



# MIGRATION REPORT TYNE AND WEAR CITY REGION 2002-2009

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# SUMMARY AND KEY MESSAGES

Between 2008 and 2009 Tyne and Wear City Region's (TWCR's) population rose by 12,000 (0.7%) to 1,691,000.

In TWCR<sup>1</sup>, between mid-2008 and mid-2009, the largest component of population change was international migration (+12,570). Internal (domestic) migration was negative (-1,920) and natural change was positive (+1,560) (Table 1).

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

- Internal in-migration was stable and just above average for the 2002-2009 period.
- Internal out-migration was at its highest level.
- For the third consecutive year the net change was negative; it was the largest net-loss.
- International in-migration was at a peak of 17,630, a 23% increase on the previous year.
- International out-migration was at its lowest point since 2004-2005.
- There was a record net gain, over two-and-a-half times the average for the 2002-09 period.

The “credit-crunch”, which began in 2007, may have reduced employment opportunities in TWCR, contributing to a rise in the propensity of people to move out of TWCR.

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

On average, over the period mid-2002 to mid-2009, TWCR had a net-loss of 260 people a year through internal (domestic) migration and a net-gain of 4,700 a year through international migration (Table 1). In the last year of the period, TWCR had a record net-gain due to international migration. It is possible that the world economic situation increased the propensity of people to come to the UK and TWCR 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)

Over four-fifths of the people moving to TWCR from within England and Wales moved from outside the North East (Fig 2).

Of those who left TWCR for destinations in England or Wales, 15% of moves were to destinations in the North East. The main destinations outside the North East were Yorkshire and the Humber (19%), London (16%) and the North West (15%) (Table A3.2).

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

Tyne and Wear City Region	In	Out
Internal	19.1	20.3
International	10.5	3.0

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.

<sup>1</sup> TWCR comprises the five Districts within Tyne and Wear plus four of the former Districts within Durham (Chester-le-Street, Derwentside, Durham and Easington) and four of the former Districts within Northumberland (Blyth Valley, Castle Morpeth, Tynedale and Wansbeck).

# 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>2</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>3</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>4</sup>

The primary data sources for this report are the annual (mid-year to mid-year) "Detailed Components of Change" files<sup>5</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>2</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>3</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>4</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>5</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 City Region's (TWCR's) population in 2009 was 1,690,600 (mid-year estimate). This reflects a rise of 32,200 (+1.9%) compared to 2002 (1,658,400). Over the same period, due to natural change alone, TWCR's population would have risen only slightly, by about 1,250 (+0.1%). In this context and over this period, natural change had a much smaller impact than net international migration (+32,890) and was outweighed by the fall in population due to net internal migration (-1,800).

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

Mid-Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		
<b>Population</b>	<b>1,658,400</b>	<b>1,657,100</b>	<b>1,656,100</b>	<b>1,660,900</b>	<b>1,664,900</b>	<b>1,670,800</b>	<b>1,678,600</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	17,100	17,350	17,600	18,330	18,510	19,360	18,920	127,170	18,170
Deaths	18,640	18,970	18,180	17,770	17,400	17,580	17,350	125,890	17,980
Natural Change	-1,540	-1,620	-590	550	1,110	1,780	1,560	1,250	180
<b>Internal Migration<sup>2</sup></b>									
In	31,180	31,580	31,220	31,700	32,460	32,030	32,080	222,250	31,750
Out	31,180	30,650	31,630	31,350	32,630	32,610	34,000	224,050	32,010
Net	0	930	-410	350	-170	-580	-1,920	-1,800	-260
<b>International Migration</b>									
In	7,700	7,750	10,540	12,890	12,050	14,310	17,630	82,870	11,840
Out	7,550	8,090	4,860	10,180	7,200	7,030	5,050	49,960	7,140
Net	150	-340	5,680	2,710	4,850	7,270	12,570	32,890	4,700

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.

1 Changes are given between mid-years.

2 Normally includes cross-border migration flows to and from Scotland and Northern Ireland. This table only includes migration within England and Wales. 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.

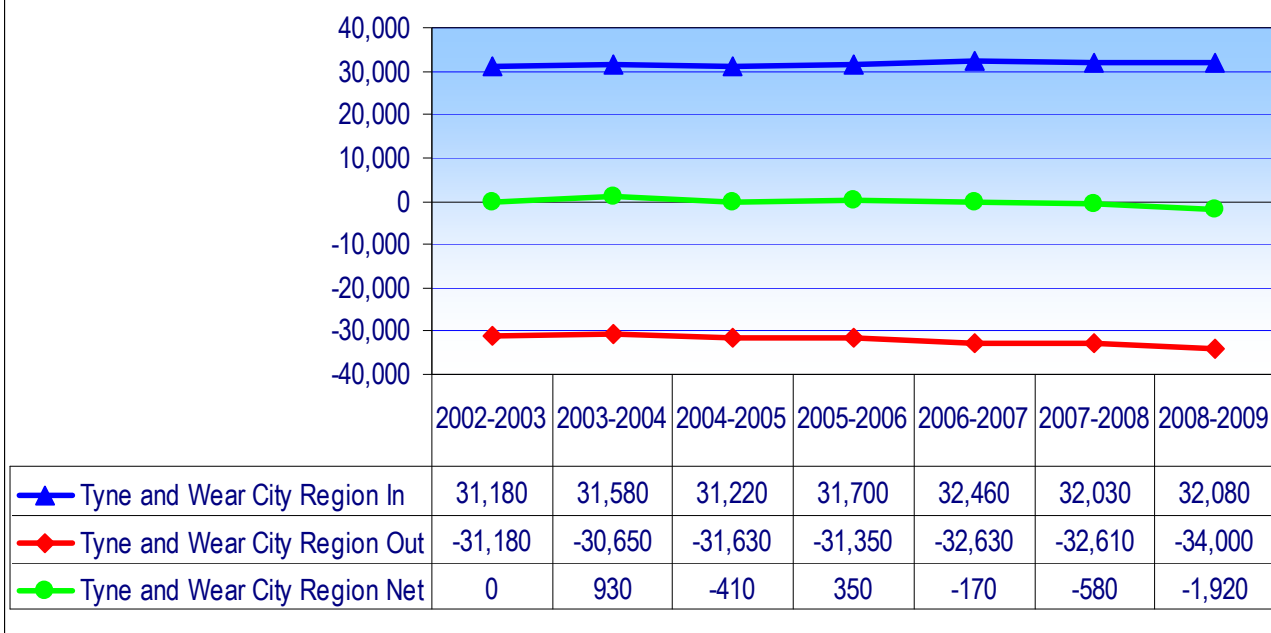
Data may not add exactly due to rounding and constraining.

### 3 Internal (Domestic) Migration

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

There was a net loss due to internal migration in four of the last seven years (Table 1 and Fig 1). The largest loss occurred in 2008-09. On average, over the period mid-2002 to mid-2009, TWCR had a net loss of 260 people a year through internal migration (Table 1). Net gains occurred in 2005-06 and 2003-04. In 2002-03, net internal migration was zero.

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 2006-07. Following a small fall in 2007-08 in-migration remained stable in 2008-09. Out-migration, which was above average from mid-2006, peaked in 2008-09. The “credit-crunch”, which began in 2007, may have reduced employment opportunities in TWCR, contributing to a rise in the propensity of people to move out of TWCR.

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

- Internal in-migration was stable and just above average for the 2002-2009 period.
- Internal out-migration was at its highest level.
- For the third consecutive year the net change was negative; it was the largest net-loss.

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>6</sup>. In 2008-09, the internal in-migration rate for TWCR was 19.1 per 1,000 population. Within TWCR, the highest District rates were Durham (81.9) and Newcastle (62.9). Both are areas with a high proportion of university students relative to their overall population. The lowest rates were in Sunderland (22.5) and South Tyneside (22.1). There was a very similar pattern with out-migration. TWCR's out-migration rate was 20.3 per 1,000 population. The highest out-migration rates were Durham (80.9) and Newcastle (68.8). The lowest out-migration rates were Sunderland (25.8) and South Tyneside (23.1).

### 3.3 Age Profile of Internal Migrants<sup>7</sup>

During the year ending June 2009, there was a net loss of population due to internal migration. There was a small net gain for 16-24 year olds (Table 2).

<b>Age</b>	<b>Inflow</b>	<b>Outflow</b>	<b>Balance</b>
All ages	32,100	34,000	-1,900
0-15	3,300	3,700	-400
16-24	16,400	16,200	200
25-44	8,900	10,300	-1,400
45-64	2,500	2,500	0
65+	600	800	-200
<b>Proportion of:</b>	<b>Inflow Total</b>	<b>Outflow Total</b>	
0-15	10.3	10.9	
16-24	51.1	47.6	
25-44	27.7	30.3	
45-64	7.8	7.4	
65+	1.9	2.4	

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>6</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>7</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

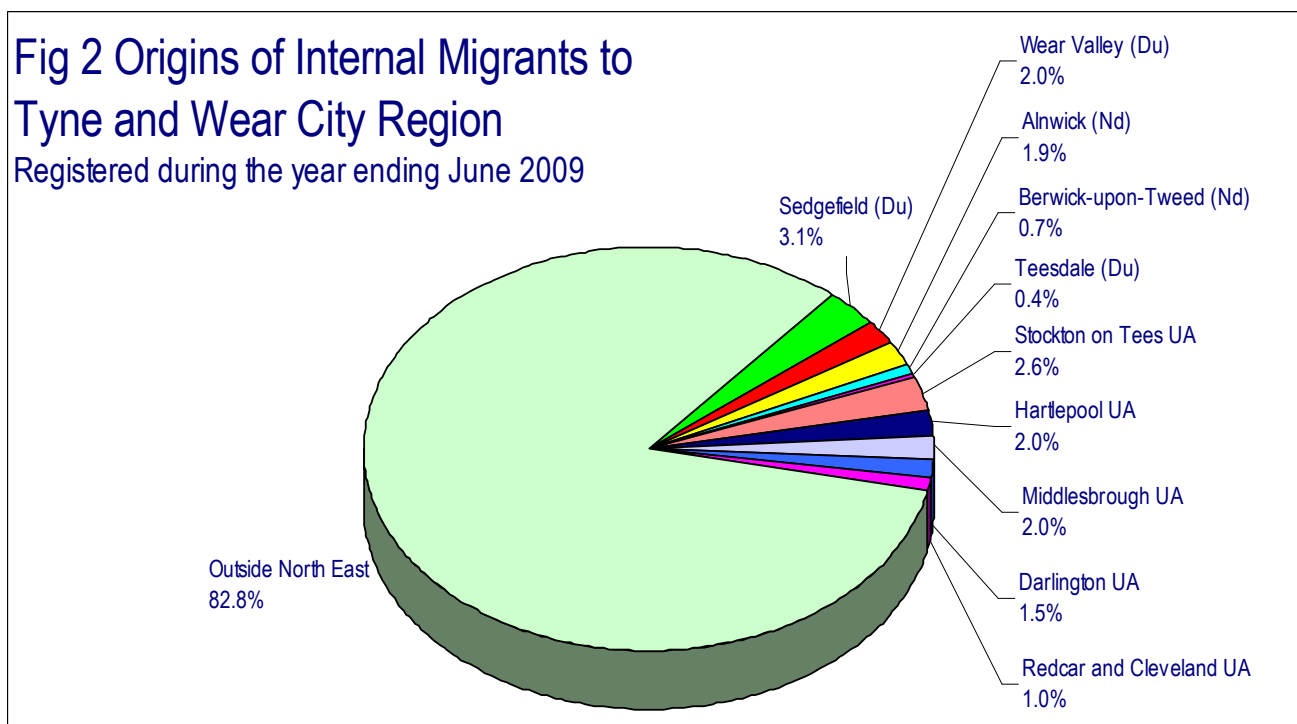
ONS provide matrices of moves within England and Wales. In the year ending June 2009, a total of 32,100 people moved to TWCR from within England and Wales and 34,000 moved from TWCR to destinations within England and Wales.

#### Origins (Year ending June 2009)

Over four-fifths of the people moving to TWCR from within England and Wales moved from outside the North East (Fig 2). Within the North East the main "origin" areas were the former Durham District of Sedgefield and Stockton-on-Tees Unitary Authority. Outside the North East, the main "origin" regions were Yorkshire and the Humber (19%) and the North West (16%) (Table A3.1).

#### Destinations (Year ending June 2009)

Of those who left TWCR for destinations in England or Wales, the most popular destinations within the North East were: the former Durham Districts of Sedgefield and Wear Valley, the former Northumberland District of Alnwick and Stockton-on-Tees Unitary Authority (Fig 3). In total 15% of moves were to destinations in the North East. The main destinations outside the North East were Yorkshire and the Humber (19%), London (16%) and the North West (15%) (Table A3.2).

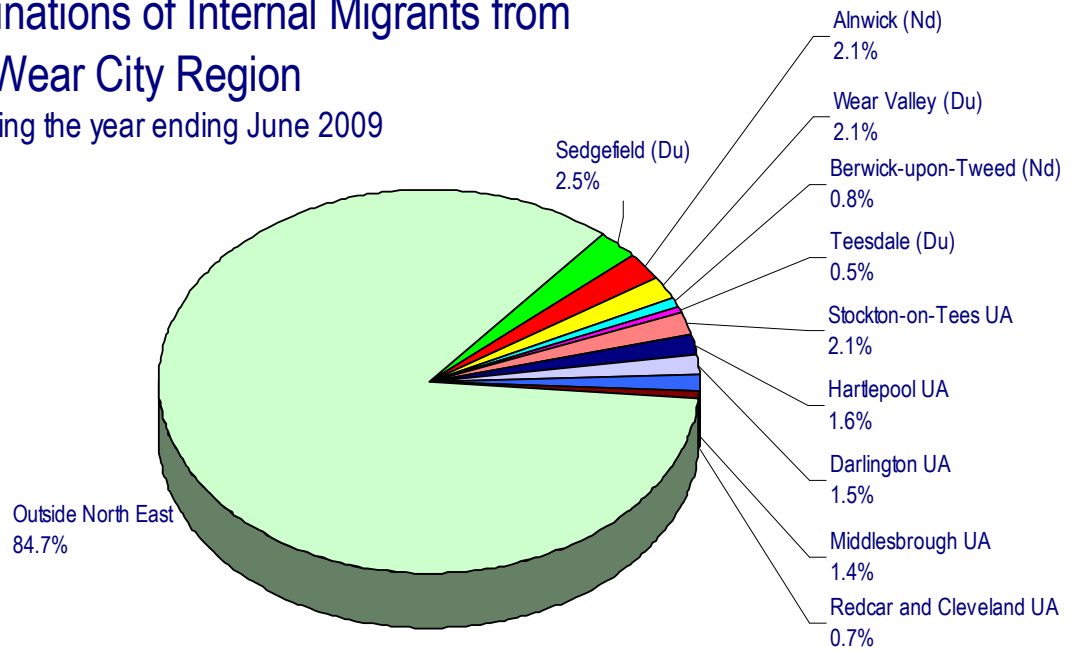


Source: ONS, Migration Statistics Unit (Crown Copyright).

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 City Region**  
Registered during the year ending June 2009



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

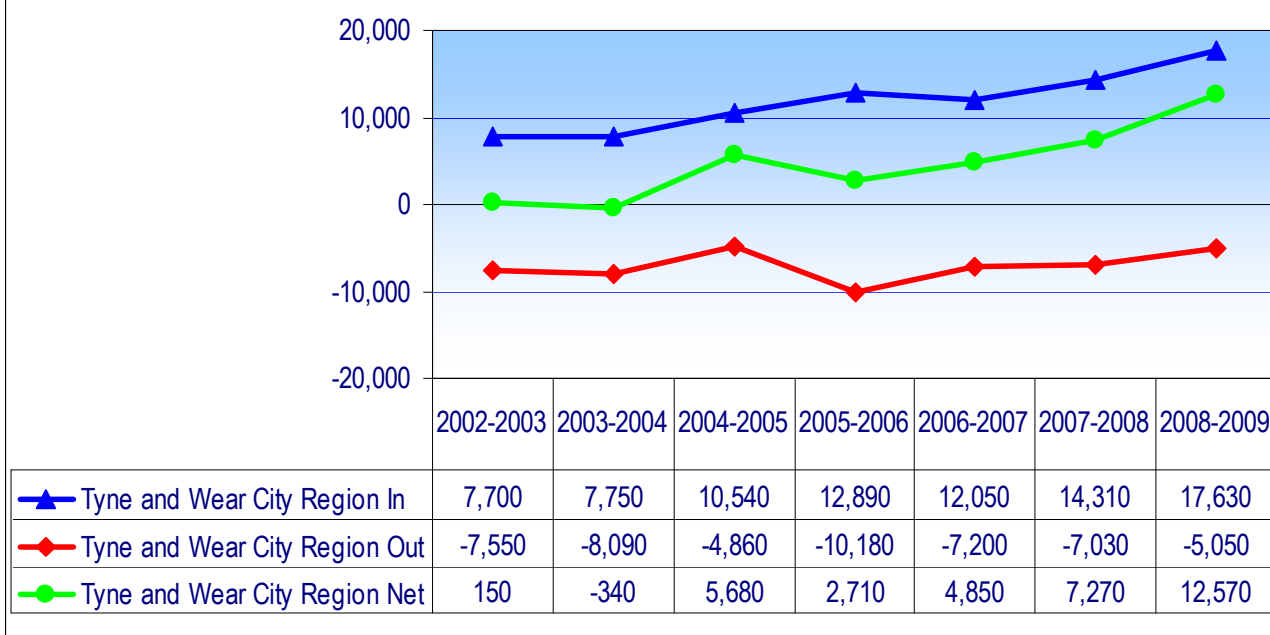
The Patient Register Data System (PRDS) records have been constrained to the more complete NHSCR.

## 4 International Migration

### 4.1 Total Net International Migration<sup>8</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, TWCR had a net gain of 4,700 people a year through international migration (Table 1). Although gains were recorded in most years, there was a net loss in 2003-04.

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 17,630, a 23% increase on the previous year.
- International out-migration was at its lowest point since 2004-2005.
- There was a record net gain, over two-and-a-half 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 TWCR was 10.5 per 1,000 population. Within TWCR, the highest District rates were Newcastle (35.0) and Durham (17.8). The lowest rates were Derwentside (1.3) and Easington (1.0).

<sup>8</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, TWCR's rate peaked in 2005-06 at 6.1 per 1,000 population. This fell to 3.0 by 2008-09. Within TWCR, in 2008-09, the highest District rates were Newcastle (8.6) and Durham (7.5). The lowest rates were Wansbeck, Easington (both 0.7) and Blyth Valley (0.6). The international inflows and outflows for Newcastle and Durham will be boosted by overseas students.

### 4.3 Age Profile of International Migrants

During the year ending June 2009, international migration produced a large net gain for TWCR. 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.

**Table 3 International Migration by Age: Tyne and Wear City Region**

Registered during the year ending June 2009

<b>Age</b>	<b>Inflow</b>	<b>Outflow</b>	<b>Balance</b>
All ages (0-90)	17,600	5,100	12,600
0-15	1,000	200	700
16-24	7,600	1,600	6,000
25-44	7,600	2,800	4,900
45-64	1,300	400	900
65-90	200	100	100
<b>Proportion of:</b>	<b>Inflow</b>	<b>Outflow</b>	
0-15	5.7	3.9	
16-24	43.2	31.4	
25-44	43.2	54.9	
45-64	7.4	7.8	
65+	1.1	2.0	

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>9</sup>

<sup>9</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).

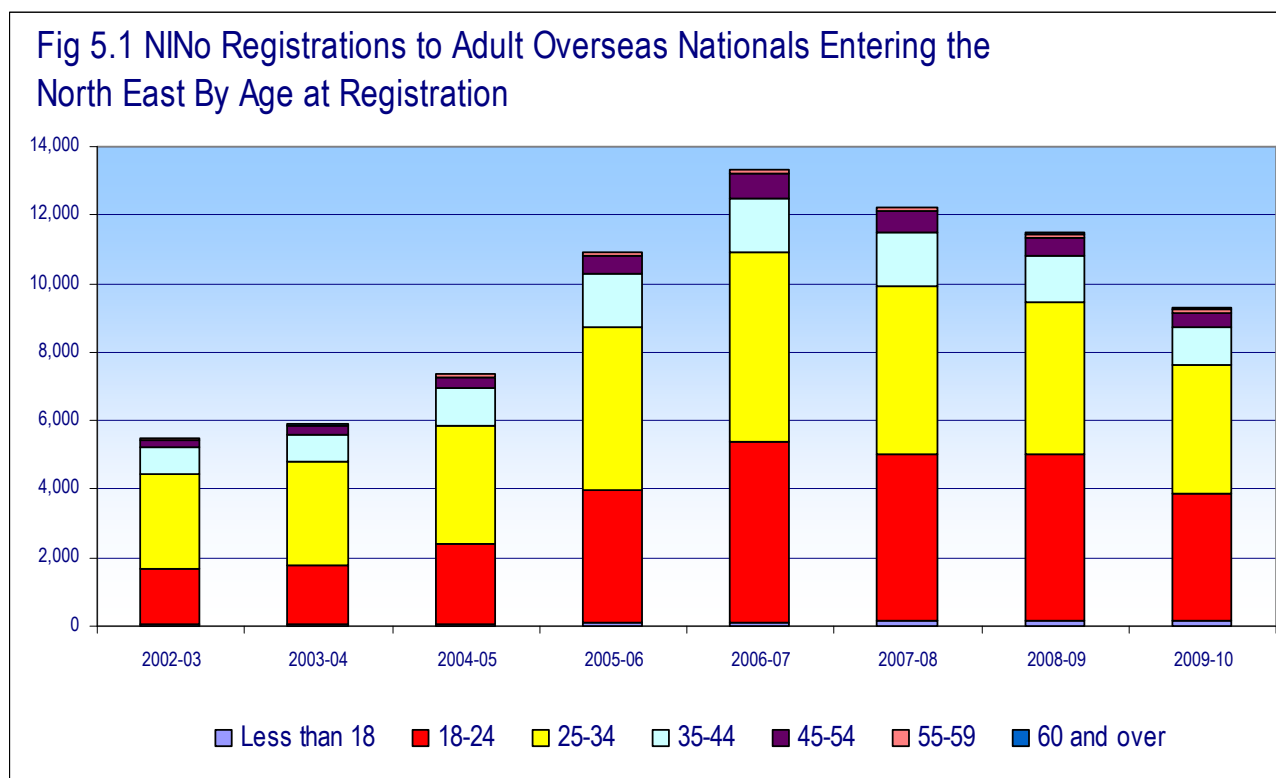
All adult overseas nationals allocated a NINo are included, regardless of their length of stay in the UK. This differs from other published migration statistics, such as those derived from the International Passenger Survey (IPS), and statistics on foreign workers derived from the Labour Force Survey (LFS). There may be a lag between a person entering the country and applying for a NINo.

Unfortunately DWP do not publish NINo statistics for the former Districts of Durham and Northumberland. Consequently it is not possible to produce figures for the City Region. This report presents figures for the North East and UK. Estimates are available for Tyne and Wear.<sup>10</sup>

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 North East, 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 the North East, 25-34 year-olds formed the largest group in each year from 2002-03 to 2007-08. In 2008-09, 18-24 year-olds formed the largest group. This was also the case in the following year, although the margin between 18-24s and 25-34s was narrow. Nationally, 18-24 year-olds formed the largest band in 2009-10; in the previous seven years 25-34 year-olds formed the largest group. In the North East, the combined 18-24 and 25-34 bands usually account for four-fifths of all registrations.

In the North East, 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 30%, registrations of 18-24 year olds fell by 29% and registrations of 25-34 year-olds were down by just under a third.

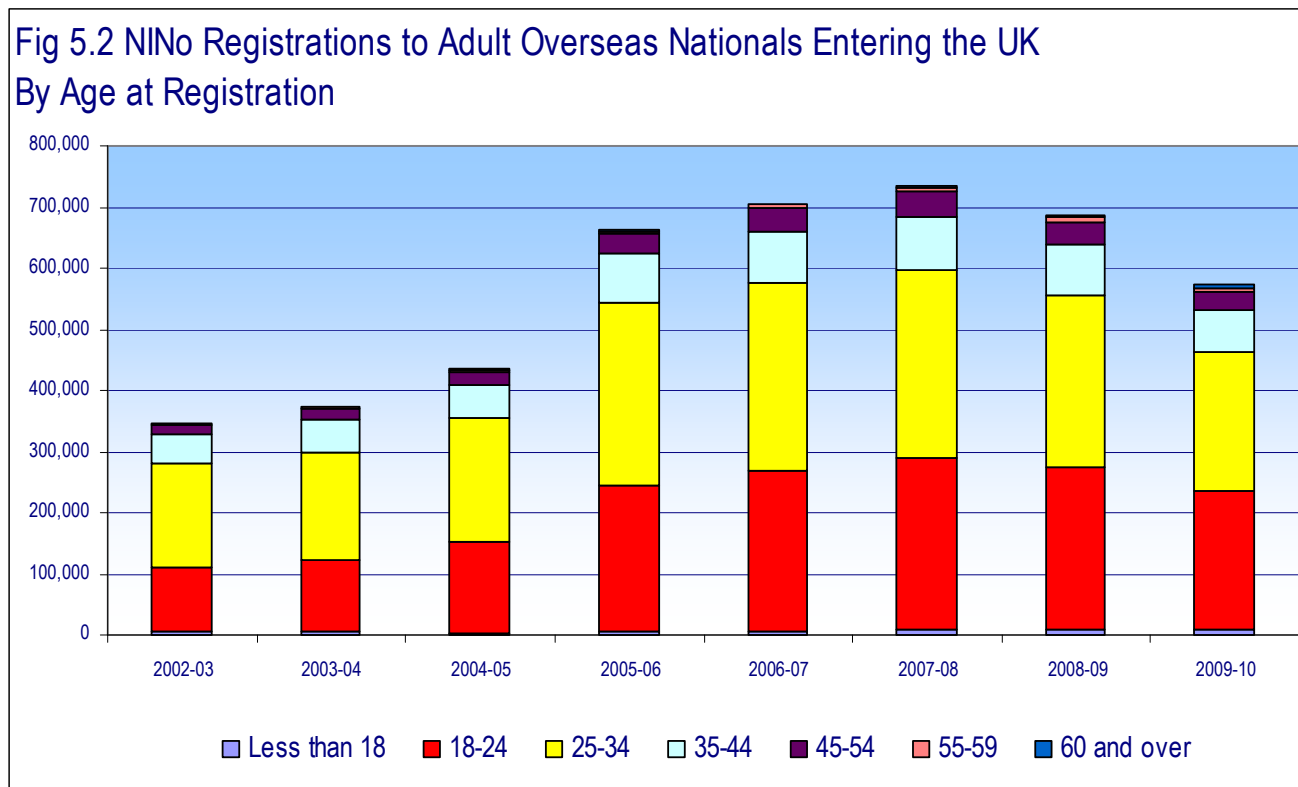


Source: Department for Work and Pensions (100% extract from National Insurance Recording and Pay As You Earn System). Figures are rounded to the nearest ten. Some additional disclosure control has been applied. Data are for financial year of registration.

<sup>10</sup> (TWRI, Migration Report Tyne and Wear 2002-2009, November 2010)

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

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).



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.

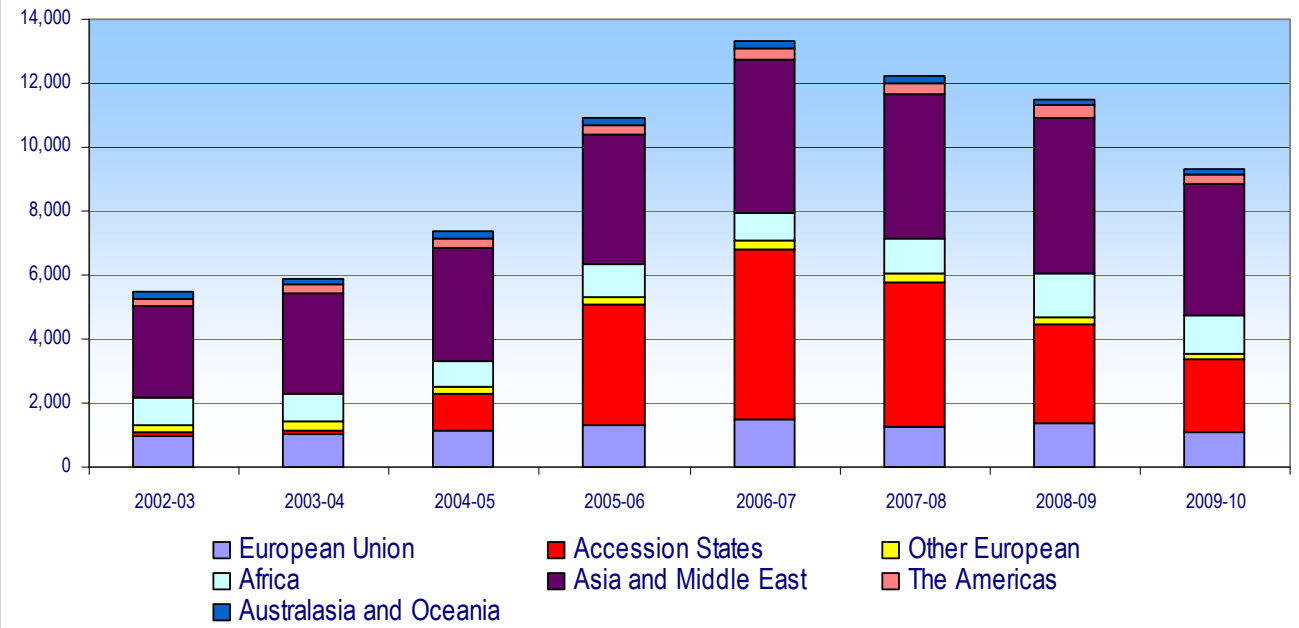
#### 4.4 Origins of Migrants

In 2009-10, over ninety nations contributed to the North East's NI No registration total. Consequently figures for most nations were relatively small. The "top four" origin nations were India (1,340 registrations), Poland (810), China (620) and Nigeria (420). Together these nations accounted for just over a third of the North East total.

In 2009-10, by World Area, Asia and the Middle East accounted for 44% of NI No registrants in the North East. In absolute terms their numbers peaked in 2008-09 at 4,890, which went against the prevailing trend; numbers fell by 5% in the previous year and by 16% in the following year. 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 51% (6,820) of the North East's 13,330 NI No registrations in 2006-07. This was their largest share and their largest absolute value. Total registrations fell by 4,020 (-30%) over the next three years, with numbers from the EU Accession States dropping by 3,110 (-58%); registrations from the EU fell by 350 (-24%). By 2009-10 the EU and EU Accession States accounted for 36% of registrants in the North East, 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**  
**North East**

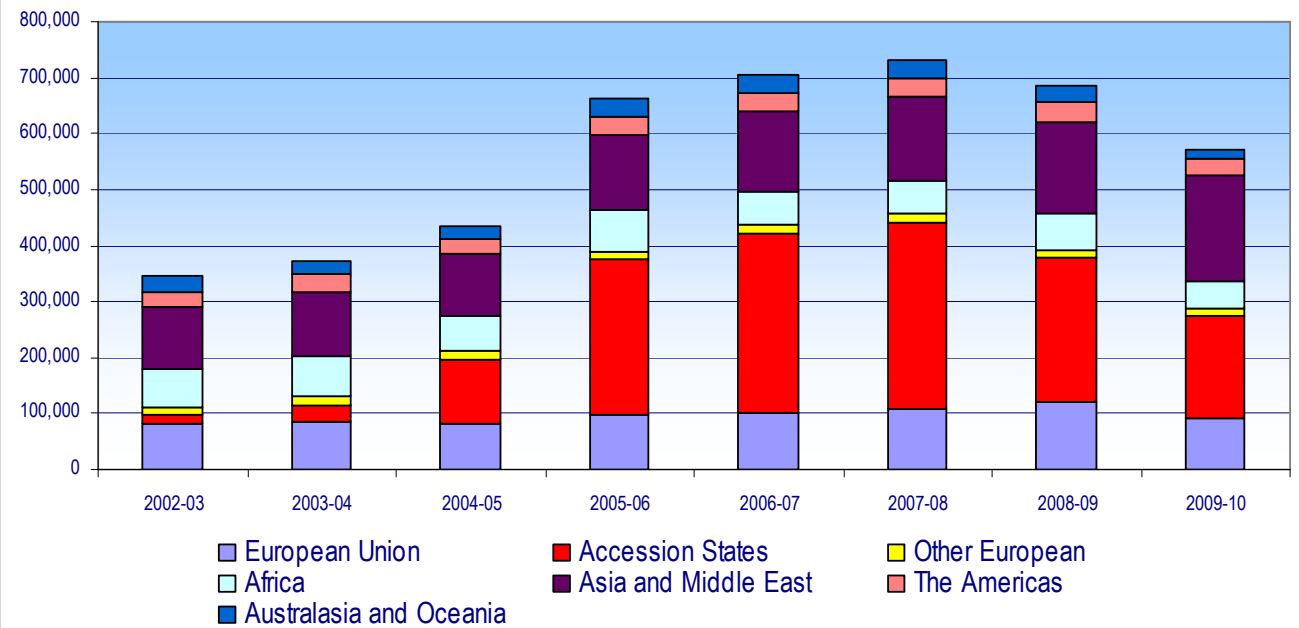


Source: Department for Work and Pensions (100% extract from National Insurance Recording and Pay As You Earn System).

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 TWCR (10.7%) 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 TWCR, between 2001 and 2009, the proportion of live births to women born outside the UK rose in all but one year, the exception was 2007. Excluding 2007, the proportion rose from 6.2% in 2001 to 10.7% in 2009. In the North East the proportion has increased since 2001, from 5.9% to 9.8%. For England and Wales the proportion also rose, from 16.5% in 2001 to 24.7% in 2009 (Tables 4.1 to 4.3).

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

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
All live births	16,605	16,888	17,138	17,556	17,818	18,485	18,912	19,236	18,947
Mothers born:									
Within United Kingdom	15573	15696	15882	16177	16340	16707	17108	17189	16912
Outside United Kingdom	1,032	1,192	1,256	1,379	1,478	1,778	1,804	2,047	2,035
Percentage of all live births	6.2	7.1	7.3	7.9	8.3	9.6	9.5	10.6	10.7
EU	218	244	263	230	270	362	403	512	509
New EU <sup>1</sup>	28	36	41	34	50	108	166	243	256
Rest of Europe (non EU)	56	63	64	67	68	77	66	75	74
Asia	503	580	585	684	718	836	867	924	939
Africa	172	193	236	275	309	366	343	394	366
Rest of World <sup>2</sup>	83	112	108	123	113	137	125	142	147

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, TWCR's domestic inflows and outflows both rose in 2008-09 compared to the previous year. However, the rise in the domestic inflow was marginal and the City Region experienced a record net-loss in 2008-09 (Table 1). During the year ending June 2009, there was a large net-loss in the 25-44 age band, which is a key band for economic activity. There also appears to have been a small net loss in families<sup>15</sup> due to domestic migration (Table 2).

For the City Region the situation regarding international migration appears to be more optimistic. Inflows rose by 46% between 2006-07 and 2008-09 while outflows fell by half between 2005-06 and 2008-09. Consequently the net-gain due to international migration peaked in 2008-09. However, the 2008-09 IPS inflows for some areas within the City Region were unusually high; Gateshead's was 2.9x the average for the previous six years, Wansbeck's 3.0x and Blyth Valley's 3.5x. Overall the City Region's inflow was 1.8x the average for the previous six years. Set against the rises in the City Region recorded by the IPS, the NINo registration data shows that, within the North East, annual inflows of economically active migrants are falling; 9,310 in 2009-10, down 30% 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>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 City Region from:**

**Former Durham (Du) and Northumberland (Nd) Districts Outside the City Region Area**

Age Group	Berwick-upon-				
	Sedgefield (Du)	Wear Valley (Du)	Alnwick (Nd)	Tweed (Nd)	Teesdale (Du)
All ages	980	650	620	230	130
0-15	230	130	80	30	10
16-24	260	160	140	60	50
25-44	360	200	180	60	40
45-64	110	70	130	40	0
65+	30	20	60	10	0

**North East Unitaries Outside the City Region Area**

Age Group	Stockton on Tees			Redcar and	
	UA	Hartlepool UA	Middlesbrough UA	Darlington UA	Cleveland UA
All ages	840	650	650	490	320
0-15	60	120	50	80	50
16-24	410	190	310	190	160
25-44	230	210	240	160	70
45-64	50	70	30	20	20
65+	0	0	0	10	0

**Other Regions**

Age Group	Yorkshire And The				London
	Humber	North West	South East		
All ages	6,190	5,120	3,280	3,220	
0-15	470	460	300	330	
16-24	3,770	2,850	1,780	1,520	
25-44	1,470	1,320	830	1,100	
45-64	330	360	270	240	
65+	140	110	90	40	

Age Group	East Midlands		West Midlands		South West		Wales
		East					
All ages	2,490	2,310	1,650	1,580	680		
0-15	220	260	190	140	80		
16-24	1,400	1,230	780	820	310		
25-44	620	600	510	480	220		
45-64	200	170	150	110	80		
65+	30	50	20	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.

**Table A3.2 Moves within England and Wales Registered during the year ending June 2009.****Destinations.****Moves from Tyne and Wear City Region to:****Former Durham (Du) and Northumberland (Nd) Districts Outside the City Region Area**

Age Group	Berwick-upon-				
	Sedgefield (Du)	Alnwick (Nd)	Wear Valley (Du)	Tweed (Nd)	Teesdale (Du)
All ages	850	730	700	260	170
0-15	190	120	140	30	20
16-24	220	110	150	40	30
25-44	290	180	270	60	70
45-64	120	190	90	60	30
65+	40	50	40	0	0

**North East Unitaries Outside the City Region Area**

Age Group	Stockton-on-Tees		Redcar and		
	UA	Hartlepool UA	Darlington UA	Middlesbrough UA	Cleveland UA
All ages	730	550	500	490	240
0-15	120	100	90	40	40
16-24	290	140	130	290	100
25-44	230	180	180	120	70
45-64	50	60	60	20	20
65+	0	20	10	0	0

**Other Regions**

Age Group	Yorkshire And The				Wales
	Humber	London	North West	South East	
All ages	6290	5330	4960	3590	
0-15	530	360	490	400	
16-24	3670	2790	2550	1670	
25-44	1590	1900	1460	1090	
45-64	340	200	360	300	
65+	130	30	110	120	

Age Group	East Midlands		West Midlands		South West	
	East	West	South West	Wales		
All ages	2330	2270	1690	1620	700	
0-15	260	260	230	190	60	
16-24	1140	1090	730	750	270	
25-44	640	700	530	520	250	
45-64	190	150	110	140	50	
65+	60	90	40	30	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

DWP do not publish NINo statistics for the former Districts of Durham and Northumberland. Consequently it is not possible to produce figures for the City Region. This report presents figures for the North East and UK. Estimates are available for Tyne and Wear.<sup>20</sup>

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

North East	Total	Age At Registration						60 and over
		Less than 18	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	
2002-03	5,480	50	1,620	2,770	780	220	30	10
2003-04	5,880	50	1,720	3,010	830	220	40	10
2004-05	7,360	40	2,380	3,450	1,060	350	60	30
2005-06	10,930	90	3,890	4,760	1,530	550	80	20
2006-07	13,330	130	5,260	5,510	1,610	710	90	20
2007-08	12,230	160	4,870	4,920	1,560	600	90	30
2008-09	11,480	170	4,850	4,460	1,320	550	90	30
2009-10	9,310	140	3,750	3,720	1,100	430	110	70

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.

<sup>20</sup> (TWRI, Migration Report Tyne and Wear 2002-2009, November 2010)

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

North East	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	5,480	960	120	240	870	2,810	270	190	20
2003-04	5,880	1,020	150	260	830	3,160	270	170	20
2004-05	7,360	1,140	1,130	220	810	3,580	290	180	10
2005-06	10,930	1,290	3,780	240	1,030	4,080	280	210	20
2006-07	13,330	1,460	5,360	240	910	4,750	340	250	20
2007-08	12,230	1,240	4,550	270	1,100	4,500	340	210	20
2008-09	11,480	1,360	3,090	230	1,370	4,890	350	170	20
2009-10	9,310	1,110	2,250	200	1,180	4,090	320	140	20

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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