People born in the European Economic Area (EEA) living in ANGUS

Demographic and Census Analysis

This analysis focuses on residents based on their country of birth as the 2011 Census did not include a question on nationality. It should be noted that people born abroad may later acquire British nationality.

EEA countries include EU member countries at March 2011 (excluding the UK in this data) and Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein. Within the EEA area there is free movement of people, goods, services and capital in the European Single Market.
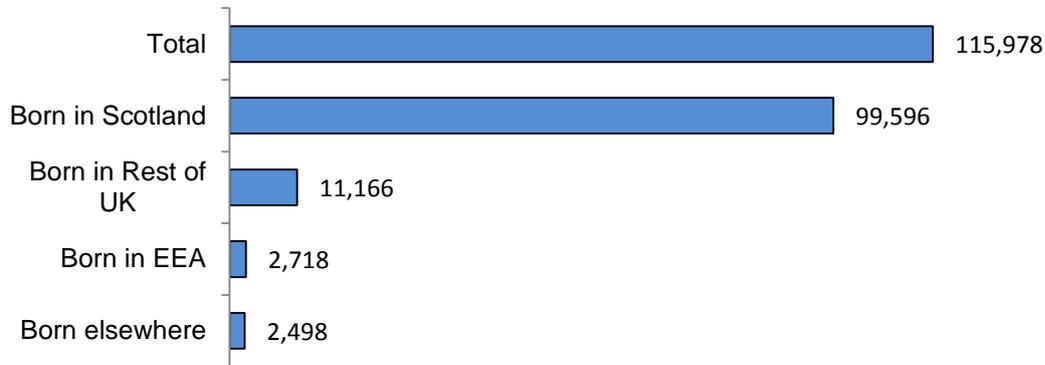
Key points

- In the 2011 Census, 2.3% (2,700 people) of Angus's population was born in a country in the EEA.

- Net migration to Angus from overseas has been positive for much of the last 12 years but has recently decreased. Most recently in 2015/16, there was a net gain of 70 people from overseas.

- A greater proportion of the EEA-born population in Angus was of working age (16-64 years) (79%; 2,200 people), compared with 63% of its overall population.

- Angus is projected to have an ageing population over the next 25 years, with a projected increase of 47% for those aged 65 or over. In contrast, the working age population (16-64 years) is projected to decrease by 11% between 2014 and 2039.

- In 2011, a greater proportion of EEA-born residents in Angus aged 16 and over were employed (71%; 1,700) than in the overall population of the council area (58%).

- The proportion of the EEA-born residents of Angus aged 16-74 with a degree level qualification in 2011 was 36% (820 people). The proportion of all people aged 16-74 in the council area with a degree level qualification was lower at 25%.

Number of EEA-born residents

According to the 2011 Census, 2.3% (2,700 people) of Angus's population was born in the EEA. The corresponding proportion for the whole of Scotland was 3.0%.

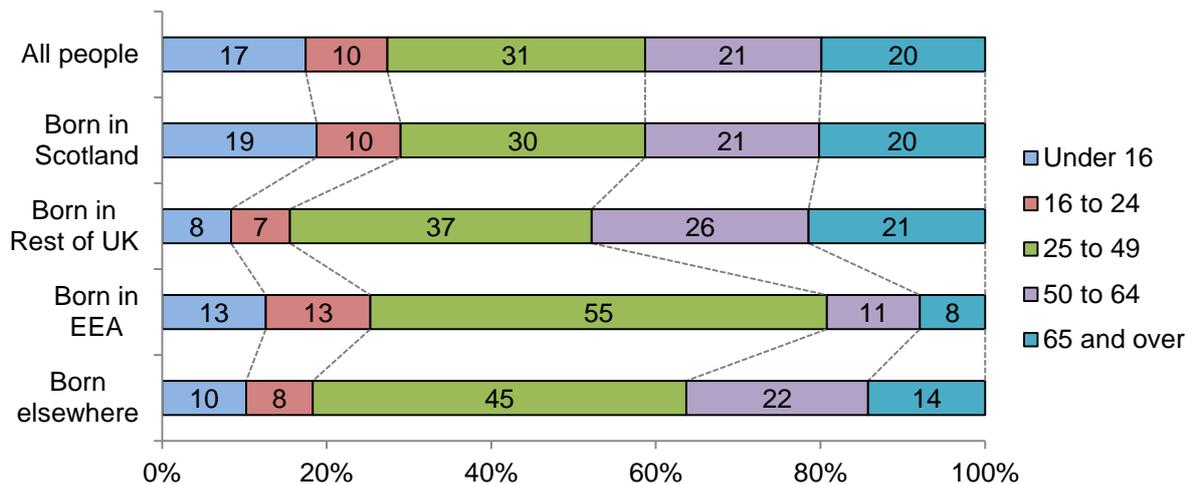**Figure 1: Number of residents by country of birth, Angus, 2011**

Total	115,978
Born in Scotland	99,596
Born in Rest of UK	11,166
Born in EEA	2,718
Born elsewhere	2,498

Source: Scotland's Census 2011, National Records of Scotland (NRS)

Age profile of EEA-born residents

In 2011, 79% of EEA–born residents (2,200 people) were aged 16-64 years, compared with 63% of the whole Angus population. Only 8% of EEA-born residents (220 people) were aged 65 years or over, compared with 20% of the whole population of Angus.

Figure 2: Percentage of the population in each age group by country of birth, Angus, 2011

	Under 16	16 to 24	25 to 49	50 to 64	65 and over
All people	17	10	31	21	20
Born in Scotland	19	10	30	21	20
Born in Rest of UK	8	7	37	26	21
Born in EEA	13	13	55	11	8
Born elsewhere	10	8	45	22	14

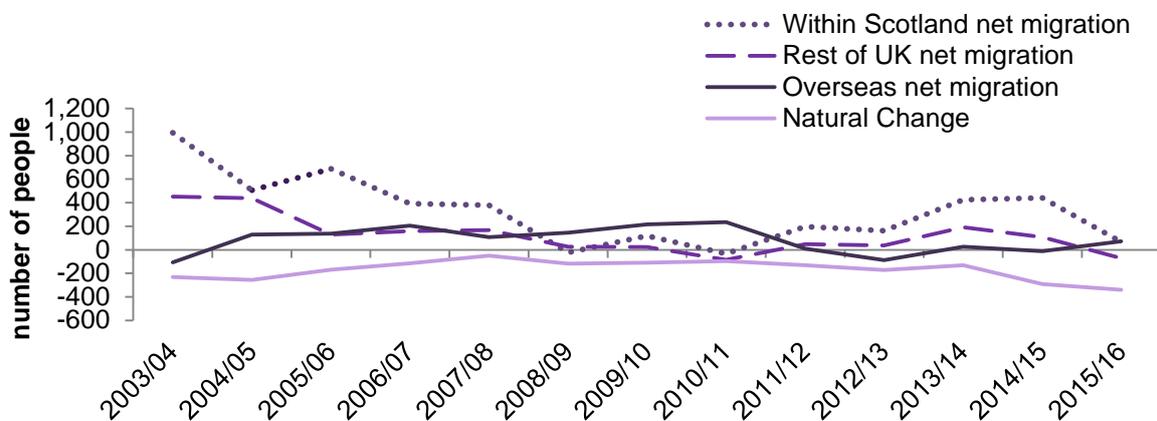Source: Scotland's Census 2011, National Records of Scotland (NRS)

Migration trends

The migration estimates at local level do not allow the overseas component of migration to be broken down into individual countries or groups of countries. The charts start from 2003/04 as the Treaty of Accession came into force in 2003 followed by an enlargement of the EU in 2004.

Over the past 12 years, Angus has experienced mostly positive net migration from within Scotland, although this has fallen from a net gain of 1,000 people in 2013/14 to 70 people in 2015/16.

Levels of net migration from overseas have been relatively small over the last 12 years, with a peak net gain of 240 people in 2010/11 compared to a net gain of 70 people in 2015/16.

Figure 3: Components of population change, Angus, 2003/04 - 2015/16

Source: Mid-Year Population Estimates, National Records of Scotland (NRS)
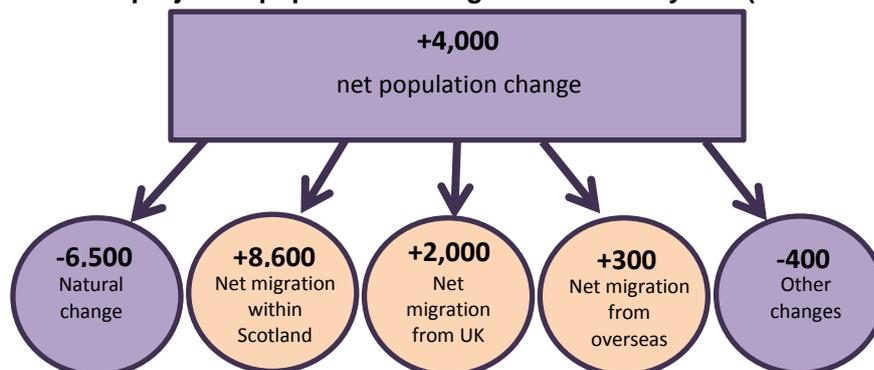
Population projections

These are trend-based and do not take into account shifts in government policy and other social and economic factors that influence population change, including the UK's decision to leave the EU.

	Angus	Scotland
Projected population change over the next 25 years	**+3.5%**	**+6.6%**

Source: Population Projections for Scottish Areas, National Records of Scotland (NRS)

Figure 4: Components of projected population change over next 25 years (2014 – 2039)

Source: Population Projections for Scottish areas, National Records of Scotland (NRS)

The largest drivers of the projected increase in Angus's population over the next 25 years are migration from within Scotland and migration from the rest of the UK.
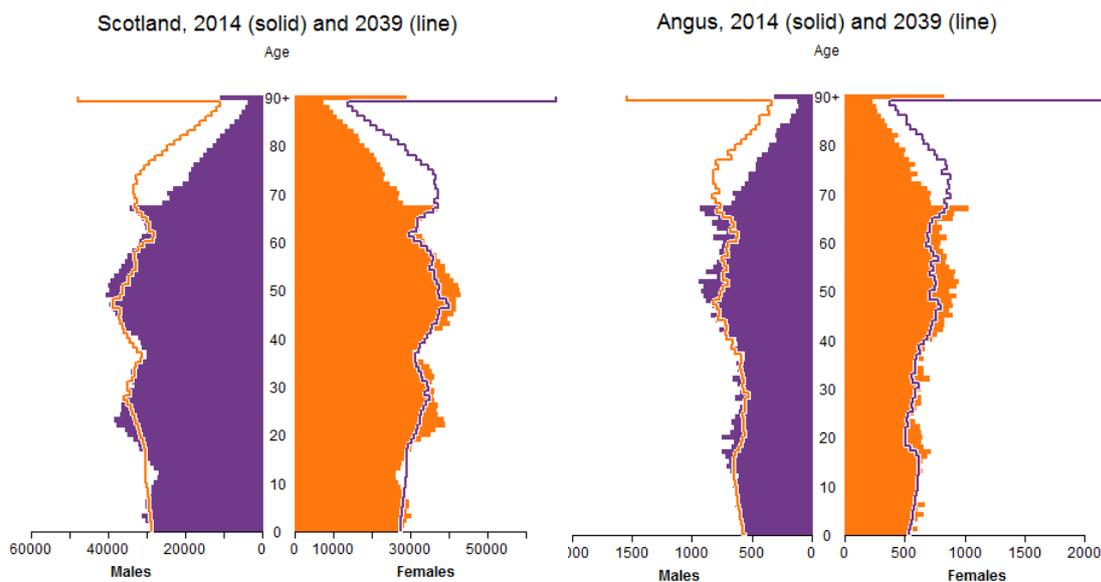
Changing age structure

The demographic resilience of local areas is affected by the changing age structure of the population and levels of migration. Working age migrants can play an important role in addressing the ageing population.

Over the next 25 years, Angus is projected to experience decreases in population across all age groups except for those aged 65 or over. This age category is projected to increase by 47% with an increase of 6,300 (+55%) for males and 5,800 (+41%) for females.
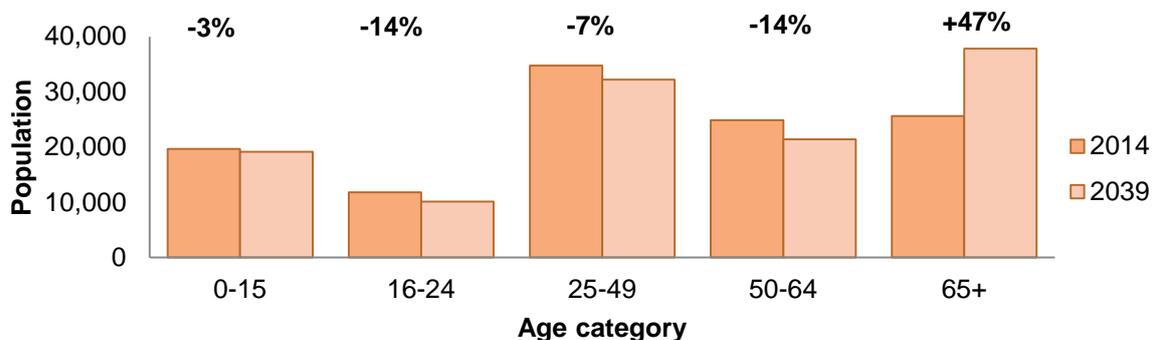
The largest projected population decreases are in age groups 16-24 and 50-64 (both -14%). Overall, the working age population (aged 16-64) is projected to decrease by 7,600 people (-11%) between 2014 and 2039.

Figure 5: Estimated population by age and sex, 2014 and 2039

Source: Population Projections for Scottish Areas, National Records of Scotland (NRS)

Figure 6: Population projections by age from 2014 - 2039

Source: Population Projections for Scottish Areas, National Records of Scotland (NRS)

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Nationalities of National Insurance Number (NINo) allocations to overseas nationals in 2015

A NINo is generally required by any overseas national looking to work or claim benefits / tax credits in the UK, including the self-employed or students working part time.
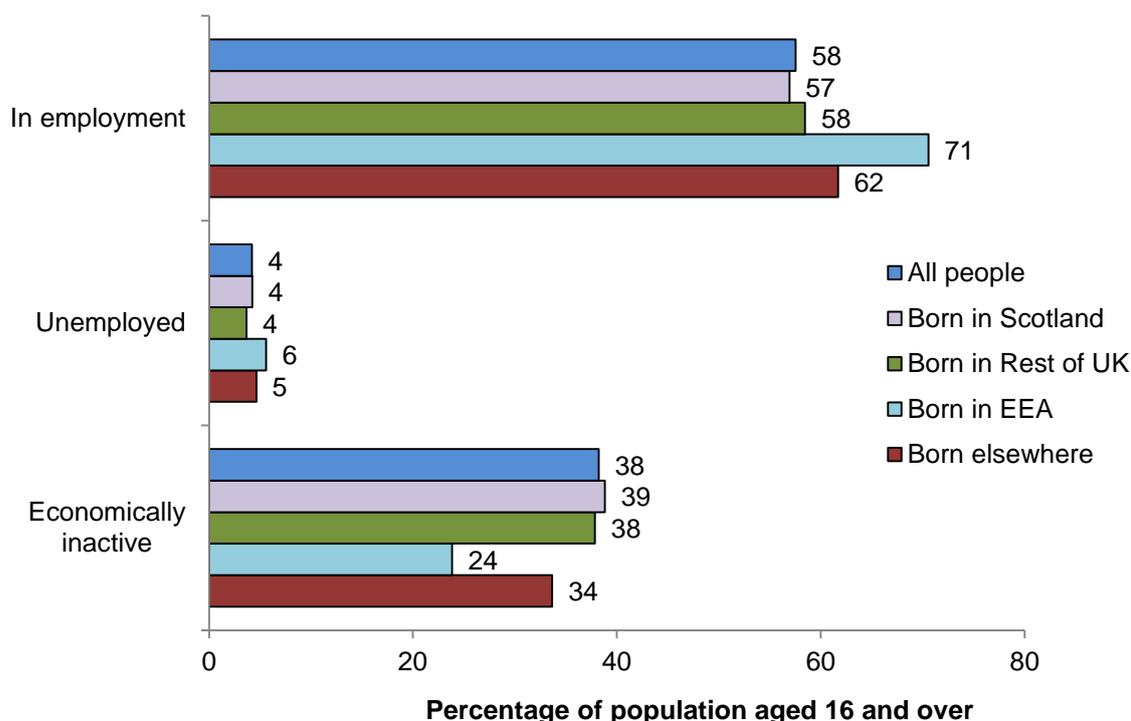
	Number of nationalities	Top five nationalities (NINo allocations)
Angus	19	Romania, Bulgaria, Poland, Lithuania, Latvia
Scotland	129	Poland, Romania, Spain, Italy, Bulgaria

Source: Local area migration tables, National Records of Scotland (NRS)

Economic activity

According to the 2011 Census, a higher proportion of Angus's EEA-born residents aged 16 and over were in employment (71%; 1,700 people) compared with the total population aged 16 and over in the council area (58%). A smaller proportion of EEA residents were economically inactive[1] (24%; 570 people) than in the total population (38%).

Figure 7: Percentage of people aged 16 and over in each category of economic activity by country of birth, Angus, 2011

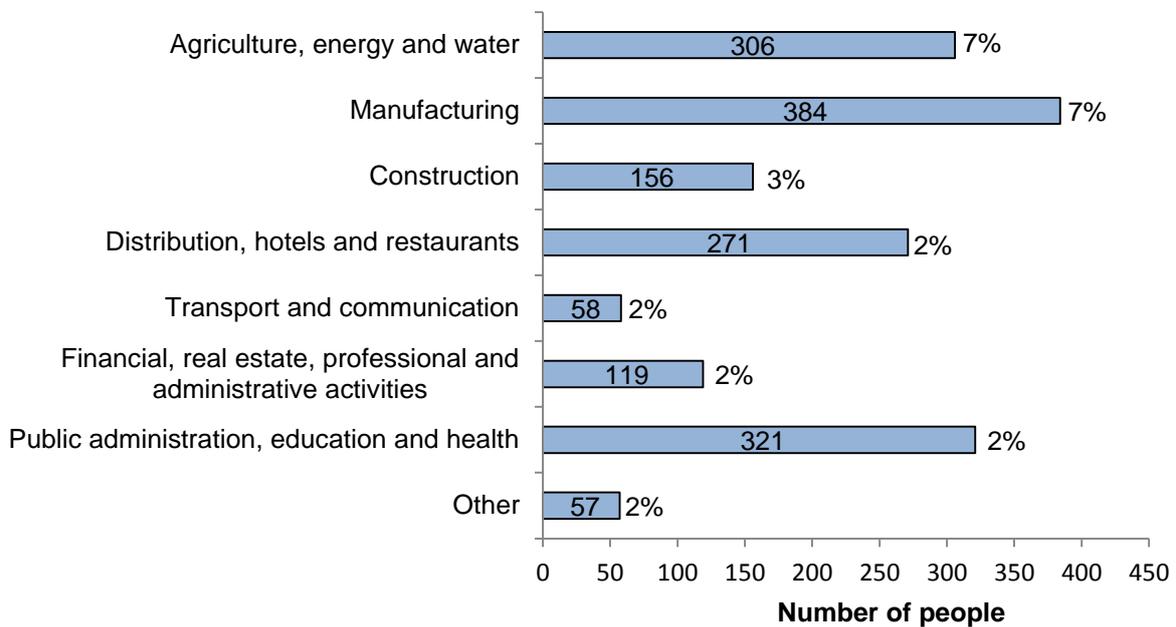Source: Scotland's Census 2011, National Records of Scotland (NRS)

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[1] Economic inactive people include: students not seeking employment, people who are retired, and other people not seeking employment (such as those who are long-term sick or disabled or who are looking after a home or family).

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Industry of employment

A total of 1,700 EEA-born residents of Angus aged 16-74 were in employment at the time of the 2011 Census. The largest numbers by industrial sector were Manufacturing (380 people), Public administration, education and health (320) and Agriculture, energy and water (310).

In 2011, EEA-born people made up 3% of all residents of Angus aged 16-74 in employment. The industrial sectors in which this proportion was highest were Agriculture, energy and water (7%) and Manufacturing (7%).

Figure 8: Number of people aged 16-74 born in the EEA who work in each industrial sector and percentage of that sector's workforce, Angus, 2011
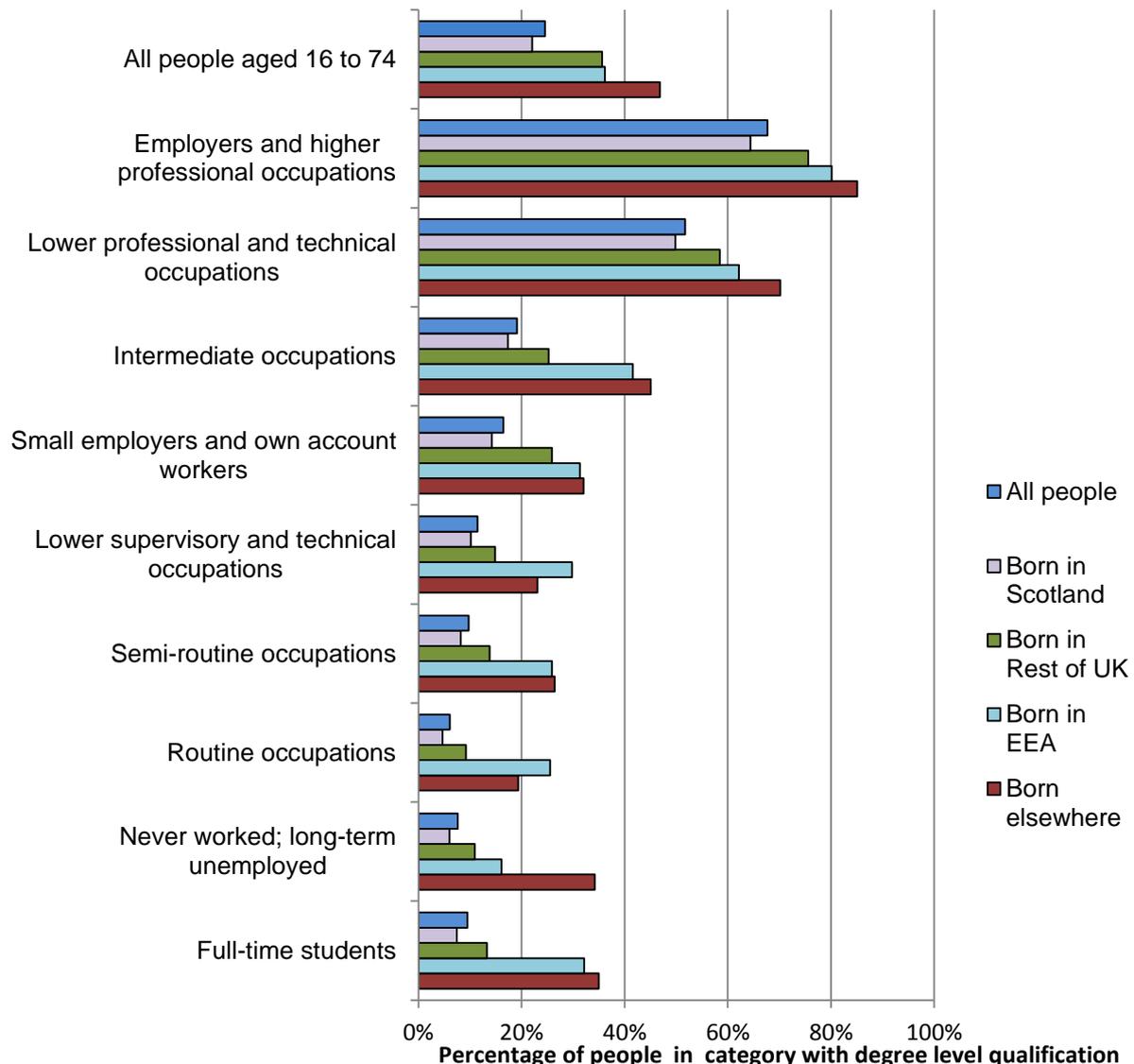

Source: Scotland's Census 2011, National Records of Scotland (NRS)

National Statistics socio-economic classification (NS-SeC) and education

In 2011, the proportion of EEA-born residents of Angus with a degree level qualification (36%; 820 people) was higher than for all people aged 16-74 in the council area (25%). This qualification gap tended to be greater at lower level occupation categories.

Figure 9: Percentage of people aged 16-74 with a degree level qualification[2] in each NS-SeC[3] category by country of birth, Angus, 2011

Source: Scotland's Census 2011, National Records of Scotland (NRS)

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[2] In the 2011 Census, this is defined as Level 4 and above and includes: Degree, Postgraduate qualifications, Masters, PhD, SVQ level 5 or equivalent; Professional qualifications (for example, teaching, nursing, accountancy); Other Higher Education qualifications not already mentioned (including foreign qualifications).
[3] The National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC) provides an indication of socio-economic position based on occupation. It is an Office for National Statistics standard classification.