Migration . . . in brief

March 2018

Internal migration continues to be the main driver of population growth in East Sussex. International migration does not represent a significant proportion of population change. Net migration flows were 3% lower in 2016 than in the previous year. With more deaths than births occurring in the county, natural decline of the population is offset by gains from new residents moving in. Note that ONS revised mid year estimate data from March 2018 has been used here.

- **Total net migration** (internal and international) fell to 5,830 in 2016 in East Sussex, 3% lower than in 2015. This was made up of 4,290 internal migrants from within the UK, and 1,540 international migrants. Natural change continues to be negative, with 1,310 fewer births than deaths in the county between mid-2015 and 2016.

- **International migration** has a smaller impact on the county’s migration flows. 2,640 people came into the county from overseas (although some may be British people returning), while 1,100 people left, a net inflow of 1,540. The average net flow from overseas over the last 10 years was about 440 per year, with peaks and troughs reflecting economic circumstances (see chart on page 3). However, higher migration has been seen between 2014 and 2016, following the lifting of employment restrictions on Romanian and Bulgarian workers on 1st January 2014. 2016 saw the highest net inflow figure since 2005.

- **Net international migration** makes up for some of the losses from natural change, with 1,310 more deaths than births in 2015/16 (mid-year) compared to a net inflow of 1,540 international migrants.

- **Internal migration flows** are substantial in East Sussex and the main driver of population change. In 2016, 30,660 people moved to the county from within the UK, while 26,370 moved elsewhere in the country. An average of 29,980 people moved in from the UK and 25,860 people moved out each year between 2007 and 2016, leading to an average increase of 4,120 people each year in the 10-year period.

Components of population change in East Sussex, 2006-2016
Internal and international migration, gross and net migration flows and migration rate in 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Internal migration (from the UK)</th>
<th>International migration (from overseas)</th>
<th>Total net migration</th>
<th>Population turnover (gross migrant flows)</th>
<th>Migration rate (gross flow per 1,000 persons)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In-flow</td>
<td>Out-flow</td>
<td>Net flow</td>
<td>In-flow</td>
<td>Out-flow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastbourne</td>
<td>5,913</td>
<td>5,373</td>
<td>540</td>
<td>804</td>
<td>338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hastings</td>
<td>4,535</td>
<td>4,045</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>607</td>
<td>228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewes</td>
<td>5,771</td>
<td>4,972</td>
<td>799</td>
<td>353</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rother</td>
<td>5,899</td>
<td>4,706</td>
<td>1,193</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wealden</td>
<td>8,546</td>
<td>7,276</td>
<td>1,270</td>
<td>557</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Sussex</td>
<td>30,664</td>
<td>26,372</td>
<td>4,292</td>
<td>2,641</td>
<td>1,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South East</td>
<td>13,660</td>
<td>10,072</td>
<td>3,588</td>
<td>38,048</td>
<td>39,024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>579,326</td>
<td>277,709</td>
<td>301,617</td>
<td>301,617</td>
<td>301,617</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: data for internal migration in East Sussex is the sum of the district moves, and thus includes moves from one district to another.

We look at gross flows and migration rates to measure population ‘churn’ – the volume of population turnover compared to the population as a whole.

Age groups and migration

- Younger working age people are generally more likely to move in or out of the area and to and from abroad (see charts right and below). In East Sussex, around a quarter of all moves into and out of each district (gross flows) are made by people in their 20s, and nearly half of all moves are made by under 30s.

- Flows vary by district with one third of moves in Eastbourne being among 18-29s, compared to just 24% in Rother, while Rother has 41% of moves among over 45s, compared to 31% in Eastbourne and Hastings.

- However, younger people aged 18-29 have a net outflow from every district of the county except Hastings, whereas older working-age migrants result in a net gain of population, in particular those aged 45 to 64.

- Older people aged over 65 also produce a net inflow of migrants especially amongst those aged between 65 and 69.

- A significant number of elderly people aged over 75 move in and out of East Sussex’s districts, representing about 6% of net moves to the area.

949 Young people aged 18-29 moved out of the county in 2016 (net)
The 27 countries of the European Union (excluding the UK) are grouped as follows:

1) **European Union EU14** - includes countries who joined the EU prior to May 2004. These are: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden.

2) **European Union EU8** (sometimes called EU Accession Countries) - countries that joined the EU on 1st May 2004: Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia.

3) **European Union EU2** - Bulgaria and Romania joined the EU on 1st January 2007. The UK imposed restrictions on access to labour markets of these EU2 citizens in 2007, which were lifted in January 2014, when citizens of these countries gained the same rights as all other EU citizens to live and work in any country in the union.

4) **European Union Other** - comprising Cyprus and Malta (which joined the EU on 1st May 2004) and Croatia (joined the EU in July 2013) which are not part of the EU8.

**Glossary of terms for discussing EU migration:**

The 27 countries of the European Union (excluding the UK) are grouped as follows:

1) **European Union EU14** - includes countries who joined the EU prior to May 2004. These are: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden.

2) **European Union EU8** (sometimes called EU Accession Countries) - countries that joined the EU on 1st May 2004: Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia.

3) **European Union EU2** - Bulgaria and Romania joined the EU on 1st January 2007. The UK imposed restrictions on access to labour markets of these EU2 citizens in 2007, which were lifted in January 2014, when citizens of these countries gained the same rights as all other EU citizens to live and work in any country in the union.

4) **European Union Other** - comprising Cyprus and Malta (which joined the EU on 1st May 2004) and Croatia (joined the EU in July 2013) which are not part of the EU8.

**National insurance registrations in East Sussex, 2002-2017 by nationality**

- In 2016 there were 3,180 NINo registrations in East Sussex which compares with the ONS figure for inward international migration of 2,640 (see possible reasons for this difference above). In 2017 this fell by more than a quarter to 2,280.

- 82% of inward international migrants measured by the NINo registration data came from Europe, the vast majority from EU countries (see chart above). The largest group, around a third of all registrations came from EU2 countries (722 people), closely followed by those for EU14 countries (30% or 685 people). More than four out of five of these EU2 citizens were from Romania, at 597 the largest...
A further 17% came from EU8 countries, but numbers from this group declined by almost 40% between 2016 and 2017. At 379 in 2017 the number registering from EU8 countries is now at its lowest since the accession of these countries in 2004.

- Of the remaining migrants, the biggest proportion came from Asia, a group which includes South Asian countries such as India and Pakistan, East Asia including China, and the Middle East. This group made up 10% of all registrations or 217, which compares to a national and regional figure of 14%. There were 14% fewer registrations in the county than in 2016 from this group.

- In 2016 NIino registrations from foreign nationals peaked, reaching their highest level since the records began in 2002, but there was a 28% fall in 2017.

- EU14 registrations rose steadily from 2010 to 2016 but fell by over a third in 2017, while EU8 registrations peaked in 2007 and remained fairly stable from 2009 to 2016 but fell by 39% last year. EU2 registrations on the other hand rose sharply from 2014 to 2016 but declined by a quarter in 2017 (see box on previous page). Registrations from all Asian countries fell by 14% in 2017 and at 217 are one third of the level seen at their peak of 676 in 2010.

- Eastbourne and Hastings have continually seen the largest volumes of NIino registrations from foreign nationals, compared to other districts. This may well reflect the amount of work in the health service available, as well as seasonal hospitality work. We can see this by looking at registration rates per 1,000 working age people (see chart right).

- In 2017, Wealden saw the largest fall in the volume of NIino registrations, with 39% fewer than in 2017, and in Hastings numbers fell by a third. Lewes saw the smallest decrease with 8% fewer registrations.

**GP registration data**

- This data shows the number of new international in-migrants registering with an NHS General Practitioner by looking at those added to the Patient Register in the previous year with ‘Flag 4’ status (indicating that they previously lived overseas). If a migrant moves internally within the UK they are not included, but UK nationals returning to the UK are. Because the GP registration is not compulsory, some people will only register with a GP if they require medical attention. Thus, there may be a gap between the actual migration event and the eventual GP registration. Also the GP registration data will record people of all ages and not just working age people.

- There were 3,140 GP registrations in 2015/16 in East Sussex from people who had previously lived overseas. Again, the largest proportion (39%) were in Eastbourne, mirroring the NI data.

- However, while there was a small increase in the number of registrations last year (80 more people than in 2014/15), numbers are considerably lower than their peak of 3,550 in 2008/09 and the pattern of change contrasts with other migration data available such as the NI registration data.

- If we look at registration rates per 1,000 population, we see the rate in the county at 5.7 is less than half of the rate seen in England as a whole (12.9). The rate is lowest in Lewes at 3.2 and highest in Eastbourne at 11.9.
Migration data from the 2011 Census

- The 2011 census gave us some more detailed information about where internal migrants in the county are moving from and to.

- The areas providing the highest inflows of migrants to East Sussex in 2011 were London with 4,440 people and Kent with 2,680, followed by Brighton & Hove with 2,280 in-migrants. If we compare this with international migration that year, there was an inflow of 2,360 international migrants in 2011 (according to the mid-year estimate, see above). Inward migration from these three places within the country outnumbered international migrants by four to one.

- The top outflow destinations were London with 2,570 people, Kent with 2,370 people moving from East Sussex, followed by Brighton & Hove and West Sussex with 1,760 and 1,680 migrants respectively.

- There was a net gain of 1,870 people from London in 2011. These London ex-residents were mainly from the south London boroughs of Bromley, Croydon and Sutton.

### Top inflow and outflow migration to and from East Sussex in 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In-flows</th>
<th>Out-flows</th>
<th>Net Flow</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>London</td>
<td>4,440</td>
<td>1,870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kent</td>
<td>2,680</td>
<td>310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brighton &amp; Hove</td>
<td>2,280</td>
<td>1,760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Sussex</td>
<td>1,880</td>
<td>1,680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surrey</td>
<td>890</td>
<td>560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rest of SE</td>
<td>1,330</td>
<td>1,410</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- In 2011, East Sussex had a significant inflow of young working age people (aged 16-49) from London (2,320), Brighton & Hove (1,570) and by Kent (1,510). 69% of in-migrants from Brighton & Hove were aged 16-49, compared to just 50% from Surrey and 52% from London. Nearly 80% of out-migrants to London and Brighton & Hove were aged 16-49 (see chart overleaf).

- Older people aged 50+ were more likely to come in from London (1,460) and Kent (720), but more likely to move out to Kent (530), West Sussex and London (both 410). Around a third of in-migrants from London and Surrey were aged over 50.

- Among the over 65 age group, the largest inflow was from London (610) with another 280 moving in from Kent, but 240 moved out to Kent, 210 to London and 200 to West Sussex.

- The highest numbers of children aged 0-15 moved into the county from London (660) and Kent (450). The largest outflows were to Kent (350) and West Sussex (230).
Migration flows to and from East Sussex by age group in 2011 – top 6 destinations

Further information

There are two broad types of migration. International migration measures the number of people moving into an area from overseas and out of an area to overseas. Internal migration looks at the number of people who move within the UK. The total movement of people, both into and out of an area, is known as population turnover or gross migration flow. This measures the ‘churn’ of population. In addition, the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) publish data on the number of National Insurance numbers issued to foreign nationals who wish to work in the UK, and ONS also make available data on Flag 4 GP registrations of people who previously lived overseas from the Patient Register Data Service (PRDS), provided by NHS Connecting for Health (NHSCfH).

Migration flow data are issued by the Office for National Statistics. The internal migration data are released every year in June together with the Mid-Year Population Estimate and derived from general practitioner registrations with the National Health Service Central Register. Age group information is also available by district. The international migration data are also released annually and estimated through the International Passenger Survey. In March 2018, the ONS released revised mid-year estimates and

- For more information about migration estimates see the ONS website.
- View East Sussex in Figures for more data on migration by age groups, international migration and migration data from the 2011 Census. You can also find data on National Insurance registrations by nationality, International in-migrant GP registrations and mother’s country of birth.
- For further information about migration in East Sussex contact Lenna Santamaria on 01273 481619 or email mariaheleena.santamaria@eastsussex.gov.uk.

Contact details

The Research and Information Team, Chief Executive’s Office provides demographic and socio-economic data, intelligence and insight to support East Sussex County Council and other East Sussex partners. The Team also manages East Sussex in Figures (ESiF), the Local Information System for East Sussex.

ESiF is a web-based information system that contains detailed, up-to-date and reliable information on a very wide range of topics. It is free and very easy to use and puts individual users in control. ESiF lets you specify exactly what data you want to see (for the places and time periods you are interested in) and how you want to view it (as a table, chart or map).

Visit www.eastsussexinfigures.org.uk or e-mail esif@eastsussex.gov.uk for more information.