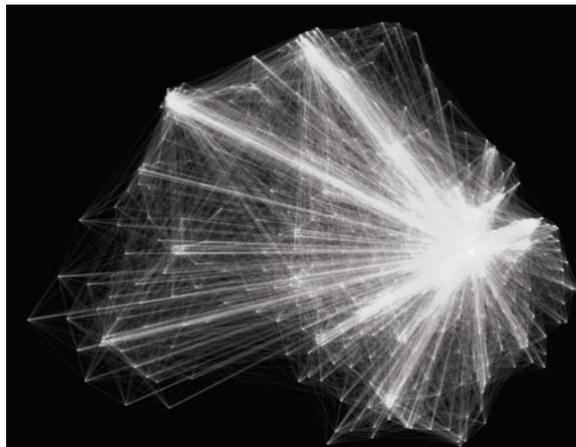
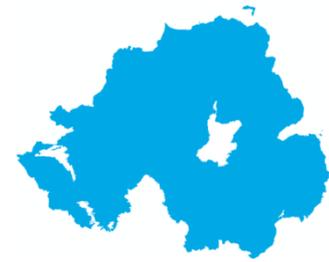


# Declining Internal Migration in Northern Ireland, 1981-2011.

Brad Campbell  
Geography  
Queen's University Belfast



# Aim & Objectives



**Aim:** Explain why internal migration in Northern Ireland has fallen between 1981-1991 and 2001-2011.

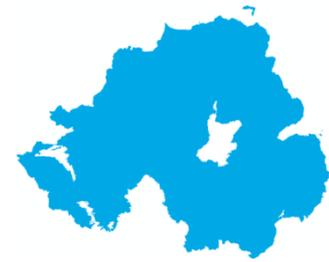
**Compositional Effects:** How changes to the socio-demographic structure of the population has impacted migratory activity?

- I.e. an increase in the less mobile, elderly population would suppress aggregate migration.

**Behavioural Effects:** How behavioural changes to subgroups and/or the general population is affecting aggregate migratory intensity?

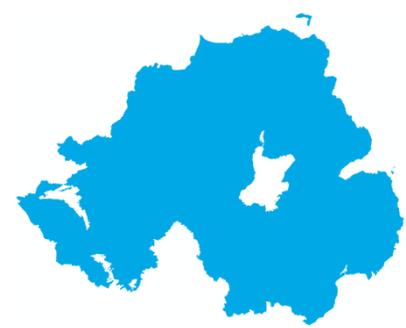
- Growth of ICT encourages a greater number of people to work from home reducing the need to migrate for employment purposes.

# Academic Context



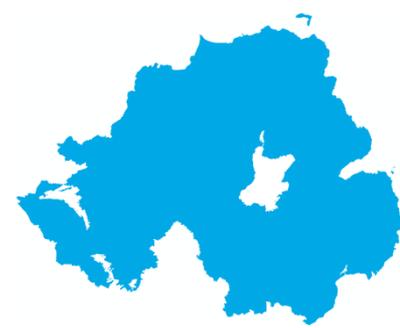
- Modernisation theory stipulates that with socio-economic development people are becoming increasingly mobile (de Hass, 2010; Zelinsky, 1971).
  - Underpinned traditional and contemporary migration theory (Castles et al, 2013).
- Recent research has identified an emerging spatial-temporal trend of declining internal migration across the advanced world (Champion et al, 2018) in countries such as;
  - United States (Cooke, 2013)
  - England & Wales (Champion and Shuttleworth, 2016)
  - Canada (Basher and Fachin, 2008)
- Such studies have sought to identify the factors driving this decline and the importance of;
  - Compositional (e.g. population structure) change
  - Behavioural (move towards immobility) change

# Global – Local Implications



- Declining internal migration in developed economies pose potential challenges including;
  - **Economic**
    - Inter-regional supply of labour.
    - Problematic for recruitment in regions where the working population is older i.e. in retirement seaside towns if migration slows.
    - Economy will be slow to react to shocks (Batini et al, 2010).
  - **Demographic**
    - With less people moving there is less potential for inter mixing between Protestants and Catholics.
    - Residential segregation will remain relatively high for longer.

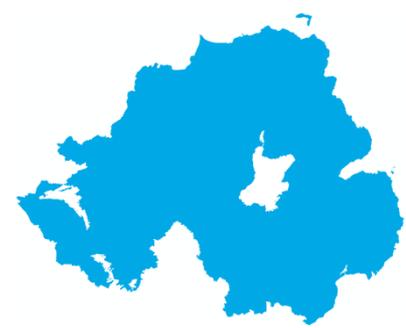
# Data



- Micro-level census data from the Northern Ireland Longitudinal Study (NILS).
- NILS represents a c.28% sample of the population.
- Basis to consistently measure migration using Super Output Areas (SOA).
- Access individual movers socio-demographic characteristics.



# Sample

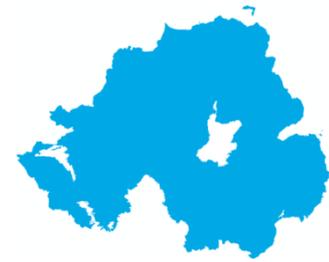


1). NLS members aged *16-74 and* are present at the start of each transition period;

- 1981 and 1991
- 2001 and 2011

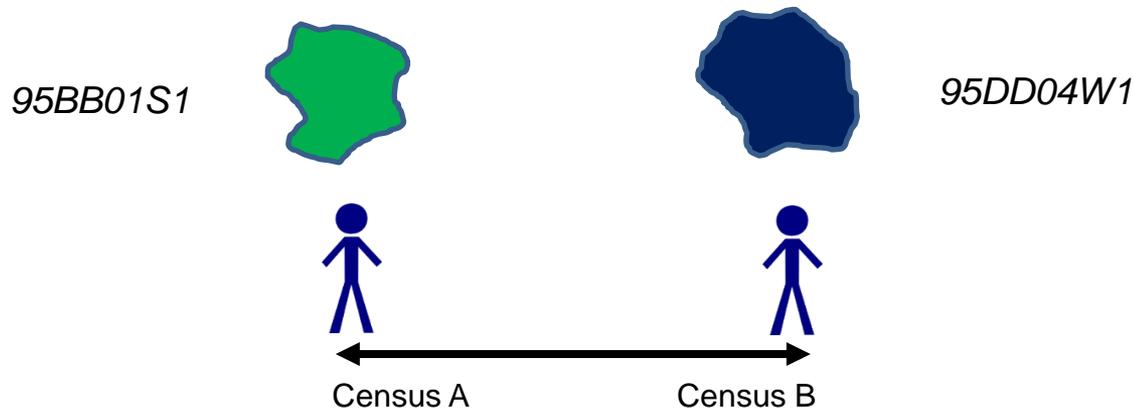
<b>Time Period</b>	<b>Population</b>
1981-1991	188172
2001-2011	265315

# Defining Migration

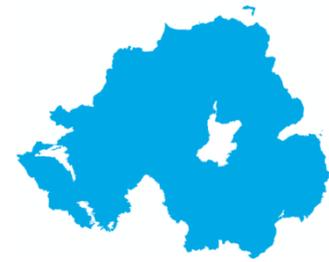


2). Migration is defined as a move which takes place **between SOA's.**

- SOA code different – inter SOA Move
- SOA code same – no move



# Methodology



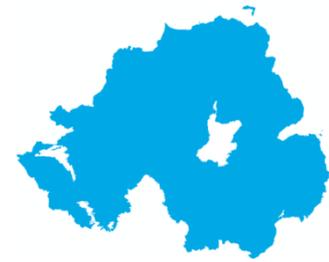
## Demographic standardisation

- Applying 1981-1991 migration rates to 2001-2011 population.
- Identify groups who are moving more/less between time periods.

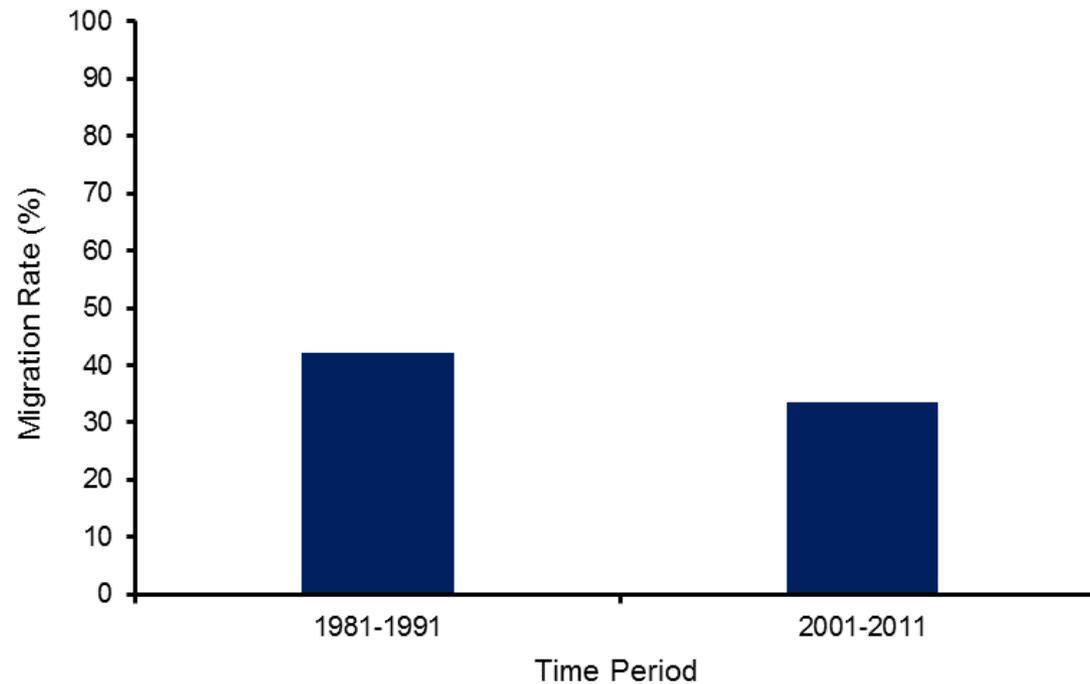
## Das Gupta decomposition technique.

- Separates out the compositional and behavioural effects.

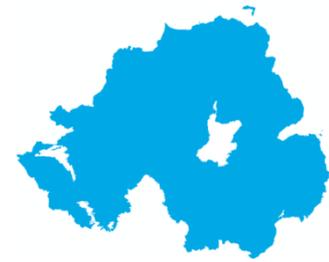
# Migration Intensity



Time Period	Population	Movers	Rate (%)
1981-1991	188172	79139	42.06
2001-2011	265315	88942	33.52
		<b>Change</b>	<b>-8.53</b>



# Standardisation

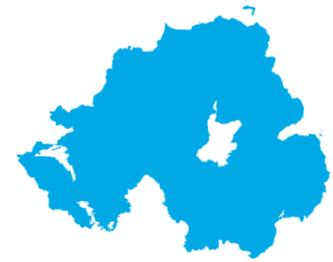


Characteristics	81-91 Rates to 01-11 Population	Difference	Percentage
60-74	11870.41	5523.41	87.02
Married	56466.14	19507.14	52.78
45-59	19754.75	6561.75	49.74
2 Person	27255.59	7139.59	35.49
Inactive	36586.54	9480.54	34.98
Owner	86715.25	20276.25	30.52
Car Owner	97251.55	21941.55	29.13
Male	52269.23	11115.23	27.01
Protestant	63150.27	12588.27	24.90
Female	59312.46	11524.46	24.12
3-5 Person	63741.12	12036.12	23.28
Catholic	44869.81	8399.81	23.03
Employed	70130.23	12570.23	21.84
Social Housing	16409.38	2773.38	20.34
1 Person	10129.01	1612.01	18.93
6+ Person	10147.97	1543.97	17.94
16-19	12648.90	1663.90	15.15
SWD	11418.89	1395.89	13.93
Non Car Owner	15269.87	1637.87	12.01
30-44	33582.82	2874.82	9.36
Unemployed	4649.81	373.81	8.74
Single	45078.71	3118.71	7.43
20-24	13949.09	206.09	1.50
25-29	13826.81	-139.19	-1.00
None Religious	1789.85	-120.15	-6.29
Private Rent	7780.63	-1086.37	-12.25

Less mobile than expected

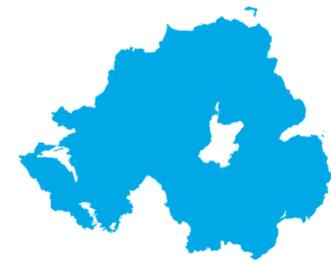
More mobile than expected

# Findings



- Substantial decline in migratory activity across a large proportion of the population.
  - Particularly amongst the older, well established age groups.
- People aged 25-29, none religious and private renters witnessed a growth of migration.

# Compositional Changes

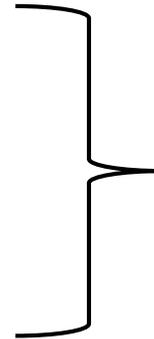


Compositional decrease



Characteristics	Compositional effect	Migration Quartile
Social Housing	-0.0980	3
None	-0.0723	4
Non Car Owner	-0.0560	3
6+ Person	-0.0431	3
Unemployed	-0.0271	3
Married	-0.0254	1
20-24	-0.0225	4
16-19	-0.0158	4
25-29	-0.0068	4
Private Rent	-0.0051	4
Male	-0.0025	2
3-5 Person	0.0000	3
Female	0.0025	2
Protestant and Other	0.0037	2
60-74	0.0038	1
Economically Inactive	0.0054	1
45-59	0.0057	1
30-44	0.0117	3
1 Person	0.0162	2
Single	0.0169	4
SWD	0.0172	2
Employed	0.0194	3
2 Person	0.0242	1
Catholic	0.0537	2
Car Owner	0.0556	2
Owner	0.0964	1

Decline in the highly mobile groups

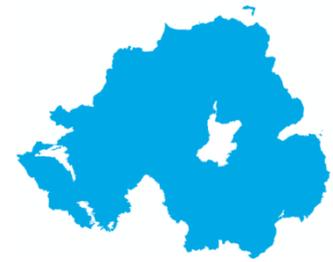


Growth in the least mobile population.



Least mobile      Most mobile

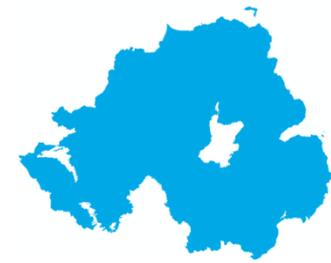
# Findings



- Compositional decline for subgroups with a higher propensity to migrate.
  - Social housing, unemployed, none religious and young people.
- Compositional increase for subgroups with a lower propensity to migrate.
  - Employed, Catholic and home owner.
- Balance has gone in favour of lower migratory groups.



# Behavioural Change



Moving less



Most mobile  
Moving more  
migrating more

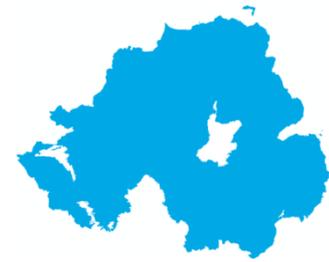
Characteristics	Rate effect	Migration Quartile
Married	-0.0788	1
Car Owner	-0.0756	2
Owner	-0.0637	1
Protestant and Other	-0.0470	2
Employed	-0.0455	3
3-5 Person	-0.0454	3
Female	-0.0432	2
Male	-0.0422	2
Economically Inactive	-0.0349	1
Catholic	-0.0261	2
45-59	-0.0236	1
2 Person	-0.0233	1
60-74	-0.0197	1
Social Housing	-0.0195	3
Single	-0.0111	4
30-44	-0.0103	3
6+ Person	-0.0094	3
Non Car Owner	-0.0093	3
16-19	-0.0074	4
1 Person	-0.0047	2
SWD	-0.0041	2
Unemployed	-0.0025	3
20-24	-0.0009	4
25-29	0.0006	4
None	0.0028	4
Private Rent	0.0044	4

Least mobile  
migrating  
less



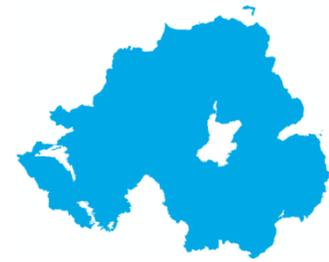
Least mobile      Most mobile

# Findings



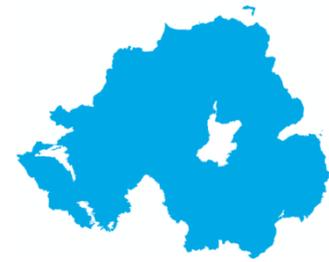
- Prevailing shift towards greater geographical immobility.
- Appears to be a divergence in migratory behaviour by population subgroup.
- Least migratory subgroups have become significantly less migratory.
  - Married, owner occupied and economically inactive.
- Most migratory have become more migratory.
  - Private renting, single and young people.

# Conclusion



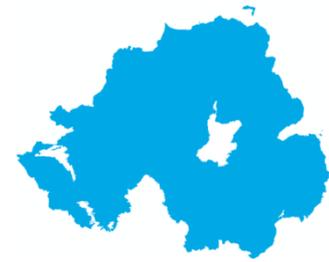
- NI can now be added to a growing list of countries experiencing declining internal migration.
- Societal change between the two time periods has had a discernible impact on migration.
- Compositionally, a shift towards home ownership, aging and a growth of the Catholic population has led to a greater proportion of less mobile people in the population.
- Detected a population wider behavioural shift towards greater immobility.
  - Similar trend of ‘secular rootedness’ noted by Cooke (2011) in the USA.
- Compounded with the least migratory subgroups migrating less.

# Acknowledgements



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