

Statistical bulletin

# National population projections: 2021-based interim

The potential future population size of the UK. These statistics are widely used in planning, for example, fiscal projections, health, education and pensions.

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## Correction

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An error was identified in the summary datasets originally published on 30 January 2024. As part of these statistics, the population defined as “Children”, “Working age” and “Pension age” in the tabs “Males” and “Females” incorrectly showed statistics for “Persons”. This was caused by a processing error and none of the underlying figures were affected. The error has now been rectified in the replacement tables provided.

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# 1 . Main points

- Over the 15 years between mid-2021 and mid-2036, the UK population is projected to grow by 6.6 million people (9.9%) from an estimated 67.0 million to 73.7 million; this includes 541,000 more births than deaths, and net international migration of 6.1 million people.
- The UK population is projected to reach 70 million by mid-2026; this growth is faster than in the 2020-based projections released in January 2023 with the projected increase mainly resulting from international migration.
- The population projections for the UK are based on an assumption of long-term net international migration of 315,000 per year from year ending mid-2028 onwards; this is based on expert views and the latest data covering the last 10 years; note migration assumptions do not directly account for recent and future policy or economic changes and there is always some uncertainty in estimates of migration, meaning actual levels of future migration and resulting population may be higher or lower than those assumed in these projections.
- There will be an increasing number of older people; over the next 15 years the size of the UK population aged 85 years and over is projected to increase from 1.6 million (2.5% of the total population) to 2.6 million (3.5%).

National population projections are not forecasts and do not attempt to predict potential changes in international migration. There is uncertainty over future directions and levels of international migration. Demographic assumptions for future fertility, mortality and migration are based on observed demographic trends.

These projections use the latest provisional estimates of international migration to year ending June 2023, which will be revised as more data become available. [See Section 4: Measuring the data](#) for more information.

Users requiring national population projections for Scotland should continue to use the [2020-based interim national population projections: estimated international migration variant](#). No 2021-based projections have been published for Scotland because reconciliation and rebasing of population statistics, including international migration statistics for 2012 to 2022 incorporating insights from Scotland's Census 2022, are yet to be finalised. These data will be available and incorporated into the 2022-based projections, which are planned for release in October to November 2024.

The assumptions of future fertility and mortality are reused from our 2020-based NPPs. All assumptions will be updated in the next release, provisionally announced for publication in late 2024 on the [ONS release calendar](#).

## 2 . UK population

The UK population, which was estimated to be 67.0 million in mid-2021, is projected to rise by 6.6 million to 73.7 million over the next 15 years to mid-2036 (a 9.9% increase). In comparison, between mid-2006 and mid-2021 the population is estimated to have grown by 6.2 million (a 10.2% increase).

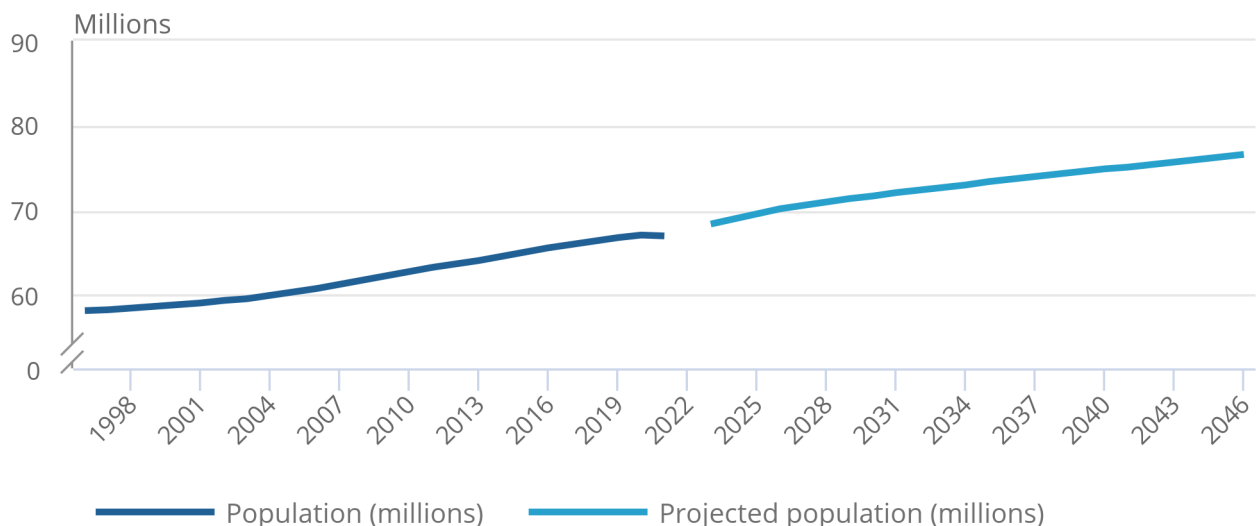
The total projected increase in the UK population over the next 25 years is proportionately less than that over the past 25 years (Figure 1). Between mid-1996 and mid-2021, the population grew by 8.9 million (15.3%); between mid-2021 and mid-2046, it is projected to grow by 9.5 million (14.2%).

**Figure 1: UK population projected to rise to 73.7 million by mid-2036 and to 76.6 million by mid-2046**

UK population estimates, mid-1996 to mid-2021, and projections to mid-2046

Figure 1: UK population projected to rise to 73.7 million by mid-2036 and to 76.6 million by mid-2046

UK population estimates, mid-1996 to mid-2021, and projections to mid-2046



**Source: Mid-year population estimates and 2021-based interim national population projections from the Office for National Statistics**

**Notes:**

1. There is no UK population estimate for mid-2022; it is planned that this will be made available after the release of mid-year population estimates for 2022 by National Records of Scotland.
2. UK population estimates for the period 2012 to 2021 include estimates for Scotland, which have not been rebased following the 2022 Scottish census. It is planned that this will be made available after the release of rebased Scottish population estimates.
3. Source: Mid-year population estimates and 2021-based interim national population projections from the Office for National Statistics.

Focusing on the 15 years between mid-2021 and mid-2036, the total projected growth for the UK population is 6.6 million (9.9%). During this period between mid-2021 and mid-2036, the projections for the UK as a whole suggest:

- 10.8 million people will be born
- 10.3 million people will die
- 13.7 million people will immigrate long term to the UK
- 7.6 million people will emigrate long term from the UK

This means that of the projected 6.6 million increase in the total population, 0.5 million (8.2% of the total projected increase) is projected to result from the higher number of births than deaths, and 6.1 million (91.8% of the total projected increase) is projected to result from net international migration.

By mid-2035 it is projected that there will be more deaths (736,000) than births (734,000). Natural change is the difference between the number of live births and deaths. Over the 15 years between mid-2021 and mid-2036, natural change is projected to be 541,000.

Table 1 contains details of the long-term assumptions for fertility, mortality and international net migration (the difference calculated between immigration and emigration). These assumptions should not be interpreted as predictions of the future, but as plausible scenarios based on what has happened in the past.

Table 1: UK long-term assumptions for the 2021-based national population projections

**Fertility - Average number of children per woman by mid-2045 (note 1)**

1.59

**Mortality - Expectation of life at birth in 2045 (note 1, note 2)**

Males	82.2
Females	85.4

**Net international migration - Annual long-term assumption from year ending mid-2028 onwards (note 3)**

Persons	315,000
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Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes

1. Fertility and mortality assumptions have been reused from the 2020-based interim national population projections with assumptions for years to mid-2022 and mid-2023 replaced by births and deaths occurring.
2. Life expectancies are period expectations of life for the start of 2045. They do not account for future improvements in mortality projected after that point.
3. Net international migration does not include cross-border migration between the countries of the UK.

## 3 . Data

[National population projections table of contents](#)

You can use our table of contents tools to navigate through this release. This tool contains links to the full range of data and documentation for this release and past releases in the same series. It lists all the datasets available and allows you to filter by geography. You can also access methodology information and all related background information associated with this national population projections release.

## 4 . Measuring the data

National population projections (NPPs) provide an indication of the potential future population size of the UK and its constituent countries. These statistics are widely used in planning, for example: economic and fiscal forecasts, health, education and pensions. The Office for National Statistics (ONS) normally produces NPPs for the UK and its constituent countries every two years, although this has changed around the time of the census and in response to user needs. The most recent NPPs before this release were 2020-based, published in January 2023 and followed an earlier release in January 2022.

These projections have been produced to help users ahead of Spring Budget 2024 by providing NPPs using the latest data along with evidence and expert views on potential future international migration. The use of the term "interim" in the release title is to reflect that these projections reuse mortality and fertility assumptions from the previous 2020-based NPPs, do not include the range of variant projections that are usually published and are being published as a headline-only release ahead of 2022-based NPPs.

The mid-year population estimate for mid-2021 is used as the start point of the projection; this is the base population which uses census data for England, Wales and Northern Ireland and rolled-on mid-year estimates for Scotland.

This release provides a principal national population projection and a variant zero net migration projection. There will be no high and low international migration projection variants as this is an interim release. We advise users to use these national population projections instead of the [2020-based interim national population projections: year ending June 2022 estimated international migration variant](#) published in January 2023.

This release includes new international migration assumptions, which have been developed using the latest migration data available published in our [Long-term international migration, provisional: year ending June 2023](#). It also provides revised estimates for UK international migration for mid-2012 to mid-2023. International migration estimates for mid-2022 to mid-2023 are provisional and will be updated when more complete data are available.

Expert advice was sought at a panel meeting on 12 December 2023 in developing new international migration assumptions where experts were asked for their views on prospects for international migration over both the short-term (the next five years) and long-term (the next 25 years). The expert views and the latest data pointed towards an expectation of higher international migration than the assumptions used in our 2020-based interim NPP assumptions of January 2023.

From reviewing expert advisory feedback and our own research, the National Population Projections Committee (NPP) comprising the Office for National Statistics (ONS), National Records of Scotland (NRS), Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) and the Welsh Government agreed to base the long-term assumptions on an average of 10 years of historical international migration data including the years ending mid-2022 and mid-2023. This has a long-term average in the ranges provided by our expert advisory feedback and leads to a long-term assumption of 315,000 net migration from the year ending mid-2028. This long-term assumption is an increase from our previous assumption of 245,000 net migration used in our release [2020-based interim national population projections: year ending June 2022 estimated international migration variant](#).

The short-term assumptions are calculated by use of a five-year interpolation from the latest provisional estimate for mid-2023 to reach the long-term assumption in mid-2028. Please see the [table of contents](#) for a dataset providing the underlying international migration estimates which have informed the assumptions, and the assumptions for each year and country.

There is uncertainty over future directions and levels of international migration. Over recent years there have been marked changes in international migration arising from free movement ending for EU nationals as part of the introduction of the new immigration system in January 2021, the easing of travel restrictions following the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic in July 2021, and external developments such as the war in Ukraine. Potential future changes in international migration are not directly accounted for in the migration assumptions used in these projections.

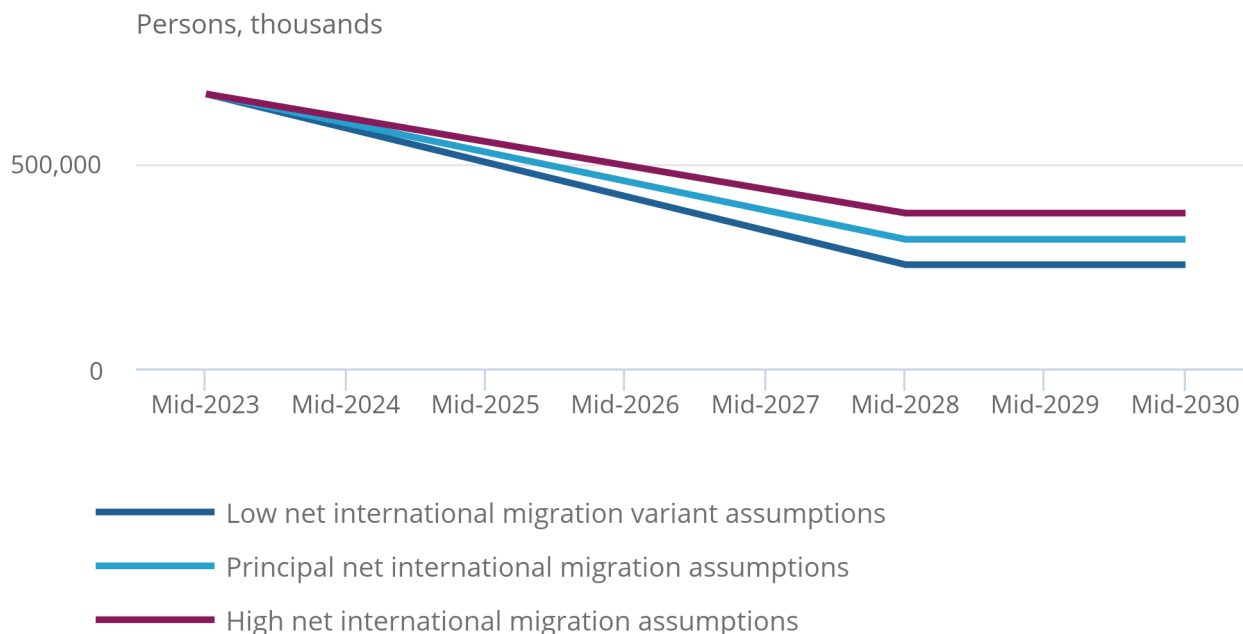
To show what levels of net international migration could look like in future if it was higher or lower, Figure 2 shows what high and low migration variants might look like if the long-term assumption for international migration was 20% higher or lower than the principal assumption (315,000 net migration). For more information on the development, use and interpretation of variant projections see our [Variant national population projections for the UK and subnational population projections and household projections for England: user guide](#).

**Figure 2: UK principal net international migration assumptions with illustrative figures to show potential levels of migration if they were 20% higher or 20% lower than the principal assumption**

Net international migration, persons, mid-2023 to mid-2030, UK

Figure 2: UK principal net international migration assumptions with illustrative figures to show potential levels of migration if they were 20% higher or 20% lower than the principal assumption

Net international migration, persons, mid-2023 to mid-2030, UK



Source: National population projections and migration statistics from the Office for National Statistics; Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA)

**Notes:**

1. Estimated total international migration for mid-2023 is provisional and will be updated when more complete data are available.
2. Estimated total international migration for mid-2023 does not match the release Long-term international migration, provisional: year ending June 2023 because of the use of data for Northern Ireland from the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA)
3. Source: National population projections and migration statistics from the Office for National Statistics; Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA)

We agree demographic assumptions with the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA), the National Records of Scotland (NRS) and the Welsh Government. Assumptions for cross-border migration (migration between UK constituent countries), fertility and mortality have been reused from the [National population projections: 2020-based interim](#) and our data-only release, [2020-based interim national population projections: year ending June 2022 estimated international migration variant](#). Information on the data, methods and assumption-setting process used to produce the 2020-based interim NPPs can be found in our [Fertility assumptions article](#) and [Mortality assumptions article](#).

Age and sex distributions for international migrants used in this release are different for each country because of data availability:



- England and Wales: mid-2018 to mid-2022
- Northern Ireland: mid-2018 to mid-2022
- Scotland: mid-2017 to mid-2021

Further information on data sources used to produce the 2020-based interim national population projections can be found in our [Background, methodology and assumption setting article](#).

Quality and methodology information for NPPs, detailing the strengths and limitations of the data, methods used and data users can be found in our [Quality and Methodology Information \(QMI\)](#).

## 5 . Related links

[2020-based interim national population projections: year ending June 2022 estimated international migration variant](#)

Dataset | Released 27 January 2023

National population projections with revised assumptions of possible future international migration that reflect estimates of international migration to year ending June 2022.

[Long-term international migration, provisional: year ending June 2023](#)

Article | Released 23 November 2023

Official statistics (in development) of UK international migration, year ending (YE) June 2012 to YE June 2023; estimates from YE December 2022 and YE June 2023 are provisional and will be updated when more complete data are available.

[Estimating UK international migration: 2012 to 2021](#)

Article | Released 23 November 2023

How migration has changed over the decade, the methods used to produce the updated series and the evidence used to demonstrate confidence that the new methods are robust.

[National population projections, background, methodology and assumption setting: 2020-based interim](#)

Article | Released 12 January 2022

Information on the data, methods and assumption-setting process used to produce the 2020-based interim national population projections.

[National population projections quality and methodology information \(QMI\)](#)

Article | Released 12 January 2022

Quality and methodology information (QMI) for national population projections, detailing the strengths and limitations of the data, methods used and data users and users.

[National population projections, mortality assumptions: 2020-based interim](#)

Methodology | Released 12 January 2022

The data sources and methodology used to produce mortality assumptions in the 2020-based interim national population projections.

[National population projections, fertility assumptions: 2020-based based interim](#)

Methodology | Released 12 January 2022

The data sources and methodology used to produce fertility assumptions in the 2020-based interim national population projections.

## 6 . Cite this statistical bulletin

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