

# Population Programme Dashboard



A [Population Taskforce](#) and Population Programme were established in June 2019 by the Scottish Government to consider Scotland’s future population challenges.

The [National Performance Framework](#) (NPF) includes an indicator on Scotland’s population under the [National Outcome](#) “*we are open, connected and make a positive contribution internationally*”. This dashboard includes the NPF indicator as well as a number of other indicators to monitor progress and understand the challenges facing the population programme. These are structured around population structure and distribution, priority areas agreed by the Population Taskforce.

As agreed by the Population Taskforce, the [Scottish Government’s aim](#) is to make communities across Scotland attractive places to live, work, bring up families and to move to; so that Scotland’s population profile improves sustainable and inclusive economic growth and wellbeing.

## Population Programme Indicators

### Population Structure

#### Population age structure

Proportion of children, people aged 16-64 and people aged 65 and over.

This measure helps understand the changing age structure, to help inform planning and delivery of services.

The NPF includes an indicator on **Healthy Life Expectancy** which is also monitored under the population programme to understand population health in the context of our changing age structure.

#### Active dependency ratio

Number of people aged 16 and over economically inactive per 1,000 economically active.

Takes into account people living healthier lives for longer and being economically active at older ages, providing a more meaningful picture of economic dependency.

### Population Distribution

#### Population change by council\*

Number of council areas experiencing population decline.

Population growth is not uniform across all of Scotland. This measure helps monitor how many councils are experiencing depopulation.

\* [NPF Population indicator](#) – a single measure is needed for NPF monitoring.

#### Population change within councils

Percentage of data zones (small areas) within each council experiencing population decline.

All council areas have pockets of depopulation. This measure helps understand how that is changing over time.

An interactive [Population Programme Dashboard](#) is being developed to monitor progress on the indicators in line with NPF monitoring. This will allow users to access data for Scotland and for each council area.

# Population Programme Indicators - Scotland

## Population structure

### Population size

Proportion of the population aged **0 to 15**. In mid-2019, 17% of the population was aged 0 to 15, unchanged from mid-2014.

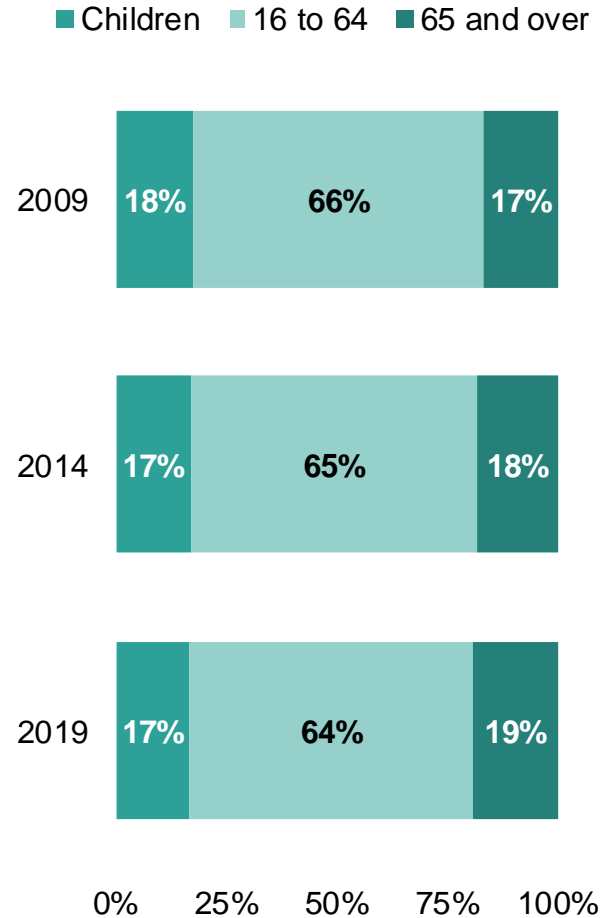
↔ Population maintaining

Proportion of the population aged **16 to 64**. In mid-2019, 64% of the population was aged 16 to 64, down from 65% in mid-2014.

↓ Population decreasing

Proportion of the population aged **65 and over**. In mid-2019, 19% of the population was aged 65 and over, up from 18% in mid-2014.

↑ Population increasing



### Active dependency ratio

Number of people aged 16 and over that are economically inactive per 1,000 economically active.

In mid-2019, there were 610 economically inactive people per 1,000 active, up from 608 in mid-2018.

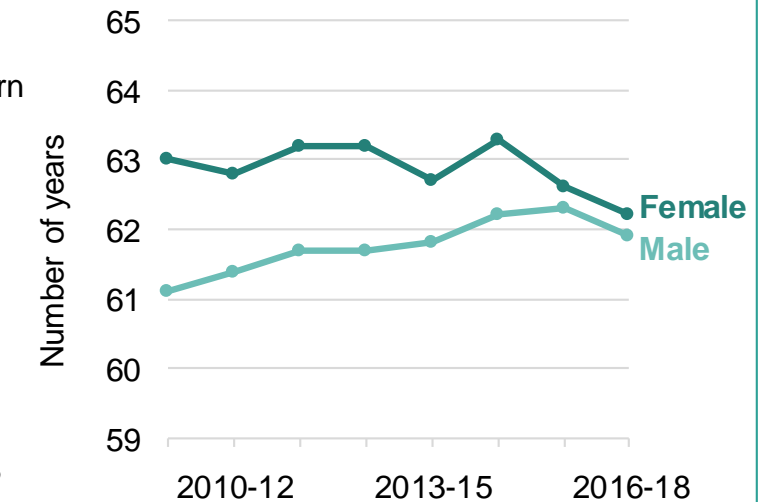
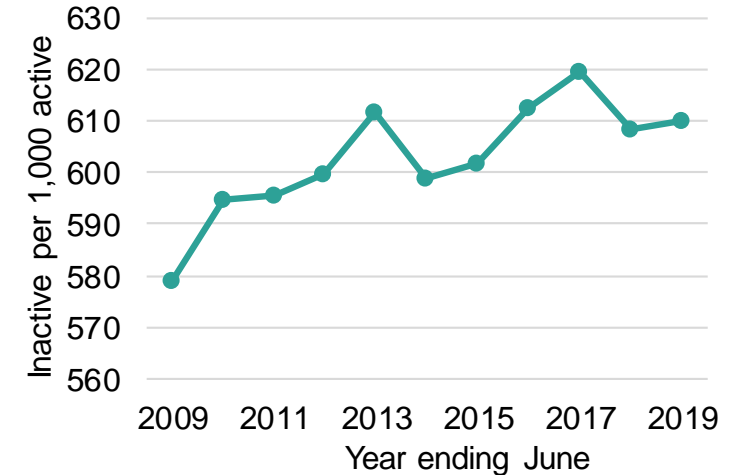
↓ Performance worsening

### Healthy life expectancy

Average number of years a new born baby could be expected to live in 'good' or 'very good' health. **NPF indicator.**

In 2016-2018, healthy life expectancy for males was 61.9 years, whilst for females the figure was 62.2 years. There was little change in healthy life expectancy between 2015-2017 and 2016-2018 for males or females.

↔ Performance maintaining



# Population Programme Indicators - Scotland

## Population distribution

### Population change by council

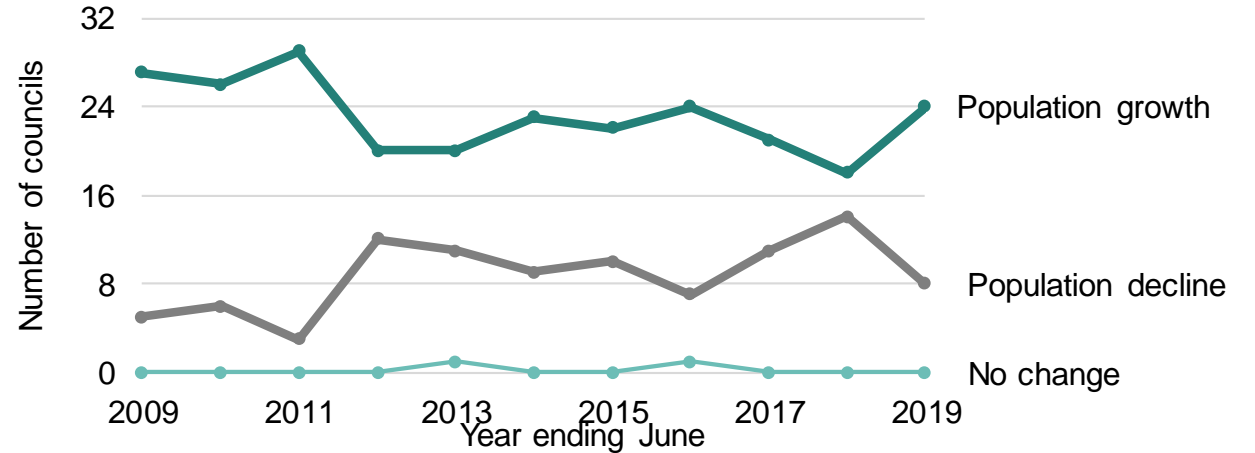
The number of councils experiencing population decline.

#### NPF Population Indicator.

In the year to mid-2019, 8 council areas faced depopulation, down from 14 council areas in the year to mid-2018.



Performance improving



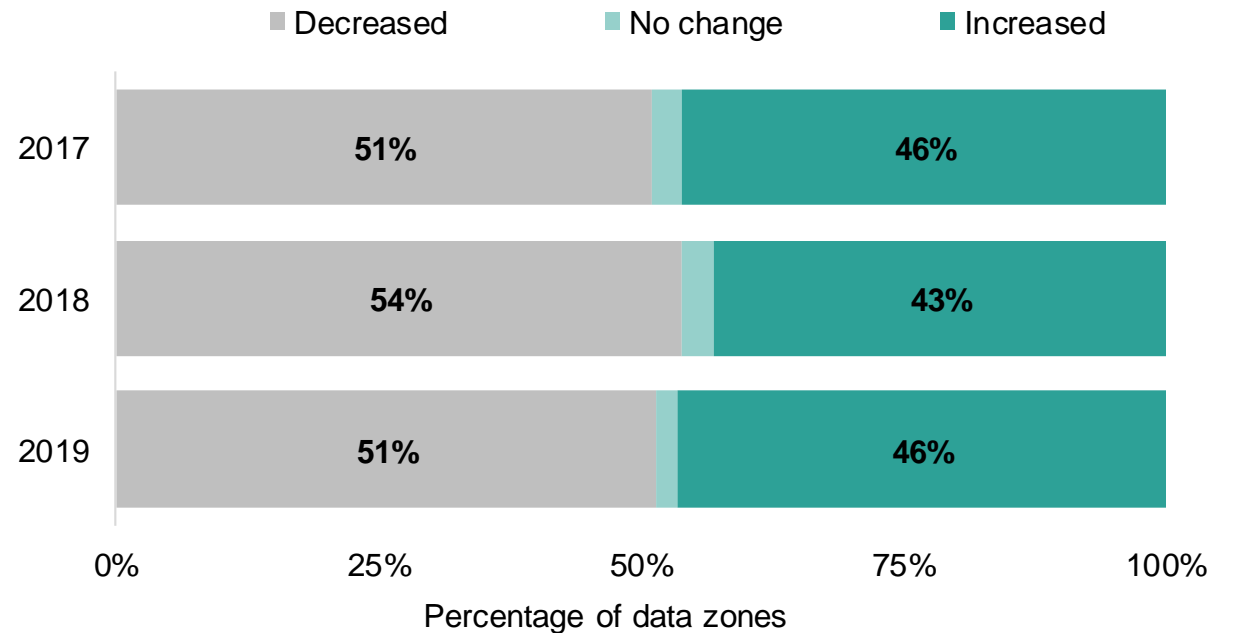
### Population change within councils

Percentage of data zones (small areas) within each council experiencing population decline.

In the year to mid-2019, 51% of data zones within Scotland experienced depopulation, down from 54% in the previous year.



Performance improving



## Other Measures - Scotland

### Net migration in the year to 30 June 2019

#### Total net migration

30,200



9,300 from the previous year

#### Net rest of the UK migration

10,000



no change from the previous year

#### Net overseas migration

20,200



9,300 from the previous year

### Components of population change

In the year to mid-2019, **natural change** (births minus deaths) accounted for -0.1% of population change, up from -0.14% the previous year.



Not adding to the population

Net migration from the **rest of the UK** accounted for 0.18% of population change, the same value as the previous year.

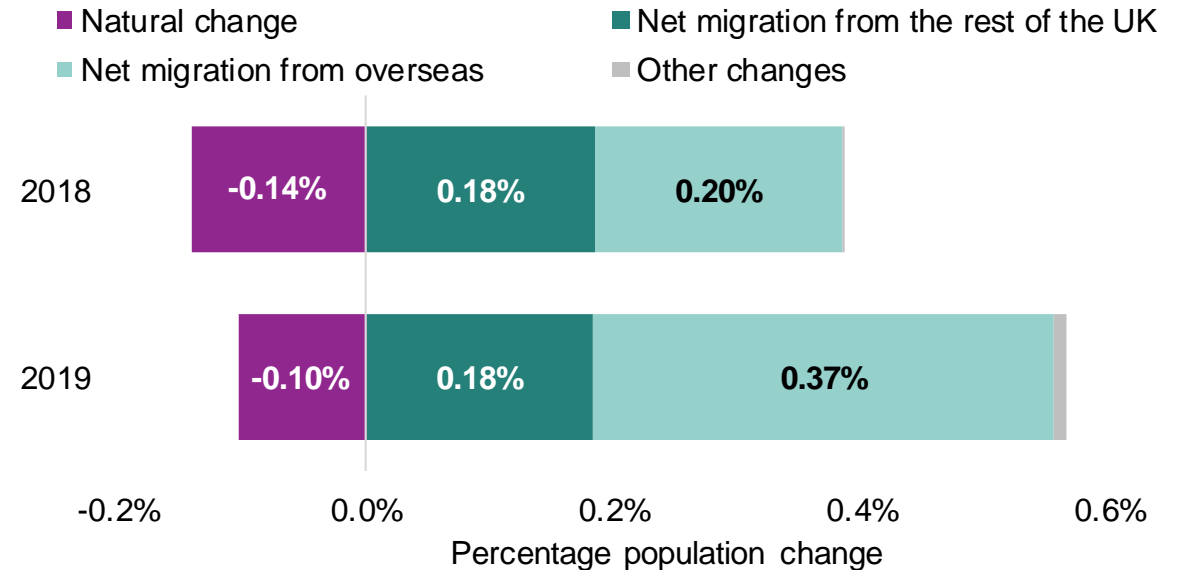


Adding to the population

Net migration from **overseas** accounted for 0.37% of population change, up from 0.2% the previous year.



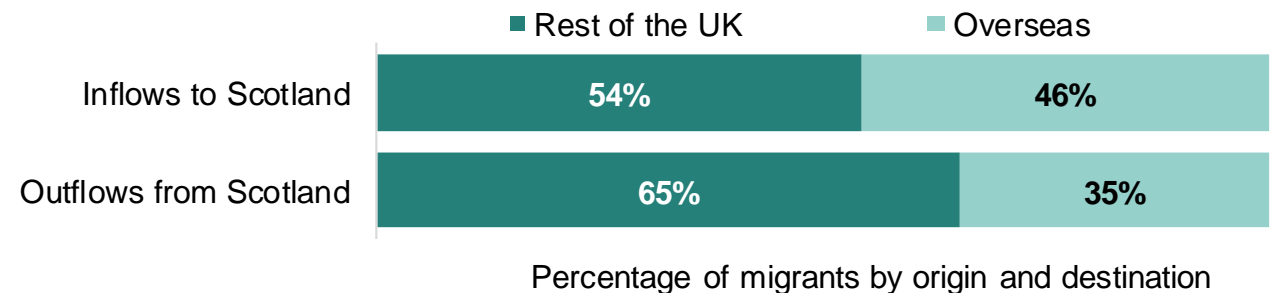
Adding to the population



### Migrants by origin and destination

In the year to mid-2019, more than half of people (54%) moving to Scotland came from the rest of the UK. The other 46% came from overseas.

Over the same period, 65% of people leaving Scotland moved to the rest of the UK, with 35% of people leaving Scotland moving overseas.



# Population Programme Indicators – Criteria for change

## Population structure

### Population size

Population aged under 16, population aged 16 to 64 and population aged 65 and over:

- Population increasing if proportion of the population has increased.
- Population maintaining if proportion of the population has not changed.
- Population decreasing if proportion of the population has decreased.

---

### Healthy life expectancy (HLE)

Average number of years a new born baby could be expected to live in 'good' or 'very good' health:

- Performance improving if both male and female HLE has significantly increased or if HLE of one sex has significantly increased and there hasn't been a significant change in the other.
- Performance maintaining if male and female HLE has significantly changed in opposite directions or if there hasn't been a significant change for males and females.
- Performance worsening if both male and female HLE has significantly decreased or if HLE of one sex has significantly decreased and there hasn't been a significant change in the other.

---

### Active dependency ratio

Number of economically inactive people (aged 16 and over) per 1,000 economically active people (aged 16 and over):

- Performance improving if ratio has increased.
- Performance maintaining if ratio has not changed.
- Performance worsening if ratio has decreased.

## Population distribution

### Population change by council

Number of councils experiencing population decline:

- Performance improving if number of councils has decreased.
- Performance maintaining if number of councils has not changed.
- Performance worsening if number of councils has increased.

---

### Population change within councils

Percentage of data zones (small areas) within each council experiencing population decline:

- Performance improving if percentage of data zones has decreased.
- Performance maintaining if percentage of data zones has not changed.
- Performance worsening if percentage of data zones has increased.