



Scotland's Diaspora and Overseas-Born Population

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**Dr Julie Carr and Luke Cavanagh, Scottish Government Social
Research, The Scottish Government**

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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1.1 This report is based on a New Zealand Treasury Working Paper of the same title from 2004¹.
- 1.2 Often, when diaspora is talked about in Scotland, reference is made to a large group of people, running into the tens of millions, who have, to some extent, a connection or link with Scotland. Within that, attention is particularly paid to the ancestral and historical story of the Scottish diaspora. This paper drills down to consider specific parts of the diaspora, groups that are not always thought about in isolation but which, as the data shows, could hold an important new perspective on the diaspora.
- 1.3 Many people born in Scotland migrate either to other parts of the UK or overseas. This movement of people out of Scotland form part of the 'lived diaspora' because these individuals have spent some part of their life living in Scotland and therefore have firsthand experience of, or connection to, Scotland and Scottish culture. Other parts of the diaspora include those people with Scottish roots and interests (ancestry and affinity), who have never lived in Scotland, however the focus of this paper is on the lived diaspora.²
- 1.4 At the same time, many people born outwith Scotland migrate to Scotland. These individuals have experiences and connections back to their countries of origin. In this sense they can be thought about as the 'reverse diaspora', because they are diaspora of other places/nations/peoples, but Scotland is their place of residence.
- 1.5 Research tells us that both the diaspora and the migration of overseas born individuals can facilitate the international exchange of goods and ideas.³ This exchange potentially brings advantages to Scotland's economy and reputation through the development of stronger business links, greater understanding of Scottish culture and increased flows of investment, knowledge and people.
- 1.6 However, much of the discussion between countries and their diaspora has been limited by a lack of data on the numbers of people involved. This paper therefore looks to replicate research carried out by the New Zealand Government's Treasury in 2004 to better understand more about the size and structure of parts of Scotland's 'lived' and 'reverse' diaspora. It uses the best available data derived from the place of birth question from national censuses (Scotland, the UK and overseas) to provide some insights and offers a selection of comparisons with other countries, such as New Zealand.
- 1.7 The paper has found that, when compared to the other countries considered, there are a significant number of people born in Scotland who currently live

¹ Bryant, J. & Law, D. (2004), *New Zealand's Diaspora and Overseas-born Population*, New Zealand Treasury Working Paper 04/13, September 2004.

² For a full discussion and description of the lived, ancestral and affinity diasporas, see Rutherford's "Engaging the Scottish Diaspora" (Scottish Government, forthcoming)

³ Kuznetsov, Y (2006), "Diaspora Networks and the International Migration of Skills", World Bank Institute

outside Scotland - a figure which equates to about 20% of Scotland's current population (over 1 million people). Of these, over 835,000 live in the rest of the UK. This pattern is similar to other small countries, like Ireland and New Zealand.

- 1.8 In terms of the reverse diaspora, in 2001, over 650,000 people living in Scotland were not born in Scotland. Many of these migrants to Scotland came from the rest of the UK, other English-speaking and Commonwealth countries and Western Europe. It is acknowledged that this pattern will have changed since 2001 following the expansion of the EU and the rights given to A8 nationals in 2004 (Central and Eastern Europeans).
- 1.9 The findings from this paper highlight the idea of the diaspora as a *living, organic* concept, one that is as much to do with Scotland now and in the future as with its history and past. Within that, it offers an insight into two important groups – the lived and reverse diaspora – and raises questions about their part in a co-ordinated government approach to diaspora engagement.

2 OVERVIEW

Purpose

- 2.1 The purpose of this paper is to provide some initial insights into the estimated size and geographical distribution of certain components of Scotland's diaspora and is based on the methodology of a paper prepared by the New Zealand Treasury in 2004 (as referenced above). It looks at two specific parts of Scotland's diaspora – the lived diaspora and the reverse diaspora – which can be thought of as part of the wider diaspora family.
- 2.2 The main source of information for the data included in this paper is the place of birth question in Scotland's Census and a number of other Censuses within the UK and overseas.
- 2.3 For the analyses in this paper, a person can be thought of within the concept of diaspora if they were born in Scotland, but are now resident in another country at the time of the other country's census and those born overseas, who have chosen to migrate to Scotland.

Background

- 2.4 The term diaspora traditionally refers to a group of people with shared culture who have left their homeland, but maintain a strong identity and mutual solidarity. In practice, this definition has been extended to include expatriate communities living outside their home countries on a temporary or permanent basis. Butler (2001)⁴ outlines four defining criteria for contemporary diasporas: a scattering of two or more destinations; a relationship with an actual or imagined homeland; common group identity shared among diaspora communities; and/or existence over two generations.
- 2.5 In Scotland, the potential benefits that can arise from renewing and refreshing relationships with the diaspora are acknowledged (Ancien *et al.* 2009⁵). It is recognised that closer engagement between the diaspora and Scottish organisations and individuals has the potential to contribute to the Scottish Government's five strategic objectives (For more information on the strategic objectives, see <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/About/purposestratobj>). Earlier analytical work undertaken by the Culture, External Affairs & Tourism Analytical Unit at the Scottish Government has highlighted the role that government policy could play in encouraging and focusing such engagement (Eirich & McLaren 2008⁶).

⁴ Butler (2001) quoted in Hugo (2006)

⁵ Ancien *et al.* (2009), *The Scottish Diaspora and Diaspora Strategy: Insights and Lessons From Ireland*, National University of Ireland, Scottish Government Social Research.

⁶ Eirich, F. & McLaren, J.G. (2008), *Engaging the Scottish Diaspora*, Scottish Government Social Research, Unpublished

- 2.6 These analyses have emphasised the importance of understanding the diaspora as a collection of groups, rather than a homogenous whole. Thus there is a recognition that particular groups of people in the diaspora will be captured by different definitions of the term (Eirich & McLaren 2008; Rutherford 2009⁷). These analyses point to the importance of policy approaches that are able to respond to the diversity of the diaspora by identifying and engaging each of these groups in different ways. Equally, they recognise that, even if an individual can be identified as belonging to a diaspora group, each will have a varying strength of feeling towards Scotland and being Scottish.
- 2.7 This earlier work also confirms that discussions on the contributions that the diaspora can make to Scotland are often hindered by a lack of information about the numbers of people involved. Estimates of the size of Scotland's diaspora vary hugely, depending on the definition and approach taken. But the two groups highlighted in this paper are of particular interest because of their direct connection to contemporary Scotland. Research has shown that individuals who have had a firsthand experience of Scotland are more likely to be knowledgeable about and favourable towards Scotland.⁸ Data on migration into Scotland is also limited⁹, but the connections migrant populations living in Scotland have with their countries of origin are often not heard in diaspora discussions, even though this is, in many respects, how the ancestral Scottish diaspora functions overseas.
- 2.8 This paper aims to supply initial insights into this issue using the best available population data on the size and structure of Scotland's diaspora and immigrant population. All of the data are derived from the place of birth question from Scotland, the UK and a selected sample of other overseas censuses and the paper seeks to provide some international comparisons, where appropriate. The paper considers both the groups and comments briefly on the implications of the initial insights emerging from this paper.

Method

- 2.9 The principal source of information for this paper is the place of birth question from national censuses overseas and Scotland's Census to provide some insights into the size and geographical distribution of Scotland's diaspora and overseas-born population. In the context of this analysis, a person is understood to fall within the diaspora concept if they were born in Scotland, but they were resident in another country at the time of the other country's census. Similarly, it is also recognised that many people born overseas choose to migrate to Scotland (ie the 'reverse diaspora'). Both of these groups form part

⁷ Rutherford, A, (2009), *Engaging the Scottish Diaspora: Rationale, Benefits and Challenges*, Intent Consulting, Scottish Government Social Research.

⁸ TNS (System 3) (2007), "USA Strategy Research Report", Scottish Government Social Research

⁹ National Institute for Economic and Social Research (2009), "Impact of Migration into Scotland", Scottish Government Social Research

the 'lived diaspora' because of their firsthand experience/connection to Scotland.¹⁰

2.10 Although there are limitations to using place of birth data from a census, there are some advantages. The first is that place of birth data, including from other countries, are readily available and accessible online. Second, the meaning of place of birth is relatively clear, so the associated data are likely to be relatively reliable. Thirdly, people only have one place of birth, which ameliorates the risk of double counting.

2.11 Whilst the contribution of the ancestral diaspora is acknowledged, this paper does not seek to estimate the numbers of people living overseas who either claim Scottish ethnicity or ancestry and who can therefore trace their heritage to Scotland. Estimates for this group run into the millions and this aspect of the Scottish diaspora is the most commonly discussed and estimated.

¹⁰ For a full discussion and description of the lived, ancestral and affinity diasporas, see Rutherford's "Engaging the Scottish Diaspora" (Scottish Government, forthcoming)

3 FINDINGS

Scotland's Diaspora Overseas

- 3.1 This first section of the analysis considers those people, who were born in Scotland and who, at the time of another country's census, were living outside Scotland.
- 3.2 As a starting point, Table 1, sourced wholly from the New Zealand Treasury report, shows data on overseas and resident populations in New Zealand and eight selected countries. The information used by the New Zealand Treasury to put this together was derived from the websites of the statistical agencies of the countries considered.
- 3.3 The estimate data included in this paper refers to the 'usually resident' population. The row for Australia, for example, shows the number of Australian residents born in Australia, Canada and the other six countries as documented in Australia's 2001 Census. The rows for Germany, Italy, Thailand and Japan are based on citizenship data, rather than place of birth and the New Zealand Treasury authors note that in the context of their research on diaspora that this data made little difference to the results.
- 3.4 The columns of data illustrated in Table 1 show, for each of the countries considered by the New Zealand Treasury, the international distribution of people born in that country. The 'total' row at the bottom of the table provides the figure for the total number of people, who were born in that country and includes those living inside and outside their country of birth. The New Zealand Treasury report suggests that the totals for people living outside their country of birth are all underestimates, because data has not been sourced for immigrants in all countries.
- 3.5 For example, Table 1 shows that in excess of 460,000 New Zealand born people were living outside New Zealand in 2001 and of these over 355,000 were living in Australia. The authors of the New Zealand Treasury report also used this information to show how the numbers of New Zealanders in other countries was often also smaller than is commonly assumed, for example in the UK.

**Table 1: International diaspora of New Zealand and eight selected countries, 2001
(unless other date specified)**

	Australia	Canada	Korea	Ireland	Italy	Netherlands	New Zealand	United Kingdom	United States
Argentina (a)	--	--	--	--	328,113	--	--	--	--
Australia	13,629,685	27,289	38,900	50,235	218,718	83,324	355,765	1,036,245	53,694
Austria	659	1,658	1,446	546	26,099	5,248	156	6,786	7,371
Canada	18,910	23,991,910	82,745	26,210	318,095	118,460	9,475	614,610	258,420
Denmark	886	1,786	483	1,129	3,110	4,955	382	11,670	6,219
Finland	673	1,261	152	244	1,057	832	88	3,067	3,050
France (b)	2,868	8,790	9,781	3,858	523,080	20,813	890	59,356	26,320
Germany (e)	8,322	12,646	22,634	15,594	616,282	112,362	1,643	115,167	113,528
Ireland	5,947	3,926	--	3,354,025	3,634	3,428	2,195	242,155	20,977
Italy (e)	2,881	2,683	3,793	2,204	56,573,464	7,312	234	24,592	18,941
Japan (c,e)	4,759	5,824	560,414	--	1,017	--	1,814	8,789	38,954
Korea (e)	--	--	48,021,543	--	--	--	--	--	--
Netherlands	12,805	12,199	2,764	7,248	35,193	13,140,336	4,260	74,869	29,093
New Zealand	56,142	7,770	17,934	6,726	1,440	22,239	2,890,869	210,978	13,344
Norway	--	--	6,086	--	--	4,140	--	14,177	14,666
Spain	1,012	1,489	1,780	3,677	21,833	16,383	275	88,107	12,323
Sweden	2,387	2,324	9,320	1,200	6,538	4,777	657	15,458	14,711
Thailand (d,e)	1,400	1,400	1,800	--	600	900	300	2,300	5,200
United Kingdom	107,871	72,518	--	533,852	107,244	40,348	58,286	53,892,620	158,434
United States (d)	60,965	820,771	864,125	156,474	473,338	94,570	22,872	677,751	250,314,017
Total	13,918,172	24,976,244	49,645,700	4,163,222	59,258,855	13,680,517	3,350,191	57,098,697	251,109,262
Total outside country of birth	288,487	984,334	1,624,157	809,197	2,685,391	540,181	459,322	3,206,077	795,245

Note: Dashes indicate that no data was available, which given that statistical agencies often report the major migration sources first, implies that the number of immigrants was small.

a 1999, b 1999, c 1995, d 2000, e citizenship rather than birth

Source: New Zealand Treasury Working Paper 04/14, September 2004, pg 3

3.6 More specifically, for Scotland, Table 2 below provides an *initial* insight into the geographical distribution of people who were born in Scotland and who currently live outside the country. As a starting point, the data in Table 2 are sourced primarily from the 2001 censuses of countries where there is understood to be a link with Scotland's diaspora. In those cases where more recent data are available this information has been used to provide a more up to date picture of the number of people who were born in Scotland and who are living outside their country of birth. The exception is the US data which is sourced from the American Community Survey 2007.

Table 2: Geographical distribution of Scotland's diaspora

	Place of birth: Scotland	Date of data
Scotland	4,410,400	2001 ⁱ
England	794,577 ¹¹	2001 ⁱⁱ
Australia	130,204	2006
United States	73,625	2007 ⁱⁱⁱ
New Zealand	29,016	2006 ^{iv}
Wales	24,389	2001 ^v
Ireland	16,863	2006 ^{vi}
Northern Ireland	16,772	2001 ^{vii}
Total	5,495,846	
Total outside country of birth	1,085,446	

Notes: Scotland figure is based on those who specified in the 2001 Census that their place of birth was Scotland and does not include those who said UK, but did not specify which part.

New Zealand: The figure for 2001 was 28,680

Australia: The figure for 2001 was 137,252^{viii}

Ireland: The figure from the 2002 Census was 15,963 (Table 29A: Persons usually resident in each province and county, and present)

Not all countries listed above undertook a Census in 2001; the next best available data has therefore been used.

3.7 When Table 2 is considered it can be seen that:

- In the small number of countries considered and from the data available, 5,495,846 people stated that their place of birth was Scotland.
- There were in excess of 1,085,446 people born in Scotland, who were living outside Scotland.
- In terms of scale, this shows that a group of people, which equates to over 20% of Scotland's current total population, are living outside Scotland.
- 794,580 people, who were born in Scotland, were living in England, which equates to about 16% of Scotland's current total population, and 835,738 people were living in England, Wales and Northern Ireland (ie the rest of the UK).

¹¹ It is worth noting here the differences in the figures referred to. For example, the earlier research cited from Highland Business Research provided a figure of 800,000 people who were born in Scotland and who were living in England, which differs from the GROS Census data for Scotland for 2001.

3.8 However, as some censuses do not collect information on Scotland as a place of birth and instead only collect data on the UK, it was decided that an initial estimate figure could provide some early insights into the potential numbers of people who were born in Scotland and who live in other selected countries. This estimate has been calculated based on Scotland's share of the UK population in 2001 and can be seen in Table 3 below. It should be noted that this is a straightforward estimate based on Scotland's share of the UK population. Given the evidence of Scottish-born people in other countries, it is highly likely that estimates for countries such as Canada are underestimates and could be considerably higher.

Table 3: Estimated size of Scotland's diaspora in selected countries

Country (Date of Census data)	Total population	Place of Birth: European Countries	Place of birth: UK	Place of birth: Scotland	Place of birth: Scotland estimate
Canada (2006)	31,612,897 ^{ix}	--	592,355 ^x		50,942
Denmark (2009)	5,511,451 ^{xi}	--	12,986 ^{xii}	Actual data not collected	1117
Norway (2008)	4,737,171 ^{xiii}	--	15,614 ^{xiv}		1343
Hong Kong (2006)	6,864,346	--	16,962 ^{xv}		1459
South Africa (2001)	43,794,702	--	129,767 ^{xvi}	Actual data not collected	11160
Singapore (2000)	4,017,733 ^{xvii}	4,687	Actual data not collected	Actual data not collected	No UK data

Note: Estimates based on Scotland's share of UK total population in 2001 (UK population 58,789,194, Scotland 5,062,011) of 8.6%. Sourced from <http://www.ons.gov.uk/census/get-data/index.html>

3.9 These estimates have been added into Table 4 below and illustrate that:

- For the 12 countries considered in this analysis, a total of 1,151,467 people living outside Scotland could, according to the estimate figures obtained, have Scotland as their place of birth.
- Of these, almost 795,000 were living in England in 2001.
- Other common destinations included other English speaking countries throughout the world such as Australia, New Zealand, the US and Canada as well as other parts of the UK and Ireland.

Table 4: Geographical distribution of Scotland's diaspora

Country	Number of people whose place of birth was Scotland	Notes on data
Scotland	4,410,400	2001 ^{xviii}
England	794,577 ¹²	2001 ^{xix}
Australia	130,204	2006
United States	73,625	2007 ^{xx}
Canada (estimate)	50,942	2006 ^{xxi}
New Zealand	29,016	2006 ^{xxii}
Wales	24,389	2001 ^{xxiii}
Ireland	16,863	2006
Northern Ireland	16,772	2001 ^{xxiv}
South Africa (estimate)	11,160	2001
Hong Kong (estimate)	1,459	2006
Norway (estimate)	1,343	2008
Denmark (estimate)	1,117	2009
Total	5,561,867	
Total outside country of birth	1,151,467	

3.10 Table 5 summarises the data shown in Tables 1,3 and 4. The second row of the table gives the number of people living outside their country of birth as a percentage of the total population shown at the bottom of Table 2 (does not include estimated data) and Table 4 (includes estimated data). Table 5 shows that:

- Around 80% of people born in Scotland currently live in Scotland, whilst 20% live outside Scotland.
- For the countries considered, Scotland has the highest percentage of people living outside their country of birth (around 20%) followed by Ireland (19%) and New Zealand (14%). The figures for these three countries are considerably higher than for the other countries considered, which all record figures of 5.6% or less.
- The US has the greatest percentage of people living in their country of birth followed by Australia (over 99% and 98% respectively).
- Scotland differs from the UK as a whole, where the data show that over 94% of the UK population was resident in their country of birth (ie the UK) in 2001 and just over 5.5% of those born in the UK, as a whole, were living outside the UK.

¹² It is worth noting here the differences in the figures referred to. For example, the earlier research cited from Highland Business Research provided a figure of 800,000 people who were born in Scotland and who were living in England, which differs from the GROS Census data for Scotland for 2001.

Table 5: Geographical distributions of populations born in Scotland and eight selected countries, 2001

	Australia	Canada	Ireland	Italy	Netherlands	New Zealand	United States	United Kingdom	Scotland
In country of birth	97.9%	96.1%	80.6%	95.5%	96.1%	86.3%	99.7%	94.4%	80.2% (excluding estimated data) 79.3% (including estimated data)
Outside country of birth	2.1%	3.9%	19.4%	4.5%	3.9%	13.7%	0.3%	5.6%	19.8% (excluding estimated data) 20.7 (including estimated data)
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Outside country of birth (excluding main destination)	1.3%	0.7%	6.6%	3.5%	3.1%	3.1%	0.2%	3.8%	5.3% (excluding estimated data) 6.4% (including estimated data)

Source: With the exception of the Scotland data, all other data were sourced from New Zealand Treasury Working Paper 04/14, September 2004, pg 4

- 3.11 As seen already, most of Scotland's diaspora is located in England (about 70%). This concentration of the diaspora in a nearby country (usually a larger country) is not uncommon and some of the comparator countries considered in the New Zealand analysis also share this experience. For example, 66% of Irish-born based outside Ireland live in the United Kingdom and 83% of Canadian-born based outside Canada live in the United States. Indeed, the diaspora policies of countries like these actively target members of the lived diaspora living in nearby countries given their noticeable concentrations.
- 3.12 The figures in the bottom row of Table 5 show the percentage for each country's diaspora once the largest destination for the diaspora (in the case of Scotland this is England) is excluded. The New Zealand Treasury authors refer to this figure as one way of providing some information on a country's 'far flung diaspora' (ie countries excluding the main destination which is usually a neighbouring country). When this is considered, Scotland, like Ireland, differs from the other countries considered in that their 'far flung' diaspora are noticeably larger than for the other selected countries. It is also worth noting that when the rest of the UK (England, Wales and Northern Ireland), as a destination for Scotland's diaspora, is excluded, the percentage for people born in Scotland, who are outside their country of birth, is still around 5% (4.5% excluding the estimated data & 5.7% including the estimated data).
- 3.13 Table 6 provides further information on the geographical concentration of the diaspora for the countries considered:
- The percentage of the population outside the country of birth in the biggest destination for people born in Scotland (ie England) was about 70%.
 - The 2 biggest destinations for people born in Scotland, who move overseas (ie England and Australia) accounted for in excess of 80%.
 - For the 5 biggest destinations (ie England, Australia, United States, New Zealand and Wales (excluding non-estimated data) and England, Australia, United States, Canada and New Zealand (including estimated data) was over 90%.
- 3.14 For the countries considered, Scotland's diaspora is one of the most geographically concentrated and in this respect it is similar to Ireland, New Zealand and Canada though the extent of the concentration varies between these countries.

Table 6: Geographical distributions of populations born in Scotland and selected countries (calculated from data in Tables 1, 2 & 4)

% of population outside country of birth in..	Australia	Canada	Ireland	Italy	Netherlands	New Zealand	United States	United Kingdom	Scotland
Biggest destination	37.4%	83.4%	66.0%	22.9%	21.9%	77.4%	32.5%	32.3%	73.2% (excluding estimated data) 69.0% (including estimated data)
Two biggest destinations	58.5%	90.8%	85.3%	42.4%	42.7%	90.1%	52.4%	53.5%	85.2 (excluding estimated data) 80.3% (including estimated data)
Five biggest destinations	78.0%	93.5%	91.5%	60.1%	60.2%	95.1%	66.7%	72.6%	96.9% (excluding estimated data) 93.6% (including estimated data)

Source: With the exception of the Scotland data, all other data were sourced from the New Zealand Treasury Working Paper 04/14, September 2004, pg 5

Scotland's reverse diaspora: 'migrants to Scotland'

3.15 Although people born in Scotland migrate to live elsewhere, people born elsewhere also move to Scotland and these people are known as the 'reverse diaspora' because of their diaspora links back to their countries of origin.

3.16 Table 7 presents some information on the reported birth place of Scotland's resident population at the time of the 2001 Census and shows that:

- In 2001, 87.1% of people living in Scotland were born in Scotland, whilst 8.1% were born in England.
- 651,611 (12.9%) of people living in Scotland were not born in Scotland (includes rest of UK), whilst 191,571 people (3.8%) completing the place of birth question in Scotland's Census were born outside the UK (includes other).

Table 7: Distribution of Scotland's population by place of birth 2001

Place of Birth	Number of people	Percentage of Scotland's population	Number of Males	Number of Females
United Kingdom				
Scotland	4,410,400	87.13	2,116,743	2,293,657
England	408,948	8.08	200301	208647
Northern Ireland	33,528	0.66	15750	17778
Wales	16,623	0.33	8360	8263
UK not specified	941	0.02	633	308
Republic of Ireland	21774	0.43	9159	12615
Ireland part not specified	35	-	20	15
Channel Islands & Isle of Man	1620	0.03	748	872
Other Western Europe				
EU countries	41836	0.83	18678	23158
Non-EU countries	4943	0.10	2338	2605
Eastern Europe	7332	0.14	4104	3228
Africa	22049	0.44	11282	10767
Asia	55369	1.09	27971	27398
North America	21796	0.43	9768	12028
South America	2617	0.05	1137	1480
Oceania	11263	0.22	5055	6208
Other	937	0.02	447	490
TOTAL	5,062,011		2,432,494	2,629,517

Source: General Register Office for Scotland (2003), *Scotland's Census 2001: Reference Volume*, Table CAS015.

3.17 Table 8 below presents some information on trends in the reverse diaspora, based on the reported birth places of Scotland's resident population at the time of the 1991 and 2001 Censuses.

- Between 1991 and 2001, the percentage of people in Scotland, who were born in Scotland, decreased slightly from 89% in 1991 to 87% in 2001 (ie the number of migrants to Scotland, the reverse diaspora, increased in 2001).
- With the exception of the Republic of Ireland and North America, which showed a slight decrease in the percentage of people living in Scotland who were born in these countries, the percentage of people born in the other countries and geographical regions increased.
- In 2001, over 650,000 people were living in Scotland who were not born in Scotland, therefore 12.9% of Scotland's total population was born outside Scotland (including the rest of the UK). This figure has increased slightly from 10.9% recorded in 1991.

Table 8: Distribution of Scotland's population by place of birth:1991 & 2001

Place of Birth		Number		Percent	
		1991	2001	1991	2001
United Kingdom					
	Scotland	4,454,065	4,410,400	89.12	87.13
	England	354,268	408,948	7.09	8.08
	Northern Ireland	26,393	33,528	0.53	0.66
	Wales	14,710	16,623	0.29	0.33
	UK not specified	144	941	-	0.02
Republic of Ireland					
		22,773	21,774	0.46	0.43
Ireland Part not specified					
		18	35	-	-
Channel Islands					
		1,293	1,620	0.03	0.03
Other Western Europe					
	EU countries	27,019	41,836	0.54	0.83
	Non-EU countries	3,444	4,943	0.07	0.10
Eastern Europe					
		6,463	7,332	0.13	0.14
Africa					
		15,317	22,049	0.31	0.44
Asia					
		40,892	55,369	0.82	1.09
North America					
		22,299	21,796	0.45	0.43
South America					
		1,952	2,617	0.04	0.05
Oceania					
		7,404	11,263	0.15	0.22
Other					
		113	937	-	0.02
Total population		4,998,567	5,062,011		
Total population born outside Scotland (including rest of UK)		544,502	651,611		
		(10.9%)	(12.9%)		
Total population born outside Scotland (excluding rest of UK)		148,987	191,571		
		(3.0%)	(3.8%)		

Source: General Register Office for Scotland (GROS), Scotland's Census 2001: Reference Volume, GROS, Table CAS015

1991 Census data sourced from GROS, April 2009

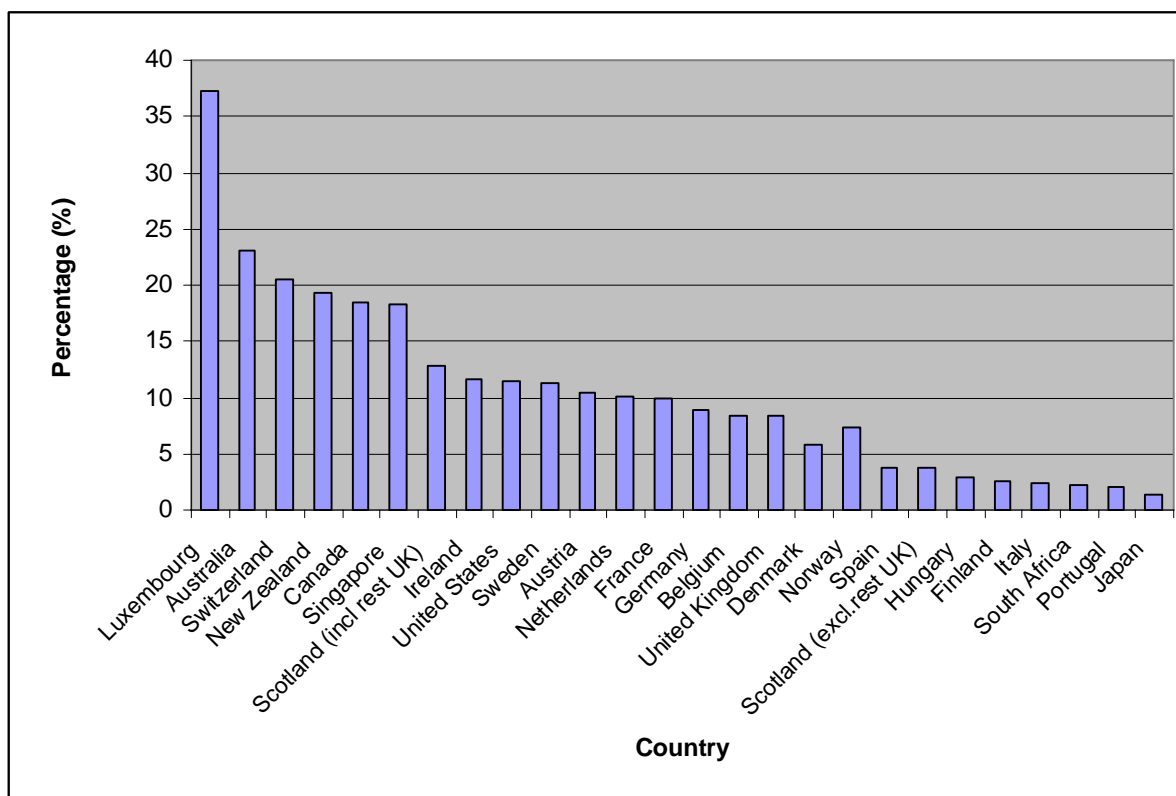
Note: - denotes % less than 0.00%

3.18 Figure 1 compares the percentage of people born outside Scotland (including those born in the rest of the UK) with percentages in other countries in 2000-2001. The source of the information for the comparison countries is derived from the New Zealand Treasury paper¹³. For Scotland, Table 9 illustrates that:

- The proportion of people born outside Scotland, who were living in Scotland at the time of the 2001 Census (including the rest of the UK), was greater than for many of the countries considered in the New Zealand analysis (eg Ireland, the United States and the UK), however it was considerably lower than for New Zealand, Australia and Canada.
- If migrants to Scotland from the rest of the UK are excluded, the proportion of people born outside Scotland is low by international standards and is lower than many of the other selected countries considered in this analysis.

¹³ The New Zealand Treasury report notes that the data included in their analysis includes data on citizenship rather than birthplace for some countries and acknowledges that these two measures can diverge substantially (New Zealand Treasury Working Paper 04/13, September 2004, Pg 6)

Figure 1: Populations born outside country of residence as percentage of total population, selected countries 2000-2001



Source: With the exception of the Scotland data, all other data were sourced from the New Zealand Treasury Working Paper 04/14, September 2004, pg 7; Note: Actual data available at the end of the paper – see Table A1

3.19 Table 9 shows the top 20 sources of migrants to Scotland in 2001.

- England was the largest source, with Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland second and third.
- Other significant sources of migrants coming to Scotland in 2001 were Germany, Wales, Pakistan, the US and India.
- In summary, migrants to Scotland were mainly from the rest of the UK, other English speaking or Commonwealth countries, and Western Europe.

Table 9: The top 20 sources of migrants to Scotland, 2001 and 1991

	Country	Migrants to Scotland (2001)	Country	Migrants to Scotland (1991)
1	England	408,948	England	354,268
2	Northern Ireland	33,528	Northern Ireland	26,393
3	Republic of Ireland	21,774	Irish Republic	22,773
4	Germany	18,703	Wales	14,710
5	Wales	16,623	United States of America	12,589
6	Pakistan	12,645	Pakistan	9,411
7	United States of America	11,149	India	9,006
8	India	10,523	Germany (part not stated)	8,007
9	Canada	8,569	Canada	7,956
10	South Africa	7,803	Hong Kong	5,910
11	Australia	7,555	Federal Republic of Germany	5,802
12	Hong Kong	7,068	Australia	5,047
13	Non-EU countries in Western Europe	4,943	South Africa, Republic of	4,385
14	Italy	4,936	Italy, San Marino & Vatican City	3,947
15	France	4,850	Poland	3,623
16	Other South and Eastern Africa	4,246	Malaysia	2,504
17	Other Far East	4,221	France & Monaco	2,366
18	New Zealand	3,413	New Zealand	2,357
19	China	3,329	Singapore	2,357
20	Other Middle East	3,289	Netherlands	2,157

Source: General Register Office for Scotland (2001) – Scotland’s Census Results Online (SCROL), Table UV08 Country of Birth, <http://www.scrol.gov.uk/scrol/analyser/analyser?actionName=choose-topic-and-table>

1991 data sourced from General Register Office for Scotland 1991 Census of Population, Breakdown of Country of Birth by Sex, Tables UV08 / S202 , April 2009

Note: 4,410,400 completing the 2001 Census noted that their place of birth was Scotland and 4,454,065 in 1991

3.20 The top 8 source countries of migrants to Scotland has remained the same in both 1991 and 2001. Key source countries of migrants to Scotland that emerged between 1991 and 2001 were Poland, Malaysia and Singapore, whilst China, (other) Middle East, (other) Far East and (other) South and East Africa did not appear in the top 20 sources of migrants to Scotland in 2001 though they had featured in 1991.

3.21 It will be interesting to see in the 2011 Census how the number of migrants to Scotland from A8 countries in Central and Eastern Europe has changed from the information available in 2001. For example, data from the Workers Registration Scheme shows that since May 2004, 79,625 people from A8 countries have registered to work in Scotland on the scheme.

3.22 This information illustrates how the source countries of in-migrants changes over time and that countries that may have in the past been a source of migrants to Scotland no longer have the same links, whilst new source

countries are emerging, which may not be countries in the Commonwealth or English speaking countries. This helps illustrate how thinking about the diaspora is a concept that relates to Scotland's future and not just its past.

3.23 The New Zealand Treasury analysis also sought to consider how the diversity of New Zealand's migrant population compares with that of other countries and Table 10 below shows some concentration measures for Scotland, New Zealand and six other selected countries that publish the necessary data. Table 10 shows that:

- Scotland's migrant population is significantly more concentrated than that of the other countries considered - with the exception of Ireland.
- The difference is particularly apparent for the biggest source and 2, 5, and 10 biggest sources.
- From 2001 data, Scotland's migrant population is less diverse than that of the other countries considered. However, given the flows of migration from countries in Eastern Europe to Scotland since 2001, this picture could change in the 2011 Census

Table 10: Diversity of migrant populations, Scotland and selected countries, 2001

Percentage of migrants from the...	Australia	Canada	Denmark	Ireland	Italy	Netherlands	New Zealand	Scotland
Biggest source	25.4%	11.2%	12.8%	66.8%	13.3%	12.4%	30.9%	62.8%
2 biggest sources	34.1%	17.3%	19.2%	72.6%	24.5%	24.6%	38.9%	67.9%
5 biggest sources	46.8%	33.3%	33.9%	79.2%	37.9%	51.5%	54.9%	76.7%
10 biggest sources	59.2%	51.2%	54.6%	86.9%	53.9%	67.7%	69.9%	84.4%
20 biggest sources	74.5%	68.3%	77.3%	95.4%	72.6%	80.7%	84.9%	91.8%
50 biggest sources	92.7%	87.8%	93.1%	-	92.9%	94.2%	95.7%	99.3%

Source: Scotland-data sourced from GROS 2001 Census data for Scotland, Table UV08, Country of Birth, All People

All other data sourced from New Zealand Treasury paper, Table 7, pg 8

Notes: For the purposes of this Table, a 'migrant' is a person who was born outside their present country of residence.

The 20 largest sources of migrants to Scotland are listed in Table 10 and calculations are based on the figures from Table 8 on total population born outside Scotland including the rest of the UK.

3.24 The New Zealand analysis also considered the extent to which the rise in numbers of migrants in New Zealand has led to a rise in the number of migrant communities. Table 11 presents the number of countries from which Scotland, in comparison with New Zealand and other selected countries in 2001, has received a given number of migrants, where a 'migrant' is defined as a person who was born outside Scotland. The Table uses three minimum sizes for migrant communities (100, 1000 & 10,000 migrants). Table 11 shows that in 2001:

- Scotland, like Ireland, has fewer migrant communities from different countries when compared with the other countries in this analysis. Therefore, in contrast to the other countries considered, Scotland does not attract migrants from as wide a range of countries when compared to some of the other countries in this analysis.

Table 11: Number of migrant communities in Scotland and selected countries, 2001

Number of countries from which the selected country has at least...	Australia	Canada	Denmark	Ireland	Italy	Netherlands	New Zealand	Scotland
100 migrants	166	185	114	-	143	146	120	65
1,000 migrants	110	140	51	30	83	76	48	44
10,000 migrants	56	72	14	2	33	26	16	8

Source: Scotland-data sourced from GROS 2001 Census data for Scotland, Table UV08, Country of Birth, All People

All other data sourced from New Zealand Treasury report, Table 8, pg 8

Note: For the purposes of this Table, a 'migrant' is a person who was born outside their present country of residence.

For Scotland although the 2001 Census data lists migrants from designated countries, other sources have been classified as broader geographical areas such as Other Far East and these have been included in the analysis.

4 DISCUSSION

- 4.1 From the data considered, Scotland's diaspora, defined as people born in Scotland, but resident overseas, numbered in excess of 1 million. From the initial analysis undertaken here, Scotland appears to be similar to New Zealand and Ireland in so far that it has a lot of people who were born in Scotland living outside Scotland. The evidence considered here suggests that in this respect, relative to total population, Scotland's diaspora is larger than for many of the other countries in this analysis and may even be greater than that for New Zealand and Ireland. Over two-thirds of Scotland's diaspora was living in England in 2001 and from this analysis, much of the remainder was concentrated in other English-speaking countries.
- 4.2 In 2001, Scotland's reverse diaspora – people not born in Scotland, but resident in Scotland – numbered 651,611 (including the rest of the UK). This was almost 13% of Scotland's total resident population. Of these, 191,571 people living in Scotland were born outside the UK. However, in this respect, Scotland differs from New Zealand as fewer people appear to come to Scotland as migrants .
- 4.3 From the information considered here, it appears as if Scotland is more a sender than a receiver when it comes to the movement of people. Since 2001, an average of 72,000 have left Scotland each year to live outwith Scotland. The implications of this are becoming increasingly understood and the Scottish Government has introduced a population target as part of its Economic Strategy in order to address Scotland's demographic challenge.¹⁴
- 4.4 For diaspora engagement policy, these findings could help direct and inform thinking. For instance, in New Zealand, attention has focused on ideas of the lived and reverse diaspora. With so many living New Zealanders around the world, Kea has been established, a global talent network that stays in touch with 25,000 New Zealanders overseas. Its funding is 50/50 public and private.¹⁵ The reverse diaspora has also been highlighted by New Zealand because it has been argued that links with traditional, historic partners, eg the UK, are well-established and there may be considerable scope to reach out to its Asia-Pacific neighbours via people originally from those countries who now live in New Zealand.
- 4.5 Scotland already has developed a number of approaches to Diaspora engagement, such as the 2009 Year of Homecoming and the GlobalScot network, which have been recognised internationally as examples of innovative practice when it comes to Diaspora policy.¹⁶
- 4.6 As the New Zealand paper notes, this type of analysis based on population numbers provides only a part, albeit important, of the information required to

¹⁴ The Government Economic Strategy (2007), the Scottish Government

¹⁵ KEA website (2009) <http://www.keanewzealand.com/index.html>

¹⁶ National University of Ireland Maynooth, Exploring Diaspora Strategies: Workshop Report (2009) <http://www.nuim.ie/nirsa/diaspora/index.htm>

understand these aspects of Scotland's diaspora and the links between Scotland and other countries both within and outside the UK.

- 4.7 The recent research on Scotland's diaspora has highlighted the need for a better understanding and more research information on this subject.¹⁷ The Scottish Government has undertaken research in recent years about people who have come to Scotland¹⁸ and, particularly with international students¹⁹, people who wish to live and work in Scotland. However, there are clear gaps around the drivers and factors involved in decisions to leave or stay and the extent to which a diaspora link actually matters when it comes how people behave.
- 4.8 Additional analysis on, for example, the characteristics of Scotland's lived diaspora such as length of stay, age, occupation, income and skills/education could also add to understandings of Scotland's lived diaspora (both overseas and in Scotland through the reverse diaspora) and inform policy development in this area.

¹⁷ Both Ancien et al (2009) and Rutherford (2009) identify areas for further research in the Scottish diaspora.

¹⁸ TNS (System 3) (2006), People Who Relocate to Scotland, Scottish Government Social Research

¹⁹ Cavanagh, L et al (2008), Fresh Talent: Working in Scotland Scheme: an evidence review, Scottish Government Social Research

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ANNEX: ADDITIONAL BACKGROUND DATA

Table A.1: Populations born outside country of residence as percentage of total population, selected countries 2000-2001

Country	Percent (%)
Luxembourg	37.3
Australia	23.1
Switzerland	20.5
New Zealand	19.4
Canada	18.4
Singapore	18.3
Scotland (including rest of UK)	12.9
Ireland	11.6
United States	11.4
Sweden	11.3
Austria	10.4
Netherlands	10.1
France	10.0
Germany	8.9
Belgium	8.4
United Kingdom	8.4
Denmark	5.8
Norway	7.3
Spain	3.8
Scotland (excluding rest of UK)	3.8
Hungary	2.9
Finland	2.6
Italy	2.4
South Africa	2.3
Portugal	2.1
Japan	1.3
Czech Republic	1.2
Slovak Republic	0.5
Mexico	0.5
Poland	0.1

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