



# Migration Analysis for South Tyneside 2005-2010

This bulletin provides a summary of migration and population change in South Tyneside based on ONS's official population estimates, its 'indicative' estimates released in March 2012 and its NHS-derived data on migration exchanges with England and Wales (fuller version is available on TWRI website).

## KEY POINTS

The latest official population estimate for South Tyneside, released in June 2011, was for the midpoint of 2010 and showed a total population of 153,700, but in November 2011 ONS revised its estimates of international migration for each local authority for 2005-06 onwards. The resulting 'indicative' 2010 population estimate for South Tyneside is now 151,300. This is the number that ONS has used in its 2010-based Subnational Population Projections, released on 21 March 2012.

The ONS's downward revision of the 2010 population estimate by 2,400 is due to its reducing the total number arriving in South Tyneside from outside the UK between 2005 and 2010 from 5,320 to 2,670, i.e. by 2,650, this being only marginally offset by its downward revision of the numbers leaving for abroad from 1,600 to 1,330.

On the basis of the new indicative estimates, South Tyneside's population grew by 360 between 2009 and 2010. This is more than the average for 2005-2010, which was 100 per year. Of this 360, the majority was **due to international migration** (at 300, marginally above the 5-year average of 270), while 50 was due to natural increase (compared to the average change of -60) and 20 was due to within-UK migration (compared to the 5-year average of -100).

### Population change and migration, 2005-2010

The top panel of Table 1 shows the official mid-year population estimates for 2005-2010, as previously published by ONS, and the new 'indicative' estimate for 2010. The former series gave South Tyneside a 2010 population of 153,700, representing an increase of almost 3,000 since 2005, whereas the new estimate for 2010 is 2,400 lower at 151,300 and means overall growth of just 500 since 2005 (see bottom row of the table).

*Table 1. Population, natural change and migration, South Tyneside, 2005-2010*

Mid-year population	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Official estimate	150,800	150,600	150,600	151,400	152,400	153,700
New 'indicative' estimate	150,800	150,400	150,400	150,700	150,900	151,300
Mid-year to mid-year	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2005-10 average
<b>Natural change</b>						
Births	1,570	1,610	1,680	1,680	1,710	1,650
Deaths	1,740	1,730	1,720	1,680	1,650	1,700
Net	-180	-110	-50	10	50	-60
<b>Internal migration</b>						
Inflow	3,080	3,290	3,480	3,340	3,300	3,300
Outflow	3,360	3,430	3,430	3,500	3,280	3,400
Net flow	-290	-150	60	-150	20	-100
<b>International migration (indicative estimate)</b>						
Inflow	550	630	520	540	425	530
Outflow	470	340	230	170	120	260
Net flow	80	290	290	370	300	270
<b>Overall population change (indicative estimate)</b>	-390	20	300	200	360	100

Notes: Data may not sum because of rounding. Populations are rounded to the nearest 100. Change data are rounded to the nearest 10. Sources: Official population estimates are as published by ONS Population Estimates Unit, Crown Copyright. For the new 'indicative' estimates and the adjustments used to calculate the international migration flows, see [www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/method-quality/imps/improvements-to-local-authority-immigration-estimates/index.html](http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/method-quality/imps/improvements-to-local-authority-immigration-estimates/index.html). Overall population change also includes 'other changes'.

## Migration between ST and England and Wales, 2005-2010

Table 2 shows that the total number who moved to South Tyneside from elsewhere in England and Wales over the five years ending June 2010 was 15,050, almost exactly 3,000 a year on average, while the total number leaving was 15,440, or nearly 3,100 a year. These totals are smaller than in Table 1 because they exclude moves to and from Scotland and Northern Ireland. The net loss of 380, or some 80 a year, is also slightly smaller.

**Table 2. Migration between South Tyneside and the rest of England and Wales, 2005-2010**

Age	Volume (5-year totals)			% of All ages	
	Inflow	Outflow	Balance	Inflow	Outflow
<b>All ages</b>	<b>15050</b>	<b>15440</b>	<b>-380</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
0-15	2600	2550	50	17.3	16.5
16-19	800	1280	-470	5.3	8.3
20-24	2320	2280	40	15.4	14.8
25-29	2190	2220	-30	14.6	14.4
30-44	4010	3970	40	26.6	25.7
45-59	1830	1780	50	12.2	11.5
60-74	700	590	110	4.7	3.8
75+	310	430	-120	2.1	2.8

Note: Based on ONS data derived from the Patient Register Data System (PRDS) and constrained to the more complete NHSCR. Each cell is rounded to the nearest 10, so totals may not sum correctly. Migrants are classified by their age at the end of the year in which they moved.

Source: Migration Statistics Unit, ONS, Crown Copyright.

Table 2 also shows the age distribution of these migration flows by volume and share of the totals. The largest contributors to the flows are the 30-44s and the under-16s, indicating a considerable degree of movement by families with children, but the inflows and outflows of these two age groups are quite evenly matched, with South Tyneside making just a small net gain of both over the 5-year period. The largest net change is the loss of 16-19 year olds, followed by the net loss of people aged 75 and over. The latter cancels out the effect of the net gain of 60-74s, while the 100 net gain of 20-59 year olds does little to offset the loss of 16-19 year olds.

## Origins and Destinations of Migrants

A little under two-thirds (63.1%) of the people who moved to South Tyneside from elsewhere in England and Wales had previously been living in another part of North East England, with the largest numbers coming from the adjacent areas of Sunderland and Gateshead. These two local authorities are also the main North East destinations for South Tyneside's out-migrants, but the latter are somewhat fewer, so South Tyneside was a net gainer of residents from these two areas over this 5-year period. Apart from also making a small net gain from Newcastle, the main picture is of net migration losses: one of 500 people to Northumberland, Durham and Tees Valley combined and one of 410 people to beyond the regional boundary. A somewhat greater proportion of people leaving South Tyneside moved outside the North East compared with the proportion of arrivals coming from outside the region, 38.7% compared with 36.9% respectively.

