



# MIGRATION REPORT SOUTH TYNESIDE 2002-2009

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By  
John Horne  
Carol Burdis  
Kadhem Jallab

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**TWRI**  
1<sup>st</sup> Floor Provincial House  
Northumberland Street  
Newcastle upon Tyne  
NE1 7DQ  
Tel: (0191) 277 1912,  
Fax: (0191) 277 1911  
E-MAIL: [twri@twri.org.uk](mailto:twri@twri.org.uk)  
WEBSITE: [www.twri.org.uk](http://www.twri.org.uk)



# SUMMARY AND KEY MESSAGES

Between 2008 and 2009 South Tyneside's population rose by 1,000 (0.7%) to 152,400.

In South Tyneside, between mid-2008 and mid-2009, the largest component of population change was international migration (+1,200). Internal (domestic) migration was negative (-150) and natural change was, broadly, balanced (Table 1).

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

- Internal in-migration was above average despite a 4% fall on the previous year.
- Internal out-migration was at its highest level since 2003-04.
- There was a small net loss in population.
- International in-migration was at a peak of 1,450, a third up on the previous year.
- International out-migration fell for the third consecutive year.
- Consequently, net change was at a peak of 1,200; representing 38% of the total gain 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, South Tyneside.

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

South Tyneside usually suffers a net loss from domestic migration and consistently gains from international migration. On average, over the period mid-2002 to mid-2009, South Tyneside had a net gain of 450 people a year through international migration (Table 1). It is possible that the world economic situation increased the propensity of people to come to the UK and South Tyneside 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)

Just under a fifth of the people moving to South Tyneside from within England and Wales moved from Sunderland (Fig 2).

Of those who left South Tyneside for destinations in England or Wales, just under a fifth moved to Sunderland (Fig 3). Three-fifths moved to a location within the North East.

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

South Tyneside	In	Out
Internal	22.1	23.1
International	9.6	1.7

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)

South Tyneside's population in 2009 was 152,400 (mid-year estimate). This reflects a very modest fall compared to 2002 (152,500). Over the same period, due to natural change alone, South Tyneside's population would have fallen by about 1,350 (-0.9%). In this context and over this period, natural change had a smaller impact than net internal migration (-1,810) and was outweighed by the rise in population due to net international migration (+3,160).

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

Mid-Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		
<b>Population</b>	<b>152,500</b>	<b>151,800</b>	<b>151,200</b>	<b>150,800</b>	<b>150,600</b>	<b>150,600</b>	<b>151,400</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	1,460	1,560	1,520	1,570	1,610	1,680	1,680	11,080	1,580
Deaths	1,800	1,920	1,860	1,740	1,730	1,720	1,680	12,450	1,780
Natural Change	-330	-360	-330	-180	-110	-50	10	-1,350	-190
<b>Internal Migration</b>									
In	3,100	3,200	2,980	3,080	3,290	3,480	3,340	22,470	3,210
Out	3,590	3,550	3,420	3,360	3,430	3,430	3,500	24,280	3,470
Net	-490	-350	-440	-290	-150	60	-150	-1,810	-260
<b>International Migration</b>									
In	400	300	560	730	700	1,080	1,450	5,220	750
Out	240	220	190	480	390	290	250	2,060	290
Net	150	80	370	260	310	790	1,200	3,160	450

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.

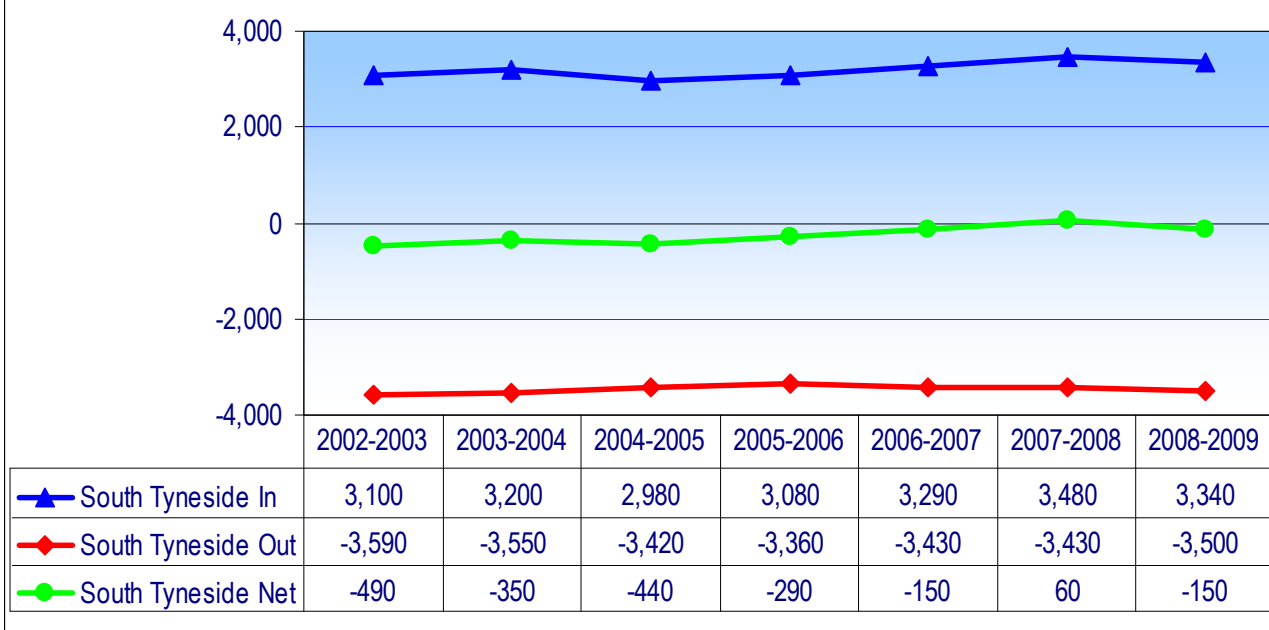
Data may not add exactly due to rounding and constraining.

### 3 Internal (Domestic) Migration

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

Net internal migration was negative in all but one year over the 2002-2009 period (Table 1 and Fig 1). On average, over the period mid-2002 to mid-2009, South Tyneside had a net loss of 260 people a year through internal migration (Table 1). The only net gain occurred in 2007-08. The largest net loss was in 2002-03 (-490).

Fig 1: Internal (Domestic) Migration



Source: Population Estimates Unit, ONS, Crown Copyright.

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

In-migration peaked in 2007-08 after three consecutive increases. Out-migration was at a peak in 2002-03. It fell for three years then increased by 2% in 2006-07. It was stable for a year then increased again by 2% in 2008-09. In South Tyneside the “credit-crunch”, which began in 2007, does not appear to have reduced the propensity of people to move. Prior to the “credit crunch”, employment within South Tyneside rose between 2003 and 2006. From 2006 to 2008 employment was broadly stable<sup>5</sup>. The stable, as opposed to rising, employment may have contributed to the increases in out-migration.<sup>6</sup>

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

- Internal in-migration was above average despite a 4% fall on the previous year.
- Internal out-migration was at its highest level since 2003-04.
- There was a small net loss in population.

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

<sup>6</sup> Not all of South Tyneside’s employed residents are employed in South Tyneside. The majority (57%) of South Tyneside’s employed residents worked in South Tyneside at the time of the 2001 Census. In addition, 13% worked in Sunderland and 11% worked in Newcastle. Employment in both Sunderland and Newcastle 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, South Tyneside had the lowest internal in-migration rate of any Tyne and Wear District, 22.1 per 1,000 population. This was very similar to the Sunderland rate (22.5). Internal in-migration rates were higher for Gateshead (34.1) and North Tyneside (34.4). Newcastle, with two universities, had a very high rate (62.9). There was a very similar pattern with out-migration. South Tyneside had the lowest rate, 23.1 per 1,000 population, similar to Sunderland (25.8). North Tyneside (31.8) and Gateshead (34.7) had much higher rates. Again Newcastle had the highest rate (68.8).

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

During the year ending June 2009, there was a small net loss of population due to internal migration. However, there was a small net gain of 45-64 year olds. The main loss was of 0-15 year olds (Table 2).

<b>Table 2 Internal Migration by Age: South Tyneside</b>			
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	3,200	3,300	-100
0-15	500	600	-100
16-24	800	800	0
25-44	1,300	1,300	0
45-64	500	400	100
65+	100	100	0
<b>Proportion of:</b>	<b>Inflow Total</b>	<b>Outflow Total</b>	
0-15	15.6	18.2	
16-24	25.0	24.2	
25-44	40.6	39.4	
45-64	15.6	12.1	
65+	3.1	3.0	
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 3,200 people moved to South Tyneside from within England and Wales and 3,300 moved from South Tyneside to destinations within England and Wales.

#### Origins (Year ending June 2009)

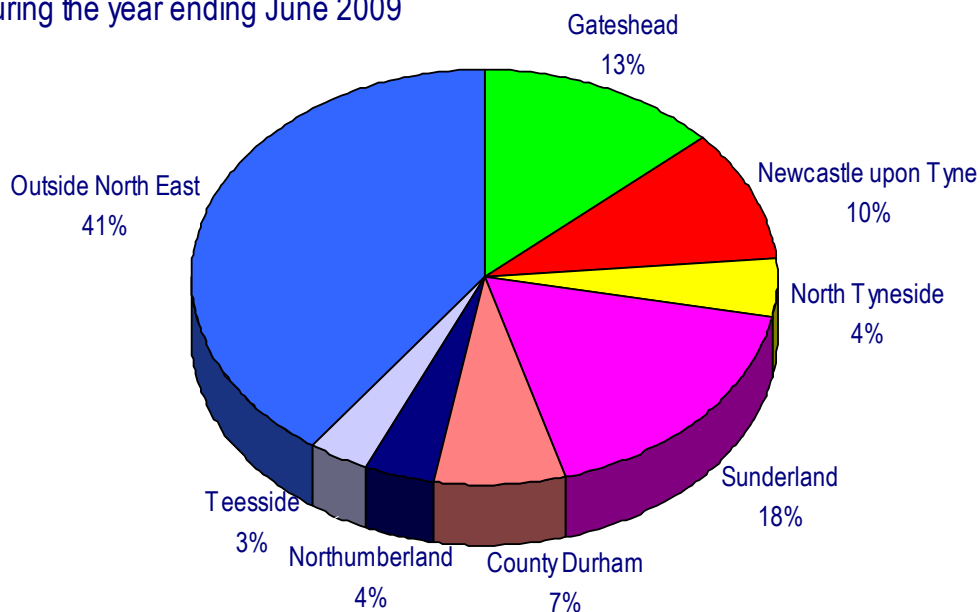
Just under a fifth of the people moving to South Tyneside from within England and Wales moved from Sunderland (Fig 2). The North East accounts for three-fifths of moves. Outside the North East, the main "origin" regions are the North West (8.1%), Yorkshire and the Humber (7.5%), the South East (5.3%) and London (5.0%) (Table A3.1).

#### Destinations (Year ending June 2009)

Of those who left South Tyneside for destinations in England or Wales, just under a fifth moved to Sunderland (Fig 3). Three-fifths moved to a location within the North East. The main destinations outside the North East were Yorkshire and the Humber (9.1%), the North West (7.6%) and the south East (5.5%) (Table A3.2).

**Fig 2 Origins of Internal Migrants to South Tyneside**

Registered during the year ending June 2009



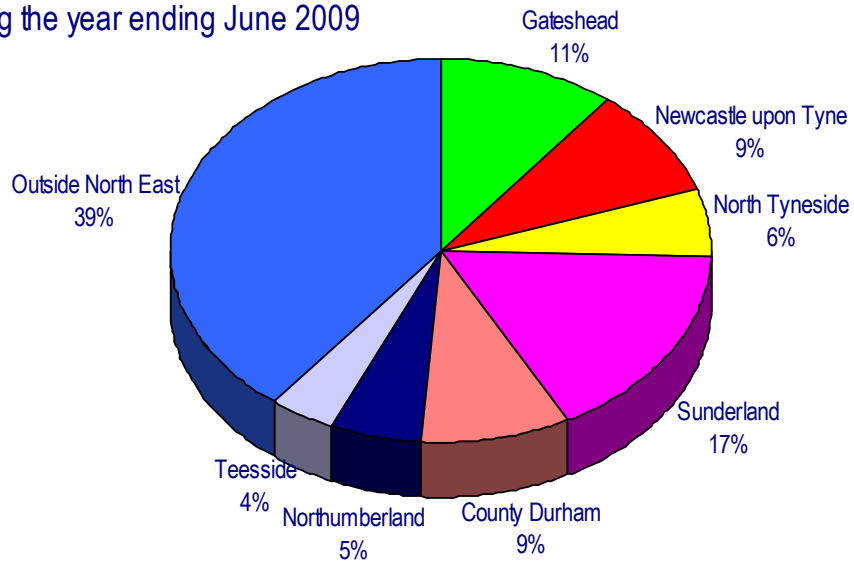
Source: ONS, Migration Statistics Unit (Crown Copyright).

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



### Fig 3 Destinations of Internal Migrants from South Tyneside

Registered during the year ending June 2009



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

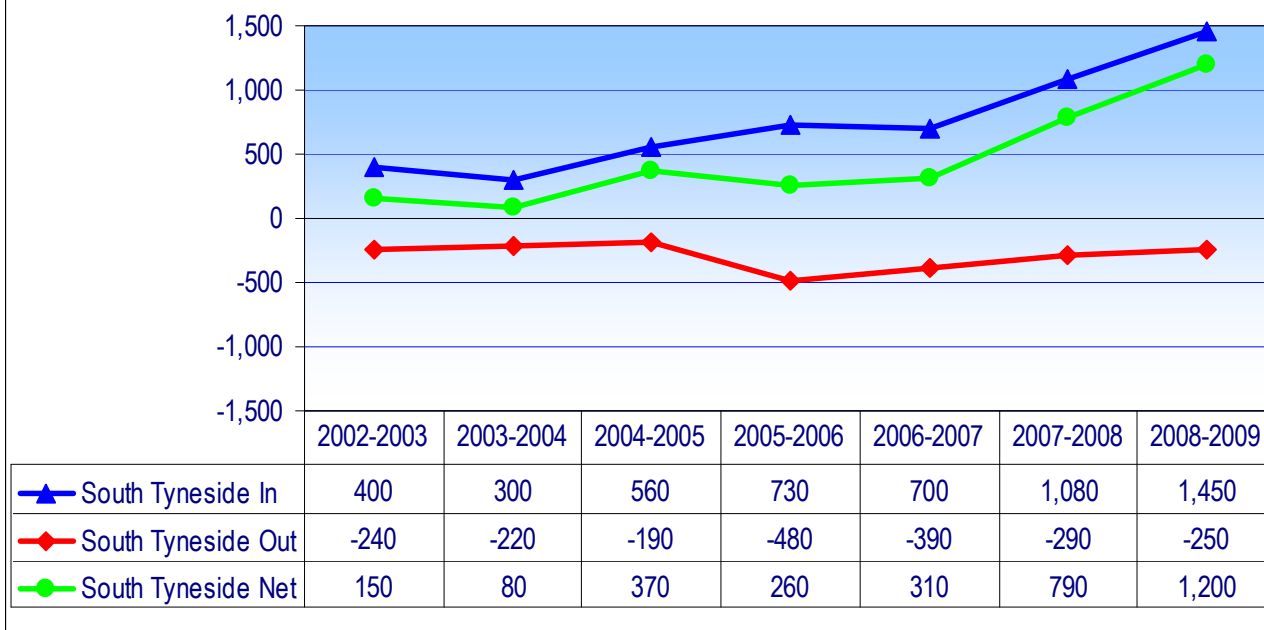
The Patient Register Data System (PRDS) records have been constrained to the more complete NHSCR.

## 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, South Tyneside had a net gain of 450 people a year through international migration (Table 1). Gains were recorded in all years.

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 1,450, a third up on the previous year.
- International out-migration fell for the third consecutive year.
- Consequently, net change was at a peak of 1,200; representing 38% of the total gain 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 South Tyneside was 9.6 per 1,000 population. Within Tyne and Wear, only Newcastle, with two universities, had a higher rate (35.0). Sunderland was third (7.0), followed by Gateshead (6.0); North Tyneside had a relatively low rate (4.2).

For international out-migration, South Tyneside's rate peaked in 2005-06 at 3.2 per 1,000 population. This fell to 1.7 by 2008-09. Within Tyne and Wear, South Tyneside's rate was

<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)

similar to Sunderland (2.0), Gateshead (1.9) and North Tyneside (1.6); Newcastle's international out-migration rate in 2008-09 was 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 South Tyneside. The 25-44 year-old age band accounted for over half of the inflow and over half of the net gain (Table 3).

<b>Age</b>	<b>Inflow</b>	<b>Outflow</b>	<b>Balance</b>
All ages (0-90)	1,500	300	1,200
0-15	100	0	100
16-24	400	100	300
25-44	800	200	700
45-64	100	0	100
65-90	0	0	0
<b>Proportion of:</b>	<b>Inflow</b>	<b>Outflow</b>	
0-15	6.7	0.0	
16-24	26.7	33.3	
25-44	53.3	66.7	
45-64	6.7	0.0	
65+	0.0	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

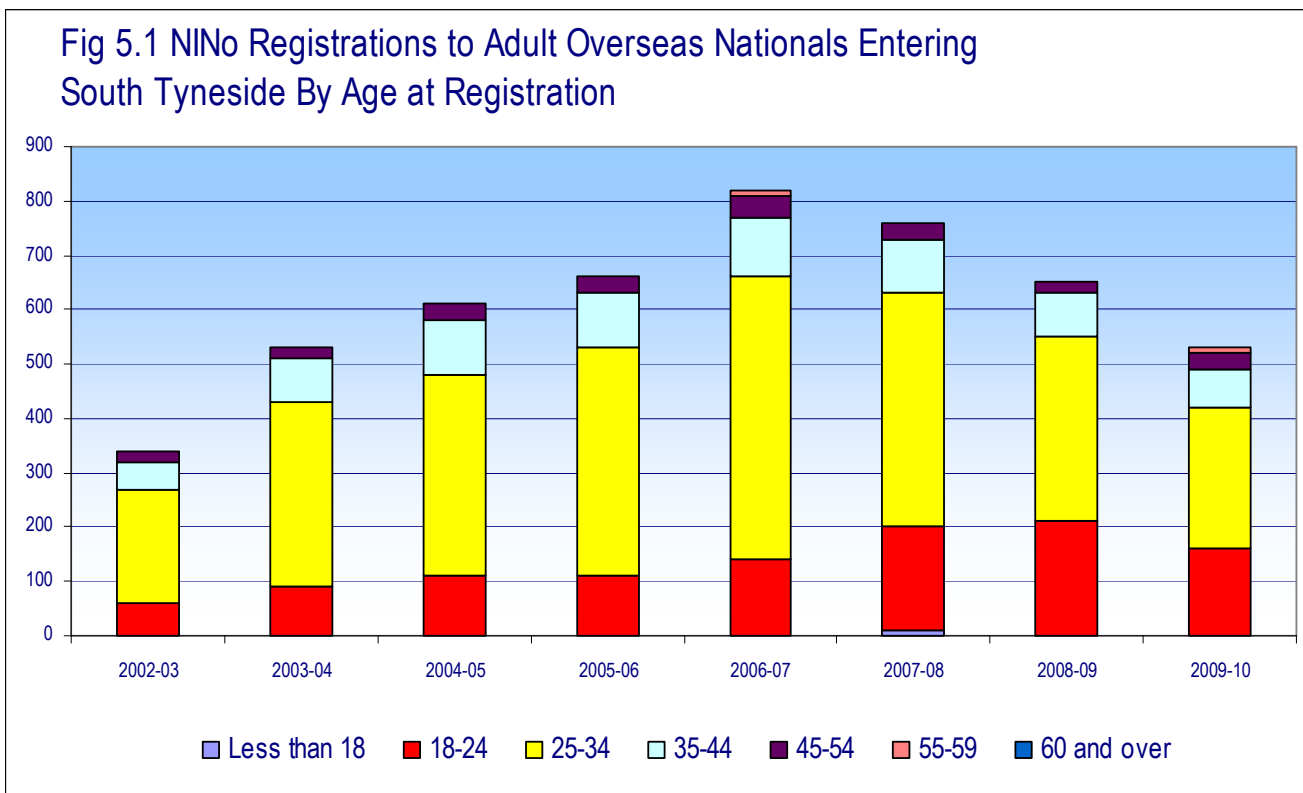
<sup>10</sup> [http://research.dwp.gov.uk/asd/asd1/tabtools/nino\\_allocations\\_aug10.pdf](http://research.dwp.gov.uk/asd/asd1/tabtools/nino_allocations_aug10.pdf) (Department for Work and Pensions, National Insurance Number Allocations to Adult Overseas Nationals Entering the UK, downloaded 7th September 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 the UK the notable rise in registrations between 2004-05 and 2005-06 was due to migrants from the new member states. This was not as noticeable in South Tyneside until the following year (see section 4.4 for more details).

In South Tyneside, 25-34 year-olds formed the largest group in each year. This was also the case nationally; except in 2009-10 when the numbers in the 18-24 year-old band exceeded 25-34 year-olds. Together the 18-24 and 25-34 bands account for at least three-quarters of all registrations.

In South Tyneside, 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 a third and registrations of 25-34 year-olds halved. Registrations of 18-24 year olds were 14% higher in 2009-10 than 2006-07; however, they were down by almost a quarter on their 2008-09 peak.



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

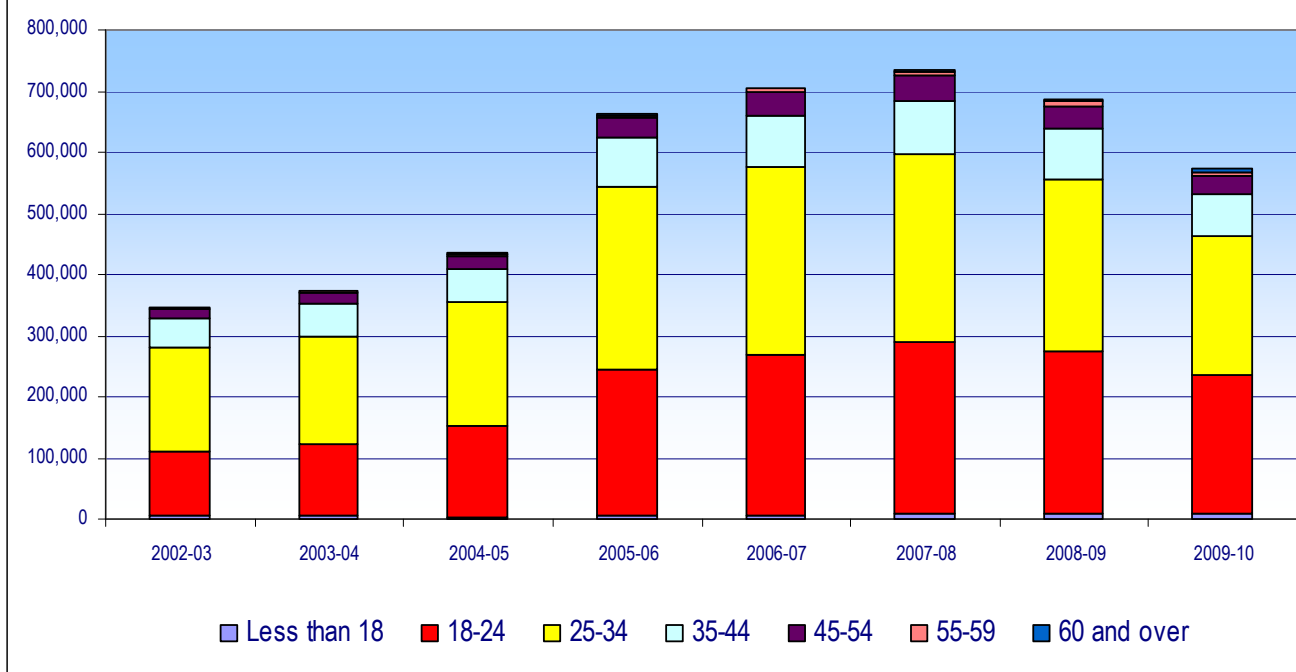
Figures are rounded to the nearest ten. Some additional disclosure control has been applied.

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

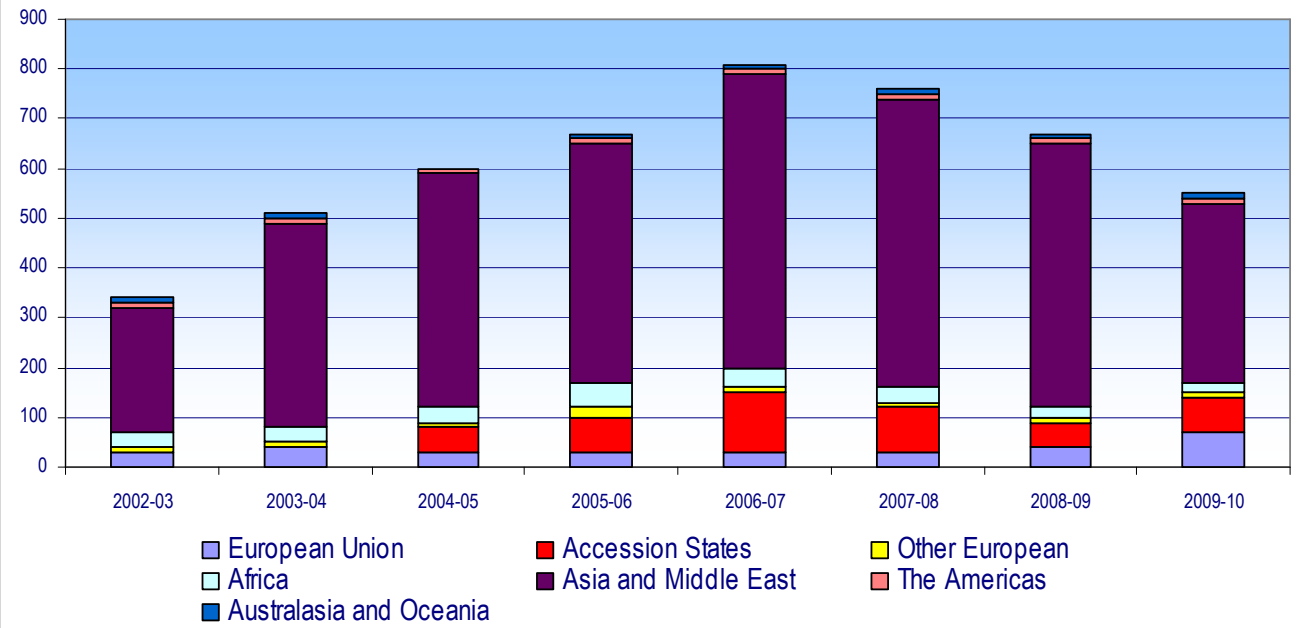
In 2009-10, several nations contributed to South Tyneside's NINo registration total. Consequently figures for most nations were relatively small. The "top three" origin nations were India<sup>12</sup> (280 registrations), Portugal (60) and Poland (50).

By World Area, Asia and the Middle East account for the majority of NINo registrants in South Tyneside; in absolute terms their numbers peaked in 2006-07 at 590. Although the number of registrants stayed above 500 for the next two years, in 2009-10 numbers fell by almost a third to 360. The share taken by registrants from Asia and the Middle East peaked at 79% in 2008-09 then fell to a low point, accounting for only two-thirds of registrants in 2009-10. For the UK, the share of NINo 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 19% (150) of South Tyneside's 810 NINo registrations in 2006-07; by 2008-09 this had fallen to 13% (90). However, numbers rose in 2009-10 and the share increased to 26% (140). 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).

<sup>12</sup> The South Tyneside College Marine College works in partnership with educational establishments in India to provide maritime training. This may partly explain the high figure for India.

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

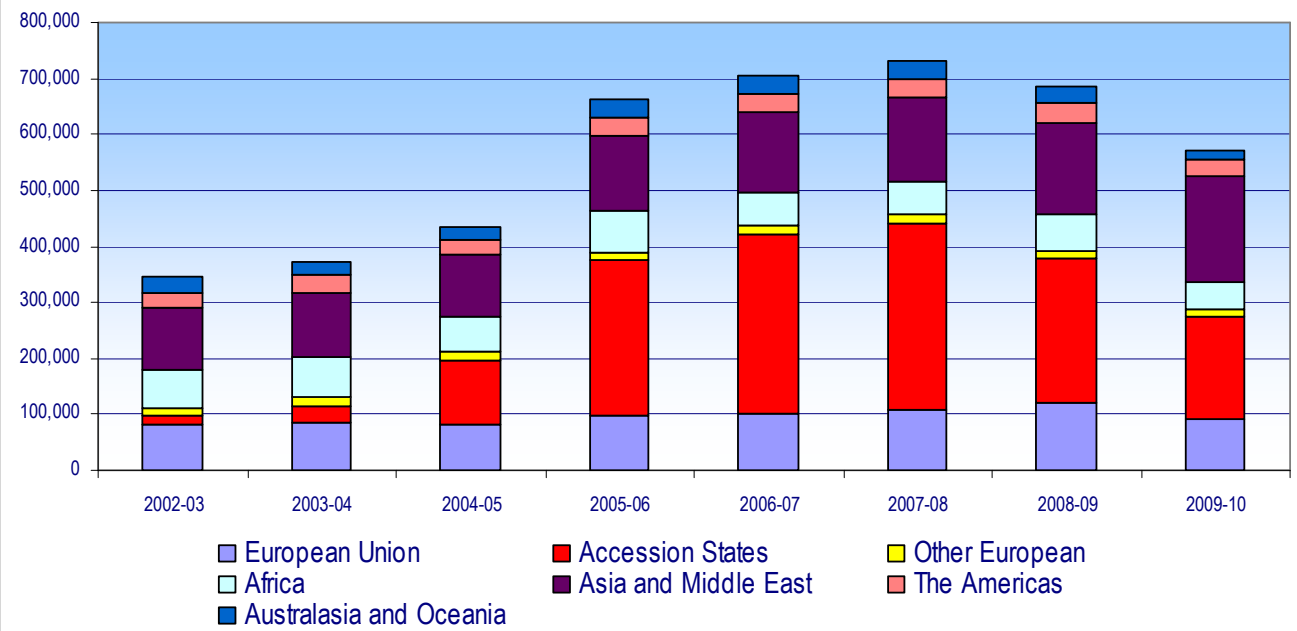


Source: Department for Work and Pensions (100% extract from National Insurance Recording and Pay As You Earn System).

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, in both South Tyneside (8.5%) and the North East (9.8%) the proportion of live births to mothers born outside the UK was less than half the figure nationally (24.7%).

In South Tyneside the proportion of live births to women born outside the UK averaged 8% over the 2001-09 period. It was at a low point in 2001 (6.2%) and peaked in 2006 (8.7%). There is no clear trend in South Tyneside, however the proportion has been above 8% since 2004. 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>13</sup>

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

**Area of Usual Residence of Mother: South Tyneside**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
All live births	1,479	1,467	1,523	1,540	1,529	1,560	1,698	1,670	1,644
Mothers born:									
Within United Kingdom	1,388	1,356	1,411	1,408	1,400	1,425	1,555	1,531	1,504
Outside United Kingdom	91	111	112	132	129	135	143	139	140
Percentage of all live births	6.2	7.6	7.4	8.6	8.4	8.7	8.4	8.3	8.5
EU	11	19	17	18	15	17	22	28	17
New EU <sup>1</sup>	1	4	2	3	6	4	6	12	5
Rest of Europe (non EU)	7	3	4	5	2	5	4	2	5
Asia	60	73	75	84	86	87	93	82	88
Africa	3	10	11	16	17	16	15	13	18
Rest of World <sup>2</sup>	10	6	5	9	9	10	9	14	12

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>13</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>14</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>15</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, South Tyneside's domestic inflow fell in 2008-09 compared to the previous year. Over the same period the outflow rose. Domestic outflows from South Tyneside usually exceed domestic inflows (Table 1). During the year ending June 2009, there appears to have been a small net loss in families<sup>16</sup> due to domestic migration (Table 2).

South Tyneside consistently gains from international migration; however the net gain in 2008-09 was unusually large. The 2008-09 IPS in-flow for South Tyneside was 2.5x the average for the previous six years; the outflow was below average. The NINo registration data shows that annual inflows of economically active migrants are falling; 540 in 2009-10, down a third on 2006-07.

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>17</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>14</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>15</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>16</sup> Based on the fall in the 0-15 age band.

<sup>17</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>18</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>19</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>20</sup>

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<sup>18</sup> ONS, Migration Statistics Unit, Using Patient Registers To Estimate Internal Migration, Customer Guidance Notes. August 2002.

<sup>19</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>20</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 South Tyneside from:**

**Tyne and Wear Districts**

Age Group	Gateshead	Newcastle upon Tyne	North Tyneside	South Tyneside	Sunderland
All ages	430	330	140	-	560
0-15	90	50	20	-	80
16-24	90	100	20	-	120
25-44	180	140	70	-	230
45-64	60	30	20	-	110
65+	10	10	10	-	20

**North East and North East Unitaries**

Age Group	North East	County Durham	Northumberland	Middlesbrough
All ages	1,940	230	130	40
0-15	310	40	20	10
16-24	450	50	20	20
25-44	820	90	50	20
45-64	300	30	20	0
65+	80	10	10	-

Age Group	Stockton on Tees	Hartlepool	Darlington	Redcar and Cleveland
All ages	30	20	10	10
0-15	0	0	0	0
16-24	10	10	0	10
25-44	10	10	10	0
45-64	0	0	0	0
65+	0	-	-	-

**Other Regions**

Age Group	North West	Yorkshire And The Humber	South East	London
All ages	260	240	170	160
0-15	50	30	30	30
16-24	70	80	40	40
25-44	90	100	60	60
45-64	30	30	30	30
65+	0	10	10	0

Age Group	East Midlands	East	West Midlands	South West	Wales
All ages	120	110	100	70	50
0-15	20	30	20	10	0
16-24	30	20	30	20	10
25-44	60	50	40	30	30
45-64	20	10	10	10	10
65+	0	10	10	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 South Tyneside to:****Tyne and Wear Districts**

	Gateshead	Newcastle upon Tyne	North Tyneside	South Tyneside	Sunderland
All ages	350	300	190	-	550
0-15	50	40	40	-	120
16-24	80	80	40	-	100
25-44	160	150	80	-	220
45-64	60	30	20	-	90
65+	10	10	10	-	30

**North East and North East Unitaries**

	North East	County Durham	Northumberland	Stockton-on-Tees
All ages	2,010	300	180	40
0-15	380	70	30	10
16-24	420	40	40	20
25-44	840	130	70	10
45-64	290	50	30	0
65+	90	10	10	0

	Middlesbrough	Hartlepool	Redcar and Cleveland	Darlington
All ages	30	30	20	10
0-15	0	0	10	0
16-24	20	0	0	0
25-44	10	10	10	0
45-64	-	0	0	0
65+	-	0	0	0

**Other Regions**

	Yorkshire And The Humber	North West	South East	London
All ages	300	250	180	150
0-15	30	40	30	20
16-24	130	80	40	50
25-44	90	90	70	60
45-64	30	30	30	20
65+	10	10	10	0

	East	East Midlands	South West	West Midlands	Wales
All ages	120	120	70	70	40
0-15	30	10	20	10	10
16-24	30	50	20	10	10
25-44	50	40	20	40	20
45-64	10	10	10	10	0
65+	10	10	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**

South Tyneside	Total	Age At Registration						60 and over
		Less than 18	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	
2002-03	340	-	60	210	50	20	-	-
2003-04	520	-	90	340	80	20	-	-
2004-05	610	-	110	370	100	30	-	-
2005-06	660	-	110	420	100	30	-	-
2006-07	810	-	140	520	110	40	10	-
2007-08	760	10	190	430	100	30	-	-
2008-09	670	-	210	340	80	20	-	-
2009-10	540	-	160	260	70	30	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.

**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**

South Tyneside	World Area of Origin								Unknown
	Total	European Union	EU Accession States	Other European	Africa	Asia and Middle East	The Americas	Australasia and Oceania	
2002-03	340	30	-	10	30	250	10	10	-
2003-04	520	40	-	10	30	410	10	10	-
2004-05	610	30	50	10	30	470	10	-	-
2005-06	660	30	70	20	50	480	10	10	-
2006-07	810	30	120	10	40	590	10	10	-
2007-08	760	30	90	10	30	580	10	10	-
2008-09	670	40	50	10	20	530	10	10	-
2009-10	540	70	70	10	20	360	10	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								Unknown
	Total	European Union	EU Accession States	Other European	Africa	Asia and Middle East	The Americas	Australasia and Oceania	
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.

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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.