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

Mid-life labour market and housing moves

End-of-career in-migration follows house price differentials

Children move with grown-ups and for schools

Source: DREAM®people based on GROS and NHSCR estimates
Ref P208 DAGPROJpresdir migratescht (3)
Net migration shows up better cumulatively
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

Argyll and Bute Council Area

Migration cumulated by age - average

East Ayrshire Council Area

Migration cumulated by age - average

Outer Hebrides Council Area

Migration cumulated by age - average

Moray 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
Where do people go?

only university cities attract young people
Higher education is the driver

Migration and Age (HE) Participation Index

Source: DREA Mi@people based on NHSCR and Scot Exec Ref Data/prop/gros/council myett/student age series/
Negative correlation of migration with HE participation
Strong negative correlations of migration with HE participation all over rural Scotland
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)*
  - 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
Recent migration rates and the influence of HE participation

Correlation with API

-ve  +ve

Migration rates correlation with API ($R^2$)

Net migration rates of 16-20 year-olds 2004-6

Source: CROS and Scottish Executive, cogensi calculations

Ref: Data/popn/gros/council/myeestudent age census/places migrate

Cities with significant HE provision

Suburban, easy commuting and/or significant HE provision

Mainly rural and peripheral
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

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coefficients</th>
<th>Standard Error</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intercept</td>
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Source: General Register Office for Scotland and DREAM@people
Ref: P208
DAGFRO600lessHIE
No overlap – cause or consequence?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Knowledge industries</th>
<th>D&amp;G industries</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Printing, publishing, broadcasting</td>
<td>Forestry</td>
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<td>Pharmaceuticals</td>
<td>Fishing</td>
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<td>Weapons and ammunition</td>
<td>Agricultural machinery</td>
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<tr>
<td>Office machinery &amp; computer systems</td>
<td>Fish and fruit processing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Electronic components</td>
<td>Rubber products</td>
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<td>Transmitters for TV, radio and</td>
<td>Metal boilers and radiators</td>
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<td>Receivers for TV and radio</td>
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<td>Electricity production and distribution</td>
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<td>Advertising</td>
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<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Ceramic goods</td>
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