
Report To:	Policy and Resources Committee	Date:	20 June 2017
Report By:	Grant McGovern, Head of Inclusive Education, Culture and Corporate Policy	Report No:	PR/15/17/KMcC
Contact Officer:	Karen McCready, Corporate Policy Officer	Contact No:	2146
Subject:	NRS Mid-Year Population Estimates for Scotland (Mid-2016)		

1.0 PURPOSE

1.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the Policy and Resources Committee with details of the 2016 mid-year population estimates which were published by the National Records of Scotland (NRS) on 27 April 2017.

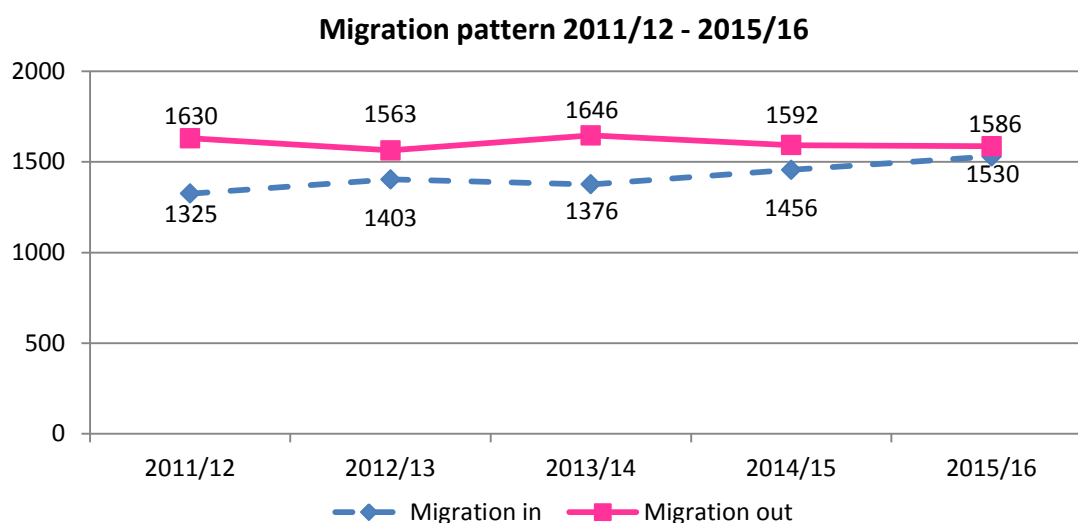
2.0 SUMMARY

- 2.1 As the Committee is aware, stemming population decline is a key policy issue for the Council and its partners involved in the regeneration of Inverclyde. This work is mainly taken forward by the Repopulation Outcome Delivery Group.
- 2.2 On 27 April 2017, the NRS published mid-year population estimates (as at 30 June 2016) for Scotland and all Council areas.
- 2.3 The latest figures show an increase of 0.59% in Scotland's population between mid- 2015 and mid-2016. Scotland's population is now at its highest ever level, 5,404,700. By contrast, Inverclyde's population has decreased by -0.43% over the same period and is now estimated to be 79,160. However, this is a smaller rate of decline than Inverclyde has experienced in the past.
- 2.4 Inverclyde is one of seven councils estimated to have experienced a decrease in population. Only Na h-Eileanan Siar (Western Isles) has had a larger population decrease than Inverclyde, of -0.63%. Appendix 1 shows the population change for all Scottish Council areas.
- 2.5 16% of Inverclyde's population is aged 16 years or younger whilst 63% is aged between 16 to 64 years. 20% of the population is aged 65 and over. Appendix 2 shows how the age structure in Inverclyde compares to other Council areas.
- 2.6 The reasons for population change in Inverclyde between mid-2015 and mid-2016 are twofold:
- Natural change: there were 688 births compared to 985 deaths (-0.37%).
 - Net civilian migration and other changes: 1,530 people moved into Inverclyde whilst 1,586 people moved out of the area, giving a net migration of -56 (-0.05%).
- 2.7 Inverclyde is one of a small number of Council areas where natural change in population has had a bigger impact on population change than net migration. 22 Council areas experienced negative natural change, however all but three of these areas experienced positive net migration which has helped to mitigate against the impact of the negative natural change.

Inverclyde is estimated to have had the lowest proportion in Scotland of in-migrants as a percentage of total population, but also the lowest number of out-migrants. Appendices 3, 4 and 5 set out the pattern of migration flow across all Councils between mid-2015 and mid-2016.

2.8 The increase in Scotland's population has been driven by migration with an increase of 0.61%. The Councils with the largest population increases between mid-2015 and mid-2016, namely the City of Edinburgh (+1.7%), Glasgow City (+1.4%) and Midlothian (+1.4%), also had the biggest population increases due to net migration.

2.9 Although Inverclyde is still showing a small negative net migration figure, when comparing annual migration flow from mid-2011 to mid-2016, it is encouraging to note that in-migration is now estimated to have reached its highest ever level. Also, between mid-2014 and mid-2016 the numbers of in-migrants is estimated to have increased steadily whilst the number of out-migrants has decreased steadily, as shown in the graph below. Appendix 6 sets out the estimated changes in migration in Inverclyde between mid-2011 and mid-2016.



2.10 The NRS report also provides details of the percentage change in population for each Council over the past decade. In Inverclyde, the population is estimated to have fallen by -3.8% between mid-2006 and mid-2016, which is much lower rate of depopulation than previous population estimates suggested. Appendix 7 shows how this compares to other Councils in Scotland.

3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1 It is recommended that the Committee:

- Note the publication of the NRS Mid-Year Population Estimates Scotland (2016 based) on 27 April 2017 and how the changes in Inverclyde's population compare to population changes nationally.
- Note that the decline in population is not as high as previously estimated and has been the result of negative natural change and relatively balanced net migration.
- Remit it to the Repopulation Outcome Delivery Group (SOA 1) to consider these latest population figures and bring forward a new action plan focused on promoting repopulation for Inverclyde.

Grant McGovern
Head of Inclusive Education, Culture and Corporate Policy

4.0 BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The National Registers of Scotland (NRS) is the responsible agency of the Scottish Government that handles all matters relating to population and household statistics, including the Census and mid-year estimates.
- 4.2 The census and associated population measures have a significant bearing on a number of strategic issues most notably Government funding and housing/planning policy development. Projections are also used as a framework for resource allocation and local planning in fields such as education and health.
- 4.3 Population estimates are based on the census and are updated annually to account for the population change in the period 1 July - 30 June. The two main contributors to population change are natural change (births minus deaths) and net migration (the difference between long term moves into and out of the UK or local areas).
- 4.4 Population estimates are used for a variety of purposes including resource allocation and planning of services such as education and health. The Scottish Government has set a target to match average European Union population growth over the period 2007 to 2017. The NRS annual population estimates are used to measure progress toward this target.
- 4.5 Work around repopulation is currently remitted to the Inverclyde Alliance Repopulation Outcome Delivery Group (SOA 1).

5.0 MID YEAR POPULATION ESTIMATE (30 JUNE 2016) – INVERCLYDE

Inverclyde

- 5.1 The 2016 mid-year estimated population for Inverclyde is 79,160. This is a -0.43% decrease on the 2015 population (79,500).
- 5.2 Inverclyde is one of seven local authority areas with an estimated decrease in population between mid-2015 and mid- 2016. Only Na h-Eileanan Siar (Western Isles) had a higher population decrease (-0.63%). Appendix 1 shows the estimated population change across all 32 local authority areas.
- 5.3 16% of Inverclyde's population is aged 16 years or younger whilst 63% is aged between 16 to 64 years. 20% of the population is aged 65 and over. Appendix 2 shows how the age structure in Inverclyde compares to other Council areas.
- 5.4 There are more women than men in Inverclyde with a ratio of 92 males per 100 females, compared to 95 males per 100 females nationally.
- 5.5 The -0.43% decrease in Inverclyde's population between mid-2015 and mid-2016 is attributed to natural change (-0.37%) and negative net civilian migration (-0.05%). This equates to:
 - 688 births in Inverclyde compared to 985 deaths
 - 1,530 people moving into the area compared to 1,586 people moving out of the area, giving a total net migration of -56. Migration can be within Scotland, the rest of the UK and overseas.

Inverclyde is one of a small number of Councils where natural change in population has had a bigger impact on population change than net migration.

- 5.6 It is estimated that 71% of in-migrants to Inverclyde came from other Council areas within Scotland, 20% came from the rest of the UK and 9% from overseas. Appendix 3 shows how this compares to all other Council areas in Scotland.

- 5.7 In relation to out-migration, 78% of migrants from Inverclyde moved to another Council area in Scotland, 16% moved to the rest of the UK and 6% moved overseas. Appendix 4 shows how this compares to all other Council areas in Scotland.
- 5.8 Inverclyde had the lowest proportion of in-migrants as a percentage of the overall population in Scotland, but also had the lowest proportion of out-migrants, suggesting that migration is now fairly well balanced compared to previous years where out-migration far outstripped in-migration. Appendix 5 shows in and out-migration compared between mid-2015 and mid-2016.
- 5.9 When comparing annual migration flow from mid-2011 to mid-2016, it is encouraging to note that in-migration is estimated to have reached its highest ever level. Also, between mid-2014 and mid-2016 the numbers of in-migrants is estimated to have increased steadily whilst the number of out-migrants has decreased steadily. Appendix 6 shows the estimated changes in migration in Inverclyde between mid-2011 and mid-2016.
- 5.10 The NRS report also contains 10 year population data for comparative purposes. Since mid-2006, there has been an estimated -3.84% decrease in Inverclyde's population. This is the second highest in Scotland, with only Argyll and Bute having a greater decrease at -4.1%. Of this, -2.44% of this is due to natural change i.e. more deaths than births and -1.4% is due to net civilian migration. Appendix 7 shows the population change for all Scottish Councils over the ten year period 2006-2016. Previous estimates of population decline have been much higher than the -3.84% figure, so it is encouraging to note a reduction in population decline for Inverclyde.

6.0 MID YEAR POPULATION ESTIMATE (30 JUNE 2016) – SCOTLAND AND OTHER COUNCIL AREAS

- 6.1 Scotland's population has reached its highest ever level. The latest estimate shows an increase of 31,700 people (0.59%) between 2015 and 2016 to reach 5,404,700 (Appendix 1).
- 6.2 The increase in Scotland's population has been driven by migration. There was a net gain of 22,900 from overseas and 8,800 people from the rest of the UK. There were 800 more deaths than births (natural change).
- 6.3 People aged 16 years and younger made up 17% of the population and 65% of people were aged 16 to 64. There were more females than males, particularly amongst those aged over 75 due to the longer life expectancy of females.
- 6.4 40,400 people came to Scotland from overseas and 17,500 people left Scotland in the opposite direction. This resulted in an increase in net migration to Scotland, with a net gain of 22,900 compared to 19,600 in the previous year. The peak age for migration into Scotland from overseas is 23. The peak age for migration out of Scotland to overseas is 25.
- 6.5 Net migration to Scotland from the rest of the UK has increased from approximately 8,400 (June 2015) to 8,800 (June 2016). In-migration from the rest of the UK has been higher than in-migration from overseas in every year except for the two years mid-2010 and mid-2011. The peak age for migration into Scotland from the rest of the UK is 19 while the peak age for migration out of Scotland to the rest of the UK is 23. These large in and out-flows are due to an influx of students from outside Scotland starting higher education, followed by moves out of Scotland after graduation.
- 6.6 Scotland has an ageing population. In mid-2016 18% of Scotland's population were aged 65 and over in 2016, compared with 17% aged under 16 (Appendix 2). An increase in the elderly population is likely to place a greater demand on health and social care services.
- 6.7 The City of Edinburgh (+1.7%), Glasgow City (+1.4%) and Midlothian (+1.4%) increased the most in population over the last year. These Councils also had the biggest population

increases due to net migration.

- 6.8 Na h-Eileanan Siar (Western Isles), Inverclyde and Angus had the largest population decreases over 2015/16 of -0.6%, -0.4% and -0.3% respectively. All three Councils along with Aberdeen City, Aberdeenshire and Shetland Islands had negative net migration.
- 6.9 22 council areas experienced negative natural change (more deaths than births) between 2015 and 2016. For most Councils, natural change plays a smaller role in population change than net migration.
- 6.10 Since mid-2006 Scotland's population has increased by 5.3%. The largest increases have occurred in City of Edinburgh (+12.2%), East Lothian (+10.9%) and Midlothian (+10.8%). Six Councils, including Inverclyde have had a population decrease since mid-2006 (Appendix 6).

7.0 IMPLICATIONS

7.1 Financial Implications - One off Costs

Cost Centre	Budget Heading	Budget Year	Proposed Spend this Report	Virement From	Other Comments
n/a					

Financial Implications - Annually Recurring Costs/ (Savings)

Cost Centre	Budget Heading	With Effect from	Annual Net Impact	Virement From (if applicable)	Other Comments
n/a					

7.2 Human Resources: none at present

7.3 Legal: none at present

7.4 Equalities: The latest mid-year estimates continue to show a growing ageing population, which has implications for the Council in regard to the protected characteristic of age. Services are aware of this predicted increase and work such as reshaping care for elderly people will have a positive impact on the services older people receive.

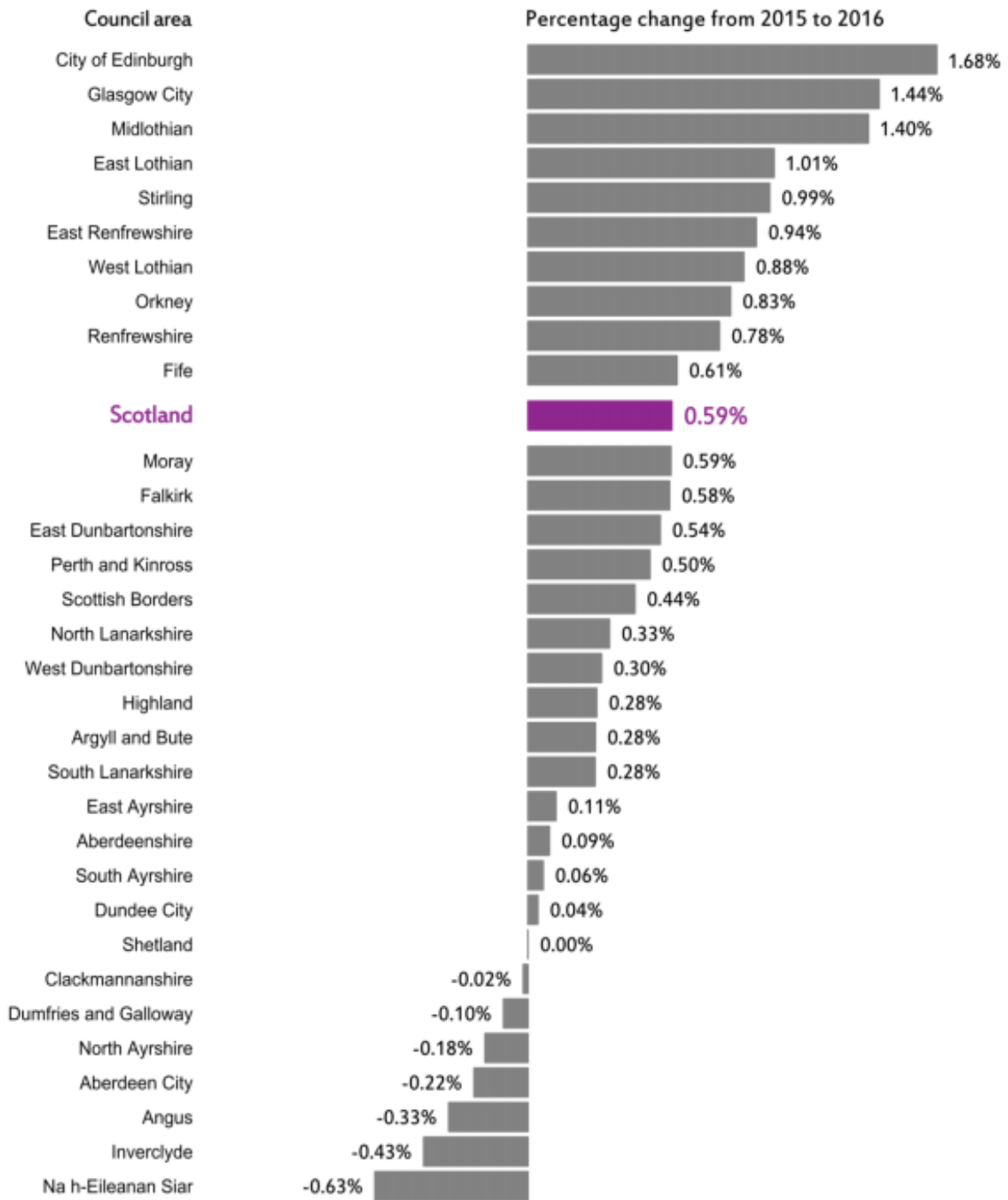
7.5 Repopulation: The latest mid-year estimates show a continued decline in Inverclyde's population, largely due to negative natural change, although smaller than previously estimated. Whilst negative natural change has occurred across a large number of Scottish council areas, only a small number of Councils, including Inverclyde, have not managed to attract sufficiently large numbers of in-migrants to counteract the impact of this. The difference between in- and out-migration is much smaller than that previously estimated, which would seem to suggest that the work on raising the profile of Inverclyde has encouraged people to come to live in the area. This report will be considered by the Repopulation Outcome Delivery Group to agree additional actions in connection with this.

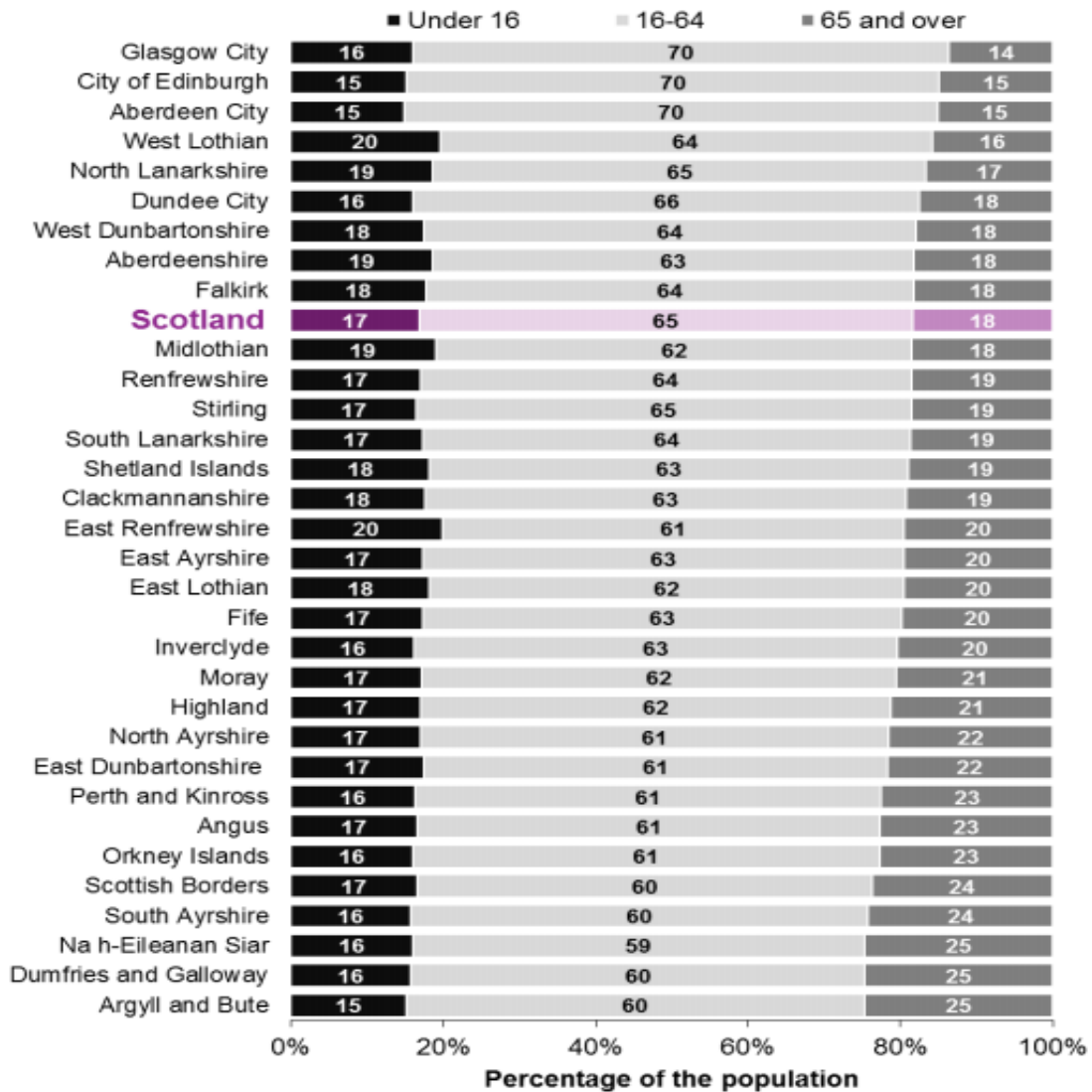
8.0 CONSULTATION

8.1 None

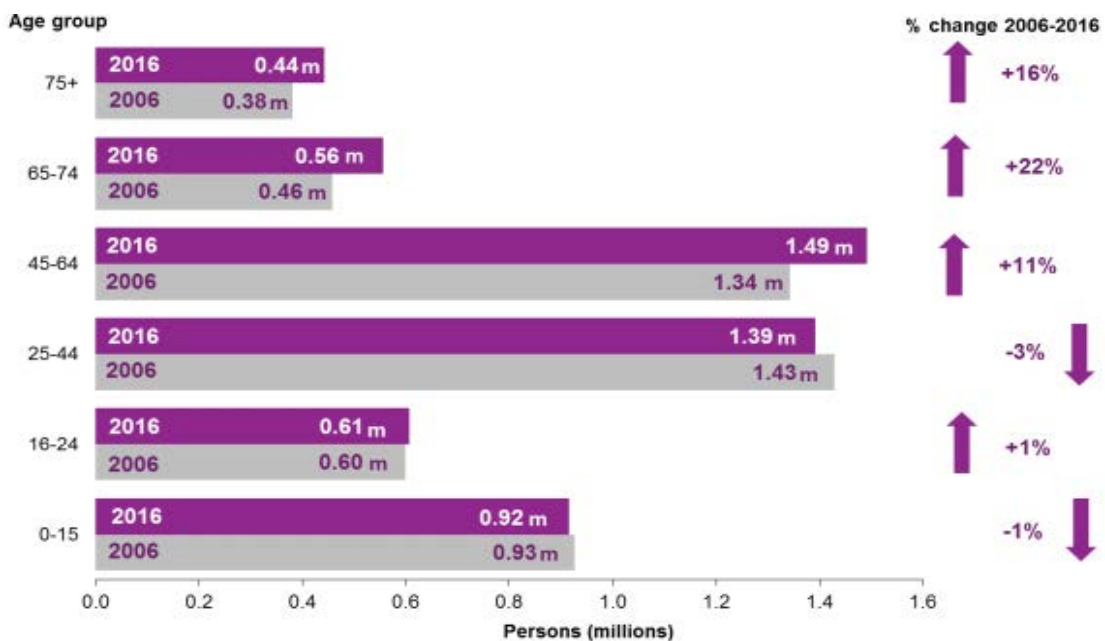
9.0 LIST OF BACKGROUND PAPERS

9.1 None

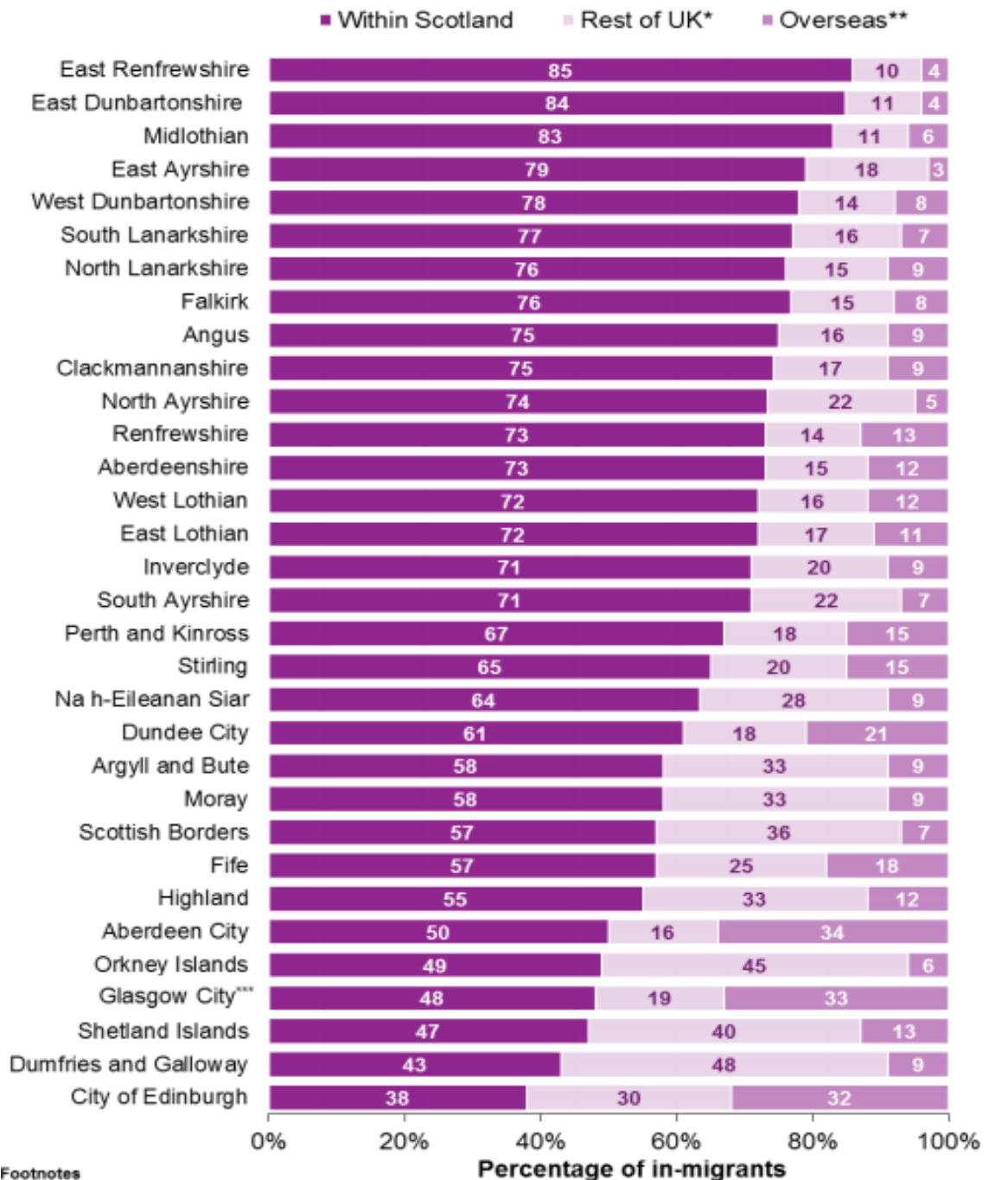




Note
Rounded figures are used and so may not add up to 100%.



Different council areas attract migrants from different areas. In all but 5 Council areas most of the migrants came from other councils areas within Scotland.



Footnotes

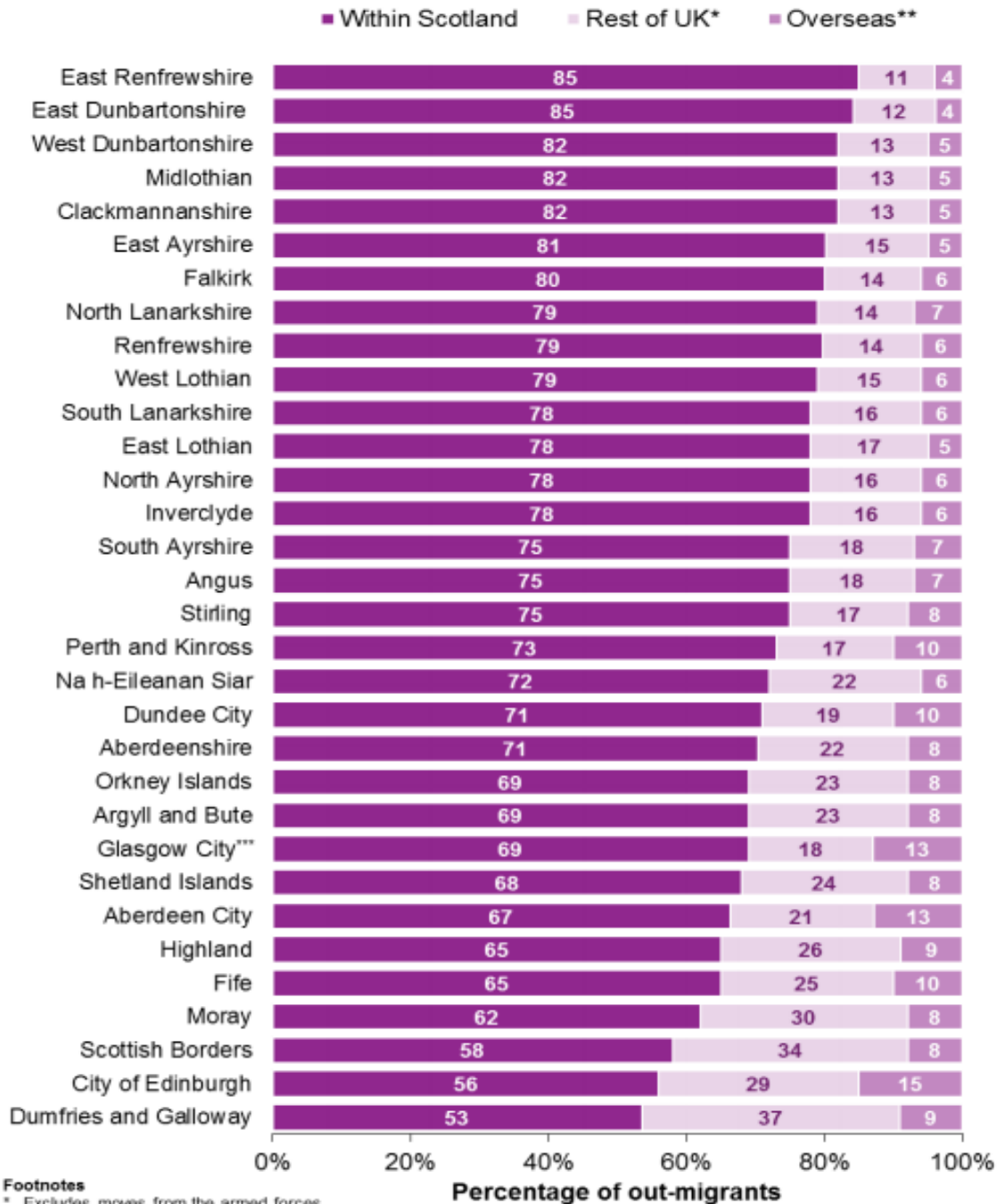
* Excludes moves from the armed forces.

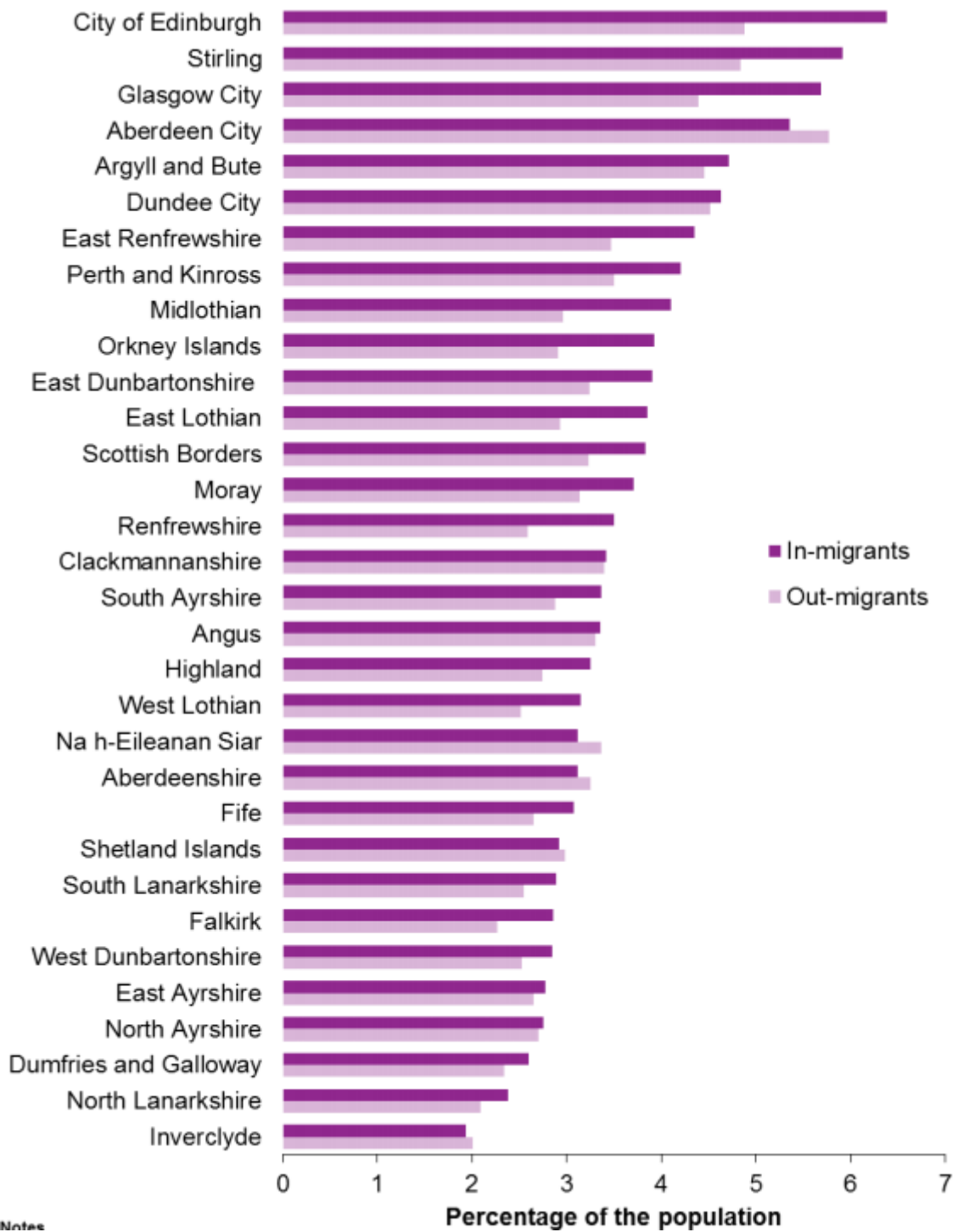
** Includes refugees.

*** Includes asylum seekers.

Rounded figures are used and may not add up to 100%
Ranked by increasing percentage of migrants from within Scotland

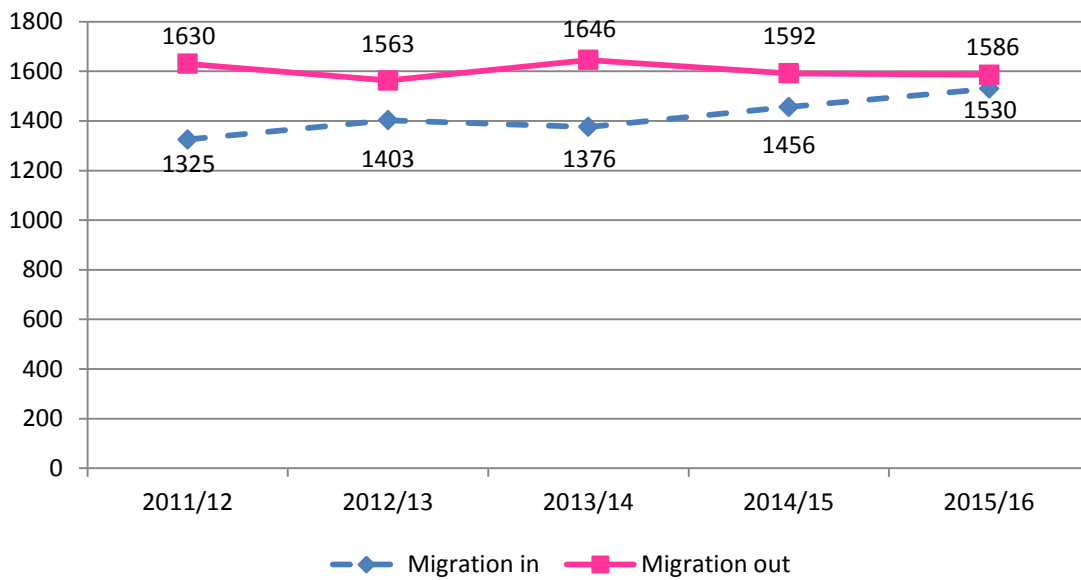
There are also differences in the destinations of people migrating out of council areas. Often the region to which most out-migrants moved was the same region from which most in-migrants had arrived.





Mid-Year	Migration in	Migration out	Net balance (+ / -)
2015 - 2016	1,530	1,586	-56
2014 - 2015	1,456	1,592	-136
2013 - 2014	1,376	1,646	-270
2012 -2013	1,403	1,563	-160
2011- 2012	1,325	1,630	-305

Migration pattern 2011/12 - 2015/16



Percentage change in population mid-2006 to mid-2016

Appendix 7

