

## People born in the European Economic Area (EEA) living in CITY OF EDINBURGH

### *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.*

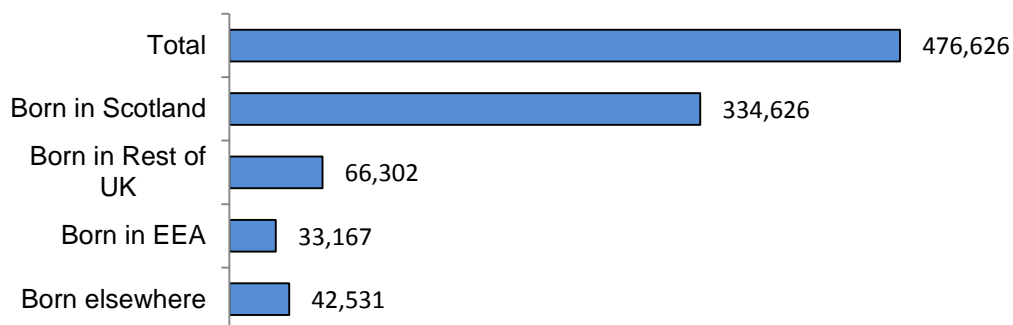
### Key points

- In the 2011 Census, 7.0% (33,000 people) of City of Edinburgh's population was born in a country in the EEA.
- Net migration to City of Edinburgh from overseas has been positive for all of the last 12 years. Most recently in 2015/16, there was a net gain of 6,800 people from overseas.
- In 2011, a higher proportion of the EEA-born population in City of Edinburgh was of working age (16-64 years) (89%; 29,000 people), compared with 70% of its overall population.
- City of Edinburgh is projected to have an ageing population over the next 25 years, including a projected increase of 64% for those aged 65 or over. In contrast, the working age population (aged 16-64 years) is projected to increase by only 12% between 2014 and 2039.
- In 2011, a higher proportion of EEA-born residents of City of Edinburgh aged 16 and over were in employment (67%; 21,000) compared with the total population aged 16 and over in the council area (59%).
- The proportion of EEA-born population of City of Edinburgh aged 16-74 with a degree level qualification in 2011 was 59% (18,000). The proportion of all people aged 16 to 74 in the council area with a degree level qualification was lower at 43%.

## Number of EEA-born residents

According to the 2011 Census, 7.0% (33,000 people) of City of Edinburgh’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, City of Edinburgh, 2011**

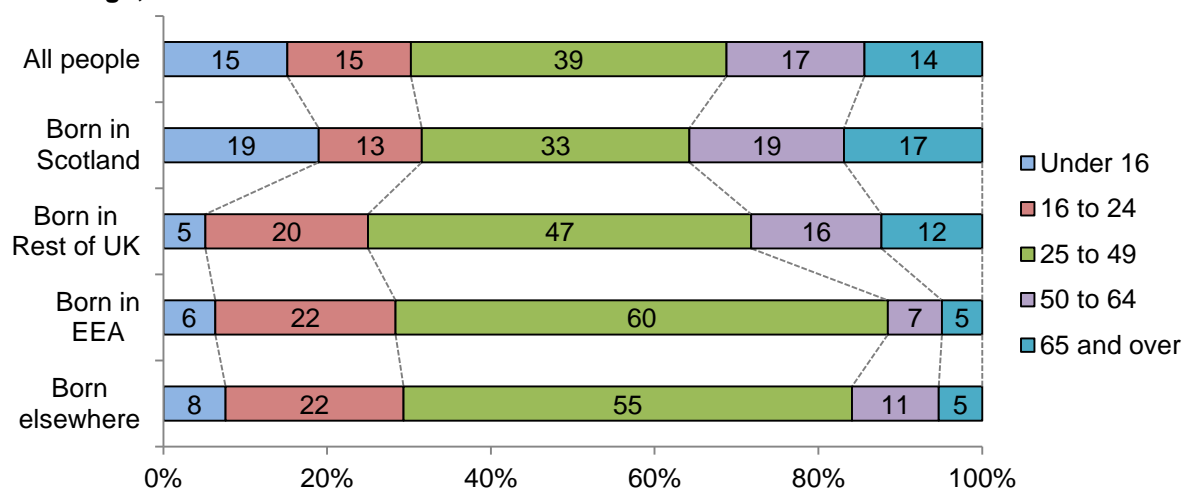


Source: Scotland’s Census 2011, National Records of Scotland (NRS)

## Age profile of EEA-born residents

89% of EEA–born residents (20,000 people) of City of Edinburgh were aged 16-64 years, compared with 70% of the whole population of the council area. Only 5% of EEA-born residents (1,600) were aged 65 years or over, compared with 14% of the whole population.

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



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

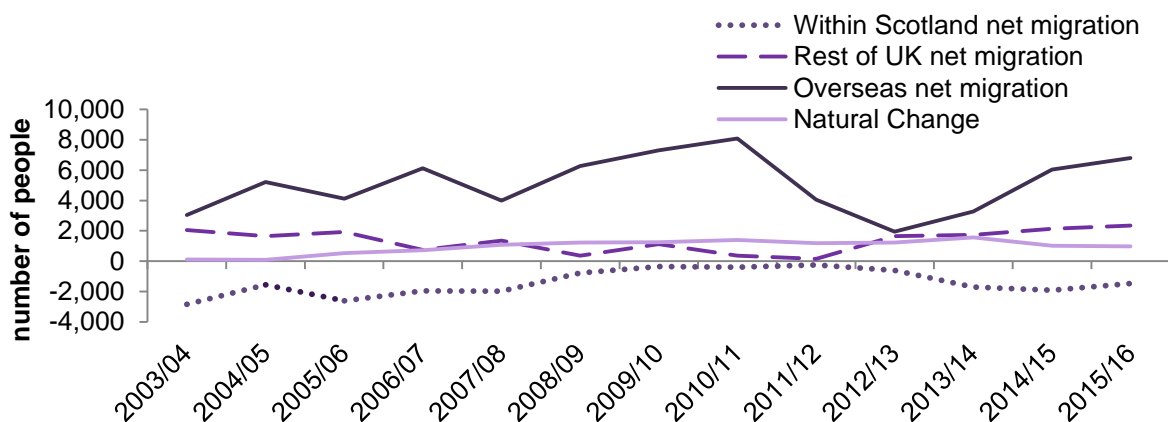
## Migration trends

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, the City of Edinburgh has experienced positive net migration from overseas – this has been the largest contributor to population growth. In 2015/16, there was a net gain of 6,800 people from overseas, compared to 3,000 in 2003/04.

Net migration from the rest of Scotland has remained negative over the last 12 years while natural change and net migration from the rest of the UK have remained positive.

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



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

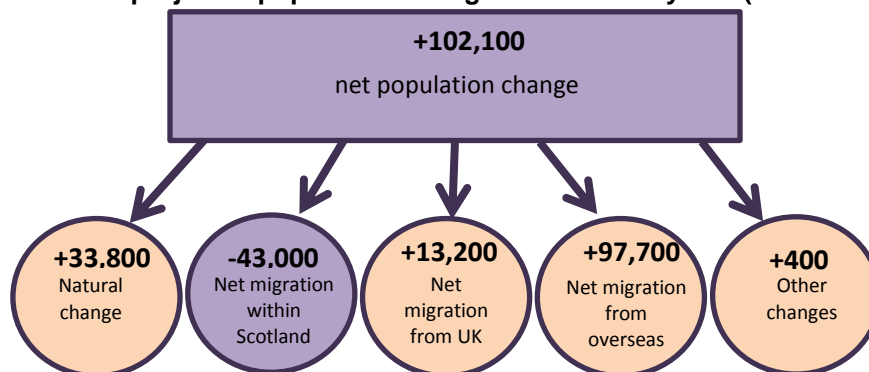
## Population projections

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.

	City of Edinburgh	Scotland
<b>Projected population change over the next 25 years</b>	<b>+20.7%</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 increase in City of Edinburgh’s population over the next 25 years is attributable largely to gains from overseas migration but also from positive natural change (more births than deaths) 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, City of Edinburgh is projected to experience an increase in population across all age groups except age 16-24 (projected decline of 1%). The largest increase is projected for those aged 65 or over (up 64%).

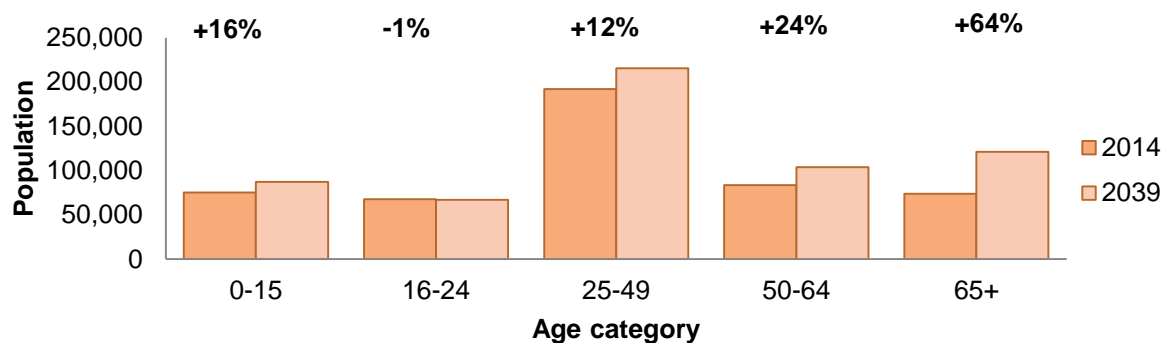
There is a projected increase of 24% in the population aged 50-64 and a 16% increase in the number of children under 16, between 2014 and 2039.

**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)

## 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.

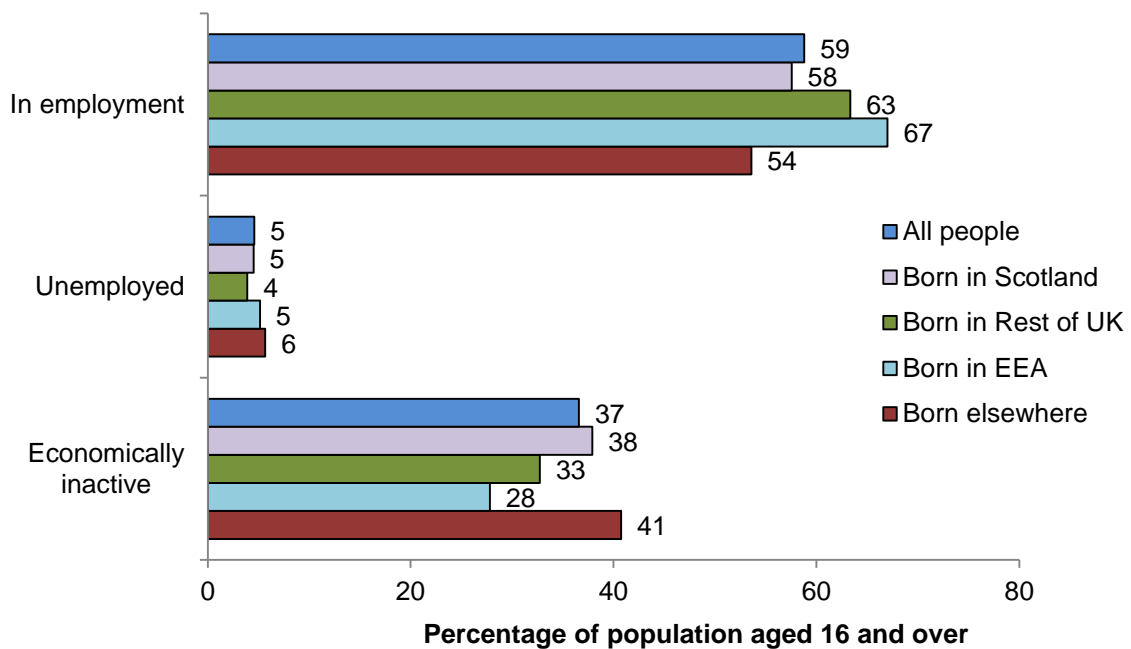
	Number of nationalities	Top five nationalities (NINo allocations)
City of Edinburgh	87	Poland, Spain, Italy, India, France
Scotland	129	Poland, Romania, Spain, Italy, Bulgaria

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

## Economic activity

According to the 2011 Census, a higher proportion of City of Edinburgh's EEA-born residents aged 16 and over were in employment (67%; 21,000 people) compared with the total population aged 16 and over of the council area (59%). A smaller proportion of EEA-born residents were economically inactive<sup>1</sup> (28%; 8,600 people) compared with the total population (37%).

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



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

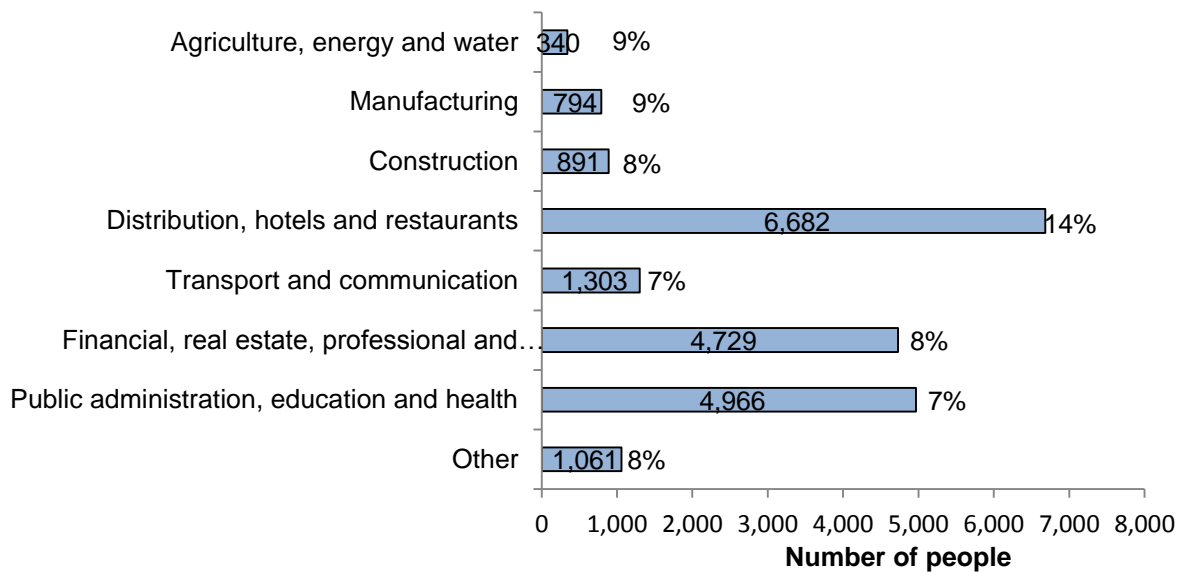
<sup>1</sup> Economic inactive people include: students not seeking employment, people who are retired, and other people not seeking employment (such as those who are long-term sick or disabled or who are looking after a home or family).

## Industry of employment

A total of 21,000 EEA-born residents of City of Edinburgh aged 16-74 were in employment at the time of the 2011 Census. The largest numbers by industrial sector were: Distribution, hotels and restaurants (6,700 people), Public administration, education and health (5,000) and Financial, real estate, professional and administrative activities (4,700).

In 2011, EEA-born people made up 9% of all residents of City of Edinburgh aged 16-74 in employment. The industrial sector in which this proportion was highest was Distribution, hotels and restaurants (14%).

**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, City of Edinburgh, 2011**

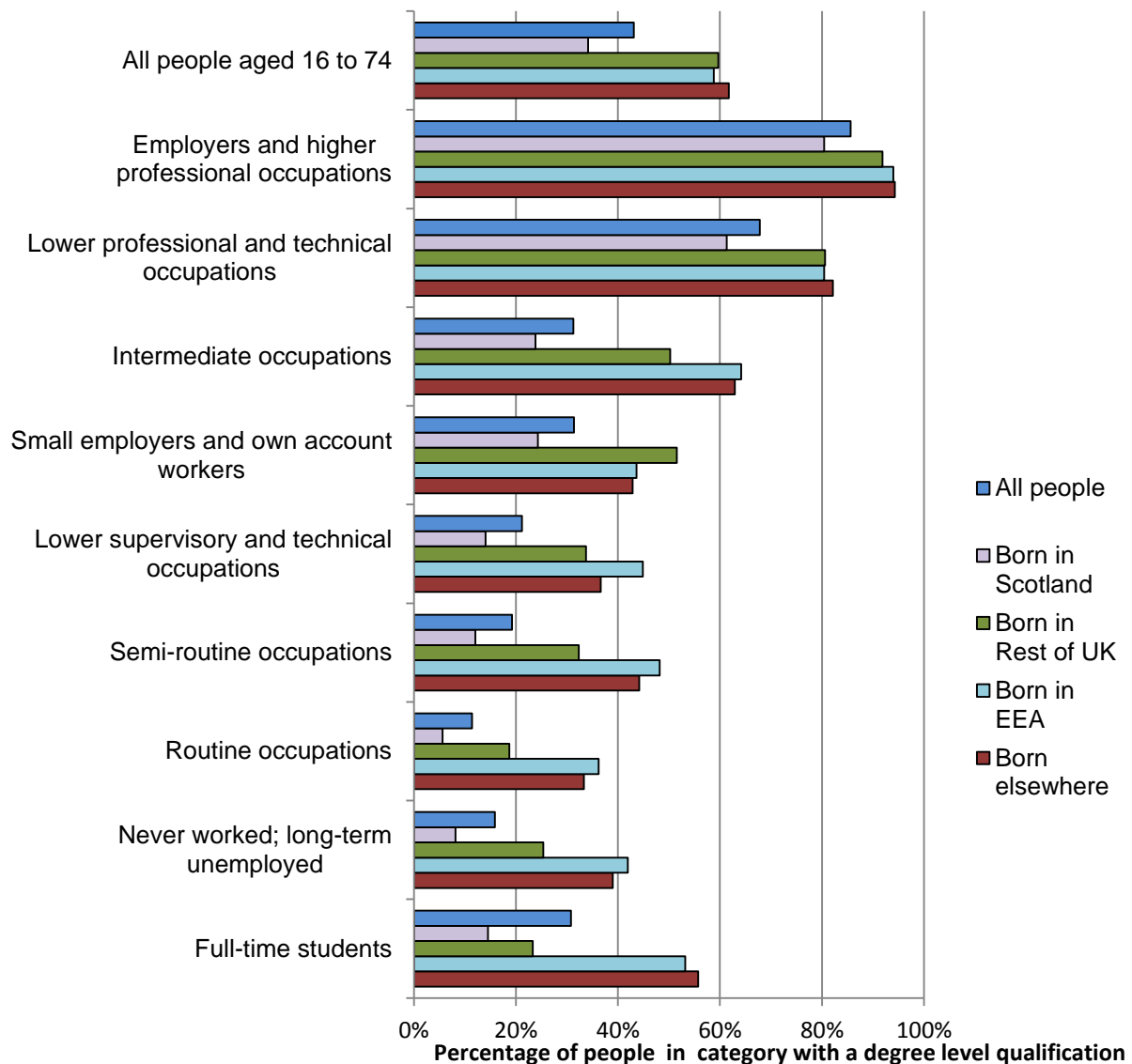


Source: Scotland's Census 2011, National Records of Scotland (NRS)

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

In 2011, the proportion of EEA-born residents of City of Edinburgh aged 16-74 who held a degree level qualification (59%; 18,000 people) was higher than for all people aged 16-74 in the council area (43%). 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, City of Edinburgh, 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.