

# Manchester Migration

A Profile of Manchester's migration patterns

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Introduction.....	3
Manchester's Migration History.....	3
International migration trends .....	3
Internal migration trends .....	4
Household movement.....	5
Households moving within a ward .....	8
Households moving from one Manchester ward to another .....	9
Long-term International Migration .....	11
Wards popular with recent movers from abroad .....	13
Country of birth.....	15
Age of international immigrants .....	18
Immigrants aged 18 to 24 years old.....	18
Economic data.....	20
Country of origin .....	21
Comparisons with other areas .....	24
Languages spoken .....	25
Proficiency in English .....	26
Ethnic groups .....	28
Effect of international migration on Manchester's child population .....	32
Fertility rates of international migrants .....	37
Short-term Residents.....	38
Internal Migration.....	39
Internal flows .....	39
Regional moves.....	40
Moves within Greater Manchester .....	41
Wards popular with movers to and from the rest of the UK.....	42
Change of address .....	43
Age of UK migrants .....	44
Appendix .....	48

# Introduction

This report looks at Census data relating to people moving into, around, and out of Manchester (both abroad and within the UK) and details some of the key characteristics of residents living in specific areas around the city. It focuses particularly on international immigration as this element plays such an important part in Manchester's demographic structure.

## Manchester's Migration History

### International migration trends

Manchester has been attracting people to the city from abroad since its inception by the Romans in around 80AD, but it was the industrial revolution that kick-started large scale immigration, beginning with Irish migrants taking up work in the mills and followed by Jewish migrants fleeing persecution in Eastern Europe. Moving ahead to the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, migrants generally arrived in this country because of problems in their countries of birth, such as war, civil unrest, discrimination and, like the Irish migrants a century before, poverty. The main immigrants between 1951 and 1971 were the Irish, Caribbean (particularly Jamaicans), South-Africans, East African Asians from Kenya and people from India and Pakistan. Most of these migrants settled around the city centre, with the Irish and Asian migrants choosing north and east of the city centre in places like Cheetham and Ardwick, whilst the migrants from Black ethnic groups settled to the south, predominantly in Moss Side.

Across the country, conflict played a large part in international immigration from 1971 up to 2003, starting with an inflow of people from Bangladesh, followed by Ugandan-born Asians, Vietnamese, Iranians, Iraqis, Afghans, Rwandans, Zimbabweans, Somalians, Angolans, Bosnians, Kosovans and Albanians. People from Bangladesh and Somalia were particularly attracted to Manchester, with Bangladeshi people settling in Longsight and Somalians in Moss Side.

The beginning of 2004, however, marked a shift in reasons for immigration to Manchester, becoming increasingly due to 'pull' factors such as employment and education rather than the 'push' factors relating to conflict, with the exception of Nigerians arriving because of civil conflict at home. Family ties and changes in legislation also started to have a greater effect on immigration to the UK, particularly resulting from countries joining the European Union (EU) in May 2004. Their new-found employment mobility led to migrants from eight of the new members, collectively known as the A8, arriving in the UK in their thousands from Europe<sup>1</sup>. Malta and Cyprus also joined the EU in 2004 but were viewed differently from the A8 which consisted of relatively poorer countries in Central and Eastern Europe. Most of the fifteen existing members of the EU placed tight temporary restrictions on A8 migrants' access to their labour markets and state support systems, some of which continued until 2011<sup>2</sup>, but the UK opened its labour markets in 2004 making the UK more attractive (until May 2011 there were, however, restrictions on housing rights, and access to social benefits in the UK were subject to being registered under the government's Worker Registration Scheme and being in employment). Bulgaria and Romania joined the EU in 2007, the EU's poorest members, and temporary work restrictions were put in place because of concerns about the volume of low-skilled migrants that may be attracted to the UK. These restrictions were lifted in January 2014 and as yet it is not fully known what effect this will have on immigration numbers from these two countries. Since 2007, the only country to join the EU, with the subsequent potential for work-related immigration to the UK, has been Croatia. According to the Office for National Statistics (ONS) 80% of residents born in recent EU Accession countries arrived in the UK after 2001, with the largest proportion of this being from Polish-born residents.

Towards the end of the last decade there had been a return to receiving higher numbers of migrants in Manchester from countries in economic crisis, such as from Spain between 2007 and 2009. There had also been rapid population growth in Nigeria leading to a larger number of migrants settling in Gorton, and more recently, between 2010 and 2011, an increase in the number of Chinese immigrants, reflecting the high proportion of Chinese students taking advantage of higher education in Manchester. Changes in 2012 to immigration rules for non-EEA nationals seeking permission to stay in the UK with a family member in the UK also resulted in a spike in non-EEA immigration between 2010 and 2011 when these changes were first

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<sup>1</sup> 2004 EU Accession: A8 - Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia - plus Malta and Cyprus

<sup>2</sup> Germany and Austria were closed to A8 migrant workers until April 2011

discussed, particularly from Pakistan and India. Recent estimates from ONS suggest that 2012 to 2013 saw a fall in the number of international immigrants arriving in Manchester, down to 11,127 people compared to 12,167 the previous year. There are a number of reasons for this decrease, but mostly being a reduction in the number of foreign postgraduates and EU undergraduates at Manchester's universities. Initial findings for 2013 to 2014 suggest this may have been a temporary decline as foreign student numbers appear to be recovering and schools have seen rising numbers of children entering the system during the school year.

There are very little data available relating to international emigration (the movement of people out of the UK to abroad). One dataset that gives an idea of where people emigrate to is the International Passenger Survey but this is only a sample survey and is not broken down to subnational level. It has shown however, that between 2001 and 2011 British citizens were more likely to leave the UK to live in Australia, Spain, USA, New Zealand and France respectively, whereas non-British citizens resident in the UK were more likely to leave to live in Australia, Poland, USA, South Africa and New Zealand respectively<sup>3</sup>. At Manchester level, the only data held on emigration is the estimated total number of people emigrating from Manchester each year to live abroad from ONS, regardless of their nationality, and these data show a low of 4,785 in mid-2002 to mid-2003 and a high of 9,332 in mid-2004 to mid-2005 leaving Manchester in the years between 2001 and 2012, with an average figure of 7,300 per annum during these eleven years. The latest estimates suggest a rise in international emigration from 7,378 leaving in the period 2011 to 2012 to 8,258 estimated to have left between 2012 and 2013<sup>4</sup>.

## Internal migration trends

Internal migration refers to the movement of residents within the UK (not Manchester) and has tended to be for two reasons:

- Moving for employment reasons either to find work or to go where there are better job prospects
- Moving for lifestyle reasons either for a better quality of life or for lifestyle changes such as raising a family or retiring.

Historically, the 'pull' factor of work in Manchester, being the industrial urban core in the region, led to higher inward migration than outward migration. However, since the decline in the manufacturing industry this has changed and there has been a reversal to greater outward migration as people have chosen to move to London or more rural and coastal places, helped by a better transport infrastructure and homeworking. This has meant that Manchester has had a net outward internal migration flow for many years, although only by a couple of thousand people annually. Recent trends have seen this net figure decrease substantially as more people have been attracted into the city for employment, higher education and lifestyle opportunities as Manchester has become a desirable place to live. There is a particularly large influx of people from London, who will include students and international immigrants who have settled there (so will be classed as internal migrants as they move within the UK) and now want a lower cost of living, and a significant number of people from Salford, Liverpool and from parts of Lancashire. The latest figures for 2012-13, however, have bucked this trend, with fewer people estimated to have moved in and greater numbers estimated to have moved out, so the net outward internal migration figure has grown. Whether this is the start of a new trend, or just a one-off dip, remains to be seen.

The outward migration over the last decade has most likely been for lifestyle reasons, although findings by Experian reported in 2007 showed that 70% of residents moved less than ten miles from their previous address with previous surveys showing similar results pointing to consistency over time<sup>5</sup>. This agrees with figures supplied by ONS suggesting the greatest number of moves is to somewhere else in Manchester, but for those moving out of the city, most move to other districts in Greater Manchester. Manchester's geography means that it is possible to move less than ten miles and easily end up crossing the border into another district in Greater Manchester. After moves to Greater Manchester, the next most popular destination is London, which is more likely to be for employment reasons.

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<sup>3</sup> There are issues with confidence for the magnitude of all the above destinations however Australia, USA and New Zealand tend to be more reliable estimates

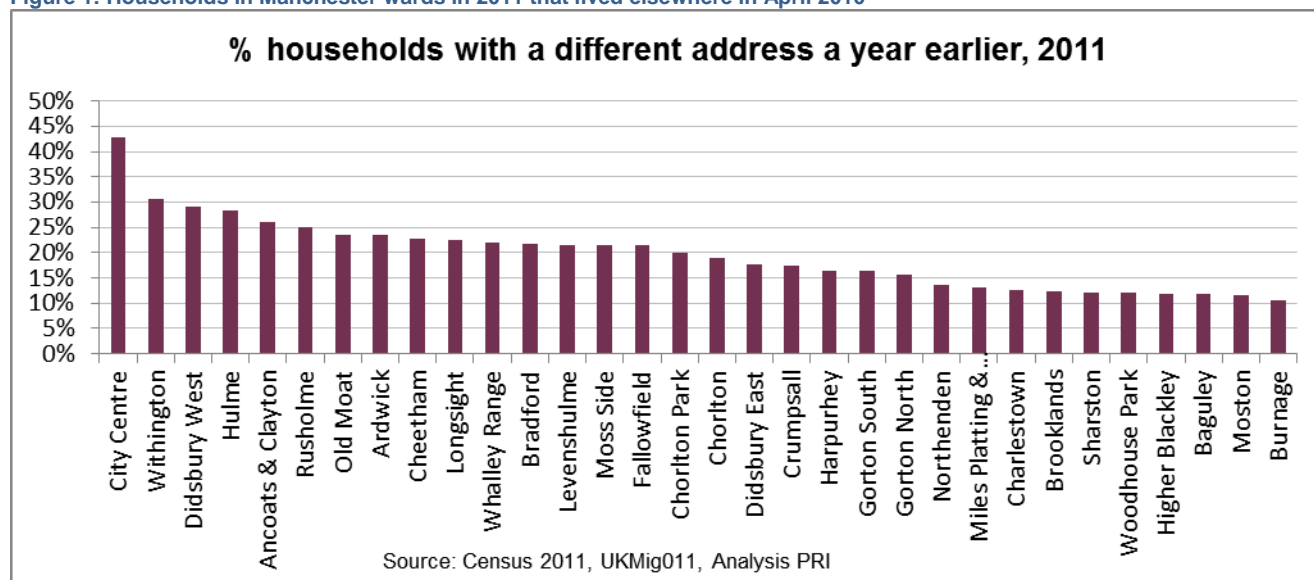
<sup>4</sup> Source: Mid-Year Estimates Components of Change from ONS

<sup>5</sup> Demography, Migration & Diversity in the Northwest, Experian 2007

# Household movement

Household data were released in February 2015 detailing where residents lived in April 2010, a year before the Census. In terms of whole household movement, i.e. excluding individuals leaving a larger household (classified as 'partially moving') Manchester saw 19.5% of whole households at a different address than a year earlier, compared to the national average of just 8.4%, demonstrating the high volume of migration seen in the city. Manchester had over a thousand more households in 2011 but this was not spread evenly throughout the city and there was variety in the type of households formed, with the rise in 1-person households largely responsible for the increased number of households from the same time a year earlier.

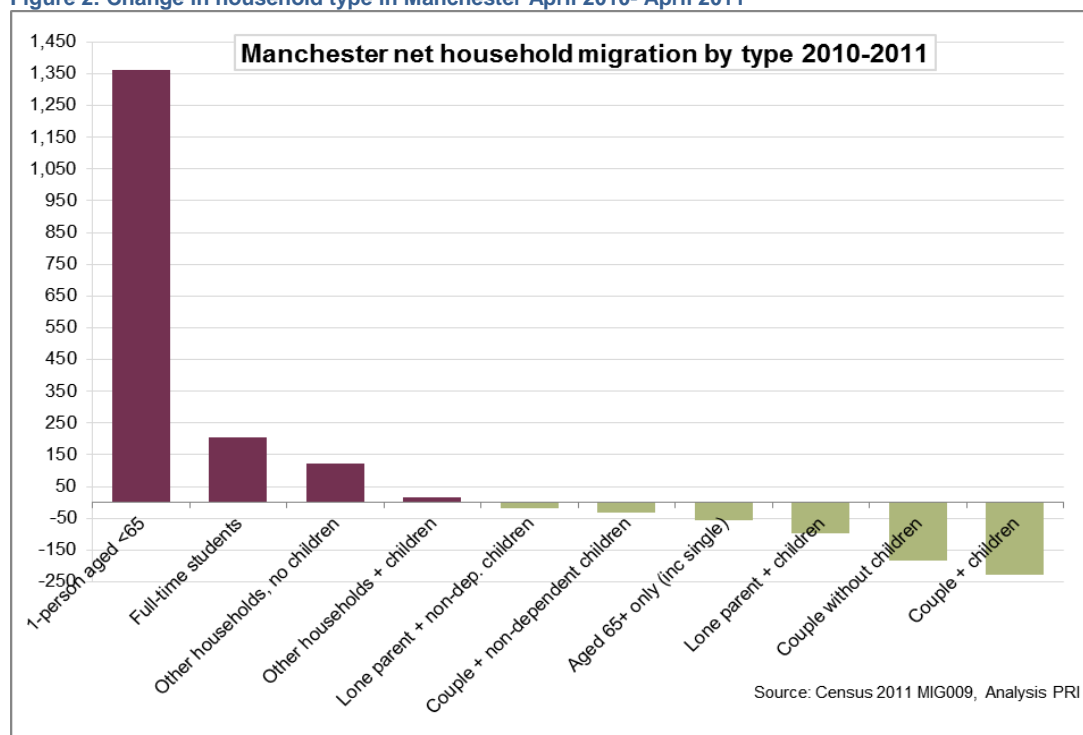
Figure 1: Households in Manchester wards in 2011 that lived elsewhere in April 2010



**Figure 1** shows the proportion of households by ward that lived in a different place a year earlier than the 2011 Census where the whole household has moved; this could be somewhere else in the same ward, a different Manchester ward, or from outside of Manchester, including from abroad, suggesting that City Centre ward households are extremely transient.

**Figure 2** shows the change in household types at city level, illustrating the rise in single person households and decrease in families. N.B. this is a snapshot comparing April 2010 with April 2011; many households would have moved in between those dates.

Figure 2: Change in household type in Manchester April 2010- April 2011



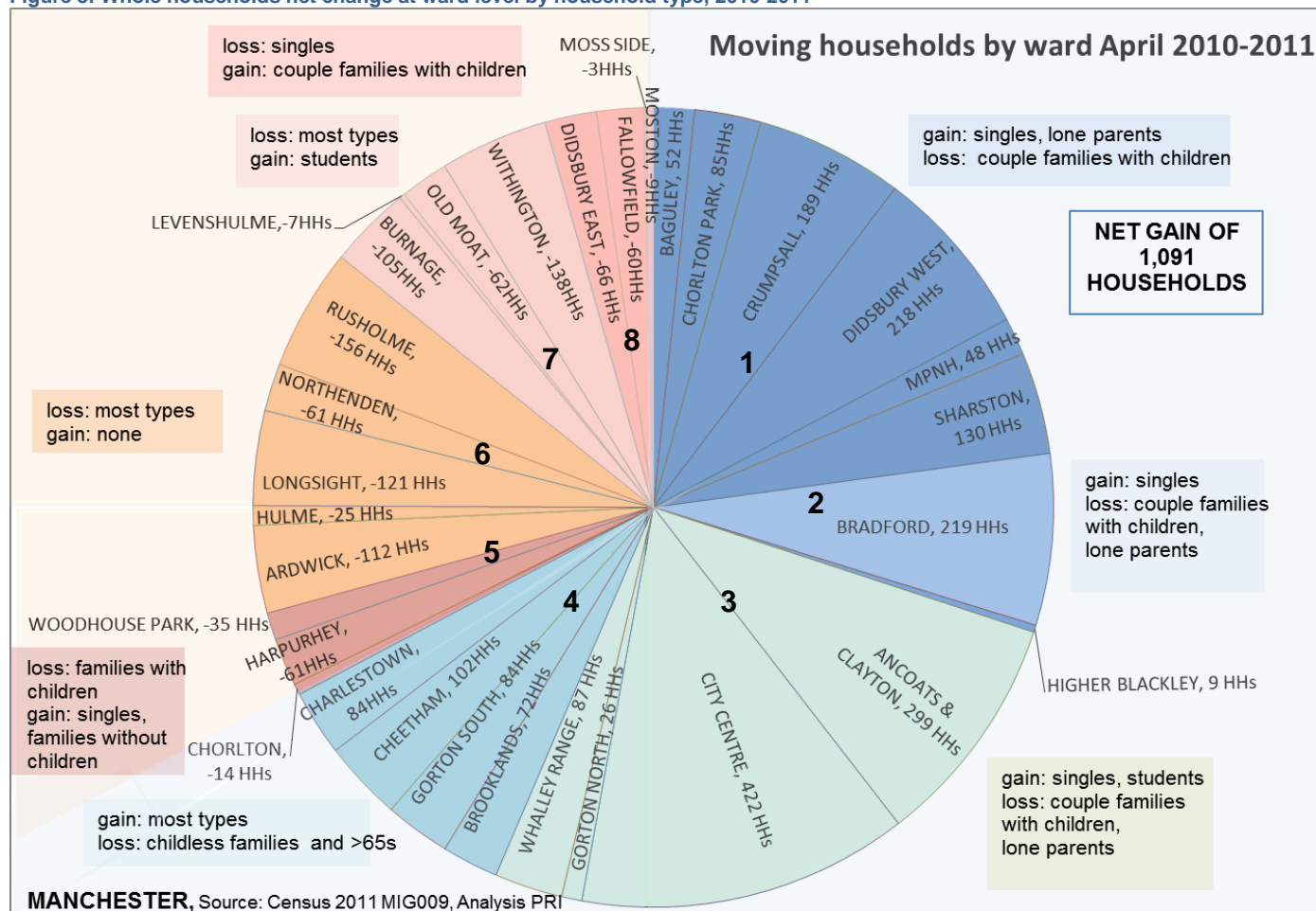
Around 14,600 moves were made in and out of Manchester by single people aged under 65, gaining 1,362 households overall, excluding students who were a separate category but also gained overall. All other types decreased, apart from 'Other households' which gained 123 households without children (includes lodgers, all adult households and temporary residents) and 16 households with children over the period.

**Figure 3** shows the broad changes of whole households in terms of gains and losses in each ward by household type, over the year to April 2011, with blue Areas labelled 1-4 indicating wards that saw a net migration gain in households and red Areas 5-8 those with a loss. The data may not indicate a trend, but there was a definite move towards increasing numbers of working age 1-person households in most wards, usually to the detriment of families with children, meaning a potentially greater housing requirement for fewer people. Only the wards in the areas marked '4' and '8' gained families in couples with children, but households in '8' had net migration losses because of falling numbers of 1-person households. Area '1' gained lone parents but lost couples with children whereas Area '5' gained couples but without children.

Areas '3', '4' and '7' saw small student household increases – first year students would tend towards Halls of Residence (not classed as households) and subsequent years of study would likely see most students moving either within the ward (see Figure 7) or within Manchester. Those moving from their original ward of residence appeared to favour areas south of and including the city centre in areas normally associated with students, with the exception of Hulme whose net loss to migration included student households.

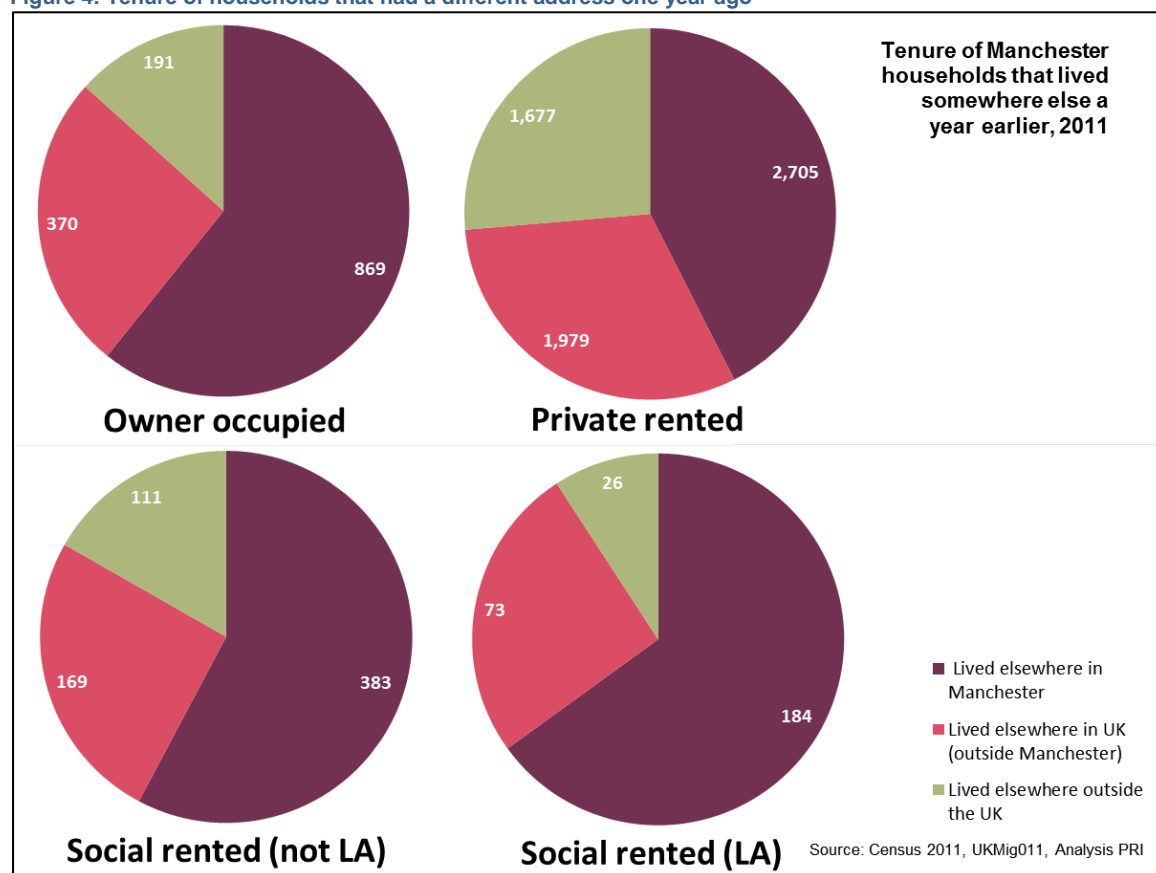
The largest net gains at ward level were those wards in Area '3', namely City Centre and Ancoats & Clayton, both gaining large numbers of 1-person aged under 65 households (477 and 200 respectively) and around 60 student households each. Didsbury West also gained 200 working age singles but saw increases in lone parents (12 households) rather than students (7 households). Hidden within these figures, however, is the substantial loss of 143 families in the City Centre ward, half of which had dependent children. This is the highest loss of families in the city, followed by Harpurhey which lost 91 families, two thirds of which had dependent children.

**Figure 3: Whole households net change at ward level by household type, 2010-2011**



**Figure 4** shows the tenure of households that had a different address a year before the Census by type and by where they lived before. Most common were households that were private rented, followed by owner occupier. All tenure types had more households living elsewhere in Manchester a year earlier than living outside Manchester. This figure does not show the tenure of those households that left the city.

Figure 4: Tenure of households that had a different address one year ago



At ward level, **Figure 5** shows that whilst there is a lot of movement in private rented households, there is also a good amount of stability, with most wards having more households that have not moved in a year than lived elsewhere a year earlier. Only private rented households have been looked at in detail because this is the dominant tenure type for recent immigrants.

Figure 5: Private rented households in Manchester, address one year ago

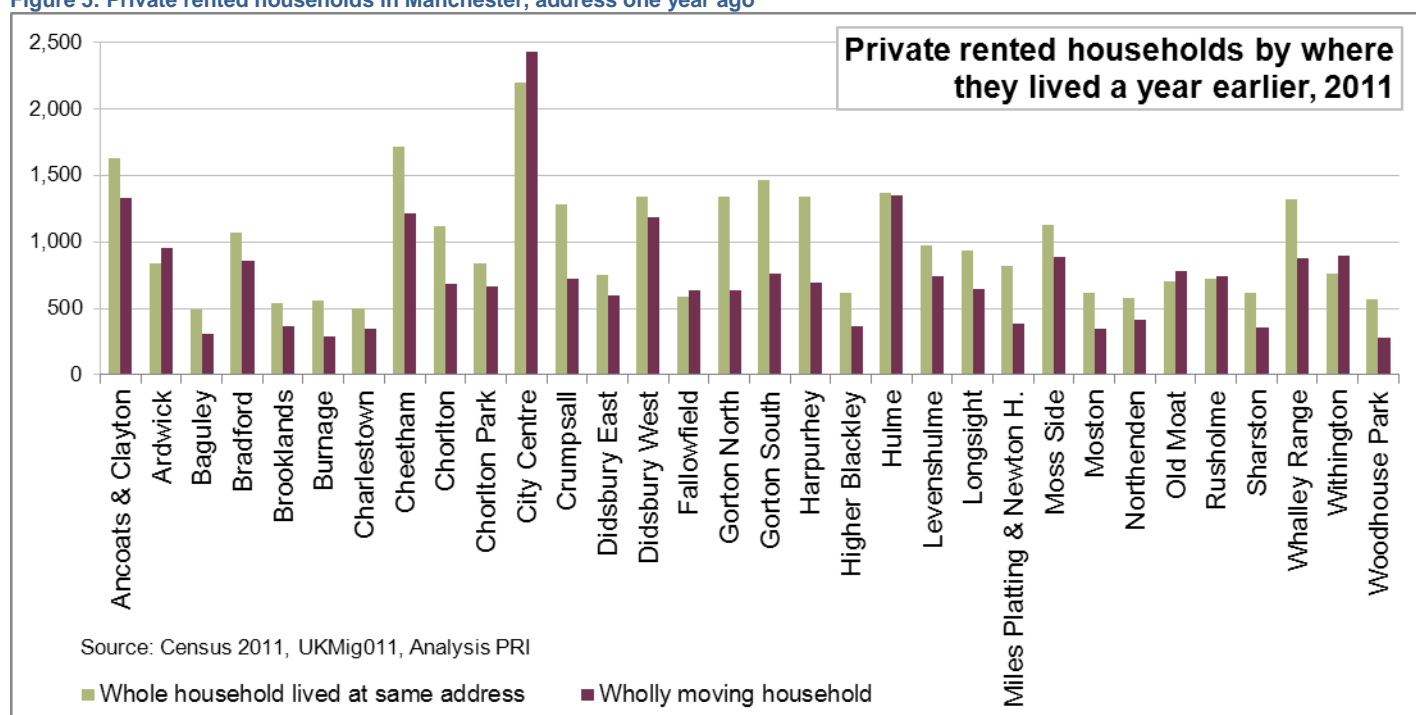
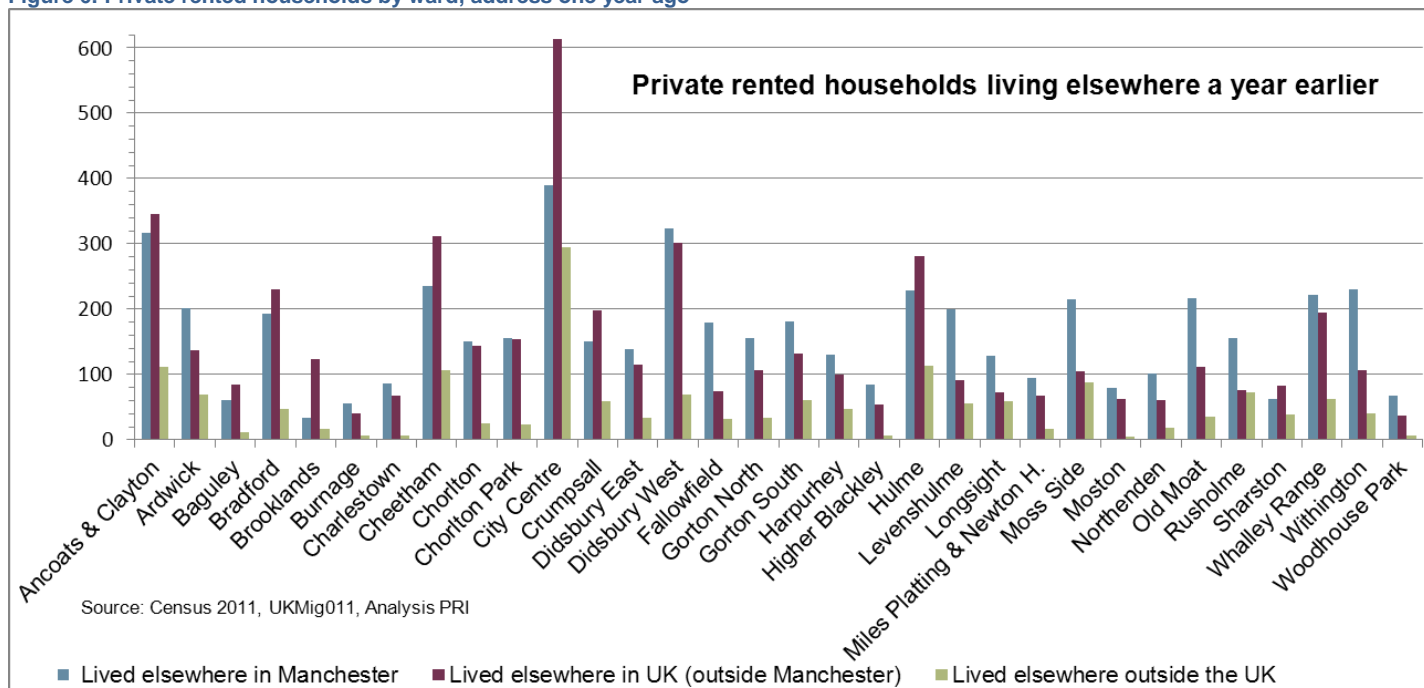




Figure 6: Private rented households by ward, address one year ago

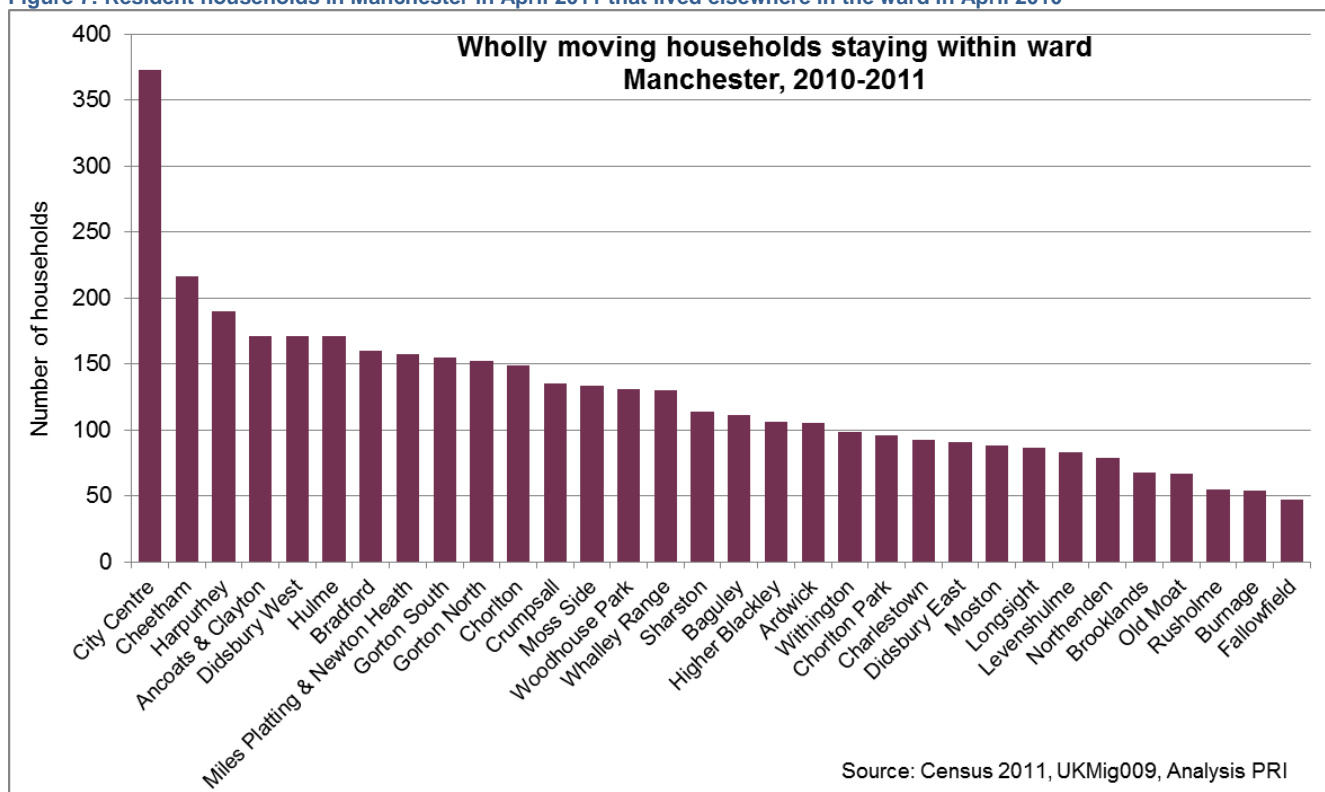


**Figure 6** shows the distribution of private rented households that lived elsewhere a year earlier at ward level, indicating where the residents in those households originated from. 42-70% of residents that moved from a ward to another ward or elsewhere in the UK had been in private rented tenure in 2010, with the wards at the lower end of this range being high in social rented movers. Only Didsbury and Chorlton had high percentages of owner occupiers that had left the city to live elsewhere, with the majority of those having left Manchester altogether.

## Households moving within a ward

**Figure 7** shows how many whole households moved but stayed within the same ward. There were 4,000 moving households staying in the same ward out of 13,000 households moving within Manchester (44% of all whole household migration, excluding Manchester households moving out of UK which is not recorded).

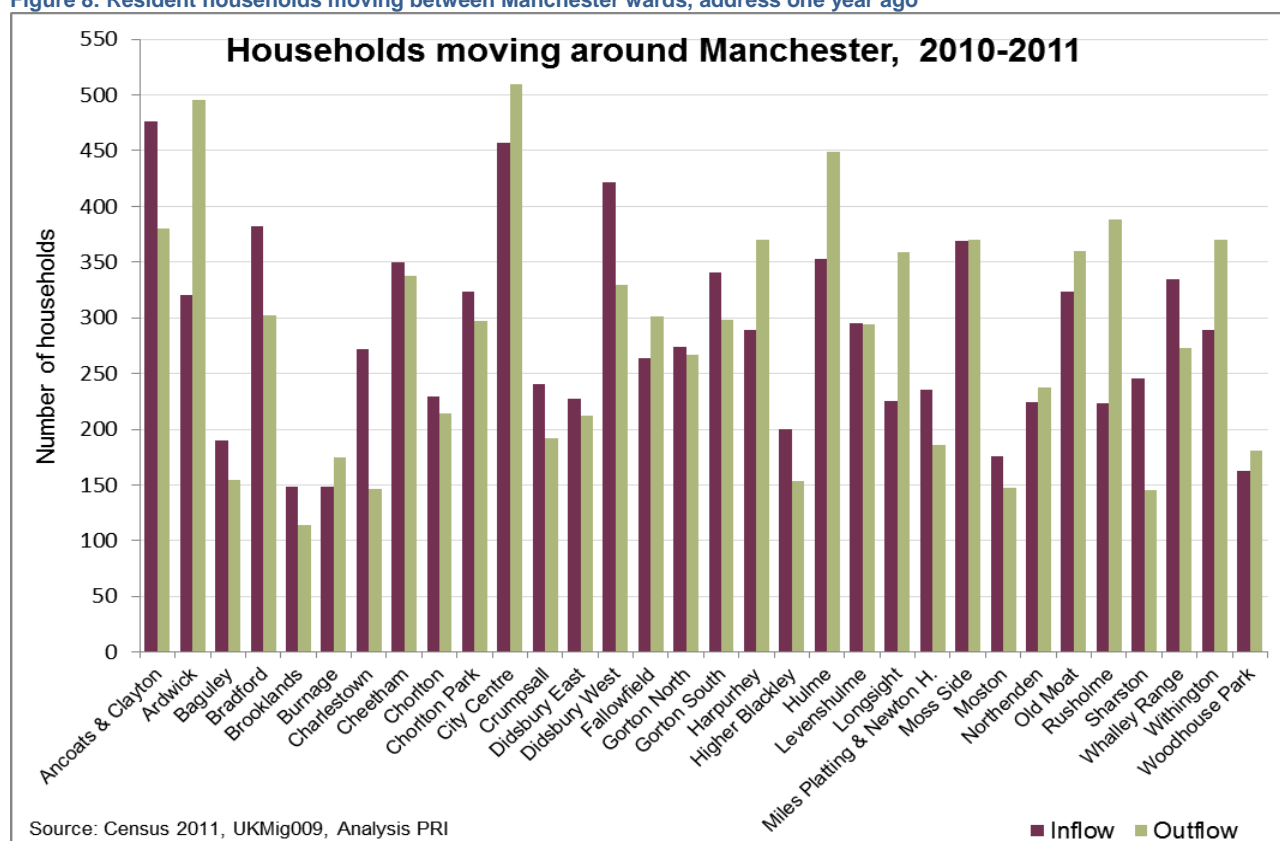
Figure 7: Resident households in Manchester in April 2011 that lived elsewhere in the ward in April 2010





## Households moving from one Manchester ward to another

Figure 8: Resident households moving between Manchester wards, address one year ago



**Figure 8** shows the inflow and outflow of each ward in Manchester of whole households living in a different Manchester ward a year before the Census, with Ancoats and Clayton being the most popular ward in the city with 476 households stating they had lived elsewhere a year earlier. All household types were attracted into the ward apart from those aged over 65 and families with non-dependent children, but this was not specific to this ward, all wards in Manchester had very low numbers of these types moving around the city. The greatest number of household types moving into Ancoats and Clayton was single working age people (just under 200 households). All this movement into Ancoats and Clayton was countered by 380 households moving out, half of which were single working age people, so ultimately there was only a net gain of 100 households, many of which were students and those classed as other households, typically short term residents. This illustrates the extensive turnover of residents in this ward.

City Centre and Didsbury West wards also attracted over 400 Manchester households across into their borders half of which were again single people younger than 65, however whilst Didsbury West added around 100 households overall, City Centre had a greater outflow so lost more households than it gained. This was also true in Ardwick where the number of households that had left Ardwick a year earlier to live in other wards far outweighed the number that had moved in.

Brooklands and Burnage attracted the fewest households from other Manchester wards over the year, although Brooklands fared slightly better by having one of the higher numbers of net gains. All wards in Wythenshawe with the exception of Sharston were in the bottom ten wards for attracting households from elsewhere in the city.

The most successful ward in attracting and retaining both singles and families was Charlestown with around 60 households more of each in 2011 than at the same point the previous year. **Tables 1a and 1b** show the wards with the highest net gain in the numbers of households (families include couples without children).

The tables do not include gains from the 'Other' category which cover households that are generally transient in nature, such as student households and short term residents. **Table 2** shows wards with the highest net gains (green) and highest net losses (pink) in other types of households in 2011 compared to the same point in 2010.

**Table 1a and 1b: Wards with highest number of households gained on previous year from other wards, 2011**

Ward	Gain in 1-person hh	Ward	Gain in family hh
Didsbury West	83	Charlestown	57
Charlestown	61	Didsbury East	54
Whalley Range	61	Sharston	47
Crumpsall	53	Moston	36
Gorton North	47	Baguley	34
Higher Blackley	34	Gorton South	32
Sharston	34	Moss Side	30
Chorlton Park	25	Miles Platting & Newton Heath	29
Cheetham	22	Northenden	29
Miles Platting & Newton Heath	19	Bradford	26

**Table 2: Number of 'other' households gained/lost on previous year from other wards, 2011**

Ward	Net change in households
Ancoats & Clayton	69
Bradford	45
Sharston	20
City Centre	18
Whalley Range	15
Didsbury West	13
Withington	-12
Moss Side	-14
Fallowfield	-18
Longsight	-30
Rusholme	-50
Ardwick	-75

Source: Census 2011 UKMig009, Analysis PRI

Didsbury West, Whalley Range and Sharston therefore had the greatest gains in households that were not family-focussed. Overall, however, the wards with the greatest numbers of household increases on the previous year were Charlestown with a 126 net gain followed by Sharston with 101 more households; the large gain in other households in Ancoats and Clayton, half of which were student households, made it third highest in the city with 96 households more than at the same point a year earlier.

In terms of wards losing households to other wards in Manchester from one year to the next, City Centre saw the highest outflow of 510 households, but as mentioned earlier, this was tempered by the inflow from other wards. Ardwick saw the next highest number households leaving to live elsewhere in Manchester but again had a reasonable inflow so had a smaller overall loss than Rusholme which had 165 fewer households overall in 2011 than the previous year, the highest number of households in the city. So these wards, like those mentioned earlier are subject to significant flows in from and out of other wards. **Tables 3a and 3b** show the wards with the highest loss in household numbers, excluding other households.

**Table 3a and 3b: Number of households lost on previous year to other wards, 2011**

Ward	Loss in 1-person hh	Ward	Loss in family hh
Rusholme	-76	City Centre	-71
Hulme	-68	Harpurhey	-66
Longsight	-53	Ardwick	-53
Ardwick	-47	Longsight	-51
Fallowfield	-42	Gorton North	-49
Didsbury East	-40	Withington	-46
Burnage	-40	Rusholme	-39
Northenden	-39	Woodhouse Park	-24
Old Moat	-28	Hulme	-20
Withington	-23	Cheetham	-16

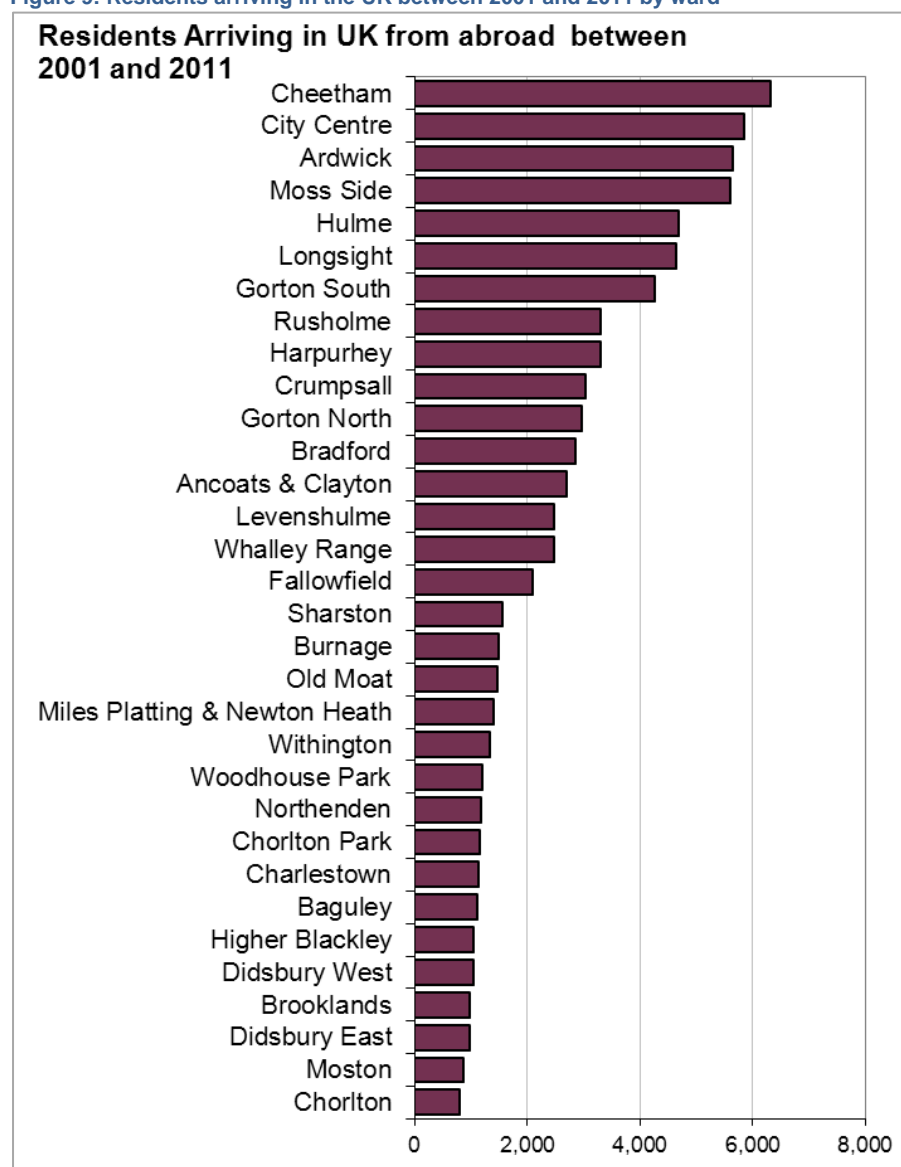
Some wards, namely Whalley Range, Burnage and Woodhouse Park, saw a shift in their typology because of movement to or from other wards, for example, in Whalley Range where there was a net gain of 61 single person households but a net loss of 14 families. This occurred to a lesser degree in Woodhouse Park, whereas Burnage gained a small number of families and lost single person households.

## Long-term International Migration

The estimated population of Manchester between 2001 and 2011 grew by 80,200 (19%) between 2001 and 2011 to stand at 503,127. This rapid population growth has been spread unevenly across the city's wards with the highest growth rate within the City Centre Ward and surrounding wards of Hulme, Cheetham, Ardwick, Ancoats and Clayton and Moss Side, as well as to the east in Gorton South and Bradford. Taken together, these eight wards account for 58% of the city's total population growth.

A substantial proportion of the city's population growth can be attributed to new arrivals to the UK who have settled in Manchester recently. National figures show that half of all foreign-born residents in 2011 stated that their year of arrival was during the period 2001-2011. Their countries of birth are mostly different from earlier migration groups. Many of the most recent arrivals will be students and temporary workers who may subsequently return to their country of birth. Unfortunately, very few statistics count international emigration so it is difficult to calculate how many actually return home or when. These recent international immigrants total 81,000 residents, forming 16% of the city's 2011 resident population. As this number is higher than the overall growth in the city, previous residents must have emigrated, either abroad or elsewhere in the UK, so there has likely been a demographic shift in Manchester as UK-born residents have been replaced by non-UK residents (although a proportion of emigrants will also be foreign-born). The recent immigrants are more likely to be aged 20 to 34, making the mean average age of a Manchester resident lower than in 2001.

Figure 9: Residents arriving in the UK between 2001 and 2011 by ward



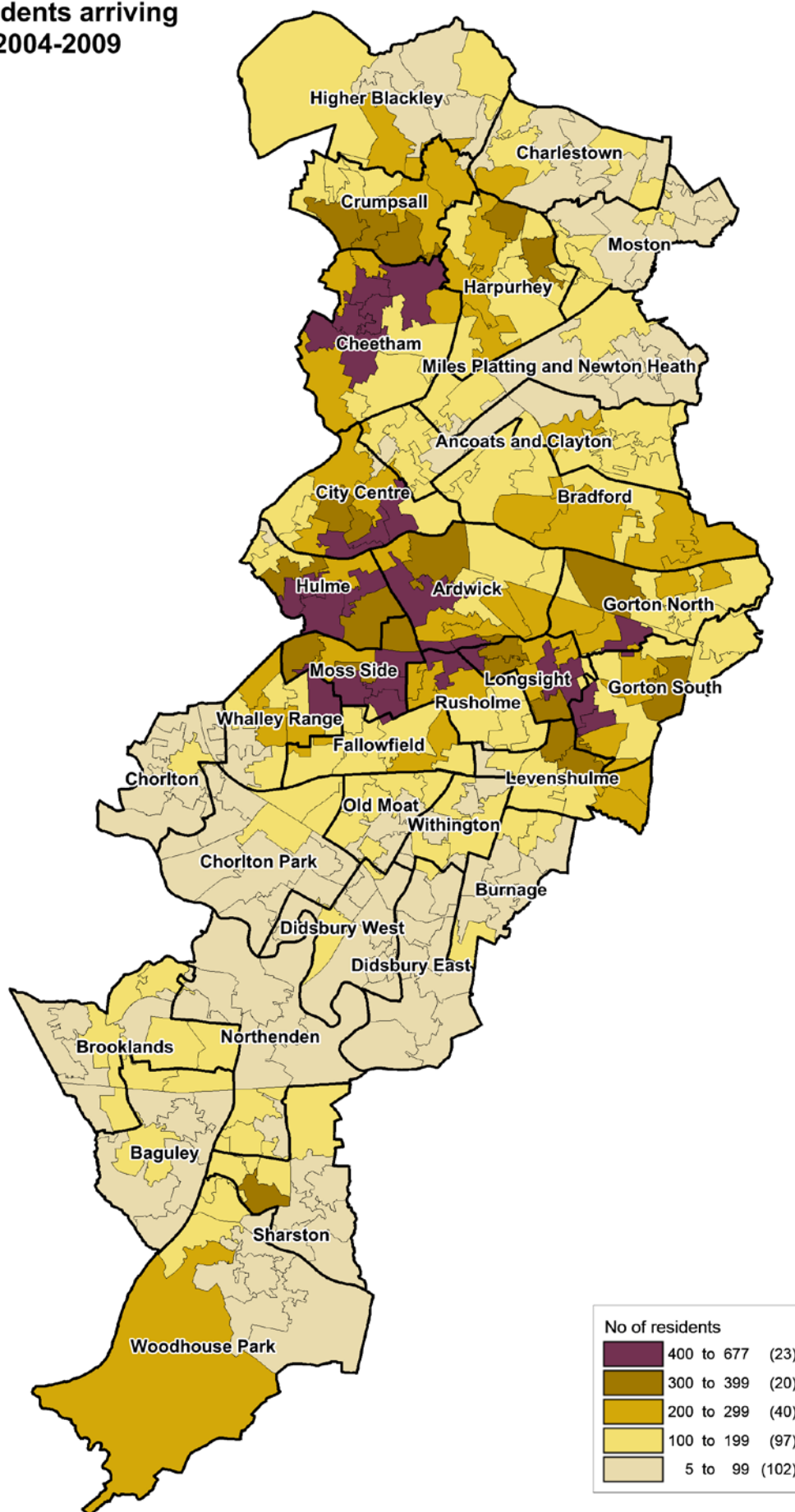
Source: Census Table QS801, ONS, Crown Copyright

**Figure 9** shows the number of residents in each ward who arrived in the UK over the last decade (not necessarily arriving in Manchester first) to show the impact of recent immigration in these areas.

**Map 1** details international immigration from 2004 to 2009 by lower super output areas (LSOAs) which are smaller than wards, chosen because this particular time period covers a surge in immigration from abroad.

Map 1: Manchester International Immigration in LSOAs, based on arrival between 2004 and 2009 (Source: QS801, ONS)

**Location of residents arriving  
in UK between 2004-2009  
Census 2011**



The wards with the highest numbers in Figure 9 are consistent with those containing the LSOAs with the highest numbers in Map 1, indicating that there has been no significant change in wards that attract immigrants from abroad. It should be noted though that the data used in Figure 9 will be slightly biased towards more recent years because they refer to the most recent arrival in the UK and some residents may have returned home on a regular basis. Immigrants who arrived earlier in the decade are also more likely to have emigrated out of the city since those illustrated in Map 1.

As indicated, City Centre and its neighbouring wards housed the highest numbers of new arrivals from abroad; a third of the City Centre's residents in 2011 arrived in the UK during the last decade with only slightly lower proportions in neighbouring wards. Cheetham has the greatest number of new immigrants though, with more than 6,300 residents arriving in the UK during the previous ten years. This does not indicate any emigration, just those who were resident at the time of the Census in 2011, so residents will have arrived and/or left during the decade; however, the ward population in Cheetham has grown by 7,400 residents since 2001 (the equivalent of some total ward populations in the rest of the country) and as 28% of the population in 2011 have arrived from abroad between 2001 and 2011 immigrants appear to be attracted to the ward and a proportion of those then settle there.

Nearly a third of total residents (30%) in 2011 arrived in Longsight from abroad in those ten years but it does not feature in the highest overall population growth, being only around 1,700 higher in total than in 2001. This suggests that as immigrants have moved into Longsight they have displaced around 3,000 residents (who may also be from abroad) as well as increasing the ward's population. Chorlton Park, by contrast, has seen its population grow by 26% but only 8% of its residents are new arrivals suggesting internal rather than international immigration.

Whilst figures fell in the year to 2012 across the UK and this was reflected in Manchester numbers, ONS indicates a rise in immigration to the UK driven by EU citizens coming from Poland, Spain, Italy and Portugal, plus a large rise in Romanian and Bulgarian migrants in 2013. This data is only available at national level but Manchester has higher than average immigrants whose country of birth is Poland and Spain and similar to national proportions of people born in Italy (Source: Census Table QS203, ONS, and National Insurance registrations to foreign workers, DWP). As most immigrants have come to work in these latest figures, and 30% have come to study, Manchester is likely to attract a significant proportion of these immigrants, including those from Romania and Bulgaria, as it offers both these opportunities.

## Wards popular with recent movers from abroad

Household data were released in February 2015 detailing where residents lived in April 2010, a year before the Census. There is only a snapshot of data for moves to wards in Manchester from outside the UK because if residents have moved abroad they would not have filled out the Census, so there is no detail here about net change.

**Figure 10** shows that City Centre ward was definitely the popular choice for residents that had moved to Manchester from abroad, with more than double the number of households moving there than the next highest ward, Hulme. It is likely that a large number of City Centre households had also left in 2010 to live abroad or elsewhere in the UK.

The household composition of people living in Manchester who lived abroad a year before the census differed from ward to ward in both distribution and number, but most had more 1-person households than other types. The composition of those in City Centre ward is shown in **Figure 11**, displayed separately because the scale is so much greater than other wards. The remaining wards are indicated in **Figure 12**.

The fact that no families or 'other' households and just 22 single people were aged 65 and over who lived abroad a year earlier would seem fairly unsurprising, but these will also include expatriates returning home so it would appear, certainly for this period, no older couples returned to Manchester.



Figure 10: Households moving from abroad to Manchester wards, address one year ago

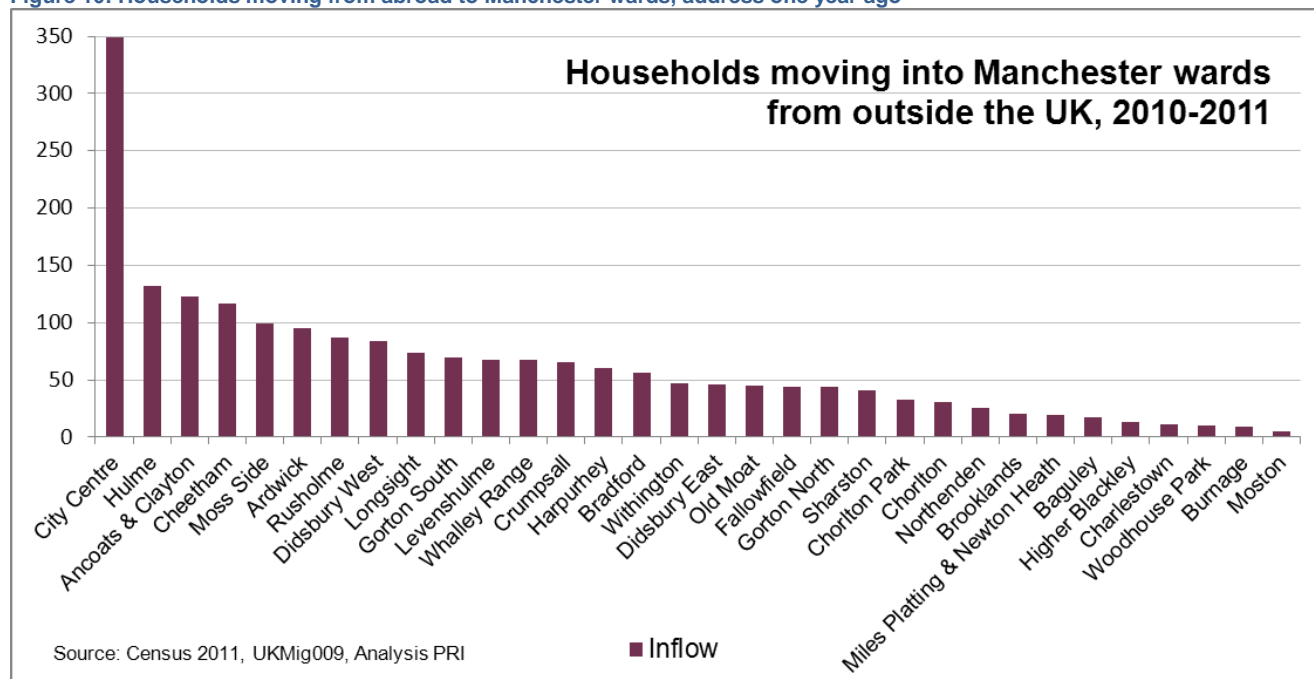


Figure 11: Households moving from abroad to City Centre ward, address one year ago

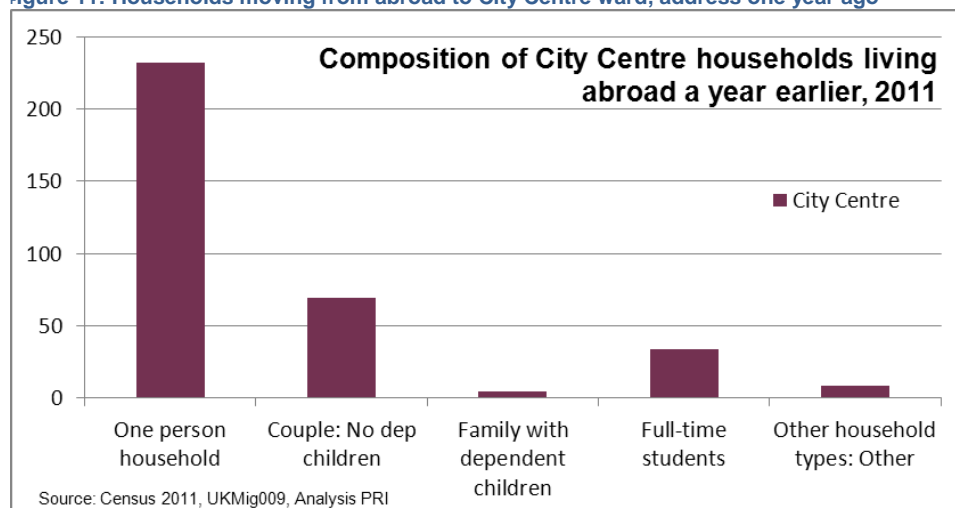
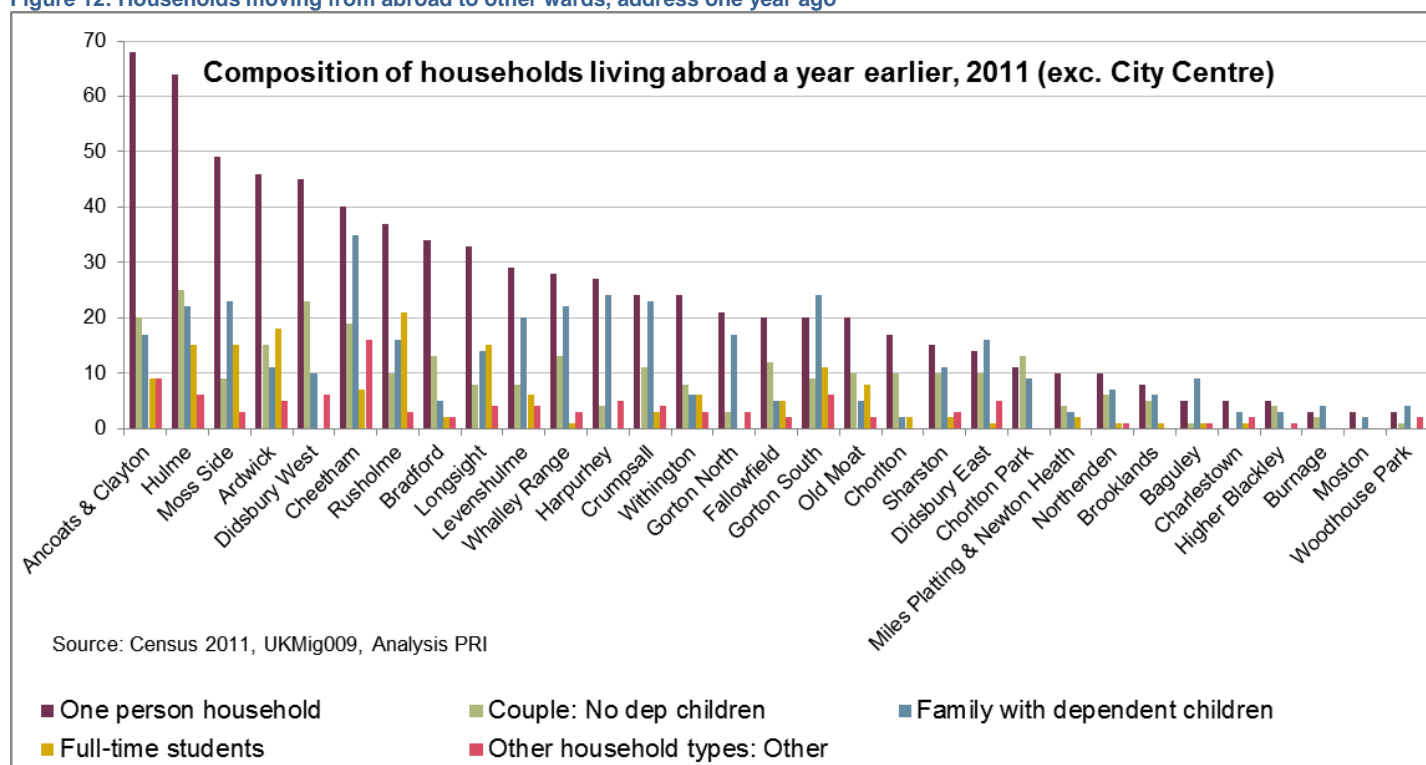


Figure 12: Households moving from abroad to other wards, address one year ago





## Country of birth

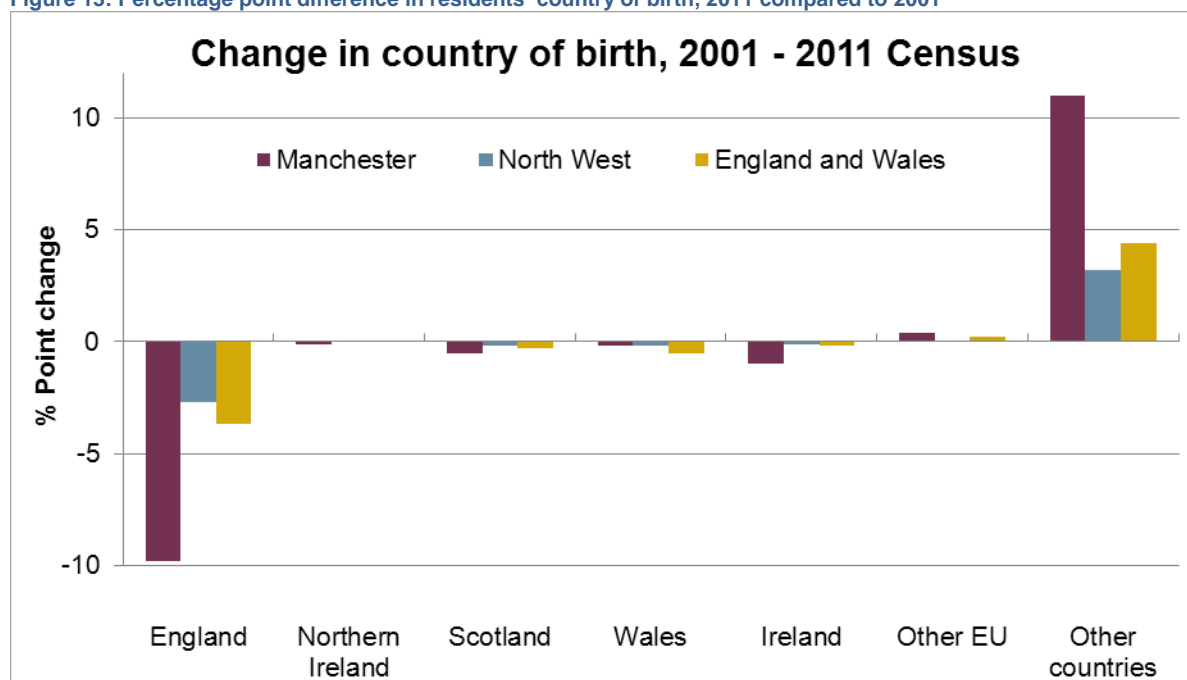
The proportion of Manchester residents born in England decreased from 81.4% in 2001 to 71.6% in 2011, 11.9 percentage points below the national average, as shown in **Table 4**. A large increase in residents born in 'Other countries', mainly due to immigration from Pakistan (and, to a lesser degree, India) and totalling 95,000 residents in 2011 means immigrants from these countries now form 19% of the total population, double the national proportion, as shown in Table 4. There are also nearly 23,000 residents born in EU countries outside the British Isles. Manchester ranks joint 4<sup>th</sup> in England and Wales for the proportion of residents born in Northern Ireland.

**Table 4: Manchester residents' broad country of birth in 2011 compared to the national average**

KS204EW – Country of Birth, ONS		%								
2011	Total	England	Northern Ireland	Scotland	Wales	UK not otherwise specified	Ireland	Other EU: Member countries Mar 2001	Other EU: Accession countries Apr 2001-Mar 2011	Other countries
Manchester	503,127	71.6	0.9	1.3	0.9	0.0	1.7	1.9	2.6	19.0
England	53,012,456	83.5	0.4	1.3	1.0	0.0	0.7	1.7	2.0	9.4

**Figure 13** shows Manchester residents' country of birth has changed more than average in percentage terms, with 'Other EU' and non-EU countries replacing those born in the British Isles for 2001 to 2011.

**Figure 13: Percentage point difference in residents' country of birth, 2011 compared to 2001**



Source: Census Tables KS204 (2011) and KS05 (2001), ONS

Manchester has some marked differences compared to England regarding the countries of birth of immigrants. India, followed by Poland, Pakistan, Ireland, Germany, Bangladesh, Nigeria, South Africa, USA, and Jamaica were the top ten countries of birth recorded nationally on the 2011 Census from outside the UK. Indian-born had been the second highest ranking non-UK country of birth from 1961 up until 2001 but in 2011 Indian-born residents became the largest non-UK born population. As **Figure 14** shows, this is not the case in Manchester, with the top three countries of birth outside England being very different.

Since the initial influx of Pakistani-born immigrants in the 1950s, immigration from Pakistan to Manchester has continued to increase. Unlike the rest of the UK, where it has ranked third in every census since 1981, it has since topped the non-UK country of birth ranking. Pakistan-born residents are the second largest population in Manchester ('born in England' being highest), much higher than those born in Scotland or India which are second and third nationally (when including the rest of the UK in the figures).

In Manchester the top ten non-UK countries of birth recorded on the 2011 Census were, in numerical order, Pakistan, Ireland, Poland, China, Nigeria, India, Somalia, Jamaica, Bangladesh and Germany.

Figure 14: Proportion of resident population born outside England, Manchester compared to national average, 2011\*



\*countries with percentages just above 0 not shown

Source: Census Table QS203, ONS, Crown Copyright

Within Manchester, certain areas have settled communities that people are attracted to from abroad. Knowing where there are high levels of immigration can help in gauging the needs of those residents and emerging or changing communities can be identified. At ward level, Sharston has the highest number of residents born in England and Moston the highest proportion within a ward. Conversely, Rusholme has the lowest number of residents born in England and Longsight the lowest proportion, with just fewer than half the residents not of English birth (49%).

The areas of Manchester that have the highest proportions of residents born in the British Isles and abroad are listed below in **Table 5** by lower super output area (LSOA), with the ward that the majority of the LSOA falls into indicated. This table just shows the highest in the city, not the spread, so there will be clusters elsewhere of residents not born in England.

Table 5: Areas with the highest proportion of resident population from each broad country of birth category, 2011

KS204EW Country of Birth, ONS	LSOA 2011 name	Within Ward	Country of Birth	Total residents born in this group	Total residents in this LSOA at 2011	% of this group in this LSOA
E01005229	007E	Moston	England	1,460	1,539	94.9%
E01005281	026B	Rusholme	Northern Ireland	61	2,239	2.7%
E01033682	060C	City Centre	Scotland	47	1,261	3.7%
E01005312	036E	Withington	Wales	54	1,811	3.0%
E01005119	041A	Burnage	Ireland	67	1,531	4.4%
E01033653	055B	City Centre	Other EU: members in 2001	107	1,670	6.4%
E01033675	058D	Cheetham	Other EU: Accession	248	2,064	12.0%
E01005145	008A	Cheetham	Other countries	1,359	2,711	50.1%

The areas with the highest proportions are not the same as those with the highest numbers of residents from these countries, as shown in **Table 6**. The centre of Fallowfield houses the highest numbers of people born in the British Isles, apart from those born in Scotland, because of a large student campus housing many university students. The centre of Hulme has the highest number of residents born in countries outside the EU because this is a popular area with foreign students attending Manchester's universities.

**Table 6: Areas with the highest number of resident population from each broad country of birth category, 2011**

<b>KS204EW Country of Birth, ONS</b>	<b>LSOA 2011 name</b>	<b>Within Ward</b>	<b>Country of Birth</b>	<b>Total residents born in this group</b>	<b>Total residents in this LSOA at 2011</b>	<b>% of this group in this LSOA</b>
E01005185	032B	Fallowfield	<b>England</b>	<b>3,133</b>	4,024	77.9%
E01005185	032B	Fallowfield	<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>95</b>	4,024	2.4%
E01035210	060C	Hulme	<b>Scotland</b>	<b>73</b>	3,244	2.3%
E01005185	032B	Fallowfield	<b>Wales</b>	<b>114</b>	4,024	2.8%
E01005180	030C	Fallowfield	<b>Ireland</b>	<b>71</b>	1,847	3.8%
E01005284	026C	Rusholme	<b>Other EU: members in 2001</b>	<b>146</b>	3,436	4.2%
E01033654	055C	City Centre	<b>Other EU: Accession</b>	<b>350</b>	2,956	11.8%
E01005210	019C	Hulme	<b>Other countries</b>	<b>1,380</b>	3,244	42.5%

Within the LSOAs, certain areas have high concentrations of people not born in England however, 92% of all output areas (subsets of LSOAs) have a majority of English-born residents. The lowest proportions of English-born residents at output area level are in Longsight (23.5%), Cheetham (26.5%) and Ardwick (27%). Residents here have high numbers of people born in countries outside the EU; Longsight has an established community of Bangladeshi residents, Cheetham is popular with Pakistani-born immigrants and, increasingly, Arabic residents, whilst Ardwick houses many people born in India so it is probable that non-English residents were born in these countries. One particular Cheetham output area also has relatively high numbers of residents born in EU Accession countries, and contains a large block of luxury apartments so it is possible that this particular complex is attracting the high proportion of non-English residents.

The highest number of non-English born residents within an output area in 2011 is 759 people, centred on Manchester Metropolitan University's city centre halls of residence in Hulme. The majority of people who are not English in this output area are from countries outside the EU (591 residents) and it is an area popular with south-east Asian students. All of the top ten output areas with the highest numbers of non-English born residents are predominantly from countries outside the EU apart from one, just south of Piccadilly Station in the city centre, which has the highest number, by far, of residents born in EU Accession countries and, again, is home to a number of halls of residence. The highest number of English-born residents in an output area falls inside LSOA 032B already mentioned, containing Manchester University's largest hall of residence on the Fallowfield campus.

**Table 7** is produced by ONS using the Annual Population Survey (APS), which is the Labour Force Survey plus various sample boosts to derive estimates of Manchester's non-UK born population. N.B. the total resident population in this table is higher than mid-year estimates for January 2011 onwards, and the non-UK born estimate for 2013 is much lower than usual, even accounting for the confidence interval provided. This is somewhat counter-intuitive with a growing population.

**Table 7: Estimated population resident in the United Kingdom, by nationality**

<b>Manchester</b>	<b>Resident Population</b>	<b>Non-UK Born Estimate</b>	<b>CI +/-</b>
Jan 2004 to Dec 2004	430,000	75,000	12,000
Jan 2005 to Dec 2005	438,000	80,000	13,000
Jan 2006 to Dec 2006	446,000	95,000	14,000
Jan 2007 to Dec 2007	453,000	102,000	15,000
Jan 2008 to Dec 2008	461,000	99,000	15,000
Jan 2009 to Dec 2009	465,000	111,000	15,000
Jan 2010 to Dec 2010	489,000	123,000	17,000
Jan 2011 to Dec 2011	505,000	135,000	18,000
Jan 2012 to Dec 2012	519,000	130,000	18,000
Jan 2013 to Dec 2013	532,000	95,000	16,000

Source: Estimated population resident in the United Kingdom, by nationality Table 2.3, ONS 2004 to 2013

## Age of international immigrants

Manchester tends towards young adult international immigrants, attracted to the city for higher education and work opportunities. Manchester also has a large availability of reasonably priced rental property making it a realistic place for younger immigrants to live close to work and university. That said, the indirect impact of child-bearing age female immigration from abroad is also significant as, nationally, the total fertility rate<sup>6</sup> has risen from 1.56 to 1.84 in the last decade, due mostly to non-UK born women with higher fertility rates bearing children in the UK (although this could include second generation migrant families as well as new arrivals). This, combined to a much lesser degree with improvements in fertility treatments and women having babies later in life, has pushed up the annual number of births in Manchester, with an increasing number every year as indicated in **Figure 15** until 2013 when a small decrease has been observed. In addition to this there will be a number of families bringing babies into the country from abroad making the likely number of Manchester babies less than one year old higher.

Figure 15: Births registered in Manchester between mid 2001-mid 2002 and mid 2012- mid 2013



Source: Components of Population Change, ONS (including revisions April 2013)

## Immigrants aged 18 to 24 years old

As Table 6 illustrated, the Higher Education student population affects the number of UK-born residents within an area significantly, particularly in Fallowfield. **Map 2** shows the location of Manchester's residents arriving in the UK when they were aged between 18 and 24 years in greater detail (LSOA level) to illustrate wards where numbers of university-age adults may be clustered based on their year of arrival into the UK. The map will include young migrants arriving for work or to stay with family as well as education but data are not split into reason for entering the UK. It is possible that any one of these residents settled elsewhere in the UK before moving into Manchester, also they may have lived in the UK for many years before 2011 so are now older than this age group but arrived here as young adults. It is still clear despite these caveats that the main areas indicating high numbers of immigrants in this age group relate to the two universities' halls of residence between City Centre ward and Rusholme so year of arrival appears to be a good proxy measure of this age group.

The lighter pink areas surrounding the City Centre-Rusholme corridor are likely to be a combination of foreign university students and young migrant workers, whereas other lighter areas are more likely to be young migrant workers and young adults joining family in the North (working in the city centre) and migrant workers in Wythenshawe (working in the NHS and airport).

<sup>6</sup> The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is the average number of live children that a group of women aged 15-44 would bear if they experienced the age-specific fertility rates of the calendar year in question throughout their childbearing lifespan. It provides a snapshot of the level of fertility in a particular year and does not necessarily represent the average number of children that a group of women will have over their lifetime.

# Age of Arrival in UK Aged 18-24 Census 2011

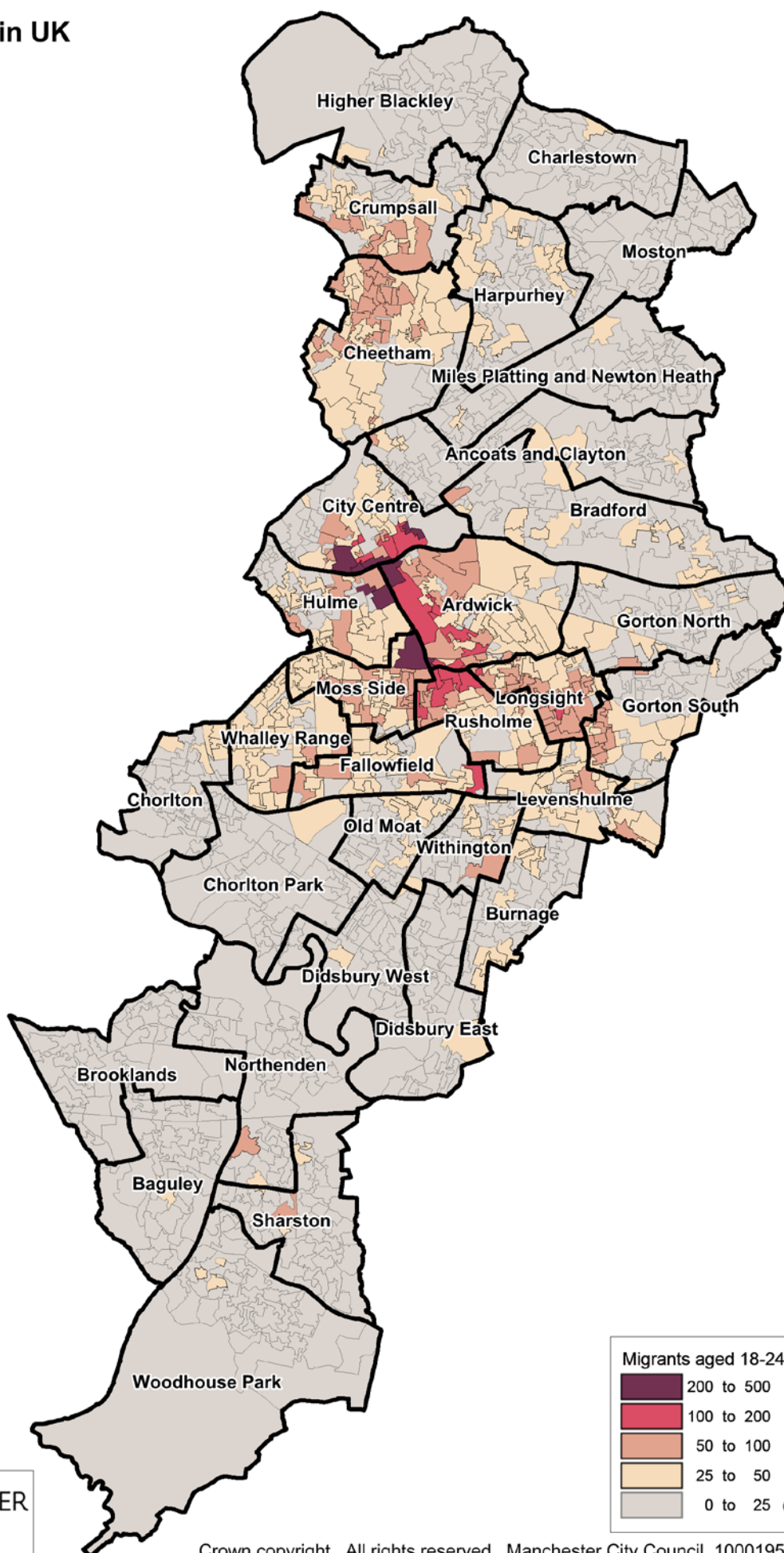
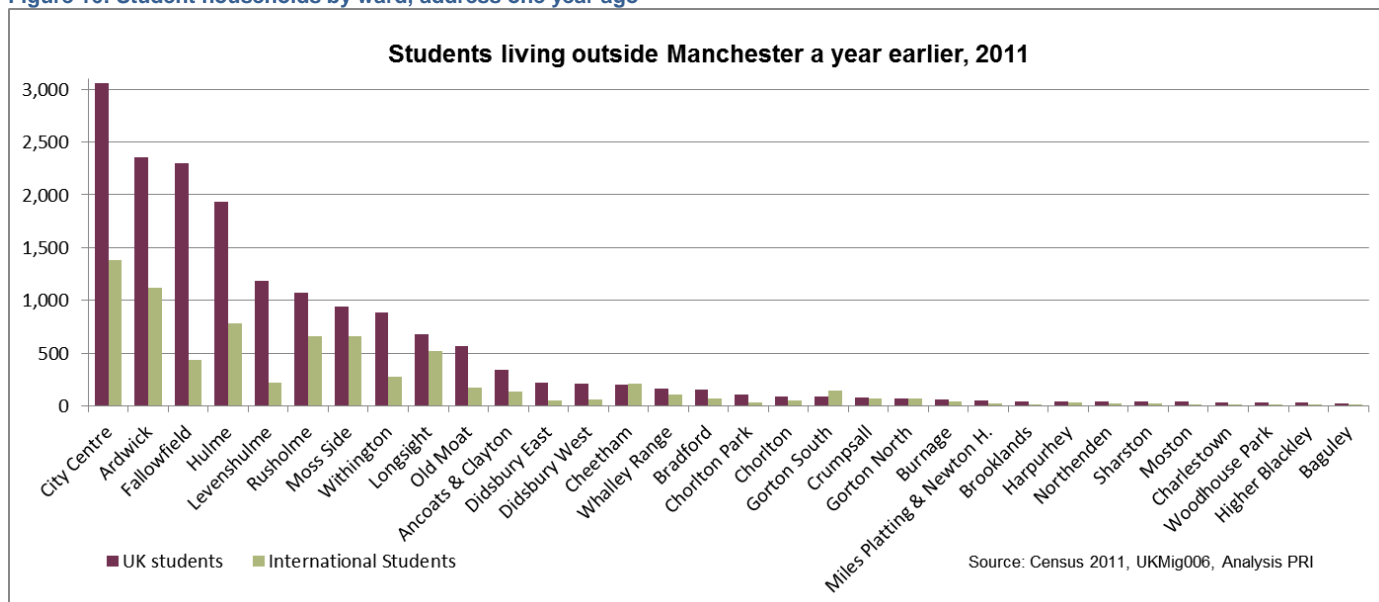




Figure 16: Student households by ward, address one year ago



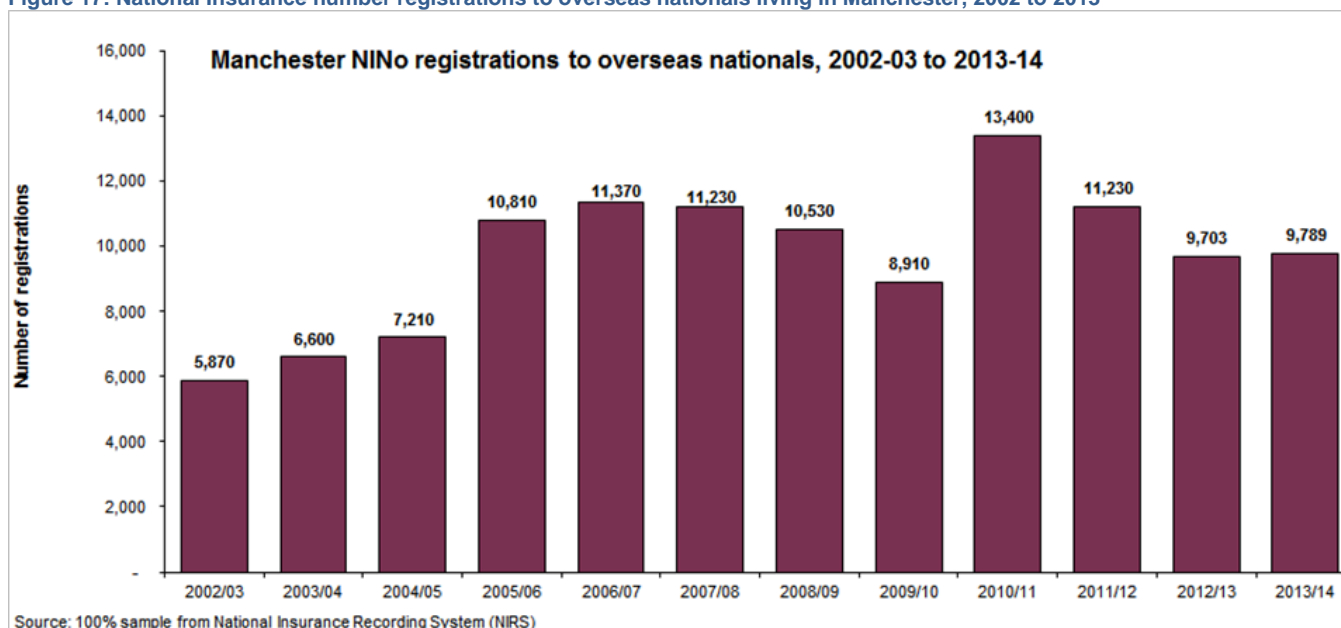
**Figure 16** focusses on students in higher education that did not live in Manchester in April 2010 but did a year later. These are people not households and shows that both domestic and international students favour the City Centre ward and Ardwick but Fallowfield, Levenshulme and Withington are not that popular with international students, choosing Hulme and wards associated with ethnic minority groups over these typical 'student' wards. This ties in well with the findings illustrated in Map 2.

## Economic data

National Insurance number (NINo) registration is usually a requirement of overseas nationals looking to work or study in this country to allow them to take up employment or claim benefits and tax credits. Data on the volume and country of origin of registering individuals are produced by the Department for Work and Pensions on an annual basis from the National Insurance Recording System (NIRS).

The total number of NINo registrations to overseas nationals in Manchester in 2013-2014 was 9,789, a small increase of 86 people, or 0.9%, since 2012-2013 as shown in **Figure 17**. This number is less than those shown for Manchester later in this report where data are broken down into parliamentary constituencies which include parts of Salford and Trafford.

Figure 17: National Insurance number registrations to overseas nationals living in Manchester, 2002 to 2013





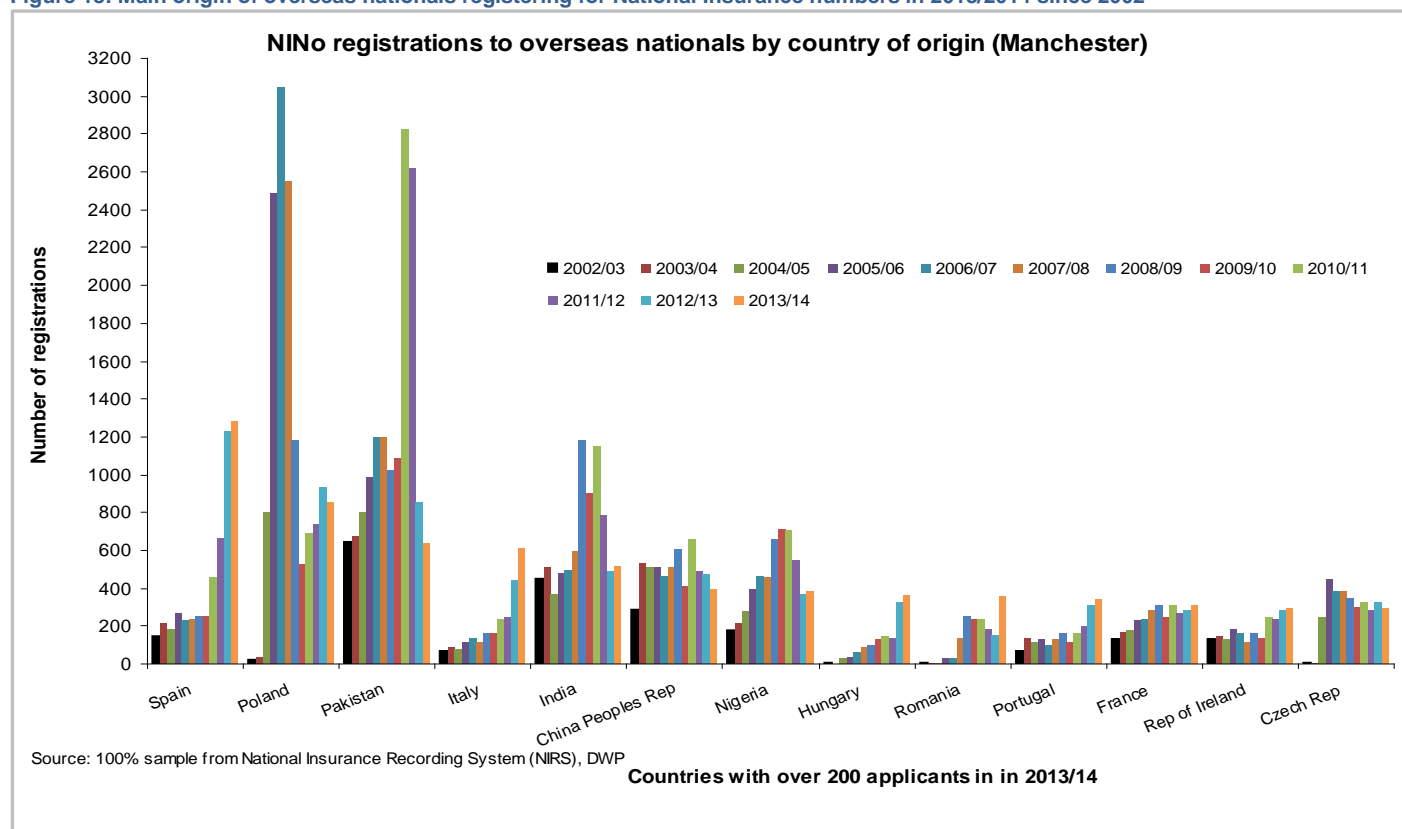
## Country of origin

The most notable changes in Manchester between 2011-2012 and 2012-2013 were the number of registrations by Spanish nationals, with an increase from 670 to 1,230 people, accounting for 12.7% of all registrations in Manchester, and the decrease in the number of registrations by Pakistani nationals from 2,620 to 859 people. Both these trends continued into the period 2013-2014 at a slower rate with 1,282 registrations to Spanish nationals and just 641 registrations to Pakistani nationals. There were also sustained increases from many EU nationals, in particular those registering from Italy and Portugal, as seen nationally. Overall, the highest proportion of registrations in 2013-2014 was from Spain at 13.1%, with Poland second and, despite the proportion falling to 6.5%, Pakistan third.

Registrations from A8 Accession nationals<sup>7</sup> have fluctuated in recent years but 2012-2013 had increased by 15.1% from the previous year, rising from 1,830 to 2,106 immigrant registrations, of which 934 were from Polish nationals (44.3%). The number of Polish nationals registering has decreased for 2013-2014 to 855, accounting for 8.7% of all overseas national registrations in Manchester. Nationals from Bulgaria and Romania (A2) made 215 NINO registrations in 2012-2013 (fewer than in 2011-2012) with 71.2% being from Romanian nationals. This number has risen in 2013-2014 to 488 registrations, 73% being Romanian.

NINO registrations to non-Accession nationals<sup>8</sup> fell by 1,779 (19.6%) to 7,301 in the year to 2013 following a similar decrease in registrations (1,850) in 2011-2012. This was on the back of a particularly large increase, ahead of immigration changes for non-EU nationals, in 2010-2011 when the number rose by 3,940 on the previous period. The number appears to have stabilised for 2013-2014 with 7,246 registering, although within that number there are some small increases in registrations. The top countries of origin for workers registering in 2013-2014 are shown in **Figure 18** showing how numbers have changed from 2002 to 2014.

Figure 18: Main origin of overseas nationals registering for National Insurance numbers in 2013/2014 since 2002



It is clear that the rise in registrations from Spain is a recent event starting in 2010 when their economy started to collapse, with a similar pattern in registrations from Italian, Hungarian and Portuguese immigrants. Poland is still a popular country of origin and numbers are rising again, but the peak of registrations definitely started with the opening of UK borders to the A8 Accession nationals in 2004.

<sup>7</sup> See Appendix 2 for definitions

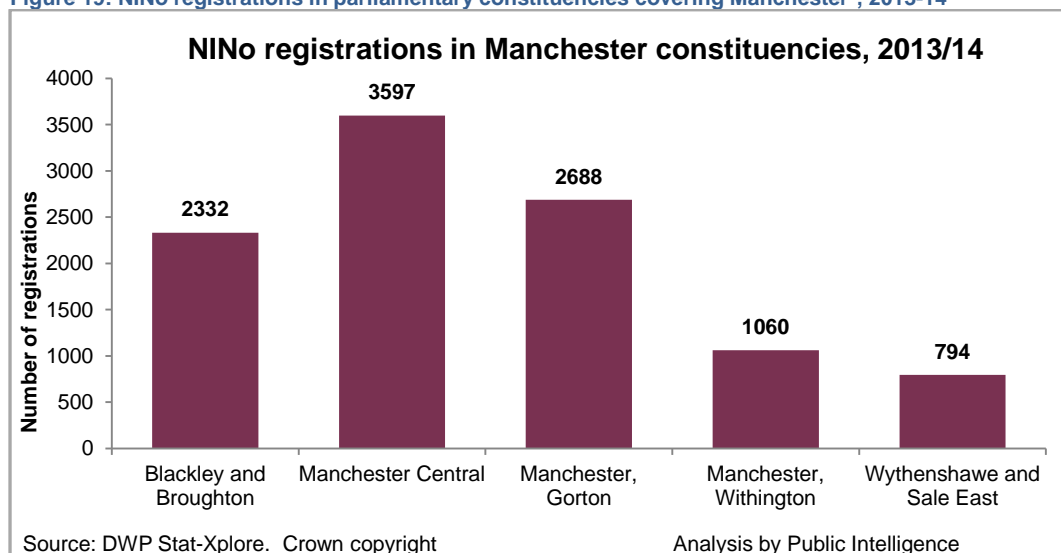
<sup>8</sup> Countries other than those in the A8, A2, Cyprus or Malta

Pakistan has also peaked dramatically but at a later period, anticipating the immigration policy changes in 2011. A similar, but smaller rise was seen from Indian, Chinese and Nigerian immigrants. Whilst Spain tops the most popular countries of origin, it should be noted that Romanian registrations doubled in 2012-2013.

Certain areas in Manchester have had more overseas immigrants registering for National Insurance numbers than others during the latest year as shown in **Figure 19** which shows that most of the registrations are from migrants settling in the Central parliamentary constituency of Manchester, followed by the constituency of Gorton. Both these areas have already been featured as places attractive to international immigrants and the numbers are similar to 2012-2013, although all constituencies apart from Blackley and Broughton, where numbers have risen by roughly one hundred on the previous period, are slightly lower on last period. Data are not available below parliamentary constituency level.

Registrations from A8 migrants average 21.6% of all NINo registrations (lower than last period's 23.4%) but range from 12.7% in Manchester Central to 40.7% in Blackley and Broughton parliamentary constituencies. Blackley and Broughton constituency continues to have the highest A8 proportion of immigrant workers. Registrations from Bulgarians and Romanians accounted for 5% of all registrations, up from 2.4% the previous year, more prevalent as a proportion in Manchester Gorton at 6.3% compared to last period when the highest A2 proportion within a constituency was Wythenshawe and Sale East. Non-Accession states continue to account for most registrations, averaging 78.4%, but ranging from 59.3% in Blackley and Broughton to 87.3% in Manchester Central. **Table 8** shows the volumes of these registrations within the constituencies.

**Figure 19: NINo registrations in parliamentary constituencies covering Manchester\*, 2013-14**



Source: 100% sample from National Insurance Recording System (NIRS), DWP. Figures have been rounded to the nearest 10 and therefore may not add to 'totals', and lead to variations in percentages.

\*N.B. Blackley and Broughton, and Wythenshawe and Sale East constituencies include parts of Salford and Trafford respectively.

**Table 8: NINo registrations in Manchester Parliamentary Constituencies, 2013-14**

	Blackley and Broughton	Central	Gorton	Withington	Wythenshawe and Sale East	Total*
<b>All registrations</b>	<b>2,332</b>	<b>3,597</b>	<b>2,688</b>	<b>1,060</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>10,471</b>
A8 EU members	950	456	449	138	270	2,263
A2 EU members	74	183	169	46	48	520
A10 + A2 EU members	1,030	705	624	184	318	2,783
Non-Accession countries	1,382	3,141	2,239	922	524	8,208

Source: National Insurance Recording System, DWP \* Blackley & Broughton, and Wythenshawe & Sale East include parts of Salford and Trafford

Compared to the period 2012-2013, registrations from A8 nationals are generally slightly down in the north of the city and slightly up in the south, whereas all constituencies have doubled their number of A2 registrations. The overall change in EU nationals is just a small increase of 66 registrations on the period, compared to a rise of 657 non-accession registrations. Whilst the non-accession increase is spread very evenly across the constituencies, generally Central and Gorton have lower numbers of total registrations in

2013-2014 whereas Blackley and Broughton and Withington numbers have risen. The greatest increase is in Wythenshawe and Sale East with a rise of 182, mostly from non-accession countries.

Within the totals, Spanish nationals represent the highest percentage of NINo registrations in 2013-2014, averaging 13% of all registrations across the city but 23.4% of registrations in the Withington constituency (compared to 7.6% of the UK). Polish national registrations are dominant within Blackley and Broughton (18%) and Wythenshawe and Sale East (21.9%) but only form 5% of Withington's total registrations. Pakistani nationals account for 12.8% of registrations in Gorton, a reduction on this proportion from last period, whilst Indian nationals account for 22.2% of registrations in Wythenshawe and Sale East, which is a rise in proportion. Of note is the rise in proportion of Italian national registrations for Withington, now forming the second highest proportion after Spain with 9.5% of registrations. This could well be related to recent media reports of local NHS hospitals looking to Spain, Italy and Greece to meet staffing demands.

The proportions mask some large numbers of registrations from particular countries of origin; **Table 9** details where registrations are above fifty in total, with the highest number for each country highlighted. Spain and Poland still take the top spots overall, but within the constituencies, Spanish nationals' registrations are high in Central and Gorton but barely register in Wythenshawe and Sale East. Similarly for Poland, it is Blackley and Broughton attracting the highest number compared to a small number in Withington. Registration from China is very focused on Central. There have been some significant changes in registration numbers from certain countries, e.g. Pakistan national registrations have fallen from the highest number in Gorton last period at 442 to 343 this period, now falling behind Spain's 419 registering nationals. Poland registrations remain highest in Blackley and Broughton, also favoured by Hungarian and Czech nationals. Indian, Italian and French registrations continue to be highest in Manchester Central.

**Table 9: Countries of origin with significant numbers of NINo registration to overseas nationals by constituency, year to 2014**

Countries of origin with >50 NINo registrations 2013/2014	Blackley and Broughton	Manchester Central	Manchester Gorton	Manchester Withington	Wythenshawe and Sale East	Ranked Total
Spain	151	495	419	248	53	1366
Poland	420	210	214	53	174	1071
Italy	158	204	199	101	24	686
Pakistan	158	88	343	48	13	650
India	52	211	109	29	176	577
Nigeria	132	162	97	7	18	416
China Peoples Rep	18	329	46	6	5	404
Hungary	218	51	46	40	32	387
Portugal	94	111	97	25	53	380
Romania	59	122	136	28	33	378
Czech Rep	114	92	83	16	35	340
France	48	140	78	66	7	339
Rep of Ireland	57	88	67	76	29	317
Greece	26	111	27	33	12	209
Germany	28	59	38	42	8	175
Rep of Lithuania	59	31	46	11	13	160
Bulgaria	15	61	33	18	15	142
Rep of Latvia	65	34	25	12	6	142
Slovak Rep	67	23	27	6	10	133
Netherlands	27	46	37	6	10	126
Malaysia	10	90	23	0	0	123
Australia	12	32	17	36	9	106
USA	8	44	19	26	7	104
Iran	38	28	18	8	10	102
Cyprus	6	66	6	6	5	89
Ghana	7	38	30	0	9	84
Syria	22	19	24	12	6	83
Bangladesh	0	13	56	9	0	78
Sweden	6	26	20	16	5	73
Belgium	24	18	13	0	0	55
Iraq	6	20	18	9	0	53

\*N.B. Blackley and Broughton, and Wythenshawe and Sale East constituencies include parts of Salford and Trafford respectively so totals shown are higher than published city totals. Source: DWP

The highlighted numbers indicate that Manchester Central attracts the highest number of countries, followed by Blackley and Broughton, which includes the ward of Cheetham, although more registrations are seen in Gorton than in Blackley and Broughton.

Nigerian registrations are of note because the 2011 Census showed the largest communities of residents from Nigeria were in Harpurhey (809 residents) which falls in Blackley and Broughton, followed by Gorton North (619 residents) but it is Manchester Central where most of the registrations have been for both 2012-2013 and 2013-2014. Bradford ward had the third highest population of Nigerian-born residents in the Census (593) so this may indicate that this ward is becoming more popular as a place to settle. Nigerian nationals' registrations, alongside Italian, are higher in the ranking of top origin for 2013-2014 whereas Pakistani, Indian and Chinese registrations are lower.

## Comparisons with other areas

Just under half of the NINo registrations to foreign nationals in Greater Manchester were in Manchester, far in excess of the other districts, as shown in **Table 10**. Salford's proportion has gone up to 15.1% compared to last year's 13.9%. Trafford has traded places with Oldham in the ranking, as has Bury with Stockport.

**Table 10: NINo registrations in Greater Manchester, 2013-2014**

GM District	Number of registrations	% of GM total
Manchester	9767	49.9%
Salford	2958	15.1%
Bolton	1685	8.6%
Trafford	1070	5.5%
Oldham	927	4.7%
Rochdale	787	4.0%
Bury	666	3.4%
Stockport	574	2.9%
Tameside	566	2.9%
Wigan	566	2.9%
GM Total	19,566	100.0%

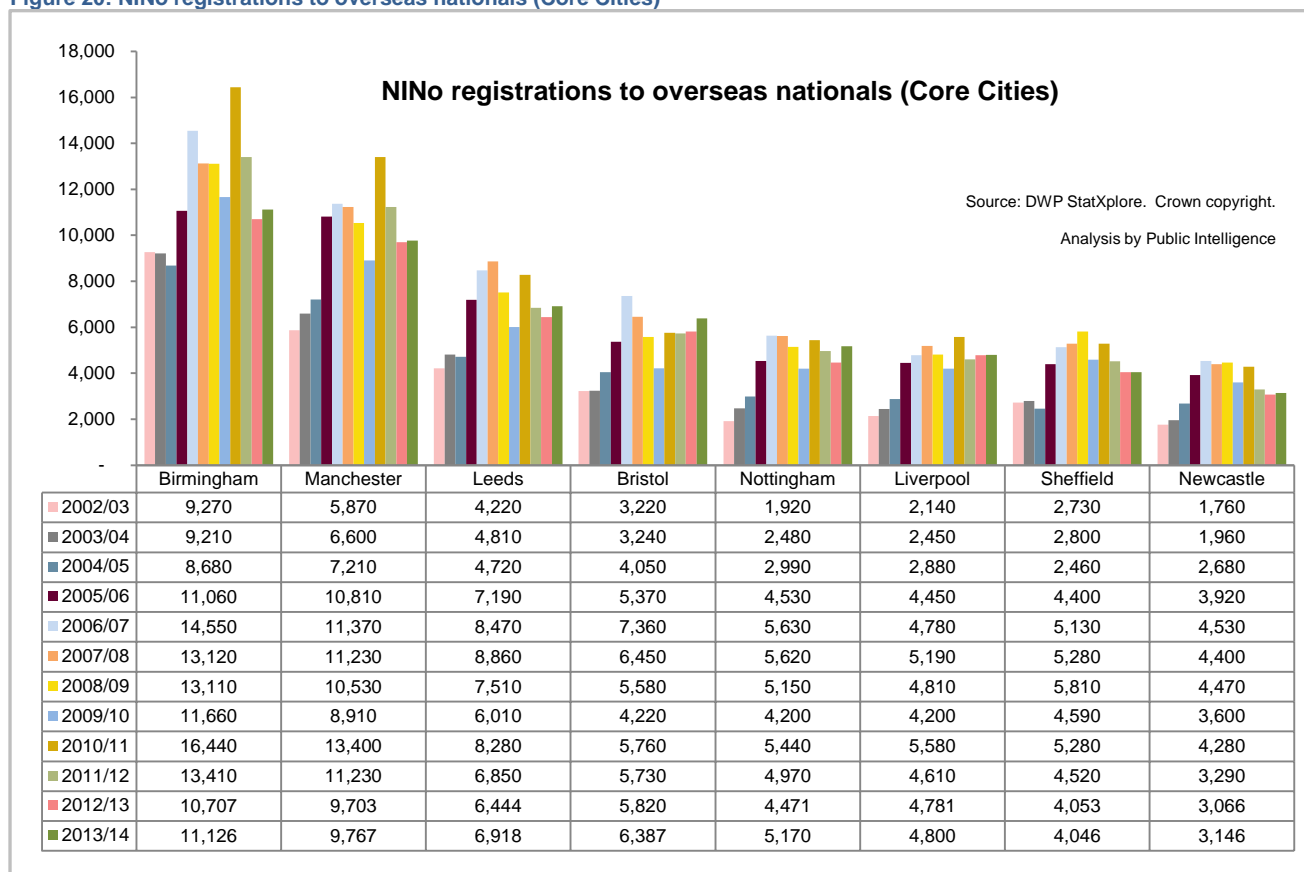
Source: National Insurance Recording System (NIRS)

Of the eight Core Cities, Manchester had the second highest number of registrations over the year, just a thousand fewer registrations than seen in the much larger Birmingham, as shown in **Figure 20**. Spain and Poland dominate the foreign national registrations in the Core Cities in 2013-2014 reflecting the overall international immigration statistics for the period and continuing the trend from 2012-2013. However, Romanian registrations have risen dramatically in Birmingham; Manchester has the second highest number of Romanian registrations but at a considerably lower level than seen in Birmingham. Manchester is attracting the highest number of Spanish and Italian nationals for this period, with Bristol second.

Whilst lower than usual, the number of Manchester registrations of Pakistani origin remains second to Birmingham but much higher than the other core cities, whilst there has been an increase in the number of registrations from Indian nationals on the previous period.

Migrant workers form a large part of Manchester's international immigration and these findings point to Manchester retaining its position as an attractive destination for international migrants coming to work.

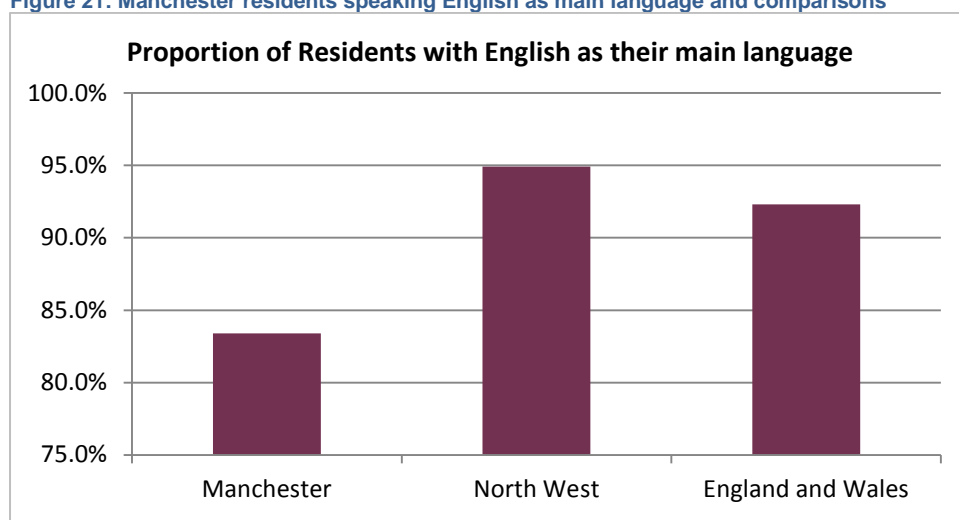
Figure 20: NINo registrations to overseas nationals (Core Cities)



## Languages spoken

The proportion of Manchester residents aged 3 and over who speak English as their main language was estimated at 83.4% in the 2011 Census, whereas in England it was 92% (note that this is the proportion of residents aged 3 and over, not the proportion of households where English is the main language spoken at home) as shown in **Figure 21**. The main language question detailed in ONS table QS204 was not asked in the 2001 Census so there is no comparative data to show change over time.

Figure 21: Manchester residents speaking English as main language and comparisons

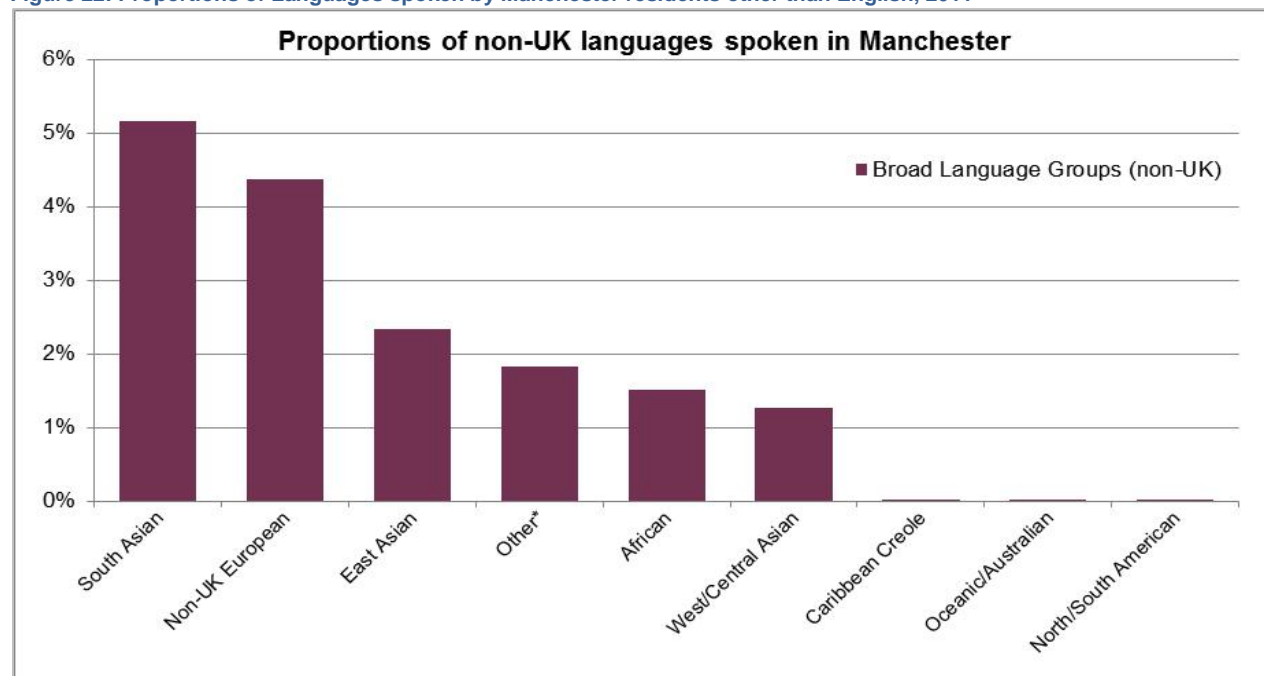


Source: Census Table QS204, ONS

Manchester has more than 20,000 residents aged 3 and over speaking a main language from a non-UK country in the European Union (EU). At the time of the 2011 Census, Polish was by far the language being spoken by the highest number of residents from the EU (6,447 residents) followed by French (2,351 residents) Spanish (1,869 residents) Greek (1,588 residents) and Portuguese (1,458 residents). With increases in immigrants from Spain since then, Spanish has probably overtaken French in 2014. **Figure**

**22** shows the broad groups of languages spoken by residents (other than English) as a proportion of all languages in Manchester, indicating more people speak South Asian languages than European. Nearly 25,000 residents fall into this category, and speaking Urdu accounts for more than half that number (13,095 residents) followed by Panjabi (4,719 residents) and Bengali (3,114 residents). Of the African languages, Somali predominates (2,958 residents) whilst 'Other' Chinese is the most popular East Asian language (5,878) suggesting that the Census has not been successful in capturing the languages spoken by Manchester's Chinese people, offering only Cantonese (1,739 residents) and Mandarin (851 residents).

**Figure 22: Proportions of Languages spoken by Manchester residents other than English, 2011**



Source: Census Table QS204, ONS

\*'Other' is mostly Russian, Turkish and Arabic

**Table 11** shows the number of residents speaking the fifteen most common languages in Manchester, excluding English, regardless of their ability to speak, or fluency in, English in 2011.

**Table 11: Most common languages other than English spoken by Manchester residents, 2011**

Top 15 Languages Spoken in Manchester (Non-UK)	Residents
Urdu	13,095
Polish	6,447
'Other' Chinese (not Mandarin or Cantonese)	5,878
Panjabi	4,719
Bengali (With Sylheti and Chatgaya)	3,114
African; Somali	2,958
Persian/Farsi	2,660
French	2,351
Kurdish	1,886
Spanish	1,869
Cantonese Chinese	1,739
Greek	1,588
Portuguese	1,458
Pashto	1,147
Czech	933

Source: Census Table QS204, ONS

## Proficiency in English

At the time of the Census, 2,681 residents (aged 3+) said they did not speak English at all and just fewer than 14,000 residents could not speak English well. Cheetham, Longsight and Moss Side had the highest



number of residents in both of these categories (respectively) but Cheetham and Moss Side, along with Ardwick also had the highest number of residents whose first language was not English who could speak English very well. **Table 12** shows the 15 wards highest in non-English speaking residents.

**Table 12: 15 Wards least proficient in English in Manchester, 2011**

Ward	Residents (Aged 3+)	Main language is English	Main language is not English but speaks English very well	Main language is not English but speaks English well	Cannot speak English well	Cannot speak English
Cheetham	21220	13904	2511	3014	1506	285
Longsight	14549	9059	1796	2204	1226	264
Moss Side	17830	12427	2232	2056	945	170
Rusholme	13157	9341	1600	1373	679	164
Gorton South	18352	14419	1409	1611	755	158
Crumpsall	15038	11279	1299	1496	811	153
Whalley Range	14767	11482	1243	1285	634	123
Ardwick	18542	13253	2100	2359	707	123
City Centre	17703	12732	2079	2414	360	118
Levenshulme	14835	12029	1052	1132	505	117
Harpurhey	16659	14244	723	1019	563	110
Gorton North	15426	12971	861	982	514	98
Fallowfield	14763	12466	991	839	393	74
Bradford	14984	12805	849	813	443	74
Hulme	16349	12203	1696	1953	432	65

Source: Census Table QS205, ONS

The question of main language spoken at home was not asked in 2001 so there is no comparative data. Manchester has a lower proportion of residents that speak English as their main language in the home than the average for England. More than double the national average of households has nobody speaking English at home (10.3% of Manchester households) and a larger than average proportion only has a child speaking English as a main language in the household as shown in **Table 13**.

**Table 13: Prevalence of English as a main language in households, Manchester residents compared to national average, 2011**

<b>KS206EW - Household language, ONS</b>	Manchester	Manchester %	England %
All people aged 16 and over in household have English as a main language	166,523	81.2%	90.9%
At least one but not all people aged 16 and over in household have English as a main language	13,582	6.6%	3.9%
No people aged 16 and over in household but at least one person aged 3 to 15 has English as a main language	3,793	1.9%	0.8%
No people in household have English as a main language	21,071	10.3%	4.4%
All households	204,969	100%	100%

**Table 14: Lower Super Output Areas with the highest proportion of households where no-one speaks English as a main language, 2011**

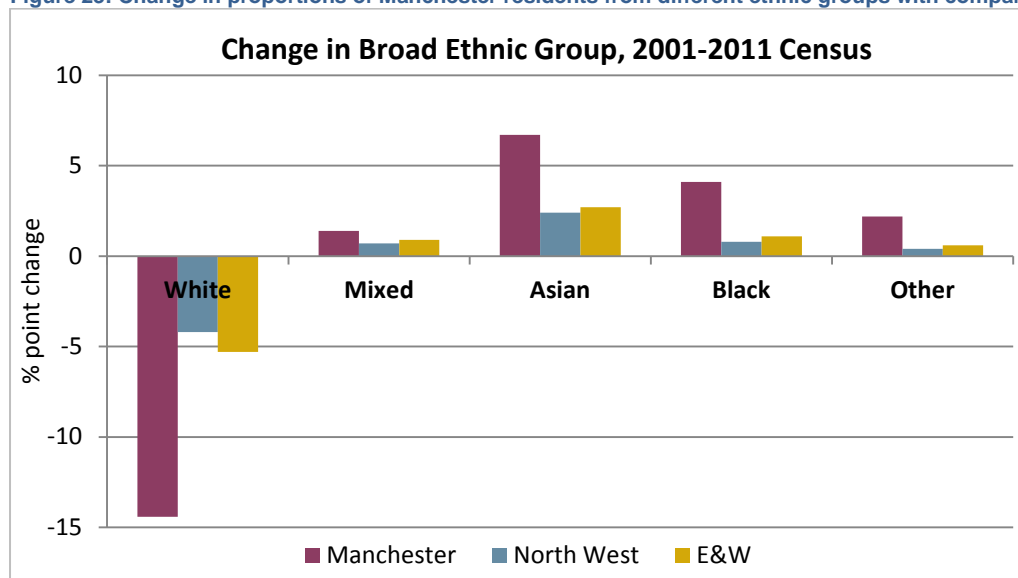
<b>KS206EW - Household language, ONS</b>	LSOA 2011 name	Ward that the LSOA falls within	Total residents in this LSOA at 2011	<b>% with no people in household speaking English as main language in this LSOA</b>
E01005128	055A	City Centre	1,710	<b>37.2%</b>
E01005145	008A	Cheetham	2,711	<b>34.7%</b>
E01005210	019C	Hulme	3,244	<b>33.7%</b>
E01005143	056A	Cheetham	2,602	<b>32.6%</b>
E01033677	060A	City Centre	1,170	<b>31.3%</b>

The top five areas of Manchester with the highest proportions of households where no-one speaks English as their main language are listed in **Table 14** at LSOA level. There are 17 LSOAs within Manchester where more than 25% of the households have no-one, including children, speaking English as their main language. It should be noted that this does not mean that no-one in the household can speak English. LSOAs in the City Centre and Cheetham wards also have the highest counts of households where no-one speaks English as their main language, along with an LSOA in Gorton South. LSOA008A in Cheetham also has the lowest proportion of households where all people speak English as their main language (32.1%).

## Ethnic groups

This report is about migration not ethnicity; however, as the indigenous White British population is falling as a proportion in Manchester, ethnicity gives further insight into Manchester's changing demography due to migration. The proportion of Manchester residents within the White broad ethnic group fell from 81.0% in 2001 to 66.6% in 2011, 19.4 percentage points below the average for England and Wales and 23.6 percentage points lower than the North West as shown in **Figure 23**.

Figure 23: Change in proportions of Manchester residents from different ethnic groups with comparisons



Source: Census Tables KS201 (2011) and KS06 (2001), ONS

All other ethnic groups have increased proportions since 2001, particularly the Asian group, growing from 10.4% to 17.1% in 2011. **Table 15** shows Manchester's Asian/Asian British Pakistani subgroup is by far the largest of the ethnic groups after White British, numbering nearly 43,000 residents. This group almost doubled in size between 2001 and 2011, but this was not unique to Manchester - the city climbed just one place in the percentage rank in England and Wales from 15<sup>th</sup> in 2001 to 14<sup>th</sup>. The sharp rise mirrors the spike in National Insurance number registrations from Pakistani immigrants, particularly during 2010. Within this subgroup there will be a large proportion of residents who identify themselves with the Pakistani ethnic group who were born in the UK.

Table 15: Number of residents and proportions from different ethnic groups compared to national average

KS201EW – Ethnic Group, ONS	Manchester total	Manchester %	England %
All categories: Ethnic group	503,127	503,127	53,012,456
White: English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British	298,237	59.3	79.8
White: Irish	11,843	2.4	1.0
White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller	509	0.1	0.1
White: Other White	24,520	4.9	4.6
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Black Caribbean	8,877	1.8	0.8
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Black African	4,397	0.9	0.3
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Asian	4,791	1.0	0.6
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: Other Mixed	5,096	1.0	0.5
Asian/Asian British: Indian	11,417	2.3	2.6
Asian/Asian British: Pakistani	42,904	8.5	2.1
Asian/Asian British: Bangladeshi	6,437	1.3	0.8
Asian/Asian British: Chinese	13,539	2.7	0.7
Asian/Asian British: Other Asian	11,689	2.3	1.5
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: African	25,718	5.1	1.8
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Caribbean	9,642	1.9	1.1
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Other Black	8,124	1.6	0.5
Other ethnic group: Arab	9,503	1.9	0.4
Other ethnic group: Any other ethnic group	5,884	1.2	0.6

Source: Census Tables KS201 (2011), ONS

Table 15 also shows that the Black African group appears to have grown rapidly over the last decade from 6,655 in 2001 to 25,718 whereas Black Caribbean remains relatively unchanged. There have been many immigrants from countries such as Niger and Somalia, and a probable increase of northern and north-eastern African immigrants following the Arab Spring, but it is important to be aware that the Black broad ethnic group was estimated to be one of the main types of population undercounted in the 2001 Census for Manchester, so the scale of the rise in the Black African group may be misleading.

Residents from the 'Other' broad ethnic group have increased over the decade to be ranked 16<sup>th</sup> in England and Wales; this group was split further for the first time in 2011 showing the rise is in the Arab subgroup, now the 6<sup>th</sup> largest in England and Wales based on the percentage of the applicable population, making this group, and the broader group, the largest proportion of any district outside of London. It should be noted that the Chinese group was in the 'Other' group in 2001 but is now in 'Asian'. Manchester's Chinese community is ranked as having the 7<sup>th</sup> largest percentage within a district; Cambridge is 1<sup>st</sup> and Oxford 9<sup>th</sup>, suggesting that Chinese students are influencing the ranking (the remainder of the top 10 are in London).

People could write in their own description of their ethnic group in the 2011 Census and the results were then condensed into 91 groups. Group proportions above the national average are shown in **Table 16** with comparisons between Manchester and wider areas, highlighting the large Pakistani community in the city.

**Table 16: Proportions from different ethnic groups in Manchester and comparisons based on self-descriptions (excluding White British)**

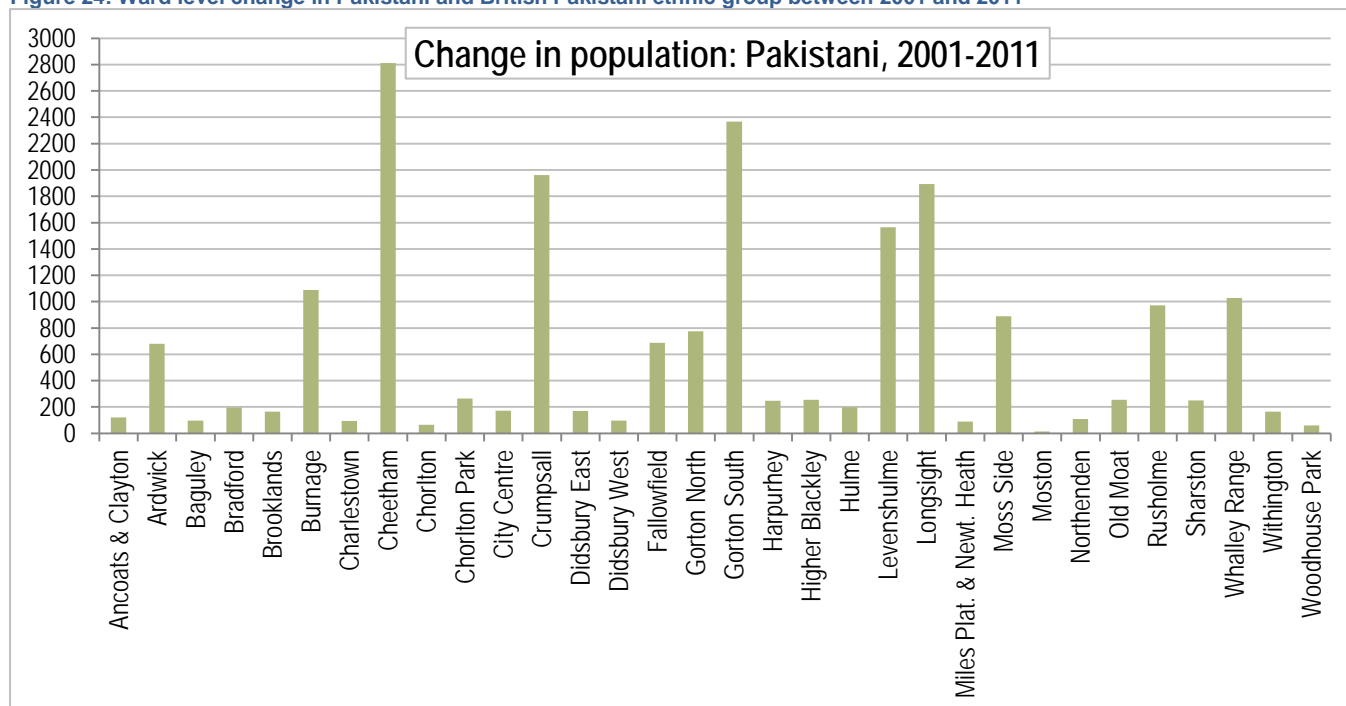
Written-in Ethnic Group	Manchester %	Greater Manchester %	North West %	England %
Pakistani or British Pakistani	8.5	4.9	2.7	2.1
African	5.2	1.7	0.9	2.0
Chinese	2.7	1.0	0.7	0.7
Irish	2.4	1.3	0.9	1.0
Caribbean	2.0	0.7	0.3	1.1
Arab	2.0	0.6	0.4	0.4
White and Black Caribbean	1.8	0.9	0.6	0.8
Bangladeshi or British Bangladeshi	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.8
Polish	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.9
White and Asian	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.6
White and Black African	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.3
Black British	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.3
Iranian	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1
Other Eastern European	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4
Afghan	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other Mixed	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other Black	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
Kurdish	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Somali	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
Commonwealth of (Russian) Independent States	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Greek	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Latin/South/Central American	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Malaysian	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Middle East	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Vietnamese	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Cypriot	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Black and White	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
British Asian	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Kashmiri	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
North African	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
White and Arab	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Census Table CT0010, ONS

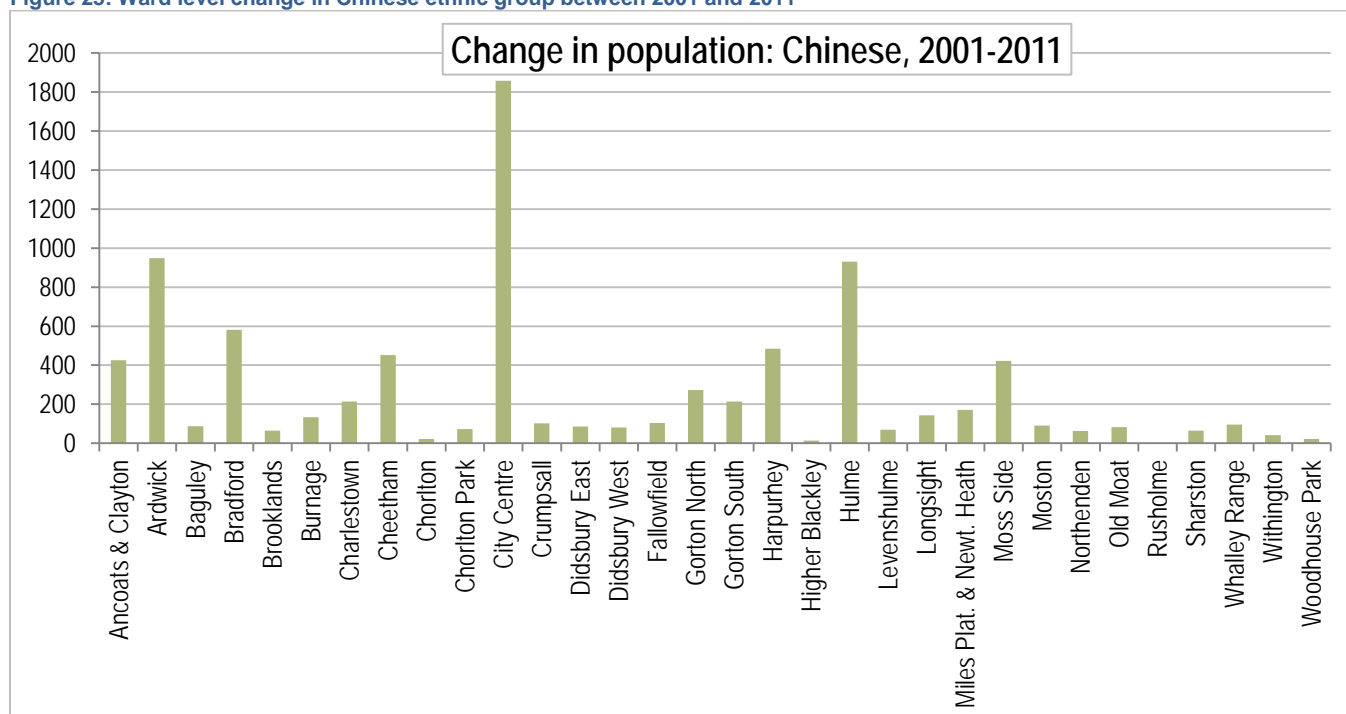
**Figures 24 to 26** show ethnic subgroups that have grown significantly in number across all wards (apart from 'Other White' in Rusholme). This is not saying that these new residents have come from abroad; many will have arrived from elsewhere in the UK or have been born in Manchester, but identify with a particular ethnic group. These figures will also reflect babies born in the last decade in Manchester who are associated with a particular ethnic group. There is also the possibility that the estimated undercount of 30,000 Manchester residents in 2001 will suggest higher growth than reality if these ethnic groups were particularly under-represented in the 2001 Census. Other data from ONS suggest that a large proportion of the residents featuring in Table 15 have arrived in Manchester since 2001 so whilst these figures do not directly represent immigration for the reasons just mentioned, they add insight into where some international immigrants may have settled.

There is a marked difference in scale between the change in the Pakistani ethnic subgroup in Figure 24 and the Chinese and Other White subgroups in Figures 25 and 26. Around a third of Manchester wards have seen distinct changes in this group, all of which are already housing Pakistani communities. The remaining wards have had little change suggesting there are preferred areas for this subgroup in the city.

**Figure 24: Ward level change in Pakistani and British Pakistani ethnic group between 2001 and 2011**



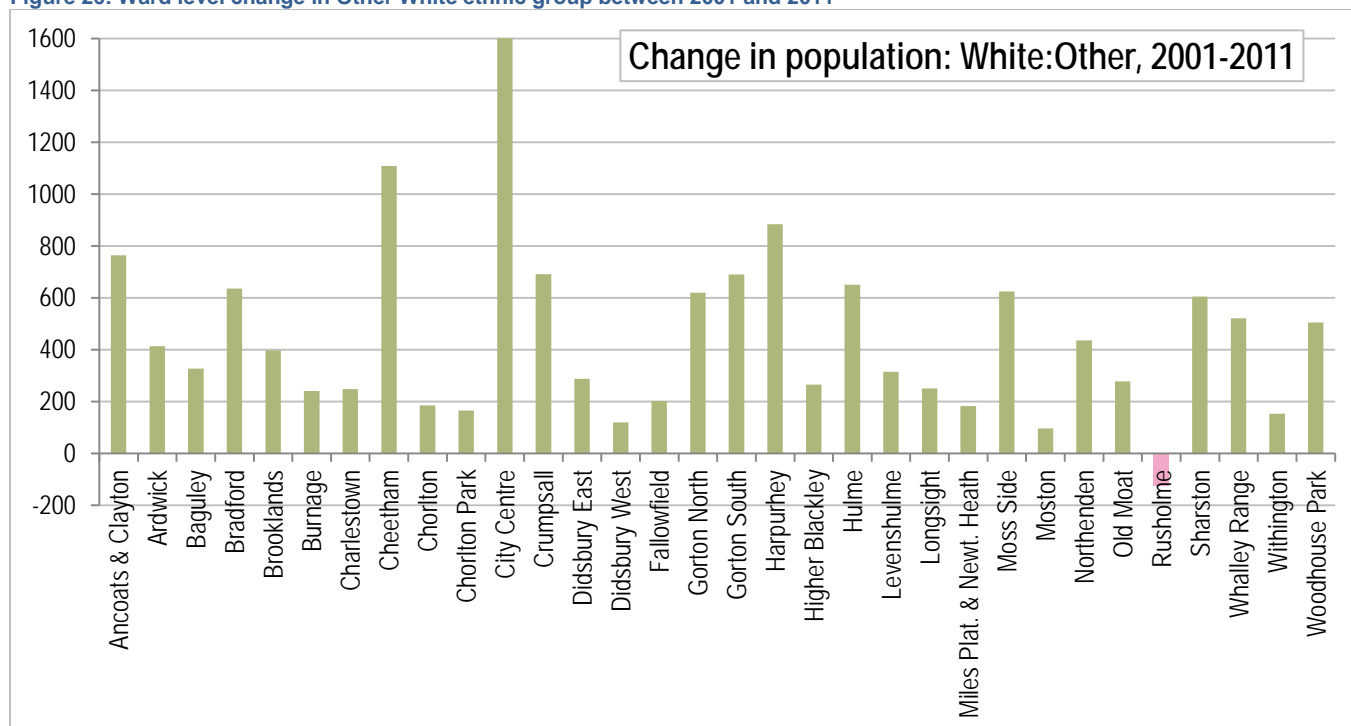
**Figure 25: Ward level change in Chinese ethnic group between 2001 and 2011**



Even more polarised is the change in the Chinese subgroup population, focussed in the City Centre ward and the immediate surroundings such as Hulme and Ardwick. There is more presence in the surrounding wards than previously so it would appear that this community is starting to spread out from the city centre. The only other wards where there has been any significant change is in Bradford and Moss Side.

Change in the White:Other subgroup is more evenly spread across the city than the Pakistani and Chinese subgroups, although the City Centre ward and Cheetham, popular with the Polish community, dominate. However, there is very little presence of this subgroup in the South SRF. Rusholme stands out as being the only ward to have seen a fall in the White:Other population since 2001.

**Figure 26: Ward level change in Other White ethnic group between 2001 and 2011**



Source for Figures 24 to 26: Census Tables KS201 (2011) and KS06 (2001), ONS

By 2011, the White British ethnic sub-group population had declined in fourteen wards compared to 2001 although there had been significant growth (6,576 people) in the City Centre ward; Hulme, and Ancoats and Clayton had also seen a considerable rise in numbers of White British residents. The substantial rise in this sub-group in City Centre ward combined with increases from other immigration has led to this ward's population swelling from an estimated 5,012 in 2001 (ONS conversion to new ward boundaries) which at the time was the ward with the smallest population, to 17,861 in 2011 making it one of the largest.

The wards that are now lower in people from the White British sub-group had replaced and increased their populations, largely by residents from the Pakistani and Black African\* ethnic subgroups. Both Gorton wards experienced substantial rises in these groups, with an increase of 1,587 residents in Gorton North and 1,372 residents in Gorton South from the Black African group and a further 774 and 2,368 people respectively from the Pakistani group.

Moss Side increased the most in overall size after the City Centre ward (by 7,437 residents) due to an increase in these groups, with 2,000 more people from the Black African group and 890 from the Pakistani group than in 2001. Moss Side also saw the largest rise (1,130 people) from the Other Ethnic group, the majority of which was in the Arab ethnic sub-group. Moss Side now has the second largest Arab community in Manchester, with Cheetham's Arab population standing at 903 residents in 2011. The Gypsy Or Irish Traveller group had its largest population in Longsight in 2011, with 71 people recorded but this number is likely to be a lot higher.

The rise in the Chinese group shown in Figure 25 in specific wards are most likely due to an increase in higher education students from China favouring Halls of Residence in these wards.

The areas of Manchester containing the highest proportions of residents from the broad ethnic groups at the time of the Census are listed in **Table 17** by lower super output area (LSOA).

**Table 17: Areas with the highest proportions from each broad ethnic group in Manchester, 2011**

LSOA 2011	LSOA 2011 name	Within Ward	Ethnic broad group name	Total residents in this group	Total residents in this LSOA at 2011	% of this group in this LSOA
E01005102	001D	Higher Blackley	White	1,315	1,358	<b>96.8%</b>
E01005081	039C	Chorlton Park	Mixed	202	1,770	<b>11.4%</b>
E01005149	008C	Cheetham	Asian	1,368	1,743	<b>78.5%</b>
E01005246	024D	Moss Side	Black	1,212	2,139	<b>56.7%</b>
E01033677	060A	City Centre	Other	127	1,170	<b>10.9%</b>

The areas with the highest proportions are not the same as the areas with the highest number of residents. The largest numbers of residents from the broad ethnic groups are shown in **Table 18**.

**Table 18: Areas with the highest numbers of resident population from each broad ethnic group in Manchester, 2011**

LSOA 2011	LSOA 2011 name	Within Ward	Ethnic broad group name	<b>Total residents in this group</b>	Total residents in this LSOA at 2011	% of this group in this LSOA
E01005185*	032B	Fallowfield	White	<b>3,376</b>	4,024	83.9%
E01005240	024A	Whalley Range	Mixed	<b>232</b>	2,655	8.7%
E01005143	056A	Cheetham	Asian	<b>1,857</b>	2,602	71.4%
E01005245	024C	Moss Side	Black	<b>1,352</b>	2,410	56.1%
E01005145	008A	Cheetham	Other	<b>275</b>	2,711	10.1%

\*this particular LSOA has a much higher number of residents than normal due to student halls of residence

As these tables show, there are areas in Manchester that now have the majority of their population from an ethnic group other than White. Further detail shows that 78 of the 282 lower super output areas in Manchester (28%) have populations with less than half of their residents from the White British ethnic group.

There are five LSOAs with less than 10% of their populations in the White British ethnic group. At a smaller level there are 427 output areas with less than half of their residents from this group, 27 of which are below 10% and four below 5%. The output area with the least proportion of White British is in Longsight, where 2.7% of 528 residents are in this group, whilst just below 60% are Pakistani and 22.7% are Bangladeshi. The other three output areas with less than 5% White British are all in Cheetham.

At ward level, Longsight has the lowest proportion of White British ethnic subgroup residents, with just 21.5% of the population from this subgroup. The predominant subgroup in Longsight is Pakistani with 5,502 residents in 2011, followed by White British, then Bangladeshi (1,761 residents). 74.3% of Moss Side residents are not White British, but numerically the largest subgroup is still White British. This is because there is a greater spread of population amongst ethnic groups in Moss Side and it is a bigger ward than Longsight.

Second to this group is Black African with 3,267 residents in 2011, followed by 1,899 from the Black Caribbean subgroup. Cheetham had 28.6% of White British residents in 2011, with roughly similar numbers of both White British and Pakistani residents (6,442 and 6,353 respectively) – the vast size of population in Cheetham explains how such a high number of White British residents only form around a quarter of Cheetham's population.

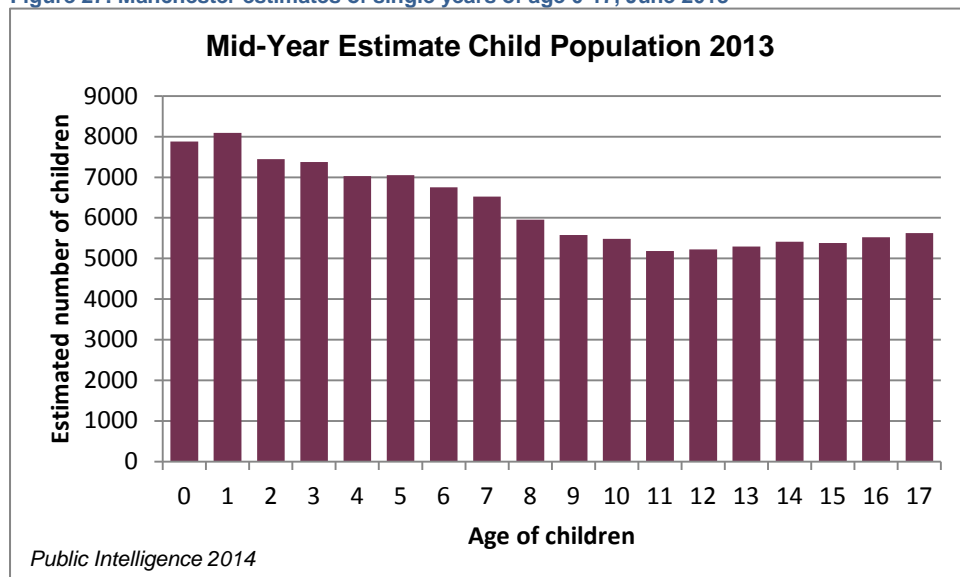
There are also large numbers, although relatively much smaller, of residents in Cheetham identifying with Other White, Other Asian, Black African and Other subgroups.

## Effect of international migration on Manchester's child population

**Figure 27** details the latest mid-year estimate for children and shows that numbers are fairly consistent for each year between those aged 9 up to 17 years old, albeit with a slight dip in numbers around ages 11 to 13; however, the younger years from aged 8 down to aged 1 increasingly grow in number (apart from a small dip with 4 year olds) so that there are more than three thousand more 1 year olds than there are 11 year olds estimated for 2013. The small fall in the number of births is reflected in the dip in numbers for babies aged under 1 year old compared to 2012 figures.



Figure 27: Manchester estimates of single years of age 0-17, June 2013

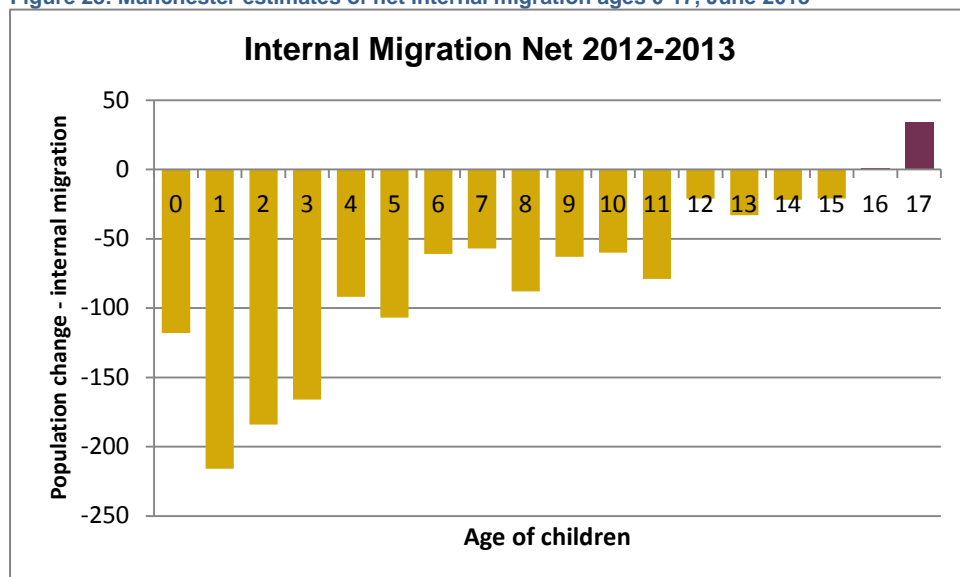


Source: Mid-year Estimate 2013, ONS

As mentioned, Manchester tends to lose a couple of thousand residents annually through internal migration (moving out to elsewhere in the UK) but international immigration far outweighs international emigration so the net inward flow had been increasing annually for many years up until 2012 (2012-2013 migration shows a loss). **Figure 28** shows that generally the younger the child, the more likely they leave the city to live elsewhere in the UK, which is an established pattern in ONS estimates, with one year olds usually highest.

Manchester births between 2011 and 2012 were, however, unusual in that only 11 more babies were born in Manchester to non-residents (effectively emigrants) than born outside the city to Manchester residents (immigrants), compared to the average of a hundred babies each year over the previous three years of data. This will have made the one year old population in the 2013 mid-year estimate higher as these babies age on a year. So despite the higher loss to internal migration of one year olds, a high population of one year olds in 2013 remain, as indicated in Figure 27. This is of concern for future school provision because, if following trends, successive years of age do not migrate out at the same rate meaning there will be extra demand for Reception places in 2015-16 than seen this academic year.

Figure 28: Manchester estimates of net internal migration ages 0-17, June 2013



Source: Mid-year Estimate Components of Change 2013, ONS

It would appear that although there is an increasing influx of babies and very young children from abroad and from higher numbers of births, a significant proportion are leaving the city for elsewhere in the country before they reach school age. If this pattern continued it would not overly increase current pressure on school places in primary schools. However, because the increase is led by international migrants who have chosen to live in Manchester so are probably less likely to move out than the indigenous population, there is increasing likelihood that net internal migration of children will decrease over time.

If the current net outflow of preschool children due to internal migration reduces because families with very young children are more attracted to the city, and/or inflow from abroad increases, particularly with the lifting of employment restrictions to Bulgarians and Romanians, there will be an ever increasing demand on child-related services, with a very different child structure in 2018 as the last of the lower numbers (11 year olds in Figure 27) turn sixteen.

**Map 3** shows the number of children living in Manchester by ward at the time of the 2011 Census and is included in this report because the wards with higher numbers of children in the northern half of the city relate closely to the wards that are popular destinations for international immigrants (other than the City Centre ward).

**Map 4** shows the number of residents who were not born in England overlaid by the proportion of residents by their country of birth at ward level. This map does not indicate when people have moved into the country or their age, but gives a clear picture that there are definitely preferred wards where people have settled from elsewhere.

**Table 19** shows the ten wards which have the greatest proportion of residents born outside England by country of birth, with figures highlighted if they are the highest ward proportion. Numerically, Cheetham has the highest number of residents born outside England standing at 10,460 people, but as a proportion of a ward, nearly half of Longsight residents were not born in England.

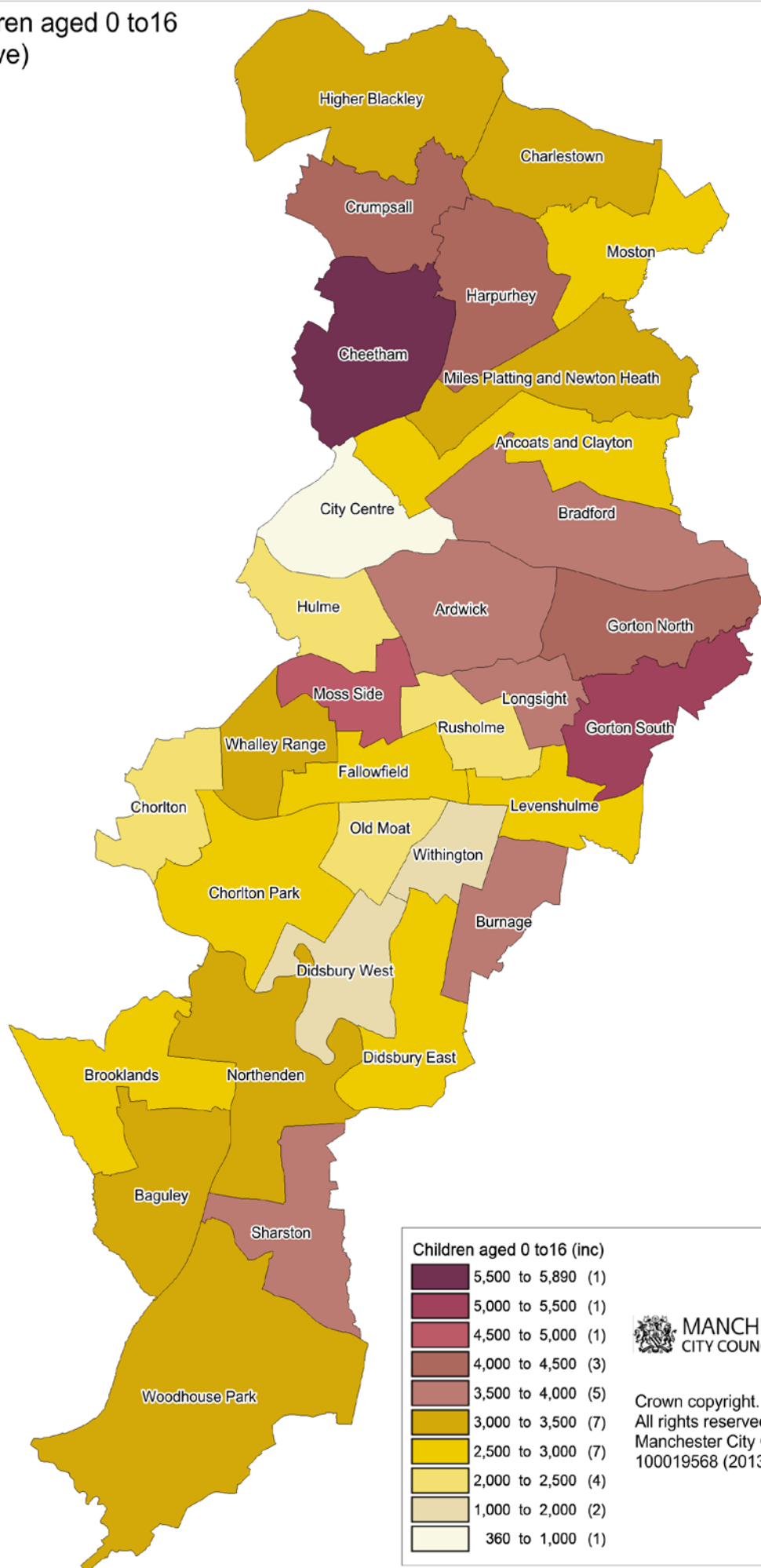
**Table 19: Wards with the highest proportions of residents born outside England, Census 2011**

	England	Northern Ireland	Scotland	Wales	UK, not stated	Eire	EU members pre-2001	EU Accession Countries	Non-EU	Not England born
Longsight	51	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.1	1.5	2.3	1.6	41.7	49.1
Moss Side	52.2	0.6	0.6	0.7	0	1.5	2.5	2.9	38.9	47.7
Cheetham	53.7	0.7	1	0.5	0	1.4	2.3	4.2	36.1	46.2
Ardwick	55.5	0.8	1	0.9	0	2	2.8	2.7	34.3	44.5
Rusholme	56.4	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.1	1.7	2.6	2.1	33.9	43.6
City Centre	57.3	1.2	1.8	1.7	0	0.7	4.3	5.9	27.1	42.7
Hulme	59.7	1.2	1.9	1.4	0	1.1	3.6	3.7	27.5	40.4
Whalley Range	63.3	0.9	1.2	1.1	0	1.5	2.5	3.6	25.8	36.6
Crumpsall	66.2	0.5	1	0.4	0	1.7	1.4	4.7	24	33.7
Gorton South	67.4	0.6	0.9	0.5	0	2.1	1.7	3.3	23.4	32.5

Source: Census Table KS204, ONS

Map 3: Comparing numbers of children at ward level, 2011

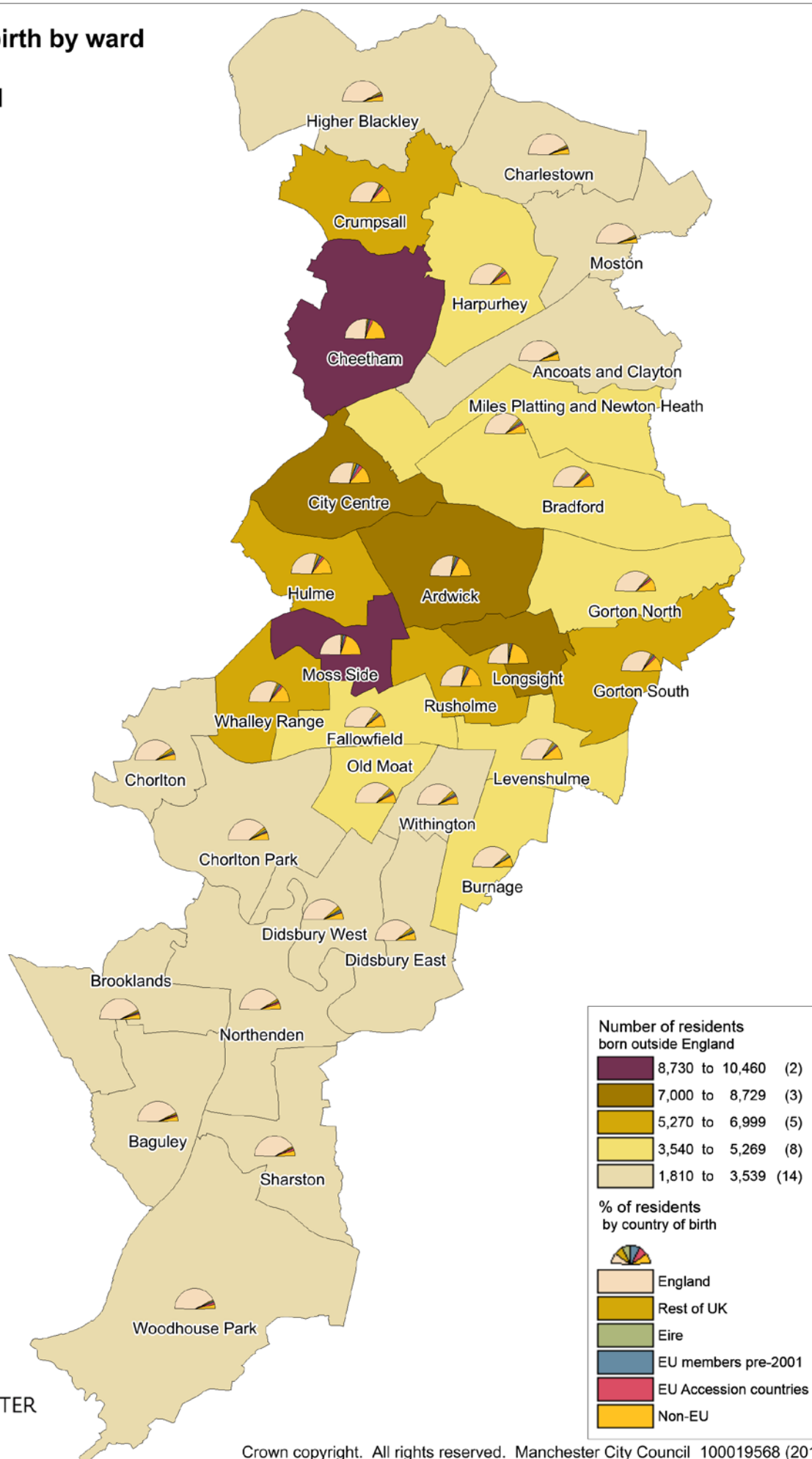
Number of children aged 0 to16  
by ward (inclusive)  
Census 2011



MANCHESTER  
CITY COUNCIL

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Manchester City Council  
100019568 (2013)

# Country of birth by ward Manchester Census 2011



## Fertility rates of international migrants

Manchester's population growth being predominantly due to international immigration is affecting the number of births in the city. The numbers of babies born to foreign mothers is on the rise, particularly to mothers of certain countries of birth, such as Poland. Although latest figures for 2013 show a small decrease in the birth count for Manchester, 43.9% of those births were to mothers who were not born in the UK, predominantly born in 'Asian and Middle East' (1,500 births) or 'African' countries (1,200 births)<sup>9</sup>.

There is a large Somali population in Moss Side, 19<sup>th</sup> largest in England and Wales, and Pakistan is our top origin of international immigrants, traditionally favouring Cheetham but settling throughout the city. Manchester also has an established Bangladeshi and Pakistani community in Longsight and Gorton similarly has a settled community of people from Nigeria. The Chinese community is centred on City Centre and Hulme wards (mostly HE students in Hulme though), Ardwick has a sizeable Indian community, whilst people from Poland, like those from Pakistan, settle throughout the city but favour Cheetham. The fertility rates of women from these countries are considerably higher than the UK rate of 1.8 (apart from China) as shown in **Table 20**, so it will depend on whether immigrant women adapt over time to UK patterns or continue with tradition, the latter choice clearly impacting on the child population going forward.

**Table 20: Total Fertility Rates by Mother's country of birth, ONS 2013**

Mother's Country of Birth	TFR 2011
Poland	2.13
Pakistan	3.82
India	2.35
Bangladesh	3.25
Nigeria	3.32
Somalia	4.19
Lithuania	2.29
China	1.76
Romania	2.93

Most wards with increasingly higher numbers of children aged 0 to 4 have established Black and Minority Ethnic communities and higher numbers of non-UK countries of birth recorded in the Census. Cheetham, Moss Side, Harpurhey and the two Gorton wards have the highest numbers of preschool children, with around half of all families in Cheetham in 2011 containing at least one child of preschool age. Longsight has the highest ratio of preschool children to total households; with roughly one 0 to 4 year old to every three households (including those households without children), but Cheetham has the city's highest share with Gorton South not far behind. The top five wards account for a quarter of the city's 0 to 4 population<sup>10</sup>

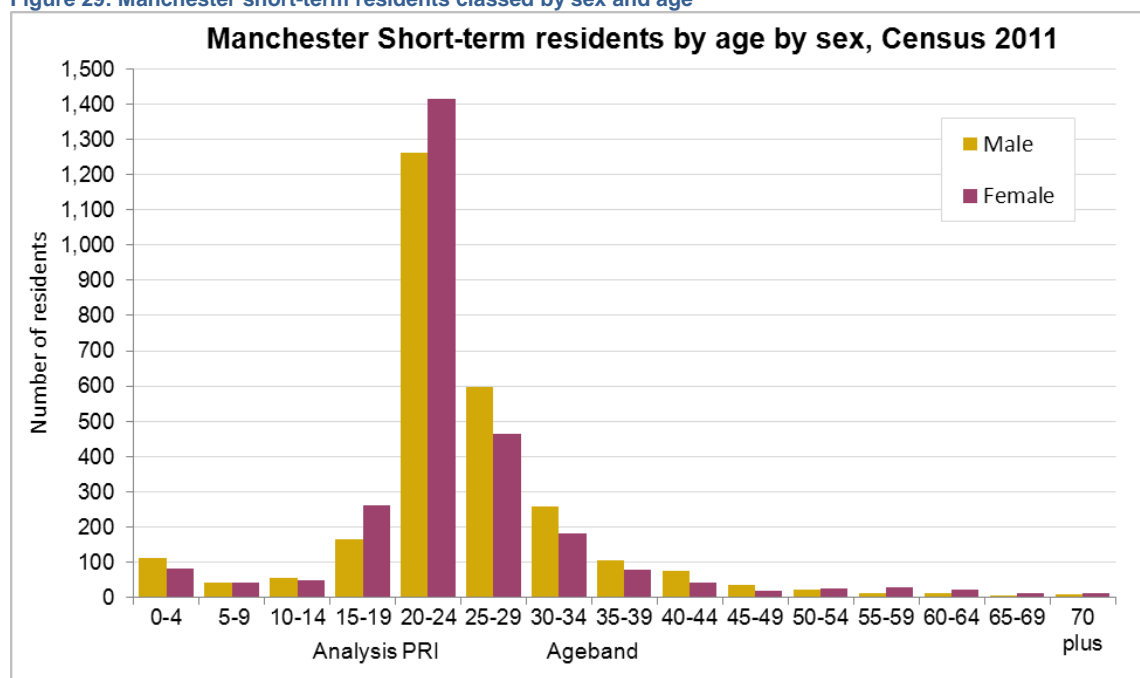
<sup>9</sup> Source: Birth Statistics, ONS 2014

<sup>10</sup> Source: Census Tables KS102 and KS105, ONS: Cheetham, Gorton North, Gorton South, Moss Side and Harpurhey

## Short-term Residents

This section does not discuss short-term migrants in great detail because of their transitory nature (UK-resident more than three months but less than a year) but **Figure 29** shows the breakdown of these residents at the time of the census by age and sex, indicating most residents were in their twenties.

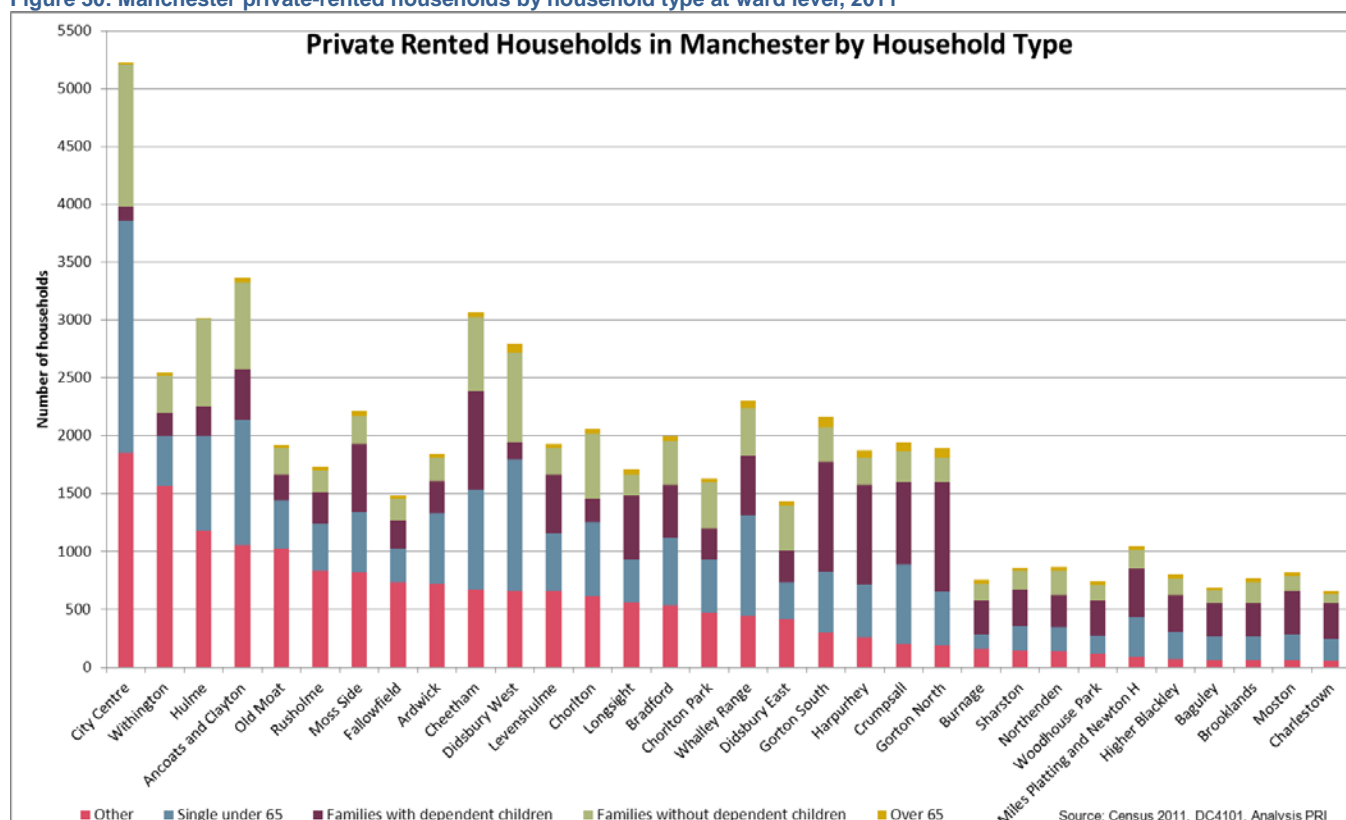
Figure 29: Manchester short-term residents classed by sex and age



Source: Census Table AP1101, ONS

The classification 'Other' included short-term residents in the 2011 Census tables about tenure, and these residents were predominantly found in private-rented properties. **Figure 30** shows the distribution of different household types in private rented households at ward level and shows it is mainly the City Centre and surrounding wards along with wards popular with university students that have the highest numbers. 'Other' also includes full-time students so this suggests that most short-term residents lived in private rented property around the city centre in 2011 and were aged 20-24.

Figure 30: Manchester private-rented households by household type at ward level, 2011



Source: Census Table DC4101, ONS



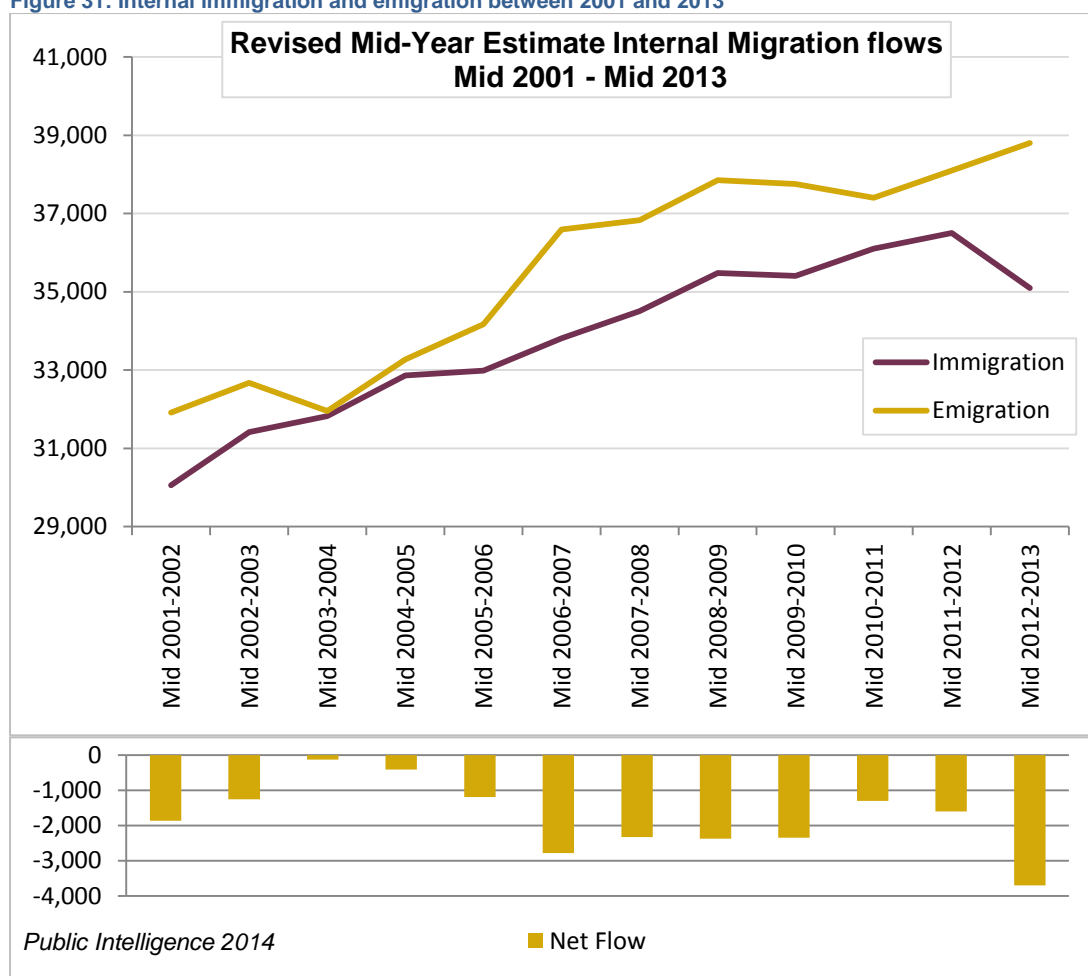
# Internal Migration

**Internal** migration relates to people moving in and out of an authority from elsewhere in the UK; to and from outside the UK is classed as international migration. The Office for National Statistics (ONS) Migration Statistics Unit produces annual internal migration data showing moves in and out of local authorities. The data form the basis of the internal migration component of change used for the Mid-Year Estimate (MYE) of population. The methodology has changed since 2010 and now uses a combination of datasets, with an element of modelling and an adjustment to protect against disclosure. The data used in these estimates are from the Patient Register Data Service (PRDS), the National Health Service Central Register (NHSCR) and the Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) in an attempt to capture all migrant types. This differs from previous methodology so revised district-level figures were released in June 2013 dating back to the middle of 2001 to indicate trends.

## Internal flows

Flows into Manchester from the rest of the UK were equivalent to 7.2% of the total population in the year to June 2011, compared to flows out of Manchester equivalent to 7.4%. Around 36,100 people moved into Manchester from the rest of the UK and 37,400 moved out - a reduction in outflow volume from recent years. This means that the negative gap between those entering and leaving the city (net outflow) was smaller, just -0.26 percentage points. It should be noted that immigrants who have come from abroad but have started their life in this country in London before moving north are classed as internal migrants. Figures to the year to June 2012 showed a marginally widened gap of -1,600, deviating slightly from the trend with an estimated 36,500 people moving in to Manchester and 38,100 moving out so the assumption has been that slightly more people moved in but more moved out. Latest figures are very different though.

Figure 31: Internal immigration and emigration between 2001 and 2013



Source: Components of change MYE, ONS - crown copyright

Whilst international immigration had mixed results for the year to June 2013, **Figure 31** shows that internal figures fell significantly, with an estimated reduction in inflow to 35,100 and an increase in outflow to 38,800. This means that the net migration gap has been considerably widened to a loss of 3,700, far greater than seen recently. There are a couple of explanations tying in to this fall; one being the reduction

in UK-based undergraduate students attending university in Manchester (both Manchester universities and Royal Northern College of Music reported lower numbers of domestic students for 2012-13). Another explanation is a possible knock-on effect from international immigration rules reducing the number of those who may normally start their UK life in London and then travel north who are then classified as internal migrants. A further explanation may be that the estimates of emigration from ONS are too high and immigration are too low; whilst ONS methods have improved for migration assessment, Manchester's high population churn makes it hard to determine migration.

Manchester ranks third in the country as having the highest inflow of internal migrants 2011-2012, with only Birmingham and Leeds receiving greater numbers, and this is repeated for 2012-13 but at lower levels. Of the seven comparable core cities<sup>11</sup>, Liverpool joins Newcastle outside the top ten highest inflows for Local Authorities in England and Wales despite an increase in inflow. Manchester ranks highly for having the highest outflow of internal migrants, second only to Birmingham since swapping position with Leeds in 2011-12; Birmingham's net migration outflow is -5,600 compared to Manchester's -3,700.

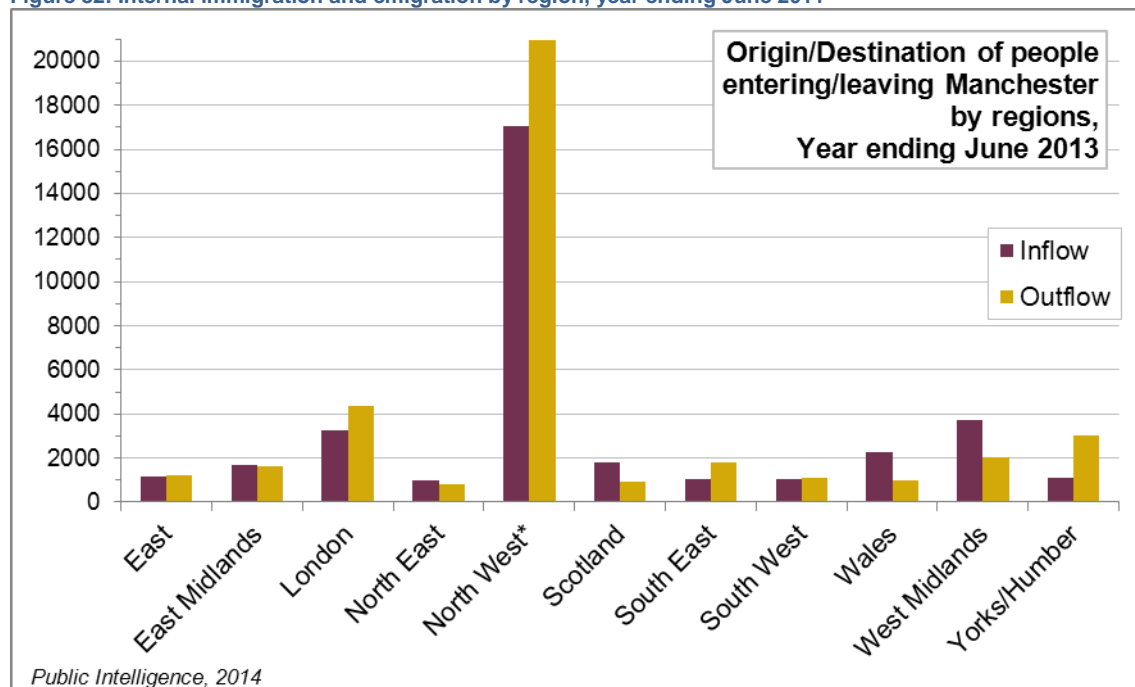
Recent changes to data sources now allow single year of age estimations of migration to be calculated and include Scotland data for the first time.

## Regional moves

**Figure 32** illustrates the volume and destination of people leaving Manchester at regional level between June 2012 and June 2013. It shows that most people moved to the rest of the North West region, with London being the second most popular destination. Yorkshire and The Humber stand out as being the next most popular destination for Manchester residents leaving the city.

Figure 32 also shows which regions those moving into Manchester came from, indicating that outflows were fairly balanced by a similar, slightly smaller flow of people moving into the city, apart from the aforementioned regions. By contrast, Manchester received more people from Wales and Scotland than emigrated there - both roughly double the amount - with a similar picture seen for West Midlands.

**Figure 32: Internal immigration and emigration by region, year ending June 2011**



Source: Detailed Estimates, origin and destination local authorities, ONS, crown copyright 2014

\*excluding Manchester moves from the Origin data

These data suggest that Manchester largely retained residents, despite the attraction of London's labour market during the economic recession. There is, however, an extra thousand net loss of people estimated to the rest of the North West than the previous year. The single year data also indicate that within totals, residents of postgraduate age are not leaving Manchester in the same volume as the very high numbers of

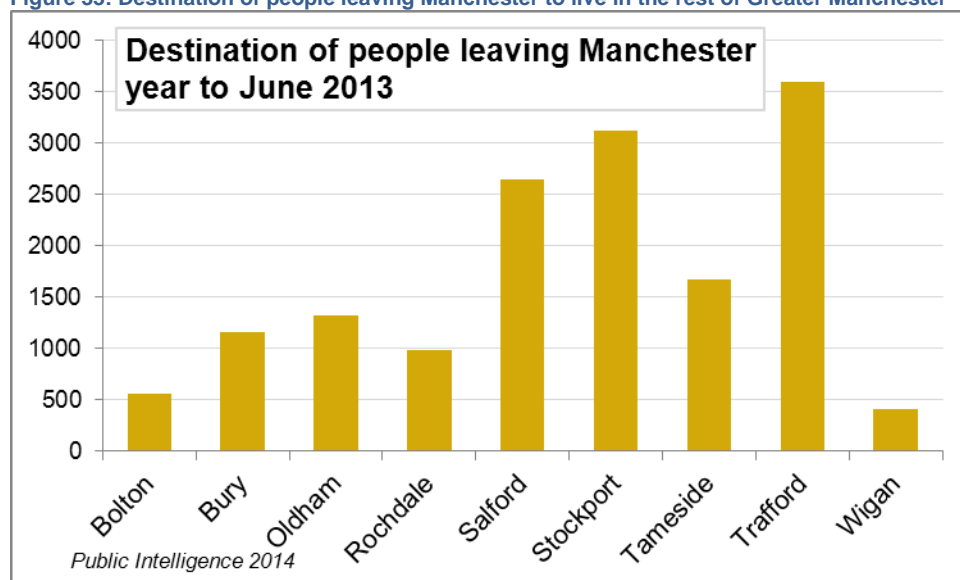
<sup>11</sup> Manchester, Birmingham, Bristol, Leeds, Liverpool, Newcastle, Nottingham and Sheffield

undergraduate age entering the city. This is encouraging, as it suggests that Manchester is successfully retaining highly educated young adults after they qualify.

## Moves within Greater Manchester

Most of the movement from Manchester to other parts of the North West was to the rest of Greater Manchester. **Figure 33** shows the volume and destination of people leaving Manchester to live elsewhere in Greater Manchester between June 2012 and June 2013. Trafford was the top destination of those leaving Manchester followed by Stockport (around 3,600 and 3,100 people respectively). Salford was third, attracting 2,700 people across the border, and all three had higher numbers than the previous year.

**Figure 33: Destination of people leaving Manchester to live in the rest of Greater Manchester**



Source Figures 33 and 34: Detailed Estimates dataset, origin and destination local authorities, ONS - crown copyright 2014

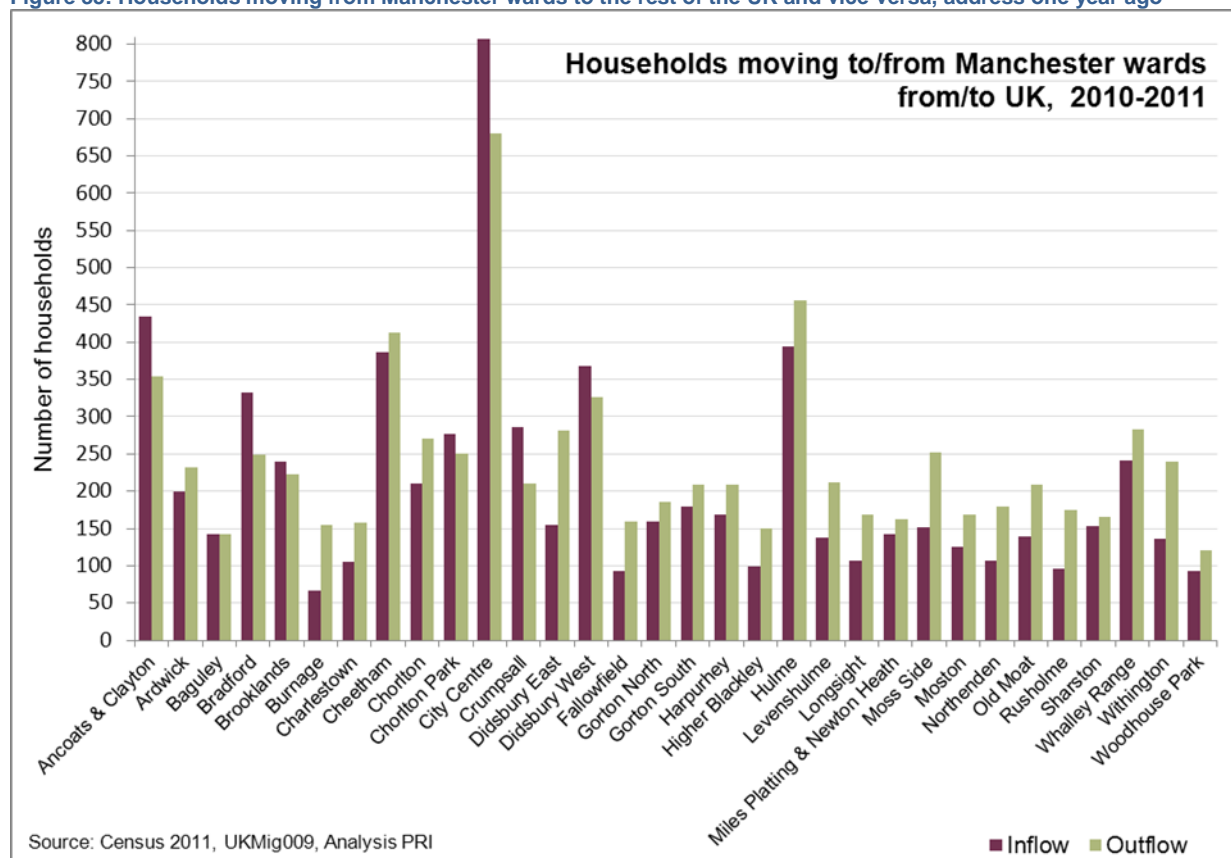
**Figure 34** shows that these same three districts were the most popular places of origin, but people are moving from Salford in the highest volume. The same scale has been used in Figures 33 and 34 which shows that despite Salford having the greatest number of emigrants to Manchester, the number of people moving in equals the number moving out of Manchester to live in Salford; the only other districts that this occurs are Bolton and Wigan, all other districts gain from Manchester more than they lose.

**Figure 34: Origin of people entering Manchester from the rest of Greater Manchester**



## Wards popular with movers to and from the rest of the UK

Figure 35: Households moving from Manchester wards to the rest of the UK and vice-versa, address one year ago



**Figure 35** is taken from the Census showing where households lived a year earlier (April 2010) and shows that City Centre ward had by far the highest number of households that lived elsewhere in the UK a year earlier and vice-versa, almost double the number of household inflow of Ancoats and Clayton which was second highest and exactly double the number of 1-person households, as shown in **Table 21**. No wards had more families than a year earlier, more families had moved to the rest of the UK than had moved into Manchester.

Table 21: Number of households gained on previous year from the rest of the UK (excluding rest of Manchester), 2011

Ward	1-person
City Centre	248
Ancoats & Clayton	124
Bradford	98
Didsbury West	89
Crumpsall	83
Whalley Range	43
Baguley	25
Miles Platting & Newton Heath	18
Sharston	16
Brooklands	16

Source: Census 2011 UKMig009, Analysis

**Table 22** shows some wards had net gains from 'Other' households but the numbers were much smaller than those seen from other wards in Manchester. Crumpsall gained the most, but did not feature in the top wards gaining households from other wards, Moston also appeared in the four wards with gains of more than ten households. Withington, Woodhouse Park and Bradford lost ten or more households overall, with only Withington also featuring in the bottom ten wards losing households to other wards.

**Table 22: Number of 'other' households gained/lost on previous year from/to UK, 2011**

Ward	Net change in households
Crumpsall	24
Ancoats & Clayton	20
Moston	16
City Centre	11
Withington	-10
Woodhouse Park	-13
Bradford	-17

Source: Census 2011 UKMig009, Analysis PRI

**Table 23** shows which wards lost the highest number of households, as mentioned all wards lost family households to the rest of the UK, with the highest loss being seen in City Centre ward because of families leaving, followed by Didsbury East with 125 fewer households and Moss Side.

**Table 23: Number of households lost on previous year to UK, 2011**

Ward	Loss in 1-person hh	Ward	Loss in family hh
Didsbury East	-68	City Centre	-146
Burnage	-55	Whalley Range	-80
Moss Side	-53	Hulme	-79
Withington	-53	Chorlton	-74
Levenshulme	-42	Ancoats & Clayton	-64
Northenden	-38	Didsbury East	-57
Fallowfield	-36	Didsbury West	-54
Moston	-33	Harpurhey	-50
Rusholme	-31	Moss Side	-48
Longsight	-22	Rusholme	-47

As expected, this indicates that the City Centre is continuing the trend towards single person urban living rather than family-oriented households, whereas there is a more generalised loss in the other two wards.

## Change of address

In recent years, a Movers Survey<sup>12</sup> has been done when residents inform the council about a change of address. It is only a sample of moves as there are other methods of updating records that have not been captured, and many residents decline this voluntary survey, but it gives supplemental information about people entering, leaving and moving within the city.

As at December 2014, a sample of around 3,750 records of changes of address since March 2013 showed that there were 700 recorded moves from Manchester to elsewhere, 1,100 moves within Manchester, and 820 moving into Manchester from elsewhere. A further 26 records showed moves to Manchester but no originating address and 1,100 moving from Manchester but no destination address so it is not possible to know if they were moving within the city.

Most people in the sample, 69%, came from or left to live in Greater Manchester (including moving within Manchester) in line with estimated data detailed earlier. Over a quarter of Manchester residents moving outside Manchester to the rest of Greater Manchester left for Stockport and just under a quarter left for Trafford, with 15% going to Salford. This, again, ties in with internal migration estimates from ONS.

Of the people moving into Manchester from elsewhere most were from Greater Manchester with Stockport also being by far the most popular place of origin, but Oldham was second with very few records for Trafford and Salford. Unfortunately, this is not conclusive however, as there were many missing entries in the origin data that may relate to these districts.

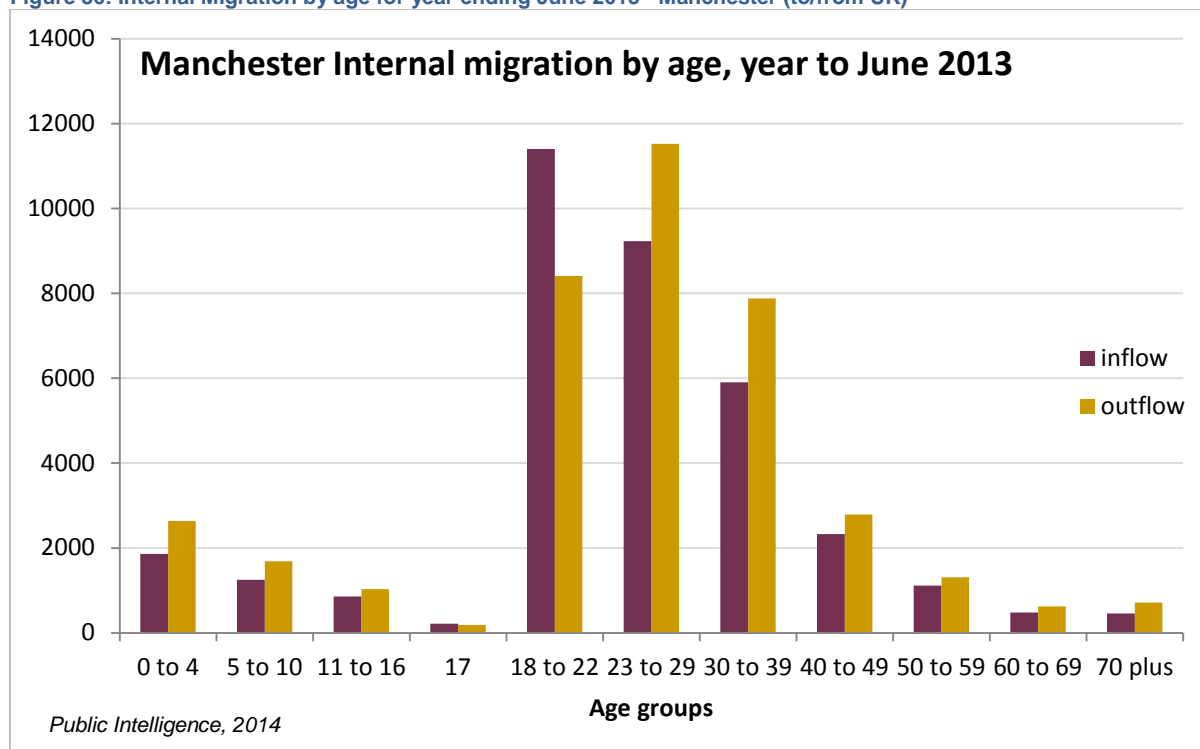
<sup>12</sup> Manchester City Council CRM Active Movers Surveys

## Age of UK migrants

This section looks at Manchester's internal migration by broad age group, supplemented by a detailed estimate of sex and single year of age.

**Figure 36** shows the number of people entering and leaving the city over the course of a year broken down into various age groups, including school agebands and undergraduate ages. As usual for Manchester, more people aged 18-22 entered the city than left and the reverse for those aged 23-29 due to university students moving in to study and presumably then leaving after graduating.

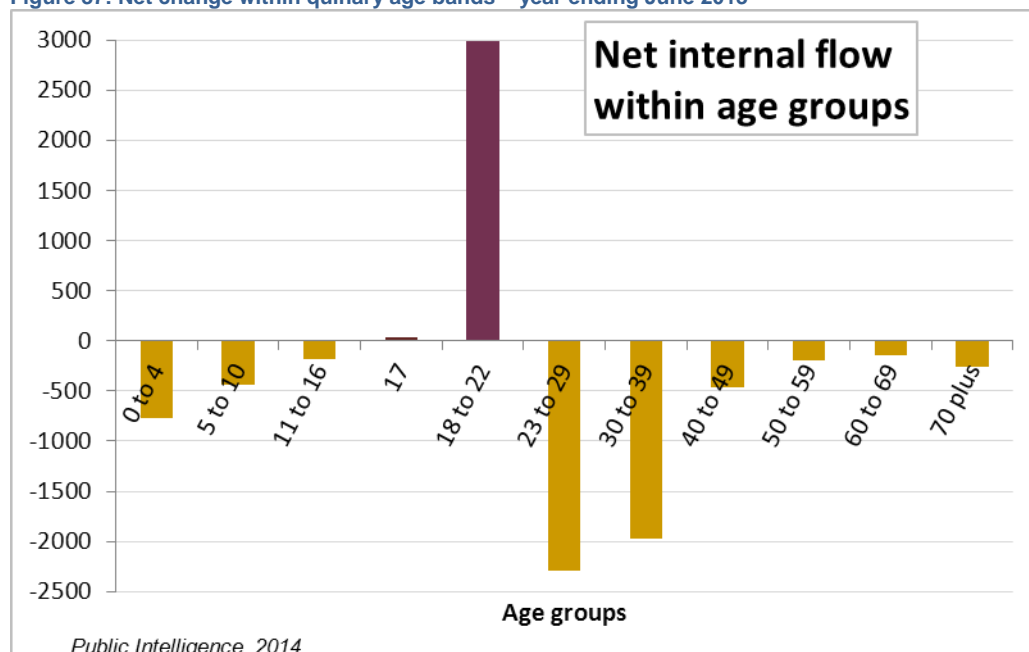
**Figure 36: Internal Migration by age for year ending June 2013 - Manchester (to/from UK)**



Source Figures 36 and 37: Detailed Estimates dataset, origin and destination local authorities, ONS - crown copyright 2014

**Figure 37** shows that hidden within what had been a negligible net outflow until 2012-13, but which now stands at a 3,700 loss, are varying net outflows for all groups except undergraduate-aged population - this age group and those aged 17 were responsible for reducing the overall outflow.

**Figure 37: Net change within quinary age bands – year ending June 2013**

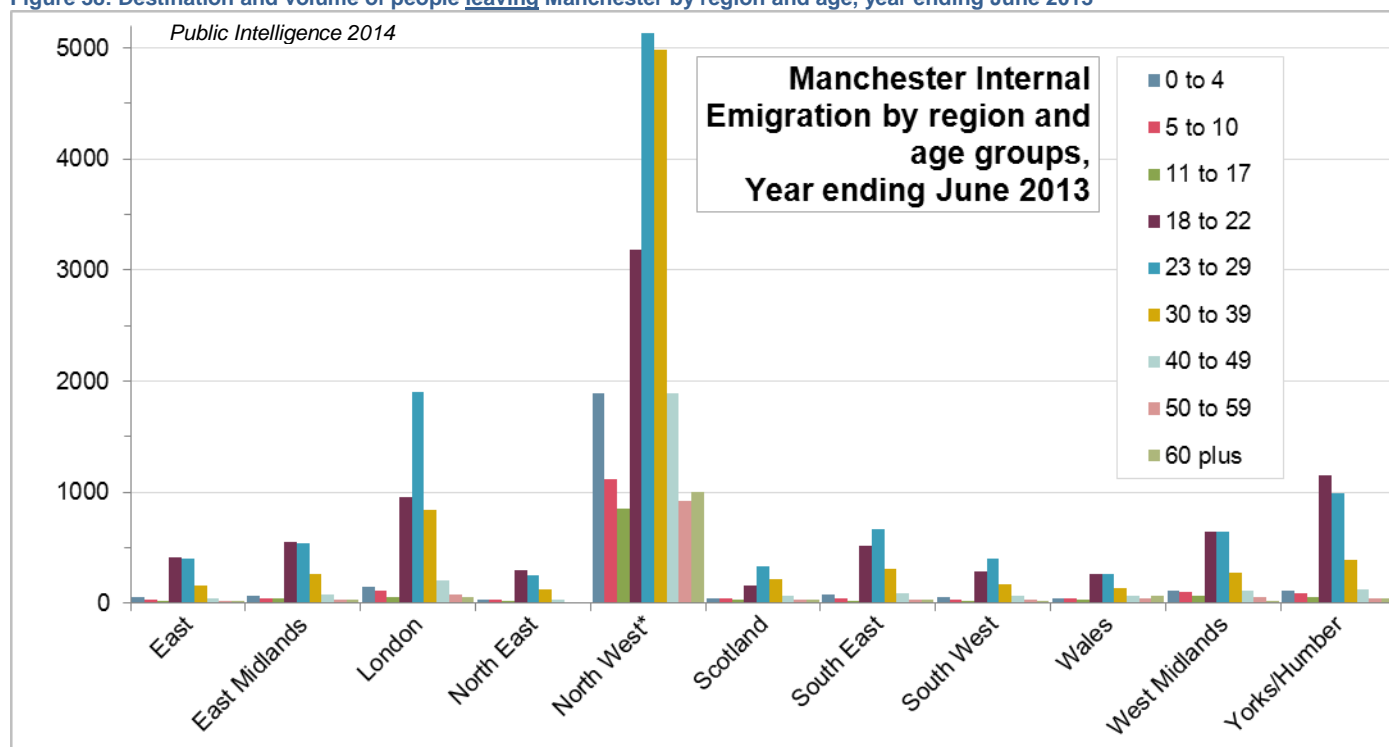




This means that the average age of residents in the city reduced as more young people stayed and older people left, so by June 2013 the average figure would have been lower than the Census 2011 for Manchester of 33.2 years old. This continues the trend towards an increasingly younger city population.

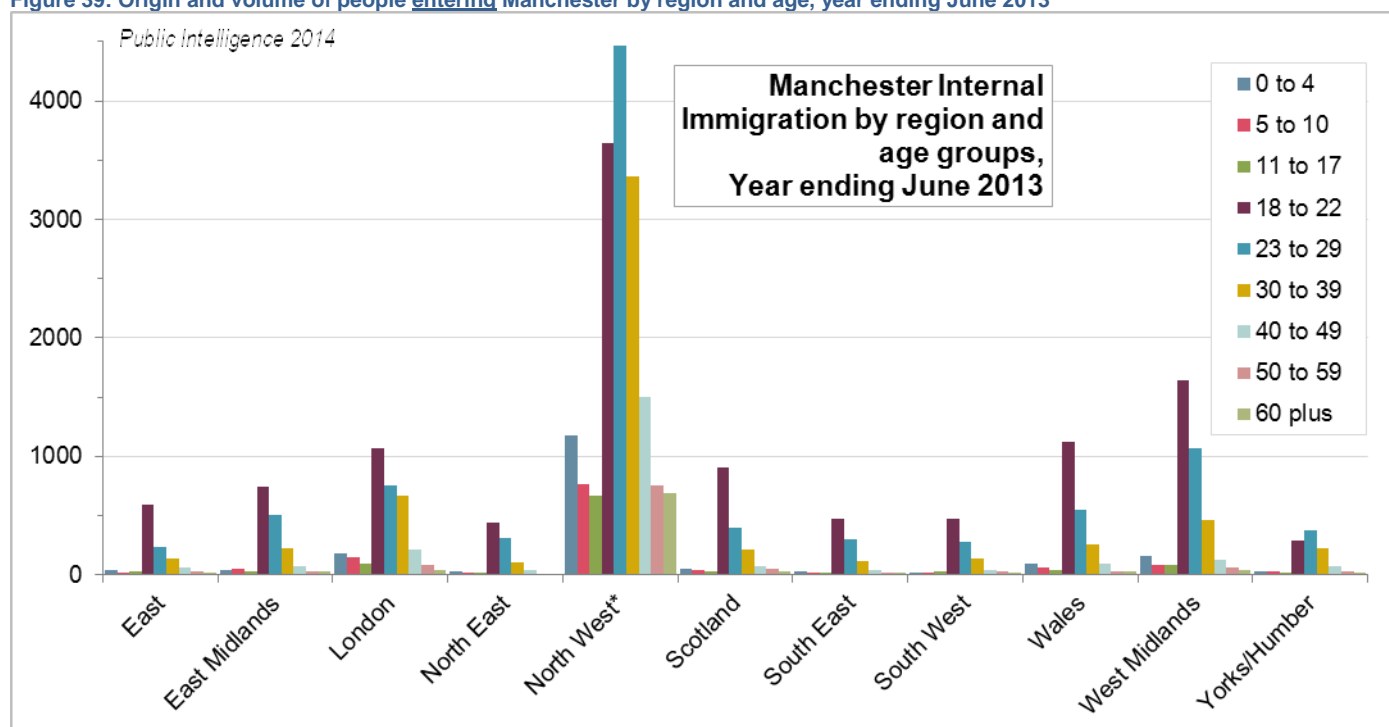
**Figure 38** shows the age groups and destinations of the people who left Manchester during the year. The North West was the most popular destination for all age groups, and it is clear that it was the younger ages leaving the city but predominantly those aged 18 to 39; a large proportion of this age group would be graduating students returning home. London was the most popular destination for all ages after the North West apart from 18 to 22 year olds, where higher numbers went to Yorkshire and The Humber.

**Figure 38: Destination and volume of people leaving Manchester by region and age, year ending June 2013**



Source Figures 38 and 39: Detailed Estimates dataset, origin and destination local authorities, ONS - crown copyright 2014  
\*excluding Manchester.

**Figure 39: Origin and volume of people entering Manchester by region and age, year ending June 2013**

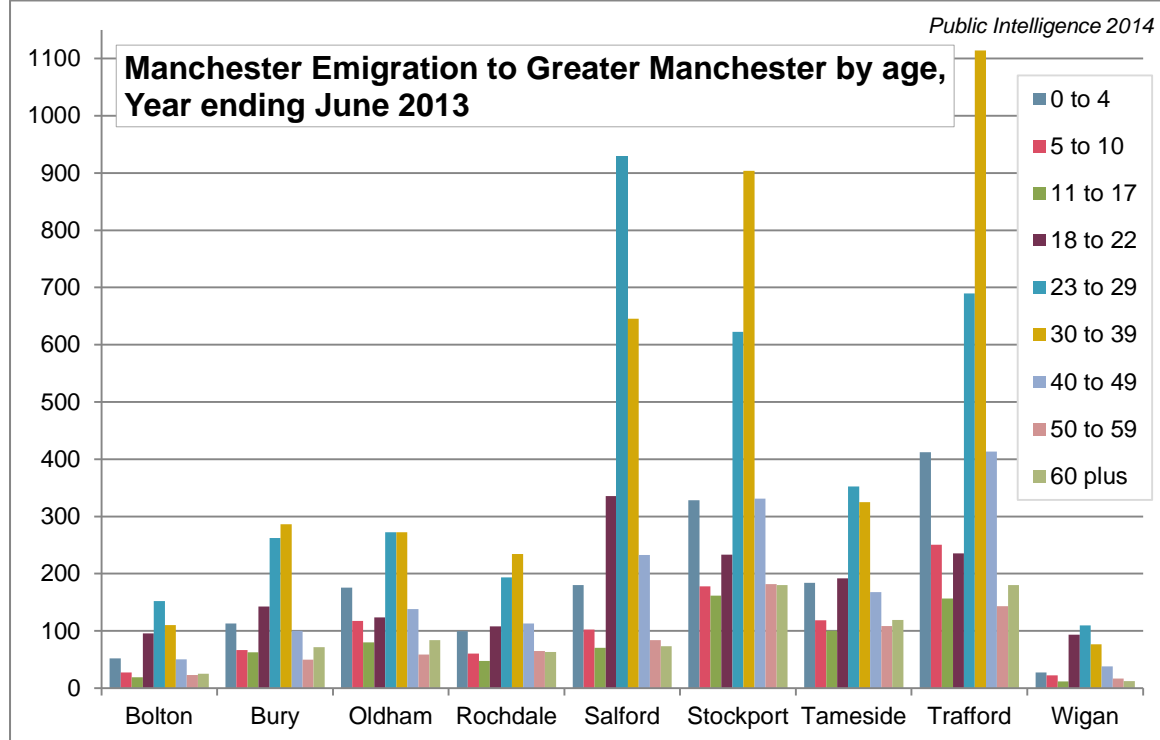


**Figure 39** shows where people came from, and within the numbers moving in from elsewhere it is clear that they were mainly people aged between 18 and 39 years old, the same as emigrants. Everywhere apart

from the North West and Yorkshire and The Humber had more 18 to 22 year olds moving to Manchester, likely to be because of the universities. The higher number of 23 to 29 year olds in the North West suggests employment is the biggest driver for more local immigrants.

**Figure 40** shows where in Greater Manchester these age groups moved to over the course of the year. The 23-39 age group were the key movers, and Trafford, Stockport and Salford had by far the highest emigration of these residents. Figure 40 also shows a higher number of 18 to 22 year olds left Manchester for Salford than for Stockport (masked in Figure 38).

**Figure 40: Destination of people leaving Manchester to live in Greater Manchester by broad age groups, year ending June 2011**



Source Figure 40 and Table 24: Detailed Estimates dataset, origin and destination local authorities, ONS - crown copyright 2014

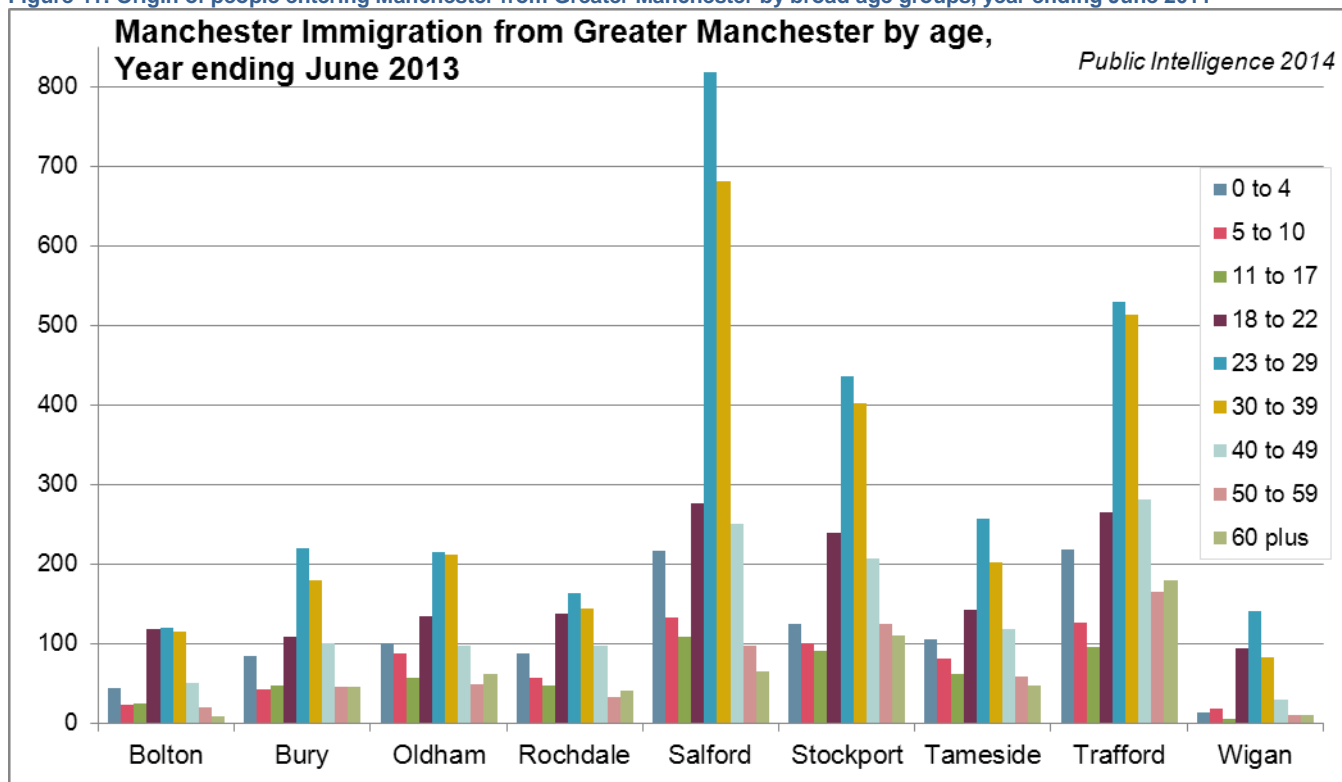
**Figure 41** shows, however, that Salford also had the highest number of people aged 18 to 22 moving to Manchester, just about balancing this outflow, and equalling Trafford for immigration of 0-4 year olds. It is in the 23 to 29 age group, however, where the Salford is most dominant in terms of immigration from other GM districts, but again, it is not as high as the outflow of this age group.

Figure 41 also shows that people aged between 18 and 49 are the predominant ages moving into Manchester, but, apart from Salford, the number of children aged birth to 10 years old entering the city from Greater Manchester are lower than those leaving, particularly for Trafford and Stockport. This suggests that there has been a shift in the proportion of younger adults moving into the city with family towards those moving without children for economic or educational reasons. The remaining districts in Greater Manchester had fairly balanced flows, with similar numbers of most age groups leaving and entering the city as shown in **Table 24**.

**Table 24: Net migration flow between Manchester and the other Greater Manchester districts by age, year to June 2013**

NET FLOWS	Bolton	Bury	Oldham	Rochdale	Salford	Stockport	Tameside	Trafford	Wigan	Total
0 to 4	-8	-29	-75	-12	38	-203	-78	-193	-14	-776
5 to 10	-4	-23	-29	-4	30	-77	-37	-124	-4	-436
11 to 17	6	-16	-23	0	39	-71	-38	-61	-6	-142
18 to 22	23	-34	11	29	-60	6	-50	29	1	2993
23 to 29	-32	-43	-57	-29	-112	-186	-95	-160	31	-2291
30 to 39	5	-106	-61	-90	36	-502	-122	-600	7	-1970
40 to 49	1	0	-40	-15	18	-125	-50	-132	-8	-461
50 to 59	-3	-4	-10	-31	13	-57	-50	22	-7	-200
60 plus	-16	-26	-22	-22	-8	-70	-72	0	-3	-396
Total	-28	-281	-307	-174	-6	-1285	-592	-1219	-3	-3680

Figure 41: Origin of people entering Manchester from Greater Manchester by broad age groups, year ending June 2011



Source: Detailed Estimates dataset, origin and destination local authorities, ONS - crown copyright 2014

Overall, the North West was the most popular place of origin and destination in the UK, with migrants commonly arriving from Salford and Liverpool and many parts of Lancashire and Merseyside to the north and west of the city. Two thirds of the people moving in from the rest of the North West came from Greater Manchester. However, just over half of the immigration to Manchester was from other parts of the UK.

Greater Manchester was the most popular destination for people leaving the city, with 73% of those moving to the North West from Manchester ending up there, favouring in particular Trafford, Stockport and Salford, and Cheshire, so heading more towards the south. Just under half, about 46% of the emigration was to outside the North West, most popular being to London (also most popular for immigration).

The most common age group immigrating was 19 year olds, with around 4,600 estimated to have entered the city 2012-2013 equivalent to 13% of all immigrants. Bearing in mind that this data is a snapshot of ages as at June 30<sup>th</sup> of 2013, most will be students arriving aged 18 but becoming 19 over the course of the year to end of June.

Conversely, around 3,100 22 year olds left the city, the most popular emigrating age group, equivalent to 8%, suggesting students were returning home after graduating or finding work outside Manchester. The finer detail shows that 58% of these 22 year olds were women, possibly suggesting female postgraduate students are more likely to move back home than males. The reduction in numbers leaving at postgraduate age from those entering at undergraduate age suggests Manchester is retaining a good proportion of graduates who were originally from outside the city.

By far the largest net outflow of age groups was the 30 to 39 group with over three quarters of this loss to Trafford and Stockport. These two districts also jointly accounted for 69% of the net outflow of those aged 0 to 4, strongly suggesting families with pre-school children leaving the city in greater numbers than moving in. There were also net outflows of people aged 60 and over for every district in Greater Manchester except Trafford which had a zero net migration of this age group. With a net outflow of 400 people of this age to the UK, 61% went to Greater Manchester, with Tameside and Stockport gaining the most (about 70 each) and the 60 to 65 ageband being the most prevalent movers within the wider group.

Manchester's internal migration continues a trend of a population boosted by university students, many of whom remain after studying, however, once people start families many move to the other districts in Greater Manchester, which, because of Manchester's dynamics, act as the city's natural suburbs.

# Appendix

ONS acknowledges that the 2001 Census undercounted the city's population by an estimated 30,000. Although the 2001 Mid-year population estimate corrected this, 2001 Census data was left as it was. This will affect the validity of all comparisons between 2001 and 2011, especially for small areas such as wards.

## 1: Definitions

**Resident population** refers to people who live in the UK for 12 months or more, including those resident for less than 12 months but intending to stay for a total period of 12 months or more. The population base for the 2011 Census was the usually resident population of England and Wales, defined as anyone who, on the night of 27 March 2011, was either (a) resident in England and Wales and who had been resident, or intended to be resident in the UK for a period of 12 months or more, or (b) resident outside the UK but had a permanent England and Wales address and intended to be outside the UK for less than a year.

**Country of birth** is derived from census question 9, which asks "What is your country of birth?" Country of birth (COB) cannot change over time (except as a result of international boundary changes), unlike nationality which can change. It is a measure of 'foreign born' people, but includes many usual residents of England and Wales born outside the UK who have subsequently become UK citizens. In addition, some people who were UK citizens at birth will be included in the non-UK born (for example, those born to parents working overseas in the armed forces). The length of residence and year of arrival are derived from census question 10, "If you were not born in the UK, when did you most recently arrive to live here?" which was a new question in the 2011 Census.

**Household** is defined as one person living alone, or a group of people (not necessarily related) living at the same address who share cooking facilities and share a living room or sitting room or dining area. This includes sheltered accommodation units in an establishment where 50 per cent or more have their own kitchens (irrespective of whether there are other communal facilities); all people living in caravans on any type of site that is their usual residence; and anyone who has no other usual residence elsewhere in the UK. A household must contain at least one person whose place of usual residence is at the address. A group of short-term residents living together is not classified as a household, and neither is a group of people at an address where only visitors are staying.

## 2: EU members since 2004

2004: Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia  
*Collectively known as A8 (excluding Cyprus and Malta) or A10 (including Cyprus and Malta).*

2007: Bulgaria and Romania - *Collectively known as A2*

2013: Croatia.

Non-Accession countries = not A10 or A2

## 3: Wards in SRF areas

**North SRF** (locality) area covers the wards:

Higher Blackley, Crumpsall, Cheetham, Harpurhey, Charlestown and Moston

**East SRF** (locality) area covers the wards:

Miles Platting & Newton Heath, Ancoats & Clayton, Bradford, Gorton North, Gorton South

**Central SRF** (locality) area covers the wards:

Hulme, Ardwick, Moss Side, Longsight and Rusholme

**South SRF** (locality) area covers the wards:

Whalley Range, Fallowfield, Levenshulme, Withington, Old Moat, Chorlton, Chorlton Park, Burnage, Didsbury West and Didsbury East

**Wythenshawe SRF** (locality) area covers the wards:

Brooklands, Northenden, Baguley, Sharston and Woodhouse Park

**City Centre SRF** (locality) area just covers the ward City Centre

## 4: Core Cities

The core cities are: Manchester, Birmingham, Bristol, Leeds, Liverpool, Newcastle, Nottingham and Sheffield.