



MIGRATION REPORT NORTH TYNESIDE 2002-2009

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CONTENTS

Summary and Key Messages	1
1 Introduction	2
Section	
2. Natural Change	3
3. Internal (Domestic) Migration	4
4. International Migration	8
5. Conclusions and Future Developments	15
Appendix 1	16
Appendix 2	18
Appendix 3	19
Appendix 4	21

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SUMMARY AND KEY MESSAGES

Between 2008 and 2009 North Tyneside's population rose by 1,100 (0.6%) to 197,200.

In North Tyneside, between mid-2008 and mid-2009, the net gain in population from internal (domestic) migration equalled the net gain from international migration (+500). Natural change was also positive (+160) (Table 1).

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

- Internal in-migration was at its lowest level.
- Internal out-migration was at its lowest level since 2005-06.
- The net gain more than halved compared to the previous year and was at its lowest level since 2003-04.
- International in-migration was at a peak of 820.
- International out-migration was at a low point of 320, less than 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.

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, North Tyneside had a net loss of 120 people a year through international migration (Table 1). However, in the last year of the period North Tyneside 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 North Tyneside benefited from this effect. However, the UK economy began to contract in Q2 2008 and entered a recession in Q3. Growth did not return until Q3 2009, after the migration period considered in this report.

Origins and Destinations (Year ending June 2009)

Just under two-fifths of the people moving to North Tyneside from within England and Wales moved from Newcastle (Fig 2).

Of those who left North Tyneside for destinations in England or Wales, over a quarter moved to Newcastle (Fig 3). Just under two-thirds moved to a location within the North East.

Migration Rates per 1,000 Population, 2008-09

North Tyneside	In	Out
Internal	34.4	31.8
International	4.2	1.6

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)

North Tyneside's population in 2009 was 197,200 (mid-year estimate). This reflects a rise of 4,700 (+2.4%) compared to 2002 (192,500). Over the same period, due to natural change alone, North Tyneside's population would have risen by about 360 (+0.2%). In this context and over this period, natural change had a much smaller impact than net internal migration (+5,080) and was outweighed by the fall in population due to net international migration (-840).

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

Mid-Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		
Population	192,500	192,600	192,500	193,300	194,200	194,800	196,000		
Mid-Year¹	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	Total	Average
								2002-2009	2002-2009
Births	2,030	2,110	2,240	2,320	2,210	2,410	2,320	15,640	2,230
Deaths	2,220	2,290	2,110	2,170	2,120	2,210	2,160	15,280	2,180
Natural Change	-190	-190	130	150	90	210	160	360	50
Internal Migration									
In	7,110	6,920	6,900	7,350	7,670	7,430	6,740	50,120	7,160
Out	6,780	6,480	6,380	6,050	6,740	6,370	6,240	45,040	6,430
Net	330	430	530	1,300	930	1,060	500	5,080	730
International Migration									
In	590	470	610	590	480	480	820	4,040	580
Out	670	810	540	1,150	820	570	320	4,880	700
Net	-80	-350	70	-550	-340	-90	500	-840	-120

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.

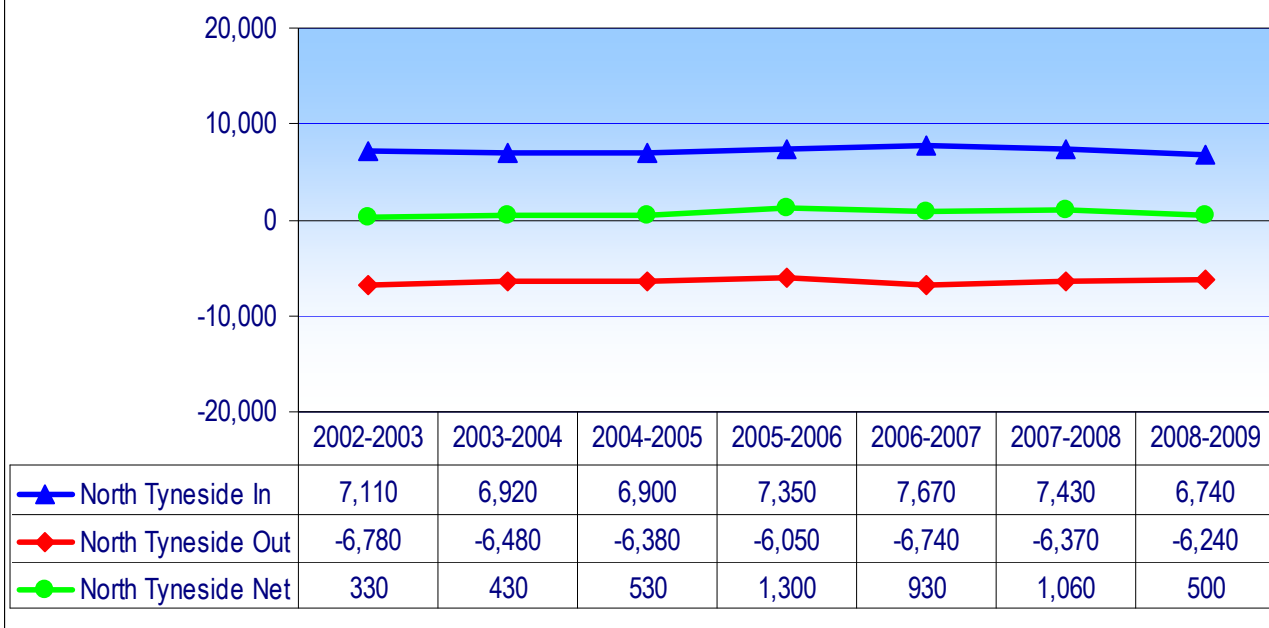
Data may not add exactly due to rounding and constraining.

3 Internal (Domestic) Migration

3.1 Total Net Internal Migration over the Period 2002-2009

Net internal migration in North Tyneside was positive in every year over the 2002-2009 period (Table 1 and Fig 1). North Tyneside was the only Tyne and Wear District where this was the case. On average, over the period mid-2002 to mid-2009, North Tyneside had a net gain of 730 people a year through internal migration (Table 1). The largest net gain occurred in 2005-06.

Fig 1: Internal (Domestic) Migration



Source: Population Estimates Unit, ONS, Crown Copyright.

3.2 Overall Trends in Inward and Outward Internal Migration

Both in and out-migration have declined since their 2006-07 peaks and are now below average. Out-migration fell below average in 2007-08, in-migration a year later. 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 North Tyneside in 2006⁵, which corresponded to the rise in domestic out-migration. By 2008, employment in North Tyneside had returned to its 2005 level.⁶

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

- Internal in-migration was at its lowest level.
- Internal out-migration was at its lowest level since 2005-06.
- The net gain more than halved compared to the previous year and was at its lowest level since 2003-04.

⁵ ONS, Annual Business Inquiry, Employee Job Estimates.

⁶ Not all of North Tyneside’s employed residents are employed in North Tyneside. Half of North Tyneside’s employed residents worked in North Tyneside at the time of the 2001 Census. In addition, 30% 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 North Tyneside was 34.4 per 1,000 population. Within Tyne and Wear this was very similar to the Gateshead rate (34.1) 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. North Tyneside's out-migration rate was 31.8 per 1,000 population, similar to Gateshead (34.7) 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 gain of population due to internal migration. The majority of the gain was for 25-44 year olds (Table 2).

Age	Inflow	Outflow	Balance
All ages	6,500	5,900	600
0-15	1,100	1,000	100
16-24	1,400	1,400	0
25-44	2,900	2,500	400
45-64	800	800	0
65+	300	300	0
Proportion of:	Inflow Total	Outflow Total	
0-15	16.9	16.9	
16-24	21.5	23.7	
25-44	44.6	42.4	
45-64	12.3	13.6	
65+	4.6	5.1	

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 North Tyneside 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 6,500 people moved to North Tyneside from within England and Wales and 5,900 moved from North Tyneside to destinations within England and Wales.

Origins (Year ending June 2009)

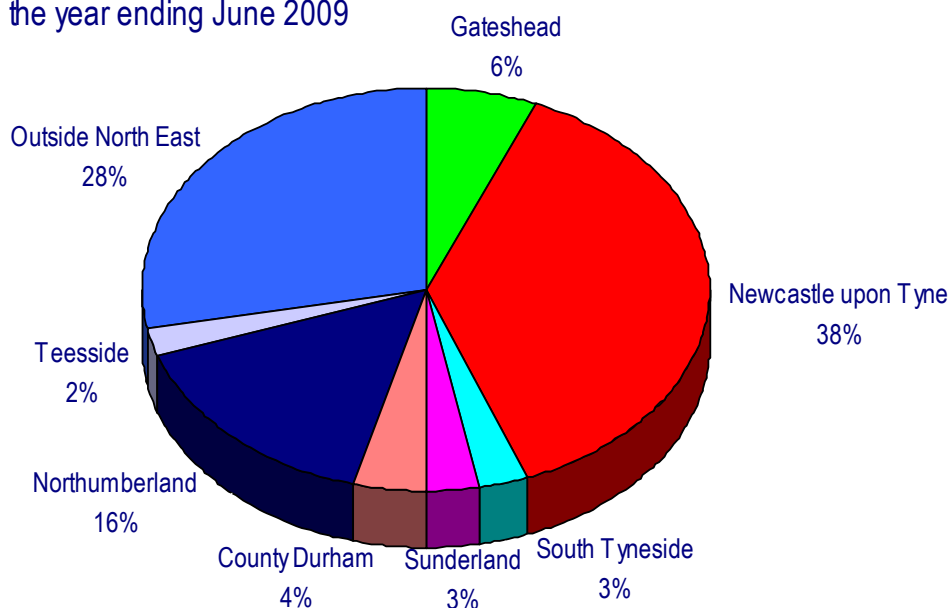
Just under two-fifths of the people moving to North Tyneside from within England and Wales moved from Newcastle (Fig 2). The North East accounted for 72% of moves. Outside the North East, the main "origin" regions were Yorkshire and the Humber (5.8%) and the North West (5.7%) (Table A3.1).

Destinations (Year ending June 2009)

Of those who left North Tyneside for destinations in England or Wales, over a quarter 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 Yorkshire and the Humber (9.0%), the North West (6.4%) and London (5.3%) (Table A3.2).

Fig 2 Origins of Internal Migrants to North Tyneside

Registered during the year ending June 2009

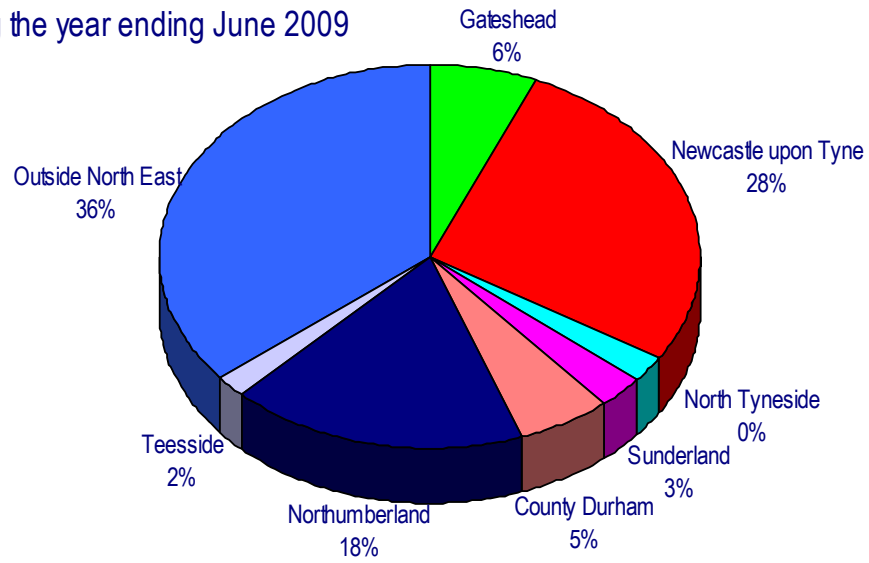


Source: ONS, Migration Statistics Unit (Crown Copyright).

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

Fig 3 Destinations of Internal Migrants from North Tyneside

Registered during the year ending June 2009



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

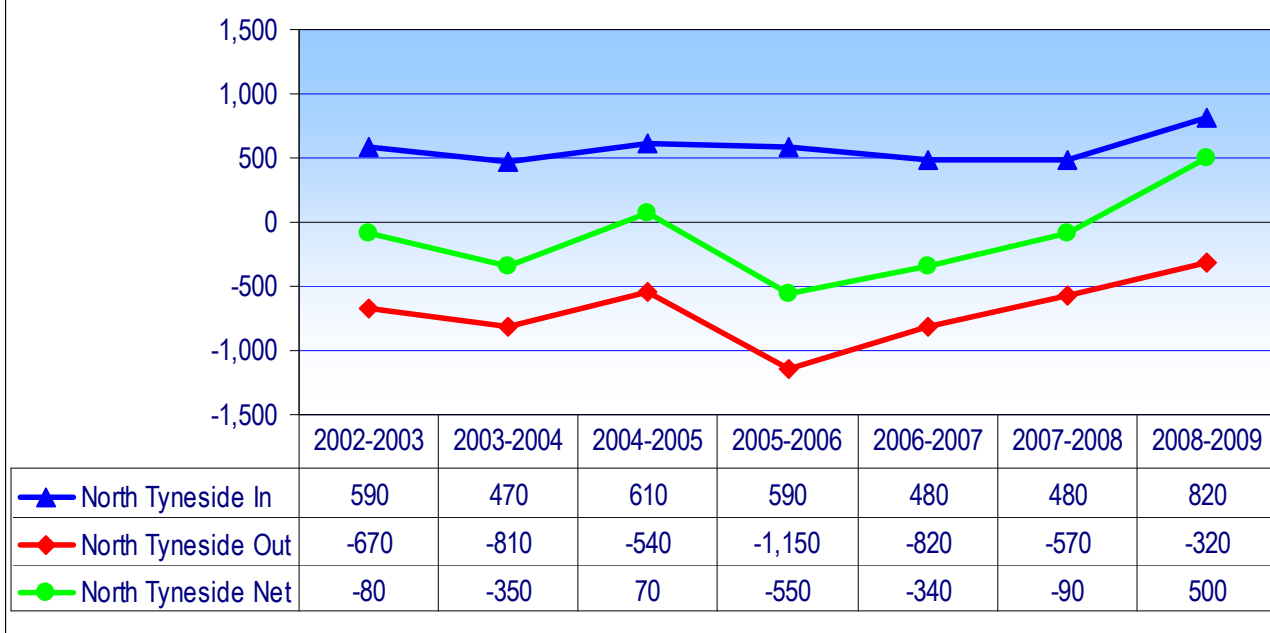
The Patient Register Data System (PRDS) records have been constrained to the more complete NHSCR.

4 International Migration

4.1 Total Net International 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, North Tyneside had a net loss of 120 people a year through international migration (Table 1). Although losses were recorded in most years, in the last year of the period North Tyneside 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 820.
- International out-migration was at a low point of 320, less than 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 North Tyneside was 4.2 per 1,000 population. Although this was high for North Tyneside it was the lowest District rate within Tyne and Wear. Newcastle, with two universities, had the highest rate (35.0). South Tyneside was next (9.6), followed by Sunderland (7.0) and Gateshead (6.0).

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)

North Tyneside's international out-migration rate was also low (1.6), having fallen for three years from a peak (5.9) in 2005-06. Within Tyne and Wear, Sunderland (2.0), Gateshead (1.9) and South Tyneside (1.7) each had similar rates for international out-migration. Newcastle was the exception with an international out-migration rate in 2008-09 of 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 North Tyneside. The 25-44 year-old age band accounted for half of the inflow and half of the net gain (Table 3).

Age	Inflow	Outflow	Balance
All ages (0-90)	800	300	500
0-15	100	0	100
16-24	200	100	100
25-44	400	200	300
45-64	100	0	100
65-90	0	0	0
Proportion of:	Inflow	Outflow	
0-15	12.5	0.0	
16-24	25.0	33.3	
25-44	50.0	66.7	
45-64	12.5	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

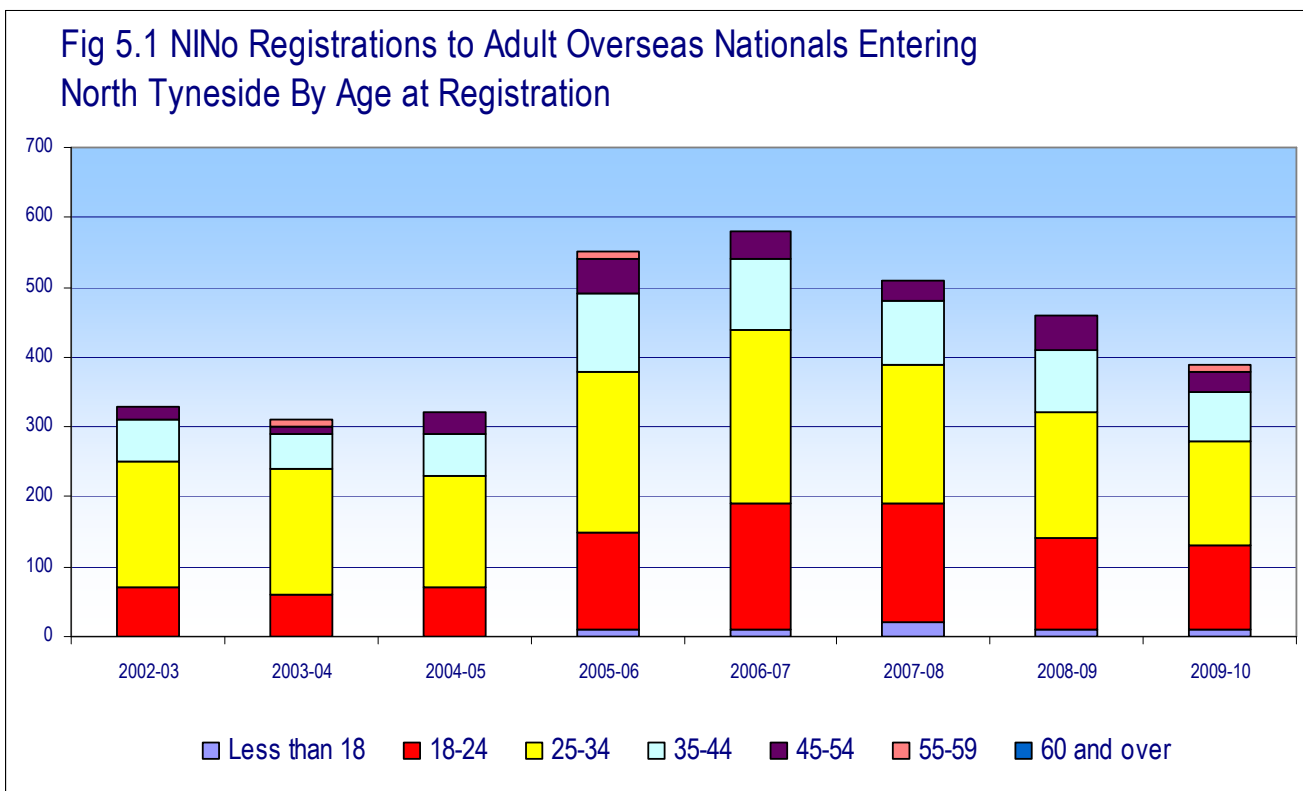
¹⁰ http://research.dwp.gov.uk/asd/asd1/tabtools/nino_allocations_aug10.pdf (Department for Work and Pensions, National Insurance Number Allocations to Adult Overseas Nationals Entering the UK, downloaded 7th September 2010).

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

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

In North Tyneside, 25-34 year-olds formed the largest group in each year. This was also the case nationally; except in 2009-10 when the numbers in the 18-24 year-old band exceeded 25-34 year-olds. In North Tyneside, the 18-24 and 25-34 bands account for at least two-thirds of all registrations; nationally they usually account for four-fifths.

In North Tyneside, 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 just over a third, registrations of 25-34 year-olds fell by two-fifths and registrations of 18-24 year olds were down by a third.

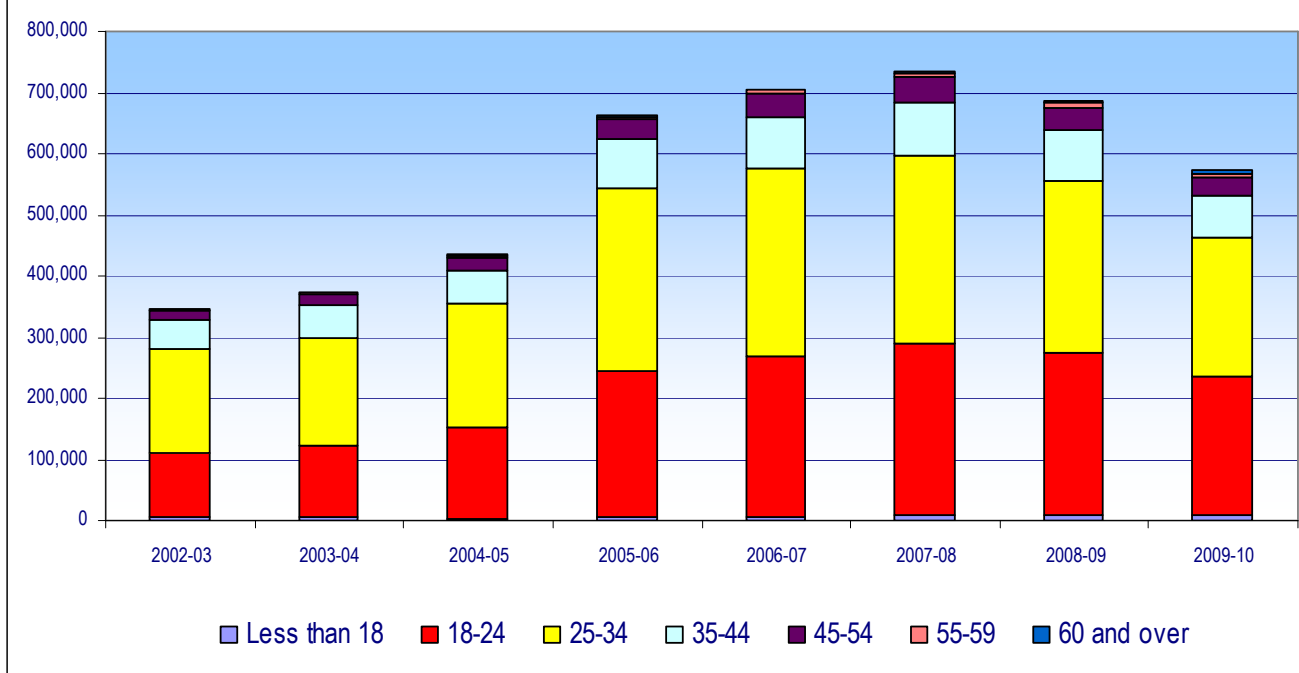


Source: Department for Work and Pensions (100% extract from National Insurance Recording and Pay As You Earn System).
 Figures are rounded to the nearest ten. Some additional disclosure control has been applied.
 Data are for financial year of registration.

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).

¹¹ See Appendix 1, ([European Union A8](#))

**Fig 5.2 NINo Registrations to Adult Overseas Nationals Entering the UK
By Age at Registration**



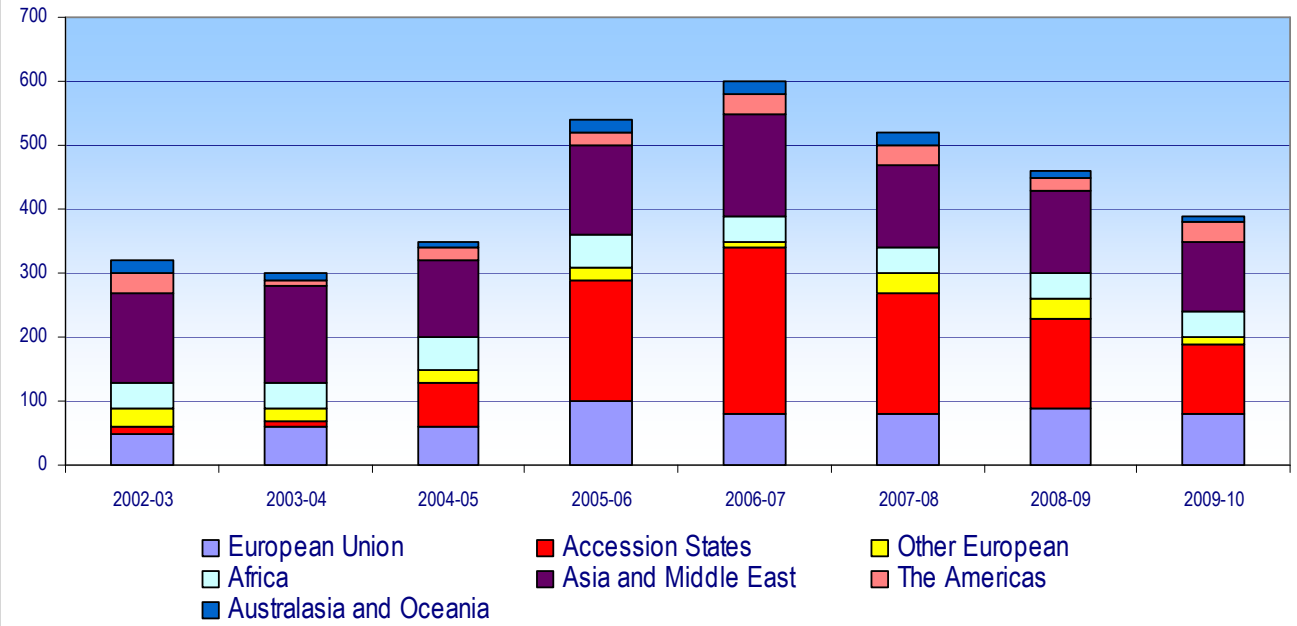
Source: Department for Work and Pensions (100% extract from National Insurance Recording and Pay As You Earn System).
 Figures are rounded to the nearest ten. Some additional disclosure control has been applied.
 Data are for financial year of registration.

4.4 Origins of Migrants

In 2009-10, over twenty nations contributed to North Tyneside's NINo registration total. Consequently figures for most nations were relatively small. The "top three" origin nations were Poland (40 registrations), India (30) and Portugal (30).

By World Area, the European Union (EU) and EU Accession States accounted for 58% (340) of North Tyneside's 590 NINo registrations in 2006-07; by 2009-10 this had fallen to 49% (190). 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). Nationally the only origin area where registrations showed a sustained rise was Asia and the Middle East; this area accounted for 28% (110) of North Tyneside registrations in 2009-10 (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 Tyneside

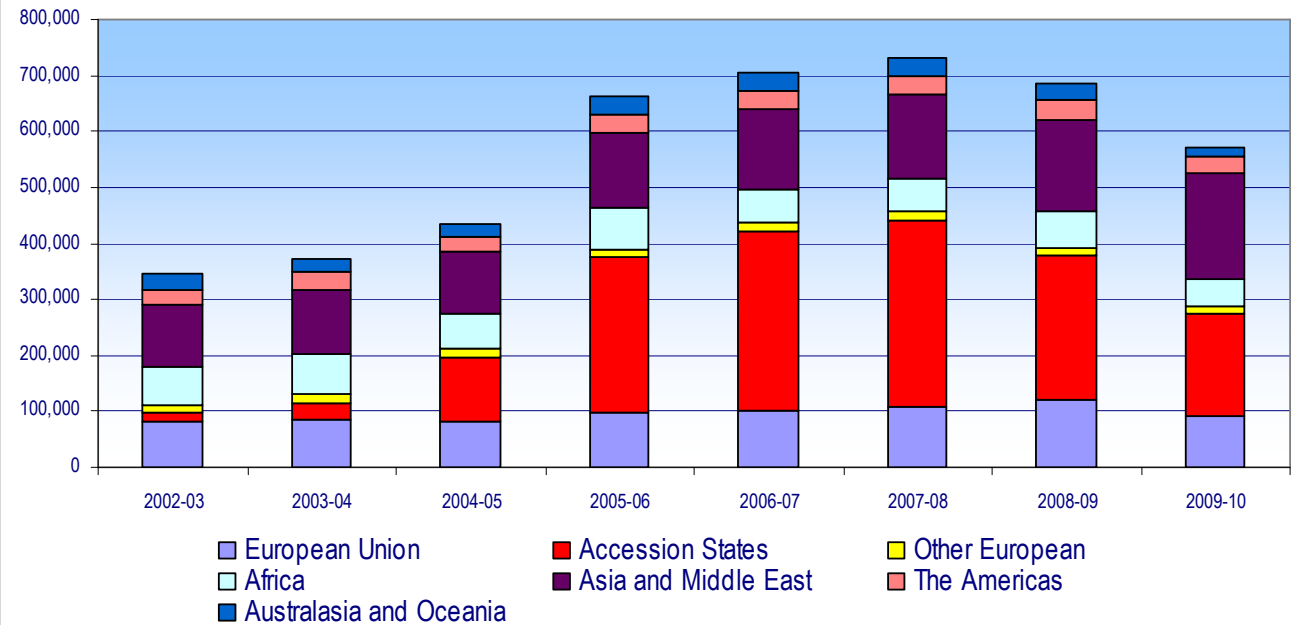


Source: Department for Work and Pensions (100% extract from National Insurance Recording and Pay As You Earn System).

Figures are rounded to the nearest ten. Some additional disclosure control has been applied. Data are for financial year of registration.

A small number of registrants have an "Unknown" area of origin. This category is excluded from the graphic.

Fig 6.2 NI No Registrations to Adult Overseas Nationals Entering the UK
Financial Year of Registration Date by World Area of Origin
UK



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

Figures are rounded to the nearest ten. Some additional disclosure control has been applied. Data are for financial year of registration.

A small number of registrants have an "Unknown" area of origin. This category is excluded from the graphic.

4.5 Live Births by Birthplace of Mother

In 2009, in both North Tyneside (8.4%) 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 North Tyneside the proportion of live births to women born outside the UK, rose from 5.4% in 2002 to 8.8% in 2008 then fell slightly to 8.4% 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

Area of Usual Residence of Mother: North Tyneside									
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
All live births	1,949	2,042	2,101	2,160	2,274	2,256	2,268	2,406	2,381
Mothers born:									
Within United Kingdom	1,836	1,931	1,968	2,023	2,119	2,096	2,081	2,194	2,182
Outside United Kingdom	113	111	133	137	155	160	187	212	199
Percentage of all live births	5.8	5.4	6.3	6.3	6.8	7.1	8.2	8.8	8.4
EU	39	33	33	26	31	43	49	62	61
New EU ¹	5	3	5	5	7	10	14	20	22
Rest of Europe (non EU)	8	5	10	12	15	10	7	9	8
Asia	45	45	54	66	68	62	88	90	72
Africa	14	9	20	14	23	27	27	29	28
Rest of World ²	7	19	16	19	18	18	16	22	30

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, North Tyneside's domestic inflows and outflows fell in 2008-09 compared to the previous year (Table 1). Inflows fell by 9%, while outflows fell by 2%. Despite the relatively large fall in inflows, during the year ending June 2009, there appears to have been a net gain in families¹⁵ due to domestic migration (Table 2).

The situation regarding international migration is less clear. Out-migration fell for the third successive year in 2008-09. In-migration, which stabilized in 2007-08 following falls in the previous two years, rose by 72% in 2008-09. The 2008-09 IPS in-flow for North Tyneside was 1.9x the average for the previous six years. The NINo registration data shows that annual inflows of economically active migrants are falling; 390 in 2009-10, down 34% 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 gain 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 North Tyneside from:

Tyne and Wear Districts

Age Group	Gateshead	Newcastle upon Tyne	North Tyneside	South Tyneside	Sunderland
All ages	410	2,430	-	190	190
0-15	70	390	-	40	30
16-24	60	500	-	40	50
25-44	220	1,120	-	80	90
45-64	40	320	-	20	20
65+	20	110	-	10	0

North East and North East Unitaries

Age Group	North East	Northumberland	County Durham	Middlesbrough
All ages	4,670	1,000	280	50
0-15	770	180	50	0
16-24	920	180	60	20
25-44	2,150	440	120	20
45-64	620	150	40	10
65+	210	60	10	0

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

Other Regions

Age Group	Yorkshire And The Humber	North West	South East	East Midlands
All ages	380	370	210	180
0-15	50	60	40	30
16-24	140	110	40	50
25-44	150	150	90	70
45-64	30	30	30	30
65+	20	20	10	0

Age Group	London	East	West Midlands	South West	Wales
All ages	170	160	140	130	60
0-15	30	30	30	20	10
16-24	30	30	30	20	20
25-44	80	60	60	70	30
45-64	30	20	20	20	10
65+	0	10	-	0	-

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

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

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

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

	Gateshead	Newcastle upon Tyne	North Tyneside	South Tyneside	Sunderland
All ages	370	1,620	-	140	160
0-15	60	260	-	20	20
16-24	70	330	-	20	30
25-44	200	750	-	70	80
45-64	40	200	-	20	30
65+	10	90	-	10	0

North East and North East Unitaries

	North East	Northumberland	County Durham	Stockton-on-Tees
All ages	3,790	1,050	320	40
0-15	640	200	60	10
16-24	690	150	70	10
25-44	1,690	400	150	10
45-64	560	210	50	10
65+	220	100	0	0

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

Other Regions

	Yorkshire And The Humber	North West	London	South East
All ages	530	380	310	270
0-15	60	50	50	50
16-24	260	150	80	60
25-44	160	140	150	120
45-64	30	30	30	30
65+	10	10	0	10

	East Midlands	East	West Midlands	South West	Wales
All ages	200	140	130	110	50
0-15	40	30	20	10	0
16-24	60	30	30	30	20
25-44	70	60	50	50	10
45-64	30	20	10	20	10
65+	0	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**

North Tyneside	Total	Age At Registration						60 and over
		Less than 18	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	
2002-03	320	-	70	180	60	20	-	-
2003-04	310	-	60	180	50	10	10	-
2004-05	340	-	70	160	60	30	-	-
2005-06	540	10	140	230	110	50	10	-
2006-07	590	10	180	250	100	40	-	-
2007-08	520	20	170	200	90	30	-	-
2008-09	460	10	130	180	90	50	-	-
2009-10	390	10	120	150	70	30	10	-

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

- Nil or Negligible; Figures are rounded to the nearest ten.

Some additional disclosure control has been applied. Totals may not sum due to rounding method used.

**Table A4.2 NINo Registrations to Adult Overseas Nationals Entering the UK:
Financial Year of Registration Date by Age at Registration**

UK	Total	Age At Registration						60 and over
		Less than 18	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	
2002-03	346,230	4,700	107,050	167,780	47,360	15,410	2,790	1,140
2003-04	373,500	5,210	117,620	175,820	52,690	17,890	2,950	1,320
2004-05	435,350	3,910	149,070	201,690	54,940	20,900	3,400	1,440
2005-06	663,060	5,040	240,690	297,790	79,400	33,000	5,110	2,020
2006-07	705,840	5,830	261,660	309,100	84,350	36,880	5,640	2,370
2007-08	733,090	8,750	279,870	307,730	88,300	39,300	6,440	2,700
2008-09	686,110	9,530	265,590	279,630	82,930	37,530	7,230	3,650
2009-10	572,740	8,190	228,660	227,100	67,670	29,450	6,180	5,500

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

- Nil or Negligible; Figures are rounded to the nearest ten.

Some additional disclosure control has been applied. Totals may not sum due to rounding method used.

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

North Tyneside	World Area of Origin								Unknown
	Total	European Union	EU Accession States	Other European	Africa	Asia and Middle East	The Americas	Australasia and Oceania	
2002-03	320	50	10	30	40	140	30	20	-
2003-04	310	60	10	20	40	150	10	10	-
2004-05	340	60	70	20	50	120	20	10	-
2005-06	540	100	190	20	50	140	20	20	-
2006-07	590	80	260	10	40	160	30	20	-
2007-08	520	80	190	30	40	130	30	20	-
2008-09	460	90	140	30	40	130	20	10	-
2009-10	390	80	110	10	40	110	30	10	-

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

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

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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