

Paper to be presented at the SARs User Group Meeting 'Exploring Census Microdata', held at Royal Statistical Society, 15 July 2005

Migration in the 2001 Census: What can the SAR add to our understanding?

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Migration in the 2001 Census: What can the SAR add to our understanding?

- What is covered in the standard Census output?
- SAR/CAMS provides fuller breakdowns for migrant characteristics than in standard output
- SAR/CAMS includes a 'distance of move' variable
- SAR/CAMS allows tabulation of migrants by the full range of Census characteristics
- Local Authority ID in CAMS for usual residence at census and one year before allows the same types of analysis as SMS1, but for a much wider range of migrant characteristics ETC.



What is covered on migration in the standard Census output?

- Key Statistics: all people, all non-white ethnicity.
- Standard Tables: Sex/ age/ in household or CE; Household composition; Dependent children.
- Theme Tables (People): sex, age, family status, LLTI, economic activity.
- (Households): tenure, household composition, economic activity of HRP, NS-SeC of HRP.
- O-DS SMS1: sex/age, family status, ethnicity, LLTI, economic activity; Moving Group's tenure, economic activity and NS-Sec of RP



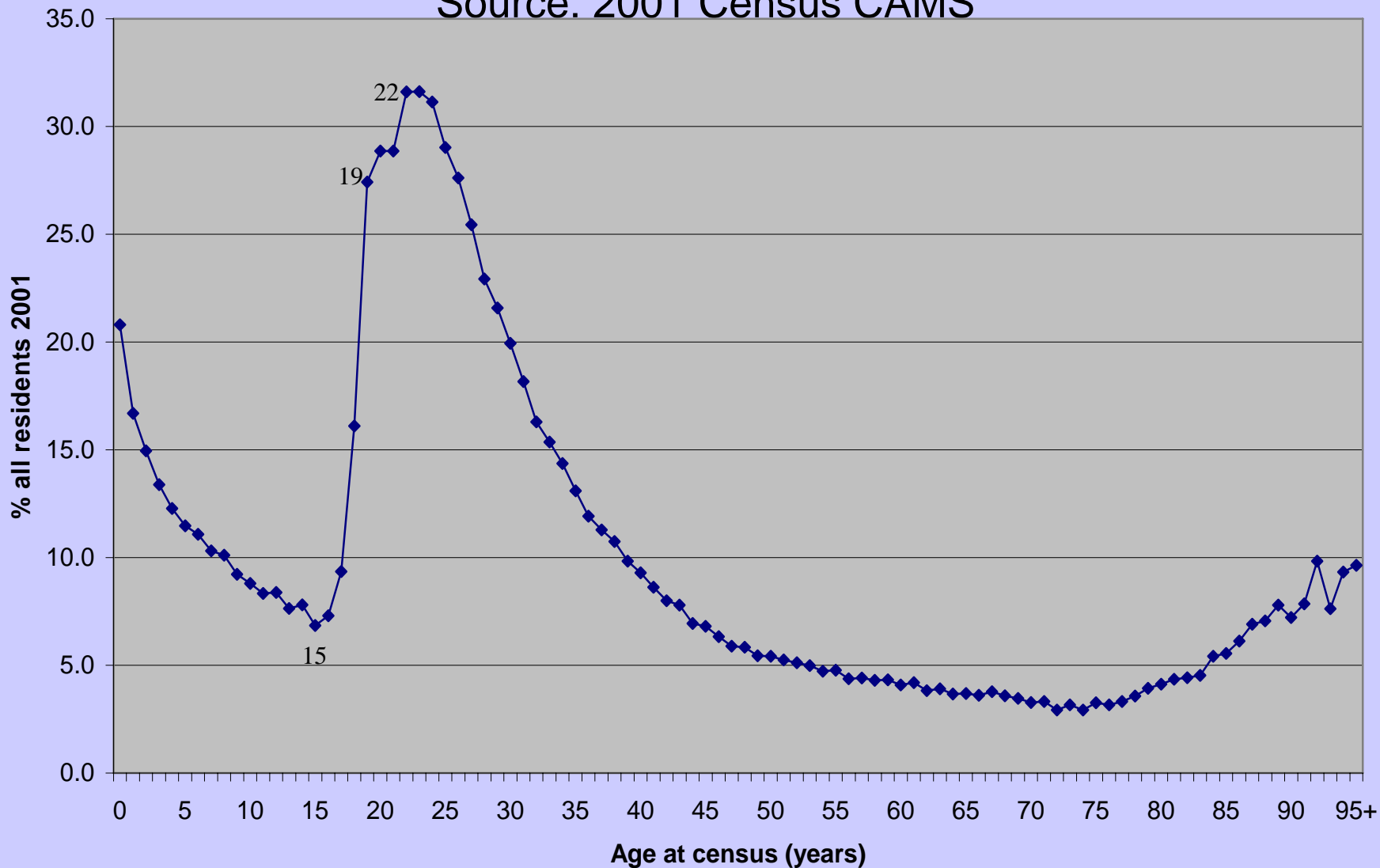
Extra detail on age

- Not only narrower age bands (as in LSAR version 2), but single years of age in CAMS
- Allows analysis of migration by SYA or non-standard age groupings
- Two examples:
 - migrants as % of residents by SYA
 - % age distribution of migrants within UK *cf* recent immigrants from outside UK



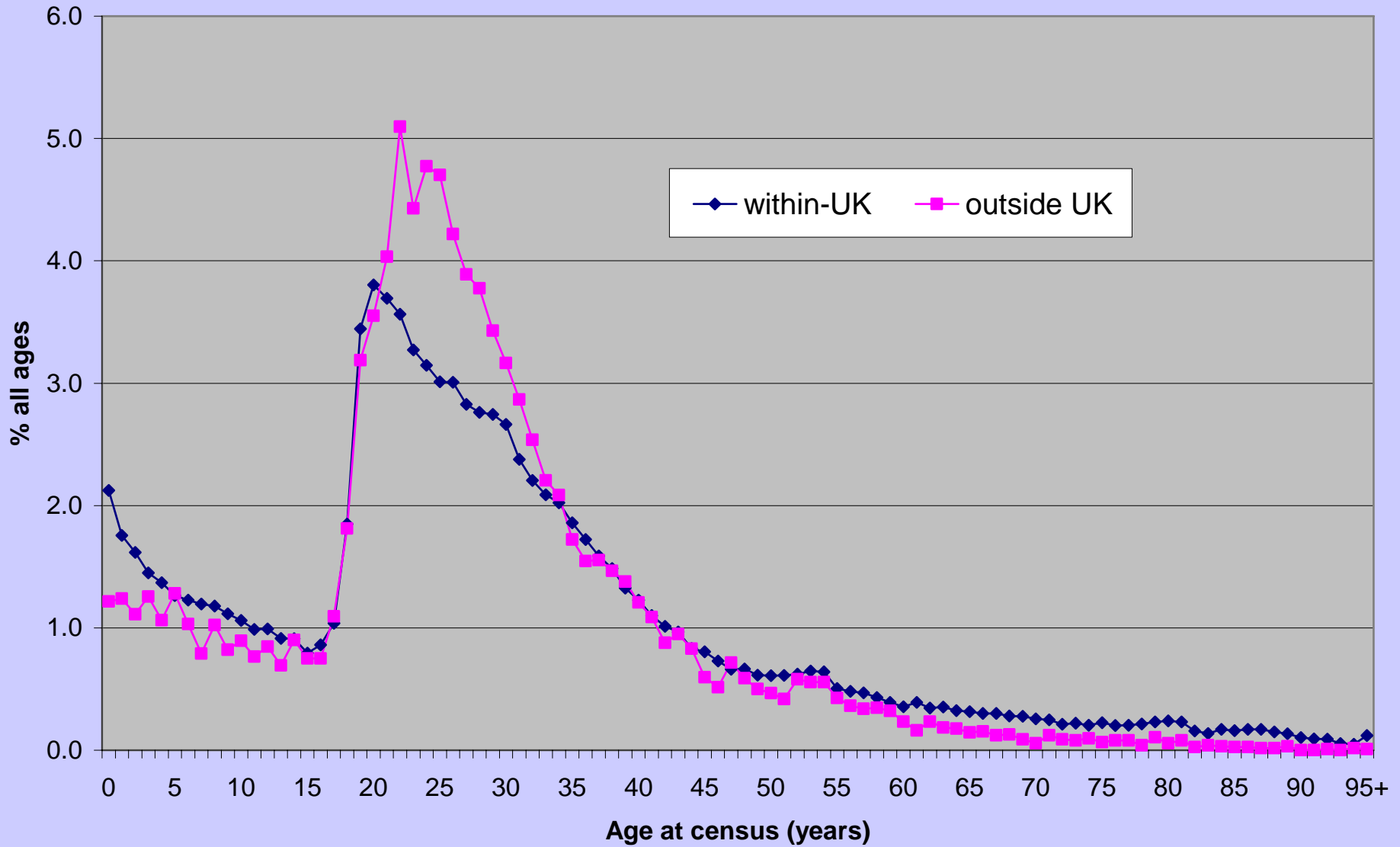
Migrants as % of residents, by single year of age, UK

Source: 2001 Census CAMS



Age distribution of within-UK migrants (193k) and migrants living outside UK 1 year ago (12k)

Source: 2001 Census CAMS



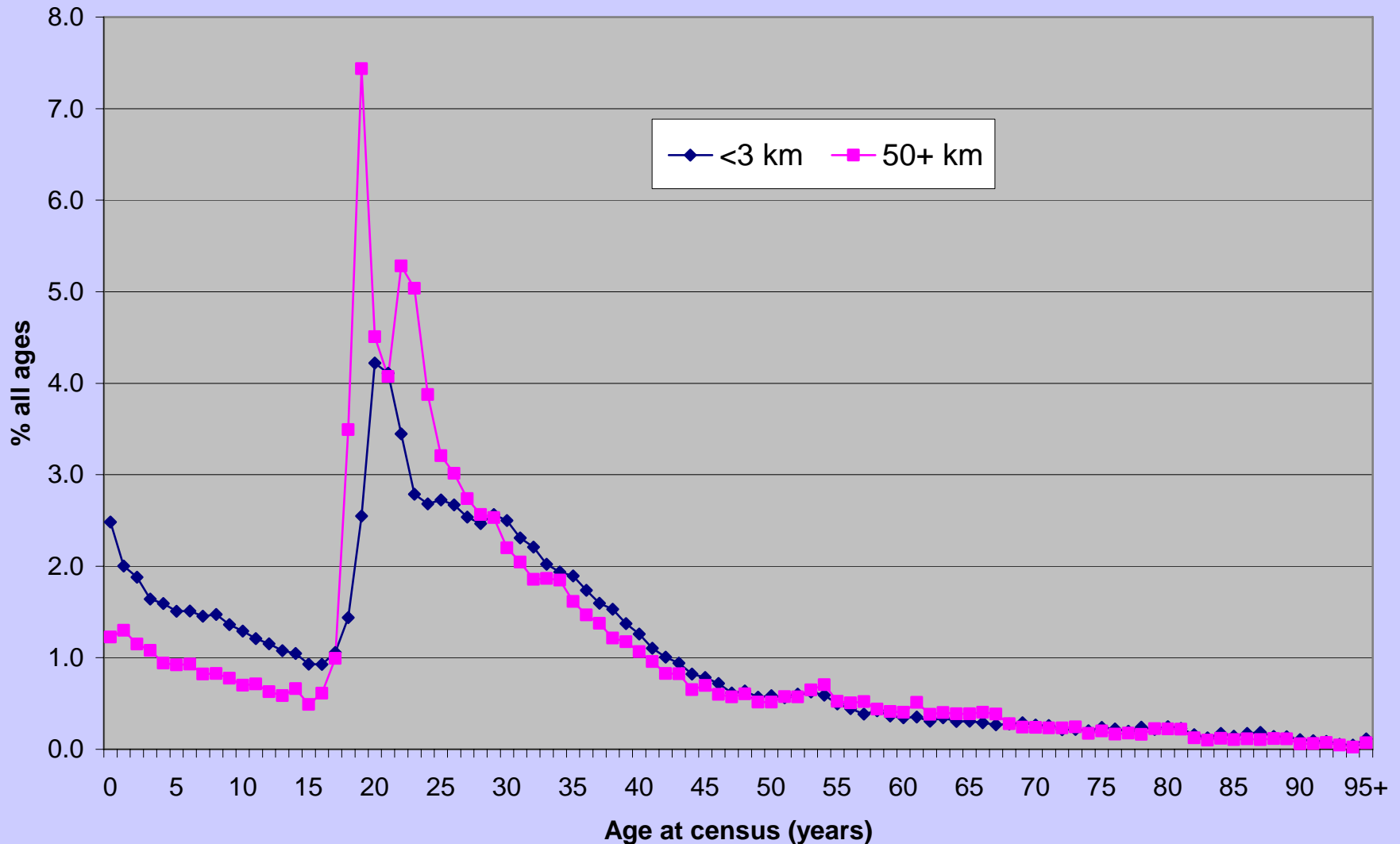
SAR-specific variable: distance of move

- Valuable addition to Area Tables' "type of move" (within area, to/from associated area, etc., where areas like LADs vary in size)
- Distance groups in LSAR, but to nearest kilometre in CAMS
- Two examples using <3km and 50+km groups for SYA:
 - % age distribution for the two groups
 - rate (i.e. per 100 residents of each SYA)



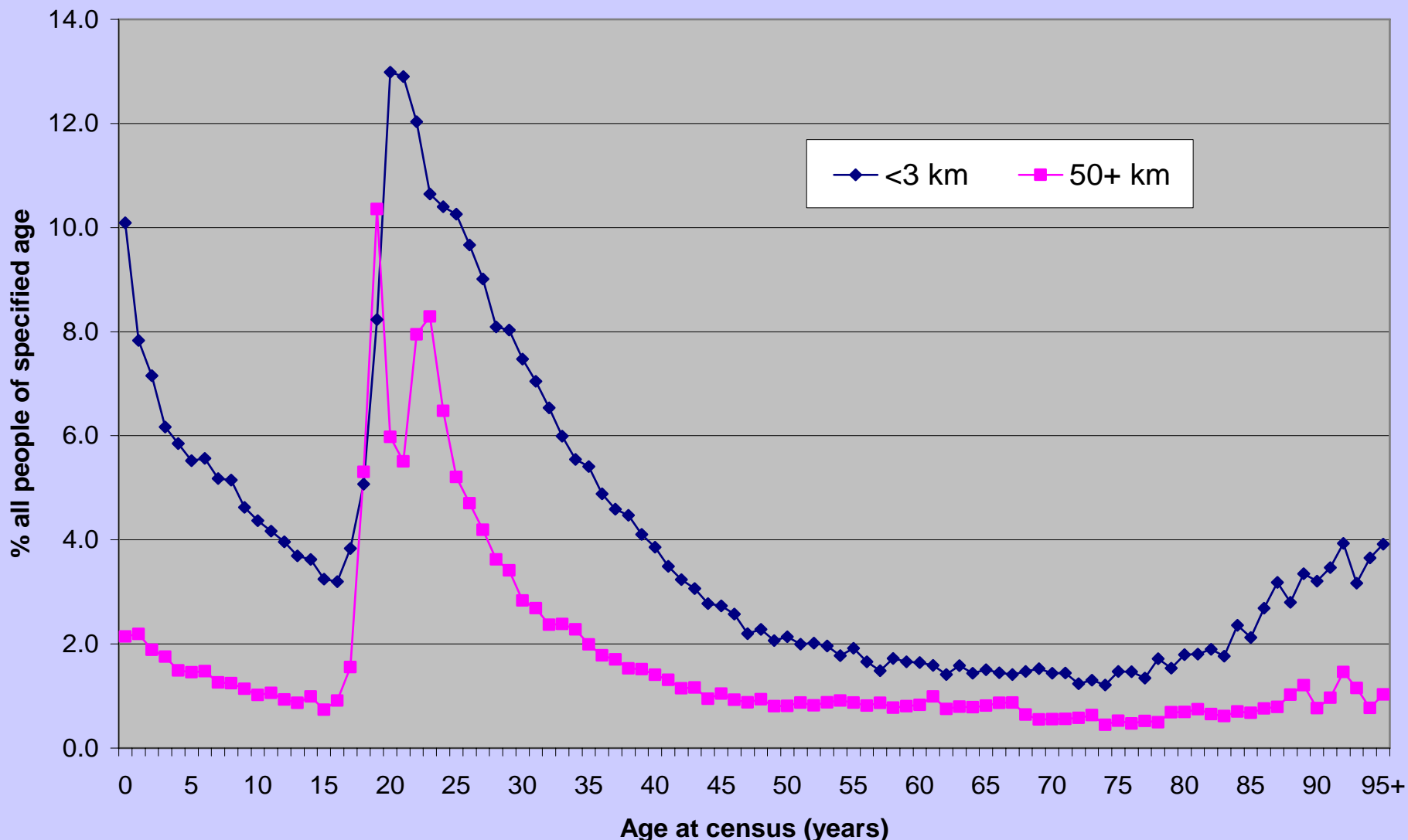
Age distribution of within-UK migrants moving <3 km (43%) and 50+ km (19%)

Source: 2001 Census CAMS



Within-UK migrants moving <3 and 50+ km per 100 residents of each age

Source: 2001 Census CAMS



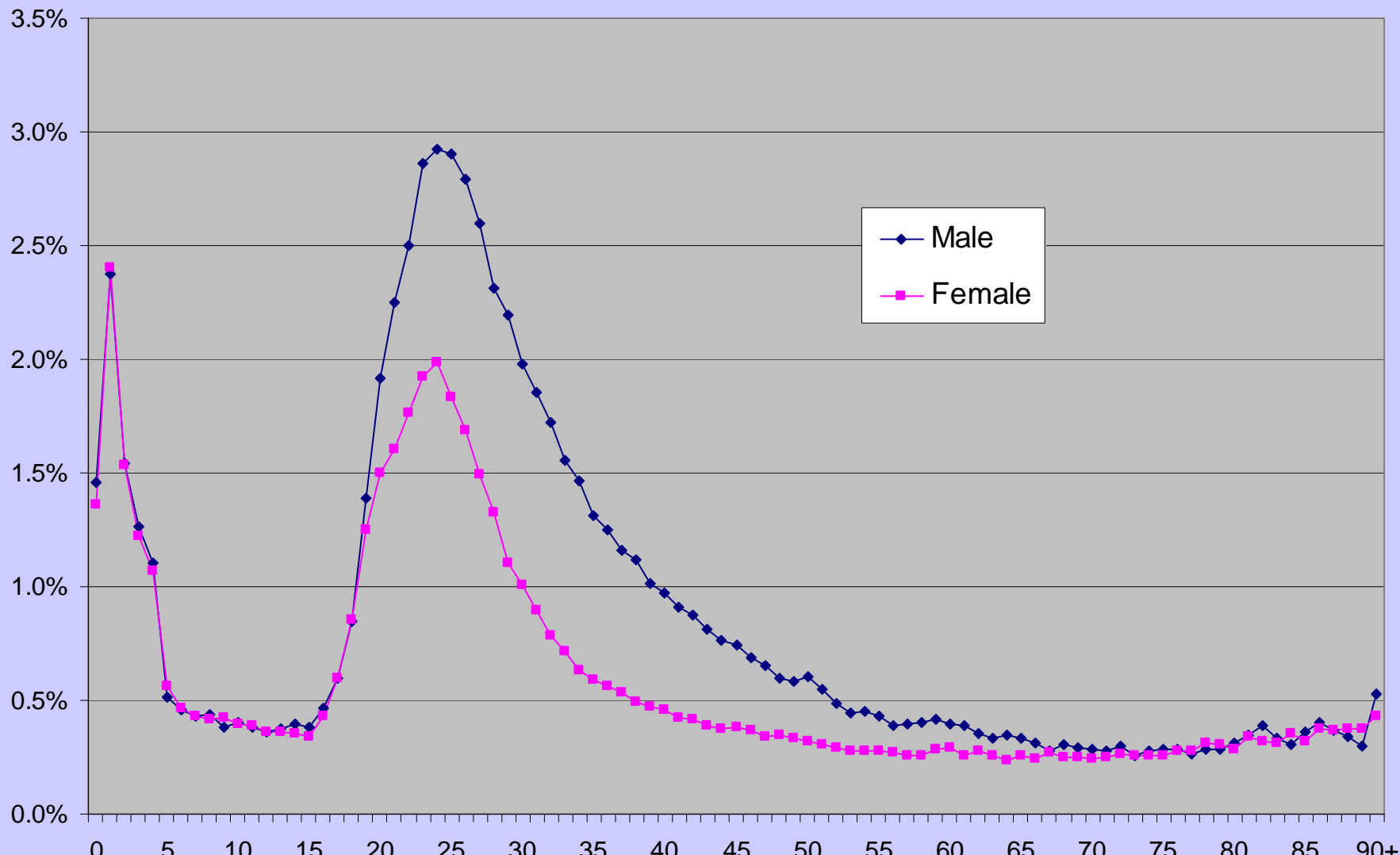
More detail about NUAs (migrants reporting No Usual Address 1 year ago)

- NUAs were not identified separately for Census day, but they were in terms of address one year ago (for migrants) – almost $\frac{1}{2}$ m = 1 in every 15 migrants, 0.8% total UK population
- Of great potential interest in terms of housing policy, effect on Census count, 'usual residence' concept re future surveys/census
- SAR/CAMS allows more detailed profiling than Area Tables



Migrants with no usual address one year ago as % all residents, by age and sex

Source: 2001 Census commissioned table



More detail about the UK's NUAs: some examples from the LSAR

Characteristic (one year on)	NUAs	All people
Male	59%	49%
Aged under 45	82%	60%
Non-white (England & Wales)	20%	9%
Single unmarried	66%	44%
Not living in family	38%	18%
Living in communal estab	6%	2%
Below occupancy standard	23%	9%
In purpose-built flats	24%	11%
In household with no car	37%	20%
Working in hotels etc	9%	6%

Great potential for crosstabulating the characteristics of migrants

- By the full range of Census characteristics plus derived variables available only in SAR (e.g. distance of move, ISCO)
- With variables more fully disaggregated than in Area Tables and SMS (esp in CAMS), allowing flexibility of customised groupings
- With much greater potential for multi-way crosstabulations (e.g. occupation by age)
- Allowing micro-level modelling in a multivariate framework (see Bailey)



Fuller probing of migration differentials in LSAR: extremes of % migrants

Characteristic	Most mobile	Least mobile
Gender	Male 11.7%	Female 11.2%
Broad age	16-29 25.7%	65-74 3.7%
Marital status	Single nev m 16.4%	Widowed 5.8%
Economic pos	Inactive student 27.0	Retired 3.8%
Industry	Hotels etc 18.8%	Agric etc 9.0%
ISCO	Armed Forces 32%	Skilled ag&fish 7.6%
SOC2000	Health profs 19.1%	Skilled agric 7.7%
...submajor	Culture etc 19.1%	Transport ops 9.3%
Social grade	C1 12.6%	E 9.8%
Qualifications	Level 3 24.4%	None 7.1%

Using locational indicators to compare profiles of place-specific migrant flows

- LA district of usual residence at census and one year before (CAMS), permitting grouping into customised O and D 'target areas', e.g.
 - metropolitan versus non-metropolitan
 - 'counterurbanisation cascade' types
 - CURDS city regions and localities

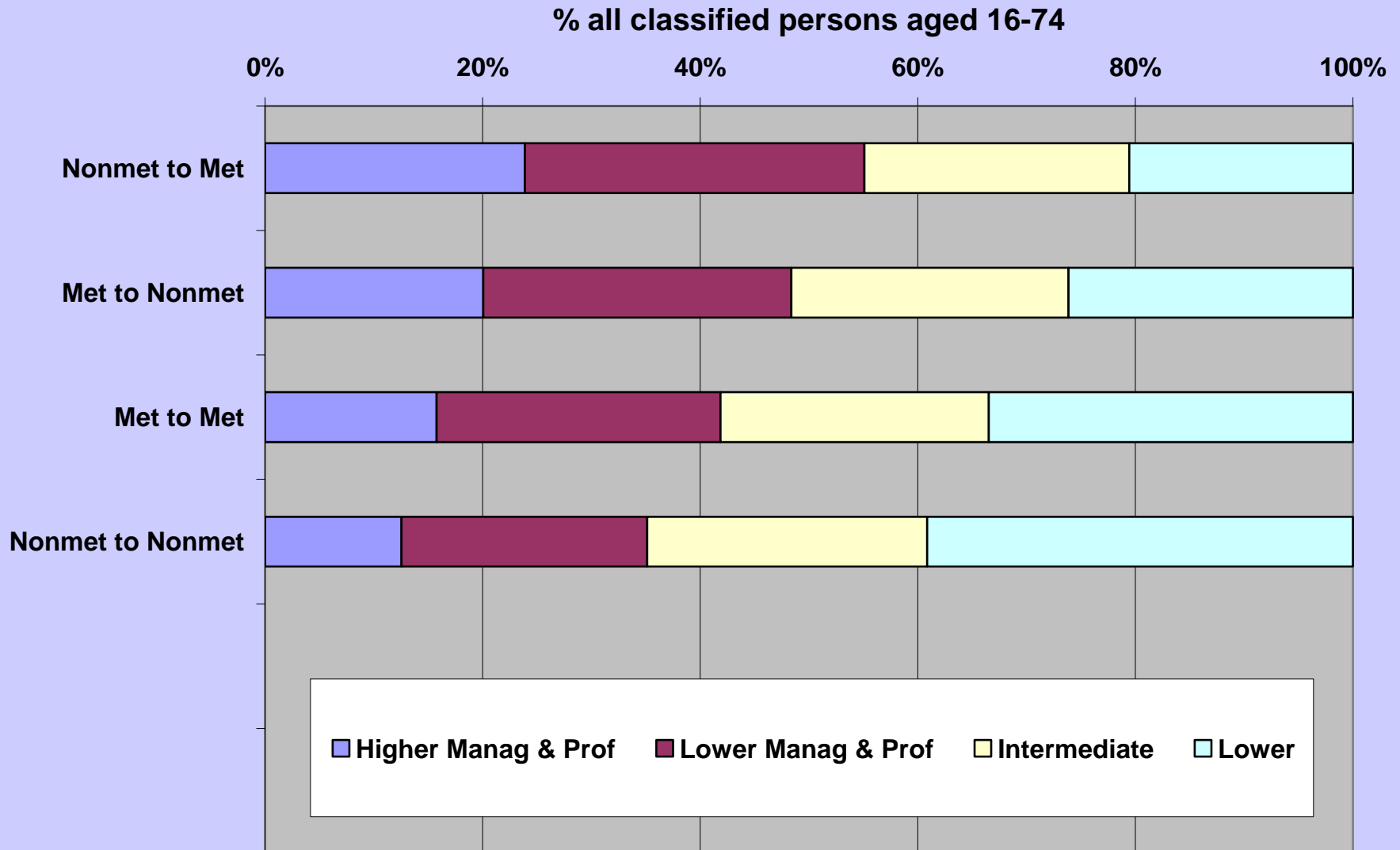
NB: all with less hassle than SMS and without the SCAM distortions, even if only 3% sample

- By SOA-level IMD score of usual residence at census and one year before (CAMS)



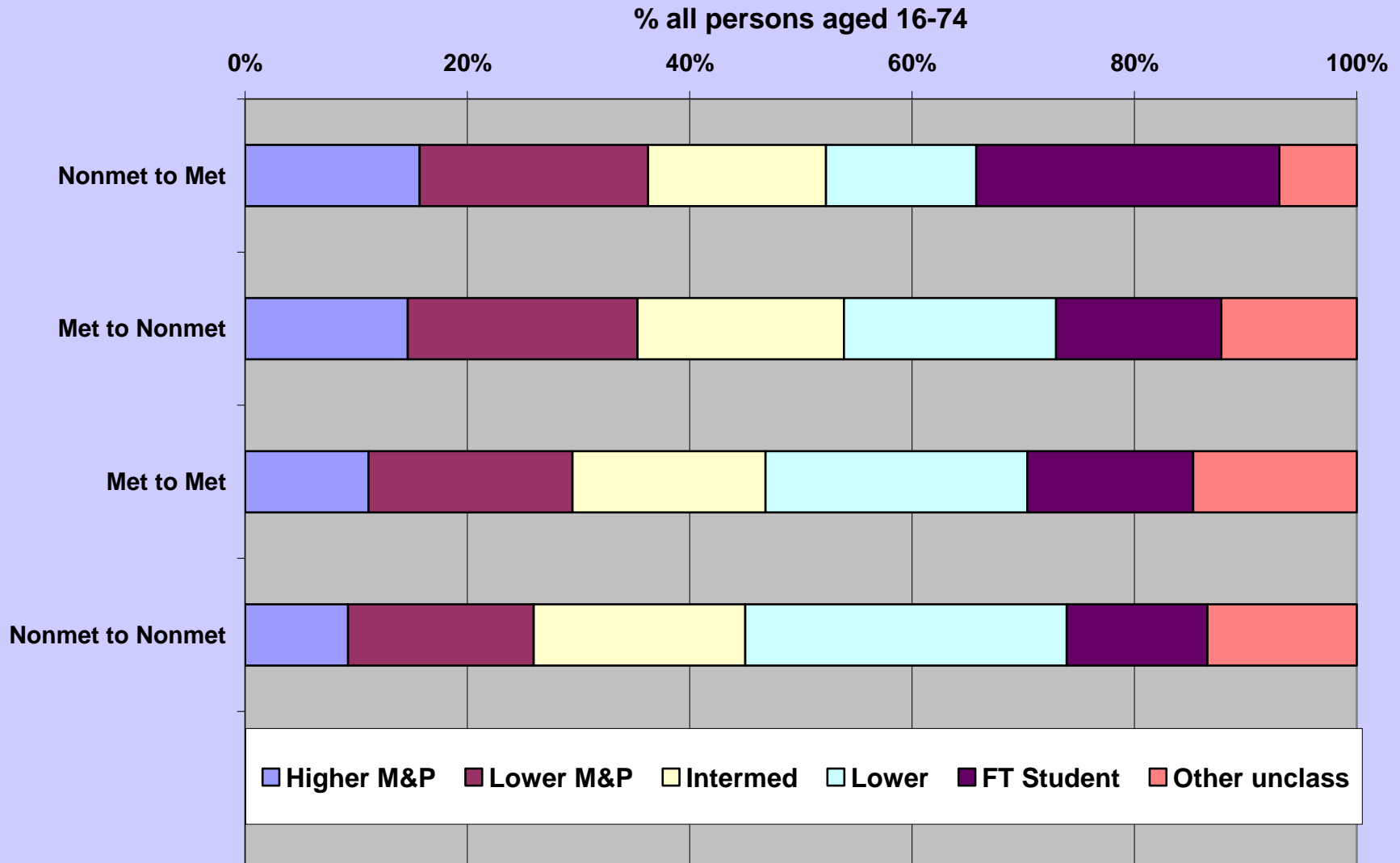
Migration between metropolitan and non-metropolitan districts, by NS-SeC

Source: 2001 Census CAMS



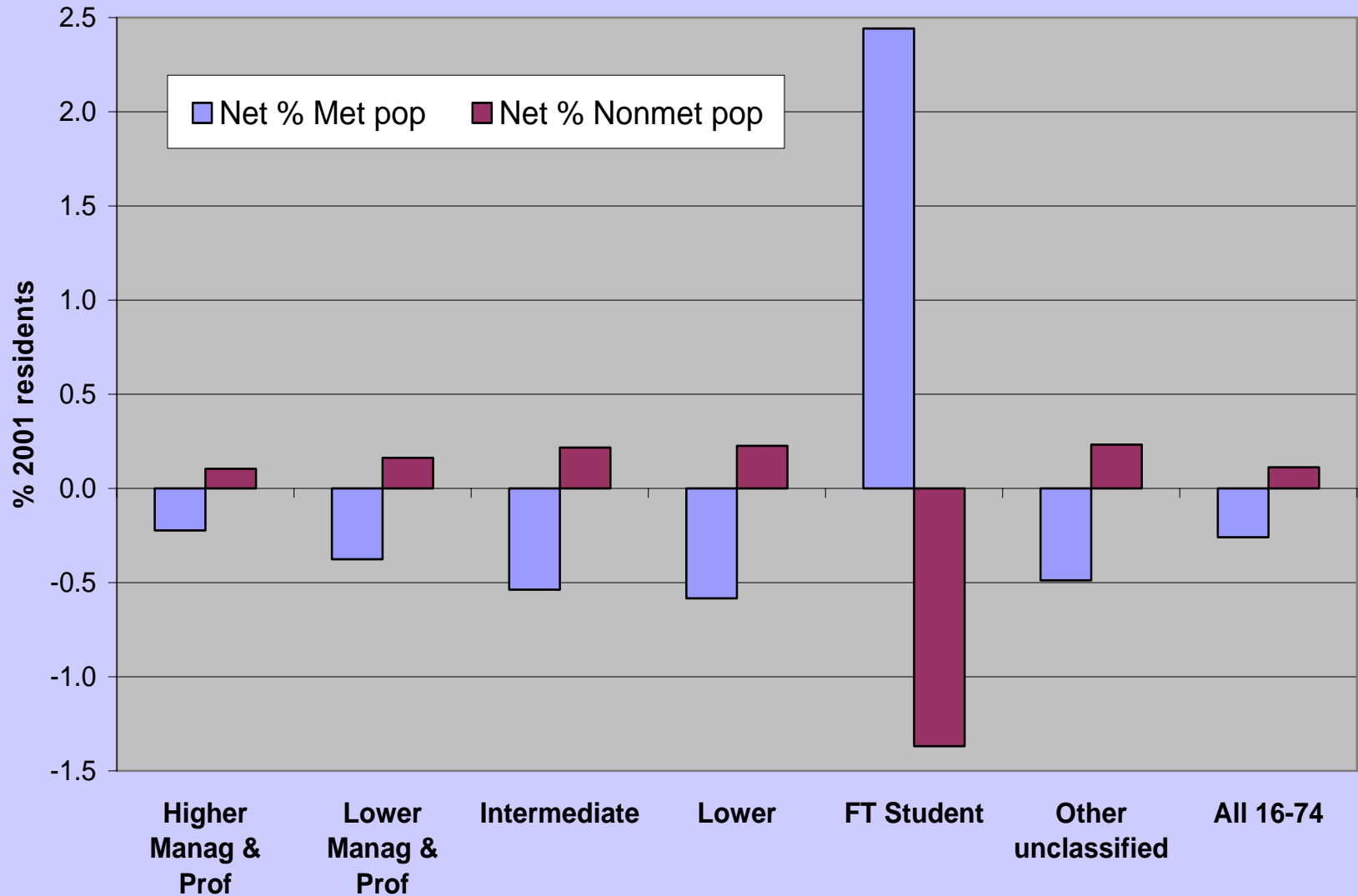
Migration between metropolitan and non-metropolitan districts, by NS-SeC

Source: 2001 Census CAMS



Net migration for metro and non-metro districts, by NS-SeC, as % residents 2001

Source: 2001 Census CAMS



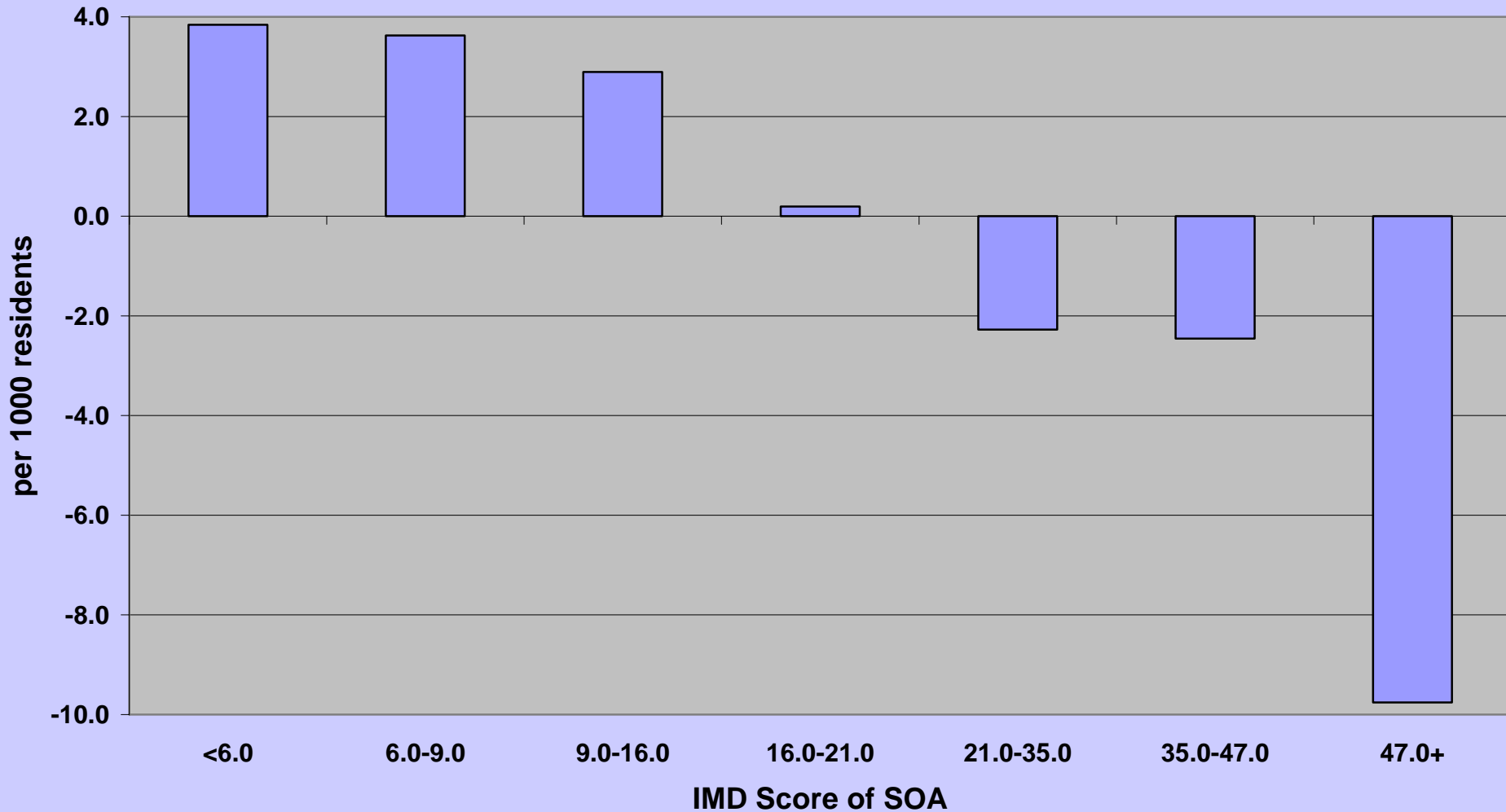
Location of migrants one year ago (origin) and at census (destination) by IMD Score of 2001 Census Super Output Area

Source: 2001 Census CAMS

IMDSC of Destn SOA	IMDSC of Origin SOA							Total
	<6.0	6.0-9.0	9.0-16.0	16.0-21.0	21.0-35.0	35.0-47.0	47.0+	
<6.0	3470	2516	4422	2084	3140	1197	852	17681
6.0-9.0	2443	3072	4913	2314	3539	1426	1052	18759
9.0-16.0	4294	4607	11089	5280	8427	3411	2599	39707
16.0-21.0	1942	2217	4947	3568	5007	2158	1602	21441
21.0-35.0	2887	3381	7670	4731	11167	4809	3685	38330
35.0-47.0	1160	1362	3291	2027	4544	3782	2588	18754
47.0+	786	916	2232	1397	3297	2380	4747	15755
Total 1 yr ago	16982	18071	38564	21401	39121	19163	17125	170427
Total at Census	17681	18759	39707	21441	38330	18754	15755	170427
Net mig	699	688	1143	40	-791	-409	-1370	0

Net migration rate (per 1000 residents) by Census SOA classified by IMD Score

Source: 2001 Census CAMS



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- SAR/CAMS allows tabulation of migrants by the full range of Census characteristics
- Local Authority ID in CAMS for usual residence at census and one year before allows the same types of analysis as SMS1, but for a much wider range of migrant characteristics
- IMD Score of Super Output Area, ditto, except not available in standard Census output



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