

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

### *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.*

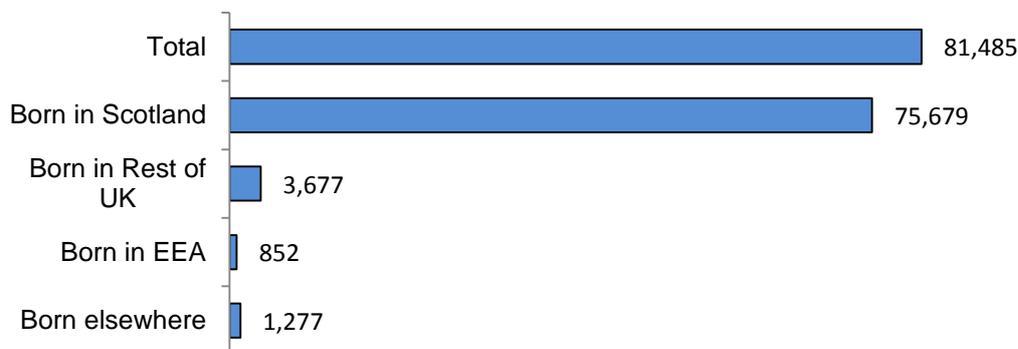
### Key points

- In the 2011 Census, 1.0% (850 people) of Inverclyde's population was born in a country in the EEA.
- Net migration to Inverclyde from overseas has fluctuated over the past 12 years. Most recently in 2015/16 there was a net gain of 40 people from overseas, similar to the level of net migration from the rest of the UK.
- In 2011, a higher proportion of the EEA-born population in Inverclyde was of working age (16-64 years) (73%; 620 people), compared with 65% of its overall population.
- Inverclyde is projected to have an ageing population over the next 25 years, with a projected increase of 38% for those aged 65 or over. In contrast, the working age population (aged 16-64 years) is projected to fall by 26% between 2014 and 2039.
- In 2011, a higher proportion of EEA-born residents in Inverclyde aged 16 and over were in employment (63%; 500 people) compared with the total population aged 16 and over of the council area (52%).
- The proportion of EEA-born residents of Inverclyde aged 16-74 with a degree level qualification in 2011 was 45% (310 people). The proportion of all people aged 16-74 in the council area with a degree level qualification was lower at 20%.

## Number of EEA-born residents

According to the 2011 Census, 1.0% (850 people) of Inverclyde's population was born in the EEA. The corresponding proportion for Scotland as a whole was 3.0%.

Figure 1: Number of residents by country of birth, Inverclyde, 2011

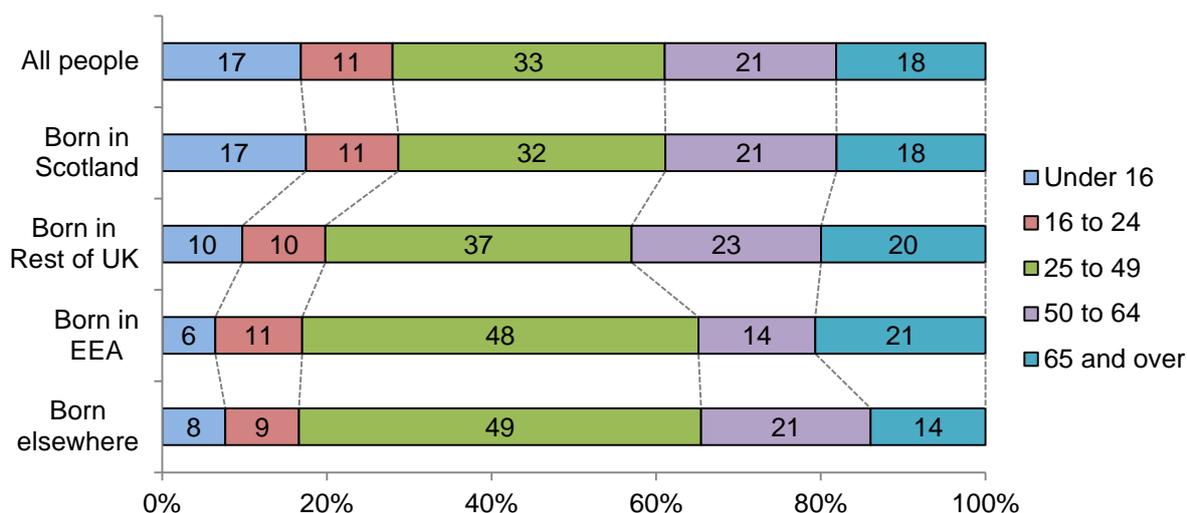


Source: Scotland's Census 2011, National Records of Scotland (NRS)

## Age profile of EEA-born residents

In 2011, 73% of EEA-born residents (620 people) were aged 16-64, compared with 65% of the whole Inverclyde population. 21% of EEA-born residents (180 people) were aged 65 years or over, compared with 18% of the whole population of Inverclyde.

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



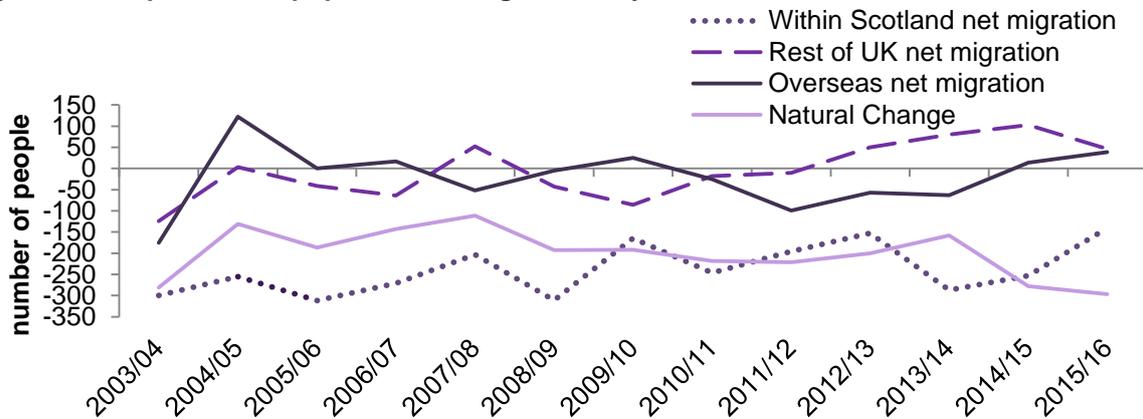
Source: Scotland's Census 2011, National Records of Scotland (NRS)

## 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 most of the past 12 years, Inverclyde has experienced fluctuations in net migration from overseas with a net loss of 200 people in 2003/04 compared with a peak net gain of 100 people in 2004/05. Most recently in 2015/16 there was a net gain of 40 people from overseas to Inverclyde. Net migration from within Scotland has remained negative throughout the last 12 years, as has natural change indicating that there were more deaths than births.

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



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

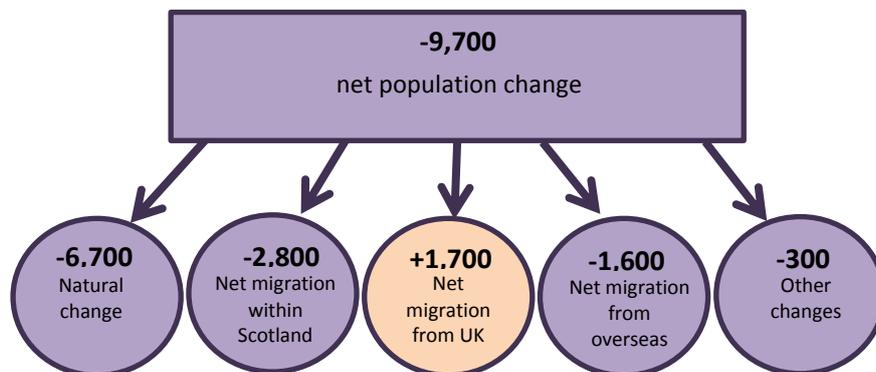
## Population projections

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.

	Inverclyde	Scotland
<b>Projected population change over the next 25 years</b>	<b>-12.0%</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 decrease in Inverclyde’s population over the next 25 years is negative natural change (more projected deaths than births) followed by negative migration from within Scotland and from overseas.

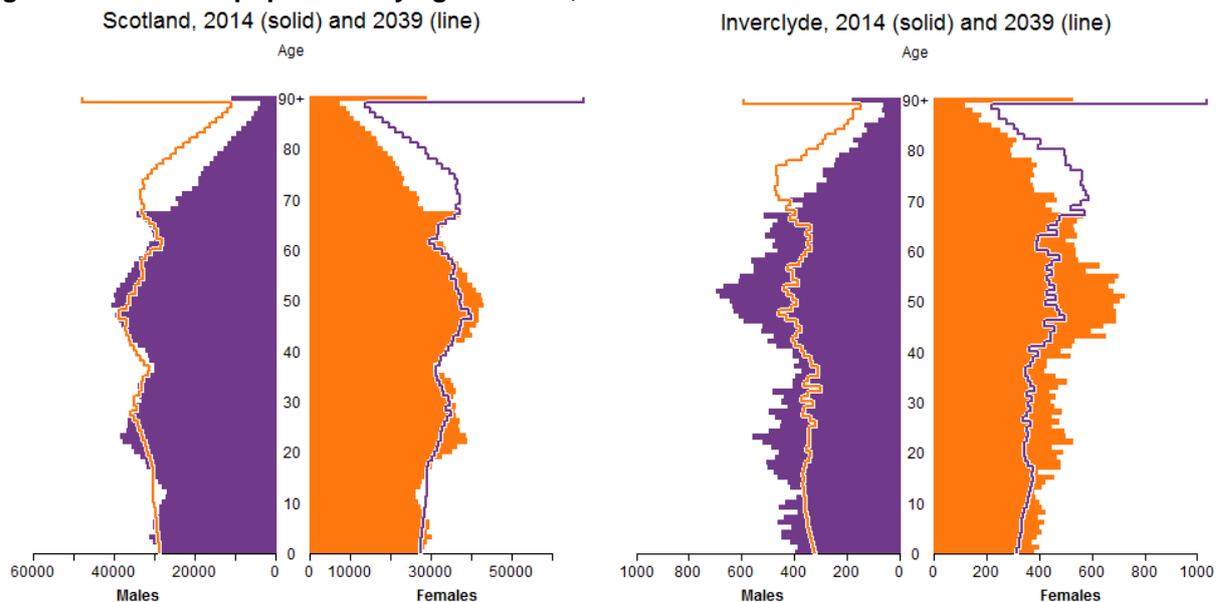
## Changing age structure

*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.*

Inverclyde is projected to experience an increase in population aged 65 or over (+38%) between 2014 and 2039, with an increase of 2,800 (42%) for males and 3,200 (35%) for females.

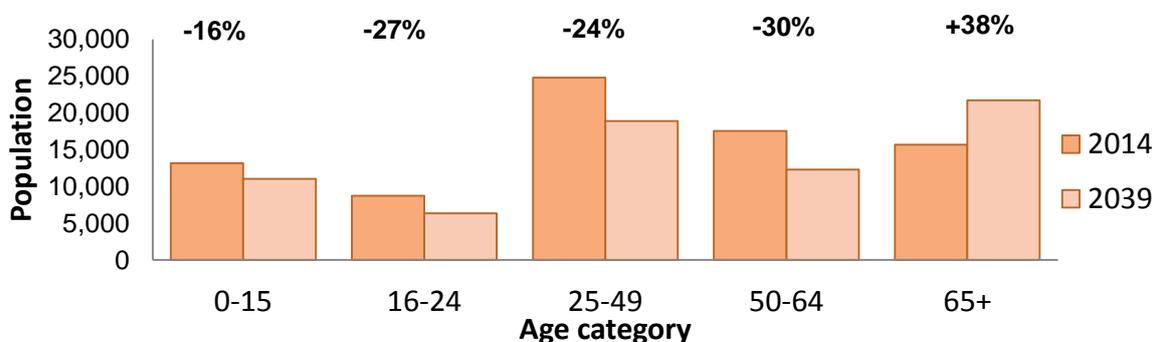
In contrast, the working age population (aged 16-64) in Inverclyde is projected to decline by 26% over the next 25 years to 2039, with large declines in every age category under 65.

**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.

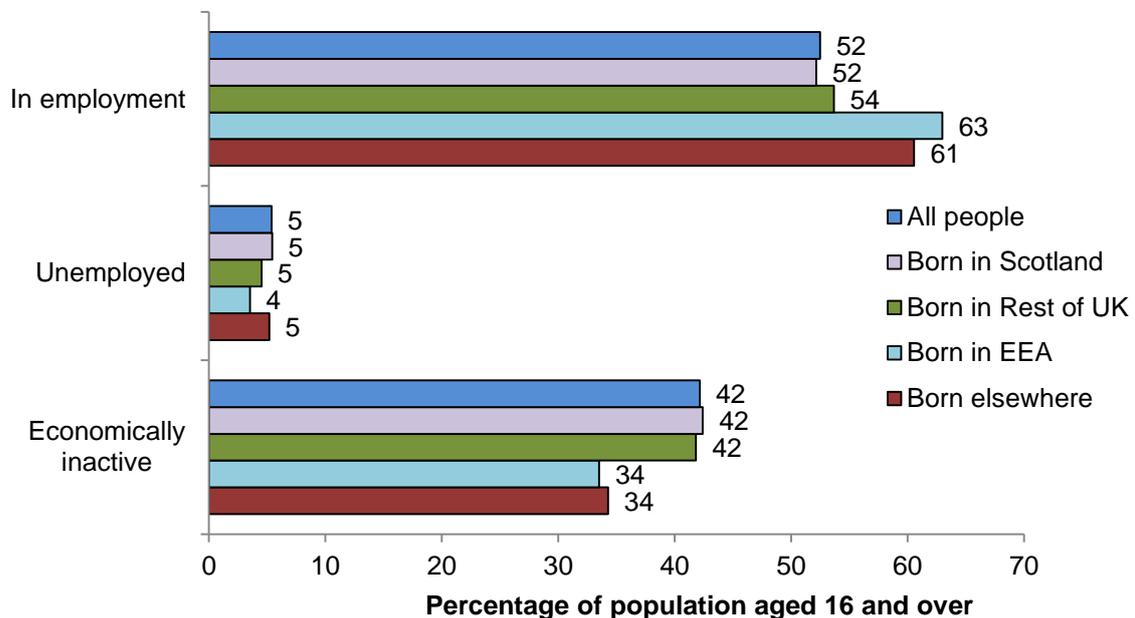
	Number of nationalities	Top five nationalities (NINo allocations)
Inverclyde	10	Romania, Afghanistan, Netherlands, Syria, Italy
Scotland	129	Poland, Romania, Spain, Italy, Bulgaria

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

## Economic activity

According to the 2011 Census, a higher proportion of Inverclyde's EEA-born residents aged 16 and over were in employment (63%; 500 people) compared with the total population aged 16 and over of the council area (52%). A smaller proportion of EEA-born residents were economically inactive<sup>1</sup> (34%; 270 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, Inverclyde, 2011**



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

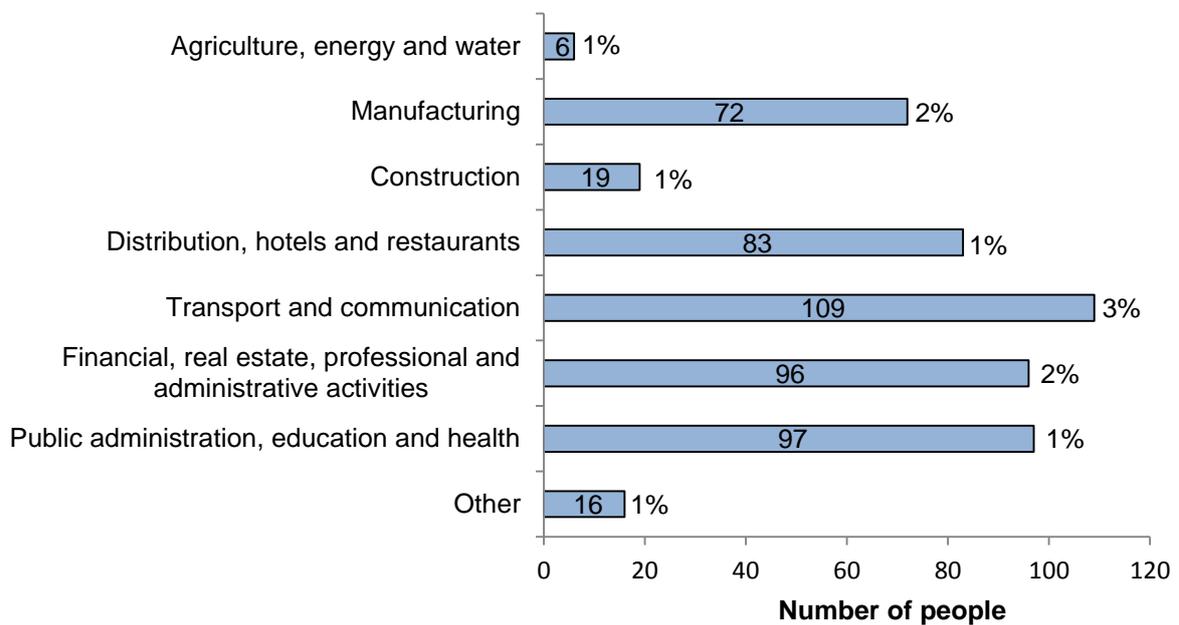
<sup>1</sup> Economic inactive people include: students not seeking employment, people who are retired, and other people not seeking employment (such as those who are long-term sick or disabled or who are looking after a home or family).

## Industry of employment

A total of around 500 EEA-born residents of Inverclyde aged 16-74 were in employment at the time of the 2011 Census. The largest numbers by industrial sector were: Transport and communication (110), Public administration, education and health (100 people), Financial, real estate, professional and administrative activities (100).

In 2011, EEA-born people made up 1% of all residents of Inverclyde aged 16-74 in employment. The industrial sector in which this proportion was highest was Transport and communication (3%).

**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, Inverclyde, 2011**



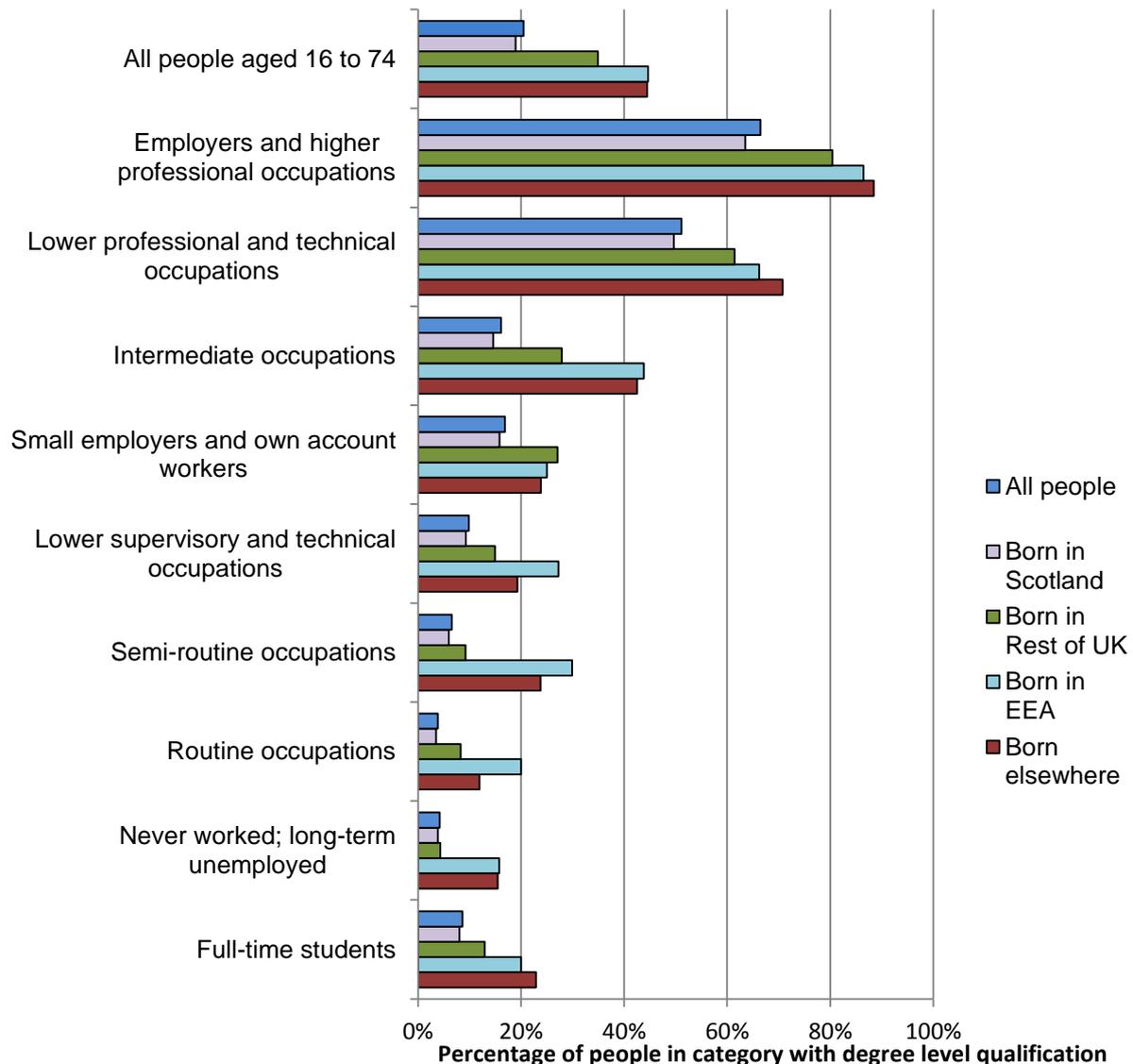
Source: Scotland's Census 2011, National Records of Scotland (NRS)

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

In 2011, proportion of EEA-born residents of Inverclyde aged 16-74 with a degree level qualification (45%; 310 people) was higher than for people aged 16-74 in the council area born in Scotland (19%) or in the rest of UK (35%). 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, Inverclyde, 2011**

*Please note that there are small numbers in some categories*



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.