

General Register Office
for
SCOTLAND
information about Scotland's people

Mid-2009 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 2009 was 5,194,000, a rise of 25,500 on the previous year and the highest population since 1979;
- between mid-2001 and mid-2009, Scotland's population increased by 2.6 per cent (+129,800) from 5.06 million to 5.19 million;
- between mid-1999 and mid-2009, Scotland's population increased by 2.4 per cent (+122,050) from 5.07 million to 5.19 million;
- in the twelve months up to 30 June 2009, the number of births exceeded the number of deaths by 4,585, the largest natural increase since 1991-92;
- over the year there was a net migration gain of 21,700 people. This includes net gains of 4,100 people from the rest of the UK, 17,500 people from overseas (including asylum seekers) and 100 people from the armed forces;
- over the year 42,700 people (including asylum seekers) came to Scotland from overseas and 25,200 left Scotland to go overseas. The net gain of 17,500 is the highest since these estimates began in 1991-92. The number that came to Scotland from overseas is also a record;
- the net gain from the rest of the UK was less than that from overseas. Over the year, 45,400 people came to Scotland from England, Wales and Northern Ireland and 41,300 left Scotland to go in the opposite direction. The net gain of 4,100 is lower than the previous year's 11,500 gain because fewer people came to Scotland;
- among Council areas, between mid-2008 and mid-2009, Aberdeen City had the largest percentage population increase at +1.6 per cent, followed by City of Edinburgh (+1.3 per cent) and Perth & Kinross (+1.2 per cent). Inverclyde had the largest percentage population decrease at -0.7 per cent, followed by Argyll & Bute (-0.5 per cent) and North Ayrshire (-0.3 per cent);
- among NHS Board areas, Grampian, Lothian and Shetland had the largest percentage population increases (all +1.0 per cent). The only NHS Board areas to have experienced a decline in population were Ayrshire & Arran and Western Isles (-0.1 per cent);
- in the year to mid-2009, the city council areas experienced net losses of migrants to the rest of Scotland. However, more migrants came to the city council areas from overseas than went in the other direction resulting in overall population increases in these areas; and
- on average, there were 67 people per square kilometre in Scotland, ranging from 9 persons per square kilometre in Eilean Siar and Highland Council areas to 3,353 persons per square kilometre in Glasgow City Council area.

1. Background

- 1.1 This paper summarises the Registrar General for Scotland's mid-2009 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, or to and from the rest of the UK and 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 population 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 set a target to match average European (EU15) population growth over the period from 2007 to 2017. The population estimates in this publication will be used to measure progress towards this target. More details can be found on the Scotland Performs website at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/About/scotPerforms>.
- 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 2009 was 5,194,000, the highest since 1979. This represents an increase of 25,500 on the previous year and of almost 140,000 compared with mid-2002, when the population hit its lowest level since just after the Second World War. In the twelve months to mid-2009, there was a net migration gain of 21,700 people, consisting of a net gain of 4,100 people from the rest of the UK, a net gain of 17,500 from overseas (including asylum seekers) and a net gain of 100 due to movements to and from the armed forces from the civilian population. Other changes (including changes in the prison population, and changes in the number of armed forces stationed in Scotland) amounted to a decrease of 800 people. There were 59,331 births in 2008-09 (very slightly higher than the previous year and the largest number since 1996-97) and 54,746 deaths (1 per cent fewer than the previous year). The number of births in the twelve months up to mid-2009 exceeded the number of deaths by 4,585. This is the largest gain in population due to natural change (births minus deaths) since 1991-92 and compares to a gain of 3,947 in 2007-08.
- 2.2 This is the seventh year in a row that the Scottish population has increased and most of the increase was because more people migrated into Scotland from overseas and the rest of the UK than left.

- 2.3 In 2008-09 around 45,400 people came to Scotland from England, Wales and Northern Ireland and 41,300 left Scotland to go in the opposite direction. The resulting net gain of 4,100 was less than the previous year's 11,500 net gain because fewer people entered.
- 2.4 The overseas net gain of 17,500 came from an inflow of 42,700 and an outflow of 25,200. This compares with a net inflow of 7,700 the previous year. The difference is a result of more people coming to Scotland and fewer leaving: in the previous year, the inflow was 38,500 and the outflow 30,800. 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 (around 220 contacts in 2008-09). Internationally, a migrant is defined as someone who changes 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](#).
- 2.5 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-2009, Scotland's population increased by 2.6 per cent (+129,800) from 5.06 million to 5.19 million ([Table 6](#) and [Figure 1](#)). Over the last 10 years, between mid-1999 and mid-2009, Scotland's population increased by 2.4 per cent (+122,050) from 5.07 million ([Table 7](#)). [Figure 2](#) shows that in recent years migration has been the main reason for population change.

Figure 1 Estimated population of Scotland, 1951-2009

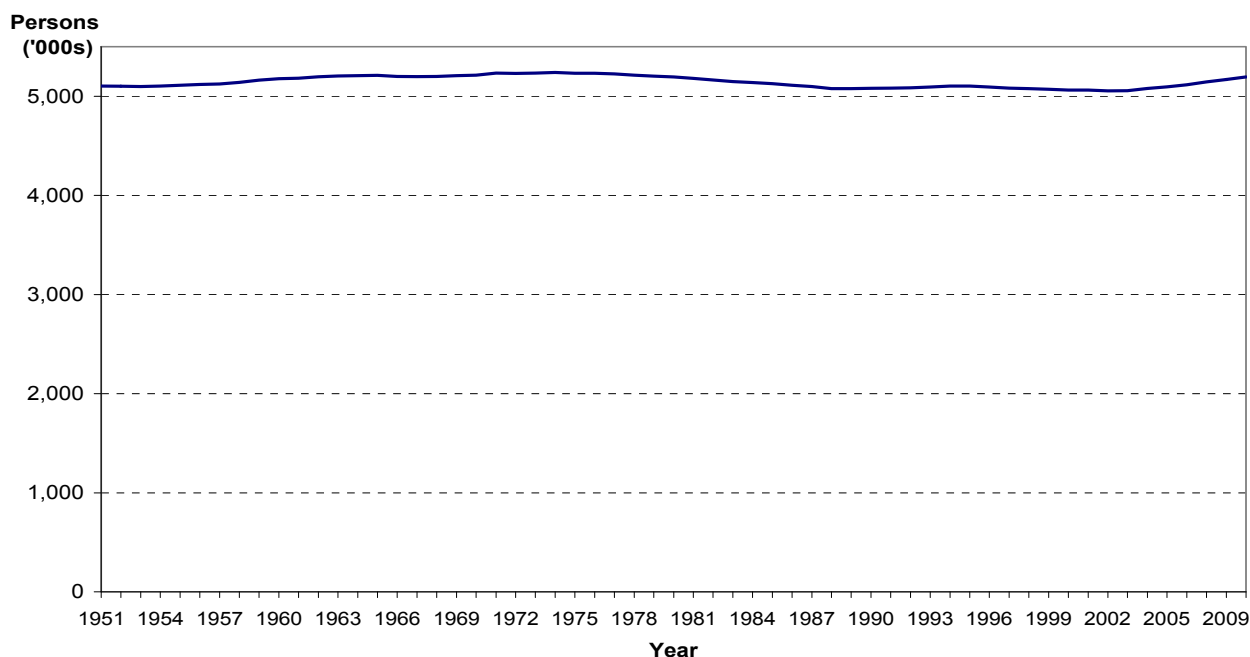
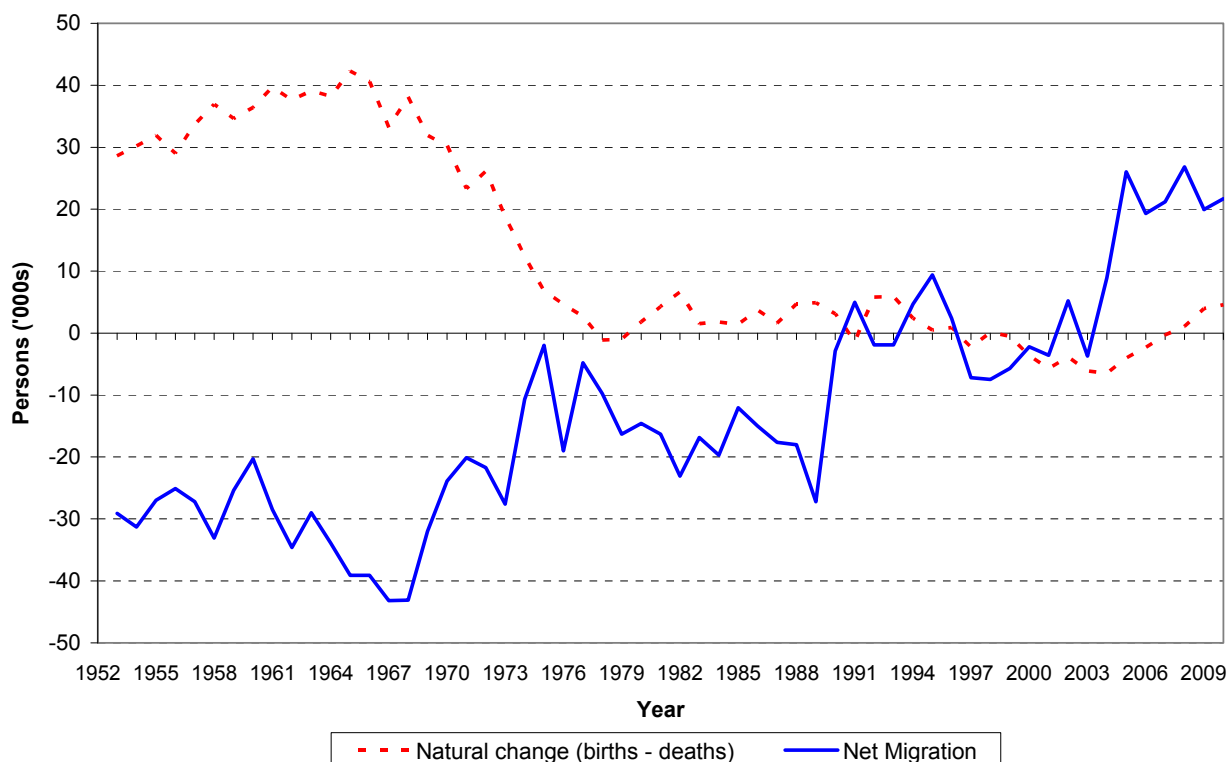


Figure 2 Natural change and net migration, 1951-2009



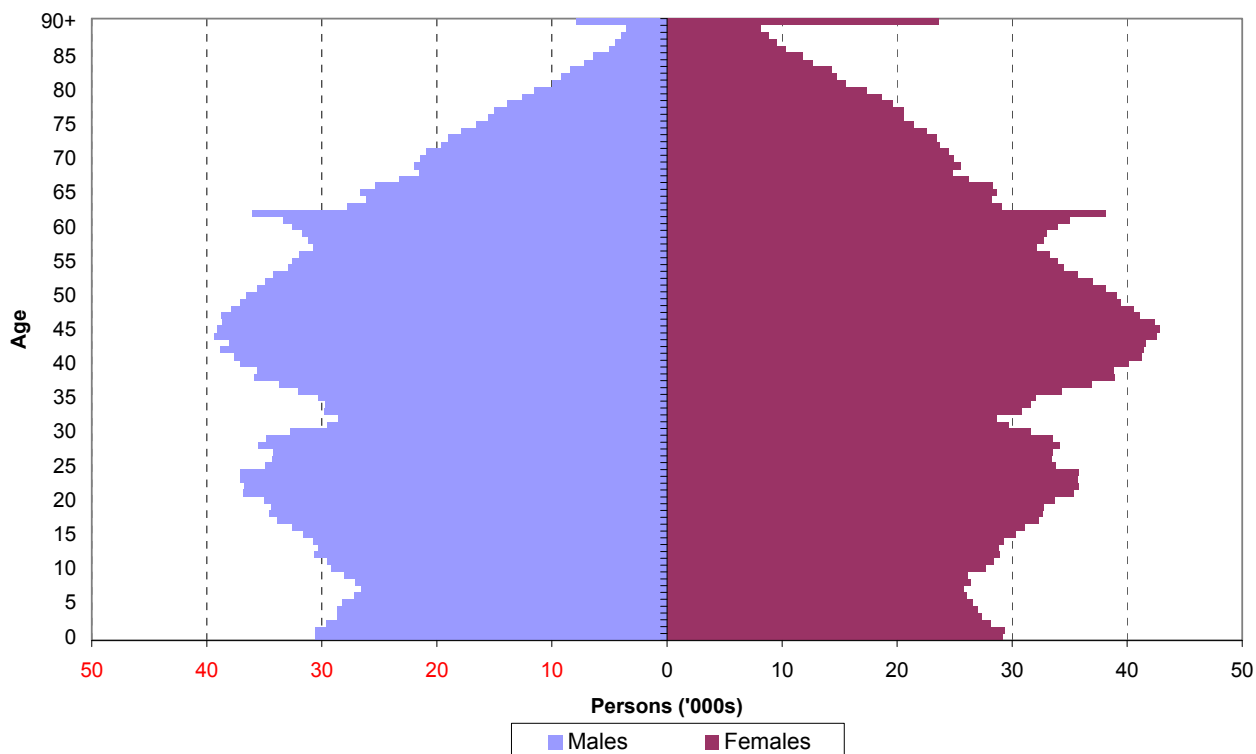
2.6 [Table 9](#) shows movements to and from the UK and overseas between mid-2008 and mid-2009 by age group. The main source of data for the overseas migration calculations is the International Passenger Survey but, because of its small sample size, an age and sex distribution is calculated from General Medical Practitioner (GP) registrations. The method used to estimate international migration is described in [Section 6](#).

2.7 Migrants in to Scotland tend to be younger than the general population as [Table 9](#) shows. Of in-migrants to Scotland, 49 per cent from the rest of the UK and 69 per cent of those from overseas were aged 16-34 years, yet in the resident population only 24 per cent were in this age group. Only 5 per cent of people coming to Scotland from the rest of the UK and 1 per cent of people entering from overseas were aged 65 and over. Scotland had a net gain of UK migrants in every age-group (except those aged 25-34) and international migrants to every age-group to 44.

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](#).

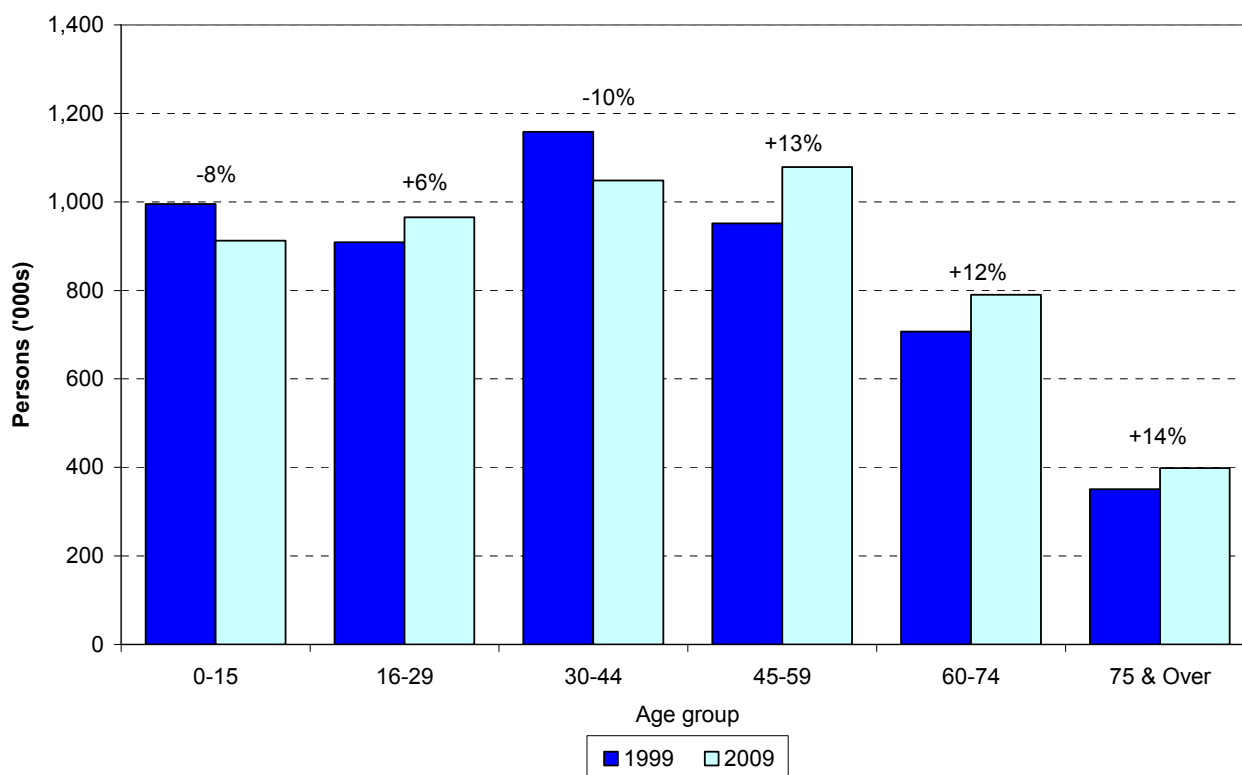
Figure 3 Estimated population by age and sex, 30 June 2009



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 two baby booms of 1947 and the 1960s can also be seen with a sharp peak at age 62 and another peak between the ages of around 40 and 50. These baby boomers, along with relatively low fertility rates since the 1960s, are the main reasons why Scotland’s population is likely to age in the future.

3.3 The changing age structure of the population since 1999 is illustrated in [Figure 4](#). The ageing of the population is evident in the rises in the older age groups (+13 per cent in the 45-59 age group, +12 per cent in the 60-74 age group and +14 per cent in the 75 and over age group) and the falls in some of the younger age groups (-8 per cent in the under 16 age group and -10 per cent in the 30-44 age group).

Figure 4 The changing age structure of Scotland's population, 1999-2009



4. Results for Administrative Areas

4.1 Population Change 2008-2009

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-2008 to mid-2009, are shown in [Table 2](#), [Table 3](#) and [Table 4](#).

4.1.2 Among Council areas, Aberdeen City had the largest percentage population increase at +1.6 per cent followed by City of Edinburgh (+1.3 per cent) and Perth & Kinross (+1.2 per cent). Seven councils experienced a decrease in population although the decreases were mainly very small. These were Inverclyde (-0.7 per cent), Argyll & Bute (-0.5 per cent), North Ayrshire (-0.3 per cent), South Ayrshire (-0.2 per cent) and Moray, Eilean Siar and Angus (all -0.1 per cent).

4.1.3 Of NHS Board areas, Grampian, Lothian and Shetland had the largest percentage population increases (all +1.0 per cent). The only NHS Board areas to have experienced a decline in population were Ayrshire & Arran and Western Isles (both -0.1 per cent).

4.2 Components of Migration 2008-2009

4.2.1 For most areas, the main cause of population change in the year to mid-2009 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.

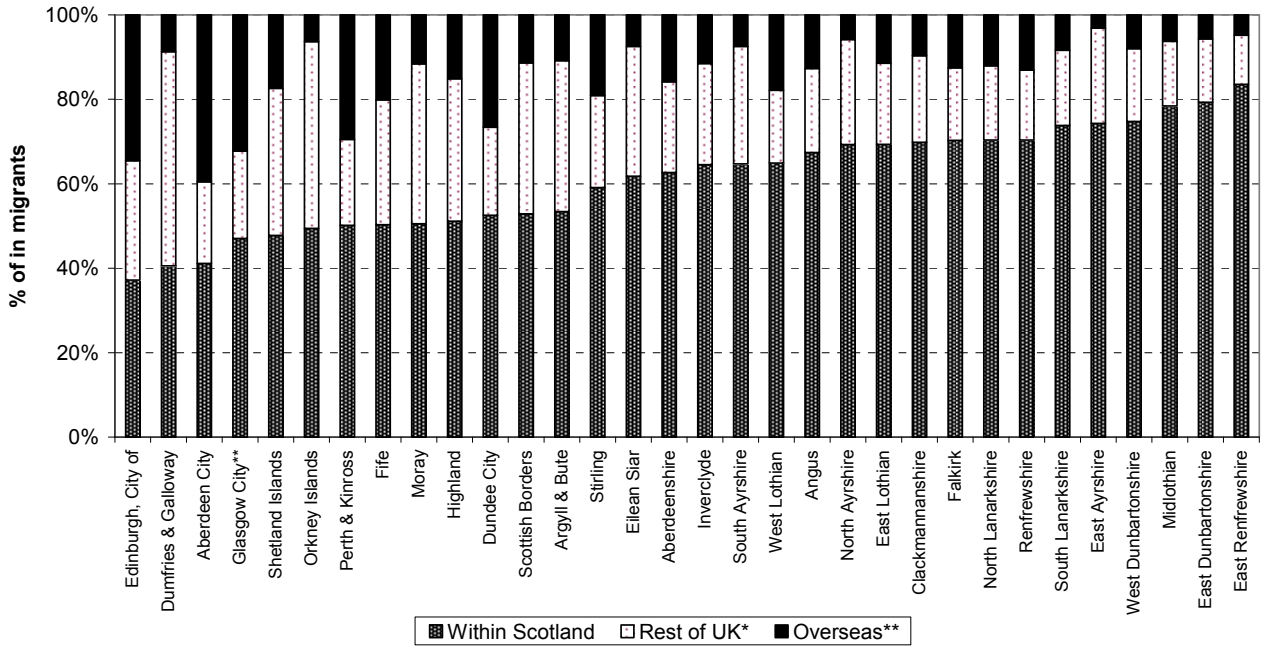
In- and out-migration

- 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, West Dunbartonshire, East Ayrshire and South Lanarkshire) most of the migrants came from other Council areas within Scotland. For example, of the 2,955 people estimated to have arrived in East Renfrewshire, 2,469 (about 84 per cent) were from elsewhere in Scotland, 344 (about 12 per cent) from the rest of the UK and 142 (about 5 per cent) were from overseas.
- 4.2.3 In other areas (such as Dumfries & Galloway, Orkney and Shetland) more than half of the migrants entering the area came from outside Scotland with most of these coming from the rest of the UK.
- 4.2.4 In most city authorities, City of Edinburgh, Glasgow City and Aberdeen City, the pattern was again for high proportions of migrants to come from outside Scotland with most coming from overseas.
- 4.2.5 As [Figure 5b](#) shows, there are also differences in the destinations of people migrating out of Council areas. Often the region to which most out-migrants moved was the same region from which most in-migrants had arrived. For example most of the migrants leaving East Renfrewshire, East Dunbartonshire, West Dunbartonshire and Midlothian moved elsewhere in Scotland and, as described above, most of the migrants arriving in these Council areas came from elsewhere in Scotland.

Net migration

- 4.2.6 As [Table 5](#) shows, as a result of these different patterns of 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.
- 4.2.7 In some Council areas more people arrived from each of the regions (within Scotland, the rest of the UK and overseas) than left. Other Council areas (Inverclyde and East Dunbartonshire) had a net loss of people to each region.
- 4.2.8 Council areas such as East Ayrshire, Scottish Borders and South Ayrshire had net gains from other areas within Scotland and from the rest of the UK, but lost more people than they gained from overseas.
- 4.2.9 The city authorities lost migrants to other areas of Scotland but tended to gain from the rest of the UK and, in particular, overseas. For example, there was a net gain of over 2,884 migrants in Aberdeen City, comprising a net loss of over 1,000 people to the rest of Scotland and net gains of over 300 people from the rest of the UK and nearly 3,600 people from overseas.

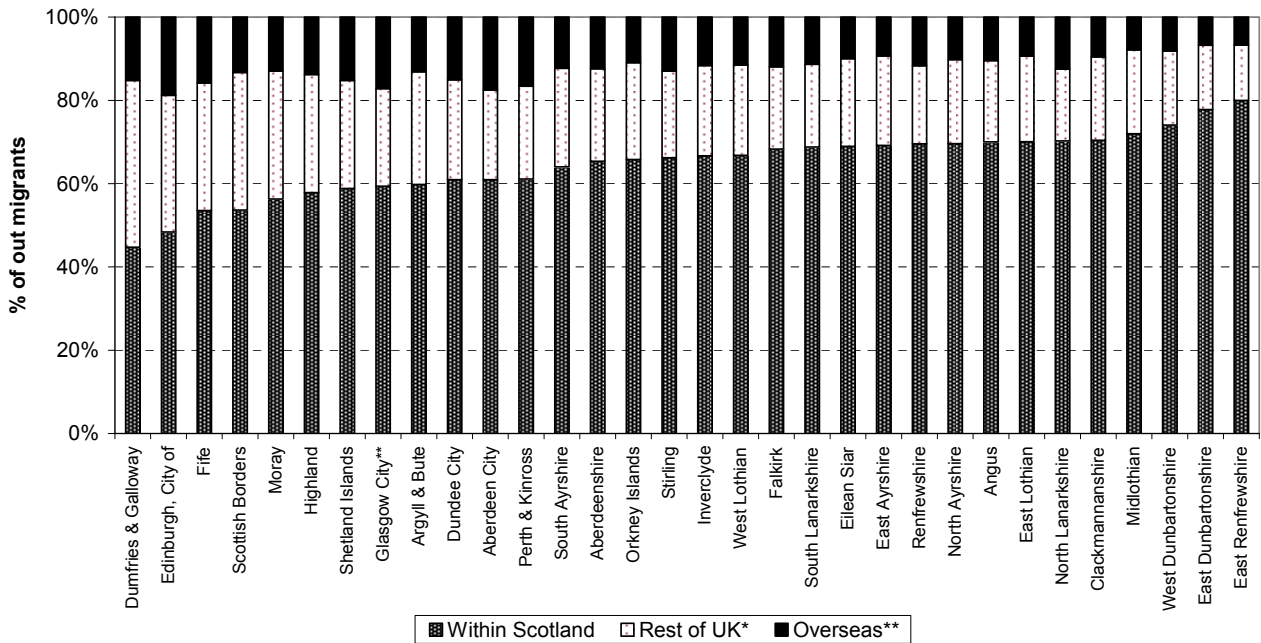
Figure 5a Origin of in-migrants by Council areas, 2008–2009, (ranked by increasing percentage of migrants from within Scotland)



* Includes moves from the armed forces

** Includes asylum seekers

Figure 5b Destination of out-migrants by Council areas, 2008–2009 (ranked by increasing percentage of migrants to within Scotland)



* Includes moves to the armed forces

** Includes asylum seekers returning to their country

4.3 Population Change 1999-2009

4.3.1 Details of population changes in administrative areas between 1999 and 2009 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 1999 and 2009.

Figure 6a Percentage change in population, Council areas, 1999-2009 (Map)

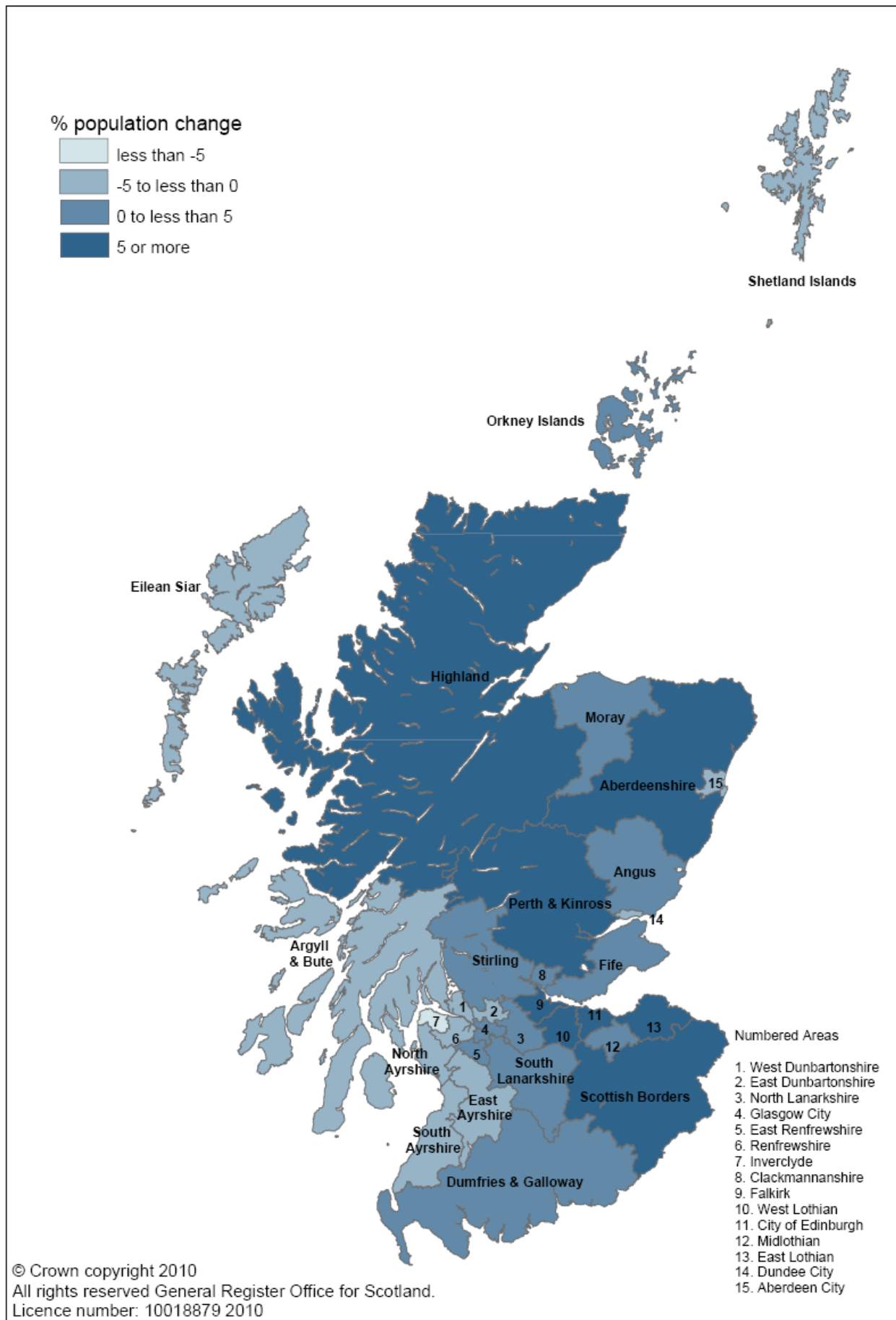
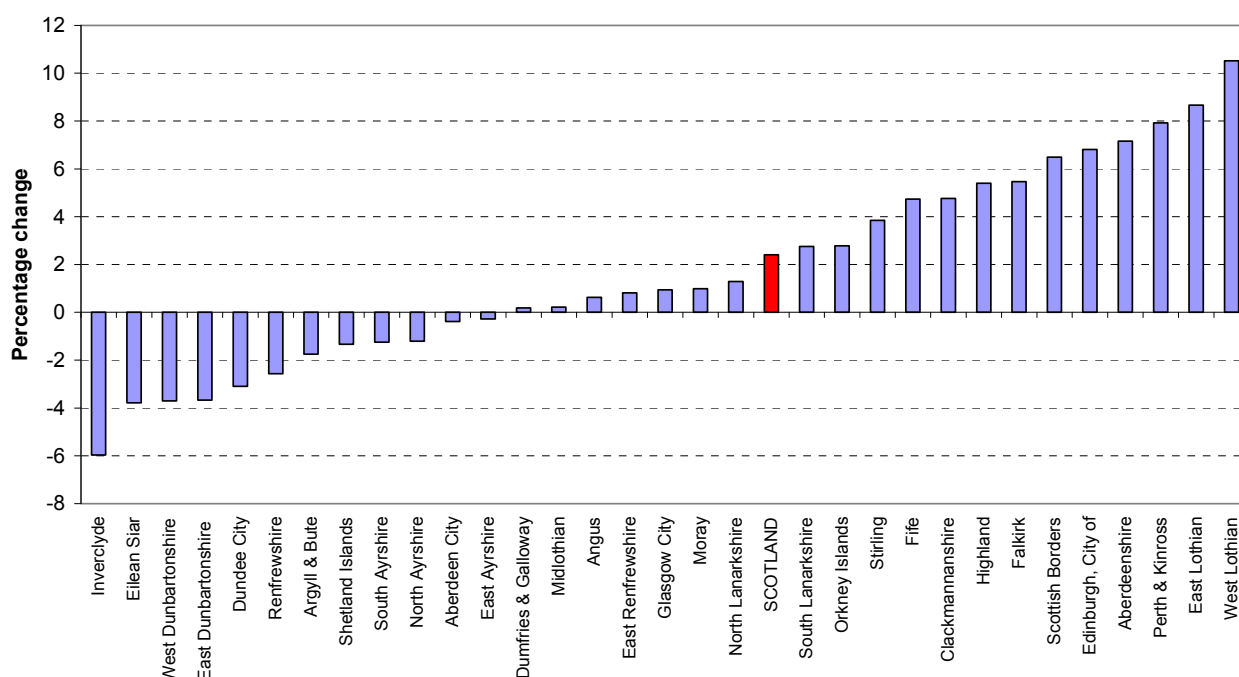


Figure 6b Percentage change in population, Council areas, 1999-2009 (Chart)



4.3.2 Between 1999 and 2009, the Council areas with the largest percentage population growth were West Lothian (+10.5 per cent), East Lothian (+8.7 per cent) and Perth & Kinross (+7.9 per cent). The largest absolute increase in numbers was in the City of Edinburgh (+30,470). Inverclyde (-6.0 per cent), Eilean Siar (-3.8 per cent), West Dunbartonshire and East Dunbartonshire (both -3.7 per cent) showed the greatest percentage decreases during this period. The largest absolute decrease in numbers was in Inverclyde (-5,090).

4.3.3 The map at [Figure 7a](#) and the chart at [Figure 7b](#) show the percentage change in population between 1999 and 2009 for each NHS Board area. The largest percentage increases in population were in Lothian (+7.1 per cent), Borders (+6.5 per cent) and Forth Valley and Fife (both +4.7 per cent). The greatest percentage decreases occurred in the Western Isles (-3.8 per cent) and Shetland (-1.3 per cent).

Figure 7a Percentage change in population, NHS Board areas, 1999-2009 (Map)

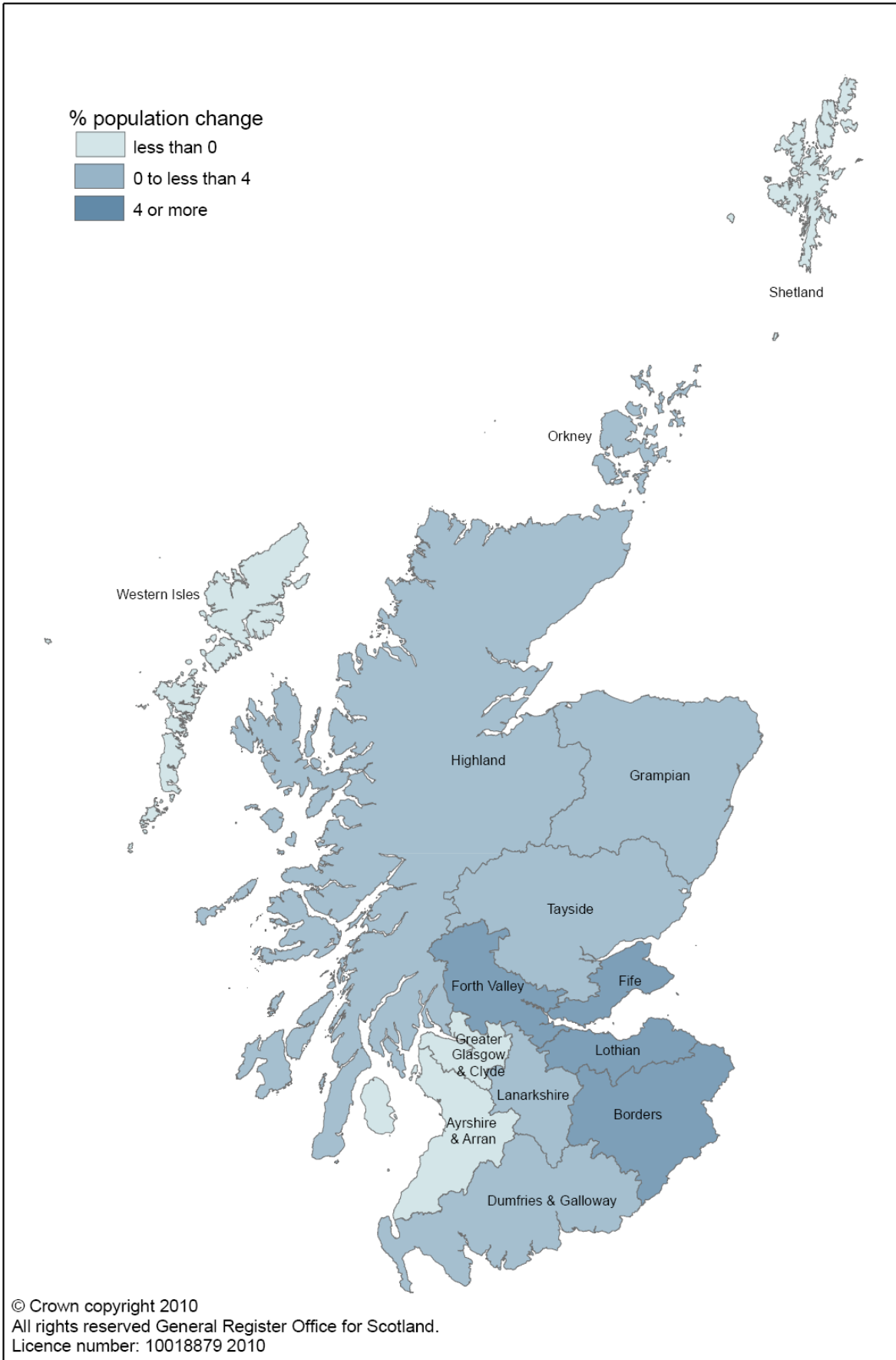
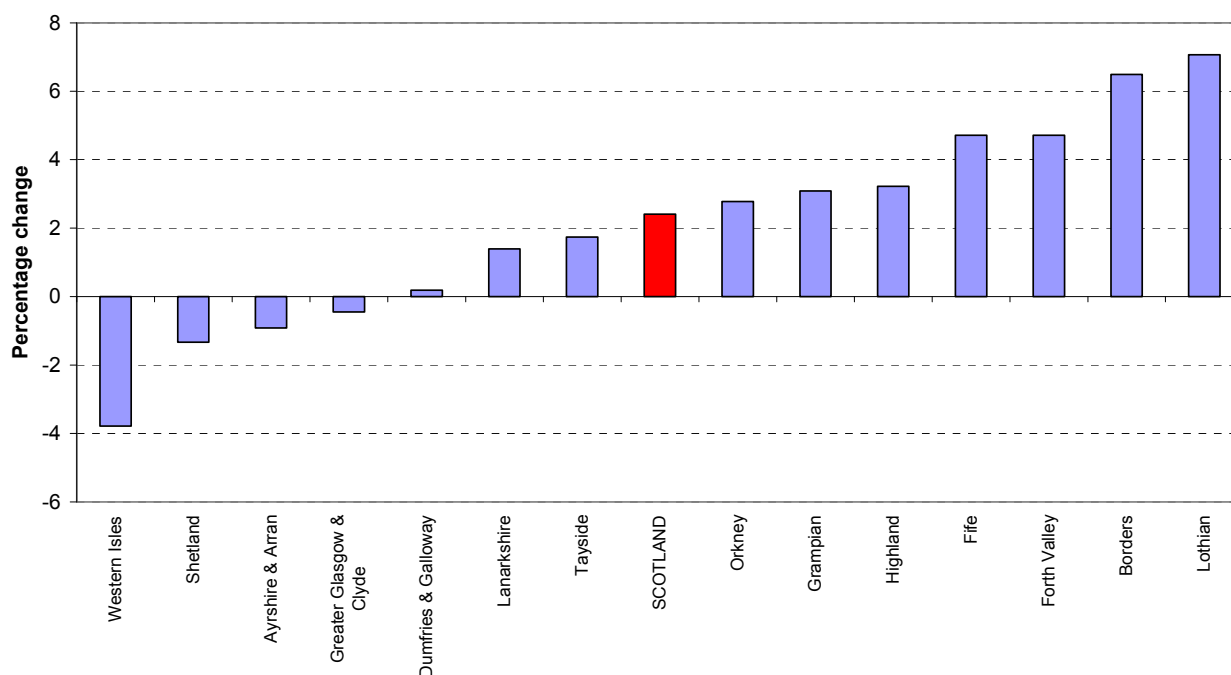


Figure 7b Percentage change in population, NHS Board areas, 1999-2009 (Chart)



4.4 Age and Sex Structure of Administrative Areas in Scotland

4.4.1 There were more women than men in Scotland in mid-2009 and this is the case for all Council areas other than Moray and Shetland Islands and for all NHS Board areas other than Shetland. [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 North Ayrshire, Dundee City, Midlothian and West Dunbartonshire to 1.02 in Shetland Islands. For the NHS Board areas, the sex ratio ranged from 0.92 in Ayrshire & Arran to 1.02 in Shetland.

4.4.2 Though the pattern of age distribution is complex, some general themes can be seen from [Table 8](#). Most city council areas had the highest proportions of men and women of working age¹. For example, in City of Edinburgh 72 per cent of men and 64 per cent of women were of working age compared with 67 per cent of men and 59 per cent of women as a whole. The highest proportions of people of pensionable age² tended to be in rural areas such as Dumfries & Galloway (20 per cent of men and 31 per cent of women) and Argyll & Bute (19 per cent of men and 32 per cent of women). In Scotland as a whole, 15 per cent of men and 25 per cent of women were of pensionable age.

4.4.3 These patterns can also be seen in [Figure 8](#) and [Figure 9](#) which show the proportion of the population aged under 16, 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 2009 (% under 16, 16-64 and 65+), (ranked by percentage aged 65+)

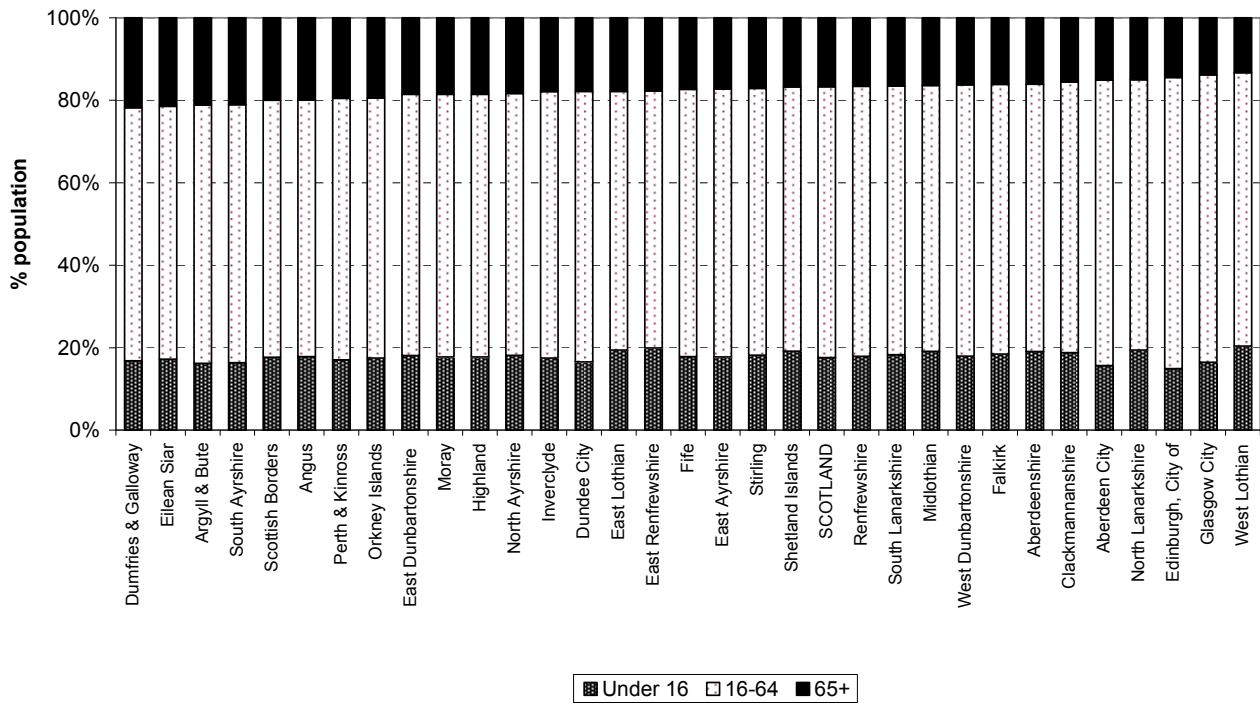
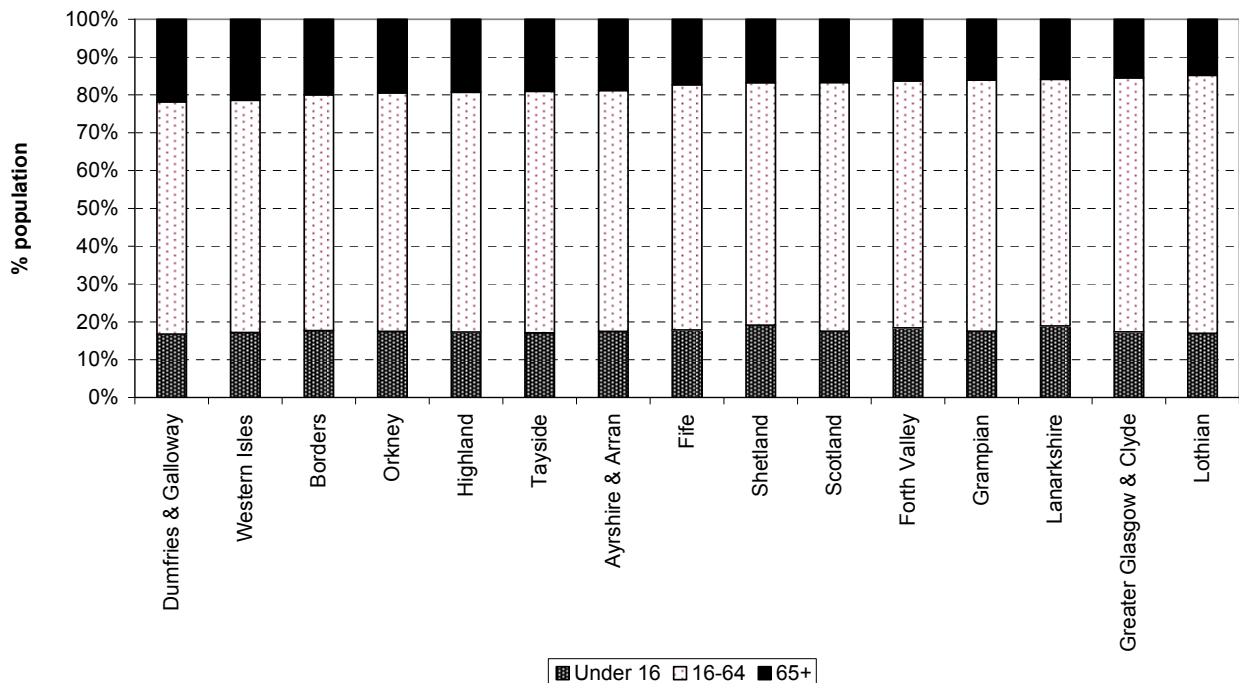


Figure 9 Age structure of NHS Board areas, 30 June 2009 (% under 16, 16-64 and 65+), (ranked by percentage aged 65+)



5. Population Density

- 5.1 Information on land areas and population densities is shown in [Table 10](#). The mid-2009 population density was 67 persons per square kilometre for Scotland and ranged from 9 persons per square kilometre in the Eilean Siar and Highland Council areas to 3,353 persons per square kilometre in Glasgow City Council area.

Table 1 Estimated population by age and sex, Scotland: 30 June 2009

Age	Persons	Males	Females	Age	Persons	Males	Females	Age	Persons	Males	Females
All ages	5,194,000	2,515,288	2,678,712								
0	59,673	30,517	29,156	30	64,363	32,758	31,605	60	66,534	32,558	33,976
1	59,874	30,517	29,357	31	59,249	29,522	29,727	61	68,379	33,373	35,006
2	57,754	29,623	28,131	32	57,131	28,523	28,608	62	74,149	36,040	38,109
3	56,051	28,697	27,354	33	60,577	29,765	30,812	63	56,807	27,743	29,064
4	55,637	28,671	26,966	34	61,214	29,669	31,545	64	54,323	26,145	28,178
0 - 4	288,989	148,025	140,964	30 - 34	302,534	150,237	152,297	60 - 64	320,192	155,859	164,333
5	54,812	28,214	26,598	35	62,256	30,254	32,002	65	55,249	26,627	28,622
6	53,256	27,167	26,089	36	66,300	32,023	34,277	66	53,631	25,310	28,321
7	52,348	26,570	25,778	37	70,604	33,667	36,937	67	49,444	23,220	26,224
8	53,451	27,054	26,397	38	74,713	35,836	38,877	68	46,287	21,481	24,806
9	54,178	28,013	26,165	39	74,406	35,635	38,771	69	47,502	21,978	25,524
5 - 9	268,045	137,018	131,027	35 - 39	348,279	167,415	180,864	65 - 69	252,113	118,616	133,497
10	56,853	29,208	27,645	40	77,159	37,093	40,066	70	46,374	21,431	24,943
11	57,918	29,528	28,390	41	78,818	37,588	41,230	71	45,325	20,886	24,439
12	59,514	30,632	28,882	42	80,276	38,841	41,435	72	43,338	19,635	23,703
13	59,164	30,310	28,854	43	79,607	38,047	41,560	73	42,367	18,976	23,391
14	59,994	30,718	29,276	44	81,871	39,338	42,533	74	40,474	17,875	22,599
10 - 14	293,443	150,396	143,047	40 - 44	397,731	190,907	206,824	70 - 74	217,878	98,803	119,075
15	61,863	31,578	30,285	45	81,848	39,053	42,795	75	37,946	16,513	21,433
16	63,669	32,573	31,096	46	81,065	38,659	42,406	76	36,087	15,502	20,585
17	66,138	33,860	32,278	47	79,807	38,755	41,052	77	35,538	15,003	20,535
18	67,222	34,576	32,646	48	78,368	37,829	40,539	78	33,522	13,903	19,619
19	67,158	34,388	32,770	49	76,476	37,094	39,382	79	31,156	12,553	18,603
15 - 19	326,050	166,975	159,075	45 - 49	397,564	191,390	206,174	75 - 79	174,249	73,474	100,775
20	68,714	35,029	33,685	50	75,602	36,532	39,070	80	28,864	11,512	17,352
21	72,153	36,830	35,323	51	73,766	35,613	38,153	81	25,468	9,925	15,543
22	72,455	36,693	35,762	52	71,896	34,892	37,004	82	23,852	9,136	14,716
23	72,727	37,059	35,668	53	69,834	34,162	35,672	83	22,671	8,381	14,290
24	72,848	37,098	35,750	54	67,344	32,890	34,454	84	19,900	7,197	12,703
20 - 24	358,897	182,709	176,188	50 - 54	358,442	174,089	184,353	80 - 84	120,755	46,151	74,604
25	68,650	34,901	33,749	55	66,508	32,571	33,937	85	18,129	6,373	11,756
26	67,748	34,305	33,443	56	65,168	31,908	33,260	86	15,308	5,007	10,301
27	67,767	34,224	33,543	57	62,917	30,769	32,148	87	14,062	4,519	9,543
28	69,622	35,531	34,091	58	63,967	31,206	32,761	88	12,791	3,985	8,806
29	68,361	34,812	33,549	59	64,614	31,660	32,954	89	11,672	3,541	8,131
25 - 29	342,148	173,773	168,375	55 - 59	323,174	158,114	165,060	85 - 89	71,962	23,425	48,537
								90 & over	31,555	7,912	23,643

Age group summaries

	count			percentage of all ages		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
All aged under 16	912,340	467,017	445,323	18	19	17
All aged under 18	1,042,147	533,450	508,697	20	21	19
All aged 16 & over	4,281,660	2,048,271	2,233,389	82	81	83
All aged 18 & over	4,151,853	1,981,838	2,170,015	80	79	81
All aged 16-29	965,232	491,879	473,353	19	20	18
All aged 30-44	1,048,544	508,559	539,985	20	20	20
All aged 45-64 (M), 45-59 (F)	1,235,039	679,452	555,587	24	27	21
All aged 65 & over (M), 60 & over (F)	1,032,845	368,381	664,464	20	15	25
All aged 75 & over	398,521	150,962	247,559	8	6	9

Table 4 Components of population change by administrative area: 2008-2009

	Estimated population 30 June 2008	Births	Deaths	Natural change	Estimated ¹ net civilian migration	Other ² changes	Estimated population 30 June 2009	Population change	
								Number	%
SCOTLAND	5,168,500	59,331	54,746	4,585	21,671	-756	5,194,000	25,500	0.5
Council areas									
Aberdeen City	210,400	2,557	2,089	468	2,886	56	213,810	3,410	1.6
Aberdeenshire	241,460	2,806	2,195	611	1,448	-9	243,510	2,050	0.8
Angus	110,310	1,141	1,258	-117	101	-44	110,250	-60	-0.1
Argyll & Bute	90,500	810	1,089	-279	-146	-35	90,040	-460	-0.5
Clackmannanshire	50,480	619	525	94	12	-46	50,540	60	0.1
Dumfries & Galloway	148,580	1,449	1,742	-293	199	24	148,510	-70	0.0
Dundee City	142,470	1,778	1,667	111	809	0	143,390	920	0.6
East Ayrshire	119,920	1,380	1,340	40	323	-73	120,210	290	0.2
East Dunbartonshire	104,720	947	920	27	-67	0	104,680	-40	0.0
East Lothian	96,100	1,085	1,017	68	662	0	96,830	730	0.8
East Renfrewshire	89,220	839	844	-5	25	0	89,240	20	0.0
Edinburgh, City of	471,650	5,502	4,266	1,236	5,068	-294	477,660	6,010	1.3
Eilean Siar	26,200	252	333	-81	61	0	26,180	-20	-0.1
Falkirk	151,570	1,890	1,583	307	505	98	152,480	910	0.6
Fife	361,890	4,203	3,884	319	1,151	100	363,460	1,570	0.4
Glasgow City	584,240	7,331	6,723	608	3,575	47	588,470	4,230	0.7
Highland	219,400	2,497	2,315	182	1,068	-160	220,490	1,090	0.5
Inverclyde	80,780	804	997	-193	-381	4	80,210	-570	-0.7
Midlothian	80,560	938	806	132	468	-350	80,810	250	0.3
Moray	87,770	970	912	58	472	-640	87,660	-110	-0.1
North Ayrshire	135,920	1,491	1,679	-188	-222	0	135,510	-410	-0.3
North Lanarkshire	325,520	4,168	3,337	831	-32	1	326,320	800	0.2
Orkney Islands	19,890	206	217	-11	81	0	19,960	70	0.4
Perth & Kinross	144,180	1,445	1,533	-88	1,791	27	145,910	1,730	1.2
Renfrewshire	169,800	1,896	1,943	-47	157	0	169,910	110	0.1
Scottish Borders	112,430	1,167	1,277	-110	360	0	112,680	250	0.2
Shetland Islands	21,980	270	209	61	169	0	22,210	230	1.0
South Ayrshire	111,670	1,060	1,432	-372	143	-1	111,440	-230	-0.2
South Lanarkshire	310,090	3,547	3,235	312	528	0	310,930	840	0.3
Stirling	88,350	863	830	33	333	24	88,740	390	0.4
West Dunbartonshire	90,940	1,083	1,101	-18	-2	0	90,920	-20	0.0
West Lothian	169,510	2,337	1,448	889	126	515	171,040	1,530	0.9
NHS Board areas									
Ayrshire & Arran	367,510	3,931	4,451	-520	244	-74	367,160	-350	-0.1
Borders	112,430	1,167	1,277	-110	360	0	112,680	250	0.2
Dumfries & Galloway	148,580	1,449	1,742	-293	199	24	148,510	-70	0.0
Fife	361,815	4,203	3,884	319	1,151	100	363,385	1,570	0.4
Forth Valley	290,047	3,372	2,952	420	840	76	291,383	1,336	0.5
Grampian	539,630	6,333	5,196	1,137	4,806	-593	544,980	5,350	1.0
Greater Glasgow & Clyde	1,194,675	13,883	13,295	588	3,712	51	1,199,026	4,351	0.4
Highland	309,900	3,307	3,404	-97	922	-195	310,530	630	0.2
Lanarkshire	561,174	6,739	5,805	934	106	1	562,215	1,041	0.2
Lothian	817,727	9,856	7,537	2,319	6,314	-129	826,231	8,504	1.0
Orkney	19,890	206	217	-11	81	0	19,960	70	0.4
Shetland	21,980	270	209	61	169	0	22,210	230	1.0
Tayside	396,942	4,363	4,444	-81	2,706	-17	399,550	2,608	0.7
Western Isles	26,200	252	333	-81	61	0	26,180	-20	-0.1

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: 2008-2009

	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	90,240	n/a	47,540	42,700	68,545	n/a	43,345	25,200	21,695	0	4,195	17,500
Council areas												
Aberdeen City	14,008	5,764	2,709	5,535	11,124	6,783	2,388	1,953	2,884	-1,019	321	3,582
Aberdeenshire	8,894	5,576	1,908	1,410	7,444	4,867	1,653	924	1,450	709	255	486
Angus	3,448	2,324	687	437	3,347	2,343	655	349	101	-19	32	88
Argyll & Bute	3,865	2,066	1,380	419	4,010	2,397	1,085	528	-145	-331	295	-109
Clackmannanshire	1,681	1,174	345	162	1,664	1,172	333	159	17	2	12	3
Dumfries & Galloway	4,218	1,710	2,142	366	4,017	1,797	1,608	612	201	-87	534	-246
Dundee City	6,880	3,614	1,436	1,830	6,072	3,701	1,457	914	808	-87	-21	916
East Ayrshire	3,430	2,548	774	108	3,109	2,150	670	289	321	398	104	-181
East Dunbartonshire	3,296	2,615	494	187	3,366	2,618	520	228	-70	-3	-26	-41
East Lothian	3,682	2,552	710	420	3,015	2,113	620	282	667	439	90	138
East Renfrewshire	2,955	2,469	344	142	2,927	2,341	390	196	28	128	-46	-54
Edinburgh, City of	29,144	10,834	8,246	10,064	24,078	11,662	7,890	4,526	5,066	-828	356	5,538
Eilean Siar	968	598	298	72	912	629	192	91	56	-31	106	-19
Falkirk	3,791	2,664	652	475	3,284	2,243	649	392	507	421	3	83
Fife	11,281	5,673	3,339	2,269	10,127	5,424	3,102	1,601	1,154	249	237	668
Glasgow City ⁴	29,572	13,923	6,108	9,541	25,993	15,444	6,085	4,464	3,579	-1,521	23	5,077
Highland	8,083	4,134	2,729	1,220	7,015	4,057	1,989	969	1,068	77	740	251
Inverclyde	1,333	860	319	154	1,715	1,144	371	200	-382	-284	-52	-46
Midlothian	2,832	2,221	434	177	2,359	1,698	476	185	473	523	-42	-8
Moray	3,356	1,696	1,271	389	2,884	1,625	884	375	472	71	387	14
North Ayrshire	3,618	2,507	901	210	3,836	2,670	774	392	-218	-163	127	-182
North Lanarkshire	7,042	4,956	1,238	848	7,074	4,971	1,219	884	-32	-15	19	-36
Orkney Islands	712	352	315	45	631	415	147	69	81	-63	168	-24
Perth & Kinross	6,868	3,445	1,398	2,025	5,075	3,100	1,135	840	1,793	345	263	1,185
Renfrewshire	4,719	3,322	780	617	4,559	3,171	856	532	160	151	-76	85
Scottish Borders	4,314	2,282	1,541	491	3,956	2,122	1,307	527	358	160	234	-36
Shetland Islands	804	384	280	140	632	372	164	96	172	12	116	44
South Ayrshire	3,587	2,321	999	267	3,440	2,202	815	423	147	119	184	-156
South Lanarkshire	8,121	5,995	1,446	680	7,592	5,224	1,506	862	529	771	-60	-182
Stirling	4,783	2,826	1,044	913	4,451	2,949	923	579	332	-123	121	334
West Dunbartonshire	2,338	1,748	403	187	2,342	1,734	417	191	-4	14	-14	-4
West Lothian	5,041	3,271	870	900	4,919	3,286	1,065	568	122	-15	-195	332
NHS Board areas												
Ayrshire & Arran	8,153	4,894	2,674	585	7,903	4,540	2,259	1,104	250	354	415	-519
Borders	4,314	2,282	1,541	491	3,956	2,122	1,307	527	358	160	234	-36
Dumfries & Galloway	4,218	1,710	2,142	366	4,017	1,797	1,608	612	201	-87	534	-246
Fife	11,280	5,673	3,338	2,269	10,126	5,423	3,102	1,601	1,154	250	236	668
Forth Valley	8,873	5,282	2,041	1,550	8,027	4,994	1,904	1,129	846	288	137	421
Grampian	19,900	6,678	5,888	7,334	15,094	6,917	4,925	3,252	4,806	-239	963	4,082
Greater Glasgow & Clyde ⁴	33,903	14,241	8,722	10,940	30,187	15,301	8,953	5,933	3,716	-1,060	-231	5,007
Highland	11,640	5,892	4,109	1,639	10,717	6,146	3,074	1,497	923	-254	1,035	142
Lanarkshire	11,226	7,396	2,412	1,418	11,119	7,077	2,416	1,626	107	319	-4	-208
Lothian	33,432	11,611	10,260	11,561	27,114	11,504	10,049	5,561	6,318	107	211	6,000
Orkney	712	352	315	45	631	415	147	69	81	-63	168	-24
Shetland	804	384	280	140	632	372	164	96	172	12	116	44
Tayside	14,296	6,486	3,520	4,290	11,589	6,242	3,245	2,102	2,707	244	275	2,188
Western Isles	968	598	298	72	912	629	192	91	56	-31	106	-19

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. However, they do not equal the sum of moves for individual Council or NHS Board areas. Migration for individual Council and NHS Board areas includes people moving 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: 2001-2009

	Estimated population 30 June 2001	Births	Deaths	Natural change	Estimated ¹ net civilian migration	Other ² changes	Estimated population 30 June 2009	Population change	
								Number	%
SCOTLAND	5,064,200	441,124	450,696	-9,572	140,036	-664	5,194,000	129,800	2.6
Council areas									
Aberdeen City	211,910	17,717	17,170	547	1,330	23	213,810	1,900	0.9
Aberdeenshire	226,940	20,114	17,198	2,916	13,915	-261	243,510	16,570	7.3
Angus	108,370	8,827	10,401	-1,574	3,912	-458	110,250	1,880	1.7
Argyll & Bute	91,300	6,190	9,010	-2,820	2,205	-645	90,040	-1,260	-1.4
Clackmannanshire	48,070	4,370	4,077	293	1,972	205	50,540	2,470	5.1
Dumfries & Galloway	147,780	11,287	14,660	-3,373	4,081	22	148,510	730	0.5
Dundee City	145,460	12,737	13,913	-1,176	-894	0	143,390	-2,070	-1.4
East Ayrshire	120,310	10,169	11,336	-1,167	1,049	18	120,210	-100	-0.1
East Dunbartonshire	108,250	7,441	7,804	-363	-3,013	-194	104,680	-3,570	-3.3
East Lothian	90,180	8,222	8,190	32	6,618	0	96,830	6,650	7.4
East Renfrewshire	89,410	7,129	6,872	257	-427	0	89,240	-170	-0.2
Edinburgh, City of	449,020	38,827	35,284	3,543	24,882	215	477,660	28,640	6.4
Eilean Siar	26,450	1,966	2,977	-1,011	741	0	26,180	-270	-1.0
Falkirk	145,270	13,847	12,956	891	6,203	116	152,480	7,210	5.0
Fife	349,770	31,006	30,852	154	13,066	470	363,460	13,690	3.9
Glasgow City	578,710	54,519	57,604	-3,085	12,684	161	588,470	9,760	1.7
Highland	208,920	17,735	18,810	-1,075	12,848	-203	220,490	11,570	5.5
Inverclyde	84,150	6,758	8,423	-1,665	-2,288	13	80,210	-3,940	-4.7
Midlothian	80,950	7,122	6,617	505	-655	10	80,810	-140	-0.2
Moray	87,000	7,206	7,538	-332	1,952	-960	87,660	660	0.8
North Ayrshire	135,820	11,512	13,013	-1,501	1,191	0	135,510	-310	-0.2
North Lanarkshire	321,180	31,441	27,630	3,811	1,175	154	326,320	5,140	1.6
Orkney Islands	19,220	1,495	1,761	-266	1,006	0	19,960	740	3.9
Perth & Kinross	134,950	10,680	12,723	-2,043	12,841	162	145,910	10,960	8.1
Renfrewshire	172,850	14,879	15,948	-1,069	-1,871	0	169,910	-2,940	-1.7
Scottish Borders	106,950	8,747	10,572	-1,825	7,555	0	112,680	5,730	5.4
Shetland Islands	21,960	1,953	1,652	301	-19	-32	22,210	250	1.1
South Ayrshire	112,160	8,126	11,385	-3,259	2,640	-101	111,440	-720	-0.6
South Lanarkshire	302,340	26,775	26,718	57	8,533	0	310,930	8,590	2.8
Stirling	86,200	6,995	6,996	-1	2,435	106	88,740	2,540	2.9
West Dunbartonshire	93,320	8,206	9,083	-877	-1,523	0	90,920	-2,400	-2.6
West Lothian	159,030	17,126	11,523	5,603	5,892	515	171,040	12,010	7.6
NHS Board areas									
Ayrshire & Arran	368,290	29,807	35,734	-5,927	4,880	-83	367,160	-1,130	-0.3
Borders	106,950	8,744	10,570	-1,826	7,556	0	112,680	5,730	5.4
Dumfries & Galloway	147,780	11,287	14,660	-3,373	4,081	22	148,510	730	0.5
Fife	349,690	31,006	30,852	154	13,071	470	363,385	13,695	3.9
Forth Valley	279,240	25,207	24,091	1,116	10,600	427	291,383	12,143	4.3
Grampian	525,850	45,037	41,906	3,131	17,197	-1,198	544,980	19,130	3.6
Greater Glasgow & Clyde	1,197,570	106,046	112,269	-6,223	7,699	-20	1,199,026	1,456	0.1
Highland	300,220	23,925	27,820	-3,895	15,053	-848	310,530	10,310	3.4
Lanarkshire	553,230	51,139	47,826	3,313	5,518	154	562,215	8,985	1.6
Lothian	779,000	71,280	61,618	9,662	36,829	740	826,231	47,231	6.1
Orkney	19,220	1,495	1,761	-266	1,006	0	19,960	740	3.9
Shetland	21,960	1,953	1,652	301	-19	-32	22,210	250	1.1
Tayside	388,750	32,232	36,960	-4,728	15,824	-296	399,550	10,800	2.8
Western Isles	26,450	1,966	2,977	-1,011	741	0	26,180	-270	-1.0

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: 1999-2009

	Estimated population 30 June 1999	Births	Deaths	Natural change	Estimated ¹ net civilian migration and other changes	Estimated population 30 June 2009	Population change	
							Number	%
SCOTLAND	5,071,950	547,885	567,042	-19,157	141,207	5,194,000	122,050	2.4
Council areas								
Aberdeen City	214,630	22,037	21,644	393	-1,213	213,810	-820	-0.4
Aberdeenshire	227,240	24,819	21,302	3,517	12,753	243,510	16,270	7.2
Angus	109,560	10,984	13,086	-2,102	2,792	110,250	690	0.6
Argyll & Bute	91,640	7,766	11,316	-3,550	1,950	90,040	-1,600	-1.7
Clackmannanshire	48,240	5,400	5,136	264	2,036	50,540	2,300	4.8
Dumfries & Galloway	148,230	13,956	18,220	-4,264	4,544	148,510	280	0.2
Dundee City	147,970	15,674	17,641	-1,967	-2,613	143,390	-4,580	-3.1
East Ayrshire	120,550	12,677	14,293	-1,616	1,276	120,210	-340	-0.3
East Dunbartonshire	108,670	9,423	9,802	-379	-3,611	104,680	-3,990	-3.7
East Lothian	89,110	10,175	10,253	-78	7,798	96,830	7,720	8.7
East Renfrewshire	88,520	9,005	8,535	470	250	89,240	720	0.8
Edinburgh, City of	447,190	47,981	44,988	2,993	27,477	477,660	30,470	6.8
Eilean Siar	27,210	2,439	3,736	-1,297	267	26,180	-1,030	-3.8
Falkirk	144,570	16,907	16,280	627	7,283	152,480	7,910	5.5
Fife	347,030	38,183	38,607	-424	16,854	363,460	16,430	4.7
Glasgow City	582,950	67,904	73,408	-5,504	11,024	588,470	5,520	0.9
Highland	209,200	22,033	23,665	-1,632	12,922	220,490	11,290	5.4
Inverclyde	85,300	8,524	10,716	-2,192	-2,898	80,210	-5,090	-6.0
Midlothian	80,630	9,026	8,323	703	-523	80,810	180	0.2
Moray	86,800	9,054	9,445	-391	1,251	87,660	860	1.0
North Ayrshire	137,160	14,339	16,334	-1,995	345	135,510	-1,650	-1.2
North Lanarkshire	322,160	38,957	34,668	4,289	-129	326,320	4,160	1.3
Orkney Islands	19,420	1,811	2,180	-369	909	19,960	540	2.8
Perth & Kinross	135,200	13,384	15,817	-2,433	13,143	145,910	10,710	7.9
Renfrewshire	174,390	18,779	20,076	-1,297	-3,183	169,910	-4,480	-2.6
Scottish Borders	105,810	10,840	13,169	-2,329	9,199	112,680	6,870	6.5
Shetland Islands	22,510	2,461	2,043	418	-718	22,210	-300	-1.3
South Ayrshire	112,850	10,200	14,243	-4,043	2,633	111,440	-1,410	-1.2
South Lanarkshire	302,580	33,219	33,429	-210	8,560	310,930	8,350	2.8
Stirling	85,450	8,734	8,858	-124	3,414	88,740	3,290	3.9
West Dunbartonshire	94,420	10,220	11,400	-1,180	-2,320	90,920	-3,500	-3.7
West Lothian	154,760	20,974	14,429	6,545	9,735	171,040	16,280	10.5
NHS Board areas								
Ayrshire & Arran	370,560	37,216	44,870	-7,654	4,254	367,160	-3,400	-0.9
Borders	105,810	10,837	13,167	-2,330	9,200	112,680	6,870	6.5
Dumfries & Galloway	148,230	13,956	18,220	-4,264	4,544	148,510	280	0.2
Fife	347,030	38,183	38,607	-424	16,779	363,385	16,355	4.7
Forth Valley	278,260	31,036	30,336	700	12,423	291,383	13,123	4.7
Grampian	528,670	55,910	52,391	3,519	12,791	544,980	16,310	3.1
Greater Glasgow & Clyde	1,204,500	132,584	142,240	-9,656	4,182	1,199,026	-5,474	-0.5
Highland	300,840	29,799	34,981	-5,182	14,872	310,530	9,690	3.2
Lanarkshire	554,490	63,484	59,807	3,677	4,048	562,215	7,725	1.4
Lothian	771,690	88,139	77,997	10,142	44,399	826,231	54,541	7.1
Orkney	19,420	1,811	2,180	-369	909	19,960	540	2.8
Shetland	22,510	2,461	2,043	418	-718	22,210	-300	-1.3
Tayside	392,730	40,030	46,467	-6,437	13,257	399,550	6,820	1.7
Western Isles	27,210	2,439	3,736	-1,297	267	26,180	-1,030	-3.8

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 2009

	Males				Females				Sex Ratio ³
	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	15	41	17	59	25	0.94
Council areas									
Aberdeen City	38	16	71	13	40	15	62	23	0.98
Aberdeenshire	40	20	65	15	41	18	58	24	0.99
Angus	41	19	63	18	44	17	54	29	0.94
Argyll & Bute	42	17	64	19	45	16	53	32	0.99
Clackmannanshire	38	20	66	14	41	18	58	24	0.95
Dumfries alloway& G	43	18	62	20	45	16	53	31	0.94
Dundee City	38	18	66	16	41	15	59	25	0.90
East Ayrshire	39	19	66	15	42	17	58	26	0.94
East Dunbartonshire	40	20	64	16	43	17	56	27	0.93
East Lothian	39	21	63	16	42	18	56	26	0.92
East Renfrewshire	39	21	63	15	42	19	55	26	0.92
Edinburgh, City of	37	16	72	12	40	14	64	22	0.94
Eilean Siar	42	17	64	19	45	17	52	31	0.96
Falkirk	39	19	66	14	41	18	58	24	0.94
Fife	39	19	66	15	42	17	57	26	0.93
Glasgow City	36	17	71	11	39	16	64	21	0.94
Highland	41	19	65	17	43	17	56	27	0.96
Inverclyde	39	19	66	15	43	16	57	27	0.92
Midlothian	39	20	65	15	41	18	58	24	0.90
Moray	40	18	65	16	43	17	55	28	1.01
North Ayrshire	40	19	64	16	42	17	56	27	0.90
North Lanarkshire	37	21	66	13	40	18	59	23	0.93
Orkney Islands	41	18	64	18	43	17	55	28	0.97
Perth & Kinross	41	18	65	17	43	16	55	29	0.96
Renfrewshire	39	19	66	15	41	17	59	25	0.92
Scottish Borders	42	19	63	18	44	17	54	29	0.94
Shetland Islands	39	19	66	15	41	19	56	25	1.02
South Ayrshire	42	17	64	19	45	15	54	30	0.92
South Lanarkshire	39	19	66	14	41	17	58	25	0.92
Stirling	39	19	65	15	41	17	58	25	0.91
West Dunbartonshire	38	19	67	14	41	17	59	25	0.90
West Lothian	37	21	67	12	39	20	60	20	0.95
NHS Board areas									
Ayrshire & Arran	40	19	65	17	43	16	56	28	0.92
Borders	42	19	63	18	44	17	54	29	0.94
Dumfries alloway& G	43	18	62	20	45	16	53	31	0.94
Fife	39	19	66	15	42	17	57	26	0.93
Forth valley	39	19	66	14	41	17	58	24	0.93
Grampian	39	18	68	14	41	17	59	24	0.99
Greater Glasgow & Clyde	38	18	69	13	41	16	60	23	0.93
Highland	41	18	65	17	44	16	55	29	0.97
Lanarkshire	38	20	66	14	41	18	59	24	0.93
Lothian	38	18	69	13	40	16	62	22	0.93
Orkney	41	18	64	18	43	17	55	28	0.97
Shetland	39	19	66	15	41	19	56	25	1.02
Tayside	40	18	65	17	43	16	56	28	0.93
Western Isles	42	17	64	19	45	17	52	31	0.96

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: 2008-2009

Movements between Scotland and the rest of the UK ¹																				
	0-15		16-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-64		65-74		75-84		85+		All ages	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
IN	6,815	15	11,025	24	11,252	25	7,055	16	4,309	9	2,786	6	1,171	3	598	1	396	1	45,407	100
OUT	5,956	14	9,822	24	12,489	30	5,927	14	3,314	8	2,022	5	948	2	528	1	279	1	41,285	100
NET	859		1,203		-1,237		1,128		995		764		223		70		117		4,122	
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	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
IN	5,826	14	14,494	34	14,793	35	4,190	10	1,988	5	857	2	364	1	135	0	53	0	42,700	100
OUT	3,594	14	5,924	24	7,743	31	3,669	15	1,997	8	1,209	5	573	2	315	1	176	1	25,200	100
NET	2,232		8,570		7,050		521		-9		-352		-209		-180		-123		17,500	
Total net migration (including asylum seekers and rounding) ³																				
	0-15		16-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-64		65-74		75-84		85+		All ages	
	N		N		N		N		N		N		N		N		N		N	
NET	3,154		9,246		5,958		1,864		1,042		475		19		-97		10		21,671	
Age distribution of the mid-2009 resident population of Scotland																				
	0-15		16-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-64		65-74		75-84		85+		All ages	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	912,340	18	623,084	12	644,682	12	746,010	14	756,006	15	643,366	12	469,991	9	295,004	6	103,517	2	5,194,000	100

1. National Health Service Central Register (NHSCR) patient movements mid-2008 to mid-2009.

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.

Table 10 Land area and population density by administrative area: 30 June 2009

	Estimated population 30 June 2009	Area ¹ (sq km)	Persons ² per sq km
SCOTLAND	5,194,000	77,925	67
Council areas			
Aberdeen City	213,810	186	1,151
Aberdeenshire	243,510	6,313	39
Angus	110,250	2,182	51
Argyll & Bute	90,040	6,909	13
Clackmannanshire	50,540	159	319
Dumfries & Galloway	148,510	6,426	23
Dundee City	143,390	60	2,397
East Ayrshire	120,210	1,262	95
East Dunbartonshire	104,680	175	600
East Lothian	96,830	679	143
East Renfrewshire	89,240	174	513
Edinburgh, City of	477,660	264	1,811
Eilean Siar	26,180	3,071	9
Falkirk	152,480	297	513
Fife	363,460	1,325	274
Glasgow City	588,470	175	3,353
Highland	220,490	25,659	9
Inverclyde	80,210	160	500
Midlothian	80,810	354	228
Moray	87,660	2,238	39
North Ayrshire	135,510	885	153
North Lanarkshire	326,320	470	695
Orkney Islands	19,960	990	20
Perth & Kinross	145,910	5,286	28
Renfrewshire	169,910	261	651
Scottish Borders	112,680	4,732	24
Shetland Islands	22,210	1,466	15
South Ayrshire	111,440	1,222	91
South Lanarkshire	310,930	1,772	175
Stirling	88,740	2,187	41
West Dunbartonshire	90,920	159	572
West Lothian	171,040	427	400
NHS Board areas			
Ayrshire & Arran	367,160	3,377	109
Borders	112,680	4,732	24
Dumfries & Galloway	148,510	6,426	23
Fife	363,385	1,325	274
Forth Valley	291,383	2,633	111
Grampian	544,980	8,736	62
Greater Glasgow & Clyde	1,199,026	1,151	1,042
Highland	310,530	32,568	10
Lanarkshire	562,215	2,181	258
Lothian	826,231	1,760	469
Orkney	19,960	990	20
Shetland	22,210	1,466	15
Tayside	399,550	7,508	53
Western Isles	26,180	3,071	9

¹ See note on page 40. 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, who stay for less than 12 months, 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 for all years.

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 10](#) 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 information is used for migrants to and from the Republic of Ireland and asylum seekers. These three main sources are described in more detail in the remainder of this section.

Internal migration within the UK

The NHSCR system records the movements of patients between NHS Board areas in the UK. Each time a patient transfers to a new NHS doctor in a different NHS 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 the Patient Register for Scotland (PRS) 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, PRS migration data derived from the NHSCR is considered to be the most reliable data available at NHS Board level, so estimates from the CHI are controlled to ensure that they are consistent with the NHSCR data for moves across a NHS Board boundary by origin, destination, age and sex.

Due to an improvement in data sources, the accuracy of cross border migration data between Scotland and Northern Ireland will be improved from mid-2009. More information on the nature of the improvements will be available following the May 2010 meeting of the Population and Migration Statistics Committee (PAMS). The papers will be available from June 2010 on the PRS website:

www.nrscotland.gov.uk/nrscotland/statistics/user-consultation-groups-seminars/

International migration

An international migrant is defined by the United Nations (UN) as someone who changes country of residence for 12 months or more. There is no 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 is specifically designed to capture information solely on international migration.

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

- The International Passenger Survey (IPS) is a continuous sample survey conducted by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) 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 (HO), which provides data on asylum seekers and their dependants;
- The Labour Source Survey (LFS), which collects information on where international migrants live.

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 Long-Term International Migration (LTIM) estimate (previously referred to as Total International Migration, TIM) 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 LFS. The LFS 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 LTIM method can be found in the Office for National Statistics (ONS) website:

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=507>

This is the third year in which the LTIM estimate for Scotland has been used for the mid-year estimates for Scotland. Previously, PRS used a similar method based on the IPS, but this did not use the LFS 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 LTIM 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

PRS method estimated a cumulative 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 NHS Board.

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.

The distribution of migrants to Council areas is based on records from the Community Health Index (CHI), which are made consistent with the NHSCR geographic and age / sex distributions. International in-migrants were allocated using records appearing on the CHI extract where the patient had arrived from overseas. Like the NHSCR, the CHI extract holds limited data on people leaving Scotland for overseas and so 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.

Additional Migration Data

The PRS website now includes a migration section which provides additional tables showing migration estimates associated with mid-year population estimates.

This can be accessed through the following link: www.rscotland.gov.uk/

www.rscotland.gov.uk/Statistics/InternationalMigrationStatistics

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 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 ONS. PRS represented the devolved administrations on this task force, and is working with the ONS on the implementation of the recommendations through the Improvements to Migration and Population Statistics (IMPS) 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; and
- establishing a wider range of timely indicators and analysis to inform the evidence base on migration and its impacts on policy and public services.

PRS is involved in a number of workstreams within this programme with the aim of incorporating the research into their outputs. More details can be found on the PRS website

www.rscotland.gov.uk/statistics and www.statistics.gov.uk/uk/immigration Improvements

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

National Statistics

This is a National Statistics publication. It has been produced to the high professional standards set out in the UK Statistics Authority Code of Practice for Official Statistics (<http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/code-of-practice/index.html>). These statistics undergo regular quality assurance reviews to ensure that they meet customer needs. They are produced free from any political interference.

Enquiries

Enquiries about this publication should be addressed to:

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National Records of Scotland

The National Records of Scotland (NRS) is the department of the devolved Scottish Administration responsible for the registration of births, marriages, civil partnerships, deaths, divorces and adoptions in Scotland. We are responsible for the Census of Population in Scotland which we use, with other sources of information, to produce population and household statistics. We make available important information for family history. The NRS website is www.nrscotland.gov.uk.

Our aim is to provide relevant and reliable information, analysis and advice that meet the needs of government, business and the people of Scotland.

Further detailed statistics produced by NRS are available from the Statistics Section on the NRS website (www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics). Statistics from the 2001 Census are on Scotland's Census Results On-Line website (<http://www.scrol.gov.uk>) and on the Census section of the NRS website (www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/census).

Information about future publications is provided on the NRS website (www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/future-publications). If you would like to receive notification of forthcoming statistical publications, you can register your interest on the Scottish Government ScotStat website at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/scotstat>.

Comments and complaints

If you are not satisfied with our service, please write to Kirsty MacLachlan, Head of Demography Division, National Records of Scotland, Room 1/2/7, Ladywell House, Ladywell Road, Edinburgh EH12 7TF. Telephone: (0131) 314 4242, E-mail: kirsty.maclachlan@gro-scotland.gsi.gov.uk.

We also welcome any comments or suggestions that would help us to improve our standards of service.

Related organisations

Organisation	Contact
<p>The Scottish Government (SG) forms the bulk of the devolved Scottish Administration. The aim of the statistical service in the SG is to provide relevant and reliable statistical information, analysis and advice that meets the needs of government, business and the people of Scotland.</p>	<p>Office of the Chief Statistician, Scottish Government, 1.N04, St Andrew's House, Edinburgh, EH1 3DG.</p> <p>Telephone: (0131) 244 0442</p> <p>E-mail: statistics.enquiries@scotland.gsi.gov.uk</p> <p>Website: http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics</p>
<p>The Office for National Statistics (ONS) is responsible for producing a wide range of economic and social statistics. It also, for England and Wales, registers life events and holds the Census of Population.</p>	<p>Customer Contact Centre, Room 1.015, Office for National Statistics, Cardiff Road, Newport, NP10 8XG.</p> <p>Telephone: 0845 601 3034</p> <p>Minicom: 01633 812399</p> <p>E-mail: info@statistics.gsi.gov.uk</p> <p>Website: http://www.ons.gov.uk</p>
<p>The Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) is Northern Ireland's official statistics organisation. The Agency also has responsibility, in Northern Ireland, for the registration of births, marriages, adoptions and deaths and the Census of Population.</p>	<p>Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency, McAuley House, 2-14 Castle Street, Belfast, BT1 1SA.</p> <p>Telephone: 028 9034 8100</p> <p>Website: http://www.nisra.gov.uk</p>

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