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# **2011 Census Reconciliation Report - Population**

**Explaining the difference between the rolled-forward  
Census Day Population Estimates and the 2011 Census  
Population Estimates for Scotland**

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## Main Points

The main points in this report are:

### Differences between 2011 Census and rolled-forward population estimates at Scotland level

- The 2011 Census estimated the population of Scotland to be 5,295,400, which was 49,400 higher than the 5,246,000 given by the rolled-forward estimates based on the previous census.
- The difference of 49,400 was 0.9 per cent of the census estimate of the population and was made up of 26,000 males and 23,400 females.
- New population estimates based on the 2011 Census have now been published for mid-2011 and mid-2012 and a consistent back series for 2002 to 2010 will be published in October/November 2013.

### Reasons for differences

- We expect to find a difference between the two population estimates as there are many components involved in estimating population change from the previous census. Rebasement of the mid-year estimates with the latest census results is a key part of the methodology.
- The difference between the two estimates at national level can be attributed to incomplete accounting for births, deaths, migration, recording of armed forces personnel, definitional differences and imprecision in the two censuses themselves. It is difficult to reconcile all these potential sources with each other but they help give reasons why there is a difference.
- The two censuses provide estimates of the population. A difference of up to 39,700 between the two estimates would be consistent with our stated confidence in the censuses, given by their 95 per cent confidence intervals.
- 4,400 of the difference is thought to be attributable to an undercount of net international migration to Scotland throughout the decade. Methods for estimation of international migration have been improved for recent years.
- International migration estimates are based primarily on the International Passenger Survey which is the best source of data currently available to us. However the sample size is small. This means that over the ten years to mid-2011 net in-migration from overseas could have been up to 40,000 higher than the estimates used due to the large sampling errors around the estimates.
- The age and sex profile of the country will be affected by the characteristics estimated for international migrants and the recording of migration to and from the rest of the UK.

### Differences in areas of Scotland

- In nine council areas, differences between the two estimates accounted for less than 1 per cent of the population as measured by the census, and there were only eight council areas where the difference was greater than 3 per cent.

- The 2011 Census estimated a higher population than the rolled-forward estimates in 27 council areas. The greatest differences were found in North Lanarkshire, Highland and Aberdeenshire.
- The rolled-forward estimates gave a higher population than that estimated by the census in five council areas, including Glasgow and Edinburgh.

### Reasons for differences in local areas

- The majority of migration at sub-national level is between council areas or between Scotland and the rest of the UK rather than to or from overseas. Migration within Scotland and within the UK is estimated based on General Practitioner (GP) registrations and will only pick up migrants who register with a GP at their new address.
- International migration is estimated for local areas. Improvements to the methodology developed using results from the 2011 Census suggest we overestimated net migration to Greater Glasgow<sup>1</sup> and Lothian NHS Board areas and underestimated net migration to Grampian.
- Different definitions in how armed forces are counted in the census and rolled-forward series led to differences in areas with large bases, such as Argyll & Bute council area.

### Further work

- Further work to improve population estimates is continuing, including investigating other sources and using data linkage to compare the 2011 Census and other sources with our current estimates.
- The Beyond 2011 Programme is also exploring the future provision of population statistics in Scotland. As part of this Programme National Records of Scotland (NRS) are investigating a range of solutions, including the possibility of using administrative data or developing a more cost-effective and efficient census design, to produce population statistics in future. More information is available in the [Beyond 2011](#) section on the NRS website.

### Footnote

1) Migration is calculated initially for pre-2006 NHS Board areas. Greater Glasgow was merged with part of Argyll & Clyde NHS Board in 2006 to form the new Greater Glasgow & Clyde area.

## 1. Purpose of Report

This report outlines the differences between the March 2011 Census estimates for Scotland and the March 2011 population estimates, rolled forward from the 2001 Census. It aims to explain the key reasons for these differences.

The latest census took place on 27 March 2011 and provides the most authoritative population estimate. The 2011 Census also provides a considerable amount of other information on residents. However, it only takes place once every ten years, the previous one being held on 29 April 2001.

The National Records of Scotland (NRS), produce annual estimates of the population as at 30 June each year by sex, single year of age and council area. These are produced by 'rolling forward' the results of the census each year to take account of ageing, births, deaths and migration.

This report addresses the questions:

- How accurate have the rolled-forward estimates been over the past ten years?
- How might differences from the 2011 Census be explained?

## 2. Population Estimates used in this report

This report uses population estimates rolled forward from the 2001 Census to Census Day, 27 March 2011, to compare with the [Census first release figures](#) (available on the Scotland Census website). The rolled-forward population estimates are based on the 2001 Census and take account of actual births and deaths, and migration data up until this date. This means they will be slightly different from the [previously published 2011 mid-year estimates](#) on the NRS website which use a reference date of 30 June 2011. The estimates rolled forward from the 2001 Census were used in the quality assurance stage of the 2011 Census and have been published on the Scotland's Census website as part of the [Census Quality Assurance Packs](#) (excel document).

Mid-year population estimates are produced by NRS each year to provide updated population figures on a more frequent basis than a census can be carried out. They are the official population estimates used for planning and resource allocation in Scotland and are used as the baseline for many official calculations. They are also used to measure the Scottish Government's Population Purpose Target to match average European (EU15) population growth over the period from 2007 to 2017. More details can be found on the [Scotland Performs](#) section of the Scottish Government website.

Beginning with the population estimates from the 2001 Census and from then on an annual basis, changes to the population in the year are accounted for using the cohort component method. The population is aged on by one year and then the births and deaths occurring in the year are added and subtracted. An estimate of net migration for each area is produced taking into account internal, cross-border and international movements throughout the year. Prisoners and armed forces personnel are treated as special populations using annual administrative counts. Changes in these special populations are applied to the main population. More



detailed information on the methods used is available in the [Mid-Year population Estimates for Scotland: Methodology Guide](#) on the NRS website.

Prior to the results of the 2011 Census being released, mid-year population estimates based on the 2001 Census were released for each year up until mid-year 2011. The estimates used throughout this report are produced in the same way but include changes from the mid-2010 estimates up to Census Day (27 March 2011) rather than mid-year (30 June). [Mid-year population estimates for mid-2011 and mid-2012](#) have now been released on the NRS website using the 2011 Census as a base and reflect the differences discussed in this report. Rebased estimates for the period 2002 to 2010 which reflect the growth observed in the 2011 Census will follow in October/November 2013.

### **3. Structure of the report**

This report first describes the differences seen between the census population estimates and the rolled-forward population estimates at Scotland level, comparing the extent of the difference in particular age and sex groups. The report then considers the reasons behind these differences.

The second half of the report describes the differences seen between the census and rolled-forward population estimates for council areas in Scotland.

Finally, the potential impact of other components which may have a larger impact on populations estimated in local areas, such as internal migration and the handling of special populations is considered.

#### 4. Total difference in population estimates

The 2011 Census for Scotland, as published in March 2013, estimated a Scottish population of 5.30 million people, which was higher than the rolled-forward Census Day estimates from 2001 of 5.25 million. The difference between the two estimates was 49,400 or less than one per cent of the census population, as shown in Figure 1.

**Figure 1: Differences between the rolled-forward population estimates and the 2011 Census, Scotland, by sex**

Thousands				
Scotland	Rolled-forward Estimates a	2011 Census Estimates b	Difference to explain = b - a	Difference as % of Census estimate = ((b - a) / b) * 100
<b>Persons</b>	<b>5,246</b>	<b>5,295</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Males	2,541	2,567	26	1.0
Females	2,705	2,728	23	0.9

The difference across Scotland was made up of 26,000 males and 23,400 females, making the census estimates 1.0 per cent higher for males and 0.9 per cent higher for females.

The difference between the rolled-forward population estimates and the 2011 Census in Scotland, at 0.9 per cent of the population, was similar to that found in other parts of the UK. In England and Wales the 2011 Census estimated a population 476,000 higher than that estimated by the rolled-forward Census Day estimate, or 0.8 per cent of the England and Wales population.

It is important to note that the rolled-forward estimates would not be expected to match exactly the population found by the census. The process of rebasing rolled-forward population estimates at each decennial census is part of the methodology to ensure that estimates remain accurate over time. There are various components that could contribute to the difference between the previously estimated population figures and those given by the census. These are:

- imprecision in the census population bases, in particular that falling within the published confidence interval; and
- accounting for births, deaths and net migration since 2001.

The 2001 and 2011 Censuses are each 'One Number Censuses', which aim to produce as accurate account as possible of the entire resident population. Although every effort is made to ensure everyone is included in the census, inevitably some individuals and households are missed. This under-counting does not usually occur uniformly across all geographical areas or across other sub-groups (for example, by age and sex) of the population. To fill the gap, the National Records of Scotland (NRS) implemented a coverage assessment and adjustment process to estimate the population that was missed. In addition, this process identified and adjusted for the people who were counted more than once

or who were counted in the wrong place. Carrying out this work allowed a census estimate of the entire population to be obtained. An essential part of the publication of estimates, is the provision of confidence intervals which allow an assessment to be made of the precision of the estimates. The 2001 and 2011 Census figures have been published with 95 per cent confidence intervals; these give a range of values within which we are confident the true population lies.

As registration of births and deaths within the UK is compulsory, NRS are confident in the accuracy of these data. We judge that any difference due to inaccurate recording or accounting for deaths outside of the country and births to non-resident mothers would be negligible in its effects on the overall population. There is, however, no similar system for comprehensively measuring migration which is based on GP registration for moves within the UK and on survey data with small sample sizes for international movements and includes several potential sources of inaccuracy. The large 95 per cent confidence interval around the International Passenger Survey data which forms the main component of our overseas migration estimate means that the methodology used allows for the true level of long-term migration being higher or lower. Since the rolled-forward population estimate was lower than the 2011 Census the IPS figure used in the rolled-forward population estimate series may therefore underestimate net overseas migration.

At Scotland level the difference between the two estimates is most likely to be due to using proxy sources for migration to and from overseas and other parts of the UK and to inaccuracies in the 2001 Census base. For individual council areas internal migration and assumptions about the distribution of migrants to areas in Scotland will also be important. Assumptions about the age and sex of migrants and the correct capture of these data in the 2001 Census will further affect the age and sex profile of the population.

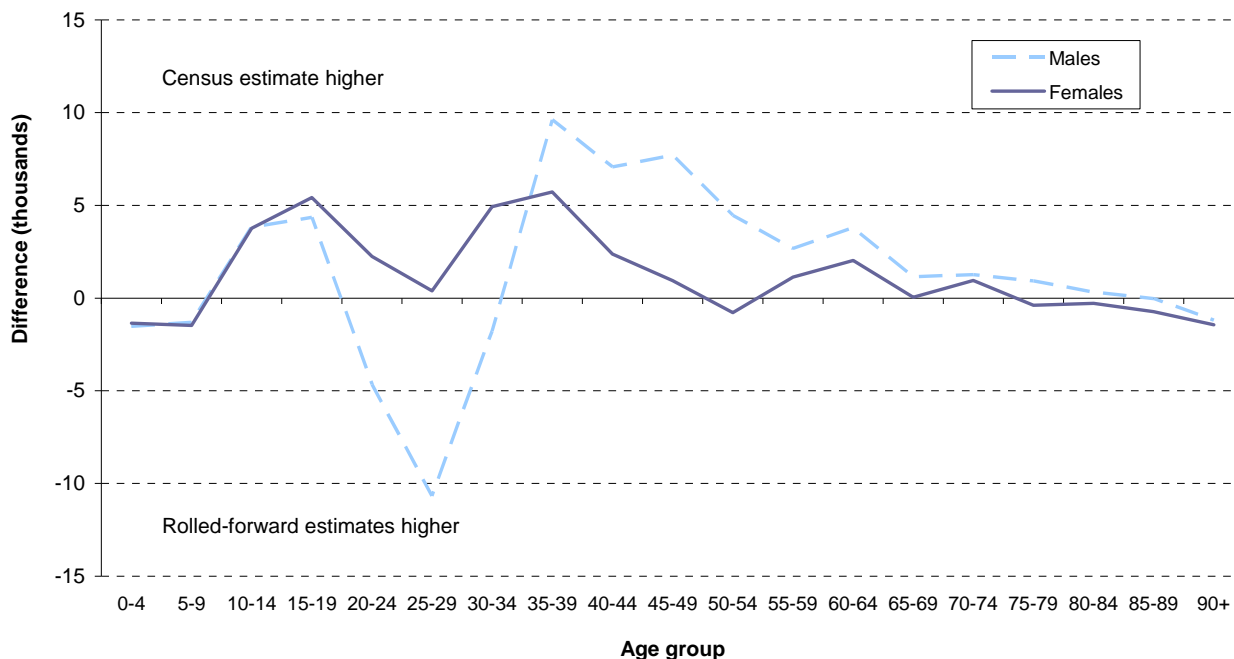
## **5. Comparison of difference by age and sex**

### **5.1 Differences by five-year age band**

Although overall the census estimates are 0.9 per cent higher than the rolled-forward estimates, the difference is not evenly distributed across all sectors of the population. The difference is far more pronounced in some groups than others, and even undergoes a reversal in certain age ranges, which could reflect the difficulties in tracking migration accurately in these groups. It could also be an effect of under- or over-counting this cohort in 2001.

[Figure 2](#) shows the difference between the two estimates for males and females in each five-year age group.

**Figure 2: Differences between the rolled-forward and the 2011 Census population estimates, Scotland, by age and sex**



For ages 0 to 9 the census gives slightly lower figures than the rolled-forward estimates. As these children have been born since the last census we know that these small differences cannot be due to the 2001 Census base. Differences may be due to lower in-migration or greater out-migration of families with children than has been estimated. This difference is, however, only one per cent of the total population in the age group.

For 10 to 19 year olds the census shows a slightly higher figure than the rolled forward estimates for both males and females but for young adults the picture for males begins to diverge.

The census shows fewer males aged 20 to 34 in Scotland than had been expected based on the rolled-forward estimates. This is particularly pronounced in those aged 25 to 29. Younger adults, and men in particular, are known to be more difficult to track accurately due to their high mobility and lower likelihood of updating their records on administrative data sources such as GP registrations meaning that that not all moves may be captured for these ages.

For females this pattern is not seen and the census and rolled-forward estimates are generally closer. The census gives a slightly higher number of women in their twenties and a more pronounced difference in the thirties before dropping to a close comparison for ages above 40.

In contrast to young adult males, the census estimates give a higher number of men than in the rolled-forward estimates particularly for ages 35 through to 64 with the most substantial difference at age 35-39.

Estimates for older adults are relatively close for both males and females. In the oldest age groups we see slightly lower estimates produced by the census than had been expected by rolling-forward from 2001.

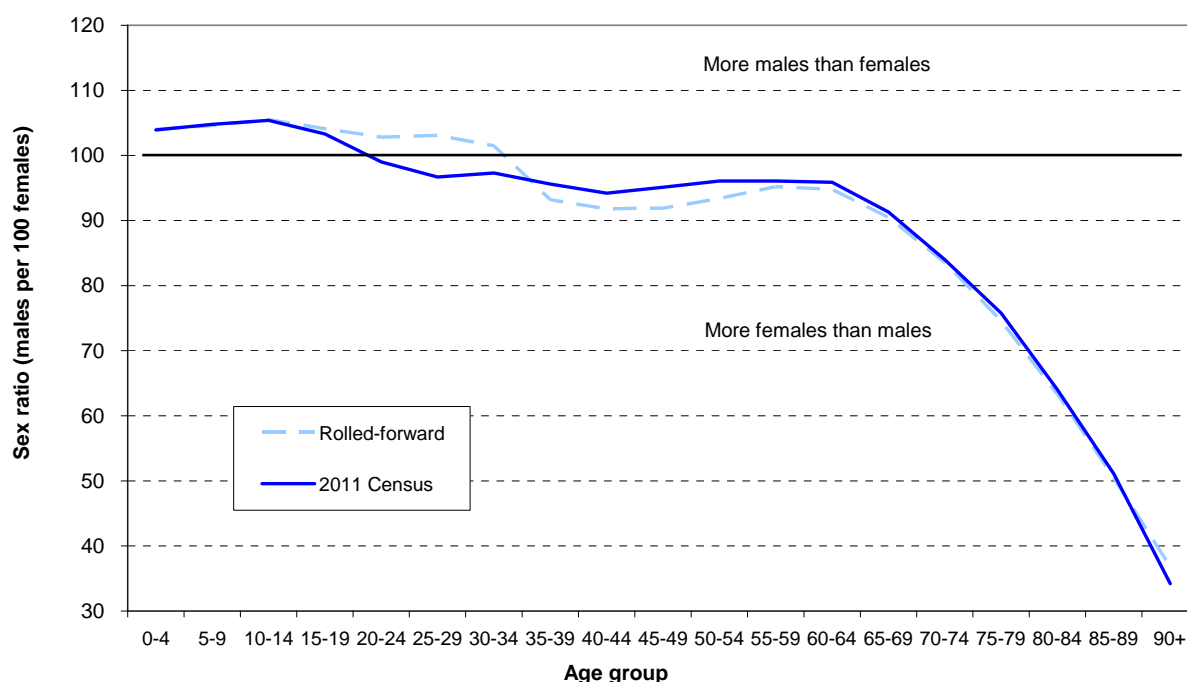
Any explanation of the gap in the two sets of figures needs to be able to account not only for an undercount of 49,400 in the rolled-forward estimates in the country as a whole, and an undercount for males aged 35-49, but also to allow for an overcount of young adult males aged 20-34 of 17,100.

## 5.2 Differences between males and females

Sex ratios look at the proportion of men and women in a population or in a certain age group and are defined as number of males per 100 females. Sex ratios for children are primarily driven by the sex ratio at birth. In developed countries this is usually around 105 boys born for every 100 girls and in Scotland has been between 103 and 107 boys for every 100 girls born each year for several decades. At young adult ages differences in migration of men and women into and out of Scotland can lead to changes to the sex ratio. At older ages the increased mortality rates for men and longer life expectancy of women is expected to lead to progressively lower sex ratios as age increases.

The sex ratios given at different age groups by the census and the rolled-forward estimates are shown in Figure 3. The sex ratios are in close agreement for ages 0 to 19, where there is a slight majority of males, and for ages 55 and over, where the sex ratio begins to decrease dramatically to give a large majority of women at older ages. This is due to the higher life expectancy of women.

**Figure 3: Comparison of sex ratios in the rolled-forward population estimates and the 2011 Census, Scotland, by age group**



The census shows a smoother trend in the sex ratios for young adults than the rolled forward estimates. In contrast, the rolled-forward estimates show a sharp change in the sex ratio, from having a majority of men up to age 34 to a more pronounced majority of women from ages 35 upwards.

This tallies with the switch at this age group from a lower to higher estimate of the male population from the census compared with the rolled-forward estimate and provides more evidence that the rolled-forward estimates were overestimating the number of young adult men and underestimating the numbers of males in their late thirties and forties.

## 6. How much of the difference is due to inaccuracies or imprecision in the 2001 and 2011 Censuses?

### 6.1 Confidence Intervals around Census estimates

The main purpose of the census is to provide an accurate population count. Although every effort is made to ensure everyone is included in the census, inevitably some individuals are missed. This under-counting does not usually occur uniformly across all geographical areas or across other sub-groups (for example, by age and sex) of the population.

To fill the gap, NRS implemented a coverage assessment and adjustment process to estimate the population that was missed. In addition, this process identified and adjusted for the people who were counted more than once or who were counted in the wrong place. Carrying out this work allowed a census estimate of the entire population to be obtained. A summary of the statistical methodology used to derive the 2011 Census population can be found in the [methodology paper](#) (PDF) on Scotland's Census website.

As explained in the methodology paper the census estimates are published with a confidence interval; a range of values above and below the main estimate in which we expect the true population to lie. For a small country like Scotland the majority of the observed difference between the 2001 and 2011 based population estimates could potentially be accounted for within the acknowledged bounds of the two estimates.

The published 95 per cent confidence intervals for the total Scottish population are given as:

2001: +/- 0.33% or +/- 16,700<sup>2</sup>  
2011: +/- 0.44% or +/- 23,000<sup>3</sup>

This means that, we are confident that the true population of Scotland lay between 5.05 and 5.08 million people in 2001 and between 5.27 and 5.32 million people in 2011. Nineteen times out of twenty, if we carried out a census in the same way, we could expect these bounds to contain the true population size.

#### Footnotes

- 2) Information available from the [Scotland's Census 2001 Supporting information](#) PDF document (NRS website).
- 3) [2011 Census Release 1B - How the 2011 Census population estimates were obtained](#) PDF document for more information (Scotland's Census website).

If we had based the rolled forward estimates on the upper bound of the 2001 Census, and the 2011 Census estimate was at the lower bound, then this would only leave a difference of less than 10,000 people to be explained by the methods used to produce rolled-forward population estimates. That is, a difference as large as 39,700 could be explained due to the levels of confidence around the censuses.

## **6.2 Possible under-enumeration in the 2001 Census**

2001 was the first 'One Number Census' and aimed to provide an accurate estimate of the total population through an independent Census Coverage Survey and other adjustments. This methodology has been developed further for the 2011 Census as explained in the methodology paper.

The patterns of men and women seen in the 2001 Census, and comparisons with population estimates based on the 1991 and 2011 Censuses suggest that the 2001 Census may have underestimated the true population. The 2001 Census estimated a lower population than that produced by rolling forward from 1991<sup>4</sup>. Although the census in 1991 was not a 'One Number Census' and was acknowledged to be less reliable, this does add credence to the idea that the 2001 population estimate should have been slightly higher. Analysis of the methods used in 2001 since its publication have also suggested that the population may have been undercounted<sup>5</sup>.

However, more work is needed to fully explore if there was any undercount in the 2001 Census. NRS plan to investigate the 2001 census coverage using record linkage from the 2011 Census and the Scottish Longitudinal Study (SLS). No national adjustment was applied to the census estimates in 2001 as there were no suitable independent sources of demographic data. NRS are now considering whether the SLS can provide a means of calibrating population estimates to adjust national figures. The following sections present the preliminary work we have carried out so far.

## **6.3 Adjustments made to the 2001 Census**

There were several adjustments made to the 2001 Census as part of the 'One Number Census' process. This is because the likelihood of a person or household being identified by the Census Coverage Survey (CCS) is not truly independent from the likelihood of being captured by the census, which is a fundamental assumption of the dual system estimation methodology used within the one number census. The number of people was adjusted using information on missed occupied households provided by census enumerators. For the 2011 Census this was further developed to become the household bias adjustment.

A further adjustment made in 2001, to counter within household bias, was a dependency adjustment. The dependency adjustment was based on the ratio of people imputed into entirely synthetic households (where no census form was returned) to the number of synthetic people imputed into existing households

### **Footnotes**

4) [Scotland Census 2001 Population Report](#) (NRS website)

5) [Occasional Paper No. 13 - Modelling Census Under-Enumeration](#) (NRS website)



(where it is assumed the census form did not include all people at the address). Across Scotland this ratio was taken as 2:1. Due to the way census data was processed, the adjustment had to be either applied to all or none of the areas making up the eight Estimation Areas in Scotland.

In areas where the 'One Number Census' gave a ratio higher than the number calculated using the 2:1 adjustment ratio, the number of people imputed into existing census households was increased to fit the national ratio, which was acknowledged to be a conservative estimate<sup>5</sup>. This adjustment was applied to 11 councils and three part-council areas where it increased the population compared to the initial 'One Number Census' estimate<sup>6</sup>.

The dependency adjustment could not, however, be applied where it would not increase the population of the whole Estimation Area. In seven council areas: Moray, Angus, Highland, Inverclyde, Renfrewshire, Orkney and Eilean Siar the adjustment was not applied despite it increasing the population estimated. This group includes the five council areas with the largest percentage difference between the 2011 Census and rolled-forward population estimates. In 2001 the response rates assumed in this group were very high, over 99 per cent in Orkney, Eilean Siar and Angus, meaning very few additional people were added to the initial count (Moray had a lower response rate in 2001 which may have been related to the high proportion of Armed Forces based in the area).

Had the dependency adjustment been applied to these areas the 2001 population estimate, and therefore the rolled-forward estimates, would have been higher by 4,900 people as shown in Figure 4. Although these areas would still show large differences between the 2011 Census estimate and the rolled-forward estimates it would have brought them closer together.

**Figure 4: Effect of applying the 2:1 dependency adjustment used in 2001 to seven further Council areas**

	Rolled-forward Estimates	Census estimates	Difference to explain	Effect of 2:1 dependency adjustment	2:1 dependency adjusted estimates	Remaining difference to explain
Orkney Islands	20.0	21.3	1.4	0.0	20.0	1.3
Eilean Siar	25.9	27.7	1.8	0.2	26.1	1.6
Inverclyde	79.6	81.5	1.9	0.2	79.8	1.7
Highland	221.0	232.1	11.2	0.4	221.4	10.7
Moray	87.4	93.3	5.9	0.6	88.0	5.3
Angus	110.3	116.0	5.7	0.9	111.2	4.8
Renfrewshire	170.8	174.9	4.1	2.5	173.3	1.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>714.8</b>	<b>746.8</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>719.7</b>	<b>27.1</b>

Thousands

**Footnote**

6) [One Number Census Evaluation, Scotland, 2001](#) PDF document (NRS website)



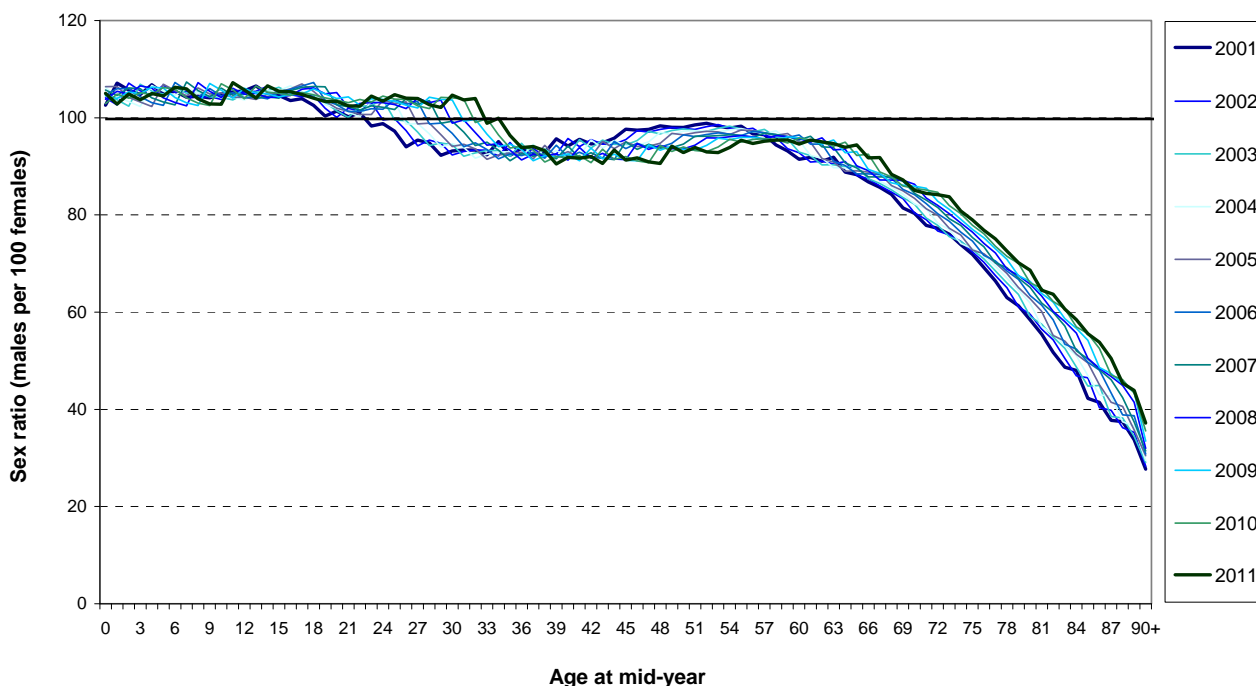
## 6.4 Males and females in the 2001 Census and rolled-forward series

In 2001 the census found sex ratios, defined as number of males per 100 females, falling below the levels seen in earlier censuses for young adult ages<sup>7</sup>. This effect has been carried forward in the rolled-forward estimates, but a different pattern was observed in 2011.

In the 2001 Census there was a gradual drop in the sex ratios observed from around 104 males per 100 females aged 17, falling below parity at age 23 and reaching just 92 males per 100 females at age 29. There remained fewer men than women counted in the population throughout their thirties and forties before increasing to almost equal numbers, from ages 45 to 54.

A distinctive feature of the mid-year estimates series as shown in Figure 5 has been that the dip in the sex ratios seen in the 2001 Census has aged forward each year so that in 2011 there are more men than women until age 33 and a low of 90 males per 100 females is reached at age 39, ten years later than in the 2001 Census. This distinctive ageing on of the dip in the sex ratio could only be explained through differences in migration or mortality between men and women if it was a one-off impact occurring prior to the 2001 Census and affecting the group aged approximately 30 to 59 in 2011.

**Figure 5: Sex Ratios in the rolled-forward series (mid-year series)**



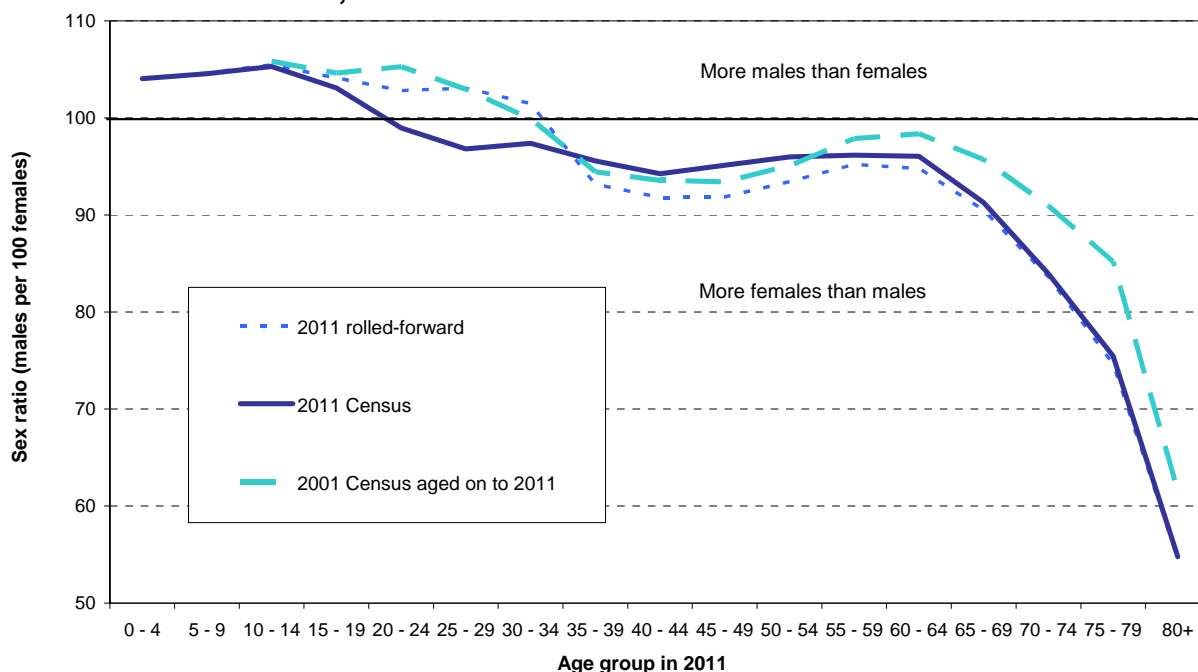
If the unusual sex ratio pattern found in 2001 was genuine we would expect to see the same dip in the sex ratio replicated in the 2011 Census. Figure 6 compares the sex ratios in the 2001 Census and the rolled-forward estimates with the sex ratio found by the 2011 Census. Although a slight dip can be seen in the 2011 Census, with a lower sex ratio at ages 35 to 49 than is seen at younger or older

### Footnote

7) [Revised Series of Population Estimates from 1982 to 2000 for Scotland](#) PDF document (NRS website)

ages, the effect is far less pronounced than was the case in the 2001 data. The sex ratio in the 2011 Census is higher than that observed in the rolled-forward estimates for all groups above age 34 and does not fall below 94 men per 100 women, until age 65 and over.

**Figure 6: Comparison of sex ratios in the 2011 rolled-forward population estimates, 2001 and 2011 Censuses**



Note: Ages are estimated as at census day 2011. No data is available from the 2001 Census for those aged 0 to 9 in 2011 as children in this group have been born since the last census.

Compared with the rolled-forward population estimates, the 2011 Census estimated that there were 29,000 additional men in the 35 to 54 age group but only 8,000 additional women. The correspondence of this discrepancy with the unusual sex ratio pattern seen in 2001 and the rolled-forward series suggests that there may have been under-enumeration of men in these age groups in the 2001 Census and that the census coverage and adjustment procedures did not fully account for this. Further work planned to investigate the 2001 census coverage using record linkage from the 2011 Census and the Scottish Longitudinal Study (SLS) may provide a means of calibrating population estimates to expected sex ratios at each age to introduce a national adjustment.

## 7. How much of the difference is due to changes in International Migration methodology over the decade?

### 7.1 Scotland Inflows and Outflows

The method used to estimate international migration flows is based on the Office for National Statistics (ONS) [International Passenger Survey \(IPS\)](#) (PDF document) and adjustments (available on the ONS website), but the precise methodology used for the rolled-forward population estimates has changed over the past decade.

From 2001 to 2006 NRS used the methodology used by ONS in the 1990s to calculate international migration flows and also applied an adjustment for

unmeasured international and cross-border migration. However, since 2007 we have switched to using the [Long Term International Migration \(LTIM\) estimates](#) (PDF document) published by ONS on their website, which is consistent with the method used in England and Wales. Although the unmeasured migration adjustment was not explicitly determined to be due to international movements, this was dropped at the same time as switching to the LTIM estimate methodology without introducing any new cross-border specific adjustment. It can therefore be appropriately considered alongside the international migration flows for the purposes of this report.

Estimated international migration over the decade used in published population estimates assumes 111,300 net migration into Scotland from overseas. An unmeasured migration adjustment in the earlier part of the decade reduced this by 9,700 to 101,600. If we had instead used the LTIM estimates as published by ONS from the start of the decade this would have been 101,900 over the decade mid-2001 to mid-2011<sup>8</sup>, - a very similar estimate to that actually used once the unmeasured migration adjustment is taken into account.

## **7.2 Migrant and Visitor Switcher rollbacks**

Since 2004-05 ONS have made improvements to the estimates of migrant and visitor switcher flows used as components of the LTIM, and have also incorporated Republic of Ireland flows into the main IPS flows from 2008-09.

The changes to methods were not applied to NRS published estimates for the earlier part of the decade due to lack of available data. However, recent work from ONS suggests that if the current method of estimating visitor and migrant switchers had been used throughout the decade this would have increased net migration to Scotland by around 2,400.

## **7.3 Republic of Ireland flows**

The impact of using data on long-term migration to and from Republic of Ireland collected through the IPS rather than directly from Irish Central Statistics Office (ICSO) has been analysed by ONS<sup>9</sup>. The analysis suggests that for the UK as a whole the net flow should have been higher by 69,200 over the period 2001 to 2008. ONS estimate that 65,800 of this figure should be assigned to England & Wales, leaving a residual 3,400 to be divided between Scotland and Northern Ireland.

It is likely that few migrants to Northern Ireland would be picked up on the IPS due to the land border and the lack of IPS interviews in Northern Ireland. The majority of this 3,400 discrepancy are therefore expected to represent uncounted Irish migration to Scotland. There is a lot of statistical uncertainty over these figures and the IPS sample is not large enough to create specific estimates of flows between Scotland and the Republic of Ireland. Additional migrants from Republic of Ireland who have not been counted fully by the ICSO data would lead to a

### **Footnotes**

8) [Table 2.11: LTIM by area of destination or origin within the UK - mid-years 1991-92 to 2010-11](#) Excel document (ONS website).

9) More information available on the [Population Estimates](#) section of the ONS website.

further increase in the international migration component, although it is difficult to quantify this precisely. If we assume, conservatively, that half of the difference between UK and England & Wales figures could be added to the net flows to Scotland this would be an increase of 1,700 to the Scottish population.

Overall, using the current methodology would have resulted in a higher estimate of international migration, increasing the population of Scotland that would be captured in the rolled-forward estimates. We estimate that a difference of at least 4,400 can be attributed to the difference in methods used as shown in Figure 7.

**Figure 7: Potential impact of changes from revised International Migration methodology**

	Potential impact	Percentage of Discrepancy
<b>Total discrepancy</b>	<b>49,400</b>	
<b>Components</b>		
Switch to LTIM estimates of international migration	300	0.6
Migrant Switchers roll-back	3,300	6.7
Visitor Switchers roll-back	-900	-1.8
Republic of Ireland roll-back	1,700	3.4
<b>Change in International Migration methodology total</b>	<b>4,400</b>	<b>8.9</b>

## 8. How much of the difference is due to underestimation of international migration flows from the International Passenger Survey (IPS)?

### 8.1 Confidence intervals around overseas migration

The Long Term International Migration (LTIM) estimates based on the IPS are considered the best estimate of long-term migration flows because they specifically aim to measure the number of people changing their country of usual residence for more than 12 months. That is the UN definition of a long-term migrant, and the group we wish to capture. A number of components are combined and adjustments applied to the IPS inflows and outflows to give the LTIM estimates, meaning that it is not possible to calculate confidence intervals around the LTIM estimates themselves. The major component is the IPS long-term flows. Over the ten years from mid-2001 to mid-2011 the main estimate of net migration to Scotland from the IPS was 80,000 people (lower than the LTIM estimate of 101,900 which includes adjustments for visitor and migrant switchers).

As the IPS estimate of long-term migration comes from survey data and is based on responses from a small number of contacts, the number of long-term migrants the survey estimates depends on the sample selected. It is possible to calculate 95 per cent confidence intervals around migration captured by the IPS. These reflect the confidence that we have that the true number of people entering and leaving the country for more than 12 months falls within a range of values. Over the ten years from mid-2001 to mid-2011 we can be confident that the net migration to Scotland was between 39,000 and 120,000. If the true level of net migration was towards the higher end of this range of estimates, we may have undercounted net migration to Scotland in our rolled-forward population estimate series by up to 40,000 people due to the sampling and survey methodology. This

could potentially account for a large component of the 49,400 difference seen between the rolled-forward population estimates and the 2011 Census. However, it is difficult to unpick how much of the difference is due to sampling errors around the estimates of international migration and how much is due to sampling errors of the census estimates.

## 8.2 Comparisons with administrative data sources

There are a range of other administrative data sources which can be used as indicators of in-migration to the UK although they do not usually distinguish whether the move is long-term. There are few sources which indicate out-migration from the UK so it is difficult to compare net migration figures from LTIM or the IPS with other sources.

The National Health Service Central Register (NHSCR) which is used for internal migration estimates, records GP registrations for all ages. The NHSCR includes an unquantified number of short-term migrants, but also excludes long-term migrants who do not register with a GP. Over the 10 year period this source gave a higher figure for in-migration than that used, around a quarter as high again as the LTIM estimate. The NHSCR also provides a count of out-migrants, but there are known problems with rates of de-registration and this is far lower than the LTIM outflow.

National Insurance number allocations are made to overseas nationals registering to work (or claim benefits) in the UK for the first time. There is no minimum length of time for registration and the numbers will include short-term or seasonal migrant workers. This may be balanced by the fact that National Insurance numbers are not allocated to children or other dependents, or to people returning to the UK who have previously received a UK National Insurance number. Overall there were a similar number of National Insurance number allocations over the decade to the estimated long-term migration inflows. A comparison of these sources is illustrated in Figure 8.

**Figure 8: Comparison of in-migration between 2001 and 2011 from different sources**

Source	Inflow
Long Term International Migration estimate inflow	363,000
GP registrations from overseas	454,400
National Insurance Number allocations	356,500

Source: LTIM, ONS; NHSCR, NRS; National Insurance Number (Nino), Department of Work and Pensions (DWP)

## 8.3 Comparisons between population stocks by country of birth

One way of assessing the accuracy of the net migration figures is to look at estimates of the population by country of birth or nationality at different points in time. The population of Scotland born outside the UK stood at 191,600 in the 2001 Census. However, by mid-2011, the Annual Population Survey (APS) estimated the non-UK born population at between 314,000 and 354,000. This suggests an increase of at least 122,000 and possibly as high as 162,000.

To gain an estimate of the level of net migration this represents, we need also to consider the deaths of foreign-born residents in the intervening period. In the ten calendar years 2002 to 2011 there were 18,100 deaths recorded in Scotland of people born outside the UK. While not all of the deaths will be of usual residents, and some residents will have entered the country in recent years, the majority will have been included in the 2001 Census. To gain a picture of net migration by comparing the two points in time these deaths need to be accounted for, giving an estimated net migration of people born outside the UK of around 140,000 to 180,000.

The IPS, on which our migration flows are based, publishes estimates of the people entering and leaving the country by citizenship which, although there are definitional differences, can be considered a proxy for country of birth. While the migration flows by citizenship are not explicitly used in our population estimate methodology, they are a component of the total migration figures which we use. From mid-2001 to mid-2011 the patterns of migration for British and non-British citizens, which make up the net migration figure, are very different. The main estimates of migration to Scotland show that there was net out-migration of around 28,000 to 75,000 British citizens, in contrast to net in-migration of 98,000 to 164,000 non-British people. The breakdown of migration flows by citizenship gives a value of net migration for non-British migrants that overlaps with the range suggested by APS data for the increase in residents born outside the UK, so does not suggest that the IPS has substantially underestimated net migration of non-British citizens. The breadth of the confidence intervals around each of these sources means that, although they do not disagree, some of the difference between the rolled-forward population estimates and the 2011 Census estimates could still be attributed to not capturing the true level of overseas migration. The evidence from the APS suggests that net migration of non-British citizens to Scotland may be towards the upper bound of that estimated.

#### **8.4 Capture of EU8 accession countries migration**

In the ten years since the last census the expansion of the European Union (EU) has had an impact on international migration, allowing free travel rights in the UK to citizens of countries that would previously have required a visa. The EU8 Accession countries (Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Slovenia, Hungary, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania) joined the European Union in 2004, along with Cyprus and Malta, followed by Romania and Bulgaria in 2007, although Romania and Bulgaria retained limitations on rights to work in the UK.

There has been suggestion from the 2011 Census in England and Wales that the IPS failed to pick up the full scale of international migration from the EU8 accession countries in particular, during the course of the decade<sup>10</sup>.

The APS estimates that the number of EU8-born residents in Scotland has increased by between 58,000 and 80,000 from 2004 to mid-2011. The IPS also makes estimates of migration flows by EU8 citizenship, with very broad

#### **Footnote**

- 10) [Mid-2002 to Mid-2010 Population Estimates revised following the 2011 Census](#) in the Population Estimates for England and Wales, Mid-2002 to Mid-2010 Revised (National) bulletin on the ONS website

confidence intervals. From mid-2004 to mid-2011 net in-migration of EU8 citizens estimated by the IPS is 15,000 to 43,000, which is lower than the increase in the resident population suggested by the conservative APS estimate.

Data from other sources also suggest that a higher estimate of EU8 immigration is likely. The Worker Registration Scheme (WRS) ran from 2004 to March 2011 and captured 94,000 EU8 citizens registering to take up employment in the UK. There were also 96,000 National Insurance Number allocations to citizens of EU8 countries over the period 2004 to 2011. These sources suggest a higher inflow than the 28,000 to 53,000 in-migrants estimated by the IPS over this period although, as administrative sources, they include both long-term and short-term migrants.

The evidence from other sources suggests that in-migration flows from EU8 countries since 2004 may have been higher than suggested by the IPS. To what extent this is due to a high level of short-term migration, those staying in the UK for less than 12 months, is unclear but the increase in the APS estimate of EU8 residents suggests that net migration from these countries may have been undercounted. This suggests that although the overall level of non-British migration seems to be in line with the APS estimates of country of birth, some undercounting has occurred. It is also possible that rather than being missed from the IPS total altogether, the use of misrepresentative weightings earlier in the decade may have allocated a share of these migrants to other nationality groupings<sup>11</sup>.

Improvements to the IPS since 2009 have increased the focus on migrant estimates, and provide better coverage outside of London and the South East. This is expected to produce more accurate estimates of destination within the UK and of migrants entering through regional routes, which may include a high proportion of arrivals from EU countries<sup>12</sup>.

## **9. How much of the difference is due to underestimation of migration from the rest of the UK?**

### **9.1 Cross-border migration flows on the NHSCR**

Migration to and from the rest of the UK is measured through the National Health Service Central Register (NHSCR) and flows are agreed between the constituent countries of the UK. The NHSCR is the best administrative source available for migration within the UK. However, its coverage is not perfect and that may account for some of the differences seen between the rolled-forward estimates and the 2011 Census.

Cross-border migration forms a large component of population change in Scotland. Over the decade between the 2001 and 2011 Censuses net migration from the rest of the UK contributed 81,400 additional people to the Scottish population. People are recorded as cross-border migrants when they register with

#### **Footnotes**

- 11) [Methods used to revise the sub-national population estimates for mid-2002 to mid-2010](#) PDF document (ONS website)
- 12) [Port Survey Review Stage Two Final Technical Report](#) PDF document (ONS website)



a General Practitioner (GP) and give their previous address as being in one of the other UK constituent countries. The numbers involved are large as flows are high in both directions. Over the decade there were 0.52 million registered moves into Scotland and 0.44 million moves out of Scotland to other parts of the UK.

The potential issues with this method are:

- People may not ever register with a GP at a particular address.
- People may delay registering with a GP meaning that migration is not measured at the time it occurs.
- People may wish to remain registered at their GP so do not provide details of address change, or register at an address which is not their usual place of residence.

These issues are likely to affect different demographic groups and different areas of the country to different degrees. For example, the likelihood of being registered with a GP at the current usual place of residence is likely to vary by age, sex, and in different geographic areas, which poses difficulties in tracking migration for some groups.

In particular, a key feature of cross-border migration patterns can be seen in data from the Universities and Colleges Admissions Service (UCAS) and Higher Education Statistical Authority (HESA) which show that Scotland has a net inflow of university students from other parts of the UK. People coming to Scotland to study are likely to return to the other constituent countries of the UK after a few years. This pattern can also be seen in the peak in-migration at age 18-19 and peak out-migration to other parts of the UK at age 23 in NHSCR data. If this group have low GP registration rates while in Scotland then we would undercount the impact of this inflow in our estimates. Conversely, if students register with GPs while at university, but do not re-register after moving away, we might expect to see inflated numbers of people in their twenties who no longer live in Scotland in the rolled-forward population estimates.

The pattern of student migration between Scotland and the rest of the UK may provide an explanation for some of the differences in age profiles found by the two estimates. For both men and women, there is a peak in the difference found at ages 18 to 20, where the census estimates 8,400 more people of that age living in Scotland than have been estimated through the rolling forward process. This contrasts with a peak difference at ages 24 to 26 where there are 12,700 fewer people estimated by the census than the rolling forward process.

Once we have information from the 2011 Census on 'address one year ago', we will be able to compare census migration flows with those recorded on the NHSCR. Until then it is not possible to say how much of the difference between the rolled-forward estimates and the 2011 Census may be due to cross-border migration.

## **10. Changes in special Populations**

### **10.1 Prisons**

Prisoners serving a sentence of at least 6 months in a Scottish prison are treated as a special population in the rolled-forward population estimates series to avoid



ageing on, as the age profile of the prison population is likely to remain similar each year. As movements are not picked up through standard migration sources, the previous years prison population is subtracted from the population and the new mid-year prison population is added on.

Throughout the last decade, no adjustment was made in Scotland to account for changes in the make-up of the prison population. However over the ten-year period the prison population in Scotland has increased. As the vast majority of long-term prisoners in Scottish prisons were previously resident in Scotland (96 per cent in 2011) a small number has been erroneously added to the Scottish population. In light of this, an adjustment has been introduced to the mid-year estimate methodology from 2011 onwards to account for changes in the prison population, removing additional prisoners from the general population and ensuring that we do not double-count this group.

## **10.2 Armed Forces**

Armed Forces personnel included in the rolled-forward series of estimates are treated as a special population. The figures on the size of the armed forces present in each area of Scotland each year are updated through a combination of administrative returns from units directly to National Records of Scotland and through data collected by the Defence Analytical Services Agency (DASA). Changes to the armed forces each year have been incorporated into the rolled-forward estimates. Comparing numbers between years is complicated as armed forces populations may alter due to both moves into and out of the armed forces and to stationing and deployment of troops; this could contribute to inaccuracy in the population estimates.

## **11. Definitional differences**

### **11.1 Short-term migrants**

The rolled-forward estimates aim to include those who will be resident in the UK for at least 12-months, the internationally recognised definition of a long-term migrant, international migration flows are estimated on this basis. However, the census guidance in 2011 asked for all those intending to remain in the UK for six months or more to complete a census form. NRS made no specific adjustment for the presence of 6 to 12 months migrants among the persons counted in the census.

The 2001 Census did not give such clear guidance on the inclusion of short-term migrants so it is hard to tell whether short-term migrants would have been included. The net migration into Scotland and increase in the non-UK born population over the decade suggests that the number of people in Scotland in this group may be larger in 2011 than in 2001. Evidence from the IPS in recent years suggests that migrants living in Scotland for 6-12 months would number in the low thousands<sup>13</sup>.

## **11.2 Treatment of Armed Forces personnel**

Armed forces personnel are a hard to count group as they often live and work in different parts of the country for periods of time and may also go on deployment overseas for extended periods. There are also difficulties in defining and identifying armed forces on the census. The armed forces count in the mid-year estimates was lower than might be expected due to the exclusion from the rolled-forward estimates of two large units who were deployed overseas in 2011. Census instructions advised that personnel deployed overseas should be recorded on the census form.

The 2011 Census also asked for those who work away from home or are members of the armed forces to be recorded at their 'permanent or family home'. Members of the armed forces should therefore have been enumerated at their barracks only if they had no other address in the UK. This could result in the enumeration of people at Scottish addresses who may spend a large portion of their time in England or other parts of the UK and vice versa.

## **12. Effect of International migration on Scotland's age and sex profile**

### **12.1 At NHS Board level**

At Scotland level, international migration flows are based on the International Passenger Survey (IPS) and earlier sections have discussed the impact this may have had on the total net migration to Scotland over the period. A second consideration is the characteristics assumed for international migrants.

Migrants' age and sex distributions are estimated separately for each NHS Board and council area based on proxy flows of migrants recorded as moving to or away from that area on the NHSCR and Community Health Index (CHI). The method used to estimate these distributions changed throughout the decade and the assumptions used in assigning ages to incoming and outgoing migrants have affected the age and sex profile of the Scottish population in the rolled-forward estimates. At the start of the decade, international migration formed a small component of Scotland's population change but has been of increasing importance as net international migration has increased, leading to closer examination of the assumptions used.

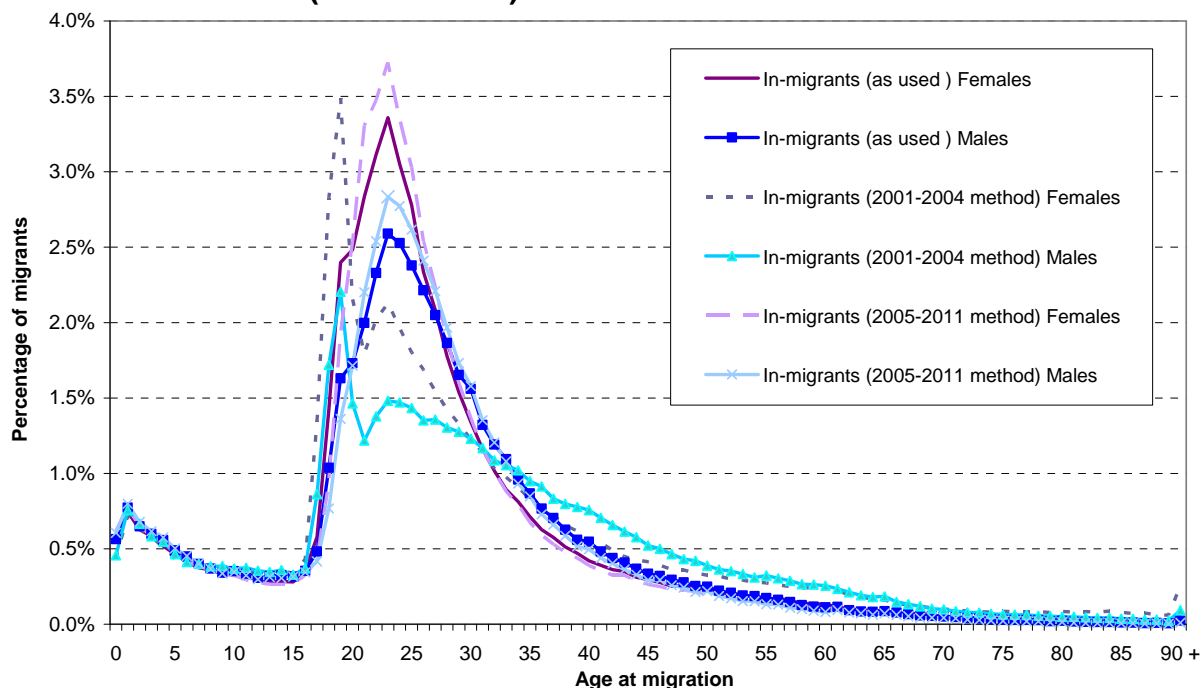
The age-sex distribution used at the start of the decade was based on the more complete data on the profile of internal migrants moving to and from that NHS Board area to and from other parts of Scotland or the rest of the UK. Using this

#### **Footnote**

13) More information available from [Paper 9 PAMS\(11\) 09](#) PDF document (NRS website)

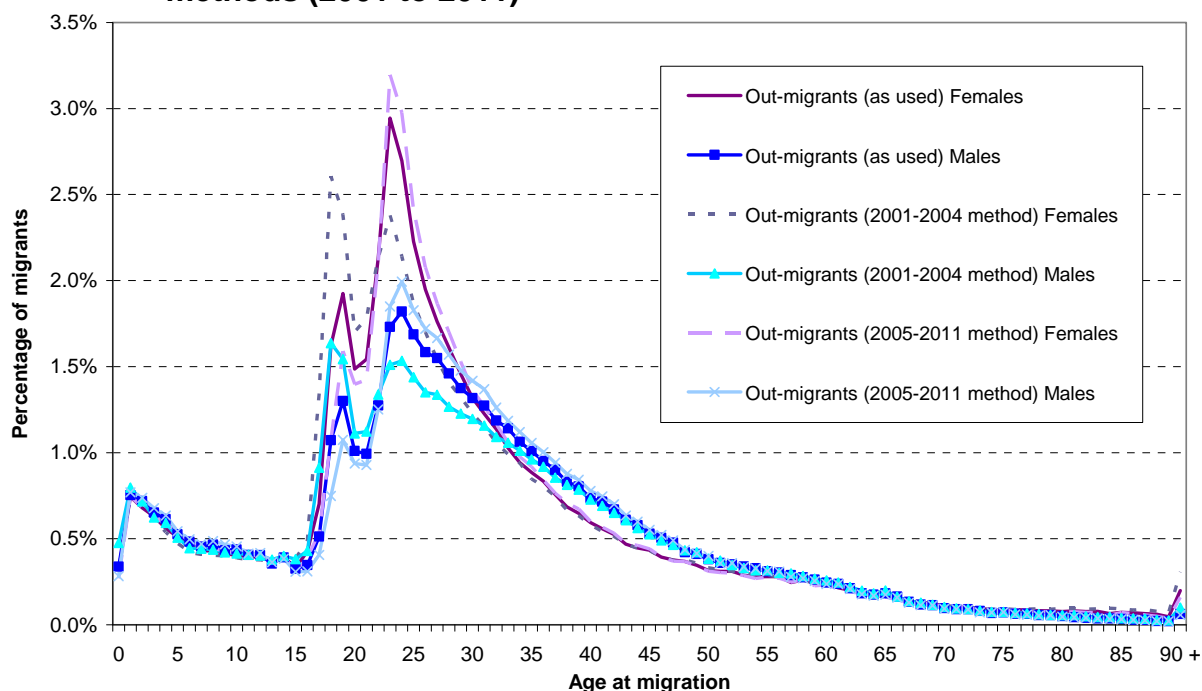
method gave a very steep peak of migration in both directions at age 18-19, reflecting the very high levels of internal migration for undergraduate students. Since 2005 we have used data on migrants recorded on the NHSCR moving to Scotland from overseas to give an age-sex profile for in-migrants. Using this data shows a peak in migration at age 23, with high migration throughout the twenties. This suggests that in the first part of the decade we may have overestimated younger migrants entering Scotland.

**Figure 9: Age-sex distribution of in-migrants from overseas given by different methods (2001 to 2011)**



For out-migration to overseas the equivalent information based on de-registrations is poor, as many people do not notify their doctor when they leave the country. Instead, since 2005, we have used the age distribution of those moving from Scotland to the rest of the UK, with the assumption that people making the decision to leave Scotland will have similar characteristics. New analysis suggests this would be improved by including a component based on the characteristics of in-migrants to the area, as the IPS suggests that around half of all out-migrants moving overseas are not British. If this new methodology had been used since 2001 we would have assumed a larger number of people in their twenties leaving the country and fewer in their late teens or older adults.

**Figure 10: Age-sex distribution of out-migrants to overseas given by different methods (2001 to 2011)**



Relying on an administrative data source means that differences in registration rates by sex or age group may be due either to real differences in migration patterns or to differences in GP registration rates among different groups of migrants. Figures 9 and 10 suggest that GP registration is consistently higher for females than for males. In contrast, independent evidence from the IPS shows that males form the majority of international migrants.

The age-sex distributions in Figures 9 and 10 show that it is at young adult ages, between 16 and 30, that the largest differences appear. This suggests that our figures may have been underestimating the number of young male in- and out-migrants.

Going forward from 2011 a new methodology will estimate the characteristics of international migrant flows in the mid-year estimate series, incorporating information from the IPS to increase the proportion of young adult men. More detail can be found in paper (13) 05 submitted at the [Population and Migration Statistics Committee](#) meeting on 10 April 2013 and in the [methodology paper](#) accompanying the 2011 and 2012 mid-year estimates publication, both available on the NRS website.

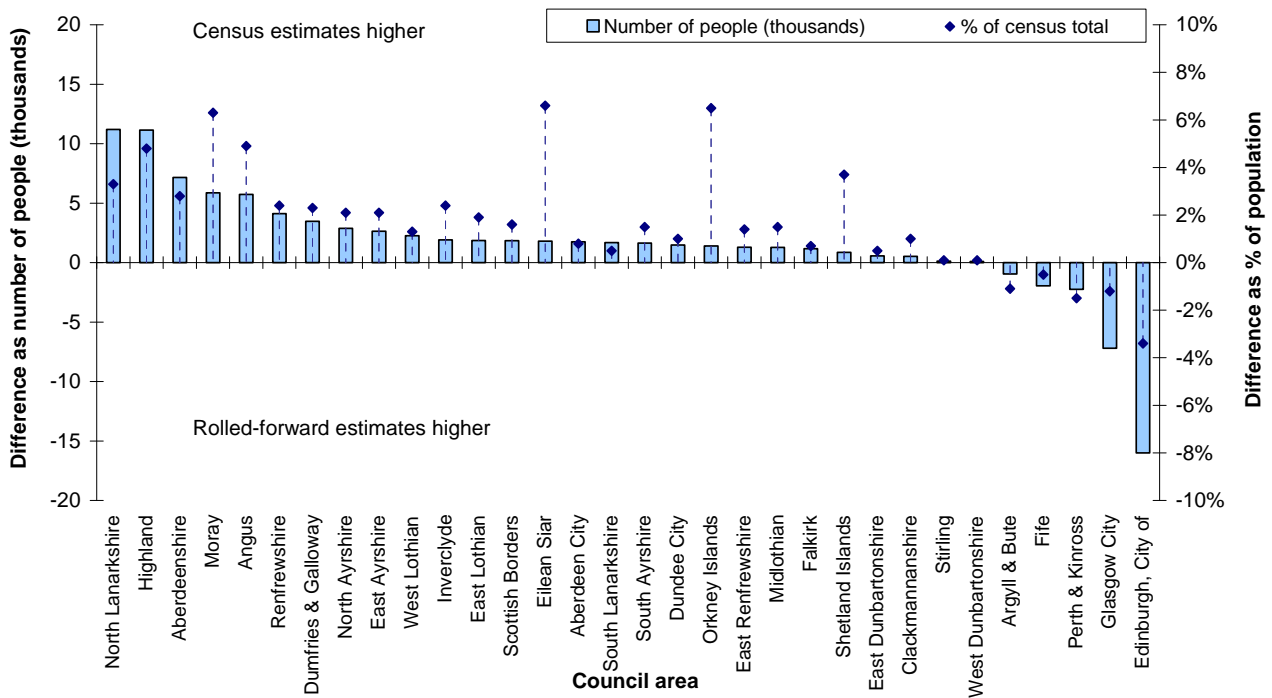
Applying the new methodology for age-sex distribution of international migrants, and applying a new sex-ratio adjustment to males at young adult ages for existing inflows and outflows in each year since 2001, would alter the age and sex profile of the rolled-forward estimates. This would bring them more in line with the 2011 Census results by reducing the numbers of men aged 25-29.

### 13. Comparison of the two population estimates at council area level

#### 13.1 Differences between population estimates at council area level

The difference between the census and the rolled-forward estimates is not equally distributed across the country. Initial results at council area level show that while the census figure was higher in 27 council areas there were five authorities in which the census figure was lower than the rolled-forward estimates, including Scotland's two largest city authorities, as shown in Figure 11.

**Figure 11: Difference between the 2011 Census and the rolled-forward population estimates by Council area**



The five council areas with the largest positive difference between the census and the rolled-forward estimates are North Lanarkshire, Highland, Aberdeenshire, Moray and Angus; each with more than 5,000 more people on the census compared with the rolled-forward estimates and an increase of over 2.5 per cent of their respective populations, compared to 0.9 per cent for the country as a whole. Highland and North Lanarkshire each have over 11,000 additional residents according to the census, accounting for a large proportion of the 49,400 difference seen in the national figure.

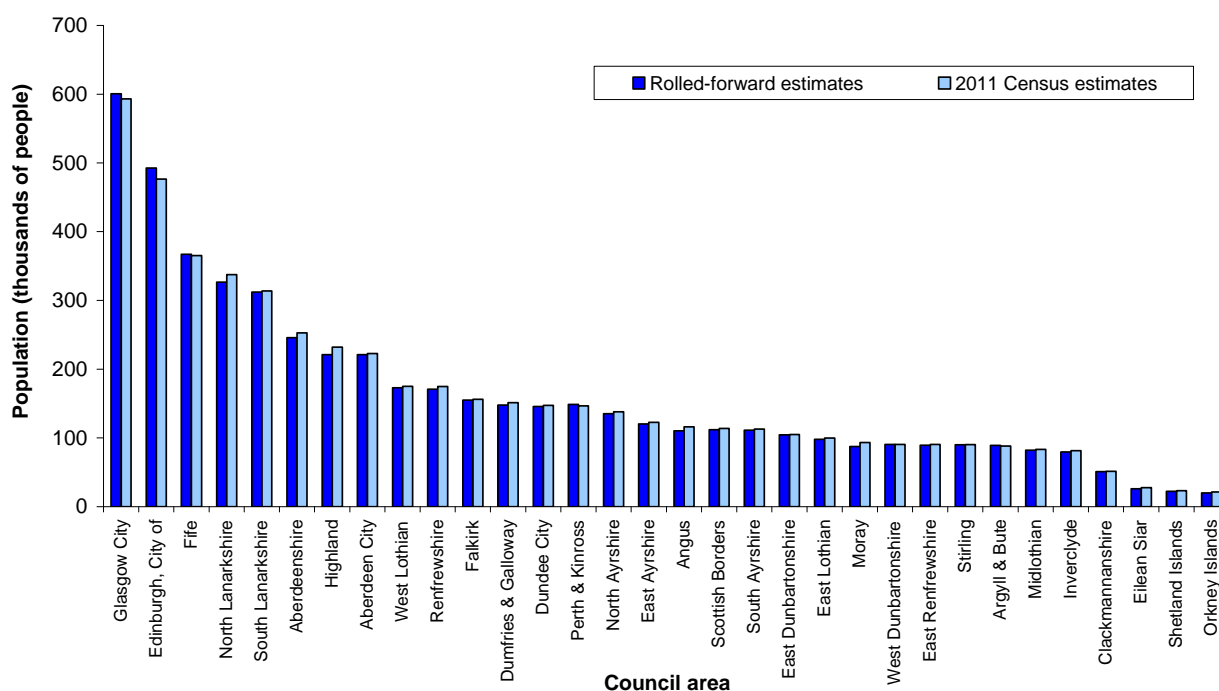
The only other areas with positive differences of more than 2.5 per cent are the three island authorities, Eilean Siar, Orkney and Shetland, which are expected to be more variable due to their small population base. The total number of people involved remains small.

Only five areas had a lower population estimated by the census than the rolled-forward estimates, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Fife, Perth & Kinross and Argyll & Bute. In four of these the difference was not more than 1.5 per cent of the population. However, the City of Edinburgh had a 3.4 per cent difference in population which gave it the largest single discrepancy between the two population estimates, with

16,000 fewer people on the census than had been estimated. Estimates for Glasgow did not have a large percentage difference, at 1.2 per cent; however, the large size of the authority means that there were 7,200 fewer people estimated by the census.

Figure 12 shows the overall impact of the differences between the two estimates on the population estimated in each council area.

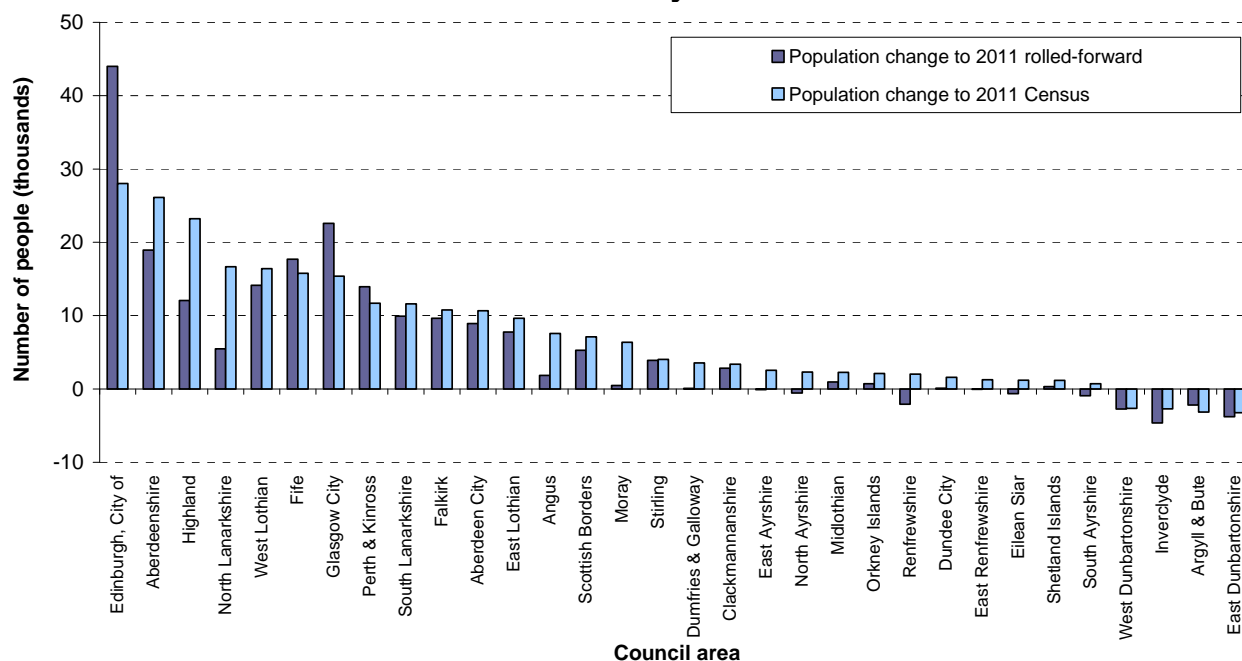
**Figure 12: Population estimated by the rolled-forward estimates and the 2011 Census by Council area**



### 13.2 Population change since 2001 at Council area level

Across Scotland the population estimated by the 2011 Census was higher than the 2001 Census in 28 out of 32 council areas and showed a decrease in four: East Dunbartonshire, Argyll & Bute, Inverclyde and West Dunbartonshire. The rolled-forward estimates series showed a very similar pattern of population change over the decade at council area level and also showed an increase in 23 councils and a decrease in the four which showed a fall between the censuses. This is shown in [Figure 13](#). Due to the slightly higher population estimated by the census there were six council areas which showed a difference in the direction of population change since 2001, showing a small decrease in the rolled-forward series, and a small increase between the censuses. The effects of this were small as the total population in these areas changed little over the decade. The largest absolute difference was seen in Renfrewshire where this was due to a difference of 4,100 people, while in North Ayrshire, East Renfrewshire, Eilean Siar and South Ayrshire the change in direction was due to a discrepancy of fewer than 3,000 people between the two estimates.

**Figure 13: Difference in population change since 2001 between rolled-forward estimates and the 2011 Census by Council area**



Despite the lower population found in Edinburgh by the census compared with the rolled-forward estimates, both sets of estimates showed it to be the area with the largest increase in population over the ten years. By contrast Glasgow City, which showed the second highest population increase in the rolled-forward series, had only the seventh highest population increase based on the 2011 Census. This was due to a combination of a lower population found in Glasgow on the census and higher populations found in a number of other councils compared with the rolled-forward series.

### 13.3 International migrant distributions

The total number of international migrants assumed to enter or leave Scotland for overseas in the year is derived from the International Passenger Survey (IPS) and adjustments. The IPS is the preferred data source for international migration flows as it makes specific estimates of those who change their country of usual residence for at least 12 months. However, the number of contacts made is not large enough to estimate flows at a council area or NHS Board level. The method used to allocate in-migrant and out-migrant flows to different areas of the country therefore has an effect on the population of council areas.

#### In-migration

For in-migrants, administrative data on new GP registrations from overseas from the NHSCR and CHI are used to determine the proportions moving to particular areas. For example, if 20 per cent of new GP registrations are in Edinburgh, 20 per cent of in-migrants will be assigned to Edinburgh, regardless of whether the total inflow on the NHSCR is higher or lower than the inflow used.

The assumption that GP registrations will correspond to long-term migration patterns may not, however, always be correct. GP registration rates may differ among immigrant groups, for example by age, reason for migration or length of stay which may in turn vary with geographic distribution (e.g. student areas,

agricultural work). Another issue may be the inconsistency of registration for those re-entering the UK who have previously been registered with a UK GP. British in-migrants having lived overseas for shorter periods may not be picked up as in-migrants in GP records and this group may have destinations which differ from the general immigrant population (e.g. returning 'home').

The NHSCR and CHI may also include short-term migrants, staying in the UK for less than a year. If this population differs in their geographic distribution compared to long-term migrants, for example due to courses of study offered for less than a year, or seasonal agricultural work, then this could distort the true number of long-term migrants entering these areas. There is currently little information on the destinations of long-term and short-term migrants as alternative administrative sources on immigration, such as National Insurance registrations also fail to distinguish between long-term and short-term migrants.

### **Out-migration**

For international out-migrants, leaving Scotland for overseas, there is little reliable data on their areas of origin. Few people notify their doctor when leaving the country and little more than a third of the total number of out-migrants estimated over the last decade by the LTIM estimates were picked up by the NHSCR. For this reason various proxies have been used over the last ten years to try to estimate the proportions of out-migrants leaving from each area of Scotland and the methodology has been improved over the period.

At the start of the decade the NHSCR data on people moving overseas was used in the same way as the in-flows. However, there is evidence that this data source does not accurately reflect the distribution of out-migrants. One issue is that different NHS boards may have varying levels of success in capturing people leaving the country and removing them from lists. List cleaning exercises may be carried out sporadically and could influence the numbers of de-registrations in a particular area in a given year. This means that a high proportion of de-registrations could be due to more successful list maintenance rather than high migration.

In particular, this method gave a low estimate for the proportion of migrants leaving from Greater Glasgow<sup>14</sup>. This proportion was lower than the population share of the region, and lower than its share of in-migrants. This may indicate a lower rate of removal of out-migrants. By contrast, in Grampian (an area known to carry out list cleaning exercises) apportioning out-migrants based on share of de-registrations assigned a higher proportion of out-migrants as leaving from Grampian than its share of in-migrants or population.

### **Footnote**

14) Migration figures were compared for old NHS Board areas. Greater Glasgow was merged with part of Argyll & Clyde to form the new Greater Glasgow & Clyde NHS Board in 2006.



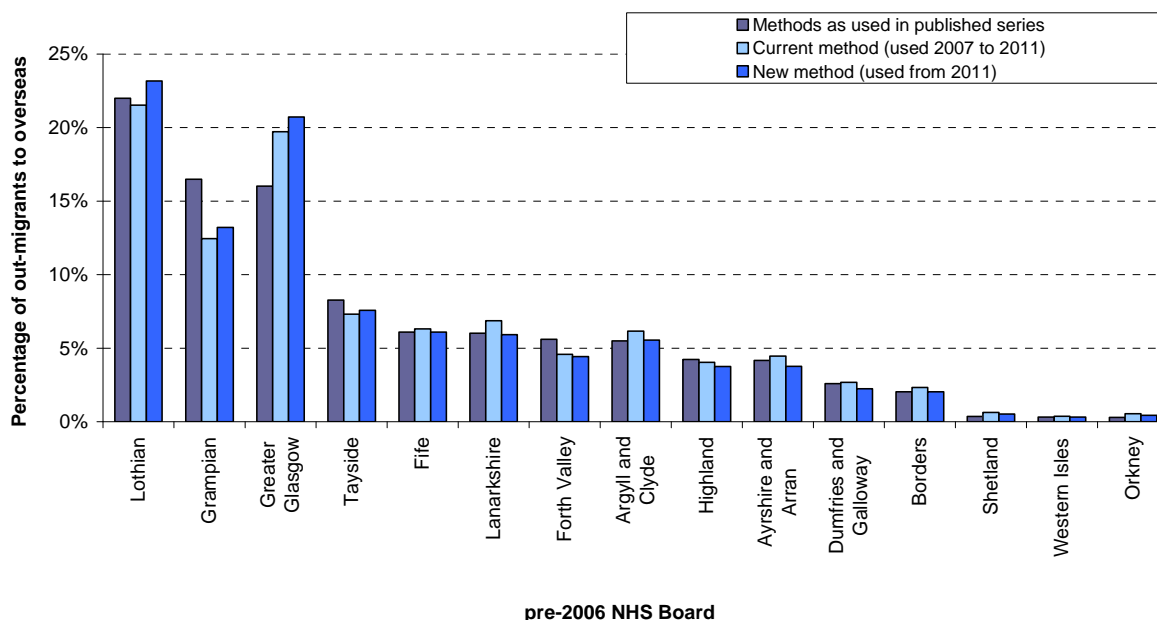
In the later part of the decade it was decided that using migration flows of other groups from the NHSCR would give a better estimate of the origins of out-migrants moving overseas. The method used to 2011 gave equal weighting to:

- a) proportion of overseas in-migration recorded on the NHSCR;
- b) proportion of out-migration to the rest of the UK recorded on the NHSCR; and
- c) the general population share the previous year.

The IPS suggests that around half of out-migrants from Scotland over the course of the decade had a non-British citizenship. Many of this group reflect the previous in-migrant population returning overseas, and those who have only stayed in Scotland for a short period, such as students, are particularly likely to remain in the areas they first entered the country. The non-British out-migrants are therefore expected to have a similar geographic distribution to in-migrants arriving from overseas. The other half of out-migrants are British. If people from across the country were equally likely to emigrate this should reflect population size, however, it may be that different populations are more likely to move abroad, depending on age, education or occupation, for example, and this may also be reflected in the areas they live e.g. large cities and university towns. The distribution of out-migrants to other UK constituent countries is used to approximate this highly mobile population.

Switching to this method had the effect of increasing the proportion of out-migrants assumed to depart from Greater Glasgow and decreasing the proportion assumed to leave from Grampian and Tayside as shown in Figure 14.

**Figure 14: Out-migration to overseas since 2001 from each NHS Board area given by methods as used and with improvements**

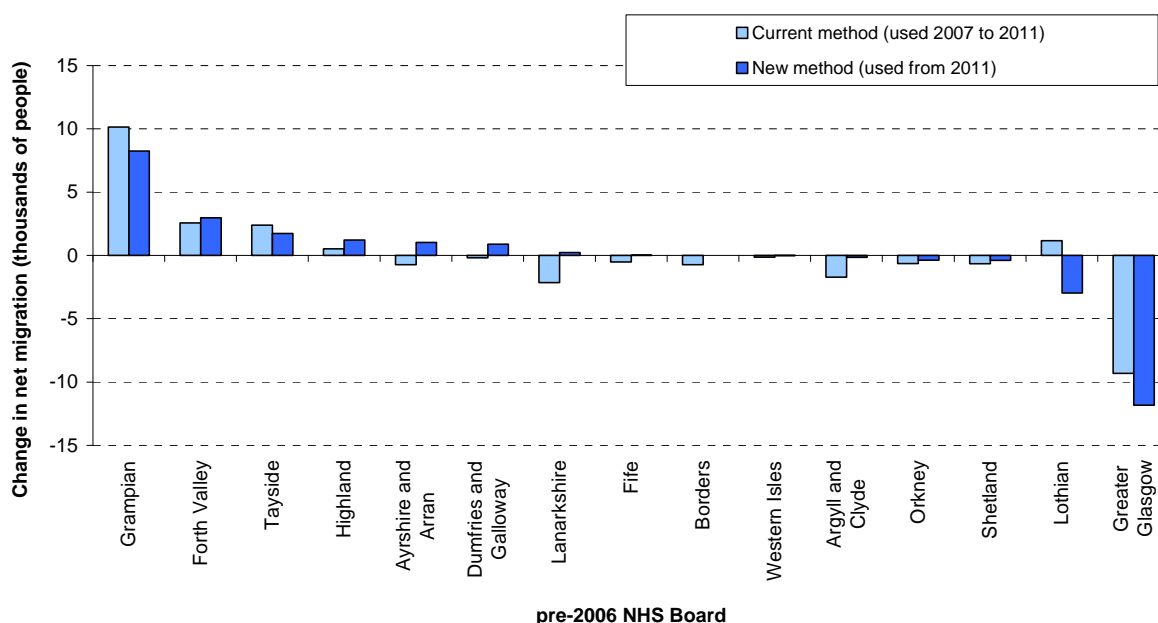


If non-British people make up half of overseas out-migrants as suggested by the IPS, then we may have still been undercounting the influence of in-migrant distributions on the areas with high out-migration. Going forward from 2011 a slight amendment to our methodology will increase the weighting of geographic distributions of in-migrants from overseas. The weighting of the two components

will be reviewed throughout the decade as new data on nationality of out-migrants becomes available.

The impact of these changes on the net migration and population change in each area are shown in Figure 15. Had the new method, implemented from 2011 onwards, been used throughout the last decade, without any changes to the total level of migration, 11,800 fewer people would have been included in the Greater Glasgow region. This would have decreased the rolled-forward population estimates in Glasgow City, probably to below the Census estimates, similar to most other areas. The rolled-forward population in Lothian would also be reduced by around 3,000 people, which would act to bring Edinburgh's population closer in line with the census results. In contrast, the net international migration to Grampian would have been estimated as higher, increasing the combined population of Aberdeen City, Aberdeenshire and Moray in our rolled-forward series by around 8,300 people.

**Figure 15: Change in net international migration since 2001 given by improved methods of estimating overseas out-migration compared to methods used, by NHS Board area**



### 13.4 Internal and cross-border migration

Internal migration, between council and NHS Board areas within Scotland, and cross-border migration, between Scotland and the other constituent countries of the UK, are recorded through the administrative recording of GP registration on the NHS Central Register (NHSCR).

The total level of cross-border migration recorded can affect the Scottish population, but additionally, both cross-border and internal migration have a very large impact on population change at the council area level. The total volume of moves recorded through the NHSCR over the period 2001 to 2011 included around 2.8 million moves between council areas and almost 1 million moves across UK borders.

The potential issues with relying on GP registration are:

- People may not ever register with a GP at a particular address.
- People may delay registering with a GP meaning that migration is not measured at the time it occurs.
- People may wish to remain registered at their GP so do not provide details of address change, or register at an address which is not their usual place of residence.

These issues are likely to affect different demographic groups and different areas of the country to different degrees. For example the likelihood of being registered with a GP at their current usual place of residence is likely to vary between different geographic areas and by age and sex.

For example, there are some areas of the country to which large numbers of young people move in their late teens, for undergraduate study, while other areas experience a net outflow of young people. Those who register with a GP in their new location are picked up as migrants, however, inevitably not all migrants will register with a GP. In this instance we would expect that the number of young people in cities and university towns may be underestimated while being overestimated elsewhere in the country. Some evidence of this is seen in the pattern of differences between council areas in the 20-24 age group. Overall the census estimated fewer people in this age group than the rolled-forward estimates. Among the areas in which the census estimated more people of this age were Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen City and Dundee City.

Similarly, migrants in their twenties and thirties graduating or moving away from cities may take some time to re-register with a GP and remain counted in the rolled-forward estimates at a previous location. This may be one explanation for the rolled-forward series estimating a higher population than the census in Edinburgh, particularly in the 25-29 and 30-34 age groups, while in East, West and Mid- Lothian a lower population than the census had been estimated. The discrepancy in these councils was highest in the 30-34 and 35-39 age groups.

Once information from the 2011 Census on 'address one year ago' becomes available, we will be able to investigate the rates of internal moves between different areas and in different age groups and compare to those provided by the NHSCR and CHI to see if there are consistent differences which need to be addressed. NRS also plan to investigate alternative data sources, including student data from the Higher Education Statistics Authority, to make improvements to the internal migration methodology.

### **13.5 Special Populations**

The 2011 Census asked for those who work away from home or who are members of the armed forces to be recorded at their 'permanent or family home'. Members of the armed forces, for example, should have been enumerated at their barracks only if they had no other address in the UK<sup>15</sup>.

#### **Footnote**

15) A sample of the [Scottish census questionnaire](#) PDF document (NRS website)

The rolled-forward estimates used a different definition of 'usual resident' which aimed to count people at the address where they spend most of their time. This difference in definition will explain some of the apparent differences in particular council areas with armed forces bases, especially for young adult males, and a slight compensatory difference elsewhere in the country.

The different definitions may explain an element of the lower population recorded in Argyll & Bute (Her Majesty's Naval Base (HMNB) Clyde, Faslane), Fife (Royal Air Force (RAF) Leuchars, Rosyth) and Edinburgh (Dreghorn & Redford Barracks) although it will also have an affect in areas where the population was found to be higher than expected, for example Moray. An adjustment has been made to mid-year population estimates based on the 2011 Census to place armed forces members in the council area they are usually resident in. The new mid-2011 estimates therefore more closely match 2001-based estimates at council area level than is the case for the 2011 Census itself.

## **14. Conclusions**

The rolling-forward process has been successful in following population change over the last ten years, and has accounted for the majority of the difference seen between the 2001 and 2011 Censuses. The difference of 49,400 between the rolled-forward and census population estimates is less than one per cent of the population of Scotland and not much larger than the level of confidence provided for by the census methodology, which would allow for a difference as large as 39,700.

The difference between the two censuses showed that 233,400 more people were counted as resident in Scotland in 2011. Over the decade, natural change (births and deaths) accounted for a decrease of 1,700 in the Scottish population. The rolling forward process attributed an increase of 185,700 to net migration and other changes. This accounted for the majority of the population change but left a small increase of 49,400 unexplained.

This paper has set out potential explanations for this difference at Scotland level, which were mainly through undercounting of international migration over the decade, and an undercount of the 2001 Census affecting adult men and some council areas. Although there remain large confidence intervals around the International Passenger Survey data, this is the only source available to us which provides an estimate specifically of migrants moving country for at least 12 months. Improvements to the International Passenger survey and Long Term International Migration estimates, taken forward by ONS, should ensure that overseas migration is captured more accurately in future. Unpicking how much of the difference is specifically due to sampling errors around the overseas migration estimates rather than sampling errors around the census estimates is difficult and we are not attempting to allocate the difference to these sources.

The analysis presented has also considered the way migration assumptions have affected the population present in local areas within Scotland. It also considered the impact of tracking changes in special populations and how these are defined in the two sets of estimates. These factors have contributed to particular differences in some parts of the country, with rolled-forward estimates in some

council areas showing varying differences from the 2011 Census population estimates.

The new information provided by the 2011 Census, as well as rebasing our population estimates, has allowed us to review our methodology and make improvements to elements of the rolling-forward process. Further analysis of census data, particularly relating to migration, and continuing work to incorporate new data sources, will help us to continuously improve our methods and be confident that we continue to capture population change into the next decade and beyond.

## 15. References

Further reference material can be found on the following websites.

### **Scotland's Census**

[Scotland's Census 2011 results](#)

### **National Records of Scotland**

[Mid-year population estimates](#) series

[Mid-year Population Estimates for Scotland: Methodology Guide](#) PDF document (96 Kb)

[Migration between Scotland and Overseas](#) series

[One Number Census Evaluation, Scotland 2001](#) PDF document (23 Kb)

[Modelling Census Under-enumeration: A logistical regression perspective](#)

### **Office of National Statistics**

[Mid-2002 to mid-2010 population estimates](#) revised following the 2011 Census

[Long Term International Migration Estimates Methodology](#) PDF document (1.3 Mb)

[Quality and methodology information for long term international migration estimates](#) PDF document (132 Kb)

[Long Term International Migration by area of destination or origin within the UK](#) Excel document (57 Kb)

[Methods used to revise the national population estimates Mid-2002 to mid-2010](#) PDF document (172 Kb)

### **Department for Work and Pensions**

[NINo Registrations to Adult Overseas Nationals entering the UK](#) tabulation tool

**Table 1a: Estimated population rolled-forward from the 2001 Census to Census Day 2011 by sex, five year age group and administrative area**

Persons	All Ages	Age group																		Area	
		0 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75 - 79	80 - 84	85 - 89		90+
<b>SCOTLAND</b>	<b>5,246,000</b>	<b>295,702</b>	<b>272,413</b>	<b>284,027</b>	<b>321,054</b>	<b>366,350</b>	<b>355,909</b>	<b>318,562</b>	<b>324,728</b>	<b>385,252</b>	<b>402,278</b>	<b>372,155</b>	<b>327,089</b>	<b>330,698</b>	<b>260,013</b>	<b>218,385</b>	<b>177,583</b>	<b>124,488</b>	<b>72,270</b>	<b>37,044</b>	<b>SCOTLAND</b>
<b>Council areas</b>																					<b>Council areas</b>
Aberdeen City	221,030	12,425	10,166	9,956	13,368	20,593	20,679	17,428	14,387	14,919	15,082	14,555	12,779	12,309	8,637	7,750	6,808	4,990	2,837	1,362	Aberdeen City
Aberdeenshire	245,810	14,674	13,942	14,794	14,796	13,219	12,094	12,648	15,531	19,714	20,243	18,835	17,375	17,192	12,643	9,894	7,725	5,423	3,383	1,685	Aberdeenshire
Angus	110,250	5,937	5,875	6,261	6,465	5,783	5,276	4,986	6,318	7,741	8,748	8,130	7,556	8,494	6,621	5,459	4,482	3,259	1,962	897	Angus
Argyll & Bute	89,120	4,028	4,128	4,928	5,300	4,989	4,222	3,600	4,812	6,356	6,897	6,725	6,330	7,150	5,880	4,949	3,828	2,655	1,488	855	Argyll & Bute
Clackmannanshire	50,910	3,047	2,817	2,953	3,369	3,205	2,860	2,751	3,129	3,978	4,076	3,640	3,302	3,491	2,721	2,130	1,529	1,047	605	260	Clackmannanshire
Dumfries & Galloway	147,850	7,578	7,183	7,849	8,600	7,764	6,664	6,208	7,644	10,206	11,768	10,923	10,454	11,709	9,925	8,250	6,607	4,657	2,617	1,244	Dumfries & Galloway
Dundee City	145,780	8,368	7,198	7,044	9,680	14,303	12,037	9,466	7,528	8,889	9,879	9,471	7,989	8,280	6,624	6,169	5,271	3,863	2,483	1,238	Dundee City
East Ayrshire	120,140	6,725	6,353	6,594	7,588	7,769	6,699	6,131	7,399	9,311	9,560	8,677	7,590	8,326	6,516	5,401	4,308	2,763	1,621	809	East Ayrshire
East Dunbartonshire	104,470	5,089	5,619	6,393	6,851	6,300	5,597	4,503	5,052	7,319	8,754	8,534	7,177	7,146	5,717	5,006	4,130	2,912	1,580	791	East Dunbartonshire
East Lothian	97,870	5,916	5,602	6,051	6,397	5,683	4,610	4,164	5,942	7,931	7,969	7,312	6,206	6,282	5,216	4,308	3,513	2,555	1,471	742	East Lothian
East Renfrewshire	89,270	4,824	5,413	6,047	6,078	5,308	4,345	3,746	4,419	6,522	7,555	7,214	5,957	5,638	4,446	3,899	3,377	2,422	1,408	652	East Renfrewshire
Edinburgh, City of	492,630	26,322	21,232	21,164	27,865	44,875	52,144	45,301	35,455	34,084	33,124	30,451	25,443	25,322	18,210	15,968	14,239	10,800	6,818	3,813	Edinburgh, City of
Eilean Siar	25,870	1,263	1,336	1,414	1,418	1,101	1,039	1,237	1,585	1,932	2,028	1,964	1,872	1,982	1,589	1,413	1,140	786	523	248	Eilean Siar
Falkirk	154,830	9,430	8,510	8,758	9,778	9,543	8,924	9,384	10,507	12,274	12,210	10,805	9,378	9,963	7,676	6,494	5,006	3,348	1,889	953	Falkirk
Fife	367,140	21,108	19,413	19,996	23,640	26,935	21,371	19,650	21,587	27,085	27,666	25,772	22,968	24,654	19,887	15,724	12,532	8,844	5,306	3,002	Fife
Glasgow City	600,440	35,358	29,059	28,153	35,514	54,263	60,330	51,680	42,697	42,042	42,722	38,679	31,736	27,566	21,393	19,594	17,286	12,134	6,743	3,491	Glasgow City
Highland	220,980	12,124	11,517	12,452	12,435	11,034	11,173	11,592	13,037	15,907	17,751	16,973	16,184	16,430	13,070	10,276	8,091	5,759	3,459	1,716	Highland
Inverclyde	79,570	4,231	4,149	4,414	4,796	5,140	4,960	4,165	4,401	5,679	6,586	6,061	5,143	5,283	4,260	3,553	2,962	2,051	1,113	623	Inverclyde
Midlothian	81,920	4,899	4,652	5,062	5,237	5,221	4,559	4,023	4,767	6,238	6,454	6,052	5,287	5,583	4,309	3,457	2,722	1,846	1,025	527	Midlothian
Moray	87,430	4,861	4,243	5,030	5,591	5,207	4,421	4,022	5,146	6,866	6,955	6,330	5,779	6,158	5,016	4,123	3,462	2,289	1,315	616	Moray
North Ayrshire	135,270	7,433	7,276	7,609	8,573	8,483	7,240	6,572	7,622	9,776	10,531	9,777	9,006	9,727	7,826	6,538	5,111	3,314	1,864	992	North Ayrshire
North Lanarkshire	326,530	20,255	19,253	19,644	20,337	20,925	21,177	19,410	21,506	25,703	25,695	23,072	20,101	19,329	15,429	13,090	9,962	6,503	3,406	1,733	North Lanarkshire
Orkney Islands	19,960	1,009	984	1,089	1,167	1,006	931	992	1,103	1,519	1,623	1,536	1,469	1,513	1,266	1,048	725	527	293	160	Orkney Islands
Perth & Kinross	148,890	7,449	7,363	8,389	8,912	9,284	9,720	7,340	8,084	10,282	11,484	10,513	9,768	10,551	8,662	7,072	5,758	4,320	2,604	1,335	Perth & Kinross
Renfrewshire	170,780	9,739	9,199	9,472	10,242	11,115	10,842	9,860	9,889	13,191	14,255	12,659	10,607	10,879	8,556	7,225	5,758	3,935	2,262	1,095	Renfrewshire
Scottish Borders	112,030	5,855	6,073	6,232	6,555	5,598	4,570	4,666	6,366	8,682	9,197	8,711	7,739	8,656	7,014	5,823	4,482	3,192	1,832	787	Scottish Borders
Shetland Islands	22,310	1,281	1,226	1,374	1,361	1,153	1,126	1,349	1,429	1,633	1,825	1,574	1,535	1,587	1,249	923	691	505	320	169	Shetland Islands
South Ayrshire	111,160	5,439	5,372	5,864	6,299	6,515	5,721	4,986	5,981	7,690	8,630	8,422	7,837	8,276	6,982	5,792	4,797	3,310	2,091	1,156	South Ayrshire
South Lanarkshire	312,140	17,845	17,085	17,932	19,261	18,941	18,939	17,508	19,380	23,882	24,825	23,563	20,653	19,463	15,557	13,196	10,582	7,398	4,062	2,068	South Lanarkshire
Stirling	90,120	4,473	4,843	5,444	6,838	7,993	4,927	3,995	4,844	6,629	6,986	6,184	5,478	5,853	4,610	3,931	3,076	2,119	1,234	663	Stirling
West Dunbartonshire	90,640	5,370	4,752	4,951	5,682	6,097	6,224	5,049	5,235	6,656	7,154	6,738	6,004	5,672	4,508	3,639	3,059	2,119	1,125	606	West Dunbartonshire
West Lothian	172,860	11,347	10,580	10,714	11,061	11,005	10,488	10,150	11,946	14,616	14,046	12,303	10,387	10,234	7,998	6,291	4,564	2,843	1,531	756	West Lothian
<b>NHS Board areas</b>																					<b>NHS Board areas</b>
Ayrshire & Arran	366,577	19,596	19,000	20,072	22,458	22,772	19,661	17,688	21,006	26,782	28,718	26,883	24,434	26,328	21,318	17,727	14,217	9,383	5,579	2,955	Ayrshire & Arran
Borders	112,034	5,859	6,076	6,228	6,554	5,598	4,570	4,668	6,366	8,682	9,197	8,711	7,739	8,656	7,014	5,823	4,482	3,192	1,832	787	Borders
Dumfries & Galloway	147,840	7,575	7,179	7,849	8,600	7,764	6,664	6,208	7,641	10,206	11,768	10,923	10,454	11,709	9,925	8,250	6,607	4,657	2,617	1,244	Dumfries & Galloway
Fife	367,054	21,108	19,412	19,990	23,633	26,933	21,366	19,649	21,587	27,073	27,657	25,767	22,961	24,642	19,880	15,721	12,528	8,842	5,304	3,001	Fife
Forth Valley	295,483	16,947	16,149	17,134	19,980	20,740	16,692	16,109	18,447	22,850	23,243	20,606	18,123	19,274	15,000	12,535	9,596	6,497	3,722	1,839	Forth Valley
Grampian	554,233	31,957	28,344	29,777	33,753	39,015	37,192	34,097	35,066	41,499	42,277	39,716	35,934	35,656	26,292	21,768	17,996	12,699	7,533	3,662	Grampian
Greater Glasgow & Clyde	1,211,477	69,395	62,636	63,669	73,606	92,792	96,948	83,946	76,914	87,304	92,874	85,523	71,661	66,804	52,410	45,854	38,948	27,270	15,145	7,778	Greater Glasgow & Clyde
Highland	310,100	16,157	15,642	17,378	17,740	16,022	15,393	15,192	17,847	22,263	24,650	23,696	22,514	23,581	18,947	15,227	11,921	8,411	4,948	2,571	Highland
Lanarkshire	563,033	33,356	31,942	33,377	35,184	35,321	35,441	31,982	35,704	43,748	44,749	41,052	35,776	34,218	27,486	23,386	18,196	12,218	6,561	3,336	Lanarkshire
Lothian	845,095	48,445	42,046	42,979	50,552	66,771	71,845	63,650	58,096	62,844	61,553	56,090	47,301	47,413	35,734	30,011	25,027	18,051	10,850	5,837	Lothian
Orkney	19,961	1,009	984	1,089	1,167	1,006	931	992	1,104	1,519	1,623	1,536	1,469	1,513	1,266	1,048	725	527	293	160	Orkney
Shetland	22,309	1,281	1,226	1,374	1,361	1,153	1,126	1,349	1,428	1,633	1,825	1,574	1,535	1,587	1,249	923	691	505	320	169	Shetland
Tayside	404,926	21,752	20,438	21,697	25,048	29,362	27,041	21,795	21,933	26,918	30,116	28,114	25,316	27,335	21,903	18,699	15,509				

**Table 1a: continued: Estimated population rolled-forward from the 2001 Census to Census Day 2011 by sex, five year age group and administrative area**

Males	All Ages	Age group																		Area	
		0 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75 - 79	80 - 84	85 - 89		90+
<b>SCOTLAND</b>	<b>2,541,468</b>	<b>150,753</b>	<b>139,287</b>	<b>145,790</b>	<b>163,760</b>	<b>185,714</b>	<b>180,632</b>	<b>160,438</b>	<b>156,623</b>	<b>184,373</b>	<b>192,608</b>	<b>179,738</b>	<b>159,522</b>	<b>160,927</b>	<b>123,521</b>	<b>99,430</b>	<b>75,892</b>	<b>48,265</b>	<b>24,224</b>	<b>9,971</b>	
<b>Council areas</b>																					<b>Council areas</b>
Aberdeen City	109,259	6,305	5,132	5,277	6,373	9,412	10,718	9,957	7,520	7,586	7,371	7,195	6,519	6,203	4,077	3,508	2,879	1,874	927	426	Aberdeen City
Aberdeenshire	122,145	7,529	7,152	7,738	7,645	7,028	6,304	6,208	7,340	9,623	10,052	9,488	8,673	8,748	6,253	4,784	3,579	2,253	1,274	474	Aberdeenshire
Angus	53,607	2,990	2,995	3,196	3,382	3,140	2,799	2,475	3,020	3,609	4,251	3,897	3,695	4,113	3,206	2,590	1,956	1,337	665	291	Angus
Argyll & Bute	44,167	2,058	2,118	2,510	2,806	2,838	2,425	1,938	2,351	3,102	3,313	3,328	3,153	3,387	2,954	2,353	1,697	1,101	512	223	Argyll & Bute
Clackmannanshire	24,795	1,530	1,487	1,474	1,680	1,685	1,520	1,329	1,499	1,914	1,997	1,758	1,591	1,685	1,299	961	708	415	187	76	Clackmannanshire
Dumfries & Galloway	71,535	3,845	3,680	3,994	4,480	4,069	3,350	2,987	3,575	4,827	5,672	5,207	5,075	5,854	4,770	3,953	2,998	1,925	926	348	Dumfries & Galloway
Dundee City	69,251	4,269	3,729	3,554	4,648	6,804	6,174	4,881	3,478	4,050	4,472	4,440	3,908	3,945	3,228	2,790	2,157	1,492	843	389	Dundee City
East Ayrshire	58,110	3,440	3,255	3,431	3,908	4,024	3,311	2,900	3,598	4,416	4,587	4,140	3,696	4,100	3,090	2,492	1,850	1,106	554	212	East Ayrshire
East Dunbartonshire	50,476	2,646	2,926	3,352	3,640	3,495	2,953	2,302	2,190	3,356	4,056	4,049	3,461	3,440	2,635	2,251	1,822	1,155	514	233	East Dunbartonshire
East Lothian	47,003	2,990	2,875	3,033	3,243	2,929	2,253	1,977	2,744	3,730	3,899	3,566	3,038	2,952	2,512	1,984	1,528	1,029	527	194	East Lothian
East Renfrewshire	42,779	2,490	2,759	3,131	3,137	2,930	2,316	1,822	1,947	2,922	3,501	3,536	2,895	2,691	2,026	1,775	1,403	885	474	139	East Renfrewshire
Edinburgh, City of	237,558	13,320	11,039	10,956	13,856	21,199	25,384	22,819	17,796	16,844	15,875	14,709	12,696	12,121	8,503	7,086	5,999	4,037	2,246	1,073	Edinburgh, City of
Eilean Siar	12,714	676	656	704	736	667	531	573	791	969	1,001	1,000	956	1,030	774	641	495	294	163	57	Eilean Siar
Falkirk	75,039	4,697	4,340	4,514	5,130	4,894	4,318	4,611	5,066	5,929	5,901	5,347	4,490	4,812	3,662	2,961	2,191	1,279	651	246	Falkirk
Fife	177,044	10,830	9,911	10,279	11,892	13,289	10,965	9,475	10,345	13,006	13,231	12,563	11,128	11,866	9,522	7,277	5,525	3,508	1,719	713	Fife
Glasgow City	290,753	17,922	14,822	14,340	17,969	26,914	30,718	27,245	21,692	20,232	20,020	18,315	15,426	13,427	9,899	8,341	6,450	4,158	2,083	780	Glasgow City
Highland	108,524	6,250	5,863	6,476	6,535	6,048	5,710	5,781	6,310	7,574	8,646	8,293	8,016	8,184	6,484	4,744	3,591	2,294	1,252	473	Highland
Inverclyde	38,077	2,282	2,138	2,287	2,478	2,683	2,517	2,118	2,055	2,560	3,107	2,909	2,485	2,527	1,997	1,540	1,221	713	323	137	Inverclyde
Midlothian	38,865	2,502	2,401	2,485	2,684	2,647	2,214	1,832	2,142	2,930	2,934	2,817	2,527	2,659	2,073	1,584	1,176	763	350	145	Midlothian
Moray	44,050	2,495	2,187	2,638	3,028	2,987	2,412	2,142	2,634	3,472	3,533	3,180	2,815	3,009	2,409	1,978	1,520	954	437	220	Moray
North Ayrshire	64,345	3,797	3,755	3,849	4,411	4,493	3,561	3,145	3,453	4,452	4,878	4,608	4,277	4,642	3,670	3,025	2,197	1,246	648	238	North Ayrshire
North Lanarkshire	157,321	10,370	9,874	10,030	10,574	10,723	10,592	9,508	10,156	12,232	12,291	10,949	9,630	9,319	7,120	5,741	4,201	2,493	1,084	434	North Lanarkshire
Orkney Islands	9,882	533	480	594	560	552	482	485	524	763	817	765	731	781	616	502	326	224	111	36	Orkney Islands
Perth & Kinross	73,204	3,796	3,796	4,295	4,612	5,164	5,233	3,870	3,898	4,783	5,608	5,126	4,685	5,158	4,140	3,322	2,657	1,781	890	390	Perth & Kinross
Renfrewshire	81,811	4,940	4,640	4,865	5,233	5,699	5,474	4,831	4,655	6,136	6,847	5,997	5,013	5,234	3,964	3,185	2,398	1,552	811	337	Renfrewshire
Scottish Borders	54,332	2,952	3,089	3,173	3,313	2,847	2,271	2,291	3,004	4,250	4,503	4,176	3,844	4,254	3,402	2,718	2,001	1,359	666	219	Scottish Borders
Shetland Islands	11,317	657	648	682	742	632	601	679	717	839	937	795	772	858	617	459	306	209	113	54	Shetland Islands
South Ayrshire	53,317	2,798	2,706	3,025	3,210	3,386	2,924	2,425	2,874	3,654	4,100	4,001	3,810	4,025	3,303	2,680	2,093	1,282	744	277	South Ayrshire
South Lanarkshire	149,559	9,013	8,601	9,142	9,834	9,883	9,634	8,481	9,034	11,443	11,698	11,308	9,918	9,348	7,260	5,865	4,399	2,783	1,302	613	South Lanarkshire
Stirling	42,973	2,296	2,495	2,796	3,314	3,874	2,582	1,754	2,133	3,010	3,321	3,086	2,676	2,890	2,182	1,830	1,336	840	375	183	Stirling
West Dunbartonshire	43,187	2,736	2,435	2,540	2,964	3,177	3,105	2,413	2,444	3,117	3,345	3,194	2,869	2,697	2,110	1,575	1,234	747	332	153	West Dunbartonshire
West Lothian	84,469	5,799	5,303	5,430	5,743	5,602	5,281	5,184	5,638	7,043	6,844	5,996	5,054	4,968	3,764	2,935	1,999	1,177	521	188	West Lothian
<b>NHS Board areas</b>																					<b>NHS Board areas</b>
Ayrshire & Arran	175,779	10,033	9,716	10,305	11,529	11,905	9,799	8,470	9,925	12,525	13,564	12,754	11,783	12,769	10,060	8,195	6,138	3,633	1,950	726	Ayrshire & Arran
Borders	54,329	2,953	3,089	3,169	3,312	2,847	2,271	2,292	3,004	4,250	4,503	4,176	3,844	4,254	3,402	2,718	2,001	1,359	666	219	Borders
Dumfries & Galloway	71,526	3,842	3,676	3,994	4,480	4,069	3,350	2,987	3,573	4,827	5,672	5,207	5,075	5,854	4,770	3,953	2,998	1,925	926	348	Dumfries & Galloway
Fife	177,000	10,830	9,910	10,276	11,886	13,287	10,962	9,475	10,346	13,002	13,227	12,560	11,124	11,861	9,518	7,275	5,523	3,507	1,719	712	Fife
Forth Valley	142,600	8,519	8,309	8,775	10,126	10,449	8,408	7,678	8,674	10,835	11,198	10,184	8,739	9,367	7,140	5,743	4,231	2,524	1,205	496	Forth Valley
Grampian	275,438	16,329	14,468	15,653	17,044	19,426	19,432	18,308	17,496	20,682	20,955	19,860	18,008	17,958	12,736	10,270	7,978	5,079	2,637	1,119	Grampian
Greater Glasgow & Clyde	583,198	35,401	31,974	32,659	37,648	47,236	49,344	43,101	37,392	41,184	43,566	40,683	34,547	32,239	24,290	19,911	15,499	9,819	4,791	1,914	Greater Glasgow & Clyde
Highland	152,687	8,311	7,978	8,985	9,343	8,886	8,133	7,718	8,659	10,676	11,960	11,621	11,169	11,571	9,436	7,098	5,288	3,394	1,765	696	Highland
Lanarkshire	271,080	17,021	16,254	17,047	18,190	18,285	17,942	15,620	16,796	20,848	21,334	19,594	17,185	16,468	12,742	10,377	7,644	4,674	2,133	926	Lanarkshire
Lothian	407,832	24,591	21,607	21,896	25,527	32,364	35,163	31,822	28,326	30,532	29,543	27,074	23,301	22,695	16,850	13,584	10,699	7,011	3,650	1,597	Lothian
Orkney	9,883	533	480	594	560	552	482	485	525	763	817	765	731	781	616	502	326	224	111	36	Orkney
Shetland	11,316	657	648	682	742	632	601	679	716	839	937	795	772	858	617	459	306	209	113	54	Shetland
Tayside	196,080	11,055	10,519	11,051	12,637	15,109	14,214	11,230	10,398	12,442	14,331	13,465	12,288	13,222	10,570	8,704	6,766	4,613	2,395	1,071	Tayside
Western Isles	12,720	678	659	704	736	667	531	573	793	968	1,001	1,000	956	1,030	774	641	495	294	163	57	Western Isles



**Table 1a continued: Estimated population rolled-forward from the 2001 Census to Census Day 2011 by sex, five year age group and administrative area**

		Females																		Females	
Females	All Ages	Age group																	Area		
		0 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75 - 79	80 - 84		85 - 89	90+
<b>SCOTLAND</b>	<b>2,704,532</b>	<b>144,949</b>	<b>133,126</b>	<b>138,237</b>	<b>157,294</b>	<b>180,636</b>	<b>175,277</b>	<b>158,124</b>	<b>168,105</b>	<b>200,879</b>	<b>209,670</b>	<b>192,417</b>	<b>167,567</b>	<b>169,771</b>	<b>136,492</b>	<b>118,955</b>	<b>101,691</b>	<b>76,223</b>	<b>48,046</b>	<b>27,073</b>	<b>SCOTLAND</b>
<b>Council areas</b>																					<b>Council areas</b>
Aberdeen City	111,771	6,120	5,034	4,679	6,995	11,181	9,961	7,471	6,867	7,333	7,711	7,360	6,260	6,106	4,560	4,242	3,929	3,116	1,910	936	Aberdeen City
Aberdeenshire	123,665	7,145	6,790	7,056	7,151	6,191	5,790	6,440	8,191	10,091	10,191	9,347	8,702	8,444	6,390	5,110	4,146	3,170	2,109	1,211	Aberdeenshire
Angus	56,643	2,947	2,880	3,065	3,083	2,643	2,477	2,511	3,298	4,132	4,497	4,233	3,861	4,381	3,415	2,869	2,526	1,922	1,297	606	Angus
Argyll & Bute	44,953	1,970	2,010	2,418	2,494	2,151	1,797	1,662	2,461	3,254	3,584	3,397	3,177	3,763	2,926	2,596	2,131	1,554	976	632	Argyll & Bute
Clackmannanshire	26,115	1,517	1,330	1,479	1,689	1,520	1,340	1,422	1,630	2,064	2,079	1,882	1,711	1,806	1,422	1,169	821	632	418	184	Clackmannanshire
Dumfries & Galloway	76,315	3,733	3,503	3,855	4,120	3,695	3,314	3,221	4,069	5,379	6,096	5,716	5,379	5,855	5,155	4,297	3,609	2,732	1,691	896	Dumfries & Galloway
Dundee City	76,529	4,099	3,469	3,490	5,032	7,499	5,863	4,585	4,050	4,839	5,407	5,031	4,081	4,335	3,396	3,379	3,114	2,371	1,640	849	Dundee City
East Ayrshire	62,030	3,285	3,098	3,163	3,680	3,745	3,368	3,231	3,801	4,895	4,973	4,537	3,894	4,226	3,426	2,909	2,458	1,657	1,067	597	East Ayrshire
East Dunbartonshire	53,994	2,443	2,693	3,041	3,211	2,805	2,644	2,201	2,862	3,963	4,698	4,485	3,716	3,706	3,082	2,755	2,308	1,757	1,066	558	East Dunbartonshire
East Lothian	50,867	2,926	2,727	3,018	3,154	2,754	2,357	2,187	3,198	4,201	4,070	3,746	3,168	3,330	2,704	2,324	1,985	1,526	944	548	East Lothian
East Renfrewshire	46,491	2,334	2,654	2,916	2,941	2,378	2,029	1,924	2,472	3,600	4,054	3,678	3,062	2,947	2,420	2,124	1,974	1,537	934	513	East Renfrewshire
Edinburgh, City of	255,072	13,002	10,193	10,208	14,009	23,676	26,760	22,482	17,659	17,240	17,249	15,742	12,747	13,201	9,707	8,882	8,240	6,763	4,572	2,740	Edinburgh, City of
Eilean Siar	13,156	587	680	710	682	434	508	664	794	963	1,027	964	916	952	815	772	645	492	360	191	Eilean Siar
Falkirk	79,791	4,733	4,170	4,244	4,648	4,649	4,606	4,773	5,441	6,345	6,309	5,458	4,888	5,151	4,014	3,533	2,815	2,069	1,238	707	Falkirk
Fife	190,096	10,278	9,502	9,717	11,748	13,646	10,406	10,175	11,242	14,079	14,435	13,209	11,840	12,788	10,365	8,447	7,007	5,336	3,587	2,289	Fife
Glasgow City	309,687	17,436	14,237	13,813	17,545	27,349	29,612	24,435	21,005	21,810	22,702	20,364	16,310	14,139	11,494	11,253	10,836	7,976	4,660	2,711	Glasgow City
Highland	112,456	5,874	5,654	5,976	5,900	4,986	5,463	5,811	6,727	8,333	9,105	8,680	8,168	8,246	6,586	5,532	4,500	3,465	2,207	1,243	Highland
Inverclyde	41,493	1,949	2,011	2,127	2,318	2,457	2,443	2,047	2,346	3,119	3,479	3,152	2,658	2,756	2,263	2,013	1,741	1,338	790	486	Inverclyde
Midlothian	43,055	2,397	2,251	2,577	2,553	2,574	2,345	2,191	2,625	3,308	3,520	3,235	2,760	2,924	2,236	1,873	1,546	1,083	675	382	Midlothian
Moray	43,380	2,366	2,056	2,392	2,563	2,220	2,009	1,880	2,512	3,394	3,422	3,150	2,964	3,149	2,607	2,145	1,942	1,335	878	396	Moray
North Ayrshire	70,925	3,636	3,521	3,760	4,162	3,990	3,679	3,427	4,169	5,324	5,653	5,169	4,729	5,085	4,156	3,513	2,914	2,068	1,216	754	North Ayrshire
North Lanarkshire	169,209	9,885	9,379	9,614	9,763	10,202	10,585	9,902	11,350	13,471	13,404	12,123	10,471	10,010	8,309	7,349	5,761	4,010	2,322	1,299	North Lanarkshire
Orkney Islands	10,078	476	504	495	607	454	449	507	579	756	806	771	738	732	650	546	399	303	182	124	Orkney Islands
Perth & Kinross	75,686	3,653	3,567	4,094	4,300	4,120	4,487	3,470	4,186	5,499	5,876	5,387	5,083	5,393	4,522	3,750	3,101	2,539	1,714	945	Perth & Kinross
Renfrewshire	88,969	4,799	4,559	4,607	5,009	5,416	5,368	5,029	5,234	7,055	7,408	6,662	5,594	5,645	4,592	4,040	3,360	2,383	1,451	758	Renfrewshire
Scottish Borders	57,698	2,984	2,984	3,059	3,242	2,751	2,299	2,375	3,362	4,432	4,694	4,535	3,895	4,402	3,612	3,105	2,481	1,833	1,166	568	Scottish Borders
Shetland Islands	10,993	624	578	692	619	521	525	670	712	794	888	779	763	729	632	464	385	296	207	115	Shetland Islands
South Ayrshire	57,843	2,641	2,666	2,839	3,089	3,129	2,797	2,561	3,107	4,036	4,530	4,421	4,027	4,251	3,679	3,112	2,704	2,028	1,347	879	South Ayrshire
South Lanarkshire	162,581	8,832	8,484	8,790	9,427	9,058	9,305	9,027	10,346	12,439	13,127	12,255	10,735	10,115	8,297	7,331	6,183	4,615	2,760	1,455	South Lanarkshire
Stirling	47,147	2,177	2,348	2,648	3,524	4,119	2,345	2,241	2,711	3,619	3,665	3,098	2,802	2,963	2,428	2,101	1,740	1,279	859	480	Stirling
West Dunbartonshire	47,453	2,634	2,317	2,411	2,718	2,920	3,119	2,636	2,791	3,539	3,809	3,544	3,135	2,975	2,398	2,064	1,825	1,372	793	453	West Dunbartonshire
West Lothian	88,391	5,548	5,277	5,284	5,318	5,403	5,207	4,966	6,308	7,573	7,202	6,307	5,333	5,266	4,234	3,356	2,565	1,666	1,010	568	West Lothian
<b>NHS Board areas</b>																					<b>NHS Board areas</b>
Ayrshire & Arran	190,798	9,563	9,284	9,767	10,929	10,867	9,862	9,218	11,081	14,257	15,154	14,129	12,651	13,559	11,258	9,532	8,079	5,750	3,629	2,229	Ayrshire & Arran
Borders	57,705	2,906	2,987	3,059	3,242	2,751	2,299	2,376	3,362	4,432	4,694	4,535	3,895	4,402	3,612	3,105	2,481	1,833	1,166	568	Borders
Dumfries & Galloway	76,314	3,733	3,503	3,855	4,120	3,695	3,314	3,221	4,068	5,379	6,096	5,716	5,379	5,855	5,155	4,297	3,609	2,732	1,691	896	Dumfries & Galloway
Fife	190,054	10,278	9,502	9,714	11,747	13,646	10,404	10,174	11,241	14,071	14,430	13,207	11,837	12,781	10,362	8,446	7,005	5,335	3,585	2,289	Fife
Forth Valley	152,883	8,428	7,840	8,359	9,854	10,291	8,284	8,431	9,773	12,015	12,045	10,422	9,384	9,907	7,860	6,792	5,365	3,973	2,517	1,343	Forth Valley
Grampian	278,795	15,628	13,876	14,124	16,709	19,589	17,760	15,789	17,570	20,817	21,322	19,856	17,926	17,698	13,556	11,498	10,018	7,620	4,896	2,543	Grampian
Greater Glasgow & Clyde	628,279	33,994	30,662	31,010	35,958	45,556	47,604	40,845	39,522	46,120	49,308	44,840	37,114	34,565	28,120	25,943	23,449	17,451	10,354	5,864	Greater Glasgow & Clyde
Highland	157,413	7,846	7,664	8,393	8,397	7,136	7,260	7,474	9,188	11,587	12,690	12,075	11,345	12,010	9,511	8,129	6,633	5,017	3,183	1,875	Highland
Lanarkshire	291,953	16,335	15,688	16,330	16,994	17,036	17,499	16,362	18,908	22,900	23,415	21,458	18,591	17,750	14,744	13,009	10,552	7,544	4,428	2,410	Lanarkshire
Lothian	437,263	23,854	20,439	21,083	25,025	34,407	36,682	31,828	29,770	32,312	32,010	29,016	24,000	24,718	18,884	16,427	14,328	11,040	7,200	4,240	Lothian
Orkney	10,078	476	504	495	607	454	449	507	579	756	806	771	738	732	650	546	399	303	182	124	Orkney
Shetland	10,993	624	578	692	619	521	525	670	712	794	888	779	763	729	632	464	385	296	207	115	Shetland
Tayside	208,846	10,697	9,919	10,646	12,411	14,253	12,827	10,565	11,535	14,476	15,785	14,649	13,028	14,113	11,333	9,995	8,743	6,837	4,648	2,386	Tayside
Western Isles	13,158	587	680	710	682	434	508	664	796	963	1,027	964	916	952	815	772	645	492	360	191	Western Isles

**Table 1b: Estimated Census Day population from the 2011 Census by sex, five year age group and administrative area**

Persons	All Ages	Age group																		Persons	
		0 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75 - 79	80 - 84	85 - 89		90+
<b>SCOTLAND</b>	<b>5,295,403</b>	<b>292,821</b>	<b>269,617</b>	<b>291,615</b>	<b>330,826</b>	<b>363,940</b>	<b>345,632</b>	<b>321,695</b>	<b>340,056</b>	<b>394,698</b>	<b>410,929</b>	<b>375,827</b>	<b>330,891</b>	<b>336,522</b>	<b>261,198</b>	<b>220,594</b>	<b>178,114</b>	<b>124,525</b>	<b>71,507</b>	<b>34,396</b>	<b>SCOTLAND</b>
<b>Council areas</b>																					<b>Council areas</b>
Aberdeen City	222,793	11,512	9,172	9,401	14,692	23,207	21,216	17,037	14,742	14,831	15,405	14,302	12,791	12,454	8,526	7,716	6,694	4,986	2,792	1,317	Aberdeen City
Aberdeenshire	252,973	15,138	14,008	15,146	15,293	13,154	13,194	14,564	17,420	20,068	20,658	18,757	17,382	17,528	12,615	9,956	7,772	5,429	3,325	1,566	Aberdeenshire
Angus	115,978	5,967	6,096	6,802	6,890	5,983	6,040	5,983	6,911	8,306	9,089	8,324	7,790	8,736	6,694	5,587	4,582	3,293	1,963	942	Angus
Argyll & Bute	88,166	4,107	4,312	4,919	5,098	4,438	4,164	3,857	4,791	6,209	6,886	6,530	6,328	7,191	5,913	4,848	3,692	2,551	1,534	798	Argyll & Bute
Clackmannanshire	51,442	2,927	2,708	3,060	3,234	2,856	2,932	3,029	3,460	4,223	4,180	3,724	3,326	3,571	2,759	2,115	1,491	1,034	566	247	Clackmannanshire
Dumfries & Galloway	151,324	7,660	7,378	8,270	8,747	7,692	7,375	6,745	8,163	10,610	11,995	11,180	10,787	11,672	9,843	8,154	6,622	4,635	2,582	1,214	Dumfries & Galloway
Dumfries City	147,268	7,791	6,855	7,390	10,796	15,337	11,733	8,877	8,042	9,255	10,196	9,873	7,994	8,532	6,367	5,985	5,229	3,790	2,249	977	Dumfries City
East Ayrshire	122,767	6,762	6,394	6,926	7,717	7,514	6,986	6,638	7,892	9,682	9,787	8,901	7,913	8,348	6,522	5,393	4,297	2,807	1,519	769	East Ayrshire
East Dunbartonshire	105,026	5,152	5,680	6,388	6,973	5,950	4,332	4,501	5,849	7,865	8,878	8,408	7,293	7,329	5,797	5,180	4,273	2,927	1,579	672	East Dunbartonshire
East Lothian	99,717	5,925	5,541	5,898	6,454	5,292	4,805	5,013	6,465	8,009	8,239	7,581	6,301	6,431	5,198	4,297	3,535	2,526	1,483	724	East Lothian
East Renfrewshire	90,574	4,984	5,558	6,131	6,094	5,085	3,528	4,084	5,268	6,989	7,657	7,167	6,057	5,692	4,451	3,914	3,360	2,400	1,444	711	East Renfrewshire
Edinburgh, City of	476,626	26,163	20,494	21,062	28,529	47,822	45,324	38,533	34,995	32,781	32,917	29,894	25,464	25,061	18,127	15,954	13,783	10,745	6,579	3,299	Edinburgh, City of
Eilean Siar	27,684	1,354	1,413	1,529	1,586	1,228	1,258	1,377	1,636	2,055	2,098	2,035	1,972	2,174	1,700	1,497	1,147	840	539	246	Eilean Siar
Falkirk	155,990	9,339	8,411	8,848	9,321	8,802	9,310	9,793	11,261	12,598	12,429	11,045	9,473	10,064	7,551	6,500	5,060	3,397	1,925	863	Falkirk
Fife	365,198	20,775	19,156	20,186	22,664	24,141	20,802	20,787	23,035	27,445	28,007	26,152	22,981	24,996	19,529	15,652	12,425	8,730	5,188	2,547	Fife
Glasgow City	593,245	32,973	27,059	29,317	39,358	56,642	55,044	46,139	40,069	43,058	43,499	38,336	31,236	28,350	22,139	20,271	17,346	12,051	7,022	3,336	Glasgow City
Highland	232,132	12,705	12,408	13,432	13,250	11,571	12,837	12,537	13,909	16,879	18,498	17,490	16,612	16,964	13,274	10,589	8,376	5,785	3,378	1,638	Highland
Inverclyde	81,485	4,204	4,012	4,498	5,095	4,999	4,726	4,292	4,845	6,140	6,916	6,287	5,315	5,380	4,281	3,635	3,017	2,086	1,159	598	Inverclyde
Midlothian	83,187	4,678	4,681	5,047	5,161	4,766	4,457	4,708	5,304	6,420	6,505	6,128	5,436	5,793	4,335	3,495	2,774	1,829	998	472	Midlothian
Moray	93,295	5,246	4,887	5,638	5,917	5,011	5,326	5,059	5,744	7,031	7,225	6,596	6,010	6,383	5,105	4,276	3,510	2,375	1,292	664	Moray
North Ayrshire	138,146	7,420	7,230	8,010	8,777	7,946	7,287	7,091	8,239	10,176	10,824	10,029	9,304	9,915	7,973	6,610	5,102	3,341	1,897	975	North Ayrshire
North Lanarkshire	337,727	20,549	19,474	20,553	21,375	21,041	21,790	21,457	23,199	26,753	26,900	23,594	20,490	20,169	15,681	13,245	10,104	6,604	3,299	1,450	North Lanarkshire
Orkney Islands	21,349	1,107	1,004	1,205	1,306	1,133	1,048	1,065	1,216	1,589	1,712	1,611	1,528	1,606	1,346	1,092	733	569	305	174	Orkney Islands
Perth & Kinross	146,652	7,317	7,307	8,704	8,681	7,515	8,063	7,570	8,382	10,692	11,691	10,546	10,000	10,621	8,452	7,180	5,799	4,375	2,547	1,210	Perth & Kinross
Renfrewshire	174,908	9,636	9,078	9,904	10,791	11,018	10,699	10,130	10,925	13,691	14,392	13,180	10,964	11,021	8,678	7,469	5,942	4,037	2,232	1,121	Renfrewshire
Scottish Borders	113,870	5,712	5,905	6,335	6,409	5,272	5,029	5,081	6,734	8,680	9,248	8,723	7,986	8,937	7,051	5,900	4,568	3,331	2,004	965	Scottish Borders
Shetland Islands	23,167	1,389	1,326	1,450	1,451	1,295	1,253	1,403	1,533	1,670	1,841	1,629	1,593	1,557	1,230	913	687	491	296	160	Shetland Islands
South Ayrshire	112,799	5,512	5,412	6,207	6,433	6,150	5,549	5,384	6,421	7,932	8,776	8,501	7,855	8,407	7,155	5,882	4,848	3,307	2,070	998	South Ayrshire
South Lanarkshire	313,830	17,401	16,486	17,935	19,226	17,620	18,168	18,411	20,758	24,706	25,467	23,860	21,051	19,798	15,902	13,317	10,633	7,304	3,936	1,851	South Lanarkshire
Stirling	90,247	4,415	4,790	5,598	6,615	7,235	4,842	4,521	5,341	6,704	7,136	6,287	5,418	5,812	4,616	3,925	3,096	2,065	1,203	628	Stirling
West Dunbartonshire	90,720	5,236	4,660	4,978	5,814	5,834	5,743	5,157	5,519	6,922	7,394	6,904	5,971	5,672	4,354	3,708	3,047	2,076	1,123	608	West Dunbartonshire
West Lothian	175,118	11,565	10,722	10,848	11,079	10,391	10,772	10,872	12,888	14,729	14,484	12,253	10,270	10,358	8,034	6,339	4,570	2,809	1,479	656	West Lothian
<b>NHS Board areas</b>																					<b>NHS Board areas</b>
Ayrshire & Arran	373,712	19,694	19,036	21,143	22,927	21,610	19,822	19,113	22,552	27,790	29,387	27,431	25,072	26,670	21,650	17,885	14,247	9,455	5,486	2,742	Ayrshire & Arran
Borders	113,870	5,712	5,905	6,335	6,409	5,272	5,029	5,081	6,734	8,680	9,248	8,723	7,986	8,937	7,051	5,900	4,568	3,331	2,004	965	Borders
Dumfries & Galloway	151,324	7,660	7,378	8,270	8,747	7,692	7,375	6,745	8,163	10,610	11,995	11,180	10,787	11,672	9,843	8,154	6,622	4,635	2,582	1,214	Dumfries & Galloway
Fife	365,198	20,775	19,156	20,186	22,664	24,141	20,802	20,787	23,035	27,445	28,007	26,152	22,981	24,996	19,529	15,652	12,425	8,730	5,188	2,547	Fife
Forth Valley	297,636	16,683	15,909	17,510	19,163	18,895	17,082	17,347	20,059	23,519	23,739	21,054	18,202	19,431	14,922	12,540	9,646	6,492	3,703	1,740	Forth Valley
Grampian	569,061	31,896	28,067	30,185	35,902	41,372	39,736	36,660	37,906	41,930	43,288	39,655	36,183	36,365	26,246	21,948	17,976	12,790	7,409	3,547	Grampian
Greater Glasgow & Clyde	1,213,408	66,928	60,306	65,597	78,633	93,763	88,762	79,593	78,196	90,830	94,786	85,922	71,967	68,200	53,265	47,147	39,381	27,222	15,438	7,472	Greater Glasgow & Clyde
Highland	320,298	16,812	16,720	18,351	18,348	16,009	17,001	16,394	18,700	23,088	25,384	24,020	22,940	24,155	19,187	15,437	12,068	8,336	4,912	2,436	Highland
Lanarkshire	574,637	33,252	31,725	34,135	36,122	34,454	35,286	34,613	38,274	45,337	46,373	41,852	36,450	35,246	28,042	23,614	18,354	12,274	6,358	2,876	Lanarkshire
Lothian	834,350	48,491	41,421	42,839	51,209	68,249	65,347	59,093	58,725	61,912	62,113	55,831	47,455	47,633	35,688	30,082	24,661	17,909	10,540	5,152	Lothian
Orkney	21,349	1,107	1,004	1,205	1,306	1,133	1,048	1,065	1,216	1,589	1,712	1,611	1,528	1,606	1,346	1,092	733	569	305	174	Orkney
Shetland	23,167	1,389	1,326	1,450	1,451	1,295	1,253	1,403	1,533	1,670	1,841	1,629	1,593	1,557	1,230	913	687	491	296	160	Shetland
Tayside	409,709	21,068	20,251	22,880	26,359	28,827	25,831	22,424	23,327	28,243	30,958	28,732	25,775	27,880	21,499	18,733					

**Table 1b continued: Estimated Census Day population from the 2011 Census by sex, five year age group and administrative area**

Males	All Ages	Age group																		Area	Males
		0 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75 - 79	80 - 84	85 - 89		90+
<b>SCOTLAND</b>	<b>2,567,444</b>	<b>149,224</b>	<b>137,976</b>	<b>149,615</b>	<b>168,115</b>	<b>181,059</b>	<b>169,961</b>	<b>158,646</b>	<b>166,230</b>	<b>191,440</b>	<b>200,319</b>	<b>184,198</b>	<b>162,197</b>	<b>164,725</b>	<b>124,671</b>	<b>100,691</b>	<b>76,818</b>	<b>48,592</b>	<b>24,196</b>	<b>8,771</b>	
<b>Council areas</b>																					<b>Council areas</b>
Aberdeen City	110,122	5,855	4,681	4,913	7,195	11,376	10,657	9,056	7,720	7,539	7,622	7,167	6,569	6,283	4,081	3,431	2,852	1,854	920	351	Aberdeen City
Aberdeenshire	125,269	7,751	7,215	7,864	7,847	6,974	6,488	7,178	8,646	9,744	10,125	9,436	8,621	8,916	6,157	4,831	3,568	2,241	1,235	432	Aberdeenshire
Angus	56,206	2,958	3,114	3,534	3,547	3,084	3,021	2,867	3,311	3,978	4,552	4,009	3,826	4,305	3,216	2,632	2,023	1,319	640	270	Angus
Argyll & Bute	43,140	2,096	2,229	2,583	2,711	2,512	2,214	1,912	2,264	2,958	3,378	3,173	3,075	3,473	2,912	2,268	1,605	1,039	552	186	Argyll & Bute
Clackmannanshire	25,109	1,458	1,396	1,542	1,639	1,464	1,457	1,486	1,715	2,109	2,055	1,832	1,639	1,711	1,313	965	675	415	169	69	Clackmannanshire
Dumfries & Galloway	73,405	3,872	3,831	4,253	4,470	3,906	3,617	3,236	3,911	5,017	5,845	5,476	5,254	5,794	4,721	3,957	3,071	1,910	927	337	Dumfries & Galloway
Dundee City	70,706	4,039	3,526	3,764	5,243	7,430	5,819	4,329	3,891	4,611	4,874	4,834	3,935	4,082	2,976	2,669	2,200	1,467	745	272	Dundee City
East Ayrshire	59,389	3,458	3,234	3,544	3,943	3,794	3,380	3,180	3,815	4,605	4,737	4,388	3,845	4,100	3,121	2,515	1,884	1,145	511	190	East Ayrshire
East Dunbartonshire	50,583	2,645	2,940	3,334	3,642	3,191	2,244	2,095	2,674	3,629	4,232	3,976	3,546	3,513	2,681	2,362	1,919	1,208	558	194	East Dunbartonshire
East Lothian	47,873	3,006	2,870	2,957	3,242	2,568	2,301	2,341	3,134	3,765	4,067	3,732	3,056	3,082	2,484	1,993	1,534	1,002	554	185	East Lothian
East Renfrewshire	43,165	2,576	2,779	3,152	3,183	2,640	1,763	1,878	2,441	3,180	3,612	3,534	2,924	2,699	2,040	1,809	1,394	897	501	163	East Renfrewshire
Edinburgh, City of	232,364	13,234	10,670	10,890	14,333	22,908	22,119	19,457	17,480	16,593	16,505	14,718	12,775	12,203	8,516	7,062	5,844	3,981	2,225	851	Edinburgh, City of
Eilean Siar	13,668	718	696	777	806	686	642	674	814	1,054	1,054	1,044	990	1,124	852	705	484	340	165	43	Eilean Siar
Falkirk	76,150	4,710	4,298	4,574	4,863	4,438	4,457	4,845	5,467	6,247	6,149	5,518	4,577	4,925	3,616	2,986	2,217	1,378	667	218	Falkirk
Fife	176,943	10,657	9,844	10,349	11,377	11,605	10,270	10,078	11,216	13,477	13,554	12,966	11,203	12,181	9,425	7,241	5,519	3,521	1,781	679	Fife
Glasgow City	286,076	16,721	13,780	15,038	19,624	27,211	27,272	23,266	20,182	21,164	20,802	18,415	15,512	14,026	10,533	8,640	6,814	4,223	2,136	717	Glasgow City
Highland	113,471	6,531	6,322	7,008	6,852	6,036	6,259	6,190	6,620	8,091	8,990	8,663	8,176	8,447	6,593	4,936	3,750	2,383	1,197	427	Highland
Inverclyde	38,999	2,221	2,065	2,317	2,567	2,571	2,383	2,038	2,293	2,832	3,417	3,031	2,577	2,607	2,020	1,609	1,227	726	364	134	Inverclyde
Midlothian	40,071	2,449	2,440	2,502	2,657	2,400	2,154	2,240	2,592	3,013	3,127	2,946	2,675	2,769	2,079	1,615	1,212	746	338	117	Midlothian
Moray	45,941	2,710	2,498	2,918	3,114	2,714	2,692	2,578	2,708	3,510	3,563	3,306	2,962	3,068	2,427	2,060	1,507	970	449	187	Moray
North Ayrshire	65,804	3,751	3,692	4,097	4,505	3,945	3,478	3,364	3,859	4,760	5,101	4,841	4,400	4,777	3,775	3,047	2,249	1,290	639	234	North Ayrshire
North Lanarkshire	163,382	10,467	9,998	10,450	11,080	10,487	10,602	10,454	11,315	13,004	13,114	11,421	9,841	9,800	7,295	5,851	4,245	2,501	1,091	366	North Lanarkshire
Orkney Islands	10,566	564	502	645	637	614	528	505	569	784	878	810	771	824	650	535	337	244	123	46	Orkney Islands
Perth & Kinross	71,443	3,741	3,730	4,422	4,535	3,939	4,038	3,839	3,985	5,085	5,814	5,180	4,880	5,233	4,011	3,338	2,665	1,802	864	342	Perth & Kinross
Renfrewshire	84,109	4,892	4,575	5,099	5,509	5,666	5,376	4,850	5,151	6,387	6,956	6,462	5,336	5,283	4,092	3,362	2,466	1,594	762	291	Renfrewshire
Scottish Borders	55,160	2,873	3,013	3,234	3,215	2,605	2,416	2,514	3,228	4,166	4,599	4,294	3,950	4,402	3,429	2,764	2,045	1,440	716	257	Scottish Borders
Shetland Islands	11,761	741	712	711	792	671	653	707	782	836	952	833	824	842	601	450	304	204	102	44	Shetland Islands
South Ayrshire	53,732	2,823	2,742	3,162	3,243	3,087	2,650	2,596	3,032	3,740	4,187	4,093	3,752	4,106	3,418	2,716	2,137	1,290	729	229	South Ayrshire
South Lanarkshire	150,858	8,792	8,323	9,163	9,797	8,928	8,683	8,940	10,141	11,998	12,317	11,592	10,227	9,559	7,546	5,969	4,433	2,714	1,280	456	South Lanarkshire
Stirling	43,240	2,261	2,522	2,835	3,246	3,447	2,343	2,116	2,472	3,187	3,440	3,122	2,642	2,866	2,166	1,813	1,360	843	384	175	Stirling
West Dunbartonshire	43,183	2,702	2,341	2,532	3,002	2,918	2,762	2,447	2,608	3,210	3,560	3,317	2,885	2,685	2,094	1,604	1,267	734	368	147	West Dunbartonshire
West Lothian	85,556	5,952	5,398	5,452	5,699	5,244	5,223	5,390	6,194	7,167	7,141	6,069	4,952	5,040	3,831	2,956	2,011	1,171	504	162	West Lothian
<b>NHS Board areas</b>																					<b>NHS Board areas</b>
Ayrshire & Arran	178,925	10,032	9,668	10,803	11,691	10,826	9,508	9,140	10,706	13,105	14,025	13,322	11,997	12,983	10,314	8,278	6,270	3,725	1,879	653	Ayrshire & Arran
Borders	55,160	2,873	3,013	3,234	3,215	2,605	2,416	2,514	3,228	4,166	4,599	4,294	3,950	4,402	3,429	2,764	2,045	1,440	716	257	Borders
Dumfries & Galloway	73,405	3,872	3,831	4,253	4,470	3,906	3,617	3,236	3,911	5,017	5,845	5,476	5,254	5,794	4,721	3,957	3,071	1,910	927	337	Dumfries & Galloway
Fife	176,943	10,657	9,844	10,349	11,377	11,605	10,270	10,078	11,216	13,477	13,554	12,966	11,203	12,181	9,425	7,241	5,519	3,521	1,781	679	Fife
Forth Valley	144,475	8,432	8,217	8,953	9,747	9,350	8,259	8,450	9,650	11,540	11,638	10,470	8,852	9,491	7,093	5,760	4,253	2,635	1,223	462	Forth Valley
Grampian	281,332	16,316	14,394	15,695	18,156	21,064	19,837	18,812	19,074	20,793	21,310	19,909	18,152	18,267	12,665	10,322	7,927	5,065	2,604	970	Grampian
Greater Glasgow & Clyde	583,126	34,161	30,691	33,734	39,803	46,282	43,986	39,052	38,130	43,434	45,460	41,466	35,258	33,107	25,166	20,680	16,052	9,951	4,968	1,745	Greater Glasgow & Clyde
Highland	156,611	8,627	8,551	9,591	9,563	8,548	8,473	8,102	8,884	11,049	12,368	11,836	11,251	11,920	9,505	7,204	5,355	3,422	1,749	613	Highland
Lanarkshire	277,505	16,882	16,123	17,365	18,614	17,351	17,108	16,935	18,691	21,993	22,576	20,304	17,611	17,081	13,151	10,536	7,718	4,650	2,093	723	Lanarkshire
Lothian	405,702	24,616	21,369	21,791	25,924	33,103	31,790	29,410	29,392	30,523	30,828	27,451	23,446	23,091	16,904	13,625	10,603	6,900	3,621	1,315	Lothian
Orkney	10,566	564	502	645	637	614	528	505	569	784	878	810	771	824	650	535	337	244	123	46	Orkney
Shetland	11,761	741	712	711	792	671	653	707	782	836	952	833	824	842	601	450	304	204	102	44	Shetland
Tayside	198,265	10,733	10,365	11,714	13,320	14,448	12,874	11,031	11,183	13,669	15,232	14,017	12,638	13,618	10,195	8,634	6,880	4,585	2,245	884	Tayside
Western Isles	13,668	718	696	777	806	686	642	674	814	1,054	1,054	1,044	990	1,124	852	705	484	340	165	43	Western Isles

Table 1b continued: Estimated Census Day population from the 2011 Census by sex, five year age group and administrative area

Females	All Ages	Age group																		Area	Females
		0 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75 - 79	80 - 84	85 - 89		90+
	2,727,959	143,597	131,641	142,000	162,711	182,881	175,671	163,049	173,826	203,258	210,610	191,629	168,694	171,797	136,527	119,903	101,296	75,933	47,311	25,625	<b>SCOTLAND</b>
<b>Council areas</b>																					<b>Council areas</b>
Aberdeen City	112,671	5,657	4,491	4,488	7,497	11,831	10,559	7,981	7,022	7,292	7,783	7,135	6,222	6,171	4,445	4,285	3,842	3,132	1,872	966	Aberdeen City
Aberdeenshire	127,704	7,387	6,793	7,282	7,446	6,180	6,706	7,386	8,774	10,324	10,533	9,321	8,761	8,612	6,458	5,125	4,204	3,188	2,090	1,134	Aberdeenshire
Angus	59,772	3,009	2,982	3,268	3,343	2,899	3,019	3,116	3,600	4,328	4,537	4,315	3,964	4,431	3,478	2,955	2,559	1,974	1,323	672	Angus
Argyll & Bute	45,026	2,011	2,083	2,336	2,387	1,926	1,950	1,945	2,527	3,251	3,508	3,357	3,253	3,718	3,001	2,580	2,087	1,512	982	612	Argyll & Bute
Clackmannanshire	26,333	1,469	1,312	1,518	1,595	1,392	1,475	1,543	1,745	2,114	2,125	1,892	1,687	1,860	1,446	1,150	816	619	397	178	Clackmannanshire
Dumfries & Galloway	77,919	3,788	3,547	4,017	4,277	3,786	3,758	3,509	4,252	5,593	6,150	5,704	5,533	5,878	5,122	4,197	3,551	2,725	1,655	877	Dumfries & Galloway
Dundee City	76,562	3,752	3,329	3,626	5,553	7,907	5,914	4,548	4,151	4,644	5,322	5,039	4,059	4,450	3,391	3,316	3,029	2,323	1,504	705	Dundee City
East Ayrshire	63,378	3,304	3,160	3,382	3,774	3,720	3,606	3,458	4,077	5,077	5,050	4,513	4,068	4,248	3,401	2,878	2,413	1,662	1,008	579	East Ayrshire
East Dunbartonshire	54,443	2,507	2,740	3,054	3,331	2,759	2,088	2,406	3,175	4,236	4,646	4,432	3,747	3,816	3,116	2,818	2,354	1,719	1,021	478	East Dunbartonshire
East Lothian	51,844	2,919	2,671	2,941	3,212	2,724	2,504	2,672	3,331	4,244	4,172	3,849	3,245	3,349	2,714	2,304	2,001	1,524	929	539	East Lothian
East Renfrewshire	47,409	2,408	2,779	2,979	2,911	2,445	1,765	2,206	2,827	3,809	4,045	3,633	3,133	2,993	2,411	2,105	1,966	1,503	943	548	East Renfrewshire
Edinburgh, City of	244,262	12,929	9,824	10,172	14,196	24,914	23,205	19,076	16,615	16,188	16,412	15,176	12,689	12,858	9,611	8,892	7,939	6,764	4,354	2,448	Edinburgh, City of
Eilean Siar	14,016	636	717	752	780	542	616	703	822	1,001	1,044	991	982	1,050	848	792	663	500	374	203	Eilean Siar
Falkirk	79,840	4,629	4,113	4,274	4,458	4,364	4,853	4,948	5,794	6,351	6,280	5,527	4,896	5,139	3,935	3,514	2,843	2,019	1,258	645	Falkirk
Fife	188,255	10,118	9,312	9,837	11,287	12,536	10,532	10,709	11,819	13,968	14,453	13,186	11,778	12,815	10,104	8,411	6,906	5,209	3,407	1,868	Fife
Glasgow City	307,169	16,252	13,279	14,279	19,734	29,431	27,772	22,873	19,887	21,894	22,697	19,921	15,724	14,324	11,606	11,631	10,532	7,828	4,886	2,619	Glasgow City
Highland	118,661	6,174	6,086	6,424	6,398	5,535	6,578	6,347	7,289	8,788	9,508	8,827	8,436	8,517	6,681	5,653	4,626	3,402	2,181	1,211	Highland
Inverclyde	42,486	1,983	1,947	2,181	2,528	2,428	2,343	2,254	2,552	3,308	3,499	3,256	2,738	2,773	2,261	2,026	1,790	1,360	795	464	Inverclyde
Midlothian	43,116	2,429	2,241	2,545	2,504	2,366	2,303	2,468	2,712	3,407	3,378	3,182	2,761	3,024	2,256	1,880	1,562	1,083	660	355	Midlothian
Moray	47,354	2,536	2,389	2,720	2,803	2,297	2,634	2,481	3,036	3,521	3,662	3,290	3,048	3,315	2,678	2,216	2,003	1,405	843	477	Moray
North Ayrshire	72,342	3,669	3,538	3,913	4,272	4,001	3,809	3,727	4,380	5,416	5,723	5,188	4,904	5,138	4,198	3,563	2,853	2,051	1,258	741	North Ayrshire
North Lanarkshire	174,345	10,082	9,476	10,103	10,295	10,554	11,188	11,003	11,884	13,749	13,786	12,173	10,649	10,369	8,386	7,394	5,859	4,103	2,208	1,084	North Lanarkshire
Orkney Islands	10,783	543	502	560	669	519	520	560	647	805	834	801	757	782	696	557	396	325	182	128	Orkney Islands
Perth & Kinross	75,209	3,576	3,577	4,282	4,146	3,576	4,025	3,731	4,397	5,607	5,877	5,366	5,120	5,388	4,441	3,842	3,134	2,573	1,683	868	Perth & Kinross
Renfrewshire	90,799	4,744	4,503	4,805	5,282	5,352	5,280	5,774	7,304	7,436	6,718	5,628	5,738	4,586	4,107	3,476	2,443	1,470	830	708	Renfrewshire
Scottish Borders	58,710	2,839	2,892	3,101	3,194	2,667	2,613	2,567	3,506	4,514	4,649	4,429	4,036	4,535	3,622	3,136	2,523	1,891	1,288	708	Scottish Borders
Shetland Islands	11,406	648	614	739	659	624	600	696	751	834	889	796	769	715	629	463	383	287	194	116	Shetland Islands
South Ayrshire	59,067	2,689	2,670	3,045	3,190	3,063	2,899	2,788	3,389	4,192	4,589	4,408	4,103	4,301	3,737	3,166	2,711	2,017	1,341	769	South Ayrshire
South Lanarkshire	162,972	8,609	8,163	8,772	9,429	8,692	9,485	9,471	10,617	12,708	13,150	12,268	10,824	10,239	8,356	7,348	6,200	4,590	2,656	1,395	South Lanarkshire
Stirling	47,007	2,154	2,268	2,763	3,369	3,788	2,499	2,405	2,869	3,517	3,696	3,165	2,776	2,946	2,450	2,112	1,736	1,222	819	453	Stirling
West Dunbartonshire	47,537	2,534	2,319	2,446	2,812	2,916	2,981	2,710	2,911	3,712	3,834	3,587	3,086	2,987	2,260	2,104	1,780	1,342	755	461	West Dunbartonshire
West Lothian	89,562	5,613	5,324	5,396	5,380	5,147	5,549	5,482	6,694	7,562	7,343	6,184	5,318	5,318	4,203	3,383	2,559	1,638	975	494	West Lothian
<b>NHS Board areas</b>																					<b>NHS Board areas</b>
Ayrshire & Arran	194,787	9,662	9,368	10,340	11,236	10,784	10,314	9,973	11,846	14,685	15,362	14,109	13,075	13,687	11,336	9,607	7,977	5,730	3,607	2,089	Ayrshire & Arran
Borders	58,710	2,839	2,892	3,101	3,194	2,667	2,613	2,567	3,506	4,514	4,649	4,429	4,036	4,535	3,622	3,136	2,523	1,891	1,288	708	Borders
Dumfries & Galloway	77,919	3,788	3,547	4,017	4,277	3,786	3,758	3,509	4,252	5,593	6,150	5,704	5,533	5,878	5,122	4,197	3,551	2,725	1,655	877	Dumfries & Galloway
Fife	188,255	10,118	9,312	9,837	11,287	12,536	10,532	10,709	11,819	13,968	14,453	13,186	11,778	12,815	10,104	8,411	6,906	5,209	3,407	1,868	Fife
Forth Valley	153,161	8,251	7,692	8,557	9,416	9,545	8,823	8,897	10,409	11,979	12,101	10,584	9,350	9,940	7,829	6,780	5,393	3,857	2,480	1,278	Forth Valley
Grampian	287,729	15,580	13,673	14,490	17,746	20,308	19,899	17,848	18,832	21,137	21,978	19,746	18,031	18,098	13,581	11,626	10,049	7,725	4,805	2,577	Grampian
Greater Glasgow & Clyde	630,282	32,767	29,615	31,863	38,830	47,481	44,776	40,541	40,066	47,396	49,326	44,456	36,709	35,093	28,099	26,467	23,329	17,271	10,470	5,727	Greater Glasgow & Clyde
Highland	163,687	8,185	8,169	8,760	8,785	7,461	8,528	8,292	9,816	12,039	12,184	11,689	12,235	9,682	8,233	6,713	4,914	3,163	1,823	1,253	Highland
Lanarkshire	297,132	16,370	15,602	16,770	17,508	17,103	18,178	17,678	19,583	23,344	23,797	21,548	18,839	18,165	14,891	13,078	10,636	7,624	4,265	2,153	Lanarkshire
Lothian	428,648	23,875	20,052	21,048	25,285	35,146	33,557	29,683	29,333	31,389	31,285	28,380	24,009	24,542	18,784	16,457	14,058	11,009	6,919	3,837	Lothian
Orkney	10,783	543	502	560	669	519	520	560	647	805	834	801	757	782	696	557	396	325	182	128	Orkney
Shetland	11,406	648	614	739	659	624	600	696	751	834	889	796	769	715	629	463	383	287	194	116	Shetland
Tayside	211,444	10,335	9,886	11,166	13,039	14,379	12,957	11,393	12,144	14,574	15,726	14,715	13,137	14,262	11,304	10,099	8,719	6,866	4,502	2,241	Tayside
Western Isles	14,016	636	717	752	780	542	616	703	822	1,001	1,044	991	982	1,050	848	792	663	500	374	203	Western Isles

**Table 1c: Differences between Census Day population estimates: 2011 Census minus 2001 rolled-forward to Census Day 2011**

Persons	All Ages	Age group																		Persons	
		0 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75 - 79	80 - 84	85 - 89		90+
<b>SCOTLAND</b>	<b>49,403</b>	<b>-2,881</b>	<b>-2,796</b>	<b>7,588</b>	<b>9,772</b>	<b>-2,410</b>	<b>-10,277</b>	<b>3,133</b>	<b>15,328</b>	<b>9,446</b>	<b>8,651</b>	<b>3,672</b>	<b>3,802</b>	<b>5,824</b>	<b>1,185</b>	<b>2,209</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>-763</b>	<b>-2,648</b>	<b>SCOTLAND</b>
<b>Council areas</b>																					<b>Council areas</b>
Aberdeen City	1,763	-913	-994	-555	1,324	2,614	537	-391	355	-88	323	-253	12	145	-111	-34	-114	-4	-45	-45	Aberdeen City
Aberdeenshire	7,163	464	66	352	497	-65	1,100	1,916	1,889	354	415	-78	7	336	-28	62	47	6	-58	-119	Aberdeenshire
Angus	5,728	30	221	541	425	200	764	997	593	565	341	194	234	242	73	128	100	34	1	45	Angus
Argyll & Bute	-954	79	184	-9	-202	-551	-58	257	-21	-147	-11	-195	-2	41	33	-101	-136	-104	46	-57	Argyll & Bute
Clackmannanshire	532	-120	-109	107	-135	-349	72	278	331	245	104	84	24	80	38	-15	-38	-13	-39	-13	Clackmannanshire
Dumfries & Galloway	3,474	82	195	421	147	-72	711	537	519	404	227	257	333	-37	-82	-96	15	-22	-35	-30	Dumfries & Galloway
Dundee City	1,488	-577	-343	346	1,116	1,034	-304	-589	514	366	317	402	5	252	-257	-184	-42	-73	-234	-261	Dundee City
East Ayrshire	2,627	37	41	332	129	-255	287	507	493	371	227	224	323	22	6	-8	-11	44	-102	-40	East Ayrshire
East Dunbartonshire	556	63	61	-5	122	-350	-1,265	-2	797	546	124	-126	116	183	80	174	143	15	-1	-119	East Dunbartonshire
East Lothian	1,847	9	-61	-153	57	-391	195	849	523	78	270	269	95	149	-18	-11	22	-29	12	-18	East Lothian
East Renfrewshire	1,304	160	145	84	16	-223	-817	338	849	467	102	-47	100	54	5	15	-17	-22	36	59	East Renfrewshire
Edinburgh, City of	-16,004	-159	-738	-102	664	2,947	-6,820	-6,768	-1,360	-1,303	-207	-557	21	-261	-83	-14	-456	-55	-239	-514	Edinburgh, City of
Eilean Siar	1,814	91	77	115	168	127	219	140	51	123	70	71	100	192	111	84	7	54	16	-2	Eilean Siar
Falkirk	1,160	-91	-99	90	-457	-741	386	409	754	324	219	240	95	101	-125	6	54	49	36	-90	Falkirk
Fife	-1,942	-333	-257	190	-976	-2,794	-569	1,137	1,448	360	341	380	13	342	-358	-72	-107	-114	-118	-455	Fife
Glasgow City	-7,195	-2,385	-2,000	1,164	3,844	2,379	-5,286	-5,541	-2,628	1,016	777	-343	-500	784	746	677	60	-83	279	-155	Glasgow City
Highland	11,152	581	891	980	815	537	1,664	945	872	972	747	517	428	534	204	313	285	26	-81	-78	Highland
Inverclyde	1,915	-27	-137	84	299	-141	-234	127	444	461	330	226	172	97	21	82	55	35	46	-25	Inverclyde
Midlothian	1,267	-21	29	-15	-76	-455	-102	685	537	182	51	76	149	210	26	38	52	-17	-27	-45	Midlothian
Moray	5,865	385	644	608	326	-196	905	1,037	598	165	270	266	231	225	89	153	48	86	-23	48	Moray
North Ayrshire	2,876	-13	-46	401	204	-537	47	519	617	400	293	252	298	188	147	72	-9	27	33	-17	North Ayrshire
North Lanarkshire	11,197	294	221	909	1,038	116	613	2,047	1,693	1,050	1,205	522	389	840	252	155	142	101	-107	-283	North Lanarkshire
Orkney Islands	1,389	98	20	116	139	127	117	73	113	70	89	75	59	93	80	44	8	42	12	14	Orkney Islands
Perth & Kinross	-2,238	-132	-56	315	-231	-1,769	-1,657	230	298	410	207	33	232	70	-210	108	41	55	-57	-125	Perth & Kinross
Renfrewshire	4,128	-103	-121	432	549	-97	-143	270	1,036	500	137	521	357	142	122	244	184	102	-30	26	Renfrewshire
Scottish Borders	1,840	-143	-168	103	-146	-326	459	415	368	-2	51	12	247	281	37	77	86	139	172	178	Scottish Borders
Shetland Islands	857	108	100	76	90	142	127	54	104	37	16	55	58	-30	-19	-10	-4	-14	-24	-9	Shetland Islands
South Ayrshire	1,639	73	40	343	134	-365	-172	398	440	242	146	79	18	131	173	90	51	-3	-21	-158	South Ayrshire
South Lanarkshire	1,690	-444	-599	3	-35	-1,321	-771	903	1,378	824	642	297	398	335	345	121	51	-94	-126	-217	South Lanarkshire
Stirling	127	-58	-53	154	-223	-758	-85	526	497	75	150	103	-60	-41	6	-6	20	-54	-31	-35	Stirling
West Dunbartonshire	80	-134	-92	27	132	-263	-481	108	284	266	240	166	-33	0	-154	69	-12	-43	-2	2	West Dunbartonshire
West Lothian	2,258	218	142	134	18	-614	284	722	942	113	438	-50	-117	124	36	48	6	-34	-52	-100	West Lothian
<b>NHS Board areas</b>																					<b>NHS Board areas</b>
Ayrshire & Arran	7,135	98	36	1,071	469	-1,162	161	1,425	1,546	1,008	669	548	638	342	332	158	30	72	-93	-213	Ayrshire & Arran
Borders	1,836	-147	-171	107	-145	-326	459	413	368	-2	51	12	247	281	37	77	86	139	172	178	Borders
Dumfries & Galloway	3,484	85	199	421	147	-72	711	537	522	404	227	257	333	-37	-82	-96	15	-22	-35	-30	Dumfries & Galloway
Fife	-1,856	-333	-256	196	-969	-2,792	-564	1,138	1,448	372	350	385	20	354	-351	-69	-103	-112	-116	-454	Fife
Forth Valley	2,153	-264	-240	376	-817	-1,845	390	1,238	1,612	669	496	448	79	157	-78	5	50	-5	-19	-99	Forth Valley
Grampian	14,828	-61	-277	408	2,149	2,357	2,544	2,563	2,840	431	1,011	-61	249	709	-46	180	-20	91	-124	-115	Grampian
Greater Glasgow & Clyde	1,931	-2,467	-2,330	1,928	5,027	971	-8,186	-4,353	1,282	3,526	1,912	399	306	1,396	855	1,293	433	-48	293	-306	Greater Glasgow & Clyde
Highland	10,198	655	1,078	973	608	-13	1,608	1,202	853	825	734	324	426	574	240	210	147	-75	-36	-135	Highland
Lanarkshire	11,604	-104	-217	758	938	-867	-155	2,631	2,570	1,589	1,624	800	674	1,028	556	228	158	56	-203	-460	Lanarkshire
Lothian	-10,745	46	-625	-140	657	1,478	-6,498	-4,557	629	-932	560	-259	154	220	-46	71	-366	-142	-310	-685	Lothian
Orkney	1,388	98	20	116	139	127	117	73	112	70	89	75	59	93	80	44	8	42	12	14	Orkney
Shetland	858	108	100	76	90	142	127	54	105	37	16	55	58	-30	-19	-4	-14	-24	-9	-9	Shetland
Tayside	4,783	-684	-187	1,183	1,311	-535	-1,210	629	1,394	1,325	842	618	459	545	-404	34	90	1	-296	-332	Tayside
Western Isles	1,806	89	74	115	168	127	219	140	47	124	70	71	100	192	111	84	7	54	16	-2	Western Isles

**Table 1c continued: Differences between Census Day population estimates: 2011 Census minus 2001 rolled-forward to Census Day 2011**

Males	All Ages	Age group																		Area		
		0 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75 - 79	80 - 84	85 - 89		90+	
<b>SCOTLAND</b>	<b>25,976</b>	<b>-1,529</b>	<b>-1,311</b>	<b>3,825</b>	<b>4,355</b>	<b>-4,655</b>	<b>-10,671</b>	<b>-1,792</b>	<b>9,607</b>	<b>7,067</b>	<b>7,711</b>	<b>4,460</b>	<b>2,675</b>	<b>3,798</b>	<b>1,150</b>	<b>1,261</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>-28</b>	<b>-1,200</b>		
<b>Council areas</b>																						<b>Council areas</b>
Aberdeen City	863	-450	-451	-364	822	1,964	-61	-901	200	-47	251	-28	50	80	4	-77	-27	-20	-7	-75	Aberdeen City	
Aberdeenshire	3,124	222	63	126	202	-54	184	970	1,306	121	73	-52	-52	168	-96	47	-11	-12	-39	-42	Aberdeenshire	
Angus	2,599	-32	119	338	165	-56	222	392	291	369	301	112	131	192	10	42	67	-18	-25	-21	Angus	
Argyll & Bute	-1,027	38	111	73	-95	-326	-211	-26	-87	-144	65	-155	-78	86	-42	-85	-92	-62	40	-37	Argyll & Bute	
Clackmannanshire	314	-72	-91	68	-41	-221	-63	157	216	195	58	74	48	26	14	4	-33	0	-18	-7	Clackmannanshire	
Dumfries & Galloway	1,870	27	151	259	-10	-163	267	249	336	190	173	269	179	-60	-49	4	73	-15	1	-11	Dumfries & Galloway	
Dundee City	1,455	-230	-203	210	595	626	-355	-552	413	561	402	394	27	137	-252	-121	43	-25	-98	-117	Dundee City	
East Ayrshire	1,279	18	-21	113	35	-230	69	280	217	189	150	248	149	0	31	23	34	39	-43	-22	East Ayrshire	
East Dunbartonshire	107	-1	14	-18	2	-304	-709	-207	484	273	176	-73	85	73	46	111	97	53	44	-39	East Dunbartonshire	
East Lothian	870	16	-5	-76	-1	-361	48	364	390	35	168	166	18	130	-28	9	6	-27	27	-9	East Lothian	
East Renfrewshire	386	86	20	21	46	-290	-553	56	494	258	111	-29	29	8	14	34	-9	-12	27	24	East Renfrewshire	
Edinburgh, City of	-5,194	-86	-369	-66	477	1,709	-3,265	-3,362	-316	-251	630	9	79	82	13	-24	-155	-56	-21	-222	Edinburgh, City of	
Eilean Siar	954	42	40	73	70	19	111	101	23	85	53	44	34	94	78	64	-11	46	2	-14	Eilean Siar	
Falkirk	1,111	13	-42	60	-267	-456	139	234	401	318	248	171	87	113	-46	25	26	99	16	-28	Falkirk	
Fife	-101	-173	-67	70	-515	-1,684	-695	603	871	471	323	403	75	315	-97	-36	-6	13	62	-34	Fife	
Glasgow City	-4,677	-1,201	-1,042	698	1,655	297	-3,446	-3,979	-1,510	932	782	100	86	599	634	299	364	65	53	-63	Glasgow City	
Highland	4,947	281	459	532	317	-12	549	409	310	517	344	370	160	263	109	192	159	89	-55	-46	Highland	
Inverclyde	922	-61	-73	30	89	-112	-134	-80	238	272	310	122	92	80	23	69	6	13	41	-3	Inverclyde	
Midlothian	1,206	-53	39	17	-27	-247	-60	408	450	83	193	129	148	110	6	31	36	-17	-12	-28	Midlothian	
Moray	1,891	215	311	280	86	-273	280	436	74	38	30	126	147	59	18	82	-13	16	12	-33	Moray	
North Ayrshire	1,459	-46	-63	248	94	-548	-83	219	406	308	223	233	123	135	105	22	52	44	-9	-4	North Ayrshire	
North Lanarkshire	6,061	97	124	420	506	-236	10	946	1,159	772	823	472	211	481	175	110	44	8	7	-68	North Lanarkshire	
Orkney Islands	684	31	22	51	77	62	46	20	45	21	61	45	40	43	34	33	11	20	12	10	Orkney Islands	
Perth & Kinross	-1,761	-55	-66	127	-77	-1,225	-1,195	-31	87	302	206	54	195	75	-129	16	8	21	-26	-48	Perth & Kinross	
Renfrewshire	2,298	-48	-65	234	276	-33	-98	19	496	251	109	465	323	49	128	177	68	42	-49	-46	Renfrewshire	
Scottish Borders	828	-79	-76	61	-98	-242	145	223	224	-84	96	118	106	148	27	46	44	81	50	38	Scottish Borders	
Shetland Islands	444	84	64	29	50	39	52	28	65	-3	15	38	52	-16	-16	-9	-2	-5	-11	-10	Shetland Islands	
South Ayrshire	415	25	36	137	33	-299	-274	171	158	86	87	92	-58	81	115	36	44	8	-15	-48	South Ayrshire	
South Lanarkshire	1,299	-221	-278	21	-37	-955	-951	459	1,107	555	619	284	309	211	286	104	34	-69	-22	-157	South Lanarkshire	
Stirling	267	-35	27	39	-68	-427	-239	362	339	177	119	36	-34	-24	-16	-17	24	3	9	-8	Stirling	
West Dunbartonshire	-4	-34	-94	-8	38	-259	-343	34	164	93	215	123	16	-12	-16	29	33	-13	36	-6	West Dunbartonshire	
West Lothian	1,087	153	95	22	-44	-358	-58	206	556	124	297	73	-102	72	67	21	12	-6	-17	-26	West Lothian	
<b>NHS Board areas</b>																						<b>NHS Board areas</b>
Ayrshire & Arran	3,146	-1	-48	498	162	-1,079	-291	670	781	580	461	568	214	214	254	83	132	92	-71	-73	Ayrshire & Arran	
Borders	831	-80	-76	65	-97	-242	145	-222	224	-84	96	118	106	148	27	46	44	81	50	38	Borders	
Dumfries & Galloway	1,879	30	155	259	-10	-163	267	249	338	190	173	269	179	-60	-49	4	73	-15	1	-11	Dumfries & Galloway	
Fife	-57	-173	-66	73	-509	-1,682	-692	603	870	475	327	406	79	320	-93	-34	-4	14	62	-33	Fife	
Forth Valley	1,875	-87	-92	178	-379	-1,099	-149	772	976	705	440	286	113	124	-47	17	22	111	18	-34	Forth Valley	
Grampian	5,894	-13	-74	42	1,112	1,638	405	504	1,578	111	355	49	144	309	-71	52	-51	-14	-33	-149	Grampian	
Greater Glasgow & Clyde	-72	-1,240	-1,283	1,075	2,155	-954	-5,358	-4,049	738	2,250	1,894	783	711	868	876	769	553	132	177	-169	Greater Glasgow & Clyde	
Highland	3,924	316	573	606	220	-338	340	384	225	373	408	215	82	349	69	106	67	28	-16	-83	Highland	
Lanarkshire	6,425	-139	-131	318	424	-934	-834	1,315	1,895	1,145	1,242	710	426	613	409	159	74	-24	-40	-203	Lanarkshire	
Lothian	-2,130	25	-238	-105	397	739	-3,373	-2,412	1,066	-9	1,285	377	145	396	54	41	-96	-111	-29	-282	Lothian	
Orkney	683	31	22	51	77	62	46	20	44	21	61	45	40	43	34	33	11	20	12	10	Orkney	
Shetland	445	84	64	29	50	39	52	28	66	-3	15	38	52	-16	-16	-9	-2	-5	-11	-10	Shetland	
Tayside	2,185	-322	-154	663	683	-661	-1,340	-199	785	1,227	901	552	350	396	-375	-70	114	-28	-150	-187	Tayside	
Western Isles	948	40	37	73	70	19	111	101	21	86	53	44	34	94	78	64	-11	46	2	-14	Western Isles	

**Table 1c continued: Differences between Census Day population estimates: 2011 Census minus 2001 rolled-forward to Census Day 2011**

Females	All Ages	Age group																		Area	Females
		0 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75 - 79	80 - 84	85 - 89		90+
<b>SCOTLAND</b>	<b>23,427</b>	<b>-1,352</b>	<b>-1,485</b>	<b>3,763</b>	<b>5,417</b>	<b>2,245</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>4,925</b>	<b>5,721</b>	<b>2,379</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>-788</b>	<b>1,127</b>	<b>2,026</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>948</b>	<b>-395</b>	<b>-290</b>	<b>-735</b>	<b>-1,448</b>	<b>SCOTLAND</b>
<b>Council areas</b>																					<b>Council areas</b>
Aberdeen City	900	-463	-543	-191	502	650	598	510	155	-41	72	-225	-38	65	-115	43	-87	16	-38		30 Aberdeen City
Aberdeenshire	4,039	242	3	226	295	-11	916	946	583	233	342	-26	59	168	68	15	58	18	-19	-77	Aberdeenshire
Angus	3,129	62	102	203	260	256	542	605	302	196	40	82	103	50	63	86	33	52	26	66	Angus
Argyll & Bute	73	41	73	-82	-107	-225	153	283	66	-3	-76	-40	76	-45	75	-16	-44	-42	6	-20	Argyll & Bute
Clackmannanshire	218	-48	-18	39	-94	-128	135	121	115	50	46	10	-24	54	24	-19	-5	-13	-21	-6	Clackmannanshire
Dumfries & Galloway	1,604	55	44	162	157	91	444	288	183	214	54	-12	154	23	-33	-100	-58	-7	-36	-19	Dumfries & Galloway
Dundee City	33	-347	-140	136	521	408	51	-37	101	-195	-85	8	-22	115	-5	-63	-85	-48	-136	-144	Dundee City
East Ayrshire	1,348	19	62	219	94	-25	218	227	276	182	77	-24	174	22	-25	-31	-45	5	-59	-18	East Ayrshire
East Dunbartonshire	449	64	47	13	120	-46	-556	205	313	273	-52	-53	31	110	34	63	46	-38	-45	-80	East Dunbartonshire
East Lothian	977	-7	-56	-77	58	-30	147	485	133	43	102	103	77	19	10	-20	16	-2	-15	-9	East Lothian
East Renfrewshire	918	74	125	63	-30	67	-264	282	355	209	-9	-45	71	46	-9	-19	-8	-34	9	35	East Renfrewshire
Edinburgh, City of	-10,810	-73	-369	-36	187	1,238	-3,555	-3,406	-1,044	-1,052	-837	-566	-58	-343	-96	10	-301	1	-218	-292	Edinburgh, City of
Eilean Siar	860	49	37	42	98	108	108	39	28	38	17	27	66	98	33	20	18	8	14	12	Eilean Siar
Falkirk	49	-104	-57	30	-190	-285	247	175	353	6	-29	69	8	-12	-79	19	28	-50	20	-62	Falkirk
Fife	-1,841	-160	-190	120	-461	-1,110	126	534	577	-111	18	-23	-62	27	-261	-36	-101	-127	-180	-421	Fife
Glasgow City	-2,518	-1,184	-958	466	2,189	2,082	-1,840	-1,562	-1,118	84	-5	-443	-586	185	112	378	-304	-148	226	-92	Glasgow City
Highland	6,205	300	432	448	498	549	1,115	536	562	455	403	147	268	271	95	121	126	-63	-26	-32	Highland
Inverclyde	993	34	-64	54	210	-29	-100	207	206	189	20	104	80	17	-2	13	49	22	5	-22	Inverclyde
Midlothian	61	32	-10	-32	-49	-208	-42	277	87	99	-142	-53	1	100	20	7	16	0	-15	-27	Midlothian
Moray	3,974	170	333	328	240	77	625	601	524	127	240	140	84	166	71	71	61	70	-35	81	Moray
North Ayrshire	1,417	33	17	153	110	11	130	300	211	92	70	19	175	53	42	50	-61	-17	42	-13	North Ayrshire
North Lanarkshire	5,136	197	97	489	532	352	603	1,101	534	278	382	50	178	359	77	45	98	93	-114	-215	North Lanarkshire
Orkney Islands	705	67	-2	65	62	65	71	53	68	49	28	30	19	50	46	11	-3	22	0	4	Orkney Islands
Perth & Kinross	-477	-77	10	188	-154	-544	-462	261	211	108	1	-21	37	-5	-81	92	33	34	-31	-77	Perth & Kinross
Renfrewshire	1,830	-55	-56	198	273	-64	-45	251	540	249	28	56	34	93	-6	67	116	60	19	72	Renfrewshire
Scottish Borders	1,012	-64	-92	42	-48	-84	314	192	144	82	-45	-106	141	133	10	31	42	58	122	140	Scottish Borders
Shetland Islands	413	24	36	47	40	103	75	26	39	40	1	17	6	-14	-3	-1	-2	-9	-13	1	Shetland Islands
South Ayrshire	1,224	48	4	206	101	-66	102	227	282	156	59	-13	76	50	58	54	7	-11	-6	-110	South Ayrshire
South Lanarkshire	391	-223	-321	-18	2	-366	180	444	271	269	23	13	89	124	59	17	17	-25	-104	-60	South Lanarkshire
Stirling	-140	-23	-80	115	-155	-331	154	164	158	-102	31	67	-26	-17	22	11	-4	-57	-40	-27	Stirling
West Dunbartonshire	84	-100	2	35	94	-4	-138	74	120	173	25	43	-49	12	-138	40	-45	-30	-38	8	West Dunbartonshire
West Lothian	1,171	65	47	112	62	-256	342	516	386	-11	141	-123	-15	52	-31	27	-6	-28	-35	-74	West Lothian
<b>NHS Board areas</b>																					<b>NHS Board areas</b>
Ayrshire & Arran	3,989	99	84	573	307	-83	452	755	765	428	208	-20	424	128	78	75	-102	-20	-22	-140	Ayrshire & Arran
Borders	1,005	-67	-95	42	-48	-84	314	191	144	82	-45	-106	141	133	10	31	42	58	122	140	Borders
Dumfries & Galloway	1,605	55	44	162	157	91	444	288	184	214	54	-12	154	23	-33	-100	-58	-7	-36	-19	Dumfries & Galloway
Fife	-1,799	-160	-190	123	-460	-1,110	128	535	578	-103	23	-21	-59	34	-258	-35	-99	-126	-178	-421	Fife
Forth Valley	278	-177	-148	198	-438	-746	539	466	636	-36	56	162	-34	33	-31	-12	28	-116	-37	-65	Forth Valley
Grampian	8,934	-48	-203	366	1,037	719	2,139	2,059	1,262	320	656	-110	105	400	25	128	31	105	-91	34	Grampian
Greater Glasgow & Clyde	2,003	-1,227	-1,047	853	2,872	1,925	-2,828	-304	544	1,276	18	-384	-405	528	-21	524	-120	-180	116	-137	Greater Glasgow & Clyde
Highland	6,274	339	505	367	388	325	1,268	818	628	452	326	109	344	225	171	104	80	-103	-20	-52	Highland
Lanarkshire	5,179	35	-86	440	514	67	679	1,316	675	444	382	90	248	415	147	69	84	80	-163	-257	Lanarkshire
Lothian	-8,615	21	-387	-35	260	739	-3,125	-2,145	-437	-923	-725	-636	9	-176	-100	30	-270	-31	-281	-403	Lothian
Orkney	705	67	-2	65	62	65	71	53	68	49	28	30	19	50	46	11	-3	22	0	4	Orkney
Shetland	413	24	36	47	40	103	75	26	39	40	1	17	6	-14	-3	-1	-2	-9	-13	1	Shetland
Tayside	2,598	-362	-33	520	628	126	130	828	609	98	-59	66	109	149	-29	104	-24	29	-146	-145	Tayside
Western Isles	858	49	37	42	98	108	108	39	26	38	17	27	66	98	33	20	18	8	14	12	Western Isles

**Table 2: Comparison of Census and rolled-forward estimates by Council area, Census Day 2011**

	Rolled-forward estimates	2011 Census Estimates	Difference: 2011 Census minus rolled-forward estimates from 2001 <sup>2</sup>	Difference as percentage of Census estimates <sup>2</sup>	2011 Census Counts <sup>3</sup>	2011 Census response rate (%) <sup>4</sup>	2001 Census response rate (%) <sup>4</sup>
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>5,246,000</b>	<b>5,295,400</b>	<b>49,400</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>4,959,000</b>	<b>93.7</b>	<b>96.1</b>
<b>Council areas</b>							
Aberdeen City	221,030	222,790	1,760	0.8	208,800	93.7	97.5
Aberdeenshire	245,810	252,970	7,160	2.8	241,600	95.5	98.5
Angus	110,250	115,980	5,730	4.9	109,800	94.7	99.0
Argyll & Bute	89,120	88,170	-950	-1.1	83,200	94.4	93.3
Clackmannanshire	50,910	51,440	530	1.0	49,100	95.5	97.5
Dumfries & Galloway	147,850	151,320	3,470	2.3	144,500	95.5	96.7
Dundee City	145,780	147,270	1,490	1.0	135,000	91.7	94.7
East Ayrshire	120,140	122,770	2,630	2.1	116,500	95.0	96.0
East Dunbartonshire	104,470	105,030	560	0.5	99,600	94.9	97.4
East Lothian	97,870	99,720	1,850	1.9	95,900	96.2	97.8
East Renfrewshire	89,270	90,570	1,300	1.4	85,400	94.3	96.8
Edinburgh, City of	492,630	476,630	-16,000	-3.4	434,300	91.1	93.9
Eilean Siar	25,870	27,680	1,810	6.6	26,100	94.2	99.1
Falkirk	154,830	155,990	1,160	0.7	148,300	95.1	95.7
Fife	367,140	365,200	-1,940	-0.5	347,500	95.2	96.0
Glasgow City	600,440	593,250	-7,190	-1.2	527,700	89.0	92.0
Highland	220,980	232,130	11,150	4.8	218,200	94.0	98.1
Inverclyde	79,570	81,490	1,920	2.4	75,800	93.0	97.0
Midlothian	81,920	83,190	1,270	1.5	79,900	96.1	96.9
Moray	87,430	93,300	5,870	6.3	87,800	94.1	97.0
North Ayrshire	135,270	138,150	2,880	2.1	130,600	94.5	97.2
North Lanarkshire	326,530	337,730	11,200	3.3	316,500	93.7	97.3
Orkney Islands	19,960	21,350	1,390	6.5	20,000	93.7	99.0
Perth & Kinross	148,890	146,650	-2,240	-1.5	138,400	94.4	98.0
Renfrewshire	170,780	174,910	4,130	2.4	163,700	93.6	96.9
Scottish Borders	112,030	113,870	1,840	1.6	109,800	96.4	97.8
Shetland Islands	22,310	23,170	860	3.7	22,100	95.5	97.9
South Ayrshire	111,160	112,800	1,640	1.5	107,500	95.4	97.2
South Lanarkshire	312,140	313,830	1,690	0.5	300,600	95.8	97.0
Stirling	90,120	90,250	130	0.1	84,900	94.1	95.5
West Dunbartonshire	90,640	90,720	80	0.1	85,100	93.8	95.0
West Lothian	172,860	175,120	2,260	1.3	164,700	94.1	95.5

**Footnotes**

1) Population estimates given in this table have been rounded to the nearest ten.

2) The difference in the number of people estimated by the two sources, and shown as a percentage of the population estimated by the census.

3) The numbers of individual census forms completed and processed by National Records of Scotland in 2011 before any estimation and adjustment to account for missing forms took place. As published in census quality assurance packs.

4) The 2001 and 2011 response rates indicate the number of completed individual census forms returned as a proportion of the total estimated population. The response rate for 2011 is as published in the census release 1A.

Source: National Records of Scotland



**Table 3: Population change accounted for by Council area, Census Day 2001 to Census Day 2011**

	Estimated population: 2001 Census	Natural change: births minus deaths	Estimated net migration and other changes	Estimated rolled-forward population Census Day 2011	Estimated population: 2011 Census	Population change since 2001 accounted for in rolled forward series <sup>3</sup>		Population change since 2001 indicated by census <sup>3</sup>		Population change since 2001 unaccounted for by rolled-forward series <sup>3,4</sup>	
						Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>5,062,011</b>	<b>-1,701</b>	<b>185,690</b>	<b>5,246,000</b>	<b>5,295,403</b>	<b>183,989</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>233,392</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>49,403</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>Council areas</b>											
Aberdeen City	212,125	1,498	7,407	221,030	222,793	8,905	4.2	10,668	5.0	1,763	0.8
Aberdeenshire	226,871	3,912	15,027	245,810	252,973	18,939	8.3	26,102	11.5	7,163	3.2
Angus	108,400	-1,772	3,622	110,250	115,978	1,850	1.7	7,578	7.0	5,728	5.3
Argyll & Bute	91,306	-3,415	1,229	89,120	88,166	-2,186	-2.4	-3,140	-3.4	-954	-1.0
Clackmannanshire	48,077	542	2,291	50,910	51,442	2,833	5.9	3,365	7.0	532	1.1
Dumfries & Galloway	147,765	-4,091	4,176	147,850	151,324	85	0.1	3,559	2.4	3,474	2.4
Dundee City	145,663	-1,166	1,283	145,780	147,268	117	0.1	1,605	1.1	1,488	1.0
East Ayrshire	120,235	-1,155	1,060	120,140	122,767	-95	-0.1	2,532	2.1	2,627	2.2
East Dunbartonshire	108,243	-396	-3,377	104,470	105,026	-3,773	-3.5	-3,217	-3.0	556	0.5
East Lothian	90,088	187	7,595	97,870	99,717	7,782	8.6	9,629	10.7	1,847	2.1
East Renfrewshire	89,311	294	-335	89,270	90,574	-41	0.0	1,263	1.4	1,304	1.5
Edinburgh, City of	448,624	5,857	38,149	492,630	476,626	44,006	9.8	28,002	6.2	-16,004	-3.6
Eilean Siar	26,502	-1,282	650	25,870	27,684	-632	-2.4	1,182	4.5	1,814	6.8
Falkirk	145,191	1,468	8,171	154,830	155,990	9,639	6.6	10,799	7.4	1,160	0.8
Fife	349,429	978	16,733	367,140	365,198	17,711	5.1	15,769	4.5	-1,942	-0.6
Glasgow City	577,869	-1,249	23,820	600,440	593,245	22,571	3.9	15,376	2.7	-7,195	-1.2
Highland	208,914	-1,113	13,179	220,980	232,132	12,066	5.8	23,218	11.1	11,152	5.3
Inverclyde	84,203	-2,052	-2,581	79,570	81,485	-4,633	-5.5	-2,718	-3.2	1,915	2.3
Midlothian	80,941	834	145	81,920	83,187	979	1.2	2,246	2.8	1,267	1.6
Moray	86,940	-295	785	87,430	93,295	490	0.6	6,355	7.3	5,865	6.7
North Ayrshire	135,817	-1,575	1,028	135,270	138,146	-547	-0.4	2,329	1.7	2,876	2.1
North Lanarkshire	321,067	4,797	666	326,530	337,727	5,463	1.7	16,660	5.2	11,197	3.5
Orkney Islands	19,245	-323	1,038	19,960	21,349	715	3.7	2,104	10.9	1,389	7.2
Perth & Kinross	134,949	-2,154	16,095	148,890	146,652	13,941	10.3	11,703	8.7	-2,238	-1.7
Renfrewshire	172,867	-1,024	-1,063	170,780	174,908	-2,087	-1.2	2,041	1.2	4,128	2.4
Scottish Borders	106,764	-2,051	7,317	112,030	113,870	5,266	4.9	7,106	6.7	1,840	1.7
Shetland Islands	21,988	375	-53	22,310	23,167	322	1.5	1,179	5.4	857	3.9
South Ayrshire	112,097	-3,916	2,979	111,160	112,799	-937	-0.8	702	0.6	1,639	1.5
South Lanarkshire	302,216	499	9,425	312,140	313,830	9,924	3.3	11,614	3.8	1,690	0.6
Stirling	86,212	16	3,892	90,120	90,247	3,908	4.5	4,035	4.7	127	0.1
West Dunbartonshire	93,378	-931	-1,807	90,640	90,720	-2,738	-2.9	-2,658	-2.8	80	0.1
West Lothian	158,714	7,002	7,144	172,860	175,118	14,146	8.9	16,404	10.3	2,258	1.4

**Footnotes**

- 1) Natural change is the difference in the population due to births and deaths within Scotland. Estimated net migration and other changes takes into account internal, cross-border and international migration, and changes in the armed forces and prison populations.
- 2) Population change since 2001 shows the difference between estimates of the population in 2011 with the 2001 census estimates. A positive number shows that an increase in the population was estimated, while a negative number shows that a population decrease was estimated.
- 3) Population change is shown as a percentage increase, using the 2001 Census population as a base.
- 4) Population change between the censuses unaccounted for by the rolled-forward series is equivalent to the difference between the two 2011 population estimates.

Source: National Records of Scotland

**Table 4: Components change for the rolled-forward population estimates by Council area, Census Day 2001 to Census Day 2011**

	Estimated population 2001 census	Births	Deaths	Natural change	Estimated net civilian migration <sup>1</sup>	Other changes <sup>2</sup>	Estimated rolled-forward population	Population change <sup>4</sup>	
							Census Day 2011 <sup>3</sup>	Number	%
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>5,062,011</b>	<b>552,231</b>	<b>553,932</b>	<b>-1,701</b>	<b>190,439</b>	<b>-4,749</b>	<b>5,246,000</b>	<b>183,989</b>	<b>3.6</b>
<b>Council areas</b>									
Aberdeen City	212,125	22,613	21,115	1,498	7,020	387	221,030	8,905	4.2
Aberdeenshire	226,871	25,293	21,381	3,912	16,351	-1,324	245,810	18,939	8.3
Angus	108,400	11,018	12,790	-1,772	4,398	-776	110,250	1,850	1.7
Argyll & Bute	91,306	7,649	11,064	-3,415	2,549	-1,320	89,120	-2,186	-2.4
Clackmannanshire	48,077	5,524	4,982	542	1,960	331	50,910	2,833	5.9
Dumfries & Galloway	147,765	14,031	18,122	-4,091	4,163	13	147,850	85	0.1
Dundee City	145,663	16,003	17,169	-1,166	940	343	145,780	117	0.1
East Ayrshire	120,235	12,711	13,866	-1,155	1,024	36	120,140	-95	-0.1
East Dunbartonshire	108,243	9,249	9,645	-396	-3,154	-223	104,470	-3,773	-3.5
East Lothian	90,088	10,279	10,092	187	7,744	-149	97,870	7,782	8.6
East Renfrewshire	89,311	8,782	8,488	294	-61	-274	89,270	-41	0.0
Edinburgh, City of	448,624	49,130	43,273	5,857	39,636	-1,487	492,630	44,006	9.8
Eilean Siar	26,502	2,376	3,658	-1,282	836	-186	25,870	-632	-2.4
Falkirk	145,191	17,322	15,854	1,468	7,564	607	154,830	9,639	6.6
Fife	349,429	38,948	37,970	978	16,657	76	367,140	17,711	5.1
Glasgow City	577,869	68,812	70,061	-1,249	21,968	1,852	600,440	22,571	3.9
Highland	208,914	22,212	23,325	-1,113	14,111	-932	220,980	12,066	5.8
Inverclyde	84,203	8,317	10,369	-2,052	-2,740	159	79,570	-4,633	-5.5
Midlothian	80,941	8,983	8,149	834	-4	149	81,920	979	1.2
Moray	86,940	9,005	9,300	-295	2,161	-1,376	87,430	490	0.6
North Ayrshire	135,817	14,309	15,884	-1,575	851	177	135,270	-547	-0.4
North Lanarkshire	321,067	38,914	34,117	4,797	296	370	326,530	5,463	1.7
Orkney Islands	19,245	1,862	2,185	-323	1,163	-125	19,960	715	3.7
Perth & Kinross	134,949	13,429	15,583	-2,154	16,409	-314	148,890	13,941	10.3
Renfrewshire	172,867	18,581	19,605	-1,024	-1,075	12	170,780	-2,087	-1.2
Scottish Borders	106,764	10,914	12,965	-2,051	7,813	-496	112,030	5,266	4.9
Shetland Islands	21,988	2,459	2,084	375	96	-149	22,310	322	1.5
South Ayrshire	112,097	10,131	14,047	-3,916	3,304	-325	111,160	-937	-0.8
South Lanarkshire	302,216	33,361	32,862	499	9,746	-321	312,140	9,924	3.3
Stirling	86,212	8,589	8,573	16	4,146	-254	90,120	3,908	4.5
West Dunbartonshire	93,378	10,190	11,121	-931	-2,052	245	90,640	-2,738	-2.9
West Lothian	158,714	21,235	14,233	7,002	6,619	525	172,860	14,146	8.9

**Footnotes**

- 1) Includes internal, cross-border and international migration and movements to/from armed forces. As published throughout the decade.
  - 2) Includes changes in the number of prisoners and armed forces stationed in Scotland. As published throughout the decade.
  - 3) Population change since 2001 shows the difference between estimates of the population in 2011 with the 2001 Census estimates. A positive number shows that an increase in the population was estimated, while a negative number shows that a population decrease was estimated.
  - 4) Population change is shown as a percentage increase / decrease, using the 2001 Census population as a base.
- Source: National Records of Scotland

**Table 5: Resident population of Scotland by sex and age group, rolled-forward and census estimates, Census Day 2011**

Age-sex structure of Rolled-forward estimates <sup>1</sup>														Thousands				
	0-14		15-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-64		65-74		75+		All ages	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Persons	852.1	16	687.4	13	674.5	13	710.0	14	774.4	15	657.8	13	478.4	9	411.4	8	5,246.0	100
Males	435.8	8	349.5	7	341.1	7	341.0	7	372.3	7	320.4	6	223.0	4	158.4	3	2,541.5	48
Females	416.3	8	337.9	6	333.4	6	369.0	7	402.1	8	337.3	6	255.4	5	253.0	5	2,704.5	52

Age-sex structure of Census estimates <sup>1</sup>														Thousands				
	0-14		15-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-64		65-74		75+		All ages	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Persons	854.1	16	694.8	13	667.3	13	734.8	14	786.8	15	667.4	13	481.8	9	408.5	8	5,295.4	100
Males	436.8	8	349.2	7	328.6	6	357.7	7	384.5	7	326.9	6	225.4	4	158.4	3	2,567.4	48
Females	417.2	8	345.6	7	338.7	6	377.1	7	402.2	8	340.5	6	256.4	5	250.2	5	2,728.0	52

Difference in age sex structure between rolled-forward and census estimates <sup>2</sup>														Thousands				
	0-14		15-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-64		65-74		75+		All ages	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Persons	1.9	0	7.4	1	-7.1	-1	24.8	3	12.3	2	9.6	1	3.4	1	0.6	0	49.4	1
Males	1.0	0	-0.3	0	-12.5	-4	16.7	5	12.2	3	6.5	2	2.4	1	1.3	1	26.0	1
Females	0.9	0	7.7	2	5.3	2	8.1	2	0.2	0	3.2	1	1.0	0	-0.7	0	23.4	1

**Footnotes**

1) The tables for age-sex structure show the numbers estimated in each age sex group in thousands, percentages show the proportion of the whole estimated Scottish population represented by that age-sex group.

2) Differences between the two estimates for each age sex group are given in thousands and as a percentage of the 2011 Census population in that age-sex group.

Source: National Records of Scotland

## 16. Notes on statistical publications

### An Official Statistics publication for Scotland

Official and National Statistics are produced to high professional standards set out in the [Code of Practice for Official Statistics](#), and are produced free from any political interference.

This can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

- meet identified needs of users;
- are well explained and readily accessible;
- are produced according to reliable methods, and
- are managed in a fair, independent and unbiased way in the public interest.

More information is available from the [United Kingdom Statistics Authority website](#).

### National Records of Scotland

We, the National Records of Scotland, are a non-ministerial department of the Scottish Government. Our aim is to provide relevant and reliable information, analysis and advice that meets the needs of government, business and the people of Scotland. We do this by:

- Preserving the past – We look after Scotland’s national archives so that they are available for current and future generations, and we make available important information for family history.
- Recording the present – At our network of local offices, we register births, marriages, civil partnerships, deaths, divorces and adoptions in Scotland.
- Informing the future – We are responsible for the Census of Population in Scotland which we use, with other sources of information, to produce statistics on the population and households.

You can get other detailed statistics that we have produced from the [Statistics](#) section of our website. Statistics from the 2001 Census are on [Scotland’s Census Results On-Line \(SCROL\)](#) website and the 2011 Census results are held on the [Scotland’s Census](#) website.

We provide information about future publications on our website. If you would like us to tell you about future statistical publications, you can register your interest on the Scottish Government [ScotStat](#) website.

## Enquiries and suggestions

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## 17. 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            3WR, St Andrews House            Edinburgh            EH1 3DG</p> <p>Phone: 0131 244 0442</p> <p>Email: <a href="mailto:statistics.enquiries@scotland.gsi.gov.uk">statistics.enquiries@scotland.gsi.gov.uk</a></p> <p>Website: <a href="http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics">www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics</a></p>
<p>The Office for National Statistics (ONS) is responsible for producing a wide range of economic and social statistics. It also carries out the Census of Population for England and Wales</p>	<p>Customer Contact Centre            Office for National Statistics            Room 1.101            Government Buildings            Cardiff Road            Newport            NP10 8XG</p> <p>Phone: 0845 601 3034            Minicom: 01633 815044</p> <p>Email: <a href="mailto:info@statistics.gsi.gov.uk">info@statistics.gsi.gov.uk</a></p> <p>Website: <a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/">www.ons.gov.uk/</a></p>
<p>The Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) is Northern Ireland's official statistics organisation. The agency is also responsible for registering births, marriages, adoptions and deaths in Northern Ireland, and the Census of Population.</p>	<p>Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency            McAuley House            2-14 Castle Street            Belfast            BT1 1SA</p> <p>Phone: 028 9034 8100</p> <p>Email: <a href="mailto:info.nisra@dfpni.gov.uk">info.nisra@dfpni.gov.uk</a></p> <p>Website: <a href="http://www.nisra.gov.uk">www.nisra.gov.uk</a></p>

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