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Migration and British Cities

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Migration and British Cities

- Data sources on within-UK migration
- Residential mobility
- North-south dimension
- Urban-rural dimension
- Pivotal role of the largest cities
- Migration and social mobility
- Selectivity in 'urban exodus'
- Summary of main points



Data sources on within-UK migration

- Population Census, but important differences between 2001 and 1991 (in coverage, definitions, 'no usual address one year ago')
- NHS Central Register since 1975 (also some changes over time in methodology, areas)
- This paper draws mainly on two studies:
 - 1) ONS's *Focus on People and Migration*, chapter 6 (published yesterday)
 - 2) JRF project *Migration and the Socio-economic Complexion of Communities* (in progress)



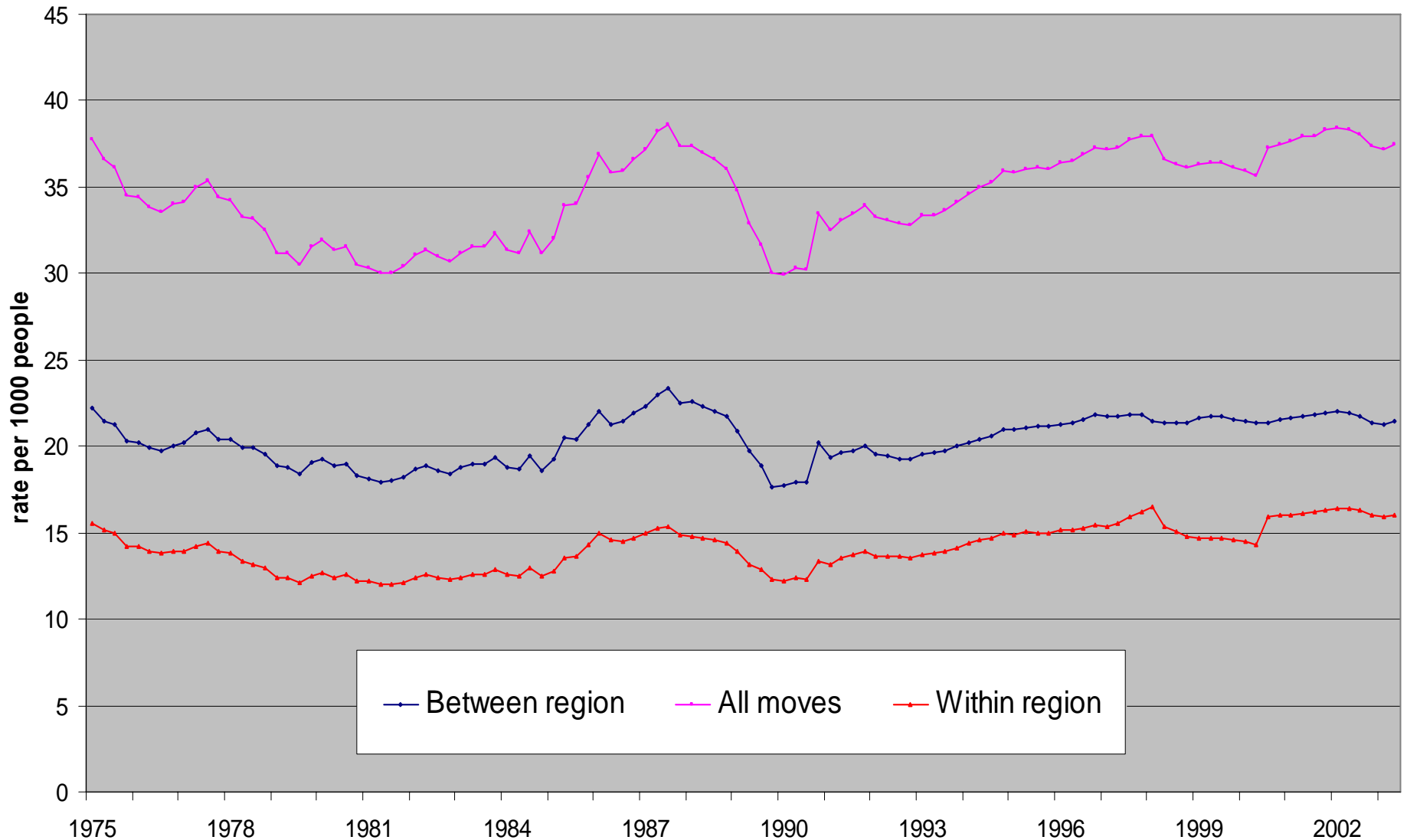
Residential mobility

- 9 -11 % a year says Census - less than USA & Australia, more than some others
- 2 in 3 move under 10km, vs. 1 in 15 200km+:
Mainly housing-related, vs. mainly job-related
- Migration rates vary through economic cycles:
no sign of long-term rise in migration rates
- Rates highest for young adults, lone parents,
non-elderly loners, private-renters, students,
non-manual workers esp professionals



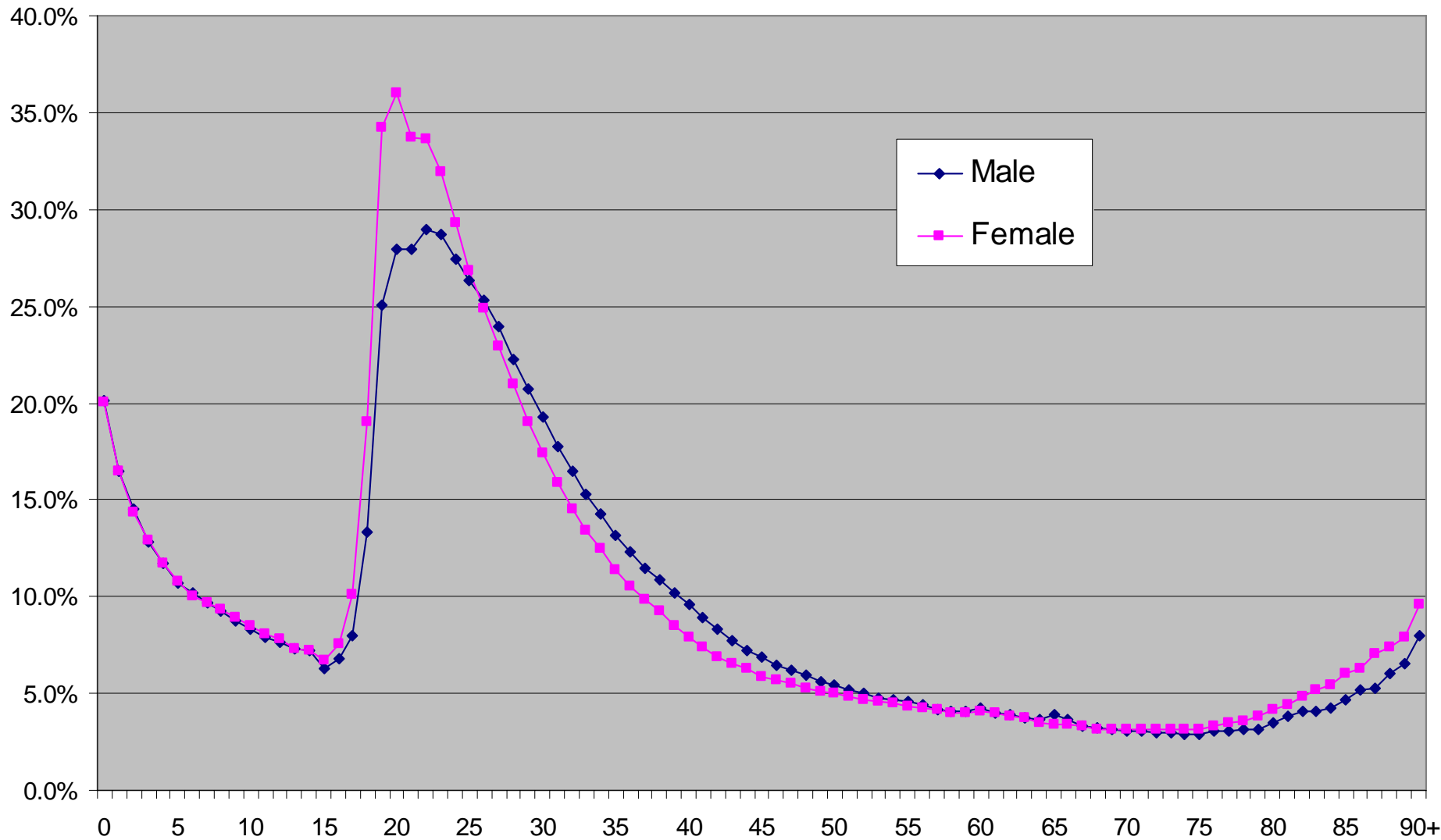
Rates of migration between NHSCR areas, 1975-2004, rolling annual averages by quarter, per 1000 people

Source: ONS from NHSCR



% residents known to have changed address within the UK, 2000/2001, by gender and single year of age

Source: special tabulation from ONS



Migration rate (%) for all residents, 2000-2001 by personal characteristic (at time of census)

Source: calculated from 2001 Census Standard Table T033

Selected personal characteristics	England & Wales
<i>all persons</i>	12.2
non-pensionable not in a family	27.9
dependent child in lone parent family	15.2
living in communal establishment	46.0
unemployed	19.8
economically inactive student	30.2
other inactive (not retired, sick, looking after home)	17.9



Migration rate (%) for all residents, 2000-2001 by household characteristic (at time of census)

Source: calculated from 2001 Census Standard Table T034

Selected household characteristics	England & Wales
<i>all households</i>	13.8
privately renting	41.9
renting from council	12.2
shared ownership	12.6
lone parent with dependent child	17.3
one person non-pensioner	18.6
other HH (not one person, couple, lone parent)	39.6
all student HH	88.5



GB districts with highest and lowest proportion of migrant residents, 2001 (GB=12.1%)

Source: calculated from 2001 Census Standard Table T033

Rank	Highest	%	Rank	Lowest	%
1	Oxford	25.6	408	East Dunbartonshire	7.3
2	Cambridge	24.9	407	Havering	7.7
3	City of London	23.0	406	East Renfrewshire	7.9
4	Westminster	22.9	405	Knowsley	8.0
5	Wandsworth	21.0	404	Rochford	8.0
6	Camden	20.6	403	North East Derbyshire	8.0
7	Hammersmith and Fulham	20.1	402	Dudley	8.0
8	Richmondshire	19.7	401	South Staffordshire	8.1
9	Kensington and Chelsea	19.4	400	Castle Point	8.1
10	Manchester	19.3	399	Ellesmere Port and Neston	8.1

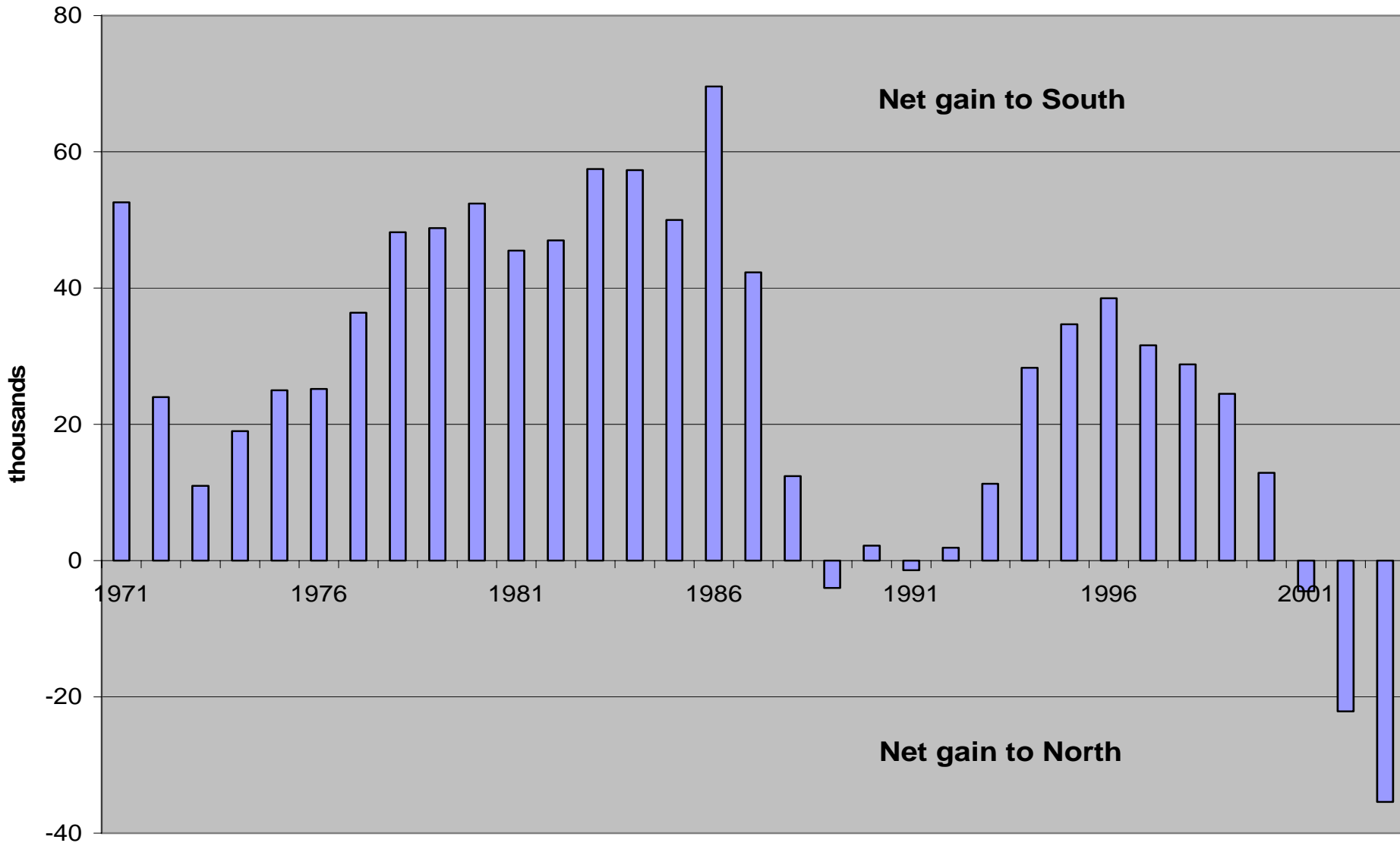
North-South dimension

- North-to-south net migration averaging 30k over last 3 decades
- But cyclic fluctuations due to economic factors and house-price 'ripple'
- And net shift has been lower since the end of the 1980s
- Combined result is net NORTHWARD shift since 2000
- And this migration has been only a small part of South's population growth by 1990s



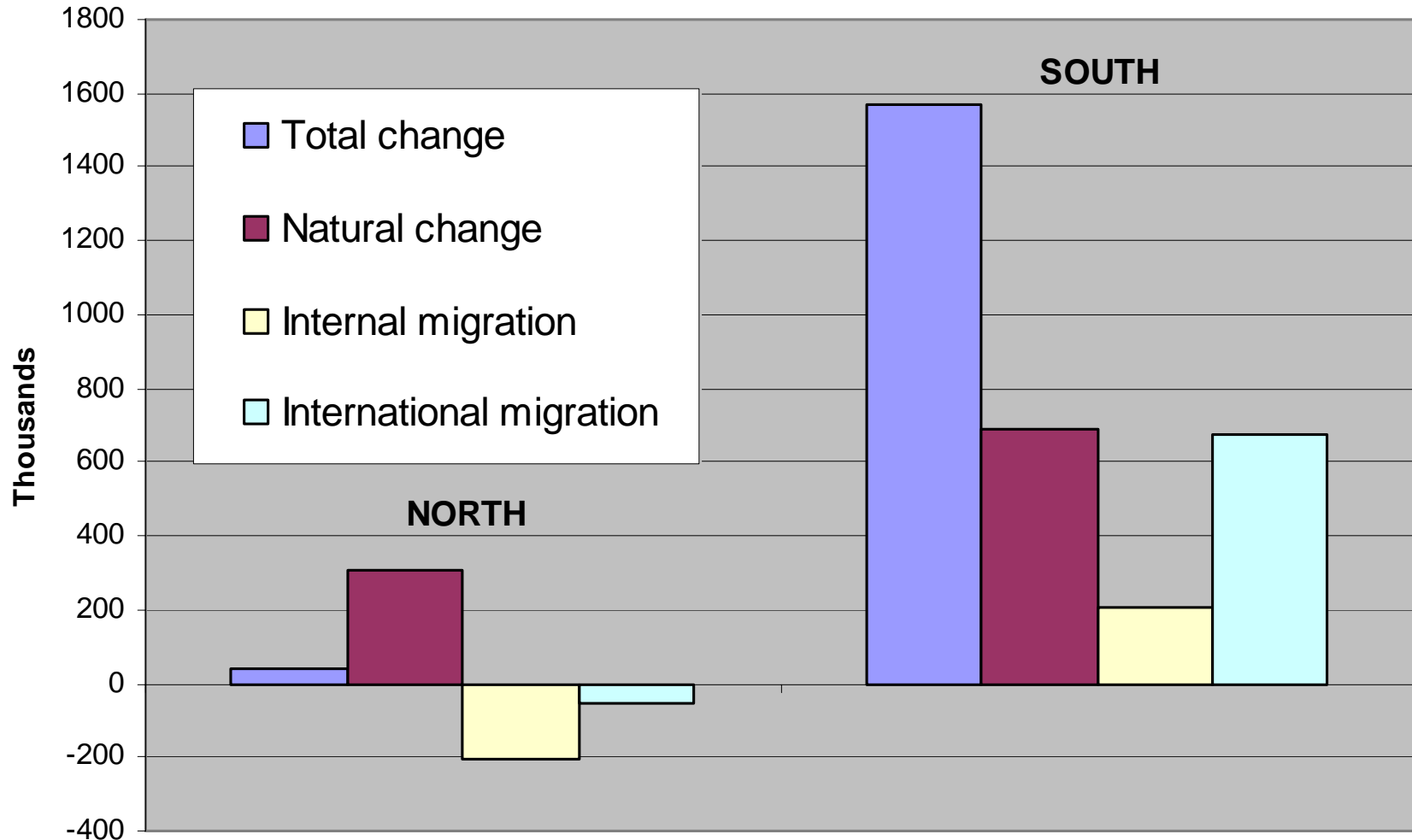
North-south migration, 1971-2003

Source: ONS from NHSCR



Components of population change, 1991-2001, North vs South

Population change, 1991-2001, for North and South, by component of change



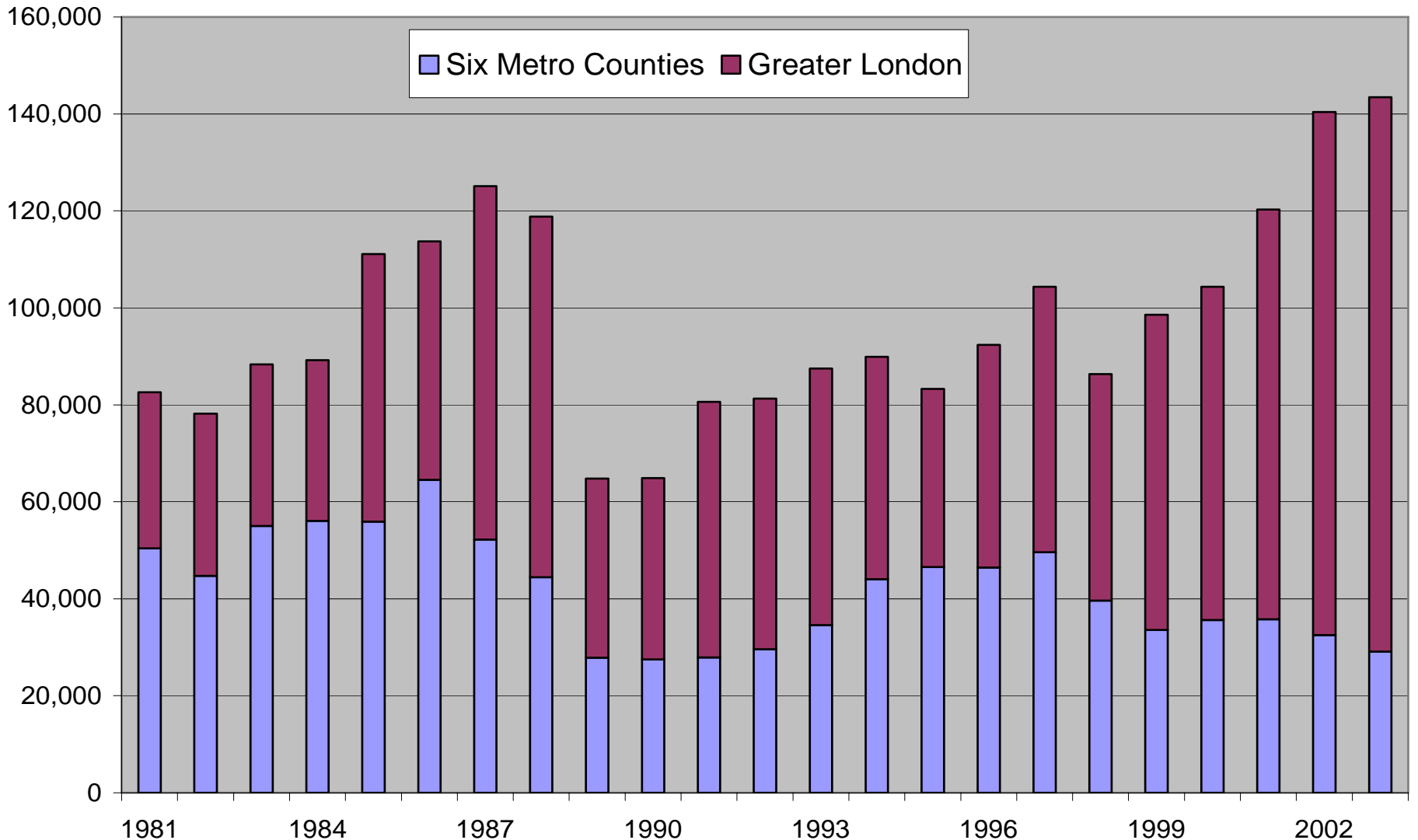
Urban-rural dimension

- Averaging over 90k net over last two decades from England's 7 'metros', esp from London
- Very persistent over time, with no years of net inflow to 'Metro England' from the rest of UK
- Clear counterurbanization relationship, with greatest net gains by most rural districts
- Penetrates deep into less urban areas in a form of 'cascade'



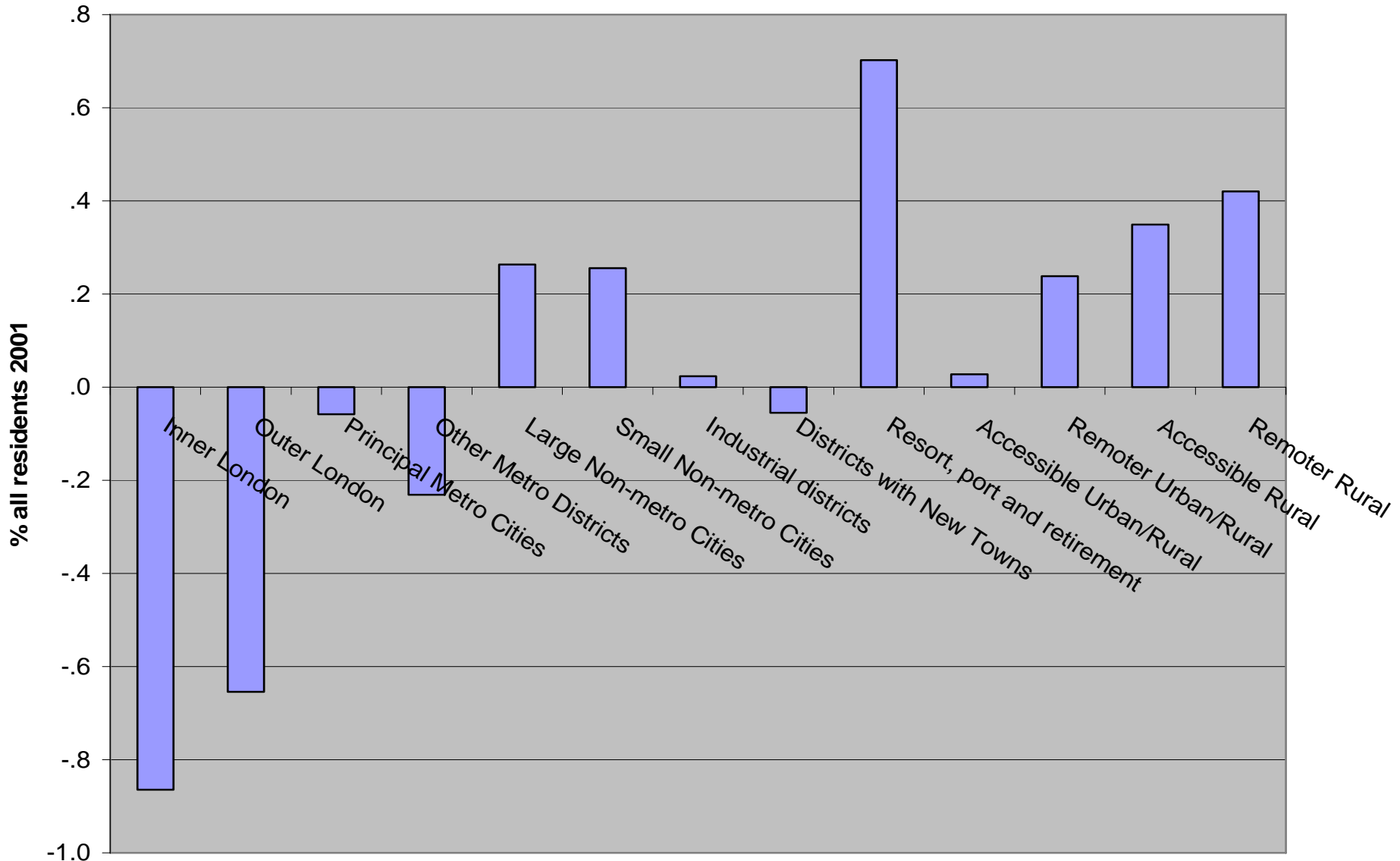
Net out-migration from Greater London and 6 Metro Counties to Rest of UK, 1981-2003

Source: ONS from NHSCR

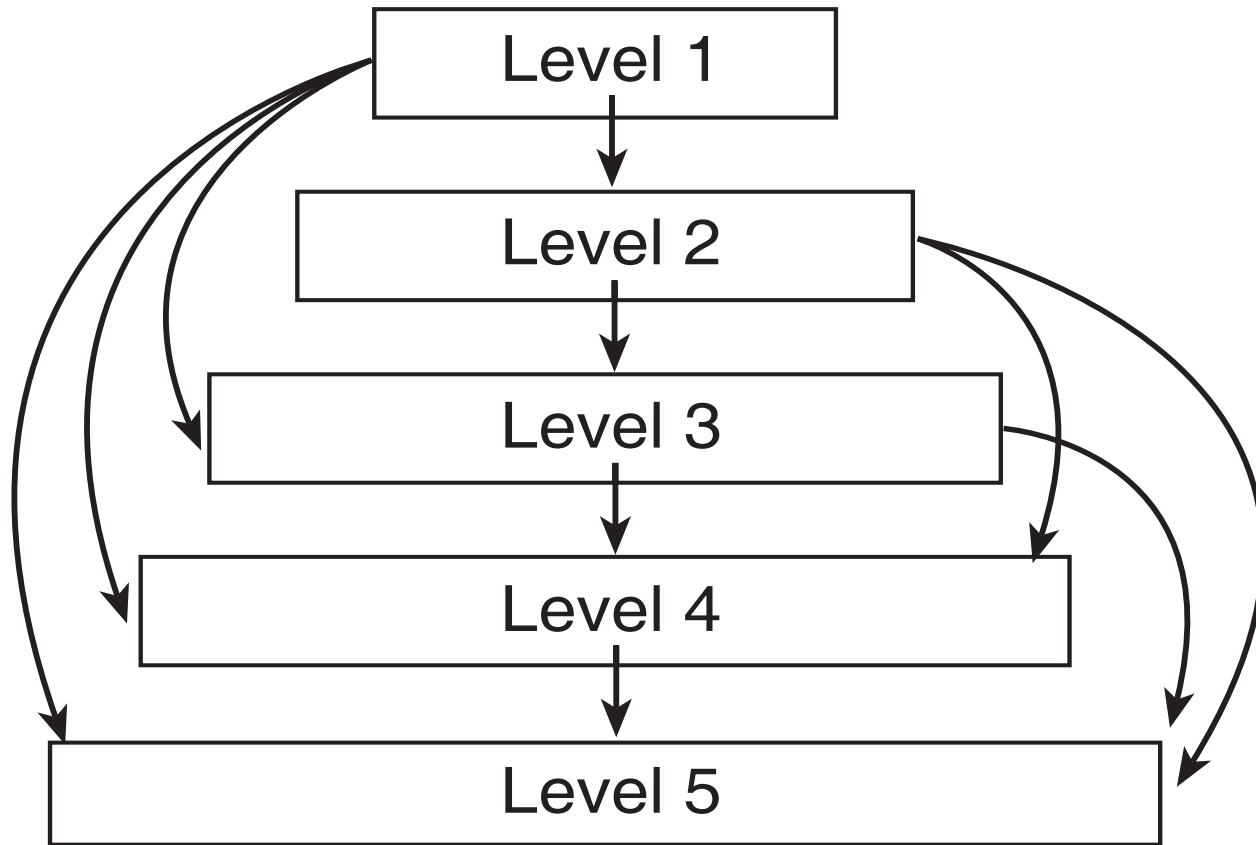


Net within-UK migration, 2000-2001, for a district classification of Great Britain

Source: 2001 Census



'Counterurbanization cascade'

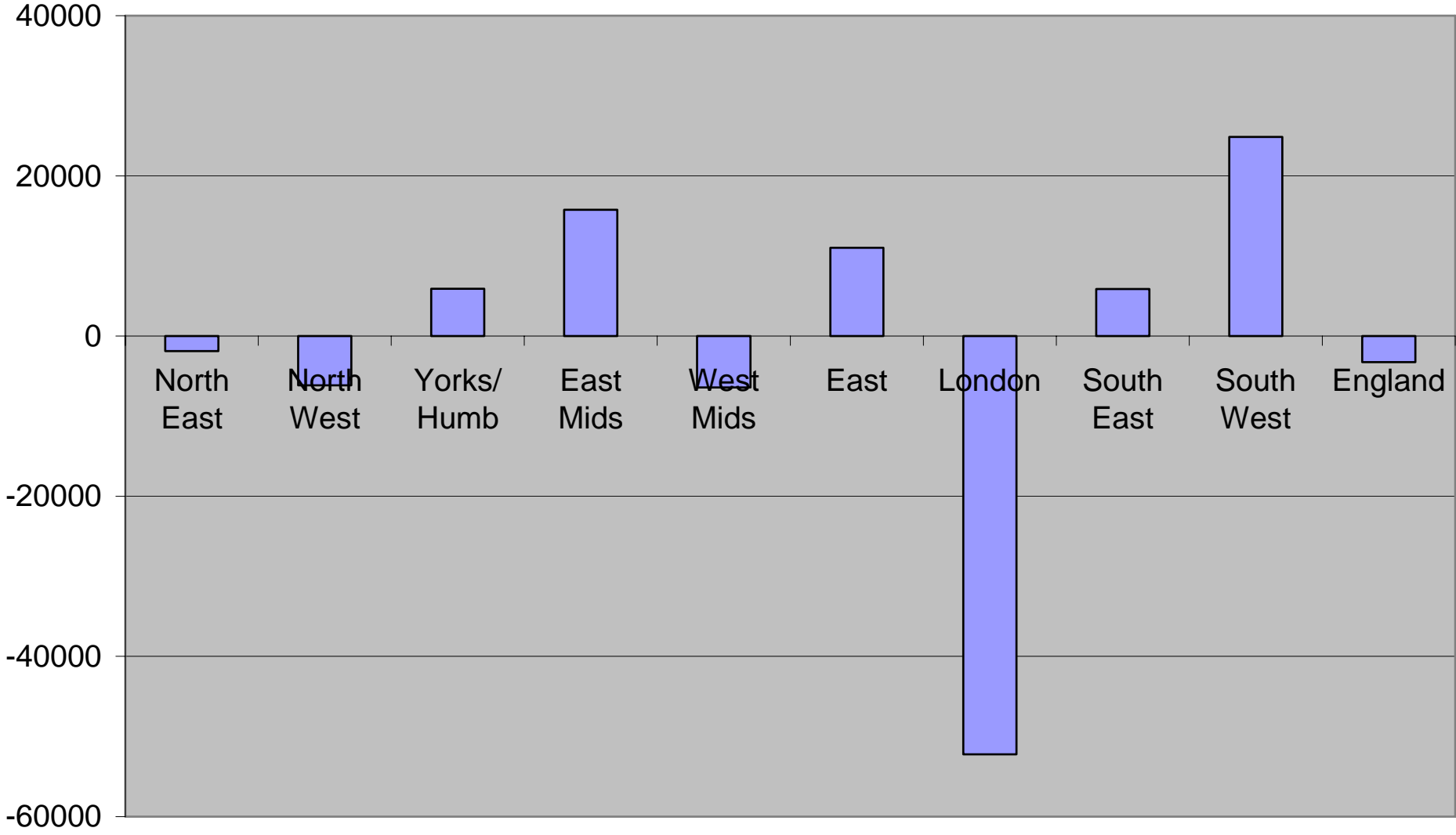


Pivotal role of the largest cities

- London is main dynamo of whole UK's regional migration
- Its importance in this has increased since the 1990s, with migration spillover into the North
- Within the South, the net effects of migration are felt most at the two ends of the 'cascade'
- Mirror image of larger cities gaining 16-24 year olds and rural settlements gaining rest
- Ditto for North of England, though at a lower pace

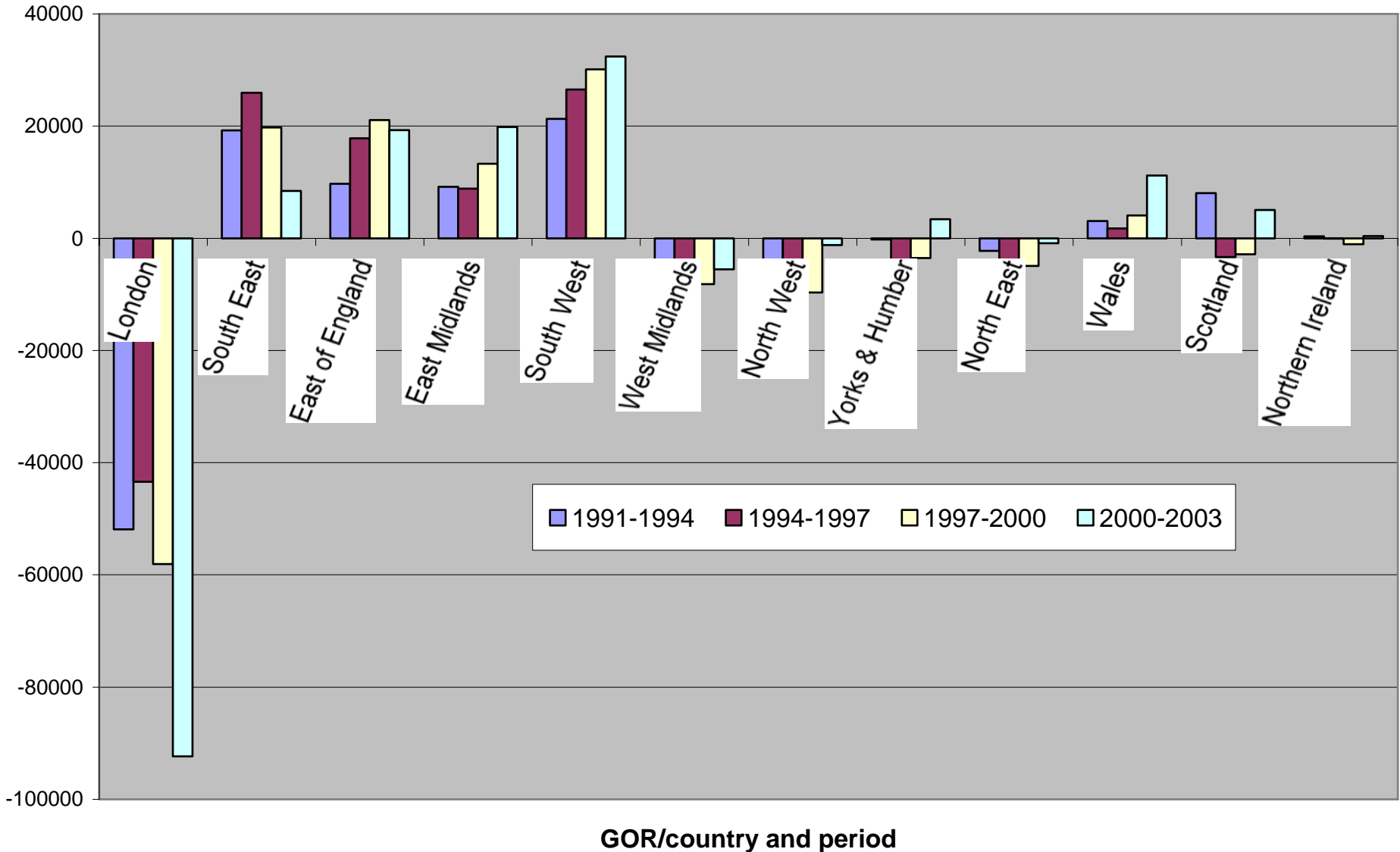


Net within-UK migration balance, all ages, 2000-2001, Government Office Regions and England

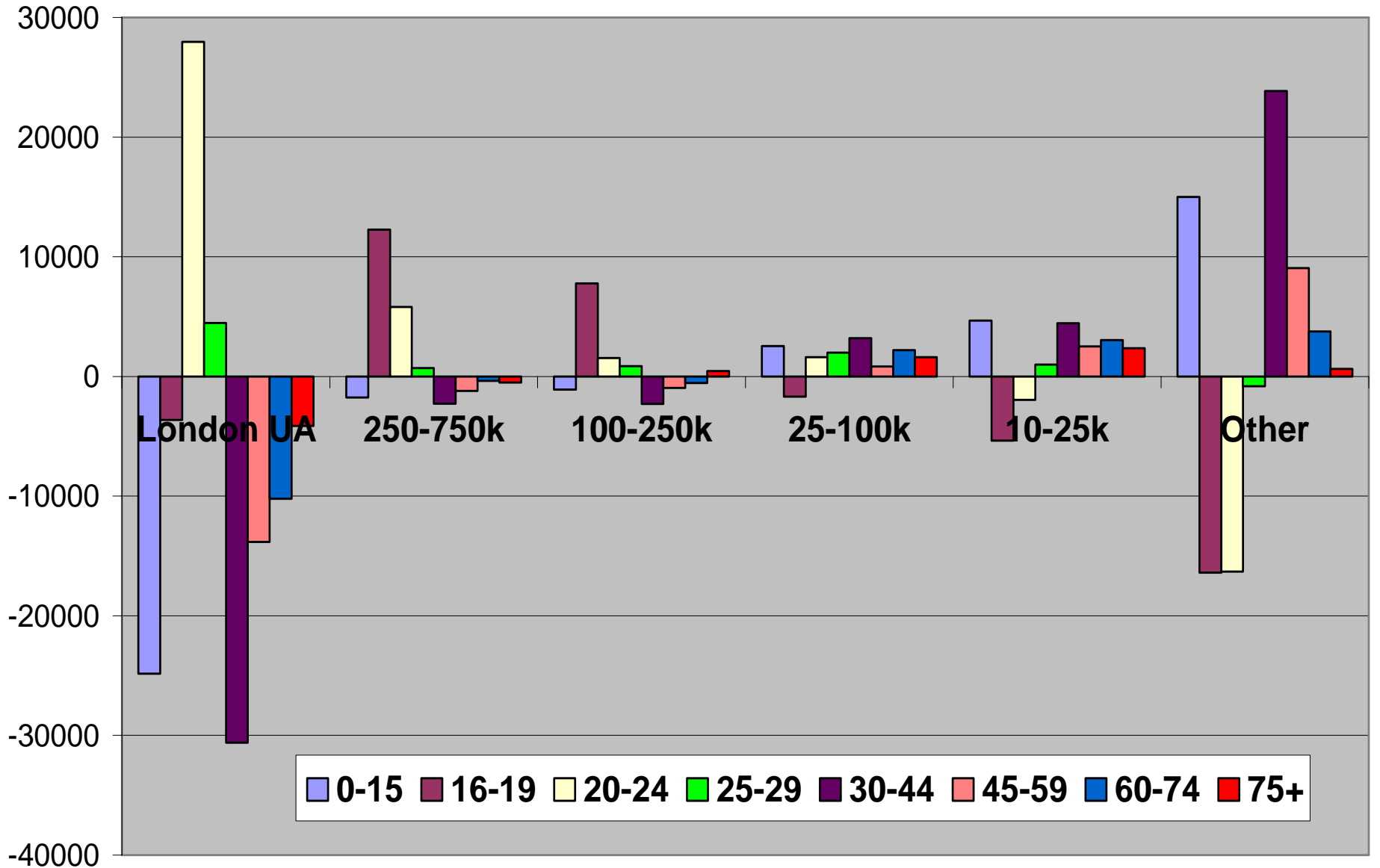


Net within-UK migration, 2000-2001, by country and Government Office Region of England

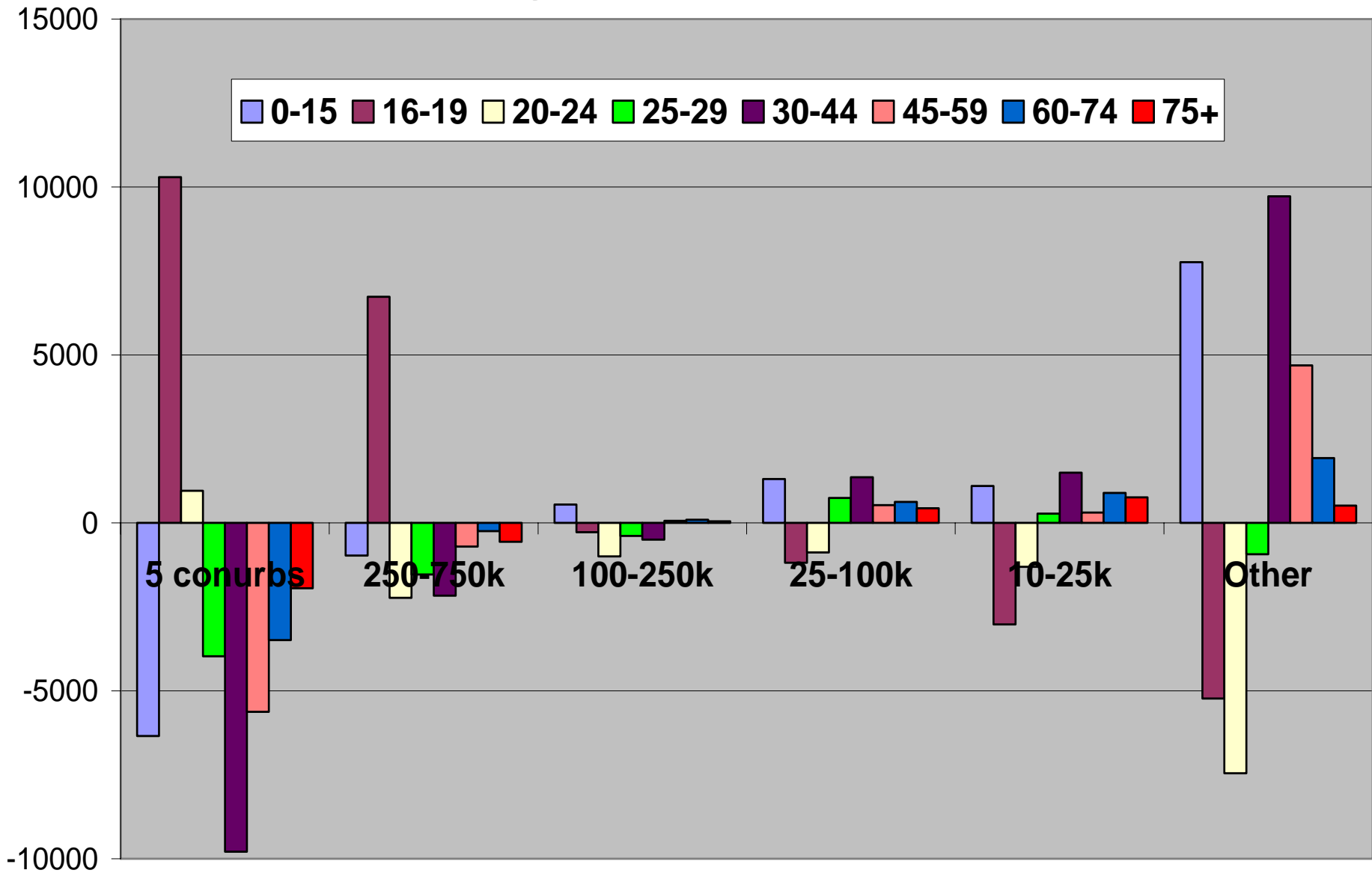
Source: 2001 Census



Net within-UK migration balance, age groups, 2000-01, South of England by size of urban area



Net within-UK migration balance, age groups, 2000-01, North of England by size of urban area



Life-course migration and social mobility

- Circular pattern of migration through the life course, with young adults moving to cities and families and older people moving away
- Also, migration is normally seen as being linked to upward social mobility
- Faster career track for people migrating into the South East's 'escalator region' focused on London (Fielding, 1989)
- People 'stepping off escalator' later in career – 'out' from city and 'down' into self-empl

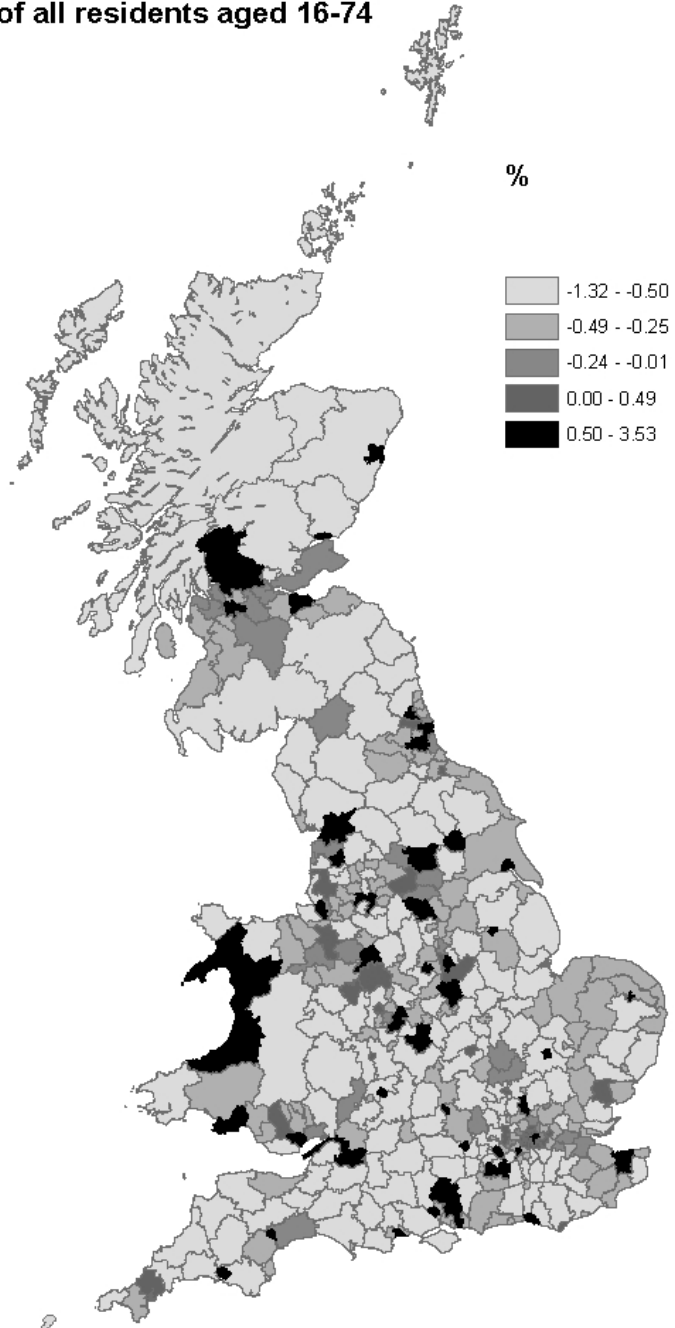


Selectivity in 'urban exodus'

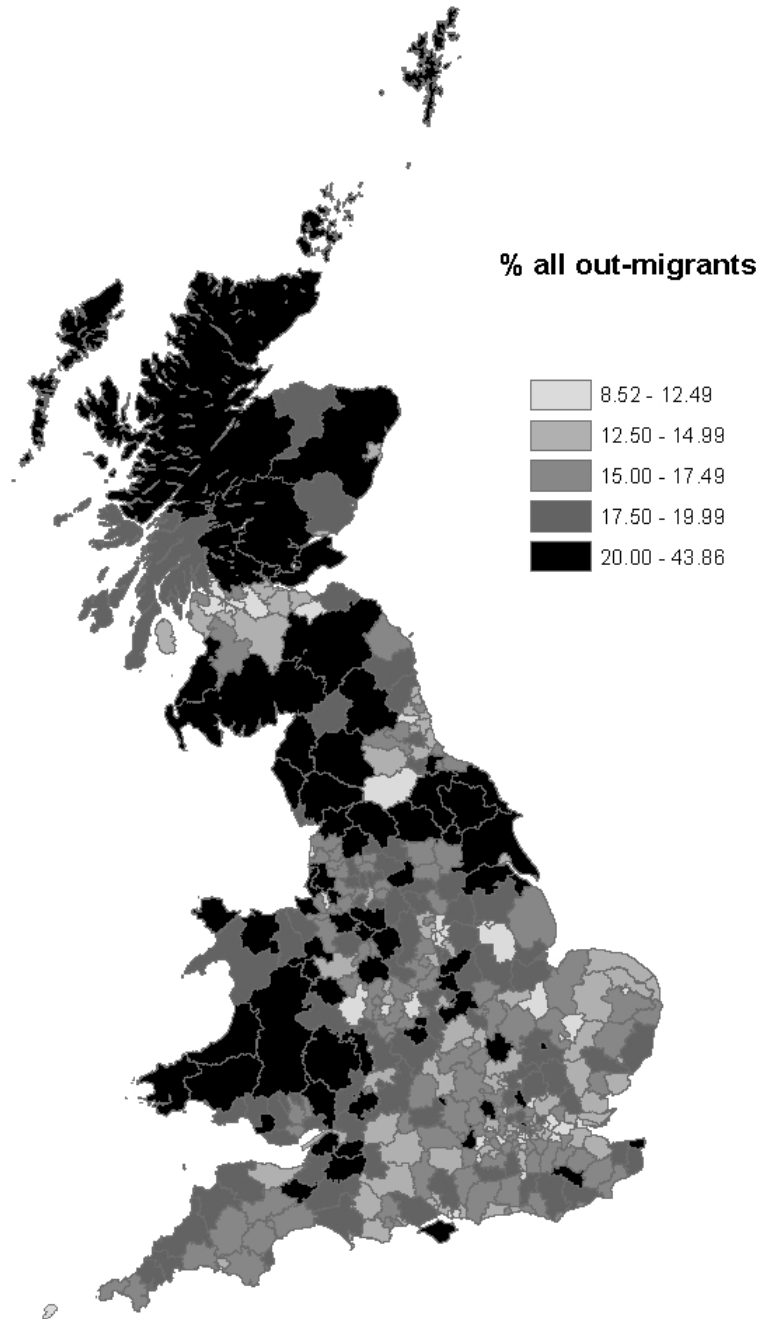
- Down-hierarchy net flows prevail for all ages except 16-19 and 20-24
- Also, cities are more attractive for students, Chinese and 'Other'
- Net exodus involves all broad social groups but especially managerial and professional
- But London is distinctive in its strong attraction and retention of higher managerial and professional workers



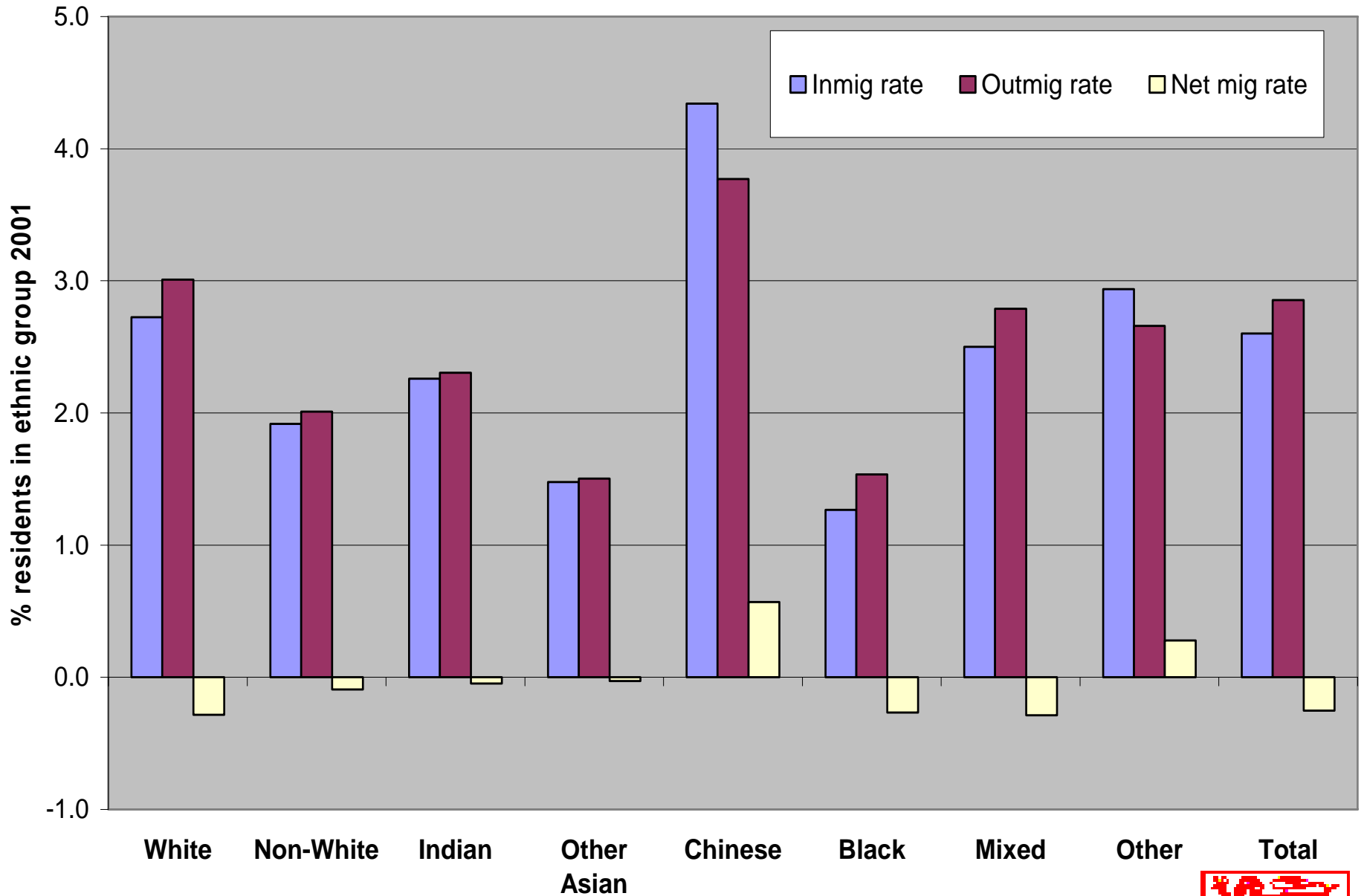
**Net within-UK migration of full-time students, 2000-2001,
as % of all residents aged 16-74**



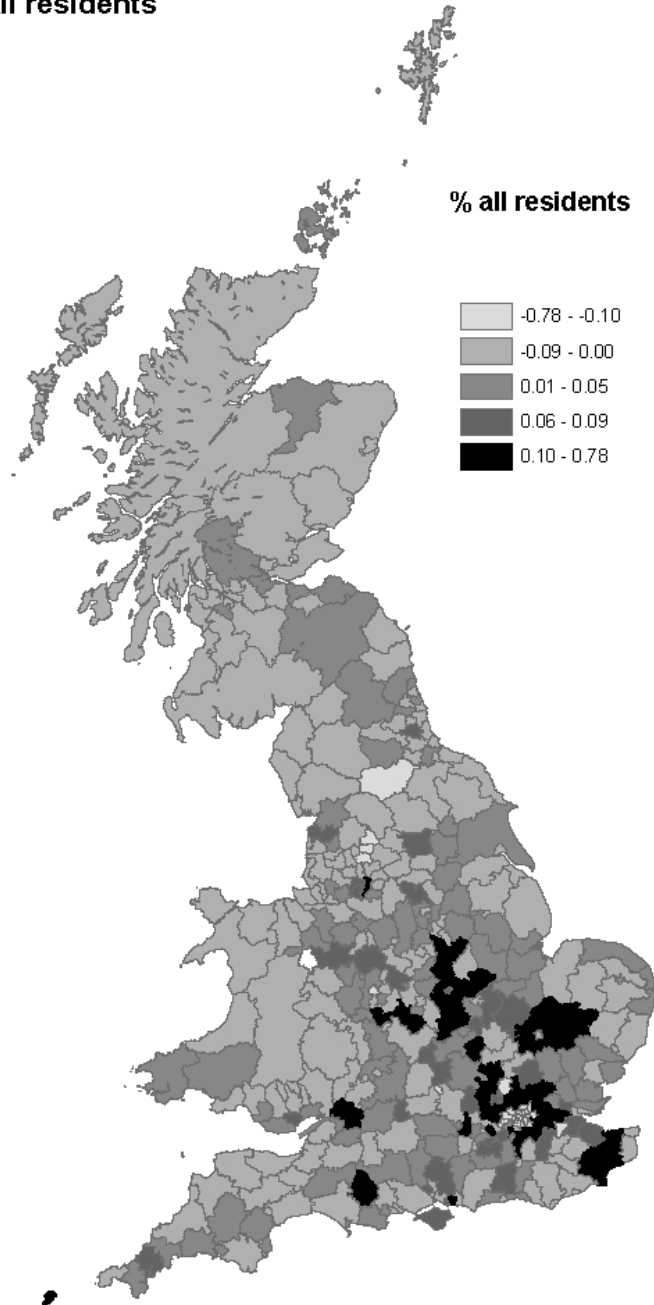
Fulltime students (Census day) as % of all 16-74 out-migrants



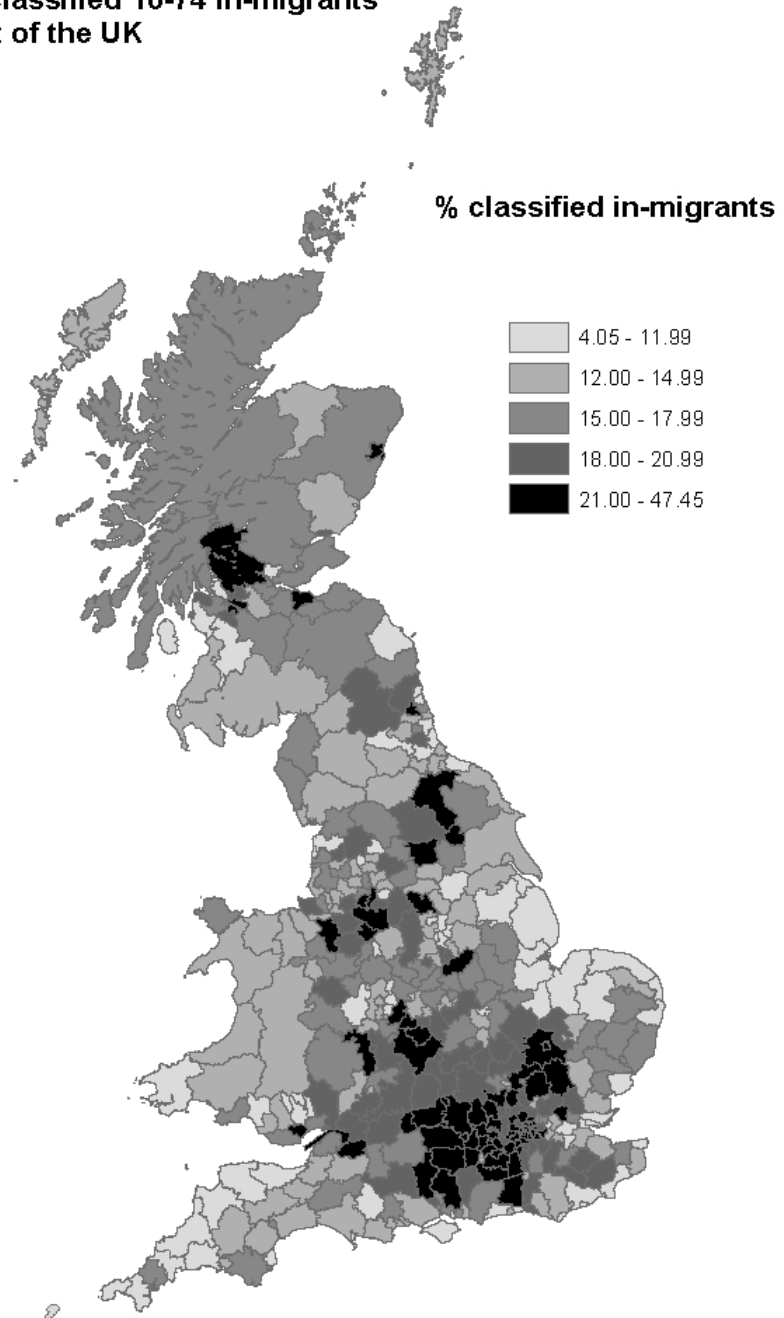
27 JRF Project Cities: Rates of immigration, outmigration and net migration, 2000-2001, by broad ethnic group



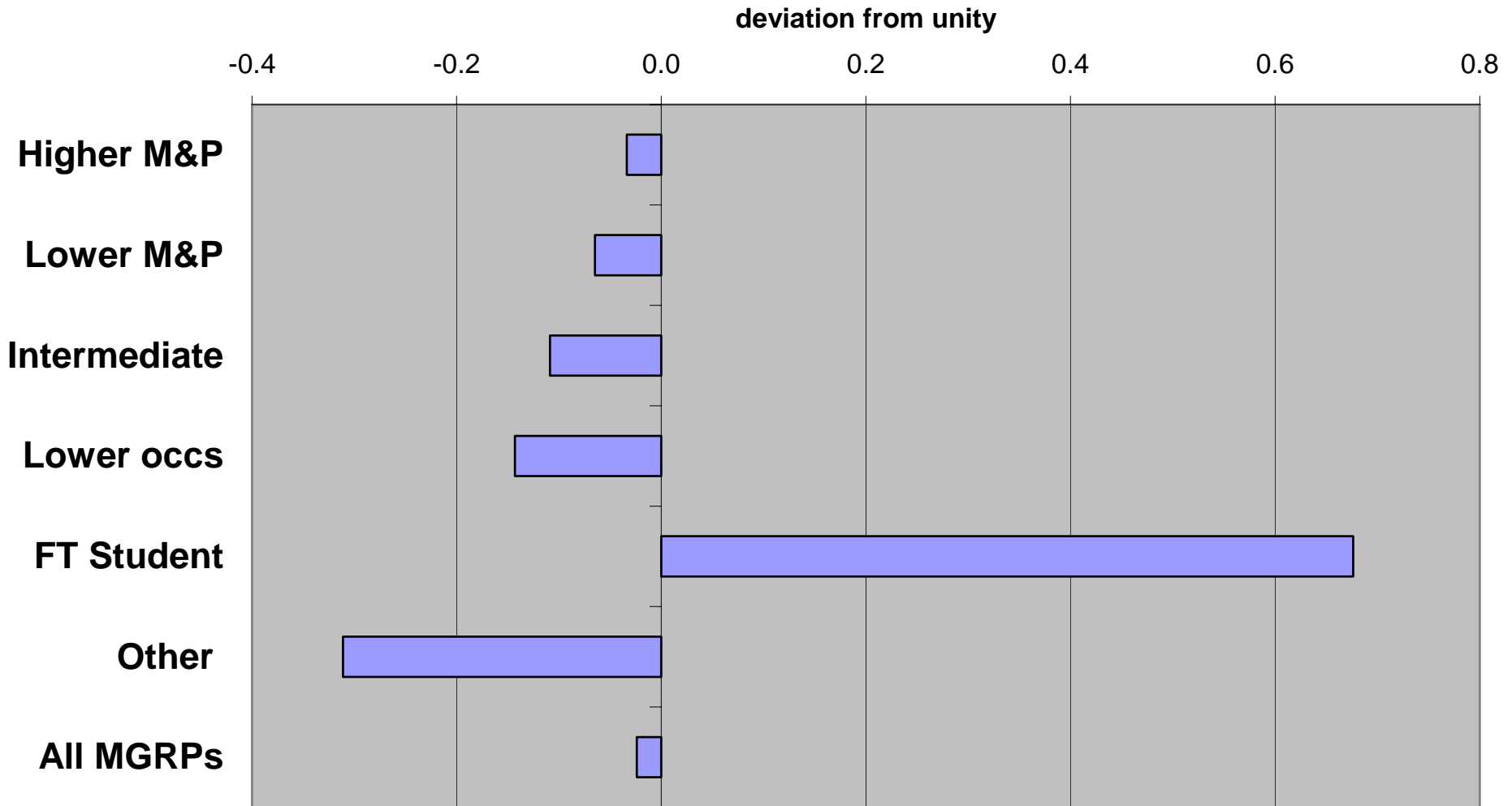
**Net inflow of non-whites from the rest of the UK 2000-2001
as % of all residents**



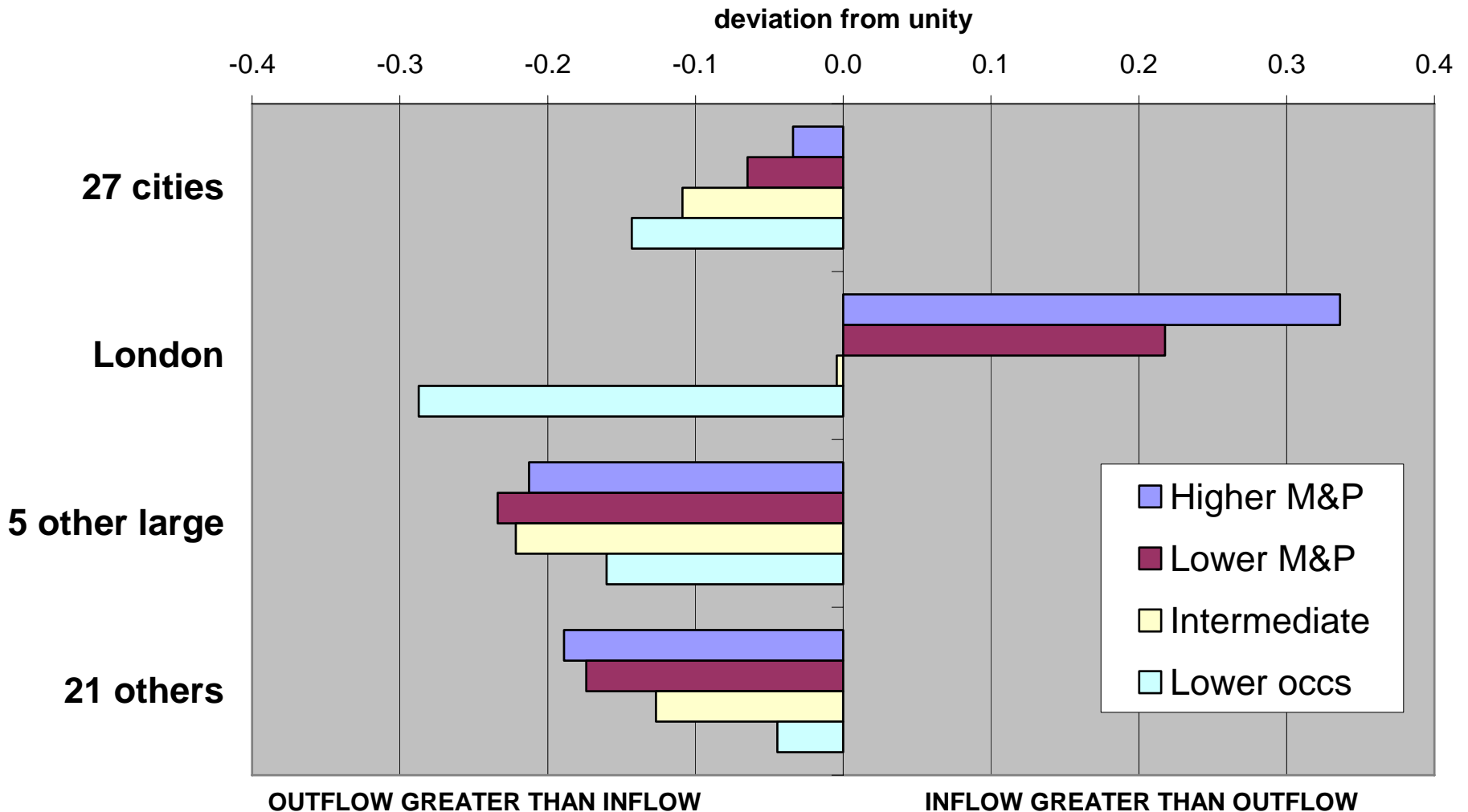
**Higher managerial and professional in-migrants
as % of classified 16-74 in-migrants
from rest of the UK**



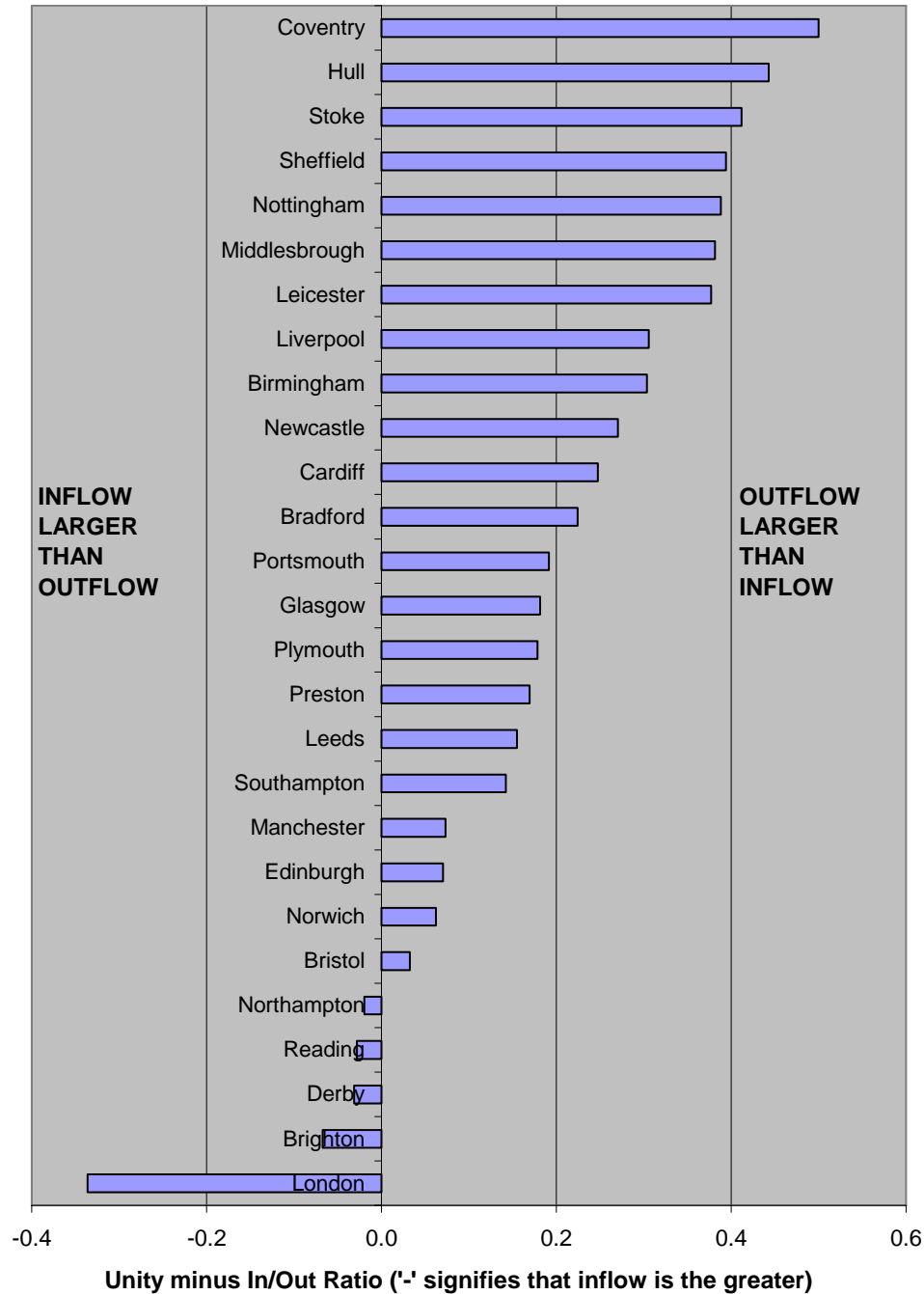
In/out ratio for MGRPs, by broad NS-SeC, for the 27 Cities together



In/out ratio for classified MGRPs, by broad NS-SeC type, for the 27 Cities grouped



Within-UK migration, 2000-2001, for 27 JRF project cities: (1 -) ratio of inflow to outflow for HMP



Summary of main points

- Within-UK migration rates and patterns vary over time, broadly with economic cycles
- The North-to-South drift reversed after 2000 after a reduction in the its average pace
- The urban exodus continues strongly, with a shift of people to towns and rural areas
- Both dimensions have a circular life-course pattern, with London playing a pivotal role
- The urban exodus is selective, but London is one of few exceptions to rule of higher losses of the most skilled



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