

Solihull Migration 2018

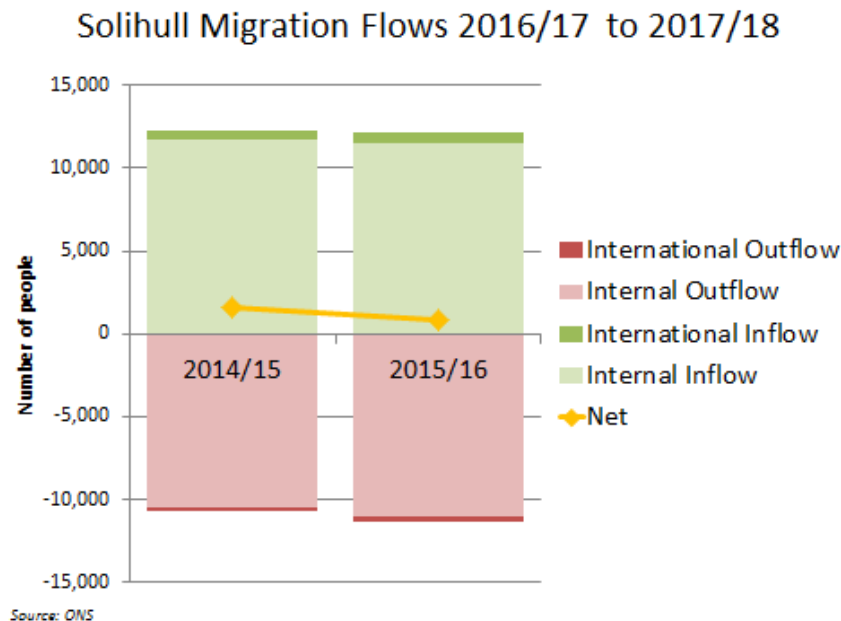
Migration Overview

Migration, broadly defined as a change in a person’s usual place of residence, is an important contributor to population and social change. The office for National Statistics (ONS) publishes estimates for internal and international migration for local authorities in England & Wales.

Long-term migrants, those staying for a year or more, are of the greatest interest for estimating the population. Nevertheless, short-term migrants can have major impacts on the economy, communities and public services. Migration can be divided into moves across national boundaries (international) and within a country (internal). Net migration is the balance between migration to and from an area.

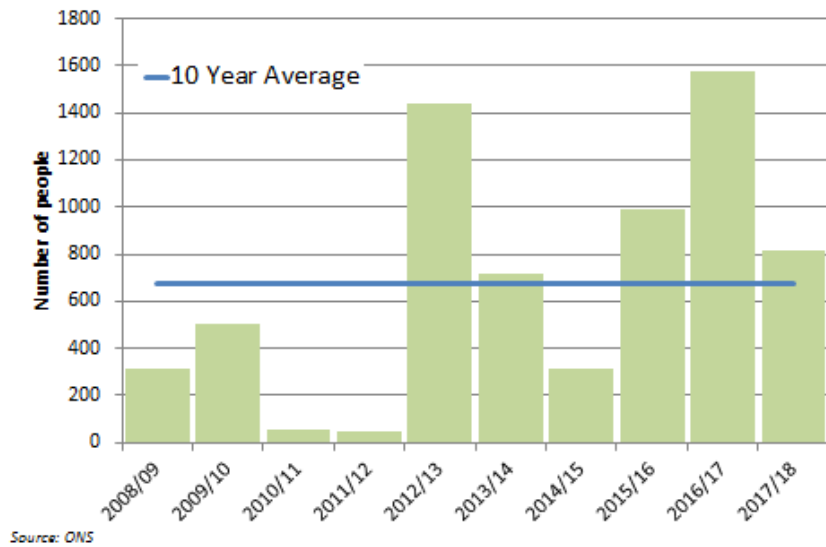
Total Migration

In 2017/18 11,535 people moved in to Solihull from elsewhere in the UK, with 572 moving to the borough from overseas. With 10,975 leaving the borough to live in other Local Authority areas and a further 313 moving abroad, the total population of Solihull increased by 819 people due to migration. This represents a 48% fall in net migration compared with 2016/17 (-754 people).



The Solihull population increased as a result of net inward migration in each of the ten years 2008/09 to 2017/18 and by a total of 6,776 people over this period. The highest levels of net inward migration were recorded in 2012/13 (1,441) and in 2016/17 (1,573), with this last year being just above the 10 year average.

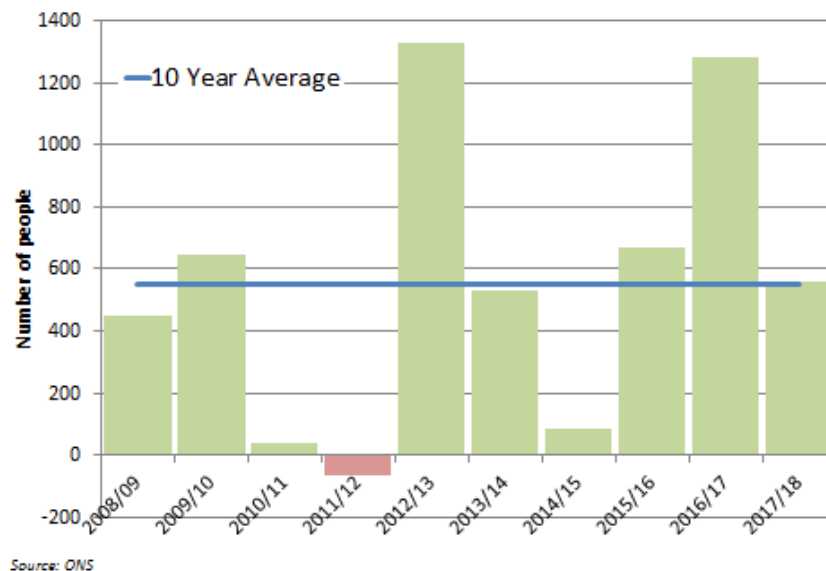
Solihull Net Migration from Elsewhere in UK & International Migration



Internal Migration

The Solihull population increased as a result of net internal migration from people moving within the UK in nine out of ten years from 2008/09 to 2017/18 and by a total of 5,528 people over this period. The highest levels of net inward migration were recorded in 2012/13 (1,328) and in 2016/17 (1,280), with this last year being in-line with the 10 year average.

Solihull Net Internal Migration within the UK



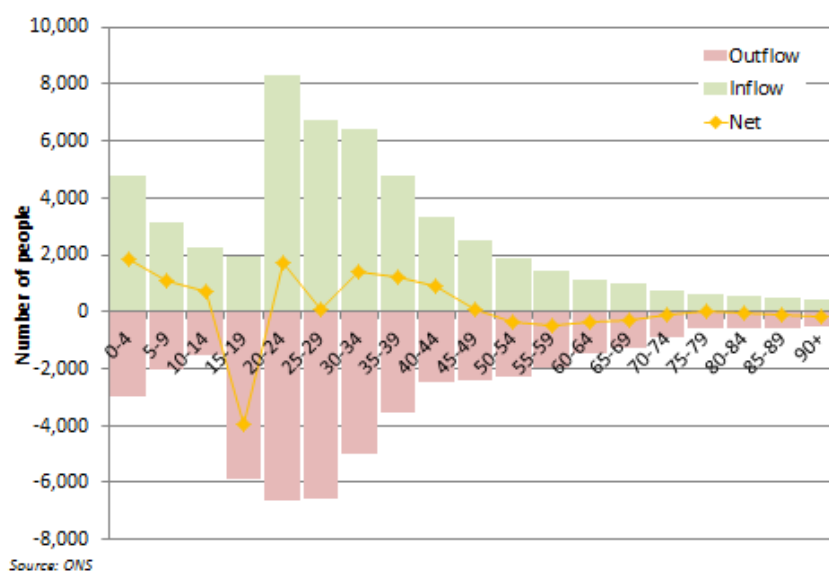
The table below shows that a half of all people moving into Solihull from elsewhere in the UK during the five year period mid-2014 to mid-2018 were aged 20 to 39 years, with this age group contributing most to net internal migration over this period. Moves by this age group also account for the fact that there was significant net inward migration among younger children aged 0-9 years.

Net outward migration was most prominent among 15-19 year olds which include those moving away to study. All age groups aged 50 or over were net migrants from Solihull, with this trend particularly prominent among those approaching retirement or in the early years of retirement.

	Solihull Internal UK Migration Mid 2014-Mid 2018				
	Number of People			% Total	
	Inflow	Outflow	Net	Inflow	Outflow
Aged 0-9	7,912	5,021	2,891	15%	10%
Aged 10-19	4,177	7,425	-3,248	8%	15%
Aged 20-39	26,154	21,762	4,392	50%	44%
Aged 40-64	10,332	10,563	-231	20%	21%
Aged 65+	3,780	4,444	-664	7%	9%
All Ages	52,355	49,215	3,140		

Source: ONS

Solihull UK Migration Mid 2014 to Mid 2018 by Age Group



Most internal migration takes place within a small geographical area. In the five years from Mid 2014 to Mid 2018 70% of people moving into Solihull from elsewhere in the UK came from a Local Authority in the West Midlands, with 65% of those leaving the Borough staying within the region.

Over this period there was a net inflow from other West Midlands Local Authority areas (+4,854 people) and also to a small extent from the East of England (+228), London (+176) and the South East (+93). There were notable net outflows from Solihull to the South West (-1,120), East Midlands (-512), North West (-250) and Wales (-184).

	Solihull Internal UK Migration 2014-2018						
	Number of People				% Total		
	Inward	Outward	Turnover	Net	Inward	Outward	Turnover
West Midlands	36,342	31,488	67,830	4,854	70%	65%	68%

East Midlands	2,931	3,443	6,374	-512	6%	7%	6%
London	2,519	2,343	4,862	176	5%	5%	5%
South West	1,762	2,882	4,644	-1,120	3%	6%	5%
South East	2,230	2,137	4,367	93	4%	4%	4%
North West	1,631	1,881	3,512	-250	3%	4%	3%
Yorks & Humber	1,537	1,542	3,079	-5	3%	3%	3%
East	1,215	987	2,202	228	2%	2%	2%
Wales	825	1,009	1,834	-184	2%	2%	2%
Scotland	375	438	813	-63	0.7%	0.9%	0.8%
North East	348	392	740	-44	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%
Northern Ireland	61	121	182	-60	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Total	51,776	48,663	100,439	3,113			
<i>Source: ONS</i>							

In terms of individual Local Authorities, people moving between Birmingham and Solihull accounted for 40% of UK migration turnover (47% of inward migration and 32% of outward migration). Migration from Birmingham increased the Solihull population by a net 8,815 people between mid 2014 and 2018.

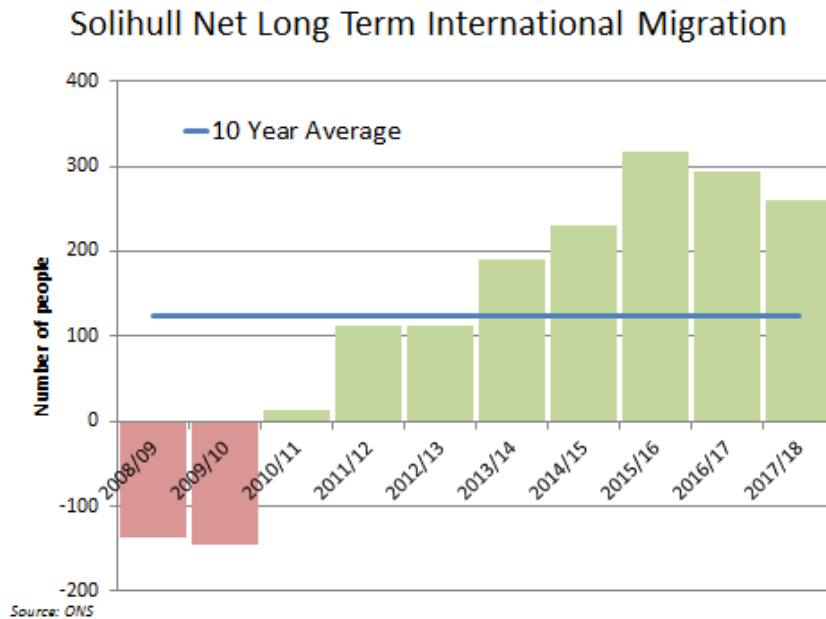
Within the West Midlands there was significant net migration from Solihull to Warwickshire and Worcestershire.

Solihull Internal UK Migration with Other West Midlands Local Authorities 2014-2018				
	Inward	Outward	Turnover	Net
Birmingham	24,534	15,719	40,253	8,815
Warwickshire	3,934	6,387	10,321	-2,453
Worcestershire	2,172	3,780	5,952	-1,608
Coventry	2,192	1,660	3,852	532
Staffordshire	963	1,535	2,498	-572
Sandwell	785	544	1,329	241
Walsall	473	453	926	20
Dudley	407	439	846	-32
Wolverhampton	346	225	571	121
Shropshire	176	287	463	-111
Telford & Wrekin	117	166	283	-49
Herefordshire	93	179	272	-86
Stoke-on-Trent	150	114	264	36
<i>Source: ONS</i>				

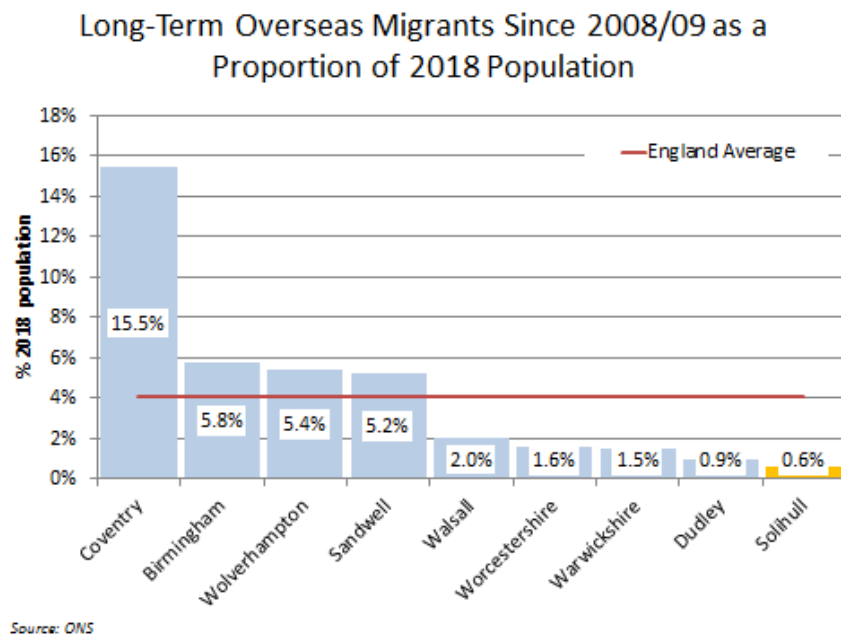
International Migration

The Solihull population increased as a result of net long-term international migration from people moving to the UK from overseas in eight out of the last 10 years and every year since 2010/11. In total long-term international migration has increased the Solihull population by a net 1,248 people over

this period. Net international long-term migration trended upwards in the five years 2011/12 to 2015/16, followed by a small downturn in the subsequent two years.



The net 1,248 contribution of long-term international migration to the Solihull population in the 10 years 2008/09 to 2017/18 represents 0.6% of the current borough population. This is much lower than the England (4.1%) and West Midlands (3.7%) averages, and blow relatively low compared to the UK average (11%) and a number of neighbouring Local Authorities (Coventry 26%, Birmingham 15%, Wolverhampton 11%, Sandwell 9%).



Other Measures of International Migration

Short Term Migration

A short-term migrant is someone born outside the UK and living in England and Wales for a period of between 3 and 12 months.

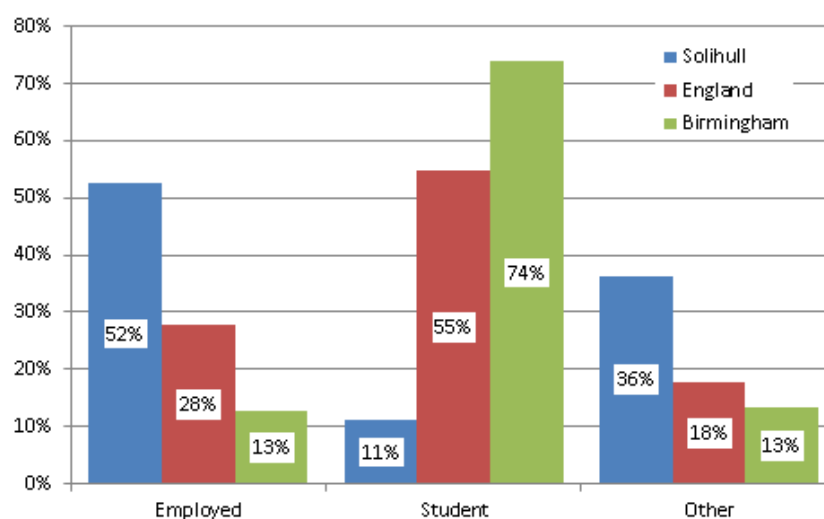
The latest data from the ONS estimates that there were 123 short-term migrants in 2017 representing just 0.06% of the population. This is proportionally much lower than the England (0.3%) average and the number moving to neighbouring Coventry (0.9%) or Birmingham (0.4%). In the nine years 2008/09 to 2016/17 Solihull received an average of 147 short-term migrants per year.

The 2011 Census provides more detailed characteristics of short-term migrants.

Compared with England, far more short-term migrants in Solihull were older working aged adults aged 25-64 years (65% compared to 42%) and fewer were aged 15-24 years (19% compared to 48%). This reflects the fact that Solihull's short-term migrants are more likely to be living in the UK for work than across England as a whole (52% compared 28%) and less likely to be studying (11% compared to 55%). This difference is even more pronounced than when compared to Birmingham.

	Solihull Count	% Total	
		Solihull	England
Children 0-14	27	10%	6%
Age 15 to 19	11	4%	9%
Age 20 to 24	41	15%	39%
Adults 25-64	176	65%	42%
Older People 65+	14	5%	3%
Total	269		
<i>Source: ONS Census 2011</i>			

Economic Status of Short-Term Migrants



Source: ONS Census2011

At the time of the Census more than a half of short-term migrants in Solihull were from India or elsewhere in South Asia (including 116 from India alone), with EU residents the next largest group (70 people).

	Solihull Short-term Migrants	
	Number	% Total
EU Member countries in March 2001	45	16.7%
EU Accession countries April 2001 to March 2011	25	9.3%
Rest of Europe	10	3.7%
India & Rest of South Asia	136	50.6%
Rest of Asia	23	8.6%
Middle East	4	1.5%
Africa	11	4.1%
The Americas and the Caribbean	14	5.2%
Antarctica and Oceania	1	0.4%
Total	269	

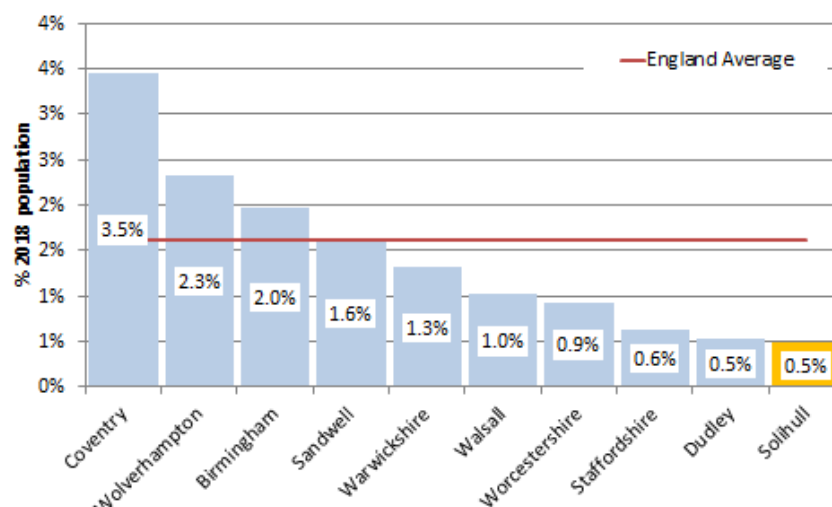
Source: ONS Census 2011

Migrant Applications to Work

The department for Works and Pensions (DWP) publishes data on National Insurance Numbers (NINOs) allocated to non-UK nationals. National Insurance numbers are compulsory for people who wish to work in the UK, regardless of the length of employment. National Insurance numbers issued to foreign workers give an indication of migration changes. However it does not provide a reliable or complete measure on the number of international migrants.

There were 613 NINO registrations to adult overseas national moving to the UK and residing in Solihull in 2018. This represents 0.5% of the Borough’s working age population, substantially below both the England (1.6%) and West Midlands (1.4%) averages.

National Insurance Numbers Issued to Non-UK Nationals Entering the UK in 2018



Source: ONS

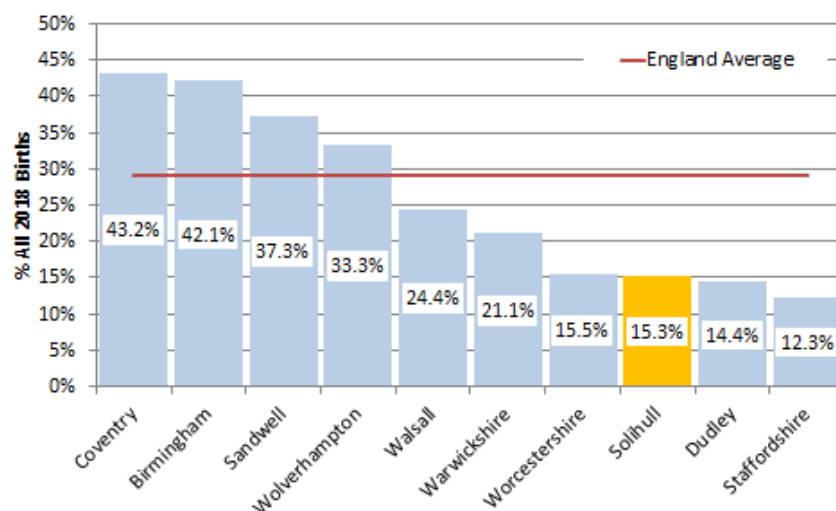
The number of NINOs issued to people living in Solihull trended upwards from 2012 to 2016, but has fallen each of the last two years.

National Insurance Registrations non-UK residents Entering UK	
	Solihull Count
2008	507
2009	417
2010	522
2011	576
2012	437
2013	513
2014	660
2015	717
2016	760
2017	646
2018	613
<i>Source: DWP</i>	

Births Registered to Non-UK Born Mothers

In 2018 there were 335 births to mothers born outside of the UK, representing 15.3% of all births to Solihull resident mothers. Proportionally this is much lower than the England (29.1%) and West Midlands averages (26.8%). In some neighbouring Local Authorities as many as four in ten births are to mothers born outside the UK.

Births Born to Mothers from Outside the UK in 2018



Source: ONS

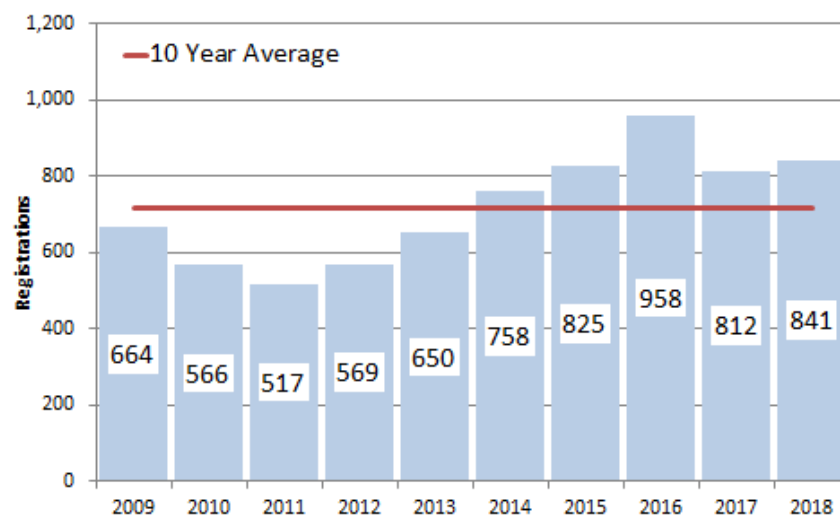
There were a total of 2,711 births in Solihull to non-UK born mothers in the 10 years 2009 to 2018 (12% of all births), with the proportion rising throughout this period.

Live births to mothers born outside of UK		
Year	Count	% of all births
2009	210	9.9%
2010	239	10.7%
2011	257	10.9%
2012	249	11.0%
2013	253	11.3%
2014	257	11.4%
2015	284	12.6%
2016	312	13.5%
2017	315	13.7%
2018	335	15.3%
Total	2,711	12.0%
<i>Source: ONS</i>		

GP Registrations

There were 841 new migrant registrations at Solihull GPs in 2017/18. There were a total of 7,160 new migrant registrations at Solihull GPs during the 10 years to mid-2018 with the number rising from 2011 to 2016, before edging down in the last two years.

Annual New Migrant Registrations at Solihull GPs



Source: ONS

Appendix 1: Definitions

Internal Migration: An Internal Migrant is a person who between one year and the next, change their area of residence within England and Wales. There is no single system to record population moves between local authorities, therefore internal migration estimates are derived using administrative data from the National Health Service Central Register (NHSCR), the GP Patient Register Data System (PRDS) and Higher Education Statistics.

International Migration: A Long-term International Migrant is a person who moves to a country other than that of his or her usual residence for a period of at least a year, so that the country of destination effectively becomes his or her new country of usual residence.

Estimates of international migrants are obtained from the following main sources:

- International Passenger Survey (IPS);
- Labour Force Survey (LFS); and
- Home Office data on asylum seekers and their dependents.

The IPS is a voluntary sample survey of passengers arriving at, or departing from, major UK airports, sea ports and the Channel Tunnel. The survey asks how long migrants intend to stay in or outside of the UK.

To take account of people who change their intentions about their original length of stay an adjustment is made to the IPS estimates for long-term international migration. Some migrants do not know where they are going to live; some may state a big city when asked, but in fact take up residence in a nearby area; others move on quickly from their original destination.

Regional estimates of in-migration are obtained from the IPS and Labour Force Survey, a quarterly sample survey of households. It provides information about the labour market and is also used to estimate international migration that has already occurred. It excludes students in halls of residents who do not have a UK resident parent and people in most other types of communal establishments.

Regional estimates of out-migrants are estimated directly from the IPS.

Local authority estimates of in- and out-migration are estimated using a statistical model. This methodology was introduced in 2010. Previous estimates for the period 2002-8 have been revised.

Migration Flows:

Inflow is the number of people arriving in an area.

Outflow is the number of people leaving an area.

Net flow is the difference between inflow and outflow.

Net Outflow is where there are more people leaving than arriving in an area.

Net Inflow is where there are more people arriving than leaving an area.

Short-term migrants: people who visit for longer than three months but stay longer than a year.

National Insurance Number Allocations to non UK Nationals: The Department for Work and Pensions annually publishes data on National Insurance Numbers (NINOs) allocated to non-UK nationals in local authorities. It includes variables such as nationality, age and gender. NINOs are required for employment/self-employment purposes or to claim benefits or tax credits. The figures cover new registrations; people may have been in the UK for some time before applying for a NI number. There is no data on how many people subsequently leave the UK; a proportion may be short-term migrants. It will not cover all migrants (e.g. children).

[ONS Local Area Migration Indicators 2019](#)

[ONS Internal Migration by Age 2019](#)

[ONS Internal Migration Geography 2019](#)