

# Ethnic group population change and integration: young adult migration

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UPTAP Workshop

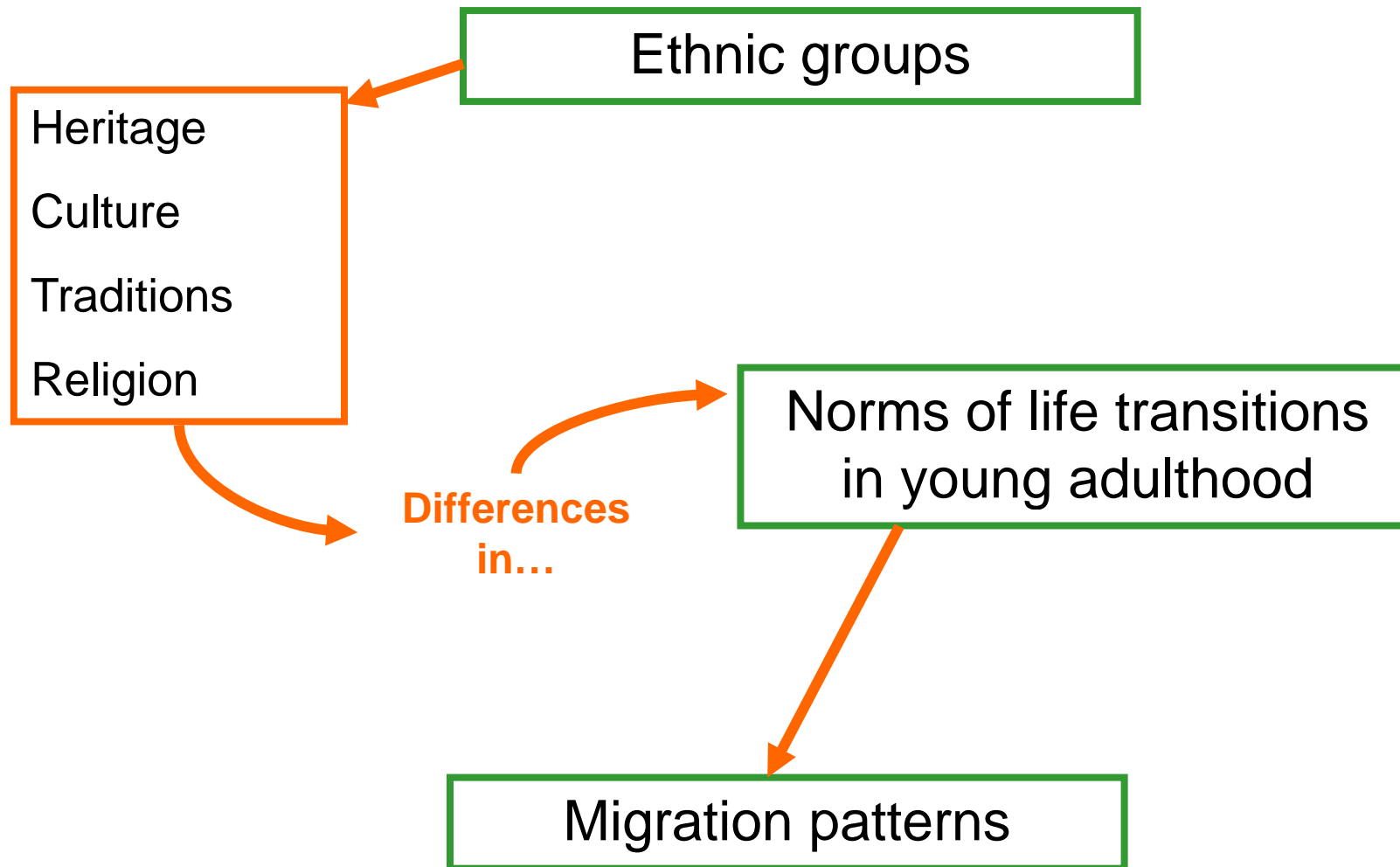
Leeds, 25<sup>th</sup> March 2009



1. How is young adult internal migration distinct and is this so for each ethnic group?
2. Are events of young adulthood associated with migration in the same way for each ethnic group?
3. Is young adult migration contributing to ethnic residential mixing?

## Responding to three calls from the literature:

- Lifecourse approach in internal migration studies (and geography)  
*(PSP 2008, Demographic research 2007, Hopkins and Pain 2007)*
- Studies of sub-populations in lifecourse research  
*(Arnett 2004, Dannefer 2003)*
- Processes of population change in ethnic residential integration studies  
*(Simpson et al 2008)*



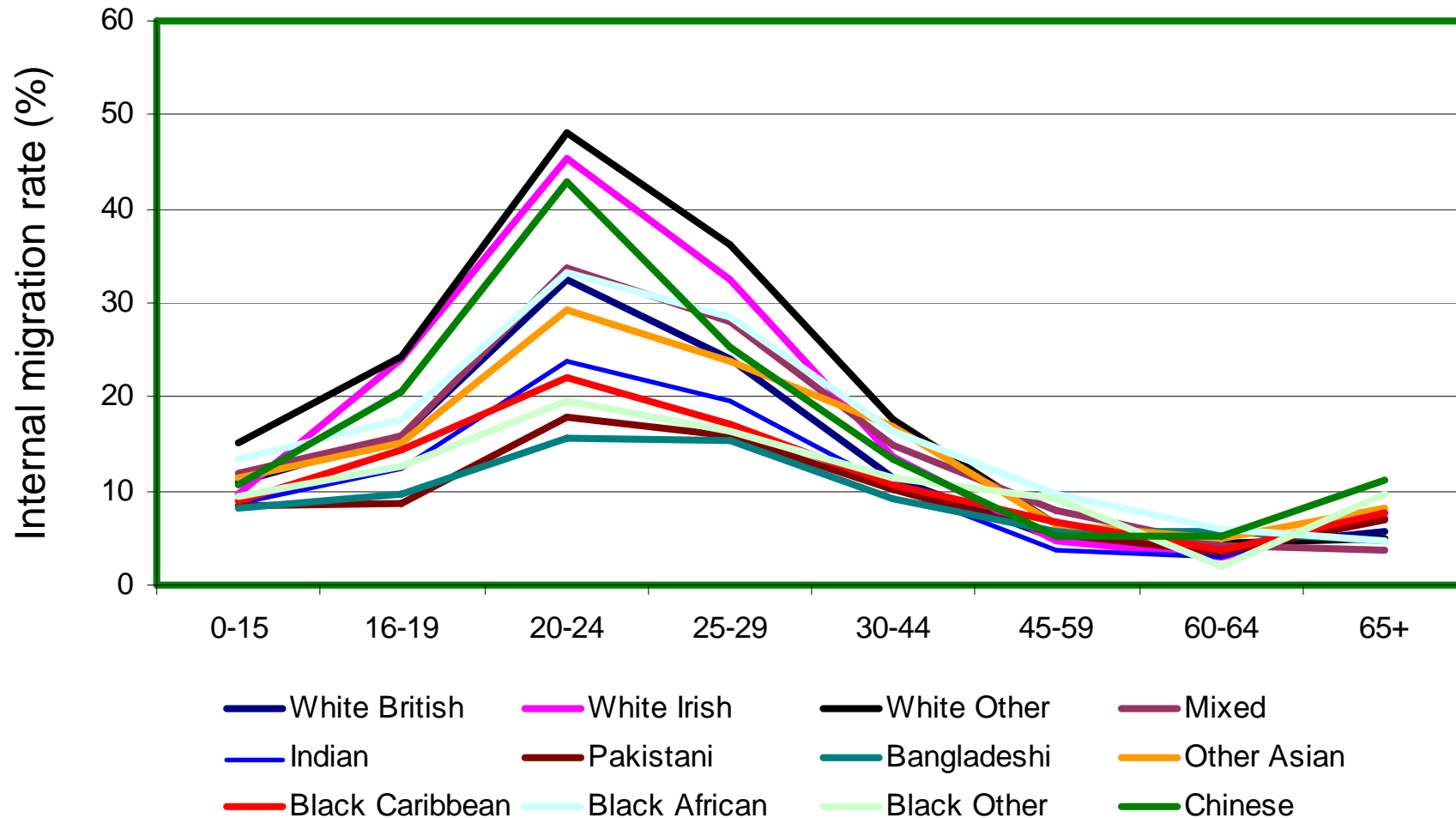
# Limitations of approach

- Not longitudinal
- Little exploration of gender
- No information on migration decision making or experiences

# Data

- 1991-2001 net migration estimates for wards of England and Wales
- 2001 Census Individual Sample of Anonymised Records
- 2001 Census Controlled Access Microdata Sample (districts of GB)

# **Distinguishing young adult migration**



- Migration peak in young adulthood is common to all ethnic groups
- But, young adults of some ethnic groups are more mobile than others

Source: 2001 Census SAR



# **Migration and transition to adulthood**

Logistic regression:

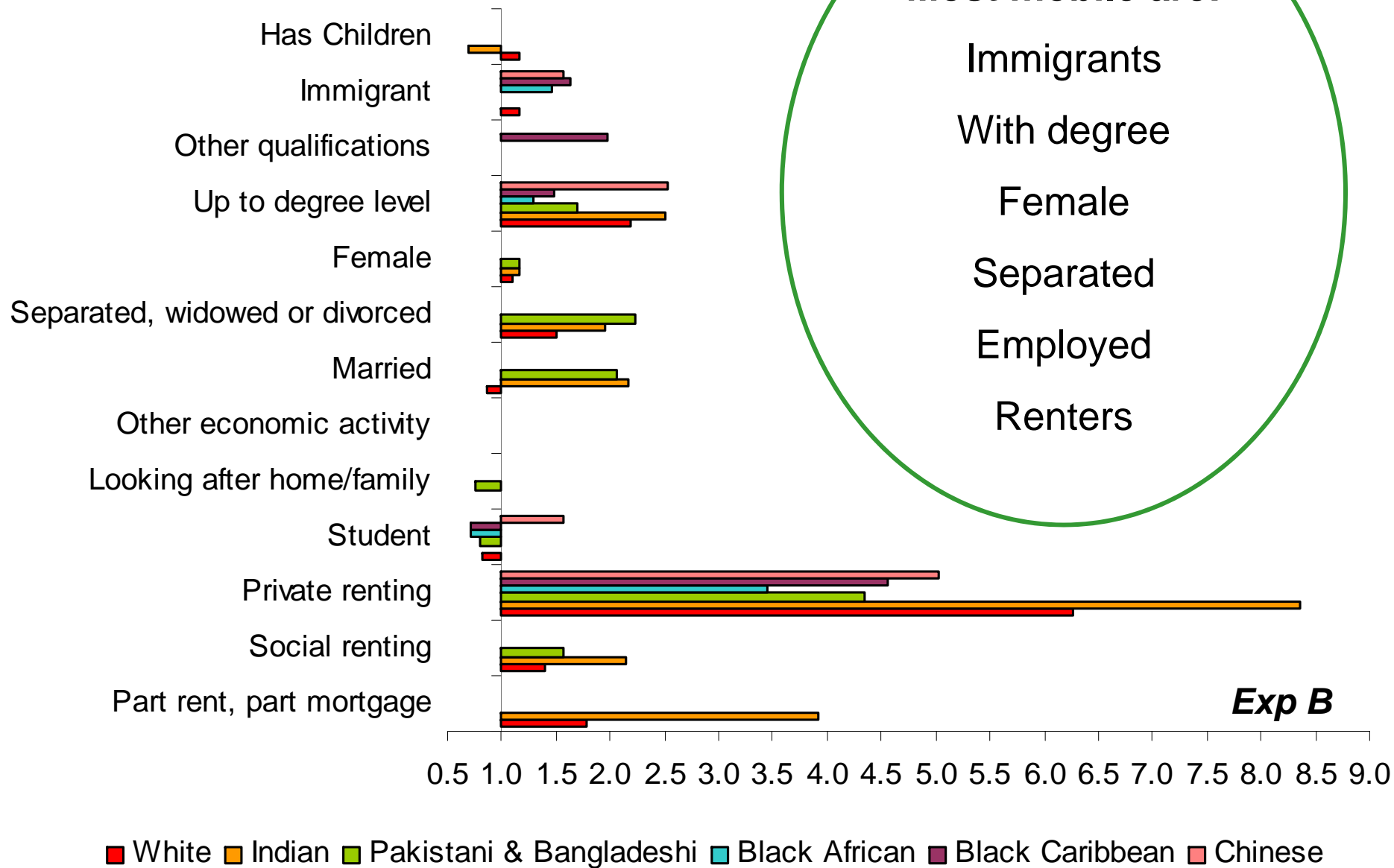
- Outcome: propensity to migrate
- Predictors: economic activity, marital status, qualifications, sex, tenure, immigrant status, whether has children.

For 16-29 year olds.

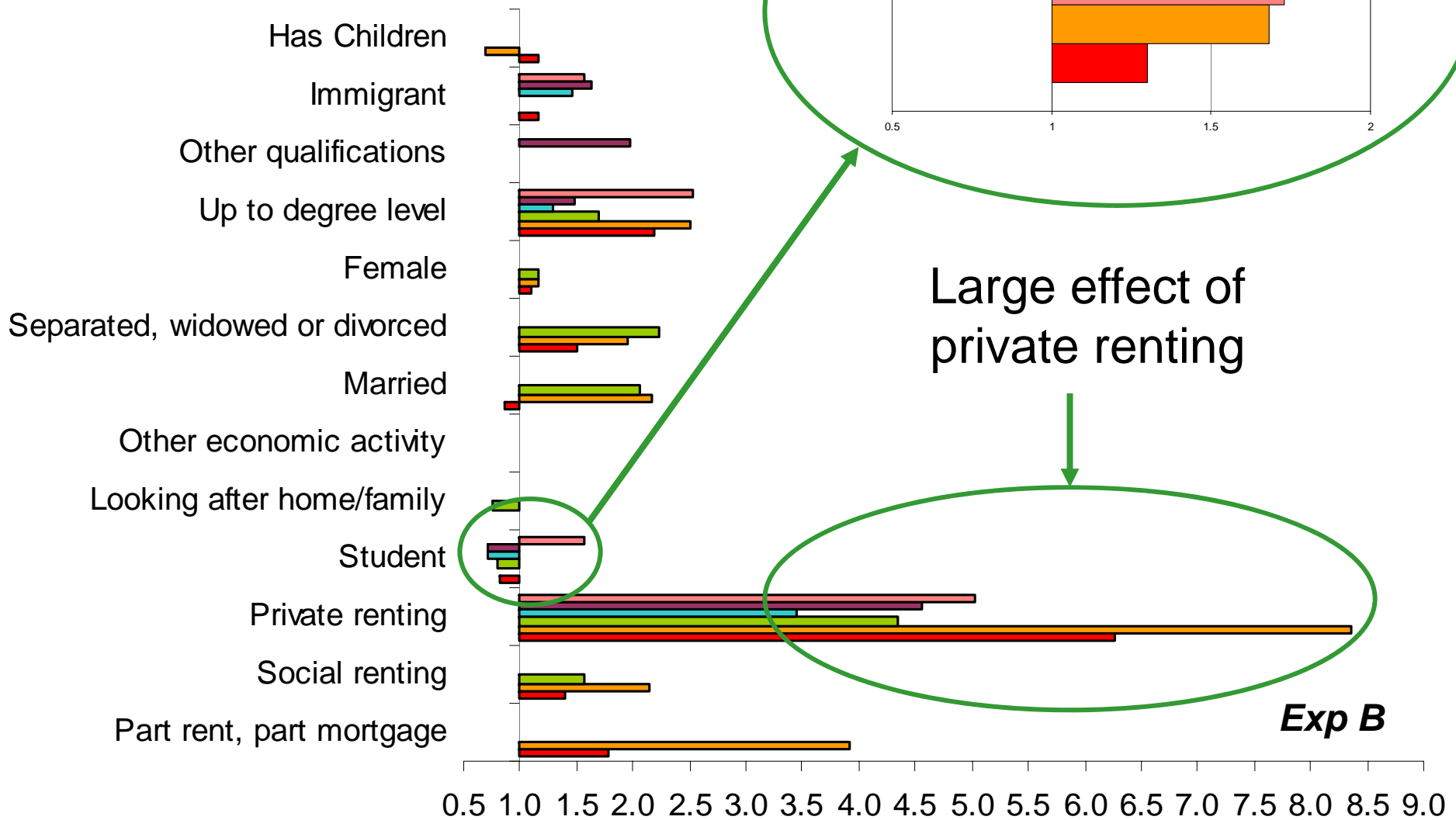
Separately for White, Indian, Pakistani & Bangladeshi, Caribbean, African and Chinese.

2001 Census SAR, GB.

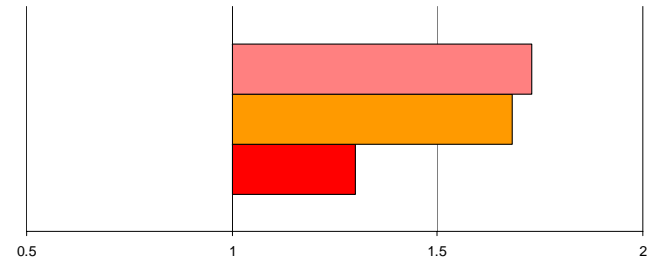
**Reference:** home owner,  
employed, single, male, GCSEs,  
born in UK, without children



**Reference:** home owner, employed, single, male, GCSEs, born in UK, without children



Student effect without tenure

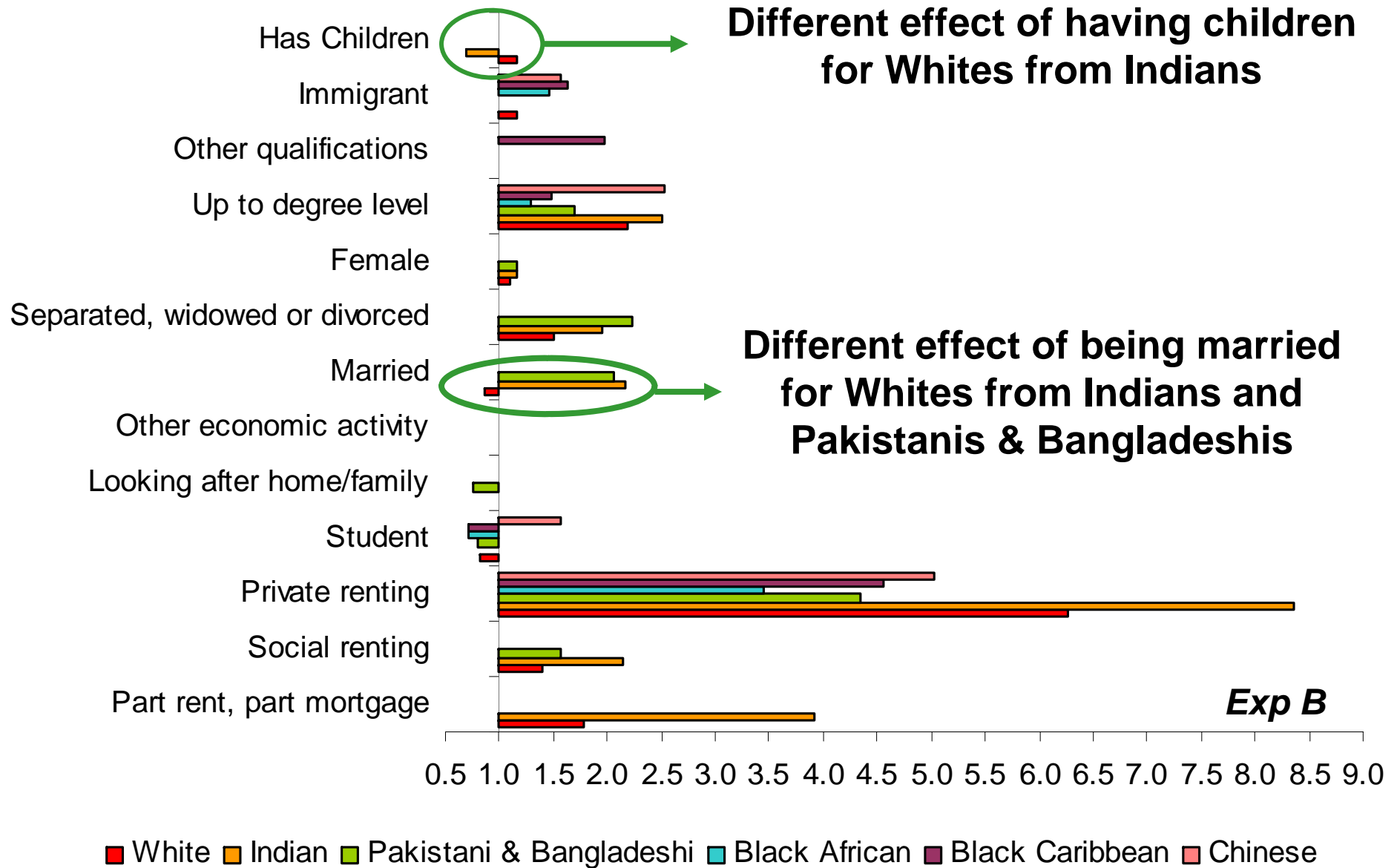


Large effect of private renting

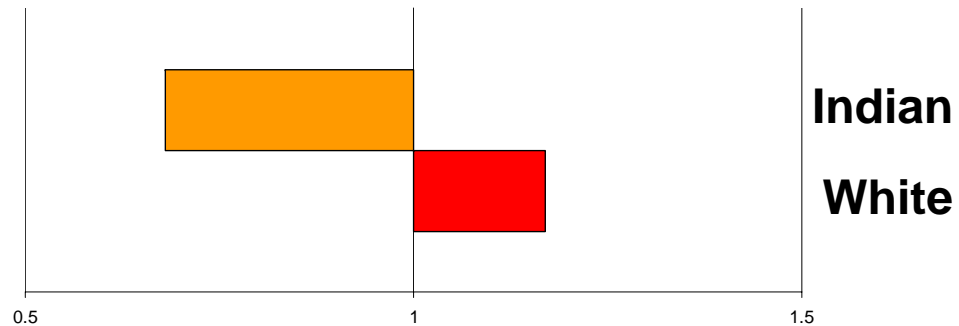
*Exp B*

White Indian Pakistani & Bangladeshi Black African Black Caribbean Chinese

**Reference:** home owner,  
employed, single, male, GCSEs,  
born in UK, without children



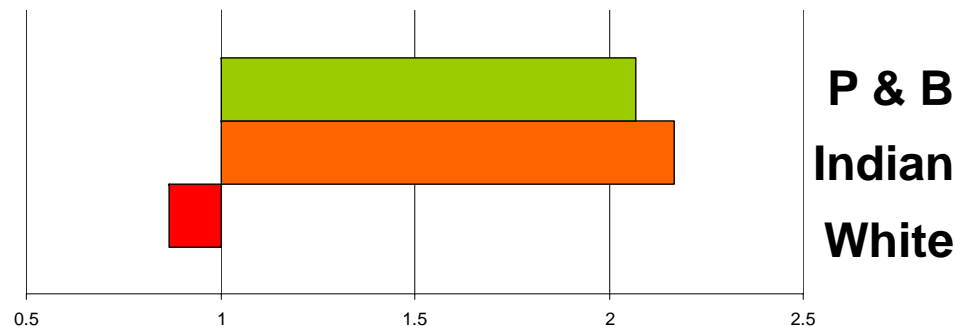
## Effect of being a parent



Stabilising effect of children for Indians

Migration associated with children for Whites

## Effect of being married



Migration associated with being married for Indians and Pakistani & Bangladeshis, especially females

Stabilising effect of being married for Whites

**Reference:** home owner, employed, single, male, GCSEs, born in UK, without children

# Re-cap...

- All ethnic groups have peak migration for young adults, though mobility rates vary
- Being an immigrant, with degree, female, separated, employed, renter is associated with highest mobility for all groups
- Being a private renter and being a student are entwined
- Being a parent reduces mobility for Indians but increases it for Whites
- Being married reduces mobility for Whites but increases it for South Asians

# **Young adult migration and ethnic residential mixing**

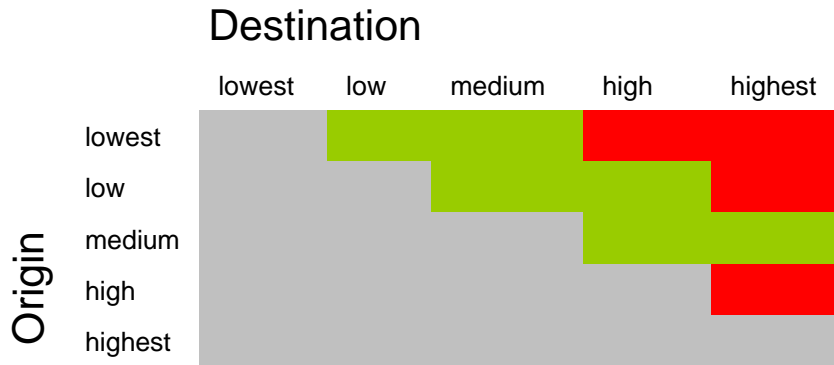


- Migration matrices – net flows between origins and destinations
- Districts grouped by concentration
  - Of non-Whites for non-White migration
  - Of Whites for White migration

2001 Census CAMS, GB.

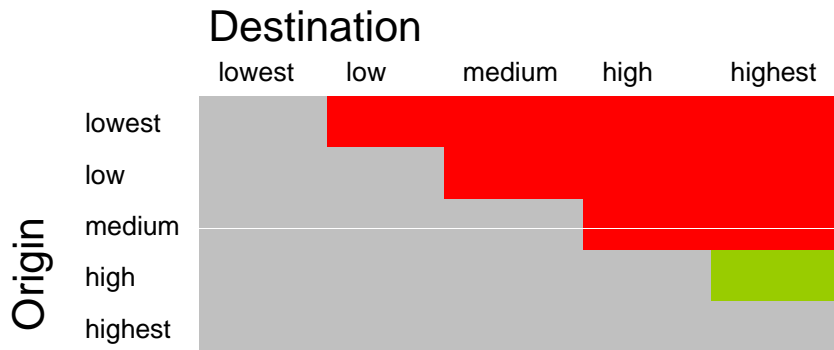
Young adults aged 18-29 / Other ages.

## Migration of young adult non-Whites *Districts grouped by non-White concentration*



Convergence on 'middle ground': dispersal from highest concentration; movement to moderate and high concentration.

## Migration of young adult Whites *Districts grouped by White concentration*

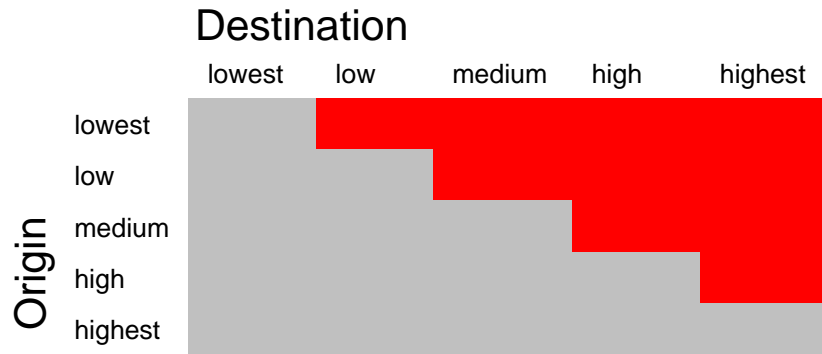


Dispersal from White areas; movement towards more ethnically mixed districts.

■ Destinations lose - dispersal

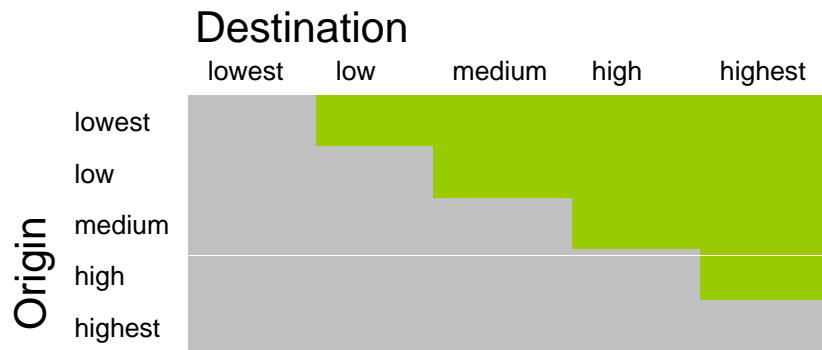
■ Destinations gain - concentration

## Migration of non-Whites of other ages *Districts grouped by non-White concentration*



Dispersal: movement towards areas of lower non-White concentration.

## Migration of Whites of other ages *Districts grouped by White concentration*



Concentration: movement towards areas of higher White concentration.

■ Destinations lose - dispersal

■ Destinations gain - concentration

- White and minority young adults are moving to ethnically mixed areas.
- Minorities and Whites of other ages are moving towards more White areas.

→ urbanisation of young adults and suburbanisation of other ages

→ Whites and minorities are moving to the same types of areas creating ethnic mixing

# Conclusions

- Peak of young adult migration and characteristics associated with this are common to ethnic groups.
- Having children and being married are differently associated with migration for Whites and South Asians.
- Young adults (White and minority) create ethnic mixing by moving towards diverse areas. Other ages (White and minority) create ethnic mixing by moving towards White areas.

- Young adult migration is distinct and ethnic differences warrant further attention, particularly in relation to the roles of parenthood and marriage.
- The questions invite a mixed methods longitudinal design.

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