

Policy Briefing:

Including Migrants in Policy and Practice to Reduce Poverty

October 2024



MIGRATION POLICY SCOTLAND



Summary

Migration Policy Scotland's research shows that migrants are disadvantaged in relation to each of the main pathways to poverty reduction recognised by Scottish Government and Scotland's wider anti-poverty movement: reducing costs; increasing incomes through employment; and increasing awareness and uptake of social security entitlements. Their needs are too often overlooked or treated as niche and are not well-met by the existing landscape of support and service provision.

Key findings

Migrants are a significant and growing percentage of Scotland's population and workforce with experiences of poverty which are too often overlooked or treated as niche.

- Between 2004 and 2022 Scotland's non-UK born population grew from 3.8% to 10.2%.
- The 2022 Census shows 554,900 non-UK born people living in Scotland, including 209,859 who arrived as children or young people under the age of 20. In 2022 there were 46,085 non-UK born children under the age of 15 living in Scotland.
- 1 in 3 people born overseas and living in Scotland in 2022 arrived in the UK aged between 20 and 29, most likely to study or work. Within Scotland's working-age minority ethnic population, 77% were born outside of the UK.
- Analysis of labour market outcomes for Scotland's minority ethnic population shows that non-UK people fare worst within that already disadvantaged population. As a substantial section of Scotland's minority ethnic population, migrants are also impacted by poverty rates at more than double the national average, as well as high and rising child poverty.
- The intersection between labour migration and the key drivers of poverty are overlooked in policy solutions and the analysis of poverty in Scotland.

Our research finds clear evidence of hardship, vulnerability to poverty and barriers to increasing incomes through employment or social security in migrant households.

- Migrant households face significant costs not incurred by other low-income households including visa fees, and immigration health surcharge. For a family of four, these can amount to £20,670 in the first four years after arrival. They also incur high costs for housing, utilities, food, childcare and education and can struggle to access affordable credit.
- Migrants face specific barriers in the labour market, including non-recognition of overseas qualifications; undervaluing of work experience and skills development gained outside of the UK; costs of addressing language barriers; discrimination on grounds of race or religion.
- Migrants experience underemployment, precarity and vulnerability to exploitation when they are unable to access jobs that match their skills, qualifications and experience or when their visa conditions restrict the hours and/or sectors in which they can work.
- 2.6 million people in the UK hold visas with a no recourse to public funds (NRPF) condition. In Scotland the NRPF condition applies to almost all migrants who are required to hold a visa. The condition applies to long-term residents and children born in Scotland, as well as more recent arrivals. Some EU citizens with pre-settled status are also excluded from accessing welfare if they are unable to demonstrate a 'right to reside'.
- The Scottish government has introduced mechanisms whereby some benefits and entitlements (e.g. Best Start Foods) can be claimed by those with NRPF. Others may be provided at the discretion of local authorities. However, complex rules and systems create uncertainty regarding eligibility compounded by fear, since mistakes can compromise immigration status. This results in people both with and without recourse to public funds missing out on support for which they may be eligible.

¹ [Analysis of Labour Market Outcomes of Scotland's Minority Ethnic Population](#) | Scottish Government

² [Ethnicity, Poverty and the data in Scotland](#) | Joseph Rowntree Foundation

The existing landscape of service provision is not well-suited to meet migrants' needs.

- We found a bifurcated landscape of support and service provision for migrants. On one side are specialist migrant-focused charities and organisations mostly with precarious funding and limited reach into publicly funded or mainstream programmes. On the other are a mix of public and third sector organisations providing employability and income maximisation services, with varied experience of supporting migrants, often with limited awareness of the specific barriers they face and lacking confidence in intercultural communication.
- As a result, migrants are too often passed back and forth between service providers or given incomplete or inaccurate advice.

Recommendations

Improved access to services and support is essential to raise migrant households' capacity to lift themselves away from poverty. This requires the implementation of key principles in poverty reduction and employability such as 'No Wrong Door' and 'Person Centred' approaches to include migrants. We will explore the following key recommendations in our **policy laboratory**.

The Scottish Government should:

- Seek to extend the range of benefits available to those with NRPF such that, for example, those receiving Best Start Foods would also receive Best Start Grants.
- Ensure that clear guidance is available to local authorities and other parties advising migrants or exercising discretion over their right to access benefits.
- Expand commitment 3.4 in the New Scots refugee integration strategy: delivery plan 2024 to 2026 to 'work with Scottish professional bodies to understand and promote recognition pathways for industries and identified sectors' to consider the needs of a wider spectrum of migrants for recognition of qualifications and employability pathways.³

Local Authorities should:

- Ensure that frontline staff are provided with clear guidance and training on migrants' entitlements, especially where benefits are available at the discretion of local authorities.
- Facilitate and encourage staff to improve their skills and confidence in intercultural communication.
- Encourage Local Employability Partnerships and Third Sector Interface to consider migrant service user needs in planning and developing their work

Employability and income maximisation services should:

- Form networks that bridge mainstream and migrant-focused services better.
- Design systems for data sharing and more effective referrals.
- Develop strategies and toolkits to support intercultural communication, prioritising and sharing the expertise of migrant-focused organisations.

Employers should:

- Consider possible adjustments whereby international students with permission to work a maximum of 20 hours per week might be offered work patterns to meet that threshold.
- Consider whether they are taking sufficient and equitable account of skills and experience gained outside of the UK in making appointment and promotion decisions.

Our policy laboratory (October 2024-June 2025) will bring together experts by experience and practice on migration and living standards, including local and national government, public and third sector organisations, employers and others, to build ideas into possibilities and advocate for change.

³ [New Scots refugee integration strategy: delivery plan 2024 to 2026](#) | Scottish Government

Address:

Migration Policy Scotland
5 South Charlotte Street
Edinburgh, EH2 5AN
www.migrationpolicyscotland.org.uk
info@migrationpolicyscotland.org.uk

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Scotland:
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About Migration Policy Scotland: Migration Policy Scotland offers a home for open dialogue and informed response to migration. We harness insights from lived and learned experience to drive work that is grounded in the realities of migration in Scotland

About abrdn Financial Fairness Trust: abrdn Financial Fairness Trust is an independent charitable foundation supporting strategic work which tackles financial problems and improves living standards. Its focus is improving the lives of people on low-to-middle incomes in the UK.