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**East Dunbartonshire Council**

[www.eastdunbarton.gov.uk](http://www.eastdunbarton.gov.uk)

## **Population Projections 2018-based**

### **Background**

National Records of Scotland's 2018 based population projections for Council and NHS Board areas of Scotland are based on the 2018 mid-year population estimates. These projections concentrate on the population over the next 10 years to 2028, although projections have been produced for the next 25 years to 2043. However, the projection this far ahead becomes increasingly uncertain.

The primary purpose of sub-national projections is to provide estimates of the future population of areas in Scotland as a common framework for use in resource allocation and local planning in a number of different fields such as education and health, for environmental scanning and for land use and transport models. These projections are used as inputs to Grant Aided Expenditure (GAE) funding allocations and looking at the implications of an ageing population. They are also used for making comparisons between areas, as inputs to the National Records of Scotland household projections, and as controls for small area population projections.

It should be noted the population projections have some key limitations. A projection is a calculation showing what happens under certain assumptions about future fertility, mortality and migration. The assumptions are based on past trends and do not take account of any future changes that may occur as a result of policy initiatives but may reflect the past impact of policy and economic changes. These projections are not, therefore, forecasts of what the government expects to happen based on policy.

### **Methodology**

The projections for Scottish areas take the 2018 mid-year estimates as their starting point. For each area, the projected population is calculated by removing any special populations (such as prisoners and armed forces) from the previous year's population and then ageing on the remaining population. Local fertility and mortality rates are then applied to calculate the number of projected births and deaths. Rates to calculate migration within Scotland and with the rest of the UK are also applied, before migrants to and from overseas are added and subtracted from the population. Finally, any special populations are added back in to give the final projected population. This is then repeated for each year of the projection. Further details on the projections methodology can be found on the National Records of Scotland website [here](#).

### **Total Population Projections**

The 2018 based population projections show that Scotland's population is projected to increase from 5.44 million in 2018 to 5.54 million in 2028, an increase of 1.8% over the 10-year period. However, this increase is not projected to occur across all areas of Scotland.

The level of population change varies across Scotland's council areas. The population of 18 of the 32 council areas are projected to rise over the next 10 years. The highest increases are projected for Midlothian (+13.8%), East Lothian (+7.2%), City of Edinburgh (+6.6%) and East Renfrewshire (+6.4%). East Dunbartonshire's population is projected to increase by 3.8% over the next 10 years from 108,330 in 2018 to 112,008 in 2028. By 2043 East Dunbartonshire's population is projected to be 116,315 (an increase of 7.4%).

The council areas projected to decline in population are mainly in the West and South West of Scotland. The Highland and Island councils are projected to either decrease in population, or have an increase below the Scottish average.

Population change is driven by two main components: natural change and net migration. Natural change is the number of births minus the number of deaths. If there are more births than deaths, the population will grow. Net migration is the number of people moving into an area minus the number of people leaving an area. The population will also grow if there are more people moving into an area than leaving it. Migration is contributing to the projected increase in population in most council areas, including East Dunbartonshire.

### Age Structure Projections

People who are of pensionable age are projected to have the largest increase in population between mid-2018 and mid-2028. The largest increases are projected to be in: East Lothian (+10.9%), West Lothian (9.9%) and Midlothian (8.9%). An increase of +5% in those of pensionable age is projected for East Dunbartonshire. It is projected that all councils will see an increase in people aged 75 and over, with a projected increase of +26% for East Dunbartonshire between mid-2018 and mid-2028.

Most council areas are projected to see an increase in their working age population over the next 10 years. The highest increases are projected in Midlothian (+16.1%), City of Edinburgh (+8.6%) and East Lothian (+8.6%). East Dunbartonshire is projected to have a +3% increase in working age population.

The number of children is projected to increase in only three council areas over the next 10 years. These are Midlothian (+11.2%), East Dunbartonshire (+4.5%) and East Renfrewshire (+2.0). All other councils are projected to see a decrease in the number of children.

<b>Projected Percentage Change in Population 2018 to 2028</b>			
	<b>Children (0-15yrs)</b>	<b>Working Age</b>	<b>Pensionable Age and over</b>
East Dunbartonshire	+4.5%	+3.0%	+5.0%
Scotland	-6.0%	+3.0%	+4.0%

### Life Expectancy

Life expectancy is projected to increase in all council areas for both males and females. The council area with the highest projected life expectancy for females born in 2027-28 is Na h-Eileanan Siar (85.8 years). Life expectancy for females born in East Dunbartonshire in the same period is 85.2 years. Glasgow City has the lowest projected life expectancy for females born in 2027-28 (79.3 years).

Males have a lower life expectancy than females in all council areas. This is projected to continue. A baby boy born in Orkney Islands in 2027-28 could be expected to live to 83.8 years, the highest in Scotland. The lowest life expectancy for a baby boy born in the same period is projected to be in Glasgow City (74.4 years). This is a 9.4 year difference. Life expectancy for males born in East Dunbartonshire in 2027-28 is 82.1 years.

## **Further Information**

Further information, along with the full Population Projections for Scottish Areas (2018 based) document can be found on the National Records of Scotland website <https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/> .