

## 3. THE POPULATION OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

### 3.2 Population change

#### 3.2.1 Population change and projections - Buckinghamshire

Buckinghamshire's population is estimated to have increased by 3.3% since 2011, from 505,283 (Census, 2011) to 521,922 in 2014. This increase is higher than that estimated for the South East region (2.8%) and England overall (2.5%) over the same period.

ONS produces population projections based on Census data and assumptions about future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. Table 1 shows ONS population projections for Buckinghamshire from 2015 up to 2025. The total population in 2025 is expected to increase by about 40,000, an increase of 7.7%. This increase is expected to represent an increase in the proportion of older adults, with the proportion of the population aged under 19 years expected to remain stable at around 25% of the total and the proportion of working age adults falling (table 2). The biggest proportional increase is in the number of those aged 80 and over, which is expected to increase by 44%. See Tables 1, 2 and Figure 1 below.

**Table 1 Population projections 2015 to 2025 for different age groups in Buckinghamshire (numbers) and % growth between 2015 and 2025.**

Age group	2015	2020	2025	% change in population between 2015 and 2025 (number)
<19	129,600	134,300	139,900	7.9% (10,300)
20-64	295,800	300,500	301,900	2.1% (6,100)
65-79	70,000	75,700	82,100	17.3% (12,100)
80+	26,800	32,200	38,700	44.4% (11,900)
Total	522200	542700	562600	7.7% (40,400)

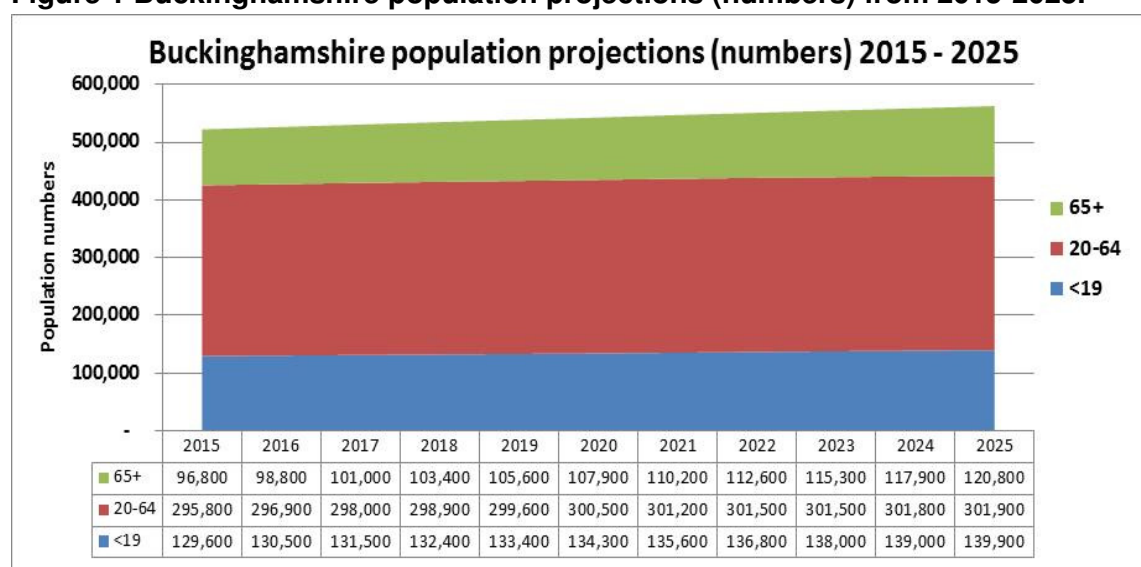
Source: Office for National Statistics, Sub-National Population Projections, 2014

**Table 2 Population proportions (%) for different age groups in Buckinghamshire**

Age group	2015 (Proportion)	2025 (Proportion)	% change in proportion between 2015 and 2025
<19	24.8%	24.8%	0%
20-64	56.6%	53.6%	-3%
65-79	13.4%	14.6%	1.2%
80+	5.1%	6.9%	1.8%

Source: ONS 2012 based sub-national population projections

**Figure 1 Buckinghamshire population projections (numbers) from 2015-2025.**



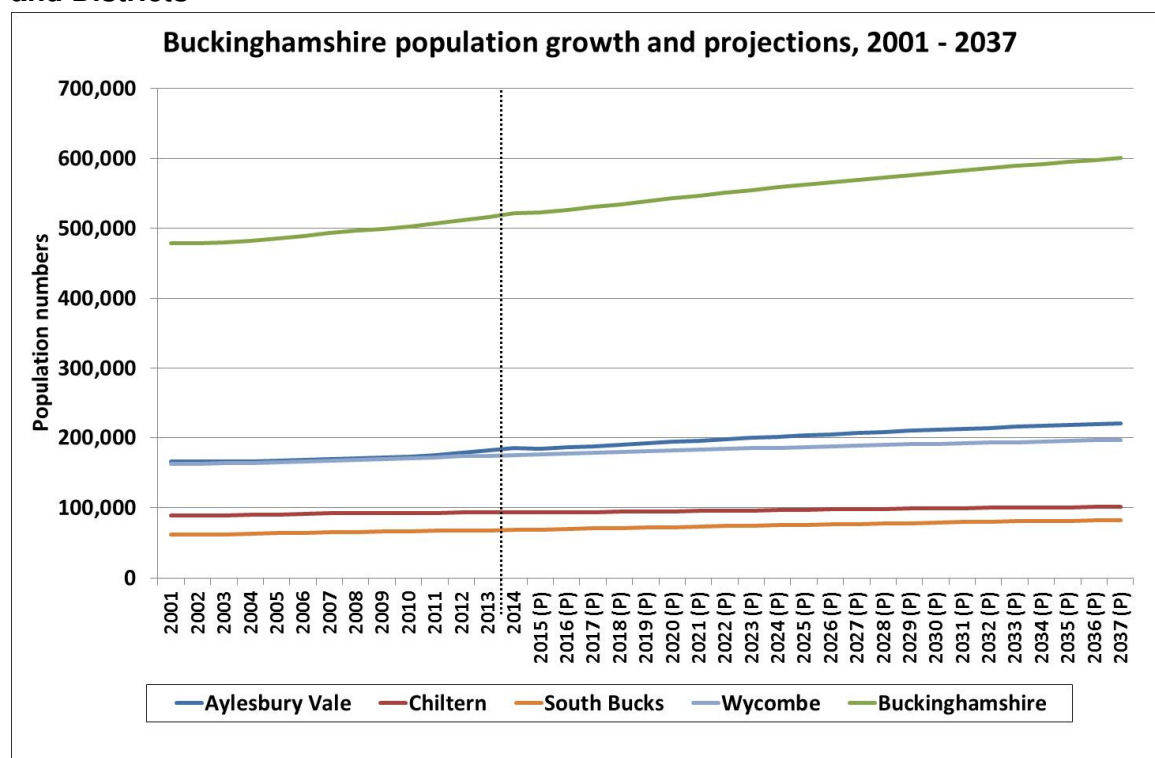
Source: ONS 2012 based sub-national population projections

### 3.2.2 Population change at District Council level

Figure 2 shows the change in the total population in Buckinghamshire and the District Council areas within the county between 2001 and 2014, and the projected change between 2015 and 2037, using ONS population projections. Between 2001 and 2014 the proportional increases in population were highest in Aylesbury Vale (11.2%) and South Bucks District Councils (10.6%), and comparatively lower in Wycombe (7.9%) and Chiltern (5.3%) District Councils. However, the total populations remain higher in Aylesbury Vale and Wycombe than in the other two Districts. Buckinghamshire's total population is expected to grow by 14.2% over the next 20 years (2014 to 2034), which is higher than the expected England growth (13.1%), but lower than the South East region (14.6%)<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Office for National Statistics Subnational Population Projections, 2012-based projections

**Figure 2 Population change 2001-2014, and projections 2015-2037, Buckinghamshire and Districts**



Source: ONS Subnational Population Estimates 2001-2014; ONS Subnational Population Projections 2015 onwards.

[(P) = Projections]

### 3.2.3 Housing and population growth

Housing development is one of the contributors to population growth which ONS population projections do not account for. According to estimates obtained from District Councils in Buckinghamshire, around 6,800 new homes have received planning permission to be built in Buckinghamshire over the next five years which will have an impact on population growth and the corresponding need for services such as education, health, social care and transport.

Table 3 shows population projections for Central Buckinghamshire (i.e. the area excluding South Buckinghamshire) for 2033, using three different baselines for comparison. Compared to a baseline total population of 446,702 in 2013, these give a predicted population of between 502,000 and 511,000, an increase of between 12.5% (around 56,000 additional residents) and 14.3% (around 64,000 additional residents) over the 20-year period. Therefore, the ONS population projections are likely to underestimate the population in Buckinghamshire in 2033 by approximately 12.5 to 14.3%. This data was obtained from Buckinghamshire’s Housing and Economic Development Needs Assessment conducted in November 2015. This needs assessment only looked at development in the Central Buckinghamshire area hence the tables below show figures for Aylesbury Vale, Chiltern and Wycombe

areas. Population projections and changes in terms of numbers and percentage - at Buckinghamshire District level as provided in Appendix 2 using ONS sub-national population projections estimates as the source.

**Table 3 Estimated population in Buckinghamshire Districts 2001 and 2013 and projected to 2033 based on 2012 based Sub-National Population Projections (SNPP) and two different 10-year migration trend scenarios.**

	<b>Aylesbury Vale</b>	<b>Chiltern</b>	<b>Wycombe</b>	<b>Central Buckinghamshire Total</b>
<b>ONS Population estimate 2013</b>	179,618	93,250	173,834	<b>446,702</b>
<b>Population projection 2033</b>				
<b>Baseline 2012 based-SNPP (5-year trend)</b>	214,975	100,117	193,419	<b>508,511</b>
<b>Baseline 10-year trend (2001-11)</b>	207,480	101,896	193,167	<b>502,544</b>
<b>Alternative 10-year tend (2004-14)</b>	213,988	102,306	194,659	<b>510,594</b>

Source: Buckinghamshire Housing and Economic Development Needs Assessment (HEDNA), Buckinghamshire County Council, 2015

Table 4 shows the projected growth in the number of households in Central Buckinghamshire Districts (excluding South Buckinghamshire) by 2033. There is expected to be an increase of between 32,418 and 35,532 households over the 20-year period 2013-2033. To accommodate this population, there would need to be between 33,621 and 36,853 additional dwellings over that period. [Source: HEDNA, 2015]

**Table 4 Household projections for the 20-year period 2013-33, Central Buckinghamshire Districts \***

<b>District</b>	<b>Projected average annual household growth</b>	<b>Additional household numbers by 2033</b>
Aylesbury Vale	920	18,400
Chiltern	228	4560
Wycombe	568	11,350
<b>Central Buckinghamshire Total *</b>	<b>1,716</b>	<b>34,320</b>

\*Excludes South Buckinghamshire since the HEDNA, 2015 considered housing developments in the Central Buckinghamshire area excluding South Bucks

Source: Buckinghamshire Housing and Economic Development Needs Assessment (HEDNA), Buckinghamshire County Council, 2015

### 3.2.4 Births

In 2014, there were 5,989 live births to mothers resident in Buckinghamshire (Table 5). Just over a third of these (36.9%) were born to mothers from Aylesbury Vale DC with a similar proportion in Wycombe DC (35.7%). In Chiltern DC and South Bucks DC the proportions were smaller, at 15.3% and 12.1% respectively<sup>2</sup>. There were 35 stillbirths in Buckinghamshire in 2014<sup>3</sup>.

**Table 5 Number of births and crude birth rate, Buckinghamshire and Districts**

	<b>Number of Births (% of total), 2008</b>	<b>Number of Births (% of total), 2014</b>	<b>Crude birth rate per 1,000, 2008</b>	<b>Crude birth rate per 1,000, 2014</b>
Aylesbury Vale	2,122 (34.9%)	2210 (36.9%)	12.3	12.0
Wycombe	2,325 (38.3%)	2138 (35.7%)	14.3	12.2
Chiltern	935 (15.4%)	916 (15.3%)	10.2	9.7
South Bucks	694 (11.4%)	725 (12.1%)	10.6	10.6
<b>Buckinghamshire</b>	<b>6,076</b>	<b>5,989</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>11.5</b>

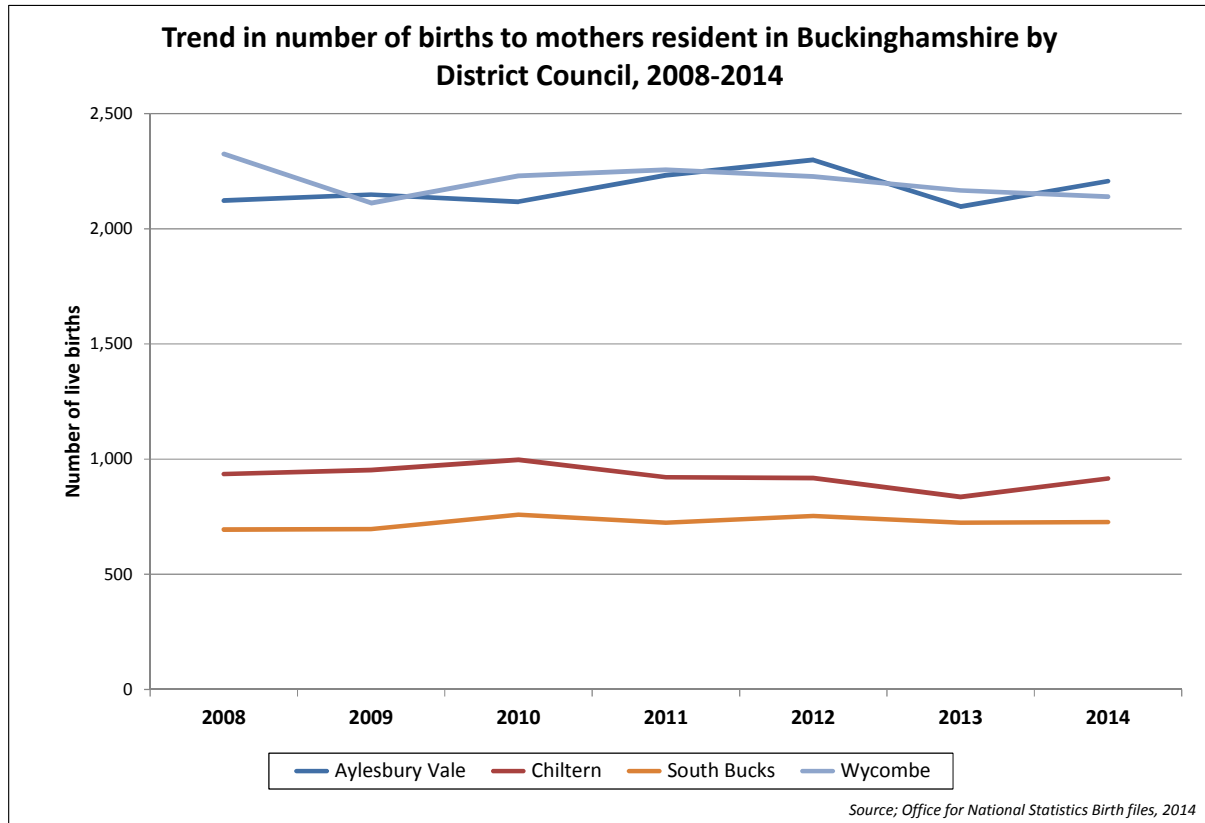
Source: Office for National Statistics

The actual number of births declined by 1.4% from 2008 to 2014, with a decline in the crude birth rate per 1,000 population in Buckinghamshire of 7.3% over the same period (Figures 3 and 4) reflecting an increase in the size of the overall population. Buckinghamshire has a lower birth rate than England. Within Buckinghamshire, Wycombe district has the highest birth rate and Chiltern district the lowest; however in 2014 Chiltern district had the biggest increase in births (increased by 10% from 2013 to 2014) followed by Aylesbury Vale (5%). Figure 5 shows that the number of live births is greater in the most deprived 20% of the Buckinghamshire population (DQ5), than in the least deprived 20% of the population (DQ1).

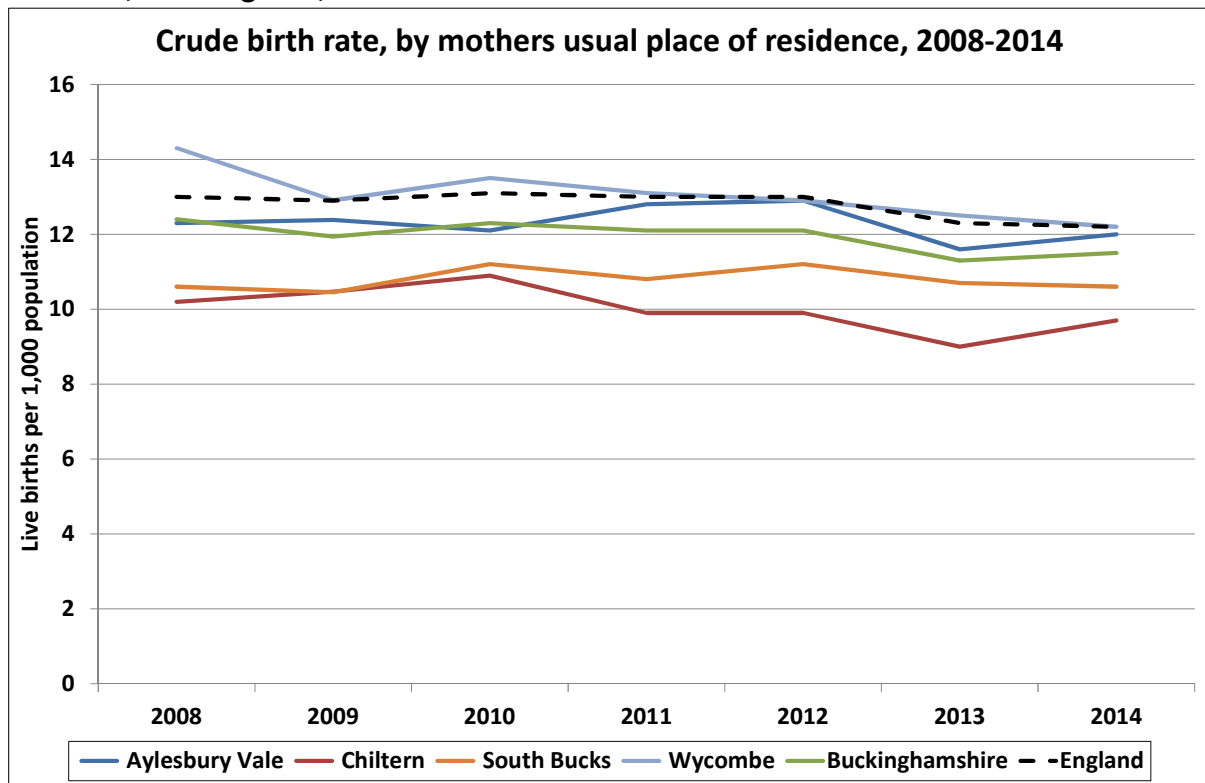
<sup>2</sup> Office for National Statistics Births by Area of Usual Residence of Mother, UK - 2014

<sup>3</sup> Health & Social Care Information Centre Annual Births Data, 2014

**Figure 3 Trend in number of births in Buckinghamshire at District level – 2008 to 2014**

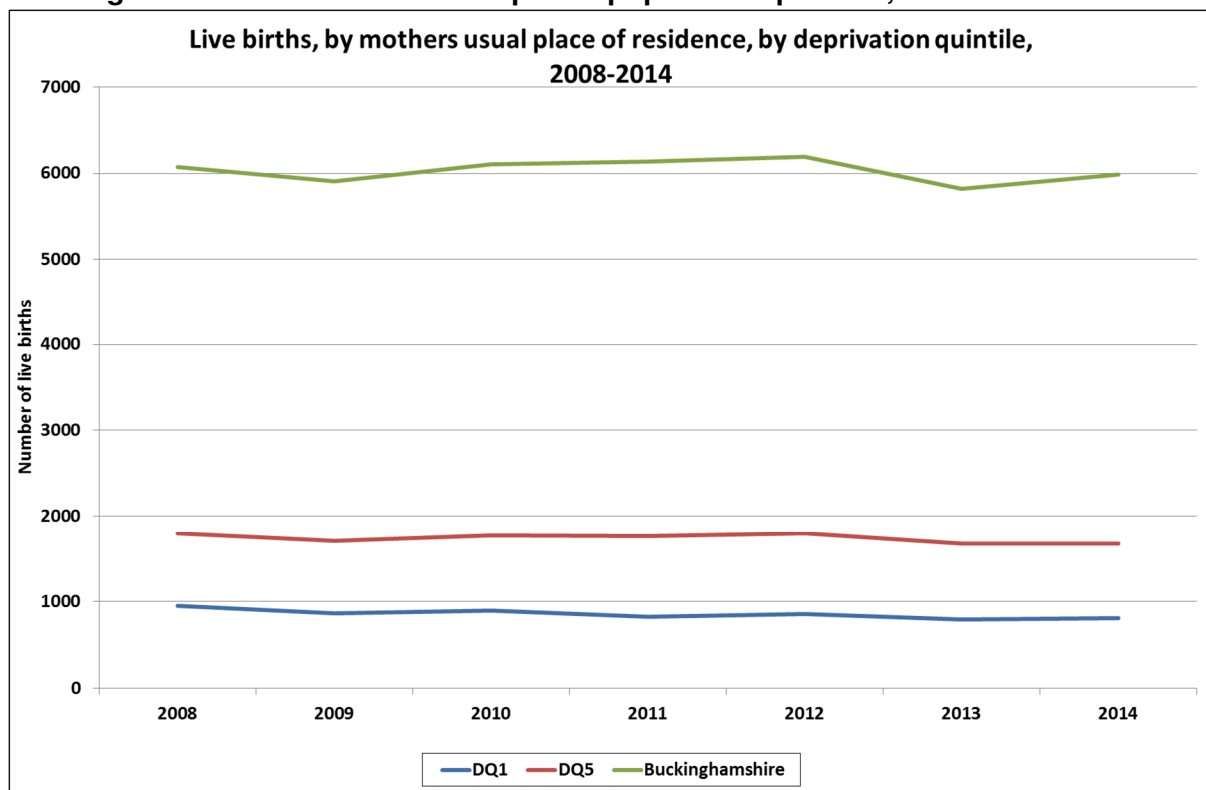


**Figure 4 Crude birth rate by mothers' usual place of residence, Buckinghamshire and Districts, and England, 2008-2014**



Source: ONS Births by Area of Usual Residence of Mother, UK - 2014

**Figure 5 Trend in number of births to mothers resident in Buckinghamshire, Buckinghamshire most and least deprived population quintiles, 2008-2014**



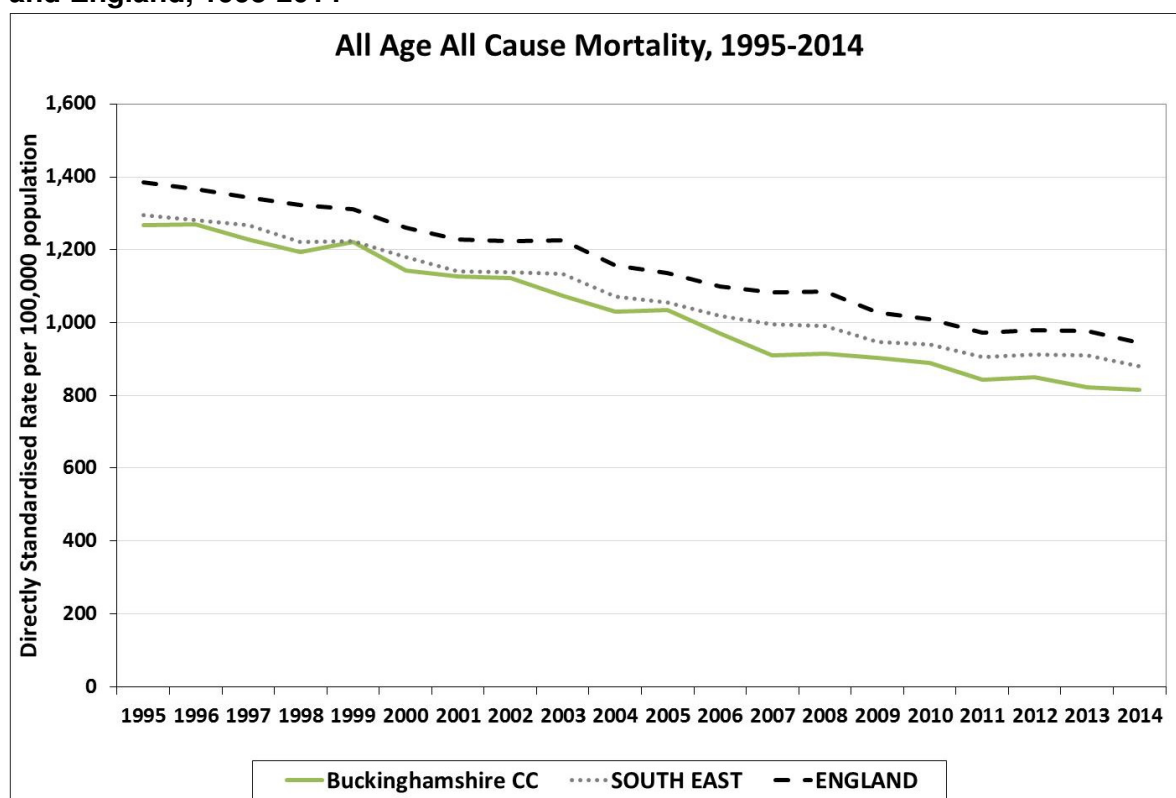
Source: Vital Statistics: Population and Health Reference Tables (annual data) - summer 2015 update

### 3.2.5 Deaths

#### 3.2.5.1 Mortality rates and trends

Mortality rates in Buckinghamshire and in England as a whole have been steadily declining over the last two decades. Buckinghamshire has seen a 36% reduction in all-age, all-cause mortality between 1995 and 2014, which is greater than the reduction seen nationally (32%) and across the South East region (32%)<sup>4</sup> (Figure 6).

**Figure 6 All-age all-cause mortality rate in persons in Buckinghamshire, South East and England, 1995-2014**



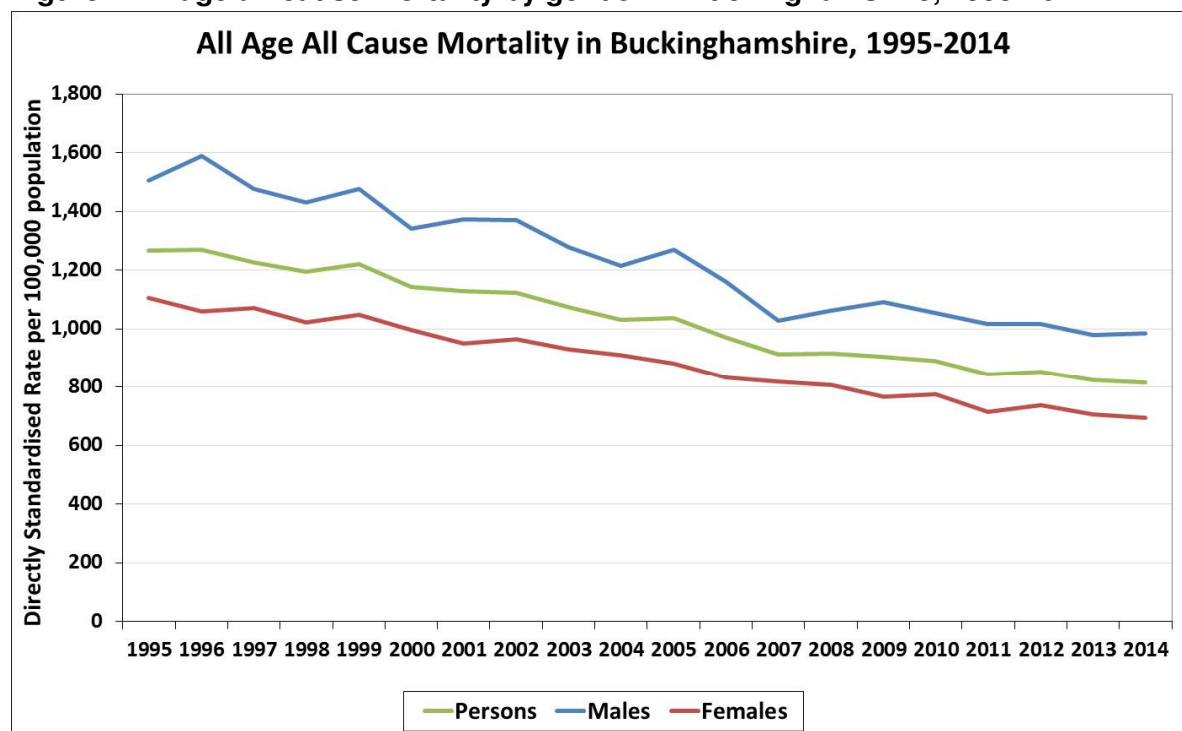
Source: HSCIC Indicator Portal, Mortality from all causes, 1995-2013 (Annual trends)

Similar to the National pattern, mortality rates in males in Buckinghamshire are higher than those in females. The gap between males and females has reduced, but not significantly. The all age all-cause mortality rates in Buckinghamshire have reduced by 37% from 1995 to 2014 in females, compared with 35% in males over the same period (Figure 7).

<sup>4</sup> Health & Social Care Information Centre Indicator Portal, Mortality from all causes, 1995-2013 (Annual trends), ID P00345



**Figure 7 All age all-cause mortality by gender in Buckinghamshire, 1995-2014**



Source: HSCIC Indicator Portal, Mortality from all causes, 1995-2013 (Annual trends)

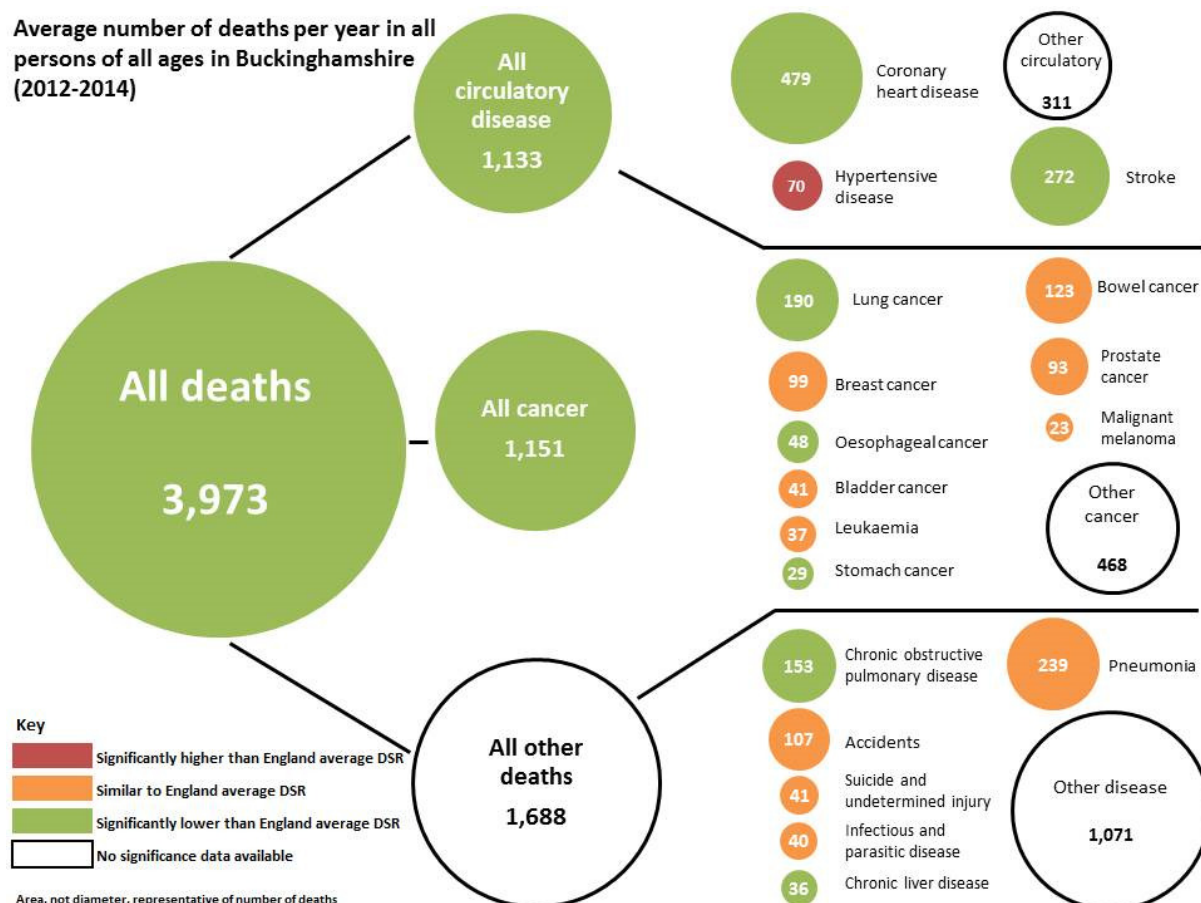
### 3.2.5.2 Commonest causes of death

The infographic in Figure 8 shows the average annual number of deaths due to the commonest causes in Buckinghamshire in 2012-14, and how these mortality rates compare with the England rates<sup>5</sup>. The main causes of death in Buckinghamshire are very similar to those nationally, with the largest group of deaths being due to circulatory diseases, and the second largest due to cancers. Around 43% of circulatory deaths were due to coronary heart disease, and 25% due to strokes. Among cancer deaths, the four commonest causes were lung cancer (17% of the total), bowel cancer (10%), breast cancer (9%) and prostate cancer (8%). The other commonest causes of death were respiratory conditions – chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and pneumonia.

Mortality rates in Buckinghamshire are significantly lower than National rates for all deaths, for all circulatory diseases and for all cancers. However, figure 8 identifies that the mortality rate due to hypertensive disease (conditions associated with high blood pressure) in Buckinghamshire was statistically significantly higher than the national rates.

<sup>5</sup> Health & Social Care Information Centre Indicator Portal

**Figure 8 Average annual number of deaths due to different causes in Buckinghamshire, 2012-14, and compared with England. Statistical significance is demonstrated using directly standardised mortality rates due to specific causes in Buckinghamshire and England.**



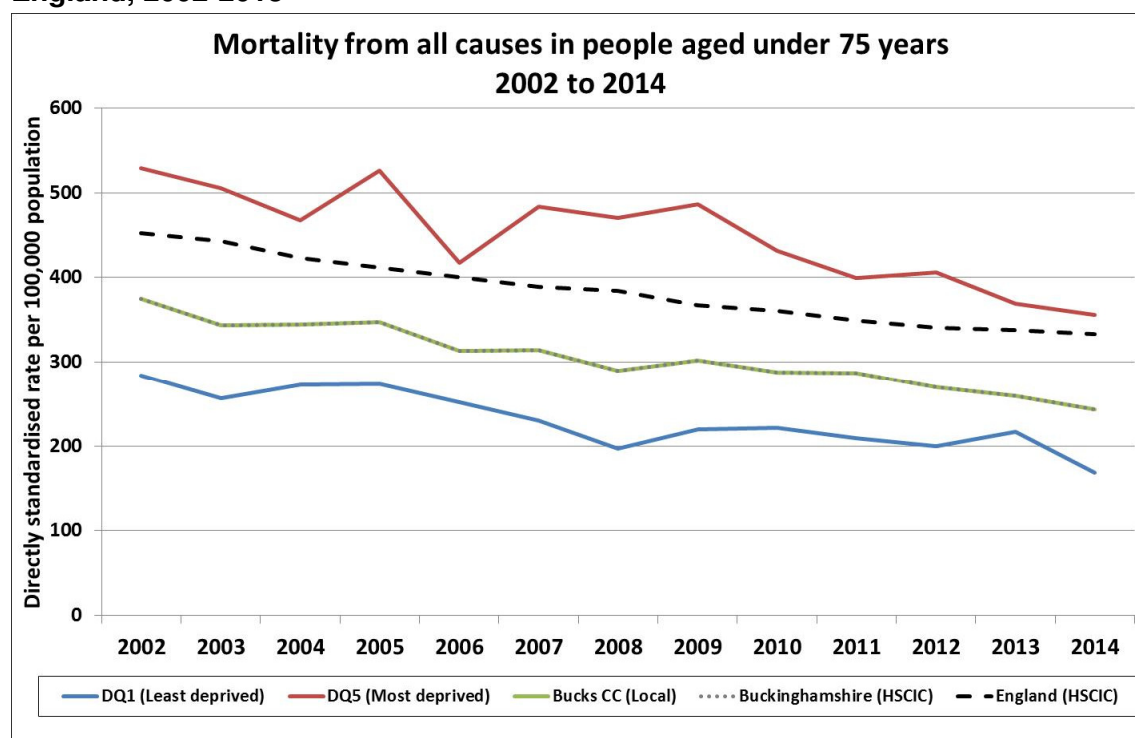
Source: HSCIC Indicator Portal

### 3.2.5.3 Premature Mortality

Premature deaths are defined as those occurring in people aged under 75 years of age. Around 1 in 3 deaths due to any cause in Buckinghamshire are premature deaths<sup>6</sup>. In common with the national pattern, the rate of premature deaths in the most deprived quintile of Buckinghamshire's population is statistically significantly higher compared to that in the least deprived quintile, and 46% higher when compared to the Buckinghamshire average (Figure 9). From 2002 to 2014, premature death rates have fallen faster in the most deprived quintile (40%) compared to the least deprived quintile (33%) with an absolute gap reduction of 24% from 2002 to 2014.

<sup>6</sup> Health & Social Care Information Centre Indicator Portal, Mortality from all causes, 1995-2013 (Annual trends), ID P00347

**Figure 9 All-cause mortality rate in people aged under 75 years, Buckinghamshire County, Buckinghamshire most and least deprived population quintiles, and England, 2002-2013**

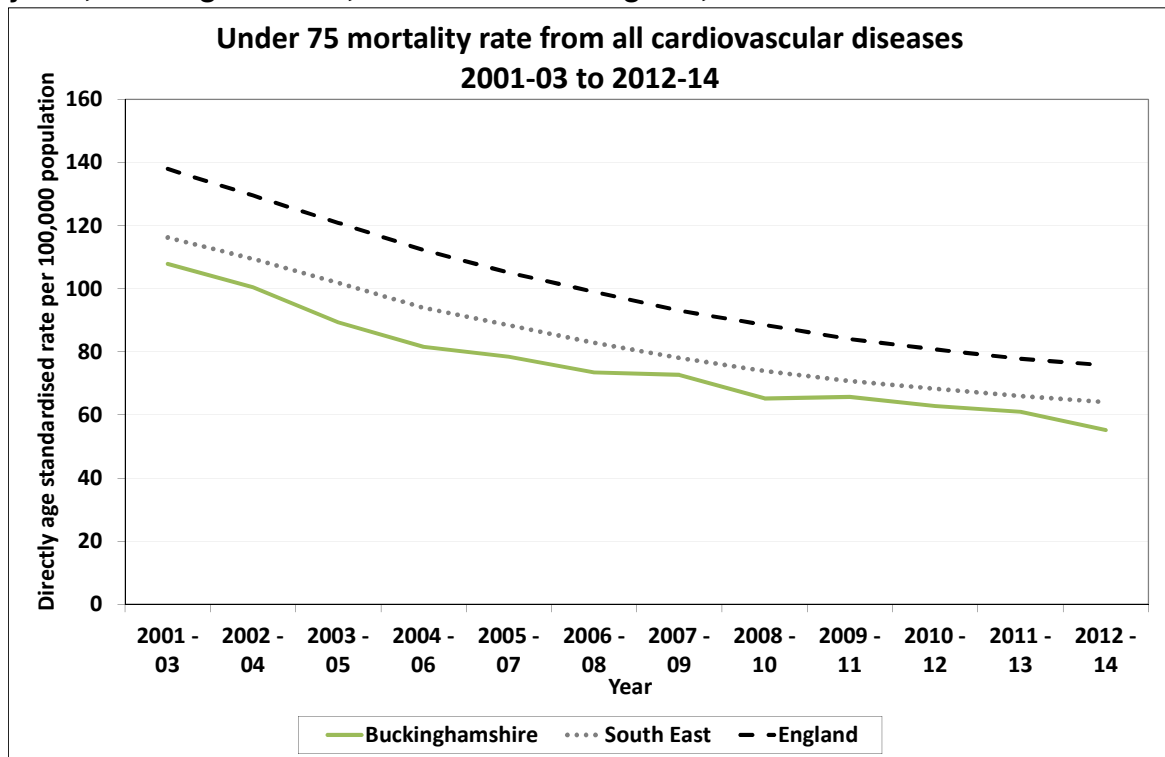


Source: National: HSCIC Indicator Portal, Mortality from all causes, 1995-2013 (Annual trends); Local: ONS Annual District Deaths Extract (1996-2011), HSCIC Primary Care Mortality Database (2012 onwards)

There has been a decline in premature mortality due to cardiovascular disease over the past ten years (Figure 10). This was particularly marked in Buckinghamshire where the mortality rate fell by 49% between 2001-03 and 2012-14, compared to a 38% reduction nationally<sup>7</sup>. Buckinghamshire also has the lowest rate of premature deaths due to cardiovascular diseases among its comparator group of top tier local authorities (Figure 11), and the 6<sup>th</sup> lowest rate in the country. The premature mortality rate due to cardiovascular disease in the most deprived population quintile in Buckinghamshire is greater than the least deprived population quintile and greater than the England rate (statistically significantly) (Figures 12 and 13).

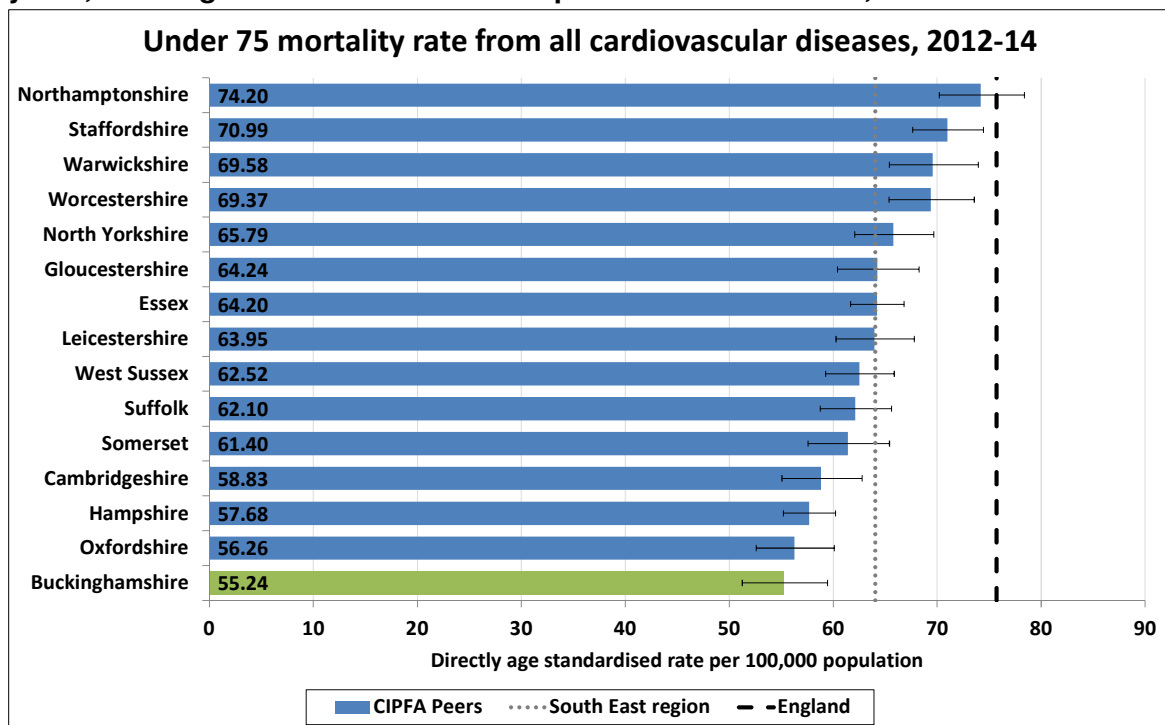
<sup>7</sup> Public Health England Fingertips Tool, Public Health Outcomes Framework Indicator 4.04i

**Figure 10 Mortality rate due to all cardiovascular diseases in people aged under 75 years, Buckinghamshire, South East and England, 2001-03 to 2012-14**



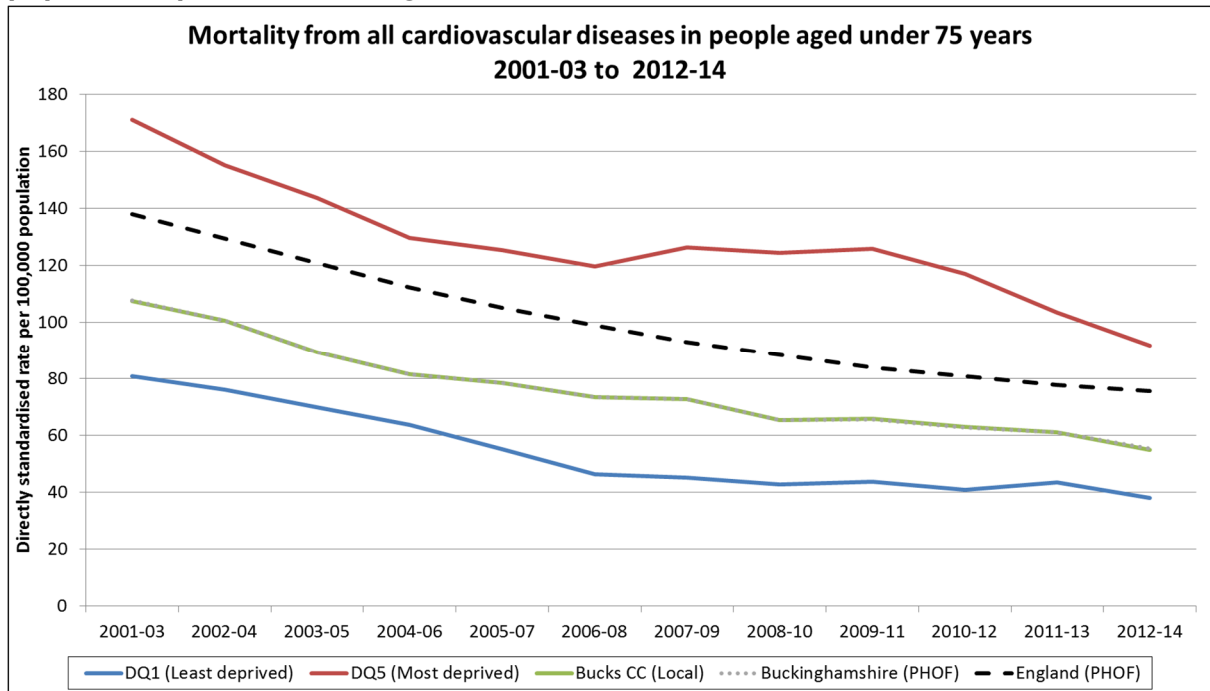
Source: PHE Fingertips Tool

**Figure 11 Mortality rate due to all cardiovascular diseases in people aged under 75 years, Buckinghamshire and its CIPFA peer Local Authorities, 2012-14**



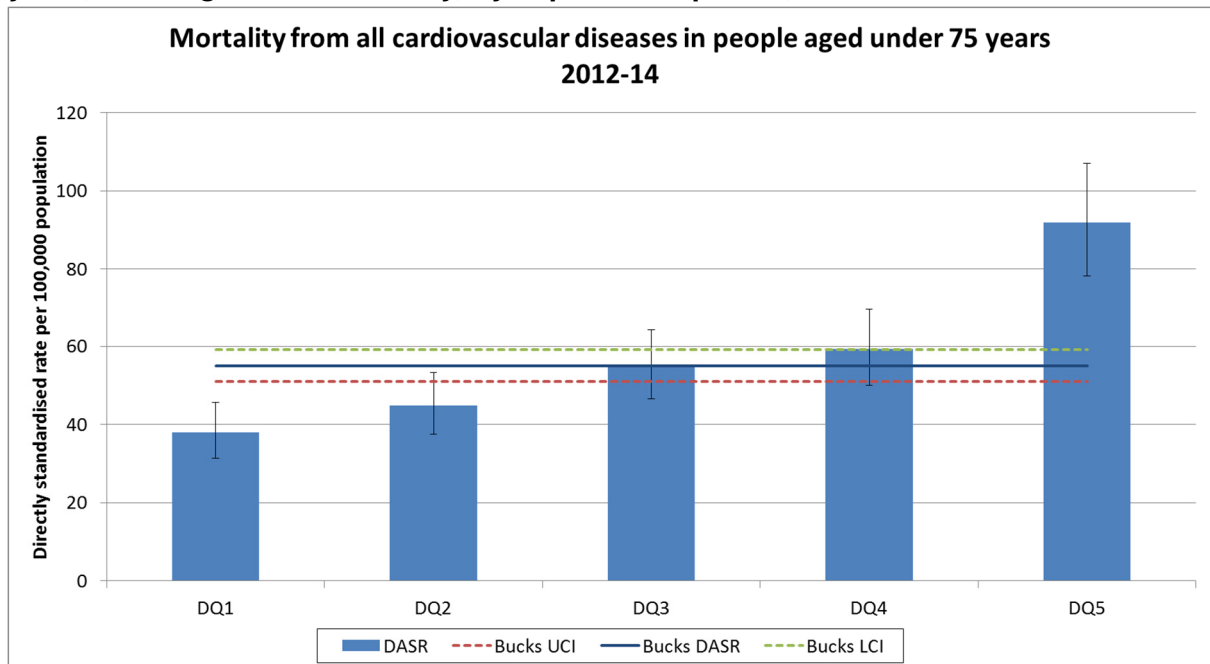
Source: PHE Fingertips Tool

**Figure 12 Mortality rate due to all cardiovascular diseases in people aged under 75 years, Buckinghamshire County, Buckinghamshire most and least deprived population quintiles, and England, 2001-03 to 2012-14**



Source: Comparator data: Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF), Local data: ONS Annual District Deaths Extract

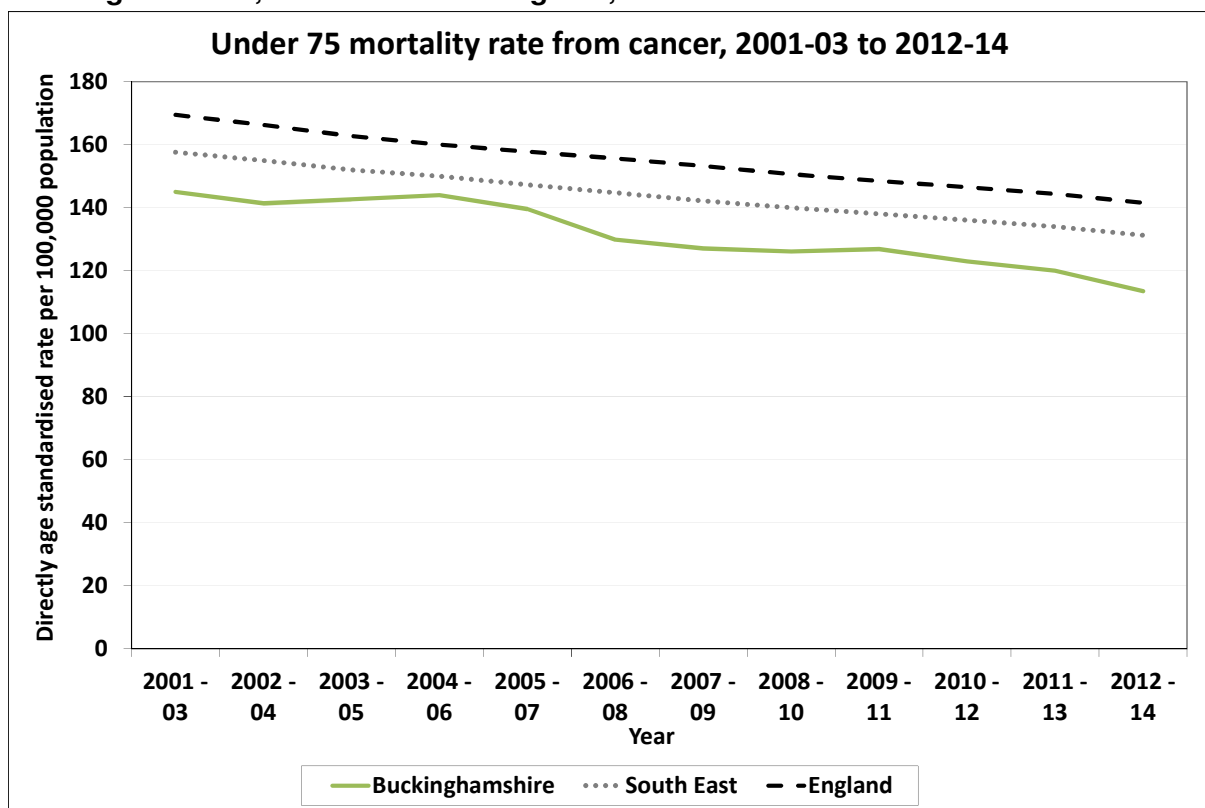
**Figure 13 Mortality rate due to all cardiovascular diseases in people aged under 75 years, Buckinghamshire County, by deprivation quintile, 2012-14**



Source: Comparator data: Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF), Local data: ONS Annual District Deaths Extract

The rate of premature deaths due to all cancers has also fallen, although to a lesser degree than for deaths due to circulatory diseases, with a reduction of 22% in Buckinghamshire between 2001-3 and 2012-14 (Figure 14). This is similar to the regional reduction of 20% and higher than the national reduction of 19%<sup>8</sup>. Buckinghamshire also has the lowest rate of premature deaths due to cancers amongst its comparator group of upper tier local authorities, (statistically significantly lower than 12 out of the 14 other areas), and the 5<sup>th</sup> lowest rate in the country (Figure 15). The premature mortality rate due to cancer in the most deprived population quintile in Buckinghamshire is greater than the least deprived population quintile (statistically significantly) (Figures 16 and 17).

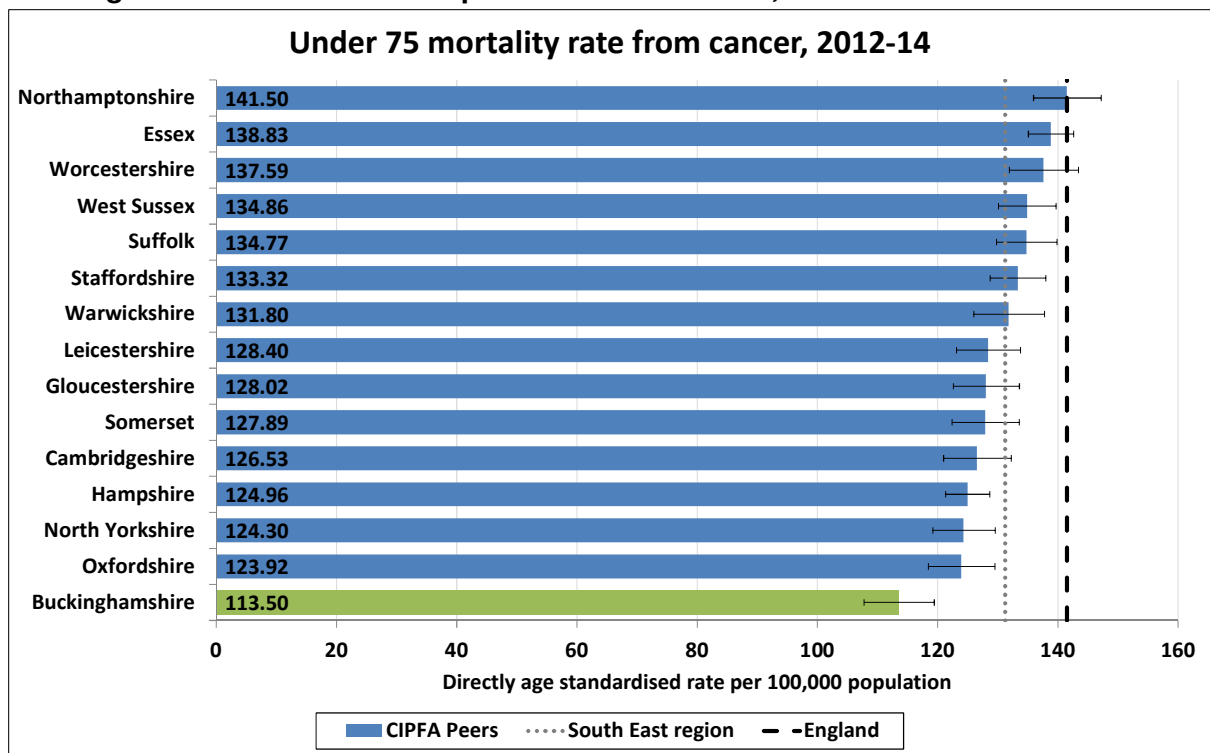
**Figure 14 Mortality rate due to all cancers in people aged under 75 years, Buckinghamshire, South East and England, 2001-03 to 2012-14**



Source: PHE Fingertips Tool

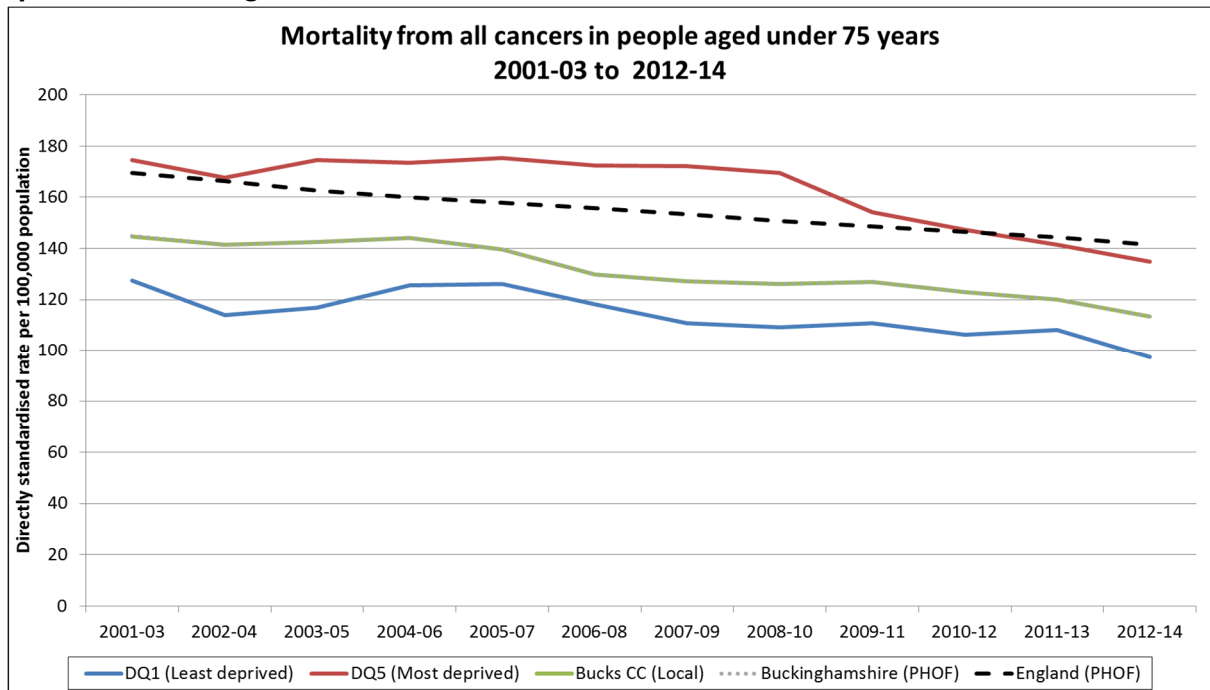
<sup>8</sup> Public Health England Fingertips Tool, Public Health Outcomes Framework Indicator 4.05i

**Figure 15 Mortality rate due to all cancers in people aged under 75 years, Buckinghamshire and its CIPFA peer Local Authorities, 2012-14**

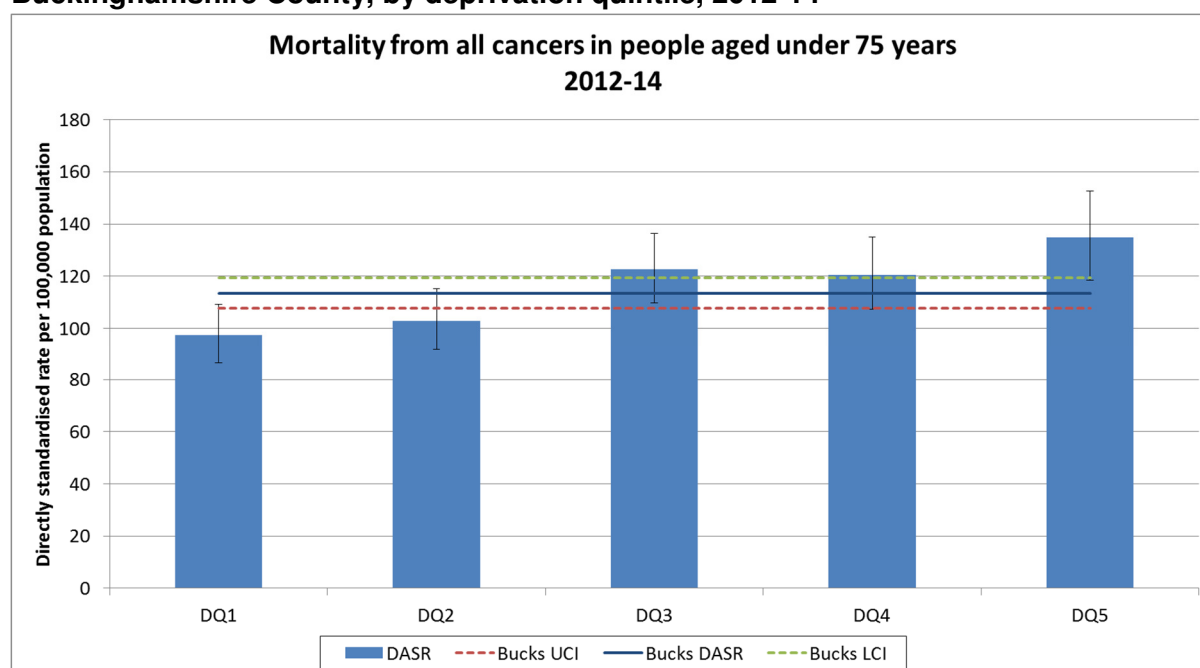


Source: PHE Fingertips Tool

**Figure 16 Mortality rate due to all cancers in people aged under 75 years, Buckinghamshire County, Buckinghamshire most and least deprived population quintiles, and England, 2001-03 to 2012-14**



**Figure 17 Mortality rate due to all cancers in people aged under 75 years, Buckinghamshire County, by deprivation quintile, 2012-14**



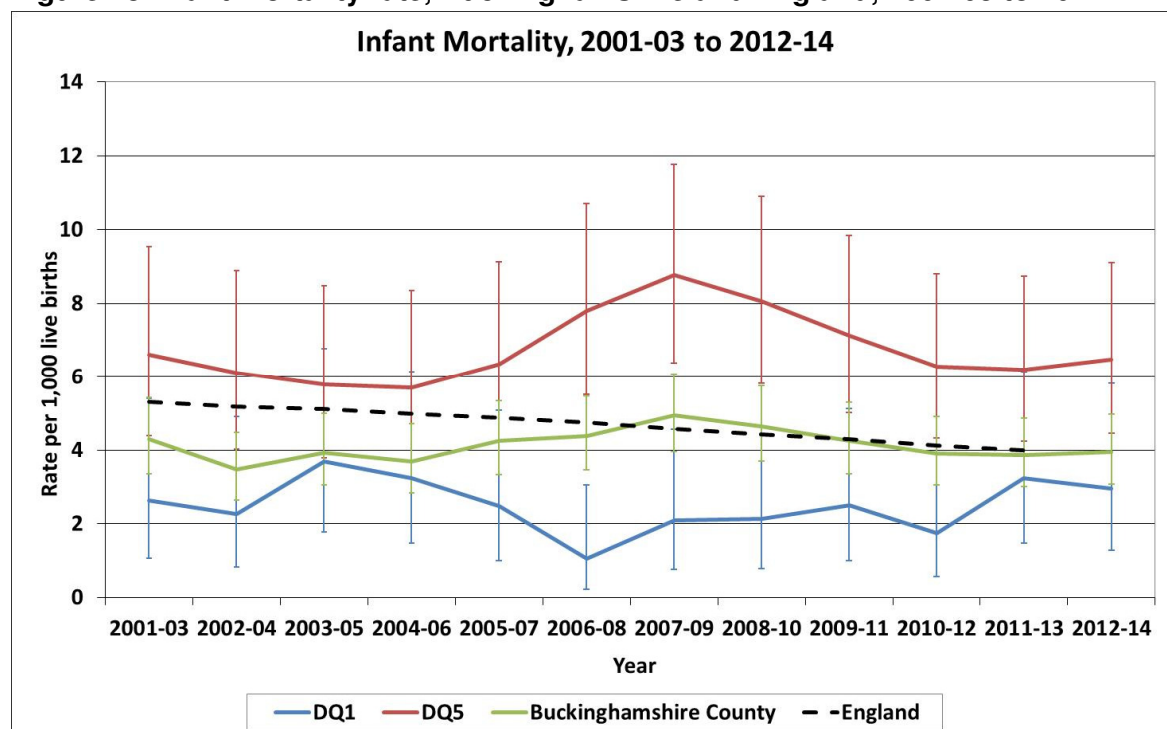
#### 3.2.5.4 Infant Mortality

Infant mortality is defined as deaths occurring during the first year of life. Because the number of infant deaths is relatively small, rates are calculated as 3-yearly moving averages, and the rates tend to fluctuate over time more in smaller areas than they do nationally due to small numbers. During the period 2011 and 2014 there were on average 24 infant deaths per year (deaths to babies in their first year of life).

The infant mortality rate (IMR) in Buckinghamshire at 3.9 per 1000 live births is statistically similar to the England IMR of 4.0 in 2011-13 (published data). The infant mortality rate in Buckinghamshire has reduced from 4.3 per 1000 live births in 2001-03 to 3.9 in 2012-14 which is a 10% reduction over that period (figure 18). Nationally the IMR has declined at a faster rate from 5.3 in 2001-03 to 4.0 per 1000 live births in 2011-13 (latest published data), a reduction of 25% over that period. The infant mortality rate in the most deprived quintile of the population in Buckinghamshire is higher than the Buckinghamshire average although not significantly. However the IMR in the most deprived quintile was statistically significantly higher than the IMR in the least deprived quintile population of Buckinghamshire in 2010-12. Although IMR is based on small numbers, it is an important indicator of health inequalities in the population.



**Figure 18 Infant mortality rate, Buckinghamshire and England, 2001-03 to 2011-14**



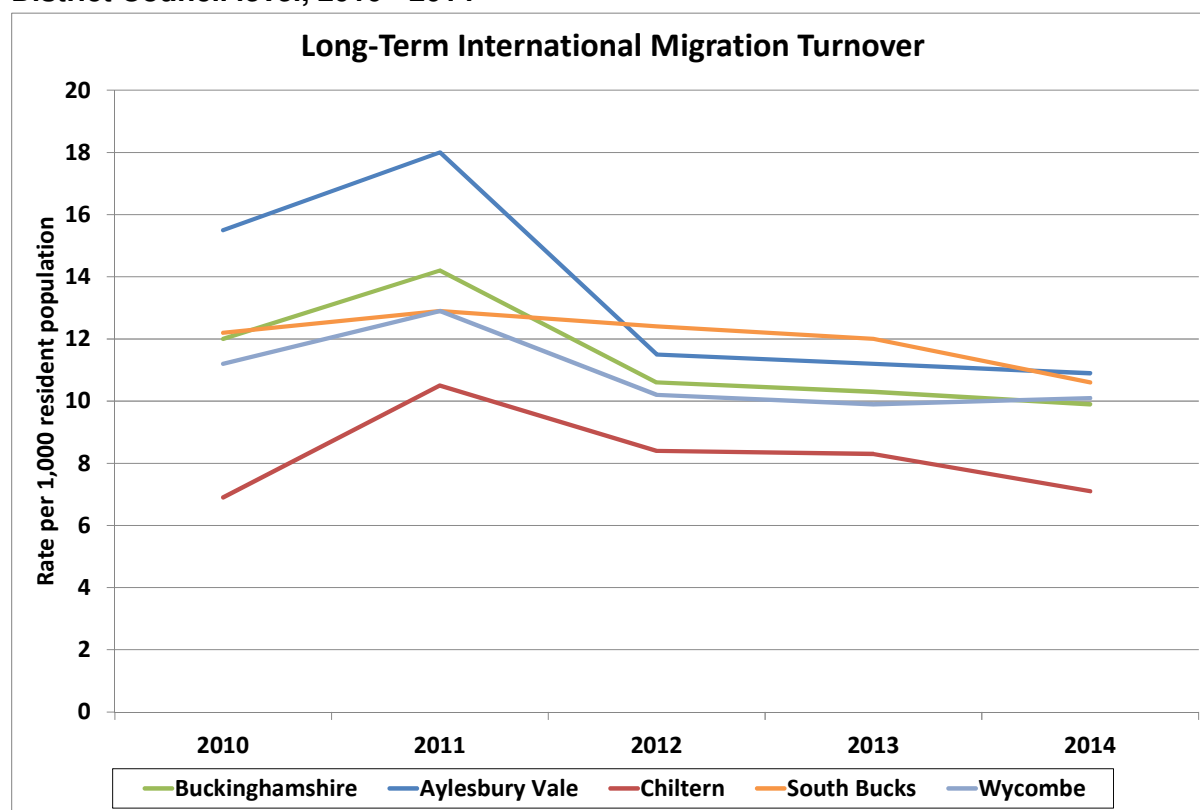
Source: National: PHE Fingertips Tool; Local: ONS Annual District Deaths Extract (1996-2011), HSCIC Primary Care Mortality Database (2012 onwards)

### 3.2.6 Migration

There are two main types of migration; international migration (people moving in to an area from overseas and moving out of an area to go overseas) and internal migration (people moving from one part of the UK to another).

In Buckinghamshire, between mid-2013 and mid-2014 international migration resulted in a net inflow to Buckinghamshire of around 1,600 people because more people moved in to Buckinghamshire from abroad than left Buckinghamshire to move abroad (3,406 inflow; 1,777 outflow). Figure 19 shows international migration turnover (the sum of inward and outward migration) in Buckinghamshire and at District Council level over the last 5 years. The rates peaked in 2011 and have declined since; they are highest in Aylesbury Vale and lowest in Chiltern.

**Figure 19 Long-term international migration turnover in Buckinghamshire and at District Council level, 2010 - 2014**

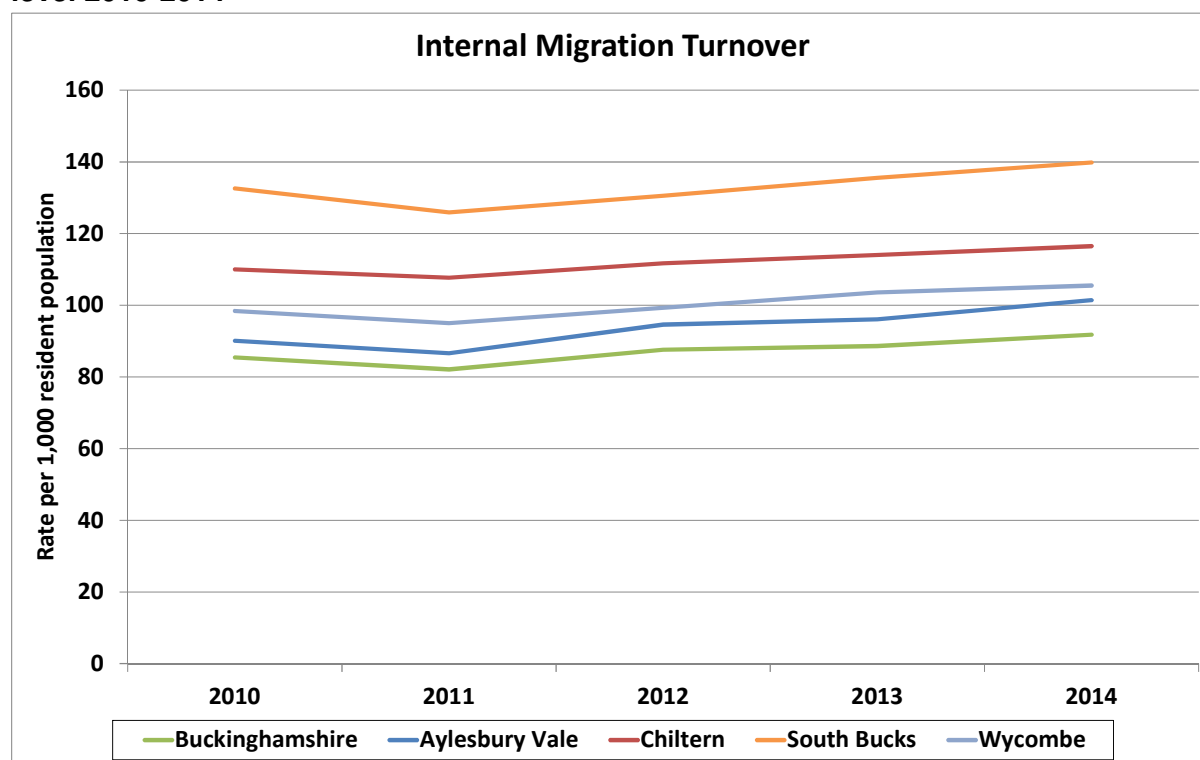


Source: ONS Local Area Migration Indicators, Mid-2010 to Mid-2014

Regarding internal migration, during mid-2013 to mid-2014 more people moved in to Buckinghamshire from other parts of the UK than left Buckinghamshire to live in other parts of the UK (25,007 inflow; 22,920 outflow), resulting in net inward internal migration of just over 2,000 people over this period<sup>9</sup>. Figure 20 shows internal migration turnover (the sum of inward and outward migration) in Buckinghamshire and at District Council level in the last 5 years. The rates have gradually increased since 2011, and within Buckinghamshire, internal migration turnover has been consistently highest in South Bucks and lowest in Aylesbury Vale. The combination of internal and international migration therefore gave a total net inflow to Buckinghamshire over mid-2013 to mid-2014 of just over 3,600 people.

<sup>9</sup> Office for National Statistics Local Area Migration Indicators, Mid-2004 to Mid-2014

**Figure 20 Internal migration turnover in Buckinghamshire and at District Council level 2010-2014**



Source: ONS Local Area Migration Indicators, Mid-2010 to Mid-2014

### 3.2.7 Conclusions and Implications

Buckinghamshire’s population experiences significantly better health compared to the England population as seen in the high life expectancy and significantly better mortality rates in Buckinghamshire compared to England.

With 1 in 4 residents aged under 19 years and 1 in 6 aged 65 years and over, the population health needs are distributed across all population age groups.

Buckinghamshire is the fifth least deprived borough; however, health inequalities are evident through variation in life expectancy in different deprivation groups of the population; as well as, in hospital admissions and premature mortality rates which are higher in the most deprived population in Buckinghamshire. Infant mortality rate [IMR] (deaths in babies in the first year of life) is an important indicator of health inequality; the IMR in Buckinghamshire is similar to the England average and has seen a decline over the past few years.

Birth rate trend has declined over the past five years until 2014 when it increases. Moreover, housing growth and the resulting projected population growth over the next five to ten years means primary, secondary and social care needs of the population will need to be assessed, in order to meet the expected need and demand in the future. A growth in the young, economically and reproductively active population may result in an increase in the births and birth rate in the population. Buckinghamshire’s population is projected to increase by 40,000 (7.7% increase)

from 2015 to 2025, with the biggest increase projected in the population aged 80 and over. This is important to note especially with regard to health and social care needs in the older population.

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*June 2016*

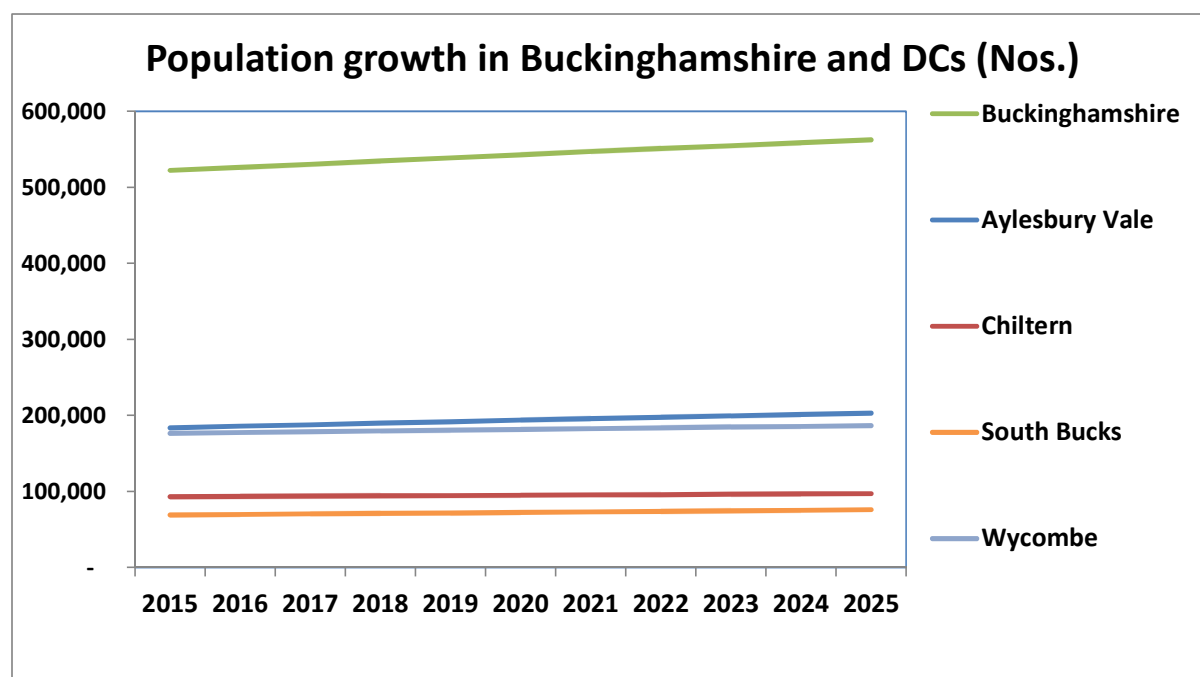
## Appendix 2

**Population projections – Source: 2012-based Subnational Population Projections for Local Authorities in England, Population Projections Unit, ONS. Crown copyright 2014.**

**Table A1 Population projections (Nos.) in all ages for Buckinghamshire and District Councils – 2015 - 2015**

	AGE GROUP	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Buckinghamshire	All ages	511,500	514,700	518,500	522,300	526,400	530,400	534,600	538,600	542,800	546,900	551,000	554,900	558,700	562,500
Aylesbury Vale	All ages	177,800	179,700	181,600	183,600	185,700	187,700	189,700	191,700	193,700	195,700	197,600	199,500	201,300	203,000
Chiltern	All ages	93,000	93,000	93,100	93,300	93,600	93,900	94,200	94,600	95,000	95,500	95,900	96,300	96,700	97,100
South Bucks	All ages	67,400	67,900	68,500	69,100	69,800	70,400	71,100	71,800	72,500	73,200	73,900	74,600	75,200	75,900
Wycombe	All ages	173,300	174,200	175,200	176,200	177,300	178,400	179,500	180,600	181,600	182,600	183,600	184,600	185,500	186,500

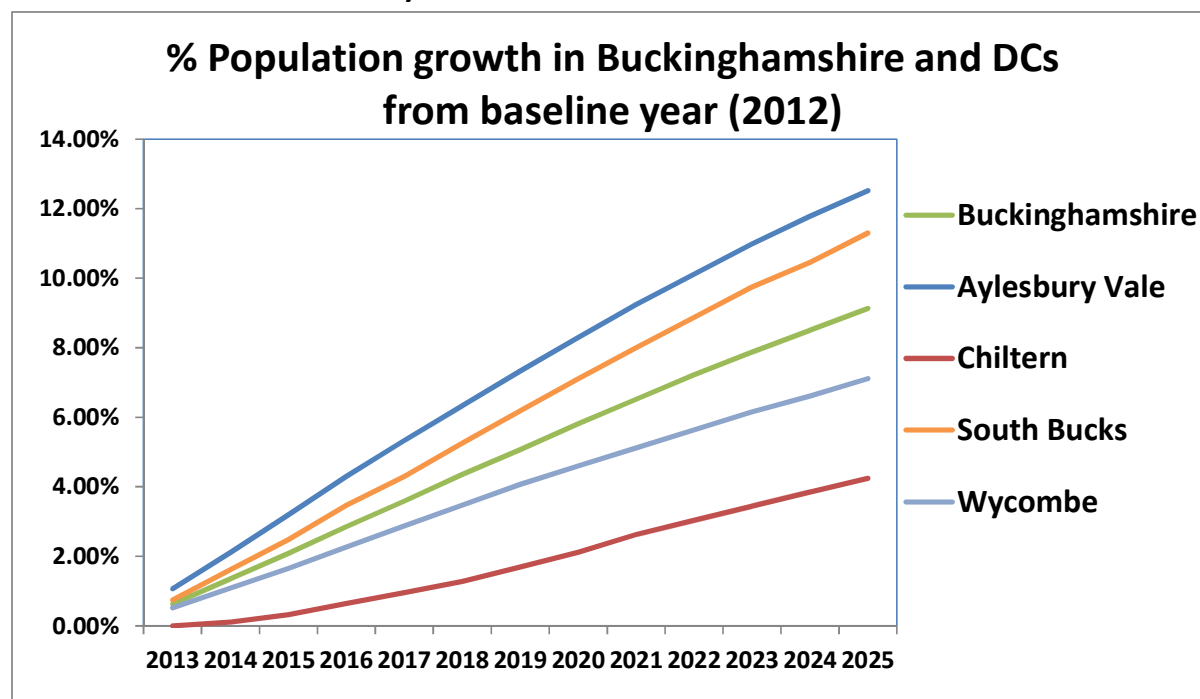
**Figure A1 Population projections (Nos.) in all ages for Buckinghamshire and District Councils – 2015 - 2025**



**Table A2 Buckinghamshire population growth - % Growth year on year compared to the baseline Year – 2012 at county and District level**

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
<b>Buckinghamshire</b>	0.63%	1.36%	2.08%	2.85%	3.59%	4.36%	5.07%	5.81%	6.52%	7.22%	7.88%	8.51%	9.13%
<b>Aylesbury Vale</b>	1.07%	2.11%	3.19%	4.30%	5.33%	6.34%	7.33%	8.29%	9.24%	10.12%	10.98%	11.78%	12.52%
<b>Chiltern</b>	0.00%	0.11%	0.32%	0.64%	0.96%	1.28%	1.70%	2.11%	2.63%	3.04%	3.44%	3.84%	4.24%
<b>South Bucks</b>	0.74%	1.62%	2.48%	3.47%	4.30%	5.26%	6.19%	7.10%	8.00%	8.88%	9.74%	10.46%	11.30%
<b>Wycombe</b>	0.52%	1.09%	1.66%	2.27%	2.88%	3.48%	4.07%	4.60%	5.12%	5.64%	6.15%	6.61%	7.12%

**Figure A2 Buckinghamshire population growth - % Growth year on year compared to the baseline Year – 2012 at county and District level**



**Table A3 Population projections by broad age bands – Buckinghamshire**

	AGE GROUP	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Buckinghamshire	0-19	129,600	130,500	131,500	132,400	133,400	134,300	135,600	136,800	138,000	139,000	139,900
	20-64	295,800	296,900	298,000	298,900	299,600	300,500	301,200	301,500	301,500	301,800	301,900
	65+	96,800	98,800	101,000	103,400	105,600	107,900	110,200	112,600	115,300	117,900	120,800
	80+	26,800	27,800	28,900	30,100	31,100	32,200	32,900	33,900	35,400	37,100	38,700

**Table A4 Population projections by broad age bands – Aylesbury Vale District**

	AGE GROUP	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Aylesbury Vale	0-19	45,800	46,200	46,600	47,000	47,300	47,900	48,400	49,000	49,400	49,900	50,300
	20-64	106,700	107,300	108,000	108,700	109,300	109,900	110,200	110,500	110,800	110,700	111,200
	65+	31,200	32,100	33,100	34,100	35,100	35,900	37,100	38,000	39,400	40,600	41,700
	80+	8,100	8,400	8,800	9,100	9,500	9,800	10,200	10,500	11,200	11,700	12,300

**Table A5 Population projections by broad age bands – Chiltern District**

	<b>AGE GROUP</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>
<b>Chiltern</b>	0-19	23,300	23,400	23,500	23,600	23,600	23,800	24,000	24,200	24,300	24,400	24,600
	20-64	49,600	49,600	49,700	49,500	49,600	49,500	49,500	49,100	49,100	49,100	48,900
	65+	20,100	20,400	20,600	21,100	21,300	21,700	22,000	22,400	22,700	23,100	23,500
	80+	5,800	6,000	6,200	6,600	6,700	6,900	7,000	7,200	7,400	7,700	8,000

**Table A6 Population projections by broad age bands – South Bucks District**

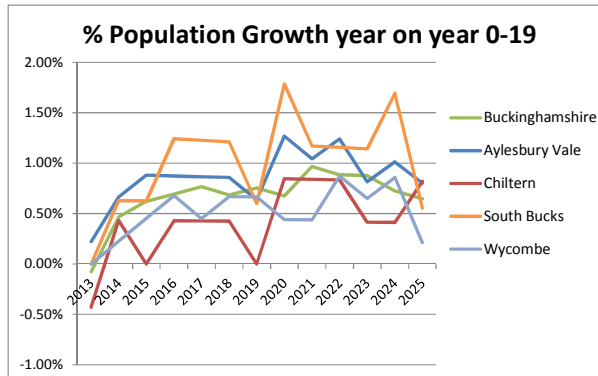
	<b>AGE GROUP</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>
<b>South Bucks</b>	0-19	16,100	16,300	16,500	16,700	16,800	17,100	17,300	17,500	17,700	18,000	18,100
	20-64	38,200	38,500	38,800	38,800	39,000	39,100	39,300	39,400	39,600	39,500	39,500
	65+	14,700	14,800	15,300	15,500	15,900	16,200	16,500	16,900	17,500	17,800	18,100
	80+	4,600	4,600	4,900	5,000	5,200	5,400	5,500	5,600	5,900	6,100	6,300

**Table A7 Population projections by broad age bands – Wycombe District**

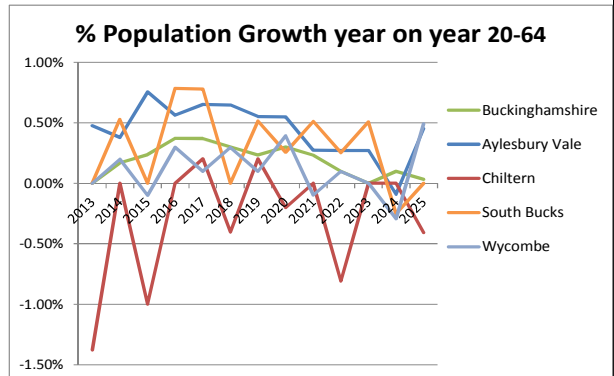
	<b>AGE GROUP</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>
<b>Wycombe</b>	0-19	44,300	44,600	44,800	45,100	45,400	45,600	45,800	46,200	46,500	46,900	47,000
	20-64	101,000	101,300	101,400	101,700	101,800	102,200	102,100	102,200	102,200	101,900	102,400
	65+	30,700	31,500	32,100	32,800	33,300	34,000	34,600	35,200	35,900	36,700	37,100
	80+	8,400	8,800	9,000	9,400	9,700	10,000	10,200	10,500	11,000	11,600	12,000

**% Population growth year on year by age bands:**

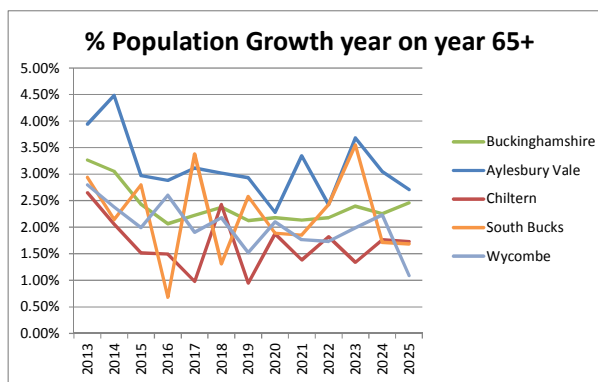
**Figure A3 % Year on year population growth in 0-19 year olds**



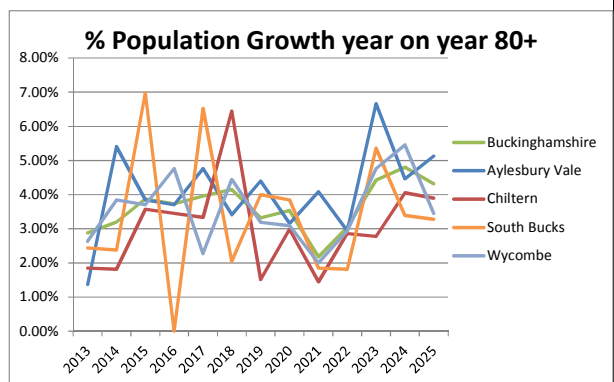
**Figure A4 % Year on year population growth in 20-64 year olds**



**Figure A5 % Year on year population growth in 65+ year olds**



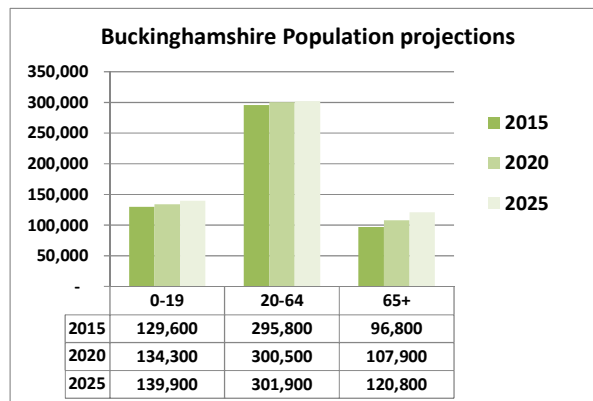
**Figure A6 % Year on year population growth in 80+ year olds**



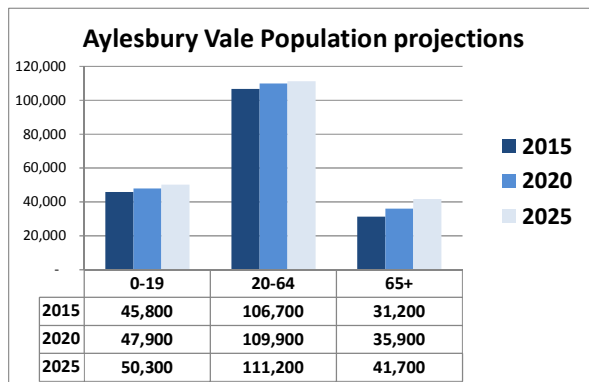


## Buckinghamshire population projections by age bands at County and District level

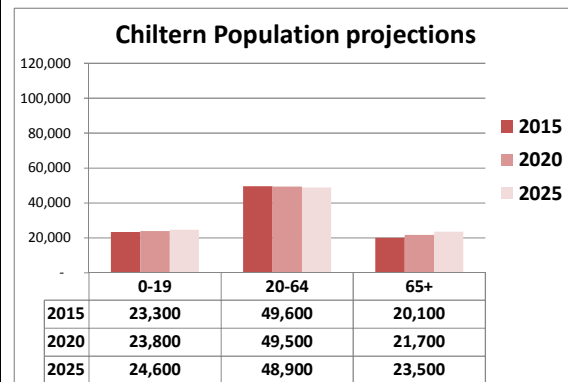
**Figure A7 Buckinghamshire Population projections by age bands at County level**



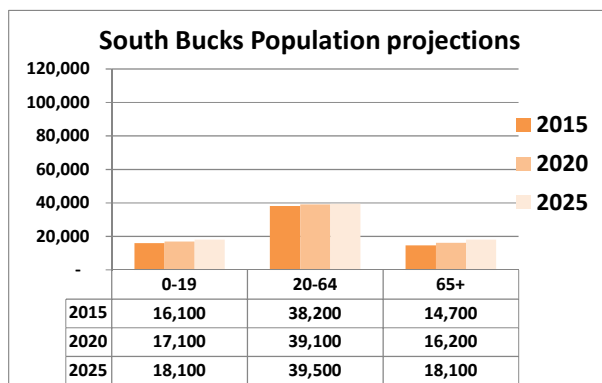
**Figure A8 Aylesbury Vale District level Population projections by age bands**



**Figure A9 Chiltern District level Population projections by age bands**



**Figure A10 South Bucks District level Population projections by age bands**



**Figure A11 Wycombe District level Population projections by age bands**

