

The demographic impact of international migration in Cambridgeshire

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Outline of the presentation



- ◆ Aim of the research
- ◆ Migration in Cambridgeshire
 - ◆ Data and Methodology
 - ◆ Results
- ◆ Conclusions

Aim of the research



To assess the current and future impact of international migration in Cambridgeshire's population.....

.....with a focus on migrant workers

Migration in Cambridgeshire



Main Data Sources:

- ◆ The 2001 Census
 - ◆ Identifies people born abroad in 2001
- ◆ The National Insurance Numbers Registrations (NINOs)
 - ◆ Information on all people registered to work
- ◆ The Worker Registration Scheme (WRS) statistics
 - ◆ Information on A8 nationals registered to work
- ◆ The General Practitioner (GP) Registrations
 - ◆ Information on all people registered with a doctor
- ◆ Regional Colleges ESOL/EFL registrations
- ◆ 2007 Pupil Level Annual School Census
- ◆ University Student Figures

Assessment of the current number of migrant workers



- ◆ No data on intention or length of stay
- ◆ Assumptions:
 - ◆ Scenario 1: 30% of migrants each year have returned home
 - ◆ Scenario 2: 50% of migrants each year have returned home
 - ◆ Scenario 3: 70% of migrants each year have returned home
 - ◆ e.g. The WRS shows that in Cambridgeshire 70% of the A8 migrants intend to stay for less than 3 months or they do not know

Result: ‘most likely’ estimate of the number of migrant workers in Cambridgeshire

Assessment of the future number of migrant workers

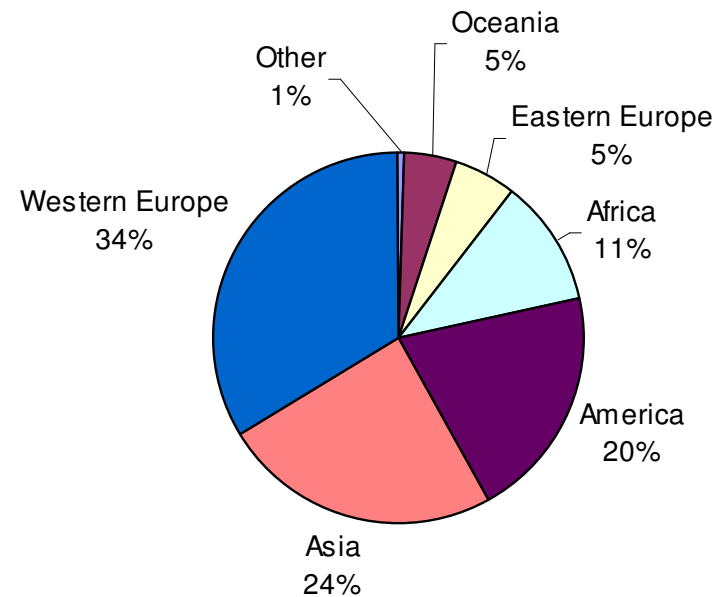


- ◆ No forecasts without an estimate
- ◆ No knowledge of factors influencing future migration
- ◆ Assumptions:
 - ◆ Creation of four scenarios based on past trends
 - ◆ Possible indication of future trends

Cambridgeshire



- ◆ In the 2001 Census, 9% of the population in Cambridgeshire was born outside the UK



Source: 2001 Census

Rank of LAs in the EoE



Area	No of NINos	No of WRS
Bedfordshire County	8,100	4,270
Cambridgeshire County	22,780	13,400
Essex County	19,040	7,090
Hertfordshire County	24,190	12,090
Luton UA	14,690	7,340
Norfolk County	17,650	12,720
Peterborough UA	13,210	8,420
Southend-on-sea UA	3,810	1,040
Suffolk County	13,520	6,180
Thurrock UA	3,350	730
East of England	140,340	73,280
United Kingdom	1,815,570	608,600

Source: WRS statistics and NINos

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding

For comparability purposes figures refer to the period 2004-07

Rank of Cambridgeshire Districts in the UK



NINos		WRS	
1	Northern Ireland	1	Westminster
2	Newham	2	Northampton
3	Brent	3	Peterborough
4	Birmingham	4	Camden
5	Ealing	5	Herefordshire, County of
6	Edinburgh, City of	6	Birmingham
7	Tower Hamlets	7	Bradford
8	Westminster	8	Luton
9	Wandsworth	9	Edinburgh
10	Manchester	10	Boston
42	Peterborough	28	Fenland
52	Cambridge	35	East Cambridgeshire
114	Huntingdonshire	57	Cambridge
137	Fenland	95	Huntingdonshire
164	East Cambridgeshire	157	South Cambridgeshire
175	South Cambridgeshire		

*Out of 411 LAs (NINos data do not include LAs N Ireland)

*Out of 433 LAs

Source: NINos and WRS statistics

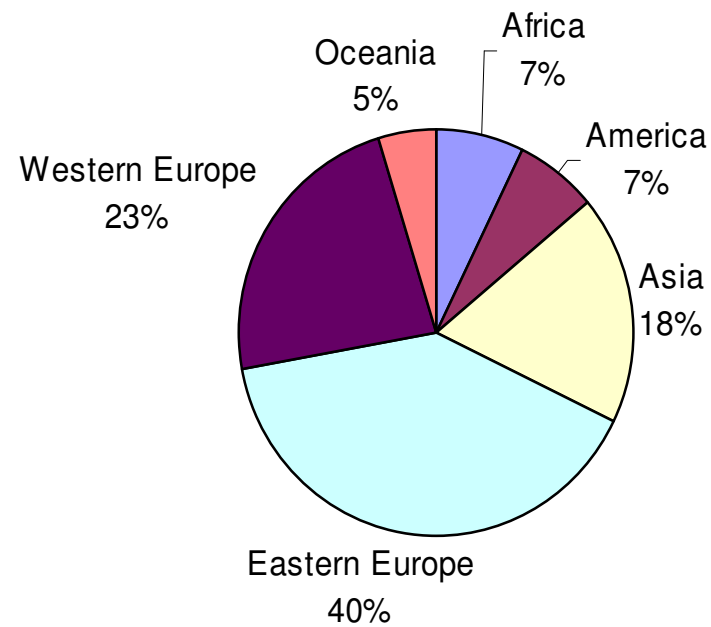
Note: NINos ranking refers to the year 2006-07 while WRS ranking refers to the period 2004-06

Work registrations by continent of origin in Cambs



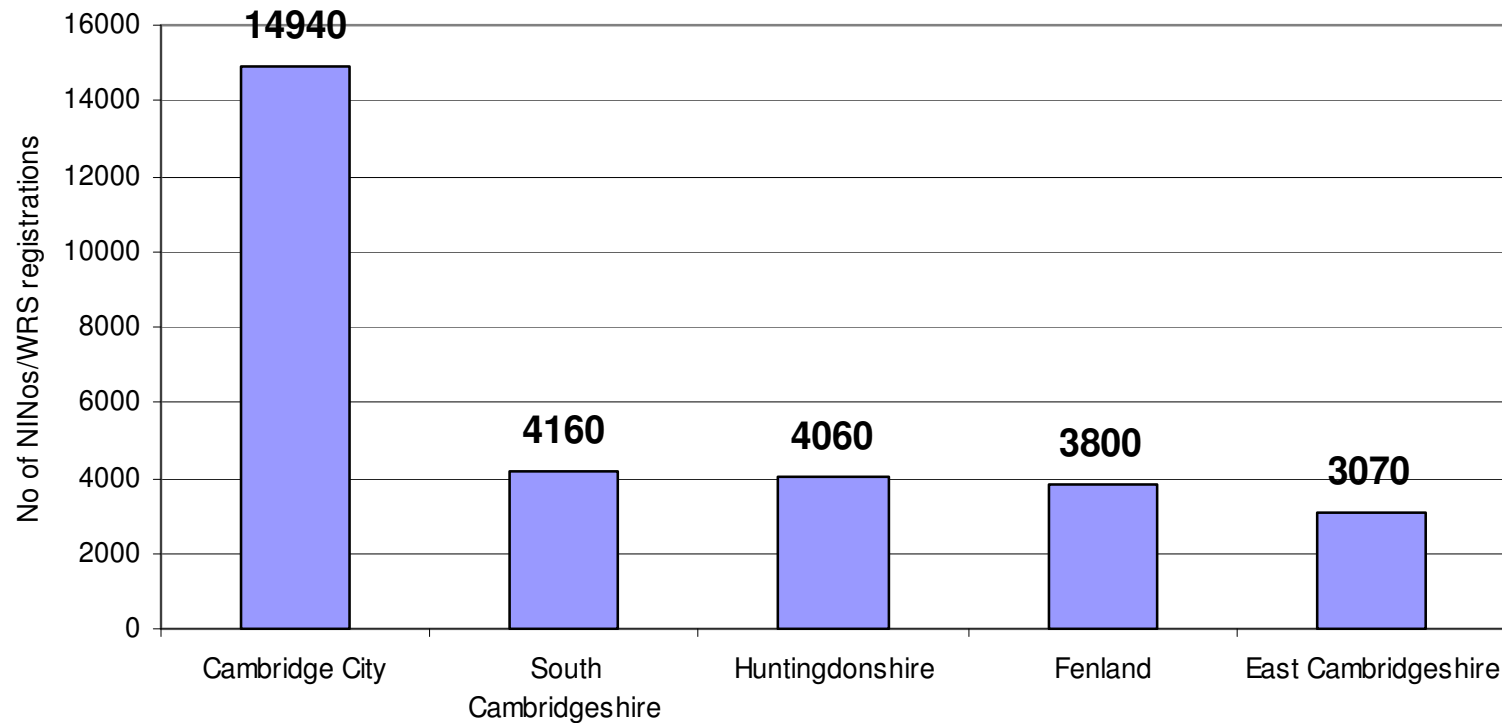
Around 30,000 non-UK born people have registered to work in Cambridgeshire since 2001

The highest numbers of migrants are Polish, Lithuanians and Indians



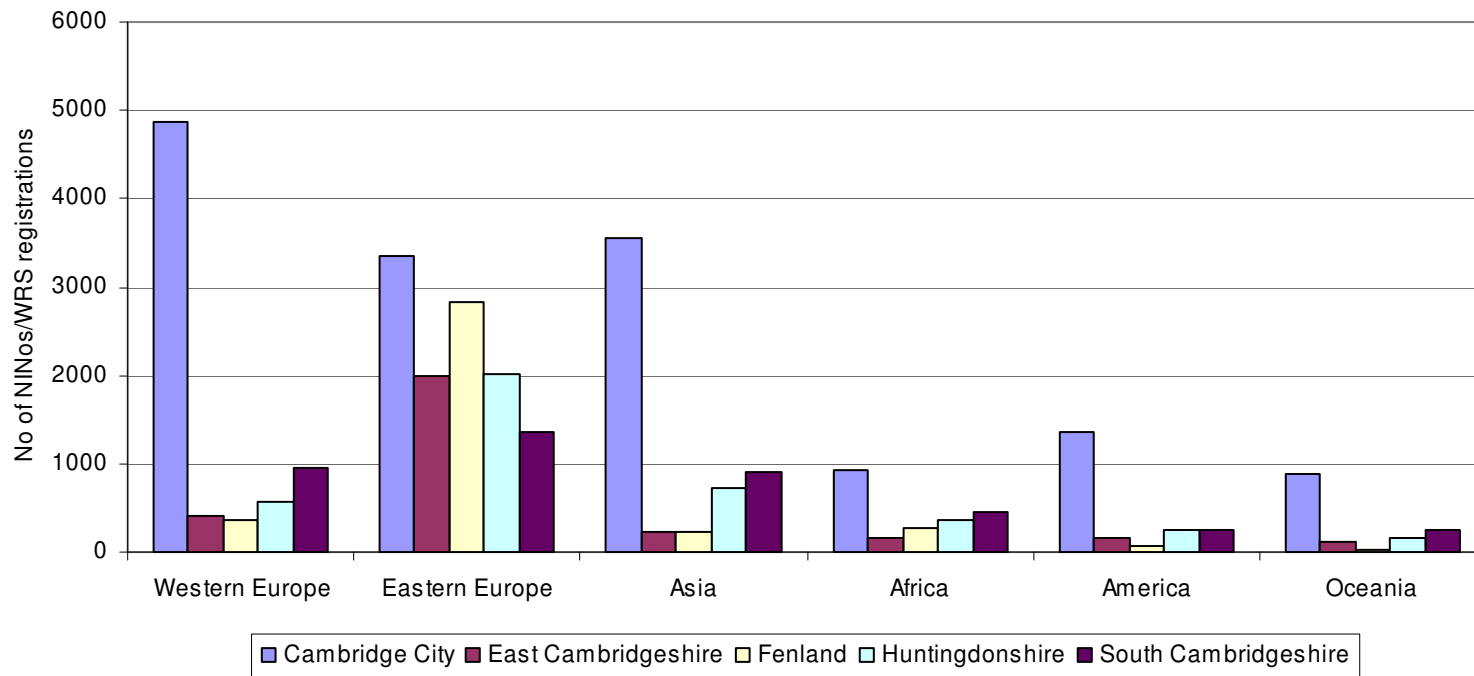
Source: NINos and WRS registrations data

Number of work registrations in Cambridgeshire by district



Source: NINOs and WRS data

Number of work registrations by continent of origin and district



Source: NINOs and WRS data

Characteristics of migrants



◆ Eastern Europeans

- ◆ Short-term migrants
- ◆ Young (18-34)
- ◆ Mostly males
- ◆ Unaccompanied
- ◆ Employment dependant on the district
- ◆ Do not register with a GP (or perhaps not immediately)
- ◆ Not many registered for language courses

Characteristics of migrants



◆ Western Europeans

- ◆ High presence in industrial areas
 - ◆ Employment linked to high-tech industry or University
- ◆ Short-term migration patterns
 - ◆ Take up summer jobs and learn English
- ◆ Mostly young
- ◆ Evidence of some families with children
- ◆ Do not register with a GP
- ◆ Not many registered for language courses

Characteristics of migrants



- ◆ Asians
 - ◆ Constant flow of Asians
 - ◆ Decrease in the number of registrations
 - ◆ Evidence of some families with children

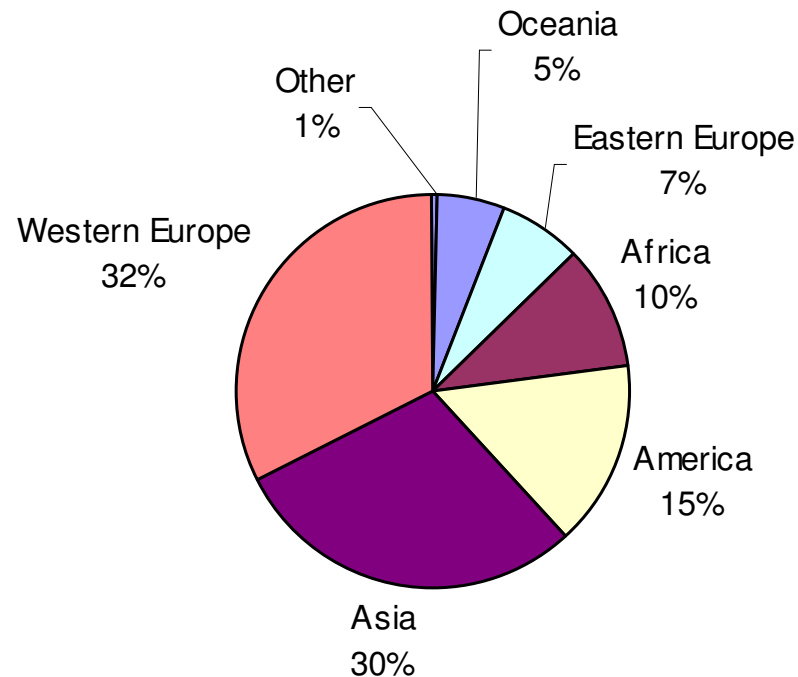
- ◆ Americans
 - ◆ Mostly linked to the armed forces

- ◆ Africans
 - ◆ Low numbers
 - ◆ Most africans from South Africa

- ◆ Oceania
 - ◆ Most migrants from Australia

Cambridge City

- ◆ In the 2001 Census, 19% of the population in Cambridge City were born outside the UK

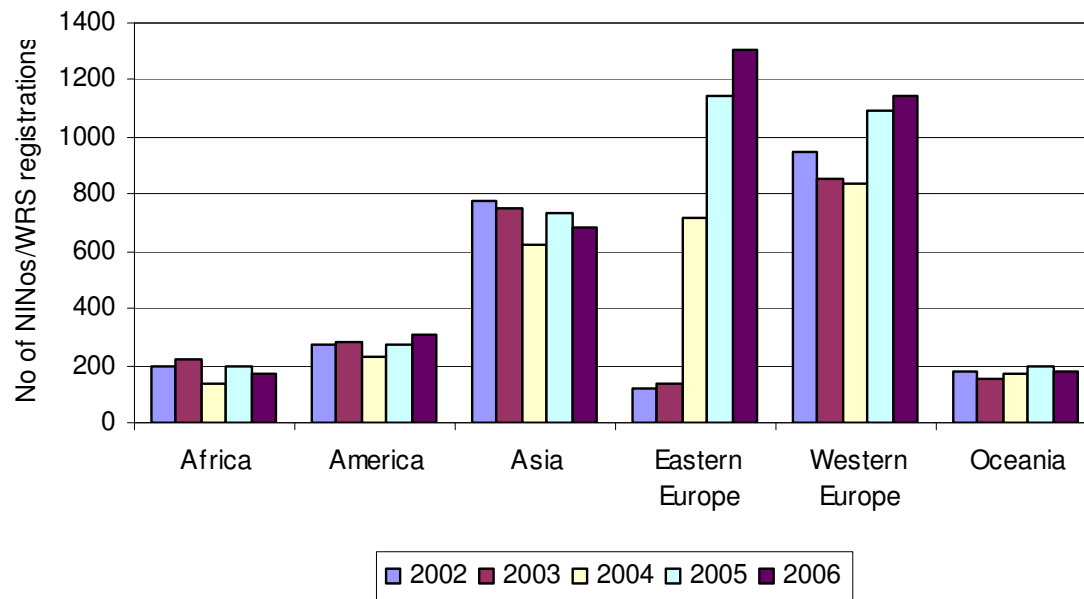


Source: 2001 Census

Number of work registrations by continent of origin and year



Around 15,000 non-UK born people have registered to work in Cambridge City since 2001



The highest numbers of migrants are Polish, Chinese and Spanish

Source: NINos/WRS registrations

The current estimate



Continent	No Return	30% home	50% home	70% home
Western Europe	4,870	3,410	2,440	1,460
Asia	3,560	2,490	1,780	1,070
Eastern Europe	3,430	2,400	1,720	1,030
America	1,360	950	680	410
Africa	930	650	470	280
Oceania	880	620	440	260
Total	15,030	10,520	7,530	4,510

Source: NINos, WRS

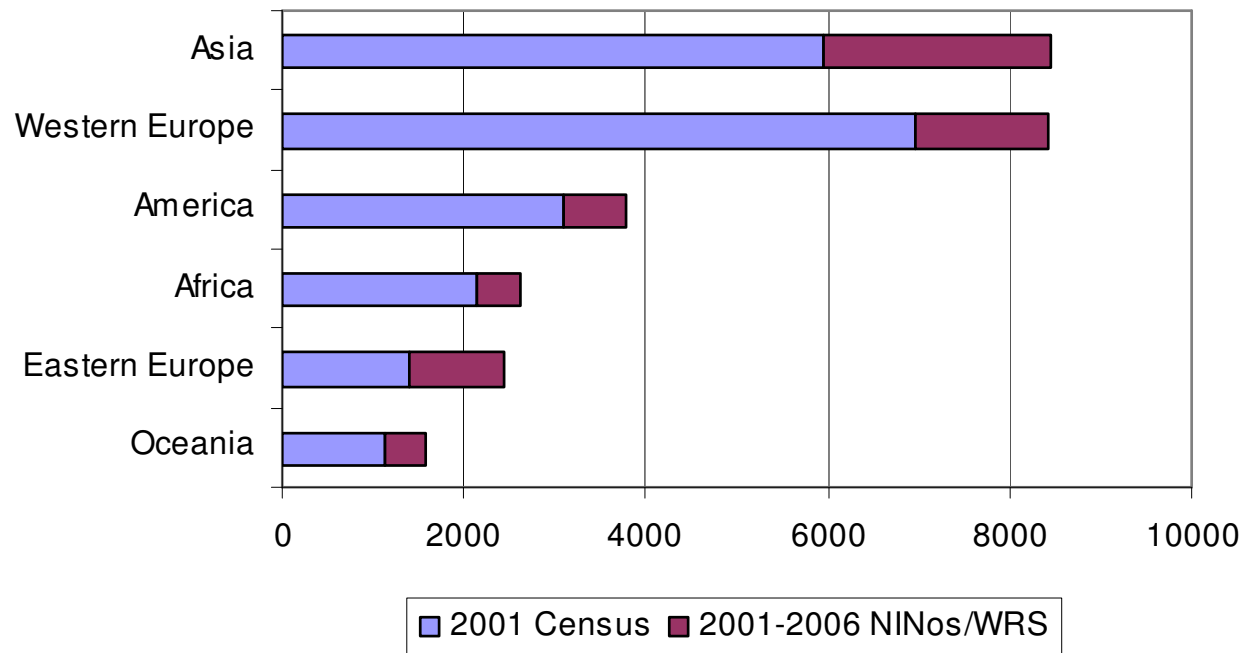
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding

- Since 2001, 6,560 migrants may have become part of Cambridge City’s resident population
- There could currently be around 27,300 overseas people in Cambridge
- 25% of the current population, 6 percentage points more than in 2001

The current estimate



Our best assessment is that Asians and Western Europeans would be the largest groups of non-UK born people in Cambridge City

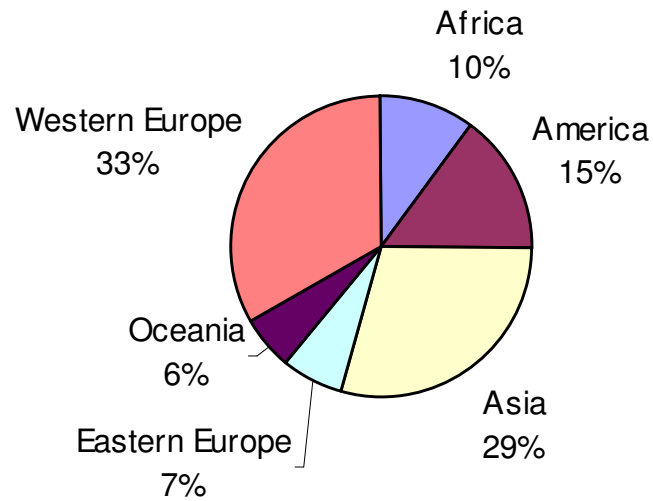


Source: 2001 Census, NINOs and WRS registrations data

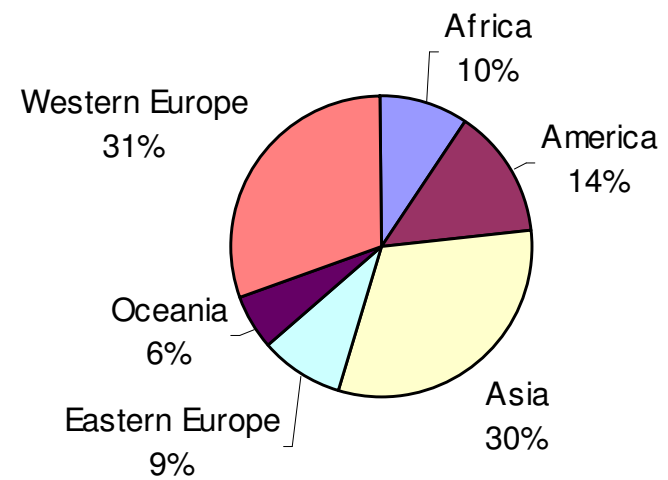
Change since 2001



2001 Census



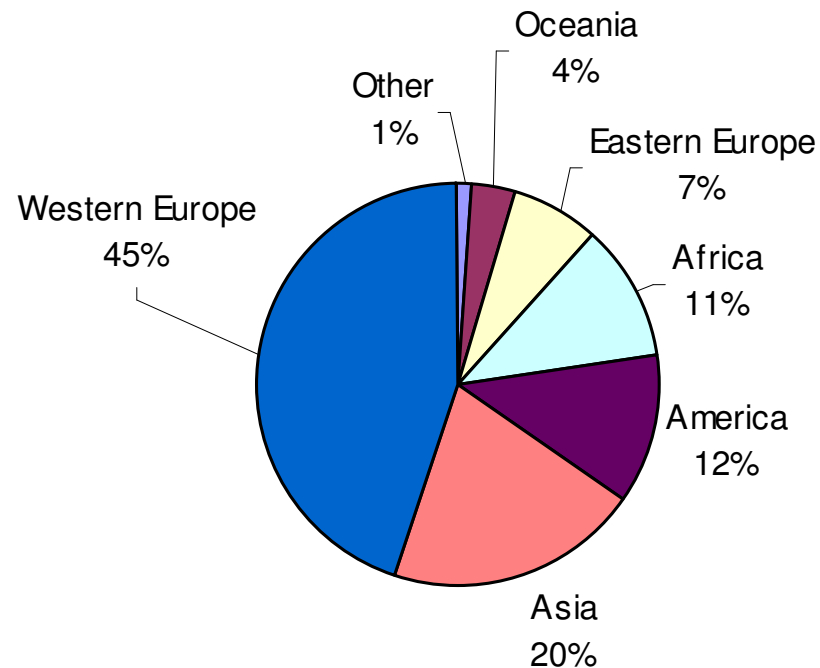
2001 Census + NINos/WRS



Sources: 2001 Census, NINos/WRS data

Fenland

- ◆ In the 2001 Census, 3% of the population in Fenland were born outside the UK

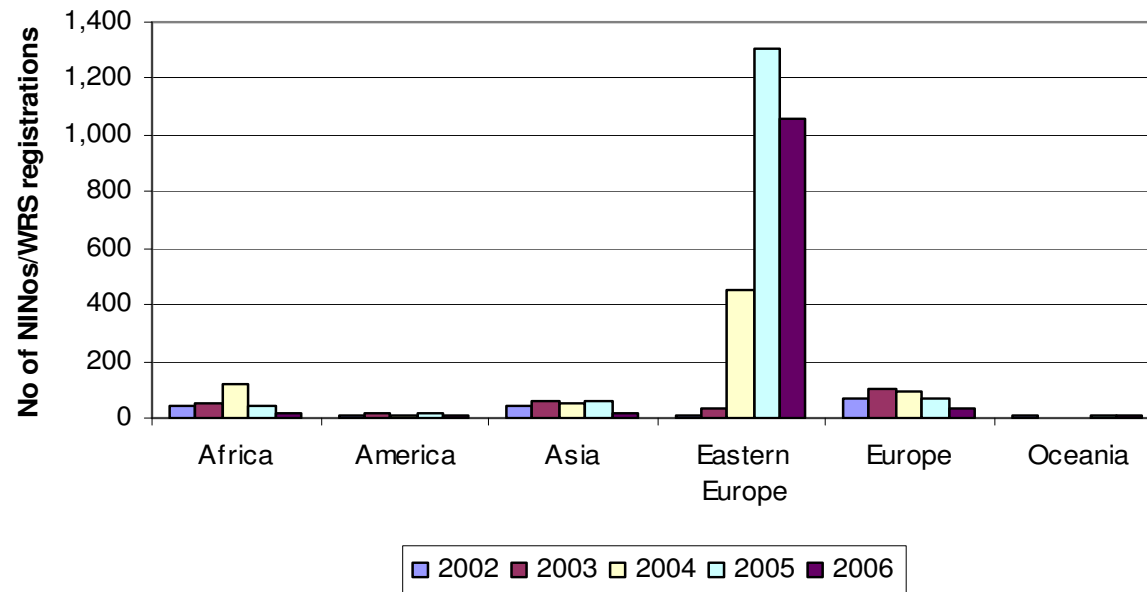


Source: 2001 Census

Number of work registrations by continent of origin and year



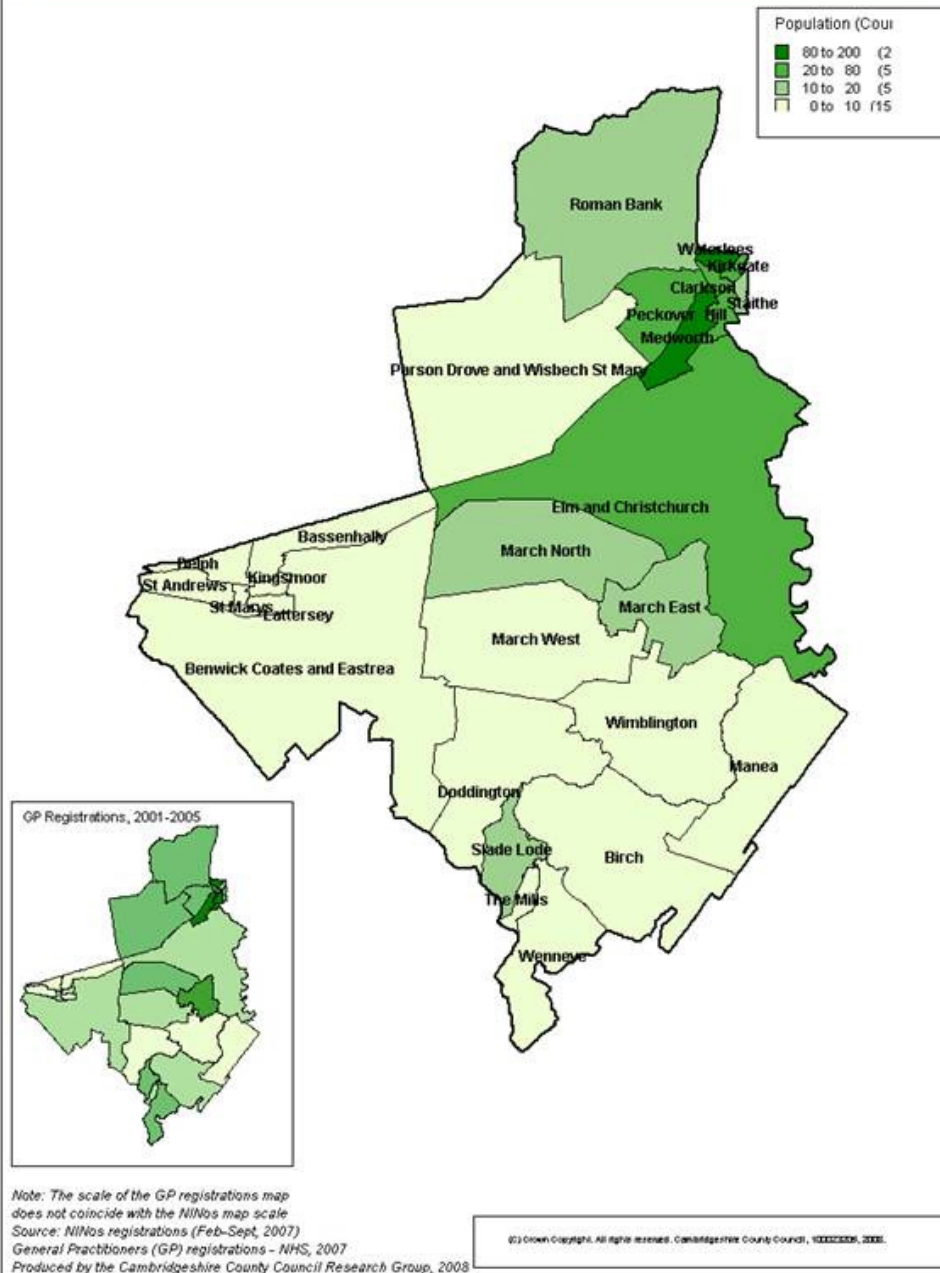
Around 3,800 non-UK born people have registered to work in Fenland since 2001



The highest numbers of migrants are Polish, Lithuanian and Latvian

Source: NINos registrations

Total number of migrants registered with a NINo in Fenland, 2007



- Wisbech is the most populated area
- 84% of the migrants in Wisbech are Eastern European
- The GP data also suggests that most of the migrants registered with a doctor in Wisbech are Eastern European

The current estimate



Continent	No Return	30% home	50% home	70% home
Eastern Europe	2,860/4,010	2,000/2,810	1,130/2,010	860/1,200
Western Europe	360	190	180	80
Africa	270	160	140	70
Asia	230	250	120	110
America	70	50	40	20
Oceania	30	20	20	10
Total	3,820/4,970	2670/3,480	1,630/2,510	1,150/1,490

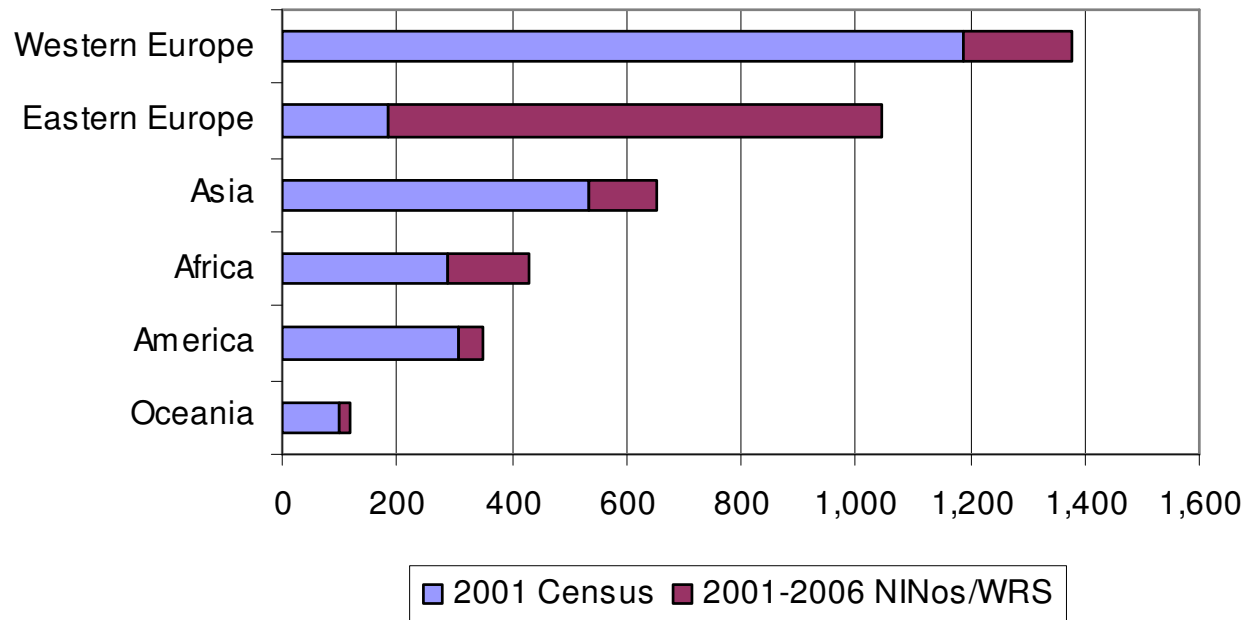
Source: NINos, WRS

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding

- Since 2001, around 1,400 migrants may have become part of Fenland’s resident population
- There could currently be around 5,300 overseas people in Fenland
- 6% of the current population, 3 percentage points more than in 2001

The current estimate

Our best assessment is that Western and Eastern Europeans would be the largest groups of non-UK born people in Fenland

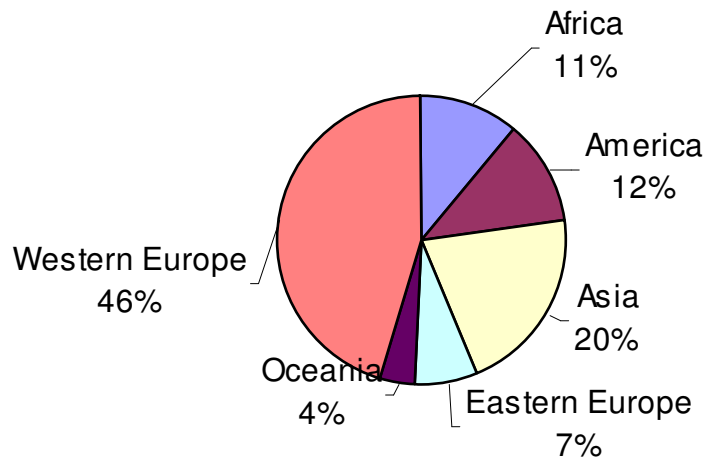


Source: 2001 Census, NINOs and WRS registrations data

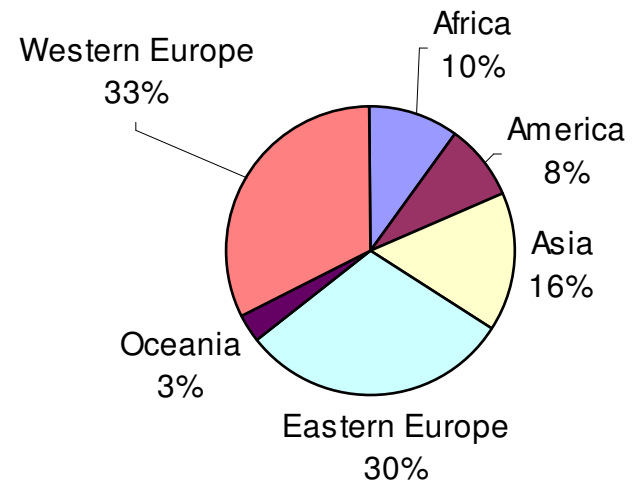
Change since 2001



2001 Census



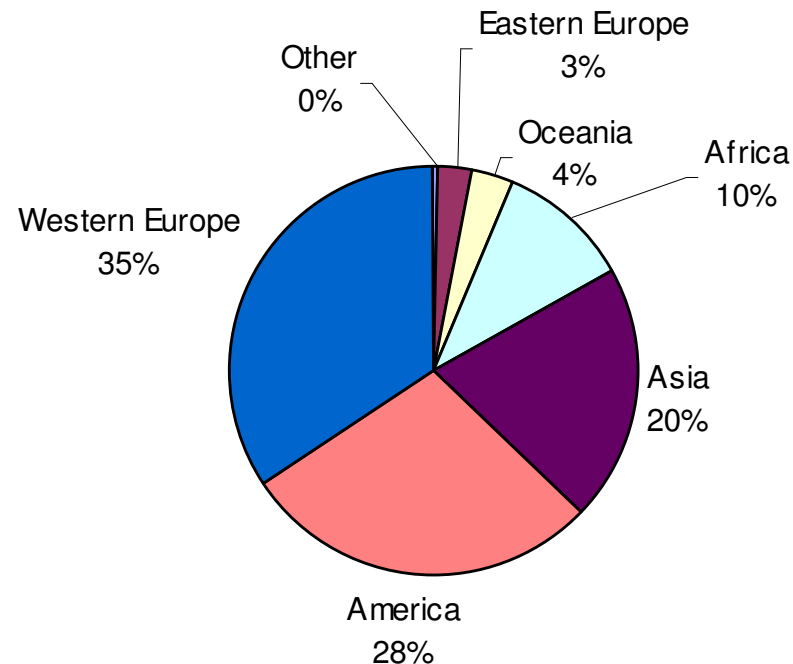
Census + NINos/WRS 2001-2006



Sources: 2001 Census, NINos/WRS data

Huntingdonshire

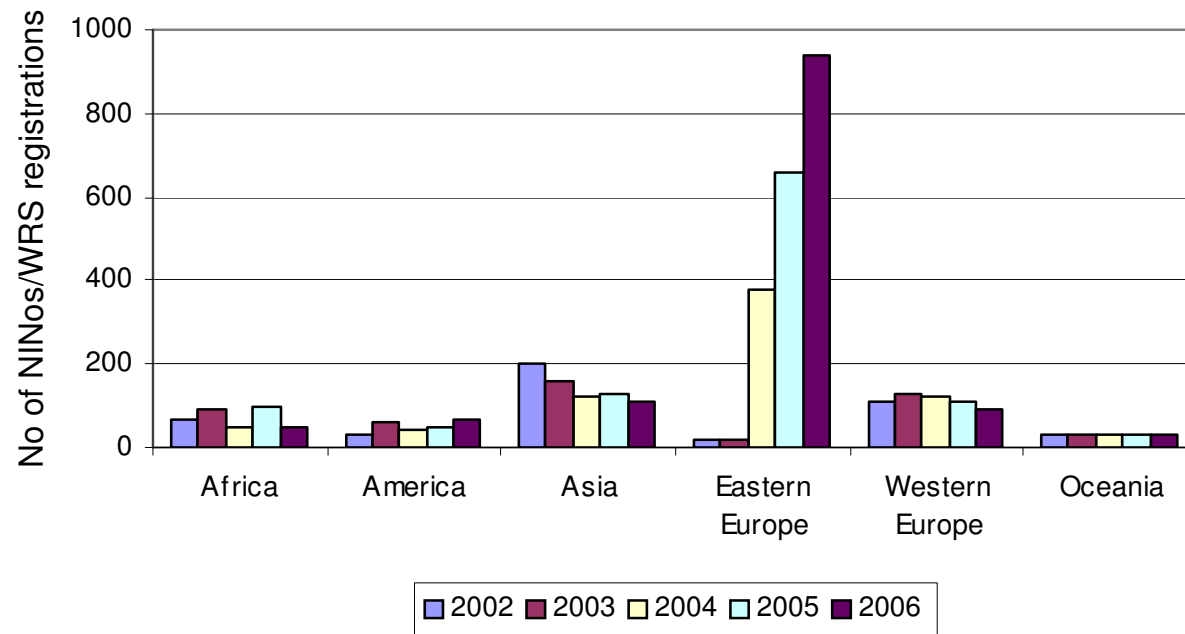
- ◆ In the 2001 Census, 7% of the population in Huntingdonshire were born outside the UK



Source: 2001 Census

Number of work registrations by continent of origin and year

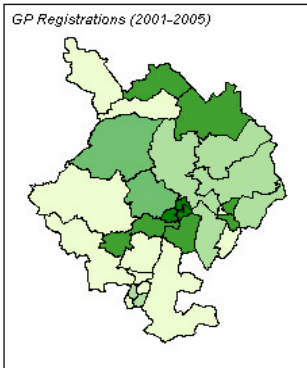
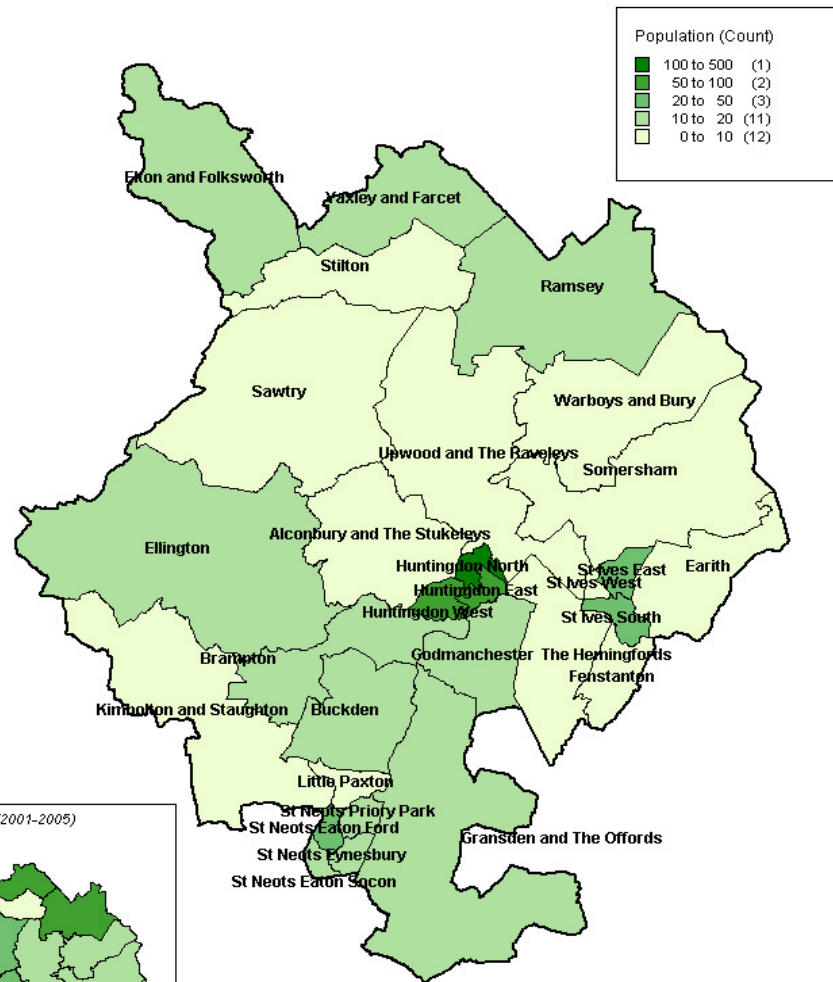
Around 4,000 non-UK born people have registered to work in Huntingdonshire since 2001



The highest numbers of migrants are Polish, Filipinos and Lithuanian

Source: NINos and WRS registrations data

Totals number of migrants registered with a NINo in Huntingdonshire, 2007



- Huntingdon is the most populated area
- 82% of the migrants in Huntingdon North are Eastern European
- The GP data also suggests that most of the migrants registered with a doctor are in Huntingdon

Note: The scale of the GP registrations map does not coincide with the NINos map scale
 Source: NINos Registrations (Feb-Sept, 2007)
 General Practitioners registrations - NHS, 2007
 Produced by the Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group, 2008

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The current estimate



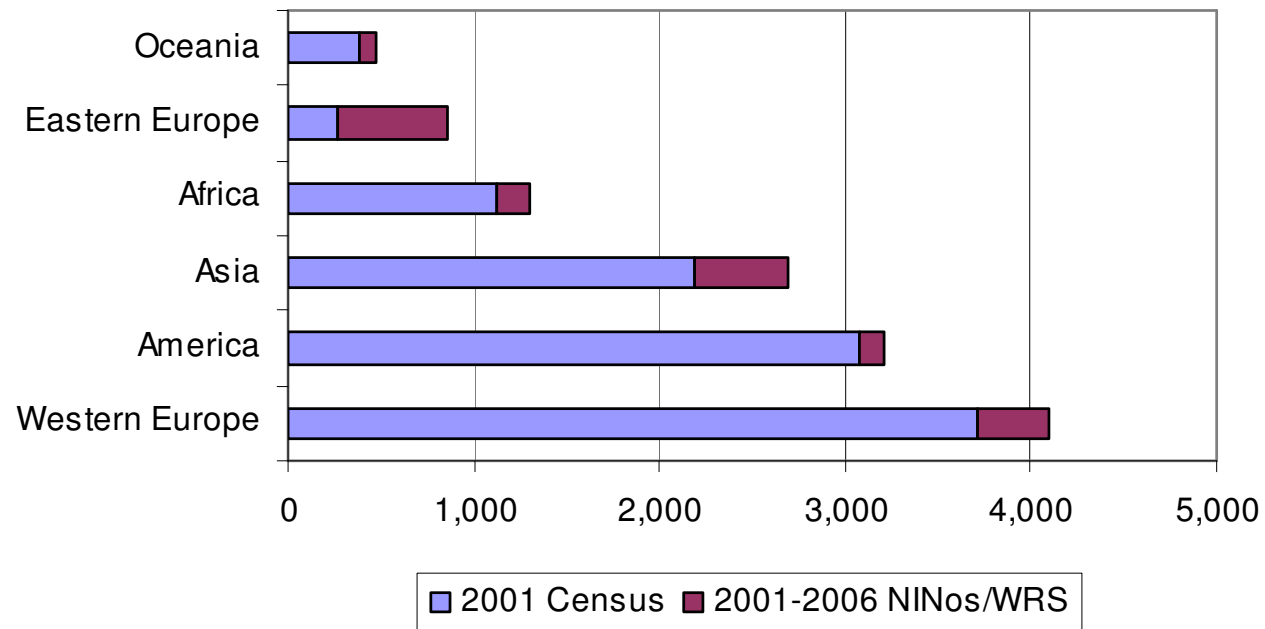
Continent	No Return	30% home	50% home	70% home
Eastern Europe	1,980	1,390	990	590
Asia	720	500	360	220
Western Europe	560	390	280	170
Africa	360	250	180	110
America	250	170	130	80
Oceania	150	100	80	50
Total	4,020	2,800	2,020	1,220

Source: NINos, WRS
 Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

- Since 2001, around 1,870 migrants may have become part of Huntingdonshire’s resident population
- There could currently be around 12,000 overseas people in Huntingdonshire
- 7% of the current population, no change since 2001

The current estimate

Our best assessment is that Western European and Americans would be the largest groups of non-UK born people in Hunts

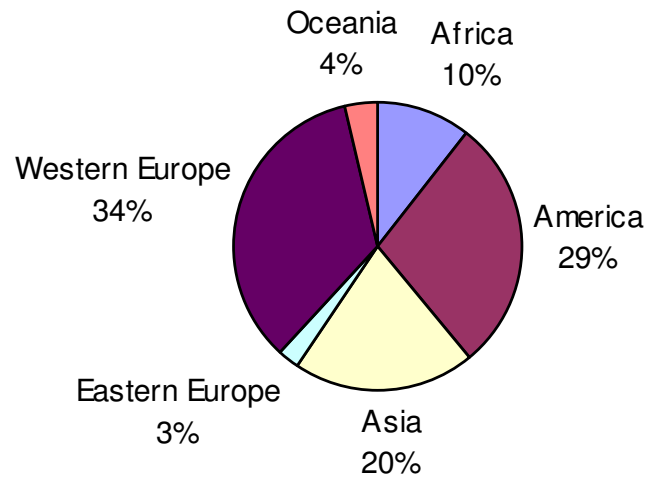


Source: 2001 Census, NINOs and WRS registrations data

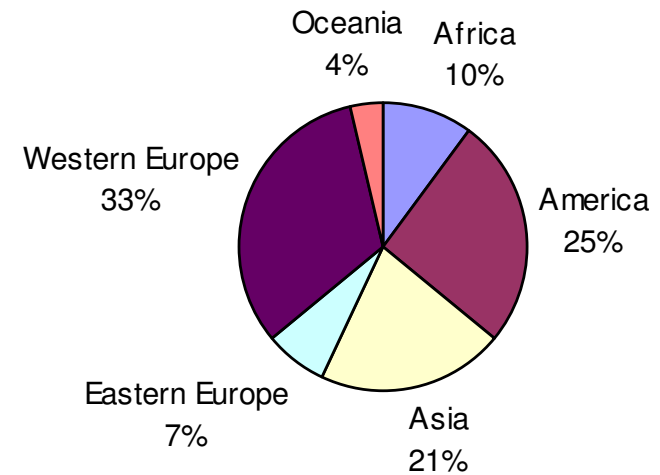
Change since 2001



2001 Census



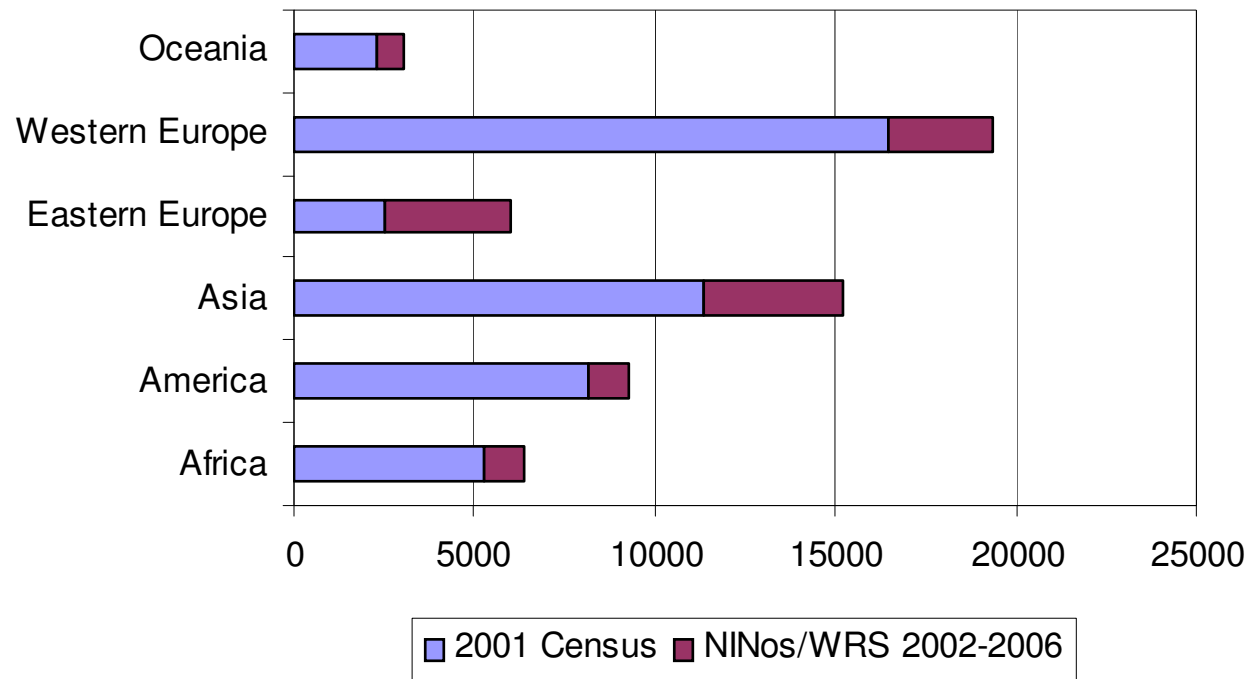
Census + NINOs/WRS 2001-2006



Sources: 2001 Census, NINOs/WRS data

Impact in Cambridgeshire

The Western European would be the largest group of overseas people in Cambridgeshire

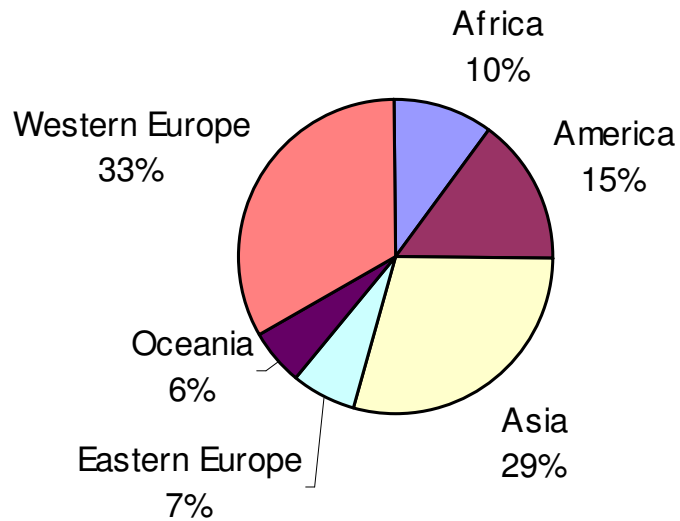


11% of the current Cambridgeshire resident population could be born abroad, 2% more than in 2001

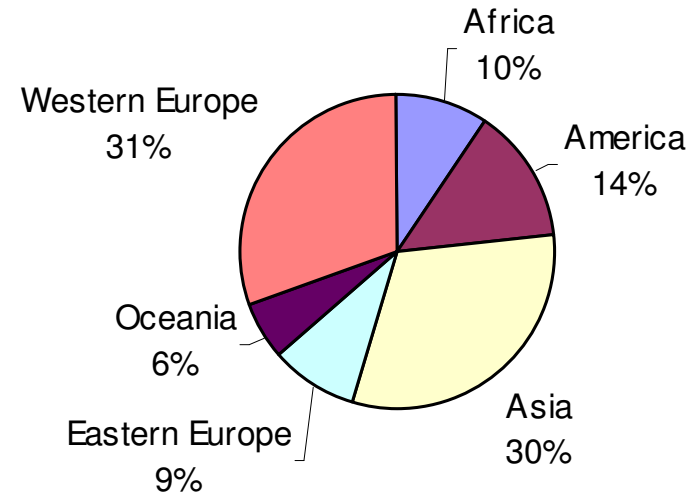
Change since 2001



2001 Census

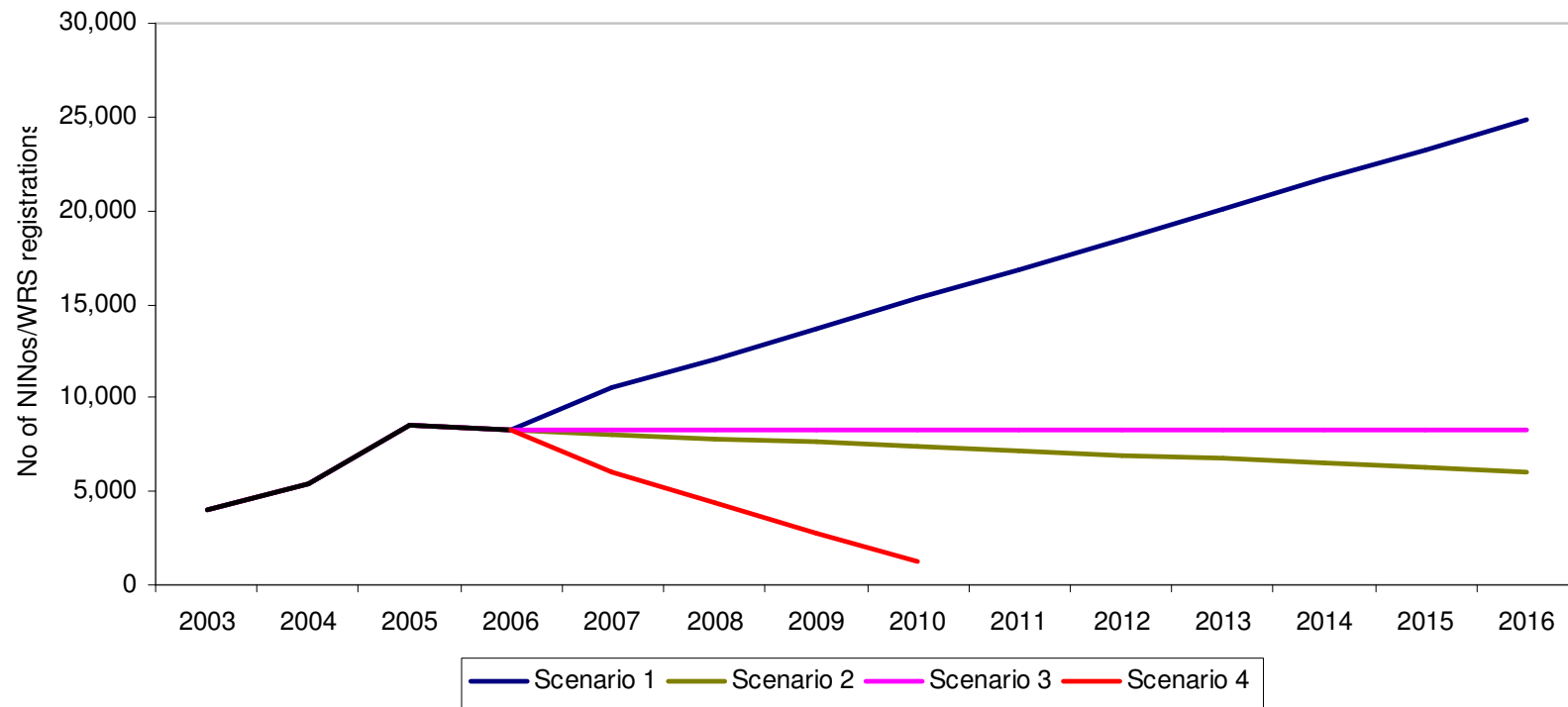


2001 Census + NINos/WRS



Sources: 2001 Census, NINos/WRS data

The future impact



Source: NINOs/WRS data

Conclusions

◆ What are the patterns?

- ◆ Migration has increased since 2001
- ◆ Work registrations have been declining in East Cambs, Fenland and South Cambs since 2005
- ◆ Work registrations in Cambridgeshire are declining

◆ Can we measure it?

- ◆ We can monitor work registrations
- ◆ We can study trends by several breakdowns
- ◆ We can compare sources of data to confirm observed patterns
- ◆ It is difficult to produce estimates and forecasts
- ◆ We cannot know where migrants are going to work or live
- ◆ We cannot reproduce the analysis on a periodical basis

Conclusions



- ◆ **In demographic terms, how does this affect our population?**
 - ◆ The percentage of non-UK born population resident in Cambridgeshire could have increased by 2 percentage points since 2001.
 - ◆ 6 percentage points in Cambridge City
 - ◆ No change in Huntingdonshire
 - ◆ The origin mix could have slightly changed
 - ◆ More Eastern Europeans and Asians in some districts
 - ◆ Less people from other nationalities
 - ◆ Western Europeans and Asians would still be the largest groups of non-UK born people in Cambridgeshire

For more information:

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