

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

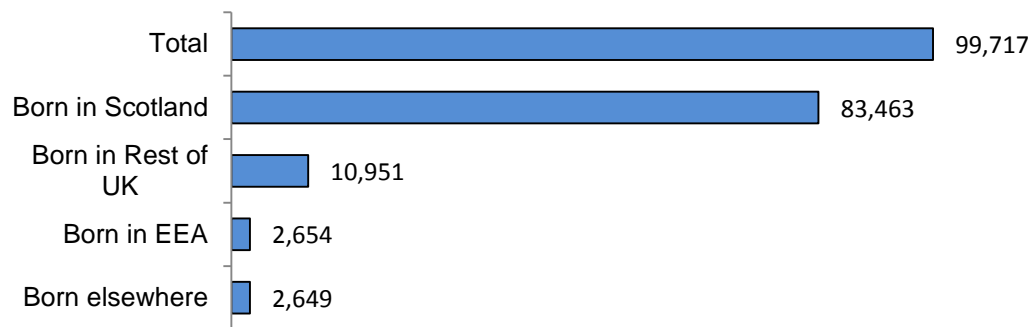
- In the 2011 Census, 2.7% (2,700 people) of East Lothian's population was born in a country in the EEA.
- Net migration to East Lothian from overseas has been mostly positive for the last 12 years. Most recently there was a gain of 300 people from overseas in 2015/16.
- In 2011, a greater proportion of the EEA-born population in East Lothian was of working age (16-64 years) (82%; 2,200 people) compared with 64% of its overall population.
- East Lothian is projected to have an ageing population over the next 25 years, including one of the highest projected increases (+70%) for those aged 65 or over. In contrast, the working age population (aged 16-64 years) is projected to increase by only 4% between 2014 and 2039.
- In 2011, a higher proportion of EEA-born residents of East Lothian aged 16 and over were in employment (66%; 1,600) compared with the total population aged 16 and over of the council area (60%).
- The proportion of EEA-born residents of East Lothian aged 16-74 with a degree level qualification in 2011 was 44% (1,000 people). The proportion of all people aged 16-74 in the council area with a degree level qualification was lower at 28%.

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, 2.7% (2,700 people) of East 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, East Lothian, 2011

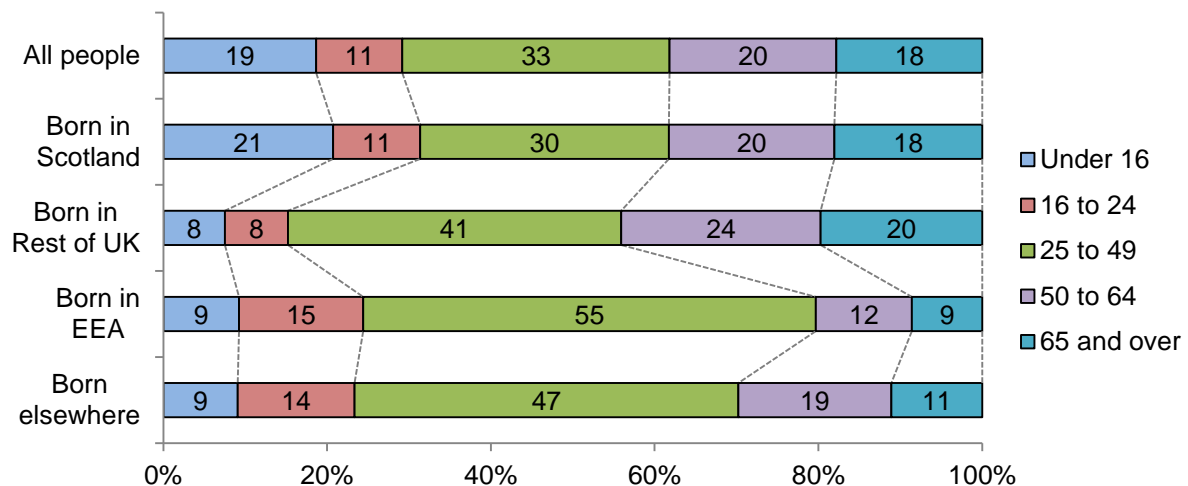


Source: Scotland's Census 2011, National Records of Scotland (NRS)

Age profile of EEA-born residents

In 2011, 82% of EEA-born residents (2,200 people) were aged 16-64, compared with 64% of the whole East Lothian population. Only 9% of EEA-born residents (230 people) were aged 65 years or over, compared with 18% of the whole population.

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



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

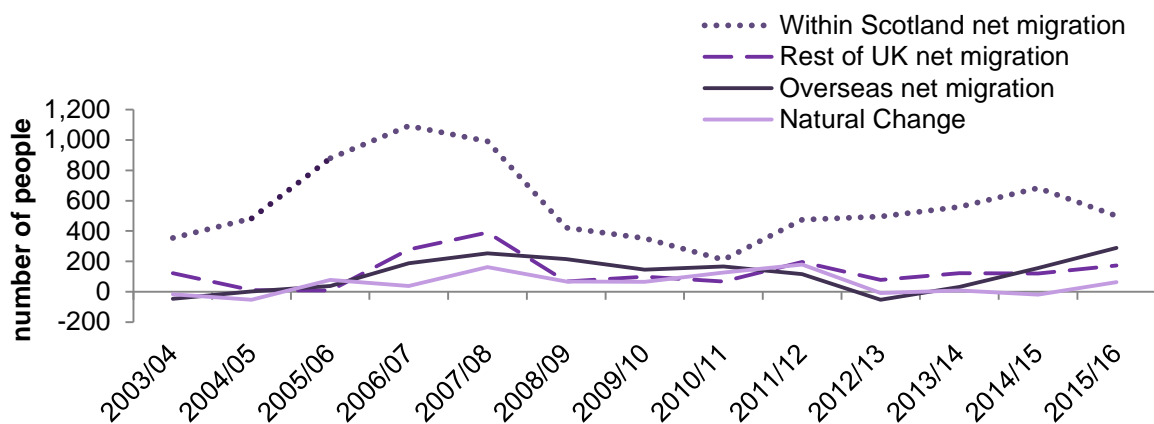
Migration trends

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 the past 12 years, East Lothian has experienced positive net migration from within Scotland. In 2006/07 there was a peak gain of 1,100 people compared with 500 people in the most recent period (2015/16).

Net migration from overseas has been mostly positive over the past 12 years. Most recently there was a gain of 300 people from overseas in 2015/16 compared with a loss of 50 people in 2003/04.

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



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

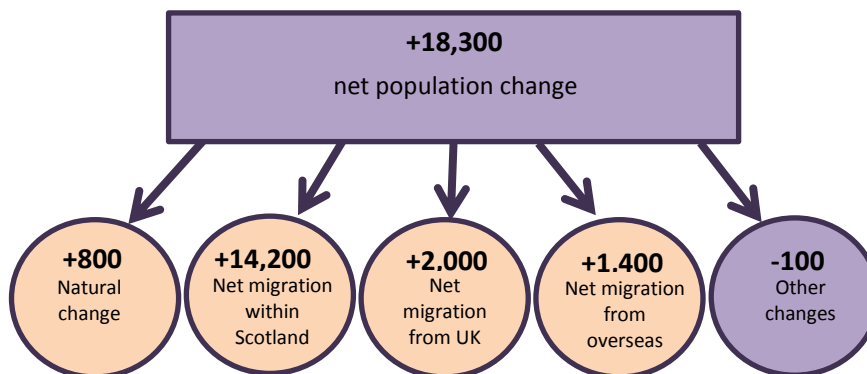
Population projections

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 Lothian	Scotland
Projected population change over the next 25 years	+17.8%	+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 largest driver of the projected increase in East Lothian’s population over the next 25 years is positive net migration from within Scotland.

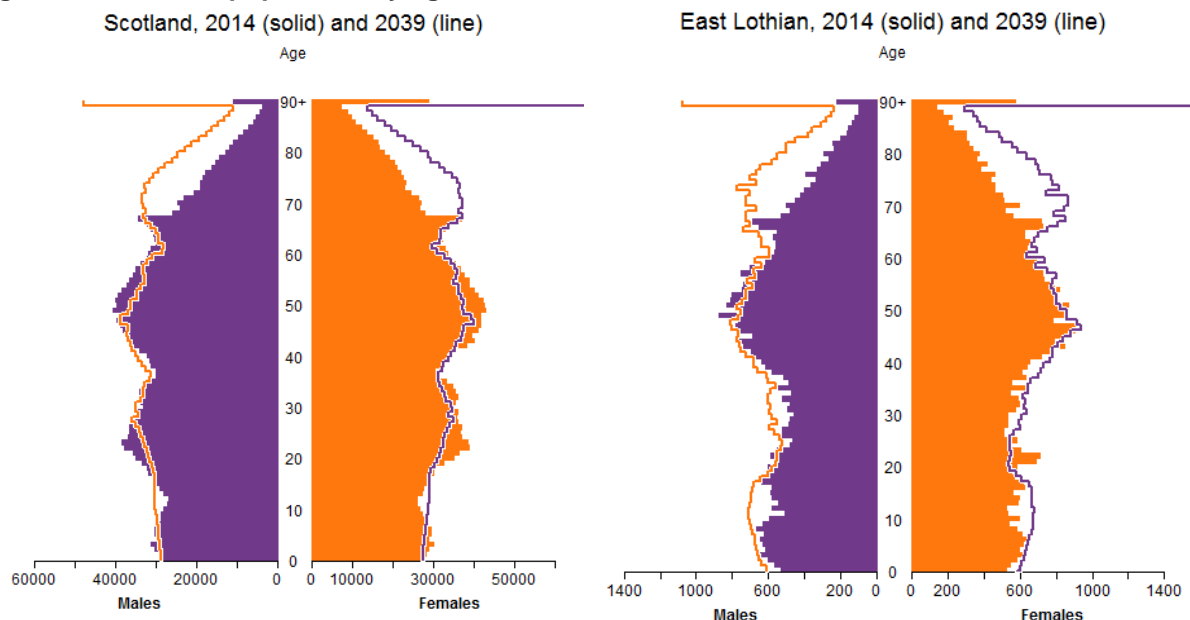
Changing age structure

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 Lothian is projected to experience an increase in population aged 65 or over (+70%) between 2014 and 2039, with an increase of 6,600 (76%) for males and 7,000 (64%) for females.

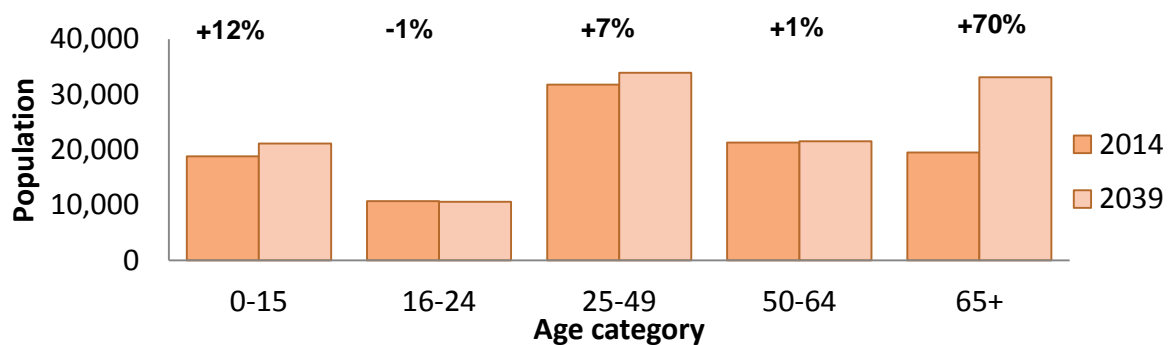
In contrast, the working age population (aged 16-64) in East Lothian is projected to increase by only 4% over the next 25 years to 2039, with the biggest increase expected in those aged 25-49 years (up 7%).

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.

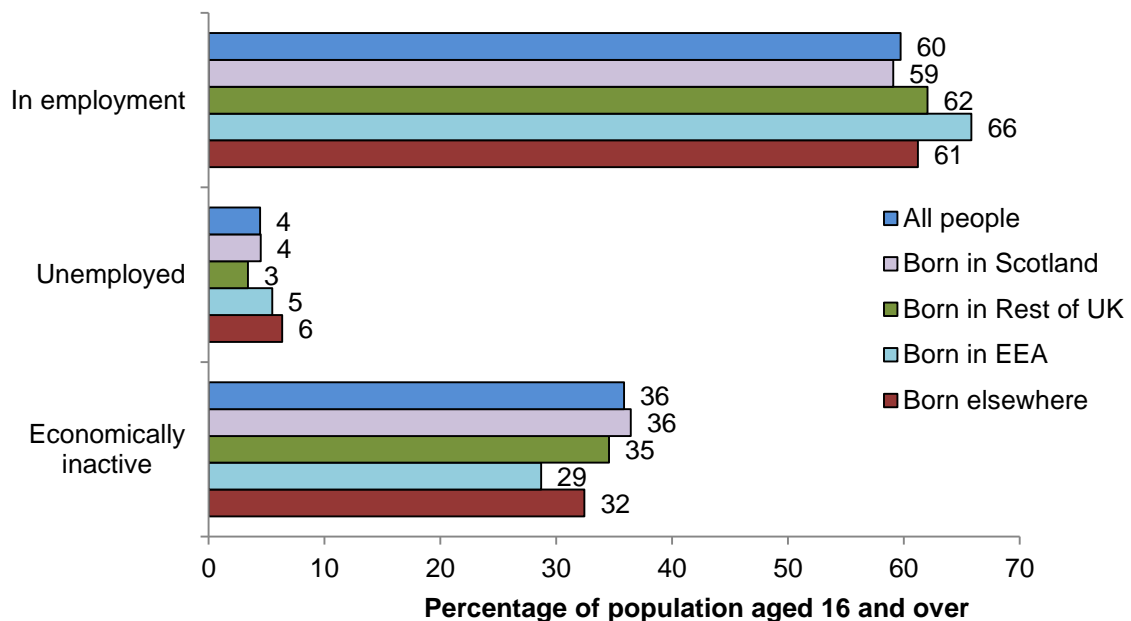
	Number of nationalities	Top five nationalities (NINo allocations)
East Lothian	26	Poland, Bulgaria, Ireland, Lithuania, Italy
Scotland	129	Poland, Romania, Spain, Italy, Bulgaria

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

Economic activity

According to the 2011 Census, a higher proportion of East Lothian's EEA-born residents aged 16 and over were in employment (66%; 1,600 people) compared with the total population aged 16 and over of the council area (60%). A smaller proportion of EEA residents were economically inactive¹ (29%; 690 people) than in the total population (36%).

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



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

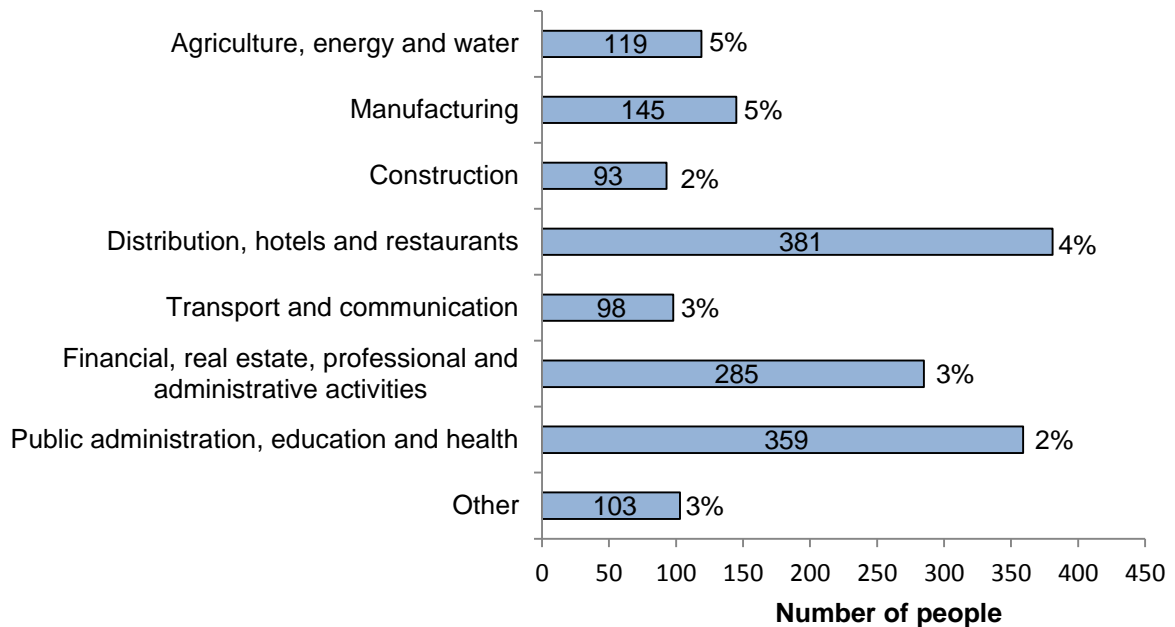
¹ Economic inactive people include: students not seeking employment, people who are retired, and other people not seeking employment (such as those who are long-term sick or disabled or who are looking after a home or family).

Industry of employment

A total of 1,600 EEA-born people aged 16-74 were in employment in East Lothian at the time of the 2011 Census. The largest numbers by industrial sector were: Distribution, hotels and restaurants (380 people), Public administration, education and health (360) and Financial, real estate, professional and administrative activities (290).

EEA-born people made up 4% of all residents of East Lothian in employment in 2011. The industrial sectors in which this proportion was highest were Manufacturing (5%) and Agriculture, energy and water (5%).

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, East Lothian, 2011

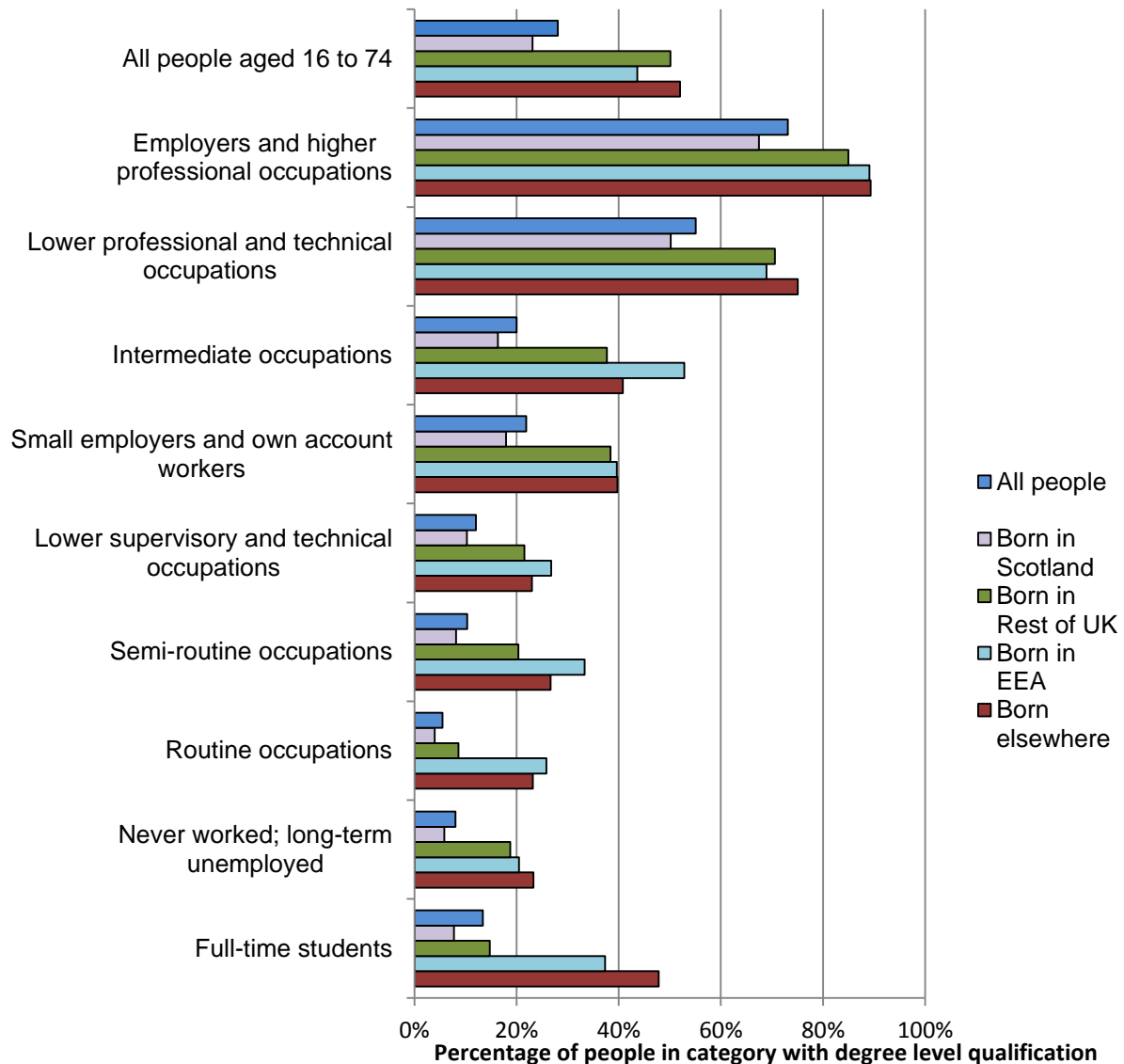


Source: Scotland's Census 2011, National Records of Scotland (NRS)

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

In 2011, the proportion of EEA-born residents of East Lothian aged 16-74 with a degree level qualification (44%; 1,000 people) was higher than for all people aged 16-74 in the council area (28%). 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, East 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.