

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

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.

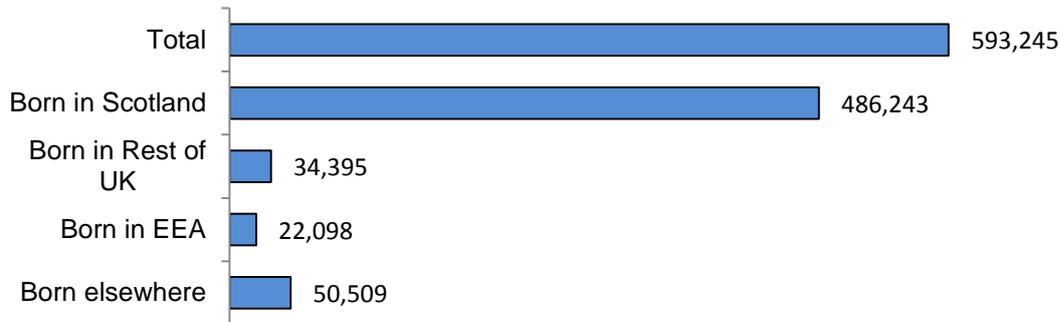
Key points

- In the 2011 Census, 3.7% (22,000 people) of Glasgow City's population was born in a country in the EEA.
- Net migration to Glasgow City from overseas has increased over the years with a net gain of 7,900 people from overseas in the most recent year (2015/16).
- In 2011, a higher proportion of the EEA-born population in Glasgow City was of working age (16-64 years) (81%; 18,000 people), compared with 70% of its overall population.
- Glasgow City is projected to have an ageing population over the next 25 years, with a projected increase of 48% for those aged 65 or over. In contrast, the working age population (aged 16-64 years) is projected to fall by 1%.
- In 2011, a higher proportion of EEA-born residents in Glasgow City aged 16 and over were in employment (60%; 12,000 people) compared with the total population aged 16 and over of the council area (52%).
- The proportion of EEA-born residents of Glasgow City aged 16-74 with a degree level qualification in 2011 was 47% (8,900 people). The proportion of all people aged 16-74 in Glasgow City with a degree level qualification was lower at 27%.

Number of EEA-born residents

According to the 2011 Census, 3.7% (22,000 people) of Glasgow 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, Glasgow City, 2011

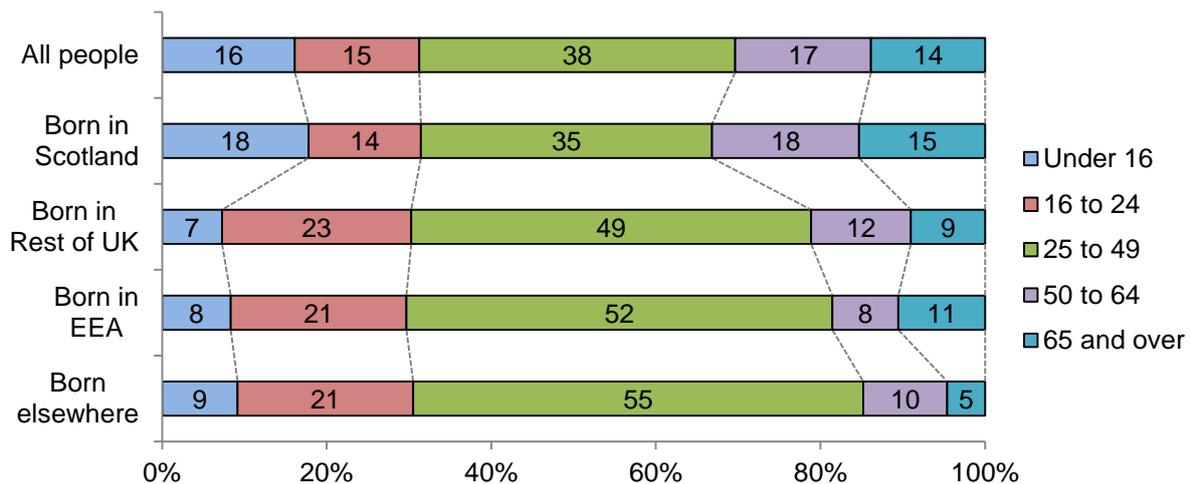


Source: Scotland's Census 2011, National Records of Scotland (NRS)

Age profile of EEA-born residents

In 2011, 81% of EEA-born residents (18,000 people) were aged 16-64, compared with 70% of the whole Glasgow City population. Only 11% of EEA-born residents (2,300 people) were aged 65 years or over, compared with 14% of the whole population of Glasgow City.

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



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

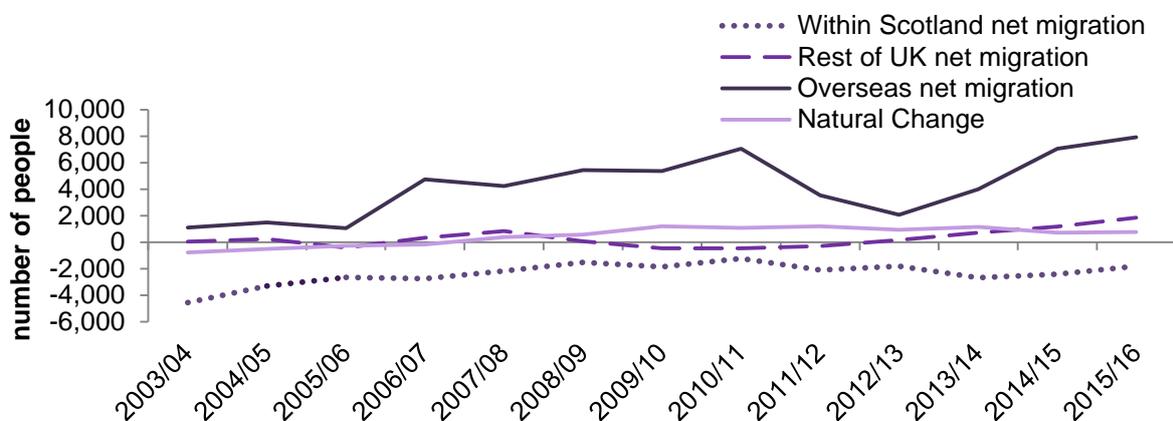
Migration trends

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, Glasgow City has experienced positive net migration from overseas and this has increased over the years. In 2015/16, there was a net gain of 7,900 people from overseas, compared to 1,100 in 2003/04.

Net migration from within Scotland has remained negative over the last 12 years although this has slowly increased from a net loss of 4,500 in 2003/04 to a loss of 1,800 in 2015/16 to other parts of Scotland.

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



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

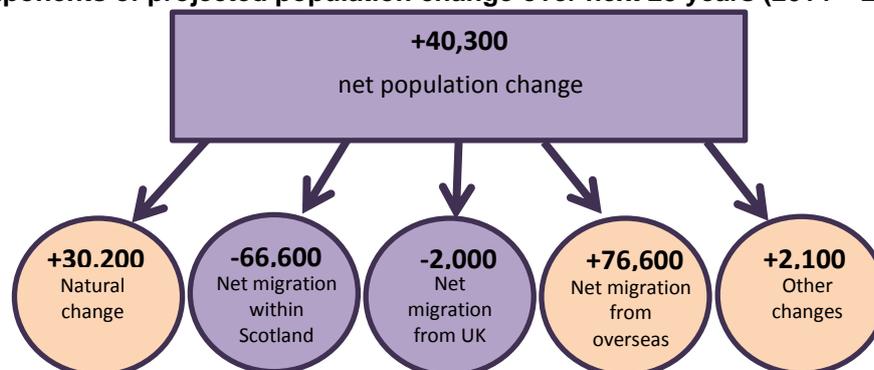
Population projections

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.

	Glasgow City	Scotland
Projected population change over the next 25 years	+6.7%	+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 largest drivers of the projected increase in Glasgow City's population over the next 25 years is positive net migration from overseas and positive natural change (more projected births than deaths).

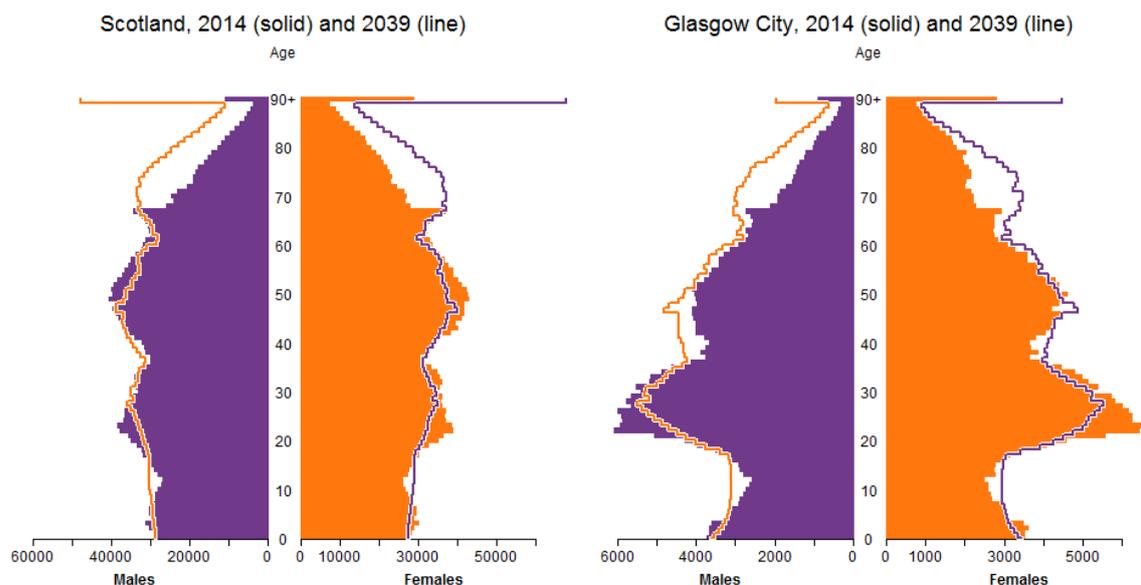
Changing age structure

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.

Glasgow City is projected to experience an increase in population aged 65 or over (+48%) between 2014 and 2039, with an increase of 20,600 (59%) for males and 19,300 (39%) for females.

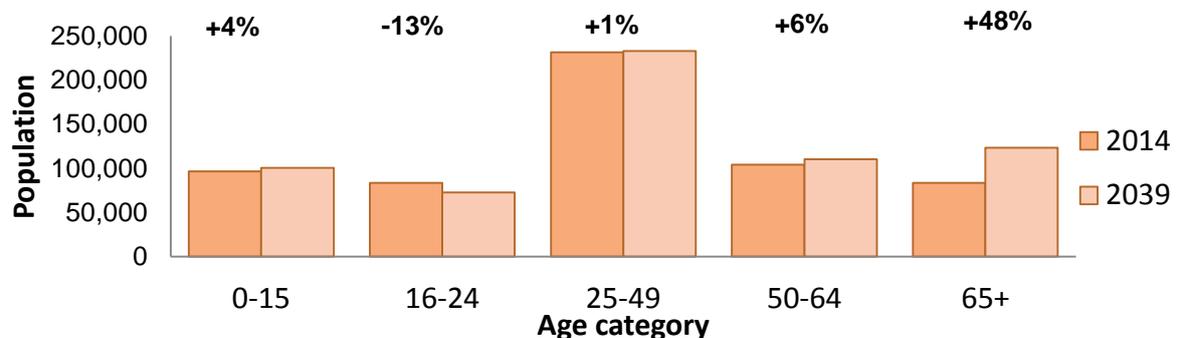
In contrast, the working age population (aged 16-64) in Glasgow City is projected to decline by 1% over the next 25 years to 2039. This is due to a projected decline of 13% in those aged 16-24 years.

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.

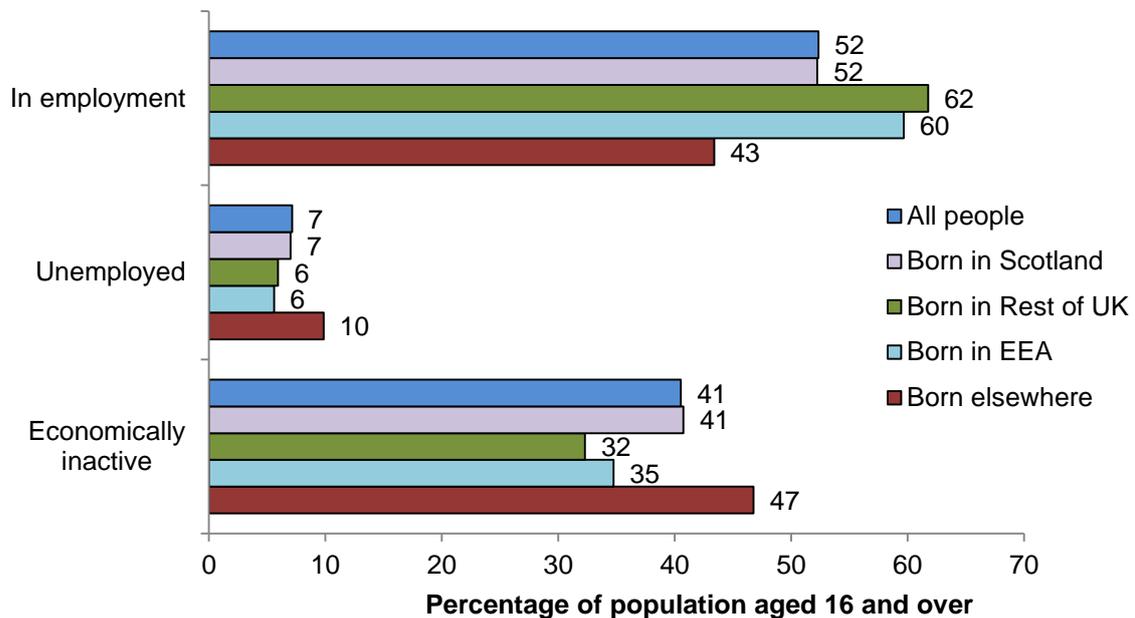
	Number of nationalities	Top five nationalities (NINo allocations)
Glasgow City	94	Poland, Romania, India, Italy, Spain
Scotland	129	Poland, Romania, Spain, Italy, Bulgaria

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

Economic activity

According to the 2011 Census, a higher proportion of Glasgow City's EEA-born residents aged 16 and over were in employment (60%; 12,100 people) compared with the total population aged 16 and over of the council area (52%). A smaller proportion of EEA-born residents were economically inactive¹ (35%; 7,000 people) compared with the total population (41%).

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



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

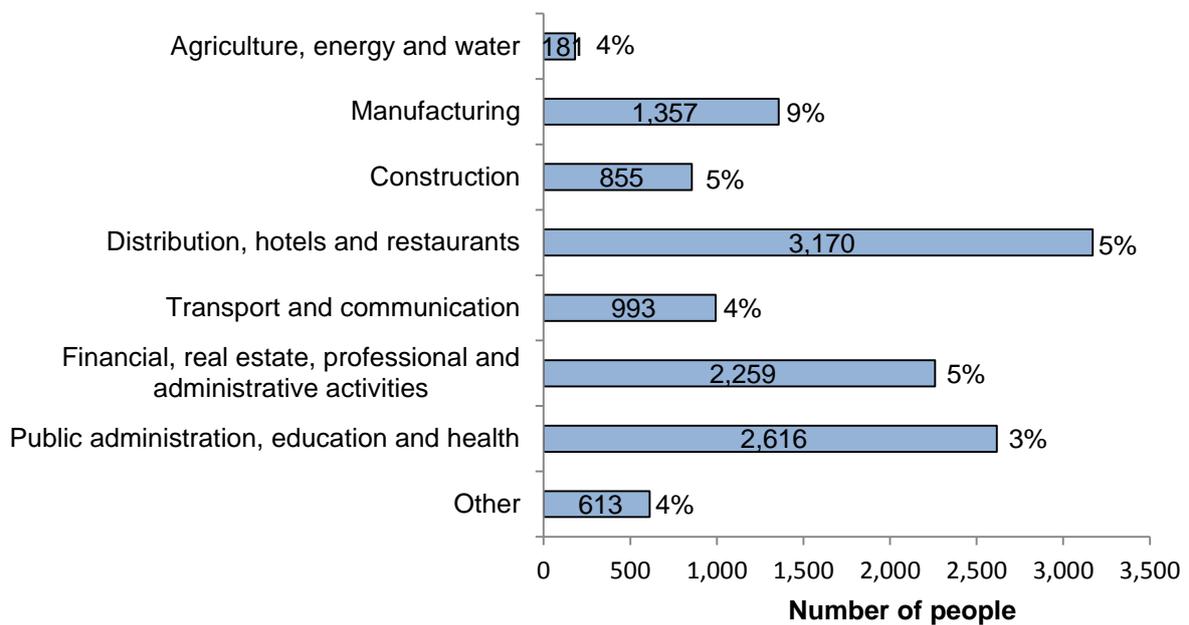
¹ Economic inactive people include: students not seeking employment, people who are retired, and other people not seeking employment (such as those who are long-term sick or disabled or who are looking after a home or family).

Industry of employment

A total of around 12,000 EEA-born residents of Glasgow City aged 16-74 were in employment at the time of the 2011 Census. The largest numbers by industrial sector were: Distribution, hotels and restaurants (3,200), Public administration, education and health (2,600 people) and Financial, real estate, professional and administrative services. (2,300 people).

In 2011, EEA-born people made up 5% of all residents of Glasgow City aged 16-74 in employment. The industrial sector in which this proportion was highest was manufacturing (9%).

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, Glasgow City, 2011

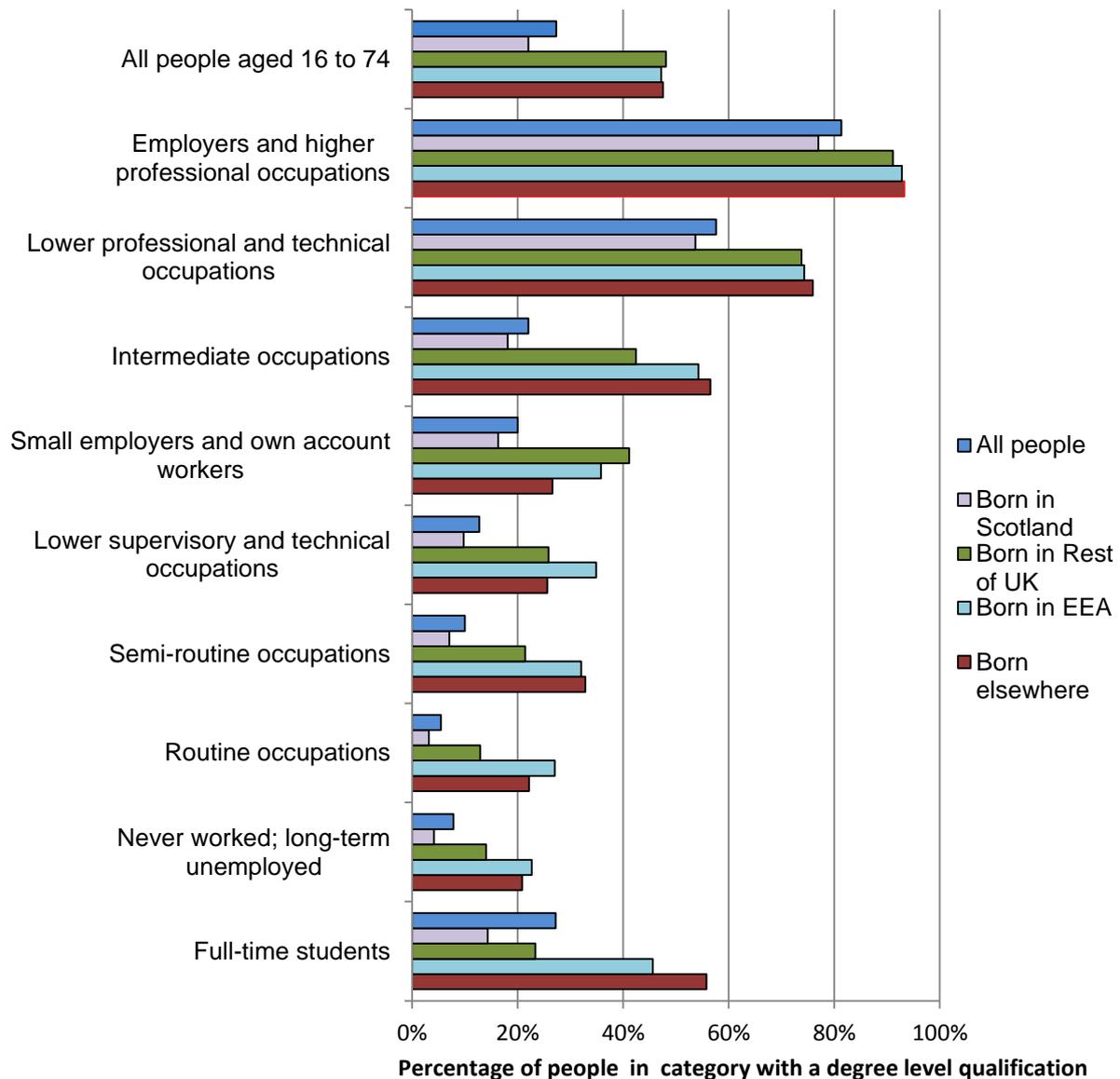


Source: Scotland's Census 2011, National Records of Scotland (NRS)

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

In 2011, the proportion of EEA-born residents of Glasgow City aged 16-74 with a degree level qualification (47%; 8,900 people) was higher than for all people aged 16-74 in the council area (27%). 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, Glasgow City, 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.