



Population Change and Migration – Stoke-on-Trent 2001-06.

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND	2
SUMMARY	4
COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE	5
SOURCES OF DATA	5
COMPARING ONS ORIGINAL AND REVISED POPULATION ESTIMATES	6
POPULATION CHANGE BY AGE GROUP 2001-06	8
ABSOLUTE CHANGE BY AGE GROUP	8
PERCENTAGE CHANGE BY AGE GROUP	8
CHANGING COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION	8
COMPARING CHANGES IN POPULATION BETWEEN DIFFERENT AREAS	11
TOTAL POPULATION – ALL AGE GROUPS	11
0-14 AGE GROUP	11
15-24 AGE GROUP	12
25-44 AGE GROUP	12
45-59 AGE GROUP	12
60-74 AGE GROUP	13
74+ AGE GROUP	13
MIGRATION BETWEEN LOCAL AUTHORITY DISTRICTS	14
STOKE-ON-TRENT	14
NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME	14
STAFFORDSHIRE MOORLANDS	15
STAFFORD BOROUGH	16

Introduction and Background

On 22nd August 2007 the Office for National Statistics (ONS) Population Estimates Unit announced the publication of the mid-year 2006 population estimates for local authorities in England and Wales – including the effects of improved estimates of international migration. In addition ONS have also published revised estimates for the 2002-05 period that also incorporate these changes.

Detailed supporting information can be found on the ONS website at:

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vlnk=14060>

Stoke-on-Trent has been subject to a period of population decline since its peak in the 1930's – largely due to out-migration to neighbouring districts. From a peak of 276,639 persons at the time of the 1931 Census - the population declined to 265,306 by 1961 – remained relatively stable throughout the 1960's despite the baby boom – and declined at successive Census – from 252,509 in 1981, and 244,637 in 1991, to 240,636 in 2001.

[It is interesting to note that despite the population decline – the growth in single occupancy and trend towards smaller family size has meant that the total number of households has increased from 84,664 in 1961 to 103,196 in 2001. Average household size consequently declined from 3.13 persons per household to 2.33 over the period].

In the post-2001 period original ONS estimates indicated a continued decline in the population. ONS projections forecast further decline in the population to approximately 225,000 by 2025. However, recent events have demanded revisions to these estimates:

1. The wave of asylum and immigration to the UK from areas of conflict around the world – Iraq, Afghanistan, Somalia, Zimbabwe, Kosovo.
2. International Migration from emerging nations such as the Phillipines and China.
3. Continued inward migration from traditional areas such as Pakistan, India, Australia, South Africa and Bangladesh.
4. Economic migration from European Accession nations – Poland, Slovakia, Latvia, Lithuania.

Data relating to the issue of National Insurance numbers to foreign workers resident in the UK indicates that in the four years from 2002 to 2006 almost 5,800 persons came to the city. – with



almost 11% from Pakistan and 10% each from Poland, India and Iraq, and a further 7% from the Phillipines.

Comparative figures for neighbouring districts are:

Newcastle-under-Lyme – 1,180 persons with 14% from Poland and 11% from China,

Staffordshire Moorlands – 490 persons with 20% form Poland,

Stafford Borough – 1,680 persons with 20% from Poland and 16% from India

Crewe and Nantwich – 2,600 persons with 55% from Poland and 7% from Portugal.

It should be noted however that the recorded place of issue of the National Insurance number is unlikely to reflect to place of residence of the individual after several years stay in the UK.

Summary

The following points relate to the chief findings from the revised population and migration data for Stoke-on-Trent.

The city's population is not declining at the much-publicised rate of 1,000 persons per year – but has effectively been stable since the 2001 Census.

- Revised 2006 mid-year estimates for Stoke-on-Trent put the population at 239,700 only 900 less than the 2001 Census figure of 240,636.
- The city is one of only 28 local authority areas to have experienced a population decline in the 2001-06 period.

International migration to the city – particularly in the period since 2004 - has effectively balanced the continued loss of population to neighbouring districts.

- While National Health Service patient registration data indicates that the city continues to suffer from the net out-migration (*) of persons to other parts of England and particularly neighbouring districts – this loss has been countered by an influx of international migrants to the city particularly in the period after since 2004.

(*) – While the average loss for the 1999-2006 period was c.1,000 persons per year – recent data suggests that this figure reduced to only 400 in 2006.

The age profile of the city's population matches very closely that of England & Wales as a whole

- The net impact of - in-migration of predominantly young adults under the age of 25, and the continued out-migration of those over this age - is that the city's population is not ageing at the rate originally anticipated.

The Future

If international migration to the city continues – and the net loss of population to surrounding boroughs continues to decrease – the city's population is likely to grow, albeit on a small scale, for the first time since the 1920's.

However, as noted with past waves of migrants to both the city and the rest of the UK, the current volumes are not likely to be sustained – pointing to a situation of population stability at best, and a likely return to population decline in the longer term.

Components of Population Change

Natural Change – Births and Deaths

Migration – Internal and International Migration –

Migration statistics can also be affected by changes in the numbers of prisoners, school boarders, and armed forces resident in the area and may also include a boundary change adjustment.

While more than 5% (*) of the city's households move-house each year – More than half of these moves are to other addresses within the local authority boundary.

(*) – This figure is derived from a combination of House Sales data from HM Land Registry, Letting data from the Local Authority, and estimates of movements in the private and other social rented sectors.

Sources of Data

Internal Migration between local authority areas in England and Wales is measured using the National Health Service Central Register (NHSCR) registration and re-registration data

The National Health Service Central Register (NHSCR) is conducted in order to maintain a central record of all patients registered in England and Wales for NHS purposes and to ensure that medical records are passed between Health Authorities effectively and General Practitioners are paid correctly.

Information is passed to the NHSCR electronically from Health Authorities who are given information via the General Practitioner. Health authorities advise when patients register with General Practitioners in their area. The local registration service advises NHSCR on a weekly basis of all births and deaths registered in England and Wales in order that the central register is updated.

Main topics covered: name and surname, date of birth, sex and the health authority to which a person is registered, is held with previous values of these factors i.e., previous health authority or name. Medical information is not held on the NHSCR.

Comparing ONS original and revised population estimates

Comparison of ONS Population Estimates for Stoke-on-Trent 2001-06 we can see the following trend:

Popn. 000's	2001 Census	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Original Estimates	240.6	238.6	238.0	238.0	238.3	239.7
Revised Estimates		239.4	238.9	239.1	239.3	

The above table indicates that the city's population – rather than declining by the commonly perceived figure of 1,000 persons per year – was estimated to be effectively stable between 2002 and 2005. Revised estimates confirm this estimated stability but at a figure some 1,000 persons higher than original estimates portrayed.

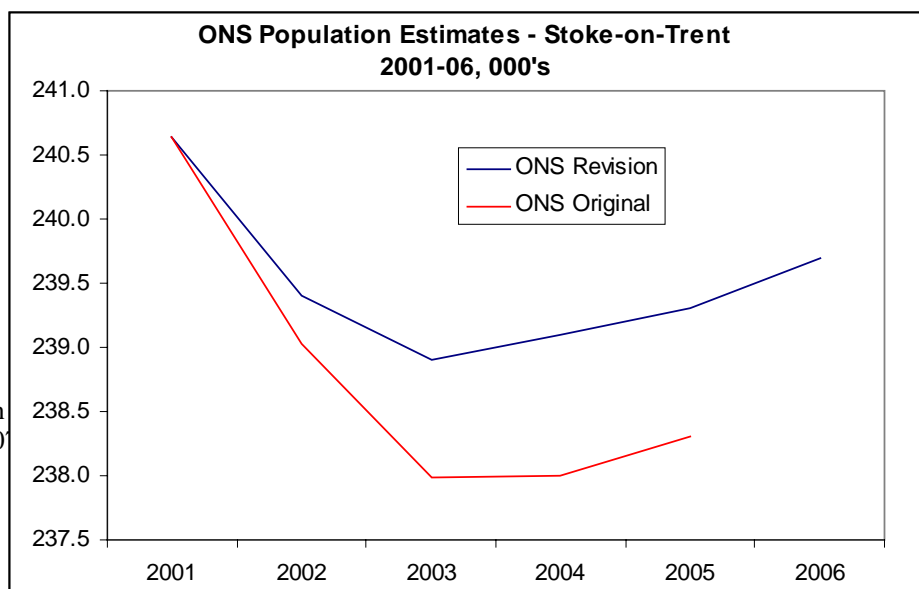
Stoke-on-Trent is one of only 52 unitary and metropolitan areas in England where the 2005 revised estimates are greater than the original. (out of a total of 82 authorities).

Where the city's 2005 estimates was increased by 0.4% (1,000 persons) the regional estimate was decreased by 0.3% (14,700 persons) to 5,366.7 thousand.

At a local authority level a number of major downward revisions occurred in the London boroughs of Kensington & Chelsea, Westminster, Richmond-upon-Thames, Hammersmith & Fulham and Croydon – as well as the cities of Liverpool, Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Brighton & Hove.

Significant upward revisions occurred in the London Boroughs of Southwark, Lewisham and Sutton - as well as the Leeds, Bristol, Kingston upon Hull, Portsmouth, South Gloucestershire and Southampton.

The following graph vividly demonstrates these amendments to ONS estimates for the city over the 2002-05 period (2001 Census figures being used as a standard starting point for both sets of estimates).



Steve Johnston
 September 200

The following table demonstrates the equivalent revisions to ONS estimates for the neighbouring districts:

<i>Popn. 000's</i>		2001 Census	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Newcastle- under-Lyme	Original	122.0	122.1	122.6	123.0	123.4	123.8
	Revised		122.4	122.9	123.5	123.8	
Staffordshire Moorlands	Original	94.5	95.2	94.5	94.3	94.6	95.3
	Revised		94.6	94.7	94.6	94.9	
Stafford Borough	Original	120.7	120.2	121.9	122.5	123.6	123.4
	Revised		121.0	121.9	122.6	123.2	

In all cases - other than Stafford Borough in 2005 – ONS revisions have been higher than original estimates.

Population change by Age Group 2001-06

Comparing 2001 Census data with the 2006 ONS revisions we can see:-

Absolute Change by Age Group

000's	All Ages	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-59	60-74	75+
Stoke-on-Trent	-0.9	-2.9	2.3	-2.6	1.3	0.6	0.2
West Midlands	99.4	-42.9	74.3	-24.2	24.5	41.9	26.0
England & Wales	1,686.9	-299.5	755.1	84.9	517.9	405.6	221.0

While the City's population decline is in contrast to the growth seen across both the region and England and Wales as a whole – the decline seen in the 0-14 age group mirrors that seen elsewhere – while the decline in the 25-44 age group has been reflected across the West Midlands region as a whole.

Percentage Change by Age Group

	All Ages	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-59	60-74	75+
Stoke-on-Trent	-0.4%	-6.4%	6.9%	-3.8%	3.0%	1.8%	1.1%
West Midlands	1.9%	-4.2%	11.5%	-1.6%	2.4%	5.9%	6.6%
England & Wales	3.2%	-3.0%	11.9%	0.6%	5.3%	5.9%	5.6%

We can see that the decline in the city's population in the 0-14 and 25-44 age groups far outweighs any declines experienced across either the region or nationally. Nominal increases in the 60+ age range are only one-quarter of those seen across both the region as a whole and across England and Wales.

Changing composition of the population

Percentage of the total population by age group

	Stoke-on-Trent		West Midlands		England & Wales	
	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006
0-14	18.7%	17.6%	19.5%	18.3%	18.9%	17.7%
15-24	13.6%	14.6%	12.3%	13.5%	12.2%	13.2%
25-44	28.3%	27.4%	28.1%	27.1%	29.1%	28.4%
45-59	18.4%	19.0%	19.1%	19.2%	18.9%	19.3%
60-74	13.4%	13.6%	13.6%	14.1%	13.3%	13.6%
75+	7.6%	7.8%	7.4%	7.8%	7.6%	7.8%

From the above we can see that the changes in the composition of the city's population over the 2001-06 period have closely matched that seen elsewhere:

Namely - proportionate increases in all ages groups over 45 and in the 15-24 age group (largely due to inward migration) – significant decreases in the 0-14 age group and nominal decline in the 25-44 age group.

From the above table we can see that the City's population profile now very closely matches that of England and Wales in all but the 15-24 and 25-44 age ranges – the city having disproportionately more 15-24 year olds than would expected and only slightly fewer persons aged 25-44. In all other age ranges the city's profile is almost identical to that of England and Wales as a whole.

Comparing the relative proportions of the population in each age group across a range of comparable unitary and metropolitan authority areas we can see the following range of values:

0-14 age group

The following areas have significantly higher proportions of persons in this age group than the national average of 17.7%:

Blackburn with Darwen (22.8%), Bradford (21.2%), Oldham (20.9%), Luton (20.8%) and Birmingham (20.7%)

While the following have significantly lower proportions in this age group:

Bournemouth (14.6%), York (14.9%) Newcastle-upon-Tyne (15.8%)

15-24 age group

The following areas have significantly higher proportions of persons in this age group than the national average of 13.2%:

Nottingham (23.6%), Manchester (20.8%) and Southampton (20.6%)

While the following have significantly lower proportions in this age group:

Herefordshire County (10.7%), North Somerset (10.9%) and Windsor & Maidenhead (11.0%)

25-44 age group

The following areas have significantly higher proportions of persons in this age group than the national average of 28.4%:

Reading (34.8%), Slough (34.3%) and Brighton & Hove (34.1%)

While the following have significantly lower proportions in this age group:

Isle of Wight (22.6%), Torbay (23.0%) and Herefordshire County (23.7%).



45-59 age group

The following areas have significantly higher proportions of persons in this age group than the national average of 19.3%:

East Riding of Yorkshire (21.9%) and Herefordshire County (21.7%).

While the following have significantly lower proportions in this age group:

Manchester (14.4%), Nottingham (14.5%) and Southampton (15.7%).

60-74 age group

The following areas have significantly higher proportions of persons in this age group than the national average of 13.6%:

Isle of Wight (18.5%), Torbay (17.7%), Herefordshire County (17.4%) and East Riding of Yorkshire (17.2%).

While the following have significantly lower proportions in this age group:

Manchester (9.3%), Slough (9.5%) and Nottingham (9.7%).

75+ age group

The following areas have significantly higher proportions of persons in this age group than the national average of 7.8%:

Torbay (11.9%), Isle of Wight (11.4%), Bournemouth (11.4%).

While the following have significantly lower proportions in this age group:

Milton Keynes (4.9%) Bracknell Forest (5.4%) and Luton (5.4%).

Comparing changes in population between different areas

Comparing 2001 Census data with the 2006 ONS revisions for all 376 local authority districts in England & Wales we can see the following:

Total Population – All age groups

Stoke-on-Trent is one of only 28 local authority districts in England & Wales to have experienced a population decline over the period. 73 areas experienced estimated population growth in excess of 5%.

Of similar unitary and metropolitan districts only Sefton, Stockport, Bournemouth, South Tyneside and Liverpool experienced higher percentage declines.

Manchester experienced an estimated 15.1% increase – although the 2001 Census figure upon which this increase is based is known to be too low.

Of other similar authorities Milton Keynes saw the largest increase – 8.6% (17,700 persons), followed by:

Bristol 7.9% (29,900 persons) – see Manchester comment above,

Nottingham 7.3% (19,400 persons), North Somerset 6.8% (12,800 persons), and Derby 6.6% (14,600 persons).

The neighbouring local authority boroughs all experienced growth ranging from - Staffordshire Moorlands (0.9%) and Newcastle-under-Lyme (1.5%) – both below the regional average – to Stafford Borough (2.3%). The Cheshire district of Crewe and Nantwich experienced growth of 4.3% over the same period.

0-14 age group

Stoke-on-Trent is one of 107 local authority districts in England & Wales to have experienced a population decline of more than 5% in this age group over the period.

A total of 10 areas experienced estimated population decline in excess of 10% in this age group - while only 87 districts experienced growth.

Of similar unitary and metropolitan districts Liverpool experienced the highest percentage decline at 12.9% - while Windsor and Maidenhead experienced the highest increase at 4.3%.

The neighbouring local authority boroughs all experienced declines ranging from - Newcastle-under-Lyme (6.1%) – above the average regional decline – to Staffordshire Moorlands (4.1%) Stafford Borough (3.9%). The Cheshire district of Crewe and Nantwich experienced a nominal decline of 0.9% over the same period.

15-24 age group

Stoke-on-Trent is one of 318 local authority districts in England & Wales to have experienced a population increase of more than 5% in this age group over the period.

A total of 39 areas experienced estimated population increase of more than 20% in this age group - while only 20 districts experienced a decrease.

Of similar unitary and metropolitan districts only Slough (2.6%) and Reading (1.1%) experienced a decline - while Nottingham, Bath & North-East Somerset, York, Leeds, Manchester and Portsmouth all experienced growth of more than 25% in the age group.

The neighbouring local authority boroughs all experienced increases ranging from - Newcastle-under-Lyme (11.8%) – above the average regional decline – to Stafford Borough (11.3%) Staffordshire Moorlands (5.3%). The Cheshire district of Crewe and Nantwich experienced a 14.5% increase in this age group over the same period.

25-44 age group

Stoke-on-Trent is one of 262 local authority districts in England & Wales to have experienced a population decrease in this age group over the period.

A total of 78 areas experienced estimated population decrease of more than 5% in this age group - while 19 districts experienced more than a 10% increase.

Of similar unitary and metropolitan districts Manchester (26.5%) and Bristol (13.5%) experienced the highest percentage increases – although the 2001 Census figures for both areas are understood to be significantly under-estimated – Poole in Dorset experienced the biggest percentage decrease in this age group at 8.1%.

The neighbouring local authority boroughs all experienced decreases ranging from Staffordshire Moorlands (5.5%) and Stafford Borough (4.1%) to Newcastle-under-Lyme (3.6%) – all above the average regional decline. The Cheshire district of Crewe and Nantwich experienced a 1.1% decrease in this age group over the same period.

45-59 age group

Stoke-on-Trent is one of 192 local authority districts in England & Wales to have experienced a population increase in this age group of between 0-5% over the period.

A total of 34 areas experienced estimated population increase of more than 10% in this age group - while only 12 districts experienced a decrease.

Of similar unitary and metropolitan districts - Manchester (15.8%), Knowsley (13.8%) and Milton Keynes (13.1%) experienced the highest percentage increases in this age group – only Dudley (-1.4%) and Solihull (-0.6%) experienced decreases in this age group.

Of the neighbouring local authority boroughs Newcastle-under-Lyme and Stafford Borough experienced 2.9% and 0.5% increases respectively – while Staffordshire Moorlands experienced a 1.3% decrease. By contrast the Cheshire district of Crewe and Nantwich experienced a 5.4% increase in this age group over the same period.

60-74 age group

Stoke-on-Trent is one of 68 local authority districts in England & Wales to have experienced a population increase in this age group of between 0-5% over the period.

A total of 151 areas experienced estimated population increase of more than 10% in this age group - while 60 districts experienced a decrease.

Of similar unitary and metropolitan districts – Nottingham (9.1%) experienced the biggest percentage decreases in this age group – while Rutland, Milton Keynes, North Somerset, Telford & Wrekin, and East Riding of Yorkshire all experienced increases of more than 14% in this age group.

Of the neighbouring local authority boroughs Staffordshire Moorlands and Stafford Borough experienced 13.3% and 12.7% increases respectively – while Newcastle-under-Lyme experienced growth of only 4.4% in this age group. The Cheshire district of Crewe and Nantwich experienced a 10.3% increase in this age group over the same period.

74+ age group

Stoke-on-Trent is one of 93 local authority districts in England & Wales to have experienced a population increase in this age group of between 0-5% over the period. The city's growth in this age group is less than one-fifth the national average.

A total of 102 areas experienced estimated population increase of more than 10% in this age group - while 36 districts experienced a decrease.

Of similar unitary and metropolitan districts – Portsmouth, Leicester and Salford all experienced percentage decreases of more than 4% in this age group – while Rutland, Knowsley and South Gloucestershire all experienced increases of more than 15% in this age group.

Of the neighbouring local authority boroughs Staffordshire Moorlands (11.7%), Stafford Borough (9.5%) and Newcastle-under-Lyme (8.4%) all experienced growth in this age group above the regional and national averages. The Cheshire district of Crewe and Nantwich experienced a 8.3% increase in this age group over the same period.

Migration between local authority districts

Stoke-on-Trent

The city has experienced an average net out-migration of some 1,000 persons per year to the rest of England and Wales in the 2001-06 period. While the gap has narrowed in two years 2005 and 2006 – Over the 2001 –06 period an average of 8,400 persons per year have arrived in the city from other local authority areas in England and Wales while an average of 9,400 persons per year have departed.

The recent revisions to ONS mid-year population estimates for the 2002-05 period therefore indicate that the city's population has been bolstered by the net in-migration of some 3,500 persons from elsewhere – EU Accession countries, areas of international conflict, and former colonies. (see page 2).

In terms of the origin and destination of migrants to the city:

The city is a net exporter of some 800 person per year to the rest of the West Midlands region – including 350 per year to Newcastle-under-Lyme (*), up to 300 per year to Staffordshire Moorlands, and 100 per year to Stafford Borough. The city is also a net exporter of up to 200 persons per year to the North West region of England including Congleton, Crewe and Nantwich, Manchester and Blackpool

(* - Although the gap has narrowed significantly since 2004, and for the first time in 2006 the city was a net importer of migrants from the borough).

In terms of out-migrants to other areas of England and Wales – up to one-quarter move to Newcastle Borough, 15% to Staffordshire Moorlands and 7% to Stafford Borough.

In terms of in-migrants from other areas of England and Wales – more than one-fifth originate from Newcastle Borough, 12% from Staffordshire Moorlands and c.7% from Stafford Borough.

By contrast the neighbouring districts experienced the following migration patterns

Newcastle-under-Lyme

The borough has experienced an average net in-migration of some 240 persons per year from the rest of England and Wales in the 2001-06 period – although figures for 2005 and 2006 show in and out-migration to be almost balanced.

Over the 2001 –06 period an average of 5,800 persons per year have arrived in the city from other local authority areas in England and Wales while an average of 5,600 persons per year have departed.

The recent revisions to ONS mid-year population estimates for the 2002-05 period therefore indicate that the borough has received less than 1,000 in-migrants from elsewhere.

In terms of the origin and destination of migrants to the city:

The borough is a net importer of some 400 person per year to the rest of the West Midlands region – including 350 per year from Stoke-on-Trent (*).

The borough is also a net exporter of c.75 persons per year to London.

(* - Although the gap has narrowed significantly since 2004, and for the first time in 2006 the borough was a net exporter of migrants to the city).

On balance the borough is a next exporter of population to Staffordshire Moorlands, Stafford Borough, Crewe and Nantwich, and Congleton – but a net importer of population from Macclesfield, Cannock and Wolverhampton.

In terms of out-migrants to other areas of England and Wales – up to one-third move to Stoke-on-Trent, and 5% each to Staffordshire Moorlands, Stafford Borough, Congleton and London.

In terms of in-migrants from other areas of England and Wales – almost two-fifth originates from Stoke-on-Trent.

Staffordshire Moorlands

The borough has experienced an average net in-migration of some 600 persons per year from the rest of England and Wales in the 2001-06 period.

Over the 2001 –06 period an average of 3,900 persons per year have arrived in the city from other local authority areas in England and Wales while an average of 3,300 persons per year have departed.

The recent revisions to ONS mid-year population estimates for the 2002-05 period therefore indicate that the borough has received c.500 in-migrants from elsewhere.

In terms of the origin and destination of migrants to the city:

The borough is a net importer of some 340 person per year to the rest of the West Midlands region – including 330 per year from Stoke-on-Trent.

On balance the borough is a next exporter of population to Stafford Borough and East Staffordshire – but a net importer of population from Macclesfield, Congleton and Newcastle-under-Lyme.

In terms of out-migrants to other areas of England and Wales – up to one-third move to Stoke-on-Trent, 7% to Newcastle-under- Lyme and Stafford Borough, and more than 5% to Congleton and East Staffordshire.

In terms of in-migrants from other areas of England and Wales – almost two-fifth originates from Stoke-on-Trent, more than 7% from Newcastle-under-Lyme and Congleton, and 6% each from Macclesfield, Stafford Borough and East Staffordshire.

Stafford Borough

The borough has experienced an average net in-migration of some 675 persons per year from the rest of England and Wales in the 2001-06 period.

Over the 2001 –06 period an average of 5,475 persons per year have arrived in the city from other local authority areas in England and Wales while an average of 4,800 persons per year have departed.

The recent revisions to ONS mid-year population estimates for the 2002-05 period therefore indicate that the borough has received of the order of 1,700 in-migrants from elsewhere.

In terms of the origin and destination of migrants to the city:

Due to its central location and proximity to other urban centres the boroughs migration pattern is significantly more diverse than other areas explored.

The borough is a net importer of some 570 person per year to the rest of the West Midlands region – including 150 per year from Cannock, 120 per year from South Staffordshire and 100 per year from Stoke-on-Trent.

On balance the borough is also a net importer of population from Walsall, Wolverhampton and Lichfield – and exports a nominal volume of population to Wales and the South West.

In terms of out-migrants to other areas of England and Wales – up to one-seventh move to Stoke-on-Trent and 5% to Newcastle-under-Lyme.

In terms of in-migrants from other areas of England and Wales – more than one-eighth originate from Stoke-on-Trent and 7% each from Cannock and South Staffordshire.