

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

### *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

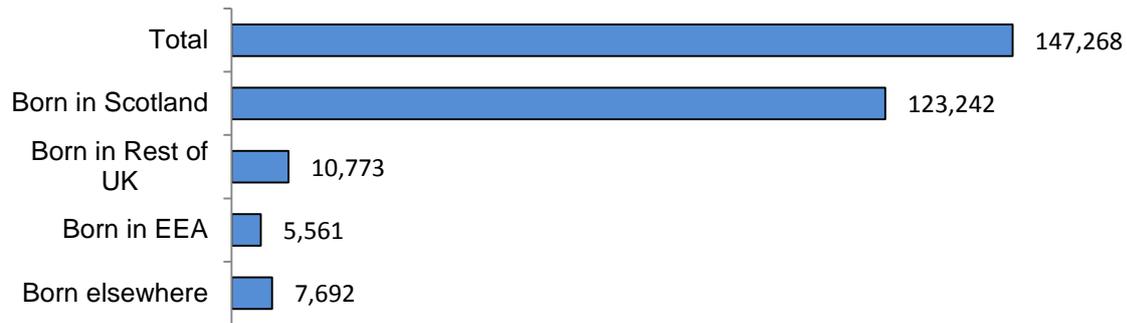
- In the 2011 Census, 3.8% (5,600 people) of Dundee City's population was born in a country in the EEA.
- Net migration to Dundee City from overseas has been positive for most of the last 10 years. The most recent estimate for 2015/16 shows positive net migration of 800 people from overseas.
- In 2011, a higher proportion of the EEA-born population of Dundee City was of working age (16-64 years) (85%; 4,700 people) compared with 67% of its overall population.
- Dundee City is projected to have an ageing population over the next 25 years, with a projected increase of 28% for those aged 65 or over. In contrast, the working age population (aged 16-64 years) is projected to fall by 1% between 2014 and 2039.
- In 2011, a slightly higher proportion of EEA-born residents of Dundee City aged 16 and over were in employment (56%; 2,800 people) compared with the total population aged 16 and over of the council area (51%).
- The proportion of EEA-born residents of Dundee City aged 16-74 with a degree level qualification in 2011 was 47% (2,300 people) in 2011. The proportion of all people aged 16-74 in the council area with a degree level qualification was lower at 26%.

## 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, 3.8% (5,600 people) of Dundee City'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, Dundee City, 2011**

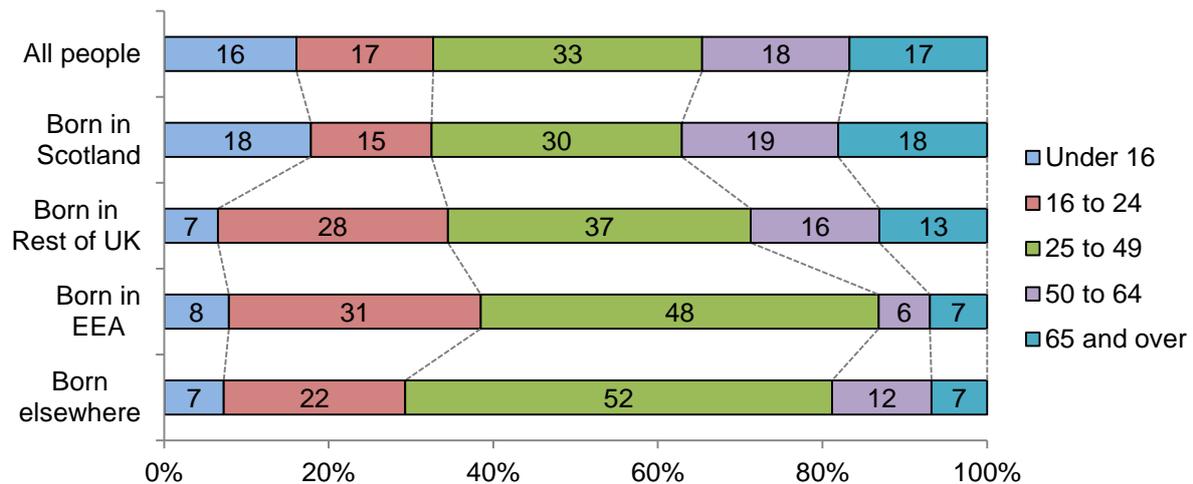


Source: Scotland's Census 2011, National Records of Scotland (NRS)

## Age profile of EEA-born residents

In 2011, 85% (4,700 people) of the EEA-born residents of Dundee City were aged 16-64, compared with 67% of the overall population of the council area. Only 7% (390 people) of EEA-born residents were aged 65 years or over, compared with 17% of the overall population.

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



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

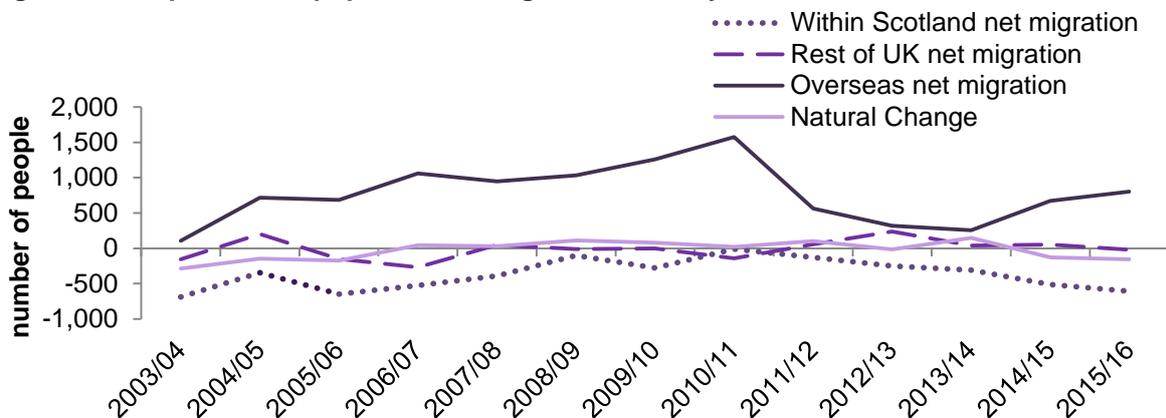
## Migration trends

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, Dundee City has experienced positive net migration from overseas. In 2010/11 there was a peak gain of 1,600 people compared with a low of 100 people in 2003/04. The most recent estimate for 2015/16 shows positive net migration of 800 people from overseas.

Net migration from within Scotland has remained negative over the last 12 years, with a net loss of 600 people in 2015/16.

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



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

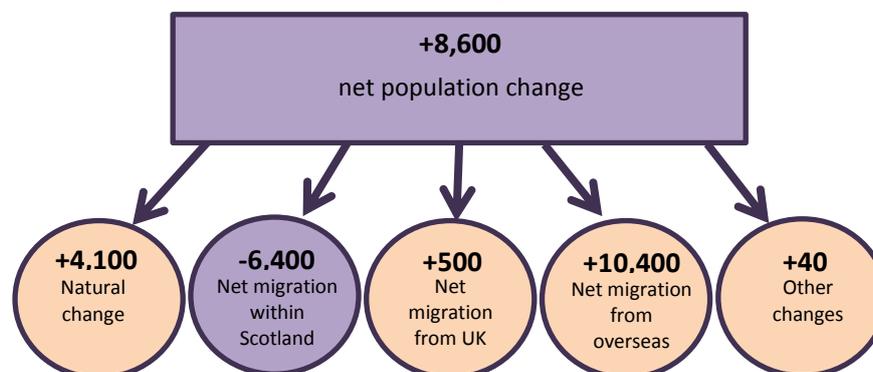
## Population projections

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.

	Dundee City	Scotland
<b>Projected population change over the next 25 years</b>	<b>+5.9%</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 largest driver of the projected increase in Dundee City’s population over the next 25 years is positive net migration from overseas. Projected positive natural change (more births than deaths) is also a contributing factor in population growth.

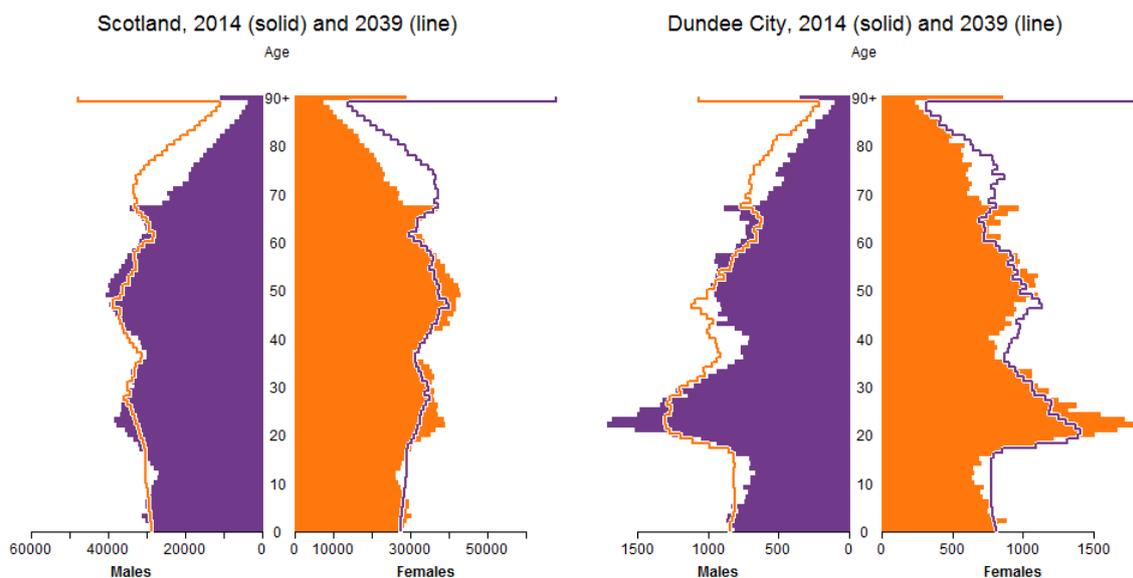
## Changing age structure

*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, Dundee City is projected to experience a 28% increase in the population aged 65 or over, with an increase of 3,900 (35%) for males and 3,400 (23%) for females.

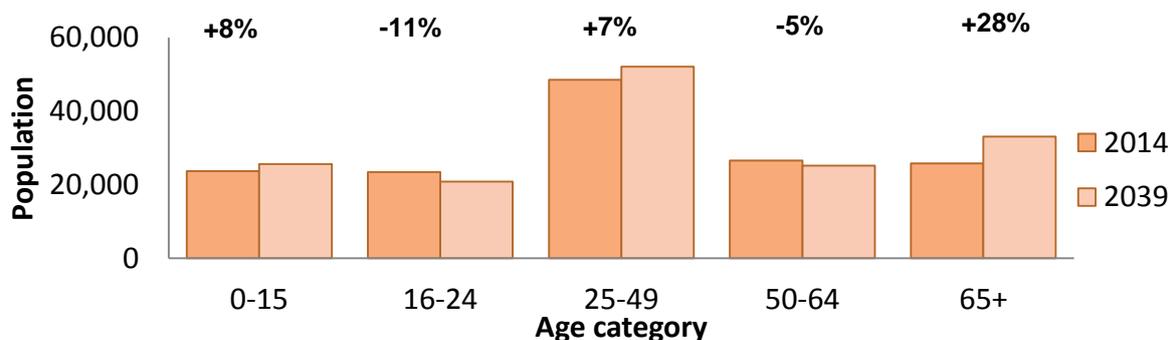
In contrast, the working age population (aged 16-64) in Dundee City is projected to decline by 1% over the next 25 years to 2039, with the biggest decline expected in those aged 16-24 years (down 11%).

**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.

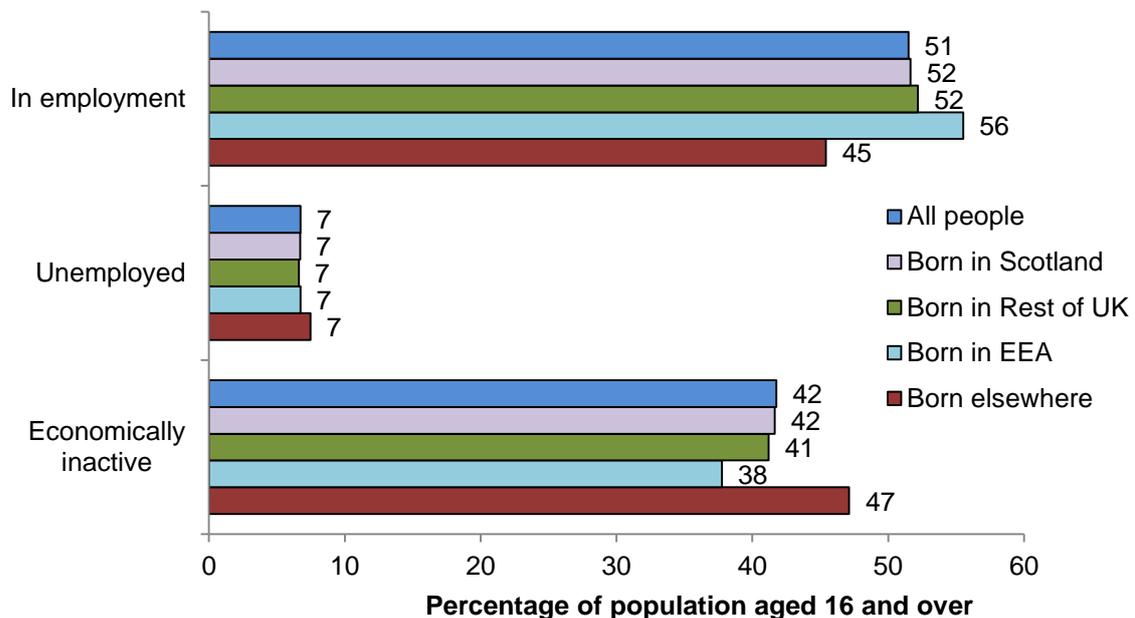
	Number of nationalities	Top five nationalities (NINo allocations)
Dundee City	46	Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, Spain, Nigeria
Scotland	129	Poland, Romania, Spain, Italy, Bulgaria

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

## Economic activity

According to the 2011 Census, a slightly higher proportion of Dundee City's EEA-born residents aged 16 and over were in employment (56%; 2,800 people) compared with the total population aged 16 and over of the council area (51%). A slightly smaller proportion of EEA-born residents were economically inactive<sup>1</sup> (38%; 1,900 people) compared with the total population (42%).

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



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

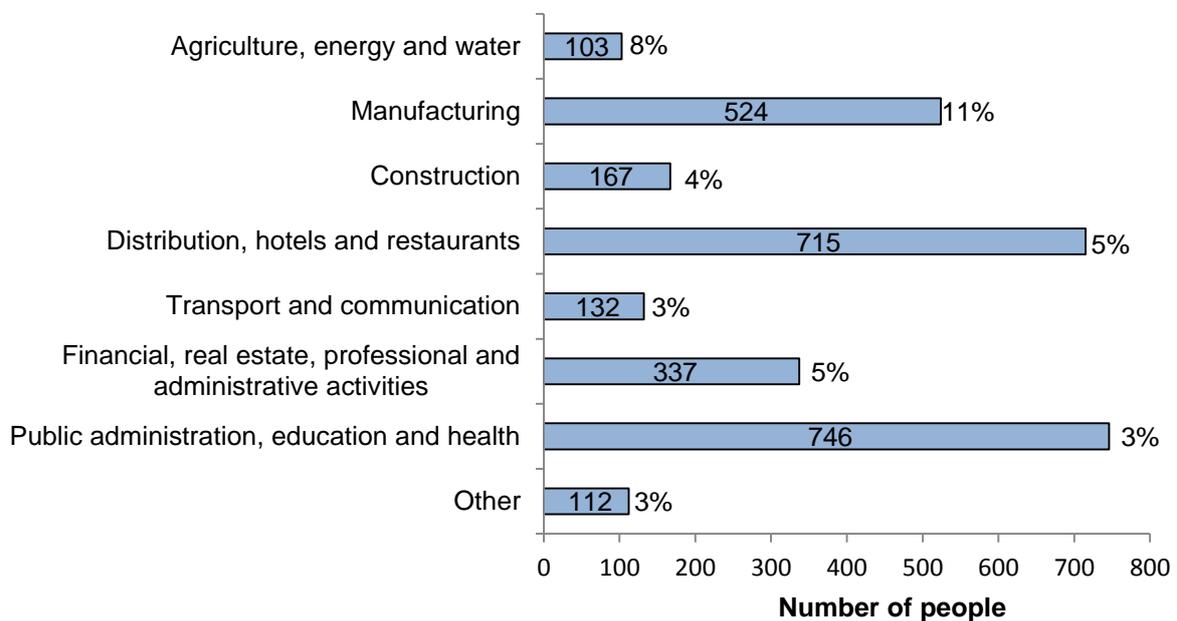
<sup>1</sup> Economic inactive people include: students not seeking employment, people who are retired, and other people not seeking employment (such as those who are long-term sick or disabled or who are looking after a home or family).

## Industry of employment

A total of 2,800 EEA-born residents of Dundee City 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 (750 people), Distribution, hotels and restaurants (720) and Manufacturing (520).

In 2011, EEA-born people made up 4% of all residents of Dundee City in employment. The industrial sector in which this proportion was highest was in manufacturing (11%).

**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, Dundee City, 2011**

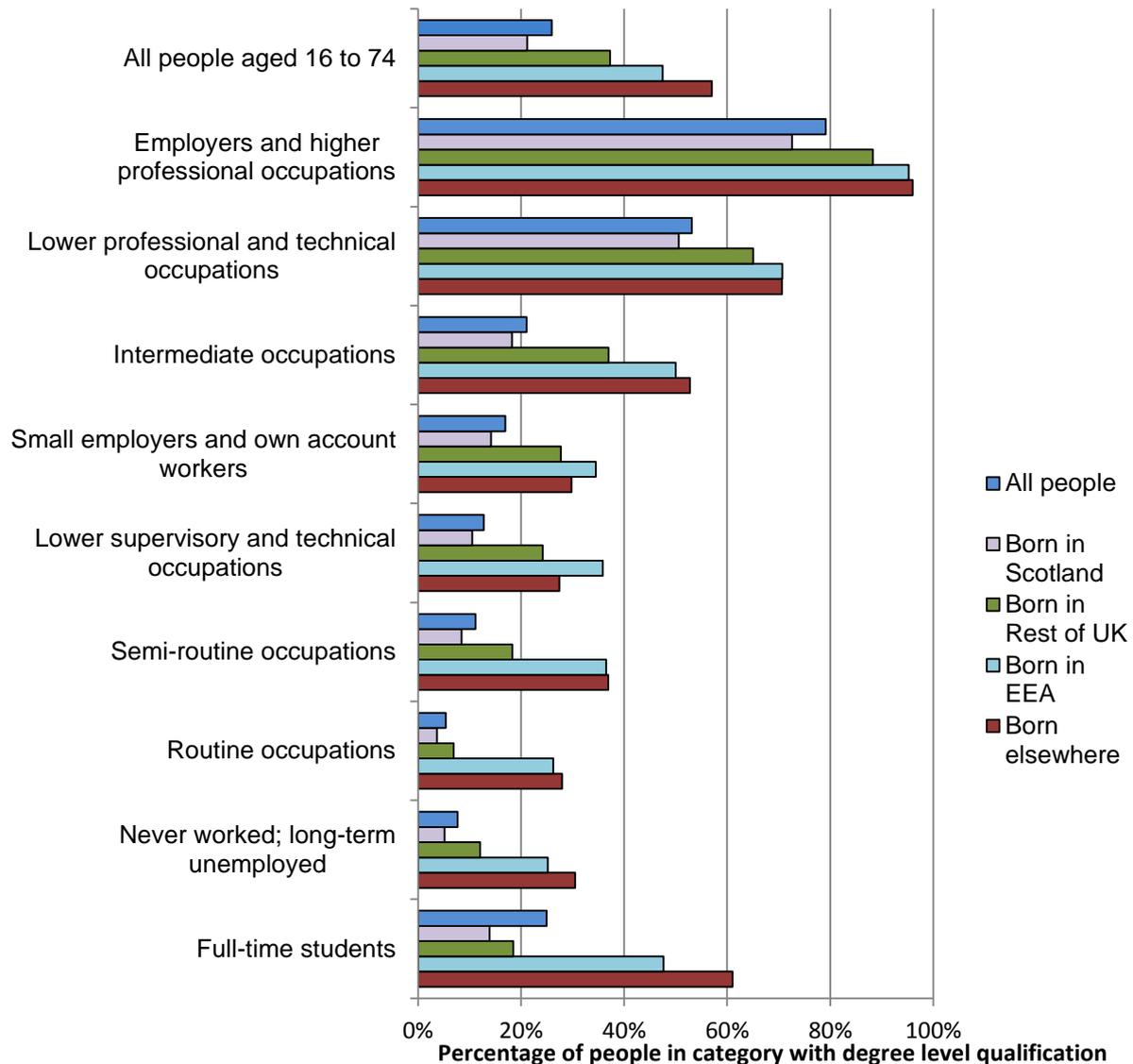


Source: Scotland's Census 2011, National Records of Scotland (NRS)

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

In 2011, the proportion of EEA-born residents of Dundee City aged 16-74 who held a degree level qualification (47%; 2,300 people) was higher than for people born in Scotland (21%) or in the rest of UK (37%). 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, Dundee City, 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.