

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

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

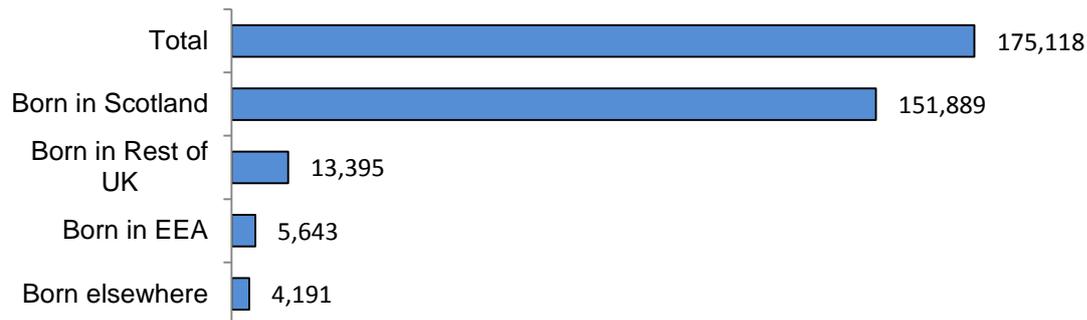
- In the 2011 Census, 3.2% (5,600 people) of West Lothian's population was born in a country in the EEA.
- Net migration to West Lothian from overseas has been mostly positive for the last 12 years. Most recently in 2015/16, there was a net gain of 400 people from overseas.
- In 2011, a higher proportion of the EEA-born population in West Lothian was of working age (16-64 years) (84%; 4,700 people), compared with 66% of its overall population.
- West Lothian is projected to have an ageing population over the next 25 years, including a projected increase of 79% for those aged 65 or over. In contrast, the working age population (16-64 years) is projected to decrease by 5% between 2014 and 2039.
- In 2011, a higher proportion of EEA-born residents in West Lothian aged 16 and over were in employment (77%; 3,900 people) compared with the total population aged 16 and over of the council area (62%).
- The proportion of EEA-born residents of West Lothian aged 16-74 with a degree level qualification was 35% (1,700 people). The proportion of all people aged 16-74 in the council area with a degree qualification was lower at 22%.

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, 3.2% (5,600 people) of West Lothian'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 Lothian, 2011

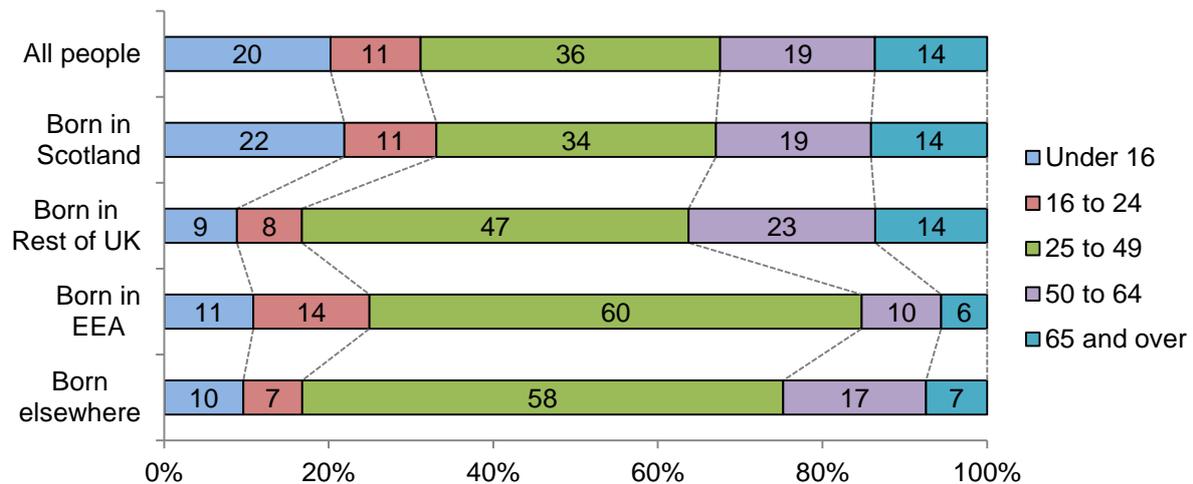


Source: Scotland's Census 2011, National Records of Scotland (NRS)

Age profile of EEA-born residents

In 2011, 84% of EEA-born residents (4,700 people) were aged 16-64 years, compared with 66% of the whole West Lothian population. Only 6% of EEA-born residents (310 people) were aged 65 years or over, compared with 14% of the whole population.

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



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

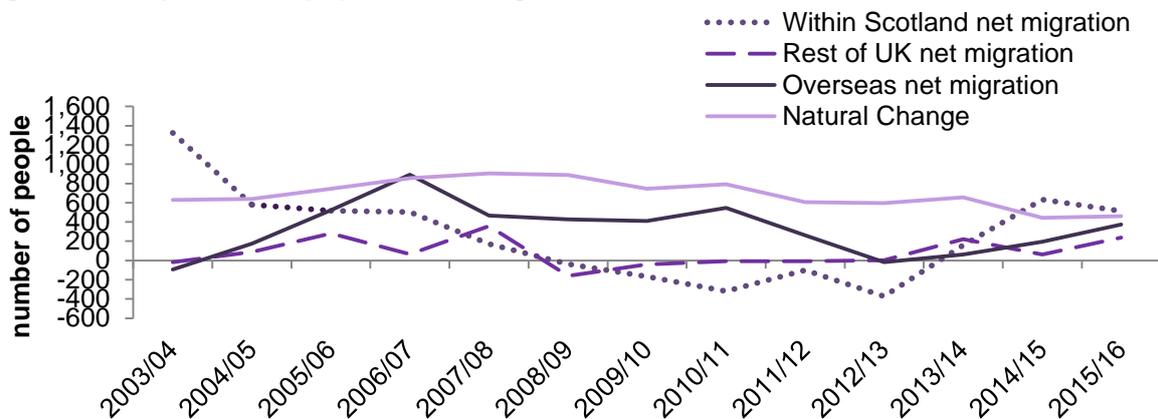
Migration trends

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 Lothian has experienced mostly positive net migration from overseas. The greatest net gain was 900 people in 2006/07 compared with a net gain of 400 people most recently in 2015/16.

Natural change (births minus deaths) has remained positive over the last 12 years, helping contribute towards population growth in West Lothian.

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



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

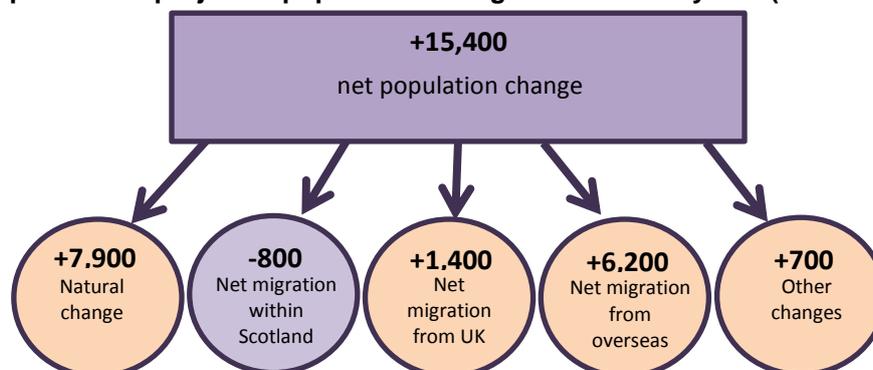
Population projections

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 Lothian	Scotland
Projected population change over the next 25 years	+8.6%	+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 West Lothian’s population over the next 25 years is attributable mostly to positive natural change (there are more projected births than deaths) and to positive net migration from overseas.

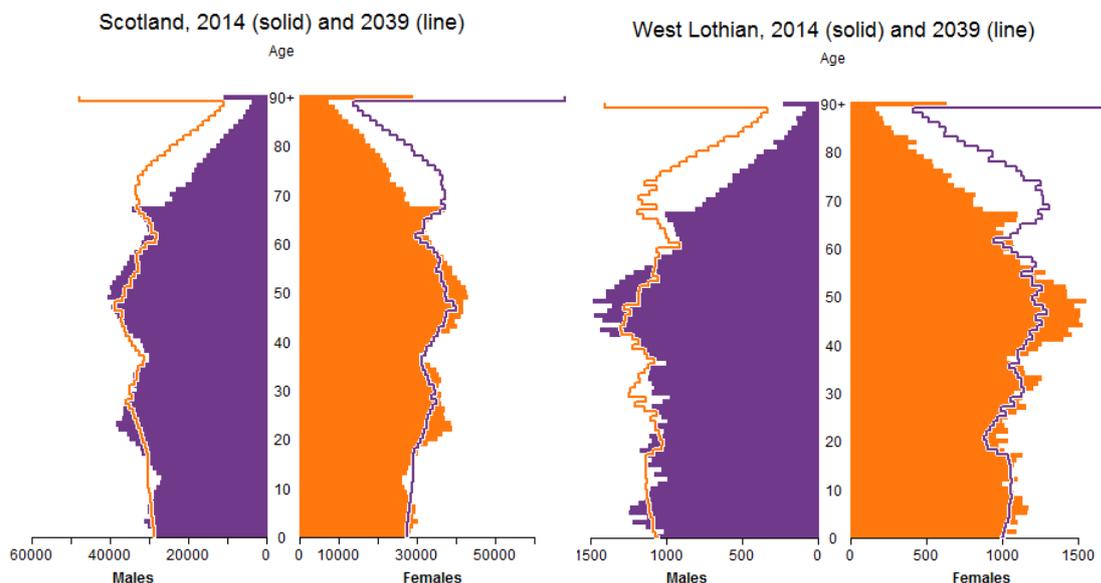
Changing age structure

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.

West Lothian is projected to experience a 79% increase in population aged 65 or over, with an increase of 10,500 (+85%) for males and 11,100 (+75%) for females.

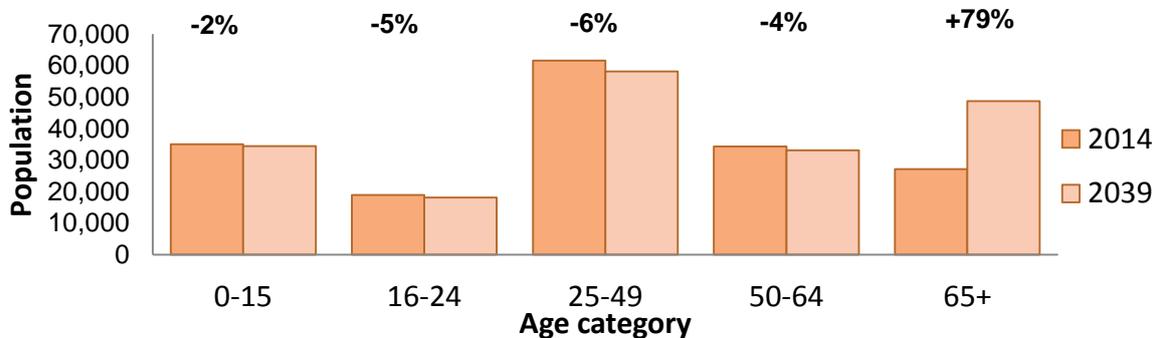
Over the next 25 years, there is a projected decrease in the working age population (aged 16-64) of 5%, with the largest decrease (6%) in those aged 25-49.

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.

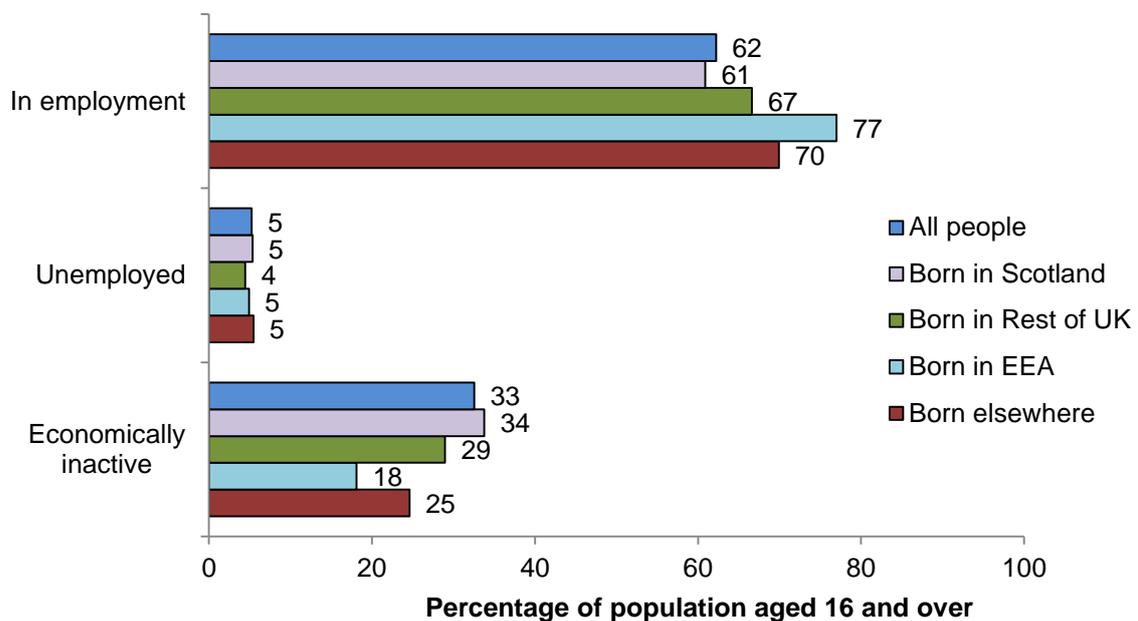
	Number of nationalities	Top five nationalities (NINo allocations)
Stirling	25	Poland, Romania, Hungary, Latvia, Spain
Scotland	129	Poland, Romania, Spain, Italy, Bulgaria

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

Economic activity

According to the 2011 census, a higher proportion of West Lothian's EEA-born residents aged 16 and over were in employment (3,900 people; 77%) compared with the total population aged 16 and over of the council area (62%). A smaller proportion of EEA residents were economically inactive¹ (910 people; 18%) compared with the total population (33%).

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



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

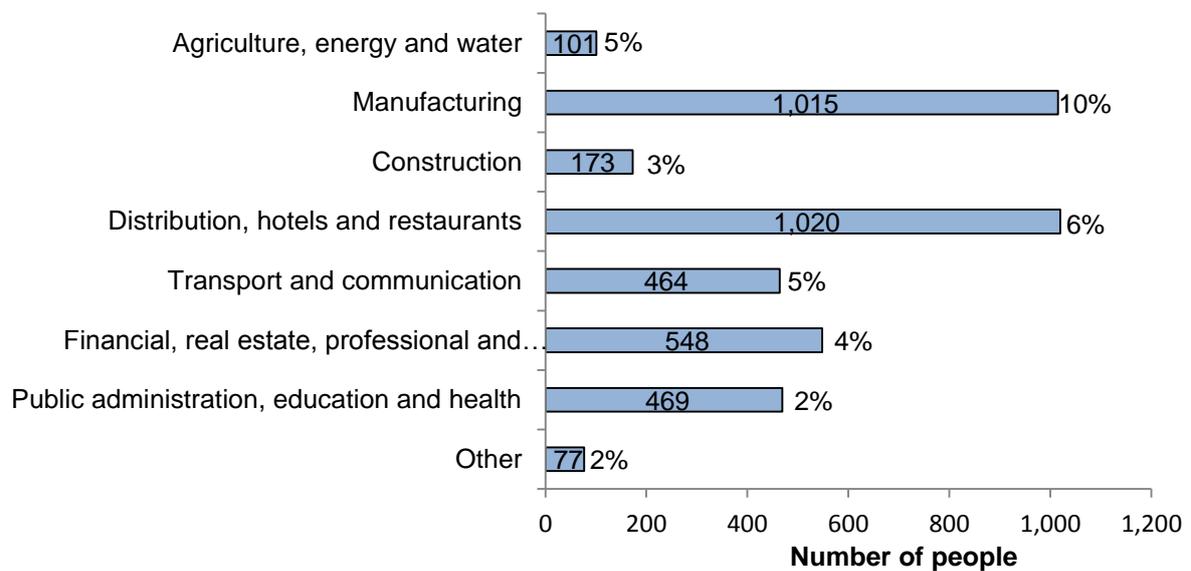
¹ Economic inactive people include: students not seeking employment, people who are retired, and other people not seeking employment (such as those who are long-term sick or disabled or who are looking after a home or family).

Industry of employment

A total of 3,900 EEA-born residents of West Lothian aged 16-74 were in employment in West Lothian at the time of the 2011 Census. The largest numbers by industrial sector were: Distribution, hotels and restaurants (1,000 people) and Manufacturing (1,000 people).

In 2011, EEA-born people made up 4% of all residents of West Lothian's aged 16-74 in employment. The industrial sector in which this proportion was highest was manufacturing (10%).

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 Lothian, 2011

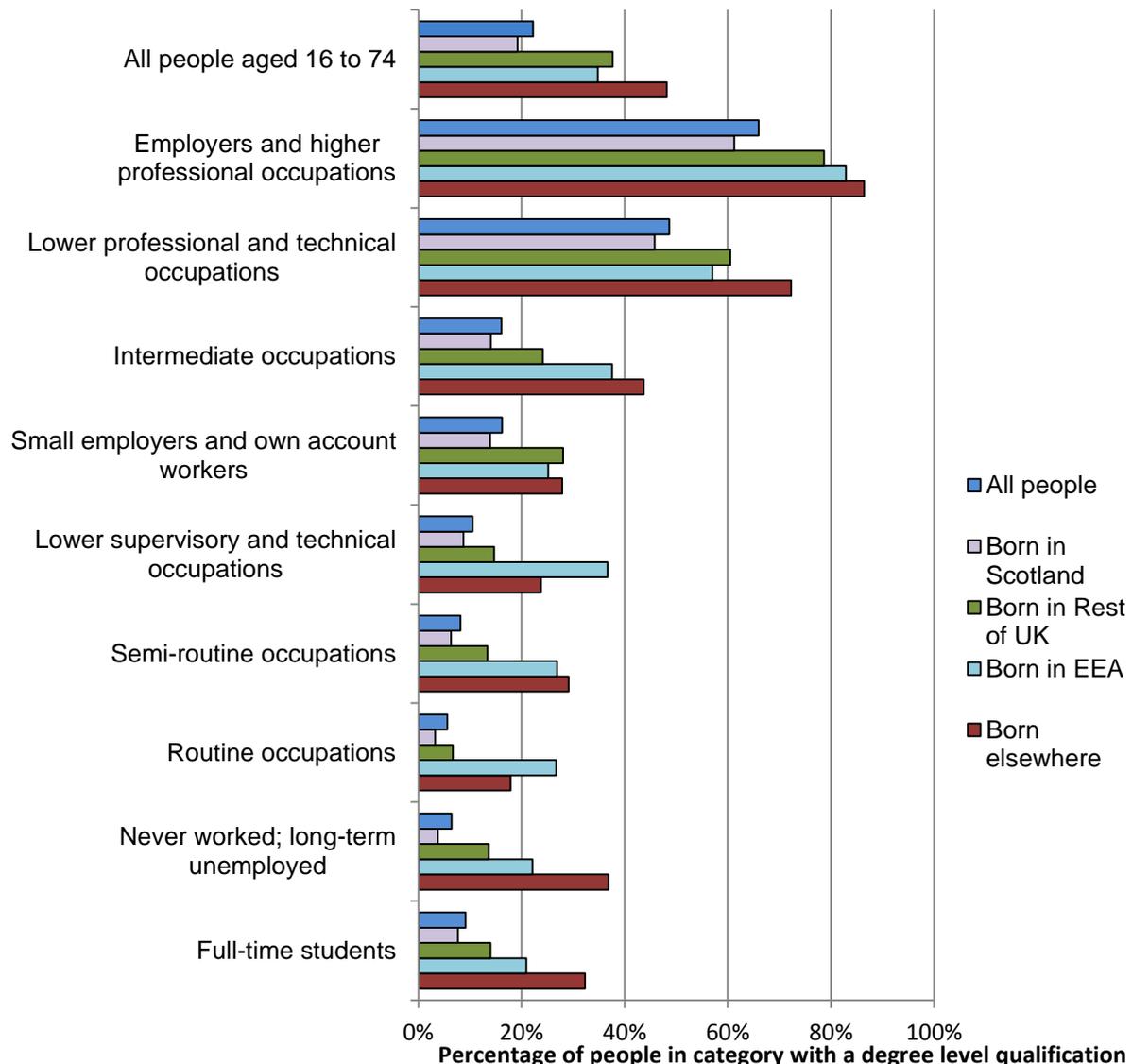


Source: Scotland's Census 2011, National Records of Scotland (NRS)

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

In 2011, the proportion of EEA-born residents of west Lothian aged 16-74 who held a degree level qualification (1,700 people; 35%) was higher than for all people aged 16-74 in the council area (22%). This qualification gap tended to be greater for people in 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 Lothian, 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.