

People born in the European Economic Area (EEA) living in EAST AYRSHIRE

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

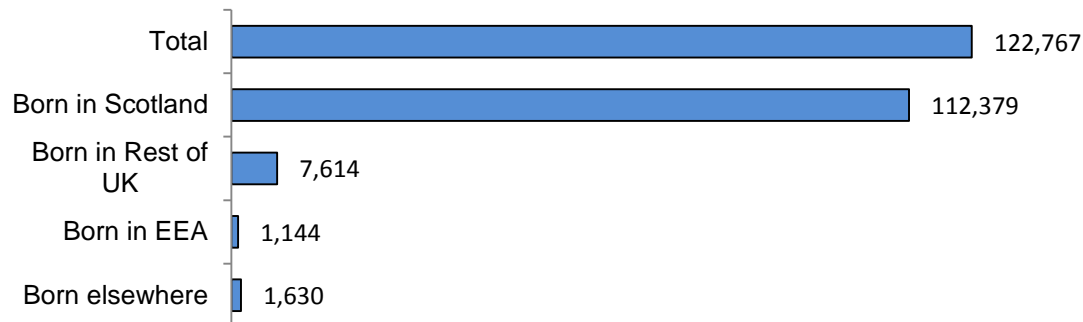
- In the 2011 Census, 0.9% (1,100 people) of East Ayrshire's population was born in a country in the EEA.
- Net migration to East Ayrshire from overseas has been negative for all of the last 12 years. Most recently in 2015/16, there was a net loss of 40 people to overseas.
- In 2011, a higher proportion of the EEA-born population of East Ayrshire was of working age (16-64 years) (72%; 830 people) compared with 65% of its overall population.
- East Ayrshire is projected to have an ageing population over the next 25 years, with a projected increase of 45% for those aged 65 or over. In contrast, the working age population (aged 16-64 years) is projected to fall by 17% between 2014 and 2039.
- In 2011, a higher proportion of EEA-born residents of East Ayrshire aged 16 and over were in employment (57%; 590 people) compared with the total population aged 16 and over of the council area (55%).
- The proportion of EEA-born residents of East Ayrshire aged 16 to 74 with a degree level qualification in 2011 was 31% (280 people). The proportion of all people aged 16-74 in the council area with a degree level qualification was lower at 19%.

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, 0.9% (1,100 people) of East Ayrshire'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, East Ayrshire, 2011

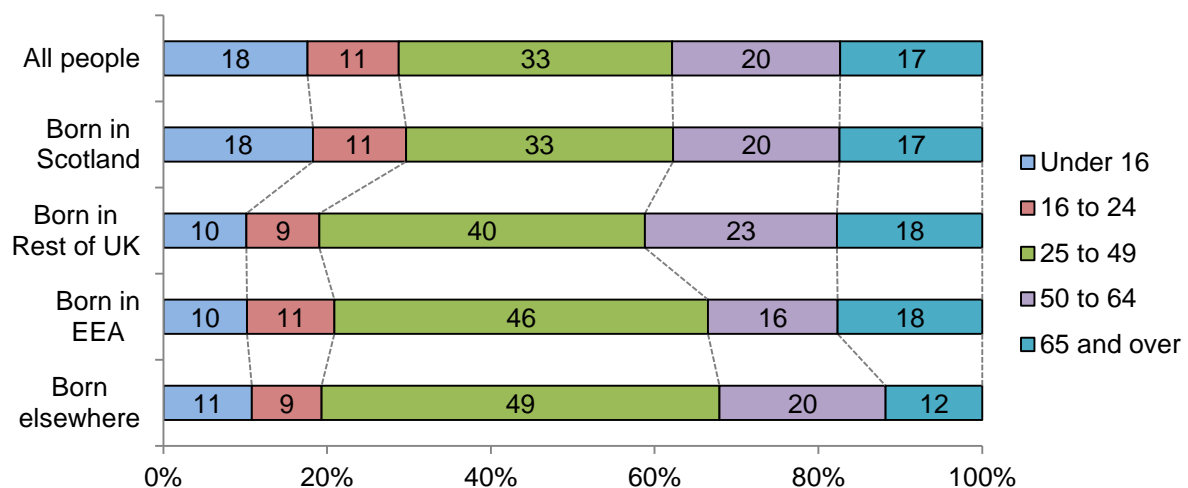


Source: Scotland's Census 2011, National Records of Scotland (NRS)

Age profile of EEA-born residents

In 2011, 72% (830 people) of EEA-born residents of East Ayrshire were aged 16 to 64, compared with 65% of the whole population of the council area. Conversely, 18% (200 people) of EEA-born residents were aged 65 years or over, compared with 17% of the whole population.

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



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

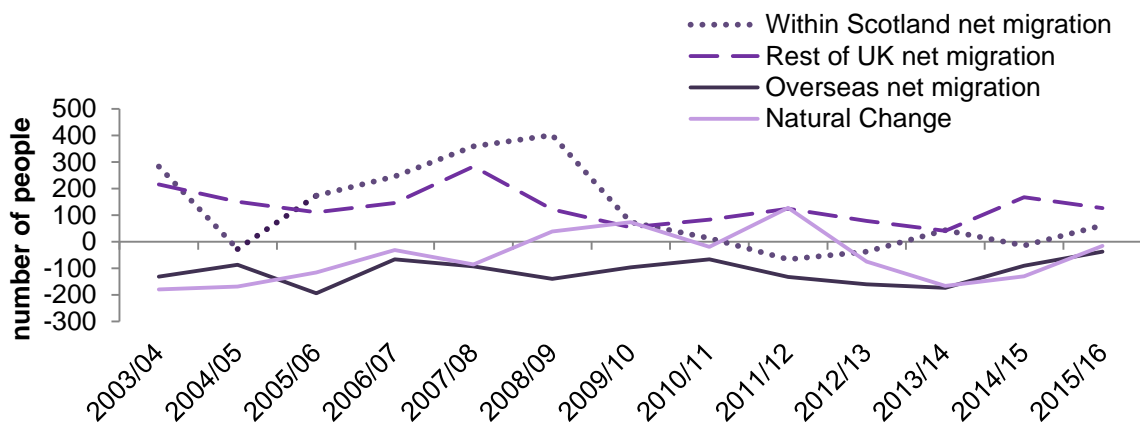
Migration trends

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.

East Ayrshire has experienced negative net migration from overseas in each of the last 12 years. In 2005/06 there was a peak loss of 200 people compared with a net loss of 40 people most recently in 2015/16.

Net migration from the rest of the UK to East Ayrshire has remained positive over the last 12 years although it has declined slightly from 200 people in 2003/04 to 100 people in 2015/16.

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



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

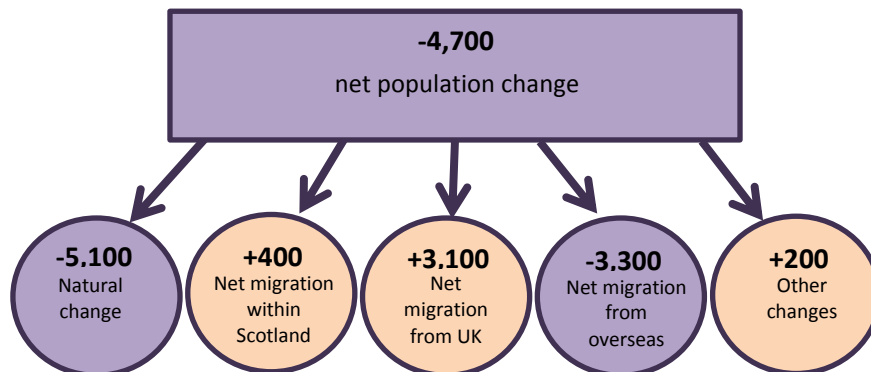
Population projections

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.

	East Ayrshire	Scotland
Projected population change over the next 25 years	-3.9%	+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 decrease in East Ayrshire’s population over the next 25 years is attributable to negative natural change (there are fewer projected births than deaths) and from negative net migration from overseas.

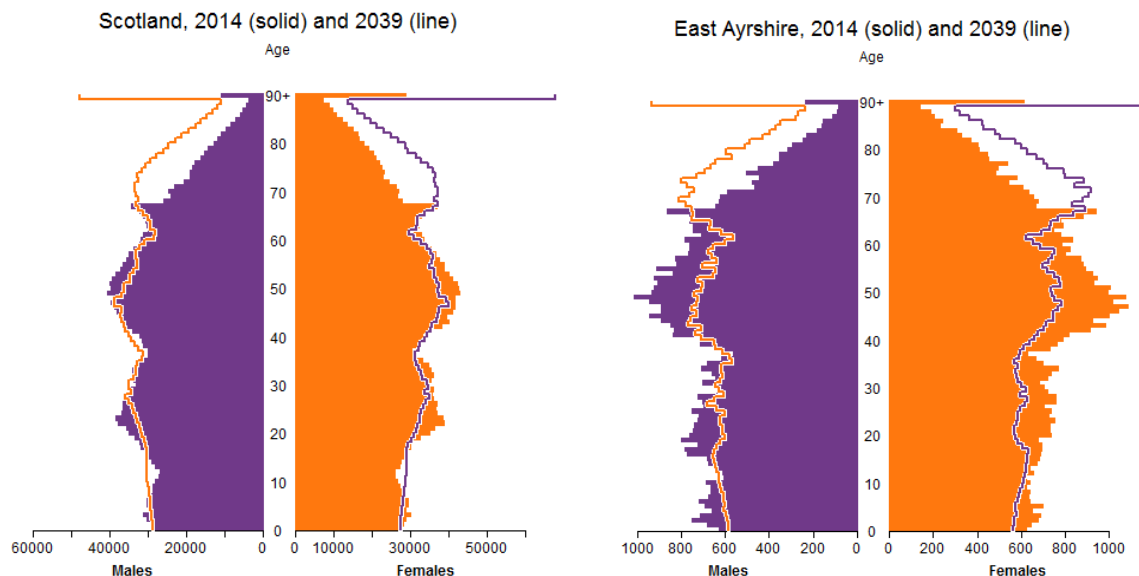
Changing age structure

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.

East Ayrshire’s population is projected to experience an increase in population aged 65 and over (+45%) between 2014 and 2039, with an increase of 5,300 (51%) for males and 5,200 (41%) for females.

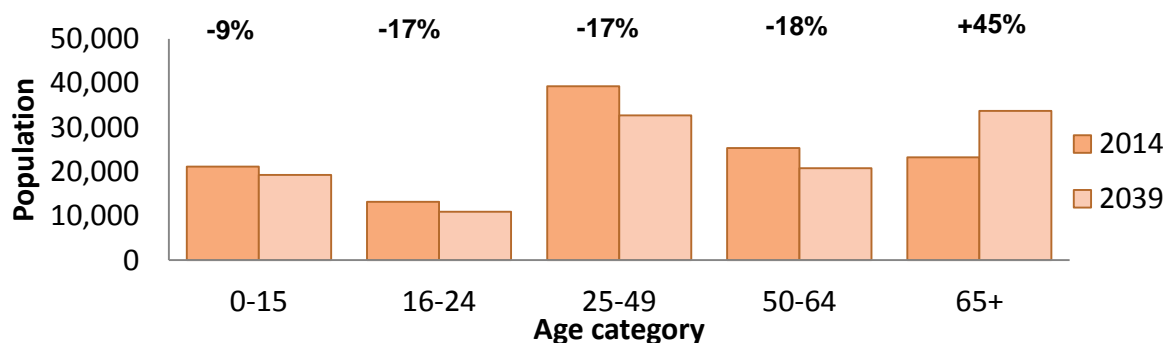
In contrast, the working age population (aged 16-64) in East Ayrshire is projected to decline by 17% over the next 25 years to 2039, with the biggest decline expected in those aged 50-64 years (down 18%).

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.

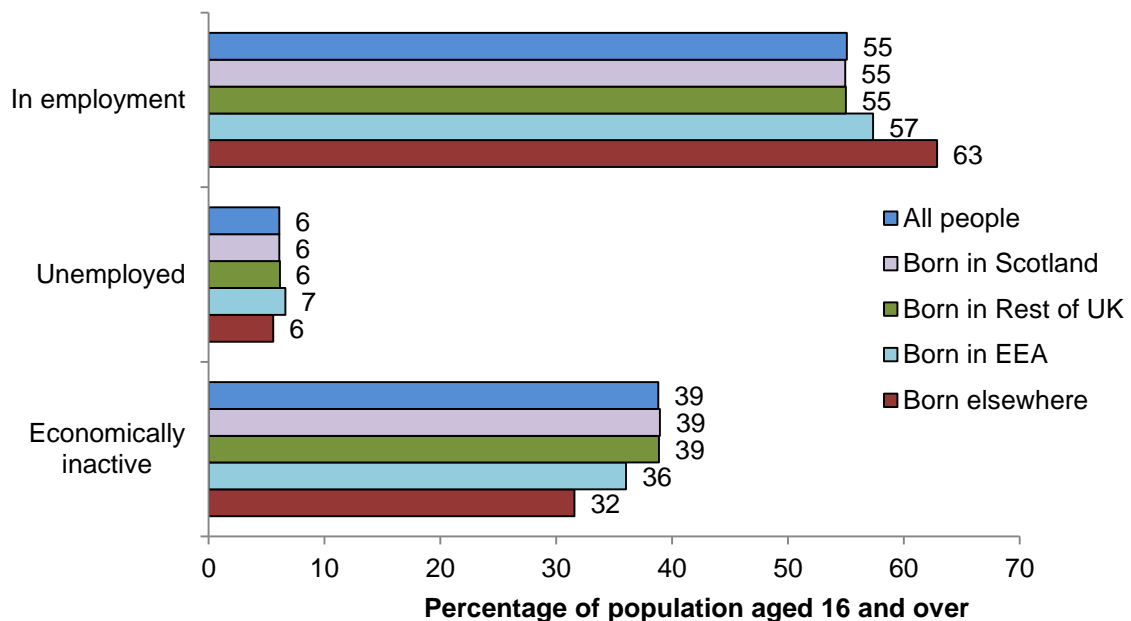
	Number of nationalities	Top five nationalities (NINo allocations)
East Ayrshire	7	Poland, Romania, Spain, Canada, Ireland
Scotland	129	Poland, Romania, Spain, Italy, Bulgaria

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

Economic activity

According to the 2011 Census, a slightly higher proportion of East Ayrshire's EEA-born residents aged 16 and over were in employment (57%; 590 people) compared with the total population aged 16 and over of the council area (55%). A slightly smaller proportion of EEA-born residents were economically inactive¹ (36%; 370 people) compared with the total population (39%).

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



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

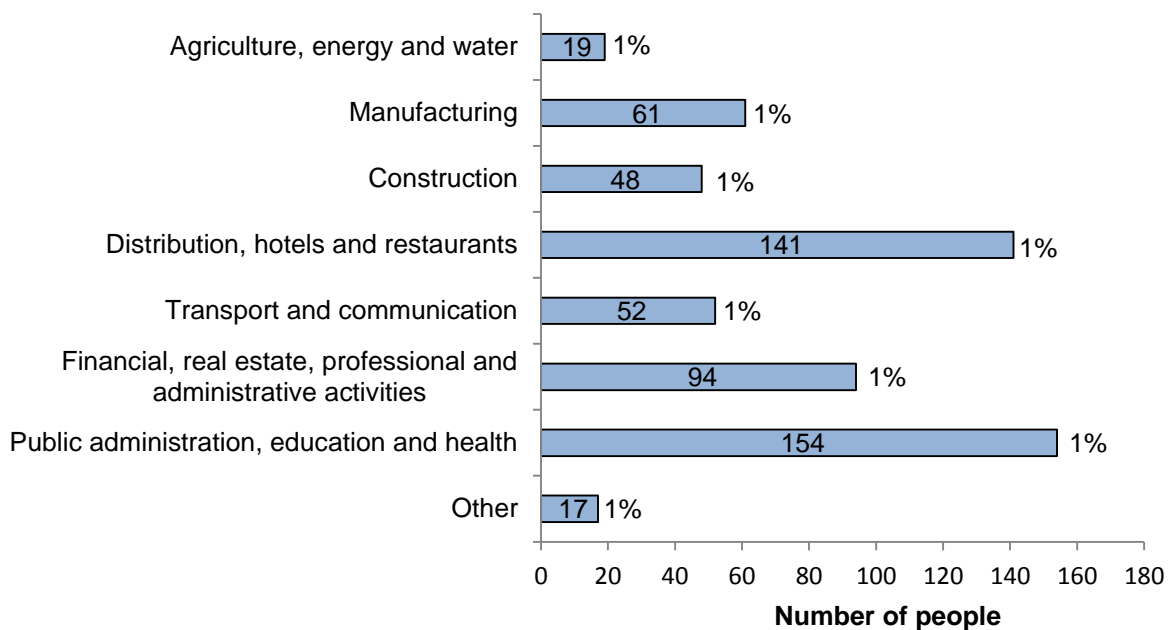
¹ Economic inactive people include: students not seeking employment, people who are retired, and other people not seeking employment (such as those who are long-term sick or disabled or who are looking after a home or family).

Industry of employment

A total of 590 EEA-born residents of East Ayrshire aged 16 to 74 were in employment at the time of the 2011 Census. The largest numbers by industrial sector were: Public administration, education and health (150 people), Distribution, hotels and restaurants (140) and Finance, real estate, professional and administrative activities (90).

In 2011, EEA-born people made up 1% of all residents of East Ayrshire in employment.. This proportion was similar in each industrial sector.

Figure 8: Number of people aged 16 to 74 born in the EEA who work in each industrial sector and percentage of that sector's workforce, East Ayrshire, 2011

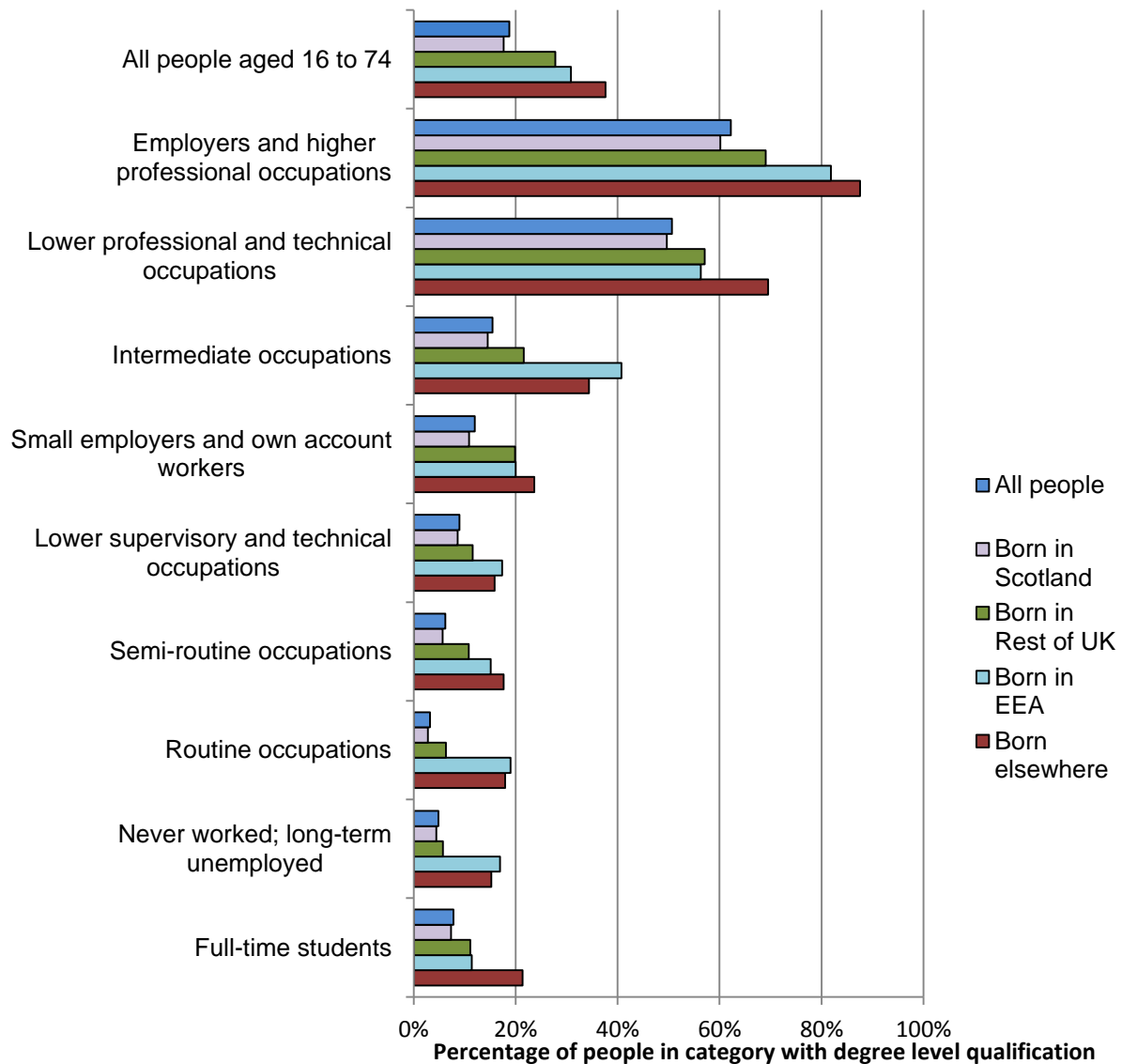


Source: Scotland's Census 2011, National Records of Scotland (NRS)

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

In 2011, the proportion of EEA-born residents of East Ayrshire aged 16 to 74 who held a degree level qualification (31%; 280 people) was higher than for all people aged 16-74 in the council area (19%). This qualification gap tended to be greater at lower level occupation categories.

Figure 9: Percentage of people aged 16 to 74 with a degree level qualification² in each NS-SeC³ category by country of birth, East Ayrshire, 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.