

Research and education
infrastructure:
shaping where we live

BACK TO BASICS

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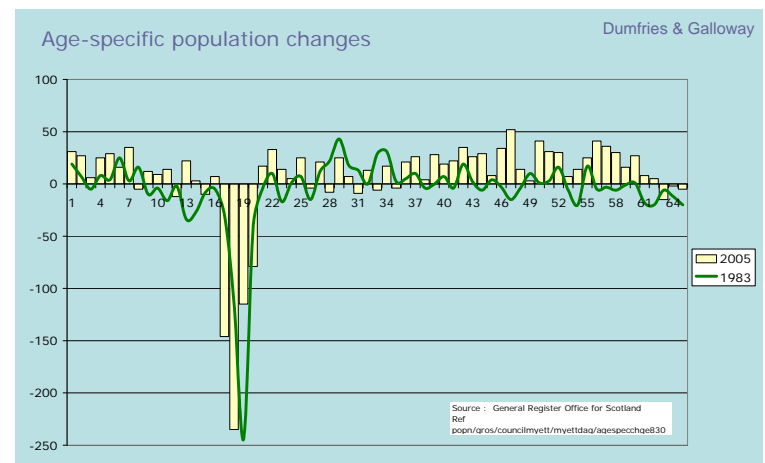
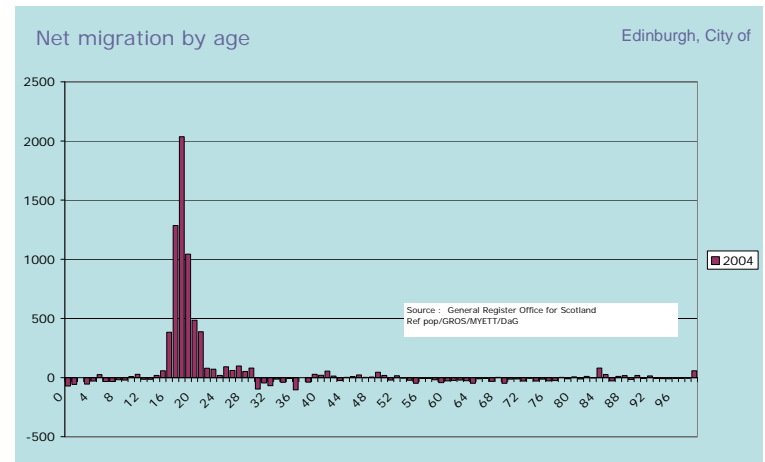
Country begins to die
when people think life
is elsewhere and
begin to leave

How and when do we choose where to live?

- Fundamental to the 'Florida' hypothesis
- Individually rarely simple
- Three anecdotes
 - AH
 - MI
 - HG

Two age patterns of migration:

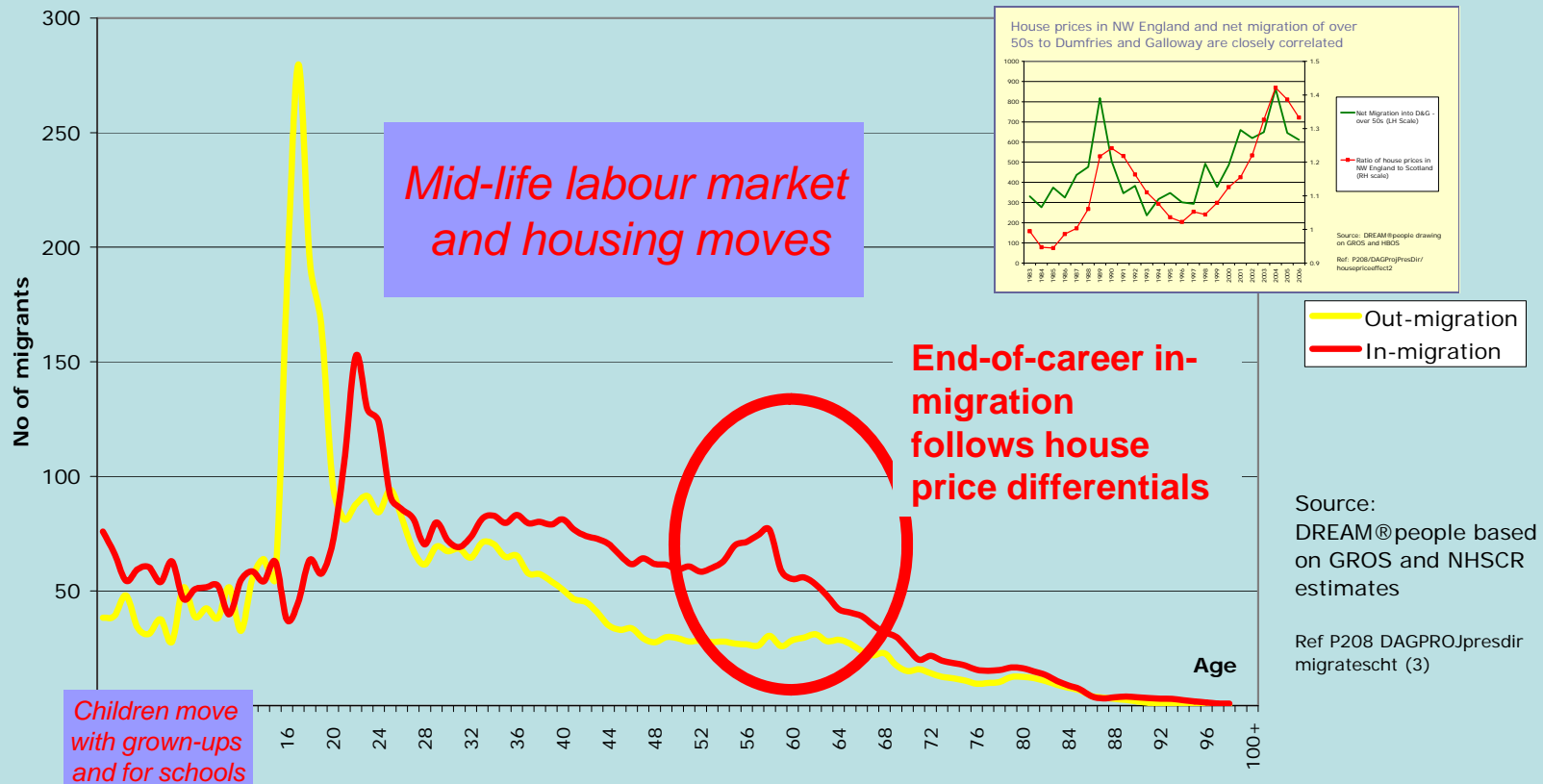
- Cities
- Rest of the country



In a rural area, peak out-migration is at age 17, HE entry year in Scotland

- peak in migration at 22

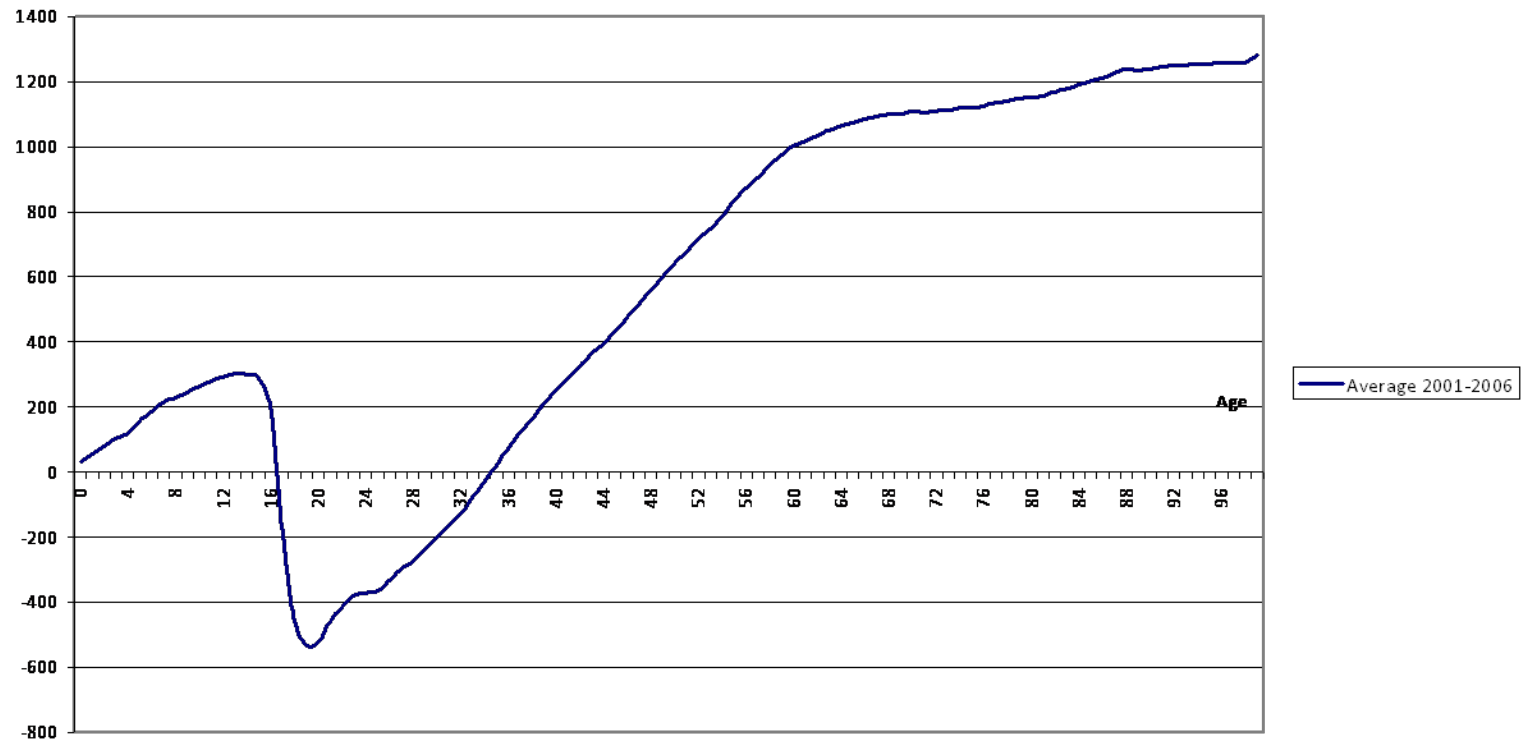
Gross migration flows - single year cohorts



Net migration shows up better cumulatively

Migration cumulated by age- average

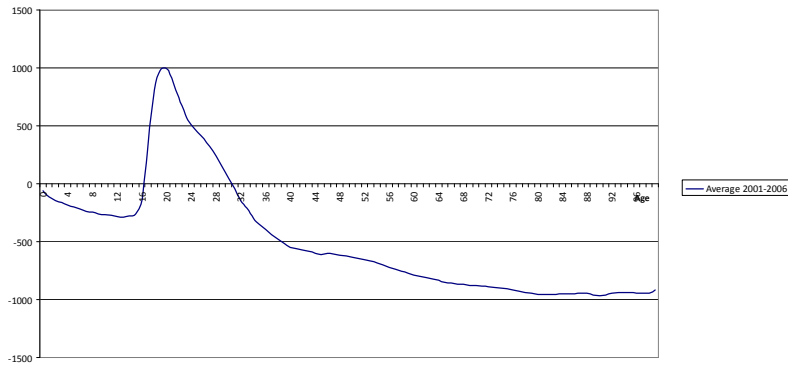
Highland Council Area



Cities

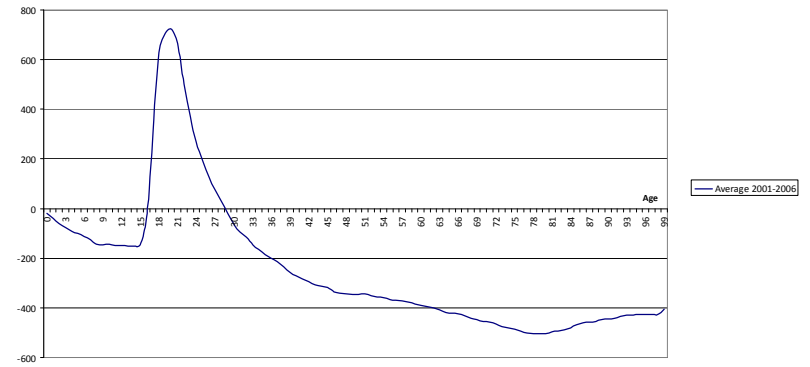
Migration cumulated by age- average

Aberdeen Council Area



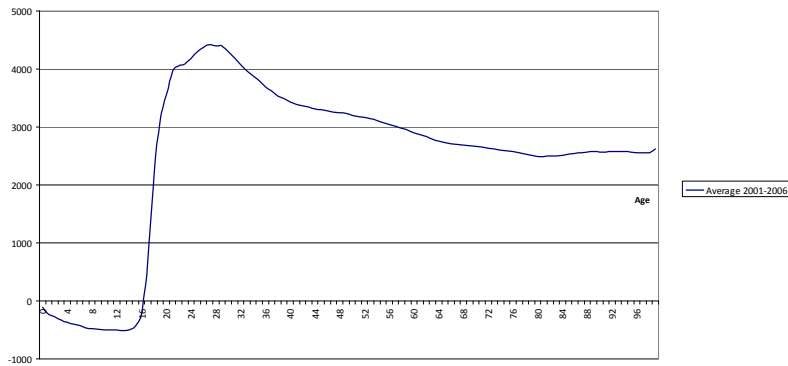
Migration cumulated by age- average

Dundee Council Area



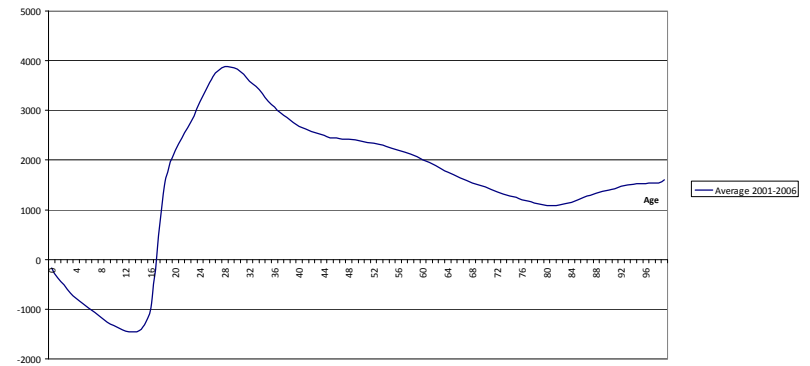
Migration cumulated by age- average

Edinburgh Council Area



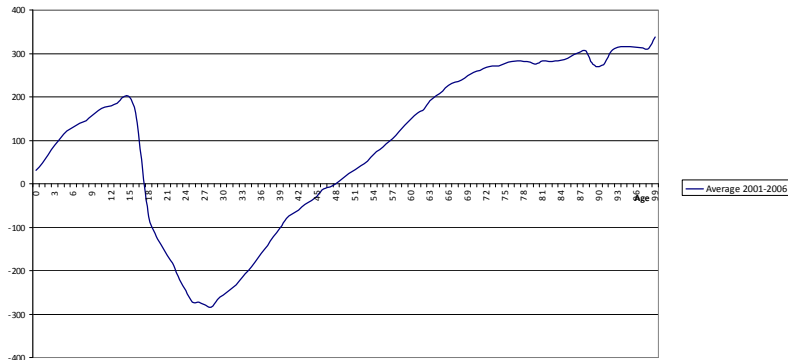
Migration cumulated by age- average

Glasgow Council Area

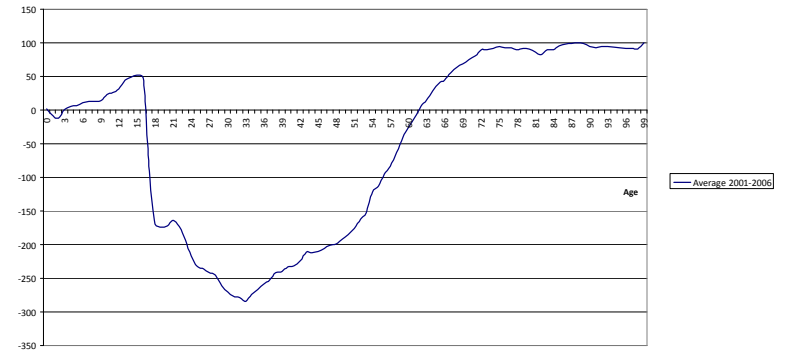


Country

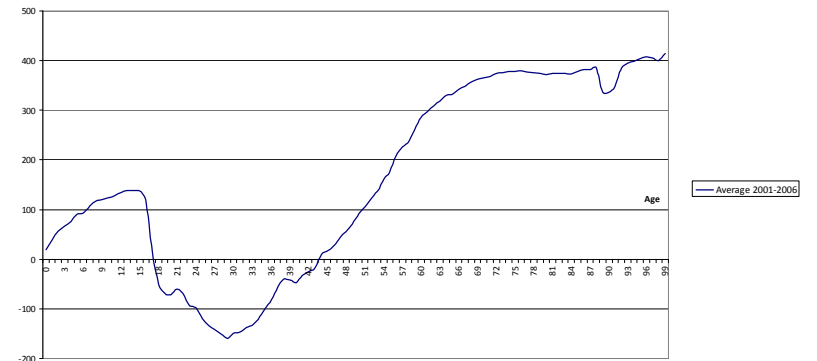
Migration cumulated by age- average Angus Council Area



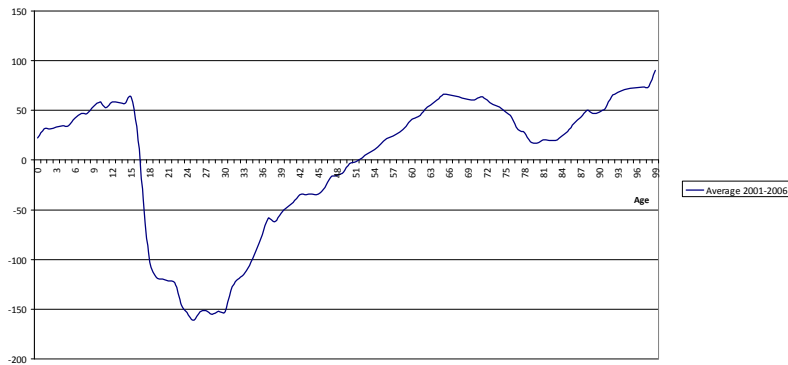
Migration cumulated by age- average Moray Council Area



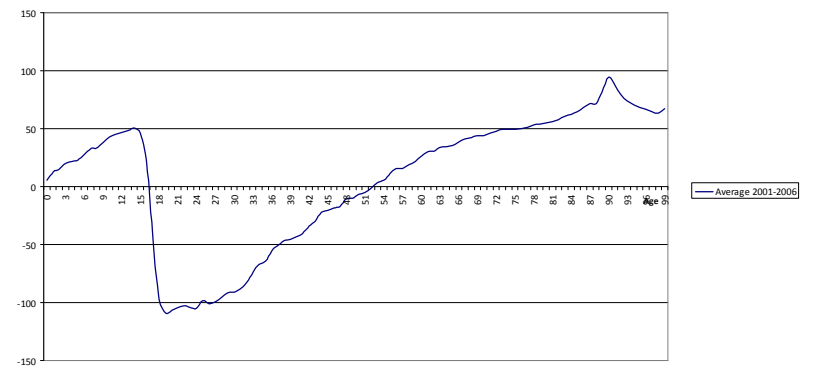
Migration cumulated by age- average Argyll and Bute Council Area



Migration cumulated by age- average East Ayrshire Council Area



Migration cumulated by age- average Outer Hebrides Council Area



We asked the punters ...

- 3500 surveyed in the Highlands and Islands
- Mainly paper
- Some online

- Gender differences
- Don't much mention higher education



**ARE YOU KEEN TO STICK AROUND
ARE YOU OR DO YOU KNOW A 15-30 YEAR OLD**

WE NEED YOUR VIEWS ON THE HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS

VISIT WWW.YOUTHMIGRATION.ORG

£20 AMAZON VOUCHERS TO BE WON

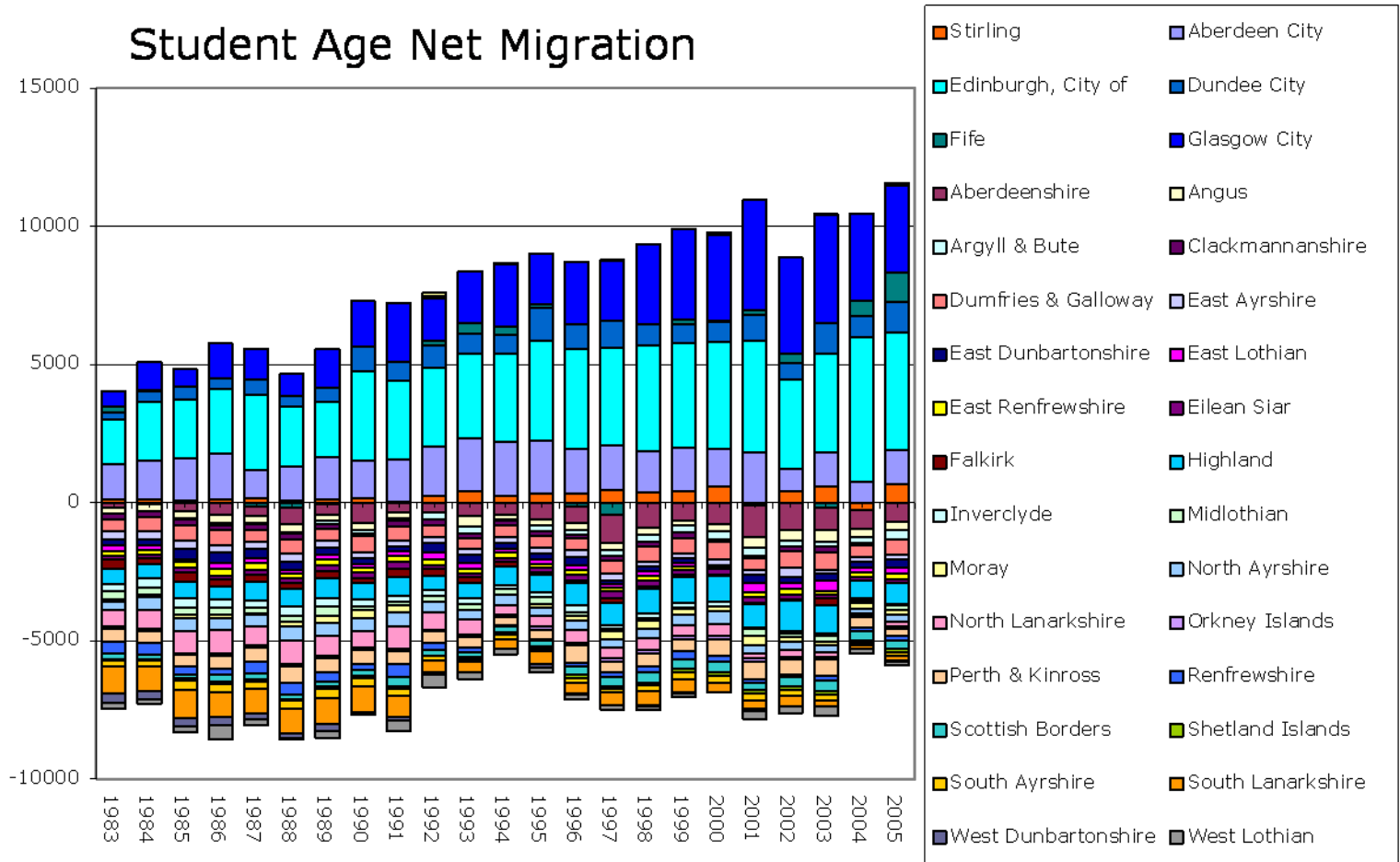


Where do people go?

Student Age Net Migration

gainers

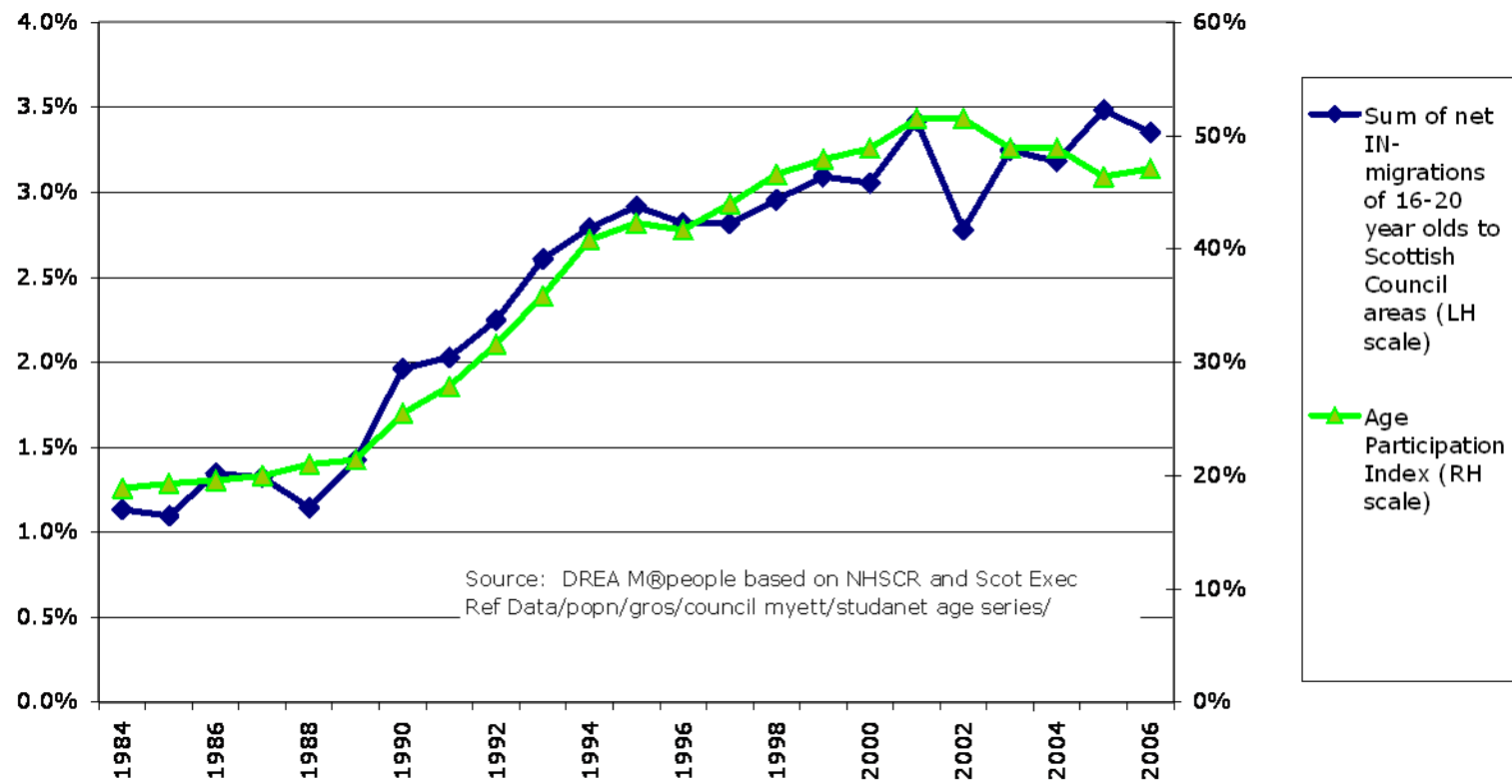
losers



only university cities attract young people

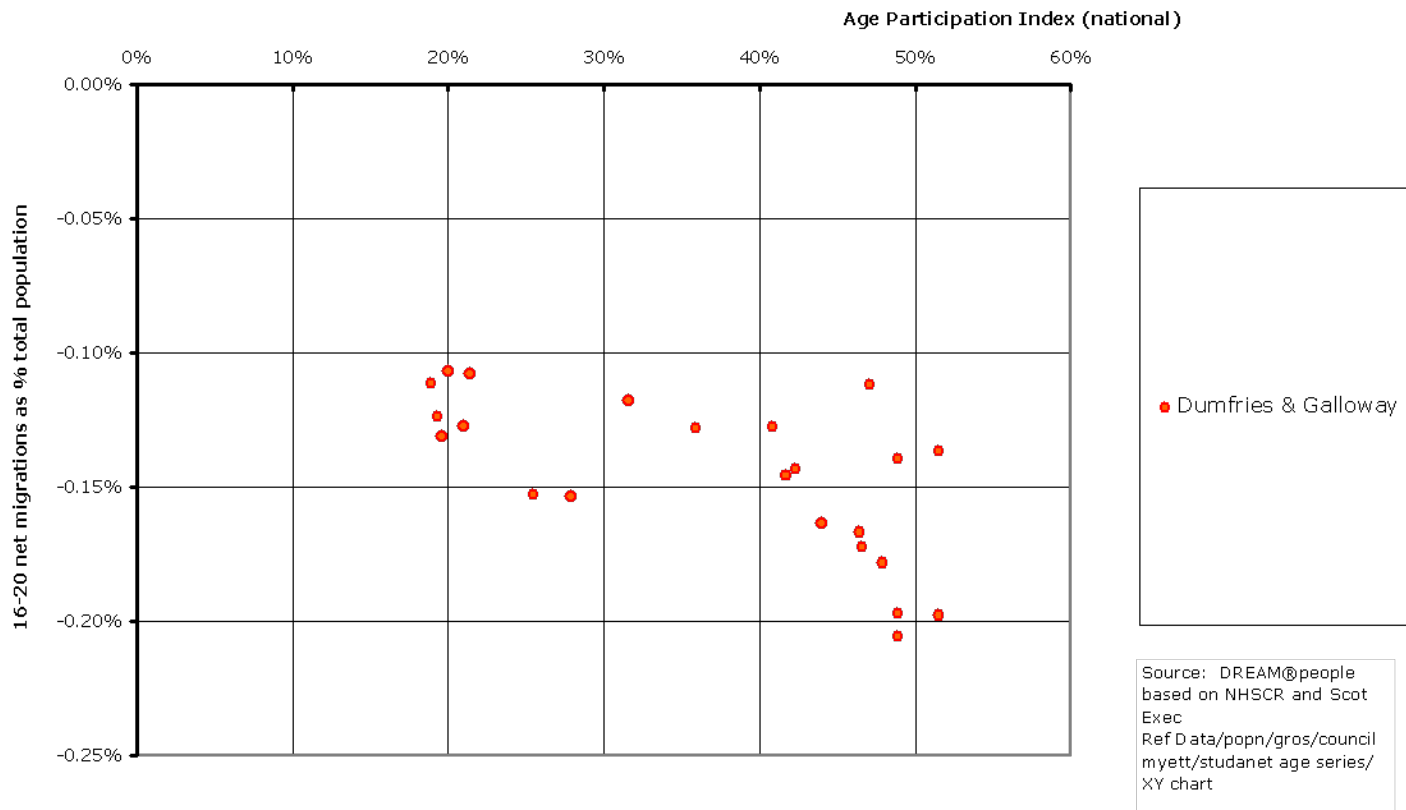
Higher education is the driver

Migration and Age (HE) Participation Index



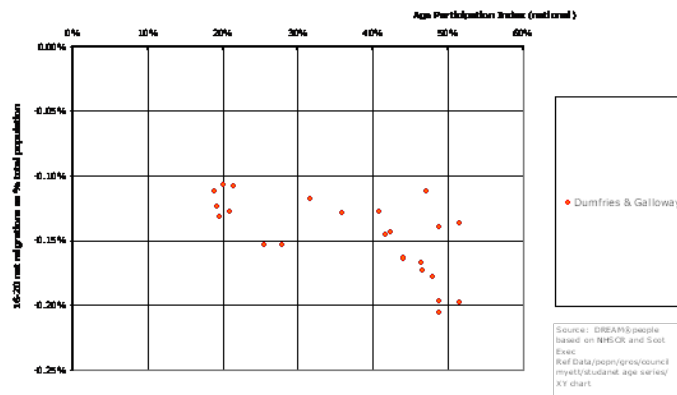
Negative correlation of migration with HE participation

Rural migration and HE access

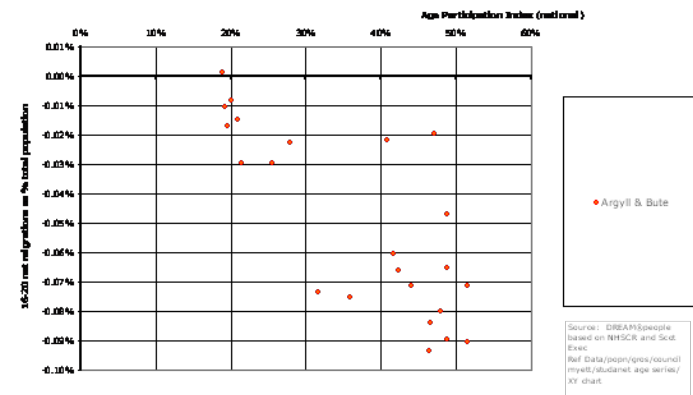


Strong negative correlations of migration with HE participation all over rural Scotland

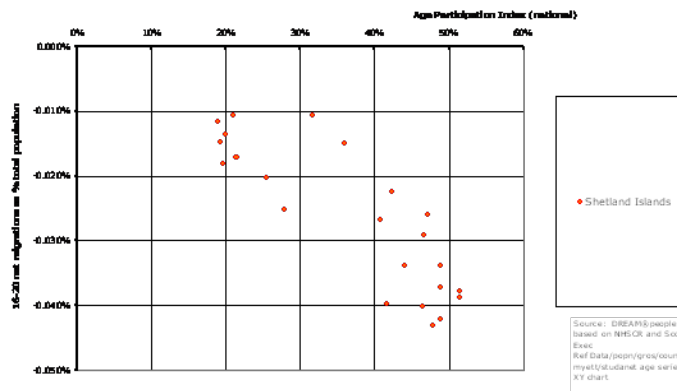
Rural migration and HE access



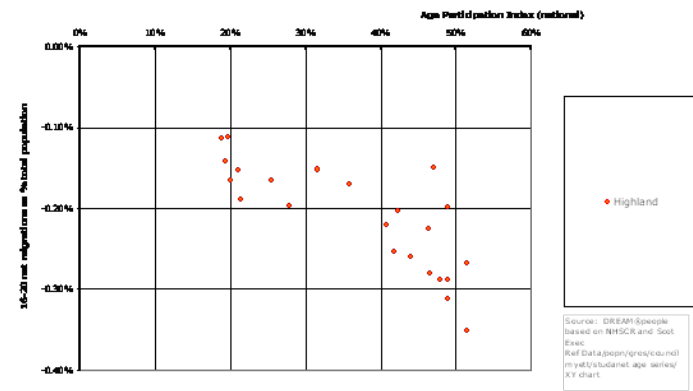
Rural migration and HE access



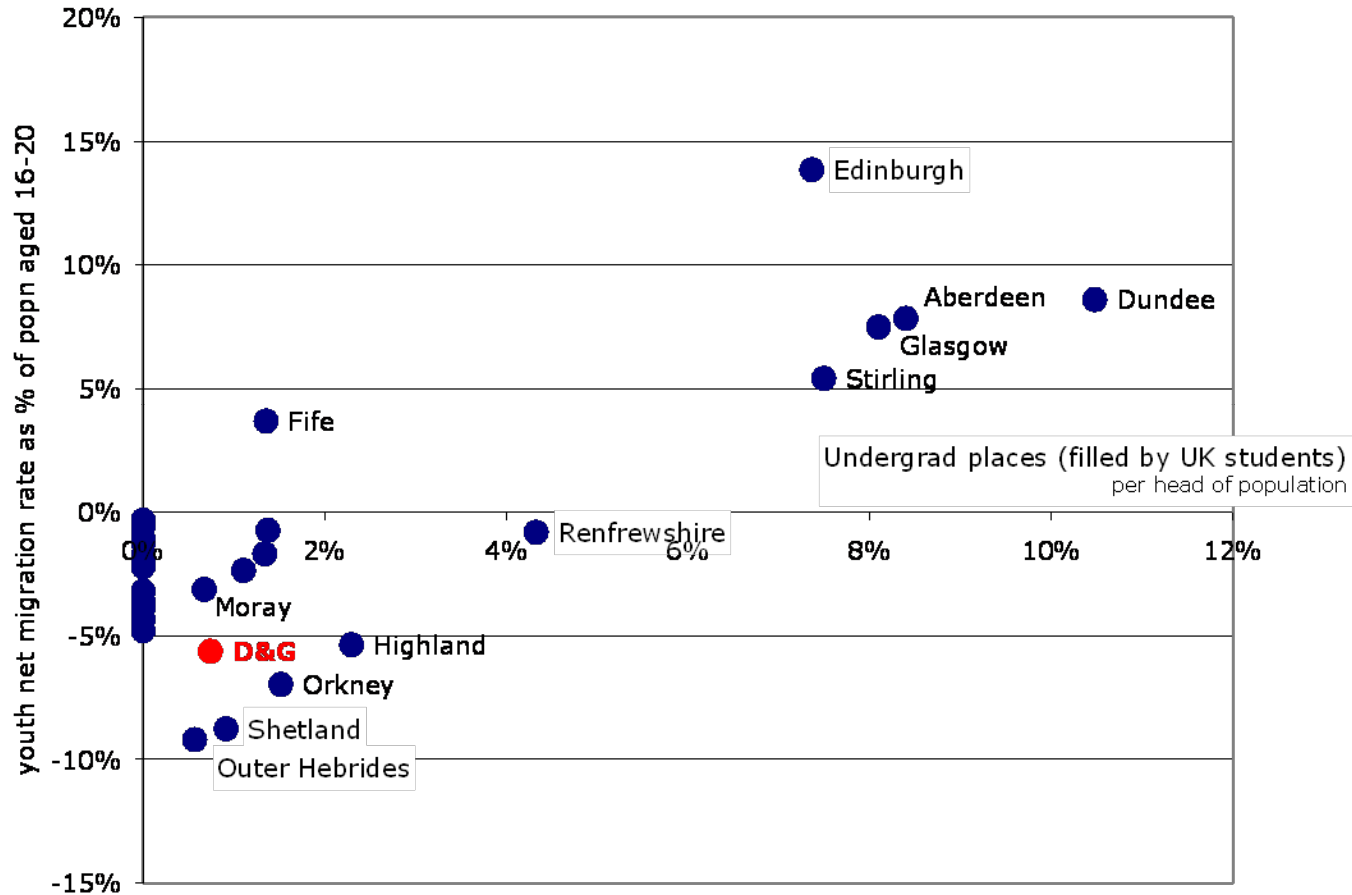
Rural migration and HE access



Rural migration and HE access



Youth migration and university undergraduate places (filled by UK students) per head of population



Source:
DREAMpeople
based on NHSCR
and HESA.

Geographical
distribution of
UPaisley and
UHI places
estimated.

Ref
Data/popn/gros/council
myett/student age
series/
places migraph (2)

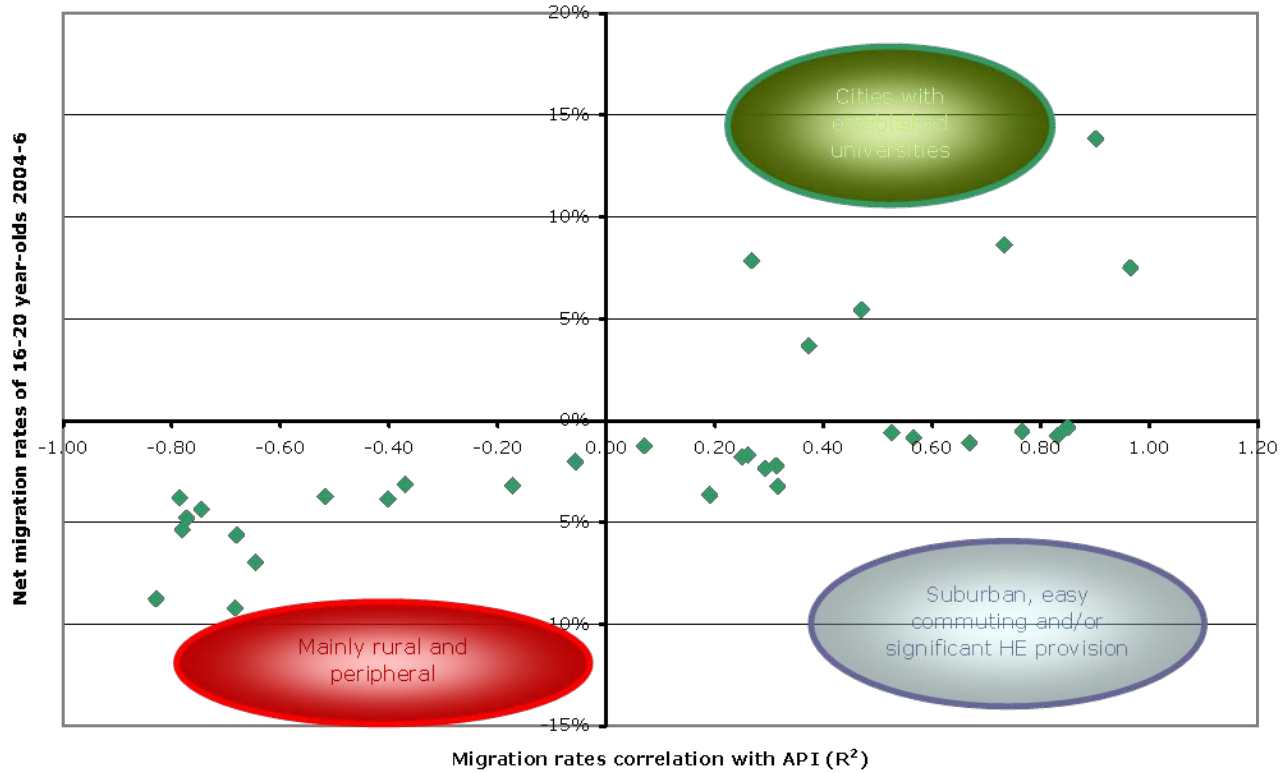
Not widely recognised ...

- Scottish Executive 2001 paper using Census 2001 data
 - Identified that (almost) half out-migrants from rural areas are under 25 – but only ca 3% of migrants identified as students
 - Urban/rural classification
 - ‘Standard’ age bands, Census occupational and household categories
 - are these too coarsely defined to detect the key processes?
- *The Determinants of Migration Flows (in England)* (our brackets)
Universities of Newcastle and Leeds **July 1998 for DETR – heavy use of 1991 Census**
 - Tony Champion, Stewart Fotheringham, Philip Rees, Paul Boyle and John Stillwell
 - **Table 4.2** Life-course transitions

• 1. Leaving parents’ home	age 16-22, short term
• 2. Sexual union,	20-25, tenancy few years
• 3. Career position	23-30
• 4. 1st child (good income)	23-30
• 5. 1st child (low income)	21-28
• 6. Mid-career promotions	30-55
• 7. Divorce	27-50
• 8. Cohabitation	27-50
• 9. Retirement	55-68
• 10. Bereavement	70+
• 11. Frailty	75+
 - Social mores and the organisation and financing of student life have changed since then

migration rate

Recent migration rates and the influence of HE participation



Source: GROS and Scottish Executive, cogentsi calculations

Ref Data/popn/gros/council myett/student age series/places migrph

correlation with API

-ve

+ve

Youth migration is *by far* the biggest migration flow affecting urban vitality and rural economic viability

Internal HE migration flows have little to do with the market – they mainly follow *directly* from public policy and investment in educational infrastructure– which tends to reinforce historic academic structures

Migration of 16-20 year-olds

- ***Thirteen places with increasing net out migration***

- Outer Hebrides
- Shetland
- Orkney
- Dumfries and Galloway
- Highland
- Borders
- Aberdeenshire
- Angus
- East Lothian
- Argyll & Bute
- Perth and Kinross
- Moray
- East Ayrshire

The three island groups have the highest out-migration rates and the remainder are rural – although the five places above with the lowest rates of out-migration have substantial towns, easy access to cities, and/or military bases.

- ***Six places with increasing net in-migration***

- Edinburgh
- Dundee
- Aberdeen
- Glasgow
- Stirling
- Fife

All of these have long-established universities, the most recent being the 'Robbins' foundation at Stirling (1964) and the conversion of Dundee from a University College to a full status university

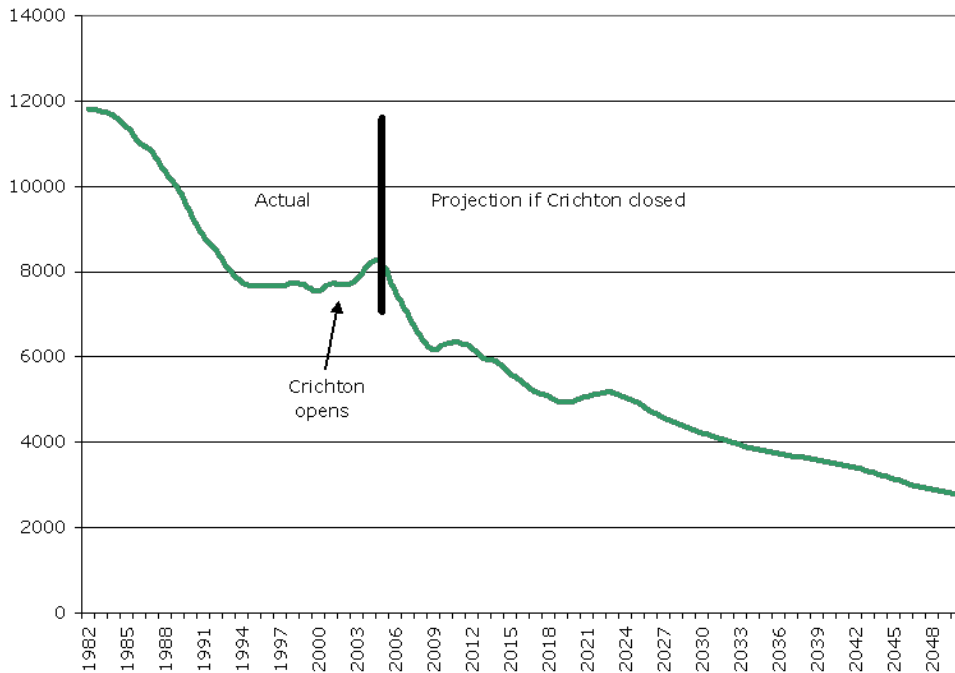
- ***Thirteen places with decreasing net out-migration***

- East Dunbartonshire
- East Renfrewshire
- North Ayrshire
- Midlothian
- Clackmannanshire
- South Ayrshire
- West Lothian
- Inverclyde
- Renfrewshire
- South Lanarkshire
- Falkirk
- North Lanarkshire
- West Dunbartonshire

These are all within easy commuting distance of the cities, and most have new (polytechnic or vocational) university establishments or significant FE establishments offering higher education.

You can change it ...

D&G population of 16-20 year-olds



Source: General Register Office for Scotland and DREAM@people

Ref: P208
DAGPRO600lessHE

	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>
Intercept	-0.035	0.010	-3.368
API	-0.080	0.024	-3.368
Crichton	0.488	1.103	0.443
Othermig	0.759	0.813	0.934

No overlap – cause or consequence?

Knowledge industries

Printing, publishing, broadcasting
Pharmaceuticals
Weapons and ammunition
Office machinery & computers
Electronic components
Transmitters for TV, radio and other
Receivers for TV and radio
Aerospace
Telecommunications
Banking and finance
Insurance and pension funds
Auxiliary financial services
Computer services
Research and development
Legal activities
Accountancy services
Management consultancy & n
Technical consultancy, archite
Advertising
Education

D&G industries

Forestry
Fishing
Agricultural machinery
Fish and fruit processing
Rubber products
Metal boilers and radiators
Dairy products
Agriculture
Knitted goods
Electricity production and distri
Water transport
Non-ferrous metals
Carpets and rugs
Other mining and quarrying
Textile weaving
Wood and wood products
Textile finishing
Structural metal products
Pesticides
Ceramic goods

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