What are the trends in migration to Scotland?

Net migration since 1951

1. Historically, Scotland has been a country of net out-migration (Figure 1). However, in the late 1960s net out-migration started reducing and through the 1990s in and out migration were roughly in balance. Since 2003 Scotland has experienced consistent net in-migration, the most recent figures from General Register Office for Scotland (GR0S) mid-2008 population estimates show a net gain of 20,000 people.

![Figure 1 Net migration, 1951-2008](image-url)

Origin and destination of migrants

2. The recent net in-migration of people to Scotland has been the result of roughly similar net gains of people from both the rest of the UK and overseas. The flows of people **moving between Scotland and the rest of the UK** have remained relatively consistent over the last twenty years (Figure 2). However, since the new millennium the number of people leaving Scotland for the rest of the UK has been consistently decreasing. In broad terms, the in and out flows of people **between Scotland and overseas** have been increasing since the mid-1990s and in migration from overseas has been at its highest recorded level for each of the last four years (Figure 3).
Figure 2 Movements to/from rest of the UK, 1981-2008

Figure 3 Movements to/from overseas, 1991-2008
Age of migrants

3. The peak age for migration into Scotland from the rest of the UK is 19, at which age there is a marked migration gain (Figure 4). The peak ages for migrating out of Scotland on the other hand are 23 and 24 and this results in a migration loss at these ages. This reflects an influx of students from the rest of the UK starting higher education, followed by a further move after graduation. The age profile of migrants between Scotland and overseas is similar, although in-migrants tend to be slightly older, resulting in a net migration gain of young adults through to age 35 (Figure 5).

Figure 4 Age profile of migrants to/from rest of UK, mid-2007 to mid-2008

Figure 5 Age profile migrants to/from overseas, mid-2007 to mid-2008
Migration patterns in Scotland

4. Overall the highest rates of net in-migration from outside Scotland (i.e. the rest of UK and overseas) per head were in the city areas of Aberdeen, Edinburgh and Glasgow as well as Perth & Kinross and Highland. The highest net out-migration rates were in East Renfrewshire, South Lanarkshire, East Dunbartonshire and West Dunbartonshire.

![Overseas in-migrants per thousand population](image)

**Figure 6 Overseas in-migration to Scotland, mid-2007 to mid-2008**

5. The distribution of in-migrants from overseas alone shows a similar pattern (Figure 6). Overseas migrants are concentrated in the major cities; Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth, Dundee. The areas surrounding Glasgow have the lowest rates of in-migration from overseas.

**To what extent does reliable data on migration exist to inform public policy making?**

6. Migration plays a large part in how the population changes, but we do not know enough about the number and characteristics of the people who move in and out of Scotland (including how long they stay). Unlike some European countries, where it is a legal requirement for migrants to register their address and tell the authorities when leaving the country, the UK does not have a detailed system of recording the number of people who move in and out of the country, particularly those leaving.
Improving migration estimates

7. The General Registers Office for Scotland (GROS) is part of an inter-departmental effort, led by the Office of National Statistics, to improve the estimates of migration and migrant populations in the UK, both nationally and at a local level. The Improvements to Migration and Population Statistics (IMPS) cross-government program involves:

- Improving the data available on numbers entering and leaving the United Kingdom;
- Making effective use of new and existing administrative and survey data sources;
- Improving local population estimates and projections used in allocating resources and developing services;
- Improving the public reporting of population and migration statistics;
- Establishing a wider range of timely indicators and analysis to inform the evidence base on migration and its impacts on policy and public services.

8. Within Scotland, we plan to use the improved statistical information available, to progressively improve the population estimates and projections which we prepare and publish. This includes:

- An estimation of the number of short-term migrant into Scotland;
- A review of the method of allocation of international migrants to council areas;
- The development of indicators of migration at local authority level;
- Early indications of changes in migration trends;
- Increased accuracy of estimates of migration, thanks to improvements to the design and sample size of the International Passenger Survey;
- Better quality and more comprehensive information of passenger numbers and movements to and from the UK (although not their destination within the UK), from the e-Borders programme;
- Information on non-European Economic Area (EEA) nationals intending to work or study in the UK from the Points Based System.

9. A table from a recent research report summarises data currently available on migration in Annex A to this paper.

10. GROS publish information on migration on their website, available through the following link:-


Local authority migration reports

11. To facilitate analysis of migration trends at Local Authority level, GROS has compiled nine local area migration reports. In each report, migration data from a range of sources is presented for several neighboring Local Authorities. In addition, the reports describe where the data can be found and
explain the strengths and limitations of each data source. The Office for National Statistics has produced a 'Local area migration indicators' tool from which most of the background data to the Local Area Migration reports can be downloaded.  

COSLA Migration Policy Toolkit

12. The Convention of Scottish Local Authorities (COSLA) Strategic Migration Partnership is developing a migration policy toolkit, the key aims of which are to support local authorities and their Community Planning partners to better estimate the size of their migrant populations and to develop a strategy to grow or maintain their populations. The data collection section aims to create an evidence base allowing local authorities to access relevant migration data. This section draws on key work taking place in Scotland and the UK on improving migration estimates. It will also aim to identify the key data sources on migration which can be used to estimate different aspects of migration in Scotland on a national and local authority basis.

What is the contribution of migration to the Scottish economy?

Migration as a driver of Economic growth

13. The link between population growth, particularly growth of the working age population, and economic growth is well documented. Analysis shows that differences in population growth rates between Scotland and the UK have accounted for a large amount of the long-term GDP growth rate differential between the two countries. Comparisons of GDP and GDP per capita growth rates indicate that nearly 50% of the GDP growth differential (over the period 1997-2007) is due to higher population growth in the UK.

14. Population growth, particularly a larger working age population, will increase the potential supply of labour (potential workers) available in the economy. Assuming that some of this additional population moves into employment then a greater number of workers will be able to produce higher amounts of goods and services (increasing the size of the economy).

15. Over time (long term) the key drivers of economic growth performance are: productivity, participation and population. Improvements in these drivers will increase the potential amount of output that an economy can produce (or supply). It is estimated that growth in Scotland’s working age population – of which net migration was an important factor - has contributed around 0.4 percentage points to average annual GDP growth over the period 1997-2007.

16. Levels of natural change (the difference between births and deaths in a given year) in the Scottish population have, until recent years, been negative. Although Scotland is projected to experience positive levels of natural change until the mid-2020s, these levels are projected to be low compared to many of our competitors in the European Union. Therefore, net migration is projected
to continue to be the main driver of overall levels of population growth in Scotland in future years.

17. Without increasing labour participation among older people or attracting more people of working age to Scotland, adverse economic impacts are likely. It is this projected decline in working age population and the link between population growth and economic growth that led to the establishment of the population growth target within the Government Economic Strategy:

“To match average European (EU-15) population growth over the period from 2007 to 2017, supported by increased healthy life expectancy in Scotland over this period.”

Evidence of the Economic Impact of Migration

18. Immigration is an important driver of economic growth; although the evidence base is limited as to the specific contribution of immigration to economic growth in Scotland. However, a range of research on the macro-economic effects of immigration has been carried out at the UK level.

19. Across the UK, recent increases in net migration have increased output and employment and there is little evidence of any major impact on wages and unemployment. For example, research by Riley and Wale estimates that immigration to the UK raised GDP by around 3 per cent over the period 1998 to 2005. However, the impact on GDP per capita is generally minimal, as the increased output is accompanied by a larger population.

20. The evidence is mixed as to the effects of migration on levels of employment and unemployment at a more local level. A review of general migration research and research on recent A8 migrants into the UK found that there was ‘little or no evidence that immigrants have had a major impact on native labour market outcomes such as wages and unemployment’. Other investigations suggest that the impact may be confined to younger workers (Riley and Weale, 2006). Moreover, it is thought that any impact of migration on employment is likely to be small in the long term (House of Lords, 2008).

21. With regards to the impact of migration on wages, the House of Lords (2008) concluded that migration overall had had a small depressing effect on low wages, resulting from the concentration of migrants in low skilled jobs.

22. Further information on the evidence base on the impacts of recent migrants to Scotland can be found in Recent Migration into Scotland: the

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2 Immigration and its effects, R Riley and M Wale, National Institute Economic Review, October 2006
3 The Impact of the Recent Migration from Eastern Europe on the UK Economy, Blanchflower, et al, February 2007
4 The Economic Impact of Immigration, House of Lords Select Committee on Economic Affairs Select, April 2008
Evidence Base, which was published on the Scottish Government website in March 2009 ([http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2009/02/23154109/0](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2009/02/23154109/0)).

For additional information sources, please find attached at Annex A, a list of datasets identifying migrants.

What is the effectiveness of public sector responses to changing migration patterns?

23. Local service provision varies across local areas as demographics and individual area responses will be different. For example, City of Edinburgh Council undertook an internal study of the impact of migration on council services which estimates the cost of services to migrants and some of the economic benefits to the city of inward migration (City of Edinburgh Council 2008).

24. Public sector authorities are duty bound to ensure that services are sensitive to different cultural needs and are accessible to people of all racial groups, including translation and interpretation services, where appropriate. As such, many public authorities already have the infrastructure in place to ensure services are available to migrants who do not have English as a first language or who have specific cultural needs.

25. In relation to Scotland as a whole, the Scottish Government has recognised that changing patterns of migration and demographics pose clear challenges and opportunities to Scotland’s future prosperity. Under our Fresh Talent initiative we have put in place a range of measures to help address the distinct population and demographic challenges we face. Since 2004 the Fresh Talent initiative has focused on effective ways of attracting and supporting people to work, live and learn in Scotland to help meet the current and future skills needs of the Scottish economy. Since then, almost 80,000 new workers from the A8 accession countries have already come to live and work in Scotland and over 11,000 non-EEA students have chosen to remain in Scotland, following graduation, on the Fresh Talent: Working in Scotland Scheme and its successor the Tier One: Post Study Work visa.

What is the contribution of migrant communities to Scottish culture, society and civic society?

26. More generally, Scotland is a diverse, multicultural society that continues to benefit from the various communities who have been settling here for generations and have greatly enhanced and influenced our cultural, social and economic landscapes. Scotland’s history is so intertwined with communities across the world that it would be difficult to quantify the impact and influence migrants have had on Scotland.

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6 The Relocation Advisory Service gathers this information from the Home Office.
27. Historic links between Scotland and Poland can be traced back as far as medieval times and a large number of Poles also settled in Scotland after the Second World War. This influence can be seen in Scottish architecture and in thriving Polish businesses established in Scotland. Another example is of the South Asian communities who have influenced Scotland’s foods, the arts and businesses.

28. The Scottish Government website www.scotland.org captures a lot of the cultural combined histories between Scotland and other nations. The site is designed to appeal to an international audience and act as a gateway to Scotland. It also sign posts visitors to a broad range of information including international links and connections.

29. Over the last five years Scotland has experienced a significant influx of migrant workers who have added tremendous value, financial and otherwise, to the country. The arrival of migrant workers in communities across Scotland has helped to boost local economies and tackle Scotland’s population and demographic issues. Some key business sectors, such as tourism and the food processing are now heavily dependent on overseas workers. Rural communities in particular have benefitted from the influx of migrant workers, without which these communities may be at greater risk of decline.

How does the media portray the contribution of migrant communities in Scotland? And how can positive messages regarding the contribution of migrant populations to Scottish society be effectively disseminated?

30. Evidence from a number of surveys suggests that the Scottish public is more welcoming of migrants than in other parts of the UK. The research seems to indicate that more balanced media coverage of migrants in Scotland compared to other parts of the UK could be contributing to this more positive attitude. In addition, there is evidence that the Scottish Government’s positive approach to migration, through initiatives such as Fresh Talent, has influenced attitudes and raised awareness of the economic contribution of migrants, although negative attitudes and hostility towards migrants does still exist.

31. Scottish Government Ministers consistently send out a strong message that Scotland is a multicultural society and a welcoming country. They continue to highlight that the Scottish Government welcomes migrant workers to Scotland, and recognise the positive contribution that they make. This message is well reflected in Scottish Government generated media, including press releases and websites. For example:
   - The Scottish Government’s One Scotland anti-racism campaign – this campaign has created an environment where racism and discrimination

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7 “Recent Migration into Scotland: The Evidence Base”, Heather Rolfe and Hilary Metcalf, National Institute for Economic and Social Research (published by Scottish Government Social Research 2009) – Section 4.54
8 “Recent Migration into Scotland: The Evidence Base”, Heather Rolfe and Hilary Metcalf, National Institute for Economic and Social Research (published by Scottish Government Social Research 2009) – Section 5.20
against a person because of their ethnicity is unacceptable. Through the launch of a new website, to be announced shortly, we are now looking at how to disseminate the message that immigration to Scotland is not a new thing, that Polish migrants and people from other A8/A2 countries have been settling in, and making a positive contribution to, Scotland for a long time. We have also featured positive stories of migrant workers in case studies in the media in the recent phase of the One Scotland campaign.

- The Scotland.org website – this site highlights the close links Scotland has with other nations and the positive contribution that such cultural diversity has had on Scotland. The site provides a wealth of information, including on the Scots Diaspora.

32. Local authorities, NGOs, STUC and trades unions, business organisations, UK government departments and agencies, schools, universities and colleges have all been positive in the relation to migrant populations and have a continuing role to play.

**Question 7 - What is the degree of alignment of Scottish public services with migrant populations?**

33. The Scottish Government works closely with local authorities and the public sector to ensure that migrants’ experiences of Scotland are positive and that public services reflect their needs and the needs of the local communities. In particular, we are keen to ensure that migrant workers coming to Scotland are equipped for living and working here. Some examples of this partnership working include:

- Working closely with local authorities and other partners through the COSLA Strategic Migration Partnership (CSMP), which facilitates the delivery of services to asylum seekers, refugees and migrant workers in Scotland.
- Working closely within CSMP to support the development of the Migration Policy Toolkit. The toolkit will provide local authorities with resources to help them better understand their local demographic situation and challenges and will provide guidance on a range of policy issues to support Community Planning Partnerships to attract and retain migrants in a range of policy areas.
- Providing £13.7m of additional funding for 2007-11 to assist in the implementation of the Adult English for Speakers of other Languages (ESOL) Strategy and to fund the creation of additional ESOL provision for all new Scots.

34. In addition to the work with local authorities, the Scottish Government also supports a number of initiatives aimed at providing a framework to support the recognition of individual migrants’ existing education experience, including:

- providing assistance in finding work which is appropriate to individual migrants’ skill levels;
- funding a scoping study led by the Scottish Credit and Qualifications Framework Partnership which will identify options for the recognition of
learning and skills for migrant workers and refugees wishing to enter education, training or employment in Scotland;

35. The Scottish Qualifications Authority\(^9\) (SQA) also publish a guide to polish qualifications, providing prospective employers with a ready comparison of Scottish qualifications against their Polish counterparts. This allows businesses to assess effectively the level of education of an applicant.

36. In order to better understand migrants' views the Scottish Government is also a member of the Scottish Migrants Network (SMN) and regularly seeks their views on various policy options. The SMN is a network of organisations (including migrant community groups, third sector and local authority representatives) that work nationally with policy-makers to represent the specific views of Scotland's migrant communities.

37. The Scottish Government also set up the Relocation Advisory Service in 2004 and more details about its functions are set out in the answer to question 8.

**What is the degree of awareness of the rights of migrants?**

38. Research involving service providers suggests that there is a lack of clarity among some service providers surrounding migrant’s rights and entitlements\(^10\). The Scottish Government is taking forward a number of actions to address this:

- Working with COSLA to develop guidance on what services local authorities and other statutory bodies are required to provide to migrants
- Working closely with partners such as the Scottish Migrants Network (SMN) to provide information to migrant workers on their employment rights through a recent poster campaign.
- Providing funding to the SMN's first national conference, which included sessions on a range of rights including a health and safety executive event on safety in the workplace.

39. In addition, the Scottish Government also provides assistance to migrants and employers through the Relocation Advisory Service, which supports the attraction and retention of migrant workers and the transition from study to work. Since its launch there have been over 1.1 million visitors to www.scotlandistheplace.com seeking information about living and working in Scotland and almost 11,000 subscribers to the general and business newsletters. This free service provides a one-stop-shop for information and advice for anyone seeking to live, work or learn in Scotland and support to employers wishing to employ migrant workers. It covers a range of advice from immigration and employment issues, to signposting other information sources on issues such as legal rights and access to services. Some of its

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9 Non-departmental public body (NDPB) sponsored by the Scottish Government Schools’ Directorate

services aimed at increasing awareness of the rights of migrant workers include:

- A leaflet aimed at employers called “Employing Migrant Workers” is available for download at http://www.scotlandisthetheplace.com/stitp/601.html as is a more in-depth “Employers' Toolkit”.
- A series of sector-based factsheets are available and have been distributed at workers’ fairs (including overseas) and are downloadable from the www.scotlandisthetheplace.com website.
- Fresh Talent case studies of individuals working in Scotland on scotlandisthetheplace.com. To showcase the successes of individuals and the opportunities available.

TRAFFICKING

What is the scale of the trafficking issue, in terms of the number of people involved and the geographical areas which people trafficked tend to be sourced from?

What is the nature of the problem? Are people trafficked primarily for reasons related to sexual exploitation or with regard to false labour?

Given the degree of criminality that tends to be involved in human trafficking what problems does this present for public sector agencies seeking to assist the victims of this activity?

40. Trafficking in human beings is an abhorrent practice which has no place in a civilised society and the Scottish Government is committed to working with others to ensure that it is investigated and eradicated in Scotland.

41. In contrast to Migration, the covert nature of the criminal activities involved in human trafficking means that there is a paucity of data. This makes it difficult to accurately estimate the scale of the problem or be certain that we fully understand its nature. In contrast, there is no doubt that the criminality involved presents significant problems for all agencies seeking to assist trafficking victims. The Government therefore welcomes the Equal Opportunities Committee’s Inquiry as an opportunity to add to our knowledge of the issue.

42. We have worked to improve our understanding of human trafficking and the Scottish Government’s Analytical Services undertook a research project during 2007/2008 to improve the evidence base around human trafficking in Scotland. Human Trafficking in Scotland 2007/08 was published by the Scottish Government On April 1 2009 and represents the best assessment possible of the currently available evidence. While it marks a significant advance in the evidence base on human trafficking in Scotland it recognises the inherent limitations imposed by the illicit nature of human trafficking, and the consequent difficulties in obtaining hard evidence.
43. The Report’s Key Findings relate to the scale and nature of human trafficking in Scotland. In its conclusions on the extent & nature of human trafficking in Scotland, the Report states:

“While it will always be difficult to be sure about the extent of a phenomena such a human trafficking, the analysis carried out as part of this research represents the most evidence-based estimate available in Scotland and it is the first in the UK to take into account the breadth of experiences from law enforcement agencies to NGOs. The qualitative data drawn by interview data with individual organisations also helps to build on what we already know about individual experiences from other international research.”

44. A section of the Report also deals with ‘Challenges for policy and practice in policing and victim care’ and highlights some of the difficulties caused for public agencies seeking to assist trafficking victims, including ‘identification and retention of victims’.

45. The Government commends the Report to the Committee as the best available assessment of human trafficking in Scotland. A copy is enclosed.

Kenny MacAskill MSP
Cabinet Secretary for Justice
Scottish Government
April 2010
ANNEX A - DATASETS

As well as the GROS official migration estimates:

(http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/migration/index.html)

and 2001 Census data on migration:


there is a range of other data sources on migration. A recent research paper provides a summary of the data sources available:-

“Recent Migration into Scotland: the Evidence Base”, Heather Rolfe and Hilary Metcalf, National Institute of Economic and Social Research. Published 2009

http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2009/02/23154109/0

Appendix A from this report is replicated here giving details of datasets identifying migrants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main use</th>
<th>Dataset</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>Migration, Activities, Characteristics</td>
<td>Census, ONS</td>
<td>The Census is decennial, with the latest in April 2001. It identifies migrants, through country of birth, and those who migrated in within the previous year (through place of residence one year previous to the Census). It collects personal data (age, health, ethnicity, marital status, religion), as well as information on qualifications, economic activity (including hours, industry and occupation), whether they are an unpaid carer, housing and household composition. <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/census2001/topics.asp">http://www.statistics.gov.uk/census2001/topics.asp</a> <a href="http://www.ccsr.ac.uk/sars/guide/introduction/">http://www.ccsr.ac.uk/sars/guide/introduction/</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Migration</td>
<td>Home Office</td>
<td>The Home Office holds administrative data on those subject to immigration control. The</td>
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<td><strong>Immigration and Work permit data</strong></td>
<td>main categories of relevance[^10] are: asylum seekers, work permits and the Workers Registration Scheme (see below). Asylum seekers are recorded on application for asylum (nationality, gender and age). The National Asylum Support service records data on those awaiting decision who qualify for support (number of asylum applicants in receipt of support, nationality, gender, age and location). However, not all asylum seekers take up support (Rees and Boden, 2006; Home Office, 2008; <a href="http://scienceandresearch.homeoffice.gov.uk/">http://scienceandresearch.homeoffice.gov.uk/</a> (Asylum Statistics for the UK)) Work permit data records location of employment and not residence. It is unclear what data will be produced following changes in the work permit regime. These data exclude European Economic Area citizens who are not subject to immigration control (i.e. all citizens of Norway, Iceland and Switzerland and of pre-2004 EU member states. Citizens of post-2004 EU member states are not subject to immigration control, and so are excluded, unless they are employees).</td>
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<td><strong>Migration</strong></td>
<td>The IPS is a survey of passengers arriving and leaving the UK. The IPS is the only dataset which measures out migration as well as in migration (Rees and Boden, 2006). In-migrants (as opposed to visitors) are identified by their stated intended length of stay. Bands identified include less than three months, three to six months, six to twelve months and more than twelve months. The data collected includes country of previous residence, country of birth, nationality, destination in the UK (town), expenditure, purpose of visit (including work, study, joining a partner or family), intended length of stay, age group, gender, occupation, dependents, year and quarter of visit. Not all variables are reported for Scotland. (<a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/STATBASE/Source.asp?vlnk=348&amp;More=Y">http://www.statistics.gov.uk/STATBASE/Source.asp?vlnk=348&amp;More=Y</a>; Rees and Boden, 2006) The migrant sample size exceeds 2,000 pa (ONS, 2003). However, for Scotland, the IPS sample is small, particularly for Scottish migrants (approximately 100 survey contacts during 2004) and estimates derived from the IPS are therefore less reliable than UK-level estimates - particularly as regards country of origin/destination and age of migrants.</td>
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[^10]: Rees and Boden, 2006
Some flows between the UK and Ireland are omitted. Passengers who, on entry, intend to stay for a short period and then decide to stay longer are not captured as migrants.

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<tr>
<th>Migration</th>
<th>Mid-year population estimates (GROS)</th>
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<tr>
<th>Migration</th>
<th>National Insurance Number (NINo) registrations</th>
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<td></td>
<td>To work legally in the UK (both as an employee or self-employed) and to claim benefits/tax credits a person requires a National Insurance Number (NINo) issued by the DWP. Data records the flow of registrations (not the stock), providing country of origin, gender, age, location of residence (local authority) and receipt of out-of-work benefits (DWP, 2008). Figures reported are the registration date on the National Insurance Recording System (NIRS). This may take several weeks from applying for the NINo. The data captures all migrants who work legally, irrespective of length of stay in the UK. It therefore includes migrants staying less than one month. However, also captures those who claim benefits and any others who apply for a NINo but do not work (e.g. people intending to work). Thus some national insurance numbers are allocated but never used. It also excludes many migrants, i.e. those who do not apply for a NINo. These include students who do not take paid employment, dependents of NINo applicants who do not intend to work and returning UK nationals who already have a NINo (ONS, 2007).</td>
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<th>Migration</th>
<th>NHS Central Register (NHSCR)</th>
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<td>The NHS Central Register (NHSCR) holds data on all people registered with a GP in Scotland. Migrants from outside the UK are identified through information collected at the time of registration with a GP. As part of a recent upgrade to the system, place of birth is included but this is only routinely collected for new births, although there are plans to</td>
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(populate for patients born in Scotland (as identified through the NHS birth number). The sample only includes migrants who register with a GP, i.e. those requiring access to the NHS through a GP and those choosing to register with a GP, irrespective of medical needs. Registration is available for those staying in the UK for longer than 3 months and so the dataset includes some visitors. Out-migration overseas is not captured other than in situations when patients inform their GP. Out migration to the rest of the UK is identified when the patient registers with a GP in their country of destination within the UK. Because registration varies across groups, the data is not representative of migrants, e.g. young men are less likely to register with a doctor. The data collected is very limited (e.g. date of birth, gender, health board of residence with history of moves between health boards, date of registration with health board). The dataset has recently been improved through the addition of place of birth, mother’s surname, postcode of residence. The dataset does not identify date of entry to Scotland (or the UK) as opposed to date of registration with a GP. However, through the inclusion of previous Health Board (or Health Authority in the rest of the UK) it can provide information on the mobility of migrants within Scotland and between Scotland and the rest of the UK. [http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/national-health-service-central-register/about-the-register/what-information-is-held-on-the-register.html](http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/national-health-service-central-register/about-the-register/what-information-is-held-on-the-register.html)

| Migration          | Community Health Index (CHI) | The Community Health Index records new registrations with a GP. This is managed by the Practitioner Services Division of the NHS in Scotland and transfers information to and from NHSCR, so it includes similar populations. An extract from the CHI is currently used as the source of migration within Scotland at the postcode level, and is combined with information on health board moves provided by NHSCR. The CHI suffers from the same bias as the NHSCR (see above), due to capturing only those who register with a GP and not recording out-migration. In addition, returning Scots and other British who have resided outside the UK for three months or more will be identified as migrants, although the latter will only occur if the patient has registered with their GP as an embarkation when they leave the UK. |
The data relevant to migration which is held on the CHI is very limited (e.g. age, gender, address and full postcode; health authority for migrants from England and Wales; migrant flag for patients moving in from overseas). Country of origin is not routinely collected.

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<tr>
<th>Migration</th>
<th>Total International Migration (TIM)</th>
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<td>Total International Migration (TIM), i.e. immigration and emigration flows, estimates are published annually for Scotland as a whole. Both mid-year and calendar year estimates are provided. Data includes: age, gender, marital status, citizenship, country of birth, last/next country of residence, reason for visit, usual occupation, whether an asylum seeker and length of stay. Estimates are calculated by ONS using a range of data: IPS, including those who switch from visitor to migrant; Home Office data on asylum seekers and their dependents; Home Office data on non-EEA citizens (to estimate those switching from migrant to visitor status); and Irish CSO estimates on migration flows between the UK and Ireland (using the LFS) (Rees and Boden, 2006). TIM <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/STATBASE/Analysis.asp?vlnk=61&amp;More=Y">http://www.statistics.gov.uk/STATBASE/Analysis.asp?vlnk=61&amp;More=Y</a></td>
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<th>Migration Employment</th>
<th>Worker Registration Scheme (WRS) administrative data</th>
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<td>Until May 2009, individuals from the A8 countries (those which joined the EU in May 2004, excluding Cyprus and Malta) who work in the UK for more than one month as employees are required to register under the Workers Registration Scheme (WRS) for their first year of employment (ONS, 2007). From 1 May 2009, the scheme will be discontinued and so will no longer provide a source of data on A8 migrants. The WRS excludes A8 migrants who are self-employed (who are exempt from registration). For employees, it overestimates the stock, as out-migrants are not recorded. In addition, dependents of those registering are also recorded and so may be double counted if they are employees and so register in respect of their own employment. Data includes gender, age, place of work and of residence, industry and occupation, nationality. However, date of migration (as opposed to registration) is not recorded. Moreover, work location and industry may be misleading as many WRS migrants are</td>
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registered to work with employment agencies (ONS, 2007). The DWP and WRS figures do not record when any individual moves around the country or leaves it, so arrival figures cannot be treated as cumulative, even within one year (Audit Commission, 2007). The Home Office produces the quarterly ‘Accession Monitoring Report’: [http://www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/sitecontent/documents/aboutus/reports/accession_monitoring_report/](http://www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/sitecontent/documents/aboutus/reports/accession_monitoring_report/)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employment</th>
<th>Labour Force Survey</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Labour Force Survey collects a very wide range of information on individuals and their employment, including personal and household data, extensive economic activity data and qualifications. Migrants may be identified, including their country of birth, date of entry to the UK, nationality and national identity. The LFS has a longitudinal element, covering five consecutive quarters. The LFS's immigrant sample size for Scotland is around 500, about half of whom entered the UK in the previous ten years (based on our analysis). Sub-national analysis is thus highly restricted due to sample size. Aggregation of data over several years can be used to increase the sample size. However, this reduces timeliness and the ability to identify change.</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Further Education Statistics (Scottish Funding Council)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Scottish Funding Council (SFC) collects administrative data on all students in Further Education Institutions in Scotland. 'Migrants' are identified in terms of country of domicile prior to their course, i.e. students who migrated to the UK prior to becoming a student may not be identified as migrants. Collects data on personal characteristics, course, including subject, level and institution. <a href="http://www.sfc.ac.uk/statistics/stats_fe_info.htm">http://www.sfc.ac.uk/statistics/stats_fe_info.htm</a></td>
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<tr>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Higher Education Student Records</th>
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<tbody>
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<td></td>
<td>The Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) collects administrative data on all students in Higher Education Institutions in the UK. 'Migrants' are identified in terms of nationality and country of permanent domicile, i.e. students who migrated to the UK prior to becoming a student may not be identified. Data collected includes personal characteristics, course,</td>
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19
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<tr>
<th><strong>Education</strong></th>
<th><strong>Pupil Census/Independent School Census</strong></th>
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<td>There are two censuses for school pupils: the Pupil Census for publicly funded schools and Independent School Census for other schools. The Pupil Census data used to identify the pupil's main language spoken at home and this was used as a proxy for pupils coming from a migrant family (Scottish Government, 2008e). However, this is now only collected at a school (and not individual) level. Migrants can now only be identified by whether they receive English as an Additional Language support, which is liable to underestimate migrant status. Asylum seekers and refugees are also identified. Other data collected includes national identity, ethnicity, age, gender, and school attended. <a href="http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2007/02/27083941/2">http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2007/02/27083941/2</a> The Independent School Census is more limited, but also identifies whether a pupil receives English as an Additional Language support. However, the usefulness of English as an Additional Language support is questionable: no instances were reported in the Independent School Census and it will not identify migrants form English-speaking countries. GROS is currently investigating other ways the Schools Census may identify migrants. <a href="http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2008/04/29101007/0">http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2008/04/29101007/0</a></td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Characteristics</strong></th>
<th><strong>Integrated Household</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Integrated Household Survey integrates the Labour Force Survey and associated boosts, the General Household Survey, the Expenditure and Food Survey, the Omnibus</td>
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<td>Survey</td>
<td>Survey and the English Housing Survey. It is being introduced in phases and started in January 2008. Migrants are identified by country of birth. Their date of first entry to the UK, whether they have lived continuously in the UK since first entry and, if not, their most recent date of entry are collected. The core questionnaire also includes: nationality, national identity, ethnicity, religion, mobility in previous year, health, income, economic activity, qualifications. <a href="http://www.esds.ac.uk/Government/cps/">http://www.esds.ac.uk/Government/cps/</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Crime</td>
<td>Language Line services</td>
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<tr>
<td>Attitudes to immigrants</td>
<td>Scottish Social Attitudes (SSA)</td>
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