

## Cumbria & Districts:

### Ten Year Migration Trends

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#### Aim

To present the migration trends observed in Cumbria and districts over the last 10 years; based on the Mid-2003/04 to Mid-2012/13 Detailed Components of Change data produced by the Office for National Statistics (ONS), 2011 Census data and National Insurance Number (NINo) registration data.

#### Key Definitions

- **UK Migration:** Migrants moving to/from other parts of the UK;
- **International Migration:** Migrants moving to/from overseas;
- **Inflow:** Migrants moving into an area;
- **Outflow:** Migrants moving out of an area;
- **Net Migration:** Inflow minus outflow;
- **Positive Net Migration:** Inflow greater than outflow;
- **Negative Net Migration:** Outflow greater than inflow;

#### Key Points

- Up to 2006/07 Cumbria had positive net balances of UK and international migrants;
- Since 2007/08 Cumbria had negative net balances of UK migrants, while international inflows were close to international outflows;

Over the last decade:

- Cumbria's international flows were much smaller than Cumbria's UK flows;
- Cumbria had a large negative net balance of UK migrants aged 15-19 years;
- Cumbria had a positive net balance of international migrants aged 15-29 years;
- Levels of migration varied considerably across Cumbria's districts;
- A lower proportion of Cumbria's residents were born outside the UK than the national average (Cumbria: 3.7%, England & Wales: 13.4%);
- Of Cumbria's districts, Carlisle had the greatest proportion of residents born outside the UK (4.9%);
- The greatest numbers of Cumbria's National Insurance Number Registrations in 2013/14 were for migrants from Poland (370 registrations), Spain (130) and Romania (110).

## **Background**

The ONS produce annual estimates of the resident population of all local authorities in England & Wales. These estimates are known as the 'mid-year estimates'. Changes in numbers of births, deaths and migrants determine population change from one year to the next. These factors are known as the 'components of change'.

The ONS publish annual components of change data alongside the mid-year estimates, including estimated numbers of migrants by age and gender. Estimated numbers of migrants are also split into two groups: those moving to/from other parts of the UK (UK migration) and those moving to/from overseas (international migration). In June 2014 the ONS released the Mid-2013 Estimates with associated components of change for mid-2012/13.

This briefing provides analysis of the migration trends observed in Cumbria over the last 10 years based on the mid-2003/04 to mid-2012/13 components of change published by the ONS. Analysis of international migration trends is also supplemented with 2011 Census data and National Insurance Number (NINo) registration data.

This briefing should be seen as an extension to the following briefings:

- Cumbria and Districts - Recent Population Trends - Briefing - Mid-2012 to Mid-2013; and
- Cumbria and Districts - 10 Year Population Trends - Briefing - Mid-2003 to Mid-2013.

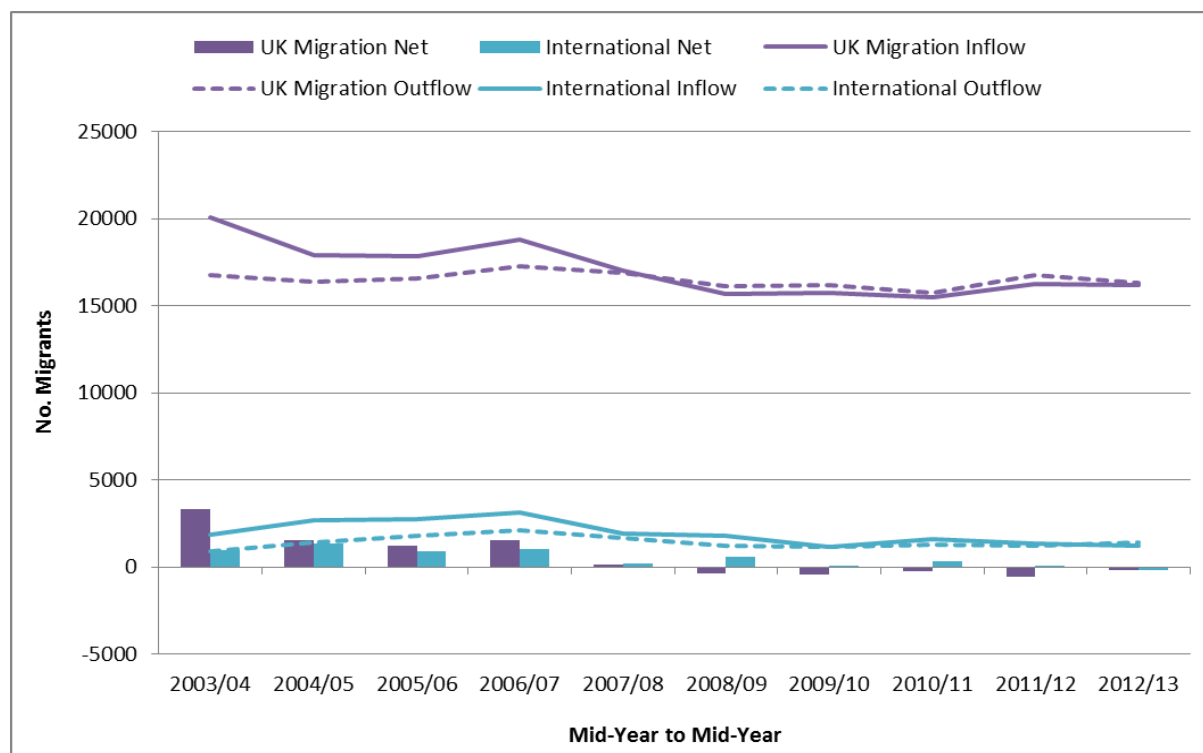
Both of the above briefings are published on the following webpage:

<http://www.cumbriaobservatory.org.uk/Population/populationestimates.asp>

## County Level Trends

Figure 1 plots the estimated numbers of migrants moving into Cumbria (inflow), migrants moving out of Cumbria (outflow) and Cumbria's net balance of migrants (inflow minus outflow) each year over the last decade.

**Figure 1: Estimated Numbers of Migrants: All Ages: Cumbria:**



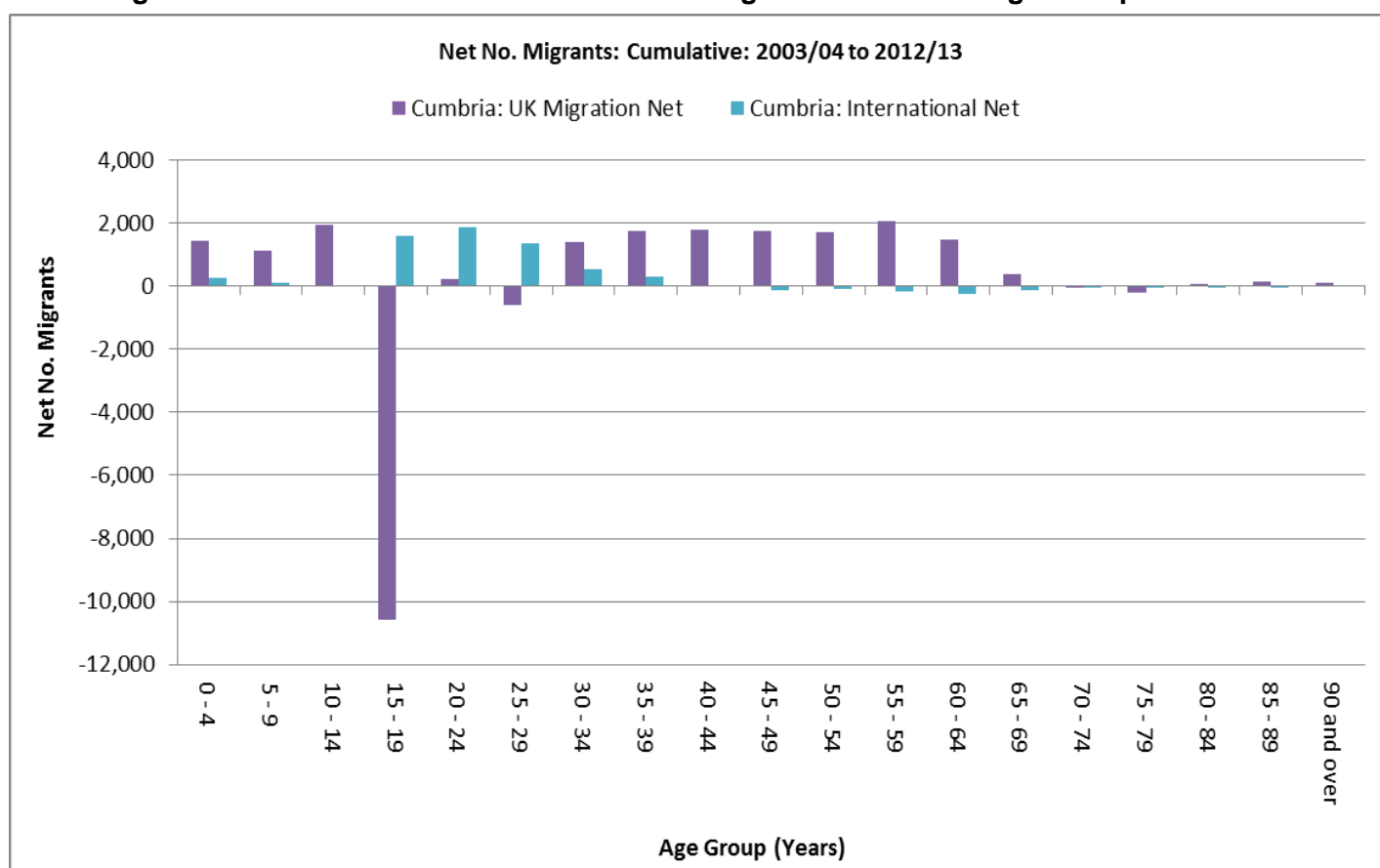
Source: Office for National Statistics, Detailed Components of Change

Between 2003/04 and 2012/13, in Cumbria the UK outflow of migrants has remained relatively stable, while the UK inflow has changed over time. Up to 2006/07 UK inflow into Cumbria was higher than the UK outflow; resulting in positive net balances of between 1,200 and 3,300 more people moving into Cumbria than moving out. However, since 2007/08, the UK inflow into Cumbria decreased to below the UK outflow; so that slightly more people are moving out of Cumbria than are moving in.

Between 2003/04 and 2012/13, in Cumbria international in and out flows were much lower than the UK in and out flows. However, as with Cumbria's UK flows, the county's international outflow has remained relatively stable over time while the international inflow has changed. Up to 2006/07 the international inflow into Cumbria was higher than the international outflow; resulting in positive net balances of between 900 and 1,300 more people moving into Cumbria than moving out. Since 2007/08 the international inflow into Cumbria decreased; so that similar numbers of people have moved in and out of Cumbria to/from overseas.

Figure 2 plots the sum of Cumbria's estimated net numbers of migrants over the last decade by age group.

**Figure 2: Sum of Estimated Net Number of Migrants: Five Year Age Group: Cumbria:**



Source: Office for National Statistics, Detailed Components of Change

Between 2003/04 and 2012/13, Cumbria has experienced a positive net balance of UK migrants (i.e. UK inflow greater than UK outflow) in relation to the three youngest age groups (0-4 years, 5-9 years and 10-14 years) and all age groups from 30-34 years to 60-64 years. However, Cumbria has experienced a large negative net balance of UK migrants aged 15-19 years; with 10,600 more moving out of the county to other parts of the UK than moving in over the course of the decade. For the remaining age groups (20-24 years, 25-29 years and all age groups over 65 years), Cumbria's UK inflow of migrants has been close to the county's UK outflow, resulting in very small net changes.

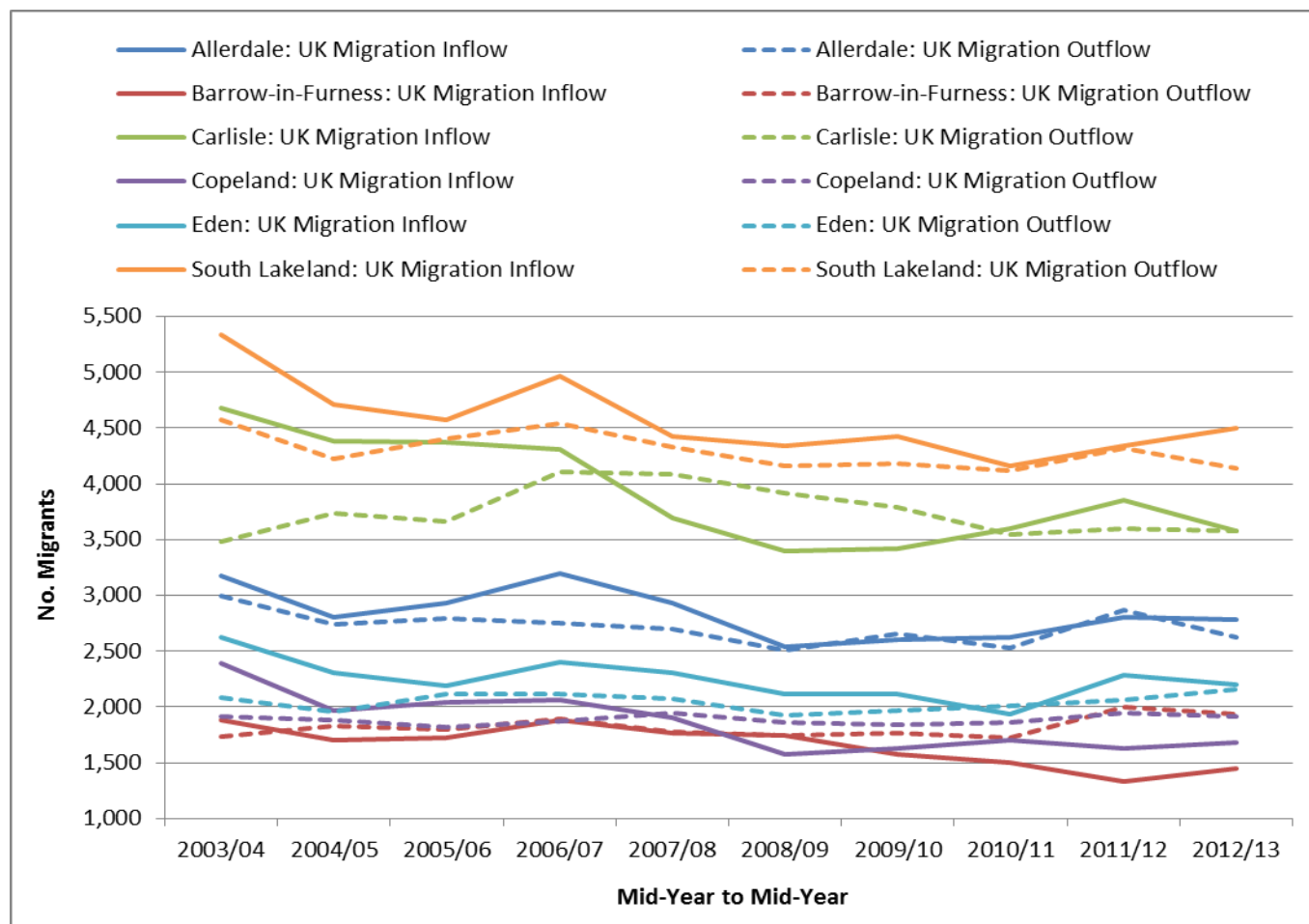
During the above timeframe, Cumbria's international net balance of migrants has been positive in relation to those aged 15-19 years, 20-24 years and 25-29 years. For all other age groups, Cumbria's international inflow of migrants has been close to the international outflow. While there was a positive net balance of international migrants aged 15-19 years in Cumbria, this balance was small in comparison to the large negative net balance for UK migrants within this age group; +1,600 international net vs. -10,600 UK net over the decade .

## District Level Trends

### UK Migration

Figure 3 plots the estimated numbers of UK migrants moving to and from Cumbria's districts each year over the last decade.

**Figure 3: Estimated Numbers of UK Migrants: All Ages:**

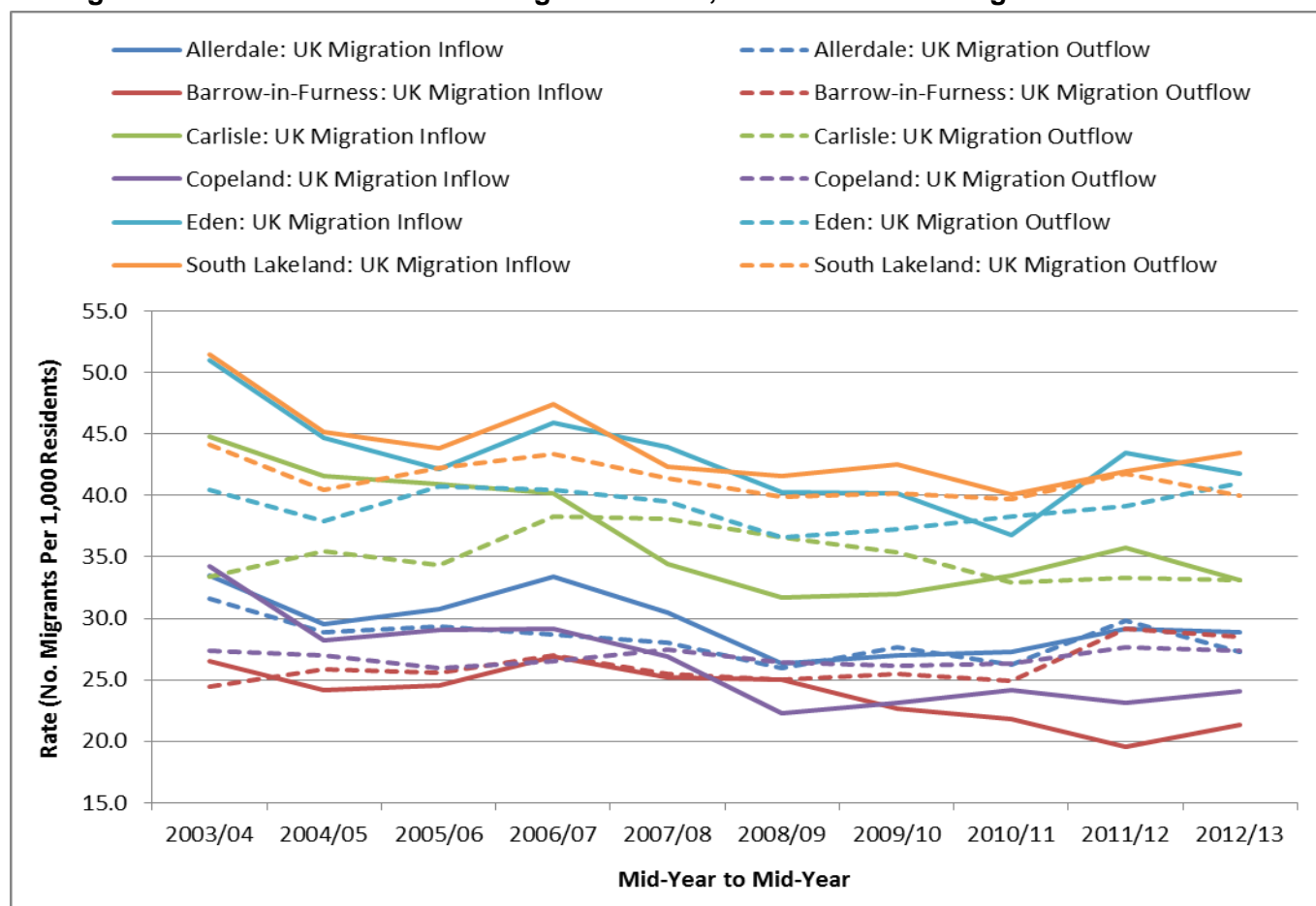


Source: Office for National Statistics, Detailed Components of Change

Of Cumbria's districts, South Lakeland and Carlisle have consistently had the greatest UK inflows and outflows of migrants in each of the last 10 years. As South Lakeland and Carlisle have the biggest resident populations amongst Cumbria's districts, this is perhaps not surprising.

Figure 4 takes the population size of each district into account by plotting the estimated rates of UK migrants moving to and from Cumbria's districts per 1,000 residents each year over the last decade.

**Figure 4: Estimated Rates of UK Migrants: Per 1,000 Residents: All Ages:**

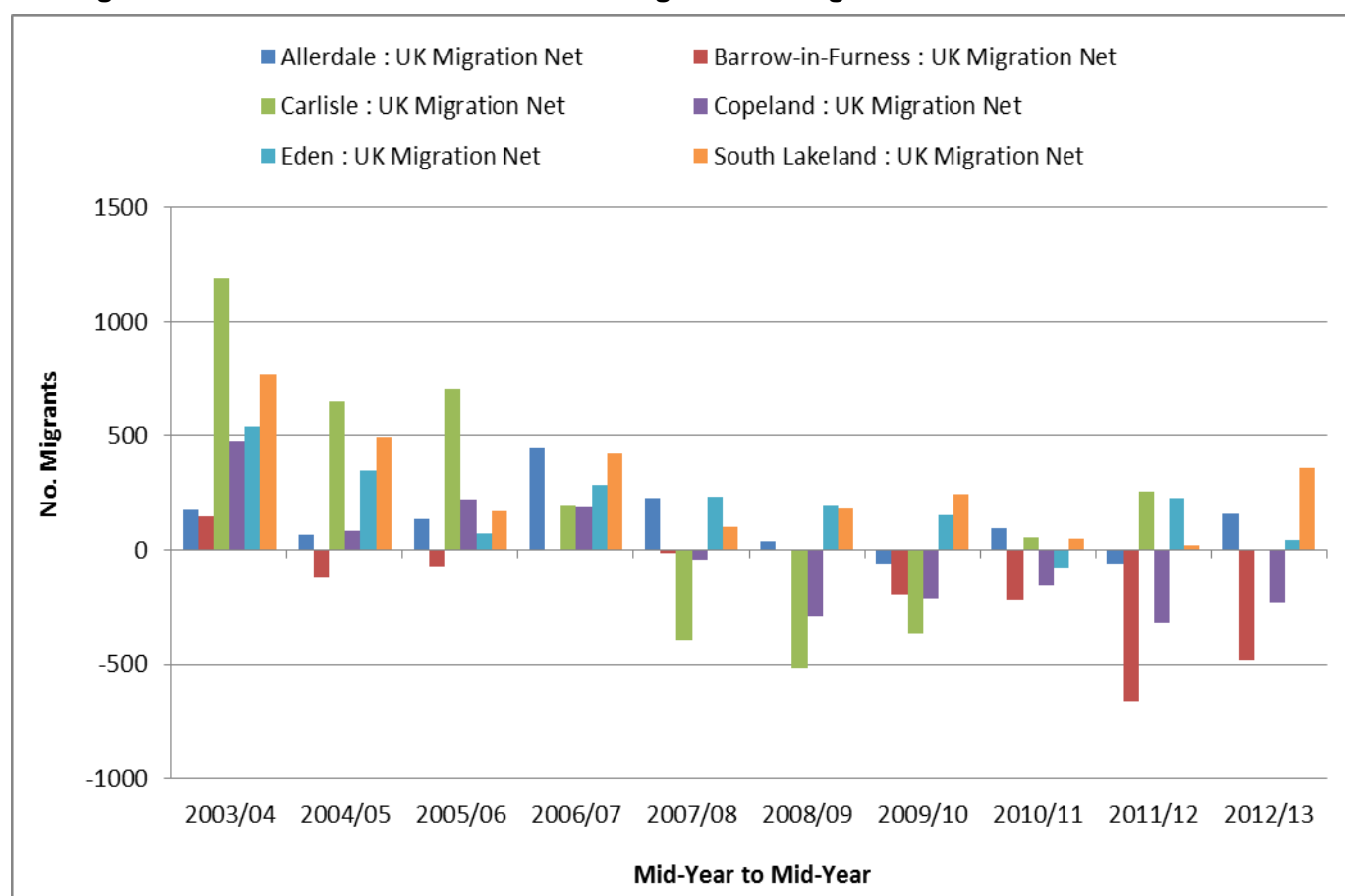


Source: Office for National Statistics, Detailed Components of Change

Of Cumbria's districts, South Lakeland and Eden have consistently had the greatest rates of UK inflow and outflow in each of the last 10 years.

Figure 5 plots the estimated net numbers of UK migrants for Cumbria's districts each year over the last decade.

**Figure 5: Estimated Net Numbers of UK Migrants: All Ages:**

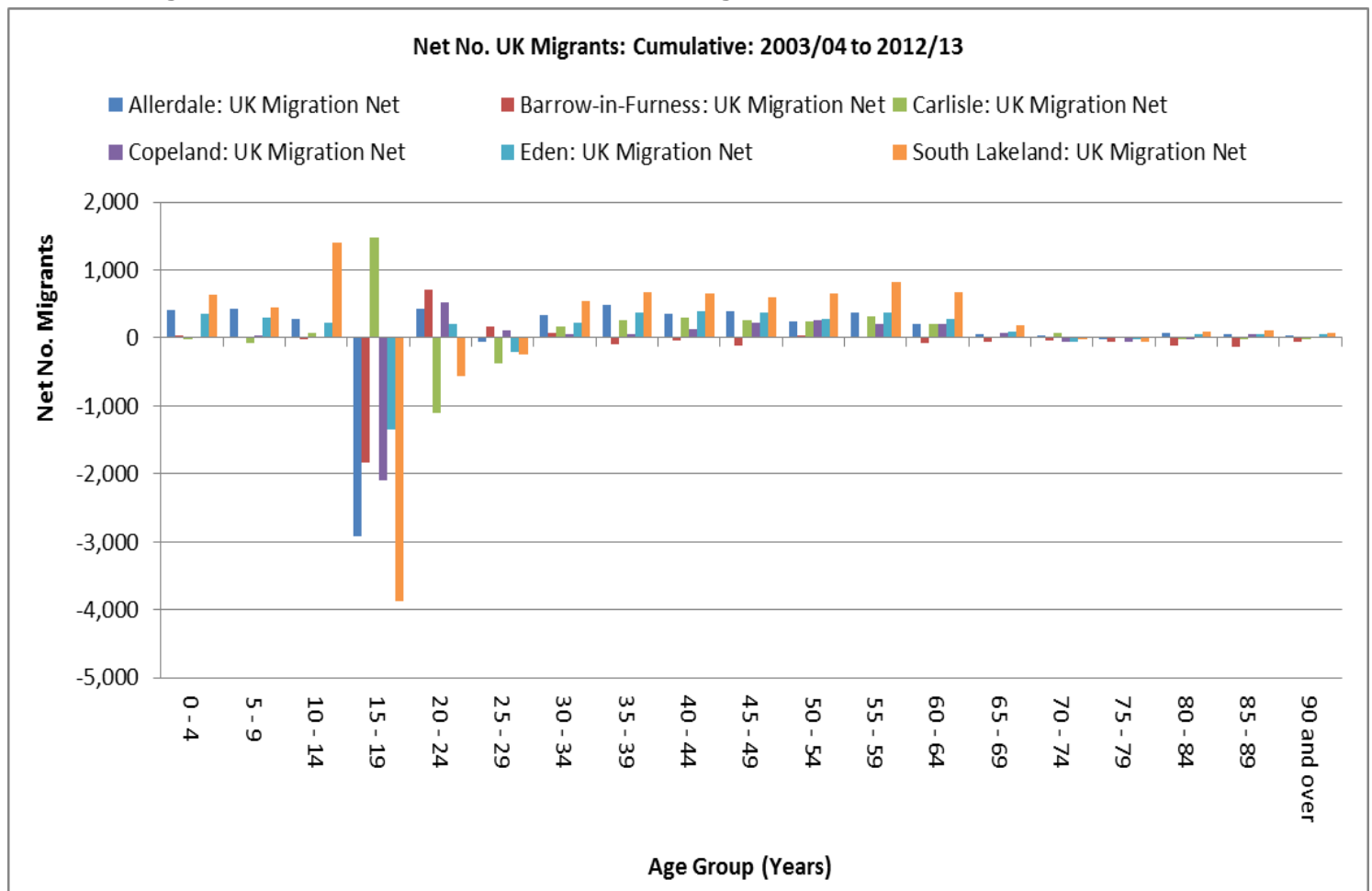


Source: Office for National Statistics, Detailed Components of Change

Up to 2006/07, all districts, except Barrow-in-Furness, had positive net balances of UK migrants (more people moving in than out). Carlisle had the greatest positive net balances of UK migrants between 2003/04 and 2005/06, while Allerdale had the greatest positive net balance of UK migrants in 2006/07. Between 2007/08 and 2009/10, Carlisle experienced relatively large negative net balances of UK migrants, while Barrow-in-Furness experienced large negative net balances of UK migrants each year from 2010/11.

Figure 6 plots the sum of the estimated net numbers of UK migrants over the last decade for Cumbria's districts by age group.

**Figure 6: Sum of Estimated Net Number of Migrants:**



Source: Office for National Statistics, Detailed Components of Change

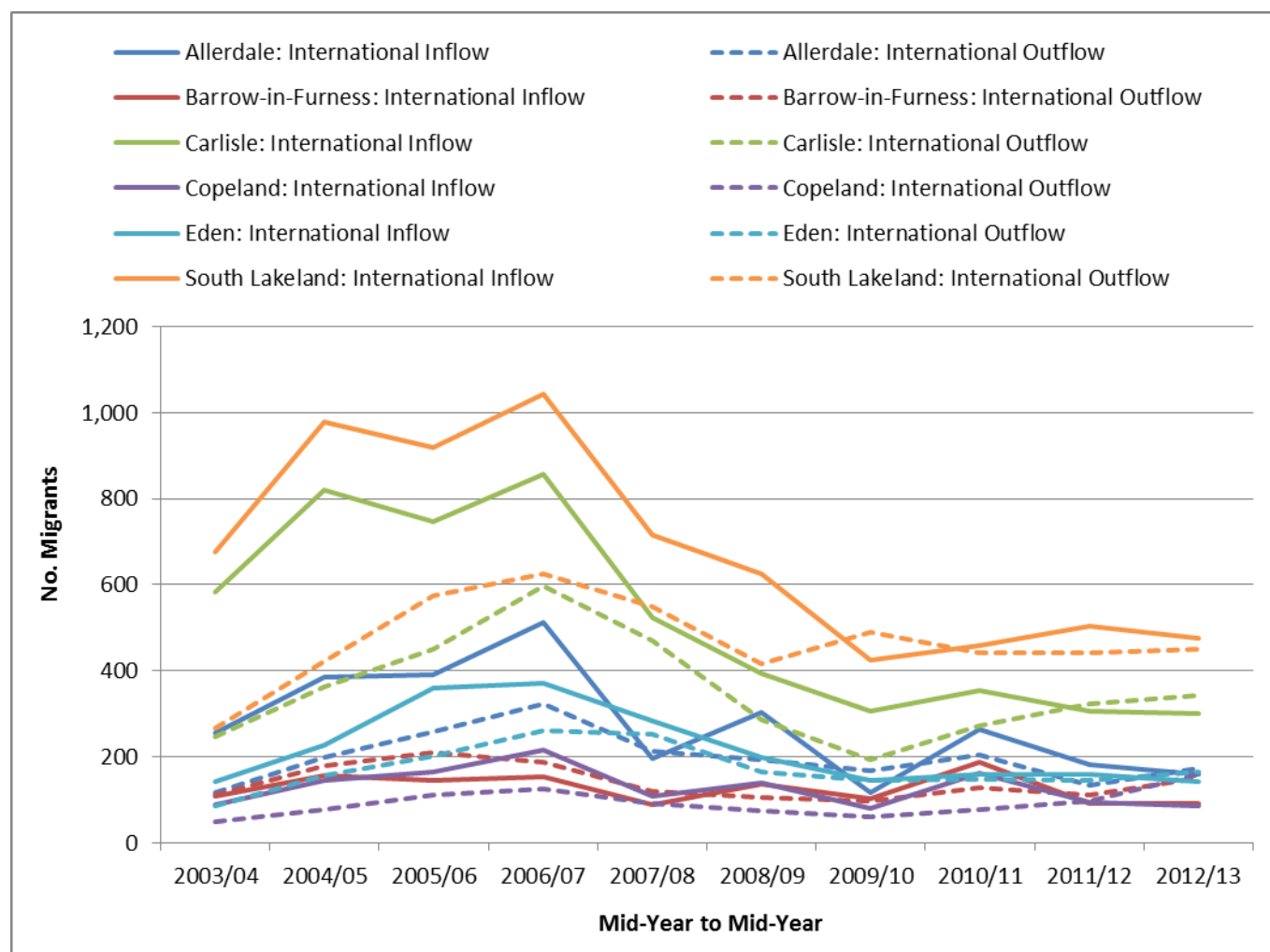
Between 2003/04 and 2012/13, South Lakeland had a positive net balance of UK migrants aged 10-14 years and Carlisle had a positive net balance of UK migrants aged 15-19 years. However, all other districts had large negative net balances of UK migrants aged 15-19 years. Unfortunately there is no data available to indicate where these young people are migrating to or the reasons for their migration.



## International Migration

Figure 7 plots the estimated numbers of international migrants moving to and from Cumbria's districts each year over the last decade.

**Figure 7: Estimated Numbers of International Migrants: All Ages:**

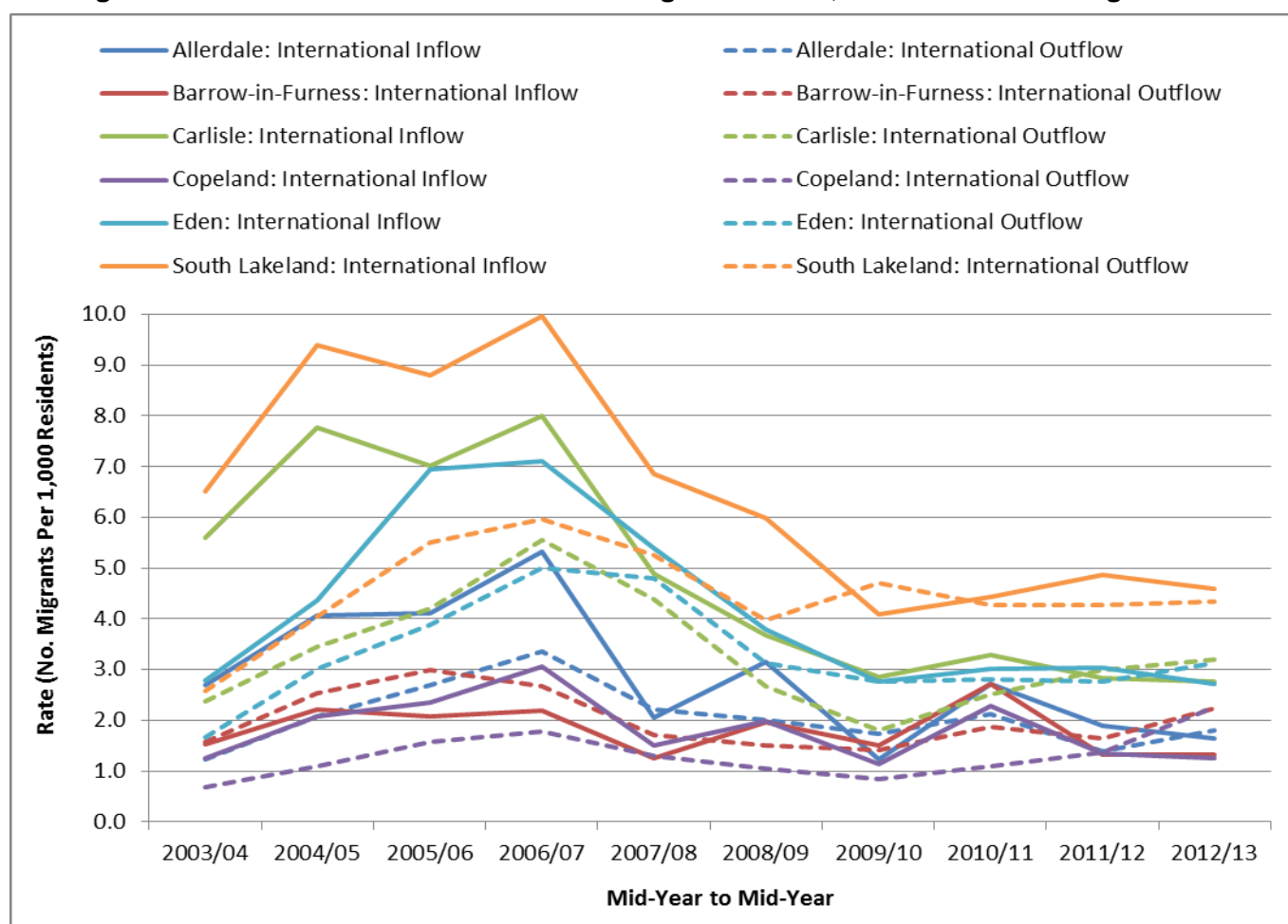


Source: Office for National Statistics, Detailed Components of Change

As well as having had the greatest UK inflows and outflows over the last decade, South Lakeland and Carlisle have also consistently had the greatest international inflows and outflows of migrants.

Figure 8 plots the estimated rates of international migrants moving to and from Cumbria's districts per 1,000 residents each year over the last decade.

**Figure 8: Estimated Rates of International Migrants: Per 1,000 Residents: All Ages:**

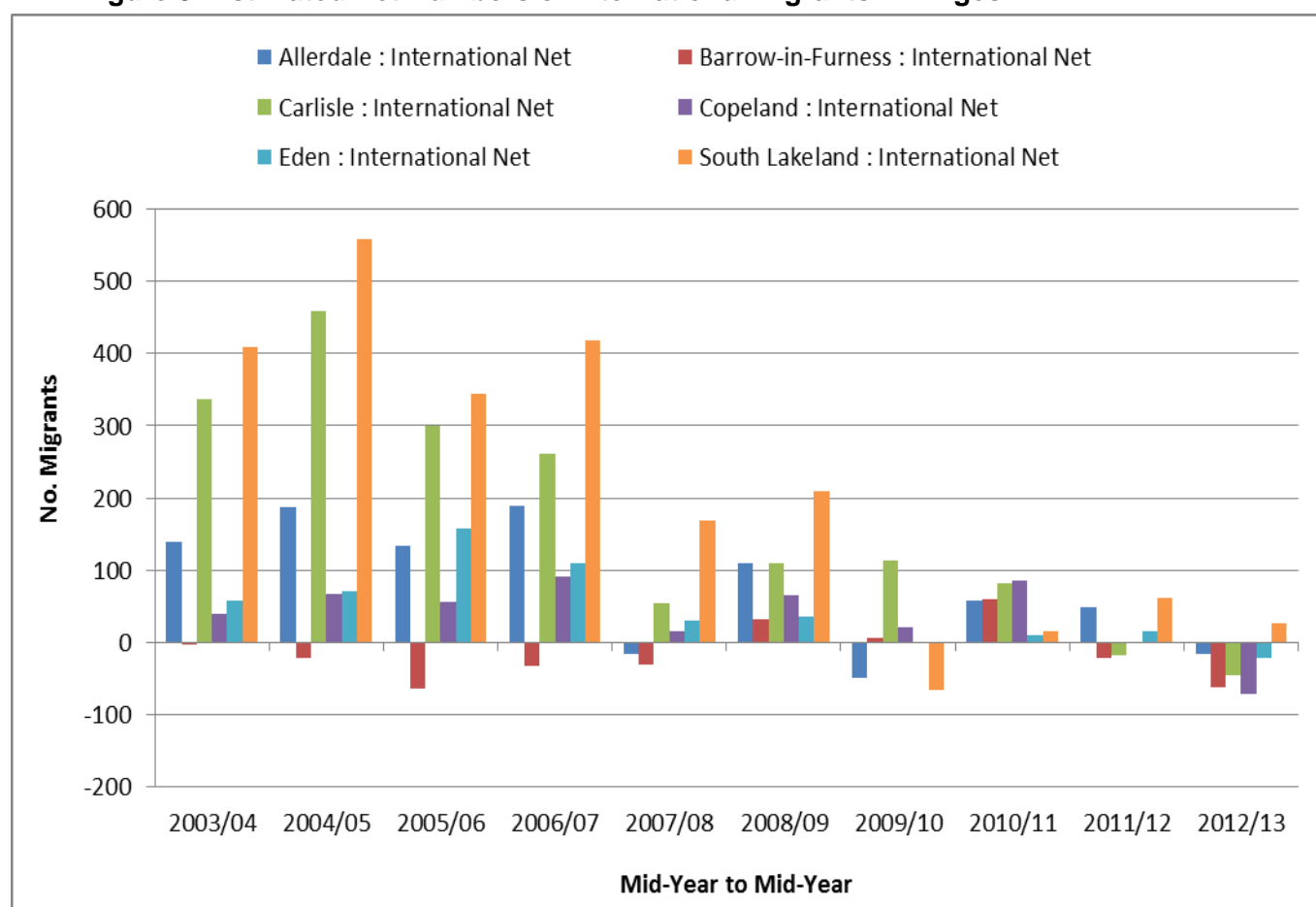


Source: Office for National Statistics, Detailed Components of Change

Of Cumbria's districts, South Lakeland has consistently had the greatest rates of international inflow and outflow in each of the last 10 years, while Carlisle and Eden have varied between having the second and third highest rates.

Figure 9 plots the estimated net numbers of international migrants for Cumbria's districts each year over the last decade.

**Figure 9: Estimated Net Numbers of International Migrants: All Ages:**

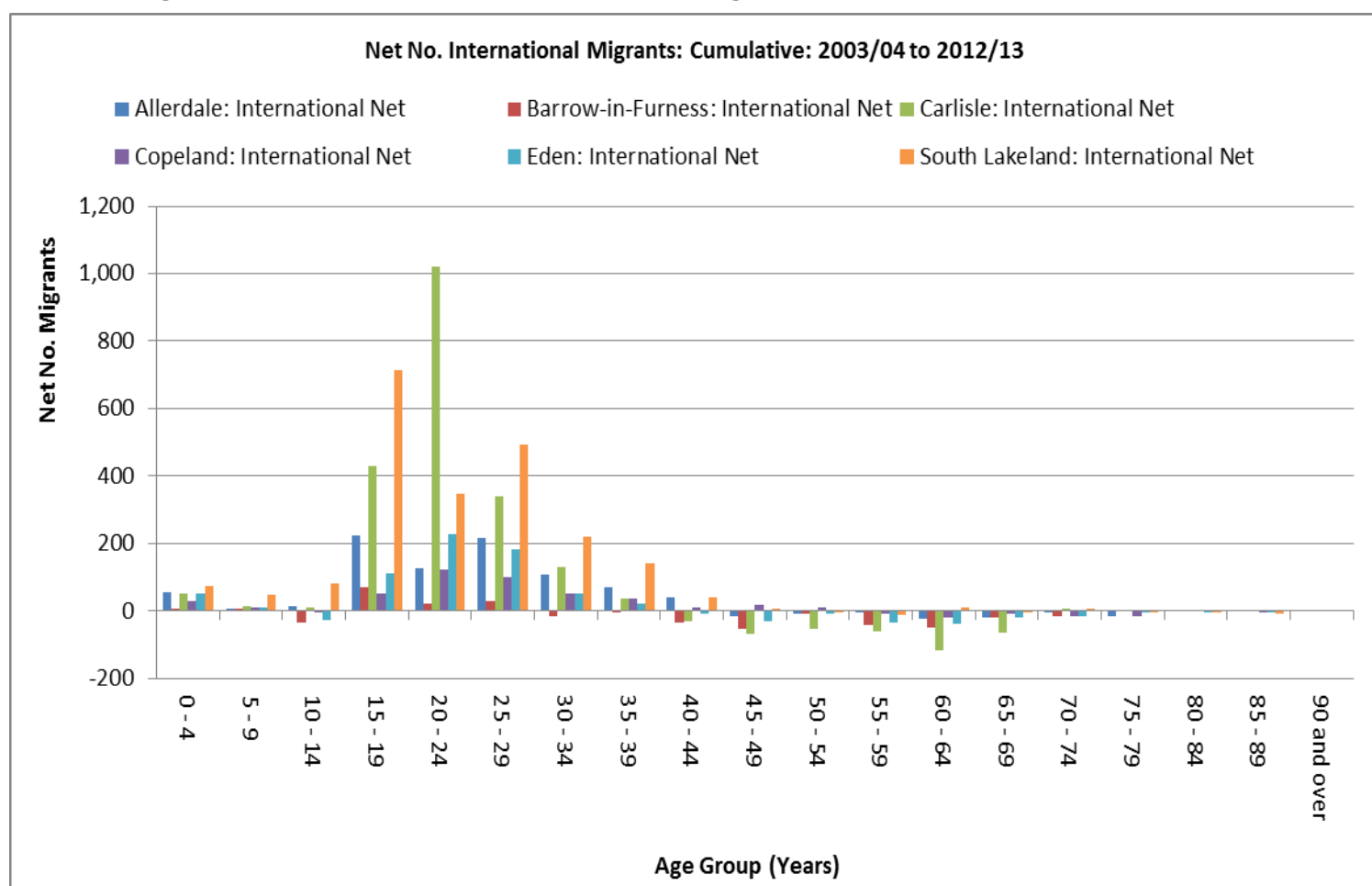


Source: Office for National Statistics, Detailed Components of Change

Up to 2006/07, all districts, except Barrow-in-Furness, had positive net balances of international migrants (more people moving in than out); with South Lakeland having the greatest positive net balances during each of these years. From 2007/08, net balances of international migrants decreased. All districts, except South Lakeland, experienced negative net balances of international migrants in the most recent year (2012/13).

Figure 10 plots the sum of the estimated net numbers of international migrants over the last decade for Cumbria's districts by age group.

**Figure 10: Sum of Estimated Net Number of Migrants:**



Source: Office for National Statistics, Detailed Components of Change

Between 2003/04 and 2012/13, South Lakeland and Carlisle had large positive net balances of international migrants aged 15-19 years, 20-24 years and 25-29 years.

## Additional International Migration Sources

### 2011 Census

Figure 11 presents the proportion of the usual resident population on Census Day 2011 by country of birth for England & Wales, Cumbria and districts.

**Figure 11: Usual Resident Population: By Country of Birth:**

	No. Persons	% Persons				
	All people	UK	Ireland	Other EU: Member countries in March 2001	Other EU: Accession countries April 2001 to March 2011	Other countries
England & Wales	56,075,912	86.6	0.7	1.6	2.0	9.0
Cumbria	499,858	96.3	0.2	0.7	0.9	1.9
Allerdale	96,422	97.3	0.2	0.6	0.5	1.4
Barrow-in-Furness	69,087	97.1	0.3	0.5	0.5	1.7
Carlisle	107,524	95.1	0.3	1.0	1.5	2.2
Copeland	70,603	97.1	0.2	0.6	0.4	1.7
Eden	52,564	96.6	0.2	0.6	1.0	1.6
South Lakeland	103,658	95.2	0.3	0.9	1.3	2.4

Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics

On Census Day 2011, of Cumbria's 499,858 usual residents:

- 481,164 were born in the UK (96.3%);
- 1,207 were born in Ireland (0.2%);
- 3,504 were born in EU countries that were EU member countries in March 2001 (0.7%).
- 4,557 were born in EU countries that joined the EU between April 2001 and March 2011 (0.9%); and
- 9,426 were born countries other than those listed above (1.9%).

Figure 12 presents the top five individual countries of birth for Cumbria's non-UK born residents as at Census Day 2011.

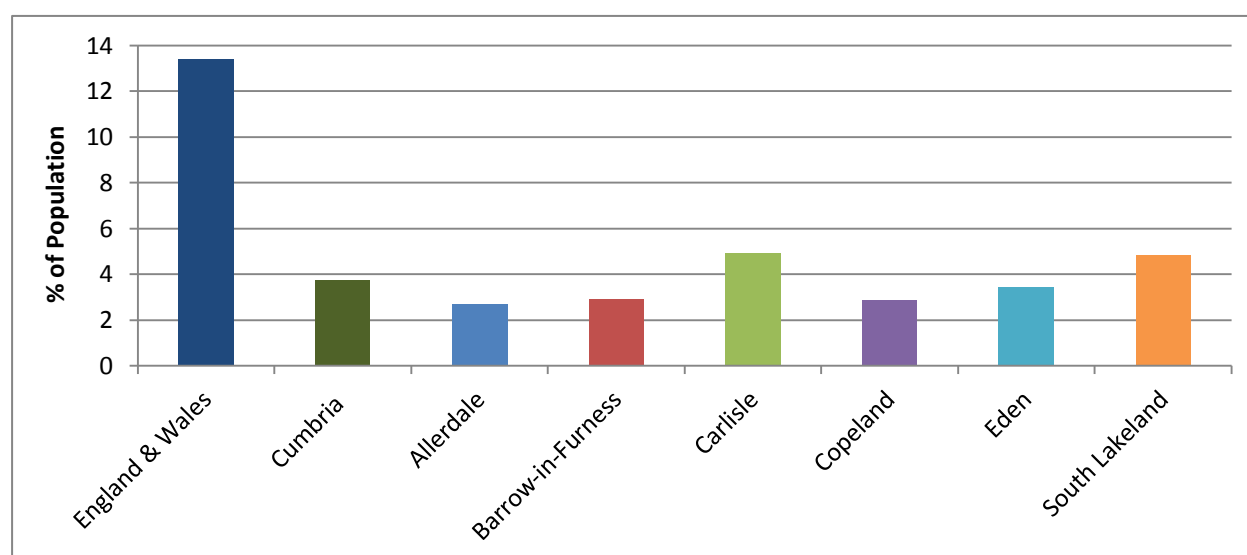
**Figure 12: Cumbria's Non-UK Born Residents: Top Five Countries of Birth:**

Country	No. Persons	% of Resident Population
Poland	2,868	0.6
Germany	1,682	0.3
'Other EU accession countries ' (Excludes Lithuania, Poland and Romania)	1,257	0.3
Ireland	1,207	0.2
India	844	0.2

Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics

Figure 13 plots the proportion of the usual resident population on Census Day 2011 that were not born in the UK, for England & Wales, Cumbria and districts.

**Figure 13: Usual Resident Population: % Non-UK Born Residents:**



Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics

When compared to England & Wales, Cumbria has a much lower proportion of residents who were born outside of the UK (Cumbria: 3.7%, England & Wales: 13.4%). Of Cumbria's six districts, Carlisle had the greatest proportion of residents who were born outside of the UK (4.9%), followed by South Lakeland (4.8%), while Allerdale had the smallest proportion (2.7%).

Figure 14 plots the proportion of the usual resident population on Census Day 2011 that were not born in the UK for Cumbria's wards. Across Cumbria's wards the proportion of residents born outside of the UK ranged from 1.2% in Waver and Aspatria wards (both located within Allerdale) to 13.1% in Windermere Applethwaite and Troutbeck ward (located within South Lakeland).



**Figure 14:**

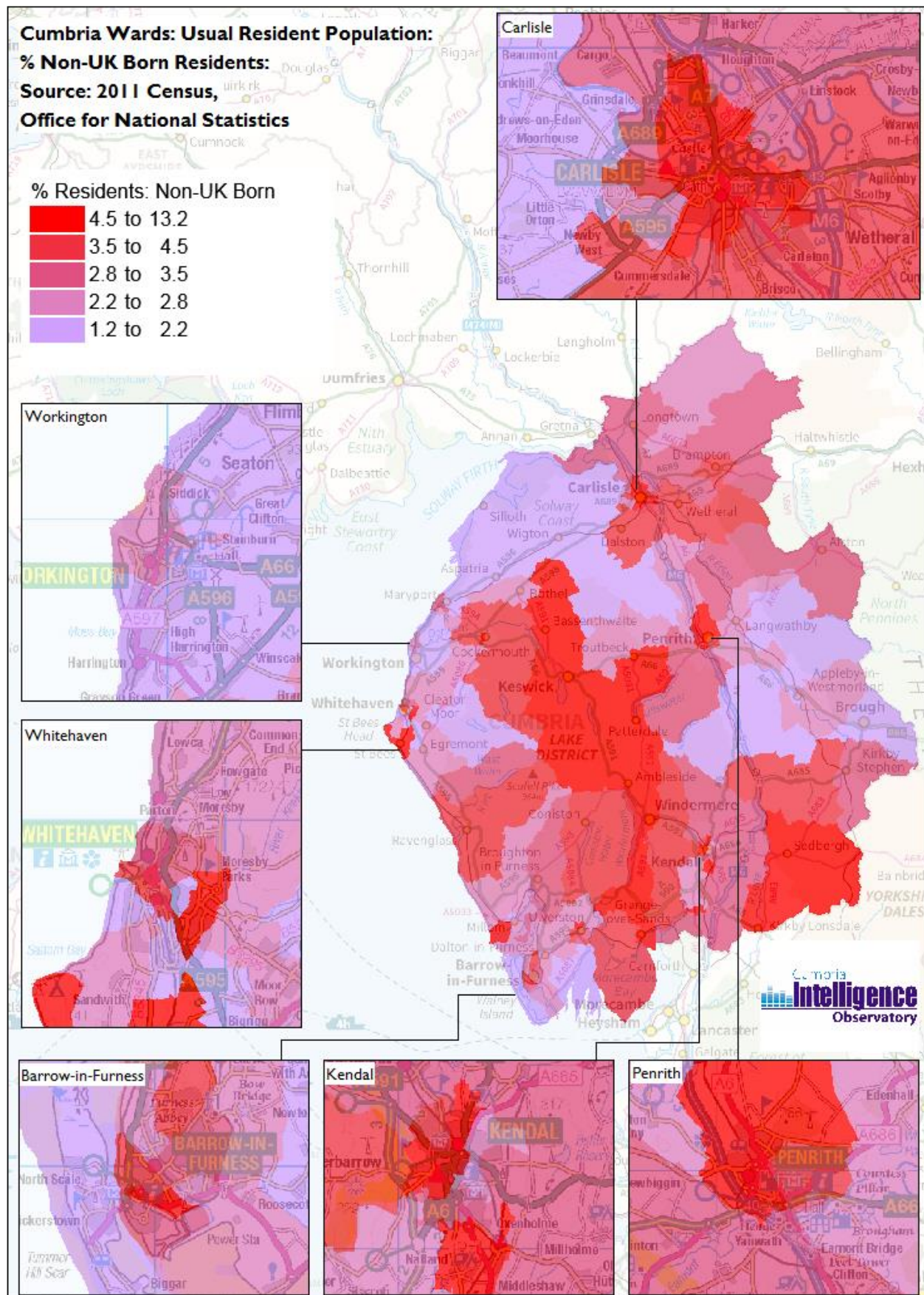
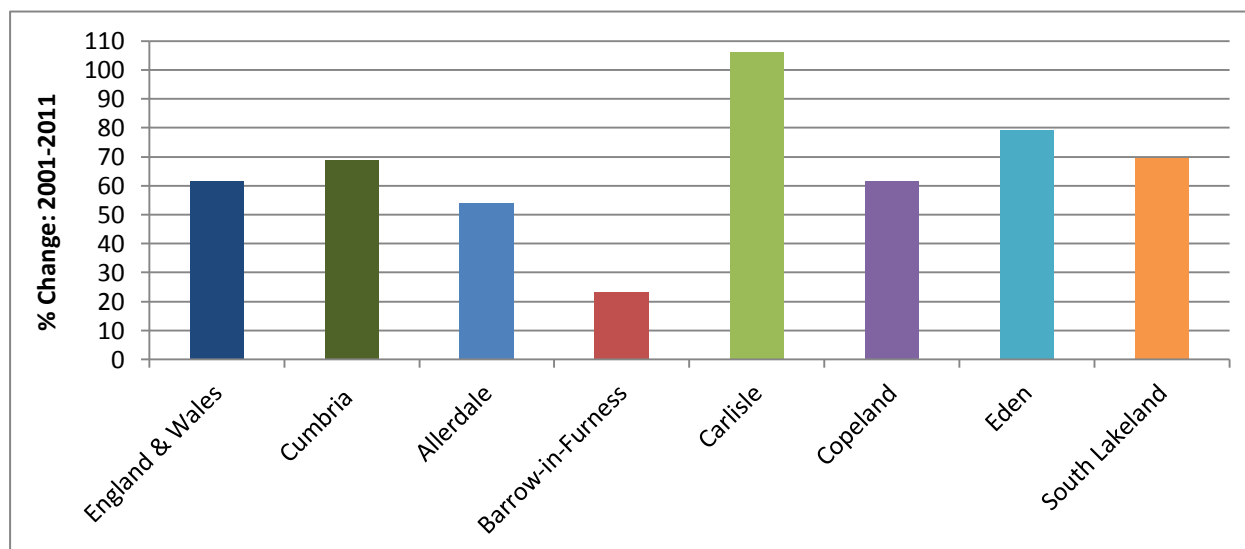


Figure 15 shows how the numbers of usual residents who were not born in the UK have changed proportionally between Census Day 2001 and Census Day 2011, for England & Wales, Cumbria and districts.

**Figure 15: Proportional Change: 2001-2011: Non-UK Born Residents:**



Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics

Between Census Day 2001 and Census Day 2011, the number of residents born outside of the UK increased substantially both nationally and at a county level, with Cumbria experiencing a greater increase than the national average; +68.7% compared to an increase of 61.6% for England & Wales.

Numbers of residents born outside of the UK increased substantially across all of Cumbria's districts between 2001 and 2011, with the greatest increase seen in Carlisle (+106.1%). The increase in Carlisle was mainly driven by a large rise in the number of residents born in 'Other EU: Accession countries April 2001 to March 2011 and Other Countries' (+169%).

Figure 16 presents the proportion of Non-UK born residents on Census Day 2011 by year of arrival in the UK for England & Wales, Cumbria and districts.

**Figure 16: Non-UK Born Residents: Year of Arrival in the UK:**

	No. Persons	% Non-UK Born Residents			
	Non-UK Born Residents	Arrived before 1941	Arrived 1941-1970	Arrived 1971-2000	Arrived 2001-2011
England & Wales	7,505,010	0.6	15.4	33.6	50.3
Cumbria	18,694	2.2	19.1	27.1	51.6
Allerdale	2,577	2.2	21.4	31.2	45.3
Barrow-in-Furness	2,014	2.7	21.4	33.6	42.3
Carlisle	5,271	1.7	16.1	23.2	59.0
Copeland	2,026	1.3	22.8	31.1	44.8
Eden	1,797	2.8	19.8	28.5	48.9
South Lakeland	5,009	2.7	18.5	24.3	54.5

Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics



On Census Day 2011, of Cumbria's 18,694 usual residents who were not born in the UK:

- 410 arrived in the UK before 1941 (2.2%);
- 3,573 arrived in the UK between 1941 and 1970 (19.1%);
- 5,067 arrived in the UK between 1971 and 2000 (27.1%); and
- 9,644 arrived in the UK between 2001 and 2011 (51.6%).

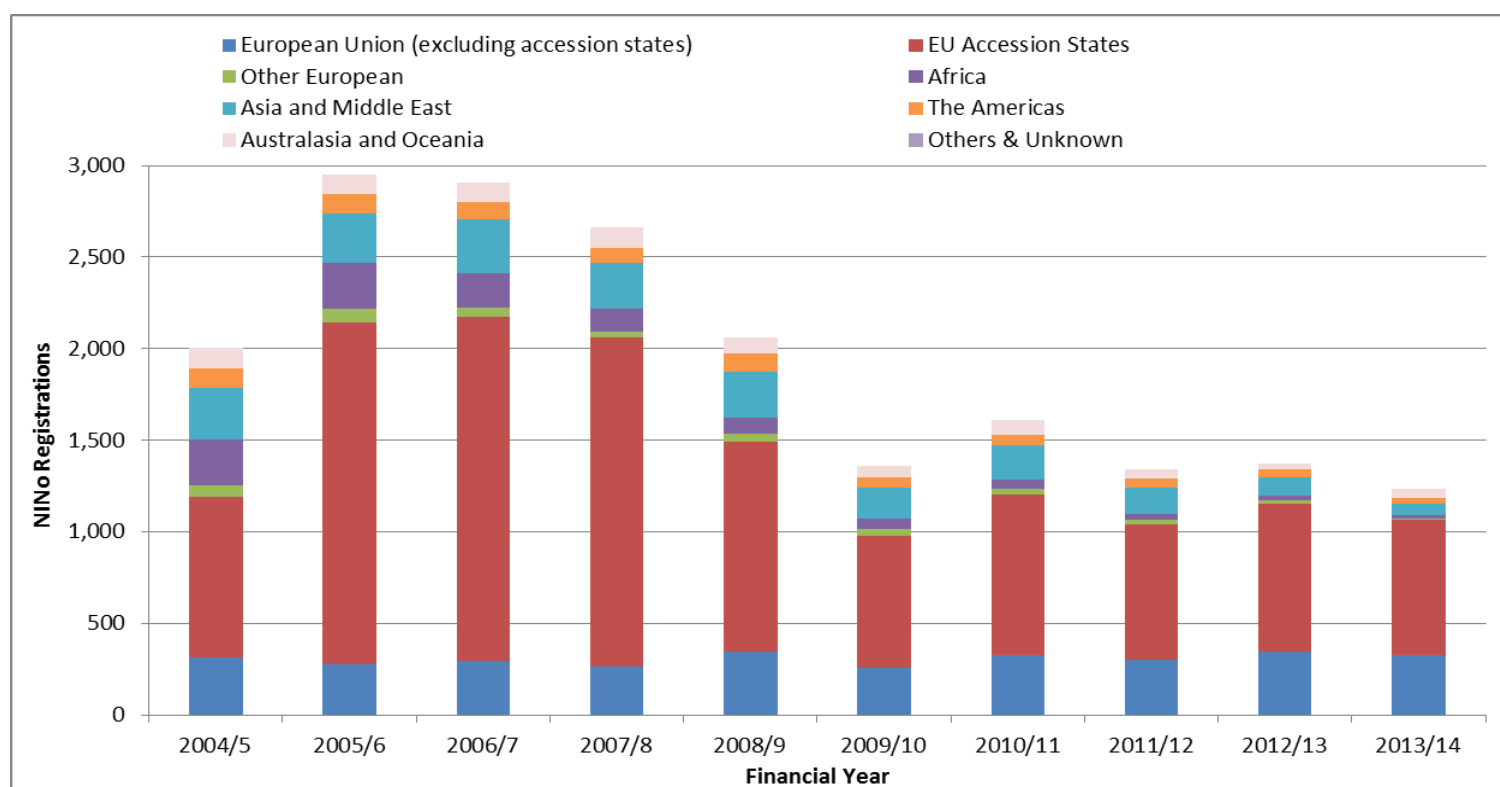
The proportion of Cumbria's non-UK born residents arriving between 2001 and 2011 is similar to the national average (England & Wales: 50.3%). Of Cumbria's six districts, Carlisle had the greatest proportion of non-UK born residents arriving between 2001 and 2011 (59%), while Barrow-in-Furness had the smallest proportion (42.3%).

### National Insurance Number (NINo) Registrations

The National Insurance Number (NINo) Registrations dataset shows the number of foreign nationals who have registered for a national insurance number. The dataset covers any short or long term worker who is employed, self-employed or claiming benefits and provides a useful annual indication of the origin of international migrants moving into Cumbria.

Figure 17 plots the number of NINo registrations in Cumbria over each of the last 10 years by world area of origin.

**Figure 17: National Insurance Number (NINo) Registrations: Cumbria:**



Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)

In Cumbria, in each of the last 10 years registrations for people moving in from EU accession states have accounted for the greatest proportion of NINo registrations. The number of registrations for people moving into the county from EU accession states rose sharply in 2005/06 (after the 12 accession states joined the EU in 2004). However, over the last five years registrations from these countries have fallen back to 2004/05 levels (-59% since 2007/08).

NINo data also breaks registrations down to individual countries of origin. By far the greatest number of NINo registrations in Cumbria in 2013/14 were for migrants originating from Poland (370 registrations), followed by Spain (130) and Romania (110).

### **Further Information**

For further information about the contents of this briefing or more information about district level migration trends, please contact:

Email: [info@cumbriaobservatory.org.uk](mailto:info@cumbriaobservatory.org.uk) / Phone: 01228 226510.