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# **2011 Census Reconciliation Report – Small Area Population Estimates (SAPE) Scotland**

**Explaining the difference between the 2011 SAPE  
rolled-forward from the 2011 Census and the 2011  
SAPE rolled-forward from the 2001 Census**

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### Note:

Both sets of small area population estimates, by five year age bands, are available on the National Records of Scotland (NRS) website.

2011 Census based - [Mid-2011 and Mid-2012 Small Area Population Estimates Scotland](#)

2001 Census based - [Mid-2011 Small Area Population Estimates Scotland](#)

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## **Main Points**

The main points in this report are:

### **Differences between the Scottish mid-2011 Small Area Population Estimates (SAPE) rolled-forward from 2011 Census and the Scottish mid-2011 SAPE rolled-forward from the 2001 Census**

- For about two-thirds of data zones the differences between the SAPE were small at fewer than 50 people.
- Just over half of data zones had a higher population estimate in the SAPE rolled-forward from the 2011 Census compared with SAPE rolled forward from the 2001 Census to mid-2011.
- The most deprived data zones are most likely to have a population estimate that is higher in the SAPE rolled-forward from the 2011 Census than the SAPE rolled-forward from the 2001 Census. Conversely, the least deprived data zones are most likely to have a population estimate that is lower in the SAPE rolled-forward from the 2011 Census than the SAPE rolled-forward from the 2001 Census.
- In general the differences for males is larger than for females. This is particularly apparent among those aged 20-29.

### **Reasons for the differences between the mid-2011 SAPE rolled-forward from 2011 Census and the mid-2011 SAPE rolled-forward from the 2001 Census**

- Data zones where large numbers of households have been built between 2001 and 2011 are often considerably higher in the SAPE rolled-forward from the 2011 Census as migration into the area has not yet been captured completely due to a lag between people moving house and registering with a General Practitioner (GP).
- Conversely, data zones where there was demolition of a high number of households are often considerably lower in the SAPE rolled-forward from the 2011 Census as the migration out of these areas has not been picked up completely, again due to GP registration lags.
- The migration of young adults is difficult to capture as they are a demographic group that is less likely to update administrative data sources when they move. In data zones with a large number of young adults, such as data zones containing student accommodation, this frequently results in larger differences between the estimates.

## 1. Purpose of this report

This report outlines and provides potential reasons for the differences between the mid-2011 Small Area Population Estimates (SAPE) rolled-forward from the 2001 Census and the mid-2011 SAPE rolled-forward from the 2011 Census, both of which were for the 6,505 data zones<sup>1</sup> in Scotland.

As the data zone population estimates by age and sex from the 2011 Census had not been published at the time this report was written it is not possible to produce a detailed comparison between the 2011 Census and the SAPE rolled-forward from the 2001 Census to Census Day 2011. However the population estimates in the mid-2011 SAPE rolled-forward from the 2011 Census are very similar to the estimates from the 2011 Census as they have only been rolled-forward by three months. This means that the reasons for the differences in this report will also explain the differences found between the 2011 Census and the SAPE rolled-forward from the 2001 Census.

Data zone population estimates are an important aspect of providing information at neighbourhood level. They can be used as building blocks for a variety of different area level. They are used as the denominator in many of the rates available on the Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics website. They are also important in a number of other applications, such as the development and maintenance of the Scottish Government's Urban Rural Classification and the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD). This report helps to explain the differences between the mid-2011 estimates rolled-forward from the 2001 Census and the mid-2011 estimates rolled-forward from the 2011 Census.

The SAPE rolled-forward from 2001 were constrained to the 2011 Council area mid-year population estimates that were published on 31 May 2012, which were based on rolling forward from the 2001 Census. The SAPE rolled-forward from 2011 were constrained to the 2011 Council area mid-year population estimates that were based on rolling forward from the 2011 Census and were published on 8 August 2013. This constraining process means that the differences in the SAPE at council area level are identical to the differences between the 2011 Council area mid-year population estimates. More information on differences at Council area level can be found in the [2011 Census Reconciliation Report - Population](#) (PDF document on the National Records of Scotland (NRS) website) which compares the Council area population estimates from the 2011 Census with Council area population estimates rolled-forward from the 2001 Census.

### Footnote

- 1) Data zones are the small area geography used by the Scottish Government to allow statistics to be available across a number of policy areas. The data zone geography covers the whole of Scotland. The data zones mentioned in this paper are based on the 2001 data zone boundaries. More information on data zone geography can be found on the [Scottish Government](#) website and in [Section 2.2](#) of this paper.

## 2. Background information

### 2.1 Estimates and terminology used in this report

The mid-2011 Small Area Population Estimates (SAPE) rolled-forward from the 2011 Census was estimated using the cohort-component method; the 2011-Census estimate of the population in data zones was updated by 'ageing' the population and applying information on births, deaths and migration. Similarly the mid-2001 SAPE rolled-forward from the 2001 Census was derived using the same cohort-component method, but the updates have been performed annually since the 2001 Census. More detailed information on the cohort-component method, refer to the [2001-2004 Small Area Population Estimates – Methodology](#) section methodology paper found on the National Records of Scotland (NRS) website.

Throughout this report the mid-2011 SAPE rolled-forward from the 2011 Census will be referred to as the new-SAPE, while the mid-2011 SAPE rolled-forward from the 2001 Census will be referred to as the old-SAPE.

The new-SAPE would be considered to be the better option of the two SAPE estimates as it has only been rolled-forward by three months from 27 March 2011 to 30 June 2011, compared with the old-SAPE being rolled-forward for over 10 years.

### 2.2 Definitions

This section gives brief definitions of terms used in this report.

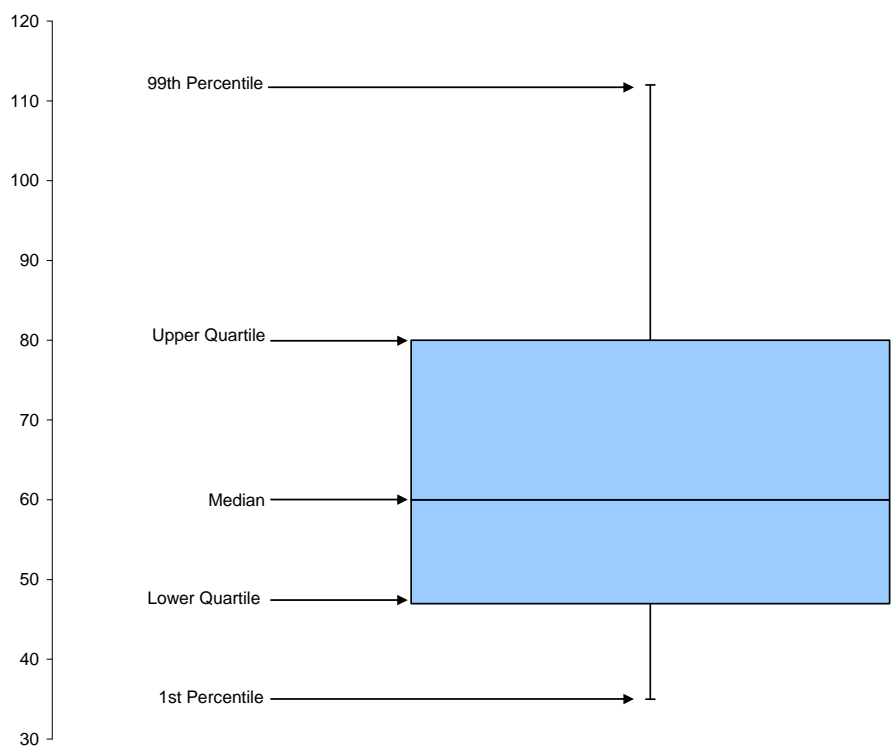
**Median** – The midpoint of a group of values which have been arranged in ascending or descending order. Fifty per cent of the values will be less than or equal to the median, the remainder will be greater than the median. The split may not be exactly 50/50 depending on how many values in the group have the median value.

**Quartile** – Similar to the median, except that quartiles split the values into four equal groups instead of two. For example, the first quartile has the first 25 per cent of the values. The first quartile is often called the lower quartile; the second quartile is the same as the median; and the third quartile is often called the upper quartile.

**Decile** – Similar to the median, except that deciles split the values into 10 equal groups instead of two. For example, the first decile has the first 10 per cent of values.

**Percentile** – Similar to the median, except that percentiles split the values into 100 equal groups instead of two. For example, the first percentile has the first 1 per cent of values.

**Box Plot** – A box plot is sometimes used to visually represent data. It usually shows where the quartiles of the data lie as well as selected percentiles. In this report all box plots show the first percentile, lower quartile, median, upper quartile and 99<sup>th</sup> percentile. A sample box-plot is shown below:



**Data Zones** – Data zones are the small area geography used by the Scottish Government to allow statistics to be available across a number of policy areas. The data zone geography covers the whole of Scotland. Data zones were initially set up to nest within Council area boundaries and to have populations of between 500 and 1,000 household residents. As much as possible, data zones were set up to contain households with similar social characteristics and to take into consideration physical boundaries. More information on data zone geography can be found within the [Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics \(SNS\)](#) section on the Scottish Government website.

**Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD)** – The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) is produced by the Scottish Government to identify concentrations of deprivation in a consistent way. It is based on 38 indicators in seven domains: Current Income, Employment, Health, Education Skills and Training, Geographic Access to Services, Housing and Crime. A SIMD rank is produced for every data zone in Scotland. Based on this, the SIMD deciles are produced from one (containing the 10 per cent most deprived data zones) to 10 (containing the 10 per cent least deprived data zones). This information, from the 2012 SIMD, has been used to analyse the data in this publication.

More information about the [SIMD](#) is available from the Scottish Government website.

**Urban-Rural Classification** – The Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification defines urban and rural areas across Scotland. The classification is based on population and accessibility (using drive-time analysis to identify accessible and remote areas). The main classifications are the 6 fold and 8 fold classifications which distinguish between urban, rural and remote areas using six and eight categories, respectively. Each data zone is assigned to one of the categories. The classification is updated every two years and the population estimates published on



the National Records of Scotland (NRS) website relate to the 2011-2012 classification.

For this report the six fold urban rural classification has been used, shown below is a definition for each:

**Scottish Government urban/rural classification**

1 Large Urban Areas	Settlements of over 125,000 people.
2 Other Urban Areas	Settlements of 10,000 to 125,000 people.
3 Accessible Small Towns	Settlements of between 3,000 and 10,000 people, and within a 30 minute drive time of a settlement of 10,000 or more.
4 Remote Small Towns	Settlements of between 3,000 and 10,000 people, and with a drive time of over 30 minutes to a settlement of 10,000 or more
5 Accessible Rural	Areas with a population of less than 3,000 people, and within a 30 minute drive time of a settlement of 10,000 or more.
6 Remote Rural	Areas with a population of less than 3,000 people, and with a drive time of over 30 minutes to a settlement of 10,000 or more.

Source: [Scottish Government Urban/Rural classification 2011-2012](#) on Scottish Government website

### 3. Total difference in population estimates

The small area population estimates are constrained to the mid-year population estimates. This means that the differences at Scotland and Council area level are identical to the differences seen between the 2011 Council area mid-year population estimates rolled-forward from the 2001 Census and the 2011 Council area mid-year estimates rolled-forward from the 2011 Census.

A brief summary of these differences for the whole of Scotland and for Council areas is given in this section. The main causes for the differences between the population estimates at this level are imprecision in the 2001 and 2011 Censuses and difficulty in tracking migration. For further information on the reasons for the differences refer to the [2011 Census Reconciliation Report - Population](#) (PDF document on the National Records of Scotland (NRS) website) which compares the rolled-forward Census Day population estimates to the 2011 Census estimates.

#### 3.1 Scotland

In the old-Small Area Population Estimate (SAPE) the total population for Scotland was 5.25 million people while the new-SAPE had an estimated population of 5.30 million people. The difference between the two estimates was 45,100 people.

**Table A: Differences between old-SAPE and new-SAPE for the whole of Scotland**

<b>Scotland</b>	<b>Old-SAPE</b>	<b>New-SAPE</b>	<b>Difference</b>
<b>Persons</b>	5,254,800	5,299,900	45,100
<b>Males</b>	2,548,200	2,570,300	22,100
<b>Females</b>	2,706,600	2,729,600	23,000

#### 3.2 Council Areas

The five Council areas with the largest difference where the new-SAPE is higher than the old-SAPE are North Lanarkshire, Highland, Moray, Aberdeenshire and Angus. Each of these Council areas have a population which is at least 5,000 people more in the new-SAPE.

Six Council areas had a lower population in the new-SAPE than in the old-SAPE, these council areas were Edinburgh, Glasgow City, Perth & Kinross, Fife, Argyll & Bute and Stirling.

**Table B: Differences between old-SAPE and new-SAPE for Council areas**

<b>Council Area</b>	<b>Old-SAPE</b>	<b>New-SAPE</b>	<b>Difference</b>	<b>Difference as percentage of New-SAPE</b>
Aberdeen City	220,420	222,460	2,040	0.9%
Aberdeenshire	247,600	253,650	6,050	2.4%
Angus	110,630	116,200	5,570	4.8%
Argyll & Bute	89,590	88,930	-660	-0.7%
Clackmannanshire	50,770	51,500	730	1.4%
Dumfries & Galloway	148,060	151,410	3,350	2.2%
Dundee City	145,570	147,200	1,630	1.1%
East Ayrshire	120,200	122,690	2,490	2.0%
East Dunbartonshire	104,570	105,000	430	0.4%
East Lothian	98,170	99,920	1,750	1.8%
East Renfrewshire	89,850	90,810	960	1.1%
Edinburgh	495,360	477,940	-17,420	-3.6%
Eilean Siar	26,080	27,690	1,610	5.8%
Falkirk	154,380	156,250	1,870	1.2%
Fife	367,370	365,300	-2,070	-0.6%
Glasgow City	598,830	593,060	-5,770	-1.0%
Highland	222,370	232,730	10,360	4.5%
Inverclyde	79,220	81,220	2,000	2.5%
Midlothian	82,370	83,450	1,080	1.3%
Moray	87,260	93,470	6,210	6.6%
North Ayrshire	135,130	138,090	2,960	2.1%
North Lanarkshire	326,680	337,720	11,040	3.3%
Orkney	20,160	21,420	1,260	5.9%
Perth & Kinross	149,520	146,850	-2,670	-1.8%
Renfrewshire	170,650	174,700	4,050	2.3%
Scottish Borders	113,150	113,880	730	0.6%
Shetland Islands	22,500	23,240	740	3.2%
South Ayrshire	111,560	112,980	1,420	1.3%
South Lanarkshire	312,660	313,900	1,240	0.4%
Stirling	90,770	90,330	-440	-0.5%
West Dunbartonshire	90,360	90,610	250	0.3%
West Lothian	172,990	175,300	2,310	1.3%

## 4. Differences in total population at data zone level

When looking at all of the data zones individually there are some large differences between the new- Small Area Population Estimate (SAPE) and old-SAPE. These differences range from a data zone having a population 891 people higher in the new-SAPE to a data zone being 1,099 lower in the new-SAPE.

However large differences between the SAPE are only found in a small proportion of data zones, with only 4.8 per cent of data zones have a difference of 150 or more people. For roughly two thirds of data zones (66.7 per cent) the old-SAPE and the new-SAPE are reasonably consistent with each other, differing by fewer than 50 people.

Over half of all data zones (56.9 per cent) are higher in the new-SAPE; this is not surprising given that the total population is higher in the new-SAPE.

**Table C: Summary of the differences in total population for data zones between the old-SAPE and the new-SAPE**

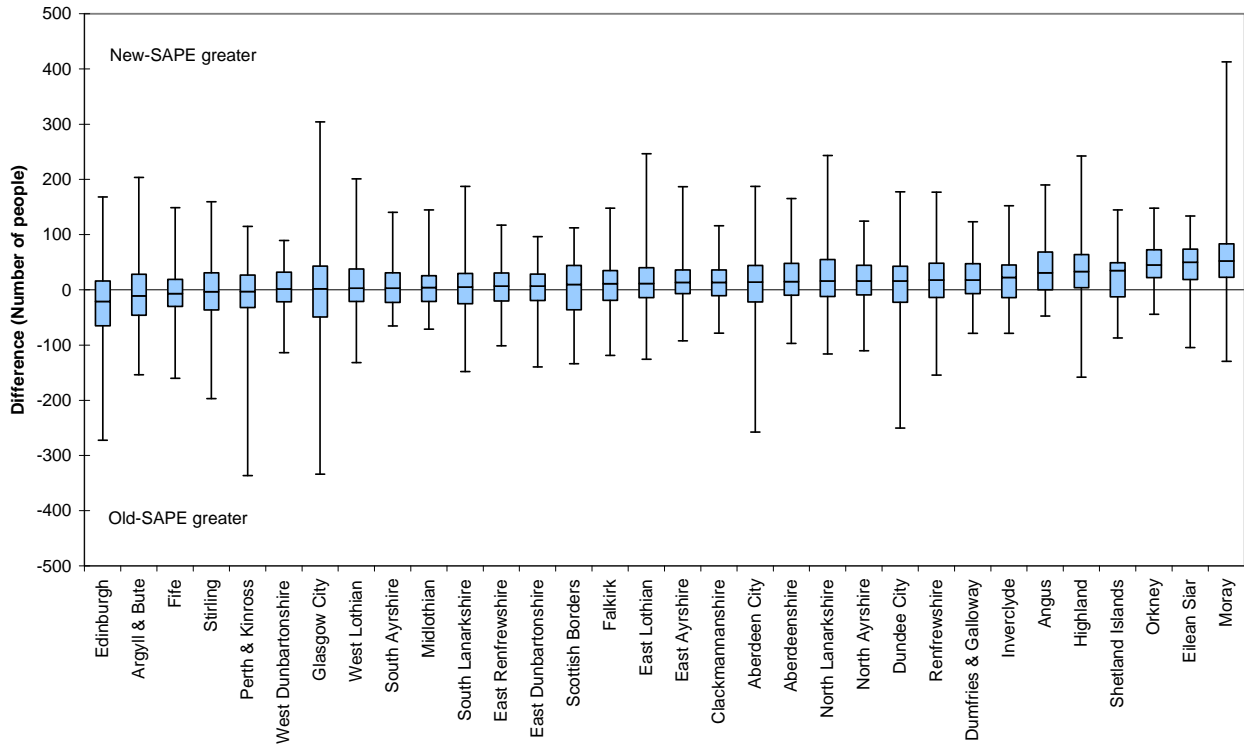
The New-SAPE is...	Number of Data Zones	Percentage of Data Zones
Greater by at least 500	6	0.1%
Greater by between 300 to 499	18	0.3%
Greater by between 150 and 299	117	1.8%
Greater by between 50 and 149	1,160	17.8%
Greater by between 1 and 49	2,401	36.9%
Exactly the same	56	0.9%
Fewer by between 1 and 49	1,881	28.9%
Fewer by between 50 and 149	693	10.7%
Fewer by between 150 and 299	148	2.3%
Fewer by between 300 and 499	20	0.3%
Fewer by at least 500	5	0.1%

### 4.1 Data zones by Council area

When looking at all of the data zones in each Council area, there are differences between the councils. For five of the councils (Argyll & Bute, Edinburgh, Fife, Perth & Kinross and Stirling) over 50 per cent of their data zones have a higher population in the old-SAPE. Meanwhile there are also five Council areas (Angus, Eilean Siar, Highland, Moray and Orkney Islands) where at least 75 per cent of data zones are higher in the new-SAPE.

There is also quite a lot of variation in the differences between the two SAPE for data zones within the same council. However, for 30 Council areas the majority of data zones had a difference of fewer than 50 people between the old-SAPE and the new-SAPE. This shows that for most data zones the rolling forward methodology was quite effective at tracking the population throughout Scotland until the estimates could be updated with new census data. The two Council areas where this was not the case were Eilean Siar and Moray where only 44.4 per cent and 42.2 per cent, respectively, of data zones had a difference of less than 50 people between the two SAPE.

**Figure 1: Differences between Small Area Population Estimates (SAPE) for data zones grouped by Council area**



#### 4.2 Data zones where the new-SAPE is greater by at least 150 people

There were 141 data zones where the new SAPE was greater than the old-SAPE by at least 150 people. These data zones were found throughout Scotland with only four councils (Clackmannanshire, East Dunbartonshire, Eilean Siar and West Dunbartonshire) having no data zones that fell into this category. Moray was the council with the highest proportion of data zones in this category with 5.2 per cent of its data zones being higher in the new-SAPE by at least 150 people.

Data zones in the most deprived decile of data zones, based on the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2012 (SIMD)<sup>2</sup>, were the most likely to have been in this category with 27 data zones being greater by at least 150 people. Many of these data zones have had housing developments built or had some form of regeneration between 2001 and 2011 so it is likely that these differences are caused by the migration of people into these areas being under-estimated in the old-SAPE. The least deprived SIMD decile only had three data zones in this category, a considerably smaller number of data zones than any other decile.

Apart from the most and least deprived deciles, there does not appear to be much of a relationship between the level of deprivation and the number of data zones where the new-SAPE is greater than the old-SAPE by at least 150 people, with the third SIMD decile and ninth decile having an equal number of data zones in this category.

#### Footnote

2) More information on the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation can be found in [Section 2.2](#) and on the [SIMD website](#).

Looking at the six fold Urban-Rural classification<sup>3</sup> of data zones shows that 2.8 per cent of data zones classified as 'large urban areas' and 'accessible rural' had a population estimate that was greater by at least 150 people in the new-SAPE. In both cases many of these data zones have had new housing built between 2001 and 2011 which suggests that the difference between the two SAPE is likely to be due to the migration into this area not being captured completely.

**Table D: Summary of data zones where the new-SAPE is at least 150 people more than the old-SAPE**

Location		Deprivation		Urban-Rural	
Council Area	% of data zones in the council area	SIMD Decile	Number of Data Zones	Urban-Rural Classification	% of data zones in the category
Moray	5.2%	1 - Most Deprived	27	Large Urban Area	2.8%
East Lothian	4.2%	2	16	Other Urban Area	2.0%
Glasgow City	4.0%	3	11	Accessible Small Town	0.2%
Orkney	3.7%	4	16	Remote Small Town	2.0%
North Lanarkshire	3.6%	5	17	Accessible Rural	2.8%
Angus	3.5%	6	19	Remote Rural	0.9%
Highland	3.4%	7	13		
Dundee City	3.4%	8	8		
Shetland Islands	3.3%	9	11		
Aberdeen City	3.0%	10 - Least Deprived	3		
Others	<2.5%				

#### 4.3 Data zones where the new-SAPE is fewer by at least 150 people

The three Council areas with the highest percentage of data zones where the new-SAPE is lower than the old-SAPE by at least 150 people are Edinburgh, Glasgow City and Dundee City. The other city council area, Aberdeen City, also has a reasonably high percentage of data zones in this category, when compared with most other council areas, at 3.7 per cent.

This is also highlighted when looking at the six fold Urban Rural classification of data zones where 5.5 per cent of data zones in large urban areas are in this category, while the figure is below 1.4 per cent for all other urban-rural classifications.

Many of the data zones that fall into this category are areas where there is a high student population, such as data zones containing student halls of residence. A possible reason for the old-SAPE being higher in these data zones is from students registering with a doctor when they move into halls but then not registering with a new doctor when they move elsewhere, meaning that their migration out of the data zone is not recorded. This would result in the increased estimate of people in the 25-34 age groups in the old-SAPE typically seen in these data zones. As the city Council areas have the largest student populations this appears to be part of the reason for these councils having quite a high percentage of data zones in this category.

#### Footnote

3) More information on the Urban/Rural Classification can be found in [Section 2.2](#) and on the [Scottish Government](#) website.

Redevelopment is another factor for some data zones being higher in the old-SAPE, and as large-scale redevelopment is most often found in urban areas this affects the city councils to a greater extent. In data zones where demolitions have occurred, the old-SAPE may have missed people moving out of the data zone due to the demolitions as these people are likely to have only moved a small distance and will therefore be less likely to register this move with their doctor. This is particularly relevant to Glasgow City where a large number of tower blocks have been demolished in recent years.

**Table E: Summary of data zones where the new-SAPE is at least 150 people fewer than the old-SAPE**

Location		Deprivation		Urban-Rural	
Council Area	% of data zones in the council	SIMD Decile	Number of Data Zones	Urban-Rural Classification	% of data zones in the category
Edinburgh	8.7%	1 - Most Deprived	11	Large Urban Area	5.5%
Glasgow City	8.6%	2	16	Other Urban Area	0.8%
Dundee City	5.6%	3	14	Accessible Small Town	1.0%
Perth & Kinross	5.1%	4	19	Remote Small Town	0.4%
Stirling	4.5%	5	17	Accessible Rural	1.4%
Aberdeen City	3.7%	6	9	Remote Rural	1.1%
Others	<2.0%	7	12		
		8	20		
		9	20		
		10 - Least Deprived	35		

## 5. Differences in population by age and sex

### 5.1 Differences between males and females

Figure 2 shows the difference for females between the two Small Area Population Estimates (SAPE) along with the difference for males for each data zone. The size of the differences between the SAPE for males and females is similar for the majority of data zones. Figure 2 also highlights that very large differences of either sex are found in a relatively small number of data zones.

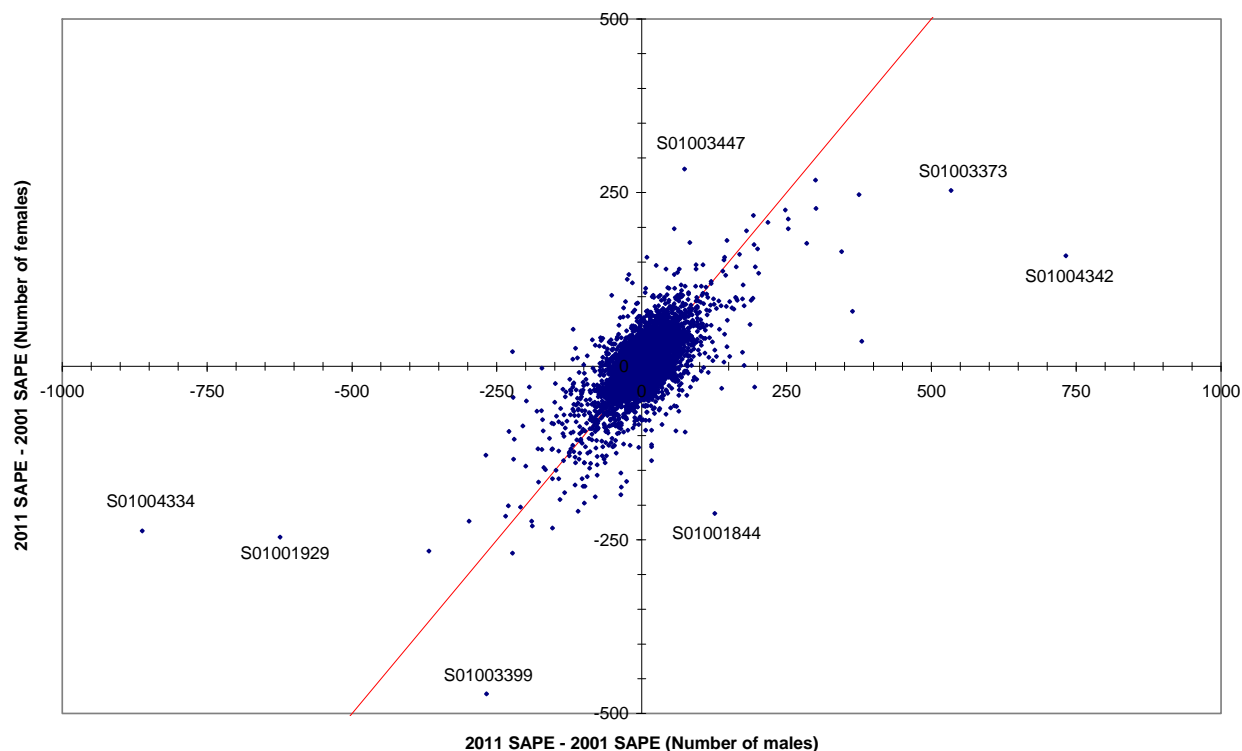
When looking at the most extreme differences between the SAPE, the differences for males are much higher than the differences for females. For males, the differences go from the new-SAPE being higher than the old-SAPE by 732 to 862 lower. For females, the range of differences only goes from being 284 higher in the new-SAPE to 472 lower.

The two largest differences in total population are found in data zones S01004334 and S01004342, Figure 2 shows that for these two data zones the majority of the difference between the SAPE is in the male population. This is because S01004334 contains RAF Lossiemouth while S01004342 is a neighbouring data zone. In the old-SAPE the majority of personnel were estimated as living in the base in S01004334. However the 2011 Census found that a considerable number of personnel actually lived in S01004342 hence this is where they have been estimated as being at in the new-SAPE. This gives the effect of migration from S01004334 to S01004342 that has not been picked up in the old-SAPE, resulting in the new-SAPE being considerably higher for S01004342 and lower for S01004334. As armed forces personnel are a population that has a high proportion of males this results in a much larger difference between the SAPE for males than females.

Many of the other data zones where there is a large difference between the SAPE are in data zones where there is a high proportion of students, such as data zones containing student halls. This means that the migration to and from these areas may not be estimated as well as in other data zones, as young adults are a demographic group that is less likely to register with a doctor. Young adult males are less likely to register with a doctor than young adult females, this results in differences that are significantly larger for males than females.



**Figure 2: Differences in males and females by data zone**



Looking at some of the data zones from Figure 2 that stand out as having particularly large differences:

S01003447 – This data zone is in Glasgow City and contains several student halls of residence, with at least one being built between 2001 and 2011. The new-SAPE has a considerably higher estimated population aged 18-25, suggesting that the migration of young adults into the data zone was not picked up in the old-SAPE.

S01003373 – This data zone is in the centre of Glasgow City and most of the difference in this data zone is among people aged 18-28. There isn't an immediately obvious reason for this.

S01004334 – This is the data zone containing RAF Lossiemouth. As previously mentioned, the reason for the large difference in the population between the SAPE for this data zone is explained by a large number of personnel from RAF Lossiemouth being counted in this data zone in the old-SAPE but in S01004342 in the new-SAPE.

S01004342 – As previously mentioned this data zone neighbours RAF Lossiemouth and in the old-SAPE most of the personnel from RAF Lossiemouth were placed in S01004334. However in the new-SAPE an increased number are in S01004342, this explains the large increase in the estimated population, particularly for males.

S01001844 – Heriot Watt University is found in this data zone. As with the other data zones with a high proportion of students, most of the difference between the new-SAPE and old-SAPE is found in the population aged 18-30.

S01003399 – This is another data zone containing a high number of students as halls for the University of Strathclyde are found here.

S01001929 – The estimated population in the old-SAPE is much greater than the new-SAPE for those aged 17-34. As this data zone is reasonably close to Napier University, a possible explanation is that there was a large amount of student accommodation in this data zone that closed between 2001 and 2011, causing the difference in the number of young adults found here.

## 5.2 Differences between age-groups

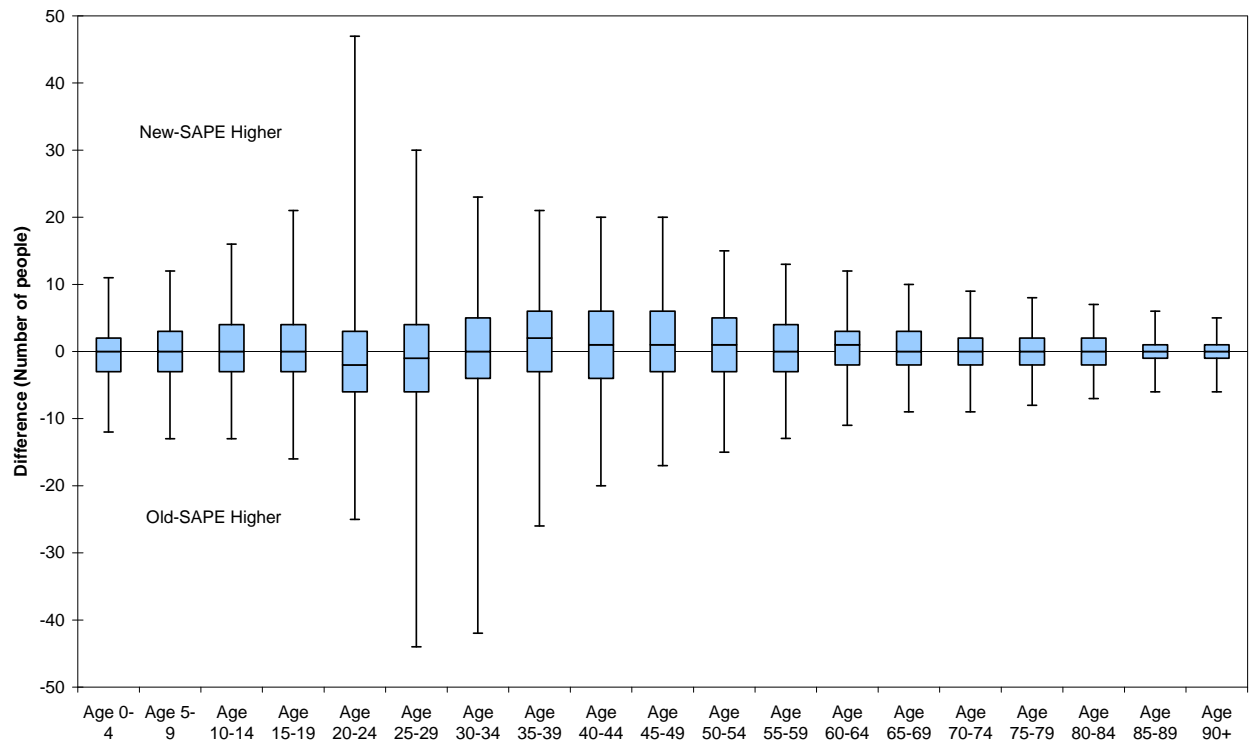
Figures 3 and 4 show that for both males and females the largest differences between the SAPE are found among those aged 20-29 with the differences generally decreasing in size towards the older age groups.

It is not surprising that the largest differences are found in the young adult age groups as the largest differences are often found in data zones with student halls or armed forces bases, both of which have a population that is dominated by young adults. As people in these age groups are less likely to register with a doctor than people from older age groups their movement will not be picked up as well as other ages by patient register data.

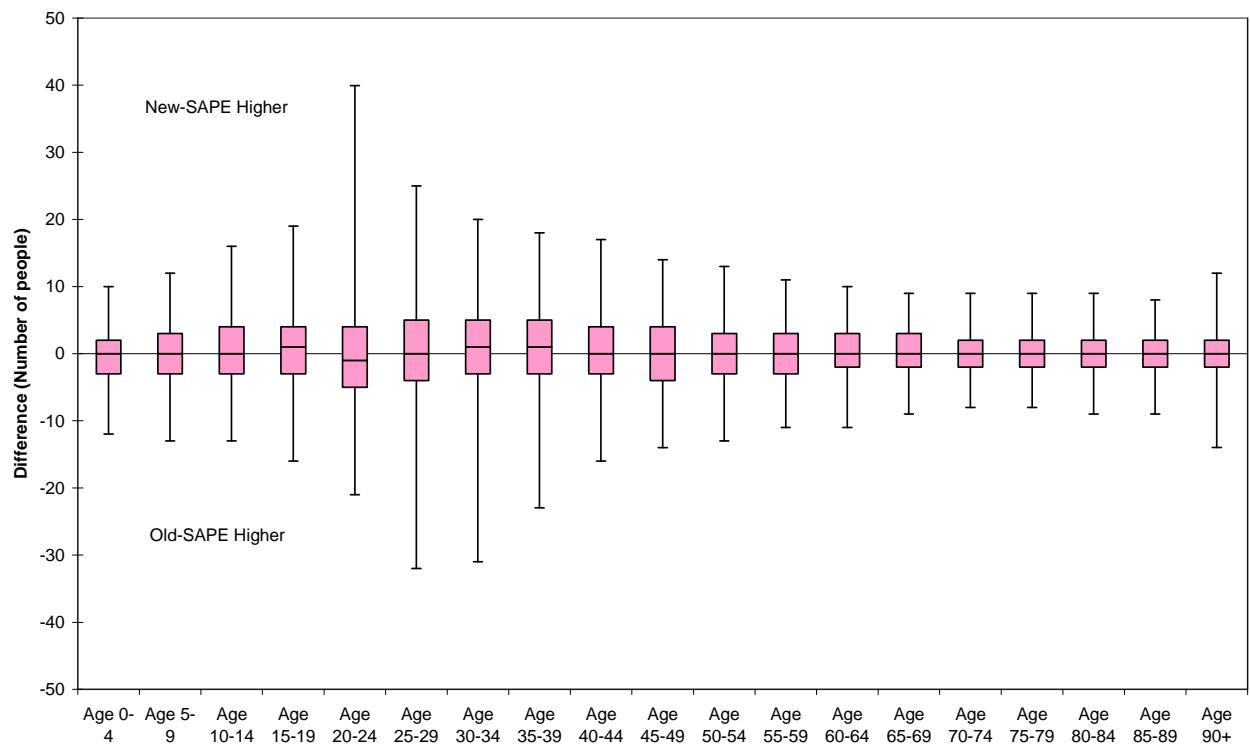
In the 20-24 age group the largest differences are found with the new-SAPE being higher, this is the case for both males and females. The reason for this is probably due to this age group containing a high number of people who move home, often for further education, and this migration is not being picked up. The opposite effect is found among those aged 25-34 with the largest differences with the old-SAPE being higher than the new-SAPE. This is probably due to these age groups containing a high number of people who were students between 2001 and 2011 and their migration out of student accommodation has not been picked up when they move after completing their education.

While the general pattern for both males and females is similar, there are larger differences between SAPE for males in the younger adult age groups than there are for females. This is not surprising given that males are generally less likely to register with a doctor, particularly in the young adult age groups where there are fewer health problems. The size of the differences become more equal between male and females as age increases, until reaching those aged 80 and over where there are larger differences for females than for males. The differences are larger for females in the older age groups as these age groups have a higher proportion of females than other age groups due to the longer expectation of life for females.

**Figure 3: Differences between SAPE for males by age group**



**Figure 4: Difference between SAPE for females by age group**



## 6. Further work

The Scottish Government are currently consulting on the data zone boundaries, following the 2011 Census and using the 2011 Census Output Areas. This consultation is being run until 12 February 2014. The consultation paper titled [Consultation regarding the redraw of Data Zones](#) can be found on their website. Following this consultation small area population estimates will be calculated using the new data zone boundaries, and at this time a fuller review of the Small Area Population Estimates (SAPE) methodology will be undertaken.

## 7. Notes on statistical publications

### An Official Statistics publication for Scotland

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

This can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

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

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

### National Records of Scotland

We, the National Records of Scotland, are a non-ministerial department of the devolved Scottish Administration. 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 as follows:

- 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](#).

## **Enquiries and suggestions**

Please contact our Customer Services if you need any further information.

Email: [customer@gro-scotland.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:customer@gro-scotland.gsi.gov.uk)

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

Kirsty MacLachlan  
Senior Statistician  
National Records of Scotland  
Room 1/2/3  
Ladywell House  
Ladywell Road  
Edinburgh  
EH12 7TF

Phone: 0131 314 4242

Email: [kirsty.maclachlan@gro-scotland.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:kirsty.maclachlan@gro-scotland.gsi.gov.uk)

## 8. Related organisations

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

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