



Norfolk County Council

Migration trends in Norfolk

October 2015



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1 Key findings

This report provides migration-related information for Norfolk, including long- and short-term migration statistics, non-UK born population statistics, non-British nationality population statistics, migrant GP registration counts, migrant National Insurance Number (NINo) allocations and live births to non-UK born mothers.

Each indicator provides different measures, which together can give a more complete picture of migration for Norfolk. Key findings are:

- Over the period 2003/04 to 2013/14, Norfolk gained around 29,300 people from net long-term international migration.
- Long-term international inflows peaked during 2007/08, followed by a generally decreasing trend, until 2012/13 when inflows began to increase.
- For the same period, net internal migration to Norfolk from within the UK has been around 42,700.
- Since 2003/04, Norfolk has gained around 72,000 people from net migration, of which 59% has been from internal migration and 41% has been from international migration.
- Internal migration to Norfolk from within the UK is currently around five times the level of international migration.
- Over the last decade, estimated numbers of non-UK born people living in Norfolk peaked in 2011 at around 72,000. The current level is around 64,000.
- Over the decade, estimated numbers of non-British people living in Norfolk peaked in 2011 at around 55,000. The current level is around 46,000.
- There have been around 67,600 migrant NINo registrations for Norfolk during the period 2004 to 2014.
- The steep rise in NINo registrations for Norfolk in 2013 are most apparent in Norwich, Breckland and Great Yarmouth.
- Over the past five years, the highest numbers of NINo registrations for Norfolk are to nationals of Lithuania, Poland and Portugal.
- Norwich continues to have higher levels of new migrant GP registrations than other areas of the county.
- There has been a generally increasing trend in annual live births to non-UK born mothers in Norfolk over the last decade. There were around 1,560 births during 2014.
- Norfolk's rates for all of these migration measures are lower than the eastern region and nationally.
- Broadland and South Norfolk continue to have the lowest rates in the county for the migration measures examined at district level.

2 Introduction

2.1 Context

Population and migration statistics are produced to meet a diverse range of requirements relating to resource allocation, planning and service delivery.

This report brings together the most recent migration related data, giving a summary of the latest statistics for Norfolk. It includes data about:

- Long-term international migration flows
- Internal migration flows within the UK
- Short-term international migration flows
- Non-UK born populations
- Non-British populations
- Migrant National Insurance Number (NINo) registrations
- New migrant GP registrations
- Births to non-UK born mothers

Examining these various indicators helps to make up a wider and richer picture of migration in Norfolk, and give a greater understanding of the distribution of migration and how it has changed over time.

2.2 Statement on data

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) has developed a Migration Indicators Tool which enables comparison of data published by various agencies such as ONS, the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) and Patient Register Data Services (PRDS), to gain an indication of migration at a local level.

This report contains information from that Tool for indicators for the years 2004 to 2014, except for short-term migration inflows which are only available up to mid-2013 and births to non-UK born mothers which is provided for 2005 to 2014.

The indicators used are from various data sources which use different definitions and count different types of migration. Care needs to be taken when comparing the data. The migration data, migrant GP registrations, and NINo allocations to overseas nationals can be used for indications of the “flows” of migrants into and out of geographical areas. The non-UK born population, the non-British nationality population and the live births to non-UK born mothers data give an indication of the “stock” of migrants living in the UK.

Data was published on 27 August 2015 by ONS, and is available at the following link:
<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcm%3A77-376617>

More information about the methodology used for international migration statistics is available at the following link:
<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/method-quality/specific/population-and-migration/international-migration-methodology/index.html>

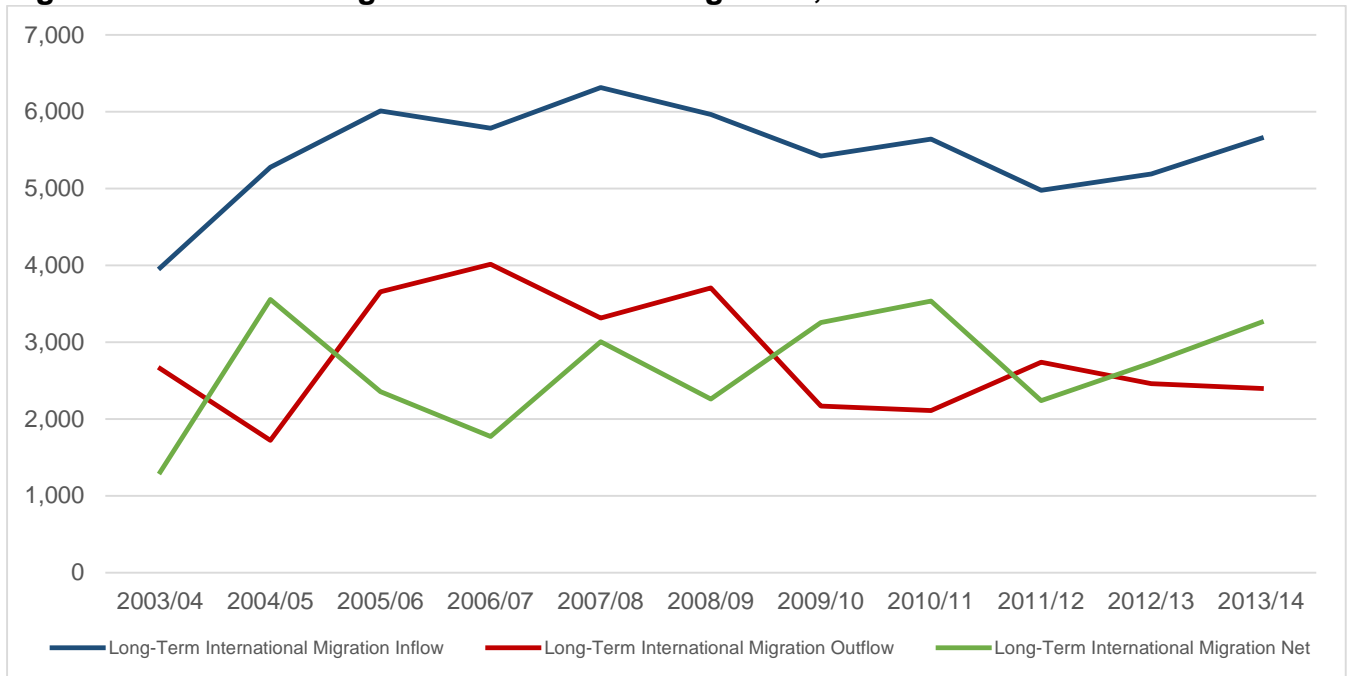
3 Long-term international migration

The UN recommendation for defining a long-term international migrant is used: “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.”

Annual long-term international migration inflow measures persons arriving or returning from abroad to take up residence in a country for a period of at least 12 months. Outflow measures persons leaving their country of usual residence to take up residence in another country for a period of at least 12 months. The estimated resident population of an area includes all people who usually live there for more than 12 months, whatever their nationality. Members of UK and non-UK armed forces stationed in the UK are included and UK forces stationed outside the UK are excluded. Students are taken to be resident at their term time address.

Annual long-term international migration flows during the period 2003/04 to 2013/14 for Norfolk have fluctuated (**Figure 3.1**). Over the decade, estimated inflow has been around 60,200, estimated outflow has been around 30,900, and therefore estimated net long-term international immigration to Norfolk has been around 29,300. Over the past decade, inflows peaked at around 6,300 during 2007/08, followed by a generally decreasing trend, until 2012/13 when inflows began to increase. During 2013/14, inflow was estimated at around 5,700, outflow was estimated at around 2,400, and therefore net long-term international immigration to Norfolk was estimated at around 3,300.

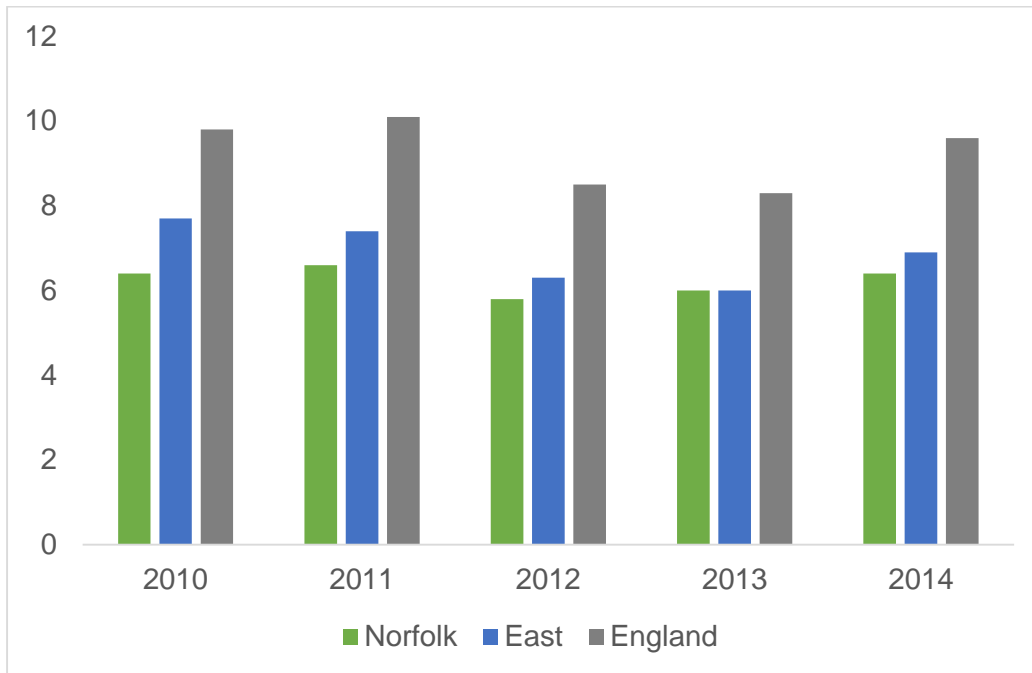
Figure 3.1: Norfolk Long-term international migration, 2003/2004 to 2013/2014



Source: ONS Migration Indicators Suite 2014, August 2015

Over the last five years, Norfolk’s rate of long-term international inflow per 1,000 resident population has remained lower than the region and national rates (**Figure 3.2**). During 2014, Norfolk’s rate is 6.4 per 1,000 resident population, compared with 6.9 for the region and 9.6 nationally.

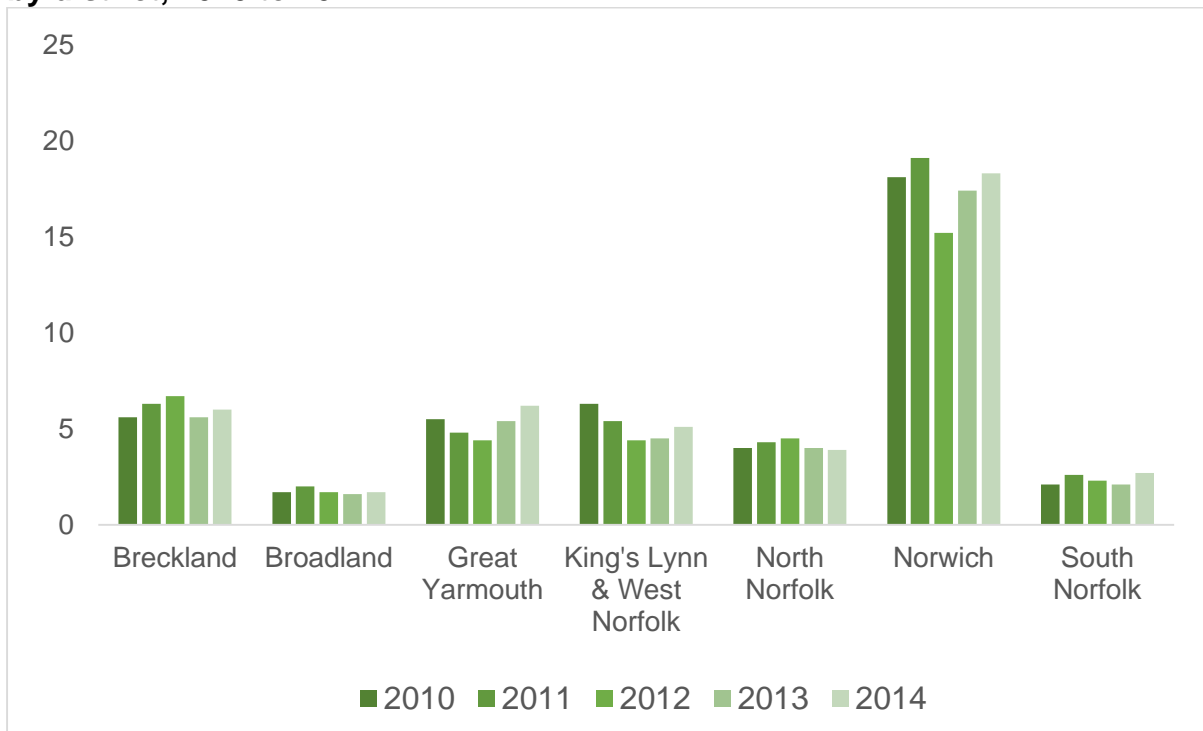
Figure 3.2: Long-term international inflow rate per 1,000 resident population, 2010 to 2014



Source: ONS Migration Indicators Suite 2014, August 2015

Figure 3.3 shows that Norwich has consistently the highest rate of long-term international inflow per 1,000 resident population in Norfolk. During 2014, only Norwich has a higher rate (18.3) than Norfolk’s average rate (6.4). All other districts have lower or considerably lower rates than the Norfolk average. Broadland and South Norfolk continue to have the lowest rates.

Figure 3.3: Norfolk long-term international inflow rate per 1,000 resident population by district, 2010 to 2014



Source: ONS Migration Indicators Suite 2014, August 2015

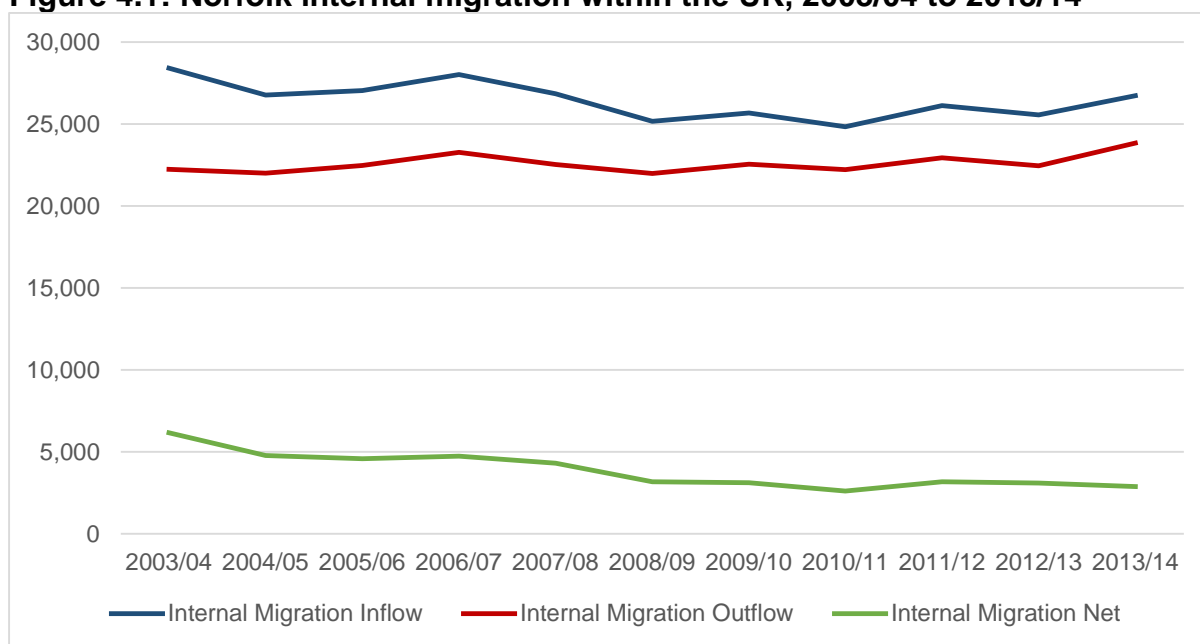
4 Internal migration within the UK

Since internal moves are not recorded formally, information obtained from the NHS Central Register (NHSCR) and GP Patient Registers is used as a proxy for England and Wales estimates. These data are considered to be a good proxy for internal migration as, when moving, most patients will eventually register with a new GP. Complete information on all moves at former Health Authority Level from the NHSCR are combined with more geographically detailed data from the patient registers to produce the migration estimates by local authority. Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) administrative data is used within the production of internal migration estimates, primarily to improve the quality of estimating internal migration moves made by students.

The estimated resident population of an area includes all people who usually live there for more than 12 months, whatever their nationality. Members of UK and non-UK armed forces stationed in the UK are included and UK forces stationed outside the UK are excluded. Students are taken to be resident at their term time address.

Annual internal migration flows within the UK during the period 2003/04 to 2013/14 for Norfolk have fluctuated (**Figure 4.1**). Over the decade, estimated inflow has been around 291,200, estimated outflow has been around 248,600, and therefore estimated net internal migration to Norfolk from within the UK has been around 42,700. Over the past decade, there has been a generally flat trend in terms of both inflows and outflows. During 2013/14, inflow was estimated at around 26,700, outflow was estimated at around 23,800, and therefore net internal migration to Norfolk was estimated at around 2,900.

Figure 4.1: Norfolk internal migration within the UK, 2003/04 to 2013/14

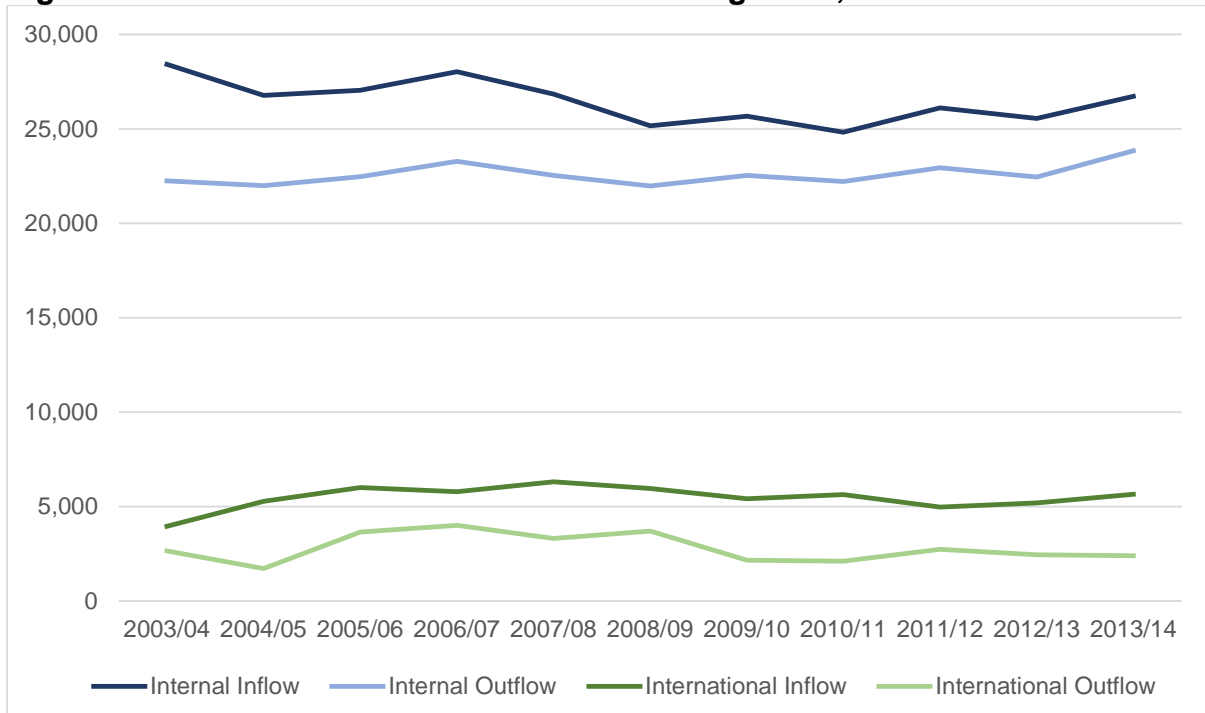


Source: ONS Migration Indicators Suite 2014, August 2015

5 Internal migration compared with international migration

Figure 5.1 shows how long-term internal and international migration flows for Norfolk have changed over the past decade. Levels of inflows have remained above the levels of outflows. Internal migration to Norfolk from within the UK is currently around five times the level of international migration.

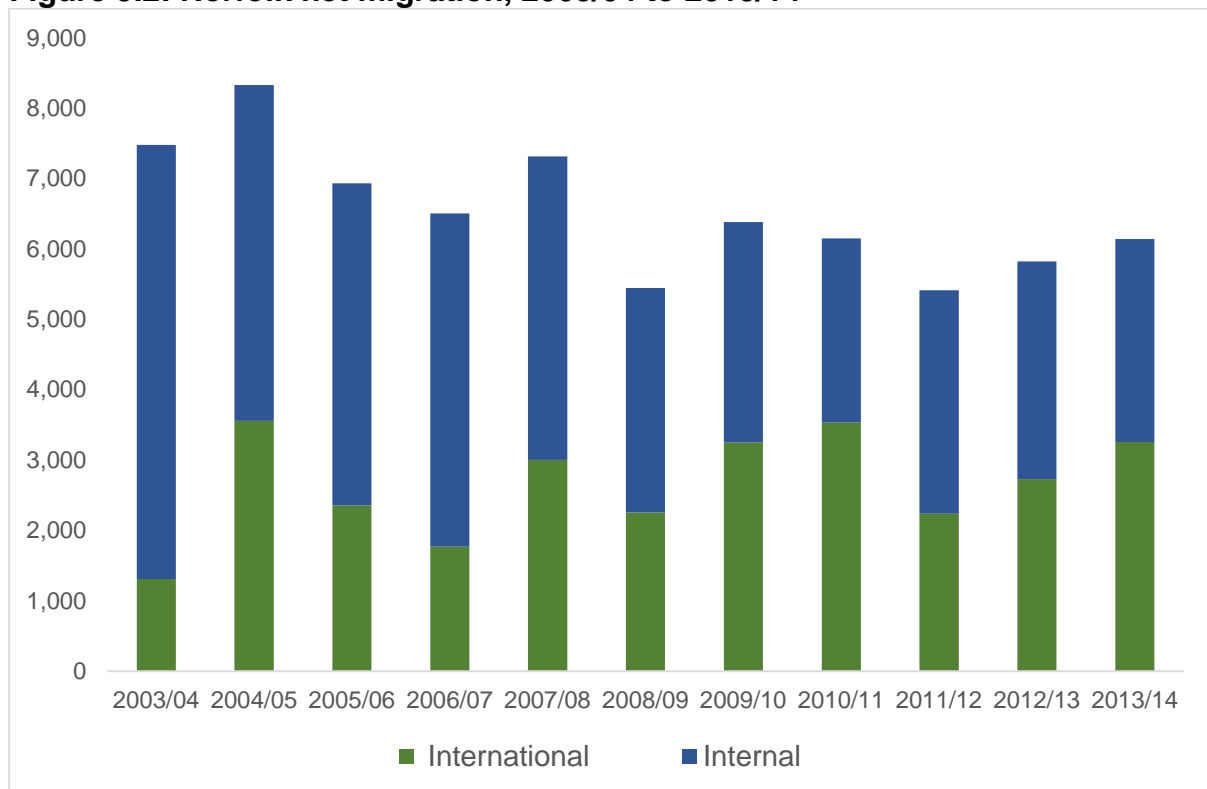
Figure 5.1: Norfolk internal and international migration, 2003/04 to 2013/14



Source: ONS Migration Indicators Suite 2014, August 2015

Figure 5.2 shows how net migration into Norfolk has fallen since the peak of 2004/05, with international net migration making a more significant contribution to the total from 2009/10. Over the period from 2003/04, Norfolk has gained around 72,000 people from net migration, of which 59% has been from internal migration and 41% has been from international migration. During 2013/14, net internal migration to Norfolk was estimated at around 2,900, and net international migration was estimated at around 3,300.

Figure 5.2: Norfolk net migration, 2003/04 to 2013/14



Source: ONS Migration Indicators Suite 2014, August 2015

6 Short-term international migrants

The UN definition of a short-term international migrant is used:

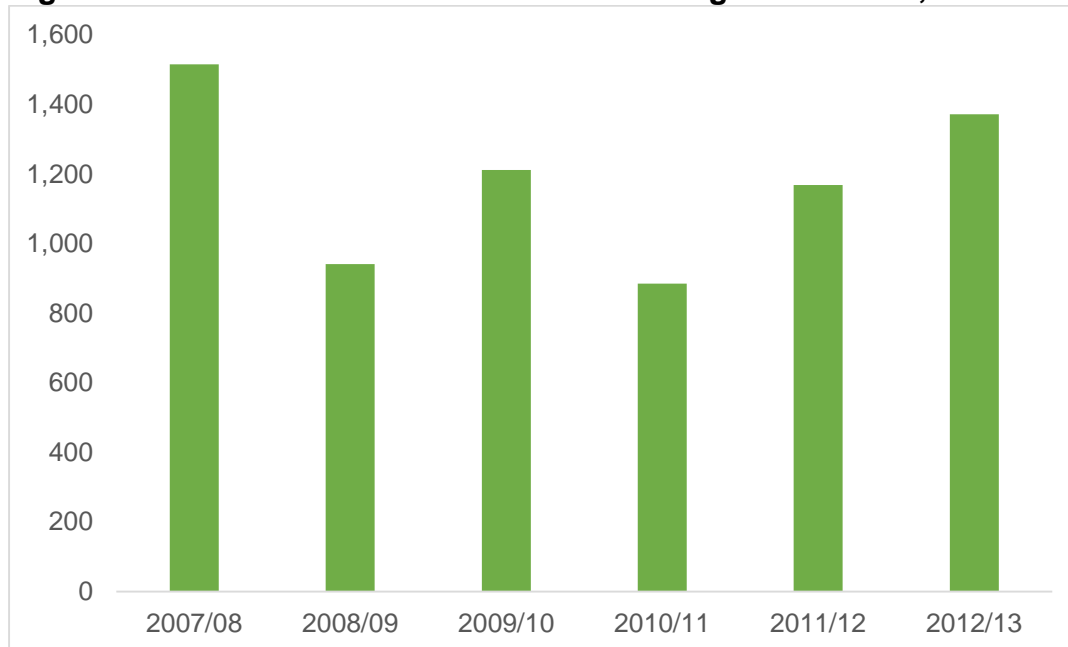
"A person who moves to a country other than that of his or her usual residence for a period of at least three months but less than a year (12 months) except in cases where the movement to that country is for purposes of recreation, holiday, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage".

The International Passenger Survey (IPS) is the primary source of short-term international migration data. The IPS is a continuous voluntary survey conducted by the ONS at all principal air and sea routes and the channel tunnel. It is a sample survey and the resultant figures are grossed up by weighting factors dependant on route and time of year, and are estimates.

The estimated resident population of an area includes all people who usually live there for more than 12 months, whatever their nationality. Members of UK and non-UK armed forces stationed in the UK are included and UK forces stationed outside the UK are excluded. Students are taken to be resident at their term time address.

Annual short-term international migration inflow to Norfolk has fluctuated over the past six years (latest data available), with overall estimated numbers for the period 2007/08 to 2012/13 of around 7,100 (**Figure 6.1**). Numbers have increased annually from 2010/11. During 2012/13, the estimated number of short-term international migrants into Norfolk is around 1,380.

Figure 6.1: Norfolk short-term international migration inflow, 2007/08 to 2012/13



Source: ONS Migration Indicators Suite 2014, August 2015

Over the past four years, Norfolk's rate of short-term international inflow per 1,000 resident population has remained lower than region and national rates (**Figure 6.2**). For 2013, Norfolk's rate is 1.6 per 1,000 resident population, compared with 1.7 for the region and 2.2 nationally.

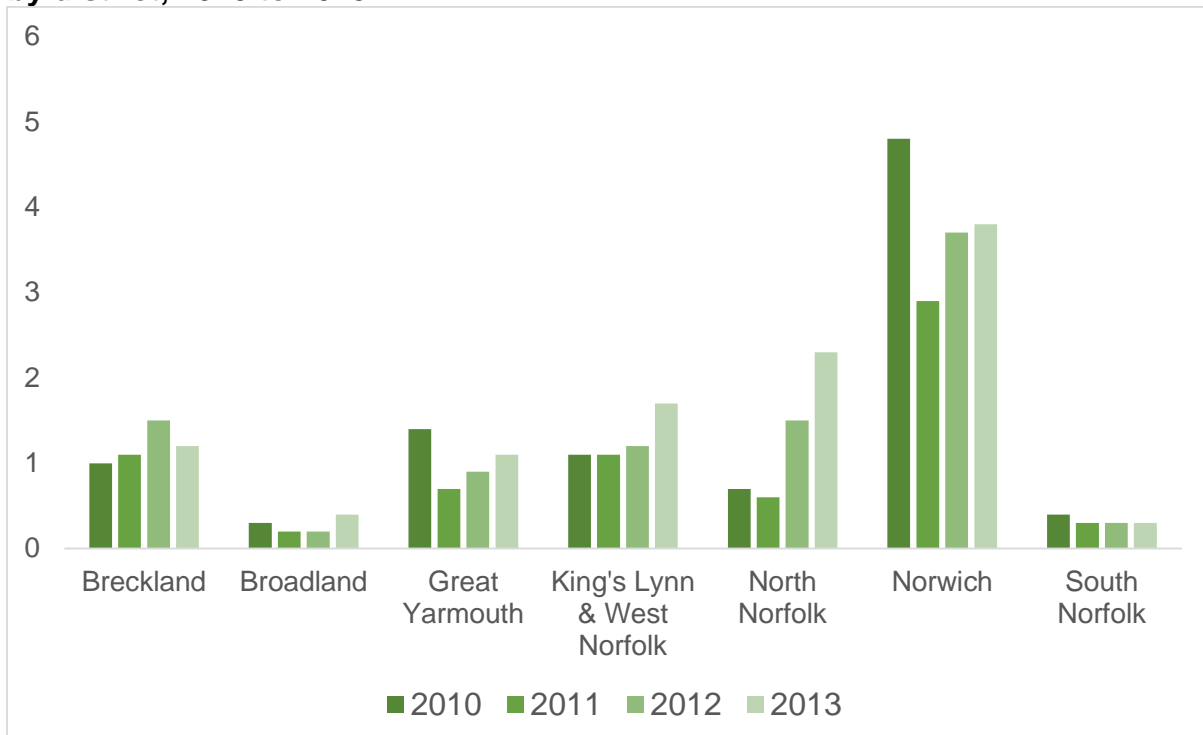
Figure 6.2: Short-term international inflow rate per 1,000 resident population, 2010 to 2013



Source: ONS Migration Indicators Suite 2014, August 2015

Figure 6.3 shows that Norwich has consistently the highest rate of short-term international inflow per 1,000 resident population in Norfolk. Broadland and South Norfolk have consistently lower rates, compared with the other districts in the county. For 2013, the districts that have higher rates than the Norfolk average rate (1.6) are Norwich (3.8), North Norfolk (2.3) and King’s Lynn & West Norfolk (1.7). North Norfolk has had the most rapid increase over the past three years.

Figure 6.3: Norfolk short-term international inflow rate per 1,000 resident population by district, 2010 to 2013



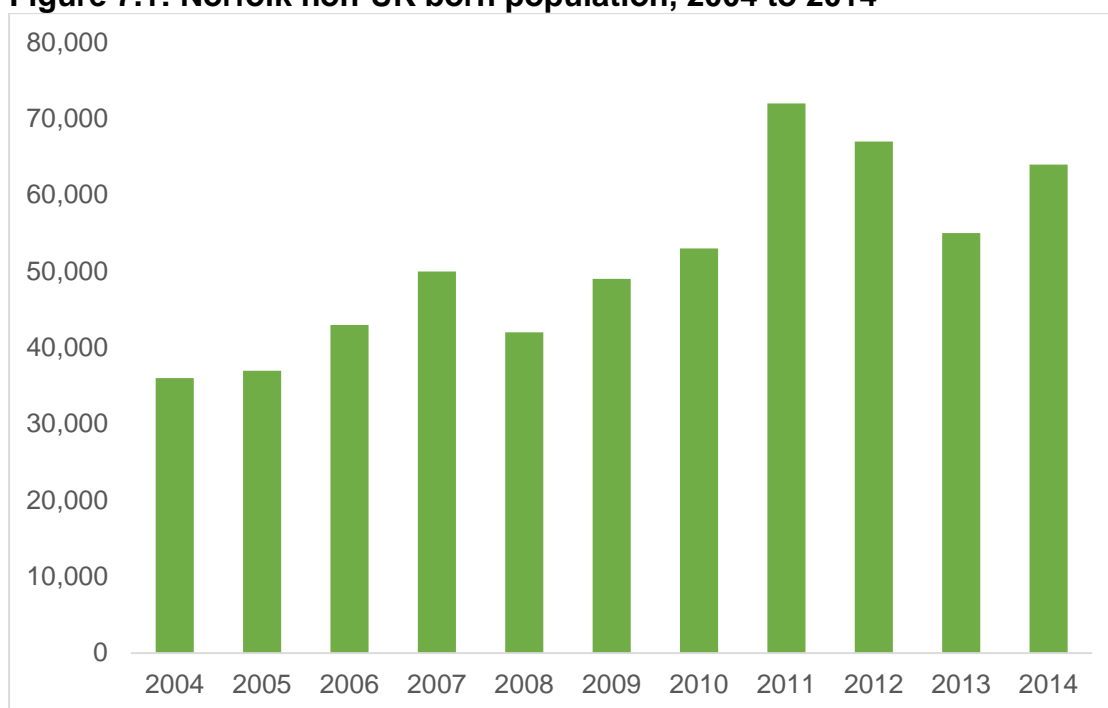
Source: ONS Migration Indicators Suite 2014, August 2015

7 Non-UK born population

Figures presented show the estimated non-UK born population living in the UK in a calendar year per 1,000 Annual Population Survey (APS) resident population. The estimated resident population of an area includes all people who usually live there, whatever their country of birth or nationality. Members of UK and non-UK armed forces stationed in the UK are included and UK forces stationed outside the UK are excluded. Students are taken to be resident at their term time address.

Estimated numbers of non-UK born people living in Norfolk have fluctuated during the period 2004 to 2014, with numbers peaking in 2011 at around 72,000 (**Figure 7.1**). The current level is estimated at around 64,000 for 2014.

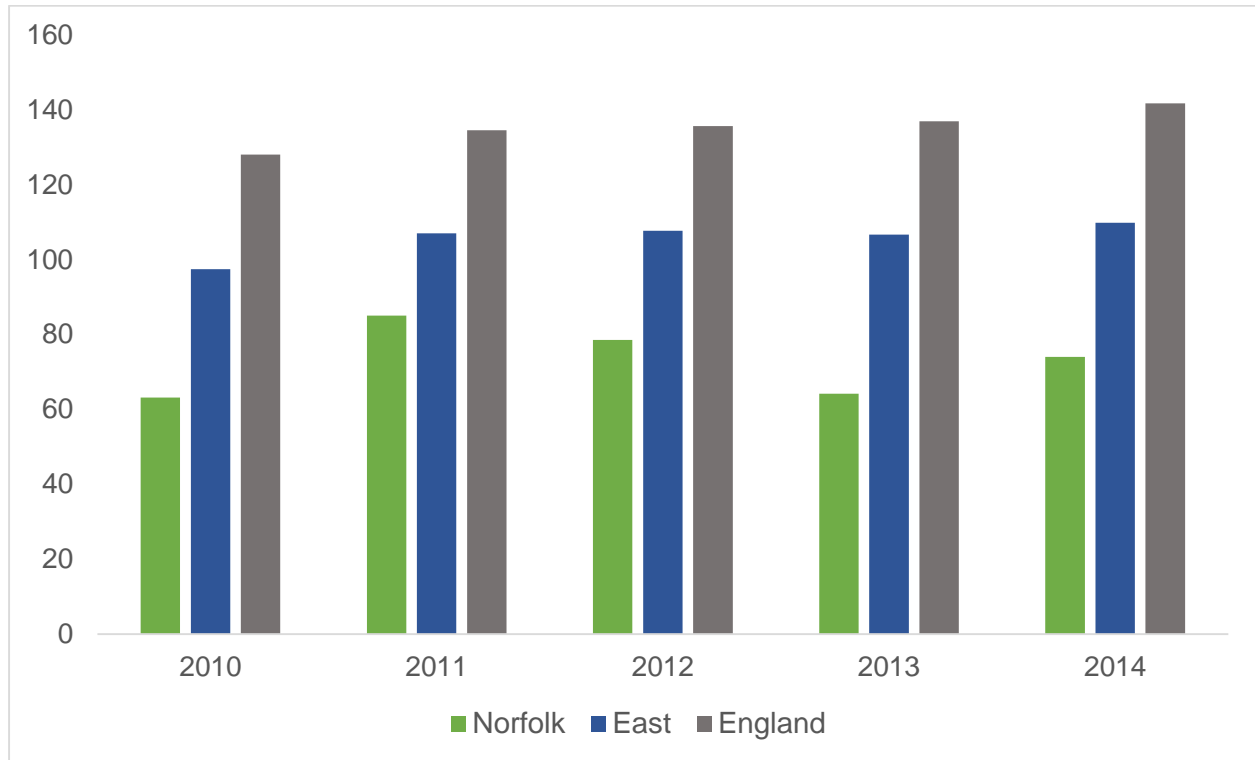
Figure 7.1: Norfolk non-UK born population, 2004 to 2014



Source: ONS Migration Indicators Suite 2014, August 2015

Over the past five years, Norfolk's estimated rate of non-UK born population per 1,000 APS resident population remained lower than region and national rates (**Figure 7.2**). Over this period, Norfolk's rate peaked in 2011 at 85.1 per 1,000 APS resident population. For 2014, Norfolk's rate is 74.1 per 1,000 APS resident population, compared with 109.9 for the region and 141.8 nationally. Estimates are not considered robust enough to provide comparisons at district level.

Figure 7.2: Non-UK born population rate per 1,000 APS resident population, 2010 to 2014



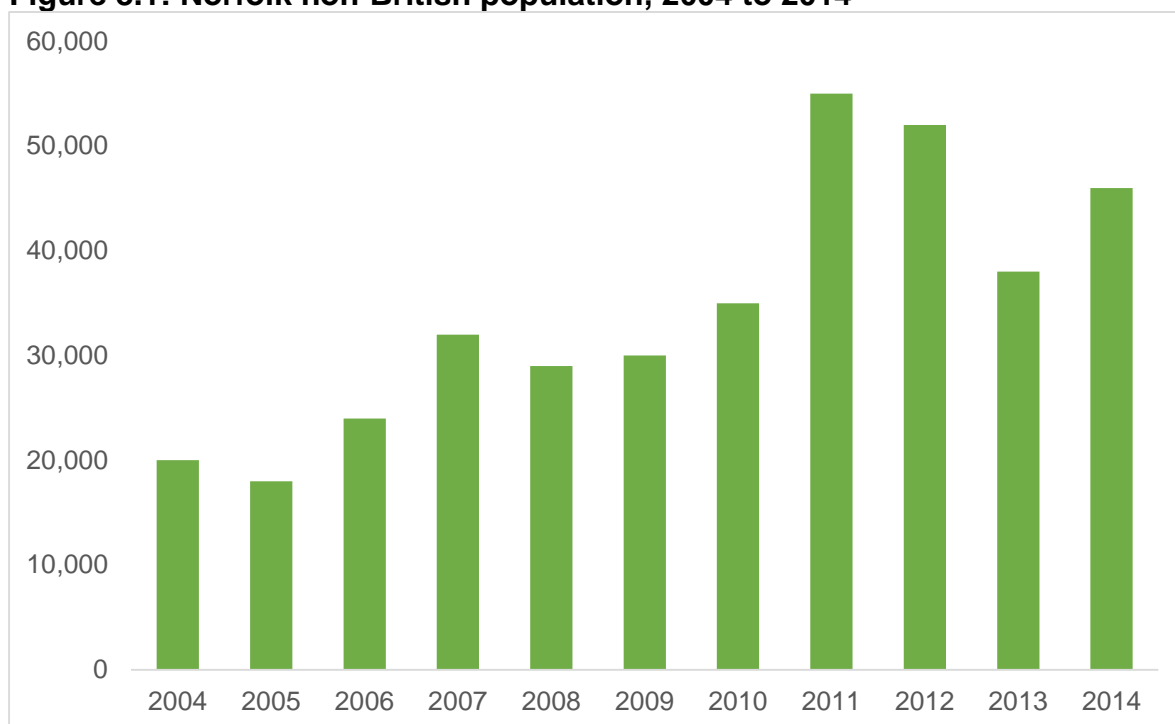
Source: ONS Migration Indicators Suite 2014, August 2015

8 Non-British population

Figures presented show the estimated population of non-British nationality living in the UK in a calendar year per 1,000 Annual Population Survey (APS) resident population. The estimated resident population of an area includes all people who usually live there, whatever their country of birth or nationality. Members of UK and non-UK armed forces stationed in the UK are included and UK forces stationed outside the UK are excluded. Students are taken to be resident at their term time address.

Estimated numbers of non-British people living in Norfolk have fluctuated during the period 2004 to 2014. The trend has been an increasing one from 2004 until a rather more significant increase in 2011 when numbers peaked at around 55,000 (**Figure 8.1**). The current level is estimated at around 46,000 for 2014.

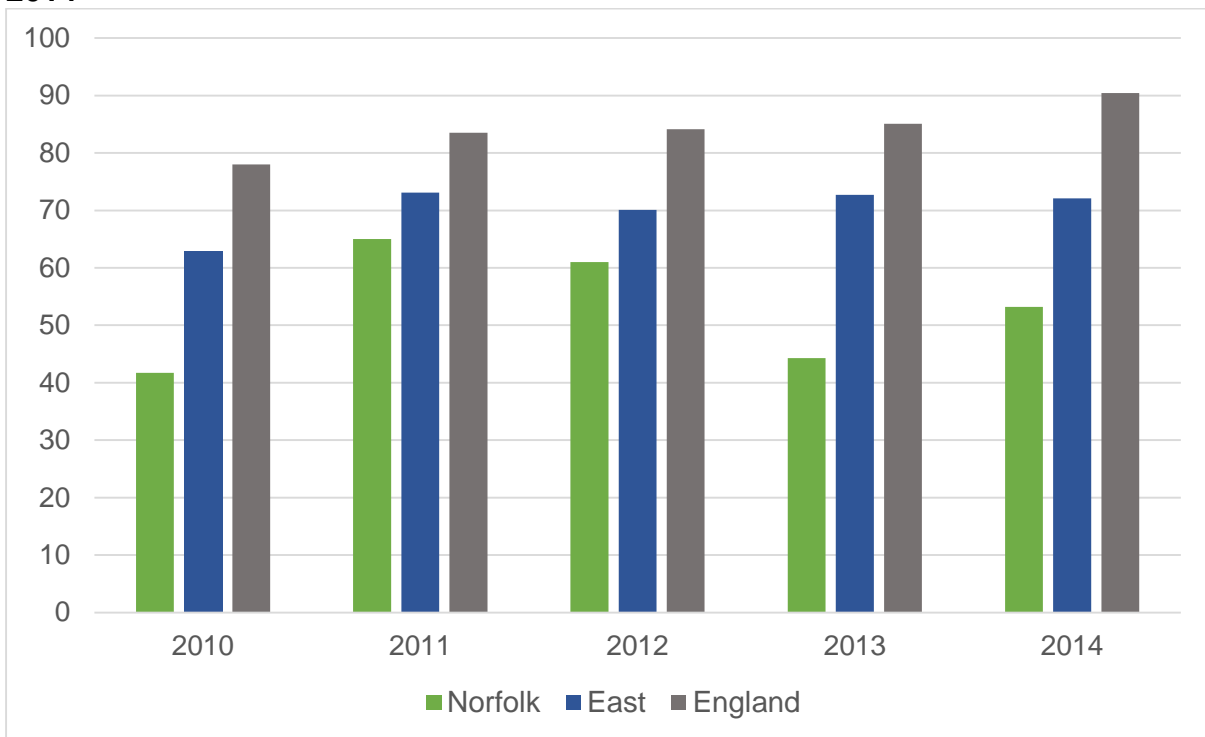
Figure 8.1: Norfolk non-British population, 2004 to 2014



Source: ONS Migration Indicators Suite 2014, August 2015

Over the past five years, Norfolk's estimated rate of non-British population per 1,000 APS resident population remained lower than region and national rates (**Figure 8.2**). Over this period, Norfolk's rate peaked in 2011 at 65 per 1,000 APS resident population. For 2014, Norfolk's rate is 53.2 per 1,000 APS resident population, compared with 72.1 for the region and 90.4 nationally. Estimates are not considered robust enough to provide comparisons at district level.

Figure 8.2: Non-British population rate per 1,000 APS resident population, 2010 to 2014



Source: ONS Migration Indicators Suite 2014, August 2015

9 National Insurance Number (NINo) registrations

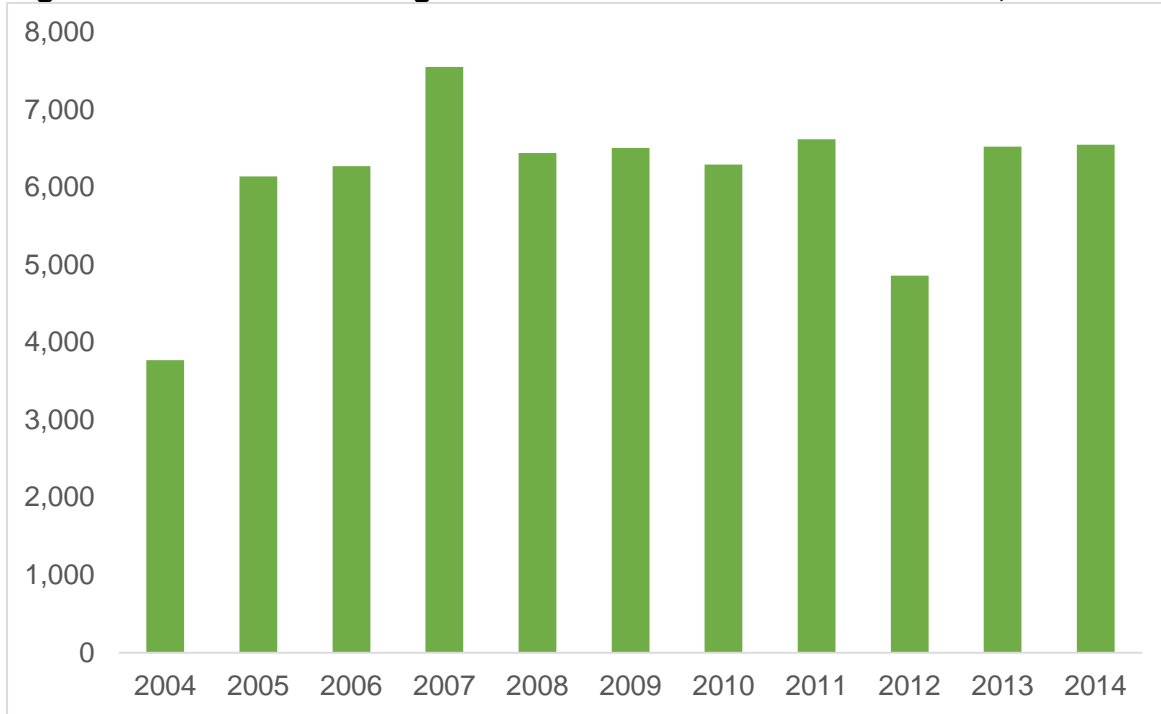
Figures presented show the number of NINo allocations to adult overseas nationals entering the UK per 1,000 resident population aged 16 to 64 by calendar year. A NINo is generally required by any overseas national (aged 16 to 64) looking to work or claim benefits or tax credits in the UK, including the self-employed and students working part time. The statistics provide a measure of immigration (inflow) but do not reflect emigration (outflow), or the overall migrant population (stock). All adult overseas nationals allocated a NINo are included regardless of their length of stay in the UK. Undocumented workers are not recorded in NINo data, so there will be under-recording.

The estimated resident population of an area includes all people aged 16 to 64 who usually live there, whatever their nationality. Members of UK and non-UK armed forces stationed in the UK are included and UK forces stationed outside the UK are excluded. Students are taken to be resident at their term time address.

There have been fluctuations in estimated numbers of NINo registrations to adult overseas nationals entering Norfolk annually over the period 2004 to 2014 (**Figure 9.1**). In total there have been around 67,600 migrant NINo registrations for Norfolk during the period 2004 to 2014. Levels and fluctuations can be accounted for by changes to EU labour market restrictions in recent years - there was a steep rise during 2004 when the UK opened its borders and labour markets to the EU8 countries, and another in 2007 when the EU2 countries joined the EU¹. Immigration restrictions for EU2 nationals were lifted in 2014. There has been further variation in the annual level of NINo registration from 2007 to 2012, accounted for in part by the changing economic conditions in the UK. The steep increase in NINo registrations in 2013 (around 6,500 registrations) could be accounted for by the improved economic conditions in the UK compared with other EU countries. During 2014, the estimated number of NINo registrations to adult overseas nationals in Norfolk is around 6,550, which is similar to the previous year.

¹ For a definition of the Member and Accession countries and other related classifications see http://europa.eu/index_en.htm

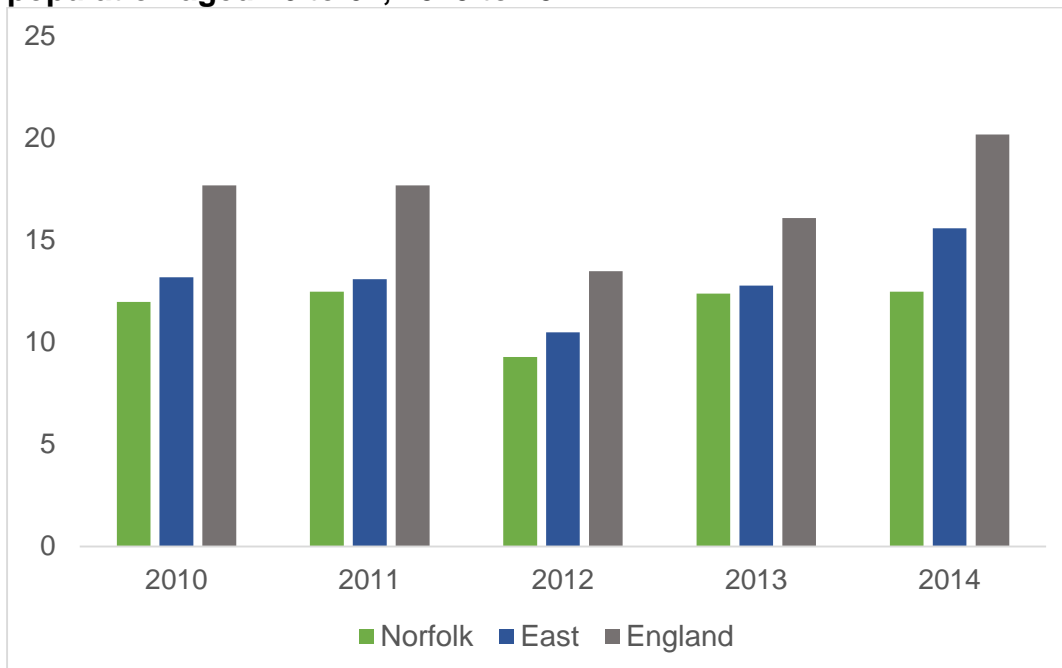
Figure 9.1: Norfolk NINo registrations to adult overseas nationals, 2004 to 2014



Source: ONS Migration Indicators Suite 2014, August 2015

Over the past five years, Norfolk’s estimated rate of NINo registrations to adult overseas nationals per 1,000 resident population aged 16 to 64 remained lower than region and national rates (**Figure 9.2**). Over this period, Norfolk’s rate has remained at around 12 to 12.5, except for during 2012 when it fell to 9.3 per 1,000 resident population aged 16 to 64. For 2014, Norfolk’s rate is 12.5, compared with 15.6 for the region and 20.2 nationally.

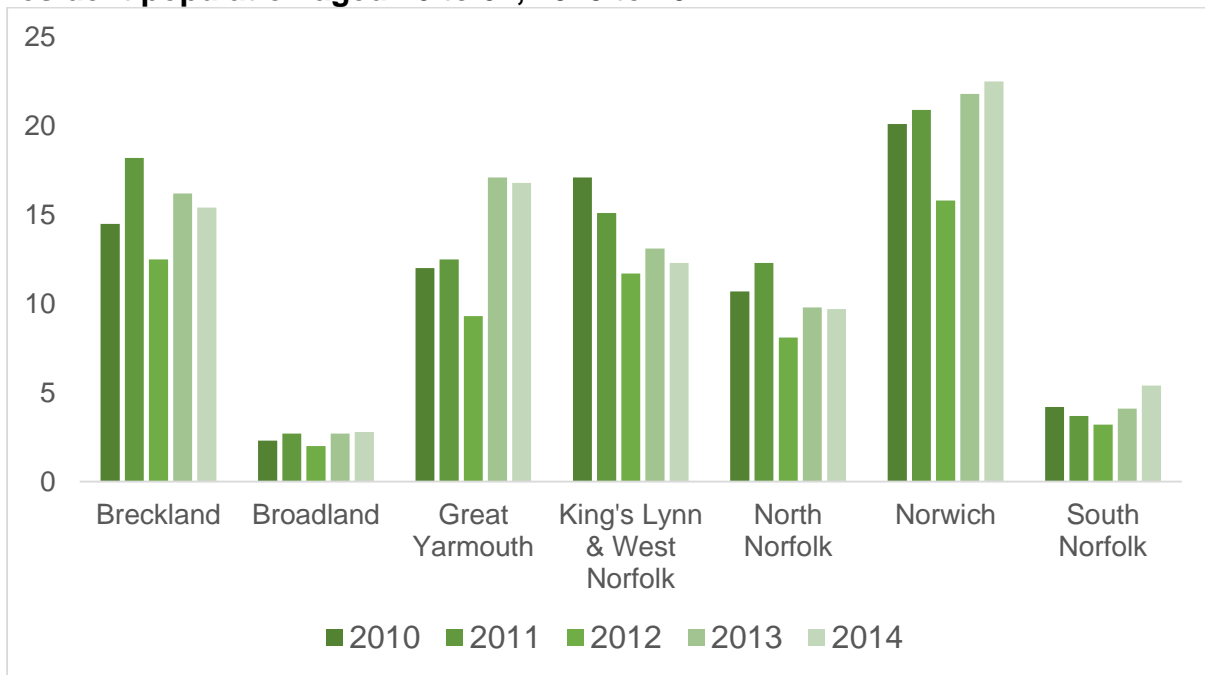
Figure 9.2: NINo registrations to adult overseas nationals, rate per 1,000 resident population aged 16 to 64, 2010 to 2014



Source: ONS Migration Indicators Suite 2014, August 2015

Figure 9.3 shows that Norwich has consistently the highest rate of NINo registrations to adult overseas nationals per 1,000 resident population aged 16 to 64. Broadland and South Norfolk stand out as areas with significantly lower rates of NINo registrations compared with the other districts. Norwich is a centre for many skilled and unskilled industry sectors, and areas such as Breckland, Great Yarmouth, King’s Lynn & West Norfolk and North Norfolk have demands in sectors such as agriculture and related food processing and packaging, attracting higher levels of migrant workers. The steep increases in NINo registrations seen at county level in 2013 are most apparent in Norwich, Breckland and Great Yarmouth. For 2014, the districts that have higher rates than the Norfolk average rate (12.5) are Norwich (22.5), Great Yarmouth (16.8) and Breckland (15.4).

Figure 9.3: Norfolk NINo registrations to adult overseas nationals, rate per 1,000 resident population aged 16 to 64, 2010 to 2014



Source: ONS Migration Indicators Suite 2014, August 2015

Table 9.1 gives a detailed picture of the top ten nationalities registering for a NINo in Norfolk, during the five year period from 2010 to 2014. Around 24,200 of the 30,850 registrations during the period are accounted for by ten nationalities. Lithuanian nationals account for the highest number of registrations, at around 7,860 registrations, or a quarter of all registrations. Polish nationals account for the second highest number of registrations, at around 4,600, with Portuguese nationals accounting for the third highest number of registrations, at around 2,730. Norwich, King’s Lynn & West Norfolk and Breckland recorded the largest numbers in total over the five year period. There are variations across the county over the five year period, for example with around a third of registrations from Lithuanian nationals in King’s Lynn & West Norfolk; around four in ten registrations from Polish nationals in Breckland; almost half of registrations from Portuguese nationals in Great Yarmouth; and almost half of registrations from Latvian nationals in King’s Lynn & West Norfolk.

Table 9.1: NINo registrations to adult overseas nationals entering Norfolk; top ten nationalities, 2010 to 2014

Nationality	Breckland	Broadland	Great Yarmouth	King's Lynn	North Norfolk	Norwich	South Norfolk	Norfolk
				& West Norfolk				
Lithuania	1,820	100	1,280	2,630	450	1,450	120	7,860
Poland	1,890	110	270	620	490	920	300	4,600
Portugal	660	30	1,320	340	40	290	70	2,730
Latvia	590	20	200	1,060	90	260	90	2,300
Romania	140	120	110	210	460	350	140	1,520
Hungary	110	60	80	50	310	650	60	1,330
Bulgaria	130	30	40	260	590	150	110	1,320
India	60	30	70	40	10	950	30	1,190
Spain	40	40	40	90	60	440	50	750
China	30	30	10	30	20	470	20	610
Top 10 Totals	5,470	560	3,440	5,310	2,510	5,930	1,000	24,200
All nationalities	6,080	940	3,980	6,120	2,880	9,300	1,550	30,850

Source: Stat-Xplore, Department for Work and Pensions, 2015

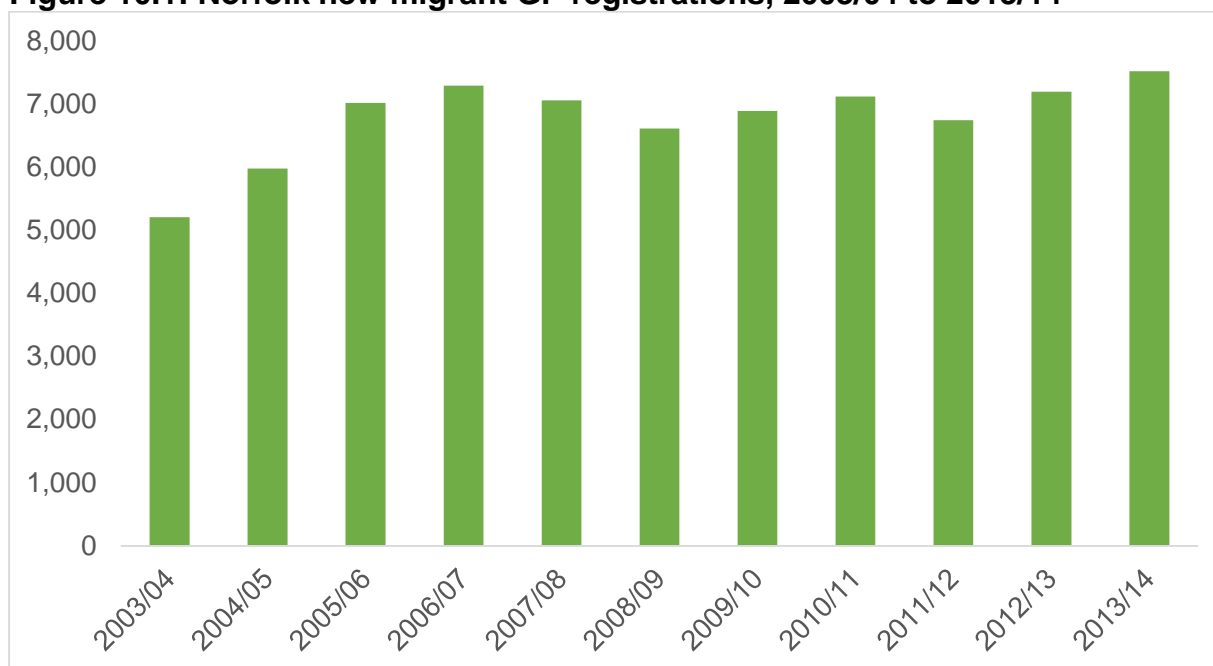
Note: Figures may not equal due to rounding

10 New migrant GP registrations

Figures presented show the number of new Flag 4 records added in the previous 12 months existing on the Patient Register per 1,000 resident population. Flag 4 records are produced as part of the Patient Register Data Service (PRDS) held by Health and Social Care Information Centre (HSCIC) and provided to ONS. The estimated resident population of an area includes all people who usually live there, whatever their nationality. Members of UK and non-UK armed forces stationed in the UK are included and UK forces stationed outside the UK are excluded. Students are taken to be resident at their term time address.

Estimated annual numbers of new migrant GP registrations in Norfolk have fluctuated over the period 2003/04 to 2013/14 (**Figure 10.1**). There was an increasing trend until 2006/07, followed by a period of annual declines and increases. The number of new migrant GP registrations for 2013/14 is around 7,520. However, it should be noted that GP registration is not compulsory and there may also be a time lag between the migration event and actual registration. The completeness of the data depends on all patients registering with an NHS GP when they move to this country. Furthermore, it is known that registration patterns vary by sex and age group. Therefore, the usefulness of the data as an indicator of migration is limited by some groups being less likely to register with a GP than others. For example, young men are less likely to register with a GP than other groups.

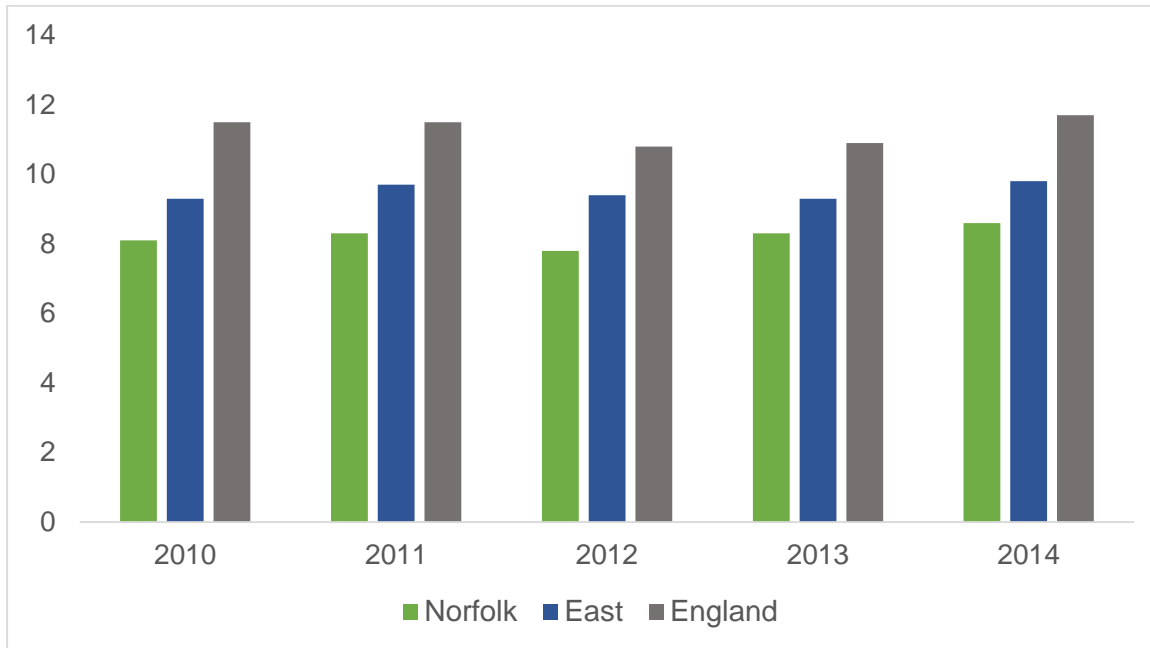
Figure 10.1: Norfolk new migrant GP registrations, 2003/04 to 2013/14



Source: ONS Migration Indicators Suite 2014, August 2015

Over the past five years, Norfolk's rate of new migrant GP registrations per 1,000 resident population remained lower than region and national rates (**Figure 10.2**). For 2014, Norfolk's rate is 8.6 per 1,000 resident population, compared with 9.8 for the region and 11.7 nationally.

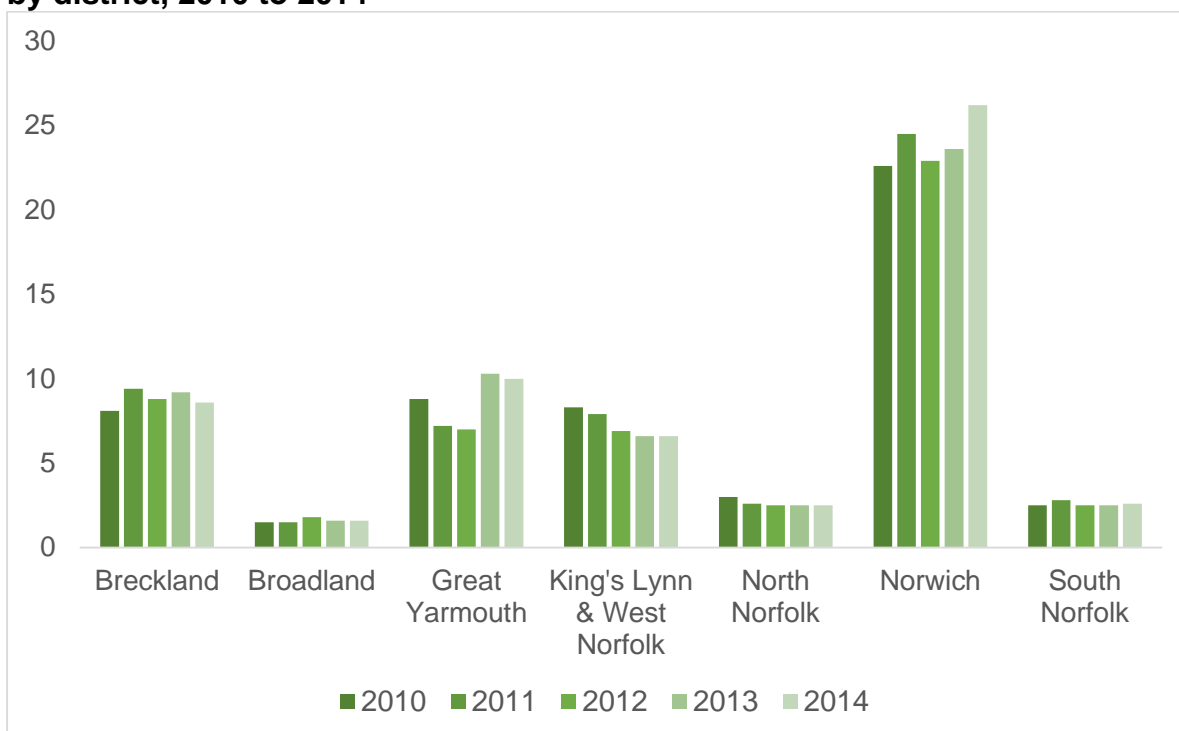
Figure 10.2: New migrant GP registrations rate per 1,000 resident population, 2010 to 2014



Source: ONS Migration Indicators Suite 2014, August 2015

Figure 10.3 shows that Norwich has consistently the highest rate of new migrant GP registrations per 1,000 resident population in Norfolk. Broadland, North Norfolk and South Norfolk have consistently lower rates, compared with the other districts in the county. For 2014, the districts that have higher rates than the Norfolk average (8.6) are Norwich (26.2) and Great Yarmouth (10.0). King’s Lynn & West Norfolk has a decreasing trend over the past five years, in contrast to the other districts which have either broadly stable or increasing trends.

Figure 10.3: Norfolk new migrant GP registrations rate per 1,000 resident population by district, 2010 to 2014



Source: ONS Migration Indicators Suite 2014, August 2015

11 Births to non-UK born mothers

Birth statistics for England and Wales are based on the details collected when births are registered. By law, births should be registered within 42 days. Country of birth of mother is used for this analysis since this information is collected at birth registration, unlike ethnicity or migration history. Care is needed in interpretation as country of birth should not be used as a proxy for these variables. For example, not all women born outside the UK will be recent in-migrants. Similarly, the UK born will include the children of earlier in-migrants (the second and third generation).

There has been a generally increasing trend in annual live births to non-UK born mothers in Norfolk during the period 2005 to 2014 (**Figure 11.1**). For 2014, there were around 1,560 live births to non-UK born mothers.

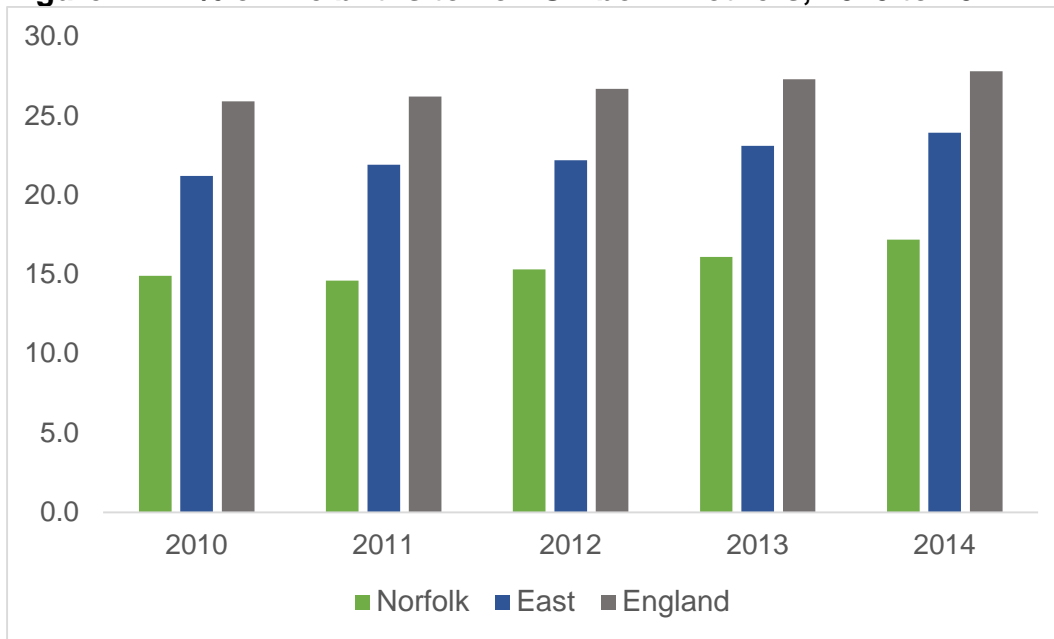
Figure 11.1: Norfolk live births to non-UK born mothers, 2005 to 2014



Source: ONS Migration Indicators Suite 2014, August 2015

Over the past five years, the annual proportion of live births to non-UK mothers has remained lower than region and national rates (**Figure 11.2**). For 2014, of all Norfolk's live births, 17.2% were to non-UK mothers, compared with 23.9% for the region and 27.8% nationally.

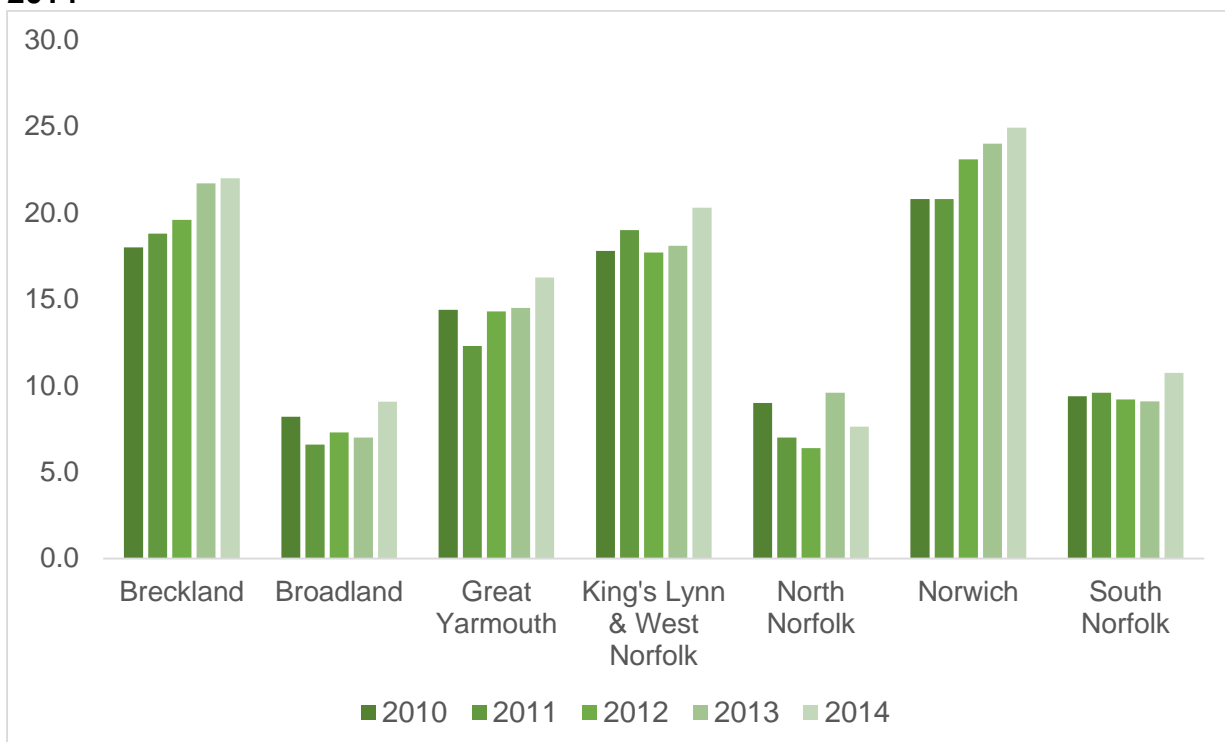
Figure 11.2: % of live births to non-UK born mothers, 2010 to 2014



Source: ONS Migration Indicators Suite 2014, August 2015

Figure 11.3 shows that Broadland, North Norfolk and South Norfolk have consistently lower proportions of live births to non-UK born mothers, compared with the other districts in the county. Norwich and Breckland have had the most rapid increases over the past five years. For 2014, the districts that have higher rates than the Norfolk average rate (17.2) are Norwich (24.9), Breckland (22.0) and King’s Lynn & West Norfolk (20.3). North Norfolk is the only district to have an annual decrease in 2014 of the proportion of live births to non-UK born mothers, compared with 2013.

Figure 11.3: Norfolk % of live births to non-UK born mothers by district, 2010 to 2014



Source: ONS Migration Indicators Suite 2014, August 2015

12 Concluding remarks

The indicators used in this report are from various data sources which use different definitions and count different types of migration and as such, care needs to be taken when comparing the data. Looked at together, the measures can provide a more complete picture of migration for Norfolk.

Migrant inflows into Norfolk over the past decade peaked during 2007/08, followed by a generally decreasing trend, until 2012/13 when inflows began to increase. Net migration into Norfolk has fallen since the peak of 2004/05, with international net migration making a more significant contribution to the total from 2009/10. Over the past decade, there has been a generally rising trend of migrants living in Norfolk, peaking in 2011, followed by a slight fall, and then rising again in 2014.



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