

An application of the School Census in migration research

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Study One

Initial settlement and subsequent dispersal of new immigrant groups



Research Questions

• Do migrants from A8 states concentrate in areas of historic immigration settlement?

 Does internal migration reinforce or weaken concentration in settlement areas?



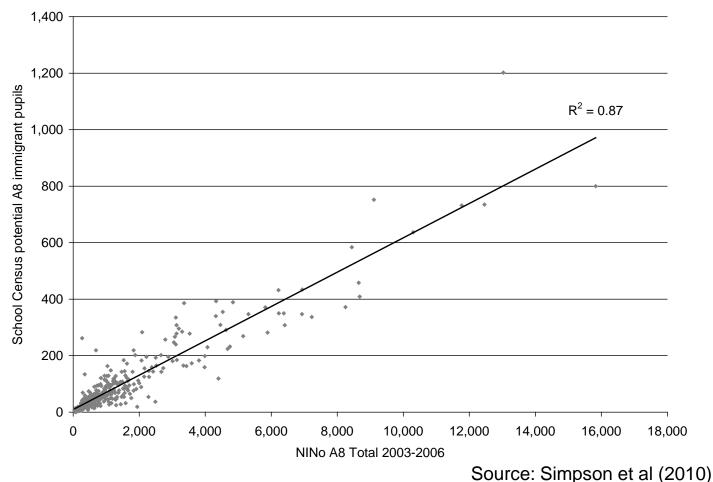
Measuring International migration

- No direct indicator immigration
- Entry to school after age 5 where English is not first language identifies likely immigrants
- Leaving school before 15 where English is not the first language identifies likely emigrants
- Include some non-international migrants
- Exclude international migrants to and from nonstate education



Comparison with NINo data

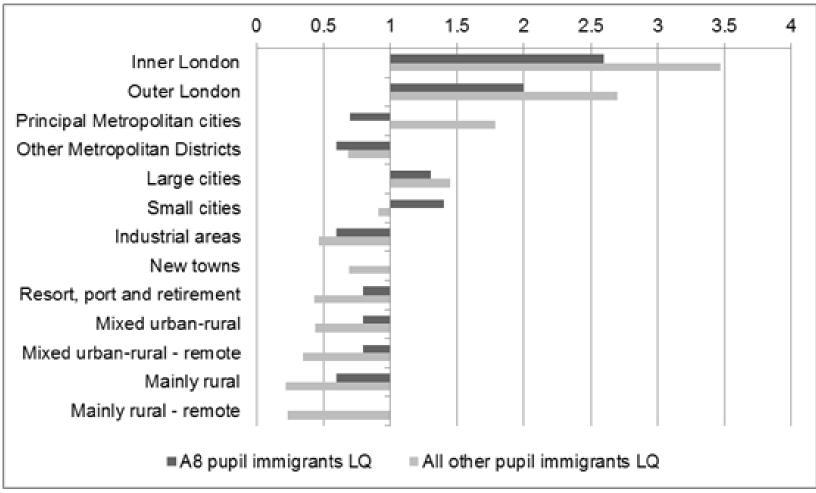
National Insurance Number allocations from A8 countries compared to pupils likely to be A8 immigrants, 2003-2006





Geographical distribution

Pupil immigrant location quotients by district type, 2003-06





Measuring Internal migration

- Direct measure using change of postcode
- Postcode matched to National Statistics Postcode Directory
- Exclusion of 2% of records with missing, invalid or terminated postcode
- Migration rates: population at risk
 - 'Pupil years': pair of consecutive years with valid postcodes
 - Important for comparison of immigrants and others



Internal migration rate

Internal migration rates, 2004-06

	Migration rate					
	Pupil years	All moves	Between LAs	More than 10km		
A8 pupil immigrants						
	22,878	34.4%	8.7%	4.4%		
All pupil immigrants						
	125,842	30.3%	8.3%	5.0%		
All pupils						
	27,522,128	10.7%	2.7%	1.9%		



Net internal migration (I)

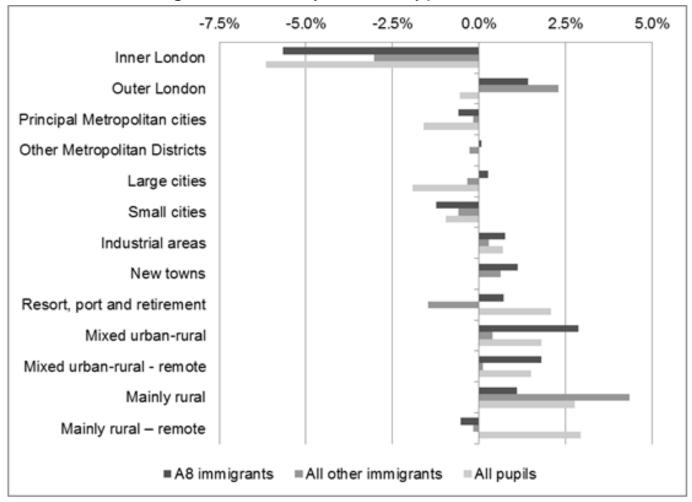
Net internal migration rate by concentration group, 2004-06

		Lowest concentration		Highest concentration	
		Quartile 1	Quartile 2	Quartile 3	Quartile 4
A8 immigrants	Net migration	175	45	-21	-199
	Rate (%)	2.23%	0.58%	-0.26%	-2.49%
All other immigrants	Net migration	13	74	66	-155
	Rate (%)	0.04%	0.25%	0.22%	-0.53%



Net internal migration (II)

Net internal migration rate by district type, 2004-07





Study Two

The components of socioeconomic neighbourhood change



Research Questions

• Are selective internal migration flows increasing the concentration of poor pupils in the most deprived neighbourhoods?

• Is internal migration the dominant process of socioeconomic neighbourhood change?

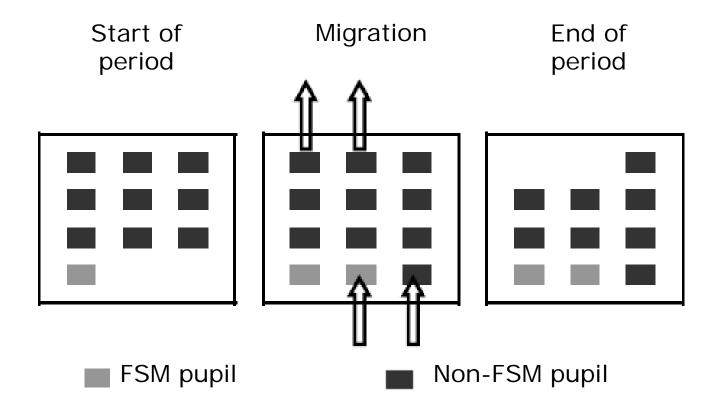


Components of neighbourhood socioeconomic change

- Internal migration
- School turnover
- Proxy international migration
- In situ FSM status change
- Internal migration & FSM status change

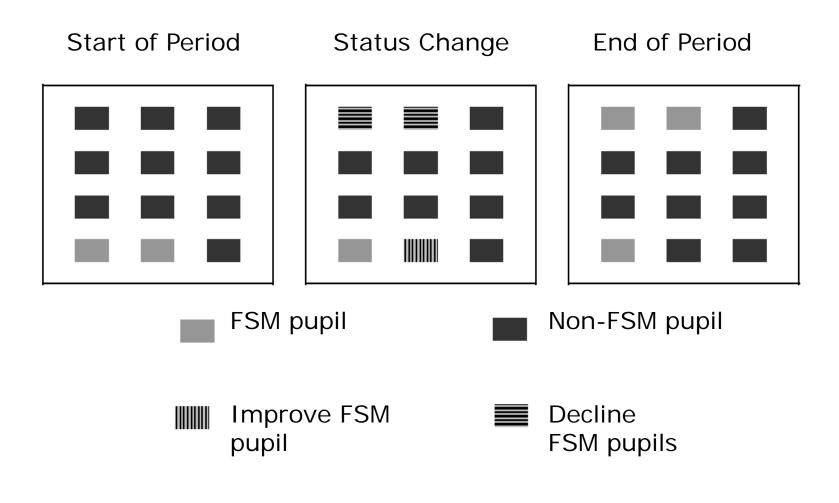


Selective Migration



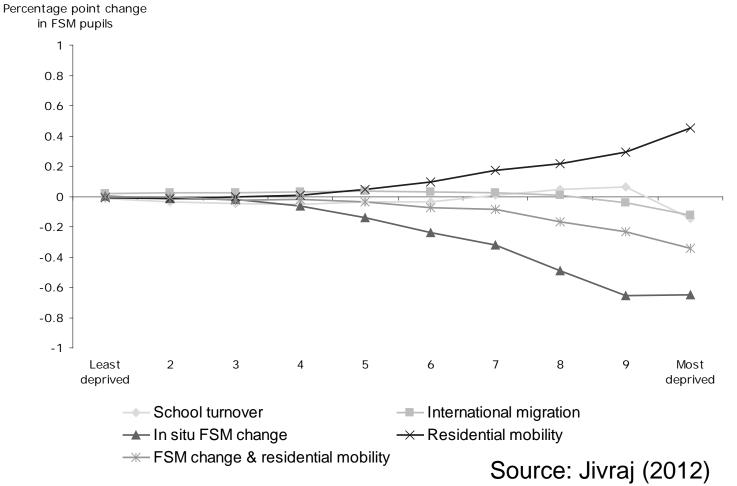


In-situ Status Change





Neighbourhood socioeconomic change, 2002-2007





Summary findings

- School Census can provide evidence to address policy-based migration concerns
- Advantages:
 - Frequent updates
 - Fine geographical information
 - Indicators of ethnicity and low family income
- Limitations:
 - Proxy measure of international migration
 - Data errors and cleaning required
 - Barriers to access



References

Jivraj S, (2012) Mechanisms of socioeconomic neighbourhood change: An analysis of School Census data in England in Understanding neighbourhood dynamics: new insights for neighbourhood effects research, Eds Van Ham M et al (Dordrecht, Springer)

Jivraj S, Simpson L, Marquis N, (forthcoming) *Local distribution and* subsequent mobility of immigrants measured from the School Census in England, Environment and Planning A.

Simpson L, Marquis N, Jivraj S, (2010) *International and internal migration measured from the School Census in England*, Population Trends, 140, pp. 106-124



Useful links

NPD wikispaces:

<u>http://nationalpupildatabase.wikispaces.co</u>
<u>m/</u>

- Administrative Data Liaison Service:
- http://www.adls.ac.uk/padls/