

General Register Office
for
SCOTLAND
information about Scotland's people

Mid-2007 Population Estimates Scotland
Population estimates by sex, age and administrative
area

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A National Statistics publication for Scotland

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Main Points

The key points in this publication are:-

- The estimated population of Scotland on 30 June 2007 was 5,144,200, a rise of 27,300 on the previous year and the highest since 1983;
- Between mid-2001 and mid-2007, Scotland's population increased by 1.6 per cent (+80,000) from 5.06 million to 5.14 million;
- Between mid-1997 and mid-2007, Scotland's population increased by 1.2 per cent (+60,860) from 5.08 million to 5.14 million;
- In the twelve months up to 30 June 2007, the number of births exceeded the number of deaths by 1,100. The last time that births exceeded deaths in Scotland was in 1996-97. In 2005-06 there were around 300 more deaths than births;
- Over the year there was a net migration gain of 26,800, the largest level recorded since current records started in 1952. This includes net gains of 8,800 people from the rest of the UK and of 16,800 people from overseas (including asylum seekers);
- Over the year 51,500 people came to Scotland from England, Wales and Northern Ireland and 42,700 left Scotland to go in the opposite direction. The net inflow of 8,800 is about the same as the previous year's 8,900 net inflow although the numbers of people entering and leaving Scotland have both fallen;
- The net inflow from overseas exceeded that from England, Wales and Northern Ireland. Over the year 37,800 people (including asylum seekers) came to Scotland from overseas and 21,000 left Scotland to go overseas. The net inflow of 16,800 is the highest ever and compares to an inflow of 12,700 in 2005-06;
- For Council areas, between mid-2006 and mid-2007, Clackmannanshire had the largest percentage population increase at +2.0 per cent followed by East Lothian (+1.7 per cent) and Perth & Kinross (+1.4 per cent). East Dunbartonshire and Inverclyde had the largest percentage population decreases at -0.6 per cent, followed by Eilean Siar and West Dunbartonshire with percentage decreases of -0.2 per cent;
- For NHS Board areas, Lothian and Borders (both +1.1 per cent), Grampian (+1.0 per cent) and Forth Valley (+0.8 per cent) had the largest percentage population increases. The only NHS Board area to have experienced a decline in population was Western Isles although this amounted to only 50 fewer people (-0.2 per cent);
- In the year to mid-2007 the **city** Council areas experienced net-losses of migrants to the rest of Scotland. However, more migrants entered from overseas than went in the other direction and, in most cases, there were also net-gains from the rest of the UK;
- Population density was 66 persons per square kilometre for Scotland and ranged from 8 persons per square kilometre in Highland Council area to 3,316 persons per square kilometre in Glasgow City Council area.

1. Background

1.1 This paper summarises the Registrar General for Scotland's mid-2007 estimates of the population of Scotland and its administrative areas. Some relevant historical information and a table giving land areas and population densities are also presented.

1.2 These population estimates are produced using the demographic cohort component method. The estimates are based on the 2001 Census. Each year the population is 'aged on' one year (that is, the 0 year olds become 1 year olds, and so on), the number of births in the year are added, the number of deaths subtracted and adjustments are made for estimated migration and other changes in special populations. It is important to remember that while the number of births and deaths are considered to be almost complete, there is no comprehensive source of migration data for moves within Scotland, to the rest of the UK, or to the rest of the world. Estimates of migration are made using the best proxy sources available including health service patient registrations and survey information. Therefore, any error in the estimates is likely to be due to the migration estimates, particularly the international estimates. The method used to estimate migration is described in Section 6.

1.3 The Scottish Government has introduced a target to match average European (EU15) population growth over the period from 2007 to 2017. The population estimates in this publication will form the baseline for measuring how Scotland performs against this target. More details can be found on the Scotland Performs website at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/About/scotPerforms/purposes>

1.4 Population estimates are used for a variety of different purposes including resource allocation and planning of services such as education and health.

2. The Population of Scotland

2.1 The estimated population of Scotland on 30 June 2007 was 5,144,200 – the highest since 1983. The increase of 27,300 on the previous year was the biggest single year increase since 1946-47. There are almost 90,000 more people in Scotland than in 2002, when the population hit its lowest level since just after the Second World War. In the twelve months to mid-2007, there was a net migration gain of 26,800, the largest level recorded since current records started in 1952. This consisted of a net gain of 8,800 people from the rest of the UK, a net gain of 16,800 from overseas (including asylum seekers) and a net gain of 1,200 due to movements to and from the armed forces. Other changes (including changes in the prison population, and changes in the number of armed forces stationed in Scotland) amounted to a decrease of 600 people. Compared with the previous year there were more births (+3.2 per cent) and slightly more deaths (+0.7 per cent). The number of births in the twelve months up to mid-2007 exceeded the number of deaths by 1,100. The last time that births exceeded deaths in Scotland was in 1996-97. In 2005-06 there were around 300 more deaths than births.

2.2 This is the fifth year in a row that the Scottish population has increased and this recent increase has been largely a result of more people migrating into Scotland than leaving. In 2006-07 around 51,500 people came to Scotland from England, Wales and Northern Ireland and 42,700 left Scotland to go in the opposite direction. The resulting net inflow of 8,800 was very similar to the previous year's 8,900 net inflow although around 1,800 fewer people moved in each direction.

2.3 The overseas net gain of 16,800 came from an inflow of 37,800 and an outflow of 21,000. This record net gain from overseas compares to a net inflow of 12,700 the previous year which was itself a record. The difference is a result of fewer people leaving Scotland to go overseas despite slightly fewer people moving in the other direction. Estimating international migration is particularly difficult. The estimate is based primarily on the International Passenger Survey (IPS) which is a sample survey conducted at main airports and ports across the UK. The sample size for Scotland is very small with around 180 contacts in 2006-07. Internationally, a migrant is defined as someone who changes their country of usual residence for 12 months or more, so a short-term seasonal migrant worker will not be counted in the migration estimates or in the mid-year population estimates. More details about the migration data sources and definitions used can be found in Section 6.

2.4 For comparison purposes it is better to look at a time frame of longer than one year, as population change tends to fluctuate from year to year, particularly for smaller areas. Between mid-2001 and mid-2007, Scotland's population increased by 1.6 per cent (+80,000) from 5.06 million to 5.14 million (Table 6). Over the last 10 years, between mid-1997 and mid-2007, Scotland's population increased by 1.2 per cent (+60,860) from 5.08 million (Table 7 and Figure 1). As shown by Figure 2, the main reason for the smaller increase over the longer period is that there was a negative net migration for the early years of the period 1997-2007. Natural change (births minus deaths) was also negative for most of this period.

Figure 1 Estimated population of Scotland, 1951-2007

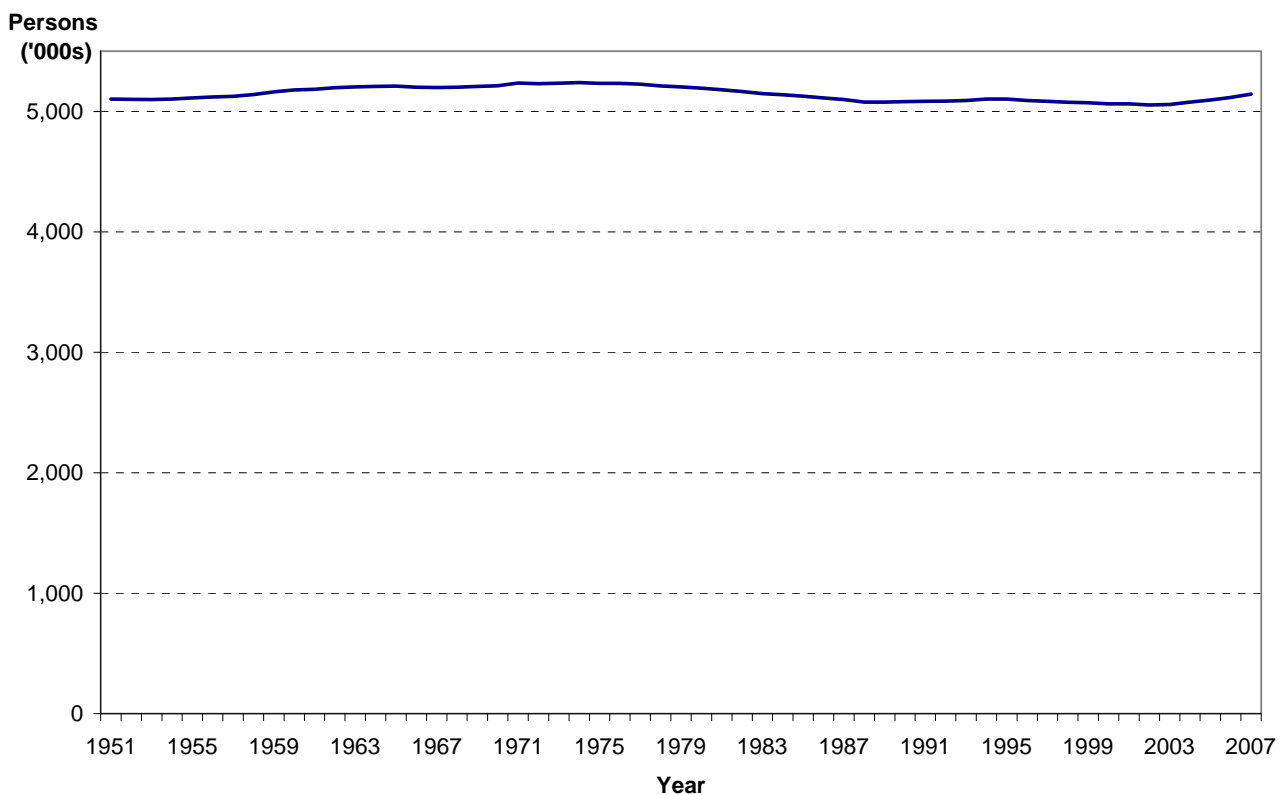
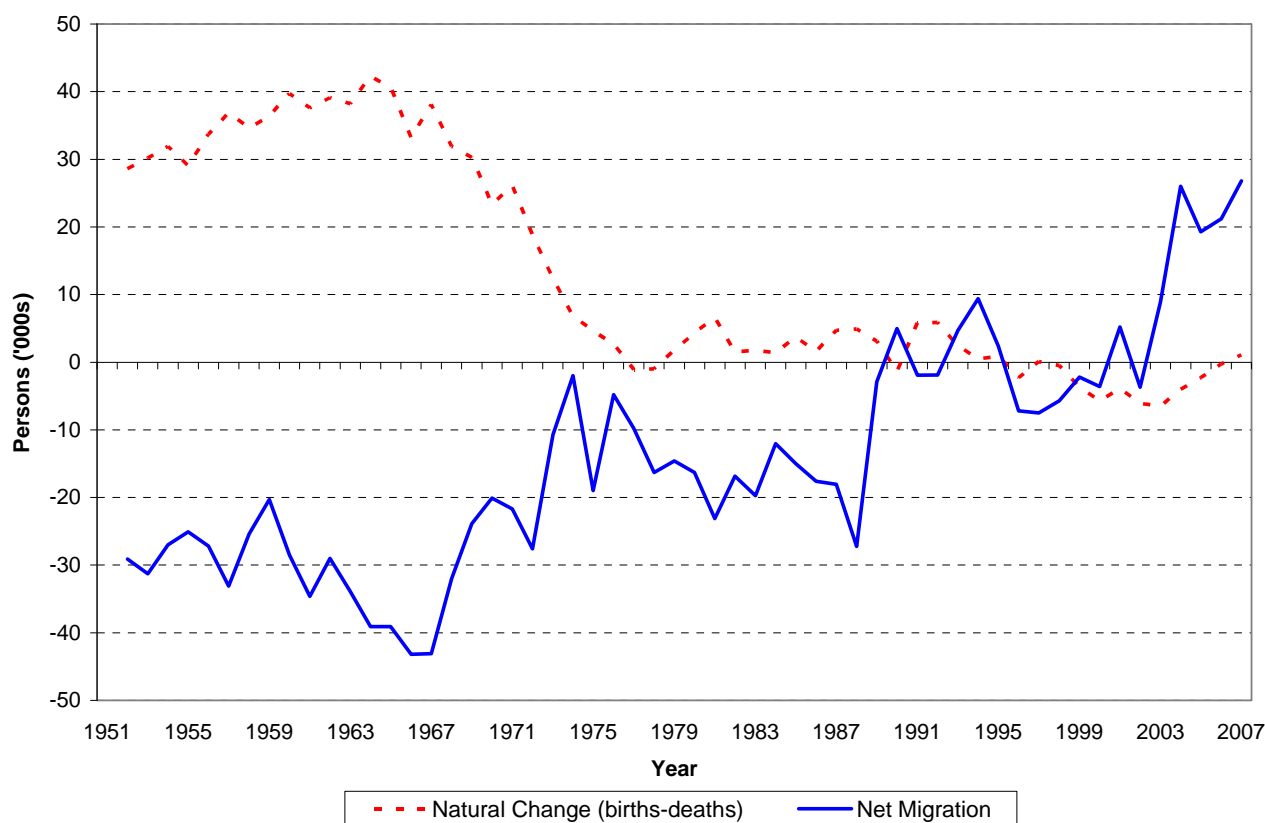


Figure 2 Natural change and net migration, 1951-2007



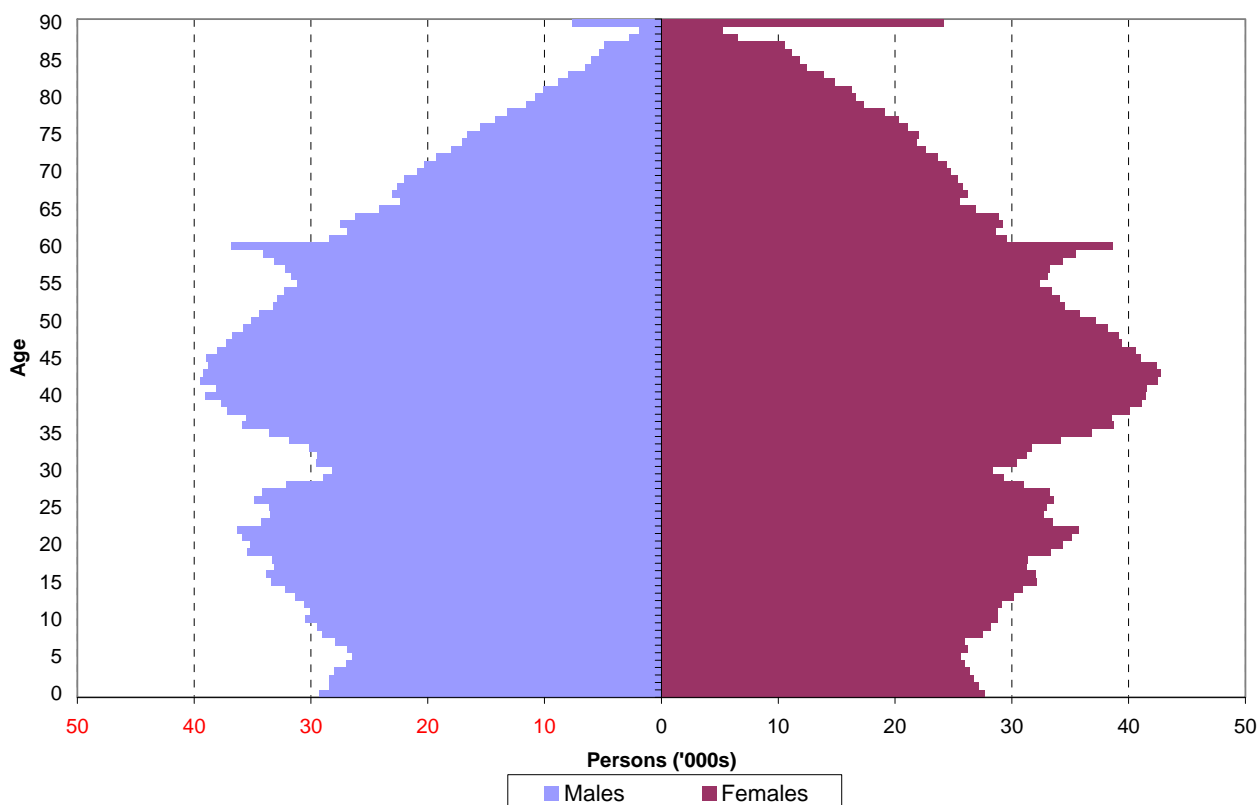
2.5 Table 9 shows movements to and from the UK and overseas between mid-2006 and mid-2007 by age group. The main source of data for the overseas migration calculations is the International Passenger Survey and as the sample size is small for Scotland (about 180) an age and sex distribution is assumed using information about General Practitioner (GP) registrations. The method used to estimate international migration is described in Section 6.

2.6 Migrants tend to be younger than the general population. Of in-migrants to Scotland, 46 per cent of those from the rest of the UK and 68 per cent of those from overseas were aged 16-34 years, compared with 24 per cent of the resident population for this age group. Only 5 per cent of people coming to Scotland from the rest of the UK were aged 65 and over.

3. The Age and Sex Structure of the Population

3.1 The age and sex composition is one of the most important aspects of the population. Changes in different age groups will have different social and economic impacts. For example, increases in the elderly population are likely to place a greater demand on health and social services. Scotland's estimated population is shown by age and sex in Figure 3.

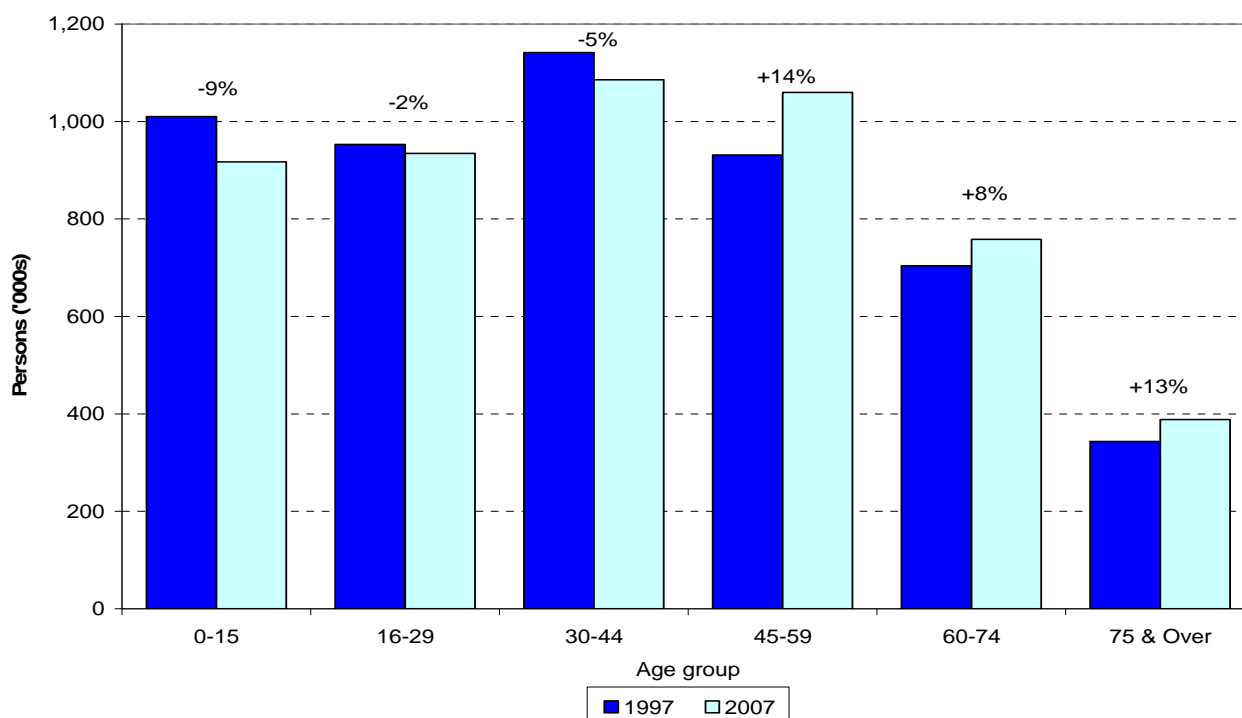
Figure 3 Estimated population by age and sex, 30 June 2007



3.2 Among older people, particularly over 75, the higher number of females reflects the longer expectation of life for women, partly as a result of higher rates of male mortality during the Second World War. The effects of a flu epidemic in 1922 and lower levels of fertility during the First World War are also evident, as seen in the sharp decline in the population aged over 85. The two baby booms of 1947 and the 1960s can also be seen with a sharp peak at age 60 and another peak between the ages of around 35 and 45. These baby boomers along with relatively low fertility rates are the main reasons why Scotland's population is likely to age in the future, though the scale of ageing is open to debate.

3.3 The changing age structure of the population since 1997 is illustrated in Figure 4. The ageing of the population is evident in the rises in the older age groups (14 per cent in the 45-59 age group, 8 per cent in the 60-74 age group and 13 per cent in the 75 and over age group) and the falls in the younger age groups (-9 per cent in the under 16 age group, -2 per cent in the 16-29 age group and -5 per cent in the 30-44 age group).

Figure 4 The changing age structure of Scotland's population, 1997-2007



4. Results for Administrative Areas

4.1 Population Change 2006-2007

4.1.1 Population estimates for each Council and NHS Board area, together with details of the components of population change (births, deaths, net migration and other changes) for the period mid-2006 to mid-2007, are shown in Table 2, Table 3 and Table 4.

4.1.2 Amongst the Council areas, Clackmannanshire had the largest percentage population increase at +2.0 per cent followed by East Lothian (+1.7 per cent), Perth & Kinross (+1.4 per cent) and Aberdeen City, Aberdeenshire and West Lothian (all +1.2 per cent). Seven councils experienced a decrease in population although the decreases were mainly very small. These were East Dunbartonshire and Inverclyde (both -0.6 per cent), Eilean Siar and West Dunbartonshire (both -0.2 per cent) and Argyll & Bute, Dundee City and East Renfrewshire (where the population fell by less than 0.1 per cent).

4.1.3 For the NHS Board areas, Lothian and Borders (both +1.1 per cent), Grampian (+1 per cent) and Forth Valley (+0.8 per cent) had the largest percentage population increases. The only NHS Board area to have experienced a decline in population was Western Isles although this amounted to only 50 fewer people (-0.2 per cent).

4.2 Components of migration 2006-2007

4.2.1 For most areas, the main cause of population change in the year to mid-2007 was migration. Table 5 shows, for this period, migration flows to and from each Council and NHS Board area for people moving within Scotland (i.e. between one Council area and another or between one NHS Board area and another), people moving between Scotland and the rest of the UK and people moving between Scotland and overseas. In Table 5 and in Figure 5a and Figure 5b movements to and from the armed forces are included in the rest of UK figures.

In-migration

4.2.2 As Figure 5a shows, different Councils attract migrants from different areas. In some Council areas (such as East Renfrewshire, East Dunbartonshire, Midlothian, East Lothian and East Ayrshire) most of the migrants came from other Council areas within Scotland. For example, of the 3,271 people arriving in East Renfrewshire, 2,850 (87 per cent) were from elsewhere in Scotland, 311 (10 per cent) from the rest of the UK and 110 (3 per cent) were from overseas.

4.2.3 In other areas (such as Dumfries & Galloway, Moray, Highland and the Shetland Islands) more than half of the migrants entering the area came from outside Scotland with most of these coming from the rest of the UK. In some cases this will be partly due to movements to and from the armed forces.

4.2.4 In the city authorities, particularly City of Edinburgh, Glasgow City and Aberdeen City, the pattern was again for high proportions of migrants to come from outside Scotland. In Aberdeen City and Glasgow City most of these were from overseas whilst in City of Edinburgh around half were from overseas and half from the rest of the UK.

Out-migration

4.2.5 As Figure 5b shows, there are also differences in the destinations of people migrating out of Council areas. Often the area to which most out-migrants moved was the same area from which most in-migrants had arrived. For example most of the migrants leaving Midlothian, East Dunbartonshire and East Renfrewshire moved elsewhere in Scotland and, as described above, most of the migrants arriving in these Council areas came from elsewhere in Scotland.

Net migration

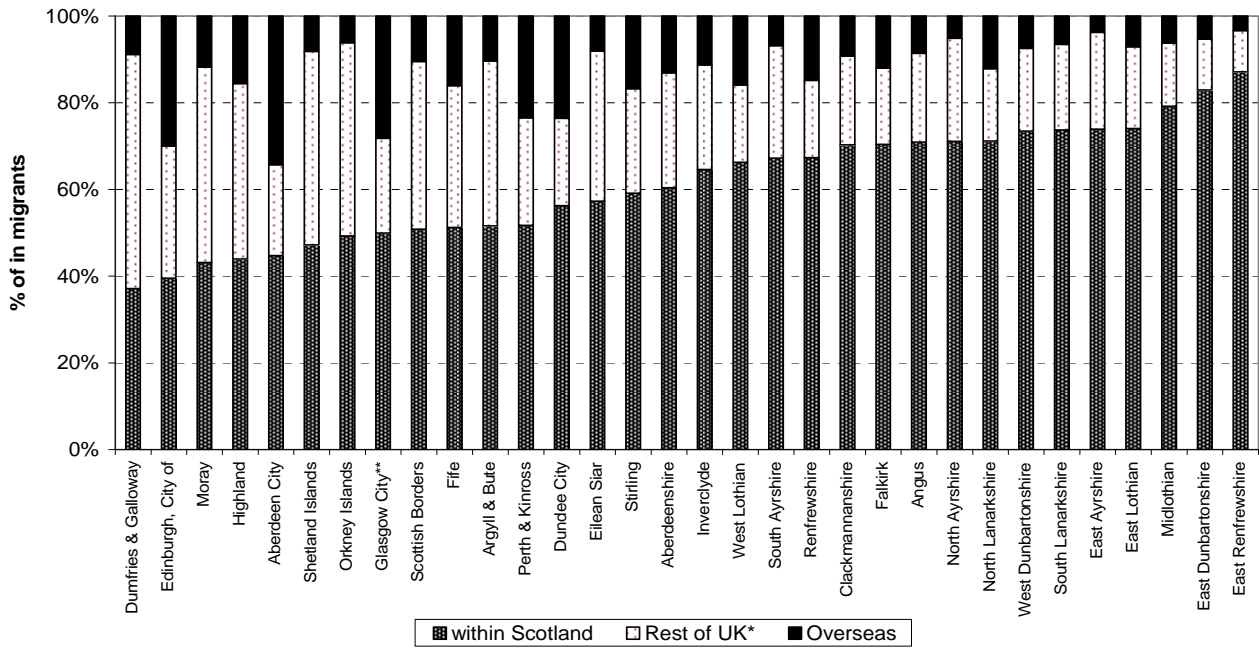
4.2.8 As a result of these different patterns in both in- and out- migration, some councils experienced net gains from one region but net losses to another whilst others experienced gains from all areas. Only one council – Inverclyde – lost migrants to all areas although the net losses, particularly to overseas, were relatively small.

4.2.9 In some Council areas (such as Aberdeenshire, Fife, Perth & Kinross and West Lothian) more people arrived from each of the regions (within Scotland, Rest of UK and overseas) than left. Even amongst these councils there were different patterns with Aberdeenshire and West Lothian mostly gaining from within Scotland, Fife from the rest of the UK and Perth & Kinross from overseas.

4.2.10 Other Council areas (such as East, North and South Ayrshire) had net gains from other areas within Scotland and from the rest of the UK but lost more than they gained from overseas.

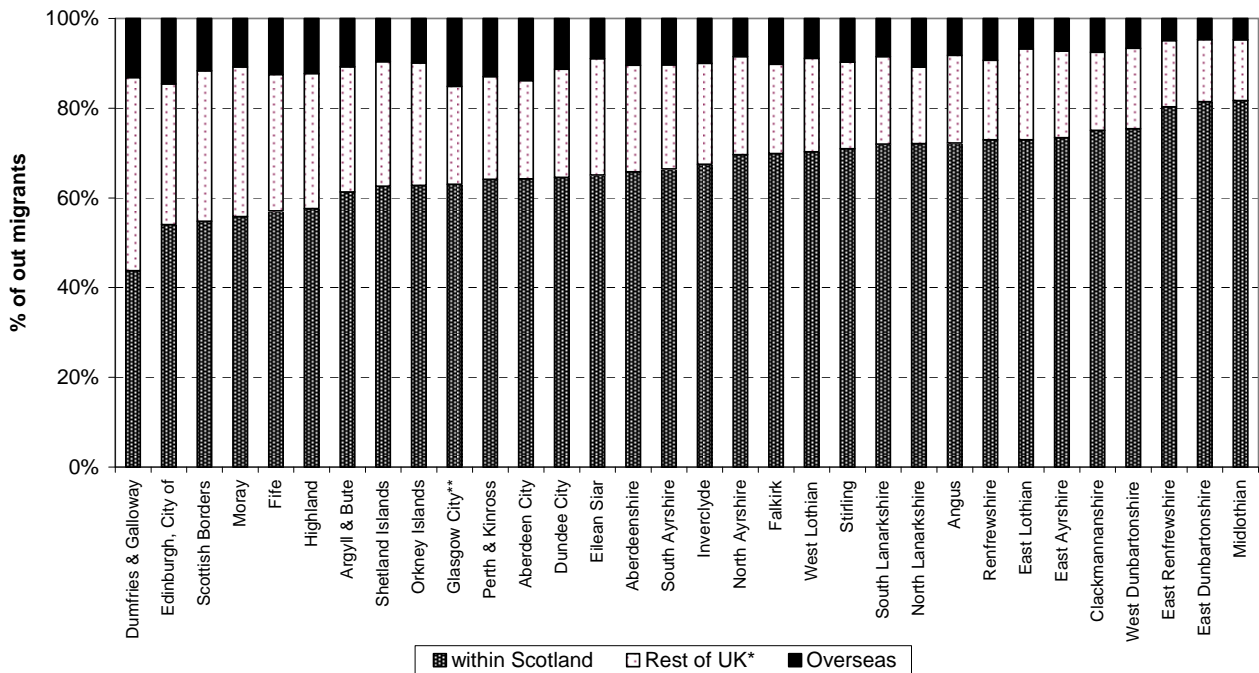
4.2.11 Most of the city authorities lost migrants to other areas of Scotland but gained from the rest of the UK and, in particular, overseas. For example, there was a net gain of over 3,600 migrants in the City of Edinburgh. However, over 2,100 more people left Edinburgh to move elsewhere in Scotland than arrived from the rest of Scotland. There was a gain of almost 900 people from the rest of the UK and of almost 4,900 people from overseas.

Figure 5a Type of in-migration by Council areas, 2006–2007



* Includes moves from the armed forces
 ** Includes asylum seekers

Figure 5b Type of out-migration by Council areas, 2006–2007



* Includes moves to the armed forces
 ** Includes returning asylum seekers

4.3 Population Change 1997-2007

4.3.1 Details of population changes between 1997 and 2007 for administrative areas are shown in Table 7. These changes are illustrated for Council areas in the map at Figure 6a and the chart at Figure 6b which both show the percentage change in the population of Council areas between 1997 and 2007.

Figure 6a Percentage change in population, Council areas, 1997-2007 (Map)

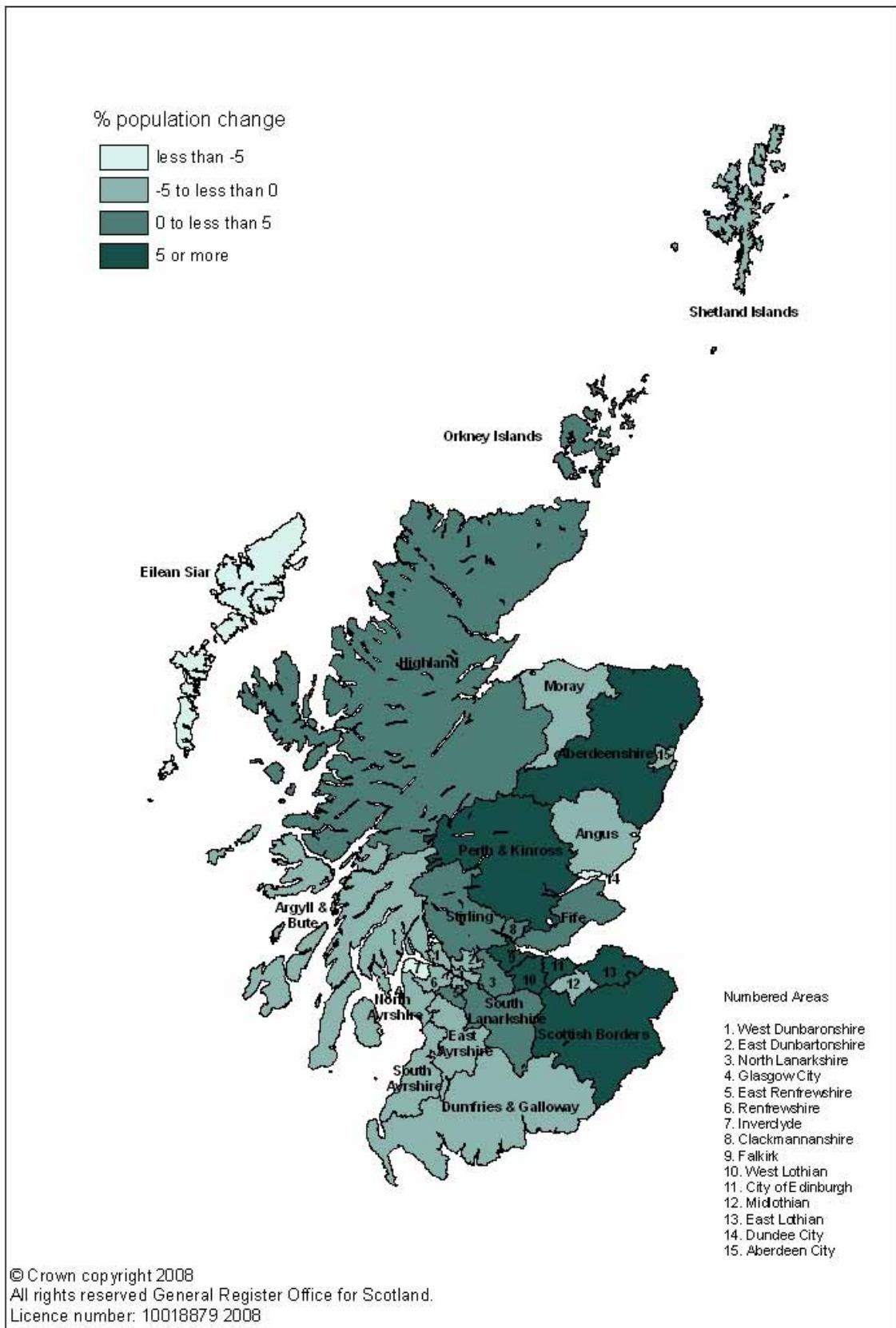
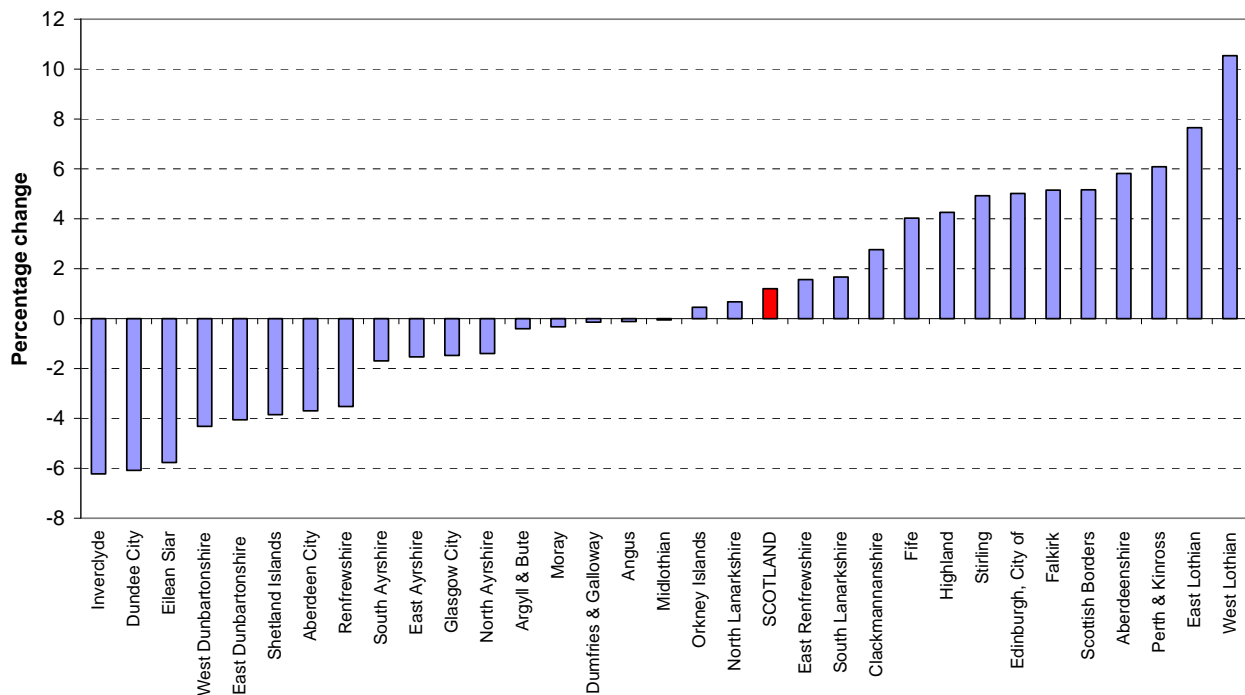


Figure 6b Percentage change in population, Council areas, 1997-2007 (Chart)



4.3.2 Between 1997 and 2007, West Lothian (+10.5 per cent), East Lothian (+7.6 per cent), Perth & Kinross (+6.1 per cent) and Aberdeenshire (+5.8 per cent) showed the greatest percentage increases for Council areas. The largest absolute increase in numbers was in the City of Edinburgh (+22,350). Inverclyde (-6.2 per cent), Dundee City (-6.1 per cent), Eilean Siar (-5.8 per cent) and West Dunbartonshire (-4.3 per cent) showed the greatest percentage decreases during this period. The largest absolute decrease in numbers was in Dundee City (-9,200).

4.3.3 The map at Figure 7a and the chart at Figure 7b show the percentage change in population between 1997 and 2007 for each NHS Board area. The largest percentage increases in population were in Lothian (+5.9 per cent), Borders (+5.2 per cent) and Forth Valley (+4.5 per cent). The greatest percentage decreases occurred in the Western Isles (-5.8 per cent) and Shetland (-3.9 per cent).

Figure 7a Percentage change in population, NHS Board areas, 1997-2007 (Map)

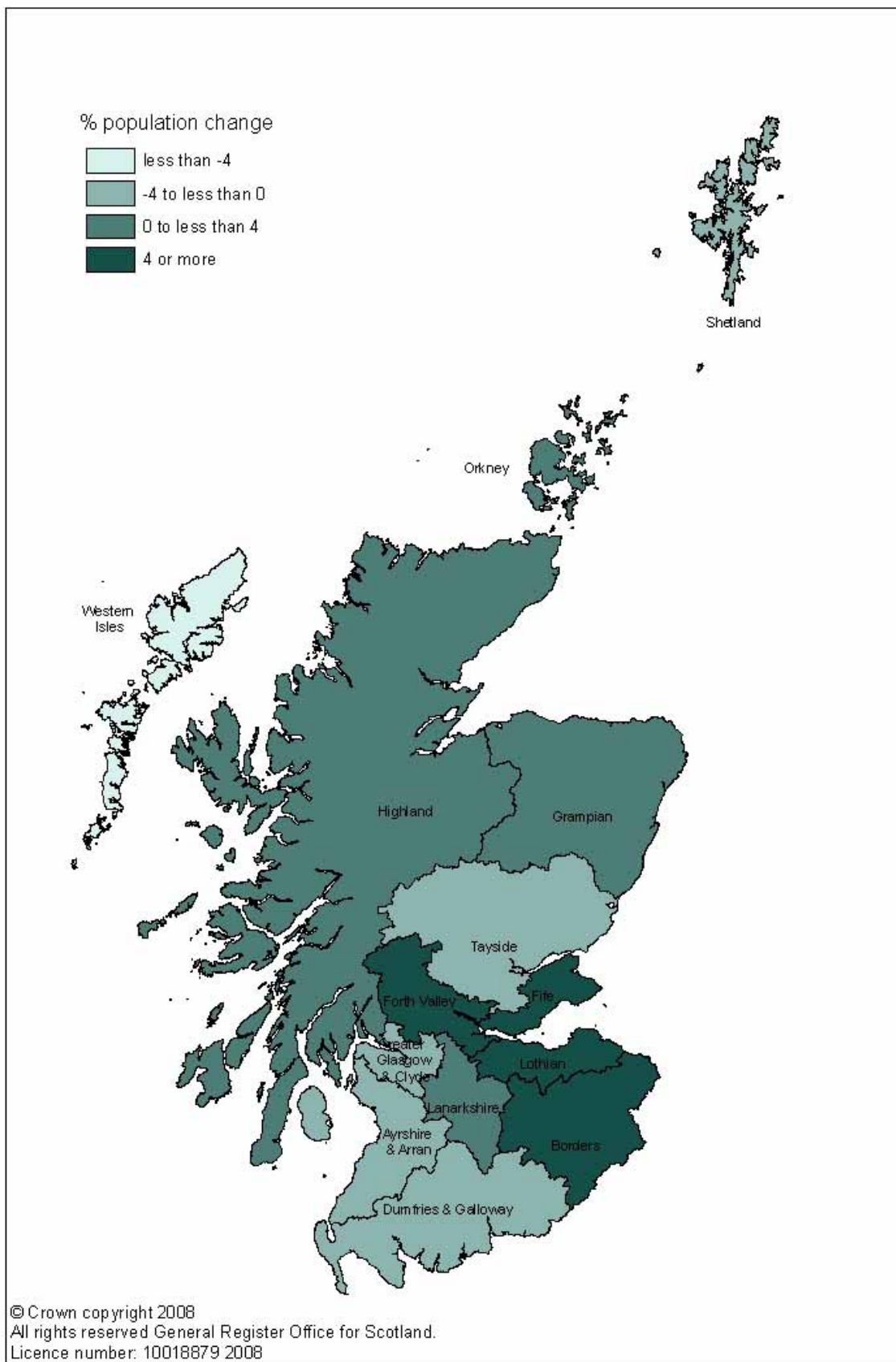
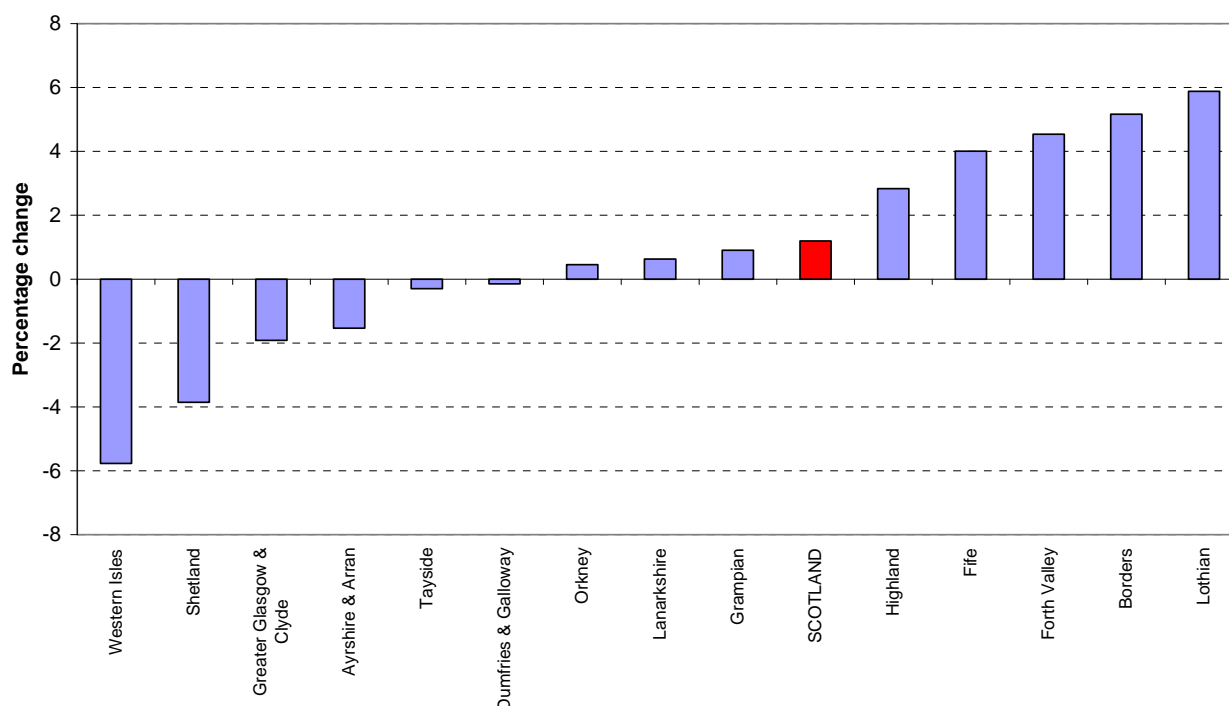


Figure 7b Percentage change in population, NHS Board areas, 1997-2007 (Chart)



4.4 Sex and Age Structure of Administrative Areas in Scotland

4.4.1 There were more females than males in Scotland in mid-2007 and this is the case for all Council areas other than Moray and Shetland Islands and for all NHS Board areas other than Shetland Islands. Table 8 shows the “sex ratio” for each Council and NHS Board area in Scotland. The sex ratio is the male population divided by the female population (e.g. a sex ratio of 0.95 means that for every 100 females there are 95 males). The sex ratio ranged from 0.90 in Dundee City, Midlothian, North Ayrshire and West Dunbartonshire to 1.01 in Shetland Islands. For the NHS Board areas, the sex ratio ranged from 0.91 in Ayrshire & Arran to 1.01 in Shetland.

4.4.2 Though the pattern of age distribution is complex, some general themes can be seen from Table 8. The major cities had the highest proportions of males and females of working age¹. For example, in Edinburgh City 71 per cent of males and 64 per cent of females were of working age and in Glasgow City there were similar results (71 per cent of males and 63 per cent of females). The highest proportions of people of pensionable age² tended to be in rural areas such as Dumfries & Galloway (19 per cent of males and 30 per cent of females) and Eilean Siar (18 per cent of males and 30 per cent of females).

4.4.3 These patterns can also be seen in Figure 8 and Figure 9 which show the proportion of the population under 16, aged 16-64, and 65 and over for Council and NHS Board areas respectively (sorted by proportion of population aged 65 and over).

¹ 16-64 for men, 16-59 for women

² 65 and over for men, 60 and over for women

Figure 8 Age structure of Council areas, 30 June 2007 (% under 16, 16-64 and 65+)

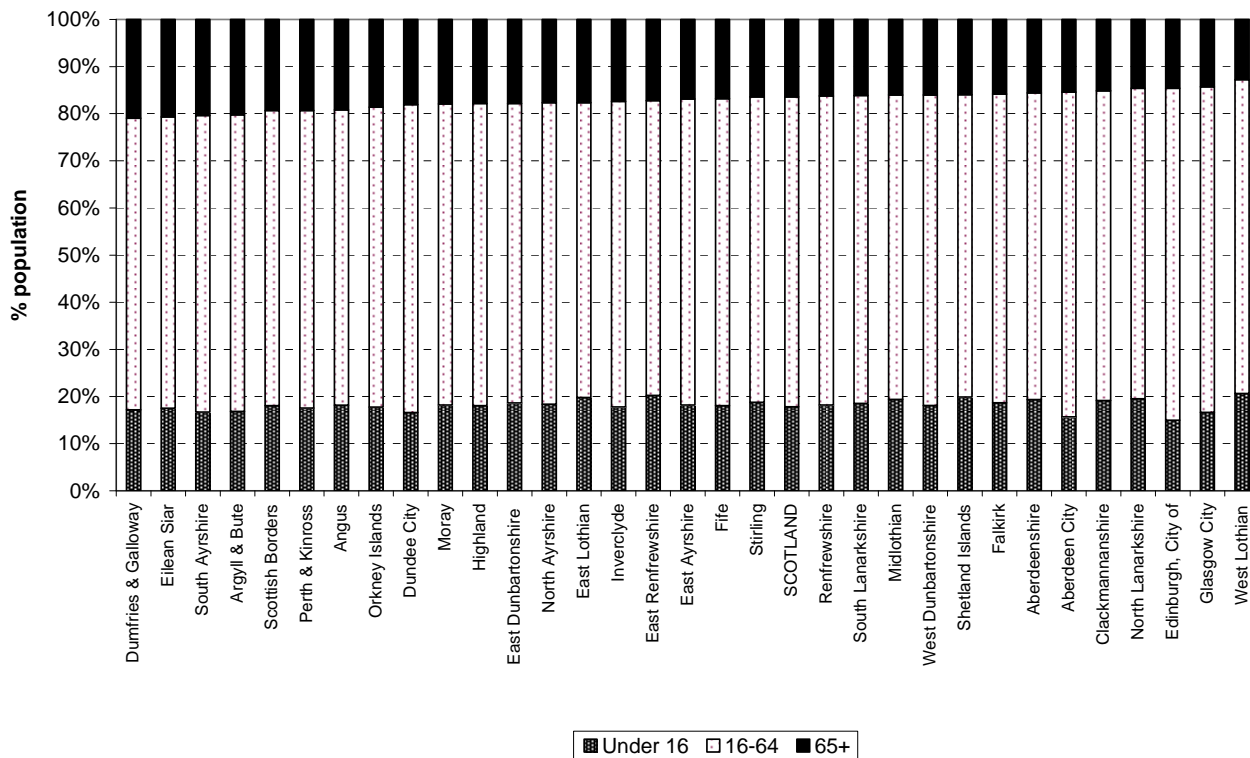
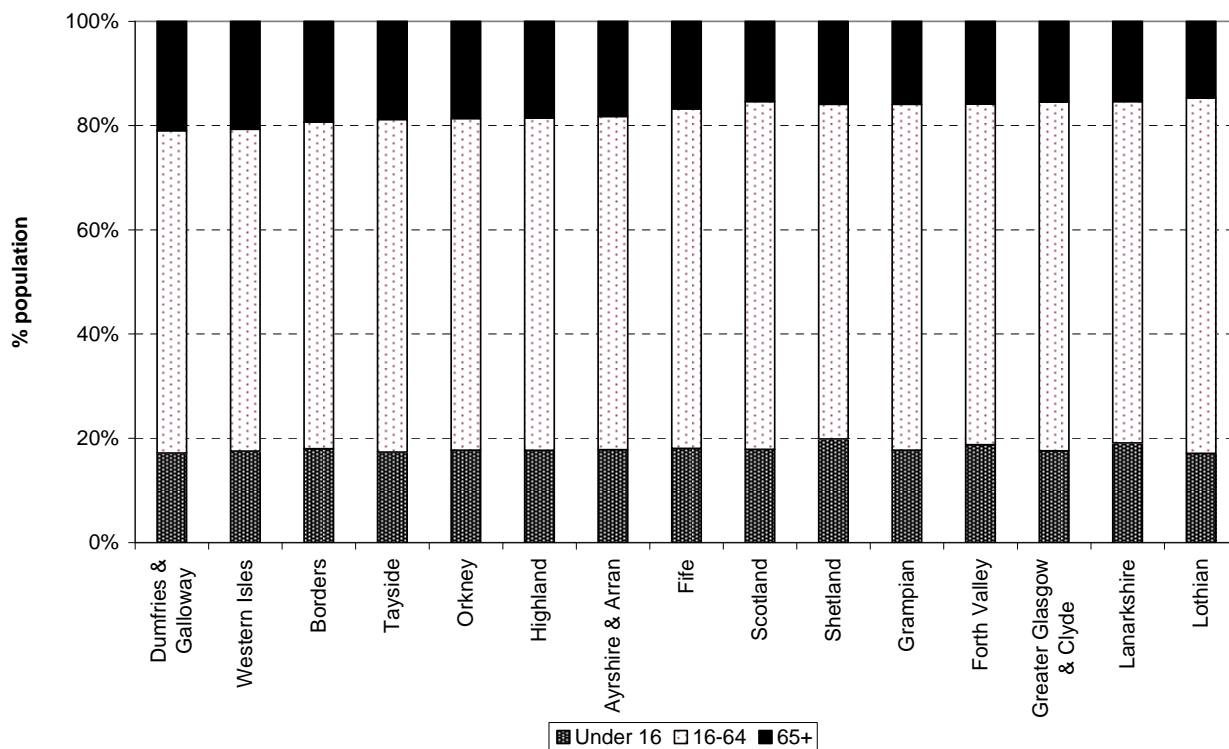


Figure 9 Age structure of NHS Board areas, 30 June 2007 (% under 16, 16-64 and 65+)



5. Population Density

5.1 Information on land areas and population densities is shown in Table 10. The mid-2007 population density was 66 persons per square kilometre for Scotland and ranged from 8 persons per square kilometre in the Highland Council area to 3,316 persons per square kilometre in Glasgow City Council area.

Table 1 Estimated population by age and sex, Scotland: 30 June 2007

Age	Persons	Males	Females	Age	Persons	Males	Females	Age	Persons	Males	Females
All ages	5,144,200	2,485,599	2,658,601								
0	57,003	29,289	27,714	30	56,549	28,173	28,376	60	75,487	36,858	38,629
1	55,597	28,420	27,177	31	60,014	29,555	30,459	61	58,063	28,466	29,597
2	55,206	28,422	26,784	32	60,793	29,500	31,293	62	55,537	26,908	28,629
3	54,439	28,006	26,433	33	61,864	30,130	31,734	63	56,735	27,473	29,262
4	52,955	27,011	25,944	34	66,076	31,892	34,184	64	55,171	26,244	28,927
0 - 4	275,200	141,148	134,052	30 - 34	305,296	149,250	156,046	60 - 64	300,993	145,949	155,044
5	52,093	26,461	25,632	35	70,414	33,576	36,838	65	51,067	24,146	26,921
6	53,147	26,917	26,230	36	74,659	35,901	38,758	66	47,935	22,410	25,525
7	53,979	27,948	26,031	37	74,138	35,545	38,593	67	49,342	23,073	26,269
8	56,565	29,053	27,512	38	77,229	37,139	40,090	68	48,473	22,671	25,802
9	57,656	29,435	28,221	39	78,848	37,683	41,165	69	47,448	22,060	25,388
5 - 9	273,440	139,814	133,626	35 - 39	375,288	179,844	195,444	65 - 69	244,265	114,360	129,905
10	59,314	30,531	28,783	40	80,562	39,074	41,488	70	45,691	20,919	24,772
11	58,911	30,126	28,785	41	79,619	38,085	41,534	71	44,734	20,295	24,439
12	59,676	30,554	29,122	42	82,024	39,483	42,541	72	43,051	19,338	23,713
13	61,601	31,406	30,195	43	82,001	39,217	42,784	73	40,660	17,977	22,683
14	63,192	32,262	30,930	44	81,262	38,799	42,463	74	38,975	17,060	21,915
10 - 14	302,694	154,879	147,815	40 - 44	405,468	194,658	210,810	70 - 74	213,111	95,589	117,522
15	65,617	33,454	32,163	45	80,095	39,028	41,067	75	38,647	16,603	22,044
16	65,991	33,887	32,104	46	78,699	38,028	40,671	76	36,686	15,537	21,149
17	64,465	33,206	31,259	47	76,702	37,275	39,427	77	34,649	14,284	20,365
18	64,698	33,358	31,340	48	75,895	36,722	39,173	78	32,422	13,251	19,171
19	68,802	35,459	33,343	49	74,061	35,851	38,210	79	28,976	11,625	17,351
15 - 19	329,573	169,364	160,209	45 - 49	385,452	186,904	198,548	75 - 79	171,380	71,300	100,080
20	69,614	35,266	34,348	50	72,351	35,162	37,189	80	27,496	10,841	16,655
21	71,089	35,936	35,153	51	70,362	34,492	35,870	81	26,479	10,120	16,359
22	72,056	36,311	35,745	52	67,810	33,240	34,570	82	23,712	8,888	14,824
23	67,803	34,311	33,492	53	67,056	32,896	34,160	83	21,916	7,968	13,948
24	66,248	33,480	32,768	54	65,760	32,292	33,468	84	18,984	6,498	12,486
20 - 24	346,810	175,304	171,506	50 - 54	343,339	168,082	175,257	80 - 84	118,587	44,315	74,272
25	66,567	33,561	33,006	55	63,587	31,199	32,388	85	17,864	5,986	11,878
26	68,467	34,900	33,567	56	64,847	31,749	33,098	86	16,507	5,362	11,145
27	67,457	34,185	33,272	57	65,466	32,206	33,260	87	15,509	4,894	10,615
28	63,186	32,144	31,042	58	67,529	33,176	34,353	88	9,397	2,799	6,598
29	58,315	28,991	29,324	59	69,613	34,118	35,495	89	7,188	1,956	5,232
25 - 29	323,992	163,781	160,211	55 - 59	331,042	162,448	168,594	85 - 89	66,465	20,997	45,468
								90 & over	31,805	7,613	24,192

Age group summaries

	Persons	Males	Females
All aged under 16	916,951	469,295	447,656
All aged under 18	1,047,407	536,388	511,019
All aged 16 & over	4,227,249	2,016,304	2,210,945
All aged 18 & over	4,096,793	1,949,211	2,147,582
All aged 16-29	934,758	474,995	459,763
All aged 30-44	1,086,052	523,752	562,300
All aged 45-64 (M), 45-59 (F)	1,205,782	663,383	542,399
All aged 65 & over (M), 60 & over (F)	1,000,657	354,174	646,483
All aged 75 & over	388,237	144,225	244,012

Table 4 Components of population change by administrative area: 2006-2007

	Estimated population 30 June 2006	Births	Deaths	Natural change	Estimated ¹ net civilian migration	Other ² changes	Estimated population 30 June 2007	Population change	
								Number	%
SCOTLAND	5,116,900	56,726	55,650	1,076	26,811	-587	5,144,200	27,300	0.5
Council areas									
Aberdeen City	206,880	2,337	2,128	209	2,190	-19	209,260	2,380	1.2
Aberdeenshire	236,260	2,653	2,183	470	2,441	-11	239,160	2,900	1.2
Angus	109,320	1,144	1,260	-116	652	14	109,870	550	0.5
Argyll & Bute	91,390	783	1,120	-337	347	-50	91,350	-40	0.0
Clackmannanshire	48,900	551	473	78	696	226	49,900	1,000	2.0
Dumfries & Galloway	148,030	1,503	1,804	-301	574	-3	148,300	270	0.2
Dundee City	142,170	1,608	1,561	47	-67	0	142,150	-20	0.0
East Ayrshire	119,290	1,326	1,357	-31	301	10	119,570	280	0.2
East Dunbartonshire	105,460	870	996	-126	-266	-218	104,850	-610	-0.6
East Lothian	92,830	1,057	1,018	39	1,571	0	94,440	1,610	1.7
East Renfrewshire	89,290	875	862	13	-43	0	89,260	-30	0.0
Edinburgh, City of	463,510	4,920	4,208	712	3,626	222	468,070	4,560	1.0
Eilean Siar	26,350	279	368	-89	39	0	26,300	-50	-0.2
Falkirk	149,680	1,834	1,611	223	755	62	150,720	1,040	0.7
Fife	358,930	3,982	3,924	58	1,682	-170	360,500	1,570	0.4
Glasgow City	580,690	6,923	7,087	-164	1,557	-143	581,940	1,250	0.2
Highland	215,310	2,251	2,406	-155	2,351	-66	217,440	2,130	1.0
Inverclyde	81,540	861	1,004	-143	-315	-2	81,080	-460	-0.6
Midlothian	79,290	907	786	121	99	0	79,510	220	0.3
Moray	86,750	942	948	-6	556	-430	86,870	120	0.1
North Ayrshire	135,490	1,504	1,600	-96	366	0	135,760	270	0.2
North Lanarkshire	323,780	4,039	3,486	553	323	24	324,680	900	0.3
Orkney Islands	19,770	188	233	-45	135	0	19,860	90	0.5
Perth & Kinross	140,190	1,367	1,633	-266	2,181	35	142,140	1,950	1.4
Renfrewshire	169,590	1,865	1,915	-50	60	0	169,600	10	0.0
Scottish Borders	110,240	1,128	1,300	-172	1,362	0	111,430	1,190	1.1
Shetland Islands	21,880	261	217	44	26	0	21,950	70	0.3
South Ayrshire	111,670	1,028	1,415	-387	457	-50	111,690	20	0.0
South Lanarkshire	307,670	3,488	3,333	155	1,675	0	309,500	1,830	0.6
Stirling	87,810	927	888	39	359	-18	88,190	380	0.4
West Dunbartonshire	91,240	1,077	1,132	-55	-95	0	91,090	-150	-0.2
West Lothian	165,700	2,248	1,394	854	1,216	0	167,770	2,070	1.2
NHS Board areas									
Ayrshire & Arran	366,450	3,858	4,372	-514	1,124	-40	367,020	570	0.2
Borders	110,247	1,128	1,300	-172	1,355	0	111,430	1,183	1.1
Dumfries & Galloway	148,030	1,503	1,804	-301	574	-3	148,300	270	0.2
Fife	358,858	3,982	3,924	58	1,682	-170	360,428	1,570	0.4
Forth Valley	286,053	3,312	2,981	331	1,819	270	288,473	2,420	0.8
Grampian	529,889	5,932	5,259	673	5,188	-460	535,290	5,401	1.0
Greater Glasgow & Clyde	1,191,584	13,406	13,794	-388	1,586	-363	1,192,419	835	0.1
Highland	306,701	3,034	3,526	-492	2,697	-116	308,790	2,089	0.7
Lanarkshire	558,139	6,597	6,022	575	1,304	24	560,042	1,903	0.3
Lothian	801,310	9,129	7,407	1,722	6,510	222	809,764	8,454	1.1
Orkney	19,770	188	233	-45	135	0	19,860	90	0.5
Shetland	21,880	261	217	44	26	0	21,950	70	0.3
Tayside	391,639	4,117	4,443	-326	2,772	49	394,134	2,495	0.6
Western Isles	26,350	279	368	-89	39	0	26,300	-50	-0.2

¹ Includes movements to/from armed forces

² Includes changes in the number of prisoners and armed forces stationed in Scotland.

Table 5 Components of migration by administrative area: 2006-2007

	In-migration				Out-migration				Net-migration			
	Total ²	within Scotland	Rest of UK ¹	Overseas	Total ²	within Scotland	Rest of UK ¹	Overseas	Total ³	within Scotland	Rest of UK ¹	Overseas
SCOTLAND	91,768	n/a	53,968	37,800	64,957	n/a	43,957	21,000	26,811	0	10,011	16,800
Council areas												
Aberdeen City	12,860	5,752	2,695	4,413	10,674	6,860	2,337	1,477	2,186	-1,108	358	2,936
Aberdeenshire	9,917	5,990	2,629	1,298	7,473	4,918	1,777	778	2,444	1,072	852	520
Angus	4,205	2,981	863	361	3,557	2,569	695	293	648	412	168	68
Argyll & Bute	4,302	2,220	1,637	445	3,955	2,427	1,103	425	347	-207	534	20
Clackmannanshire	2,274	1,599	465	210	1,579	1,185	275	119	695	414	190	91
Dumfries & Galloway	4,654	1,728	2,516	410	4,077	1,785	1,756	536	577	-57	760	-126
Dundee City	6,442	3,626	1,298	1,518	6,508	4,202	1,568	738	-66	-576	-270	780
East Ayrshire	3,708	2,742	826	140	3,409	2,503	658	248	299	239	168	-108
East Dunbartonshire	3,515	2,916	413	186	3,779	3,077	524	178	-264	-161	-111	8
East Lothian	4,410	3,266	832	312	2,836	2,069	575	192	1,574	1,197	257	120
East Renfrewshire	3,271	2,850	311	110	3,311	2,659	488	164	-40	191	-177	-54
Edinburgh, City of	28,235	11,165	8,601	8,469	24,611	13,308	7,712	3,591	3,624	-2,143	889	4,878
Eilean Siar	1,026	588	355	83	983	640	255	88	43	-52	100	-5
Falkirk	4,468	3,145	787	536	3,714	2,596	739	379	754	549	48	157
Fife	11,897	6,099	3,893	1,905	10,214	5,835	3,102	1,277	1,683	264	791	628
Glasgow City ⁴	27,977	13,981	6,103	7,893	26,421	16,654	5,766	4,001	1,556	-2,673	337	3,892
Highland	9,472	4,164	3,833	1,475	7,117	4,102	2,141	874	2,355	62	1,692	601
Inverclyde	1,647	1,064	397	186	1,965	1,326	442	197	-318	-262	-45	-11
Midlothian	2,978	2,358	435	185	2,881	2,353	392	136	97	5	43	49
Moray	3,612	1,559	1,628	425	3,061	1,710	1,021	330	551	-151	607	95
North Ayrshire	4,358	3,099	1,037	222	3,993	2,782	871	340	365	317	166	-118
North Lanarkshire	7,967	5,671	1,330	966	7,639	5,507	1,302	830	328	164	28	136
Orkney Islands	736	363	328	45	605	380	165	60	131	-17	163	-15
Perth & Kinross	7,285	3,767	1,810	1,708	5,101	3,273	1,167	661	2,184	494	643	1,047
Renfrewshire	5,132	3,456	916	760	5,075	3,702	901	472	57	-246	15	288
Scottish Borders	5,091	2,589	1,969	533	3,728	2,044	1,249	435	1,363	545	720	98
Shetland Islands	773	365	345	63	746	467	207	72	27	-102	138	-9
South Ayrshire	3,916	2,633	1,016	267	3,456	2,297	802	357	460	336	214	-90
South Lanarkshire	9,323	6,876	1,841	606	7,648	5,507	1,489	652	1,675	1,369	352	-46
Stirling	5,070	2,998	1,223	849	4,712	3,344	909	459	358	-346	314	390
West Dunbartonshire	2,464	1,810	471	183	2,560	1,931	460	169	-96	-121	11	14
West Lothian	6,530	4,327	1,165	1,038	5,316	3,735	1,109	472	1,214	592	56	566
NHS Board areas												
Ayrshire & Arran	9,114	5,606	2,879	629	7,991	4,715	2,331	945	1,123	891	548	-316
Borders	5,091	2,591	1,967	533	3,728	2,044	1,249	435	1,363	547	718	98
Dumfries & Galloway	4,654	1,728	2,516	410	4,076	1,784	1,756	536	578	-56	760	-126
Fife	11,897	6,099	3,893	1,905	10,214	5,835	3,102	1,277	1,683	264	791	628
Forth Valley	10,057	5,984	2,477	1,596	8,241	5,366	1,918	957	1,816	618	559	639
Grampian	19,546	6,458	6,952	6,136	14,365	6,645	5,135	2,585	5,181	-187	1,817	3,551
Greater Glasgow & Clyde ⁴	32,492	14,110	8,957	9,425	30,914	16,702	8,921	5,291	1,578	-2,592	36	4,134
Highland	13,443	6,053	5,470	1,920	10,737	6,194	3,244	1,299	2,706	-141	2,226	621
Lanarkshire	12,476	8,184	2,827	1,465	11,167	7,339	2,456	1,372	1,309	845	371	93
Lothian	32,954	11,917	11,033	10,004	26,453	12,274	9,788	4,391	6,501	-357	1,245	5,613
Orkney	736	363	328	45	605	380	165	60	131	-17	163	-15
Shetland	773	365	345	63	746	467	207	72	27	-102	138	-9
Tayside	14,246	6,691	3,969	3,586	11,474	6,352	3,430	1,692	2,772	339	539	1,894
Western Isles	1,026	588	355	83	983	640	255	88	43	-52	100	-5

¹ The number of moves between Scotland and the rest of the UK shown here differ from those quoted elsewhere.

This is because movements to/from the armed forces are included in these figures but are excluded from the others.

² The total in- and out-migration figures for Scotland equal the sum of migration from / to the rest of the UK and overseas but do not equal the sum of moves for individual Council or NHS Board areas. This is because migration for individual Council and NHS Board areas includes moves within Scotland. Since such moves do not involve anyone leaving or entering Scotland, they are not counted in the Scotland totals.

³ Figures in this column have not been rounded and so may differ slightly from those in table 4.

⁴ Includes asylum seekers

Table 6 Components of population change by administrative area: 2001-2007

	Estimated population 30 June 2001	Births	Deaths	Natural change	Estimated ¹ net civilian migration	Other ² changes	Estimated population 30 June 2007	Population change	
								Number	%
SCOTLAND	5,064,200	322,553	340,657	-18,104	98,412	-308	5,144,200	80,000	1.6
Council areas									
Aberdeen City	211,910	12,681	12,915	-234	-2,404	-12	209,260	-2,650	-1.3
Aberdeenshire	226,940	14,596	12,779	1,817	10,654	-251	239,160	12,220	5.4
Angus	108,370	6,499	7,903	-1,404	3,291	-387	109,870	1,500	1.4
Argyll & Bute	91,300	4,608	6,813	-2,205	2,415	-160	91,350	50	0.1
Clackmannanshire	48,070	3,090	3,051	39	1,587	204	49,900	1,830	3.8
Dumfries & Galloway	147,780	8,362	11,119	-2,757	3,269	8	148,300	520	0.4
Dundee City	145,460	9,212	10,531	-1,319	-1,991	0	142,150	-3,310	-2.3
East Ayrshire	120,310	7,456	8,578	-1,122	313	69	119,570	-740	-0.6
East Dunbartonshire	108,250	5,536	5,914	-378	-2,828	-194	104,850	-3,400	-3.1
East Lothian	90,180	5,956	6,156	-200	4,460	0	94,440	4,260	4.7
East Renfrewshire	89,410	5,410	5,180	230	-380	0	89,260	-150	-0.2
Edinburgh, City of	449,020	27,950	26,713	1,237	17,302	511	468,070	19,050	4.2
Eilean Siar	26,450	1,464	2,295	-831	681	0	26,300	-150	-0.6
Falkirk	145,270	10,044	9,781	263	5,179	8	150,720	5,450	3.8
Fife	349,770	22,503	23,160	-657	10,657	730	360,500	10,730	3.1
Glasgow City	578,710	39,940	44,030	-4,090	7,300	20	581,940	3,230	0.6
Highland	208,920	12,875	14,168	-1,293	9,856	-43	217,440	8,520	4.1
Inverclyde	84,150	5,082	6,443	-1,361	-1,726	17	81,080	-3,070	-3.6
Midlothian	80,950	5,227	5,000	227	-1,567	-100	79,510	-1,440	-1.8
Moray	87,000	5,243	5,725	-482	1,132	-780	86,870	-130	-0.1
North Ayrshire	135,820	8,503	9,696	-1,193	1,133	0	135,760	-60	0.0
North Lanarkshire	321,180	23,172	20,820	2,352	1,002	146	324,680	3,500	1.1
Orkney Islands	19,220	1,087	1,294	-207	847	0	19,860	640	3.3
Perth & Kinross	134,950	7,810	9,683	-1,873	9,088	-25	142,140	7,190	5.3
Renfrewshire	172,850	10,999	12,079	-1,080	-2,170	0	169,600	-3,250	-1.9
Scottish Borders	106,950	6,415	8,028	-1,613	6,093	0	111,430	4,480	4.2
Shetland Islands	21,960	1,444	1,248	196	-174	-32	21,950	-10	0.0
South Ayrshire	112,160	5,982	8,617	-2,635	2,265	-100	111,690	-470	-0.4
South Lanarkshire	302,340	19,636	20,053	-417	7,577	0	309,500	7,160	2.4
Stirling	86,200	5,281	5,349	-68	1,995	63	88,190	1,990	2.3
West Dunbartonshire	93,320	5,996	6,852	-856	-1,374	0	91,090	-2,230	-2.4
West Lothian	159,030	12,494	8,684	3,810	4,930	0	167,770	8,740	5.5
NHS Board areas									
Ayrshire & Arran	368,290	21,941	26,891	-4,950	3,711	-31	367,020	-1,270	-0.3
Borders	106,950	6,412	8,026	-1,614	6,094	0	111,430	4,480	4.2
Dumfries & Galloway	147,780	8,362	11,119	-2,757	3,269	8	148,300	520	0.4
Fife	349,690	22,503	23,160	-657	10,665	730	360,428	10,738	3.1
Forth Valley	279,240	18,411	18,227	184	8,774	275	288,473	9,233	3.3
Grampian	525,850	32,520	31,419	1,101	9,382	-1,043	535,290	9,440	1.8
Greater Glasgow & Clyde	1,197,570	78,073	85,469	-7,396	2,402	-157	1,192,419	-5,151	-0.4
Highland	300,220	17,483	20,981	-3,498	12,271	-203	308,790	8,570	2.9
Lanarkshire	553,230	37,721	35,912	1,809	4,857	146	560,042	6,812	1.2
Lothian	779,000	51,619	46,556	5,063	25,290	411	809,764	30,764	3.9
Orkney	19,220	1,087	1,294	-207	847	0	19,860	640	3.3
Shetland	21,960	1,444	1,248	196	-174	-32	21,950	-10	0.0
Tayside	388,750	23,513	28,060	-4,547	10,343	-412	394,134	5,384	1.4
Western Isles	26,450	1,464	2,295	-831	681	0	26,300	-150	-0.6

¹ Includes movements to/from armed forces.

² Includes changes in the number of armed forces stationed in Scotland.

Table 7 Components of population change by administrative area: 1997-2007

	Estimated population 30 June 1997	Births	Deaths	Natural change	Estimated ¹ net civilian migration and other changes	Estimated population 30 June 2007	Population change	
							Number	%
SCOTLAND	5,083,340	543,958	575,879	-31,921	92,781	5,144,200	60,860	1.2
Council areas								
Aberdeen City	217,300	21,690	21,898	-208	-7,832	209,260	-8,040	-3.7
Aberdeenshire	226,020	24,439	21,120	3,319	9,821	239,160	13,140	5.8
Angus	110,000	10,993	13,294	-2,301	2,171	109,870	-130	-0.1
Argyll & Bute	91,720	7,964	11,658	-3,694	3,324	91,350	-370	-0.4
Clackmannanshire	48,560	5,193	5,142	51	1,289	49,900	1,340	2.8
Dumfries & Galloway	148,520	14,076	18,343	-4,267	4,047	148,300	-220	-0.1
Dundee City	151,350	15,388	18,084	-2,696	-6,504	142,150	-9,200	-6.1
East Ayrshire	121,440	12,633	14,616	-1,983	113	119,570	-1,870	-1.5
East Dunbartonshire	109,280	9,788	9,886	-98	-4,332	104,850	-4,430	-4.1
East Lothian	87,730	9,925	10,329	-404	7,114	94,440	6,710	7.6
East Renfrewshire	87,890	9,311	8,519	792	578	89,260	1,370	1.6
Edinburgh, City of	445,720	46,960	46,226	734	21,616	468,070	22,350	5.0
Eilean Siar	27,910	2,467	3,835	-1,368	-242	26,300	-1,610	-5.8
Falkirk	143,340	16,398	16,273	125	7,255	150,720	7,380	5.1
Fife	346,540	37,248	38,930	-1,682	15,642	360,500	13,960	4.0
Glasgow City	590,660	67,651	76,595	-8,944	224	581,940	-8,720	-1.5
Highland	208,560	21,971	23,854	-1,883	10,763	217,440	8,880	4.3
Inverclyde	86,460	8,748	11,063	-2,315	-3,065	81,080	-5,380	-6.2
Midlothian	79,550	9,039	8,395	644	-684	79,510	-40	-0.1
Moray	87,160	9,125	9,435	-310	20	86,870	-290	-0.3
North Ayrshire	137,690	14,379	16,288	-1,909	-21	135,760	-1,930	-1.4
North Lanarkshire	322,510	38,735	34,846	3,889	-1,719	324,680	2,170	0.7
Orkney Islands	19,770	1,805	2,174	-369	459	19,860	90	0.5
Perth & Kinross	133,980	13,296	16,115	-2,819	10,979	142,140	8,160	6.1
Renfrewshire	175,800	18,983	20,345	-1,362	-4,838	169,600	-6,200	-3.5
Scottish Borders	105,960	10,644	13,268	-2,624	8,094	111,430	5,470	5.2
Shetland Islands	22,830	2,487	2,107	380	-1,260	21,950	-880	-3.9
South Ayrshire	113,620	10,350	14,442	-4,092	2,162	111,690	-1,930	-1.7
South Lanarkshire	304,440	32,808	33,644	-836	5,896	309,500	5,060	1.7
Stirling	84,050	8,871	9,032	-161	4,301	88,190	4,140	4.9
West Dunbartonshire	95,200	10,241	11,556	-1,315	-2,795	91,090	-4,110	-4.3
West Lothian	151,780	20,352	14,567	5,785	10,205	167,770	15,990	10.5
NHS Board areas								
Ayrshire & Arran	372,750	37,362	45,346	-7,984	2,254	367,020	-5,730	-1.5
Borders	105,960	10,641	13,266	-2,625	8,095	111,430	5,470	5.2
Dumfries & Galloway	148,520	14,076	18,343	-4,267	4,047	148,300	-220	-0.1
Fife	346,540	37,248	38,930	-1,682	15,570	360,428	13,888	4.0
Forth Valley	275,950	30,458	30,493	-35	12,558	288,473	12,523	4.5
Grampian	530,480	55,254	52,453	2,801	2,009	535,290	4,810	0.9
Greater Glasgow & Clyde	1,215,700	132,959	146,487	-13,528	-9,753	1,192,419	-23,281	-1.9
Highland	300,280	29,935	35,512	-5,577	14,087	308,790	8,510	2.8
Lanarkshire	556,540	63,329	59,977	3,352	150	560,042	3,502	0.6
Lothian	764,780	86,268	79,520	6,748	38,236	809,764	44,984	5.9
Orkney	19,770	1,805	2,174	-369	459	19,860	90	0.5
Shetland	22,830	2,487	2,107	380	-1,260	21,950	-880	-3.9
Tayside	395,330	39,669	47,436	-7,767	6,571	394,134	-1,196	-0.3
Western Isles	27,910	2,467	3,835	-1,368	-242	26,300	-1,610	-5.8

¹ Includes movements to/from armed forces and changes in the number of armed forces stationed in Scotland.

Table 8 Age and sex structure of administrative areas: 30 June 2007

	Males				Females			
	Average Age ¹	% under 16	% working age	% pension - able age ²	Average Age ¹	% under 16	% working age	% pension - able age ²
SCOTLAND	39	19	67	14	41	17	59	24
Council areas								
Aberdeen City	39	17	70	13	42	15	62	23
Aberdeenshire	39	20	66	14	41	19	58	23
Angus	40	19	64	17	43	17	55	28
Argyll & Bute	41	17	65	18	44	17	53	30
Clackmannanshire	39	20	67	14	41	18	58	23
Dumfries & Galloway	42	18	63	19	44	16	54	30
Dundee City	39	18	66	16	41	15	59	26
East Ayrshire	39	19	66	15	42	17	58	25
East Dunbartonshire	39	20	65	16	43	17	57	26
East Lothian	39	21	63	16	42	19	56	26
East Renfrewshire	39	22	64	15	42	19	56	25
Edinburgh, City of	37	16	71	12	40	14	64	22
Eilean Siar	41	18	65	18	44	17	52	30
Falkirk	38	20	66	14	41	18	59	24
Fife	39	19	66	15	41	17	58	25
Glasgow City	36	18	71	12	39	16	63	21
Highland	40	19	65	16	43	17	56	27
Inverclyde	39	19	66	14	42	16	57	26
Midlothian	39	21	65	15	41	18	58	24
Moray	39	19	66	15	41	18	55	27
North Ayrshire	39	20	65	16	42	17	57	26
North Lanarkshire	37	21	67	13	40	18	60	22
Orkney Islands	41	18	65	17	43	17	55	28
Perth & Kinross	41	18	64	17	44	17	55	28
Renfrewshire	39	19	67	14	41	17	59	24
Scottish Borders	41	19	64	18	43	17	55	28
Shetland Islands	39	20	66	14	41	19	57	24
South Ayrshire	41	18	64	18	44	16	55	30
South Lanarkshire	38	20	66	14	41	17	58	24
Stirling	38	20	65	15	41	17	58	24
West Dunbartonshire	38	20	67	13	41	17	59	24
West Lothian	37	22	67	11	39	20	61	20
NHS Board areas								
Ayrshire & Arran	40	19	65	16	42	17	57	27
Borders	41	19	64	18	43	17	55	28
Dumfries & Galloway	42	18	63	19	44	16	54	30
Fife	39	19	66	15	41	17	58	25
Forth Valley	39	20	66	14	41	18	59	24
Grampian	39	18	68	14	41	17	59	24
Greater Glasgow & Clyde	37	19	68	13	41	17	60	23
Highland	41	18	65	16	43	17	55	28
Lanarkshire	38	20	66	13	40	18	59	23
Lothian	38	18	69	13	40	16	62	22
Orkney	41	18	65	17	43	17	55	28
Shetland	39	20	66	14	41	19	57	24
Tayside	40	18	65	17	43	16	56	27
Western Isles	41	18	65	18	44	17	52	30

¹ The average is the arithmetic mean age of a population count for a particular area.

² Pensionable age is 65 for men and 60 for women.

³ The sex ratio is the male population divided by the female population.

Table 9 Rest of UK/Overseas moves by age group: 2006-2007

Movements between Scotland and the rest of the UK¹

	0-15		16-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-64		65-74		75-84		85+		All ages	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
IN	7,962	15	11,230	22	12,597	24	8,042	16	5,115	10	3,885	8	1,556	3	796	2	363	1	51,546	100
OUT	6,289	15	10,150	24	12,472	29	6,321	15	3,292	8	2,236	5	1,043	2	606	1	288	1	42,697	100
NET	1,673		1,080		125		1,721		1,823		1,649		513		190		75		8,849	

Movements between Scotland and Overseas (including asylum seekers)²

	0-15		16-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-64		65-74		75-84		85+		All ages	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
IN	5,681	15	12,456	33	13,155	35	3,709	10	1,661	4	721	2	289	1	100	0	28	0	37,800	100
OUT	3,034	14	4,963	24	6,349	30	3,165	15	1,572	7	1,032	5	483	2	268	1	134	1	21,000	100
NET	2,647		7,493		6,806		544		89		-311		-194		-168		-106		16,800	

Total net migration (including asylum seekers, rounding and unmeasured migration adjustments)³

	0-15		16-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-64		65-74		75-84		85+		All ages	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
NET	4,541		8,444		7,310		2,763		2,046		1,389		325		24		-31		26,811	

1. National Health Service Central Register (NHSCR) patient movements mid-2006 to mid-2007.

2. Totals are based primarily on International Passenger Survey (IPS) data. However, the sample size in Scotland is too small to give an age breakdown so an age distribution is assumed using NHSCR data.

3. Note that the movements between Scotland and the rest of the UK and overseas will not sum to the total net migration as they exclude movements to and from the armed forces and rounding adjustments.

* Pensionable age is 60 for women and 65 for men.

Table 10 Land area and population density, by administrative area: 30 June 2007

	Estimated population 30 June 2007	Area ¹ (sq km)	Persons ² per sq km
SCOTLAND	5,144,200	77,925	66
Council areas			
Aberdeen City	209,260	186	1,127
Aberdeenshire	239,160	6,313	38
Angus	109,870	2,182	50
Argyll & Bute	91,350	6,909	13
Clackmannanshire	49,900	159	315
Dumfries & Galloway	148,300	6,426	23
Dundee City	142,150	60	2,376
East Ayrshire	119,570	1,262	95
East Dunbartonshire	104,850	175	600
East Lothian	94,440	679	139
East Renfrewshire	89,260	174	514
Edinburgh, City of	468,070	264	1,775
Eilean Siar	26,300	3,071	9
Falkirk	150,720	297	507
Fife	360,500	1,325	272
Glasgow City	581,940	175	3,316
Highland	217,440	25,659	8
Inverclyde	81,080	160	505
Midlothian	79,510	354	225
Moray	86,870	2,238	39
North Ayrshire	135,760	885	153
North Lanarkshire	324,680	470	691
Orkney Islands	19,860	990	20
Perth & Kinross	142,140	5,286	27
Renfrewshire	169,600	261	650
Scottish Borders	111,430	4,732	24
Shetland Islands	21,950	1,466	15
South Ayrshire	111,690	1,222	91
South Lanarkshire	309,500	1,772	175
Stirling	88,190	2,187	40
West Dunbartonshire	91,090	159	573
West Lothian	167,770	427	393
NHS Board areas			
Ayrshire & Arran	367,020	3,377	109
Borders	111,430	4,732	24
Dumfries & Galloway	148,300	6,426	23
Fife	360,428	1,325	272
Forth Valley	288,473	2,633	110
Grampian	535,290	8,736	61
Greater Glasgow & Clyde	1,192,419	1,151	1,036
Highland	308,790	32,568	9
Lanarkshire	560,042	2,181	257
Lothian	809,764	1,760	460
Orkney	19,860	990	20
Shetland	21,950	1,466	15
Tayside	394,134	7,508	52
Western Isles	26,300	3,071	9

¹ See note on page 34. Figures may not add exactly because of rounding.

² Persons per sq km has been calculated using actual, not rounded areas.

6. Notes and Definitions

Population Covered

The estimated population of an area includes all those usually resident there, whatever their nationality. Students are treated as being resident at their term-time address. Members of UK and non-UK armed forces stationed in Scotland are included; UK forces stationed outside Scotland are excluded. Short-term international migrants are excluded.

Age

Population figures relate to 30 June of the year shown and ages relate to age last birthday.

Presentation of Results

Although the populations are tabulated in units, this does not imply accuracy to that level. The data are presented in units for the convenience of users wishing to compile non-standard aggregations without encountering rounding problems.

Administrative Areas

The composition of the NHS Board areas in terms of Council areas is summarised in the table below. From 1 April 2006 responsibility for NHS Argyll & Clyde was split between NHS Greater Glasgow (now known as Greater Glasgow and Clyde) and NHS Highland. The tables presented in this report present information for the new NHS Board areas.

Composition of NHS Board areas

NHS Board area	Council area
Ayrshire & Arran	East Ayrshire, North Ayrshire, South Ayrshire
Borders	Scottish Borders
Dumfries & Galloway	Dumfries & Galloway
Fife	Fife
Forth Valley	Clackmannanshire, Falkirk (part), Stirling (part), Perth & Kinross (part)
Grampian	Aberdeen City, Aberdeenshire, Moray
Greater Glasgow & Clyde ¹	East Dunbartonshire, East Renfrewshire, Glasgow City, Inverclyde, North Lanarkshire (part), Renfrewshire, South Lanarkshire (part), Stirling (part), West Dunbartonshire
Highland ¹	Highland, Argyll & Bute
Lanarkshire	North Lanarkshire (part), South Lanarkshire (part), West Lothian (part), Falkirk (part)
Lothian	East Lothian, City of Edinburgh, Midlothian, West Lothian (part), Falkirk (part)
Orkney	Orkney Islands
Shetland	Shetland Islands
Tayside	Angus, Dundee City, Perth & Kinross (part)
Western Isles	Eilean Siar

¹ New NHS Board areas including parts of former Argyll & Clyde.

Note: In practice there are some other very small "slivers" where NHS Board and Council area boundaries cross.

Land Area

The land areas used to calculate the population density information presented in Table 9 were derived from digital boundaries used for the 2001 Census.

Sources of migration data

Migration is the most difficult component of population change to estimate, as there is no comprehensive system which registers migration in the UK – either moves to or from the rest of the world, or moves within the UK. Estimates of migration have therefore to be based on survey data and the best proxy data that exist.

Migration estimates are derived from three key sources of data. The National Health Service Central Register (NHSCR) is used to calculate moves between NHS Board areas within the UK, with migration at Council area and below estimated using anonymised data from the Community Health Index (CHI). The International Passenger Survey (IPS) provides information on moves into and out of Scotland with an origin or destination of outside the UK. In addition to IPS data, additional information is used for migrants to and from the Republic of Ireland and asylum seekers. These three main sources are described in more detail below.

Internal migration

The NHSCR system records the movements of patients between NHS health board areas in the UK. Each time a patient transfers to a new NHS doctor in a different health board area, the NHSCR is notified and then the patient is considered to have made a migrant move. Counts of these re-registrations are used as a proxy indicator for moves within the UK.

The CHI holds records of people registered with an NHS doctor in Scotland. Unlike the NHSCR, the records provided to GROS contain the postcode of the patient's address, which enables migration to be estimated for councils, and for smaller areas. The approach used for estimating council-level migration involves matching CHI patient records extracted from a database which reflects the 'live' CHI system on two occasions one year apart.

Currently, GROS migration data derived from the NHSCR is considered to be the most reliable data available at health board level, so estimates from the CHI are controlled to ensure that they are consistent with the NHSCR data for moves across a health board boundary by origin, destination, age and sex.

International migration

An international migrant is defined by the United Nations (UN) as someone who changes their country of residence for 12 months or more. There is not a single, all-inclusive system in place to measure all movements of population into and out of the UK. Therefore, it is necessary to use a combination of data from different sources that have different characteristics and attributes in order to produce estimates of international migration. While offering the best data currently available none of the data sources used are specifically designed to capture information solely on international migration.

Three sources of data are used to compile the National Statistics estimates of international migration into Scotland:

- The International Passenger Survey (IPS) is a continuous sample survey conducted by the Office for National Statistics at the principal air, sea and Channel Tunnel routes between the United Kingdom and countries outside the British Isles. It is the prime source of migration data to and from the UK providing estimates of both inflows and outflows, but does not cover all migration types
- Home Office, which provides data on asylum seekers and their dependants
- Irish Central Statistics Office, which provides estimates of migration of all citizenships between the UK and the Irish Republic

Given that the IPS collects information on intentions which may or may not be realised, an adjustment is made to the IPS data for visitor and migrant switchers (people who change their intentions and their migratory status). The Total International Migration (TIM) estimate is derived by combining these components.

The IPS provides an estimate of international migrants into the United Kingdom. The allocation of these migrants to Scotland is based on the Labour Force Survey. This provides more reliable data on the geographical distribution of immigrants than the destination provided in the IPS as it is based on where migrants actually live rather than on their initial intentions. The outflow of international migrants from Scotland is based directly on the IPS data. More information on the TIM method can be found in the Office for National Statistics (ONS) publication Total International Migration 2006 which is available on their website through the following link:

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/cci/nugget.asp?id=260>

The TIM estimate for Scotland was used for the first time in the 2007 mid-year estimates for Scotland. Previously, GROS used a similar method based on the IPS, but this did not use the Labour Force Survey distribution or include estimates of migrant switchers. It did however use an adjustment for unmeasured migration. The results of the 2001 Census indicated that the previously published 2000 mid-year estimates had been overestimated as a result of cumulative errors in estimating migration. To ensure that migration estimates did not continue to be overestimated, an unmeasured migration adjustment was included. The TIM methodology does not include this adjustment. Rather the assumption is that, since the census and estimates are calculated using different methodologies, differences inevitably arise. An evaluation of the impact of changing method has been carried out. The conclusion was that the GROS method estimated a net migration gain around 9,700 higher than the TIM method between the census and the 2006 estimates. There are currently no plans to revise the previous mid-year estimates.

Distribution of International Migrants to Scotland

International migration flows to NHS Boards were allocated by using overseas inflows recorded on the NHSCR. However, NHSCR records hold limited data on international outflows from NHS Boards to overseas as patients rarely de-register with their doctor when moving overseas. As a result international outflows were allocated using averaged proportions based on international inflows, outflows to the rest of the UK and the

population size of each Health Board. This is an improvement on the method used last year when the limited NHSCR data on international outflows was used in combination with moves from Scotland to the rest of the UK.

Age and sex distributions of international in-migrants are obtained directly from the NHSCR. The age/sex distribution of moves for international out-migrants was based on the distribution of migrants to the rest of the UK, as recorded by the NHSCR.

Distribution of migrants to Council areas is based on the Community Health Index (CHI) records, controlled to the NHSCR geographic & age / sex distributions. International in-migrants were allocated using records appearing on the CHI extract but where the patient had arrived from overseas and international out-migrants were allocated using a combination of in-migrants to Scotland from overseas and migrants leaving Scotland for the rest of the UK.

Work to improve the method used to allocate international out-migrants to NHS Board and Council areas is continuing and further improvements will be considered for future publications.

Research into improving Migration and Population Statistics

It is increasingly important to have high quality statistics on migration and the population, for policy development and for planning and providing public services. Achieving this aim is challenging in the context of increasingly complex lifestyles and changes in migration to and from the UK over the last decade.

It has long been recognised that international migration is one of the most difficult components of population change to measure accurately. Large numbers of people travel into and out of the UK every year although migration numbers can be very different between one part of the country and another. There is no single, comprehensive source which can provide the information, at national and local levels, that is required for statistical purposes.

It was in this context that the National Statistician, set up the Inter-Departmental Task Force on Migration Statistics to make recommendations on timely improvements that could be made to estimates of migration and migrant populations in the United Kingdom, both nationally and at a local level. The report of the Inter-Departmental Task Force on Migration Statistics was published on 15 December 2006 by the Office for National Statistics. The General Register Office for Scotland represented the devolved administrations on this task force, and is working with the ONS on the implementation of the recommendations.

The Office for National Statistics is taking forward the recommendations of the 2006 Interdepartmental Task Force on Migration Statistics, through the Improvements to Migration and Population Statistics (IMPS) work which is a cross-government programme.

The IMPS workplan involves:

- Improving the data available on numbers entering and leaving the United Kingdom;
- Making effective use of new and existing administrative and survey data sources;
- Improving local population estimates and projections used in allocating resources

- and developing services;
- Improving the public reporting of population and migration statistics;
 - Establishing a wider range of timely indicators and analysis to inform the evidence base on migration and its impacts on policy and public services.

The General Register Office for Scotland is involved in a number of workstreams within this programme with the aim of incorporating the research into their outputs. This work includes the investigation and development of administrative sources not currently used in the production of population estimates, such as data on students from the Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA), the School Census, the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) and HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) data on benefits and employment. Improvements in the quality and efficiency of the system for using data from GP registrations are also being made.

Other areas of joint working include the estimation of short term migrant numbers for Scotland, a review of the method of allocation of international migrants to Council areas, the development of indicators of migration at local authority level and early indications of changes in population trends.

More detail on the IMPS programme is available from the following link on the ONS website

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about/data/methodology/specific/population/future/imps/updates/default.asp>

7. Notes on Statistical Publications

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