

<b>POPULATION AND MIGRATION STATISTICS (PAMS) COMMITTEE (SCOTLAND)</b>
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## Moving from 6 enumeration base to 12 month output base for 2011 Census in Scotland

### Background

1. This paper describes work to quantify and characterise short-term migrants in Scotland, specifically in relation to the difference between the enumeration base and main output base of the 2011 Census.
2. The 2011 United Kingdom (UK) Census is designed to enumerate all usual residents and short term residents of the UK. In Scotland, this means that a full census return will be collected from anyone who has stayed, or intends to stay, in the UK for 6 months or more (in England & Wales, 3 months or more). People normally resident in the UK but are temporarily outside the UK on census day for less than 12 months will also be enumerated at their UK usual residence address.
3. The main output base for the 2011 Census will be 'usual residence'. The three UK statistical offices have agreed that usual residents should be defined as people that have been, or intend to be, a resident of the UK for a period of 12 months or more<sup>1</sup>.
4. Therefore, the enumeration base in Scotland will include all those meeting the 'usual residence' output base, plus those present on Census day whose total length of stay in the UK is at least 6 months but less than 12.
5. The work described here provides evidence for the scale of the difference in population count between the enumeration and main output base in Scotland.
6. In England, Wales and Northern Ireland, the 'Intended length of stay in the UK' question will ask census respondents who were born abroad and have lived in the UK for less than 12 months to indicate whether their overall stay is likely to be less than 6 months, between 6 and 12 months or long-term (more than 12 months). This information will be used, together with responses to Country of Birth and Month and Year of Arrival, to identify all usual residents<sup>2</sup> (i.e. those resident in the country for 12 months or longer).
7. A difference in census questions means the approach taken by the rest of the UK cannot be replicated in Scotland. GROS analysed user needs for data from the Census in Scotland and concluded that there was little demand in Scotland for information on intended length of stay. Coupled with concerns around the quality of the data that the question would yield, the decision was taken not to include the question in Scotland's 2011

<sup>1</sup> This definition is based on the UN definition of the related terms 'Place of usual residence' (The country in which a person lives, that is to say, the country in which he or she has a place to live where he or she normally spends the daily period of rest. Temporary travel abroad for purposes of recreation, holiday, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage does not change a person's country of usual residence) and 'International long-term immigrant / long-term emigrant' (A person who moves to a country other than that of his or her usual residence for a period of at least a year (12 months), so that the country of destination effectively becomes his or her new country of usual residence.).

<sup>2</sup> Note that the England & Wales and Northern Ireland method would not identify short-term migrants born in the UK.

Household Questionnaire, (along with other topic-related questions, such as those about 'second residences'). This allowed space for other questions that would provide information on topics of more interest to Scottish users, such as additional questions on language and one on long-term health conditions.

**Data sources for short-term migrants in Scotland**

8. There are no official estimates of short-term migrants in Scotland. However, the Office for National Statistics Centre for Demography (ONSCD) has produced 'non-England & Wales'<sup>3</sup> estimates of short-term migrants based on their published experimental statistics on short-term migrants for England & Wales<sup>4</sup>. These estimates will include migrants visiting Northern Ireland but it is assumed that the majority will visit Scotland.
9. The estimates are based on International Passenger Survey (IPS) data. The number of short-term migrants sampled by this survey is very small and consequently there are wide confidence intervals associated with the estimates. ONS suggest that any estimates from the IPS with a standard error greater than 25% should be treated with caution as they are subject to a high level of uncertainty. However, in the absence of other, more robust data being available, the IPS estimates can provide an indication of the approximate number of people that may be in Scotland for between 6 and 12 months.
10. The ONS data provides two measures of short-term migration: flows and stocks. The term in-flow refers to short-term migration visits made by individuals who are usually resident outside the UK. Out-flow refers to short-term migration overseas by individuals who are usually resident in the UK. In-flow and out-flow therefore refer to different migration streams.
11. While in and out flows measure the number of visits made in a specified period, stock refers to the average short-term migrant population present over a specified period. The stock of short-term migrants in a country is referred to as 'in-stock' whereas the stock of a country's normal residents temporarily out of the country is referred to as 'out-stock'.

**Table 1 'Non-England & Wales' in and out stock of 6-12 month short-term migrants, mid-2004 to mid-2008<sup>5</sup>**

<b>Year</b>	<b>In stock</b>	<i>Standard Error %</i>	<b>Out stock</b>	<i>Standard Error %</i>
<b>2004</b>	2,000	54	5,000	35
<b>2005</b>	3,000	51	6,500	36
<b>2006</b>	10,500	46	15,500	27
<b>2007</b>	4,500	39	11,000	30
<b>2008</b>	3,000	38	3,000	45

12. Table 1 shows the IPS based estimates of the stock of 6-12 month short-term migrants for the 'non-England & Wales' region. The estimates have

<sup>3</sup> 'Non-England & Wales' estimates were produced by subtracting estimates for England & Wales from estimates for the UK.

<sup>4</sup> Currently undergoing assessment as National Statistics. They are available at <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=15363&Pos=&ColRank=1&Rank=272>

<sup>5</sup> Stock estimates have been rounded to the nearest 500. Standard error % relate to the unrounded figure.

high standard errors (indicating low accuracy) and there is considerable variation from year to year. However, it seems reasonable to assume that the in-stock of 6-12 month short-term migrants in the 'non-England & Wales region is in the low thousands.

13. Other data from the IPS shows that for the majority (about 50-70%) of short-term migrants staying for 6-12 months, the main reason for migration was employment or study. Identification and analysis of short-term migrants in administrative data relating to employment and study can help verify the IPS data.
14. The number of foreign domiciled students (i.e. those whose address prior to study was outside the UK) enrolled on courses lasting between 6 and 12 months at Scottish further and higher education institutions is shown in Table 2. As this data shows the number of students studying over the course of a year, it is equivalent to a migration in-flow, rather than in-stock.

**Table 2 Foreign domiciled students enrolled on courses lasting 6 to 12 months, academic year 2008-09**

	Number of students
Higher education	350
Further education	1,756
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,106</b>

15. All migrants that come to the UK for work can be identified through the allocation of National Insurance Numbers (NINo) to foreign nationals. However, there is no formal means for determining length of stay of those allocated a NINo so it is difficult to identify short-term migrants. An estimate of the proportion of NINo allocations that are made to 6-12 month short-term migrants was made based on data from a reconciliation exercise undertaken by ONS<sup>6</sup> and IPS data. Nationals from the European Union (EU) accession states were treated separately as a higher proportion of this group are likely to be short-term migrants. The estimates derived using this method are shown in Table 3.

**Table 3 Estimate of NINo allocations to foreign nationals staying for 6-12 months and residing in Scotland, financial year 2007-08**

	Estimate of migrant workers
EU Accession	2,365
non-EU Accession	1,164
<b>All nationalities</b>	<b>3,529</b>

16. Assuming no overlap between the two administrative systems, there was an in-flow of approximately 5,600 6-12 month short-term migrants to Scotland around 2008.
17. For comparison, the IPS based estimated in-flow of the 6-12 month migrants giving employment or study as their main reason for migration was 6,500. The two sets of estimates are broadly in agreement, particularly when factors such as the wider geographical area of the IPS estimates (i.e. the inclusion of Northern Ireland) are taken into account.

<sup>6</sup> Office for National Statistics (2008) A Reconciliation Exercise between IPS Based Estimates of International Immigration and Counts from Administrative Sources, available at: [http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about/data/methodology/specific/population/future/imps/updates/downloads/Reconciliation\\_Exercise.pdf](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about/data/methodology/specific/population/future/imps/updates/downloads/Reconciliation_Exercise.pdf)

18. Analysis of other data, including the 2011 Census rehearsal in England & Wales, also suggests that the number of migrants that stay for 6-12 months is relatively small.

**Sub-Scotland distribution of short-term migrants**

19. The small number of short-term migrants sampled by the IPS means that it is not possible to produce meaningful sub-Scotland estimates. However, it is possible to get an indication of the geographical spread of short-term migrants using administrative data sources.
20. Table 4 (below) compares the distribution, at local authority level, of 6-12 month short-term in-migrants, as defined by NINo allocations to foreign nationals and data on further and higher education students. The distribution of GP registrations as recorded by the National Health Service Central Register (NHSCR) is also shown, although it is not possible to distinguish short and long term migrants using this source

**Table 4 Comparison of distribution of short-term migrants between local authorities based on three administrative sources**

	Percentage share of Scotland total			
	NINo allocation	Student	NHSCR	Population
Aberdeen City	11	4	13	4
Aberdeenshire	4	6	3	5
Angus	1	0	1	2
Argyll and Bute	2	0	1	2
Clackmannanshire	0	0	0	1
Dumfries and Galloway	1	1	1	3
Dundee City	4	5	4	3
East Ayrshire	0	0	0	2
East Dunbartonshire	1	0	0	2
East Lothian	1	0	1	2
East Renfrewshire	1	0	0	2
Edinburgh, City of	25	16	24	9
Eilean Siar	0	0	0	1
Falkirk	1	2	1	3
Fife	4	5	5	7
Glasgow City	18	35	22	11
Highland	5	2	3	4
Inverclyde	0	3	0	2
Midlothian	1	4	0	2
Moray	1	0	1	2
North Ayrshire	1	0	0	3
North Lanarkshire	3	5	2	6
Orkney Islands	0	0	0	0
Perth and Kinross	4	3	5	3
Renfrewshire	2	4	1	3
Scottish Borders	1	0	1	2
Shetland Islands	0	0	0	0
South Ayrshire	1	0	1	2
South Lanarkshire	2	2	2	6
Stirling	2	0	2	2
West Dunbartonshire	1	0	0	2
West Lothian	3	0	2	3

21. There is general agreement between the three administrative sources in the distribution of migrants. While the share of migrants is broadly in-line with population share, the city authorities of Aberdeen, Edinburgh and Glasgow receive a relatively higher proportion of migrants.

### **Conclusion**

22. Based on the survey and administrative evidence presented here, the number of 6-12 month short-term migrants in Scotland appears to have been in the low thousands in recent years. This may lead to the 2011 Census enumeration base population being slightly higher than the true population main output base.
23. However, the discrepancy is well within the margin of error of the Census population estimates. Furthermore, the difference will be offset to some extent by the likelihood that some of those temporarily outside the UK will be missed by the 2011 Census (the migrant out-stock).
24. There is a small bias towards the major cities in the distribution of 6-12 month short-term migrants but in general the distribution is line with population size. Even in these cities, the 6-12 month short-term migrant population is likely to be not greater than 0.5% of the total, and much less than that in many areas.
25. GROS therefore propose that no adjustment to the 2011 Census main output base is made for the presence of 6-12 month short-term migrants in the enumeration base.