

Richmondshire

Internal Migration – Patterns & Trends

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1. Introduction

This report provides an illustration and description of the patterns and trends in internal migration to/from Richmondshire since 2001. Internal migration is defined as the movement of population between local authority areas within the UK. It does not include migrants who move to/from countries outside the UK (international migrants).

Internal migration statistics are derived from GP registers; a move occurring when someone (re)registers with a GP upon change of residence. These data are consistent with that used by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) in the development of its population estimates and projections.

Armed Forces personnel are not included in the migration statistics but their dependants will be captured, on condition that they register with a local GP.

Analysis presented in this report comprises the following:

- In, out and net-migration trends 2001-2010
- The age profile of migrants (in, out and net) 2001-2010
- The directional flow of migrants (where to and where from) 2001-2010

2. Trends over time

The balance or ‘net’ flow of migrants into Richmondshire is the product of two, larger gross flows; in-migration and out-migration. Since 2001, there has been a general decline in the level of in-migration, whereas out-migration has remained relatively stable (Figure 1). As a result, the net increase due to migration at the start of the decade has reverted to a net loss in the last five years for which data are available (Figure 2). In-migration to Richmondshire has continued (+2.4K in 2009/10) but is now exceeded by the level of out-migration (-2.5K in 2009/10).

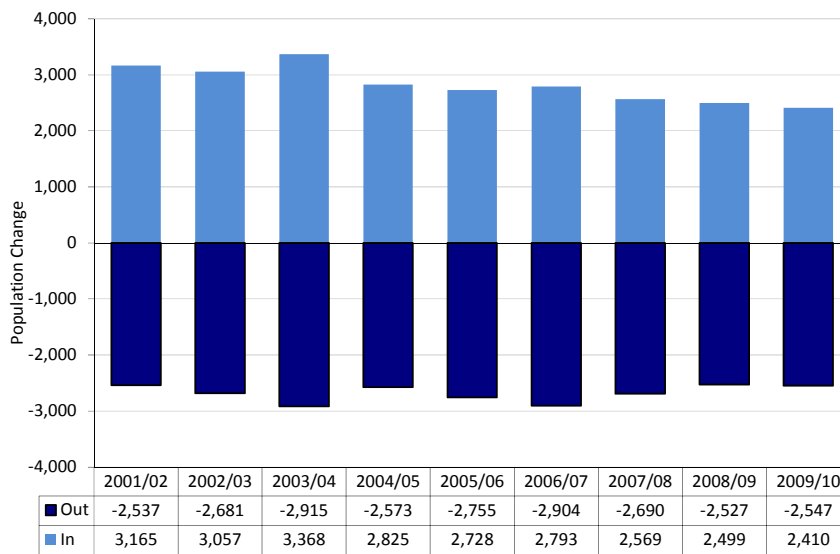
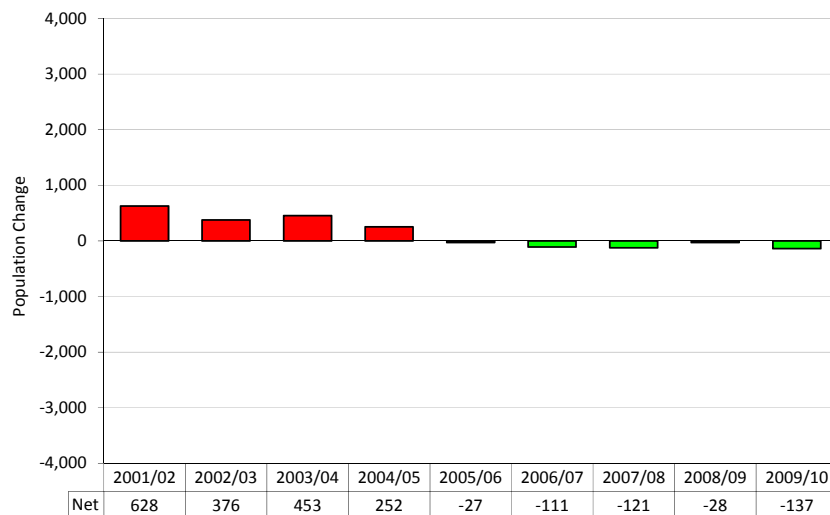


Figure 1: In-migration and out-migration flows, 2001/02 – 2009/10



Note: Red bars indicate a net inflow; green a net outflow

Figure 2: Net migration flows, 2001/02 – 2009/10

3. Age profile of migrants

The age profile of migrants has a distinctive shape, with highest mobility for young adults and associated children, reducing for the older age-groups (Figure 3). The largest flows for both in-migration and out-migration are evident for the 20-24 and 0-4 age-groups, demonstrating the important linkage between the two. Also significant is the high level of out-migration in the 15-19 age-group; the first move to higher education or employment. The peak in the 75+ age-category reflects its ‘open-ended’ nature but does illustrate the importance of moves continuing into old age.

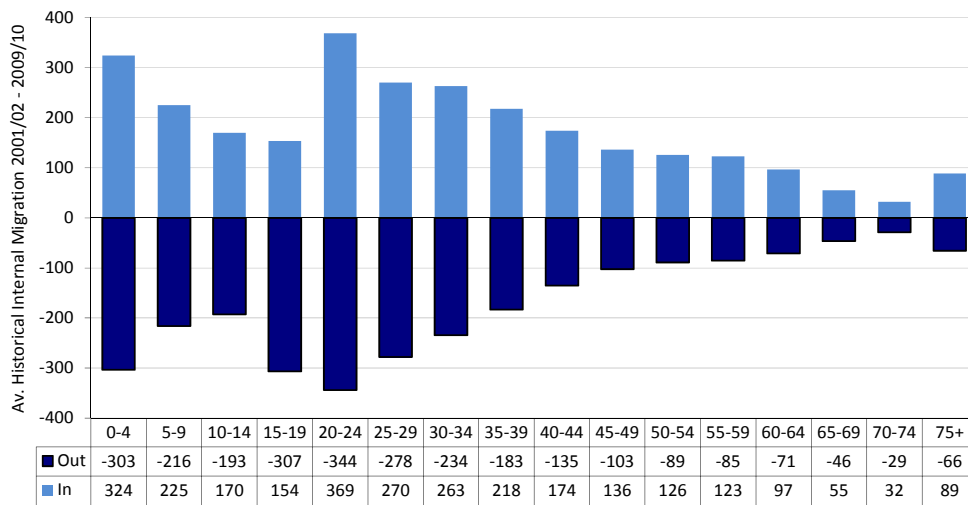
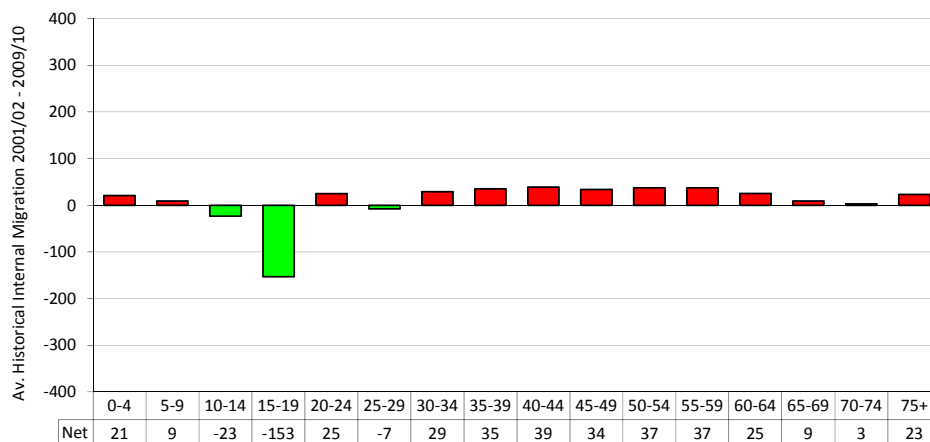


Figure 3: Age profile of migrants (in and out), average for 2001/02 – 2009/10

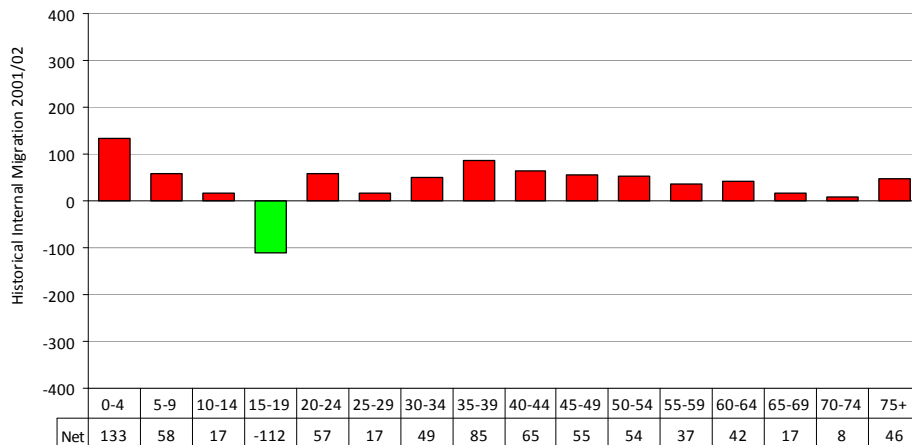
These gross flows produce an interesting net migration profile by age-group (Figure 4). Averaged over the 2001-2010 period, there has been a consistent net loss of population in the 15-19 age-group, with smaller net losses in the 10-14 and 25-29 age-ranges. All other age-groups have contributed a net gain to Richmondshire’s population over the ten-year period.



Note: Red bars indicate a net inflow; green a net outflow

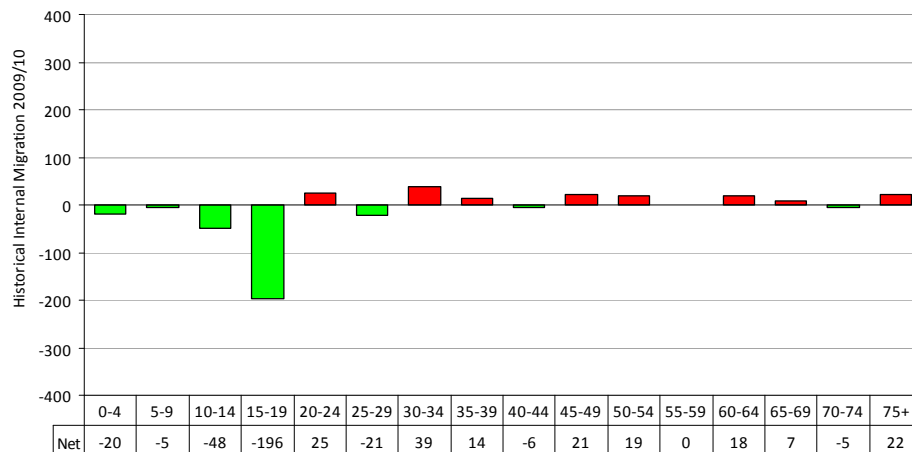
Figure 4: Age profile of migrants (net), average for 2001/02 – 2009/10

The previous illustration of trends over time (Figure 2) suggested a change in the net flow of migrants, reverting to a net outflow from Richmondshire since 2006. The following illustrations indicate how this switch has been reflected in the age-profile of the net migration balance. In 2001, there was a net inflow of migrants in all but the 15-19 age-group (Figure 5). By 2009/10 this had changed to much smaller net inflows, a considerably larger net outflow of 15-19 year-olds, plus small net losses in the 0-14, 25-29, 40-44 and 70-74 age-groups (Figure 6).



Note: Red bars indicate a net inflow; green a net outflow

Figure 5: Age profile of net migration, 2001/02



Note: Red bars indicate a net inflow; green a net outflow

Figure 6: Age profile of net migration, 2009/10

The net outflow of 15-19 year-olds is a dominant and consistent feature of Richmondshire’s net migration age-profile; a reflection of the outward migration of the youngest adults into higher education and first employment. It is not clear of the degree to which these migrants ‘return’ to Richmondshire in later stages of life, but net inward migration has generally been evident for adults

aged 30+, rebalancing the losses in the 15-19 age-range. The movement of the 'dependants' of Armed Forces personnel will be an important component of the net migration profile by age. Changes in the size of the Catterick Garrison may explain some of the higher net migration totals experienced for young adults at the start of the decade, relative to later years.

4. Directional flow of migrants

ONS' internal migration statistics include an 'inter-district' matrix of flows, providing an indication of the directional flow of migrants between local authority areas. Over the ten-year period, the average in-migration flow has been +2,8K, with a corresponding out-migration flow of -2,7K. There have been a large number of local authorities exchanging migrants with Richmondshire but it is interesting to observe the main 'origin' and 'destination' localities. Using a simple 'top-ten' ranking, it is clear that there has been a consistent inter-change of migrants between neighbouring Hambleton and Darlington, with smaller inflows and outflows to and from local authorities within relatively close proximity - Yorkshire and the North East (Figure 7).

Top Ten Inflows		Top Ten Outflows	
average 2001/02-2009/10		average 2001/02-2009/10	
Hambleton	243	Darlington	256
Darlington	217	Hambleton	218
Harrogate	108	Harrogate	94
Leeds	76	Leeds	77
Stockton-on-Tees	58	York	60
York	46	Newcastle upon Tyne	57
Teesdale	46	Teesdale	50
Bradford	44	Stockton-on-Tees	48
East Riding of Yorkshire	41	East Riding of Yorkshire	38
Newcastle upon Tyne	38	Sedgefield	31

Figure 7: Top ten inflows and outflows (average for 2001/02 – 2009/10)

The migration relationships between Hambleton and Richmondshire have resulted in very different net migration patterns, with Richmondshire experiencing a net gain from Hambleton but a net loss to Darlington (Figure 8).

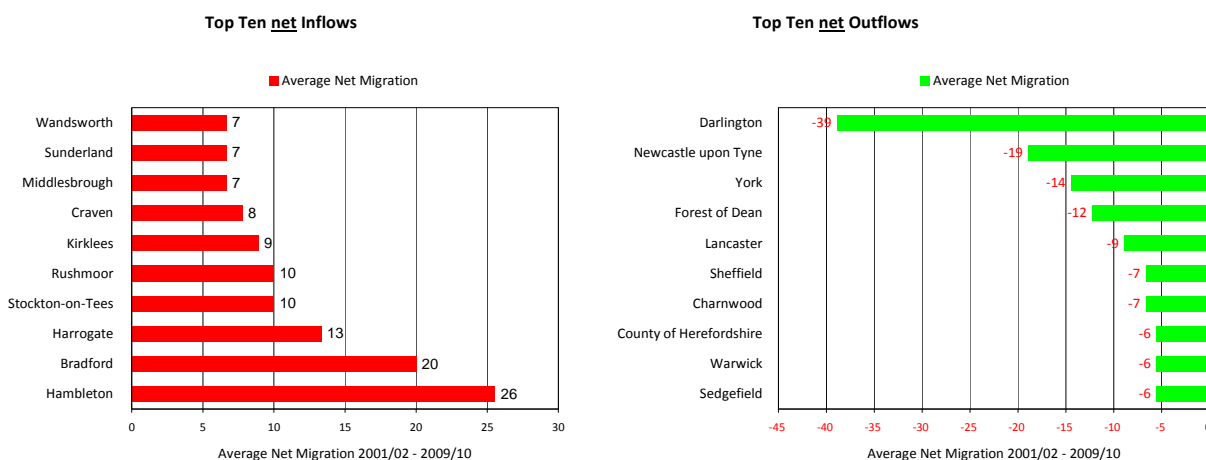


Figure 8: Top ten net inflows and outflows (average for 2001/02 – 2009/10)

The top ten ranking of the net flows produces some geographically diverse locations with which Richmondshire has continued to exchange migrant flows. Rushmoor, for example, covers Aldershot, which suggests inter-district movement of Armed Forces personnel and their dependants.

Using the 'top-ten' inflow and outflow rankings, change since 2001 reveals further evidence on the pattern of decline in in-migration relative to out-migration (Figure 9 & 10). Inflows from Hambleton were higher in the first half of the decade, whereas outflows have remained fairly static. Similarly, inflows from Darlington have declined whilst outflows have been maintained. Affordability is very likely playing a role in the relative attractiveness of Richmondshire compared to its adjacent authorities.

Top Ten Inflows	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Hambleton	260	320	270	240	210	270	210	200	210
Darlington	240	220	240	200	230	190	240	200	190
Harrogate	160	140	120	100	80	120	90	80	80
Leeds	70	80	90	70	90	70	70	70	70
Stockton-on-Tees	40	70	60	70	60	60	60	40	60
York	50	50	50	40	40	50	50	40	40
Teesdale	60	60	50	70	60	60	50	0	0
Bradford	40	70	40	50	40	40	50	30	40
East Riding of Yorkshire	60	40	40	40	40	40	50	20	40
Newcastle upon Tyne	20	30	20	30	30	50	40	50	70

Figure 9: Top ten origins – Richmondshire in-migration history (2001/02 – 2009/10)

Top Ten Outflows	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Darlington	250	250	290	250	260	280	210	250	260
Hambleton	220	240	200	240	210	230	210	200	210
Harrogate	80	70	110	90	90	110	100	100	100
Leeds	60	70	60	70	110	100	80	70	70
York	40	50	70	60	60	60	90	70	40
Newcastle upon Tyne	50	40	50	60	60	60	50	60	80
Teesdale	60	70	70	60	70	60	60	0	0
Stockton-on-Tees	40	40	50	40	40	70	50	60	40
East Riding of Yorkshire	40	40	30	40	60	30	40	30	30
Sedgefield	20	60	40	40	50	40	30	0	0

Figure 10: Top ten destinations – Richmondshire out-migration history (2001/02 – 2009/10)

The inter-district matrix of migration statistics from which the 'top-tens' have been derived, can also be used to provide an illustration of Richmondshire's exchange of migrants with the larger Government Office Regions (GOR). Some adjustment of the data has been necessary to achieve consistency with other published totals (see note) but the patterns and trends are comparable to the gross inflows and outflows to Richmondshire. The largest exchange of migrants is between Richmondshire and the North East and Yorkshire & Humber regions (Figure 11). On average, there has been a net loss to the North East and a net gain to Yorkshire & Humber, although the large net inflows from the latter are concentrated in the early years of the decade.

INFLOW	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Average
YORKSHIRE & THE HUMBER	974	995	978	837	824	878	826	653	714	853
NORTH EAST	638	670	700	694	671	667	692	653	680	674
NORTH WEST	260	249	267	242	224	322	335	343	215	273
SOUTH EAST	335	292	244	253	259	211	179	265	181	247
SCOTLAND & NI	264	256	468	224	130	298	171	100	103	224
SOUTH WEST	108	130	156	99	141	56	89	133	91	111
EAST MIDLANDS	162	97	133	66	94	122	89	77	136	109
LONDON	173	151	133	143	82	56	33	77	57	101
EAST	97	86	133	154	118	111	56	77	79	101
WEST MIDLANDS	108	86	111	77	141	67	67	100	113	97
WALES	43	43	44	33	47	11	33	22	34	35
Total	3,165	3,057	3,368	2,825	2,728	2,793	2,569	2,499	2,410	2,824

OUTFLOW	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Average
YORKSHIRE & THE HUMBER	720	765	755	770	874	885	860	689	712	781
NORTH EAST	639	719	788	648	751	743	600	689	769	705
NORTH WEST	267	331	248	268	269	284	260	267	276	274
SOUTH EAST	139	183	180	212	168	153	181	178	149	172
SCOTLAND & NI	239	179	418	270	255	207	189	229	145	237
SOUTH WEST	151	91	135	123	179	240	170	111	115	146
EAST MIDLANDS	105	80	90	56	56	109	90	56	92	82
LONDON	58	57	79	11	34	22	79	56	69	52
EAST	93	91	90	67	101	87	113	100	92	93
WEST MIDLANDS	70	103	101	89	45	131	113	144	103	100
WALES	58	80	34	56	22	44	34	11	23	40
Total	2,537	2,681	2,915	2,573	2,755	2,904	2,690	2,527	2,547	2,681

NETFLOW	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Average
YORKSHIRE & THE HUMBER	254	230	223	67	-51	-8	-34	-36	2	72
NORTH EAST	0	-49	-88	46	-81	-77	93	-36	-90	-31
NORTH WEST	-7	-82	19	-26	-46	38	75	76	-60	-1
SOUTH EAST	196	109	64	41	91	58	-2	88	32	75
SCOTLAND & NI	25	77	50	-46	-125	91	-18	-129	-42	-13
SOUTH WEST	-43	38	20	-24	-38	-185	-80	22	-24	-35
EAST MIDLANDS	58	17	43	10	38	13	-1	22	44	27
LONDON	115	94	55	132	49	34	-46	22	-12	49
EAST	4	-5	43	87	17	24	-57	-23	-13	9
WEST MIDLANDS	39	-16	10	-12	96	-65	-46	-45	10	-3
WALES	-15	-37	11	-23	25	-33	0	11	11	-6
Total	628	376	453	252	-27	-111	-121	-28	-137	143

Red indicates a net inflow to Richmondshire

Important note: There are inconsistencies between ONS inter-district counts and the published total inflows and outflows. To correct this discrepancy, the difference between the totals has been apportioned to each area. This results in what appear to be 'unrounded' data in this table. For this reason, when interpreting this table of data, it should be noted that the migration 'patterns' are correct but subject to minor adjustment from the published data. This produces a slight inconsistency when regional data is summed to the total.

Figure 11: Richmondshire: migration exchange with the UK regions (2001/02 – 2009/10)

Although gross flows to and from London, the South East and the East Midlands are relatively small, the overall impact has, on average, been positive, probably reflecting the attractiveness of Richmondshire as a retirement destination. Flows to and from the North West, West Midlands and Wales maintain a balance over the period, whereas the South West has a more variable profile.

Each of these flows may include an Armed Forces (dependants) element, either through recruitment (and return) or movement of personnel within the UK.

5. Summary Comments

In summary, Richmondshire's internal migration 'profile' is characterised by a number of key patterns and trends:

- An overall net outflow of migrants since 2006, contrasting with the net inflow in earlier years of the decade.
- A significant net outflow of 15-19 year-olds, linked to higher education and first-employment moves.
- High gross inflow and outflow of young adults aged 20-29 (mirrored in 0-9 year-olds) but with only a minimal net overall impact. It is possible that young adults are moving out of Richmondshire due to housing affordability issues; counter-balanced by an inflow of similar age-groups to Armed Forces accommodation.
- A net inflow of adults aged 30+, which has reduced in magnitude since 2006.
- A significant exchange of migrants with neighbouring areas, particularly Hambleton and Darlington, with a net inflow from the former and a net outflow to the latter.
- A dispersed exchange of migrants across the UK regions, reflecting a diversity of moves that encompass: higher education and first employment moves; work and lifestyle-related moves of older adults; a net inflow of (retirement?) migrants from the South East, London and the East Midlands and the recruitment, return and internal movement of Armed Forces personnel and their dependants.

Forthcoming results of the 2011 Census will provide an invaluable update on the diversity of migration flows that continue to influence Richmondshire's demographic profile.