest UA	118		
Milton Keynes UA	72		
Reading UA	90		
Slough UA	220		
West Berkshire UA	164		
Windsor and Maidenhead UA	219		
Wokingham UA	291		
Buckinghamshire sub total	614		

Aylesbury Vale	134		
Chiltern	121		
South Bucks	256		
Wycombe	103		
Oxfordshire sub total	623		
Cherwell	105		
Oxford	92		
South			
Oxfordshire	135		
Vale of White			
Horse	109		
West			
Oxfordshire	182		

Brighton and Hove UA	198	NA	NA
Isle of Wight UA	94	NA	NA
Portsmouth UA	85	NA	NA
Southampton UA	341	NA	NA

East Sussex total	815	NA	NA
Eastbourne	66		
Hastings	150		
Lewes	97		
Rother	134		
Wealden	368		

Hampshire total	2,069	NA	NA
Basingstoke and			
Deane	163		
East Hampshire	267		
Eastleigh	191		
Fareham	85		
Gosport	32		
Hart	273		
Havant	64		
New Forest	423		
Rushmoor	155		
Test Valley	153		
Winchester	263		

Kent cluster total	5,195	10,931	11,292
Ashford	531		
Canterbury	374		
Dartford	244		
Dover	234		
Gravesham	320		
Maidstone	838		

Sevenoaks	391		
Shepway	164		
Swale	730		
Thanet	187		
Tonbridge and Malling	350		
Tunbridge Wells	322		
Medway UA	510		

Surrey total	2,261	9,109	9,410
Elmbridge	153		
Epsom and Ewell	132		
Guildford	491		
Mole Valley	128		
Reigate and Banstead	179		
Runnymede	220		
Spelthorne	192		
Surrey Heath	162		
Tandridge	286		
Waverley	167		
Woking	151		

West Sussex total	931	NA	NA
Adur	121		
Arun	162		
Chichester	238		
Crawley	77		
Horsham	234		
Worthing	99		
Mid Sussex	142	178	184

SOUTH WEST	5,631	11,855	12,189	6,926	7,158
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Cluster total	864	2,201	2,274
Bath and North East Somerset UA	58		
Bristol, City of UA	359		
North Somerset UA	176		
South Gloucestershire UA	271		
Cornwall UA	635	NA	NA
Isles of Scilly UA	0	NA	NA
Plymouth UA	153	NA	NA
Swindon UA	180	NA	NA
Torbay UA	37	NA	NA

Wiltshire UA	757	NA	NA
Devon total	554	1,140	1,177
East Devon	90		
Exeter	93		
Mid Devon	88		
North Devon	45		
South Hams	45		
Teignbridge	118		
Torrige	54		
West Devon	21		
Dorset cluster total	987	3,074	3,176
Christchurch	48		
East Dorset	171		
North Dorset	95		
Purbeck	89		
West Dorset	104		
Weymouth and Portland	48		
Bournemouth UA	218		
Poole UA	214		
Gloucestershire total	731	1,988	2,054
Cheltenham	68		
Cotswold	87		
Forest of Dean	78		
Gloucester	136		
Stroud	57		
Tewkesbury	305		
Somerset total	733	1,690	1,746
Mendip	246		
Sedgemoor	132		
South Somerset	148		
Taunton Deane	193		
West Somerset	14		

Appendix B: House of Commons Hansard 1967

Gypsies and Other Travellers (Population)

HC Deb 20 July 1967 vol 750 cc316-7W [316W](#)

§ 71. [Mr. John Wells](#)

Asked the Minister of Housing and Local Government if he will publish a table in the OFFICIAL REPORT showing the estimated population of gypsies and other travellers in each county at the last convenient date.

§ [Mr. MacColl](#)

The latest comprehensive figures are those obtained by the census carried out in March, 1965. The population of gypsies and other travellers in each county in England and Wales at that date is given below. In addition, there were some 1,660 gypsies in county boroughs.

Northern Region

Cumberland	73
Durham	73
Westmorland	4
Yorkshire, North Riding	72

Yorkshire and Humberside Region

Lincoln, Parts of Lindsey	221
Yorkshire, East Riding	32
Yorkshire, West Riding	432

North-West Region

Chester	144
Lancaster	251

East Midland Region

Derbyshire	66
Leicester	201
Lincoln, Parts of Holland	27
Lincoln, Parts of Kesteven	71
Northamptonshire	137
Nottinghamshire	207

South-West Region

Cornwall	451
Devon	283
Dorset	247
Gloucestershire	405
Somerset	346
Wiltshire	260

West Midland Region

Herefordshire 459
Salop 201
Staffordshire 446
Warwickshire 157
Worcestershire 866
South-East Region	
Bedford 149
Berkshire 414
Buckingham 421
Cambridgeshire 252
Essex 754
Hampshire 373
Hertfordshire 481
Huntingdon 111
Isle of Ely 118
Isle of Wight 17
Kent (January, 1965) 1,300
Greater London 406
Norfolk 130
Oxford 151
Soke of Peterborough 23
Suffolk, East 89
Suffolk, West 148
Surrey 634
Sussex, East 123
Sussex, West 135
Wales and Monmouthshire	
Anglesey 15
Caernarvon 36
Cardiganshire 48
Carmarthenshire 304
Denbigh 83
Flintshire 52
Glamorgan 49
Merioneth 22
Monmouthshire 197
Pembroke 234