

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

March 2015

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Background

This report presents analysis of data from the Census on migrants - defined as anyone not born in the UK - who were habitually resident in Scotland at the time of the Census in March 2011.

It looks at migrants from European Economic Area (EEA) countries and non-EEA countries who had lived in Scotland for less than 10 years ('recent'), or 10 years or longer ('established').

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

Definitions

For this report, anyone not born in one of the UK countries (Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, and England) was classified as a migrant. Migrant therefore includes those who were born abroad to UK-born parents, but not people from minority ethnic backgrounds - who are often thought of as migrants - who were born in the UK (e.g., second or third generation migrants). 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 Sweden.

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 hence was classed 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 census, but do not provide information on migration flows.

Outline of the report:

1. Number and origin of migrants and length of residence
2. Personal and household characteristics, including 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

- A total of 369,284 migrants, 7 per cent of the population, were resident in Scotland at the time of the 2011 Census. 63 per cent had arrived in Scotland in 2001 or after.
- Recent and established migrants differed in terms of their countries of origin. 30 per cent of established EEA migrants were born in Ireland, 67 per cent of recent EEA migrants were born in the A8 EU accession countries.
- Established migrants arrived in Scotland at younger ages than recent migrants, irrespective of whether they arrived from EEA or non-EEA countries.

Personal and household characteristics, including language

- There was a higher proportion of women amongst established EEA migrants.
- Migrants were younger than the population as a whole, and recent migrants were younger than established migrants.
- Most migrants lived in family households, and established migrants were more likely than other migrants to live in one person households.
- Non-EEA migrants were more ethnically and religiously diverse than EEA migrants.
- Established migrants were more likely to report 'Scottish only' national identity, and 'White Scottish' ethnicity than recent migrants.
- 42 per cent of all migrants reported speaking only English while at home. The majority of migrants had good English skills, being able to 'speak, read and write in English', and around 2 per cent reported having no skills in English. Those arriving at older ages were more likely to report having no skills in English.

Area and accommodation

- Half of all migrants in Scotland lived in the Edinburgh, Glasgow and Aberdeen City council areas. Recent migrants were proportionally more likely to live in these cities.
- 81 per cent of all migrants lived in urban areas. Established migrants were more likely than recent migrants to live in accessible and remote rural areas.
- Recent migrants were more likely to live both in the least deprived and in the most deprived areas. Established migrants were twice as likely to live in the least deprived areas as in the most deprived areas.
- Private renting, at 40 per cent, was higher amongst migrants than for the Scottish population as a whole. Property ownership increased with length of residence.

Education and employment

- Half of all migrants had at least degree level qualifications. 60 per cent of recent non-EEA migrants held degree level qualifications. Established migrants were proportionally more likely to have no educational qualifications.
- The majority of migrants aged 16 to 74 were economically active, with 62 per cent currently employed or self-employed. The majority worked full time, and 12 per cent overall reported working long hours, of 49 or more hours a week.
- Of inactive migrants the majority were students, who make up just under a third of all recent non-EEA migrants.
- Migrant workers were most likely to be employed in the 'Accommodation and food services', 'Human health and social work' and 'Wholesale and retail trade' sectors.
- One in five migrants worked in Professional Occupations and a further 8 per cent worked as Managers, Directors and Senior Officials. Recent EEA migrants were more likely than other migrants to work in routine and semi-routine occupations. One in three recent EEA migrants belonged to the lower routine and semi-routine socio-economic groups, despite holding degree level qualifications.

Health

- The vast majority of migrants reported good or very good general health. Established migrants were more likely to report fair or bad health. The latter were also more likely to report limiting long-term 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

A total of 369,284 migrants (i.e., people who were born outside the UK) were resident in Scotland at the time of the 2011 Census, 7 per cent of Scotland's total population.

The majority (63 per cent) of migrants arrived in Scotland recently, in the 10 years prior to the 2011 Census, and around half of these recent migrants came from EEA countries and the remaining half from outside the EEA. See Table 1.1.

Of the 37 per cent of migrants who arrived in Scotland 10 years or longer ago, nearly two-thirds were born outside the EEA, and just over a third born in an EEA country.

This reflects the rise in migration from EU8 countries since their accession to the European Union in 2004. The number of EEA migrants in Scotland more than doubled in the 10 years between 2001 and 2011, compared to the number who lived in Scotland more than 10 years ago (which spans more than a 10 year period)¹.

Table 1.1. Total number of 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: 2011 Census, National Records of Scotland.

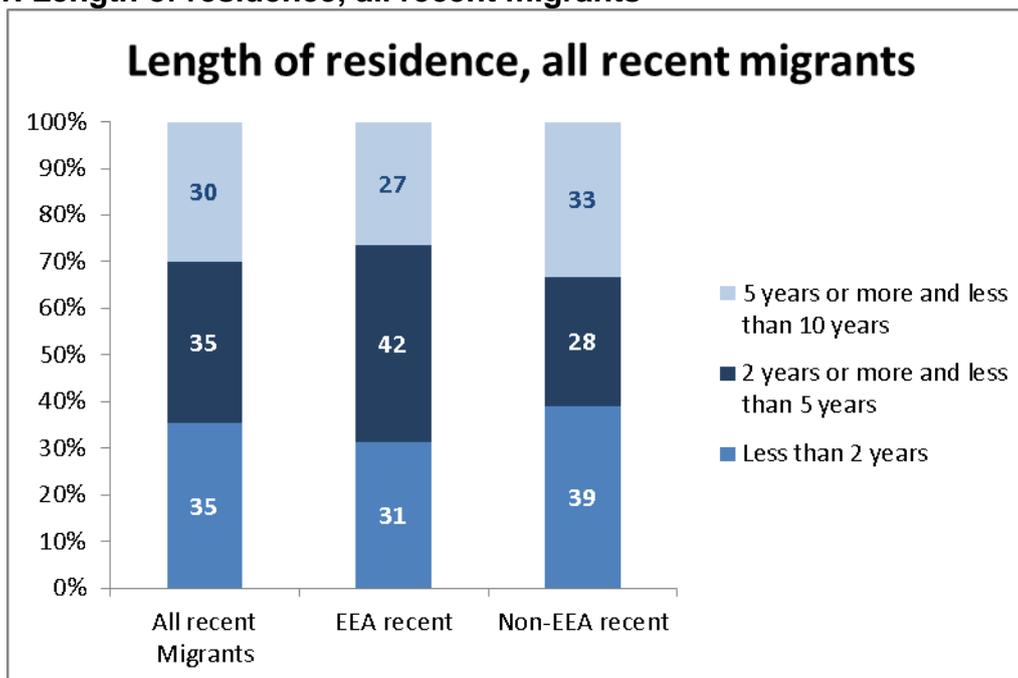
Detailed length of residence of recent migrants

As shown in Chart 1.1, around a third of 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.

Recent EEA migrants were most likely to have arrived between 2 and 5 years ago (42 per cent of EEA recent migrants), and a relatively large proportion (39 per cent) of the recent non-EEA migrant group arrived in the last two years prior to the Census. This is likely due to the larger proportion of students in the recent non-EEA migrant group (see Section 3 on economic activity).

¹ National Records of Scotland, 2011 Census, Release 2A.

Chart 1.1. Length of residence, all recent migrants



Source: 2011 Census, National Records of Scotland

Countries of origin

The most common countries of birth outside of the UK for people resident in Scotland, in 2011, were (in ascending order of population size) Poland, India, Republic of Ireland, Germany, Pakistan, United States, China, South Africa, Nigeria, Canada, Australia, Hong Kong, France, Italy and Spain².

Chart 1.2 shows that the composition of the recent EEA migrant category, in terms of countries of origin was different to that of EEA migrants who have lived in Scotland for 10 years or longer. 67 per cent of recent EEA migrants came from EU accession countries, and a quarter (25 per cent) from EU 2001 member countries. Of established EEA migrants, more than half (59 per cent) came from EU 2001 member countries, 30 per cent from the Republic of Ireland and 9 per cent from EU accession countries.

Of those people born in the Republic of Ireland living in Scotland in 2011, two-thirds (65 per cent) arrived before 2001, and the remainder (35 per cent) arrived in the 10 years prior to the 2011 Census.

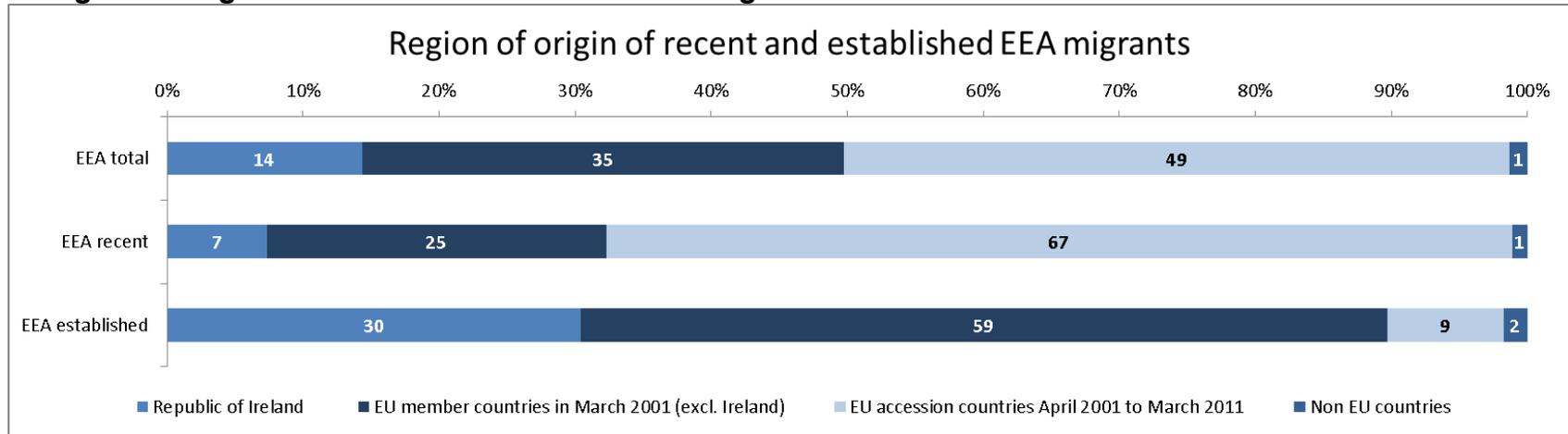
Chart 1.3 provides more detail on the origin of non-EEA migrants. The differences in origin of recent and established migrants in this group were smaller than differences between recent and established EEA migrants.

The proportion arriving from Asia and Africa was higher, and the proportion arriving from the Americas and Caribbean and Oceania lower amongst recent non-EEA migrants compared to established non-EEA migrants.

² National Records of Scotland, 2011 Census, Release 2A, Table 3.

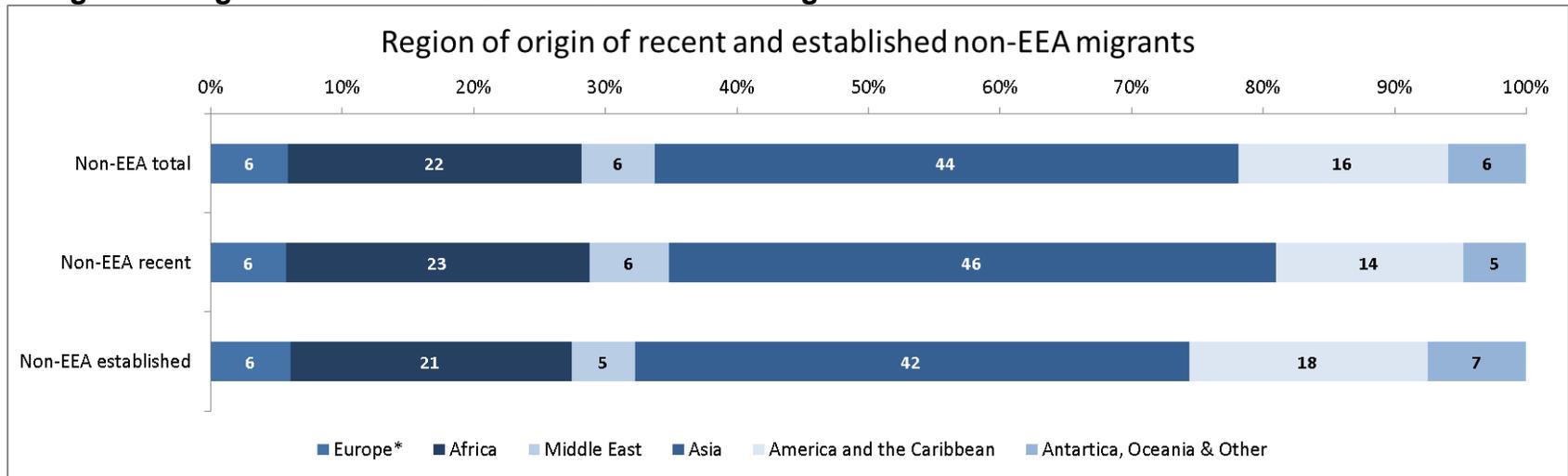
The larger proportion of Asian migrants amongst recent migrants was primarily due to a proportional increase in the number of migrants from Eastern Asia. Amongst recent African migrants, a larger proportion originated from Central and Western Africa, and a smaller proportion from South and Eastern Africa, in comparison to their relative proportions amongst established African migrants. For full detail refer to Annex Table A1.

Chart 1.2. Region of origin of recent and established EEA migrants



Source: 2011 Census, National Records of Scotland.

Chart 1.3. Region of origin of recent and established non-EEA migrants



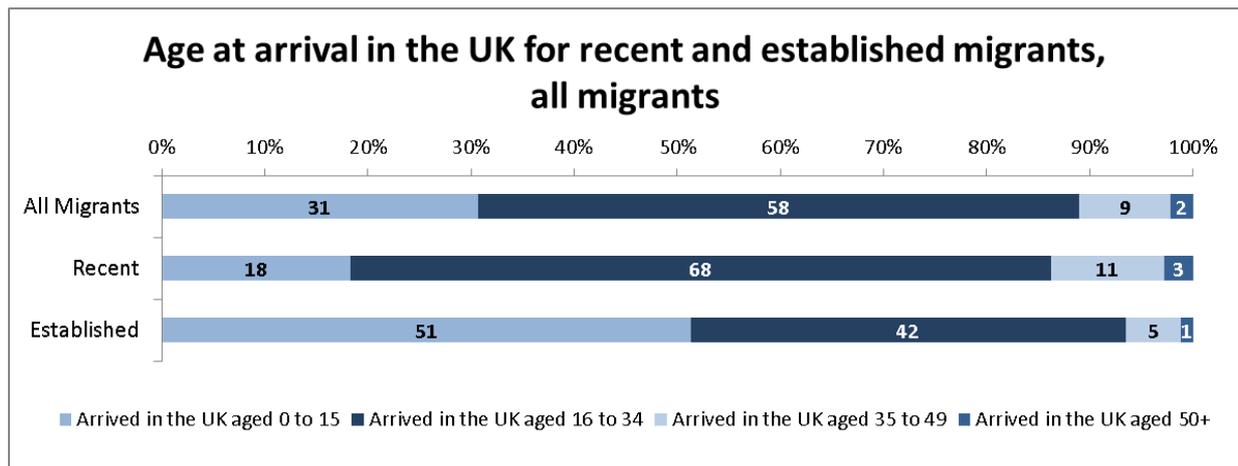
Source: 2011 Census, National Records of Scotland. Note: * Europe includes Channel Islands and Isle of Man, and non-EU countries.

Age at arrival

Chart 1.4 shows a clear difference in age at arrival for all recent migrants compared to all established migrants.

Of recent migrants, 68 per cent arrived when they were aged 'between 16 and 34', and 11 per cent arrived when they were aged 'between 35 and 49'. Established migrants arrived at younger ages with 42 per cent aged 'between 16 and 34' and 51 per cent younger than 16 at arrival.

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



Source: 2011 Census, National Records of Scotland.

2. Personal and household characteristics, including language

Gender and age

Chart 2.1 shows age and gender breakdowns for the four different migrant groups.

All migrant groups, except for established EEA migrants, had equal proportions of men and women. The higher proportion of women in the established EEA migrant group (57 per cent) is likely to be due to the larger number of people aged 65 and above amongst this migrant group, and the overrepresentation of women in this age category³.

Chart 2.2. shows that migrants were younger compared to the Scottish population as a whole. More than half (53 per cent) of all migrants were aged between 25 and 49 years, compared to 34 per cent of the population as a whole⁴.

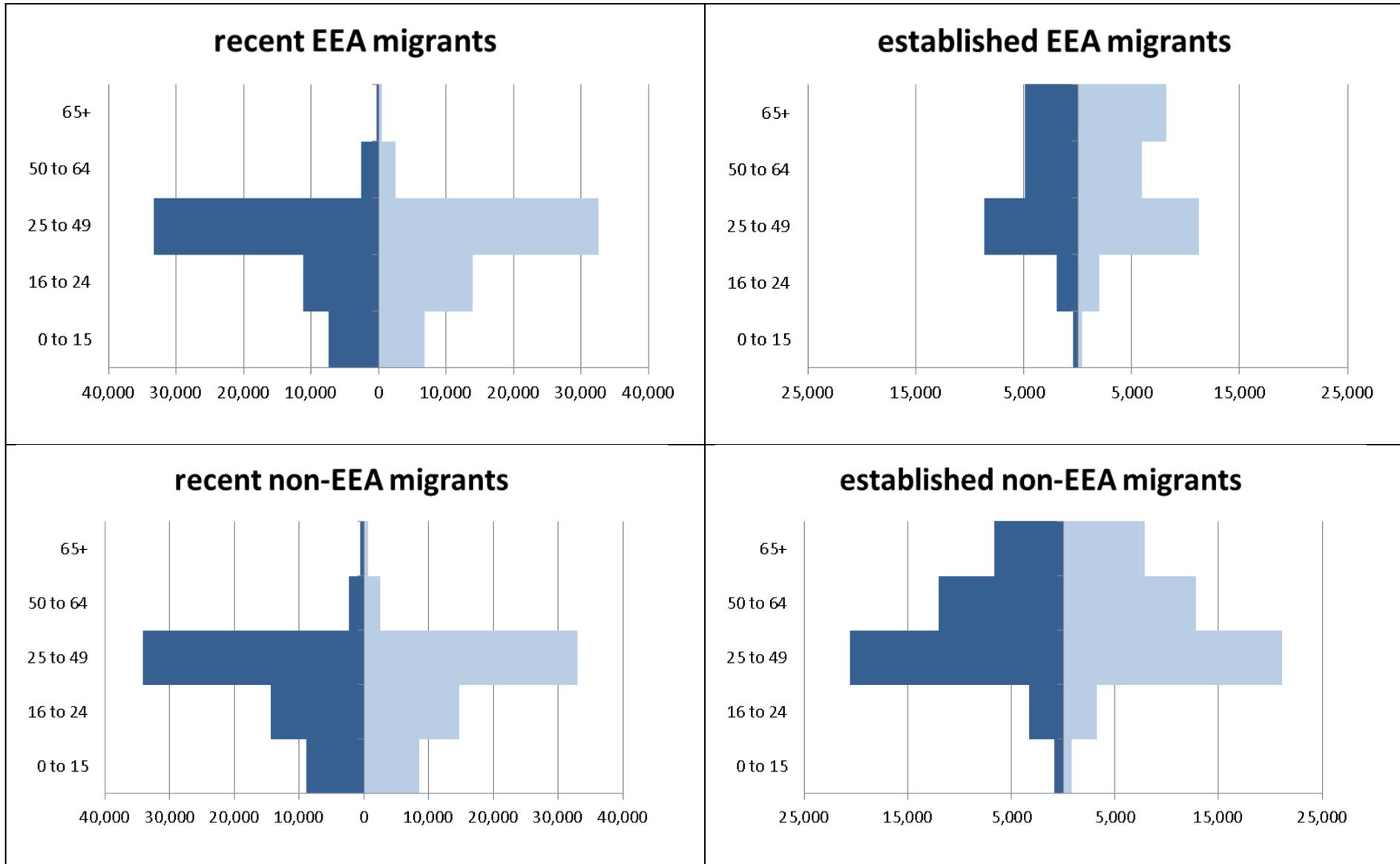
There were, however, noticeable differences in the age profiles of recent and established migrants. The age profiles of recent migrants from EEA and non-EEA countries were very similar with around a quarter of people in the 16 to 24 age group, three-fifths aged between 25 and 49, and 6 and 5 per cent, respectively, 50 years or older.

Predictably, those migrants who arrived longer ago tended to be older. Within the established migrant groups those from EEA countries were represented to a greater extent in the older age groups than those from non-EEA countries; 22 per cent of recent EEA migrants were aged between 50 and 64 and 27 per cent were 65 or over. 28 per cent of established non-EEA migrants were between 50 and 64 years and 16 per cent were 65 and over. See Chart 2.2.

³ Of established EEA migrants aged 65+, 63 per cent were female and 37 per cent male; for the Scottish population aged 65 and above as a whole, 57 per cent were female, and 43 per cent were male.

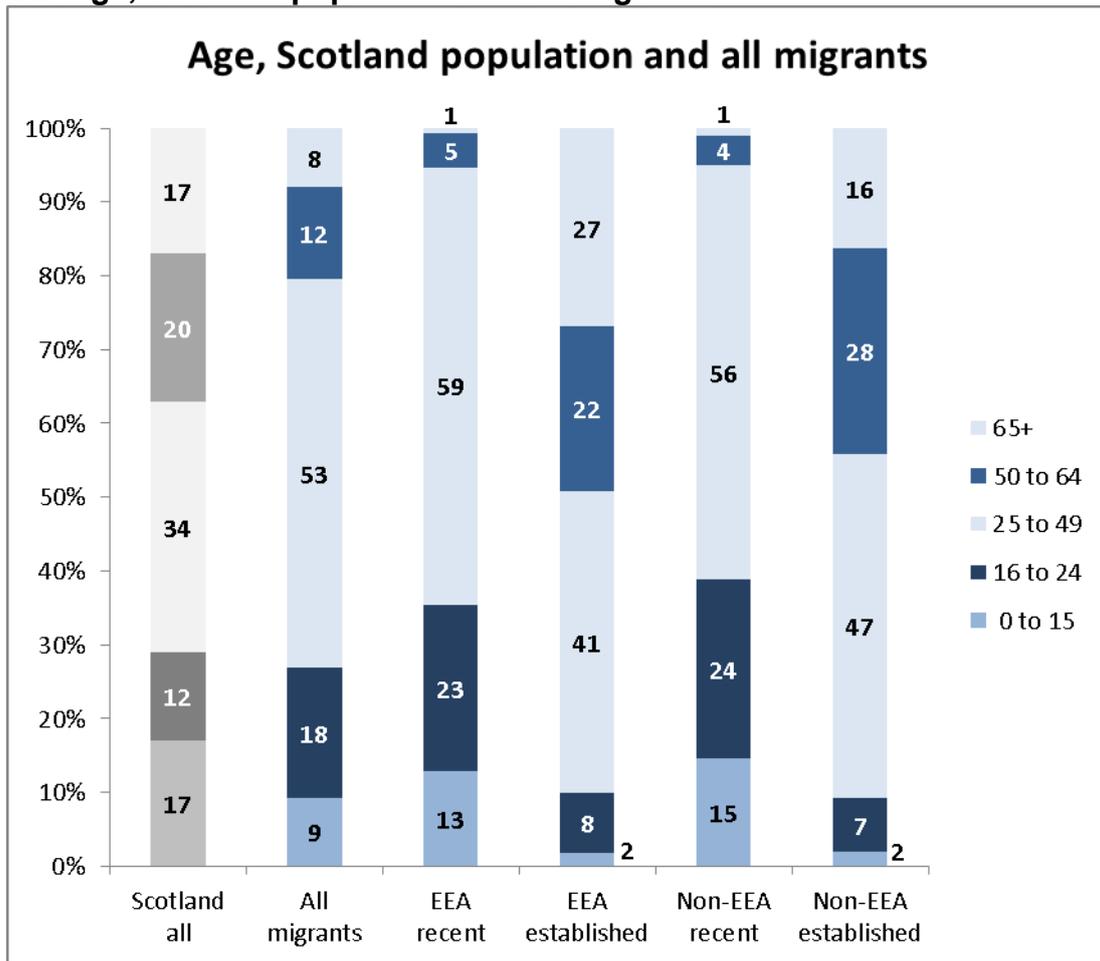
⁴ www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/ods-web/standard-outputs.html, Table DC1117SC.

Chart 2.1. Number of migrants by age and gender, all migrants



Source: 2011 Census, National Records of Scotland. Note there are no persons younger than 10 in the established migrant groups.

Chart 2.2. Age, Scotland population and all migrants



Source: 2011 Census, National Records of Scotland

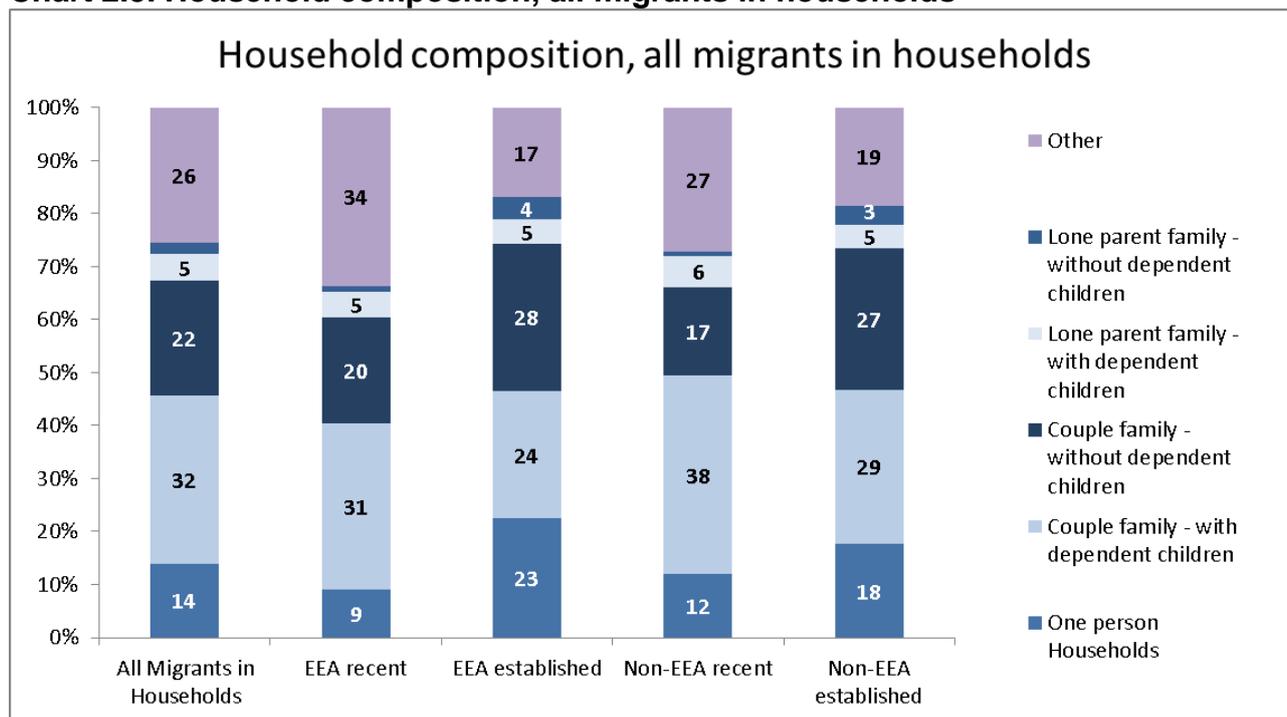
Household composition

Across migrant groups couple families, without or without dependent children, were the most common household type, See Chart 2.3. Established migrants were more likely to live in 'one person' households than recent migrants, and recent EEA migrants were least likely to live in 'one person' households (9 per cent).

Recent migrants were most likely to live in a couple family household with dependent children (31 per cent of recent EEA and 38 per cent of recent non-EEA migrants).

'Other' households were relatively more common amongst recent migrants, which may be due to the larger proportion of students in the recent migrant groups.

Chart 2.3. Household composition, all migrants in households



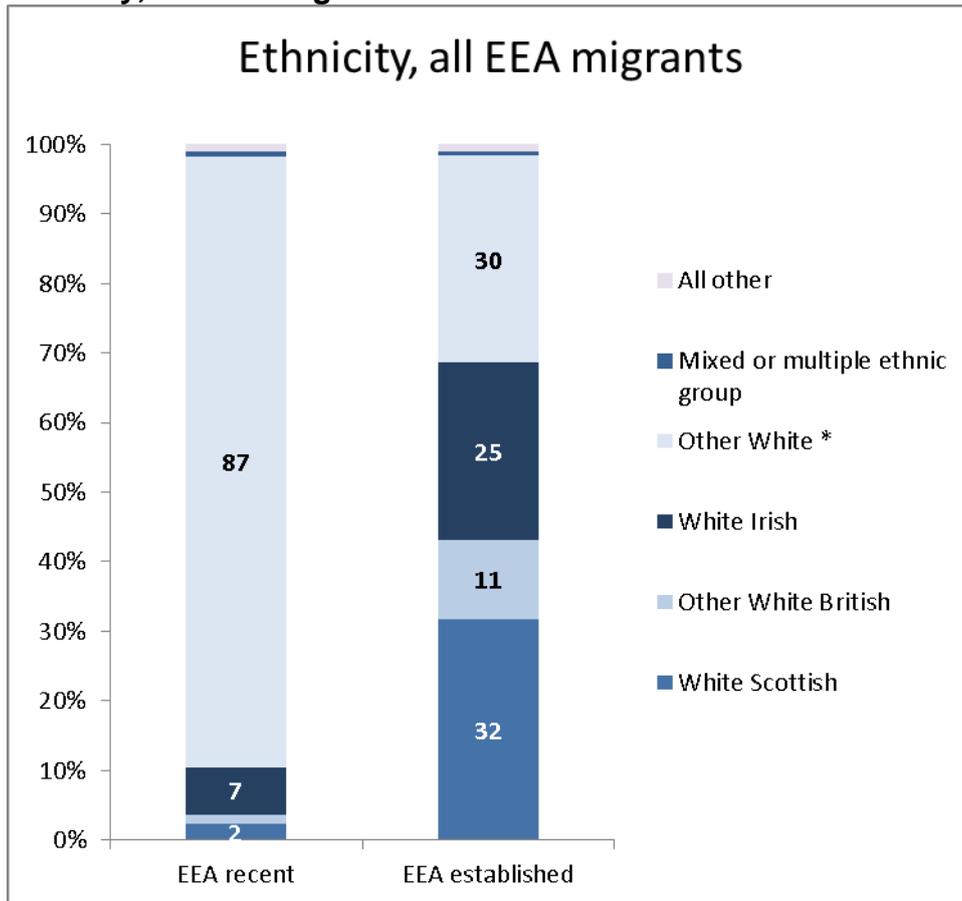
Source: 2011 Census, National Records of Scotland

Ethnicity

Amongst recent EEA migrants, the majority (87 per cent) reported their ethnicity as 'Other White' (including 'White Polish'). The proportion of EEA migrants who identified as 'White Irish' was much higher amongst established EEA migrants, with 25 per cent who reported a 'White Irish' ethnicity, compared to 7 per cent of recent EEA migrants. See Chart 2.4, and Annex Table A2.

As shown in Chart 2.5 (for detail see Annex Table A2), 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.

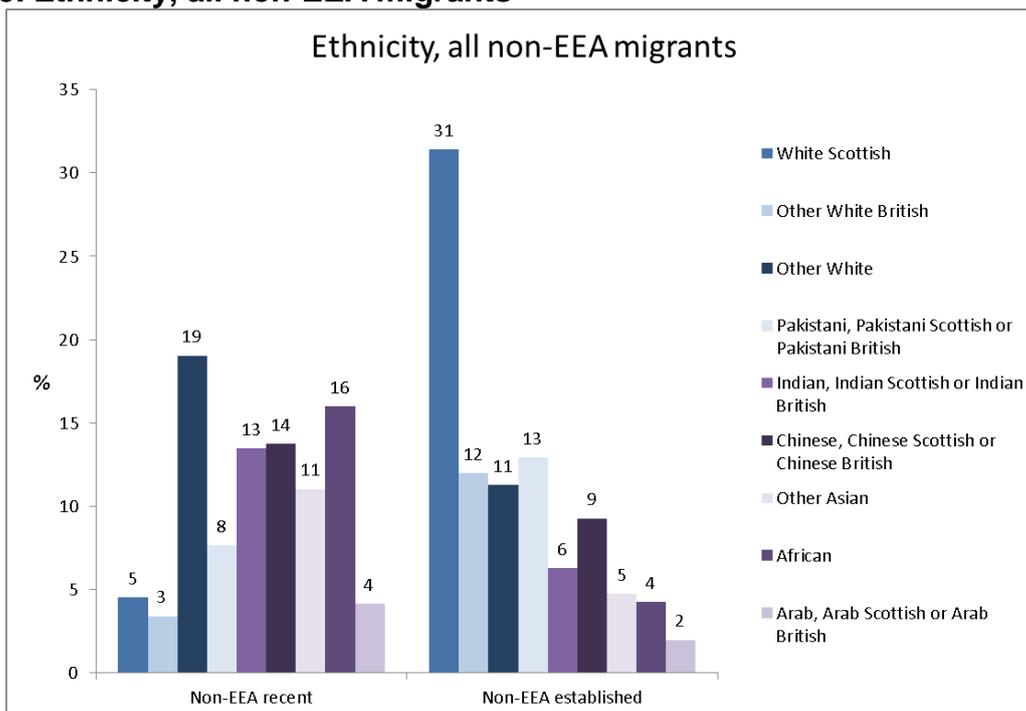
Chart 2.4. Ethnicity, all EEA migrants



Source: 2011 Census, National Records of Scotland. Note: * Other White includes 'White Polish'.

Around a third of both established EEA and established non-EEA migrants reported their ethnicity as 'White Scottish' (32 and 31 per cent respectively).

Chart 2.5. Ethnicity, all non-EEA migrants



Source: 2011 Census, National Records of Scotland. Note: not all ethnicities shown, see Annex Table A2.

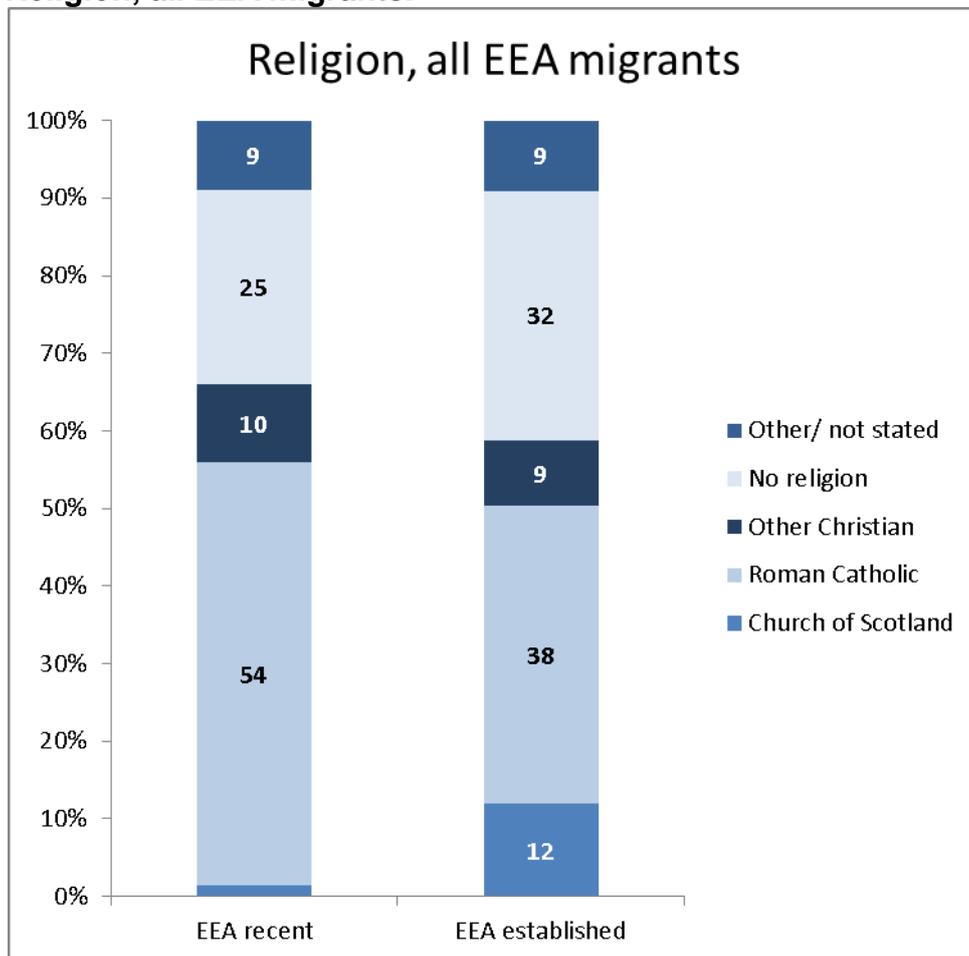
Religion

Charts 2.6 and 2.7 show that EEA and non-EEA migrants differed in their religious beliefs.

The most common religion reported by EEA migrants (54 per cent of recent, and 38 per cent of established migrants) was Roman Catholic. Around one in five of non-EEA migrants were Muslim, 3 to 9 per cent Hindu, and a further 11 to 17 per cent reported 'other Christian' as their religion.

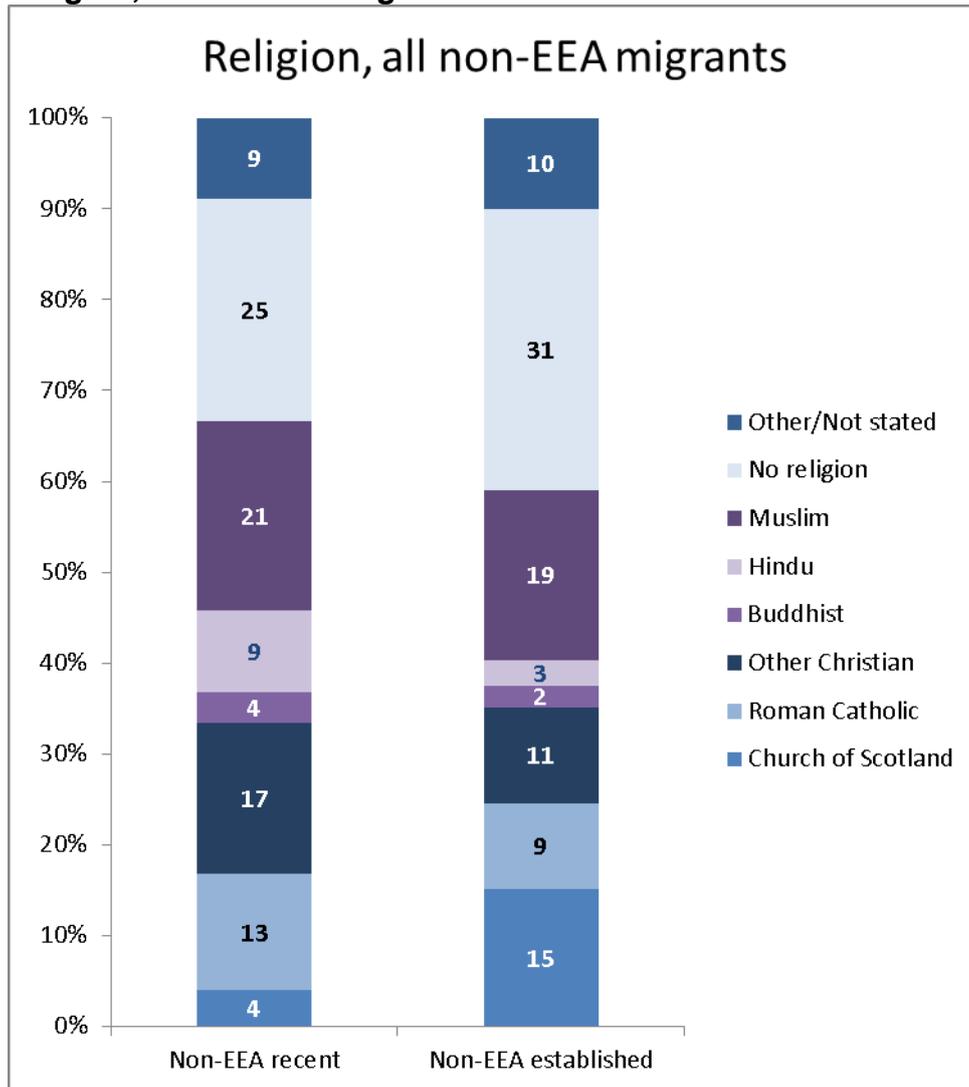
One in seven established migrants (12 per cent EEA and 15 per cent non-EEA) reported their religion as 'Church of Scotland', and a quarter of those who arrived recently, irrespective of whether from EEA or non-EEA countries, reported that they had 'no religion'.

Chart 2.6. Religion, all EEA migrants.



Source: 2011 Census, National Records of Scotland

Chart 2.7. Religion, all non-EEA migrants.

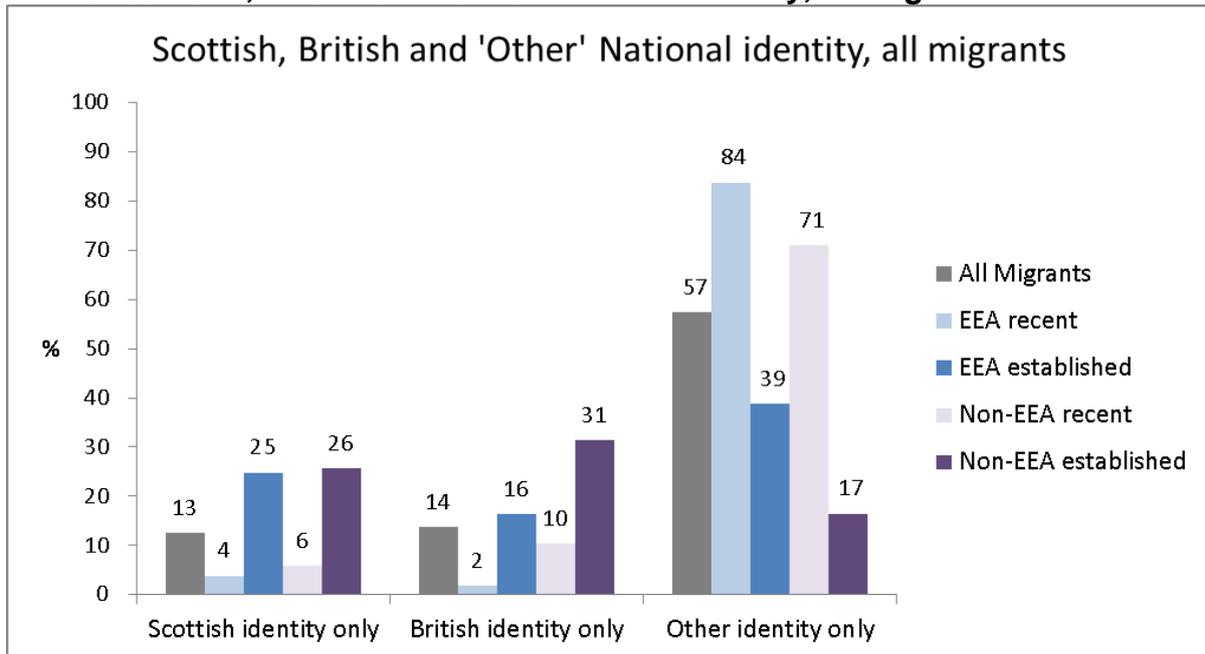


Source: 2011 Census, National Records of Scotland

National identity

Around a quarter of established EEA and established non-EEA migrants reported ‘Scottish only’ national identity (25 and 26 per cent respectively). A further 16 per cent of established EEA migrants reported ‘British only’ national identity, compared to 31 per cent of established non-EEA migrants. Conversely, ‘other Identity only’ national identity was most common amongst recent arrivals from EEA and non-EEA countries (84 and 71 per cent respectively). See Chart 2.8 (for detail see Annex Table A3).

Chart 2.8. Scottish, British and 'Other' National identity, all migrants.



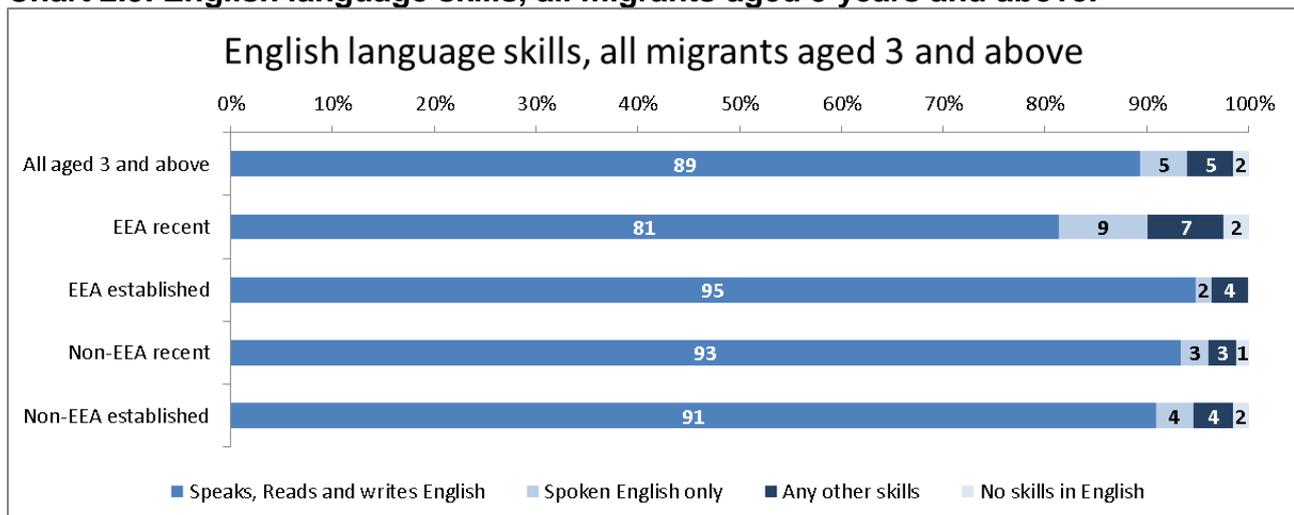
Source: 2011 Census, National Records of Scotland;
Other national identity categories not shown. For full detail see Table A3 in annex.

Language

89 per cent of migrants aged 3 and above reported that they could 'speak, read and write in English', and 2 per cent reported having 'no skills in English'. This compares to 94 per cent and 0.17 per cent of the Scottish population as a whole⁵.

English skills were lowest amongst recent EEA migrants, of whom 81 per cent could 'speak, read and write in English', and a further 9 per cent had 'spoken English only'.

Chart 2.9. English language skills, all migrants aged 3 years and above.

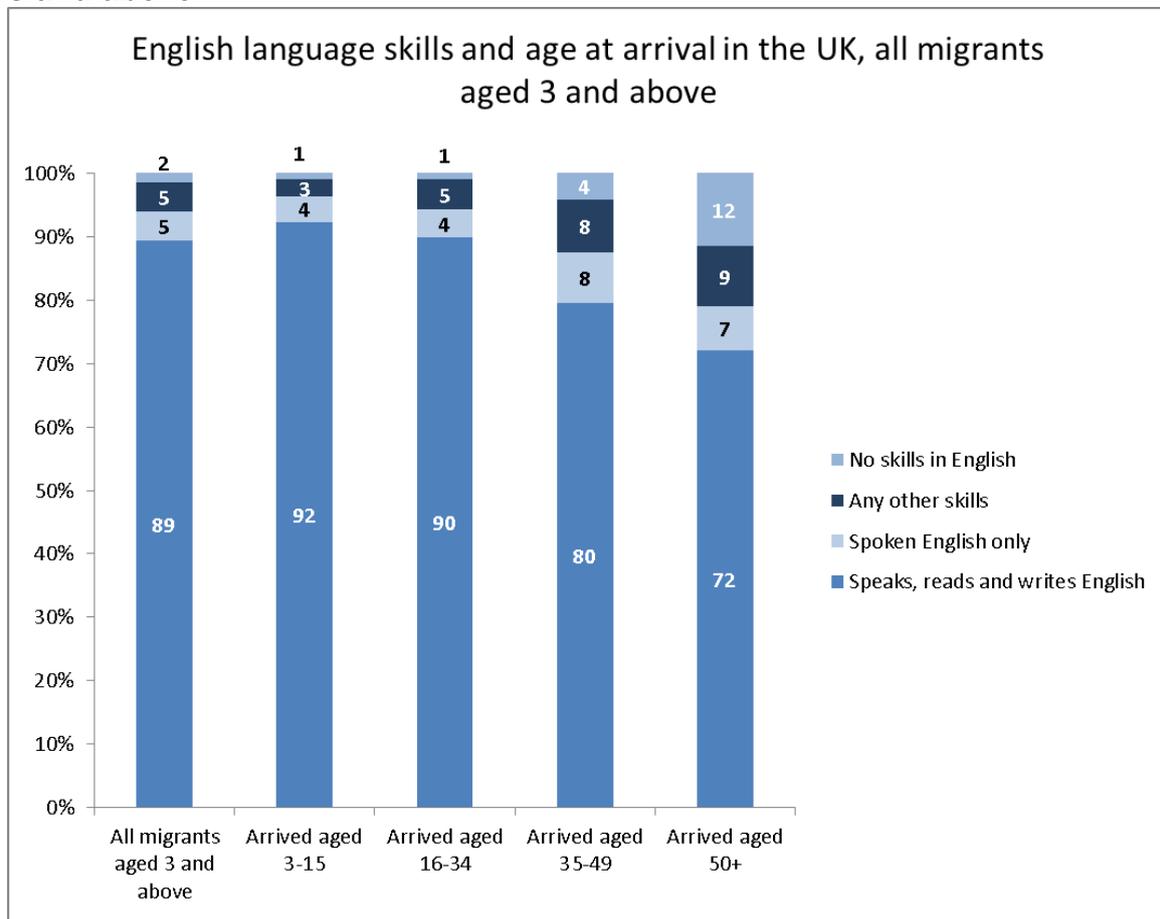


Source: 2011 Census, National Records of Scotland

⁵ Of the population aged 3 or 4 years old, just 23 per cent were reported as being able to speak, read and write in English. See www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/ods-web/standard-outputs.html, Table DC2122SC.

Chart 2.10 shows that 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 above. The latter only represent a small proportion of all migrants (see Chart 1.4).

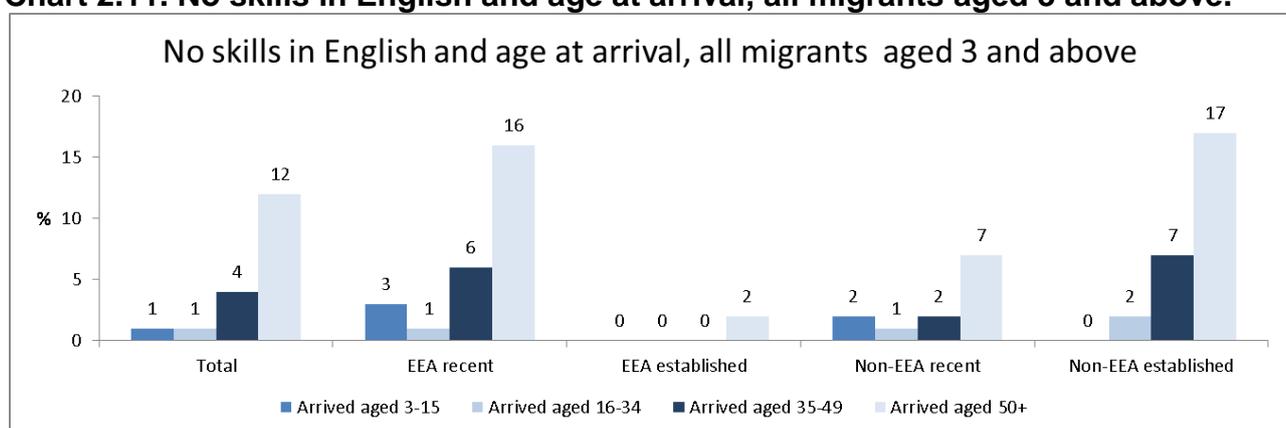
Chart 2.10. English language skills and age at arrival in the UK, all migrants aged 3 years and above.



Source: 2011 Census, National Records of Scotland

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 2.11.

Chart 2.11. No skills in English and age at arrival, all migrants aged 3 and above.



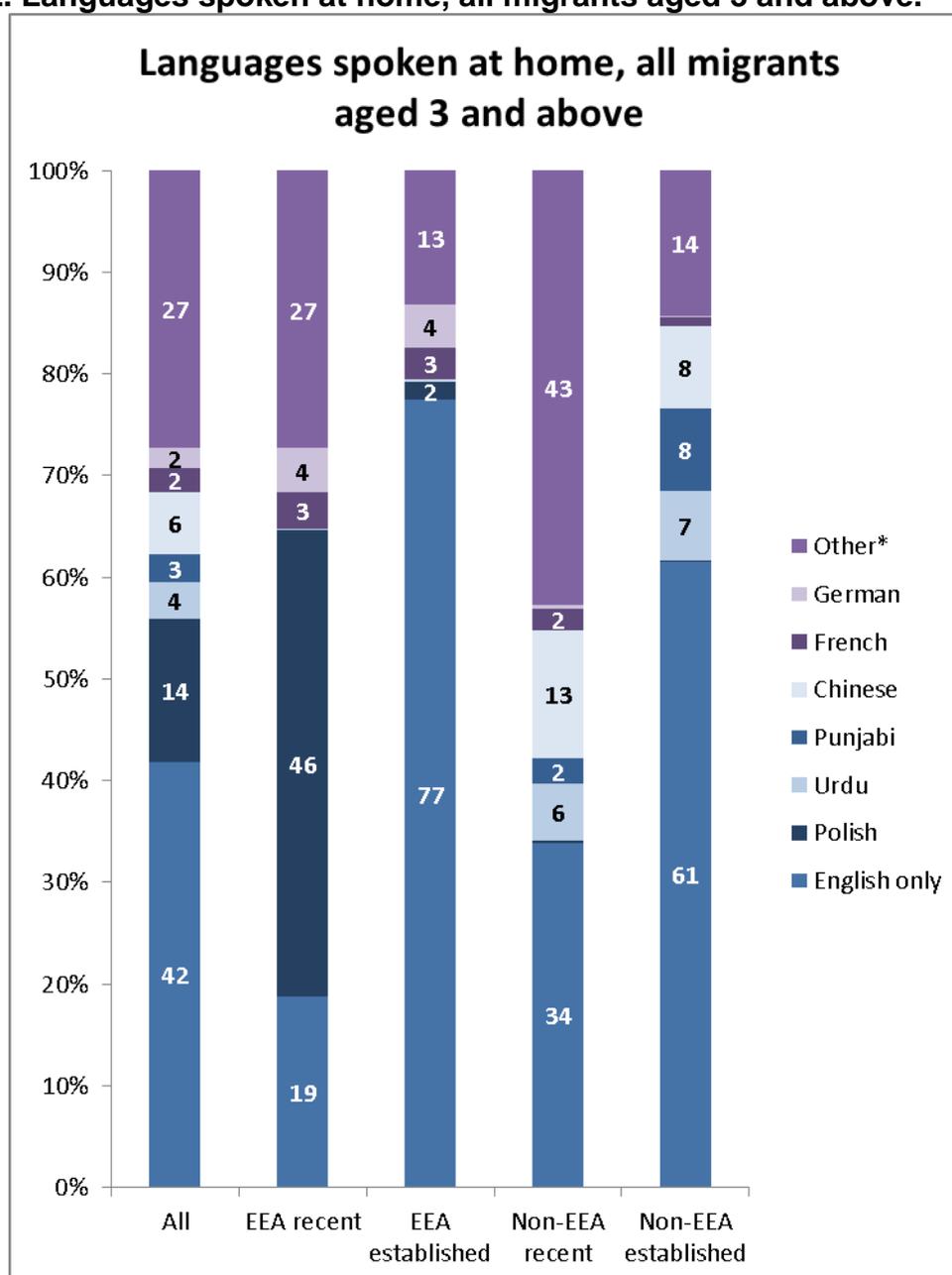
Source: 2011 Census, National Records of Scotland

Languages used in the home

More than 170 languages other than English are spoken in homes across Scotland⁶.

Two in five (42 per cent) 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. Less than 1 per cent of migrants aged 3 and above spoke Scots or Gaelic at home. Of the other eight most common languages spoken in Scottish homes, Polish was spoken by 46 per cent 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 more commonly spoken amongst established non-EEA migrants (8 per cent) than recent non-EEA migrants (2 per cent). See chart 2.12.

Chart 2.12. Languages spoken at home, all migrants aged 3 and above.



Source: 2011 Census, National Records of Scotland; Note: * other includes Scots and Gaelic.

⁶ www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/ods-web/data-warehouse.html, Additional Table AT_004_2011

3. Area and accommodation

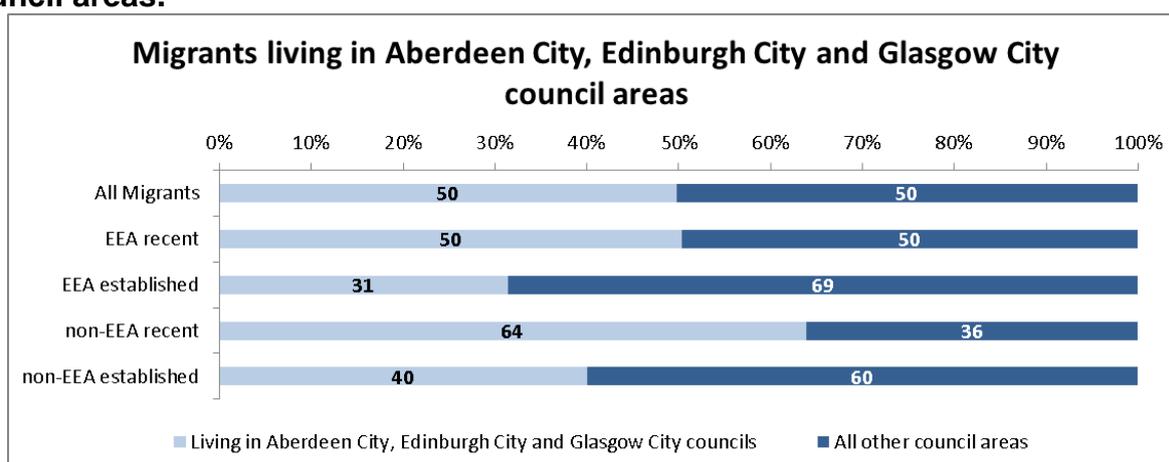
Council area distribution

The council areas with the highest proportion of people born outside of the UK were Aberdeen City and Edinburgh City (both 16 per cent; Aberdeen 35,500, Edinburgh 75,800), and Glasgow City (12 per cent; 72,700). See Annex Table A4 for full detail for all council areas.

Chart 3.1 shows that half (50 per cent) of all migrants lived in these three large city council areas. Migrants who had arrived recently were proportionally more likely to live in the three large city council areas. Nearly two-thirds (64 per cent) of recent non-EEA migrants lived here, compared to two-fifths (40 per cent) of established non-EEA migrants. The high proportion of migrants in these areas may be associated with the number of higher education institutions in these council areas.

Compared to non-EEA migrants, a smaller proportion of EEA migrants overall lived in these large city council areas, but similar to non-EEA migrants, those having arrived recently (50 per cent) were more likely to live in these council areas than those who had arrived 10 years ago, or longer (31 per cent).

Chart 3.1. Migrants living in Aberdeen City, Edinburgh City, and Glasgow City council areas.

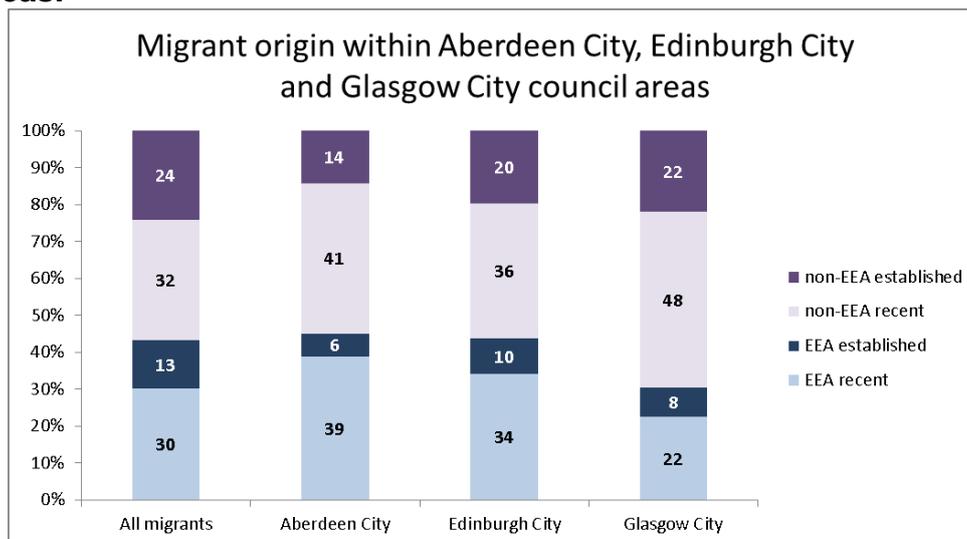


Source: 2011 Census, National Records of Scotland

Chart 3.2 shows that the origin of migrants was different in the different city council areas. The region of origin of migrants was noticeably different in Glasgow City council. Here nearly half (48 per cent) of migrants had a non-EEA recent arrival background, and only 8 per cent were established EEA migrants. The relative large proportion of non-EEA migrants in Glasgow may be associated with Glasgow being the main provider in Scotland for accommodation for asylum seekers.

Aberdeen had relatively large proportions of recent arrivals, both from EEA and non-EEA countries, whereas in Edinburgh the difference in the proportion of recent and established migrants was less pronounced.

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



Source: 2011 Census, National Records of Scotland

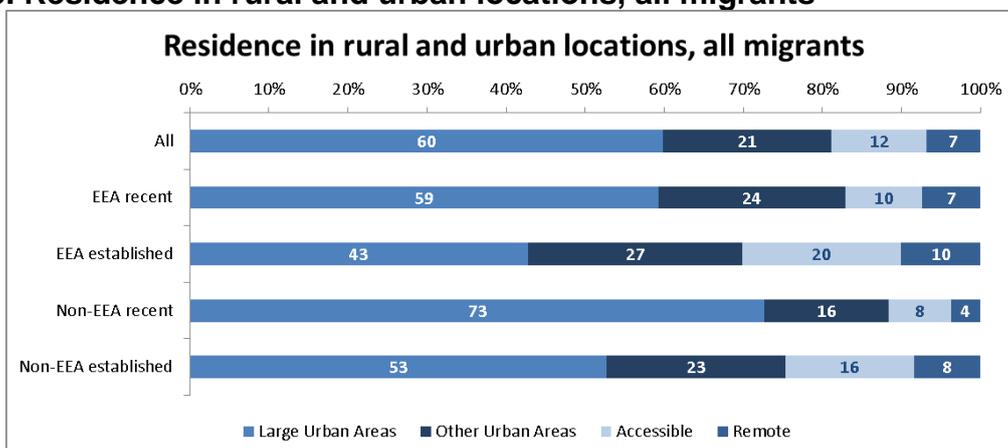
In addition to the three largest cities as described above, compared to other council areas, Dundee had a relatively large proportion of recent non-EEA migrants (37 per cent). East Renfrewshire and East Dunbartonshire both had fewer migrants overall, with relatively large proportions of established non-EEA migrants (51 per cent in both council areas). Recent EEA migrants represented the largest proportion of migrants in the Shetland Isles (45 per cent) and West Lothian (42 per cent).

Urban/rural classification

Four in five (81 per cent) migrants lived in large, or other, urban areas. Nearly three quarters (73 per cent) of recent non-EEA migrants lived in large urban areas, and a further 16 per cent lived in other urban areas (Chart 3.3).

Established migrants were the least likely to live in large urban areas (established EEA - 43 per cent, established non-EEA - 53 per cent), and the most likely to live in accessible and remote rural areas (established EEA - 30 per cent, established non-EEA - 24 per cent).

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



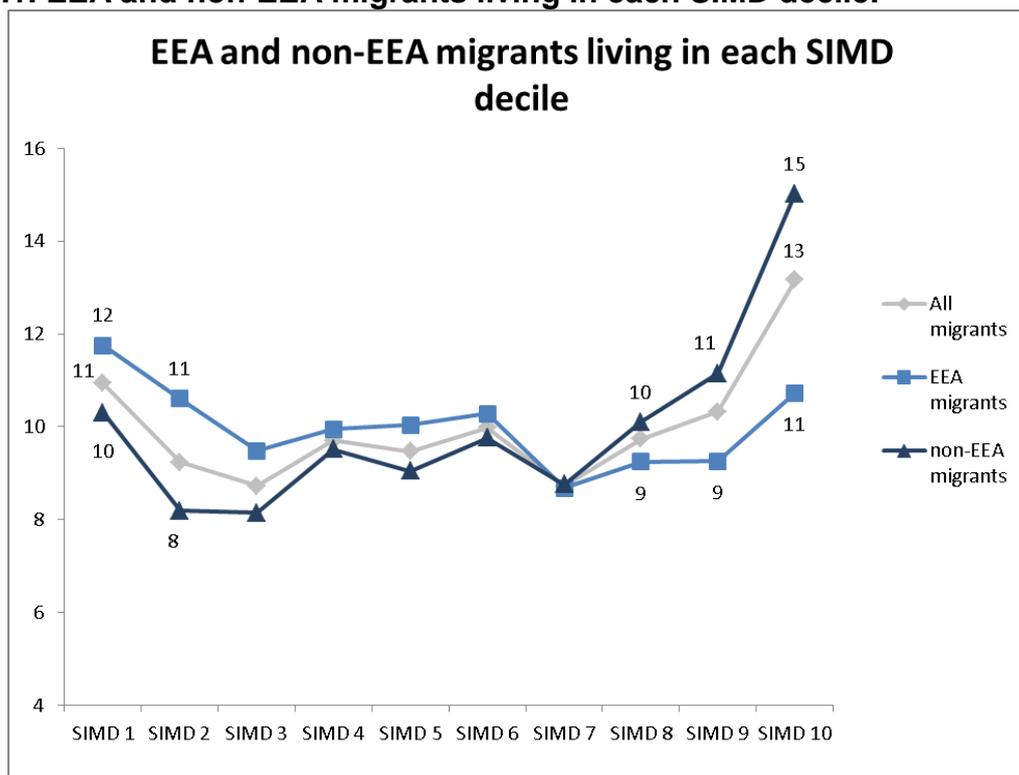
Source: 2011 Census, National Records of Scotland. Note: table shows small towns and rural combined for accessible and remote categories.

Area deprivation

The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) provides an index of multiple deprivation for geographic areas in Scotland.

Figure 3.1. shows that migrants were proportionally most likely to live both in the least deprived (SIMD 10) *and* most deprived areas (SIMD 1). Non-EEA migrants (15 per cent) were more likely to live in the least deprived areas than EEA migrants (11 per cent), and EEA migrants were proportionally more likely to live in the two most deprived deciles combined (23 per cent of EEA migrants, 18 per cent of non-EEA migrants).

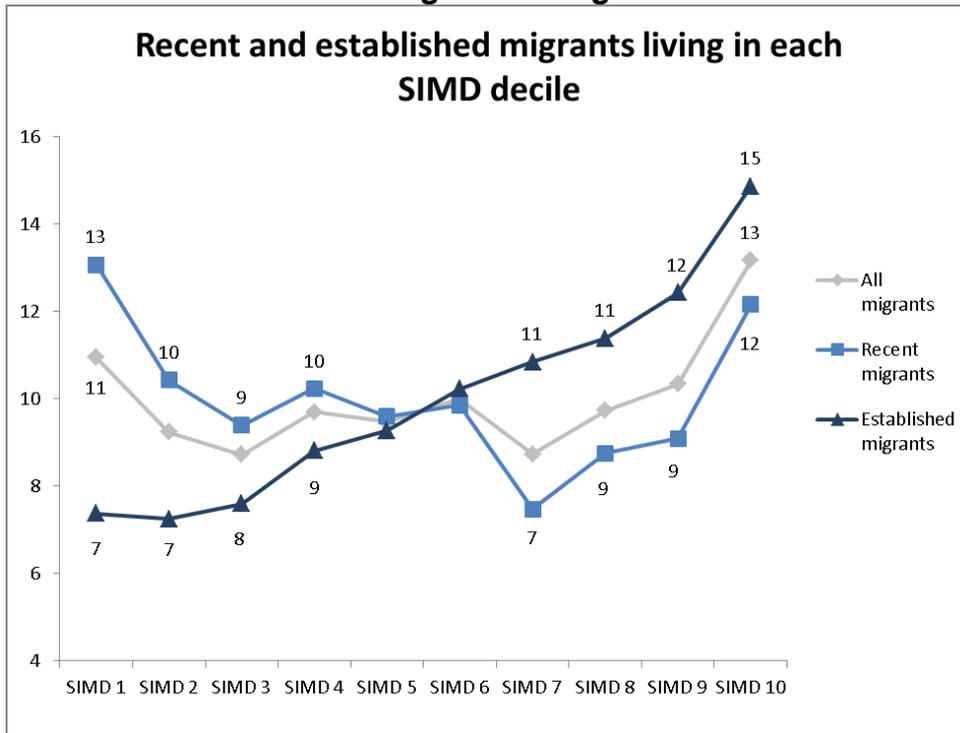
Figure 3.1. EEA and non-EEA migrants living in each SIMD decile.



Source: 2011 Census, National Records of Scotland

Established migrants were twice as likely to live in the least deprived areas (15 per cent) than in the most deprived areas (7 per cent). Recent migrants were proportionally most likely to live both in the most deprived (13 per cent) and in the least deprived areas (12 per cent), see Figure 3.2.

Figure 3.2. Recent and established migrants living in each SIMD decile.

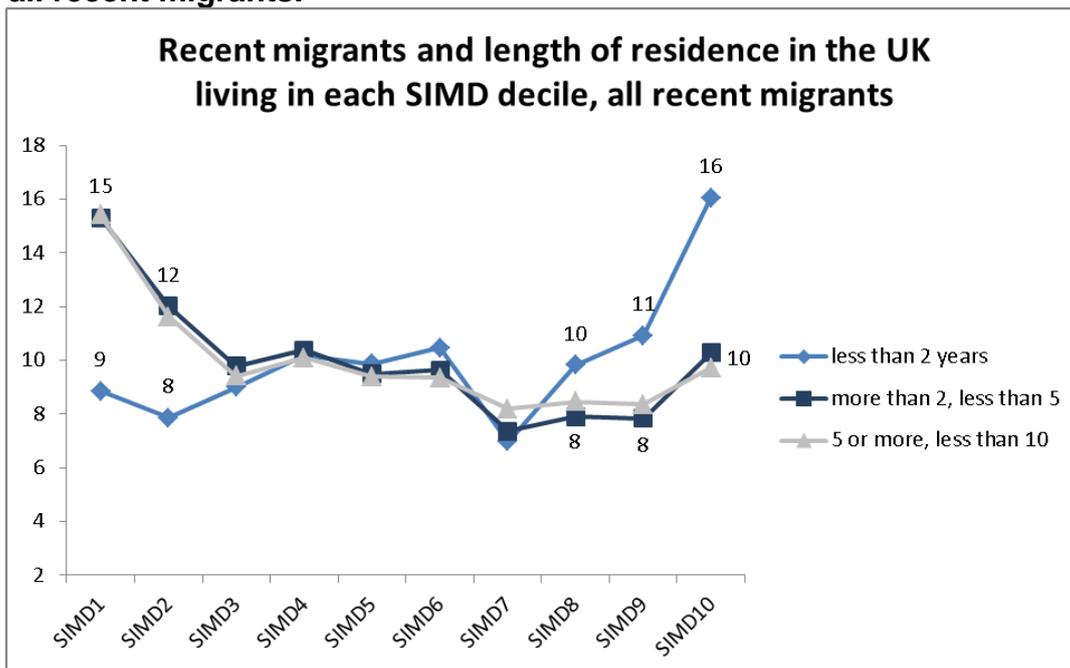


Source: 2011 Census, National Records of Scotland

As can be seen from Figure 3.3, recent migrants who arrived in Scotland ‘between 2 and 5 years’ and ‘between 5 and 10 years’ before the 2011 Census, were distributed more equally across the SIMD deciles.

Recent migrants who arrived in the 2 years up to the Census were proportionally most likely to live in the least deprived areas (16 per cent) and least likely compared to other migrants to live in the most deprived areas (9 per cent).

Figure 3.3. Recent migrants and length of residence in the UK living in each SIMD decile, all recent migrants.



Source: 2011 Census, National Records of Scotland

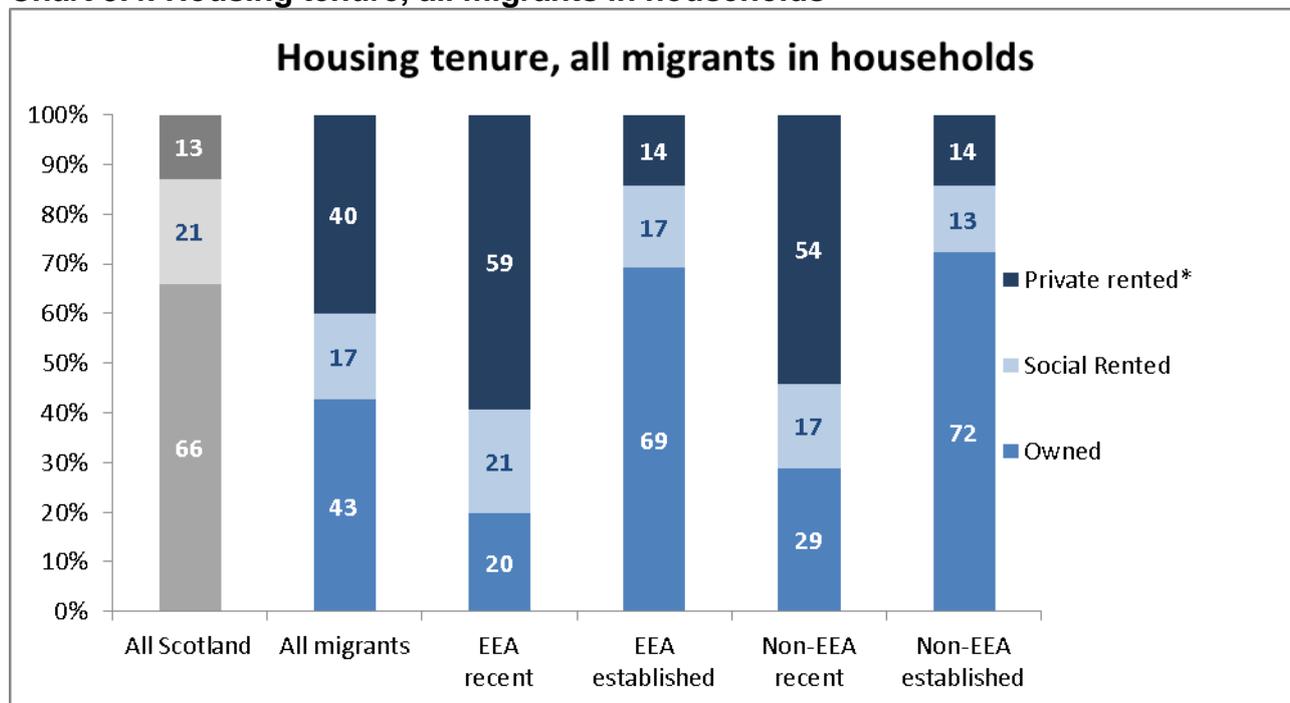
Housing tenure

Chart 3.4. shows that the housing tenure of migrants was notably different to that of the Scottish population as a whole⁷. Migrants were three times more likely than the population as a whole to live in privately rented⁸ housing (40 compared to 13 per cent) and were less likely to own their property (43 per cent of migrants compared to 66 per cent of the population) or live in social rented housing (17 per cent compared to 21 per cent).

Recent migrants, both from EEA and non-EEA countries, were most likely to live in private rented housing and less likely to own their property than established migrants. This may reflect the higher proportion of students within these groups (see Chart 4.3).

Tenure of established EEA and established non-EEA migrants was more similar to that of the population as a whole, albeit with somewhat higher levels of home ownership and lower levels of social renting.

Chart 3.4. Housing tenure, all migrants in households



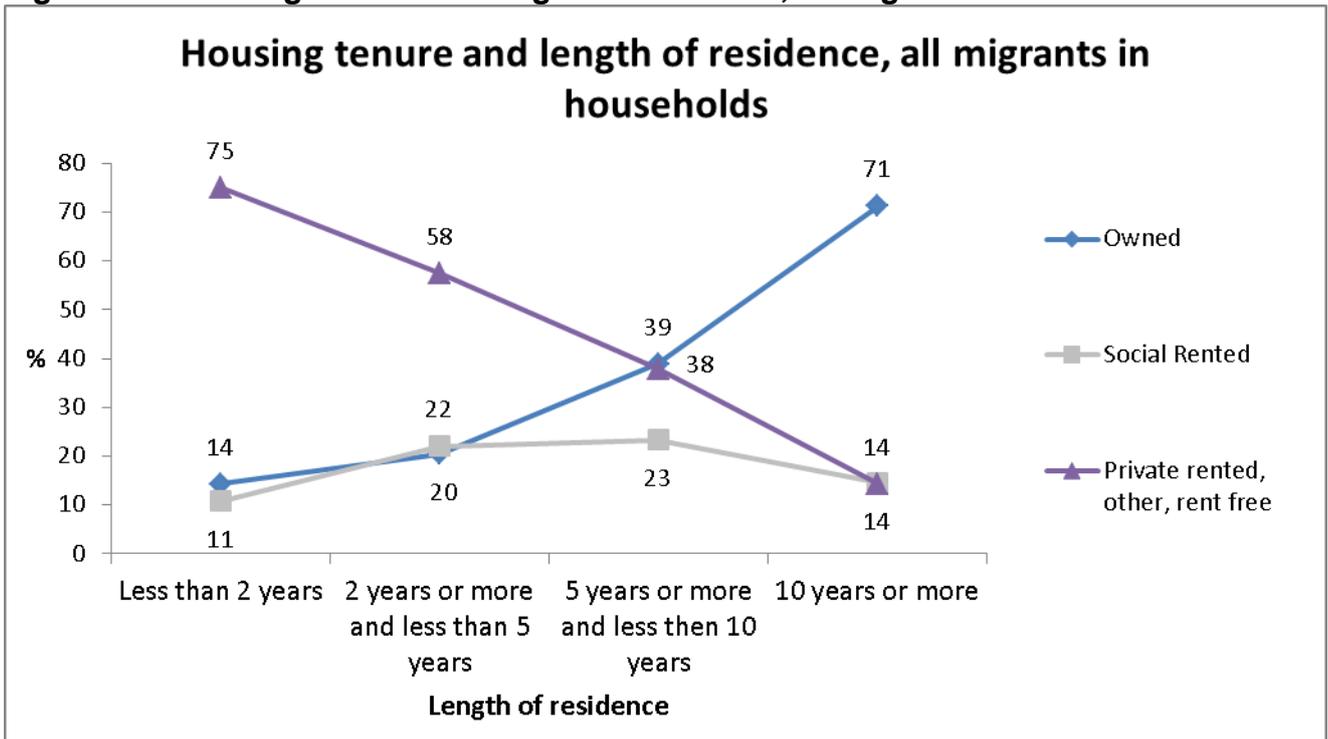
Source: 2011 Census, National Records of Scotland. Note: * private rented includes 'other' and 'living rent free'

It is likely that housing tenure is associated with length of residence. Figure 3.4 shows a clear pattern of fewer people in privately rented housing and higher house ownership with increased length of residence in the country. The proportion of people in social rented accommodation was not related to length of residence in a particular way.

⁷ www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/ods-web/standard-outputs.html, Table KS402SC

⁸ Private rented includes "other" and "rent free". The proportion of these in the population was 3 per cent.

Figure 3.4. Housing tenure and length of residence, all migrants in households



Source: 2011 Census, National Records of Scotland

4. Education and employment

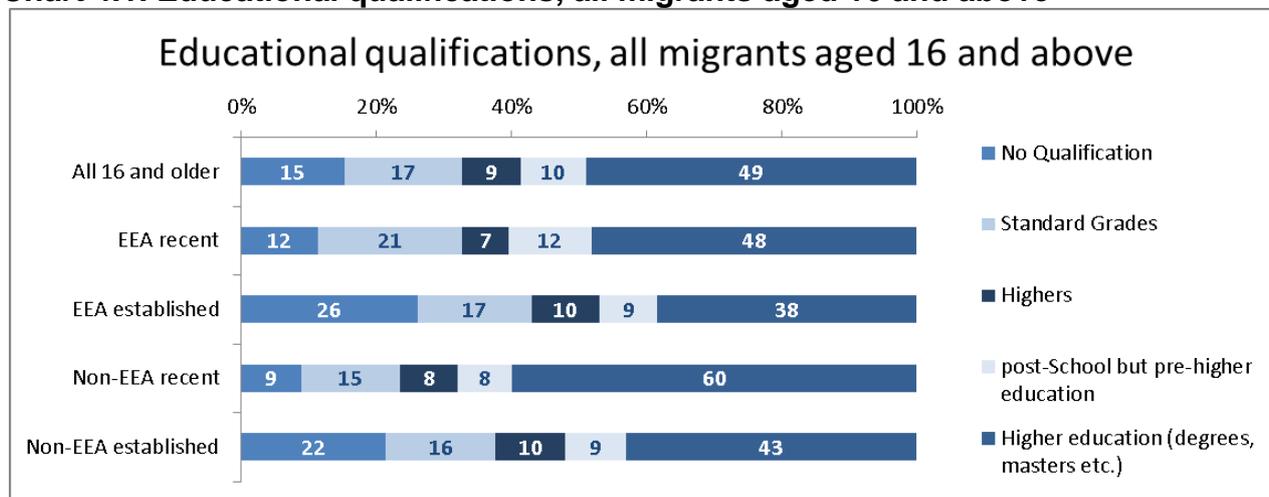
Educational qualifications

Half (49 per cent) of all migrants aged 16 and above had at least degree level qualifications. This compares to a quarter (26 per cent) of the population as a whole⁹.

People from the recent non-EEA migrant group were most likely to be educated to 'degree level' (60 per cent). This likely reflects the relatively large proportion of students in this group (see Chart 4.3).

Around a quarter of established EEA and established non-EEA migrants reported having no qualifications. The equivalent proportion of recent migrants with no qualifications was lower at around 10 per cent. The proportion of the Scottish population as a whole with no qualifications was higher at 27 per cent¹⁰.

Chart 4.1. Educational qualifications, all migrants aged 16 and above



Source: 2011 Census, National Records of Scotland; Note: These include foreign qualifications.

Economic activity

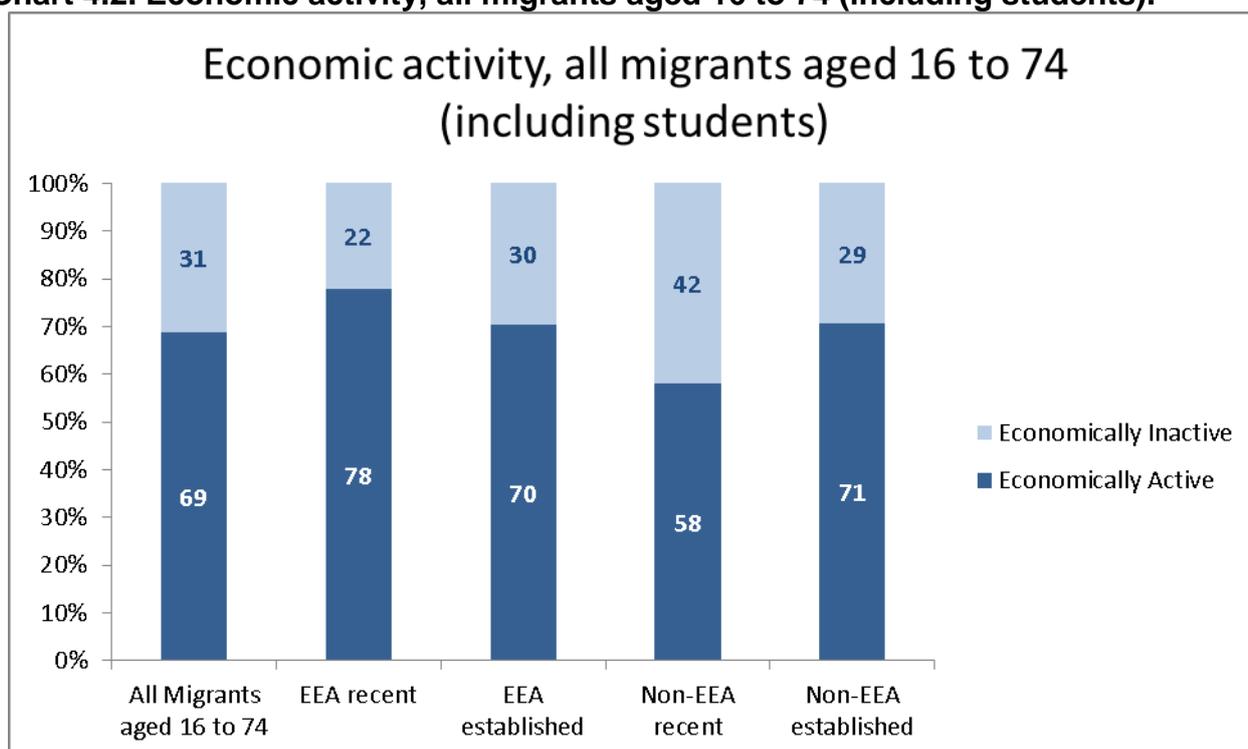
When comparing those migrants aged 16 to 74 who were economically active and those who were inactive, Chart 4.2 shows that the proportion economically active was largest amongst recent EEA migrants (78 per cent) and lowest amongst recent non-EEA migrants (58 per cent). Established EEA and non-EEA migrants had similar proportions of people who were economically active (70 and 71 per cent respectively). 69 per cent of the Scottish population as a whole were economically active¹¹.

⁹ www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/ods-web/standard-outputs.html, Table QS501SC.

¹⁰ *idem*.

¹¹ www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/ods-web/standard-outputs.html, Table KS601SC.

Chart 4.2. Economic activity, all migrants aged 16 to 74 (including students).



Source: 2011 Census, National Records of Scotland

Examining the type of activity of those who were economically active, Chart 4.3 shows that the proportion of people working part-time was similar across migrant groups, with between 14 and 16 per cent working part-time. The recent EEA migrant group had the largest proportion of people working full-time, at 50 per cent.

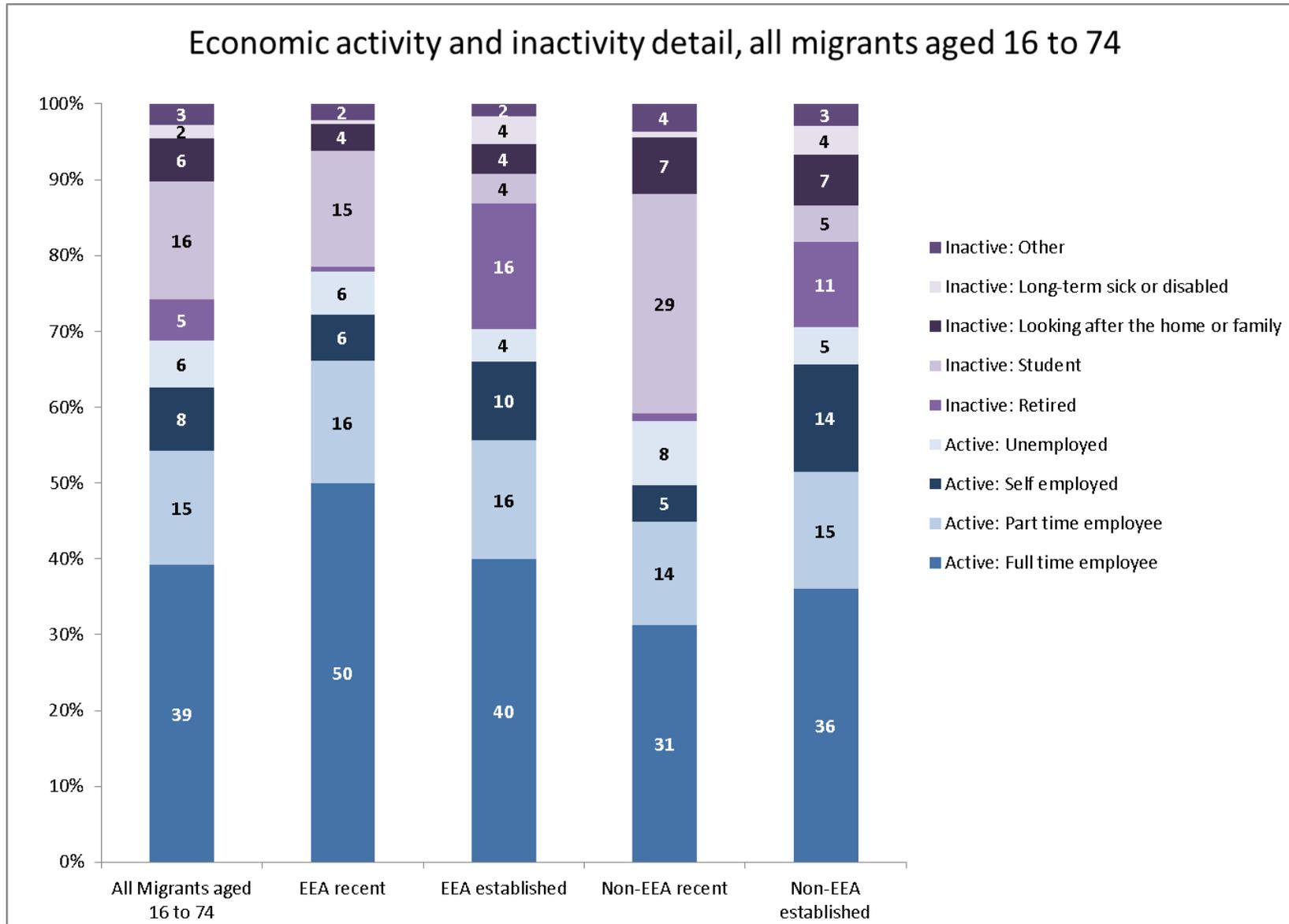
Established migrants were the most likely to be self-employed, with 10 per cent of EEA migrants and 14 per cent of non-EEA migrants being self-employed. Migrants from the recent non-EEA group were the most likely to be unemployed (8 per cent).

When examining the type of inactivity of migrants who were economically inactive, Chart 4.3 shows that 16 per cent of established EEA migrants were 'retired', and equal proportions were 'students', 'looking after the home or family' or 'long-term sick or disabled' (all 4 per cent).

Compared to established EEA migrants, a smaller proportion of established non-EEA migrants were retired (11 per cent) and a larger proportion were 'looking after the home and family' (7 per cent). The proportions of retired and 'long-term sick or disabled' may be associated with the older age profile of the established migrant groups (see also next section on health).

With a younger age profile overall, the majority of recent EEA migrants and recent non-EEA migrants who were economically inactive were so because they were students (15 and 29 per cent respectively). Almost twice the proportion of recent non-EEA migrants (7 per cent) were 'looking after the home or family' compared to recent EEA migrants (4 per cent).

Chart 4.3. Economically activity and inactivity detail, all migrants aged 16 to 74



Source: 2011 Census, National Records of Scotland

Sector of employment

Recent EEA migrants, aged 16 to 74 and in employment, were more likely to work in manufacturing (17 per cent) than other migrant groups. The most common sector of employment for recent EEA migrants in employment, at 19 per cent, was 'Accommodation and food service activities'. See Table 4.1.

One in six (16 per cent) established EEA migrants and established non-EEA migrants worked in 'Human health and social work' sectors. For recent non-EEA migrants, this was the most common sector of work at 20 per cent. A further 12 and 11 per cent of established EEA and non-EEA migrants worked in the Education sector.

Recent non-EEA migrants were less likely to work in the Construction industry (2 per cent) compared to those in the other migrant groups.

Table 4.1 Employment sector, all migrants aged 16 to 74 in employment, percentages

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

Source: 2011 Census National Records of Scotland.

Classification is based on the Standard Industrial Classification, 2007, letters indicate classification.

Occupation

Recent EEA migrants were the least likely to work in Professional Occupations (13 per cent) and Associate Professional and Technical Occupations (7 per cent). They were most likely to work in 'Skilled Trade' (14 per cent), 'Process' (12 per cent) and 'Elementary Occupations' (30 per cent). See Table 4.2.

In contrast, recent non-EEA migrants were more likely than other migrant groups to work in Professional Occupations (29 per cent). Established EEA (11 per cent) and established non-EEA (14 per cent) migrants were proportionally more likely to be represented in the 'Managers, Directors and Senior Officials' occupational sector.

Fifteen percent of recent non-EEA migrants were working in Elementary Occupations, half as many as recent EEA migrants.

Table 4.2. Occupation, all migrants aged 16 to 74 in employment, percentages

	All 16 to 74 years in employment	EEA recent	EEA established	Non-EEA recent	Non-EEA established
Managers, Directors and Senior Officials	8	4	11	6	14
Professional Occupations	22	13	25	29	26
Associate Professional and Technical Occupations	10	7	14	11	13
Administrative and Secretarial Occupations	7	5	9	7	9
Skilled Trade Occupations	11	14	10	8	11
Caring, Leisure and other Service Occupations	9	8	9	11	7
Sales and Customer Service Occupations	7	6	8	10	8
Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	7	12	5	3	4
Elementary Occupations	18	30	9	15	8

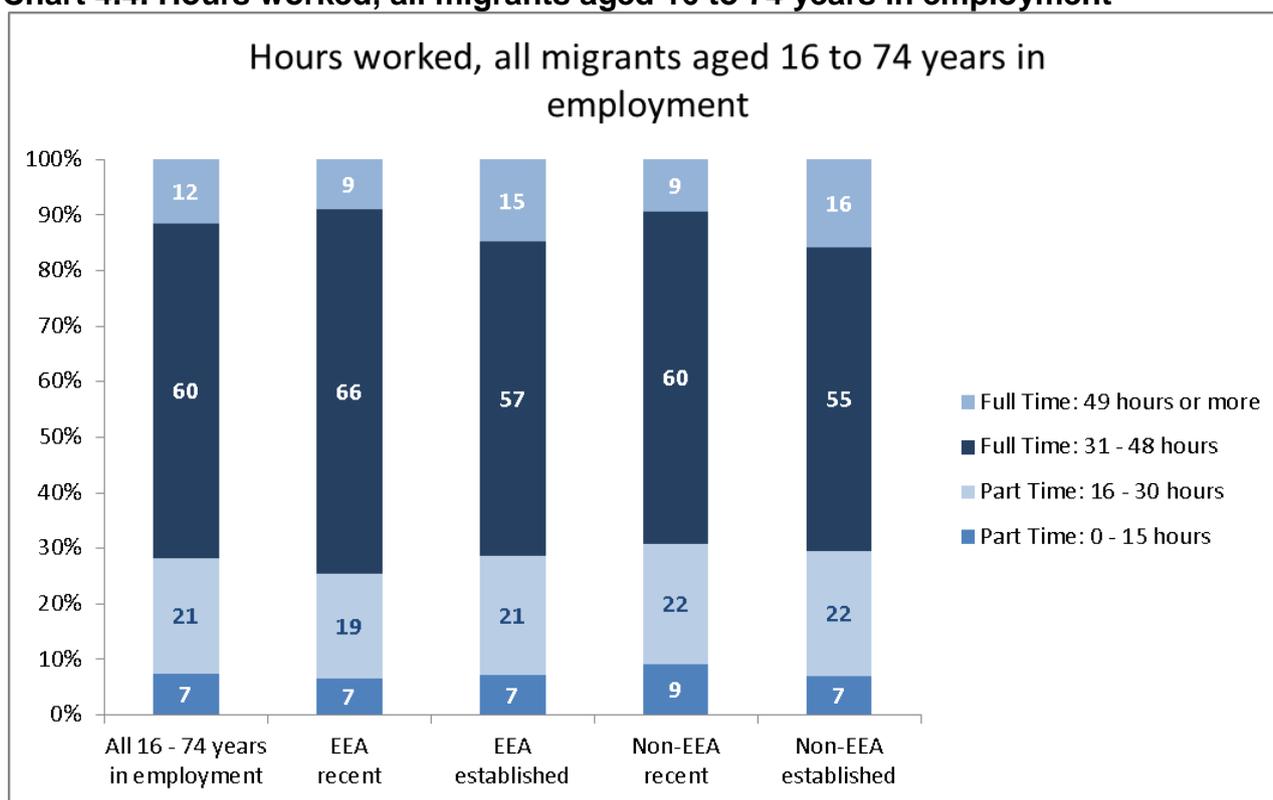
Source: 2011 Census, National Records of Scotland
Classification is based on the Standard Occupational Classification, 2010.

Hours worked

Around 70 per cent of migrants who were in employment, worked full-time, compared to 72 per cent of the population as a whole who work full-time¹². Established EEA and established non-EEA migrants worked the longest hours with 15 per cent and 16 per cent respectively reporting to work 49 hours or more. People from different migrant groups who were working part-time worked a similar number of hours. See Chart 4.4.

¹² www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/ods-web/standard-outputs.html, Table KS604SCa.

Chart 4.4. Hours worked, all migrants aged 16 to 74 years in employment



Source: 2011 Census, National Records of Scotland

Socio-economic classification

The National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC) provides an indication of socio-economic position based on occupation and employment status. Full-time students were classed as 'full-time students', irrespective of whether they were economically active or not.

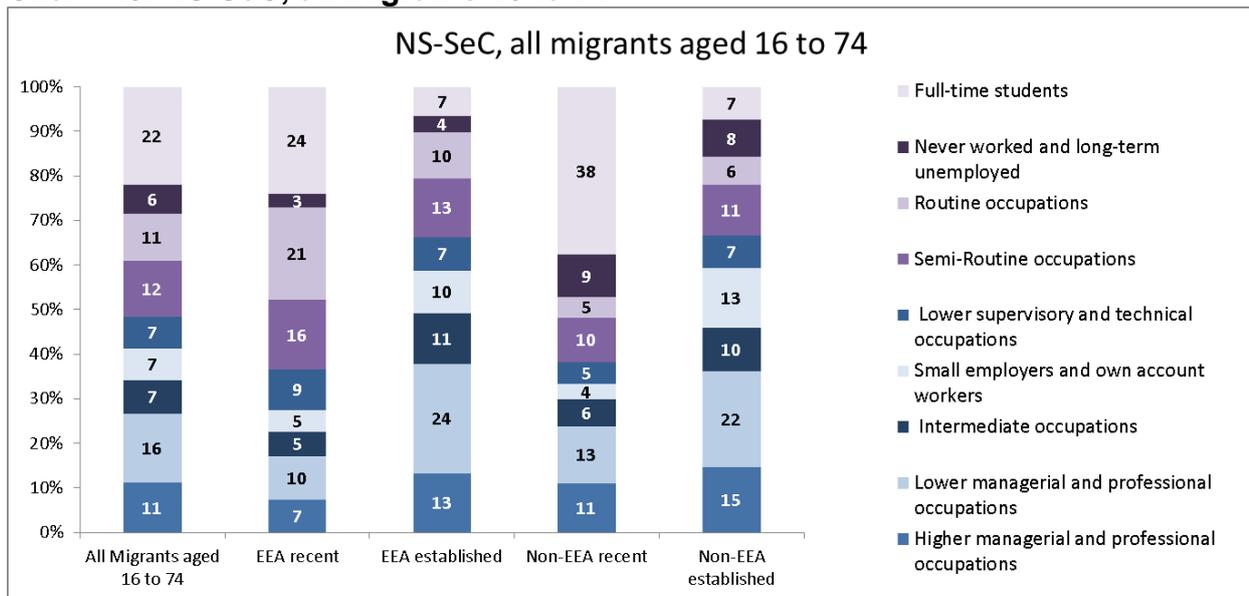
NS-SeC shows that established EEA and established non-EEA migrants were proportionally more concentrated in both lower and higher managerial and professional occupations than recent migrants.

Almost two in five (38 per cent) recent non-EEA migrants were full time students, compared to a quarter (24 per cent) of recent EEA migrants. Seven per cent of both established EEA and established non-EEA migrants were full-time students, compared to 9 per cent of the Scottish population as a whole¹³.

The largest proportion of people in routine and semi-routine occupations were from the recent EEA group. They were more than twice as likely (37 per cent) to be in routine or semi-routine occupations than recent non-EEA migrants (15 per cent).

¹³ www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/ods-web/standard-outputs.html, Table KS611SC.

Chart 4.5. NS-SeC, all migrants 16 to 74



Source: 2011 Census, National Records of Scotland

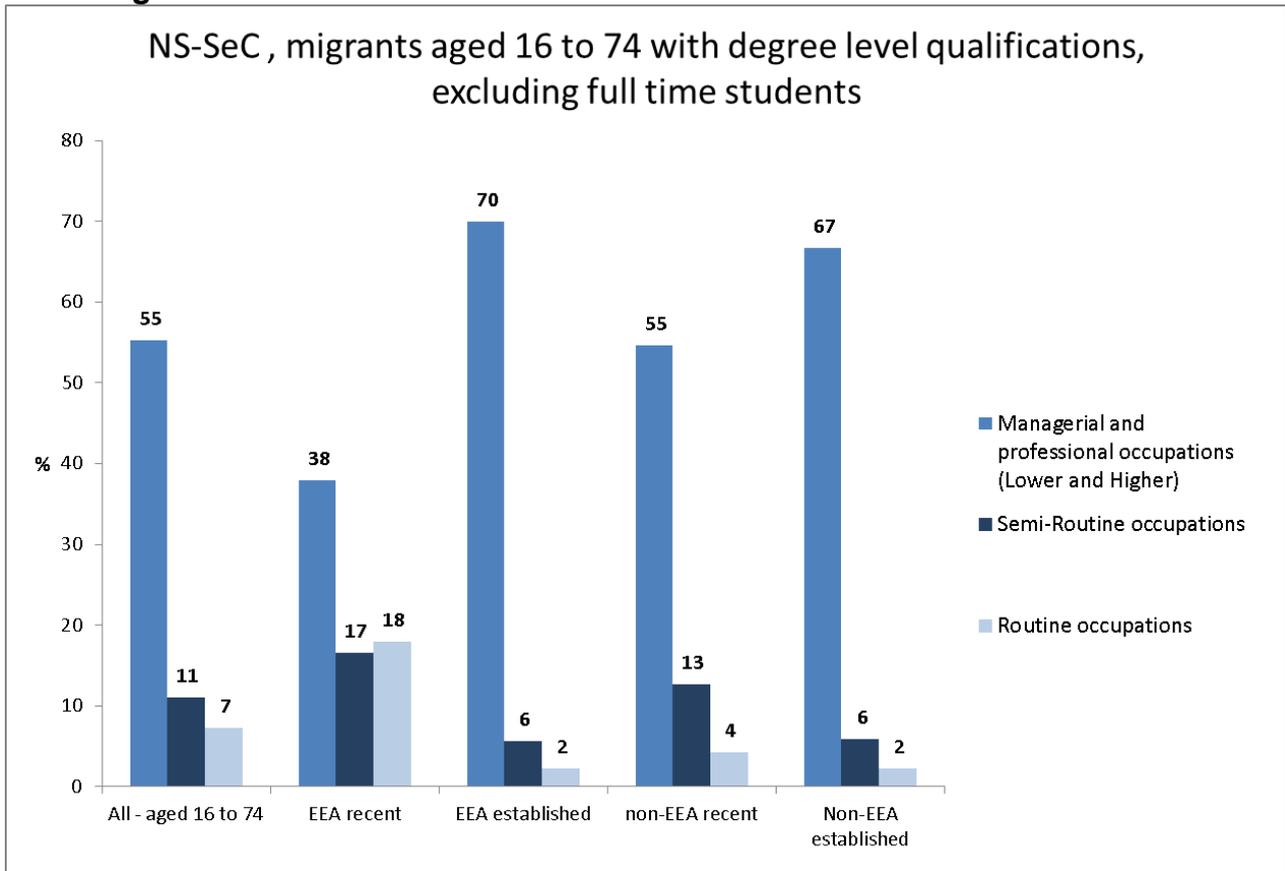
Socio-economic status and educational qualifications

In order to explore whether their socio-economic classification reflects their education level, the association between these characteristics was examined more closely for those migrants with degree level qualifications.

Chart 4.6 presents the highest and lowest NS-SeC classifications for migrants with degree level qualifications only, and excludes those who were full time students. Over half (55 per cent) of migrants with degree level qualifications were classified as being in managerial and professional occupations. This varied from 38 per cent of recent EEA migrants to 70 per cent of established EEA migrants.

Recent EEA migrants were also more likely than other migrants to be classified in routine (18 per cent) and semi-routine (17 per cent) occupations, despite having degree level qualifications.

Chart 4.6. NS-SeC, migrants aged 16 to 74 with degree level qualifications, excluding full time students



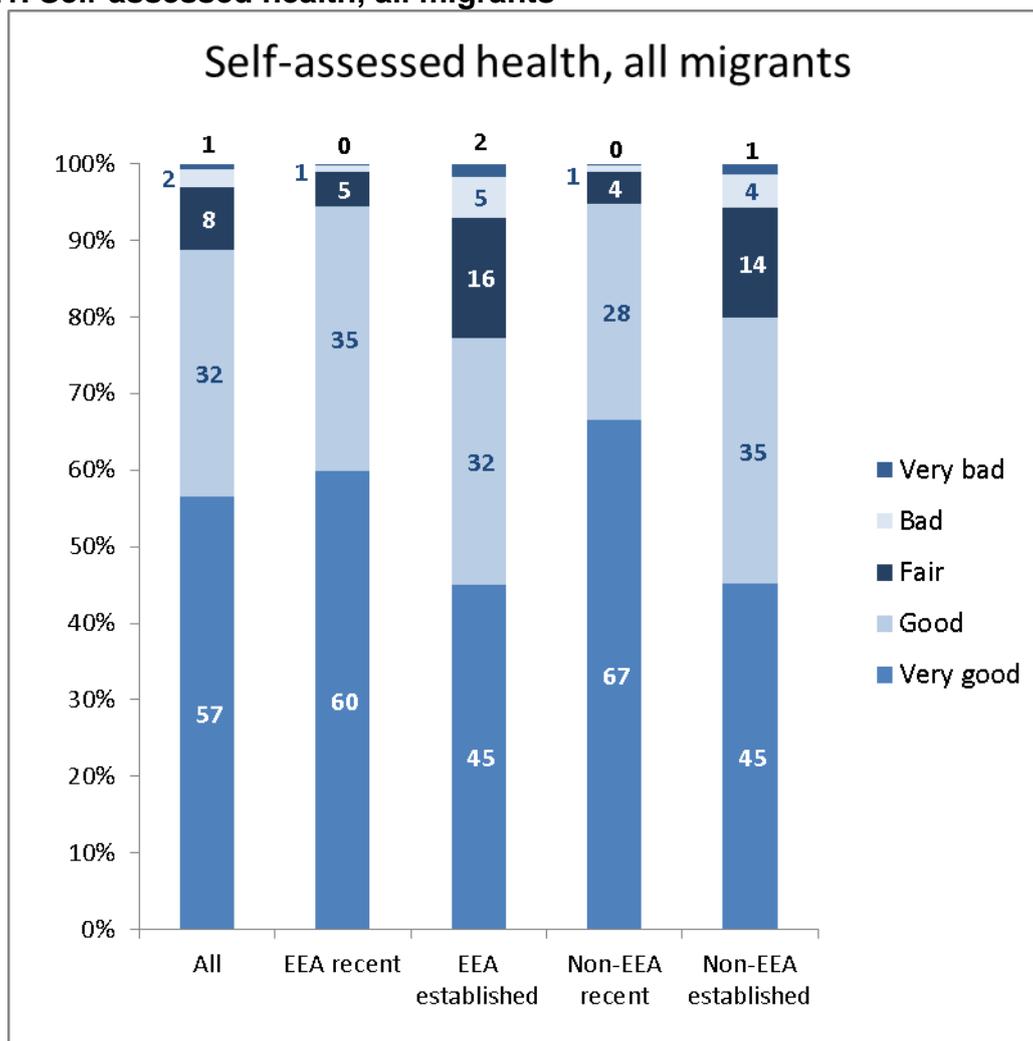
Source: 2011 Census, National Records of Scotland

5. Health

Self-assessed health

Recent migrants, both from EEA and non-EEA countries, were more likely to report their health as 'very good', than were established EEA and non-EEA migrants. The latter were proportionally more likely to report their health to be 'fair', 'bad', or 'very bad'. See Chart 5.1. The older age profile of established migrants compared to recent migrants should be noted when interpreting this analysis.

Chart 5.1. Self-assessed health, all migrants

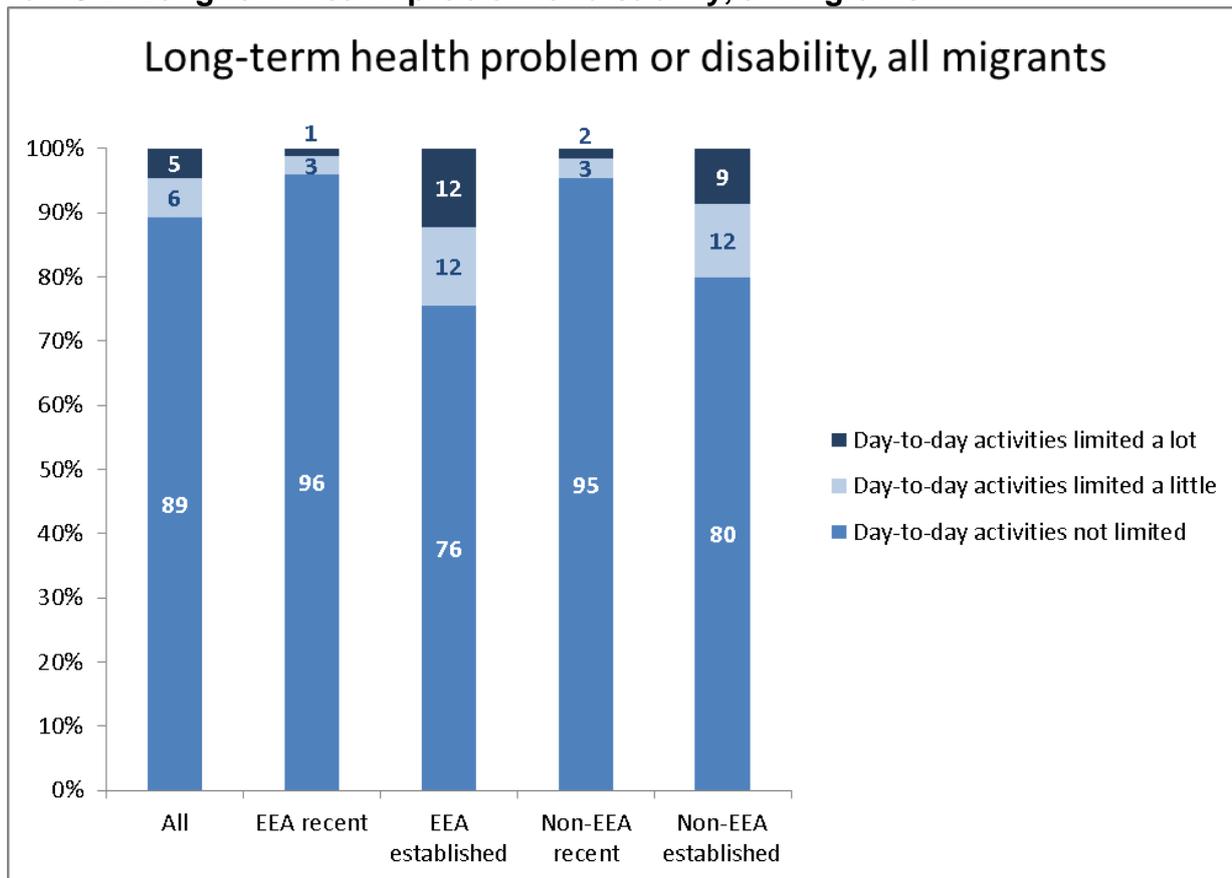


Source: 2011 Census, National Records of Scotland

Long term health problem or disability

In line with the pattern found for general health, established EEA and established non-EEA migrants were more likely than recent migrants to report a 'long term health problem or disability' that limited their day-to-day activities a lot (12 and 9 per cent respectively), or a little (both 12 per cent). See Chart 5.2.

Chart 5.2. Long-term health problem or disability, all migrants



Source: 2011 Census, National Records of Scotland

Annex

Table A1. Detailed country or birth, column percentages

	All	EEA recent	EEA established	Non-EEA recent	Non-EEA established
Channel Islands and Isle of Man	0	0	0	0	1
Republic of Ireland	6	7	30	0	0
EU member countries in March 2001	15	25	59	0	0
EU accession countries April 2001 to March 2011	21	67	9	0	0
Europe: Non EU countries	3	1	2	5	5
North Africa	2	0	0	3	3
Central and Western Africa	4	0	0	10	3
South and Eastern Africa	7	0	0	10	15
Middle East	3	0	0	6	5
Eastern Asia	7	0	0	14	11
Southern Asia	13	0	0	24	24
South-East Asia	5	0	0	8	8
Central Asia	0	0	0	1	0
North America	7	0	0	11	14
Central America	0	0	0	1	0
South America	1	0	0	2	2
The Caribbean	1	0	0	1	1
Antartica, Oceania & Other	3	0	0	5	7

Table A2. Detailed ethnicity, column percentages

	All	EEA recent	EEA established	Non-EEA recent	Non-EEA established
White Scottish	14	2	32	5	31
Other White British	6	1	11	3	12
White Irish	6	7	25	0	0
Other White *	39	87	30	19	11
Mixed or multiple ethnic group	1	1	1	2	2
Pakistani, Pakistani Scottish or Pakistani British	6	0	0	8	13
Indian, Indian Scottish or Indian British	6	0	0	13	6
Bangladeshi, Bangladeshi Scottish or Bangladeshi British	1	0	0	1	1
Chinese, Chinese Scottish or Chinese British	7	0	0	14	9
Other Asian	5	0	0	11	5
African	6	0	0	16	4
Caribbean or Black	1	0	0	1	1
Arab, Arab Scottish or Arab British	2	0	0	4	2
Other Ethnic Group	1	0	0	2	2

Note:* includes 'White Polish' identity

Table A3. Detailed national identity, column percentages

	All	EEA recent	EEA established	Non-EEA recent	Non-EEA established
Scottish identity only	13	4	25	6	26
British identity only	14	2	16	10	31
Scottish and British identities only	4	1	6	2	11
Scottish and any other identities	7	8	8	6	8
English identity only	1	0	2	1	1
Any other combination of UK identities (UK only)	1	0	2	0	1
Other identity only	57	84	39	71	17
Other identity and at least one UK identity	3	2	2	3	4

Table A4. Local Council Area detail, row percentages

	EEA recent	EEA established	Non-EEA recent	Non-EEA established
Aberdeen City	39	6	41	14
Aberdeenshire	39	15	21	25
Angus	35	18	16	32
Argyll and Bute	27	21	18	33
Clackmannanshire	33	20	19	28
Dumfries and Galloway	26	25	18	31
Dundee City	32	10	37	21
East Ayrshire	16	25	21	38
East Dunbartonshire	9	20	21	51
East Lothian	31	19	21	29
East Renfrewshire	9	18	21	51
Edinburgh City	34	10	36	20
Eilean Siar	22	19	22	37
Falkirk	29	19	24	28
Fife	26	18	30	26
Glasgow City	22	8	48	22
Highland	40	17	18	25
Inverclyde	17	23	19	41
Midlothian	23	25	21	31
Moray	35	25	16	24
North Ayrshire	18	27	17	38
North Lanarkshire	34	15	21	30
Orkney Islands	27	19	20	34
Perth and Kinross	38	16	21	25
Renfrewshire	25	17	29	29
Scottish Borders	35	19	18	28
Shetland Islands	45	15	17	23
South Ayrshire	22	24	19	34
South Lanarkshire	20	19	27	34
Stirling	26	14	37	23
West Dunbartonshire	18	27	23	31
West Lothian	42	16	18	24

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