

## People born in the European Economic Area (EEA) living in PERTH AND KINROSS

### 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.*

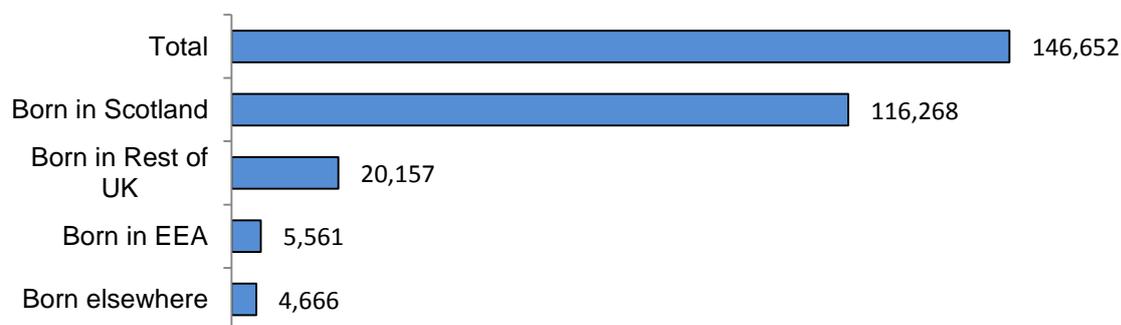
### Key points

- In the 2011 Census, 3.8% (5,600 people) of Perth and Kinross's population was born in a country in the EEA.
- Net migration to Perth and Kinross from overseas has been positive for most of the last 12 years. Most recently in 2015/16, there was a net gain of 400 people from overseas.
- In 2011, a higher proportion of the EEA-born population in Perth and Kinross was of working age (16-64 years) (81%; 4,500 people), compared with 63% of its overall population.
- Perth and Kinross is projected to have an ageing population over the next 25 years, with a projected increase of 55% for those aged 65 or over. In contrast, the working age population (aged 16-64 years) is projected to decrease by 2% between 2014 and 2039.
- In 2011, a higher proportion of EEA-born residents in Perth and Kinross aged 16 and over were in employment (76%; 3,800 people) compared with the total population aged 16 and over of the council area (60%).
- The proportion of EEA-born population of Perth and Kinross aged 16-74 with a degree level qualification in 2011 was 41% (1,900 people). The proportion of all people aged 16-74 in the council area with a degree level qualification was lower at 31%.

## Number of EEA-born residents

According to the 2011 Census, 3.8% (5,600 people) of Perth and Kinross's population were born in the EEA. The corresponding proportion for the whole of Scotland was 3.0%.

Figure 1: Number of residents by country of birth, Perth and Kinross, 2011

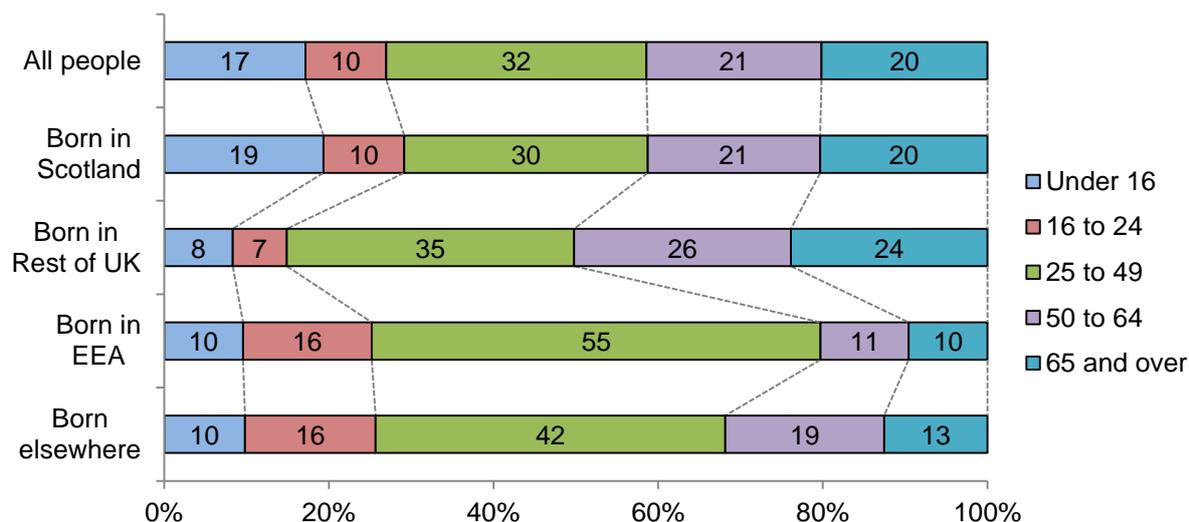


Source: Scotland's Census 2011, National Records of Scotland (NRS)

## Age profile of EEA-born residents

In 2011, 81% of EEA-born residents (4,500 people) were aged 16-64 years, compared with 63% of the whole Perth and Kinross population. Only 10% of EEA-born residents (530 people) were aged 65 years or over, compared with 20% of the whole population.

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



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

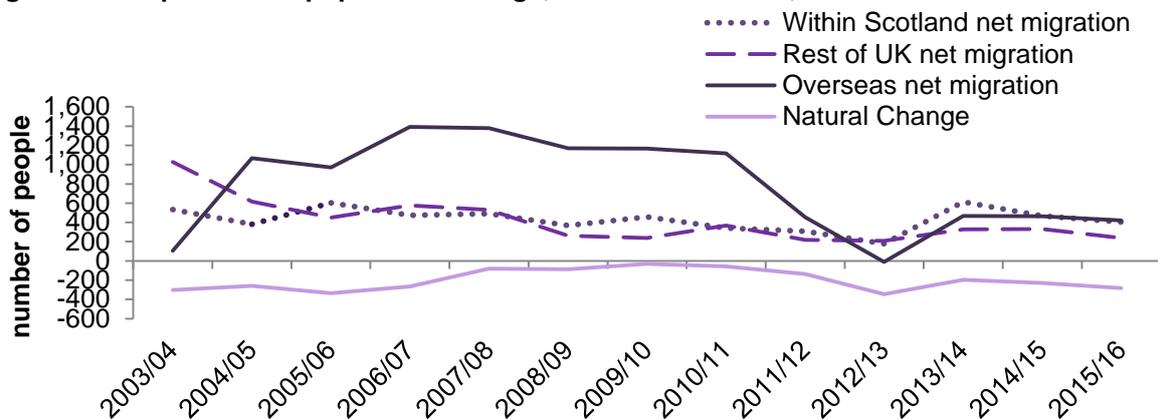
## Migration trends

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, Perth and Kinross has experienced mostly positive net migration from overseas. Most recently in 2015/16 there was a net gain of 400 people from overseas.

Natural change has been negative for the last 12 years, indicating that there have been fewer births than deaths.

**Figure 3: Components of population change, Perth and Kinross, 2003/04 - 2014/16**



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

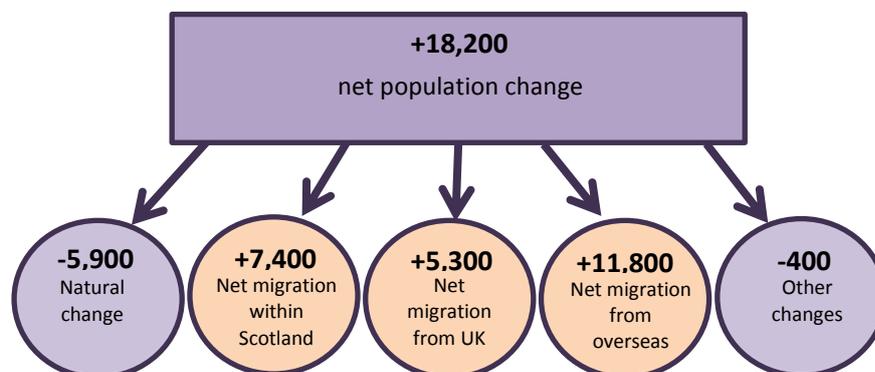
## Population projections

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.

	Perth and Kinross	Scotland
<b>Projected population change over the next 25 years</b>	<b>+12.2%</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 projected increase in Perth and Kinross' population over the next 25 years is attributable mostly to gains from migration from overseas, followed by projected gains in migration within Scotland and from the rest of the UK.

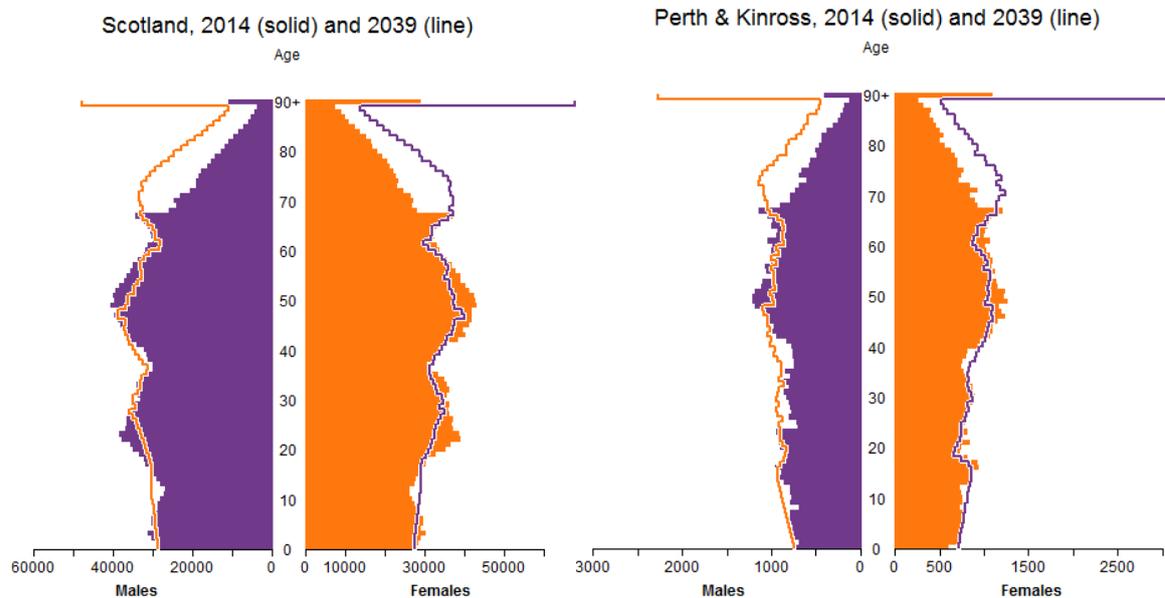
## Changing age structure

*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, Perth and Kinross is projected to experience a 55% increase in population aged 65 or over, with an increase of 9,200 (+63%) for males and 8,900 (+50%) for females.

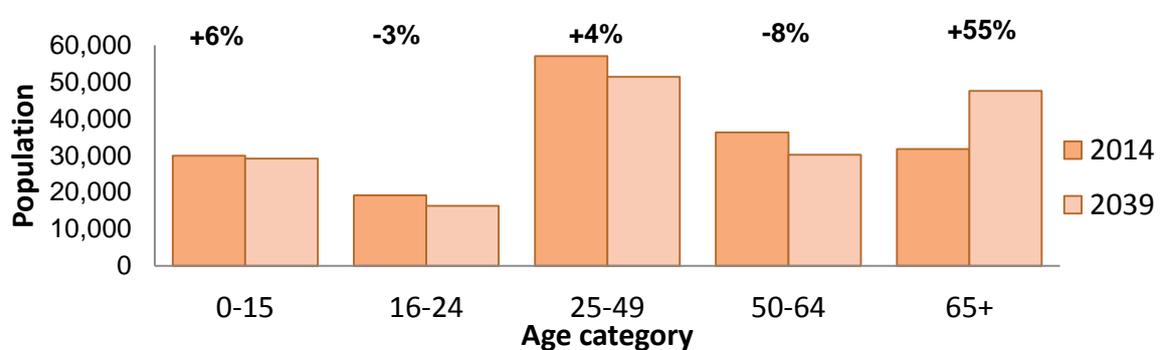
In contrast, there is a projected decrease in the working age population (aged 16-64) of 2%, with the largest decrease (-8%) in those aged 50-64.

**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.

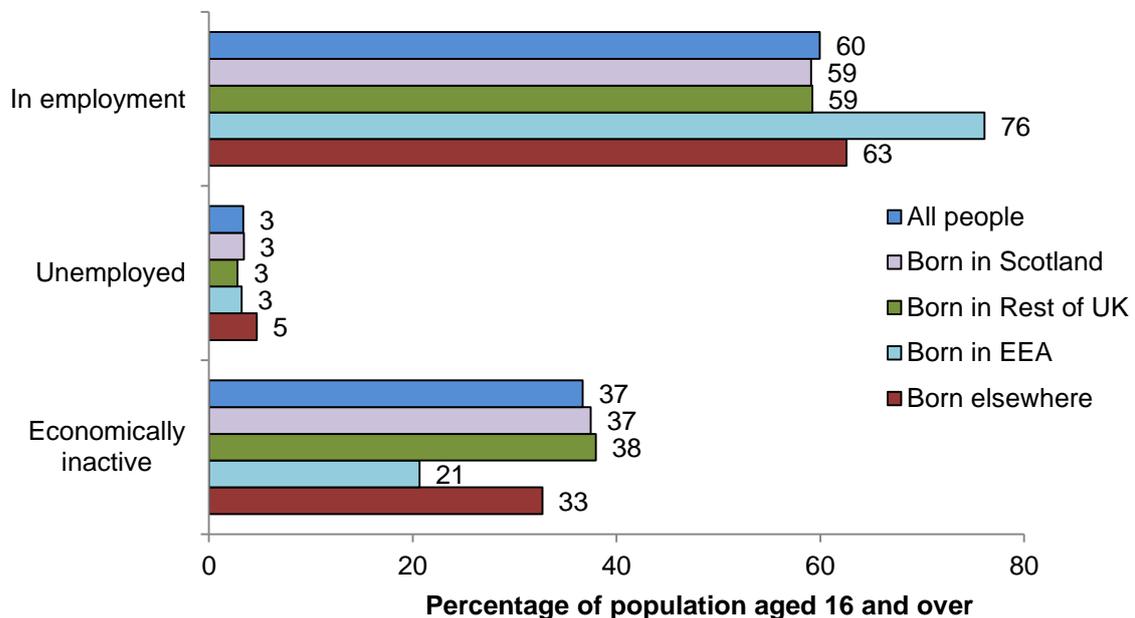
	Number of nationalities	Top five nationalities (NINo allocations)
Perth and Kinross	34	Romania, Poland, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Slovakia
Scotland	129	Poland, Romania, Spain, Italy, Bulgaria

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

## Economic activity

According to the 2011 Census, a higher proportion of Perth and Kinross's EEA-born residents aged 16 and over were in employment (76%; 3,800 people) compared with the total population aged 16 and over of the council area (60%). A smaller proportion of EEA-born residents were economically inactive<sup>1</sup> (21%; 1,000 people) compared with the total population (37%).

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



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

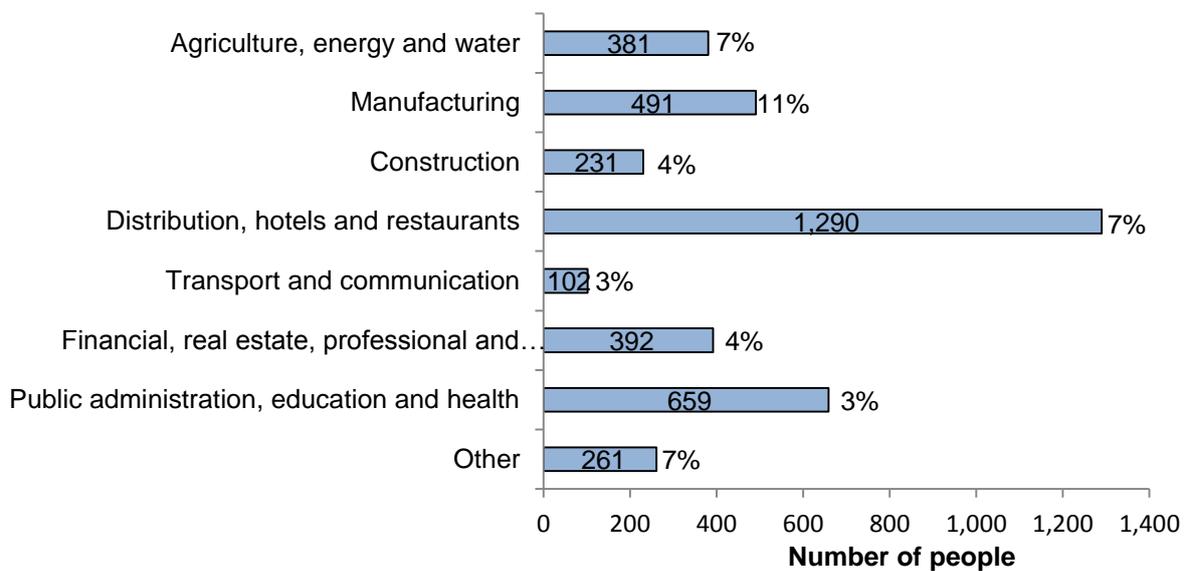
<sup>1</sup> Economic inactive people include: students not seeking employment, people who are retired, and other people not seeking employment (such as those who are long-term sick or disabled or who are looking after a home or family).

## Industry of employment

A total of 3,800 EEA-born residents of Perth and Kinross aged 16-74 were in employment at the time of the 2011 Census. The largest numbers by industrial sector were: Distribution, hotels and restaurants (1,300 people), Public administration, education and health (660) and Manufacturing (490).

In 2011, EEA-born people made up 5% of all residents of Perth and Kinross aged 16-74 in employment. The industrial sector in which this proportion was highest was 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, Perth and Kinross, 2011**

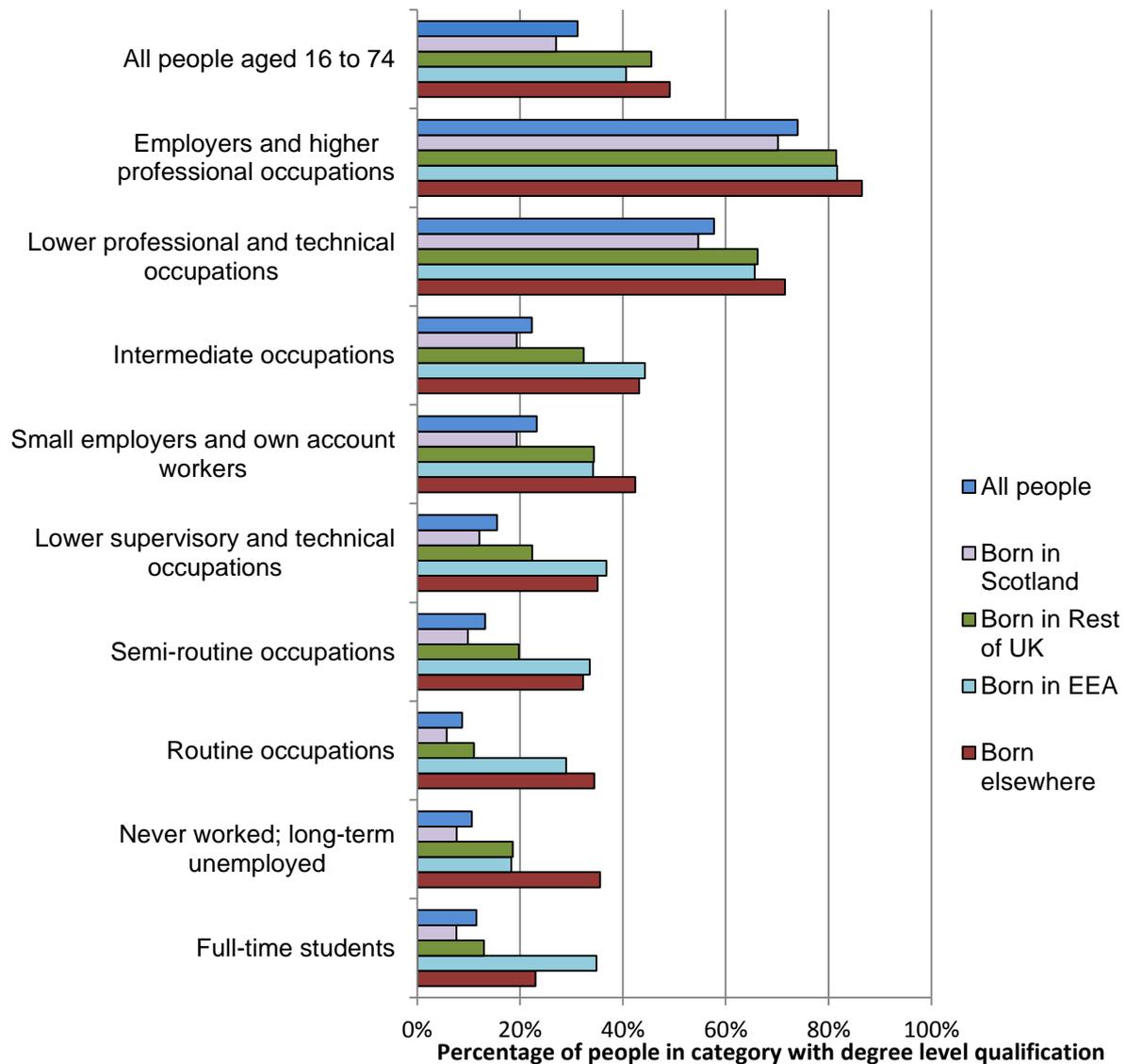


Source: Scotland's Census 2011, National Records of Scotland (NRS)

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

In 2011, the proportion of EEA-born residents of Perth and Kinross aged 16-74 who held a degree level qualification (41%; 1,900 people) was higher than for the overall population (31%). This qualification gap tended to be greater for people working in lower level occupation categories.

**Figure 9: Percentage of people aged 16-74 with a degree level education in each NS-SeC<sup>2</sup> category by country of birth, Perth and Kinross, 2011**



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

<sup>2</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.