

Report To:	Inverclyde Alliance Board	Date: 17 June 2019
Report By:	Louise McVey Corporate Policy, Performance and Partnership Manager	Report No:
Contact Officer:	Louise McVey	Contact No: 712042
Subject:	NRS mid-year population estimates (2018) for Inverclyde and Scotland	

1.0 PURPOSE

1.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the Inverclyde Alliance Board with details of the latest mid-year population estimates (2018) published by the National Records of Scotland (NRS) on 25 April 2019

2.0 SUMMARY

- 2.1 The estimated population of Inverclyde as at 30 June 2018 was 78,150. This is a 610 (-0.77%) decrease compared to the 2017 mid-year population estimate (78,760) and the largest population decrease in Scotland. In contrast, Scotland's population is estimated to have increased by 0.2% between 2017 and 2018 to a record high of 5,438,100.
- 2.2 Inverclyde is one of 14 council areas in Scotland to have had an estimated decrease in population between mid-2017 and mid-2018. Of those councils affected by a reduction in population, the extent of decline ranges from -0.08% in East Ayrshire to -0.77% in Inverclyde. Appendix 1 shows the population change in council areas across Scotland between mid-2017 and mid-2018.
- 2.3 The largest driver of population change in Inverclyde between mid-2017 and mid-2018 continues to be negative natural change (-0.53%). There were 1,080 deaths in Inverclyde compared in 662 births during this period, resulting in natural change of -418. Death rates in Inverclyde have increased again while birth rates have continued to fall. The 10 year trend in births and deaths and natural change is shown in charts 1 and 2 below.

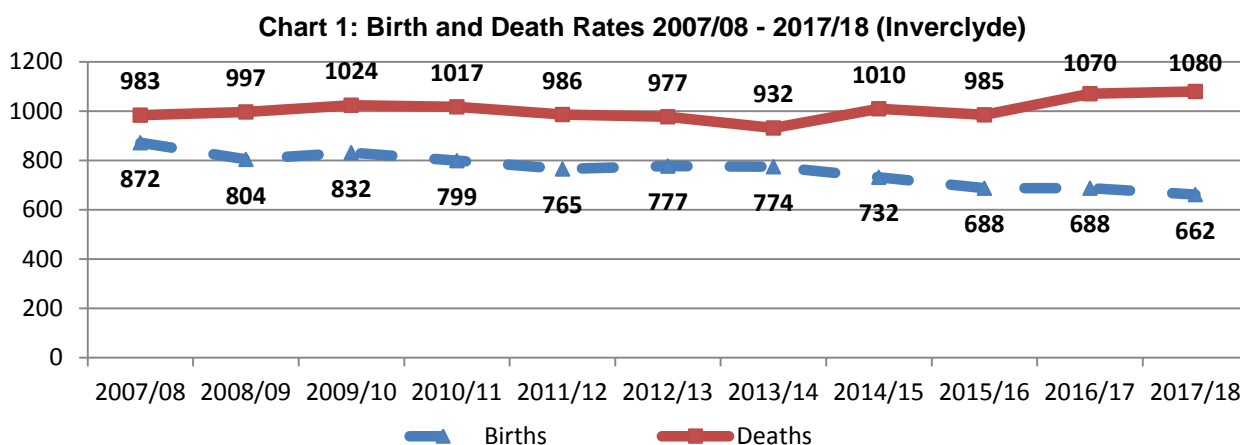
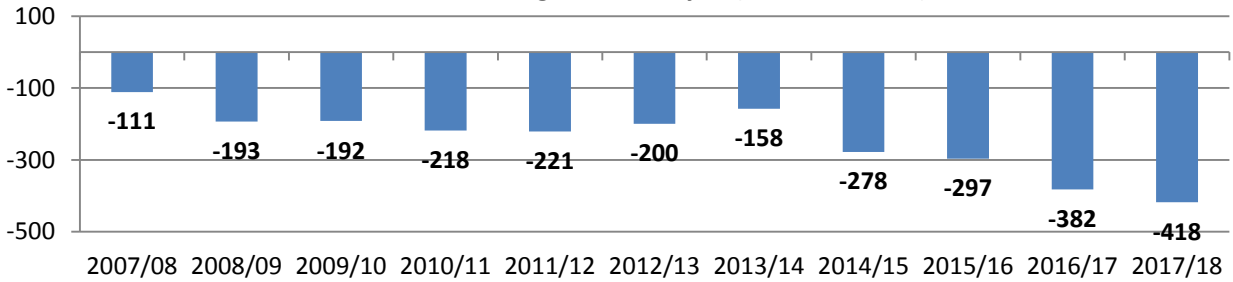


Chart 2: Natural Change in Inverclyde (births - deaths)



Additional trend information on birth and death rates in Inverclyde over the past 10 years is provided in Appendix 2.

- 2.4 According to the National Records of Scotland 'Inverclyde Council Area Profile', Inverclyde had the second highest standardised death in Scotland in 2017. The leading cause of death for males in 2017 was ischaemic heart disease, whilst for females the leading cause of death was dementia and Alzheimer Disease. Appendix 3 provides further information on the leading causes of death for males and females in Inverclyde.
- 2.5 Scotland also suffered from negative natural change over the same period (-0.14%), with 7,700 more deaths than births, which is the largest natural decrease on record. This is attributed to a 10% increase in the number of deaths nationally between December 2017 and March 2018, compared with the previous year.
- 2.6 Following a small positive net migration figure (+10) in Inverclyde in the year to mid-2017, it is disappointing that the latest estimates show that between mid-2017 and mid-2018, out-migration in Inverclyde was again higher than in-migration, with an estimated 1,470 people moving into the area and 1,650 leaving, resulting in net civilian migration of -180, or -0.22%. The level of out-migration is higher than in any of the previous 6 years shown in the chart below, which tracks the migration pattern in Inverclyde since the 2011 Census.

Chart 3: Inverclyde migration pattern mid 2011 - mid 2018

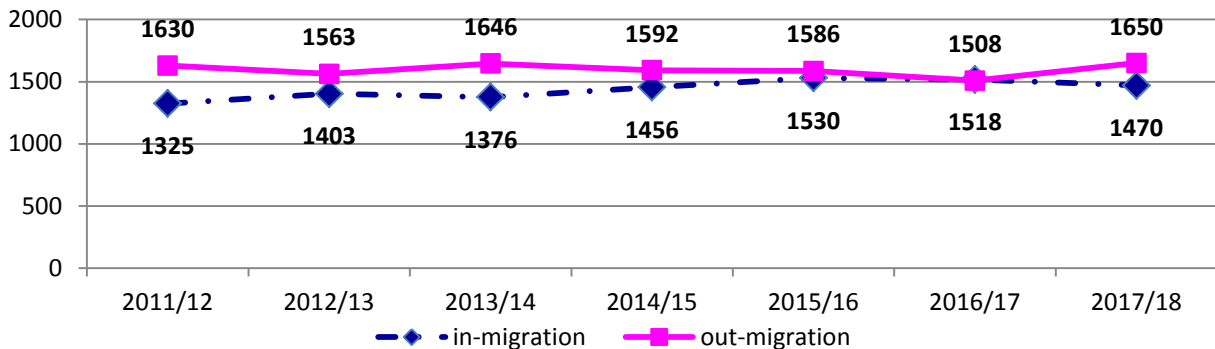
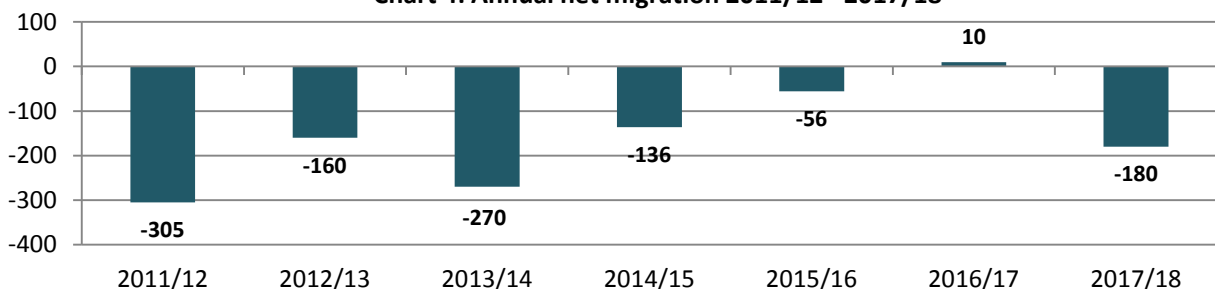


Chart 4 (below) shows the change in annual net migration over the same period

Chart 4: Annual net migration 2011/12 - 2017/18



- 2.7 By contrast, Scotland had an estimated net civilian migration figure of 20,900 (0.38%). The

component change in population, including natural change and migration levels, for all Scottish council areas is provided in Appendix 5.

- 2.8 The age structure of Inverclyde's population remains unchanged from 2017 and continues to broadly reflect the national picture:
- 16% of the population is aged under 16 years (Scotland, 17%)
 - 63% of the population is aged 16-64 years (Scotland, 64%)
 - 21% of the population is aged 65 years and over (Scotland, 19%)
- 2.9 Looking at population changes nationally, the council areas with the largest population increases between mid-2017 and mid-2018 were Midlothian (+1.39%), City of Edinburgh (+1.03%) and East Lothian (+0.91%). Midlothian had the highest level of migration from within Scotland of all council areas (1.2%).
- 2.10 The area with the largest proportion of its population leaving for other areas within Scotland was Aberdeen City, which saw 0.8% of its mid-2017 population leave for another council area in the year to mid-2018. This is likely to be attributable to the downturn in the economy of Aberdeen City in recent years.
- 2.11 Appendix 6 shows the levels of economic activity and inactivity across all council areas in Scotland. The chart shows that some council areas in Scotland experiencing depopulation between 2017- 2018 still have high levels of economic activity, relative to other areas in Scotland, demonstrating the multi-dimensional nature of depopulation.
- 2.12 Currently, work around repopulation is primarily the responsibility of the Inverclyde Alliance Population Partnership and an Action Plan on repopulation was considered by the Alliance Board at its meeting on 18 March 2019. The implications of these latest population figures will be considered by the Population Partnership and next steps agreed in line with the approved Action Plan.

3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the Alliance Board:

- Notes the latest mid-year population estimates for Inverclyde and Scotland;
- Remits it to the Inverclyde Alliance Population Partnership to consider these latest population statistics and agree any additional actions in connection with these.

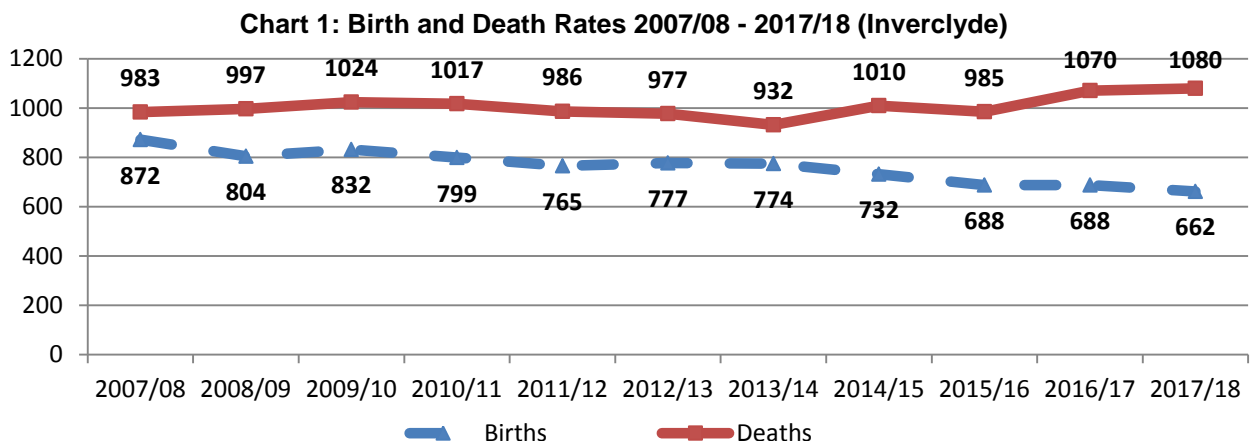
Louise McVey
Corporate Policy, Performance and Partnership Manager

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. On 25 April 2019 the National Records for Scotland (NRS) published 'Mid-Year Population Estimates Scotland, Mid 2018'. The report provides population estimates for Scotland, its council areas and NHS boards by sex and age.
- 4.2 Population estimates are based on the census (2011) 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).
- 4.3 In addition, every two years the Office of National Statistics (ONS), in consultation with NRS and the other constituent countries of the UK, produces a principal population projection and a number of variant projections based on alternative plausible assumptions of future fertility, mortality and migration, at a national level for the UK and its constituent countries. The last population projection report was published on 28 March 2018.
- 4.4 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 areas such as education and health.
- 4.5 Stemming and ultimately reversing population decline is a key priority for the council and its partners involved in the regeneration of Inverclyde. Currently work around repopulation is primarily the responsibility of the Inverclyde Alliance Population Partnership.

5.0 INVERCLYDE MID YEAR POPULATION ESTIMATE (30 JUNE 2018)

- 5.1 As at 30 June 2018, the population of Inverclyde was estimated to be 78,150; this is a 610 (-0.77%) decrease compared to the 2017 mid-year population estimate, 78,760.
- 5.2 Inverclyde is one of 14 council areas in Scotland to have had an estimated decrease in population between mid-2017 and mid-2018. Population decline ranges from -0.08% in East Ayrshire to -0.77% in Inverclyde. Appendix 1 shows the population change in council areas across Scotland between mid-2017 and mid-2018.
- 5.3 The largest driver of population change in Inverclyde between mid-2017 and mid-2018 continued to be negative natural change (-0.53%). There were 1,080 deaths in Inverclyde compared in 662 births, resulting in natural change of -418. The 10 year trend in births and deaths and natural change is shown in charts 1 and 2 below.



Additional trend information on birth and death rates in Inverclyde over the past 10 years is provided in Appendix 2.

A far smaller proportion of population change is due to 'other' changes' (-0.02%), which includes changes in the number of prisoners or armed forces populations.

5.4 According to the National Records of Scotland 'Inverclyde Council Area Profile', Inverclyde had the second highest standardised death in Scotland in 2017, 12.6 (deaths per 1,000 population) in Inverclyde compared to 10.7 (deaths per 1,000 population in Scotland). The leading cause of death for males in 2017 was ischaemic heart disease, followed by lung cancer. The leading cause of death for females in the same year was dementia and Alzheimer Disease followed by ischaemic heart disease. Appendix 3 provides further information on the leading causes of death in Inverclyde.

5.5 A far smaller proportion of population change is due to 'other' changes' (-0.02%), which includes changes in the number of prisoners or armed forces populations.

5.6 Following a small positive net migration figure (+10) in Inverclyde in the year to mid-2017, it is disappointing that the latest estimates show that between mid-2017 and mid-2018, out-migration in Inverclyde was again higher than in-migration, with an estimated 1,470 people moving into the area and 1,650 leaving, resulting in net civilian migration of -180 or -0.22%. The level of out-migration is higher than in any of the previous 6 years shown in the chart below, which tracks the migration pattern in Inverclyde since the 2011 Census.

Chart 3: Migration pattern mid 2011 - mid 2018

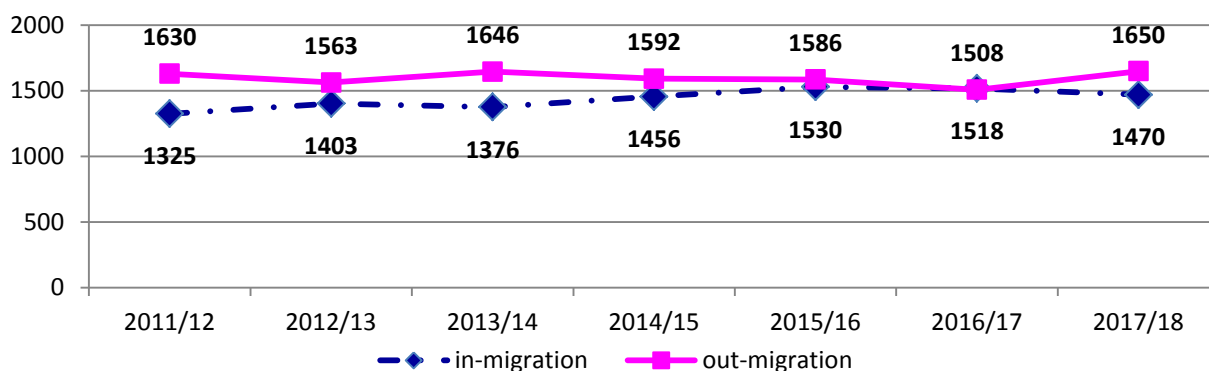
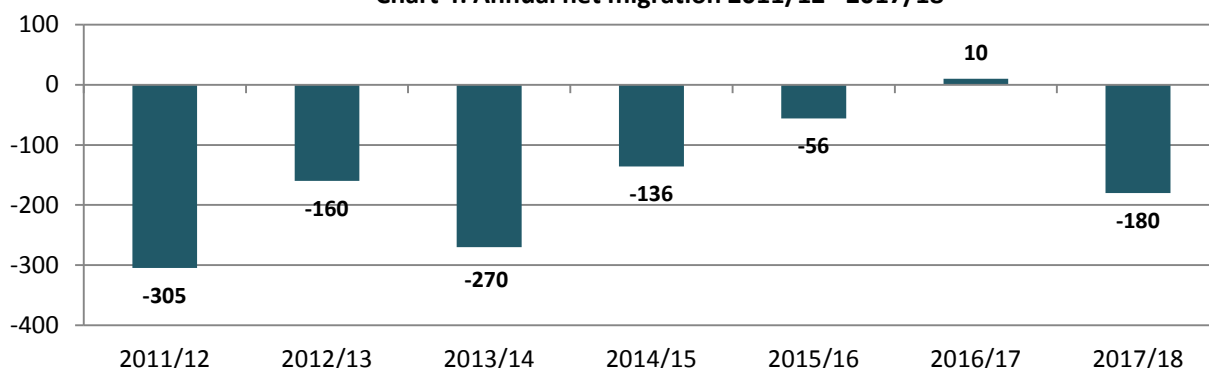


Chart 4 below shows the change in annual net migration figures over the same period.

Chart 4: Annual net migration 2011/12 - 2017/18



The components of population change, including natural change and migration, for all Scottish council areas is shown in Appendix 4.

5.7 Of those moving into Inverclyde, 71% of people came from within Scotland, 24% of in-migrants came from the rest of the UK and 5% from overseas. Of those leaving Inverclyde, 76% went elsewhere in Scotland, 16% went to the rest of the UK and 8% went overseas. The origin and destination of migrants across all council areas is provided in Appendix 4.

5.8 The age structure of Inverclyde's population in mid-2018 remains unchanged from 2017 and

broadly reflects the national picture:

- 16% of the population is aged under 16 years (Scotland, 17%)
- 63% of the population is aged 16-64 years (Scotland, 64%)
- 21% of the population is aged 65 years and over (Scotland, 19%)

6.0 NATIONAL POPULATION CHANGES

6.1 *Mid-2018 estimates*

Scotland's estimated mid-2018 population was 5,438,100. Scotland's population has increased every year for the past 18 years to a record high in 2018.

6.2 Scotland's population growth has slowed in the past two years from 0.6% in the year to mid-2016 to 0.2% in the year to mid-2018 (13,300 people).

6.3 The change in the population nationally has been driven by positive net migration, which despite decreasing over the past two years, still saw 20,900 more people arriving in Scotland than leaving. Migration has been the main driver of Scotland's population growth over the past 18 years.

6.4 In contrast, Scotland has negative natural change with 7,700 more deaths than births over the same period, which is the largest natural decrease on record. This is attributed to a 10% increase in the number of deaths nationally between December 2017 and March 2018, compared with the previous year.

6.5 The population of 18 council areas across Scotland increased between mid-2017 and mid-2018, whilst 14 council areas are estimated to have experienced a population decrease. This compares to 11 council areas experiencing population decline the previous year. The three additional councils estimated to have had a decline in population between mid-2017 and 2018 are Clackmannanshire, South Ayrshire and Na h-Eileanan Siar. The change from population growth to depopulation in Na h-Eileanan Siar and Clackmannanshire is attributed to less migration into both areas than the previous year. For South Ayrshire, the change was driven by less migration into the area and an increase in the number of deaths compared with year to mid-2017.

6.6 The council areas which saw growth from migration within Scotland were the suburban areas outside of the cities. Midlothian grew by the largest amount (1.2%), followed by East Lothian (0.8%), East Renfrewshire (0.7%), Renfrewshire (0.7%) and East Dunbartonshire (0.5%) respectively. The area with the largest population leaving for other areas within Scotland was Aberdeen City, which saw 0.8% of its mid-2017 population leave for another council area in the year to mid-2018. This is likely to be attributable to the downturn in the economy of Aberdeen City in recent years, which has resulted in a decrease in the employment rate in the area.

6.7 A chart showing the levels of economic activity and inactivity across all Council areas in Scotland is provided in Appendix 6. The chart shows that some council areas in Scotland experiencing depopulation between 2017-2018 still have high levels of economic activity, relative to other areas in Scotland, which demonstrates the multi-dimensional nature of depopulation.

7.0 IMPLICATIONS

7.1 Legal: None

7.2 Finance: None

7.3 Personnel: None

7.4 Equality and Diversity: Mid-year estimates and population projections highlight a rise in an

elderly population going forward 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: Many social and economic factors influence population change, including policies adopted by both central and local government. It is hoped that the work on delivering positive outcomes for the people of Inverclyde, coupled with the work being carried led by the Population Partnership to raise the profile of Inverclyde will have a positive impact on future migration and natural change and encourage more people to come and live here.
- 7.6 Inequalities: There is a danger that a reduction in population will widen the inequalities within Inverclyde as it is likely to be those with a higher level of skills or qualifications that are leaving the area.

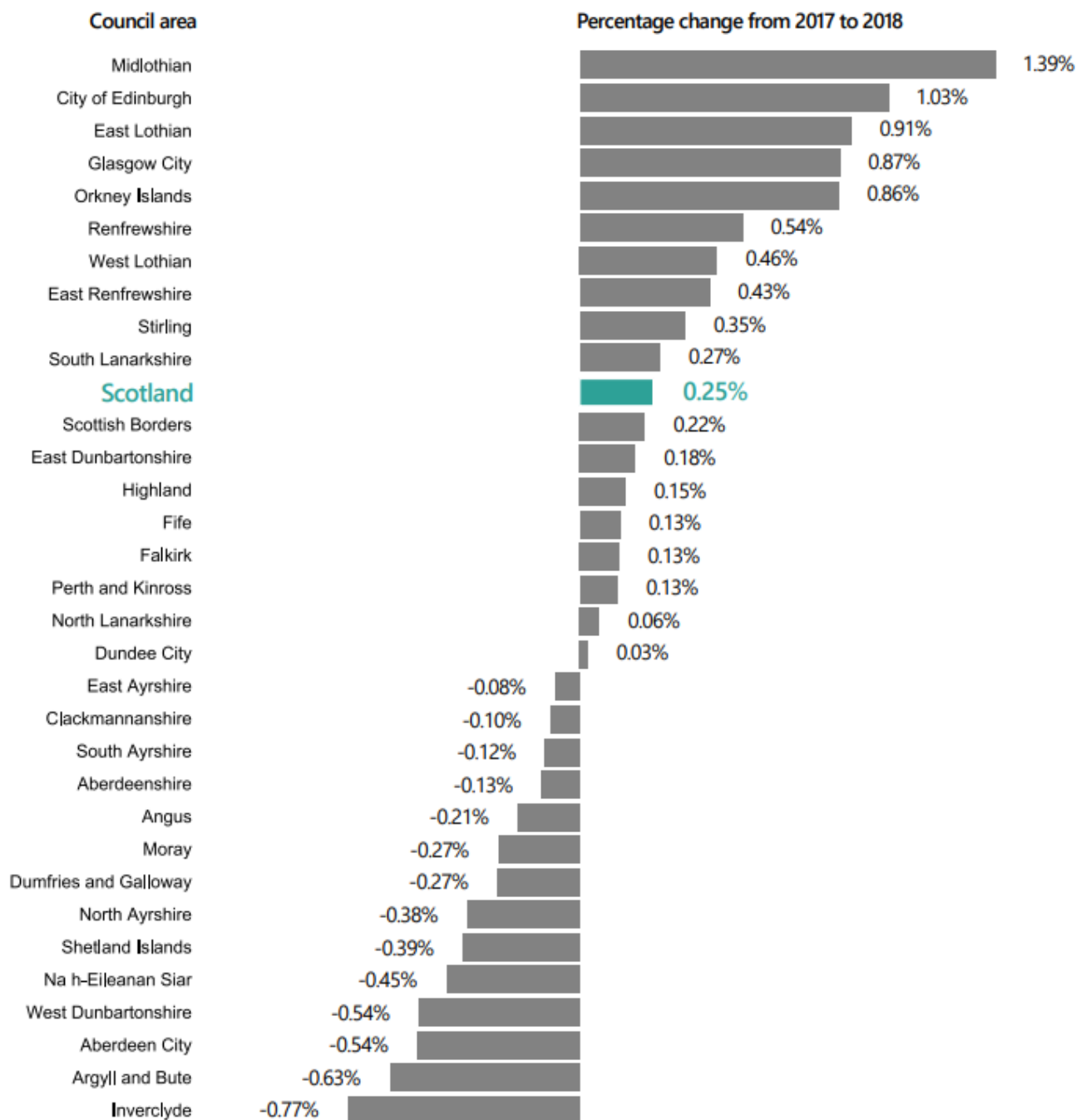
8.0 CONSULTATIONS

- 8.1 None.

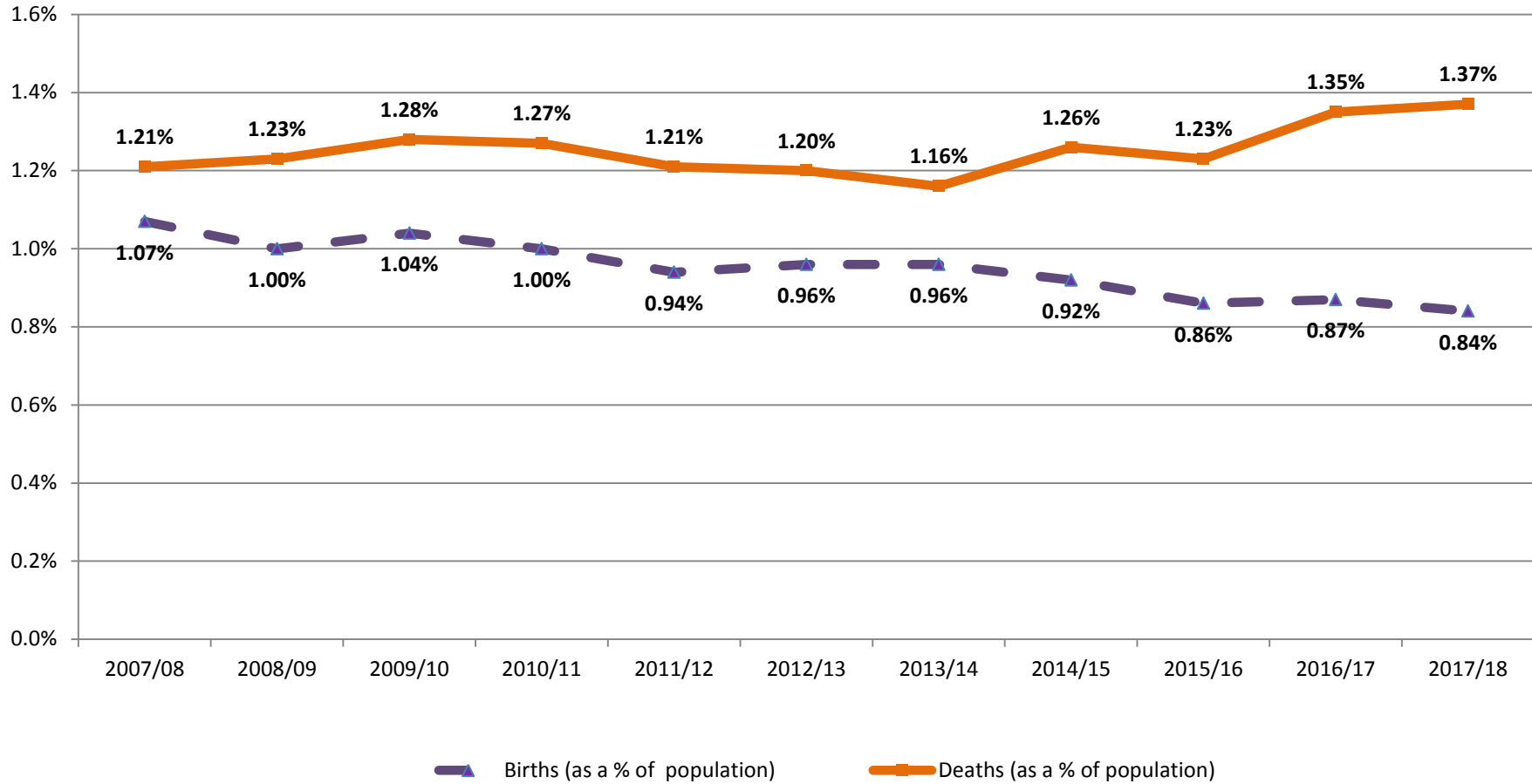
9.0 LIST OF BACKGROUND PAPERS

- 9.1 None.

Population change across Scotland's council Areas mid 2017 - mid 2018

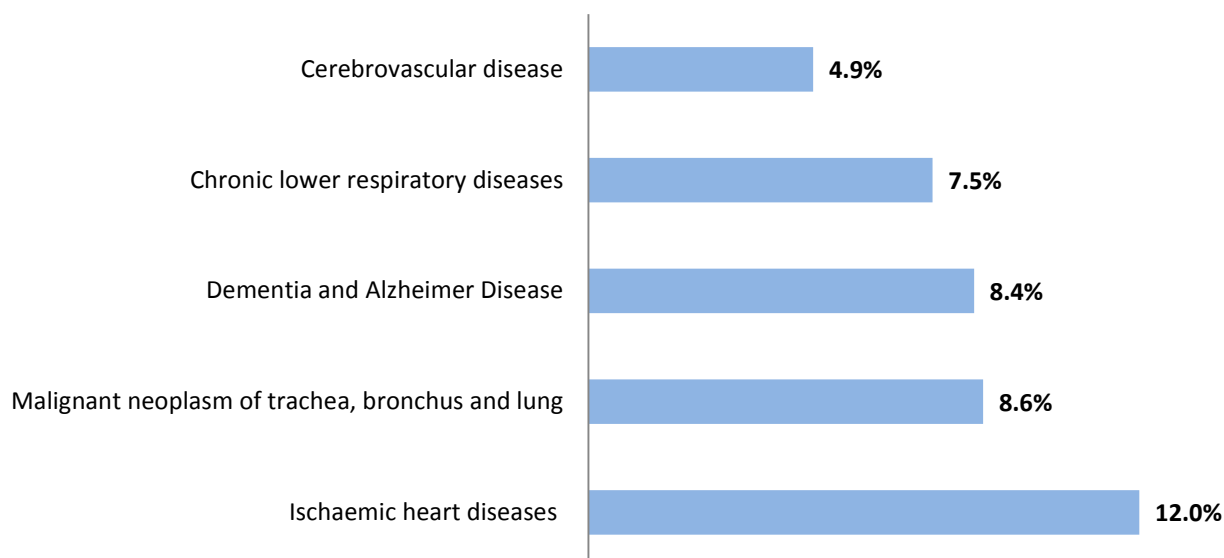


Births and Deaths as a % of total population (Inverclyde)

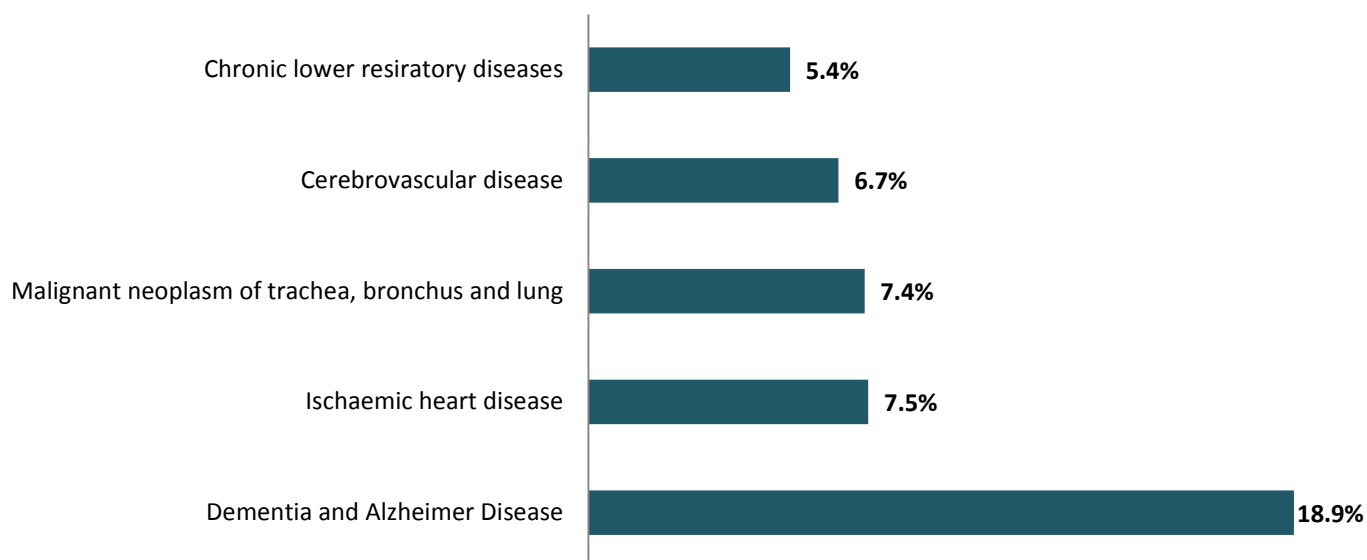


The information shown below is based on a list of causes developed by the World Health Organisation and published by National Records of Scotland.

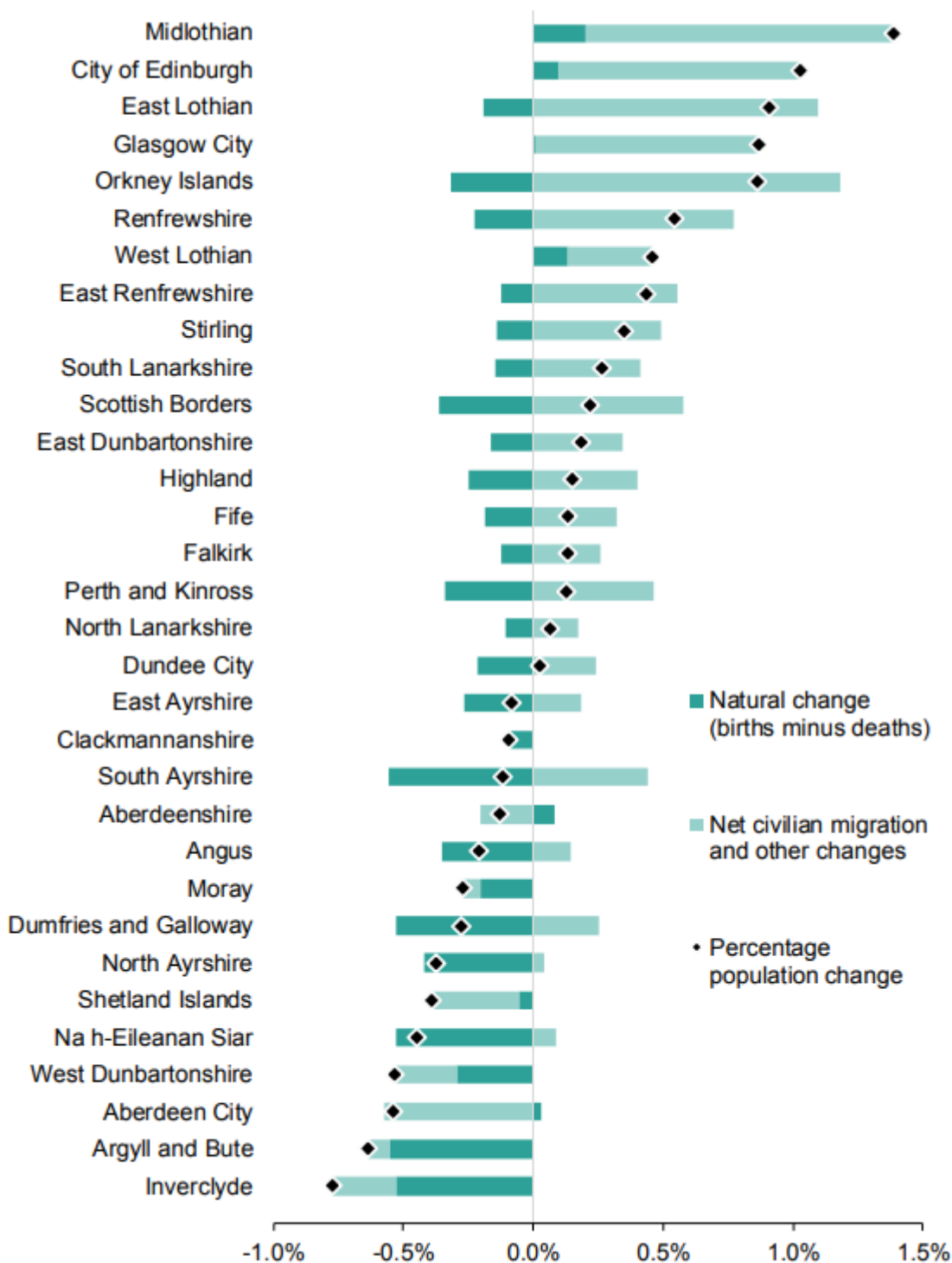
Inverclyde male leading of cause of death, 2017



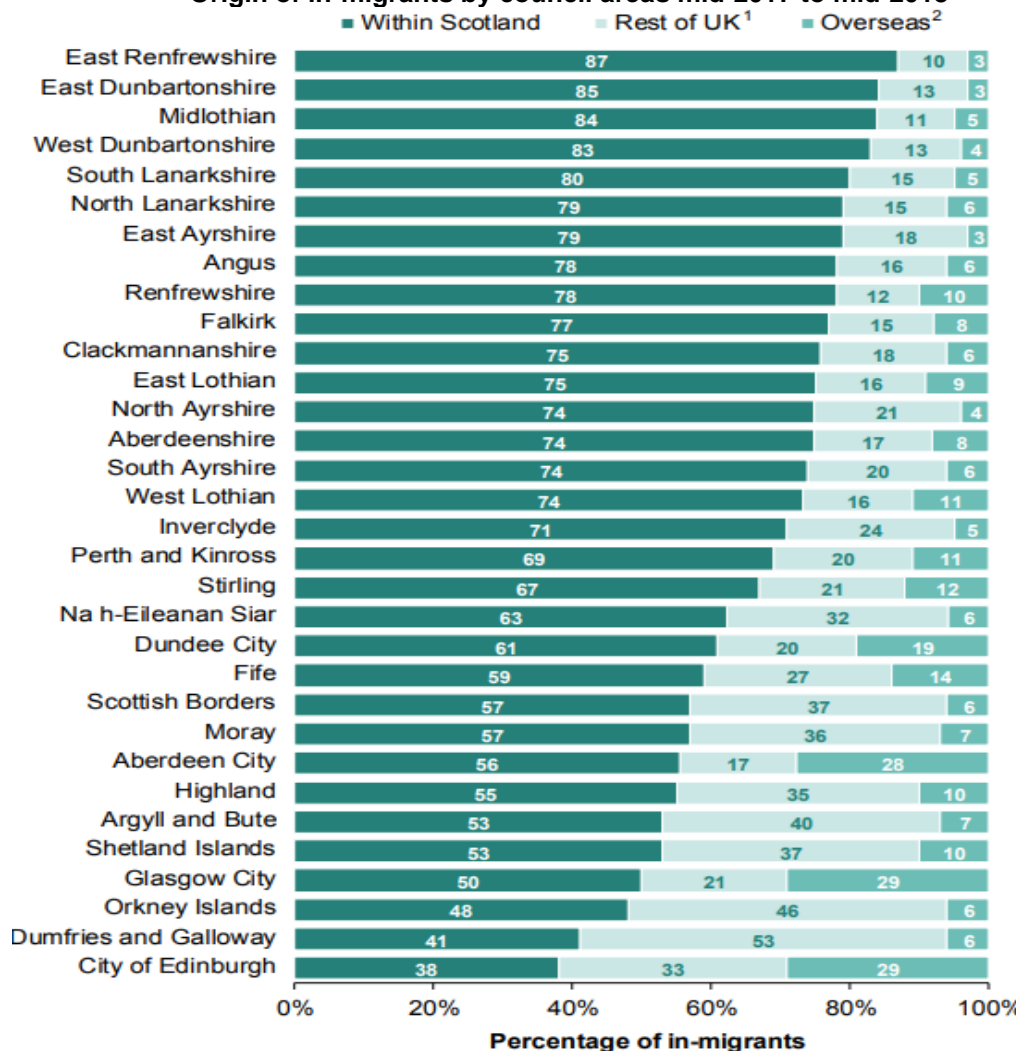
Inverclyde female leading of cause of death, 2017



Components of population change for council areas mid-2017 to mid-2018

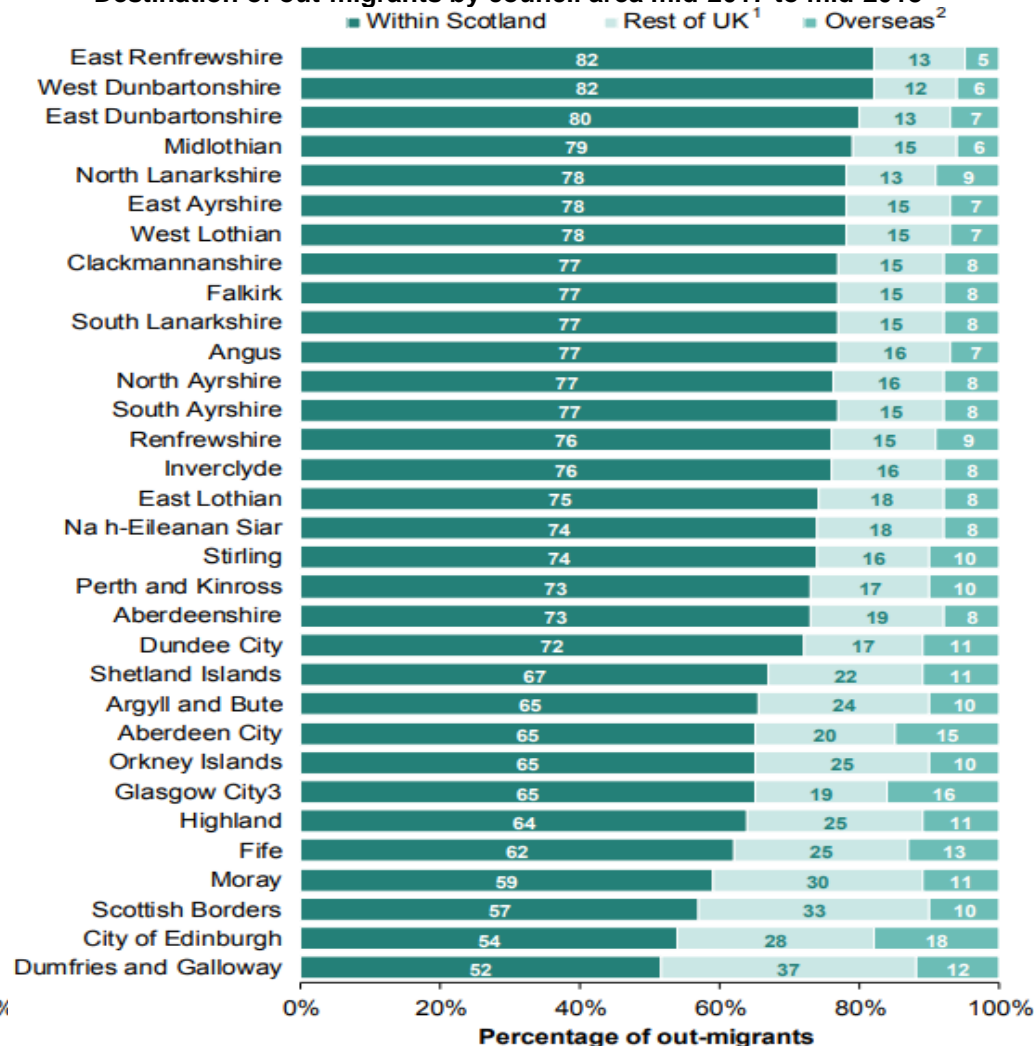


Origin of in-migrants by council areas mid-2017 to mid-2018



Footnotes 1) Figures for the rest of the UK exclude armed forces moves 2) Figures for overseas include asylum seekers & refugees. Rounded figures are used and may not add up to 100%.

Destination of out-migrants by council area mid-2017 to mid-2018



Footnotes 1) Figures for the rest of the UK exclude armed forces moves 2) Figures for overseas include asylum seekers and refugees. Rounded figures are used and may not add up to 100%.

% of the population economically active and economically inactive Jan 2018- Dec 2018