



# MIGRATION REPORT NEWCASTLE 2002-2009

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# SUMMARY AND KEY MESSAGES

Between 2008 and 2009 Newcastle's population rose by 6,400 (2.3%) to 284,300.

In Newcastle, between mid-2008 and mid-2009, the largest component of population change was international migration (+7,330). Internal (domestic) migration was negative (-1,650) and natural change was positive (+720) (Table 1).

## Migration in 2008-09 (mid-year to mid-year):

- Internal in-migration was at its highest level.
- Internal out-migration was just below its 2007-08 peak.
- For the fifth consecutive year the net change was negative.
- International in-migration was at a peak of 9,710, up 37% on the previous year.
- International out-migration was at a four-year low.
- Consequently, net change was at a peak, over two-and-a-half times the average for the 2002-2009 period.

The "credit-crunch", which began in 2007, does not appear to have reduced the propensity of people to move into, or out of, Newcastle.

## Migration over the period mid-2002 to mid-2009:

On average, over the period mid-2002 to mid-2009, Newcastle had a net loss of 810 people a year through internal migration (Table 1). This was more than offset by the average gain due to international migration (+2,780 per annum). There was a fall in employment within Newcastle in 2006 and 2007. This corresponded to the rise in domestic out-migration. The slight upward trend in domestic in-migration may be explained, in part, by students.

It is possible that the world economic situation increased the propensity of people to come to the UK and Newcastle benefited from this effect. However, the UK economy began to contract in Q2 2008 and entered a recession in Q3. Growth did not return until Q3 2009, after the migration period considered in this report.

## Origins and Destinations (Year ending June 2009)

One in ten of the people moving to Newcastle from within England and Wales moved from North Tyneside; just under three-fifths moved to Newcastle from outside the North East (Fig 2).

Of those who left Newcastle for destinations in England or Wales, 13% moved to North Tyneside; just under three-fifths moved to a location outside the North East (Fig 3).

## Migration Rates per 1,000 Population, 2008-09

Newcastle	In	Out
Internal	62.9	68.8
International	35.0	8.6

The presence of two universities boosts migration rates in Newcastle.

Whilst every effort has been taken to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the information presented in this report, TWRI does not accept responsibility for any errors in either the data or its analysis, howsoever they may have been caused.

# 1 INTRODUCTION

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This report has two sections. The first section examines internal (domestic) migration. The second section examines international migration.

Population change has three major components, births, deaths and migration. The numbers of births and deaths are taken from administrative registers and are very reliable. As there is no compulsory system within the UK to record the movement of the population, it is necessary to use proxy data to make estimates of migration.<sup>1</sup>

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) produces estimates of internal migration in England and Wales. ONS uses two administrative data sources to estimate internal migration; the National Health Service Central Register (NHSCR) and the Patient Register Data System (PRDS).<sup>2</sup>

The NHSCR receives notification when a patient in England and Wales transfers to a new NHS doctor within a different health authority boundary. Weekly counts of these re-registrations are used by ONS as proxy indicators for movements around the UK. Estimates derived from the NHSCR are considered to give the most comprehensive coverage of the population and represent the most reliable indicator of internal migration within the UK. However, they are only based at the broad geographic level of the former health authorities.

The PRDS data source is used to estimate internal migration at smaller geographical levels. This system has patient address lists from each NHS general practice. ONS receives an annual download of the lists. Providing a patient is present in consecutive downloads, their postcodes in each year can be compared. Migration estimates between postcode areas can subsequently be estimated and geographically aggregated as required. Since it is based on an annual count, only one move per patient per year can be captured.

As with internal migration there is no single, all-inclusive system for measuring international migration. Therefore, it is necessary to use a combination of different sources in order to produce international migration estimates. None of the data sources used are specifically designed to capture information solely on international migration.<sup>3</sup>

The primary data sources for this report are the annual (mid-year to mid-year) "Detailed Components of Change" files<sup>4</sup> provided by the Population Estimates Unit at the ONS Centre of Demography.

This report explores the following issues:

- Total population change due to net migration over the period 2002-2009.
- Overall trends in inward and outward migration.
- Origins and destinations of migrants.
- Age profile of migrants.

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/EXPODATA/commentary/EstimatinginternalMigration.doc> (ONS, Migration Statistics Unit, Using Patient Registers to Estimate Internal Migration, Customer Guidance Notes. May 2010, downloaded 28<sup>th</sup> September 2010).

<sup>2</sup> [http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about/data/methodology/quality/downloads/IM\\_SQR.pdf](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about/data/methodology/quality/downloads/IM_SQR.pdf) (ONS, Summary Quality Report for Internal Migration, December 2007, downloaded 10<sup>th</sup> September 2010).

<sup>3</sup> [http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about/data/methodology/quality/downloads/SQR\\_InternationalMigration.pdf](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about/data/methodology/quality/downloads/SQR_InternationalMigration.pdf) (ONS, Summary quality report for International Migration, December 2006, downloaded 10<sup>th</sup> September 2010).

<sup>4</sup> The components are estimated in as robust a manner as possible given available data sources. However, they should be considered purely as intermediate data and they are NOT National Statistics.

## 2 Natural Change

### 2.1 Natural Change (Births – Deaths)

Newcastle's population in 2009 was 284,300 (mid-year estimate). This reflects a 6.2% rise compared to 2002 (267,800). Over the same period, due to natural change alone, Newcastle's population would have risen by about 2,370 (+0.9%). In this context and over this period, natural change had a smaller impact than net internal migration (-5,680) and was outweighed by the rise in population due to net international migration (+19,490).

**Table 1 Population, Natural Change and Migration, Newcastle, 2002-2009**

Mid-Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		
<b>Population</b>	<b>267,800</b>	<b>268,300</b>	<b>269,200</b>	<b>272,600</b>	<b>274,200</b>	<b>275,600</b>	<b>277,800</b>		
<b>Mid-Year<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>2002-03</b>	<b>2003-04</b>	<b>2004-05</b>	<b>2005-06</b>	<b>2006-07</b>	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>2008-09</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Average</b>
								<b>2002-2009</b>	<b>2002-2009</b>
Births	2,950	2,890	2,920	3,150	3,180	3,320	3,360	21,770	3,110
Deaths	2,980	2,870	2,780	2,810	2,620	2,700	2,640	19,400	2,770
Natural Change	-40	30	130	340	570	620	720	2,370	340
<b>Internal Migration</b>									
In	16,210	16,870	17,090	17,200	16,910	16,950	17,470	118,700	16,960
Out	16,320	16,300	17,220	17,600	18,660	19,160	19,120	124,380	17,770
Net	-110	570	-130	-410	-1,750	-2,200	-1,650	-5,680	-810
<b>International Migration</b>									
In	3,570	3,780	5,400	6,230	5,950	7,080	9,710	41,720	5,960
Out	2,850	3,650	2,050	4,610	3,460	3,240	2,380	22,240	3,180
Net	720	130	3,350	1,630	2,490	3,840	7,330	19,490	2,780

Source: Population Estimates Unit, ONS, Crown Copyright.

Note: Populations are rounded to the nearest 100, other figures are rounded to the nearest 10.

This does not imply migration data are exact to that level of detail.

<sup>1</sup> Changes are given between mid-years.

Internal migration includes migration within England and Wales, plus cross-border migration flows to and from Scotland and Northern Ireland.

International migration includes migration flows to and from all countries outside the UK. The figures quoted here do not include the adjustment made for asylum seekers missed by the International Passenger Survey (IPS) and visitor switchers.

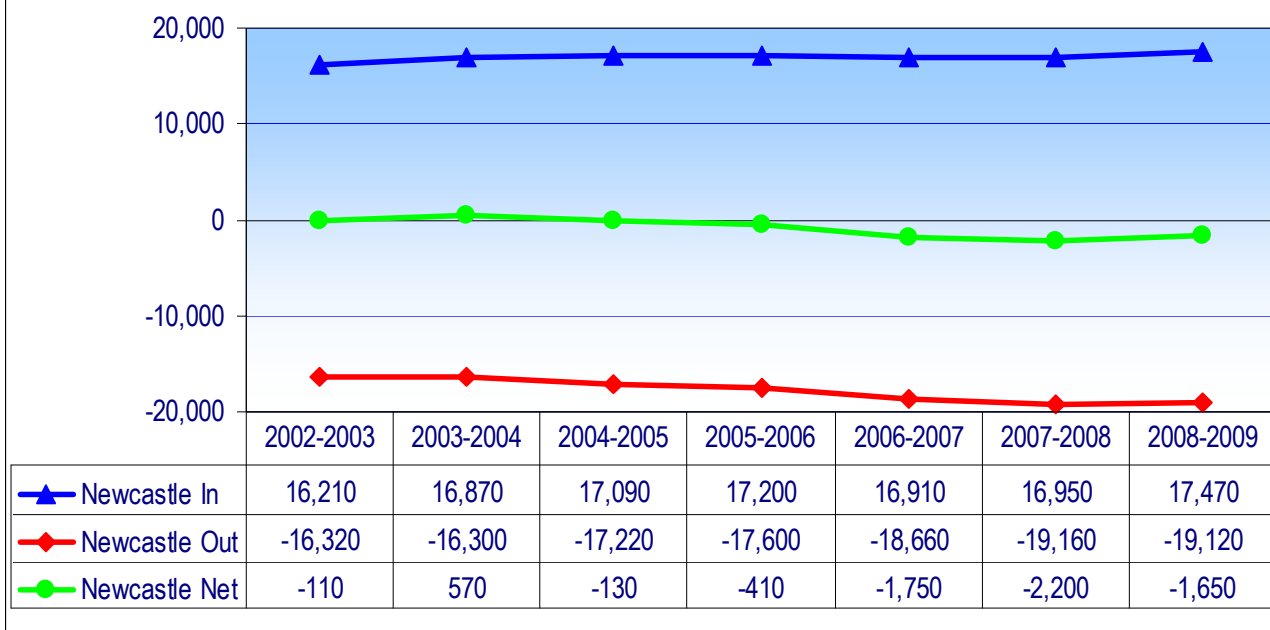
Data may not add exactly due to rounding and constraining.

### 3 Internal (Domestic) Migration

#### 3.1 Total Net Internal Migration over the Period 2002-2009

Internal migration was broadly balanced in both 2002-03 and 2004-05, sandwiching the only net gain (Table 1 and Fig 1). For the rest of the period, Newcastle was a net population loser on internal migration. The net loss peaked in 2007-08. On average, over the period mid-2002 to mid-2009, Newcastle had a net loss of 810 people a year through internal migration (Table 1).

Fig 1: Internal (Domestic) Migration



Source: Population Estimates Unit, ONS, Crown Copyright.

#### 3.2 Overall Trends in Inward and Outward Internal Migration

In-migration dipped in 2006-07 then rose to a peak in 2008-09. From 2003-04 to 2007-08 out-migration increased; the fall in 2008-09 was negligible. In the last three years of the period out-migration was above average. The “credit-crunch”, which began in 2007, does not appear to have reduced the propensity of people to move into, or out of, Newcastle. Prior to the “credit crunch” there was a fall in employment within Newcastle in 2006 and 2007<sup>5</sup>, which corresponded to the rise in domestic out-migration.<sup>6</sup> The slight upward trend in domestic in-migration may be explained, in part, by students.

In 2008-09 (mid-year to mid-year):

- Internal in-migration was at its highest level.
- Internal out-migration was just below its 2007-08 peak.
- For the fifth consecutive year the net change was negative.

<sup>5</sup> ONS, Annual Business Inquiry, Employee Job Estimates.

<sup>6</sup> Not all of Newcastle’s employed residents are employed in Newcastle. The majority (69%) of Newcastle’s employed residents worked in Newcastle at the time of the 2001 Census. In addition, 9% worked in Gateshead. Employment in Gateshead also fell in 2006 and 2007.

It is possible to calculate annual migration rates using the population at the start of the year as a base. This allows broad comparisons with other areas<sup>7</sup>. In 2008-09, the internal in-migration rate for Newcastle was 62.9 per 1,000 population. This was, by far, the highest District rate in Tyne and Wear. The presence of two universities boosts migration rates in Newcastle. The next highest rate was North Tyneside (34.4), which was similar to Gateshead's rate (34.1). Rates in both Sunderland (22.5) and South Tyneside (22.1) were relatively low. There was a broadly similar pattern with out-migration. Newcastle had the highest rate (68.8), followed by Gateshead (34.7) and North Tyneside (31.8). As with in-migration, the out-migration rates were relatively low in both Sunderland (25.8) and South Tyneside (23.1).

### 3.3 Age Profile of Internal Migrants<sup>8</sup>

During the year ending June 2009, there was a net loss of population due to internal migration. However, there was a net gain for 16-24 year olds (Table 2). In 2008-09, almost 40,000 undergraduates attended Newcastle's universities. Consequently the majority of moves in this age group are likely to relate to students.

**Table 2 Internal Migration by Age: Newcastle**

Moves within England and Wales  
Registered during the year ending June 2009

<b>Age</b>	<b>Inflow</b>	<b>Outflow</b>	<b>Balance</b>
All ages	16,300	18,200	-1,900
0-15	1,300	1,800	-500
16-24	9,200	8,300	900
25-44	4,600	6,600	-2,000
45-64	900	1,100	-200
65+	300	400	-100
<b>Proportion of:</b>	<b>Inflow Total</b>	<b>Outflow Total</b>	
0-15	8.0	9.9	
16-24	56.4	45.6	
25-44	28.2	36.3	
45-64	5.5	6.0	
65+	1.8	2.2	

Source: ONS, Migration Statistics Unit (Crown Copyright), PRDS Table 3.

The PRDS records have been constrained to the more complete NHSCR.

Figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.

<sup>7</sup> Note that internal migration rates for the North East Region will appear low in comparison to District rates because moves within the North East, for example from Gateshead to Newcastle, will not be included in the overall North East figures. In 2008-09, the North East rates per 1,000 population were: In 16.7, Out 18.2.

<sup>8</sup> Origin and destination matrices only cover moves within England and Wales. Hence, there are differences to the numbers in Table 1, which covers the UK.

### 3.4 Origins and Destinations of Migrants

ONS provide matrices of moves within England and Wales. In the year ending June 2009, a total of 16,300 people moved to Newcastle from within England and Wales and 18,200 moved from Newcastle to destinations within England and Wales.

#### Origins (Year ending June 2009)

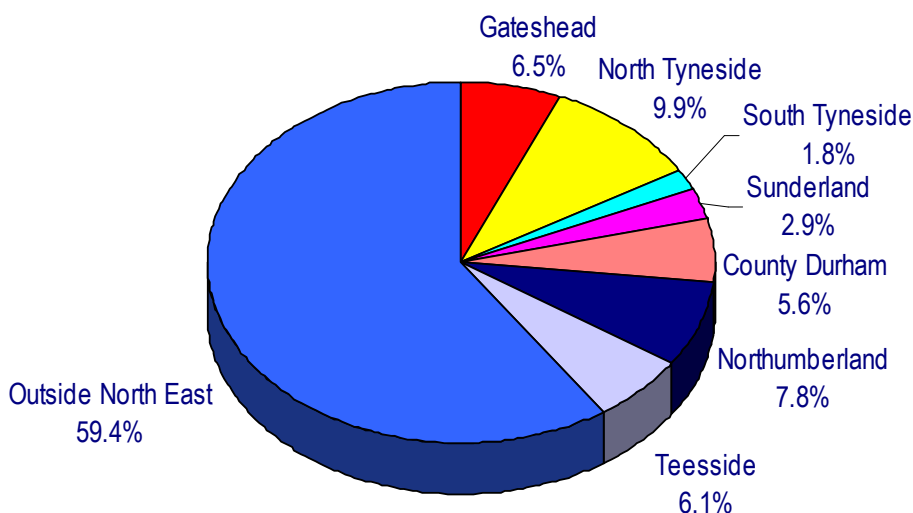
One in ten of the people moving to Newcastle from within England and Wales moved from North Tyneside (Fig 2). The North East accounts for just over two-fifths of moves to Newcastle. Outside the North East, the main "origin" regions are Yorkshire and the Humber (17.1%), North West (11.8%), London (6.4%) and the South East (6.4%) (Table A3.1).

#### Destinations (Year ending June 2009)

Of those who left Newcastle for destinations in England or Wales, 13% moved to North Tyneside (Fig 3). Gateshead (9%) and Northumberland (8%) were also popular destinations. The main destinations outside the North East were Yorkshire and the Humber (13.9%), London (12.0%) and North West (9.3%) (Table A3.2).

**Fig 2 Origins of Internal Migrants to Newcastle**

Registered during the year ending June 2009



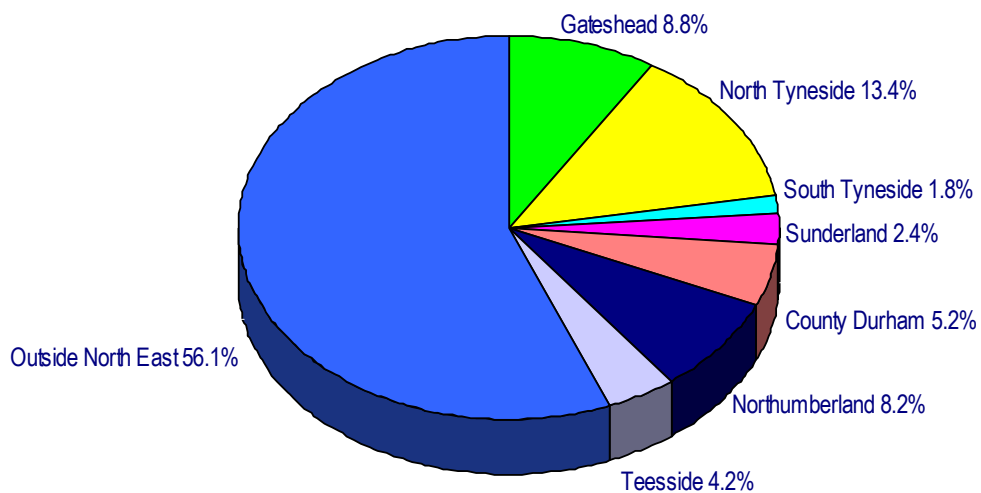
Source: ONS, Migration Statistics Unit (Crown Copyright).

The Patient Register Data System (PRDS) records have been constrained to the more complete NHSCR.



### Fig 3 Destinations of Internal Migrants from Newcastle

Registered during the year ending June 2009



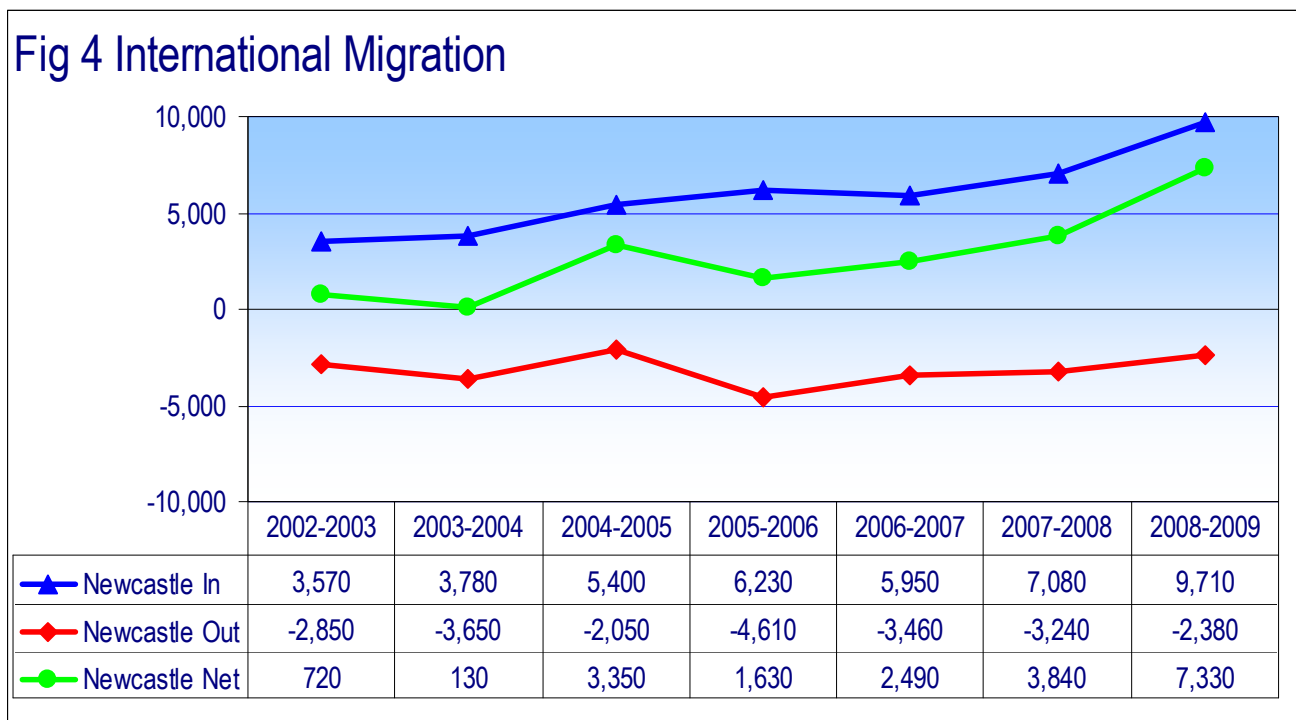
Source: ONS, Migration Statistics Unit (Crown Copyright).

The Patient Register Data System (PRDS) records have been constrained to the more complete NHSCR.

## 4 International Migration

### 4.1 Total Net International Migration<sup>9</sup> over the Period 2002-2009

Net international migration is showing a rising trend (Table 1 and Fig 4). On average, over the period mid-2002 to mid-2009, Newcastle had a net gain of 2,780 people a year through international migration (Table 1).



Source: Population Estimates Unit, ONS, Crown Copyright.

### 4.2 Overall Trends in Inward and Outward Migration

In 2008-09 (mid-year to mid-year):

- International in-migration was at a peak of 9,710, up 37% on the previous year.
- International out-migration was at a four-year low.
- Consequently, net change was at a peak, over two-and-a-half times the average for the 2002-2009 period.

As with internal migration it is possible to calculate annual migration rates using the population at the start of the year as a base. In 2008-09, the international in-migration rate for Newcastle was 35.0 per 1,000 population. Newcastle always has the highest rate within Tyne and Wear, however, this was unusually high. The next highest rate was South Tyneside (9.6), followed by Sunderland (7.0) and Gateshead (6.0); North Tyneside had a relatively low rate (4.2).

<sup>9</sup> The main source for international migration figures is the International Passenger Survey (IPS). Therefore the figures will be subject to sampling and non-sampling errors (Appendix 1)

For international out-migration, Newcastle's rate peaked in 2005-06 at 16.9 per 1,000 population. This fell to 8.6 by 2008-09. Newcastle always has the highest international out-migration rate within Tyne and Wear. In 2008-09, rates in the other Tyne and Wear Districts were between 1.6 and 2.0 per 1,000 population.

### 4.3 Age Profile of International Migrants

During the year ending June 2009, international migration produced a net gain for Newcastle. Over half of this net gain was in the 16-24 year-old age band (Table 3).

**Table 3 International Migration by Age: Newcastle**

Registered during the year ending June 2009

<b>Age</b>	<b>Inflow</b>	<b>Outflow</b>	<b>Balance</b>
All ages (0-90)	9,700	2,400	7,300
0-15	500	100	400
16-24	4,800	800	4,000
25-44	3,800	1,300	2,500
45-64	600	200	500
65-90	100	0	0
<b>Proportion of:</b>	<b>Inflow</b>	<b>Outflow</b>	
0-15	5.2	4.2	
16-24	49.5	33.3	
25-44	39.2	54.2	
45-64	6.2	8.3	
65+	1.0	0.0	

Source: Population Estimates Unit, ONS: Crown Copyright

Figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Further information on the age profile of international migrants entering the United Kingdom (UK) is available from the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP).

DWP publish statistics regarding National Insurance Numbers (NINo) allocated to adult overseas nationals entering the UK. A NINo is generally required by any overseas national looking to work or to claim benefits or tax credits in the UK. This includes the self employed and students working part-time. While the figures measure the inflow of overseas nationals registering for a NINo they do not measure the outflow or overall stock of overseas nationals in the UK.<sup>10</sup>

All adult overseas nationals allocated a NINo are included, regardless of their length of stay in the UK. This differs from other published migration statistics, such as those derived from the International Passenger Survey (IPS), and statistics on foreign workers derived from the

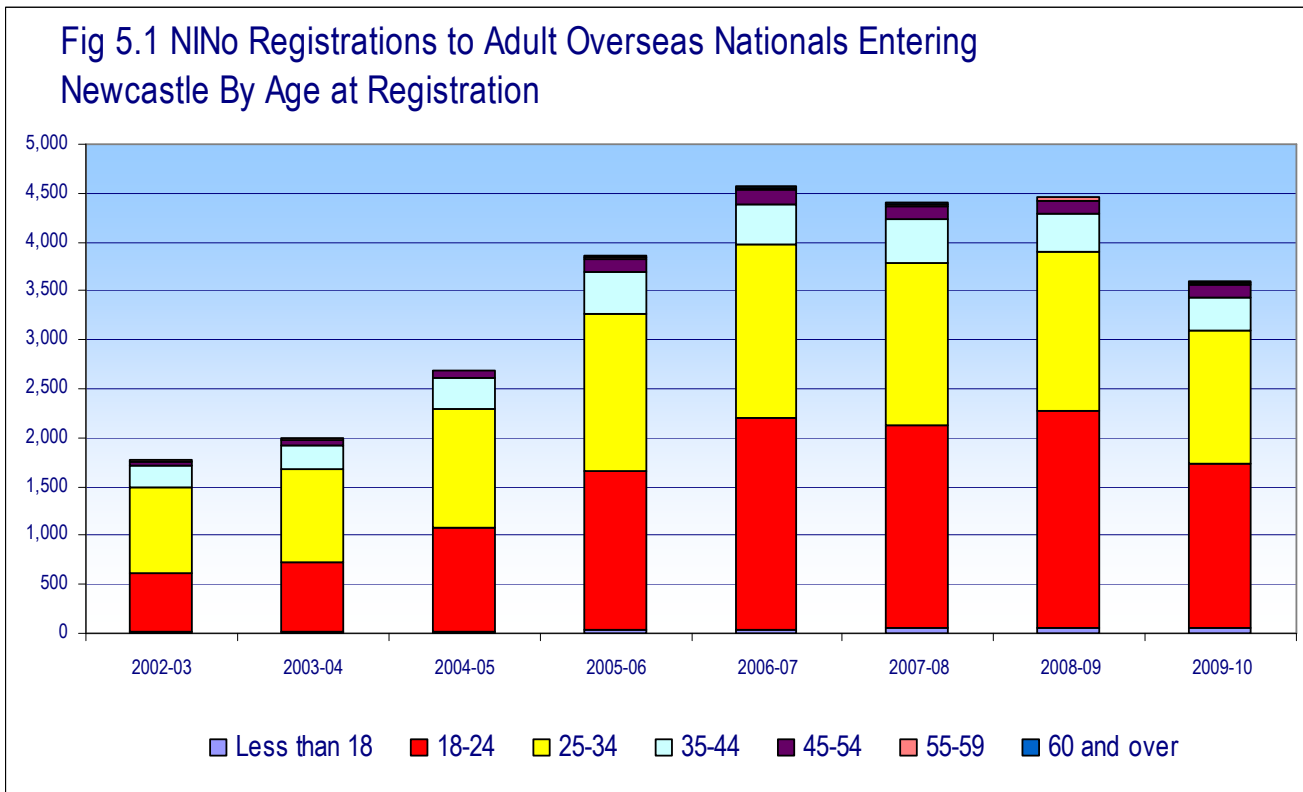
<sup>10</sup> [http://research.dwp.gov.uk/asd/asd1/tabtools/nino\\_allocations\\_aug10.pdf](http://research.dwp.gov.uk/asd/asd1/tabtools/nino_allocations_aug10.pdf) (Department for Work and Pensions, National Insurance Number Allocations to Adult Overseas Nationals Entering the UK, downloaded 7th September 2010).

Labour Force Survey (LFS). There may be a lag between a person entering the country and applying for a NINo.

The European Union expanded on the 1<sup>st</sup> May 2004 with the accession of eight states.<sup>11</sup> In both the UK and Newcastle, the notable rise in registrations between 2004-05 and 2005-06 was due to migrants from the new member states (see section 4.4 for more details).

In 2009-10, the 18-24 and 25-34 bands accounted for 85% of all registrations in Newcastle and four-fifths of all registrations nationally. In Newcastle, since 2005-06, 18-24 year-olds formed the largest group in each year. Nationally, 25-34 year-olds formed the largest group, except in 2009-10 when the numbers in the 18-24 year-old band were marginally higher.

In Newcastle, total registrations peaked in the 2006-07 financial year, as did registrations of 25-34 year-olds. Registrations of 18-24 year-olds peaked in 2008-09 (Fig 5.1, Appendix Table A4.1). Comparing 2006-07 with 2009-10, total registrations fell by 21%, registrations of 18-24 year-olds and 25-34 year-olds both fell by 23%.

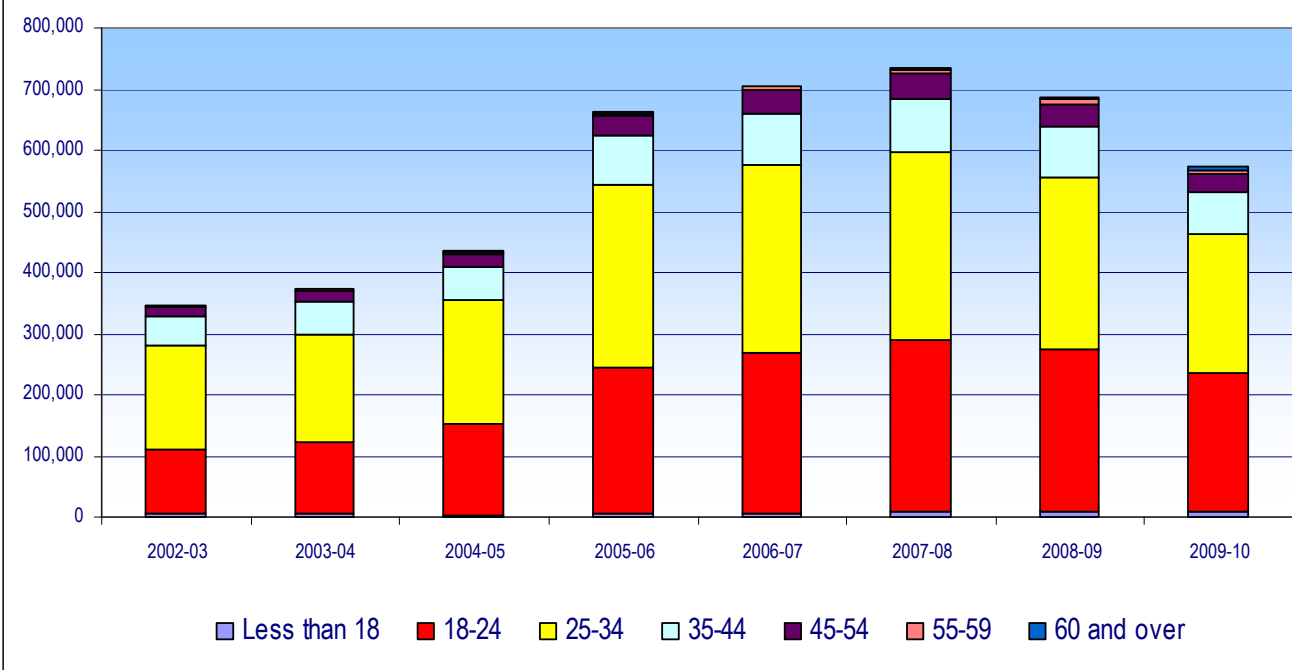


Source: Department for Work and Pensions (100% extract from National Insurance Recording and Pay As You Earn System).  
 Figures are rounded to the nearest ten. Some additional disclosure control has been applied.  
 Data are for financial year of registration.

Nationally total registrations peaked in 2007-08, as did registrations of 18-24 year olds. However, registrations of 25-34 year olds peaked a year earlier (Fig 5.2, Appendix Table A4.2).

<sup>11</sup> See Appendix 1, ([European Union A8](#))

**Fig 5.2 NINo Registrations to Adult Overseas Nationals Entering the UK  
By Age at Registration**



Source: Department for Work and Pensions (100% extract from National Insurance Recording and Pay As You Earn System).

Figures are rounded to the nearest ten. Some additional disclosure control has been applied.

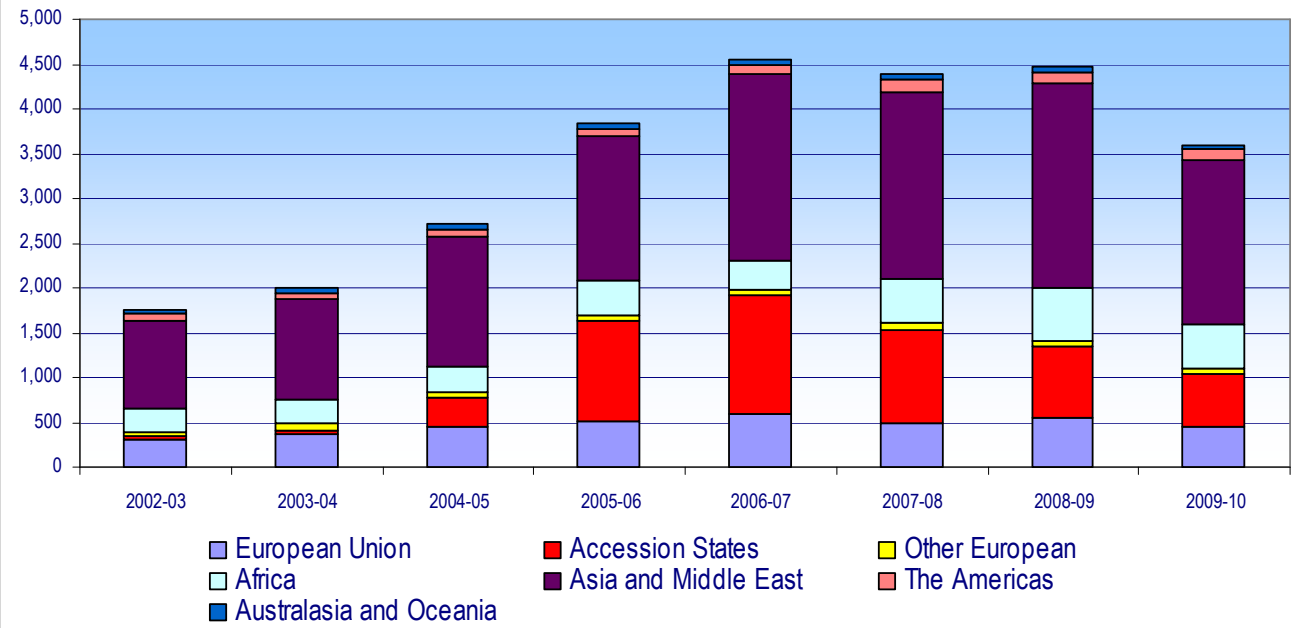
Data are for financial year of registration.

## 4.4 Origins of Migrants

In 2009-10, 67 nations contributed to Newcastle's NINo registration total. Consequently figures for most nations were relatively small. The "top three" origin nations were India (630 registrations), China (320) and Nigeria (190). Poland, which ranked fourth in Tyne and Wear, ranked sixth in Newcastle.

By World Area, the European Union (EU) and EU Accession States accounted for 42% (1,920) of Newcastle's 4,570 NINo registrations in 2006-07; by 2009-10 this had fallen to 29% (1,050). Registrations from Asia and the Middle East rose from 990 in 2002-03 to 2,270 in 2008-09 then fell by almost a fifth in 2009-10. Apart from a slight dip in 2006-07 registrations from Africa also showed a rising trend between 2002-03 and 2008-09. African registrations also fell by a fifth in 2009-10. For the UK, the share of NINo registrations taken by the EU and EU Accession States peaked in 2007-08 at 60% (439,910); by 2009-10 this had fallen to 48% (274,130). Nationally the only origin area where registrations showed a sustained rise was Asia and the Middle East (Fig 6.1 and 6.2, Appendix Tables A4.3 and A4.4). Nationally the drop in registrations, between 2008-09 and 2009-10, suggest that the UK is becoming a less attractive destination for economic migrants.

**Fig 6.1 NI No Registrations to Adult Overseas Nationals Entering the UK**  
**Financial Year of Registration Date by World Area of Origin**  
**Newcastle**

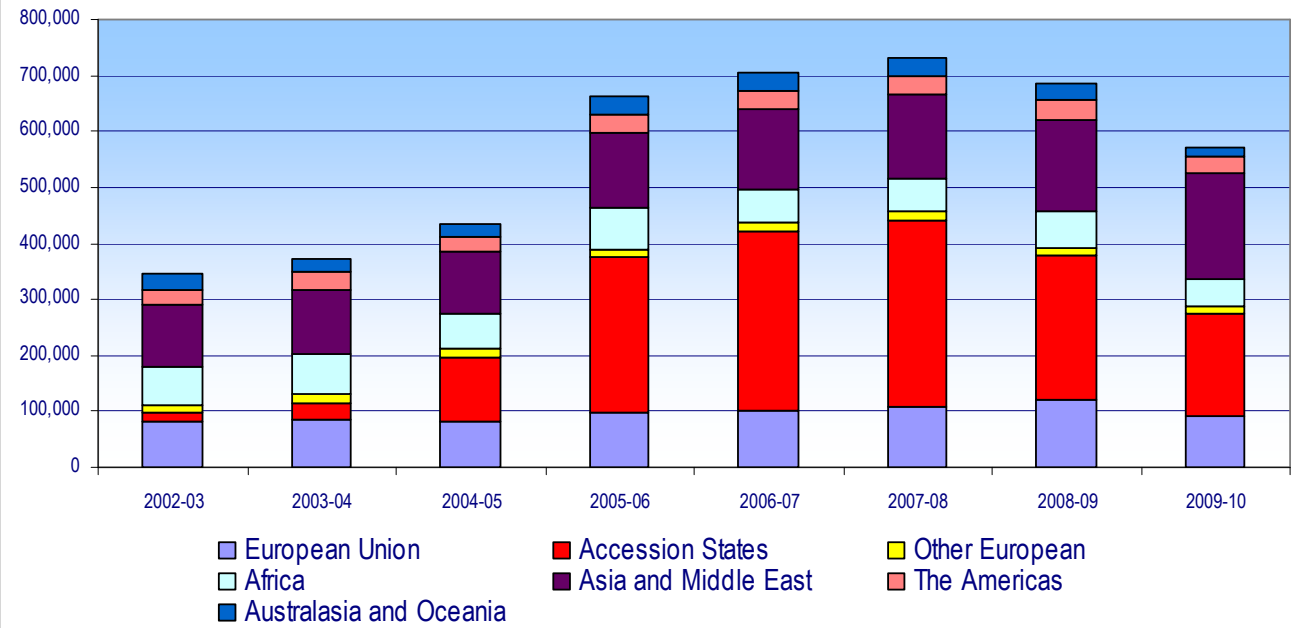


Source: Department for Work and Pensions (100% extract from National Insurance Recording and Pay As You Earn System).

Figures are rounded to the nearest ten. Some additional disclosure control has been applied. Data are for financial year of registration.

A small number of registrants have an "Unknown" area of origin. This category is excluded from the graphic.

**Fig 6.2 NI No Registrations to Adult Overseas Nationals Entering the UK**  
**Financial Year of Registration Date by World Area of Origin**  
**UK**



Source: Department for Work and Pensions (100% extract from National Insurance Recording and Pay As You Earn System).

Figures are rounded to the nearest ten. Some additional disclosure control has been applied. Data are for financial year of registration.

A small number of registrants have an "Unknown" area of origin. This category is excluded from the graphic.

## 4.5 Live Births by Birthplace of Mother

In 2009, just over a quarter of live births in Newcastle were to mothers born outside the UK. This was more than double the North East proportion (9.8%) but only slightly higher than the national figure (24.7%).

In Newcastle the proportion of live births to women born outside the UK, rose from 13.9% in 2001 to 26.6% in 2008 then fell slightly to 25.6% in 2009; the only other year when the proportion fell was 2007. In the North East the proportion has increased since 2001, from 5.9% to 9.8%. For England and Wales the proportion also rose, from 16.5% in 2001 to 24.7% in 2009 (Tables 4.1 to 4.3).

Figures for 2009 show that the Government Office Region in England with the highest percentage of live births to mothers born outside the UK was London (55.2%); the North East had the lowest percentage (9.8%). London has consistently shown the highest percentage, and the North East the lowest percentage, of live births to mothers born outside the UK since 2001.<sup>12</sup>

**Table 4.1 Live births by birthplace of mother and area of usual residence, 2001-2009**

**Area of Usual Residence of Mother: Newcastle**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
All live births	2,875	2,941	2,895	2,918	2,979	3,221	3,238	3,293	3,434
Mothers born:									
Within United Kingdom	2,475	2,467	2,414	2,336	2,360	2,466	2,530	2,416	2,555
Outside United Kingdom	400	474	481	582	619	755	708	877	879
Percentage of all live births	13.9	16.1	16.6	19.9	20.8	23.4	21.9	26.6	25.6
EU	43	56	56	55	70	122	110	152	158
New EU <sup>1</sup>	10	9	16	7	18	54	59	88	98
Rest of Europe (non EU)	19	22	20	23	26	38	28	30	32
Asia	217	268	267	317	324	367	356	422	443
Africa	98	99	110	156	177	185	187	223	212
Rest of World <sup>2</sup>	23	29	28	31	22	43	27	50	34

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS)

<sup>1</sup> The 'New EU' constitutes the twelve countries which have joined the European Union since 2004.

They are Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia.

The twelve countries which have joined the European Union since 2004 are included in both the New EU and the EU row.

<sup>2</sup> Rest of the World includes those records where the mother's country of birth was not stated. In 2001, there were 26 such records.

<sup>12</sup> <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/pdfdir/births0810.pdf> (ONS, Births in England and Wales by parents' country of birth, 2009, downloaded 27<sup>th</sup> September 2010)

**Table 4.2 Live births by birthplace of mother and area of usual residence, 2001-2009****Area of Usual Residence of Mother: North East**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
All live births	25,949	26,271	27,005	27,815	28,249	29,184	29,582	30,217	29,776
Mothers born:									
Within United Kingdom	24,429	24,526	25,148	25,811	26,075	26,663	26,996	27,347	26,858
Outside United Kingdom	1,520	1,745	1,857	2,004	2,174	2,521	2,586	2,870	2,918
Percentage of all live births	5.9	6.6	6.9	7.2	7.7	8.6	8.7	9.5	9.8
EU	324	389	391	385	408	542	599	749	769
New EU <sup>1</sup>	40	59	61	55	81	158	248	357	390
Rest of Europe (non EU)	72	84	86	79	81	97	90	104	92
Asia	768	834	875	978	1,065	1,182	1,239	1,295	1,327
Africa	231	277	337	382	443	492	482	524	515
Rest of World <sup>2</sup>	125	161	168	180	177	208	176	198	215

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS)

<sup>1</sup> The 'New EU' constitutes the twelve countries which have joined the European Union since 2004.

They are Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia.

The twelve countries which have joined the European Union since 2004 are included in both the New EU and the EU row.

<sup>2</sup> Rest of the World includes those records where the mother's country of birth was not stated. In 2001, there were 26 such records.**Table 4.3 Live births by birthplace of mother and area of usual residence, 2001-2009****Area of Usual Residence of Mother: England and Wales**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
All live births	594,360	595,914	621,251	639,509	645,621	669,376	689,771	708,459	705,995
Mothers born:									
Within United Kingdom	496,558	490,604	505,947	515,026	511,512	522,519	529,548	537,721	531,933
Outside United Kingdom	97,802	105,310	115,304	124,483	134,109	146,857	160,223	170,738	174,062
Percentage of all live births	16.5	17.7	18.6	19.5	20.8	21.9	23.2	24.1	24.7
EU	18,062	18,815	20,313	21,848	24,917	30,277	37,311	43,424	47,066
New EU <sup>1</sup>	3,294	3,679	4,443	5,434	7,992	12,832	19,640	25,632	29,432
Rest of Europe (non EU)	5,286	5,362	5,852	6,088	6,433	6,843	7,707	7,793	7,851
Asia	39,829	42,533	45,447	48,806	51,036	54,889	58,057	61,178	61,329
Africa	20,804	23,469	27,252	31,092	34,742	36,689	38,650	39,716	39,384
Rest of World <sup>2</sup>	13,821	15,131	16,440	16,649	16,981	18,159	18,498	18,627	18,432

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS)

<sup>1</sup> The 'New EU' constitutes the twelve countries which have joined the European Union since 2004.

They are Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia.

The twelve countries which have joined the European Union since 2004 are included in both the New EU and the EU row.

<sup>2</sup> Rest of the World includes those records where the mother's country of birth was not stated. In 2001, there were 26 such records.



## 5 Conclusions and Future Developments

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In broad terms people will migrate either for a better quality of life or out of necessity. Within these broad groups individual reasons for migrating will be many and varied. In 2008, for international migration to the UK, the main reasons were work related (38%), formal study (30%) and accompanying or joining family (15%). For international migration from the UK the main reason was work related (51%).<sup>13</sup> Research on internal (domestic) migration suggests that 'work reasons' are not as important as non-work reason, for example reasons related to housing and amenities.<sup>14</sup> The reasons given by international migrants suggest that longer-distance internal migration is more likely to be for work or education-related reasons.

When dealing with migration statistics, data for a single year should be treated with caution. This is especially true when examining small areas or when breaking down overall totals by secondary characteristics such as age. With these provisos in mind, Newcastle's domestic inflow rose in 2008-09 compared to the previous year while the outflow was stable (Table 1). During the year ending June 2009, there appears to have been a net loss in families<sup>15</sup> due to domestic migration. There was also a large net loss in the 25-44 age-band (Table 2).

The situation regarding international migration is less clear. Out-migration almost halved, from 4,600 in 2005-06 to 2,400 in 2008-09, while in-migration rose from about 6,000 in 2006-07 to 9,700 in 2008-09. However, the NINo registration data shows that annual inflows of economically active migrants were relatively stable between 2006-07 and 2008-09, roughly 4,500 per annum, and then fell by almost a fifth in 2009-10.

In June 2010, the Government announced a new limit on the number of workers entering the UK from outside Europe. At the same time it opened a consultation on limits for non-EU economic migration. Following the consultation, permanent limits on non-EU economic migration routes will be decided and put in place by 1 April 2011.<sup>16</sup>

Future migration trends could be affected by the relative strengths of the UK economy compared to others, particularly those within the EU.

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<sup>13</sup> <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/pdfdir/miga1109.pdf> (ONS, Migration Statistics 2008, 26<sup>th</sup> November 2009, accessed 13<sup>th</sup> October 2010).

<sup>14</sup> Duke-Williams, Oliver (2008). Links between internal migration, commuting and inter-household relationships: Full Research Report, ESRC End of Award Report, RES-163-25-0007. Swindon: ESRC

<sup>15</sup> Based on the fall in the 0-15 age band.

<sup>16</sup> <http://www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/sitecontent/documents/aboutus/consultations/limits-on-non-eu-migration/> (Home Office UK Border Agency, Limits on non-EU economic migration (June to September 2010), accessed 1<sup>st</sup> October 2010)

## APPENDIX 1

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### TECHNICAL NOTES

#### INTERNAL MIGRATION

NHSCR - The National Health Service Central Register records movements of patients between Health Authority areas (HAs). The accuracy of the data depends on all patients re-registering with a doctor when they move. However, it is known that re-registration patterns vary by sex and age group. For example, young children, their mothers and the elderly usually re-register quite quickly after moving, while young men take longer to re-register than women of the same age. In addition, some students register at their term time address while others remain registered at their parents address.<sup>17</sup>

#### INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

The United Nations (UN) defines an international migrant as someone who changes their country of residence for 12 months or more. Since no single system exists to measure all movements of population into and out of the UK, a combination of sources is used to compile an estimate of international migration.

Total International Migration (TIM) is the most comprehensive estimate of migration. It is based primarily on a subset of the International Passenger Survey (IPS), namely those international passengers sampled by the IPS who are migrants entering or leaving the UK by principal air, sea and tunnel routes.<sup>18</sup> Flows from the IPS are supplemented with Home Office data on asylum seekers and their dependants. Adjustments are made for visitor switchers and for migrant switchers.

The IPS is a sample survey and results from the survey are, therefore, subject to some uncertainty. When estimates are broken down, greater care must be taken with their interpretation. This is because these estimates will be based on a smaller number of survey contacts, which increase the uncertainty around the estimate. For example, it is not possible to produce estimates for a single year for most individual citizenships or countries of last/next residence because of the small number of survey contacts that comprise each estimate.

The methodology for calculating Long-Term International Migration changed in 2008. From 2008 onwards, the Migration Statistics Unit at ONS has used the IPS to estimate flows between the UK and Republic of Ireland and health card data from the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) to estimate international migration to and from Northern Ireland. Previously the same method was used to calculate international migration for Northern Ireland as is currently used for the rest of the UK. At the same time the IPS started to be used to measure migration between the UK and the Republic of Ireland, rather than data from the Central Statistics Office (CSO) in Ireland. Neither of these methodological changes has been applied to previous years but research shows that between 2001 and 2006, UK immigration would have increased by an average of 10,000 per year and UK emigration would have decreased by an average of 2,000 per year.<sup>19</sup>

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<sup>17</sup> ONS, Migration Statistics Unit, Using Patient Registers To Estimate Internal Migration, Customer Guidance Notes. August 2002.

<sup>18</sup> [http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about/data/methodology/quality/downloads/SQR\\_InternationalMigration.pdf](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about/data/methodology/quality/downloads/SQR_InternationalMigration.pdf) (ONS, Summary quality report for International Migration, December 2006, downloaded 10<sup>th</sup> September 2010).

<sup>19</sup> [http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme\\_population/Methodology-to-estimate-LTIM.pdf](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_population/Methodology-to-estimate-LTIM.pdf) (ONS, Methodology to estimate Long-Term International Migration 1991 to 2008, downloaded 23<sup>rd</sup> September 2010).

## EUROPEAN UNION A8

The eight Central and Eastern European countries that acceded to the EU on 1 May 2004 are: Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia.

## MIGRANT SWITCHERS

Those who stated an intention to stay in the destination country for more than a year and were counted as migrants but who actually stayed less than a year.

## VISITOR SWITCHERS

Those visitors who enter or leave the UK intending to stay in the destination country for less than a year but who actually stay for a year or longer.

## APPENDIX 2

<b>Source</b>	<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>
Census	The most comprehensive source of demographic data.	Only held once every ten years. Next Census is 2011.
National Health Service Central Register (NHSCR)	The most comprehensive administrative data source available.  Reasonably timely.	Internal: Excludes people who don't register with a GP.  International: As for Internal plus:  Cannot distinguish between short-term and long-term migrants.  Assumed time-lag of three months between date of arrival and date of registration.
National Insurance Number allocations to foreign nationals	Provides resident-based local authority level data on nationality and age of economically active migrants.  Includes those receiving benefits as well as those working	Potential (long) time-lag between date of arrival and date of registration.  Excludes students and other groups that do not require a NI number (e.g. children of migrant workers).  Only provides data on in-migration.
Worker Registration Scheme	Provides local authority level data on nationality, gender and age of some migrants.	Only covers a specific migrant group (those from A8 countries who become an employee). Only provides information on in-migration, no de-registration process. Location information relates to that of employer, not where the individual lives.
Mothers' country of birth	Gives an indication of migrants choosing to settle in an area.	Only gives information on a very specific group of migrants (mothers having children).
Labour Force Survey (country of birth)	Provides more current information on migrant stocks than Census.	Small sample size which limits confidence at local levels. Migrants living in communal establishments will be underestimated.

Source: Adapted from: <http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/files2/stats/migration/tayside-migration-report.pdf>

## APPENDIX 3

**Table A3.1 Moves within England and Wales Registered during the year ending June 2009.**

**Origins.**

**Moves to Newcastle upon Tyne from:**

**Tyne and Wear Districts**

Age Group	Gateshead	Newcastle upon Tyne	North Tyneside	South Tyneside	Sunderland
All ages	1,060	-	1,620	300	480
0-15	140	-	260	40	60
16-24	240	-	330	80	170
25-44	550	-	750	150	200
45-64	100	-	200	30	50
65+	30	-	90	10	10

**North East and North East Unitaries**

Age Group	North East	Northumberland	County Durham	Stockton on Tees
All ages	6,630	1,270	920	320
0-15	770	160	60	10
16-24	2,450	430	540	250
25-44	2,590	460	280	50
45-64	600	150	40	0
65+	220	70	10	0

Age Group	Darlington	Middlesbrough	Hartlepool	Redcar and Cleveland
All ages	210	200	160	100
0-15	20	10	10	0
16-24	130	110	110	80
25-44	40	70	30	10
45-64	0	10	0	0
65+	10	0	-	0

**Other Regions**

Age Group	The Humber	North West	London	South East
All ages	2,790	1,920	1,050	1,040
0-15	80	100	100	60
16-24	2,260	1,400	480	710
25-44	400	350	370	230
45-64	40	60	70	40
65+	10	20	20	10

Age Group	East Midlands	East	West Midlands	South West	Wales
All ages	920	750	510	500	190
0-15	40	40	40	30	20
16-24	680	530	300	330	100
25-44	160	150	140	120	50
45-64	30	20	20	20	10
65+	10	10	10	0	0

Source: ONS, Migration Statistics Unit (Crown Copyright).

The Patient Register Data System (PRDS) records have been constrained to the more complete NHSCR.

- Nil or Negligible; Figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.

**Table A3.2 Moves within England and Wales Registered during the year ending June 2009.****Destinations.****Moves from Newcastle upon Tyne to:****Tyne and Wear Districts**

	Gateshead	Newcastle upon Tyne	North Tyneside	South Tyneside	Sunderland
All ages	1,600	-	2,430	330	440
0-15	190	-	390	50	70
16-24	400	-	500	100	190
25-44	820	-	1,120	140	150
45-64	140	-	320	30	30
65+	40	-	110	10	10

**North East and North East Unitaries**

	North East	Northumberland	County Durham	Stockton-on-Tees	Redcar and Cleveland
All ages	8,000	1,490	950	250	100
0-15	1,100	240	100	20	10
16-24	2,410	350	410	150	70
25-44	3,390	590	350	80	20
45-64	820	230	70	0	0
65+	290	90	20	0	-
	Darlington	Middlesbrough	Hartlepool		
All ages	160	140	110		100
0-15	10	0	10		10
16-24	90	90	70		70
25-44	50	40	30		20
45-64	10	0	-		0
65+	0	0	-		-

**Other Regions**

	Yorkshire And The Humber	London	North West	South East	
All ages	2,510	2,170	1,680	1,120	
0-15	110	180	110	70	
16-24	1,730	1,030	1,010	630	
25-44	580	900	490	350	
45-64	60	60	50	40	
65+	20	10	10	30	
	East Midlands	East	West Midlands	South West	Wales
All ages	740	710	540	470	210
0-15	60	30	70	40	20
16-24	460	400	270	230	90
25-44	190	230	170	170	80
45-64	20	30	30	20	10
65+	10	20	10	0	0

Source: ONS, Migration Statistics Unit (Crown Copyright).

The Patient Register Data System (PRDS) records have been constrained to the more complete NHSCR.

- Nil or Negligible; Figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.

## APPENDIX 4

### National Insurance Number (NINo) Registrations

**Table A4.1 NINo Registrations to Adult Overseas Nationals Entering the UK:  
Financial Year of Registration Date by Age at Registration**

Newcastle	Total	Age At Registration						60 and over
		Less than 18	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	
2002-03	1,770	20	600	880	210	50	10	-
2003-04	1,990	10	720	950	250	50	10	-
2004-05	2,710	10	1,080	1,200	320	70	10	-
2005-06	3,860	30	1,630	1,600	440	130	20	10
2006-07	4,570	40	2,170	1,770	410	150	20	10
2007-08	4,400	50	2,080	1,650	460	130	20	10
2008-09	4,470	60	2,210	1,620	410	130	20	10
2009-10	3,600	50	1,680	1,370	340	120	30	20

Source: Department for Work and Pensions (100% extract from National Insurance Recording and Pay As You Earn System).

- Nil or Negligible; Figures are rounded to the nearest ten.

Some additional disclosure control has been applied. Totals may not sum due to rounding method used.

**Table A4.2 NINo Registrations to Adult Overseas Nationals Entering the UK:  
Financial Year of Registration Date by Age at Registration**

UK	Total	Age At Registration						60 and over
		Less than 18	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	
2002-03	346,230	4,700	107,050	167,780	47,360	15,410	2,790	1,140
2003-04	373,500	5,210	117,620	175,820	52,690	17,890	2,950	1,320
2004-05	435,350	3,910	149,070	201,690	54,940	20,900	3,400	1,440
2005-06	663,060	5,040	240,690	297,790	79,400	33,000	5,110	2,020
2006-07	705,840	5,830	261,660	309,100	84,350	36,880	5,640	2,370
2007-08	733,090	8,750	279,870	307,730	88,300	39,300	6,440	2,700
2008-09	686,110	9,530	265,590	279,630	82,930	37,530	7,230	3,650
2009-10	572,740	8,190	228,660	227,100	67,670	29,450	6,180	5,500

Source: Department for Work and Pensions (100% extract from National Insurance Recording and Pay As You Earn System).

- Nil or Negligible; Figures are rounded to the nearest ten.

Some additional disclosure control has been applied. Totals may not sum due to rounding method used.

**Table A4.3 NINo Registrations to Adult Overseas Nationals Entering the UK:  
Financial Year of Registration Date by World Area of Origin**

Newcastle	World Area of Origin								
	Total	European Union	EU Accession States	Other European	Africa	Asia and Middle East	The Americas	Australasia and Oceania	Unknown
2002-03	1,770	300	40	50	260	990	70	50	10
2003-04	1,990	360	40	80	270	1,130	60	50	10
2004-05	2,710	440	330	60	290	1,450	80	60	-
2005-06	3,860	510	1,120	60	400	1,610	80	60	-
2006-07	4,570	600	1,320	50	340	2,070	100	80	10
2007-08	4,400	480	1,060	70	490	2,090	130	70	10
2008-09	4,470	560	780	70	600	2,270	130	50	10
2009-10	3,600	440	610	60	480	1,840	120	40	10

Source: Department for Work and Pensions (100% extract from National Insurance Recording and Pay As You Earn System).

- Nil or Negligible; Figures are rounded to the nearest ten. Some additional disclosure control has been applied. Totals may not sum due to rounding method used.

The registration date is derived from the date at which a NINo is maintained on the National Insurance Recording and Pay As You Earn System.

Figures reflect the best estimate of an overseas national's locality at the time of registering for a NINo.

A very small proportion of NINo registrations are to overseas nationals registering whilst abroad.

The World Area of Origin is based on a client's nationality.

The mapping for 'world areas' are based on the present day (March 2010).

Bulgaria and Romania are listed as EU Accession States for the entire back series. European Union excludes the Accession States.

**Table A4.4 NINo Registrations to Adult Overseas Nationals Entering the UK:  
Financial Year of Registration Date by World Area of Origin**

UK	World Area of Origin								
	Total	European Union	EU Accession States	Other European	Africa	Asia and Middle East	The Americas	Australasia and Oceania	Unknown
2002-03	346,230	80,090	17,670	14,660	65,980	113,560	26,330	27,130	800
2003-04	373,500	85,540	28,720	15,870	70,710	116,030	31,410	24,490	720
2004-05	435,350	80,710	116,840	14,040	64,080	109,390	26,520	23,160	610
2005-06	663,060	97,840	276,680	15,500	74,030	134,400	31,530	32,510	560
2006-07	705,840	102,750	317,500	16,140	60,720	143,790	31,500	32,980	460
2007-08	733,090	107,470	332,440	17,210	59,630	149,870	32,640	33,350	490
2008-09	686,110	120,140	257,040	16,100	63,310	163,040	36,450	29,530	500
2009-10	572,740	91,360	182,770	12,900	48,140	190,570	28,150	18,340	520

Source: Department for Work and Pensions (100% extract from National Insurance Recording and Pay As You Earn System).

- Nil or Negligible; Figures are rounded to the nearest ten. Some additional disclosure control has been applied. Totals may not sum due to rounding method used.

The registration date is derived from the date at which a NINo is maintained on the National Insurance Recording and Pay As You Earn System.

Figures reflect the best estimate of an overseas national's locality at the time of registering for a NINo.

A very small proportion of NINo registrations are to overseas nationals registering whilst abroad.

The World Area of Origin is based on a client's nationality.

The mapping for 'world areas' are based on the present day (March 2010).

Bulgaria and Romania are listed as EU Accession States for the entire back series. European Union excludes the Accession States.