



# MIGRATION REPORT TYNE AND WEAR 2002-2009

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# SUMMARY AND KEY MESSAGES

Between 2008 and 2009 Tyne and Wear's population rose by 10,200 (0.9%) to 1,106,300.

In Tyne and Wear, between mid-2008 and mid-2009, the largest component of population change was international migration (+11,210). Internal (domestic) migration was negative (-2,360) and natural change was positive (+1,460) (Table 1).

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

- Internal in-migration was just below its 2006-07 peak.
- Internal out-migration was just below its 2006-07 peak.
- For the third consecutive year the net loss was over 2,000.
- International in-migration was at a peak of 15,080, a 38% increase on the previous year.
- International out-migration was at a low point of 3,870, a 29% fall on the previous year.
- There was a record net gain, more than double the previous year's and almost three times the average for the 2002-09 period.

The fall in employment within Tyne and Wear in 2006 and 2007 may have increased the propensity of people to leave Tyne and Wear.

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

On average, over the period mid-2002 to mid-2009, Tyne and Wear had a net loss of 1,530 people a year through internal (domestic) migration (Table 1). Over the same period the average net gain due to international migration was 3,780 per annum. In the last year of the period Tyne and Wear had a record net-gain due to international migration; this was the result of both a record high in-flow and a record low out-flow. It is possible that the world economic situation increased the propensity of people to come to the UK and Tyne and Wear 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 seven people moving to Tyne and Wear from within England and Wales moved from Durham Unitary Authority (Fig 2). However, more people came to Tyne and Wear from Yorkshire and the Humber (17.0%) than from Durham UA (14.5%) (Table A3.1).

Of those who left Tyne and Wear for destinations in England or Wales, a slightly higher percentage moved to Yorkshire and the Humber (15.6%) than to Durham UA (15.5%). A third moved to a location within the North East (Fig 3 and Table A3.2).

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

Tyne and Wear	In	Out
Internal	25.3	27.5
International	13.8	3.5

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)

Tyne and Wear's population in 2009 was 1,106,300 (mid-year estimate). This reflects a rise of 19,100 (+1.8%) compared to 2002 (1,087,200). Over the same period, due to natural change alone, Tyne and Wear's population would have risen by about 2,860 (+0.3%). In this context and over this period, natural change had a much smaller impact than net international migration (+26,450) and was outweighed by the fall in population due to net internal migration (-10,710).

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

Mid-Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		
<b>Population</b>	<b>1,087,200</b>	<b>1,086,100</b>	<b>1,085,000</b>	<b>1,088,400</b>	<b>1,090,000</b>	<b>1,091,800</b>	<b>1,096,100</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	11,500	11,600	11,790	12,410	12,490	13,020	12,930	85,740	12,250
Deaths	12,310	12,400	11,930	11,730	11,360	11,680	11,470	82,880	11,840
Natural Change	-800	-800	-140	680	1,130	1,330	1,460	2,860	410
<b>Internal Migration</b>									
In	26,860	27,100	26,830	27,530	27,850	27,560	27,740	191,470	27,350
Out	27,980	27,460	28,250	28,020	30,250	30,090	30,110	202,160	28,880
Net	-1,120	-360	-1,420	-500	-2,410	-2,540	-2,360	-10,710	-1,530
<b>International Migration</b>									
In	6,360	6,230	8,730	9,760	9,070	10,910	15,080	66,140	9,450
Out	5,460	6,390	3,980	8,480	6,060	5,460	3,870	39,700	5,670
Net	900	-150	4,750	1,280	3,010	5,450	11,210	26,450	3,780

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.

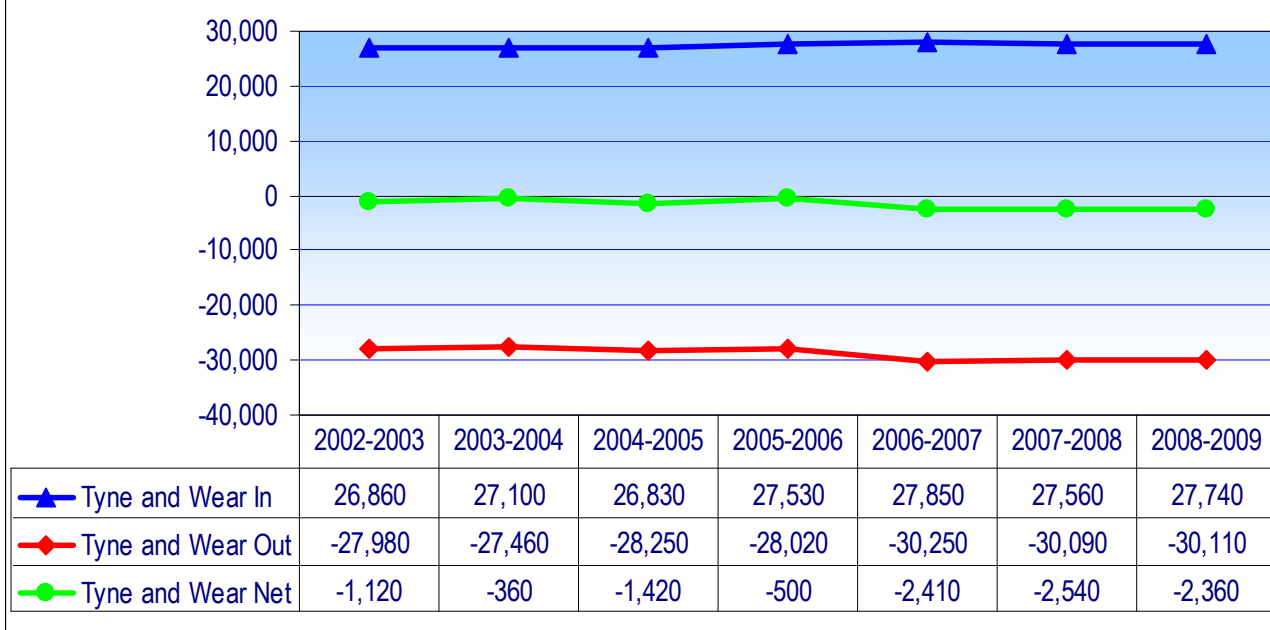
Data may not add exactly due to rounding and constraining.

### 3 Internal (Domestic) Migration

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

Tyne and Wear consistently lost population due to internal (domestic) migration (Table 1 and Fig 1). The largest net loss occurred in 2007-08. On average, over the period mid-2002 to mid-2009, Tyne and Wear had a net loss of 1,530 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

Both in and out-migration peaked in 2006-07, dipped in 2007-08 then almost fully recovered in 2008-09. The “credit-crunch”, which began in 2007, does not appear to have reduced the propensity of people to move. Prior to the “credit crunch” there was a fall in employment within Tyne and Wear in 2006 and 2007<sup>5</sup>. This may have increased the propensity of people to leave Tyne and Wear<sup>6</sup>. Between mid-2002 and mid-2006 the average outflow was 27,900, this rose to an average of 30,200 for the period mid-2006 to mid-2009.

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

- Internal in-migration was just below its 2006-07 peak.
- Internal out-migration was just below its 2006-07 peak.
- For the third consecutive year the net loss was over 2,000.

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

<sup>6</sup> The majority (90%) of Tyne and Wear’s employed residents worked in Tyne and Wear at the time of the 2001 Census.

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 Tyne and Wear was 25.3 per 1,000 population. Of the five Tyne and Wear Districts, Newcastle, with two universities, had the highest in-migration rate (62.9). North Tyneside (34.4) and Gateshead (34.1) both had higher rates than the county. Conversely in-migration rates for Sunderland (22.5) and South Tyneside (22.1) were relatively low. There was a very similar pattern with out-migration. Tyne and Wear's out-migration rate was 27.5 per 1,000 population. Newcastle's rate was much higher (68.8). Gateshead (34.7) and North Tyneside (31.8) both had higher rates than the county, while rates in Sunderland (25.8) and South Tyneside (23.1) were relatively low.

### 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). At District level, within Tyne and Wear, by far the largest inflow of 16-24 year olds and the largest net gain occurred in Newcastle. With two universities, Newcastle has a large student population.

**Table 2 Internal Migration by Age: Tyne and Wear**

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	25,700	28,100	-2,400
0-15	2,900	3,500	-600
16-24	12,300	11,300	1,000
25-44	8,000	10,000	-2,000
45-64	2,000	2,400	-400
65+	500	700	-200
<b>Proportion of:</b>	<b>Inflow Total</b>	<b>Outflow Total</b>	
0-15	11.3	12.5	
16-24	47.9	40.2	
25-44	31.1	35.6	
45-64	7.8	8.5	
65+	1.9	2.5	

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

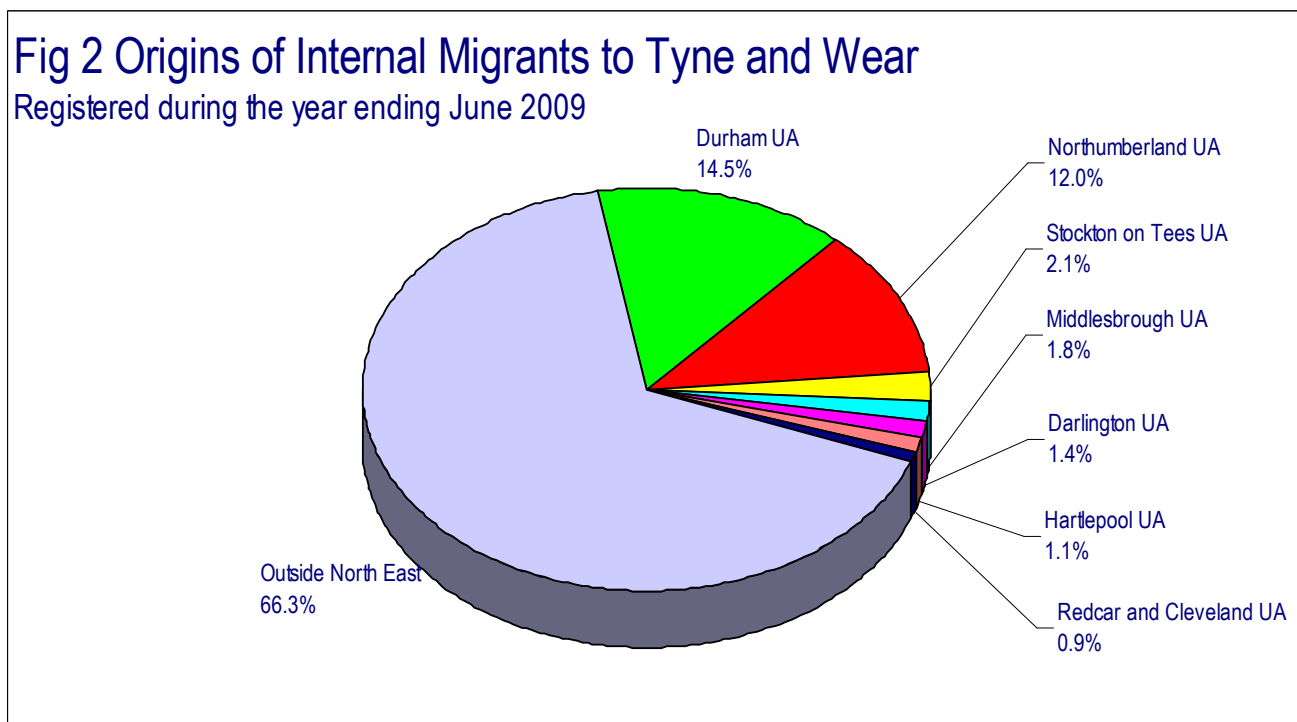
ONS provide matrices of moves within England and Wales. In the year ending June 2009, a total of 25,700 people moved to Tyne and Wear from within England and Wales and 28,100 moved from Tyne and Wear to destinations within England and Wales.

#### Origins (Year ending June 2009)

One in seven people moving to Tyne and Wear from within England and Wales moved from Durham Unitary Authority (Fig 2). The North East accounts for about one-third of moves. Outside the North East, the main "origin" regions are Yorkshire and the Humber (17.0%), the North West (13.2%) and London (8.1%). More people came to Tyne and Wear from Yorkshire and the Humber (17.0%) than from Durham UA (14.5%) (Table A3.1).

#### Destinations (Year ending June 2009)

Of those who left Tyne and Wear for destinations in England or Wales, a slightly higher percentage moved to Yorkshire and the Humber (15.6%) than to Durham UA (15.5%). A third moved to a location within the North East. Apart from Yorkshire and the Humber the main destinations outside the North East were London (12.7%) and the North West (11.6%) (Fig 3 and Table A3.2).



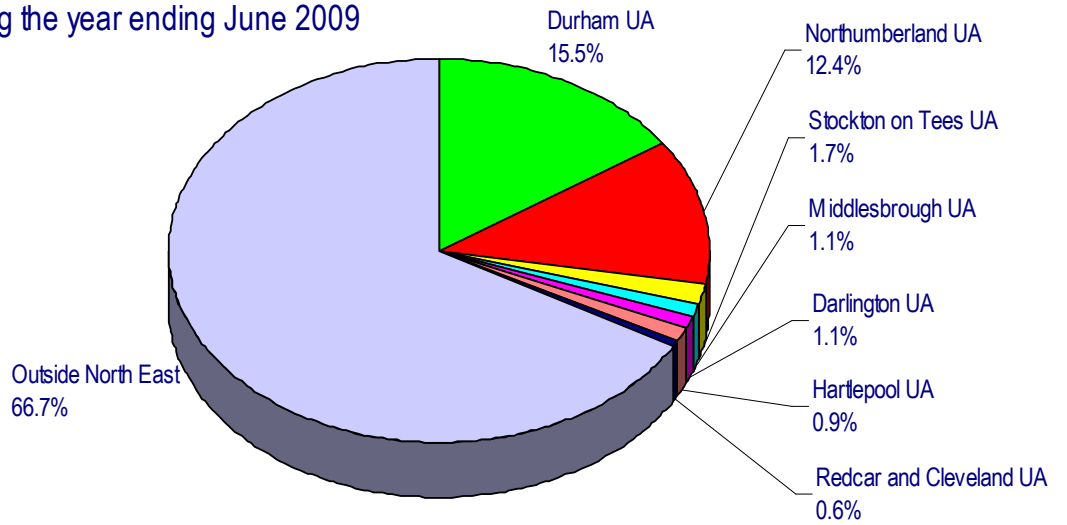
Source: ONS, Migration Statistics Unit (Crown Copyright).

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



### Fig 3 Destinations of Internal Migrants from Tyne and Wear

Registered during the year ending June 2009



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

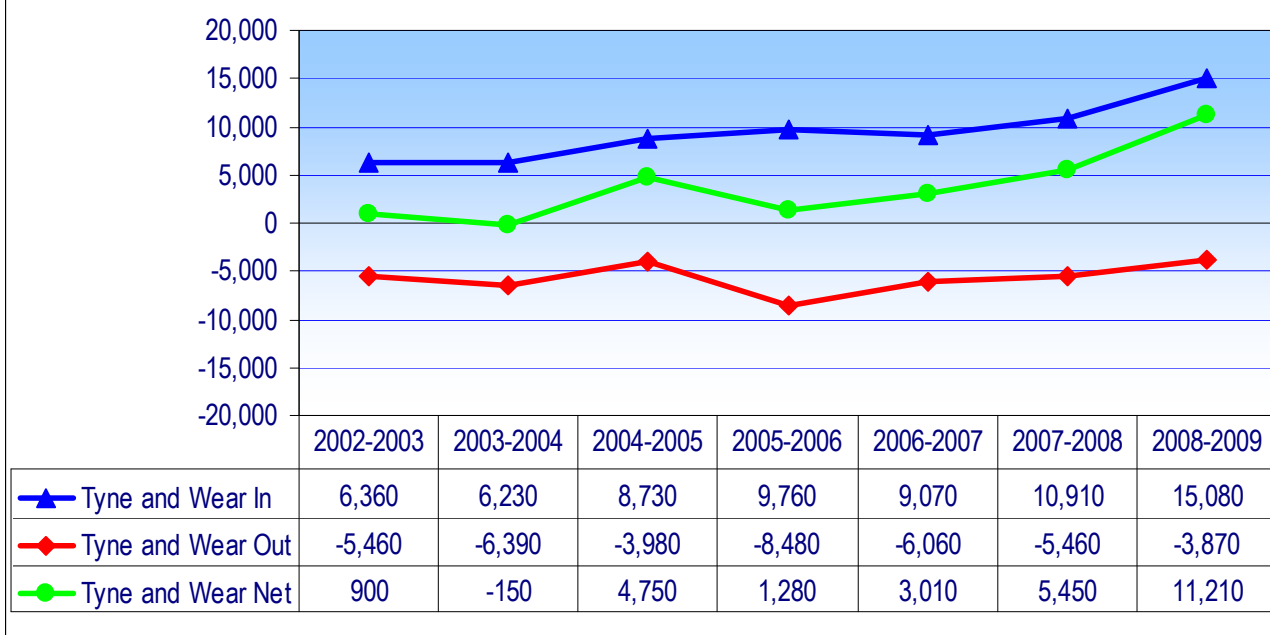
The Patient Register Data System (PRDS) records have been constrained to the more complete NHSCR.

## 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, Tyne and Wear had a net gain of 3,780 people a year through international migration (Table 1). Although gains were recorded in most years, in 2003-04 there was a small net-loss.

Fig 4 International Migration



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 15,080, a 38% increase on the previous year.
- International out-migration was at a low point of 3,870, a 29% fall on the previous year.
- There was a record net gain, more than double the previous year's and almost three times the average for the 2002-09 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 Tyne and Wear was 13.8 per 1,000 population. Within Tyne and Wear, Newcastle, with two universities, had the highest rate (35.0). South Tyneside was next (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, Tyne and Wear's rate peaked in 2005-06 at 7.8 per 1,000 population. This fell to 3.5 by 2008-09. Within Tyne and Wear, in 2008-09, four Districts had similar rates. They were: Sunderland (2.0), Gateshead (1.9), South Tyneside (1.7) and North Tyneside (1.6). The exception was Newcastle, with an international out-migration rate of 8.6 per 1,000 population.

### 4.3 Age Profile of International Migrants

During the year ending June 2009, international migration produced a large net gain for Tyne and Wear. There were large inflows in both the 16-24 and the 25-44 year-old age bands. Just under half of the net gain was in the 16-24 year-old age band (Table 3). Part of the inflow in this band will be due to the universities in Newcastle and Sunderland.

<b>Age</b>	<b>Inflow</b>	<b>Outflow</b>	<b>Balance</b>
All ages (0-90)	15,100	3,900	11,200
0-15	900	200	700
16-24	6,500	1,200	5,300
25-44	6,500	2,100	4,400
45-64	1,100	300	800
65-90	100	0	100
<b>Proportion of:</b>	<b>Inflow</b>	<b>Outflow</b>	
0-15	6.0	5.1	
16-24	43.0	30.8	
25-44	43.0	53.8	
45-64	7.3	7.7	
65+	0.7	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>

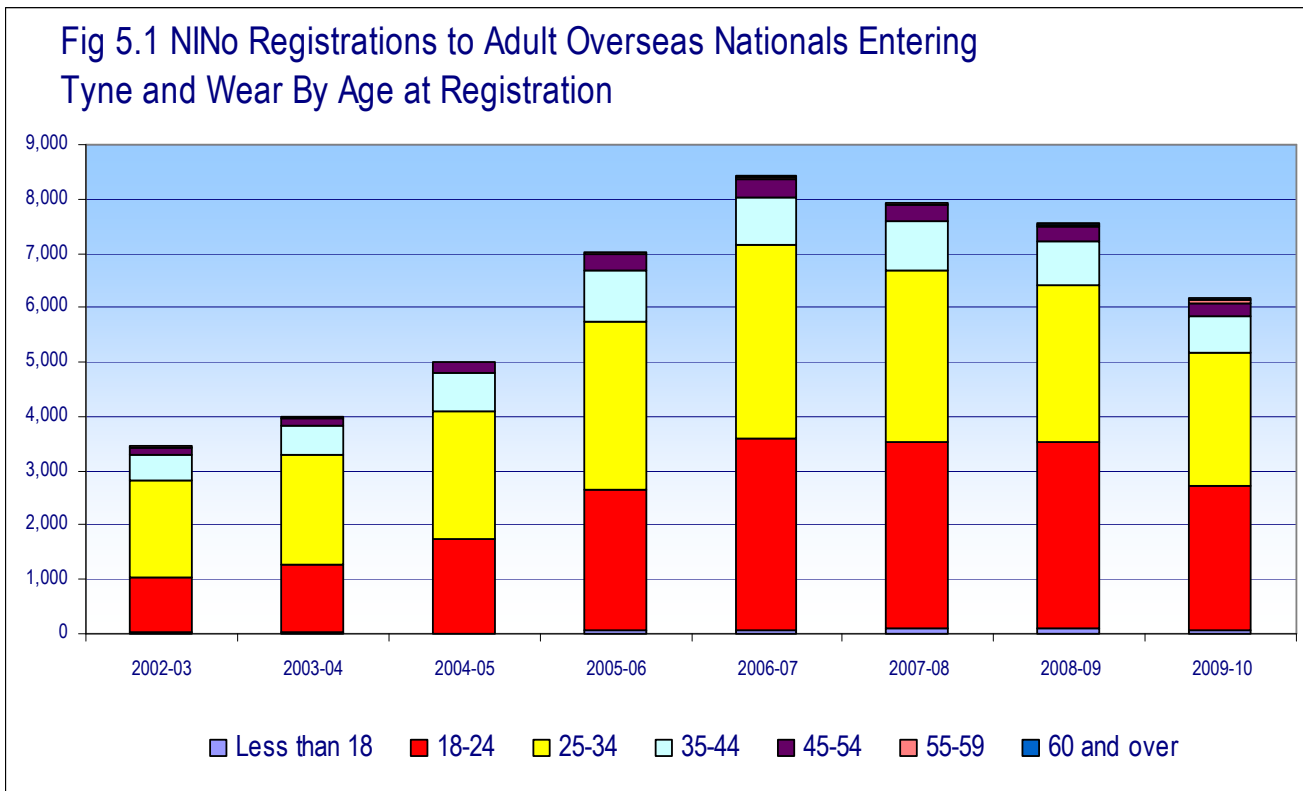
<sup>10</sup> [http://research.dwp.gov.uk/asd/asd1/tabtools/nino\\_allocations\\_aug10.pdf](http://research.dwp.gov.uk/asd/asd1/tabtools/nino_allocations_aug10.pdf) (Department for Work and Pensions, National Insurance Number Allocations to Adult Overseas Nationals Entering the UK, downloaded 7th September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

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 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 Tyne and Wear, the notable rise in registrations between 2004-05 and 2005-06 was mainly due to migrants from the new member states (see section 4.4 for more details).

In Tyne and Wear, 25-34 year-olds formed the largest group in each year from 2002-03 to 2006-07. Since 2007-08, 18-24 year-olds have formed the largest group. Nationally numbers in the 18-24 year-old band exceeded 25-34 year-olds in 2009-10. In Tyne and Wear, the 18-24 and 25-34 bands combined account for at least four-fifths of all registrations.

In Tyne and Wear, total registrations peaked in the 2006-07 financial year, as did registrations of both 18-24 and 25-34 year-olds (Fig 5.1, Appendix Table A4.1). Comparing 2006-07 with 2009-10, total registrations fell by 27%, registrations of 25-34 year-olds fell by 30% and registrations of 18-24 year olds were down by 26%.



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

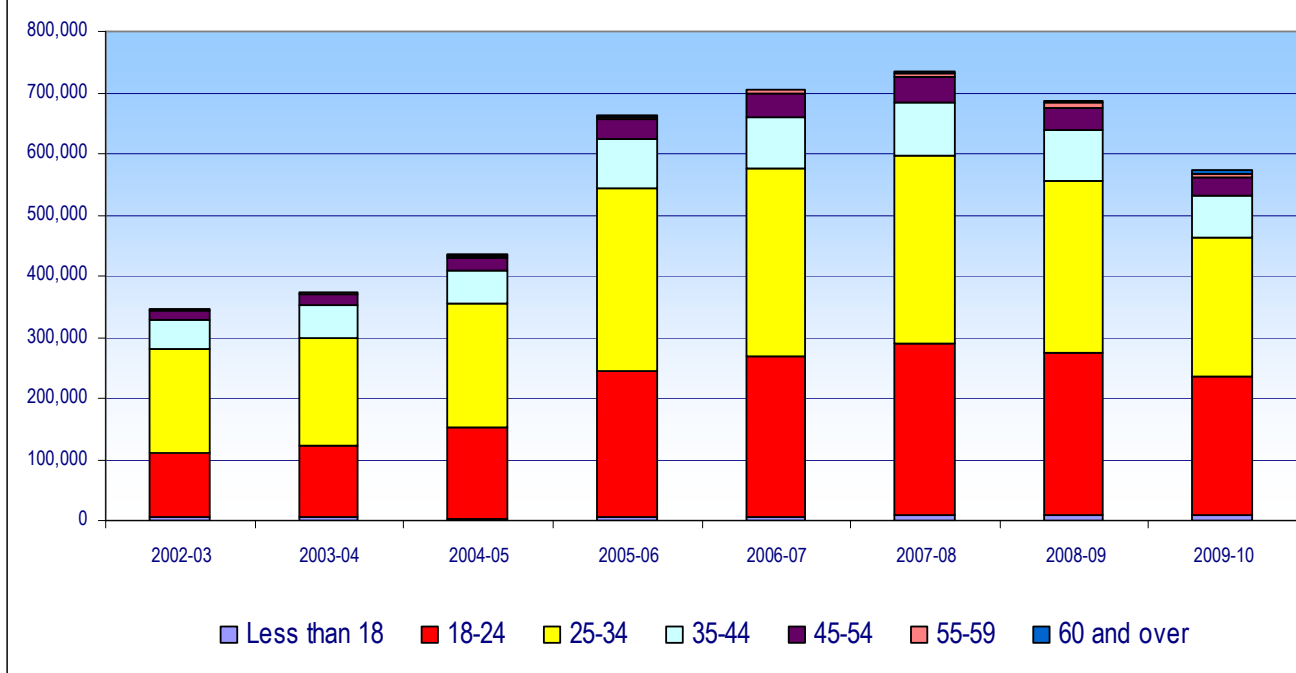
Figures are rounded to the nearest ten. Some additional disclosure control has been applied.

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 NI No 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.

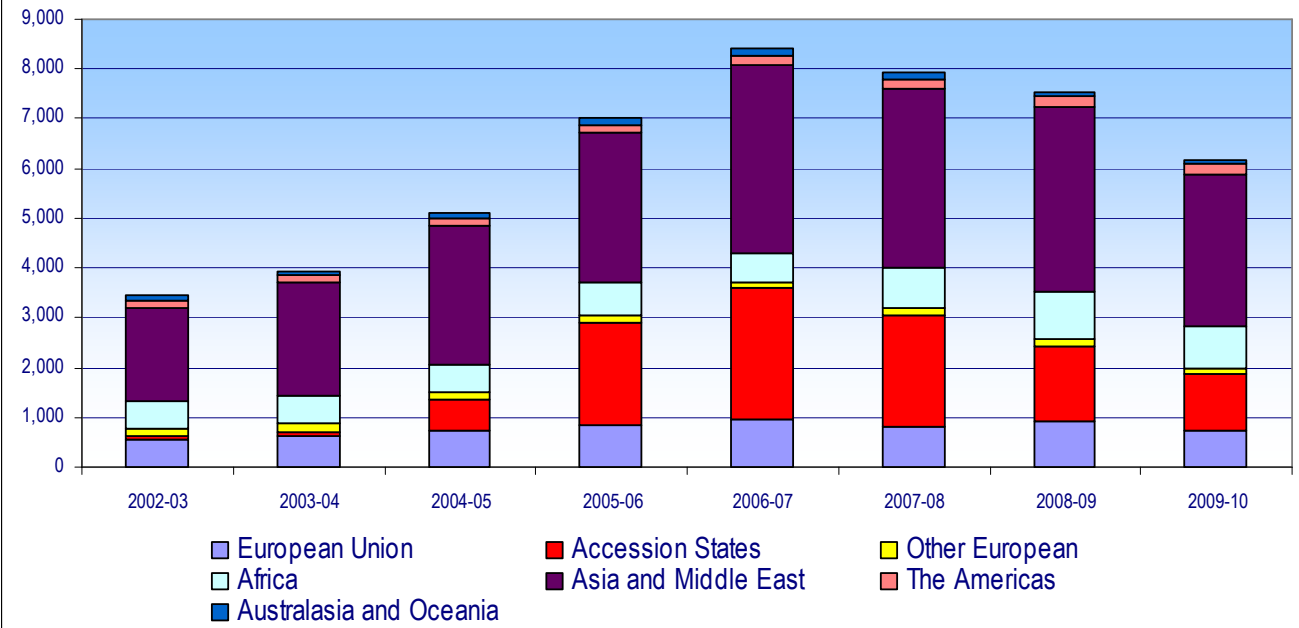
## 4.4 Origins of Migrants

In 2009-10, over sixty nations contributed to Tyne and Wear's NI No registration total. Consequently figures for most nations were relatively small. The "top three" origin nations were India (1,090 registrations), China (460) and Poland (380).

In 2009-10, by World Area, Asia and the Middle East accounted for almost half of NI No registrants in Tyne and Wear. In absolute terms their numbers peaked in 2006-07 at 3,800, a 45% share of all registrants. Since 2006-07 the number of registrants from Asia and the Middle East fell by 730 (19%) while their share rose. For the UK, the share of NI No registrations taken by Asia and the Middle East peaked in 2009-10 at a third of all registrants; this followed five years of increases from 109,390 in 2004-05 to 190,570 (+74%) (Fig 6.1 and 6.2, Appendix Tables A4.3 and A4.4).

The European Union (EU) and EU Accession States accounted for 43% (3,590) of Tyne and Wear's 8,420 NI No registrations in 2006-07. This was their largest share and their largest absolute value. Total numbers fell by 2,240 (-27%) over the next three years, with numbers from the EU Accession States dropping by 1,500 (-57%); registrations from the EU fell by 210 (-22%). By 2009-10 the EU and EU Accession States accounted for 30% of registrants in Tyne and Wear, their lowest share since 2004-05. For the UK, the share of NI No 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) (Fig 6.1 and 6.2, Appendix Tables A4.3 and A4.4).

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

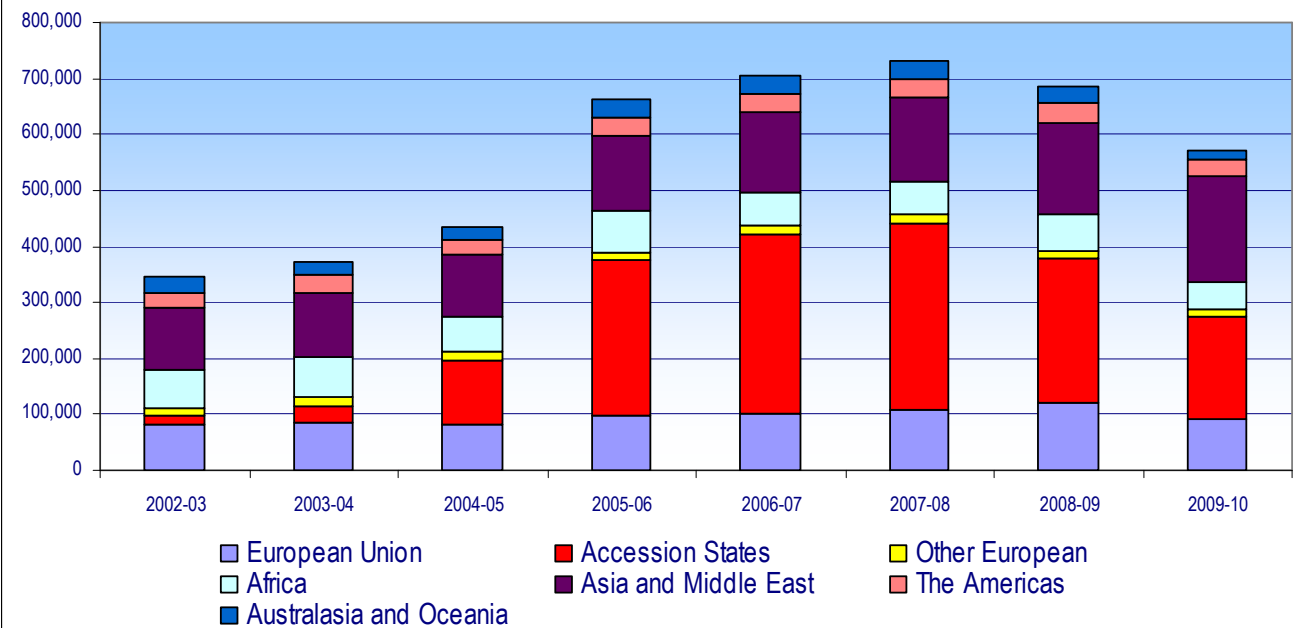


Source: Department for Work and Pensions (100% extract from National Insurance Recording and Pay As You Earn System).

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, the proportion of live births to mothers born outside the UK was relatively low in Tyne and Wear (13.1%) compared to the national figure (24.7%). The proportion in Tyne and Wear was, however, relatively high compared to the North East (9.8%).

In Tyne and Wear the proportion of live births to women born outside the UK, rose from 7.5% in 2001 to 11.9% in 2006, then dipped slightly in 2007 to 11.7%. It reached a peak the following year (13.3%) then dipped again in 2009. In the North East the proportion has increased since 2001, from 5.9% to 9.8% in 2009. 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: Tyne and Wear**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
All live births	11,151	11,392	11,551	11,717	11,968	12,524	12,696	13,010	12,916
Mothers born:									
Within United Kingdom	10312	10421	10517	10550	10744	11031	11206	11286	11229
Outside United Kingdom	839	971	1,034	1,167	1,224	1,493	1,490	1,724	1,687
Percentage of all live births	7.5	8.5	9.0	10.0	10.2	11.9	11.7	13.3	13.1
EU	144	158	177	159	172	266	280	371	350
New EU <sup>1</sup>	25	23	30	24	40	91	123	188	189
Rest of Europe (non EU)	52	58	56	63	64	66	64	57	62
Asia	439	514	523	607	628	741	760	821	839
Africa	148	159	202	247	281	324	303	365	321
Rest of World <sup>2</sup>	56	82	76	91	79	96	83	110	115

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, Tyne and Wear's domestic inflows and outflows both rose in 2008-09 compared to the previous year, although the rise in out-flows was negligible (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 a net gain in the number of young people, primarily due to net gains in Newcastle which has two universities. Unfortunately the other age bands associated with economic activity both showed net losses, this was especially true in the 25-44 age band (Table 2).

The situation regarding international migration is less clear. International in-migration has increased since 2006-07 while out-migration has fallen since 2005-06. Consequently Tyne and Wear's net gain in 2008-09 was three times the average for the 2002-09 period. However, the 2008-09 IPS in-flow for Tyne and Wear was twice the average for the previous six years. This appears unusually high especially in light of the NINo registration data, which shows that annual inflows of economically active migrants have been on a downward trend since 2007-08.

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 have 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 Tyne and Wear from:**

**North East Unitaries**

Age Group	Durham UA	Northumberland UA	Stockton on Tees UA	Middlesbrough UA
All ages	3,720	3,090	540	450
0-15	670	480	30	40
16-24	1,150	800	320	220
25-44	1,380	1,240	140	170
45-64	380	430	20	20
65+	80	130	0	0

Age Group	Darlington UA	Hartlepool UA	Redcar and Cleveland UA
All ages	360	280	220
0-15	50	30	20
16-24	160	140	140
25-44	110	90	40
45-64	10	10	10
65+	10	0	0

**Other Regions**

Age Group	Yorkshire And The Humber	North West	London	South East
All ages	4,370	3,380	2,070	1,840
0-15	250	300	240	180
16-24	2,910	1,960	830	920
25-44	980	860	780	550
45-64	180	210	190	160
65+	70	60	40	50

Age Group	East Midlands	East	West Midlands	South West	Wales
All ages	1,600	1,400	1,010	940	420
0-15	130	170	130	90	50
16-24	930	710	450	430	180
25-44	400	400	350	340	140
45-64	120	70	70	70	50
65+	20	40	20	0	0

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

The Patient Register Data System (PRDS) records have been constrained to the more complete NHSCR. 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 Tyne and Wear to:****North East Unitaries**

Age Group	Durham UA	Northumberland UA	Stockton on Tees	
			UA	Middlesbrough UA
All ages	4,360	3,480	480	310
0-15	830	620	70	20
16-24	1,040	650	220	190
25-44	1,760	1,330	150	80
45-64	590	610	30	10
65+	140	220	0	0

Age Group	Darlington UA	Hartlepool UA	Redcar and
			Cleveland UA
All ages	300	240	180
0-15	40	30	30
16-24	100	90	90
25-44	100	70	50
45-64	30	20	20
65+	0	0	0

**Other Regions**

Age Group	Yorkshire and the		North West	South East
	Humber	London		
All ages	4,390	3,580	3,270	2,150
0-15	330	340	310	260
16-24	2,590	1,530	1,680	870
25-44	1,180	1,530	1,050	780
45-64	200	170	190	170
65+	60	20	50	70

Age Group	East Midlands	East	West Midlands	South West	Wales
0-15	180	150	160	120	50
16-24	750	600	420	350	160
25-44	480	490	400	360	160
45-64	100	90	80	80	40
65+	40	50	30	10	0

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

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

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**

Tyne and Wear	Total	Age At Registration						60 and over
		Less than 18	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	
2002-03	3,450	30	1,020	1,760	480	140	20	0
2003-04	3,980	20	1,240	2,030	540	120	30	0
2004-05	5,080	10	1,740	2,360	690	200	20	0
2005-06	7,010	60	2,580	3,090	940	300	50	10
2006-07	8,420	80	3,530	3,540	870	350	40	10
2007-08	7,950	110	3,400	3,180	900	290	40	10
2008-09	7,560	100	3,420	2,910	790	280	30	10
2009-10	6,180	80	2,630	2,470	650	240	70	30

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

Figures are the sum of the five constituent Tyne and Wear Districts. The District 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**

Tyne and Wear	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	3,450	550	80	140	560	1,850	160	100	10
2003-04	3,980	630	80	170	540	2,300	120	100	10
2004-05	5,080	720	630	150	540	2,810	160	100	0
2005-06	7,010	850	2,040	160	660	3,020	150	120	0
2006-07	8,420	950	2,640	110	600	3,800	180	140	10
2007-08	7,950	790	2,250	150	800	3,600	200	130	10
2008-09	7,560	920	1,510	140	940	3,730	200	90	10
2009-10	6,180	740	1,140	110	830	3,070	200	90	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.

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