

People born in the European Economic Area (EEA) living in ABERDEEN CITY

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.

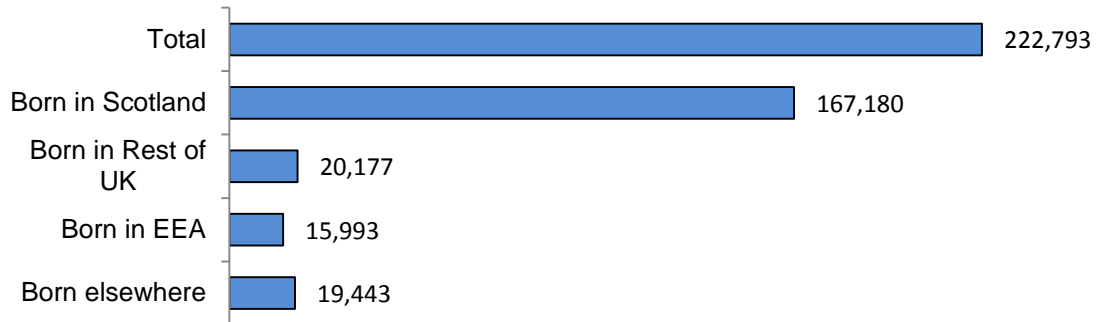
Key points

- In the 2011 Census, 7.2% (16,000 people) of Aberdeen City's population was born in a country in the EEA.
- Net migration to Aberdeen City from overseas has been positive for all of the last 12 years. Most recently in 2015/16, there was a net gain of 2,500 people from overseas.
- In 2011, a higher proportion of the EEA-born population in Aberdeen City was of working age (16-64 years) (87%; 13,900 people), compared with 71% of its overall population.
- Aberdeen City is projected to have an ageing population over the next 25 years, including a projected increase of 45% for those aged 65 or over. In contrast, the working age population (16-64 years) is projected to increase by only 11% between 2014 and 2039.
- In 2011, a higher proportion of EEA-born residents in Aberdeen City aged 16 and over were in employment (70%; 10,000 people) compared with the total population aged 16 and over of the council area (63%).
- The proportion of the EEA-born residents of Aberdeen City aged 16-74 with a degree level qualification in 2011 was 49% (6,800 people). The proportion of all people aged 16-74 in the council area with a degree level qualification was lower at the 35%.

Number of EEA-born residents

According to the 2011 Census, 7.2% (16,000 people) of Aberdeen City'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, Aberdeen City, 2011

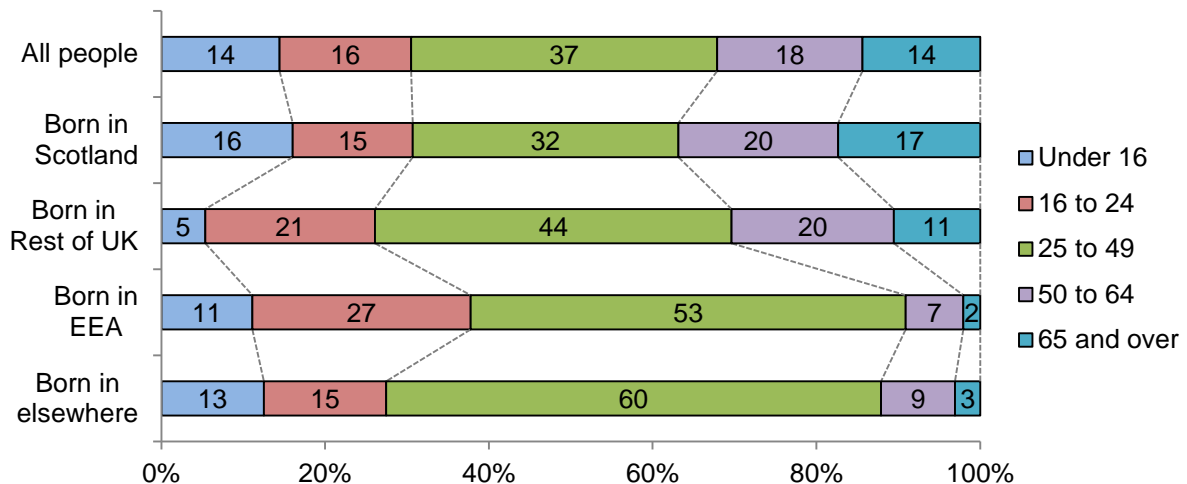


Source: Scotland's Census 2011, National Records of Scotland (NRS)

Age profile of EEA-born residents

In 2011, 87% of EEA-born residents (13,900 people) were aged 16-64 years, compared with 37% for the whole Aberdeen City population. Only 2% of EEA-born residents (330 people) were aged 65 years or over, compared with 14% of the whole population of Aberdeen City.

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



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

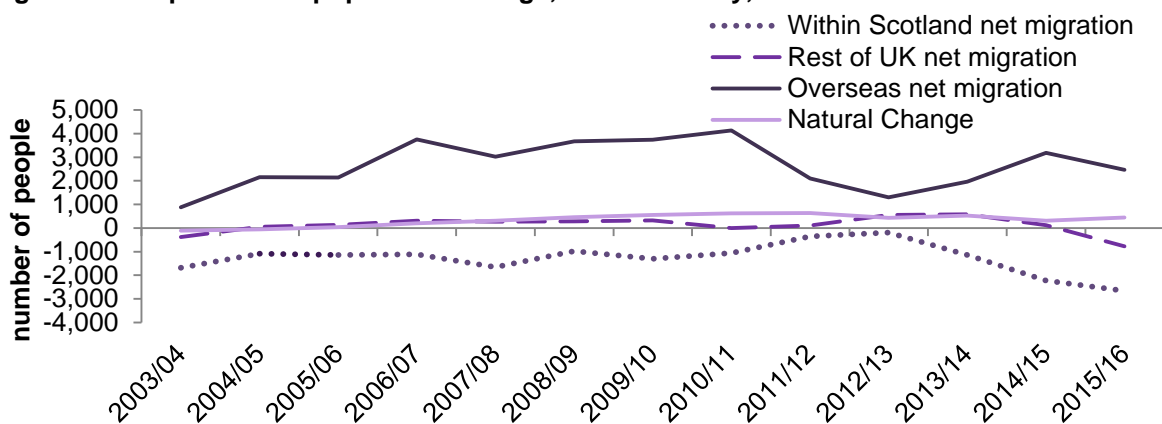
Migration trends

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, Aberdeen City has experienced positive net migration from overseas. In 2010/11, there was a peak net gain of 4,100 people from overseas, compared to 900 in 2003/04 and 2,500 most recently in 2015/16.

Net migration from within Scotland has become increasingly negative, with latest estimates for 2015/16 showing a net loss of 2,700 people moving from Aberdeen City to other parts of Scotland compared to a loss of 200 in 2012/13.

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



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

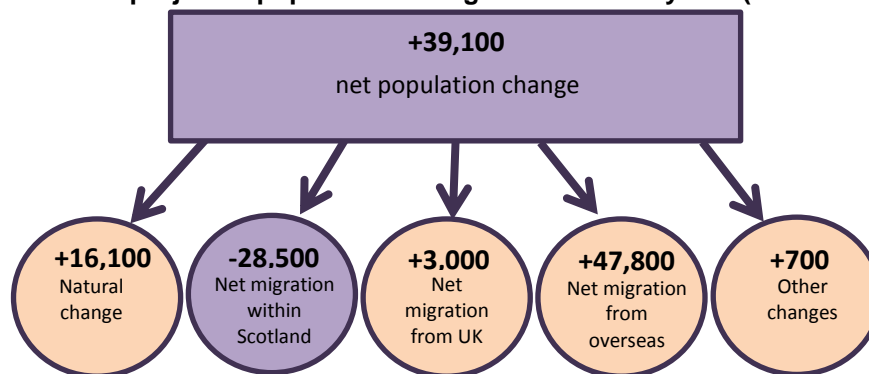
Population projections

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.

	Aberdeen City	Scotland
Projected population change over the next 25 years	+17.1%	+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 biggest drivers of the projected increase in Aberdeen City's population over the next 25 years are positive net migration from overseas and positive natural change (more births than deaths).

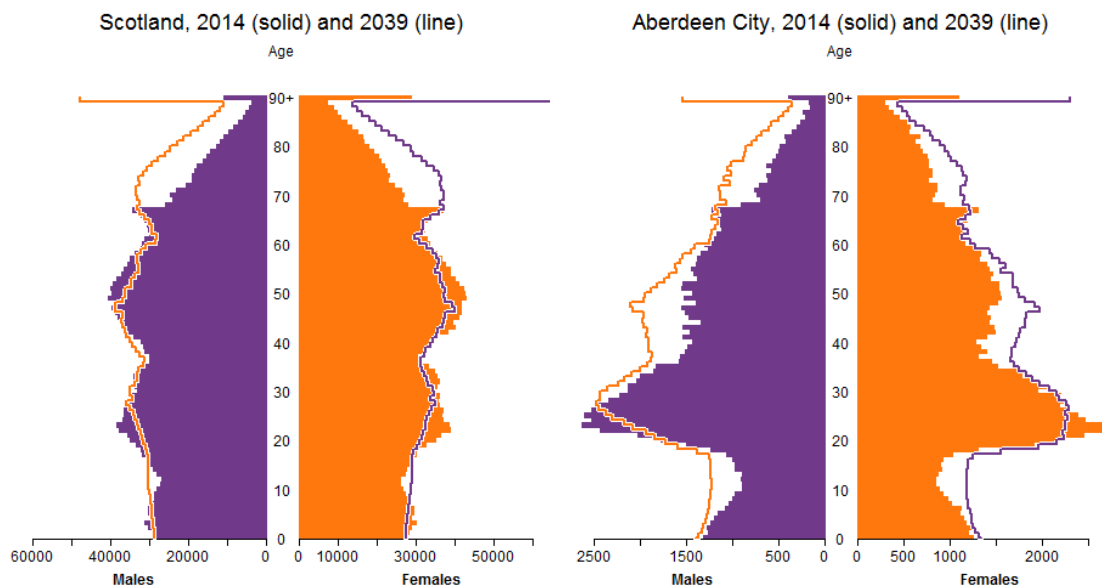
Changing age structure

The demographic resilience of local areas is affected by the changing age structure of new population and levels of migration. Working age migrants can play an important role in addressing the ageing population.

Over the next 25 years, Aberdeen City's population is projected to experience increases in population across all age groups except age 16-24. The largest increase is in population aged 65 or over which is projected to increase by 45%, with an increase of 8,800 (+59%) for males and 6,700 (+35%) for females.

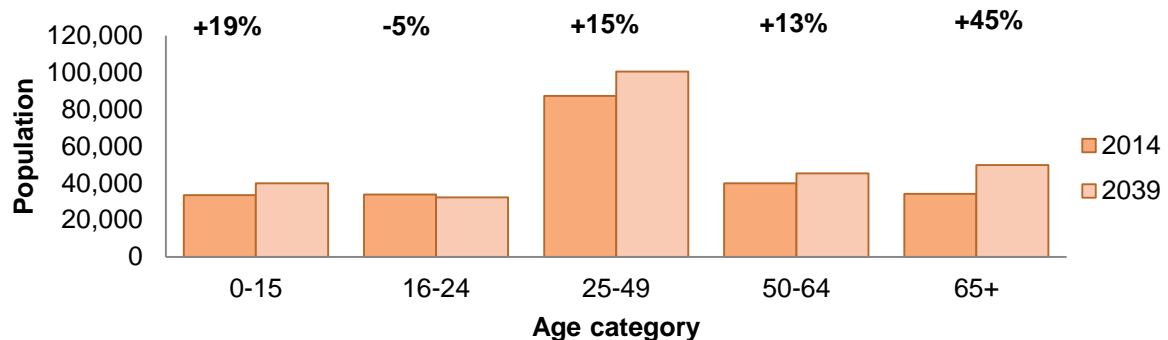
There is also a projected increase of 19% in the population aged under 16 which is in keeping with Aberdeen City's positive rate of natural change (there are more births than deaths predicted in the population).

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.

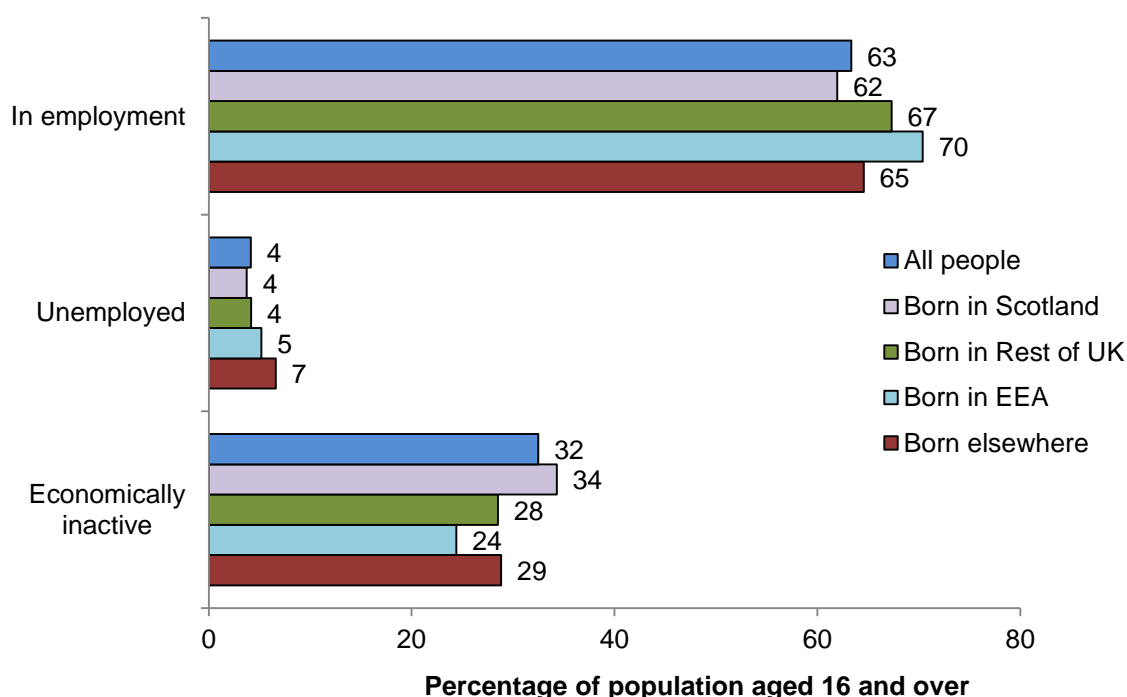
	Number of nationalities	Top five nationalities (NINo allocations)
Aberdeen City	73	Poland, Romania, Nigeria, India, Bulgaria
Scotland	129	Poland, Romania, Spain, Italy, Bulgaria

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

Economic activity

According to the 2011 Census, a higher proportion of Aberdeen City's EEA-born residents aged 16 and over were in employment (70%; 10,000 people) compared with the total population aged 16 and over of the council area (63%). A smaller proportion of EEA residents were economically inactive¹ (24%; 3,500 people) compared with the total population (32%).

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



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

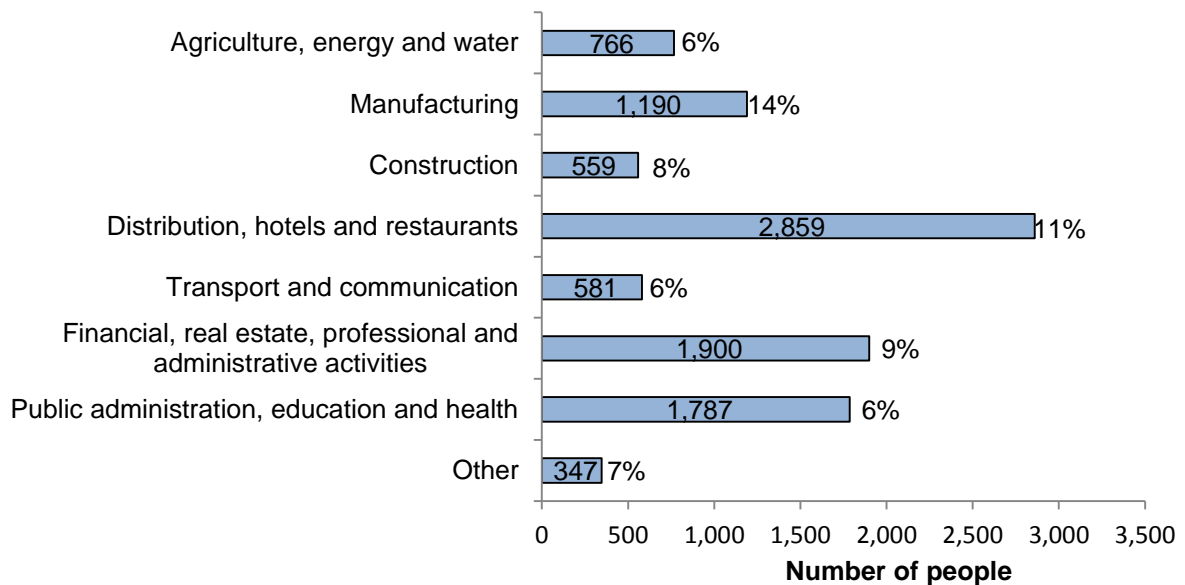
¹ Economic inactive people include: students not seeking employment, people who are retired, and other people not seeking employment (such as those who are long-term sick or disabled or who are looking after a home or family).

Industry of employment

A total of 10,000 EEA-born residents of Aberdeen City aged 16-74 were in employment at the time of the 2011 Census. The largest numbers by industrial sector were: Distribution, hotels and restaurants (2,900 people), Financial, real estate, professional and administrative activities (1,900) and Public administration, education and health (1,800).

In 2011, EEA-born people made up 8% of all residents of Aberdeen City aged 16-74 in employment. The industrial sector in which this proportion was highest was manufacturing (14%).

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, Aberdeen City, 2011

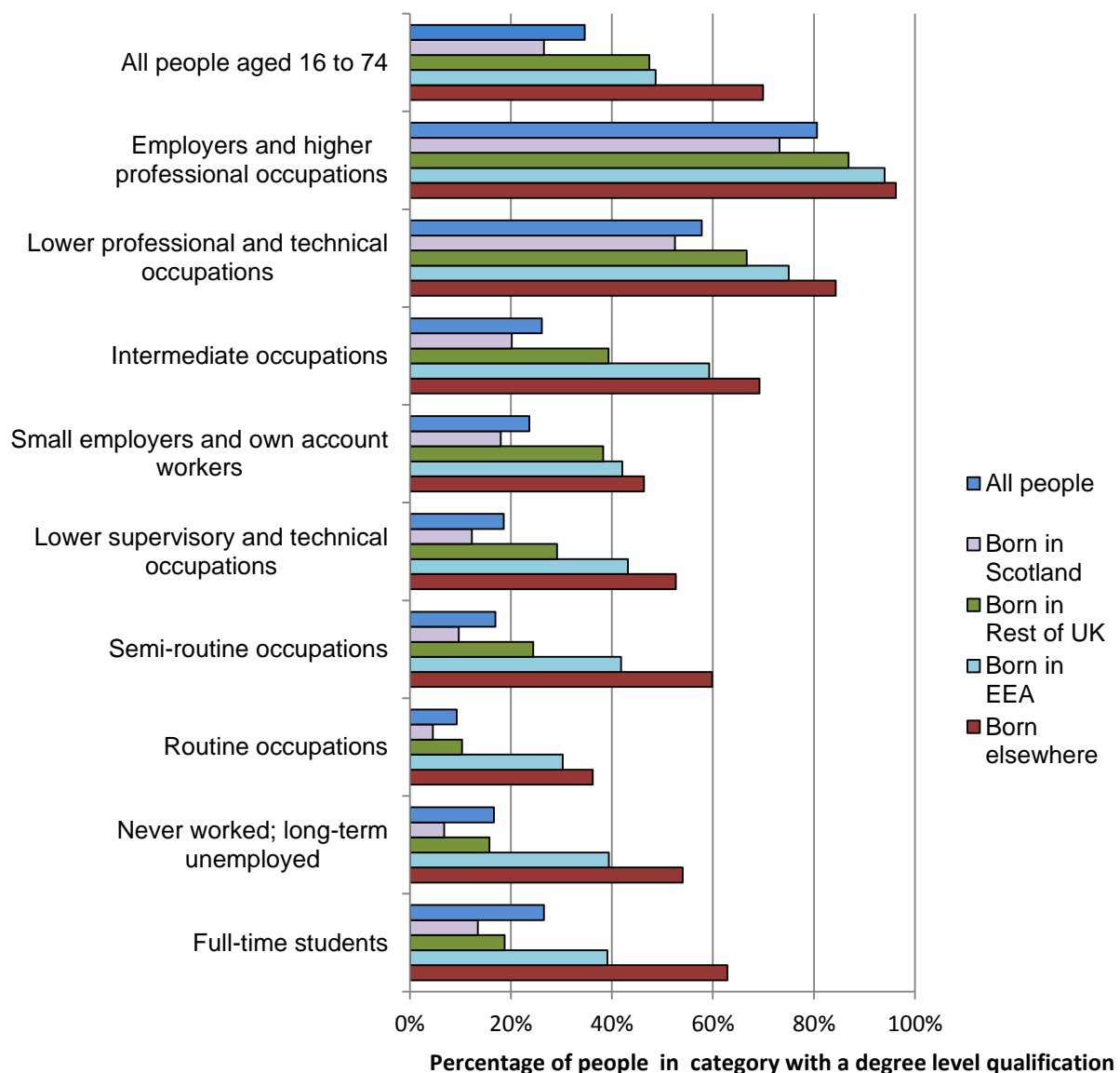


Source: Scotland's Census 2011, National Records of Scotland (NRS)

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

In 2011, the proportion of EEA-born residents of Aberdeen City aged 16-74 who held a degree level qualification (49%; 6,800 people) was higher than for all people aged 16-74 in the council area (35%). 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, Aberdeen City, 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.