Paper presented at the London’s Turning Seminar: Going with the Contraflow, at the Young Institute, 23 February 2006

The migration context of London’s eastwards turn

Tony Champion

Centre for Urban & Regional Development Studies
University of Newcastle, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 7RU
Tel: +44 (0) 191 222 6437, Email: tony.champion@ncl.ac.uk
The migration context of London’s eastwards turn: Introduction

• **Main aim**: To provide background information about London’s migration, as context for discussions on the nature and significance of new mobilities in the Thames Gateway Plan area.

• **Acknowledgements**: based mainly on research funded by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation’s Census Programme: project on ‘migration and the socio-economic complexion of communities’, with Mike Coombes (also CURDS)
The migration context of London’s eastwards turn: Outline

• Introduction: aim & acknowledgements
• Population change and migration for London’s Primary Urban Area as a whole
• Population change and migration for four concentric zones of London’s PUA
• Within-UK migration for 46 zones of London’s City Region
• Migration along Thames estuary (north side)
• Summary of key findings
Population change and migration for London’s Primary Urban Area as a whole

- London’s population turnaround since the 1970s
- but fluctuations of a cyclical nature
- due to the migration component
- with increases in both losses to rest of UK and gains from outside UK
London’s population turnaround since the 1970s


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>London</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South East</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North East</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North West</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East of England</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South West</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Midlands</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wales</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N Ireland</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Midlands</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yorks &amp; Humber</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wales</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
But fluctuations of a cyclical nature

London PUA: annual population change rate, 1981-82 to 2003-04
due to the migration component


- Overall change
- Natural change
- Migration
with increases in both losses to rest of UK and gains from outside UK (GLA area)
Population change and migration for four concentric zones of London’s PUA

• Four zones: Central (3 + City), Rest of Inner, Outer, Rest of Primary Urban Area
• Central London’s population turnaround since early 1990s, accelerating thru 2003-2004
• Other zones all growing, but peaked in 1997-2000
• Natural increase for all zones, with highest rate in Rest of Inner London
• Net migration (and other changes) rising for Central, but net loss for other zones after 2000
• i.e. migration is responsible for main changes over time and differences between zones
Central London’s turnaround since early 1990s

London's four concentric zones: annual rate of population change, 1991-94 to 2003-04, arranged by period

% per year


Central London  Rest of Inner London  Outer London  Rest of PUA

-2.0  -1.0  0.0  1.0  2.0  3.0  4.0
Other zones all growing, but peaked in 1997-2000

London's four concentric zones: annual rate of population change, 1991-94 to 2003-04
Natural increase for all zones, with highest rate in Rest of Inner London

Net migration rising for Central, but net loss for other zones after 2000

ie. migration is responsible for main changes over time and differences between zones

Natural change

Migration and other changes
Within-UK migration for 46 zones of London’s City Region

- London City Region (CURDS) within which PUA nests, with 46 zones for JRF project
- Based on in/out ratio rather than net migration rates (>1.0 means migration gain, 1.0 in balance)
- All persons for migration exchanges with whole UK, then compare those with rest of LCR with those with rest of UK
- Examples of broad age groups
- Analysis based on the National Statistics Socio-economic Classification, for Representative Persons of Moving Groups (MGRPs)
The three JRF project case study City Regions and their constituent zones
The London City Region and its 46 zones
The largest flows are within the zones
Linkage measure: “$T_{ij}$ squared”

Adds together measures on flows $T_{ij} + T_{ji}$ …

For flow $T_{ij}$ [ie. the no. migrating zone $i$ to $j$ ]
$T_{ij}$ as a proportion of all who migrated from $i$
multiplied by
$T_{ij}$ as a proportion of all who migrated to $j$

For flow $T_{ji}$ [ie. the no. migrating zone $j$ to $i$ ]
$T_{ji}$ as a proportion of all who migrated from $j$
multiplied by
$T_{ji}$ as a proportion of all who migrated to $i$
$T_{ij}^2$ on total flows in London City Region
$T_i^2$ on HM&Ps flows in London City Region
Summary from $Tij^2$ analyses

- Most strong linkages are between adjacent zones, due to distance deterrence
- There is evidence that transport axes shape radial linkage patterns
- Few radial linkages between conurbation and more rural zones are strong
- Linkages are weak across the Thames in the centre/east
- London seems to be distinct* in having less difference between the migration patterns of HM&P residents and others in its population

* comparative analyses on Birmingham and Bristol CRs
In/out ratio for all within-UK migration exchanges for 46 zones of the London City Region, all persons
In/out ratio for migration exchanges between zones and the rest of the UK beyond City region, all persons
In/out ratio for migration exchanges between zones and the rest of the London City Region, all persons
In/out ratio for migration exchanges between zones and the rest of the London City Region, persons aged 25-44
In/out ratio for migration exchanges between zones and the rest of the London City Region, persons aged 20-24
In/out ratio for migration exchanges between zones and the rest of the London City Region, Low skill MGRPs

Legend
- London data 4_mapping_LOWREC: 0.689 - 0.796
- 0.796 - 0.894
- 0.895 - 1.006
- 1.009 - 1.307
- 1.308 - 2.236
In/out ratio for migration exchanges between zones and the rest of the London City Region, Higher M&P MGRP
In/out ratio for migration exchanges between zones and the rest of the UK, Higher M&P MGRPs
Migration along the Thames Gateway (north side)

- Transect through Tower Hamlets, Newham, Barking & Dagenham, Havering and South Essex
- In/out ratio for all migrants: generally rises eastwards for RCR migration, falls for RUK
- For exchanges with Rest of City Region by age: 20-24 has highest ratio for TH and NH, 16-19 for BD, 0-15 for HV, 45+ and 0-15 for S Essex
- For exchanges with Rest of City Region by SeC: ratio falls with occupational status in TH and NH, rises in the other 3 zones, especially S Essex
- With Rest of UK, 20-24 highest in all zones, Higher M&P highest in all but BD
## Migration flows for 5 Thames Gateway zones: with rest of City Region and rest of UK, all persons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Tower Hamlets</th>
<th>Newham</th>
<th>Barking &amp; Dagenham</th>
<th>Havering</th>
<th>South Essex</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>With Rest of London CR</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In from RCR</td>
<td>10445</td>
<td>9655</td>
<td>6217</td>
<td>6157</td>
<td>13538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Out to RCR</td>
<td>12458</td>
<td>13294</td>
<td>5945</td>
<td>5748</td>
<td>9578</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net inflow from RCR</td>
<td>-2013</td>
<td>-3639</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>409</td>
<td>3960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>In/our ratio for RCR</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.838</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.726</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.046</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.071</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.413</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>With Rest of UK</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In from RUK</td>
<td>3857</td>
<td>2279</td>
<td>644</td>
<td>979</td>
<td>4560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Out to RUK</td>
<td>2582</td>
<td>2678</td>
<td>983</td>
<td>1982</td>
<td>7642</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net inflow from RUK</td>
<td>1275</td>
<td>-399</td>
<td>-339</td>
<td>-1003</td>
<td>-3082</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>In/our ratio for RUK</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.494</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.851</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.655</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.494</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.597</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In/out ratio, all persons: RCR and RUK

Tower Hamlets | Newham | Barking & Dagenham | Havering | South Essex

RCR | RUK
In/out ratio for RCR migration, by age

- Tower Hamlets
- Newham
- Barking & Dagenham
- Havering
- South Essex
Summary of key findings

• London’s overall migration almost in balance, but highly dynamic with net gains from overseas and losses to rest of UK
• Much higher levels of gross migration, but most is short distance (within zone)
• For 2000-2001, eastern zones have highest in/out ratios for within-UK flows of all persons, mainly due to exchanges with other London CR zones
• For Thames Gateway, in/out ratios are higher for Low skill than Higher Managerial & Professional
• Eastwards along North Thames transect, ratio shifts from being highest for Higher M&P to highest for Low Skill