

General Register Office
for
SCOTLAND
information about Scotland's people

Population Projections Scotland
(2008-based)

Population projections by sex, age
and administrative area

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Main Points

The key points in this paper, relating to the period between 2008 and 2033, are:

- although the population of the whole of Scotland is projected to rise over the next 25 years before declining slowly, there are differences in this pattern across Scotland with some areas projected to increase in size and others to decrease;
- the population of 19 of the 32 council areas in Scotland are projected to increase, while the population in the other 13 are projected to decrease. The council areas with the greatest projected increase in population are East Lothian (+33 per cent) and Perth & Kinross (+27 per cent). Inverclyde (-18 per cent) and East Dunbartonshire (-13 per cent) have the largest projected decreases;
- Scotland's population is projected to age and this is true for all administrative areas to a greater or lesser extent.
- the number of children aged 0-15 is projected to decrease in 20 of the 32 council areas, with the largest percentage decreases in Shetland (-33 per cent) and Inverclyde (-29 per cent). The biggest increases are projected in East Lothian (+38 per cent) and Perth & Kinross (+24 per cent);
- the population of working age¹ is projected to increase in 15 council areas and decrease in 17, increasing the most in East Lothian (+29 per cent) and decreasing the most in Inverclyde (-26 per cent);
- the population of pensionable age² is projected to increase in all council areas, the largest increases being projected in Aberdeenshire (+65 per cent) and West Lothian (+59 per cent);
- the high migration variant projection shows the projected population if Scotland were to gain larger numbers through migration than expected. The populations in 26 councils are expected to rise under this variant. The greatest increase is again projected in East Lothian (+38 per cent) and Perth & Kinross (+37 per cent) and

¹ Working age is 16-59 for women and 16-64 for men until 2010; between 2010 and 2020 working age becomes 16-64 for women. Between 2024 and 2026 working age for both men and women becomes 16-65 and changes again to 16-67 by 2046.

² Pensionable age is 65 for men, 60 for women until 2010; between 2010 and 2020 pensionable age for women increases to 65. Between 2024 and 2026 the pensionable age for both men and women increases to 66 and changes again to 68 by 2046.

the largest decrease again in Inverclyde (-14 per cent) and East Dunbartonshire (-11 per cent); and

- the low migration variant projection shows the projected population if Scotland were to gain smaller numbers through migration than expected. The populations in 15 councils are expected to rise under this variant. The greatest increase is again projected in East Lothian (+29 per cent) and Perth & Kinross (+25 per cent) and the largest decrease again in Inverclyde (-20 per cent) and East Dunbartonshire (-17 per cent).

1. Background

1.1 This paper summarises the Registrar General for Scotland's mid-2008 based population projections for the council and NHS board areas of Scotland. The projections are consistent with the mid-2008 based national population projections, prepared by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) on behalf of the Registrars General for the constituent countries of the UK.

1.2 As well as producing the main "principal" projection ONS also produce "variant" projections using alternative plausible assumptions. This paper concentrates on the "principal" projection but also includes a section on the high migration variant which assumes larger net flows of migrants into Scotland, and the low migration variant which assumes smaller net flows of migrants into Scotland. These variants were chosen as the migration assumption has a large effect on the projected population and future migration levels are particularly difficult to predict. This is the first time that the low variant projection has been made available for the council and NHS board areas of Scotland.

1.3 The projections in this paper are based on the 2008 population estimates published on 28 April 2009.

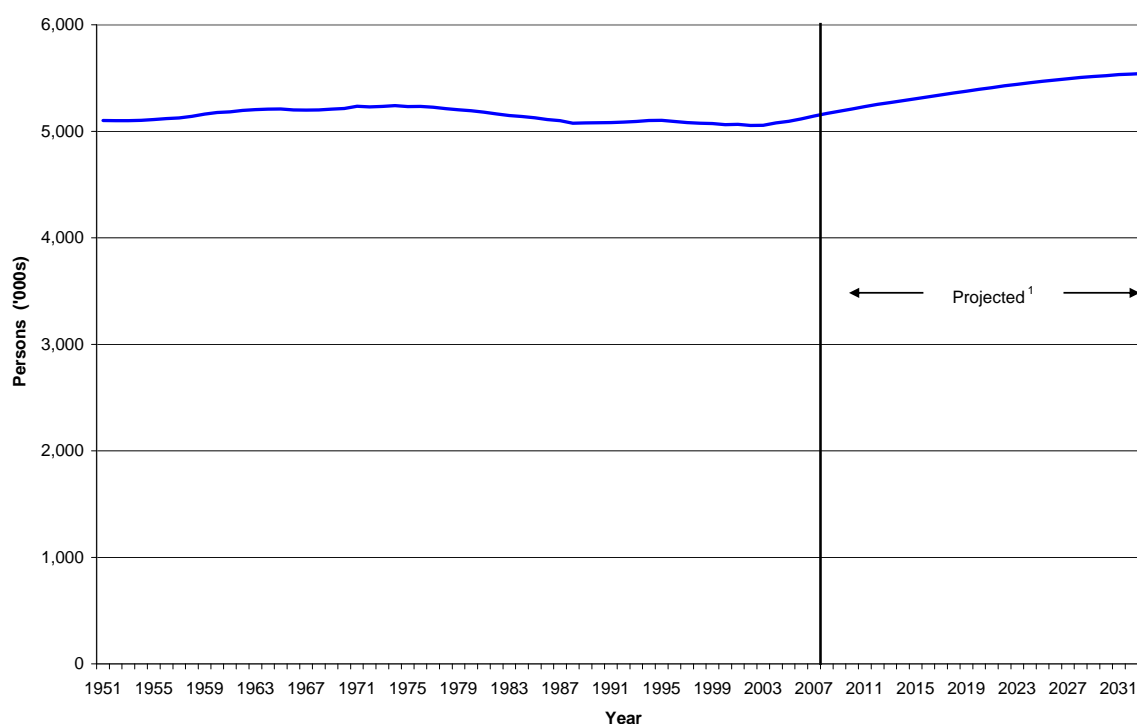
1.4 This round of sub-national projections has been prepared up to 2033 (25 years ahead). Small changes have been made to the method used to produce the projections and these are explained in [Section 5](#). It should be remembered when looking at these results that they are mainly trend based and do not take account of policy initiatives. It is also important to note that projections become more uncertain the further ahead they go, especially for smaller areas, as these populations are affected more by the migration assumptions. The uses and the limitations of these projections are described in more detail in [Section 6](#).

2. Results of the projection

2.1 Scotland

2.1.1 The results of the 2008-based projections show the total population of Scotland rising from 5.17 million in 2008 to 5.54 million in 2033 before slowly declining. [Figure 1](#) shows the results for Scotland for 25 years ahead, up to 2033.

Figure 1 Estimated population of Scotland (2008-based), actual and projected, 1951 – 2033



¹ 2008-based projection.

2.1.2 A key point is that, in parallel with the projected rise in the size of the population over the next 25 years, Scotland's population is projected to age markedly. Further details on the national projection results are available on the General Register Office for Scotland's (GROS) website

<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/publications-and-data/popproj/projected-population-of-scotland-2008-based/index.html>

2.2 Council areas

2.2.1 The populations of 19 of the 32 council areas in Scotland are projected to increase and 13 to decrease by 2033 as shown in Table 1. The map at Figure 2a and the chart at Figure 2b show the projected percentage change in population between 2008 and 2033 for each council area. In general, most councils adjacent or close to Edinburgh City and Aberdeen City are projected to have a relatively large increase compared with other large urban areas, for example Glasgow City and Dundee City. Other areas in the west, such as Inverclyde, East and West Dunbartonshire and Renfrewshire are all projected to decline.

2.2.2 The council areas which are projected to show the largest relative increases over this period are East Lothian (+33 per cent), Perth & Kinross (+27 per cent), Clackmannanshire (+24 per cent) and West Lothian (+23 per cent). The largest relative population decreases are projected in Inverclyde (-18 per cent), East Dunbartonshire (-13 per cent), West Dunbartonshire (-8 per cent) and Shetland (-7 per cent). Table 3 shows the projected percentage change in population for selected years.

2.2.3 The overall projected population change is a result of a combination of natural change (the difference between the number of births and deaths) and migration. The relative importance of each factor differs between areas. Table A compares the projected rates of natural change and migration across council areas between 2008 and 2033. In some areas of projected population increase such as, East Lothian, Perth & Kinross, Clackmannanshire, West Lothian and Aberdeenshire the population gain over this 25 year period is attributable both to gains from migration and to more births than deaths. For Midlothian, North Lanarkshire and Glasgow the population is projected to increase due to more births than deaths despite net out-migration. In other areas, the projected increase is due to in-migration despite fewer births than deaths, as in Highland, Scottish Borders, and Orkney.

2.2.4 Similarly some areas of projected population decline, such as Inverclyde, East and West Dunbartonshire and Shetland are projected to experience decreases from both migration and natural change. In East Renfrewshire the projected population decline is due to net out-migration despite more births than deaths. In contrast, in areas such as Argyll & Bute, Eilean Siar, and South Ayrshire the population decline is due to more deaths than births despite net in-migration.

Table A Components of projected population change for council areas, 2008-2033

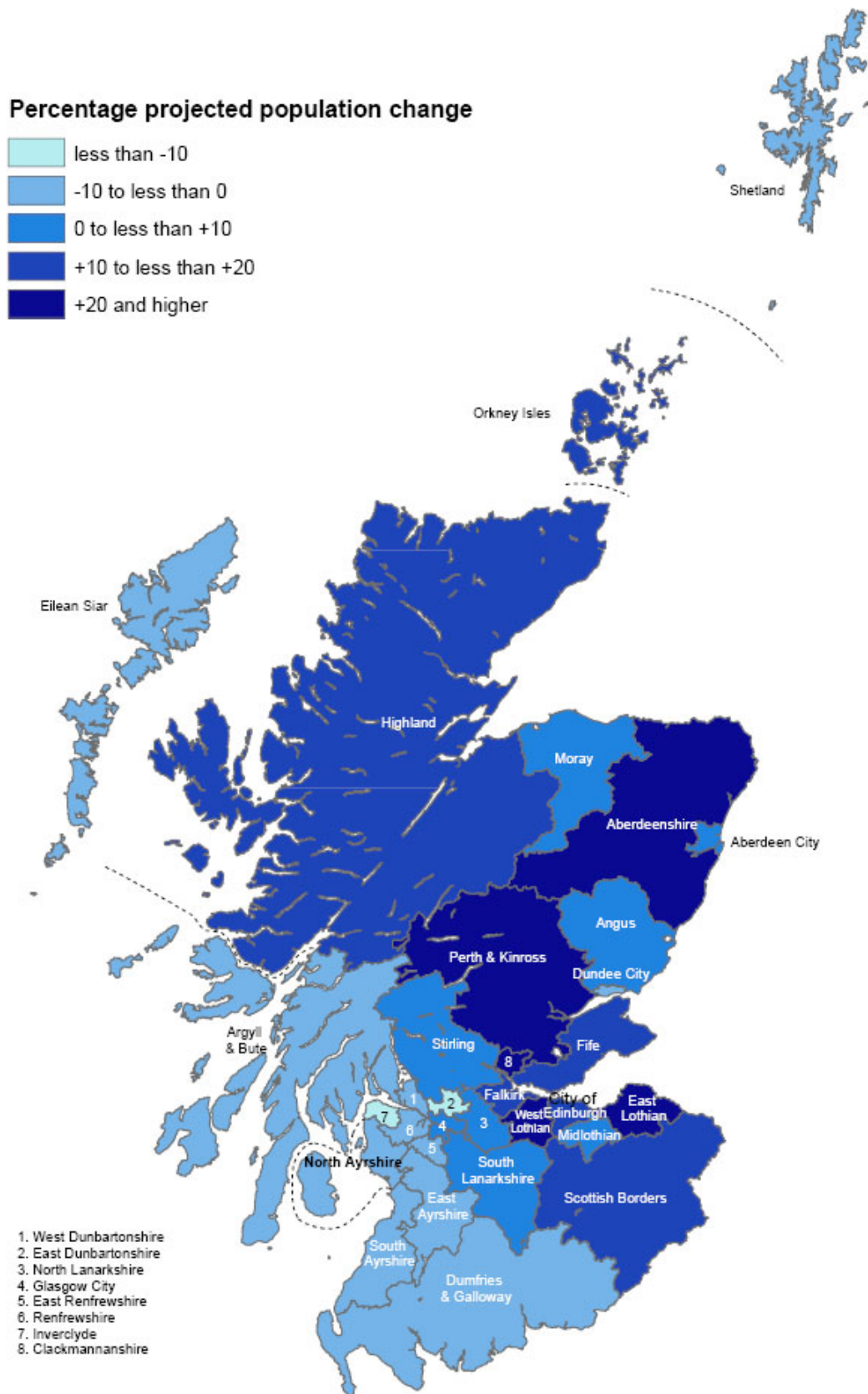
Area	Natural change ¹	Net migration ²	Percentage projected population change ³
SCOTLAND	1.1	6.2	7.3
Council areas sorted			
Inverclyde	-5.8	-11.7	-17.5
East Dunbartonshire	-2.7	-9.9	-12.6
West Dunbartonshire	-0.2	-7.8	-8.0
Shetland Islands	-2.0	-5.5	-7.5
Argyll & Bute	-8.0	2.3	-5.7
Renfrewshire	-0.8	-4.4	-5.3
Dundee City	0.0	-5.1	-5.1
North Ayrshire	-4.0	-0.3	-4.3
Eilean Siar	-12.5	8.4	-4.1
East Renfrewshire	1.9	-5.3	-3.4
South Ayrshire	-6.7	5.6	-1.2
Dumfries & Galloway	-7.3	6.3	-1.0
East Ayrshire	-1.7	1.7	-0.0
Glasgow City	2.8	-1.4	1.4
Moray	-0.6	3.5	2.9
North Lanarkshire	3.7	-0.5	3.2
Midlothian	3.3	-0.1	3.3
Aberdeen City	1.8	2.6	4.4
Stirling	2.6	4.2	6.8
Angus	-3.7	11.4	7.7
South Lanarkshire	1.2	8.0	9.2
Fife	1.5	8.6	10.1
Orkney Islands	-6.0	18.1	12.1
Falkirk	2.5	10.5	13.0
Scottish Borders	-2.6	18.3	15.7
Edinburgh, City of	3.8	13.0	16.8
Highland	-1.5	19.1	17.6
Aberdeenshire	4.7	17.6	22.3
West Lothian	12.4	10.5	22.9
Clackmannanshire	4.4	19.6	24.0
Perth & Kinross	1.0	25.8	26.9
East Lothian	9.8	23.7	33.5

¹Projected natural change between 2008 and 2033 per 100 population at 2008

²Projected change due to migration between 2008 and 2033 per 100 population at 2008

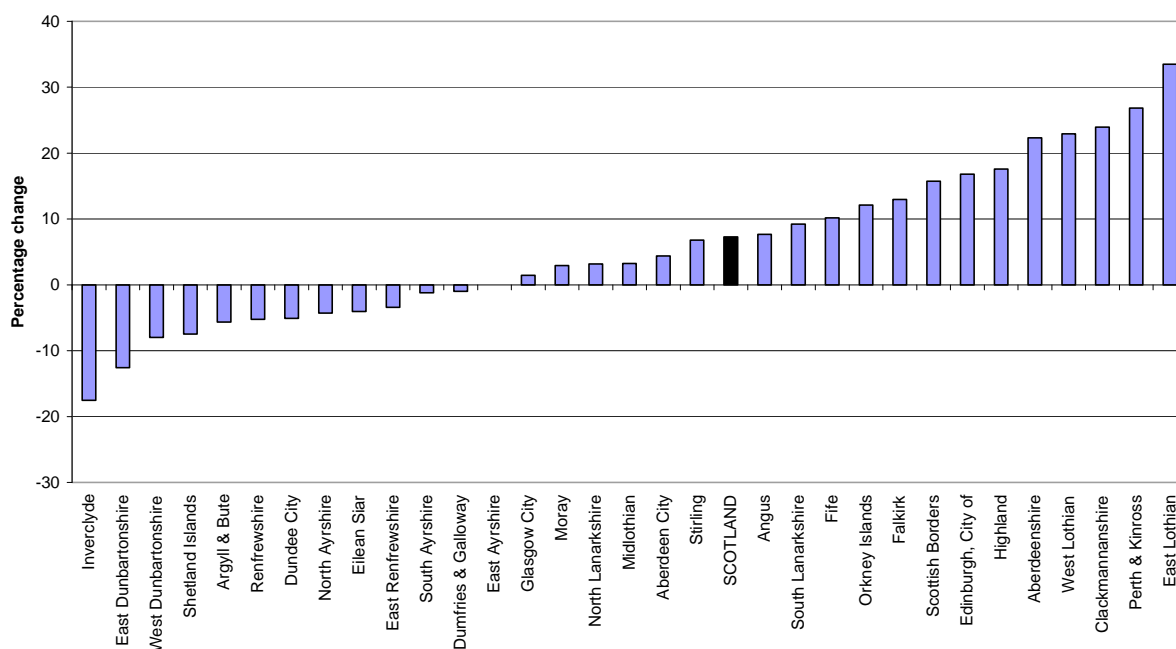
³Ordered by projected population change

Figure 2a Projected percentage change in population, (2008-based), by council area, 2008-2033 (Map)



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Figure 2b Projected percentage change in population (2008-based), by council area, 2008-2033 (Chart)



2.3 NHS board areas

2.3.1 There are also projected differences in the size of the populations of NHS board areas over the next 25 years. This is illustrated in the map at [Figure 3a](#) and the chart at [Figure 3b](#) both of which show the projected percentage change in the population of NHS board areas between 2008 and 2033.

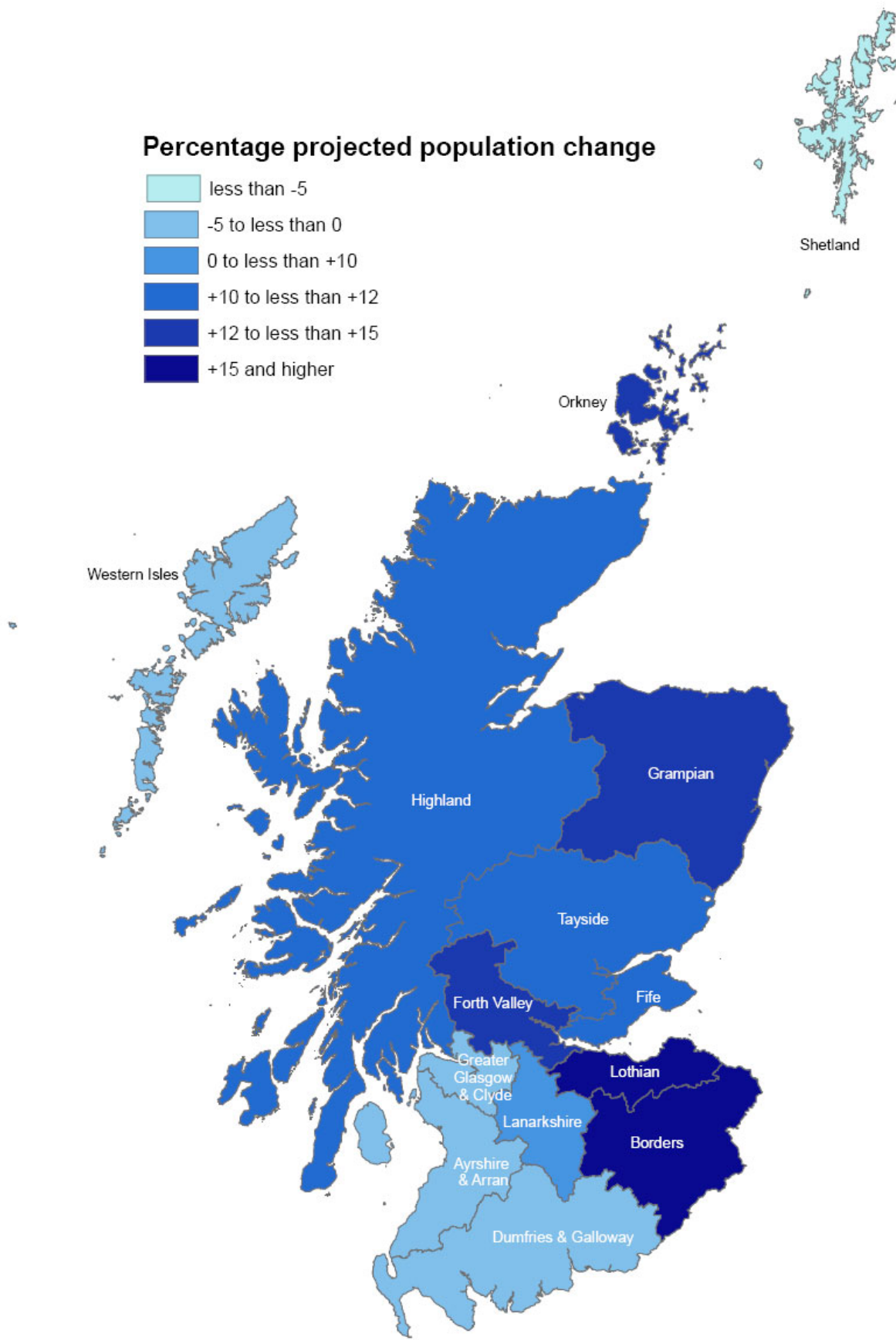
2.3.2 Nine of the NHS board areas are projected to increase and 5 to decrease. The areas with the largest relative projected increases are Lothian (+19 per cent), Borders (+16 per cent), and Forth Valley (+13 per cent). The areas with the largest relative projected decreases are Shetland (-7 per cent), Western Isles (-4 per cent), Greater Glasgow & Clyde (-2 per cent) and Ayrshire & Arran (-2 per cent). [Table 3](#) shows the projected percentage change in population for selected years.

2.4 Age structure across Scotland

2.4.1 As well as wide differences in the projected size of the population for different areas, there are large differences in the projected age structure. [Table 2](#) gives detailed population projections by age group and [Table 3](#) gives the changes for selected age bands. For Scotland as a whole, the number of children aged 0-15 is projected to decrease by 2 per cent from 0.91 million in 2008 to 0.90 million by 2033. The number of people of working age is projected to increase by 2 per cent from 3.24 million to 3.31 million and the number of people of pensionable age to increase by 31 per cent from 1.02 million to 1.34 million.

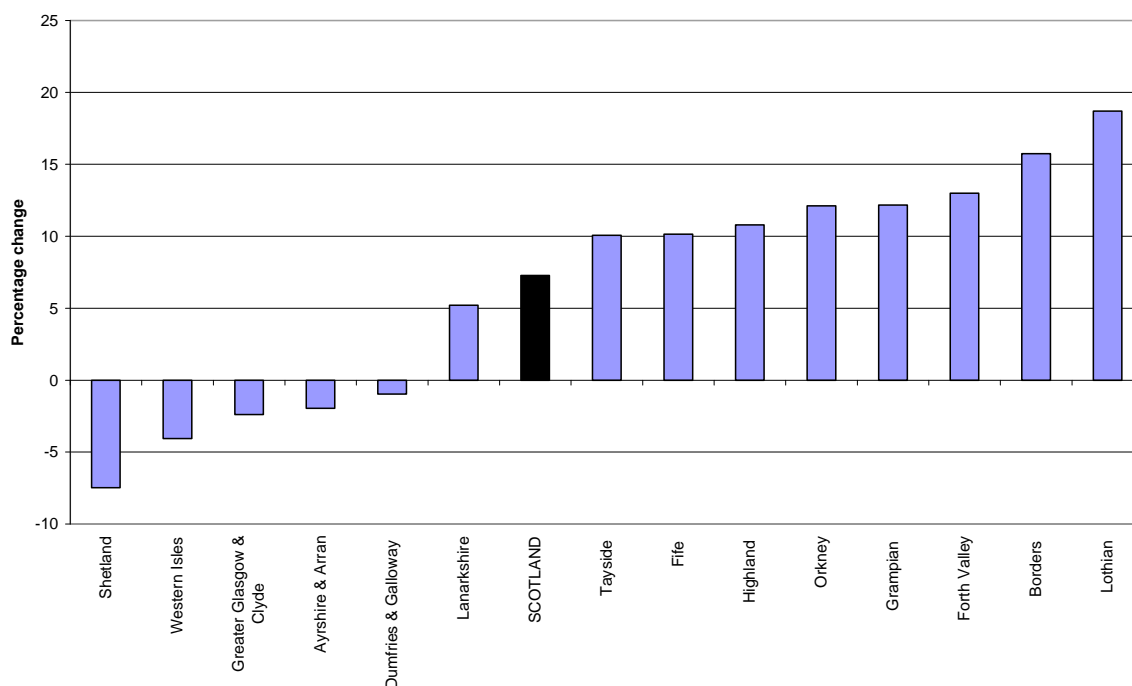
2.4.2 These changes take into account the increases in the state pension age which will rise from 60 to 65 for women between 2010 and 2020 and then from 65 to 66 for both men and women between 2024 and 2026. A further increase to age 68 for both men and women will occur between 2034 and 2046.

Figure 3a Projected percentage change in population, (2008-based), by NHS board area, 2008-2033 (Map)



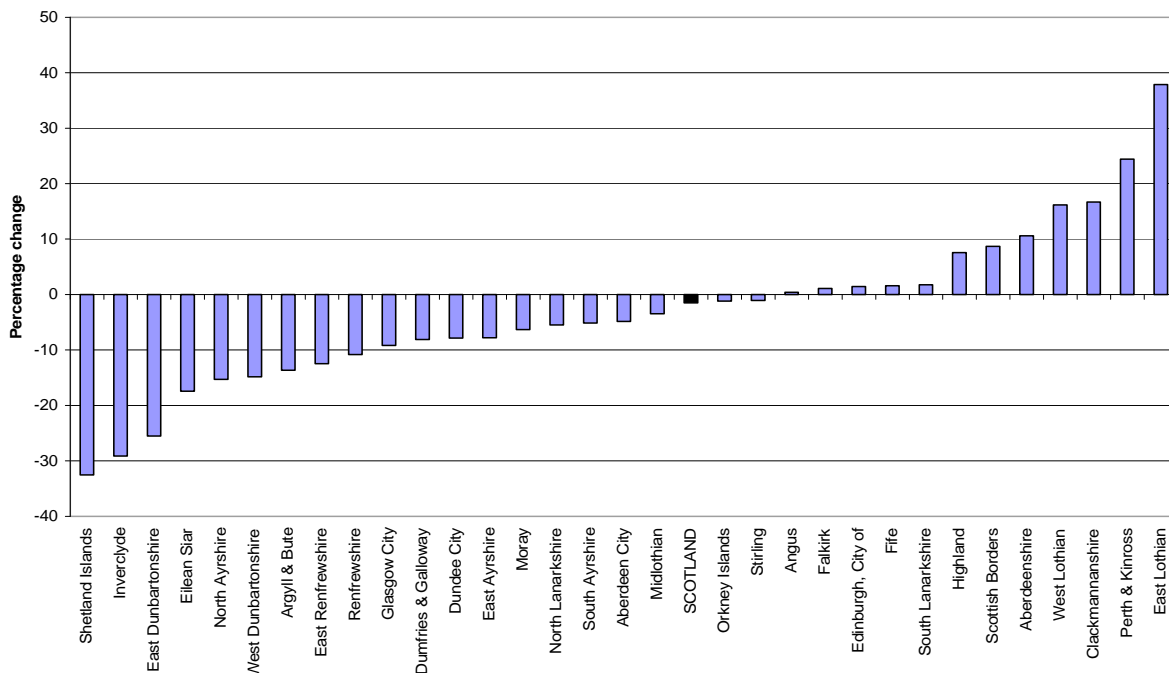
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Figure 3b Projected percentage change (2008-based), by NHS board area, 2008-2033 (Chart)



2.4.3 The number of children aged 0-15 is projected to decrease in 20 of the 32 council areas by 2033. The exceptions are East Lothian (+38 per cent), Perth & Kinross (+24 per cent), Clackmannanshire (+17 per cent), West Lothian (+16 per cent), Aberdeenshire (+11 per cent), Scottish Borders (+9 per cent), Highland (+8 per cent), South Lanarkshire (+2 per cent), Fife (+2 per cent), Edinburgh (+1 per cent), Falkirk (+1 per cent), and Angus (an increase of less than 1 per cent). The projected decline in the other council areas ranges from -33 per cent in Shetland to -1 per cent in Orkney and Stirling, as shown in [Figure 4a](#).

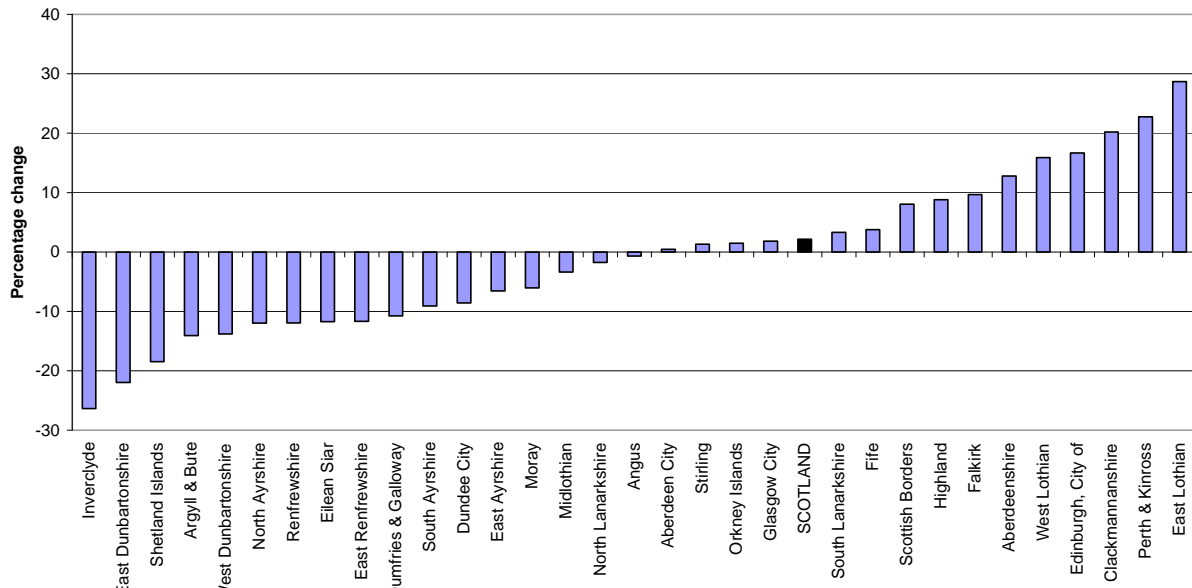
Figure 4a Projected percentage change in population aged 0-15 (2008-based), by council area, 2008-2033



2.4.4 There are also projected differences in the size of the working age³ population between council areas by 2033. [Figure 4b](#) and [Table 3](#) show the percentage change in the working age population between 2008 and 2033 and include the change in women's state pension age from 60 to 65 between 2010 and 2020 and the subsequent change to 66 for both men and women by 2026. Of course this is the state retirement age and in practice people will retire at a range of ages. The working age population is projected to increase in 15 council areas by 2033, increasing the most in East Lothian (+29 per cent), Perth & Kinross (+23 per cent), Clackmannanshire (+20 per cent) and Edinburgh (+17 per cent). A decrease is projected in the remaining 17 council areas ranging from a decrease of -26 per cent in Inverclyde to less than -1 per cent in Angus.

³ Working age is 16-59 for women and 16-64 for men until 2010; between 2010 and 2020 working age becomes 16-64 for women. Between 2024 and 2026 working age for both men and women becomes 16-65 and changes again to 16-67 by 2046.

Figure 4b Projected percentage change in population of working age¹ (2008-based), by council area, 2008-2033

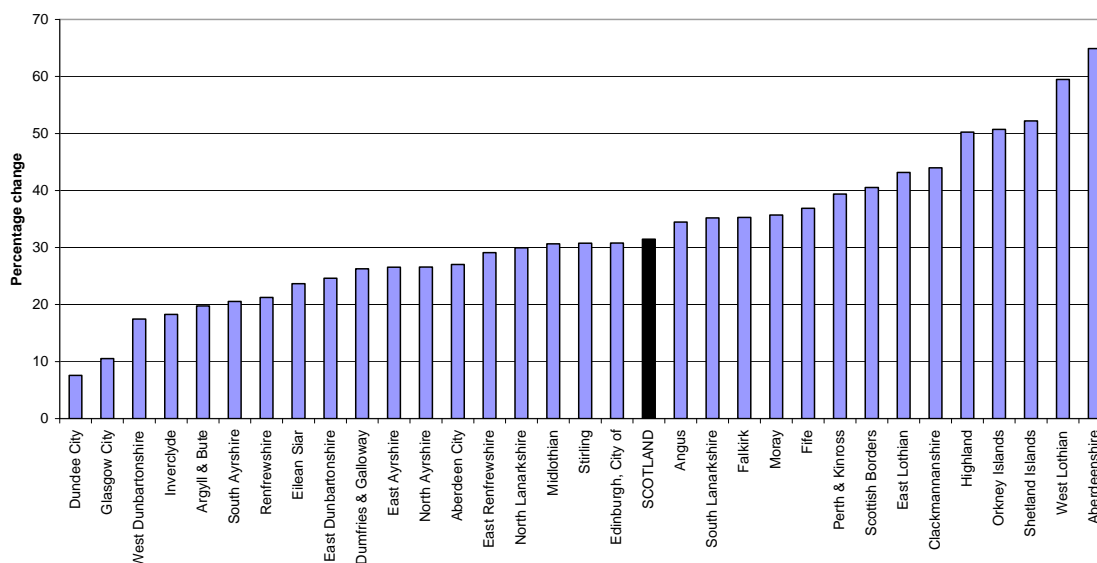


¹Includes the change in women's state pension age from 60 to 65 between 2010 and 2020 and the subsequent change of both male and female state pension age to 66 by 2026

2.4.5 There are also differences between council areas in terms of the projected percentage change in the population of pensionable age⁴ (taking into account the change in state retirement age), as Figure 4c shows. The population of pensionable age is projected to increase in all council areas by 2033. The largest relative increases are projected to be in Aberdeenshire (+65 per cent), West Lothian (+59 per cent), Shetland (+52 per cent), and Orkney (+51 per cent).

⁴ Pensionable age is 65 for men, 60 for women until 2010; between 2010 and 2020 pensionable age for women increases to 65. Between 2024 and 2026 the pensionable age for both men and women increases to 66 and changes again to 68 by 2046.

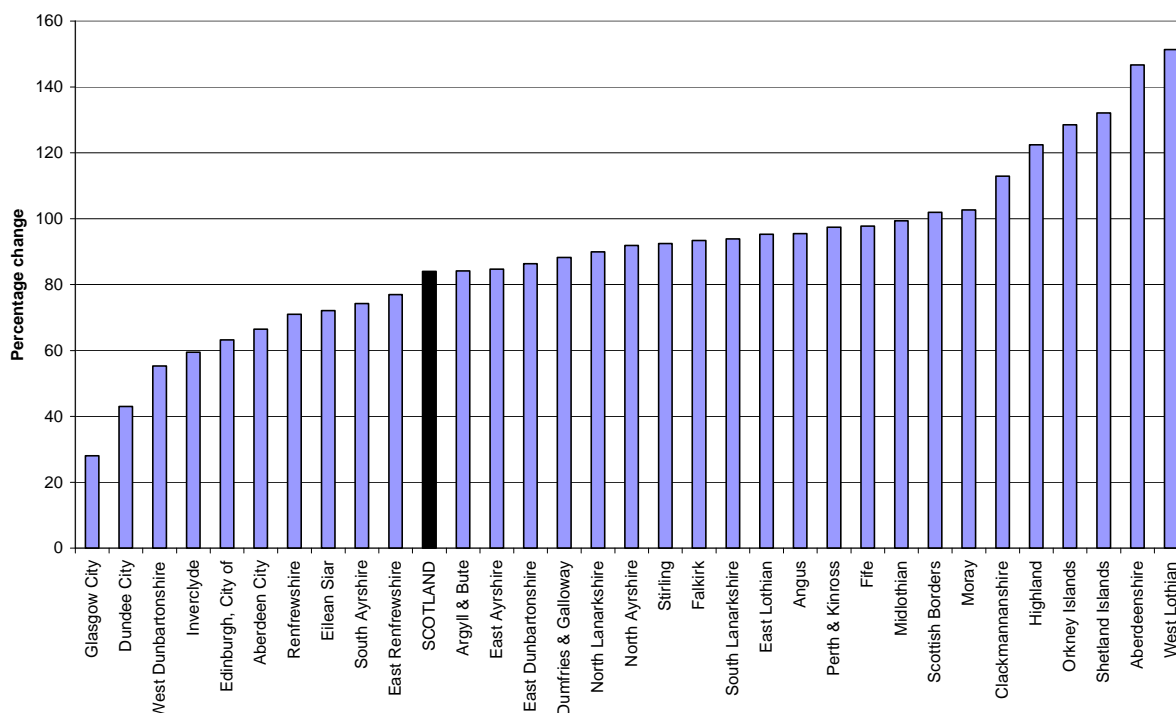
Figure 4c Projected percentage change in population of pensionable age¹ (2008-based), by council area, 2008-2033



¹Includes the change in women's state pension age from 60 to 65 between 2010 and 2020 and the subsequent change of both male and female state pension age to 66 by 2026

2.4.6 By 2033 the Scottish population aged 75 and over is projected to increase by 84 per cent. It is assumed to increase in all council areas, ranging from a projected increase of 28 per cent in Glasgow City to a projected increase of 151 per cent in West Lothian, as shown in Figure 4d.

Figure 4d Projected percentage change in population aged 75 and over (2008 based), by council area, 2008-2033



2.4.7 There are similar variations by NHS board area. [Figure 5a](#), [Figure 5b](#), [Figure 5c](#), and [Figure 5d](#) show the projected percentage change in the number of children (aged 0-

15), people of working age, people of pensionable age and people aged 75 and over, by NHS board areas. The number of children is projected to decrease in half of NHS board areas (Shetland, Western Islands, Greater Glasgow & Clyde, Ayrshire & Arran, Dumfries & Galloway, Lanarkshire and Orkney) and to increase in the other half. In addition, the population of working age is projected to decrease in six NHS board areas (Shetland, Western Isles, Dumfries & Galloway, Ayrshire & Arran, Greater Glasgow & Clyde, and Lanarkshire) and to increase in the other eight. The population of pensionable age is projected to increase in all NHS board areas, ranging from an increase of 18 per cent in Greater Glasgow & Clyde to +52 per cent in Shetland. The population of people aged 75 and over is also projected to increase in all NHS board areas, with the largest projected increase in Shetland (+132 per cent), and the smallest increase in Greater Glasgow & Clyde (+52 per cent).

2.4.8 [Table B](#) summarises these changes, moving from the area with the greatest projected population decrease (Inverclyde) to the area with the largest increase (East Lothian). In general the decreases in population are largely associated with large decreases in children and working age population, while increases are associated with large increases in the pensionable aged population.

Figure 5a Projected percentage change in population aged 0-15 (2008-based), by NHS board area, 2008-2033

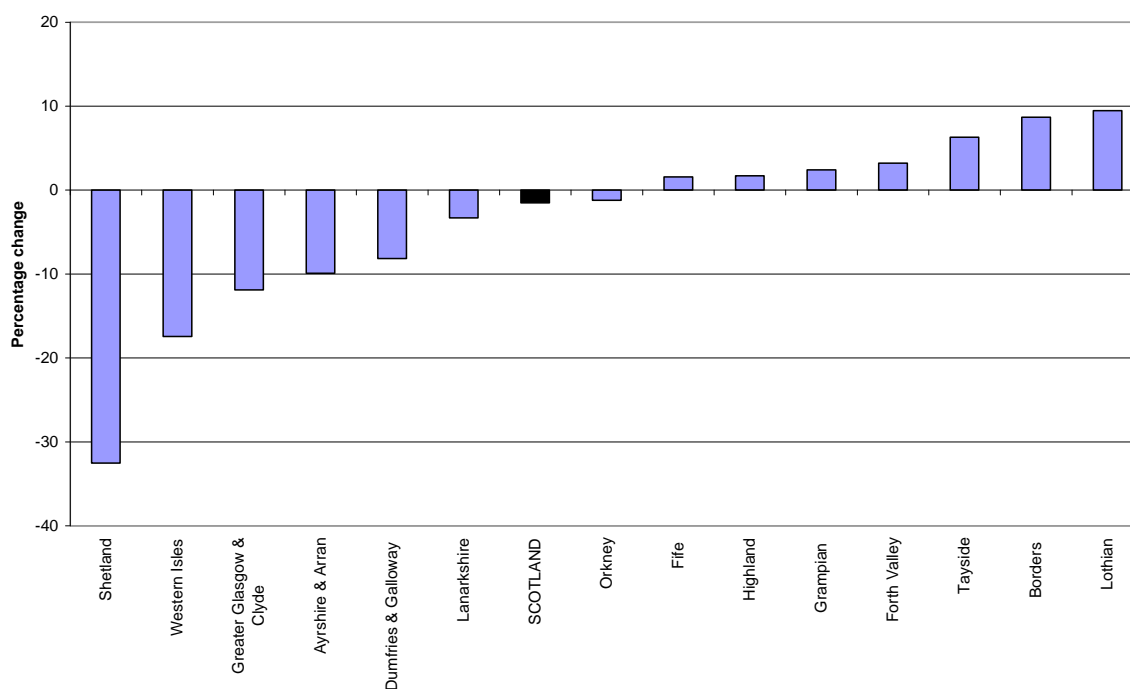
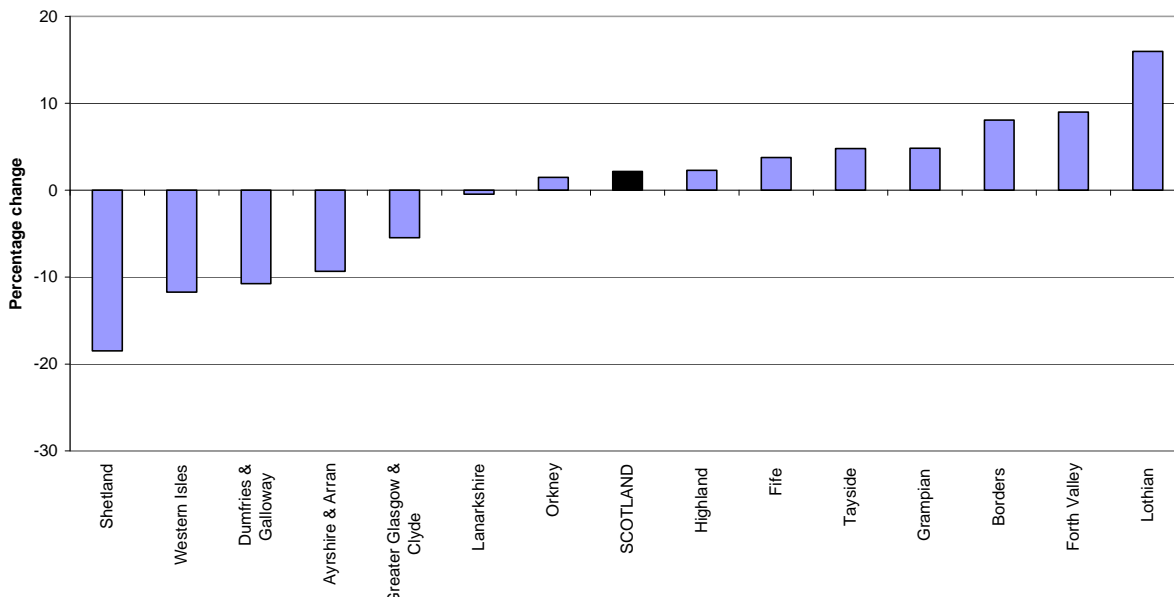
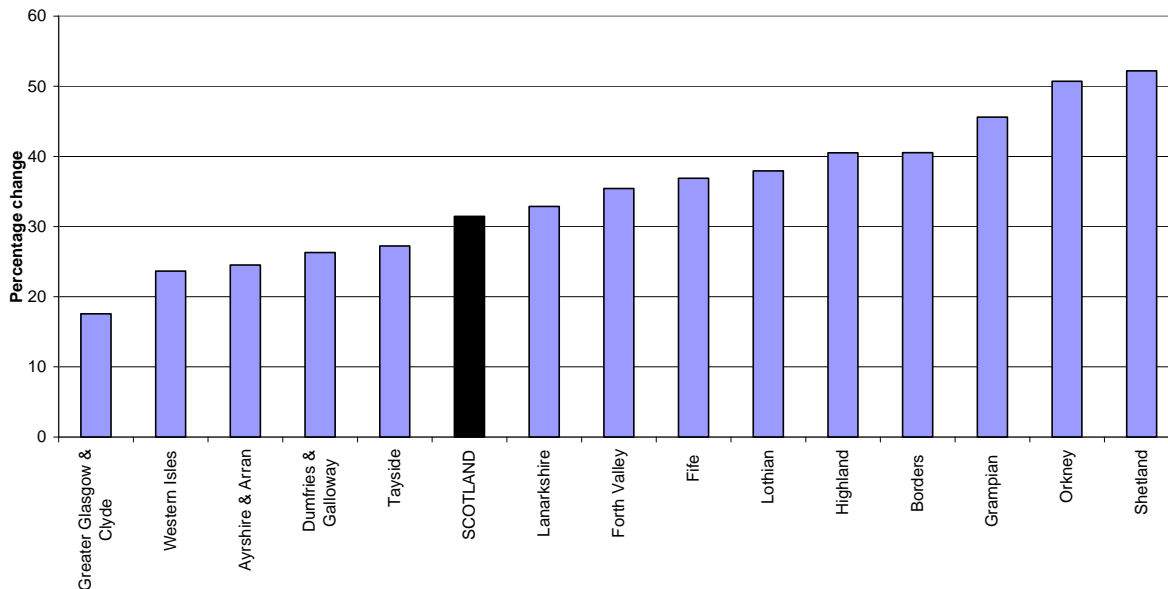


Figure 5b Projected percentage change in population of working age¹ (2008-based), by NHS board area, 2008-2033



¹Includes the change in women's state pension age from 60 to 65 between 2010 and 2020 and the subsequent change of both male and female state pension age to 66 by 2026

Figure 5c Projected percentage change in population of pensionable age¹ (2008-based), by NHS board area, 2008-2033



¹Includes the change in women's state pension age from 60 to 65 between 2010 and 2020 and the subsequent change of both male and female state pension age to 66 by 2026

Figure 5d Projected percentage change in population aged 75 and over (2008 based), by NHS board area, 2008-2033

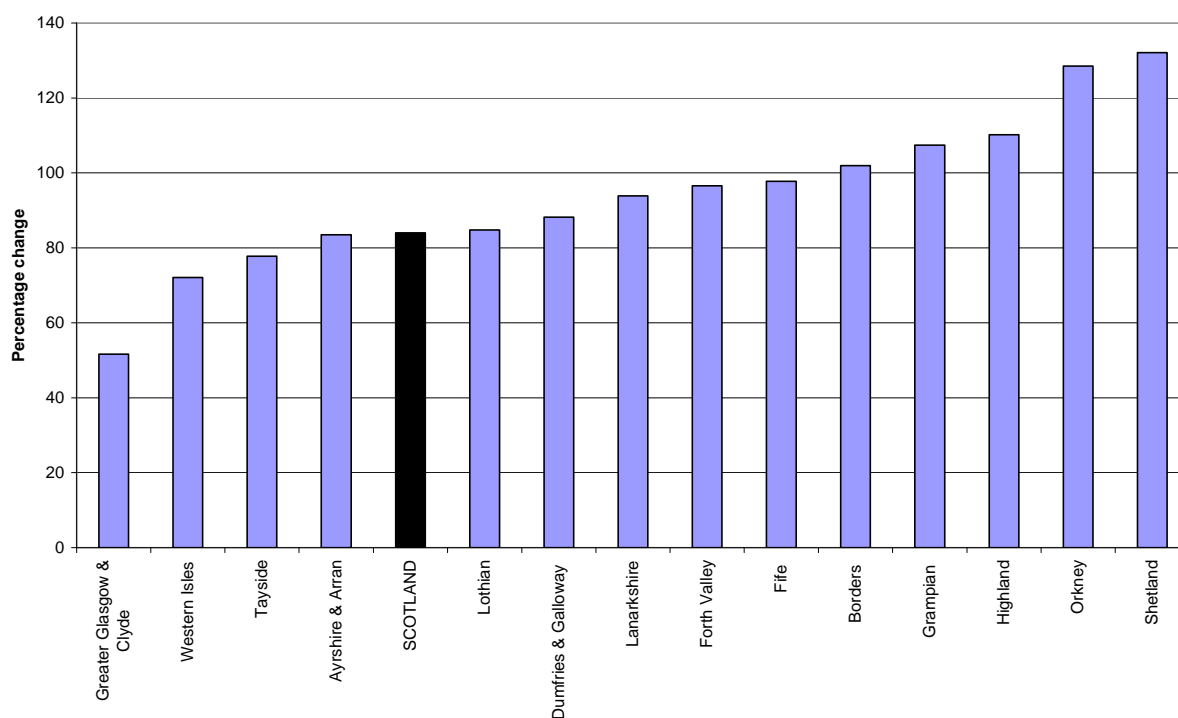


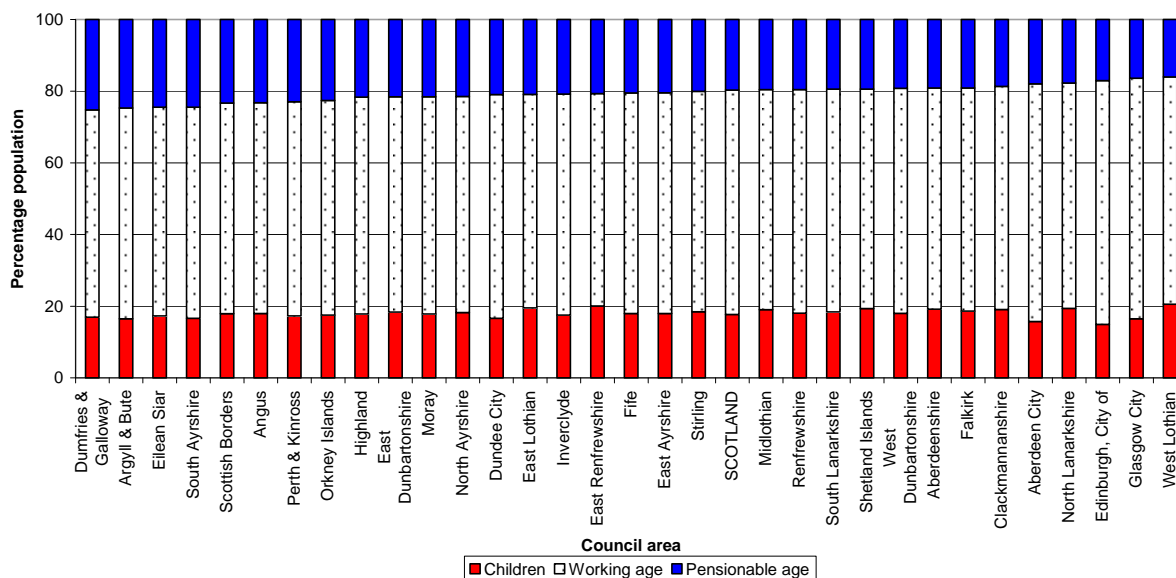
Table B Projected percentage change in population (2008-based), by broad age group and council areas, 2008-2033

Area	All ages	Children (0-15)	Working Ages ¹	Pensionable Ages ¹
SCOTLAND	7.3	-1.5	2.2	31.4
Council areas sorted				
Inverclyde	-17.5	-29.1	-26.3	18.3
East Dunbartonshire	-12.6	-25.5	-22.0	24.6
West Dunbartonshire	-8.0	-14.8	-13.8	17.5
Shetland Islands	-7.5	-32.5	-18.5	52.2
Argyll & Bute	-5.7	-13.7	-14.1	19.7
Renfrewshire	-5.3	-10.8	-11.9	21.2
Dundee City	-5.1	-7.8	-8.6	7.6
North Ayrshire	-4.3	-15.3	-12.0	26.6
Eilean Siar	-4.1	-17.4	-11.7	23.6
East Renfrewshire	-3.4	-12.5	-11.7	29.1
South Ayrshire	-1.2	-5.1	-9.1	20.5
Dumfries & Galloway	-1.0	-8.1	-10.8	26.3
East Ayrshire	0.0	-7.8	-6.6	26.6
Glasgow City	1.4	-9.2	1.8	10.5
Moray	2.9	-6.3	-6.0	35.7
North Lanarkshire	3.2	-5.5	-1.8	29.9
Midlothian	3.3	-3.5	-3.4	30.6
Aberdeen City	4.4	-4.9	0.5	27.0
Stirling	6.8	-1.1	1.3	30.8
Angus	7.7	0.4	-0.7	34.4
South Lanarkshire	9.2	1.7	3.3	35.2
Fife	10.1	1.6	3.8	36.9
Orkney Islands	12.1	-1.2	1.5	50.7
Falkirk	13.0	1.1	9.7	35.3
Scottish Borders	15.7	8.7	8.1	40.5
Edinburgh, City of	16.8	1.4	16.7	30.8
Highland	17.6	7.6	8.8	50.3
Aberdeenshire	22.3	10.6	12.8	64.9
West Lothian	22.9	16.2	15.9	59.5
Clackmannanshire	24.0	16.7	20.2	44.0
Perth & Kinross	26.9	24.4	22.8	39.4
East Lothian	33.5	37.9	28.7	43.2

¹ Includes the change in women's state pension age between 2010 and 2020 and the subsequent change of both male and female state pension age to 66 by 2026

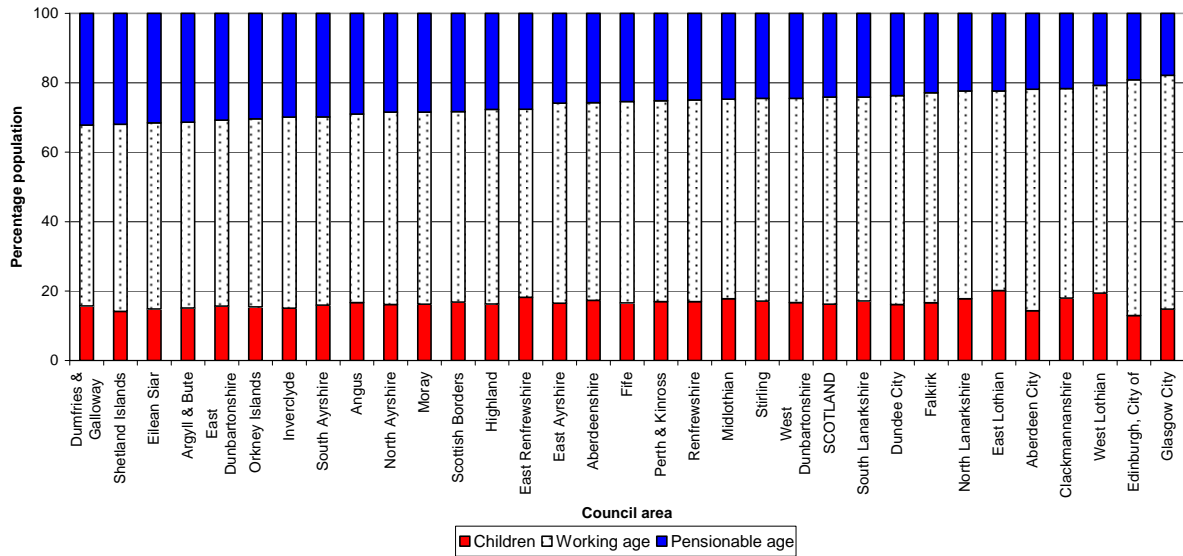
2.4.9 The preceding paragraphs describe the projected percentage change by administrative area. It is also useful to look at the existing and projected age structure of the different areas. Figure 6a and Figure 6b and Figure 7a and Figure 7b show the proportion of the population who are children (aged 0-15), of working age and of pensionable age in 2008 and 2033 for council and NHS board areas respectively. The projected proportion of the population of Scotland of pensionable age increases from 20 per cent in 2008 to 24 per cent in 2033. The pattern is similar in nearly all areas. Amongst council areas in 2008, Dumfries & Galloway, Argyll & Bute (both 25 per cent), Eilean Siar and South Ayrshire (both 24 per cent) have the highest proportions of people of pensionable age and West Lothian (16 per cent), Glasgow City (16 per cent) and Edinburgh (17 per cent) the lowest. The projected picture by 2033 is similar with Dumfries & Galloway still highest at 32 per cent. Glasgow City (18 per cent), Edinburgh (19 per cent) and West Lothian (21 per cent) still have the lowest proportions.

Figure 6a Age structure of council areas in 2008: children, working age, and pensionable age¹ (%), (ranked by percentage of pensionable age)



¹Includes the change in women's state pension age from 60 to 65 between 2010 and 2020 and the subsequent change of both male and female state pension age to 66 by 2026

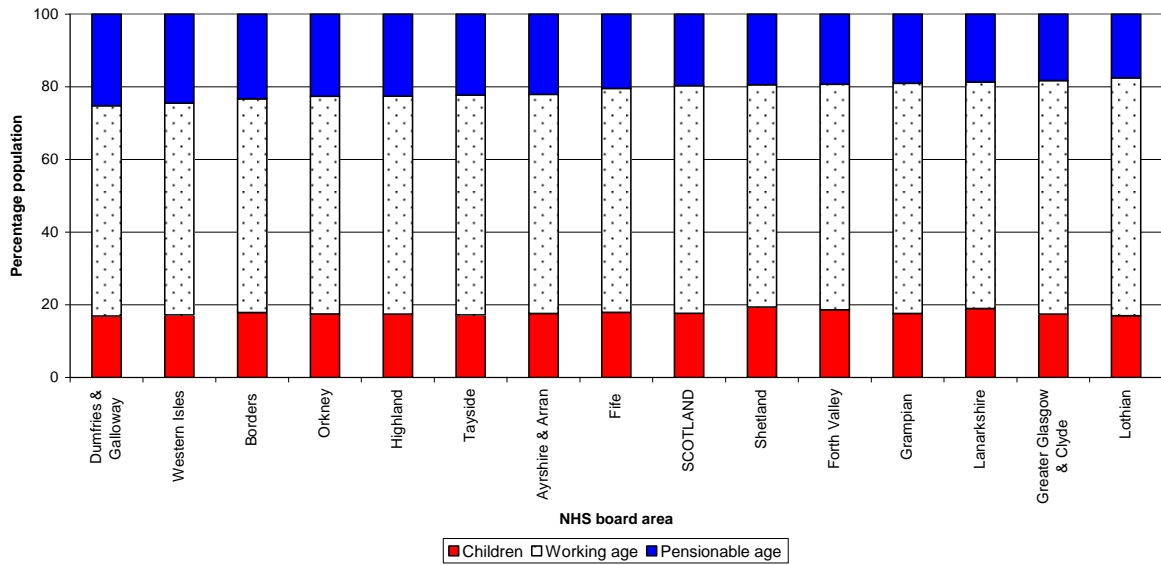
Figure 6b Projected age structure of council areas in 2033 (2008-based): children, working age, and pensionable age¹ (%), (ranked by percentage of pensionable age)



¹Includes the change in women's state pension age from 60 to 65 between 2010 and 2020 and the subsequent change of both male and female state pension age to 66 by 2026

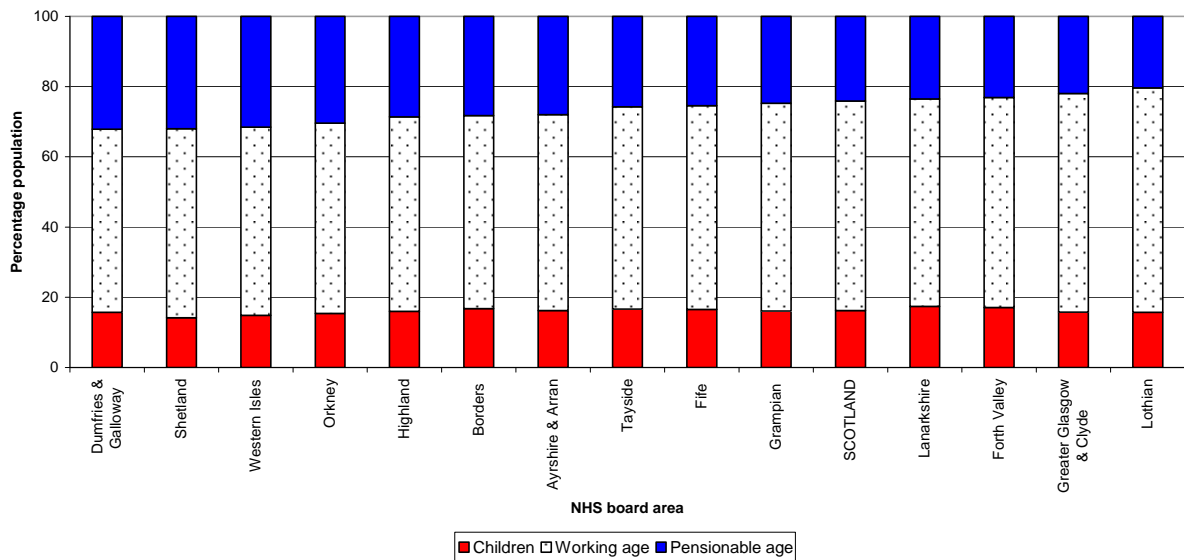
2.4.10 For NHS board areas a comparable pattern can be seen. In 2008, Dumfries & Galloway NHS board area has the highest proportion of its population of pensionable age (25 per cent) and it is still projected to have the highest proportion by 2033 (32 per cent). The area with the lowest proportion of its population of pensionable age in 2008 is Lothian (18 per cent) and in 2033 the proportion of pensionable age is still lowest in Lothian (20 per cent). A key point from all four charts is that the population in nearly all areas is projected to age by 2033 and it is important to note that the existing age structure of the area in the base year has an impact on the age structure for future years.

Figure 7a Age structure of NHS board areas in 2008: children, working age, and pensionable age¹ (%), (ranked by percentage of pensionable age)



¹Includes the change in women's state pension age from 60 to 65 between 2010 and 2020 and the subsequent change of both male and female state pension age to 66 by 2026

Figure 7b Projected age structure of NHS board areas in 2033 (2008-based): children, working age, and pensionable age¹ (%), (ranked by percentage of pensionable age)



¹Includes the change in women's state pension age from 60 to 65 between 2010 and 2020 and the subsequent change of both male and female state pension age to 66 by 2026

3. Comparisons with the 2006-based projections

3.1 The differences between the latest sub-national projections and the previous 2006-based projections are summarised in [Table 5](#) which compares the populations of administrative areas under the two projections at selected years (2008, 2013, 2018, 2023, 2028 and 2031).

3.2 The 2006-based projection showed Scotland's population to be 5.16 million by 2008 compared with the 2008 mid-year estimate of 5.17 million. The difference of about 11,400 is due to more people migrating to Scotland than had been assumed and also there were more births and slightly fewer deaths than had been assumed. By 2013 the difference between Scotland's population under the two projections increases to about 38,000, though some of the difference is accounted for by the higher starting population in 2008. The difference by 2018 is about 66,000 (from 5.29 million under the 2006-based projection to 5.36 million under the 2008-based projection). By 2023 the difference is about 98,000, by 2028 about 135,000, and by 2031 almost 158,000. There are similar differences by administrative areas under the two projections. These differences are seen in [Figure 8](#) and [Figure 9](#) which show the percentage difference between the 2006 and 2008-based population projections in the population projected for 2031, which was the last year of the 2006-based projections. Aberdeen City appears to have increased significantly from the 2006-based projection. This is due to an adjustment in the migration assumed for this area as analysis has shown that we have under-estimated Aberdeen City's population in previous rounds of projections. Clackmannanshire also appears to have increased significantly from the 2006-based projection, and this is due to higher net migration for the last 5 years.

Figure 8 Percentage difference between projected 2031 population using 2006-based and 2008-based projections, by council area

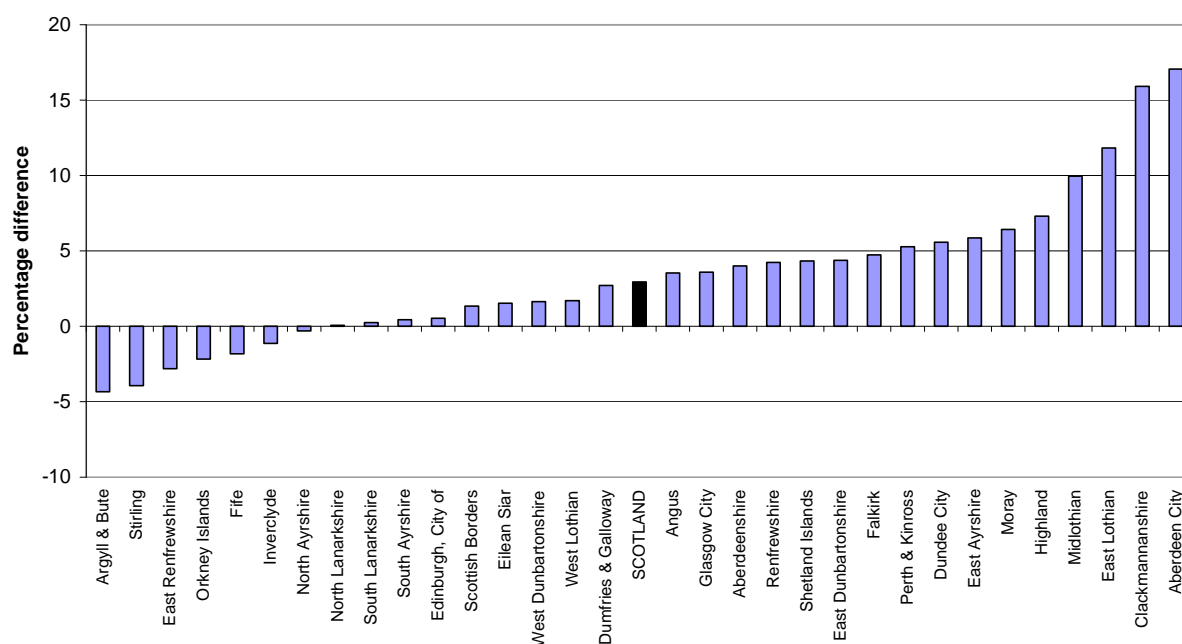
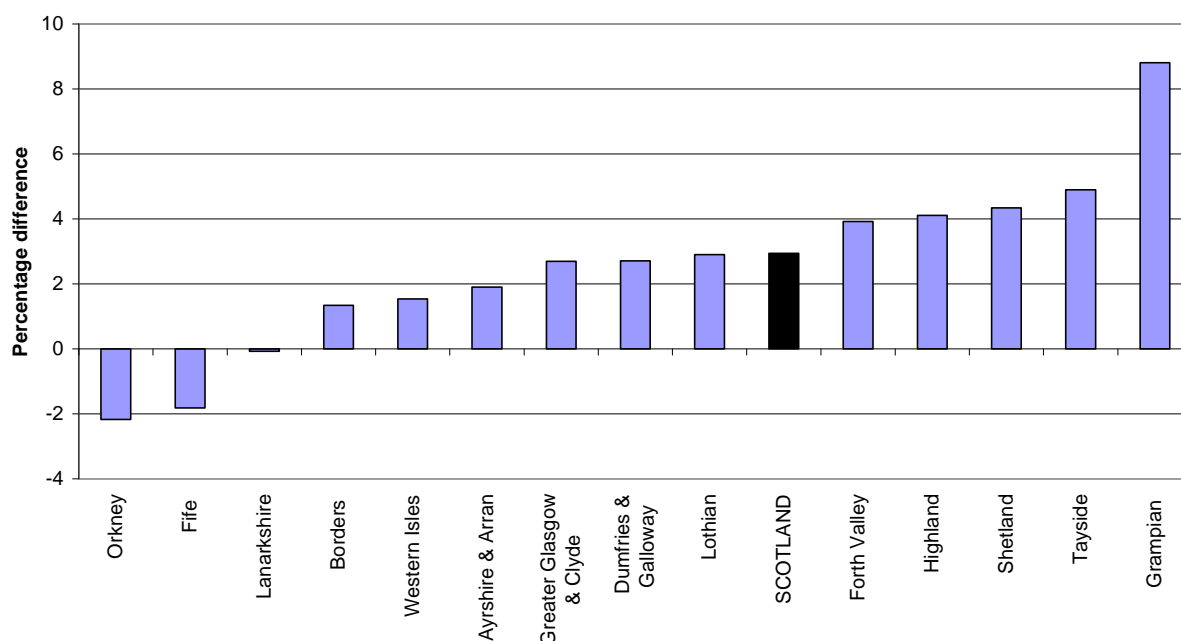


Figure 9 Percentage difference between 2006-based and 2008-based population projections in 2031, by NHS board area



3.3 [Figure 8](#) shows that, by 2031, the population of most council areas is higher under the 2008-based projection than under the 2006-based projection. There are seven exceptions (Argyll & Bute, Stirling, East Renfrewshire, Orkney, Fife, Inverclyde, and North Ayrshire). In the other council areas, the 2008-based projections are higher, with the biggest percentage increases in Aberdeen City, Clackmannanshire and East Lothian. [Figure 9](#) shows that by 2031 eleven NHS boards have higher populations under the 2008-based projection, with the exceptions being Orkney, Fife and Lanarkshire. These changes have come about because of the different starting point in the 2008 mid-year estimate and because of the changes to the fertility, mortality and migration assumptions. When looking at the comparisons between the projections it is important to bear in mind the uses and limitation of projections described in [Section 6](#). More details about the assumptions can be found in [Section 5](#).

4. High and low migration variant projections

4.1. Most of this paper concentrates on the “principal” projection. This uses assumptions about fertility, mortality and migration which are thought to be most likely to occur over the next 25 years. A number of “variant” projections are produced at Scotland level and two of these, the high and low migration variants, have been produced for council and NHS board areas (the low migration variant for the first time). It should be noted that the high and low migration variants are not intended to provide upper or lower bounds, rather they use different plausible assumptions of what might happen in an area. These variant projections use the same fertility and mortality assumptions as the principal projection but assume higher or lower levels of net in-migration to Scotland. It should be noted that only moves to and from the rest of the UK and overseas are affected by this. The number of people moving between council and NHS board areas within Scotland does not change from the principal projection and so

areas where the population is most affected by migration within Scotland will not change as much as those where international migration has the greater effect.

4.2 The high migration variant projection shows Scotland's population rising from 5.17 million in 2008 to 5.80 million in 2033. This compares with an increase to 5.54 million in 2033 under the principal projection, and an increase to 5.29 million under the low migration variant. [Table 6](#) shows the projected population for each council and NHS board area under the principal, high and low migration variant projections for selected years as well as the percentage difference between the different projections in 2033.

4.3 The chart at [Figure 10a](#) shows that the populations of 26 of the 32 council areas in Scotland are projected to increase and 6 to decrease by 2033 under the high migration variant, and that 15 of the 32 council areas increase and 17 decrease under the low migration variant. In general the largest increases and decreases occur in the same areas in both the low and high migration variants as they do under the principal projection but the size of the changes differ.

4.4 As in the principal projection, the council area projected to show the largest relative increase under the high migration variant over this period is East Lothian (+38 per cent). Perth & Kinross (+37 per cent) shows the second biggest increase under this projection and Aberdeenshire (+28 per cent), and Clackmannanshire (+28 per cent) also show large increases in population as they did under the principal projection. Again as in the principal projection, Inverclyde (-14 per cent) and East Dunbartonshire (-11 per cent) show the largest relative population decreases.

4.5 The populations of all the NHS board areas are projected to increase with the high migration variant, as can be seen in [Figure 10b](#). As before, Lothian (+26 per cent), Borders (+22 per cent), Grampian (+18 per cent), and Forth Valley (+18 per cent) show the biggest increases.

4.6 Similarly under the low migration variant, the council area projected to show the largest relative increase over this period is East Lothian (+29 per cent). Perth & Kinross (+25 per cent) shows the second biggest increase under this projection and Clackmannanshire (+21 per cent) also shows a large increase in population as they did under the principal projection. Again as in the principal projection, Inverclyde (-20 per cent) and East Dunbartonshire (-17 per cent) show the largest relative population decreases.

4.7 The populations of 9 NHS board areas are projected to increase with the low migration variant, as can be seen in [Figure 10b](#). As before Lothian (+12 per cent) shows the biggest increase, and Forth Valley (+11 per cent) and Borders (+9 per cent) also show large increases.

4.8 The third column from the end in [Table 6](#) shows that the high migration variant projection has the biggest relative impact on Shetland (where the 2033 population is 9 per cent higher than under the principal projection). Edinburgh, Moray, and Perth & Kinross are all 8 per cent higher.

4.9 [Table 6](#) also shows that the low migration variant projection has the biggest relative impact on Aberdeen City (where the 2033 population is 11 per cent lower than under the principal projection), Shetland (9 per cent lower), Edinburgh and Glasgow

(both 8 per cent lower). As Figure 12 in Section 5.6 shows, these are all areas which gain migrants from outwith Scotland.

Figure 10a Projected percentage change in population under low migration, principal and high migration projections (2008-based), by council area, 2008-2033

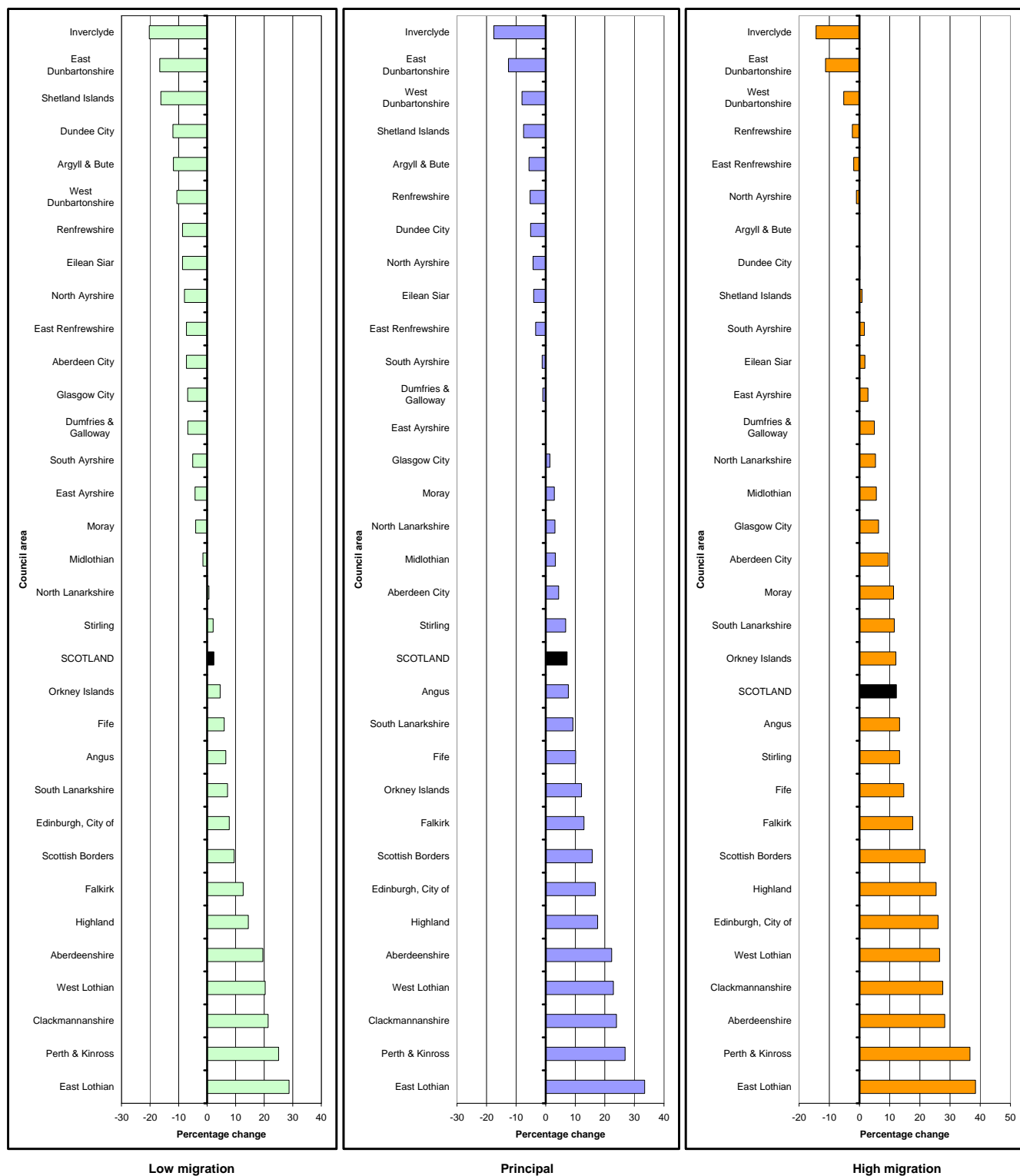
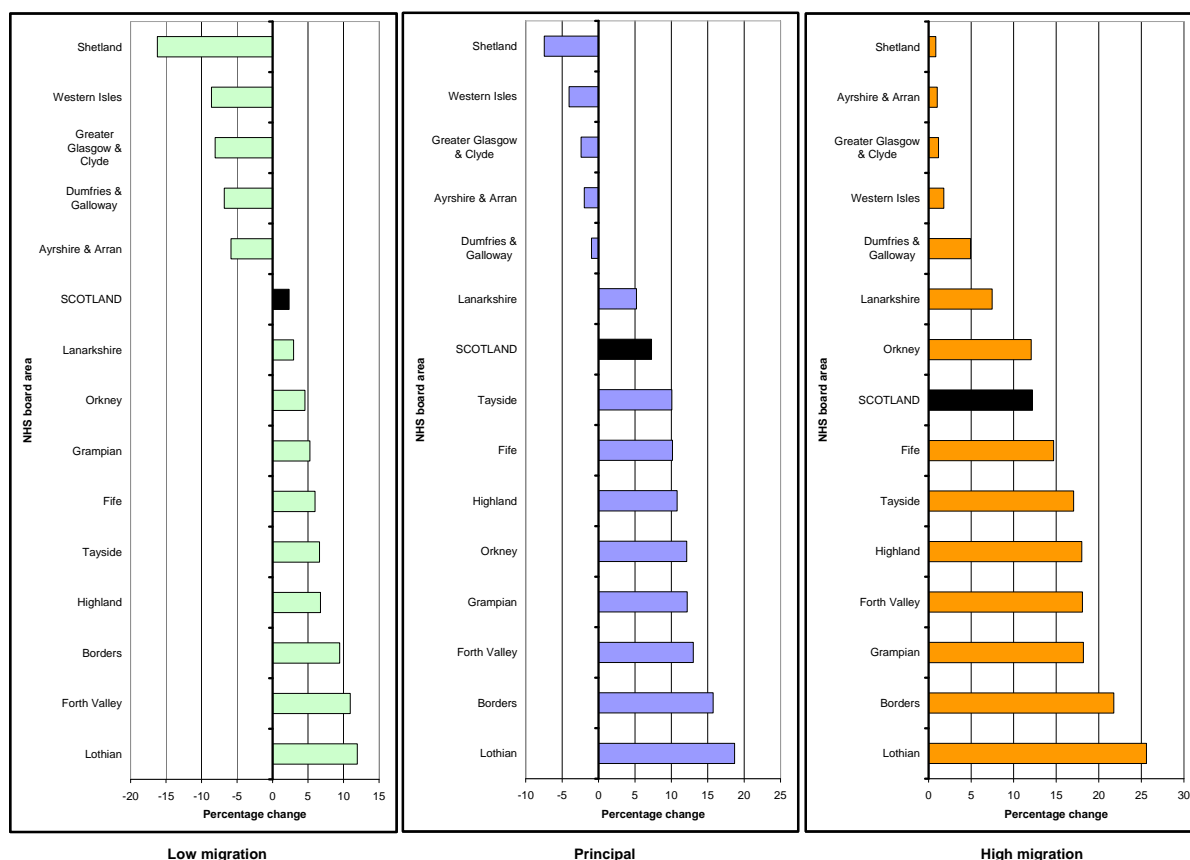


Figure 10b Projected percentage change in population under low migration, principal and high migration projections (2008-based), by NHS board area, 2008-2033



5. Methodology and assumptions

5.1 Methodology

5.1.1 The results are produced by the demographic component method using a single year projection model (see paragraph 5.1.2). That is, a projection is made by sex and single year of age (up to age 90 & over) for each future year. This is done for arithmetical convenience and should not be taken to imply that reliable projections can be made in such detail. However, it provides "building blocks" which users can aggregate into age-groups of their choice for the years in which they are interested. For example, the production of results in standard five-year age groups (0-4, 5-9, 10-14, etc.) does not help the education planner wishing to know the size of the future population of secondary school age. Also, as some planning is done on a "rolling" basis (for example 10 years from a moving base date), it is useful to be able to provide a projection for any future year rather than just selected years.

5.1.2 The projection starts with the population estimates for the base year, disaggregated by single year of age, sex, and area. This base population is then projected one year ahead. First, an estimate of the numbers surviving to be one year older is made by applying a series of mortality rates to give the numbers of deaths, and hence survivors, at each age. The numbers of live births in the year are produced, using

fertility rates in combination with the female populations of child bearing age; and an allowance is made for infant mortality. Lastly, the expected number and age/sex structure of people entering and leaving the area is taken into account in order to cover changes in the population due to migration. These three components of population change, together with the starting population, combine to form a projection of the population one year from the base date. The process can be repeated as often as required. For each year of the projection period, it is necessary to make assumptions about the future fertility rates (to give the number of births), mortality rates (for deaths) and migration. The following paragraphs describe the base population, the small changes made to the method compared with previous projections as well as the assumptions made in the new projections.

5.2 Base population

5.2.1 The Registrar General's mid-2008 population estimates were published in April 2009. It is these figures which are used as the base population. These cover all persons usually resident in each area, whatever their nationality. Usual residents temporarily away from home are included, but visitors are excluded. Students are taken to be resident at their term-time address. Members of Her Majesty's (HM) and non-UK Armed Forces stationed in Scotland are included; HM forces stationed outside Scotland are excluded. Population figures relate to 30 June 2008 and ages relate to age last birthday.

5.3 Projections software system and other small method changes

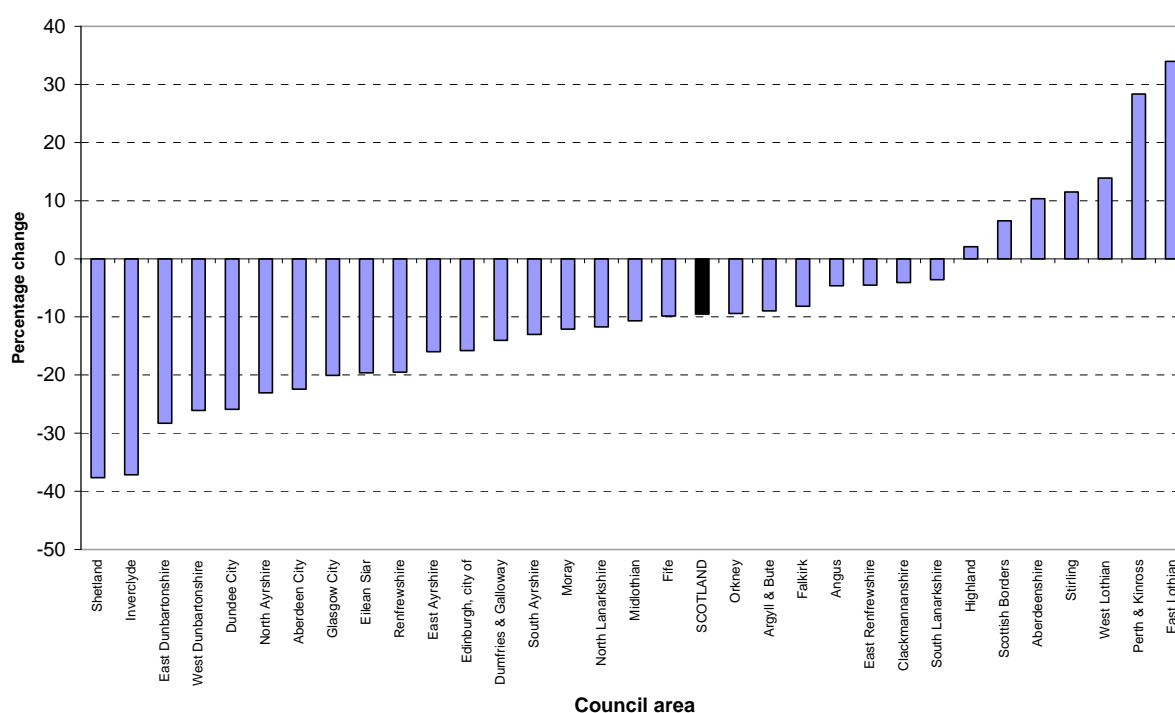
5.3.1 The software used to produce the population projections is an in-house Microsoft (MS) Excel macro system which has been developed over a number of years. The system runs on 36 "building bricks" - areas which aggregate to both council and NHS board areas. In order to get the base populations for the part areas the [2008 Small Area population estimates](#) (published September 2009) are used to get the best fit to these areas. While datazones nest into council areas they do not nest into NHS health board areas. Therefore it is assumed that the difference in the base year population estimates and the "best fit" estimates for NHS board areas remains constant for all 25 years of the projection period. All the projection outputs are adjusted accordingly with these small changes.

5.4 Fertility

5.4.1 The projected number of births was obtained by applying age specific fertility⁵ rates to the numbers of women at each childbearing age, for each year of the projection period. In determining the fertility rates used in the national projections for Scotland, assumptions were made about the average completed family size for successive generations of women. This measure tends to be more stable over time than fertility rates for specific years (so-called period fertility rates), because of generational differences in the timing of having families. It was assumed that the average completed family size will continue to decline from around 1.85 children per woman for those born in the early 1960s and now reaching the end of their childbearing lives, before levelling off at 1.70 for those born in the 1990s and later. The number of births is expected to fall from around 60,000 in 2008 to around 53,600 in 2033. The resultant age specific fertility rates assumed for Scotland as a whole are given in [Annex A](#). More information on the fertility assumptions for Scotland can be found in Annex A to the publication "[Projected Population of Scotland \(2008-based\)](#)" on the General Register Office for Scotland's website.

5.4.2 The projected number of births by administrative area is shown in [Table 4](#). The percentage change in the number of projected births between 2008 and 2033 by council area is also shown in Figure 11.

Figure 11 Projected percentage change in births (2008-based), by council area, 2008-2033



5.4.3 For local areas, the assumed national fertility rates have been adjusted to take account of local variations observed in the five year period preceding the projection. The local scaling factors used to adjust the national rates are given in [Annex C](#).

⁵Fertility in this paper refers to the demographic number of children that would be born rather than the common usage of the term referring to biological fertility.

5.5 Mortality

5.5.1 The projected number of deaths each year was calculated by applying mortality rates by age and sex to the appropriate sub-populations. The national rates for the first year of the projections, 2008-09, were based on autumn 2009 estimates of the numbers of deaths at each age in that period. The mortality rates for later years were based on long-term trends before 2008. Future improvements in mortality rates are based on the trend observed in the period 1961 to 2007. It is assumed that annual rates of reduction in mortality rates will tend toward a common reduction at each age of 1 percent a year by 2033. Thereafter, the mortality improvement is assumed to continue at this rate. However, it is assumed that those born in the years 1923 to 1940 (cohorts which have consistently experienced relatively high rates of mortality improvement over the last 25 years) will continue to experience higher rates of mortality improvement until they die, with assumed rates of improvement in and after 2033 rising from 1.0 per cent a year for those born before 1923 to a peak of 2.5 per cent a year for those born in 1931 and then declining back to 1.0 per cent a year for those born in 1941 or later. The difference between the expectations of life for Scotland compared to the rest of the UK has been gradually widening for males under the age of 80, since the early 1980s. There have also been increases in divergence for females at the younger age groups over the last four of five years. Further analysis indicated that lower rates of improvement should be adopted in Scotland for males aged 31 to 56 and 67 to 90 and for females aged 32 to 38 and 65 to 90, than for the UK as a whole. Therefore it has been assumed that the mortality rates for Scotland will continue to be higher at most ages than those for the rest of the UK.

5.5.2 Based on these rates, expectation of life at birth is projected to increase from 74.8 years in 2007 to 80.7 in 2033 for men; and from 79.8 in 2007 to 85.3 in 2033 for women. The national mortality rates are shown, for selected ages and for selected years of the projection, in [Annex B](#). Compared to the assumptions used in the 2006-based projections for Scotland, these lead to very small increases in the expectations of life at birth for men of around 0.1 years in 2033, and for women of 0.2 years.

5.5.3 Similar to the fertility assumptions for local areas, the assumed national mortality rates have been adjusted to take account of local variations observed in the five year period preceding the projections. As recommended by the Population Projections Working Group (PPWG) different scaling factors were used for different age groups to reflect the fact that the variation in mortality rates between areas will itself vary between age groups. Rather than using a single scaling factor for men and another for women different scaling factors were used for age groups 0-59, 60-79 and 80+ and for men and women meaning that up to 6 scaling factors were used for each area. In some smaller areas, fewer scaling factors were used as the small numbers of deaths were subject to large fluctuations. The local scaling factors used to adjust the national rates are shown in [Annex C](#). More information on the mortality assumptions for Scotland can be found in Annex B to the publication [“Projected Population of Scotland \(2008-based\)”](#) on the General Register Office for Scotland’s website.

5.6 Migration

5.6.1 Assumptions about future levels of migration to and from Scotland were based on analysis of trends in civilian migration to and from the UK and between the four

constituent countries of the UK. The principal projection assumes net in-migration of 12,000 from 2014-15 onwards; the previous 2006-based principal projection, assumed net in-migration of 8,500 per year for the long-term. In the first six years of the new projection higher net inflows are assumed, reflecting these recent trends. It is assumed that in the short-term there will be a net inflow of 16,000 migrants to Scotland in 2008-2009, 17,400 in 2009-2010, 16,200 in 2010-2011, 15,100 in 2011-12, 12,900 in 2012-2013 and 12,400 in 2013-2014 before the level drops to an assumed net inflow of 12,000 for the rest of the projection period. This reflects recent increases in the number of people migrating to Scotland, after many years when net out-migration was the norm. It also includes an allowance for migrants from the A8 countries in Eastern Europe which joined the European Union in 2004.

5.6.2 For the high migration variant projection net in-migration of 20,250 is assumed for 2008-09. Migration is assumed to peak in 2009-10 at 25,900 before declining over the next 5 years to 20,500 from 2014 onwards.

5.6.3 For the low migration variant projection net in-migration of 3,500 is assumed from 2014-15 onward with higher levels (starting at 11,750 in 2008-09) assumed for the first six years.

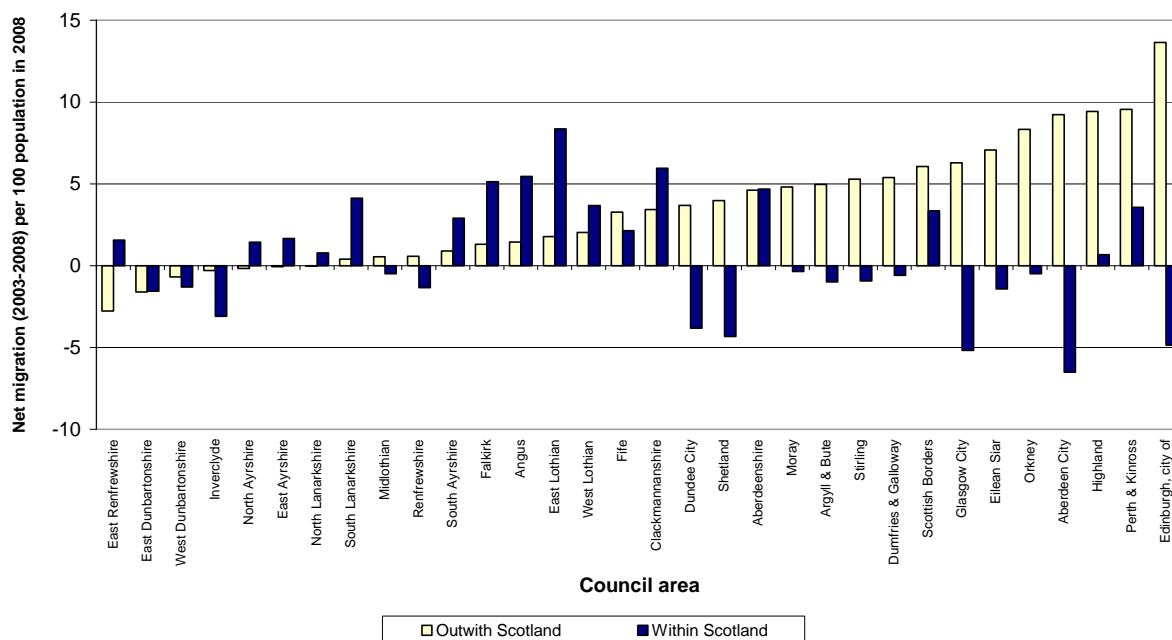
5.6.4 More information on the migration assumptions for Scotland can be found in Annex C to the publication "[Projected Population of Scotland \(2008-based\)](#)" on the General Register Office for Scotland's website.

5.6.5 The net migration assumptions for local areas used in the principal projection were made after consultation with local authorities. The initial long-term assumptions were calculated by taking 5 year averages of in and out migration between councils within Scotland and between councils and other countries. These averages were scaled to match the migration assumptions used in the national projections. In the 2006-based projection the short-term assumptions were calculated by moving between the 2006-07 migration estimate and the long-term assumption at the same rate as the national figures changed. However this method did not produce credible figures for some councils areas for these projections, particularly for the high migration variant, due to the non-linear nature of the projected national migration assumptions. Therefore a slight change to the methodology for the short-term assumptions was needed. After the long-term assumption had been calculated for each council area (using the same method as for previous projections), the percentage of migrants located in each council area is calculated for the long-term assumption and also in the base year using the 2007-08 migration figures. The change in the percentage of migration in each council area from the base year to the long-term projection is then calculated and divided across the run-in years. The national assumption for the run-in years can then be divided up for each council area. The assumptions for each area are shown in [Annex D](#). It is important to remember that the sum of the local assumptions have to match the totals used in the national projections. It is also important to note that long term migration assumptions are highly speculative.

5.6.6 For the high and low migration variant projections a similar method is used but this time the local assumptions have to match with the higher and lower totals used in the national variant projections. The higher and lower net inflows only affect moves to and from outwith Scotland and has no impact on moves within Scotland. Migration to and from an area is made up of a mixture of within Scotland and outwith Scotland migration and the extent to which a particular area experiences more of one or the other

type of migration will determine the impact of the variant projection. Figure 12 shows the council areas which have gained large number of migrants from other countries over the past 5 years and which are therefore most likely to be affected by the high and low migration variants. These include Edinburgh, Perth & Kinross, Highland, Aberdeen, and Orkney. The trends in net migration for the previous five years are shown in Annex G. The high migration variant assumptions for each area are shown in Annex E and the low migration assumptions are shown in Annex F.

Figure 12 Migration to and from outwith Scotland and to and from other council areas within Scotland



5.6.7 Council and NHS board area specific age/sex distributions have been assumed for the in- and out- migrant flows using information on movement of patients from the National Health Service Central Register (NHSCR) observed in the previous three years and the Community Health Index (CHI), again over the previous 3 years. These distributions have been made consistent with the age/sex distribution used for Scotland in the national projection.

6. Uses and limitations of projections

6.1 It is increasingly important to have high quality statistics on migration and the population, for policy development and for planning and providing public services. Population projections can be used to help with the planning of services in different geographical areas e.g. local authorities need projections of the population by age, in order to inform the provision of nurseries or day care centres.

6.2 Population projections have limitations. A projection is a calculation showing what happens if particular assumptions are made. The sub-national population projections are trend-based. They are, therefore, not policy-based forecasts of what the government expects to happen. Many social and economic factors influence population change including policies adopted by both central and local government. The relationships between the various factors are complex and largely unknown. A principal

projection and two variant projections are given for each area in this publication, but both involve inherent uncertainty which is difficult to quantify.

6.3 The effect of the assumptions about future migration, fertility and mortality is often limited by the inertia in population change, the future population of an area is strongly influenced by the initial base population. As the process of change is cumulative, the reliability of projections decreases over time. Change affects some populations more rapidly and more seriously than others. Thus, projections for areas with small populations tend to be less reliable than those for areas with large populations, because the former are usually affected more by migration. Projections of the number of adults (particularly elderly people) are usually more reliable than those for children because of difficulties in projecting levels of fertility and parental migration. The size of the migration flows, and the uncertainty of future trends, mean that for many areas the migration assumptions are more critical than the fertility and mortality assumptions. Hence the migration assumptions can have a large effect on small populations in the long-term (e.g. the Shetland Islands where there is a small population) and also for some other areas with larger populations (e.g. East Dunbartonshire).

6.4 Central government population projections set local and regional population patterns into a national context. They are trend-based. However, it should be remembered that new local planning policies are often intended to modify past trends. Structure plans may be based on reasoned and agreed departures from the projections that seem better able to fit particular local circumstances.

7. Consequences of projections

7.1 Population projections, like some other types of projections, may indicate that existing trends and policies are likely to lead to outcomes, which are judged undesirable. If new policies are then introduced, they may result in the original projections not being realised. However, this means the projections will have fulfilled one of their prime functions, to show the consequences of present demographic trends with sufficient notice for any necessary action to be taken.

8. Further information

Sub-national projections

The projections for the administrative areas of Scotland summarised in this booklet are also available by single year of age and sex for each year of the projection period, 2008 to 2033 from the detailed tables on the General Register Office for Scotland's website. They are also available from:

Customer Services
General Register Office for Scotland
Census Analysis and Dissemination Branch
Ladywell House
Ladywell Road
EDINBURGH,
EH12 7TF
Telephone: 0131 314 4243
Fax: 0131 314 4696
Email: customer@gro-scotland.gsi.gov.uk

National projections

National population projections for Scotland are prepared by the Office for National Statistics (ONS), in consultation with, and at the request of, the Registrar General. The latest projections, to which the sub-national projections in this booklet have been made consistent, are based on the mid-2008 population estimates. The projections cover the period to 2083 and are available by single year of age and sex for each year of the projection period. More detailed data is available from the ONS website (www.statistics.gov.uk) or by contacting ONS at:

Office for National Statistics
National Population Projections Branch
Titchfield
Segenworth Road
Titchfield
Fareham
PO15 5RR
Telephone: Tel: 01329 444652
Email: natpopproj@ons.gsi.gov.uk

Other related data available from the General Register Office for Scotland

Estimates of the resident population of Scotland are prepared annually by the General Register Office for Scotland. They are available by sex and single year of age for each of the administrative areas of Scotland. The estimates relate to 30 June of the year covered and, generally, they are released during April of the following year. A substantial amount of historical data is available. Information is also available on a wide range of related topics such as migration estimates and data from the 2001 and earlier Censuses of Population.

The population projections benefit from the advice of the SCOTSTAT Population and Migration Statistics Committee (PAMS). Its papers and minutes are available on the GROS website:

<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/user-consultation-groups-seminars/pams/index.html>.

Table 2 continued

(thousands)

Age group	2008			2013			2018			2023			2028			2033		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
All Ages	135.9	64.4	71.5	136.1	64.8	71.4	135.5	64.6	70.9	134.5	64.2	70.3	132.7	63.4	69.3	130.1	62.2	67.8
0-15	24.8	12.7	12.1	23.8	12.2	11.6	23.7	12.2	11.5	23.2	12.0	11.2	22.1	11.4	10.7	21.0	10.8	10.2
16-29	22.4	11.3	11.1	23.0	11.8	11.2	21.3	11.0	10.3	19.6	10.1	9.4	18.8	9.8	9.0	18.9	9.9	8.9
30-49	36.5	16.9	19.6	33.4	15.5	17.9	30.7	14.5	16.1	29.8	14.6	15.2	30.0	15.0	15.0	29.0	14.7	14.3
50-64	27.9	13.3	14.6	28.3	13.2	15.1	29.3	13.4	15.9	28.7	13.0	15.7	25.5	11.4	14.0	22.3	10.1	12.2
65-74	13.7	6.3	7.4	15.7	7.3	8.4	16.8	7.8	9.0	16.7	7.6	9.1	17.5	7.9	9.7	18.5	8.1	10.3
75+	10.7	3.9	6.7	11.9	4.7	7.2	13.8	5.6	8.2	16.5	6.9	9.6	18.7	7.8	10.8	20.4	8.5	11.9
All Ages	325.5	156.5	169.0	329.6	159.0	170.6	332.6	160.8	171.8	335.0	162.2	172.7	336.0	162.9	173.0	335.8	163.0	172.8
0-15	63.2	32.4	30.8	63.2	32.4	30.8	63.7	32.7	31.0	63.2	32.4	30.8	61.2	31.3	29.9	59.8	30.6	29.2
16-29	59.2	30.0	29.2	59.1	30.1	29.0	56.7	29.1	27.6	55.1	28.4	26.7	55.4	28.6	26.8	56.1	29.0	27.1
30-49	94.9	45.2	49.7	90.4	43.5	46.9	85.3	41.4	44.0	82.3	40.6	41.7	83.4	41.7	41.7	81.7	41.0	40.7
50-64	60.0	28.8	31.2	63.7	30.2	33.5	68.6	32.3	36.3	69.7	32.6	37.1	64.0	29.8	34.1	58.7	27.7	31.0
65-74	27.8	12.5	15.3	30.1	13.8	16.3	32.2	14.9	17.3	34.1	15.7	18.4	37.6	17.1	20.5	40.8	18.6	22.3
75+	20.4	7.6	12.8	23.0	8.9	14.1	26.2	10.5	15.7	30.5	12.5	18.0	34.4	14.4	20.0	38.8	16.2	22.5
All Ages	19.9	9.8	10.1	20.4	10.0	10.4	21.0	10.3	10.7	21.5	10.5	11.0	22.0	10.7	11.3	22.3	10.8	11.5
0-15	3.5	1.7	1.7	3.3	1.7	1.7	3.4	1.7	1.7	3.5	1.7	1.7	3.5	1.7	1.7	3.4	1.7	1.7
16-29	2.8	1.5	1.3	2.9	1.5	1.4	2.8	1.5	1.3	2.6	1.3	1.3	2.5	1.3	1.2	2.6	1.3	1.3
30-49	5.4	2.7	2.7	5.1	2.5	2.6	4.7	2.3	2.4	4.7	2.4	2.4	5.0	2.5	2.4	4.9	2.5	2.5
50-64	4.4	2.2	2.2	4.7	2.3	2.3	5.0	2.5	2.6	5.0	2.4	2.6	4.7	2.2	2.5	4.2	2.0	2.2
65-74	2.2	1.0	1.1	2.5	1.2	1.3	2.7	1.4	1.4	2.9	1.4	1.4	3.1	1.5	1.6	3.4	1.7	1.8
75+	1.6	0.6	1.0	1.9	0.8	1.1	2.3	1.0	1.3	2.8	1.2	1.6	3.3	1.5	1.8	3.7	1.6	2.1
All Ages	144.2	70.4	73.8	152.1	74.4	77.6	159.7	78.3	81.4	167.7	82.2	85.5	175.6	86.1	89.6	182.9	89.5	93.4
0-15	25.0	12.7	12.2	24.9	12.8	12.1	26.0	13.3	12.7	28.0	14.4	13.7	29.8	15.3	14.6	31.1	15.9	15.2
16-29	23.4	12.6	10.8	26.9	13.9	12.9	26.9	13.7	13.2	26.4	13.3	13.1	26.3	13.4	12.9	27.4	13.9	13.5
30-49	37.8	18.3	19.6	36.9	18.1	18.8	37.5	18.7	18.8	39.8	20.2	19.6	44.0	22.2	21.8	46.5	23.1	23.3
50-64	29.9	14.6	15.3	31.4	15.2	16.2	33.3	16.1	17.2	33.7	16.1	17.6	31.3	14.9	16.4	29.5	14.4	15.1
65-74	14.8	7.0	7.9	17.3	8.3	9.0	19.0	9.1	9.9	19.4	9.2	10.2	20.7	9.9	10.8	22.5	10.7	11.7
75+	13.2	5.2	8.0	14.7	6.1	8.6	16.9	7.2	9.7	20.4	9.0	11.4	23.4	10.4	13.0	26.0	11.5	14.5
All Ages	169.8	81.1	88.7	169.6	81.3	88.3	168.3	80.9	87.4	166.6	80.2	86.4	164.1	79.1	85.0	160.9	77.6	83.2
0-15	30.7	15.7	15.0	30.3	15.4	14.8	30.4	15.6	14.8	30.1	15.5	14.6	28.7	14.8	13.9	27.4	14.1	13.2
16-29	29.9	15.1	14.8	29.8	15.3	14.6	27.6	14.2	13.5	25.8	13.3	12.5	25.5	13.2	12.4	25.9	13.4	12.4
30-49	48.7	23.0	25.7	44.8	21.2	23.6	41.2	19.7	21.5	39.7	19.4	20.3	40.0	19.9	20.1	38.2	19.1	19.2
50-64	32.7	15.7	17.0	34.5	16.3	18.1	36.5	17.1	19.4	35.8	16.4	19.4	30.8	14.0	16.8	27.0	12.3	14.6
65-74	15.4	6.9	8.5	16.5	7.6	8.8	17.4	8.1	9.3	17.7	8.2	9.5	19.7	9.0	10.7	21.3	9.6	11.7
75+	12.4	4.7	7.6	13.8	5.4	8.3	15.2	6.2	9.0	17.5	7.4	10.1	19.3	8.3	11.1	21.2	9.1	12.1
All Ages	112.4	54.5	58.0	116.5	56.6	59.9	120.1	58.4	61.7	123.9	60.3	63.6	127.3	61.9	65.4	130.1	63.3	66.9
0-15	20.1	10.2	9.9	19.9	10.1	9.8	20.3	10.3	9.9	20.8	10.6	10.2	21.4	10.9	10.5	21.9	11.2	10.7
16-29	15.2	7.7	7.5	17.3	8.8	8.4	17.7	9.0	8.7	17.1	8.8	8.4	17.0	8.7	8.3	17.3	8.9	8.5
30-49	31.0	15.0	16.0	28.6	13.8	14.8	26.6	12.9	13.6	26.6	13.1	13.5	28.2	14.1	14.1	29.4	14.8	14.6
50-64	24.2	11.9	12.3	25.5	12.4	13.1	27.2	13.1	14.1	27.7	13.1	14.6	25.4	11.9	13.5	22.7	10.6	12.1
65-74	12.0	5.7	6.4	14.3	6.8	7.4	15.6	7.5	8.0	15.8	7.6	8.2	17.3	8.2	9.1	18.6	8.7	9.9
75+	10.0	4.0	5.9	11.0	4.6	6.4	12.8	5.6	7.3	15.8	7.0	8.7	18.1	8.1	9.9	20.1	9.1	11.1
All Ages	22.0	11.1	10.9	22.0	11.1	10.9	21.8	11.1	10.8	21.5	10.9	10.6	21.0	10.7	10.4	20.3	10.3	10.1
0-15	4.3	2.2	2.1	4.0	2.0	2.0	3.8	1.9	1.9	3.5	1.7	1.8	3.2	1.6	1.6	2.9	1.4	1.5
16-29	3.3	1.8	1.5	3.3	1.8	1.5	3.0	1.7	1.3	2.6	1.5	1.1	2.3	1.3	1.0	2.2	1.2	0.9
30-49	6.3	3.1	3.1	5.8	2.9	2.9	5.2	2.7	2.6	4.9	2.5	2.4	4.7	2.5	2.2	4.3	2.3	2.0
50-64	4.5	2.3	2.2	4.7	2.4	2.3	4.8	2.4	2.4	4.9	2.5	2.5	4.6	2.3	2.3	4.1	2.0	2.1
65-74	2.0	1.0	1.0	2.4	1.3	1.1	2.7	1.4	1.3	2.8	1.4	1.4	2.9	1.4	1.5	3.1	1.5	1.5
75+	1.6	0.6	1.0	1.9	0.8	1.1	2.3	1.0	1.3	2.8	1.3	1.5	3.4	1.6	1.8	3.7	1.8	2.0

Table 2 continued

(thousands)

Age group	2008			2013			2018			2023			2028			2033		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
South Ayrshire																		
All Ages	111.7	53.4	58.3	111.5	53.5	58.0	111.6	53.8	57.8	111.6	53.9	57.7	111.3	53.8	57.4	110.3	53.4	56.9
0-15	18.5	9.4	9.1	18.0	9.1	8.8	18.1	9.1	8.9	18.3	9.3	9.0	18.0	9.2	8.9	17.6	8.9	8.6
16-29	17.2	8.9	8.3	18.0	9.3	8.7	17.0	8.9	8.1	15.8	8.2	7.6	15.5	8.1	7.3	15.7	8.2	7.6
30-49	28.8	13.7	15.1	25.8	12.3	13.4	24.0	11.6	12.4	23.8	11.8	12.0	24.7	12.4	12.3	24.6	12.5	12.1
50-64	24.0	11.6	12.4	24.3	11.6	12.7	24.7	11.6	13.0	23.7	11.1	12.6	20.5	9.5	11.0	17.9	8.4	9.6
65-74	12.2	5.7	6.5	13.5	6.3	7.1	14.4	6.8	7.6	14.5	6.8	7.7	15.1	7.0	8.1	15.4	7.1	8.3
75+	10.9	4.2	6.8	12.1	4.8	7.2	13.4	5.6	7.8	15.6	6.7	8.9	17.4	7.6	9.8	19.0	8.3	10.7
South Lanarkshire																		
All Ages	310.1	148.4	161.7	315.4	151.5	163.9	322.2	155.3	166.9	328.7	158.8	169.9	334.3	161.8	172.5	338.7	164.2	174.5
0-15	57.1	28.9	28.2	56.2	28.5	27.7	57.2	29.1	28.1	58.2	29.7	28.5	58.2	29.7	28.5	58.1	29.7	28.4
16-29	53.5	27.4	26.0	55.1	28.2	26.8	53.5	27.2	26.2	51.7	26.2	25.5	51.6	26.2	25.4	52.8	27.0	25.8
30-49	88.4	41.9	46.5	83.2	39.8	43.4	80.2	39.1	41.1	80.0	39.7	40.3	83.4	41.8	41.6	83.7	41.8	41.9
50-64	60.5	29.2	31.3	64.7	31.0	33.7	69.0	32.6	36.4	68.9	32.4	36.5	62.7	29.5	33.2	58.2	27.9	30.3
65-74	28.0	12.6	15.3	30.7	14.1	16.6	33.3	15.6	17.6	36.0	16.8	19.1	39.8	18.4	21.4	42.0	19.2	22.8
75+	22.7	8.3	14.4	25.5	9.8	15.7	29.0	11.5	17.5	33.9	13.9	20.0	38.5	16.2	22.3	43.9	18.6	25.3
Stirling																		
All Ages	88.4	42.2	46.2	89.5	42.9	46.6	90.8	43.7	47.1	92.3	44.5	47.8	93.6	45.2	48.4	94.3	45.6	48.7
0-15	16.3	8.4	7.9	15.5	8.0	7.5	15.3	7.9	7.4	15.5	8.0	7.5	16.0	8.2	7.8	16.1	8.3	7.8
16-29	16.7	8.3	8.4	18.7	9.5	9.2	18.9	9.6	9.3	18.1	9.3	8.8	17.3	8.9	8.4	17.1	8.8	8.3
30-49	23.6	10.9	12.6	21.1	9.6	11.5	19.7	9.1	10.6	20.0	9.5	10.5	22.1	10.9	11.2	23.5	11.8	11.7
50-64	16.9	8.3	8.6	17.4	8.5	8.9	18.3	8.8	9.5	18.4	8.6	9.9	15.8	7.0	8.8	13.3	5.7	7.5
65-74	8.1	3.8	4.3	9.3	4.4	4.9	9.9	4.8	5.2	9.8	4.7	5.1	10.5	5.0	5.5	11.5	5.4	6.1
75+	6.7	2.5	4.2	7.6	3.0	4.6	8.7	3.6	5.1	10.5	4.5	6.0	11.9	5.1	6.7	12.9	5.6	7.3
West Dunbartonshire																		
All Ages	90.9	43.1	47.8	90.0	42.9	47.1	88.9	42.5	46.4	87.6	42.0	45.6	85.8	41.2	44.6	83.7	40.2	43.5
0-15	16.4	8.4	8.0	15.9	8.1	7.8	16.1	8.2	7.9	15.9	8.1	7.8	14.9	7.6	7.3	14.0	7.1	6.8
16-29	17.0	8.6	8.4	17.0	8.8	8.2	15.1	7.8	7.3	13.7	7.1	6.6	13.5	6.9	6.6	13.8	7.1	6.7
30-49	25.3	11.9	13.4	23.2	11.0	12.3	21.8	10.5	11.3	21.4	10.5	10.8	21.5	10.9	10.6	20.3	10.3	10.0
50-64	17.6	8.5	9.2	18.4	8.7	9.7	19.3	9.0	10.4	18.4	8.4	10.0	15.9	7.2	8.7	13.9	6.4	7.5
65-74	7.8	3.4	4.4	8.6	3.9	4.7	9.2	4.3	4.9	9.7	4.4	5.3	10.7	4.7	5.9	11.1	4.9	6.2
75+	6.8	2.3	4.5	6.9	2.5	4.4	7.3	2.7	4.6	8.4	3.4	5.1	9.4	3.8	5.5	10.6	4.3	6.3
West Lothian																		
All Ages	169.5	82.4	87.2	177.6	86.6	91.0	185.4	90.6	94.8	193.4	94.6	98.7	201.1	98.5	102.6	208.4	102.2	106.2
0-15	34.8	17.7	17.2	35.2	17.7	17.5	36.1	18.2	17.9	37.4	18.8	18.6	38.8	19.5	19.3	40.5	20.4	20.1
16-29	29.0	14.6	14.4	32.4	16.4	16.0	33.7	16.8	16.9	33.8	16.7	17.1	34.4	16.9	17.4	35.4	17.4	17.9
30-49	52.4	25.3	27.1	49.8	24.2	25.6	47.2	23.4	23.8	47.2	23.9	23.3	50.3	25.5	24.7	52.8	26.7	26.1
50-64	31.2	15.2	16.0	33.8	16.4	17.4	37.9	18.3	19.6	40.2	19.3	20.9	37.6	18.1	19.5	33.8	16.5	17.3
65-74	13.3	6.3	7.1	15.7	7.4	8.3	17.3	8.3	9.1	18.1	8.6	9.5	20.6	9.8	10.8	23.9	11.3	12.5
75+	8.8	3.4	5.4	10.7	4.5	6.2	13.2	5.7	7.5	16.6	7.3	9.3	19.5	8.7	10.8	22.1	9.9	12.2
NHS board areas																		
Ayrshire & Arran																		
All Ages	367.5	175.8	191.7	368.6	177.1	191.5	368.5	177.5	191.0	367.6	177.5	190.2	365.1	176.4	188.6	360.3	174.3	186.0
0-15	64.8	33.2	31.7	62.8	32.2	30.6	63.1	32.4	30.6	62.8	32.3	30.4	60.8	31.3	29.5	58.4	30.1	28.3
16-29	59.8	30.4	29.4	61.8	31.8	30.0	57.7	29.8	27.9	52.9	27.4	25.5	51.5	26.8	24.7	52.1	27.3	24.8
30-49	99.1	46.8	52.2	90.7	43.0	47.7	84.1	40.4	43.6	82.4	40.4	41.9	83.9	41.9	42.0	82.1	41.4	40.8
50-64	75.8	36.6	39.2	77.3	36.8	40.5	80.1	37.5	42.6	78.9	36.6	42.3	70.1	32.3	37.8	61.5	28.5	33.0
65-74	37.4	17.3	20.1	42.1	19.8	22.3	45.1	21.3	23.8	45.1	21.1	24.0	47.5	21.8	25.7	50.1	22.8	27.3
75+	30.5	11.6	19.0	33.9	13.6	20.3	38.4	16.0	22.4	45.6	19.6	26.0	51.3	22.3	29.0	56.0	24.3	31.8

Table 2 continued

(thousands)

Age group	2008			2013			2018			2023			2028			2033		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Borders - see Scottish Borders council area																		
Dumfries & Galloway - see Dumfries & Galloway council area																		
Fife																		
All Ages	361.8	174.6	187.2	370.3	179.5	190.8	378.9	184.1	194.8	387.1	188.4	198.8	393.8	191.7	202.1	398.5	193.9	204.6
0-15	65.0	33.1	31.9	64.7	33.0	31.7	66.5	34.0	32.5	67.8	34.7	33.1	67.0	34.3	32.7	66.1	33.8	32.3
16-29	64.5	32.7	31.8	66.7	34.1	32.6	63.0	32.2	30.8	60.2	30.7	29.5	60.8	31.2	29.6	62.7	32.1	30.6
30-49	99.2	48.0	51.2	94.1	45.4	48.6	91.7	44.9	46.8	91.7	45.5	46.3	95.1	47.5	47.6	95.2	47.9	47.2
50-64	71.4	34.6	36.8	74.0	35.7	38.3	78.8	37.8	41.0	80.0	38.1	41.8	73.5	34.7	38.7	67.8	32.2	35.6
65-74	33.4	15.6	17.8	39.3	18.7	20.7	42.9	20.3	22.6	43.5	20.4	23.1	47.2	22.2	25.0	50.8	23.7	27.1
75+	28.3	10.6	17.7	31.5	12.5	18.9	36.0	15.0	21.0	43.9	18.9	25.0	50.1	21.7	28.4	56.0	24.2	31.8
Forth Valley																		
All Ages	290.0	140.0	150.0	298.0	144.4	153.6	306.1	148.6	157.5	314.3	152.7	161.5	321.6	156.4	165.3	327.8	159.4	168.4
0-15	54.1	27.7	26.4	53.9	27.6	26.3	54.7	27.8	26.9	55.5	28.2	27.3	55.5	28.2	27.3	55.9	28.4	27.5
16-29	50.6	25.6	25.0	53.6	27.7	25.9	53.8	27.9	25.9	52.5	27.2	25.3	52.9	27.3	25.6	53.9	27.7	26.2
30-49	82.9	39.7	43.2	79.1	37.6	41.5	75.7	36.3	39.4	76.0	37.3	38.7	79.5	39.8	39.7	81.3	41.3	40.0
50-64	55.7	27.1	28.6	58.4	28.2	30.2	62.9	30.1	32.8	65.5	30.9	34.6	61.4	28.4	32.9	56.6	26.1	30.5
65-74	26.2	12.2	14.0	29.8	14.0	15.7	32.3	15.3	17.0	32.7	15.4	17.3	35.7	16.8	18.9	39.8	18.6	21.2
75+	20.5	7.8	12.8	23.2	9.3	13.9	26.7	11.1	15.6	32.1	13.8	18.3	36.6	15.8	20.8	40.3	17.4	22.9
Grampian																		
All Ages	539.6	268.2	271.4	556.2	277.1	279.1	570.6	284.5	286.1	584.5	291.4	293.1	596.3	297.1	299.3	605.3	301.1	304.2
0-15	95.1	49.2	45.9	94.3	48.5	45.8	96.3	49.3	47.1	98.3	50.1	48.1	98.0	49.9	48.0	97.4	49.6	47.8
16-29	96.5	50.0	46.5	98.8	50.5	48.3	94.4	48.3	46.1	90.3	46.2	44.1	90.4	45.9	44.5	92.7	46.9	45.8
30-49	155.1	77.8	77.2	151.0	76.9	74.1	147.9	75.8	72.2	147.4	75.9	71.6	150.8	77.4	73.3	148.6	75.6	73.0
50-64	106.6	53.6	53.0	113.5	56.8	56.7	119.8	59.5	60.3	121.3	59.9	61.4	114.3	56.9	57.4	109.2	55.4	53.7
65-74	46.5	22.1	24.4	53.8	26.0	27.8	61.2	29.9	31.3	65.6	32.1	33.6	70.8	34.4	36.4	74.6	36.0	38.6
75+	39.9	15.5	24.4	44.8	18.4	26.3	50.9	21.8	29.1	61.5	27.3	34.3	72.2	32.5	39.6	82.8	37.5	45.2
Greater Glasgow & Clyde																		
All Ages	1194.7	573.0	621.7	1198.2	576.7	621.5	1195.9	577.3	618.7	1191.0	576.0	615.0	1181.0	571.7	609.2	1166.1	564.7	601.4
0-15	208.7	106.9	101.8	205.3	104.9	100.4	207.5	105.9	101.6	205.6	104.9	100.7	195.3	99.7	95.6	183.9	93.9	90.0
16-29	246.0	125.1	120.9	237.6	120.5	117.1	213.4	108.0	105.4	198.1	100.0	98.2	196.2	98.6	97.5	199.8	100.5	99.3
30-49	343.1	164.6	178.5	333.5	162.2	171.3	327.7	163.0	164.7	324.8	164.2	160.6	324.4	165.1	159.3	303.1	154.3	148.8
50-64	211.7	102.5	109.2	229.0	109.3	119.8	243.7	113.8	129.9	240.0	111.0	129.0	216.2	100.6	115.7	208.5	100.1	108.4
65-74	98.7	43.6	55.1	102.2	46.7	55.5	108.5	50.5	57.9	116.9	54.0	63.0	132.8	60.2	72.6	139.9	62.0	77.9
75+	86.4	30.4	56.0	90.5	33.0	57.5	95.2	36.1	59.1	105.7	42.0	63.6	116.1	47.5	68.5	131.0	54.1	77.0
Highland																		
All Ages	309.9	152.7	157.2	317.7	156.8	160.9	325.3	160.6	164.7	332.7	164.1	168.5	338.9	167.0	171.9	343.3	168.9	174.4
0-15	54.1	27.7	26.3	52.5	27.0	25.5	53.0	27.1	25.9	54.3	27.7	26.7	54.8	27.9	26.9	55.0	28.0	27.0
16-29	45.2	24.5	20.7	48.8	26.4	22.4	48.5	26.1	22.4	45.8	24.8	21.0	44.7	24.2	20.5	45.6	24.5	21.0
30-49	84.0	41.1	42.8	78.0	38.2	39.8	73.3	36.6	36.8	73.9	37.4	36.5	77.3	39.3	38.0	78.4	40.0	38.4
50-64	68.1	33.8	34.3	70.7	34.7	36.0	73.8	35.8	38.0	73.3	35.0	38.3	67.4	32.0	35.3	61.4	29.4	32.0
65-74	32.2	15.3	16.9	37.6	18.2	19.4	41.3	20.0	21.4	42.5	20.5	22.0	45.0	21.6	23.4	47.6	22.4	25.2
75+	26.4	10.3	16.1	30.1	12.3	17.8	35.4	15.0	20.3	43.0	18.8	24.1	49.7	22.0	27.7	55.5	24.6	30.9
Lanarkshire																		
All Ages	561.2	269.8	291.4	569.0	274.6	294.4	576.7	279.1	297.6	583.5	282.9	300.5	588.1	285.7	302.4	590.4	287.2	303.2
0-15	106.4	54.3	52.1	105.5	53.9	51.6	106.4	54.5	51.9	106.6	54.6	52.0	104.6	53.6	51.1	102.9	52.7	50.2
16-29	99.5	50.9	48.6	100.9	51.9	49.0	97.3	50.1	47.2	94.0	48.4	45.6	93.9	48.5	45.4	95.3	49.4	45.9
30-49	161.6	77.0	84.6	152.4	73.3	79.1	144.7	70.5	74.2	141.4	70.3	71.1	145.2	73.2	72.1	143.9	72.6	71.3
50-64	106.1	51.0	55.0	113.0	53.9	59.1	121.2	57.2	64.0	122.1	57.2	64.8	111.0	51.9	59.1	101.6	48.2	53.4
65-74	49.6	22.3	27.2	53.9	24.8	29.1	57.8	27.0	30.8	61.7	28.6	33.0	68.2	31.2	36.9	73.1	33.4	39.8
75+	38.0	14.2	23.8	43.2	16.7	26.5	49.4	19.8	29.7	57.7	23.8	33.9	65.2	27.4	37.8	73.6	31.0	42.7

Table 2 continued

(thousands)

Age group	2008			2013			2018			2023			2028			2033		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	Lothian																	
All Ages	817.7	394.5	423.2	851.9	412.7	439.2	884.0	429.3	454.7	915.4	445.2	470.2	944.4	459.6	484.8	970.7	472.5	498.1
0-15	139.3	71.3	68.0	142.2	72.6	69.6	148.2	75.9	72.4	153.1	78.0	75.0	152.9	78.0	74.9	152.5	77.8	74.7
16-29	173.8	85.9	87.9	173.2	86.1	87.1	166.5	82.9	83.6	163.2	81.3	81.9	166.9	83.0	83.8	173.4	86.4	87.0
30-49	241.4	117.5	123.9	248.5	121.9	126.7	253.5	125.0	128.5	259.4	128.8	130.6	267.6	133.1	134.4	261.9	130.4	131.5
50-64	142.7	69.4	73.3	153.7	74.2	79.5	166.9	80.1	86.8	174.1	83.3	90.9	169.8	81.7	88.2	173.7	84.4	89.3
65-74	63.4	29.1	34.3	71.5	33.4	38.2	79.6	37.3	42.3	83.8	39.4	44.4	93.7	43.9	49.9	103.5	48.0	55.5
75+	57.2	21.3	35.8	62.7	24.6	38.1	69.3	28.2	41.1	81.7	34.4	47.3	93.5	39.9	53.6	105.6	45.5	60.1
	Orkney - see Orkney Islands council area																	
	Shetland - see Shetland Islands council area																	
	Tayside																	
All Ages	396.9	191.3	205.6	407.1	197.1	210.1	415.6	201.7	213.9	424.0	206.1	217.9	431.3	209.8	221.5	436.9	212.6	224.3
0-15	68.4	35.0	33.4	68.7	35.3	33.4	71.0	36.5	34.5	73.1	37.5	35.6	73.2	37.6	35.6	72.7	37.4	35.4
16-29	71.9	37.0	34.9	74.3	37.6	36.6	69.8	35.1	34.6	67.3	33.9	33.4	67.8	34.2	33.6	70.2	35.5	34.7
30-49	102.9	49.0	54.0	99.0	47.9	51.1	98.3	48.4	49.9	99.4	49.6	49.8	104.0	52.0	52.0	103.1	51.1	52.0
50-64	78.5	38.2	40.3	81.6	39.2	42.4	84.9	40.4	44.5	84.6	39.8	44.8	76.7	36.1	40.7	72.8	35.2	37.6
65-74	39.4	18.4	21.0	44.1	21.1	23.0	47.6	22.7	24.8	48.0	22.8	25.2	51.5	24.3	27.2	54.4	25.4	29.1
75+	35.8	13.8	22.0	39.5	15.9	23.5	44.0	18.5	25.4	51.6	22.5	29.1	58.0	25.6	32.5	63.6	28.1	35.5
	Western Isles - see Eilean Siar council area																	

Table 3 Projected percentage change in population (2008-based), by broad age group, council and NHS board areas, selected years

Area	All ages					Children (0-15)					Working Ages ¹					Pensionable Ages ¹					75+				
	2013	2018	2023	2028	2033	2013	2018	2023	2028	2033	2013	2018	2023	2028	2033	2013	2018	2023	2028	2033	2013	2018	2023	2028	2033
SCOTLAND	2	4	5	7	7	-1	1	2	0	-2	2	4	4	4	2	4	6	14	19	31	10	23	45	64	84
Council areas																									
Aberdeen City	2	3	4	4	4	3	7	7	1	-5	2	2	1	2	0	2	3	11	16	27	6	13	28	46	66
Aberdeenshire	5	9	14	18	22	-1	0	4	7	11	4	9	10	13	13	12	21	36	46	65	16	39	76	111	147
Angus	2	4	5	7	8	-1	-1	0	0	0	1	2	2	2	-1	7	10	18	24	34	13	29	56	79	95
Argyll & Bute	-1	-2	-3	-4	-6	-11	-15	-13	-12	-14	-1	-2	-6	-9	-14	5	5	11	13	20	12	30	55	71	84
Clackmannanshire	5	10	15	20	24	3	8	13	14	17	4	10	14	19	20	8	11	20	27	44	15	32	65	91	113
Dumfries & Galloway	1	1	1	0	-1	-4	-4	-3	-5	-8	0	-1	-4	-6	-11	6	8	14	18	26	13	30	55	74	88
Dundee City	0	-1	-2	-3	-5	3	7	7	0	-8	0	-2	-4	-6	-9	-1	-4	-1	1	8	7	12	24	32	43
East Ayrshire	1	1	1	1	-0	-2	-1	-1	-4	-8	1	1	-1	-2	-7	4	5	11	15	27	11	25	50	70	85
East Dunbartonshire	-1	-3	-6	-9	-13	-9	-14	-16	-20	-26	-1	-3	-9	-15	-22	4	5	12	17	25	15	30	51	67	86
East Lothian	7	13	20	27	33	2	8	19	29	38	9	16	21	26	29	6	9	19	27	43	11	26	52	73	95
East Renfrewshire	0	-1	-1	-2	-3	-7	-10	-11	-11	-12	1	1	-3	-6	-12	3	3	12	18	29	12	23	41	56	77
Edinburgh, City of	4	8	11	14	17	3	9	11	6	1	4	9	11	15	17	2	2	10	17	31	5	11	27	44	63
Eilean Siar	-1	-2	-2	-3	-4	-6	-9	-12	-16	-17	-2	-3	-5	-7	-12	4	6	12	15	24	8	21	40	59	72
Falkirk	3	6	8	11	13	1	3	3	1	1	3	6	8	11	10	5	7	15	21	35	12	29	53	75	93
Fife	2	5	7	9	10	-1	2	4	3	2	2	4	4	5	4	7	9	18	24	37	11	27	55	77	98
Glasgow City	1	2	2	2	1	1	5	4	-2	-9	3	4	3	4	2	-6	-11	-6	-1	11	-1	-1	4	12	28
Highland	4	8	12	15	18	0	3	6	7	8	3	7	8	10	9	9	16	28	35	50	15	36	66	96	122
Inverclyde	-2	-5	-9	-13	-18	-5	-8	-12	-20	-29	-3	-7	-13	-18	-26	1	0	5	9	18	6	15	30	45	59
Midlothian	2	3	3	4	3	-1	-1	0	-2	-3	2	2	1	0	-3	7	9	16	21	31	15	30	60	82	99
Moray	1	2	3	3	3	-7	-8	-6	-6	-6	2	2	0	-1	-6	7	10	18	24	36	16	34	61	83	103
North Ayrshire	0	0	-1	-2	-4	-4	-4	-6	-11	-15	0	-2	-5	-7	-12	5	7	14	17	27	11	29	55	75	92
North Lanarkshire	1	2	3	3	3	0	1	0	-3	-5	1	2	1	1	-2	3	4	12	17	30	13	28	50	69	90
Orkney Islands	2	5	8	11	12	-4	-2	-1	-1	-1	2	4	4	5	1	8	15	26	35	51	16	42	73	102	129
Perth & Kinross	5	11	16	22	27	0	4	12	20	24	6	12	16	21	23	7	11	20	26	39	12	28	55	78	97
Renfrewshire	0	-1	-2	-3	-5	-1	-1	-2	-6	-11	0	-1	-4	-7	-12	2	1	6	11	21	11	23	41	56	71
Scottish Borders	4	7	10	13	16	-1	1	4	6	9	4	7	8	10	8	7	11	21	27	41	10	29	58	82	102
Shetland Islands	0	-1	-2	-4	-7	-6	-11	-17	-25	-33	-1	-4	-8	-11	-18	12	19	31	38	52	16	41	74	108	132
South Ayrshire	0	0	0	0	-1	-3	-2	-1	-3	-5	-1	-1	-4	-5	-9	3	4	10	13	21	11	23	43	59	74
South Lanarkshire	2	4	6	8	9	-1	0	2	2	2	2	4	4	5	3	4	6	16	23	35	13	28	50	70	94
Stirling	1	3	4	6	7	-5	-6	-5	-2	-1	2	4	4	4	1	6	8	15	19	31	13	31	57	78	92
West Dunbartonshire	-1	-2	-4	-6	-8	-3	-2	-3	-9	-15	-1	-2	-6	-9	-14	0	-2	4	7	17	2	7	24	37	55
West Lothian	5	9	14	19	23	1	4	7	11	16	5	10	13	16	16	10	16	28	39	59	22	51	89	122	151
NHS board areas																									
Ayrshire & Arran	0	0	0	-1	-2	-3	-3	-3	-6	-10	0	-1	-3	-5	-9	4	6	12	15	25	11	26	49	68	83
Borders	4	7	10	13	16	-1	1	4	6	9	4	7	8	10	8	7	11	21	27	41	10	29	58	82	102
Dumfries & Galloway	1	1	1	0	-1	-4	-4	-3	-5	-8	0	-1	-4	-6	-11	6	8	14	18	26	13	30	55	74	88
Fife	2	5	7	9	10	-1	2	4	3	2	2	4	4	5	4	7	9	18	24	37	11	27	55	77	98
Forth Valley	3	6	8	11	13	0	1	3	3	3	3	6	8	10	9	6	8	16	22	35	13	30	56	79	97
Grampian	3	6	8	11	12	-1	1	3	3	2	3	5	5	6	5	7	12	24	31	46	12	28	54	81	107
Greater Glasgow & Clyde	0	0	0	-1	-2	-2	-1	-1	-6	-12	1	1	-1	-2	-5	-2	-4	2	7	18	5	10	22	34	52
Highland	3	5	7	9	11	-3	-2	0	1	2	2	4	4	5	2	8	12	22	28	40	14	34	63	88	110
Lanarkshire	1	3	4	5	5	-1	0	0	-2	-3	1	3	2	2	0	4	5	14	20	33	14	30	52	72	94
Lothian	4	8	12	15	19	2	6	10	10	9	5	9	12	15	16	5	7	16	23	38	10	21	43	64	85
Orkney	2	5	8	11	12	-4	-2	-1	-1	-1	2	4	4	5	1	8	15	26	35	51	16	42	73	102	129
Shetland	0	-1	-2	-4	-7	-6	-11	-17	-25	-33	-1	-4	-8	-11	-18	12	19	31	38	52	16	41	74	108	132
Tayside	3	5	7	9	10	0	4	7	7	6	2	4	5	6	5	5	6	13	17	27	10	23	44	62	78
Western Isles	-1	-2	-2	-3	-4	-6	-9	-12	-16	-17	-2	-3	-5	-7	-12	4	6	12	15	24	8	21	40	59	72

¹ Pensionable age is 65 for men, 60 for women until 2010; between 2010 and 2020 pensionable age for women increases to 65. Between 2024 and 2046, state pension age will increase in three stages from 65 years to 68 years for both sexes.

Table 5 Comparison between 2006 and 2008-based population projections, by council and NHS board areas, 2008-2031

(persons)

Area	2008		2013		2018		2023		2028		2031		Area
	2006 based	2008 based	2006 based	2008 based	2006 based	2008 based	2006 based	2008 based	2006 based	2008 based	2006 based	2008 based	
SCOTLAND	5,157,069	5,168,500	5,232,776	5,271,006	5,294,260	5,359,837	5,343,806	5,442,289	5,370,234	5,505,283	5,373,569	5,531,535	SCOTLAND
Council areas													Council areas
Aberdeen City	208,257	210,400	206,957	214,409	203,364	217,079	198,417	219,012	192,045	219,750	187,721	219,747	Aberdeen City
Aberdeenshire	241,502	241,460	251,783	252,794	260,739	263,895	269,384	275,248	276,883	285,982	280,532	291,778	Aberdeenshire
Angus	110,270	110,310	111,971	112,420	113,145	114,339	114,010	116,211	114,435	117,768	114,396	118,439	Angus
Argyll & Bute	91,101	90,500	90,900	89,248	90,852	88,531	90,885	87,904	90,556	86,992	90,020	86,113	Argyll & Bute
Clackmannanshire	49,348	50,480	50,388	52,879	51,365	55,416	52,282	57,942	52,983	60,367	53,245	61,719	Clackmannanshire
Dumfries & Galloway	147,748	148,580	147,712	149,423	147,578	149,624	146,973	149,610	145,488	148,899	144,061	147,968	Dumfries & Galloway
Dundee City	141,747	142,470	139,873	142,672	137,597	141,604	134,832	140,108	131,404	137,895	129,131	136,328	Dundee City
East Ayrshire	119,091	119,920	118,613	120,945	117,950	121,360	116,952	121,551	115,204	121,093	113,780	120,459	East Ayrshire
East Dunbartonshire	104,529	104,720	101,947	103,379	99,096	101,155	95,879	98,590	91,997	95,445	89,297	93,201	East Dunbartonshire
East Lothian	94,689	96,100	98,330	102,754	101,979	108,641	106,049	115,186	110,193	121,916	112,492	125,789	East Lothian
East Renfrewshire	88,923	89,220	88,832	88,975	89,050	88,489	89,386	88,019	89,432	87,368	89,223	86,725	East Renfrewshire
Edinburgh, City of	473,099	471,650	491,662	489,318	508,065	507,233	522,975	523,627	535,942	538,003	543,020	545,912	Edinburgh, City of
Eilean Siar	26,313	26,200	26,183	25,869	25,966	25,763	25,662	25,628	25,221	25,440	24,892	25,274	Eilean Siar
Falkirk	151,002	151,570	154,460	155,919	157,386	160,239	159,800	164,380	161,581	168,050	162,318	170,002	Falkirk
Fife	362,653	361,890	372,396	370,326	382,468	378,934	392,123	387,214	400,307	393,868	404,292	396,935	Fife
Glasgow City	583,493	584,240	584,987	590,733	584,506	594,085	582,113	595,861	577,082	595,141	573,227	593,822	Glasgow City
Highland	218,473	219,400	224,795	228,467	229,784	236,757	234,016	244,748	237,121	251,953	238,319	255,708	Highland
Inverclyde	80,532	80,780	78,349	78,803	76,202	76,363	73,777	73,612	70,882	70,372	68,941	68,165	Inverclyde
Midlothian	79,507	80,560	79,180	82,253	78,517	82,839	77,764	83,335	76,691	83,484	75,813	83,368	Midlothian
Moray	87,360	87,770	87,607	88,971	87,293	89,580	86,864	90,245	85,968	90,610	85,060	90,523	Moray
North Ayrshire	135,072	135,920	135,008	136,124	134,932	135,516	134,338	134,487	132,908	132,714	131,622	131,227	North Ayrshire
North Lanarkshire	325,199	325,520	329,203	329,610	332,508	332,635	334,847	334,956	335,830	335,966	335,791	335,995	North Lanarkshire
Orkney Islands	20,139	19,890	20,811	20,375	21,442	20,956	22,011	21,501	22,488	21,989	22,686	22,193	Orkney Islands
Perth & Kinross	143,286	144,180	149,653	152,070	155,835	159,678	162,111	167,740	167,928	175,648	171,062	180,088	Perth & Kinross
Renfrewshire	168,926	169,800	167,041	169,618	164,647	168,295	161,785	166,572	158,174	164,082	155,636	162,230	Renfrewshire
Scottish Borders	111,426	112,430	114,865	116,491	118,550	120,124	122,288	123,906	125,658	127,348	127,390	129,103	Scottish Borders
Shetland Islands	21,729	21,980	21,536	22,023	21,247	21,843	20,806	21,523	20,211	21,034	19,783	20,641	Shetland Islands
South Ayrshire	111,601	111,670	111,644	111,526	111,717	111,585	111,623	111,601	110,998	111,250	110,293	110,771	South Ayrshire
South Lanarkshire	310,465	310,090	317,451	315,446	323,929	322,163	329,675	328,707	334,227	334,324	336,237	337,086	South Lanarkshire
Stirling	89,362	88,350	91,745	89,512	93,698	90,830	95,645	92,297	97,225	93,555	97,954	94,094	Stirling
West Dunbartonshire	90,885	90,940	89,763	90,025	88,487	88,909	86,922	87,615	84,766	85,849	83,221	84,583	West Dunbartonshire
West Lothian	169,342	169,510	177,131	177,629	184,366	185,377	191,612	193,353	198,406	201,128	202,114	205,549	West Lothian
NHS board areas													NHS board areas
Ayrshire & Arran	365,764	367,510	365,265	368,595	364,599	368,461	362,913	367,639	359,110	365,057	355,695	362,457	Ayrshire & Arran
Borders	111,433	112,430	114,872	116,491	118,557	120,124	122,295	123,906	125,665	127,348	127,397	129,103	Borders
Dumfries & Galloway	147,748	148,580	147,712	149,423	147,578	149,624	146,973	149,610	145,488	148,899	144,061	147,968	Dumfries & Galloway
Fife	362,581	361,815	372,324	370,251	382,396	378,859	392,051	387,139	400,235	393,793	404,220	396,860	Fife
Forth Valley	289,375	290,047	296,256	297,957	302,112	306,132	307,390	314,266	311,452	321,619	313,180	325,462	Forth Valley
Grampian	537,118	539,630	546,346	556,174	551,395	570,554	554,664	584,505	554,895	596,342	553,312	602,048	Grampian
Greater Glasgow & Clyde	1,191,672	1,194,675	1,187,095	1,198,174	1,179,990	1,195,934	1,169,656	1,191,009	1,153,741	1,180,990	1,141,832	1,172,573	Greater Glasgow
Highland	309,575	309,900	315,696	317,715	320,637	325,288	324,902	332,652	327,678	338,945	328,340	341,821	Highland
Lanarkshire	561,743	561,174	570,941	568,954	578,898	576,699	585,191	583,462	589,112	588,096	590,204	589,773	Lanarkshire
Lothian	816,617	817,727	846,283	851,861	872,907	883,997	898,380	915,408	921,212	944,438	933,419	960,525	Lothian
Orkney	20,139	19,890	20,811	20,375	21,442	20,956	22,011	21,501	22,488	21,989	22,686	22,193	Orkney
Shetland	21,729	21,980	21,536	22,023	21,247	21,843	20,806	21,523	20,211	21,034	19,783	20,641	Shetland
Tayside	395,262	396,942	401,456	407,144	406,536	415,603	410,912	424,041	413,726	431,293	414,548	434,837	Tayside
Western Isles	26,313	26,200	26,183	25,869	25,966	25,763	25,662	25,628	25,221	25,440	24,892	25,274	Western Isles

Annex A Assumed fertility rates by age; mid-year to mid-year periods; Scotland

(rates per 1,000 females)

Age	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	2031-32	2032-33
15	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
16	11	11	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
17	26	26	26	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
18	41	40	40	39	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
19	51	50	49	48	47	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46
20	55	55	54	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53
21	61	62	61	60	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59
22	66	66	66	65	65	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64
23	70	70	70	69	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68
24	76	74	73	73	72	72	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71
25	83	79	78	77	77	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76
26	88	84	84	83	83	83	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83
27	95	92	92	91	91	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
28	103	100	100	99	99	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
29	109	108	106	106	105	105	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105
30	112	113	112	112	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
31	114	113	112	112	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
32	108	108	108	107	107	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106
33	100	100	99	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
34	92	88	88	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87
35	77	76	75	75	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
36	65	63	62	62	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61
37	53	50	50	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49
38	39	39	39	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
39	30	29	29	29	29	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
40	21	20	20	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
41	14	14	14	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
42	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
43	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
44	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
45	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
46	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total fertility rate (TFR)	1.78	1.75	1.73	1.72	1.71	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70

Annex B Assumed mortality rates by sex, for selected ages and years; Scotland

(rates per 100,000)

Age	Mid-year to mid-year				Percentage improvement ¹ 2008-09 to 2032-33
	2008-09	2013-14	2023-24	2032-33	
MALES					
0	98	92	84	77	21
2	20	17	13	12	39
7	10	9	7	7	31
12	17	16	14	13	24
17	71	59	48	43	40
22	103	78	56	49	52
27	106	83	62	54	49
32	173	169	160	148	14
37	208	214	214	199	4
42	278	271	257	236	15
47	395	355	307	278	30
52	606	549	477	432	29
57	848	762	664	603	29
62	1,493	1,256	1,091	989	34
67	2,177	1,918	1,587	1,441	34
72	3,329	2,776	2,312	2,096	37
77	5,720	4,546	3,702	3,321	42
82	9,236	7,722	5,837	5,276	43
87	14,551	12,518	9,391	8,336	43
90 & over	22,653	20,161	16,913	15,095	33
FEMALES					
0	81	75	66	60	26
2	18	16	14	12	33
7	9	9	8	7	20
12	10	9	7	6	41
17	30	24	17	14	54
22	30	24	17	14	54
27	42	37	29	25	40
32	65	60	52	47	28
37	101	97	90	83	18
42	142	127	107	95	33
47	247	220	185	164	33
52	367	335	289	259	30
57	556	503	435	390	30
62	938	814	702	629	33
67	1,445	1,315	1,090	979	32
72	2,203	1,883	1,581	1,416	36
77	3,974	3,193	2,617	2,300	42
82	6,792	5,797	4,287	3,833	44
87	11,567	10,056	7,428	6,461	44
90 & over	21,601	19,140	16,007	13,914	36

¹ Percentage improvement in mortality has been calculated using actual, not rounded, mortality rates

Annex C Fertility and mortality local scaling factors by council and NHS board area

Area	Local Scaling Factors						
	Fertility	Mortality					
		Males			Females		
		0-59	60-79	80+	0-59	60-79	80+
SCOTLAND	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Council areas							
Aberdeen City	0.840	0.941	0.994	0.992	0.907	0.924	1.043
Aberdeenshire	1.152	0.693	0.744	0.906	0.746	0.829	0.928
Angus	1.180	0.813	0.822	0.951	0.926	0.855	1.033
Argyll & Bute	1.136	0.887	0.872	0.986	1.071	0.878	0.967
Clackmannanshire	1.100	1.057	1.057	0.995	0.958	0.958	1.074
Dumfries & Galloway	1.182	0.828	0.853	0.985	0.934	0.913	0.987
Dundee City	0.941	1.308	1.068	0.854	1.304	1.050	0.913
East Ayrshire	1.078	0.989	1.039	1.030	1.214	1.118	1.130
East Dunbartonshire	1.037	0.709	0.769	0.900	0.631	0.789	0.860
East Lothian	1.204	0.752	0.873	1.040	0.761	0.871	0.978
East Renfrewshire	1.178	0.689	0.873	0.987	0.724	0.772	0.911
Edinburgh, City of	0.700	0.860	0.958	0.892	0.893	0.877	0.893
Eilean Siar	1.158	1.130	1.130	1.130	0.950	0.950	0.950
Falkirk	1.092	0.921	0.989	1.099	0.899	1.066	1.113
Fife	1.063	0.894	0.883	0.995	0.987	0.938	0.939
Glasgow City	0.846	1.510	1.556	1.157	1.393	1.370	1.080
Highland	1.147	0.947	0.876	0.921	0.928	0.853	0.944
Inverclyde	1.091	1.399	1.191	1.114	1.180	1.122	1.000
Midlothian	1.118	0.874	0.886	1.016	0.883	0.980	1.038
Moray	1.221	0.792	0.866	0.960	0.907	0.874	1.020
North Ayrshire	1.092	1.089	1.039	1.095	1.102	1.013	1.062
North Lanarkshire	1.103	1.179	1.190	1.094	1.157	1.192	1.104
Orkney Islands	1.111	0.987	0.987	0.987	0.869	0.869	0.869
Perth & Kinross	1.044	0.812	0.749	0.964	0.791	0.835	0.917
Renfrewshire	1.070	1.146	1.183	1.007	1.051	1.162	1.079
Scottish Borders	1.164	0.747	0.801	1.052	0.819	0.845	1.099
Shetland Islands	1.186	0.829	0.829	0.829	0.813	0.813	0.813
South Ayrshire	1.044	0.891	0.919	0.915	0.863	0.934	0.937
South Lanarkshire	1.065	1.043	1.063	1.045	0.999	1.030	1.052
Stirling	0.984	0.775	0.857	0.993	0.845	0.890	0.959
West Dunbartonshire	1.065	1.259	1.255	1.159	1.215	1.220	1.078
West Lothian	1.174	0.836	0.948	1.013	0.969	1.070	1.114
NHS board areas							
Ayrshire & Arran	1.074	1.002	1.002	1.014	1.062	1.032	1.047
Borders	1.164	0.747	0.801	1.052	0.819	0.845	1.099
Dumfries & Galloway	1.182	0.828	0.853	0.985	0.934	0.913	0.987
Fife	1.063	0.894	0.883	0.995	0.987	0.938	0.939
Forth Valley	1.064	0.914	0.965	1.050	0.892	0.996	1.063
Grampian	1.041	0.819	0.870	0.949	0.840	0.875	0.992
Greater Glasgow & Clyde	0.962	1.345	1.339	1.094	1.200	1.236	1.053
Highland	1.144	0.930	0.875	0.943	0.975	0.861	0.951
Lanarkshire	1.087	1.107	1.122	1.056	1.078	1.123	1.076
Lothian	0.915	0.842	0.940	0.950	0.883	0.923	0.969
Orkney	1.111	0.987	0.987	0.987	0.869	0.869	0.869
Shetland	1.186	0.829	0.829	0.829	0.813	0.813	0.813
Tayside	1.041	1.037	0.896	0.925	1.018	0.936	0.947
Western Isles	1.158	1.130	1.130	1.130	0.950	0.950	0.950

Annex D

Migration assumptions for the principal projection by council and NHS board area

	(persons per annum)						
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15 and beyond
SCOTLAND	16,000	17,400	16,200	15,100	12,900	12,400	12,000
Council areas							
Aberdeen City	600	600	500	400	250	200	150
Aberdeenshire	1,550	1,850	1,800	1,800	1,650	1,650	1,700
Angus	450	550	550	500	500	500	500
Argyll & Bute	-50	0	50	50	50	100	100
Clackmannanshire	350	400	400	400	350	400	400
Dumfries & Galloway	500	500	500	450	400	350	350
Dundee City	100	50	-50	-150	-200	-300	-350
East Ayrshire	300	250	200	150	100	100	50
East Dunbartonshire	-150	-250	-300	-350	-350	-400	-450
East Lothian	1,200	1,300	1,200	1,100	950	900	850
East Renfrewshire	-100	-150	-150	-150	-150	-200	-200
Edinburgh, City of	2,200	2,600	2,600	2,550	2,350	2,400	2,450
Eilean Siar	0	50	50	50	50	100	100
Falkirk	500	600	600	650	600	600	650
Fife	1,100	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,200	1,200	1,250
Glasgow City	1,150	900	500	200	-100	-350	-550
Highland	1,650	1,900	1,850	1,800	1,600	1,650	1,650
Inverclyde	-200	-300	-300	-350	-350	-350	-400
Midlothian	300	250	200	100	50	0	-50
Moray	250	250	200	200	150	100	100
North Ayrshire	200	150	100	50	0	0	-50
North Lanarkshire	100	100	50	0	-50	-50	-100
Orkney Islands	100	100	100	150	150	150	150
Perth & Kinross	1,600	1,800	1,750	1,650	1,450	1,450	1,450
Renfrewshire	50	-50	-150	-200	-250	-300	-350
Scottish Borders	900	1,000	950	950	800	800	800
Shetland Islands	0	-50	-50	-50	-50	-50	-50
South Ayrshire	200	250	250	250	250	250	250
South Lanarkshire	500	700	800	900	900	950	1,050
Stirling	100	150	150	150	150	150	150
West Dunbartonshire	-150	-200	-250	-250	-250	-300	-300
West Lothian	700	800	800	800	700	700	700
NHS board areas							
Ayrshire & Arran	700	650	550	450	350	350	250
Borders	900	1,000	950	950	800	800	800
Dumfries & Galloway	500	500	500	450	400	350	350
Fife	1,100	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,200	1,200	1,250
Forth Valley	950	1,150	1,150	1,200	1,100	1,150	1,200
Grampian	2,400	2,700	2,500	2,400	2,050	1,950	1,950
Greater Glasgow & Clyde	698	85	-500	-934	-1,287	-1,728	-2,063
Highland	1,600	1,900	1,900	1,850	1,650	1,750	1,750
Lanarkshire	502	665	700	734	687	728	763
Lothian	4,400	4,950	4,800	4,550	4,050	4,000	3,950
Orkney	100	100	100	150	150	150	150
Shetland	0	-50	-50	-50	-50	-50	-50
Tayside	2,150	2,400	2,250	2,000	1,750	1,650	1,600
Western Isles	0	50	50	50	50	100	100

Annex E

Migration assumptions for the high migration variant projection by council and NHS board area

	(persons per annum)						
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15 and beyond
SCOTLAND	20,250	25,900	24,700	23,600	21,400	20,900	20,500
Council areas							
Aberdeen City	800	950	850	750	650	550	500
Aberdeenshire	1,850	2,450	2,400	2,350	2,150	2,150	2,150
Angus	550	750	750	700	700	700	700
Argyll & Bute	0	50	100	150	200	250	300
Clackmannanshire	400	500	500	500	450	450	450
Dumfries & Galloway	600	800	750	750	650	650	650
Dundee City	200	250	150	100	0	-50	-100
East Ayrshire	350	450	350	300	250	200	150
East Dunbartonshire	-150	-250	-300	-300	-350	-350	-400
East Lothian	1,400	1,700	1,550	1,400	1,150	1,050	950
East Renfrewshire	-100	-100	-150	-150	-150	-150	-150
Edinburgh, City of	2,750	3,750	3,850	3,900	3,750	3,850	4,000
Eilean Siar	50	50	100	100	100	150	150
Falkirk	600	800	850	850	850	850	900
Fife	1,350	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,750	1,750	1,800
Glasgow City	1,600	1,800	1,500	1,200	850	650	400
Highland	1,950	2,550	2,500	2,400	2,250	2,200	2,200
Inverclyde	-200	-250	-300	-300	-300	-300	-300
Midlothian	350	400	300	250	150	50	0
Moray	350	450	450	400	350	350	350
North Ayrshire	250	300	250	200	150	150	100
North Lanarkshire	200	250	200	200	150	150	150
Orkney Islands	100	150	150	150	150	150	150
Perth & Kinross	1,950	2,500	2,350	2,250	2,000	1,950	1,900
Renfrewshire	100	50	0	-50	-100	-150	-200
Scottish Borders	1,100	1,400	1,300	1,200	1,100	1,050	1,000
Shetland Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Ayrshire	250	350	350	350	350	350	350
South Lanarkshire	750	850	1,000	1,050	1,100	1,200	1,300
Stirling	150	250	250	300	300	350	350
West Dunbartonshire	-150	-200	-200	-200	-200	-200	-200
West Lothian	850	1,100	1,050	1,000	950	900	900
NHS board areas							
Ayrshire & Arran	850	1,100	950	850	750	700	600
Borders	1,100	1,400	1,300	1,200	1,100	1,050	1,000
Dumfries & Galloway	600	800	750	750	650	650	650
Fife	1,350	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,750	1,750	1,800
Forth Valley	1,150	1,550	1,600	1,650	1,600	1,650	1,700
Grampian	3,000	3,850	3,700	3,500	3,150	3,050	3,000
Greater Glasgow & Clyde	1,200	1,172	696	355	-88	-320	-302
Highland	2,000	2,650	2,650	2,600	2,500	2,500	2,200
Lanarkshire	800	928	1,004	1,045	1,038	1,120	1,202
Lothian	5,350	6,950	6,750	6,550	6,000	5,850	5,850
Orkney	100	150	150	150	150	150	150
Shetland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tayside	2,700	3,500	3,250	3,050	2,700	2,600	2,500
Western Isles	50	50	100	100	100	150	150

Annex F

Migration assumptions for the low migration variant projection by council and NHS board area

(persons per annum)

	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15 and beyond
SCOTLAND	11,750	8,900	7,700	6,600	4,400	3,900	3,500
Council areas							
Aberdeen City	100	-200	-400	-550	-550	-600	-650
Aberdeenshire	1,550	1,650	1,750	1,800	1,400	1,450	1,450
Angus	450	500	550	500	450	450	450
Argyll & Bute	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100
Clackmannanshire	350	350	400	400	350	350	350
Dumfries & Galloway	400	250	200	150	100	50	50
Dundee City	-150	-400	-550	-650	-550	-600	-650
East Ayrshire	150	50	0	-50	-50	-100	-100
East Dunbartonshire	-300	-450	-550	-600	-500	-550	-550
East Lothian	1,100	1,000	1,000	950	700	700	700
East Renfrewshire	-150	-250	-300	-300	-300	-300	-300
Edinburgh, City of	1,700	1,450	1,400	1,350	950	950	900
Eilean Siar	0	50	50	50	50	50	50
Falkirk	500	600	600	650	550	600	600
Fife	1,050	900	950	950	700	700	700
Glasgow City	0	-900	-1,500	-1,900	-1,700	-1,850	-2,000
Highland	1,650	1,600	1,700	1,750	1,350	1,350	1,350
Inverclyde	-300	-400	-450	-500	-400	-450	-450
Midlothian	150	50	-50	-100	-100	-150	-150
Moray	150	50	0	-50	-50	-100	-100
North Ayrshire	50	-50	-100	-150	-150	-200	-200
North Lanarkshire	-50	-200	-300	-350	-300	-350	-350
Orkney Islands	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Perth & Kinross	1,600	1,600	1,700	1,650	1,350	1,350	1,350
Renfrewshire	-150	-300	-450	-500	-450	-450	-500
Scottish Borders	800	750	750	750	550	550	550
Shetland Islands	-50	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100
South Ayrshire	150	150	150	150	100	100	100
South Lanarkshire	500	700	800	900	750	800	800
Stirling	50	50	50	0	0	0	0
West Dunbartonshire	-250	-300	-350	-400	-350	-350	-350
West Lothian	700	700	750	800	600	600	550
NHS board areas							
Ayrshire & Arran	350	150	50	-50	-100	-200	-200
Borders	800	750	750	750	550	550	550
Dumfries & Galloway	400	250	200	150	100	50	50
Fife	1,050	900	950	950	700	700	700
Forth Valley	900	1,000	1,050	1,050	900	950	950
Grampian	1,800	1,500	1,350	1,200	800	750	700
Greater Glasgow & Clyde	-1,061	-2,483	-3,471	-4,055	-3,580	-3,824	-4,124
Highland	1,550	1,500	1,600	1,650	1,250	1,250	1,350
Lanarkshire	361	383	371	405	330	324	324
Lothian	3,650	3,200	3,100	3,000	2,150	2,100	2,000
Orkney	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Shetland	-50	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100
Tayside	1,900	1,700	1,700	1,500	1,250	1,200	1,150
Western Isles	0	50	50	50	50	50	50

Annex G

Trends in net migration, mid-2004 to mid-2008 by council area

(net migrants per annum)

	Estimated net civilian migration from mid-year population estimates				
	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
SCOTLAND	26,004	19,296	21,167	26,811	19,953
Aberdeen City	-1,678	241	953	2,190	848
Aberdeenshire	2,593	1,795	2,362	2,441	1,813
Angus	1,164	701	684	652	520
Argyll & Bute	1,039	264	119	347	-64
Clackmannanshire	545	502	191	696	373
Dumfries & Galloway	1,235	864	168	574	613
Dundee City	-794	334	-13	-67	288
East Ayrshire	334	-182	12	301	413
East Dunbartonshire	-371	-514	-482	-266	-118
East Lothian	508	273	952	1,571	1,496
East Renfrewshire	-61	-84	-361	-43	-72
Edinburgh, City of	5,138	4,103	4,775	3,626	2,512
Eilean Siar	315	245	110	39	-1
Falkirk	1,521	1,511	492	755	519
Fife	2,799	2,164	1,659	1,682	1,258
Glasgow City	1,258	1,417	2,100	1,557	1,809
Highland	2,573	2,323	1,720	2,351	1,924
Inverclyde	-387	-177	-366	-315	-181
Midlothian	-210	-433	77	99	444
Moray	385	155	431	556	348
North Ayrshire	279	36	-192	366	280
North Lanarkshire	388	155	-29	323	205
Orkney Islands	247	103	194	135	78
Perth & Kinross	1,721	1,612	1,873	2,181	1,962
Renfrewshire	-195	-484	-272	60	142
Scottish Borders	1,306	712	731	1,362	1,102
Shetland Islands	48	32	-166	26	-14
South Ayrshire	773	273	287	457	232
South Lanarkshire	2,500	981	1,249	1,675	428
Stirling	33	477	842	359	107
West Dunbartonshire	-193	-405	-107	-95	-147
West Lothian	1,191	302	1,174	1,216	836

9. Notes on statistical publications

National Statistics

This is a National Statistics publication. It has been produced to the high professional standards set out in the UK Statistics Authority Code of Practice for Official Statistics (<http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/code-of-practice/index.html>).

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General Register Office for Scotland

The General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) is the department of the devolved Scottish Administration responsible for the registration of births, marriages, civil partnerships, deaths, divorces and adoptions in Scotland. We are responsible for the Census of Population in Scotland which we use, with other sources of information, to produce population and household statistics. We make available important information for family history. The GROS website is <http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk>.

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

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

Comments and complaints

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

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

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