



# The North East

## Regional Migration Profile

**Quarter 3**  
**2011-12**

This document summarises the main migration trends and data that we can access for the North East region up to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2011

Any reproduction of the data contained in this document must acknowledge the original source.

See annexe for list of abbreviations.

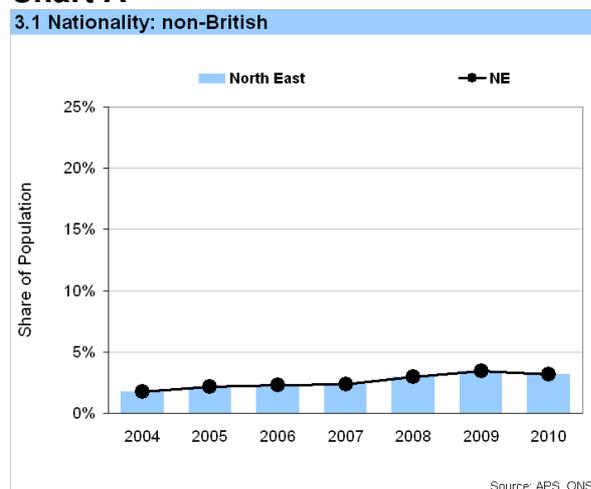
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# Summary of Migration trends in the North East

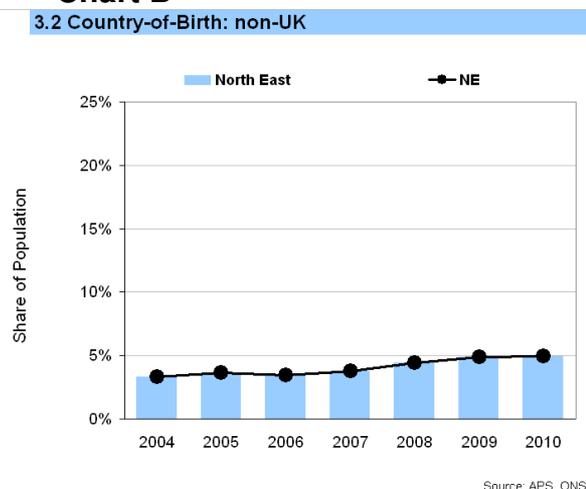
## Overall population change

- The **local population** was estimated at 2,606,625 people in 2010 (the 'mid year estimate'); an increase of 22,363 (0.9%) since 2009. The North East has a relatively small, but slowly increasing, non-British population of 3.2% (although this is lower than the 3.4% figure from 2009). Similarly the percentage born outside the UK is 5% which is an increase of 2% since 2004 (See charts A and B).

**Chart A**

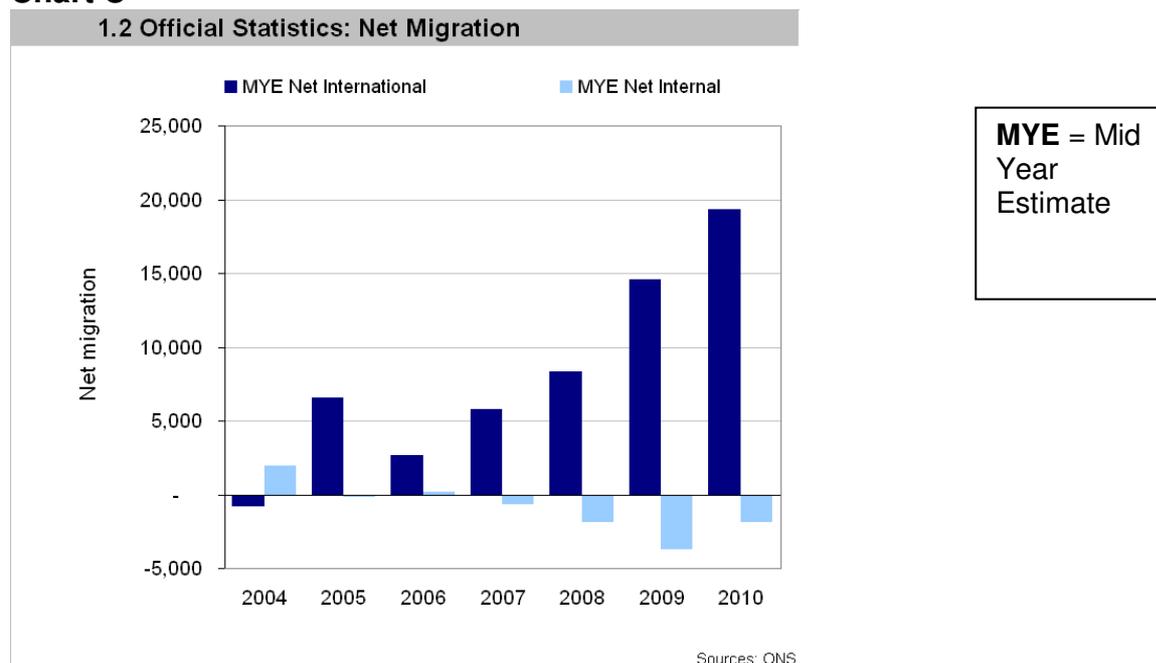


**Chart B**

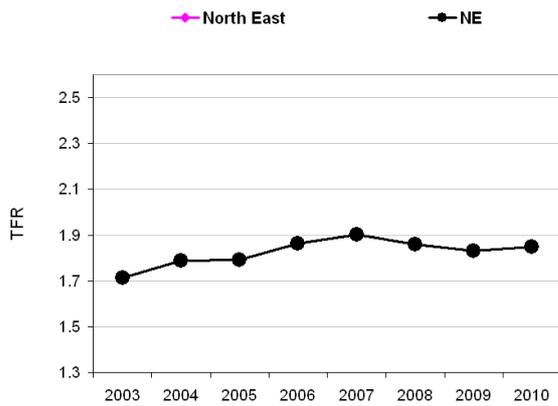


- Population growth** is affected by births, deaths and migration. In the past year, natural change (births and deaths) accounted for around 22% of this growth, and net migration 78%. Net migration is made up of international migration and internal migration. For the past four years the North East has 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 more than offset by increasing inward international migration (as shown in Chart C).

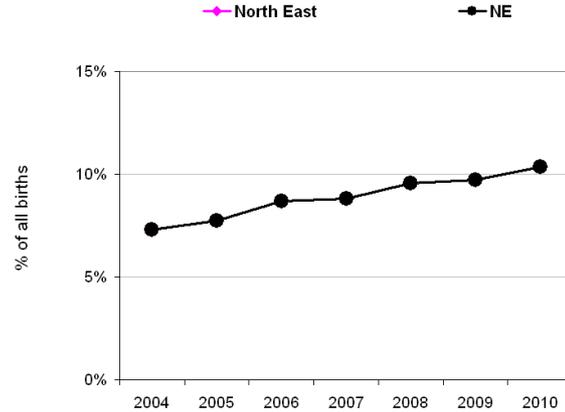
## Chart C



- 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 1.87. As a comparison the provisional TFR for the UK in 2010 was 1.92.
- 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 10.36% in 2009 (Chart E). This is, however, much lower than the average of 25.1% 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**

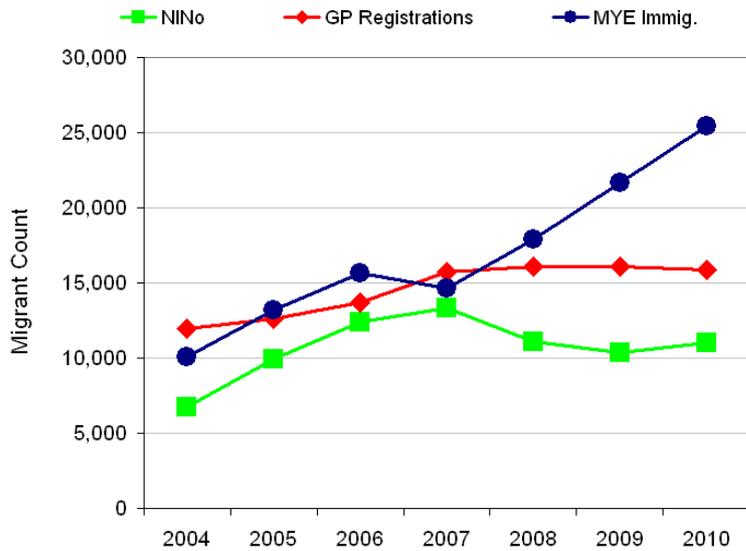
Source: Vital Statistics, ONS

**New international arrivals**

- In 2010, between 16,000 and 25,469 new migrants arrived in the North East , who will stay more than a year (**‘long term migrants’**); the formal estimate from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) is the higher end of this range compared to the administrative sources which actually count new migrants.
- 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)
- The other administrative source on Chart F is for National Insurance Number (NINo) allocations to overseas nationals entering the UK. The NINo data only records migrants over the age of 16, who are planning to work or claim benefits and would therefore not take account of dependants.

## Chart F

### 1.1 Immigration Trends

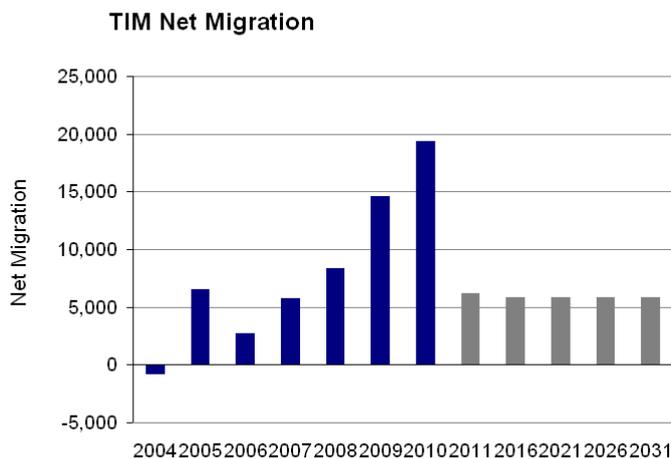


Sources: ONS, PRDS, NIRS

- While **Net migration** to the North East was over 19,000 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)

## Chart G

### 1.4 TIM - Net Migration



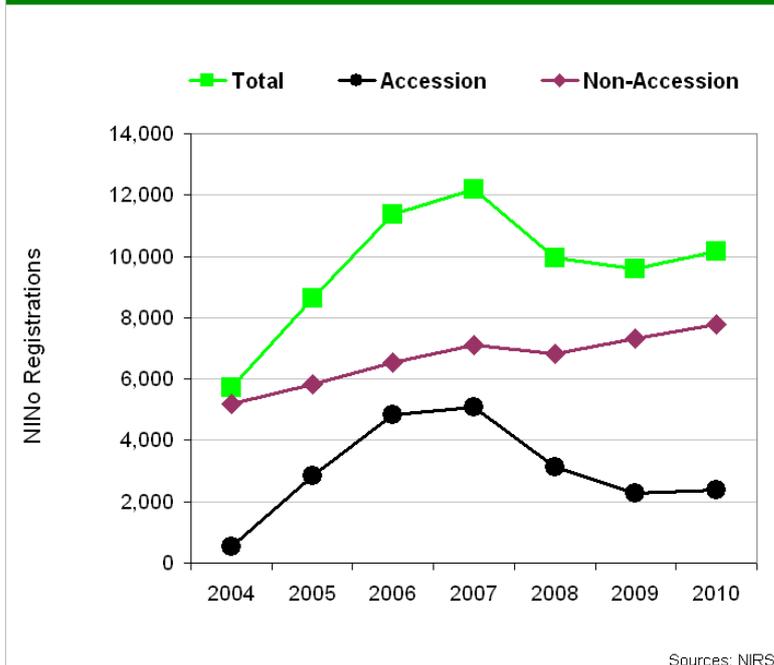
Sources: ONS

- 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. Of these, 3,470 (18%) are from countries within the EU.

- In 2011, 5.7% of primary school pupils and 3.8% of secondary school pupils in the north east had a first language that was something other than English.
- The overall number of **new migrant workers** arriving in the North East rose to 10,170 (compared to 9,580 in 2009). This arrests a 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).

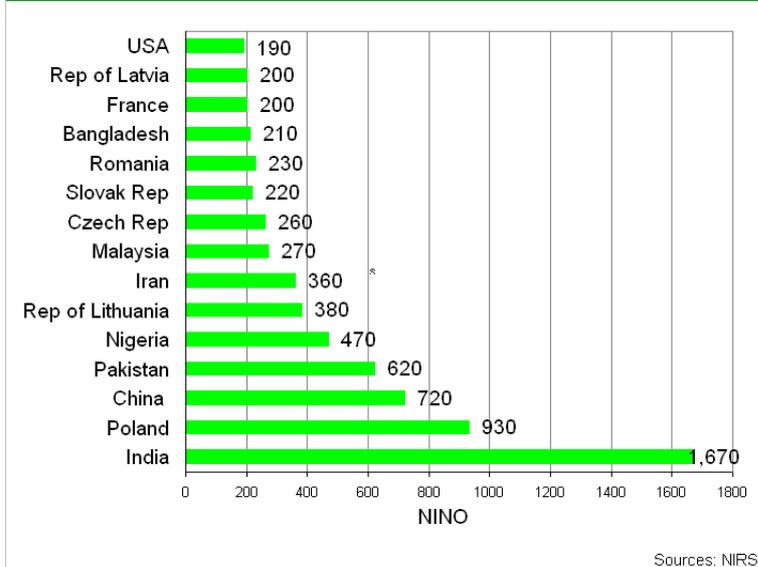
## Chart H

### 2.1 NINO Trends



## Chart I

### 2.3 NINO Country of Origin - country

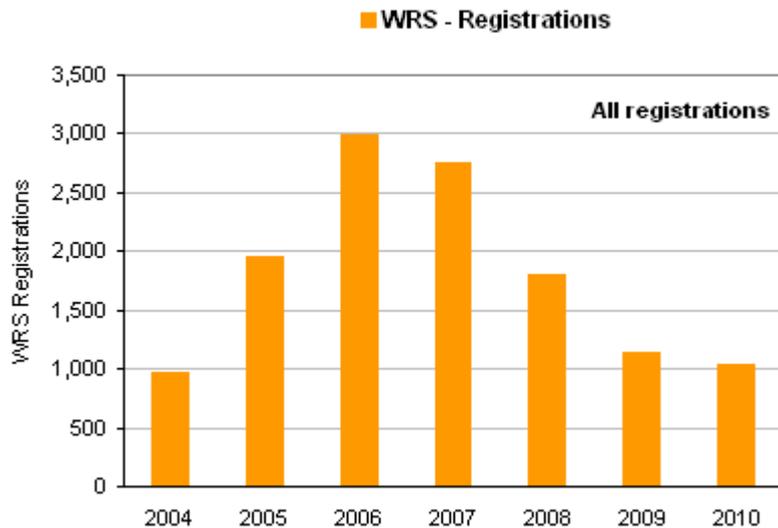


- The number of new workers arriving from the 12 **EU accession countries**<sup>1</sup> is slightly higher than last year at 2,390, but remains much lower than the peak of 5,070 in 2007 (Chart H).
- Chart J shows the total number of A8 workers registered onto the Workers Registration Scheme and also 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).

<sup>1</sup> Made up of A8 Countries (Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia), A2 Countries (Romania and Bulgaria), Malta and Cyprus.

## Chart J

### 2.4 Workers Registration Scheme



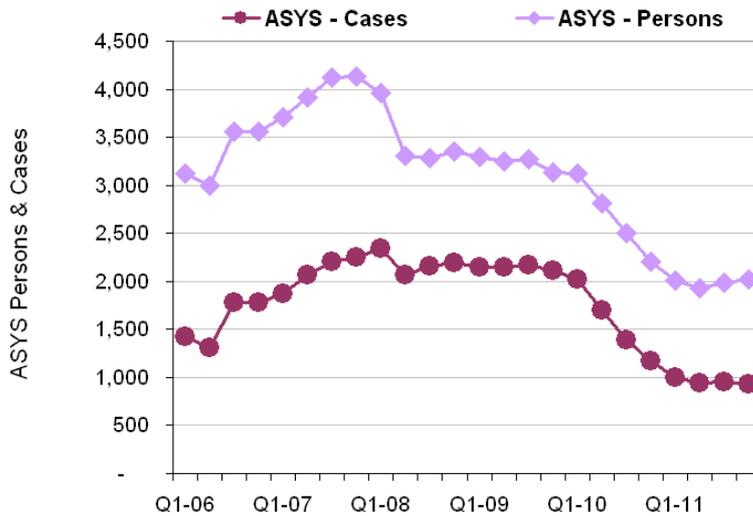
Sources: Workers Registration Scheme, Home Office

## Asylum numbers

- In Q4 2011 there were around 2,017 asylum seekers accommodated in the North East representing around 10% of the asylum population of the UK (see charts K and L). This is a decline from the peak of 4,127 during 2007. 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.
- The top country of origin is Pakistan, followed by Iran and China.

## Chart K

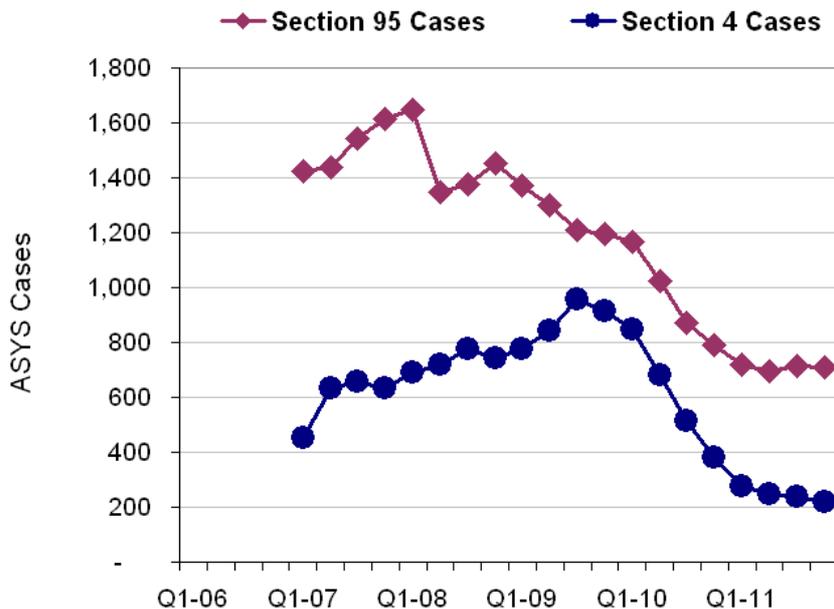
### 4.1 ASYS Totals



Source: UK Border Agency

## Chart L

### 4.2 ASYS Status



Source: UK Border Agency

#### 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 1,173 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