New Migrant 
databank

Peter Boden

GRO Scotland
February 12th 2009

This work is part of ESRC Research Award RES-165-25-0032 (1/10/07 to 30/9/09)
“What happens when international migrants settle? Ethnic group population trends and projections for UK local areas”
Research Context

What happens when international migrants settle?
Ethnic group population trends and projections for UK local areas

ESRC Research Award RES-165-25-0032, 2007-2009

Information on the project:
http://www.geog.leeds.ac.uk/projects/migrants/
Research Team

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• Paul Norman

• Peter Boden
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  Director of Edge Analytics Ltd

• Pia Wohland

Information on the project:
http://www.geog.leeds.ac.uk/projects/migrants/
This presentation...

1. Migration Context

2. The development of the New Migrant Databank (NMD)

3. Patterns and trends in immigration evident from alternative sources

4. Alternative methods for sub-national estimation

5. Future research
UK - uncertainty

Number who came to live here in one year - not including illegal immigrants and the countless thousands we don’t even know about

Number of British citizens who, in the same year, chose to leave this country to seek a new life for themselves and their families

FULL STORY: PAGES 10-11
UK – Lindsey Oil refinery

http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/uk/7872932.stm
UK – data quality

MPs attack migrant count methods

Existing methods of estimating migration and population figures are not "fit for purpose" say MPs.

The International Passenger Survey, designed to provide data for tourism, now plays a central role in migration estimates, the committee of MPs said.

They said it was "not fit for this purpose" and methods of measuring movement in the UK "unsatisfactory".

The committee said new surveys were needed. The Lib Dems said ministers had "totally lost track" of the population.

In its Counting the Population report, the Commons Treasury Committee accepted that the UK was in a period of "significant population change" which made it harder to estimate numbers of persons.

The MPs say it is "now impossible" to estimate numbers of migrants in the UK.

UK IMMIGRATION DEBATE

- EU migrants 'settling across UK'
- Half EU migrants 'have left UK'
- UK told not to fear immigration
- Brown rejects cap on immigration

FEATURES AND ANALYSIS

Mapping migration
- How Eastern Europeans have spread across UK
- Poland entices its workers home
- If all Poles left...
- £7 per-hour jobs locals don't want
- Defusing the row?
- Shifting the economic debate
Data Reviews

- Alternative reviews of migration data sources:
  
  - [http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/refugees/docs/nm-pop.pdf](http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/refugees/docs/nm-pop.pdf)

Migrant impact

- Substantial number of studies have supplemented existing statistics with primary data collection, specifically to examine the ‘impact’ of new migrants upon:
  - Economy
  - The workplace
  - Integration and cohesion
  - Local service provision

- Some attempts at producing improved migration estimates but generally constrained by sampling difficulties
# Migrant Impact - Scotland

## Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scotland</th>
<th>Coverage</th>
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<th>Primary Data Collection</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Geography</td>
<td>Migrant</td>
<td>LFS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aberdeen City Council (2007)</td>
<td>Migrant worker statistics</td>
<td>Aberdeen</td>
<td>All</td>
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<td>Collins (2007)</td>
<td>Housing, work and welfare experiences</td>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td>A8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Communities Scotland (2006)</td>
<td>Scale, and experiences of migrant workers</td>
<td>Tayside</td>
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<td>Fife Research Coordination Gp (2008)</td>
<td>Migrant worker experiences and needs</td>
<td>Fife</td>
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<td>Hall Aitken (2007)</td>
<td>Migrant profile and experiences</td>
<td>Dumfries &amp; Galloway</td>
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<tr>
<td>de Lima et al (2007)</td>
<td>Scale and profile of migrant workers</td>
<td>Grampian</td>
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<td>Orchard et al (2007)</td>
<td>Migrant profile and access to services</td>
<td>Edinburgh</td>
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<td>Stevenson (2007)</td>
<td>Scale and profile of migrant workers</td>
<td>Glasgow</td>
<td>A8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stirling Council (2007)</td>
<td>New migrant statistics</td>
<td>Stirling</td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Purpose:

- ‘Single view’ of alternative statistics
- Clarity of conceptual and measurement differences
- Framework for analysis of trends and patterns in migration
- Analysis of short-term and long-term migration measurement
- Derivation of ethnic-group migration estimates
New Migrant databank

Demonstration
WRS – A8 migrant flows

Source: Accession Monitoring Report, Home Office 2008
England – new migrant trends

All data are Crown copyright. Sources: 100% data extract from the National Insurance Recording System (NIRS); ONS Mid-year estimates; GP registration statistics provided by ONS.
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Scotland

Glasgow

Edinburgh

Scotland

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Estimation Methods
National Statistics

Estimates of international migration

**International Passenger Survey**
*Primary source*

**Home Office**
*Asylum seekers and dependants*

**Irish CSO**
*Migration between UK and Irish Republic*

**Adjustments**
*Visitor switchers & Migrant switchers*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Statistics</th>
<th>Sub-national immigration estimates</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>International Passenger Survey</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>England &amp; Wales</em></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>IPS/Labour Force Survey</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>GOR / Wales level</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 zones</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>IPS (smoothed) &amp; LFS (London)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Intermediate Geography (NMGi)</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>63 zones</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Census 2001</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Local Authority District / Unitary Authority</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>376 zones</td>
<td></td>
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<td><strong>Propensity to migrate model</strong></td>
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<td>10 zones</td>
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Scotland

- TIM estimated for Scotland used in 2007 mid-year estimates

- Immigration
  - Immigration flows to NHS Boards (14) are allocated using overseas inflows recorded on the NHSCR

  - Distribution of migrants to Council areas (32) is based on the Community Health Index (CHI) records, controlled to the NHSCR geographic & age / sex distributions

- Emigration
  - Emigration flows to NHS Boards allocated using averaged proportions based on international inflows, outflows to the rest of the UK and the population size of each Health Board.

  - Distribution of migrants from Council areas was achieved using a combination of immigrants to Scotland from overseas and migrants leaving Scotland for the rest of the UK.
GP Registrations vs TIM estimates

Three year comparison

-ve = TIM < GP regs
+ve = TIM > GP regs
NMD - Immigration estimation

Model 1

- National
  - GOR
    - NMGi
      - LADUA
      - TIM

Model 2

- National
  - GOR
    - NMGi
      - LADUA
      - TIM
      - GP Regs

Model 3

- National
  - GOR
    - NMGi
      - LADUA
      - TIM
      - HESA
      - NINo
      - GP regs
NMD - Immigration estimation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not stated</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>11.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formal study</td>
<td>25.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accompany/join</td>
<td>16.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Looking for work</td>
<td>13.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definite job</td>
<td>27.2%</td>
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<thead>
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<th>Source</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HESA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NiNo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GP regs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Model Estimation - Regions

North East  
North West  
Yorkshire & Humber  
East Midlands  
West Midlands  
East of England  
London  
South East  
South West

-ve = Model < TIM  
+ve = Model > TIM

\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{cccc}
\hline
Region & Model TIM & Difference & \% Change \\
\hline
South West & 20,334 & -10,292 & -50\% \\
South East & 11,057 & -13,584 & -20\% \\
London & 3,644 & -591 & -13\% \\
East of England & 1,027 & -8,083 & -80\% \\
West Midlands & 8\% & -3,513 & -42\% \\
East Midlands & 12\% & -10,292 & -60\% \\
Yorkshire & Humber & -21\% & -23\% \\
North West & 7\% & -30\% & -19\% \\
North East & -10,292 & -30\% & -23\% \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{center}
Model Estimation – intermediate geography

e.g. Yorkshire & Humber and West Midlands

![Graph showing model estimation results for various regions.](attachment:graph.png)

-ve = Model < TIM
+ve = Model > TIM

-10,000 -7,500 -5,000 -2,500 0 2,500 5,000 7,500 10,000

-100% -75% -50% -25% 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%

-100% -75% -50% -25% 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%

Sheffield/Kirklees +
Leeds/Bradf/Hgate +
Hull/York +
Coventry +
Heref/Worcs/Warks +
Staffs/Shrops/Wolv +
Birmingham +

-2,339
-309
1,787
-354
4,617
5,008

-7,644
-309
1,787
-354
4,617
5,008

-15%
-30%
-4%
-6%
30%
89%
32%

New Migrant
databank
Model estimation – Local Authority areas

e.g. Yorkshire & Humber

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>North Lincolnshire</th>
<th>Wakefield</th>
<th>Selby</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North East Lincolnshire</td>
<td>Rotherham</td>
<td>Doncaster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kingston upon Hull, City of</td>
<td>Bradford</td>
<td>Kirklees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Riding of Yorkshire</td>
<td>Sheffield</td>
<td>Harrogate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leeds</td>
<td>Calderdale</td>
<td>Hambleton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-2,487</td>
<td>-514</td>
<td>-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richmondshire</td>
<td>Ryedale</td>
<td>Craven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-284</td>
<td>-204</td>
<td>-205</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-ve = Model < TIM
+ve = Model > TIM

Richmondshire

-58%
-50%
-48%
-47%
-37%
-36%
-35%
-27%
-21%
-21%
-21%
-10%
-9%
-8%
-5%
-2%
5% 
10%
20%
38%
48%
105%
Estimation Summary

• For estimation purposes, trying to make maximum use of most appropriate dataset at each level

• Sample sources are subject to error at smaller spatial scales

• Census data is not appropriate for sub-national distribution given the demographic changes since 2001

• There are inconsistencies in current methods of sub-national estimation that are evident when compared to alternative administrative datasets

• Administrative datasets provide a robust alternative for distribution of sub-national immigration (the Scottish model)
Ongoing Research

- Working towards ‘alternative’ estimates of migration at all levels

- Continued development of the NMD
  - New data as it becomes available
  - Scottish datasets?

- Development of the analysis of short-term migration and emigration
End

Information on the project: [http://www.geog.leeds.ac.uk/projects/migrants/](http://www.geog.leeds.ac.uk/projects/migrants/)