

MID-2020 Internal Migration Estimates

Birmingham Demographic Brief 2021/2

Summary

ONS estimates that 105,600 people moved to or from in the year ending June 2020; 46,100 people came to live in Birmingham while 59,500 left to live elsewhere in the UK, resulting in a net loss of -13,400 residents (-1.2% of 2019 population estimates). The number of people moving was down 16% on the previous year. These estimates are influenced by the first wave of the COVID19 pandemic when the country was locked down, and all but essential moves were postponed.

2019 to 2020 Internal Migration moves

Migration is broadly defined as a change in a person's usual residence, it is an important contributory factor to population and social change. Migration can be divided into moves across national boundaries (international) and within a country (internal). This Briefing provides an overview of internal migration between Birmingham and other local authorities in the UK.

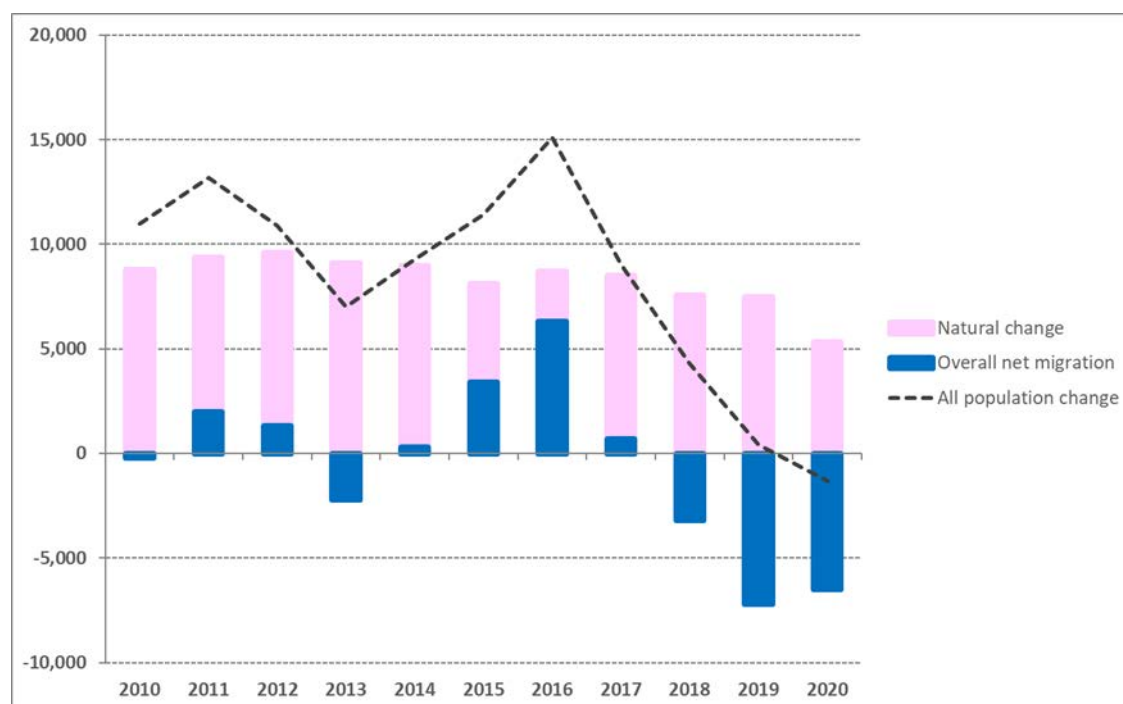
Birmingham

ONS estimates that there were 105,600 moves between Birmingham and other LA's in the year ending June 2020; 46,100 came to live in Birmingham while 59,500 left to live elsewhere in the UK, resulting in a net loss of -13,400 residents (-1.2% of 2019 population estimates).

Migration overview

Figure 1 and table 1 show the components of population change between 2010 and 2020. There were net losses of Birmingham residents to other parts of the UK, continuing a longstanding trend. The losses to migration are offset by natural change (births minus deaths) and people migrating from overseas. The last decade saw an average net loss of 7,000 residents to other parts of the UK, a net inflow of 6,500 international migrants and an additional 8,400 people from natural change.

Figure 1: 2010 to 2020 Components of population change – Birmingham



Source: ONS, population estimates, Crown Copyright 2021

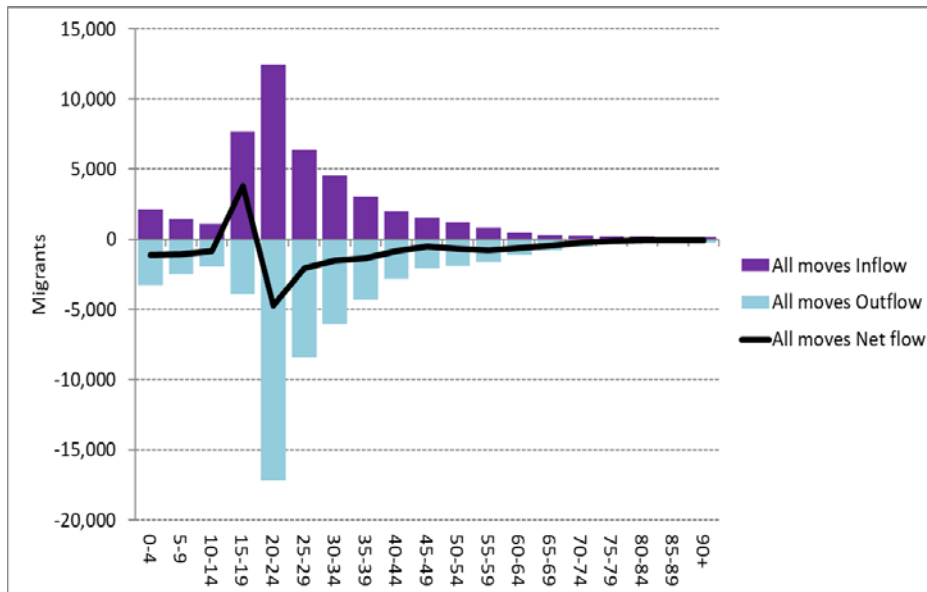
Table 1: Components of change in Birmingham's population 2010-2020

start	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
end	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Start population	1,061,100	1,074,300	1,085,200	1,092,200	1,101,500	1,113,000	1,128,100	1,137,100	1,141,400	1,141,800
Natural change: births	17,479	17,636	17,533	17,231	16,829	17,163	17,017	16,186	15,706	15,208
Natural change :deaths	8,107	8,028	8,436	8,235	8,718	8,466	8,521	8,623	8,227	9,883
Natural change: net	9,372	9,608	9,097	8,996	8,111	8,697	8,496	7,563	7,479	5,325
Internal migration: in	38,000	42,300	40,800	42,500	42,900	43,300	51,100	50,300	52,000	46,100
Internal migration: out	43,600	45,500	46,500	47,600	47,400	47,800	58,800	60,700	63,500	59,500
Internal migration: net	-5,500	-3,200	-5,600	-5,100	-4,500	-4,500	-7,600	-10,400	-11,600	-13,400
International migration: in	16,100	11,700	12,000	13,700	15,800	17,700	14,200	16,100	16,500	17,500
International migration: out	8,600	7,200	8,600	8,300	7,900	6,900	5,900	9,000	12,100	10,600
International migration: net	7,500	4,500	3,400	5,400	7,900	10,800	8,300	7,200	4,400	6,900
Overall net migration	2,000	1,300	-2,200	300	3,400	6,300	700	-3,200	-7,200	-6,500
Special changes	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	-100	100	-200
Other changes	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100
Unexplained population change (UPC)	1,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All population change	13,200	10,900	7,000	9,300	11,400	15,100	9,000	4,300	400	-1,300
End population	1,074,300	1,085,200	1,092,200	1,101,500	1,113,000	1,128,100	1,137,100	1,141,400	1,141,800	1,140,500

Population estimates for 2006 – 2010 revised May 2013, 2012 – 2016 revised March 2019. Source: mid-year population estimates, ONS. Crown Copyright 2021

Age Groups

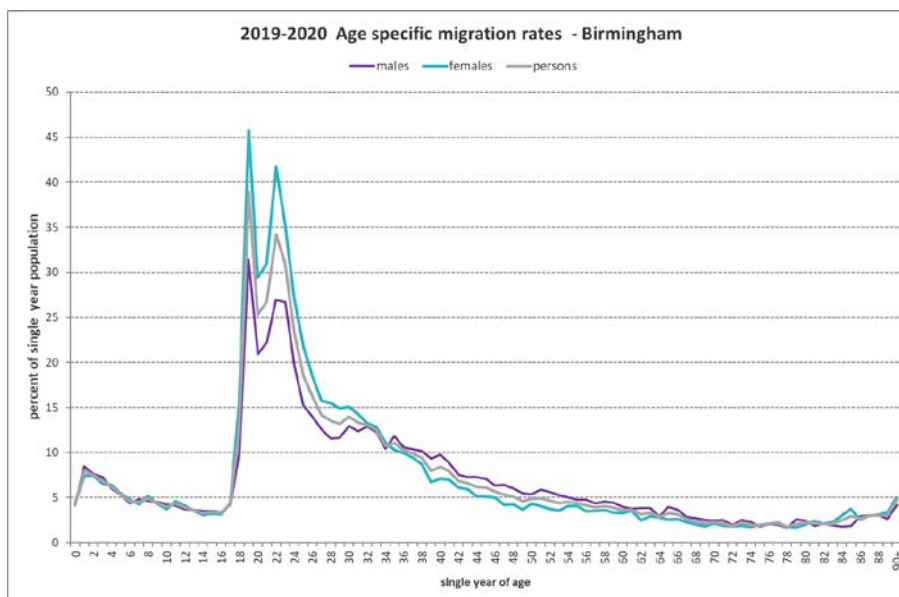
Figure 2: 2019 to 2020 Internal migration flows – Birmingham



Source: ONS, Crown Copyright 2021

Figure 2 shows migration flows for five-year age groups in Birmingham. The greatest flows are among young adults, flows are markedly smaller for older ages, partly reflecting population numbers, but also lower propensities to migrate. There is a net outflow for all five-year age groups except for 15 to 19. This age group includes students arriving in the city to study.

Figure 3



Source: ONS, Crown copyright 2021

Figure 3 shows migration turnover rates by single age and sex for those migrating to and from Birmingham. It shows young adult females are more mobile than young adult males until the early thirties. The peak age for moving is 19 when most students move for study. In the year to June 2020 there were inflows of 5,800 people aged 19 and an outflow of 2,200, resulting in a net inflow of 3,700 (18% of resident population aged 19). 60% of 19-year-old movers were female. Tables 2 and 3 show the top ten origins and destinations of movers age 19. The top destinations are mostly university cities. Oxford ranked as 11th most population destination and there were estimated to be twice as many females moving to Oxford from Birmingham. There is another smaller peak at 22, the age graduates usually leave university moving for employment, returning home or for further study.

Table 2: Moves to other LAs – people age 19 years

Rank	Destination	Male	Female	All
1	Nottingham	100	100	190
2	Coventry	40	70	110
3	Leicester	50	60	110
4	Liverpool	30	50	90
5	Sandwell	30	50	70
6	Sheffield	20	40	60
7	Manchester	30	40	70
8	Leeds	20	40	60
9	Solihull	10	30	40
10	Newcastle-under-Lyme	20	20	40

Rounded to nearest 10, Source ONS, Crown Copyright 2021

Table 3: Moves to Birmingham from other LAs – people age 19 years

Rank	Origins	Male	Female	All
1	Buckinghamshire	60	80	140
2	West Northamptonshire	50	90	130
3	Leicester	50	70	130
4	Sandwell	30	70	100
5	Milton Keynes	40	50	90
6	Coventry	40	50	90
7	North Northamptonshire	20	60	90
8	Wolverhampton	30	60	80
9	Walsall	30	40	70
10	Dudley	30	40	70

Rounded to nearest 10, Source ONS, Crown Copyright 2021

Table 4: Major* migration flows between Birmingham and other local authorities, 2019 to 2020

LA name	Inflow 0-15	Inflow 16-64	Inflow 65+	Inflow person	Outflow 0-15	Outflow 16-64	Outflow 65+	Outflow person	NetFlow 0-15	Netflow1 6-64	NetFlow 65+	Netflow person
Sandwell	690	2,670	190	3,550	1,160	3,780	210	5,150	-470	-1,110	-20	-1,600
Solihull	440	1,900	220	2,550	1,120	3,250	340	4,710	-680	-1,350	-120	-2,160
Walsall	320	1,220	110	1,640	690	2,120	130	2,930	-370	-900	-20	-1,290
Dudley	110	810	50	980	300	1,370	80	1,740	-190	-550	-30	-760
Bromsgrove	90	540	70	700	430	1,290	200	1,920	-340	-750	-130	-1,220
Coventry	110	1,110	20	1,240	100	990	10	1,100	10	120	0	140
Wolverhampton	120	830	20	960	190	980	30	1,200	-70	-150	-20	-240
Leicester	70	1,000	10	1,090	60	770	10	840	10	230	10	250
Nottingham	50	840	10	900	40	780	0	830	10	60	10	70
Lichfield	30	300	60	390	200	800	140	1,140	-170	-500	-90	-760
Manchester	40	610	10	660	50	620	0	670	0	-10	0	-20
Leeds	60	530	10	590	40	570	10	620	20	-40	0	-30
Sheffield	50	520	10	570	30	450	10	490	10	70	0	80
Buckinghamshire	30	420	10	460	20	430	10	450	10	-10	0	10
Derby	70	430	0	510	40	360	0	400	30	70	0	100
Bristol City of	20	400	0	430	20	460	10	480	0	-60	0	-60
Tamworth	30	190	20	240	110	500	50	660	-80	-310	-20	-420
Liverpool	40	380	0	420	50	410	0	460	-10	-30	0	-40
Redditch	40	250	20	310	100	410	30	540	-60	-160	-10	-230
North Warwickshire	40	220	20	280	90	410	60	560	-40	-200	-40	-280
Cardiff	40	370	0	410	30	370	0	400	10	0	0	10
Shropshire	10	260	10	280	60	410	40	510	-50	-140	-30	-230
Warwick	20	280	10	310	50	380	10	440	-30	-100	0	-130
Telford and Wrekin	30	230	10	270	90	350	30	460	-60	-110	-10	-190
Bradford	60	280	10	340	80	290	10	370	-20	-10	0	-20
Stoke-on-Trent	40	320	10	370	40	270	0	310	0	60	10	60
Stratford-on-Avon	20	170	20	200	60	350	60	470	-50	-180	-40	-270
Worcester	10	300	0	320	30	320	10	350	-20	-10	-10	-40
Lambeth	20	280	0	300	10	360	0	370	10	-80	0	-70
Milton Keynes	20	310	0	340	30	300	0	330	-10	20	0	10
Brent	40	290	0	330	30	300	0	320	10	-10	0	10
Newham	70	270	0	350	40	260	0	300	30	10	0	50
Barnet	20	260	0	280	20	310	10	340	0	-60	0	-60
Ealing	30	290	0	330	20	270	0	290	10	20	0	30
Harrow	50	230	10	280	10	310	10	330	30	-70	0	-40
Tower Hamlets	20	220	0	240	30	330	0	360	-10	-110	0	-120
Southwark	20	280	0	300	10	280	0	290	10	0	0	10

LA name	Inflow 0-15	Inflow 16-64	Inflow 65+	Inflow person	Outflow 0-15	Outflow 16-64	Outflow 65+	Outflow person	NetFlow 0-15	Netflow1 6-64	NetFlow 65+	Netflow person
Wychavon	10	140	0	160	60	340	40	440	-50	-190	-40	-280
Wyre Forest	20	150	20	190	70	270	40	370	-40	-120	-20	-180
Oxford	10	260	0	270	10	280	10	290	0	-20	0	-20
Wandsworth	20	180	0	200	10	350	0	360	10	-170	0	-150
Redbridge	60	230	0	290	40	230	0	270	20	0	0	20
Croydon	50	240	0	290	30	230	0	260	20	10	0	30
Charnwood	10	240	0	250	30	260	0	290	-20	-10	0	-40
Hillingdon	40	230	0	280	10	230	10	250	30	0	0	30
the rest of England & Wales	1,570	17,150	350	19,070	2,180	19,490	700	22,370	-610	-2,340	-350	-3,300
England & Wales	4,750	38,640	1,340	44,730	7,910	47,820	2,320	58,050	-3,160	-9,180	-980	-13,320
Scotland	50	370	10	430	70	490	20	580	-20	-120	-10	-150
Northern Ireland	30	140	0	160	20	100	10	130	0	40	-10	30
Scotland & Northern Ireland	80	500	10	590	100	590	30	710	-20	-80	-20	-120
United Kingdom	4,820	39,150	1,350	45,320	8,000	48,410	2,350	58,760	-3,180	-9,260	-1,000	-13,440

*total flows are more than 500. Rounded to the nearest 10. Source: ONS, Crown Copyright 2021

Total moves (inflows plus outflows)

Table 4 shows internal migration flows between Birmingham and the rest of the UK where total flows were in excess of 500. The largest numbers of flows were from other West Midlands LAs that also shared boundaries with Birmingham: Sandwell (8,700), Solihull (7,300) and Walsall (4,600). Areas outside of the West Midlands with the highest number of flows were Leicester (1,900) and the university cities of Nottingham (1,700), Manchester (1,300), Leeds (1,200) and Sheffield (1,100).

Moves from Birmingham to elsewhere in the UK

The most popular destination for Birmingham residents was Sandwell (5,200) followed by Solihull (4,700), these accounted for almost 20% of the moves out of Birmingham. 40% of all pensioners went to live in Solihull (340), Sandwell (210), Bromsgrove (210) or Lichfield (150) and 30% of children moved to either Sandwell (1,200) or Solihull (1,100).

Moves to Birmingham from elsewhere in the UK

Sandwell (3,600) and Solihull (2,600) were the most popular origin for moves into Birmingham. 40% of pensioners moving in, were from either Solihull (340), Sandwell (210) or Walsall (110).

Net (Inflows minus outflows) moves - Birmingham

There were net outflows to all other West Midlands LAs except for Coventry (+140), Stoke on Trent (+60) and Herefordshire (+80). The greatest net outflows were to Solihull (-2,200), Sandwell (-1,600) and Walsall (-1,300). For pensioners the greatest net outflows were to Bromsgrove (-130) and Solihull (-120). For children the highest net outflows were to Solihull (-680), Sandwell (-470) and Walsall (-370).

Figure 4: 2019 to 2020 Migration net flows between Birmingham and other areas in the UK



Table 5: 2020 Internal migration estimates by sex and age for Birmingham

Age	Inflow: all	Outflow: all	Net: all	Inflow: males	Outflow: males	Net: males	Inflow: females	Outflow: females	Net: females
0-4	2,133	3,252	-1,119	1,110	1,704	-594	1,023	1,548	-525
5-9	1,431	2,523	-1,092	718	1,306	-588	713	1,217	-504
10-14	1,109	1,951	-842	573	1,011	-438	536	940	-404
15-19	7,660	3,869	3,791	2,951	1,748	1,203	4,709	2,121	2,588
20-24	12,463	17,164	-4,701	5,355	6,803	-1,448	7,108	10,361	-3,253
25-29	6,379	8,430	-2,051	2,871	3,619	-748	3,508	4,811	-1,303
30-34	4,519	6,040	-1,521	2,198	2,869	-671	2,321	3,171	-850
35-39	3,041	4,359	-1,318	1,624	2,304	-680	1,417	2,055	-638
40-44	1,996	2,838	-842	1,168	1,552	-384	828	1,286	-458
45-49	1,519	2,051	-532	941	1,133	-192	578	918	-340
50-54	1,185	1,887	-702	702	1,041	-339	483	846	-363
55-59	821	1,611	-790	470	865	-395	351	746	-395
60-64	495	1,127	-632	296	580	-284	199	547	-348
65-69	328	802	-474	199	447	-248	129	355	-226
70-74	261	500	-239	127	266	-139	134	234	-100
75-79	215	335	-120	99	152	-53	116	183	-67
80-84	209	282	-73	86	111	-25	123	171	-48
85-89	180	232	-52	66	82	-16	114	150	-36
90+	169	216	-47	53	56	-3	116	160	-44
All	46,113	59,469	-13,356	21,607	27,649	-6,042	24,506	31,820	-7,314
Broad ages	Inflow: all	Outflow: all	Net: all	Inflow: males	Outflow: males	Net: males	Inflow: females	Outflow: females	Net: females
0-15	4,855	-8,051	-3,196	2,492	-4,204	-1,712	2,363	-3,847	-1,484
16-64	39,896	-49,051	-9,155	18,485	-22,331	-3,846	21,411	-26,720	-5,309
65+	1,362	-2,366	-1,004	630	-1,113	-483	732	-1,253	-521
all	46,113	-59,469	-13,356	21,607	-27,648	-6,041	24,506	-31,820	-7,314

Rounded to nearest 10, Source: ONS, Crown Copyright 2021

Appendix 1

Internal migration is an estimate of people moving within the UK. Flows of migrants between England & Wales and Northern Ireland or Scotland are known as cross border 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 an area than arriving.

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

Estimating Internal migration

Internal migration estimates are primarily based on health records that flag up when someone changes their address with their doctor. Most people change their address within one month of moving, so serves as a proxy for internal migration.

The 2020 internal migration estimates 3 data sources:

Patient register data service (PRDS): Each former health authority provides an extract of patients registered with GP's as at 31st July. The individual registers held by health authorities are combined to obtain a patient register for England and Wales and then cleaned. These records are compared to one the previous year. This process identifies people who have changed postcodes during the period. Thereby, identifying them as an internal migrant.

Personal Demographic Service (PDS): This records movement of patients between health authorities and is combined with the patient register held by the individual former health authorities. The PDS is a new data source and records more moves than the NHSCR did. ONS do not know why.

Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA): From 2012 data from HESA has been linked to health registration data. HESA records show where universities have recorded the students as living. It is now possible to get a good estimate of the number of students moving into an area. However, this method could not account for students who were leaving the area on completion of their study and were slow to update their health records. A model was designed to move back those who were slow to update their records back to their previous health registration address over time. The method for estimating out-migration of students was developed further for the 2017 migration estimates - Higher Education Leavers Methodology (HELM).

Higher Education Leavers Methodology (HELM): This method distributes students for which there is no longer a HESA record (they have left higher education) and who have not updated their health record within the first year of leaving higher education. The proxy used is the movement of previous students who did not update their records within 12 months of leaving of higher education.

October 2021