

People born in the European Economic Area (EEA) living in WEST DUNBARTONSHIRE

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.

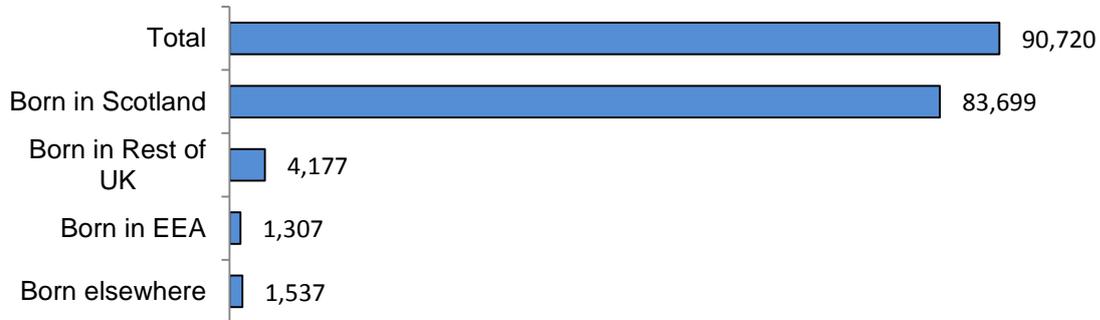
Key points

- In the 2011 Census, 1.4% (1,300 people) of West Dunbartonshire's population was born in a country in the EEA.
- Net migration to West Dunbartonshire from overseas has been low for the last 12 years. Most recently in 2015/16 there was a net gain of 90 people from overseas.
- In 2011, a lower proportion of the EEA-born population in West Dunbartonshire was of working age (16-64 years) (62%; 820 people), compared with 66% of its overall population.
- West Dunbartonshire is projected to have an ageing population over the next 25 years, with a projected increase of 49% for those aged 65 or over. In contrast, the working age population (16-64 years) is projected to decrease by 20% between 2014 and 2039.
- In 2011, a lower proportion of EEA-born residents in West Dunbartonshire aged 16 and over were in employment (50%; 590 people) compared with the total population aged 16 and over of the council area (55%).
- The proportion of the EEA-born population of West Dunbartonshire aged 16-74 with a degree level qualification in 2011 was 28% (270 people). The proportion of all people aged 16-74 in the council area with a degree level qualification was lower at 17%.

Number of EEA-born residents

According to the 2011 census, 1.4% (1,300 people) of West Dunbartonshire'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, West Dunbartonshire, 2011

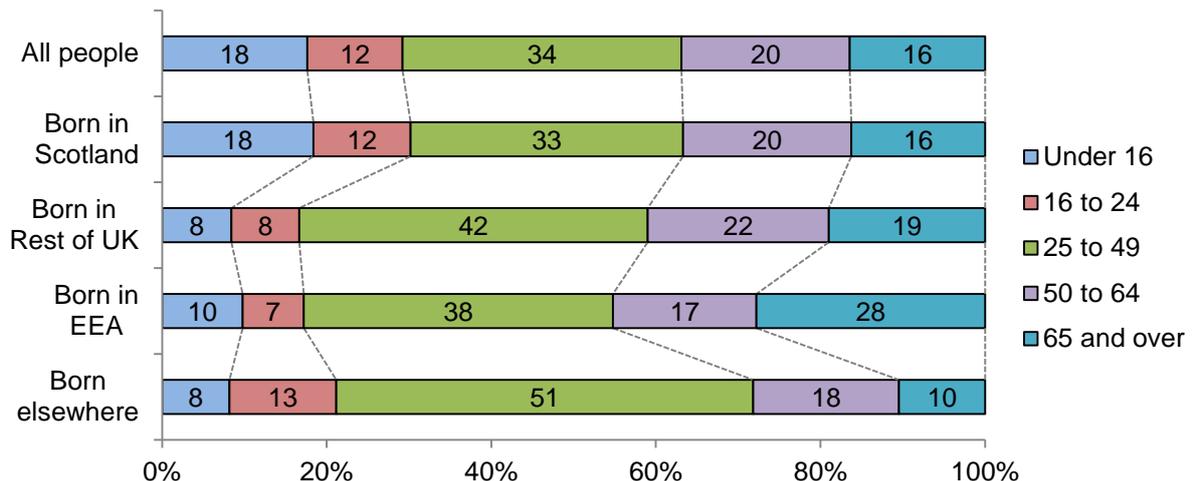


Source: Scotland's Census 2011, National Records of Scotland (NRS)

Age profile of EEA-born residents

In 2011, 62% of EEA-born residents (820 people) were aged 16-64 years, compared with 66% of the whole West Dunbartonshire population. Over a quarter (28%) of EEA-born residents (360 people) were aged 65 years or over, compared with 16% of the whole population.

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



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

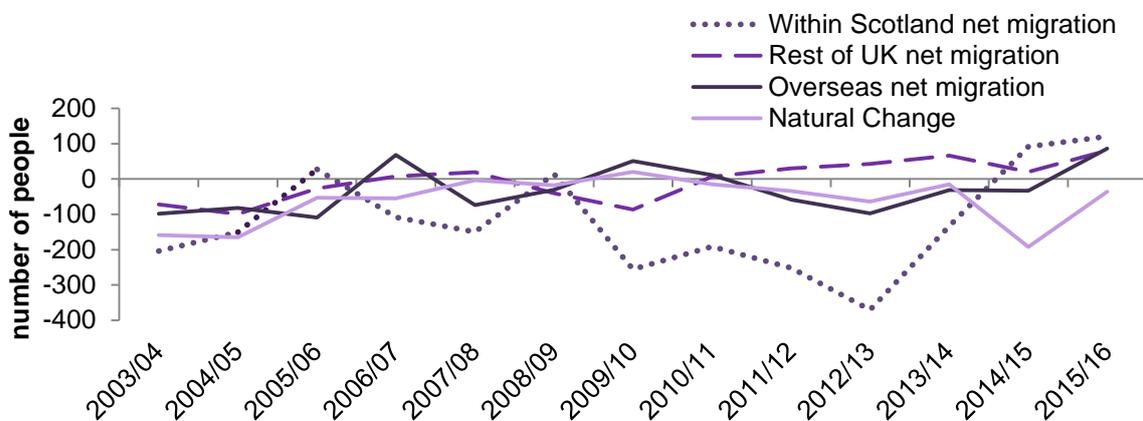
Migration trends

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, West Dunbartonshire has experienced low net migration from overseas which has mostly been negative. The greatest net loss was 100 people in 2005/06 and the greatest peak gain was 90 people in 2015/16.

Net migration from within Scotland has been mostly negative over the last 12 years. In 2012/13 there was a net loss of 400 people compared to a net gain of 90 people in 2015/16.

Figure 3: Components of population change, West Dunbartonshire, 2003/04 - 2014/16



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

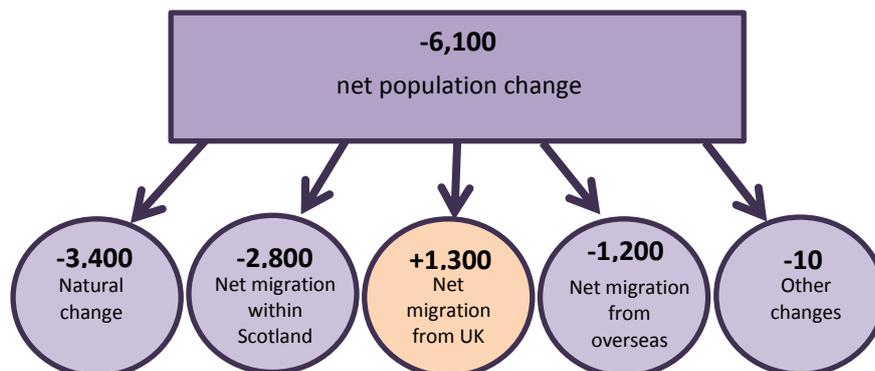
Population projections

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.

| | West Dunbartonshire | 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) (note: figures do not sum to total due to rounding)

The projected decrease in West Dunbartonshire's population is attributable mostly to negative natural change (fewer projected births than deaths) as well as negative net migration from within Scotland and overseas.

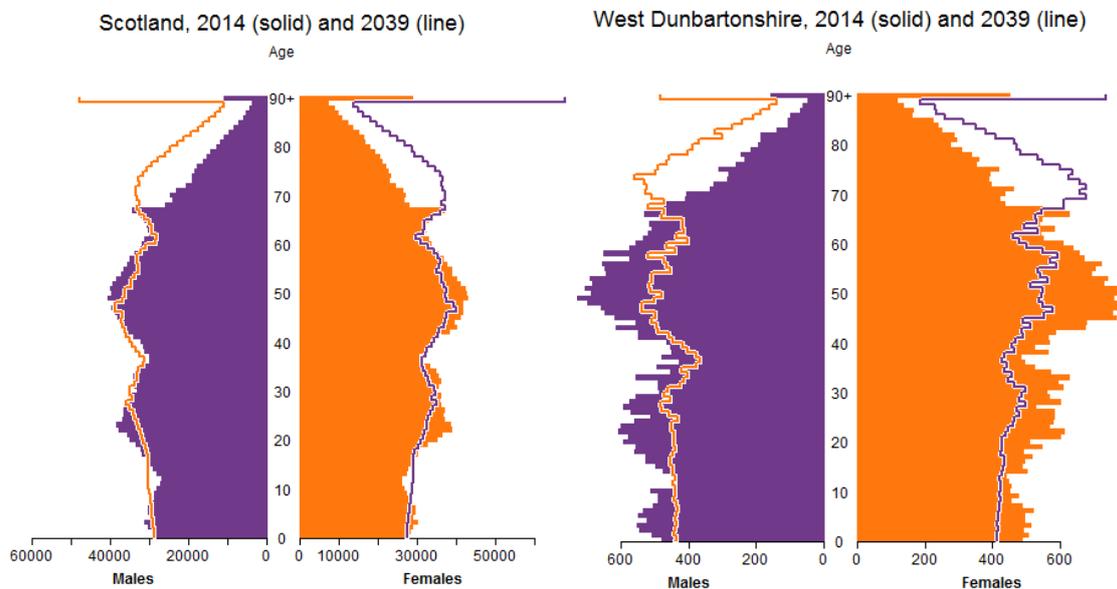
Changing age structure

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.

Over the next 25 years, West Dunbartonshire is projected to experience a 49% increase in population aged 65 or over, with an increase of 3,800 (+57%) for males and 3,900 (+43%) for females.

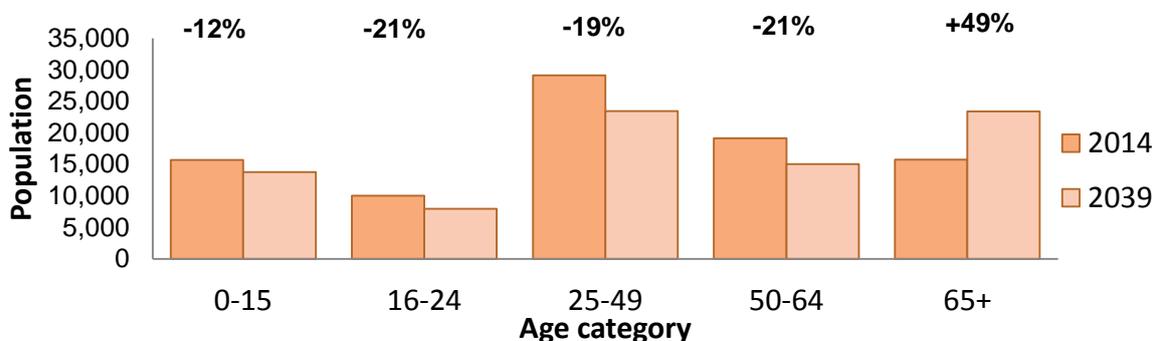
In contrast, there is a projected decrease of 20% within the working age population (aged 16-64 years) over the next 25 years to 2039.

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.

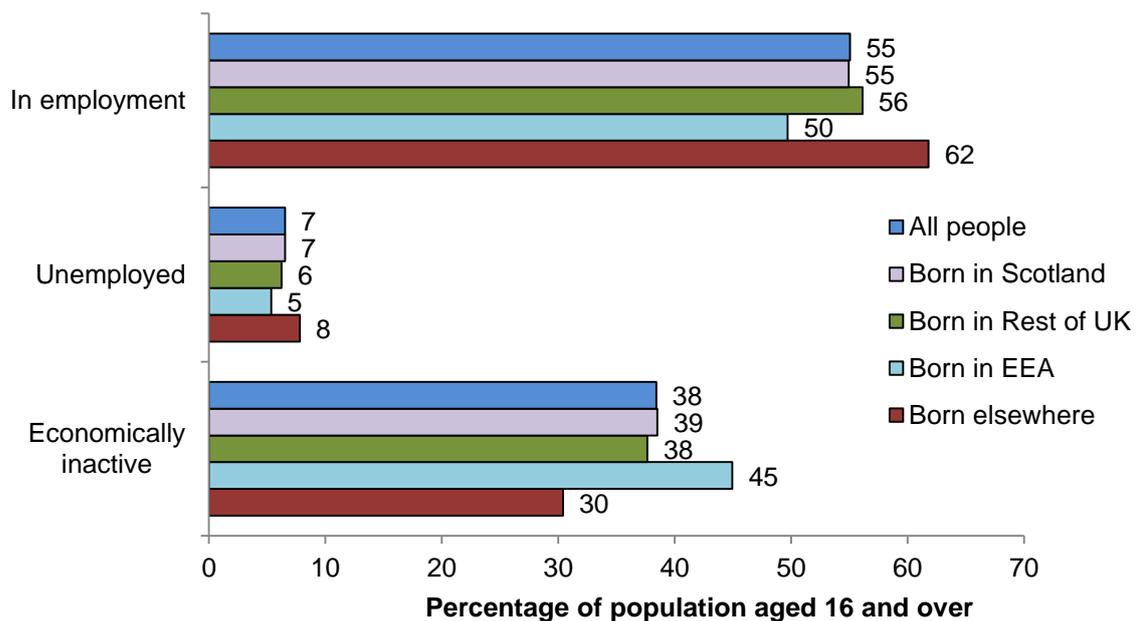
| | Number of nationalities | Top five nationalities (NINo allocations) |
|---------------------|-------------------------|---|
| West Dunbartonshire | 13 | Poland, Syria, Italy, Romania, Ireland |
| Scotland | 129 | Poland, Romania, Spain, Italy, Bulgaria |

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

Economic activity

According to the 2011 Census, a lower proportion of West Dunbartonshire's EEA-born residents aged 16 and over were in employment (50%; 590 people) compared with the total population aged 16 and over of the council area (55%). A higher proportion of EEA residents were economically inactive¹ (45%; 530 people) compared with the total population (38%).

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



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

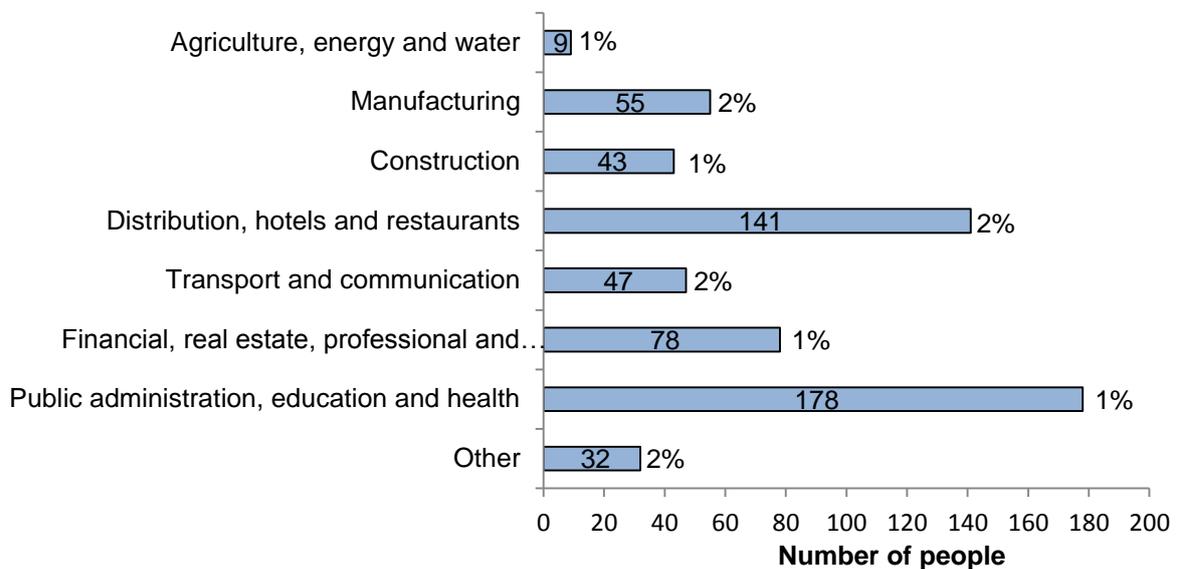
¹ Economic inactive people include: students not seeking employment, people who are retired, and other people not seeking employment (such as those who are long-term sick or disabled or who are looking after a home or family).

Industry of employment

A total of 580 EEA-born residents of West Dunbartonshire 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 (180), Distribution, hotels and restaurants (140 people) and Financial, real estate, professional and administrative activities (78).

In 2011, EEA-born people made up 1% of all residents of West Dunbartonshire aged 16-74 in employment. This proportion was fairly similar for each industrial sector.

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, West Dunbartonshire, 2011



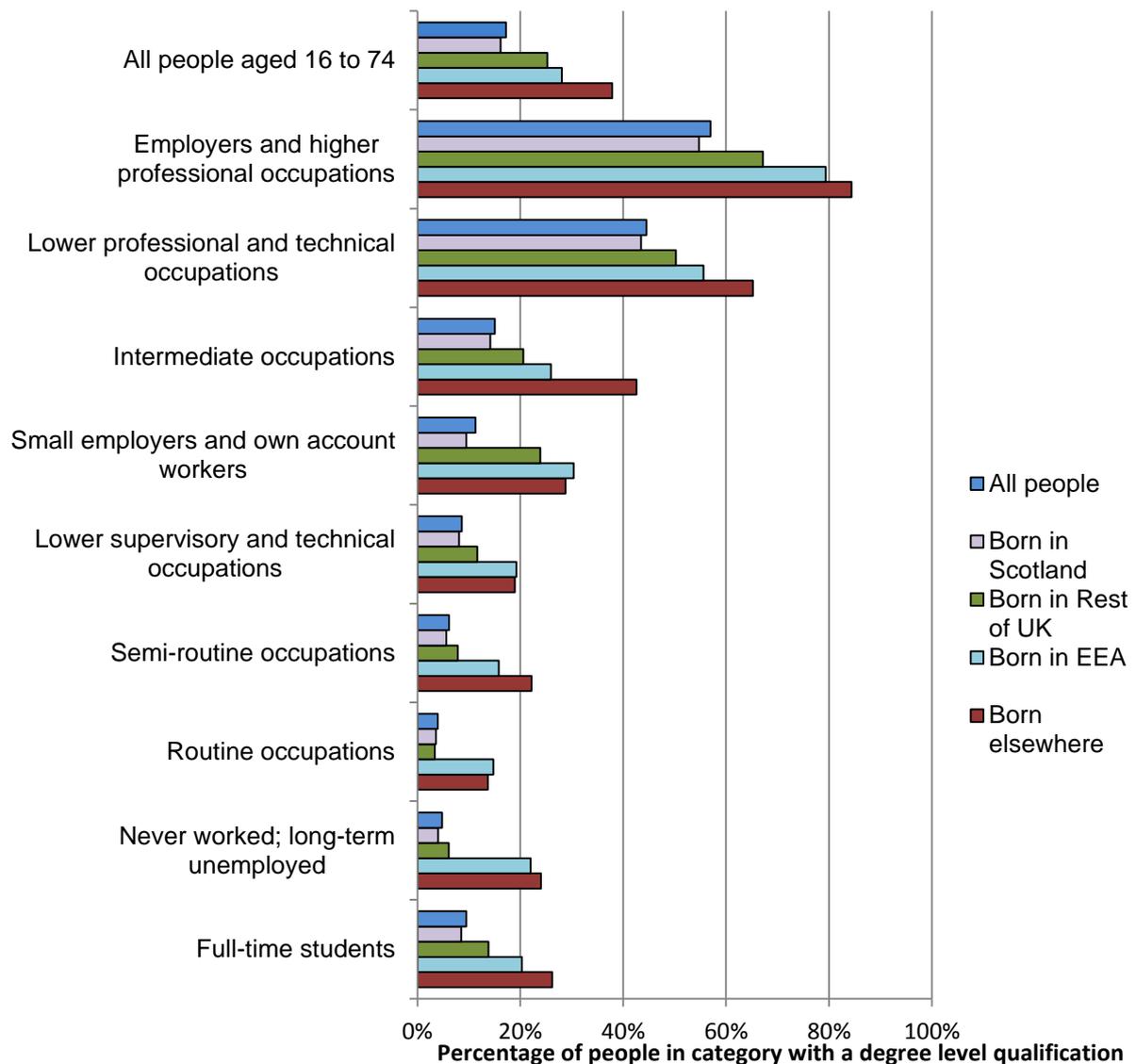
Source: Scotland's Census 2011, National Records of Scotland (NRS)

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

In 2011, the proportion of EEA-born residents of West Dunbartonshire aged 16-74 who held a degree level qualification (270 people; 28%) was higher than for all people aged 16-74 in the council area (17%). This qualification gap tended to be greater for 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, West Dunbartonshire, 2011

Please note that there are small numbers in some categories



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.