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# **The migration context of London's eastwards turn**

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# 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



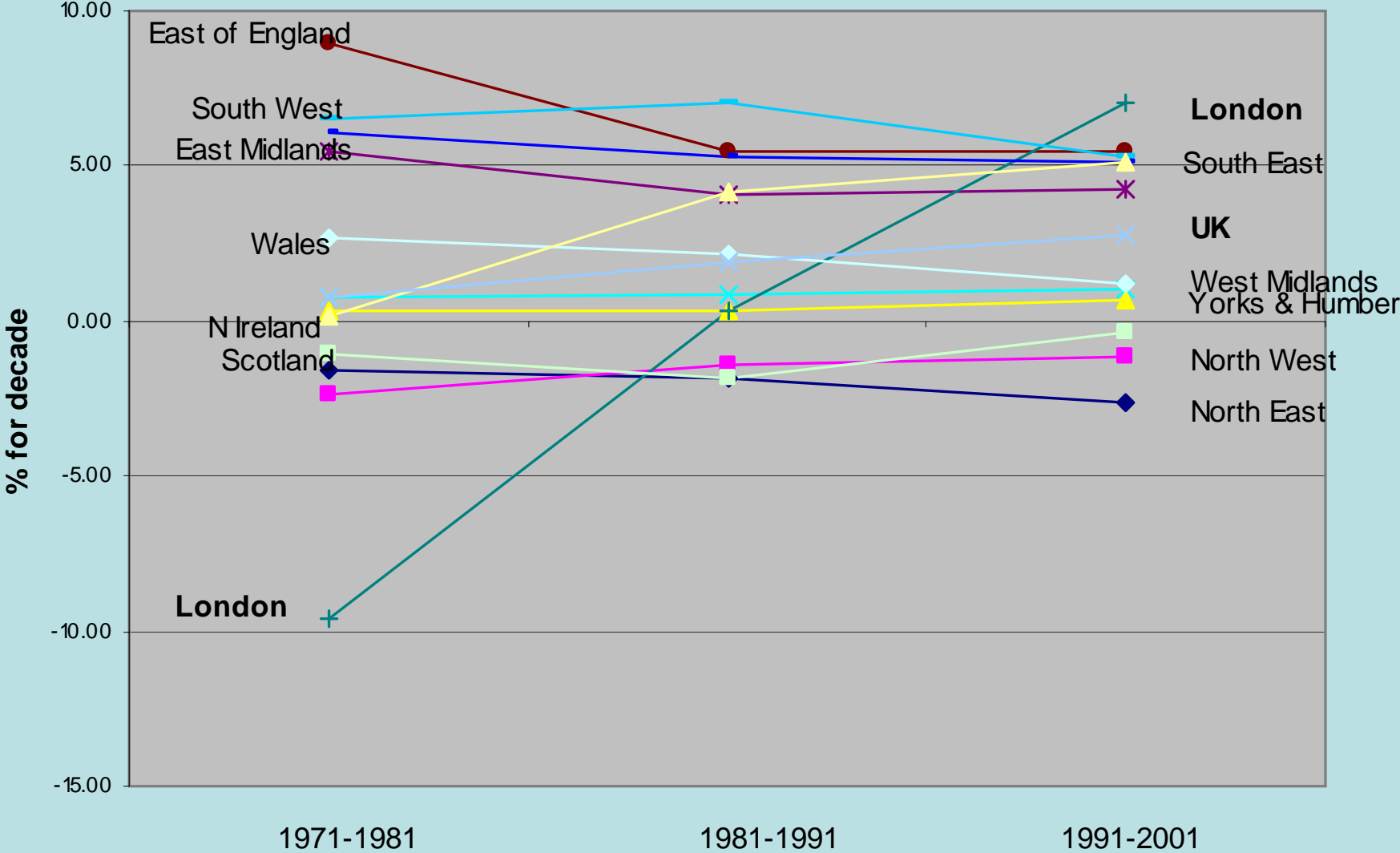
# Population change and migration for London's Primary Urban Area as a whole

- 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



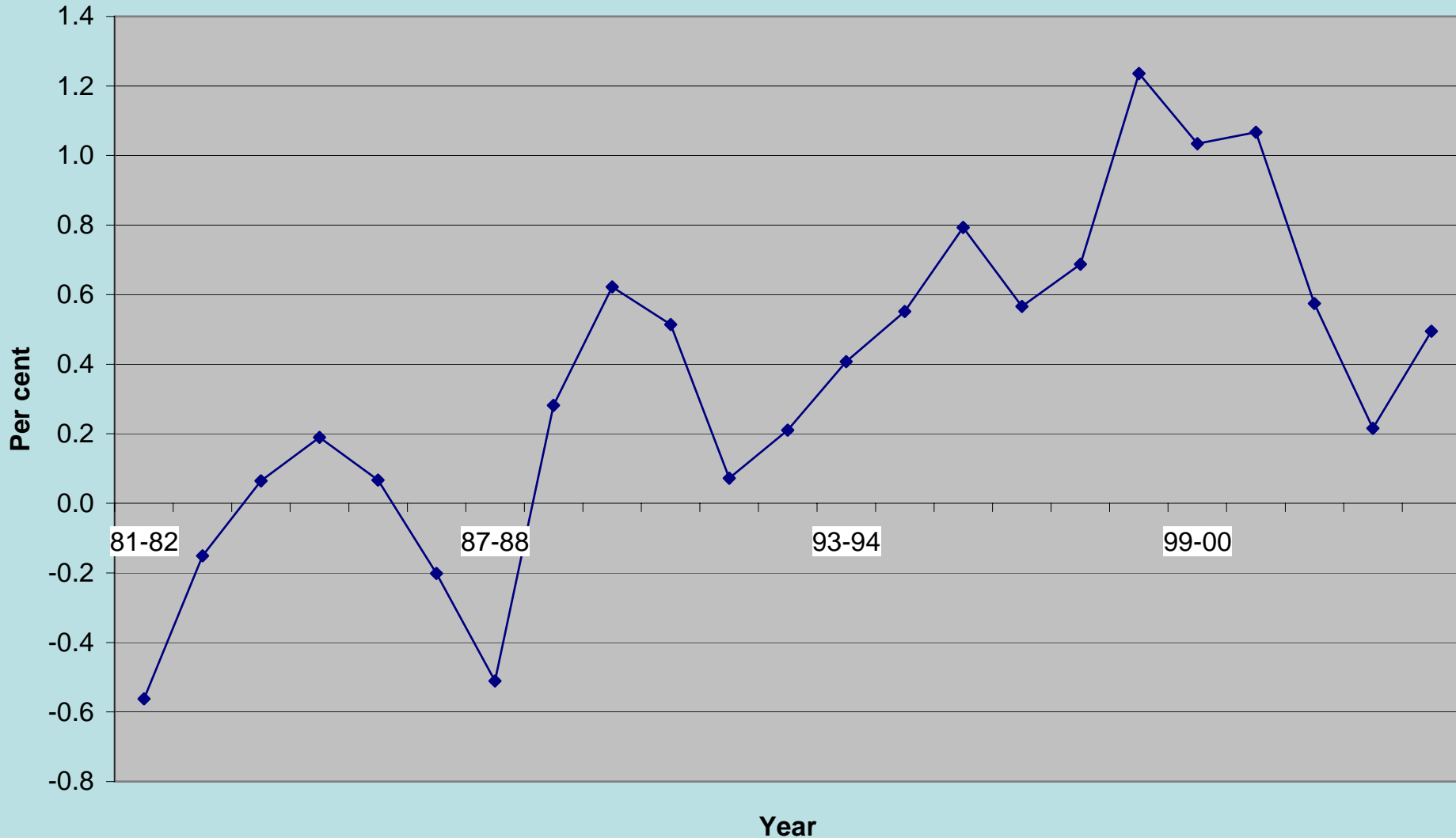
# London's population turnaround since the 1970s

Population change, 1971-2001, by region/country



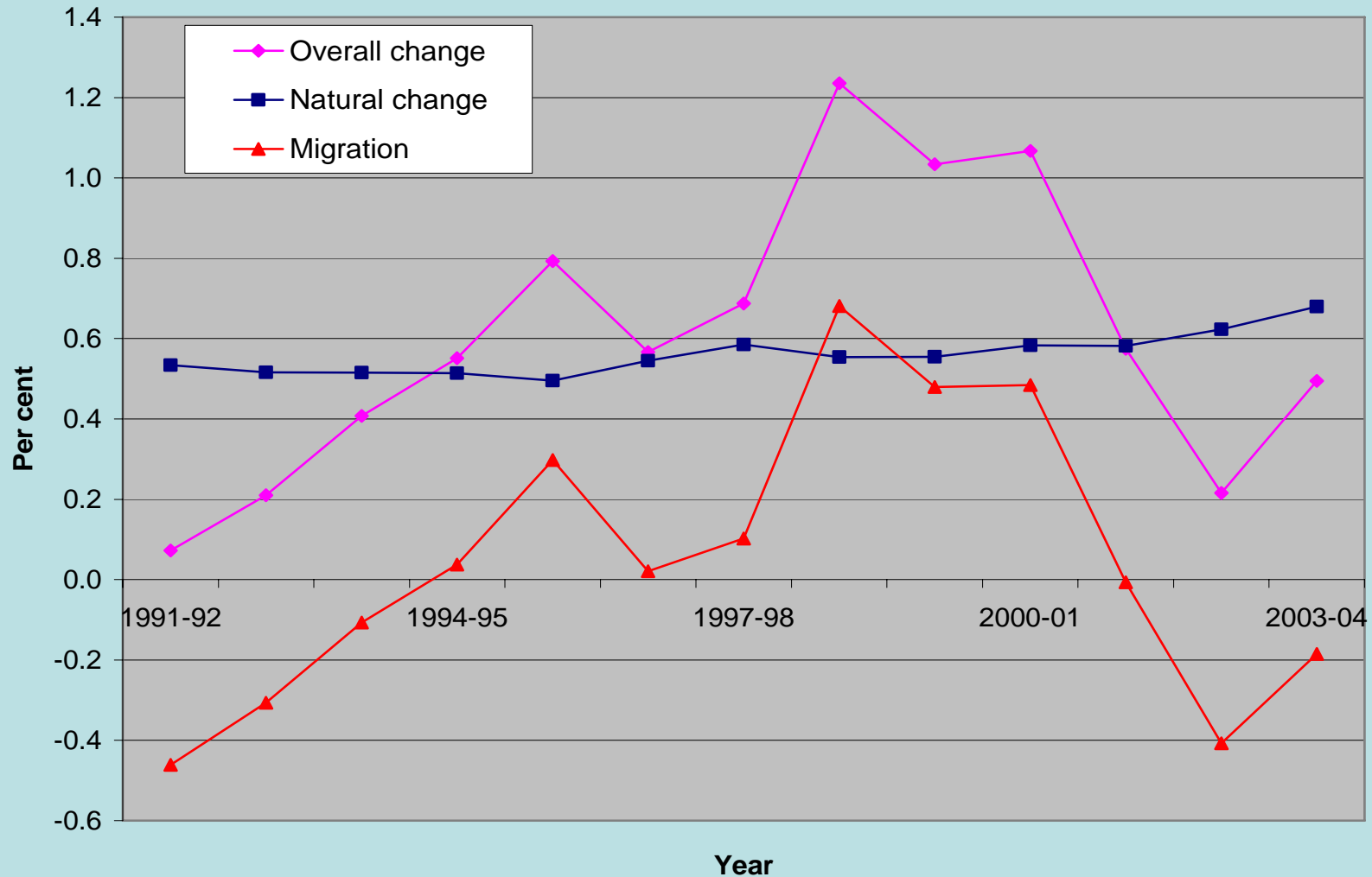
# But fluctuations of a cyclical nature

London PUA: annual population change rate,  
1981-82 to 2003-04

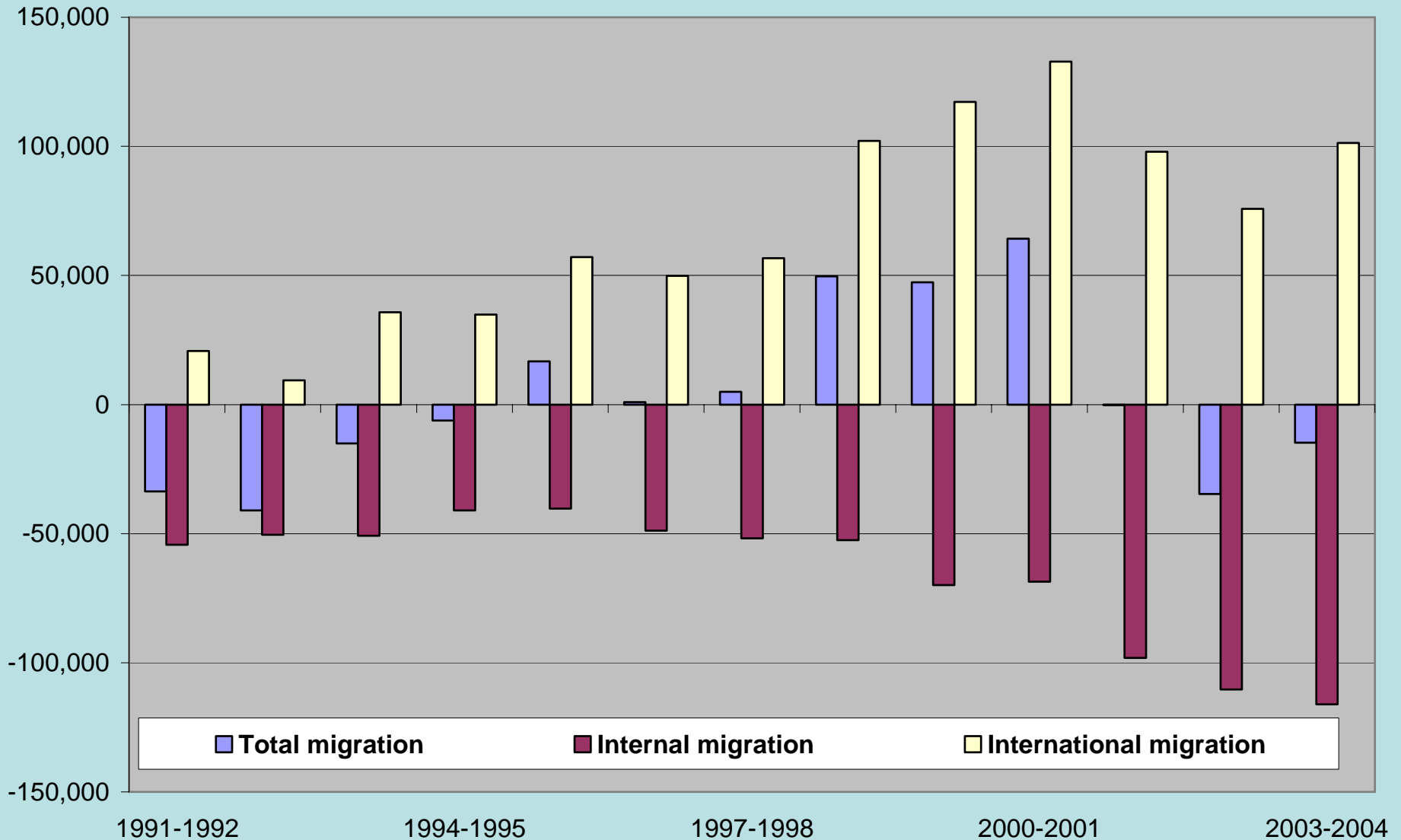


# due to the migration component

## London PUA: population change, natural change and migration, 1991-92 to 2003-04



with increases in both losses to rest of UK  
and gains from outside UK (GLA area)





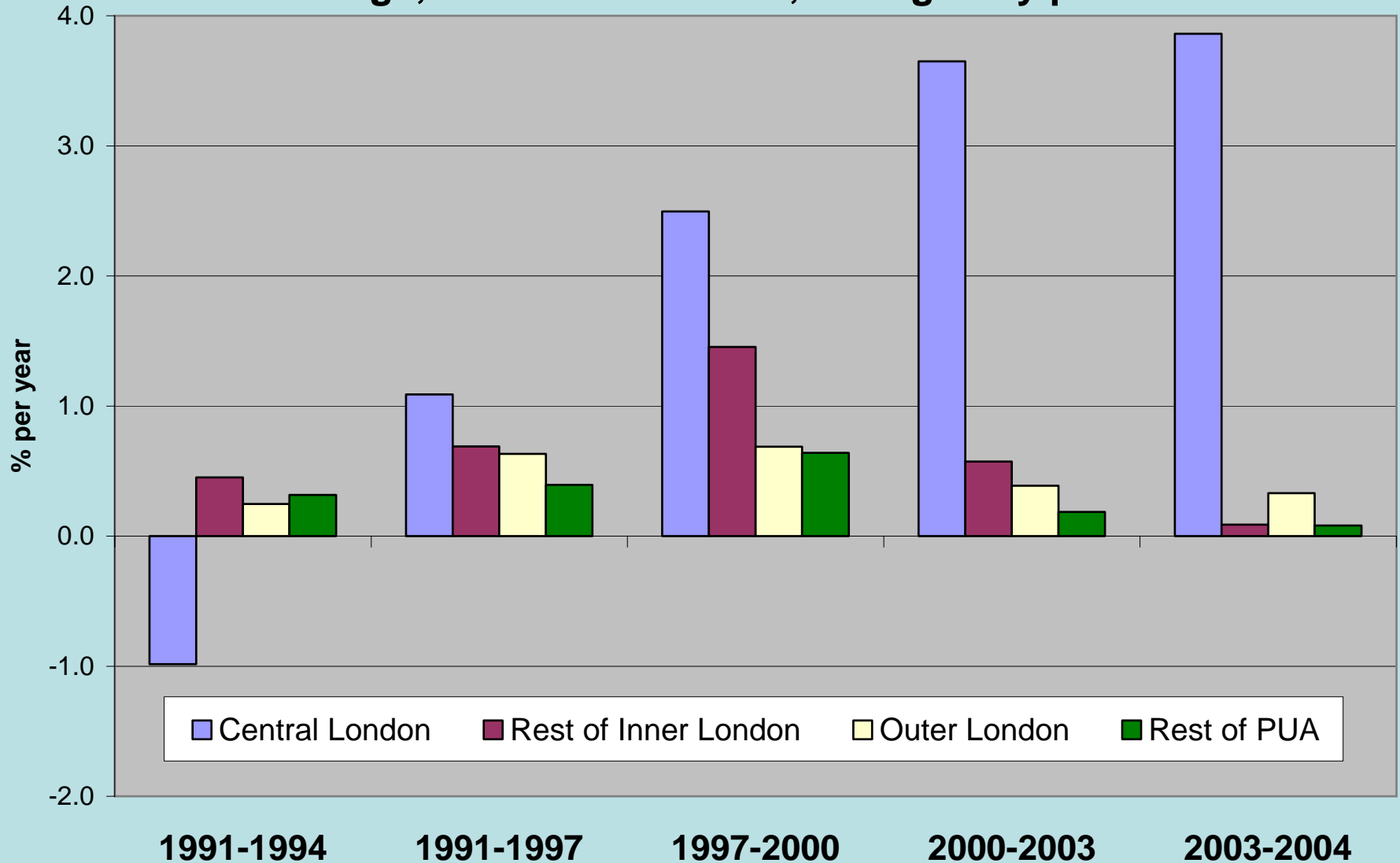
# Population change and migration for four concentric zones of London's PUA

- 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



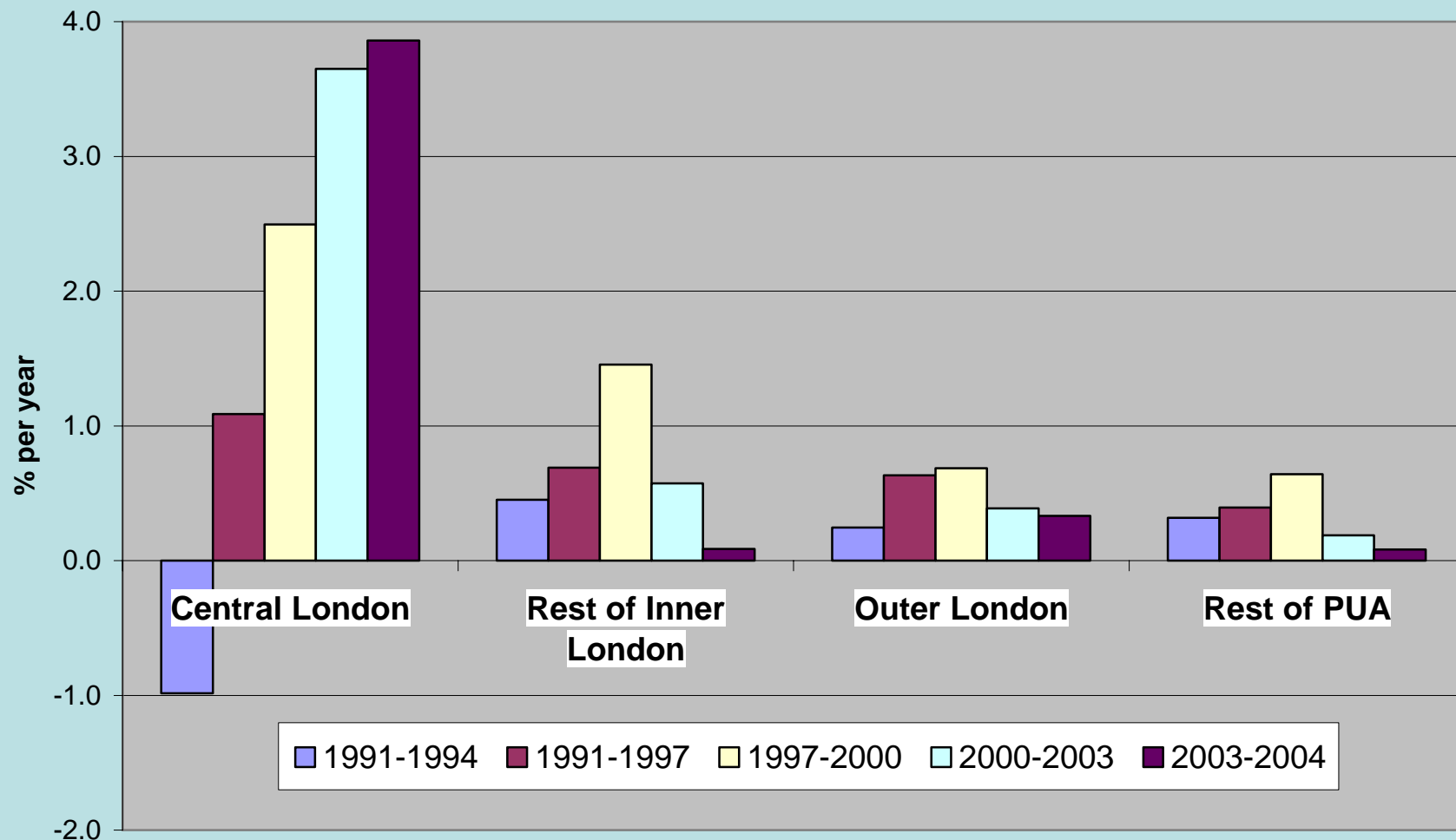
# Central London's turnaround since early 1990s

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



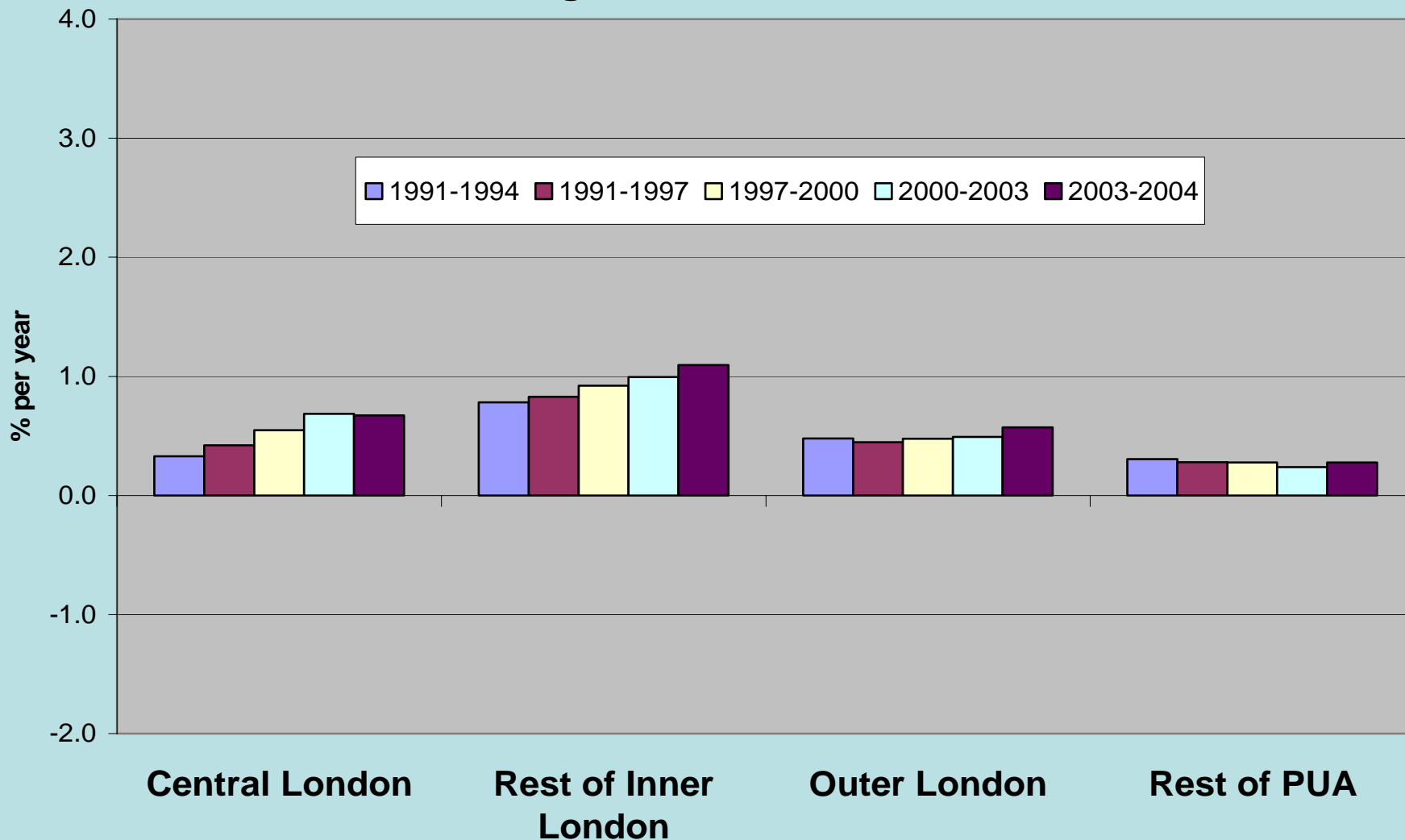
# Other zones all growing, but peaked in 1997-2000

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

**London's four concentric zones: annual rate of natural change, 1991-94 to 2003-04**



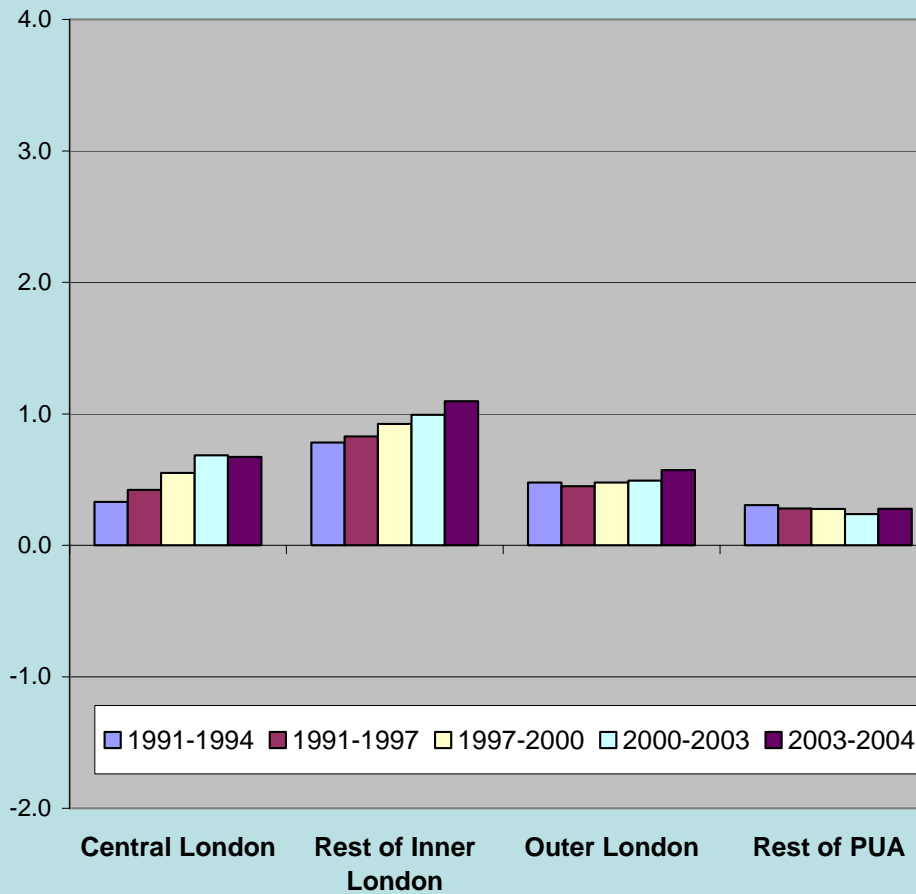
# Net migration rising for Central, but net loss for other zones after 2000

London's four concentric zones: annual rate of migration change, 1991-94 to 2003-04

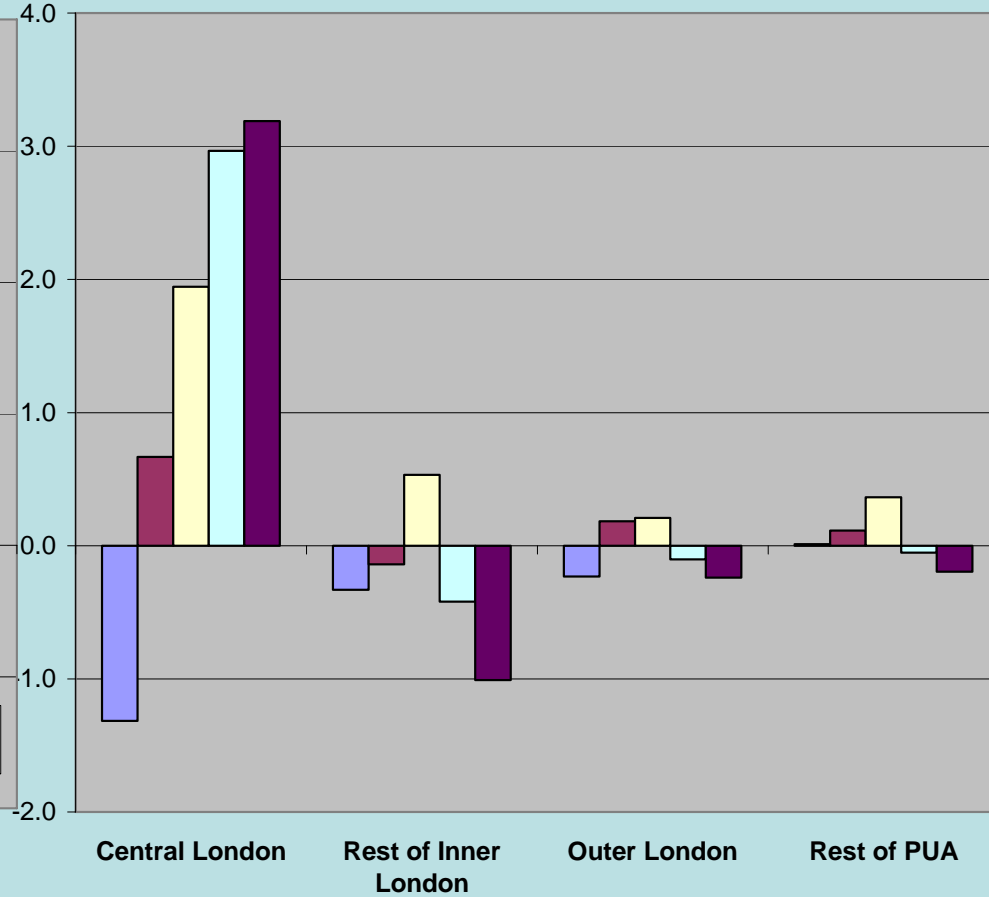


# ie. migration is responsible for main changes over time and differences between zones

## Natural change

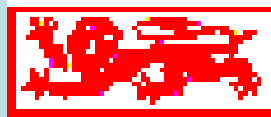


## Migration and other changes

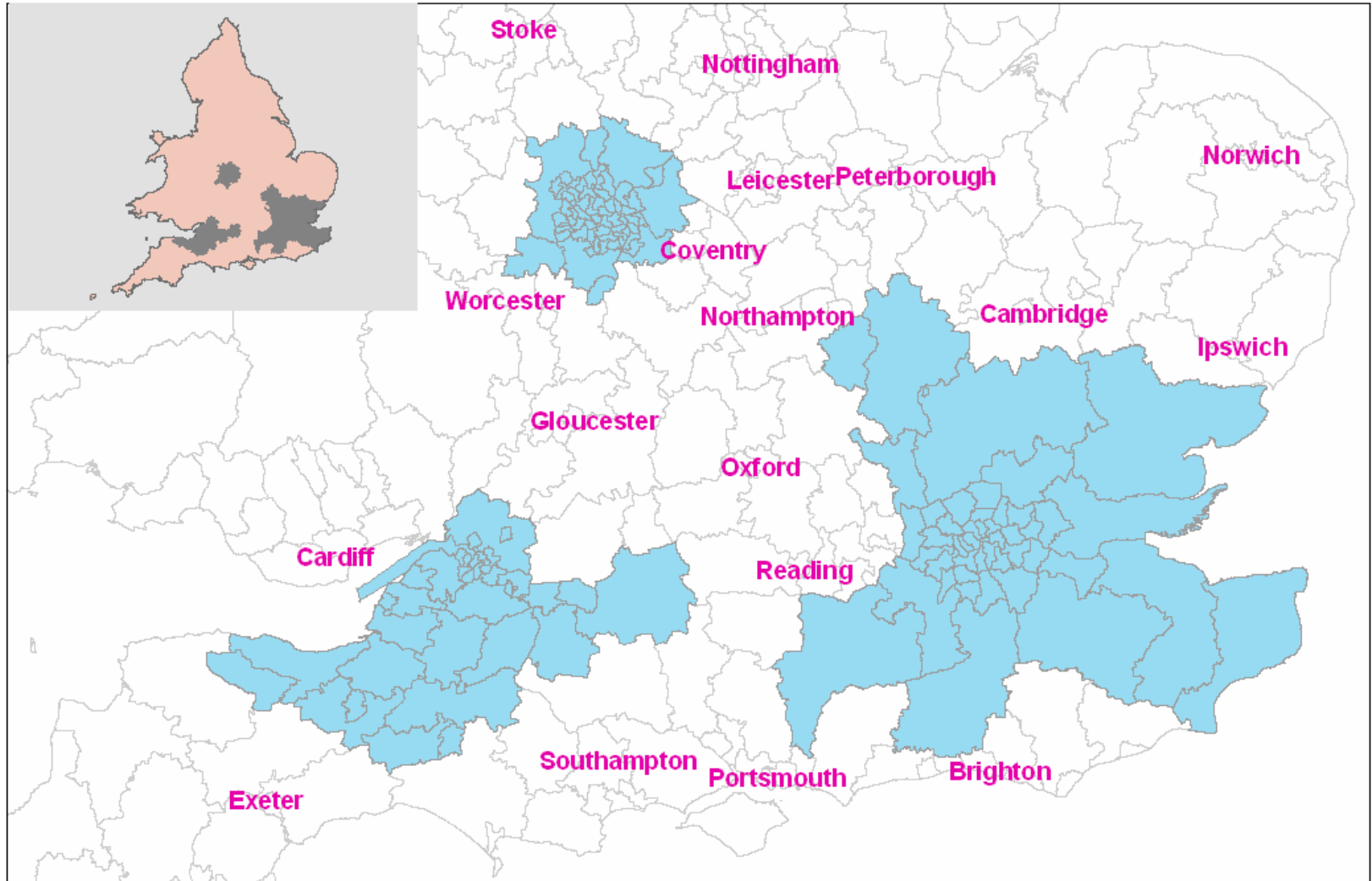


# Within-UK migration for 46 zones of London's City Region

- 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)

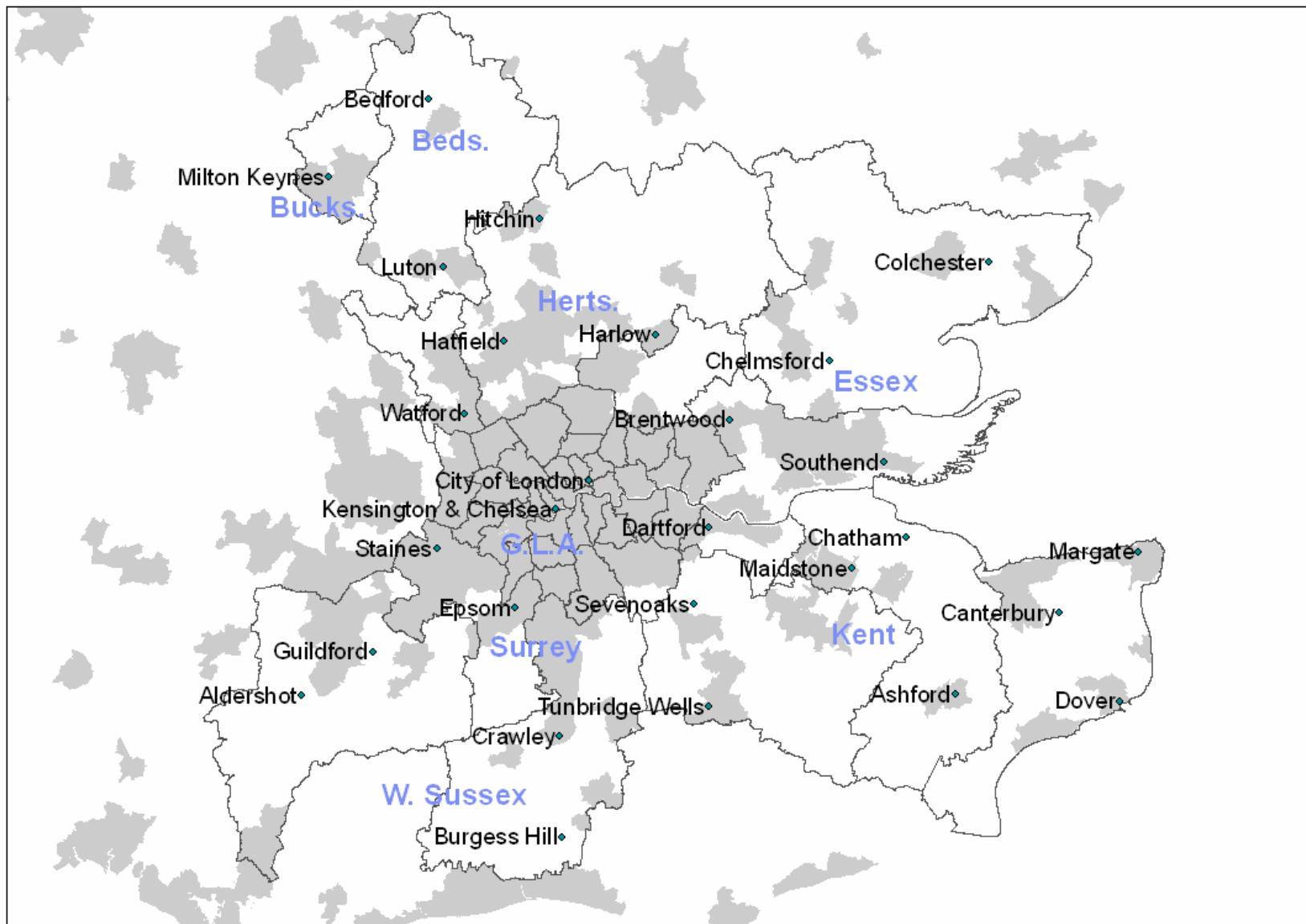


# The three JRF project case study City Regions and their constituent zones

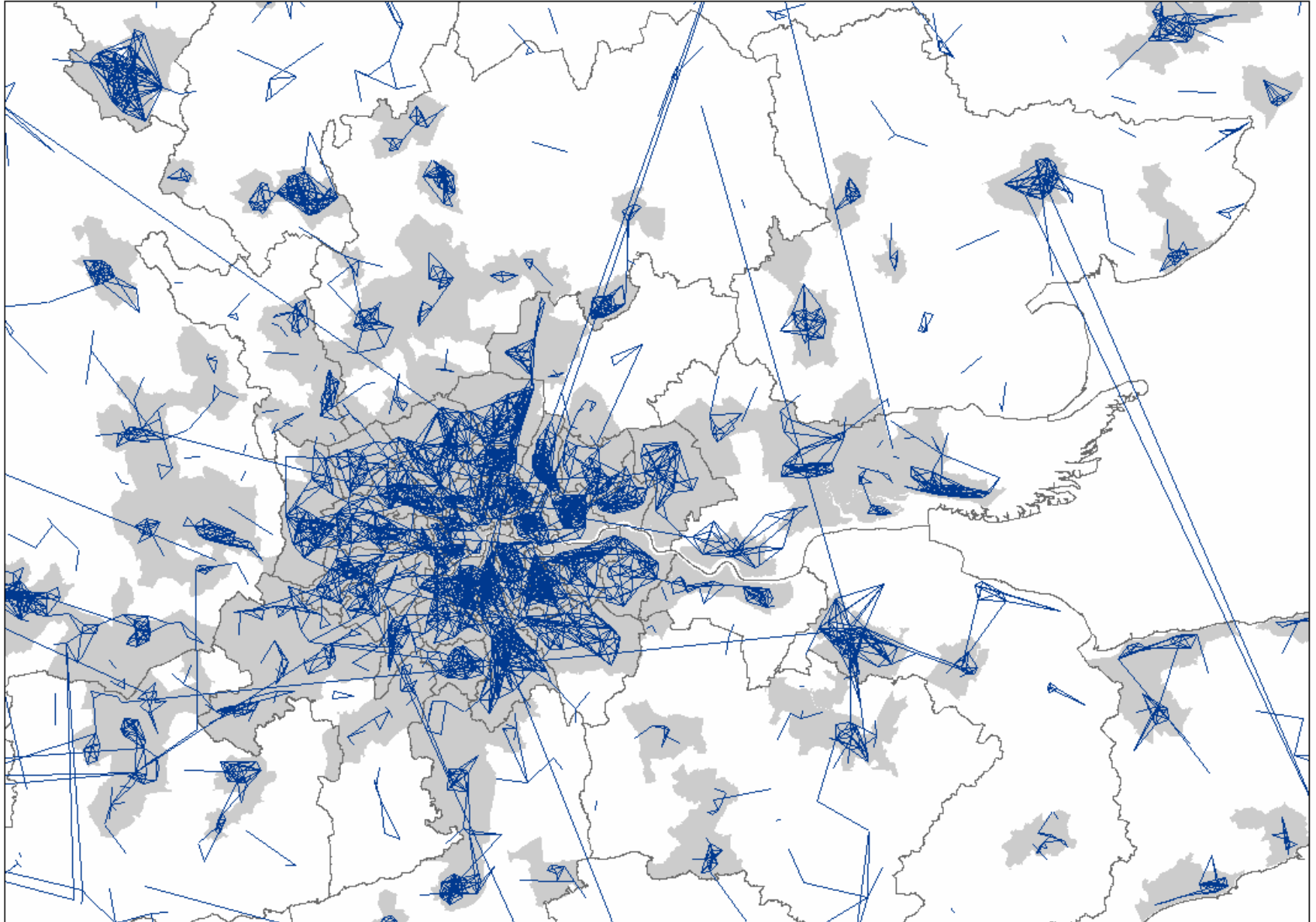




# The London City Region and its 46 zones



The largest flows are *within* the zones



## Linkage measure: “*Tij squared*”

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

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

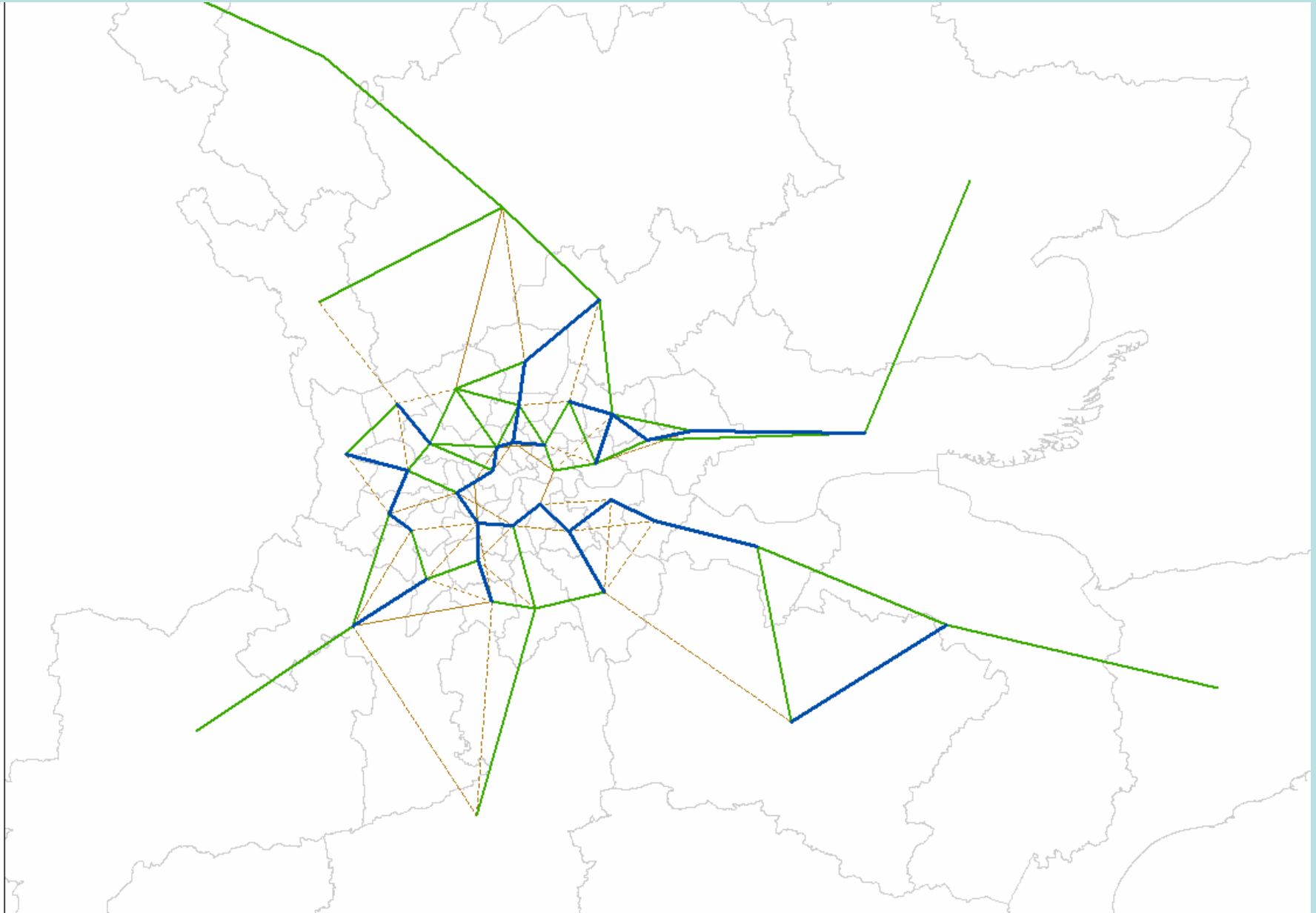
$T_{ij}$  as a proportion of all who migrated to  $j$

For flow  $T_{ji}$  [ie. the no. migrating zone  $j$  to  $i$ ]

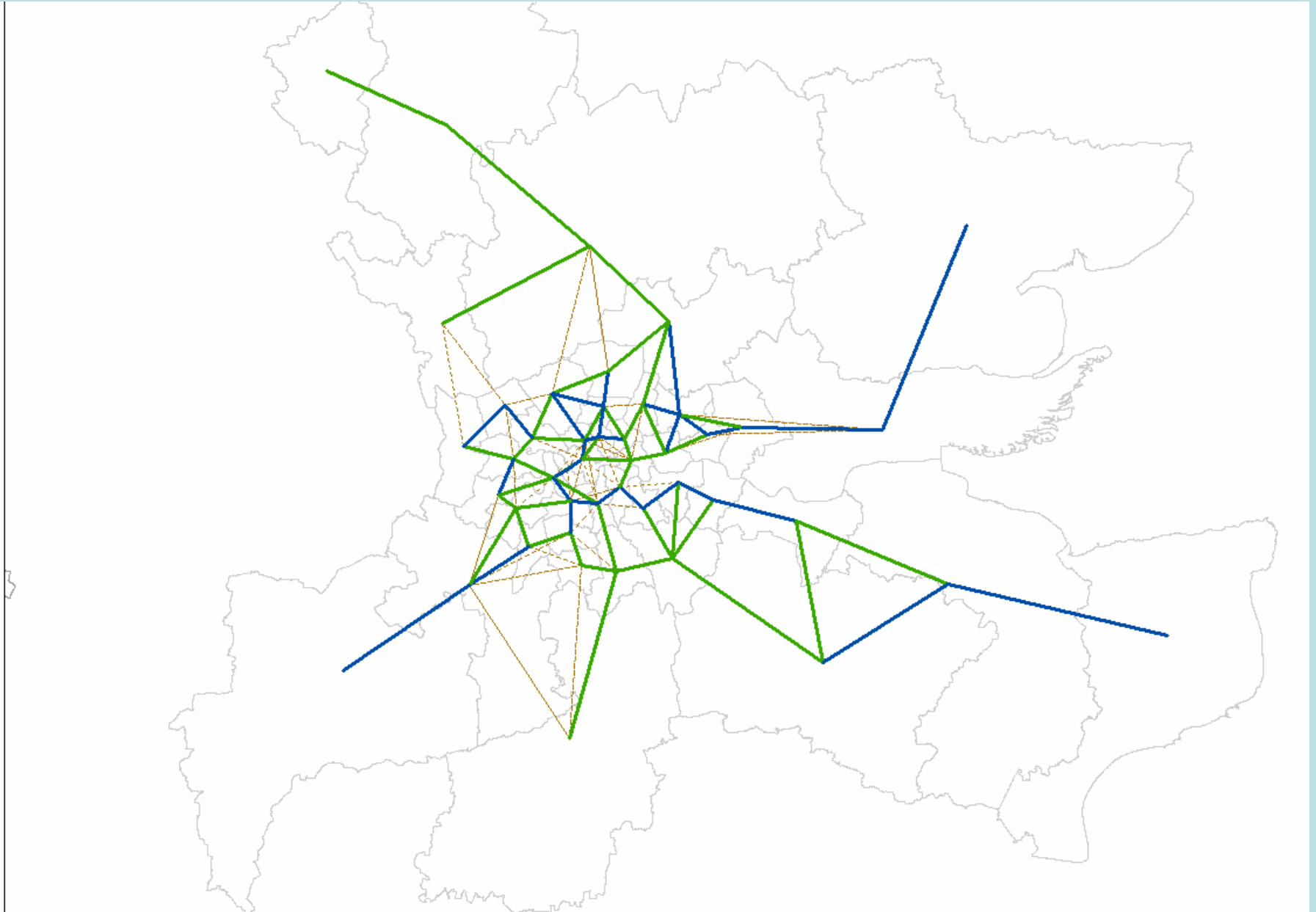
$T_{ji}$  as a proportion of all who migrated from  $j$   
multiplied by

$T_{ji}$  as a proportion of all who migrated to  $i$

# $T_{ij}^2$ on total flows in London City Region



# $T_{ij}^2$ on HM&Ps flows in London City Region

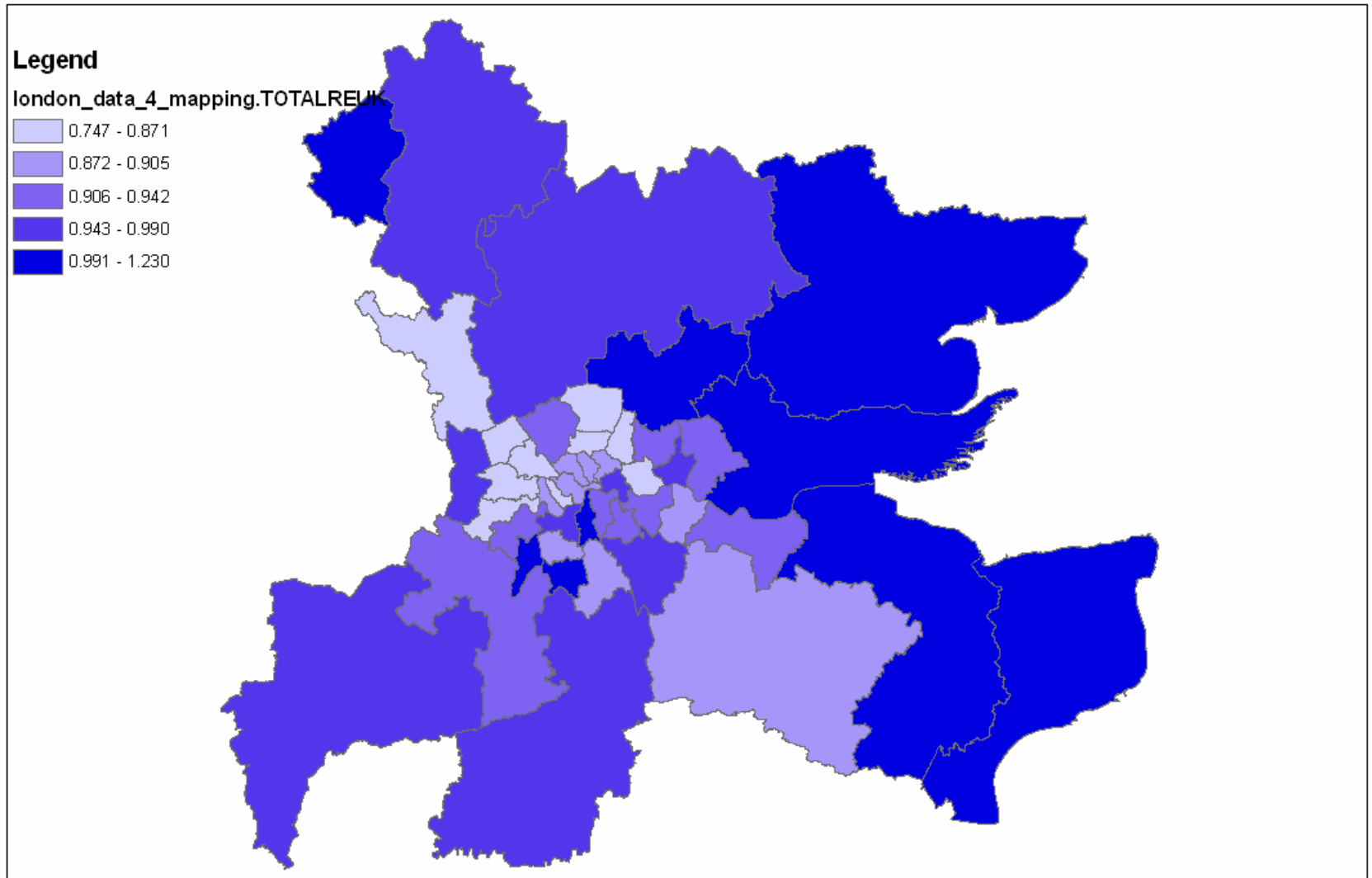


# Summary from *Tij*<sup>2</sup> analyses

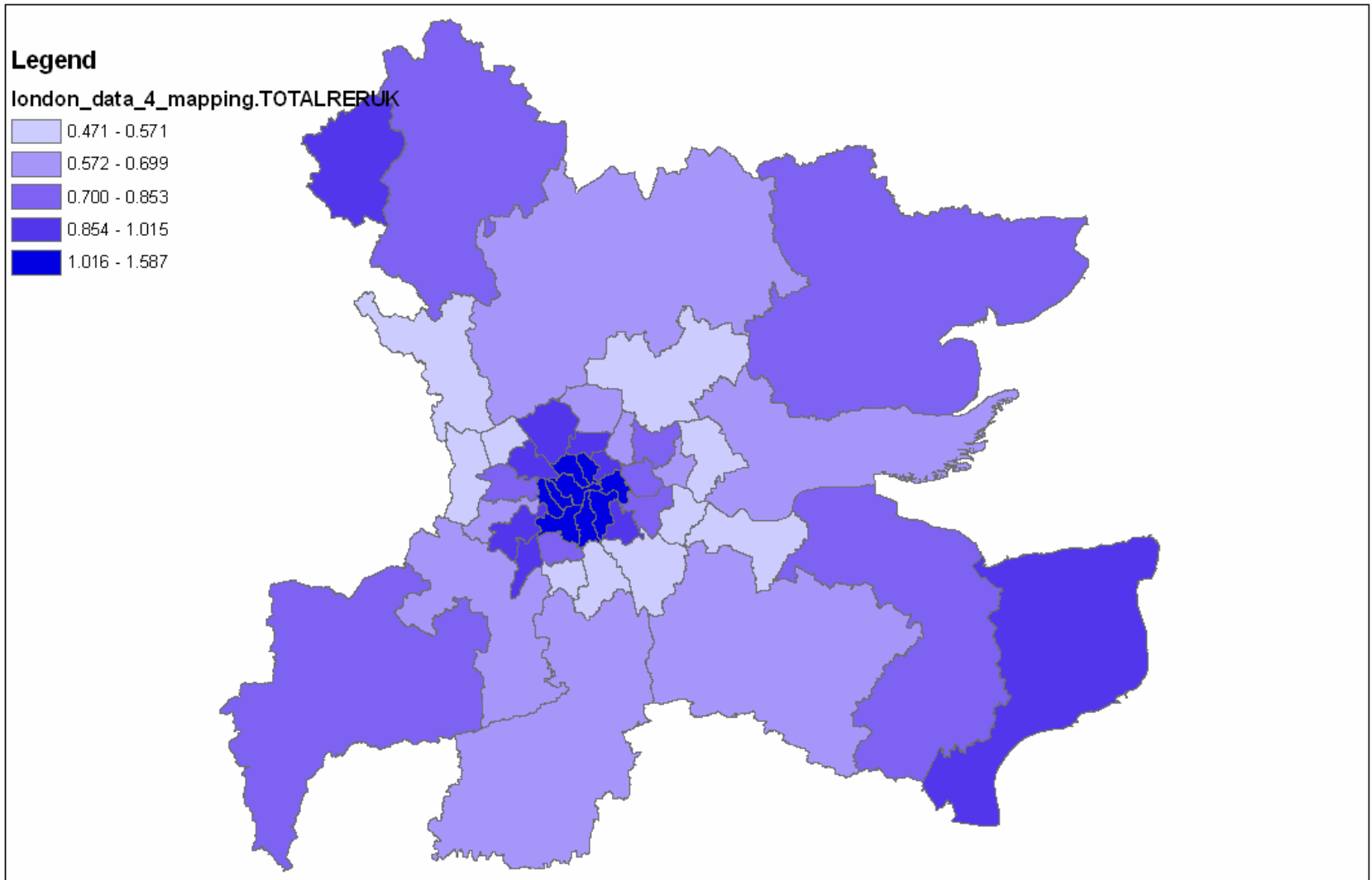
- Most strong linkages are between adjacent zones, due to distance deterrence
- There is evidence that transport axes shape radial linkage patterns
- Few radial linkages between conurbation and more rural zones are strong
- Linkages are weak across the Thames in the centre/east
- London seems to be distinct\* 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

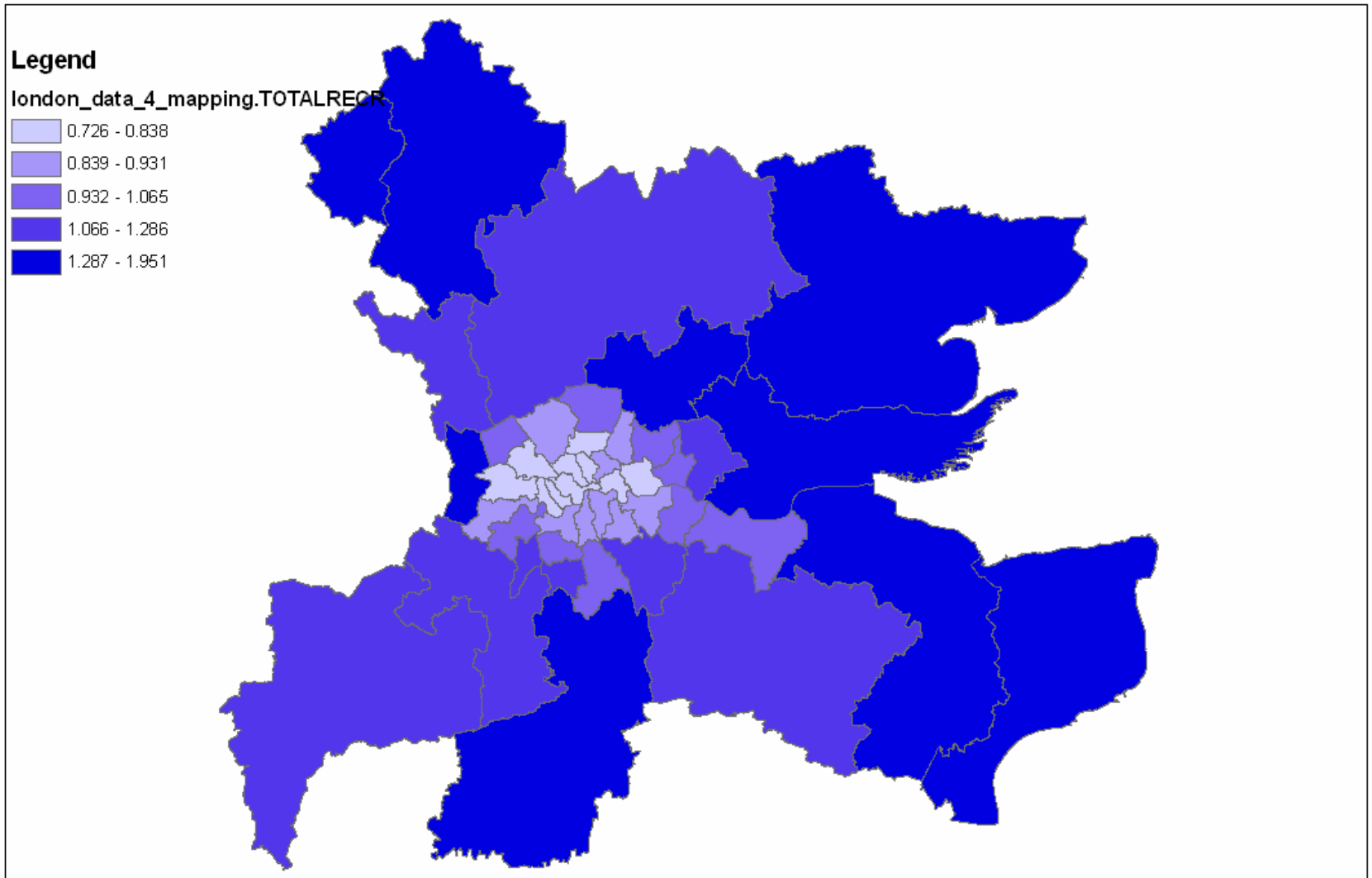


# In/out ratio for migration exchanges between zones and the rest of the UK beyond City region, all persons

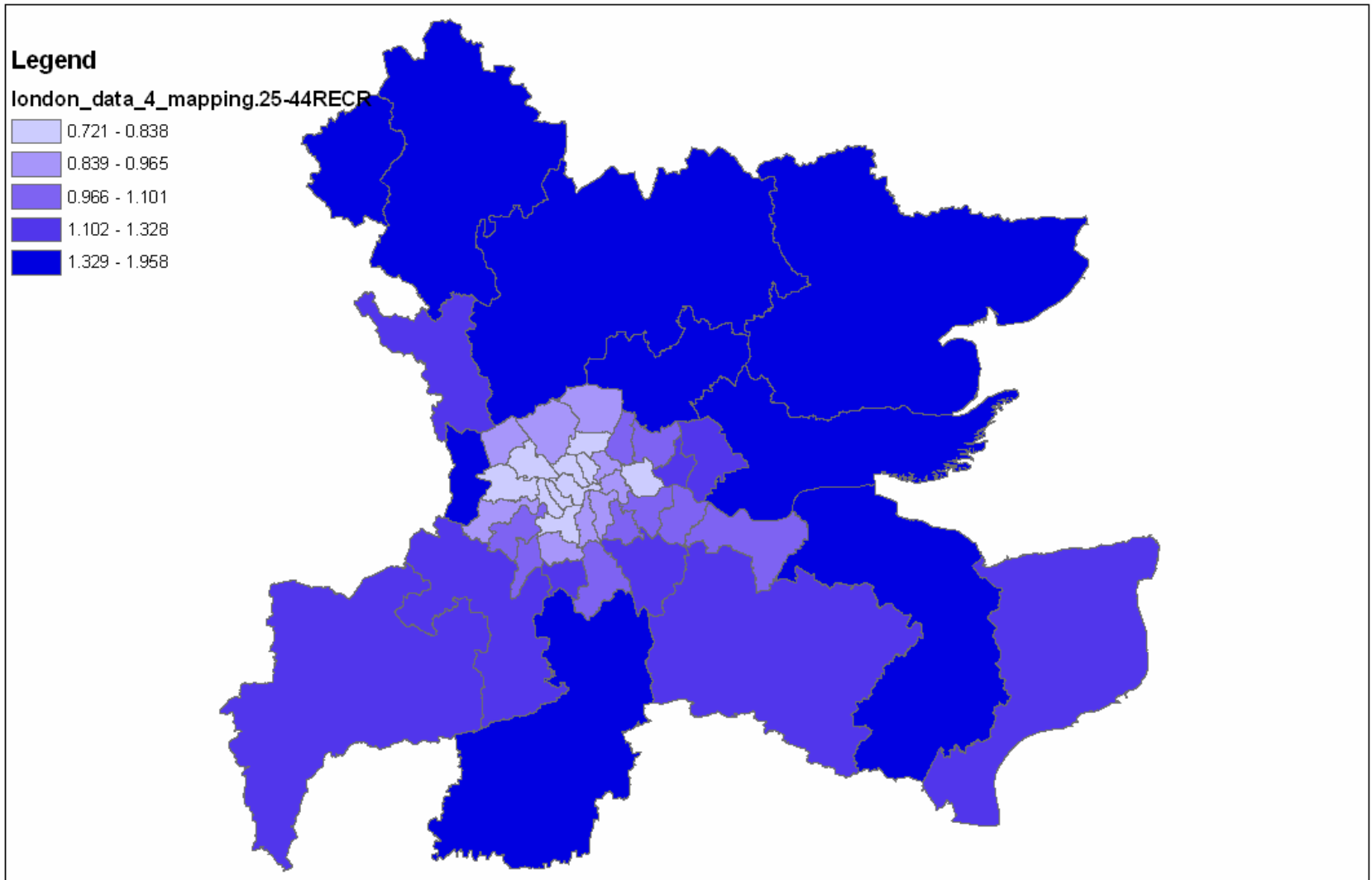




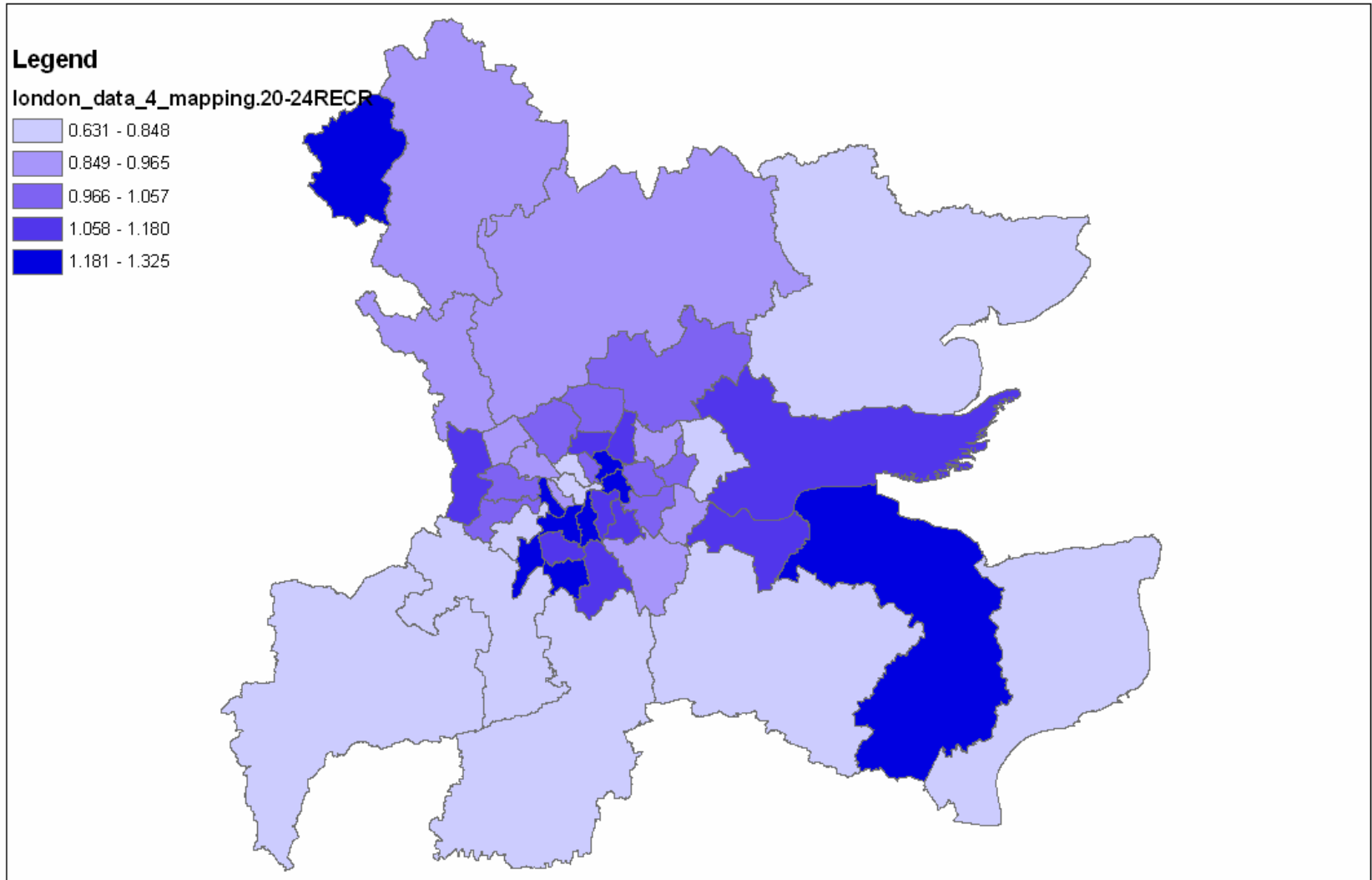
# In/out ratio for migration exchanges between zones and the rest of the London City Region, all persons



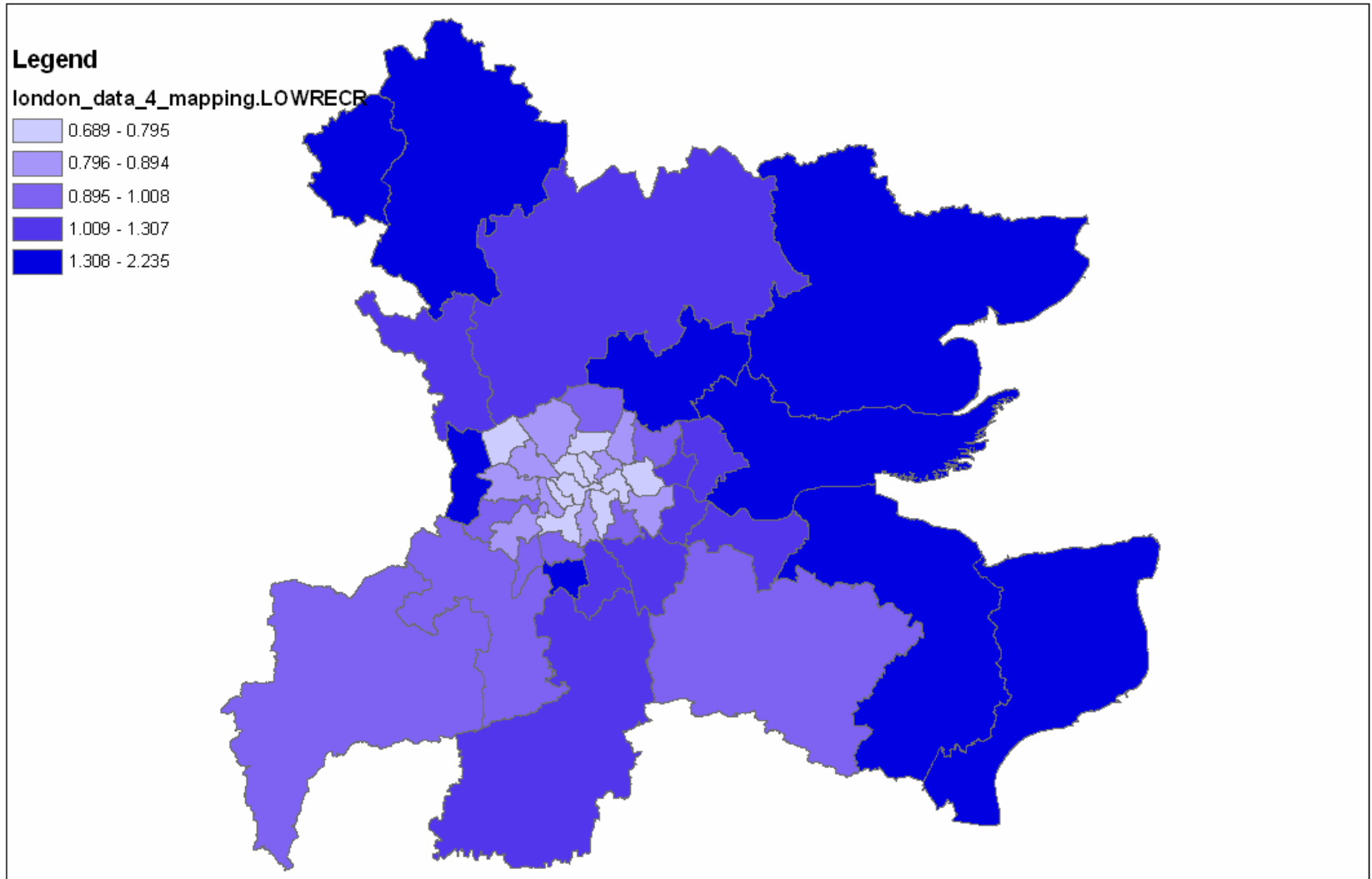
# In/out ratio for migration exchanges between zones and the rest of the London City Region, persons aged 25-44



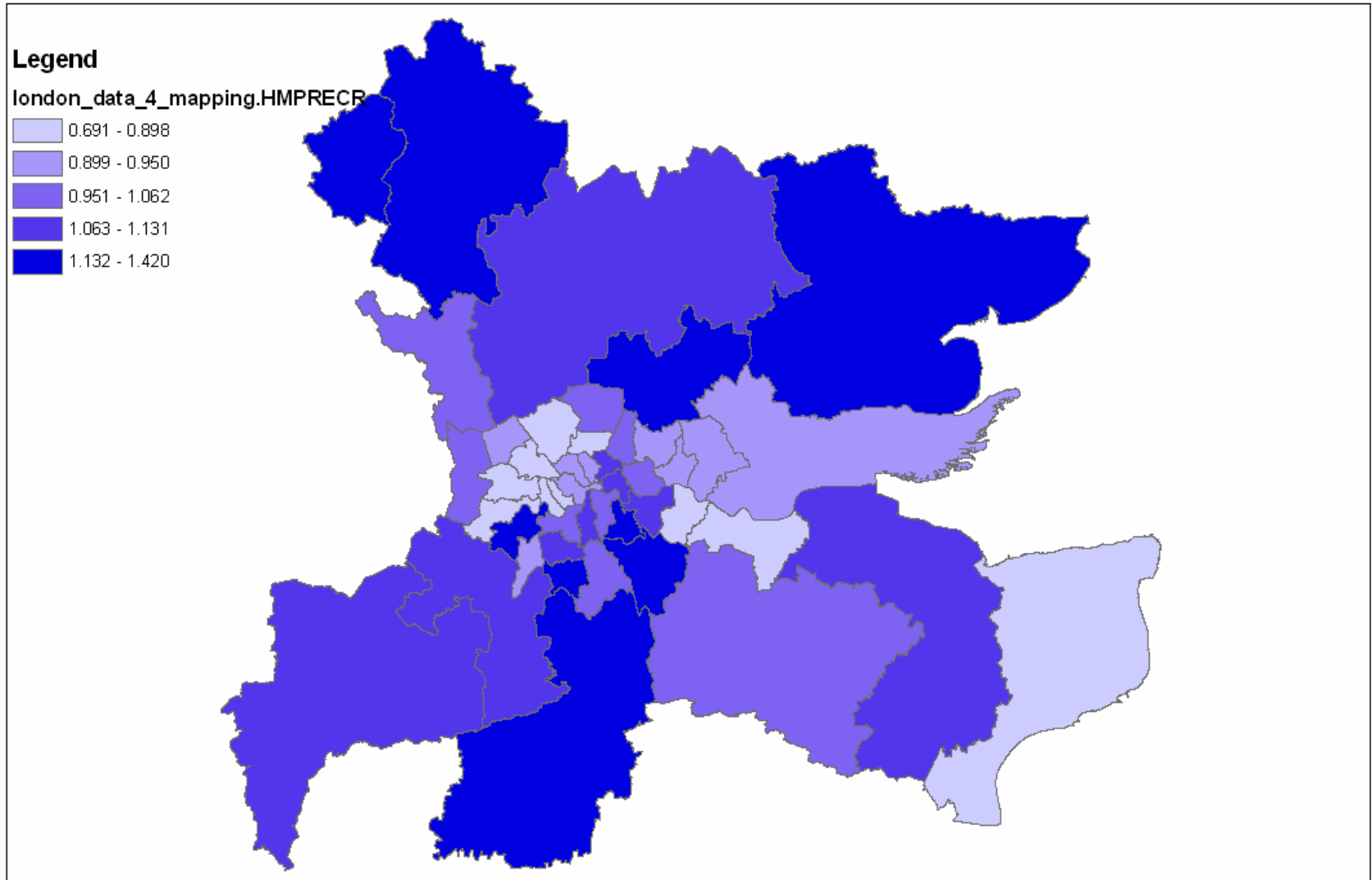
# In/out ratio for migration exchanges between zones and the rest of the London City Region, persons aged 20-24



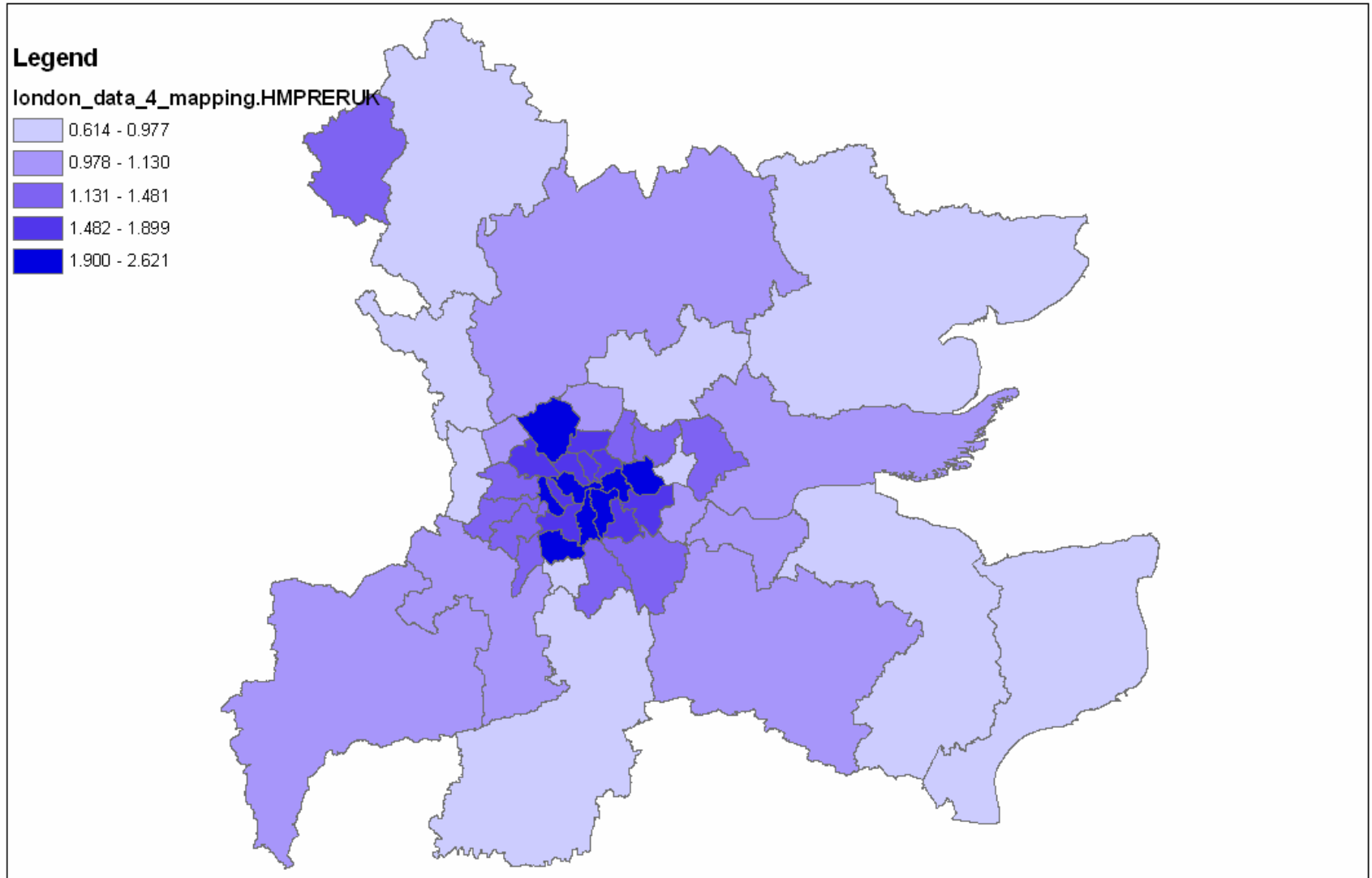
# In/out ratio for migration exchanges between zones and the rest of the London City Region, Low skill MGRPs



# In/out ratio for migration exchanges between zones and the rest of the London City Region, Higher M&P MGRPs



# 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



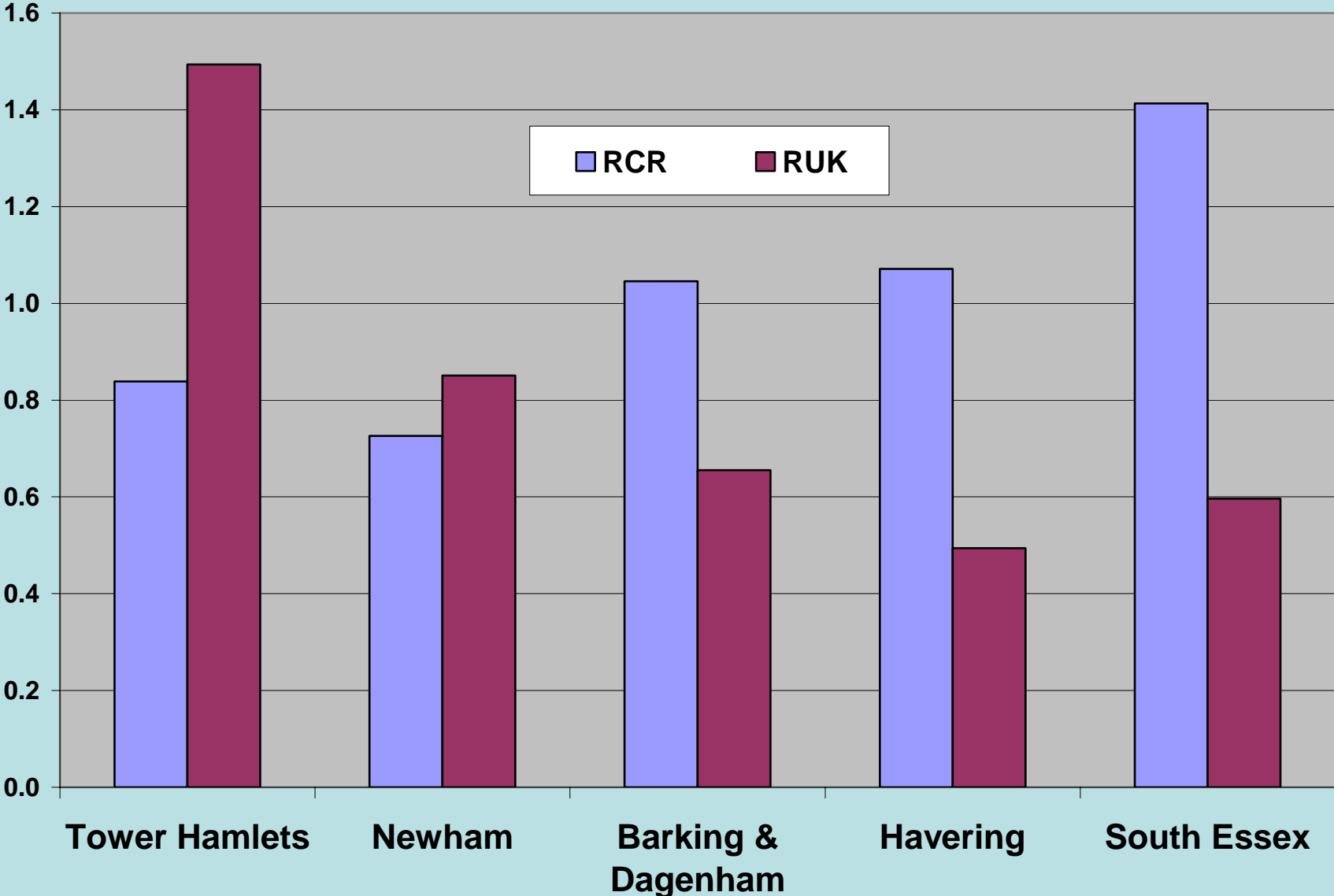
# Migration flows for 5 Thames Gateway zones: with **rest of City Region** and **rest of UK**, all persons

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



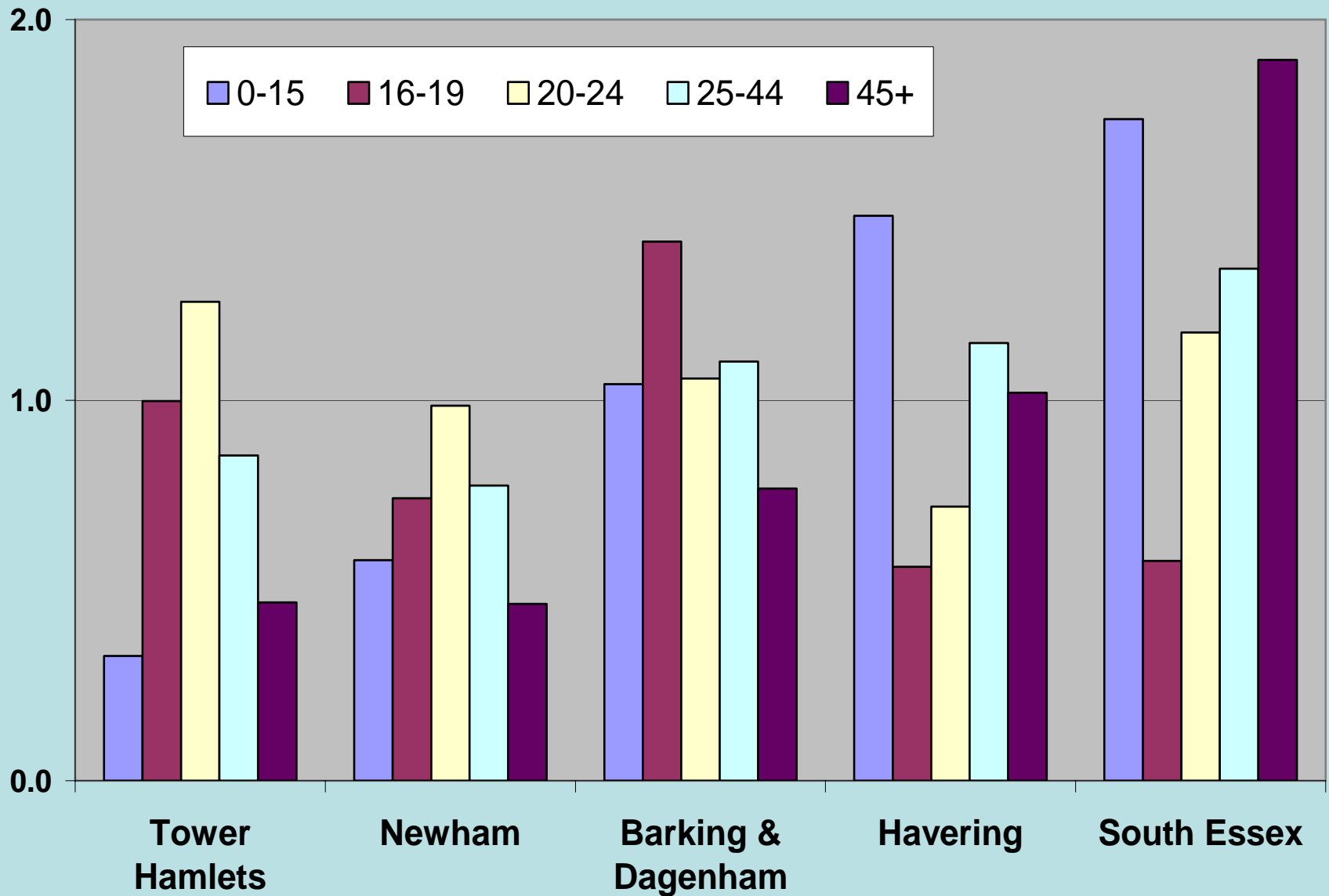
# In/out ratio, all persons: RCR and RUK

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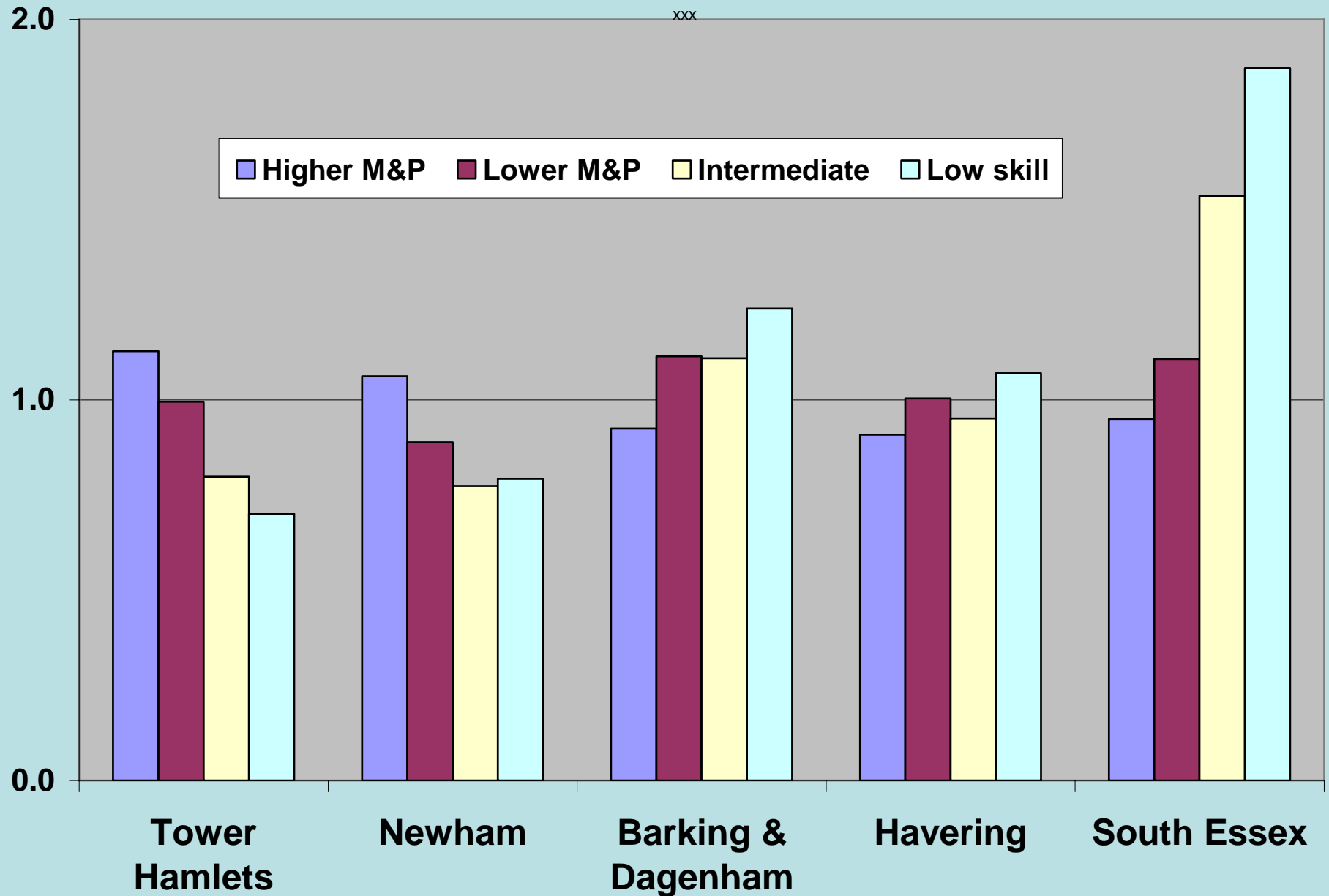


# In/out ratio for RCR migration, by age

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# In/out ratio for RCR migration, by broad NS-SeC



# 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

