

Social and Public Service Impacts of International Migration at the Local Level

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Migration and Border Analysis recently published research report 72, **‘Social and Public Service Impacts of International Migration at the Local Level’**.

www.gov.uk/government/publications/social-and-public-service-impacts-of-international-migration-at-the-local-level

The report aims to fill two important knowledge gaps in understanding the impacts of migration by:

- examining migrant composition and impacts at the local level;
- examining the impact of different types of migrant

The LA typology is based on statistical analysis of a range of variables

75 variables

Exploratory data analysis (correlation analysis and PCA)

20 variables

Hierarchical cluster analysis (wards method)

12 clusters in LA typology

...and uses data from a range of providers

Example variable	Source
Migrant workers: Short-term and long-term migrant workers per 1,000 resident population	ONS
EU Accession migrants: Migrants from the EU Accession countries per 1,000 resident population	DWP
Supported (section 95) asylum seekers per 1,000 resident population	HO
Rural/urban: Rural-urban LA classification	DEFRA
Migrant-dense industries: Proportion of employees in migrant-dense industries	BRES (ONS)

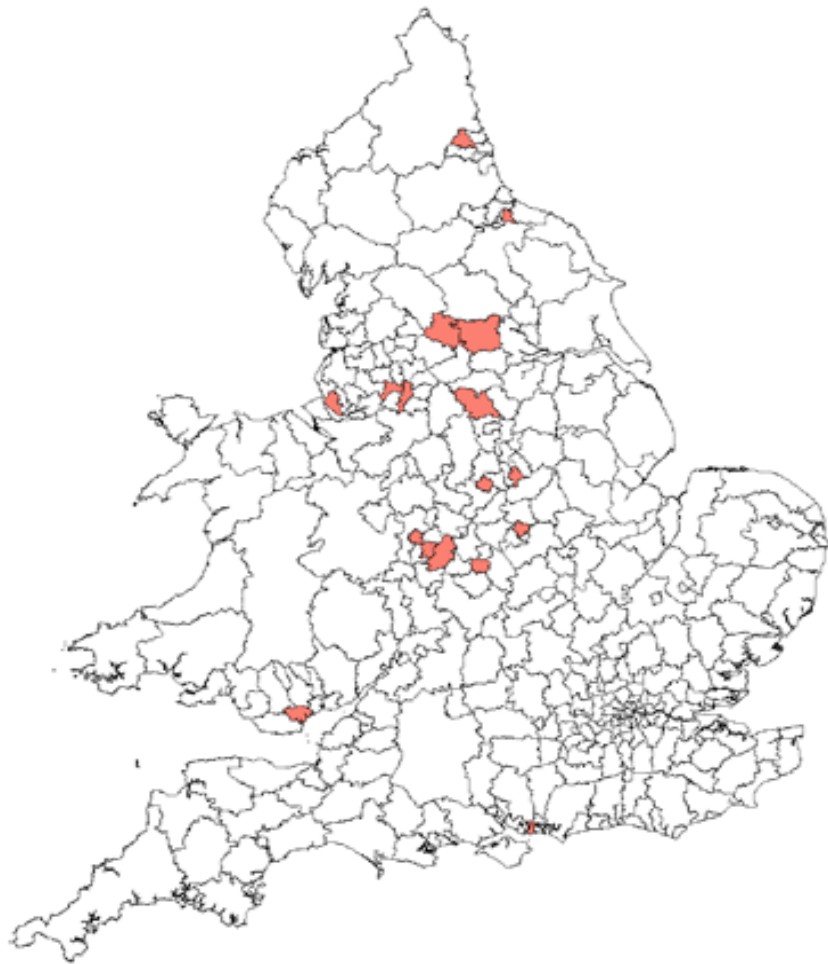
The typology categorised LAs into high, moderate or low migration clusters.

- **Seven ‘high migration’ clusters**
 - 127 LAs (36% of all LAs)
 - around **50%** of the E&W population
- **Three ‘moderate migration’ clusters**
 - 121 LAs (35% of all LAs) and
 - around **30%** of the E&W population
- **Two ‘low migration’ clusters**
 - 100 LAs (29% of all LAs).
 - **20%** of the E&W population

50% of population live in high migration clusters

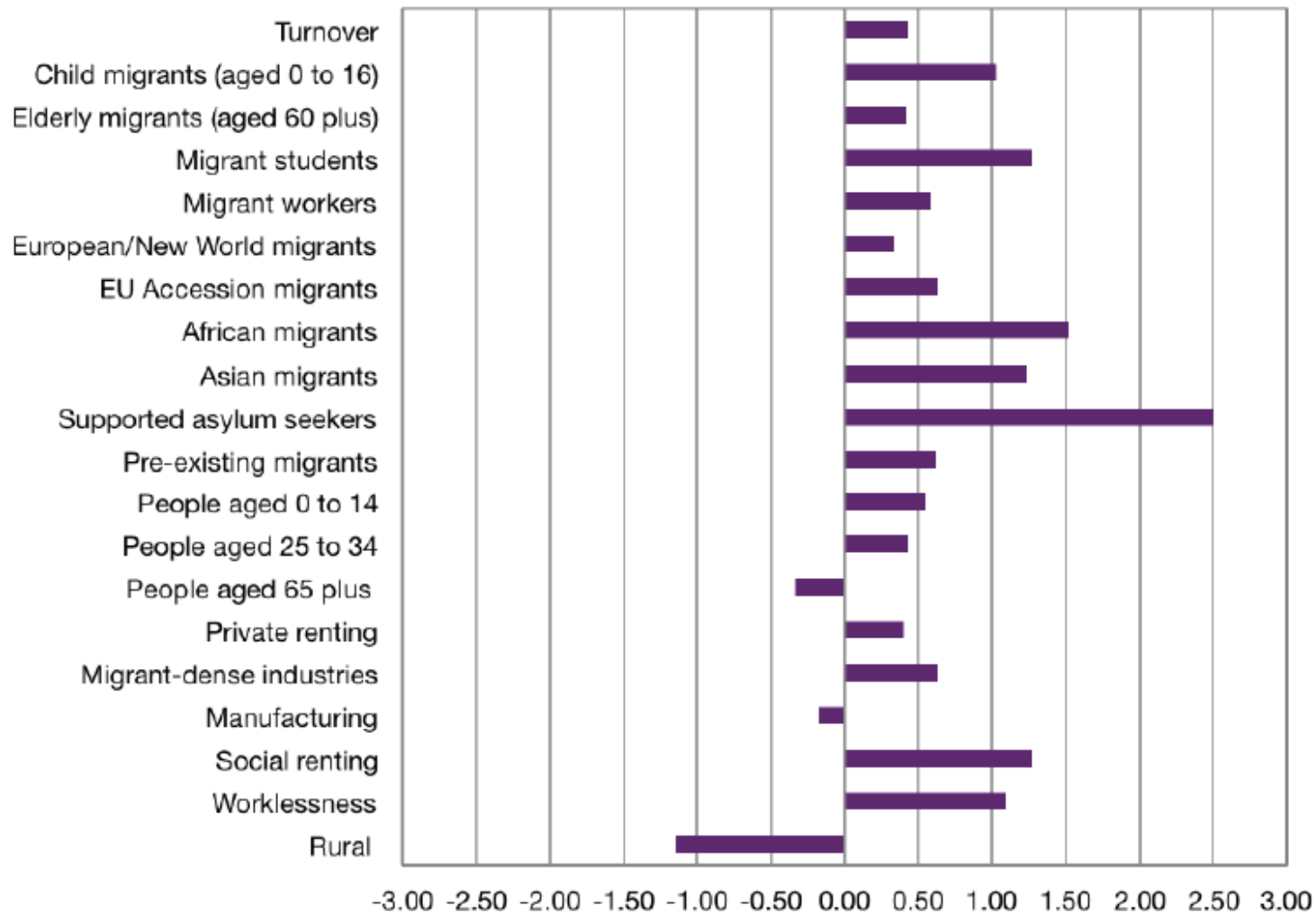
Cluster name	Number of LAs	Cluster population	Example LAs
1. Superdiverse London	13 (4%)	3,221,800 (6%)	Brent, Ealing, Hackney
2. Cosmopolitan London and Periphery	8 (2%)	1,408,400 (3%)	Camden, Oxford, Wandsworth
3. London Suburbs and Satellite Towns	15 (4%)	3,148,400 (6%)	Croydon, Enfield, Harrow
4. Diverse Conurbation Centres	17 (5%)	6,767,700 (12%)	Bradford, Birmingham
5. High Turnover Provincial and Student Towns	20 (6%)	3,137,700 (6%)	Cheltenham, Exeter, Lancaster
6. Asylum Dispersal Areas	28 (8%)	6,379,000 (12%)	Bolton, Plymouth, Rotherham,
7. Migrant Worker Towns and Countryside	26 (7%)	2,841,200 (5%)	Boston, Dover, Fenland,

12% of the population live in 'Diverse Conurbation Centres'



- High rates of African and Asian migration, child and international student migration.
- High proportion of supported asylum seekers.
- High levels of worklessness, a high proportion of social housing and higher employment levels in migrant-dense industries.
- Urban areas, mainly large conurbations.

Figure 5: Diverse Conurbation Centres. Cluster means (Z-scores) by variable - positive values indicate a value above the England and Wales average and negative values show below average values



5% of the population live in 'Migrant worker towns and countryside'

- High levels of migration from EU Accession
- Below average levels of other migration
 - Below average turnover levels
 - Above average levels of employment in manufacturing.

• Considerable variance within cluster for population change (2001-2011):

- National 4.48%
- Cluster 7 3.5%
- Boston 12% (rank 9)
- Fenland 5.46% (rank 55)
- Pembrokeshire 1.2% (rank 270)

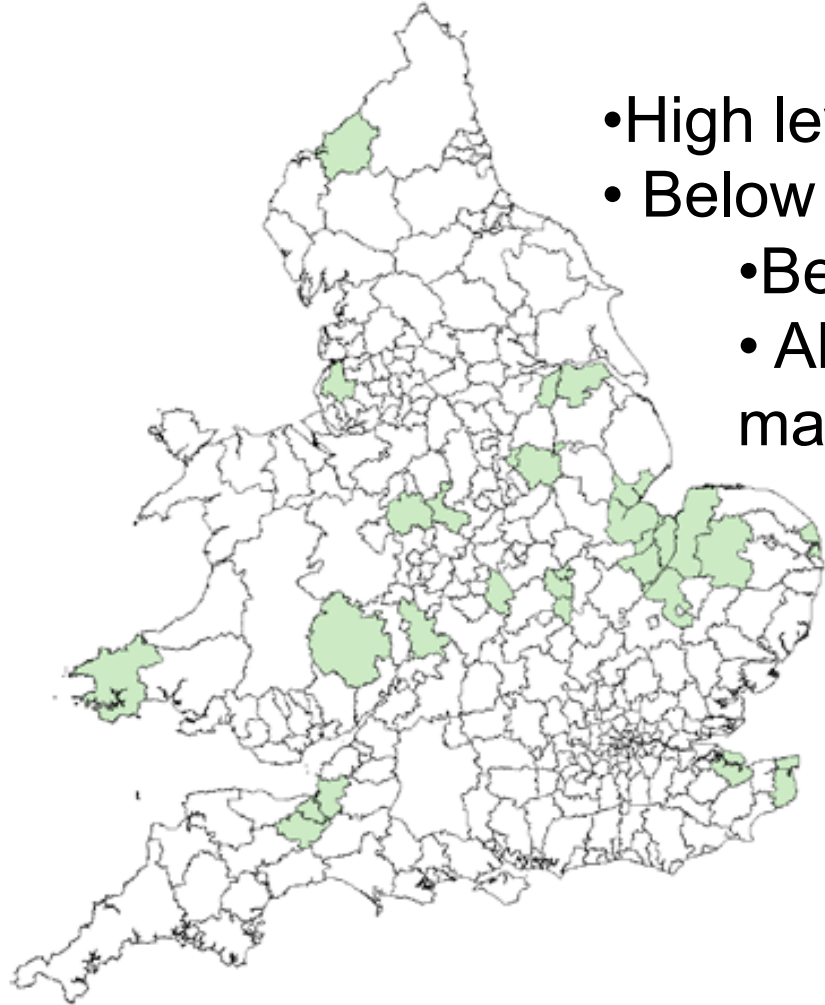
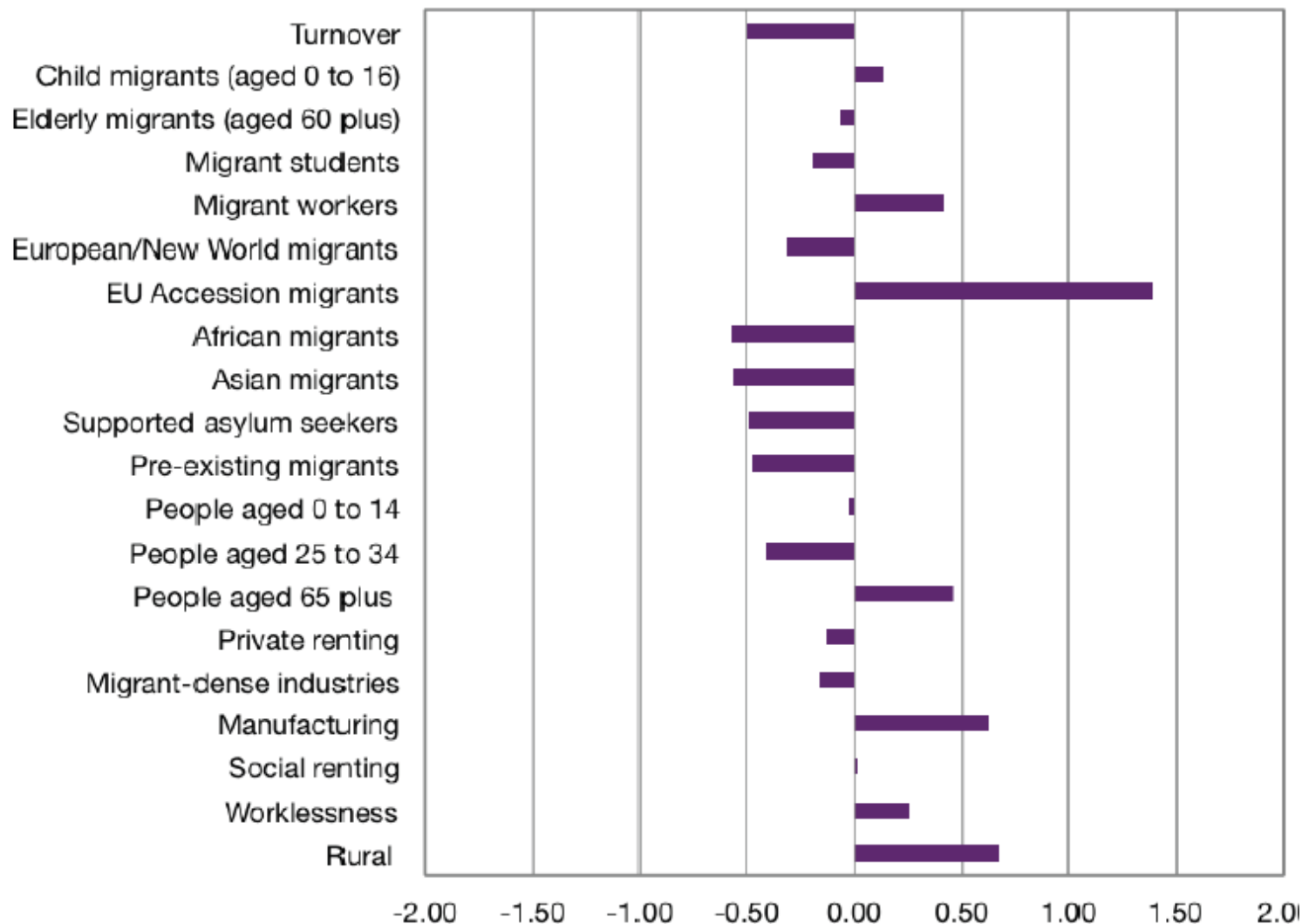


Figure 8: Migrant Worker Towns and Countryside . Cluster means (Z-scores) by variable - positive values indicate a value above the England and Wales average and negative values show below average values



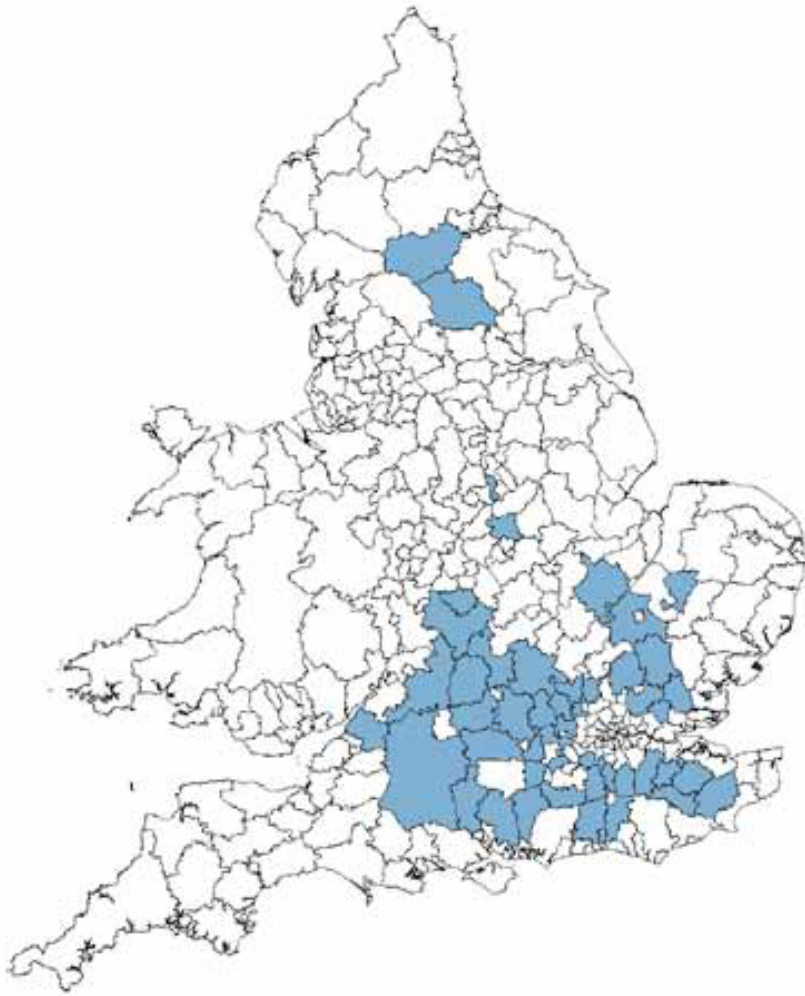
Where is 'Cluster 7'?

Boston, Breckland, Carlisle, Corby, Dover,
East Cambridgeshire, East Staffordshire,
Fenland, Great Yarmouth,
Herefordshire, Kettering, King's Lynn and West
Norfolk, Mansfield, Newark and Sherwood,
North Lincolnshire, Pembrokeshire, Rugby,
Sedgemoor, South Holland, Stafford, Swale,
Taunton Deane, Thanet, Wellingborough, West
Lancashire, Wychavon.

30% of the population live in moderate migration clusters

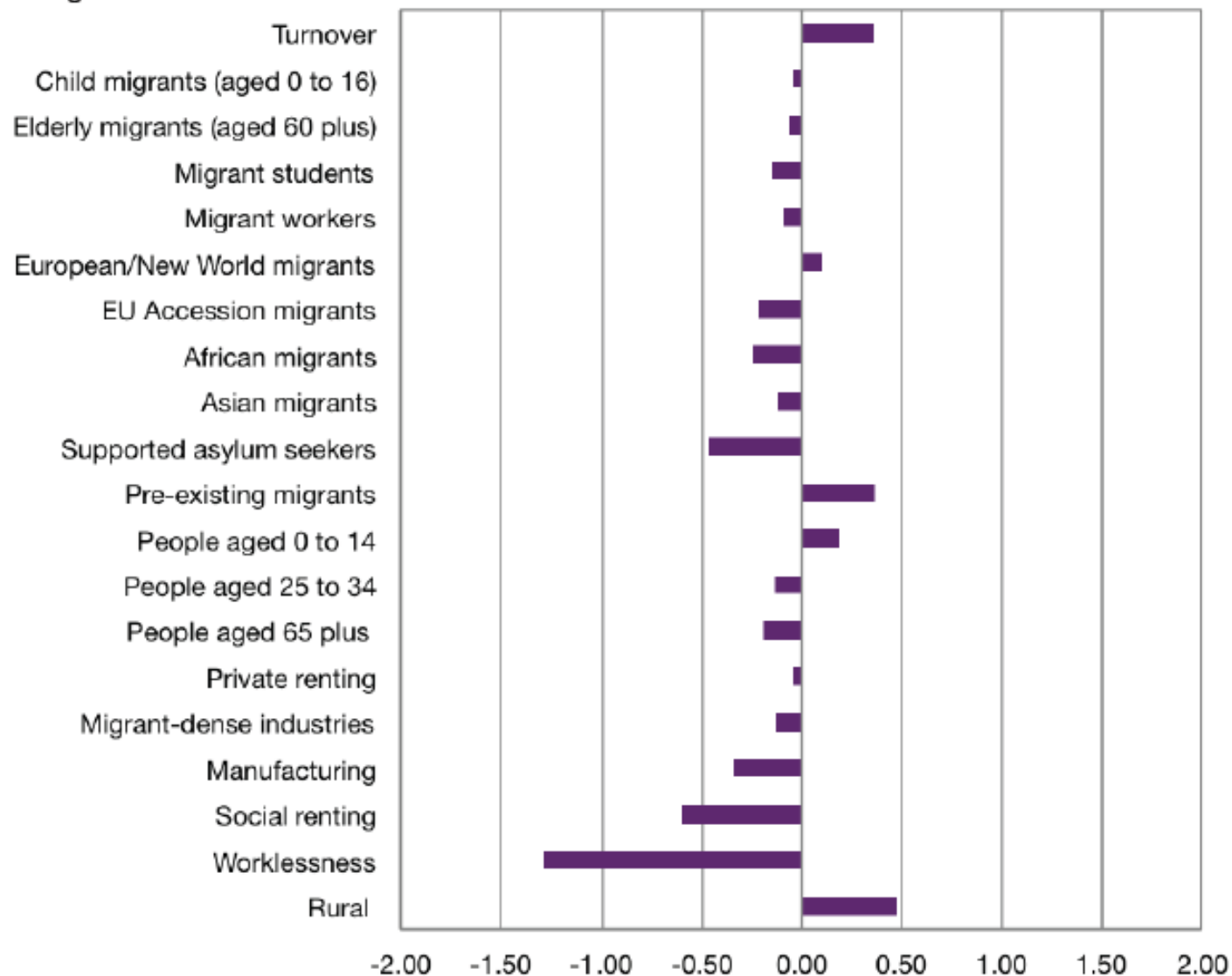
Cluster name	Number of LAs	Cluster population	Example LAs
8. Rural and Coastal Retirement Areas	44 (13%)	5,237,200 (10%)	Arun, Chichester, Cornwall, Teignbridge
9. New, Large, Free-standing and Commuter Towns	28 (8%)	4,385,800 (8%)	Crawley, Dartford, Gloucester, Ipswich, Warrington, Woking
10. Prosperous Small Towns	49 (14%)	6,364,800 (12%)	Cotswolds, St Albans, West Berkshire

12% of the population live in 'Prosperous Small Towns'



- Migration rates for all new migrant types and turnover levels are close to the national average.
- Low levels of worklessness and fewer people in social rented housing.
- Size of the pre-existing migrant population is close to the national average.
- Predominantly rural and semi-rural areas.

Figure 11: Prosperous small Towns. Cluster means (Z-scores) by variable - positive values indicate a value above the England and Wales average and negative values show below average values

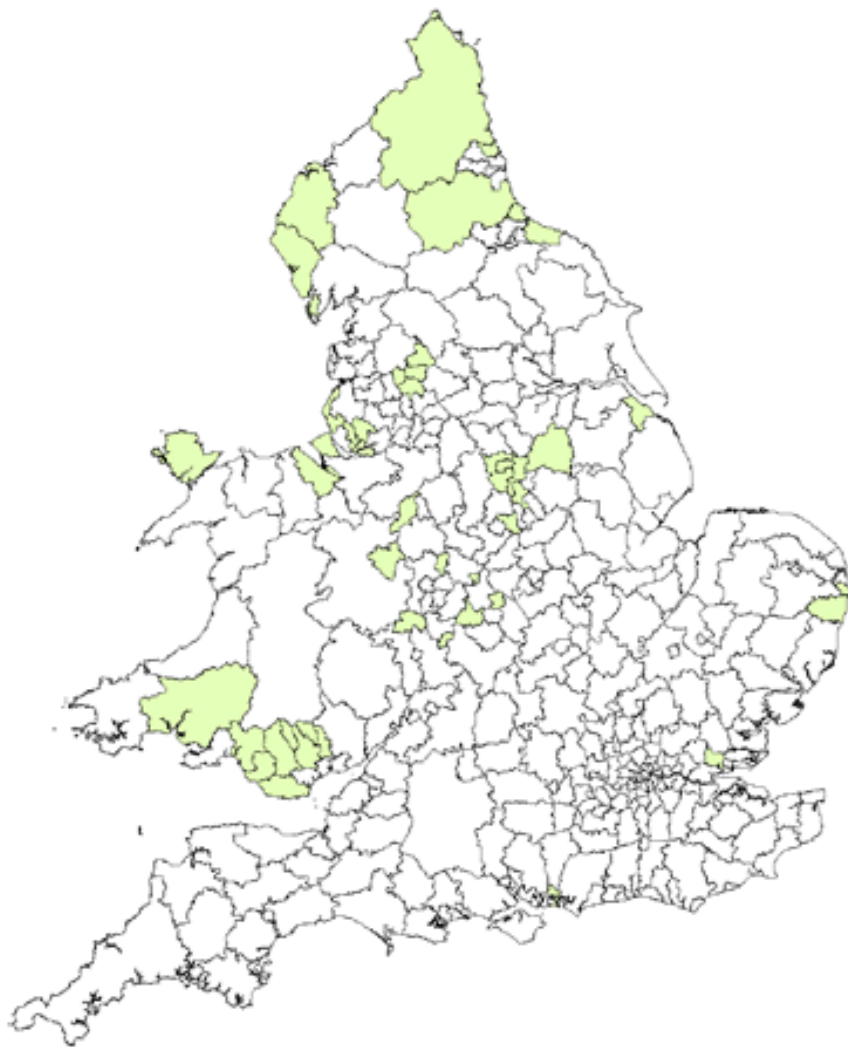


Around 20% of the population live in low migration clusters

Cluster name	Number of LAs	Cluster population	Example LAs
11. Industrial and Manufacturing Towns	46 (13%)	6,396,600 (12%)	Ashfield, Bridgend, Hartlepool, Merthyr Tydfil
12. Low Migration Small Towns and Rural Areas	54 (16%)	5,952,400 (11%)	Braintree, Gedling, Stroud, Tewkesbury

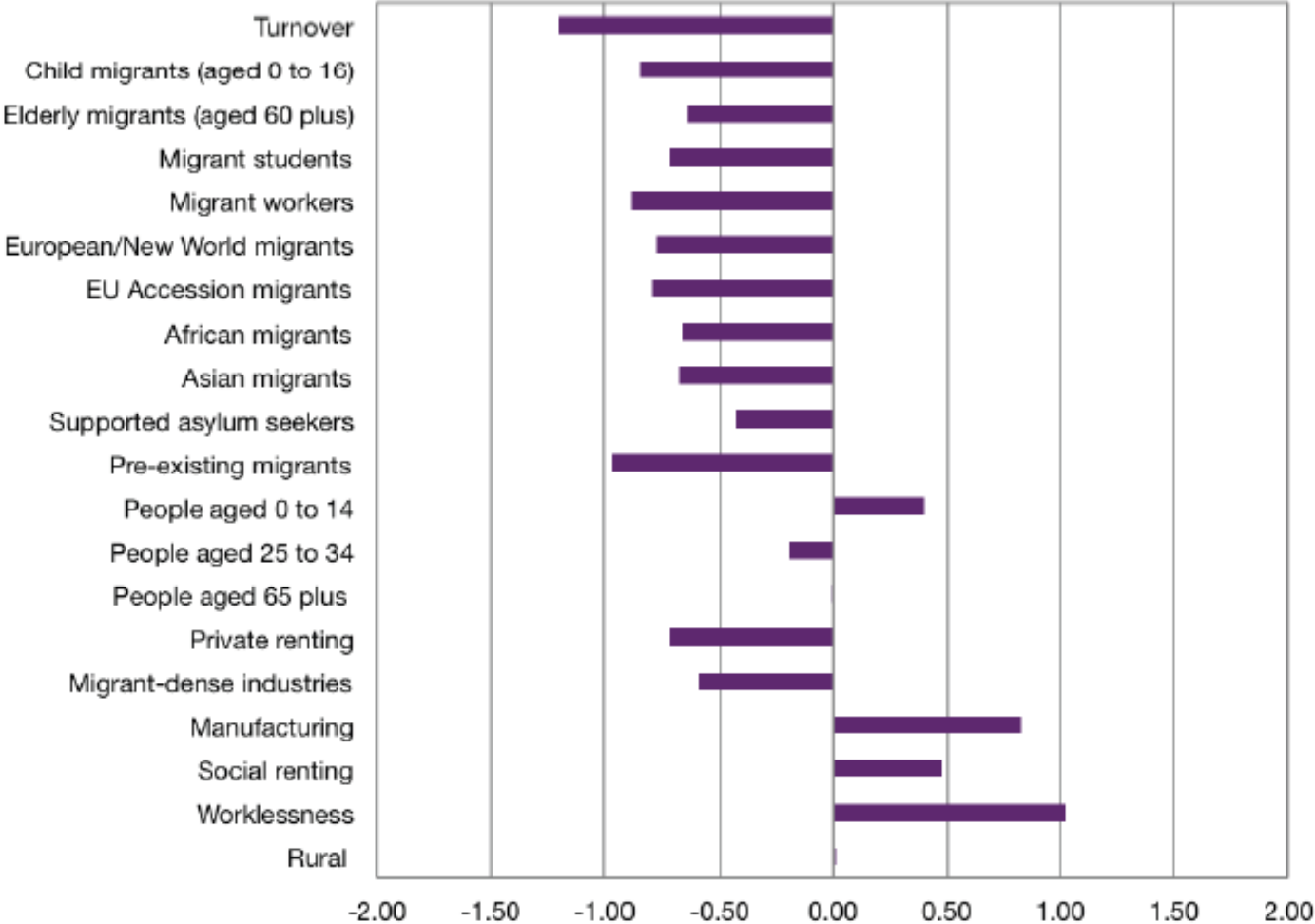
Note: The sum of population proportions for clusters 11 and 12 (23%) exceed the reported higher level population proportion for low migration clusters overall (20%). This is due to rounding error which was adjusted when calculating the higher level population proportions for cluster type.

12% of the population live in 'Industrial and Manufacturing Towns'



- Mainly ex-industrial, manufacturing and mining towns with high levels of worklessness and above average employment levels in manufacturing.
- Low turnover and below average migration rates for all migrant groups.
- Below average numbers of people employed in migrant-dense industries and living in the private rented housing sector.
- Predominantly urban areas with little history of migration.

Figure 12: Industrial and Manufacturing Towns. Cluster means (Z-scores) by variable - positive values indicate a value above the England and Wales average and negative values show below average values



Different types of migrants have different social and public service impacts

- Legitimate **international students** and **non-EEA skilled workers** → lowest impacts
- **Low-skilled migrant workers** → mixed impacts .
- **Asylum-seekers and refugees** → highest impact

Impact will be influenced by:

- **Migrant characteristics**

(e.g. socio-economic status and country of origin)

- **Local area characteristics**

(e.g. history of migration, and economic conditions.)

Different types of migrants have different social and public service impacts

Motherhood and apple pie, perhaps?

The research had originally hoped to identify in collaboration with local authorities and public services new sources of data and better cost estimates to evidence the different impacts on public services by migration

That data did not emerge, for various reasons. So instead the research used softer research:

- academic literature, including the series of literature reviews published by the Migration Advisory Committee (MAC) in 2012;
- discussions with public service representatives from seven local authorities;
- views of an online panel of 84 panellists with a knowledge of migration;
- an independent panel of 12 experts.

This allowed us to produce a necessarily impressionistic but reasonable consensus view of the impacts of migration on different public services.

The research has enabled a more considered understanding of the impacts of migration...

- looking at migrants as a diverse group, with different needs and impacts
- considering impacts on a local rather than national level, and
- recognising some of the genuine costs and benefits of migration

... and will inform future research

- inform current debates about the role that migration can play,
 - provide the groundwork for further research to explore these differences ,
 - enable the UK's response to migration to become better attuned to its innate diversity.
- *If you take one thing away from this presentation, let it be to ask whenever you hear people talk about 'immigration' – what kind? What context? Who exactly do you mean?*