

Statistical profile of migrants from outside the European Economic Area (EEA) using data from Scotland's Census 2011

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1. Introduction

This analytical report was written as part of the Migration Matters Scotland project, which was run by the COSLA Strategic Migration Partnership and funded by the European Integration Fund.

The purpose of the Migration Matters Scotland project was to understand the needs of migrant populations in Scotland and assist public bodies plan and provide support services in line with migrant needs.

National Records of Scotland had responsibility for undertaking Scotland's Census 2011 and became involved in the Migration Matters Scotland project to:

- assist public bodies to utilise fully the census data available.
- provide additional data on the key groups of interest that had not previously been published.

The Migration Matters Scotland project had a particular emphasis on non-EU migrants and the purpose of this report was to provide Scotland's Census 2011 statistics on this migrant group as they were not part of the standard outputs. National Records of Scotland became involved in the project in order to provide appropriate data and offer some guidance on how census data can best be used.

The report draws on a Scottish Government report on the [Characteristics of Recent and Established EEA and non-EEA migrants in Scotland](#).

2. Key Points

- This analytical report was written by National Records of Scotland as part of the Migration Matters Scotland project, which was run by the COSLA Strategic Migration Partnership and funded by the European Integration Fund. The report is based on analysis of data from Scotland's Census 2011.
- The Migration Matters Scotland project had a particular emphasis on recent migrants (who have lived in the UK for less than 10 years) from non-EEA areas and who intend to settle in the UK permanently. (MMS study group)
- The MMS study group of recent non-EEA migrants makes up 28 per cent of all migrants in Scotland. This represents 2 per cent of the Scottish population as a whole. However, these recent non-EEA migrants are not evenly distributed around Scotland, with many clustered around city and university areas.
- Just under a tenth (9 per cent) of migrants living in Scotland are aged 16 to 24 and arrived in the UK between 2009 and 2011. For the purposes of this report, this group is considered to be short-term migrants in Scotland for study or a working holiday.
- Of those migrants living in Scotland at the time of the 2011 census who arrived in the UK prior to 2001, 35 per cent came from EEA and 65 per cent from non-EEA. Of those that arrived from 2001 to 2011 48 per cent came from EEA and 52 per cent non-EEA.
- There are similar numbers of male and female migrants in Scotland, 49 per cent of migrants being male and 51 per cent being female.
- The following points describe some characteristics of the MMS study group of recent non-EEA migrants who arrived in the UK between 2001 and 2011, excluding migrants aged 16 to 24 who arrived between 2009 and 2011
- Ninety two per cent can speak, read and write in English.
- Over half (57 per cent) are in employment.
- Nineteen per cent reported that they were students. The student grouping will include young people aged 16 to 18 who are still in school as well as other young people who arrived with their families as children and are now at college or university.
- Over three fifths (62 per cent) held a degree level qualification, although this group will include some short term student migrants.
- Part of the Migration Matters Scotland project involved working closely with five council areas to learn more about the impact migration has had over the past ten years. The pilot areas are: Argyll & Bute, Dundee City, City of Edinburgh, Fife and Perth & Kinross

Additional data was published on these individual council areas to gain some insight into the characteristics of migrants are resident there.

3. Taking Scotland's Census

The most recent census in Scotland took place on 27 March 2011. Approximately 2.5 million census questionnaires were delivered to households and communal establishments (e.g. university halls of residence, prisons and care homes). Just under 95 per cent of households had their questionnaire hand-delivered by a field force of over 6,000 census takers, with the remainder (mainly in the more rural, remote areas) receiving their questionnaire by post.

People in households had the option to complete their census online, for the first time. Just over 1 million people were included in online responses out of around 5 million responses in total. The other option, take up by most, was to complete and post back a paper questionnaire. People completing online could do so in either English or Gaelic. To support those who used languages other than Gaelic or English the Scottish Government translated the questionnaire into the eleven recognised community languages (such as Arabic, Bengali, Polish and Urdu). In addition information to help households understand and complete their questionnaire was provided online and through a census helpline.

Although a high return rate from the public was achieved during the census, inevitably some people were missed. The issue of missing people in a census is one that affects censuses internationally. A Census Coverage Survey (CCS) was carried out to help estimate the number of people missed by the census and, based on this and rigorous estimation methods, the National Records of Scotland (NRS) is now confident that the census population estimates for all areas represent 100 per cent of people usually resident there. NRS used methods and processes consistent with those applied by the other UK census offices to address this. More details on these are included in the [Release 1a Statistical Bulletin](#) , Appendix 1.

Scotland's Census 2011 achieved an overall response rate of 94 per cent of the usually resident population of Scotland. The population estimate for Scotland of 5.3 million is estimated with 95 per cent confidence to be accurate to within +/- 23,000 (0.44 per cent). All census estimates were quality assured extensively, using other national and local sources of information for comparison. The quality assurance of the characteristics of the population were quality assured by drawing on the expertise of key users. An overview of the quality assurance process and a range of quality assurance, evaluation and methodology reports is available on the [census methodology](#) and [quality assurance](#) webpages.

4. Using Scotland's Census data

National Records of Scotland are committed to ensuring that all individuals and organisations have access to the data they need to find out about their community and plan services. This section outlines a range of ways in which the results from the Census are made publically available.

The main dissemination route for the census data is the [Scotland's Census website](#) that explains all aspects of the census. This includes sections on the history of the census, methods of data collection and quality assurance. These sections are useful for gaining an understanding of how the statistical data is produced and how it can best be used.

4.1 Publication process

The data from Scotland's Census 2011 provides a rich and detailed source of information for understanding Scotland and its population. The first release of 2011 data was through a series of statistical bulletins. These were produced between December 2012, when the first set of population and household estimates were produced, to April 2014 when the final tables of characteristics were produced. A full [set of statistical bulletins](#) is available.

Complex tables including more than one variable were released over the period between February 2014 and January 2015 accompanied by a set of key points. These can be accessed through a list in a [summary of previous releases](#).

4.2 Census Data Explorer

All official statistics produced by National Records of Scotland are freely available under the Open Government Licence (OGL) as Crown Copyright. However, for the National Records of Scotland it is not enough to simply produce the statistical data as if it is difficult to access it will not be used. This means a large part of the work is to ensure that individuals and agencies can access data quickly and easily.

The dissemination of the census statistics produced by National Records of Scotland is primarily through the [Census Data Explorer \(CDE\)](#) via Scotland's Census website.

The CDE is divided into sections which are designed to meet the needs of different groups of users. These are

- Area profiles
- Maps and Charts
- Standard Outputs
- Data Warehouse
- Supporting Information

NRS have produced a number of useful tools to help find the relevant findings and associated tables of data. This includes

- Guide on how to use the [Census Data Explorer](#)
- A [table index](#) which can be searched by variable or table number

- Set of table layouts with a link to the [release and the topic](#)

The key features of each section of the Census Data Explorer are summarised below.

4.3 Area Profiles

Area Profiles allows you to compare up to three geographical areas at once, however 'Scotland' is always one of the areas. The profiles include some key facts for each topic, and more detailed statistics. The statistics on country of birth and length of residence in the UK area can be found under the 'Identity' topic.

The geography levels which can be selected are:

- Council Area 2011
- Health Board Area 2006
- Locality 2010
- Output Area 2011
- Postcode (at Output Area 2011)
- Scottish Parliamentary Constituency 2011
- Scottish Parliamentary Region 2011
- UK Parliamentary Constituency 2005

An example of the output for the Argyll and Bute council area is shown on the next page.

Find out about an area ?

1. Select a year: 2011 ✕

2. Select areas

Select an area type
Council Area 2011

Select an area
Argyll & Bute
...or click to select an area on the map

[Compare another area](#) [Get data](#)

Population

Identity

Health

Housing

Education

Labour

Ethnicity, Identity, Language and Religion

[Interesting facts](#) [Ethnicity](#) [National Identity](#) [Religion](#) [Country of birth](#) [Length of residence in UK](#) [Language](#)

[Print Ethnicity data](#) | [Print Ethnicity, Identity, Language and Religion data](#)
[Download Ethnicity, Identity, Language and Religion data](#)

	Argyll & Bute Council Area 2011	Scotland 2011
All people	88166	5295403
% White - Scottish	78.8	84.0
% White - Other British	16.6	7.9
% White - Irish	0.8	1.0
% White - Polish	0.6	1.2
% White - Other	1.9	2.0
% Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British	0.6	2.7
% Other ethnic groups	0.6	1.3

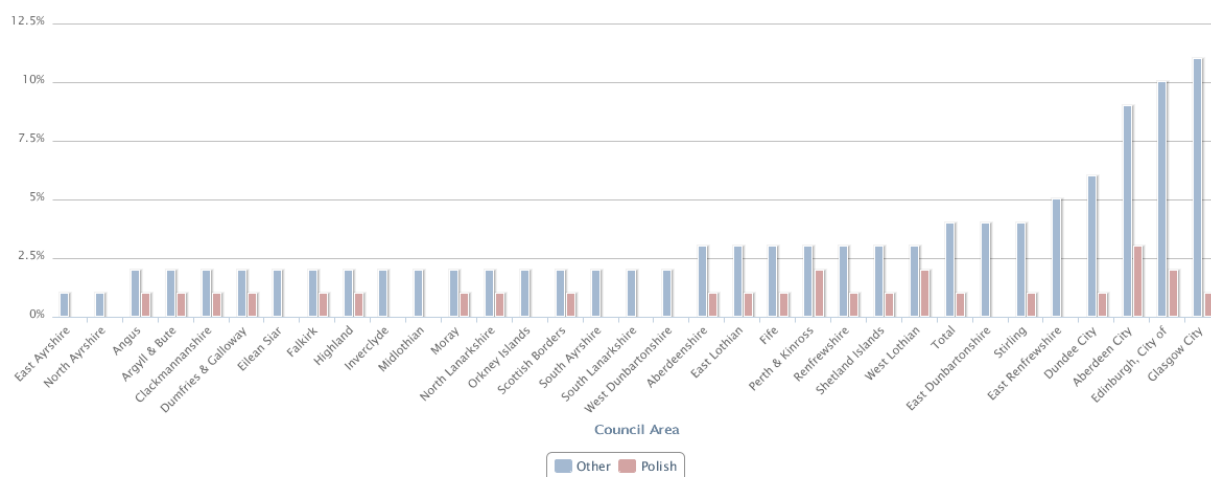
4.4 Maps and Charts

Maps and charts are a very useful way to bring statistics to life, aiding interpretation and understanding of what the statistics mean. They can be used to highlight patterns and trends and make statistics more accessible to a wide variety of people.

The Census Data Explorer provides easy to access maps and charts for council areas. There is also facility to compare one geography with another or against the whole of Scotland.

The following chart produced from the CDE displays the percentage of people (aged 3 year and over) using a language other than English at home.

Chart showing languages other than English at home



This facility also produces choropleth maps for selected statistics, shading council areas in Scotland in proportion to the measurement of the statistical variable displayed.

4.5 Standard Outputs

The Standard Outputs are a core set of tables of data which were agreed with users following a number of consultations. Over 400 standard output tables were produced following the Scottish census and published on the Scotland's Census website. These tables are available for a range of geographies, from Scotland down to census output areas.

The data is divided into seven topic areas namely:

- Population and Households
- Housing and Accommodation
- Health
- Ethnicity, Identity, Language and Religion
- Education
- Labour market
- Transport

Scotland's Census 2011 - National Records of Scotland
Table KS204SC - Country of birth
All people

Download Table: Excel 2007 (.xlsx)(max 16,384 columns x 65,000 rows and < 100,000 cells) Go

Call count: 45 @ x 5 x 1 total.

Country of birth (Flat) ↓ ↕ C	All people	England	Northern Ireland	Scotland	Wales	Republic of Ireland	Other EU: Member countries in March 2001 (1)	Other EU: Accession countries April 2001 to March 2011	Other countries
Scottish Council Area 2011 ↓ i									
Argyll & Bute	88,166	15,613	644	67,060	529	327	879	896	2,218
Dundee City	147,268	8,882	1,539	123,242	340	572	2,203	2,785	7,705
Edinburgh, City of	476,826	57,725	6,363	334,626	2,118	4,743	13,461	14,803	42,787
Fife	365,198	35,531	2,233	305,206	1,499	1,032	4,264	3,919	11,514
Perth & Kinross	146,652	18,519	1,006	116,268	624	576	1,709	3,305	4,645

(1) Includes UK (part not specified), Channel Islands, Isle of Man and Ireland (part not specified).
Crown copyright 2014.
For further information on variables, see www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/variables
In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, some records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some cell values will be affected, particularly small values at the most detailed geographies.

4.6 Data Warehouse

The Data Warehouse is provided for users who want to download large amounts of census data. It contains all published standard output tables in a range of formats which are suitable for downloading into other systems, and is the best place to go for anybody wishing to download large volumes of data.

Two options are provided for downloading data:

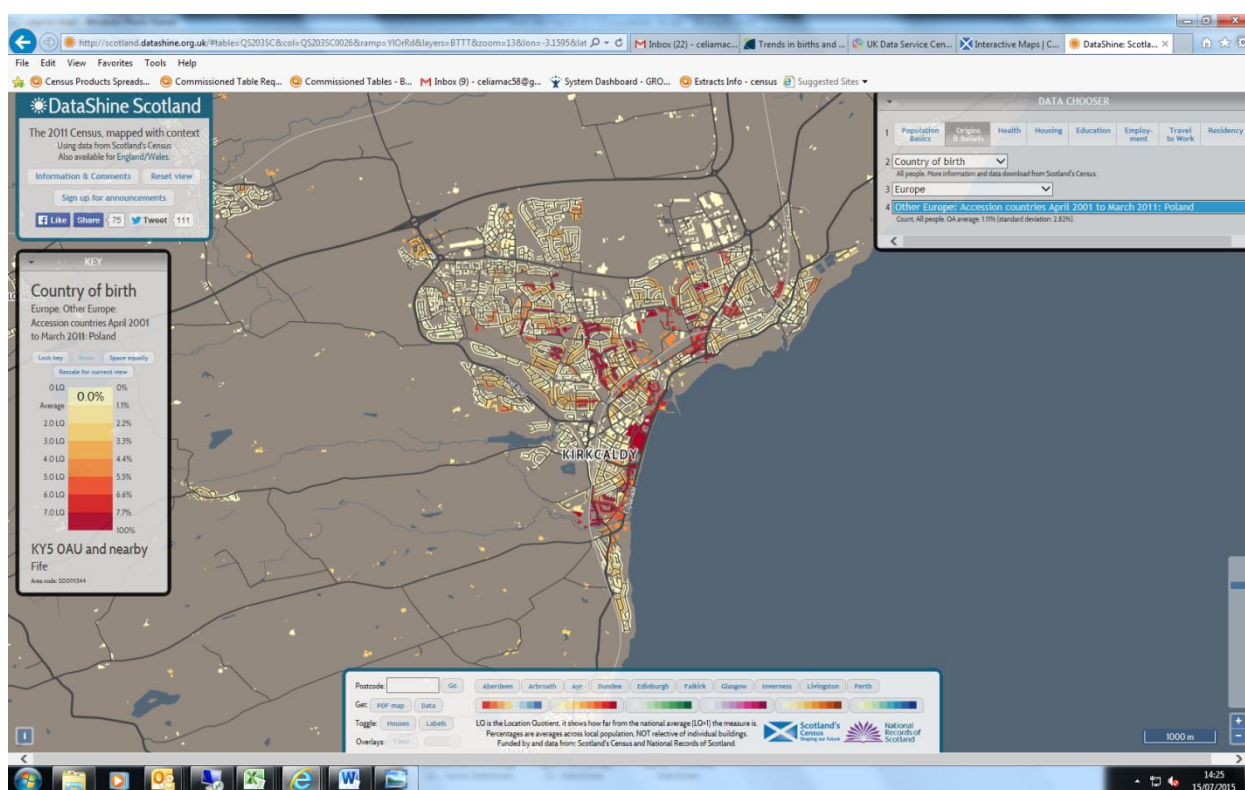
- the "**Standard**" option provides all tables in csv format with textual descriptions of each geography (e.g. Aberdeen City)
- the "**Bulk**" option provides all tables in csv format with geographic areas identified by a unique 'S number' (e.g. S12000033 which relates to Aberdeen City)

Both options contain a series of geography specific folders (e.g. Council Areas) containing csv data files specific to that level of geography and a look up file that provides a list of full table numbers and titles for each release.

The Data Warehouse also includes all [additional tables](#) which have been published and the results from all the [commissioned requests](#). The additional tables section includes all the tables which have been produced for the Migration Matters projects. The details of these are included in a later part of this report.

4.7 Detailed mapping function

National Records of Scotland commissioned the development of the [Datashine](#) Scotland website which allows detailed maps to be produced for census variables. The screenshot below is a map of Kirkcaldy in Fife illustrating the percentage of the population born in Poland.



4.8 Commissioned requests

In addition to using the data freely available via the Scotland's Census website, it is also possible to commission bespoke data requests. The process of commissioning a request is outlined on the [Scotland's Census website](#) at this link

There may be a charge for commissioned tables reflecting the time taken to develop the tables, apply statistical disclosure control and prepare for publication. Commissioned tables will be issued to the requesting customer under [Open Government Licence](#). This means that thereafter they will then made available free to all other users.

4.9 Security

In releasing statistics from the Census, precautions were taken so that published outputs of statistical data did not reveal any information about identifiable individuals or households. NRS has legal obligations under the Data Protection Act 1998 in this respect, and the Census Act 1920. In addition, the Code of Practice for Official Statistics requires NRS not to reveal the identity of, or private information about, an individual or organisation.

In addition to the legal obligations, there are also ethical and practical reasons for the protection of individuals' data. NRS pledges to respondents on the first page of the census questionnaire that the information will only be used for statistical purposes, so it must look after and protect the information provided. If NRS does not honour its pledge, there is a risk that response rates to all surveys could be adversely affected, as could data quality.

4.10 Statistical Disclosure Control methods

Statistical Disclosure Control (SDC) covers a range of methods to protect individuals, households, businesses and their attributes (characteristics) from identification in published outputs. In the Census context, where thousands of cross-tabulations are generated from one database, the risk of disclosure occurring can be addressed by introducing uncertainty about the true value of small cells. To meet the agreed interpretation of the Code of Practice for Official Statistics 2009, it was agreed by all UK Census offices that small counts could be included in publicly disseminated census data provided that:

- uncertainty as to whether or not the small cell is a true value has been systematically created; and
- creating that uncertainty does not significantly damage the data.

In July 2007, all the Census Offices across the UK undertook a review of a wide range of SDC methods, assessing them against a set of qualitative criteria in line with the Registrars General policy statement, and agreed a harmonised approach to SDC. Following this, targeted record swapping was recommended as the chosen method to protect information supplied by respondents to the Census. Every individual and household was assessed for uniqueness or rarity on a small number of variables and every household given a household risk score. A sample of households was selected for swapping. The chance of being selected in the sample was based largely on the household risk score, so that households with unusual characteristics were much more likely to be sampled. The precise level of swapping will not be disclosed to the public since this will compromise the level of protection that swapping provides. The level of swapping will be lower in areas where non-response and imputation are higher and already provide a degree of protection against disclosure, so the swapping level will vary across Scotland. For further information on targeted record swapping, please see the [ONS Census Statistical Disclosure Control webpage](#).

5. Scotland's Census and Migration

This section outlines the types of questions asked about individual's movements and origins. It also outlines the types of characteristics that can be extracted from the census about all groups including migrants such as age, sex and family composition. Finally there is a description of the flow data available from the Office for National Statistics which gives quick and easy access to data on population movements during the census period.

5.1 Questions

The Migration Matters Scotland project had an emphasis on people from outside the EEA area who had migrated to the UK within the past ten years. The following two questions which were asked in Scotland's Census and were used to define the groups of migrants reported later in this report:

- Country of birth
- Year of arrival

There was an additional question which asked the respondent for their address one year ago and which has been used to produce statistics on internal and overseas migration over the last year. These statistics were not used in this report, but links are provided to the published tables in Section 6.

5.1.1 Country of birth

Country of birth is the country in which a person was born. The grouping of countries within the classification is broadly regional, but takes into account the grouping of European Union (EU) countries. Countries in the EU are grouped into those that were EU members in March 2001, and those that became members (accession countries) between April 2001 and March 2011 as part of the EU enlargement process. Other geographies are also available, such as by continent.

The country of birth question included six tick-box responses – one for each of the four parts of the UK, one for the Republic of Ireland, and one for ‘elsewhere’. Where a person ticked ‘elsewhere’, they were asked to write in the current name of the country in which they were born. Responses are assigned codes based on the National Statistics coding scheme which was agreed prior to the processing of Census 2011.

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

5.1.2 Year of arrival

Year of arrival is derived from the date that a person last arrived to live in the UK. The respondent was asked to ignore short visits away from the UK in reporting the date they last arrived.

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

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, in sections of 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.

In order to identify the EIF criteria identified above, some additional criteria were applied to exclude migrants who were on a temporary visa. This is not possible using Census 2011 variables but the approach which was taken is described in Section 6.

6. Published tables relevant to migration

The Migration Matters Scotland project had a particular emphasis on researching migrants who had come to Scotland within the past 10 years from outwith the EEA area and planned to stay in the long term. This classification excluded migrants on short-term visas such as students, refugees and those on working holidays.

While previously published data was available on migrants in terms of length of stay and EEA status, this data was about all migrants including those on short-term visas. There was some concern that the short-term migrants clustered around certain areas (especially university towns) and so masked the characteristics of those who had migrated on a more permanent basis. Therefore it was decided to commission bespoke tables which gave more representative data on migrants who planned to settle permanently.

6.1 Identifying the research subject group

Identifying migrants who planned to settle permanently was not straight-forward. Scotland's Census 2011 did not ask questions about length of visa or intention to stay. This meant there was no direct method of finding out if a migrant was in Scotland on a short or long-term basis.

Two variables were used to achieve this task.

- Length of residence – migrants with a length of residence of less than two years may be in the UK on a short term visa. This grouping included all potential short-term migrants but other migrants as well and so is not strong enough on its own to identify the group in question.
- Age – it was thought that people aged 16 to 24 were more likely to be in the UK as students or on a working holiday than other age groups.

These two variables combined were thought to give the best estimate of those migrants in Scotland on a temporary basis who should be excluded from the study.

Other variables were considered. For example, the Census questionnaire did include a question about student status. However, in terms of Census a “student” is anybody in full-time education including school children. It was felt important to include children in the study as local authorities have a responsibility to provide services for this group. The student question would also include people who were older and had decided to undertake a course of study and gain qualifications that are recognised in the UK. Again, it was important to retain this group because it was integral to the study.

6.2 Topics extracted

The topics extracted for the Migration Matters Scotland project closely mirror those covered for the Scottish Government report [Characteristics of Recent and Established EEA and non-EEA migrants in Scotland: Analysis of the 2011 Census.](#)

This report presents findings from analysis of the 2011 Census on the characteristics and experiences of recent and established migrants from EEA and non-EEA countries

living in Scotland. It covers a range of topics, including country of origin and length of residence; personal and household characteristics (including language); area and accommodation; education and employment; and health.

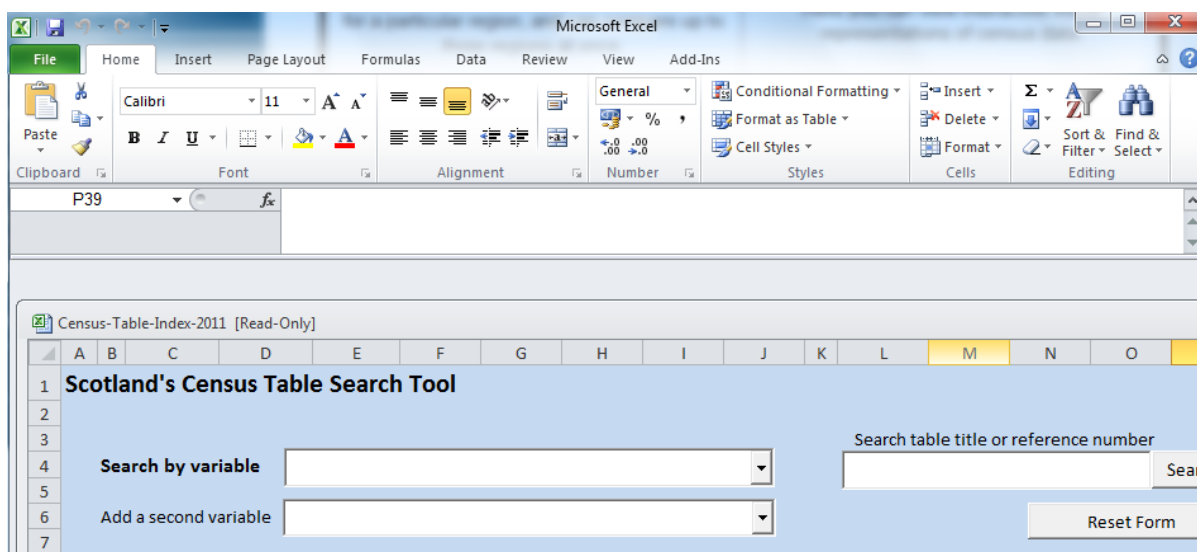
The main difference between the two sets of figures is that in Scottish Government Migration Characteristic Report non-EEA migrants who arrived in the UK within the last ten years are kept as one grouping. In this report this group is split into two in a bid to separate those who are in the UK on a short-term basis from those who intend to settle permanently.

This means that for council areas who do not have a lot of short-term migrants the data freely available as part of the Scottish Government Migration Characteristic Report may suffice for their needs without further adjustment. This table is available in Appendix 1.

6.3 Published tables on migration

Those council areas that find that the numbers of short term migrants are not great enough to affect the overall figures may find the tables of data published on the Scotland Census website to be useful. The advantage of using these tables is that they can be produced for small areas within a council area.

The easiest way to gain access to tables of interest is to use the table index provided in the [Census results area of the website](#) The index is an interactive search tool which appears on an excel spread sheet like so:



The search by variable gives the option of choosing "Country of Birth" can be used to identify international migrants.

Scotland's Census Table Search Tool

Search by variable:

Add a second variable:

Search table title or reference number:

AT_003_2011	Country of birth (detailed)
AT_098_2011	Migrant status by country of birth
CT_0024a_2011	Selected countries of birth
CT_0025b_2011	Country of Birth: Congo (Democratic Republic)
CT_0071b_2011	Migrant status by country of birth
CT_0078_2011	Country of Birth: Japan
DC2103SC	Country of birth by age
DC2205SC	Country of birth by ethnic group
DC2207SC	Country of birth by religion by sex

This produces a dropdown menu which outlines all the tables available using that variable. It is then possible to make a note of the table number and search for it in either the Standard Output or Data warehouse areas of the website.

6.4 Published tables on EEA and non-EEA migrants

A set of 22 tables comparing EEA and non-EEA migrants is available to accompany the Scottish Government report on Characteristics of recent and established EEA and non-EEA migrants in Scotland. These tables are available on the census website at the migration tab within [Additional tables](#). The tables have references AT_078_2011 to AT_099_2011.

6.5 Published tables on EEA migrants

A set of 22 tables on characteristics of EEA migrants is available. The migrants are split into those whose country of birth was a member of the EU before 2001 and those whose country of birth were accession countries to the EU between 2001 and 2011. This data includes the characteristics related to:

- personal characteristics such as age and sex
- economic activity such as industry and hours worked
- Social circumstances such as area lived and type of tenure.

These tables provide comprehensive data on many aspects of EU migrants and are available on the [census website](#) with reference CT_0071_2011.

6.6 Published Migration data based on change of address

The question on Address One Year ago is used to define migration based on change of address over one year. There are two main products which are produced using change of address.

6.6.1 Origin Destination Statistics

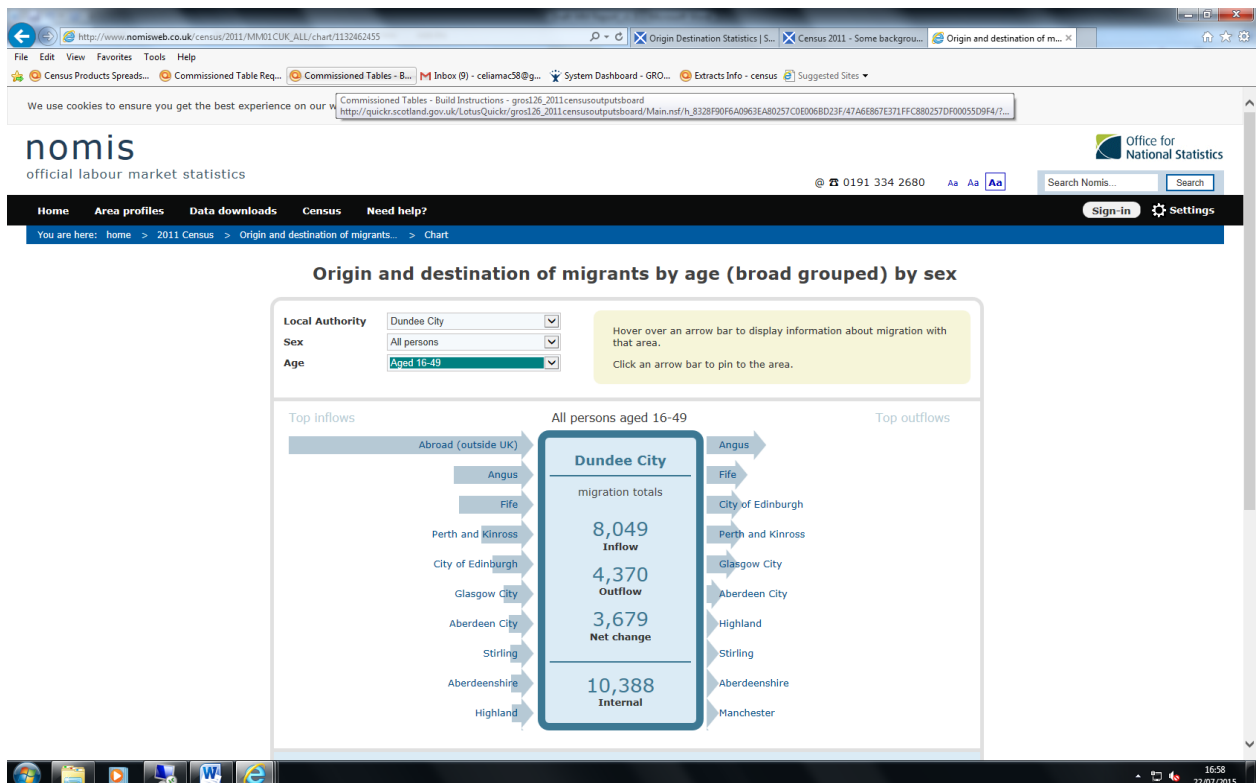
Origin destination statistics are Census data which deal with movement/ flow of people; either as migration (from their address one year prior to the census) or travel to work or study (from their current address to their workplace address or place of study). These flows can be cross-tabulated by other variables of interest (for example, method of travel). Much of the origin destination data from the 2011 Census is published at the UK level, providing flows for usual residents of Scotland, England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Access to these statistics depends on the level of detail required, but there is a number of publicly available tables on migration available on the NOMIS website.

This is an example of output which can be produced using [Table MM01CUK_ALL](#) (Origin and destination of migrants by age (broad grouped) by sex).

This shows that for 16-49 year old people in 2011

- 2,700 moved to Dundee from outside the UK
- 790 moved to Dundee from Angus
- 644 moved to Angus from Dundee



6.6.2 Detailed UK migration statistics

The Detailed UK Migration Statistics provide information on migration into and within the UK. These tables provide detailed information about migrants moving into, and out of, a range of geographical areas across the UK.

These tables show key characteristics for the population in an area and migrants moving into or out of the area. Migrants are shown to be moving either to or from an 'associated area' (the next level of geography up the hierarchy), elsewhere in the UK or from outside the UK. They are produced at both the person and household level and include such characteristics such as age, sex, economic activity, ethnic group, long-term health problems or disability and family status.

These tables have been built at the lowest level of geography possible (as well as aggregating up to higher geographies), whilst ensuring that all personal data and information is protected. For most tables, this means they have been built at Intermediate Zone, Ward and local authority level. One table (UKMIG008) is also at census output area level.

The tables included in this release are available from the [UK migration](#) page of the NOMIS website.

The Office for National Statistics has produced a [2011 Census Origin-Destination Data User Guide](#) which can be downloaded from the [ONS origin destination](#) webpage . This document outlines how the data is organised as well as giving an explanation of the types of geographies and variables used.

7. Analysis of Migration Matters Scotland Bespoke Tables

In total 369,000 people reported in the 2011 Scottish census that they were born outwith the UK. This equates to 7 per cent of the whole population.

The Migration Matters Scotland project had a specific remit to investigate the experience of people who had migrated to Scotland from non-EEA areas who had arrived within the past ten years and were not on short-term visas. Using the definition described in section 5.4, 9 per cent of migrants are considered to be short-term migrants in Scotland for study or a working holiday.

The majority of the tables published in this section of the report summarise statistics on five groups of migrants.

EEA Migrants	Arrived in the UK within the past 10 years ¹
EEA Migrants	Arrived in the UK 10 years or longer ago
Non EEA Migrants	Aged 16 to 24 that have arrived in the UK within the past two years
Non EEA Migrants	Other: Arrived in the UK within the past 10 years
Non EEA Migrants	Other: Arrived in the UK 10 years or longer ago

The category of main interest to the Migration Matters Scotland project is Non-EEA migrants Other: arrived in the UK within the past 10 years (or since 2001).

The period referred to is in relation to 2011, the Census year, and in some cases this is described as between two years i.e.

- Within the past 10 year or between 2001 and 2011
- 10 year of longer ago or before 2001

Data on this group were compiled and focussed on the following areas:

- Distribution of short term migrants
- Council area
- Sex and Age
- English language skills
- Household composition
- Economic activity
- Industry
- Highest qualification
- Health
- Tenure

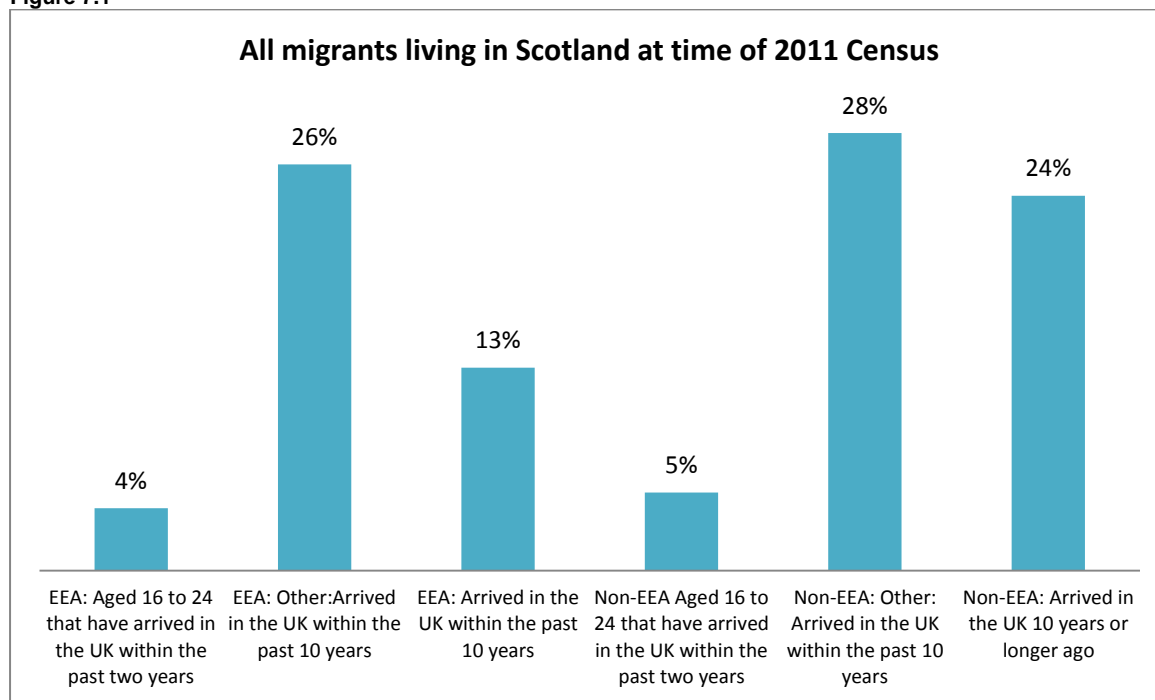
The analysis presented in this section is based on tables AT_183_2011 to AT_192a_2011 available in the Migration section of [Additional Tables](#).

¹ In some tables this group is divided into two; EEA Migrants Aged 16 to 24 that have arrived in the UK within the past two years and EEA Migrants Other: Arrived in the UK within the past 10 years.

Migration at Scotland level and by council area

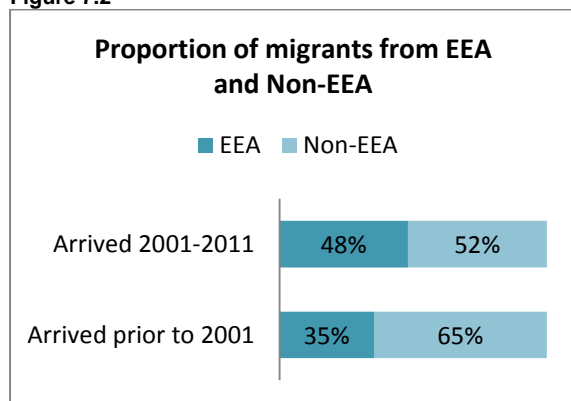
The 2011 census recorded 369,000 migrants living in Scotland. Of these, 57 per cent come from non-EEA areas and 43 per cent came from EEA areas.

Figure 7.1



Over a third (37 per cent) of all migrants living in Scotland at the time of the 2011 Census arrived in the UK before 2001 and 63 per cent of migrants arrived since 2001.

Figure 7.2



Of those migrants who arrived in the UK prior to 2001, 65 per cent came from non-EEA areas and 35 per cent came from EEA.

Of those migrants who arrived in the UK since 2001, 52 per cent arrived from non-EEA areas and 48 per cent from EEA.

Recent non-EEA migrants make up 28 per cent of all migrants in Scotland. This represents 2 per cent of the Scottish population as a whole. However, recent non-EEA migrants are not evenly distributed around Scotland, with many clustered around city and university areas. Appendix 1 gives the proportion of different groups of migrants by council area.

Just under a tenth (9 per cent) of migrants living in Scotland are aged 16 to 24 and arrived in the UK between 2009 and 2011. This group is considered to be short-term migrants in Scotland for study or a working holiday. The data shows that the short-term migrant groups do tend to cluster around city areas and university towns. For example,

the areas with the highest percentages of migrants in this category are Aberdeen City (11 per cent), Dundee City (15 per cent), Edinburgh City (13 per cent), Fife (11 per cent) and Glasgow City (11 per cent) and Stirling (17 per cent).

7.1 Migration by age and sex

There are similar numbers of male and female migrants in Scotland, 49 per cent of migrants being male and 51 per cent being female.

	EEA migrants		Non-EEA migrants		
	Arrived in the UK within the past 10 years	Arrived in the UK 10 years or longer ago	Aged 16 to 24 that have arrived in the UK within the past two years	Other: Arrived in the UK within the past 10 years	Other: Arrived in the UK 10 years or longer ago
Male	49	43	49	51	49
Female	51	57	51	49	51

The pattern is similar for all migrants who arrived in the UK between 2001-2011 and for non-EEA migrants who arrived prior to 2001.

For migrants who arrived from EEA areas prior to 2001, there were slightly more females (57 per cent) than males (43 per cent).

	All migrants	EEA migrants		Non-EEA migrants		
		Arrived in the UK within the past 10 years	Arrived in the UK 10 years or longer ago	Aged 16 to 24 that have arrived in the UK within the past two years	Other: Arrived in the UK within the past 10 years	Other: Arrived in the UK 10 years or longer ago
Aged 0 to 15	9	13	2	0	17	2
Aged 16 to 24	18	23	8	100	11	7
Aged 25 to 49	53	59	41	0	66	47
Aged 50 to 64	12	5	22	0	5	28
Aged 65 and over	8	1	27	0	1	16

Most migrants living in Scotland are aged between 25 to 49 years. Only 1 per cent of migrants from non-EEA who were not thought to be on short-term visas who moved to Scotland between 2001 and 2011, are aged 65 years or over. This is similar in the EEA migrants who arrived between 2001 and 2011. Perhaps not surprisingly, the age distribution of the established migrant groups is older, with 25 per cent of established EEA migrants aged 65 and over, and 16 per cent of non-EEA established migrants aged 65 and over.

7.2 Migration by English language skills

The great majority (89 per cent) of migrants living in Scotland can speak, read and write in English.

Amongst the migrants from non-EEA who were not thought to be on short-term visas who moved to Scotland between 2001 – 2011, 92 per cent can speak, read and write in English. This is higher in the short term non-EEA group at 98 per cent which is in line with the assumption that many are students. The lowest level of speaking, reading and writing is seen in the recent EEA migrant group at 81 per cent. Across all migrants groupings 'No skills in English' was uncommon.

	All Migrants aged 3 and over	EEA migrants		Non-EEA migrants		
		Arrived in the UK within the past 10 years	Arrived in the UK 10 years or longer ago	Aged 16 to 24 that have arrived in the UK within the past two years	Other: Arrived in the UK within the past 10 years	Arrived in the UK 10 years or longer ago
Spoken English Only	5	9	2	0	3	4
Speaks, reads and writes English	89	81	95	98	92	91
No skills in English	2	2	0	0	1	2
Any other combination of skills in English	5	7	4	1	3	4

7.3 Migration by household composition

	All migrants in households	EEA migrants		Non-EEA migrants		
		Arrived in the UK within the past 10 years	Arrived in the UK 10 years or longer ago	Aged 16 to 24 that have arrived in the UK within the past two years	Other: Arrived in the UK within the past 10 years	Arrived in the UK 10 years or longer ago
Couple family - with dependent children	32	31	24	5	41	29
Couple family - without dependent children	22	20	28	11	17	27
Lone parent family - with dependent children	5	5	5	2	6	5
Lone parent family - without dependent children	2	1	4	1	1	3
One person Households	14	9	23	11	12	18
Other household type (1)	26	34	17	71	22	19

(1) For example, all student households

With the exception of those aged 16 to 24 that have arrived in the UK between 2009-2011, the couple families with or without dependent children is the most common household composition for migrants living in Scotland.

7.4 Migration by economic activity and industry

	All migrants aged 16 and over	EEA migrants		Non-EEA migrants		
		Arrived in the UK within the past 10 years	Arrived in the UK 10 years or longer ago	Aged 16 to 24 that have arrived in the UK within the past two years	Other: Arrived in the UK within the past 10 years	Arrived in the UK 10 years or longer ago
Economically Active: Employed	60	72	56	14	57	61
Economically Active: Unemployed	6	6	4	9	8	5
Economically Inactive: Student	15	15	3	73	19	4
Economically Inactive: Other	19	7	36	4	15	30

Fifty-seven per cent of non-EEA migrants (the MM study group) who arrived between 2001-2011 are in employment. Nineteen per cent reported that they were students. The student grouping will include young people aged 16 to 18 who are still in school as well as other young people who arrived with their families as children and are now at college or university. In addition this group will include some recent non-EEA migrants who have chosen to gain qualifications that are recognised in the UK.

Recent non-EEA migrants in employment worked across a wide range of industries. Health and social work (20 per cent) accounted for the largest proportion, followed by Accommodation and food services (14 per cent) and Wholesale and retail trade (12 per cent).

Table 7. 6: Migrants aged 16 to 74 in employment - % by industry, 2011						
	All migrants aged 16 to 74 in employment	EEA migrants		Non-EEA migrants		
		Arrived in the UK within the past 10 years	Arrived in the UK 10 years or longer ago	Aged 16 to 24 that have arrived in the UK within the past two years	Other: Arrived in the UK within the past 10 years	Arrived in the UK 10 years or longer ago
A,B,D,E. Agriculture, energy and water	4	5	4	2	4	3
C. Manufacturing	9	17	6	2	5	5
F. Construction	4	6	5	1	2	4
G. Wholesale and retail trade	13	11	12	21	12	15
H. Transport and storage	4	4	4	0	3	4
I. Accommodation and food service	15	19	9	35	14	14
J. Information and communication	3	2	4	3	5	3
K. Financial and insurance activities	4	2	4	3	6	4
L. Real estate activities	1	1	1	0	1	1
M. Professional, scientific and technical	6	4	7	4	7	7
N. Administrative and support service	6	8	4	5	5	3
O. Public administration	3	2	6	1	3	5
P. Education	9	6	12	8	9	11
Q. Human health and social work activities	14	8	16	8	20	16
R,S,T,U. Other	5	4	5	6	4	5

7.5 Migration by highest qualification

Over three fifths (62 per cent) of non-EEA migrants who arrived in the UK between 2001 and 2011 held a degree level qualification, although this group will include some short term student migrants. This was higher than the corresponding proportion of EEA recent migrants (48 per cent).

	All migrants aged 16 and over	EEA migrants		Non-EEA migrants		
		Arrived in the UK within the past 10 years	Arrived in the UK 10 years or longer ago	Aged 16 to 24 that have arrived in the UK within the past two years	Other: Arrived in the UK within the past 10 years	Arrived in the UK 10 years or longer ago
No qualifications	15	12	26	5	10	22
Level 1 e.g. Standard Grade	17	21	17	20	14	16
Level 2 e.g. Higher	9	7	10	14	7	10
Level 3 e.g. HND/HNC	10	12	9	10	8	9
Level 4 e.g. Degree	49	48	38	50	62	43

7.6 Migration by general health

For all migrant groups the vast majority described their health as 'good' or 'very good'. The migrants who arrived in the UK prior to 2001 reported slightly poorer health, most likely reflecting their relatively older age profile.

	All migrants	EEA migrants		Non-EEA migrants		
		Arrived in the UK within the past 10 years	Arrived in the UK 10 years or longer ago	Aged 16 to 24 that have arrived in the UK within the past two years	Other: Arrived in the UK within the past 10 years	Arrived in the UK 10 years or longer ago
Very good health	57	60	45	66	67	45
Good health	32	35	32	31	28	35
Fair health	8	5	16	3	4	14
Bad health	2	1	5	0	1	4
Very bad health	1	0	2	0	0	1

7.7 Migration by tenure

The distribution of tenure of the households lived in by migrants varied by migrant group, which is linked to the length of residence in the UK. Nearly half (51 per cent) of non-EEA migrants who arrived in the UK from 2001-2011 live in private rented accommodation or rent free. Over three quarters (77 per cent) of non-EEA migrants aged 16 to 24 that have arrived in the UK between 2009-2011 live in private rented accommodation, which is a common tenure for students. Owner occupation is the most common tenure for the more established migrant groups, at 69 per cent for EEA migrants and 72 per cent for non-EEA migrants.

	All migrants in households	EEA migrants		Non-EEA migrants		
		Arrived in the UK within the past 10 years	Arrived in the UK 10 years or longer ago	Aged 16 to 24 that have arrived in the UK within the past two years	Other: Arrived in the UK within the past 10 years	Arrived in the UK 10 years or longer ago
Owned	43	20	69	13	31	72
Private rented or living rent free	40	59	14	79	51	14
Social rented	17	21	17	8	18	13

8. Pilot Council Areas

Part of the Migration Matters Scotland project involved working closely with five council areas to learn more about the impact migration has had over the past ten years. The pilot areas are:

- Argyll & Bute
- Dundee City
- Edinburgh, City of
- Fife
- Perth & Kinross

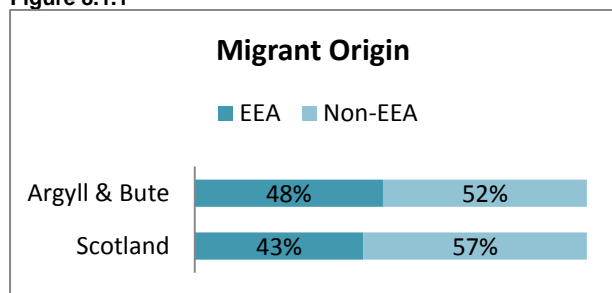
Additional data was gathered on these individual council areas to gain some insight into the characteristics of migrants who have decided to settle there.

The analysis presented in this section is based on tables AT_184b_2011 to AT_192b_2011 available in the Migration section of [Additional Tables](#).

8.1 Argyll & Bute

Scotland's Census 2011 showed that Argyll & Bute had a total population of 88,200 of which 5 per cent were born outwith the UK compared to 7 per cent across Scotland as a whole.

Figure 8.1.1



The profile of the origin of migrants living in Argyll & Bute shows that 52 per cent come from non-EEA areas compared with 57 per cent for Scotland as a whole.

For migrants living in Argyll & Bute who arrived before 2001, 61 per cent came from non-EEA areas and 39 per cent from the EEA. For migrants living in Argyll & Bute who arrived between 2001 and 2011, 40 per cent came from non-EEA areas and 60 per cent from EEA.

Figure: 8.1.2

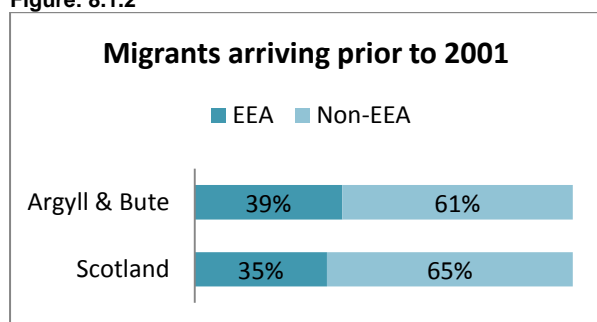
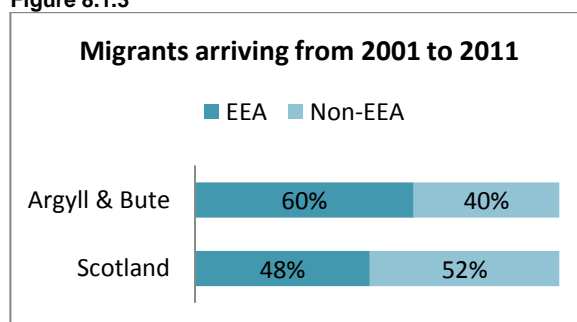
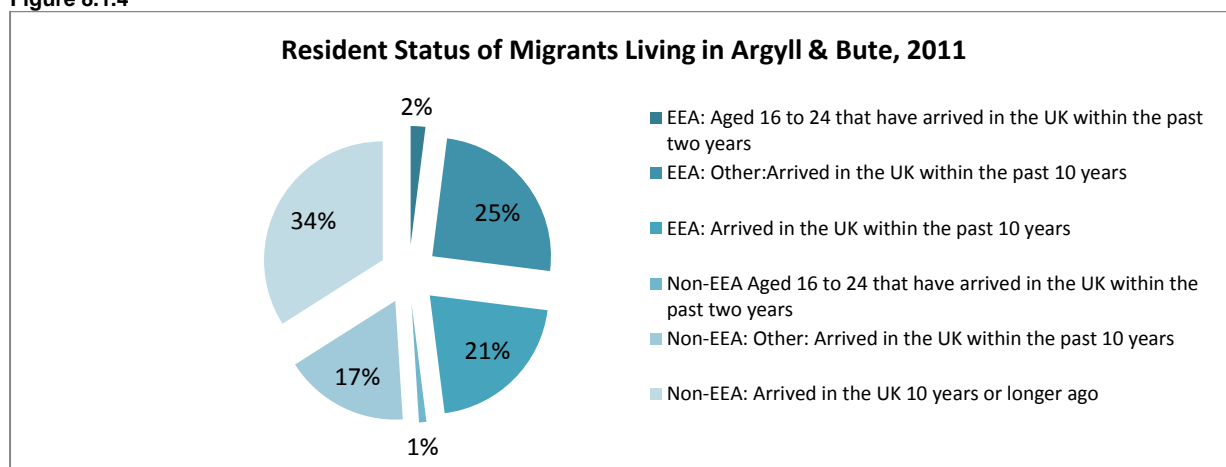


Figure 8.1.3



Fewer than two fifths (17 per cent) of migrants living in Argyll and Bute arrived in the UK from non-EEA between 2001-2011 and were not thought to be on short term visas. This is a smaller proportion than Scotland as a whole (28 per cent).

Figure 8.1.4



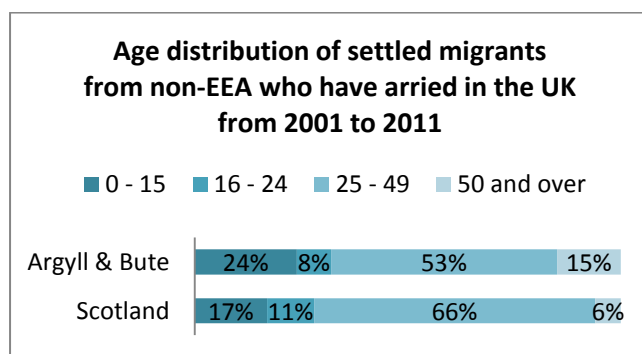
Just under a third of migrants living in Argyll & Bute arrived prior to 2001 and came from a non-EEA area. This is a larger proportion than for Scotland as a whole (24 per cent).

Focus on Argyll & Bute – settled migrants from non-EEA areas who arrived from 2001-2011

The characteristics of migrants from non-EEA areas who have arrived in the UK between 2001 – 2011 were analysed. In order to focus on people who were planning to stay for the long term. Young people aged 16 to 24 who had been in the country for less than 2 years were removed from the data as they were thought to probably be students or on a working holiday.

Personal characteristics

Figure 8.1.5



The age range of settled migrants from non-EEA living in Argyll & Bute that arrived in the UK between 2001-2011 is different to that of Scotland as a whole. 15 per cent of migrants living in Argyll & Bute in this group are aged over 50 years. This compares to 6 per cent in Scotland as a whole.

Home and family

Just under half (48 per cent) of settled migrants living in Argyll & Bute from non-EEA areas that arrived between 2001-2011 are part of couple families with dependent children either as a parent or child. This is a larger proportion than the Scotland wide figure (41 per cent).

Just under half (47 per cent) of settled migrants from non-EEA living in Argyll & Bute that arrived between 2001-2011 own their own home compared with 31 per cent across Scotland as a whole.

Table 8.1.1

Tenure	Scotland (%)	Argyll & Bute (%)
Owned	31	47
Private Rented	49	37
Social Rented	18	12
Lives rent free	2	4

Work and qualifications

Table 8.1.2

Qualification of those aged 16 and over	Scotland (%)	Argyll & Bute (%)
Level 1: Standard Grade or equivalent	14	21
Level 2: Higher or equivalent	7	10
Level 3: HNC/HND or equivalent	8	8
Level 4: Degree or equivalent	62	54
No Qualification	10	8

Just under half of settled migrants (aged 16 and over) living in Argyll & Bute from non-EEA that arrived between 2001-2011 have a degree level qualification which compares to 62 per cent across Scotland as a whole.

Two thirds (67 per cent) of settled migrants living in Argyll & Bute (aged between 16 and 74) from non-EEA areas that arrived between 2001-2011 are in employment. This is higher than the proportion for Scotland as a whole (57 per cent).

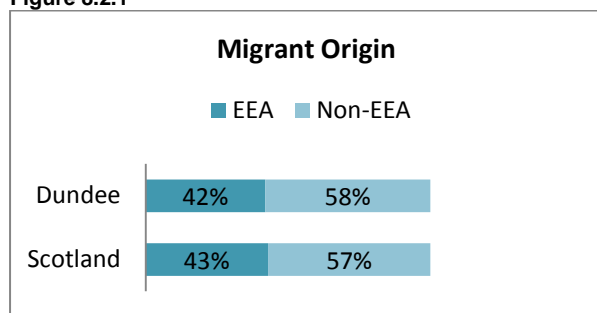
Table 8.1.3

Economic Activity	Scotland (%)	Argyll & Bute (%)
Economically Active: Employed	57	67
Economically Active: Unemployed	8	6
Economically Inactive: Student	19	6
Economically Inactive: Other	15	21

8.2 Dundee City

Scotland's Census 2011 showed that Dundee City had a total population of 147,300 of which 9 per cent were born outwith the UK compared to 7 per cent across Scotland.

Figure 8.2.1



The profile of the origin of migrants to Dundee City is similar to that of Scotland as a whole.

42 per cent of all migrants living in Dundee City come from EEA areas and 58 per cent come from non-EEA areas.

Just under a third of migrants living in Dundee City who arrived prior to 2001 came from non-EEA. For migrants living in Dundee City who arrived between 2001 and 2011, 53 per cent came from non-EEA areas and 47 per cent from EEA.

Figure: 8.2.2

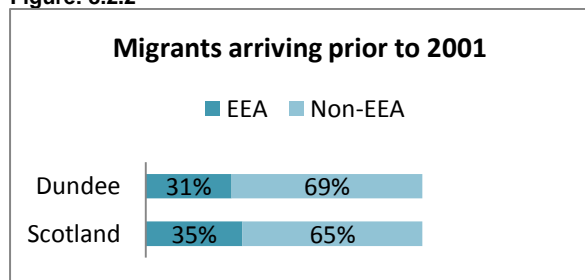
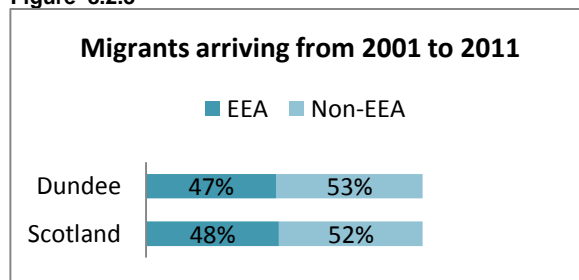
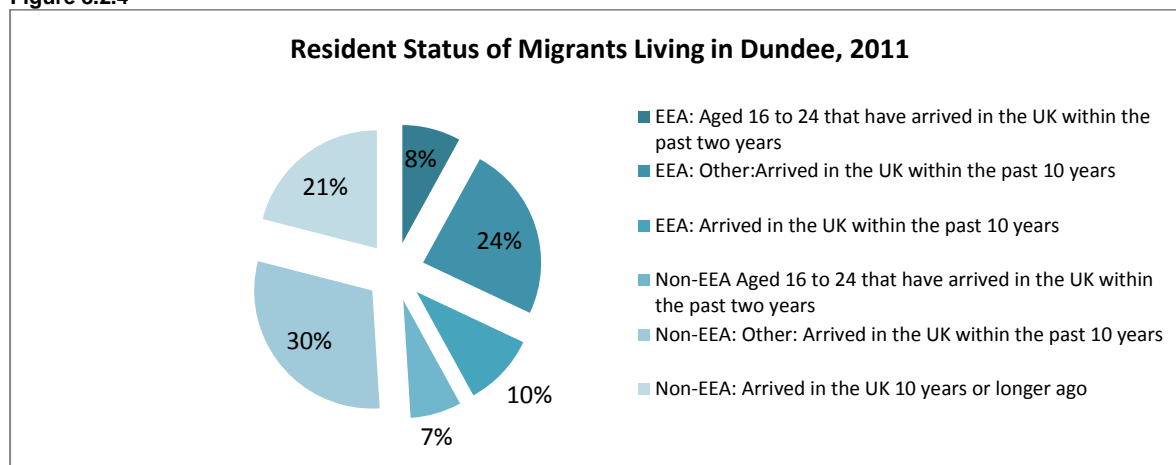


Figure 8.2.3



Less than a third (30 per cent) of migrants living in Dundee City arrived in the UK from non-EEA between 2001-2011 and were not thought to be on short term visas. This is a slightly larger proportion than Scotland as a whole (28 per cent).

Figure 8.2.4



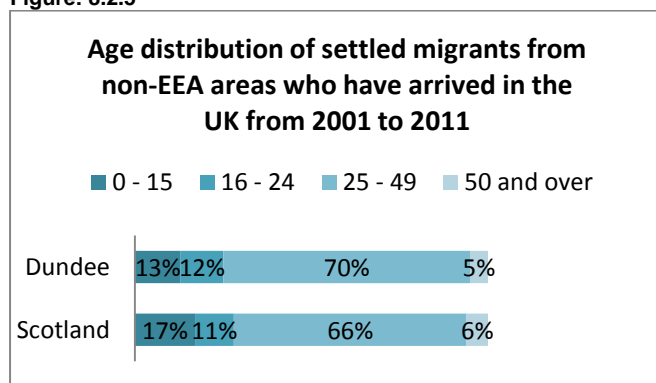
Slightly more than a fifth (21 per cent) of migrants living in Dundee City arrived prior to 2001 and came from a non-EEA area. This is a smaller proportion than for Scotland as a whole (24 per cent).

Focus on Dundee City – settled migrants from non-EEA areas who arrived from 2001- 2011

The characteristics of migrants from non-EEA areas who have arrived in the UK between 2001 – 2011 were analysed. In order to focus on people who were planning to stay for the long term. Young people aged 16 to 24 who had been in the country for less than 2 years were removed from the data as they were thought likely to be students or on a working holiday.

Personal characteristics

Figure: 8.2.5



The age range of settled migrants from non-EEA living in Dundee City that arrived in the UK between 2001-2011 is similar to that of Scotland as a whole. More than two thirds of all migrants (70 per cent) living in Dundee City in this group are aged between 25 and 49 years. This compares to 66 per cent in Scotland as a whole.

Home and family

Just over a third (35 per cent) of settled migrants from non-EEA areas that arrived between 2001-2011 living in Dundee City are part of couple families with dependent children either as a parent or child. This is a smaller proportion than the Scotland wide figure (41 per cent).

Just under a quarter of settled migrants from non-EEA areas that arrived between 2001-2011 living in Dundee City own their own home compared with 31 per cent across Scotland as a whole.

Table 8.2.1

Tenure	Scotland (%)	Dundee (%)
Owned	31	23
Private Rented	49	67
Social Rented	18	9
Lives rent free	2	1

Work and qualifications

Table 8.2.2

Qualification of those aged 16 and over	Scotland (%)	Dundee (%)
Level 1: Standard Grade or equivalent	14	9
Level 2: Higher or equivalent	7	8
Level 3: HNC/HND or equivalent	8	5
Level 4: Degree or equivalent	62	72
No Qualification	10	7

Just less than three quarters (72 per cent) of settled migrants (aged over 16) from non-EEA areas that arrived between 2001-2011 living in Dundee City had a degree level qualification compared to 62 per cent across Scotland as a whole.

Just less than half (47 per cent) of settled migrants (aged 16-74) from non-EEA areas that arrived between 2001-2011 living in Dundee City some kind of employment. This compares to 57 per cent in Scotland as a whole.

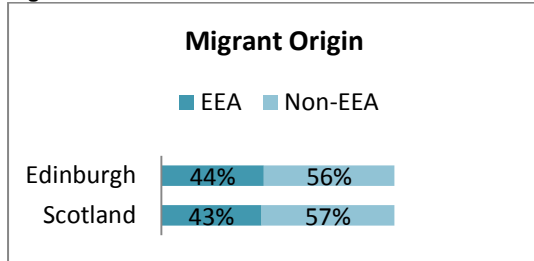
Table 8.2.3

Economic Activity	Scotland (%)	Dundee (%)
Economically Active: Employed	57	47
Economically Active: Unemployed	8	9
Economically Inactive: Student	19	34
Economically Inactive: Other	15	10

8.3 City of Edinburgh

Scotland's Census 2011 showed that City of Edinburgh had a total population of 477,000 of which 16 per cent were born outwith the UK which is a larger proportion than Scotland as a whole (7 per cent).

Figure 8.3.1



The profile of the origin of migrants to City of Edinburgh is broadly similar to that of Scotland as a whole.

44 per cent of all migrants living in City of Edinburgh come from EEA areas and 56 per cent come from non-EEA areas.

For migrants living in City of Edinburgh who arrived prior to 2001 two thirds came from non-EEA areas and one third from the EEA. For migrants living in City of Edinburgh who arrived between 2001 and 2011, 52 per cent came from non-EEA areas and 48 per cent from EEA

Figure 8.3.2

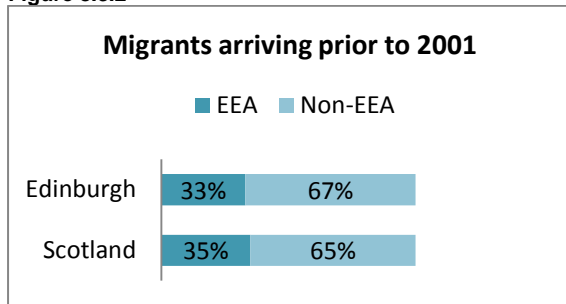
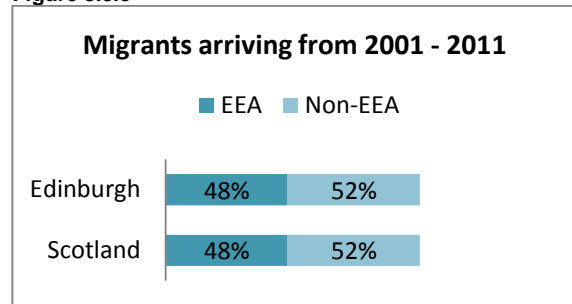
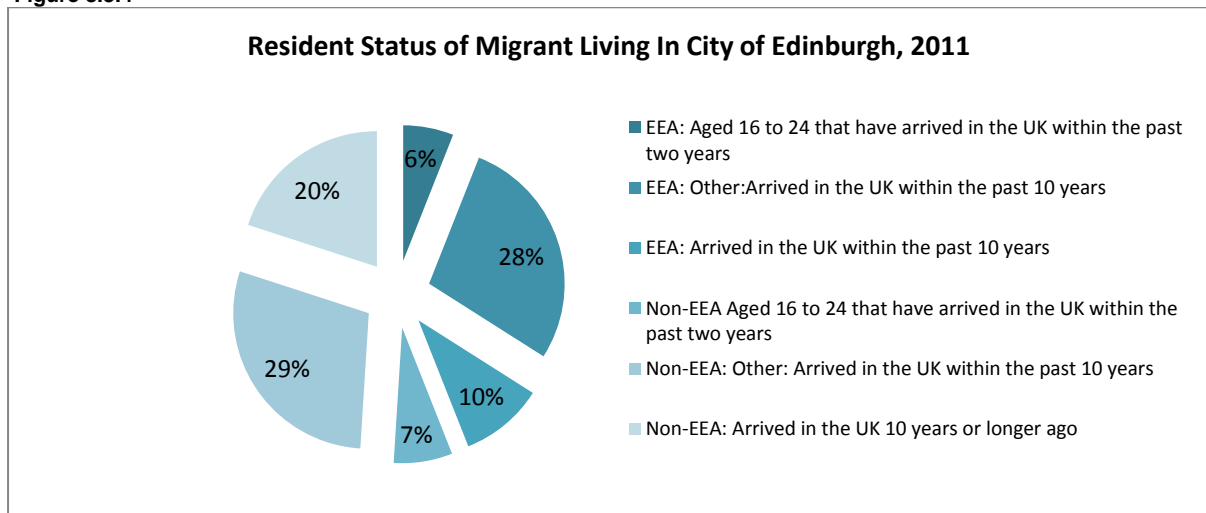


Figure 8.3.3



Of migrants living in City of Edinburgh, 29 per cent have settled from non-EEA and arrived in the UK between 2001-2011 and are not thought to be on short-term visas. This is a slightly higher proportion than Scotland as a whole (28 per cent)

Figure 8.3.4



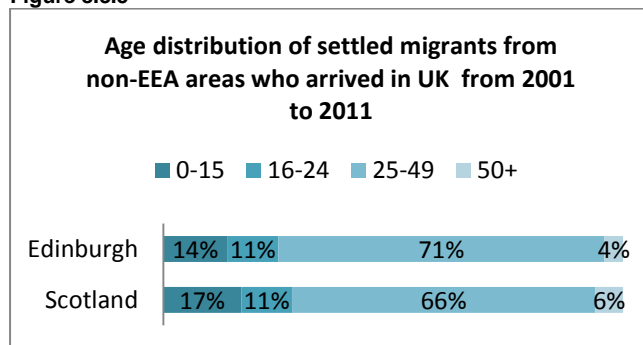
A fifth of migrants living in City of Edinburgh arrived prior to 2001 and came from a non-EEA area. This is a smaller proportion than for Scotland as a whole (24 per cent).

Focus on City of Edinburgh – settled migrants from non-EEA areas who have arrived from 2001 - 2011

The characteristics of migrants from non-EEA areas who have arrived in the UK between 2001 – 2011 were analysed. In order to focus on people who were planning to stay for the long term. Young people aged 16 to 24 who had been in the country for less than 2 years were removed from the data as they were thought likely to be students or on a working holiday.

Personal characteristics

Figure 8.3.5



More than four fifths (82 per cent) of settled migrants from non-EEA that arrived in the UK between 2001-2011 living in Edinburgh are aged between 16 and 49 years. This is a greater proportion than of Scotland as a whole (77 per cent).

Home and family

Just over a third (34 per cent) of settled migrants from non-EEA that arrived in the UK between 2001-2011 living in Edinburgh are part of couple families with dependent children either as a parent or child. This is less than the proportion for Scotland (41 per cent).

A quarter of migrants living in City of Edinburgh in this group own their own home compared with 31 per cent across Scotland as a whole.

Table 8.3.1

Tenure	Scotland (%)	Edinburgh (%)
Owned	31	25
Private Rented	49	63
Social Rented	18	11
Lives rent free	2	1

Work and qualifications

Table 8.3.2

Qualification of those aged 16 and over	Scotland (%)	Edinburgh (%)
Level 1: Standard Grade or equivalent	14	11
Level 2: Higher or equivalent	10	8
Level 3: HNC/HND or equivalent	8	6
Level 4: Degree or equivalent	62	70
No Qualification	10	5

70 per cent of settled migrants (aged over 16 years) from non-EEA that arrived from 2001-2011 living in City of Edinburgh had a degree level qualification compares to 62 per cent across Scotland as a whole.

Of settled migrants (aged 16-74) from non-EEA areas that arrived between 2001-2011 living in City of Edinburgh 58 per cent are in some kind of employment. This compares to 57 per cent in Scotland as a whole.

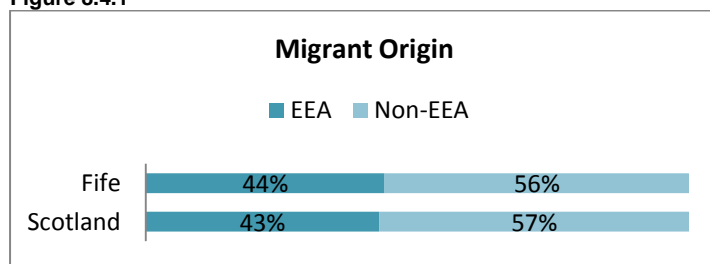
Table 8.3.3

Economic Activity	Scotland (%)	Edinburgh (%)
Economically Active: Employed	57	58
Economically Active: Unemployed	8	6
Economically Inactive: Student	19	25
Economically Inactive: Other	15	11

8.4 Fife

Scotland's Census 2011 showed that Fife had a total population of 365 000 of which 6 per cent were born outwith the UK compared to 7 per cent across Scotland.

Figure 8.4.1

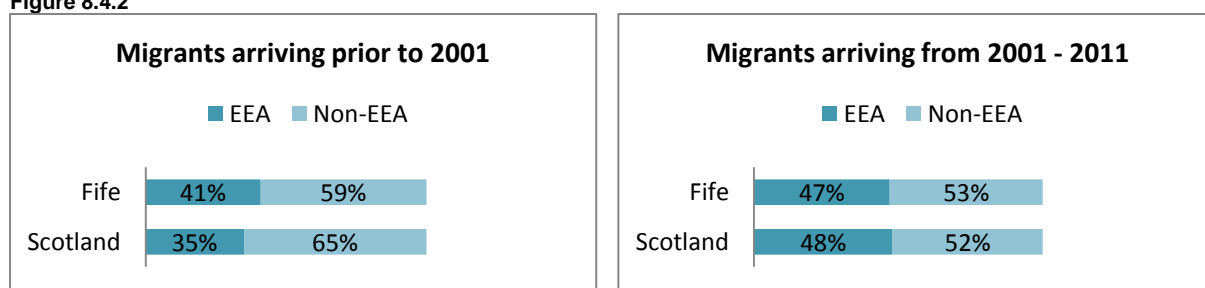


Of all migrants living in Fife 44 per cent come from EEA areas and 56 per cent come from non-EEA areas. This is broadly similar to Scotland as a whole with 43 per cent from EEA and 57 per cent from non-EEA.

For migrants living in Fife who arrived before 2001 59 per cent came from non-EEA areas and 41 per cent from the EEA. For migrants living in Fife who arrived after 2001 53 per cent came from non-EEA areas and 47 per cent from EEA.

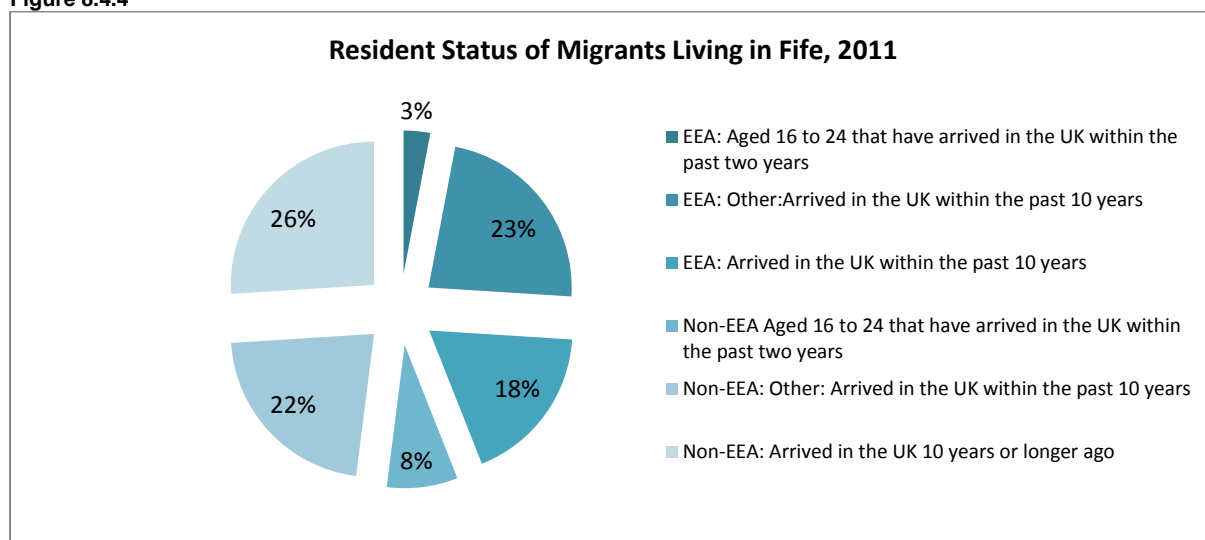
Figure 8.4.3

Figure 8.4.2



Just over two fifths (22 per cent) of migrants living in Fife arrived in the UK between 2001 – 2011 from non_EEA and were not thought to be on short-term visas. This is a smaller proportion than Scotland as a whole (28 per cent).

Figure 8.4.4



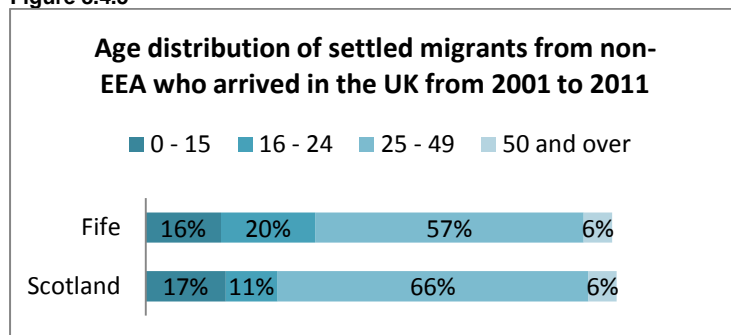
Just less than a fifth (18 per cent) of migrants living in Fife arrived prior to 2001 and came from EEA. This is a smaller proportion than for Scotland as a whole (24 per cent).

Focus on Fife – settled migrants from non-EEA areas who have arrived from 2001 - 2011

The characteristics of migrants from non-EEA areas who have arrived in the UK between 2001 – 2011 were analysed. In order to focus on people who were planning to stay for the long term. Young people aged 16 to 24 who had been in the country for less than 2 years were removed from the data as they were thought to likely be students or on a working holiday.

Personal characteristics

Figure 8.4.5



57 per cent of migrants living in Fife that settled in the UK between 2001-2011 and arrived from non-EEA are aged 25-49 years.

This compares to 66 per cent across Scotland as a whole.

Home and family

Just less than two fifths (39 per cent) of migrants living in Fife that settled in the UK between 2001-2011 and arrived from non-EEA are part of couple families with dependent children either as a parent or child. This is less than the proportion for Scotland (41 per cent).

Two fifths (40 per cent) of migrants living in Fife that settled in the UK between 2001-2011 and arrived from non-EEA own their own home compared with 31 per cent across Scotland as a whole

Table 8.4.1

Tenure	Scotland (%)	%Fife (%)
Owned	31	40
Private Rented	49	52
Social Rented	18	7
Lives rent free	2	1

Work and qualifications

Table 8.4.2

Qualification of those aged 16 and over	Scotland (%)	Fife (%)
Level 1: Standard Grade or equivalent	14	18
Level2: Higher or equivalent	7	12
Level3: HNC/HND or equivalent	8	8
Level 4: Degree or equivalent	62	55
No Qualification	10	7

Over half (55 per cent) of migrants living in Fife that settled in the UK between 2001-2011 and arrived from non-EEA had a degree level qualification which compares to 62 per cent across Scotland as a whole.

Just over half (52 per cent) of migrants living in Fife (aged between 16 and 74) that settled in the UK between 2001-2011 and arrived from non-EEA are in some kind of employment. This compares to 57 per cent in Scotland as a whole.

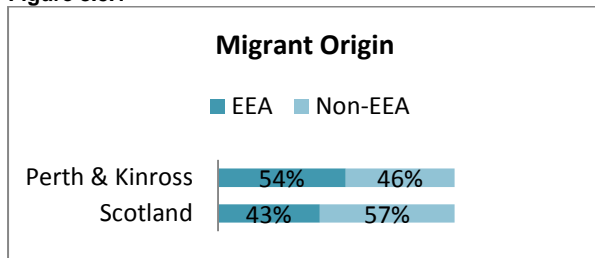
Table 8.4.3

Economic Activity	Scotland (%)	Fife (%)
Economically Active: Employed	57	52
Economically Active: Unemployed	8	6
Economically Inactive: Student	19	28
Economically Inactive: Other	15	13

8.5 Perth & Kinross

Scotland's Census 2011 showed that Perth & Kinross had a total population of 147 000 of which 7 per cent were born outwith the UK which is the same as Scotland as a whole.

Figure 8.5.1



Over half (54 per cent) of all migrants living in Perth & Kinross come from EEA areas and 46 per cent come from non-EEA areas.

For migrants living in Perth & Kinross who arrived prior to 2001, 61 per cent came from non-EEA areas and 39 per cent from the EEA. For migrants living in Perth & Kinross who arrived between 2001 and 2011 35 per cent came from non-EEA areas and 65 per cent from EEA

Figure 8.5.2

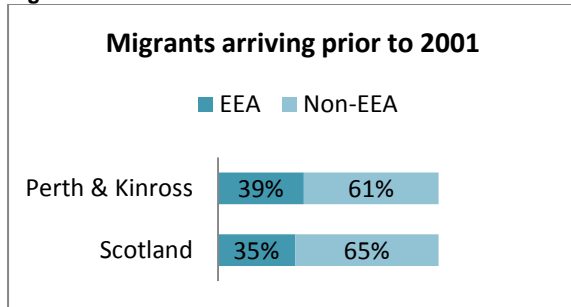
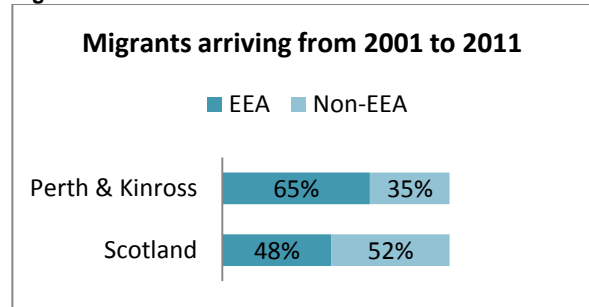
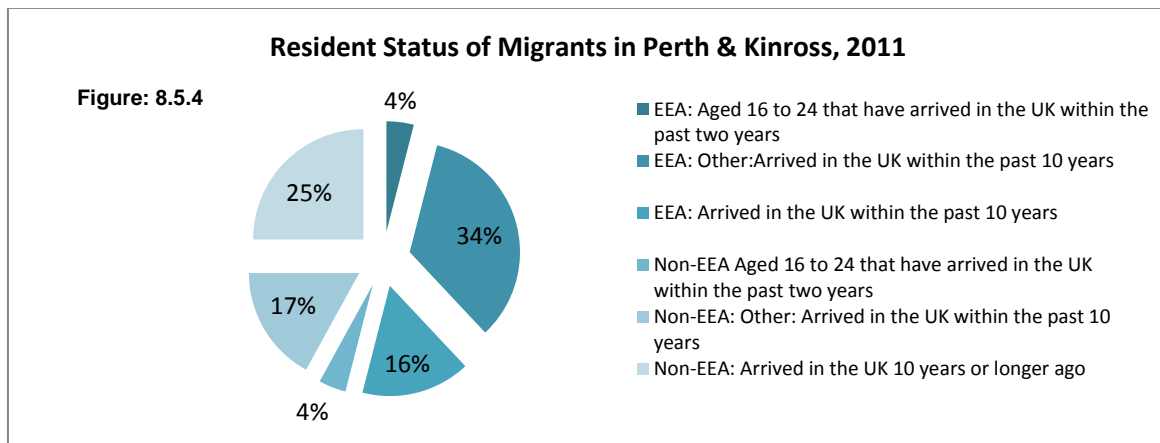


Figure 8.5.3



Less than one fifth (17 per cent) of migrants living in Perth & Kinross arrived in the UK between 2001 – 2011 from non-EEA and were not thought to be on short-term visas. This is a smaller proportion than Scotland as a whole (28 per cent)



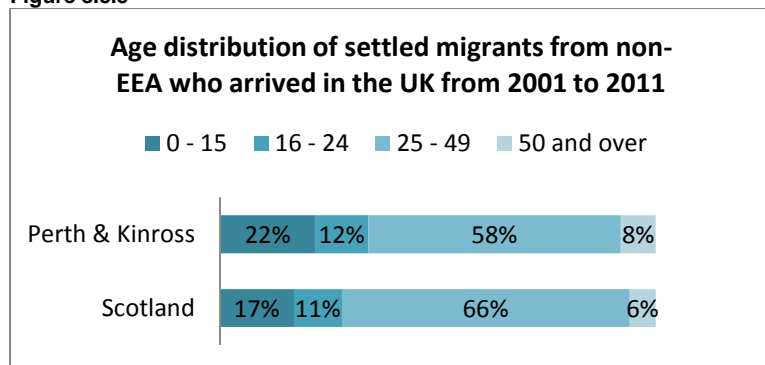
A quarter of migrants living in Perth & Kinross arrived prior to 2001 and came from a non-EEA area. This is a slightly larger proportion than for Scotland as a whole (24 per cent).

Focus on Perth & Kinross – settled migrants from non-EEA areas who have arrived from 2001-2011.

The characteristics of migrants from non-EEA areas who have arrived in the UK between 2001 – 2011 were analysed. In order to focus on people who were planning to stay for the long term. Young people aged 16 to 24 who had been in the country for less than 2 years were removed from the data as they were thought likely to be students or on a working holiday.

Personal characteristics

Figure 8.5.5



58 per cent of migrants living Perth & Kinross that settled in the UK between 2001-2011 and arrived from non-EEA are aged 25-49 years. This compares to 66 per cent across Scotland as a whole.

Home and family

Less than half (45 per cent) of migrants living in Perth & Kinross that settled in the UK between 2001-2011 and arrived from non-EEA are part of couple families with dependent children either as a parent or child. This is greater than the proportion for Scotland (41 per cent).

Just less than two fifths (38 per cent) of migrants living in Perth & Kinross that settled in the UK between 2001-2011 and arrived from non-EEA own their own home compared with 31 per cent across Scotland as a whole.

Table 8.5.1

Tenure	Scotland (%)	Perth & Kinross (%)
Owned	31	38
Private Rented	49	51
Social Rented	18	8
Lives rent free	2	3

Work and qualifications

Table 8.5.2

Qualification of those aged 16 and over	Scotland (%)	Perth & Kinross (%)
Level 1: Standard Grade or equivalent	14	19
Level 2: Higher or equivalent	7	8
Level 3: HNC/HND or equivalent	8	8
Level 4: Degree or equivalent	62	54
No Qualification	10	10

Over half (54 per cent) of migrants living in Perth & Kinross (aged over 16) that settled in the UK between 2001-2011 and arrived from non-EEA had a degree level qualification which compares to 62 per cent across Scotland as a whole

71 per cent of migrants living in Perth & Kinross (aged 16-74) that settled in the UK between 2001-2011 and arrived from non-EEA are in some kind of employment. This compares to 57 per cent in Scotland as a whole.

Table 8.5.3

Economic Activity	Scotland (%)	Perth & Kinross (%)
Economically Active: Employed	57	71
Economically Active: Unemployed	8	6
Economically Inactive: Student	19	9
Economically Inactive: Other	15	14

9. Conclusion

This report was produced by National Records Scotland to provide specific information on non-EEA migrants who have arrived in the UK and are thought to be settled permanently in the UK (i.e. are not thought to be on a short term visa).

The report uses data from the Scotland's Census 2011 to identify the research group and provides information on key points of interest. The main facts revealed are that non-EEA migrants who have arrived in the UK and are thought to be settled permanently in the UK make up two per cent of the whole Scottish population. However, this group is not evenly distributed across the whole country. Similar to other migrant groups recent non-EEA migrants tend to cluster around city and university areas.

The 2011 census is a valuable source of data, much of which is freely available to all people and agencies interested in Scottish society. The report focuses on explaining how to access this data for the purpose of researching patterns of migration. However, the techniques described could be used for any research purpose.

Appendix 1

Table 10: Migrants - % council area.						
	EEA migrants			Non-EEA migrants		
	Aged 16 to 24 that have arrived in the UK within the past two years	Other: Arrived in the UK within the past 10 years	Arrived in the UK 10 years or longer ago	Aged 16 to 24 that have arrived in the UK within the past two years	Other: Arrived in the UK within the past 10 years	Other: Arrived in the UK 10 years or longer ago
All migrants: Total	4	26	13	5	28	24
Aberdeen City	7	32	6	4	37	14
Aberdeenshire	3	36	15	1	20	25
Angus	3	32	18	1	15	32
Argyll and Bute	2	25	21	1	17	33
Clackmannanshire	1	32	20	2	17	28
Dumfries + Galloway	1	24	25	1	17	31
Dundee City	8	24	10	7	30	21
East Ayrshire	1	15	25	0	20	38
East Dunbartonshire	0	8	20	1	20	51
East Lothian	4	27	19	3	18	29
East Renfrewshire	0	9	18	1	20	51
Edinburgh City	6	28	10	7	29	20
Eilean Siar	0	22	19	1	21	37
Falkirk	2	27	19	1	23	28
Fife	3	23	18	8	22	26
Glasgow City	3	19	8	8	39	22
Highland	2	37	17	1	17	25
Inverclyde	2	15	23	0	18	41
Midlothian	1	21	25	1	20	31
Moray	3	32	25	1	15	24
North Ayrshire	1	17	27	1	16	38
North Lanarkshire	1	33	15	1	20	30
Orkney Islands	1	26	19	1	19	34
Perth and Kinross	4	34	16	4	17	25
Renfrewshire.	5	21	17	5	24	29
Scottish Borders	2	33	19	1	17	28
Shetland Islands	3	42	15	1	16	23
South Ayrshire	2	20	24	1	19	34
South Lanarkshire	1	19	19	2	25	34
Stirling	6	20	14	13	24	23
West Dunbartonshire	1	18	27	1	22	31
West Lothian	3	39	16	1	18	24

Further information

This analytical report has been produced using data from Scotland's Census 2011.

The [2011 Outputs Prospectus](#) describes plans for the release of further results in more detail, including additional analytical reports.

Please contact our Customer Services if you need any further information.

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