

## Migration

In recent years, migration has been a major driver of population change in the UK and so it is increasingly important to have high quality statistics on migration for policy development, planning public services and understanding social change. This is challenging given the increasingly complex lifestyles of the population and the changes in migration to and from the UK over the last decade.

Migration statistics are based on the UN definition of a long-term migrant (i.e. a person who migrates for over 12 months). The estimates do not take account of people moving for less than a year.

If Denbighshire did not have any migration the total population of the County would decline as natural change (i.e. the difference between the number of births and deaths) is negative.

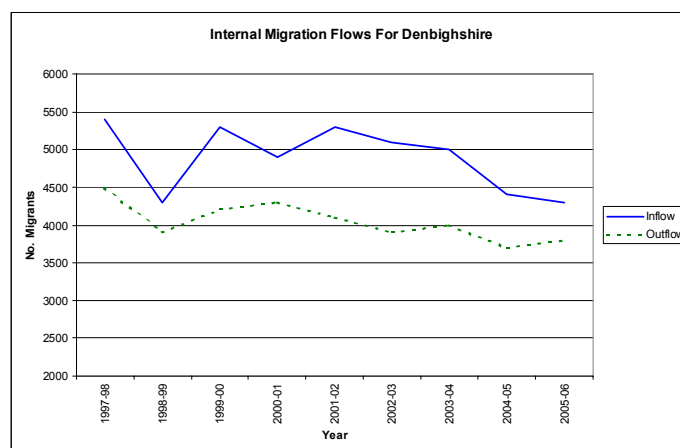
This report describes the recent levels of internal and international migration for Denbighshire that form the components of the Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates. The appendix provides information on the movement of people in the year prior to the 2001 Census of population and gives some indication of the numbers of foreign workers in the area applying for employment or national insurance numbers.

### Internal Migration

Data from the GP patient register were used for the first time to produce migration estimates for the year ending mid-1998. The quality of the information held on patient registers has been improving over time and this is expected to continue to improve. Local Authority estimates derived from the combination of National Health Service Central Register (NHSCR) and patient register data have been available from mid-1999.

Over the last 5 years (2001-02 to 2005-06) Denbighshire's net migration has averaged 900 people per year with an average of 4,800 people coming to live in the County and 3,900 people moving to live elsewhere in the UK. Figure 1 shows that over the last two years net migration levels have been lower.

Figure 1.



For Denbighshire, the majority of the net migration flows are between the North West (47%), the rest of Wales (24%) and the West Midlands (14%). Within Wales, the net migration flows with Flintshire account for 19%, Conwy 5%, Isle of Anglesey 4%, Wrexham -1% and Gwynedd -2% of the flows within England and Wales.

Figure 2.

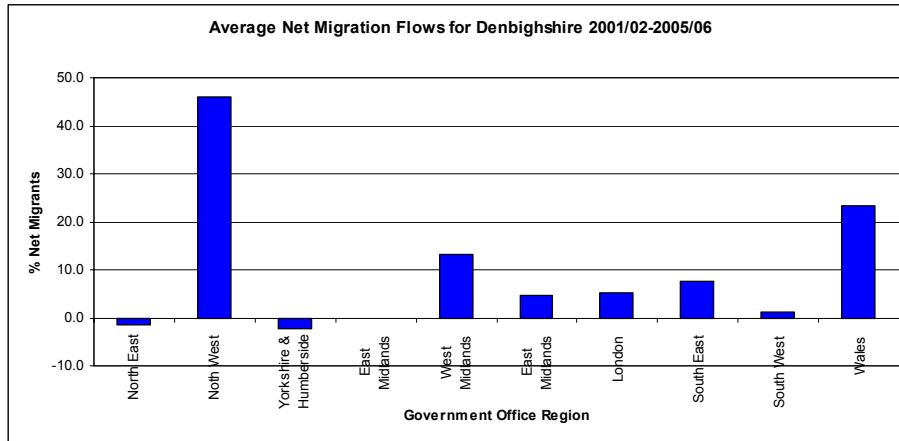
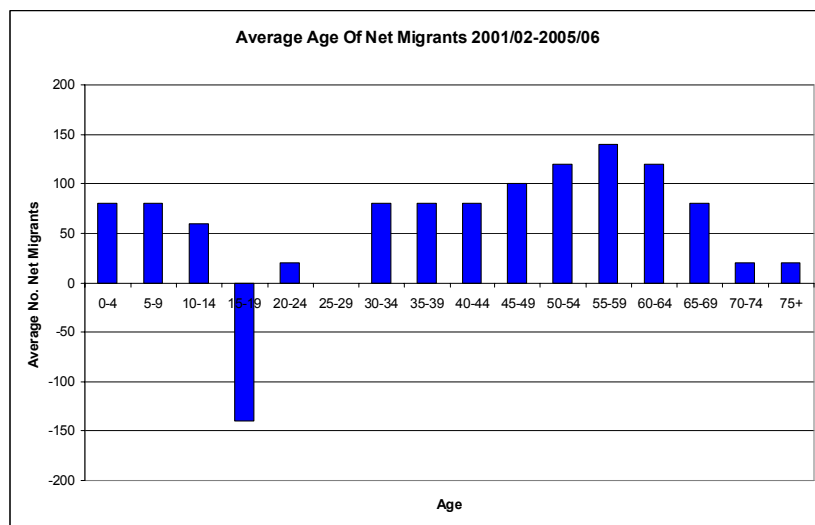


Figure 3 shows that more people aged 15-19 leave the County than move to live here; while in the age group 25-29, average net migration is zero. In all other age groups, net migration is positive and is highest for the 55-59 year olds (averaging 140 people per year). The chart shows that the County does not attract many young people back to live here after they leave college.

Figure 3.



## International Migration

The Office For National Statistics produced the mid-2002 to mid-2006 international migration estimates using the Labour Force Survey (LFS) along with data from the International Passenger Survey (IPS). This was combined with Home Office data on asylum seekers and their dependents, visitor switchers and with estimates of migration between the Republic of Ireland and Wales from the Irish Labour Force Survey. This methodology enabled ONS to provide better estimates than previously used of where migrants go within the country.

The IPS is an ONS survey of passengers arriving at and departing from the main UK air and seaports and the Channel tunnel. At present the only reliable source of information on emigration is the IPS.

The table below shows that the total average international migration for Denbighshire over the period 2002/03 to 2005/06 was zero due to the average number of immigrants being the same as the average number who emigrated.

Table 1.

<b>Year</b>	<b>No. In Migrants</b>	<b>No. Out Migrants</b>	<b>Net Migration</b>
2002-03	250	200	50
2003-04	200	150	50
2004-05	150	300	-150
2005-06	250	200	50
<b>Average</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>0</b>

Note: Data is rounded to nearest 50.

## Appendix

### (A) 2001 Census of Population

The 2001 Census does not provide a full picture of migration, as it does not include information on people who have emigrated.

#### Migration

3,700 people moved into the County during the year prior to the Census and 2,900 people moved from Denbighshire to elsewhere in the UK. Net internal migration was around 600 people.

	Lived at same address	81,234
	Lived elsewhere in Denbighshire	5,698
	No usual address	593
Inflow	Lived elsewhere in Wales	3,411
	Lived outside of Wales but within the UK	51
	Lived outside of the UK	236
Outflow	Moved to elsewhere in Wales	2,805
	Moved out of Wales to elsewhere in the UK	65
Net Internal Migration		592

Source: ONS 2001 Census Table S008

#### Country of birth

The 2001 Census also provides information on Country of birth but again this cannot be used as a proxy for migration. The figures show that 2.7% of the residents of Denbighshire were born outside of the UK with Other Western Europe and Asia accounting for almost half of these people.

		Number	Percentage
All people		93,063	
Europe		91,814	98.7%
	UK	90,520	97.3%
	Republic of Ireland	466	0.5%
	Ireland (not elsewhere stated)	3	0.0%
	Channel Islands & Isle of Man	51	0.1%
	Other Western Europe	644	0.7%
	Eastern European	130	0.1%
Africa		279	0.3%
Asia		600	0.6%
North America		197	0.2%
South America		30	0.0%
Oceania		117	0.1%
Other		26	0.0%

Source: ONS 2001 Census Table S015

## (B) Migrant Workers

There are two administrative sources of information on foreign workers (the Worker Registration Scheme and National Insurance Number applications) but neither provides a comprehensive picture of migrant workers, as they have not been designed to measure international migration.

### Worker Registration Scheme (WRS)

Nationals of the EU Accession 8 countries (Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia) who take up employment in the UK for a period of at least a month have been required to register with the WRS since 2004. Key points regarding the WRS are:

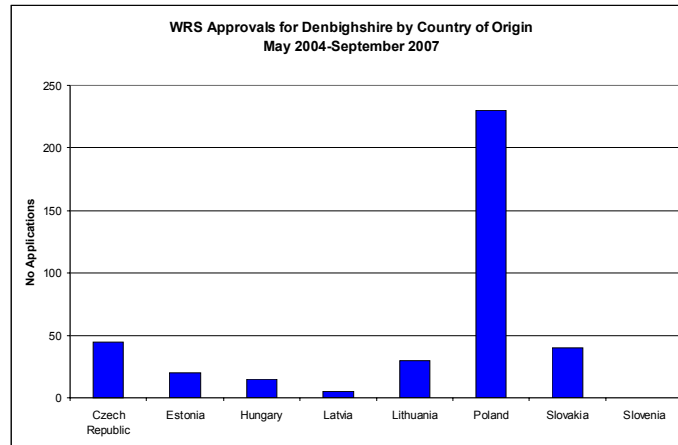
- Workers who are self-employed do not need to register;
- Applicants must register more than once if more than one employer employs them or if they change employer;
- An individual who has registered to work and who leaves employment is not required to de-register;
- The WRS data are recorded according to the location of the employer rather than the residential address of the applicant;
- The WRS excludes migrants who stay for less than one month or visit the UK for reasons other than work (e.g. students).

As the figures give a cumulative total of those arriving but provide no information about departures they cannot be used as migration statistics as they only give a partial view.

Number of registered workers, May 2004-June 2007

May04-March06	190
Apr06-June06	55
June06-Sept06	55
Oct06-Dec06	40
Jan07-March07	40
Apr07-June07	15
<b>Cumulative total</b>	<b>395</b>

The latest information suggests a slowdown or flattening off of the number of applicants. Polish nationals account for 60% of applications within Denbighshire.



### National Insurance Numbers (NINo)

National Insurance Numbers are issued to individuals over the age of 16 and are required for employment purposes or to claim benefits and tax credits. Job Centre Plus has the responsibility for allocating NINOs to overseas nationals. Key points regarding NINOs are:

- The figures refer to date of registration and not to date of arrival;
- Applicants are not required to surrender their number if they leave employment or the UK;
- Data are recorded according to the address of the applicant rather than the address of the employer;
- Visitors from overseas who are not working or planning to work or claim benefits (including many students) do not require a NINo;
- Unlike WRS, NINo data are available for all overseas nationals.

For 2006/07, 460 NI numbers were allocated to foreign nationals living in Denbighshire of which 41% were to Polish nationals and 35% were to nationals from non-A8 countries. This compares to 500 in 2005/06.

