

Migration Analysis for South Tyneside, 2001-2012

This bulletin provides a summary of migration and population change in South Tyneside since 2001 based on ONS's latest population estimates and components-of-change data as revised in the light of the 2011 Census, together with NHS-derived data on within-UK migration.

KEY POINTS

According to the latest revision of the official estimates from 2001, South Tyneside's 2012 population was 4,370, or 3%, lower than it had been in 2001, having reduced every year until 2011 but with the largest falls taking place up to 2006.

A surplus of deaths over births was responsible for just over one-third of this overall decrease 2001-12, but natural decrease switched to natural increase over the period, with there being 70 more births than deaths in 2011-12.

Though ONS has been unable to explain some of the difference between the 2011 Census result for South Tyneside and the estimate rolled forward from 2001, it seems that the borough's net exchanges with overseas were responsible for a small proportion of its overall net migration losses since 2001.

The borough's net migration loss to the rest of the UK has been averaging 230 a year since 2001 and, though the volume of net out-migration fell from 2005, it started to increase again in 2010-11.

The within-UK migration data for 2011-12 (the latest available year) show especially high net out-migration by 15-19 year olds and smaller net losses for others aged 10-34, alongside small net gains of 40-49s and 60-74s.

In 2011-12 around two-thirds of the borough's within-UK migration was with other parts of the North East and nearly one-third with adjacent Sunderland and Gateshead. County Durham and Northumberland accounted for a larger share of people moving out of South Tyneside than of those moving to it, with Durham City being the largest recipient among the former shire districts.

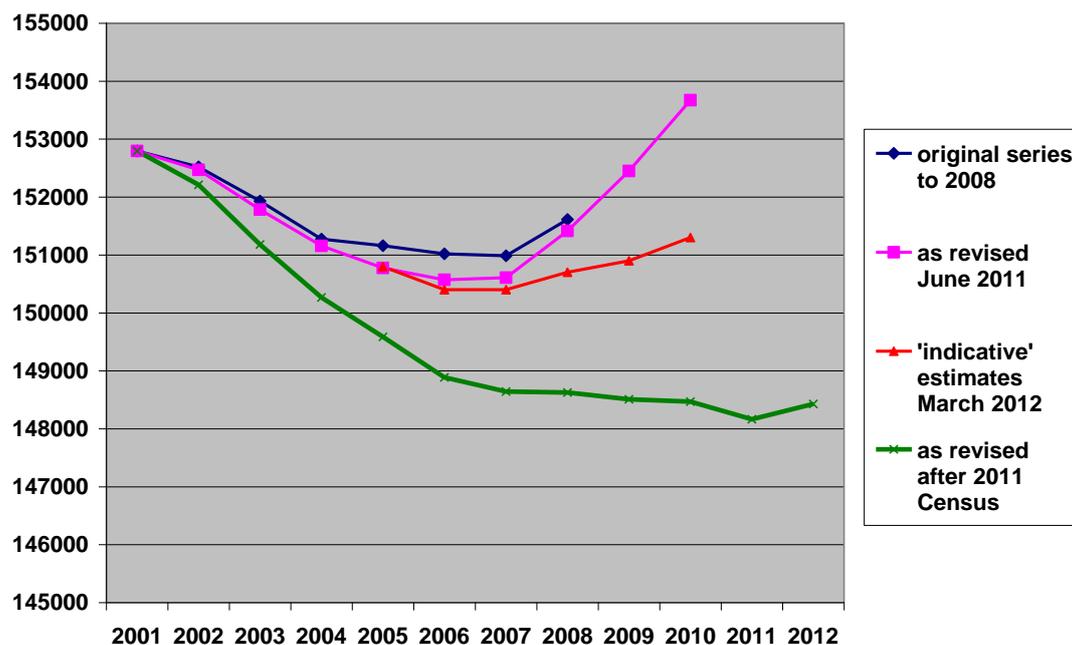
Revisions to the mid-year population estimates series

As Figure 1 shows, the population estimate of South Tyneside has been adjusted downwards on three occasions from the level shown in the original series rolled forward from the 2001 Census to 2008. This reflects changes made in ONS's approach to estimating the migration of students within the UK and in its methodology for distributing international migration between regions and local areas. The revision with the largest impact on South Tyneside's population was that made following the 2011 Census, suggesting that ONS has still been overestimating the borough's net migration balance.

According to the latest series, the population of South Tyneside fell every year from its level of 152,800 in 2001 to 148,200 in 2011, amounting to an overall reduction of 4,600 or 3 per cent. The decline, however, was much steeper in the first half of this decade, falling 3,900 by 2006 and then down by only another 700 by 2011. Then in the 12 months to mid 2012 it is estimated to have rebounded by around 260 people.

Figure 1

Mid-year Population Estimates, 2001-2012



Components of overall population change

Table 1 lists the overall changes in population that lie behind the trends revised in the light of the 2011 Census (shown in green on the previous chart) in the form of totals for selected periods (first three data columns) and then the annual averages for 2001-06 and 2006-11 compared with the latest year 2011-12 and with the full period since 2001. It shows a population loss averaging 400 a year over the 11 years to 2012, but also the large reduction in the rate of loss between 2001-06 and 2006-11 before the switch into overall gain in 2011-12.

Table 1. Population, natural change and migration, South Tyneside, 2001-2012

Component of population change	Total for period			Annual average			
	2001-2012	2001-2006	2006-2011	2001-2006	2006-2011	2011-2012	2001-2012
Overall change	-4370	-3910	-720	-780	-140	260	-400
Natural change	-1560	-1520	-120	-300	-20	70	-140
Births	17640	7580	8360	1520	1670	1700	1600
Deaths	19210	9100	8480	1820	1700	1630	1750
Migration & other	-2800	-2390	-600	-480	-120	190	-250
Net within-UK	-2510	-1890	-340	-380	-70	-290	-230
Net international	3440	1210	1760	240	350	470	310
Other changes	-3730	-1710	-2020	-340	-400	0	-340
<i>International & other*</i>	<i>-290</i>	<i>-500</i>	<i>-260</i>	<i>-100</i>	<i>-50</i>	<i>470</i>	<i>-30</i>

Note: Data may not sum because all figures have been rounded to the nearest 10. * See text.

Source: As published by ONS Population Estimates Unit. Crown Copyright.

Of the two basic components of population change, the table shows that migration accounted for almost two-thirds of the total population reduction of 4,370 in 2001-12 (see first data column). Most of the 2,800 loss shown for 'migration and other changes' was due to the net loss of around 2,500 to the rest of the UK. The table suggests that this was more than compensated for by a net gain from overseas, but a more accurate impression of the impact of international immigration needs to also include 'other changes' because almost all the latter is made up of the statistical adjustment needed to get the annual estimates series down to the

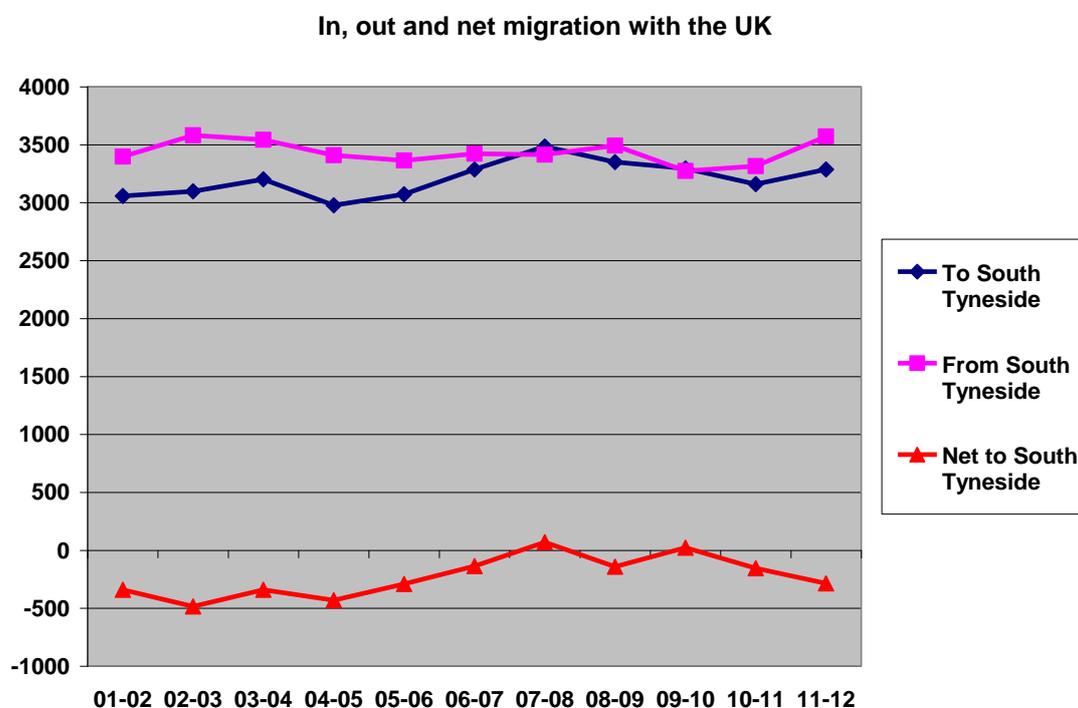
population level revealed by the 2011 Census. As the data on births and deaths is considered very accurate and ONS now has great confidence in its data on within-UK migration, there is a high probability that the residual arises mainly from the misreporting of international migration. On this basis, South Tyneside appears to have marginally more people leave for overseas than it received in return (including asylum seekers) over the 11 years till 2012.

The table also shows that the improvement in South Tyneside's rate of population change since 2001 is a result of upward shifts in both natural change and migration, but the former by the greater amount. This shifted from natural decrease averaging 300 a year in 2001-06 to natural increase of 70 in 2011-12, resulting from a combination of a rising number of births and a falling number of deaths. The aggregate statistics for migration and other changes switched from an average net loss of 480 in 2001-06 to a net gain of 190 in 2011-12, but the run of data suggests that the latter figure should be treated with considerable caution. The breakdown of migration indicates that, while net out-migration to the rest of the UK fell by about 300 a year between 2001-06 and 2006-11, its level rose sharply in 2011-12, to a net loss of 290 people. While the combined figure for 'international and other' rose in 2011-12, this year's figure does not appear to have been adjusted in the same way as the pre-2011 series.

Migration between South Tyneside and the rest of the UK

Figure 2 gives the annual trend in South Tyneside's net migration with the rest of the UK, showing the recovery from a loss of 400-500 a year in the early 2000s to being almost in balance in 2007-10 before moving back into the red again. It also shows that the major reason for this trend is fluctuation in the numbers moving into the borough, though the numbers moving out of it dipped somewhat in 2009-11. The gross numbers crossing the borough's boundary each year are clearly much larger than the net effect and indeed produce nearly twice as much annual population turnover as births and deaths, which Table 1 showed averaging just 1,600 and 1,750 a year respectively over the 11 years.

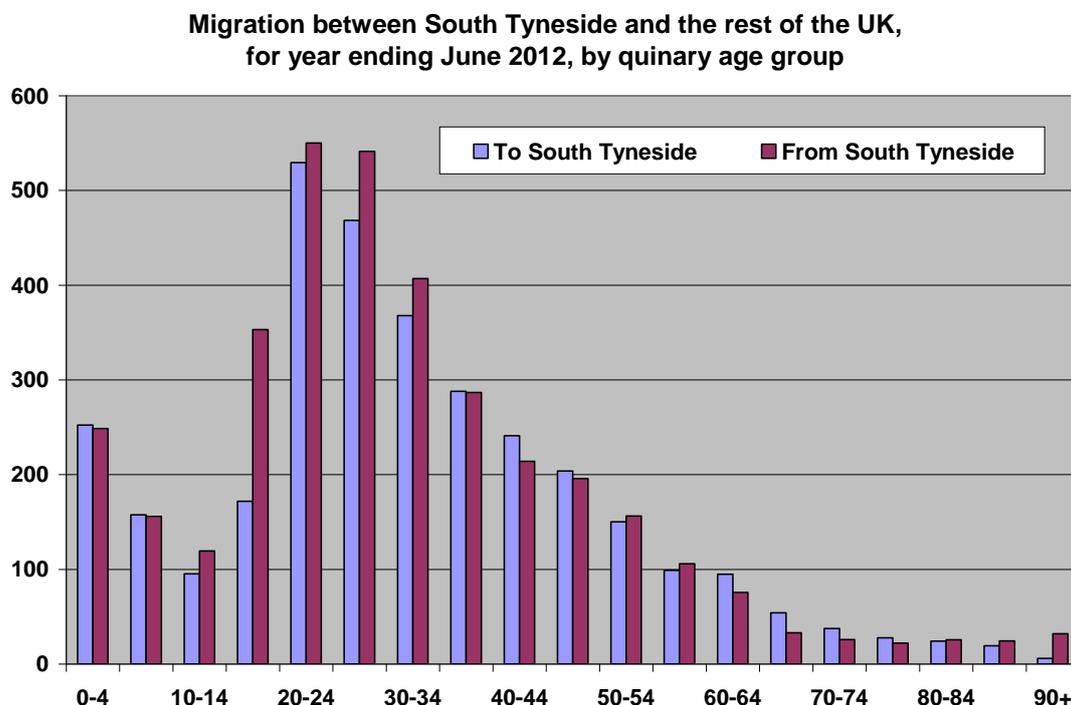
Figure 2



For the latest available year, 2011-12, ONS have released unrounded data on migration between each (pre-2009) local authority area and each other one by single year of age, so it is possible to get a clear idea of how much these migration exchanges alter the composition of the borough's population and which other areas are the most affected.

These data, when aggregated to quinary age groups (Figure 3), reveal that twice as many 15-19 year olds left South Tyneside in the 12 months ending June 2012 than arrived there and there was also net out-migration by others aged between 10 and 34. The borough registered net gains of some age groups, notably the 40-44s and those aged between 60 and 74, but these were not large enough to offset the net loss of younger adults and teenagers.

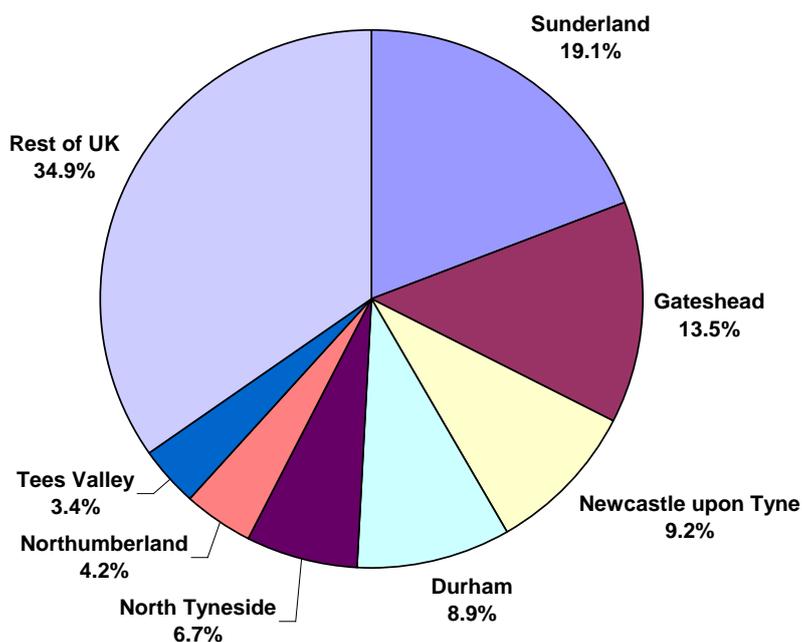
Figure 3



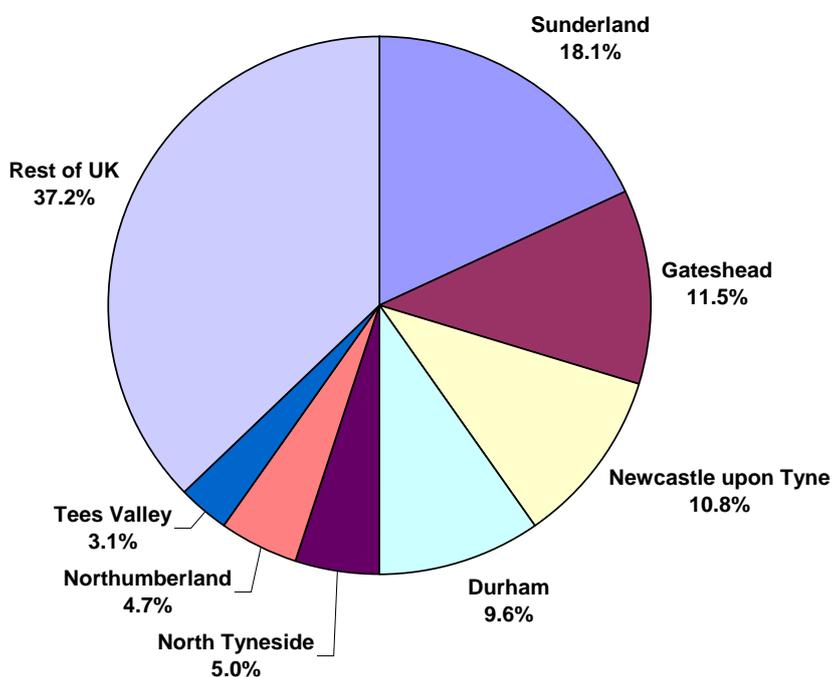
In terms of the origins and destinations of the borough’s migration exchanges with the rest of the UK, the rest of the North East accounted for slightly more of the arrivals (65.1%) than of those leaving (62.8%). Within the North East, the borough’s largest exchanges were with adjacent Sunderland and Gateshead. As the two pie charts in Figure 4 show, both these were more important as suppliers than receivers of South Tyneside’s migrants, as also was North Tyneside and Tees Valley. Meanwhile, County Durham and Northumberland – along with Newcastle – accounted for larger shares of the borough’s out-migrants than of its in-migrants. For the two shire counties, the breakdown by pre-2009 districts (not shown here) reveals Durham City as the largest recipient of migrants from South Tyneside, followed by Chester-le-Street, Derwentside, Easington, Blyth Valley and Wansbeck.

Figure 4

Origins of Inflows from the UK, 2011-2012



Destinations of Outflows to the UK, 2011-2012



Note: The data for the within-UK migration analyses is based on ONS data derived from the Patient Register System (PRDS) and constrained to the more complete NHSCR and supplied by the Migration Statistics Unit. Crown copyright.