This document summarises the main migration trends and latest data that we can access for Yorkshire and the Humber. You are welcome to share this document publicly.

The full Local Migration Profile document contains information about data sources and is available at: [www.migrationyorkshire.org.uk/statistics](http://www.migrationyorkshire.org.uk/statistics)
Summary of migration trends in Yorkshire and the Humber

Overall population change

The population of Yorkshire and the Humber was estimated at over 5,479,600 people in 2018 [the ‘mid year estimate’]. This was an increase of 29,500 people [or 0.5%] since 2017. Largest populations are inevitably in areas with big cities [Leeds, Sheffield and Bradford all have over half a million people – around ten times the population of Richmondshire, Ryedale and Craven] although the sixth largest population is in the East Riding. Population growth occurred in most areas, with Selby growing the most proportionally, at 1.4%, while Richmondshire's population decreased by almost 0.9%.

Population growth is affected by natural change [births and deaths] and migration [international and internally within the UK]. Population change in Yorkshire and the Humber overall is driven by natural change [particularly in Leeds and Bradford] and international migration [particularly to Sheffield and Leeds]. Population growth is affected by internal migration to a much lesser extent [i.e. people who moved to/from Yorkshire and the Humber to/from another part of the UK]. In contrast, population change in more rural areas with smaller towns and cities [such as East Riding and Barnsley] tends to be affected by internal migration to these areas.

New arrivals

Different measures of immigration suggest that between 31,900 – 39,900 new long-term immigrants [expected to stay more than a year] arrived in Yorkshire and Humber in 2018. The official estimate from ONS provides the upper estimate. Note that at the time of writing, GP registration data was not available for 2018. Whilst migration affects every locality, newcomers are concentrated in particular areas, often mirroring local population settlement. The greatest numbers of new arrivals were in the larger cities [Leeds, Sheffield and Bradford] and the lowest in some of the North Yorkshire districts [Craven, Hambleton, Richmondshire, Ryedale and Selby] for each measure.

Net migration to Yorkshire and Humber was just over 20,000 in 2018. Net migration is positive in all places in the region i.e. there is more immigration than emigration on balance, albeit at a small level in some rural districts. ONS expects immigration to fall and emigration to increase very slightly over the next few years. As a result, future net migration is expected to fall to around 9,200. This projection assumes no changes in policy or international conditions, and note it does not incorporate anticipated changes relating to the UK leaving the EU.

Around 13,250 short-term migrants visited Yorkshire and Humber in 2017 to work or study for up to 12 months, a decrease of almost 3,040 compared to the previous year. Higher numbers made for Leeds, Sheffield, Kirklees then Hull. Two thirds were short-term students rather than workers, although both are thought to be present in each area [bar Hambleton and Richmondshire which have no short-term students]. These students are most commonly found in the university towns, while workers are spread across the region.
Reasons for migration

Work

The overall number of new migrant workers arriving in Yorkshire and Humber in 2018 was around 31,900; a decrease of 3,960 compared with the previous year. This was mostly due to a fall in arrivals from accession countries, although there were small fluctuations in the number of arrivals from other regions of the world. Every part of Yorkshire and Humber saw a fall in arrivals, except for Wakefield and Ryedale which saw tiny increases.

- The level of workers from non-accession countries fell slightly to around 15,580 in 2018 and the top countries of origin were India, Pakistan and Italy. Leeds received more Indian and Italian migrants than elsewhere in the region, while Pakistani migrants were mostly found in Bradford.

- The number of new migrant workers from EU accession countries fell by around 3,550, to around 15,810 in 2018. Top countries of origin are Romania and Poland. Doncaster, Hull and Leeds received more Romanians than other places in Yorkshire and Humber, while Wakefield and Hull welcomed more Poles than elsewhere.

Greatest changes in individual nationalities since 2017 have been:

- A decrease in arrivals from Romania [almost 1,510 fewer] felt mostly in Leeds and Doncaster. There were also almost 1,280 fewer arrivals from Poland.

- There was an increase in arrivals from India [almost 270 more arrivals than in 2017], followed by an increase in arrivals from Nigeria [with almost 110 more arrivals].

Despite these changes, Romania remains the top country of origin overall with 8,180 arrivals to the region in 2018. Poland is in second place with 3,800 arrivals. Arrivals from all other countries are below 2,000.

Study

Higher Education establishments enrolling international students are based in six areas [Bradford, Hull, Kirklees, Leeds, Sheffield and York]. Between them they had 32,200 international students in the 2017-18 academic year; an increase of around 1,070 on the previous year. Sheffield and Leeds enrol the greatest numbers. Almost 80% of international students are from outside the EU. Some institutions offer other courses to international students [see ‘Education’ section below].

Protection

Asylum seekers are housed across 11 local authority areas in Yorkshire and the Humber through the Home Office dispersal system: in West Yorkshire, South Yorkshire, North East Lincolnshire and Hull. Published Home Office figures show that at the start of April 2019, 5,738 people were being supported in Yorkshire and the Humber while awaiting a decision on their claim [known as Section 95 support]: 5,518 people were being accommodated, and there were 220 people receiving subsistence-only support i.e. no accommodation.

There were also around 260 unaccompanied asylum seeking children [UASC] being looked after by local authorities in Yorkshire and the Humber at the end of March 2018. These are children who are in the UK without family and have claimed asylum in their own
right. They are separate to the dispersal system for asylum seekers described above.

Those granted protection by the Home Office may stay in the area as refugees. Other groups of refugees are resettled directly from another country. For example, through the Syrian Resettlement Programme 318 resettled Syrians arrived in Yorkshire and the Humber during the past year [April 2018 – March 2019], while further groups are resettled through the Gateway Protection Programme operating in Bradford, Hull and Sheffield.

Indicators of diversity

The diversity of the population is suggested by several longer-term indicators:

- 7% of the population is non-British. This figure has been slowly increasing over time. The highest proportion is found in Hull at 11%, while the lowest proportions are found in Craven [negligible].

- 10% of the population was born outside the UK, a level that is also growing incrementally over time. The highest proportions are also found in Bradford [16%] followed by Sheffield [14%], while the lowest is in Craven [4%]. At ward level, the greatest numbers of non-UK born residents are found in Central ward in Sheffield, City ward in Bradford, and the Gipton and Harehills ward in Leeds.

- Around 136,100 pupils at school have a first language that is not English. This is equivalent to 18% of primary pupils and 14% of secondary pupils. The highest proportions for both ages are found in Bradford followed by Kirklees, the lowest in East Riding.

- 9 in every 1,000 new GP registrations in Yorkshire and Humber are made by people who previously lived abroad. Highest rates are found in Leeds [16 per 1,000], Sheffield and York [each with 15 per 1,000] then Hull [with 13 per 1,000], and the lowest in Craven, Hambleton and Richmondshire [2 per 1,000].

- The fertility rate is below the ‘replacement level’ needed to maintain the population level without future migration. Fertility rates are highest in Bradford, and lowest in York. However, 21% of new births in the region in 2017 were to mothers who were themselves born outside the UK. The proportion of births to migrant mothers is highest in Bradford [34%] and lowest in Craven and Hambleton [8%]. Asia was the most common region of origin for migrant mothers, accounting for 9% of births and most frequently found in Bradford. EU mothers followed [with 8% of births in the region] most commonly found in Doncaster, Hull and North Lincolnshire.

Further indicators of migration

Research

Migration Yorkshire has an online database of migration reports. Filter results by migrant group, theme, topic and place at: www.migrationyorkshire.org.uk/researchdatabase.

Employers

A number of organisations in the region can employ migrants from outside the EU under the Points Based System – including skilled workers [Tier 2] and temporary workers [Tier 5]. Full details of the registered employers in your area can be downloaded from: www.gov.uk/government/publications/register-of-licensed-sponsors-workers
Education
A number of institutions can sponsor migrant students from outside the EU. Full details at: www.gov.uk/government/publications/register-of-licensed-sponsors-students
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Migration Yorkshire is a local authority-led regional migration partnership for Yorkshire and Humber, hosted by Leeds City Council. Migration Yorkshire works with national government, local government, and others to ensure that Yorkshire and Humber can deal with, and benefit from, migration.

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