

New migrants in Scotland from the EU

Analysis of the 2011 census

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Summary

This short report summarises data from the 2011 census in Scotland to provide an overview of the socio-economic situation of new migrants into Scotland. **We define new migrants as those who have arrived in Scotland within the last 10 years.** We examine the housing, employment, education, identity and health of new migrants and compare their situation to that of settled EEA (European Economic Area) migrants who have been living in Scotland for 10 years or more. The particular focus of this report is on the differences and similarities between migrants from recent EU member states (EU8) and established EU member states (EU15).¹

Key findings are:

- New (living in Scotland ten years or fewer) migration from the EU8 countries is a family migration, i.e. a majority of new immigrants living in Scotland are couples with or without children;
- New EU8 migrants are predominantly young.
- New EU8 migrants consider themselves as healthy and not having any health related impediments for work.
- New migrants are very well educated; migrants from the EU15 countries are the most educated group of migrants.
- Despite being well educated, new migrants from EU8 countries seem to face many barriers to being able to use their skills and are over-concentrated in particular industries, such as manufacturing, sales, and services.
- New EU8 migrants are also over-concentrated in low skilled and unskilled occupations.
- New EU8 migrants are spatially concentrated in large urban areas; 45% to 60% of new migrants live in Edinburgh, Glasgow and Aberdeen. New EU8 migrants are more likely to live in smaller urban areas and outside these three cities than new migrants from EU15 countries.
- The majority of new EU8 migrants live in private rented accommodation.
- New migrants from EU15 countries are more likely than other migrants to purchase their own home within 10 years of moving to Scotland.

¹ The EU15 are Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom; the EU8 are Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Slovenia and Hungary. The EEA is all European Union member states as well as Iceland, Norway and Liechtenstein.

- EU8 migrants are more likely to live in social housing than any other group of EEA migrants.
- New EU8 migrants stand out among all other EEA migrant groups as a group who has the highest share of people living in deprived neighbourhoods.

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1. Introduction

Scotland has experienced significant changes in the ethnic composition of its population within the last decade, although compared to England, the total share of non-UK born population is still lower in Scotland. Between 2001 and 2011 the increase in the non-UK born population in Scotland was the highest among devolved countries² (a 93 per cent increase) (Krausova & Vargas-Silva, 2013). This was largely a result of migration from recent EU member states after 2004. The aim of this report is to provide a richer understanding of the situation of new migrants in Scotland and to compare them with other groups of EEA migrants.

2004 marked a new period in the history of European migration. The opening of borders to eight Eastern and Central European countries (Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia) was met with both enthusiasm and a great deal of apprehension from the established EU member states. The migration from new member states increased substantially and among three countries that fully opened their borders to new migrants – Ireland, Sweden and the UK – the UK became a key destination.

Engbersen and Snel (2013) introduce the concept of ‘liquid migration’ to account for the unique character of East-West migration within the enlarged EU that, as they define, is temporal, unpredictable, mainly labour-motivated, regular, and influenced by family structures. The evidence suggests that the poor economic situation in home countries and opportunities in receiving countries are not the only factors that motivated so many people to move. Such non-economic factors as a wish for new experiences and a desire for professional and personal growth are also behind the reasons of mass migration from the EEA 8 countries to the established EU member states.

Given the scale and the diversity of new migrants, it is important to look more closely at this particular group to capture their specific situation. Due to the nature of their migration, these new migrants may occupy different positions than other ethnic and migrant groups in Scotland.

2. Methodological Note

This report is based on analysis of tables produced by the National Records of Scotland. While the majority of the tables are publically available, we have also used several tables that were produced specifically for this report. Due to the

² Devolved nations in the UK are Scotland, Wales and the Northern Ireland

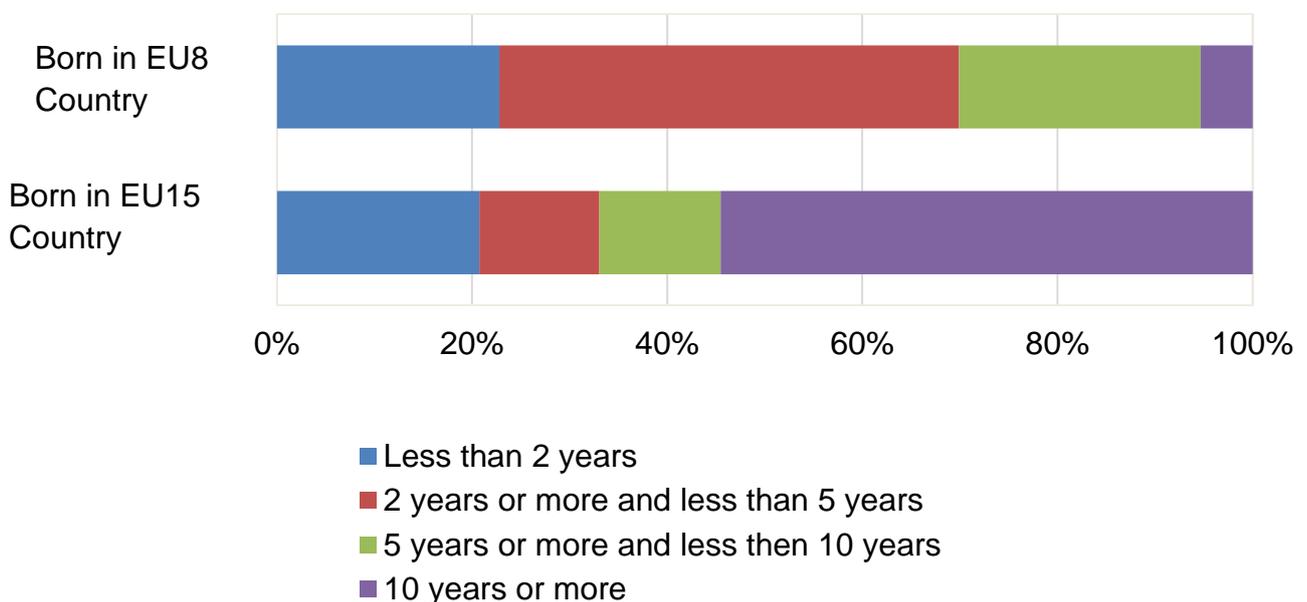
disclosure issues, the data we used subdivides the migrants from the EEA into two broad categories: those originating in established EU (EU15) and recent (EU8) member states (see footnote 1). Further, both groups are divided into two sub-groups based on the length of residence: more than 10 years and fewer than 10 years residence. Throughout the report those migrants who have lived in Scotland fewer than 10 years are referred to as ***new migrants***. With the census being carried out in 2011, we therefore compare migrants who arrived to Scotland either before, or after, 2001. However, the vast majority of the migrants from the EU8 countries who have spent less than 10 years in Scotland arrived after the EU enlargement in 2004 and therefore their length of residence in Scotland in 2011 was seven years or fewer.

3. Demographic characteristics of new migrants

In this section, we provide an overview of the main demographic characteristics of new migrants. We focus on age, gender, ethnicity, nationality and religion to discuss how different or similar new migrants are when compared to settled EU migrants. We will also make comparisons between EU8 and EU15 migrants.

In 2011, there were 159,923 EEA migrants in Scotland, who constituted 43 per cent of all migrants in Scotland. Of these of EEA migrants, 111,213, 69.5 per cent arrived in Scotland less than 10 years ago.

Figure 1. Migrants by length of stay in Scotland



About 70 per cent of new migrants from EU8 countries have lived in Scotland for fewer than five years. Within that, slightly more than two thirds have lived in Scotland between two to five years. In comparison, only slightly over 30 per cent of migrants from EU15 countries have lived in Scotland five years or fewer. Only five per cent of migrants from the EU8 countries have been living in Scotland more than 10 years, while over a half of migrants from the EU15 have been living in Scotland for 10 years or more (Figure 1).

Among new EEA migrants, 67 per cent were from the EU8 member states, which significantly changed the composition of EEA migrants in Scotland. A comparison between the groups arriving to Scotland before and after 2001 demonstrates that new EU8 migrants overwhelmingly outnumber their compatriots who arrived to

Scotland 10 years ago or more. More than that, when comparing the data with the 2001 Census we note that although the Asian population (including several different nationalities) continues to be the largest ethnic minority group in Scotland, Poland and India are the most common countries of birth outside of the UK for people residing in Scotland.

Table 1 - Country of birth

EU8 migrants	Resident fewer than 10 years	Resident more than 10 years	All EEA migrants	Total
Poland	72.32%	39.58%	34.54%	(55231)
Czech Republic	2.68%	6.26%	1.40%	(2245)
Hungary	3.69%	5.11%	1.84%	(2943)
Latvia	5.89%	2.71%	2.80%	(4475)
Lithuania	5.63%	2.76%	2.68%	(4287)
Romania	2.90%	5.80%	1.49%	(2387)
Slovakia	3.30%	2.42%	1.59%	(2549)
Other EU accession countries	3.59%	35.36%	2.59%	(4137)
All EU8 migrants	100% (74083)	100% (4171)		(78254)
EU 15 Migrants				
France	12.59%	5.55%	4.47%	(7147)
Germany	19.29%	33.93%	13.93%	(22274)
Greece	4.74%	1.39%	1.49%	(2380)
Italy	7.12%	7.64%	3.78%	(6048)
Netherlands	5.53%	4.63%	2.57%	(4117)
Spain	9.73%	2.91%	3.07%	(4908)
Republic of Ireland	21.89%	33.29%	14.35%	(22952)
Other member countries	15.85%	8.75%	6.12%	(9782)
Other Non EU countries	3.26%	1.91%	1.29%	(2061)
All EU 15 migrants	100% (37130)	100% (44539)		(81669)

All EEA migrants	(111213)	(48710)	100%	(159923)
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Among all EEA migrants regardless of the length of their residence in Scotland Poles are the largest group (35 per cent), followed by migrants from Germany (14 per cent) and Ireland (14 per cent) (see Table 1). Among settled EU15 migrants, migrants from France, Spain and Italy are other relatively large groups, while among the EU8 migrants relatively large groups are those who came to Scotland from Czech Republic as well as from Latvia and Lithuania (see Figure 2 and Figure 3).

Figure 2 - Migrants from EU15 countries by length of stay and country of origin

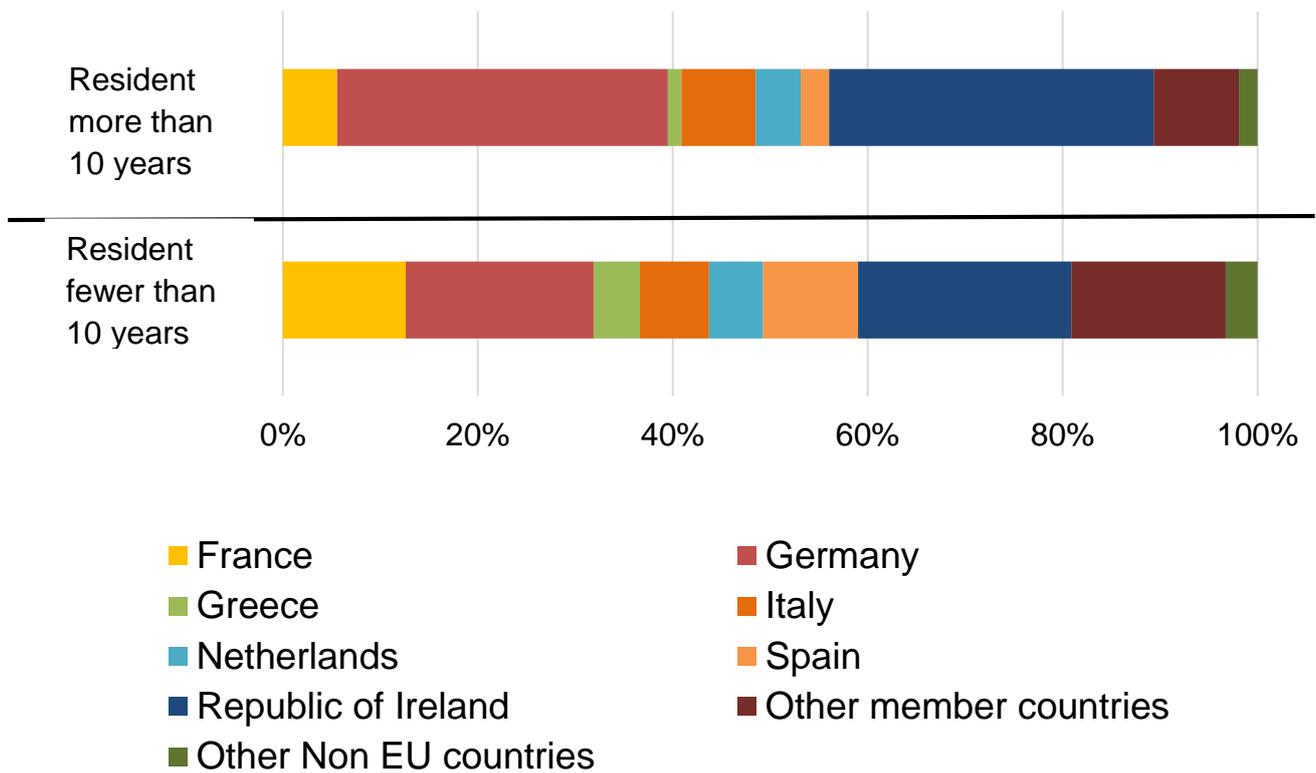
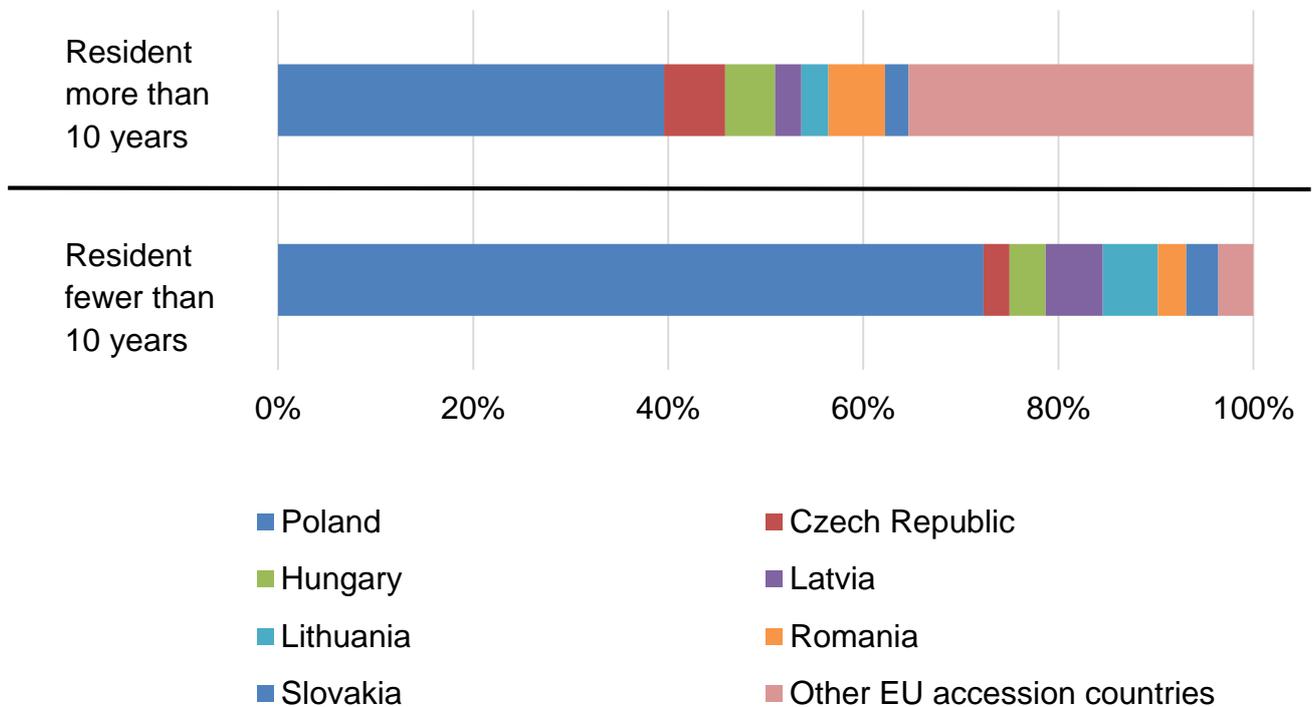


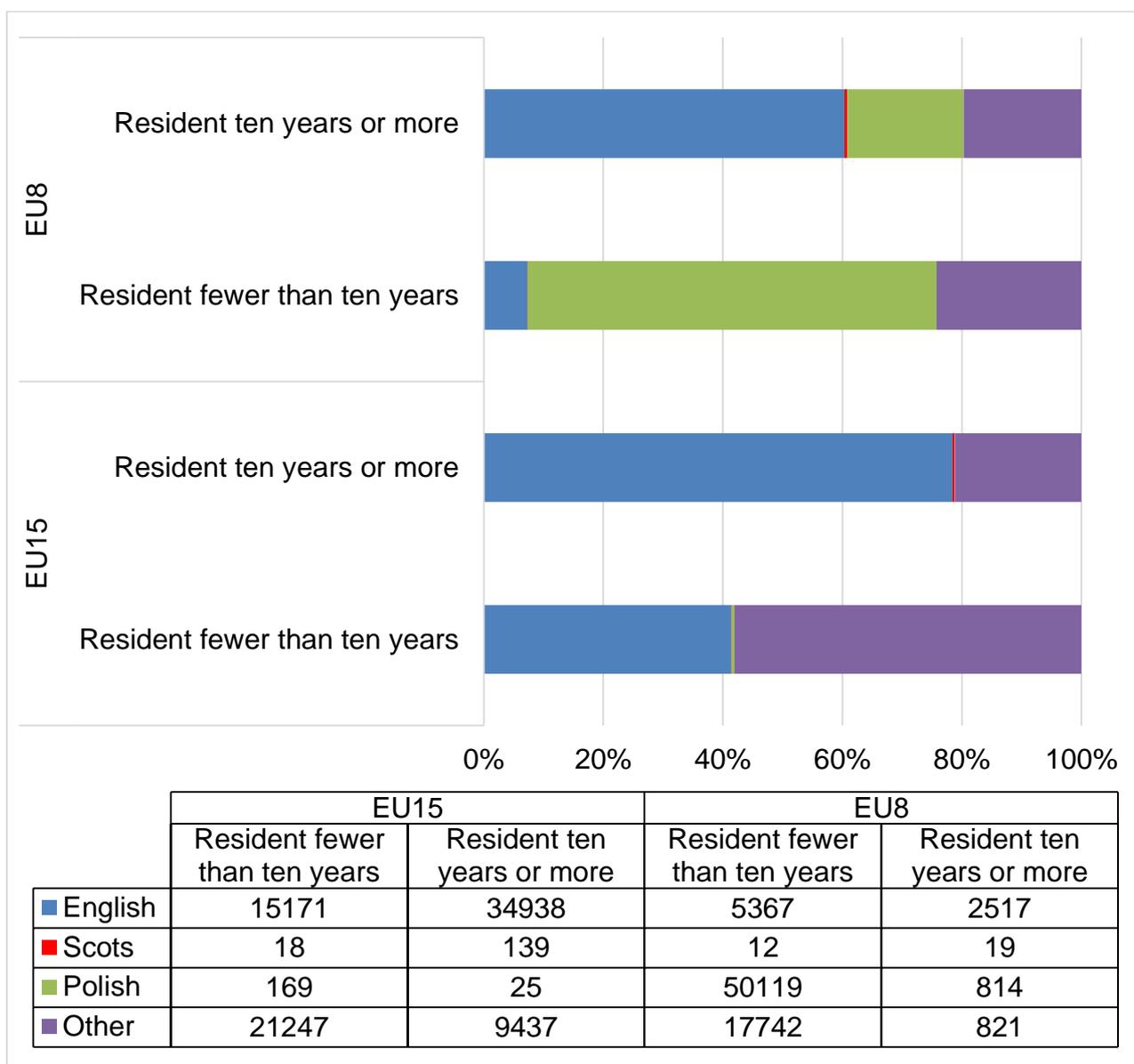
Figure 3 - Migrants from EU8 country by length of stay and country of origin



4. Language skills of migrants

The dominance of Poles among new migrants is also reflected in the main language spoken at home by different groups of EEA migrants. Among those arriving in Scotland less than 10 years ago, 46 per cent declared Polish as the main language spoken at home. Among the EU8 migrants, this number amounts to 69 per cent. However, differences between those arriving in Scotland 10 years ago or more are less apparent: for migrants from recent and established EU member states, English is the main language spoken at home by respectively 60 per cent and 78 per cent (Figure 4).

Figure 4. Migrants by main language used at home (numbers in table below)

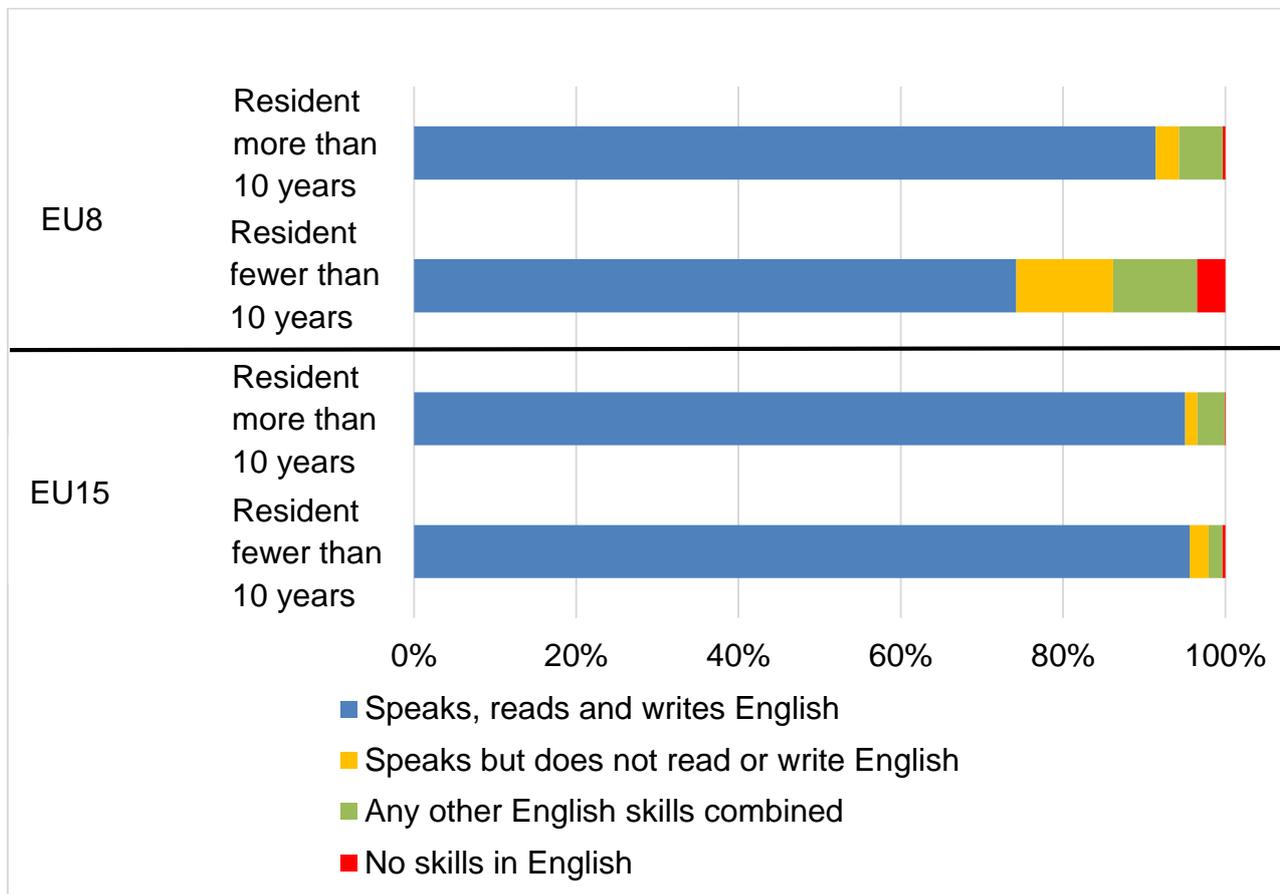


Similarities between EEA migrants arriving in Scotland 10 years ago or more from EU15 and EU8 countries are visible when comparing their English language skills. The percentage of those who had no skills in English was 0.3 per cent for those originating from recent EU member states and 0.08 per cent for those from established EU member states. In comparison, for both groups arriving less than 10 years ago the percentage of those with no skills in English from EU8 countries was 3.5 per cent, but still 0.3 per cent for migrants from EU15 states.

Furthermore, when English language skills are broken into 4 different categories and comparisons are made among all EEA migrants aged 3 and over, new EU8 migrants stand out as the least proficient in English (Figure 5). Thus 23 per cent of these migrants have English language skills which are deficient in some way

(e.g. they speak but do not read or write English). For migrants from established EU member states arriving at the same time only three per cent have English language skills deficient in some way.

Figure 5. Migrants aged 3 and over by English language skills



Additional insight into new migrant’s language skills can be gained through examining the differences in language skills according to the age of migrants’ arrival in Scotland (see Table 2).

For new migrants from EU8 countries, those who arrived in Scotland as children or young adults have better English language skills: five per cent of those who arrived between the ages of 0-15 said that they had no skills in English. This compares to just one per cent of without English language skills in the corresponding age group of new EU15 migrants. Among all those who arrived in Scotland aged 16-34, only two per cent of new EU8 migrants reported that they did not have any English language skills. As age of arrival increases, there is an increase in the share of people without the language skills for new EU8 migrants.

Thus, nine per cent of those who arrived at the ages 35-49 and 23 per cent of those who were 50 years old or older at the time of arrival to Scotland have no skills in English (Table 2). Given the relationship between language and social exclusion³, different levels of English proficiency create another form of social division not only among different EEA migrants, but importantly within the group of new migrants.

Table 2 - Migrants by length of stay and the English language skills

		All EEA Migrants	EU15		EU8	
	Have skills in English		Resident fewer than 10 years	Resident more than 10 years	Resident fewer than 10 years	Resident more than 10 years
All EEA migrants aged 3 and over:	Yes	98%	100%	100%	97%	100%
	No	2%	0%	0%	3%	0%
Arrived in the UK aged 0 to 15:	Yes	99%	99%	100%	95%	100%
	No	1%	1%	0%	5%	0%
Arrived in the UK aged 16 to 34:	Yes	99%	100%	100%	98%	100%
	No	1%	0%	0%	2%	0%
Arrived in the UK aged 35 to 49:	Yes	94%	100%	100%	91%	100%
	No	6%	0%	0%	9%	0%
Arrived in the UK aged 50 and over:	Yes	86%	97%	98%	77%	100%
	No	14%	3%	2%	23%	0%

5. Ethnic, religious and national identity of migrants

Data on religious affiliation makes new EU8 migrants stand out as a group with the highest percentage of those declaring Roman Catholicism as their main religion. The religious identity of all other EEA migrants depicts a similar picture,

³ See, for example, this recent study on the experience of Polish migrants to London and the relationship between language skills and work: Johansson, M., & Śliwa, M. (2014) 'It is English and there is no Alternative': Intersectionality, Language and Social/Organizational Differentiation of Polish Migrants in the UK. *Gender, Work & Organization*, Published online 9 April 2014

though new migrants from established EU member states are noticeable as the group with the highest percentage of people declaring that they have no religion (see Table 3). The differences between EEA migrants from recent and established EU member states are also reflected in their ethnic composition: unlike previous waves of the EEA migrants where a mixture of ethnic identities can be seen, ‘white other (*than any British or Irish*)’ ethnicity dominates among new migrants (Figure 6).

Data on national identity (Figure 7) shows however a great similarity among all new EEA migrants. Regardless of the country of origin, over 80 per cent of those arriving less than 10 years ago declare other (than any British) identity only. Among those arriving 10 years ago or more, the same holds for less than 30 per cent for those from recent EU member states and 40 per cent for those from established EU member states: 50 per cent of migrants from recent EU member states arriving in Scotland 10 years ago or more declared themselves either British only or Scottish only; 41 per cent of people from established EU member states describe themselves this way.

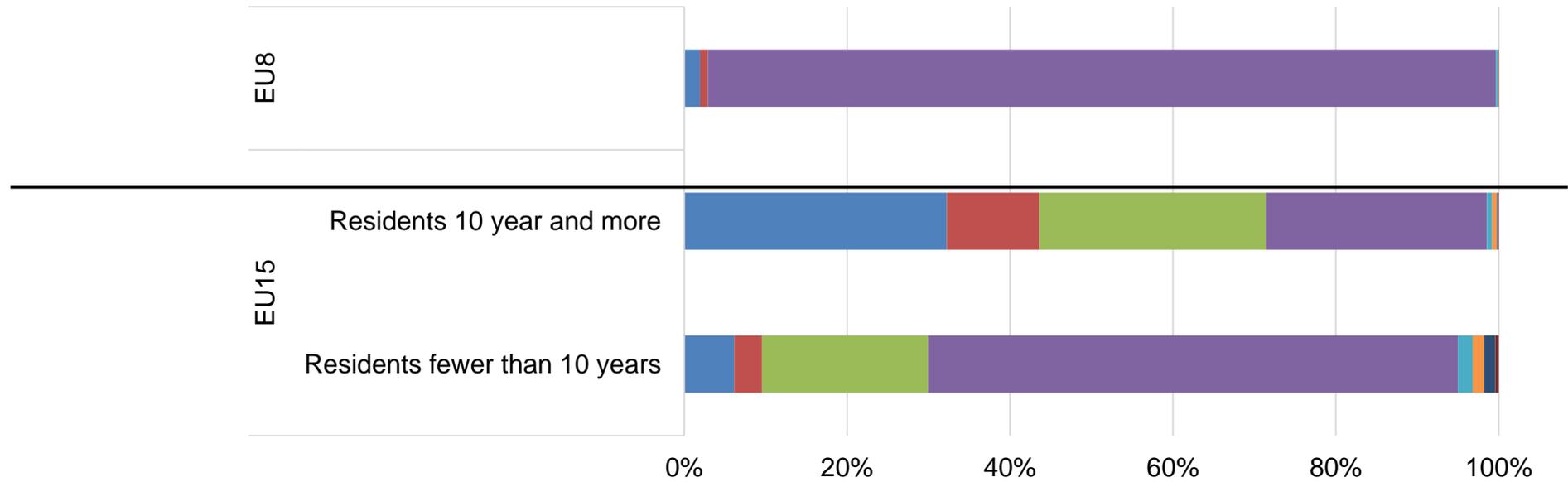
Table 3 - Migrants by religious affiliation

	All EEA Migrants	EU15		EU8	
		Resident fewer than 10 years	Resident more than 10 years	Resident fewer than 10 years	Resident more than 10 years
Church of Scotland	5%	3%	12%	1%	11%
Roman Catholic	49%	33%	38%	65%	39%
Other Christian	10%	12%	8%	9%	12%
Other religion	2%	3%	2%	1%	58%
No religion	27%	40%	33%	17%	28%
Not stated	8%	9%	8%	7%	9%
All EEA migrants	159923	37130	44539	74083	4171

In terms of age of arrival in Scotland, all EEA migrants appear to follow a similar trend as depicted on Figure 8. Among the group that arrived in Scotland 10 years ago or more, the share of those between the ages 0-15 and 16-34 is very similar – around 42 per cent for each age group. However, the pattern changes for new migrants from both established and recent EU member states: over 70 per cent

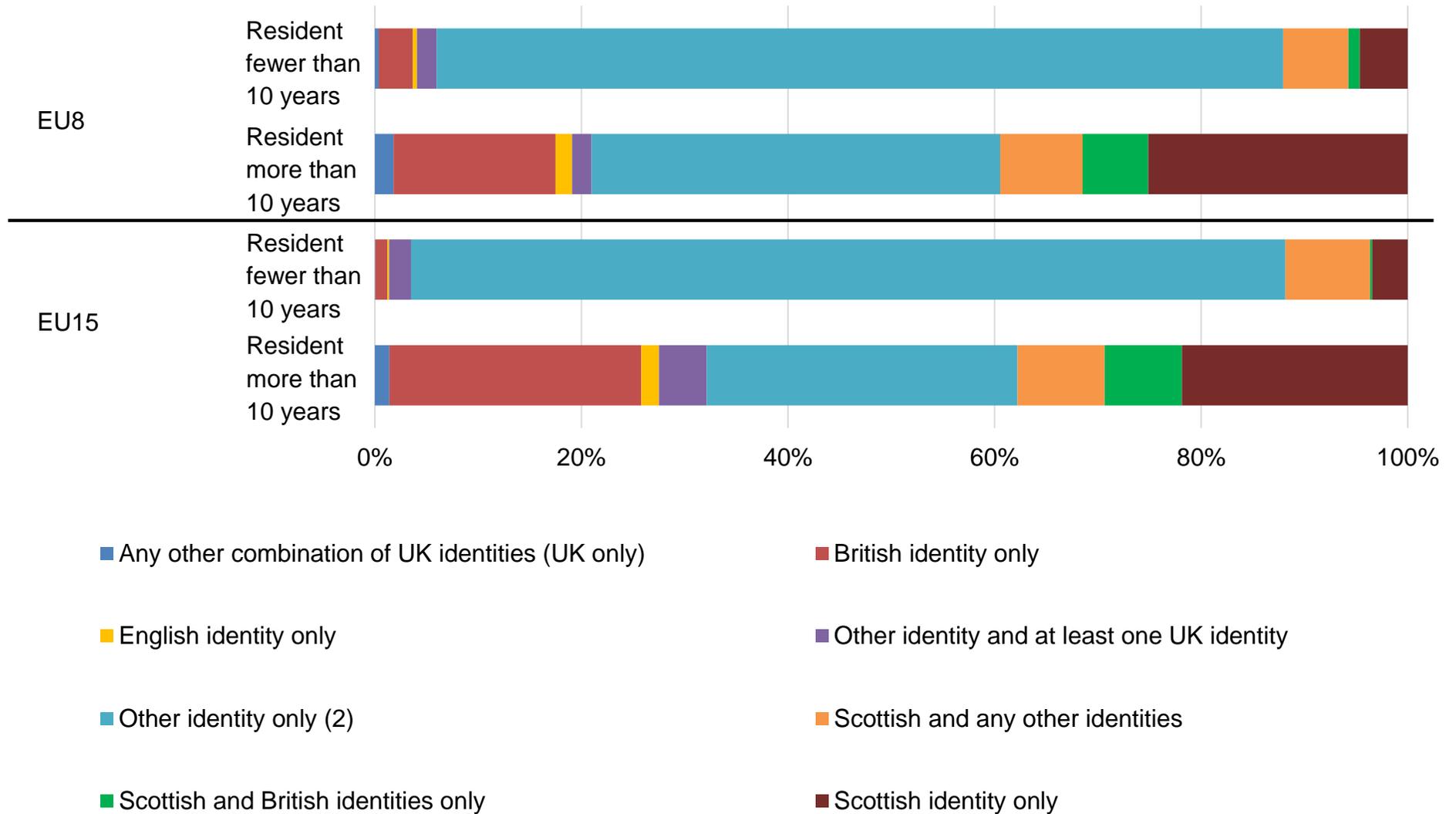
of new migrants are between 16 to 34 years old. For both groups arriving 10 years ago or more, the percentage of those aged 50+ is higher than among recent EEA migrants.

Figure 6. Migrants by ethnicity (count in table below)



	EU15		EU8
	Residents fewer than 10 years	Residents 10 year and more	
■ White: Scottish	2265	14325	1523
■ White: Other British	1265	5034	710
■ White: Irish	7516	12387	31
■ White: Other	23993	12027	75606
■ Mixed or multiple ethnic groups	680	287	199
■ Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British	521	257	58
■ African	500	59	15
■ Caribbean or Black	162	42	13

Figure 7 - Migrants by national identity



6. Age of arrival

When a composition of different age-of-arrival groups is compared (Figure 8), we can see that new migrants are prevalent among the three older age groups and in particular among those who came to Scotland aged 35-49 (62 per cent of the latter group are new EU8 migrants). Among those who arrived in Scotland aged 0-16 the majority are from EU established member states that have lived in Scotland 10 years or more.

A consideration of age and gender compositions of different groups of EEA migrants (Figure 9 **Figure 8**) shows that these compositions are a function of the length of the residence and period of arrival in Scotland rather than related to county of origin of migrants. Thus, the age composition of all new EEA migrants displays broad similarities: over 90 per cent of these immigrants are under 50, the largest age groups here are those who are either aged 16-24 or 25-49. The age profile of migrants from any EEA member states who have been living in Scotland 10 years or more is considerably older – slightly over half of the settled migrants are 50 years of age or older.

Figure 8 - Migrants by the length of residence and the age of arrival in the UK

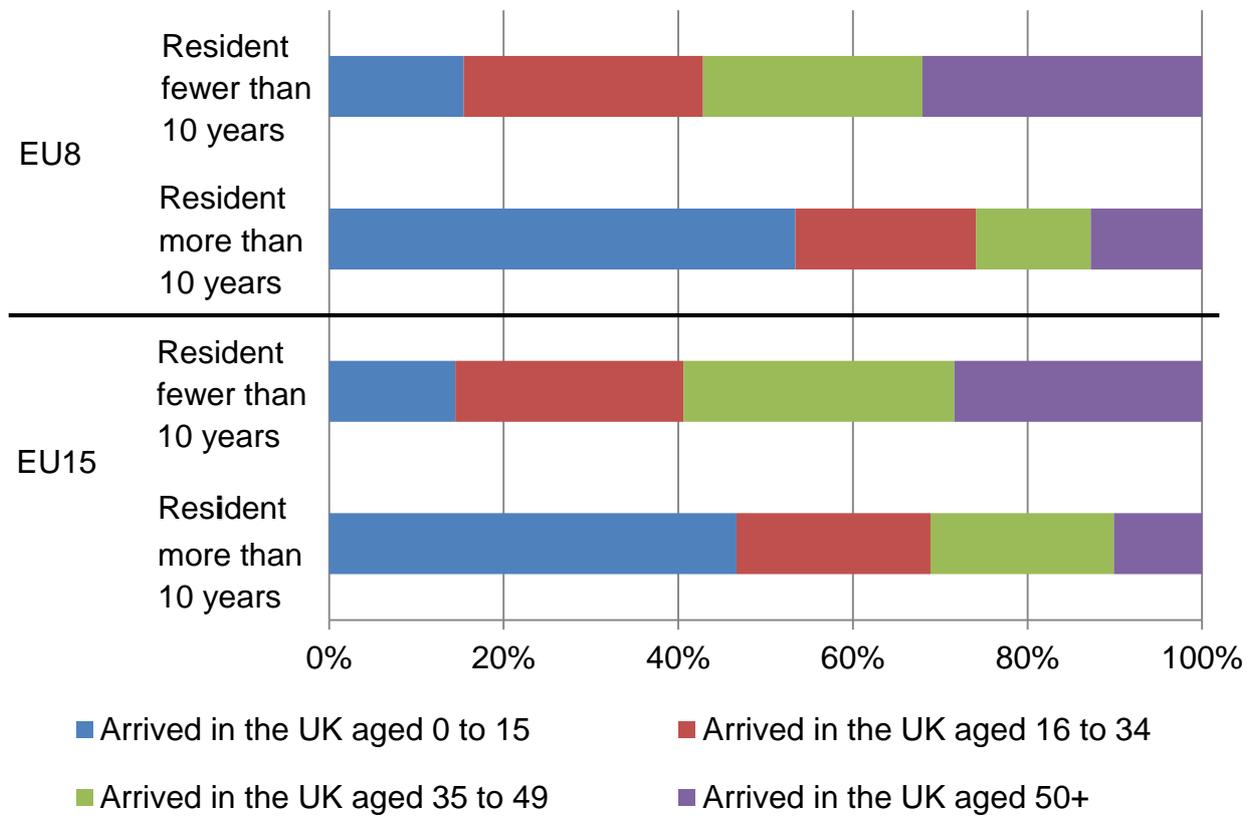
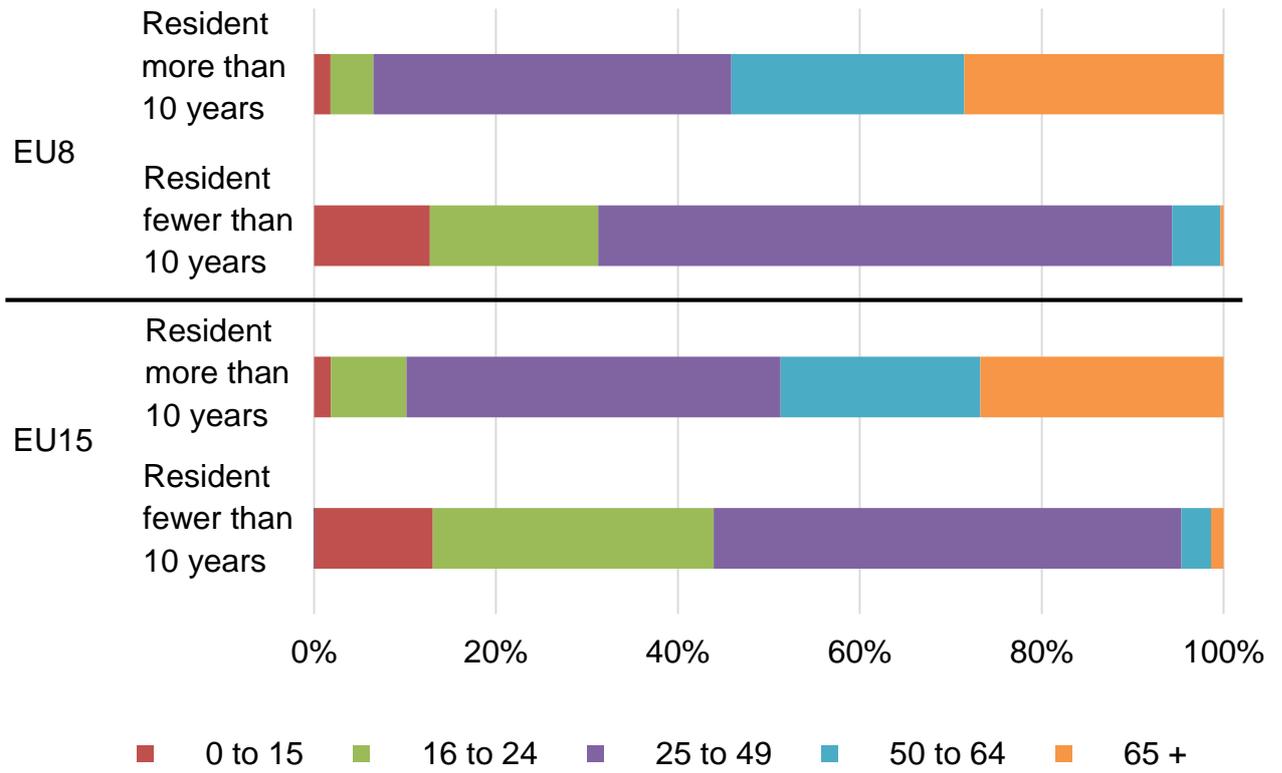


Figure 9 - Age composition of migrants



7. Gender of migrants

The gender composition of shows that among all new EEA migrants there are equal shares of men and women. However females are more prevalent among settled migrants, and in particular among the EU15 migrants – 57 per cent in the latter category are women (Table 4). The largest groups among both male and female EEA migrants are the new EU8 migrants (49% and 44% respectively).

Table 4 - Gender composition of migrants

	EU15		EU8	
	Resident fewer than 10 years	Resident more than 10 years	Resident fewer than 10 years	Resident more than 10 years
All migrants	37130	44539	74083	4171
Males	48%	43%	50%	45%
Females	52%	57%	50%	55%

The overall age distribution pattern is rather similar for men and women among new migrants, with more than 60 per cent of both male and female migrants belonging to the age group 24-49 and a slightly larger share of females who are 24 years of age or younger. Similarly, the age composition of male and female recent migrants from EU15 countries shows similar patterns (see Figure 10 and Figure 11). The differences between gender and age related patterns are more prominent when we look at migrants from the same countries. Thus, among the established EU15 migrants, 35 per cent of male but 45 per cent of female migrants belong to the 25-49 age group, yet 23 per cent of female but 37 per cent of male migrants are 65 years of age or older. Among the settled migrants from the EU8 countries the pattern is reversed – 30 per cent of female but only 22 per cent of male migrants are 65 years of age or older.

Figure 10 - Age composition of migrants, women

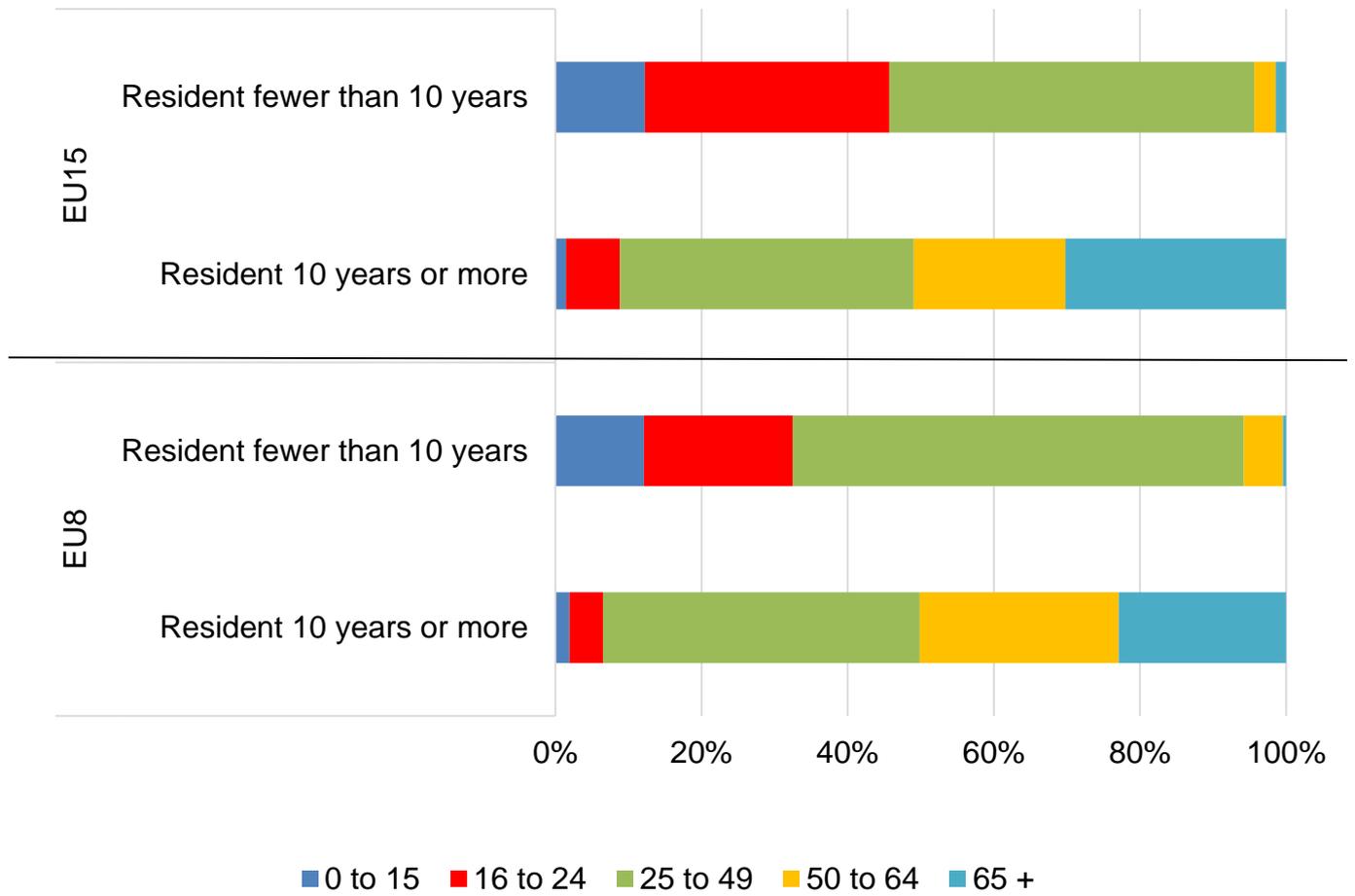
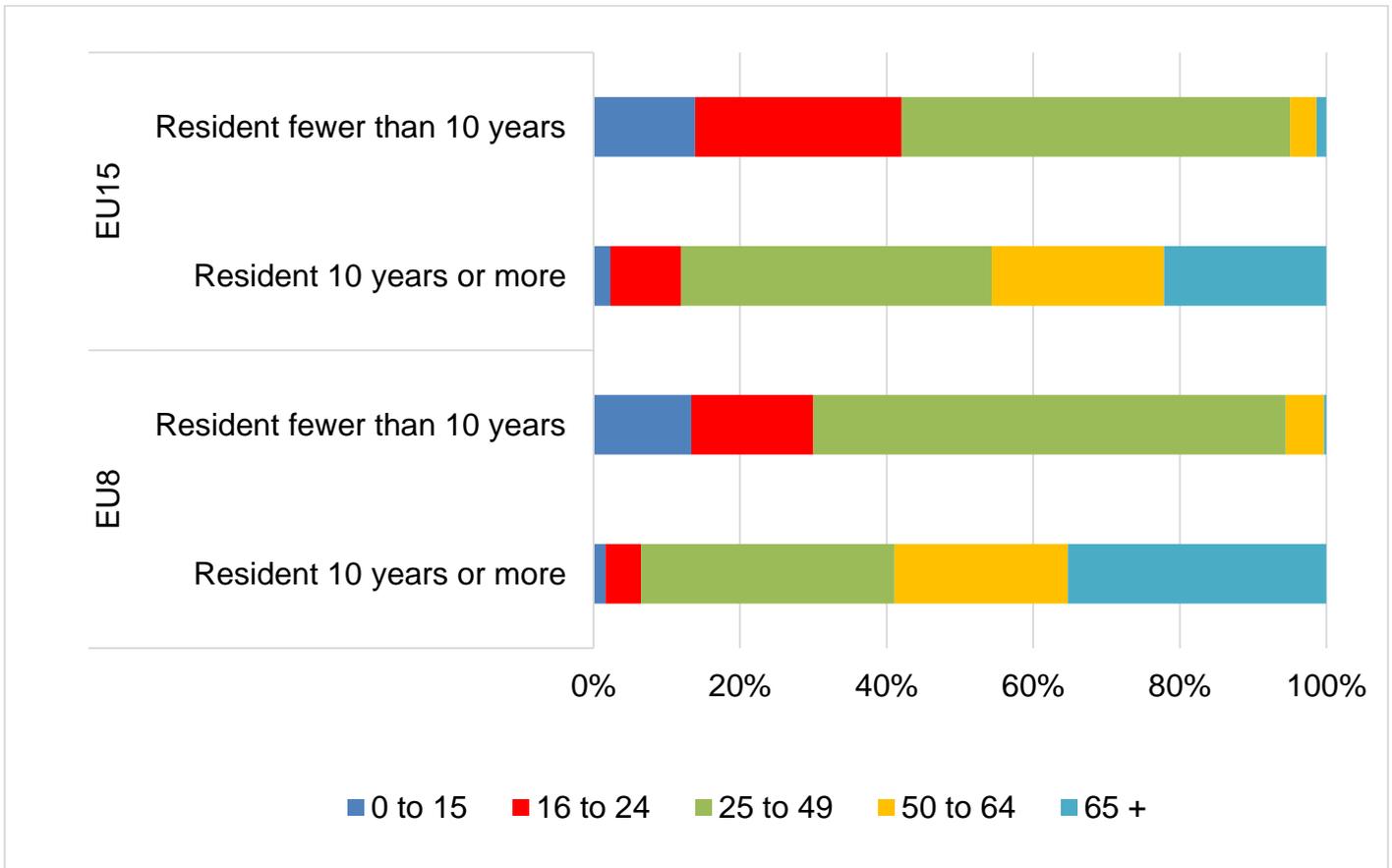


Figure 11 - Age composition of migrants, men



In conclusion new EU8 migrants are different from migrants arriving at the same time from EU15 countries. They are also different from migrants originating in the same (EU8) countries that arrived in Scotland more than 10 years ago. This is particularly with respect to English language skills and religion. New EU8 migrants are similar to new migrants from EU15 countries. They are relatively young, comprise an equal share of men and women, and predominately declare having a national identity other than Scottish and/or British. In terms of ethnicity, new EU8 migrants share the same ethnic identity with other migrants arriving from the same countries earlier, reflecting the ethnic composition of these countries (predominantly White).

8. Employment and educational situation

According to the 2011 Census data, 72 per cent of all EEA migrants were economically active. New EU8 migrants emerge as the most economically active group of all migrants – 85.8 per cent are economically active. This can be contrasted with 61.5 per cent of new EU15 migrants who are economically

active. The comparable figures for those who have lived in Scotland longer than 10 years show greater similarity, with 59.3 per cent from EU8 and 60.2 from EU15 countries being economically active (Table 5).

Table 5 - Migrants by type of economic activity

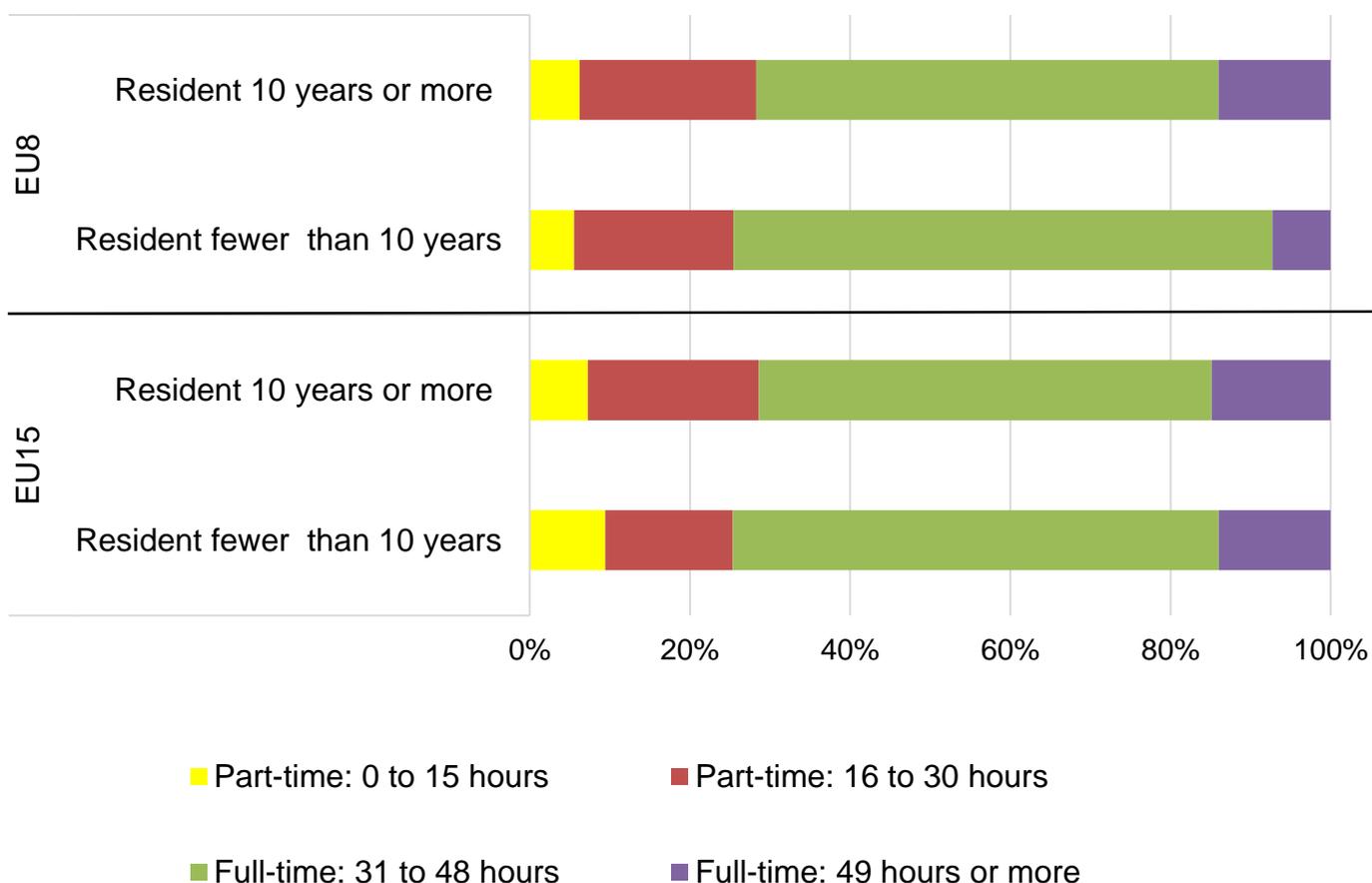
	EU15		EU8		ALL EEA Migrants	
	Resident fewer than 10 years	Resident ten years and more	Resident fewer than 10 years	Resident ten years and more	Total	Total
Economically active: Employee: Part-time	12%	14%	18%	12%	15.2%	(22062)
Economically active: Employee: Full-time	38%	34%	56%	34%	44.6%	(64578)
Economically active: Self-employed	5%	9%	7%	9%	7.0%	(10187)
Economically active: Unemployed	6%	4%	5%	3%	5.0%	(7250)
Economically inactive: Retired	2%	28%	0%	30%	9.9%	(14255)
Economically inactive: Student	32%	3%	7%	2%	11.3%	(16389)
Economically inactive: Looking after home or family	3%	3%	4%	4%	3.5%	(5043)
Economically inactive: Long-term sick or disabled	1%	3%	0%	3%	1.5%	(2130)
Economically inactive: Other	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	(2853)
Total	32286	43724	64641	4096	100%	144747

9. Main type of economic activity

Settled migrants from any EEA country have a very similar profile of economic activity. Slightly over the third of these migrants are in full time employment and another third are retired. This is explained by the relatively young age profile of these migrants, as described above. Among new migrants there are differences in the patterns of economic activities according to country of origin. Because of the younger age profile of migrants, the two main economic activities for new EEA migrants in Scotland are either full time employment or full time education. In terms of migrants from EU15 countries 32 per cent of new migrants are students and 38 per cent are in full time employment. This compares to migrants from EU8 countries where only seven per cent are students, while 56 per cent are in the full time employment. Less than 10 per cent of all EEA recent migrants in Scotland are economically inactive because they look after family, or due to long-term illness or retirement (Table 5).

As Figure 12 shows, recent EU8 migrants are more likely to work part time (16-30 hours) than recent EU15 migrants; recent EU8 migrants are also more likely to work full-time, from 31 to 48 hours than any other group of EEA migrants. Both settled and recent migrants from EU15 countries are either working part time below 16 hours a week, or full time 49 and more hours, more frequently than their EU8 counterparts.

Figure 12 - Migrants by weekly number of hours of work



10. Occupational distributions

All EEA migrants who arrived into Scotland more than 10 years ago have a similar pattern of occupational distribution (see Table 6). Differences are apparent among more recent EEA migrants. Among recent migrants, 40 per cent of EU15 migrants but only 7.2 per cent of EU8 migrants work in managerial or professional occupations; 36.5 per cent of those from EU8 countries and 12.8 per cent of those from EU15 countries work in elementary occupations; 15.6 per cent of EU8 and three per cent of EU15 recent migrants work in skilled blue collar occupations such as machine operators (occupational category 8).

Table 6 - Migrants by occupational status

	EU8		EU15		All EEA migrants	
	Resident 10 years or more	Resident fewer than 10 years	Resident 10 years or more	Resident fewer than 10 years		Total number
1. Managers, directors and senior officials	10%	3%	11%	7%	6%	(5419)
2. Professional occupations	24%	6%	25%	34%	16%	(15731)
3. Associate professional and technical occupations	13%	5%	14%	14%	9%	(8819)
4. Administrative and secretarial occupations	9%	5%	9%	8%	6%	(6234)
5. Skilled trades occupations	10%	16%	9%	7%	13%	(12355)
6. Caring, leisure and other service occupations	9%	9%	9%	7%	8%	(8103)
7. Sales and customer service occupations	6%	5%	8%	7%	6%	(5919)
8. Process, plant and machine operatives	7%	16%	5%	3%	10%	(10117)
9. Elementary occupations	12%	37%	9%	13%	25%	(23807)
Total	17772	24486	51976	2270		96504

Interestingly, new migrants from EU15 countries have the most advantageous occupational distribution compared with all other groups of EEA migrants. It seems that recent EU15 migrants are highly skilled and they either come to Scotland to enter a particular highly skilled job or they stay on after finishing their studies in Scotland (since a third of these migrants are students). In comparison, the EU8 migrants are less skilled, despite their overall high level of

educational qualifications. They are filling occupational niches in the labour market often associated with immigrants and entering low skilled and unskilled occupations.

11. Industrial distributions

There are remarkable similarities in distributions by major industries among all EEA settled migrants. As with occupational position, differences are visible among new EEA migrants, with new EU8 migrants standing out as a very distinct group.

As shown in Table 7, new EU8 migrants are over concentrated in such industries as manufacturing (20 per cent), accommodation and food services (20 per cent), wholesale and retail trade (10 per cent) and administration and support services (10 per cent). New migrants from established EU member states have very different pattern of industrial distribution – about 17 per cent of them work in health; another 12 per cent in education; 12 per cent in wholesale and retail trade; and nine per cent work in accommodation and food services. Fewer than three per cent of new EU8 migrants but 10 per cent of recent EU15 migrants are engaged with professional and scientific activities; rather interestingly, among settled migrants from any EU country a share of those who are engaged with professional and scientific activities stands at six per cent. Less than three per cent of new migrants of any origin work in public administration and defence, compared to over six per cent settled EEA migrants;

Given that 30 per cent of new EU15 migrants in Scotland are full time students, as we saw earlier, it seems plausible to suggest that many of these migrants are first arriving in Scotland with a purpose of studying, and then staying on through finding graduate and post-graduate level jobs. Unlike the latter, new EU8 migrants are predominantly coming to Scotland with a purpose of finding jobs and they are being employed in industries that have traditionally relied on the cheap migrant labour – that is low-skilled manufacturing, services and trades industries.

Table 7 - Migrants by industry

	EU8		EU15		All EEA migrants	
	Resident 10 years or more	Resident fewer than 10 years	Resident 10 years or more	Resident fewer than 10 years		Total number
Agriculture, energy and water	3%	5%	4%	4%	4%	(4252)
Manufacturing	9%	20%	6%	6%	14%	(13354)
Construction	5%	7%	6%	4%	6%	(5749)
Wholesale and retail trade	12%	12%	12%	9%	11%	(10733)
Transport and storage	4%	4%	4%	35	4%	(3763)
Accommodation and food service activities	8%	20%	9%	15%	16%	(15605)
Information and communication	3%	1%	4%	5%	3%	(2590)
Financial and insurance activities	3%	2%	5%	5%	3%	(2832)
Real estate activities	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	(695)
Professional, scientific and technical activities	6%	3%	7%	10%	5%	(4892)
Administrative and support service activities	5%	10%	4%	4%	7%	(6941)
Public administration and defence	6%	1%	6%	3%	3%	(2823)
Education	12%	3%	12%	16%	8%	(7562)
Human health and social work activities	16%	8%	16%	11%	11%	(10305)
Other	6%	4%	5%	5%	5%	(4408)

12. Educational qualifications

The patterns of industrial and occupational distributions of new EU8 migrants could be partly explained by the short time they have spent in Scotland. Indeed

70 per cent of EU8 migrants have been living in Scotland fewer than five years. For a comparison, only 33 per cent of EU15 migrants have been living in Scotland fewer than 5 years (see Figure 1).

Yet differences in the distributions of the levels of educational qualifications⁴ may also account for some of the differences in the patterns of occupational and industrial distribution between new EU8 migrants and other groups of EEA migrants (see Figure 13).

Among all EEA migrants, most have level 4 educational qualifications, with new migrants from EU15 member states being the most educated group: 62 per cent of report that they have degree level educational qualifications or above. At the same time settled migrants from EU15 countries have the highest share of those with no educational qualifications (20 per cent) compared to all groups of EEA migrants.

⁴ The following classification of the levels of educational qualification is used:

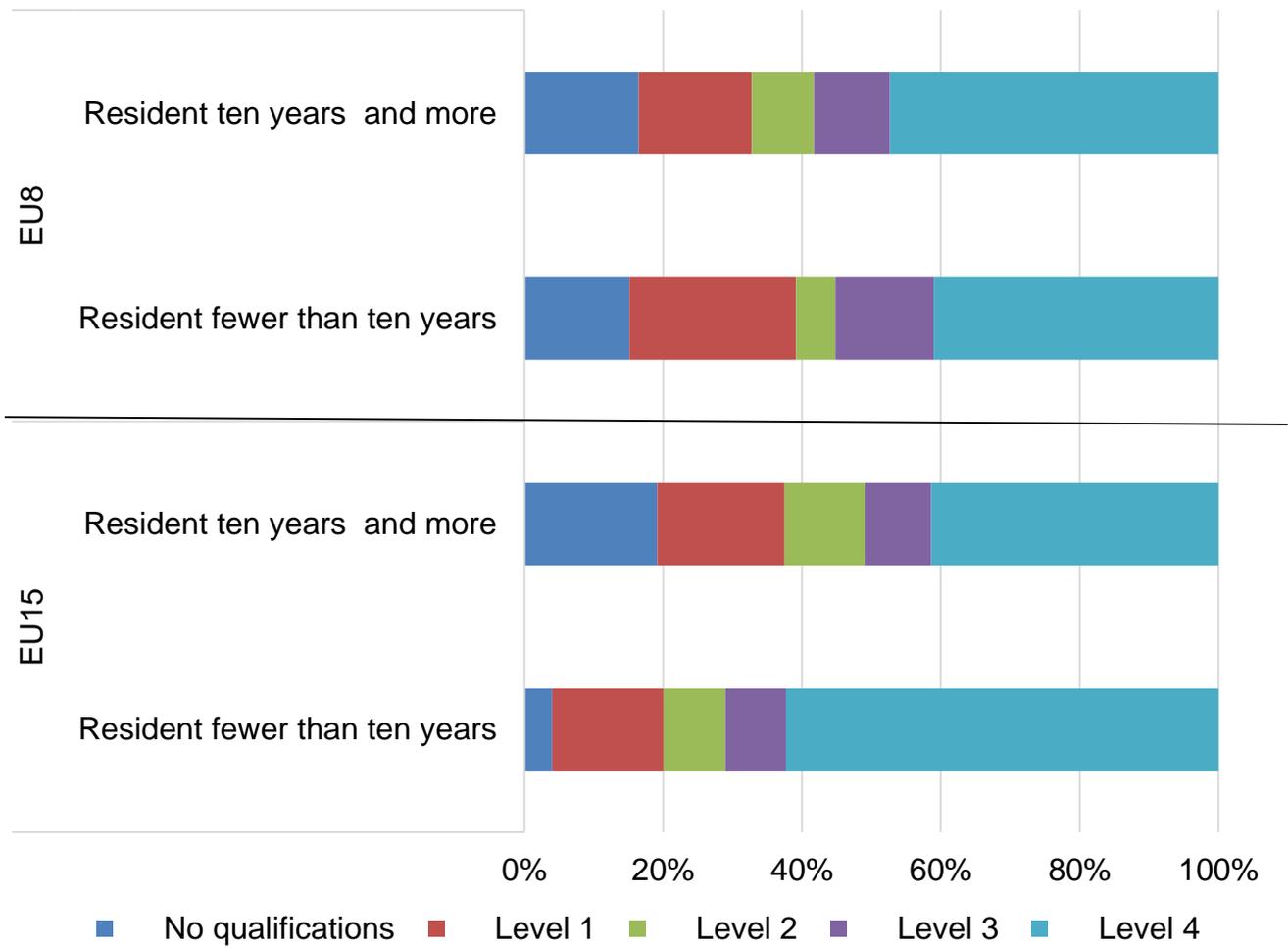
Level 1: 0 Grade, Standard Grade, GCSE or equivalent

Level 2: Higher Grade, Higher, Advanced Higher, A Level or equivalent.

Level 3: HNC, HND, SVQ level 4 or equivalent.

Level 4 and above: Degree, Postgraduate qualifications, Masters, PhD, SVQ level 5 or equivalent; Professional qualifications.

Figure 13 - Migrants by level of educational qualification



Among migrants from EU8 countries, settled migrants seem to have a slightly higher share of level 4 educational qualifications than more recent EU8 migrants – the respective figures are 48 per cent and 41 per cent. Recent migrants from the EU8 countries have the highest proportion of those with level 1 (lower secondary level) educational qualifications.

A consideration of the distribution of National Statistics Socio-Economic classes (NS-SEC) by levels of educational qualifications (Figure 14 to Figure 17) reveals other differences. Among new EU15 migrants, 42 per cent of those with level 4 educational qualifications (i.e. degree level of higher) are in NSSEC 1 and 2 – managerial and professional occupations. Their occupations relate to their skill levels. Another large sub-category (23 per cent) is those who are economically inactive. The rates of economic inactivity increases among the EU15 migrants while their level of education decreases, e.g. among those with lower secondary qualifications almost 70 per cent are economically inactive. Given the young age profile of this group of migrants and the high share of students within it we can assume that most of economically inactive within this group of migrants are full time students (Figure 14).

The occupational composition of the most educated new migrants from EU8 countries is remarkably different from the pattern described above. Only 20 per cent of recent migrants from EU8 countries are in the social economic classes 1 and 2; 40 per cent are in NSSEC 6 and 7, semi-routine and routine occupations (Figure 15). This evidence supports the concept of ‘middling transnationals’ (Pauritus, 2011) – highly skilled migrants who take low-paying jobs to quickly enter the labour market with a longer term goal of pursuing careers that are in line with their qualifications. Knight (2014) differentiates between two types of new migrants with respect to their labour market mobility: highly skilled linguists and low skilled careerists. Highly-skilled linguists will use low-skilled jobs, commonly referred to as “3D” – dirty, dull and dangerous – as a spring board to move upwards quickly. Low-skilled careerists will be more interested in staying with the same employer and the same industry to progress within. The evidence from Scotland suggest EU8 migrants are a mixture of both.

A close examination of the interrelation between the length of residence in Scotland, level of education and social class shows that length of residence is very important in determining the socio-economic position of migrants. Thus, from 61 per cent to 64 per cent of established migrants who have lived in Scotland over ten years, from respectively EU8 and or EU15 countries with

level 4 educational qualifications, work in professional and managerial occupations (see Figure 16 and Figure 17). This suggests that the socio-economic integration of EU8 migrants who have been living in Scotland 10 years or longer was as successful as the integration of their counterparts from the EU15 countries with a similar length of stay in Scotland. This suggests that new EU8 migrants are yet to be integrated socially and economically in Scotland in a way that better reflects their educational qualifications, but this may happen over time.

However, it is difficult to draw firm conclusions due to a very small size of the longer-resident EU8 migrant population, and the greater selective nature of immigration to Scotland from EU8 countries prior to the 2004 enlargement of the EU. Due to immigration barriers before 2004, these individuals were likely to be the most able and skilled individuals migrating for a specific reason.

Migrants by National statistics socio-economic classification and by highest level of educational qualifications (Figure 14 to Figure 17)

Figure 14 - EU15 migrants resident 10 years or fewer

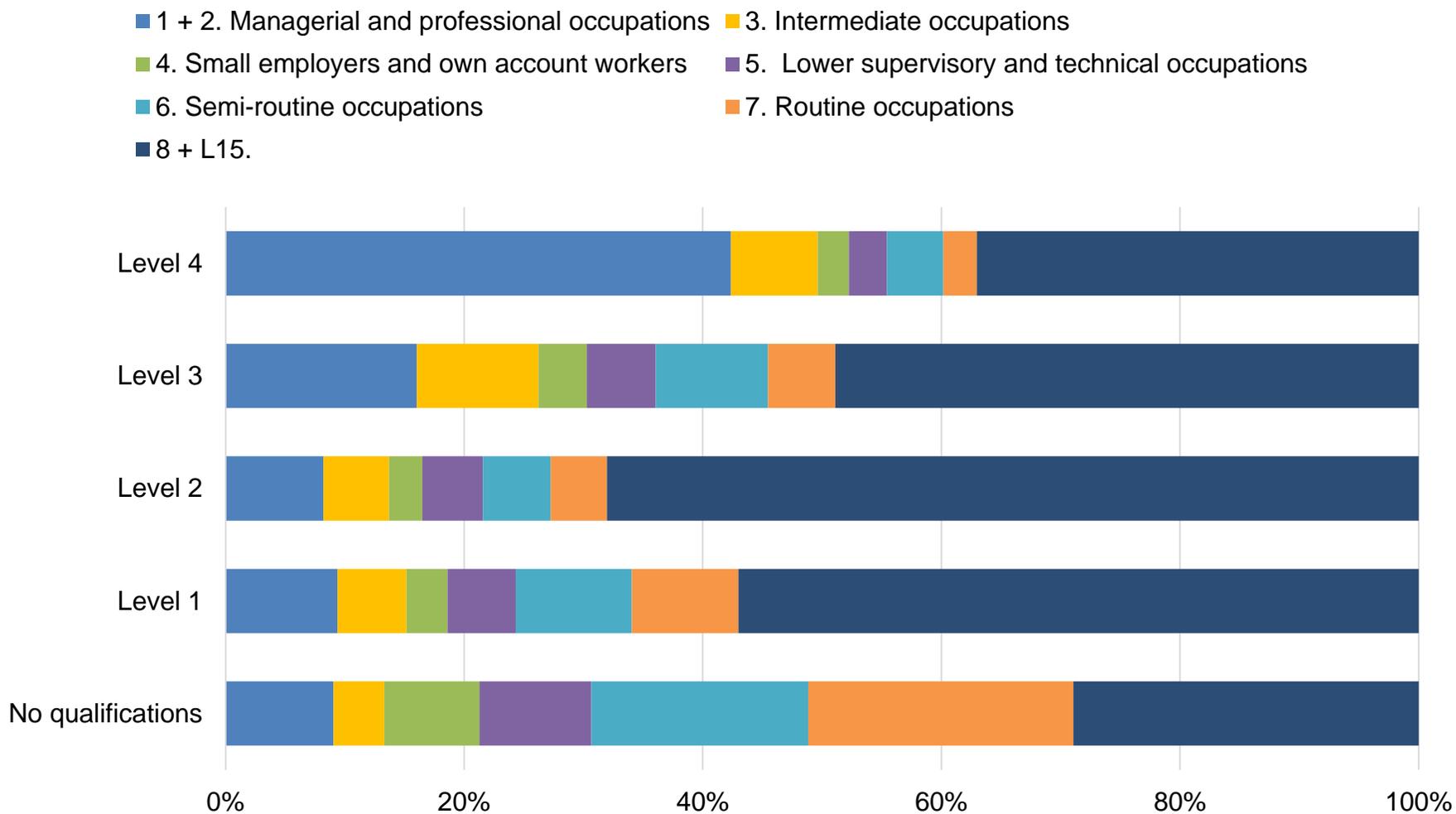


Figure 15 - EU8 migrants residents 10 years or fewer

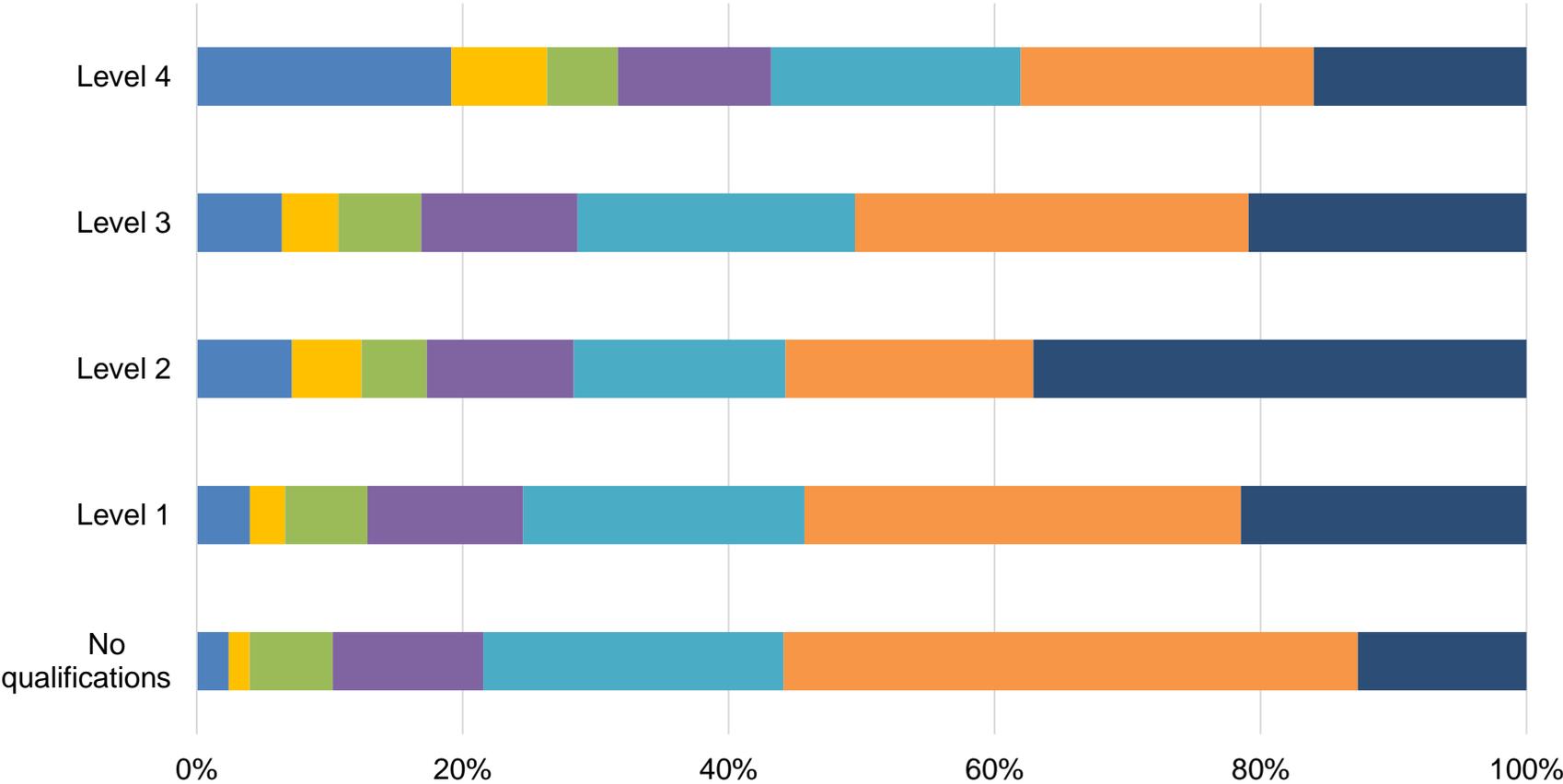


Figure 16 – EU15 migrants resident 10 years or more

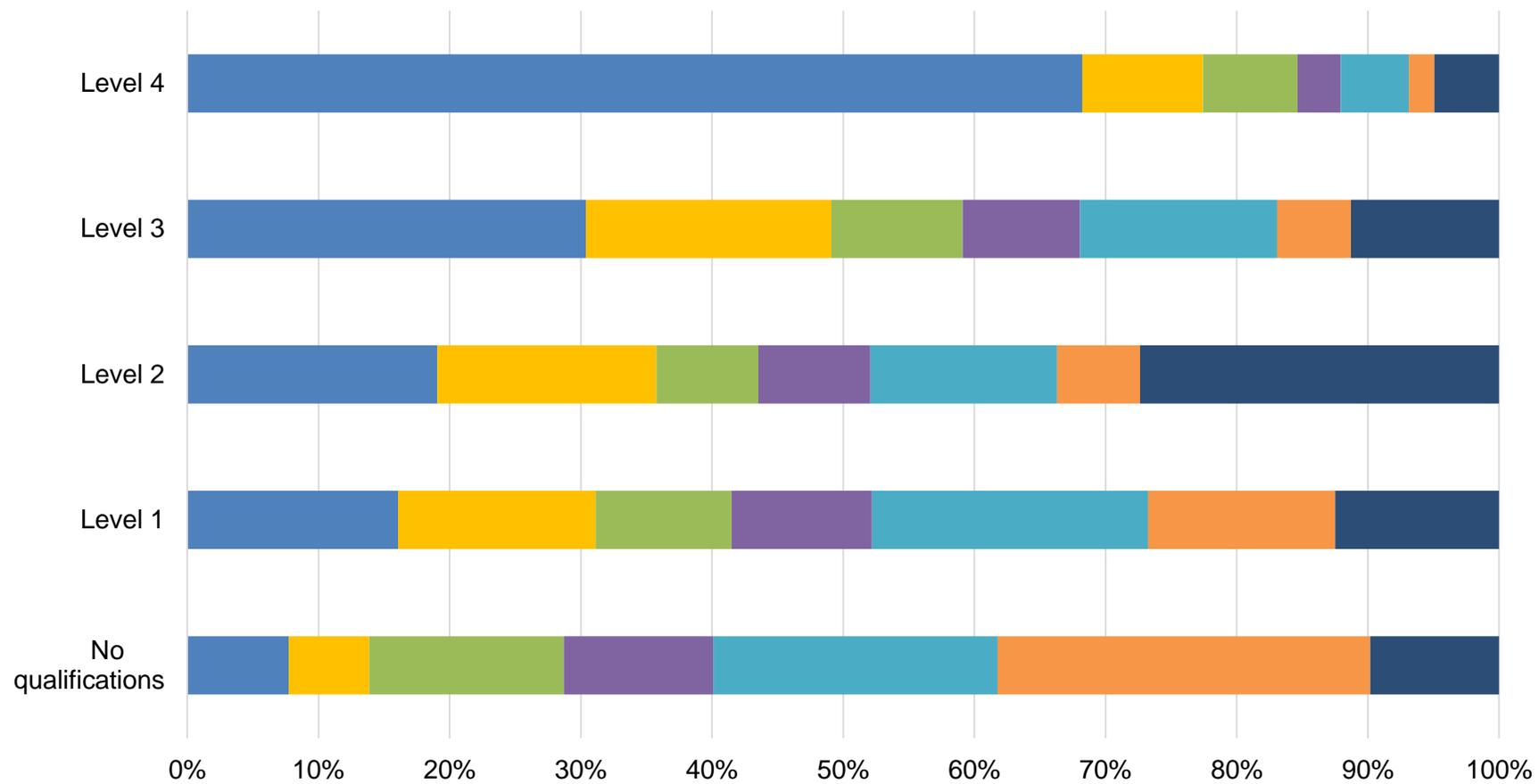
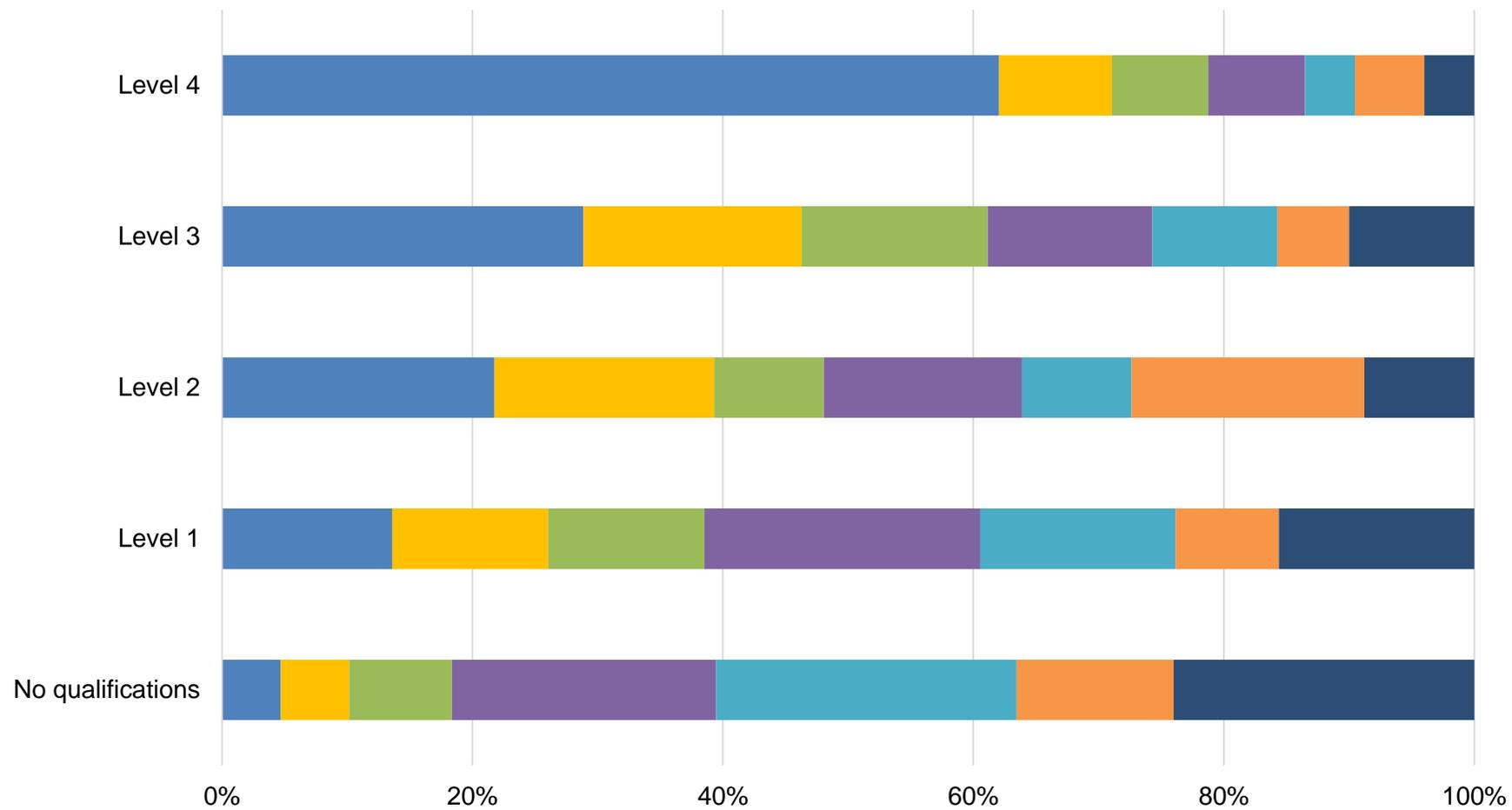


Figure 17 - EU8 migrants resident 10 years or more



Yet, based on the patterns of initial socio-economic integration in the West of highly educated migrants from former socialist economies (e.g. Kogan 2006) we can attribute at least part of these differences in the pattern of socio-economic integration that exist between EU8 and EU15 migrants to Scotland to the differences in the transferability of their skills and resources. We could expect that the skills of EU15 migrants are more easily transferable to Scotland due to greater similarities in labour market conditions and education systems between Scotland and these countries. New migrants from EU8 member states still need to translate their skills and resources into the UK labour market. Furthermore, recent migrants from EU8, especially older age groups, have fewer English language skills than any other group of EEA migrants (see Figure 4) and this would be clearly responsible for some socio-economic disadvantage.

13. Household composition and housing situation

It seems that differences in the household composition patterns among migrants are related to the period of their arrival in Scotland, as well as to age-related differences between recent and established European migrants. It does not appear that there are any substantial differences in these patterns related to whether migrants originate from the EU15 or EU8 countries. Indeed, there is a very strong similarity in household composition between recent EU8 and EU15 migrants, as well as between two groups of established migrants.

Among new migrants the prevalent household type is a couple with dependent children – that is family migration. This contrasts with migrants arriving from any EEA countries 10 years ago or more, where a single person or a couple without children are the most common household types. This pattern can be explained as more recent migrants have a younger age profile with more than 90 per cent of these migrants being below age of 49, while more than a half of the established European migrants in Scotland are 50 years-of-age or older. Among recent migrants there is another common type of household denoted as ‘other’ in the 2011 Census data (Table 8).

Table 8 - migrants by household composition

Household composition	EU8		EU15	
	Resident 10 years or more	Resident fewer than 10 years	Resident 10 years or more	Resident fewer than 10 years
Couple family with dependent children	22%	35%	24%	25%
Couple family without dependent children	26%	19%	28%	21%
Lone-parent family with dependent children	4%	5%	5%	5%
Lone-parent family without dependent children	3%	1%	4%	1%
On person household	24%	6%	22%	15%
Other	20%	33%	17%	34%

Comparing the patterns of housing tenure between different groups of EEA migrants, larger differences between migrants from EU15 and EU8 countries, in particular in relation to those who arrived to Scotland fewer than 10 years ago, are apparent (Figure 18). For all new migrants who have lived in Scotland fewer than five years the most common form of housing tenure is privately rented accommodation. The share of private housing ownership among all new migrants increases as the length of their residence in Scotland increases. However, the pace of this increase is different for EU8 migrants and EU15 migrants. Among EU15 migrants 50 per cent of those who have been living in Scotland between five and ten years own their home while only 30 per cent of EU8 migrants do.

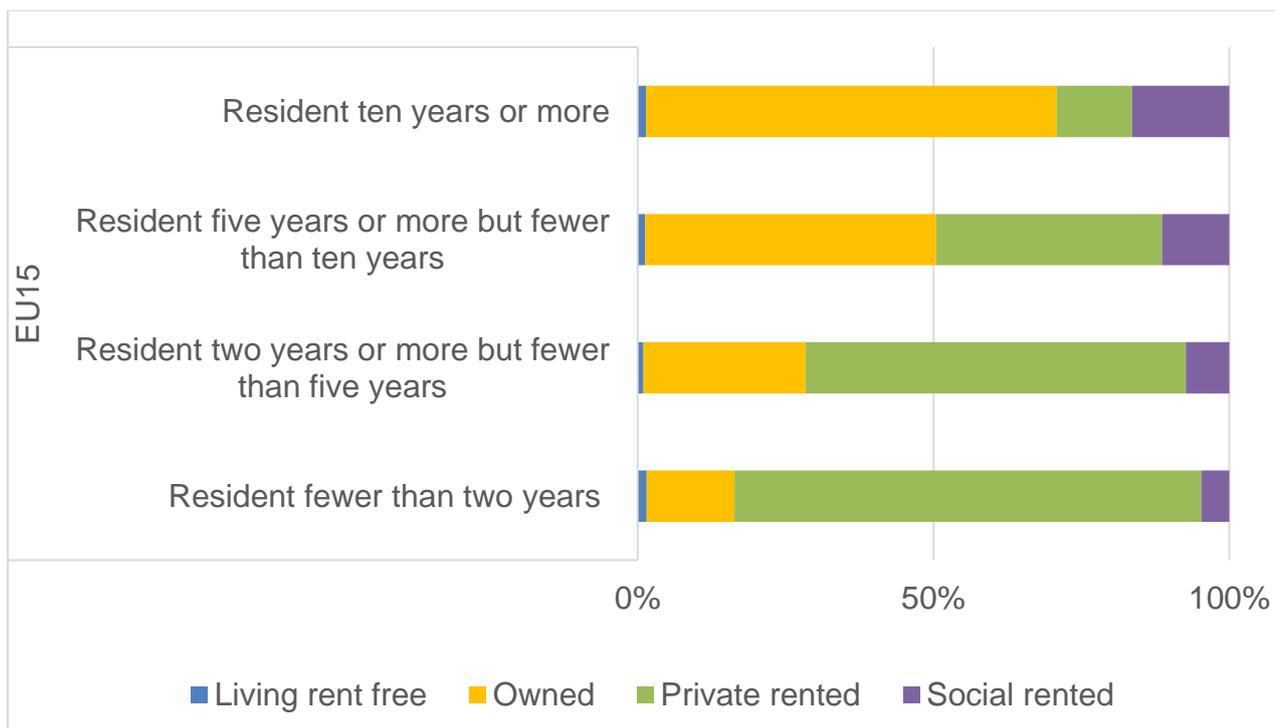
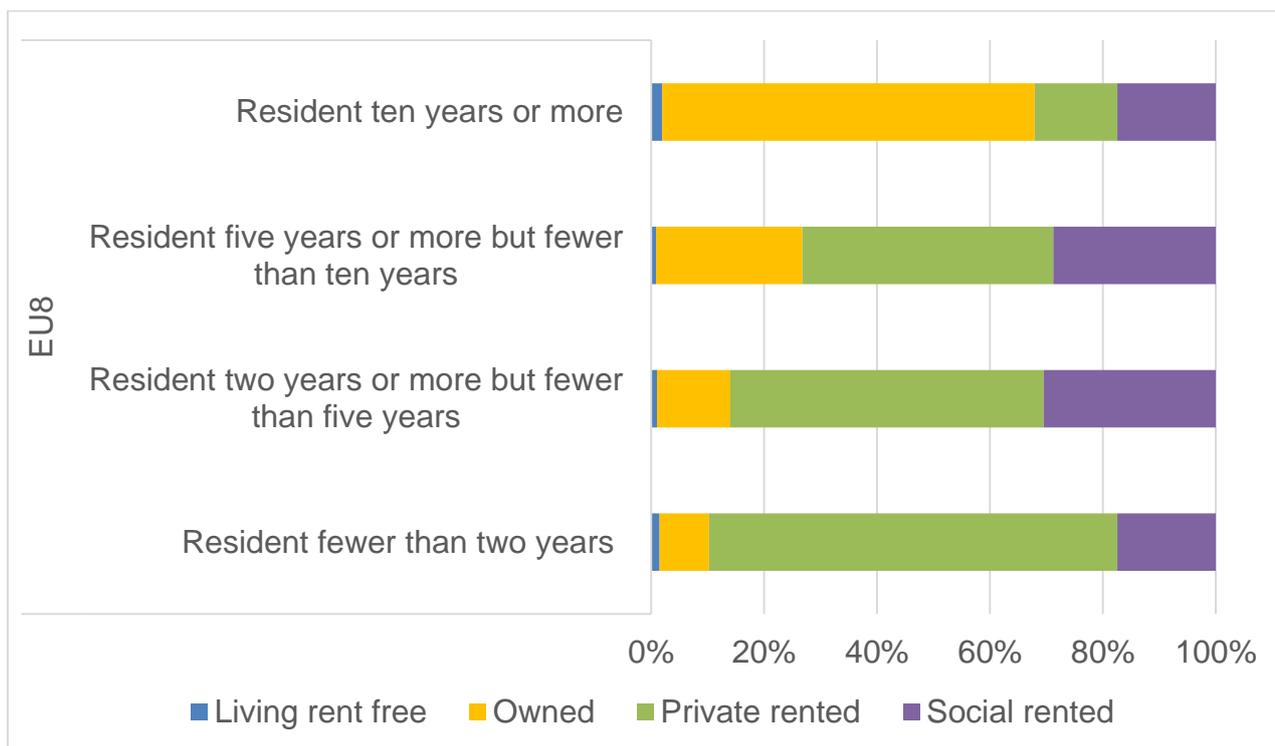
Furthermore, for new migrants from EU8 countries, the second largest form of housing tenure is socially rented accommodation. This differentiates this group from other EEA migrants arriving in Scotland fewer than 10 years ago who have the lowest share of socially rented accommodation. Reasons for this are complex. A study of social housing in Glasgow (McGhee et al., 2013)

demonstrated that the intersection of personal, situational and institutional circumstances affect housing choices. This suggests that new migrants may choose cheaper accommodation in social housing as they this tenure is more common in their country of origin with less stigma associated with it. Further, some Registered Social Landlords may also direct new migrants into low demand neighbourhoods needing regeneration.

Interestingly, all EEA migrants arriving in Scotland more than 10 years ago share exactly the same pattern of tenure with owner-occupation being the most prevalent. While this does not explain differences between new migrants and other EEA recent migrants, it does indicate that time has an effect on the position of migrants within the housing market.

We can assume that housing tenure is closely related to the financial situation of migrants. Even though the 2011 Census data does not have information on income, knowing that new EU8 migrants are over-concentrated in low-skilled and low-paid occupations (cross-ref) would suggest that they have fewer financial resources than migrants from EU15 countries. This would reduce their ability to purchase a home, or access mortgage finance, soon after arrival in Scotland.

Figure 18 - Housing tenure of migrants by length of residence



14. Health and disability status

New EU8 migrants share the same health and disability status as new EU15 migrants. The distributions of health status patterns vary according to length of residence in Scotland. Thus among all EEA migrants who have been living in Scotland fewer than 10 years about three per cent reported that they had any limitations to their day-to-day activities. In comparison, over 20 per cent of those arriving 10 years ago or more report minor or major limitations to their daily activities. Those differences can be largely explained by different age composition of groups arriving to Scotland at various times (Figure 19). A good health status of new migrants is also reflected in self-reported health status – 96 per cent of recent migrants from EU8 countries and 94 per cent of recent migrants from EU15 countries defines their health status as either very good or good (Figure 20).

Figure 19 - Migrants by long-term health problem or disability status

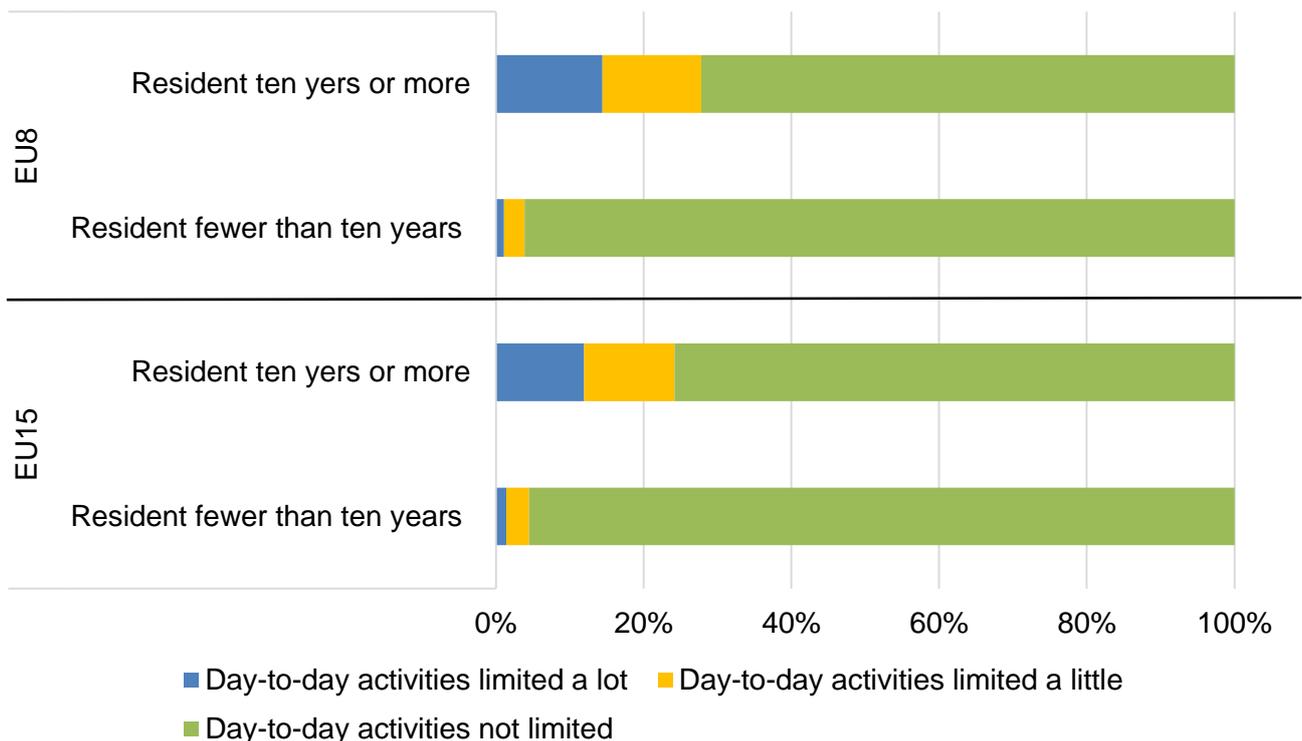
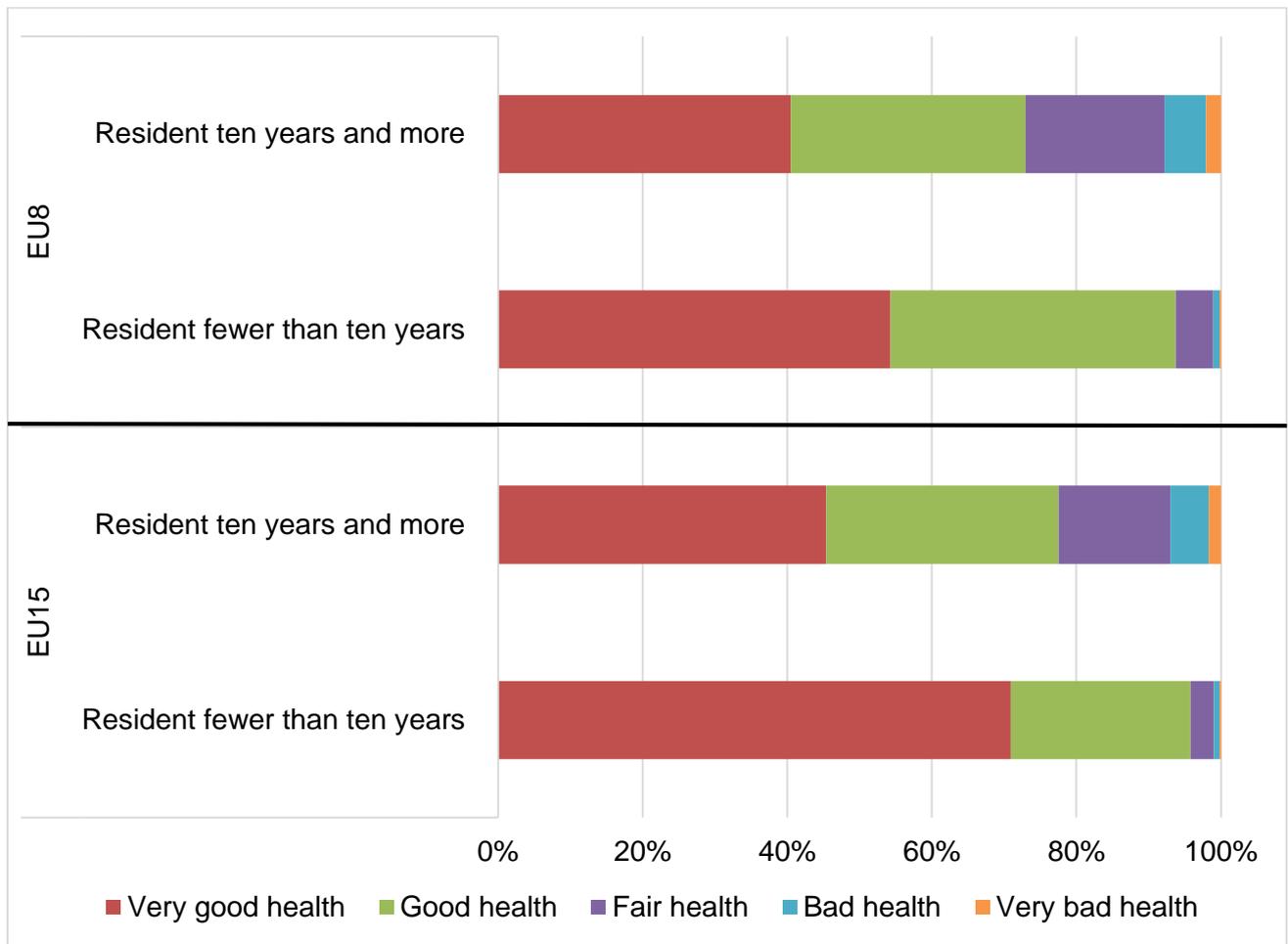


Figure 20 - Migrants by self-reported health



15. Spatial distribution

The patterns of spatial distributions of EEA migrants in Scotland are related to their tenure in the UK/Scotland. Established EEA migrants from any country of origin tend to be less spatially concentrated than the new migrants. Among the latter 85% live in 11 local authorities, while among the former only 70% live in these local authorities. Yet, all EEA migrants are over-concentrated in three large cities in Scotland, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Aberdeen. The key location for all EEA migrants irrespective of length of residence and country of origin is Edinburgh (Table 9). Two other cities: Glasgow and Aberdeen are respectively the second and third most common locations for new migrants. New immigrants from the EU15 countries have the most distinct pattern of spatial concentration with more than 30% of these migrants live in Edinburgh, with another 30% living in Glasgow and Aberdeen. For a comparison, only 45% of the EU8 migrants live in Edinburgh (19%), Glasgow and Aberdeen, while these immigrants are more likely than other groups of the EEA migrants to live in West Lothian, Perth and Kinross and Highlands. Established EEA migrants are more likely than other EEA migrants to live in Fife.

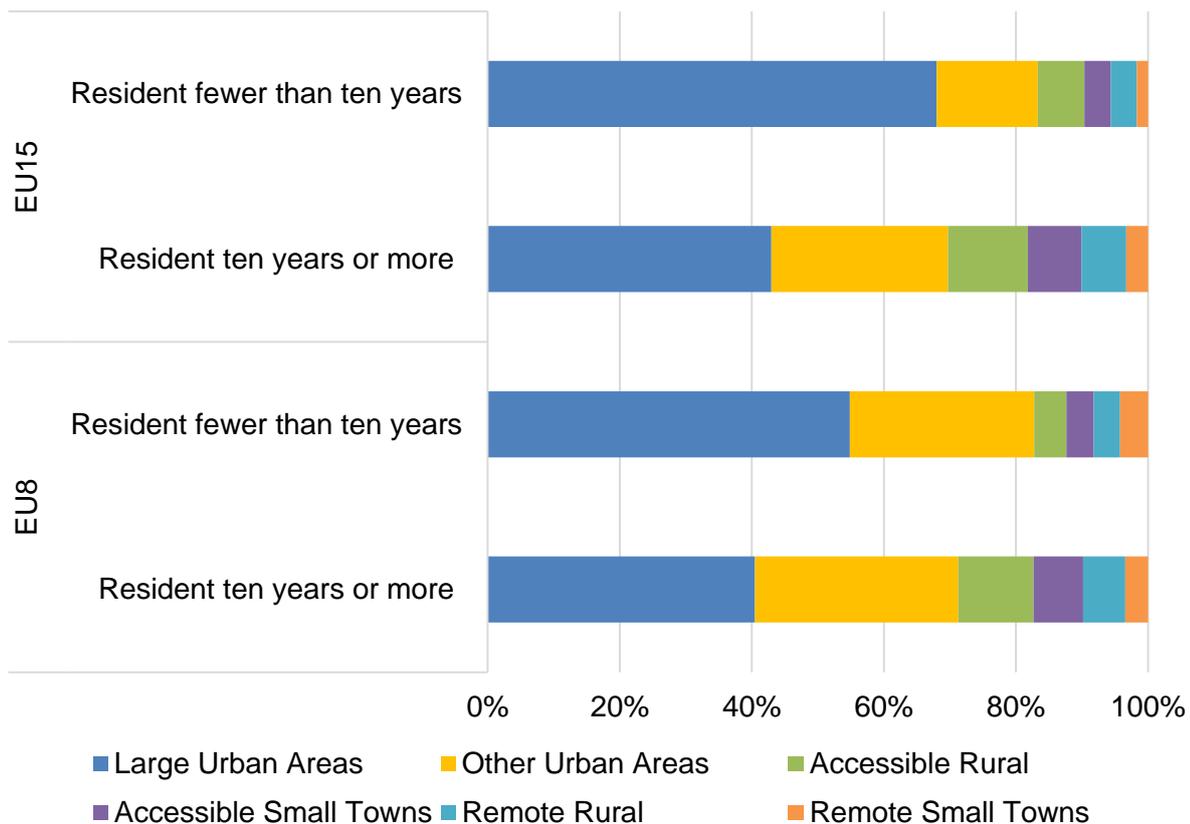
All new EEA migrants tend to be located in large urban areas, and they tend to not to live in small towns and accessible and remote rural areas (Figure 21). This is an important finding because according to broader evidence (Knight et al., 2014) urban and semi-urban areas are positively associated with new migrant labour market upward mobility. New EU15 migrants are, in particular, over-concentrated in large urban areas where about 70 per cent of these migrants live. Although new EU8 migrants are not very different from settled migrants in their spatial preferences, the former are more likely to live in large urban areas than the latter. Yet, unlike new migrants from EU15 countries, new EU8 migrants can more often be found in 'other' (smaller) urban areas.

However, new EU8 migrants show some similarities with EEA migrants arriving to Scotland more than 10 years ago as well, which makes them different from those arriving at the same time from established EU member states. This is particularly noticeable when comparing the share of people living in other urban areas.

Table 9 - Local authority of residence of migrants

Local authority	EU8		EU15	
	Resident 10 years or more	Resident fewer than 10 years	Resident 10 years or more	Resident fewer than 10 years
Aberdeen	5%	13%	4%	12%
Aberdeenshire	6%	7%	5%	3%
Dundee	3%	4%	3%	4%
Edinburgh	18%	19%	15%	32%
Fife	10%	5%	7%	5%
Glasgow	8%	14%	12%	17%
Highland	5%	6%	3%	3%
North Lanarkshire	3%	4%	3%	1%
Perth and Kinross	3%	4%	3%	2%
South Lanarkshire	3%	2%	4%	2%
West Lothian	3%	5%	3%	1%
The rest of Scotland	28%	15%	30%	15%

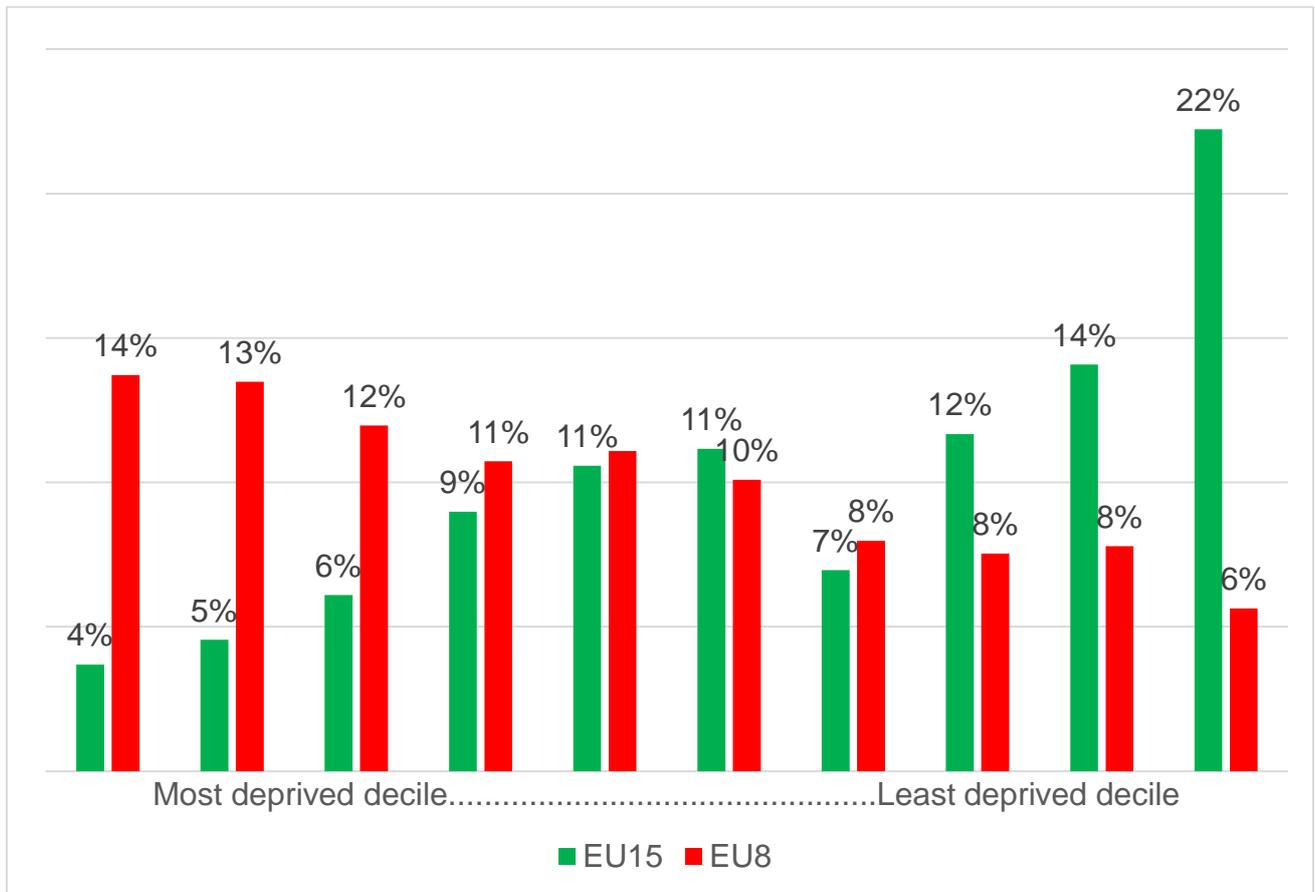
Figure 21 - Urban-rural classification of residence of migrants



16. Neighbourhood deprivation

It can be concluded that new EU8 migrants tend to occupy similar locations to those occupied by other EEA migrants. However, this does not necessarily mean they live in similar neighbourhoods. New EU8 migrants stand out among all other EEA migrant groups as having the highest share of people living in the most deprived neighbourhoods. The comparison presented below demonstrates a steady pattern where 50 per cent of EU8 migrants live in neighbourhoods in the four lowest deciles of the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (Figure 22 to Figure 25). For new EU15 migrants almost 50 per cent live in neighbourhoods in three highest deciles. This pattern is relatively stable apart from migrants who have arrive two to five years ago who appear to be even more concentrated in the most deprived neighbourhoods. These may be new migrants who have waited on housing waiting lists and have now been allocated socially rented housing in the most deprived neighbourhoods. In comparison, all migrants who have lived in Scotland over 10 years have very similar distribution across the neighbourhoods with different level of deprivation.

Figure 22 - Neighbourhood deprivation decile of residence of migrants resident fewer than 2 years⁵



⁵ Missing data labels indicate that on rounding the proportion is the same as the bar next to it.

Figure 23 - Neighbourhood deprivation decile of residence of migrants resident for 2-5 years

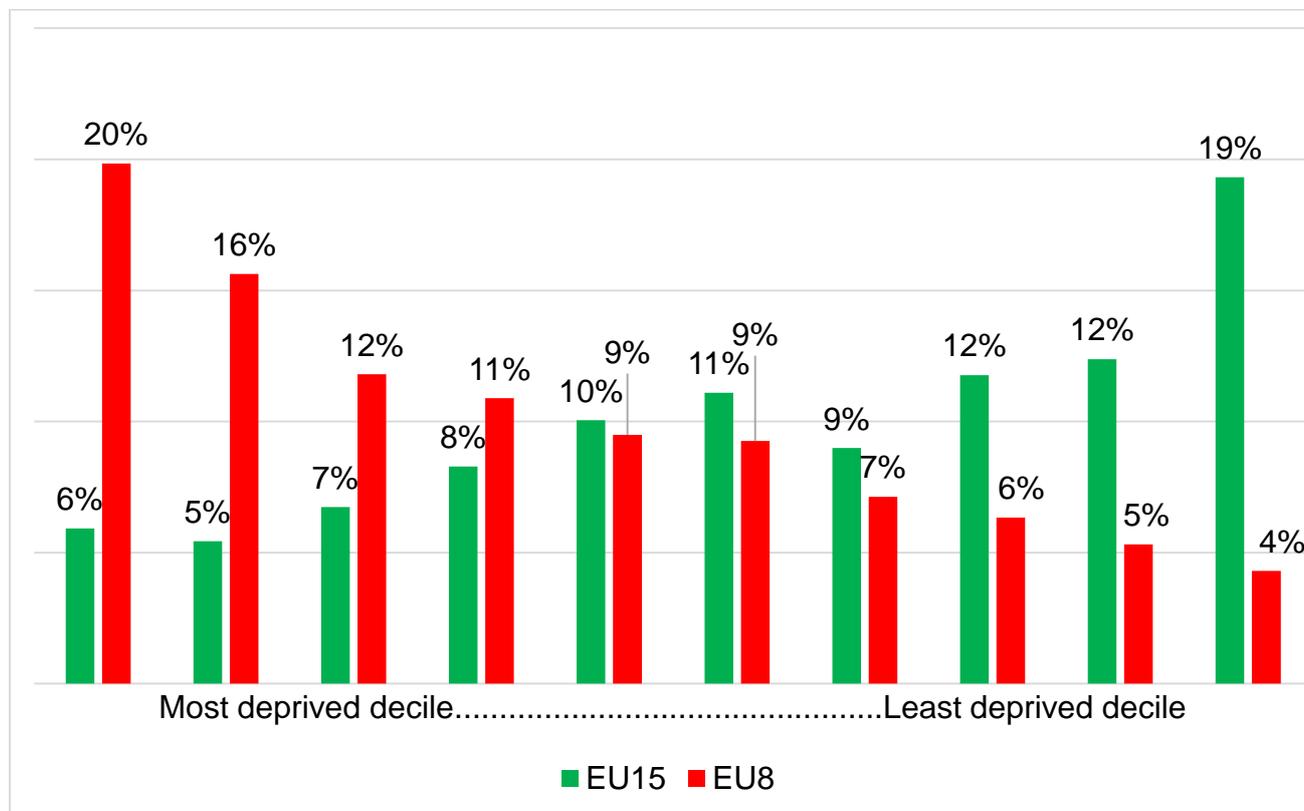


Figure 24 - Neighbourhood deprivation decile of residence of migrants resident for 5-10 years

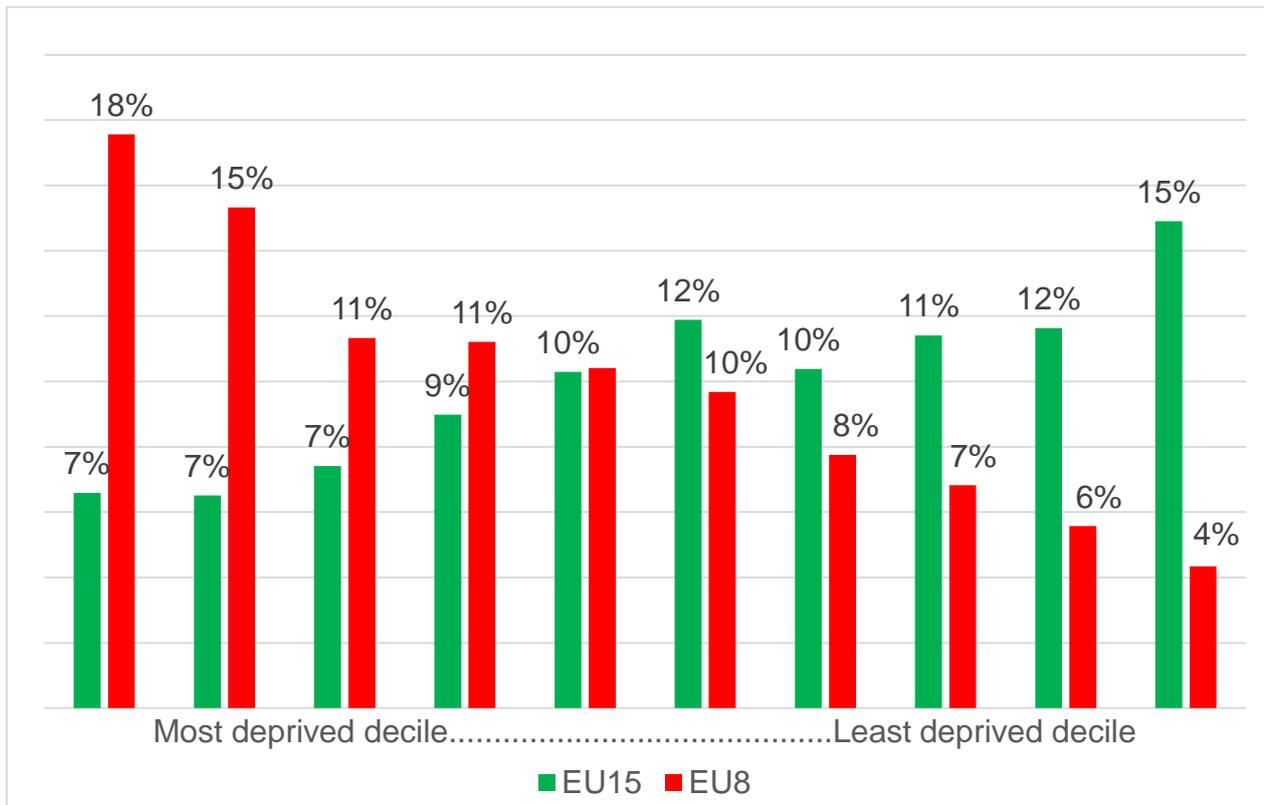
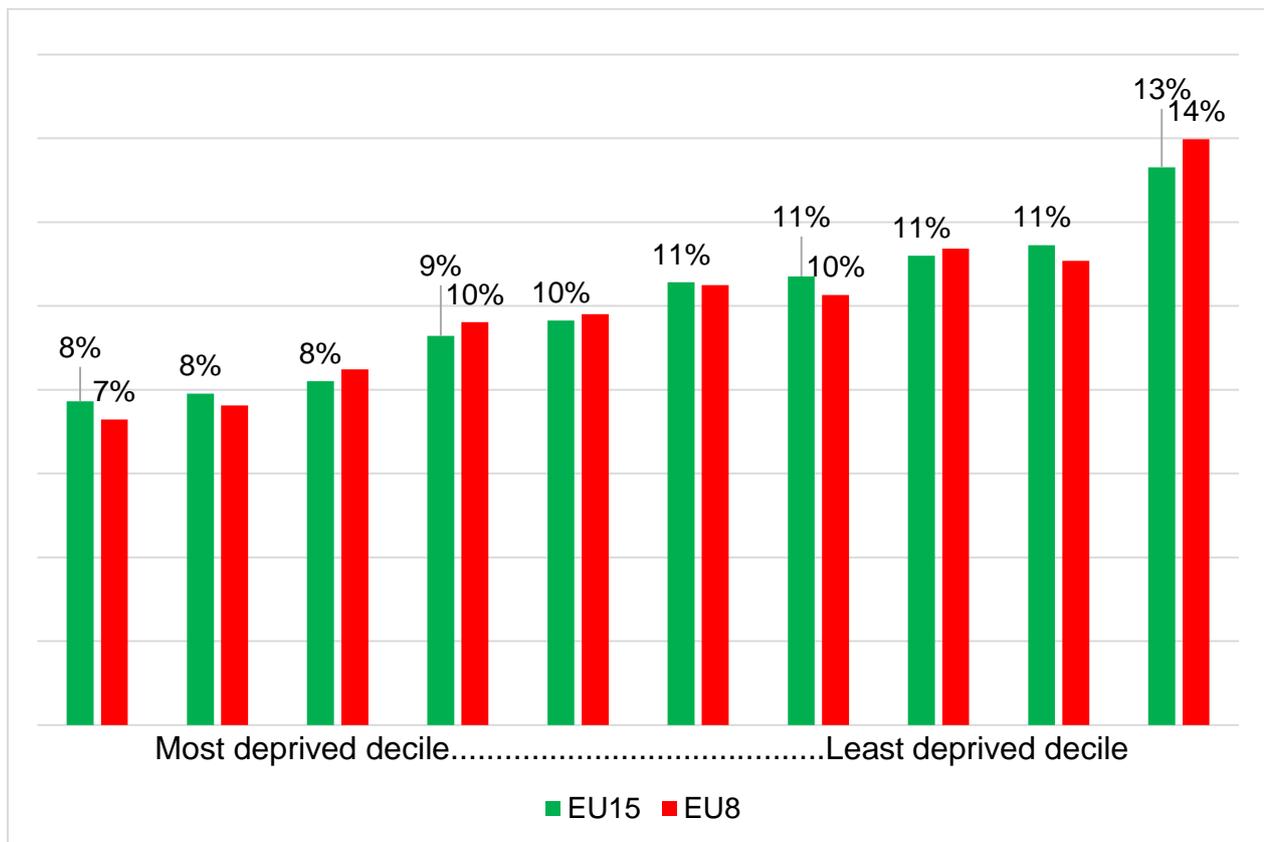


Figure 25 - Neighbourhood deprivation decile of residence of migrants resident for 10 years or more



17. Conclusion

The aim of this report was to examine the situation of new EEA migrants to Scotland, with a particular focus on the situation of migrants from EU8 countries. Our analysis of Census 2011 data suggests that there are both similarities and differences between new EU8 migrants and other EEA migrant groups in Scotland. The key findings are:

- New EU migration is a family migration. A majority of migrant household comprise couples with or without children.
- The new EEA migrants are predominantly young
- New EU migrants consider themselves as healthy and not having any health related impediments for work
- New migrants are very well educated, with migrants from EU15 being the most educated group of migrants.
- Despite being well educated, new EU8 migrants seem to face many barriers to being able to use their skills and are over-concentrated in particular industries, such as manufacturing, sales, and services.

- These migrants are also over-concentrated in low skilled and unskilled occupations.
- New migrants are -concentrated in large urban areas and in four largest Scottish cities. Yet, new EU8 migrants are more likely to live in smaller urban areas and outside the four largest cities than new migrants from EU15 countries.
- The majority of new EEA migrants live in rented accommodation.
- New migrants from EU15 countries seem to be more successful than over migrants in purchasing their own home within 10 years of their residence in Scotland
- EU8 migrants are more likely to live in social housing than any other group of EEA migrants.
- New EU8 migrants stand out among all other EEA migrant groups as a group who has the highest share of people living in deprived neighbourhoods.

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