
Population Projections for Scotland's Strategic Development Plan Areas and National Parks (2012-based)

**Principal and variant population projections by
sex, age and area**

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1. Background

- 1.1 This report gives the National Records of Scotland's (NRS) projection of the population in Scotland's National Parks and Strategic Development Plan (SDP) areas. The projections are for the period to 2037, based on the estimated population of these areas in mid-2012.
- 1.2 When using a projection it is important to note some key limitations.
- A projection is a calculation showing what happens under certain assumptions about future fertility, mortality and migration.
 - The assumptions are based on past trends and do not take account of any future changes that may occur as a result of policy initiatives but may reflect the past impact of policy and economic changes. These projections are not, therefore, forecasts of what the government expects to happen based on policy.
 - More information on the limitations and uses of the projections can be found on the [NRS website](#).
- 1.3 National Parks are protected areas of beautiful countryside, wildlife and cultural heritage. There are two in Scotland: Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park (LLTNP), and Cairngorms National Park (CNP). The locations of the parks are shown on [Map 1](#). Each is managed by a National Park Authority.
- 1.4 Table A gives information on the population of the National Parks. These populations are relatively small – and projections for such small populations are less reliable, especially for the distant future, than those for larger communities.

Table A: Total populations in the National Parks in 2012

	Population	Percentage of Scotland's Population
CNP	17,540	0.3%
LLTNP	14,090	0.3%
Rest of Scotland	5,281,980	99.4%
Scotland	5,313,600	100.0%

All population figures are rounded to the nearest 10.

- 1.5 SDP areas ([Map 2](#)) cover the regions around Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh and Glasgow. Three quarters of the population of Scotland live in these areas. SDP areas were created in November 2008 to help with strategic development planning. They comprise of:

Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Strategic Development Plan Area (Glasgow & Clyde Valley SDP area)

East Dunbartonshire, East Renfrewshire, Glasgow City, Inverclyde, North Lanarkshire, Renfrewshire, South Lanarkshire and West Dunbartonshire Council areas (except the part of West Dunbartonshire that forms part of Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park).

Aberdeen City and Shire Strategic Development Plan Area (Aberdeen City & Shire SDP area)

Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire Council areas (except the part of Aberdeenshire that forms part of Cairngorms National Park).

Edinburgh and South East Scotland Strategic Development Plan Area (SESplan SDP area)

City of Edinburgh, East Lothian, Midlothian, Scottish Borders, West Lothian and Fife (Kirkcaldy, Mid-Fife and Dunfermline local planning areas only) Council areas.

Dundee, Perth, Angus and North Fife Strategic Development Plan Area (TAYplan SDP area)

Angus (except the part of Angus that forms part of Cairngorms National Park), Dundee City, Perth & Kinross (except the part of Perth & Kinross that forms part of Loch Lomond & the Trossachs National Park) and Fife (St Andrews and North Fife local planning areas only) Council areas.

- 1.6 Table B gives information on the population in SDP areas.

Table B: Total populations in SDP areas in 2012

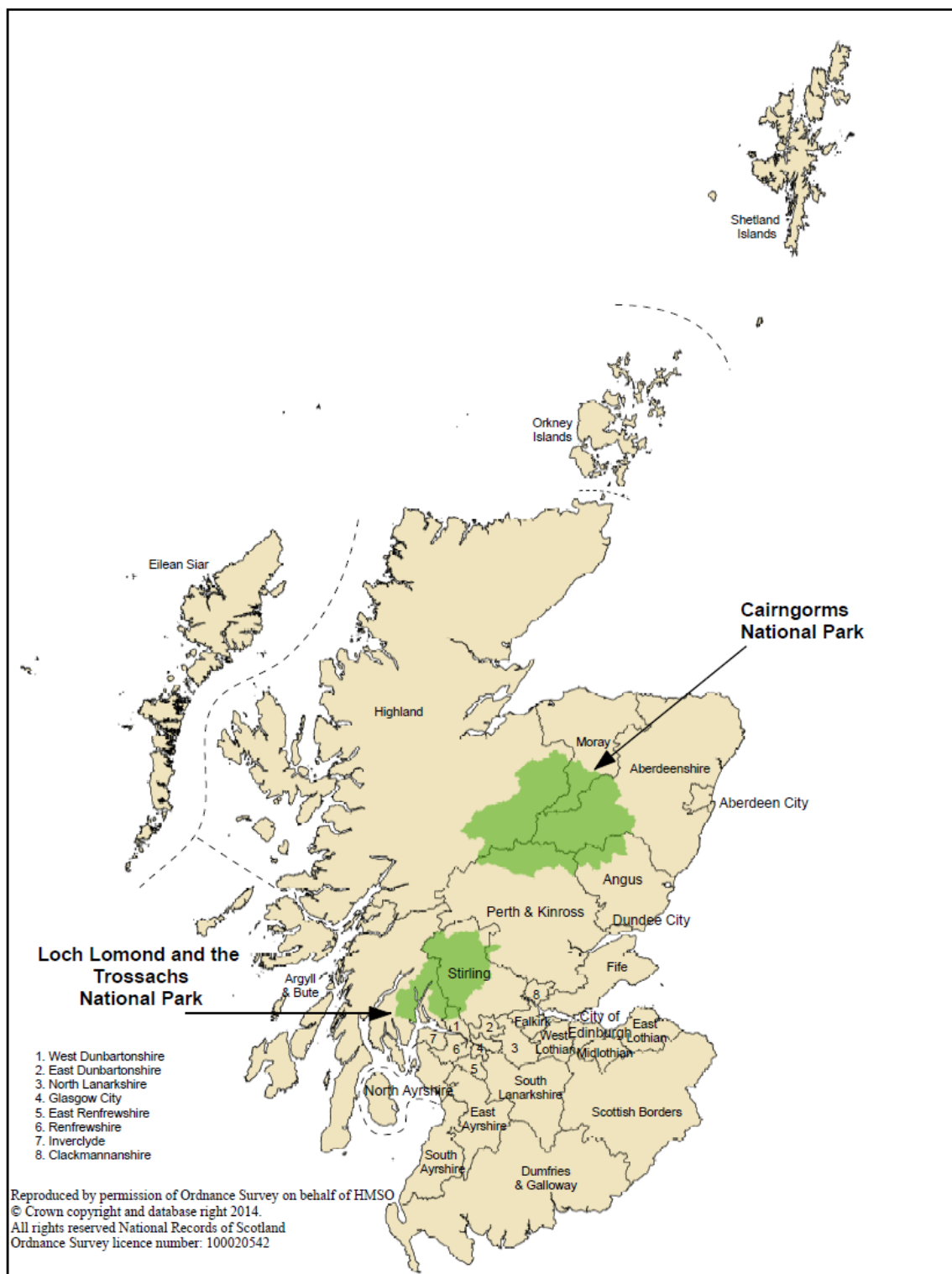
	Population	Percentage of Scotland's Population
Glasgow & Clyde Valley	1,787,310	33.6%
Aberdeen City & Shire	477,380	9.0%
SESplan	1,247,680	23.5%
TAYplan	487,720	9.2%
Rest of Scotland	1,313,510	24.7%
Scotland	5,313,600	100.0%

All population figures are rounded to the nearest 10.

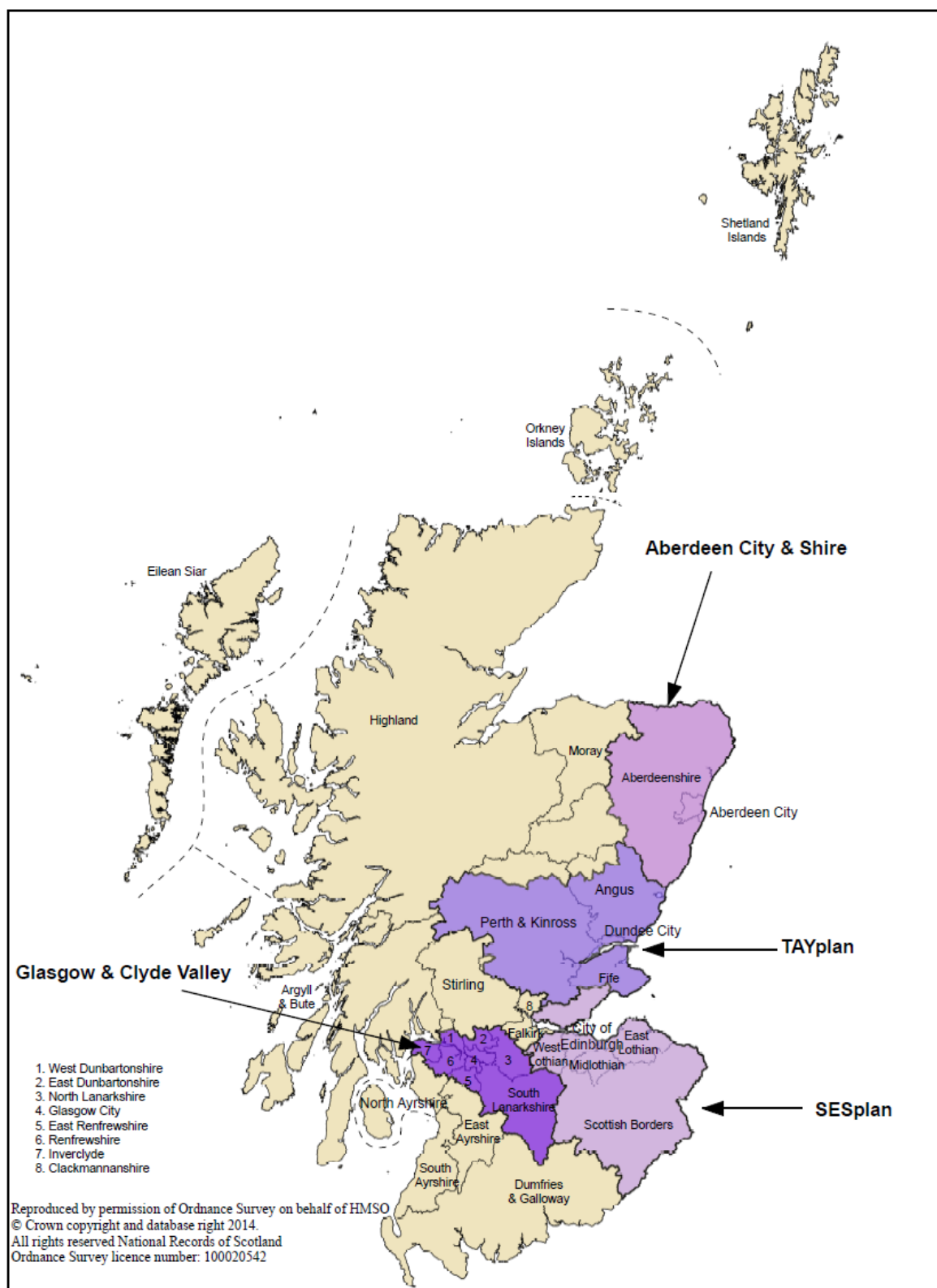
- 1.7 Further details of National Park and SDP boundaries are given in [Section 5](#). More information about SDP areas is available from the Scottish Government's [Scottish Planning Series Planning Circular 3 2008: Strategic Development Plan Areas Planning Circular 3/08](#) and [Circular 1/2013 Strategic Development Plan Areas](#) both available on the Scottish Government website.
- 1.8 As a result of the Scottish Natural Heritage public consultation in 2010 the boundary of Cairngorms National Park was extended into Perth & Kinross Council area but this has not changed the data zones included in the park due to the positioning of the data zone centroids. The population weighted centroid is essentially the point in the area where population density is the same all around the point, or put more simply, the population 'centre of gravity' of the area. A data zone has been allocated to the National Park if the population weighted centroid lies within it. More information on boundaries and data zone centroids is available in [Section 5](#).
- 1.9 These population projections are mainly used:
- To inform planning authorities on future population trends
 - For environmental scanning
 - For land-use and transport models

- To estimate service requirements for these areas, including health needs
- To calculate forward projections of the number of households in these areas (which will be published later in the year), to help assess housing needs and future demand.

Map 1: Map of Scotland showing the locations of CNP and LLTNP



Map 2: Map of Scotland showing locations of SDP areas



2. National Parks

2.1 Main points

The key points in this paper, relating to the National Parks, are:

- Between 2012 and 2037, the population of Cairngorms National Park (CNP) is projected to rise from 17,540 to 17,660 (an increase of 1 per cent) and the population of Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park (LLTNP) is projected to decrease from 14,090 in 2012 to 12,620 by 2037.
- The number of children aged under 16 in CNP is projected to decrease by 15 per cent over the projection period from 2,890 in 2012 to 2,460 in 2037. Similarly, in LLTNP the number of children is projected to decrease by 13 per cent from 2,070 in 2012 to 1,800 in 2037.
- The number of people of working age¹ in CNP is projected to decrease from 10,350 in 2012 to 9,910 in 2037, an decrease of 4 per cent. In LLTNP, the working age population is projected to decrease by 21 per cent, from 8,250 in 2012 to 6,540 in 2037.
- The population of pensionable age² in CNP is projected to rise by 23 per cent from 4,300 in 2012 to 5,290 in 2037. The number of people of pensionable age in LLTNP is also expected to increase, from 3,760 in 2012 to 4,280 in 2037 (a 13 per cent increase).
- In CNP there is projected to be more deaths than births across the 25 year projection period. Therefore the population increase is due to net in-migration to the area, which is assumed to be 50 migrants per year.
- In LLTNP there is also projected to be more deaths than births across the 25 year period. Therefore the population decrease is due to negative natural change as net migration to the area is assumed to be a net of 0 migrants per year.
- The following table shows a summary of the percentage changes in population over the projection period 2012-2037 for Scotland's National Parks and the whole of Scotland.

	Percentage change (2012-2037)		
	CNP	LLTNP	Scotland
Total population	1%	-10%	9%
Children (0-15)	-15%	-13%	5%
Working age ¹	-4%	-21%	4%
Pensionable age ²	23%	14%	27%

2.2 Total Population

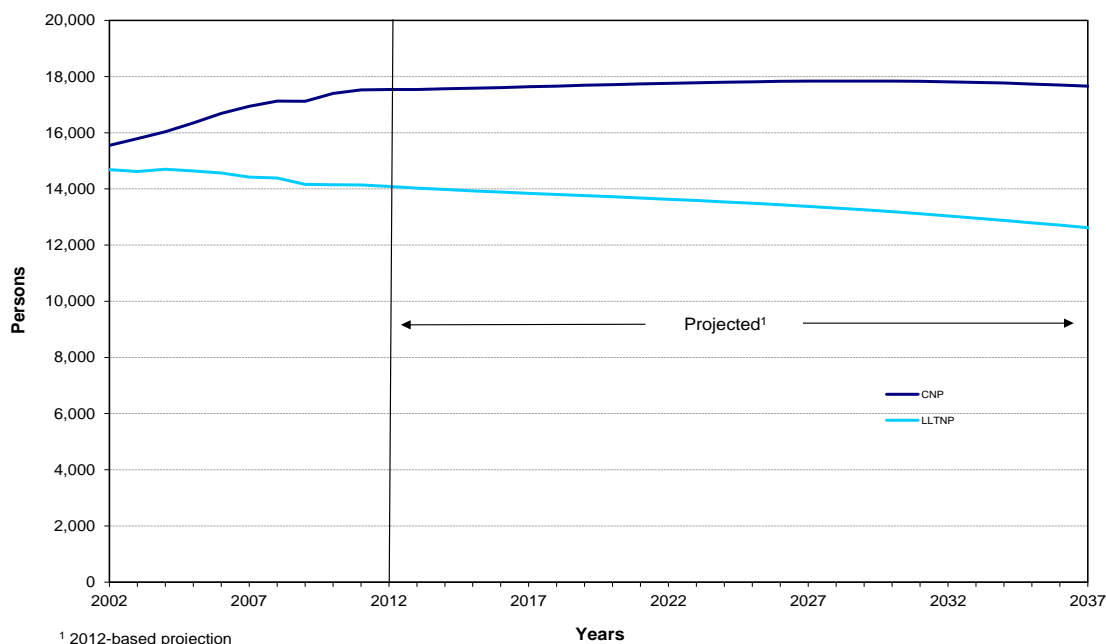
2.2.1 The estimated population of the National Parks in the years 2002 to 2012,

Footnotes

- 1) and 2) Working age and pensionable age populations are based on SPA for a given year. Between 2012 and 2018, SPA will change from 65 years for men and 61 years for women, to 65 years for both sexes. Then between 2019 and 2020, SPA will change from 65 years to 66 years for both men and women. Between 2034 and 2046, SPA will increase in two stages from 66 years to 68 years for both sexes.

and the population projection for the years 2012 to 2037, is illustrated in Figure 1 and summarised in Table 1. The population of CNP is projected to increase by around 1 per cent from 17,540 in 2012 to 17,660 in 2037. The population of LLTNP is projected to decrease by 10 per cent, from 14,090 in 2012 to 12,620 in 2037. The previous set of population projections suggested a population increase of 20 per cent between 2010 and 2035 for CNP, and a population decrease of 10 per cent over the same period for LLTNP. These previous projections were based on the unrevised 2010 population estimates before the 2011 Census was carried out. More information on the differences between the 2010-based and 2012-based projection can be found in the 2012-based Sub-national Population Projections report on the [NRS website](#). It is important to bear in mind when comparing the 2012-based population projections against previous population projections that the new set of projections are based on the [Mid-2002 to Mid-2010 revision](#) which is also available on the NRS website. Section 7 of this report contains more information on the differences between the revised and unrevised population estimates.

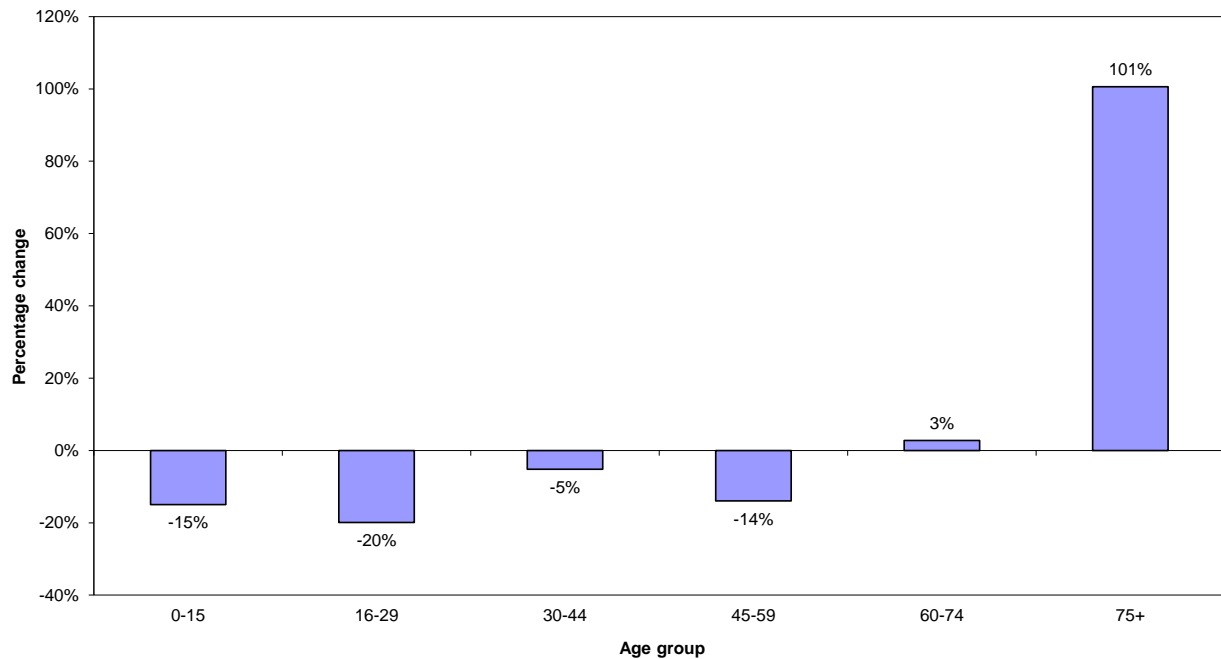
Figure 1: Estimated and projected population of Cairngorms National Park and Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park, 2002-2037



2.3 Age Structure of Cairngorms National Park

2.3.1 Although the population of CNP is projected to rise between 2012 and 2037, the increase does not occur across all ages, as Figure 2 shows. The number of people aged 75 and over is projected to increase - by 101 per cent and the 60-74 age group is also projected to increase by 3 per cent. All age groups under 60 are projected to decrease. The 16-29 age group is projected to decrease by 20 per cent over the 25 year period followed by the 0-15, 45-59 and 30-44 age groups with decreases of 15, 14 and 5 per cent respectively.

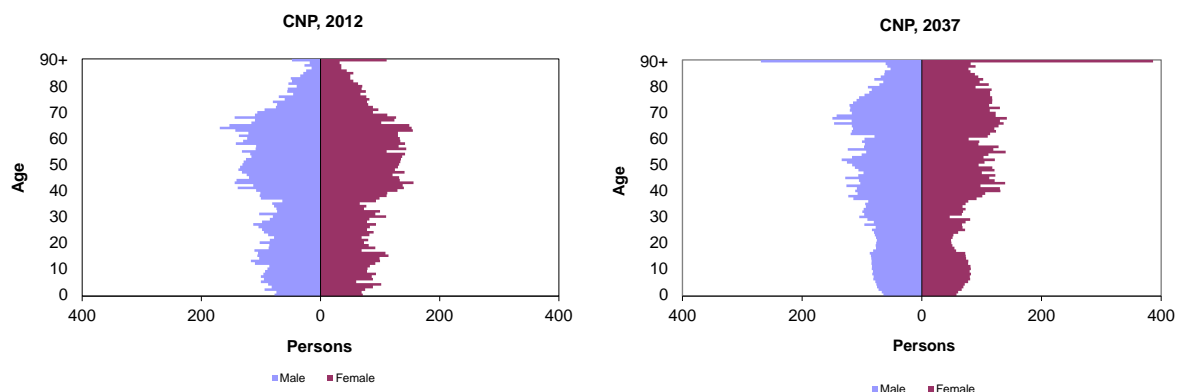
Figure 2: Projected percentage change in population, by age group, Cairngorms National Park, 2012-2037



2.3.2 Figure 3 illustrates the changing age and sex structure of CNP. In 2012 there were fewer people in their 30s and more people aged between 40 and 70 compared with other ages. Due to the projected increase in the population for older ages, by 2037 the population is projected to be more heavily distributed at the older ages with noticeably fewer people in their 20s for both males and females.

2.3.3 Comparing the population increases between the sexes, the population of males is projected to increase (2 per cent) while the population of females is projected to stay at around the same level. In 2012 there were slightly more females than males as 51 per cent of the total population was female, whereas by 2037 there are projected to be about the same number of males as females (both 50 per cent). This is due to increases in the male population at older ages which is likely to be because the gap between male and female life expectancy is projected to decrease and men are living longer than in the past.

Figure 3: Estimated and projected population, by age and sex in Cairngorms National Park, 2012 and 2037



2.3.4 [Table 2a](#) summarises the changing age structure. For CNP the number of children under 16 is projected to decrease by 15 per cent, from around 2,890 in 2012 to 2,460 in 2037. A 4 per cent decrease is projected for people of working age, from 10,350 in 2012 to 9,910 in 2037. The largest increase is for people of pensionable age. This age group is projected to increase by 23 per cent from 4,300 in 2012 to 5,290 in 2037.

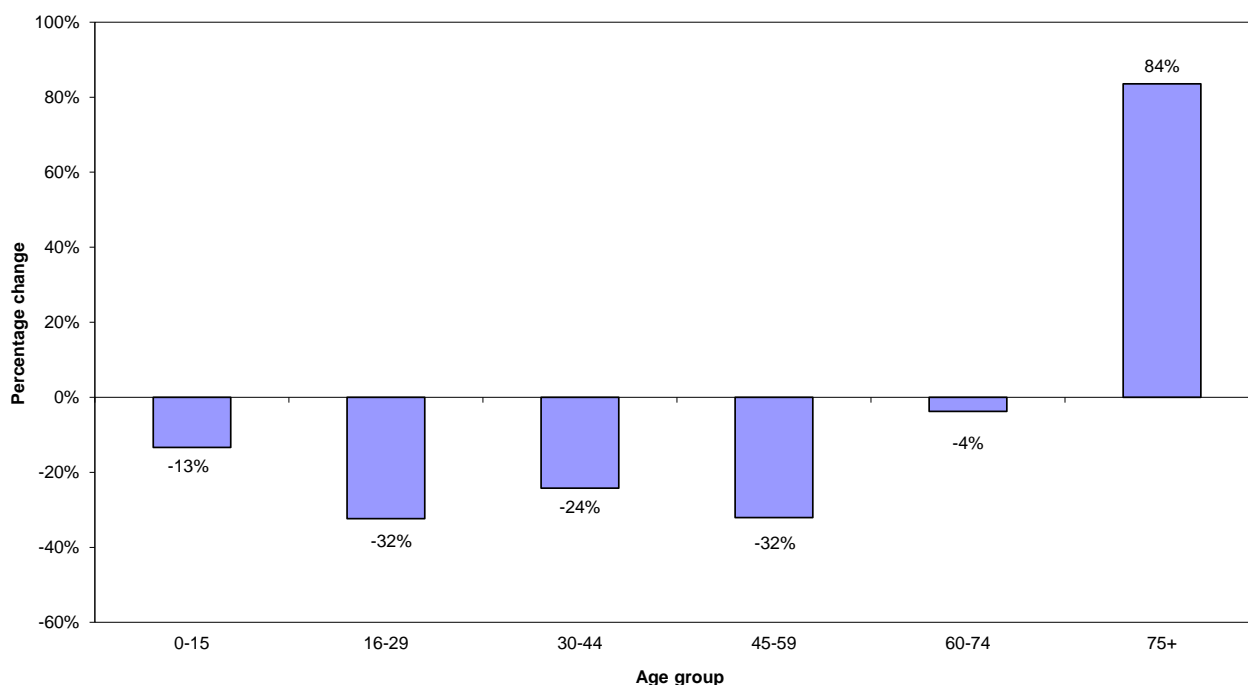
2.3.5 The figures in [Table 2a](#) take into account changes² in the state pension age (SPA) as defined in the 2011 Pension Act. The definitions used in the 2011 State Pension Act have been used to be consistent with previously published 2012-based projections.

2.3.6 Projected populations for CNP, by sex and five year age groups, are given in [Table 3a](#).

2.4 Age Structure of Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park

2.4.1 As shown in [Figure 4](#), for LLTNP most age groups are projected to decrease although not at a constant rate across all age groups. The exception to this is the over 75 age group which is projected to increase by 84 per cent. For LLTNP the population aged 45-59 and 16-29 are the age groups projected to decrease the most (both 32 per cent), this is followed by the 30-44 and 0-15 age groups which are both projected to decrease by 24 per cent and 13 per cent respectively. The 60-74 age group is projected to decrease by 4 per cent over the period.

Figure 4: Projected percentage change in population, by age group, Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park, 2012-2037



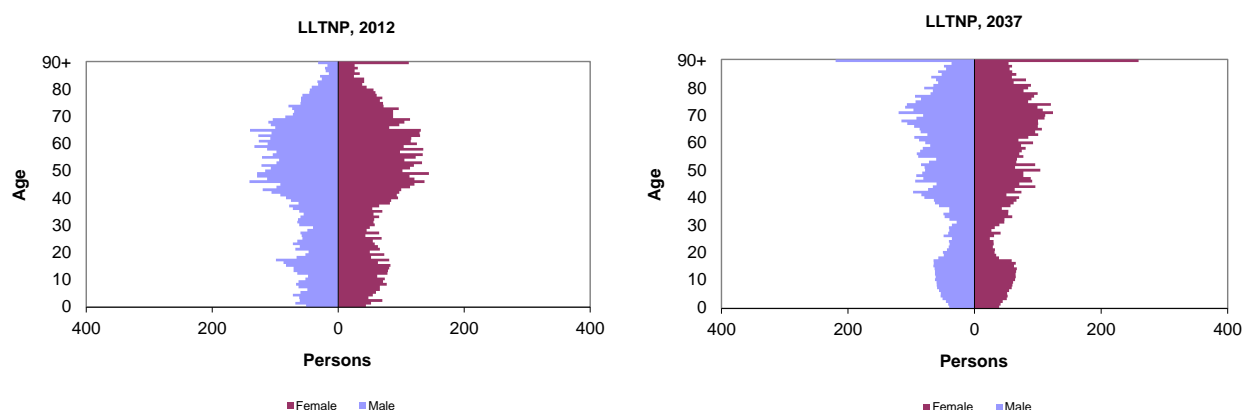
Footnote

2) Working age and pensionable age populations are based on SPA for a given year. Between 2012 and 2018, SPA will change from 65 years for men and 61 years for women, to 65 years for both sexes. Then between 2019 and 2020, SPA will change from 65 years to 66 years for both men and women. Between 2034 and 2046, SPA will increase in two stages from 66 years to 68 years for both sexes.

2.4.2 Figure 5 highlights the changing age and sex structure of LLTNP. In 2012 there are peaks in the teenage population and the population aged around 45 to 65. By 2037 the age structure looks top-heavy, with the largest group aged 90 and over. This is due to large decreases in the population aged under 35, and an increase in the elderly population.

2.4.3 In LLTNP the male population is projected decrease by 9 per cent while the female population is projected to decrease by 12 per cent. This is due to large increases in the male population at older ages which is likely to be because the gap between male and female life expectancy is projected to decrease and men are living longer than in the past

Figure 5: Estimated and projected population, by age and sex in Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park, 2012 and 2037



2.4.4 Table 2b shows that there is projected to be a 13 per cent decrease in children in LLTNP, from 2,070 in 2012 to 1,800 in 2037. The population of working age is also projected to decrease (by 21 per cent) from 8,250 to 6,540 over the 25 year period. In contrast the population of pensionable age is projected to increase by 14 per cent from 3,760 to 4,280 by 2037, mainly due to the ageing of the current base population in 2012.

2.4.5 The figures in Table 2b take into account changes³ in the state pension age (SPA) as defined in the 2011 Pension Act. The definitions used in the 2011 State Pension Act have been used to be consistent with previously published 2012-based projections.

2.4.6 Projected populations by sex and five year age groups for LLTNP are shown in Table 3b.

2.5 Components of Population Change for Cairngorms National Park

2.5.1 Table 4a shows projected net migration and natural change (births minus deaths) in CNP between 2012 and 2037. This table shows the changes for five year periods but the population changes for each projection year can be seen in the detailed tables on the [NRS website](#). The number of deaths is projected to continue to exceed the number of births (giving negative natural

Footnote

3) Working age and pensionable age populations are based on SPA for a given year. Between 2012 and 2018, SPA will change from 65 years for men and 61 years for women, to 65 years for both sexes. Then between 2019 and 2020, SPA will change from 65 years to 66 years for both men and women. Between 2034 and 2046, SPA will increase in two stages from 66 years to 68 years for both sexes.

change), and the gap between births and deaths is projected to decrease from 40 per year in the first year of the projection to 20 per year, and remain at this level until 2020, when it starts to rise reaching 90 per year towards the end of the projection period. This is because the number of births are projected to increase at the start of the projection period and then start decreasing from 2029 while the number of deaths is projected to fall slightly before increasing from 2019 onwards.

2.5.2 A net inflow of 50 migrants per year is assumed. This exceeds the negative natural change until 2031 and accounts for the increase of 1 per cent in the total population in CNP between 2012 and 2037.

2.6 Components of Population Change for Loch Lomond and Trossachs National Park

2.6.1 [Table 4b](#) shows that in LLTNP deaths are projected to exceed births (negative natural change) throughout the period 2012 to 2037. The gap between deaths and births initially decreases from 60 per year to 40 per year then rises from 2024 to 90 per year by the end of the 25 year period.

2.6.2 Over the projection period, migration in LLTNP is assumed to be a net of 0 migrants per year and thus the effect of negative natural change contributes most to the projected decrease in LLTNP's population over the 25 year period.

3. Strategic Development Plan Areas

3.1 Main Points

The key points in this paper, relating to the Strategic Development Plan (SDP) areas, are:

- Between 2012 and 2037, the population of all four SDP areas is projected to rise. Aberdeen City & Shire is the SDP area projected to have the largest population increase (23 per cent), followed by SESplan SDP area (18 per cent), TAYplan SDP area (13 per cent), and Glasgow & Clyde Valley SDP area (4 per cent);
- The number of children aged under 16 is projected to increase in three of the four SDP areas. The biggest increase projected for this age group is 27 per cent in Aberdeen City & Shire SDP area. While in Glasgow & Clyde Valley SDP by 2037 the number of children is projected to be 311,050, lower than the 2012 estimate of 311,900;
- The number of people of working age⁴ is projected to increase in all SDP areas except Glasgow & Clyde Valley SDP area, this means the projected changes for this age group range from a 19 per cent increase in Aberdeen City & Shire SDP area to a 1 per cent decrease in Glasgow & Clyde Valley SDP area;
- The number of people of pensionable age⁴ is projected to rise in all four SDP areas, ranging from a 33 per cent increase in SES plan SDP area to 20 per cent in TAYplan SDP area;
- The number of births is projected to rise by 2037 in all SDP areas except Glasgow & Clyde Valley where the number of births is projected to increase until 2020 and then start decreasing, while the number of deaths is projected to rise by 2037 in all four SDP areas;
- In the long-term, net migration is assumed to increase from current levels in 2012 in all four SDP areas;
- The following table shows the percentage changes in population over the projection period 2012-2037 for Scotland's Strategic Development Plan areas and for the whole of Scotland:

Footnote

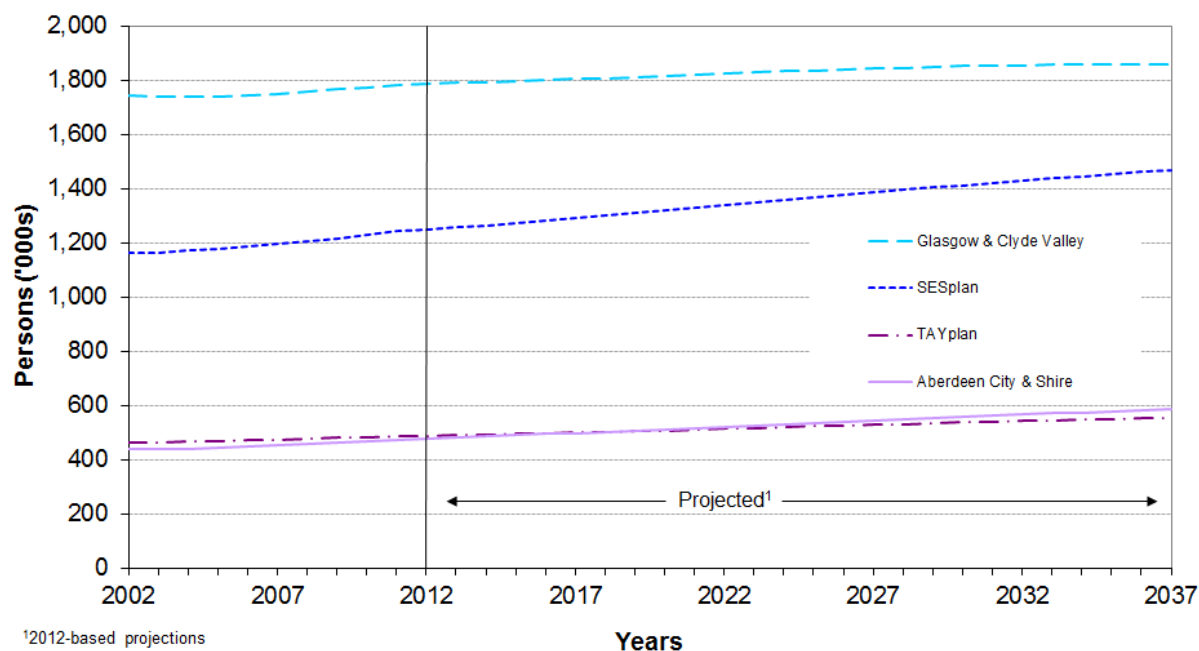
4) Working age and pensionable age populations are based on State Pension Age (SPA) for a given year. Between 2012 and 2018, SPA will change from 65 years for men and 61 years for women, to 65 years for both sexes. Then between 2019 and 2020, SPA will change from 65 years to 66 years for both men and women. Between 2034 and 2046, SPA will increase in two stages from 66 years to 68 years for both sexes. This is based on SPA under the 2011 Pensions Act.

	Percentage change (2012-2037)				
	Glasgow & Clyde Valley	Aberdeen City & Shire	SESplan	TAYplan	Scotland
Total population	4%	23%	18%	13%	9%
Children (0-15)	0%	27%	15%	16%	5%
Working age ¹	-1%	19%	14%	10%	4%
Pensionable age ²	25%	32%	33%	20%	27%

3.2 Total Population

3.2.1 Population estimates and projections for the years 2002 to 2037 for SDP areas are shown in [Table 5](#) and illustrated in Figure 6.

Figure 6: Estimated and projected population of SDP areas, 2002-2037



3.2.2 Population projections for SDP areas suggest the following trends:

- The population of Glasgow & Clyde Valley SDP area is projected to increase from 1.79 million in 2012 to 1.86 million in 2037, a projected increase of 4 per cent compared with a projected increase of around 3 per cent in the 2010-based projections.
- The population of Aberdeen City & Shire SDP area is projected to increase during the projection period from 0.48 million in 2012 to 0.59 million in 2037 – an increase of 23 per cent, this is the same percentage increase projected in the last set of projections.
- The population of SESplan SDP area is projected to increase by 18 per cent from 1.25 million in 2012 to 1.47 million in 2037. This is a smaller increase than the 20 per cent increase projected in the 2010-based projections.
- The population of TAYplan SDP area is projected to increase from 0.49 million in 2012 to 0.55 million in 2037 – an increase of 13 per cent compared with the 14 per cent increase previously projected.

3.3 Age Structure

- 3.3.1 A summary of projected populations by broad age group is given in [Tables 6a to 6d](#) and projected populations by sex and five year age groups are given in [Tables 7a to 7d](#). These tables, along with [Figure 7](#) and [Figure 8](#), show that the age structure of all SDP areas is projected to change between 2012 and 2037.
- 3.3.2 The population pyramids in [Figure 7](#) show that, in all SDP areas, the population is ageing. In particular, there are large projected increases in the oldest age groups. By 2037 around two per cent of the population is projected to be aged 90 or older in all SDP areas, with between 59 and 64 per cent of this age group being women.
- 3.3.3 [Figure 8](#) and [Tables 6a to 6d](#) show the percentage increases for different age groups of the population. In the under 16 age group, the biggest increase is projected in Aberdeen City & Shire SDP area – by 27 per cent, from 80,220 in 2012 to 101,480 in 2037. TAYplan and SESplan SDP areas are both projected to have a 16 per cent and 15 per cent increase respectively in children across the projection period, whereas in Glasgow & Clyde Valley SDP area the number of children is projected to decrease by 850.
- 3.3.4 Glasgow & Clyde Valley SDP area is projected to have decreases in all age groups under 60, as can be seen in [Figure 8](#). The decreases range from a 10 per cent decrease in the population aged 16-29 to a six per cent decrease for the 30-44 age group. The population aged 60-74 is projected to increase by 24 per cent for this area between 2012 and 2037.
- 3.3.5 Aberdeen City & Shire and SESplan SDP area are both projected to have increases in all the population age groups, ranging from 5 to 95 per cent, with the smallest increase in the 16-29 age-group for Aberdeen City & Shire and 45-59 for SESplan SDP area.
- 3.3.6 TAYplan is projected to have increases of 16, 2, 20 and 9 per cent for the 0-15, 16-29, 30-44 and 60-74 age-groups respectively. The only age group projected to decrease in population is the 45-59 age group which is projected to decrease by 7 per cent.
- 3.3.7 The population aged 75 and over is projected to increase in all SDP areas. The biggest percentage increase is projected in Aberdeen City & Shire SDP area and SESplan, both 95 per cent. Glasgow & Clyde Valley SDP area and TAYplan SDP area are projected to have 77 per cent and 75 per cent increases respectively.

Figure 7: Estimated and projected population, by age and sex in SDP areas, 2012 and 2037

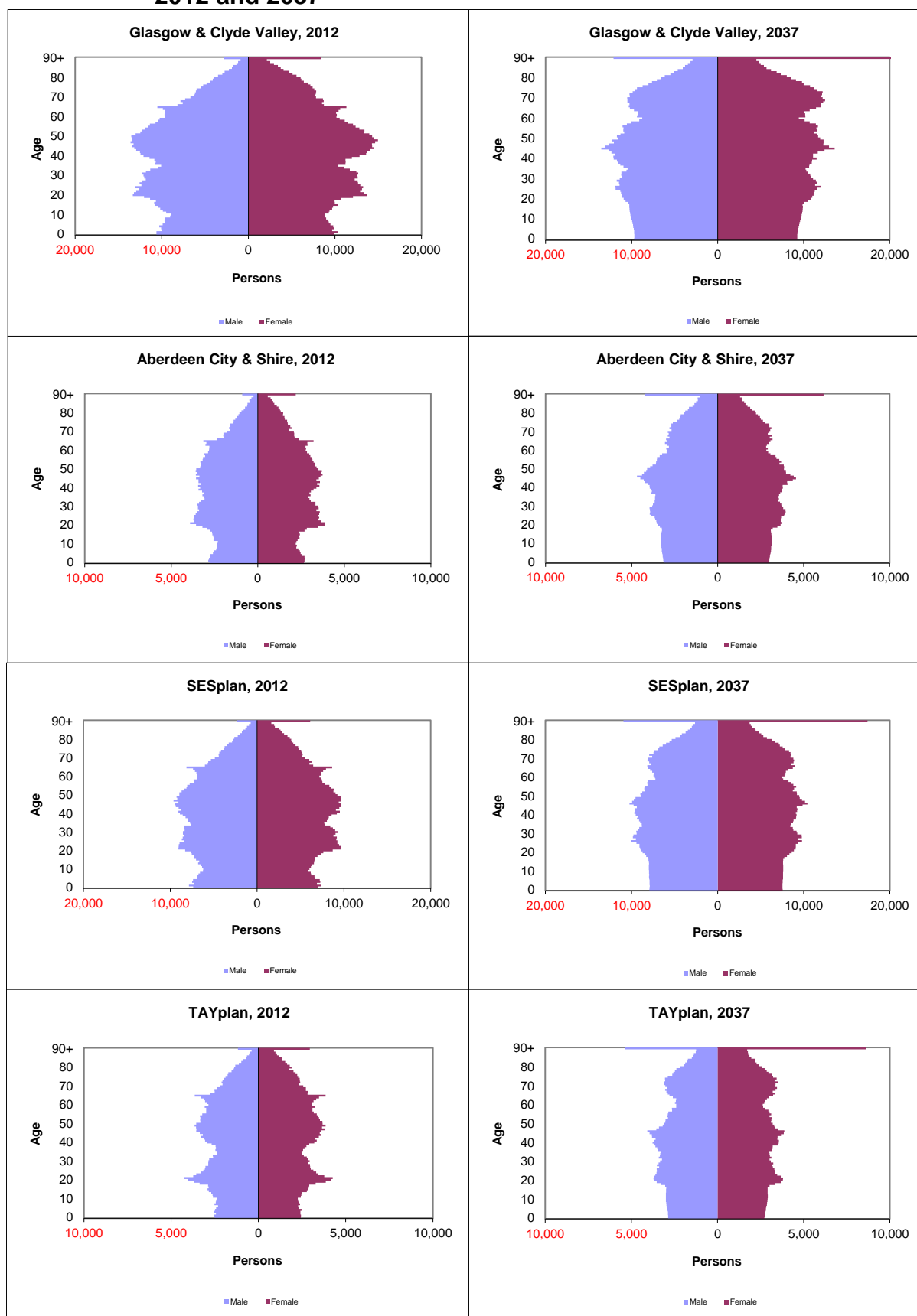
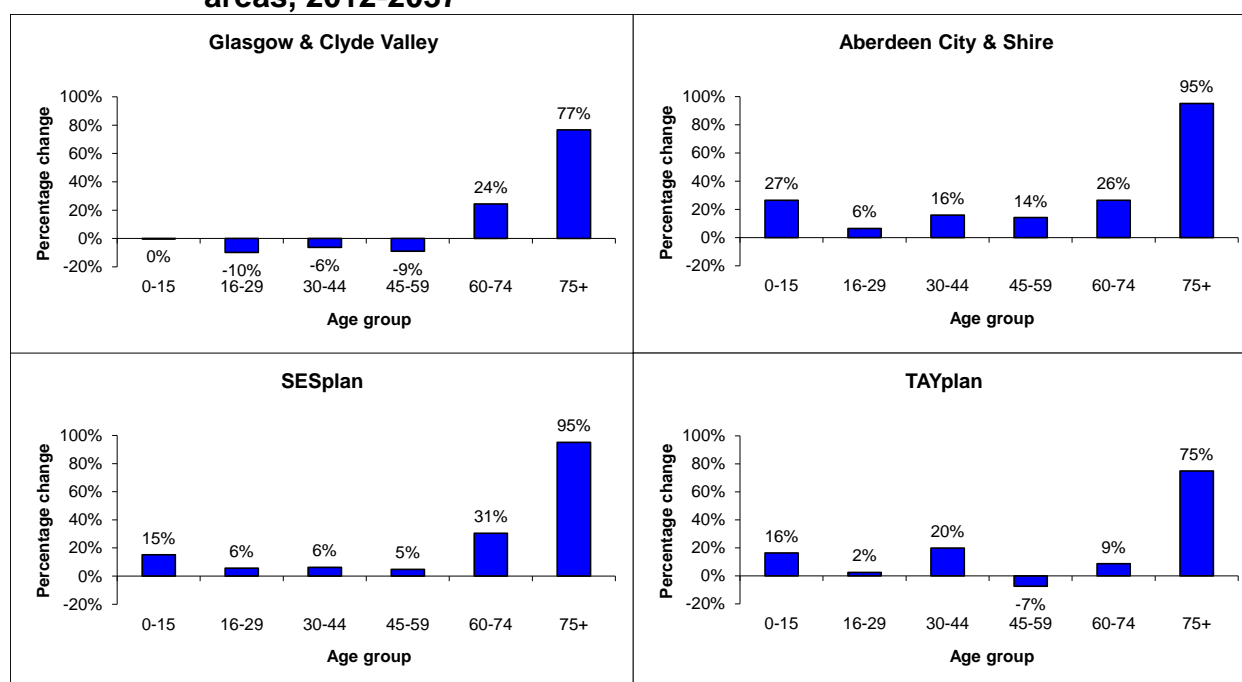


Figure 8: Projected percentage change in population, by age group, in SDP areas, 2012-2037



3.4 Components of Population Change

3.4.1 A summary of the components of population change for selected years can be found in [Tables 8a to 8d](#), and full tables are available on the in the [Population Projections](#) section of the National Records of Scotland (NRS) website.

3.4.2 In Glasgow & Clyde Valley SDP area, natural change (births minus deaths) peaks at 2,550 in 2020 before decreasing and becoming negative in 2033. By 2037 natural change decreases the population by 1,100 for that year. This pattern in natural change is because the number of births is decreasing after 2020 while the number of deaths is increasing from 2019 onwards. Net migration into Glasgow & Clyde Valley SDP area throughout the projection period has the effect of increasing the population over the projection period.

3.4.3 In Aberdeen City & Shire SDP area natural change is positive throughout the projection period. It increases from 820 in 2012 to a peak of 1,670 in 2022 before decreasing to 1,030 by 2037. Although the number of births increases from 5,170 in 2012 to 5,970 in 2026 and then remains roughly at this level until 2033 when the number of births starts rising again to 6,100 in 2037, the number of deaths increases from 4,350 in 2012 to 5,070 in 2037. Net in-migration is projected throughout the period, with a long-term projection of 2,990 per year for this area. These factors combine to give a projected increase in population throughout the projection period of over 3,500 per year at the start of the period and over 4,000 per year from 2015 to 2037.

3.4.4 In SESplan SDP area positive natural change is projected for each year of the projection period from 2012 to 2037. It is projected to increase to a peak of 3,510 in 2020 before decreasing to 1,430 by 2037. Net migration for this area is projected to be 5,550 in 2013 and rise to 6,140 per year in the long-term. Together positive natural change and net in-migration lead to a 18 per cent increase in the population over the projection period.

3.4.5 In TAYplan SDP area the amount of natural change differs throughout the projection period. It is -560 in 2013 and increases to 460 in 2024 before decreasing to -240 by the end of the projection period. This is because although the number of births increases from 4,820 in 2013 to 5,710 in 2026 before decreasing to around 5,380 for 2037, the number of deaths increases across the projection period from 5,380 in 2013 to 5,820 by 2037. Even though natural change is negative by the end of the projection period, this area is projected to have net in-migration across the period, and the population is still projected to rise. The long-term net in-migration is assumed to be 2,510 per year.

4. Variants

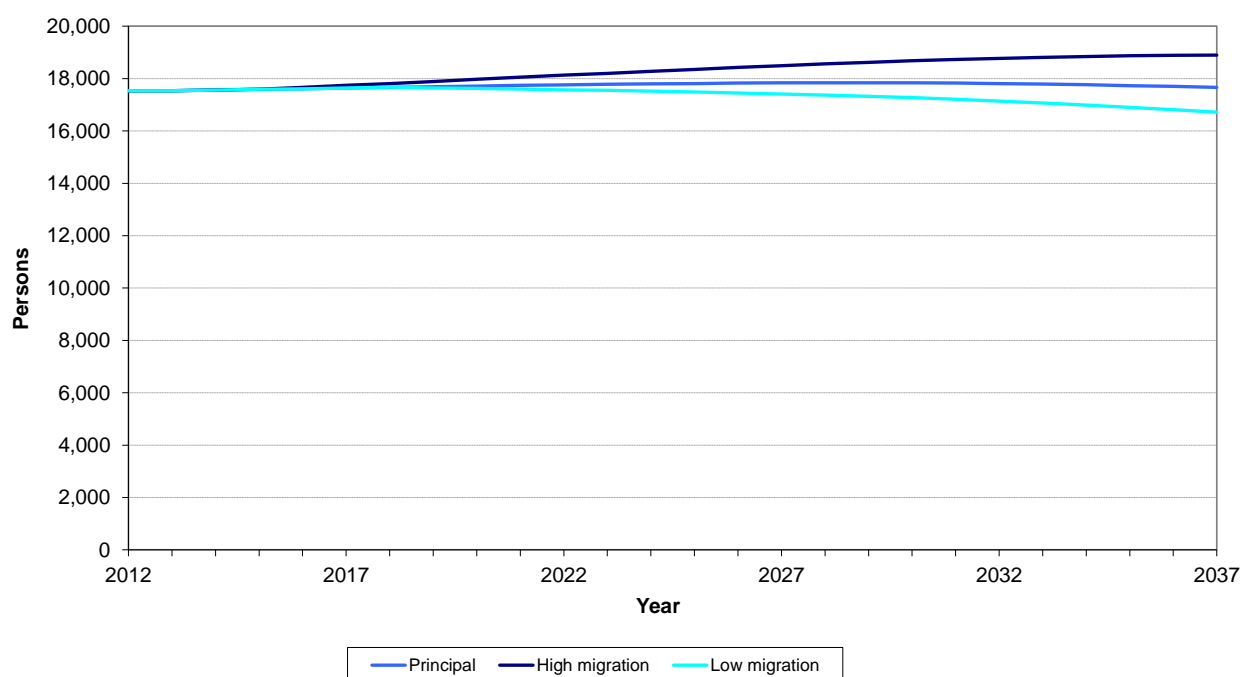
4.1 Background

- 4.1.1 High and low migration variants have been produced for Scotland's National Parks and Strategic Development Plan areas. The variants suggest what would happen if an area experienced more or less migration than assumed in the principal projection.
- 4.1.2 The variants are consistent with those for Scotland published on 6 November 2013, and for Scotland's administrative areas published on 14 May 2014 (and the high migration variant corrected on the 31 July 2014).
- 4.1.3 For these variants the migration assumptions are changed but fertility and mortality assumptions remain the same. However as migration affects the population size, this influences the number of births and deaths projected for an area. The number of projected births and deaths have been constrained to the figures for the variant projections already published.
- 4.1.4 Projections for small areas like the National Parks are likely to be less reliable than those for larger areas. For example, the 2037 projected population for the low migration variant projection for Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park is slightly higher than the principal projection for this area. This is because smaller areas are more sensitive to the methodology and constraints in place.
- 4.1.5 Detailed tables in the [Population Projections](#) section of the National Records of Scotland (NRS) website show the projected population, and projected components of population change for the variants.

4.2 Cairngorms National Park

- 4.2.1 The high migration variant projects the population of CNP to rise to 18,900 by 2037, an increase of 8 per cent, compared with an increase of 1 per cent projected for the principal projection.
- 4.2.2 The low migration variant projects an decrease of 5 per cent across the projection period, resulting in a population of 16,720 for CNP by 2037.
- 4.2.3 The projected populations can be found in [Figure 9](#). The high migration variant assumes a net of +50 migrants for the first three years of the projection period rising to an assumed net of +100 migrants per year from 2016. This can be found in Table 4a of the detailed tables on the [NRS website](#).
- 4.2.4 The low migration variant projects the same net migration assumption for the first years of the projection (+50 migrants for the year) and then the migration assumption from 2019 onwards is assumed to be a net of 0 per year compared with a long-term assumption of +50 in the principal projection. The effect of this change in the migration assumptions can be found in [Figure 9](#).

Figure 9: Projected population of Cairngorms National Park under the principal and migration variants, 2012-2037



4.3 Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park

4.3.1 The high migration variant projects the population of LLTNP to fall to 13,760 by 2037. This is a 2 per cent decrease, and a smaller decrease than the 10 per cent decrease projected in the principal projection.

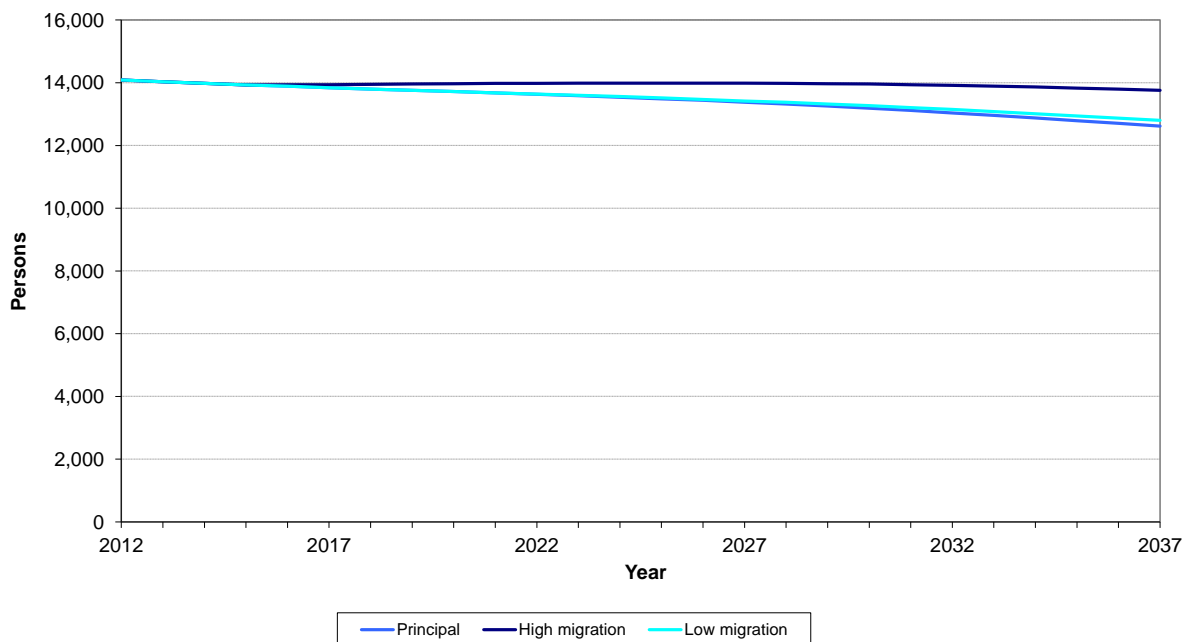
4.3.2 The low migration variant projects a 9 per cent decrease for LLTNP causing the projected population to fall to 12,800 by 2037. This is higher than the principal projection because smaller areas are more sensitive to the methodology and constraints in place. For the low migration variant there are fewer migrants in younger age groups than in the principal projection meaning that there are more women of child bearing age in the population to have children, therefore increasing the population.

4.3.3 The population projections can be found in [Figure 10](#).

4.3.4 The high migration variant for LLTNP projects net in-migration of +50 for each year of the projection period from 2016 whereas the principal projection assumes a net of 0 migrants per year for all years in the projection period. The migration assumptions can be seen in the detailed tables on the NRS website.

4.3.5 The low migration variant projects a net migration of 0 migrants per year for the whole projection period the same as the principal projection, although the age sex distribution of migrants differs.

Figure 10: Projected population of Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park under the principal and migration variants, 2012-2037



4.4 Strategic Development Plan areas

4.4.1 The principal and migration variants for each of the SDP areas can be found in [Figure 11](#).

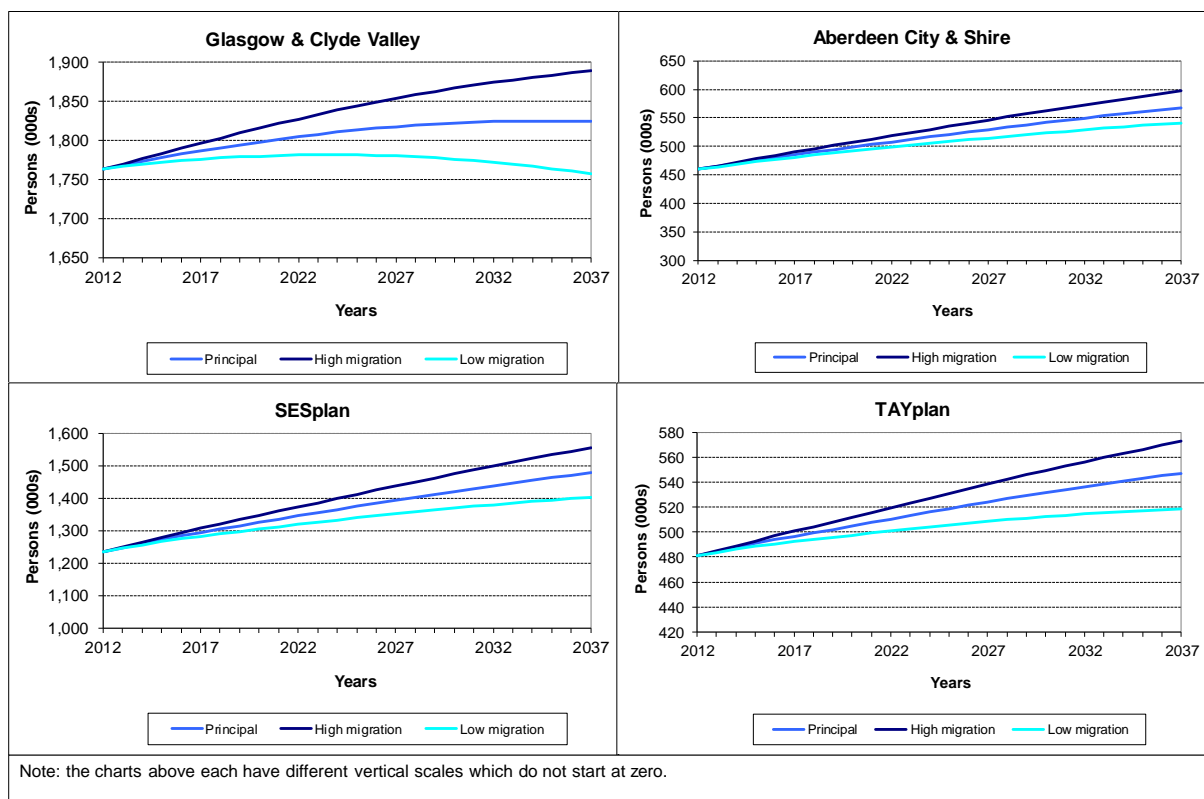
4.4.2 The population of Glasgow & Clyde Valley SDP area is projected to increase by 7 per cent under the high migration variant, compared to a 4 per cent increase under the principal projection. This results in a projected population of 1.92 million by 2037 under the high migrant variant. The long-term migration assumption under the high migration variant for this area is a net in-flow of 4,000 per year compared with a net inflow of 1,750 in the principal projection. The low migration variant for Glasgow & Clyde SDP area assumes a long term outflow of – 550 migrants per year. Under the low migration variant, Glasgow & Clyde Valley SDP area is projected to increase by 1 per cent by 2037.

4.4.3 Aberdeen City & Shire SDP area is projected to have a population increase of 28 per cent under the high migration variant, compared with a 23 per cent for the principal projection and a 17 per cent increase under the low migration variant. This results in the population for this area being 0.61 million under the high migration variant, 0.59 million for the principal, and 0.56 million for the low migration variant by 2037.

4.4.4 SESplan SDP area population is projected to be 1.54 million in 2037 (a 23 per cent increase) under the high migration variant, compared with 1.47 million under the principal projection. For the low migration variant the population is projected to rise by 12 per cent by 2037, to 1.40 million.

4.4.5 Under the high migration variant the population of TAYplan SDP area is projected to be 0.58 million in 2037. This is a 19 per cent increase, compared with the 13 per cent increase for the principal projection. The low migration variant projects an increase of 8 per cent for this area, raising the population to 0.53 million by 2037.

Figure 11: Projected population of the SDP areas under the principal and migration variants, 2012-2037⁵



5. Boundaries

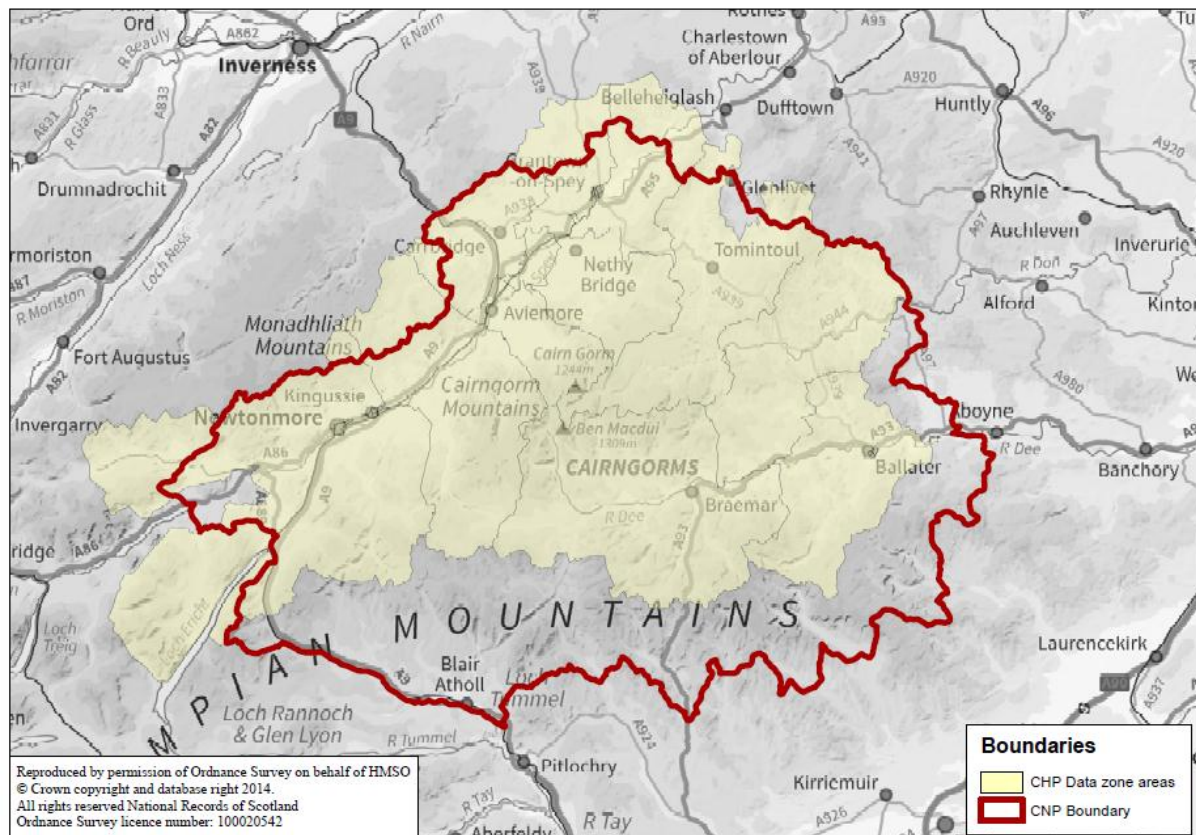
- 5.1 The figures in this publication are based on the projected populations of data zones aggregated to larger geographical areas. Data zones are the standard small area geography used by the Scottish Government. In general they have populations of between 500 and 1,000 residents. Data zone boundaries do not exactly match the National Park and Strategic Development Plan (SDP) area boundaries and so, for the purpose of the projections, data zones are included or excluded based on the 'population weighted centroid'. This is a standard procedure for assigning the population of a small geography to a large geography if the former does not wholly fit within the boundaries of the latter or lies across the border of two large geographies. The population weighted centroid is essentially the point in the area where population density is the same all around the point, or put more simply, the population 'centre of gravity' of the area. A data zone has been allocated to the National Park or SDP area if the population weighted centroid lies within it.
- 5.2 Though the actual National Park boundaries do not precisely match those used in this publication, the difference between the two is very small in terms of population. (Data zone populations were estimated to be 1.89% smaller for the Cairngorms National Park and 3.77% smaller for Loch Lomond and the Trossachs when compared with postcode populations in 2001⁶). The Cairngorms National Park boundary does not coincide with the data zone boundary around Boultenstone and Dinnet to the east of the National Park, Glen Clova to the south west, Glenlivet to the north east, and the area east of Loch Laggan. For Loch Lomond and the Trossachs, mis-match occurs near Balloch, Killin, the eastern shores of Loch Earn and the area around Glenbranter.
- 5.3 More detailed maps that show the location of population weighted centroids are available within the [Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics - Boundary Mapping](#) section of the Scottish Government (SG) website.
- 5.4 A paper describing the methodology for calculating data zone centroids can be found on the [Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics - Reference Material](#) page of the SG website.
- 5.5 Similar issues affect the population used for SDP area projections. For example, there are two data zones in Angus Council area (S01000708 and S01000710) that overlap the boundary of Cairngorms National Park. The population weighted centroid of both data zones lies outside the National Park, and they have therefore been assigned to the TAYplan area rather than to Cairngorms National Park. Thus in practice, the population of the whole of Angus Council area is included in the projections for TAYplan SDP area. Because the population of the area of overlap is very small, this makes a negligible difference to the projections.

Footnote

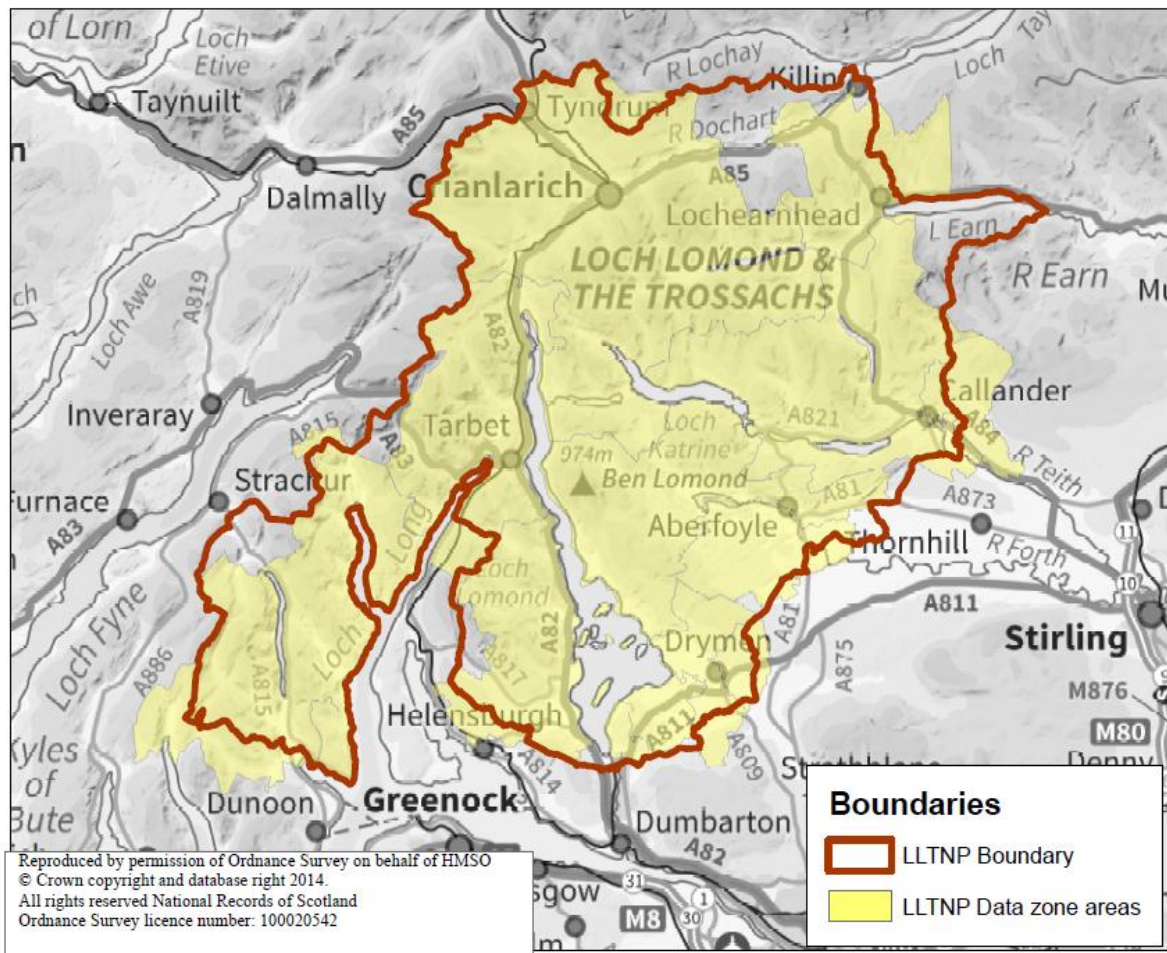
- 6) A report on the comparison of populations of non-standard geographies constructed from different small area geographies was produced in 2008. The report includes a comparison of different population estimates for National Parks based on postcode and data zone geographies using 2001 Census populations. The report can be found on the [Populations of Non-Standard Geographies](#) page of the SG website.

- 5.6 The data zones used for the National Parks are listed in [Annex A](#), and [maps 3](#) and [4](#) compare the data zones boundaries used for projection purposes with the actual boundary of the National Parks.

Map 3: Comparing the data zones in Cairngorms National Park with the National Park boundary



Map 4: Comparing the data zones in Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park with the National Park boundary



5.7 A list of the data zones used to split Aberdeenshire, West Dunbartonshire and Fife into the appropriate SDP areas for these projections can be found in [Annex B](#).

6. Notes on the Population Projections

6.1 Interpreting the Projections

6.1.1 When using a projection it is important to note some key limitations.

- A projection is a calculation showing what happens under certain assumptions about future fertility, mortality and migration.
- The assumptions are based on past trends and do not take account of any future changes that may occur as a result of policy initiatives but may reflect the past impact of policy and economic changes. These projections are not, therefore, forecasts of what the government expects to happen based on policy.
- Projections for small areas – like the National Parks – are likely to be less reliable than those for larger areas.
- More information on the limitations and uses of the projections can be found on the [NRS website](#).

6.1.2 Every two years the Office of National Statistics (ONS), in consultation with National Records of Scotland and the other constituent countries of the UK, produces a principal population projection and a number of variant projections based on alternative assumptions of future fertility, mortality and migration, for the UK and its constituent countries. Projections for the National Parks and SDP areas are based on the principal and variant population projections produced at national level. More information on the projections for Scotland and the assumptions used can be found in the [Population Projections for Scottish Areas \(2012-based\)](#) section of the NRS website.

6.1.3 For the population projections by sex, age and administrative area, published on 14 May 2014 (the high migration variant was corrected on 31 July 2014) seven variants in addition to the principal projection were produced (high and low migration, fertility and mortality variants; and a zero migration variant). High and low migration variants are the only ones to be produced for Scotland's National Parks and SDP areas.

6.1.4 For SDP areas, population projections were calculated by aggregating those for the constituent Council areas (which have already been published) and then subtracting any areas which do not form part of the SDP area, for example which overlap with the National Parks. (For further details of the boundaries used, refer to [Section 5](#)).

6.2 General Methodology

6.2.1 These population projections were produced using the demographic component method using a single year model – that is, a projection made by sex and single year of age for each future year. The projection starts with population estimates for the base year, disaggregated by single year of age, sex and area. Assumptions about future fertility, mortality and migration are then used to project the future population.

- 6.2.2 A more detailed description of population projections methodology can be found at in the [Sub-National Population Projections](#) section of the NRS website.
- 6.2.3 The software used to produce the National Park and SDP area population projections is a combination of the National Records of Scotland's Microsoft (MS) Excel macro population projection system and POPGROUP which is owned by the Local Government Association and supported by Edge Analytics Ltd.
- 6.3 Methodology Specific to the National Parks
- 6.3.1 The base populations for CNP and LLTNP were built up from the National Records of Scotland mid-2012 data zone populations, as explained in [Section 5](#). A full list of the data zones that have been used to calculate the projected population of the National Parks can be found in [Annex A](#).
- 6.3.2 For National Park areas, the fertility and mortality rates assumed in the national population projections have been adjusted to take account of local variations observed in the five year period preceding the projection. For migration, the short and long-term assumptions were calculated using five year averages of migration in and out of the National Park areas. These averages were then scaled to match the migration assumptions used in the national projections. Migration assumptions are however speculative, especially for small areas like the National Parks.
- 6.4 Methodology Specific to Strategic Development Plan areas
- 6.4.1 Where a Council area lies entirely within an SDP area, previously published numbers of births, deaths and migrants were used. For Fife Council area which is split between two SDP areas, variations in fertility and mortality within the Council area were accounted for using the numbers of births and deaths observed in these areas in the previous five years. This is similar to the method used to derive projections for Council areas. Long-term migration assumptions for the two parts of Fife were also calculated using a similar method to that employed for the Council area projections. Five year averages of migration in and out of the different parts of Fife were made consistent with the assumed total net migration for Fife.
- 6.4.2 For the other Councils which are not entirely within an SDP area (Aberdeenshire and West Dunbartonshire) a simpler method was used. As the areas outside the SDP area boundary have small populations, it was not deemed necessary to take account of variations in fertility, mortality or migration rates within the different parts of the Council areas.
- 6.4.3 A full list of data zones used for the SDP areas can be found in [Annex B](#).
- 6.5 Other information
- 6.5.1 When setting the migration assumptions to be used to produce these projections no adjustment was made for unattributable population change, which was a component of the revised population estimates in the [Mid-2002 to Mid-2010 Revision](#) publication (available on the NRS website). For the 2002 to 2010 revised population estimates, once estimates of the identifiable differences between the rolled-forward population estimates from the 2001 Census and the new 2011 estimates based on the 2011 Census had

been identified the remaining difference was allocated to a general 'unattributable' component rather than arbitrarily, and potentially incorrectly, assigned to specific causes. More information on the unattributable component for these years can be found in the methodology paper that was published alongside the revised mid-2002 to mid-2010 estimates, both of which can be found within the Mid-Year Population Estimates section of the NRS website. There are several reasons why an unattributable component has not been used in these projections including:-

- The unattributable component is unattributable to a specific component of population change and going forwards it may not be of the same value or in the same direction.
- The unattributable component could come from either the 2001 or 2011 Census and the next census, or census equivalent, may give a different pattern which was the case after the 2001 Census which gave a different picture than after the 2011 Census.
- After the 2001 Census an unmeasured migration adjustment was included in the population estimates to reduce net migration. This adjustment was removed in 2007 as it was clear that the direction of the adjustment was not in the right direction.
- If an adjustment were to be applied for unattributable population to one area, there would be a need to remove the same amount from another area to ensure that the assumptions sum to the total used in the national projections.
- Internationally best practice is not to include an unattributable component in population estimates or projections.

7. Comparing with previous projections

7.1 2011 Census results

7.1.1 When comparing these projections with those previously published it is important to consider the impact of the 2011 Census results on the base population of each National Park and SPD area. The previous projections were based on the unrevised 2010 population estimates before the 2011 Census was carried out. The following tables show the differences between the revised and unrevised population estimates for the National Parks and four SPD areas. A positive difference means that the revised estimates are higher than the unrevised estimates.

Differences between revised and unrevised estimates (revised minus unrevised), National parks, 2002-2011

National Park	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
CNP	240	380	440	550	650	690	700	710	770	824
LLTNP	0	-70	-90	-10	-60	-90	-200	-260	-330	-410

Differences between revised and rolled forward estimates, SPD areas, 2002-2011

SDP area	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Glasgow & Clyde Valley	-2,610	-5,260	-7,420	-5,840	-6,100	-1,210	3,560	6,560	9,430	11,770
Aberdeen City & Shire	2,960	4,220	5,200	6,860	7,530	8,360	8,940	8,680	8,230	8,060
SESplan	540	-920	-5,810	-4,480	-6,660	-6,390	-6,920	-8,180	-9,820	-10,150
TAYplan	960	1,210	780	1,640	880	1,280	2,050	2,050	1,350	1,980

7.1.2 More information about the reasons for the differences between the revised and unrevised estimates can be found in the following reports on the NRS website:

1. [Mid-2002 to Mid-2010 Revision](#)
2. [Mid-Year Population Estimates for Scotland: Methodology Guide](#)
3. [2011 Census Reconciliation Report - Population](#)

8. Related Publications

National Records of Scotland (NRS) population estimates and projections, including equivalent projections for Scotland and local authority areas, are available from the [Population Projections](#) section of the NRS website.

You can register with the Scottish Government's [ScotStat](#) website, to receive notification of any statistics published by NRS or the Scottish Government.

More information about the planning system in Scotland is available from the Scottish Government's website at www.scotland.gov.uk.

Please note that the population figures in all of the following tables are rounded to the nearest ten. Therefore, the totals shown may not be equal to the sum of the constituent parts.

Table 1: Estimated and projected total population of the National Parks, 2002- 2037

Estimated total population of the National Parks, 2002-2012

National Park	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
CNP	15,550	15,790	16,040	16,350	16,690	16,940	17,130	17,120	17,400	17,530	17,540
LLTNP	14,690	14,620	14,700	14,640	14,570	14,420	14,390	14,160	14,150	14,140	14,090

Projected total population of the National Parks, 2017-2037, selected years

National Park	2017	2022	2027	2032	2037	Change	2012-2037
CNP	17,640	17,760	17,840	17,810	17,660	120	1%
LLTNP	13,840	13,630	13,380	13,040	12,620	-1,470	-10%

Table 2a: Projected population of Cairngorms National Park, by age group and age structure, 2012-2037

	2012	2017	2022	2027	2032	2037	Change 2012-2037	
All Ages	17,540	17,640	17,760	17,840	17,810	17,660	120	1%
0-15	2,890	2,660	2,620	2,600	2,570	2,460	-430	-15%
16-24	1,580	1,600	1,400	1,290	1,230	1,210	-370	-24%
25-29	910	930	1,000	900	800	790	-120	-14%
30-34	860	930	950	1,010	910	810	-50	-5%
35-44	2,270	1,940	2,030	2,110	2,190	2,150	-120	-5%
45-54	2,600	2,680	2,400	2,090	2,170	2,250	-350	-13%
55-59	1,280	1,320	1,330	1,390	1,070	1,090	-190	-15%
60-64	1,390	1,280	1,310	1,330	1,390	1,070	-320	-23%
65-74	2,110	2,470	2,440	2,380	2,440	2,520	410	20%
75-84	1,170	1,260	1,620	1,940	1,940	1,930	760	65%
85+	470	560	660	810	1,110	1,370	900	190%
Children (0-15 years)	2,890	2,660	2,620	2,600	2,570	2,460	-430	-15%
Working ages ¹	10,350	10,550	10,660	10,380	10,010	9,910	-440	-4%
Pensionable ages ¹	4,300	4,420	4,480	4,870	5,230	5,290	990	23%

Table 2b: Projected population of Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park, by age group and age structure, 2012-2037

	2012	2017	2022	2027	2032	2037	Change 2012-2037	
All Ages	14,090	13,840	13,630	13,380	13,040	12,620	-1,470	-10%
0-15	2,070	1,990	2,000	1,960	1,920	1,800	-270	-13%
16-24	1,180	1,030	850	830	810	800	-380	-32%
25-29	540	580	530	390	350	360	-180	-32%
30-34	600	610	670	620	480	450	-150	-25%
35-44	1,700	1,420	1,400	1,470	1,490	1,300	-400	-24%
45-54	2,350	2,270	1,820	1,550	1,520	1,590	-760	-33%
55-59	1,160	1,140	1,270	1,060	830	800	-360	-32%
60-64	1,190	1,180	1,150	1,290	1,080	860	-330	-28%
65-74	1,900	2,060	2,070	2,040	2,160	2,090	190	10%
75-84	1,010	1,140	1,360	1,520	1,550	1,560	550	55%
85+	390	430	520	660	850	1,010	620	161%
Children (0-15 years)	2,070	1,990	2,000	1,960	1,920	1,800	-270	-13%
Working ages ¹	8,250	8,120	7,930	7,420	6,770	6,540	-1,710	-21%
Pensionable ages ¹	3,760	3,730	3,710	3,990	4,350	4,280	520	14%

Footnote

1) Children under 16, working age and pensionable age populations based on State Pension Age (SPA) for a given year. Between 2012 and 2018, SPA will change from 65 years for men and 61 years for women, to 65 years for both sexes. Then between 2019 and 2020, SPA will change from 65 years to 66 years for both men and women. Between 2034 and 2046, SPA will increase in two stages from 66 years to 68 years for both sexes. This is based on SPA under the 2011 Pensions Act.

Table 3a: Projected population of Cairngorms National Park, by sex and age, 2012-2037

Age	Sex	2012	2017	2022	2027	2032	2037	Change 2012-2037	
All ages	Persons	17,540	17,640	17,760	17,840	17,810	17,660	120	1%
	Males	8,660	8,730	8,810	8,870	8,880	8,830	170	2%
	Females	8,870	8,900	8,950	8,970	8,930	8,830	-40	0%
0-4	Persons	820	780	800	790	750	680	-140	-17%
	Males	420	400	410	410	390	350	-70	-15%
	Females	410	370	380	380	360	330	-80	-19%
5-9	Persons	890	880	830	850	840	800	-90	-9%
	Males	480	430	420	430	420	400	-80	-16%
	Females	410	450	410	420	420	400	-10	-1%
10-14	Persons	960	850	850	800	820	810	-150	-15%
	Males	510	480	430	410	420	420	-90	-17%
	Females	450	380	420	390	400	390	-60	-13%
15-19	Persons	960	850	750	740	700	720	-240	-25%
	Males	500	480	460	410	400	410	-90	-17%
	Females	470	370	290	330	300	310	-160	-33%
20-24	Persons	840	910	800	710	700	650	-190	-23%
	Males	450	480	470	450	400	390	-60	-14%
	Females	390	420	330	260	300	260	-130	-33%
25-29	Persons	910	930	1,000	900	800	790	-120	-14%
	Males	500	470	510	500	480	430	-70	-14%
	Females	410	460	490	400	330	360	-50	-14%
30-34	Persons	860	930	950	1,010	910	810	-50	-5%
	Males	410	510	490	530	510	490	80	20%
	Females	450	420	460	490	390	320	-130	-27%
35-39	Persons	930	940	1,000	1,020	1,090	980	50	5%
	Males	450	430	530	500	540	530	80	17%
	Females	480	510	480	520	550	450	-30	-6%
40-44	Persons	1,340	1,000	1,020	1,090	1,100	1,170	-170	-13%
	Males	650	460	440	540	510	550	-100	-14%
	Females	700	550	580	550	590	620	-80	-11%
45-49	Persons	1,300	1,360	1,030	1,040	1,110	1,120	-180	-13%
	Males	650	680	490	470	580	550	-100	-16%
	Females	650	680	530	570	530	580	-70	-11%
50-54	Persons	1,300	1,310	1,370	1,040	1,060	1,130	-170	-13%
	Males	620	670	690	510	490	590	-30	-4%
	Females	680	650	680	540	570	540	-140	-20%
55-59	Persons	1,280	1,320	1,330	1,390	1,070	1,090	-190	-16%
	Males	620	640	680	710	530	510	-110	-18%
	Females	660	680	650	680	540	580	-80	-14%
60-64	Persons	1,390	1,280	1,310	1,330	1,390	1,070	-320	-23%
	Males	690	610	630	670	700	530	-160	-24%
	Females	700	660	680	660	690	550	-150	-22%
65-69	Persons	1,250	1,320	1,210	1,250	1,270	1,330	80	7%
	Males	630	650	580	600	640	670	40	6%
	Females	610	670	630	650	630	660	50	8%
70-74	Persons	860	1,140	1,220	1,130	1,170	1,190	330	39%
	Males	430	570	590	530	550	590	160	39%
	Females	430	580	630	600	620	600	170	39%
75-79	Persons	660	740	1,010	1,090	1,010	1,060	400	61%
	Males	290	350	480	510	460	480	190	66%
	Females	370	400	530	580	560	580	210	56%
80-84	Persons	510	520	610	850	920	870	360	68%
	Males	230	210	270	380	410	370	140	64%
	Females	290	310	340	470	520	500	210	72%
85-89	Persons	310	350	380	460	650	710	400	125%
	Males	110	140	140	180	270	290	180	155%
	Females	200	210	240	270	380	420	220	108%
90 & over	Persons	160	210	280	350	460	660	500	316%
	Males	50	70	110	130	180	270	220	475%
	Females	110	140	170	220	280	390	280	247%

Table 3b: Projected population of Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park, by sex and age, 2012-2037

Age	Sex	2012	2017	2022	2027	2032	2037	Change 2012-2037	
All ages	Persons	14,090	13,840	13,630	13,380	13,040	12,620	-1,470	-10%
	Males	6,860	6,780	6,690	6,590	6,440	6,250	-610	-9%
	Females	7,220	7,070	6,940	6,790	6,600	6,370	-850	-12%
0-4	Persons	580	570	580	560	510	460	-120	-22%
	Males	310	280	290	290	260	230	-80	-27%
	Females	270	280	290	280	250	230	-40	-16%
5-9	Persons	640	650	630	640	630	570	-60	-10%
	Males	300	340	310	320	320	290	-10	-5%
	Females	340	310	320	320	310	290	-50	-15%
10-14	Persons	680	650	660	640	650	640	-40	-6%
	Males	310	300	340	310	320	310	0	1%
	Females	370	360	320	330	330	330	-40	-13%
15-19	Persons	740	590	560	570	550	560	-190	-25%
	Males	390	290	280	320	290	300	-90	-23%
	Females	350	300	280	250	260	260	-90	-27%
20-24	Persons	610	560	410	380	390	370	-240	-40%
	Males	310	310	220	200	240	210	-100	-32%
	Females	290	250	200	180	150	150	-140	-48%
25-29	Persons	540	580	530	390	350	360	-170	-31%
	Males	260	280	270	180	170	210	-50	-21%
	Females	270	300	260	210	180	150	-110	-42%
30-34	Persons	600	610	670	620	480	450	-160	-27%
	Males	310	290	310	300	210	200	-110	-34%
	Females	290	320	360	320	270	250	-50	-18%
35-39	Persons	710	660	680	740	700	540	-170	-23%
	Males	350	370	340	360	360	260	-80	-24%
	Females	360	300	340	370	340	280	-80	-22%
40-44	Persons	1,000	760	720	730	790	750	-240	-24%
	Males	500	390	400	370	400	400	-100	-19%
	Females	500	370	310	360	390	350	-150	-29%
45-49	Persons	1,240	1,020	790	750	760	810	-420	-34%
	Males	600	510	400	420	390	410	-190	-31%
	Females	640	510	390	330	370	400	-230	-36%
50-54	Persons	1,110	1,250	1,030	800	760	770	-350	-31%
	Males	540	590	490	390	400	370	-170	-30%
	Females	570	660	530	410	350	400	-180	-32%
55-59	Persons	1,160	1,140	1,270	1,060	830	800	-360	-31%
	Males	570	550	600	510	400	420	-150	-26%
	Females	590	590	680	550	430	380	-210	-36%
60-64	Persons	1,190	1,180	1,150	1,290	1,080	860	-320	-27%
	Males	580	580	560	610	520	420	-160	-27%
	Females	620	600	590	680	560	440	-180	-28%
65-69	Persons	1,090	1,110	1,090	1,070	1,210	1,010	-70	-6%
	Males	560	540	540	530	580	500	-60	-11%
	Females	530	560	550	550	630	520	-10	-2%
70-74	Persons	810	950	970	960	950	1,080	280	35%
	Males	380	490	480	480	470	510	140	38%
	Females	430	460	500	490	490	560	140	32%
75-79	Persons	610	690	830	860	860	850	260	43%
	Males	280	310	410	410	410	410	140	48%
	Females	330	380	410	450	440	450	130	40%
80-84	Persons	400	450	530	660	700	710	320	80%
	Males	180	200	230	320	320	330	150	87%
	Females	220	260	310	340	380	380	170	75%
85-89	Persons	240	270	320	390	490	530	290	117%
	Males	100	110	130	160	230	240	130	128%
	Females	140	160	190	230	260	290	160	109%
90 & over	Persons	140	160	200	270	360	480	300	205%
	Males	30	60	80	110	150	220	160	495%
	Females	110	100	120	150	210	260	140	123%

Table 4a: Projected components of population change for Cairngorms National Park, 2012-2037

CNP	2012-2017	2017-2022	2022-2027	2027-2032	2032-2037
Population at start	17,540	17,640	17,760	17,840	17,810
Births	730	750	750	710	640
Deaths	860	890	920	980	1,040
Natural change ¹	-150	-130	-170	-270	-410
Migration	250	250	250	250	250
Population at end	17,640	17,760	17,840	17,810	17,660
Total change	100	120	80	-30	-150

Table 4b: Projected components of population change for Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park, 2012-2037

LLTNP	2012-2017	2017-2022	2022-2027	2027-2032	2032-2037
Population at start	14,090	13,840	13,630	13,380	13,040
Births	500	550	510	460	400
Deaths	760	750	760	800	840
Natural change ¹	-250	-200	-250	-340	-430
Migration	0	0	0	0	0
Population at end	13,840	13,630	13,380	13,040	12,620
Total change	240	200	250	340	440

Footnote

1) Natural Change = Births – Deaths

Table 5: Estimated and projected total population of SDP areas, 2002-2037

Estimated total population of SDP areas, 2002-2012

National Park	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Glasgow & Clyde Valley	1,741,030	1,737,210	1,737,170	1,739,320	1,740,790	1,748,440	1,756,510	1,764,890	1,772,860	1,782,830	1,787,310
Aberdeen City & Shire	436,400	437,360	439,370	443,110	447,550	453,640	457,630	462,860	468,000	472,980	477,380
SESplan	1,162,810	1,163,190	1,169,090	1,177,250	1,185,640	1,196,990	1,206,990	1,215,930	1,226,500	1,240,740	1,247,680
TAYplan	463,550	464,210	465,400	468,720	470,760	473,780	477,240	479,970	482,400	486,220	487,720

Projected total population of the SDP areas, 2017-2037, selected years

National Park	2017	2022	2027	2032	2037	Change	2012-2037
Glasgow & Clyde Valley	1,802,420	1,823,570	1,842,020	1,854,080	1,859,370	72,060	4%
Aberdeen City & Shire	497,570	520,550	543,530	565,240	585,580	108,200	23%
SESplan	1,290,440	1,338,430	1,385,210	1,428,190	1,467,170	219,490	18%
TAYplan	498,820	512,930	527,700	541,350	553,230	65,510	13%

Table 6a: Projected population of Glasgow & Clyde Valley SDP area, by age group and age structure, 2012-2037

	2012	2017	2022	2027	2032	2037	Change 2012-2037	
All Ages	1,787,310	1,802,420	1,823,570	1,842,020	1,854,080	1,859,370	72,060	4%
0-15	311,900	310,800	319,890	320,760	318,370	311,050	-850	0%
16-24	219,180	199,640	183,940	186,750	192,090	193,270	-25,910	-12%
25-29	124,170	134,600	123,910	112,400	109,780	116,190	-7,980	-6%
30-34	118,410	122,760	133,600	123,000	111,580	109,000	-9,410	-8%
35-44	241,740	223,650	234,370	249,720	250,020	228,360	-13,380	-6%
45-54	270,800	266,070	232,370	215,400	226,200	241,510	-29,290	-11%
55-59	112,000	126,730	132,780	123,330	100,840	107,100	-4,900	-4%
60-64	99,940	106,340	121,070	127,360	118,570	96,980	-2,960	-3%
65-74	157,170	170,270	182,460	203,760	224,150	222,660	65,490	42%
75-84	98,890	102,470	112,100	125,250	137,230	156,670	57,780	58%
85+	33,110	39,090	47,080	54,290	65,250	76,580	43,470	131%
Children (0-15 years)	311,900	310,800	319,890	320,760	318,370	311,050	-850	0%
Working ages ¹	1,146,440	1,169,590	1,183,680	1,162,620	1,133,410	1,136,440	-10,000	-1%
Pensionable ages	328,960	322,030	320,000	358,630	402,300	411,880	82,920	25%

Table 6b: Projected population of Aberdeen City & Shire SDP area, by age group and age structure, 2012-2037

	2012	2017	2022	2027	2032	2037	Change 2012-2037	
All Ages	477,380	497,570	520,550	543,530	565,240	585,580	108,200	23%
0-15	80,220	85,160	92,840	96,870	100,010	101,480	21,260	27%
16-24	60,000	54,050	50,820	55,310	60,020	62,220	2,220	4%
25-29	35,150	40,050	37,140	33,950	34,620	39,110	3,960	11%
30-34	32,910	37,000	42,070	39,170	36,000	36,680	3,770	11%
35-44	65,570	65,460	72,240	81,400	83,570	77,580	12,010	18%
45-54	69,300	69,500	65,140	65,170	71,910	80,990	11,690	17%
55-59	30,530	32,480	34,490	32,890	30,350	32,990	2,460	8%
60-64	28,460	29,020	31,020	33,060	31,580	29,130	670	2%
65-74	41,080	47,470	51,090	53,920	58,040	58,760	17,680	43%
75-84	24,950	26,550	30,850	36,600	39,930	42,950	18,000	72%
85+	9,220	10,830	12,840	15,200	19,200	23,680	14,460	157%
Children (0-15 years)	80,220	85,160	92,840	96,870	100,010	101,480	21,260	27%
Working ages ¹	311,090	324,830	338,660	347,240	354,360	370,890	59,800	19%
Pensionable ages	86,070	87,580	89,050	99,420	110,870	113,200	27,130	32%

Footnote

1) Children under 16, working age and pensionable age populations are based on State Pension Age (SPA) for a given year. Between 2012 and 2018, SPA will change from 65 years for men and 61 years for women, to 65 years for both sexes. Then between 2019 and 2020, SPA will change from 65 years to 66 years for both men and women. Between 2034 and 2046, SPA will increase in two stages from 66 years to 68 years for both sexes. This is based on SPA under the 2011 Pensions Act.

Table 6c: Projected population of SESplan SDP area, by age group and age structure, 2012-2037

	2012	2017	2022	2027	2032	2037	Change 2012-2037	
All Ages	1,247,680	1,290,440	1,338,430	1,385,230	1,428,210	1,467,210	219,530	18%
0-15	215,850	223,480	236,680	241,560	246,650	248,510	32,660	15%
16-24	149,360	139,690	135,050	144,060	151,720	154,130	4,770	3%
25-29	88,030	96,860	90,880	86,650	87,760	96,590	8,560	10%
30-34	84,600	90,190	99,470	93,550	89,330	90,450	5,850	7%
35-44	173,300	165,650	175,210	190,230	193,580	183,580	10,280	6%
45-54	182,250	184,740	170,640	163,540	173,150	188,080	5,830	3%
55-59	75,870	85,990	91,790	89,070	78,430	82,350	6,480	9%
60-64	72,800	73,590	83,740	89,610	87,160	76,930	4,130	6%
65-74	112,630	127,990	134,160	145,700	161,330	165,100	52,470	47%
75-84	67,940	72,980	85,930	99,790	106,230	117,710	49,770	73%
85+	25,060	29,290	34,890	41,460	52,840	63,720	38,660	154%
Children (0-15 years)	215,850	223,480	236,680	241,560	246,650	248,510	32,660	15%
Working ages ¹	797,110	829,410	862,170	873,650	878,860	906,100	108,990	14%
Pensionable ages	234,730	237,540	239,580	270,000	302,670	312,560	77,830	33%

Table 6d: Projected population of TAYplan SDP area, by age group and age structure, 2012-2037

	2012	2017	2022	2027	2032	2037	Change 2012-2037	
All Ages	487,720	498,820	512,920	527,680	541,320	553,190	65,470	13%
0-15	79,690	79,290	83,640	87,850	91,530	92,680	12,990	16%
16-24	63,520	62,230	58,080	57,860	59,620	62,010	-1,510	-2%
25-29	29,900	35,550	36,160	33,610	32,230	33,670	3,770	13%
30-34	26,890	29,470	35,190	35,810	33,280	31,920	5,030	19%
35-44	58,190	53,230	57,280	65,600	71,870	70,020	11,830	20%
45-54	70,780	68,650	58,990	54,250	58,280	66,500	-4,280	-6%
55-59	31,210	34,250	35,760	32,500	26,500	27,930	-3,280	-11%
60-64	31,340	30,490	33,560	35,140	32,040	26,230	-5,110	-16%
65-74	51,120	56,600	57,350	60,010	64,650	63,430	12,310	24%
75-84	32,650	34,440	39,590	44,760	45,950	49,010	16,360	50%
85+	12,410	14,620	17,310	20,310	25,380	29,830	17,420	140%
Children (0-15 years)	79,690	79,290	83,640	87,850	91,530	92,680	12,990	16%
Working ages ¹	299,300	310,650	321,260	321,660	320,450	330,510	31,210	10%
Pensionable ages	108,730	108,880	108,030	118,180	129,370	130,040	21,310	20%

Footnote

1) Children under 16, working age and pensionable age populations are based on State Pension Age (SPA) for a given year. Between 2012 and 2018, SPA will change from 65 years for men and 61 years for women, to 65 years for both sexes. Then between 2019 and 2020, SPA will change from 65 years to 66 years for both men and women. Between 2034 and 2046, SPA will increase in two stages from 66 years to 68 years for both sexes. This is based on SPA under the 2011 Pensions Act.

Table 7a: Projected population of Glasgow & Clyde Valley SDP area, by sex and age, 2012-2037

Age	Sex	2012	2017	2022	2027	2032	2037	Change 2012-2037	
All ages	Persons	1,787,310	1,802,420	1,823,570	1,842,020	1,854,080	1,859,370	72,060	4%
	Males	860,400	870,300	882,890	893,920	901,610	905,800	45,400	5%
	Females	926,910	932,120	940,680	948,100	952,470	953,570	26,660	3%
0-4	Persons	101,130	99,850	102,320	100,960	97,530	94,830	-6,300	-6%
	Males	51,590	51,060	52,310	51,620	49,860	48,470	-3,120	-6%
	Females	49,540	48,800	50,010	49,350	47,670	46,360	-3,180	-6%
5-9	Persons	93,740	100,080	98,900	101,380	100,040	96,610	2,870	3%
	Males	47,860	50,910	50,430	51,690	51,000	49,240	1,380	3%
	Females	45,870	49,170	48,470	49,700	49,040	47,360	1,490	3%
10-14	Persons	95,890	93,110	99,510	98,330	100,810	99,480	3,590	4%
	Males	48,910	47,500	50,570	50,090	51,350	50,660	1,750	4%
	Females	46,980	45,610	48,940	48,240	49,460	48,810	1,830	4%
15-19	Persons	108,880	97,120	94,410	100,810	99,630	102,130	-6,750	-6%
	Males	55,750	49,410	48,050	51,120	50,640	51,900	-3,850	-7%
	Females	53,130	47,710	46,370	49,690	49,000	50,230	-2,900	-5%
20-24	Persons	131,460	120,280	108,700	106,030	112,450	111,280	-20,180	-15%
	Males	65,160	60,750	54,480	53,150	56,230	55,750	-9,410	-14%
	Females	66,300	59,520	54,220	52,890	56,220	55,530	-10,770	-16%
25-29	Persons	124,170	134,600	123,910	112,400	109,780	116,190	-7,980	-6%
	Males	61,040	67,010	62,860	56,630	55,320	58,400	-2,640	-4%
	Females	63,130	67,590	61,050	55,770	54,460	57,790	-5,340	-8%
30-34	Persons	118,410	122,760	133,600	123,000	111,580	109,000	-9,410	-8%
	Males	57,950	60,920	67,090	63,010	56,840	55,560	-2,390	-4%
	Females	60,460	61,840	66,500	59,990	54,740	53,450	-7,010	-12%
35-39	Persons	109,840	115,950	120,470	131,290	120,800	109,480	-360	0%
	Males	53,820	56,890	59,970	66,120	62,110	56,030	2,210	4%
	Females	56,020	59,060	60,500	65,170	58,690	53,460	-2,560	-5%
40-44	Persons	131,910	107,700	113,900	118,430	129,210	118,880	-13,030	-10%
	Males	63,200	52,740	55,860	58,940	65,040	61,120	-2,080	-3%
	Females	68,710	54,950	58,040	59,490	64,180	57,760	-10,950	-16%
45-49	Persons	139,740	129,270	105,560	111,780	116,330	127,060	-12,680	-9%
	Males	67,130	61,540	51,370	54,460	57,550	63,600	-3,530	-5%
	Females	72,620	67,730	54,190	57,320	58,780	63,450	-9,170	-13%
50-54	Persons	131,060	136,790	126,810	103,630	109,870	114,460	-16,600	-13%
	Males	63,260	65,370	60,110	50,220	53,320	56,420	-6,840	-11%
	Females	67,800	71,420	66,710	53,410	56,550	58,030	-9,770	-14%
55-59	Persons	112,000	126,730	132,780	123,330	100,840	107,100	-4,900	-4%
	Males	54,400	60,690	63,050	58,120	48,600	51,720	-2,680	-5%
	Females	57,600	66,030	69,730	65,210	52,230	55,380	-2,220	-4%
60-64	Persons	99,940	106,340	121,070	127,360	118,570	96,980	-2,960	-3%
	Males	48,400	51,040	57,410	59,960	55,430	46,390	-2,010	-4%
	Females	51,540	55,300	63,650	67,400	63,140	50,590	-950	-2%
65-69	Persons	87,290	92,410	99,080	113,570	120,020	112,050	24,760	28%
	Males	41,420	43,950	46,820	53,140	55,800	51,760	10,340	25%
	Females	45,870	48,460	52,270	60,430	64,220	60,290	14,420	31%
70-74	Persons	69,880	77,860	83,380	90,190	104,130	110,600	40,720	58%
	Males	31,150	35,910	38,690	41,680	47,770	50,470	19,320	62%
	Females	38,730	41,940	44,690	48,510	56,360	60,130	21,400	55%
75-79	Persons	58,060	58,330	66,460	71,990	78,760	91,760	33,700	58%
	Males	23,990	24,800	29,480	32,240	35,260	40,880	16,890	70%
	Females	34,060	33,530	36,980	39,740	43,510	50,880	16,820	49%
80-84	Persons	40,830	44,140	45,640	53,260	58,470	64,900	24,070	59%
	Males	15,420	17,150	18,350	22,560	25,100	27,920	12,500	81%
	Females	25,410	26,980	27,290	30,700	33,370	36,990	11,580	46%
85-89	Persons	21,940	25,820	29,790	31,830	38,310	42,740	20,800	95%
	Males	7,150	8,950	10,740	11,970	15,330	17,390	10,240	143%
	Females	14,790	16,870	19,050	19,860	22,980	25,350	10,560	71%
90 & over	Persons	11,160	13,270	17,290	22,460	26,940	33,840	22,680	203%
	Males	2,800	3,690	5,260	7,230	9,070	12,110	9,310	333%
	Females	8,370	9,580	12,030	15,220	17,870	21,730	13,360	160%

Table 7b: Projected population of Aberdeen City & Shire SDP area, by sex and age, 2012-2037

Age	Sex	2012	2017	2022	2027	2032	2037	Change 2012-2037	
All ages	Persons	477,380	497,570	520,550	543,530	565,240	585,580	108,200	23%
	Males	236,460	246,980	258,750	270,390	281,310	291,500	55,040	23%
	Females	240,910	250,600	261,790	273,140	283,930	294,070	53,160	22%
0-4	Persons	27,380	27,740	29,850	30,670	30,710	31,000	3,620	13%
	Males	14,020	14,210	15,290	15,710	15,730	15,880	1,860	13%
	Females	13,360	13,530	14,560	14,970	14,980	15,130	1,770	13%
5-9	Persons	23,970	28,450	28,850	30,960	31,780	31,820	7,850	33%
	Males	12,270	14,550	14,770	15,850	16,270	16,290	4,020	33%
	Females	11,700	13,900	14,080	15,110	15,510	15,530	3,830	33%
10-14	Persons	23,810	24,420	28,920	29,320	31,440	32,250	8,440	35%
	Males	12,330	12,510	14,810	15,030	16,110	16,530	4,200	34%
	Females	11,490	11,910	14,120	14,290	15,330	15,730	4,240	37%
15-19	Persons	28,020	24,690	25,340	29,850	30,240	32,360	4,340	15%
	Males	14,210	12,570	12,780	15,080	15,300	16,380	2,170	15%
	Females	13,810	12,120	12,560	14,760	14,940	15,980	2,170	16%
20-24	Persons	37,040	33,910	30,700	31,370	35,860	36,260	-780	-2%
	Males	18,560	16,700	15,110	15,340	17,630	17,860	-700	-4%
	Females	18,480	17,200	15,590	16,030	18,230	18,400	-80	0%
25-29	Persons	35,150	40,050	37,140	33,950	34,620	39,110	3,960	11%
	Males	17,660	20,450	18,700	17,110	17,350	19,630	1,970	11%
	Females	17,500	19,600	18,440	16,840	17,280	19,480	1,980	11%
30-34	Persons	32,910	37,000	42,070	39,170	36,000	36,680	3,770	11%
	Males	16,770	18,720	21,620	19,880	18,300	18,530	1,760	10%
	Females	16,150	18,280	20,450	19,300	17,700	18,140	1,990	12%
35-39	Persons	31,280	33,890	38,020	43,070	40,200	37,050	5,770	18%
	Males	16,060	17,260	19,240	22,130	20,410	18,840	2,780	17%
	Females	15,220	16,640	18,780	20,940	19,790	18,210	2,990	20%
40-44	Persons	34,290	31,570	34,220	38,330	43,370	40,530	6,240	18%
	Males	16,950	16,120	17,340	19,300	22,170	20,480	3,530	21%
	Females	17,340	15,450	16,890	19,030	21,190	20,040	2,700	16%
45-49	Persons	35,860	34,100	31,420	34,070	38,160	43,160	7,300	20%
	Males	17,630	16,830	16,010	17,220	19,170	22,030	4,400	25%
	Females	18,230	17,270	15,410	16,850	18,990	21,140	2,910	16%
50-54	Persons	33,440	35,410	33,720	31,100	33,750	37,820	4,380	13%
	Males	16,750	17,370	16,620	15,830	17,040	18,980	2,230	13%
	Females	16,690	18,030	17,100	15,270	16,710	18,840	2,150	13%
55-59	Persons	30,530	32,480	34,490	32,890	30,350	32,990	2,460	8%
	Males	15,390	16,200	16,860	16,160	15,410	16,620	1,230	8%
	Females	15,130	16,280	17,630	16,730	14,930	16,380	1,250	8%
60-64	Persons	28,460	29,020	31,020	33,060	31,580	29,130	670	2%
	Males	14,440	14,550	15,400	16,100	15,460	14,760	320	2%
	Females	14,020	14,460	15,620	16,970	16,120	14,370	350	2%
65-69	Persons	23,370	26,370	27,050	29,090	31,160	29,820	6,450	28%
	Males	11,450	13,230	13,430	14,310	15,050	14,480	3,030	26%
	Females	11,920	13,140	13,620	14,780	16,120	15,340	3,420	29%
70-74	Persons	17,700	21,100	24,040	24,820	26,880	28,940	11,240	64%
	Males	8,250	10,120	11,850	12,120	13,020	13,770	5,520	67%
	Females	9,460	10,980	12,200	12,700	13,860	15,180	5,720	60%
75-79	Persons	14,400	15,260	18,550	21,310	22,210	24,230	9,830	68%
	Males	6,440	6,880	8,680	10,270	10,630	11,520	5,080	79%
	Females	7,960	8,380	9,870	11,040	11,580	12,710	4,750	60%
80-84	Persons	10,550	11,290	12,300	15,290	17,730	18,730	8,180	78%
	Males	4,210	4,830	5,330	6,920	8,290	8,720	4,510	107%
	Females	6,350	6,460	6,970	8,370	9,440	10,010	3,660	58%
85-89	Persons	6,130	6,930	7,870	8,860	11,350	13,290	7,160	117%
	Males	2,180	2,600	3,190	3,650	4,930	5,980	3,800	174%
	Females	3,950	4,330	4,680	5,210	6,420	7,310	3,360	85%
90 & over	Persons	3,090	3,900	4,970	6,340	7,850	10,380	7,290	236%
	Males	900	1,270	1,740	2,380	3,040	4,220	3,320	369%
	Females	2,190	2,630	3,230	3,960	4,810	6,160	3,970	181%

Table 7c: Projected population of SESplan SDP area, by sex and age, 2012-2037

Age	Sex	2012	2017	2022	2027	2032	2037	Change 2012-2037	
All ages	Persons	1,247,680	1,290,440	1,338,430	1,385,210	1,428,190	1,467,170	219,490	18%
	Males	606,550	629,410	654,630	679,060	701,460	721,860	115,310	19%
	Females	641,130	661,030	683,800	706,160	726,730	745,310	104,180	16%
0-4	Persons	73,050	72,170	75,870	76,920	76,880	77,230	4,180	6%
	Males	37,320	36,930	38,830	39,360	39,340	39,520	2,200	6%
	Females	35,730	35,240	37,050	37,560	37,540	37,700	1,970	6%
5-9	Persons	65,000	73,780	72,980	76,680	77,730	77,700	12,700	20%
	Males	33,440	37,710	37,350	39,230	39,770	39,750	6,310	19%
	Females	31,560	36,080	35,630	37,450	37,960	37,950	6,390	20%
10-14	Persons	64,130	65,210	74,040	73,240	76,940	77,990	13,860	22%
	Males	32,560	33,550	37,840	37,490	39,370	39,910	7,350	23%
	Females	31,570	31,660	36,190	35,750	37,570	38,080	6,510	21%
15-19	Persons	71,960	67,470	68,550	77,380	76,610	80,300	8,340	12%
	Males	36,730	34,120	35,110	39,410	39,070	40,940	4,210	11%
	Females	35,230	33,350	33,450	37,980	37,550	39,360	4,130	12%
20-24	Persons	91,070	84,530	80,280	81,390	90,200	89,440	-1,630	-2%
	Males	44,390	42,240	39,770	40,780	45,070	44,730	340	1%
	Females	46,680	42,300	40,510	40,610	45,130	44,710	-1,970	-4%
25-29	Persons	88,030	96,860	90,880	86,650	87,760	96,590	8,560	10%
	Males	42,650	47,570	45,720	43,270	44,290	48,590	5,940	14%
	Females	45,380	49,280	45,160	43,370	43,470	48,000	2,620	6%
30-34	Persons	84,600	90,190	99,470	93,550	89,330	90,450	5,850	7%
	Males	41,340	44,080	49,270	47,450	45,020	46,040	4,700	11%
	Females	43,260	46,110	50,200	46,100	44,310	44,410	1,150	3%
35-39	Persons	81,260	84,970	90,720	100,000	94,120	89,930	8,670	11%
	Males	40,510	41,750	44,570	49,750	47,960	45,550	5,040	12%
	Females	40,750	43,210	46,150	50,250	46,160	44,380	3,630	9%
40-44	Persons	92,040	80,680	84,490	90,230	99,460	93,660	1,620	2%
	Males	45,130	40,200	41,510	44,310	49,480	47,720	2,590	6%
	Females	46,910	40,480	42,980	45,920	49,980	45,940	-970	-2%
45-49	Persons	94,580	91,400	80,260	84,080	89,820	99,010	4,430	5%
	Males	46,660	44,720	39,940	41,270	44,070	49,200	2,540	5%
	Females	47,930	46,680	40,320	42,810	45,750	49,800	1,870	4%
50-54	Persons	87,670	93,330	90,380	79,460	83,330	89,070	1,400	2%
	Males	43,190	45,820	44,040	39,400	40,770	43,570	380	1%
	Females	44,480	47,510	46,340	40,060	42,560	45,500	1,020	2%
55-59	Persons	75,870	85,990	91,790	89,070	78,430	82,350	6,480	9%
	Males	37,360	42,020	44,750	43,120	38,620	40,040	2,680	7%
	Females	38,510	43,970	47,040	45,950	39,810	42,320	3,810	10%
60-64	Persons	72,800	73,590	83,740	89,610	87,160	76,930	4,130	6%
	Males	35,400	35,880	40,570	43,360	41,900	37,620	2,220	6%
	Females	37,410	37,720	43,170	46,240	45,260	39,310	1,900	5%
65-69	Persons	64,200	69,070	70,240	80,250	86,160	84,060	19,860	31%
	Males	30,820	33,180	33,870	38,520	41,350	40,090	9,270	30%
	Females	33,380	35,890	36,370	41,730	44,810	43,970	10,590	32%
70-74	Persons	48,430	58,920	63,920	65,440	75,170	81,040	32,610	67%
	Males	22,250	27,790	30,220	31,120	35,630	38,440	16,190	73%
	Females	26,180	31,130	33,700	34,320	39,550	42,600	16,420	63%
75-79	Persons	39,350	42,050	52,030	56,950	58,850	68,060	28,710	73%
	Males	17,230	18,740	23,930	26,340	27,430	31,660	14,430	84%
	Females	22,120	23,310	28,100	30,610	31,420	36,400	14,280	65%
80-84	Persons	28,590	30,930	33,900	42,840	47,390	49,650	21,060	74%
	Males	11,450	12,900	14,460	19,010	21,190	22,450	11,000	96%
	Females	17,140	18,020	19,440	23,840	26,200	27,200	10,060	59%
85-89	Persons	16,630	18,690	21,480	24,280	31,560	35,390	18,760	113%
	Males	5,820	6,950	8,420	9,780	13,340	15,110	9,290	159%
	Females	10,810	11,730	13,060	14,500	18,230	20,280	9,470	88%
90 & over	Persons	8,430	10,600	13,410	17,180	21,280	28,330	19,900	236%
	Males	2,310	3,260	4,450	6,080	7,800	10,930	8,620	373%
	Females	6,120	7,340	8,960	11,110	13,480	17,400	11,280	184%

Table 7d: Projected population of TAYplan SDP area, by sex and age, 2012-2037

Age	Sex	2012	2017	2022	2027	2032	2037	Change 2012-2037	
All ages	Persons	487,720	498,820	512,930	527,700	541,350	553,230	65,510	13%
	Males	235,980	242,320	250,080	258,070	265,430	271,930	35,950	15%
	Females	251,740	256,500	262,850	269,630	275,910	281,300	29,560	12%
0-4	Persons	24,680	25,240	27,390	28,570	28,630	28,170	3,490	14%
	Males	12,530	12,880	14,000	14,600	14,640	14,400	1,870	15%
	Females	12,150	12,360	13,390	13,970	13,990	13,770	1,620	13%
5-9	Persons	23,700	25,100	25,690	27,850	29,030	29,100	5,400	23%
	Males	12,120	12,680	13,050	14,180	14,790	14,820	2,700	22%
	Females	11,570	12,430	12,640	13,670	14,250	14,280	2,710	23%
10-14	Persons	25,550	24,160	25,580	26,180	28,330	29,520	3,970	16%
	Males	13,160	12,300	12,860	13,240	14,370	14,980	1,820	14%
	Females	12,400	11,870	12,710	12,930	13,960	14,540	2,140	17%
15-19	Persons	31,480	28,810	27,460	28,890	29,470	31,630	150	1%
	Males	15,710	14,570	13,730	14,300	14,680	15,810	100	1%
	Females	15,770	14,250	13,730	14,590	14,800	15,830	60	0%
20-24	Persons	37,810	38,210	35,610	34,230	35,680	36,270	-1,540	-4%
	Males	18,900	19,220	18,110	17,260	17,840	18,210	-690	-4%
	Females	18,910	18,990	17,500	16,970	17,840	18,050	-860	-5%
25-29	Persons	29,900	35,550	36,160	33,610	32,230	33,670	3,770	13%
	Males	15,010	18,310	18,750	17,660	16,810	17,390	2,380	16%
	Females	14,900	17,240	17,410	15,950	15,410	16,280	1,380	9%
30-34	Persons	26,890	29,470	35,190	35,810	33,280	31,920	5,030	19%
	Males	13,260	14,750	18,090	18,540	17,480	16,640	3,380	26%
	Females	13,640	14,720	17,100	17,260	15,810	15,280	1,640	12%
35-39	Persons	25,740	27,130	29,780	35,470	36,090	33,610	7,870	31%
	Males	12,410	13,330	14,860	18,180	18,640	17,590	5,180	42%
	Females	13,340	13,800	14,920	17,290	17,450	16,020	2,680	20%
40-44	Persons	32,450	26,100	27,510	30,130	35,780	36,420	3,970	12%
	Males	15,600	12,470	13,410	14,910	18,200	18,670	3,070	20%
	Females	16,850	13,630	14,100	15,210	17,580	17,750	900	5%
45-49	Persons	36,130	32,590	26,340	27,740	30,350	35,980	-150	0%
	Males	17,700	15,540	12,470	13,410	14,910	18,170	470	3%
	Females	18,440	17,050	13,860	14,330	15,450	17,810	-630	-3%
50-54	Persons	34,640	36,060	32,650	26,510	27,930	30,520	-4,120	-12%
	Males	16,890	17,590	15,520	12,500	13,440	14,930	-1,960	-12%
	Females	17,750	18,470	17,140	14,010	14,490	15,590	-2,160	-12%
55-59	Persons	31,210	34,250	35,760	32,500	26,500	27,930	-3,280	-11%
	Males	15,270	16,660	17,420	15,440	12,500	13,450	-1,820	-12%
	Females	15,940	17,590	18,340	17,060	14,000	14,480	-1,460	-9%
60-64	Persons	31,340	30,490	33,560	35,140	32,040	26,230	-5,110	-16%
	Males	15,270	14,770	16,190	17,000	15,110	12,290	-2,980	-20%
	Females	16,080	15,720	17,370	18,140	16,930	13,950	-2,130	-13%
65-69	Persons	28,710	29,990	29,360	32,420	34,050	31,160	2,450	9%
	Males	13,780	14,470	14,100	15,530	16,370	14,610	830	6%
	Females	14,930	15,530	15,250	16,890	17,690	16,540	1,610	11%
70-74	Persons	22,420	26,600	27,990	27,590	30,600	32,280	9,860	44%
	Males	10,400	12,550	13,300	13,070	14,490	15,340	4,940	48%
	Females	12,020	14,050	14,690	14,510	16,110	16,940	4,920	41%
75-79	Persons	18,750	19,610	23,680	25,100	24,950	27,850	9,100	49%
	Males	8,340	8,840	10,920	11,670	11,590	12,950	4,610	55%
	Females	10,410	10,770	12,760	13,430	13,360	14,900	4,490	43%
80-84	Persons	13,900	14,830	15,920	19,650	21,000	21,160	7,260	52%
	Males	5,690	6,310	6,900	8,760	9,450	9,540	3,850	68%
	Females	8,220	8,520	9,020	10,890	11,550	11,620	3,400	41%
85-89	Persons	8,290	9,200	10,420	11,550	14,680	15,860	7,570	91%
	Males	2,790	3,490	4,140	4,700	6,210	6,800	4,010	143%
	Females	5,500	5,710	6,280	6,850	8,460	9,070	3,570	65%
90 & over	Persons	4,120	5,420	6,880	8,760	10,700	13,960	9,840	239%
	Males	1,180	1,590	2,260	3,080	3,910	5,350	4,170	356%
	Females	2,950	3,830	4,620	5,670	6,790	8,610	5,660	192%

Table 8a: Projected components of population change for Glasgow & Clyde Valley SDP area, 2012-2037

Glasgow & Clyde Valley SDP area	2012-2017	2017-2022	2022-2027	2027-2032	2032-2037
Population at start	1,787,310	1,802,420	1,823,570	1,842,020	1,854,080
Births	100,640	103,020	101,640	98,150	95,430
Deaths	92,430	90,480	91,950	94,850	98,890
Natural change ¹	8,200	12,540	9,680	3,300	-3,480
Migration	6,900	8,600	8,750	8,750	8,750
Population at end	1,802,420	1,823,570	1,842,020	1,854,080	1,859,370
Total change	15,110	21,150	18,450	12,060	5,290

Table 8b: Projected components of population change for Aberdeen City & Shire SDP area, 2012-2037

Aberdeen City & Shire SDP area	2012-2017	2017-2022	2022-2027	2027-2032	2032-2037
Population at start	477,380	497,570	520,550	543,530	565,240
Births	26,870	28,930	29,770	29,800	30,080
Deaths	20,860	20,910	21,720	23,030	24,690
Natural change ¹	6,000	8,040	8,040	6,770	5,400
Migration	14,200	14,950	14,950	14,950	14,950
Population at end	497,570	520,550	543,530	565,240	585,580
Total change	20,190	22,980	22,980	21,710	20,340

Table 8c: Projected components of population change for SESplan SDP area, 2012-2037

SESplan SDP area	2012-2017	2017-2022	2022-2027	2027-2032	2032-2037
Population at start	1,247,680	1,290,440	1,338,430	1,385,210	1,428,190
Births	71,670	75,310	76,320	76,270	76,610
Deaths	57,720	57,970	60,250	64,000	68,330
Natural change ¹	13,940	17,330	16,080	12,270	8,290
Migration	28,820	30,660	30,700	30,720	30,700
Population at end	1,290,440	1,338,430	1,385,210	1,428,190	1,467,170
Total change	42,760	47,990	46,780	42,980	38,980

Table 8d: Projected components of population change for TAYplan SDP area, 2012-2037

TAYplan SDP area	2012-2017	2017-2022	2022-2027	2027-2032	2032-2037
Population at start	487,720	498,820	512,930	527,700	541,350
Births	25,030	27,170	28,360	28,410	27,940
Deaths	25,810	25,550	26,140	27,290	28,600
Natural change ¹	-790	1,630	2,220	1,120	-660
Migration	11,890	12,500	12,550	12,540	12,550
Population at end	498,820	512,930	527,700	541,350	553,230
Total change	11,100	14,110	14,770	13,650	11,880

Footnote

1) Natural change = Births – Deaths

Annex A: Details of the data zones that have been used to calculate the projected population of the National Parks

Cairngorms National Park	Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park
S01000312	S01000785
S01000303	S01000796
S01004233	S01000800
S01000316	S01000804
S01000360	S01006081
S01003743	S01006083
S01003747	S01006150
S01003748	S01006163
S01003749	S01006168
S01003750	S01006170
S01003751	S01006171
S01003772	S01006172
S01003755	S01006173
S01003756	S01006174
S01003759	S01006175
S01003760	S01006292
S01003764	S01006293
S01003766	S01006294
S01003767	
S01003771	
S01000301	
S01003754	

More information about each data zone can be found at:

www.sns.gov.uk

Annex B: Details of the data zones that have been used to calculate the projected population of the Strategic Development Plan (SDP) areas

In [Section 1](#), there is a description of SDP area boundaries. In essence SDP areas are aggregates of local authority areas, excluding the areas of the National Parks. There are several data zones in Aberdeenshire and West Dunbartonshire that overlap the two National Parks. These data zones are excluded from the SDP areas. Fife is split into two parts with the north part of Fife included in TAYplan SDP area and the south part included in SESplan SDP area. Further information can be found in [Section 5](#).

Details of these data zones are given here:

Data zones in Aberdeenshire that are also in Cairngorms National Park, and so are excluded from the projections for the Aberdeen City & Shire SDP area

S01000301
S01000303
S01000312
S01000316
S01000360

Data zones in West Dunbartonshire that are also in Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park, and so are excluded from the projections for the Glasgow & Clyde Valley SDP area

S01006292
S01006293
S01006294

Data zones in Fife that are part of TAYplan SDP area for the purpose of the projections:

S01002851	S01002933	S01002948	S01002958	S01002968	S01002978
S01002888	S01002937	S01002949	S01002959	S01002969	S01002979
S01002902	S01002938	S01002950	S01002960	S01002970	S01002980
S01002917	S01002940	S01002951	S01002961	S01002971	S01002981
S01002918	S01002941	S01002952	S01002962	S01002972	S01002982
S01002920	S01002942	S01002953	S01002963	S01002973	S01002983
S01002921	S01002943	S01002954	S01002964	S01002974	S01002984
S01002923	S01002944	S01002955	S01002965	S01002975	S01002985
S01002924	S01002945	S01002956	S01002966	S01002976	S01002986
S01002928	S01002947	S01002957	S01002967	S01002977	S01002987
S01002988	S01002998	S01003008	S01003018		
S01002989	S01002999	S01003009	S01003019		
S01002990	S01003000	S01003010	S01003020		
S01002991	S01003001	S01003011	S01003021		
S01002992	S01003002	S01003012	S01003022		
S01002993	S01003003	S01003013	S01003023		
S01002994	S01003004	S01003014	S01003024		
S01002995	S01003005	S01003015			
S01002996	S01003006	S01003016			
S01002997	S01003007	S01003017			

Data zones in Fife that are part of SESplan SDP area for the purpose of the projections:

S01002572	S01002582	S01002592	S01002602	S01002612	S01002622	S01002632
S01002573	S01002583	S01002593	S01002603	S01002613	S01002623	S01002633
S01002574	S01002584	S01002594	S01002604	S01002614	S01002624	S01002634
S01002575	S01002585	S01002595	S01002605	S01002615	S01002625	S01002635
S01002576	S01002586	S01002596	S01002606	S01002616	S01002626	S01002636
S01002577	S01002587	S01002597	S01002607	S01002617	S01002627	S01002637
S01002578	S01002588	S01002598	S01002608	S01002618	S01002628	S01002638
S01002579	S01002589	S01002599	S01002609	S01002619	S01002629	S01002639
S01002580	S01002590	S01002600	S01002610	S01002620	S01002630	S01002640
S01002581	S01002591	S01002601	S01002611	S01002621	S01002631	S01002641
S01002642	S01002652	S01002662	S01002672	S01002682	S01002692	S01002702
S01002643	S01002653	S01002663	S01002673	S01002683	S01002693	S01002703
S01002644	S01002654	S01002664	S01002674	S01002684	S01002694	S01002704
S01002645	S01002655	S01002665	S01002675	S01002685	S01002695	S01002705
S01002646	S01002656	S01002666	S01002676	S01002686	S01002696	S01002706
S01002647	S01002657	S01002667	S01002677	S01002687	S01002697	S01002707
S01002648	S01002658	S01002668	S01002678	S01002688	S01002698	S01002708
S01002649	S01002659	S01002669	S01002679	S01002689	S01002699	S01002709
S01002650	S01002660	S01002670	S01002680	S01002690	S01002700	S01002710
S01002651	S01002661	S01002671	S01002681	S01002691	S01002701	S01002711
S01002712	S01002722	S01002732	S01002742	S01002752	S01002762	S01002772
S01002713	S01002723	S01002733	S01002743	S01002753	S01002763	S01002773
S01002714	S01002724	S01002734	S01002744	S01002754	S01002764	S01002774
S01002715	S01002725	S01002735	S01002745	S01002755	S01002765	S01002775
S01002716	S01002726	S01002736	S01002746	S01002756	S01002766	S01002776
S01002717	S01002727	S01002737	S01002747	S01002757	S01002767	S01002777
S01002718	S01002728	S01002738	S01002748	S01002758	S01002768	S01002778
S01002719	S01002729	S01002739	S01002749	S01002759	S01002769	S01002779
S01002720	S01002730	S01002740	S01002750	S01002760	S01002770	S01002780
S01002721	S01002731	S01002741	S01002751	S01002761	S01002771	S01002781
S01002782	S01002792	S01002802	S01002812	S01002822	S01002832	S01002842
S01002783	S01002793	S01002803	S01002813	S01002823	S01002833	S01002843
S01002784	S01002794	S01002804	S01002814	S01002824	S01002834	S01002844
S01002785	S01002795	S01002805	S01002815	S01002825	S01002835	S01002845
S01002786	S01002796	S01002806	S01002816	S01002826	S01002836	S01002846
S01002787	S01002797	S01002807	S01002817	S01002827	S01002837	S01002847
S01002788	S01002798	S01002808	S01002818	S01002828	S01002838	S01002848
S01002789	S01002799	S01002809	S01002819	S01002829	S01002839	S01002849
S01002790	S01002800	S01002810	S01002820	S01002830	S01002840	S01002850
S01002791	S01002801	S01002811	S01002821	S01002831	S01002841	S01002852
S01002853	S01002863	S01002873	S01002883	S01002894	S01002905	S01002915
S01002854	S01002864	S01002874	S01002884	S01002895	S01002906	S01002916
S01002855	S01002865	S01002875	S01002885	S01002896	S01002907	S01002919
S01002856	S01002866	S01002876	S01002886	S01002897	S01002908	S01002922
S01002857	S01002867	S01002877	S01002887	S01002898	S01002909	S01002925
S01002858	S01002868	S01002878	S01002889	S01002899	S01002910	S01002926
S01002859	S01002869	S01002879	S01002890	S01002900	S01002911	S01002927
S01002860	S01002870	S01002880	S01002891	S01002901	S01002912	S01002929
S01002861	S01002871	S01002881	S01002892	S01002903	S01002913	S01002930
S01002862	S01002872	S01002882	S01002893	S01002904	S01002914	S01002931
S01002932	S01002939					
S01002934	S01002946					
S01002935						
S01002936						

9. Notes on statistical publications

National Statistics

The United Kingdom Statistics Authority (UKSA) has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in line with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics (available on the [UK Statistics Authority](#) website).

This can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

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

Once statistics have been designated as National Statistics, the Code of Practice for Official Statistics must continue to be followed.

National Records of Scotland

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

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

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

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

Please note:

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Enquiries and suggestions

Please visit our [enquiries](#) page if you need any further information.

Email: customer@gro-scotland.gsi.gov.uk

If you have comments or suggestions that would help us improve our standards of service, please contact:

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10. Related organisations

Organisation	Contact
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>Office of the Chief Statistician Scottish Government 3WR, St Andrews House Edinburgh EH1 3DG</p> <p>Phone: 0131 244 0442</p> <p>Email: statistics.enquiries@scotland.gsi.gov.uk</p> <p>Website: www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics</p>
The Office for National Statistics (ONS) is responsible for producing a wide range of economic and social statistics. It also carries out the Census of Population for England and Wales	<p>Customer Contact Centre Room 1.01 Office for National Statistics Cardiff Road Newport NP10 8XG</p> <p>Phone: 0845 601 3034 Minicom: 01633 815044</p> <p>Email: info@ons.gsi.gov.uk</p> <p>Website: www.ons.gov.uk/</p>
The Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) is Northern Ireland's official statistics organisation. The agency is also responsible for registering births, marriages, adoptions and deaths in Northern Ireland, and the Census of Population.	<p>Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency McAuley House 2-14 Castle Street Belfast BT1 1SA</p> <p>Phone: 028 9034 8100</p> <p>Email: info.nisra@dfpni.gov.uk</p> <p>Website: www.nisra.gov.uk</p>

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