

International Migration in Shropshire (Report Prepared April 2020)



Summary

- 1.1 This report informs and updates part of the evidence base for the Shropshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA). The report looks at the following range of data sources to build a picture of international migration in Shropshire: The 2011 Census, Office of National Statistics (ONS) long term migration estimates, ONS short term International migration, the School Census, Flag 4 GP registrations, ONS Births to Mothers Born Outside the UK, Department of Work and Pensions (DWP) National Insurance Number Data (Nino). This is sourced largely from the ONS Migration Suite released August 2019.
- 1.2 Net international migration levels are lower in Shropshire compared to the national and regional averages. Despite low levels, the following evidence shows, that overall international migration levels have been generally rising in Shropshire in the last five years and beginning to level off since 2016, following the UK Brexit leave vote in June of that year. Shropshire and the UK have a net gain of international migrants adding to the overall population. Evidence tells us that a large number of international migrants are from the European Union, and the EU Accession States, especially Romania and Bulgaria. Some of the data particularly on long term migration trends states that nationally fewer migrants are arriving in the UK from the EU looking for work. Though currently more migrants arrive in the UK from the EU than leave many arriving for study.
- 1.3 The presence of overseas migrant workers can have an impact on housing needs in Shropshire as people often have different housing needs in terms of size, type of house required and affordability. There can also be an impact on local schools, housing associations, local communities and other services as migration adds to the population.

The 2011 Census and the Non-UK Population

- 1.4 The 2011 Census shows that 4.7% of the population, or 14,387 people, were born outside of Shropshire. Of the residents who have arrived in the UK, 47.7% or 6,862 people arrived from 2001 onwards. This represents 2.2% of the total population,

lower than the West Midlands Region 5.3% and England and Wales 6.7%. Although 2.2% is comparably low, to put into context, the increase in non-UK born population since 2001 is almost equal to the number of non-UK born residents who arrived before 2001. The number of non-UK born residents arriving prior to 2001 was 7,525 or 2.5%.

Estimates of Non - UK Born Residents per 1000 population

- 1.5 Latest estimates shown in (table 1) show the non-UK born population per 1,000 resident population. The non-UK population has risen in Shropshire since 2014 from 46.1 per 1,000 residents (approx. 11,000 people) to 61.5 or (19,000 people) in 2018. There was a particularly large rise between 2017 and 2018 in Shropshire, when in 2017 the figure was 49.0 per 1,000 people this had risen to 61.5 in 2018. This size of rise did not happen in the region and nationally there was a small decline between 2017 and 2018. In Shropshire the non-UK population accounted for 6% of the overall population. Please note these are estimates and there is a margin of error of plus or minus 6000 people which may account for the apparent rise between 2017 and 2018.

Table 1: Estimates of Non-UK Born Residents per 1,000 Residents

Geography	Indicator	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Shropshire		46.1	55.9	49.3	49.0	61.5
UA						
West Midlands		115.8	120.8	131.0	136.3	137.6
England		135.7	137.0	141.8	156.10	154.4

Source: Migration Indicators Tool Mid 2018, Office of National Statistics, August 2019, estimates derived from the Annual Population Survey (APS) January-December 2018

Country of Birth

- 1.6 The results from the 2011 Census show the large majority of Shropshire residents, 95.3% were born in the United Kingdom. In total 6,007 people or (2.0%) of Shropshire residents were born in countries that were part of the European Union (EU) as of March 2011. Of those born in the European Union, 53.1% or (3,189) people were born in countries that joined the European Union between April 2001-March 2011 (Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Latvia, Hungary, Malta, Slovenia, Slovakia and Bulgaria).

Non-British Population

- 1.7 The number of non-British residents in Shropshire has continued to rise from 26 per 1000 population (approx. 8,000 people) in 2014 to 39 or (approx. 12,000 people) in 2018, this accounts for 4% of the Shropshire population. This mirrors national and regional trends although nationally the number has shown a small decline and levelling off since 2017.

- 1.8 At national level the Office for National Statistics (ONS) reports that the non-UK population has remained at a similar level and has gradually increased since 2004, however the number of people with an EU nationality decreased in 2018 these are mainly people from the EU8 states. Despite this decline Polish is still the most common non-British nationality (15% of non-British residents) in the UK and has been since 2007. India is the second highest non-British population. For further information please see link below.
<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/internationalmigration/bulletins/ukpopulationbycountryofbirthandnationality/2018>

Table 2: Estimates of Non- British Residents per 1,000 Residents

Geography	Indicator	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Shropshire UA		26	30	33	36	39
West Midlands		72	79	85	89	92
England		72	79	85	101	99

Source: Migration Indicators Tool Mid 2018, Office of National Statistics, August 2019, estimates derived from the Annual Population Survey (APS) January-December 2018

Note

Country of birth refers to the country that a person was born in and cannot change. Nationality refers to the nationality stated by the respondent when they are interviewed and can be subject to change.

Long Term International Migration

- 1.9 In 2018, 2.8 people per 1,000 resident population (900) residents left (table 4) Shropshire, whilst 4.3 people (approx. 1400) per 1000 population arrived in Shropshire (table 3). This is much lower than national and regional averages.

Table 3: Long Term Migration Inflows per 1,000 Residents Estimates

Geography	Indicator	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Shropshire		3.2	3.5	3.6	3.1	4.3
West Midlands		7.4	8.8	9.4	7.7	8.6
England		9.6	10.4	10.5	9.2	10.0

Source: Migration Indicators Tool Mid 2018, Office of National Statistics, August 2019, estimates derived from the Components of Population Change data

Table 4: Long Term Migration Outflows Estimates per 1,000 Residents

Geography	Indicator	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Shropshire		2.9	2.8	2.0	1.8	2.8
West Midlands		4.0	3.8	3.4	2.9	4.2
England		5.1	4.8	5.0	5.4	5.5

Source: Migration Indicators Tool Mid 2018, Office of National Statistics, August 2019, estimates derived from the Components of Population Change data

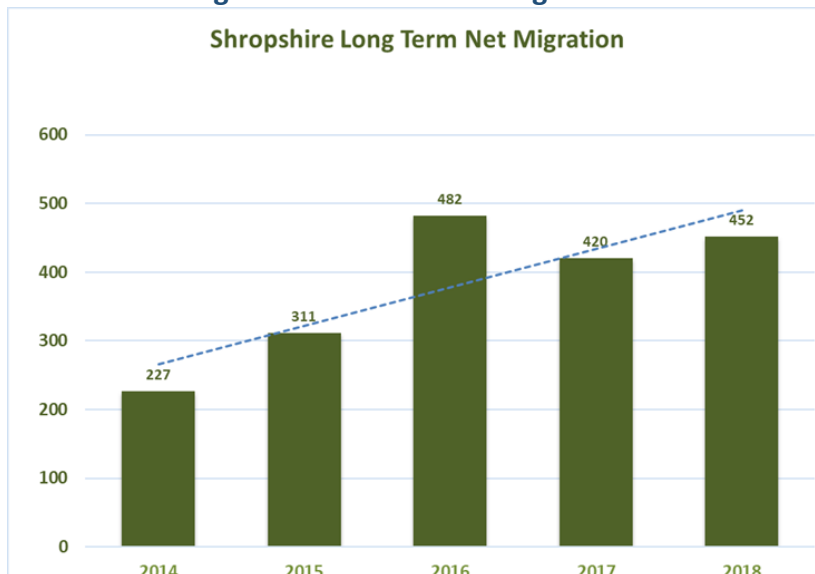
Table 5: Long Term Migration Turnover Estimates per 1,000 Residents

Geography	Indicator	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Shropshire		6.1	6.0	5.6	4.8	7.1
West Midlands		11.4	11.9	12.8	10.6	13.0
England		14.7	15.2	15.5	14.6	15.6

Source: Migration Indicators Tool Mid 2018, Office of National Statistics, August 2019, estimates derived from the Components of Population Change data

- 1.10 There has been an increase in international population turnover from 4.8 per 1000 population in 2017 to 7.1 in 2018. This trend has happened nationally and regionally also. Net migration between July 2017 and June 2018 in Shropshire was 452.
- 1.11 Shropshire continues to have a net gain in long term international migrants following a peak in of 482 in 2016. There are more people coming into Shropshire than leaving and adding to the Shropshire population.

Chart 1 Net Long-Term International Migration 2013 to 2018



Definition of Net Migration is the difference between immigration into and area and emigration out of an area. Net immigration is positive when there are more immigrants arriving in an area than leaving. In the last 5 years Shropshire has had a net gain of population from international and internal immigration.

National Migration Trends

- 1.12 It is interesting to look at the impact of Brexit on long term EU migrants and the national context. Information contained in the ONS quarterly report on migration (February 2020), based on year ending September 2019, so later than this report, has looked at all sources of evidence and estimates migration trends. The findings show that EU net migration has fallen since 2016, although more EU citizens arrive long term than leave. This fall has been driven by a decrease in those coming to the UK and a gradual increase in the number of EU citizens leaving the UK. The number of EU citizens coming to the UK for work related reasons has decreased to its lowest level since 2004.
- 1.13 Non-EU net migration has gradually increased since 2013 and is now at its highest level since 2004. This is because of an increase in people coming to the UK and the number of people leaving has remained broadly stable. The increase since 2016 is mainly because of a gradual rise in the number of non-EU citizens coming to the UK for formal study; this is a trend reflected in all available data sources, with sponsored study visa applications for universities at the highest level on record. Since 2013 all available data sources have shown gradual increases in the number of non-EU citizens coming to the UK for work-related reasons.

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/internationalmigration/bulletins/migrationstatisticsquarterlyreport/february2020>
(NB a full breakdown of migrant origin is not available at local authority level)

Internal Migration

- 1.14 Internal migration shows internal migration flows for movements within the UK. Table 6 below and Table 7 overleaf show in Shropshire 2018 14,700 people (46 per 1000 population) migrated into the county from internally in the UK and 11,400 or 36 per 1000 population left the county. There has been a gradual increase in inflows to Shropshire since 2014 rising from 12,400 to 14,700. The numbers leaving the county have remained more static but there has still been a small rise at 10,700 (35 per 1000 population) in 2014 and 11,400 or 36 per 1000 population in 2018.

Table 6 Migration Within the UK Inflows

Geography	Indicator	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Shropshire		40	39	38	47	46
West Midlands		19	19	19	23	23

Table 7 Migration Within the UK Outflows

Geography	Indicator	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Shropshire		35	34	32	37	36
West Midlands		19	19	19	22	23

Source: Migration Indicators Tool Mid 2018, Office of National Statistics, August 2019, estimates derived from the Components of Population Change data

Short-Term Migration

- 1.15 Short-term migrants are people who move to a country for a period of 3 to 12 months, usually for reasons such as work, study, visiting relatives, medical, business reasons, recreation and other reasons. Short-term migration estimates show the number of short-term international migrants who stayed in England and Wales (in the year to June) per 1,000 populations. Shropshire has a low level of short-term migration. In 2017 it is estimated that 0.6 per 1,000 resident population (approx. 180 people) were short term migrants. This is compared to 2.3 in the West Midlands and 2.7 in England. There has been a decrease in short term migration between 2016 and 2017. This could be because of the UK referendum which voted to leave the EU in June 2016.

Table 8: Short Term Migration Inflows Estimates per 1,000 Residents

Geography	Indicator	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Shropshire		0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6
West Midlands		2.0	2.1	2.3	3.2	2.3
England		2.9	2.8	2.8	4.0	2.7

Source: Migration Indicators Tool Mid-2018, Office of National Statistics, August 2019
Estimates mid-2016 to mid-2017

Migrant GP Registrations

- 1.16 Migrant patients who are registering with an NHS GP practice for the first time are given a marker called flag 4. Table 9 shows in 2018 Shropshire had 4.4 per 1,000 population (approx. 1,400) migrant GP registrations, much lower than the West Midlands and England. The numbers had a five-year peak in 2016 and had slightly declined between 2017 and 2018.

Table 9: Migrant GP Patient Registrations per 1,000 Population 2013 – 2017

Geography	Indicator	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Shropshire		4.1	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.4
West Midlands		9.0	10.3	11.4	11.3	10.6
England		11.7	12.6	13.0	12.6	12.0

Source: Migration Indicators Tool Mid-2018, Office of National Statistics, August 2019
New migrant GP registrations are used to calculate the rates for the Migrant GP Registrations

Children and Young People

- 1.17 In 2019, there were 22,707 primary and 15,975 secondary pupils in Shropshire of compulsory school age and above. This is an increase from 22,591 for primary and 15,975 for secondary schools in 2018. In primary schools 9.7% or 2204 pupils were classed as non-white British, 10.2% or 1633 for secondary schools. This is compared to the West Midlands where at primary schools 38.9% of pupils were classed as non-white British and 37.4% at secondary school. Nationally these figures were 34.5% and 33.0% respectively.
- 1.18 In 2018 4.4% of primary school pupils in Shropshire and 3.1% of secondary pupils spoke with a first language other than English. This is low compared to the West Midlands 22.8% of pupils at primary school and 19.0% at secondary school. Nationally these figures were 21.2% and 16.9% respectively. *Source: School Census; Schools, pupils and their characteristics: January 2019, Department for Education Statistical First Release.*

Births to Non-UK Born Mothers

- 1.19 The number of births in Shropshire was 2,713 in 2018 and 2,835 in 2014. In 2018 Shropshire data shows that 10.0% or (270) of births were to non-UK mothers. The proportion of births to non-UK mothers is considerably lower in Shropshire than England and Wales and the West Midlands. The regional average in 2018 was 26.8% and 29.1% nationally.
- 1.20 The number of births to non-UK mothers has remained broadly stable since 2014 although Shropshire saw an estimated rise from 9.3% in 2017 to 10% in 2018. Exact figures for Shropshire are not available but nationally Poland and Pakistan remained the most common countries of birth for mothers born outside of the UK.

Table 10: Births to Non-UK Mothers by Nationality as a percentage of all births to Non-UK Mothers in Shropshire

Geography	Indicator	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Shropshire		9.9	10.2	9.8	9.3	10.0
West Midlands		23.9	24.6	25.7	26.2	26.8
England		27.8	28.4	29.0	29.2	29.1

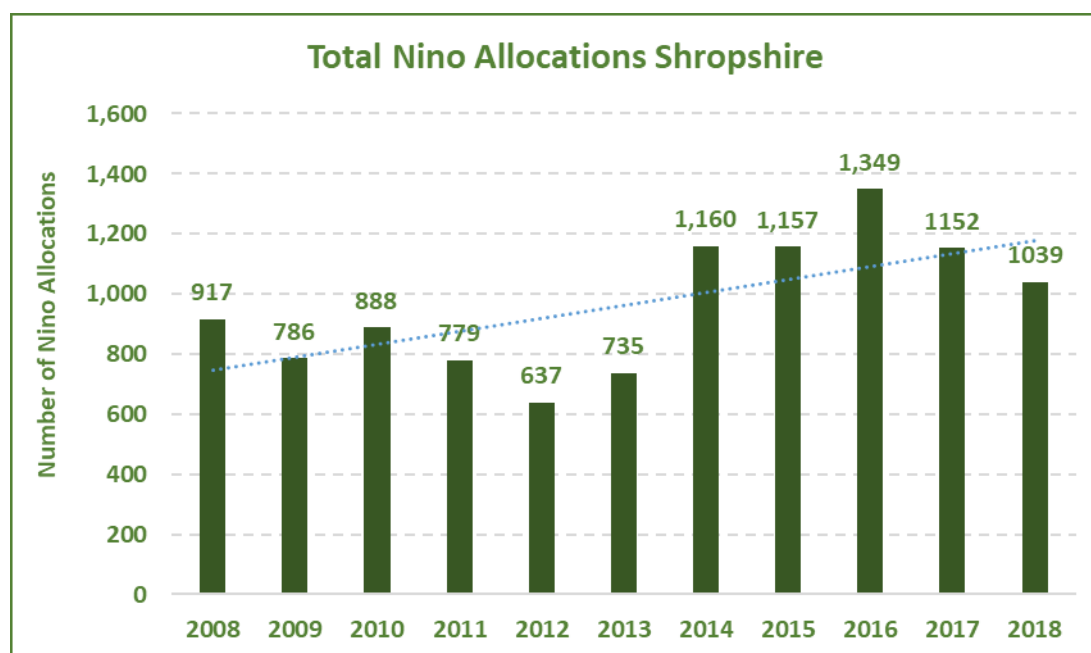
Source: Parents' Country of Birth, Office of National Statistics, 2019

National Insurance Allocations Data

- 1.21 The data covers adult overseas nationals entering the UK and allocated a National Insurance Number (NINo). Nino allocations have had an upward trend in Shropshire, rising from 917 in 2008 to 1039 in 2018. Longer term trends show numbers have risen from 234 in 2002 and 890 in 2005. In 2007 Bulgaria and Romania joined the EU and Croatia in 2013, this has resulted in the increases of recent years. The highest

number of Nino registrations were recorded in 2016 the year of the UK EU referendum. Since 2016 numbers have begun to fall.

Chart 2 Total Nino Allocations in Shropshire



Source: DWP Nino's to Overseas Nationals Stat-Xplore

1.22 In 2018 Nino allocations in Shropshire represented 5.5 allocations per 1000 resident population, significantly less than in the West Midlands 14.2 and in England 16.2. These are the lowest in the last 5 years and show the decline in registrations. Nino allocations in recent years are mainly from EU accession states 2004 (EU 8: Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia) and from Romania and Bulgaria.

Table 11: NINO Registrations per 1000 Population 2014 – 2018

Geography	Indicator	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Shropshire		6.2	6.2	7.2	6.1	5.5
West Midlands		15.1	18.2	18.8	15.3	14.2
England		20.2	21.7	21.5	17.6	16.2

Source: Migration Indicators Tool Mid 2018, Office of National Statistics, August 2019. Migrant NINO registrations used to calculate rates for the NINO indicator.

1.23 In Shropshire there was a peak of Nino registrations in 2016 of 1349, this has reduced in 2018 to 1039 the lowest figure since 2013. This could be an indication of a reducing trend in the aftermath of the Brexit leave vote in 2016. This is a trend also seen at national and regional level.

Syrian Refugees

- 1.24 In September 2016 Shropshire Council committed to resettle up to 60 Syrian refugees in the county.
- 1.25 As of September 2017 (33 individuals) comprising of 16 adults and 17 children have now successfully resettled into the county. A further five families have also been approved by the Council to be rehomed in Shropshire. This will take the total cohort in Shropshire up to 15 families over the next 12 months, or around 60 people, dependent on family size. In April 2018 Shropshire Council made a further commitment to resettle ten Syrian families during 2018/2019. The Council also agreed to commit to UKVI's request for Asylum dispersal within local authorities. Ongoing pastoral support is being provided to the families, who are all of the Muslim faith, through the mosque in Craven Arms.
- 1.26 In January 2021 the UK Government will end free movement of people from the EU and introduce a points-based system of immigration which will cater for the most highly skilled workers, skilled workers, students and a range of other specialist work routes and cap immigration. This will transform the way all migrants come to the UK for work study or visit family and have a large effect on current migration trends in the UK.

For further information see links below to Office for National Statistics information:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/migrationwithintheuk/datasets/localareamigrationindicatorsunitedkingdom>