Oxfordshire Migration Statistics

District Data Analysis Service
iimage@oxford.gov.uk

Original release: 28/08/18
Current version: 25/09/18

These statistics are based on the ONS release 23/07/18 and associated figures.

Contents

1. Figure 1 shows net migration figures for 2017 for Oxfordshire districts. For example, Vale of White Horse net migration was highest at 2,101 persons.
    - (Note: these figures do not include births and deaths of existing population. Please ask if you would like more information on these).

Figure 1: Net migration 2017
For data, see data tables at the end (Figure 13)
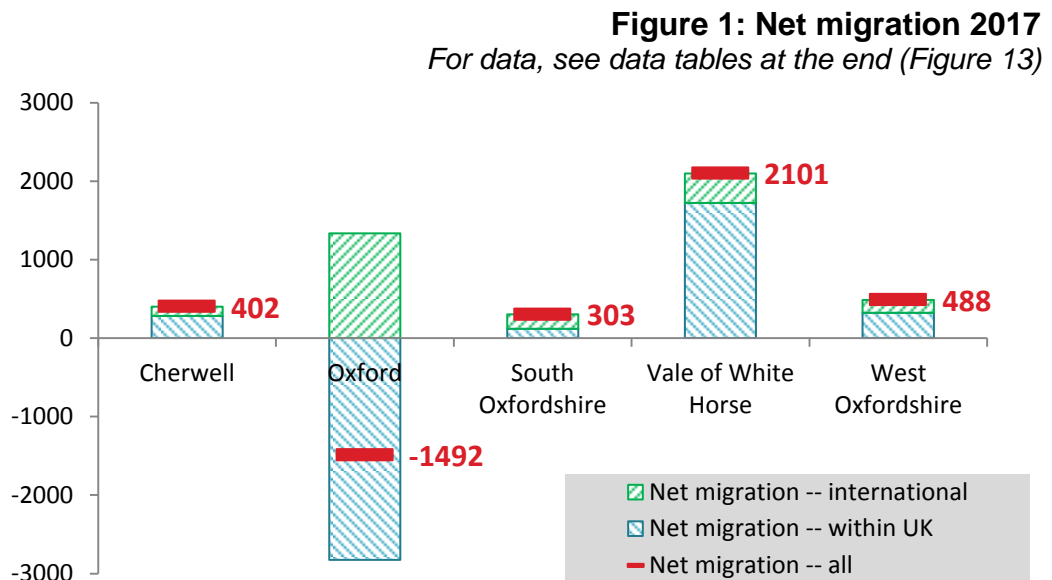
2. A different way of expressing this information is to look at the number of migrants as a proportion of population. Figure 2 shows net migration per 1,000 population in 2017. For example, West Oxfordshire had net inflows of 44.7 per 1,000 head population.

Figure 2: Net migration 2017 expressed per 1,000 population
*For data, see data tables at the end (Figure 13)*
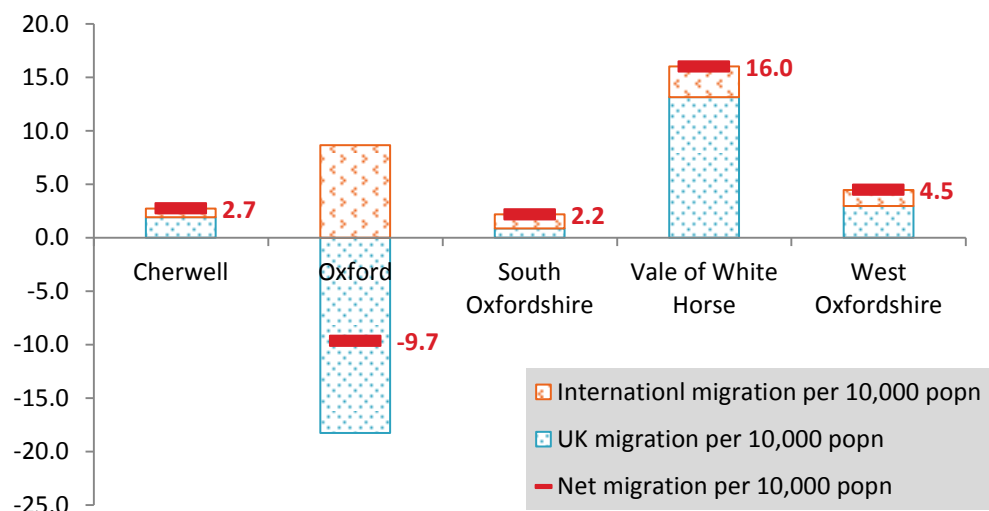
(B) Internal Migration (from elsewhere in the UK)

Source: ONS internal migration, year ending 2017

3. There were 3.3 million people moving across UK districts in 2017.

4. For most Oxfordshire districts in 2017, internal migration (ie. from elsewhere in the UK) formed the bulk of migration.
   - 49,800 people moved into Oxfordshire form elsewhere in the UK and 50,200 moved out. This gives a net outflow of 324 people.
   - *For individual districts, see data tables in appendix.*
   - For South Oxfordshire only, international migration was greater than internal migration.

5. *Migration within Oxfordshire.* These statistics allow us to look at migration within the Oxfordshire districts. On the whole, people migrate out of Oxford and into the rural districts. See Figure 3.
   - Data is also available for moves between districts by age and sex. For more information please see Data Sources, or contact the district data analyst.

**Figure 3: Net internal migration between Oxfordshire districts, 2017**
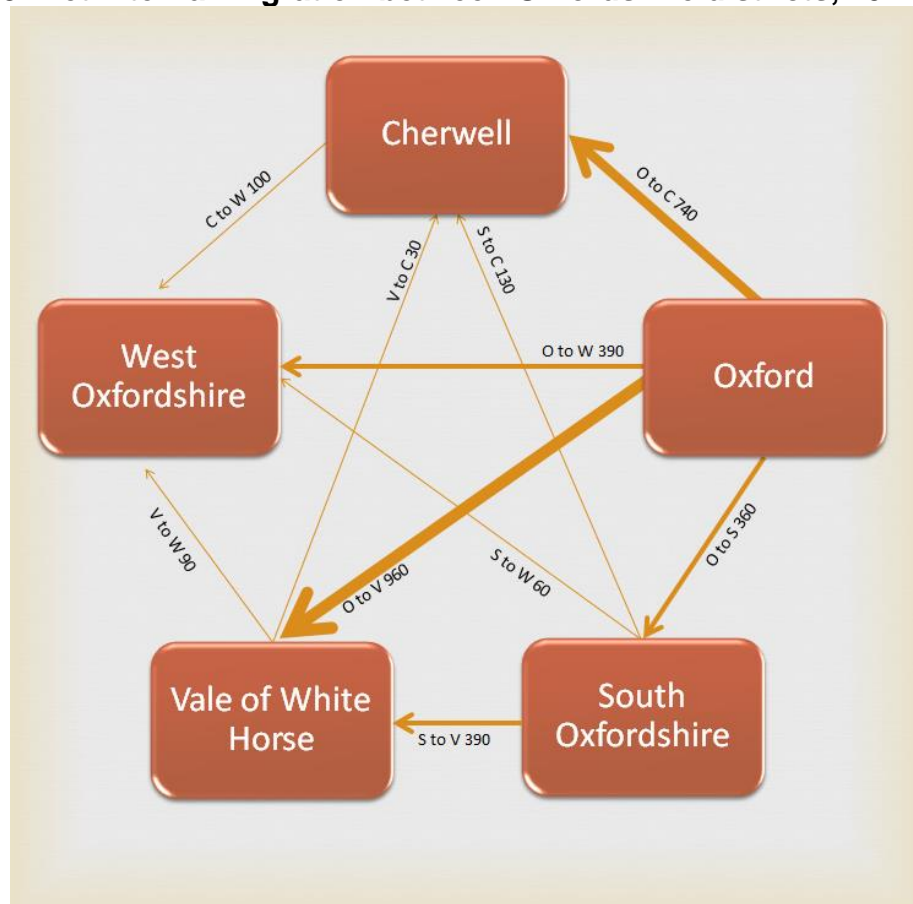
Source: ONS LA and regional square matrix (2017)

6. *National comparison.* London has the highest net <u>out</u>flow in the country (12.1 persons per 1000 residents); the region with highest <u>in</u>flow is the South-West (6.1 residents per 1000 residents). By comparison, Oxfordshire has a net <u>out</u>flow of 0.5 persons per 1000 residents.
   - This is despite the fact that London's outflows move predominantly to elsewhere in the South-East, including Oxfordshire.
   - Note these figures regard only internal (UK) migration, not international migration. For the latter, see Section C below.

Figure 4: Oxfordshire internal migration 2017 per 1,000 residents

Cherwell	1.9
Oxford	-18.3
South Ox	0.9
Vale WH	13.1
West Ox	3.0
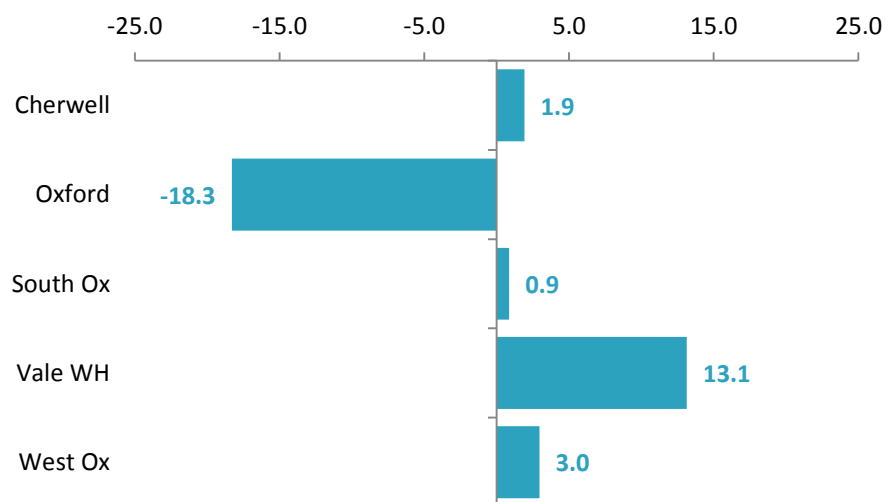
7. *Age & sex.* In England & Wales, internal migration occurs predominantly from age 18 to the early 20s, as young people move away from home for study or work. See Figure 5.

- There are also a notable number of moves among those with young children, and for those in their twenties. After that, moves decline with age. There is then a small increase again for people in their seventies.
- This sub-division is not available at the district level.

Figure 5: UK internal migration 2017 by sex and age
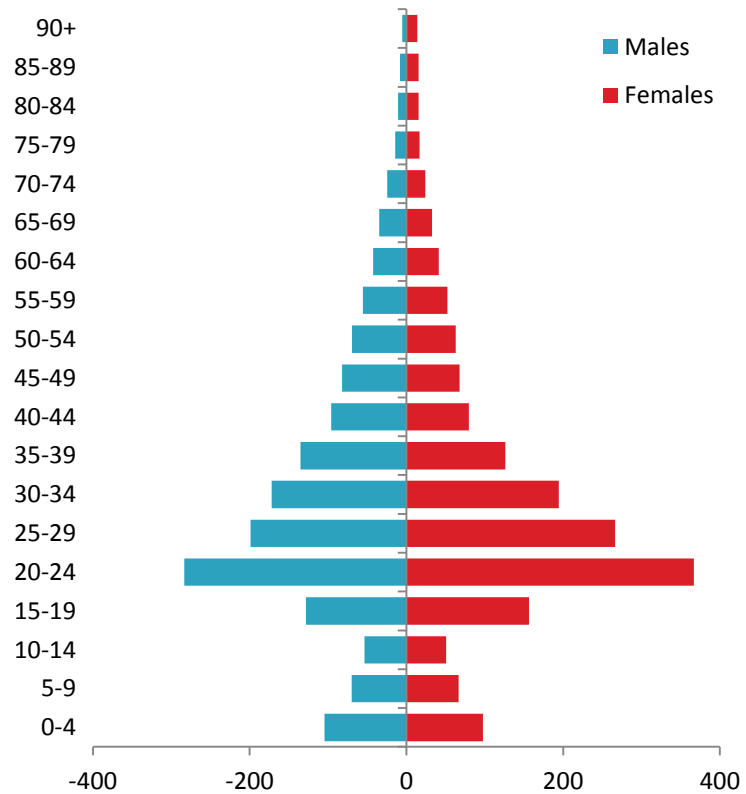
Source: ONS internal migration, year ending 2017
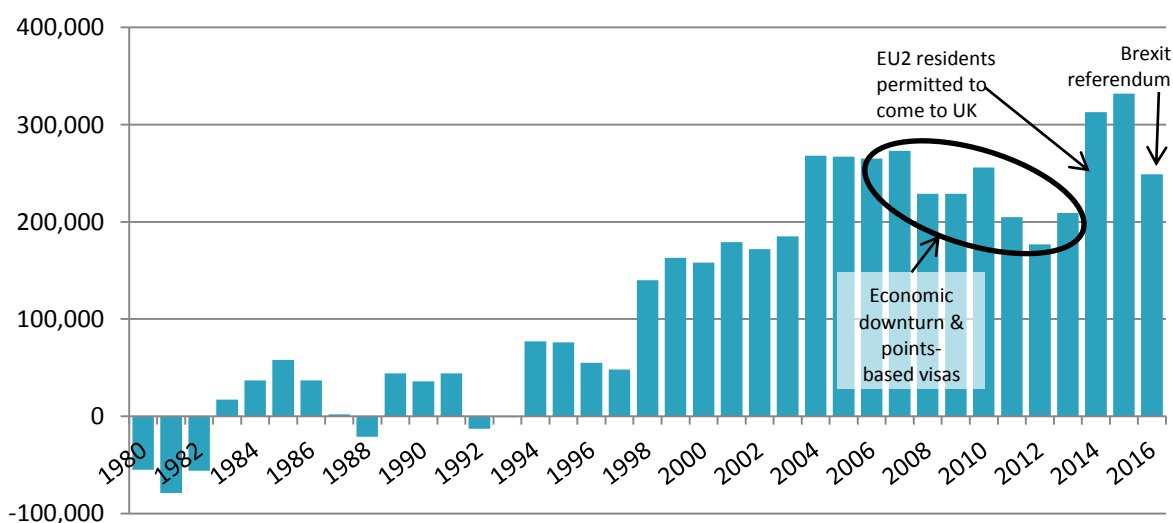
(C) International Migration

8. *Migration events through time.* Before presenting data for the districts, it is worth examining the national trend. This shows the impacts of various policies and economic events on the number of international migrants. Further information can be found on the ONS site here.

Figure 6: Political and economic events affecting international migration

1998	Net international migration passes 100,000 and has been above that level ever since
1999-2006	Increase in asylum cases arriving from countries such as Somalia, Sri Lanka and the Middle East leads to a number of rule changes for asylum seekers. See further the BBC site here
2004	The 'EU8' countries join the EU. As a result the 'Worker Registration Scheme' is introduced
2008-9	Economic downturn and unemployment rises sharply. Thus, a new points-based immigration system is introduced for those from outside the EU
2013	Croatia joins the EU
2014	Nationals from 'EU2' countries (Romania and Bulgaria) are free to come to the UK
2016	Britain votes to leave the EU

Figure 7: Net international migration, UK, 2008-2017


Source: International Passenger Survey, revised series.
Note this may differ slightly from other sources used in this note

9. In fact, the pattern above is different for EU and non-EU migrants. In particular, EU migration has fallen since the Brexit referendum, whereas non-EU migration has increased.

10. This pattern is also seen to some degrees in the Oxfordshire districts: there is a dip in 2012 and 2013, a rise in 2014, and then a fall again since the Brexit referendum.

Figure 8: Net international migration, 2008-2017
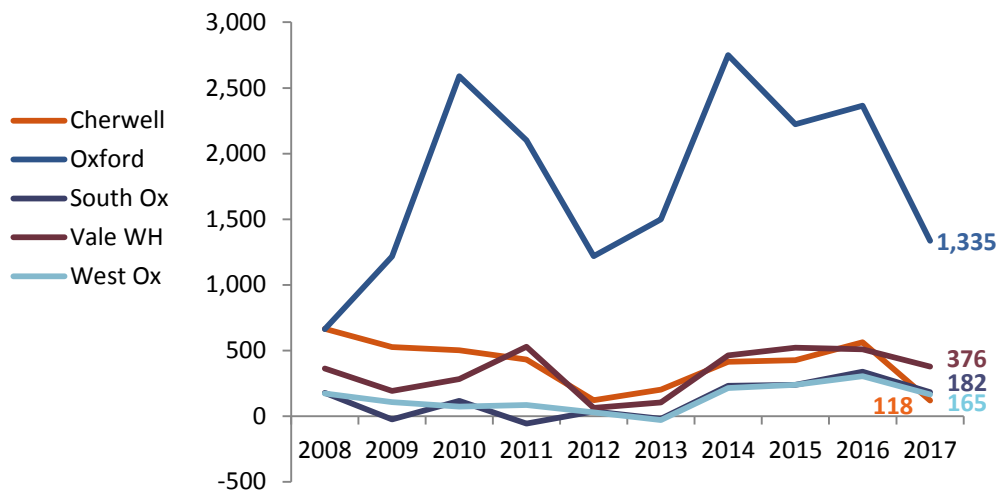
11. Other measures exists to assess international flows:
    - GP registrations to new arrivals
    - National Insurance number (NINO) registrations (see further below).
Please contact the District Data Analyst if you would like further information on these measures.

12. Most people enter the UK to work (41%) or to study (31%).
    - The fall in migrants in 2017 compared to 2016 has mainly been in the "looking for work" category.

Figure 9: Reasons for international migration, UK 2017
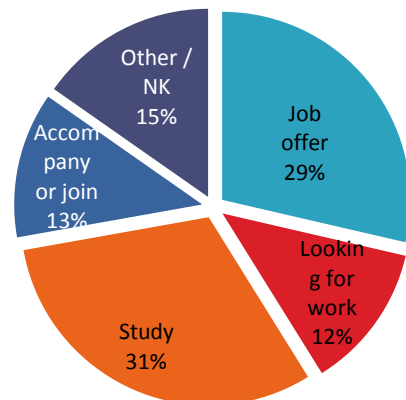
Source: Statistical Bulletin: Migration Statistics Quarterly Report, Aug-18
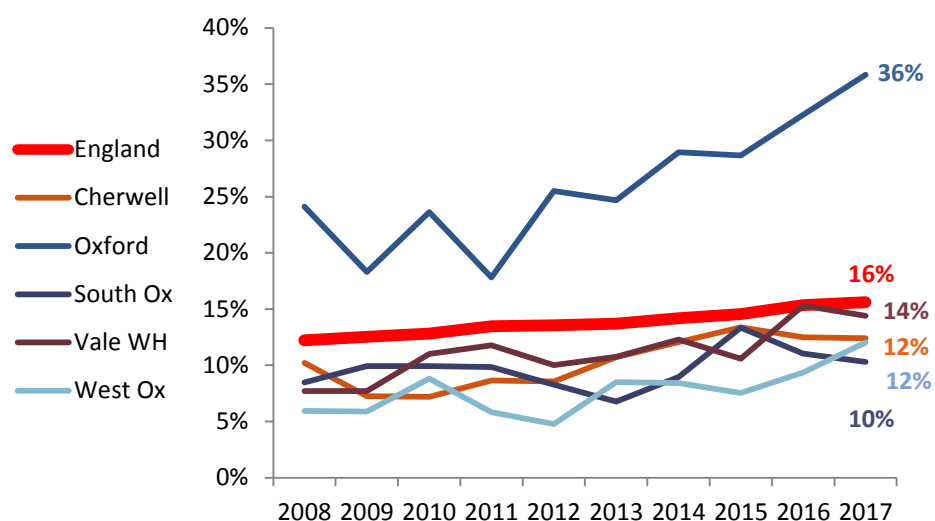
(D) Composition of the population

13. Across England, the proportion of the population not born in the UK has increased since 2008. This is true in all Oxfordshire districts.

14. In 2017, 16% of the England population were not born in the UK. In the Oxfordshire rural districts, the proportion of the population who were not born in the UK is below the England average (South Oxfordshire has the lowest proportion at 10%). However, Oxford is different with 36% born overseas.

Figure 10: Proportion of the population not born in the UK

15. Other measures exists to assess the composition of the population:
    - proportion of the population who are not British
   - proportion of births that are to non-UK-born mothers.

Please contact the District Data Analyst if you would like further information on these measures.

(E) NINO registrations

16. Another way of assessing migration is through registrations for National Insurance numbers (NINOs). This gives different results from other measures above since it includes short-term visits for work. Still, the overall pattern of peaks and troughs is much the same as in Figure 7.

Figure 11: Nino registrations, England, 2002-2017
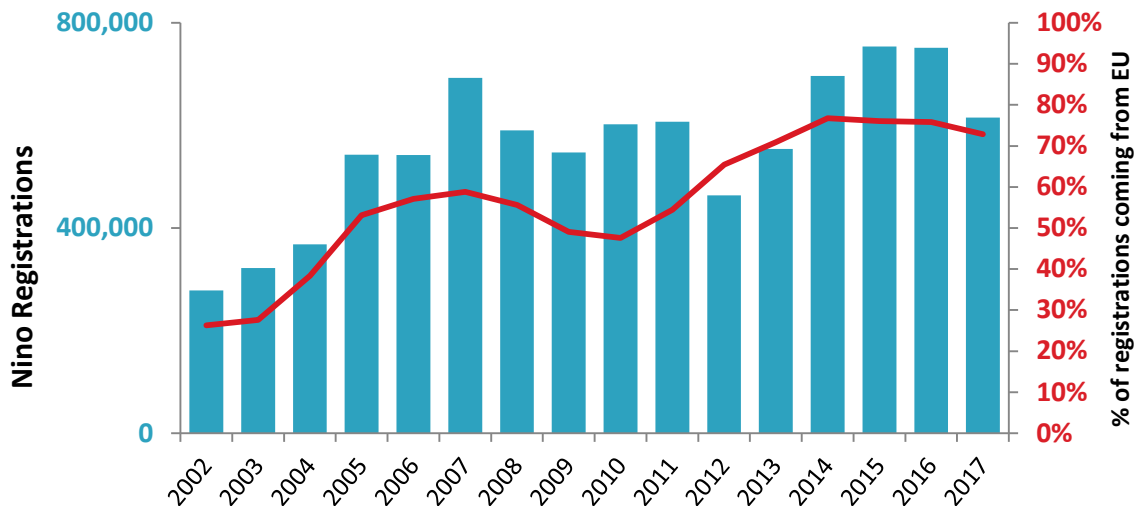
17. The national trend is found more or less at the district level. Further, it is possible to assess the individual nationalities of all those registering for Ninos. See Figure 12.

   • The blue numbers give % of registrations that are EU based. Across England, 71% of registrations were from EU nationals.

Figure 12: Nino registrations, financial year 2017/18

Source: DWP (through Stat Xplore)
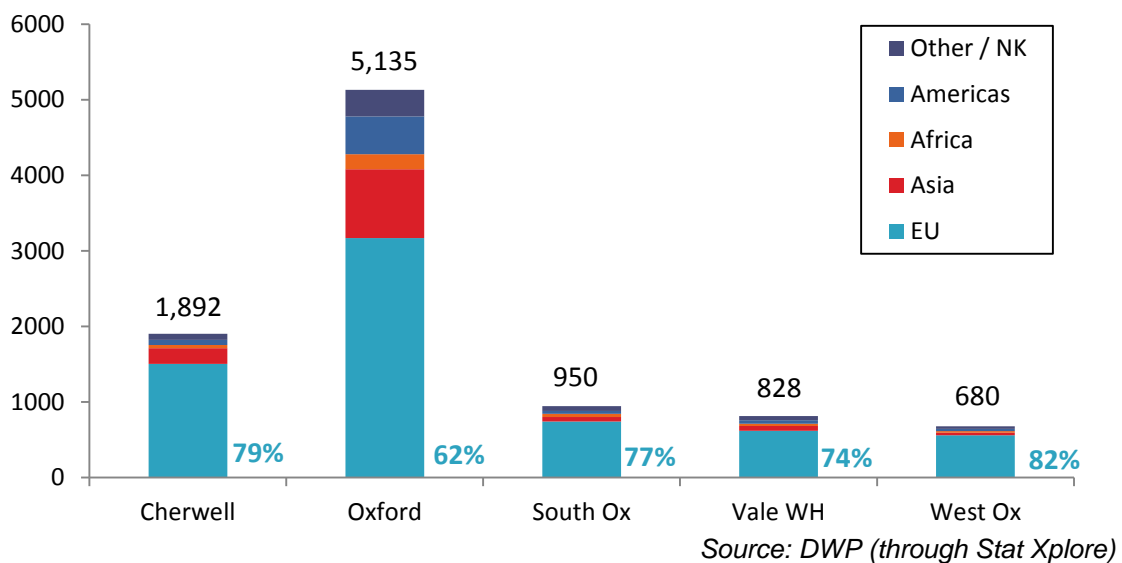
18. Further subdivision of NINO registrations by nationality can be found in Figure 14 below.

Data Sources

19. *Data Sources:* Unless otherwise stated in the text or under the graph, all data comes from the ONS 'Quarterly Migration Statistics' for Aug-18.
    - Data available here:
      https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/internationalmigration

20. Other data sources used in this note include the following:
    - ONS: Long Term International Migration, Table 2.00 Citizenship (released 30/11/17, next release Nov-18):
      https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/internationalmigration/datasets/longterminternationalmigration200citizenshipuk
    - ONS: Internal migration by LA and region, age and sex (released 28/06/18, next release Jun-19):
      https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/migrationwithintheuk/datasets/internalmigrationlaandregionmovesandbysexandsingleyearofagetotals
    - ONS: Internal migration square matrices by LA and region (released 28/06/18, next release Jun-19):
      https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/migrationwithintheuk/datasets/matricesofinternalmigrationmovesbetweenlocalauthoritiesandregionsincludingthecountriesofwalesscotlandandnorthernireland

Data Tables

Figure 13: Table of internal and international migration, 2017

	Cherwell	Oxford	South Oxfordshire	Vale WH	West Oxfordshire
Internal to UK -- inflow	8,681	16,716	8,774	9,795	5,819
Internal to UK -- outflow	8,397	19,543	8,653	8,070	5,496
Internal to UK -- net	284	-2,827	121	1,725	323
LT international -- inflow	1,054	5,266	696	860	501
LT international -- outflow	936	3,931	514	484	336
LT international -- net	118	1,335	182	376	165
All migration -- net	402	-1,492	303	2,101	488
Resident population	147,602	154,582	139,767	131,227	109,266
Net flow per 1,000 population	**2.7**	**-9.7**	**2.2**	**16.0**	**4.5**

Figure 14: Nationalities of NINO registrations, 2017/18
Figures for each individual nationality available on request

	Cherwell	Oxford	South Oxfordshire	Vale of White Horse	West Oxfordshire	England
European Union EU15	413	2,195	263	269	206	162,379
European Union EU8	493	459	254	127	127	92,812
European Union EU2	594	488	218	212	227	171,566
European Union Other	6	26	6	10	..	2,941
Non-EU (Other Europe)	48	193	12	18	13	15,811
Middle East and Central Asia	13	90	..	11	6	13,587
East Asia	75	343	18	17	9	15,199
South Asia	105	343	30	27	9	51,163
South East Asia	13	135	11	8	8	11,984
Sub-Saharan Africa	38	158	44	31	24	22,645
North Africa	6	45	..	..	..	5,902
North America	34	353	24	28	18	12,869
Central and South America	31	143	16	20	12	9,641
Oceania	33	151	49	35	18	14,265
Other / unknown	..	8	..	..	..	707
Total	**1,892**	**5,135**	**950**	**828**	**680**	**603,471**

Note: Statistical disclosure control has been applied to this table to avoid the release of confidential data. Totals may not sum due to the disclosure control applied.

@@@ End of document @@@