

People born in the European Economic Area (EEA) living in DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

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

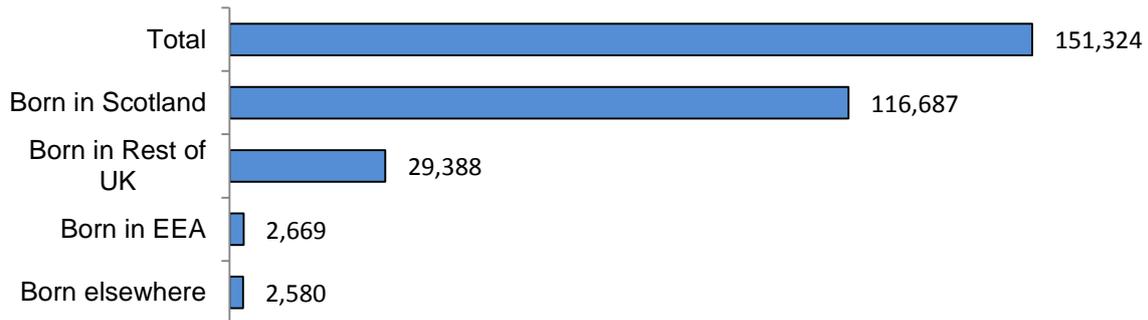
- In the 2011 Census, 1.8% (2,700 people) of Dumfries and Galloway's population was born in a country in the EEA.
- Net migration to Dumfries and Galloway from overseas has been negative for much of the last 12 years.
- In 2011, a higher proportion of the EEA-born population of Dumfries and Galloway was of working age (16-64 years) (74%; 2,000 people), compared with 62% of its overall population.
- Dumfries and Galloway is projected to have an ageing population over the next 25 years, with a projected increase of 36% for those aged 65 or over. In contrast, the working age population (16-64 years) is projected to decrease by 20% between 2014 and 2039.
- In 2011, a higher proportion of EEA-born residents of Dumfries and Galloway aged 16 and over were in employment (65%; 1,600 people) compared with the total population aged 16 and over of the council area (56%).
- The proportion of EEA-born residents of Dumfries and Galloway aged 16-74 with a degree level qualification in 2011 was 37% (800 people). The proportion of all people aged 16-74 in the council area with a degree level qualification was lower at 22%.

Number of EEA-born residents

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.

According to the 2011 Census, 1.8% (2,700 people) of Dumfries and Galloway'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, Dumfries and Galloway, 2011

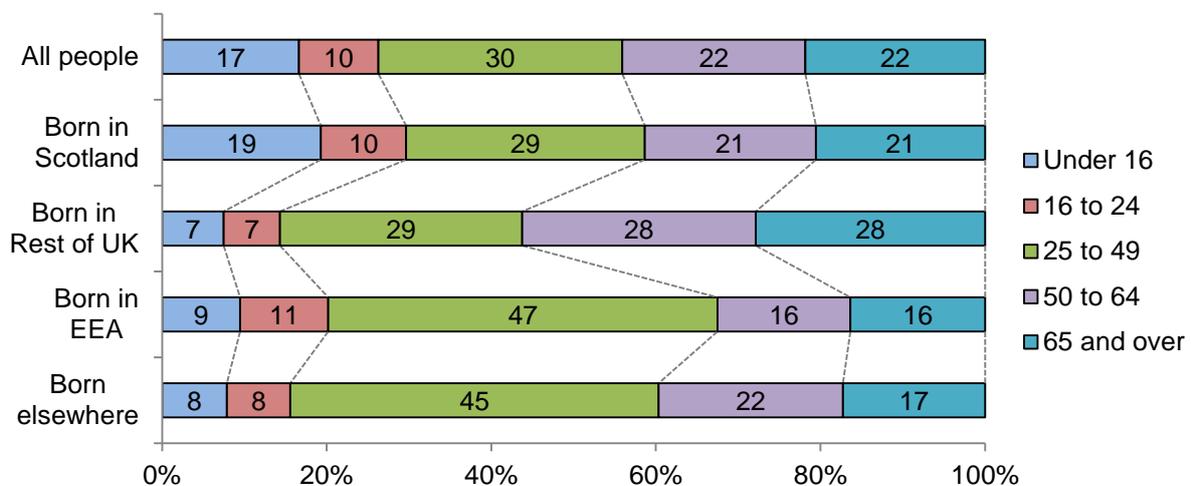


Source: Scotland's Census 2011, National Records of Scotland (NRS)

Age profile of EEA-born residents

In 2011, 74% (2,000 people) of EEA-born residents of Dumfries and Galloway were aged 16-64 years, compared with 62% of the whole population of the council area. Conversely, 16% of EEA-born residents (400) 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, Dumfries and Galloway, 2011



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

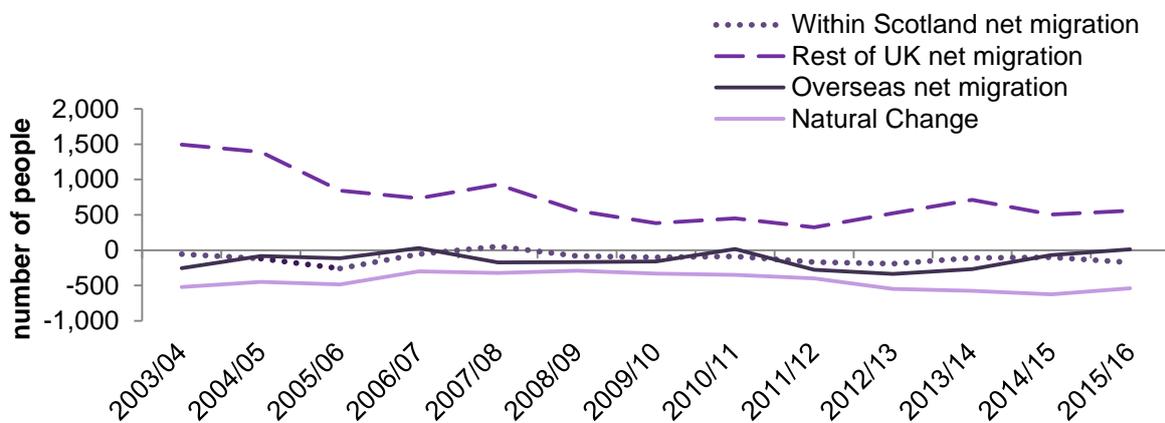
Migration trends

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, Dumfries and Galloway has experienced positive net migration from the rest of the UK. This has gradually declined from 1,500 in 2003/04, to 600 people in 2015/16.

Levels of net migration from overseas have been negative or very low over the last 12 years, with a peak gain of 30 people in 2006/07 and a peak loss of 300 people in 2012/13.

Figure 3: Components of population change, Dumfries and Galloway, 2003/04 - 2015/16



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

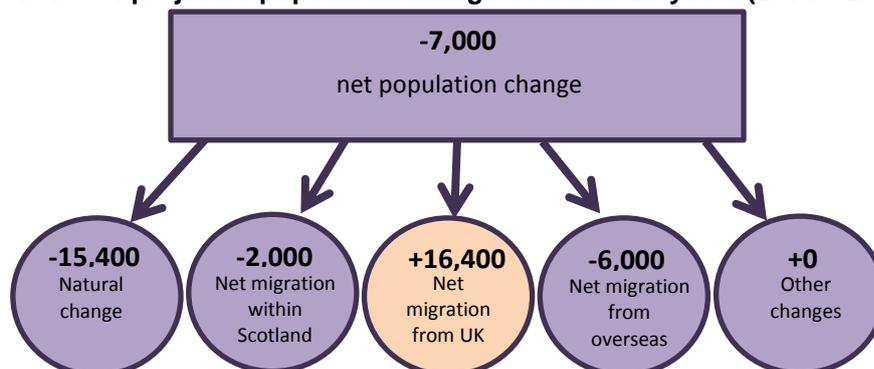
Population projections

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.

	Dumfries and Galloway	Scotland
Projected population change over the next 25 years	-4.7%	+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 projected decrease in Dumfries and Galloway's population over the next 25 years is attributable largely to negative natural change (more deaths than births) but also to negative net migration from overseas and from within Scotland.

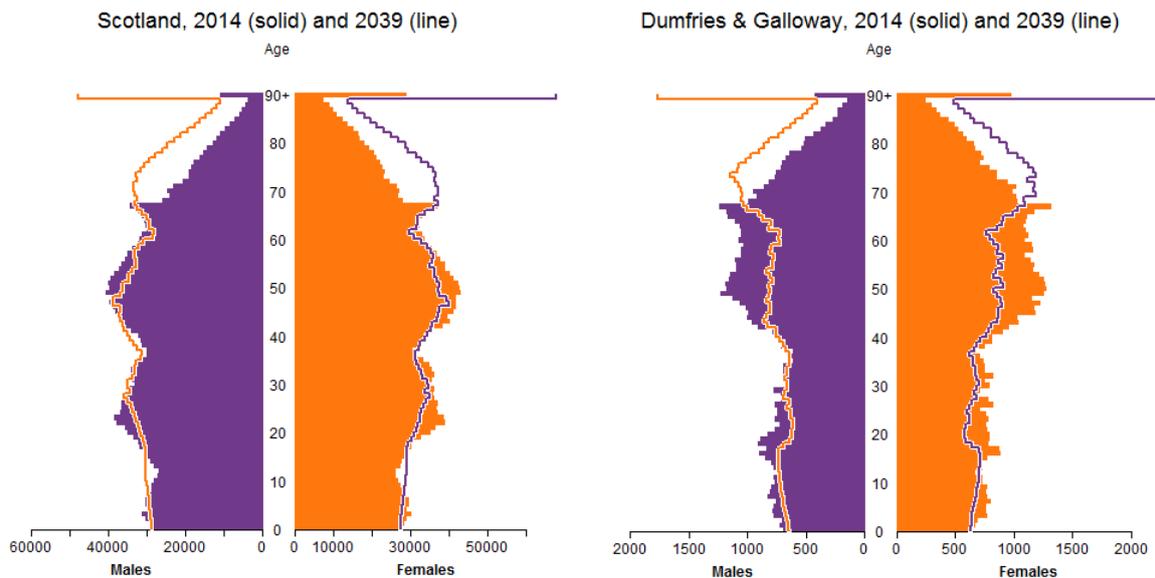
Changing age structure

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, Dumfries and Galloway's population is projected to experience an increase of 36% in the population aged 65 or over, with an increase of 6,700 (+41%) for males and 6,300 (+33%) for females.

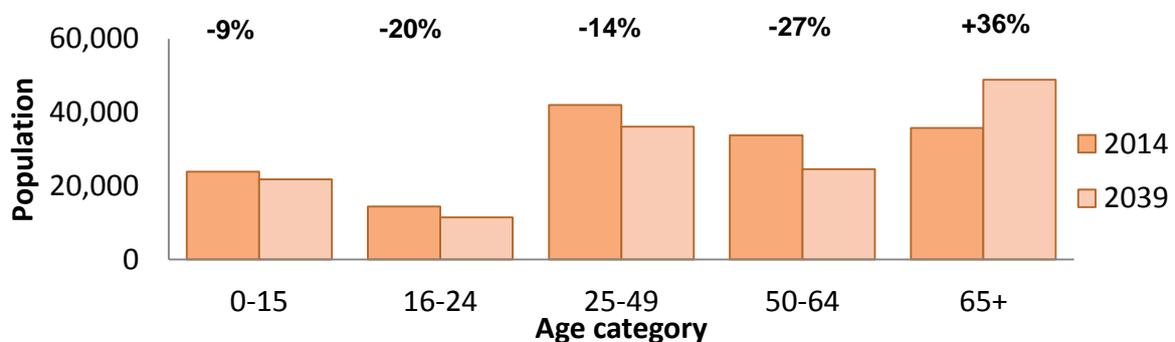
All other age categories are predicted to experience a population decrease between 2014 and 2039, with the greatest losses in the age 50-64 and 16-24 age categories (-27% and -20% respectively).

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.

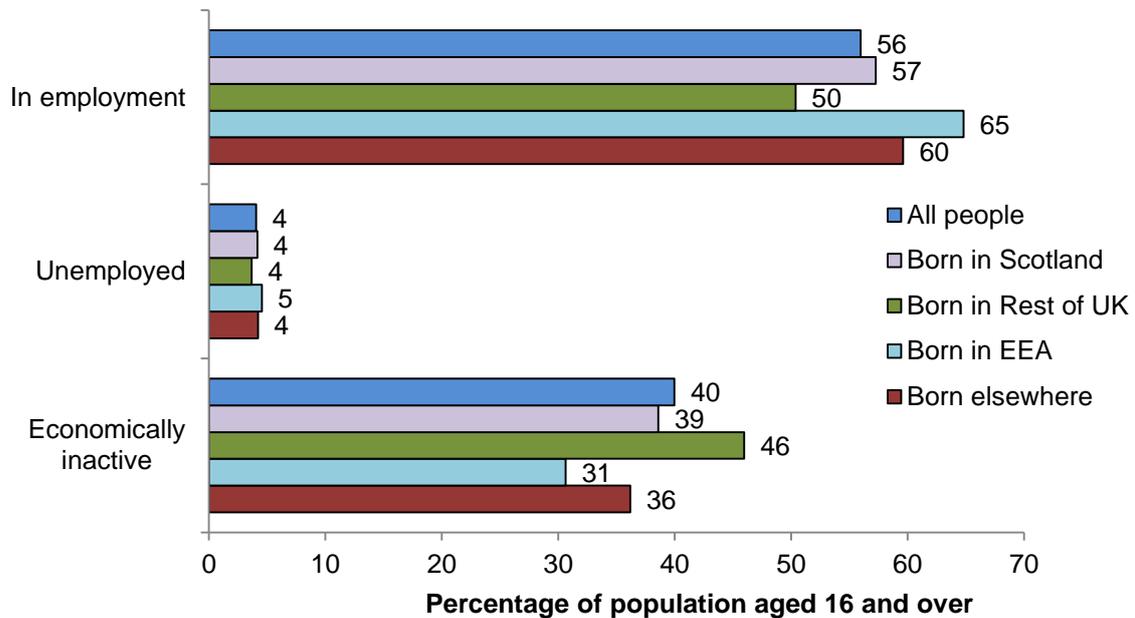
	Number of nationalities	Top five nationalities (NINo allocations)
Dumfries and Galloway	22	Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, Ireland, Spain
Scotland	129	Poland, Romania, Spain, Italy, Bulgaria

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

Economic activity

According to the 2011 Census, a higher proportion of Dumfries and Galloway's EEA-born residents aged 16 and over were in employment (65%; 1,600 people) compared with the total population aged 16 and over of the council area (56%). A smaller proportion of EEA residents were economically inactive¹ (31%; 740 people) compared with the total population (40%).

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



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

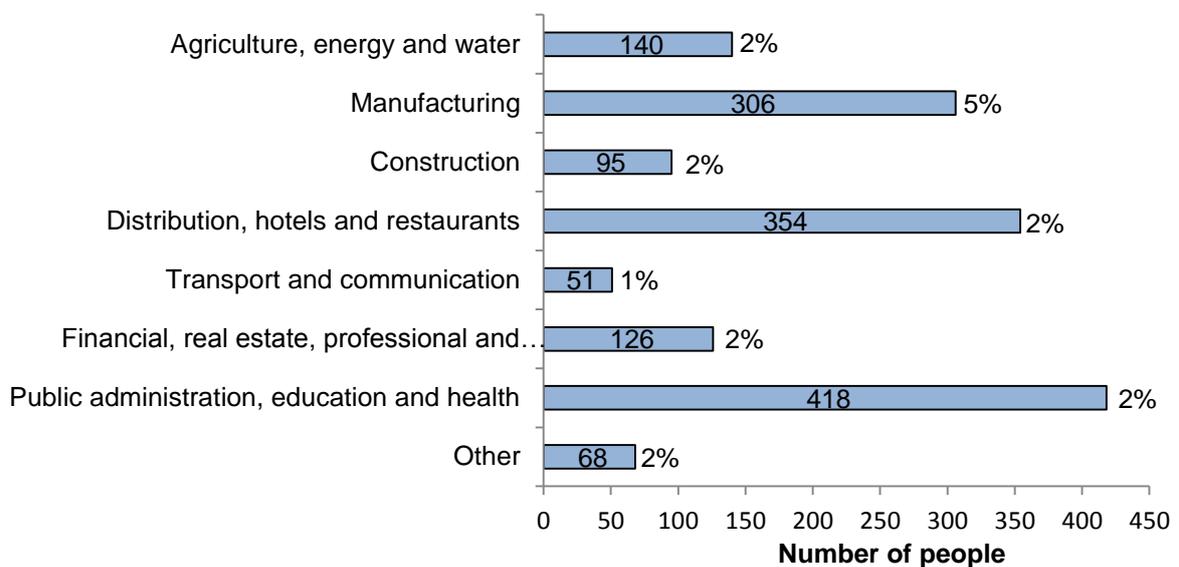
¹. Economic inactive people include: students not seeking employment, people who are retired, and other people not seeking employment (such as those who are long-term sick or disabled or who are looking after a home or family).

Industry of employment

A total of 1,600 EEA-born residents of Dumfries and Galloway aged 16-74 were in employment at the time of the 2011 Census. The largest numbers by industrial sector were: Public administration, education and health (420 people), Distribution, hotels and restaurants (350) and Manufacturing (310).

In 2011, EEA-born people made up 2% of all residents of Dumfries and Galloway aged 16-74 in employment. The industrial sector in which this proportion was highest was manufacturing (5%).

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, Dumfries and Galloway, 2011

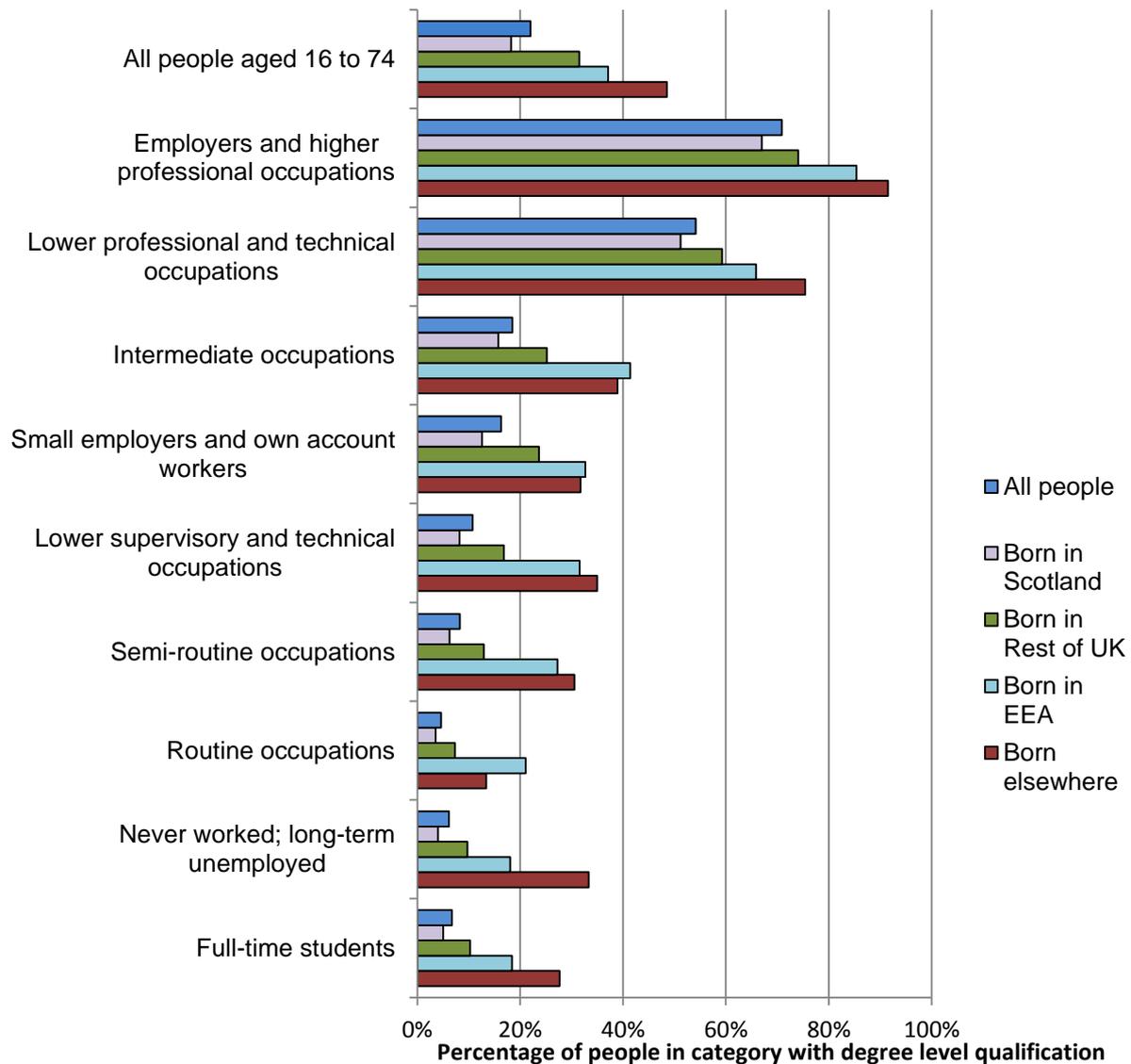


Source: Scotland's Census 2011, National Records of Scotland (NRS)

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

In 2011, the proportion of EEA-born residents of Dumfries and Galloway aged 16-74 who held a degree level qualification (37%; 800 people) was higher than for all people aged 16-74 in the council area (22%). This qualification gap tended to be greater at lower level occupation categories.

Figure 9: Percentage of people aged 16-74 with a degree level qualification² in each NS-SeC³ category by country of birth, Dumfries and Galloway, 2011



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

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.