



The North East

Regional Migration Profile

Quarter 1
2011-12

This document summarises the main migration trends and data that we can access for the North East region up to 30th June 2011

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See annexe for list of abbreviations.

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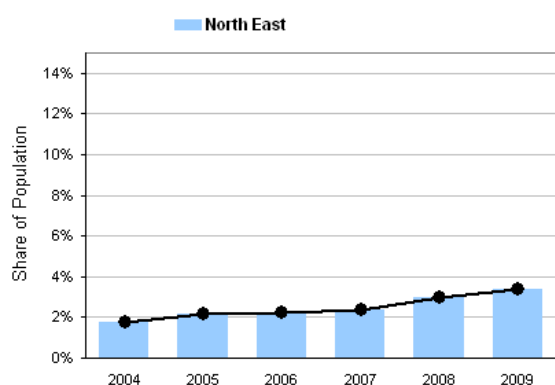
Summary of Migration trends in the North East

Overall population change

- The **local population** was estimated at 2,606,625 people in 2010 (the 'mid year estimate'); an increase of 22,363 since 2009. The North East has a relatively small, but slowly increasing, non-British population of 3.4%. Similarly the percentage born outside the UK is 5% which is an increase of 2% since 2004 (See charts A and B).

Chart A

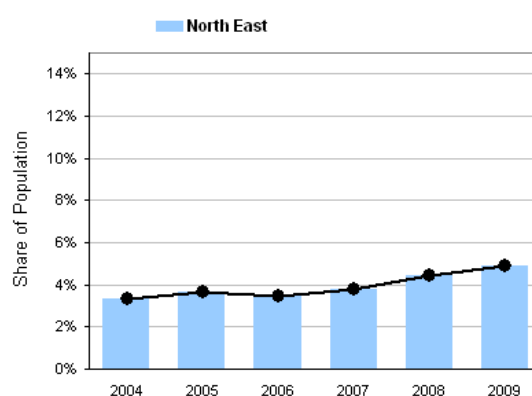
3.1 Nationality: non-British



Source: APS, ONS

Chart B

3.2 Country-of-Birth: non-UK

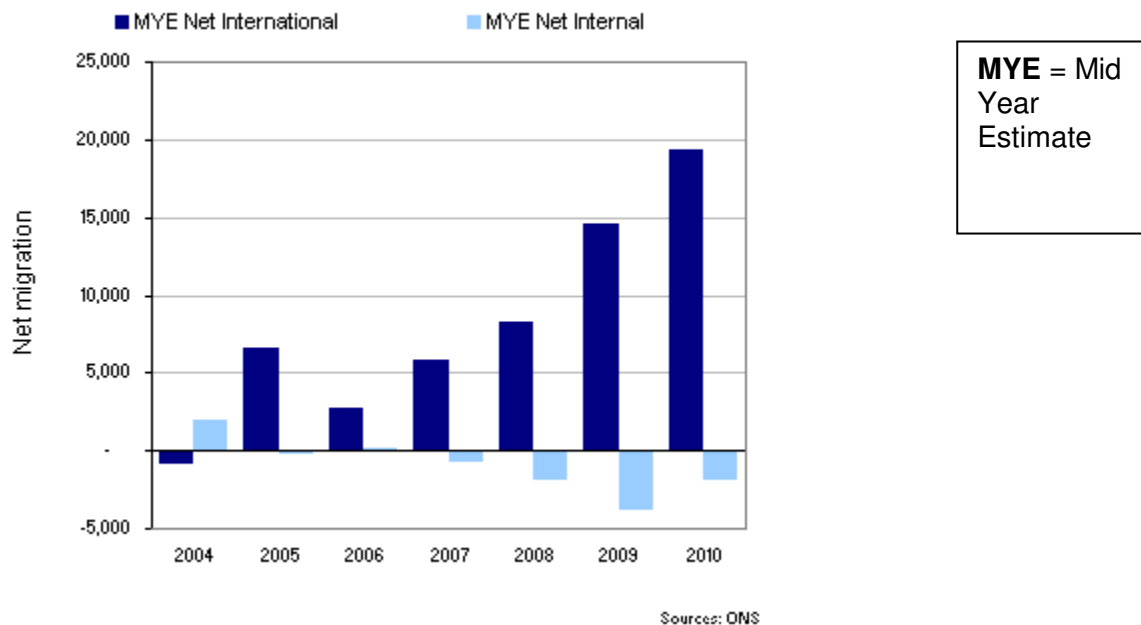


Source: APS, ONS

- Population growth** is affected by births, deaths and migration. In the past year, natural change (births and deaths) accounted for around 40% of this growth, and net migration 60%. Net migration is made up of international migration and internal migration. For the past four years the North East has seen a net loss in internal migration (i.e. more people leaving the North East to live in another part of the UK than coming from elsewhere in the country to live). This loss has been offset by increasing inward international migration (as shown in Chart C).

Chart C

1.2 Official Statistics: Net Migration

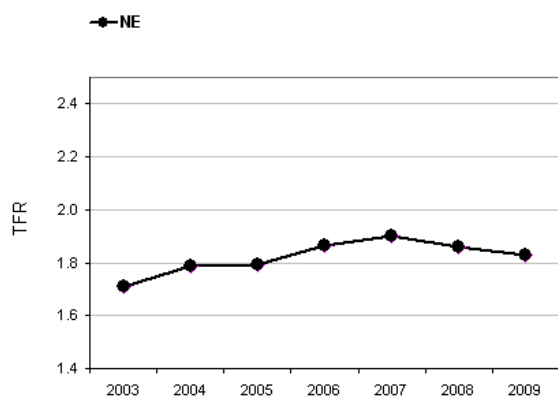


- Chart D shows the average number of children that are born to any woman living in this area during her lifetime. The **Total Fertility Rate (TFR)** of the North East is relatively low at 1.8. As a comparison the provisional TFR for the UK in 2009 was 1.94.
- Most areas show a slightly increasing fertility rate over time across the general population in the recent past. This increase is explained by a number of factors including increased fertility among women in their thirties and forties, and the fact that immigration has increased the number of women of child-bearing age and who are likely to have more children.
- A TFR of 2.1 is usually described as the 'replacement level' i.e. the number of children that are needed to be born to a woman in order for the population to replace itself, but most economically advanced countries have a lower TFR than this (hence the frequent description of an ageing population and a need for a larger working age population to support the retired age group).
- While it can be seen that the North East's fertility rate is increasing slowly, having grown from 1.7 in 2003 with a peak of 1.9 in 2007, it is still below the replacement level, and in the long-term the population would be falling if there was not net migration to the region.

- **Births to mother who were not born in the UK** has increased from 7.28% of all new births in 2004 to 9.71% in 2009 (Chart E). This is, however, much lower than the average of 24.7% across the UK.

Chart D

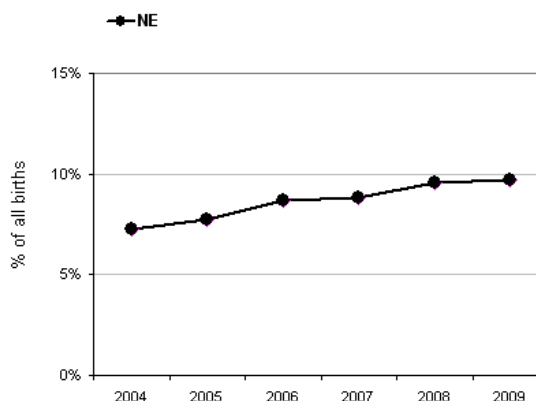
3.3 Total Fertility Rate (TFR)



Source: Vital Statistics, ONS

Chart E

3.4 Births to non-UK-born mothers



Source: Vital Statistics, ONS

New international arrivals

- In 2010, the formal estimate from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) was for around 25,500 new migrants who will stay more than a year (**'long term migrants'**) to arrive in the North East.
- The blue line below illustrates the scale of annual long term (more than 12 months stay) immigration estimated by ONS. It is used in calculation of mid-year estimates (MYE) of population and includes all types of migrants who meet the duration-of-stay criterion.¹

¹ Estimates of long-term international migration are obtained from three main sources; the International Passenger Survey (IPS), the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and Home Office data on asylum seekers and their dependants.

Data on the number of people intending to enter (or leave) England and Wales for a period of 12 months or more (long-term international migrants) are obtained from the IPS. These estimates are supplemented with other sources to obtain more accurate estimates at subnational levels of geography.

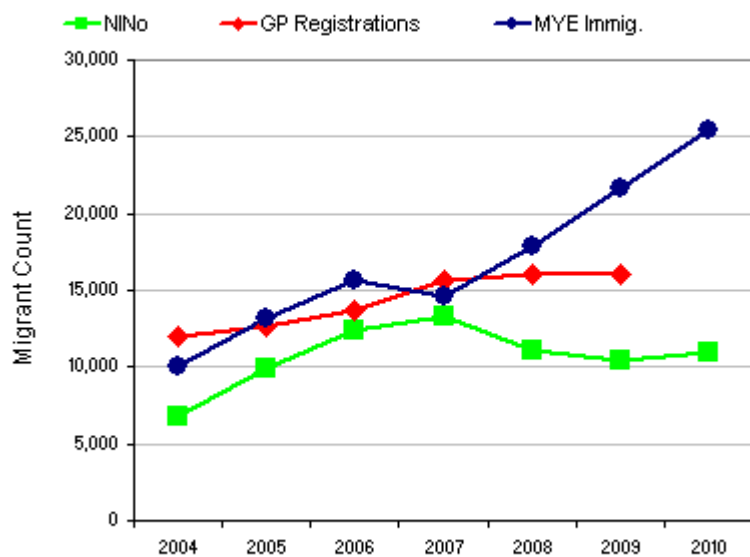
Limitations of the IPS include; small sample size, data collected are intention based as opposed to collected retrospectively, respondents may also only state a large city as their intended location of residence but subsequently take up residence in a different location.

Subnational estimates of immigration, for regions within England and for Wales, are calibrated using data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS). The LFS is a quarterly sample survey of households at private addresses within Great Britain. Its purpose is to provide information on the UK labour market, but it also provides estimates of international migration that have already occurred.

- Flag 4 data measures (new) GP registrations to foreign nationals. It is probably the most comparable alternative source to the ONS estimates as GP registrations will capture all migrants (if they choose to register) and individuals are more likely to register if they are resident for more than 12 months. However, there are biases in the Flag 4 data due, in particular, to under-registration of young males which means that the comparison is not perfect. But a direct comparison of the pattern and trend evident from the two sources is a useful starting point when attempting to confirm the true scale of long-term migration to an area. (Chart F) Unfortunately, we do not yet have the Flag 4 data for 2010 to use as a comparison.
- The other administrative source on Chart F is for National Insurance Number (NINo) allocations to overseas nationals entering the UK (regardless of duration of stay) which suggests a substantially lower figure of 11,010. The NINo data only records migrants over the age of 16, who are planning to work or claim benefits. In the North East the large number of foreign students (19,085) who arrive and do neither may explain this anomaly.

Chart F

1.1 Immigration Trends



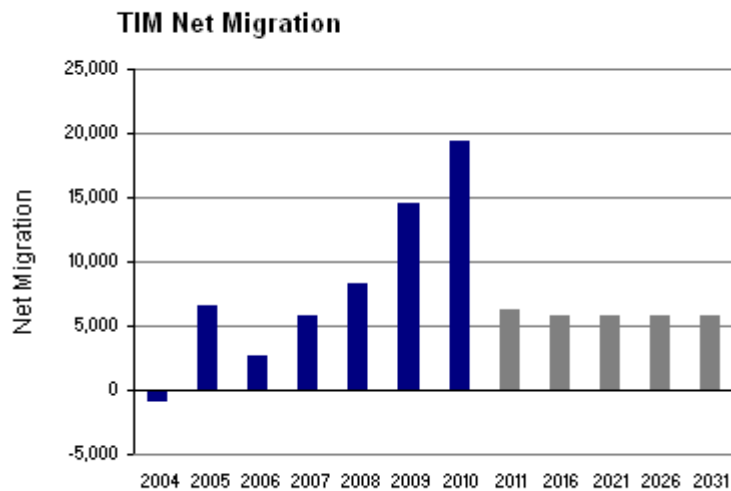
Sources: ONS, PRDS, NIRS

- While **Net migration** to the North East was over 19,300 in 2010, future net migration is expected to stabilise around 6,000 as immigration decreases and emigration increases. This projection assumes no changes in policy or international conditions. (Chart G)

Using the LFS in combination with the IPS provides more accurate estimates of where new migrants live within England and Wales.

Chart G

1.4 TIM - Net Migration

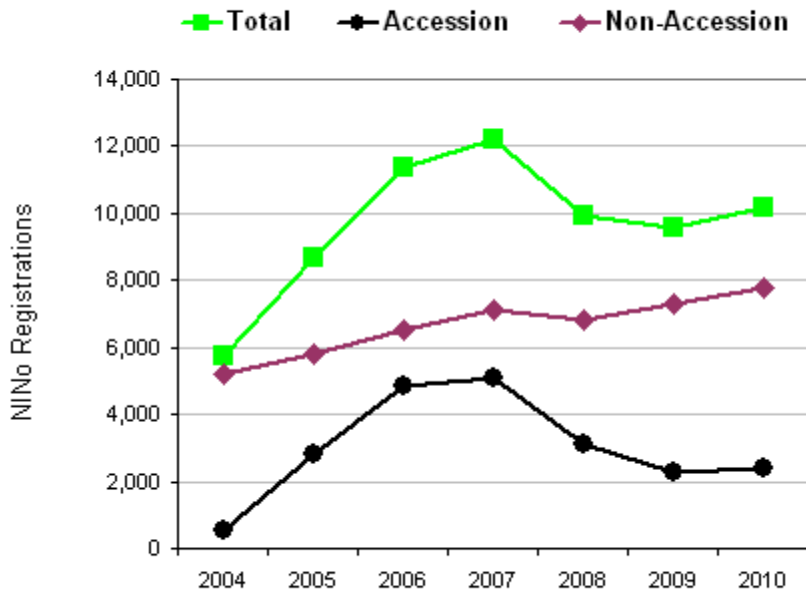


Sources: ONS

- Around 28,000 migrants visited the North East for between one and 12 months (**short-term migrants**) – including tourists (this latest estimate is for 2007).
- There are 19,085 **international students** living in the North East, mainly concentrated around the 5 Universities located in Durham, Middlesbrough, Newcastle and Sunderland.
- In 2010 there were 14,070 pupils attending maintained Primary Schools and State-funded Secondary Schools whose ‘first language’ is something other than English.
- The overall number of **new migrant workers** arriving in the North East rose slightly to 10,170. This is the first increase seen since the steady decline from the peak in 2007 of 12,190 (Chart H). The peak and subsequent decline is largely due to numbers arriving from EU accession states as the number of non-accession arrivals has remained relatively stable over the past few years. The top country of origin is India followed by Poland and China (Chart I).

Chart H

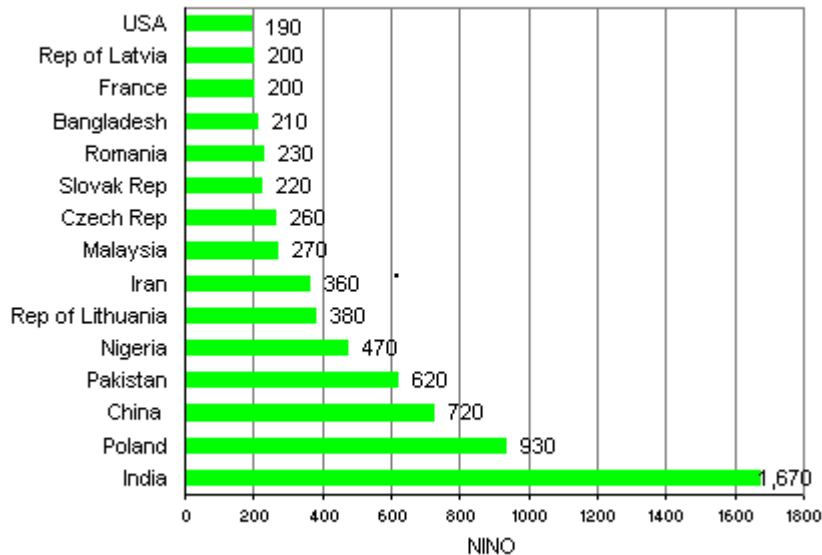
2.1 NINO Trends



Sources: NIRS

Chart I

2.3 NINO Country of Origin - country



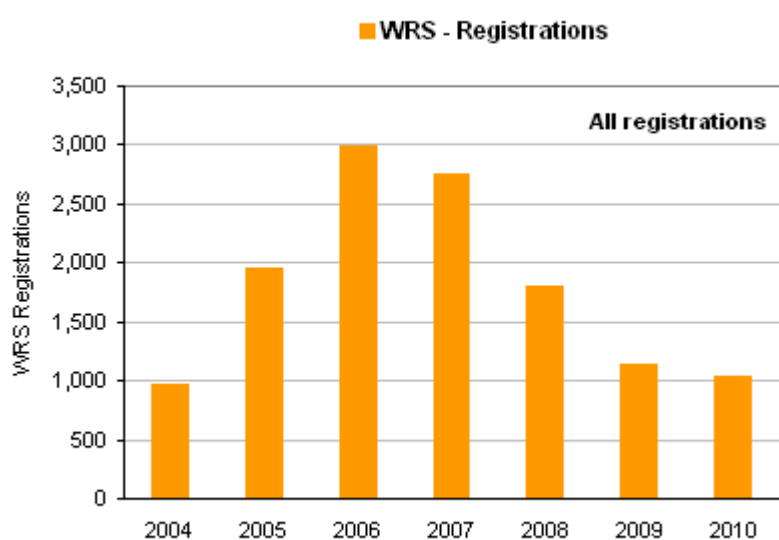
Sources: NIRS

This chart examines NINO registrations by country of origin in more detail. The top 15 'countries-of-origin' across the region (for the last 12 months) have been identified, with counts displayed for each area.

- The number of new workers arriving from the 12 **EU accession countries**² is slightly higher than last year at 2,390 (compared to 2,260), much lower than the peak of 5,070 in 2007 (Chart H), and the latest data on A8 arrivals confirms that overall trends in new arrivals seem to be decreasing.
- Chart J shows the total number of A8 workers registered onto the Workers Registration Scheme and also highlights this downward trend. The total number of registrations received for 2010 was 1,037 considerably lower than the peak of 2,990 in 2006.
- While the number of new migrant workers from EU accession countries has been very changeable during the past six years, there has been a fairly steady increase in **workers from other countries** arriving each year (from 5,200 in 2004 to 7,780 in 2010 see Chart H).

Chart J

2.4 Workers Registration Scheme



Asylum numbers

- In Q1 2011-12 there were around 2,000 asylum seekers accommodated in the North East representing 9% of the asylum population of the UK (see charts K and L). For information, ASYS is the name of the UKBA database from which these figures are derived.
- There has been a steady decrease in the number of asylum seekers being dispersed to the North East and this reflects the decreasing number of asylum applications being made nationally.

² Made up of A8 Countries (Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia), A2 Countries (Romania and Bulgaria), Malta and Cyprus.

- The top country of origin is Iran followed by China, Zimbabwe and Pakistan.

Chart K

4.1 ASYS Totals

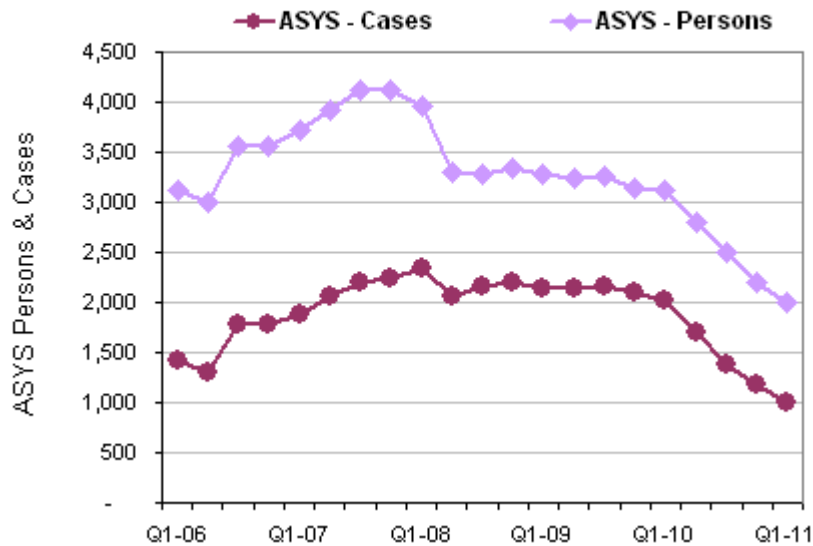
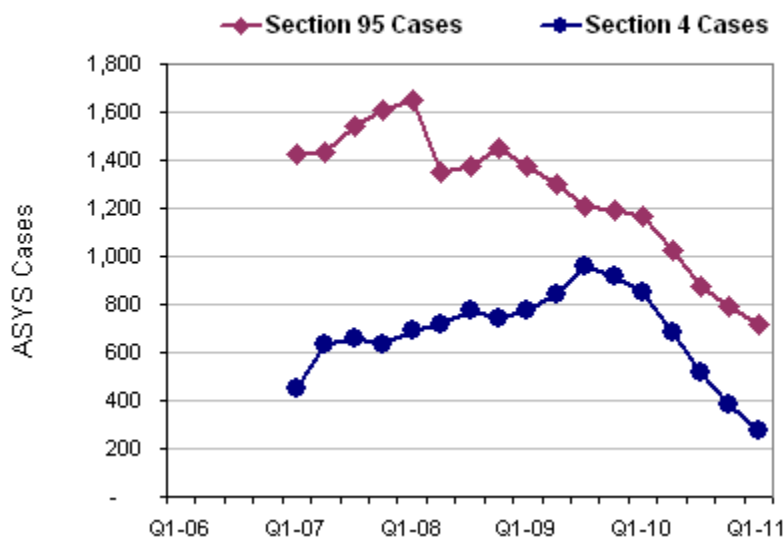


Chart L

4.2 ASYS Status



Definitions

Section 95 – support asylum seeker receives while awaiting a decision

Section 4 – If all rights to appeal have been exhausted, the Government requires that the asylum seeker leaves the country. If the government accepts that it is currently not possible for them to leave the country then they may still be entitled to limited support (accommodation and vouchers)

Refugees

- Data from the **Refugee Integration and Employment Service** indicates that there have been 1,150 people granted a positive granted "Refugee" status or "Humanitarian Protection" status since 1 October 2008 and whose asylum claim was dealt with under the New Asylum Model (i.e. those who lodged an asylum claim since March 2007).

ANNEXE

Abbreviations

A8	Accession countries: Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia
APS	Annual Population Survey
ASYS	Asylum Statistics (received from UKBA)
DWP	Department for Works and Pensions
EU	European Union
GOR	Government Office Regions
GP	General Practitioner
HESA	Higher Education Statistics Agency
IPS	International Passenger Survey
LGA	Local Government Association
MYE	Mid-year estimate (population)
NINo	National Insurance Number
NIRS	National Insurance Recording System
ONS	Office for National Statistics
PRDS	Patient Register Data Service
RIES	Refugee Integration and Employment Service
RMP	Regional Migration Partnership
SNPP	Sub-national Population Projections
STM	Short-term migration
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TIM	Total International Migration
UKBA	United Kingdom Border Agency
WRS	Workers Registration Scheme