

Statistical bulletin

Internal Migration by Local Authorities in England and Wales: Year Ending June 2012

Residential moves between local authorities and regions in England and Wales, as well as moves to or from the rest of the UK (Scotland and Northern Ireland).



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1. Main figures

- There were an estimated 2.8 million internal migration moves into local authorities in England and Wales in the year ending June 2012; this includes moves from other local authorities in England and Wales, as well as moves from Northern Ireland and Scotland
- The peak age for internal migration was 19 with approximately 23% of 19-year-olds living in England and Wales in mid-2012 having moved there from another local authority in the UK during the previous year
- Net migration had the biggest impact in the London region with an estimated 52,000 more migrants leaving the region than arriving. Yorkshire and The Humber had the smallest regional net migration with an estimated 2,200 more internal migrants leaving than arriving
- The largest local authority flows (both inflows and outflows) were shown to be for Birmingham. An estimated number of 42,300 people moved into Birmingham and 45,500 people moved out

2. Output details

This bulletin contains the latest estimates of internal migration for England and Wales for year ending June 2012 which incorporate a new method that better captures the migration of students.

Internal migration is defined as residential moves between different local authorities in the UK. It does not include moves within a single local authority, and also excludes any international moves into or out of the UK.

The outputs provide estimates of internal migration broken down by age and sex at country, region and local authority level for England and Wales. They are published on an annual basis, usually around 12 months after the end of the migration period and are timed to coincide with the publication of the mid-year population estimates. A downloadable data file is also released that includes records of estimated internal migration moves by age and sex between local authorities in England and Wales. The dataset also includes moves, in both directions, between local authorities in England and Wales, and Scotland and Northern Ireland.

The estimates are produced using a combination of administrative data and currently represent the best available source of information on internal migration in England and Wales. A change to the methods used to estimate the migration of students has been introduced in this release. The improvement has been made by linking data sources to better reflect student migration. A [detailed description of this new methodology \(44.4 Kb Pdf\)](#) was published last November (2012).

As well as being of interest to the media and the general public, internal migration estimates are used for planning by Government and local government. Internal migration is a key component of population change and is used in the production of mid year population estimates and sub-national population projections. Academia and special interest groups use the estimates as inputs to their own population models.

This bulletin presents statistics on levels and patterns of internal migration in England and Wales and between its regions and local authorities, and also looks at international comparisons.

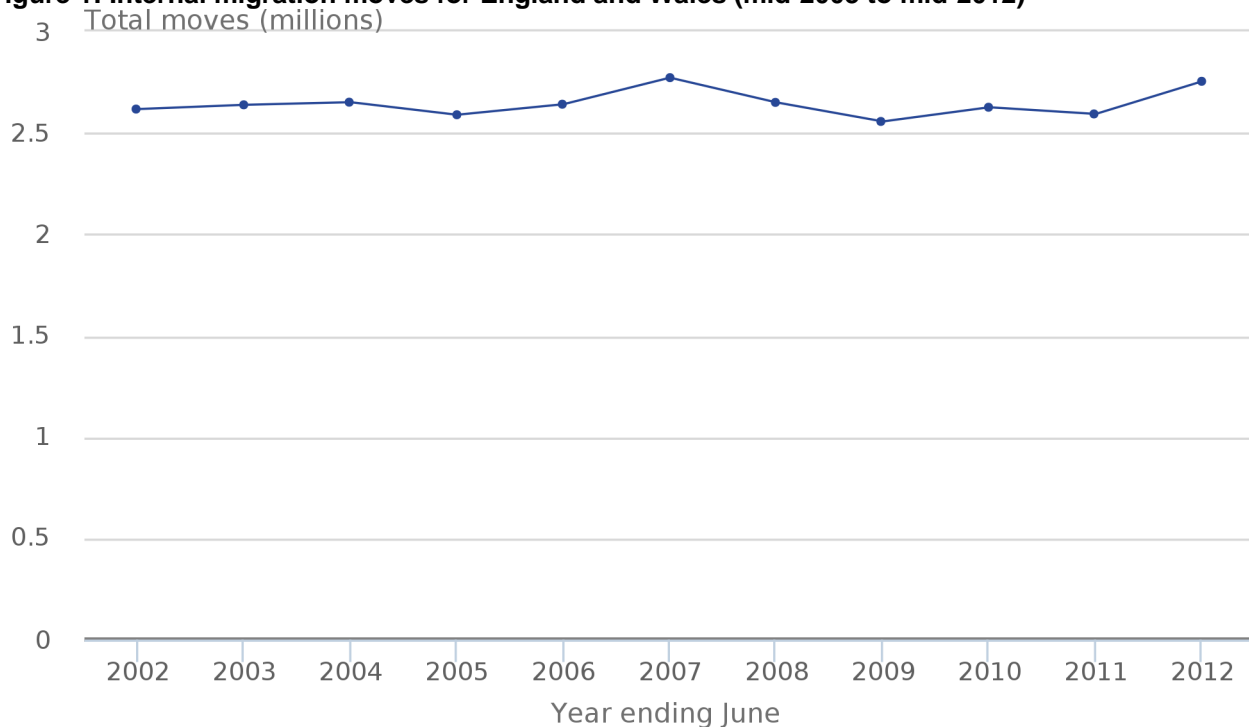
To accompany this release, ONS are presenting an interactive map of internal migration flows for England and Wales. The map can be used to visualise the flows between selected local authorities and also displays levels of inflows and outflow of internal migrants to a particular area.

3. Overall levels of internal migration

For the year ending June 2012, there were an estimated 2.8 million internal migration moves into local authorities in England and Wales. This is 8% higher than in the year ending June 2011. This change is likely to be linked to the improvements in estimating internal migration moves made by students. To better understand the impact of the new methodologies ONS intends to re-estimate the equivalent internal migration estimates for the years ending mid-2009 to mid-2011 and publish the outputs in a research paper.

Figure 1, shows the pattern of internal migration moves over the last decade. 2012 has the highest level of internal migration moves over this period. However the new methodology is likely to be a key factor in this.

Figure 1: Internal migration moves for England and Wales (mid-2003 to mid-2012)

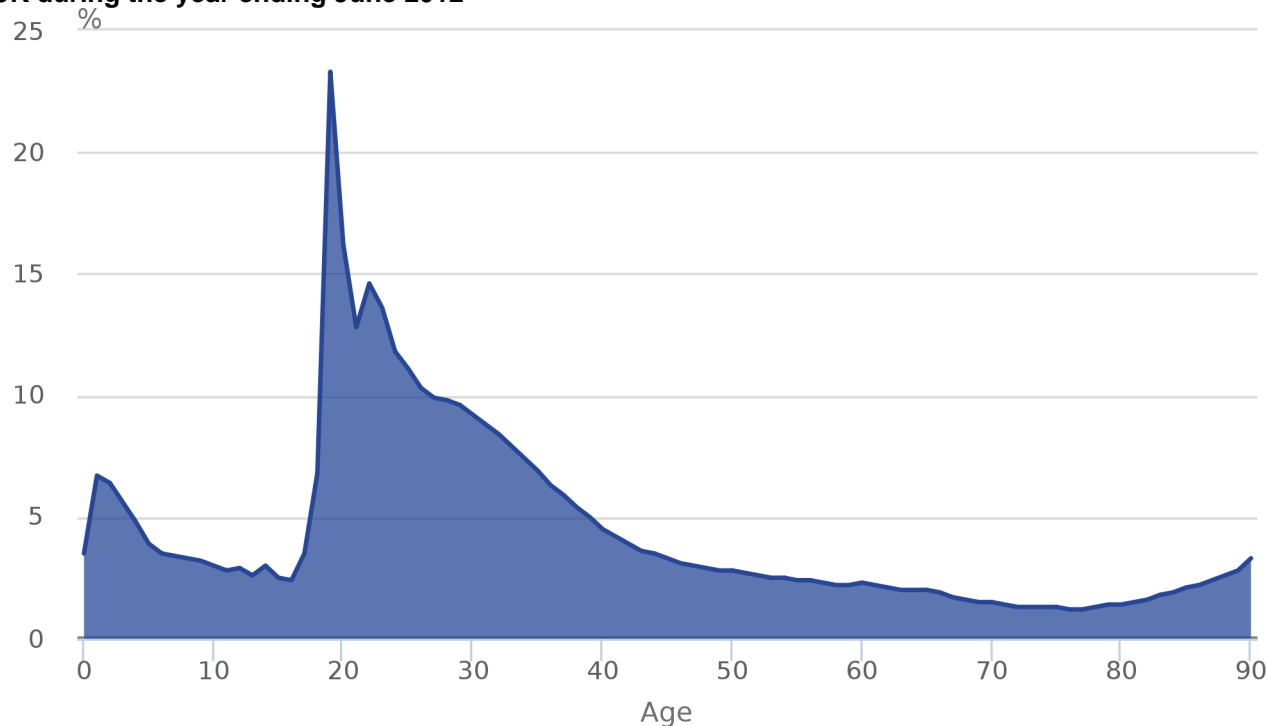


Source: Office for National Statistics

Figure 2 shows the age distribution of all moves into local authorities in England and Wales in the year ending June 2012 as a proportion of mid-2012 population estimates. Young adults were the most likely to migrate. Almost 1 in 4 of those living in England and Wales in mid-2012 aged 19 had moved from a different local authority in the UK during the previous year; this constitutes around 6% of all moves in the year ending mid-2012. Age 19 was the peak age of moves for both males and females. Another peak can be seen in those aged 22, with 15% of all 22 year olds in mid-2012 having moved from a different local authority.

Compared with the year ending mid-2011, the number of moves by 19 year olds in the year ending mid-2012 was 15,000 (10%) higher and the number of moves by 22 year olds was 8,000 (7%) lower. The change may be linked to the introduction of the new method used to capture internal migration moves made by students.

Figure 2: Proportion of England and Wales population, by age, who had moved local authority within the UK during the year ending June 2012



Source: Office for National Statistics

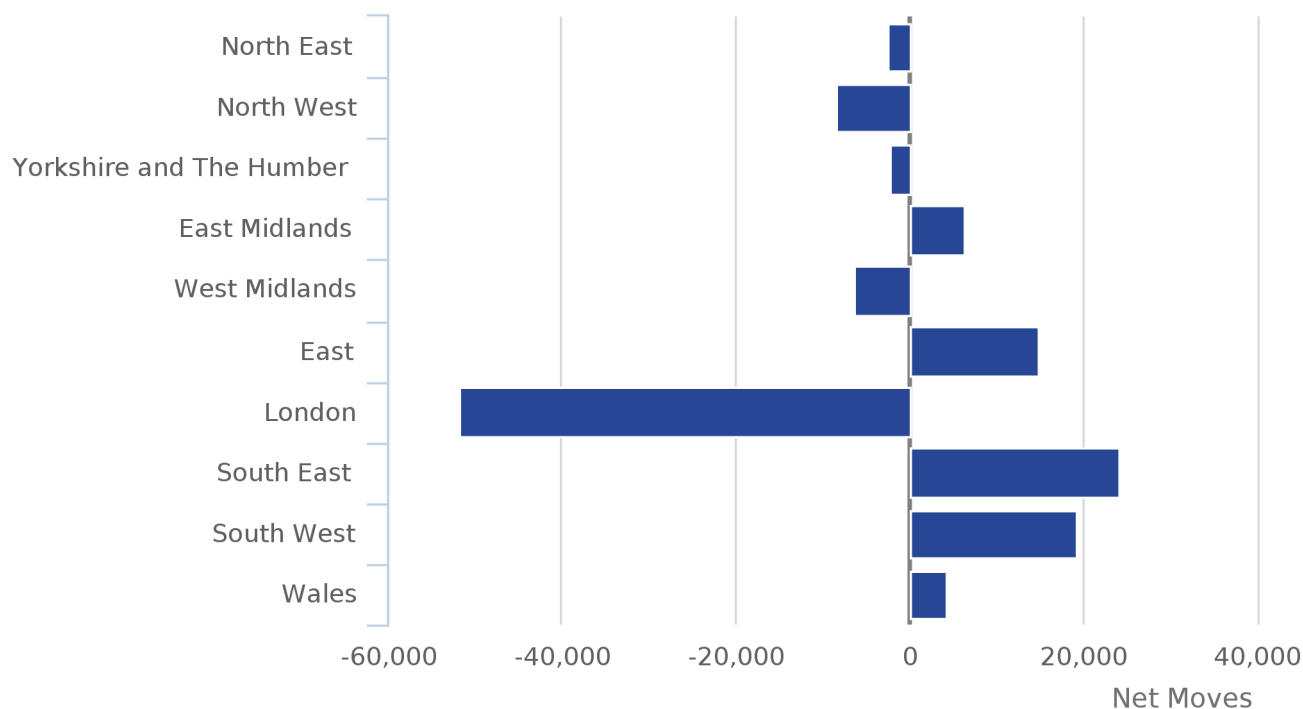
4. Regional level moves

Figure 3 shows net regional flows for the year ending June 2012. The figures show the London region had the largest net difference with an estimated 52,000 more migrants leaving than arriving. The London region also had the largest turnover of internal migrants in England and Wales with 203,000 estimated moves into the region and 255,000 estimated moves out of the region.

London is an interesting region within England and Wales; whilst its population continues to rise as a result of net international migration, it remains the region with the largest net outflow of internal migrants. In the year ending June 2012, the net outflow for the London region was approximately 10,000 higher than in the previous year.

The Yorkshire and The Humber region had the smallest net difference with an estimated 2,200 more migrants leaving the region than arriving. In terms of regional population gains due to internal migration, the South East region had the largest positive net difference with an estimated 24,300 more migrants arriving than leaving; this represented around 0.3% of its mid-2012 population estimate.

Figure 3: Regional level net internal migration moves, year ending June 2012



Source: Office for National Statistics

When comparing the net changes for regions in England and discounting the London region, there is a noticeable difference between the regions in the south and east when compared with those in the north. The general trend is for more people to arrive than leave for the regions in the south and east, whereas for the more northern regions, the net flows show that more people are leaving than arriving.

In total, Wales had an estimated net gain of 4,400 internal migrants for the year ending June 2012; this constitutes 0.14% of the mid-2012 population. More people moved to Wales from the regions in England than left, apart from London where approximately 670 more people moved out of Wales than arrived.

As Figure 4 shows, for the year ending June 2012 a total of 59% of all internal moves out of local authorities in London were to elsewhere in the London region, while the other 41% of internal migrants moved to other regions in England and to Wales. Moves out of London in mid-2012 were mostly to the neighbouring regions of the South East and the East of England. The South East region was the destination for around 40% of the moves out of London and within this figure approximately 6 out of 10 of these movers were aged between 16 and 44.

Figure 4: Flows from London to regions in England and Wales, mid-2012



1 Wales is a country, not a region, but is treated as equivalent to a region for statistical purposes.

2 The width of each arrow is proportional to the number of people migrating out of London to the English regions or Wales.

Source: Office for National Statistics

Contains National Statistics data © Crown copyright and database right 2013

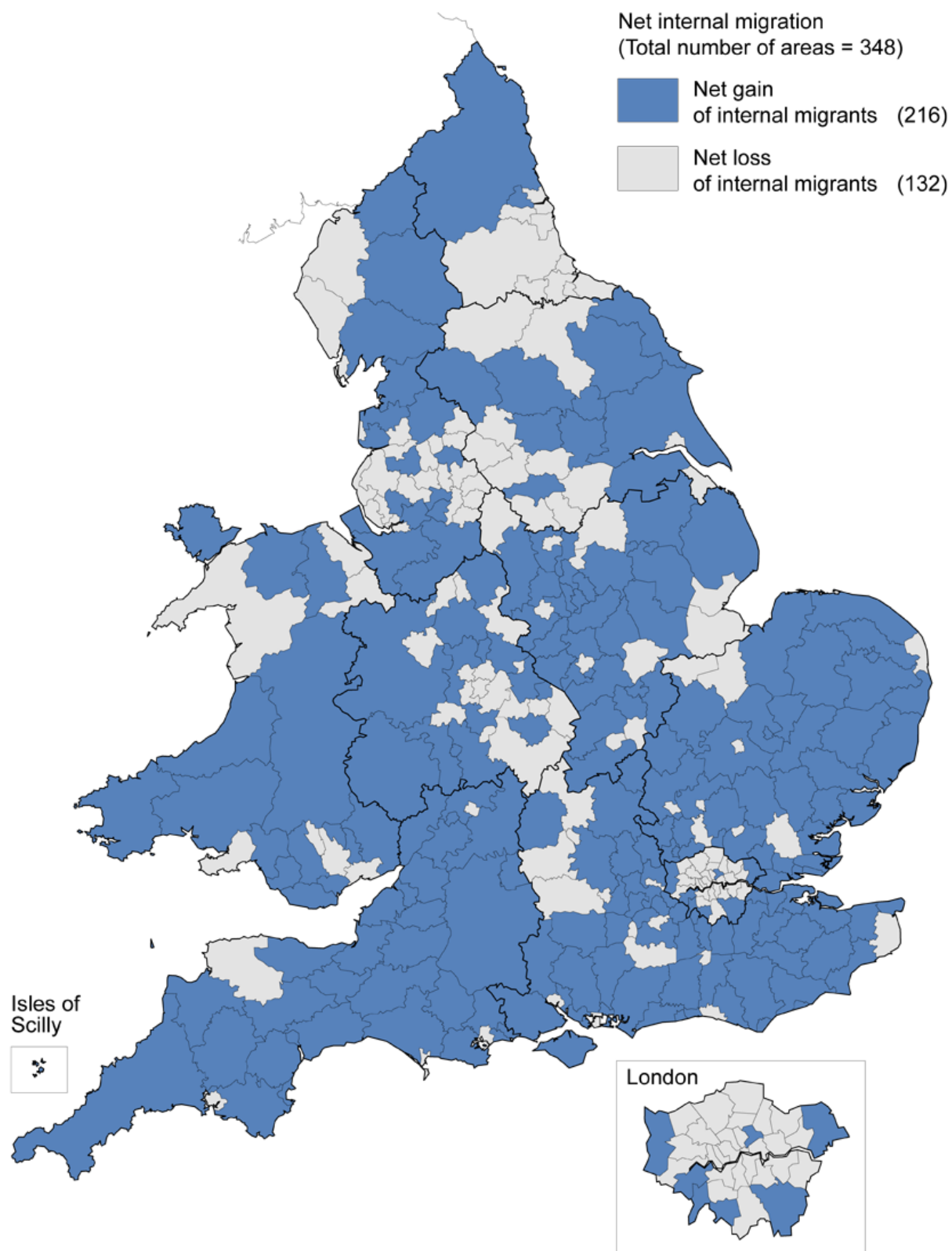
Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2013

5. Local authority level moves

Figure 5 illustrates the net migration effect on population at local authority level and highlights areas that either have an overall net gain or an overall net loss of internal migrants. Figure 5 also helps to illustrate the position of areas in the north of England experiencing more net losses of internal migrants when compared with areas in the south and east of England. Around 79% of local authorities in London had a net loss of internal migrants and this is reflected in the inset map.

As seen in previous years, the net internal migration effect on total population was small for most areas. An estimated 60% of local authorities recorded a net flow of fewer than 500 migrants. More than 90% of local authorities recorded net flows of less than 1% of their mid-year population estimates.

Figure 5: Net internal migration for local or unitary authorities in England and Wales, mid-2012



Source: Office for National Statistics

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Tables 1 to 6 list the top ten internal migration inflows, outflows and netflows for local authorities in England and Wales. The flows are expressed both in relation to the size of the flows (rounded to the nearest 100) and also as a proportion (rounded to the nearest 0.1%) of the June 2012 mid-year population estimates.

Table 1 shows the local authorities with the largest netflows (either positive or negative) and Table 2 shows which authorities have the largest netflows in percentage terms. In both these lists the majority of local authorities are in London.

Newham, for the fourth successive year, had the largest net outflow of all local authorities in England and Wales: in total, 8,400 more people left than arrived and this represents around 2.7% of its mid-2012 population estimate. Cornwall was the only local authority in the top ten absolute net flows with more migrants arriving than leaving and had a net total of 3,800 in-migrants.

Table 1: Top ten netflows for local authorities in England & Wales (June 2012)

Area Name	Netflow	Netflow as a % of MYE population
Newham	-8,400	-2.7
Ealing	-4,200	-1.2
Brent	-4,200	-1.3
Bradford	-4,000	-0.8
Waltham Forest	-3,900	-1.5
Cornwall UA	3,700	0.7
Haringey	-3,600	-1.4
Westminster	-3,200	-1.4
Birmingham	-3,200	-0.3
Leicester UA	-2,300	-0.7

Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Netflows calculated as internal migrants leaving an area subtracted from internal migrants arriving in the same area.
2. Netflows for Local Authorities in England and Wales.
3. Netflows figures included in the table have been rounded.

Table 2: Top ten netflows as a proportion of 2012 mid year population estimates for local authorities in England & Wales (June 2012)

Area Name	Netflow	Netflow as a % of MYE population
Newham	-8,400	-2.7
Isles of Scilly UA	0	2.1
Waltham Forest	-3,900	-1.5
Kensington and Chelsea	-2,300	-1.4
Westminster	-3,200	-1.4
Haringey	-3,600	-1.4
Brent	-4,200	-1.3
Ealing	-4,200	-1.2
Arun	1,800	1.2
Torridge	800	1.2

Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Netflows calculated as internal migrants leaving an area subtracted from internal migrants arriving in the same area.
2. Netflows for Local Authorities in England and Wales.
3. Netflows figures included in the table have been rounded and as a consequence, very low figures are shown as zero.

As indicated in Tables 3 and 5, the three local authorities with the biggest inflows and outflows in the year ending mid-2012 were Birmingham, Manchester and Leeds. This is not a surprise as all three have large populations with Birmingham having the largest population for all local authorities in England and Wales. Universities with large student populations are also present in these three local authorities and when counted together, around 47% of in-migrants and 36% of out-migrants were aged 16-24.

Tables 4 and 6, meanwhile, show that the biggest inflows and outflows in percentage terms were generally in London boroughs or university towns including Oxford and Cambridge. In the two latter local authorities the large student populations are likely to have had a major impact on the levels of internal migration as an estimated 46% of those arriving and leaving were aged 18-24.

Table 3: Top ten inflows for local authorities in England & Wales (June 2012)

Area Name	Inflow	Inflow as a % of MYE population
Birmingham	42,300	3.9
Leeds	39,000	5.2
Manchester	36,500	7.1
Wandsworth	30,400	9.9
Lambeth	30,000	9.7
Bristol, City of UA	27,300	6.3
Nottingham UA	25,400	8.2
Southwark	24,700	8.4
Sheffield	23,900	4.3
Liverpool	22,500	4.8

Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Inflows for Local Authorities in England and Wales.
2. Netfows figures included in the table have been rounded.

Table 4: Top ten inflows as a proportion of 2012 mid year population estimates for local authorities in England & Wales (June 2012)

Area Name	Inflow	Inflow as a % of MYE population
City of London	800	11.2
Cambridge	13,000	10.4
Oxford	15,200	9.9
Wandsworth	30,400	9.9
Lambeth	30,000	9.7
Islington	19,900	9.4
Isles of Scilly UA	200	9.4
Hammersmith and Fulham	16,700	9.3
Lincoln	8,700	9.2
Camden	20,400	9.1

Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Inflows for Local Authorities in England and Wales.
2. Netfows figures included in the table have been rounded.

Table 5: Top ten outflows for local authorities in England & Wales (June 2012)

Area Name	Outflow	Outflow as a % of MYE population
Birmingham	45,500	4.2
Manchester	38,100	7.5
Leeds	37,700	5.0
Wandsworth	31,900	10.3
Lambeth	30,800	9.9
Bristol, City of UA	27,100	6.3
Southwark	26,900	9.2
Newham	25,700	8.2
Nottingham UA	25,300	8.2
Ealing	25,200	7.4

Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Inflows for Local Authorities in England and Wales.
2. Netfows figures included in the table have been rounded.

Table 6: Top ten outflows as a proportion of 2012 mid year populations estimates for local authorities in England & Wales (June 2012)

Area Name	Outflow	Outflow as a % of MYE population
City of London	900	11.8
Oxford	16,300	10.7
Cambridge	13,200	10.6
Hammersmith and Fulham	18,600	10.3
Wandsworth	31,900	10.3
Islington	21,500	10.2
Camden	22,700	10.1
Lambeth	30,800	9.9
Westminster	21,300	9.5
Southwark	26,900	9.2

Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Inflows for Local Authorities in England and Wales.
2. Netfows figures included in the table have been rounded.

In Wales, the largest inflows, outflows and netflows were all found in Cardiff. This is unsurprising as it has the largest mid-2012 population estimate out of the 22 local authorities in Wales, and the overall estimated total of 40,400 internal migration moves was more than twice as many inflows and outflows as Swansea (area with the next largest number of flows). The overall impact of net migration on Welsh area populations was small with Ceredigion and Conwy being the only local authorities having a netflow of more than 0.5% of their mid-2012 population estimates.

6. International comparisons

The 2001 data covering internal migration previously published by Eurostat suggested the UK had relatively high rates of internal migration compared with other EU countries, with about 3.5% of the UK population moving between NUTS3 areas in that year. Caution should be taken when making international comparisons due to differences in geographies and definitions. The magnitude and patterns of internal migration remain poorly documented in many countries, particularly in the developing world, due to the lack of sufficiently detailed source datasets being collected on a consistent basis.

7. Using the estimates

As there is no single system to record population movements within England and Wales, internal migration estimates must be derived from proxy sources. Three administrative data sources are used, namely the National Health Service Central Register (NHSCR), the Patient Register Data System (PRDS) and the Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) data. Overall, the accuracy of NHS-based data depends on patients re-registering with a new doctor when they change residence or informing their current GP of any change of residential address. It is known that re-registration rates vary by sex and age group. Despite some limitations, research has shown that there is no one other available source that has as good coverage and quality as the combinations of these data sources. Detailed information on the methodology and limitations are available on the ONS website in a [Quality Methodology Information Document \(194.3 Kb Pdf\)](#). (Please note this document is due for revision to reflect the methodological changes as part of the estimation of internal migration by students).

The combination of data sources ensures that the majority of moves are covered for England and Wales. Given that not all moves are covered, there will be some error around these estimates to the level of detail supplied in the tables. However, it would be appropriate to treat the estimates as reliable when calculating population estimates for a local authority or when assessing whether internal migration for a particular local authority has risen or fallen over time.

To further improve estimation of student migration within England and Wales, methodological changes to implement an additional adjustment for students based on HESA data have been introduced to the year ending mid-2012 estimates. It is important to note that internal migration estimates for the years prior to the year ending mid-2012 have not been adjusted for students using the revised methodologies. Information covering the new student adjustment method was published on the ONS website in November 2012 and is available in an [Information Note \(44.4 Kb Pdf\)](#).

Further information on how to use the Internal Migration estimates is available from the following [Estimating Internal Migration Customer Guidance Notes - November 2012](#).

8. Data visualisation of internal migration flows in England and Wales

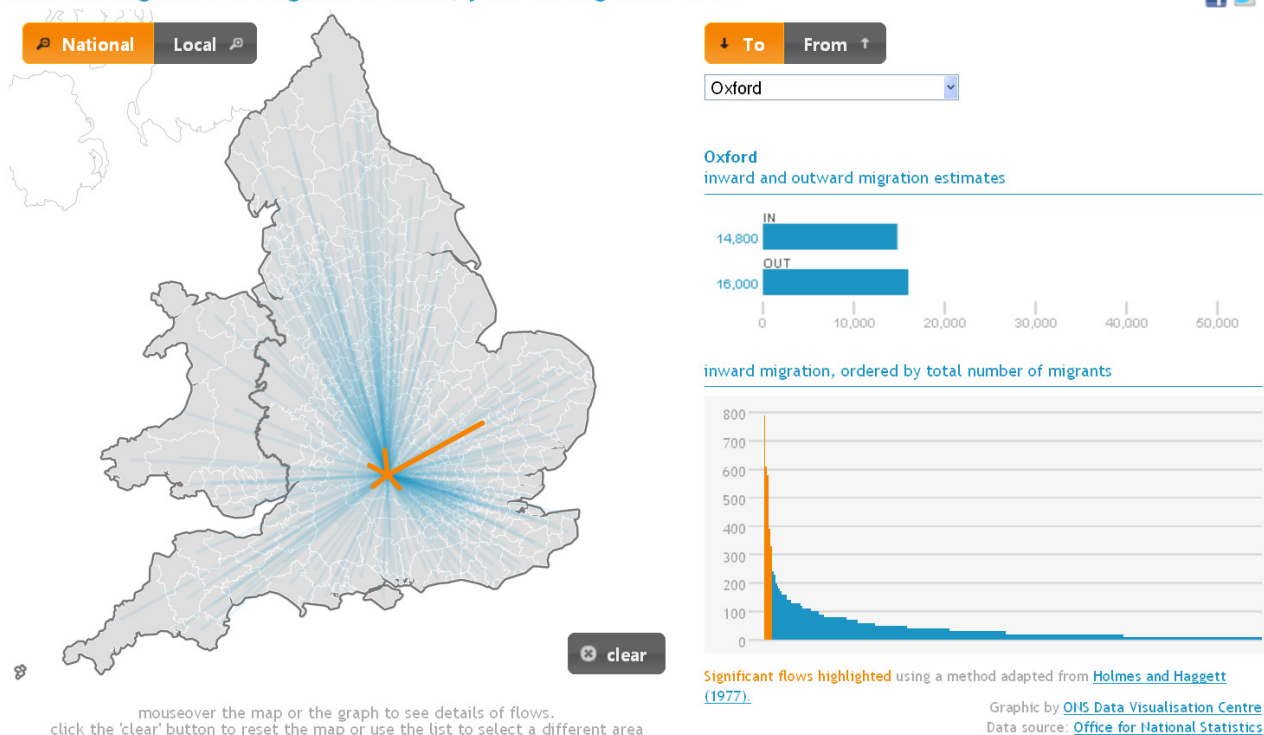
Figure 6 includes an example snapshot from the [interactive map](#) that accompanies this release. This tool can be used to reveal patterns of internal migration for specific local authority areas and an example is available showing the internal migration flow from [Oxford to Cambridge](#).

The visualisation uses over 60,000 internal migration flows with the statistically significant flows to and from each local authority being highlighted in orange.

The interactive output of internal migration flows for England and Wales using the mid-2012 data release is available on the ONS website as an [interactive map](#).

Internal Migration in England and Wales, year ending 2012 interactive map

Internal Migration in England & Wales, year ending June 2012



9. Background notes

1. The term migration within this release refers only to moves within the UK constituent countries; it does not include international moves into or out of the UK.
2. Internal migration moves are defined here as moves between local authorities.
3. Net internal migration is defined as the difference between the number of people moving in and the number of people moving out of a specific area.
4. Local authorities include all unitary administrations (unitary authorities; metropolitan districts, London boroughs and the City of London) as well as the districts in non-metropolitan areas where there is a two-tier (county-district) structure. For more information on these and other geographical areas see the [ONS website](#).
5. [Full mid-2012 population estimates](#) are available.
6. European data were obtained from the [European Office for Statistics \(Eurostat\) website](#).
7. Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics (NUTS) was created by Eurostat as a single hierarchical classification of spatial units used for statistical production across the European Union. At the top of the hierarchy are the individual member states of the EU: below that are levels 1 to 3. In England and Wales, NUTS3 areas are the equivalents of counties or groups of unitary authorities. For more information, please see the [ONS website](#).
8. Status of the estimates: Internal migration estimates by local authority are National Statistics. The estimates were re-assessed by the UK Statistics Authority in summer 2009 and they are due for another re-

assessment in 2013. The full report of the 2009 re-assessment can be viewed on the [UK Statistics Authority website](#).

9. Methodology: The estimates are produced using a combination of NHSCR, PRDS and HESA data. A detailed description of the methodology used to create internal migration estimates is available on the [ONS website \(125.5 Kb Pdf\)](#).
10. The [full set of tables](#) published today are also available.
11. The methodologies used within this release have been revised with the aim of improving the estimates of internal migration by students. The main aim of the method changes is to improve the quality of address records for students and this applies both in terms of while student studies are taking place and once they have been completed. The better quality address records are then used to improve the estimates of internal migration moves made by students. Specific details of the methodological changes will be published on the ONS website.
12. The methods used to process the data for internal migrants aged under one have been revised for the year ending mid-2012 outputs. The main outcome has been a reduction in the number of records for internal migrants aged under one.
13. Estimates of internal migration moves within Scotland are produced by the National Records for Scotland (NRS) formerly the General Register Office for Scotland (GROS). For more information please see the [NRS website](#).
14. Estimates of internal migration moves within Northern Ireland are produced by the Department of Finance and Personnel (DFP) Northern Ireland. For more information, please see the [DFP Northern Ireland website](#).
15. These National Statistics are produced to high professional standards and released according to the arrangements approved by the UK Statistics Authority.
16. Next Publication: Summer 2014
17. Details of the policy governing the release of new data are available by visiting www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/code-of-practice/index.html or from the Media Relations Office email: media.relations@ons.gsi.gov.uk