

Migration Policy Development Board

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MPDB timetable



Today – agree scope of work for summer

2019

March – July	Research & highlight initial policy proposals
July - August	Executive support officer to work up initial policy proposal options
September	Publish interim report. Produce initial policy proposal options for investigation with Board
October - December	Investigate initial policy proposals with invited external stakeholders and assess potential Brexit impact.
<i>31 October</i>	<i>Proposed Brexit date</i>

2020

January – March	Discussions with Council of Ministers (COM) agreeing policy
April	Publish agreed COM policy

So far...

Estimating receipts and expenditure Tax-balances



"Active" Registered permissions and population growth

Net migration planning assumption

Public services, including infrastructure and housing, are planned using an assumption for net migration of +150 households/ +325 people per year (on average). The Law is used to support these planning assumptions.

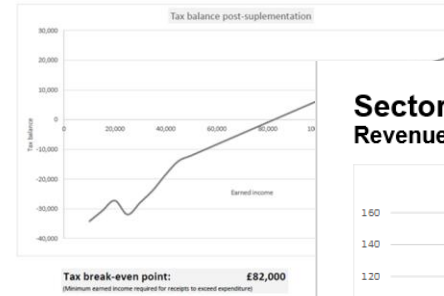
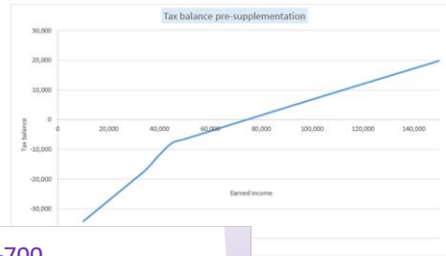
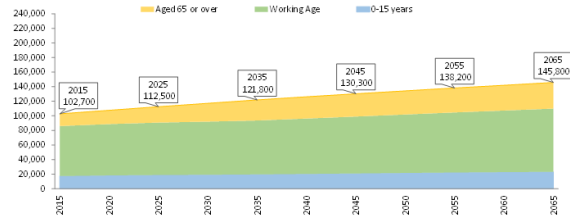
Graduation - <https://youtu.be/REwLY7g3dl>

Assumptions in 2017 population estimate

- 10% of Registered staff "graduate" to become permission on a new inward migrant;
- To achieve a graduation level corresponding removal of approximately 4,100 active F stable at around 1,000;
- Any additions to the current levels of active granting of additional permissions, will not scenario;
- Once the required level of "graduation" Licensed positions must equal zero. The created without a corresponding reduction Registered or Licensed permission to a somewhere else.

Statistics Jersey (simplified model)

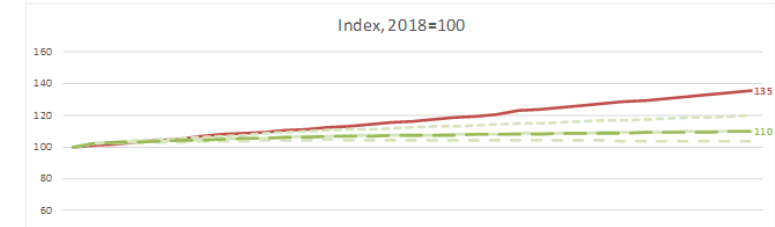
Total population size - net migration at +700



Couple, both working, 1 child, 5 year resident

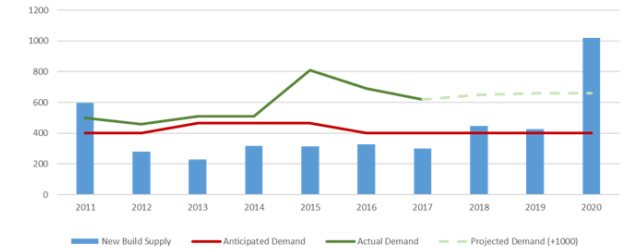
Sectoral shift scenarios

Revenue and expenditure: +325 migration, 0% productivity growth



Over the period of the 2011-2020 Island plan there is projected to be:

- supply of 4,256 new additional units (stock increase of 10%)
- new demand* of 6,070 units (demand increase of 15%)



Migration Policy Development Board

Migration systems in other areas of the World

Introduction

This report considers migration systems in place in a number of jurisdictions around the world: economically efficient migration systems; Bermuda and the Bahamas, as other island jurisdictions with limited land resources; Guernsey and the Isle of Man, as fellow Crown Dependencies and members of the Common Travel Area Board (MPDB).



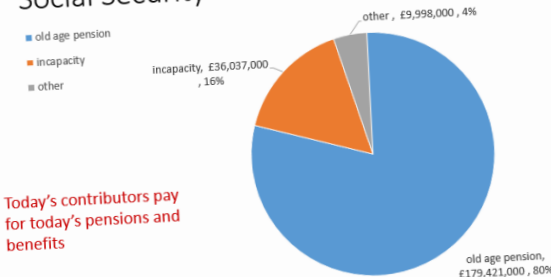
Impact of Skills Agenda on Migration Policy

June 2019

Migration Policy Development Board Meeting for Children, Young People, Education & Skills
Food for thought



Social Security Benefits 2017

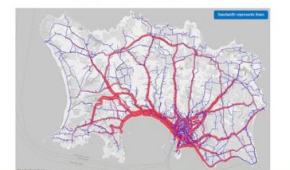
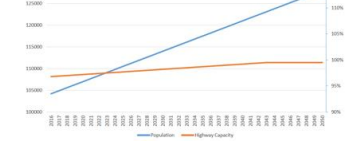
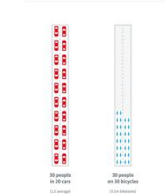


Today's contributors pay for today's pensions and benefits



transport network

Road Space Requirements



- Network is currently at capacity during the peak hours - no more road space available
- Building additional road space is not viable
- New trips will need to be via bus or active travel
- People will not give up the car unless it is more expensive or takes a lot longer than a bus

Points that have arisen



Meeting 2	Profitability of sectors	Meeting 5	Protect resident workforce	Sectoral shift	Skill shortages	Meeting 8
Immigration Rules	Tax	Photos	Demand v merit	Self-sufficiency	Govt./business	Island Plan
Immigration WP's	Dependents	Criminal checks		Clear framework	Lifelong learning	Balancing competing interests
CTA	Age of dependents	Work permits	Meeting 6	Migrants' rights	'merry go round' of employees	Housing demand
Brexit	Supplementation	Integration	Importance of migrants	Integration into local society	Low/medium/high skilled roles	Housing supply
CHWL	Net migration rate	Flexible/responsive	Access to services		Nursing/social work	House prices
Graduation	Total population	Housing PDB	Skills / labour vacuum	Meeting 7	Lead in times	Home ownership
	Dependency ratio	Revenue PDB	Access to healthcare			Occupancy rates
Meeting 3	Timely information	Gsy system	Private health insurance	Skilled workforce		Homelessness
Social worth	<i>Economy</i>	PBS	Health surcharge	Improve productivity		Ageing population
Cultural worth	<i>Environment</i>	Identifying shortfalls	Qualifying periods	Skills gaps		Infrastructure
Family income required	<i>Fairness</i>	Shortage occupation list	Equal access to all users	Labour gaps		Capacity
	<i>Value</i>	Age	Dependents/family	Train resident workforce		Environmental impact
Meeting 4	<i>Sustainable</i>	Qualifications	Access to education	Utilise migrants only if skills/labour gaps		Cost
Graduation	<i>Skills</i>	Experience	System not abused	Sectoral mix		Fiscal levers
Net cost of a migrant	<i>Affordability</i>	Language proficiency	Restrict access	Future gaps		New technologies
Gsy system		Seasonal workers	Restrict dependents	Future skills		Demand management
Productivity		Restrictions on residency	Education surcharge	Low unemployment		Transport
Sectoral shift		Job categories	Free education	Lack of desire to fill some roles		
Population increases		Training Plan	Private pension option	Entrepreneurship		
		Housing	Restrict access to benefits	Return rate after HE		

Policy option proposals



- What direction do you want to take?
- What is in / out of scope?
- How to get from where we are to where we want to be? Lead in time?
- Checks?
- Photos?
- Permissions?
- Graduation?
- Rights?
- Responsibilities?
- Money?

