

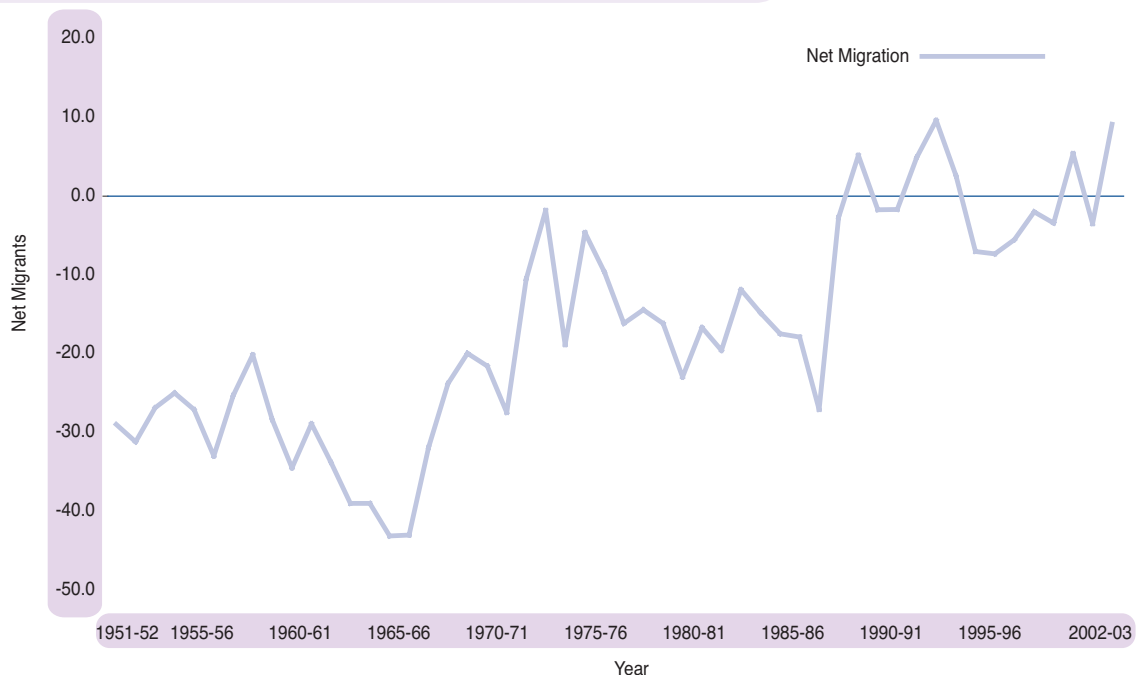
MIGRATION OVERVIEW

Trends in migration since 1951

Historically, Scotland has been a country of net out-migration rather than net in-migration – that is more people leave Scotland to live elsewhere than move to live in Scotland. However, since the 1960s net out-migration has reduced significantly and in recent years has been less than half of the peak net migration *losses* experienced in the 1960s. Indeed, in six out of the last fourteen years, Scotland experienced net migration *gain* rather than *loss*. There has been an underlying long-term trend of decreasing net emigration from Scotland over the last 50 years, as can be seen from **Figure 2.1**.

Net migration is the difference between much larger gross flows of migrants into and out of Scotland. In the last 10 years these have typically been of the order of 70,000 both in and out of Scotland. The level of net migration can be significantly affected by relatively small changes in these gross flows from year to year, particularly if one flow rises while the other falls.

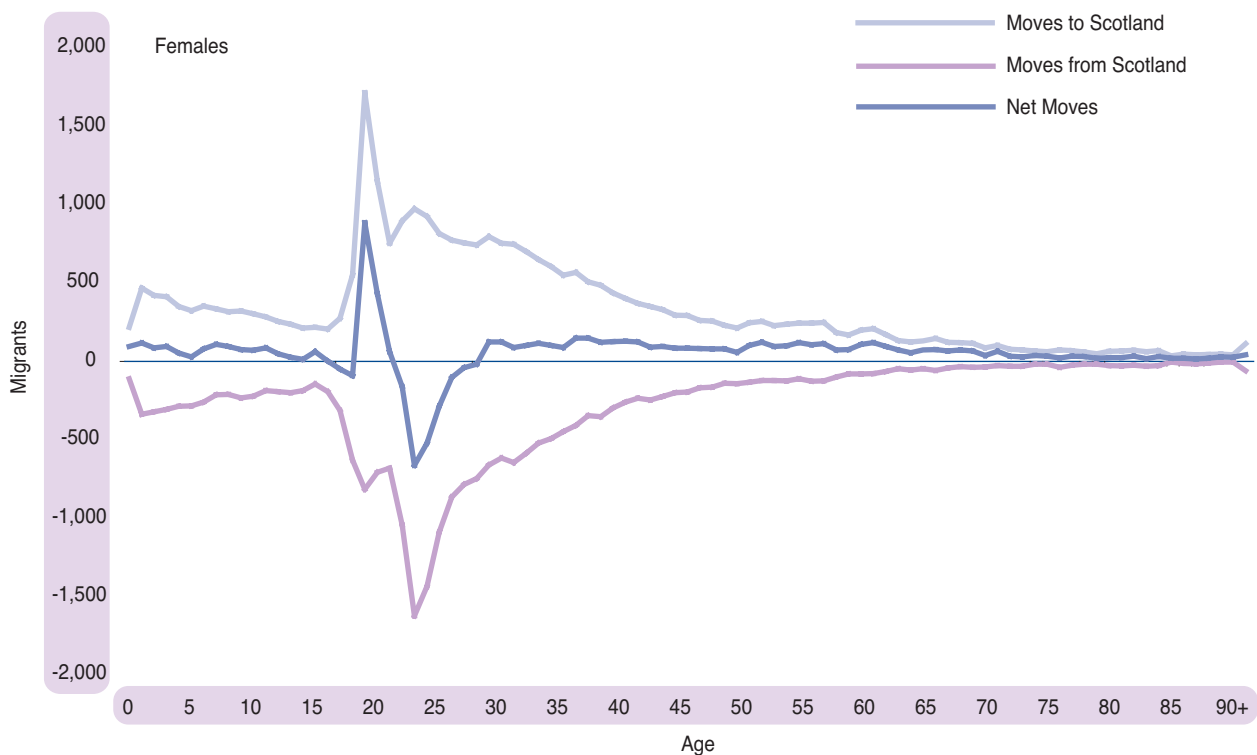
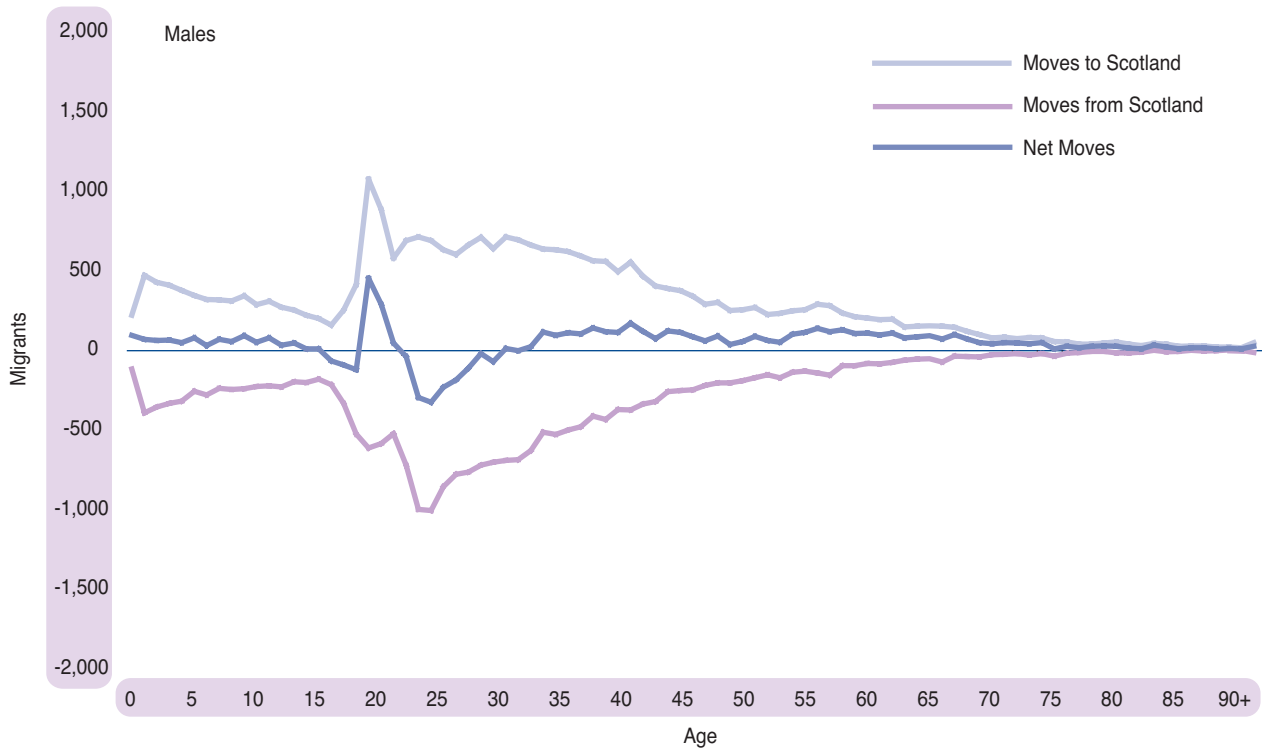
Figure 2.1 Estimated net migration, Scotland, 1951-2003



The age and sex of migrants

The age/sex pattern of migrants tends to remain relatively constant from year to year. **Figure 2.2** illustrates the age/sex distribution of exchanges of migrants with the rest of the UK between 2002 and 2003. The peak ages for migrating are the late teens to mid-20s reflecting moves out of the parental home to attend higher education or take up employment. There also tend to be smaller peaks for moves of the very young, under the age of five. This reflects migration of parents who move home before their children have started school. The pattern of migration is very similar for men and women though women tend to have much larger peaks in their early 20s than men. However, this may reflect different patterns of re-registering with an NHS doctor after a move (the main data source for migration estimates) rather than different patterns of migration. This issue is explored further in the section on **Migration Data Sources**.

Figure 2.2 Movements between Scotland and the rest of the UK, by age, mid 2002–mid 2003



Source: NHSCR

The peaks in migration for males and females in their late teens and early twenties create marked net migration *gains* at ages 19 and 20, and net migration *losses* at ages 23 and 24. These patterns are consistent with an influx of students from the rest of the UK and overseas starting higher education, followed by a further move after graduation.

Migration – revisions to the 1982–2000 Series

The results of the 2001 Census indicated that the previously published 2000 mid-year estimates had been overestimated by some 50,000 as a result of cumulative errors in estimating migration (mostly by young men) during the 1980s and 1990s. As a result, the migration estimates for 1982–2000 have been revised. It is likely that these migration errors are the result of an underestimation of young male migration from Scotland to the rest of the world during this period, but if moves from Scotland to the rest of the UK have been under-recorded, as suggested below the implied increase in overseas migration would be less.

To ensure that migration estimates do not continue to be overestimated, an adjustment has been included in the 2003 mid-year estimates. The estimated civilian migration component includes an adjustment for unmeasured migration. At the Scotland level, this adjustment amounts to an outflow of 2,600.

Further work is being undertaken to review the quality of the method and data sources used to estimate migration, in particular to reduce the level of unmeasured migration. Following this work it will be possible to provide estimates of flows between Scotland and the rest of the UK, and with overseas consistent with the revised population estimates. This work is outlined later in this chapter.

More information on the cumulative migration error since 1981 can be found in the GROS Paper *Comparisons with Previous Estimates and Implications for Revisions* on the GROS website or by contacting GROS Customer Services.

MIGRATION DATA SOURCES

Migration is the most difficult component of population change to estimate. The other components (births and deaths) are estimated using data from the civil registration system, which is considered to be virtually complete. In contrast, there is no comprehensive system which registers migration in the UK – either moves to or from the rest of the world, or moves within the UK. Estimates of migration therefore have to be based on survey data and the best proxy data that exist.

Sources of data for estimating migration

Migration is derived from three key sources of data. The National Health Service Central Register (NHSCR) is used to calculate moves between health board areas within the UK, with migration at council area level within Scotland estimated using anonymised data from the Community Health Index (CHI). The International Passenger Survey (IPS) provides information on moves into and out of Scotland from outside the UK.

The **NHSCR** system records the movements of patients between NHS health board areas in the UK. Each time a patient transfers to a new NHS doctor in a different health board area, the NHSCR is notified and these patients are considered to have made a migrant move. Counts of these re-registrations are used as a proxy indicator for moves within the UK.

The **CHI** holds records of people registered with an NHS doctor in Scotland. Unlike the NHSCR, the records provided to GROS contain the postcode of the patient's address, which enables migration to be estimated at council level, and potentially for smaller areas. The approach used for estimating council-level migration involves matching CHI patient records which are extracted from a database which reflects the 'live' CHI system on two occasions one year apart.

This matching of two extracts, say A and B, will create three sets of patients:

- set of patients in extract A and extract B
- set of patients in extract A but not in extract B
- set of patients in extract B but not in extract A.

The set of patients in both extracts whose postcodes were not the same in each extract can be considered as those within-Scotland migrants who moved from one address in Scotland to another within Scotland between the dates of the two extracts. The remaining two sets of patients are either migrants to or from Scotland; babies born between the two extracts; deaths between the dates of the two extracts; movements to or from the Armed Forces; and a small number of records that are for the same patient but have different CHI numbers because they could not be matched when the GP registration was processed.

Currently, GROS migration data derived from the NHSCR is considered to be the most reliable data available at health board level, so estimates from the CHI are controlled to ensure that they are consistent with the NHSCR data for moves across a health board boundary by origin, destination, age and sex.

The **International Passenger Survey (IPS)** is a continuous sample survey conducted by the Office for National Statistics at the principal air, sea and Channel Tunnel routes between the UK and countries outside the British Isles. The sample of migrants contacted within the survey is small, particularly for Scottish migrants (approx 120 survey contacts during 2002), and therefore estimates derived from the IPS are subject to larger sampling and non-sampling errors, and are considered less reliable than UK-level estimates. Information about the country of origin and destination, and age of migrants is particularly subject to error. In addition to IPS data, additional information is received on migrants to and from the Republic of Ireland, asylum seekers and visitor switchers.¹

Scottish Enterprise have recently commissioned research which aims to develop models which describe the causes of migration flows to and from Scotland. This work will also scrutinise the evidence base for migration research, and provide useful input into the process of reviewing the methodology for estimating migration flows in future.

International migration

Under National Statistics arrangements there is a commitment to carrying out a programme of thorough reviews of key outputs, at least every five years. A quality review of International Migration was recently undertaken and the final report published in September 2003. (http://www.statistics.gov.uk/methods_quality/quality_review/population.asp)

The review's scope included all forms of migration between the UK and the rest of the world. National Statistics outputs covered by the review included both statistics relating to all migrants, and statistics relating only to those non-citizen migrants who are subject to UK immigration control. Geographical and legal aspects of migration were covered, including for immigrants, their countries of origin, routes of entry and UK destination, and for emigrants, place of last UK residence, citizenship, legal residence status and duration of stay in the UK. Also in the review's scope were demographic, social and economic characteristics of migrants.

The review highlighted opportunities to develop and make better use of existing sources, and to develop and prepare for the exploitation of potential new sources. The review made nineteen recommendations in the broad areas of:

- Development of better estimates of total migration flows
- Expanded use of existing survey and administrative data sources for UK geography of migration
- Use and development of survey and administrative data sources on persons subject to immigration control
- New administrative sources

¹ Visitor switchers are visitors who enter or leave the UK intending to stay in the destination country for less than a year, but who actually stay for a year or longer.

An implementation plan for the quality review was published in January 2004 (www.statistics.gov.uk/methods_quality/quality_review/downloads/final_implementation_plan_nsqronim.doc), and since then there have been a number of improvements made to the design of the IPS, including the addition of questions on intentions. There are also plans to extend fieldwork hours, to conduct a port survey of emigrants and to carry out research into non-responders to the IPS. Research is also underway comparing the distribution of immigrants in a number of sources. This should result in a new methodology being agreed in time to be implemented into the 2004 mid-year estimates.

Estimates of total international migration into Scotland are published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). The ONS estimates use a consistent methodology based primarily on the IPS to allocate migration to Scotland. The methodology is currently under review as part of the quality review, and in the meantime, a slightly different methodology is used for the purposes of population estimates in Scotland.

Possible underestimate of migrating young men

Previous research carried out by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) has shown estimates for internal migration among females to be higher than for males in the student and other young adult age ranges. Work has been conducted to establish whether this discrepancy is attributable to: more females in these age ranges migrating than males of the same ages; and/or the two sources of data used to estimate internal migration – the NHSCR and patient register data² not fully capturing young male migration.

Comparisons with the 2001 Census migration data confirm that internal migration is underestimated amongst males aged 16-36 in the two sources of data used to estimate internal migration. However, as there is no suitable data source from which to revise estimates, no adjustment or revisions will be made currently to the internal migration estimates of young males.

Preliminary work in Scotland looking at both migration internal to Scotland and with the rest of the UK, suggests that the issue also exists here in that there are proportionately more female migrants than males at young ages in the NHSCR sources compared with the Census. As part of the work in Scotland to review migration sources, this will be investigated further in collaboration with ONS, in order to identify the scale and impact of any such undercount. In the meantime, the adjustment for migration error will take account of this undercount in Scotland.

² The equivalent of the CHI in England & Wales.

Availability of migration data

Information on migration is available on request through GROS Customer Services (address on page 76). The outputs in the following table are available routinely. Other more detailed breakdowns can be made available on request, although the degree of detail may have to be limited subject to confidentiality constraints. In the next year, we hope to expand our list of routine outputs available via the website to include council area level migration in particular.

Topic	Period	Source
Internal migration flows by constituent countries of the UK and Government Office Regions of England	Annual and quarterly	Population Trends, 116 (The Stationery Office, 2004) Table 8.1
Internal migration from Scotland to England, Wales and Northern Ireland	Mid-year (year ending June)	Key population and Vital Statistics: Local and Health Authority Areas, 2002 (Series VS no. 29, PP1 no. 25, The Stationery Office, 2004) Table 5.3a and 5.3b.
Internal migration between Health board areas in Scotland, the rest of the UK and movements in and out of the armed forces	Annual or mid-year	On request from GROS
Internal migration into and out of each health board area by sex and 5 year age band	Annual or mid-year	On request from GROS
International migration flows	Annual	International migration, 2002 (Series MN no. 29. The Stationery Office, 2004) Table 2.8
Overall Net migration	Mid-year	International migration, 2002 (Series MN no. 29, The Stationery Office, 2004) Table 1.1

THE 2001 CENSUS OF POPULATION

This section summarises information about migration from the 2001 Census of Population.

The Census in Scotland asks people to give their usual address one year before the Census. This provides information about migrants within Scotland and to Scotland from the rest of the UK and from the rest of the world. The Census returns for England, Wales and Northern Ireland allow us to identify migrants from Scotland to the rest of the UK. But the UK Censuses cannot provide any information about migrants from Scotland to places outwith the UK.

Numbers of migrants

Table 2.1 shows these migration flows. Almost 12 per cent of the Scottish Census population had moved in the year before the Census. But most (7 per cent) stayed in the same council area. The number of people who moved from England, Wales or Northern Ireland to Scotland (47,823) was almost exactly the same as the number moving in the opposite direction (47,766) – and they only accounted for less than 1 per cent of the Scottish population. Almost 29,000 people (0.6 per cent of the Scottish population) had moved to Scotland from abroad. (As stated above, the Census does not record the number of people moving in the opposite direction.)

Table 2.1 Persons living in Scotland and those living elsewhere in UK who lived in Scotland one year before the Census

	Number	Percentage
All persons in Scotland at Census time	5,062,011	100.0
Lived at same address one year previously	4,474,969	88.4
No usual address one year previously	36,562	0.7
Moved within Scotland in previous year	473,789	9.4
Within same council area	359,965	7.1
From elsewhere in Scotland	113,824	2.2
Moved to Scotland in previous year	76,691	1.5
From elsewhere in the UK	47,823	0.9
From outwith the UK	28,868	0.6
Moved from Scotland in previous year
To elsewhere in the UK	47,766	0.9
To outwith the UK

.. Not available

Tendency to migrate by selected characteristics

In the following paragraphs, migration is measured as a percentage of the resident population.

Age and sex

Figure 2.3 shows that the 16-24 age group is more likely to have moved in the year before the Census than any other age group. Over a quarter of this age group moved compared with under 4 per cent of those aged 65-74. The migration rate increased again for people who were aged 85 or over – who probably had to move address because of poor health.

Males were only marginally more likely to be migrants than females. 11.9 per cent of male residents had a different address 1 year before the Census as opposed to 11.3 per cent for females.

Of the categories in **Figure 2.3**, one – migrants from elsewhere in the UK – can be compared with a corresponding reverse flow. The difference between these flows is depicted in **Figure 2.4** which shows, for example, that more people aged 16 to 24 left Scotland for the rest of the UK than moved in the opposite direction (out-migrants constituted 2.52 per cent of the age-group living in Scotland at Census time while in-migrants formed 2.26 per cent - a net difference of -0.26 per cent.) There was also a net loss of 0.17 per cent in the 25-34 age group. At the other points of the age spectrum, Scotland gained migrants.

There was no appreciable difference between males and females in net migration with the rest of the UK.

Figure 2.3 Migration by age and sex, Scotland, 2001

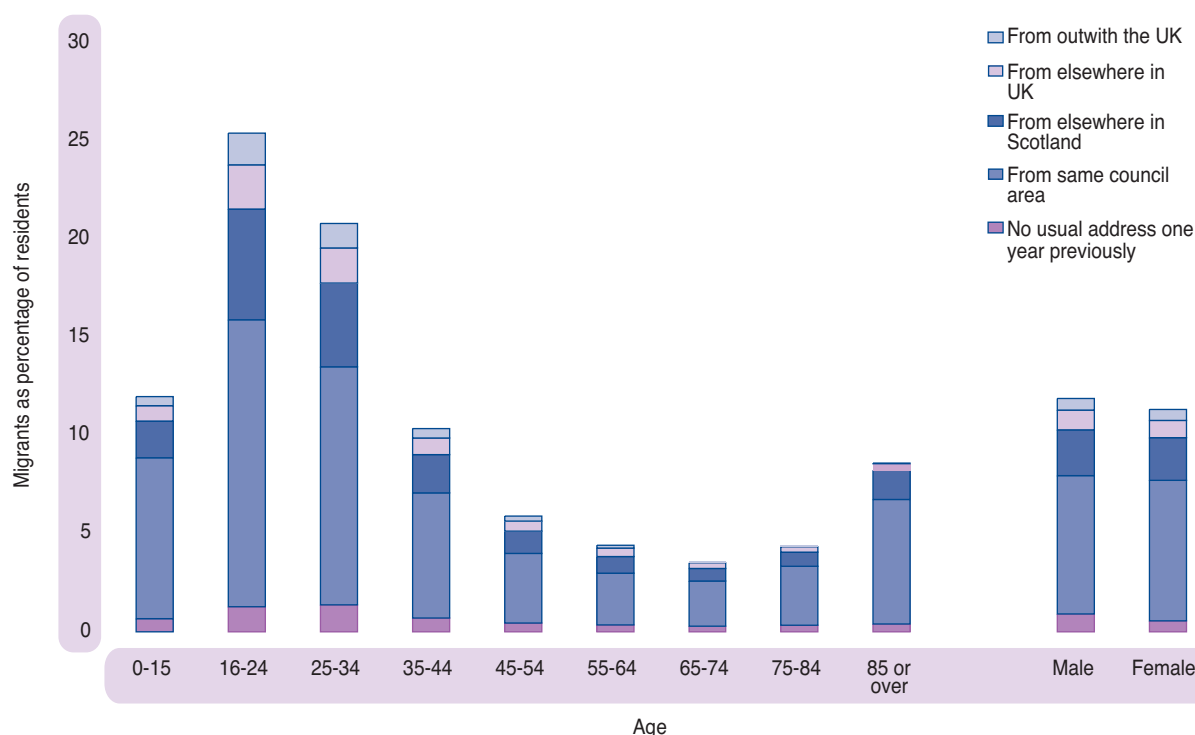
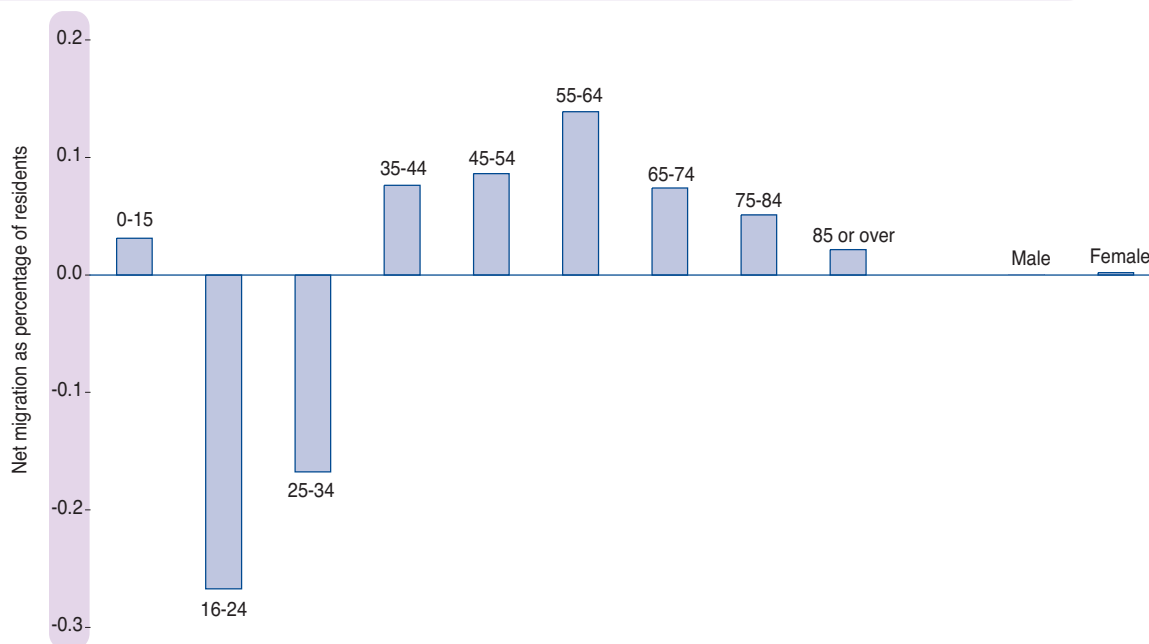


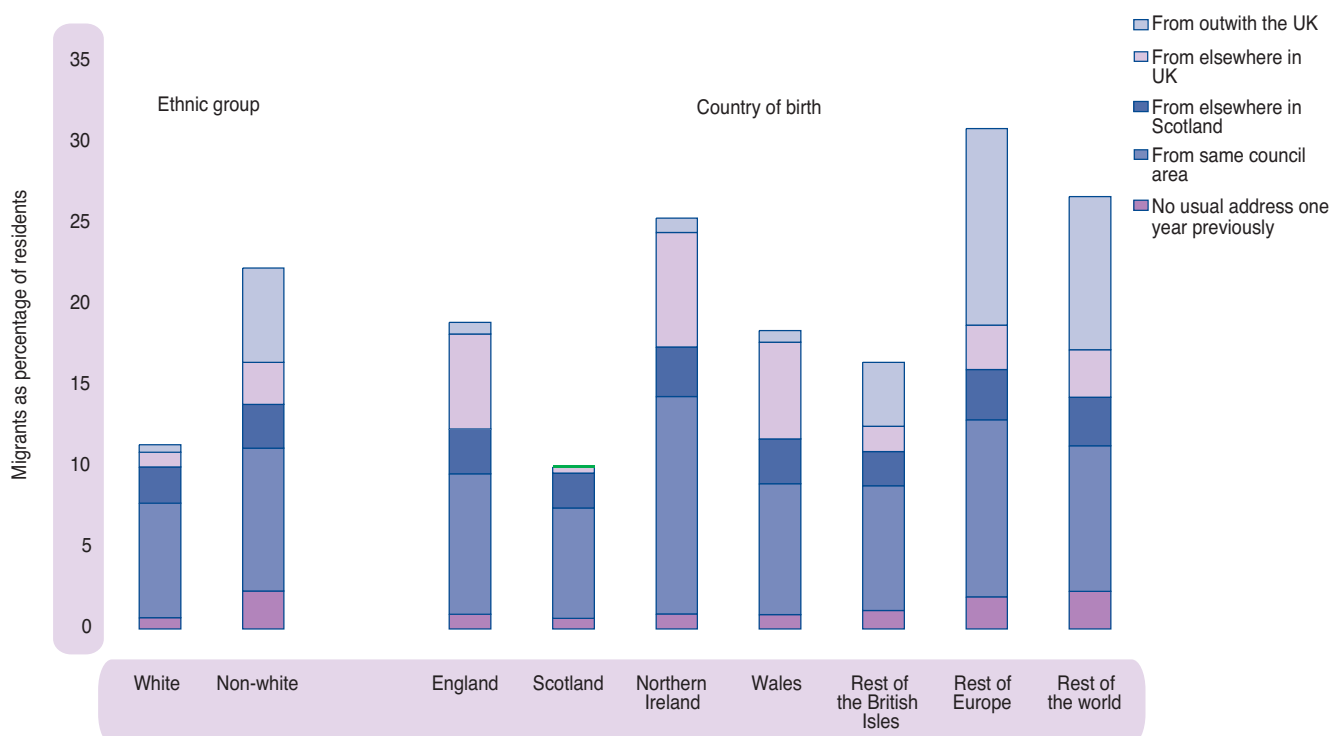
Figure 2.4 Net migration from rest of the UK by age and sex, Scotland, 2001



Ethnic group and country of birth

Figure 2.5 shows the ethnic group and country of birth of migrants. People in non-white ethnic groups are twice as likely to be migrants (22 per cent) than those in white groups (11 per cent) and relatively more of them came from the rest of the UK and from outwith the UK.

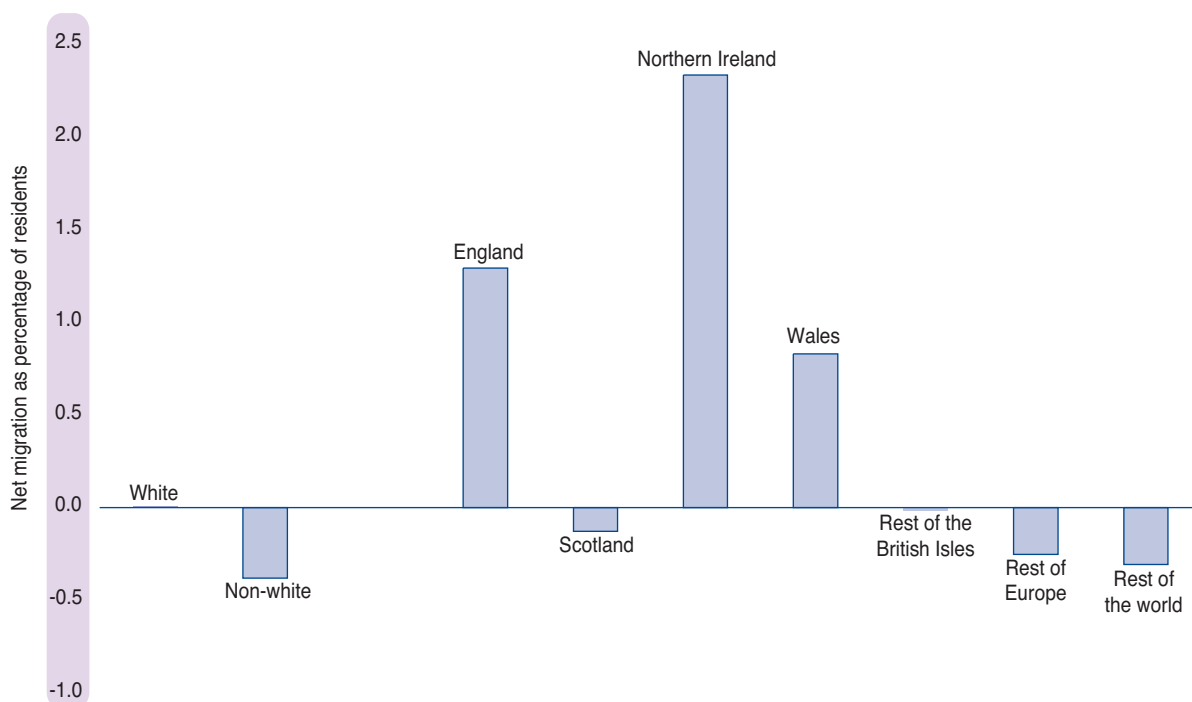
Figure 2.5 Migration by ethnic group and country of birth, Scotland, 2001



People born outside Scotland were more likely to be migrants than native Scots – even when they were only moving within the same council areas.

Figure 2.6 shows that more non-white people migrated to the rest of the UK than in the reverse direction. There was a net *loss* of almost 0.4 per cent of all ethnic minority residents while there was a very slight *gain* in white migrants. There were also net *losses* among those born in Scotland and countries outside the UK with net *gains* of 1.3, 2.3 and 0.8 per cent respectively among those born in England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Figure 2.6 Net migration from rest of UK by ethnic group and country of birth, Scotland, 2001



Illness, health and caring

Figure 2.7 shows that people with a limiting long-term illness, carers or people whose health was not 'good' were less likely to migrate. People with a limiting long-term illness were 8.1 per cent likely to have been migrants as opposed to 12.5 per cent of those with no such illness. Of those in good health, 12.5 per cent were migrants compared with 9.8 per cent and 9.2 per cent for those with fairly good health and of not good health respectively. The differential increases for those moving from further afield. For example, 1.1 per cent of people in good health had moved from the rest of the UK compared to 0.7 and 0.5 per cent respectively for those in fairly good health and not in good health.

Migration with the rest of the UK (**Figure 2.8**) was marked by net *losses* in those without a long-term limiting illness, those in good health and those who did not provide care to family or friends.

Figure 2.7 Migration by illness, health and caring, Scotland, 2001

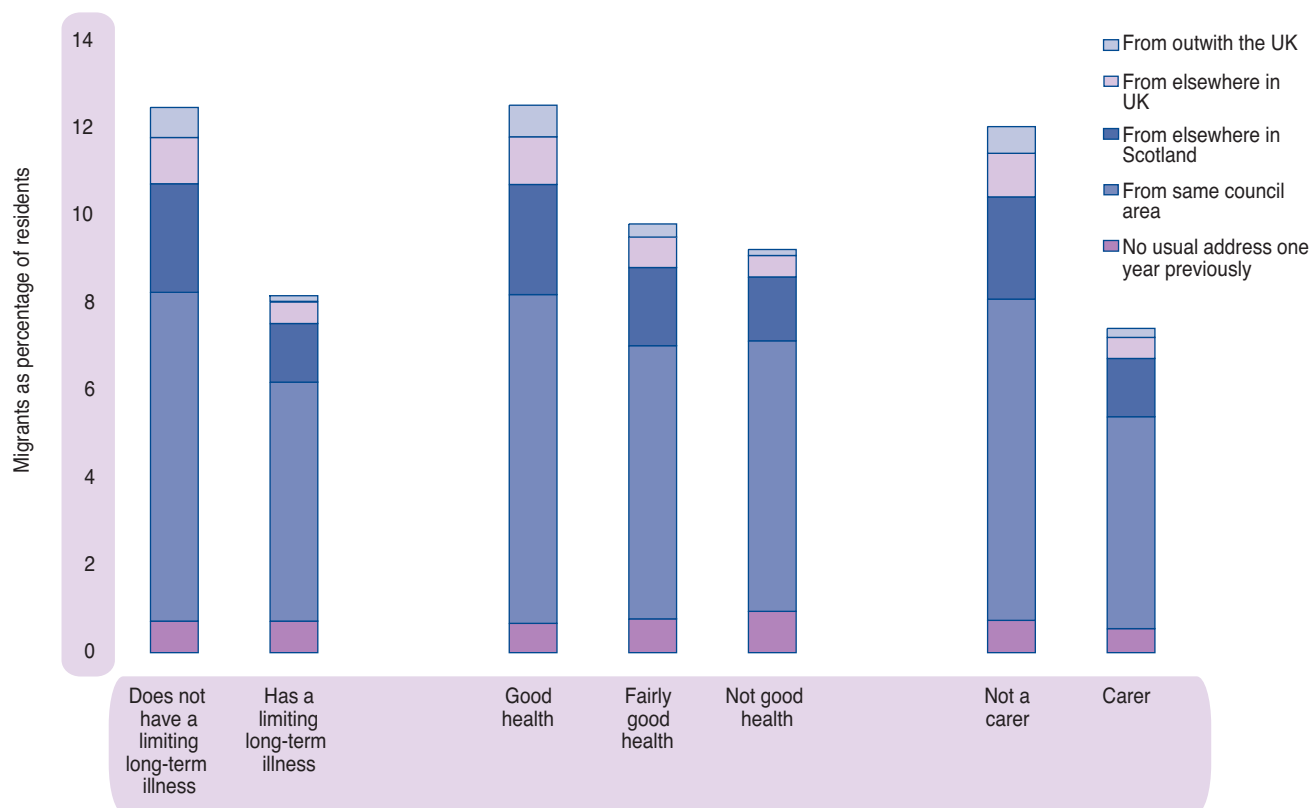
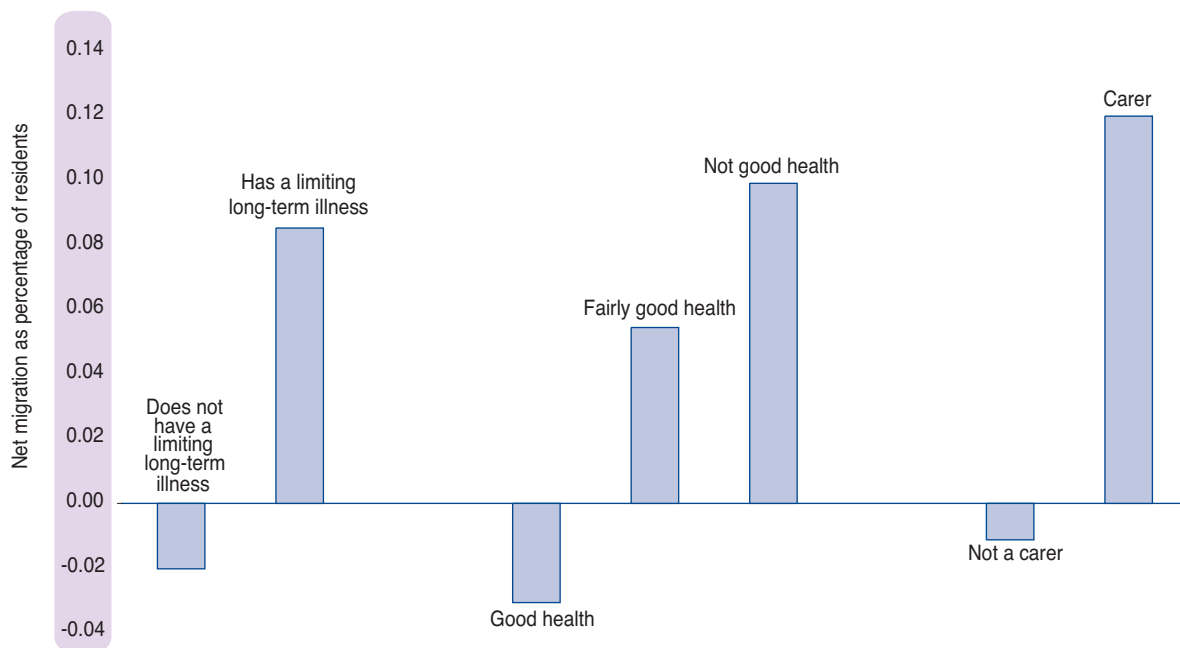


Figure 2.8 Net migration from rest of UK by illness, health and caring, Scotland, 2001



Economic position and occupation

Students were much more likely than others to be migrants with over a quarter (27.1 per cent) having moved in the year before the Census. There was also a high proportion (18.3 per cent) of migrants among the unemployed (see **Figure 2.9**). The economically inactive (8.3 per cent of whom were migrants) were less likely than the active to have moved in the year before the Census. This differential of around 3-2-1 applied roughly to each category of migrant except for those with no usual address one year before the Census – who were relatively common among the unemployed.

There was above average migration among the two occupation groups Professional Occupations and Associate Professional and Technical Occupations, with over 14 per cent of each group being migrants – compared with 12.1 per cent for all persons aged 16-74. Migration was relatively uncommon among the two groups Skilled Trades Occupations and Process, Plant and Machine Operatives, less than 10 per cent of whom were migrants.

There were net *gains* in migration with the rest of the UK in full-time students, unemployed and economically inactive people (**Figure 2.10**). There were net *losses* in all categories of occupation among persons in employment. The highest net *losses* were in the relatively mobile groups identified in the previous paragraph: Professional Occupations and Associate Professional and Technical Occupations.

Figure 2.9 Migration of 16-74 year olds by economic position and occupation, Scotland, 2001

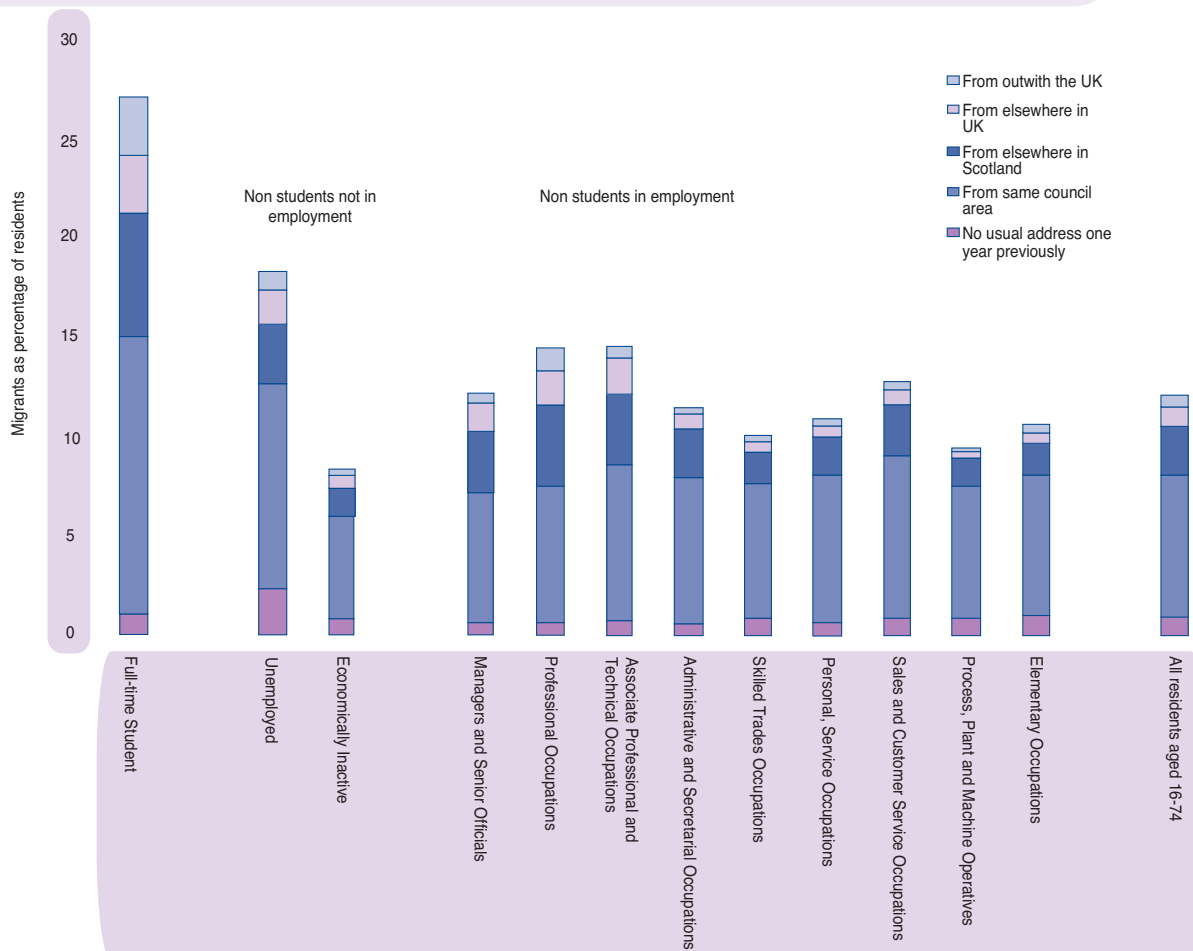
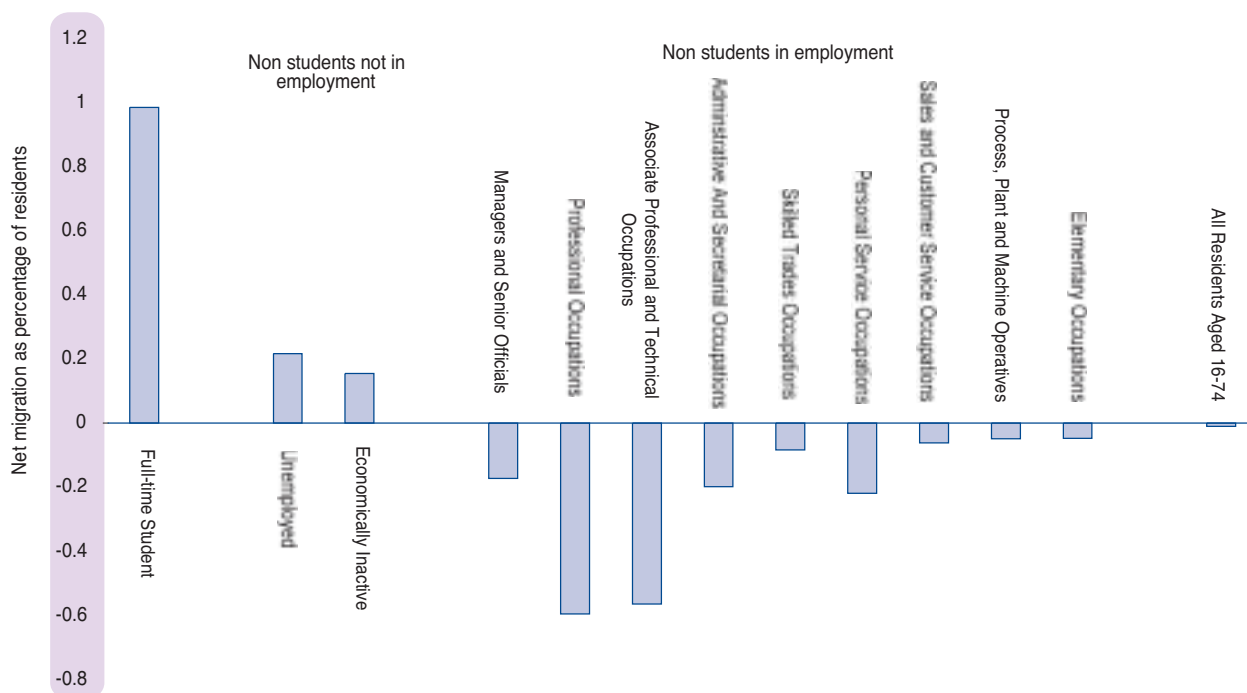


Figure 2.10 Net migration of 16-74 year olds from rest of UK by economic position and occupation, Scotland, 2001



Level of qualification

Among persons aged 16 to 74, those with degree level qualifications were twice as likely to have been migrants as persons with no qualifications (**Figure 2.11**). They were more likely to have moved from one council area to another or to have moved into Scotland than those with lower or no qualifications.

Figure 2.12 shows that Migration with the rest of the UK was marked by a net *loss* of persons with degrees or higher qualifications (over 0.5 per cent of residents aged 16 to 74) and a smaller net *gain* in those with lower qualifications. There was a very small net *loss* in persons with no qualifications.

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Figure 2.11 Migration of 16-74 year olds by highest level of qualification, Scotland, 2001

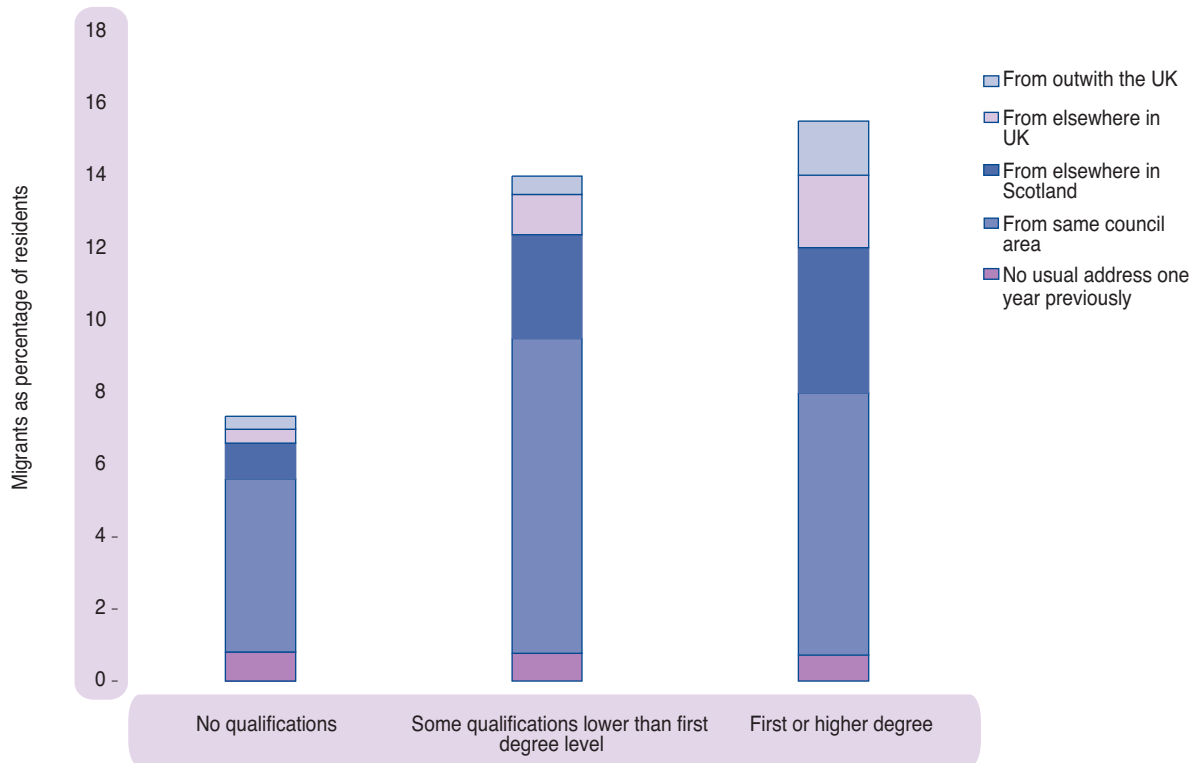
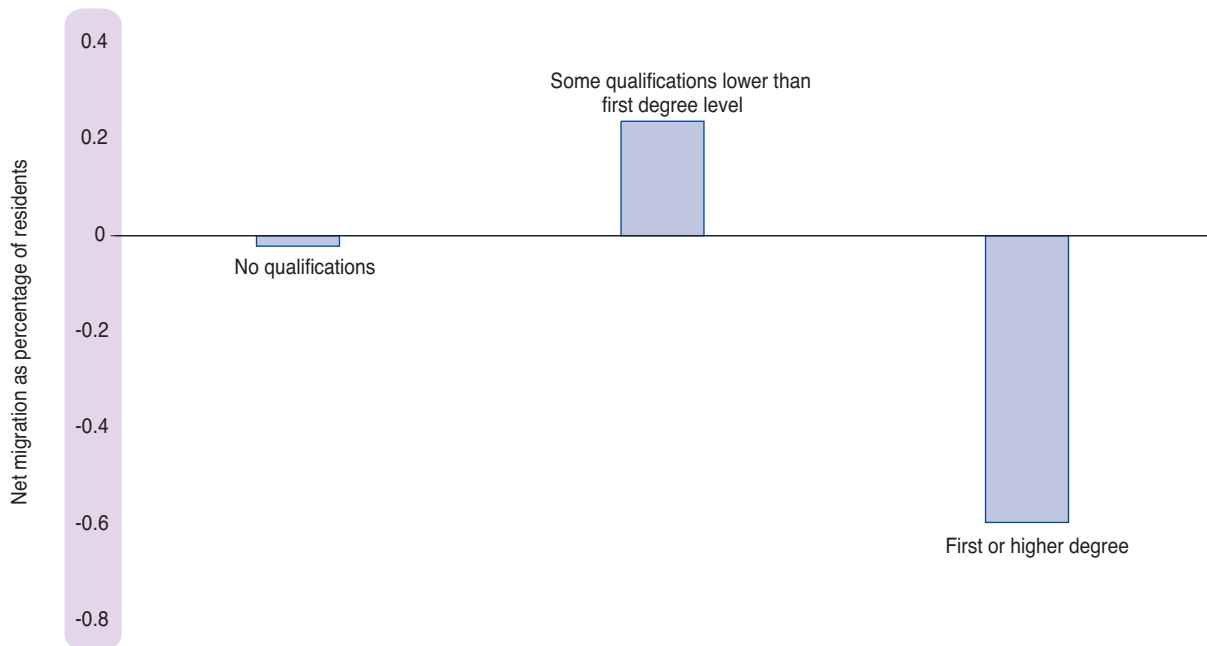


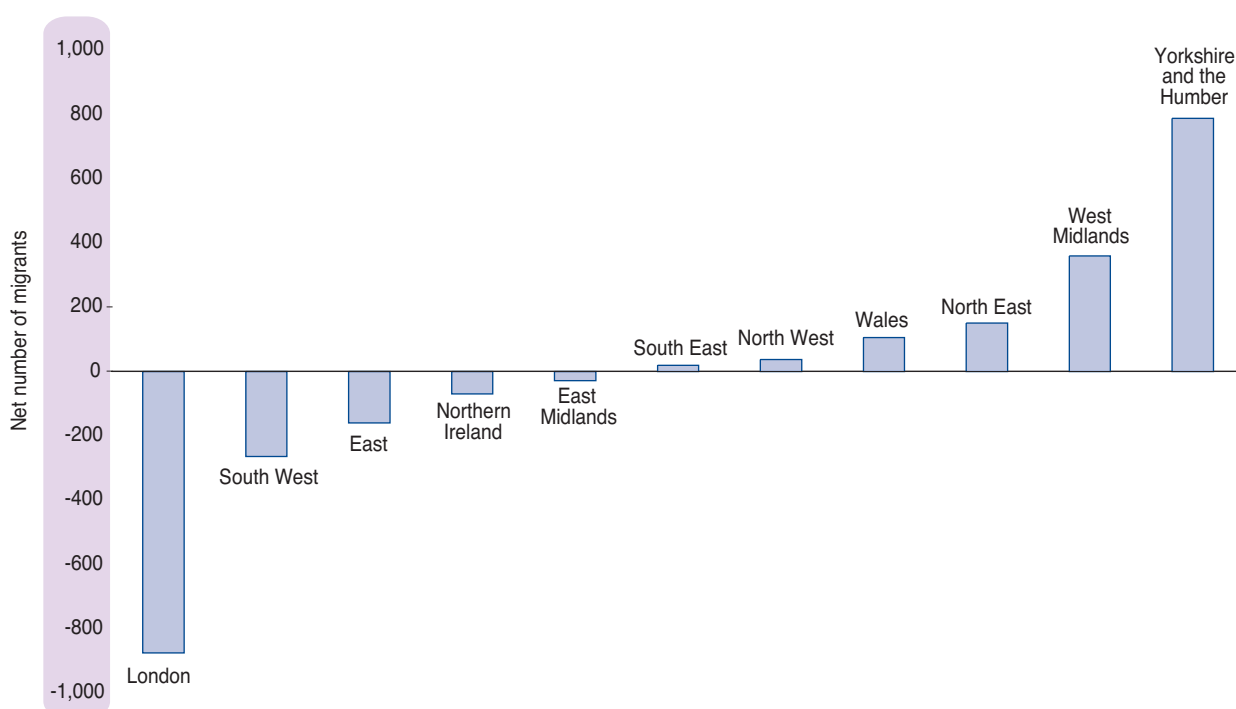
Figure 2.12 Net migration of 16-74 year olds to and from regions of the UK by highest level of qualification, Scotland, 2001



Migration to and from regions of the UK

Although the number of people moving from Scotland to the rest of the UK almost exactly matched the number of people moving in the opposite direction, there was a lot of variation in the position in different parts of the UK – as **Figure 2.13** shows. Over 800 more people moved from Scotland to London than moved in the opposite direction. At the other end of the scale, there was a net *gain* of almost 800 to Scotland from Yorkshire and the Humber.

Figure 2.13 Net migration to rest of UK by region, Scotland, 2001



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Age

When net migration is broken down by age, there is a net *loss* in younger age groups (16 to 34) principally to London, the South East and the East regions of England (**Table 2.2**). There were also net *losses* of over 100 in the 25 to 34 age group to Northern Ireland and the North West of England, and in the 0 to 15 age group to the South West of England and Northern Ireland. Large net *gains* were seen in most other age groups from London, and the South East and the East regions of England. However, the largest net *gain* was in the age group 16 to 24 from Northern Ireland.

Table 2.2 Net migration by UK region and age group, Scotland, 2001

Region of UK (in ascending order of net gain)	Age group										Total
	0-15	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-79	80-84	85+	
TOTAL	303	-1,513	-1,172	596	593	763	330	114	24	19	57
London	483	-1,452	-727	343	156	149	122	19	17	14	-876
South West	-152	-53	-76	-88	-6	29	58	7	2	14	-265
East	26	-291	-199	103	75	100	26	4	-1	-3	-160
Northern Ireland	-233	608	-354	-87	-12	13	6	1	-10	-2	-70
East Midlands	-76	2	56	-44	25	15	-1	-3	1	-4	-29
South East	71	-510	-189	123	187	212	106	16	1	2	19
North West	-29	6	-116	-14	62	105	-12	31	0	4	37
Wales	18	1	58	37	-13	12	-7	-7	6	0	105
North East	-25	79	29	10	34	7	10	12	5	-11	150
West Midlands	74	-1	83	40	79	50	21	9	-3	7	359
Yorkshire and the Humber	146	98	263	173	6	71	1	25	6	-2	787

Ethnic group and country of birth

The net *loss* of almost 400 migrants in non-white ethnic groups to the rest of the UK was shared among all UK regions except Northern Ireland and Yorkshire and the Humber (**Table 2.3**). There was a large net *gain* in persons born in England from all English regions and from Wales. Of Scots-born migrants there were large net *losses* to all regions in the UK. The only large net flow to or from Northern Ireland was a net *gain* in people born there. There was a similar but less marked pattern for Wales. Generally, there were net *losses* to most regions in those born outside the UK.

Table 2.3 Net migration by UK region and ethnic group and country of birth, Scotland, 2001

Region of UK (in ascending order of net gain)	Ethnic group		Country of birth							Total
	White	Non- White	England	Scotland	Northern Ireland	Wales	Rest of the British Isles	Rest of Europe	Rest of the world	
Total	444	-387	5,290	-5,663	783	138	-4	-137	-350	57
London	-827	-49	207	-826	-54	-9	-16	-121	-57	-876
South West	-187	-78	132	-347	-5	5	14	-2	-62	-265
East	-77	-83	408	-434	-17	6	-11	-30	-82	-160
Northern Ireland	-83	13	-84	-937	980	-6	2	-16	-9	-70
East Midlands	6	-35	368	-299	-38	-6	-7	-24	-23	-29
South East	77	-58	1,018	-940	-41	-21	20	6	-23	19
North West	96	-59	890	-737	-51	-28	0	-4	-33	37
Wales	106	-1	112	-178	3	161	3	17	-13	105
North East	180	-30	721	-489	-15	1	-3	-18	-47	150
West Midlands	420	-61	605	-216	4	20	-4	-1	-49	359
Yorkshire and the Humber	733	54	913	-260	17	15	-2	56	48	787

Illness, health and caring

Scotland tended to *lose* people who were in good health, had no limiting long-term illness and were not carers (Table 2.4). That tendency was particularly marked for migrants to London and the South of England. On the other hand, Scotland *gained* such people from Wales, the North East of England, West Midlands and Yorkshire and the Humber.

Table 2.4 Net migration by UK region and illness, health and caring, Scotland, 2001

Region of UK (in ascending order of net gain)	Does not have a limiting long term illness	Limiting long- term illness	Good health	Fairly good health	Not good health	Not a carer	Carer	Total
Total	-819	876	-1,056	604	509	-520	577	57
London	-1,158	282	-1,084	32	176	-1,000	124	-876
South West	-369	104	-354	39	50	-307	42	-265
East	-224	64	-238	14	64	-236	76	-160
Northern Ireland	-23	-47	-188	116	2	-52	-18	-70
East Midlands	-33	4	-25	2	-6	-59	30	-29
South East	-116	135	-250	179	90	-137	156	19
North West	-99	136	-112	108	41	5	32	37
Wales	105	0	158	-41	-12	95	10	105
North East	132	18	164	-20	6	114	36	150
West Midlands	276	83	294	33	32	342	17	359
Yorkshire and the Humber	690	97	579	142	66	715	72	787

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Economic position and occupation

Among migrants who were full-time students at the time of the Census, there were net *gains* in moves to and from regions of the UK in all cases except the North East of England (**Table 2.5**). In particular there was a net *gain* of 1,270 from Northern Ireland (consisting of gross flows of 1,414 and 144 respectively to and from Scotland).

Table 2.5 Net migration by UK region and economic position and occupation, Scotland, 2001

Region of UK (in ascending order of net gain in migrants aged 16-74)	Full-time student	Non students not in employment		Non students in employment									All migrants aged 16-74
		Unemployed	Economically inactive	Managers and Senior Officials	Professional Occupations	Associate Professional and Technical Occupations	Administrative and Secretarial Occupations	Skilled Trade Occupations	Personal Service Occupations	Sales and Customers Services Occupations	Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	Elementary Occupations	
Total	2,624	320	1,779	-473	-1,444	-1,751	-561	-229	-338	-98	-108	-124	-403
London	70	93	569	-296	-606	-747	-328	-66	-68	-46	2	14	-1,409
East	92	70	202	-8	-177	-188	-41	-26	-76	-7	-17	-10	-186
South West	146	23	123	86	-109	-96	-58	-102	-47	-32	-33	-37	-136
South East	440	188	427	-144	-201	-431	-137	-88	-42	-38	1	-46	-71
North West	208	-32	185	-80	-65	-141	50	-11	-41	19	-30	-31	31
East Midlands	140	32	11	-51	-47	59	-29	-11	-22	3	-12	-20	53
Wales	27	-2	-19	-4	30	75	-3	-3	-13	11	6	-17	88
North East	-64	-47	37	66	-61	169	20	34	-19	-23	20	37	169
Northern Ireland	1,270	-104	-115	-90	-87	-538	-76	9	-24	-12	-27	-32	174
West Midlands	144	24	140	-16	-44	3	23	4	-4	8	-20	10	272
Yorkshire and the Humber	151	75	219	64	-77	84	18	31	18	19	2	8	612

Among other migrants, those who were unemployed at the time of the Census showed net *gains* from most regions with the exception particularly of Northern Ireland which showed a net *loss* of 104. For economically inactive migrants, there was a pattern similar to that for the unemployed, with relatively large net *gains* from London and the South East.

Among non-student migrants who were working at the time of the Census, there were generally net *losses* for most occupation groups, particularly to London for the two groups Professional Occupations and Associate Professional and Technical Occupations. There was also a large net *loss* in the latter group to Northern Ireland.

Qualifications

Among migrants with a first degree or higher qualification, there was an overall net *loss* of over 4,000 to the rest of the UK (**Table 2.6**). This was distributed among all regions of the UK except Wales. For those regions where there was a net *gain* in migrants aged 16 to 74, there were relatively high net *losses* in migrants with degrees to the North West and to Northern Ireland. There was a corresponding *gain* in migrants with qualifications below degree level from all regions. Among migrants with no qualifications, there were net *losses* to all regions except London and the South East.

Table 2.6 Net migration by UK region and highest level of qualification, Scotland, 2001

Region of UK (in ascending order of net gain in migrants aged 16-74)	No qualifications	Some qualifications lower than first degree level	First or higher degree	All persons aged 16-74
Total	-264	4,185	-4,324	-403
London	283	568	-2,260	-1,409
East	-5	273	-454	-186
South West	-71	137	-202	-136
South East	31	401	-503	-71
North West	-67	468	-370	31
East Midlands	-51	265	-161	53
Wales	-59	61	86	88
North East	-76	289	-44	169
Northern Ireland	-245	781	-362	174
West Midlands	-7	326	-47	272
Yorkshire and the Humber	3	616	-7	612

Migration to and from the council areas of Scotland

This section examines migration to and from the 32 council areas of Scotland. For this purpose, migration is again measured as a proportion of the resident population.

Scale of migration

In **Figure 2.14**, net migration to and from the rest of Scotland is compared to net migration to and from the rest of the UK. (Although proportional net *losses* and *gains* are high for some council areas, the absolute numbers for smaller areas are low.)

A grouping of council areas based on their location in **Figure 2.14** was considered for this section but rejected because it was not sustained in the later figures. For example, in many of the later figures the 4 city council areas (Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh and Glasgow) occur together alongside certain other areas containing universities. In **Figure 2.14** however, Aberdeen and Glasgow are shown as having a net *loss* in migration to the UK outside Scotland – while the other areas show *gains*. Another set of areas that prove difficult to classify are the three island areas (Eilean Siar, Orkney and Shetland). Although they occur close together in **Figure 2.14**, they do not invariably occur together in other figures in the section.

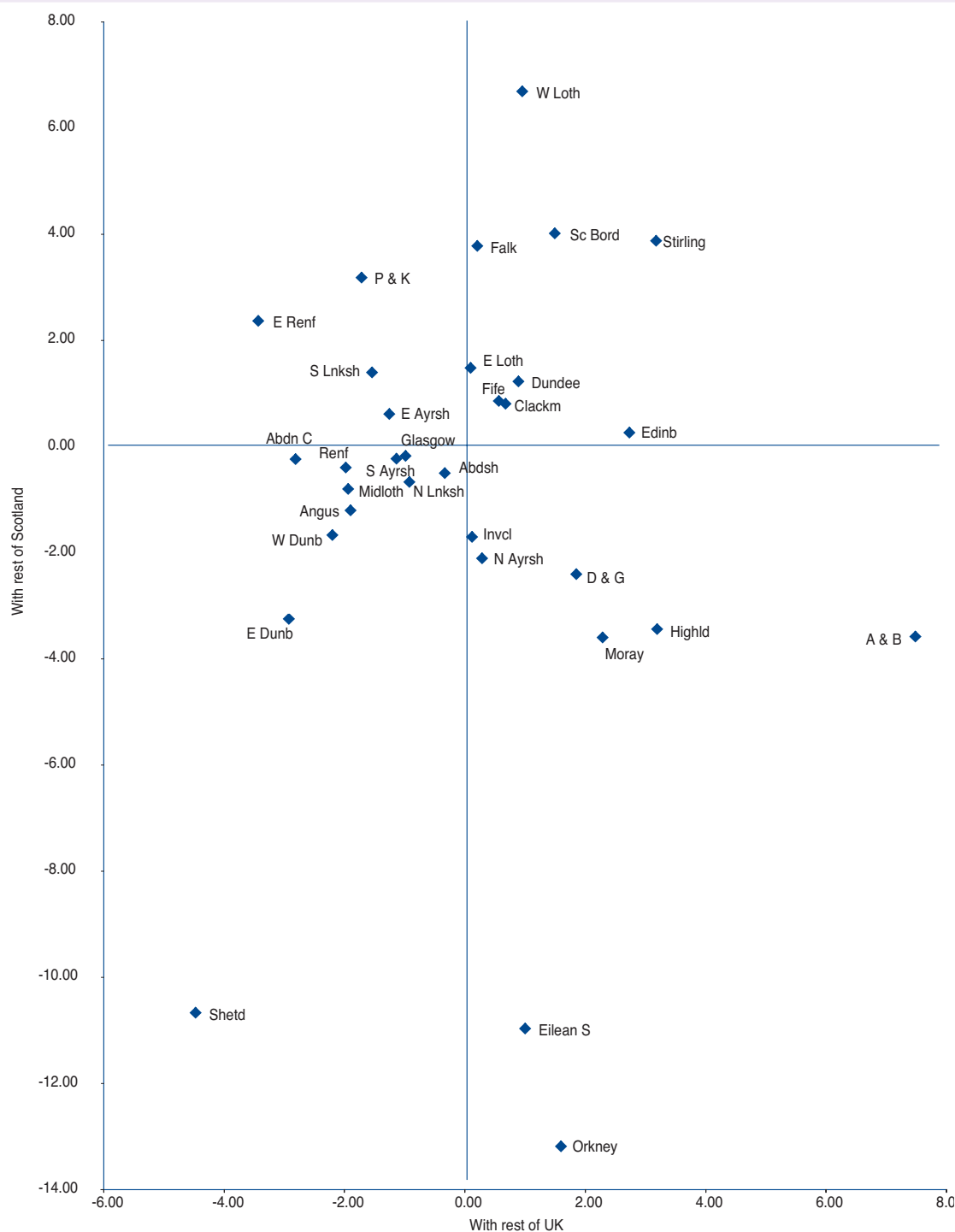
Argyll & Bute (with large military establishments) had the largest net *gain* in migration from the rest of the UK – but it also had a relatively high net *loss* to the rest of Scotland. The greatest net percentage *losses* in migration to the rest of Scotland were from the three islands areas, with Shetland also showing a high net *loss* to the rest of the UK. Inverclyde, North Ayrshire, Dumfries & Galloway, Highland and Moray, like Argyll & Bute, had a combination of net *loss* to the rest of Scotland and net *gain* from the rest of the UK.

The City of Edinburgh, Dundee City, Fife and Stirling are areas containing universities that had net *gains* from both the rest of Scotland and the rest of the UK. Other areas with net *gains* in both respects were West Lothian (which had the highest net *gain* from the rest of Scotland), Falkirk, Scottish Borders, East Lothian, and Clackmannanshire.

Perth & Kinross, South Lanarkshire, East Renfrewshire, and East Ayrshire are areas that had net *gains* from the rest of Scotland but net *losses* from the rest of the UK.

All other areas had net *losses* to both the rest of Scotland and to the rest of the UK.

Figure 2.14 Net migration as percentage of residents, Council areas, 2001



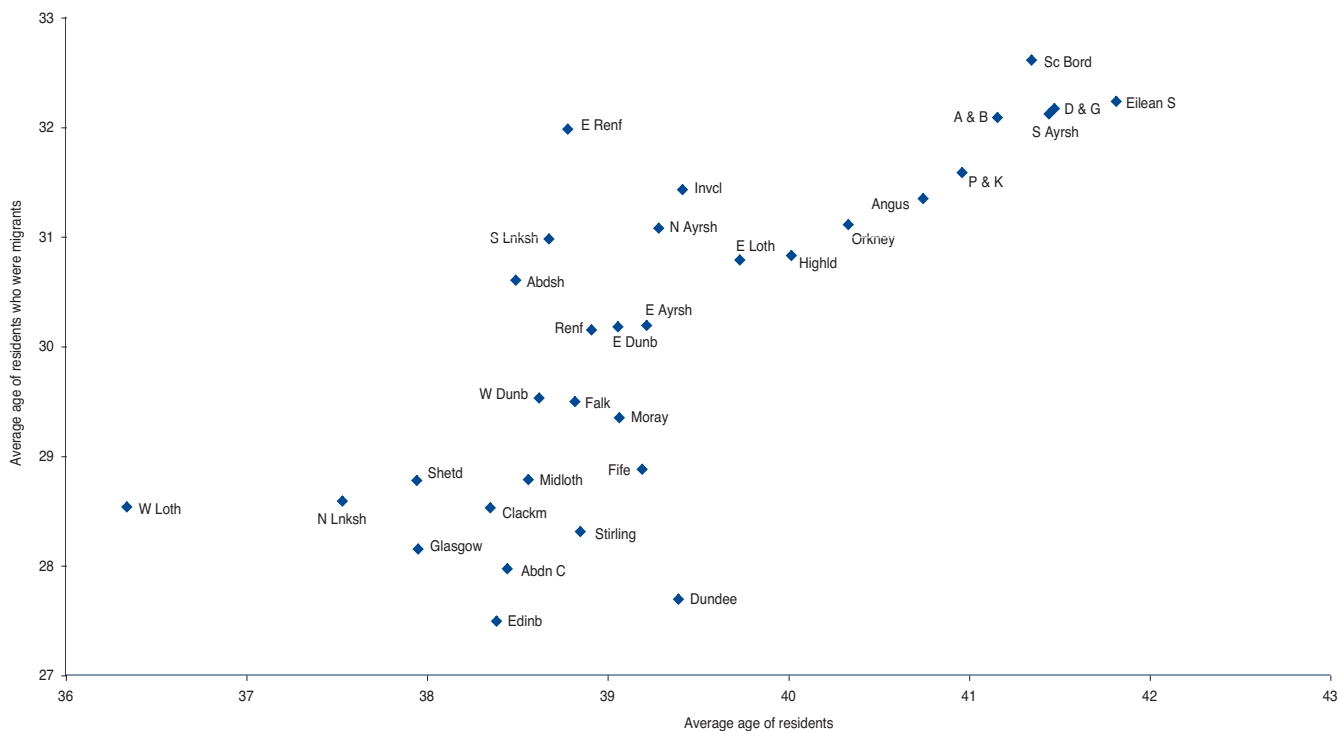
Council area	Abbreviation in figures 2.14 to 2.22	Council area	Abbreviation in figures 2.14 to 2.22	Council area	Abbreviation in figures 2.14 to 2.22
Aberdeen City	Abdn C	Edinburgh, City of	Edinb	Orkney Islands	Orkney
Aberdeenshire	Abdnsh	Eilean Siar	Eilean S	Perth & Kinross	P & K
Angus	Angus	Falkirk	Falk	Renfrewshire	Renfr
Argyll & Bute	A & B	Fife	Fife	Scottish Borders	Sc Bord
Clackmannanshire	Clackm	Glasgow City	Glasgow	Shetland Islands	Shetld
Dumfries & Galloway	D & G	Highland	Highld	South Ayrshire	S Ayrsh
Dundee City	Dundee	Inverclyde	Invcl	South Lanarkshire	S Lnksh
East Ayrshire	E Ayrsh	Midlothian	Midloth	Stirling	Stirling
East Dunbartonshire	E Dunb	Moray	Moray	West Dunbartonshire	W Dunb
East Lothian	E Loth	North Ayrshire	N Ayrsh	West Lothian	W Loth
East Renfrewshire	E Renf	North Lanarkshire	N Lnksh		

Age

This section presents summary information on the age of migrants by comparing the average ages of residents and migrants and the average ages of different groups of migrants. More detailed analyses, for example, examining the migration of particular age groups, will be published in a GROS Occasional Paper.

Migrants were, on average, younger than residents generally. The average age of all residents in Scotland in the 2001 Census was 36.4 years. Those who had moved in the previous year were just over 8 years younger – averaging 28.0 years. A similar differential applies to most council areas taken separately even though the age of residents and migrants varied (**Figure 2.15**). Rural areas tended to have older residents and migrants – with Shetland a notable exception. The cities – and Stirling and Fife, also university areas – tended to be at the younger end of the spectrum.

Figure 2.15 Average age of residents and migrants, Council areas, 2001



The relationship between the average ages of residents and migrants seen in **Figure 2.15** also existed for the subset of migrants who had moved from other parts of the UK (**Figure 2.16**). Migrants were, on average, about 8 or so years younger than the populations they were joining. Again rural areas tended to have older residents and migrants while cities and university areas had younger.

The average age of migrants into each area may be compared with that of out-migrants. **Figure 2.17** shows for each council area the average age of migrants to and from the rest of Scotland. A line has been drawn to show where the two average ages are equal.

For most council areas, particularly Eilean Siar, Dumfries & Galloway, and North Ayrshire, in-migrants are generally older than out-migrants. Exceptionally, the cities attracted migrants who were 4 or 5 years younger than out-migrants to the rest of Scotland. Also above the 'equal-average-age' line were North Lanarkshire, Midlothian and West Dunbartonshire, with in-migrants from the rest of Scotland on average about 1 year younger than out-migrants.

Figure 2.16 Average age of residents and migrants from rest of UK, Council areas, 2001

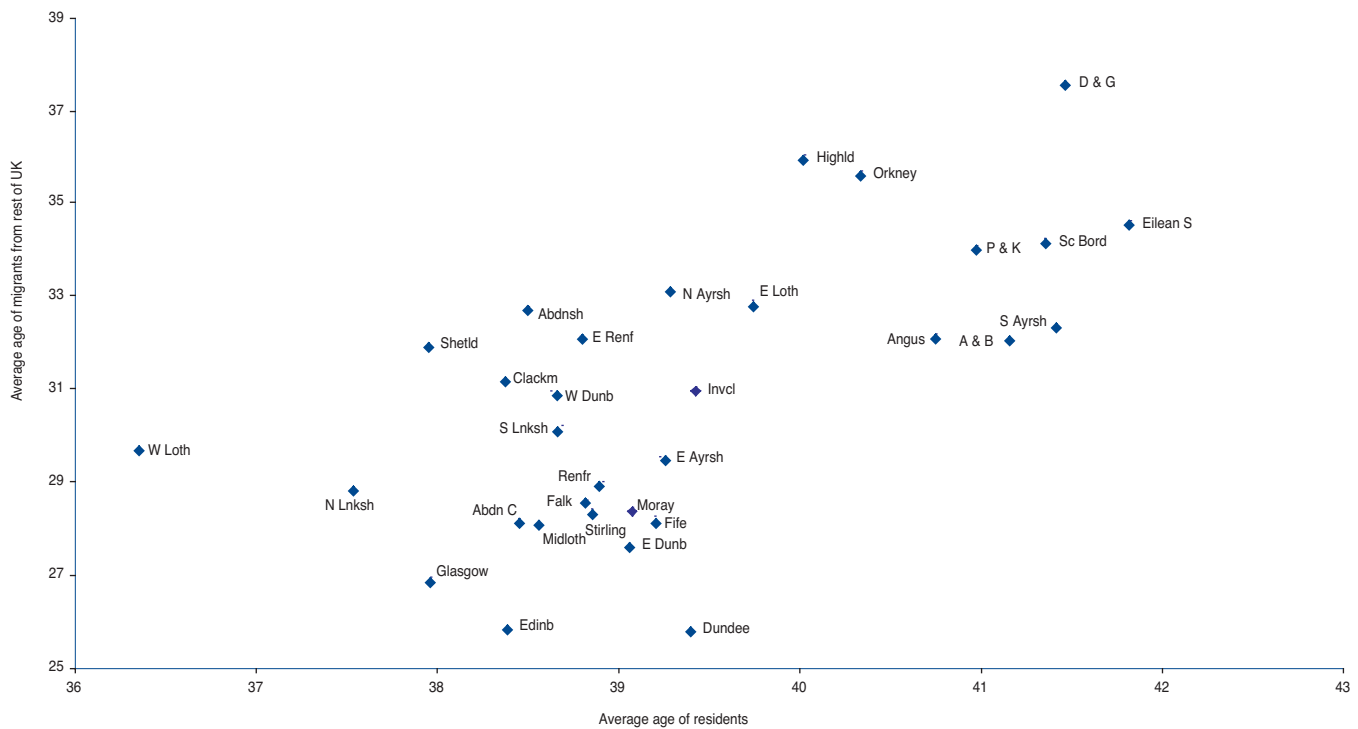
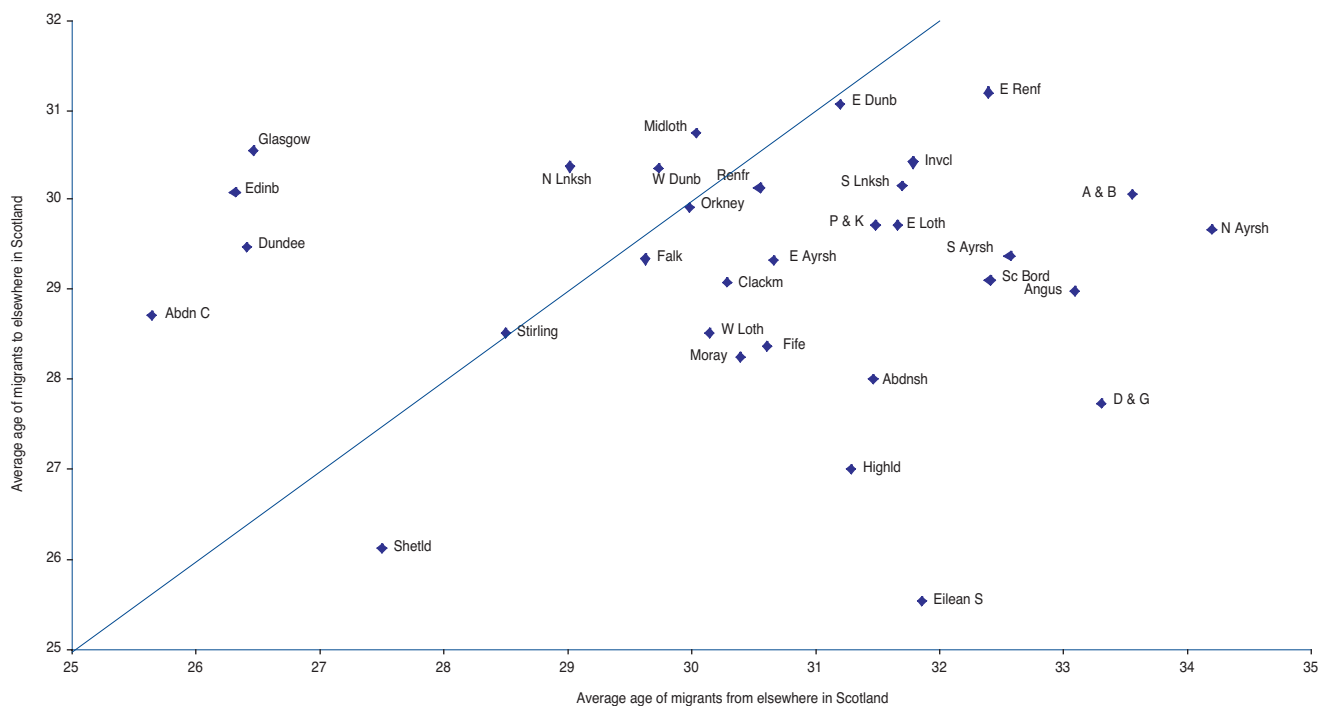


Figure 2.17 Average age of residents to and from the rest of Scotland, Council areas, 2001

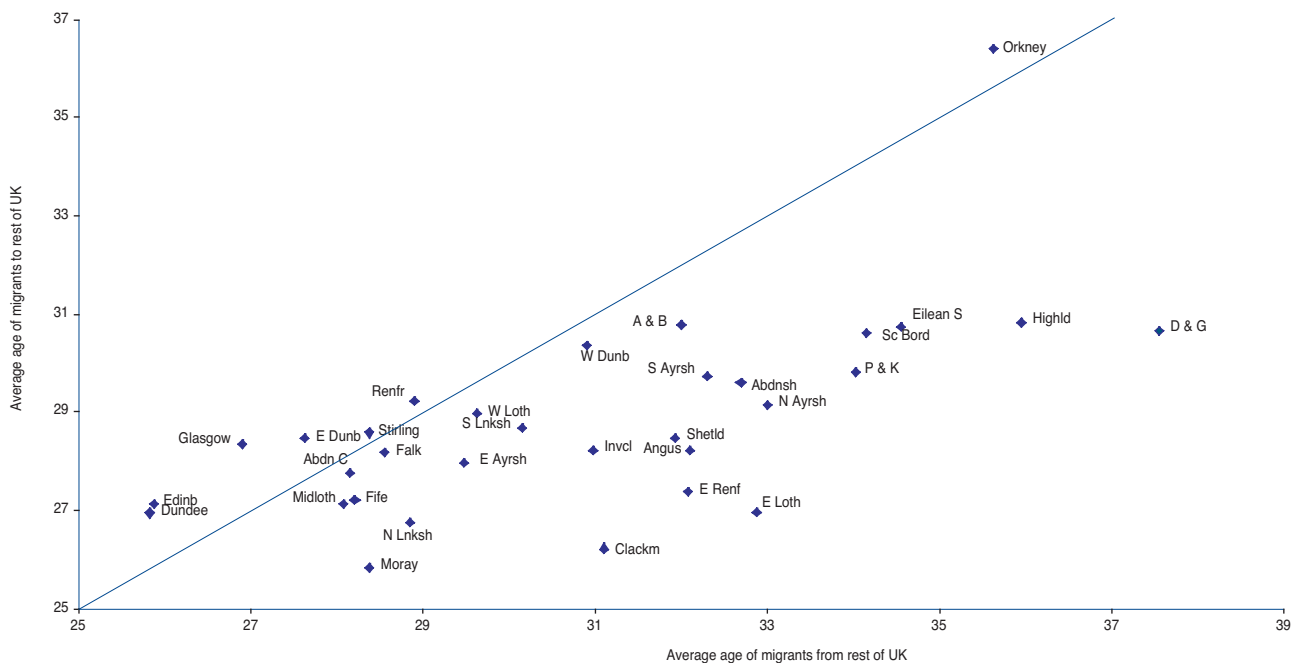


CHAPTER 2 – MIGRATION

When migration to and from the rest of the UK is compared, a similar pattern is seen with the majority of areas below the 'equal-average-age' line meaning that in-migrants were on average older than out-migrants (**Figure 2.18**).

In certain university areas (the cities - apart from Aberdeen and Stirling), migrants from England and Wales and Northern Ireland are, on average, younger than corresponding out-migrants. Also above the 'equal-average-age' line were East Dunbartonshire, Renfrewshire and Orkney. The latter area was marked by the highest average age of migrant to the rest of the UK and the third highest average age of in-migrant. Other rural areas such as Dumfries & Galloway, attracted older in-migrants from the rest of the UK.

Figure 2.18 Average age of migrants to and from rest of UK, Council areas, 2001



Economic Activity

Another indicator for comparing migrants with residents, or one group of migrants with another, is the percentage of persons aged 16 to 74 who were economically active (that is were either in employment or unemployed). As for average age, the percentage of economically active people is a summary indicator. The economically active could be further divided into whether employed or unemployed; the economically inactive into whether in full-time education, retired, permanently sick or looking after the family or home. More detailed analyses of particular categories of economic activity will be presented in a GROS Occasional Paper.

Using the summary statistic of the percentage of persons aged 16 to 74 who were economically active, there is a strong relationship (as there was for average age) between the economic activity of migrants and that of the population they join in each council area (**Figure 2.19**). The Figure contains a line separating areas where the percentages of residents and migrants aged 16 to 74 were equal.

For Scotland as a whole, the proportion of those aged 16 to 74 who are economically active was 65.0 per cent, while that of residents aged 16 to 74 who moved in the previous year was 3.8 per cent higher. A similar differential existed for most individual council areas. The differential was least in the cities, excluding Glasgow, and Stirling and Fife (perhaps reflecting their student populations).

The economic activity of migrants aged 16 to 74 moving into each area from England, Wales and Northern Ireland was, at 66.5 per cent, slightly less than that for residents generally. Accordingly, the number of areas below the 'equal-economic-activity' line in **Figure 2.20** was higher than for all migrants in **Figure 2.19**.

Figure 2.19 Persons aged 16-74, percentage economically active: residents and migrants, Council areas, 2001

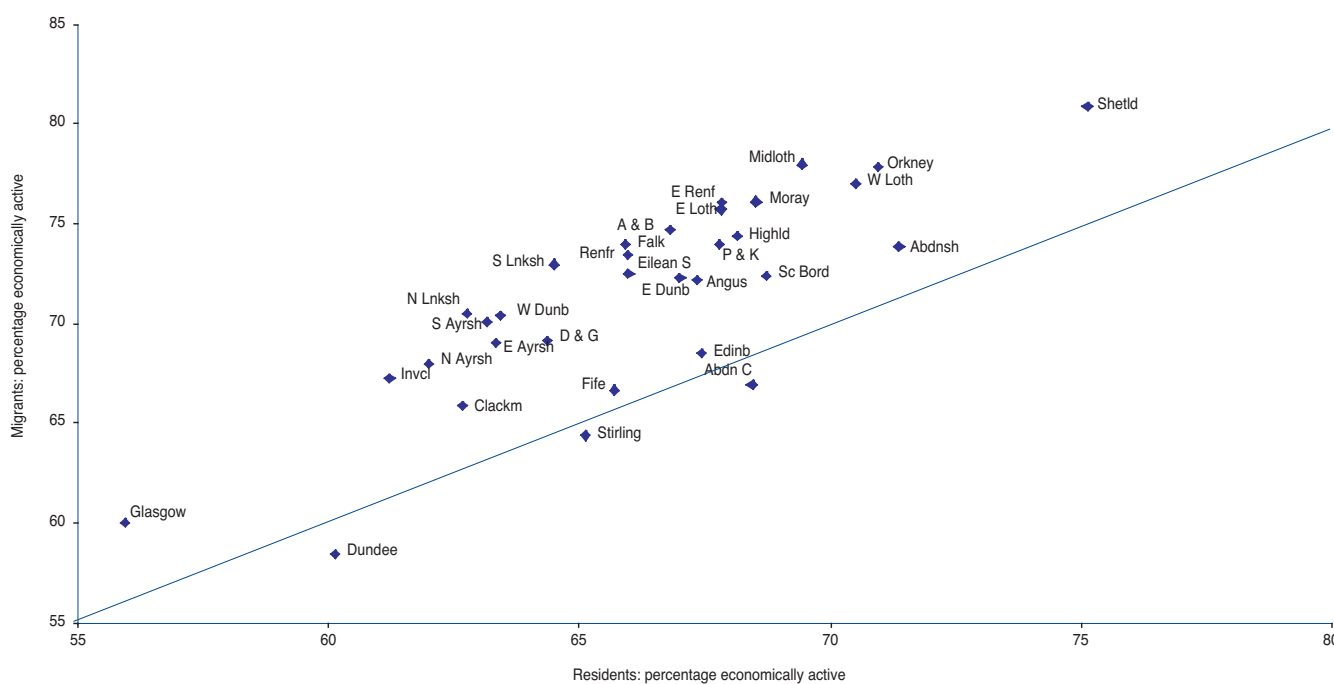
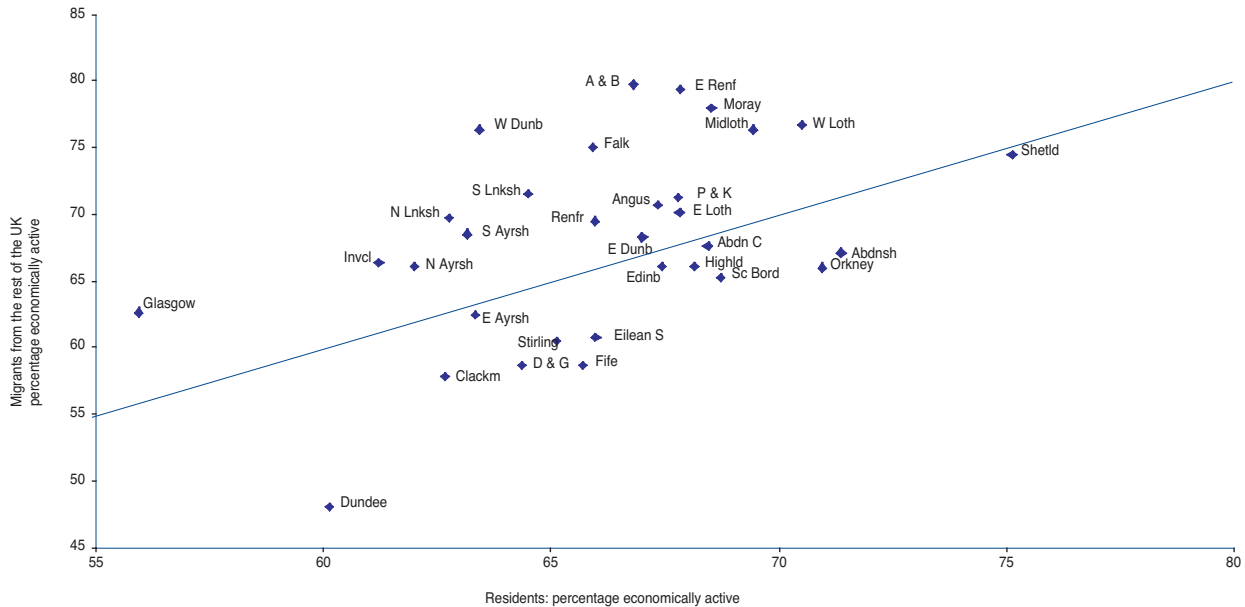


Figure 2.20 Persons aged 16-74, percentage economically active: residents and migrants from rest of UK, Council areas, 2001



The most extreme example was Dundee where the economic activity of migrants from England, Wales and Northern Ireland was 12 per cent lower than that of residents. The economic activity of this group of migrants was substantially higher than residents in areas with large military bases (Argyll & Bute) and certain commuter areas including East Renfrewshire, Midlothian and West Lothian.

Comparing the economic activity of migrants between each council area and rest of Scotland shows a very large difference for Shetland, with 85 per cent of in-migrants economically active – almost 28 per cent higher than for out-migrants (**Figure 2.21**).

The differential was also positive for the other islands areas and for rural areas in general. The cities and a number of other areas, particularly Clackmannanshire, lost people less economically active than those gained. For certain commuter areas, such as East Lothian, Midlothian and East Renfrewshire, a relatively high proportion of out-migrants were economically active, as were an even higher proportion of in-migrants.

Turning to migration between each area and the UK outside Scotland (**Figure 2.22**), for all but 6 council areas, out-migrants were, on average, more economically active than in-migrants. The 6 council areas were Orkney, Argyll & Bute and the commuter areas of East and West Lothian, Midlothian and East Renfrewshire. On the other side of the 'equal-economic-activity' line, Dundee was again exceptional, but the other cities plus Fife and Stirling, also university areas, all displayed substantial differential economic activity.

Figure 2.21 Persons aged 16-74, percentage economically active: migrants to and from rest of Scotland, Council areas, 2001

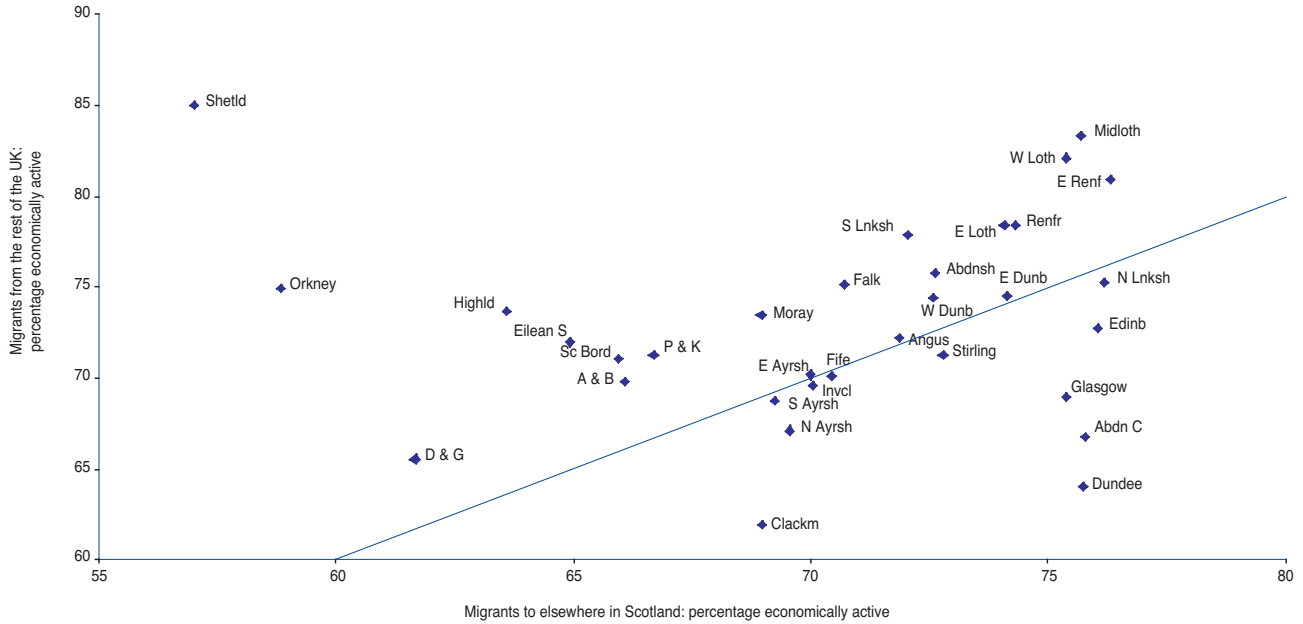
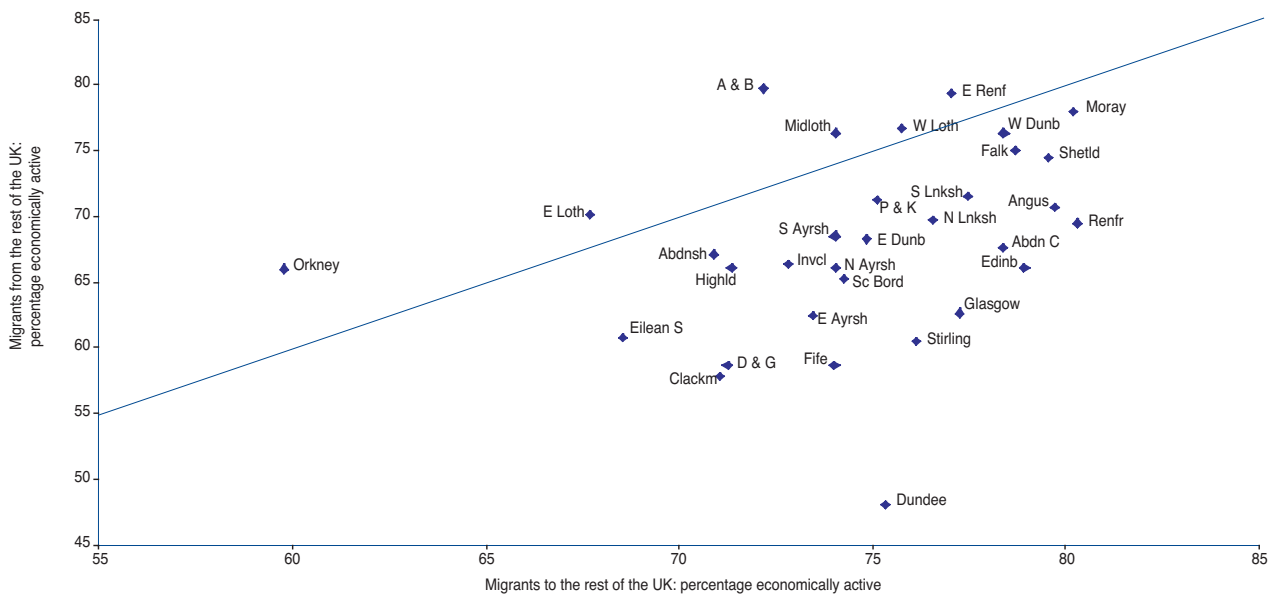


Figure 2.22 Persons aged 16-74, percentage economically active: migrants to and from rest of UK, Council areas, 2001



MIGRATION OF STUDENTS

The migration of students is particularly important because:

- they are a very mobile group. As page 44 shows, they are more than twice as likely as the general population to have migrated;
- they are a large group of cross-border migrants. In academic year 2002/03, there were 7,939 entrants³ to Scottish Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) from the rest of the UK, 4,572 from the pre-accession European Union and 8,590 from the rest of the world, out of a total in-migration of about 70,000. In the other direction, there were 6,110 Scots-domiciled⁴ entrants to Higher Education Institutions in the rest of the UK, compared to a total outflow to the rest of the UK of about 50,000;
- they are a footloose group. The eventual country of residence of many students is undecided when they begin their course of studies.

Data Sources

The 2001 Census asked people to say whether or not they were in full-time education (although it did not distinguish between people in higher education and other forms of education). Apart from their address, however, the Census did not collect information about the characteristics of a migrant one year before Census day. So the Census can identify migrants who were students at Census time, but not those who were former students: it is difficult to trace the destination of students after their studies.

But data is routinely collected by the Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) on the first destination of graduates from all higher education institutions. Students are classified by domicile (identifying Scotland, the rest of the UK and the 15 countries of the European Union before the 2004 enlargement). Their place of study is also identified, distinguishing between Scotland, the rest of the UK and the European Union.

The Evidence of the Census

Figure 2.23 graphs the origin of 19-year-old students in each of the local authority areas in Scotland. The 6 areas on the left hand side all have universities, showing for example that almost 80 per cent of full-time students aged 19 and resident in Edinburgh had moved house in the year before the Census – 36 per cent moving from within the local authority area, 16 per cent from elsewhere in Scotland, 24 per cent from the rest of the UK and almost 4 per cent from outwith the UK. Salient points are:

- the mobility associated with students in 6 of the areas with universities was markedly greater than the rest of Scotland – but that was not true of the remaining area with a university (Renfrewshire);
- most of the mobile students did not move far, simply changing address within the same local authority area;

³ Information on entrants to HEIs is collated centrally by HESA (the Higher Education Statistics Agency) from the administrative systems of the HEIs.

⁴ Domicile is defined as the area of origin of the student at the time of entry.

- compared to the other 'university' areas, Edinburgh's students included the highest proportion from the UK outwith Scotland and Aberdeen's the highest proportion from the rest of Scotland, while Edinburgh and Fife had the highest proportion from outwith the UK;
- over a quarter of Orkney students had moved address in the past year – the great majority from within the council area;
- less than 25 per cent of the students in all the remaining council areas had moved in the last year – and students in most areas had moved less than the 11 per cent which was the norm for the whole Scottish population;
- of the authorities where student migration exceeded the national norm, most attracted more of their 'migrant' students from the rest of Scotland than from their own council area (the exceptions were Highland and Dumfries & Galloway, both large areas where many students would have to move wherever they continued their studies).

Figure 2.24 shows the net flow of full-time 19-year-old students within Scotland. It shows, for example, that the number of 19 year olds who came to full-time study in Edinburgh from elsewhere in Scotland, exceeded the number of the same group who left Edinburgh to study elsewhere in Scotland, by a margin of some 10 per cent of Edinburgh's 19-year-old student residents at the time of the Census.

Figure 2.23 Migration of full-time students aged 19, Council areas, 2001

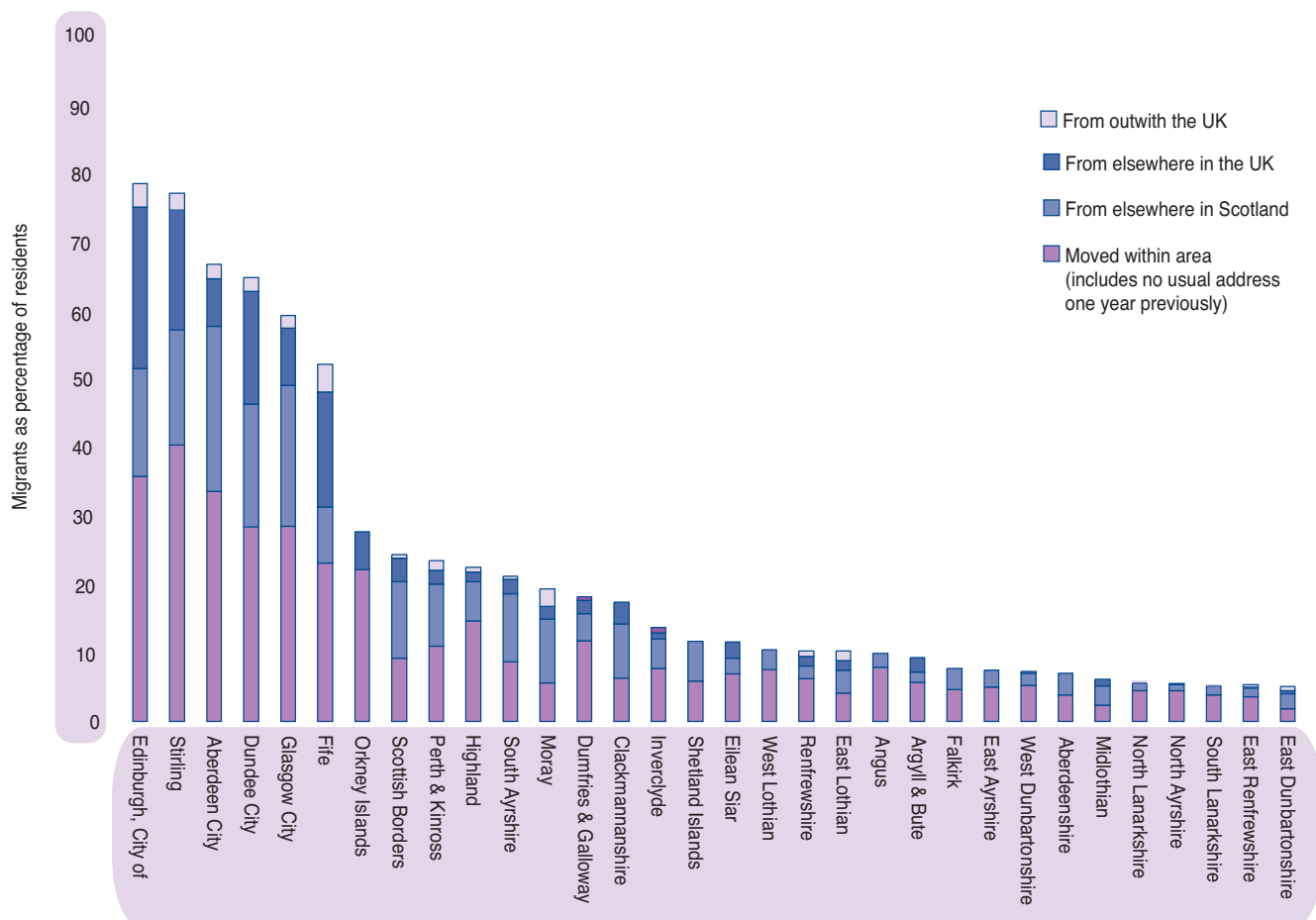
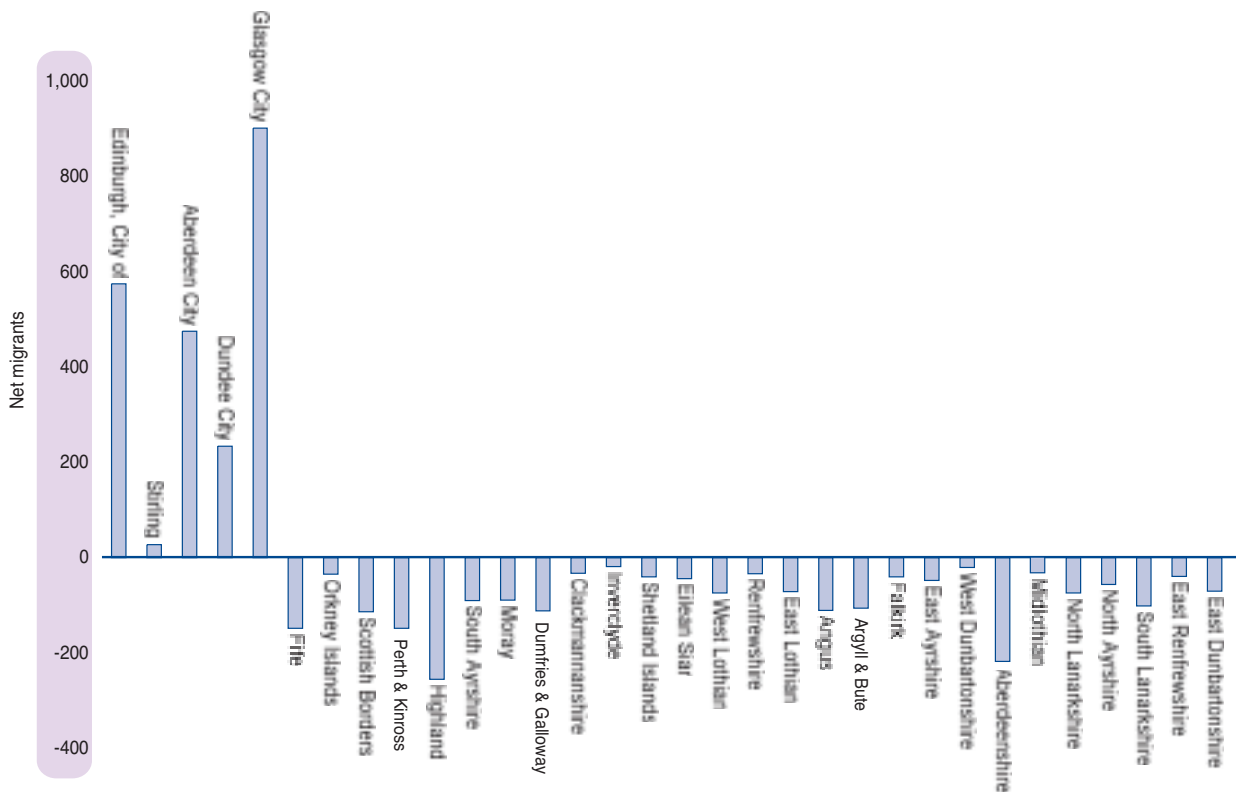


Figure 2.24 Net migration of full-time students under 19 from rest of Scotland, Council areas, 2001



The salient point from **Figure 2.24** is that the ‘university’ areas all showed net *gains* from the rest of Scotland – except for Fife and Renfrewshire, which had a small net *loss*.

Figure 2.25 gives equivalent information for migration of 19 year old students to and from the rest of the UK. Salient points are:

- all ‘university’ areas were net importers of students, at rates which (except in the case of Aberdeen) substantially exceeded their net student migration within Scotland;
- no other area was a significant net importer of students, but the scale of export was much less than the export of students to the rest of Scotland (particularly in the case of the islands areas).

More generally, the Census shows that:

- in most areas, most students stayed in their home authority area to study;
- only the ‘university’ areas recruited a substantial proportion (over 40 per cent, in the case of Edinburgh) from outside the immediate area;
- in areas with little provision for full-time study, 19-year-old students moved away in large numbers.

Higher Education Statistics Agency data

Table 2.7 gives a breakdown, for 3 academic years, of the percentage of students who had found permanent employment in Scotland within 6 months of graduations⁵.

Table 2.7 Graduates gaining permanent employment in Scotland¹ by domicile and location of higher education institute

Domicile	Location of HEI	Academic year	Percentage with employment in Scotland	Sample size	
Scotland	Scotland	1999/00	79	9,702	
		2000/01	85	9,839	
		2001/02	87	8,525	
	Rest of the UK	1999/00	25	943	
		2000/01	29	941	
		2001/02	28	1,013	
Rest of the UK	Scotland	1999/00	28	1,732	
		2000/01	30	2,143	
		2001/02	31	2,061	
	Rest of the UK	1999/00	<1	111,411	
		2000/01	<1	114,310	
		2001/02	<1	115,259	
	European Union	Scotland	1999/00	21	370
			2000/01	20	434
			2001/02	22	345
Rest of the UK		1999/00	0	4,630	
		2000/01	0	4,617	
		2001/02	0	4,596	

¹ Expressed as a percentage of all gaining permanent UK or overseas employment.

The salient points are:

- a large majority of Scots-domiciled students who studied in Scotland, took up employment in Scotland. Over the period, the proportion increased from 79 per cent to 87 per cent;
- of Scots-domiciled students who studied elsewhere in the UK, only around a quarter returned to work in Scotland. Over the period, there is no clear change in the proportion;

⁵ The collection of destinations for graduates from HEIs is based on a voluntary survey to individual students of all nationalities within the European Union. The survey is undertaken by HESA and is based on a population of primarily full-time students during the academic year, and typically refers to the destination of students six months after graduation.

- the proportion of students from the rest of the UK who studied in Scotland and stayed on to work, was roughly the same as the reciprocal flow of Scottish students – and was similarly stable at around 30 per cent over the 3 years;
- students from other parts of the EU were less likely to remain in Scotland to work (a little over 20 per cent), with the majority taking up employment outwith the UK;
- an insignificant proportion of the remaining 2 categories of students (with no connection to Scotland through their domicile or place of study) found initial employment in Scotland.