

**Migration to Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole
Briefing update June 2011**

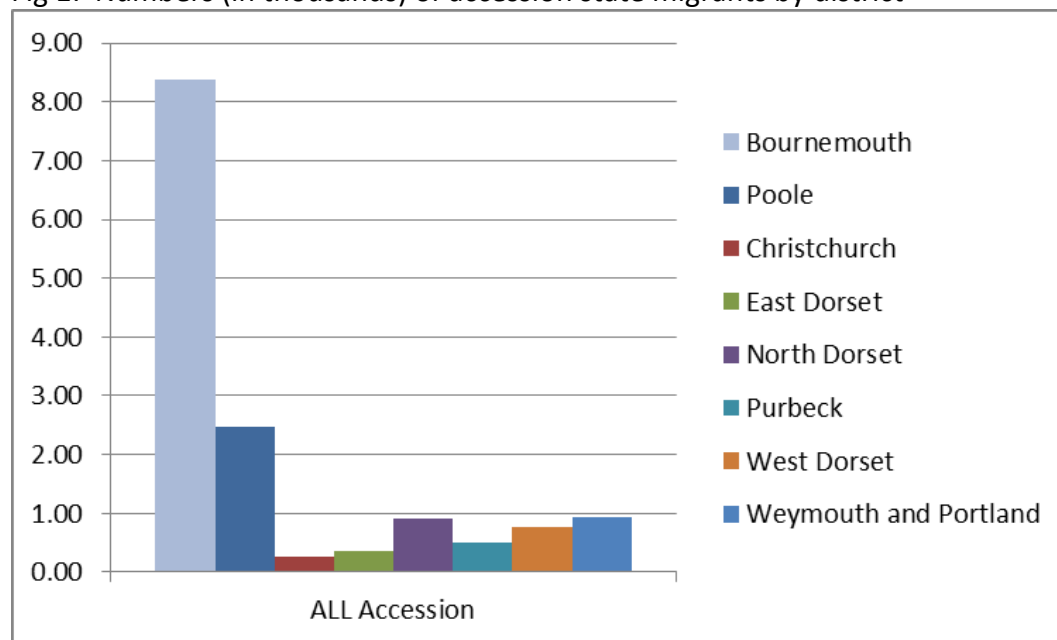
Introduction

The Department of Work and Pensions (DWP) website now has National Insurance Number (NINo) information for the period up to the end of December 2010, hence whole year comparisons are now possible for the period 2002 to 2010. While NINo data cannot be used to accurately assess the size of the migrant communities in the area, it does give an indication of new arrivals starting work in the area.

Migration from the 2004 and 2007 EU accession states

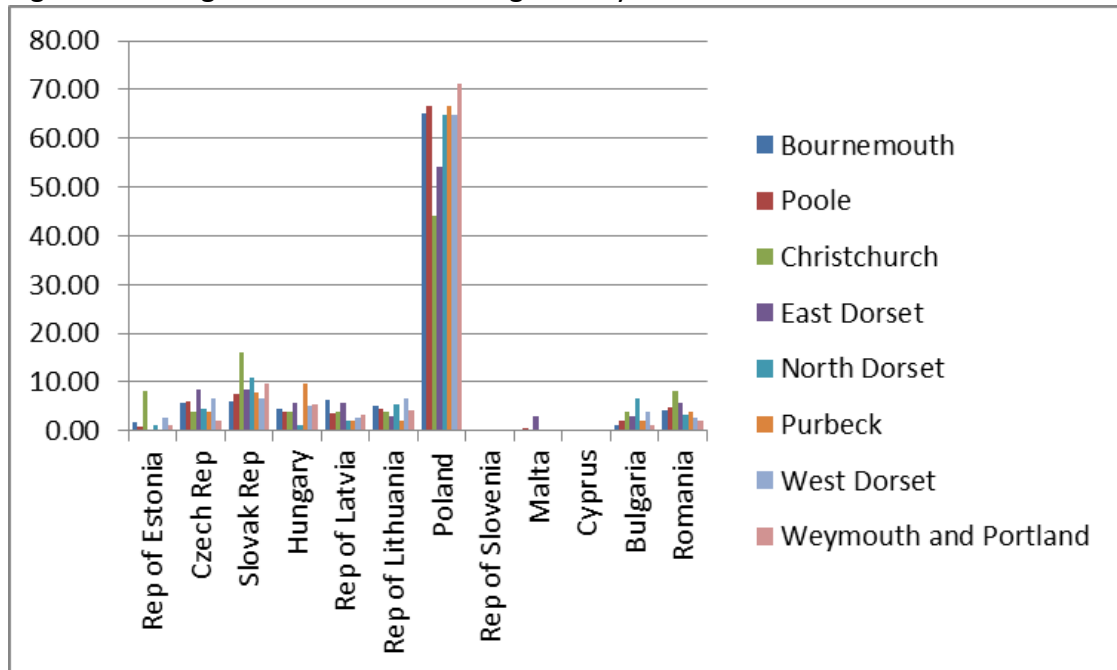
Since 2002, over 14,500 migrant workers from EU accession states have registered for NINOs in the area, the largest proportion, nearly 8,400 in Bournemouth.

Fig 1: Numbers (in thousands) of accession state migrants by district



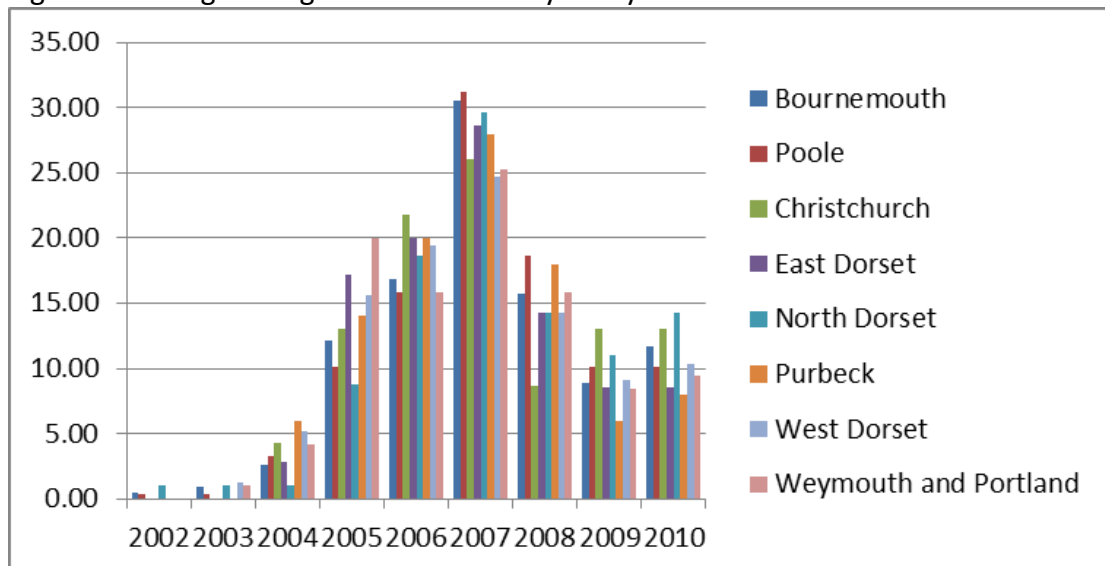
Over 60% of accession state migrants have come from Poland, but some districts have received proportional high levels of migration from other states. As can be seen in the chart below, Christchurch has received proportional high migration from Estonia, Slovakia and Romania, Purbeck from Hungary and North Dorset from Bulgaria and Slovakia.

Fig 2: Percentage of accession state migrants by district



As would be expected, NINo registration by accession state nationals was low prior to 2004 when 10 new states joined the EU. There followed three years of increasing migration to the area peaking in 2007. Possibly as a result of the 2007/8 financial crisis and the resulting contraction of the labour market, migration fell rapidly until 2009. Although there has not been an up-turn in the labour market, the numbers of accession state migrants registering for NINOs in 2010 actually exceeded those in 2009, with this particularly evident in North Dorset, Christchurch and Bournemouth.

Fig 3: Percentage of registrations in each year by district

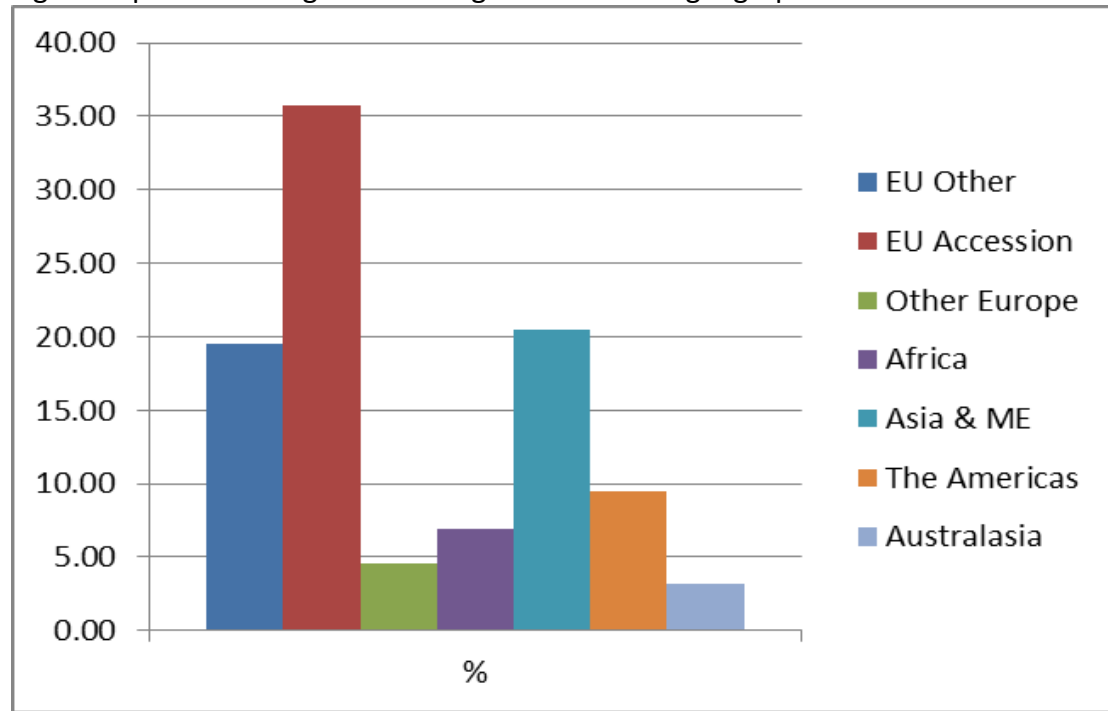


The Workers Registration Scheme and restricted access to UK benefits for A8 migrants came to an end in May 2011, and it will be interesting to see what effect that has on migration in 2011.

International Migration to Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole

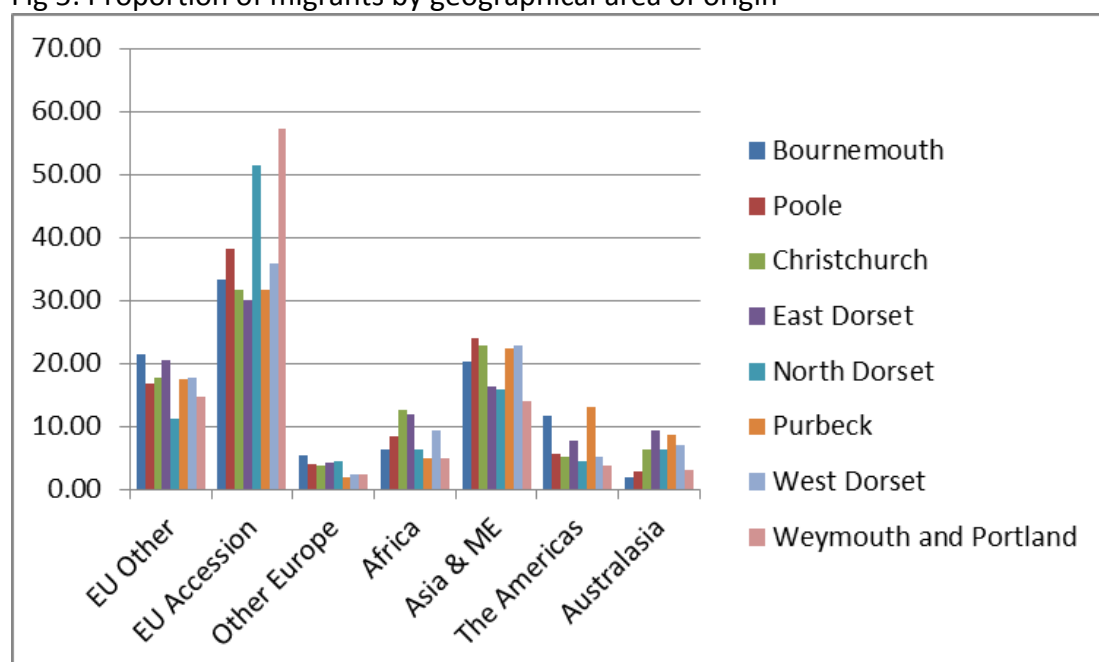
Between 2002 and 2010 migration of workers from EU accession states has accounted for around 35% of NINO registrations in the area with around 20% coming from other EU states and 20% from Asia and the Middle East.

Fig 4: Proportion of migrants coming from different geographical areas



There are some differences between districts in where migrants from different geographical areas have chosen to register for work.

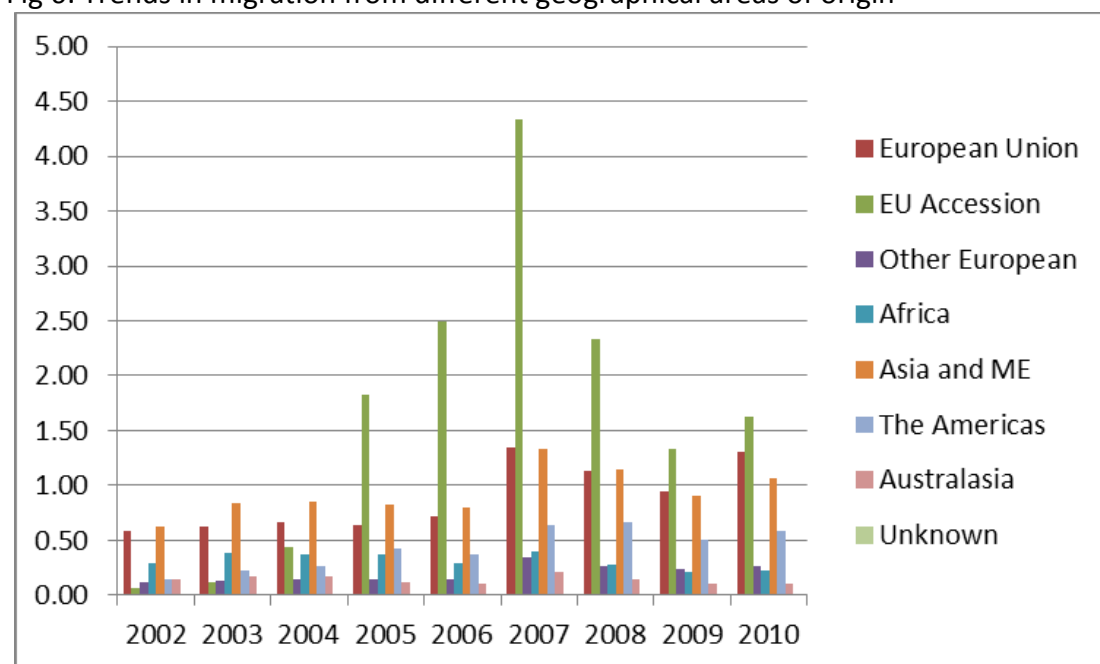
Fig 5: Proportion of migrants by geographical area of origin



For instance, Weymouth and Portland and North Dorset have had a larger proportion of EU accession state migrants coming to their districts to work than other districts, Bournemouth and Purbeck have higher proportions from the Americas and Bournemouth has comparatively low numbers coming from Australasia.

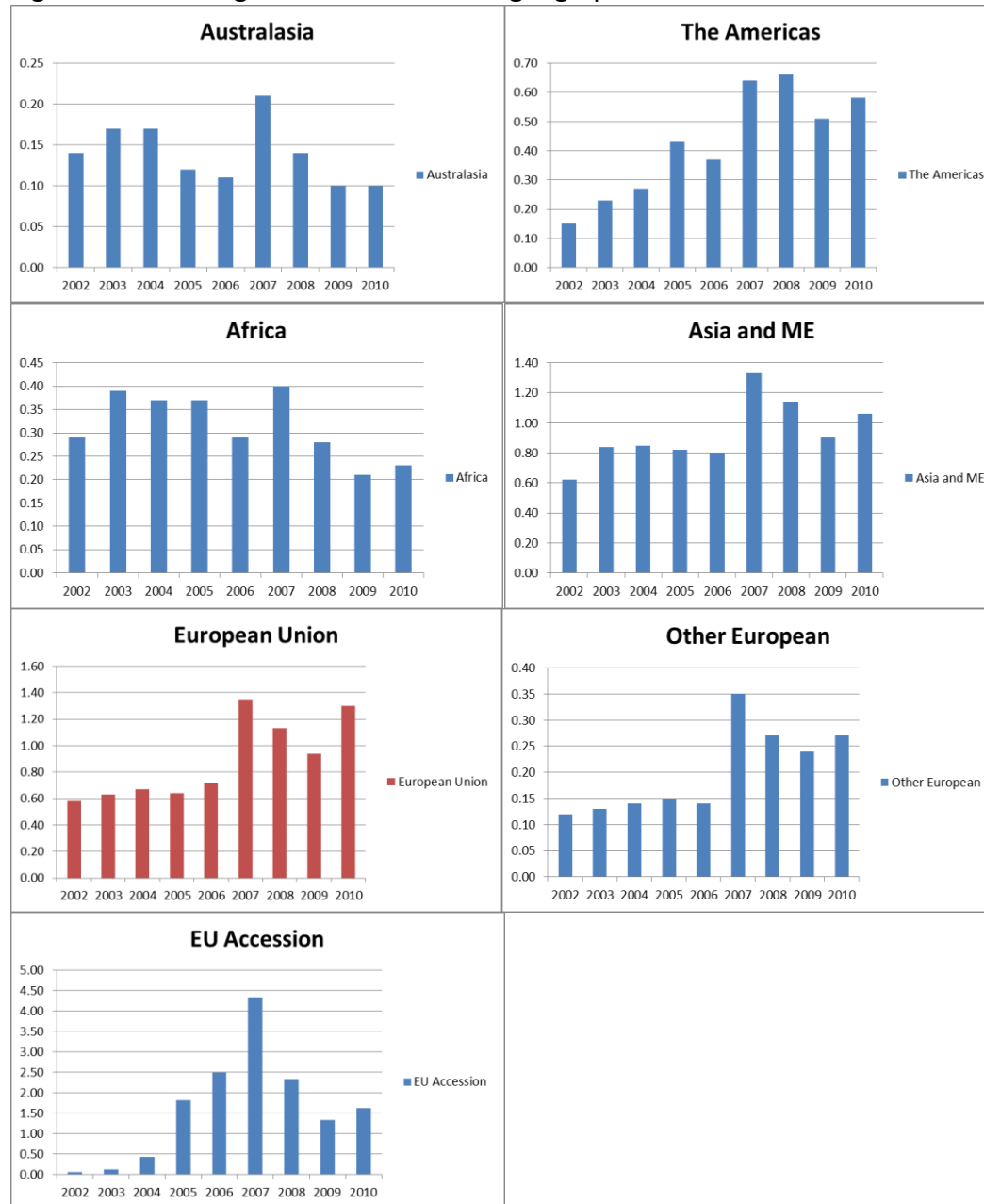
The most obvious changes over the period 2002-2010 have been in the numbers of accession state migrants registering for work in the area as can be seen in Fig 6.

Fig 6: Trends in migration from different geographical areas of origin



Both the numbers of migrant workers coming from Central and Eastern Europe and the year to year changes tend to mask changes in the patterns of migration from other areas. This is illustrated in Fig 7 below where different migration trends can be seen for people from different geographical regions. There was a fairly constant level of migration from Europe both within and outwith the EU between 2002 and 2006 with migration for work then increasing to a new level which has then remained fairly constant. A similar pattern is seen in people from Asia and the Middle East, but migration from Africa has shown a decreasing trend while migration from The Americas has been increasing. It may have been possible to get a reasonable prediction of future levels of migration by extrapolating these trends, were it not for policy changes by Government. Restrictions of the number of Tier 2 visas for skilled workers and Tier 4 visas for students is likely to create a discontinuity in the trends and make extrapolation unreliable.

Fig 7: Trends in migration from different geographical areas.



Data in this note relates to “NINo Registrations to Adult Overseas Nationals entering the UK” and covers Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole only. The data is available from the Tabulation Tool on the Department for Work and Pensions Resource Bank website: http://83.244.183.180/mgw/live/mw/tabtool_mw.html