

Mid-2018 Population Estimates -

Summary Statistics					
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	Total Population	0-15yrs	16-64yrs	65+yrs	75+yrs
East Dunbartonshire	108,330	19,224	65,039	24,067	11,412
East Dunbartonshire (%)	-	17.7%	60.0%	22.2%	10.5%
Scotland (%)	5,438,100	16.9%	64.2%	18.9%	8.4%

Introduction

National Records of Scotland (NRS) publish population estimates on an annual basis. The 2018 mid-year estimates are based on the 2011 Census and are estimates of people where they usually live (resident population).

Population estimates are used for a variety of purposes including resource allocation and planning of services such as education and health. They are also used for calculating rates and performance measures, informing local and national policy, weighting surveys and modelling the economy.

Methodology

The population estimates are produced using the demographic cohort component method. The population is 'aged on' one year, the number of births in the year are added, the number of deaths subtracted and adjustments are made for estimated migration and other changes in special populations.

It is important to remember that while the number of births and deaths are considered to be almost complete, there is no comprehensive source of migration data for moves within Scotland, or to and from the rest of the UK and the rest of the world. Estimates of migration are made using the best proxy sources available including General Practitioner (GP) registrations and survey information.

Refugees were first included in the mid-year estimates in 2016 and were counted in the overseas migration figures, including the net migration estimates for overseas migration to Scotland. The method was changed in 2017, with refugees now included separately from other overseas migrants.

Population Estimates for Scotland

The mid-2018 population estimates show that Scotland has a population of 5,438,100, the highest ever and an increase of 13,300 people (0.2%) over the last year. Natural change (births minus deaths) has not contributed to Scotland's recent population growth. The increase in Scotland's population was driven by migration with 20,900 more people coming to Scotland than leaving; +10,900 from overseas and +10,000 from the rest of the UK. Net migration has decreased over the past two years, although still remains positive with more people coming to Scotland than leaving.

In 2018, just under one in five people (19%) in Scotland were aged 65 and over. Over the last 35 years, the proportion of people aged 65 and over has increased from 14% to 19% of Scotland's population. People aged under 16 made up 17% of the population in 2018 and 64% of people were aged 16 to 64. The increase in the population of older age groups has been much higher than younger age groups over the last 20 years. The largest increase has been in the 75 and over age group (+31%) whereas the population of children aged 0-15 has decreased the most (-8%).

Population Estimates for Council Areas

Over the last year, more than half of Scotland's council areas (18 councils) increased in population while the remaining 14 councils experienced a population decrease. The council area with the largest increase in population was Midlothian (+1.4%) whereas, the greatest decrease was in Inverclyde (-0.8%). The population of East Dunbartonshire in mid-2018 was 108,330, an increase of +0.2% since mid-2017.

For most council areas, migration was the driver of population change. This includes migration from other areas within Scotland, the rest of the UK and overseas. Over the year to mid-2018, net migration and other changes was positive for 24 council areas and negative for eight. Midlothian and Orkney Islands experienced the largest population increase due to net migration and other changes (both +1.2%). Population decrease due to net migration and other changes was largest for Aberdeen city (-0.6%). East Dunbartonshire experienced an increase (+0.3%) in net migration and other changes.

Different council areas attract people moving from different areas. In all but three areas (City of Edinburgh, Dumfries and Galloway and Orkney Islands), the majority of people migrating to the areas came from other council areas within Scotland. The council areas with the highest percentage of people moving from within Scotland were East Renfrewshire, East Dunbartonshire and Midlothian.

Age and Sex Structure

The age and sex structure is an important aspect of population. Changes in different age groups will have different social and economic impacts. For example, increases in the elderly population are likely to place a greater demand on health and social services.

Although the pattern of age distribution is complex, some general themes can be observed. The councils with the highest proportion of population aged 16-64 were Glasgow City (71%), City of Edinburgh (70%) and Aberdeen City (69%). These three areas also have the lowest proportion of population aged 65 and over (13%, 15% and 16% respectively).

More rural areas tend to have an older age profile. Dumfries and Galloway, Argyll and Bute, Na h-Eileanan Siar and South Ayrshire all have the highest proportion of people aged 65 and over at 25%. These areas also represent some of the areas with the lowest proportion of people aged 16-64. For East Dunbartonshire, 17.7% of the population was estimated to be aged 0-15, 60.0% aged 16-64, 22.2% aged 65 and over and 10.5% aged 75 and over.

Further Information

Further information, along with the full publication of the Mid-2018 Population Estimates for Scotland and Administrative Areas can be found by visiting the National Records of Scotland website (<http://www.nrscotland.gov.uk>).