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MIGRATION ANALYSIS: SOUTH TYNESIDE 2005- 2010

**Summary report for South Tyneside Council,
by TWRI Policy and Research**

May 2012



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
Natural change						
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
Internal migration						
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
International migration (indicative estimate)						
Inflow	550	630	520	540	425	530
Outflow	470	340	230	170	120	260
Net flow	80	290	290	370	300	270
Overall population change (indicative estimate)						
	-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. 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

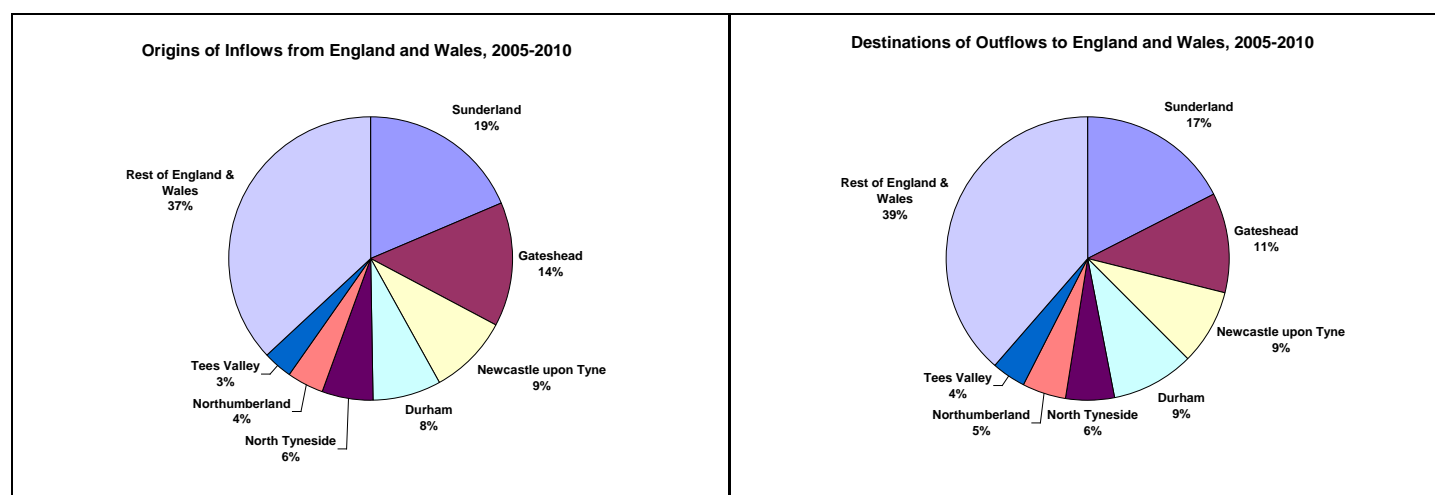
Age	Volume (5-year totals)			% of All ages	
	Inflow	Outflow	Balance	Inflow	Outflow
All ages	15050	15440	-380	100.0	100.0
0-15	2600	2550	50	17.3	16.5
16-19	800	1280	-470	5.3	8.3
20-24	2320	2280	40	15.4	14.8
25-29	2190	2220	-30	14.6	14.4
30-44	4010	3970	40	26.6	25.7
45-59	1830	1780	50	12.2	11.5
60-74	700	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.





1. INTRODUCTION

This report 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.

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 Sub-national 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).

All the above figures have been rounded, so may not sum exactly. Also, they take no account of the results of the 2011 Census, which are scheduled to start appearing in July 2012, so they may be subject to further revision following the release of the population estimates for 2011, due in September 2012.

This report also describes the age composition and geographical patterning of migration flows between South Tyneside and the rest of England and Wales for the 5 years ending June 2010. Overall, 63% of the arrivals were from other parts of the North East compared to the 61% of the departures remaining in the region. Over half the 16-19 year olds moving out of South Tyneside left the North East, compared to under a third of the 45-59s.

2. 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, as released by ONS on 21 March 2012 in its 2010-based Sub-national Population Projections. 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).

This difference is mainly due to the downward revision of the gross international inflow to South Tyneside, which now averages 530 a year for 2005-2010, half the original estimate of 1,060, according to the 'indicative' results of ONS's Improving Migration and Population Statistics (IMPS) programme. Nevertheless, this is still higher than the estimated level of gross outflow, which averaged 260 a year



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according to the new 'indicative' estimates, giving South Tyneside an average annual net gain of 270 people from abroad over the 5 years.

By contrast, over the 5-year period South Tyneside lost population through its migration exchanges with the rest of the UK ('internal migration') and through natural decrease. On the other hand, its performance in the latest year 2009-2010 was above the 5-year average for both these components of population change. In particular, natural increase has shifted steadily from there being 180 more deaths than births in 2005-2006 to 50 more births than deaths in 2009-2010.

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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
Natural change						
Births	1,570	1,610	1,680	1,680	1,710	1,650
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3. Migration between South Tyneside and the rest of England and Wales, 2005-2010

ONS provides data on migration flows between each local authority area of England and Wales and each other one, derived from the Patient Register Data System (PRDS) and constrained to match the more complete data from the NHS Central Register.

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. This was almost 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, by age

Age	Volume (5-year totals)			% of All ages	
	Inflow	Outflow	Balance	Inflow	Outflow
All ages	15050	15440	-380	100.0	100.0
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
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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.

Table 3 shows the origins and destinations of these migration exchanges by broad area. 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.

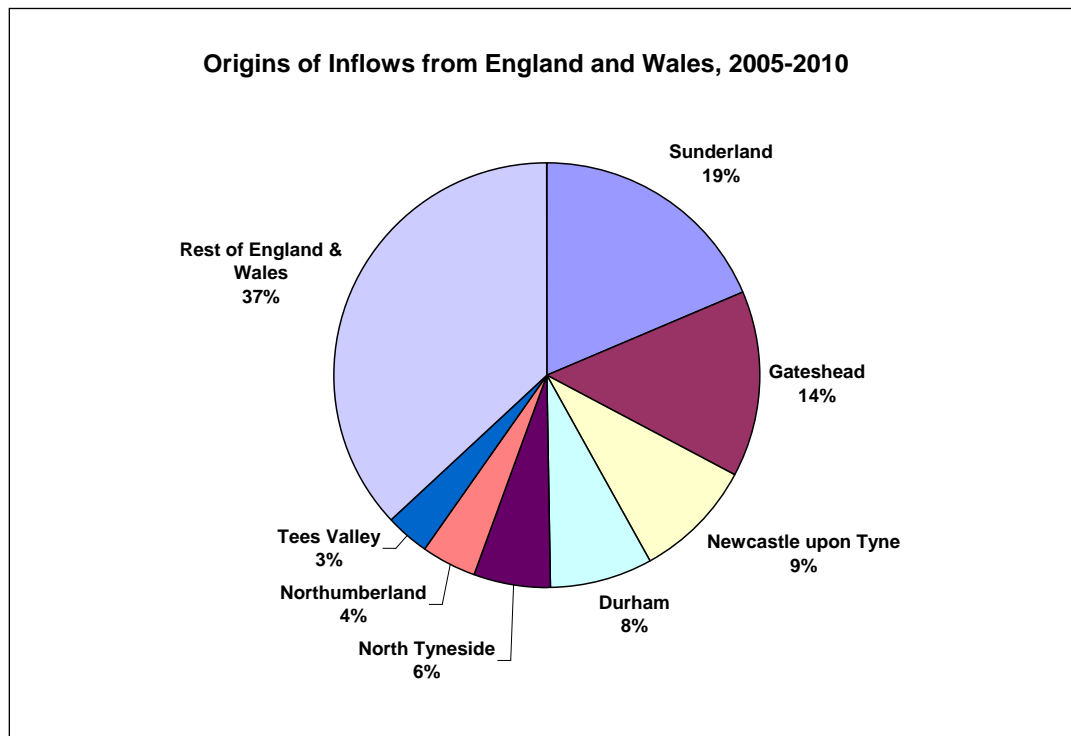


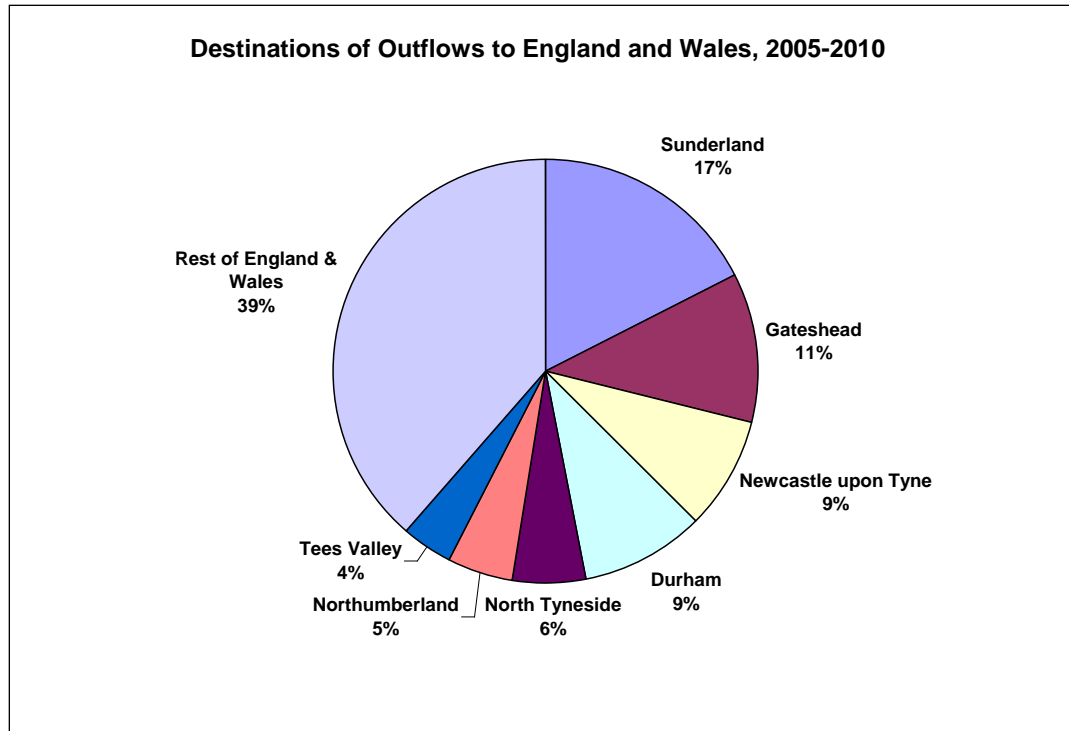
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Table 3: Migration between South Tyneside and the rest of England and Wales, 2005-2010, by area of origin and destination

Area of origin (inflow) and destination (outflow)	Volume (5-year totals)			% of All flows	
	Inflow	Outflow	Balance	Inflow	Outflow
Sunderland	2820	2690	130	18.7	17.4
Gateshead	2100	1750	350	13.9	11.4
Newcastle upon Tyne	1410	1350	50	9.3	8.8
Durham	1180	1430	-250	7.9	9.3
North Tyneside	860	860	0	5.7	5.6
Northumberland	640	780	-150	4.2	5.1
Tees Valley	490	590	-100	3.3	3.8
North East Total	9490	9460	30	63.1	61.3
Rest of England & Wales	5560	5970	-410	36.9	38.7
England & Wales	15050	15440	-380	100.0	100.0

Notes: 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.
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More detailed statistics on the origins and destinations of South Tyneside's migrants by age (not presented here) show that the proportion of in-migrants harking from other parts of the North East as opposed to elsewhere in the country was highest for those aged 75 and over, while the contribution of the rest of England and Wales was highest for the 20-24s and 60-74s. In terms of the age groups of people who left South Tyneside over this 5-year period, the rest of the North East was a particularly important destination for the 45-59s, whereas over half of the 16-19 year-old leavers and nearly half of the 20-24s moved beyond the region. The single most important net balance figure was the 370 net loss of 16-19 year olds to outside the region. For those leaving South Tyneside but staying in the North East, Sunderland was particularly attractive to those aged 45 and over and especially to those aged 75 and over.

Please note: The 'indicative' population estimate for 2010 is not the current official estimate even though it has been used as the starting level in ONS's latest population projections. It can be anticipated that ONS will review its official estimates in the light of the results of the 2011 Census, due for release in July 2012. TWRI will produce a revised and updated Migration Bulletin and more extensive Migration Report for South Tyneside, once ONS has published its 2011 population estimates and undertaken any necessary revisions of its existing data on population and migration. Similar analyses can be undertaken for other unitary and local authorities or area aggregates based on these.