

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

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, 3.0% (160,000 people) of Scotland's population was born in a country in the EEA.
- Over the past 12 years, Scotland has experienced positive net migration from overseas although it has fluctuated over the years. Most recently in 2015/16, there was a net gain of 22,900 people from overseas.
- In 2011, a higher proportion of the EEA-born population living in Scotland is of working age (16-64 years) (82%; 131,000 people), compared with 66% of Scotland's overall population.
- Scotland is projected to have an ageing population over the next 25 years, with a projected increase of 53% for those aged 65 or over. In contrast, the working age population (16-64 years) is projected to fall by 5% between 2014 and 2039.
- In 2011, a higher proportion of EEA-born residents in Scotland aged 16 and over were in employment (67%; 97,000 people) compared with the total population aged 16 and over of Scotland (58%).
- The proportion of the EEA-born residents of Scotland aged 16-74 with a degree level qualification in 2011 was 46% (63,000 people). The proportion of all people aged 16-74 with a degree level qualification in Scotland was lower at 27%.

Profiles for each council area in Scotland are available at:

<https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/stats-at-a-glance/profile-of-european-economic-area-eea-born-residents-in-scotland>

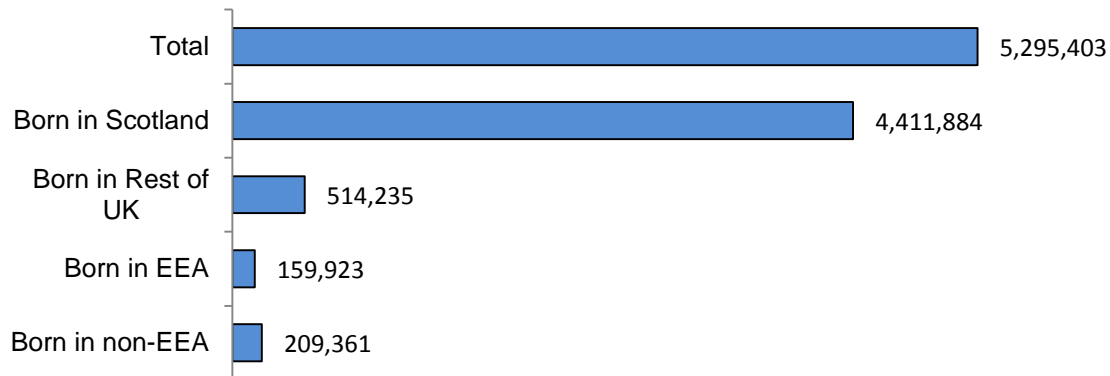
Annex A includes a summary of the number and percentage of EEA-born residents living in each council area in Scotland.

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, 3.0% (160,000 people) of Scotland's population was born in the EEA.

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

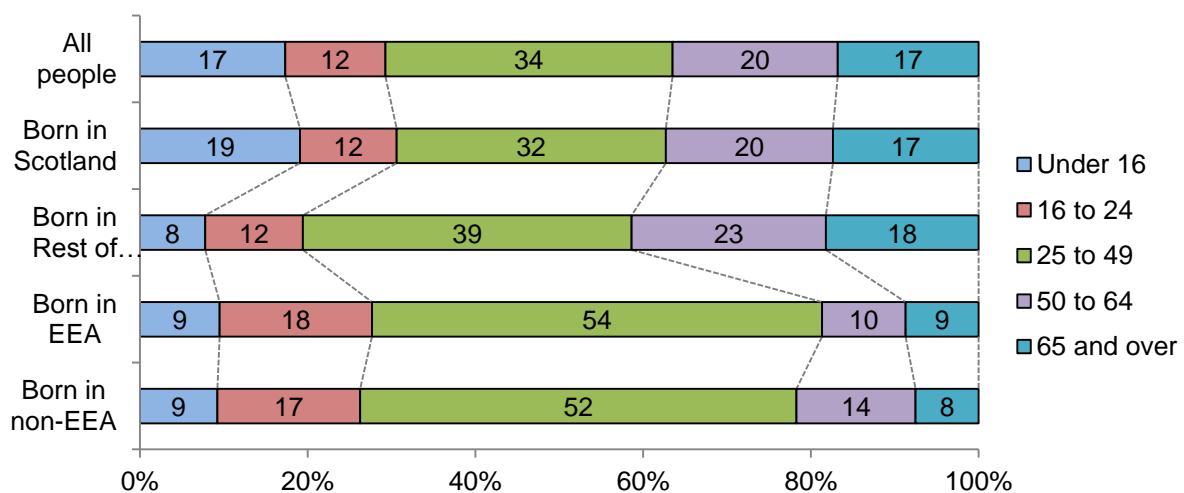


Source: Scotland's Census 2011, National Records of Scotland (NRS)

Age profile of EEA-born residents

In 2011, 82% of EEA-born residents (131,000 people) were aged 16-64 years, compared with 66% of the whole Scotland population. Only 9% of EEA-born residents (14,000 people) were aged 65 years and over, compared with 17% of the whole population of Scotland.

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



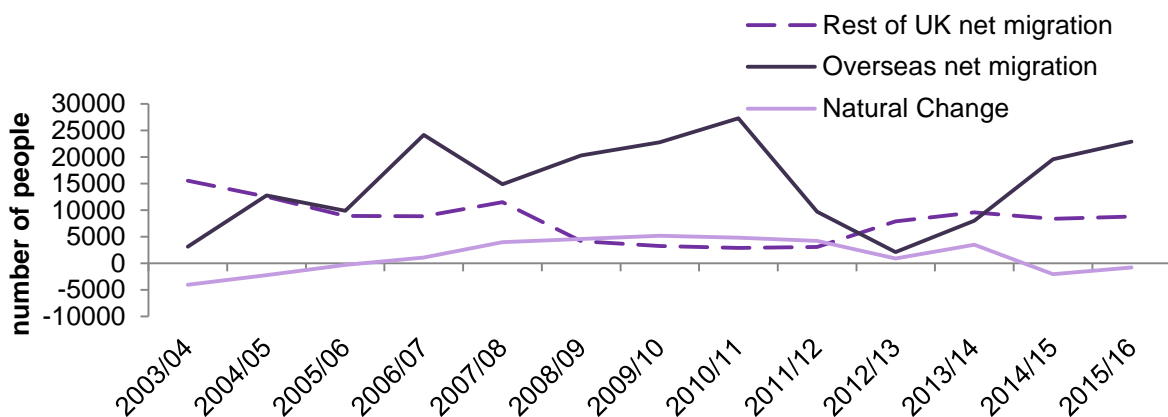
Source: Scotland's Census 2011, National Records of Scotland (NRS)

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, Scotland has experienced positive net migration from overseas although it has fluctuated over the years. In 2010/11, there was a peak net gain of 27,300 people from overseas, compared to a low of 2,100 in 2012/13. Most recently in 2015/16, there was a net gain of 22,900 people from overseas. Net migration from the rest of the UK has been positive over the last 12 years. In 2003/04 there was a net gain of 15,500 people from the rest of the UK compared to 8,800 people most recently in 2015/16.

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



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

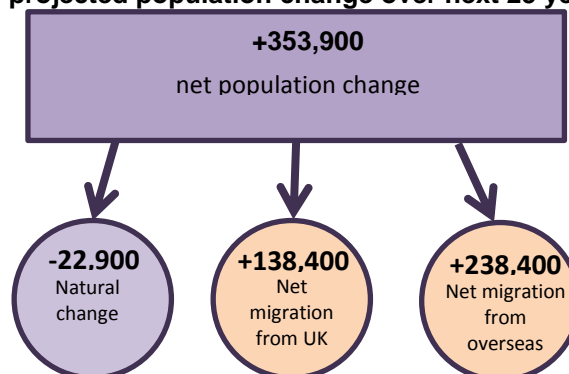
Population projections

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.

	Scotland
Projected population change over the next 25 years	+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 projected increase in Scotland’s population over the next 25 years is attributable to gains from migration from overseas and from the rest of the UK.

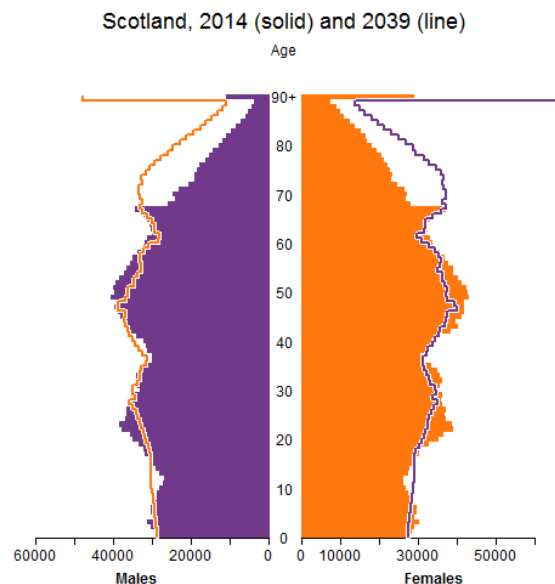
Changing age structure

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.

Scotland’s population is projected to experience a large increase in population aged 65 or over (+53%) between 2014 and 2039, with an increase of 261,500 (61%) for males, and 254,900 (47%) for females.

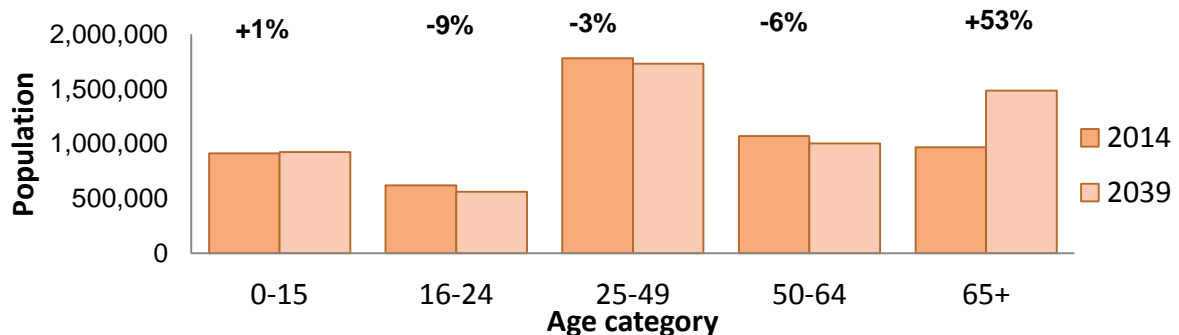
In contrast, the working age population (16-64 years) in Scotland is projected to decline by 5% over the next 25 years to 2039, with the biggest decline expected in those aged 16-24 years (down 9%).

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.

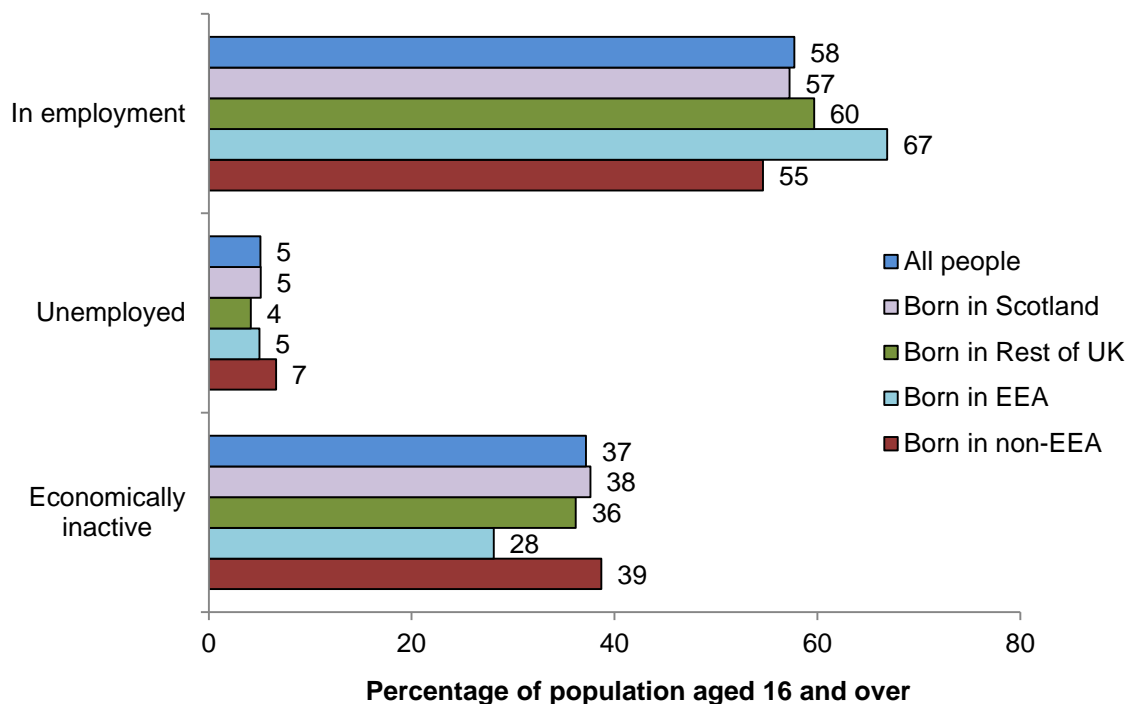
	Number of nationalities	Top five nationalities (NINo allocations)
Scotland	129	Poland, Romania, Spain, Italy, Bulgaria

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

Economic activity

According to the 2011 Census, a higher proportion of Scotland's EEA-born residents aged 16 and over were in employment (67%; 97,000 people) compared with the total population aged 16 and over of Scotland (58%). A smaller proportion of EEA-born residents were economically inactive¹ (28%; 41,000 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, Scotland, 2011



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

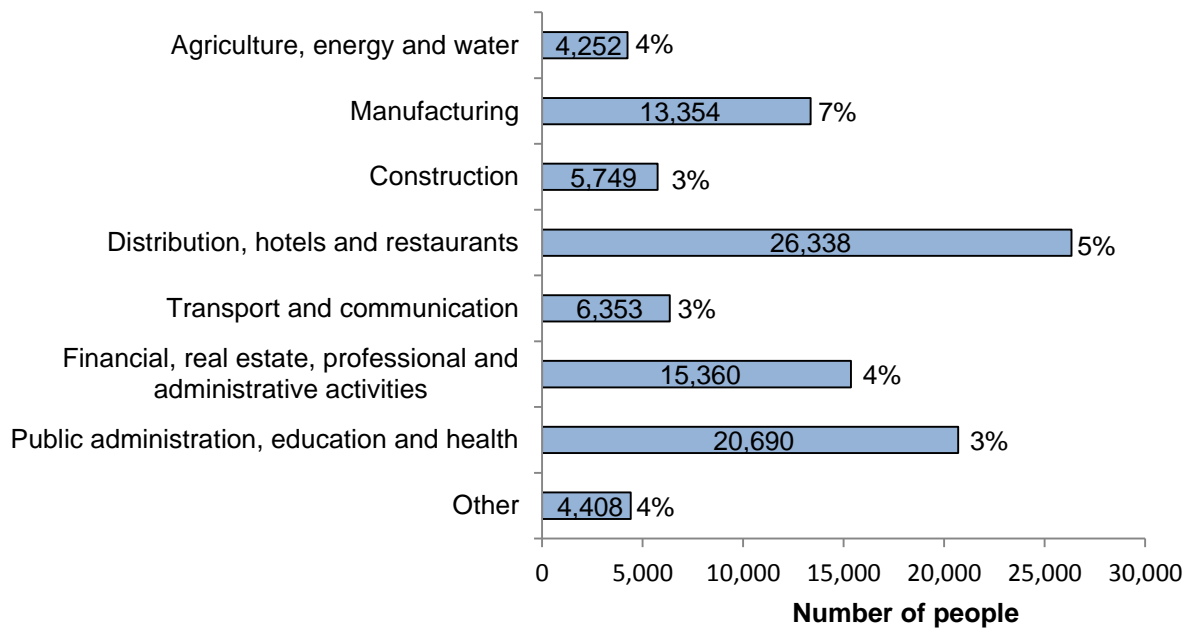
¹ Economic inactive people include: students not seeking employment, people who are retired, and other people not seeking employment (such as those who are long-term sick or disabled or who are looking after a home or family).

Industry of employment

A total of 97,000 EEA-born residents of Scotland aged 16-74 were in employment at the time of the 2011 Census. The largest numbers by industrial sector were: Distribution, hotels and restaurants (26,000 people), Public administration, education and health (21,000) and Manufacturing (13,000).

In 2011, EEA-born people made up 4% of all residents of Scotland aged 16-74 in employment. The industrial sector in which this proportion was highest was manufacturing (7%).

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, Scotland, 2011

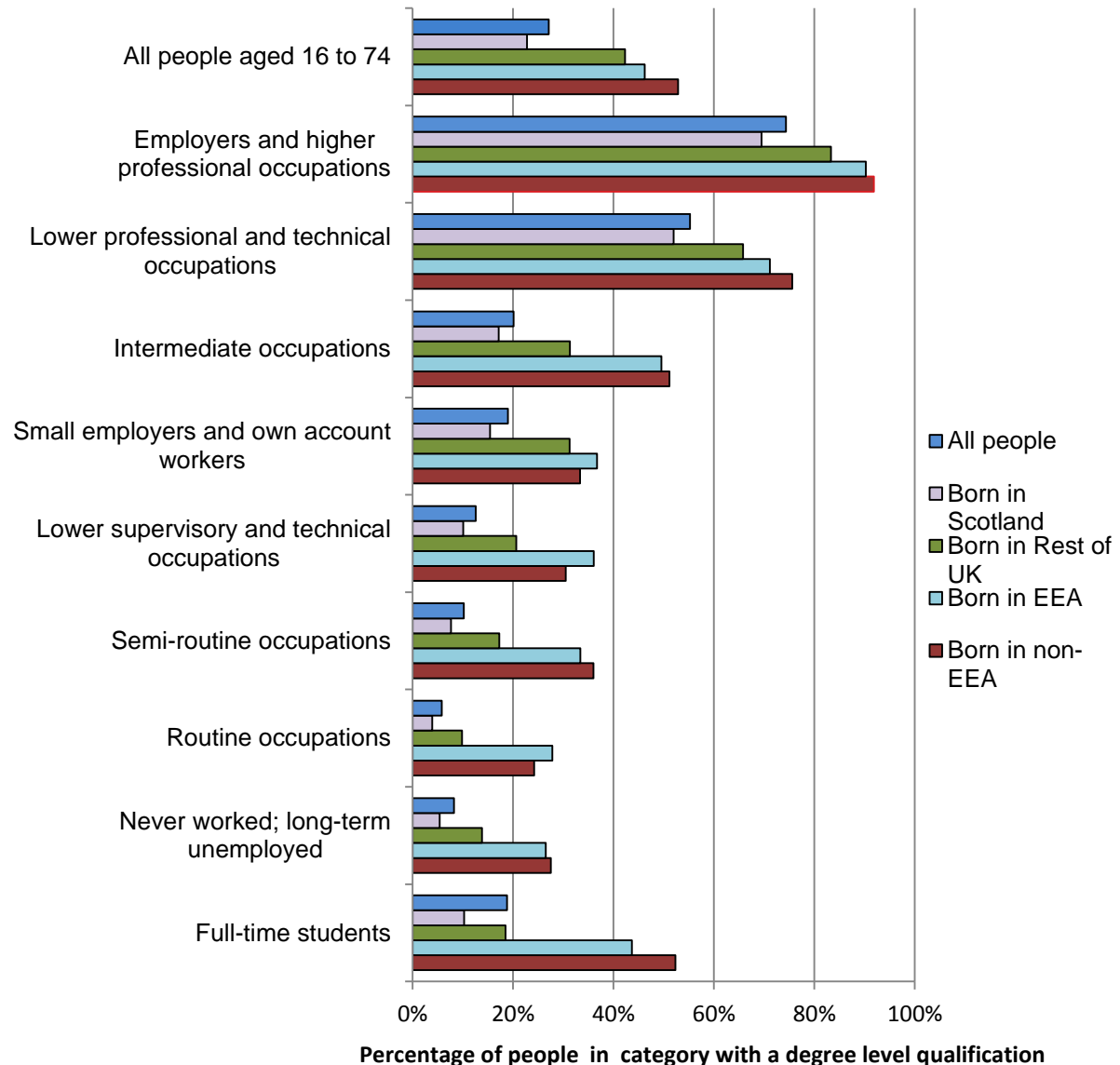


Source: Scotland's Census 2011, National Records of Scotland (NRS)

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

In 2011, the proportion of EEA-born residents of Scotland aged 16-74 who held a degree level qualification (46%; 63,000 people) was higher than that for all people aged 16-74 in Scotland (23%). 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, Scotland, 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.

Annex A: Summary of the number and percentage of EEA-born residents living in each council area

Table A: Residents born in the European Economic Area (EEA) living in each council area, Scotland, 2011

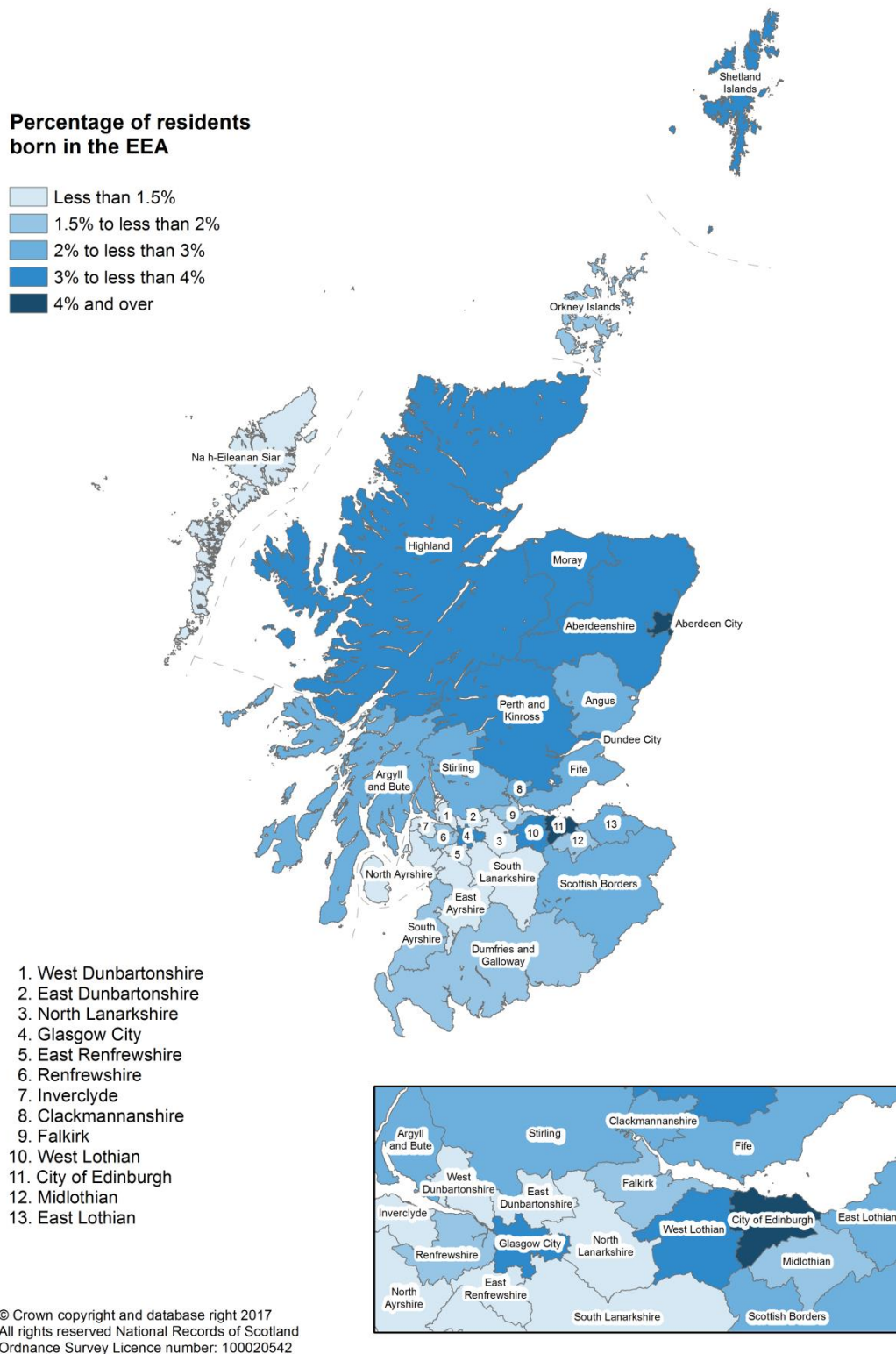
Council Area	Total Population	EEA-born population	Percentage born in the EEA
Aberdeen City	222,800	16,000	7.2%
Aberdeenshire	253,000	8,100	3.2%
Angus	116,000	2,700	2.3%
Argyll and Bute	88,200	2,100	2.4%
City of Edinburgh	476,600	33,200	7.0%
Clackmannanshire	51,400	1,100	2.2%
Dumfries and Galloway	151,300	2,700	1.8%
Dundee City	147,300	5,600	3.8%
East Ayrshire	122,800	1,100	0.9%
East Dunbartonshire	105,000	1,300	1.2%
East Lothian	99,700	2,700	2.7%
East Renfrewshire	90,600	1,200	1.3%
Falkirk	156,000	2,700	1.7%
Fife	365,200	9,200	2.5%
Glasgow City	593,200	22,100	3.7%
Highland	232,100	7,500	3.2%
Inverclyde	81,500	900	1.0%
Midlothian	83,200	1,600	1.9%
Moray	93,300	2,900	3.1%
Na h-Eileanan Siar	27,700	300	1.2%
North Ayrshire	138,100	1,500	1.1%
North Lanarkshire	337,700	5,000	1.5%
Orkney Islands	21,300	300	1.5%
Perth and Kinross	146,700	5,600	3.8%
Renfrewshire	174,900	3,200	1.8%
Scottish Borders	113,900	3,200	2.8%
Shetland Islands	23,200	700	3.0%
South Ayrshire	112,800	1,800	1.6%
South Lanarkshire	313,800	4,200	1.3%
Stirling	90,200	2,600	2.9%
West Dunbartonshire	90,700	1,300	1.4%
West Lothian	175,100	5,600	3.2%
Scotland	5,295,000	160,000	3.0%

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

Notes:

1. Data at council level rounded to nearest hundred in the above table.
2. Data based on reported country of birth as at the 2011 Census. It should be noted that people born abroad may later acquire British nationality. The 2011 Census did not include a question on nationality.
3. EEA countries include EU member countries at March 2011 (excluding the UK in this data) and Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein.

Figure A: Percentage of residents born in the European Economic Area (EEA) living in each council area, Scotland, 2011



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

Notes:

1. Data based on reported country of birth as at the 2011 Census. It should be noted that people born abroad may later acquire British nationality. The 2011 Census did not include a question on nationality.
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