

Where does migration sit within the debate over the future of the UK and Scotland?

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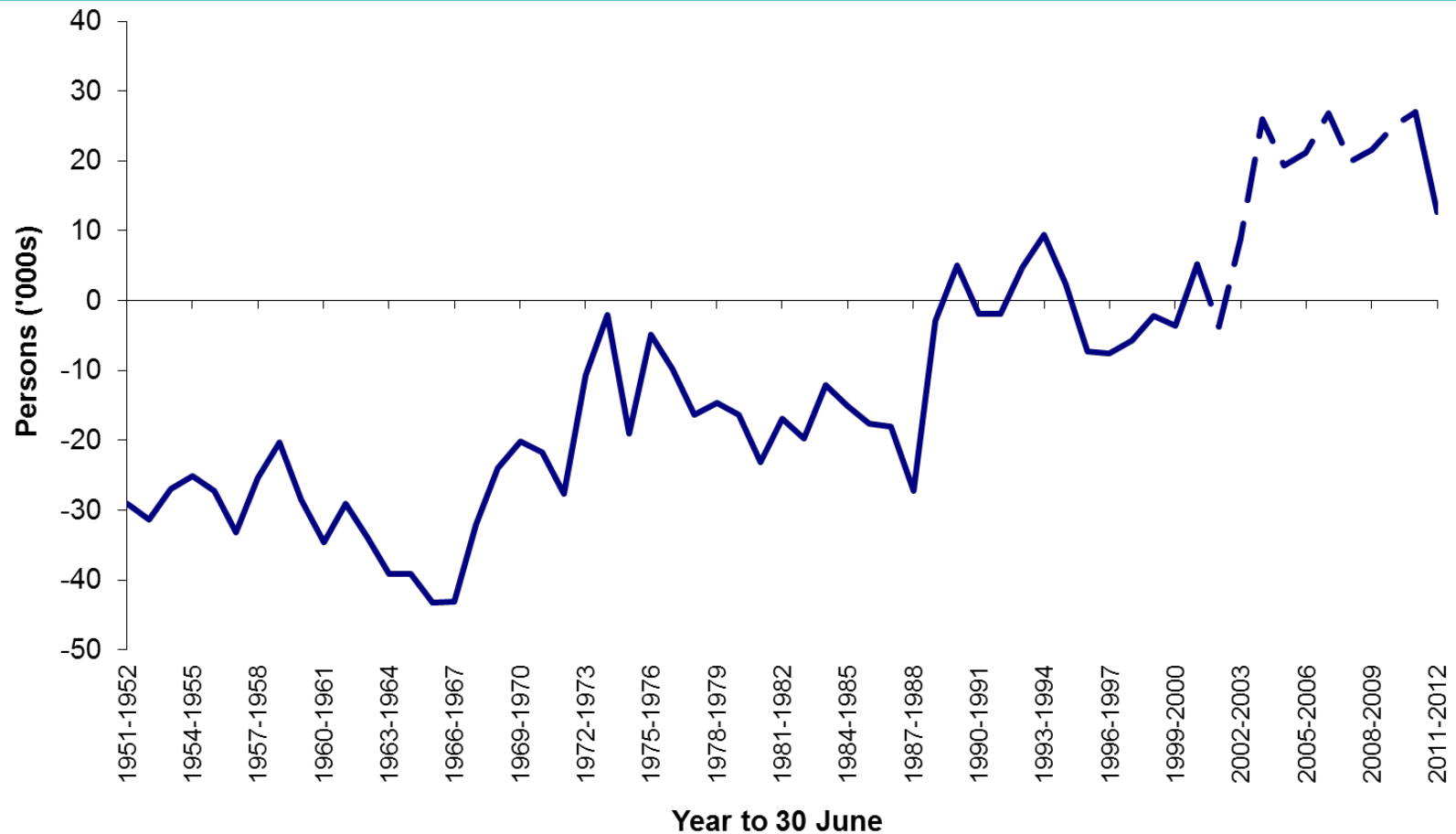
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Net Migration to Scotland

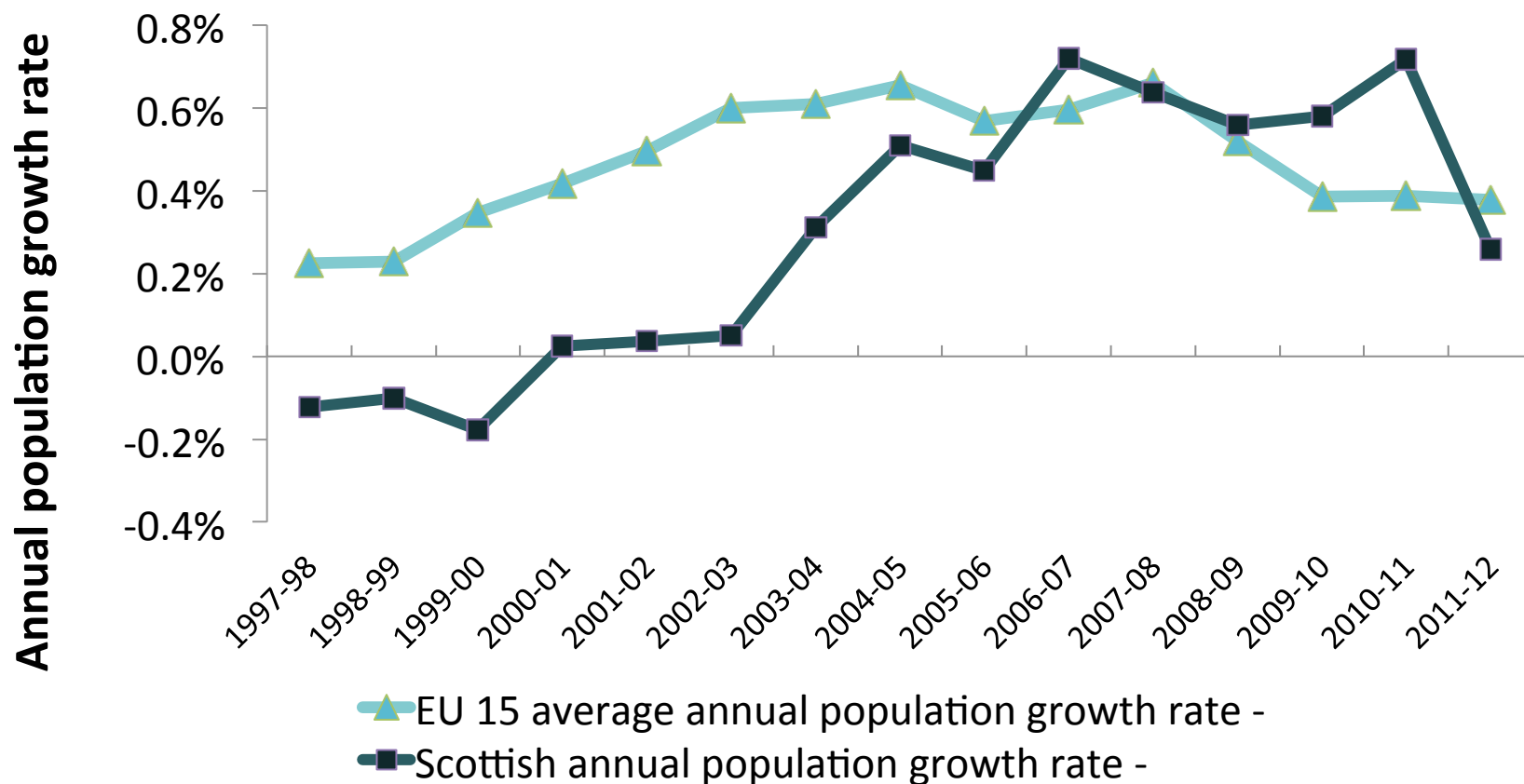


Source: National Records of Scotland, 2013

*The broken line (2002 to 2011) shows estimates which may be recalculated using the 2011 Census

Immigration as a demographic driver meeting Scotland's population targets

Annual rates of population change: Scotland and EU15 average 1996-2012



International migrants to Scotland

Country of Birth

Number of Migrants

- ~ 60,000
- ~ 30,000
- ~ 20,000
- ~ 10,000
- ~ 1,000

Census 2011
Crown copyright 2013
www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/variables

Distance at Equator
0 5,000 km

Gall Stereographic Projection



Distance at Equator

0 5,000 km

Gall Stereographic Projection

Origin of migrants

Top ten non-UK countries of birth in England and Scotland 2011

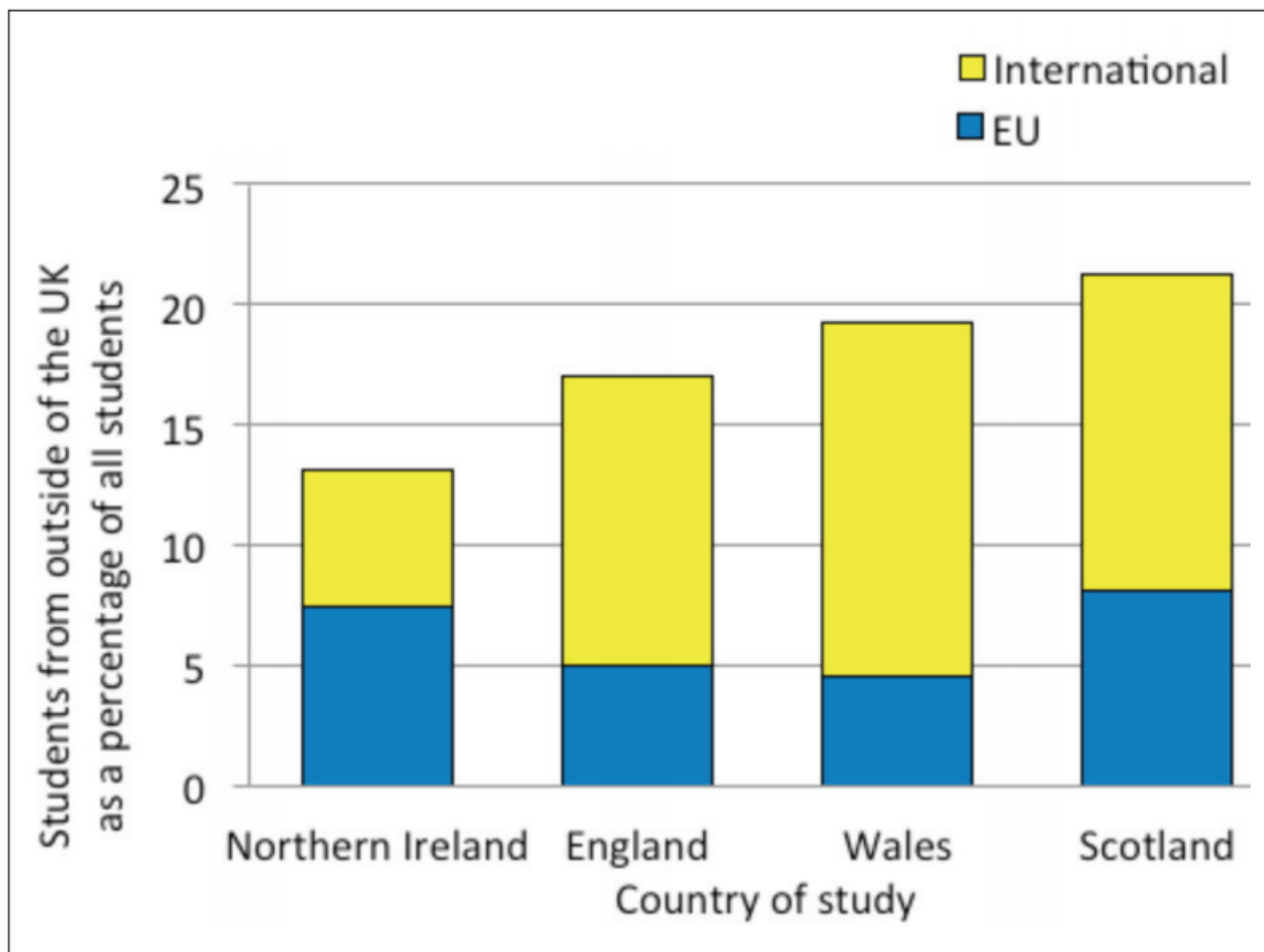
Scotland			England		
	Place of Birth	Percentage of non-UK born population		Place of Birth	Percentage of non-UK born population
1	Poland	15.0%	1	India	9.3%
2	India	6.4%	2	Poland	7.7%
3	Republic of Ireland	6.2%	3	Pakistan	6.5%
4	Germany	6.0%	4	Republic of Ireland	5.4%
5	Pakistan	5.4%	5	Germany	3.6%
6	United States of America	4.3%	6	Bangladesh	2.8%
7	China	4.2%	7	Nigeria	2.6%
8	South Africa	2.9%	8	South Africa	2.5%
9	Nigeria	2.6%	9	United States of America	2.4%
10	Canada	2.6%	10	Jamaica	2.2%

Percentage of usual residents in EU27 countries that are foreign born, 2011

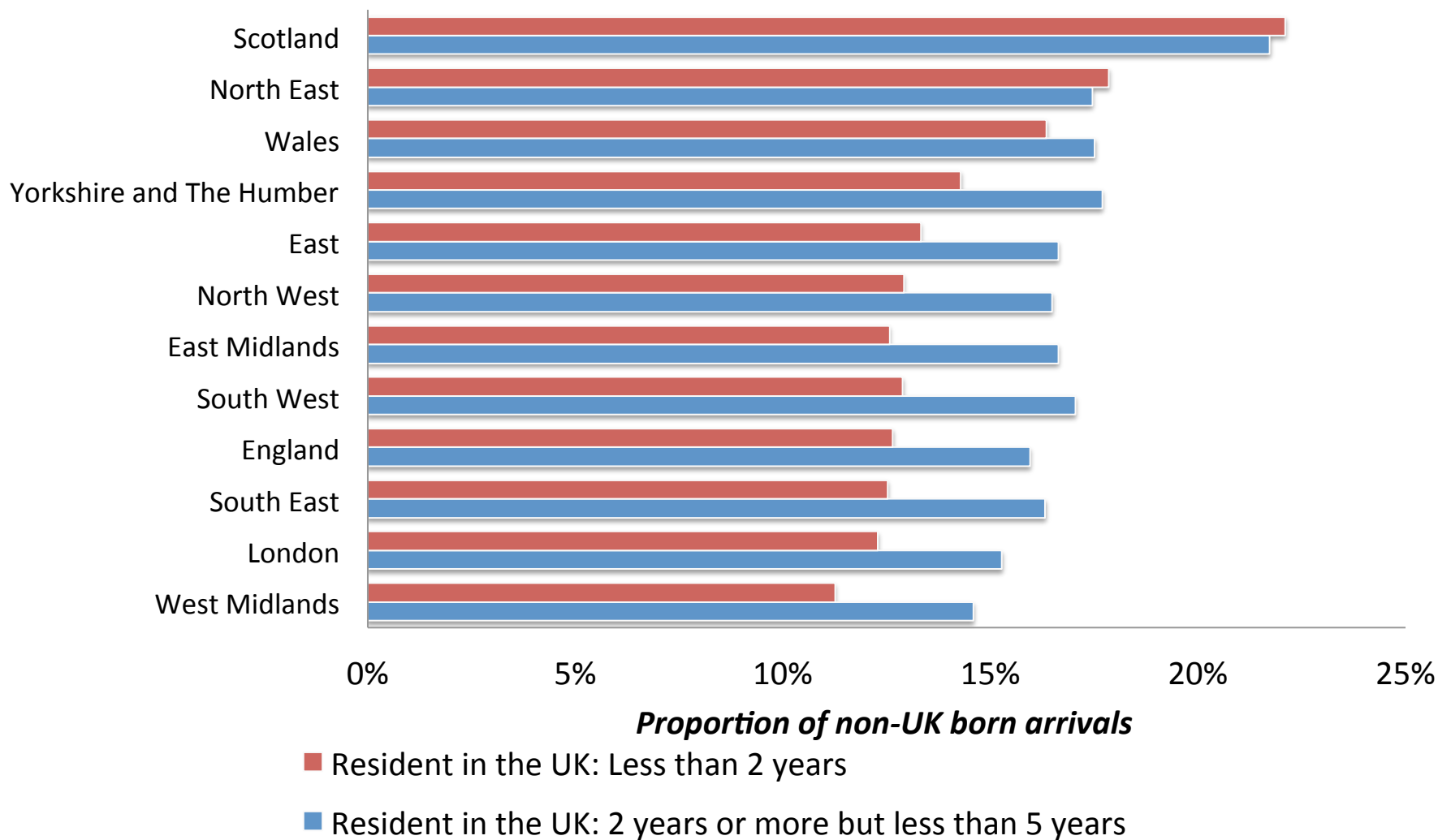


- The proportion of foreign-born nationals in England is among the highest in the European Union
- Scotland's foreign born population remains among the lowest.

Percentage of students from outside the UK, by region of origin and place of study, 2011-12

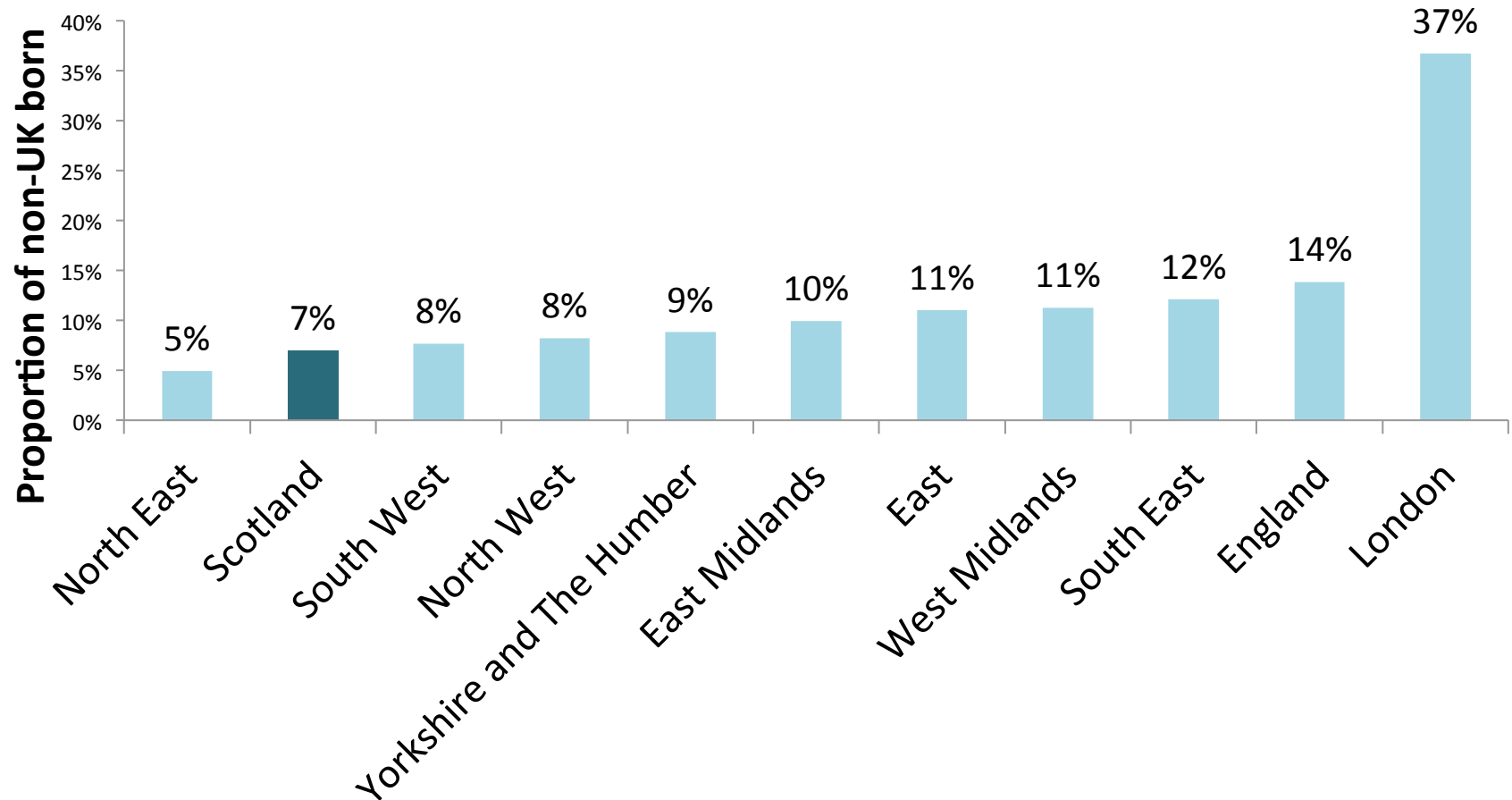


Length of residence of international migrants in Scotland and England by region 2011



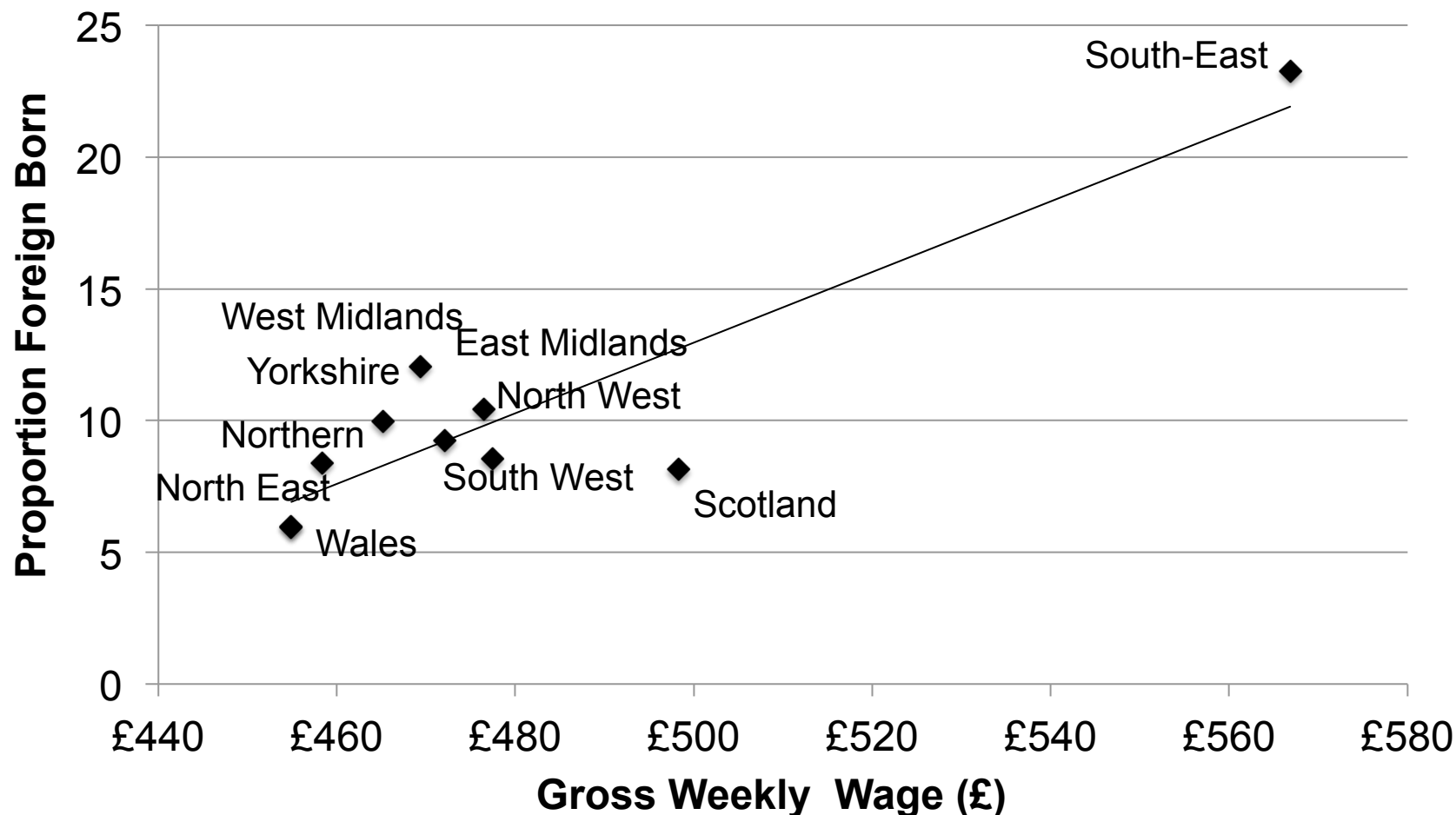
The question of scale

Proportion of population born outside UK 2011



Source: NRS ONS data, cited in Packwood et al, 2013

Wages and Proportion of Foreign Born Residents (2012)



Is London different?

**How does immigration policy
address issues of scale?**



Immigration, Scotland and the constitutional change debate: Geography, difference and the question of scale

This research uses the 2011 UK Census to explore the diverse immigration picture in the UK. In contrast to a simplistic comparison between England and Scotland, this briefing paper suggests that a more pertinent approach is to consider how Scotland compares with English regions. The authors provide evidence which argues that Scotland, and indeed other parts of the UK, would benefit from a more nuanced approach to immigration policy.

Key Points

- Population growth in Scotland has continued to increase over the past decade and looks likely to meet the Scottish Government's official population target, which is to match average European (EU15) growth from 2007 to 2017.
- Scotland still has a relatively small immigrant population compared with most European (EU27) nations.
- Scotland attracts migrants from across the world. The 2011 Census revealed that Poland had become the most common non-UK country of birth of residents in Scotland.
- The proportion of the foreign population who stay for less than five years is much higher in Scotland than in any region of England.
- Seventeen per cent of the migrant population in Scotland arrived as a child under the age of five years old. In contrast the figure is just nine per cent in London.

Introduction

The 2011 Census Day population in Scotland was 5.2 million, the highest number ever recorded. Some seven per cent (369,000) of people in Scotland reported a country of birth outside the UK, an increase of three percentage points compared with 2001. Population growth has long been viewed as a key priority for the devolved Scottish Government and at the core of its strategy for economic growth in Scotland.

In line with this, a target was set to match the population growth of the most common European (EU15) countries Belgium, France, Germany, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Greece, Portugal, Spain, UK, Ireland, Sweden and Finland) population growth period from 2007 to 2017. Figure 1 shows the progress that has been made. The growth in Scotland is slightly below the average; however for most



Immigration to Scotland and the constitutional change debate: Geography, difference and the question of scale

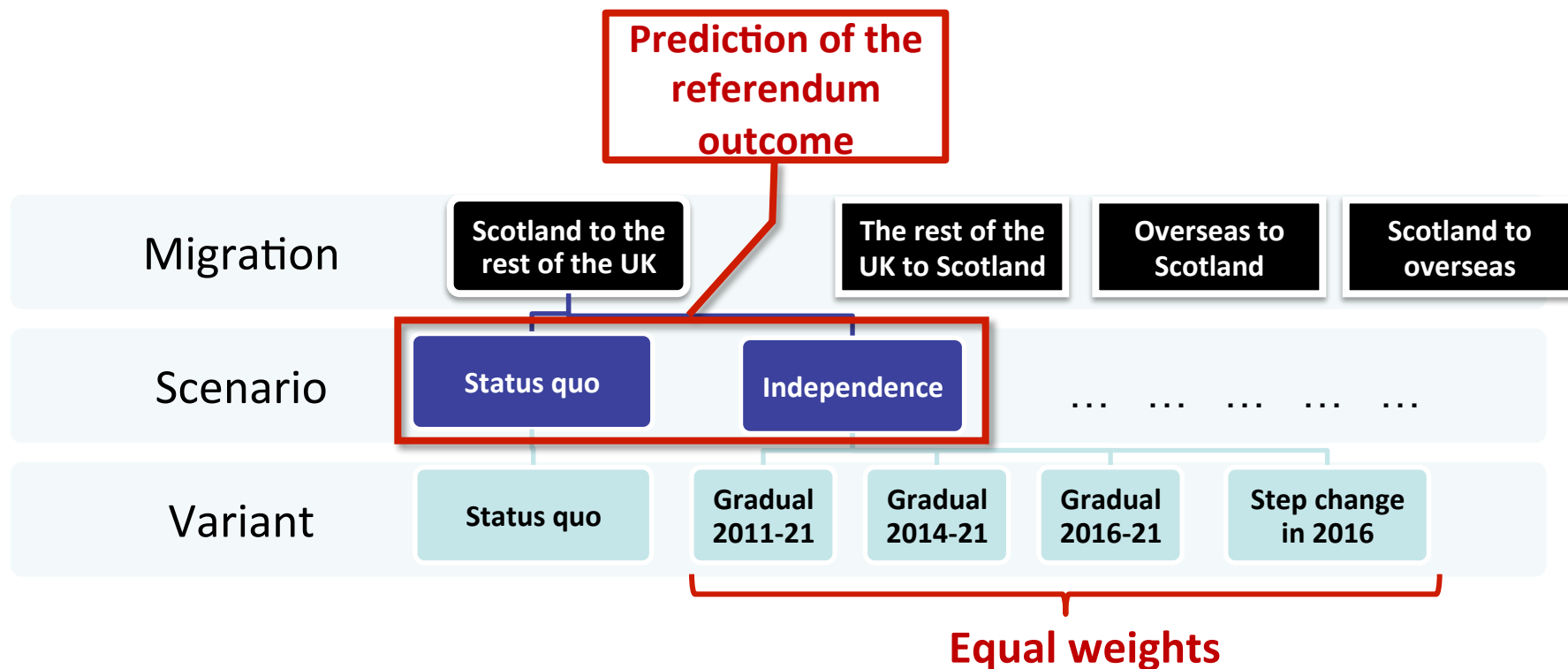
Helen Packwood
Allan Findlay

Forecasting Scottish Migration

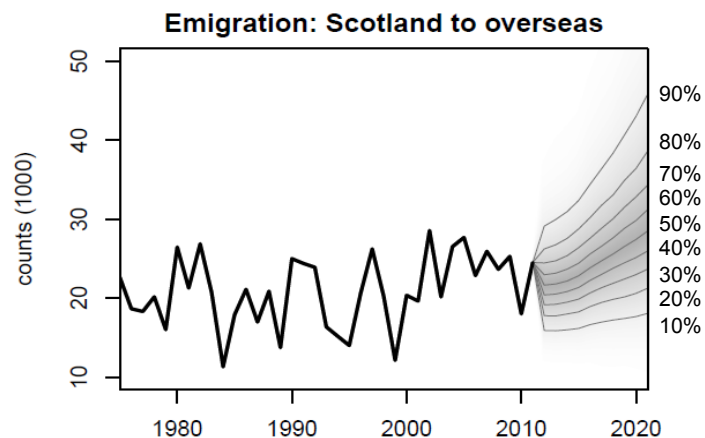
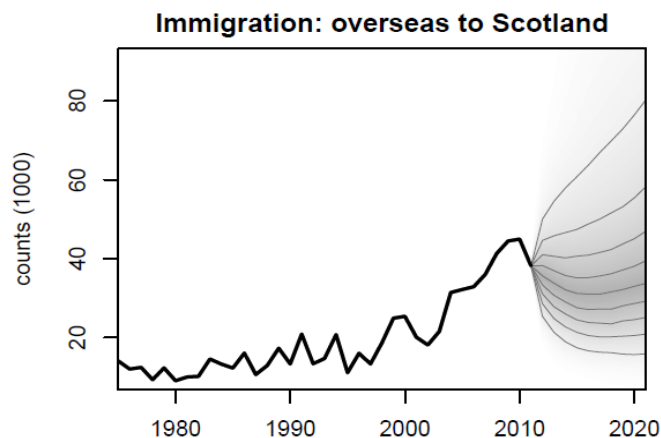
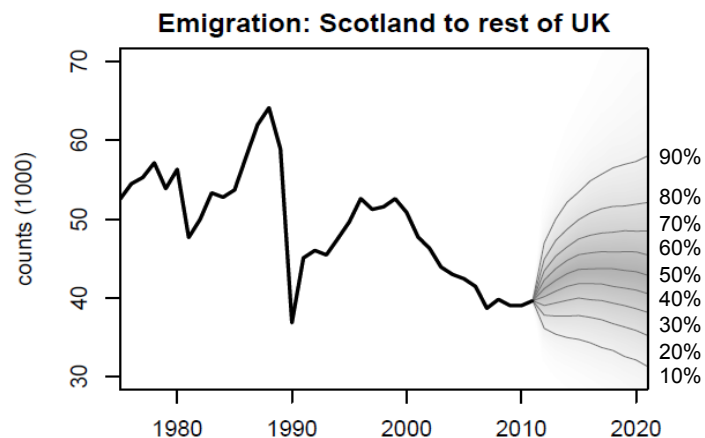
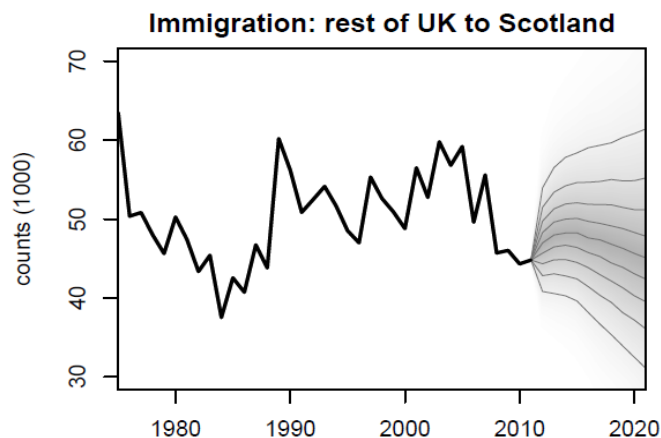
- Migration is **very uncertain** and **hardly predictable**, especially under possible constitutional change
- State of the art (NRS projections, 2012-based):
 - Overall **net migration**: internal and international
 - **Three variants**, with net migration converging to +7,000 (Low), +15,500 (Base) and +24,000 (High) by mid-2018
- What our study adds:
 - Looking at different directions of **migration flows**
 - Probabilistic analysis and **quantification of uncertainty**
 - Formal combination of **data series** and **expert opinion**
 - Expert justifications for specific **groups of migrants**

Model and Method

- **Forecasting approach:** Bayesian time series model, with additional expert information

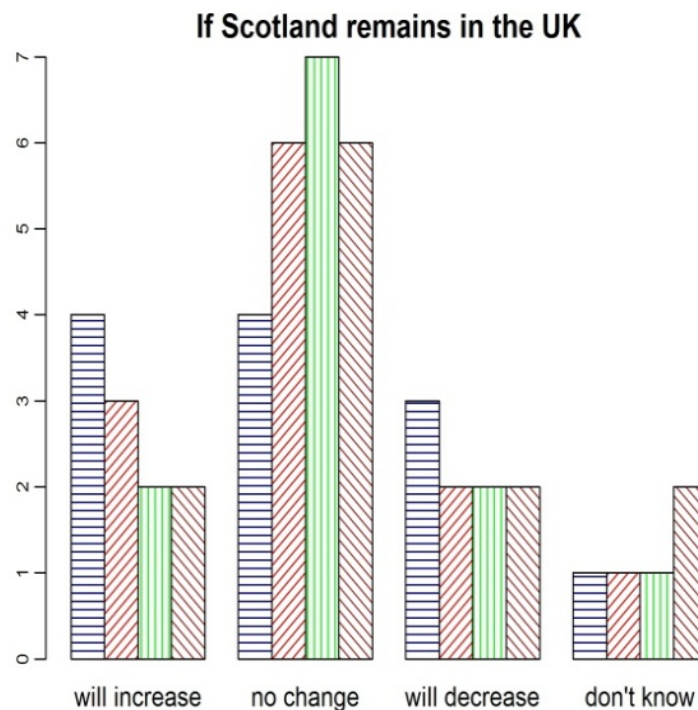
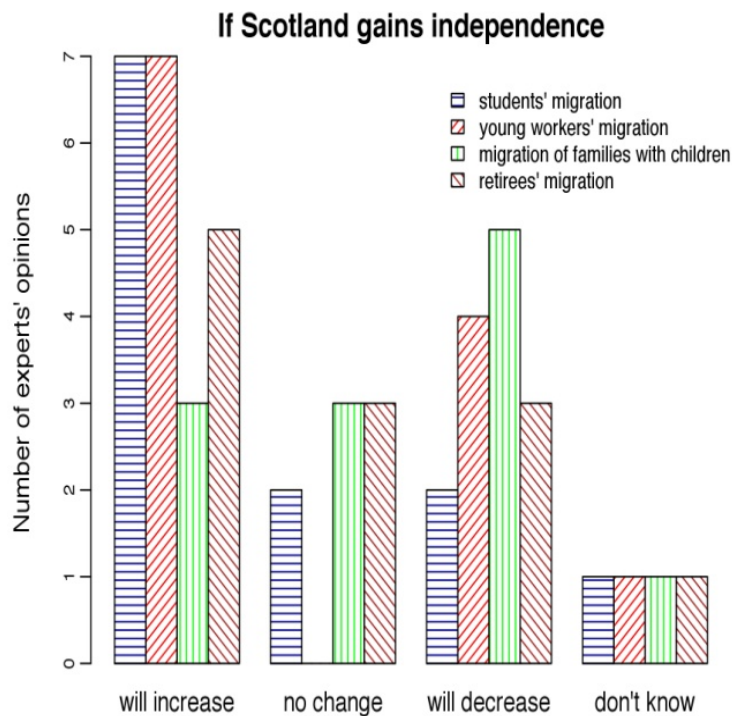


Key Findings



Behind the Trends

- Examples of justifications of experts' views:
international immigration to Scotland



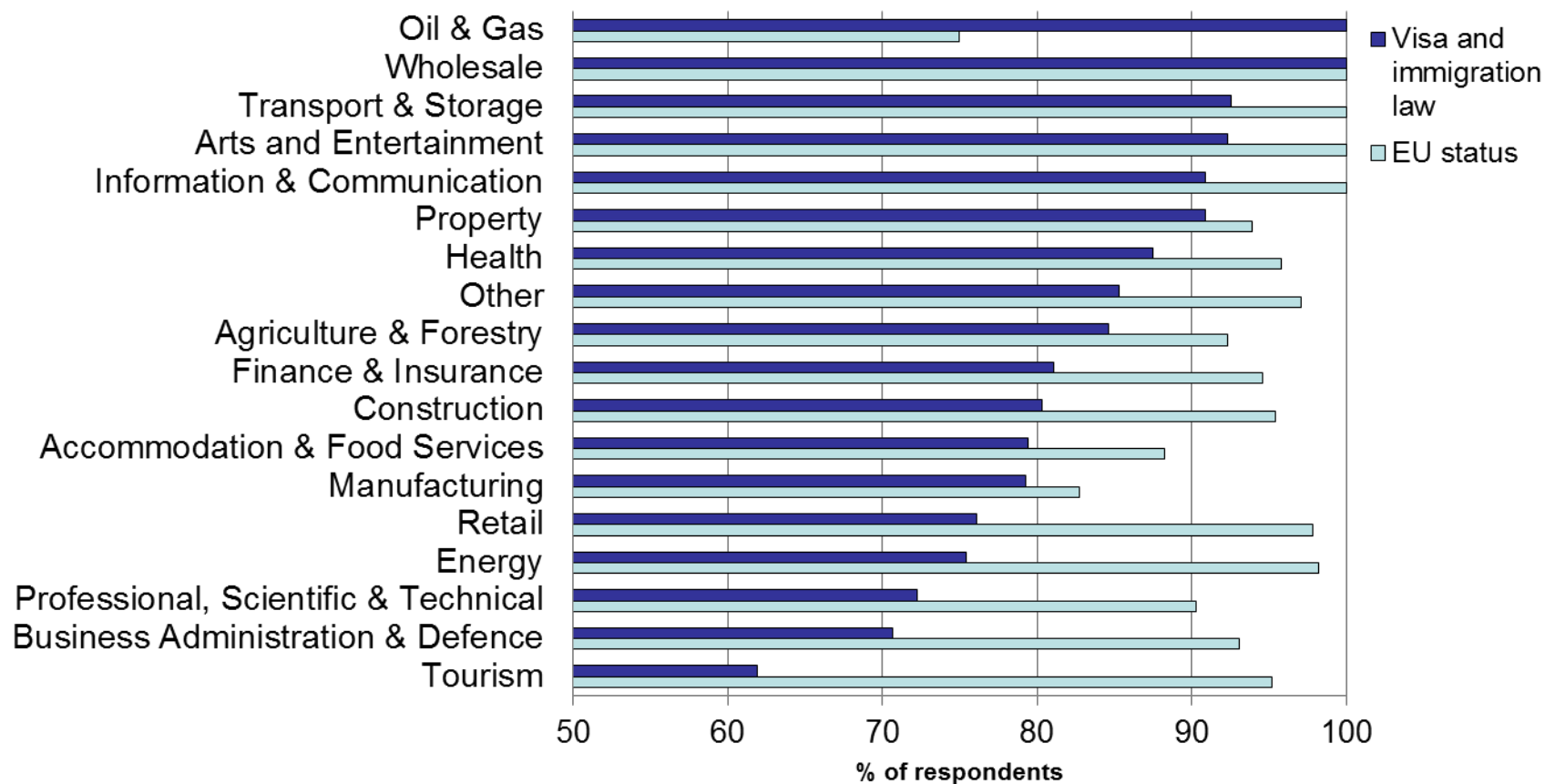
Key Points

- As for all migration forecasts, the future migration flows to and from Scotland are **highly uncertain**
- There is greatest uncertainty about **international immigration** to Scotland
- Emigration from Scotland will **likely increase** in the near future, irrespective of the referendum outcome
- Migration between Scotland and the rest of the UK will remain at **similar levels** to the present, again largely regardless of the constitutional arrangement

Employer and public views and policy implications

- Employer views
 - Views on immigration policy (in context of constitutional change debate)
 - Preferences regarding future immigration policy in Scotland
- Public views
 - Scotland v rest of UK
 - Immigration and constitutional change
- Policy implications
 - A more autonomous immigration policy in Scotland? Opportunities and challenges

Importance of migration related issues, by sector (via 2013 online survey, 700+ responses)



Employer views

- **Immigration: valued for addressing skills and labour shortages**

‘Dentists are in very short supply in Scotland... and Romania has got exactly the same dentistry qualification, so academically they are absolutely 100% qualified for the role’.

Daniel, recruitment firm

- **UK immigration policy: (increasingly) restrictive and South-East centric**

‘We definitely need migrants, the rest of the UK, actually sorry the South East of England in particular probably doesn’t need them and they have got some real problems with immigration... but Scotland’s problems in that area are not the same at all and we shouldn’t allow UK immigration to be dictated by London I’m afraid’.

Wayne, inter-company organisation

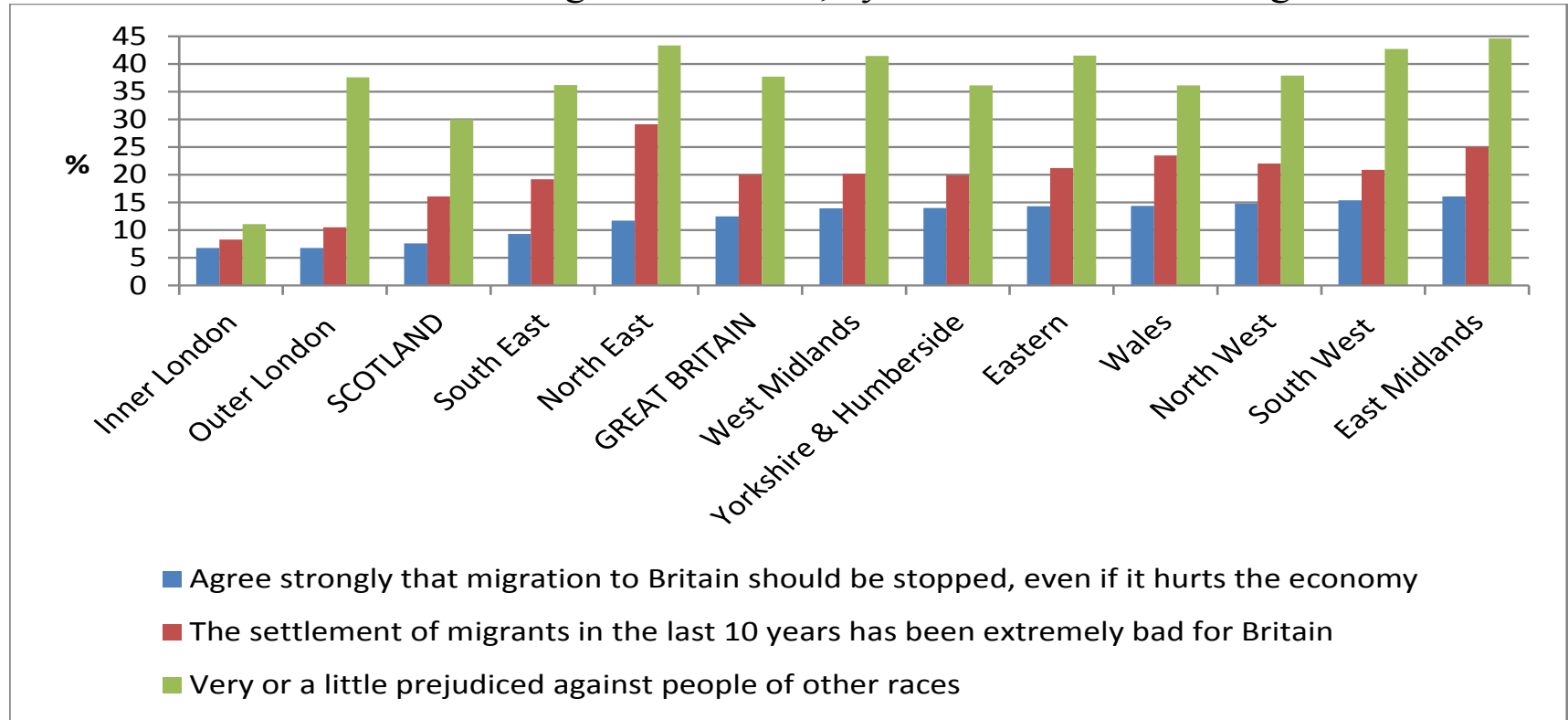
- **Referendum: chance to press for a more favourable immigration policy**

‘Our position of constitutional flux gives us scope to revise things that maybe looked a bit settled and to see if there are ways in which a policy environment can be formed to ur further advantage, for instance in relation to the Scottish immigration regime’.

Toby, representative, education

Public views: Scotland and rest of UK

Indicators of attitudes towards migration in 2011, by Government Office Region.



British Social Attitudes Survey, 2011

Further evidence: COMPAS public opinion research
October 2013; 4,200+ responses



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- Scotland: more welcoming/less hostile towards migration
 - Scotland: 58% desire reductions in immigration
 - England & Wales: 75% desire reductions in immigration
 - Support for Scotland controlling its own immigration policy
 - 60% Scottish Government, 31% UK government
 - Yes voters less opposed to immigration than No voters
 - 58% of No voters desire a reduction in immigration
 - 28% of Yes voters desire a reduction in immigration
-

Policy conclusions

- One size doesn't fit all
- Immigration policies orientated towards needs of South-East, to potential detriment of other parts of UK
- Sufficient grounds for a 'different' migration policy in Scotland
- Constitutional change debate: prospect of a more autonomous immigration policy in Scotland?

	NO - Scotland remains in the UK	YES - Scotland leaves the UK
Opportunities	Sub-national immigration policies: distinct measures within broader UK framework	Political powers to enact its own immigration policies Relative public support/tolerance
Challenges	Practical & political barriers to sub-national immigration policies Bound to 'one size fits all' UK immigration policy	Need a similar immigration policy to rest of UK to remain in the CTA No influence over EU migration Public hostility

Summary

- **Evidence points to Scotland being different**
 - *CPC Briefing Paper 10*
- **Scale matters**
 - *CPC Briefing Paper 14 and CPC Working Paper 42*
- **Forecasts suggest little migration change**
 - *CPC Briefing Paper 16 and 17*
- **Employer attitudes, student flows and economic forces support the case for a more nuanced immigration policy**
 - *CPC Briefing Paper 13, 15 and CPC Working Paper 44*

