

## **Population Flows**

**between**

**Stoke-on-Trent, North Staffordshire and South Cheshire**

**Migration and Travel to Work patterns between areas.**

*(Alterations and amendments from earlier versions other than table numbers have been added in Italics.)*

**List of Content:**

**Foreword**

**Introduction & Purpose**

**Summary of Main Conclusions**

**1. Areas of Study**

**a) Outside the City**

**b) Inside ~ Core, AMI & whole City**

**2. General pattern in numbers**

**3. Age Structure of Migrants**

**4. NS-Sec Structure**

**5. Family & Household Structure**

**6. Conclusions on Migration**

**7. Patterns of Travel to Work**

**Appendix 1: Stoke-on-Trent and Surrounding Area**

**Appendix 2: Core Study Area and Remaining City Area**

**Appendix 3: Migrants Aged 0-15**

**Appendix 4: Migrants Aged 16-24**

**Appendix 5: Migrants Aged 65+**

## **Index of Tables**

All tables are derived from tabulations of the 2001 Census as stated.

### **Table 1: City Comparison, Migrants as Percentage of All Residents.**

Source: Standard Table ST008.

### **Table 2: Patterns of Migration between City and the Rest of North Staffordshire.**

Source: Special Migration Statistics, table SMS201.

### **Table 3: Migration In and Out of Core Study Area and Rest of North Staffordshire.**

Source: Special Migration Statistics, table SMS301.

### **Table 4: Migration between Neighbourhood Area NA30 (Middleport) and Neighbouring Wards.**

Source: As Table 3.

### **Table 5: Migration between Neighbourhood Area NA38 (City Centre South) and Neighbouring Wards.**

Source: As Table 3.

Note: The source for all Tables 6 to 11 is Special Migration Statistics, table SMS201.

### **Table 6: All Migrants, City and Local Authorities.**

### **Table 7: Migrants Aged 0 to 15, City and Local Authorities.**

### **Table 8: Migrants Aged 16 to 24, City and Local Authorities.**

### **Table 9: Migrants Aged 15 to 34, City and Local Authorities.**

### **Table 10: Migrants Aged 35 to 64, City and Local Authorities.**

### **Table 11: Migrants Aged 65+, City and Local Authorities.**

Note: The source for all Tables 12 to 19 is Special Migration Statistics, table SMS301.

### **Table 12: All Migrants, Core and Local Authorities.**

### **Table 13: Migrants into City and Core.**

### **Table 14: Migrants out of City and Core.**

### **Table 15: Migrants Aged 0 to 15, Core and Local Authorities.**

### **Table 16: Migrants Aged 16 to Pensionable Age, Core and Local Authorities.**

### **Table 17: Migrants of Pensionable Age, Core and Local Authorities.**

### **Table 18: All Migrants, NA30 and NA38.**

**Table 19: Migrants by Age, NA30 and NA38.**

**Table 20: Economic Activity of Migrants, City.**

Source: Standard Table ST026 and Special Migration Statistics, table SMS105.

Note: The source for all Tables 21 to 27 is Special Migration Statistics, table SMS204.

**Table 21: Groups and Households with Group Reference Person in 'White Collar' Occupation, City and Local Authorities.**

**Table 22: Groups and Households with Group Reference Person in 'White Collar' Occupation, City Catchment Area.**

**Table 23: Groups and Households with Group Reference Person in 'Blue Collar' Occupation, City and Local Authorities.**

**Table 24: Groups and Households with Group Reference Person an Economically Active Full-time Student, City and Local authorities.**

**Table 25: Groups and Households with Group Reference Person in 'White Collar' Occupation, Ward and Local Authorities.**

**Table 26: Groups and Households with Group Reference Person in 'Blue Collar' Occupation, Ward and Local Authorities.**

**Table 27: Groups and Households with Group Reference Person an Economically Active Full-time Student, Ward and Local authorities.**

Note: The source for all Tables 28 to 31 is Special Migration Statistics, table SMS102.

**Table 28: Percentage of People in Couple Families and Family Size, City and Local Authorities.**

**Table 29: Percentage of People in 1 Parent Families and Family Size, City and Local Authorities.**

**Table 30: Pensioners in Migrating Households, City and Local Authorities.**

**Table 31: Single Persons in Migrating Households, City and Local Authorities.**

**Table 32: Migrating Households by Wards.**

Source: Standard Table ST009.

**Table 33: Travel To Work flows between Stoke-on-Trent, neighbouring counties and selected distant areas.**

Source: Special Workplace Statistics, table SWS101.

**Table 34: Travel To Work flows between Stoke-on-Trent and surrounding Local Authorities.**

Source: Special Workplace Statistics, table SWS101.

Note: The source for all Tables 35 to 38 is Special Workplace Statistics, table SWS301.

**Table 35: Travel To Work flows between Core Study Area and surrounding Local Authorities.**

**Table 36: Travel To Work Flows between Core Study Area and areas within Stoke-on-Trent.**

**Table 37: Travel To Work flows between Longport AMI and Neighbouring Wards.**

**Table 38: Travel To Work flows between City Centre South AMI and Neighbouring Wards.**

## **Index of Charts**

All charts are derived from tabulations from the 2001 Census as stated.

Note: The source for all charts Figure 1 to 6 is Standard Table ST008.

**Figure 1: Migrants Aged 0 to 15.**

**Figure 2: Net Migration Aged 0 to 15.**

**Figure 3: Migrants Aged 16 to 24.**

**Figure 4: Net Migration Aged 16 to 24.**

**Figure 5: Migrants Aged 65+.**

**Figure 6: Net Migration Aged 65+**

**Figure 7: Economic Activity of Migrants**

Source: Standard Table ST026 and Special Migration Statistics table SMS105.

## **Index of Maps**

## **Foreword**

The study of population flows between Stoke-on-Trent and the surrounding area shown on the following pages was initiated by Andrew Cowan, former Interim Client Manager at the Office of the City Manager. It is the result of deliberations between David Bridgwood, Senior Planning Officer with the Development & Transport Plans Team (Manager: Brian Davies) and Knud Moller, Principal Analyst & Information Officer with the Knowledge Management Team (Manager: Ray Garside). However, the analyses have been done by Knud Moller, and they together with conclusions, are his responsibility alone.

The analyses were done using the Small Area Statistics package, SASPAC for Windows, version 7.5, the principal tool for census analysis for local authorities. Maps have been produced by Sandie Bebbington, Research & Development Officer, using Mapinfo.

The study was commenced in July 2005 and completed in September 2005 and the areas referred to especially the Core Study Area and the two 'Areas of Major intervention' were defined according to information received at that time.

## **Introduction**

Migration within and to and from the North Staffordshire Conurbation has been the subject of intense study over many years starting with the preparations for the Structure Plans in the late '60s and early '70s. Similarly travel to work patterns have been reported upon several times over the years. In the past it has always been the axiom that people were leaving the conurbation because of lack of job opportunities. Recently some information about migration patterns have been included in two documents initiated by Renew North Staffordshire\*), but it was felt that they did not provide sufficient details at the neighbourhood level. However, together with this present study they show the picture to be more complex than just a search for jobs.

It is also worth noting that migration to and from this area historically has been very low, perhaps giving rise to a general notion of parochialism *and lack of mobility*. However, since the area's economy was overwhelmingly dominated by the ceramic and allied industries a person from outside knowing little or nothing about this industry would find it difficult to find a job here. Conversely, since there was little ceramic industry elsewhere a person from this area whose skills, knowledge and expertise was based on ceramic manufacturing would not have much incentive to move away, at least not beyond travelling distance.

The purpose of this study is to find out what the current patterns are. The outcome will have significance for the renewal of the housing market and will inform renewal and planning policy. It will also influence the case for a City Region now being made.

Some major changes that will have influenced population movements are the expansions at Staffordshire University and the *North Staffordshire* hospital complex. Also the closure of Unity House in 1992 and the movement of most of the staff housed in that building to Stoke Town. The closure of old factory buildings, expansion and consolidation on existing sites or movement of firms to the new areas of employment are all part of the continuing restructuring of the area, but the effect of each individual event is less easy to pinpoint.

On conclusion of this study it is the intention to enter the information into a forecasting model that hopefully will make it possible to gauge the effect of allocating development to alternative locations.

**Definition of Migrants:** A migrant is a person with a different address one year before the Census to that on Census day. (Census 2001, Definitions, National Statistics, HMSO 2004.) The 2001 Census differs from previous censuses in that it includes children of less than one year of age. The status of such children is determined by the migrant status of their 'next of kin' (usually the mother), other related person or the Household Reference Person.

It should also be noted that the study primarily deals with people in households and not with people in Communal Establishments. It does not consider gender or ethnicity and other issues, which were not part of the brief.

Alongside the main study four issue papers were prepared into Age Structure, Household & Family Structure, Socio-Economic Structure and Travel to Work Patterns.

\*) CSR Partnership Ltd, Renew North Staffordshire Market Renewal Prospectus, Appendix 1: Housing Market Assessment, Supplementary Document 1D: Housing Need, Affordability and New Housing in Major Intervention Areas, Birmingham, February 2004. Downloadable from: <http://www.renewnorthstaffs.gov.uk>.

Peter Lee et al, Developing a Sub-Regional Housing Investment Strategy for North Staffordshire, final Report, Centre for Urban & Regional Studies, University of Birmingham, May 2002.

## **Summary of Conclusions**

### **General Pattern**

1. Migrants comprise a smaller percentage of residents in Stoke-on-Trent than in any comparable city (Table 1).
2. Slightly less than half the migrants that are coming in (48.3%, Table 2) as well as leaving (48.9%) originate from or leave for areas within the Sub-Region. Slightly more than half (51.7% and 51.1% respectively) originate from or leave for areas beyond North Staffordshire.
3. By far the greatest part of migratory exchange takes place in East-West direction between Stoke-on-Trent and Newcastle Town followed by rural parts of Newcastle-under-Lyme BC and parts of Staffordshire Moorlands beyond the Eastern Fringe.
4. Table 3 shows that 24.3% of migrants into the Core Study Area originate from the Inner Ring and 23.8% of migrants leaving that area leave for the Inner Ring. 19.5% originate from the Outer Ring and 20% leave for this area. There is only a small rate of exchange with more distant parts of North Staffordshire.
5. As for the City as a whole less than half of all migrants originate from or leave for areas within North Staffordshire and slightly more than half of migration exchange is between the Core Study Area and areas beyond the Sub-Region.
6. Table 4 and 5 show that although wards within the Newcastle BC area are as close to the two AMIs as are the Stoke wards more of the migratory exchange takes place within the City area than with the Newcastle side.
7. There is a net surplus from migration between the AMIs and both sets of wards, but a deficit with areas further away.
8. Over half of all migrants arrive from or leave for areas beyond North Staffordshire, but they count for only 43.4% of the net-change.
9. Table 13 shows that 12.1% of the migrants who come into the City from North Staffordshire move into the Core Study Area whereas 75% of migrants who move in from elsewhere settle in this area.
10. Similarly 13.8% of the people who move out of the City to other parts of North Staffordshire come from the Core Study Area whereas 80.9% of those who move beyond North Staffordshire come from the Core Study Area (Table 14).
11. In City Centre South (NA38) 38.3% of in-migrants come from areas beyond North Staffordshire compared to 21.5% in Middleport (NA30). 39.4% of the out-migrants from City Centre South move to areas beyond North Staffordshire compared to 23.5% of the out-migrants from Middleport. For both areas these percentages are much smaller than for both the Core Study Area and for the City as a whole.



## Age Structure

12. Most comparable cities lost population from migration in the age-group 0-15 year olds including Stoke-on-Trent with a modest loss of 206 people or 0.4% of the original population.
13. Among the 16-24 year olds Stoke-on-Trent had a net gain of 197 persons or 0.5% of the original population.
14. Within the age group 65+ Stoke-on-Trent again falls somewhere in the middle with a small net loss of 0.1%.
15. The biggest exchange in migration is between Newcastle-under-Lyme BC, but the biggest net-change is with Staffordshire Moorlands DC (Table 6).
16. There is net-out-migration in the age groups 0-15, 25-34, 35-64 and 65+, but there is net-in-migration in the group 16-24. About two thirds arrive from or leave for areas beyond the Sub-Region, but the net-effect is only just over a quarter of the net-in-migration in this age group (26.9%, Table 8).
17. Nearly 60% of migration into (58.6%, Table 14) and out (59.2%) of the Core Study Area is between this and areas beyond North Staffordshire compared to just over 50% for the City as a whole (Table 8).

## NS-SeC Structure

18. There are more economically active people within migrants than among the residents generally. There is net-out-migration both among the economically active and those inactive, but the deficit is very slightly greater for the active than the inactive (Table 20).
19. There are fewer people 'Retired' and 'Sick and permanently disabled' than in the general population. There are more people classified as un-employed and full-time students among those moving into the City than among those moving out (Figure 7).
20. A balance was found in migration of 'White Collar' occupations between the City and the areas closest to the City boundary, the 'Inner Area' (Table 22), whereas there is net-out-migration to the 'Outer Area'. By contrast there is net-in-migration from Staffordshire Moorlands beyond Biddulph and the Eastern Fringe.
21. There is net-in-migration to the City of economically active full-time students, which is large (+147) relative to the volume of migrant groups and households (153 moving in, 6 moving out). This may mean there is a considerable number of students who leave the City and North Staffordshire altogether and therefore cannot be captured by these localised statistics.

## Family and Households

22. More people living in couple families have left the City (Out-migration) in the year preceding the Census (2,428, Table 28) than have arrived (1,848) and such people comprise the highest percentage of all migrants.
23. People in couple families comprise a higher percentage of out-migrants (66.7%) than of in-migrants and families among out-migrants are generally larger than those among in-migrants.
24. More people living as one parent families came into the City during the year preceding the Census (460, Table 29) than left the City (423). One parent families moving in are generally smaller at 2.64 persons per household or family than those moving out (2.82).
25. More pensioners left the City during the year preceding the Census (174, Table 30) than came in (107) and the proportion is higher among out-migrants than among in-migrants.
26. More single person households entered the City (876, Table 31) than left (616). They comprise the second highest proportion of all migrants and a higher percentage of in-migrants than of out-migrants.
27. More households are moving into the City than are leaving, but it varies from ward to ward. The biggest loss is in Hanley West & Shelton, which comprises the biggest part of the Core Study Area. The biggest gain occurred in Longton South where there has been considerable house building activity.

## Patterns of TTW

28. The 2001 Census indicated that 111,804 were travelling to work within the City boundary (Table 33 and 34). Of these 64.1% originate from within the City and 29.1% from neighbouring districts of Staffordshire.
29. The Census further indicate there were 98,807 residents in employment in Stoke-on-Trent of which 72.5% travelled to work within the City, 20.2% travelled to work within Staffordshire and 18.4% within North Staffordshire outside the City.
30. The greatest flows are within Staffordshire in an East-West direction rather than North-South similar to the migration pattern and the authorities with which the City interact most in this regard are also Newcastle-under-Lyme BC to the West and Staffordshire Moorlands DC to the East (Table 34).
31. The number of people travelling into the City exceeds the number travelling out only for the authorities nearest and immediately adjacent to the City boundary. When leaving this immediate area numbers quickly fall, and the number of those travelling out tends to exceed those travelling in (Table 33).

32. Within the City flows are greater between the Core Study Area and the wards of the Inner Core than between the Core Study Area and areas further away. These general patterns are also reflected around the AMIs and there is no great difference between the two areas (Table 35 and 36).
33. Similar to the migration pattern around these areas it is seen from Table 37 and 38 that there are more TTW flows between the AMIs and the wards within the City than the wards within the Newcastle area despite the latter being just as close geographically.

## **1. Area of Study**

*Summary: In this section we set out the geographical structure of the area of analysis. We define categories of areas as we move from a strategic level embracing the whole of the North Staffordshire Conurbation (the urban area) and its rural hinterland to the City defining an Inner Area, an Outer Area and a Distant Area described as the City Catchment Area. At the detailed level we define an Inner Ring, an Outer Ring and a Distant Area surrounding the Core Study Area described as the Core Catchment Area. Within the Core Study Area are the two Areas of Major Intervention (AMIs) Middleport (NA30) and City Centre South (NA38).*

The subject area of this study includes the whole of the City of Stoke-on-Trent UA, the whole of Newcastle-under-Lyme BC area, the whole of Staffordshire Moorlands DC area, parts of Stafford BC area to the South and parts of Congleton BC area to the North. The study is concerned with flows within and to and from the City and these other areas and how these flows have influenced the population structure of the City. It is not concerned with flows within areas outside the City or with flows between these areas.

Within this broad area a distinction can be made between the urban areas that are part of the North Staffordshire Conurbation and their rural hinterland.

The urban areas will include:

City of Stoke-on-Trent; Newcastle Town; Butt Lane, Kidsgrove, Newchapel and Talke (Newcastle North); Alsager (part of Congleton BC area); Biddulph (part of Staffordshire Moorlands DC area); Bagnall, Brown Edge, Caverswall, Endon and Werrington (Eastern Fringe); and Stone (part of Stafford BC area).

The rural hinterland will include:

Newcastle BC, remaining area; Lawton and Odd Rode (Northern Fringe); Barlaston, Fulford, Milwich and Swynnerton (Southern Fringe); and Staffordshire Moorlands, remaining area.

The focus inside Stoke-on-Trent UA is on a 'Core Study Area' including the whole of the ward of Hanley West & Shelton and parts of some of the surrounding wards. Within the Core Study Area there are two 'Areas of Major Intervention' (AMIs) coinciding with Neighbourhood 30 (Middleport & Longport) and Neighbourhood 38 (Shelton North & Etruria or City Centre South).

For the purposes of studying migration to and from the City as a whole these areas have been divided into three main groups as shown on Map 1:

### **City Catchment Area:**

Inner Area: Newcastle Town, Newcastle North, Biddulph, Eastern Fringe, Southern Fringe and Stone.

Outer Area: Newcastle Rural, Alsager, Odd Rode & Lawton.

Distant: Staffordshire Moorlands Remaining.

For the purposes of studying migration to and from the Core Study Area a different division has been used:

**Core Catchment Area:**

Inner Ring: Tunstall, Burslem North and South, Northwood, Berryhill, Fenton, Hartshill & Penkhull, Stoke & Trent Vale, Newcastle Town.

Outer Ring: Chell & Packmoor, Norton & Bradeley, East Valley, Abbey, Bentilee, Longton North and South, Meir Park & Sandon, Weston & Meir North, Blurton, Trentham & Hanford, Newcastle North, Biddulph, Eastern Fringe, Southern Fringe and Stone.

Distant: Newcastle Rural, Alsager, Lawton, Odd Rode, Staffordshire Moorlands Remaining.

**Map 1: Area of Study**

**Map 2: Core Study Area with AMIs**

## **2. General Pattern in Numbers**

*Summary: The second section sets out the general structure of migration within and around Stoke-on-Trent in terms of number of people that have changed address in the year preceding the Census. It shows migration rates generally to be low by national standards. Slightly less than half the migrants to and from the City originate from or leave for the North Staffordshire Subregion and a similar pattern applies to the Core Study Area. Most migration to and from the AMIs, NA30 and NA38, is within the City Council boundary despite Newcastle BC being just as close geographically.*

It was noted in the Introduction that migration in and out of Stoke-on-Trent historically has been low and it is clear from Table 1 below that compared to other similar cities it is still low. There seem to be areas of the West Midlands Region, however, where it is lower still, migrants comprise a smaller percentage of the residents of Stoke-on-Trent than in any of the other cities listed.

**Table 1: City Comparison, Migrants as Percent of All Residents**

<b>ZONE ID</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Migrants</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Carlisle</b>	99,104	10,048	10.14
<b>Coventry</b>	291,318	30,970	10.63
<b>Kingston-upon-Hull</b>	238,537	28,809	12.08
<b>York</b>	173,835	22,001	12.66
<b>Derby</b>	216,562	22,687	10.48
<b>Leicester</b>	271,043	32,275	11.91
<b>Nottingham</b>	255,586	38,963	15.24
<b>Stoke-on-Trent</b>	236,526	23,644	10.00
<b>Bristol</b>	367,234	48,829	13.30
<b>Plymouth</b>	233,055	29,643	12.72
<b>Brighton</b>	237,335	34,044	14.34
<b>Portsmouth</b>	179,731	25,038	13.93
<b>Southampton</b>	208,669	32,282	15.47
<b>West Midlands</b>	5,166,868	472,732	9.15
<b>England &amp; Wales</b>	50,788,262	5,194,788	10.23

The area with which Stoke-on-Trent is linked in economic and demographic terms is the North Staffordshire Sub-Region shown in Map 1. The pattern of migration is shown in Table 2. It is seen that slightly less than half the migrants that are coming in (48.33%) as well as leaving (48.89%) originate from or leave for areas within this sub-region. Slightly more than half (51.67 and 51.11% respectively) originate from or leave for areas beyond North Staffordshire.

A different division of areas is shown in Appendix 1 from which it is seen that by far the greatest part of migratory exchange takes place in an East-West direction between Stoke-on-Trent and Newcastle Town followed by Newcastle Rural and the remaining part of

Staffordshire Moorlands beyond the Eastern Fringe. This pattern strengthens the notion of a North Staffordshire Sub-region.

**Table 2: Patterns of Migration between City and the Rest of North Staffordshire, City Catchment Area.**

Origin\Destination	City of Stoke-on-Trent UA			
	In	%	Out	%
<b>Inner Area</b>	2,090	32.91	2,251	33.12
<b>Outer Area</b>	489	7.70	526	7.74
<b>Staffs Moors Remaining</b>	490	7.72	546	8.03
<b>Elsewhere</b>	3,281	51.67	3,473	51.11
<b>Total</b>	6,350	100.00	6,796	100.00

Table 3 shows the migratory pattern around the Core Study Area. About 24% of migrants originate from (24.32%) or leave for (23.81%) the Inner Ring and a further 20% (19.53 and 20.03% respectively) originate from or leave for the Outer Ring. There is only a small rate of exchange between the Core Study Area and more distant parts of North Staffordshire. As for the City as a whole less than half of all migrants originate from or leave for areas within North Staffordshire and slightly more than half of migration exchange is between the Core Study Area and areas beyond the Sub-Region.

The small difference that exists between the City as a whole and the Core Study Area is no doubt due to the location of Staffordshire University within the Core Study Area and the hospital just outside.

**Table 3: Migration In and Out of Core Study Area and the Rest of North Staffordshire, City Catchment Area.**

Origin\Destination	Core Study Area			
	In	%	Out	%
<b>Inner Ring</b>	1061	24.32	1132	23.81
<b>Outer Ring</b>	852	19.53	953	20.03
<b>Distant North Staffordshire</b>	121	2.78	123	2.59
<b>Total North Staffordshire</b>	2,034	46.63	2,208	46.43
<b>Elsewhere</b>	2,329	53.38	2,546	53.57
<b>Total</b>	4,363	100.00	4,754	100.00

The migratory pattern between the Core Study Area and the rest of the City is shown in Appendix 2. It is seen that the most important wards in this respect are those that are within the Inner Ring such as Hartshill & Penkull, Stoke & Trent Vale and Burslem North.

Slightly less than one third of all migration in and out of the Core Study Area is between this and the rest of the City.

**Table 4: Migration between NA30 (Middleport) and Neighbouring Wards.**

Origin\Destination	AMI NA30			
	In	%	Out	%
<b>Stoke Wards</b>	186	35.76	141	23.50
<b>Newcastle Wards</b>	63	12.12	60	10.00
<b>Elsewhere</b>	271	52.12	399	66.50
<b>Total</b>	520	100.00	600	100.00

**Table 5: Migration between NA38 (City Centre South) and Neighbouring Wards.**

Origin\Destination	AMI NA38			
	In	%	Out	%
<b>Stoke Wards</b>	391	44.13	305	26.73
<b>Newcastle Wards</b>	33	3.72	18	1.58
<b>Elsewhere</b>	462	52.15	818	71.69
<b>Total</b>	886	100.00	1,141	100.00

Table 4 and 5 show that although wards within Newcastle BC area are as close to the two AMIs as are the Stoke wards more of the migratory exchange takes place within the City area than with the Newcastle side. Secondly it would appear that there is a net surplus from migration with both these sets of neighbouring wards, but a net deficit from migratory exchange with areas further away.

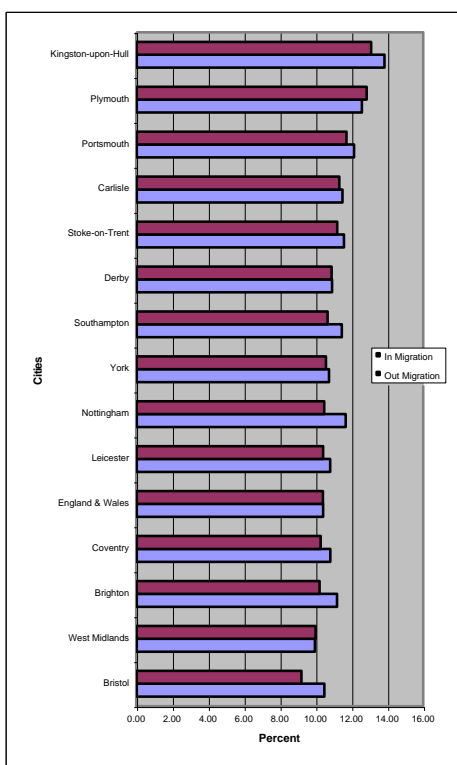


### 3. Age Structure of Migrants

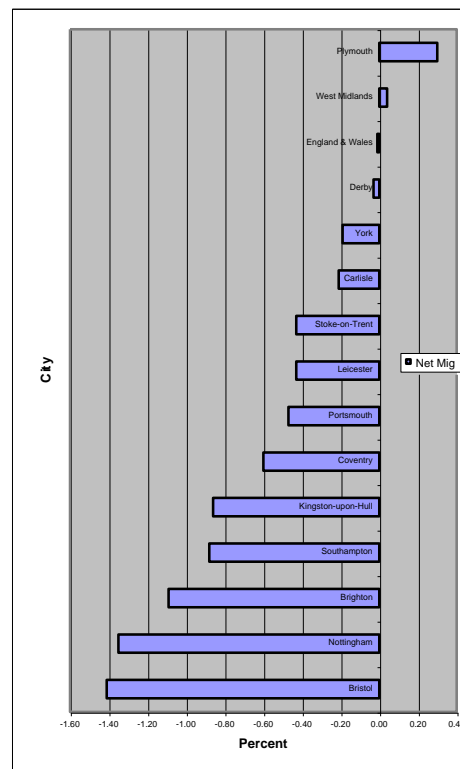
*Summary: This section is in four distinct parts. Firstly an overview setting the scene for three selected age-groups comparing Stoke-on-Trent with similar cities and wider areas. It is noted that the age-group 16-24 year olds that include students has a much higher propensity to migrate than other age-groups. The second part concerns the principal flows in and out of the City and it is found that these are mainly in an East-West direction. We then consider flows into and out of the Core Study Area. It is found that these are dominated by students and by migrants to and from areas beyond North Staffordshire. The final part deals with flows to and from the two AMLs.*

The analysis presented in this section is subject to the limitations described in Appendix 1 namely that the different datasets for the four different levels of geography use different age categories and different levels of detail.

**Figure 1: Migrants Aged 0-15**



**Figure 2: Net Migration Aged 0-15**



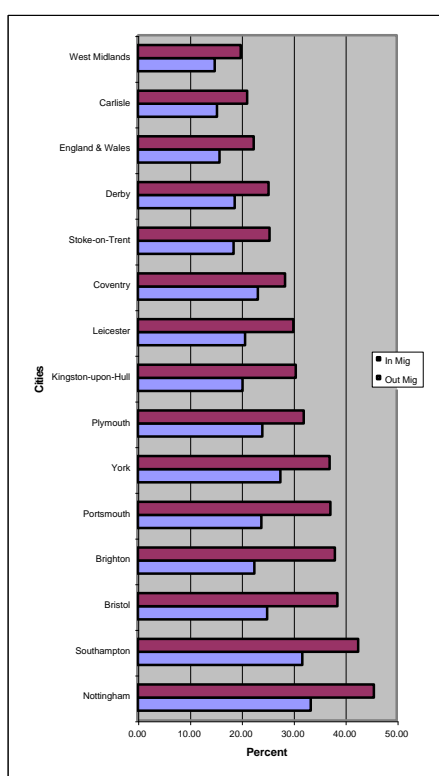
#### 0-15 Year Olds

Within the cities with which we have compared Stoke-on-Trent an average of 11% of the people in this age group are people who lived at a different address outside the area or within the area one year before Census day (29<sup>th</sup> of April) - 'In Migration' (Appendix 3). A slightly higher proportion, 11.5%, of the original population in this age group had left their

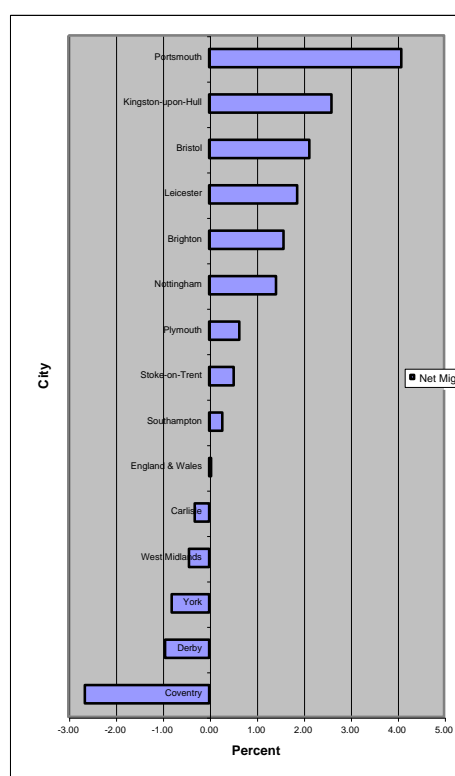
home city during the year prior to that day - 'Out Migration'. In Stoke-on-Trent the equivalent percentages are 11.2% and 11.6% respectively.

In Kingston-upon-Hull migrants comprised the highest percentage of the original, in Bristol they comprised the smallest percentage (Figure 1), but Bristol was losing most in the year prior to the Census with a net loss of 1,030 or 1.4% of the original population compared to a net gain of 141 or 0.3% of the original population in Plymouth, the only city to gain from migration in this age-group (Figure 2). Stoke-on-Trent had a modest net loss of 206 people or 0.4% of the original population.

**Figure 3: Migrants Aged 16-24**



**Figure 4: Net Migration Aged 16-24**



### 16-24 Year Olds

This age group is more narrow than the group discussed above and there are wide variations between the cities and a larger difference between In Migration and Out Migration (Appendix 4).

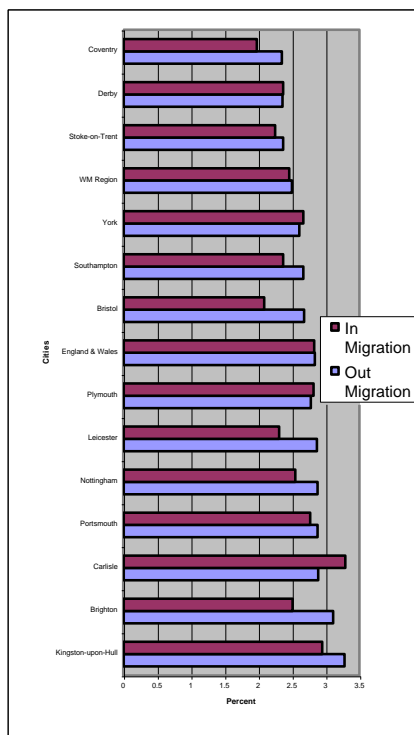
Within all similar cities an average of 33.2% of the people in this age group are people who lived at a different address outside the area or within the area one year before Census day. A much lower proportion of 23.5% of the original population in this age group had left their home city during the year prior to that day. In Stoke-on-Trent the equivalent percentages are 25.5% and 18.6% respectively.

The highest percentage of migrants in this age group was found in Nottingham, the smallest in Carlisle (Figure 3). In contrast to the age group 0-15 most cities have had a net gain of population within the group of 16-24 year olds. Portsmouth gained relatively the most at 4.1% of the original population compared to a net loss in Coventry of 2.7% (Figure 4). Stoke-on-Trent had a small net gain of 197 persons or 0.5% of the original population.

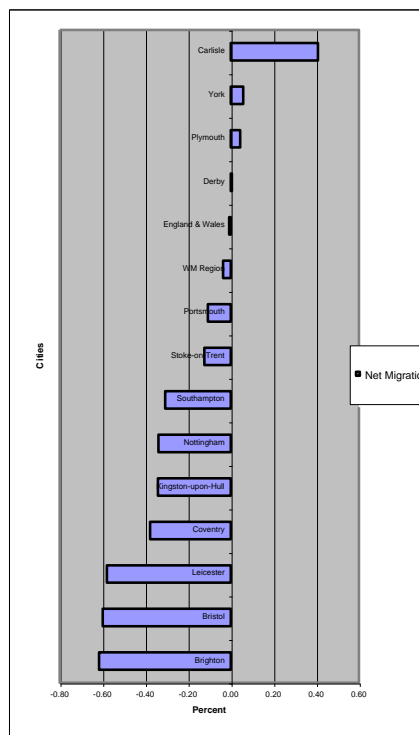
## People Aged 65+

People of retirement age have traditionally been assumed to migrate to areas with more pleasant climate such as the South coast of England. Based on the 2001 Census and the

**Figure 5: Migrants Aged 65+**



**Figure 6: Net Migration Aged 65+**



group of cities with which we have compared Stoke-on-Trent this assertion no longer seem to apply (Appendix 5).

Rates of migration are generally lower than for the age groups discussed above. Kingston-upon-Hull had the highest percentage of migrants in this age-group and Coventry the lowest (Figure 5). An average of 2.5% of the people lived at a different address one year before Census day and a slightly higher proportion of 2.8% left their home city since that day. In Stoke-on-Trent the equivalent percentages are 2.3% and 2.4% respectively.

Absolute number of people is small, but Brighton, Portsmouth and Southampton have all had a net loss in this age group whereas Carlisle, York, Plymouth and Derby all made small net gains (Figure 6). Brighton had the largest relative loss of 0.6%, Carlisle had the

largest relative gain of 0.4% and Stoke-on-Trent again falls somewhere in the middle with a small net loss of 0.1%.

## Origin & Destination, City of Stoke on Trent

**Table 6: All Migrants, City and Local Authorities**

Origin\Destination	City of Stoke-on-Trent UA					
	In	%	Out	%	Net	%
<b>Congleton BC*</b>	87	1.37	102	1.50	-15	-3.34
<b>Stafford BC*</b>	323	5.09	351	5.16	-28	-6.24
<b>Staffs Moorlands DC</b>	882	13.89	1,032	15.18	-150	-33.41
<b>Newcastle-u-Lyme BC</b>	1,777	27.98	1,838	27.03	-61	-13.59
<b>Elsewhere</b>	3,281	51.67	3,476	51.13	-195	-43.42
<b>Total</b>	6,350	100.00	6,799	100.00	-449	-100.00

\*Parts of Congleton BC and Stafford BC

The biggest flows of migrants between Stoke-on-Trent and the rest of the Sub-Region of North Staffordshire and South Cheshire, as seen from Table 6 above, are in an East-West direction rather than North-South. In local authority terms the flows are between Stoke-on-Trent UA and Newcastle-under-Lyme BC to the West and between Stoke-on-Trent UA and Staffordshire Moorlands DC to the East.

The biggest exchange is with Newcastle-under-Lyme BC, but the biggest net-change is with Staffordshire Moorlands DC. Over half of all migrants arrive from or leave for areas beyond the Sub-Region (51.7% of in-migration and 51.1% of out-migration), but they count for only 43.4% of the net-change.

Further analyses have shown that most exchanges are with the Inner Area or the surrounding urban areas. Less people move out to or arrive from the Outer Area or the rural hinterland.

**Table 7: Migrants Aged 0-15, City and Local Authorities**

Origin\Destination	City of Stoke-on-Trent UA					
	In	%	Out	%	Net	%
<b>Congleton BC*</b>	6	0.56	18	1.40	-12	-5.83
<b>Stafford BC*</b>	48	4.44	94	7.30	-46	-22.33
<b>Staffs Moorlands</b>	152	14.06	204	15.85	-52	-25.24
<b>Newcastle-u-Lyme BC</b>	304	28.12	356	27.66	-52	-25.24
<b>Elsewhere</b>	571	52.82	615	47.79	-44	-21.36
<b>Total</b>	1,081	100.00	1,287	100.00	-206	100.00

\*Parts of Congleton BC and Stafford BC.

**Table 8: Migrants Aged 16-24, City and Local Authorities**

Origin/Destination	City of Stoke-on-Trent UA					
	In	%	Out	%	Net	%
CongletonBC*	27	1.24	15	0.76	+12	+6.09
Stafford BC*	68	3.12	33	1.67	+35	+17.77
Staffs Moorlands DC	222	10.19	156	7.87	+66	+33.50
Newcastle-under-Lyme BC	494	22.68	463	23.37	+31	+15.74
Elsewhere	1,367	62.77	1,314	66.33	+53	+26.90
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,178</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1,981</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>+197</b>	<b>100.00</b>

\*Parts of Congleton BC and Stafford BC.

There is net-out-migration in the age groups 0-15, 25-34, 35-64 and 65+, but there is net-in-migration in the group 16-24, *which is the group that include new students*. The proportions arriving from or leaving for different parts of the Sub-Region divide as described above for the whole population. Within the age group 16-24 about two thirds arrive from or leave for areas beyond the Sub-Region, but the net-effect is only just over a quarter of the net-in-migration in this age group (26.9%). Comparing Table 6 and Table 8 it is seen that this age group also comprises a large proportion of all migrants coming into or leaving the Sub-Region (1,367 or 41.7% of in-migrants, 1,314 or 37.8% of out-migrants).

**Table 9: Migrants Aged 25-34, City and Local Authorities**

Origin\Destination	City of Stoke-on-Trent UA					
	In	%	Out	%	Net	%
Congleton BC*	18	1.14	30	1.63	-12	-4.58
Stafford BC*	104	6.58	83	4.50	+21	8.02
Staffs Moorlands DC	252	15.94	280	15.19	-28	-10.69
Newcastle-u-Lyme BC	455	28.78	501	27.18	-46	-17.56
Elsewhere	752	47.56	949	51.49	-197	-75.19
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,581</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1,843</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>-262</b>	<b>-100.00</b>

**Table 10: Migrants Aged 35-64, City and Local Authorities**

Origin\Destination	City of Stoke-on-Trent UA					
	In	%	Out	%	Net	%
Congleton BC*	33	2.45	33	2.23	0	0.00
Stafford BC*	88	6.53	108	7.30	-20	-15.15
Staffs Moorlands	225	16.70	305	20.62	-80	-60.61
Newcastle-u-Lyme BC	428	31.77	413	27.92	+15	11.36
Elsewhere	573	42.54	620	41.92	-47	-35.61
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,347</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1,479</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>-132</b>	<b>-100.00</b>

**Table 11: Migrants Aged 65+, City and Local Authorities.**

Origin\Destination	City of Stoke-on-Trent UA					
	In	%	Out	%	Net	%
<b>Congleton BC*</b>	3	1.84	5	2.43	-2	-1.30
<b>Stafford BC*</b>	15	9.20	26	12.62	-11	-7.79
<b>Staffs Moorlands DC</b>	31	19.02	69	33.50	-38	-24.24
<b>Newcastle-u-Lyme BC</b>	96	58.90	83	40.29	+13	-3.90
<b>Elsewhere</b>	18	11.04	23	11.17	-5	-11.63
<b>Total</b>	163	100.00	206	100.00	-43	-100.00

\*Parts of Congleton BC and Stafford BC

### Origin & Destination, Core Study Area

The migratory pattern for the Core Study Area is very similar to that for the City as a whole. That is that a large part of the exchanges taking place are between the Core Study Area and the *neighbouring* wards. Also there is a distinct bias towards movements in an East-West direction rather than North-South. However, the Core Study Area is different in that nearly 60% of migration into and out of that area is between here and areas beyond North Staffordshire compared to just over 50% for the City as a whole (Table 6 and Table 12).

**Table 12: All Migrants, Core and Local Authorities**

Origin\Destination	Core Study Area					
	In	%	Out	%	Net	%
<b>City ex Core Study Area</b>	1,371	32.62	1,480	31.13	-109	-19.78
<b>Congleton BC*</b>	9	0.21	9	0.19	0	0.00
<b>Stafford BC*</b>	12	0.29	45	0.95	-33	-5.99
<b>Staffs Moorlands DC</b>	91	2.17	114	2.40	-23	-4.17
<b>Newcastle-u-Lyme BC</b>	258	6.14	291	6.12	-33	-5.99
<b>Elsewhere</b>	2,462	58.57	2,815	59.21	-353	-64.07
<b>Total</b>	4,203	100.00	4,754	100.00	-551	-100.00

\*Parts of Congleton BC and Stafford BC

It is seen from Table 13 below that 12.1% of the migrants who come into the City from North Staffordshire move into the Core Study Area *and* 75% of the migrants who move in from elsewhere settle in this area. Similarly Table 14 shows that 13.8% of the people who move out of the City and into other parts of North Staffordshire come from the Core Study

Area whereas 80.9% of those who move beyond North Staffordshire come from the Core Study Area.

**Table 13: Migrants Into City & Core**

Origin\Destination	City	Core	%
North Staffordshire	3,069	370	12.06
Elsewhere	3,281	2,462	75.04
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,350</b>	<b>2,832</b>	<b>44.60</b>

**Table 14: Migrants Out of City & Core**

Destination\Origin	City	Core	%
North Staffordshire	3,323	459	13.81
Elsewhere	3,476	2,815	80.90
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,799</b>	<b>3,274</b>	<b>48.15</b>

This broad pattern of movement is shown throughout the age groups, but because the information is based on Output Area level the age-groups are very broad and no totals are available it is difficult to draw any specific conclusions. Table 15, 16 and 17 are included for information.

**Table 15: Migrants Aged 0-15, Core and Local Authorities**

Origin\Destination	Core Study Area		
	In	Out	Net
City ex Core Study Area	193	331	-138
Congleton BC*	3	0	+3
Stafford BC*	0	3	-3
Staffs Moorlands	3	21	-18
Newcastle-u-Lyme BC	27	63	-36

**Table 16: Migrants 16-Pensionable Age, Core and Local Authorities**

Origin\Destination	Core Study Area		
	In	Out	Net
City ex Core Study Area	1,085	1,052	+33
Congleton BC*	3	9	-6
Stafford BC*	12	33	-21
Staffs Moorlands	88	78	+10
Newcastle-u-Lyme BC	195	207	-12

**Table 17: Migrants of Pensionable Age, Core and Local Authorities**

Origin\Destination	Core Study Area		
	In	Out	Net
City ex Core Study Area	93	97	-4
Congleton BC*	3	0	3
Stafford BC*	0	6	-6
Staffs Moorlands	0	15	-15
Newcastle-u-Lyme BC	36	21	15

\*Parts of Congleton BC and Stafford BC

### Origin & Destination, Areas of Major Intervention (AMIs)

*It was noted in the comments to Table 6 that migrants comprise a higher percentage of the resident population in City Centre South (NA38) than in Middleport (NA30).*

From Table 18 below it is seen that there is a considerable difference in the origin and destination of migrants to and from the two *neighbourhood* areas.

In City Centre South 38.3% of in-migrants come from areas beyond North Staffordshire compared to 21.5% in Middleport. 39.4% of the out-migrants from City Centre South move to areas beyond North Staffordshire compared to 23.5% of the out-migrants from Middleport. However, for both areas these percentages are much smaller than for both the Core Study Area (58.6% and 59.2% respectively, Table 12) and the City as a whole (51.7% and 51.1%, Table 6).

Other research shows the previously noted tendency for migration to be in an East-West direction rather than North-South. Also levels of interaction in this regard tend to be greater with areas in the immediate vicinity rather than further afield.

**Table 18: All Migrants, NA30 and NA38**

Origin\Destination	In	%	Out	%	Net	%
<b>NA30</b>						
City ex NA30	315	60.58	333	55.50	-18	-22.50
Newcastle-u-Lyme	87	16.73	90	15.00	-3	-3.75
Rest of North Staffs	6	1.15	36	6.00	-30	37.50
Elsewhere	112	21.54	141	23.50	-29	-36.25
<b>Total</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>-80</b>	<b>-100.00</b>
<b>NA38</b>						
City ex NA38	466	52.60	592	51.88	-126	-49.41
Newcastle-u-Lyme	54	6.09	69	6.05	-15	-5.88
Rest of North Staffs	27	3.05	30	2.63	-3	-1.18
Elsewhere	339	38.26	450	39.44	-111	-43.53
<b>Total</b>	<b>886</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1,141</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>-255</b>	<b>-100.00</b>



Unfortunately age structure at this level of geography cannot be broken down further than that shown in Table 19. However, it seems that there is a greater level of activity in migration in the age groups 0-15 and of Pensionable Age and above in Middleport (NA30) than in City Centre South; migration in the latter being very much dominated by people of working (or 'studying') age.

**Table 19: Migrants by Age, NA30 and NA38**

Origin/Destination	NA30			NA38		
	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net
<b><u>Age 0-15</u></b>						
City ex Neighbourhood	84	99	-15	75	93	-18
Newcastle-under-Lyme	9	24	-15	6	21	-15
Rest of North Staffs	3	12	-9	0	0	0
<b><u>Aged 16-Pensionable</u></b>						
City ex Neighbourhood	219	207	+12	367	496	-129
Newcastle-under-Lyme	57	57	0	48	45	+3
Rest of North Staffs	3	24	-21	27	24	+3
<b><u>Pensionable Age</u></b>						
City ex Neighbourhood	12	27	-15	24	3	+21
Newcastle-under-Lyme	21	9	+12	0	3	-3
Rest of North Staffs	0	0	0	0	6	-6

## 4. NS-SeC Structure

*Summary: It is noted that the analysis offered in this section is limited due to the mixture of tables on offer. However, some characteristics do emerge. Thus, there are more economically active people among the migrants than among the residents generally. More people in 'White Collar' occupations are leaving than are coming in, but more people in 'Blue Collar' occupations are coming in than are leaving. This applies to the whole City and to Hanley West & Shelton Ward, which approximates the Core Study Area.*

This chapter includes analyses based on both economic activity tables as well as tabulations of socio-economic characteristics. The reason for this approach is the mixture of tabulations on offer in the main Census and the Special Migration Statistics (the SMS tables). No comparison is offered with other cities, as there are no tables suitable for this to be done. It should also be noted that the analyses *only* refer to migration between the City, the North Staffordshire Sub-Region and subdivisions thereof as *constituted by local authorities and electoral wards*.

**Table 20: Economic Activity of Migrants, City**

<u>Migrants Aged 16-74</u>	<u>Residents*</u>		<u>In-migrants**</u>		<u>Out-migrants**</u>		<u>Difference</u>
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No
	172,145	100.00	2,767	100.00	2,805	100.00	-38
<u>Economically Active</u>	106,114	61.64	2,096	75.75	2,118	75.51	-22
Employee - Part-Time	18,107	10.52	213	7.70	246	8.77	-33
Employee - Full-Time	67,872	39.43	1,454	52.55	1,487	53.01	-33
Self-Employed - Part-Time	1,750	1.02	36	1.30	39	1.39	-3
Self-Employed - Full-Time	7,108	4.13	121	4.37	152	5.42	-31
Unemployed	6,904	4.01	133	4.81	95	3.39	+38
Full-time Student	4,373	2.54	139	5.02	99	3.53	+40
<u>Economically Inactive</u>	66,031	38.36	671	24.25	687	24.49	-16
Retired	24,170	14.04	96	3.47	104	3.71	-8
Student	8,086	4.70	182	6.58	178	6.35	+4
Looking after home/family	10,978	6.38	135	4.88	154	5.49	-19
Permanently sick or disabled	16,181	9.40	160	5.78	160	5.70	0
Other	6,616	3.84	98	3.54	91	3.24	+7

Source: Derived from 2001 Census, Standard Table ST026 and Special Migration Statistics table SMS105

\*Table ST026 \*\*SMS105

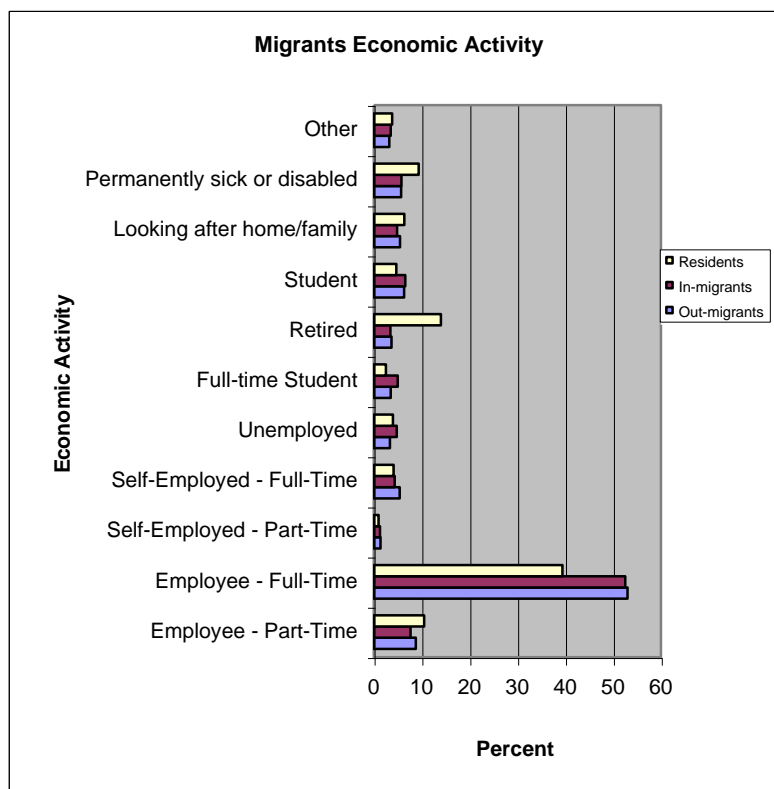
It is seen from Table 20 that there are more economically active people within migrants than among the residents generally. There is net out-migration both among the economically active and those inactive, but the deficit on the basis of the year prior to the census\* is very slightly greater for the economically active than the inactive. This

\*Census officials maintain that there is no point in the Census form in asking questions about a longer period, as the replies tend to become unreliable.

difference is very small for each activity category compared to the total volume of migration. It is nevertheless possible that over a long period of time there is a drain of economically active people that will change the composition of the City's population with a bias towards the inactive.

Figure 7 depicts details of economic activity. It is seen that there are many more people in full-time employment among the migrants than in the City generally. There are fewer people 'Retired' and 'Sick and permanently disabled' than in the general population.

**Figure 7: Economic Activity of Migrants**



There are more people classified as unemployed and full-time students among those moving into the City than among those moving out.

In Table 21 and subsequent tables the following definitions are used: 'White Collar' occupations are defined as the sum of: Large employers & higher managerial occupations, Higher professional occupations, Lower professional & managerial occupations, Intermediate occupations, Small employers & own account workers. 'Blue Collar' occupations are defined as the sum of: Lower supervisory & technical occupations, Semi-routine occupations, Routine occupations. The reader is also advised to read the Note at the end of this chapter and the reader is advised that because of the nature of the information provided by the 2001 Census these tables deal only with migration between the City and parts of North Staffordshire and South Cheshire.

**Table 21: Groups & Households with Group Reference Person  
in 'White Collar' Occupations, City and Local Authorities**

Origin\Destination	City of Stoke-on-Trent UA				
	In	%	Out	%	Net
Congleton BC*	27	3.16	57	6.58	-30
Staffs Moorlands DC	286	33.49	279	32.22	7
Newcastle-u-Lyme BC	441	51.64	440	50.81	1
Stafford BC*	100	11.71	90	10.39	10
<b>North Staffordshire</b>	<b>854</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-12</b>

\*Parts of Congleton BC and Stafford BC

On the basis of neighbouring local authorities the above Table 21 shows that there was net in-migration of groups and households whose reference person belonged to a 'White Collar' occupation from three of these and net out-migration to one.

However grouping wards together round the City boundary a balance was found in migration between the City and the areas closest to the boundary, the 'Inner Area' (Table 22), whereas there is net out-migration of 'White Collar' occupations to the 'Outer Area'. By contrast there is net in-migration from Staffs Moorlands beyond Biddulph and the 'Eastern Fringe', the wards along the Eastern boundary of the City.

**Table 22: Groups & Households with Group Reference Person  
in 'White Collar' Occupations, City Catchment Area**

Origin\Destination	City of Stoke-on-Trent UA				
	In	%	Out	%	Net
Inner Area	551	64.52	553	63.86	-2
Outer Area	117	13.70	174	20.09	-57
Staffs Moors Remaining	186	21.78	139	16.05	+47
<b>North Staffordshire</b>	<b>854</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>-12</b>

Net in-migration of groups and households whose reference person belonged to a 'Blue Collar' occupation was found from all four local authorities (Table 23) and all other areas of North Staffordshire irrespective of how they might be divided or grouped together.

**Table 23: Groups & Households with Group Reference Person  
in 'Blue Collar' Occupations, City and Local Authorities**

Origin\Destination	City of Stoke-on-Trent UA				
	In	%	Out	%	Net
Congleton BC*	24	2.86	15	2.30	+9
Staffs Moorlands DC	289	34.40	212	32.47	+77
Newcastle-u-Lyme BC	448	53.33	384	58.81	+64
Stafford BC*	79	9.40	42	6.43	+37
<b>North Staffordshire</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>+187</b>

\*Parts of Congleton BC and Stafford BC

**Table 24: Groups & Households with Group Reference Person  
an Economically Active FT Student**

Origin\Destination	City of Stoke-on-Trent UA				
	In	%	Out	%	Net
Congleton BC*	6	3.92	0	0.00	6
Staffs Moorlands DC	41	26.80	3	50.00	38
Newcastle-u-Lyme BC	100	65.36	3	50.00	97
Stafford BC*	6	3.92	0	0.00	6
<b>North Staffordshire</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>147</b>

\*Parts of Congleton BC and Stafford BC

It is seen from Table 24 that there is a net in-migration to the City of economically active full-time students, which is large (+147) relative to the volume of migrant groups and households (153 moving in, 6 moving out). That there is this relatively large difference between in-migration and out-migration may mean that a considerable number of students leave the City and North Staffordshire altogether upon completion of their studies *and cannot be counted in these localised statistics*.

Tables 25 to 27 deal with migration between the ward of Hanley West & Shelton and the rest of the City and the Sub-Region as a substitute for migration in and out of the Core Study Area. Unfortunately the nature of the information provided prevents us from providing such an analysis.

It is seen from Table 25 and 26 overleaf that there is net out-migration of both 'White Collar' and 'Blue Collar' occupations from Hanley West & Shelton to all areas of North Staffordshire and South Cheshire except Stafford BC (Stone Town) from where a small surplus of 'White Collar' occupations is recorded.

**Table 25: Groups & Households with Group Reference Person  
in 'White Collar' Occupations, Ward and Local Authorities**

Origin\Destination	Hanley West & Shelton Ward				
	In	%	Out	%	Net
City ex Hanley W & Shelton	70	74.47	104	61.18	-34
Congleton BC*	0	0.00	3	1.76	-3
Staffs Moorlands DC	9	9.57	27	15.88	-18
Newcastle-u-Lyme BC	12	12.77	36	21.18	-24
Stafford BC*	3	3.19	0	0.00	+3
<b>North Staffordshire</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>-76</b>

**Table 26: Groups & Households with Group Reference Person  
in 'Blue Collar' Occupations, Ward and Local Authorities**

Origin\Destination	Hanley West & Shelton Ward				
	In	%	Out	%	Net
City ex Hanley W & Shelton	97	78.23	210	72.16	-113
Congleton BC*	0	0.00	3	1.03	-3
Staffs Moorlands DC	0	0.00	33	11.34	-33
Newcastle-u-Lyme BC	27	21.77	45	15.46	-18
Stafford BC*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
<b>North Staffordshire</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>-167</b>

**Table 27: Groups & Households with Group Reference Person  
an Economically Active FT Student, Ward and Local Authorities**

Origin\Destination	Hanley West & Shelton Ward				
	In	%	Out	%	Net
City ex Hanley W & Shelton	228	88.72	158	94.61	+70
Congleton BC*	6	2.33	0	0.00	+6
Staffs Moorlands DC	14	5.45	0	0.00	+14
Newcastle-u-Lyme BC	9	3.50	9	5.39	0
Stafford BC*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
<b>North Staffordshire</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>+90</b>

\*Parts of Congleton BC and Stafford BC

As for the City as a whole there is a net in-migration of students to Hanley West & Shelton of economically active full-time students, which is large (+90) relative to the volume of

migrant groups and households (257 moving in, 167 moving out) and as for the City as a whole it probably means that a large number of students leave the City and the Sub-region altogether.

## Note

In response to a query to Census Customer Services a reply was received of which the following is a summary. The query referred to table SMS204.

A moving group is a group of people within a household or communal establishment who have moved together from the same usual address one year before Census day. A person who moves by himself or herself also constitutes a moving group.

A household is described as 'wholly moving' if all members of the household are migrants and have moved from the same address. Where migrants do not constitute a complete household, they will be classified within 'Other moving groups'.

The term 'Moving Group Reference Person' is built up from 'Family Reference Person' (FRP) and 'Household Reference Person' (HRP).

If there is only one person in the Moving group, that person is the Moving Group Reference Person (MGRP).

If the moving group contains the HRP, then the MGRP is the HRP.

If the HRP is not in the moving group, the MGRP is chosen from among any FRPs using the same criteria (economic activity, age, order on the form).

If there are no FRPs or HRPs in the moving group, the MGRP is chosen from the highest generation (generation 1) of any family, using the same criteria.

If there is no person in generation 1 of a family, the MGRP is chosen from all the people in the moving group, using the same criteria.

Conclusion: Analysing table SMS204 no difference was found between moving households and moving groups in terms of socio-economic structure. In the interest of keeping the analysis simple, it was therefore decided to add together number of groups and number of households.

## **5. Family & Household Structure**

*Summary: Section 5 deals with differences in family and household structure between migrants moving into the City and those moving out. It is found that there are more people living as family couples among those moving out than among those moving in and the families are generally larger. Conversely there are more single people and people living as one parent families among those moving in than among those leaving.*

The following analysis considers the content of the Special Migration Statistics Table SMS102, which deals with the family status of individual migrants and their origin and destination at district level. Extracts are shown in Table 28 to 31. There are no meaningful tables available below district level dealing with origin and destination of migrants and their family status.

### **City Migrants, Origin & Destination**

**Table 28: Percentage of People in Couple Families and Family Size, City and Local Authorities**

<b>Origin/Destination</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total in couple family</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>No of Couples</b>	<b>Family size</b>
<b>Column No Calculation</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(3) % of (1)</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>(5) (2)/(4)</b>
<b><u>Internal migration</u></b>	17,735	9,072	51.15	3,042	2.98
<b><u>In migration</u></b>					
<b>Congleton BC</b>	150	87	58.00	33	2.68
<b>Newcastle-under-Lyme BC</b>	1,680	962	57.26	368	2.62
<b>Stafford BC</b>	546	312	57.14	122	2.57
<b>Staffordshire Moorlands DC</b>	915	487	53.22	185	2.63
<b>Total</b>	3,291	1,848	56.15	707	2.62
<b><u>Out migration</u></b>					
<b>Congleton BC</b>	207	151	72.95	49	3.08
<b>Newcastle-under-Lyme BC</b>	1,796	1091	60.75	390	2.80
<b>Stafford BC</b>	560	385	68.75	130	2.97
<b>Staffordshire Moorlands DC</b>	1,078	801	74.30	273	2.94
<b>Total</b>	3,641	2,428	66.68	841	2.89

The above Table 28 shows that more people living in couple families have left the City (Out-migration) in the year preceding the Census than have arrived (In-migration), 2,428 compared to 1,848 and compared to the following three tables it also shows that such people comprise the highest percentage of all migrants. Table 28 also shows that people



in couple families comprise a higher percentage of the out-migrants (66.68%) than of in-migrants (56.15%) and families among out-migrants are generally larger than those among in-migrants. This pattern applies to migration between the City and all four surrounding authorities.

**Table 29: Percentage of People in 1 Parent Families and Family Size**

Origin/Destination	Total	Total in 1 parent family	Percent	Parents	Family size
Column No Calculation	(1)	(2)	(3) % of (1)	(4)	(5) (2)/(4)
<b><u>Internal migration</u></b>	17,735	3521	19.85	1345	2.62
<b><u>In migration</u></b>					
Congleton BC	150	19	12.67	6	3.17
Newcastle-under-Lyme BC	1,680	214	12.74	83	2.58
Stafford BC	546	58	10.62	21	2.76
Staffordshire Moorlands DC	915	169	18.47	64	2.64
<b>Total</b>	3,291	460	13.98	174	2.64
<b><u>Out migration</u></b>					
Congleton BC	207	17	8.21	6	2.83
Newcastle-under-Lyme BC	1,796	228	12.69	81	2.81
Stafford BC	560	63	11.25	20	3.15
Staffordshire Moorlands DC	1,078	115	10.67	43	2.67
<b>Total</b>	3,641	423	11.62	150	2.82

More people living as one-parent families came into the City during the year preceding the Census (460, Table 29) than left the City (423). The proportion of all in-migrants is particularly high among people migrating from Staffordshire Moorlands DC (18.5%), but there is no uniform pattern. One Parent families moving in are generally smaller at 2.64 persons per household or family than those moving out (2.82), but *again* there is no uniform pattern.

More pensioners left the City during the year preceding the Census (174, Table 30) than came in (107) and the proportion is higher among out-migrants than among in-migrants and is particularly high among those moving into Stafford BC (5.9%) and Staffordshire Moorlands DC (5.8%).

More single person families and households entered the City (876, Table 31) than left (616). They comprise the second highest proportion of all migrants and a higher percentage of in-migrants than of out-migrants.

**Table 30: Pensioners in Migrating Households as Percentage of All Migrating Households**

<b>Origin/Destination</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Pensioners</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b><u>Internal migration</u></b>	17,735	740	4.17
<b><u>In migration</u></b>			
Congleton BC	150	3	2.00
Newcastle-under-Lyme BC	1,680	65	3.87
Stafford BC	546	15	2.75
Staffordshire Moorlands BC	915	24	2.62
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,291</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>3.25</b>
<b><u>Out migration</u></b>			
Congleton BC	207	9	4.35
Newcastle-under-Lyme BC	1,796	70	3.90
Stafford BC	560	33	5.89
Staffordshire Moorlands DC	1,078	62	5.75
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,641</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>4.78</b>

**Table 31: Single Persons in Migrating Households as Percentage of All Migrating Households**

<b>Origin/Destination</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Singles</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b><u>Internal migration</u></b>	17,735	4,402	24.82
<b><u>In migration</u></b>			
Congleton BC	150	41	27.33
Newcastle-u-Lyme BC	1,680	439	26.13
Stafford BC	546	161	29.49
Staffordshire Moorlands BC	915	235	25.68
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,291</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>26.62</b>
<b><u>Out migration</u></b>			
Congleton BC	207	30	14.49
Newcastle-u-Lyme BC	1,796	407	22.66
Stafford BC	560	79	14.11
Staffordshire Moorlands DC	1,078	100	9.28
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,641</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>16.92</b>

## Migrating Families & Households

**Table 32: Migrating Households by Ward**

<b>Ward</b>	<b>Inflow</b>	<b>Outflow</b>	<b>Difference</b>
Abbey Green	249	319	-70
Bentilee & Townsend	373	319	+54
Berryhill & Hanley East	338	266	+72
Blurton	274	268	+6
Burslem North	303	273	+30
Burslem South	399	394	+5
Chell & Packmoor	264	273	-9
East Valley	268	258	+10
Fenton	301	311	-10
Hanley West & Shelton	446	586	-140
Hartshill & Penkhull	444	422	+22
Longton North	339	346	-7
Longton South	365	273	+92
Meir Park & Sandon	353	358	-5
Northwood & Birches Head	370	338	+32
Norton & Bradeley	235	265	-30
Stoke & Trent Vale	440	388	+52
Trentham & Hanford	255	264	-9
Tunstall	373	336	+37
Weston & Meir North	315	264	+51

There are more households moving into the City than are leaving, but it varies from ward to ward with some making gains and some making a loss (Table 32). The biggest loss is in Hanley West & Shelton Ward, which comprises the biggest part of the Core Study Area. The biggest gain occurred in Longton South where there was considerable housebuilding in the year preceding the Census that has continued until recently (Florence Park).

## **6. Conclusions on Migration**

The study dealt with several subdivisions of the City and the surrounding sub-region, but for the purpose of these conclusions we will just consider some emerging issues affecting the whole City.

It was found in Chapter 3 on the age structure of migrants that there is a surplus of in-migrants in the age-group 16-24 and a deficit in all other age-groups. From Chapter 5 on household and family structure it was found that there is a predominance of Couple Households amongst all migrants, but particularly amongst out-migrants. One Parent Families and Single Persons are two other large groups, but there are more of *this group* among in-migrants than among out-migrants.

Among economically active migrants there is a predominance of employees (Chapter 4), but more so among out-migrants than among in-migrants. The self-employed are a small group, but again there are more of them among the out-migrants. Conversely there are more unemployed and more students among the in-migrants than among the out-migrants.

Having defined 'White Collar' and 'Blue Collar' occupations, it was noticed that there are many more people in 'blue collar' occupations and students among the in-migrants than among the out-migrants.

On the basis of these statistics an impression is forming, which shows a lot of people moving into the City as young, single, maybe unemployed, maybe students and possibly in insecure, low-paid 'blue collar' occupations.

This impression is supported by the findings of the CSR Partnership (see introduction). They found that students are driving the market in Hanley South and the social market "appears to be ... benefiting from ... from low-income inflow to the inner core" (p69).

A larger number is moving out who will include children (aged 0-15) and parents (aged 25+) in couple households, persons who are employees, self-employed and may have acquired a better paid and more secure 'white-collar' occupation. This is to some extent supported by the findings of the CSR Partnership. Talking about future plans and aspirations, they found that respondents to their survey "would be wanting a different type of home, probably a larger one, followed by a change of job" and probably a 'better' area (p120).

The question now is: Are the two connected? Are the people who at one point in their life move in to the City as young, single etc the same as those who at a later stage move out of the City as part of a couple household, with children, in employment etc? The CSR Partnership refer to "a natural life cycle progression among professionals with families balancing successive housing and area improvements in relation to place of work" (p125), but we still do not have conclusive evidence.

The local authority of Stoke-on-Trent is a very disparate community with an old core of six industrial towns that were largely products of the industrial revolution, a number of large outlying post-war council estates, some newer private residential areas all interspersed with areas of a semi-rural character. Clearly it would be wrong to compare this entity with a City Centre such as Manchester or Sheffield referred to by Allen and Blandy\*), but their description of people who have moved into live in such centres does have some

\*) Allen, C and Blandy, S, The future of City Centre Living: Implications for Urban Policy, Centre for Regional Economic and Social Research, Sheffield 2004. Available at the website of the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, see <http://www.odpm.gov.uk>.

resemblance to the findings described above.

Stoke-on-Trent along with other 'minor' cities (Allen & Blandy, p 8) has sought to rebrand itself by ensuring evening and night time activities that extends the vitality of its City Centre beyond normal working hours. This has involved the promotion of new facilities such as the Regent Theatre, extension of the Victoria Hall concert facility and an expanding array of pubs, bars and restaurants and encouragement of residential development near the City Centre such as along Lichfield Street. It is also noticed that a large number of the residents of Northwood works in the City Centre. It is therefore clear that large tracts of the City near the Centre is cable of meeting a major requirement of city centre living that of "living within six to ten minute walk to key facilities, such as work" (Ibid, p 10).

On the basis of the Census we cannot describe those moving into Stoke-on-Trent as "young, single professionals that are well-paid" (Ibid, p 9). However, they are definitely young and mostly single or childless couples and often students. When Allen and Blandy observe that "most tend to give up their city centre 'experience' in order to satisfy their 'natural desire' to move to the suburbs" there may also be a local parallel in the move at a later age to the neighbouring authorities of Newcastle-under-Lyme or Staffordshire Moorlands, which in many respects act as suburbs to Stoke-on-Trent. CSR asked in what sort of area their respondents wished to live in 10 years time. One third (32%) "aspire to move into rural areas or a market town" leading to a better quality of life – "quieter, safer and with a better atmosphere".

Two scenarios seem possible.

*A: The City has considerable facilities for education and learning, a range of social and entertainment facilities, and a range of job opportunities. It therefore has the capacity to act as a vehicle for getting younger people without education, family, employment etc started in life and ready to move on. Alternatively it may be desirable for the City to encourage them to stay to support the local area socially and economically (eg 'A family affair?' by Mace, Gallent & Hall in 'Town and Country Planning', February 2005).*

*Alternatively B: In addition to the facilities and opportunities referred to above the City also has a range of public, private and, voluntary services that offer support to people with social, economic, and health problems. The City will therefore also act as a magnet for a pool of unemployed, lowly skilled and probably lowly paid people, who need and may rely on these services, but who thereby add to the City's already chronic social problems and make much regeneration and renewal efforts an uphill task without an end in sight.*

It would have been useful to prove one or the other, but as the Census, the study by the CSR Partnership and the study by Allen and Blandy all take a static approach this is not possible. We know what people's situation was on census day or (in the case of the studies referred to) at the time of the interview, but we do not know for certain what actually happened before or after. This could be subject of further study.

## **7. Patterns of Travel to Work**

*Summary: Patterns of Travel To Work (TTW) are in many ways a corollary to migration patterns. People may change residence, but keep their place of work so that the migration route will now become the route for travel to work. Certainly the analysis in Table 34 and 35 show TTW in and out of the City and the Core Area to be mainly in an East-West direction similar to the migration pattern. The affinity between the AMIs and the surrounding areas is also somewhat greater in terms of TTW inside the City boundary than with areas inside Newcastle BC area similar to the pattern found for migration.*

111,804 people are travelling to work within the City boundary (Table 33 and 34). This would indicate that there are more jobs within the City than other sources suggest (eg Annual Business Inquiry for 2001, 106,163). Of these 64.11% originate from within the City and 29.13% from neighbouring districts of Staffordshire.

There were at the time of the Census 98,807 residents in employment in Stoke-on-Trent of which 72.5% travelled to work within the City, 20.21% travelled to work within Staffordshire (Table 33) and 18.39% within North Staffordshire outside the City (90.89% less 72.5%, Table 34).

**Table 33: TTW flows between Stoke-on-Trent, neighbouring counties and selected distant areas**

	City Council Area			
	In	%	Out	%
<b>Stoke-on-Trent</b>	71,677	64.11	71,677	72.54
<b>Cheshire*</b>	3,827	3.42	2,796	2.83
<b>Staffordshire*</b>	32,563	29.13	19,971	20.21
<b>Distant North</b>	457	0.41	708	0.72
<b>Distant South</b>	684	0.61	907	0.92
<b>London</b>	89	0.08	169	0.17
<b>Elsewhere</b>	2,507	2.24	2,579	2.61
<b>Total</b>	111,804**	100.00	98,807	100.00

\*Parts of Cheshire County and Staffordshire County.

\*\*Derived from Standard Table ST131.

It is noted from Table 33 that the greatest flows are within Staffordshire and from Table 34 that they are in an East-West direction similar to the migration flows rather than North-South and that the authorities with which the City interact most in this regard are Newcastle-under-Lyme BC to the West and Staffordshire Moorlands DC to the East. Table 33 shows that the numbers travelling into and leaving the City from these two authorities are greater than from any other.

The number of people travelling into the City exceeds the number travelling out only for the authorities nearest and immediately adjacent to the City boundary. When leaving this immediate area numbers quickly fall, and the number of those travelling out tends to exceed the number of those travelling in (Table 33).

**Table 34: TTW flows between Stoke-on-Trent and Surrounding Local Authorities.**

	City Council Area			
	In	%	Out	%
<b>Stoke-on-Trent</b>	71,632	64.07	71,632	72.50
<b>Congleton BC*</b>	1,361	1.22	547	0.55
<b>Staffs Moorlands DC</b>	10,226	9.15	4,036	4.08
<b>Stafford BC*</b>	3,239	2.90	3,257	3.30
<b>Newcastle-under-Lyme DC</b>	16,964	15.17	10,330	10.45
<b>North Staffordshire</b>	103,422	92.50	89,802	90.89
<b>Elsewhere</b>	8,382	7.50	9,005	9.11
<b>Total</b>	111,804**	100.00	98,807	100.00

\*Parts of Congleton BC and Stafford BC.

\*\*Derived from Standard Table ST131.

The numbers travelling into and leaving the Core Study Area for work are greater from areas inside the City boundary than from outside (Table 34), but like the City as a whole beyond the boundary most travel to work flows are in an East-West direction and between the authority areas of Newcastle-under-Lyme BC and Staffordshire Moorlands DC.

**Table 35: TTW flows between Core Study Area and Surrounding Local Authorities.**

	Core Study Area		
	In	Out	%
Residents in employment: 9,660	4,617	4,617	47.80
<b>City ex Core Area</b>	18,826	2,580	26.71
<b>Congleton BC*</b>	535	60	0.62
<b>Staffordshire Moorlands DC</b>	4,314	336	3.48
<b>Stafford BC*</b>	890	138	1.43
<b>Newcastle-under-Lyme BC</b>	7,062	1,146	11.86
<b>North Staffordshire</b>	31,627	8,877	91.89
<b>Elsewhere</b>	N/K	783	8.11
<b>Total</b>	N/K	9,660	100.00

\*Parts of Congleton BC and Stafford BC.

**Table 36: TTW flows between Core Study Area and areas within Stoke-on-Trent.**

Origin\Destination	Core Study Area	
	In	Out
Inner Core	8026	1813
Outer Ring	7752	447
South East	3048	321

Within the City flows are greater between the Core Study Area and the wards of the Inner Core than between the Core Study Area and areas further away. Other research has shown that more people travel to work in the Core Study Area from Northwood & Birches Head (1,504 persons) than from any other of the City's wards. More people travel out of the Core Study Area to work in Hartshill & Penkhull (522) than to any other ward.

These general patterns are also reflected around the AMIs and there is no great difference between the two areas (Table 37 and 38). Further analysis has shown that of the residents who travel out of the AMI slightly more of those living in Longport travel outside the Sub-Region than is the case in City Centre South.

Similar to the migration pattern around these areas it is seen that there are more travel to work flows between the AMIs and the wards within the City than the wards within the Newcastle area despite the latter being just as close geographically.

**Table 37: TTW flows between Longport AMI and Neighbouring Wards**

	NA30 Longport		
	In	Out	%
Residents in employment: 2,138	<u>552</u>	<u>552</u>	<u>25.82</u>
<b>City Wards</b>	906	615	38.78
<b>Newcastle Wards</b>	567	212	13.37
<b>Surrounding Wards</b>	1,473	827	52.14
<b>Elsewhere</b>	N/K	759	47.86
<b>Total</b>	N/K	1,586	100.00



**Table 38: TTW flows between Longport AMI and Neighbouring Wards**

	NA38 City Centre South		
	In	Out	%
Residents in employment: 1,826	<u>508</u>	<u>508</u>	<u>27.82</u>
<b>City Wards</b>	3,241	430	23.55
<b>Newcastle Wards</b>	1,158	84	4.60
<b>Surrounding wards</b>	4,399	514	39.00
<b>Elsewhere</b>	N/K	804	61.00
<b>Total excl internal</b>	N/K	1,318	100.00

Note: Because of the way NA38 is defined flows into the area include flows into Festival Park and parts of the main City Centre.

## Appendix 1: Stoke-on-Trent and Surrounding Area

Origin\Destination	City of Stoke-on-Trent UA			
	In	%	Out	%
<b>Northern Fringe</b>	27	0.43	30	0.44
<b>Alsager Town</b>	60	0.94	72	1.06
<b>Total excl City</b>	87	1.37	102	1.50
<b>Biddulph Town</b>	192	3.02	209	3.08
<b>Eastern Fringe</b>	200	3.15	277	4.08
<b>Staffs Moors Remaining</b>	490	7.72	546	8.03
<b>Total excl City</b>	882	13.89	1,032	15.19
<b>Southern Fringe</b>	226	3.56	208	3.06
<b>Stone Town</b>	97	1.53	143	2.10
<b>Total excl City</b>	323	5.09	351	5.16
<b>Newcastle Town</b>	1,102	17.35	1,116	16.42
<b>Newcastle North</b>	273	4.30	298	4.38
<b>Newcastle Rural</b>	402	6.33	424	6.24
<b>Total excl City</b>	1,777	27.98	1,838	27.05
<b>North Staffordshire</b>	3,069	48.33	3,323	48.90
<b>Elsewhere</b>	3,281	51.67	3,473	51.11
<b>Total</b>	6,350	100.00	6,796	100.00

## Appendix 2: Core Study Area and Remaining City Area

Origin\Destination	Core Study Area			
	In	%	Out	%
Abbey Green	45	1.03	70	1.47
Bentilee & Townsend	57	1.31	58	1.22
Berryhill & Hanley East	84	1.93	110	2.31
Blurton	39	0.89	36	0.76
Burslem North	120	2.75	156	3.28
Burslem South	12	0.28	48	1.01
Chell & Packmoor	81	1.86	66	1.39
East Valley	54	1.24	84	1.77
Fenton	78	1.79	63	1.33
Hartshill & Penkhull	204	4.68	174	3.66
Longton North	45	1.03	48	1.01
Longton South	18	0.41	15	0.32
Meir Park & Sandon	32	0.73	10	0.21
Northwood & Birches Hd	105	2.41	123	2.59
Norton & Bradeley	62	1.42	75	1.58
Stoke & Trent Vale	194	4.45	188	3.95
Trentham & Hanford	27	0.62	24	0.50
Tunstall	99	2.27	81	1.70
Weston & Meir North	15	0.34	51	1.07
Elsewhere, inside SoT	1,371	31.42	1,480	31.13
Elsewhere, outside SoT	3,037	69.61	3,344	70.34
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,363</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>4,754</b>	<b>100.00</b>

### Appendix 3: Migrants Aged 0-15

City	Total 0-15	In Mig	Percent	Total	Out Mig	Percent	Net	Percent
Column No	(1)	(2)	(3)	Pre Mig	(5)	(6)	Migration	(8)
				(4)			(7)	(8)
							(2)-(5)	% of '(4)
Carlisle	18,895	2,138	11.32	18,934	2,177	11.50	-39	-0.21
Coventry	63,296	6,507	10.28	63,676	6,887	10.82	-380	-0.60
Kingston-upon-Hull	52,524	6,879	13.10	52,978	7,333	13.84	-454	-0.86
York	31,404	3,322	10.58	31,464	3,382	10.75	-60	-0.19
Derby	46,398	5,054	10.89	46,412	5,068	10.92	-14	-0.03
Leicester	61,812	6,439	10.42	62,081	6,708	10.81	-269	-0.43
Nottingham	52,523	5,502	10.48	53,241	6,220	11.68	-718	-1.35
Stoke-on-Trent	47,897	5,365	11.20	48,103	5,571	11.58	-206	-0.43
Bristol	71,924	6,625	9.21	72,954	7,655	10.49	-1,030	-1.41
Plymouth	46,696	5,999	12.85	46,555	5,858	12.58	141	0.30
Brighton	40,777	4,166	10.22	41,225	4,614	11.19	-448	-1.09
Portsmouth	35,919	4,211	11.72	36,089	4,381	12.14	-170	-0.47
Southampton	39,449	4,211	10.67	39,798	4,560	11.46	-349	-0.88
West Midlands	1,088,899	108,858	10.00	1,088,435	108,394	9.96	464	0.04
England & Wales	10,387,089	1,081,305	10.41	10,387,675	1,081,891	10.42	-586	-0.01

Source: Derived from 2001 Census, Standard Table ST008.

### Appendix 4: Migrants Aged 16-24

City	Total	In Mig	Percent	Total	Out Mig	Percent	Net	Percent
Column No	16-24	(2)	(3)	Pre Mig	(5)	(6)	Migration	(8)
	(1)			(4)			(7)	(8)
							(2)-(5)	% of '(4)
Carlisle	9,797	2,073	21.16	13,781	2,116	15.35	-43	-0.31
Coventry	36,987	10,529	28.47	51,159	11,886	23.23	-1,357	-2.65
Kingston-upon-Hull	29,541	9,019	30.53	39,421	7,995	20.28	1,024	2.60
York	20,526	7,605	37.05	28,400	7,831	27.57	-226	-0.80
Derby	24,596	6,222	25.30	34,908	6,549	18.76	-327	-0.94
Leicester	38,999	11,722	30.06	51,843	10,755	20.75	967	1.87
Nottingham	41,305	18,825	45.58	54,038	18,060	33.42	765	1.42
Stoke-on-Trent	28,351	7,228	25.49	37,905	7,031	18.55	197	0.52
Bristol	49,090	18,939	38.58	69,810	17,450	25.00	1,489	2.13
Plymouth	27,974	8,970	32.07	36,258	8,738	24.10	232	0.64
Brighton	26,988	10,276	38.08	42,579	9,602	22.55	674	1.58
Portsmouth	24,156	8,991	37.22	32,101	7,679	23.92	1,312	4.09
Southampton	35,352	15,051	42.57	46,951	14,920	31.78	131	0.28
West Midlands	546,012	108,768	19.92	751,246	112,030	14.91	-3,262	-0.43
England & Wales	5,296,368	1,187,809	22.43	7,488,597	1,184,863	15.82	2,946	0.04

Source: Derived from 2001 Census Standard Table ST008

## Appendix 5: Migrants Aged 65+

ZONE ID	Total Aged 65+	In Mig	Percent	Total Pre Mig	Out Mig	Percent	Net Migration	Percent
Carlisle	17,206	566	3.29	17,136	496	2.89	70	0.41
Coventry	44,127	874	1.98	44,294	1,041	2.35	-167	-0.38
Kingston-upon-Hull	35,471	1,045	2.95	35,592	1,166	3.28	-121	-0.34
York	29,045	775	2.67	29,028	758	2.61	17	0.06
Derby	34,150	809	2.37	34,148	807	2.36	2	0.01
Leicester	36,049	831	2.31	36,259	1,041	2.87	-210	-0.58
Nottingham	36,846	941	2.55	36,971	1,066	2.88	-125	-0.34
Stoke-on-Trent	37,399	840	2.25	37,445	886	2.37	-46	-0.12
Bristol	54,108	1,132	2.09	54,434	1,458	2.68	-326	-0.60
Plymouth	36,160	1,020	2.82	36,144	1,004	2.78	16	0.04
Brighton	38,083	954	2.51	38,319	1,190	3.11	-236	-0.62
Portsmouth	27,224	755	2.77	27,253	784	2.88	-29	-0.11
Southampton	30,586	726	2.37	30,680	820	2.67	-94	-0.31
WM Region	805,463	19,828	2.46	805,750	20,115	2.50	-287	-0.04
England & Wales	7,933,023	224,747	2.83	7,933,583	225,307	2.84	-560	-0.01

Source: Derived 2001 Census, Standard Table ST008