

Chart of the month October 2021: Long-term international migration

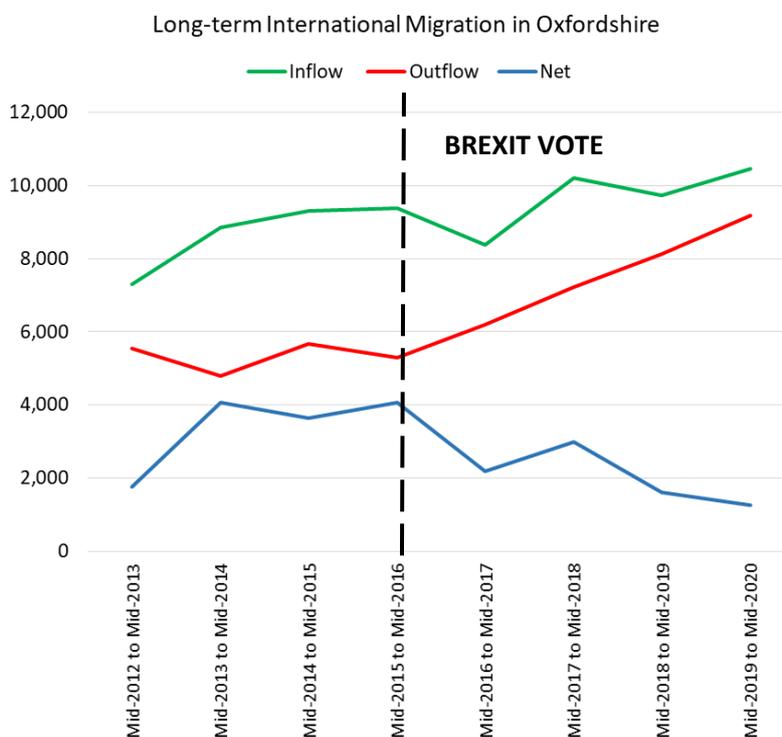
This month’s bitesize explores Long-term international migration flows in Oxfordshire and the districts using data from the ONS (Office for National Statistics). The dataset used for this document includes figures from mid-2012 to mid-2020 time series to explore change of flows over time. To explore more migration-related datasets please visit: [Local area migration indicators, UK](#). The following charts and bullet points explore change in international migration flows over time for each district.

Oxfordshire:

Oxfordshire experienced a steady increase in the inflow of long-term international migration between mid-2012 and mid-2016. Followed by the Brexit referendum results in 2016, the number of migrants entering the county decreased by 11% from 9,372 to 8,377. This followed a spike of +22% the following year, maintaining similar numbers in subsequent years. By 2020, the number of migrants entering the County was 10,454. Overall, from mid-2012 to mid-2020, the inflow of long-term international migration in Oxfordshire has increased by 43%.

In terms of international migration outflow, between mid-2012 and mid-2016, Oxfordshire maintained similar figures with small ups and downs, 5,551 in mid-2012 and 5,297 by mid-2016. Since then, the outflow of long-term international migration has increased at a higher rate. From mid-2016 to mid-2020, the outflow of this type of migration has increased by 48%, from 6,201 in mid-2016 to 9,187. Overall, net migration shows a positive number (more people entering than exiting).

Figure 1. Flows of Long-term International Migration in Oxfordshire (mid-2012 to mid-2020)



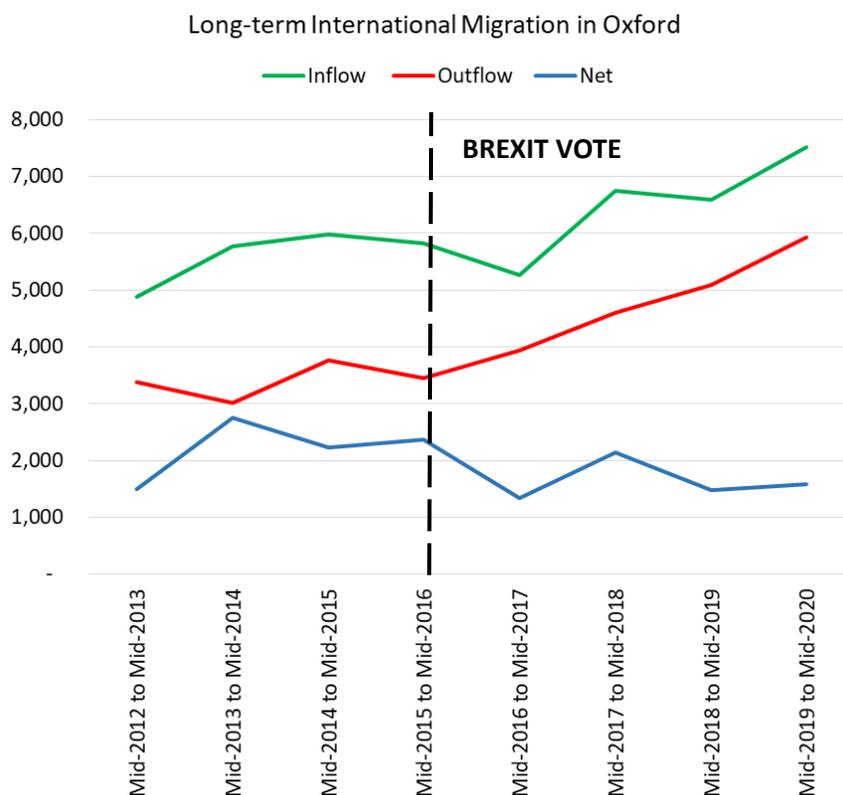
Source: [Local area migration indicators, UK](#)

Oxford City:

In the case of Oxford, the inflow of long-term international migration shows that between mid-2012 and mid-2015 there was an increase of 1,115 or 23%. This followed a decrease of 12% from mid-2015 and mid-2017. Between mid-2017 and mid-2020, the city has experienced an increase of 43%, from 5,266 in mid-2017 to 7,512 in mid-2020. The overall change for Oxford City shows that between mid-2012 and mid-2020, the long-term international migration in Oxford increased by 54%.

The outflow of long-term international migrants in Oxford City shows slight ups and downs between mid-2012 and mid-2016. From mid-2016 to mid-2020, the outflow of long-term international migration has increased by 72%. However, the inflow of long-term migration continues to be higher than the outflow in the city (see figure below). Overall, the net migration rate has stayed positive, with more people entering the city than those exiting.

Figure 2. Flows of Long-term International Migration in Oxford (mid-2012 to mid-2020)



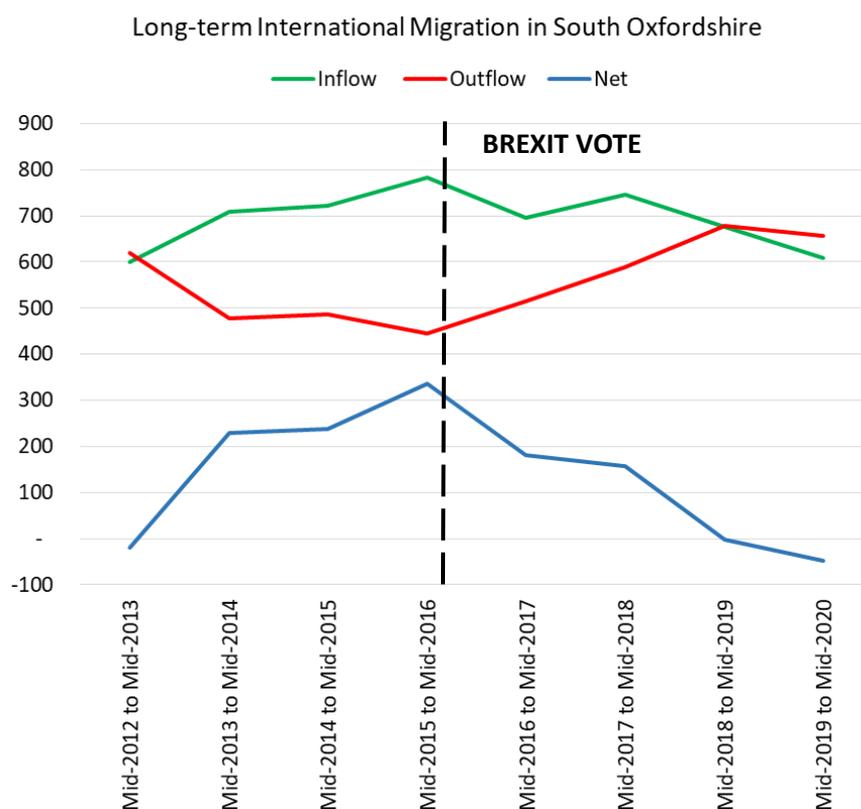
Source: [Local area migration indicators, UK](#)

South Oxfordshire district:

Between mid-2012 and mid-2016, South Oxfordshire observed an increase of 31%, from 599 international migrants in mid-2012 to 783 in mid-2016. This was followed by an overall decrease of 22% to reach 608 in mid-2020, a similar rate to 599 in mid-2012.

In terms of migration outflow, between mid-2012 and mid-2016, the district registered a decrease of 28%. From mid-2016 to mid-2019, there was an increase of 52% in the number of migrants that have left the district (232). This was followed by a decrease of 3% in mid-2020. From mid-2018 to mid-2020, the outflow of long-term migrants surpassed the inflow by 4%, the first time since the mid-2012 to mid-2013 period. Overall, the latest figures shows a negative net migration in the district.

Figure 3. Flows of Long-term International Migration in South Oxfordshire (mid-2012 to mid-2020)



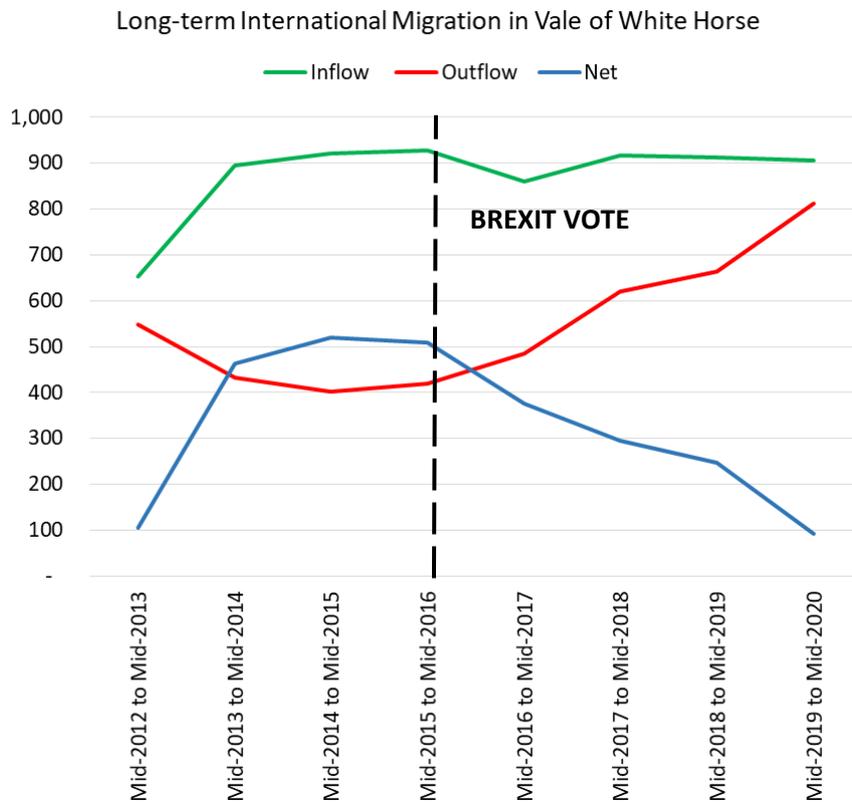
Source: [Local area migration indicators, UK](#)

Vale of White Horse district:

Vale of White Horse showed a similar pattern to that of South Oxfordshire. Between mid-2012 and mid-2014, the district registered a 37% increase in the inflow of long-term international migrants. This was followed by a relatively stable period from mid-2014 to mid-2016. From mid-2016 to mid-2017, there was a 7% decrease in the inflow of long-term migration, followed an immediate recovery and steady period since.

In terms of outflow, the district experienced a decrease of 27% from mid-2012 and mid-2015. Then from mid-2015 onwards, the district experienced a 103% increase in the outflow of long-term international migration. However, outflow has remained and continues to be lower than the inflow rate until the latest available figure in mid-2020. Overall, the district show a positive net migration rate.

Figure 4. Flows of Long-term International Migration in Vale of White Horse (mid-2012 to mid-2020)



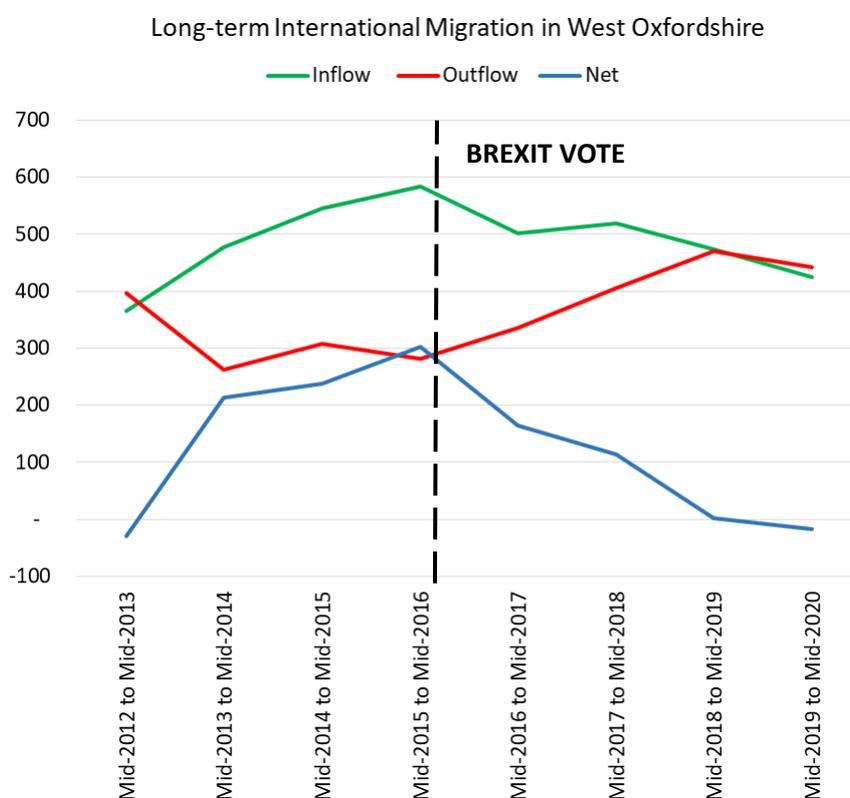
Source: [Local area migration indicators, UK](#)

West Oxfordshire district:

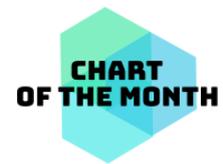
In West Oxfordshire, the long-term international migration inflow had increased by 60% between mid-2012 and mid-16 (366 and 584 respectively). From that point onwards, this trend had been reversed as the number of long-term international migrants has decrease by 24% over the last few years until 2020. However, compared to the period 2012-2013, 2019-2020 has seen an overall increase of 16%.

With regard to outflow, the district experienced a 34% decrease between mid-2012 and mid-2014 time periods. This followed a slight up and down period until mid-2016. From mid-2016 until mid-2019, the outflow of long-term international migration has increased by 67%, and by mid-2020, the net migration line shows that the outflow surpassed the inflow rate (442 for outflow and 425 for inflow).

Figure 5. Flows of Long-term International Migration in West Oxfordshire (mid-2012 to mid-2020)



Source: [Local area migration indicators, UK](#)



Sources:

[ONS: Local area migration indicators, UK](#)

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Data notes and briefings from this service are available at [District Data Service website](#).

Appendix 1. Long-term International Migration in Cherwell (mid-2012 to mid-2020).

