



Is being English (or Welsh...) in Scotland a good thing? Occupational mobility and migration in Scotland

Maarten van Ham, David Manley (St Andrews)
Allan Findlay (Dundee)
Peteke Feijten (St Andrews)

- Aim: to gain greater insight into the spatial patterning of social mobility in Scotland.
- We are interested in two dimensions:
 - Regional dimension: The cross-sectional literature suggests that within Scotland, those living in Edinburgh are the most likely to do well in the labour market.
 - Country of birth dimension: The cross-sectional literature suggests that Scottish residents born in England or Wales are more likely to achieve a high occupational status than those born in Scotland.
- We will use longitudinal data to study these dimensions.



Edinburgh as regional escalator?

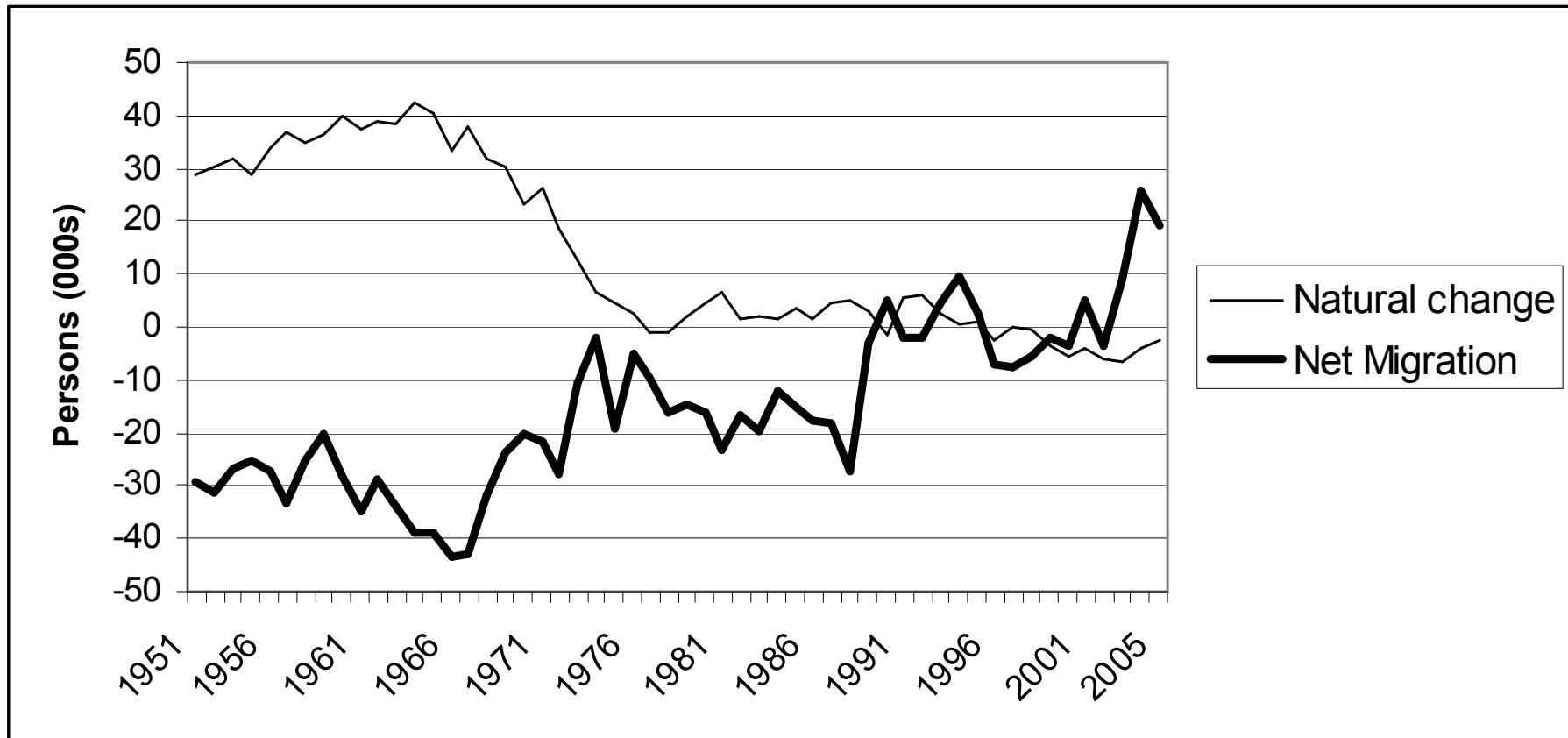
- Centre of Scottish devolved government
- Financial services hub (at least before 2008)
- Regional office headquarters etc



Migration and escalator regions

- Within Scotland, those living in Edinburgh seem to have an advantage in their labour careers.
- Is Edinburgh an escalator region within Scotland, providing opportunities for accelerated upward social mobility? (see Fielding A.J. (1992) Migration and social mobility: South East England as an escalator region. *Regional Studies* 26(1), pp. 1-15).
- If so, then our study should show that not only those living in Edinburgh, but also those moving to Edinburgh experience more upward mobility than those living and moving elsewhere.

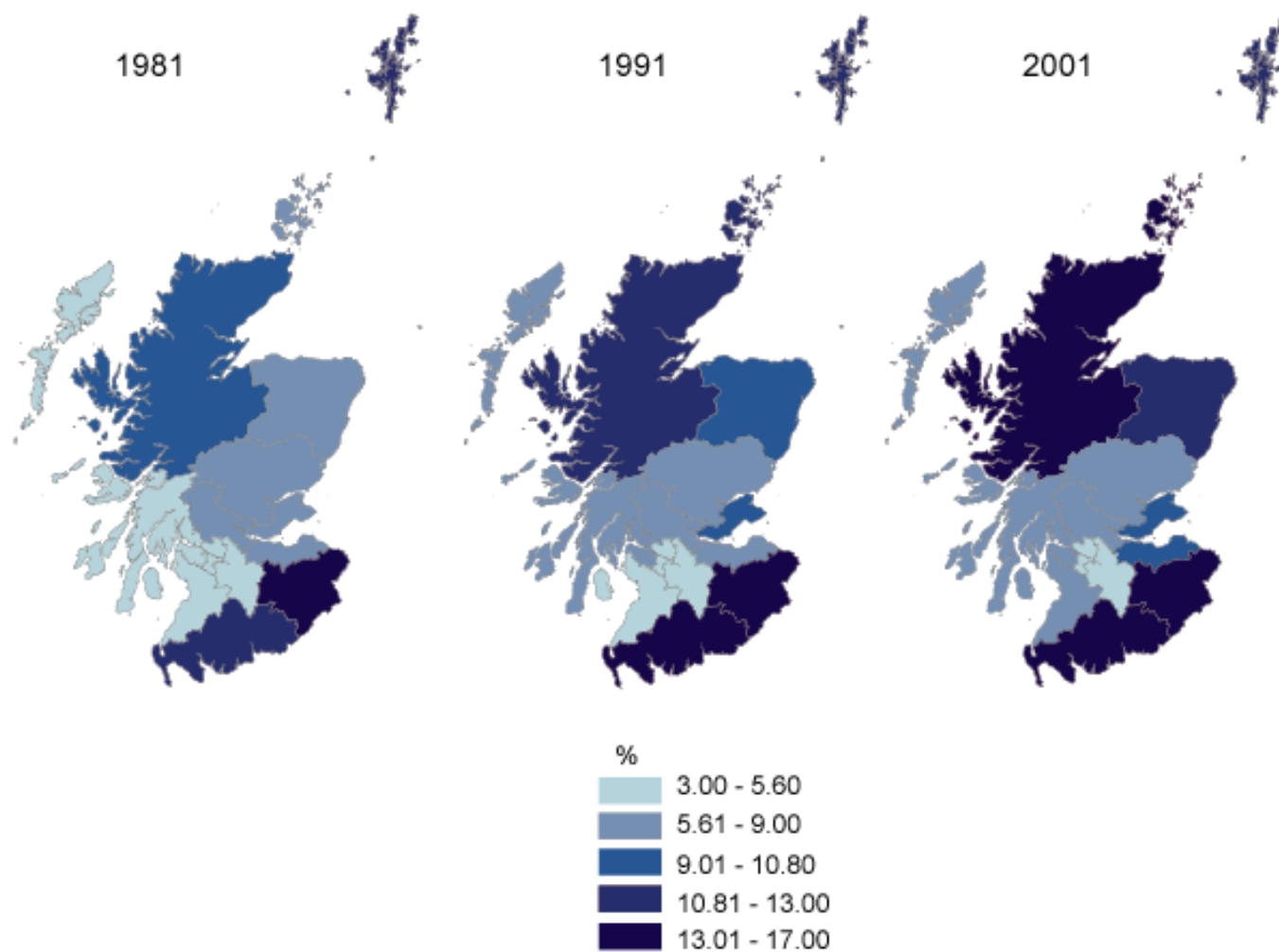
Net migration in Scotland



Scottish natural population change and net migration, 1951-2005
(source : GROS)

English in Scotland per Health Boards: 1981, 1991 and 2001

Distribution of English-born as a proportion of the total population in each Health Board



Reasons for migration (%)

Dominant motive	English-born: last move directly from England (%)	Scottish long distance moves (%)
Employment	72.7	38.1
Housing	3.0	17.3
Quality of life	6.1	19.8
Personal	15.2	17.7
Retirement	3.0	6.6
Other	0.0	0.4

(Source – survey by Findlay et al 2003)

English labour migrant characteristics (survey by Findlay et al 2003)

- 91% in professional and managerial posts
- 71% university educated
- 50% over 50 years of age
- 63% male
- 25% anticipated moving in the next year
- 31% had started their career in the South-East of England. Only 7% had started their career in Scottish cities

How to explain the apparent labour market advantage of those born in England?

- Are they simply better educated?
- Do they do better because they are migrants? We know from the literature that migrants are a very selective category with characteristics instrumental to career advancement.
- Do they have other advantages over those born in Scotland? Preferences of large (non-Scottish) employers in Scotland? This is a sensitive issue 10 years after Devolution.

Research questions

- Are individuals born outside Scotland more likely to experience upward social mobility than Scotland born individuals?
- Is there any evidence that Edinburgh is operating as an escalator region in Scotland?

Data: Scottish Longitudinal Study (SLS)

- 5.3% of the Scottish population (274,000 people)
- Individual-level data linked over time:
 - Census records 1991 and 2001
 - Socio-economic characteristics
 - Demographic characteristics
 - Spatial location and spatial mobility variables
 - Vital event information (births, deaths, marriages) 1991-2007
- Allowing researchers to study changes in individual lives over a 10 year period

Dependent variable

- Occupational mobility between 1991 and 2001, based on the National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SEC).
- NS-SEC categories collapsed into:
- **High occupational status (NS-SEC 1 and 2)**
 - higher managerial and higher professional occ.
 - lower professional and higher technical occupations)
- **Low occupational status (NS-SEC 3/5/6/7)**
 - intermediate occupations
 - lower supervisory and technical occupations
 - semi-routine occupations
 - routine occupations
- Self-employed in NS-SEC 4 excluded (very heterogeneous group)

Occupational mobility between 1991 and 2001 for
the population born in Scotland by place of
residence in 1991 (percentages)

Population born in Scotland		2001 Occupational status group		
		High (%)	Low (%)	N
Glasgow	High	85.49	14.51	1,309
	Low	24.63	75.37	3,017
Edinburgh	High	84.19	15.81	1,531
	Low	29.52	70.48	2,449
Other city	High	82.65	17.35	3,182
	Low	24.38	75.62	7,387
Town	High	81.39	18.61	3,708
	Low	21.32	78.68	10,940
Countryside	High	82.14	17.86	3,751
	Low	20.81	79.19	10,072

Occupational mobility between 1991 and 2001 for
the Scottish population **born in England and
Wales** by place of residence in 1991
(percentages)

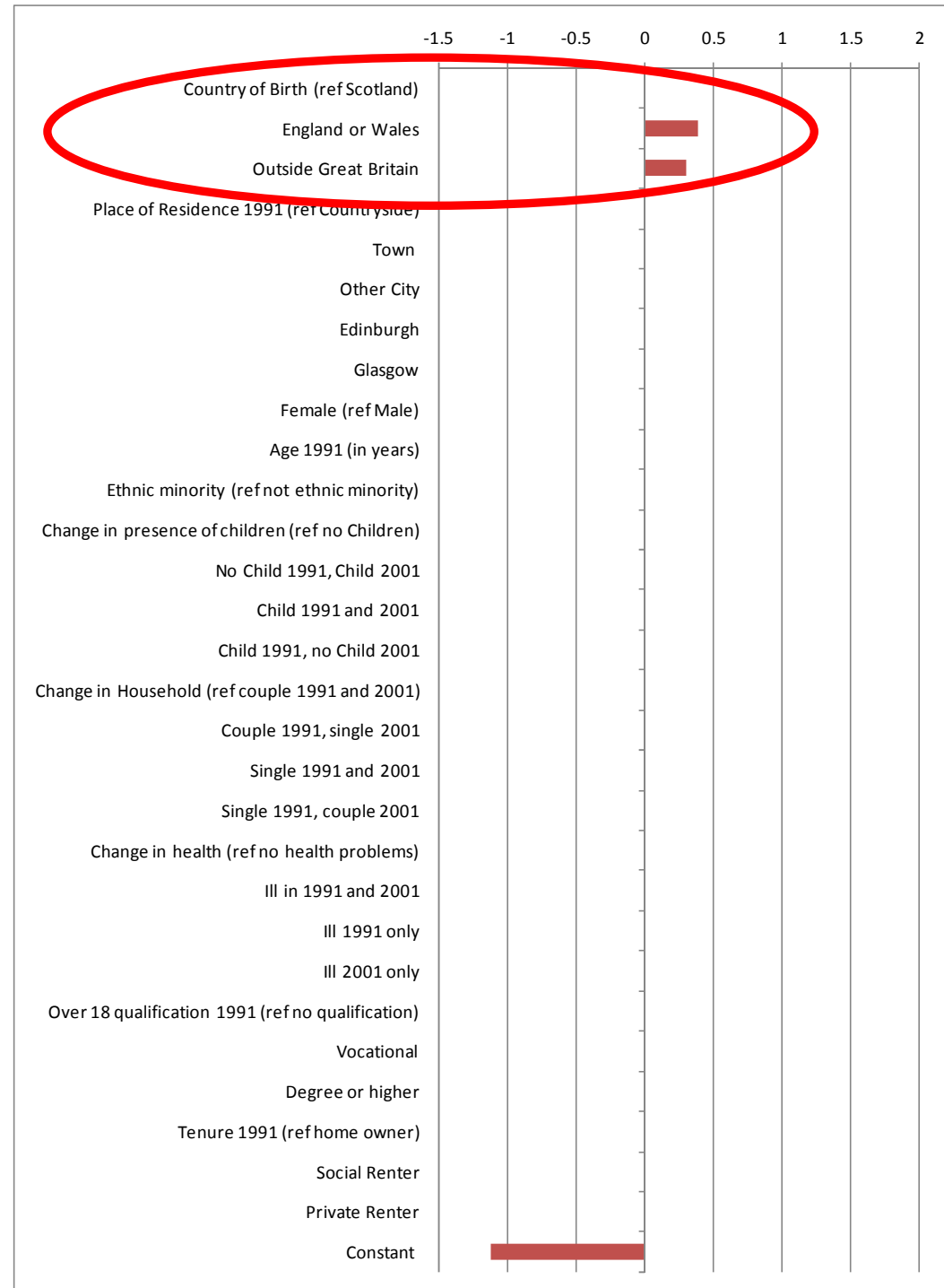
Population born in England and Wales		2001 Occupational status group			N
			High (%)	Low (%)	
Glasgow	High		91.30	8.70	92
	Low		28.79	24.63	71.27
Edinburgh	High		91.84	8.16	331
	Low		44.85	29.52	55.15
Other city	High		90.50	9.05	242
	Low		32.05	24.38	67.95
Town	High		77.69	22.04	313
	Low		28.37	21.32	71.63
Countryside	High		86.13	13.87	714
	Low		28.16	20.81	71.84

Logistic regression models

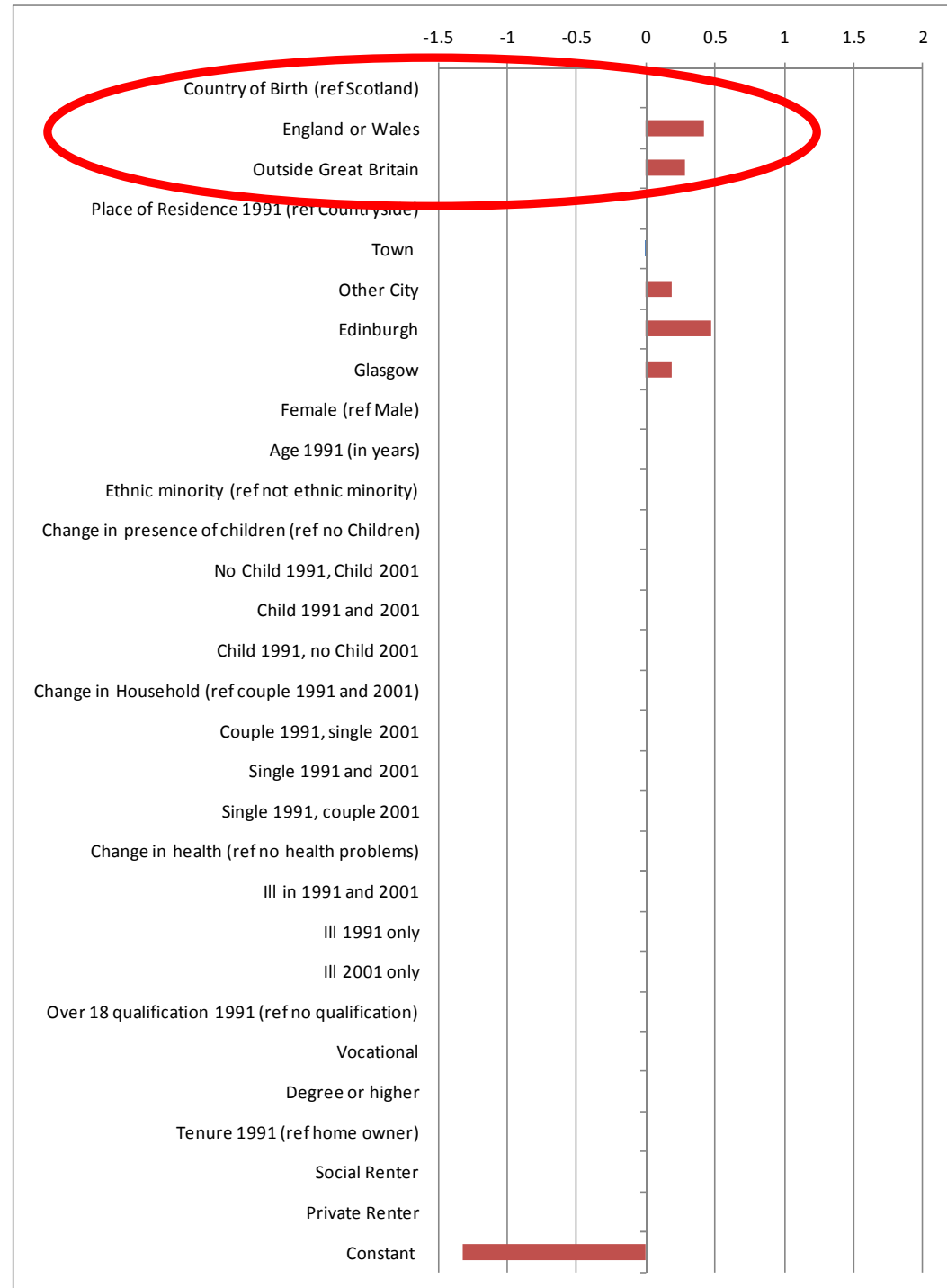
- Probability of moving from low to high occ. status between 1991 and 2001.
- Stepwise models:
 - Country of birth
 - Adding place of residence, 1991
 - Adding socio-demographic variables
 - Adding mobility variables (1991-2001)

	Model 1			Model 2			Model 3			Model 4		
	Coef	SE	Sig	Coef	SE	Sig	Coef	SE	Sig	Coef	SE	Sig
Country of Birth (ref Scotland)												
England or Wales	0.392	0.066	***	0.415	0.052	***	0.266	0.058	***	0.27	0.058	***
Outside Great Britain	0.3	0.112	***	0.277	0.091	***	0.31	0.104	***	0.299	0.104	**
Place of Residence 1991 (ref Countryside)												
Town				0.02	0.032		0.061	0.035		-	-	-
Other City				0.188	0.035	***	0.228	0.039	***	-	-	-
Edinburgh				0.466	0.048	***	0.329	0.053	***	-	-	-
Glasgow				0.189	0.048	***	0.215	0.052	***	-	-	-
Female (ref Male)												
Female							0.056	0.027	*	0.059	0.027	**
Age 1991 (in years)												
Age 1991							-0.04	0.002	***	-0.038	0.002	***
Ethnic minority (ref not ethnic minority)												
Ethnic minority							-0.769	0.256	***	-0.78	0.259	***
Change in presence of children (ref no Children)												
No Child 1991, Child 2001							-0.194	0.044	***	-0.179	0.044	***
Child 1991 and 2001							0.011	0.04		0.039	0.04	
Child 1991, no Child 2001							-0.01	0.038		-0.001	0.039	
Change in Household (ref couple 1991 and 2001)												
Couple 1991, single 2001							-0.028	0.058		-0.051	0.058	
Single 1991 and 2001							-0.04	0.046		-0.037	0.047	
Single 1991, couple 2001							0.178	0.042		0.155	0.042	***
Change in health (ref no health problems)												
Ill in 1991 and 2001							0.395	0.233		0.411	0.233	
Ill 1991 only							-0.235	0.147	**	-0.241	0.147	
Ill 2001 only							-0.157	0.063	***	-0.152	0.063	***
Over 18 qualification 1991 (ref no qualification)												
Vocational							1.428	0.057	***	1.423	0.058	***
Degree or higher							1.978	0.09	***	1.949	0.091	***
Tenure 1991 (ref home owner)												
Social Renter							-0.75	0.033	***	-0.729	0.033	***
Private Renter							-0.319	0.06	***	-0.317	0.061	***
1991 and 2001 Place of Residence (Reference: Countryside - Countryside)												
Glasgow - Glasgow										0.177	0.063	**
Glasgow - Edinburgh										1.991	0.603	***
Glasgow - Other City										0.571	0.118	***
Glasgow - Town										0.521	0.188	***
Glasgow - Countryside										0.913	0.199	***
Edinburgh - Glasgow										0.492	0.804	
Edinburgh - Edinburgh										0.39	0.059	***
Edinburgh - Other City										0.403	0.316	
Edinburgh - Town										0.658	0.161	***
Edinburgh - Countryside										0.486	0.173	***
Other City - Glasgow										0.847	0.169	***
Other City - Edinburgh										1.479	0.37	***
Other City - Other City										0.268	0.044	***
Other City - Town										0.402	0.097	***
Other City - Countryside										0.35	0.099	***
Town - Glasgow										0.539	0.267	*
Town - Edinburgh										0.692	0.202	***
Town - Other City										0.472	0.193	**
Town - Town										0.115	0.039	***
Town - Countryside										0.229	0.072	***
Countryside - Glasgow										0.179	0.268	***
Countryside - Edinburgh										1.052	0.238	***
Countryside - Other City										0.553	0.129	***
Countryside - Town										0.309	0.072	***
Constant	-1.122	0.04		-1.326	0.024		0.076	0.084		-0.103	0.087	
Log Likelihood	-19,659.66			-19,599.98			-16,777.84			-16,711.44		
Wald	44.99, df=2			183.61, df=6			2,800.80, df=22			2,933.61, df=42		
Initial Log Likelihood = -19,691.785, N = 36,330												
*p<0.10; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01												

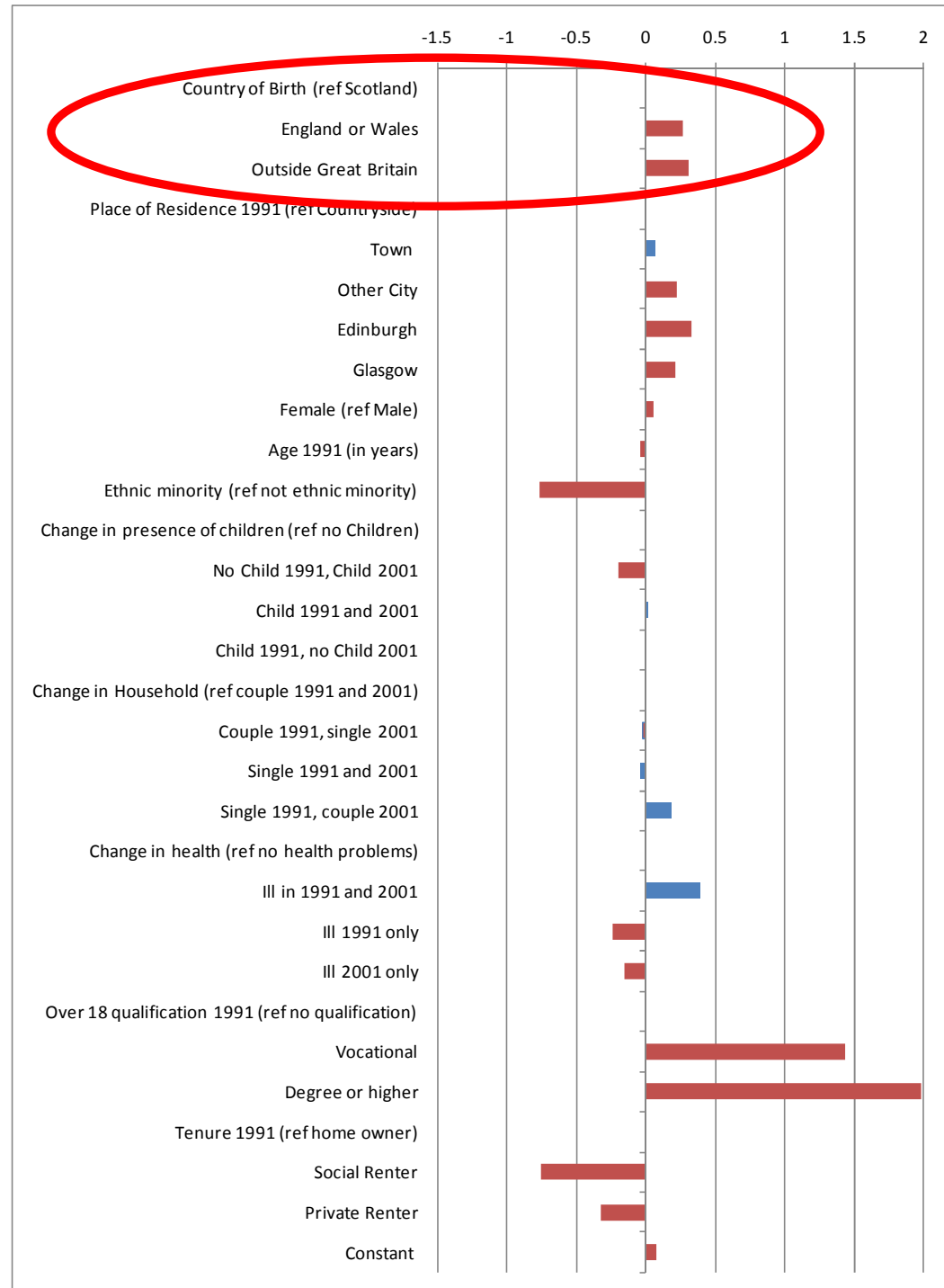
Probability of moving into high occupational status group in 2001 for individuals in low occupational status group in 1991



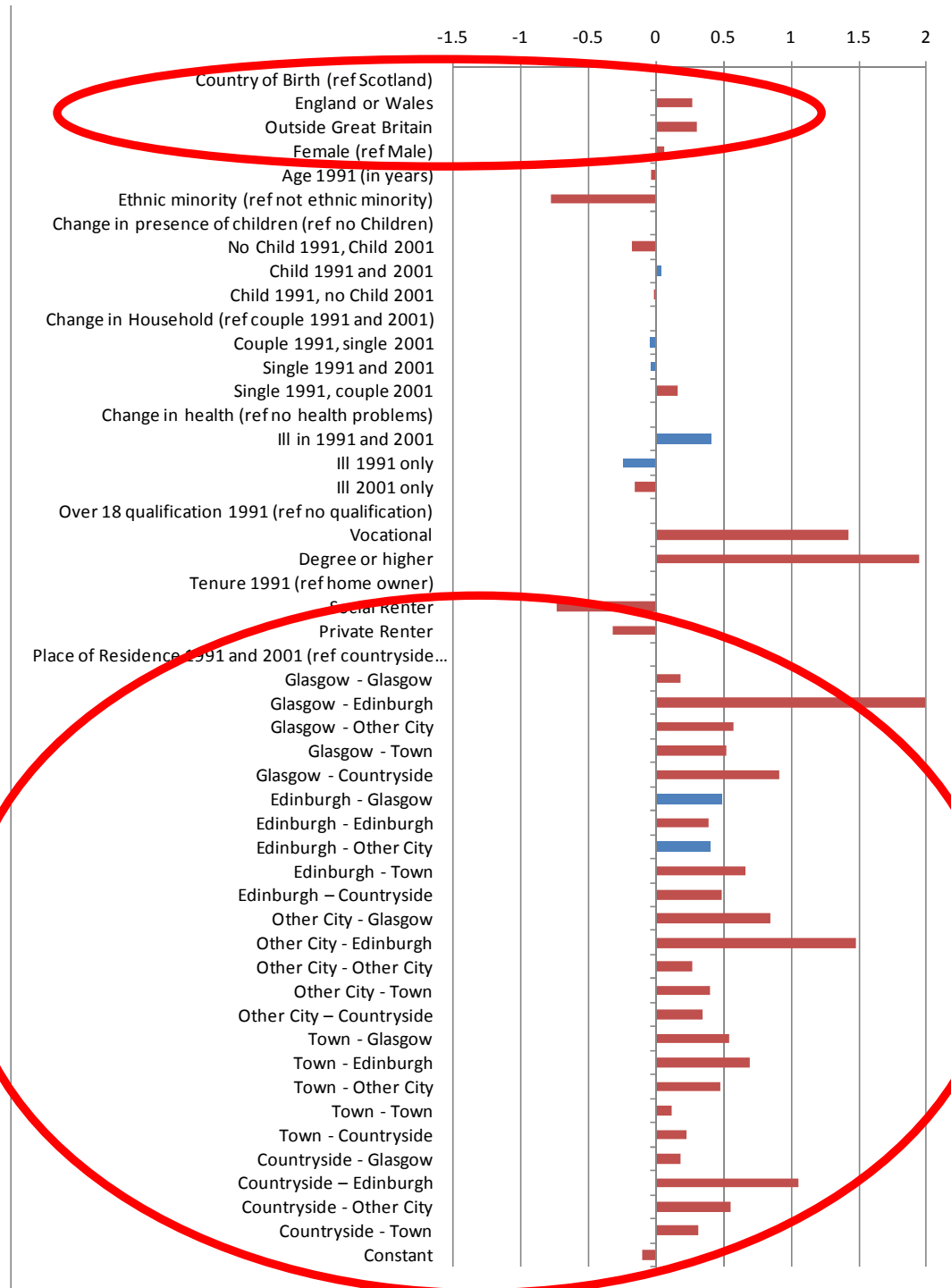
Probability of moving into high occupational status group in 2001 for individuals in low occupational status group in 1991

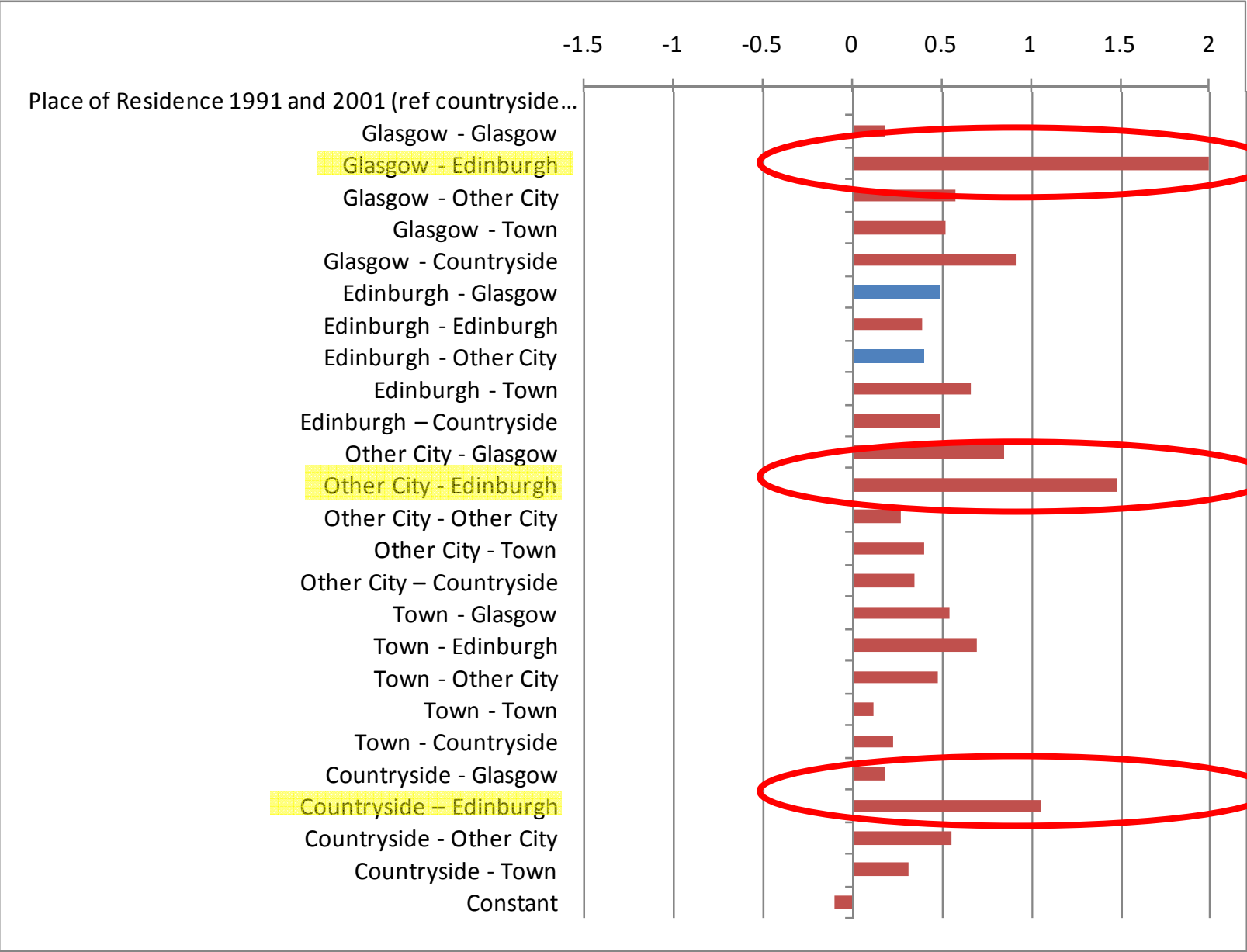


Probability of moving into high occupational status group in 2001 for individuals in low occupational status group in 1991



Probability of moving into high occupational status group in 2001 for individuals in low occupational status group in 1991





Results summary

- Those born outside Scotland experience greater occupational mobility, on average, than those born in Scotland.
- Moving up is more likely for those living in Edinburgh.
- ‘Visible’ ethnic minorities are disadvantaged in terms of upward mobility.
- Education consistently enhances occupational mobility.
- Residential mobility shows a positive association with moving up.
- Moving to Edinburgh enhances occupational mobility.

Conclusions

- Migrants born in England or Wales do better than non-migrants born in Scotland, after controlling for education.
- More work needed on whether this is just a selection effect (a migration effect) or a 'true' country of birth effect.
- This study also showed that regional cities (Edinburgh) can function as escalator regions. This leads to the need of a more detailed escalator region model.

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