

1.4 The population impact of migration

The borough is experiencing rapid population growth for a variety of reasons including internal or international migration and natural increase (difference between birth and death rates). For the purposes of international migration, migrants will generally be defined as those born outside the United Kingdom, which includes temporary, long term, and settled categories. For the discussion on health it includes both those with a legal status and those without.

The needs of migrant populations are often not identified in traditional data sources and surveys. In order to discover the needs and assets of migrants we therefore have to go beyond the routinely available local data and work creatively with partners. This involves merging administrative datasets from different partners to gain new intelligence about our population. Most data sets may include data on ethnicity, but would not necessarily include data on migration variables such as country of birth, length of residence in the UK, and immigration status. All of these variables help describe the complexity of migration categories and have an impact on the needs of migrants.

1.4.1 Health of migrants

A report prepared by the Migration Observatory¹ in 2011 suggested that migrants experience poorer mental and physical health outcomes overall but these vary according to individual migration histories and experiences in the receiving society. Changes in some health behaviours over time in the UK may not be as marked or linear as some accounts suggest. The report also found that socio-economic circumstances of migrants and immigration regulations affecting some migrants can have a negative impact on access to and use of health care.

1.4.2 Long term international migration

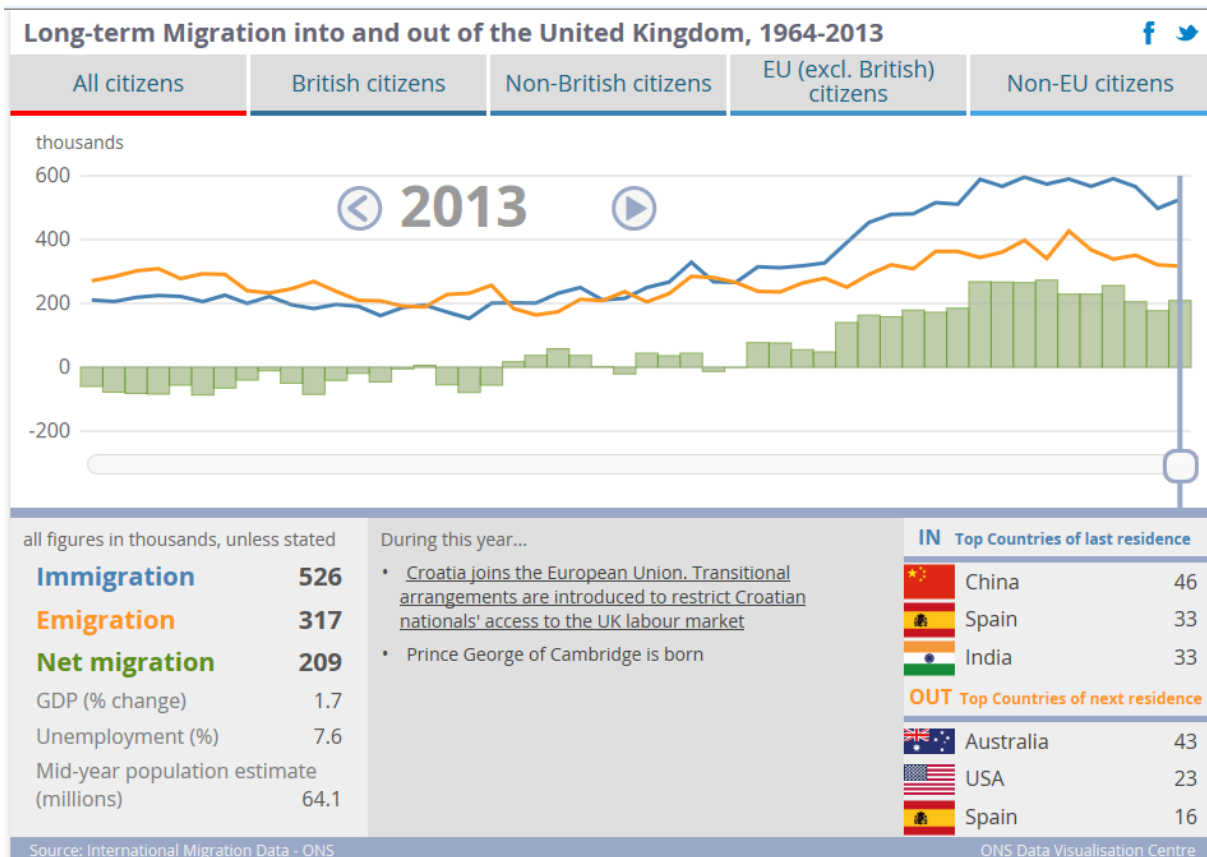
Figure 1.4.1 shows the numbers of migrations joining or leaving the country each year with a focus on the top countries of next and last residence. Between 2001 and 2013 the top countries of last residence have been Australia, China, India, Pakistan, and Poland. The top countries of next residence over the same period were Australia, France, Germany, India, Poland, Spain and United States. Various factors such as immigration policies and others will influence migration patterns each year.

Migration Indicators published by the GLA in 2014 showed inflows into the UK rose by 28,000 in 2013 to reach 526,000. This is the first increase in inflows seen since 2010. Outflows fell slightly to 314,000 people; down by 7,000 from the previous year. The rise in inflows resulted in net UK migration increasing to reach 212,000 people, up 35,000 from the previous year.²

¹ <http://www.migrationobservatory.ox.ac.uk/sites/files/migobs/Briefing%20-%20Health%20of%20Migrants%20in%20the%20UK.pdf>

² GLA Intelligence Migration Indicators 2014 <https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/update-10-2014-migration-indicators.pdf>

Figure 1.4.1: Long-term migration into and out of the United Kingdom



Source: ONS Interactive Tool

<http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/HTMLDocs/dvc123/index.html>

1.4.3 Internal migration

The main source of data on long term trends of inter-regional migration is people re-registering with general practitioners (GPs). Table 1.4.1a shows population flows in and out of Barking and Dagenham. In the year ending June 2013 there were around 400 more people leaving the borough than moving in. As a result of internal migration the health and social care needs of the population are constantly changing. Table 1.4.1b shows that the majority of people moving in and out of the borough are young to middle aged. There is much less movement amongst the older population.

Table 1.4.1a: Internal migration flows

| Barking and Dagenham Internal Migration Year Ending June 2013 | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|----------------|
| | Inward | | Outward |
| Newham | 2,720 | Havering | 1,990 |
| Redbridge | 2300 | Redbridge | 1,600 |
| Havering | 810 | Newham | 1040 |
| Tower Hamlets | 760 | Thurrock UA | 750 |
| Waltham Forest | 700 | Basildon | 350 |
| Hackney | 330 | Waltham Forest | 280 |
| Haringey | 230 | Tower Hamlets | 290 |
| Southwark | 210 | Tendring | 250 |
| Thurrock | 190 | Southend-on-Sea UA | 210 |
| Enfield | 170 | Brentwood | 190 |
| Greenwich | 140 | Castle Point | 170 |
| Lambeth | 140 | Chelmsford | 150 |
| Ealing | 120 | Greenwich | 140 |
| Brent | 110 | Birmingham | 140 |
| Lewisham | 110 | Hackney | 140 |
| Barnet | 100 | Epping Forest | 130 |
| Croydon | 100 | Colchester | 110 |
| Other | 2,860 | Other | 4,550 |
| Total | 12,100 | Total | 12,480 |

Source: ONS <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/migration1/internal-migration-by-local-authorities-in-england-and-wales/year-ending-june-2013/rft---matrices-of-internal-migration.xls>

Table 1.4.1b internal migration age categories

| Barking and Dagenham internal migration year ending June 2013 | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Age Category | Inflow | Outflow |
| 0-14 | 3,090 | 2,870 |
| 15-24 | 2,050 | 2,260 |
| 25-44 | 5,670 | 5,310 |
| 45-64 | 1,280 | 1,650 |
| 65+ | 280 | 540 |
| All ages | 12,370 | 12,630 |

Source: ONS <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/migration1/internal-migration-by-local-authorities-in-england-and-wales/year-ending-june-2013/table-4---internal-migration-5-year-age-bands.xls>