

## People born in the European Economic Area (EEA) living in ARGYLL AND BUTE

### *Demographic and Census Analysis*

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*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.*

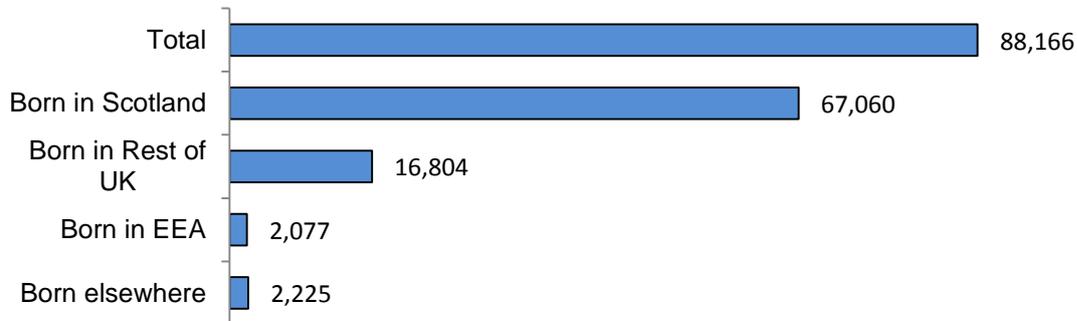
### Key points

- In the 2011 Census, 2.4% (2,100 people) of Argyll and Bute's population was born in a country in the EEA.
- Net migration to Argyll and Bute from overseas has been mostly negative for the last 12 years. Although most recently net migration from overseas was positive with a small gain of 40 people in 2015/16.
- In 2011, a higher proportion of the EEA-born population in Argyll and Bute was of working age (16-64 years) (76%; 1,600 people), compared with 62% of its overall population.
- Argyll and Bute is projected to have an ageing population over the next 25 years, including a projected increase of 38% for those aged 65 or over. In contrast, the working age population (16-64 years) is projected to decrease by 25% between 2014 and 2039.
- In 2011, a higher proportion of EEA-born residents in Argyll and Bute aged 16 and over were in employment (71%; 1,300 people) compared with the total population aged 16 and over in the council area (57%).
- The proportion of EEA-born residents of Argyll and Bute aged 16-74 with a degree level qualification in 2011 was 49% (850 people). The proportion of all people aged 16-74 in the council area with a degree level qualification was lower at 29%.

## Number of EEA-born residents

According to the 2011 Census, 2.4% (2,100 people) of Argyll and Bute'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, Argyll and Bute, 2011**

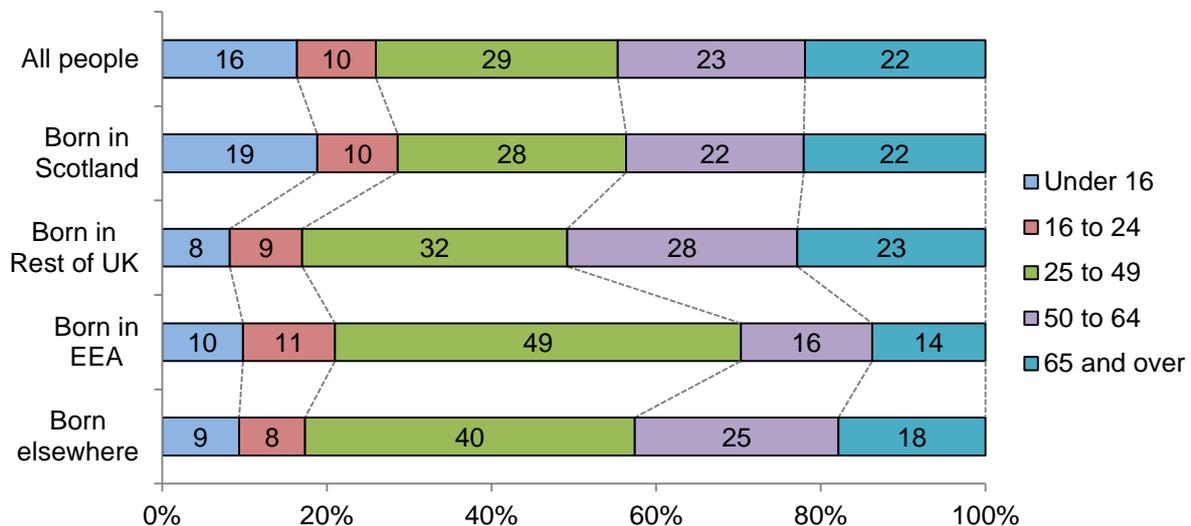


Source: Scotland's Census 2011, National Records of Scotland (NRS)

## Age profile of EEA-born residents

In 2011, 76% of EEA-born residents (1,600 people) of Argyll and Bute were aged 16-64 years, compared with 62% of its overall population. Only 14% of EEA-born residents (290 people) were aged 65 years or over, compared with 22% of the whole population.

**Figure 2: Percentage of the population in each age group by country of birth, Argyll and Bute, 2011**



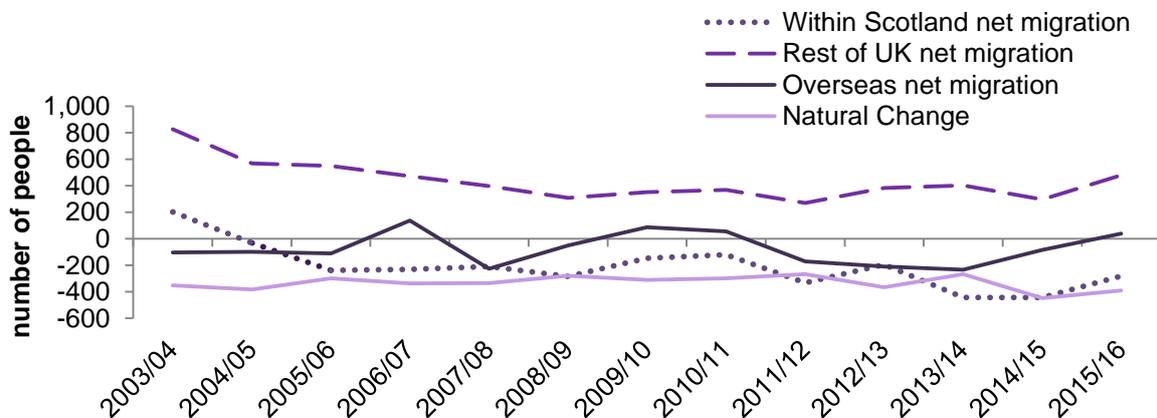
Source: Scotland's Census 2011, National Records of Scotland (NRS)

## 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, Argyll and Bute has experienced positive net migration from the rest of the UK. This has declined slightly over the years from 800 people in 2003/04 to 500 people in 2015/16. Net migration from overseas has been mostly negative over the last 12 years although it has fluctuated between a peak net gain of 100 people in 2006/07 and a peak net loss of 200 people in 2013/14. Most recently in 2015/16 net migration from overseas was positive with a small gain of 40 people estimated.

Figure 3: Components of population change, Argyll and Bute, 2003/04 - 2015/16



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

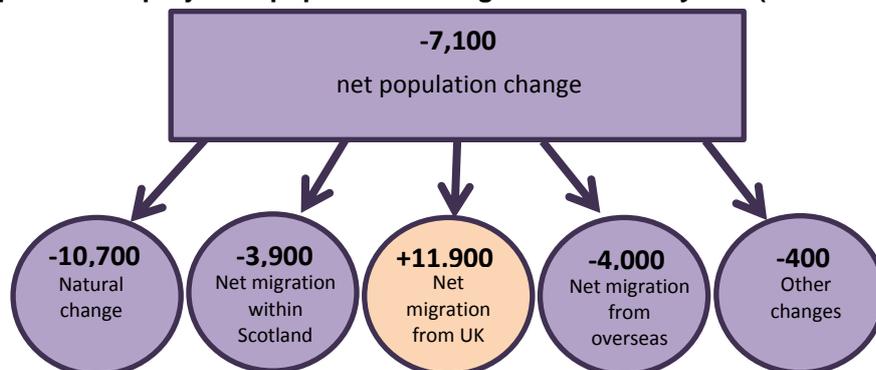
## Population projections

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.

	Argyll and Bute	Scotland
<b>Projected population change over the next 25 years</b>	<b>-8.1%</b>	<b>+6.6%</b>

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 projected decrease in Argyll and Bute's population over the next 25 years is attributable mostly to negative natural change (more deaths than births) and also to negative net migration from overseas and from within Scotland.

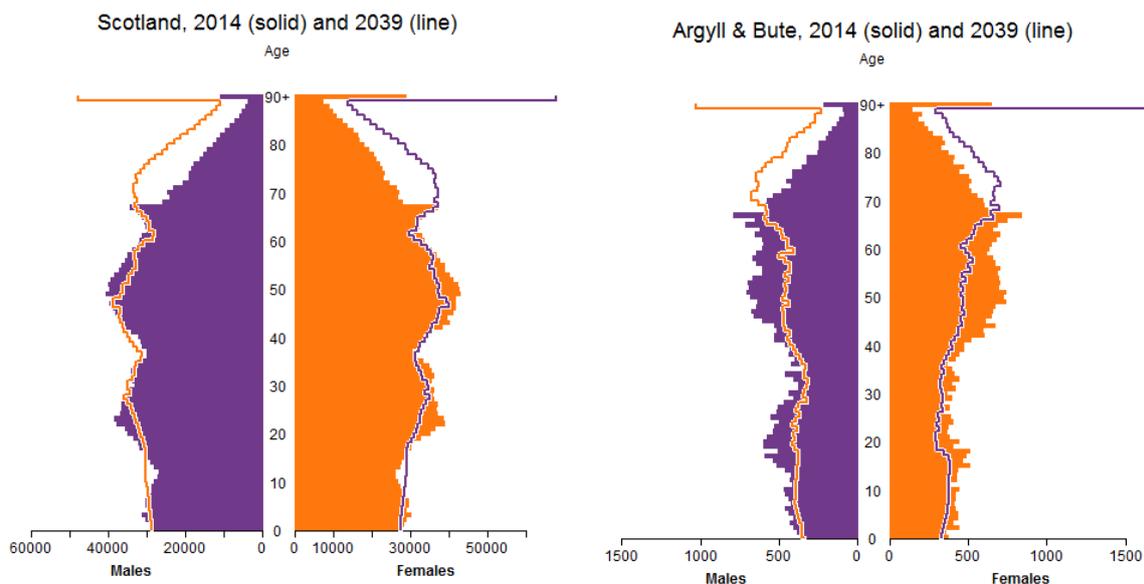
## Changing age structure

*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, Argyll and Bute is projected to experience a decrease in population across all age groups except for those aged 65 or over. This age category is projected to increase by 38%, with an increase of 4,200 (+44%) for males and 3,800 (+33%) for females.

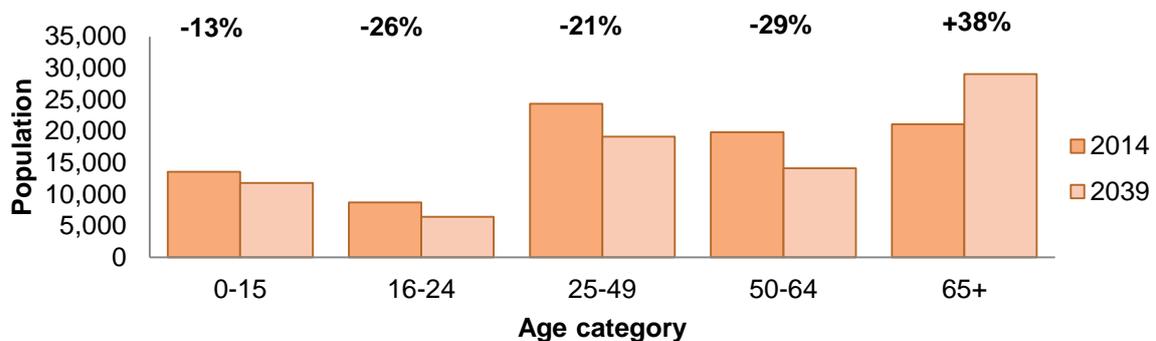
The largest projected population decrease is for those aged 50-64, down 29% between 2014 and 2039. The overall working age population (aged 16-64) is projected to decrease by 13,200 people (-25%).

**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)

## 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.

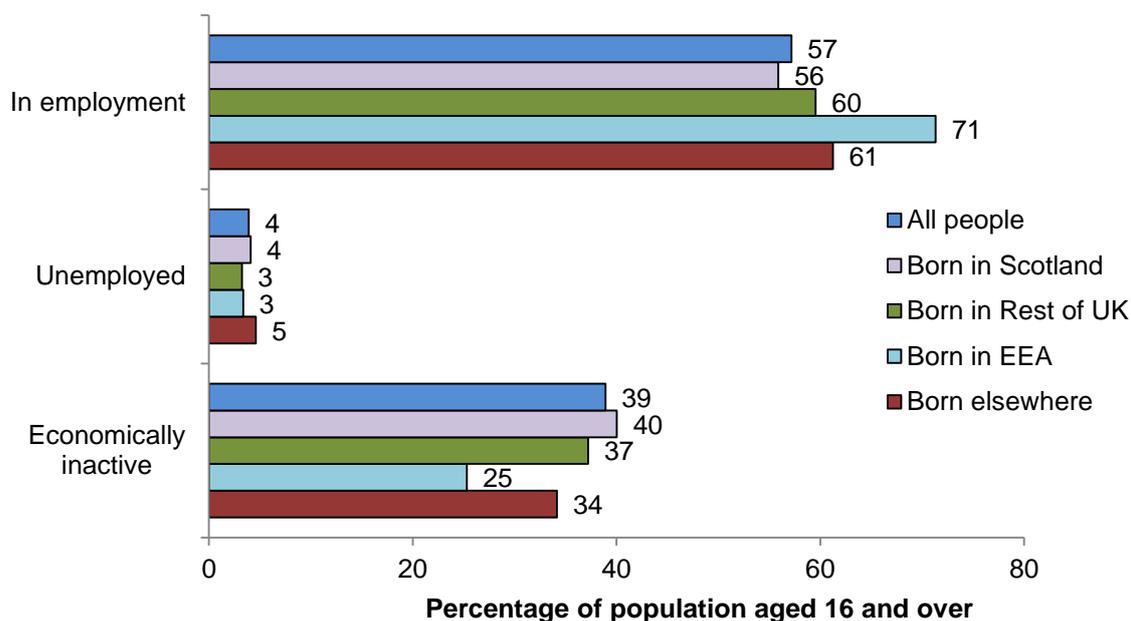
	Number of nationalities	Top five nationalities (NINo allocations)
Argyll and Bute	27	Romania, Poland, Hungary, Spain, France
Scotland	129	Poland, Romania, Spain, Italy, Bulgaria

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

## Economic activity

According to the 2011 Census, a higher proportion of Argyll and Bute's EEA-born residents aged 16 and over were in employment (71%; 1,300 people) compared with the total population aged 16 and over in the council area (57%). A smaller proportion of EEA-born residents were economically inactive<sup>1</sup> (25%; 470 people) compared with the total population (39%).

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



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

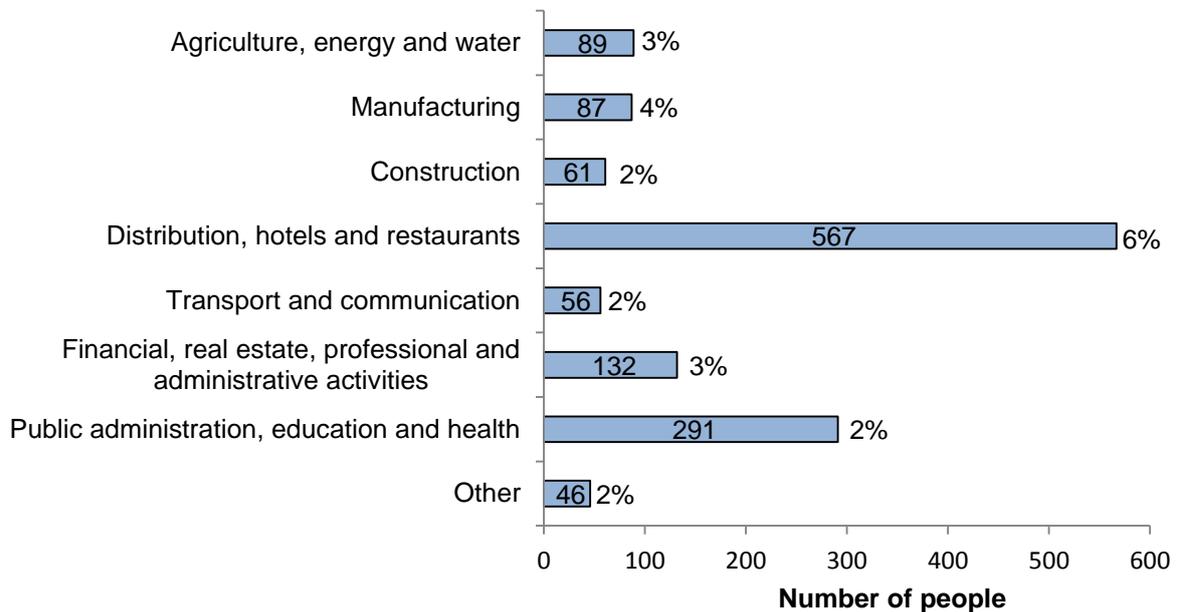
<sup>1</sup> Economic inactive people include: students not seeking employment, people who are retired, and other people not seeking employment (such as those who are long-term sick or disabled or who are looking after a home or family).

## Industry of employment

A total of 1,300 EEA-born residents of Argyll and Bute aged 16-74 were in employment at the time of the 2011 Census. The largest numbers by industrial sector were: Distribution, hotels and restaurants (570 people), Public administration, education and health (290), and Financial, real estate, professional and administrative activities (130).

EEA-born people made up 3% of all residents of Argyll and Bute's aged 16-74 who were in employment in 2011. The industrial sector in which this proportion was highest was Distribution, hotels and restaurants (6%).

**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, Argyll and Bute, 2011**

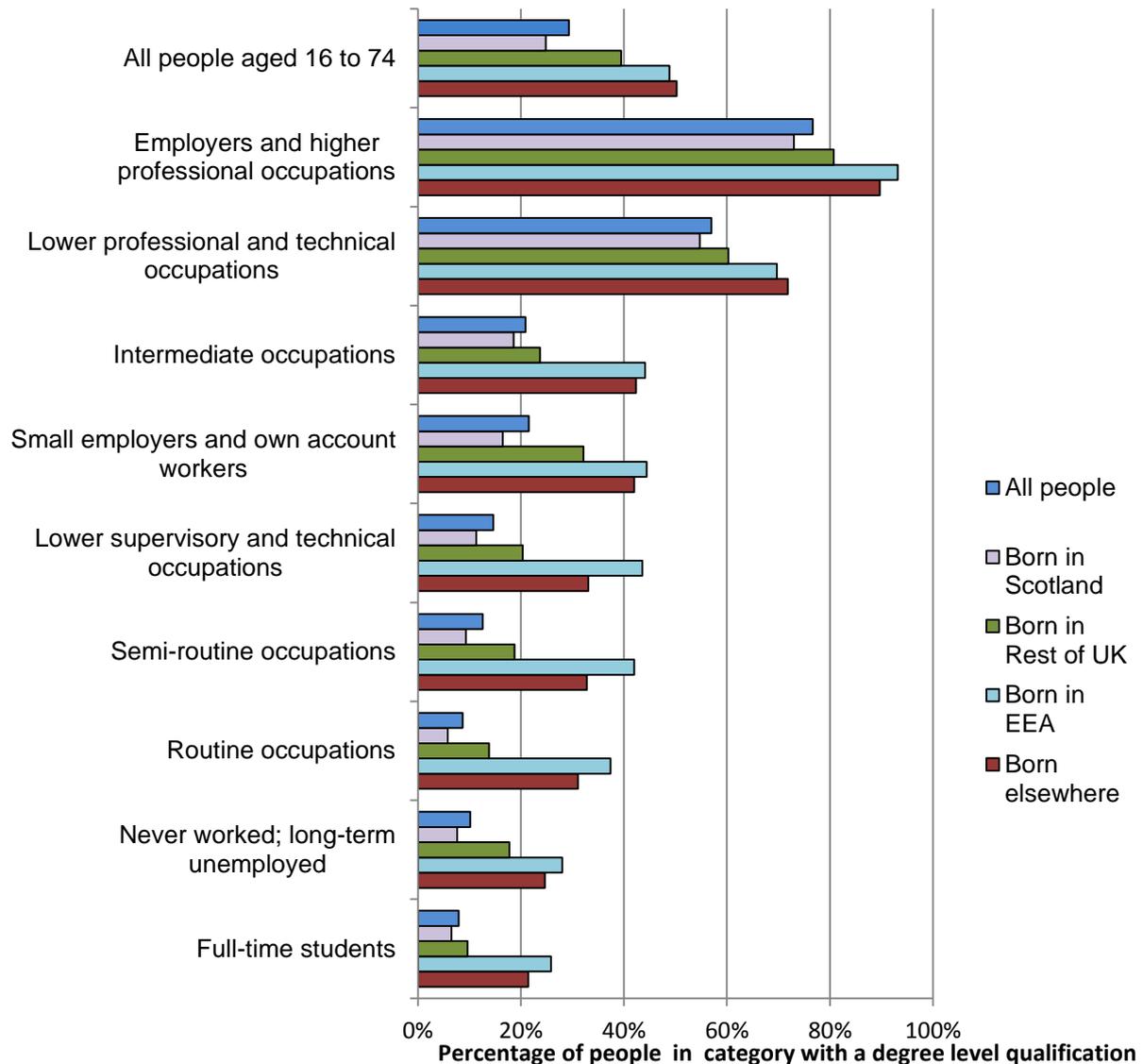


Source: Scotland's Census 2011, National Records of Scotland (NRS)

## National Statistics Socio-economic classification (NS-SeC) and education

In 2011, the proportion of EEA-born residents of Argyll and Bute aged 16-74 who held a degree level qualification (49%; 850 people) was higher than for people born in Scotland (25%) or in the rest of UK (39%). 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<sup>2</sup> in each NS-SeC<sup>3</sup> category by country of birth, Argyll and Bute, 2011**



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

<sup>2</sup> 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).

<sup>3</sup> 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.