

Migration Characteristics and Trends in Scotland

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The Scottish Government
Riaghaltas na h-Alba

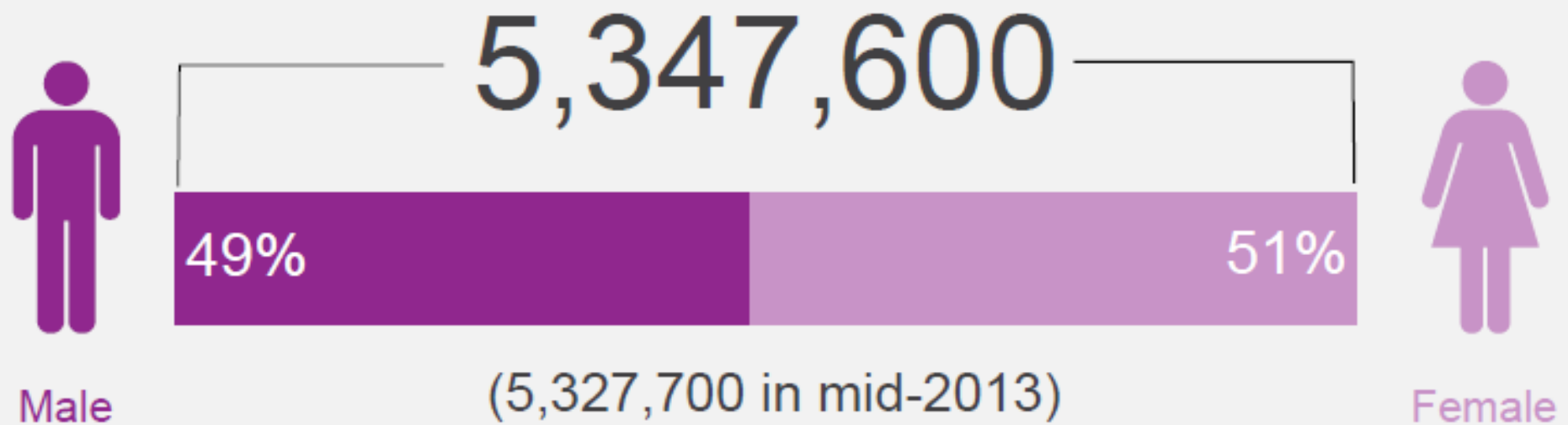


**National
Records of
Scotland**

Overview

- Migration trends in Scotland
- Migrant characteristics
- Summary of key findings
- Further information

Scotland's Population, mid-2014

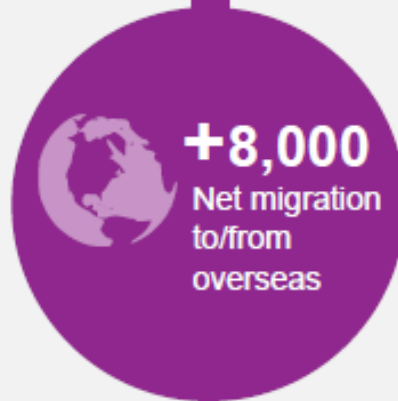
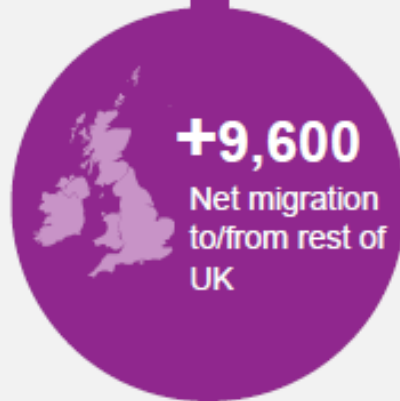


Scotland's population increased by 19,900 (+0.4%) compared with mid-2013. This is the highest ever estimated population.

Why has Scotland's population increased?

19,900

more people live in Scotland
compared with mid-2013 estimates (+0.4%).



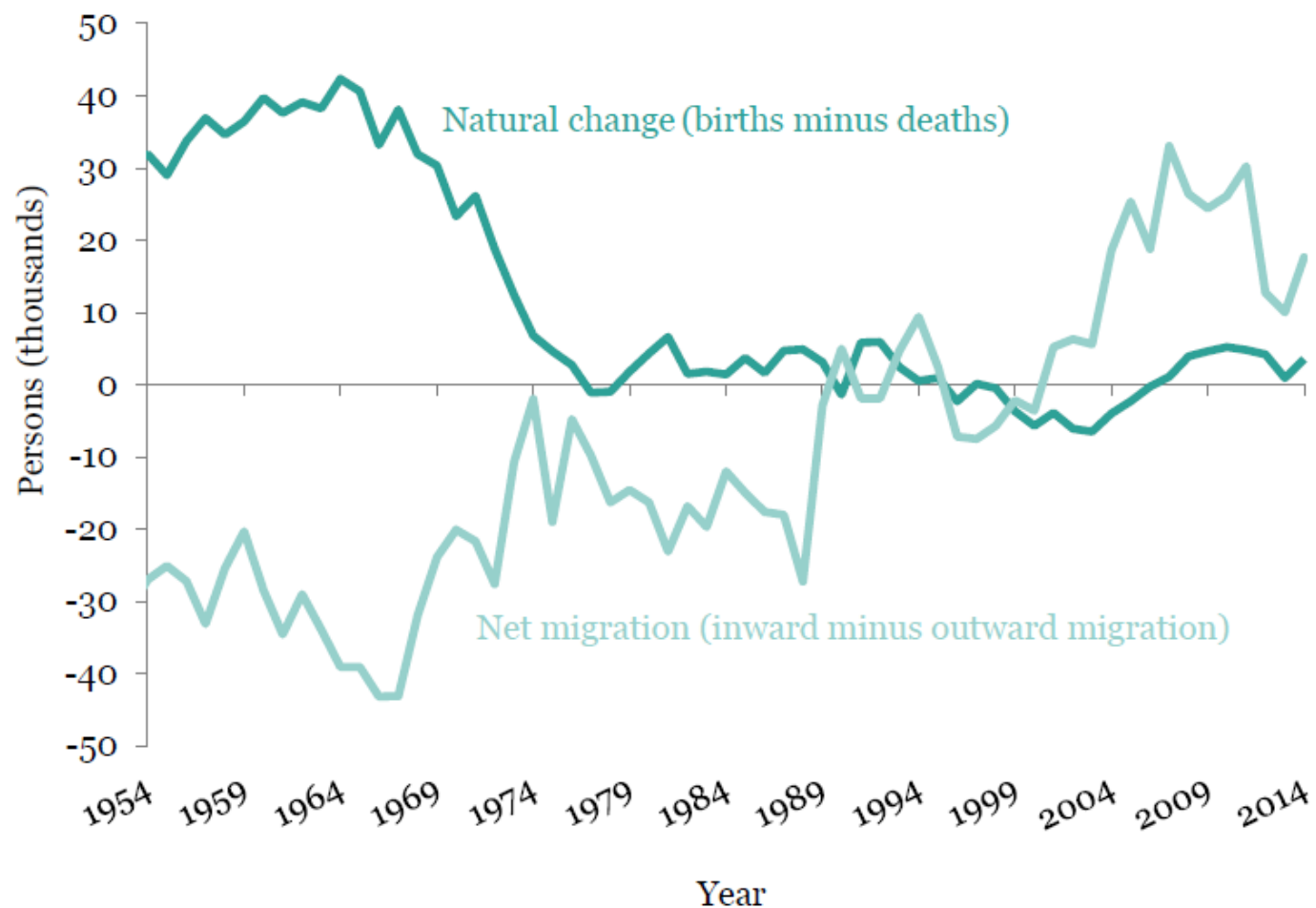
Net migration from the rest of the UK to Scotland contributed the most to population growth in the year to mid-2014.

The effects of net migration and natural change on Scotland's population

Scotland's population has been fairly stable over the past 50 years. The recent increase has mainly been the result of more people moving to Scotland than leaving, but also from more births than deaths.

In the 12 months to 30 June, 2014:

- 17,600 more people came to Scotland than left (net migration); and
- there were 3,500 more births than deaths (natural change).



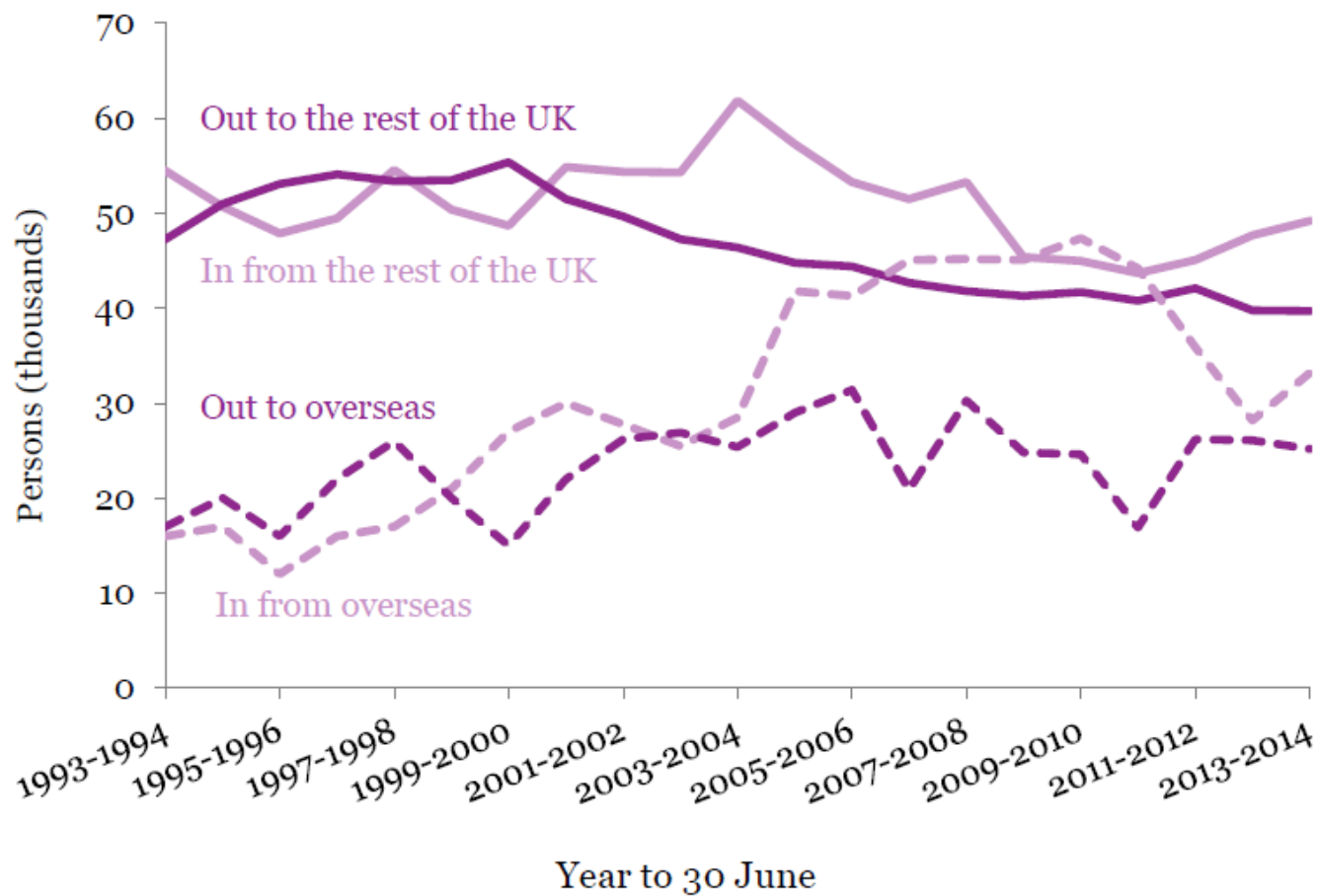
People moving to and from Scotland

In the year to 30 June 2014 9,600 more people came to Scotland from the rest of the UK than went in the opposite direction:

49,240 people came to Scotland from the rest of the UK; and 39,660 people left Scotland for other parts of the UK.

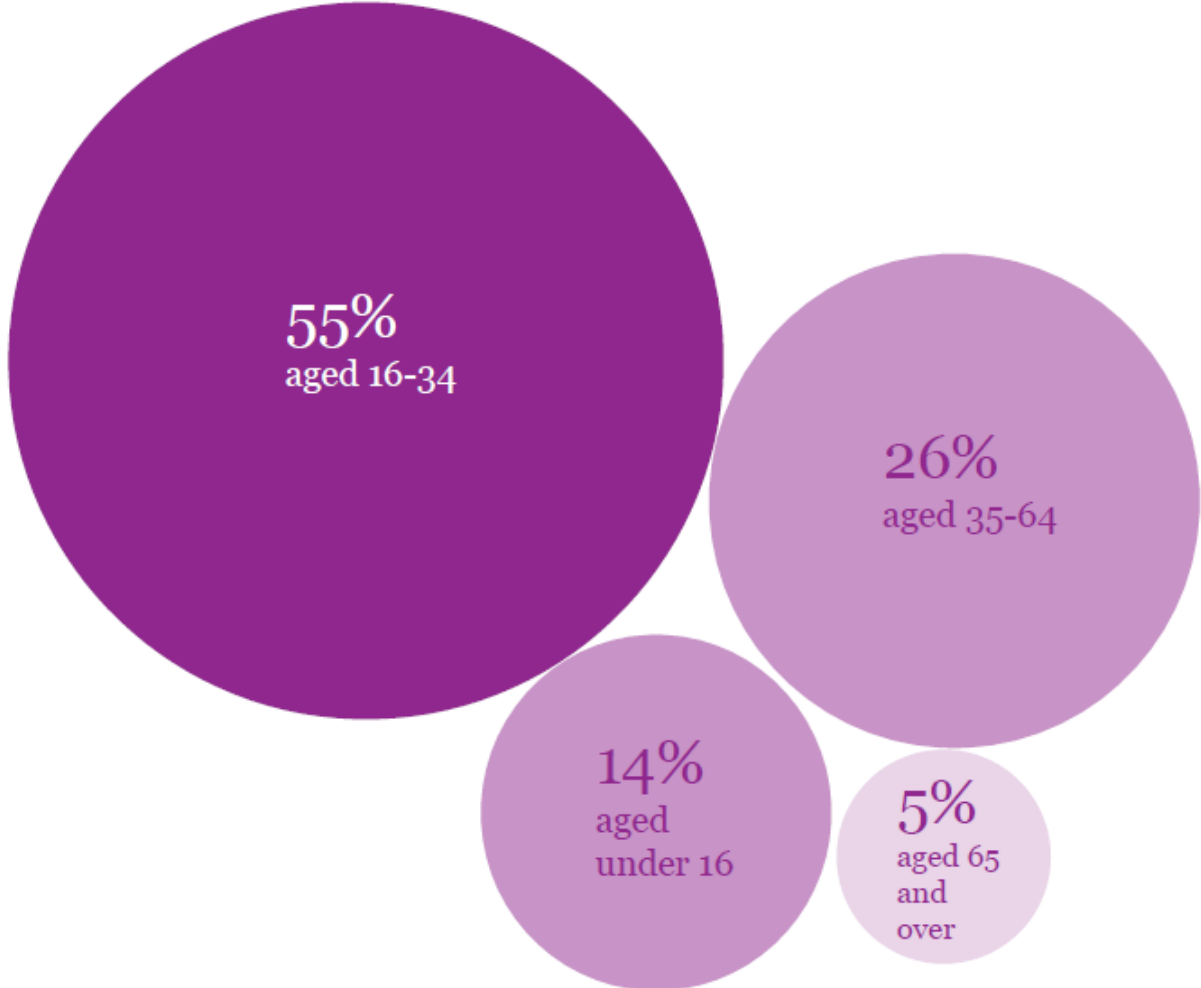
Similarly around 8,000 more people came to Scotland from overseas than left:

33,200 people came to Scotland from overseas; and 25,200 people left Scotland to go overseas.



Age of people moving to and from Scotland

People moving to and from Scotland tend to be much younger than the general population– between 16 and 34.



Countries of birth

- Country of birth, 2011 Census, % of total population

	Scotland	England	Wales	Northern Ireland
UK countries	93	86	97	93
Republic of Ireland	0.5	0.7	0.4	2.1
EU2001	1	1.7	0.9	2.5
EU accession countries	1.5	2.0	0.9	2.0
Africa	0.9	2.4	0.7	0.3
Middle East/ Asia	2	4.8	1.4	1.0
Americas and Caribbean	0.6	1.3	0.3	0.4
Oceania	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1

Countries of birth

- Top 10 countries of origin

	2011 rank	2001 rank
Poland	1	18
India	2	5
Republic of Ireland	3	1
Germany	4	2
Pakistan	5	3
USA	6	4
China	7	13
South Africa	8	7
Nigeria	9	27
Canada	10	6

Characteristics of recent and established EEA and non-EEA migrants

Characteristics of recent and established EEA and non-EEA migrants in Scotland: Analysis of the 2011 Census

March 2015



Official statistics,
Published by the Scottish Government,
24 March 2015



Country of birth and length of residence

- Scotland 2011 Census:

7 What is your country of birth?

Scotland → Go to 9

England → Go to 9

Wales → Go to 9

Northern Ireland → Go to 9

Republic of Ireland

Elsewhere, please write in the current name of the country

8 If you were not born in the United Kingdom, when did you most recently arrive to live here?

◆ Do not count short visits away from the UK.

Month Year

Definition of **migrants** in this analysis:
all those born outwith the UK

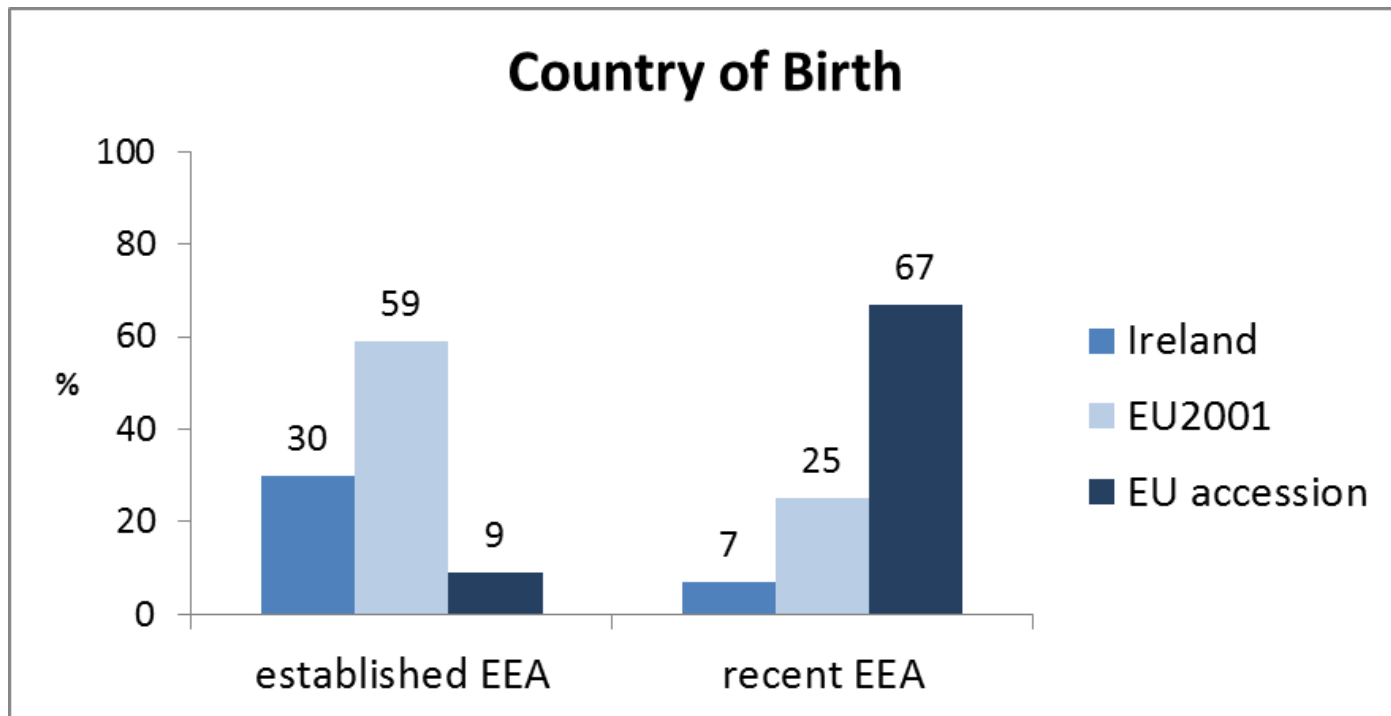
Recent: < 10 years
Established: 10+ years

Characteristics of recent and established EEA and non-EEA migrants

- Country of birth x arrival for:
 - Area (council, urban/rural, deprivation)
 - Family characteristics
 - Language
 - Education
 - Employment
 - Tenure
 - Health

Characteristics - origin

- Shift in origin of EEA migrants (not surprisingly)

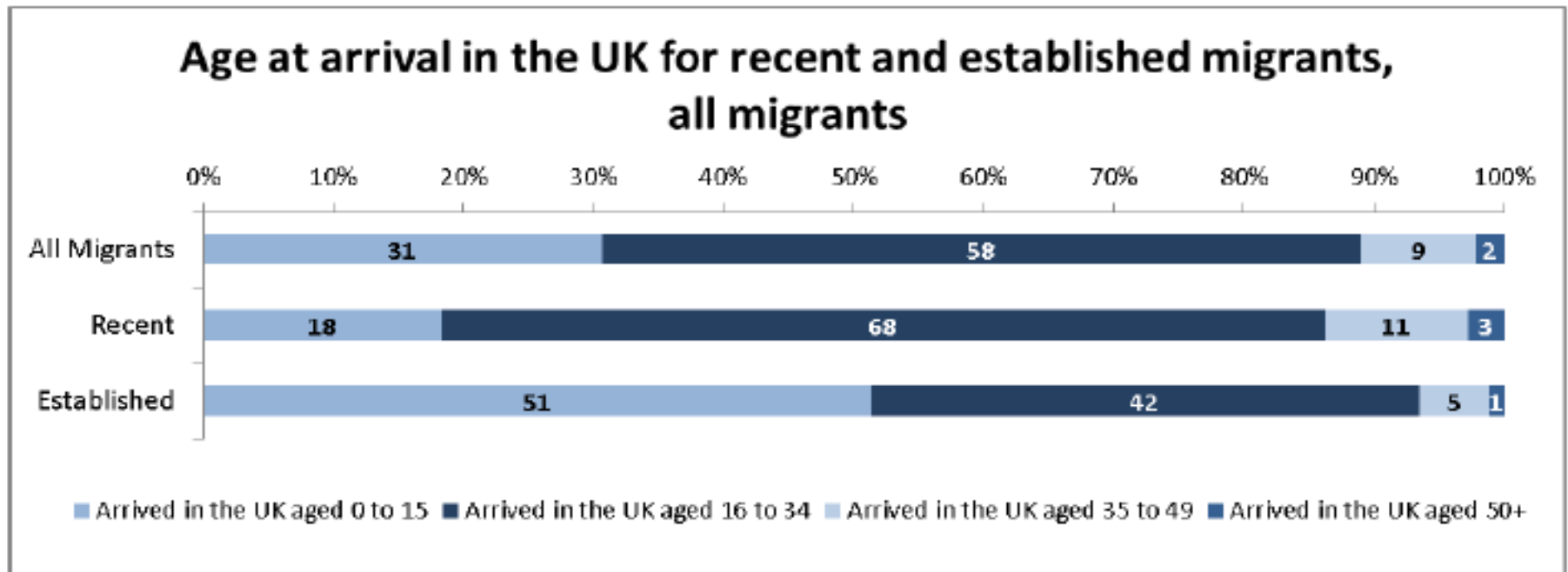


- 95% of EU accession arrived within last 10 years. Of EU2001 half arrived 10 years or longer ago, and half in the last 10 years

Characteristics - origin

- Established migrants arrived at younger ages than recent migrants

Chart 1.4. Age at arrival in the UK for recent and established migrants, all migrants



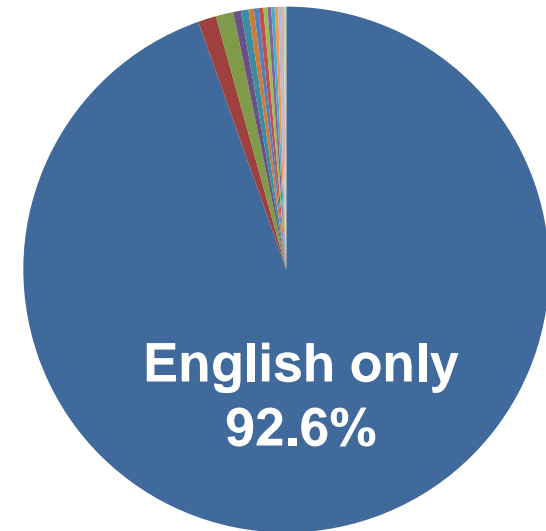
Source: 2011 Census, National Records of Scotland.

Characteristics – language

Top 15 languages spoken in the home, total population:

1. English only
2. Scots
3. Polish
4. Urdu
5. Punjabi (Not otherwise specified)
6. Chinese (Not otherwise specified)
7. French
8. Gaelic (Not otherwise specified)
9. British Sign Language
10. German
11. Spanish
12. Gaelic (Scottish)
13. Arabic
14. Italian
15. Cantonese

Languages spoken in the home
(all aged 3 and over)



42% of migrants speak English only
at home

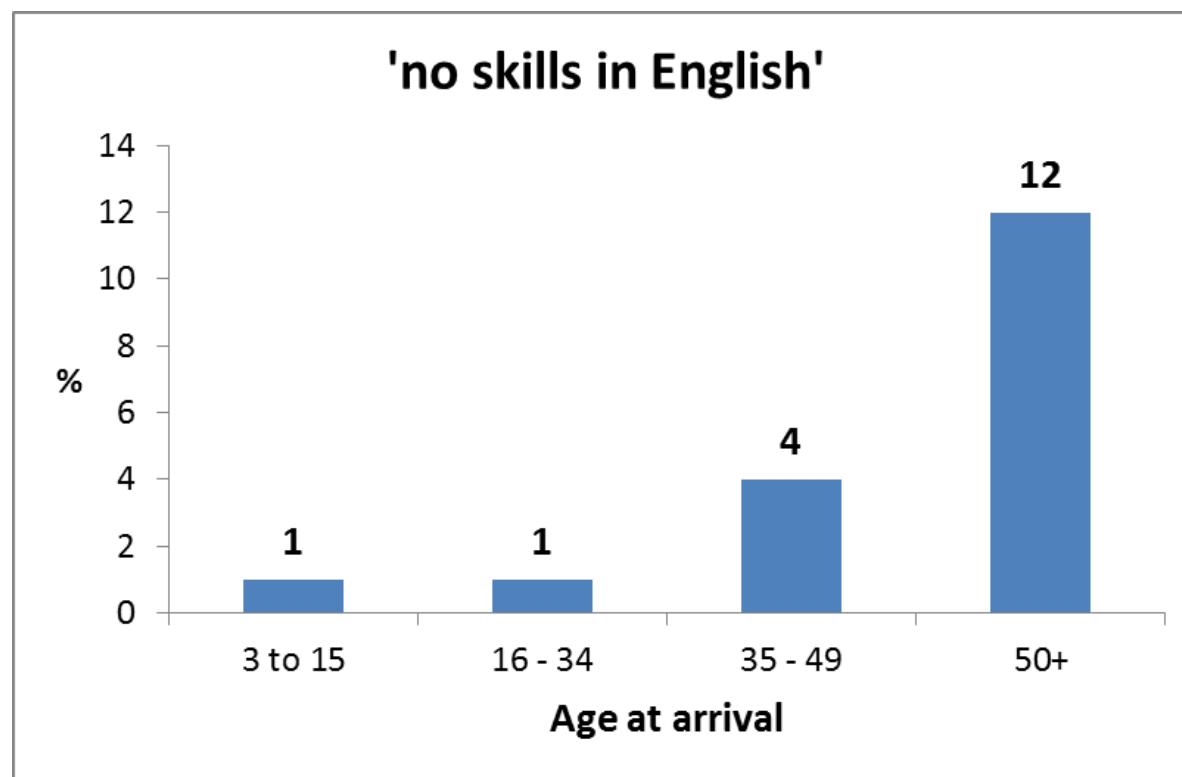
Characteristics – language

- 89% of migrants* ‘speak, read and write English’, 2% ‘no skills in English’
- Recent EEA lowest proportion (81%), with a further 9% ‘spoken English only’

* Aged 3 and above

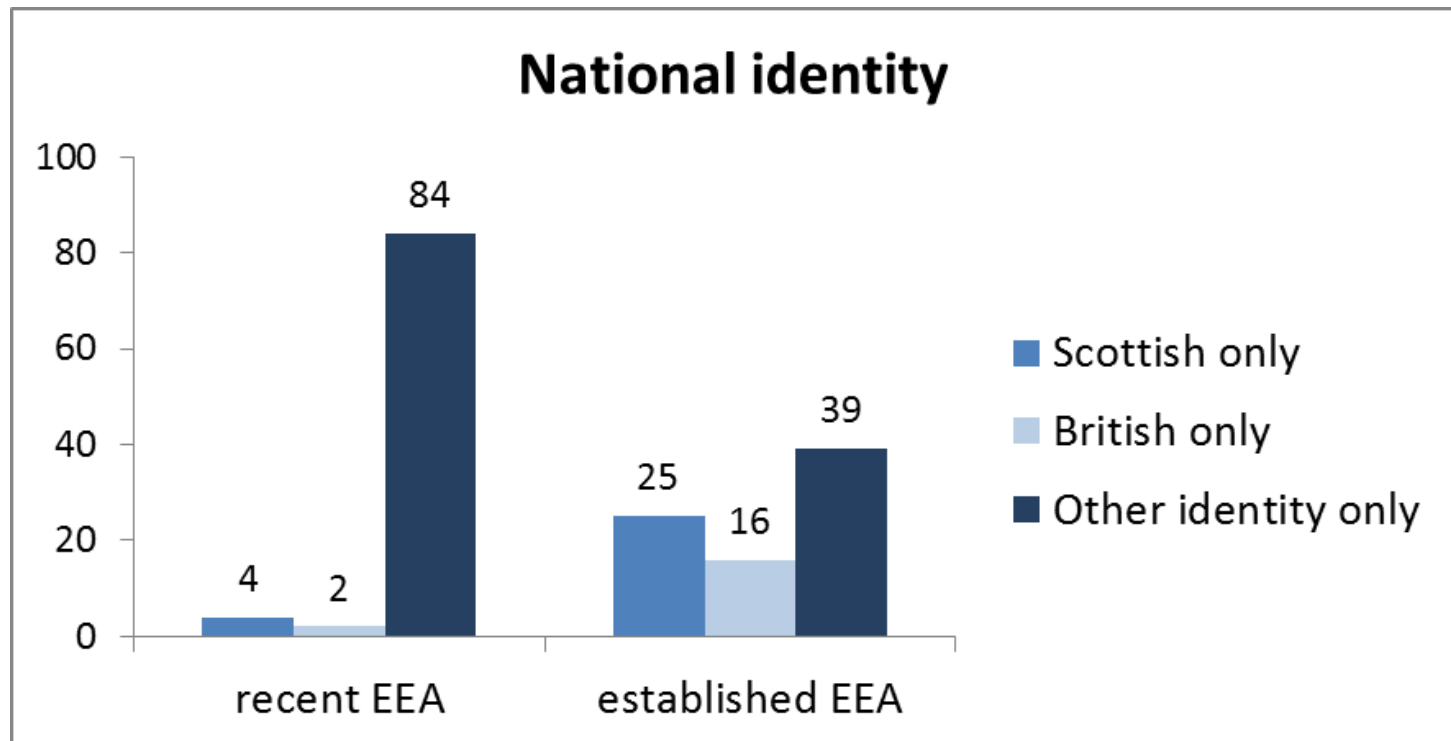
Characteristics of migrants – language

- Those who arrive at older ages are more likely to have 'no skills in English' than those who arrive at younger ages



Characteristics – national identity

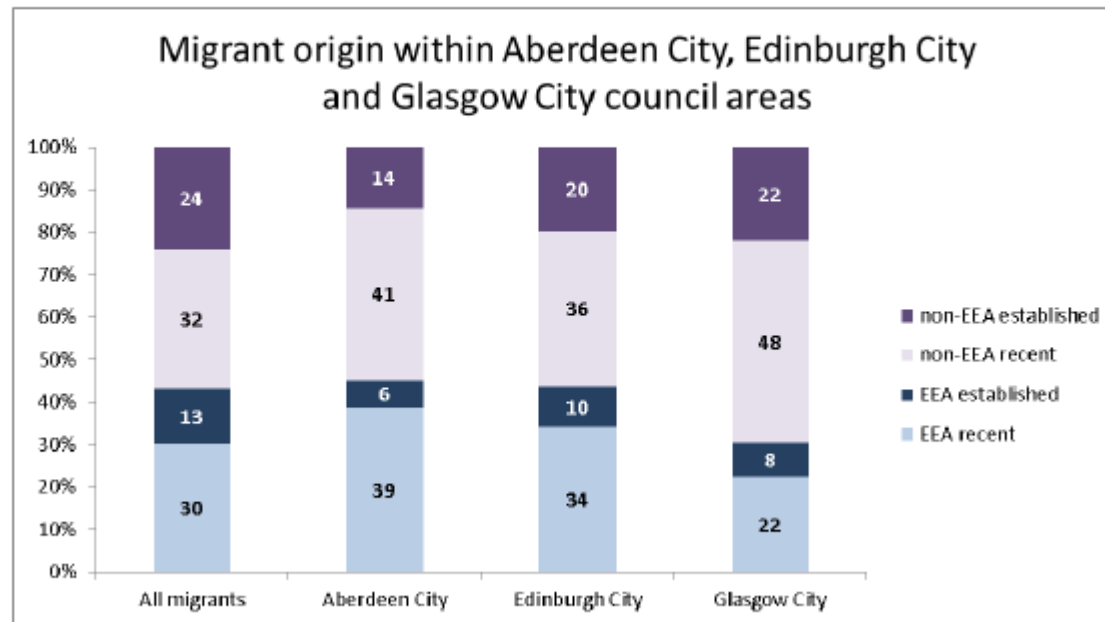
- Established migrants more likely to identify as Scottish and less likely to identify as 'other identity' than recent migrants



Characteristics - geography

- Half of all migrants live in the three largest cities (Glasgow, Edinburgh, Aberdeen)
- Variation in migrant origin between cities:

Chart 3.2. Migrant origin within Aberdeen City, Edinburgh City and Glasgow City council areas.

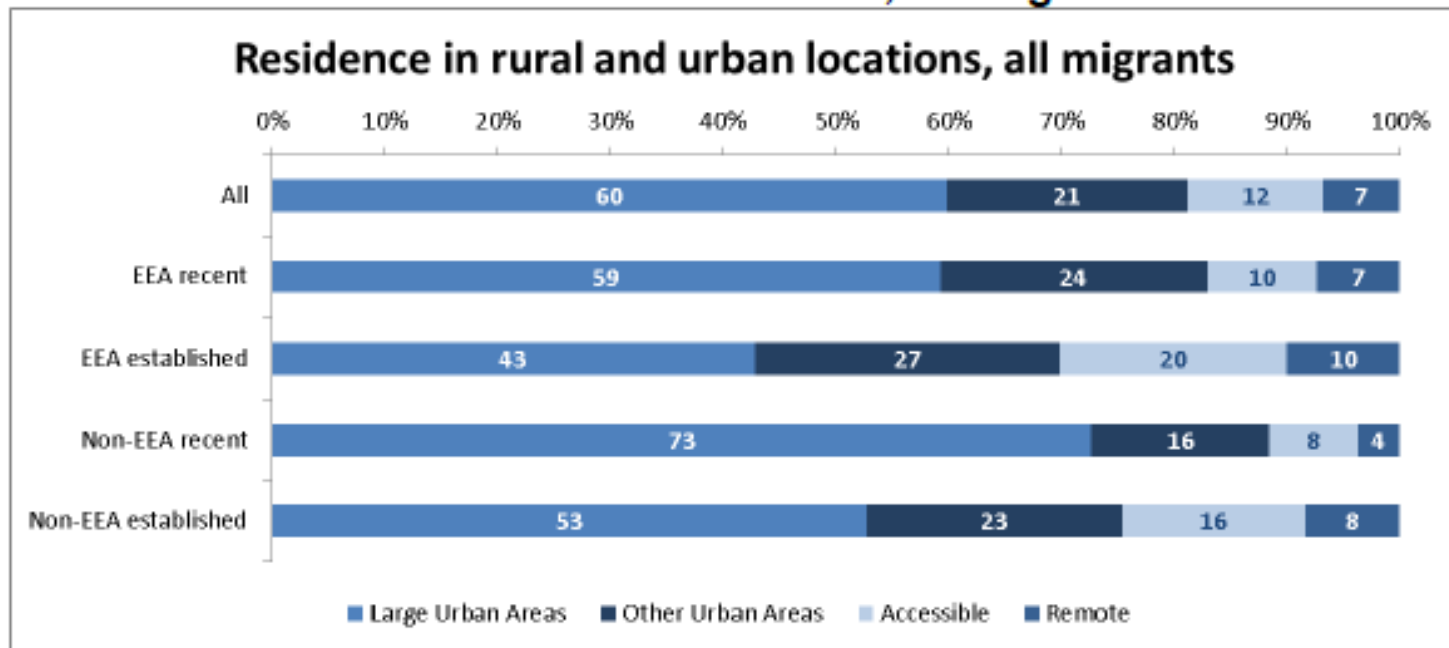


Source: 2011 Census, National Records of Scotland

Characteristics - geography

- Established less urbanised than recent migrants:

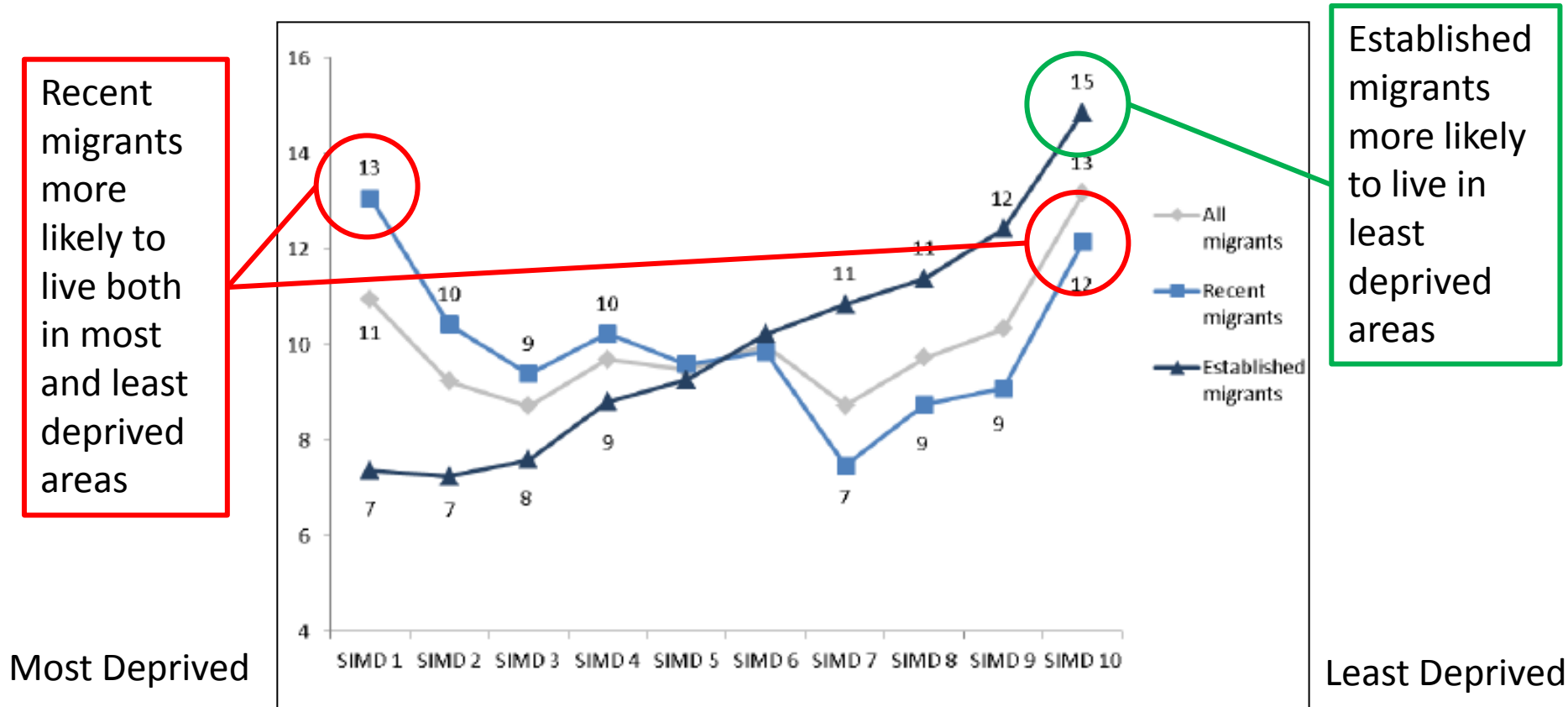
Chart 3.3. Residence in rural and urban locations, all migrants



Source: 2011 Census, National Records of Scotland. Note: table shows small towns and rural combined for accessible and remote categories.

Characteristics – SIMD

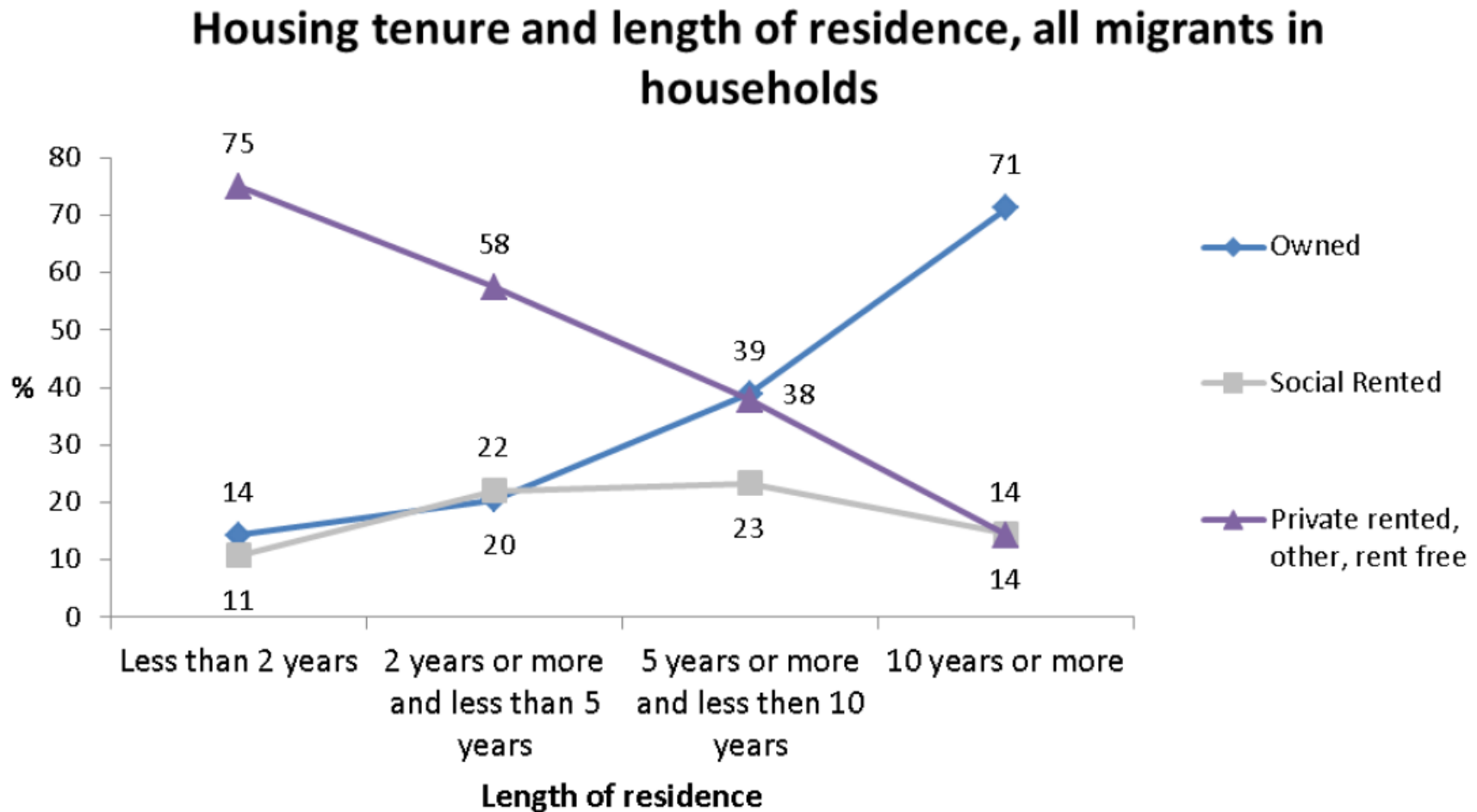
- Different distribution of migrants over SIMD*



* Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation; SIMD1 most deprived, SIMD least deprived

Characteristics – tenure

- Changes in tenure by length of residence



Characteristics – employment



69% economically active



78%

recent EEA



58%

recent non-EEA

* Figure includes students

Characteristics – education

Fulltime students

29% of recent non-EEA

15% of recent EEA



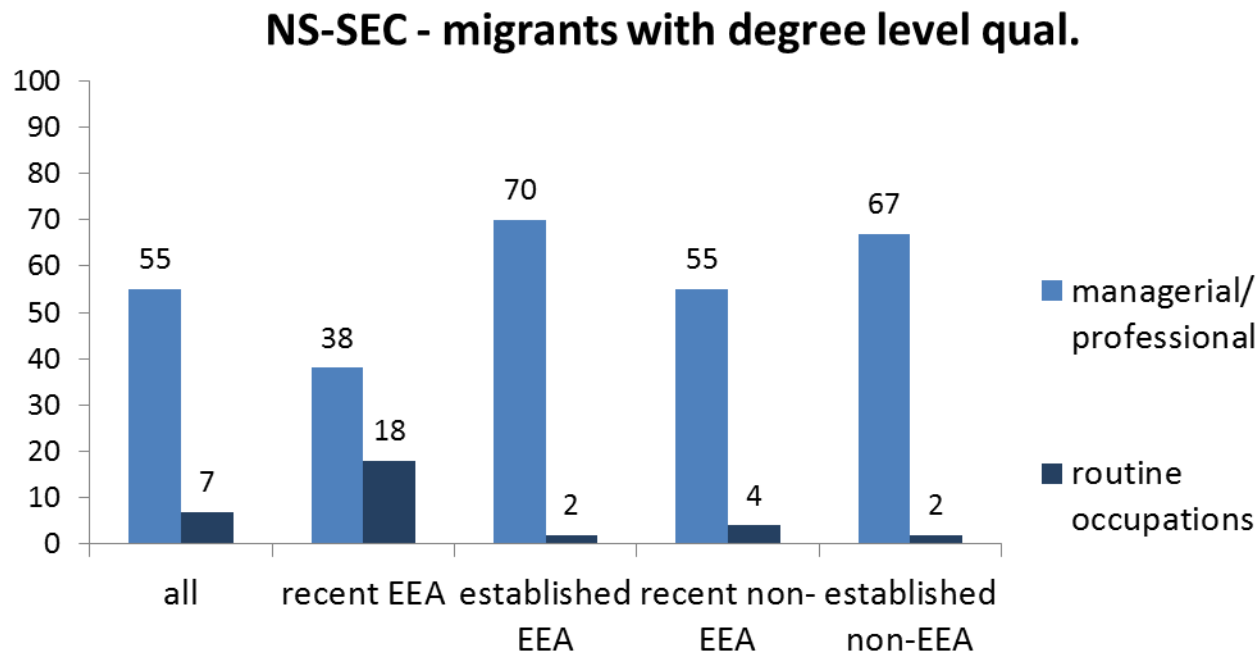
49%



degree level qualifications

Characteristics – NS-SEC and education

- Of those with degree level qualifications*, 11% in semi-routine and 7% in routine occupations



* Excluding students

Key findings

- Recent and established migrants differed in terms of their countries of origin
- Established migrants arrived at younger ages than recent migrants
- The majority of migrants had good English skills
- Half lived in Edinburgh, Glasgow and Aberdeen City
- Recent migrants were more likely to live both in the least deprived and most deprived areas
- 49% of migrants had at least a degree level qualifications
- The majority of migrants were economically active
- The vast majority reported good or very good general health

More info:

- Link to NRS migration statistics:
<http://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/statistics-by-theme/migration>
- Link to the Scottish Government paper:
<http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2015/03/7658/downloads>
- www.scotlandcensus.org.uk



**Scotland's
Census**
Shaping our future

Other work:

The Migration Matters Scotland

Project:

<http://www.migrationscotland.org.uk/>

Funded through the European Integration Fund, ran from December 2013 through to June 2015. It sought to build capacity across the different spheres of government in Scotland, and reinforce the ability of partners to implement and evaluate strategies and policies for migrants. It also aimed to support migrants to participate in the formulation and implementation of policies that affect them.

Scotland's Census 2021

- NRS is planning for a census in 2021
- Need to understand user requirements
- First stage is a Topic consultation, due October - what topics do you need in the next census?
- Any upcoming events NRS can encourage views?
- For updates and newsletter sign up, visit: www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk

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