

People born in the European Economic Area (EEA) living in MIDLOTHIAN

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.

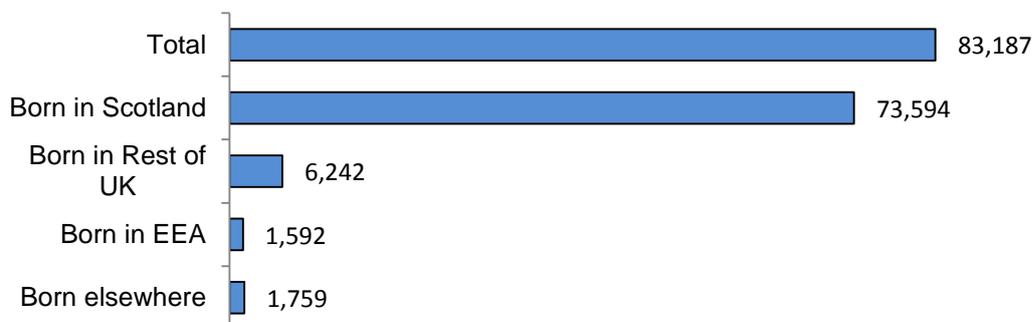
Key points

- In the 2011 Census, 1.9% (1,600 people) of Midlothian's population was born in a country in the EEA.
- Net migration to Midlothian from overseas has been very low throughout the last 12 years. There was a net gain of 90 people from overseas in the most recent year (2015/16).
- In 2011, a higher proportion of the EEA-born population in Midlothian was of working age (16-64 years) (78%; 1,200 people), compared with 65% of its overall population.
- Midlothian is projected to have an ageing population over the next 25 years, with a projected increase of 64% for those aged 65 or over. The working age population (aged 16-64 years) is projected to rise by only 15% between 2014 and 2039.
- In 2011, a higher proportion of EEA-born residents in Midlothian aged 16 and over were in employment (68%; 990 people) than the total population aged 16 and over of the council area (60%).
- The proportion of EEA-born residents of Midlothian aged 16-74 with a degree level qualification in 2011 was 44% (600 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

According to the 2011 Census, 1.9% (1,600 people) of Midlothian'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, Midlothian, 2011

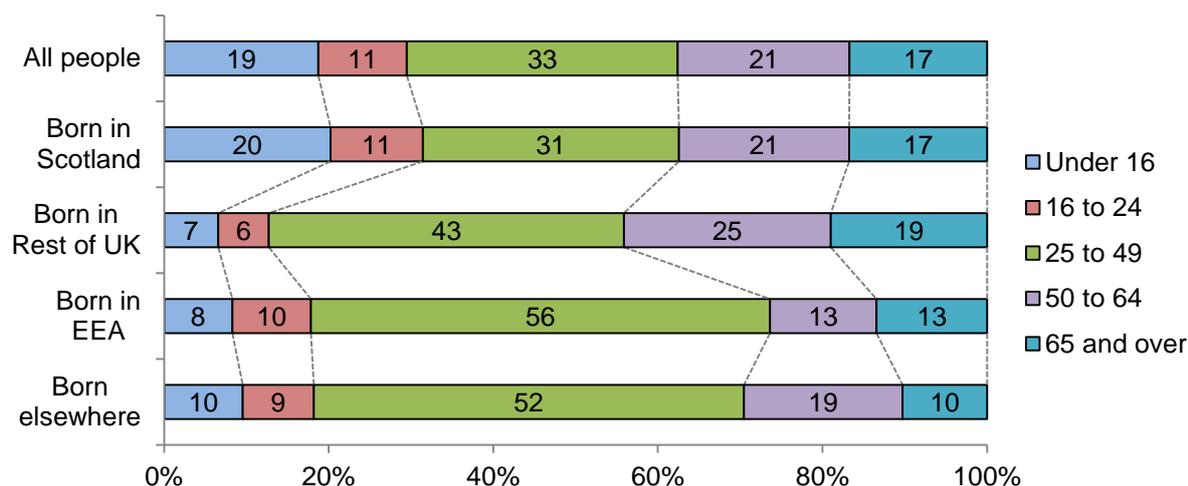


Source: Scotland's Census 2011, National Records of Scotland (NRS)

Age profile of EEA-born residents

In 2011, 78% of EEA-born residents (1,200 people) were aged 16-64, compared with 65% of the whole Midlothian population. 13% of EEA-born residents (210 people) were aged 65 years or over, compared with 17% of the whole population of Midlothian.

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



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

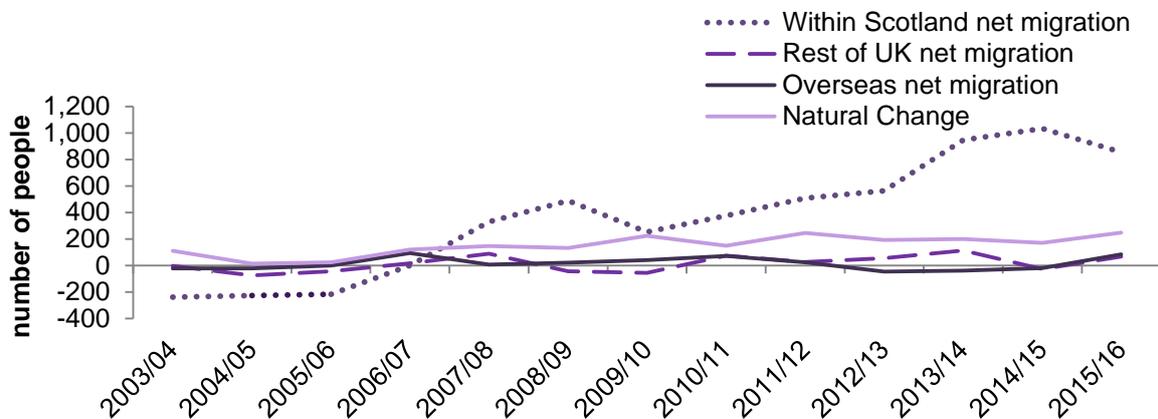
Migration trends

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, Midlothian has experienced increases in net migration from within Scotland, with a net gain of 900 people in 2015/16 compared with a net loss of 200 people in 2003/04.

Net migration from overseas has been low throughout the last 12 years, varying from a net gain of 90 in 2006/07 to a net loss of 50 people in 2012/13. There was a net gain of 90 people from overseas in the most recent year (2015/16).

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



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

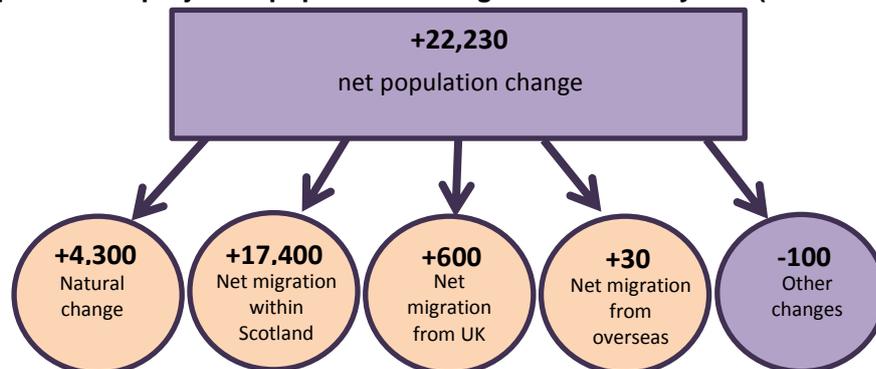
Population projections

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.

	Midlothian	Scotland
Projected population change over the next 25 years	+25.8%	+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 driver of the projected increase in Midlothian's population over the next 25 years is positive net migration from within Scotland.

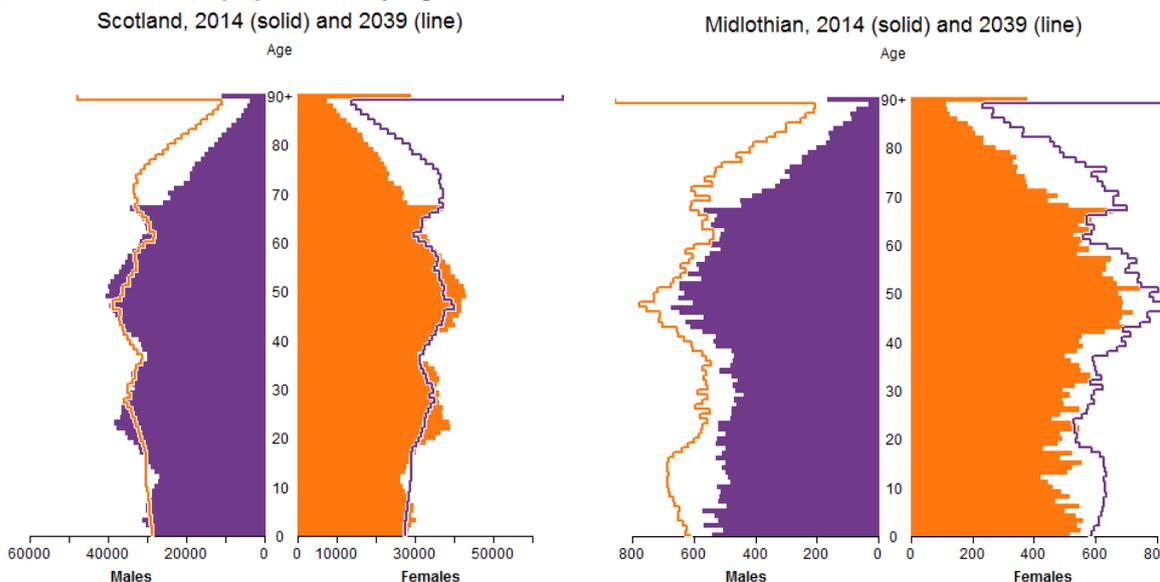
Changing age structure

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.

Midlothian is projected to experience an increase in population aged 65 or over (+64%) between 2014 and 2039, with an increase of 5,200 (75%) for males and 4,900 (57%) for females.

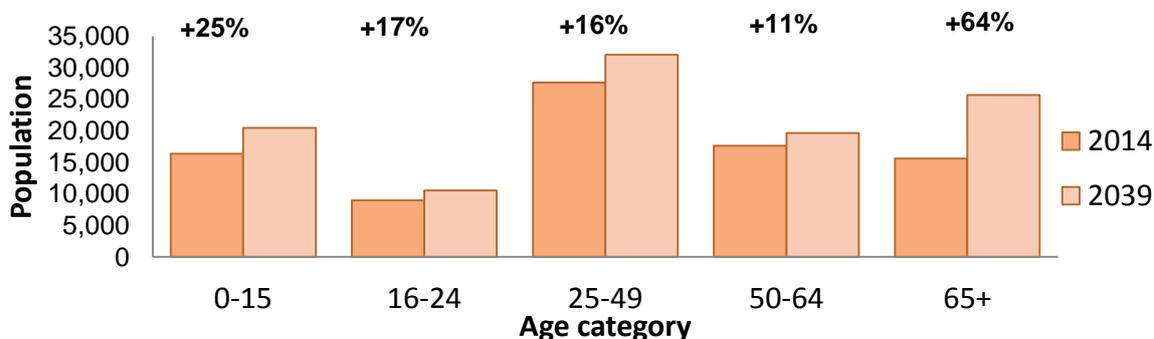
The working age population (aged 16-64) in Midlothian is projected to increase by 15% over the next 25 years to 2039, while the number of children under the age of 15 is predicted to rise by 25%.

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.

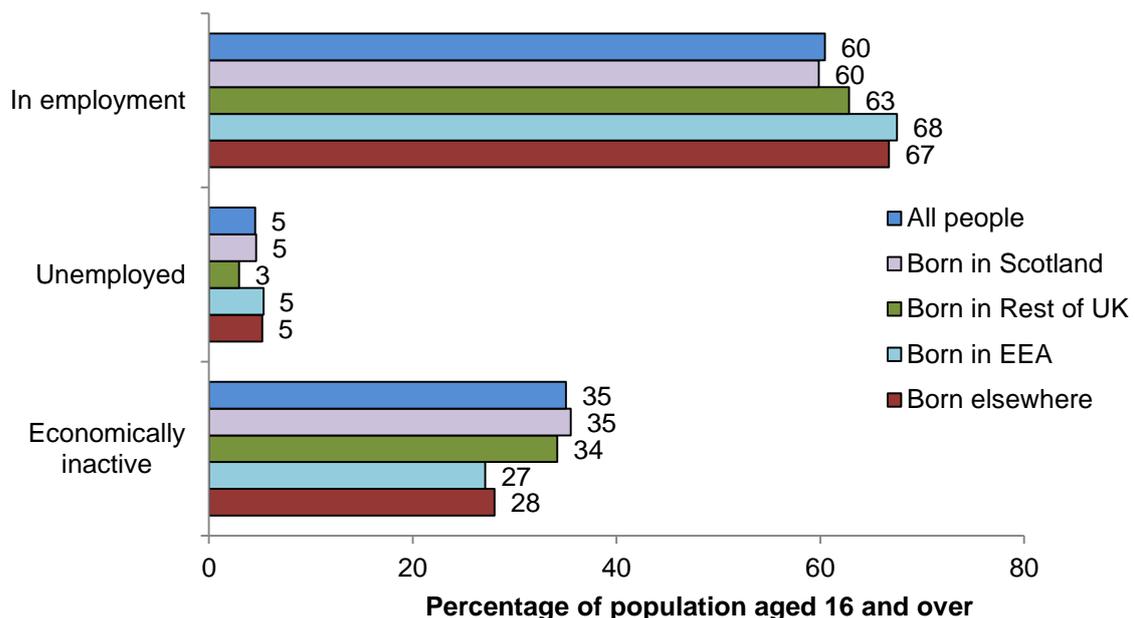
	Number of nationalities	Top five nationalities (NINo allocations)
Midlothian	18	Poland, Romania, Spain, Italy, Ireland
Scotland	129	Poland, Romania, Spain, Italy, Bulgaria

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

Economic activity

According to the 2011 Census, a higher percentage of Midlothian's EEA-born residents aged 16 and over were in employment (68%; 990 people) compared with the total population aged 16 and over of the council area (60%). A smaller proportion of EEA-born residents were economically inactive¹ (27%; 400 people) compared with the total population (35%).

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



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

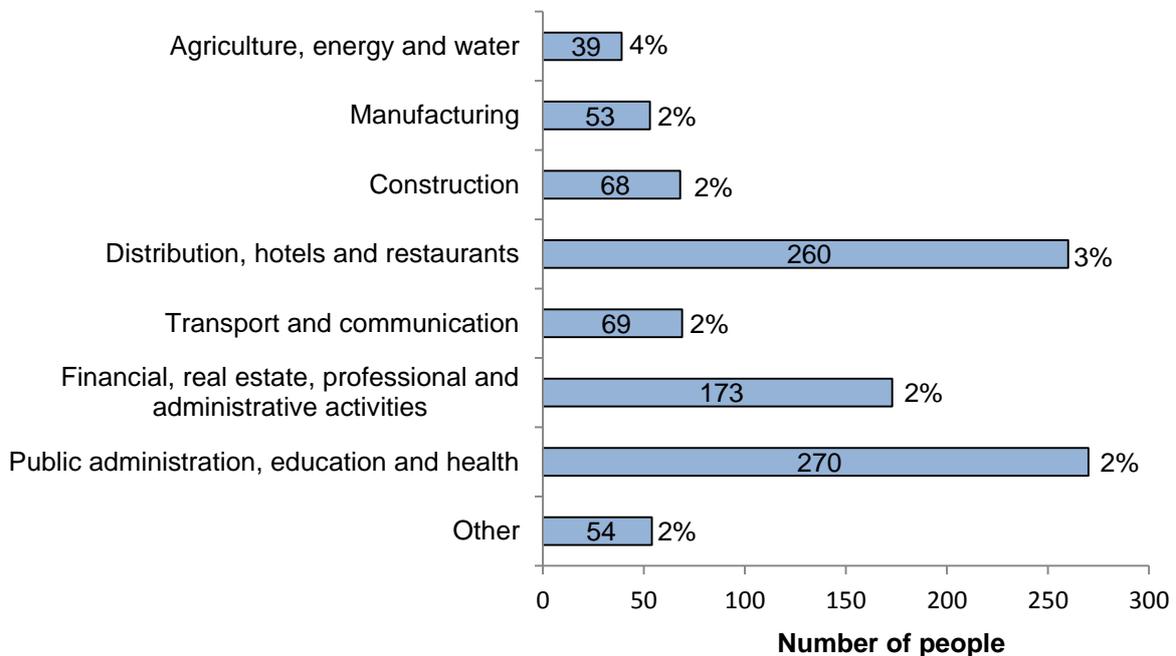
¹ Economic inactive people include: students not seeking employment, people who are retired, and other people not seeking employment (such as those who are long-term sick or disabled or who are looking after a home or family).

Industry of employment

A total of 990 EEA-born residents of Midlothian 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 (270 people), Distribution, hotels and restaurants (260) and Financial, real estate, professional and administrative activities (170 people).

In 2011, EEA-born people made up 2% of all residents of Midlothian aged 16-74 in employment. The industrial sector in which this proportion was highest was Agriculture, energy and water (4%).

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, Midlothian, 2011

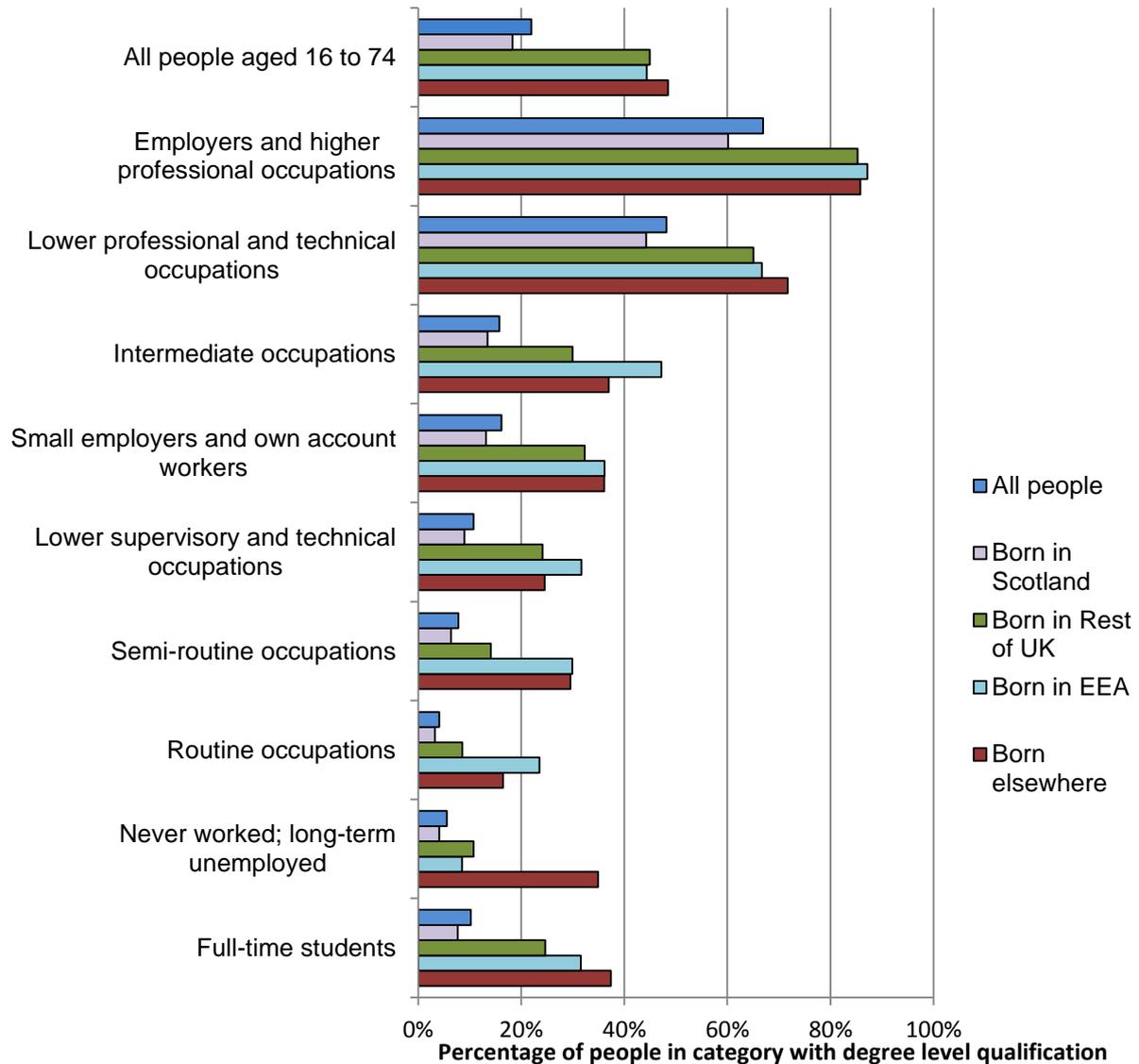


Source: Scotland's Census 2011, National Records of Scotland (NRS)

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

In 2011, the proportion of EEA-born residents of Midlothian aged 16-74 with a degree level qualification (44%; 600 people) was higher than that of all people aged 16-74 in the council area born in Scotland (22%) or in the rest of UK (45%). 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 in each NS-SeC² category by country of birth, Midlothian, 2011



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

² 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.