



MIGRATION REPORT GATESHEAD 2002-2009

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SUMMARY AND KEY MESSAGES

Between 2008 and 2009 Gateshead's population rose by 900 (0.5%) to 190,800.

In Gateshead, between mid-2008 and mid-2009, the largest component of population change was international migration (+770). Internal (domestic) migration was negative (-120) and natural change was positive (+320) (Table 1).

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

- Internal in-migration was at its lowest level since 2004-05.
- Internal out-migration was at its lowest level since 2005-06.
- For the second consecutive year the net change was negative.
- International in-migration was at a peak of 1,130, almost double the level of the previous year.
- International out-migration was at a low point of 360, about half of the average for the 2002-2009 period.
- Consequently the net change was also at a peak and was the first gain since 2004-05.

For domestic migration it is likely that the "credit-crunch", which began in 2007, reduced the propensity of people to move.

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

On average, over the period mid-2002 to mid-2009, Gateshead had a net loss of 80 people a year through international migration (Table 1). However, in the last year of the period Gateshead had a record net-gain; this was the result of both a record high in-flow and a record low out-flow. It is possible that the world economic situation increased the propensity of people to come to the UK and Gateshead 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 over a quarter of the people moving to Gateshead from within England and Wales come from Newcastle.

Of those who leave Gateshead for destinations in England or Wales, roughly one in six move to Newcastle. Just under two-thirds move to a location within the North East.

Migration Rates per 1,000 Population, 2008-09

Gateshead	In	Out
Internal	34.1	34.7
International	6.0	1.9

The international in-migration rate for Gateshead was unusually high.

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

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.¹

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).²

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.³

The primary data sources for this report are the annual (mid-year to mid-year) "Detailed Components of Change" files⁴ 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.

¹ <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 28th September 2010).

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

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

⁴ 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)

Gateshead's population in 2009 was 190,800 (mid-year estimate). This reflects a modest fall compared to 2002 (190,900). Over the same period, due to natural change alone, Gateshead's population would have risen by about 370 (+0.2%). In this context and over this period, natural change had a larger impact than net internal migration (+140) but was outweighed by the fall in population due to net international migration (-560).

Table 1 Population, Natural Change and Migration, Gateshead, 2002-2009

Mid-Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		
Population	190,900	190,700	190,200	190,100	189,700	189,700	189,900		
Mid-Year¹	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	Total	Average
								2002-2009	2002-2009
Births	2,050	2,070	2,100	2,180	2,250	2,260	2,420	15,330	2,190
Deaths	2,220	2,280	2,240	2,050	1,980	2,090	2,100	14,960	2,140
Natural Change	-170	-210	-140	130	270	170	320	370	50
Internal Migration									
In	6,500	6,450	6,450	6,720	6,850	6,730	6,480	46,180	6,600
Out	6,530	6,440	6,530	6,480	6,710	6,750	6,590	46,030	6,580
Net	-30	10	-80	240	140	-20	-120	140	20
International Migration									
In	620	490	640	520	450	580	1,130	4,430	630
Out	540	790	600	1,260	840	600	360	4,990	710
Net	80	-300	40	-740	-390	-20	770	-560	-80

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.

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

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

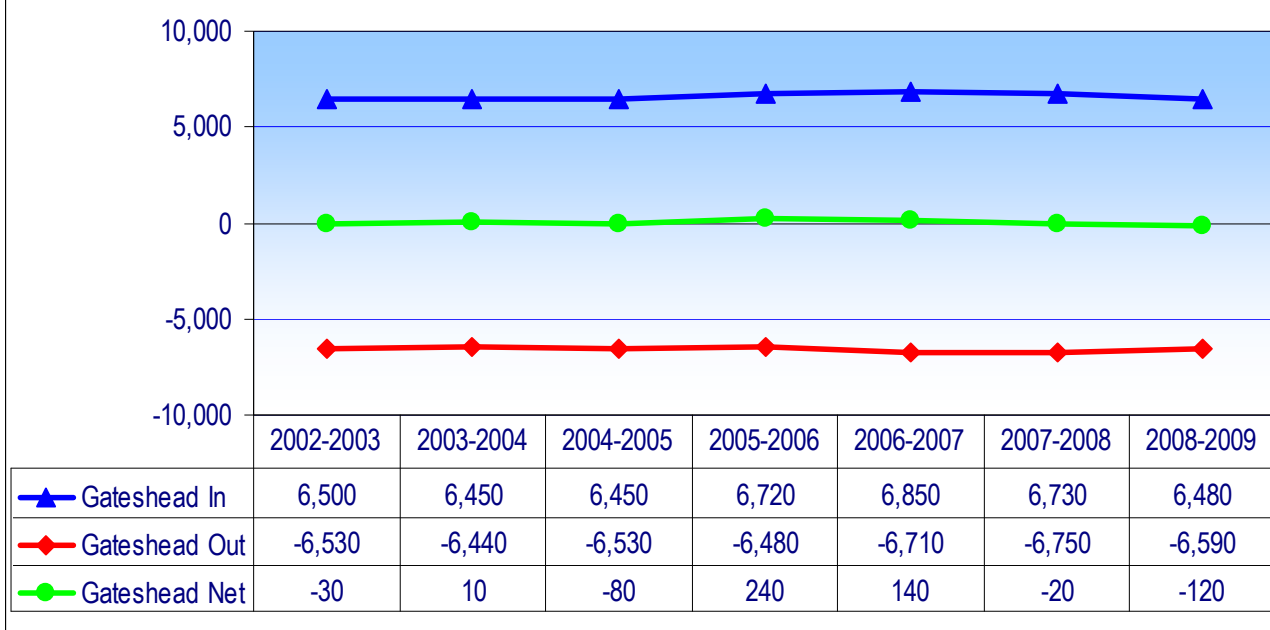
Data may not add exactly due to rounding and constraining.

3 Internal (Domestic) Migration

3.1 Total Net Internal Migration over the Period 2002-2009

Internal migration is broadly balanced (Table 1 and Fig 1). On average, over the period mid-2002 to mid-2009, Gateshead had a net gain of 20 people a year through internal migration (Table 1). Net gains occurred in 2005-06 and 2006-07. However, in four out of seven years of the period Gateshead had a net-loss, most notably in 2008-09 (-120).

Fig 1: Internal (Domestic) Migration



Source: Population Estimates Unit, ONS, Crown Copyright.

3.2 Overall Trends in Inward and Outward Internal Migration

In-migration was above average from mid-2005 to mid-2008. Out-migration was above average from mid-2006 to mid-2009, although the difference was negligible in the last year. It is likely that the “credit-crunch”, which began in 2007, reduced the propensity of people to move. Prior to the “credit crunch” there was a fall in employment within Gateshead in 2006 and 2007⁵, which corresponded to the rise in domestic out-migration. This fall in employment may also have contributed, with a lag, to the fall in domestic in-migration to Gateshead.⁶

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

- Internal in-migration was at its lowest level since 2004-05.
- Internal out-migration was at its lowest level since 2005-06.
- For the second consecutive year the net change was negative.

⁵ ONS, Annual Business Inquiry, Employee Job Estimates.

⁶ Not all of Gateshead’s employed residents are employed in Gateshead. The majority (55%) of Gateshead’s employed residents worked in Gateshead at the time of the 2001 Census. In addition, just under a quarter worked in Newcastle. Employment in Newcastle also fell in 2006 and 2007.

It is possible to calculate annual migration rates using the population at the start of the year as a base. This allows broad comparisons with other areas⁷. In 2008-09, the internal in-migration rate for Gateshead was 34.1 per 1,000 population. Within Tyne and Wear this was very similar to the North Tyneside rate (34.4) and well above both Sunderland (22.5) and South Tyneside (22.1). Newcastle, with two universities, had a very high rate (62.9). There was a very similar pattern with out-migration. Gateshead's out-migration rate was 34.7 per 1,000 population, similar to North Tyneside (31.8) and much higher than both South Tyneside (23.1) and Sunderland (25.8). Again Newcastle had the highest rate (68.8).

3.3 Age Profile of Internal Migrants⁸

During the year ending June 2009, there was a small net loss of population due to internal migration. However, there were small net gains for 16-24 year olds and for 25-44 year olds, which together accounted for the majority of moves (Table 2).

Table 2 Internal Migration by Age: Gateshead

Moves within England and Wales

Registered during the year ending June 2009

Age	Inflow	Outflow	Balance
All ages	6,200	6,400	-200
0-15	900	1,100	-200
16-24	1,700	1,600	100
25-44	2,800	2,700	100
45-64	700	700	0
65+	200	300	-100
Proportion of:	Inflow Total	Outflow Total	
0-15	14.5	17.2	
16-24	27.4	25.0	
25-44	45.2	42.2	
45-64	11.3	10.9	
65+	3.2	4.7	

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.

⁷ 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.

⁸ 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 6,200 people moved to Gateshead from within England and Wales and 6,400 moved from Gateshead to destinations within England and Wales.

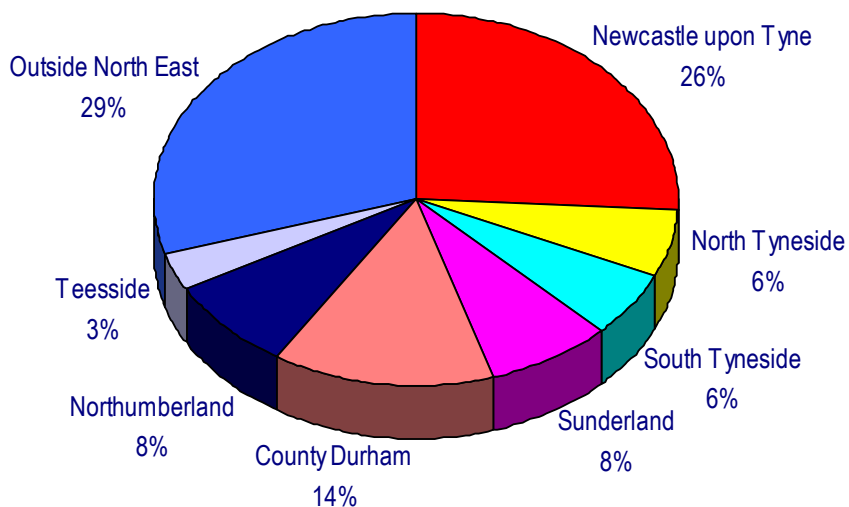
Origins (Year ending June 2009)

Just over a quarter of the people moving to Gateshead from within England and Wales moved from Newcastle (Fig 2). The North East accounts for 70% of moves. Outside the North East, the main "origin" regions are the North West (7%), Yorkshire and the Humber (6%) and London (6%) (Table A3.1).

Destinations (Year ending June 2009)

Of those who left Gateshead for destinations in England or Wales, roughly one in six moved to Newcastle (Fig 3). Just under two-thirds moved to a location within the North East. The main destinations outside the North East were London (8%), North West (7%) and Yorkshire and the Humber (6%) (Table A3.2).

Fig 2 Origins of Internal Migrants to Gateshead
Registered during the year ending June 2009

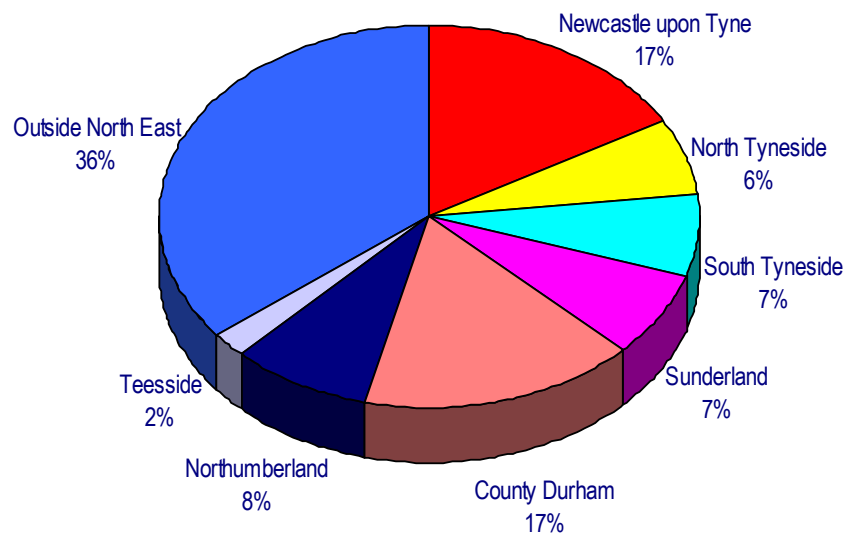


Source: ONS, Migration Statistics Unit (Crown Copyright).

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

Fig 3 Destinations of Internal Migrants from Gateshead

Registered during the year ending June 2009



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

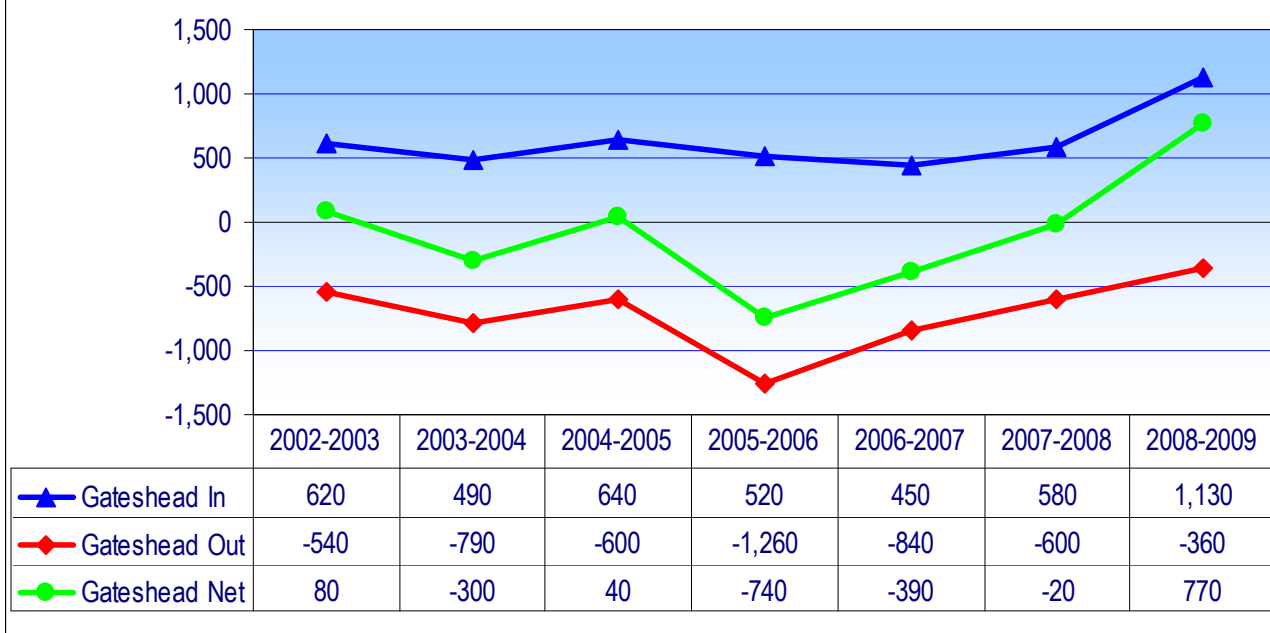
The Patient Register Data System (PRDS) records have been constrained to the more complete NHSCR.

4 International Migration

4.1 Total Net International Migration⁹ 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, Gateshead had a net loss of 80 people a year through international migration (Table 1). Although losses were recorded in most years, in the last year of the period Gateshead had a net-gain.

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 1,130, almost double the level of the previous year.
- International out-migration was at a low point of 360, about half of the average for the 2002-2009 period.
- Consequently, net change was also at a peak and was the first gain since 2004-05.

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 Gateshead was 6.0 per 1,000 population; this was unusually high for Gateshead. Within Tyne and Wear, Newcastle, with two universities, had the highest rate (35.0). South Tyneside was next (9.6), followed by Sunderland (7.0); North Tyneside had a relatively low rate (4.2).

⁹ 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, Gateshead's rate peaked in 2005-06 at 6.6 per 1,000 population. This fell to 1.9 by 2008-09. Within Tyne and Wear, Gateshead's rate is similar to Sunderland (2.0), South Tyneside (1.7) 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 net gain for Gateshead. Half of this net gain was in the 25-44 year-old age band (Table 3).

Table 3 International Migration by Age: Gateshead

Registered during the year ending June 2009

Age	Inflow	Outflow	Balance
All ages (0-90)	1,100	400	800
0-15	100	0	100
16-24	300	100	200
25-44	600	200	400
45-64	100	0	100
65-90	0	0	0
Proportion of:	Inflow Total	Outflow Total	
0-15	9.1	0.0	
16-24	27.3	25.0	
25-44	54.5	50.0	
45-64	9.1	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.¹⁰

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

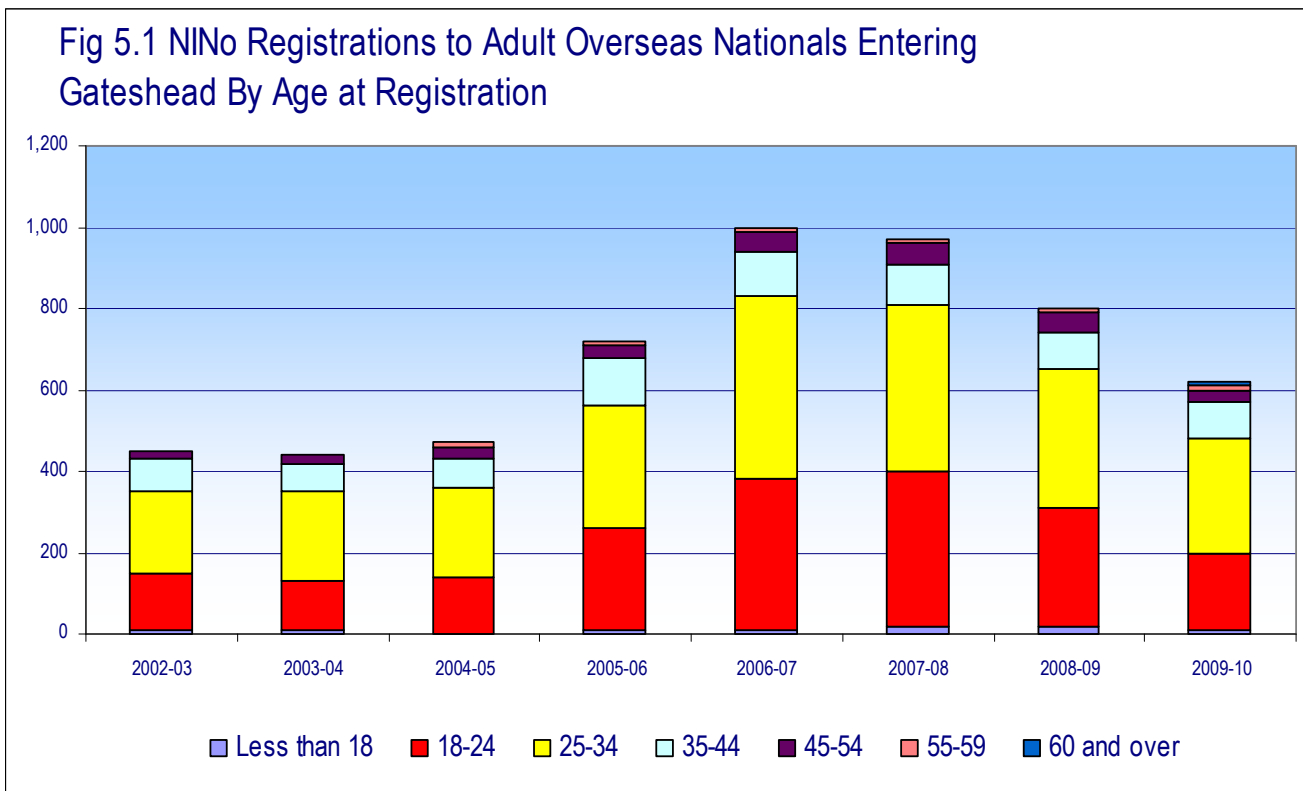
¹⁰ http://research.dwp.gov.uk/asd/asd1/tabtools/nino_allocations_aug10.pdf (Department for Work and Pensions, National Insurance Number Allocations to Adult Overseas Nationals Entering the UK, downloaded 7th September 2010).

the International Passenger Survey (IPS), and statistics on foreign workers derived from the Labour Force Survey (LFS). There may be a lag between a person entering the country and applying for a NINo.

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

In Gateshead, 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 Gateshead, 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 the following year, however the rise was small (Fig 5.1, Appendix Table A4.1). Comparing 2006-07 with 2009-10, total registrations fell by 37%, registrations of 25-34 year-olds fell by 38% and registrations of 18-24 year olds were down by almost 50%.

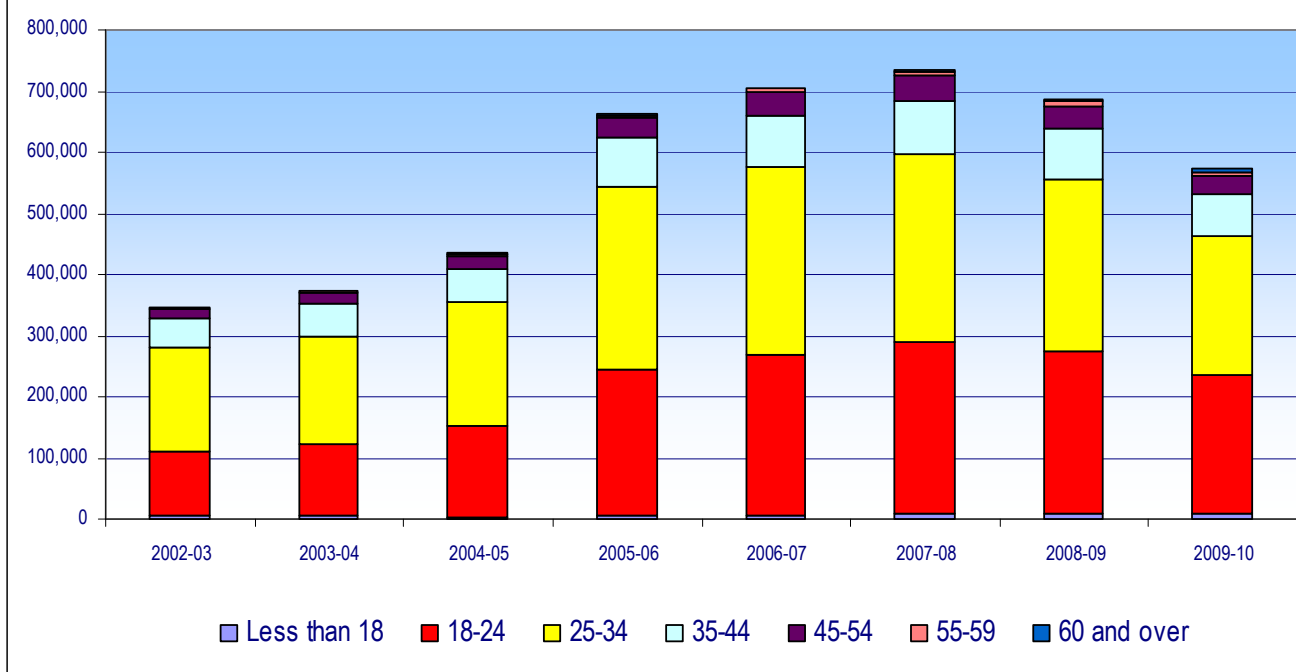


Source: Department for Work and Pensions (100% extract from National Insurance Recording and Pay As You Earn System).
 Figures are rounded to the nearest ten. Some additional disclosure control has been applied.
 Data are for financial year of registration.

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). In percentage terms, the peak to current (2009-10) falls were much larger in Gateshead than nationally.

¹¹ 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).

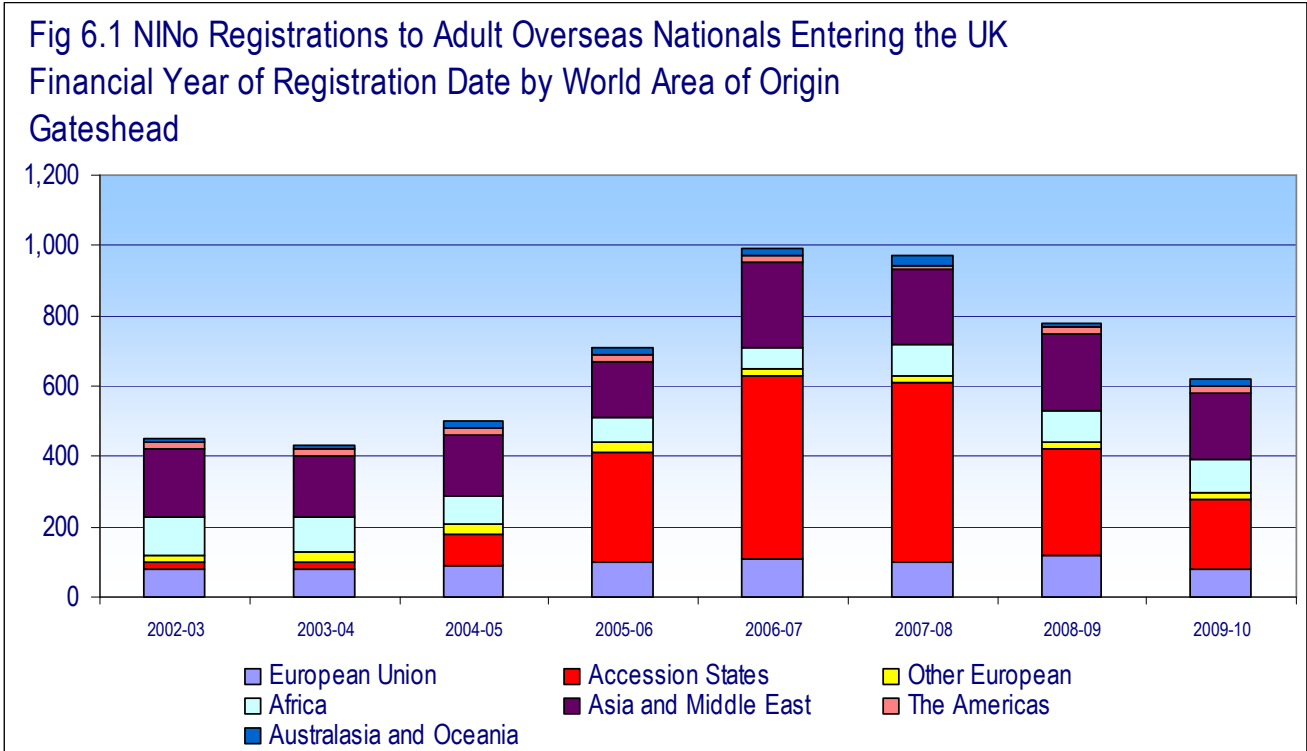
Figures are rounded to the nearest ten. Some additional disclosure control has been applied.

Data are for financial year of registration.

4.4 Origins of Migrants

In 2009-10, over thirty nations contributed to Gateshead's NINo registration total. Consequently figures for most nations were relatively small. The "top three" origin nations were Poland (90 registrations), China (40) and India (40).

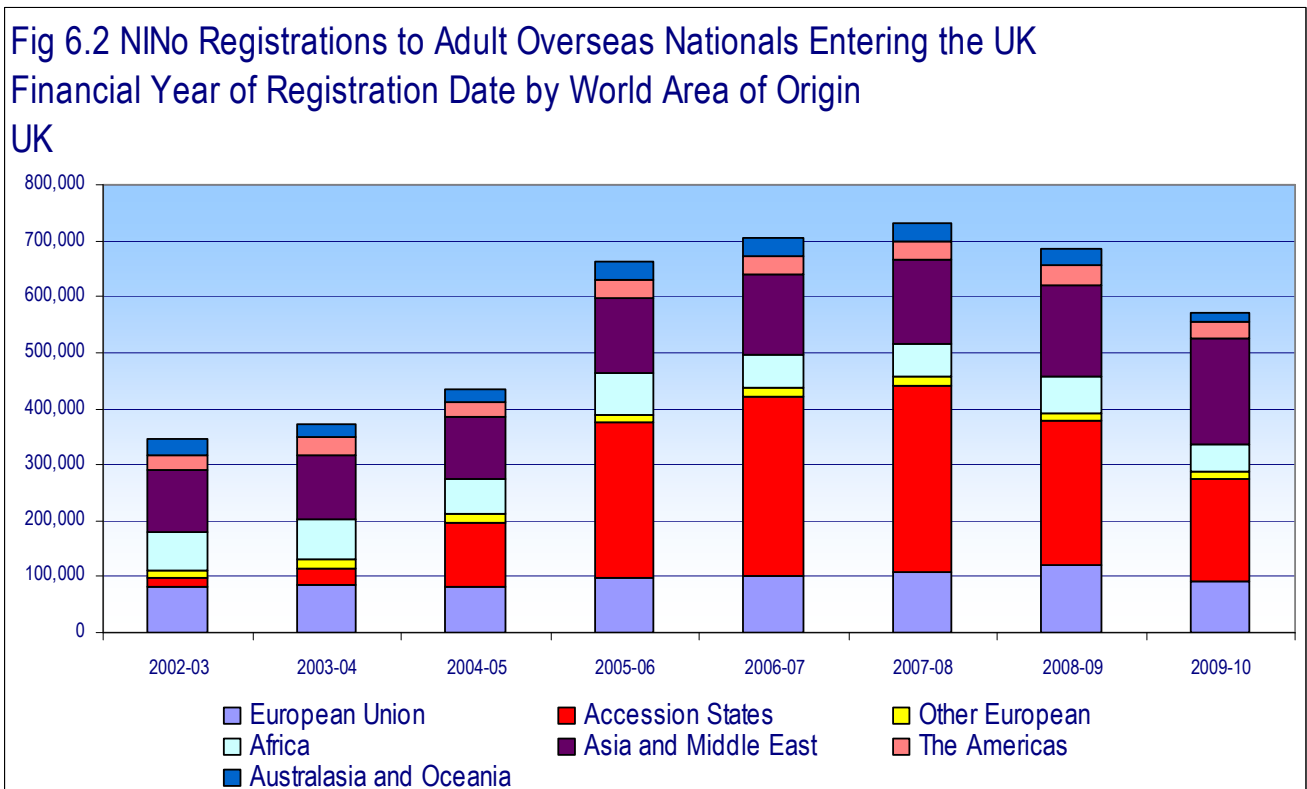
By World Area, the European Union (EU) and EU Accession States accounted for 64% (630) of Gateshead's 990 NINo registrations in 2006-07; by 2009-10 this had fallen to 45% (280). Over the same period, the number of registrations from Africa rose, the only area to show an increase. For the UK, the share 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). Whereas Gateshead saw registrations from Africa increase, nationally the only origin area where registrations showed a sustained rise was Asia and the Middle East (Fig 6.1 and 6.2, Appendix Tables A4.3 and A4.4).



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.



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 Gateshead (9.8%) 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 Gateshead the proportion of live births to women born outside the UK, rose from 6.5% in 2004 to 10.3% in 2008 then fell slightly to 9.8% 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 2001.¹²

Table 4.1 Live births by birthplace of mother and area of usual residence, 2001-2009
Area of Usual Residence of Mother: Gateshead

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
All live births	1,995	2,012	2,020	2,128	2,118	2,251	2,241	2,352	2,326
Mothers born:									
Within United Kingdom	1,908	1,885	1,874	1,989	1,973	2,058	2,031	2,109	2,099
Outside United Kingdom	87	127	146	139	145	193	210	243	227
Percentage of all live births	4.4	6.3	7.2	6.5	6.8	8.6	9.4	10.3	9.8
EU	16	28	39	35	37	38	56	79	68
New EU ¹	1	3	2	5	4	9	27	51	39
Rest of Europe (non EU)	11	21	15	15	18	10	19	13	11
Asia	32	39	43	39	38	75	73	84	91
Africa	16	22	34	33	40	52	42	53	36
Rest of World ²	12	17	15	17	12	18	20	14	21

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS)

¹ 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.

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

¹² <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/pdfdir/births0810.pdf> (ONS, Births in England and Wales by parents' country of birth, 2009, downloaded 27th 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 ¹	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 ²	125	161	168	180	177	208	176	198	215

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS)

¹ 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.

² 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 ¹	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 ²	13,821	15,131	16,440	16,649	16,981	18,159	18,498	18,627	18,432

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS)

¹ 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.

² 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

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%).¹³ 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.¹⁴ 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, Gateshead's domestic inflows and outflows fell in 2008-09 compared to the previous year (Table 1). During the year ending June 2009, there appears to have been a net loss in families¹⁵ due to domestic migration (Table 2).

The situation regarding international migration is less clear. In the three years from 2005-06 to 2007-08, Gateshead experienced a net loss due to international migration. This changed to a large net gain in 2008-09. However, the 2008-09 IPS in-flow for Gateshead was 2.9x the average for the previous six years. The NINo registration data shows that annual inflows of economically active migrants are falling; 620 in 2009-10, down 37% 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 2011.¹⁶

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

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

¹⁴ 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

¹⁵ Based on the fall in the 0-15 age band.

¹⁶ <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 1st October 2010)

APPENDIX 1

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.¹⁷

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.¹⁸ 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.¹⁹

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

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

¹⁹ 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 23rd 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

Source	Strengths	Weaknesses
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 Gateshead from:

Tyne and Wear Districts

Age Group	Gateshead	Newcastle upon Tyne	North Tyneside	South Tyneside	Sunderland
All ages	-	1,600	370	350	490
0-15	-	190	60	50	80
16-24	-	400	70	80	110
25-44	-	820	200	160	230
45-64	-	140	40	60	50
65+	-	40	10	10	20

North East and North East Unitaries

Age Group	North East	County Durham	Northumberland	Stockton on Tees
All ages	4,370	850	490	60
0-15	660	170	70	10
16-24	1,000	190	100	10
25-44	2,110	360	220	30
45-64	470	100	80	10
65+	130	30	20	-

Age Group	Middlesbrough	Darlington	Hartlepool	Redcar and Cleveland
All ages	60	40	30	30
0-15	10	0	10	0
16-24	20	10	0	10
25-44	30	20	20	10
45-64	-	0	0	0
65+	0	-	-	-

Other Regions

Age Group	North West	Yorkshire And The Humber	London	South East
All ages	410	380	350	150
0-15	40	30	50	20
16-24	190	150	160	40
25-44	130	160	130	70
45-64	50	30	20	20
65+	10	20	0	10

Age Group	East	East Midlands	South West	West Midlands	Wales
All ages	150	140	110	100	50
0-15	30	10	20	10	10
16-24	40	40	20	30	20
25-44	70	60	60	50	10
45-64	10	20	10	10	10
65+	0	10	0	0	-

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

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

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

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

	Gateshead	Newcastle upon Tyne	North Tyneside	South Tyneside	Sunderland
All ages	-	1,060	410	430	460
0-15	-	140	70	90	100
16-24	-	240	60	90	80
25-44	-	550	220	180	190
45-64	-	100	40	60	60
65+	-	30	20	10	30

North East and North East Unitaries

	North East	County Durham	Northumberland	Stockton-on-Tees
All ages	4,110	1,060	540	50
0-15	760	210	120	10
16-24	750	160	70	10
25-44	1,870	470	210	20
45-64	530	140	110	0
65+	200	70	40	0

	Middlesbrough	Darlington	Hartlepool	Redcar and Cleveland
All ages	40	30	10	10
0-15	10	0	0	10
16-24	20	0	0	10
25-44	10	10	0	0
45-64	-	10	0	-
65+	-	0	-	-

Other Regions

	London	North West	Yorkshire And The Humber	South East
All ages	520	440	390	220
0-15	60	50	40	40
16-24	240	210	170	40
25-44	200	150	140	90
45-64	20	30	20	40
65+	0	10	10	10

	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	South West	Wales
All ages	200	160	140	120	60
0-15	40	30	20	30	10
16-24	60	50	20	30	20
25-44	70	60	70	50	20
45-64	20	20	10	10	10
65+	10	0	10	0	0

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

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

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

APPENDIX 4

National Insurance Number (NINo) Registrations

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

Gateshead	Total	Age At Registration						60 and over
		Less than 18	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	
2002-03	450	10	140	200	80	20	-	-
2003-04	440	10	120	220	70	20	-	-
2004-05	480	-	140	220	70	30	10	-
2005-06	710	10	250	300	120	30	10	-
2006-07	990	10	370	450	110	50	10	-
2007-08	970	20	380	410	100	50	10	-
2008-09	790	20	290	340	90	50	10	-
2009-10	620	10	190	280	90	30	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.

**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**

Gateshead	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	450	80	20	20	110	190	20	10	-
2003-04	440	80	20	30	100	170	20	10	-
2004-05	480	90	90	30	80	170	20	20	-
2005-06	710	100	310	30	70	160	20	20	-
2006-07	990	110	520	20	60	240	20	20	-
2007-08	970	100	510	20	90	210	10	30	-
2008-09	790	120	300	20	90	220	20	10	-
2009-10	620	80	200	20	90	190	20	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								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).

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