



Briefing Paper 2016/04

Migration Report, Aberdeen

RESEARCH AND INFORMATION

Research and Information

Briefing Paper 2016/04 (September 2016)

MIGRATION REPORT, ABERDEEN

This is one of a series of briefing papers being produced by the Research and Information Team. It is intended that these papers will be used by council services and, where appropriate, our Community Planning partners to assist policy development and service delivery.

This briefing paper examines recent migration trends to and from Aberdeen. It is based on official data produced by National Records of Scotland (NRS), together with data from a number of administrative sources. Previous editions of this paper included information on languages spoken in Aberdeen City. This can now be found in the paper 'Languages spoken in Aberdeen City (2016/02)'.

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These papers, and other statistical reports, can be found in the 'Stats and Facts' section of the Aberdeen City Council website:
www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/statsandfacts.

We have also undertaken analysis on the 2011 Census which can be found on our page www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/census.

We value your comments/feedback and would appreciate if you could provide your comments on this paper by clicking the following link:
<https://www.surveymonkey.com/s/research-feedback-form>.

MIGRATION REPORT, ABERDEEN

Summary

- Between mid-2014 and mid-2015, the population of Aberdeen grew by 1,430. Around three-quarters of that growth was due to net migration
- During the year, a total of 14,060 in-migrants moved to Aberdeen, while 12,975 out-migrants left the city
- Most of Aberdeen's migration gain in 2014/15 was due to overseas migration, where there was a net increase of 1,401 people
- The peak year for net in-migration was 2010/11, when there was a gain of 3,078 people. While the largest loss due to net migration was 1986/87 when out-migration exceeded in-migration by almost 3,000
- National Insurance Number (NINo) Allocations data has been published by the Department of Work and Pensions (DWP) since 2002. Aberdeen has experienced peaks in allocations in 2007/08, 2010/11 and 2014/15
- In 2014/15 the highest percentage of NINo registrations in Aberdeen had a nationality of Polish (23%), followed by Romanian (9.2%)
- The number of births to non-UK born mothers has risen steadily since 2004; by 2012, these births accounted for 38% of all births in Aberdeen

MIGRATION REPORT, ABERDEEN

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Migration is the most difficult component of population change to estimate. Unlike births and deaths, there is no comprehensive system for registration of moves to and from the rest of the world, nor for moves within the UK. Estimates of migration are therefore based on survey data and the best administrative data available. National Records of Scotland (NRS) is responsible for producing the official estimates of migration between Scotland and the rest of the world and migration within Scotland.
- 1.2 This briefing paper presents official estimates of migration for Aberdeen produced by National Records of Scotland (NRS). These estimates describe migration at three levels: within Scotland, within the UK, and overseas. Additional data is also presented from the Department of Work and Pensions (DWP), and the Census of Population 2011.

2. National Records of Scotland Data

Population change 2014-2015

- 2.1 Between mid-2014 and mid-2015, the estimated population of Aberdeen rose from 228,820 to 230,250, an increase of 1,430. Most of that growth was due to migration, which accounted for 1,085, or just over 96%, of the total population change in that year – see Figure 1.

Figure 1: Population change in Aberdeen, 2014/2015

	No.
2014 population estimate	228,920
Natural change (births <i>minus</i> deaths)	307
Net migration (2014) ¹	1,085
Other changes ²	38
Total change	1,123
2015 population estimate	230,350

Source: National Records of Scotland

¹ Estimated net civilian migration includes movements within Scotland, the rest of the UK and overseas. Moves to and from armed forces are now included in 'other changes'.

² Includes changes in the number of prisoners, armed forces stationed in Scotland and a rounding adjustment.

- 2.2 More detailed information on overall population trends is contained in a Briefing Paper – 'Population Report, Aberdeen City and Shire (Ref: 2016/03)' – which can be viewed on the Stats and Facts page of the

Migration to/from Aberdeen, 2014/2015

- 2.3 In Aberdeen the highest number of 'In' migration came from within Scotland at 6,807. This is similar to the outward migration from Aberdeen with the highest total being within Scotland at 9,028. Within Aberdeen the total net migration is 1,085.

Figure 2 – Components of Migration¹, 2014/2015

		Aberdeen		Scotland	
		Total	Rate per 1,000	Total	Rate per 1,000
In	Total	14,060	61.0	84,954	15.8
	• Within Scotland	6,807	29.6	n/a	n/a
	• Rest of UK	2,663	11.6	47,154	8.8
	• Overseas ²	4,590	19.9	37,800	7.3
Out	Total	12,975	56.3	56,986	10.6
	• Within Scotland	9,028	39.2	n/a	n/a
	• Rest of UK	2,546	11.1	38,786	7.2
	• Overseas ²	1,401	6.1	18,200	3.4
Net	Total	1,085	-	27,968	-
	• Within Scotland	-2,221	-	n/a	-
	• Rest of UK	117	-	8,368	-
	• Overseas ²	1,401	-	19,600	-

Source: National Records of Scotland

¹ The migration estimates include asylum seekers and rounding adjustments, but exclude movements of prisoners and armed forces personnel.

² A new method for allocating international out migration was implemented for mid-2012 data. More details of the changes can be found in the Methodology guide on the National Records of Scotland website.

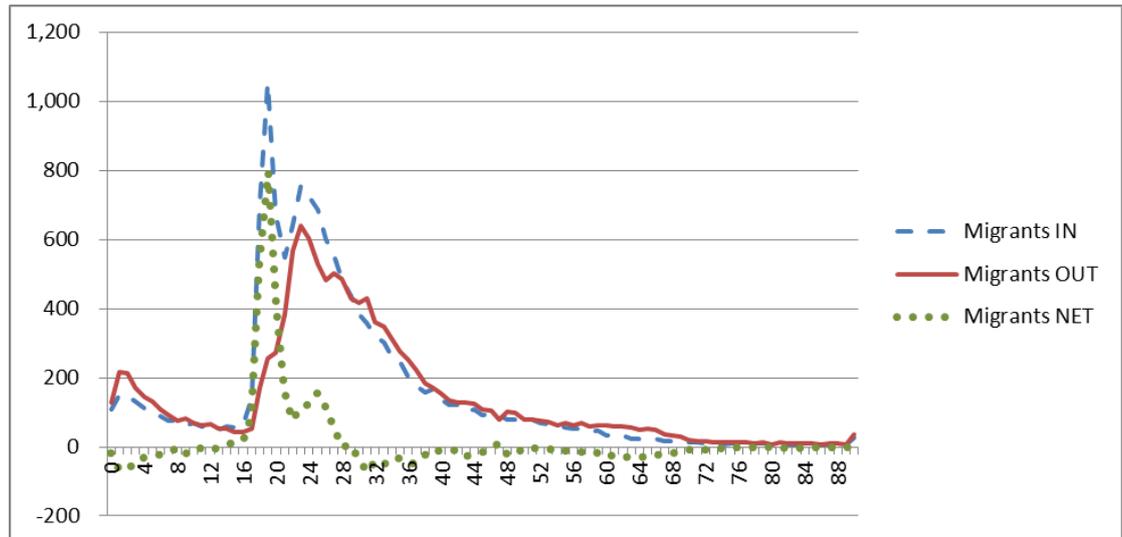
- 2.4 Figure 2 also shows that the migration rates in Aberdeen in 2014/15 are higher than the overall Scottish rates. For example, Aberdeen's rate of 19.9 in-migrants from overseas per 1,000 population was almost three times higher than the Scottish rate of 7.3. Rates of out-migration to the rest of the UK and overseas were also higher than the equivalent Scottish figures. This signifies a high level of population movement in and out of the city.

Age profile of migrants

- 2.5 Most of the migrants to and from Aberdeen are in the 16-30 age group – see Figure 3. The age profile reflects the impact of the inflow of

students in their late teens and early 20s to Aberdeen University, Robert Gordon University and North East Scotland College. A second peak of in-migration takes place around age 24 – this may reflect when people move into the city for employment. The peak age for out-migrants is also around age 24; this may reflect the age when people finish university degrees and may also reflect a time when young families tend to move to settlements located outside the city boundary.

Figure 3: Age profile of migrants, 2013-2015 average

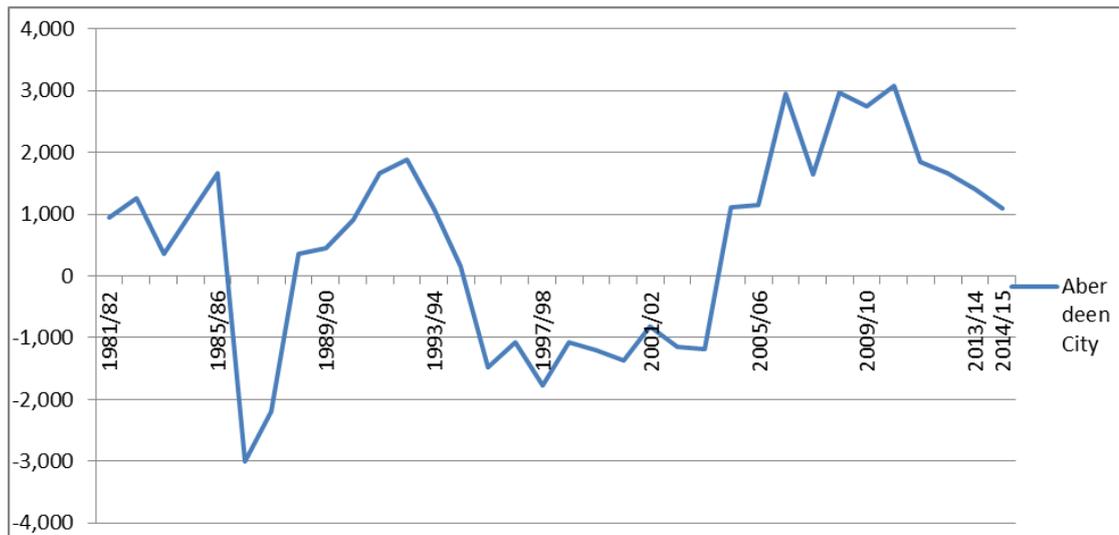


Source: National Records of Scotland.

Net migration since 1981/82

- 2.6 The level of net migration in Aberdeen during the period from 1981/82 is shown in Figure 4. This shows that peak out-migration occurred in 1986/87, when there was a net loss of almost 3,000 people. There was also a lengthy period of net out-migration from 1995/96 to 2003/04, after which there has been net in-migration to Aberdeen. The peak year for net in-migration was 2010/11, when there was a gain of 3,078 people. Net migration has continued to decline during the following years.

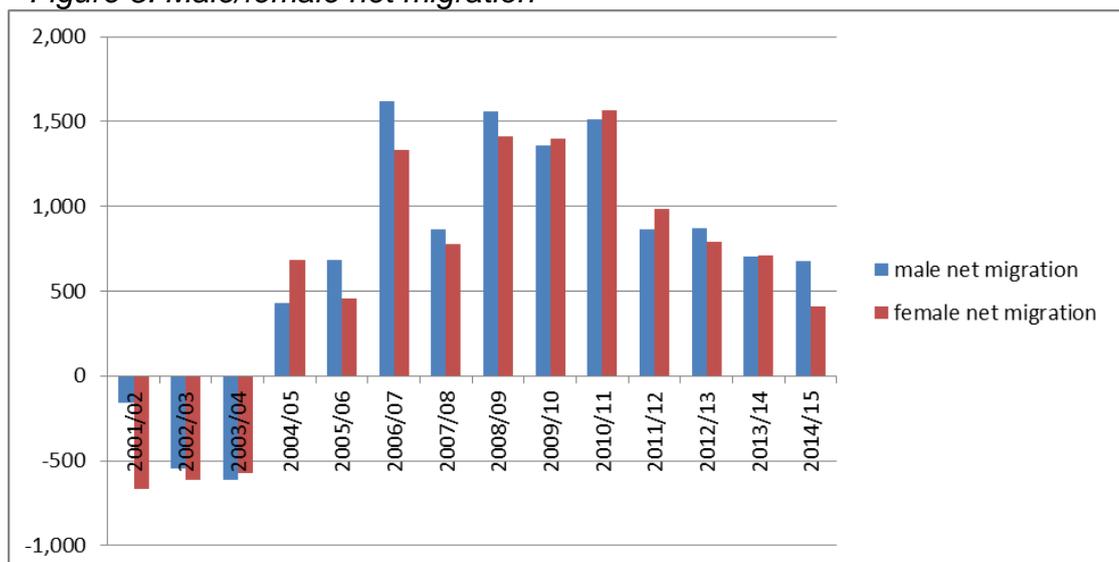
Figure 4 – Net migration since 1981/82, Aberdeen



Source: National Records of Scotland

2.7 Figure 5 indicates net migration by sex since 2001/02. As shown in the figure, male net migration remained higher than female net migration from 2004/05 until 2009/10 where the level of female net migration took over. In 2014/15 the level of female net migration experienced a large drop compared to the previous years. When this figure is investigated in more depth it shows that the level of female in-migration has remained fairly static over the last few years, however the level of female out-migration has increased this year. There is no further information or obvious reason as to why this has happened. It may be that male migration will experience the same decrease in future years figures.

Figure 5: Male/female net migration



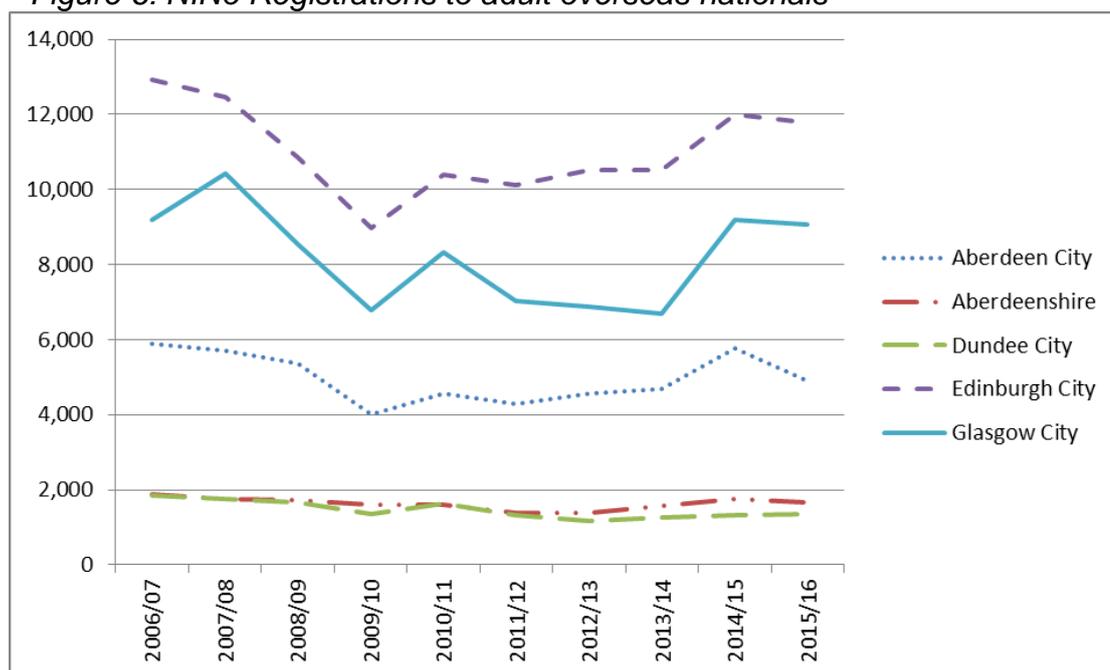
Source: National Records of Scotland

3. Other Data

National Insurance Number (NINo) Allocations

- 3.1 The Department of Work and Pensions (DWP) has been publishing data on NINo allocations to overseas nationals each financial year since 2002/03. Although the DWP data does not show the overall stock of migrant workers at a particular time, their length of stay in the country, or the outflow of migrants when they leave the UK, it gives a good indication of the inflow of migrant workers.

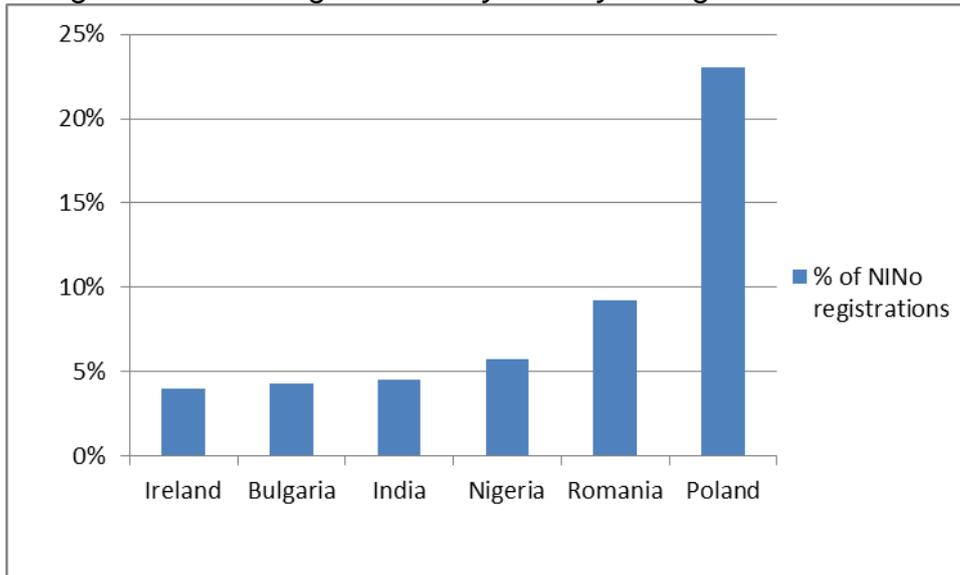
Figure 6: NINo Registrations to adult overseas nationals



Source: DWP Stat-xplore

- 3.2 As figure 6 shows, the number of NINo registrations to overseas nationals has varied year on year for each area shown. Aberdeen City has experienced peaks in allocations in 2006/07, 2010/11 and 2014/15. This pattern of peaks and troughs is roughly followed by the other local authorities shown. The figure indicates that in the years shown, Aberdeen City consistently received the third highest allocation of overseas nationals behind Edinburgh City and Glasgow City.
- 3.3 In 2014/15, the highest percentage of NINo registrations in Aberdeen had a nationality of Polish (23%), Romanian (9.2%), Nigerian (5.7%), and Indian (4.5%) – see figure 7.

Figure 7 – NINo registrations by country of origin



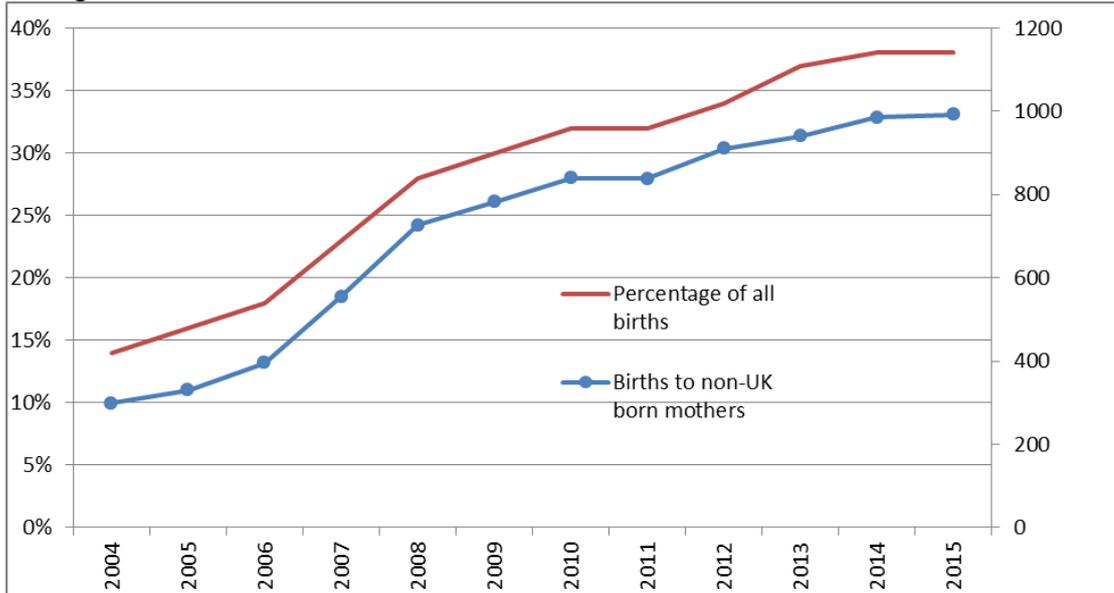
Source: DWP Stat-Explore

- 3.4 More detailed information on migrant workers is available in a Briefing Paper – ‘Migrant Workers in Aberdeen City and Shire (2015/08)’. This can be viewed on the Stats and Facts page of the Aberdeen City Council website: www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/statsandfacts.

Mothers’ Country of Birth

- 3.5 In recent years there has been a steady increase in the number of births to non-UK born mothers. In 2004, that group of mothers accounted for just under 300 births in Aberdeen, out of a total of 2,075. By 2015, the number of births to non-UK mothers had risen to 992 out of 2609 births – see Figure 8. In the period from 2004 to 2015, the proportion of births to non-UK born mothers rose from 14% of all births to 38%.

Figure 8: Births to non-UK born mothers, Aberdeen



Source: National Records of Scotland

3.6 As figure 9 shows, the number of births to UK mothers dropped slightly from 1,776 in 2004 to 1,617 in 2015. When this is considered as a percentage of the births within that year it shows that the number of births to UK mothers in 2004 was 85.6%, and dropped to 61.9% in 2015. This change is due to the large increase in births to mothers from other EU countries and commonwealth countries.

Figure 9 – Births in Aberdeen, 2004 - 2015

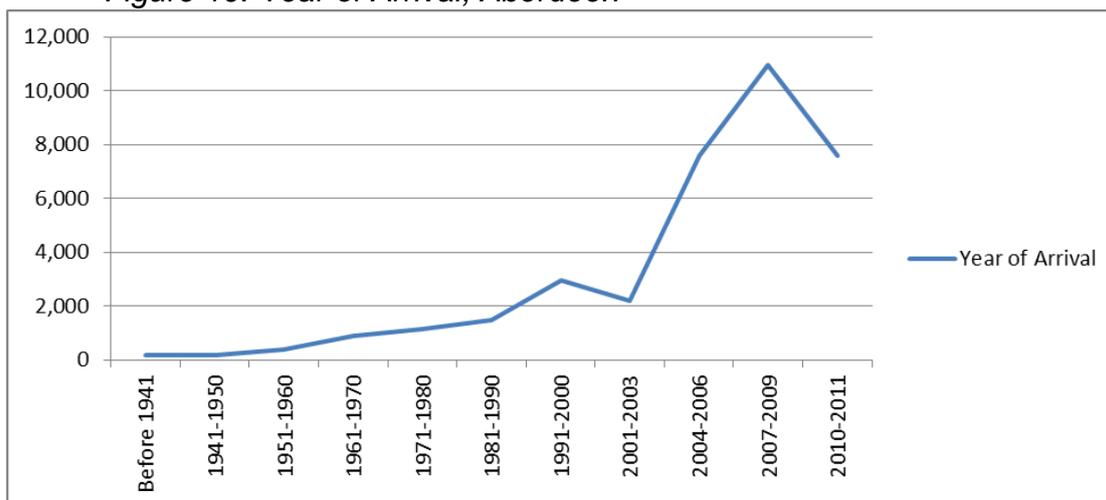
Mother's country/region of birth	2004 Births	% of all Births	2015 Births	% of all Births
All Births	2,075	100.0%	2,609	100.0%
UK, Isle of Man, Channel Islands	1,776	85.6%	1,617	61.9%
Irish Republic	9	0.4%	16	0.6%
Other EU countries	44	2.1%	443	16.9%
Commonwealth Countries	120	5.8%	326	12.5%
Other Countries	126	6.1%	207	7.9%

Source: National Records of Scotland

4. 2011 Census

4.1 The 2011 Census has produced useful information in relation to migration. As shown in figure 10 which focuses on information on 'Year of Arrival'. As shown in the figure, the peak year of arrival was between 2007 -2009. This is a sharp increase from the previous years and may be related to the inclusion of the accession states.

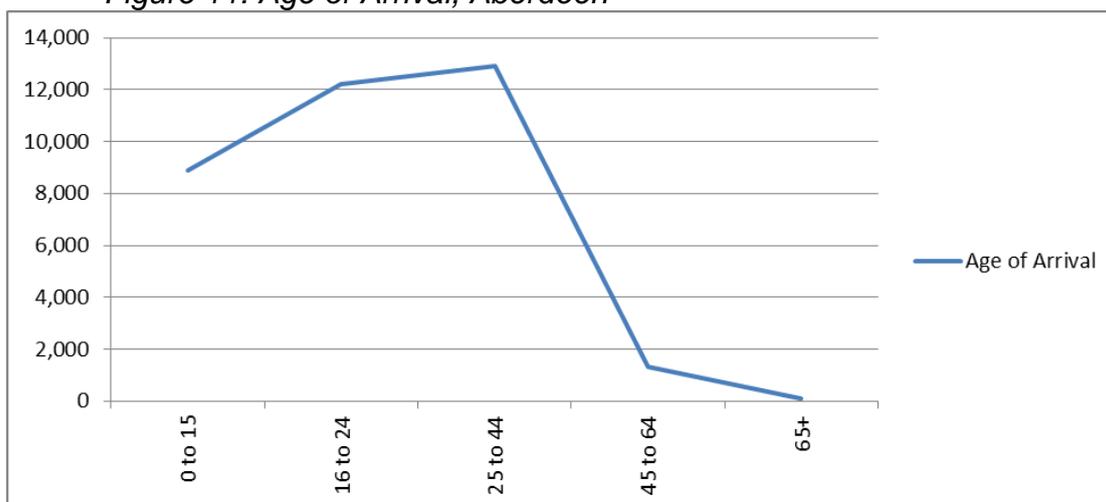
Figure 10: Year of Arrival, Aberdeen



Source: 2011 Census

4.2 Figure 11 shows the 'Age of Arrival' for Aberdeen. As shown in the figure the peak age is in the 25-44 age group. This then dips significantly in the 45 age group onwards.

Figure 11: Age of Arrival, Aberdeen



Source: 2011 Census

5. Points to Note

- The data collected by the National Records of Scotland was completed prior to the UK vote to leave the European Union. It is unknown how this will affect future migration to/from Scotland.
- The migration data reported by National Records of Scotland (NRS) is taken from various sources which includes National Health Service Central Register, Community Health Index, International Passenger Survey, Labour Force Survey, Long Term International Migration, and Home Office asylum seekers data.
- Information on international migration can be found on the Office of National Statistics website, and includes an interactive database which allows small areas across the UK to be compared – www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/internationalmigration.



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