

Characteristics of migrants in Scotland: Analysis of the 2011 Census (First published March 2015; revised October 2016)

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Background

This report presents analysis of data from the 2011 Census on the characteristics of migrants in Scotland. It is a revised version of a report published in March 2015. The original report focused on migrants born outside the UK, who were habitually resident in Scotland at the time of the Census in March 2011. This report extends the focus, where possible, to include people born elsewhere in the UK and living in Scotland. In addition, for comparison, it includes the Scotland-born population.

Unless otherwise stated, the analysis distinguishes between people born in Scotland; people born in the rest of the UK; people born in European Economic Area (EEA) countries; and people born in non-EEA countries.

The topics covered by this report include personal and household characteristics as well as education, employment and health.

Definitions

For this report, anyone not born in Scotland is classified as a migrant. The term 'migrant' therefore includes those born in the other countries of the UK; those who were born abroad to UK-born parents, but not people from minority ethnic backgrounds who were born in the UK (second or third generation migrants, for example).

The Scottish 2011 Census did not ask a question about nationality; therefore, it is not possible to ascertain whether or not non-UK born migrants are British citizens.

EEA migrants are those people, now resident in Scotland, who were born in one of the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Republic of Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Republic of Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden¹.

The non-EEA category includes those not born in the UK and not born in an EEA country. It should be noted that Croatia was not an EEA country at the time of the Census, and so was classified as a non-EEA country for this analysis.

For the purpose of brevity and readability, throughout this report, those migrants who had lived in Scotland for less than 10 years up to the date of the Census are referred to as **recent** migrants and those having lived in Scotland for 10 years or longer are referred to as **established** migrants. This does not reflect a judgement about the length of residence required before a migrant should be considered established. The migrant groups include full-time students.

It should be noted that findings provide a snapshot of the migrant population at the time of the 2011 Census, but do not provide information on migration flows.

¹ Switzerland is not included, because the country is not part of the EEA, although it shares most of the same Freedom of Movement rights

Outline of the report:

1. Number and origin of migrants and length of residence
2. Personal and household characteristics, including ethnicity, religion and language
3. Area and accommodation
4. Education and employment
5. Health.

All figures are rounded, therefore not all proportions shown will add up to 100 per cent. Full tables are available on the [Scottish Government website](#).

Key points:

Number and origin of migrants and length of residence

- Over 369,000 people born outside the UK were resident in Scotland at the time of the 2011 Census, making up seven per cent of Scotland's total population. The majority (63 per cent) had arrived in Scotland since the 2001 Census.
- Almost 460,000 people living in Scotland had been born in England.
- The majority of recent EEA migrants were born in Poland (approximately 55,000 people).
- Half of all established migrants (those who had been living in Scotland for more than 10 years) had arrived when they were under 16 years of age. The majority of recent migrants had arrived between the ages of 16 and 34.

Personal and household characteristics

- Migrants tended to be younger than the population as a whole, and recent migrants were younger than established migrants.
- Across the Scotland-born population and all migrant groups, people were most likely to be living in two person households. Non-EEA migrant groups were the most likely to live in larger households (17 per cent of recent and established non-EEA migrants were living in households of five or more people).
- There was very little difference in the number of dependent children in households across the Scotland-born, rest of the UK-born and non-UK migrant populations.
- Non-EEA migrants were more ethnically and religiously diverse than EEA migrants.
- Established non-UK migrant groups were more diverse than recent migrants in terms of national identity.
- Across all the non-UK migrant groups, almost nine in ten reported that they could speak, read and write in English.
- Migrants who arrived at younger ages were more likely to have English language skills than those who arrived when they were older.
- More than 170 languages other than English were spoken in homes across Scotland.

Area and accommodation

- More than four in five of all non-UK migrants were living in urban areas, particularly Edinburgh, Glasgow and Aberdeen. Established migrants were more likely than recent migrants to live in rural areas.
- Over 30 per cent of migrants born in the rest of the UK were living in rural areas.
- Recent EEA and non-EEA migrants were the most likely to live in the most deprived areas. However, recent non-EEA migrants were also proportionately more likely than other non-UK migrant groups to live in the least deprived areas.

- Two-thirds of migrants born in the rest of the UK were living in the five least deprived area deciles.
- When time in the country was further disaggregated, non-UK migrants who arrived in the two years before the 2011 Census were found to be proportionately least likely to live in the most deprived areas and most likely to live in the least deprived areas. This finding is unexpected, and there is nothing in the profile of the recent non-UK migrant group that helps to indicate why this might be the case.
- More than half of recent non-UK migrants were living in rented accommodation. However, the tenure arrangements of established migrants were similar to those of the Scotland-born population and migrants born in the rest of the UK (approximately 70 per cent were home owners).

Education and employment

- Half of all non-UK migrants had at least degree level qualifications, compared with less than one in four of people born in Scotland and 41 per cent of people born in the rest of the UK.
- Recent EEA and non-EEA migrants were the least likely of the population groups to have no educational qualifications (approximately one in ten did not have such qualifications, compared with almost three in ten people born in Scotland).
- The majority of migrants aged 16 to 74 were economically active, with at least 50 per cent of each migrant group currently employed or self-employed. The highest percentage was among recent EEA migrants (72 per cent).
- Of those who were not in employment, the majority were students (in the recent migrant groups) and retired (those born in the rest of the UK and the established migrant groups).
- 30 per cent of recent EEA migrants were working in elementary occupations (compared with between 8 and 15 per cent of all other population groups)
- More than two-thirds of people with degree level qualifications who were born in Scotland, the rest of the UK and the non-UK established groups were in managerial and professional occupations. However, only 38 per cent of EEA recent and 55 per cent of non-EEA recent migrants with such qualifications were working in managerial and professional occupations.

Health

- The vast majority of migrants reported good or very good general health (95 per cent of recent non-UK migrants; approximately 80 per cent of migrants from the rest of the UK and non-UK established groups).
- Established EEA migrants were the most likely to report a limiting long-term illness or disability. 24 per cent said their day-to-day activities were limited 'a little' or 'a lot' by such an illness or disability.

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1. Number and origin of migrants and length of residence

Number of recent and established EEA and non-EEA migrants in Scotland

At the time of the 2011 Census, over 369,000 people who had been born outside the UK were resident in Scotland: seven per cent of Scotland's total population.

The majority (63 per cent) of migrants had arrived in Scotland in the 10 years prior to the 2011 Census. Around half of these recent migrants came from EEA countries. See Table 1.1.

Of the 37 per cent of migrants who arrived in Scotland 10 years ago, or longer, nearly two thirds were born outside the EEA, and just over a third were born in an EEA country. The number of EEA migrants in Scotland more than doubled in the 10 years between 2001 and 2011².

The Census questionnaire only asked people born outside the UK to give the date of their most recent arrival in Scotland. Therefore the tables and charts in this section of the report do not include information about the recent and established migrant populations from other countries in the UK.

Table 1.1. Total number of non-UK migrants resident in Scotland, and relative proportion of migrant groups as a proportion of the population

	EEA	Non-EEA	Total
Recent	111,213 30%	119,976 32%	231,189 63%
Established	48,710 13%	89,385 24%	138,095 37%
Total	159,923 43%	209,361 57%	369,284 100%

Source: Scotland's Census 2011 Census – NRS: Table AT_098_2011.

Countries of origin

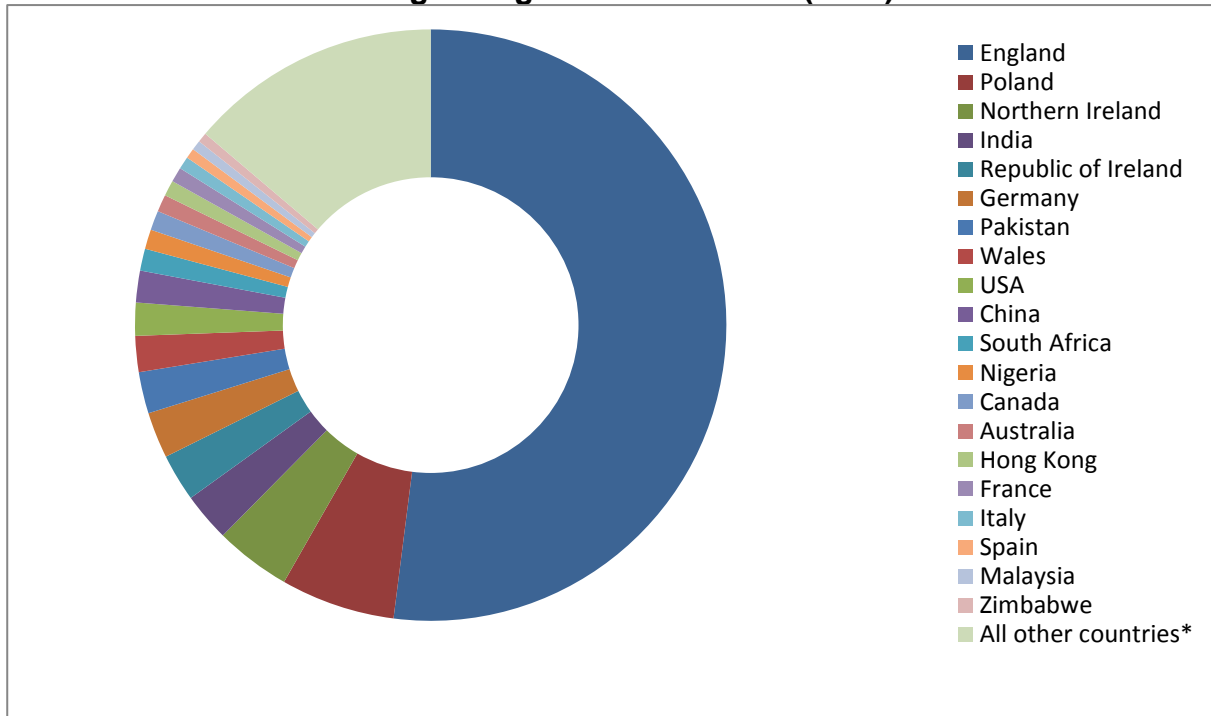
Just over half of all migrants living in Scotland in 2011 (almost 460,000) were born in England, and almost 36,700 were born in Northern Ireland.

The top overseas country of birth for residents in Scotland was Poland (approximately 55,000 people). At the time of the 2001 Census, just 2,500 people from Poland were living in Scotland.

Chart 1.1 details the countries of origin of migrants to Scotland, including countries in the rest of the UK. The chart indicates the diversity of Scotland's migrant population: more than 4,000 people from each of the countries listed were living in Scotland).

² National Records of Scotland, 2011 Census, Release 2A.

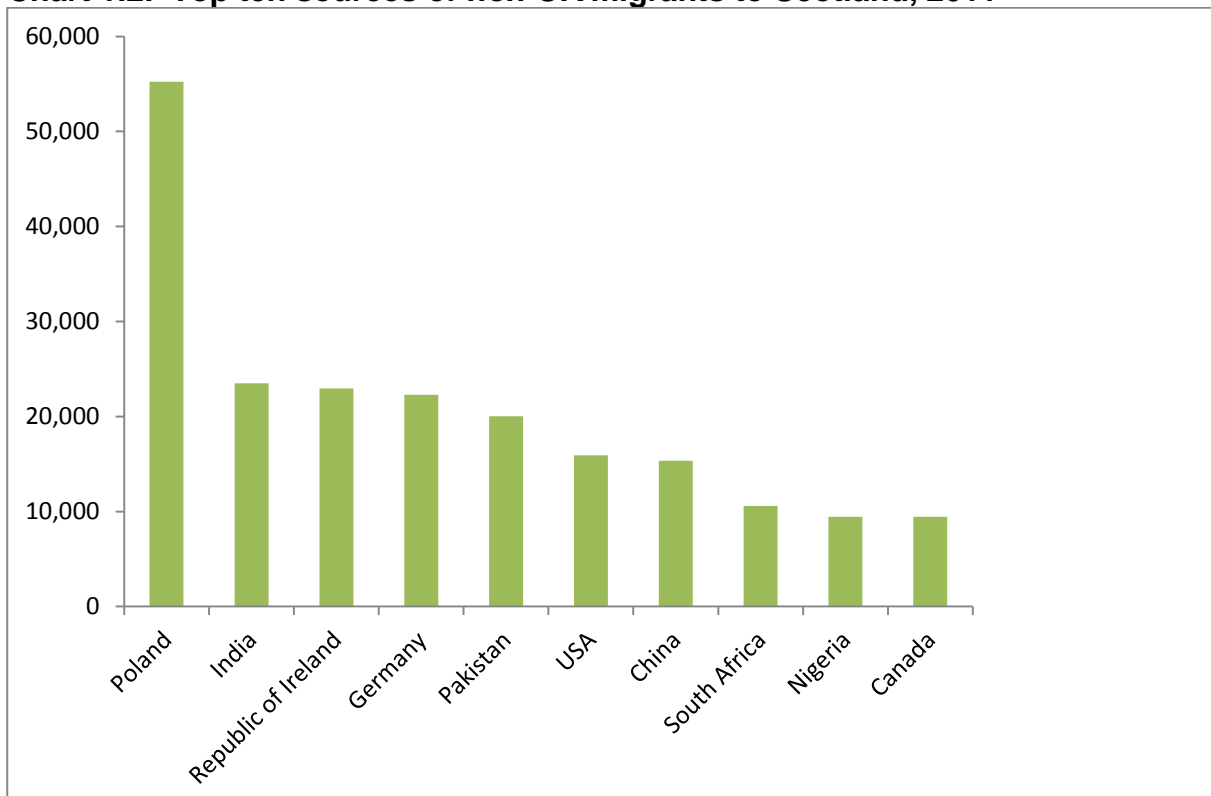
Chart 1.1. Countries of origin: migrants in Scotland (2011)



* Includes the Netherlands, Latvia, Lithuania and the Philippines, among others.
 Source: Scotland Census 2011 – NRS: Country of birth (detailed) all people

Chart 1.2 shows the size of migrant populations from each of the top ten countries of birth of non-UK migrants. After Poland, the most popular non-UK country was India: 23,500 migrants from India were living in Scotland (in 2001 the number was 10,500).

Chart 1.2. Top ten sources of non-UK migrants to Scotland, 2011



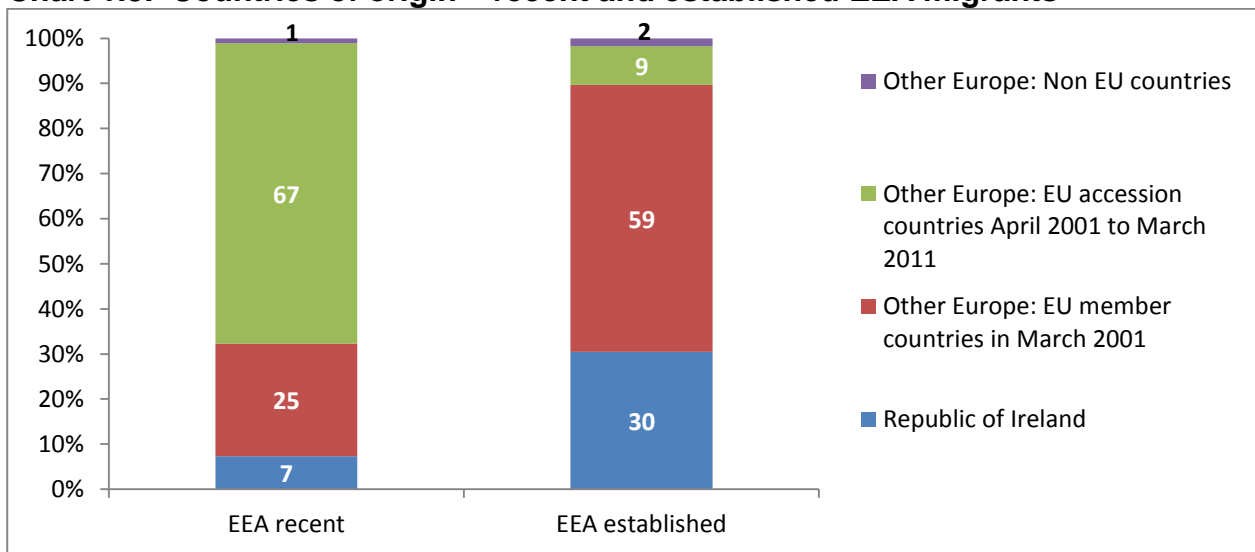
Source: Scotland Census 2011 – NRS: Country of birth (detailed) all people

Charts 1.3 and 1.4 provide a breakdown of EEA and non-EEA countries by recent and established migrant populations in Scotland.

Chart 1.3 shows the very different composition of the EEA recent and established migrant groups. Two thirds of recent EEA migrants came from the countries that acceded to the EU between April 2001 and March 2011 (particularly Poland, as noted above). More than half of all established EEA migrants came from countries that were members in March 2001, and almost one third were from the Republic of Ireland.

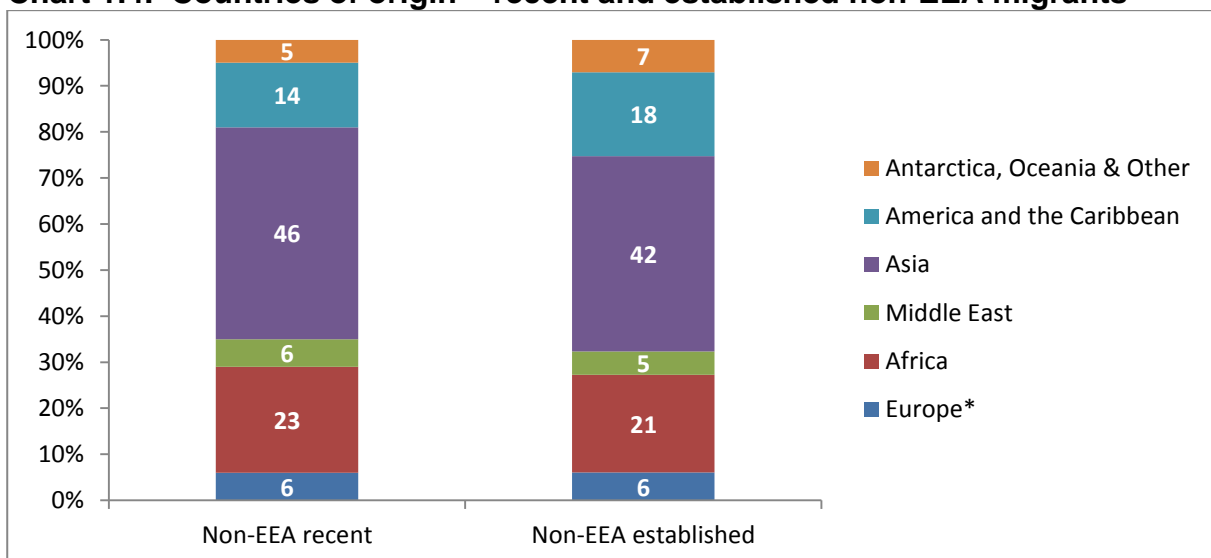
However, the breakdown of countries of origin for non-EEA migrant groups shows little difference between the recent and established groups (Chart 1.4).

Chart 1.3. Countries of origin – recent and established EEA migrants



Source: Scotland's Census 2011 – NRS: Table AT_098_2011

Chart 1.4. Countries of origin – recent and established non-EEA migrants



* Europe includes Channel Islands and Isle of Man, and non-EU countries

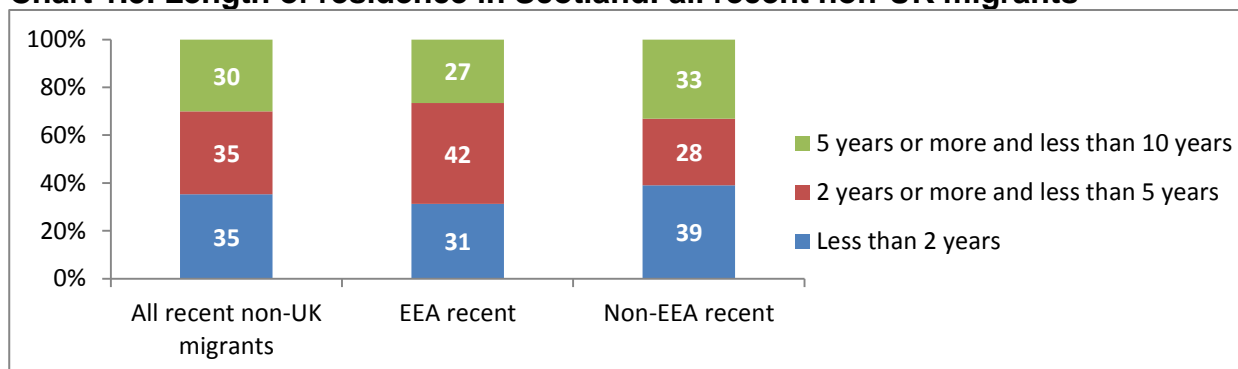
Source: Scotland's Census 2011 – NRS: Table AT_098_2011

Length of residence of recent migrants

Approximately a third of all recent migrants arrived in the two years prior to the 2011 Census, a third between 2 and 5 years before the Census, and a third between 5 and 10 years before the Census. See Chart 1.5.

A relatively large proportion (39 per cent) of the recent non-EEA migrant group arrived in the two years before the Census. This is likely to be due, at least in part, to the larger proportion of students in the recent non-EEA migrant group (see Section 4 on education and employment).

Chart 1.5. Length of residence in Scotland: all recent non-UK migrants

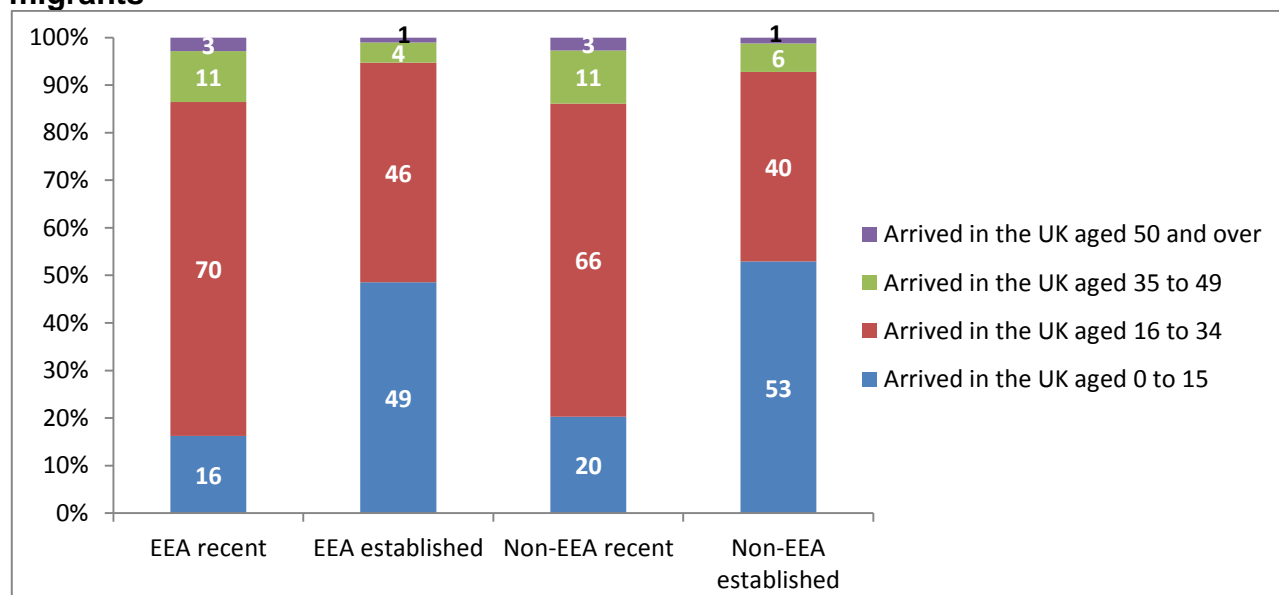


Source: Scotland's Census 2011 – NRS: Table CT_0143a_2011

Age at arrival

At least two-thirds of recent migrants arrived in the UK when they were aged between 16 and 34. Many established migrants, on the other hand, came to the UK when they were children: half of all established migrants in both EEA and non-EEA groups arrived when they were under 16 years of age. Just five per cent of EEA and seven per cent of non-EEA established migrants arrived when they were aged 35 or older. See Chart 1.6.

Chart 1.6. Age at arrival in the UK: EEA and non-EEA recent and established migrants



Source: 2011 Census, National Records of Scotland. Table AT_078_2011

2. Personal and household characteristics, including ethnicity, religion and language

Gender and age

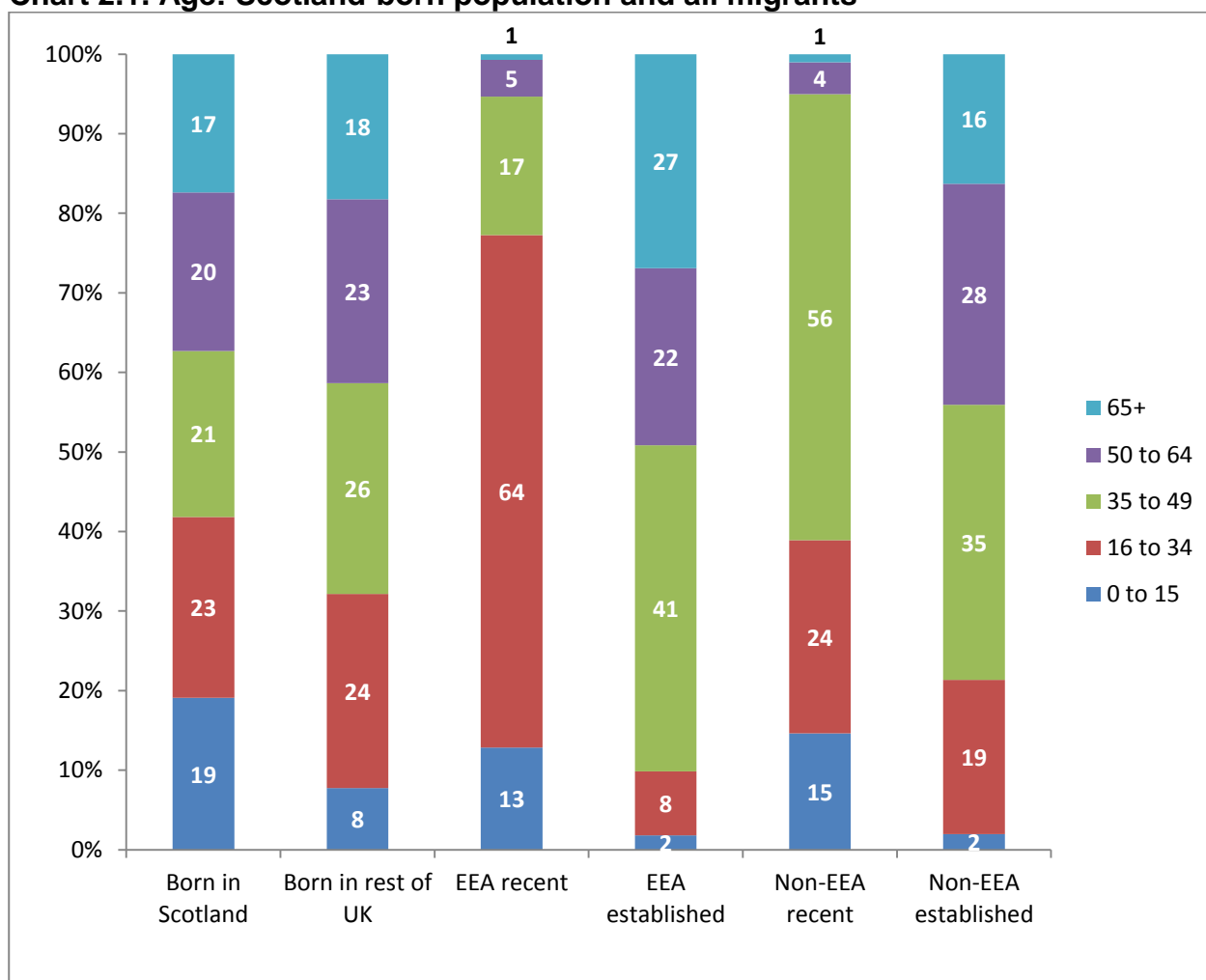
Chart 2.1 shows age breakdowns for the Scotland-born population and the five migrant groups. Recent EEA and non-EEA migrants were younger than those born in Scotland, the rest of the UK, and the established EEA and non-EEA migrant groups.

Recent EEA migrants were the youngest migrant group: 77 per cent (86,000 people) were aged 34 or younger. When the age group from 16 to 34 years (64 per cent of the recent EEA group) was further analysed, it was found that more than 40 per cent of these migrants were aged between 25 and 34.

Predictably, those migrants who arrived longer ago tended to be older: almost half of established non-UK migrants (just over 63,000 people) were aged 50 and over.

Relatively few recent non-UK migrants were in the older age groups: just 5 and 6 per cent of people in these groups (a total of 12,000 people) were aged 50 and over.

Chart 2.1. Age: Scotland-born population and all migrants



Source: Scotland's Census 2011 – NRS: Table AT_099b_2011

In general, the population born in Scotland and in all migrant groups had approximately equal proportions of men and women. See Charts 2.2 and 2.3.

Chart 2.2. Age and gender distribution: Scotland-born and all migrants (male)³

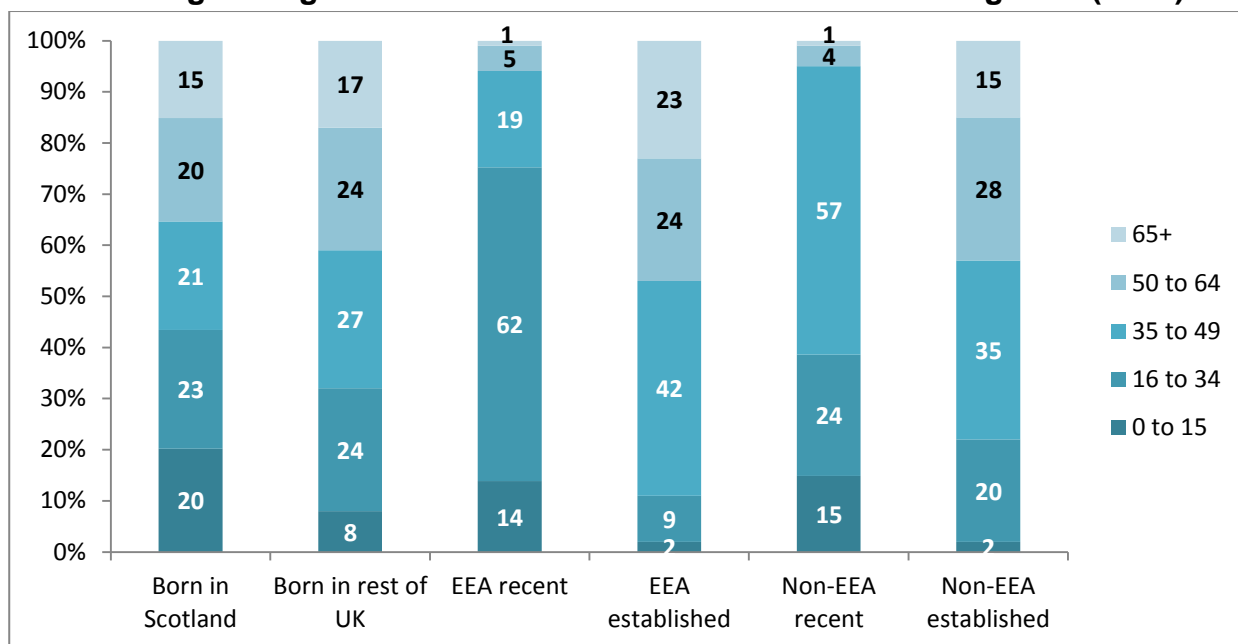
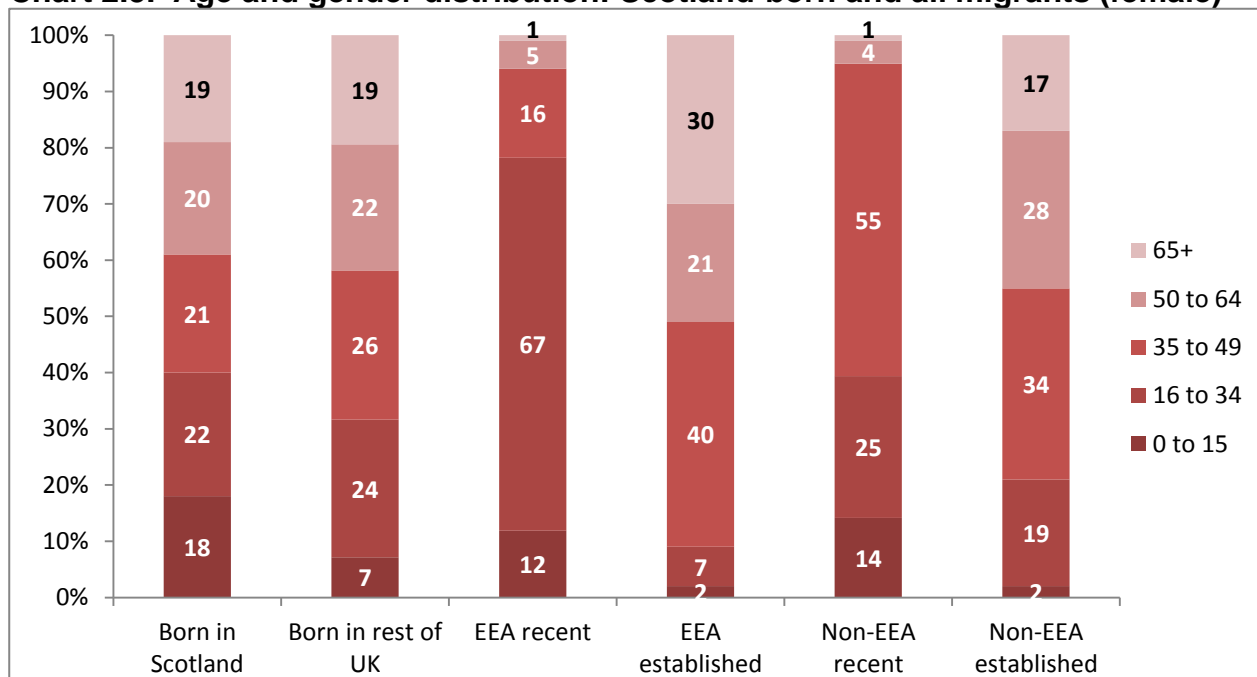


Chart 2.3. Age and gender distribution: Scotland-born and all migrants (female)



Source: Scotland's Census 2011 – NRS: Table AT_099b_2011.

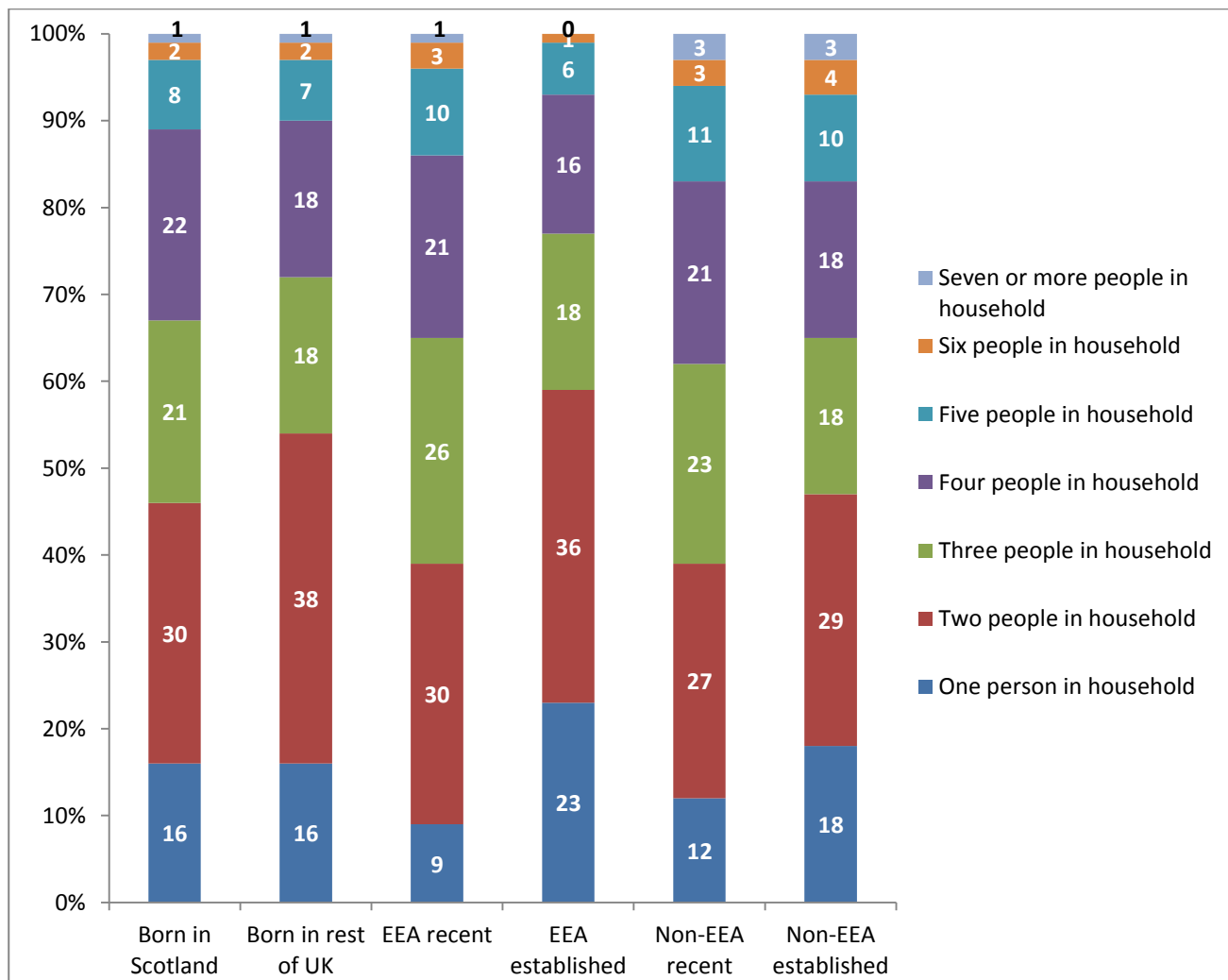
Household composition

Across the Scotland-born population and all migrant groups, two person households were the most common household type. Established migrants were more likely to live in one person households than recent migrants; recent EEA migrants were least likely to live in one person households (nine per cent).

³ The 2011 Census questionnaire only offered a choice of male/female

17 per cent of non-EEA migrants (both recent and established) and 14 per cent of recent EEA migrants were living in households of five or more people. It is likely that this is at least partly due to migrants choosing to live in multi-occupancy accommodation in order to be able to save money and/or send money to their country of birth. See Chart 2.4.

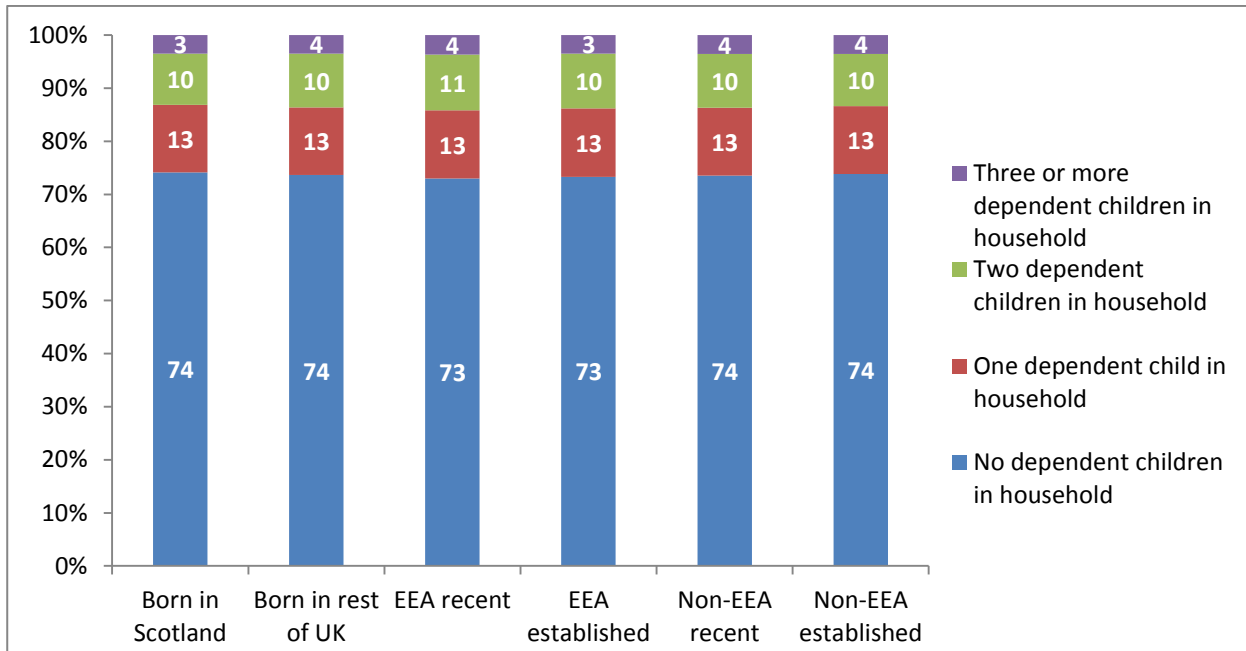
Chart 2.4. Household size: Scotland-born and all migrants



Source: Scotland's Census 2011 – NRS: Table CT_0143d_2011

Chart 2.5 shows that there is almost no difference in the pattern of the number of dependent children in households across the six population groups. 68,000 Scotland-born people were living in households with three or more dependent children. This compares with 5,000 non-UK migrants.

Chart 2.5. Number of dependent children in household: Scotland-born and all migrants

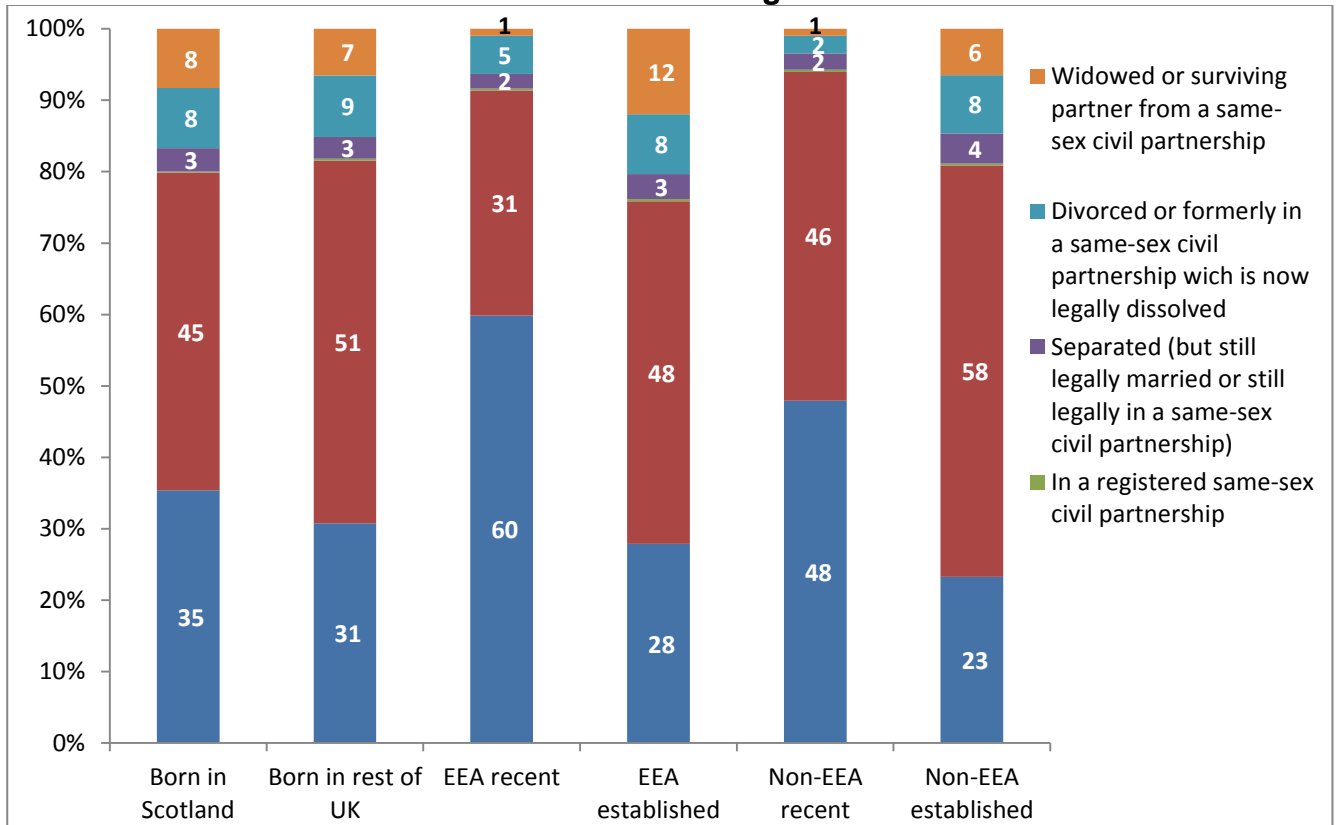


Source: Scotland's Census 2011 – NRS: Table CT_0143e_2011

Marital status

Recent EEA and non-EEA migrants were more likely to be single than the established migrant groups and those born in Scotland and the rest of the UK. They were also the groups least likely to be widowed, divorced or separated. See Chart 2.6.

Chart 2.6. Marital status: Scotland-born and all migrants



Source: Scotland's Census 2011 – NRS: Table CT_0143b_2011

Ethnicity

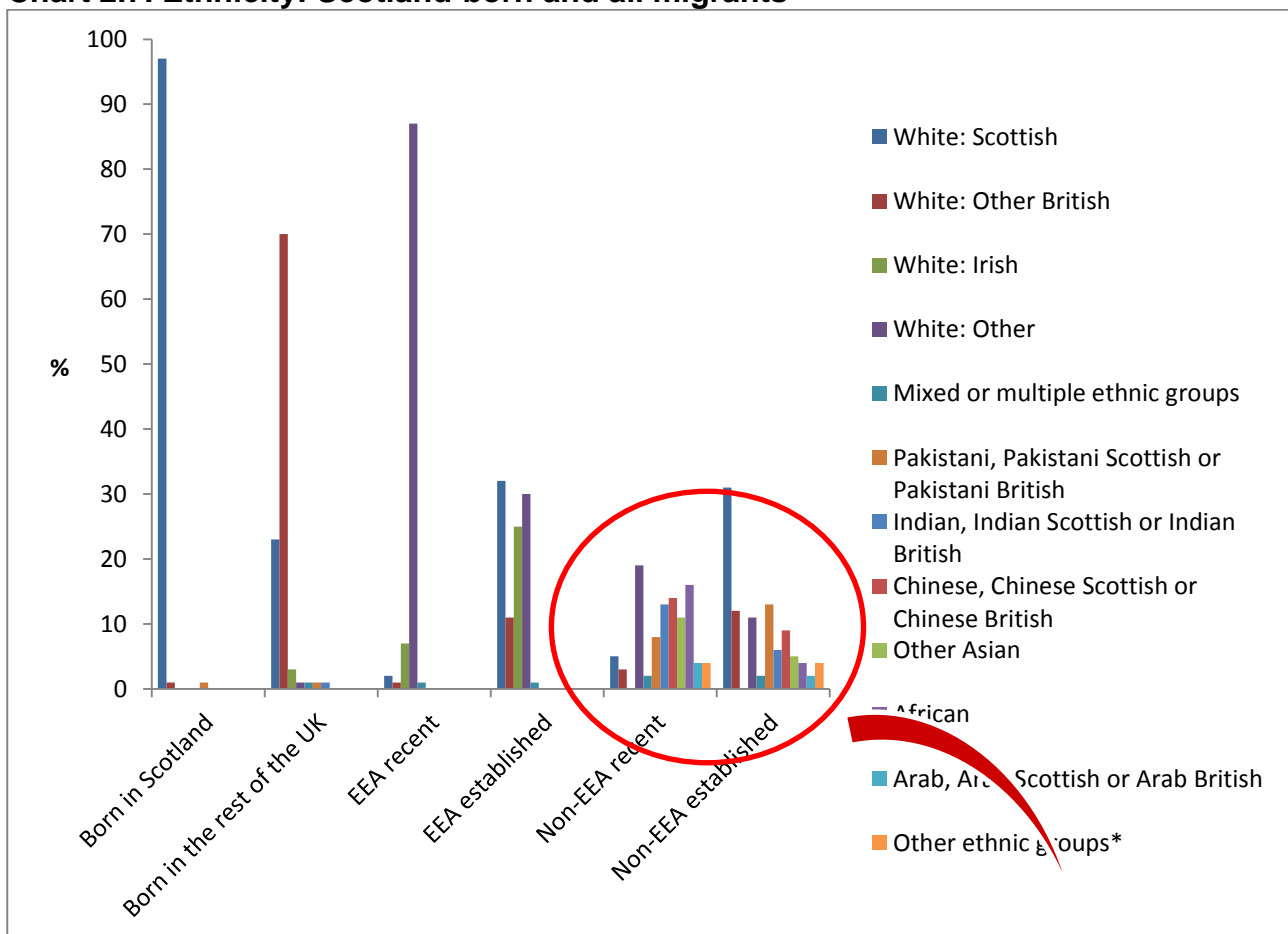
While 70 per cent of people born in the rest of the UK reported their ethnicity as 'White Other British,' more than one fifth of migrants from the other countries of the UK (118,900) gave their ethnicity as 'White Scottish.'

Amongst recent EEA migrants, the majority (87 per cent) reported their ethnicity as 'Other White.' More than half of these people were 'White Polish'. As noted earlier, other EU countries which were major sources of migrants in the ten years prior to the 2011 Census included Ireland, Germany, France, Italy and Spain.

The proportion of EEA migrants who identified as 'White Irish' was much higher amongst established EEA migrants (25 per cent), compared to seven per cent of recent EEA migrants. Another difference between recent and established EEA and non-EEA migrants is the number of established migrants who reported their ethnicity as 'White Scottish.' See Chart 2.7. However, it is worth noting that the wording of the Census questionnaire bracketed 'White' with 'Scottish'. This could possibly act as a barrier for people who are not white, but who might otherwise describe their ethnic group as 'Scottish.'

As shown in Chart 2.8, the non-EEA migrant groups were more ethnically diverse. Compared to established non-EEA migrants, recent non-EEA migrants were proportionally more likely to report 'African', 'Indian', 'Chinese' and 'other Asian' ethnicities.

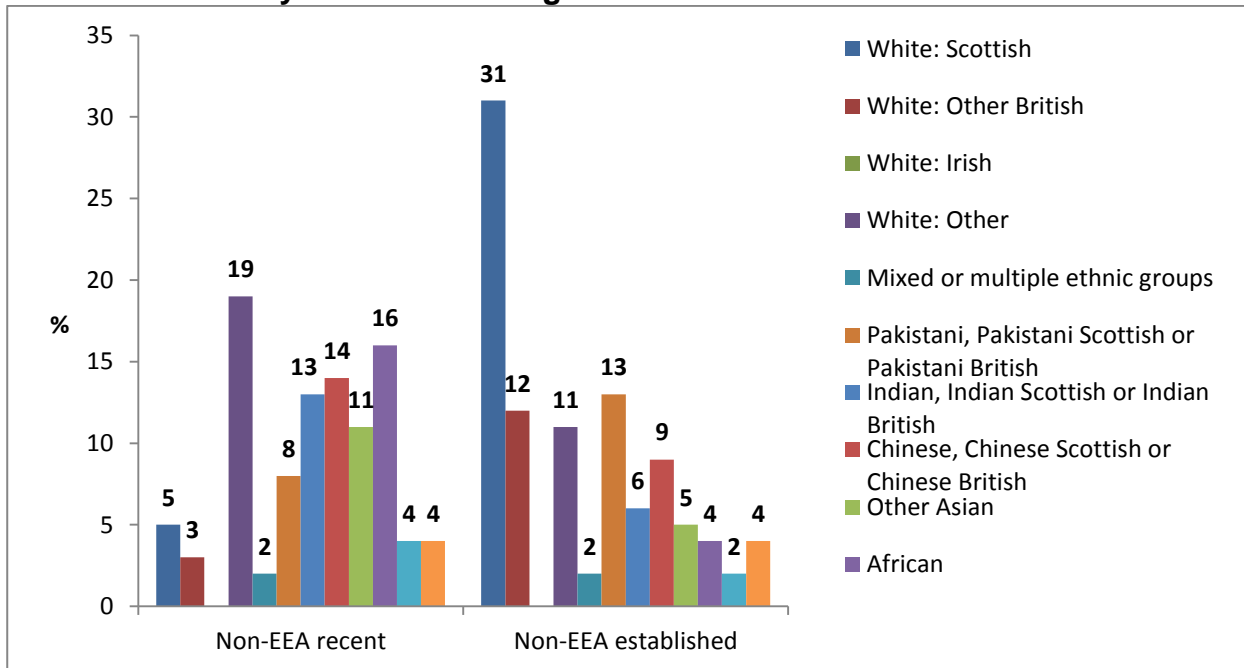
Chart 2.7. Ethnicity: Scotland-born and all migrants



Source: Scotland's Census 2011 – NRS: Table AT_092_2011.

**Other ethnic' includes Bangladeshi, Bangladeshi Scottish, Bangladeshi British; Caribbean or black; Other ethnic groups. See Annex Table A2. Additional source: Scotland's Census 2011 – NRS: Table DC2205SC

Chart 2.8. Ethnicity: all non-EEA migrants

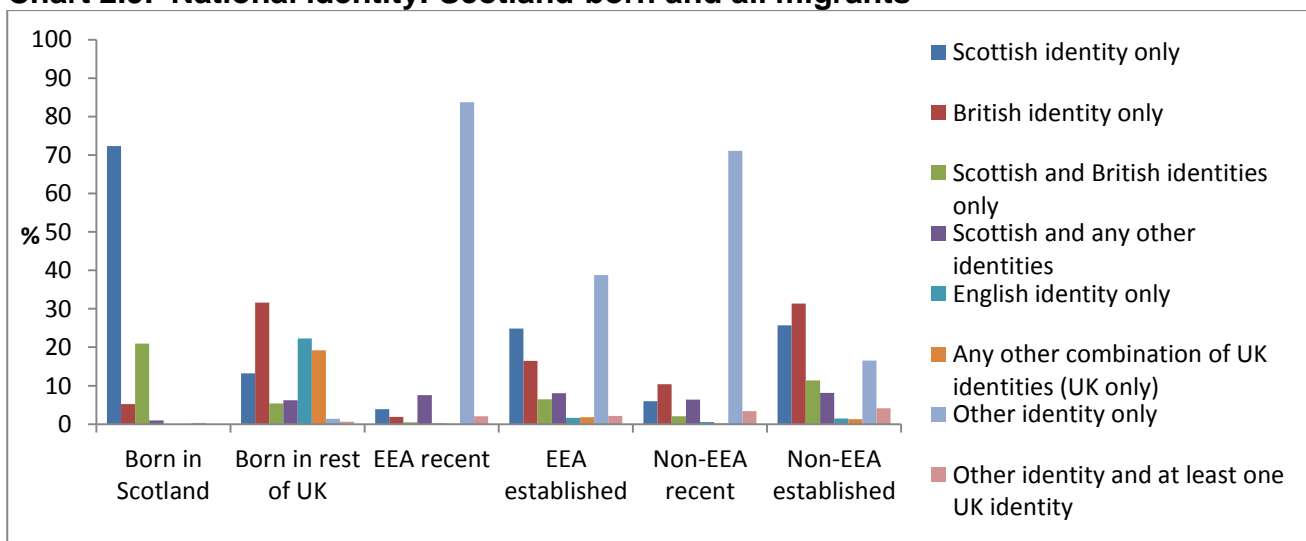


National identity

Chart 2.9 shows that national identity was more diverse than reported ethnicity in the Scotland-born population and among migrants born in the rest of the UK (although almost all identified as Scottish and some combination of British).

Both EEA and non-EEA established migrant groups were more diverse than recent migrants in terms of national identity. Around a quarter of established EEA and non-EEA migrants reported 'Scottish only' national identity. A further 16 per cent of established EEA migrants reported 'British only' national identity, compared to 31 per cent of established non-EEA migrants. It is not possible to tell whether non-UK migrants identify as Scottish or/and British more readily the longer they are in the country, or whether the differences shown in the chart are a feature of different populations.

Chart 2.9. National identity: Scotland-born and all migrants



Source: Scotland's Census 2011 – NRS Tables AT_094_2011; DC2212SC

Religion

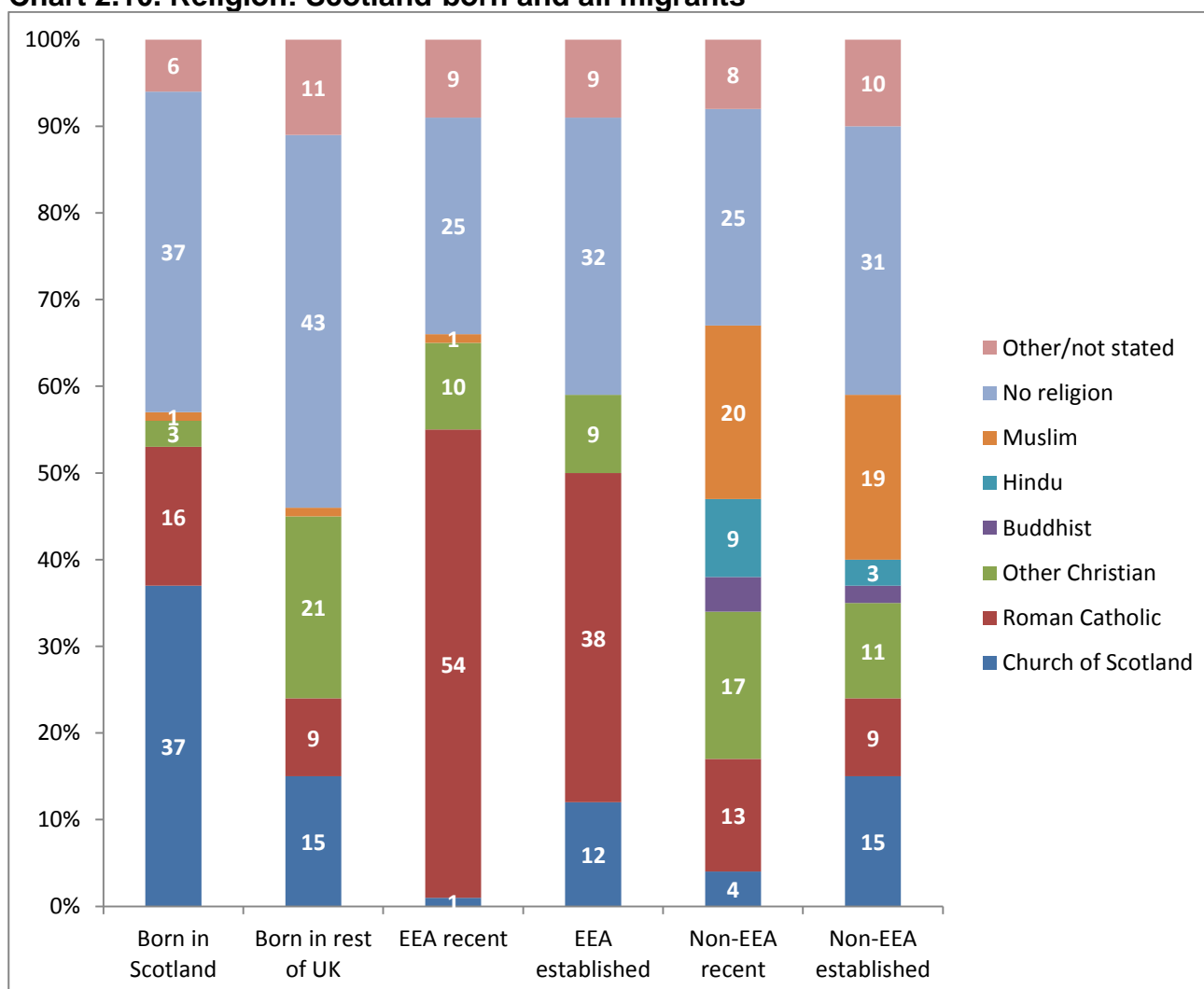
Chart 2.10 shows that non-EEA migrants were much more diverse in their religious affiliation than people from the EEA and those born in the UK.

The most common religion reported by EEA migrants was Roman Catholic (54 per cent (60,400) of recent, and 38 per cent (18,440) of established migrants).

Around 20 per cent of non-EEA recent and established migrants were Muslim. A further 11 to 17 per cent reported 'other Christian' as their religion. However, at least a quarter of people in all groups said they had no religion.

One in seven established migrants (12 per cent EEA and 15 per cent non-EEA) reported their religion as 'Church of Scotland.' However, it is not possible to tell whether affiliation to the Church of Scotland increases among non-UK migrants the longer they are in the country, or whether higher levels of affiliation are a feature of different populations.

Chart 2.10. Religion: Scotland-born and all migrants

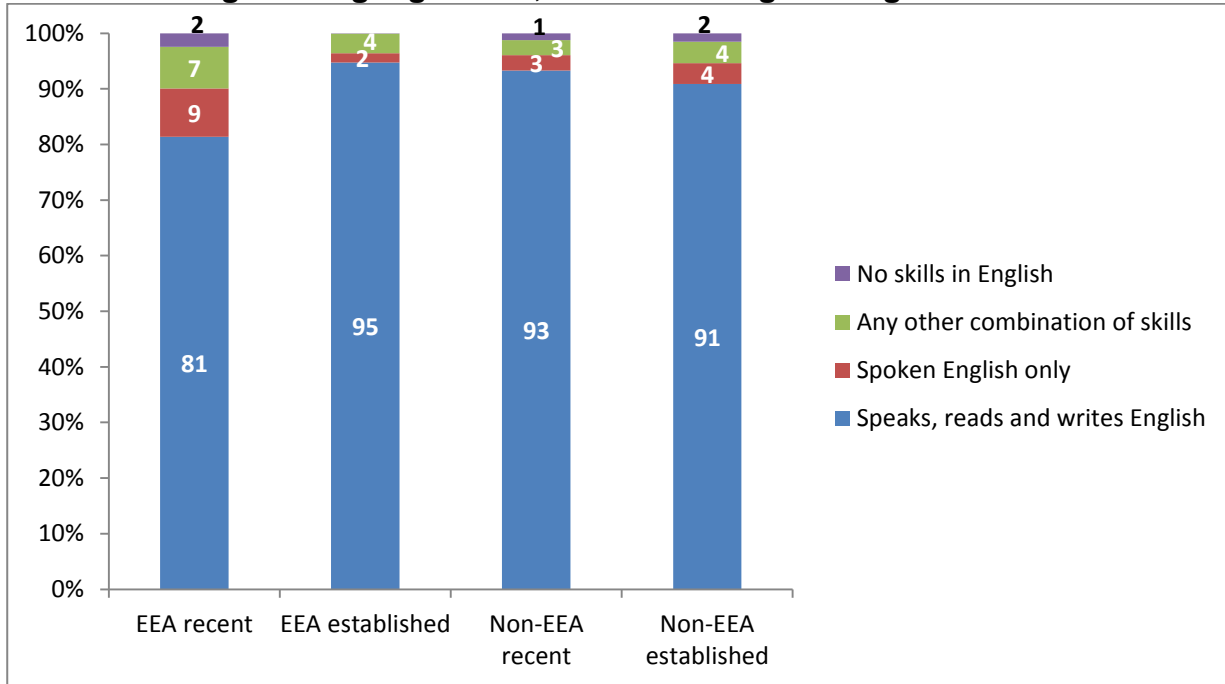


Source: Scotland's Census 2011 – NRS Tables AT_091_2011; LC2207SC

Language

89 per cent of migrants aged 3 and above (across all the non-UK migrant groups, a total of almost 327,000 people) reported that they could 'speak, read and write in English.' Two per cent reported having 'no skills in English'. Levels of English skills were lowest amongst recent EEA migrants. See Chart 2.11.

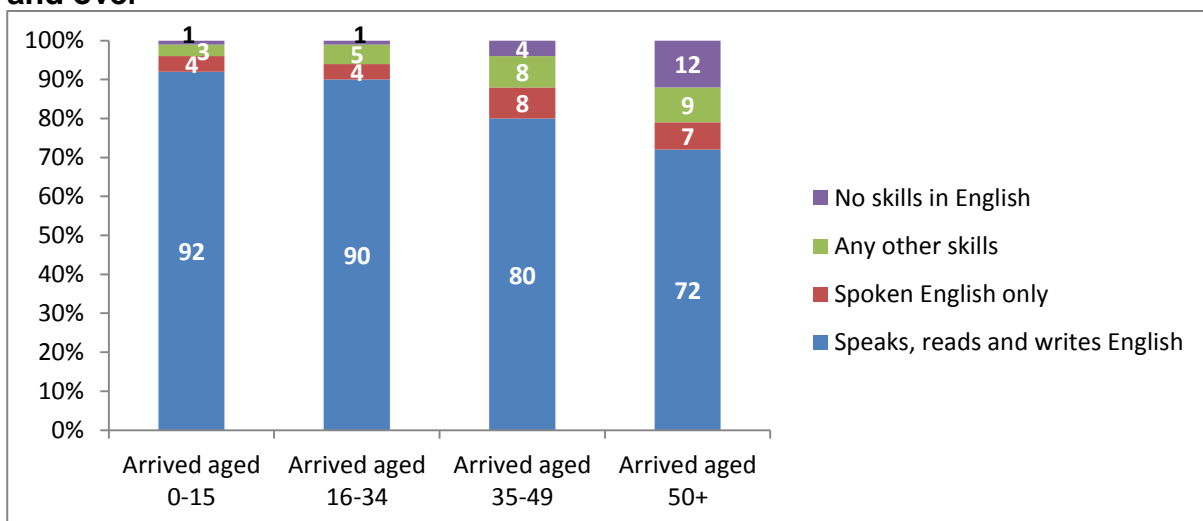
Chart 2.11. English language skills, all non-UK migrants aged 3 and over



Source: Scotland's Census 2011 – NRS Table AT_095_2011

Chart 2.12 shows that, although the majority of migrants born outside the UK could speak, read and write English, migrants who arrived at younger ages were more likely to have English language skills than those who arrived at older ages, especially those who arrived aged 50 or over. The latter only represent a small proportion of all migrants: fewer than 1,000 who arrived aged 50 or older had no skills in English.

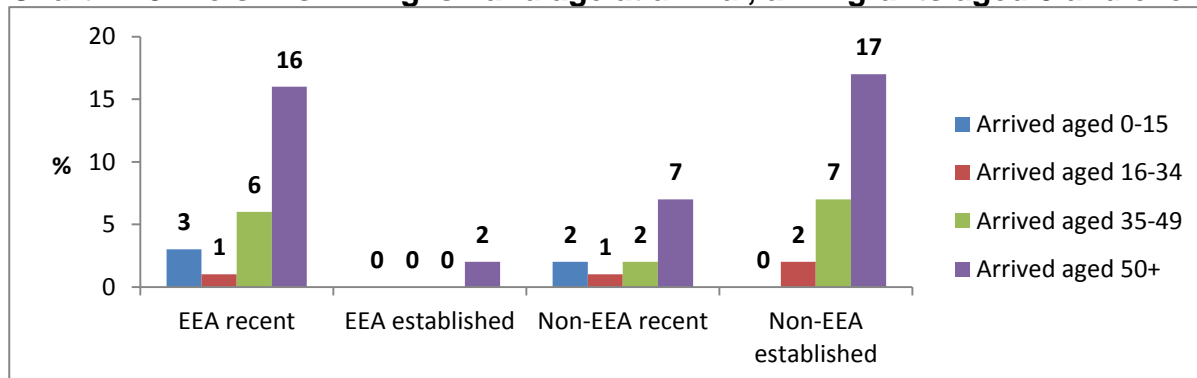
Chart 2.12. English language skills and age at arrival, all non-UK migrants aged 3 and over



Source: Scotland's Census 2011 – NRS Table AT_095_2011

This pattern of language skills and age at arrival was similar across migrant groups, with the exception of established EEA migrants, where 'no skills in English' was uncommon across all age groups. See Chart 2.13.

Chart 2.13. No skills in English and age at arrival, all migrants aged 3 and over



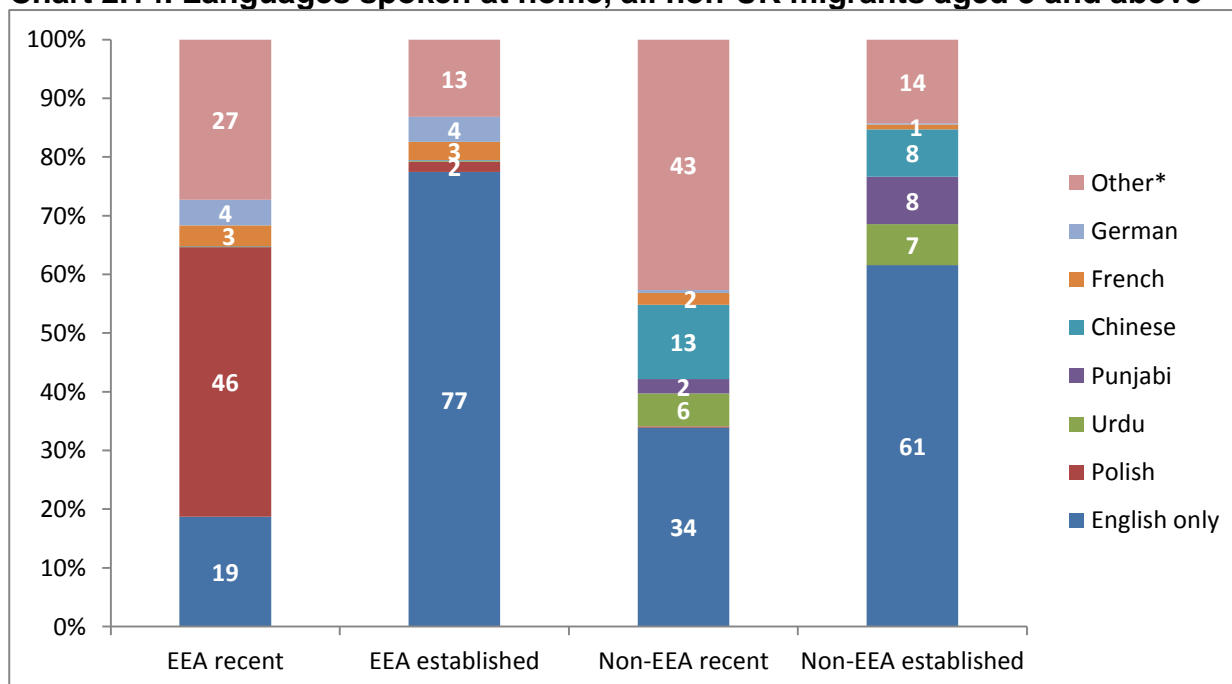
Source: Scotland's Census 2011 – NRS Table AT_095_2011

At the time of the 2011 Census, more than 170 languages other than English were spoken in homes across Scotland⁴. Chart 2.14 shows that two in five of all migrants spoke only English at home. This varied from 19 per cent of recent EEA migrants to 77 per cent of established EEA migrants.

Of the other eight most common languages spoken in Scottish homes, Polish was spoken by almost half of recent EEA migrants, and Chinese was spoken by 13 per cent of recent non-EEA and 8 per cent of established non-EEA migrants. Punjabi was spoken by almost one in ten established non-EEA migrants.

Less than one per cent of non-UK migrants spoke Scots or Gaelic at home.

Chart 2.14. Languages spoken at home, all non-UK migrants aged 3 and above



Source: Scotland's Census 2011 – NRS Table DC2119SC. *Other includes Scots and Gaelic.

⁴ www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/ods-web/data-warehouse.html, Additional Table AT_004_2011

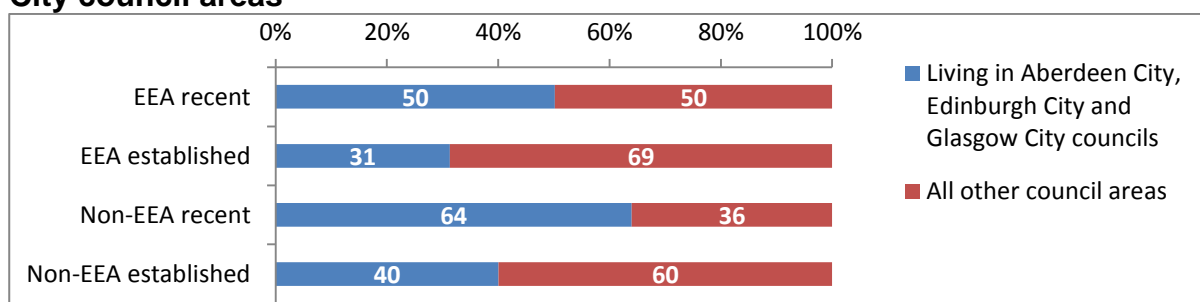
3. Area and accommodation

Council area distribution

Half of all non-UK migrants (almost 184,000 people) were living in Scotland’s three main cities: 75,700 in Edinburgh City; 72,700 in Glasgow City and 35,500 in Aberdeen City.

Chart 3.1 shows that migrants who had arrived recently were proportionally more likely to live in the three large city council areas. Nearly two-thirds of recent non-EEA migrants lived in the cities, compared to two-fifths of established non-EEA migrants.

Chart 3.1. Non-UK migrants living in Aberdeen City, Edinburgh City and Glasgow City council areas



Source: Scotland’s Census 2011 – NRS Table AT_097_2011

Chart 3.2 shows that the origin of migrants varied across the three city council areas. In Glasgow City nearly half of migrants were recent arrivals from non-EEA countries. Edinburgh and Aberdeen had relatively large proportions of recent arrivals, both from EEA and non-EEA countries. Over half the migrant populations in all three city council areas were from non-EEA countries.

Chart 3.2. EEA and non-EEA migrants in Aberdeen City, Edinburgh City and Glasgow City council areas



Source: Scotland’s Census 2011 – NRS Table AT_097_2011

Urban/rural classification

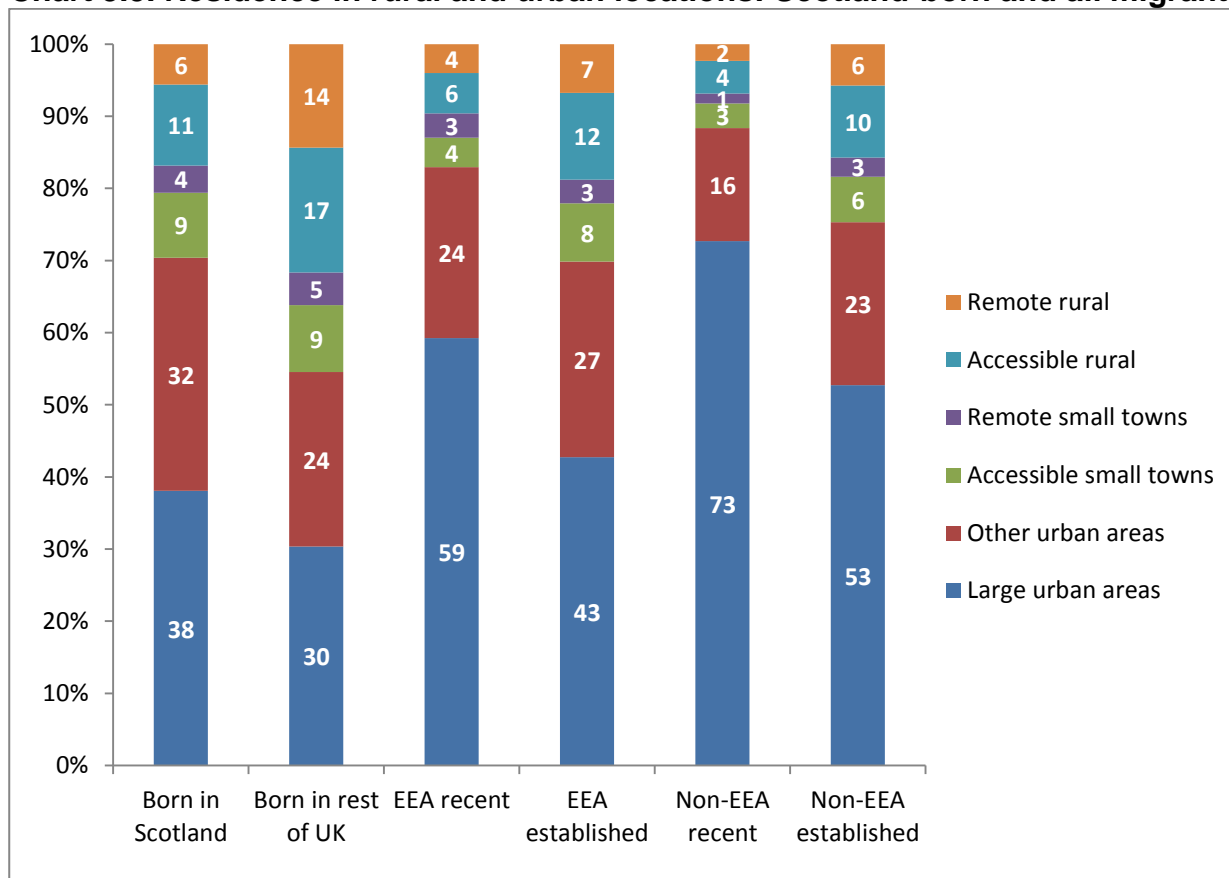
The Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification provides a consistent way of defining urban and rural areas across Scotland. The classification is based on two main criteria: population, as defined by the National Records of Scotland; and accessibility, based on

drive time analysis to differentiate between accessible and remote areas in Scotland.⁵ Chart 3.3 shows the population categorised by the 6-fold Urban/Rural Classification.

Non-UK migrants, particularly recent migrants, were primarily based in urban areas: 83 per cent of EEA recent migrants and 89 per cent of recent arrivals from non-EEA countries lived in large, or other, urban areas. 81 per cent of all non-UK migrants were based in urban areas: 300,000 of 369,000 migrants. However, established EEA and non-EEA migrants were less likely than recent migrants to live in urban areas.

Migrants born in the rest of the UK were the population group least likely to live in urban areas. Over 30 per cent were based in rural areas.

Chart 3.3. Residence in rural and urban locations: Scotland-born and all migrants



Source: Scotland's Census 2011 – NRS: Table AT_080b_2011

Area deprivation

The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) identifies small area concentrations of multiple deprivation across Scotland.⁶ It provides a deprivation rank for each of Scotland's 6,505 datazones. Below, the dataset is split into 10 equal groups or deciles.

Figure 3.1. shows that recent EEA and non-EEA migrants were the most likely to live in the most deprived areas: 15,000 recent migrants from EEA countries and 15,000 from non-EEA countries. However, recent non-EEA migrants were also proportionately more likely than other non-UK migrant groups to live in the least deprived areas.

⁵ <http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2014/11/2763/2>

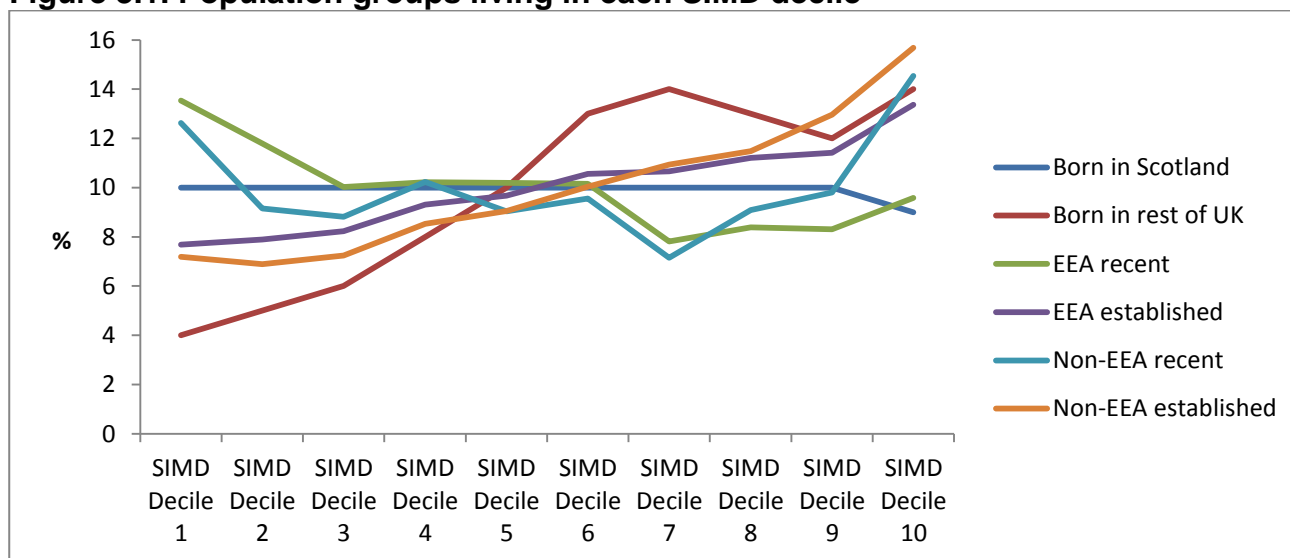
⁶ <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/SIMD>

The established EEA and non-EEA migrant groups were more evenly dispersed, with larger percentages in the less deprived deciles. However, because the numbers of established migrants were low, actual numbers in the ten groups ranged between 3,700 and 6,500 (established EEA) and 6,500 and 14,000 (established non-EEA).

The pattern was different for migrants born in the rest of the UK, with just 4 per cent (over 22,500) living in the most deprived areas and two-thirds of people (338,000) living in the five least deprived groups of areas.

Naturally, splitting the dataset into ten equal groups means that the majority population is likely to be relatively evenly distributed across those groups. This was the case for people born in Scotland.

Figure 3.1. Population groups living in each SIMD decile

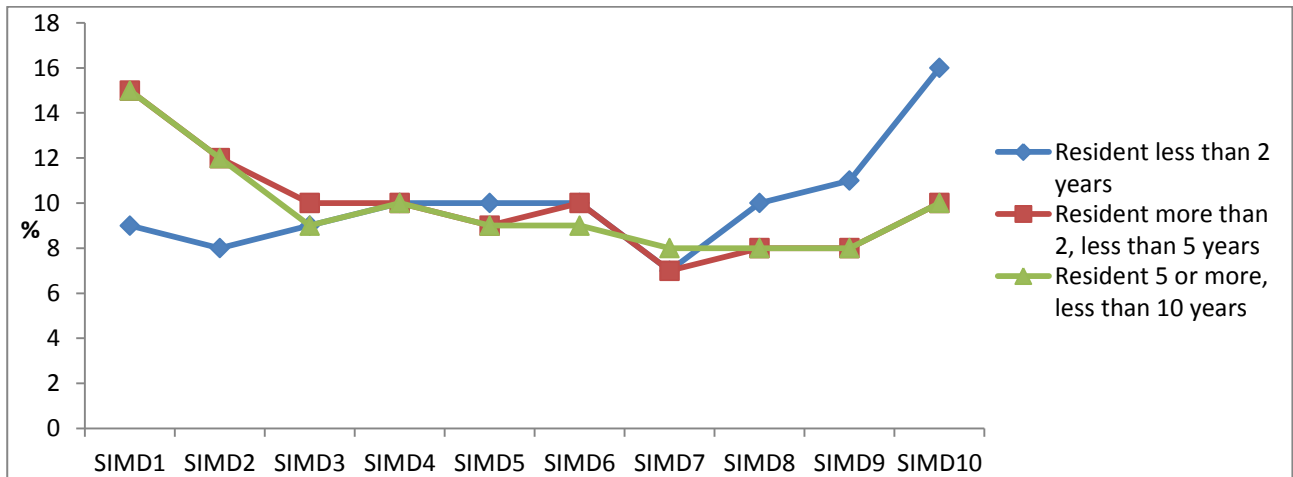


Source: Scotland's Census 2011 – NRS: Table AT_089b_2011. Footnote: SIMD 1 – most deprived; SIMD 10 least deprived.

Given that the differences between the circumstances of recent and established non-UK migrants were greater than between EEA and non-EEA migrants, Figure 3.2 shows the recent non-UK migrant population grouped by the number of years since people arrived in Scotland.

Migrants who had arrived in the 2 years before the 2011 Census were proportionally least likely to live in the most deprived areas (9 per cent) and most likely to live in the least deprived areas (16 per cent), compared to other migrants. This finding is unexpected, and indicates that people who arrived most recently were different in some way from those who came to Scotland earlier. However, it is not possible to tell from the data what made them different.

Figure 3.2. Recent non-UK migrants and length of residence in the UK living in each SIMD decile



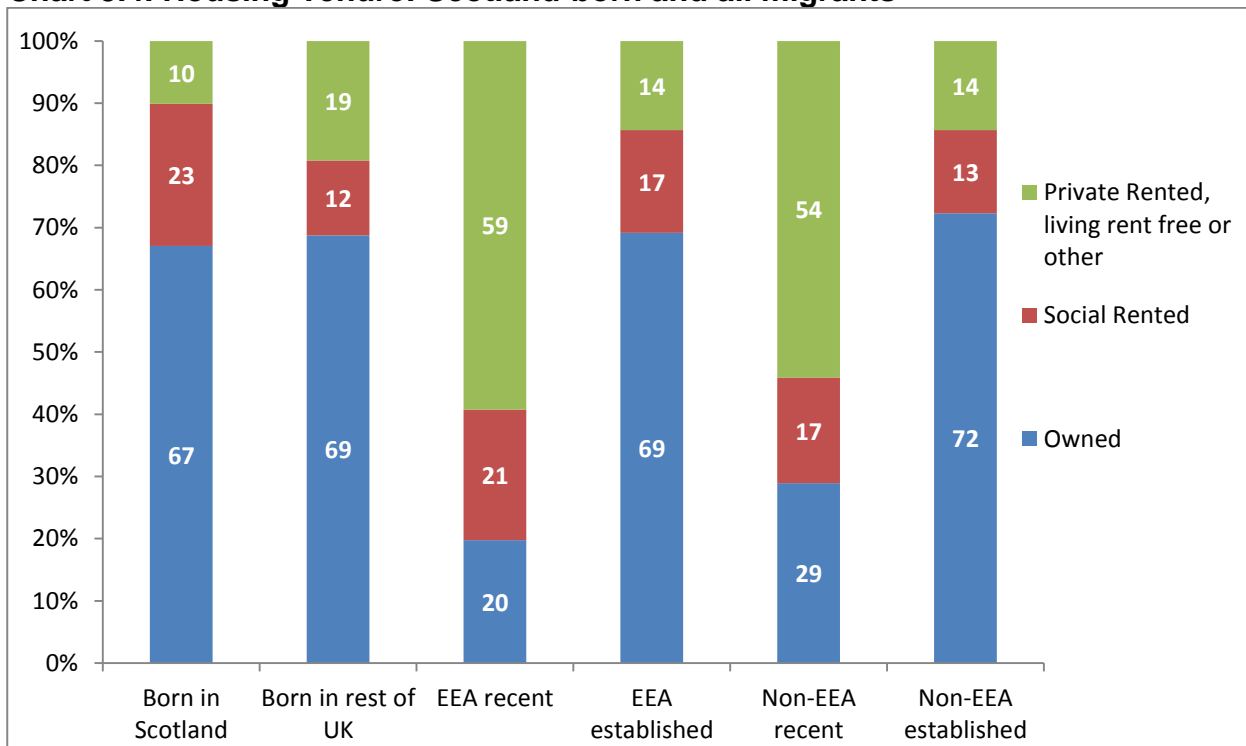
Source: Scotland's Census 2011 – NRS: Table AT_089b_2011.

Housing tenure

Chart 3.4 shows that the housing tenure of recent EEA and non-EEA migrants was very different from that of those people born in Scotland, the rest of the UK and established EEA and non-EEA migrant groups.

Recent EEA and non-EEA migrants were most likely to live in privately rented housing (more than half of both groups of recent migrants; approximately 120,000 people). However, the tenure arrangements of established non-UK migrants were similar to those of the Scotland-born population and migrants born in the rest of the UK (approximately 70 per cent, almost 97,000 people, were home owners).

Chart 3.4. Housing Tenure: Scotland-born and all migrants

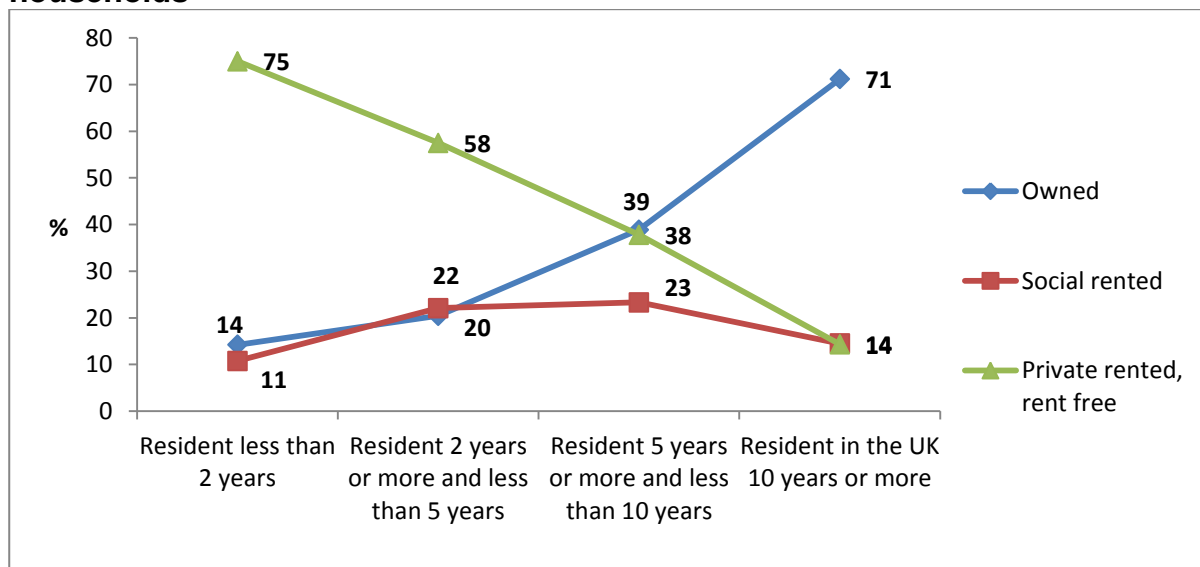


Source: Scotland's Census 2011 – NRS: Table AT_088b_2011

It is likely that housing tenure is associated with length of residence. Figure 3.3 shows a clear pattern of fewer people in privately rented housing and higher house ownership with increased length of residence in the country. There is also likely to be a link between age and tenure arrangements, given that migrants tend to arrive when they are young.

The proportion of people in social rented accommodation was not related to length of residence.

Figure 3.3. Housing tenure and length of residence: all non-UK migrants in households



Source: Scotland's Census 2011 – NRS: Table AT_088a_2011

4. Education and employment

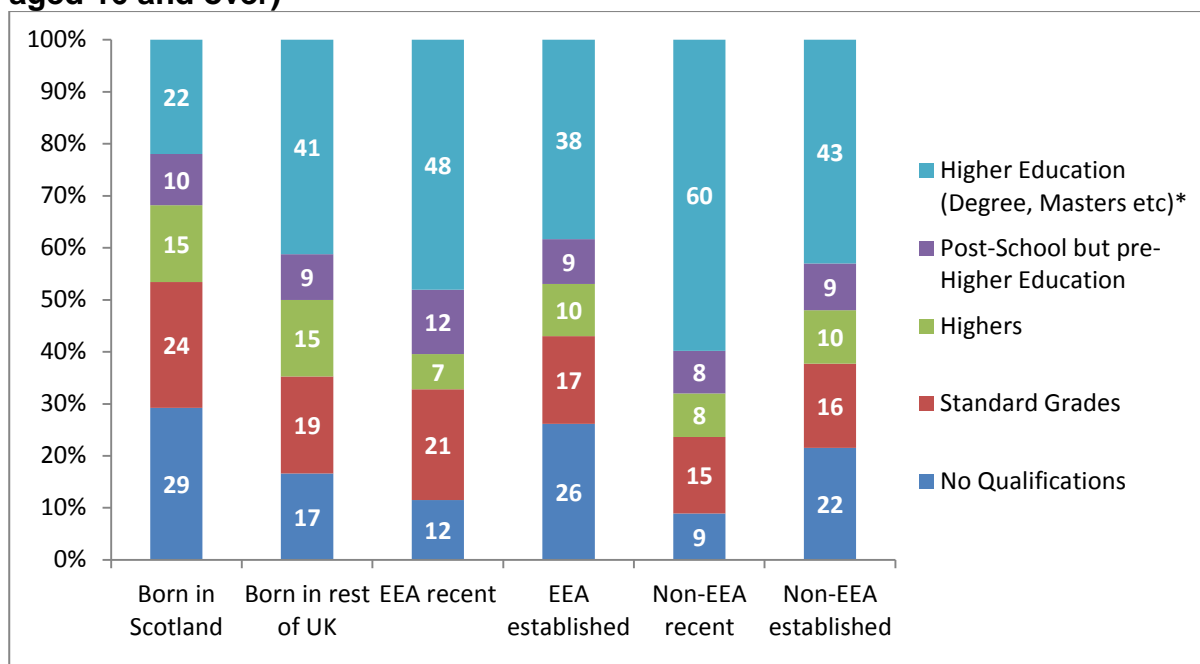
Educational qualifications

Half of all non-UK migrants aged 16 and above (almost 164,000 people) had at least degree level qualifications. This compares to a quarter (26 per cent) of the population as a whole and, as Chart 4.1 shows, 22 per cent of people who were born in Scotland.

People from the recent non-EEA migrant group were most likely to be educated to degree level (60 per cent). It is likely that this reflects the relatively large proportion of students in this group (see Chart 4.2).

Around a quarter of established EEA and non-EEA migrants (just over 31,000 people) reported having no qualifications. The equivalent proportion of recent migrants with no qualifications was around 10 per cent (20,000 people). 29 per cent of people born in Scotland (1,043,000) had no qualifications.

Chart 4.1. Educational qualifications, Scotland-born and all migrants (all people aged 16 and over)



Source: Scotland's Census 2011 – NRS: Table AT_081b_2011. * Includes foreign qualifications

Economic activity

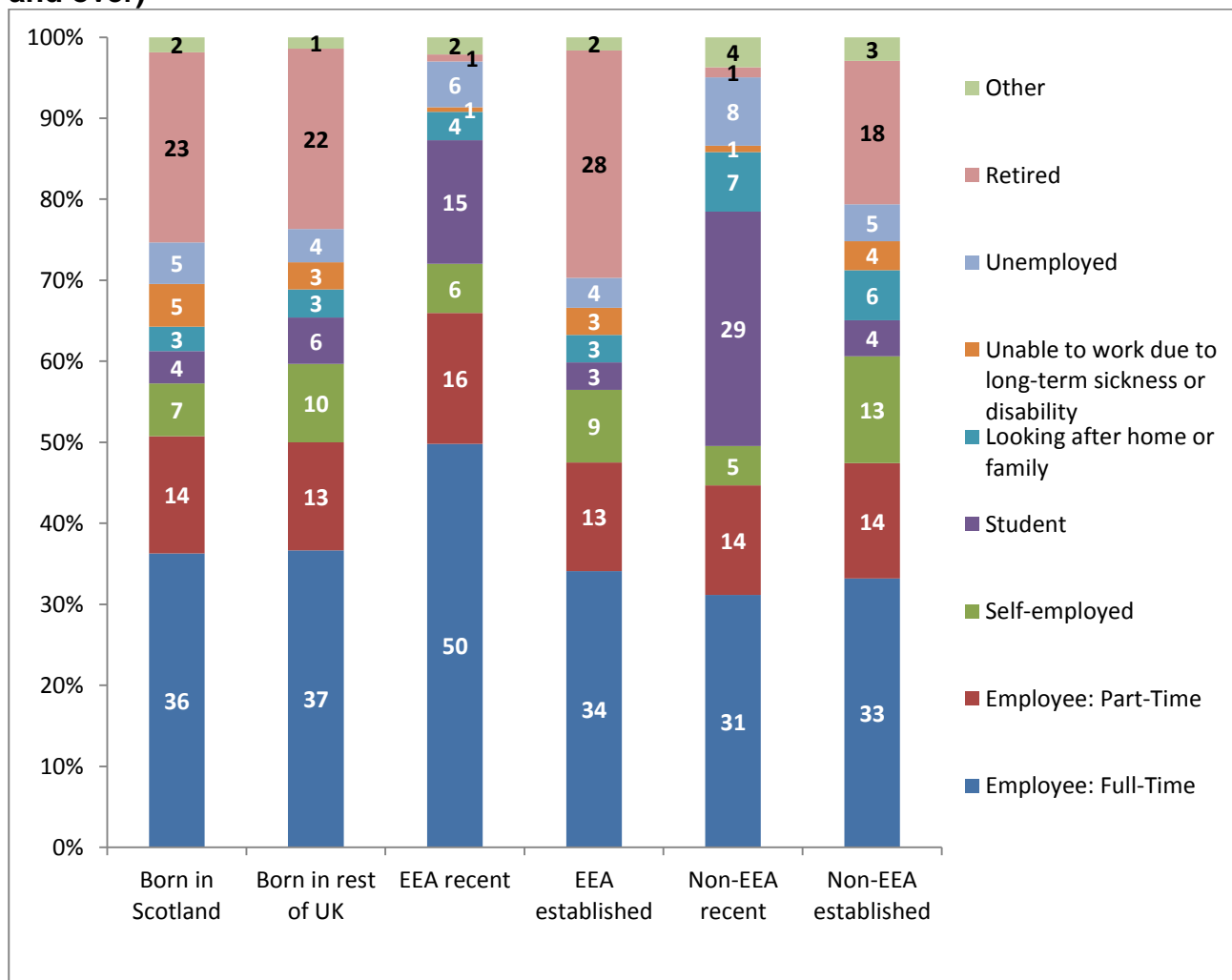
Chart 4.2 provides a breakdown of economic activity in relation to the Scotland-born population and all migrant groups. At least 50 per cent of the Scotland-born population and all migrant groups (aged 16 and over) were in full- or part-time employment, or were self-employed. The highest percentage was among recent EEA migrants (72 per cent) and lowest among non-EEA recent migrants (50 per cent). However, as noted in the previous section, the non-EEA recent group had a high proportion of students (almost 30 per cent, or 30,000).

Patterns of economic activity in the established non-UK migrant groups were similar to those among people born in Scotland and the rest of the UK. Although percentages are similar, however, the numbers are very different: 29,000 people in the established migrant

groups were retired. This compares with 838,500 (born in Scotland) and 105,500 (born in the rest of the UK).

Just one per cent of recent EEA and one per cent of recent non-EEA migrants (2,000 people) were retired; and one per cent of each recent group were unable to work due to long-term sickness or disability (1,300 people).

Chart 4.2. Economic activity: Scotland-born and all migrants (all people aged 16 and over)



Source: Scotland's Census 2011 – NRS: Table AT_082b_2011.

Sector of employment

Table 4.1 provides a breakdown of Scotland's population by sector of employment. The shading in the table relates to the sectors of employment for the highest percentages of each population group. The pattern is similar across the groups, with the largest percentages employed in the wholesale and retail trade and human health and social work. The exception is recent EEA migrants, who were most likely to be working in manufacturing, or in accommodation and food service activities. 15 per cent of non-EEA recent migrants were also working in accommodation and food services. There appears to be no correlation between levels of qualifications and sector of employment. (See Chart 4.5, later in this section, for more detailed analysis).

Table 4.1. Sector of Employment: Scotland-born and all migrants aged 16 to 74 in employment

	All 16-74 in employment %	Born in Scotland %	Born in rest of UK %	EEA recent %	EEA established %	Non-EEA recent %	Non-EEA established %
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing; Electricity, Gas, Mining; Water Supply, Waste Management (A,B,D,E)	5	5	5	5	4	4	3
Manufacturing (C)	8	8	6	17	6	4	5
Construction (F)	8	9	5	6	5	2	4
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (G)	15	16	12	11	12	13	15
Transport and storage (H)	5	5	4	4	4	3	4
Accommodation and food service activities (I)	6	5	6	19	9	15	14
Information and communication (J)	3	3	4	2	4	5	3
Financial and insurance activities (K)	5	5	5	2	4	6	4
Real estate activities (L)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Professional, scientific and technical activities (M)	5	5	8	4	7	7	7
Administrative and support service activities (N)	4	4	4	8	4	5	3
Public administration and defence (O)	7	7	9	2	6	3	5
Education (P)	8	8	11	6	12	9	11
Human health and social work (Q)	15	15	15	8	16	20	16
Arts; Entertainment and recreation; Other (R,S,T,U)	5	5	6	4	5	4	5

Source: Scotland's Census 2011 – NRS: Table AT_084b_2011. Classification is based on the Standard Industrial Classification, 2007, letters indicate classification

Occupation

Table 4.2 provides a breakdown of the occupations of Scotland's adult population (all people aged between 16 and 74 in employment). As with sector of employment, the pattern was similar across all six of the population groups, with the exception of recent EEA migrants. These migrants were proportionally less likely to work in 'Professional Occupations' and 'Associate Professional and Technical Occupations' than the other groups. Recent EEA migrants were most likely to work in 'Elementary Occupations' (30 per cent, or more than 21,000 people).

38 per cent of Scotland's working population (over 950,000 people) were categorised as 'Managers, Directors and Senior Officials' or were in the 'Professional' or 'Associate Professional' groups. 30,000 of these people were EEA and 51,000 were non-EEA migrants.

Table 4.2. Occupation: Scotland-born and all migrants aged 16 to 74 in employment

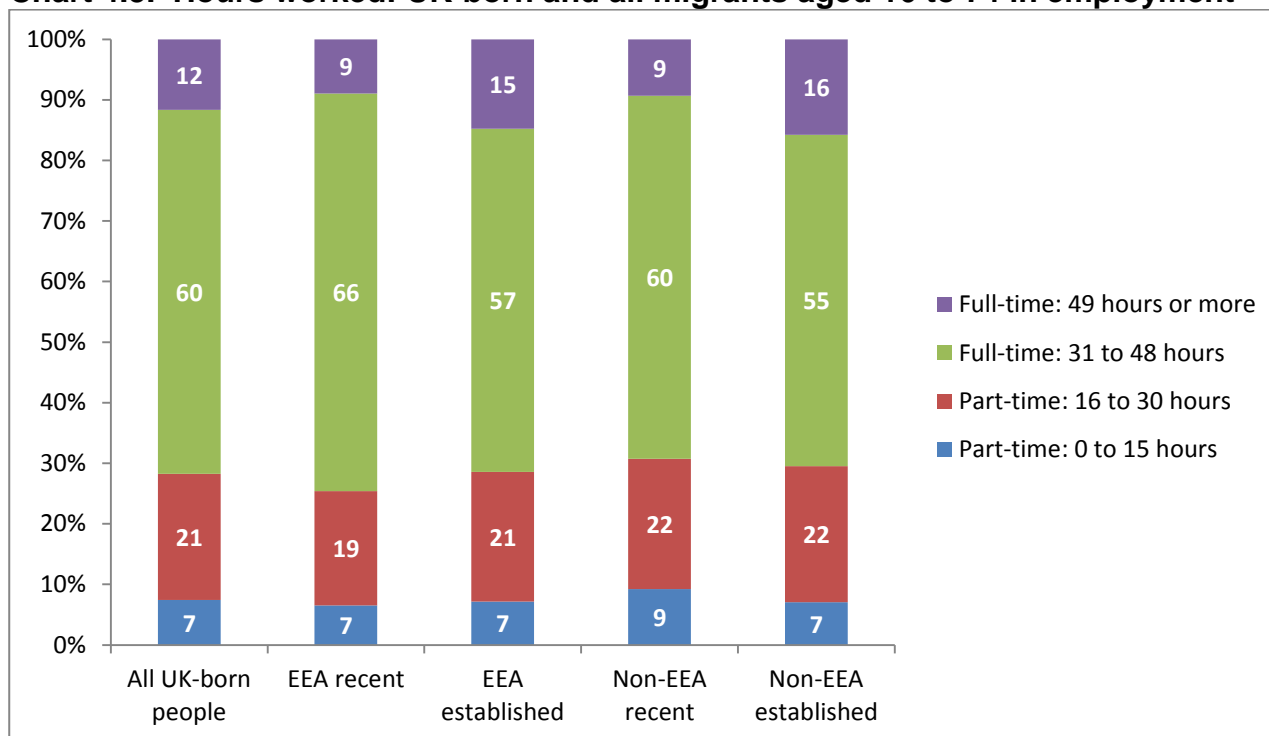
	All 16-74 in employment %	Born in Scotland %	Born in rest of UK %	EEA recent %	EEA established %	Non-EEA recent %	Non-EEA established %
Managers, Directors and Senior Officials	8	8	11	4	11	6	14
Professional Occupations	17	15	25	13	25	29	26
Associate Professional and Technical Occupations	13	12	17	7	14	11	13
Administrative and Secretarial Occupations	11	12	10	5	9	7	9
Skilled Trade Occupations	13	13	9	14	10	8	11
Caring, Leisure and other Service Occupations	10	10	8	8	9	11	7
Sales and Customer Service Occupations	9	10	7	6	8	10	8
Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	8	8	5	12	5	3	4
Elementary Occupations	12	11	8	30	9	15	8

Source: Scotland's Census 2011 – NRS. Table AT_085b_2011. Classification is based on the Standard Occupational Classification, 2010.

Hours worked

Chart 4.3 includes a breakdown of the number of hours per week worked by people born in the UK and all non-UK migrant groups. There was very little difference between the groups, with approximately 70 per cent working full-time. People in the established non-UK migrant groups were most likely to work the longest hours.

Chart 4.3. Hours worked: UK-born and all migrants aged 16 to 74 in employment



Source: Scotland's Census 2011 – NRS: Tables AT_090_2011 and KS604SCa.

Socio-economic classification

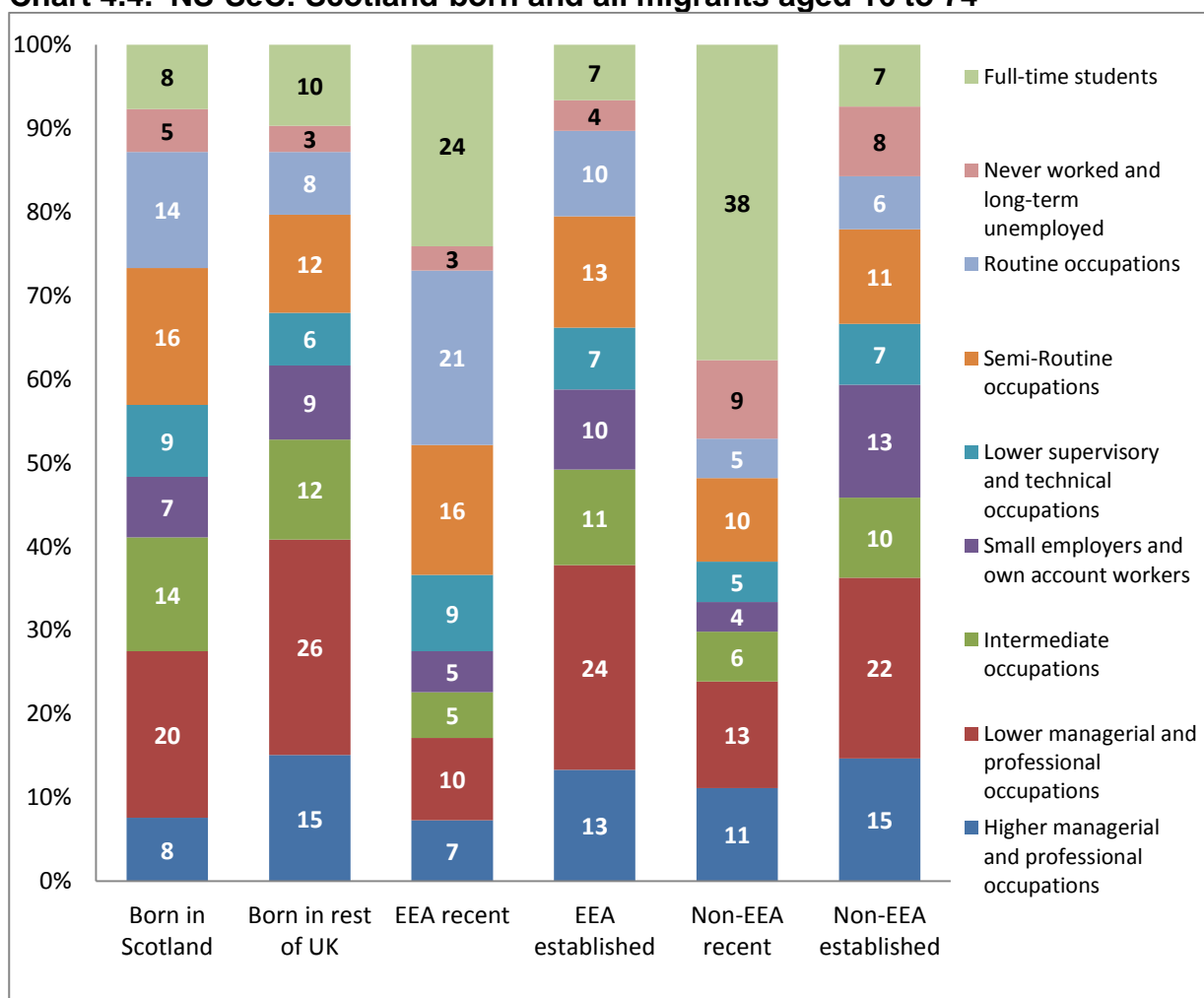
The National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC) provides an indication of socio-economic position based on occupation and employment status.

Chart 4.4 provides a detailed breakdown by NS-SeC classification. Again, it shows the high percentage of recent non-UK migrants who were full-time students (a quarter of recent EEA (23,000) and almost two in five recent non-EEA migrants (38,400).

People born in the rest of the UK, established EEA and established non-EEA migrants were proportionally more concentrated in managerial and professional occupations than recent migrants and the Scotland-born population.

The largest proportion of people in routine and semi-routine occupations were from the recent EEA group. They were more than twice as likely to be in routine or semi-routine occupations than recent non-EEA migrants.

Chart 4.4. NS-SeC: Scotland-born and all migrants aged 16 to 74



Source: Scotland's Census 2011 – NRS: Table AT_087b_2011

Socio-economic status and educational qualifications

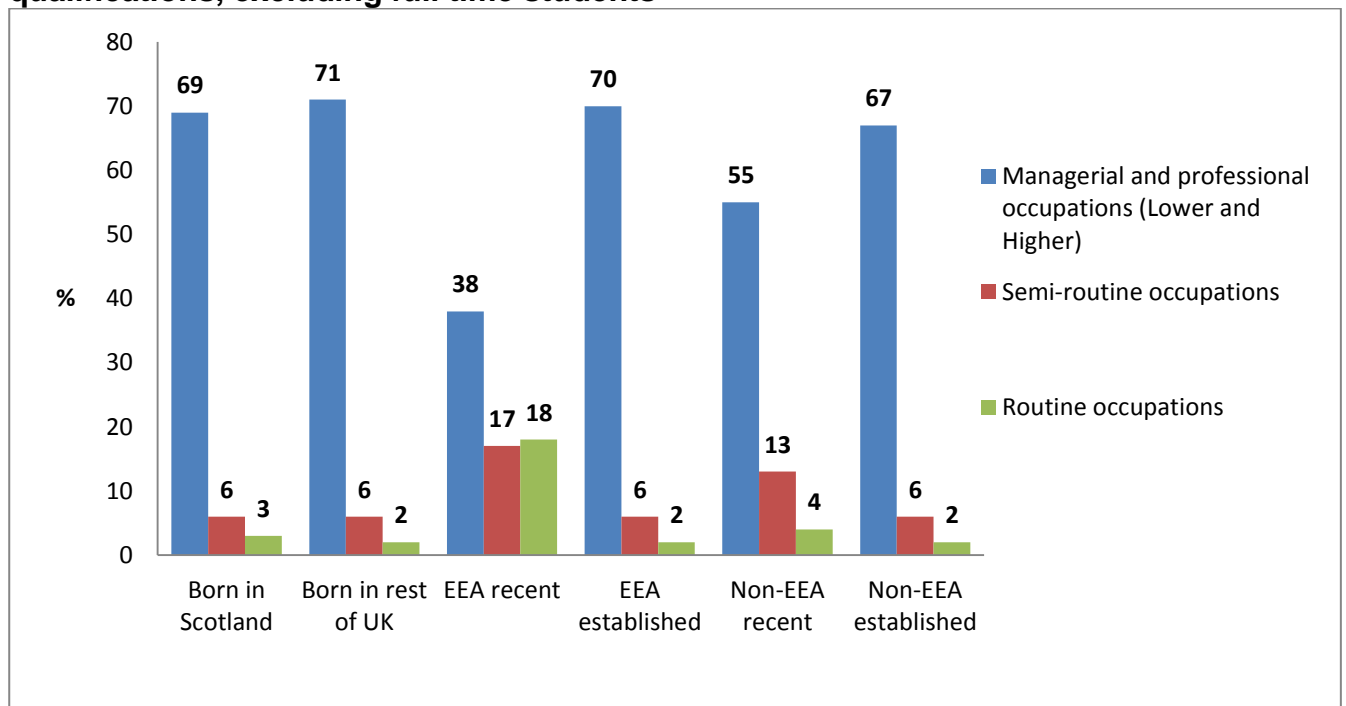
Further analysis was conducted to investigate whether occupation and employment status outcomes for the various population groups reflect their levels of education. This analysis

focused specifically on people with degree level qualifications and examined the highest and lowest NS-SeC classifications. See Chart 4.5.

Focusing on people with degree level qualifications allows the clearest picture of the labour market not making best use of migrant skills. 35 per cent of EEA recent migrants (12,300 people) were working in routine or semi-routine occupations, despite having degree level qualifications.

Over two-thirds of people with degree level qualifications who were born in Scotland and the rest of the UK, and EEA and non-EEA established populations were in managerial and professional occupations. This compares with 38 per cent of the EEA recent migrant group.

Chart 4.5. NS-SeC: Scotland-born and all migrants aged 16 to 74 with degree level qualifications, excluding full time students



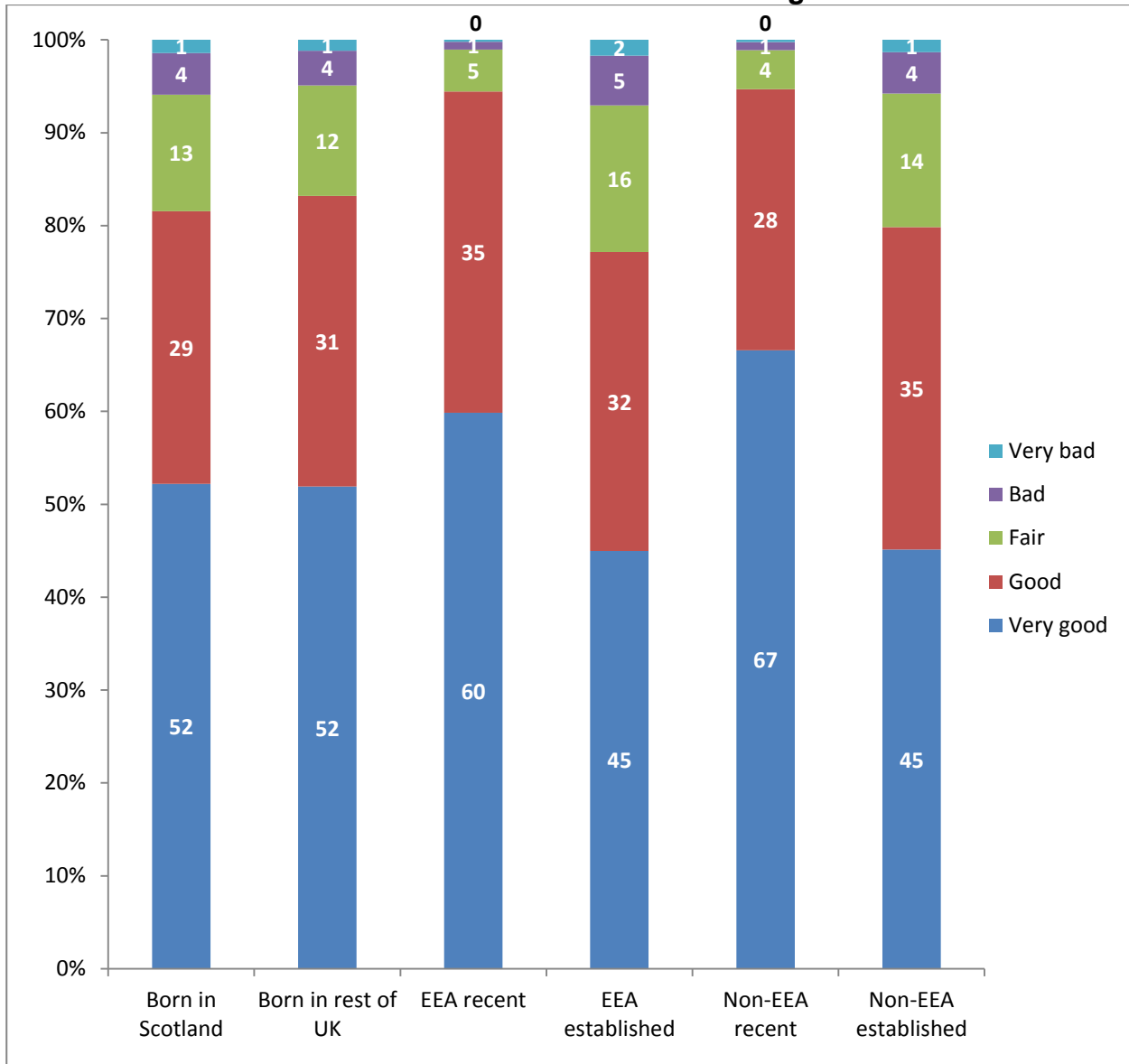
Source: Scotland's Census 2011 – NRS: Table AT_087b_2011

5. Health

Self-assessed health

Assessing their own health, 95 per cent of both EEA recent and non-EEA recent migrants recorded that it was 'good' or 'very good.' This compared with approximately 80 per cent of people born in Scotland and the rest of the UK and 77 per cent of the EEA established group. Given that younger people are likely to have better general health, and the majority of recent migrants are in the younger age groups, the pattern between and within the groups is not surprising. See Chart 5.1.

Chart 5.1. Self-assessed health: Scotland-born and all migrants



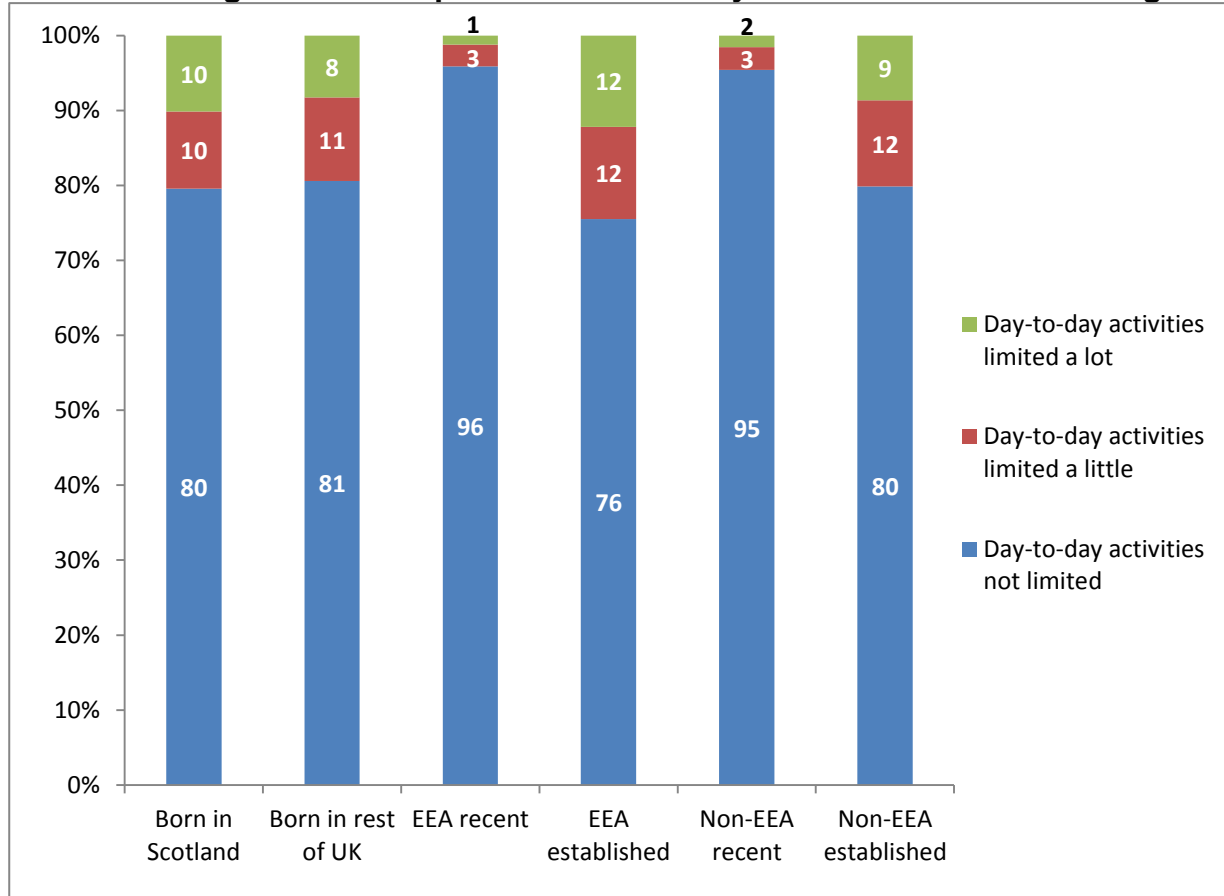
Source: Scotland's Census 2011 – NRS: Table AT_093b_2011

Long term health problem or disability

Chart 5.2 provides further evidence that recent non-UK migrants are healthy. Just 4 per cent of recent EEA and 5 per cent of recent non-EEA migrants reported that their day-to-day activities were limited 'a little' or 'a lot' by long-term health problems or disabilities.

The pattern across the Scotland-born population, people born in the rest of the UK and the established EEA and non-EEA migrant groups was similar, with approximately one in five people reporting such health problems or disabilities. As with self-assessed health, it is likely that this is due, at least in part, to the older age profile of people in these groups.

Chart 5.2. Long-term health problem or disability: Scotland-born and all migrants



Source: Scotland's Census 2011 – NRS: Table AT_086b_2011

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The data collected for this statistical bulletin:

are available from Scotland Census 2011 Additional Tables via <http://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/ods-web/data-warehouse.html>

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