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Local Authority Population Projections for Wales (2006-based)

Local Authority Report

Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru
Welsh Assembly Government

Contents

Introduction

On 30th June 2008, population projections for the 22 unitary authorities areas in Wales were published for the first time.

There is a high level of interest in population and migration data for Wales, and so a strong demand for projections at the local authority level. Those who plan for the future, to deliver services and to help frame sustainable policies, need to consider the population by age and sex. Population projections provide estimates of the size of the future population, and are based on assumptions about births, deaths and migration.

This report presents detailed analyses of the population projections in the form of charts, tables and text for each local authority.

This report forms part of a series of outputs on the local authority population projections. A separate Summary report has also been published which explains what population projections are, how they can and shouldn't be used, the approach taken and the broad methods used. This includes a summary section comparing and contrasting patterns across all local authorities. A short guidance leaflet on the projections has also been published, together a list of frequently asked questions (FAQs). These are available on the population at:
www.wales.gov.uk/statistics

Detailed data cubes have also been published on our StatsWales website. The data presented within this report are available on StatsWales:
www.statswales.wales.gov.uk

As this is out first publication on local authority population projections, we would welcome feedback on its content and presentation. To provide feedback or for general queries, please contact:

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Results Overview

Total Population

Table1: Total Population and percentage change since 2006 by local authority, selected years

	2011		2016		2021		2026		2031	
	Population	Change	Population	Change	Population	Change	Population	Change	Population	Change
Isle of Anglesey	69,700	1%	70,600	3%	71,400	4%	71,800	4%	71,800	4%
Gwynedd	121,000	2%	124,000	5%	127,100	8%	130,000	10%	132,300	12%
Conwy	114,300	3%	117,500	6%	120,900	9%	124,000	11%	126,500	14%
Denbighshire	99,800	4%	103,800	8%	107,800	12%	111,600	16%	114,800	19%
Flintshire	152,100	1%	154,100	3%	155,700	4%	156,700	4%	156,600	4%
Wrexham	135,100	3%	139,200	6%	143,000	9%	146,400	12%	149,400	14%
Powys	136,100	4%	141,100	8%	146,100	11%	150,600	15%	154,300	18%
Ceredigion	79,900	4%	82,900	7%	85,800	11%	88,500	15%	90,600	17%
Pembrokeshire	121,100	3%	125,100	7%	129,000	10%	132,300	13%	134,800	15%
Carmarthenshire	184,900	4%	192,100	8%	199,100	12%	205,300	15%	210,600	18%
Swansea	233,000	3%	240,200	6%	247,800	9%	254,900	12%	261,300	15%
Neath Port Talbot	141,500	3%	146,600	7%	151,700	11%	156,400	14%	160,700	17%
Bridgend	136,800	3%	141,400	7%	146,000	10%	150,100	13%	153,700	16%
Vale of Glamorgan	128,100	4%	133,300	8%	138,600	12%	143,600	16%	147,900	20%
Cardiff	330,200	4%	345,600	9%	362,300	14%	378,700	19%	394,200	24%
Rhondda Cynon Taf	238,400	2%	243,400	4%	248,100	6%	251,900	8%	254,900	9%
Merthyr Tydfil	55,500	0%	55,500	0%	55,300	0%	54,800	-1%	54,100	-3%
Caerphilly	174,400	2%	177,700	4%	180,700	5%	182,800	7%	184,200	7%
Blaenau Gwent	69,700	1%	70,500	2%	71,100	3%	71,300	3%	71,200	3%
Torfaen	92,000	1%	93,200	2%	94,100	3%	94,600	4%	94,700	4%
Monmouthshire	90,700	3%	93,400	6%	96,100	9%	98,500	12%	100,400	14%
Newport	143,500	2%	147,700	5%	152,000	8%	156,000	11%	159,400	14%

Between mid-2006 and mid-2031, it is projected that the majority of local authorities in Wales will experience an increase in their overall population. The only local authority projected not to experience an increase in population is Merthyr Tydfil, which is predicted to decline by around 3 per cent by mid-2031.

The majority of local authorities (15) are projected to see increases of above 10 per cent between mid-2006 and mid-2031. Cardiff is the local authority projected to have the largest population growth (24 per cent) by mid-2031.

Total Population by Gender

Between mid-2006 and mid-2031, it is projected that the majority of local authorities in Wales will see an increase in the number of men and the number of women. The only local authorities who are projected not to follow this trend are Merthyr Tydfil, with a projected decline of both the number of men and women and Blaenau Gwent, with only a small (under 1 per cent) projected increase in its number of men.

It is projected that across local authorities in Wales the number of men will increase by up to 30 per cent and the number of women will increase by up to 19 per cent. The average increase in the number of men in any local authority in Wales by mid-2031 is 17 per cent and the average increase in the number of women in any local authority in Wales by mid-2031 is 13 per cent.

In 2006, 48.7 per cent of the Wales population were male. Between mid-2006 and mid-2031, the majority (20) of local authorities are projected to see an increase in the percentage of their population that are men. This means that by mid-2031 most authorities are projected to have an even balance of men and women with 49.4 per cent of the population projected to be male. The 2 local authorities which are projected to see a widening gap between the percentage of their population that are males and female are Blaenau Gwent and Rhondda Cynon Taf.

Although the percentage of men is projected to increase, only 3 local authorities (Cardiff, Ceredigion and Swansea) are projected to contain more men than women by mid-2031.

Births, Deaths and Natural Change

Table 2: Number of births, deaths and natural change by local authority, selected years

	2010/11			2020/21			2030/31		
	Births	Deaths	Natural Change	Births	Deaths	Natural Change	Births	Deaths	Natural Change
Isle of Anglesey	800	800	0	700	800	-100	600	900	-200
Gwynedd	1,400	1,200	200	1,400	1,200	200	1,400	1,400	0
Conwy	1,100	1,400	-300	1,100	1,400	-300	1,100	1,600	-500
Denbighshire	1,000	1,100	-100	1,100	1,200	-100	1,000	1,300	-300
Flintshire	1,700	1,400	300	1,600	1,400	200	1,500	1,700	-200
Wrexham	1,700	1,300	400	1,600	1,300	300	1,600	1,500	100
Powys	1,300	1,500	-200	1,400	1,600	-200	1,300	1,900	-600
Ceredigion	700	700	0	700	800	-100	700	900	-200
Pembrokeshire	1,300	1,400	-100	1,300	1,400	-100	1,200	1,600	-400
Carmarthenshire	2,000	2,100	-100	1,900	2,200	-200	1,900	2,500	-600
Swansea	2,800	2,300	400	2,800	2,200	600	2,800	2,400	300
Neath Port Talbot	1,600	1,500	100	1,600	1,500	200	1,600	1,600	0
Bridgend	1,600	1,400	200	1,600	1,400	200	1,600	1,600	0
Vale of Glamorgan	1,400	1,200	200	1,500	1,200	200	1,400	1,400	0
Cardiff	4,700	2,600	2,200	5,100	2,400	2,700	4,900	2,500	2,400
Rhondda Cynon Taf	3,000	2,300	700	2,900	2,300	600	2,700	2,500	200
Merthyr Tydfil	700	500	100	600	500	100	500	600	0
Caerphilly	2,200	1,600	500	2,100	1,700	400	1,900	1,900	100
Blaenau Gwent	900	800	100	800	700	100	700	800	-100
Torfaen	1,200	900	300	1,100	900	200	1,000	1,000	0
Monmouthshire	800	900	-100	900	1,000	-100	800	1,100	-300
Newport	1,900	1,300	500	1,900	1,300	600	1,800	1,400	400

❖ Births

Overall, across Wales the births rates of women aged:

- 20-24 is expected to increase until 2007/08 and then remain fairly constant until 2030/31;
- 25-29 is expected to increase in the first few years of the projection and then remain fairly constant until 2030/31;
- 30-34 and 35-39 are expected to increase until 2010/11 and then decline to levels slightly below levels seen in 2005/06;
- 40+ are expected to increase until 2010/11 and then decline slightly but remain at levels higher than seen in 2005/06.

These age-specific patterns suggest that the number of births will increase during the first few years of the projection period, before decreasing until 2030/31.

However, the number and age profile of women in any local authority will change year on year and so this will affect the number of births projected to occur.

❖ Deaths

Overall, across Wales the death rates across all ages are projected to decrease year on year throughout the projection period. However, if death rates are decreasing this means that more people will live to an older age (which have higher death rates) and therefore it is projected that from around 2015/16 the number of deaths projected will begin to rise.

❖ Natural Change

In 2005/06, there were 12 local authorities in Wales who had more births than deaths.

It is projected that:

- 14 local authorities will experience more births than deaths in 2010/11, and for the Isle of Anglesey and Ceredigion births and deaths will be in balance;
- The same 14 local authorities will also experience more births than deaths in 2020/21, however the Isle of Anglesey and Ceredigion will see deaths outstripping births;
- By 2030/31, only 6 local authorities will experience more births than deaths and an additional 6 authorities (Gwynedd, Neath Port Talbot, Bridgend, the Vale of Glamorgan, Merthyr Tydfil and Torfaen) will have births and deaths in balance.

The projected drop in the number of local authorities experiencing more births than deaths is due to the projected changes to the age and gender profile of each local authority - for example a smaller number of women in the age groups with higher fertility rates (e.g. aged 25 – 34) and a larger number of people in the age groups with higher death rates (e.g. aged 85+)

Total Fertility Rate

Table 3: Total Fertility Rate by local authority, selected years

	2005/06	2010/11	2020/21	2030/31
Isle of Anglesey	2.02	2.10	2.04	2.03
Gwynedd	1.90	2.00	1.92	1.92
Conwy	2.03	2.12	2.04	2.04
Denbighshire	1.96	2.05	1.98	1.98
Flintshire	1.86	1.94	1.88	1.87
Wrexham	2.00	2.09	2.01	2.01
Powys	2.05	2.16	2.08	2.08
Ceredigion	1.44	1.53	1.46	1.46
Pembrokeshire	2.13	2.22	2.15	2.15
Carmarthenshire	1.92	2.00	1.94	1.94
Swansea	1.75	1.83	1.77	1.76
Neath Port Talbot	1.91	1.99	1.93	1.93
Bridgend	1.96	2.04	1.98	1.98
Vale of Glamorgan	1.84	1.93	1.86	1.86
Cardiff	1.68	1.77	1.69	1.69
Rhondda Cynon Taf	1.87	1.94	1.89	1.88
Merthyr Tydfil	1.91	1.97	1.93	1.93
Caerphilly	1.94	2.01	1.95	1.95
Blaenau Gwent	1.90	1.96	1.92	1.91
Torfaen	2.05	2.13	2.07	2.07
Monmouthshire	1.93	2.03	1.95	1.95
Newport	1.97	2.05	1.99	1.98

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is the average number of children that women would bear if the female population experienced the age-specific fertility rates for the year in question throughout their childbearing lifespan.

Across Wales, TFRs are generally expected to increase until 2010/11 and then decline slowly until 2030/31, although still remaining at levels slightly higher than in 2005/06.

Between 2005/06 and 2010/11, the TFR is projected to rise in every local authority.

Between 2010/11 and 2020/21, the TFR is projected to decline in every local authority, but will still remain at levels higher than those seen in 2005/06.

Between 2020/21 and 2030/31, TFRs will remain constant in most local authorities, except for the Isle of Anglesey, Flintshire, Swansea, Rhondda Cynon Taf, Blaenau Gwent and Newport where they will decline slightly.

In 2030/31, the TFR is predicted to still be higher in every local authority in Wales compared with levels seen in 2005/06, therefore predicting that more births would be seen if the number and age profile of women remained the same.

Replacement level fertility (2.08) is the level of fertility required for the population to replace itself in size in the long term given constant mortality rates and the absence of migration. Over the course of the projection period, 5 local authorities in Wales are projected to see TFRs at or above replacement level fertility for one or more years. These are the Isle of Anglesey, Conwy, Powys, Pembrokeshire and Torfaen.

Expectation of life at birth

Table 4: Expectation of life at birth by local authority, selected years

	2005/06	2010/11	2020/21	2030/31
Isle of Anglesey	79.7	81.0	82.6	83.5
Gwynedd	79.9	81.3	82.8	83.7
Conwy	79.4	80.7	82.4	83.2
Denbighshire	79.1	80.5	82.1	83.0
Flintshire	79.1	80.6	82.2	83.1
Wrexham	79.3	80.6	82.3	83.1
Powys	80.5	81.8	83.3	84.1
Ceredigion	81.4	82.4	83.8	84.6
Pembrokeshire	78.9	80.4	82.0	83.0
Carmarthenshire	79.1	80.6	82.3	83.2
Swansea	79.3	80.7	82.3	83.2
Neath Port Talbot	78.8	80.1	81.8	82.8
Bridgend	78.9	80.3	81.9	82.8
Vale of Glamorgan	80.1	81.1	82.7	83.6
Cardiff	79.0	80.5	82.1	83.0
Rhondda Cynon Taf	78.8	80.1	81.8	82.7
Merthyr Tydfil	78.4	80.0	81.7	82.6
Caerphilly	78.5	80.1	81.7	82.7
Blaenau Gwent	77.5	79.3	81.0	82.0
Torfaen	80.6	81.1	82.7	83.5
Monmouthshire	80.9	82.0	83.5	84.3
Newport	78.9	80.2	81.8	82.8

Expectation of life at birth is the age until which a person is expected to live if they experience the age specific mortality rates of the particular local authority at the time of their birth, during the course of their life. An individual's life expectancy will therefore change as mortality rates change throughout their lifetime.

Across Wales it is projected that expectation of life will increase year on year throughout the whole projection period.

All local authorities are predicted to see continual increases in expectation of life until 2030/31.

In each of the selected years, the expectation of life across Wales is projected to be lowest in Blaenau Gwent and highest in Ceredigion. Between 2005/06 and 2030/31, it is predicted that the expectation of life will increase from between 77.5 years and 81.4 years (Blaenau Gwent and Ceredigion respectively) to between 82.0 years and 84.6 years (Blaenau Gwent and Ceredigion respectively).

Although predicted to experience the lowest expectation of life over the period until 2030/31, Blaenau Gwent, Merthyr Tydfil and Caerphilly are all predicted to experience the greatest increases in expectation of life (4.5 years, 4.2 years and 4.2 years respectively).

These changes reflect the expected falls in mortality rates expressed in the national population projections, which have been used in the sub-national population projections to predict future changes in mortality rates.

Migration

A constant level has been assumed for both in and out migration for each local authority, based on each local authority's in and out migration over the last 5 years.

Table 5: Assumed migration levels for the duration of the projection period by local authority, selected years

	Total migration			Internal migration			International migration		
	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net
Isle of Anglesey	2,500	2,300	200	2,400	2,200	200	100	100	0
Gwynedd	5,400	4,900	400	5,000	4,700	400	300	300	100
Conwy	5,400	4,500	900	5,200	4,200	1,000	200	300	0
Denbighshire	5,000	4,100	900	4,800	3,900	900	200	200	0
Flintshire	5,000	4,900	100	4,800	4,600	100	200	300	0
Wrexham	4,100	3,700	400	3,800	3,400	400	400	300	100
Powys	5,900	4,700	1,200	5,700	4,500	1,200	300	300	0
Ceredigion	5,800	5,200	600	5,400	4,900	500	400	300	200
Pembrokeshire	4,500	3,600	800	4,200	3,400	800	300	200	100
Carmarthenshire	6,800	5,200	1,600	6,400	4,800	1,700	300	400	-100
Swansea	9,100	8,200	900	7,700	7,300	400	1,400	900	500
Neath Port Talbot	4,300	3,500	800	4,200	3,200	1,000	100	300	-200
Bridgend	4,100	3,500	700	3,900	3,200	700	200	200	0
Vale of Glamorgan	5,800	4,900	800	5,200	4,300	800	600	600	0
Cardiff	19,200	18,500	600	15,200	15,700	-600	4,000	2,800	1,200
Rhondda Cynon Taf	6,300	6,000	300	5,600	5,300	300	600	700	0
Merthyr Tydfil	1,200	1,400	-100	1,200	1,300	-100	100	100	0
Caerphilly	4,500	4,300	100	4,300	4,000	300	200	400	-200
Blaenau Gwent	1,500	1,500	0	1,500	1,500	0	0	0	0
Torfaen	2,300	2,300	0	2,200	2,200	0	100	100	0
Monmouthshire	4,500	3,900	600	4,400	3,700	700	200	200	-100
Newport	5,300	5,000	200	4,700	4,500	200	500	500	0

For the sub-national population projections, migration is considered as the movement of people into and out of a local authority.

Migration to or from the UK is defined as internal migration and is recorded for every move at the time of migration.

Migration to or from overseas is defined as international migration. However, a person is only classified as an international migrant if they intend to migrate for a period of 12 months or more. Migrants who, at the time of migration, do not intend to stay for 12 months or more are classified as short-term migrants and are not included in the migration figures. An adjustment is made each year for people who change their length of stay from their intentions at the time of migration (either under 12 months to over 12 months or vice versa).

In each year of the projection period it is predicted that:

- The majority (20) of local authorities within Wales will experience more people moving in than moving out. The exceptions are Merthyr Tydfil and Torfaen;
- Carmarthenshire will see the greatest net inflow of migrants (around 1,600 more people arriving than leaving each year).

Considering only migration **within the UK** (Internal migration), in each year of the projection it is predicted that:

- Cardiff will experience the highest number of migrants to and from the UK (15,200 and 15,700 respectively), but will experience negative net migration within the UK (around 600 more people leaving than arriving each year);
- Merthyr Tydfil will experience the lowest number of migrants to and from the UK (1,200 and 1,300 respectively);
- Only two local authorities (Cardiff and Merthyr Tydfil) will experience more people leaving for other parts of the UK than come into the authority from the rest of the UK (a net outflow of 600 and 100 respectively);
- Carmarthenshire will experience the greatest difference between people arriving than leaving (a net inflow of 1,700 people each year).

In terms of migration **from overseas** (International migration), in each year of the projection it is predicted that:

- Cardiff will experience the highest number of international in and out migrants each year (4,000 and 2,800 respectively);
- Blaenau Gwent will experience the lowest number of migrants both to and from overseas (around 50 people each way);
- Nine local authorities will experience more people arriving from overseas than leaving each year;
- Caerphilly will experience the greatest net outflow of migrants (around 200 more people leaving than arriving each year);
- Cardiff will experience the greatest net inflow of migrants (around 1,200 more people arriving than leaving each year).

Isle of Anglesey

Chart 1: Total Population

The total population of the Isle of Anglesey is projected to increase by 2,900 (or 4.3 per cent) by mid-2031. This is below the average population growth (14.1 per cent) projected to be seen across all Welsh local authorities.

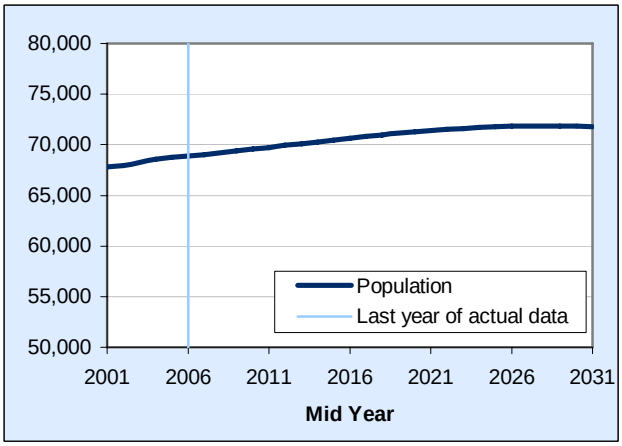


Chart 2: Population by Gender

In the Isle of Anglesey it is projected that there will be more females than males in the population throughout the projection period.

In the Isle of Anglesey, it is projected that more growth will be seen in the male population (6.3 per cent) than in the female population (2.3 per cent).

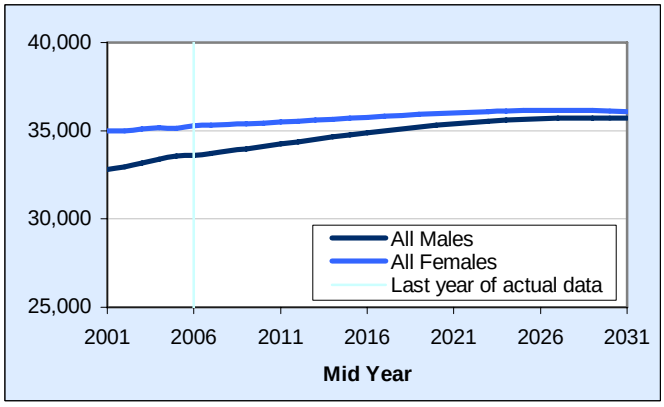


Chart 3: Births and Deaths

The most recent actual data shows that births in the Isle of Anglesey have generally seen an upward trend, with a small dip in 2004/05. Compared to the general pattern seen across Welsh local authorities over the projection period, births in the Isle of Anglesey do not increase as sharply in the initial years of the projection and also then decrease at a quicker rate, to levels below current levels from 2016/17. This is due to a projected decline in the number of women in the high fertility age groups (25-34).

Since 2002, deaths in the Isle of Anglesey have been declining. This downward trend is expected to continue until 2015/16, after which deaths will begin to rise again. This is in line with the general pattern expected to be seen across Wales.

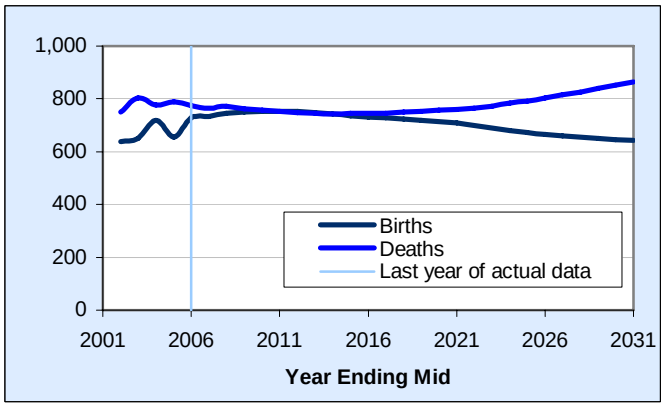


Chart 4: Natural Change

The most recent actual data shows that there have been more deaths than births in the Isle of Anglesey. This is expected to continue for the majority of the projection period. Although following the pattern expected to be seen across all local authorities in Wales, the Isle of Anglesey is one of only 8 local authorities expected to see more deaths than births across the whole projection. Without inward migration, the Isle of Anglesey would see a declining population.

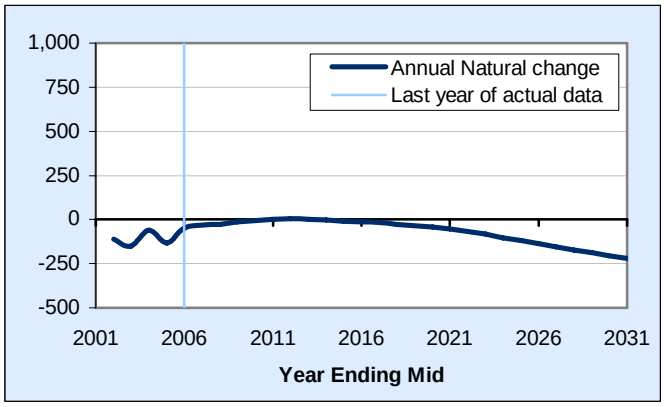


Chart 5: Overall Population Change

The most recent actual data shows that the population of the Isle of Anglesey has been increasing. This trend is expected to continue until 2028/29, although from 2019/20 onwards it will increase at a slower rate than currently seen.

The projected population increase is expected to be driven by migration, with around 190 more people expected to move into the Isle of Anglesey than leave each year.

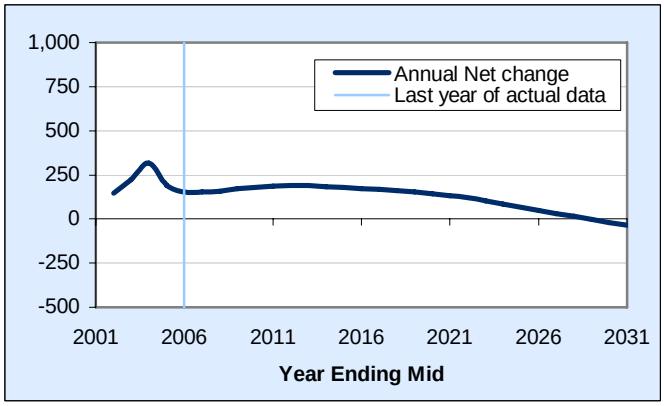


Chart 6: Total Fertility Rate

The Total Fertility Rate in the Isle of Anglesey is expected to follow the general pattern seen in local authorities across Wales. For 6 years between mid-2007 and mid-13 the total fertility rate is expected to be above replacement level fertility (2.08).

Replacement level fertility is the level of fertility required for the population to replace itself in size given constant mortality rates and the absence of migration.

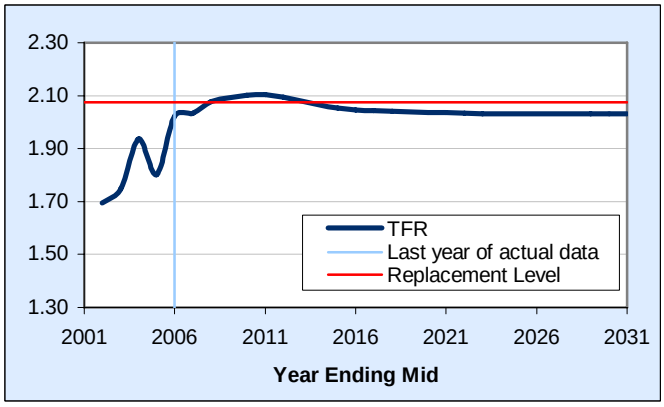
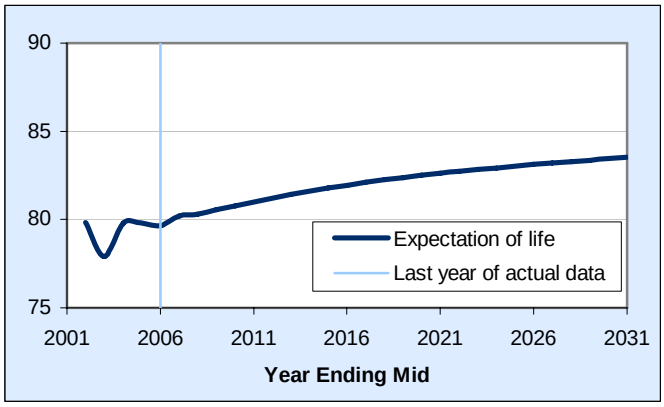


Chart 7: Expectation of Life

The most recent actual data shows that expectation of life in the Isle of Anglesey has been generally stable, with the exception of 2002/03 which saw a dip.

Over the projection period, expectation of life in the Isle of Anglesey is expected to increase continually over the projection period, from 80.2 in 2005/06, to 83.5 in 2030/31.



Internal net migration by gender

Migration of people between the Isle of Anglesey and the rest of the UK is projected to be:

- Positive for both males and females, indicating more people arriving than leaving;
- Slightly higher for males than females (+130 and +100 respectively);
- The 7th lowest level for both males and females across all Welsh local authorities.

International net migration by gender

Migration of people between the Isle of Anglesey and outside the UK is projected to:

- Show similar numbers of people leaving and arriving each year from overseas;
- Show similar levels for males and females;

Table 1: Population change, key years and key age groups

	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
Children	12,600	12,300	12,400	12,600	12,300	11,800
Working age	40,000	39,400	39,600	39,500	39,800	38,900
Pension age	16,300	18,000	18,600	19,300	19,700	21,000
Total	68,900	69,700	70,600	71,400	71,800	71,800

The total population in the Isle of Anglesey is projected to:

- Increase by around 1 per cent every 5 years until mid-2021, after which the population will increase at a slower rate between mid-2021 and mid-2026;
- Remain fairly constant between mid-2026 and mid-2031;

The number of children (aged 0-15) within the Isle of Anglesey is projected to:

- Decrease between mid-2006 and mid-2011;
- Increase between mid-2011 and mid-2021;
- Decrease again from mid-2021 until mid-2031.

These changes are due to two factors; firstly, the difference between the number of births and the number of children turning 16 (classed as working age) in each 5-year period; and secondly migration. For each 5-year period, the Isle of Anglesey is expected to have a lower number of births than children turning 16 and a net inflow of children. The increases seen between mid-2011 and mid-2021 are a result of the net inflow of children being greater than the difference between the number of births and children turning 16.

The number of people of working age within the Isle of Anglesey is projected to:

- Fluctuate between 39,400 and 40,000 from mid-2006 to mid-2026;
- Decrease quite quickly between mid-2026 and mid-2031;

The number of pensioners within the Isle of Anglesey is projected to:

- Increase continually until mid-2031 despite increases in pensionable age for both women (from 2010) and men (from 2024). The rate of increase will be quickest between mid-2006 and mid-2011 (around 11 per cent);

The increase in the number of pensioners is due to two factors; firstly improvements in mortality rates mean people are living longer; and secondly the ageing on of larger cohorts, such as those born after the Second World War.

Table 2: Dependents per 1,000 people of working age, selected years

	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
Children	316	312	313	319	309	304
Pension age	406	458	470	489	496	540
Total	723	769	782	808	805	844

At the start of the projection period, the dependency ratio (the number of children and pensioners per 1,000 adults of working age) within Wales was around 660 per 1,000 people of working age.

Over the projection period the dependency ratio in the Isle of Anglesey is projected to increase from around 720 per 1,000 people of working age in mid-2006 to 840 per 1,000 people of working age in mid-2031. This is predominately driven by an increase in the number of people of pensionable age, even when changes in state pension age are taken into account[1].

[1] Between 2010 and 2020, state pension age will change from 65 years for men and 60 years for women, to 65 years for both sexes. Between 2024 and 2046, state pension age will increase in three stages from 65 years to 68 years for both sexes.

Table 3: Components of Change, key years

YEAR	Births	Deaths	Net UK migrants	Net Overseas migrants	TFR	SMR
2006-07	733	-765	+228	-42	2.0	97
2007-08	746	-773	+228	-42	2.1	96
2008-09	750	-763	+228	-42	2.1	93
2009-10	752	-757	+228	-42	2.1	90
2010-11	753	-752	+228	-42	2.1	88
2011-12	752	-748	+228	-42	2.1	86
2012-13	748	-745	+228	-42	2.1	83
2013-14	742	-743	+228	-42	2.1	81
2014-15	736	-744	+228	-42	2.1	80
2015-16	732	-745	+228	-42	2.0	78
2016-17	728	-746	+228	-42	2.0	76
2017-18	723	-750	+228	-42	2.0	74
2018-19	719	-753	+228	-42	2.0	73
2019-20	715	-757	+228	-42	2.0	71
2020-21	708	-760	+228	-42	2.0	70
2021-22	699	-765	+228	-42	2.0	68
2022-23	689	-773	+228	-42	2.0	67
2023-24	681	-783	+228	-42	2.0	66
2024-25	673	-792	+228	-42	2.0	64
2025-26	665	-803	+228	-42	2.0	63
2026-27	660	-815	+228	-42	2.0	63
2027-28	655	-826	+228	-42	2.0	62
2028-29	650	-840	+228	-42	2.0	61
2029-30	646	-852	+228	-42	2.0	60
2030-31	643	-865	+228	-42	2.0	59

Key Points:

- Although the number of births in the Isle of Anglesey is projected to increase to around 750 per year in 2010/11 and then decrease over the 25-year period to around 640 in 2030/31, the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is projected to remain fairly stable around 2.0. The changes seen in the birth figures are due to a cohort effect, in that there are projected to be more woman of child bearing age (15-49) in the initial years of the projection and then fewer women of child bearing age (15-49) in the latter half of the projection period than currently seen.

- The number of deaths in the Isle of Anglesey is projected to decline until 2013/14 and then rise over the 25-year period to around 870 in 2030/31. The Standard Mortality Ratio (SMR) for the Isle of Anglesey, however, is projected to continually decrease over the whole projection period until 2030/31.

  The change seen in the death figures are due to 2 factors; firstly the expected increases in life expectancy (hence the decrease in the early years of the projection) and secondly, a cohort effect, in that if people are living longer, in future years there will be more people in the very elderly population (aged 90+), which is an age group with a higher SMR, leading to more deaths being expected.

Variant Projections

In order to illustrate the uncertainty associated with population projections, variant projections have also been published alongside the main (or principal) population projection.

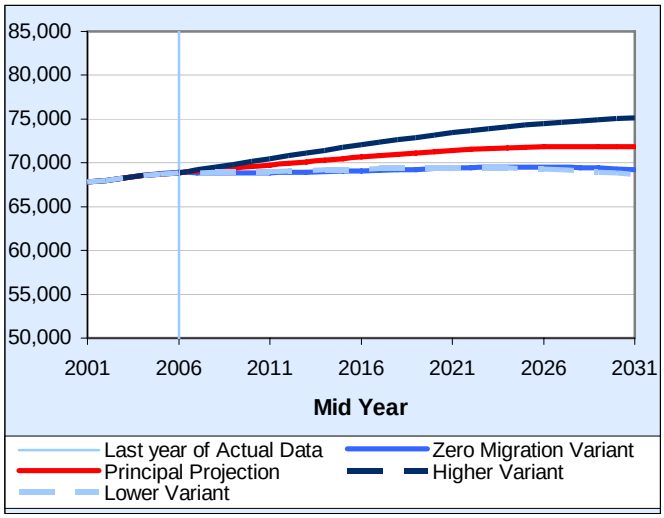
The following results are purely illustrative to show how changes in the fertility, mortality and migration assumptions impact the population projections and how the size of the impact increases the further into the projection period the results are taken.

A zero migration (natural change only) projection has been produced to illustrate the projected population of each local authority if there were no future inward or outward migration. Higher and lower population variants have also been produced.

The higher population variant is based on assumptions of higher fertility rates and lower mortality rates (e.g. higher life expectancy).

The lower population variant is based on assumptions of lower fertility rates and higher mortality rates (e.g. lower life expectancy).

Chart 8: Variant Projections



Under the natural change (zero migration) projection, the population of the Isle of Anglesey is projected to increase by 0.5 per cent to 69,000 by mid-2031. This is 2,600 less than the principal projection.

Under the higher population variant, the population is projected to increase by 9.1 per cent to 75,000 by mid-2031. This is 3,400 higher than the principal projections.

Under the lower population variant, the population is projected to decrease by 0.3 per cent to 69,000 by mid-2031. This is 3,200 less than the principal projection.

Gwynedd

Chart 1: Total Population

The total population of Gwynedd is projected to increase by 14,100 (or 11.9 per cent) by mid-2031. This is below the average population growth (14.1 per cent) projected to be seen across all Welsh local authorities.

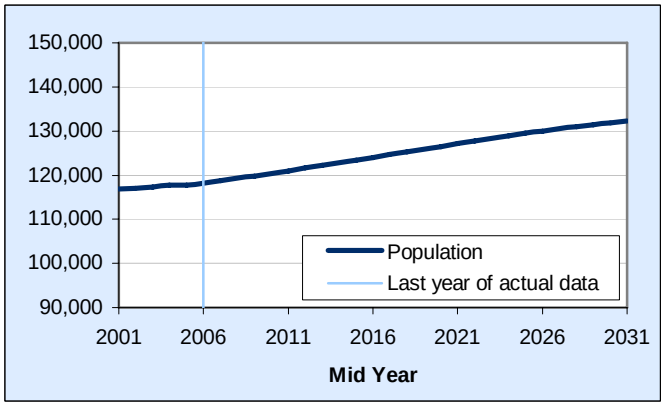


Chart 2: Population by Gender

In Gwynedd, it is projected that there will be more females than males in the population throughout the projection period.

In Gwynedd, it is projected that more growth will be seen in the male population (15.4 per cent) than in the female population (8.6 per cent).

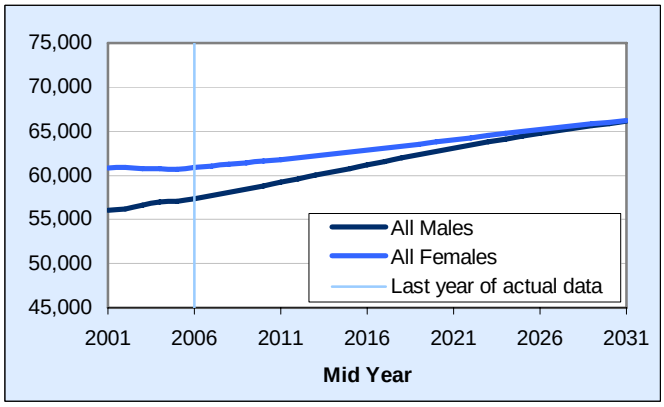


Chart 3: Births and Deaths

The most recent actual data shows that births in Gwynedd have generally been quite stable around 1,200, rising to 1,300 in 2005/06. Over the projection period an upward trend is expected in the initial years of the projection, after which the number of births will remain fairly constant.

Since 2003, deaths in Gwynedd have seen a downward trend. Over the projection period the number of deaths is projected to follow the general pattern seen across Welsh local authorities.

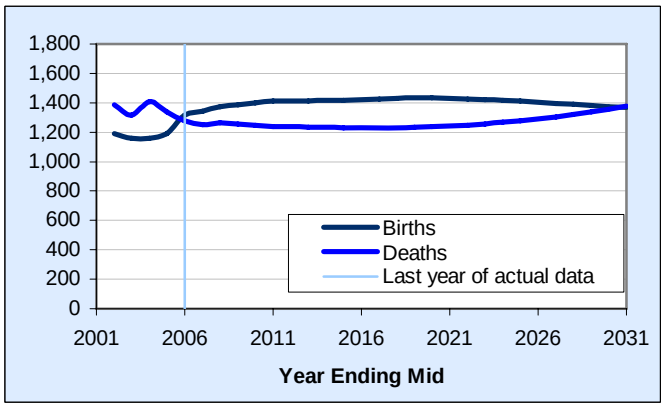


Chart 4: Natural Change

The most recent actual data shows that in Gwynedd, prior to 2005/06 there were more deaths than births, and in 2005/06 numbers of births and deaths were roughly equal. Over the projection period it is expected that more births than deaths will be seen until 2029/30 in Gwynedd and the pattern of change will follow the general pattern expected to be seen across all local authorities in Wales.

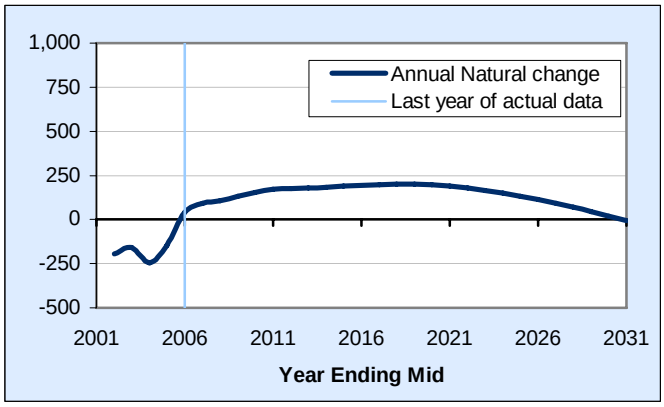


Chart 5: Overall Net Change

The most recent actual data shows that the population of Gwynedd has been increasing, with the exception of 2004/05 in which the population remained fairly similar. Over the projection period the population of Gwynedd is expected to continue to rise and at a faster rate than currently seen.

The projected population increase is expected to be driven by natural change and migration. Net in-migration is projected to account for around two thirds of the population increase (around 420 more people are expected to move into Gwynedd than leave).

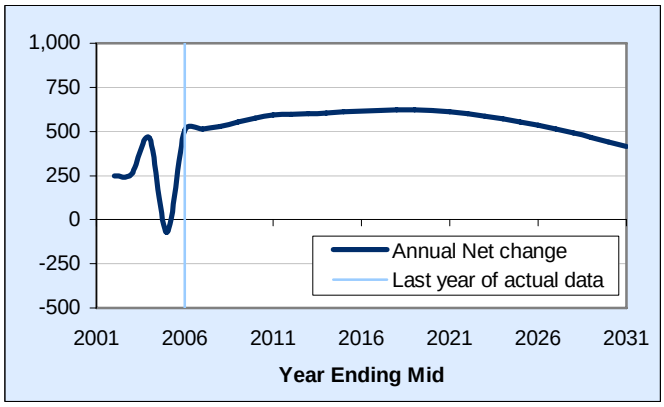


Chart 6: Total Fertility Rate

The Total Fertility Rate in Gwynedd is expected to follow the general pattern seen in local authorities across Wales. It is projected that the TFR in Gwynedd will remain below the replacement fertility level (2.08) throughout the projection period.

Replacement level fertility is the level of fertility required for the population to replace itself in size given constant mortality rates and the absence of migration.

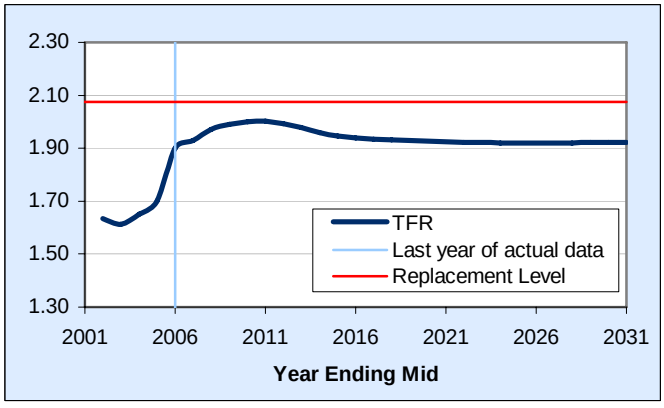
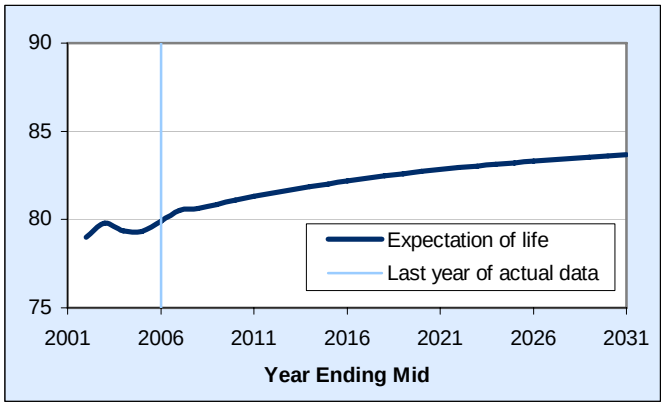


Chart 7: Expectation of Life

The most recent actual data shows that expectation of life in Gwynedd has fluctuated between 79 and 80 years. Over the projection period, expectation of life is projected to continually rise from 79.9 in 2005/06, to 83.7 in 2030/31.



Internal net migration by gender

Migration of people between Gwynedd and the rest of the UK is projected to be:

- Positive, indicating more people arriving than leaving;
- Higher for males than females (220 and 130 respectively).

International net migration by gender

Migration of people between Gwynedd and outside the UK is projected to be:

- Positive for both males and females, indicating more people arriving than leaving;
- Similar numbers for males and females;

Table 1: Population change, key years and key age groups

	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
Children	21,700	21,500	21,800	22,900	23,200	23,000
Working age	69,600	70,400	72,400	73,700	75,700	75,700
Pension age	26,900	29,100	29,800	30,500	31,100	33,500
Total	118,300	121,000	124,000	127,100	130,000	132,300

The total population of Gwynedd is projected to increase by between 2 and 3 per cent every 5 years until mid-2031.

The number of children within Gwynedd is projected to:

- Decrease between mid-2006 and mid-2011;
- Increase between mid-2011 and mid-2026;
- Decrease slightly between mid-2026 and mid-2031.

These changes are due to two factors; firstly, the difference between the number of births and the number of children turning 16 (classed as working age) in each 5-year period; and secondly migration. For each 5-year period, Gwynedd is expected to have a net inflow of children. The increases seen between mid-2011 and mid-2021 are due to a combination of higher numbers of births than children turning 16 and the net inflow of children. The increase seen between mid-2021 and mid-2026 is solely due to the net inflow of children, as the projected births figure is slightly lower than the projected population of 15 year olds.

The number of people of working age within Gwynedd is projected to:

- Increase between each of the 5-year periods until mid-2026;
- Remain fairly constant between mid-2026 and mid-2031.

The number of pensioners within Gwynedd is projected to:

- Increase continually until mid-2031, despite increases in pensionable age for both women (from 2010) and men (from 2024). The rate of increase will be highest between mid-2006 and mid-2011 and mid-2026 and mid-2031 (around 8 per cent).

The increase in the number of pensioners is due to two factors; firstly improvements in mortality rates mean people are living longer; and secondly the ageing on of larger cohorts, such as those born after the Second World War.

Table 2: Dependents per 1,000 people of working age, selected years

	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
Children	312	305	301	311	307	304
Pension age	386	414	411	414	411	443
Total	699	719	713	726	718	747

At the start of the projection period, the dependency ratio (the number of children and pensioners per 1,000 adults of working age) within Wales was around 660 per 1,000 people of working age.

The dependency ratio within Gwynedd is projected to increase over the projection period from around 700 per 1,000 people of working age in mid-2006 to 750 per 1,000 people of working age in mid-2031. This is predominantly driven by an increase in the number of people of pensionable age, even when changes in state pension age are taken into account[1].

[1] Between 2010 and 2020, state pension age will change from 65 years for men and 60 years for women, to 65 years for both sexes. Between 2024 and 2046, state pension age will increase in three stages from 65 years to 68 years for both sexes.

Table 3: Components of Change, key years

YEAR	Births	Deaths	Net UK migrants	Net Overseas migrants	TFR	SMR
2006-07	1,343	-1,252	+352	+70	1.9	94
2007-08	1,373	-1,266	+352	+70	2.0	93
2008-09	1,386	-1,254	+352	+70	2.0	91
2009-10	1,400	-1,245	+352	+70	2.0	88
2010-11	1,410	-1,239	+352	+70	2.0	86
2011-12	1,413	-1,238	+352	+70	2.0	84
2012-13	1,414	-1,235	+352	+70	2.0	82
2013-14	1,415	-1,232	+352	+70	2.0	80
2014-15	1,419	-1,230	+352	+70	1.9	78
2015-16	1,422	-1,227	+352	+70	1.9	76
2016-17	1,427	-1,228	+352	+70	1.9	75
2017-18	1,431	-1,231	+352	+70	1.9	73
2018-19	1,434	-1,233	+352	+70	1.9	71
2019-20	1,434	-1,236	+352	+70	1.9	70
2020-21	1,430	-1,241	+352	+70	1.9	68
2021-22	1,426	-1,246	+352	+70	1.9	67
2022-23	1,422	-1,256	+352	+70	1.9	66
2023-24	1,417	-1,267	+352	+70	1.9	65
2024-25	1,411	-1,278	+352	+70	1.9	64
2025-26	1,404	-1,290	+352	+70	1.9	62
2026-27	1,396	-1,303	+352	+70	1.9	61
2027-28	1,389	-1,320	+352	+70	1.9	61
2028-29	1,382	-1,337	+352	+70	1.9	60
2029-30	1,375	-1,357	+352	+70	1.9	59
2030-31	1,370	-1,375	+352	+70	1.9	59

Key Points:

- The number of births in Gwynedd is projected to increase to around 1,430 in 2019/20 and then decrease over the remaining period to 1,370 in 2030/31. The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is projected to also follow a similar pattern over the projection period – one of only a few local authorities in Wales to see such a change. The change seen in the birth figures are due to expected changes in the age-specific fertility rates as the number of women of child bearing age (15-49) in Gwynedd is projected to remain fairly similar throughout the projection period.

- The number of deaths in Gwynedd is projected to decrease until 2015/16 and then rise again to 1,380 in 2030/31. The Standard Mortality Ratio (SMR) for Gwynedd, however, is projected to continually decrease over the whole projection period until 2030/31.

  The change seen in the death figures are due to 2 factors; firstly the projected increases in life expectancy (hence the decrease in the early years of the projection); and secondly, a cohort effect, in that if people are living longer, in future years there will be more people in the very elderly population (aged 90+), which is an age group with a higher SMR, leading to more deaths being projected.

Variant Projections

In order to illustrate the uncertainty associated with population projections, variant projections have also been published alongside the main (or principal) population projection.

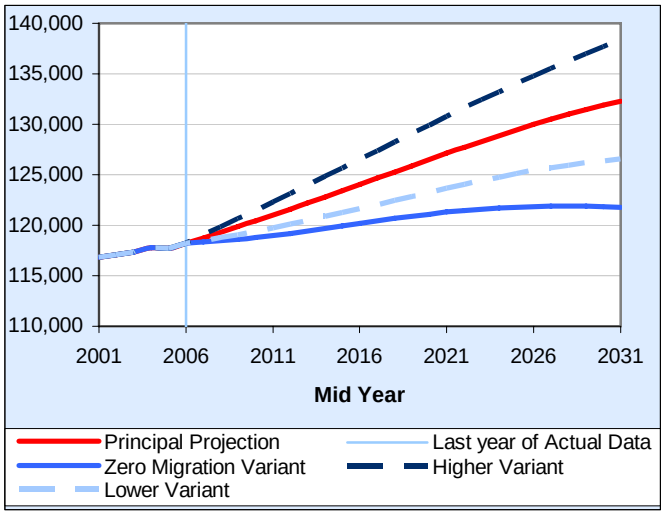
The following results are purely illustrative to show how changes in the fertility, mortality and migration assumptions impact the population projections and how the size of the impact increases the further into the projection period the results are taken.

A zero migration (natural change only) projection has been produced to illustrate the projected population of each local authority if there were no future inward or outward migration. Higher and lower population variants have also been produced.

The higher population variant is based on assumptions of higher fertility rates and lower mortality rates (e.g. higher life expectancy).

The lower population variant is based on assumptions of lower fertility rates and higher mortality rates (e.g. lower life expectancy).

Chart 8: Variant Projections



Under the natural change (zero migration) projection, the population of Gwynedd is projected to increase by 3.0 per cent to 122,000 by mid-2031. This is 10,500 less than the principal projection.

Under the higher population variant, the population is projected to increase by 17.0 per cent to 138,000 by mid-2031. This is 6,000 more than the principal projection.

Under the lower population variant, the population is projected to increase by 7.1 per cent to 127,000 by mid-2031. This is 5,700 less than the principal projection.

Conwy

Chart 1: Total Population

The total population of Conwy is projected to increase by 15,300 (or 13.7 per cent) by mid-2031. This is below the average population growth (14.1 per cent) projected to be seen across all Welsh local authorities.

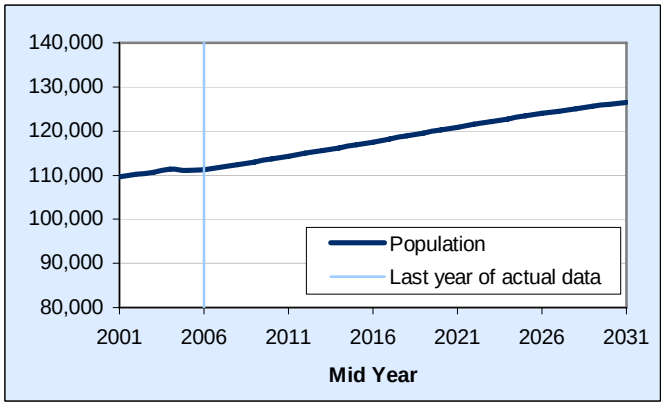


Chart 2: Population by Gender

In Conwy, it is projected that there will be more females than males in the population throughout the projection period.

In Conwy, it is projected that more growth will be seen in the male population *(*16.4 per cent) than in the female population (11.2 per cent).

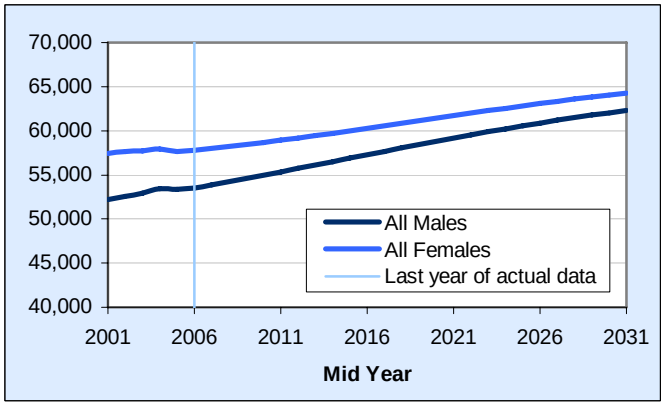


Chart 3: Births and Deaths

The most recent actual data shows that births in Conwy have generally seen an upward trend. This upward trend is expected to continue in the initial years of the projection and then the number of births will remain fairly constant.

Compared to the general pattern seen across Welsh local authorities over the projection period, births in Conwy do not increase as sharply in the initial years of the projection, however the projected decline in births from 2015/16 onwards across Wales is also projected not to be seen. This pattern is due to a projected decrease in the number of women in the high fertility age groups (25-34) in the first half of the projection and then an increase in this group in the latter half of the projection.

Since 2002, deaths in Conwy have seen a downward trend. Over the projection period the number of deaths is projected to follow the general pattern seen across Welsh local authorities.

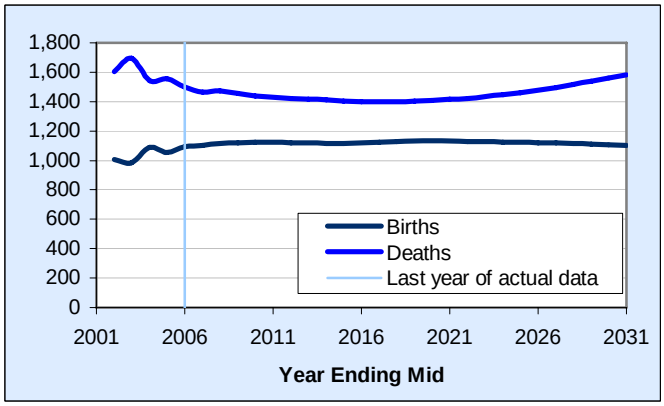


Chart 4: Natural Change

The most recent actual data shows that there have been more deaths than births in Conwy. This is expected to continue throughout the projection period. Although following the pattern expected to be seen across all local authorities in Wales, Conwy is one of only 8 local authorities expected to see more deaths than births across the whole projection. Without inward migration, Conwy would see a declining population.

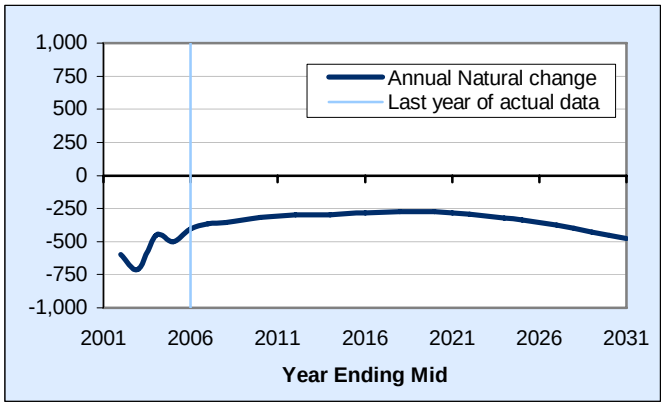


Chart 5: Overall Net Change

The most recent actual data shows that the population of Conwy has been fluctuating (increasing and decreasing). The population of Conwy is projected to increase over the whole projection period.

The projected population increase is expected to be driven by migration, with around 940 more people expected to move into Conwy than leave each year.

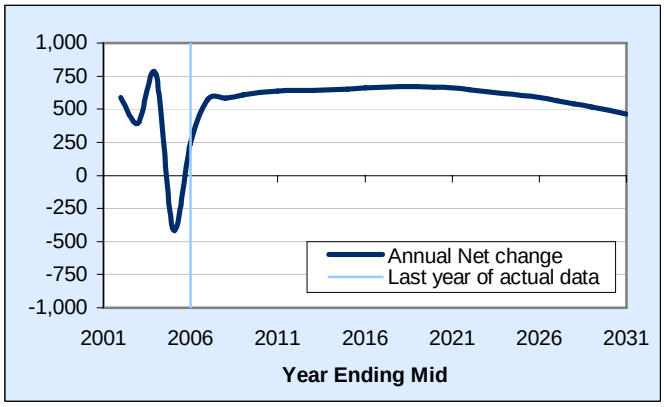


Chart 6: Total Fertility Rate

The Total Fertility Rate in Conwy is expected to follow the general pattern seen in local authorities across Wales. For 7 years between mid-2007 and mid-2014 the total fertility rate is expected to be above replacement level fertility (2.08).

The replacement fertility level is the level of fertility required for the population to replace itself in size given constant mortality rates and the absence of migration.

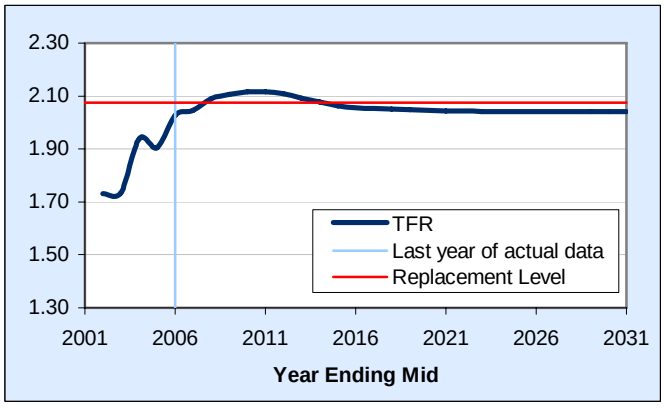
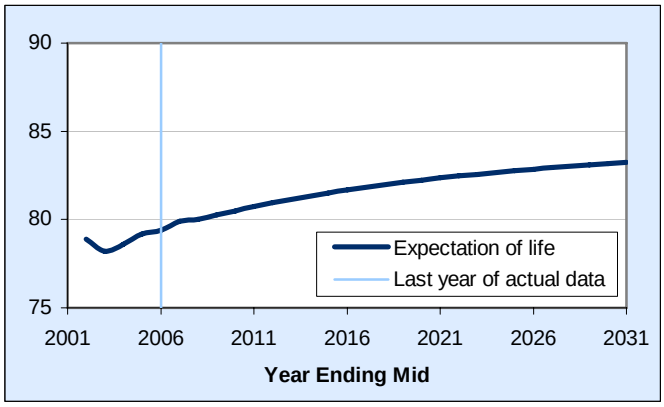


Chart 7: Expectation of Life

The most recent actual data shows that since mid-2002 expectation of life in Conwy has been increasing. This upward trend is projected to continue over the projection period, from 79.4 in 2005/06, to 83.2 in 2030/31.



Internal net migration by gender

Migration of people between Conwy and the rest of the UK is projected to be:

- Positive for both males and females, indicating more people arriving than leaving;
- Slightly higher for males than females (510 and 480 respectively);
- The 3rd highest for males and the 4th highest for females across all Welsh local authorities

International net migration by gender

Migration of people between Conwy and outside the UK is projected to:

- Show similar numbers of people leaving and arriving each year from overseas;
- Show similar levels for males and females;

Table 1: Population change, key years and key age groups

	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
Children	19,600	19,400	19,300	19,800	19,900	19,900
Working age	61,700	62,800	65,100	66,700	68,300	67,400
Pension age	29,900	32,200	33,100	34,300	35,700	39,300
Total	111,300	114,300	117,500	120,900	124,000	126,500

The total population of Conwy is projected to increase by just below 3 per cent every 5 years until mid-2026, after which the population will increase by a slightly slower rate until mid-2031.

The number of children within Conwy is projected to:

- Decrease between mid-2006 and mid-2016;
- Increase between mid-2016 and mid-2026;
- Decrease slightly from mid-2026 until mid-2031.

These changes are due to two factors; firstly, the difference between the number of births and the number of children turning 16 (classed as working age) in each 5-year period; and secondly migration. For each 5-year period, Conwy is expected to have a lower number of births than children turning 16 and a net inflow of children. The increases seen between mid-2011 and mid-2026 are a result of the net inflow of children being greater than the difference between the number of births and children turning 16.

The number of people of working age within Conwy is projected to:

- Increase between each of the 5-year periods until mid-2026;
- Decrease between mid-2026 and mid-2031.

The number of pensioners within Ceredigion is projected to:

- Increase continually until mid-2031, despite increases in pensionable age for both women (from 2010) and men (from 2024). The rate of increase will be highest between mid-2026 and mid-2031 (around 10 per cent) and mid-2006 and mid-2011 (around 7 per cent).

The increase in the number of pensioners is due to two factors; firstly improvements in mortality rates mean people are living longer; and secondly the ageing on of larger cohorts, such as those born after the Second World War.

Table 2: Dependents per 1,000 people of working age, selected years

	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
Children	318	309	297	297	291	295
Pension age	485	512	509	514	523	584
Total	803	821	806	812	814	878

At the start of the projection period, the dependency ratio (the number of children and pensioners per 1,000 adults of working age) within Wales was around 660 per 1,000 people of working age.

The dependency ratio within Conwy is projected to fluctuate between 800 and 820 (per 1,000 people of working age) until mid-2026 and then increases quite quickly to 880 per 1,000 people of working age. This is driven by an increase in the number of people of pensionable age, even when changes in state pension age are taken into account[1], as the number of children per 1,000 adults of working age is projected to decline over the projection period.

[1] Between 2010 and 2020, state pension age will change from 65 years for men and 60 years for women, to 65 years for both sexes. Between 2024 and 2046, state pension age will increase in three stages from 65 years to 68 years for both sexes.

Table 3: Components of Change, key years

YEAR	Births	Deaths	Net UK migrants	Net Overseas migrants	TFR	SMR
2006-07	1,101	-1,466	+985	-43	2.0	95
2007-08	1,116	-1,474	+985	-43	2.1	95
2008-09	1,120	-1,455	+985	-43	2.1	92
2009-10	1,123	-1,439	+985	-43	2.1	90
2010-11	1,124	-1,429	+985	-43	2.1	87
2011-12	1,122	-1,421	+985	-43	2.1	85
2012-13	1,118	-1,417	+985	-43	2.1	83
2013-14	1,115	-1,411	+985	-43	2.1	81
2014-15	1,115	-1,404	+985	-43	2.1	79
2015-16	1,119	-1,400	+985	-43	2.1	77
2016-17	1,123	-1,400	+985	-43	2.1	75
2017-18	1,128	-1,400	+985	-43	2.0	73
2018-19	1,132	-1,404	+985	-43	2.0	72
2019-20	1,134	-1,408	+985	-43	2.0	70
2020-21	1,133	-1,414	+985	-43	2.0	69
2021-22	1,130	-1,423	+985	-43	2.0	67
2022-23	1,128	-1,435	+985	-43	2.0	66
2023-24	1,125	-1,448	+985	-43	2.0	65
2024-25	1,123	-1,462	+985	-43	2.0	64
2025-26	1,122	-1,477	+985	-43	2.0	63
2026-27	1,119	-1,495	+985	-43	2.0	62
2027-28	1,115	-1,516	+985	-43	2.0	61
2028-29	1,111	-1,538	+985	-43	2.0	60
2029-30	1,107	-1,559	+985	-43	2.0	59
2030-31	1,104	-1,581	+985	-43	2.0	59

Key Points:

- Although the number of births in Conwy varies throughout the projection period, the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is projected to remain fairly constant. The changes seen in the birth figures are due to a cohort effect, in that there are projected to be more woman of child bearing age (15-49) in the initial years of the projection and then fewer women of child bearing age (15-49) in the remainder of the projection period, than currently seen.

- The number of deaths in Conwy is projected to decline until 2016/17 and then rise again to 1,580 in 2030/31. The Standard Mortality Ratio (SMR) for Conwy, however, is projected to continually decrease over the whole projection period until 2030/31.

  The change seen in the death figures are due to 2 factors; firstly the projected increases in life expectancy (hence the decrease in the early years of the projection); and secondly, a cohort effect, in that if people are living longer, in future years there will be more people in the very elderly population (aged 90+), which is an age group with a higher SMR, leading to more deaths being projected.

Variant Projections

In order to illustrate the uncertainty associated with population projections, variant projections have also been published alongside the main (or principal) population projection.

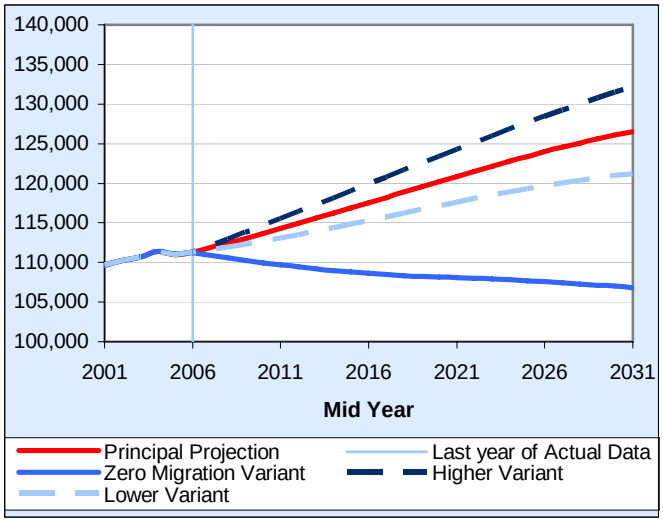
The following results are purely illustrative to show how changes in the fertility, mortality and migration assumptions impact the population projections and how the size of the impact increases the further into the projection period the results are taken.

A zero migration (natural change only) projection has been produced to illustrate the projected population of each local authority if there were no future inward or outward migration. Higher and lower population variants have also been produced.

The higher population variant is based on assumptions of higher fertility rates and lower mortality rates (e.g. higher life expectancy).

The lower population variant is based on assumptions of lower fertility rates and higher mortality rates (e.g. lower life expectancy).

Chart 8: Variant Projections



Under the natural change (zero migration) projection, the population of Conwy is projected to decrease by 4.0 per cent to 107,000 by mid-2031. This is 19,700 less than the principal projection.

Under the higher population variant, the population is projected to increase by 18.8 per cent to 132,000 by mid-2031. This is 5,700 more than the principal projection.

Under the lower population variant, the population is projected to increase by 8.9 per cent to 121,000 by mid-2031. This is 5,300 less than the principal projection.

Denbighshire

Chart 1: Total Population

The total population of Denbighshire is projected to increase by 18,700 (or 19.5 per cent) by mid-2031. This is above the average population growth (14.1 per cent) projected to be seen across all Welsh local authorities.

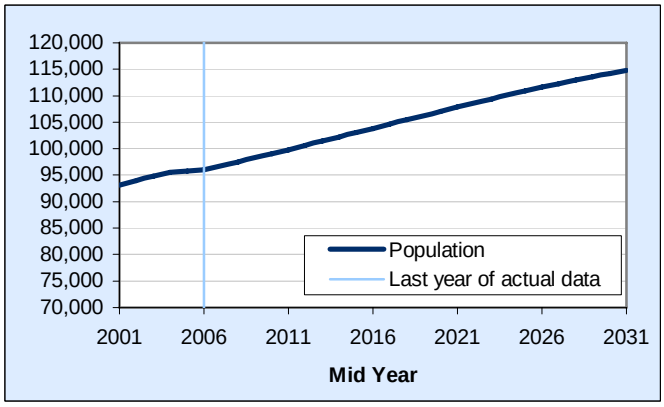


Chart 2: Population by Gender

In Denbighshire, it is projected that there will be more females than males in the population throughout the projection period.

In Denbighshire, it is projected that more growth will be seen in the male population (21 per cent) than in the female population (18 per cent).

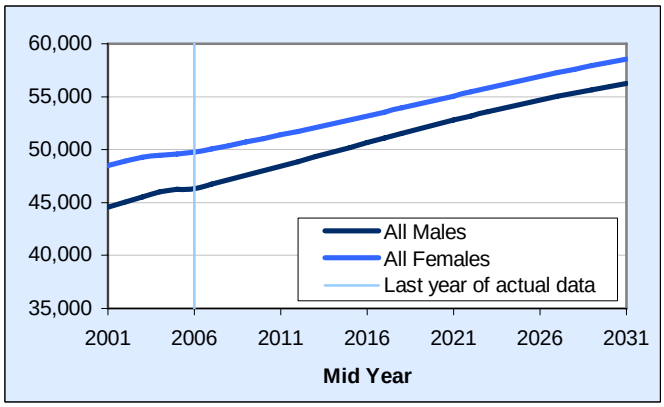


Chart 3: Births and Deaths

The most recent actual data shows that prior to mid-2004 births in Denbighshire were declining, but increased in 2004/05. In the initial years of the projection, births are projected to rise until 2010/11, after which they will remain fairly constant.

Compared to the general pattern seen across Welsh local authorities over the projection period, births in Denbighshire do not increase as sharply in the initial years of the projection, however the projected decline in births from 2015/16 onwards across Wales is also projected not to be seen. This pattern is due to a projected decrease in the number of women in the high fertility age groups (aged 25-34) in the first half of the projection and then an increase in this group in the latter half of the projection.

Up until mid-2004 the number of deaths in Denbighshire increased. Since mid-2004, deaths have been decreasing in Denbighshire. Over the projection period the number of deaths is projected to follow the general pattern seen across Welsh local authorities.

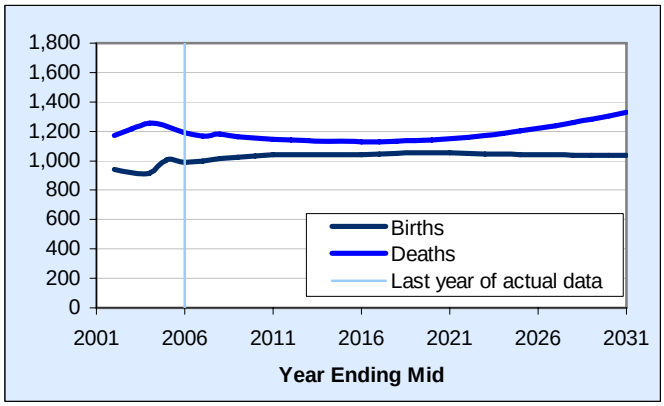


Chart 4: Natural Change

The most recent actual data shows that there have been more deaths than births in Denbighshire. This is expected to continue throughout the projection period. Although following the pattern expected to be seen across all local authorities in Wales, Denbighshire is one of only 8 local authorities expected to see more deaths than births across the whole projection. Without inward migration, Denbighshire would see a declining population.

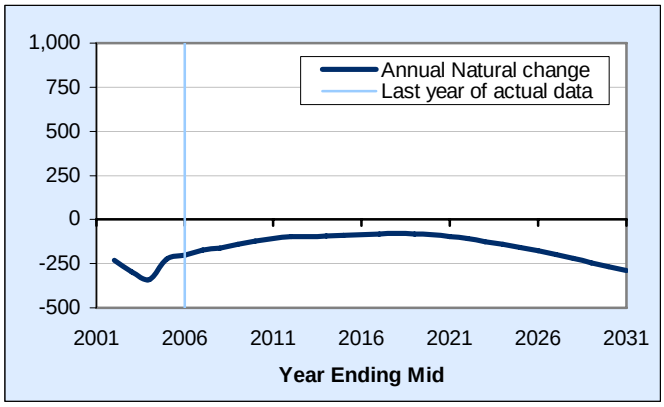


Chart 5: Overall Net Change

The most recent actual data shows that the population of Denbighshire has been increasing, although at a slower rate each year. Over the projection period, the population of Denbighshire is projected to continually increase, and at a faster rate than currently seen.

The projected population increase is expected to be driven by migration, with around 890 more people expected to move into Denbighshire than leave each year.

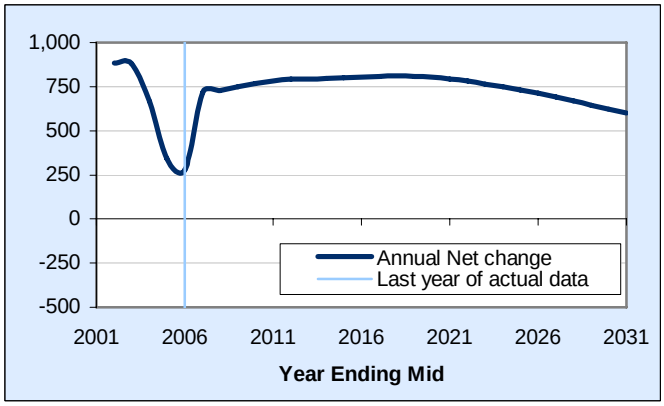


Chart 6: Total Fertility Rate

The Total Fertility Rate in Denbighshire is expected to follow the general pattern seen in local authorities across Wales. It is projected that the TFR in Denbighshire will remain below the replacement fertility level (2.08) throughout the projection period.

The replacement fertility level is the level of fertility required for the population to replace itself in size given constant mortality rates and the absence of migration.

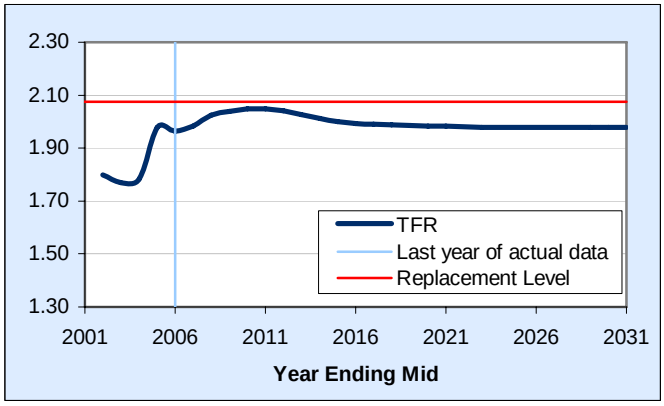
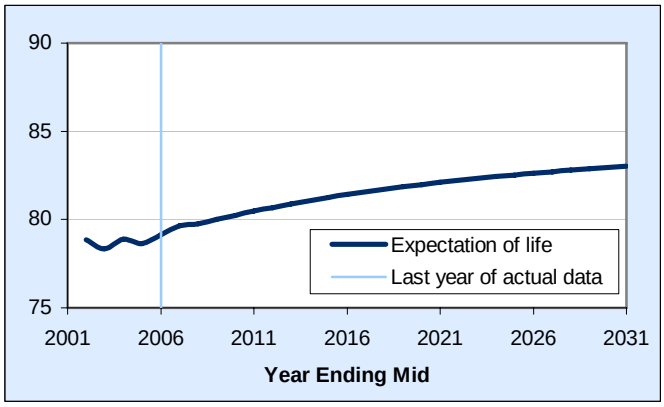


Chart 7: Expectation of Life

The most recent actual data shows that expectation of life in Denbighshire has fluctuated around 79 years. Over the projection period, expectation of life is projected to continually rise from 79.1 in 2005/06, to 83.0 in 2030/31.



Internal net migration by gender

Migration of people between Denbighshire and the rest of the UK is projected to be:

- Positive for both males and females, indicating more people arriving than leaving;
- Slightly higher for females than males (470 and 410 respectively);
- The 5th highest for males and females across all Welsh local authorities

International net migration by gender

Migration of people between Denbighshire and outside the UK is projected to:

- Show similar numbers of people leaving and arriving each year from overseas;
- Show similar levels for males and females;

Table 1: Population change, key years and key age groups

	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
Children	17,700	17,600	17,800	18,500	18,600	18,600
Working age	55,500	57,100	59,400	61,300	63,500	63,200
Pension age	22,900	25,100	26,700	28,100	29,500	33,000
Total	96,100	99,800	103,800	107,800	111,600	114,800

The total population of Denbighshire is projected to increase by around 4 per cent every 5 years until mid-2021, after which the population will increase by a slower rate until mid-2031.

The number of children within Denbighshire is projected to:

- Remain fairly constant between mid-2006 and mid-2011;
- Increase between mid-2011 and mid-2026;
- Remain fairly constant between mid-2026 and mid-2031.

These changes are due to two factors; firstly, the difference between the number of births and the number of children turning 16 (classed as working age) in each 5-year period; and secondly migration. For each 5-year period, Denbighshire is expected to have a lower number of births than children turning 16 and a net inflow of children. The increases seen between mid-2011 and mid-2026 are a result of the net inflow of children being greater than the difference between the number of births and children turning 16.

The number of people of working age within Denbighshire is projected to:

- Increase by between 3 and 4 per cent and between each of the 5-year periods until mid-2026;
- Decline slightly between mid-2026 and mid-2031.

The number of pensioners within Denbighshire is projected to:

- Increase continually until mid-2031, despite increases in pensionable age for both women (from 2010) and men (from 2024). The rate of increase will be highest between mid-2026 and mid-2031 (around 12 per cent) and mid-2006 and mid-2011 (around 10 per cent).

The increase in the number of pensioners is due to two factors; firstly improvements in mortality rates mean people are living longer; and secondly the ageing on of larger cohorts, such as those born after the Second World War.

Table 2: Dependents per 1,000 people of working age, selected years

	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
Children	319	309	300	301	293	294
Pension age	413	440	449	458	464	521
Total	731	748	749	759	757	816

At the start of the projection period, the dependency ratio (the number of children and pensioners per 1,000 adults of working age) within Wales was around 660 per 1,000 people of working age.

The dependency ratio within Denbighshire is projected to increase over the projection period from around 730 per 1,000 people of working age in mid-2006 to 820 per 1,000 people of working age in mid-2031. This is driven by a decrease in the number of people of pensionable age, even when changes in state pension age are taken into account[1], as the number of children per 1,000 adults of working age is projected to decline over the projection period.

[1] Between 2010 and 2020, state pension age will change from 65 years for men and 60 years for women, to 65 years for both sexes. Between 2024 and 2046, state pension age will increase in three stages from 65 years to 68 years for both sexes.

Table 3: Components of Change, key years

YEAR	Births	Deaths	Net UK migrants	Net Overseas migrants	TFR	SMR
2006-07	996	-1,169	+882	+8	2.0	98
2007-08	1,017	-1,179	+882	+8	2.0	97
2008-09	1,025	-1,164	+882	+8	2.0	94
2009-10	1,033	-1,154	+882	+8	2.0	92
2010-11	1,040	-1,147	+882	+8	2.0	89
2011-12	1,042	-1,140	+882	+8	2.0	87
2012-13	1,042	-1,138	+882	+8	2.0	85
2013-14	1,041	-1,134	+882	+8	2.0	83
2014-15	1,041	-1,132	+882	+8	2.0	81
2015-16	1,044	-1,128	+882	+8	2.0	79
2016-17	1,047	-1,128	+882	+8	2.0	77
2017-18	1,051	-1,131	+882	+8	2.0	76
2018-19	1,055	-1,136	+882	+8	2.0	74
2019-20	1,056	-1,143	+882	+8	2.0	72
2020-21	1,055	-1,150	+882	+8	2.0	71
2021-22	1,052	-1,159	+882	+8	2.0	69
2022-23	1,048	-1,172	+882	+8	2.0	68
2023-24	1,045	-1,187	+882	+8	2.0	67
2024-25	1,043	-1,203	+882	+8	2.0	66
2025-26	1,042	-1,219	+882	+8	2.0	64
2026-27	1,041	-1,240	+882	+8	2.0	63
2027-28	1,039	-1,259	+882	+8	2.0	62
2028-29	1,038	-1,283	+882	+8	2.0	62
2029-30	1,037	-1,305	+882	+8	2.0	61
2030-31	1,037	-1,327	+882	+8	2.0	60

Key Points:

- Although the number of births in Denbighshire is projected to increase to around 1,060 in 2019/20 and then decrease slightly over the remaining period to 1,040 in 2030/31, the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is projected to remain fairly constant around 2.0. The changes seen in the birth figures are due to a cohort effect, in that there are projected to be more woman of child bearing age (15-49) in the initial years of the projection and then fewer women of child bearing age (15-49) in the remainder of the projection period than currently seen.

- The number of deaths in Denbighshire is projected to decline to 1,130 in 2017/18 (with the exception of a small rise in 2007/08), and then rise again to 1,330 in 2030/31. The Standard Mortality Ratio (SMR) for Denbighshire, however, is projected to continually decrease over the whole projection period until 2030/31.

  The change seen in the death figures are due to 2 factors; firstly the projected increases in life expectancy (hence the decrease in the early years of the projection); and secondly, a cohort effect, in that if people are living longer, in future years there will be more people in the very elderly population (aged 90+), which is an age group with a higher SMR, leading to more deaths being projected.

Variant Projections

In order to illustrate the uncertainty associated with population projections, variant projections have also been published alongside the main (or principal) population projection.

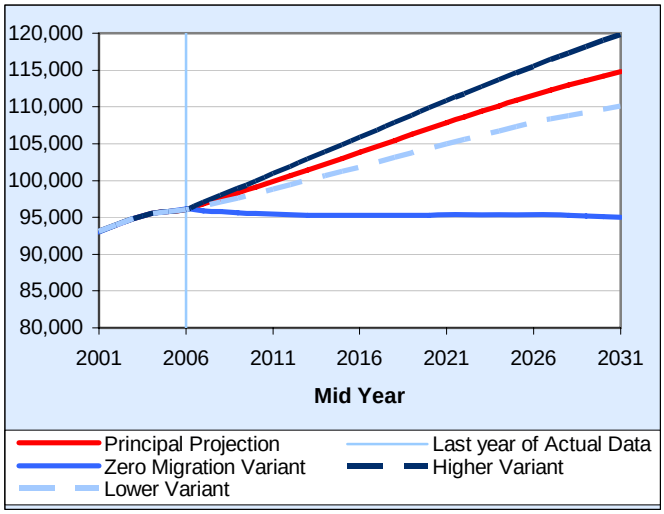
The following results are purely illustrative to show how changes in the fertility, mortality and migration assumptions impact the population projections and how the size of the impact increases the further into the projection period the results are taken.

A zero migration (natural change only) projection has been produced to illustrate the projected population of each local authority if there were no future inward or outward migration. Higher and lower population variants have also been produced.

The higher population variant is based on assumptions of higher fertility rates and lower mortality rates (e.g. higher life expectancy).

The lower population variant is based on assumptions of lower fertility rates and higher mortality rates (e.g. lower life expectancy).

Chart 8: Variant Projections



Under the natural change (zero migration) projection, the population of Denbighshire is projected to decrease by 1.1 per cent to 95,000 by mid-2031. This is 19,800 less than the principal projection.

Under the higher population variant, the population is projected to increase by 24.7per cent to 120,000 by mid-2031. This is 5,000 more than the principal projection.

Under the lower population variant, the population is projected to increase by 14.5 per cent to 110,000 by mid-2031. This is 4,700 less than the principal projection.

Flintshire

Chart 1: Total Population

The total population of Flintshire is projected to increase by 6,500 (or 4.4 per cent) by mid-2031. This is below the average population growth (14.1 per cent) projected to be seen across all Welsh local authorities.

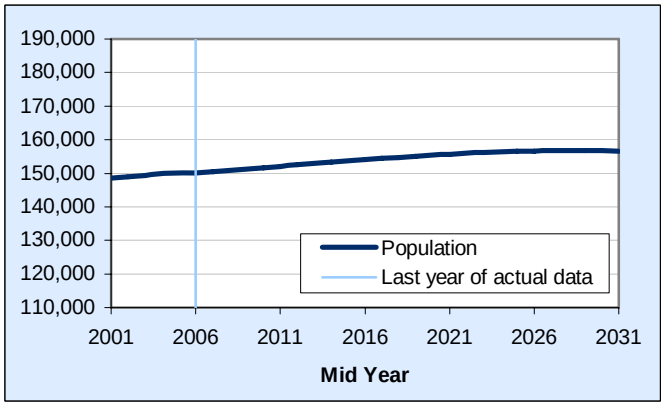


Chart 2: Population by Gender

In Flintshire, it is projected that there will be more females than males in the population throughout the projection period.

In Flintshire, it is projected that more growth will be seen in the male population (5.3 per cent) than in the female population (3.4 per cent).

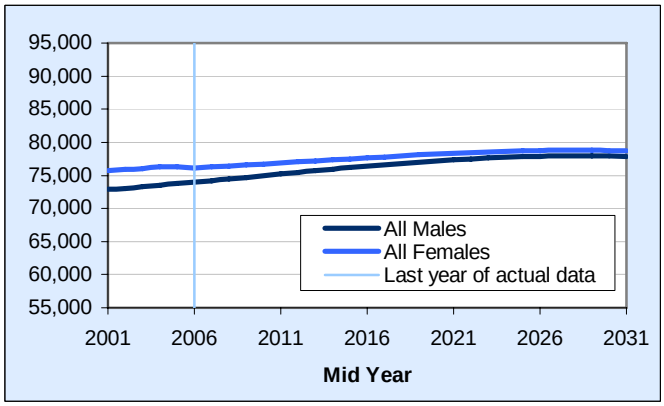


Chart 3: Births and Deaths

The most recent actual data shows that births in Flintshire have fluctuated between 1,600 and 1,700. This fluctuation is expected to continue until around 2012/13, after which births will decline quite quickly.

Compared to the general pattern seen across Welsh local authorities over the projection period, births in Flintshire do not increase as sharply in the initial years of the projection. This pattern is due to a projected decrease in the number of women in the high fertility age groups (25-34) in the initial years of the projection.

Since 2003/04, deaths in Flintshire have been declining. Over the projection period, deaths are expected to decline slightly and then increase again from 2012/13 onwards, in line with the general pattern seen across Wales.

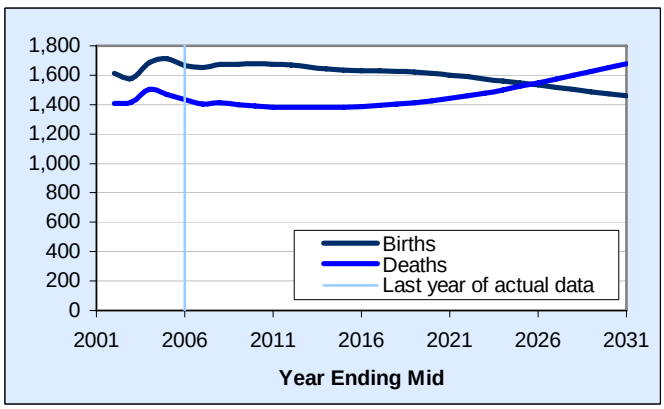


Chart 4: Natural Change

The most recent actual data shows that there have been more births than deaths in Flintshire. This is expected to continue until 2024/25, after which more deaths than births are projected to be seen. The quick decline from positive to negative natural change is due to a combination of a decrease in births and an increase in deaths from 2015/16 onwards.

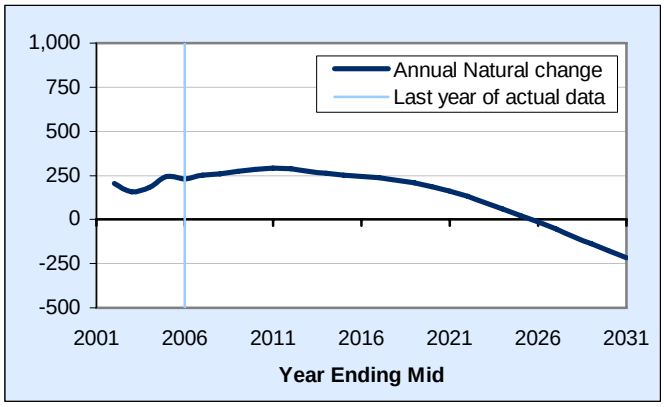


Chart 5: Overall Net Change

The most recent actual data shows that the population of Flintshire was increasing until 2004/05, but in 2005/06 remained fairly similar. Over the projection period the population of Flintshire is expected to rise until 2028/29, after which it will experience a small decline.

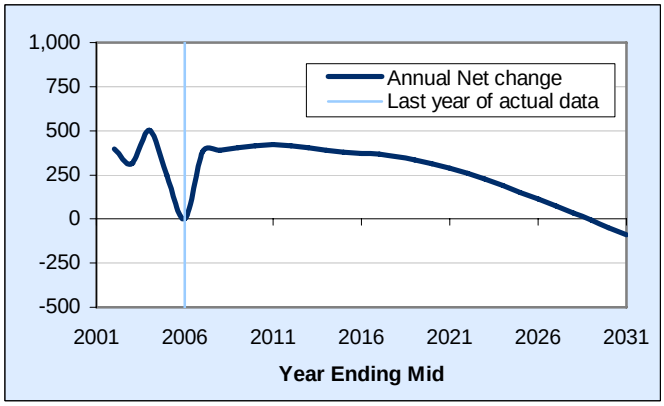


Chart 6: Total Fertility Rate

The Total Fertility Rate in Flintshire is expected to follow the general pattern seen in local authorities across Wales. It is projected that the TFR in Flintshire will remain below the replacement fertility level (2.08) throughout the projection period.

Replacement level fertility is the level of fertility required for the population to replace itself in size given constant mortality rates and the absence of migration.

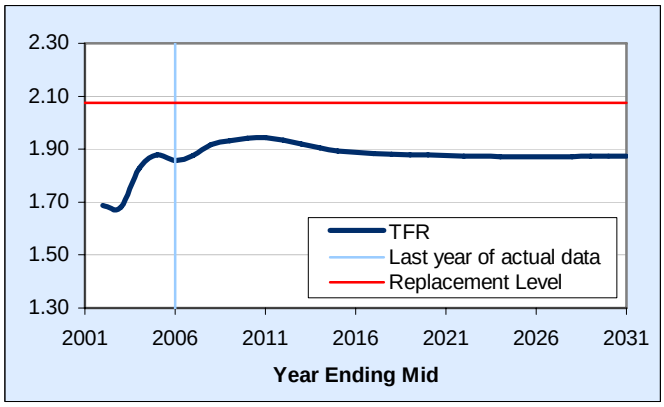
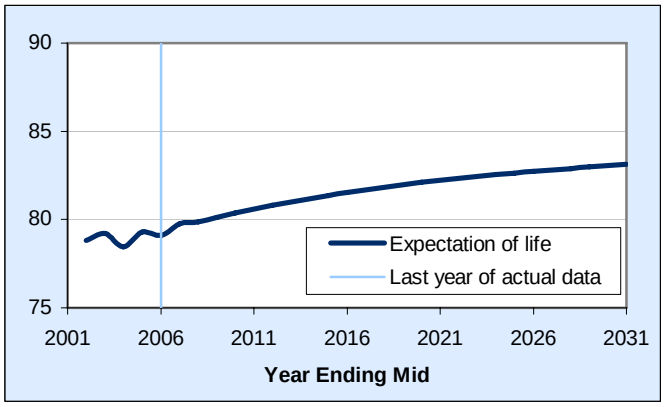


Chart 7: Expectation of Life

The most recent actual data shows that expectation of life in Flintshire has fluctuated around 79 years. Over the projection period, expectation of life is projected to continually rise from 79.1 in 2005/06, to 83.1 in 2030/31.



Internal net migration by gender

Migration of people between Flintshire and the rest of the UK is projected to:

- Be positive, indicating more people arriving than leaving;
- Show more males arriving than leaving and around the same numbers of females arriving and leaving;
- Be the 5th lowest net-migration for males and females across all Welsh local authorities

International net migration by gender

Migration of people between Flintshire and outside the UK is projected to:

- Show similar numbers of people leaving than arriving each year from overseas;
- Show similar levels for males and females;

Table 1: Population change, key years and key age groups

	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
Children	28,900	27,600	26,900	26,800	26,300	25,500
Working age	92,400	92,400	93,400	93,900	94,200	90,900
Pension age	28,800	32,100	33,800	35,000	36,200	40,200
Total	150,100	152,100	154,100	155,700	156,700	156,600

The total population of Flintshire is projected to increase by around 1 per cent every 5 years until mid-2026, after which the population will remain fairly constant.

The number of children within Flintshire is projected to decrease every 5 years until mid-2031. This is the only local authority for which this is expected to happen. The decreases will be greatest between mid-2006 and mid-2011 (5 per cent) and mid-2026 and mid-2031 (3 per cent).

These changes are due to two factors; firstly, the difference between the number of births and the number of children turning 16 (classed as working age) in each 5-year period; and secondly migration. For each 5-year period, Flintshire is expected to have a lower number of births than children turning 16 and a net inflow of children. Although there is a net inflow of children each year, the difference between the number of births and children turning 16 is larger for each 5-year period.

The number of people of working age within Flintshire is projected to:

- Remain fairly constant between mid-2006 and mid-2011;
- Increase slightly between mid-2011 and mid-2016;
- Remain fairly constant between mid-2016 and mid-2026;
- Decrease between mid-2026 and mid-2031.

The number of pensioners within Flintshire is projected to:

- Increase continually until mid-2031, despite increases in pensionable age for both women (from 2010) and men (from 2024). The rate of increase will be highest between mid-2006 and mid-2011 and mid-2026 and mid-2031 (around 11 per cent).

  The increase in the number of pensioners is due to two factors; firstly improvements in mortality rates mean people are living longer; and secondly the ageing on of larger cohorts, such as those born after the Second World War.

Table 2: Dependents per 1,000 people of working age, selected years

	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
Children	313	299	288	285	279	280
Pension age	312	347	362	373	384	442
Total	625	647	650	658	663	722

At the start of the projection period, the dependency ratio (the number of children and pensioners per 1,000 adults of working age) within Wales was around 660 per 1,000 people of working age.

The dependency ratio within Flintshire is projected to increase over the projection period from around 630 per 1,000 people of working age in mid-2006 to 720 per 1,000 people of working age in mid-2031. This is driven by an increase in the number of people of pensionable age, even when changes in state pension age are taken into account[1], as the number of children per 1,000 adults of working age is projected to decline over the projection period.

[1] Between 2010 and 2020, state pension age will change from 65 years for men and 60 years for women, to 65 years for both sexes. Between 2024 and 2046, state pension age will increase in three stages from 65 years to 68 years for both sexes.

Table 3: Components of Change, key years

YEAR	Births	Deaths	Net UK migrants	Net Overseas migrants	TFR	SMR
2006-07	1,654	-1,402	+147	-18	1.9	101
2007-08	1,673	-1,414	+147	-18	1.9	100
2008-09	1,675	-1,401	+147	-18	1.9	97
2009-10	1,676	-1,391	+147	-18	1.9	95
2010-11	1,675	-1,383	+147	-18	1.9	92
2011-12	1,668	-1,380	+147	-18	1.9	89
2012-13	1,655	-1,380	+147	-18	1.9	87
2013-14	1,642	-1,381	+147	-18	1.9	85
2014-15	1,634	-1,383	+147	-18	1.9	83
2015-16	1,632	-1,388	+147	-18	1.9	81
2016-17	1,630	-1,393	+147	-18	1.9	79
2017-18	1,626	-1,401	+147	-18	1.9	78
2018-19	1,620	-1,413	+147	-18	1.9	76
2019-20	1,612	-1,427	+147	-18	1.9	74
2020-21	1,601	-1,442	+147	-18	1.9	73
2021-22	1,589	-1,459	+147	-18	1.9	71
2022-23	1,575	-1,478	+147	-18	1.9	70
2023-24	1,561	-1,501	+147	-18	1.9	69
2024-25	1,547	-1,525	+147	-18	1.9	68
2025-26	1,533	-1,548	+147	-18	1.9	67
2026-27	1,519	-1,572	+147	-18	1.9	66
2027-28	1,503	-1,599	+147	-18	1.9	65
2028-29	1,487	-1,624	+147	-18	1.9	64
2029-30	1,472	-1,650	+147	-18	1.9	63
2030-31	1,459	-1,677	+147	-18	1.9	62

Key Points:

- Although the number of births in Flintshire is projected to fluctuate at around 1,660 until 2012/12 and then decrease over the remaining period to 1,460 in 2030/31, the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is projected to remain fairly constant around 1.9. The change seen in the birth figures are due to a cohort effect in that there is projected to be a decline in women of child bearing age (15-49) in Flintshire throughout the projection period.

- The number of deaths in Flintshire is projected to decrease until 2012/13 and then rise again to 1,680 in 2030/31. The Standard Mortality Ratio (SMR) for Flintshire, however, is projected to continually decrease over the whole projection period until 2030/31.

  The change seen in the death figures are due to 2 factors; firstly the projected increases in life expectancy (hence the decrease in the early years of the projection); and secondly, a cohort effect, in that if people are living longer, in future years there will be more people in the very elderly population (aged 90+), which is an age group with a higher SMR, leading to more deaths being projected.

Variant Projections

In order to illustrate the uncertainty associated with population projections, variant projections have also been published alongside the main (or principal) population projection.

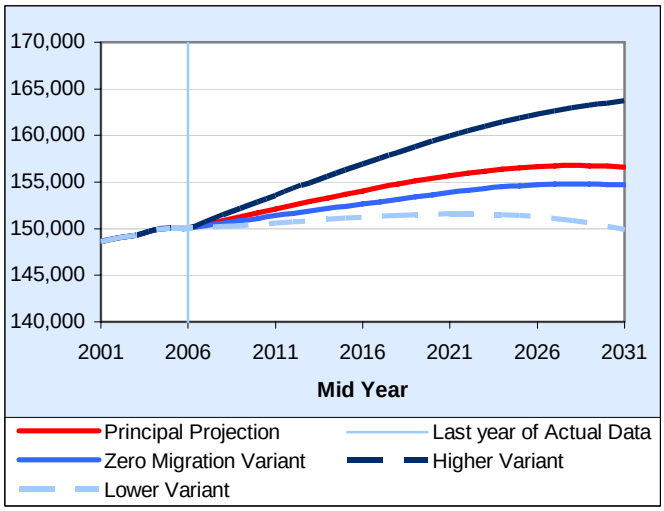
The following results are purely illustrative to show how changes in the fertility, mortality and migration assumptions impact the population projections and how the size of the impact increases the further into the projection period the results are taken.

A zero migration (natural change only) projection has been produced to illustrate the projected population of each local authority if there were no future inward or outward migration. Higher and lower population variants have also been produced.

The higher population variant is based on assumptions of higher fertility rates and lower mortality rates (e.g. higher life expectancy).

The lower population variant is based on assumptions of lower fertility rates and higher mortality rates (e.g. lower life expectancy).

Chart 8: Variant Projections



Under the natural change (zero migration) projection, the population of Flintshire is projected to increase by 3.1 per cent to 155,000 by mid-2031. This is 1,900 less than the principal projection.

Under the higher population variant, the population is projected to increase by 9.1 per cent to 164,000 by mid-2031. This is 7,100 more than the principal projection.

Under the lower population variant, the population is projected to decrease by 0.1 per cent to 150,000 by mid-2031. This is 6,700 less than the principal projection.

Wrexham

Chart 1: Total Population

The total population of Wrexham is projected to increase by 18,400 (or 14.0 per cent) by mid-2031. This is below the average population growth (14.1 per cent) projected to be seen across all Welsh local authorities.

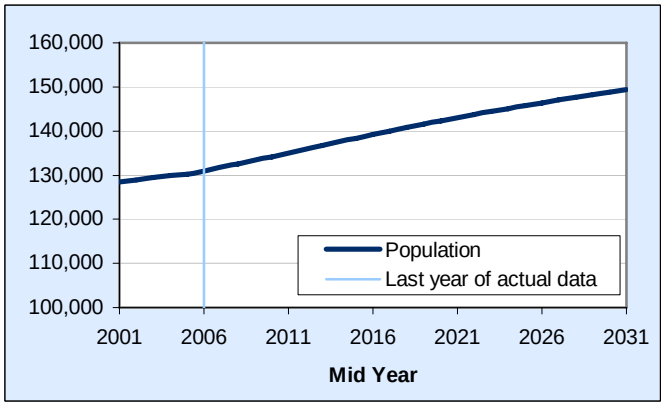


Chart 2: Population by Gender

In Wrexham, it is projected that there will be more females than males in the population throughout the projection period.

In Wrexham, it is projected that more growth will be seen in the male population (16 per cent) than in the female population (12 per cent).

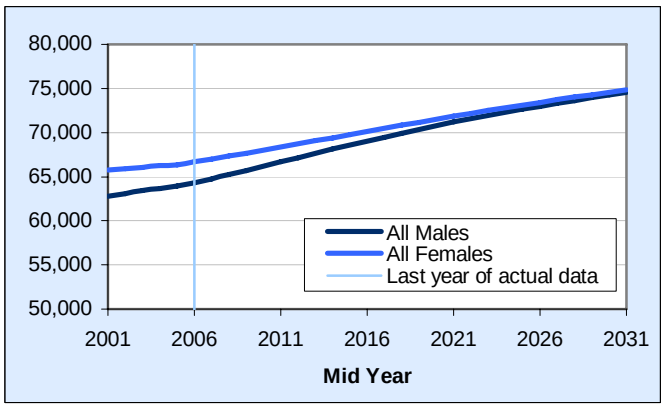


Chart 3: Births and Deaths

The most recent actual data shows that births in Wrexham have been increasing. This upward trend is expected to continue in the initial years of the projection. Over the projection period, births in Wrexham are expected to follow the general pattern seen across Welsh local authorities.

Over the last 5 years, the number of deaths in Wrexham has generally seen a downward trend. This downward trend is projected to continue until 2016/17, after which deaths will increase until 2030/31. This follows the general pattern expected to be seen across Welsh local authorities.

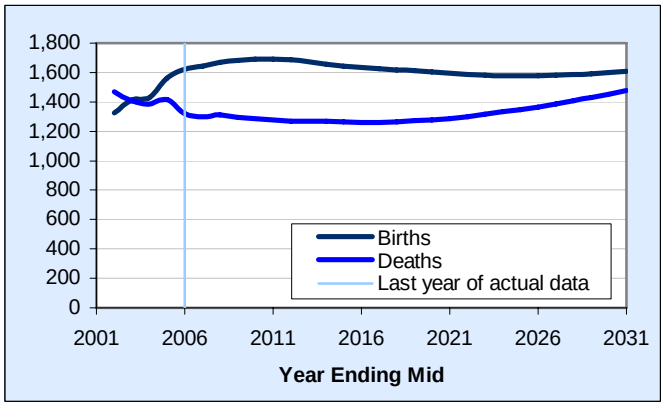


Chart 4: Natural Change

The most recent actual data shows that since 2002/03 there has been more births than deaths in Wrexham. This is expected to continue for the whole projection period following the general pattern expected to be seen across all local authorities in Wales.

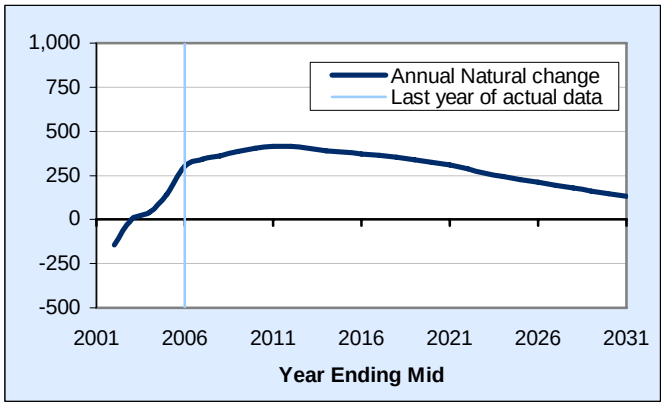


Chart 5: Overall Net Change

The most recent actual data shows that the population of Wrexham has been increasing. This trend is expected to continue for the whole projection period.

The projected population increase is expected to be driven by natural change and migration. Net migration is projected to account for around 430 more people moving into Wrexham than leaving each year.

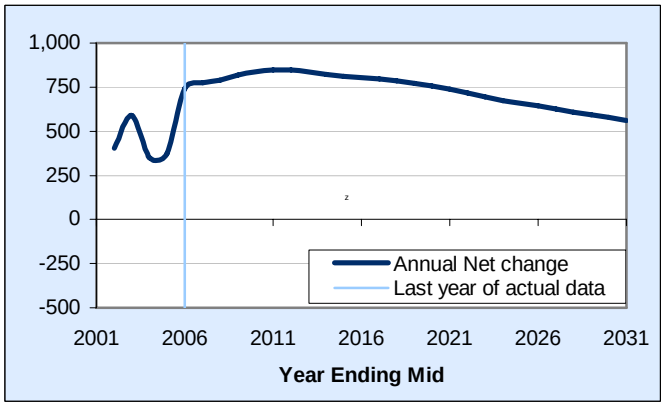


Chart 6: Total Fertility Rate

The Total Fertility Rate in Wrexham is predicted to follow the general pattern seen in local authorities across Wales. For 4 years between mid-2008 and mid-2012 the total fertility rate is expected to be above replacement level fertility (2.08).

The replacement fertility level is the level of fertility required for the population to replace itself in size given constant mortality rates and the absence of migration.

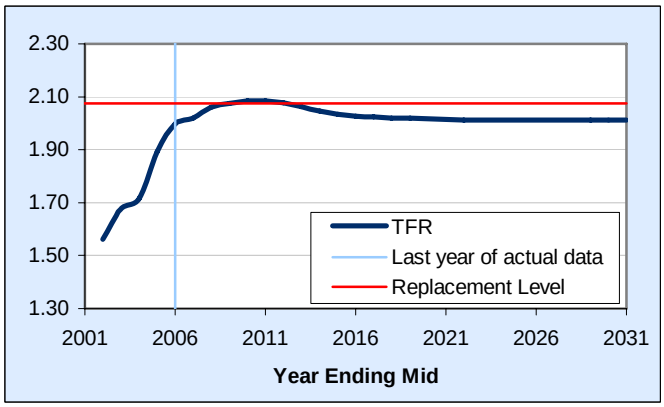
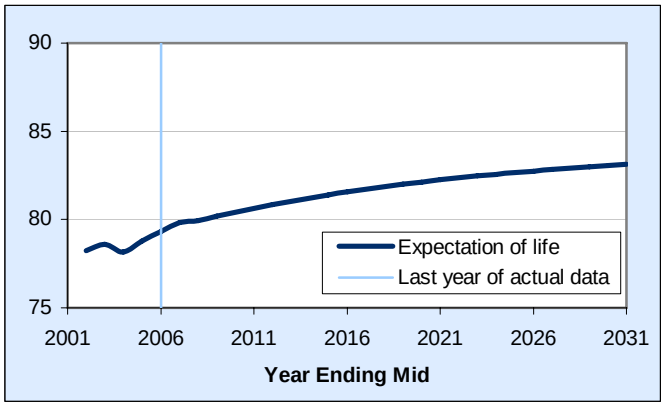


Chart 7: Expectation of Life

The most recent actual data shows that expectation of life in Wrexham has generally been increasing, with the exception of a small decrease in 2003/04. Over the projection period the expectation of life is projected to rise from 79.3 in 2005/06, to 83.1 in 2030/31.



Internal net migration by gender

Migration of people between Wrexham and the rest of the UK is projected to be:

- Positive for both males and females, indicating more people arriving than leaving;
- Slightly higher for females than males (190 and 170 respectively).

International net migration by gender

Migration of people between Wrexham and outside the UK is projected to be:

- Positive for both males and females, indicating more people arriving than leaving;
- Higher for males than females (60 and 20 respectively).

Table 1: Population change, key years and key age groups

	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
Children	24,800	25,400	26,300	27,300	26,900	26,500
Working age	81,000	81,900	83,900	85,500	88,200	88,500
Pension age	25,100	27,700	29,000	30,200	31,300	34,400
Total	131,000	135,100	139,200	143,000	146,400	149,400

The total population of Wrexham is projected to increase by around 3 per cent every 5 years until mid-2021, after which the population will increase by a slightly slower rate until mid-2031;

The number of children within Wrexham is projected to:

- Increase between mid-2006 and mid-2021;
- Decrease between mid-2021 and mid-2031.

These changes are due to two factors; firstly, the difference between the number of births and the number of children turning 16 (classed as working age) in each 5-year period; and secondly migration. For each 5-year period, Wrexham is expected to have a net inflow of children. Between mid-2021 and mid-2031, Wrexham is expected to have a lower number of births than children turning 16. Outside of this period the opposite is expected. The decreases seen between mid-2021 and mid-2031 are a result of the net inflow of children being lower than the difference between the number of births and children turning 16.

The number of people of working age within Wrexham is projected to:

- Increase between each of the 5-year periods until mid-2031;
- Increase fastest between mid-2021 and mid-2026.

The number of pensioners within Wrexham is projected to:

- Increase continually until mid-2031 despite increases in pensionable age for both women (from 2010) and men (from 2024). The rate of increase will be highest between mid-2006 and mid-2011 and mid-2026 and mid-2031 (around 10 per cent) for each 5-year period.

The increase in the number of pensioners is due to two factors; firstly improvements in mortality rates mean people are living longer; and secondly the ageing on of larger cohorts, such as those born after the Second World War.

Table 2: Dependents per 1,000 people of working age, selected years

	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
Children	306	310	313	319	304	299
Pension age	310	338	346	354	355	389
Total	616	648	659	672	659	688

At the start of the projection period, the dependency ratio (the number of children and pensioners per 1,000 adults of working age) within Wales was around 660 per 1,000 people of working age.

The dependency ratio within Wrexham is projected to increase over the projection period from around 620 per 1,000 people of working age in mid-2006 to 690 per 1,000 people of working age in mid-2031. This is driven by an increase in the number of people of pensionable age, even when changes in state pension age are taken into account[1].

[1] Between 2010 and 2020, state pension age will change from 65 years for men and 60 years for women, to 65 years for both sexes. Between 2024 and 2046, state pension age will increase in three stages from 65 years to 68 years for both sexes.

Table 3: Components of Change, key years

YEAR	Births	Deaths	Net UK migrants	Net Overseas migrants	TFR	SMR
2006-07	1,643	-1,299	+354	+77	2.0	101
2007-08	1,671	-1,311	+354	+77	2.1	101
2008-09	1,682	-1,296	+354	+77	2.1	98
2009-10	1,690	-1,285	+354	+77	2.1	95
2010-11	1,693	-1,277	+354	+77	2.1	92
2011-12	1,686	-1,270	+354	+77	2.1	90
2012-13	1,673	-1,269	+354	+77	2.1	88
2013-14	1,657	-1,267	+354	+77	2.0	86
2014-15	1,643	-1,262	+354	+77	2.0	84
2015-16	1,633	-1,261	+354	+77	2.0	82
2016-17	1,626	-1,261	+354	+77	2.0	80
2017-18	1,619	-1,265	+354	+77	2.0	78
2018-19	1,612	-1,272	+354	+77	2.0	76
2019-20	1,604	-1,278	+354	+77	2.0	75
2020-21	1,596	-1,287	+354	+77	2.0	73
2021-22	1,587	-1,300	+354	+77	2.0	72
2022-23	1,580	-1,316	+354	+77	2.0	70
2023-24	1,577	-1,333	+354	+77	2.0	69
2024-25	1,576	-1,349	+354	+77	2.0	68
2025-26	1,578	-1,366	+354	+77	2.0	67
2026-27	1,582	-1,387	+354	+77	2.0	66
2027-28	1,586	-1,408	+354	+77	2.0	65
2028-29	1,592	-1,430	+354	+77	2.0	64
2029-30	1,599	-1,452	+354	+77	2.0	63
2030-31	1,607	-1,476	+354	+77	2.0	62

Key Points:

- The number of births in Wrexham is projected to increase to around 1,690 in 2010/11 and then decrease over the remaining period to 1,610 in 2030/31. The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is also projected to increase until 2010/11 and then decrease until 2030/31. The changes seen in the birth figures are due to changes in age specific fertility rates and a cohort effect, in that there are projected to be fewer woman of child bearing age (15-49) throughout the projection period, but an increase in the number of women in the high fertility age groups (25-34) in the first half of the projection.

- The number of deaths in Wrexham is projected to decline until 2016/17 and then rise again to 1,480 in 2030/31. The Standard Mortality Ratio (SMR) for Wrexham, however, is projected to continually decrease over the whole projection period until 2030/31.

  The change seen in the death figures are due to 2 factors; firstly the projected increases in life expectancy (hence the decrease in the early years of the projection); and secondly, a cohort effect, in that if people are living longer, in future years there will be more people in the very elderly population (aged 90+), which is an age group with a higher SMR, leading to more deaths being projected.

Variant Projections

In order to illustrate the uncertainty associated with population projections, variant projections have also been published alongside the main (or principal) population projection.

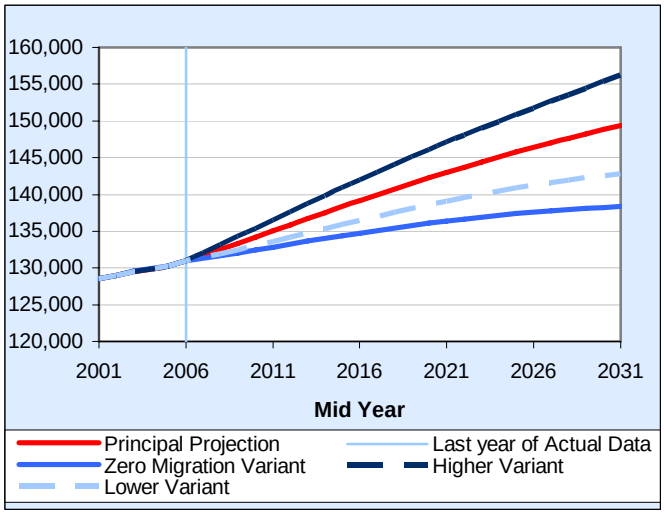
The following results are purely illustrative to show how changes in the fertility, mortality and migration assumptions impact the population projections and how the size of the impact increases the further into the projection period the results are taken.

A zero migration (natural change only) projection has been produced to illustrate the projected population of each local authority if there were no future inward or outward migration. Higher and lower population variants have also been produced.

The higher population variant is based on assumptions of higher fertility rates and lower mortality rates (e.g. higher life expectancy).

The lower population variant is based on assumptions of lower fertility rates and higher mortality rates (e.g. lower life expectancy).

Chart 8: Variant Projections



Under the natural change (zero migration) projection, the population of Wrexham is projected to increase by 5.6 per cent to 138,000 by mid-2031. This is 11,000 less than the principal projection.

Under the higher population variant, the population is projected to increase by 19.3 per cent to 156,000 by mid-2031. This is 6,800 more than the principal projection.

Under the lower population variant, the population is projected to increase by 9.1 per cent to 143,000 by mid-2031. This is 6,500 less than the principal projection.

Powys

Chart 1: Total Population

The total population of Powys is projected to increase by 23,100 (or 17.6 per cent) by mid-2031. This is above the average population growth (14.1 per cent) projected to be seen across all Welsh local authorities.

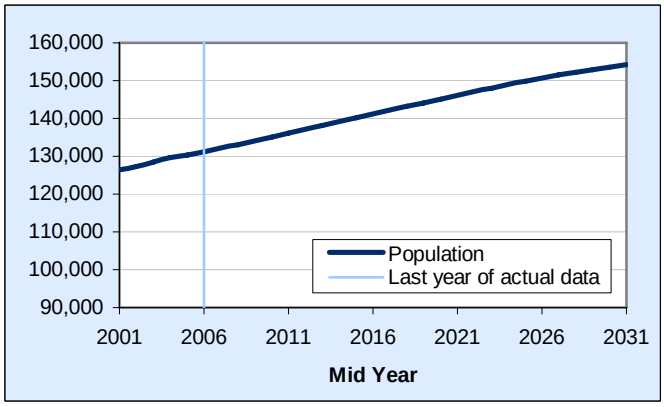


Chart 2: Population by Gender

In Powys, it is projected that there will be more females than males in the population throughout the projection period.

In Powys, it is projected that similar levels of growth will be seen in the male and female populations (just over 17.5 per cent), one of only two local authorities within Wales in which this is projected to occur.

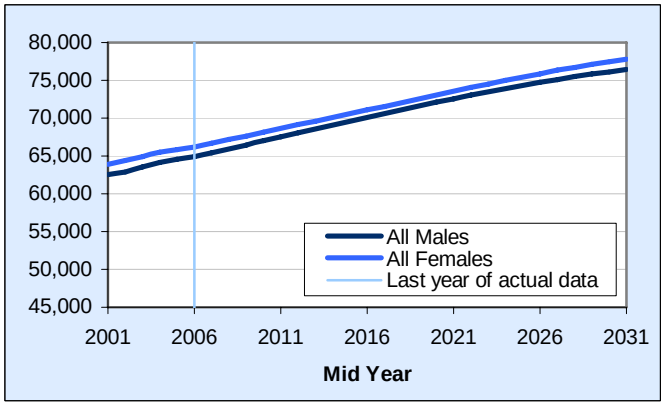


Chart 3: Births and Deaths

The most recent actual data shows that births in Powys have generally seen an upward trend. This upward trend is expected to continue until mid-2020, after which the number of births will decline slightly. Over the projection period, births in Powys are expected to follow the general pattern seen across Welsh local authorities.

Between 2001/02 and 2004/05 deaths in Powys fluctuated between 1,500 and 1,530. In 2005/06 the numbers of deaths decreased to around 1,450. Over the projection period the number of deaths is projected to remain fairly constant until 2009/10 and then rise again until 2030/31. This does not follow the general pattern of declining deaths until 2015/16 expected to be seen across Welsh local authorities.

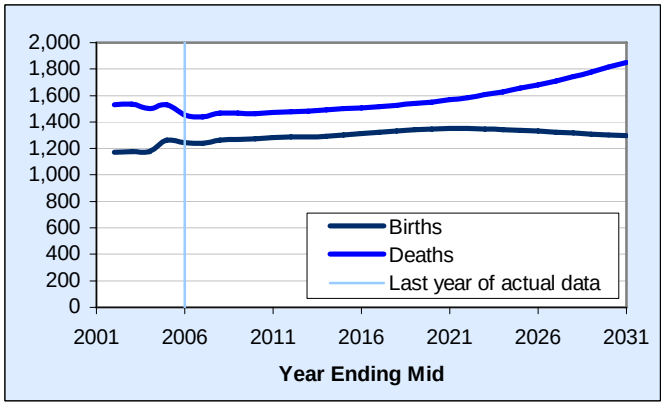


Chart 4: Natural Change

The most recent actual data shows that there have been more deaths than births in Powys. This is expected to continue throughout the projection period. Although following the pattern expected to be seen across all local authorities in Wales, Powys is one of only 8 local authorities expected to see more deaths than births across the whole projection. Without inward migration, Powys would see a declining population.

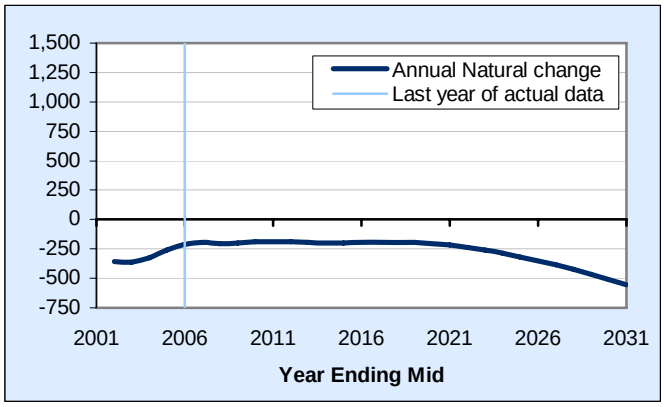


Chart 5: Overall Net Change

The most recent actual data shows that the population of Powys has been increasing, although since mid-2002 the rate of increase has slowed year on year. Over the projection period, the population of Powys is projected to continually increase.

The projected population increase is expected to be driven by migration, with around 1,200 more people expected to move into Powys than leave each year.

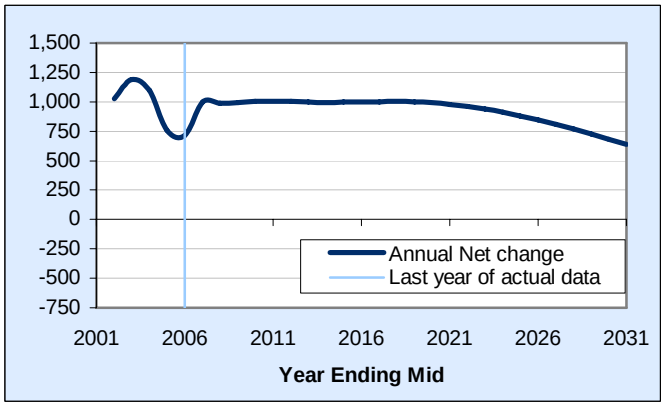


Chart 6: Total Fertility Rate

The Total Fertility Rate in Powys is expected to follow the general pattern seen in local authorities across Wales. For 17 years between mid-2006 and mid-2023 the total fertility rate is expected to be above replacement level fertility (2.08).

Replacement level fertility is the level of fertility required for the population to replace itself in size given constant mortality rates and the absence of migration.

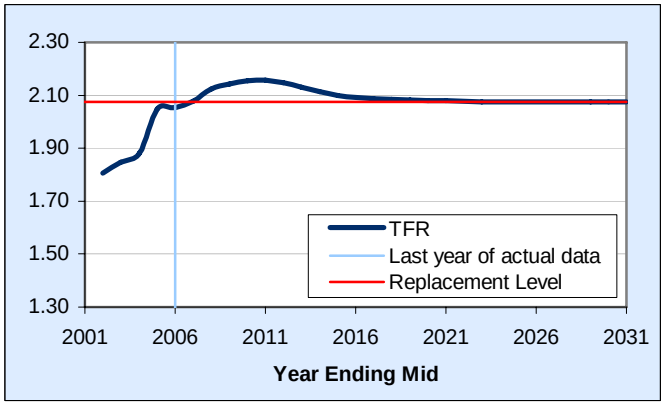
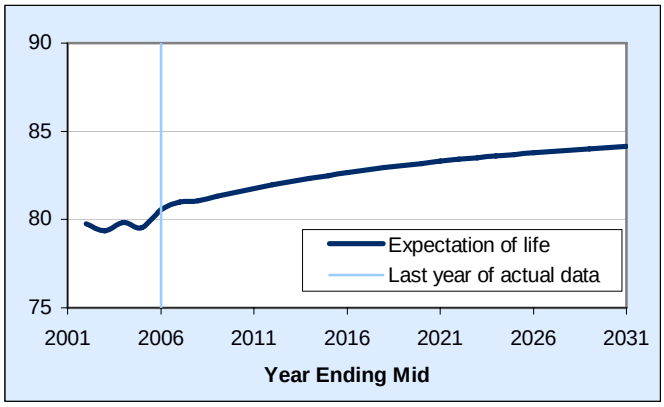


Chart 7: Expectation of Life

The most recent actual data shows that expectation of life in Powys has fluctuated around 80 years. Over the projection period, expectation of life is projected to continually rise from 80.5 in 2005/06 to 84.1 in 2030/31.



Internal net migration by gender

Migration of people between Powys and the rest of the UK is projected to be:

- Positive for both males and females, indicating more people arriving than leaving;
- Slightly higher for females than males (620 and 570 respectively);
- The 2nd highest for males and females across all Welsh local authorities.

International net migration by gender

Migration of people between Powys and outside the UK is projected to:

- Show similar numbers of people leaving and arriving each year from overseas;
- Show similar levels for males and females;

Table 1: Population change, key years and key age groups

	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
Children	24,000	23,200	23,100	23,900	24,300	24,400
Working age	75,000	76,300	78,800	80,400	82,300	81,200
Pension age	32,100	36,600	39,200	41,800	44,000	48,700
Total	131,100	136,100	141,100	146,100	150,600	154,300

The total population of Powys is projected to increase by over 3 per cent every 5 years until mid-2026, after which it will still increase but at a slower rate until mid-2031.

The number of children within Powys is projected to:

- Decrease between mid-2006 and mid-2016;
- Increase between mid-2016 and mid-2026;
- Remain constant between mid-2026 and mid-2031.

These changes are due to two factors; firstly, the difference between the number of births and the number of children turning 16 (classed as working age) in each 5-year period; and secondly migration. For each 5-year period, Powys is expected to have a lower number of births than children turning 16 and a net inflow of children. The increases seen between mid-2016 and mid-2026 are a result of the net inflow of children being greater than the difference between the number of births and children turning 16.

The number of people of working age within Powys is projected to:

- Increase between mid-2006 and mid-2026;
- Decrease between mid-2026 and mid-2031.

The number of pensioners within Powys is projected to:

- Increase continually until mid-2031 despite increases in pensionable age for both women (from 2010) and men (from 2024). The rate of increase will be highest between mid-2006 and mid-2011 (around 14 per cent) and mid-2026 and mid-2031 (around 11 per cent).

The increase in the number of pensioners is due to two factors; firstly improvements in mortality rates mean people are living longer; and secondly the ageing on of larger cohorts, such as those born after the Second World War.

Table 2: Dependents per 1,000 people of working age, selected years

	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
Children	321	305	293	297	295	301
Pension age	429	480	497	520	534	600
Total	750	784	790	817	829	901

At the start of the projection period, the dependency ratio (the number of children and pensioners per 1,000 adults of working age) within Wales was around 660 per 1,000 people of working age.

The dependency ratio within Powys is projected to increase over the projection period from around 750 per 1,000 people of working age in mid-2006 to 900 per 1,000 people of working age in mid-2031. This is driven by an increase in the number of people of pensionable age, even when changes in state pension age are taken into account[1], as the number of children per 1,000 adults of working age is projected to decline for the majority of the projection period.

[1] Between 2010 and 2020, state pension age will change from 65 years for men and 60 years for women, to 65 years for both sexes. Between 2024 and 2046, state pension age will increase in three stages from 65 years to 68 years for both sexes.

Table 3: Components of Change, key years

YEAR	Births	Deaths	Net UK migrants	Net Overseas migrants	TFR	SMR
2006-07	1,242	-1,438	+1,193	+2	2.1	89
2007-08	1,262	-1,467	+1,193	+2	2.1	88
2008-09	1,267	-1,467	+1,193	+2	2.1	86
2009-10	1,275	-1,464	+1,193	+2	2.2	84
2010-11	1,283	-1,470	+1,193	+2	2.2	81
2011-12	1,286	-1,475	+1,193	+2	2.1	79
2012-13	1,289	-1,482	+1,193	+2	2.1	78
2013-14	1,293	-1,493	+1,193	+2	2.1	76
2014-15	1,301	-1,499	+1,193	+2	2.1	74
2015-16	1,311	-1,508	+1,193	+2	2.1	72
2016-17	1,322	-1,516	+1,193	+2	2.1	71
2017-18	1,333	-1,526	+1,193	+2	2.1	69
2018-19	1,342	-1,539	+1,193	+2	2.1	68
2019-20	1,349	-1,552	+1,193	+2	2.1	66
2020-21	1,351	-1,568	+1,193	+2	2.1	65
2021-22	1,350	-1,585	+1,193	+2	2.1	63
2022-23	1,347	-1,606	+1,193	+2	2.1	62
2023-24	1,343	-1,629	+1,193	+2	2.1	61
2024-25	1,337	-1,655	+1,193	+2	2.1	60
2025-26	1,331	-1,681	+1,193	+2	2.1	59
2026-27	1,324	-1,710	+1,193	+2	2.1	58
2027-28	1,317	-1,742	+1,193	+2	2.1	57
2028-29	1,310	-1,777	+1,193	+2	2.1	57
2029-30	1,303	-1,814	+1,193	+2	2.1	56
2030-31	1,298	-1,852	+1,193	+2	2.1	55

Key Points:

- Although the number of births in Powys is projected to increase to around 1,350 in 2020/21 and then decrease over the remaining period to 1,300 in 2030/31, the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is projected to remain constant at around 2.1 The changes seen in the birth figures are due to a cohort effect in that there are projected to be fewer women of child bearing age (15-49) in Powys in future years, but an increase in women within the high fertility age groups (25-34) than currently seen.

- The number of deaths in Powys is projected to remain fairly constant until 2009/10 and then rise again to 1,850 in 2030/31. The Standard Mortality Ratio (SMR) for Powys, however, is projected to continually decrease over the whole projection period until 2030/31.

  The change seen in the death figures are due to 2 factors; firstly the projected increases in life expectancy (hence the decrease in the early years of the projection); and secondly, a cohort effect, in that if people are living longer, in future years there will be more people in the very elderly population (aged 90+), which is an age group with a higher SMR, leading to more deaths being projected.

Variant Projections

In order to illustrate the uncertainty associated with population projections, variant projections have also been published alongside the main (or principal) population projection.

The following results are purely illustrative to show how changes in the fertility, mortality and migration assumptions impact the population projections and how the size of the impact increases the further into the projection period the results are taken.

A zero migration (natural change only) projection has been produced to illustrate the projected population of each local authority if there were no future inward or outward migration. Higher and lower population variants have also been produced.

The higher population variant is based on assumptions of higher fertility rates and lower mortality rates (e.g. higher life expectancy).

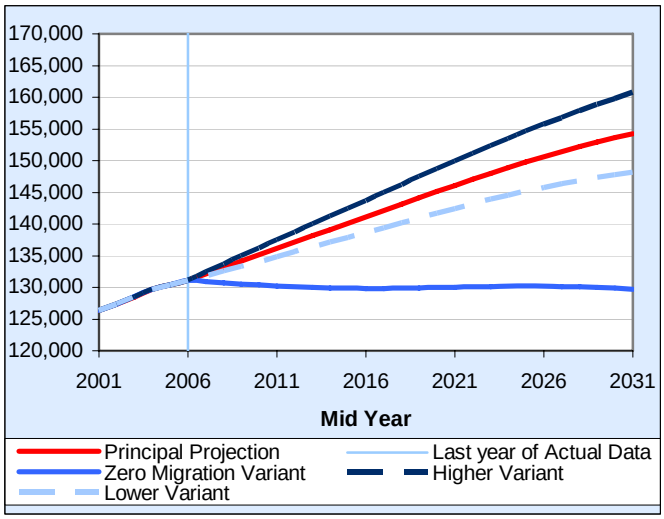
The lower population variant is based on assumptions of lower fertility rates and higher mortality rates (e.g. lower life expectancy).

Chart 8: Variant Projections

Under the natural change (zero migration) projection, the population of Powys is projected to decrease by 1.1 per cent to 130,000 by mid-2031. This is 24,600 less than the principal projection.

Under the higher population variant, the population is projected to increase by 22.6 per cent to 161,000 by mid-2031. This is 6,500 more than the principal projection.

Under the lower population variant, the population is projected to increase by 13.0 per cent to 148,000 by mid-2031. This is 6,100 less than the principal projection.



Ceredigion

Chart 1: Total Population

The total population of Ceredigion is projected to increase by 13,500 (or 17.5 per cent) by mid-2031. This is above the average population growth (14.1 per cent) projected to be seen across all Welsh local authorities.

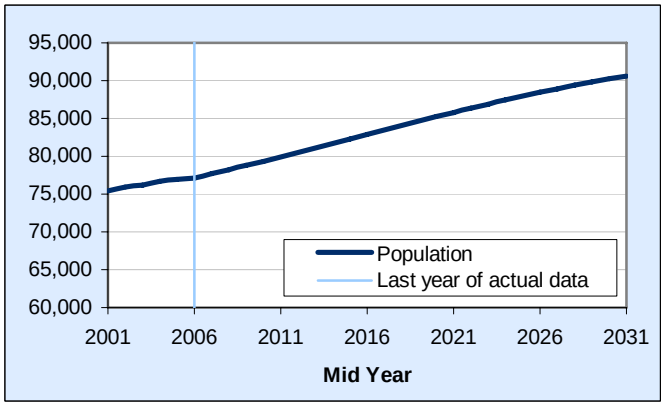


Chart 2: Population by Gender

In Ceredigion, it is projected that there will be more females than males in the population in the first half of the projection period and then more males than females in the latter half of the projection period.

In Ceredigion, it is projected that more growth will be seen in the male population (21 per cent) than in the female population (14 per cent).

Ceredigion is one of only 3 local authorities in Wales in which it is projected that more than 50 per cent of the population will be male by mid-2031.

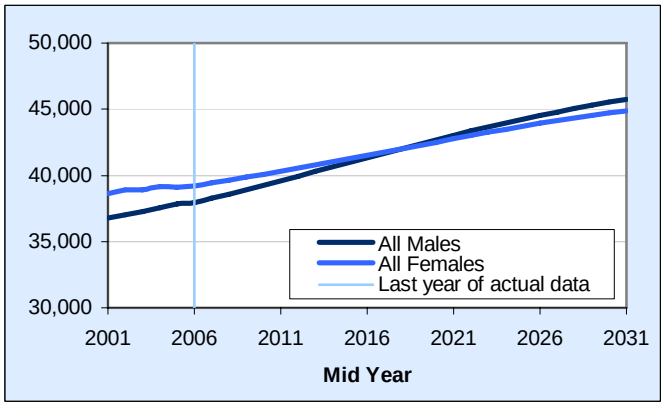


Chart 3: Births and Deaths

The most recent actual data shows that births in Ceredigion have been fluctuating around 600. Compared to the general pattern seen across Welsh local authorities over the projection period, births in Ceredigion do not increase as sharply in the initial years of the projection. However the projected decline in births from 2015/16 onwards across Wales is also not expected. This is due to a projected increase in the number of women in the high fertility age groups (aged 25-34).

Prior to 2004/05, deaths in Ceredigion were rising; however they declined in 2005/06. Over the projection period deaths in Ceredigion are projected to remain fairly stable around 740 until 2015/16 when they will begin to rise again. This does not follow the general pattern of declining deaths until 2015/16 expected to be seen across Welsh local authorities.

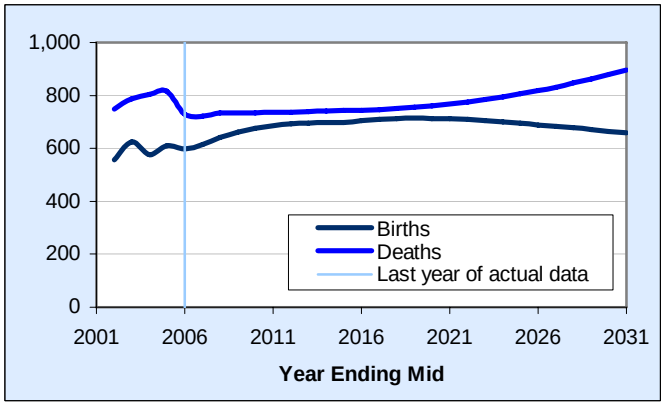


Chart 4: Natural Change

The most recent actual data shows that there have been more deaths than births in Ceredigion. This is expected to continue throughout the projection period. Although following the pattern expected to be seen across all local authorities in Wales, Ceredigion is one of only 8 local authorities expected to see more deaths than births across the whole projection. Without inward migration, Ceredigion would see a declining population.

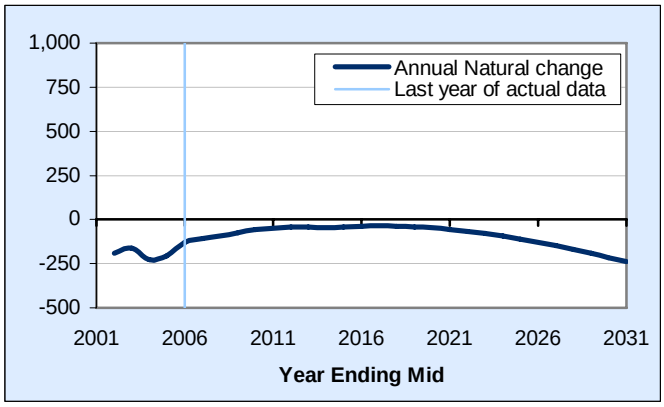


Chart 5: Overall Net Change

The most recent actual data shows that the population of Ceredigion has been increasing. This trend is expected to continue for the whole projection period.

The projected population increase is expected to be driven by migration, with around 630 more people expected to move into Ceredigion than leave each year.

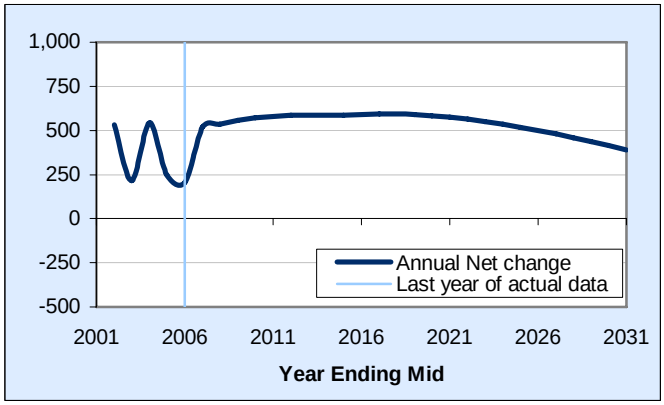


Chart 6: Total Fertility Rate

The Total Fertility Rate in Ceredigion is expected to follow the general pattern seen in local authorities across Wales. Ceredigion has the lowest TFR of all Welsh local authorities both historically and throughout the projection period and it is projected to remain well below the replacement fertility level (2.08) throughout the projection period.

The replacement fertility level is the level of fertility required for the population to replace itself in size given constant mortality rates and the absence of migration.

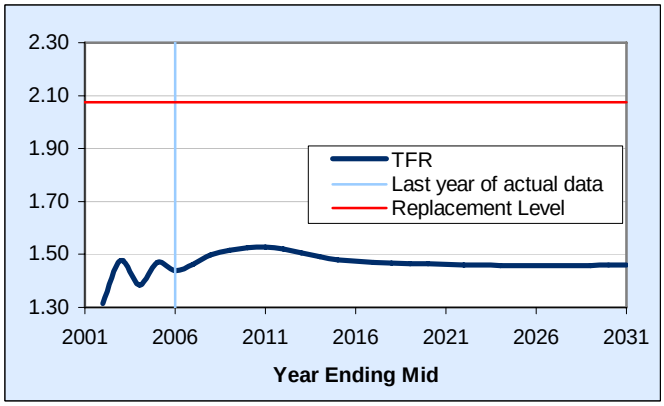
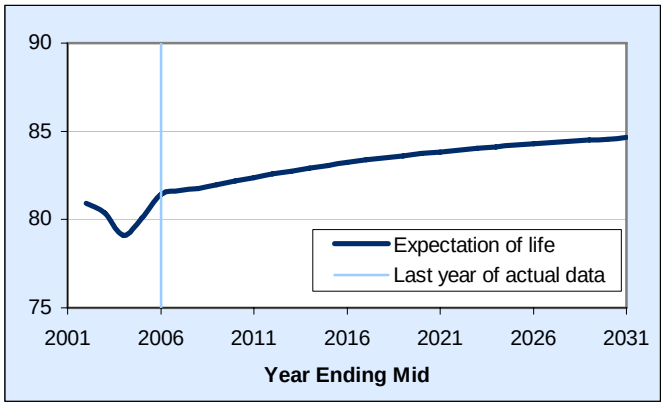


Chart 7: Expectation of Life

The most recent actual data shows that expectation of life in Ceredigion decreased between 2001/02 and 2003/04, after which it began to increase again. Over the projection period expectation of life is projected to rise from 81.4 in 2005/06, to 84.6 in 2030/31. Over the whole projection period, Ceredigion is expected to have the highest expectation of life of all Welsh local authorities.



Internal net migration by gender

Migration of people between Ceredigion and the rest of the UK is projected to be:

- Positive for both males and females, indicating more people arriving than leaving;
- Higher for males than females (a net inflow of 260 and 200 respectively).

International net migration by gender

Migration of people between Ceredigion and outside the UK is projected to be:

- Positive for both males and females, indicating more people arriving than leaving;
- Around the same numbers for males and females (an inflow of around 90 each year);

Table 1: Population change, key years and key age groups

	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
Children	12,100	11,600	11,700	12,200	12,500	12,400
Working age	47,500	48,600	50,200	51,400	52,900	53,100
Pension age	17,600	19,700	21,000	22,200	23,100	25,200
Total	77,200	79,900	82,900	85,800	88,500	90,600

The total population of Ceredigion is projected to increase by between 3 and 4 per cent every 5 years until mid-2026, after which the population will increase by a slightly slower rate until mid-2031.

The number of children within Ceredigion is projected to:

- Decrease between mid-2006 and mid-2011;
- Increase between mid-2011 and mid-2026;
- Decrease again from mid-2026 until mid-2031.

These changes are due to two factors; firstly, the difference between the number of births and the number of children turning 16 (classed as working age) in each 5-year period; and secondly migration. For each 5-year period, Ceredigion is expected to have a lower number of births than children turning 16 and a net inflow of children each year. The increases seen between mid-2011 and mid-2021 are a result of the net inflow of children being greater than the difference between the number of births and children turning 16.

The number of people of working age within Ceredigion is projected to:

- Increase between each of the 5-year periods until mid-2026;
- Remain fairly constant between mid-2026 and mid-2031

The number of pensioners within Ceredigion is projected to:

- Increase continually until mid-2031, despite increases in pensionable age for both women (from 2010) and men (from 2024). The rate of increase will be highest between mid-2006 and mid-2011 (around 12 per cent) and mid-2026 and mid-2031 (around 9 per cent).

The increase in the number of pensioners is due to two factors; firstly improvements in mortality rates mean people are living longer; and secondly the ageing on of larger cohorts, such as those born after the Second World War.

Table 2: Dependents per 1,000 people of working age, selected years

	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
Children	255	238	233	237	236	233
Pension age	371	406	419	432	437	473
Total	626	644	652	668	673	706

At the start of the projection period, the dependency ratio (the number of children and pensioners per 1,000 adults of working age) within Wales was around 660 per 1,000 people of working age.

The dependency ratio within Ceredigion is projected to increase over the projection period from around 630 per 1,000 people of working age in mid-2006 to 710 per 1,000 people of working age in mid-2031. This is predominately driven by an increase in the number of people of pensionable age, even when changes in state pension age are taken into account[1], as the number of children per 1,000 adults of working age is projected to decline over the projection period.

[1] Between 2010 and 2020, state pension age will change from 65 years for men and 60 years for women, to 65 years for both sexes. Between 2024 and 2046, state pension age will increase in three stages from 65 years to 68 years for both sexes.

Table 3: Components of Change, key years

YEAR	Births	Deaths	Net UK migrants	Net Overseas migrants	TFR	SMR
2006-07	614	-722	+456	+173	1.5	81
2007-08	641	-735	+456	+173	1.5	80
2008-09	660	-734	+456	+173	1.5	78
2009-10	675	-733	+456	+173	1.5	76
2010-11	686	-735	+456	+173	1.5	74
2011-12	693	-736	+456	+173	1.5	72
2012-13	695	-738	+456	+173	1.5	70
2013-14	696	-741	+456	+173	1.5	69
2014-15	698	-742	+456	+173	1.5	67
2015-16	704	-743	+456	+173	1.5	65
2016-17	709	-745	+456	+173	1.5	64
2017-18	713	-750	+456	+173	1.5	62
2018-19	713	-755	+456	+173	1.5	61
2019-20	712	-760	+456	+173	1.5	60
2020-21	711	-767	+456	+173	1.5	59
2021-22	709	-775	+456	+173	1.5	57
2022-23	705	-784	+456	+173	1.5	56
2023-24	699	-794	+456	+173	1.5	55
2024-25	694	-806	+456	+173	1.5	54
2025-26	688	-817	+456	+173	1.5	53
2026-27	683	-831	+456	+173	1.5	53
2027-28	677	-847	+456	+173	1.5	52
2028-29	671	-863	+456	+173	1.5	51
2029-30	664	-879	+456	+173	1.5	51
2030-31	657	-896	+456	+173	1.5	50

Key Points:

- Although the number of births in Ceredigion is projected to increase to around 710 in 2018/19 and then decrease over the remaining period to 660 in 2030/31, the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is projected to remain fairly constant at around 1.5. The changes seen in the birth figures are due to a cohort effect, in that although there are projected to be more woman of child bearing age (15-49) throughout the projection period, there is only projected to be an increase in the number of women within the high fertility age groups (25-34) until 2014/15, after which the numbers decline.

- The number of deaths in Ceredigion is projected to remain fairly constant around 740 until 2015/16 and then rise again to 900 in 2030/31. The Standard Mortality Ratio (SMR) for Ceredigion, however, is projected to continually decrease over the whole projection period until 2030/31.

  The change seen in the death figures are due to 2 factors; firstly the projected increases in life expectancy (hence the decrease in the early years of the projection); and secondly, a cohort effect, in that if people are living longer, in future years there will be more people in the very elderly population (aged 90+), which is an age group with a higher SMR, leading to more deaths being projected.

Variant Projections

In order to illustrate the uncertainty associated with population projections, variant projections have also been published alongside the main (or principal) population projection.

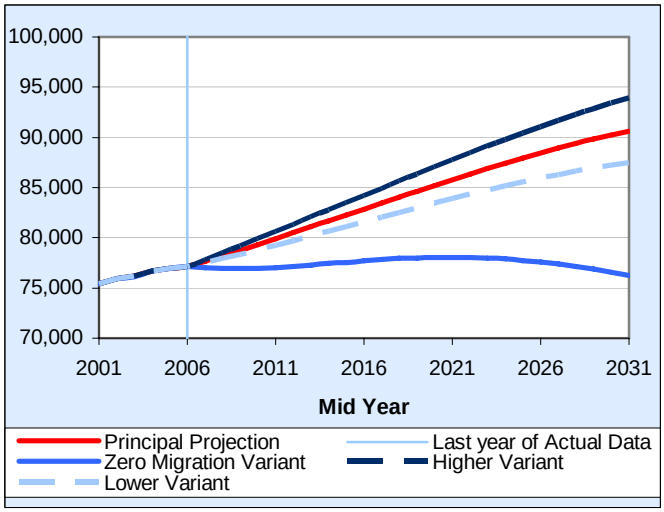
The following results are purely illustrative to show how changes in the fertility, mortality and migration assumptions impact the population projections and how the size of the impact increases the further into the projection period the results are taken.

A zero migration (natural change only) projection has been produced to illustrate the projected population of each local authority if there were no future inward or outward migration. Higher and lower population variants have also been produced.

The higher population variant is based on assumptions of higher fertility rates and lower mortality rates (e.g. higher life expectancy).

The lower population variant is based on assumptions of lower fertility rates and higher mortality rates (e.g. lower life expectancy).

Chart 8: Variant Projections



Under the natural change (zero migration) projection, the population of Ceredigion is projected to decrease by 1.2 per cent to 76,000 by mid-2031. This is 14,400 less than the principal projection.

Under the higher population variant, the population is projected to increase by 21.8 per cent to 94,000 by mid-2031. This is 3,300 more than the principal projection.

Under the lower population variant, the population is projected to increase by 13.4 per cent to 88,000 by mid-2031. This is 3,100 less than the principal projection.

Pembrokeshire

Chart 1: Total Population

The total population of Pembrokeshire is projected to increase by 17,600 (or 15.0 per cent) by mid-2031. This is above the average population growth (14.1 per cent) projected to be seen across all Welsh local authorities.

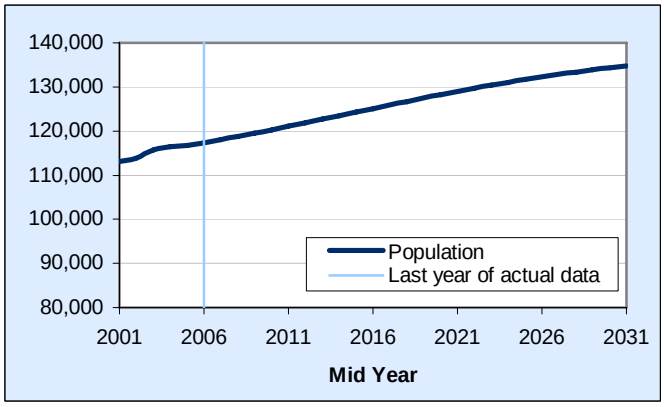


Chart 2: Population by Gender

In Pembrokeshire, it is projected that there will be more females than males in the population throughout the projection period.

In Pembrokeshire, it is projected that more growth will be seen in the male population (16.9 per cent) than in the female population (13.2 per cent).

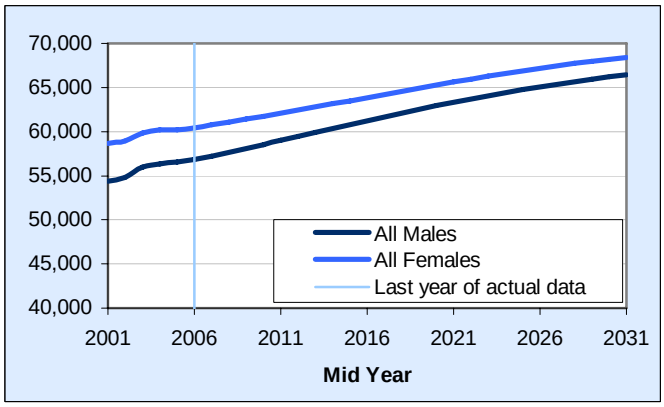


Chart 3: Births and Deaths

The most recent actual data shows that births in Pembrokeshire have seen an upward trend. This upward trend is expected to continue in the initial years of the projection. Over the projection period, births in Pembrokeshire are expected to follow the general pattern seen across Welsh local authorities.

Over the last 5 years, the number of deaths seen in Pembrokeshire has fluctuated between 1,350 and 1,420. Over the projection period the number of deaths is projected to decline slightly until 2012/13 and then increase until 2030/31, in line with the general pattern seen across Welsh local authorities.

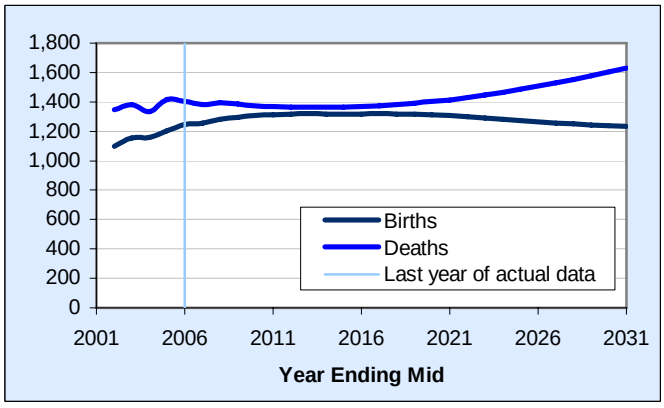


Chart 4: Natural Change

The most recent actual data shows that there have been more deaths than births in Pembrokeshire. This is expected to continue throughout the projection period. Although following the pattern expected to be seen across all local authorities in Wales, Pembrokeshire is one of only 8 local authorities expected to see more deaths than births across the whole projection. Without inward migration, Pembrokeshire would see a declining population.

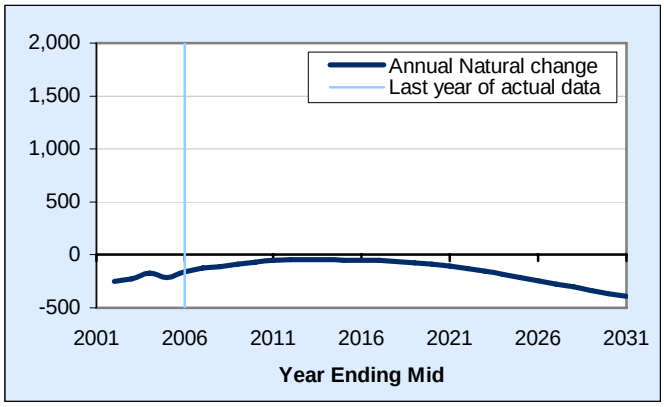


Chart 5: Overall Net Change

The most recent actual data shows that the population of Pembrokeshire has been increasing. The rate of increase slowed each year between 2002/03 and 2004/05, but picked up again in 2005/06. Over the projection period, the population of Pembrokeshire is projected to continually increase, and at a faster rate than seen in 2005/06.

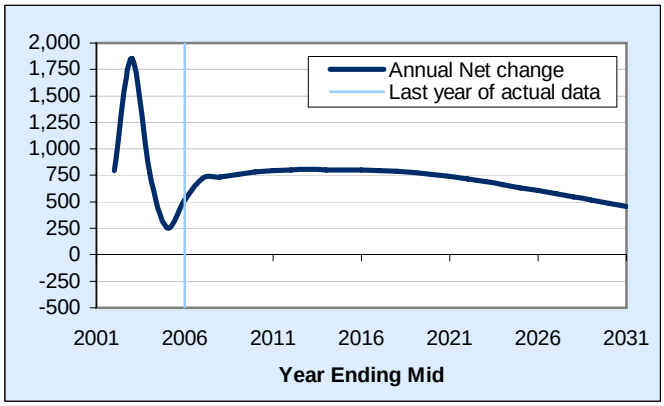


Chart 6: Total Fertility Rate

The Total Fertility Rate in Pembrokeshire is expected to follow the general pattern seen in local authorities across Wales.

Pembrokeshire is the only local authority in Wales projected to have a TFR above the replacement fertility level (2.08) throughout the projection period

Replacement level fertility is the level of fertility required for the population to replace itself in size given constant mortality rates and the absence of migration.

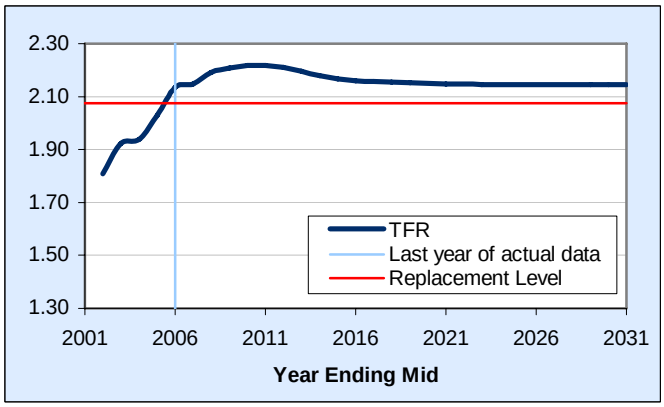
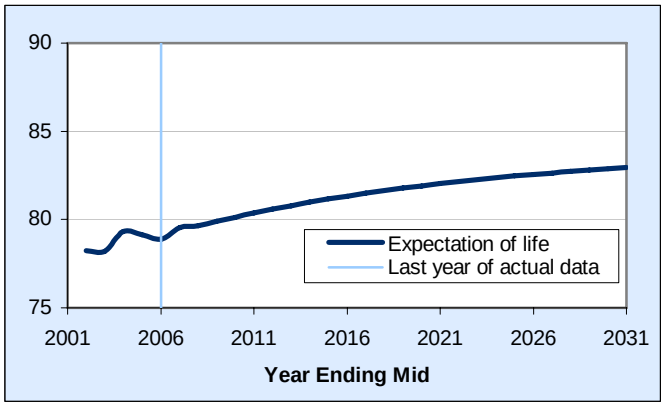


Chart 7: Expectation of Life

The most recent actual data shows that expectation of life in Pembrokeshire has fluctuated between 78 and 79 years. Over the projection period, expectation of life is projected to continually rise from 78.9 in 2005/06 to 83.0 in 2030/31.



Internal net migration by gender

Migration of people between Pembrokeshire and the rest of the UK is projected to be:

- Positive, indicating more people arriving than leaving;
- Slightly higher for females than males (around 410 and 380 respectively));
- The 6th highest for males and the 7th highest for females across all Welsh local authorities.

International net migration by gender

Migration of people between Pembrokeshire and outside the UK is projected to:

- Be positive for both males and females, indicating more people arriving than leaving;
- Show similar levels for males and females.

Table 1: Population change, key years and key age groups

	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
Children	22,700	22,100	22,200	23,000	23,000	22,600
Working age	66,600	68,100	70,500	72,100	74,200	73,700
Pension age	28,000	30,900	32,400	33,800	35,100	38,500
Total	117,300	121,100	125,100	129,000	132,300	134,800

The total population of Pembrokeshire is projected to increase by over 3 per cent every 5 years until mid-2021, after which it will still increase but at a slower rate until mid-2031.

The number of children within Pembrokeshire is projected to:

- Decrease between mid-2006 and mid-2011;
- Remain fairly constant between mid-2011 and mid-2016;
- Increase between mid-2016 and mid-2021;
- Remain constant between mid-2021 and mid-2026;
- Decrease from mid-2021 until mid-2031.

These changes are due to two factors; firstly, the difference between the number of births and the number of children turning 16 (classed as working age) in each 5-year period; and secondly migration. For each 5-year period, Pembrokeshire is expected to have a lower number of births than children turning 16 and a net inflow of children. The increase seen between mid-2016 and mid-2021 is a result of the net inflow of children being greater than the difference between the number of births and children turning 16.

The number of people of working age within Pembrokeshire is projected to:

- Increase between mid-2006 and mid-2026;
- Decrease slightly between mid-2026 and mid-2031.

The number of pensioners within Pembrokeshire is projected to:

- Increase continually until mid-2031 despite increases in pensionable age for both women (from 2010) and men (from 2024). The rate of increase will be highest between mid-2006 and mid-2011 and mid-2026 and mid-2031 (around 10 per cent).

The increase in the number of pensioners is due to two factors; firstly improvements in mortality rates mean people are living longer; and secondly the ageing on of larger cohorts, such as those born after the Second World War.

Table 2: Dependents per 1,000 people of working age, selected years

	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
Children	340	325	316	319	310	307
Pension age	420	453	460	469	473	522
Total	760	779	775	788	783	829

At the start of the projection period, the dependency ratio (the number of children and pensioners per 1,000 adults of working age) within Wales was around 660 per 1,000 people of working age.

The dependency ratio within Pembrokeshire is projected to fluctuate between 760 and 790 (per 1,000 people of working age) until mid-2026 and then increase quickly to around 830 (per 1,000 people of working age) in 2030/31. This is driven by an increase in the number of people of pensionable age, even when changes in state pension age are taken into account[1], as the number of children per 1,000 adults of working age is projected to decline for most of the projection period.

[1] Between 2010 and 2020, state pension age will change from 65 years for men and 60 years for women, to 65 years for both sexes. Between 2024 and 2046, state pension age will increase in three stages from 65 years to 68 years for both sexes.

Table 3: Components of Change, key years

YEAR	Births	Deaths	Net UK migrants	Net Overseas migrants	TFR	SMR
2006-07	1,255	-1,380	+785	+65	2.1	102
2007-08	1,281	-1,395	+785	+65	2.2	102
2008-09	1,296	-1,385	+785	+65	2.2	99
2009-10	1,306	-1,375	+785	+65	2.2	96
2010-11	1,313	-1,367	+785	+65	2.2	93
2011-12	1,318	-1,364	+785	+65	2.2	91
2012-13	1,320	-1,363	+785	+65	2.2	88
2013-14	1,317	-1,364	+785	+65	2.2	86
2014-15	1,315	-1,366	+785	+65	2.2	84
2015-16	1,317	-1,367	+785	+65	2.2	82
2016-17	1,319	-1,372	+785	+65	2.2	80
2017-18	1,317	-1,380	+785	+65	2.2	79
2018-19	1,315	-1,389	+785	+65	2.2	77
2019-20	1,313	-1,403	+785	+65	2.2	75
2020-21	1,308	-1,414	+785	+65	2.1	74
2021-22	1,298	-1,430	+785	+65	2.1	72
2022-23	1,288	-1,446	+785	+65	2.1	71
2023-24	1,279	-1,466	+785	+65	2.1	70
2024-25	1,271	-1,486	+785	+65	2.1	69
2025-26	1,263	-1,507	+785	+65	2.1	67
2026-27	1,256	-1,530	+785	+65	2.1	66
2027-28	1,249	-1,552	+785	+65	2.1	65
2028-29	1,243	-1,579	+785	+65	2.1	65
2029-30	1,238	-1,604	+785	+65	2.1	64
2030-31	1,235	-1,629	+785	+65	2.1	63

Key Points:

- Although the number of births in Pembrokeshire is projected to increase to around 1,320 in 2016/17 and then decrease over the remaining period to 1,240 in 2030/31, the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is projected to remain fairly stable. The change seen in the birth figures are due to a cohort effect in that there are projected to be fewer women of child bearing age in Pembrokeshire in future years than currently seen.

- The number of deaths in Pembrokeshire is projected to decline until 2012/13 and then rise again to 1,630 in 2030/31. The Standard Mortality Ratio (SMR) for Pembrokeshire, however, is projected to continually decrease over the whole projection period until 2030/31.

  The change seen in the death figures are due to 2 factors; firstly the projected increases in life expectancy (hence the decrease in the early years of the projection); and secondly, a cohort effect, in that if people are living longer, in future years there will be more people in the very elderly population (aged 90+), which is an age group with a higher SMR, leading to more deaths being projected.

Variant Projections

In order to illustrate the uncertainty associated with population projections, variant projections have also been published alongside the main (or principal) population projection.

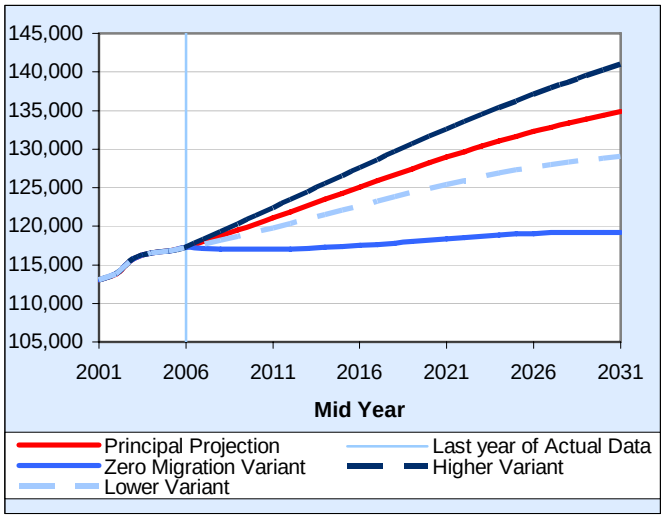
The following results are purely illustrative to show how changes in the fertility, mortality and migration assumptions impact the population projections and how the size of the impact increases the further into the projection period the results are taken.

A zero migration (natural change only) projection has been produced to illustrate the projected population of each local authority if there were no future inward or outward migration. Higher and lower population variants have also been produced.

The higher population variant is based on assumptions of higher fertility rates and lower mortality rates (e.g. higher life expectancy).

The lower population variant is based on assumptions of lower fertility rates and higher mortality rates (e.g. lower life expectancy).

Chart 8: Variant Projections



Under the natural change (zero migration) projection, the population of Pembrokeshire is projected to increase by 1.6 per cent to 119,000 by mid-2031. This is 15,700 less than the principal projection.

Under the higher population variant, the population is projected to increase by 20.2 per cent to 141,000 by mid-2031. This is 6,100 more than the principal projection.

Under the lower population variant, the population is projected to increase by 10.0 per cent to 129,000 by mid-2031. This is 5,800 less than the principal projection.

Carmarthenshire

Chart 1: Total Population

The total population of Carmarthenshire is projected to increase by 32,500 (or 18.3 per cent) by mid-2031. This is above the average population growth (14.1 per cent) projected to be seen across all Welsh local authorities.

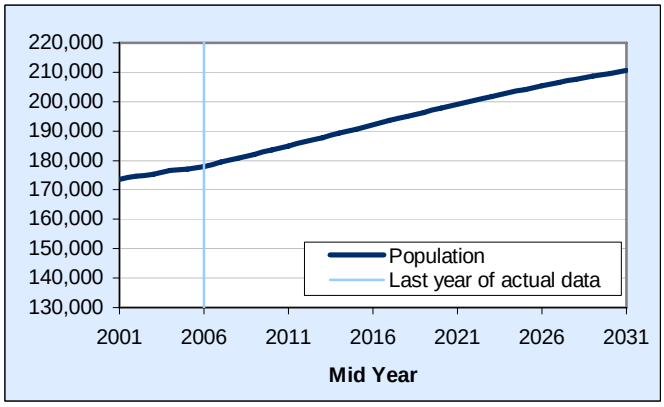


Chart 2: Population by Gender

In Carmarthenshire, it is projected that there will be more females than males in the population throughout the projection period.

In Carmarthenshire, it is projected that more growth will be seen in the male population (20 per cent) than in the female population (17 per cent).

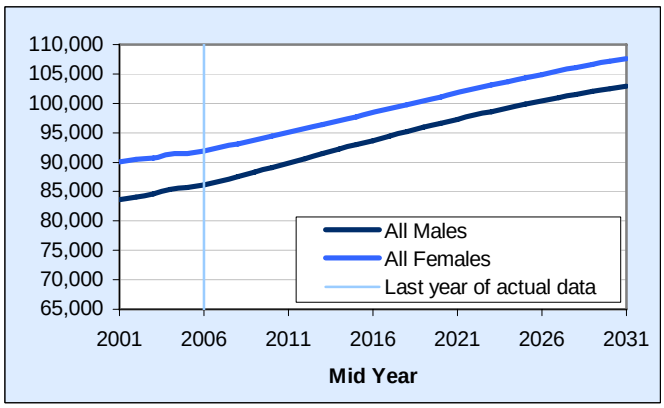


Chart 3: Births and Deaths

The most recent actual data shows that births in Carmarthenshire have generally seen an upward trend. This upward trend is expected to continue in the initial years of the projection and then the number of births will remain fairly constant.

Compared to the general pattern seen across Welsh local authorities over the projection period, births in Carmarthenshire do not increase as sharply in the initial years of the projection, however the projected decline in births from 2015/16 onwards across Wales is also not expected. This is due to a projected increase in the number of women in the high fertility age groups (25-34).

Since 2003, deaths in Carmarthenshire have been declining. This downward trend is expected to continue until 2015/16, after which deaths will begin to rise again. This is in line with the general pattern expected to be seen across Welsh local authorities.

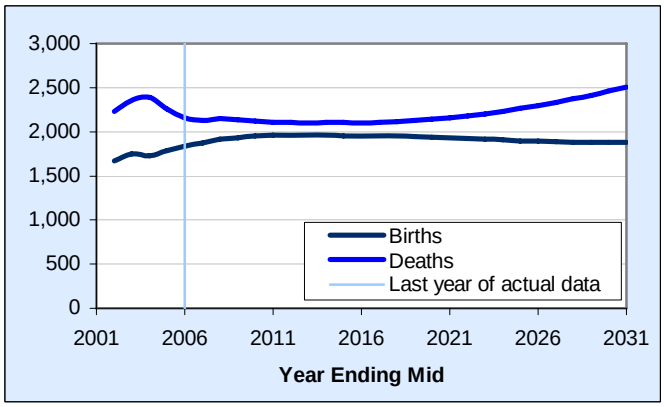


Chart 4: Natural Change

The most recent actual data shows that there have been more deaths than births in Carmarthenshire. This is expected to continue throughout the projection period. Although following the pattern expected to be seen across all local authorities in Wales, Carmarthenshire is one of only 8 local authorities expected to see more deaths than births across the whole projection. Without inward migration, Carmarthenshire would see a declining population.

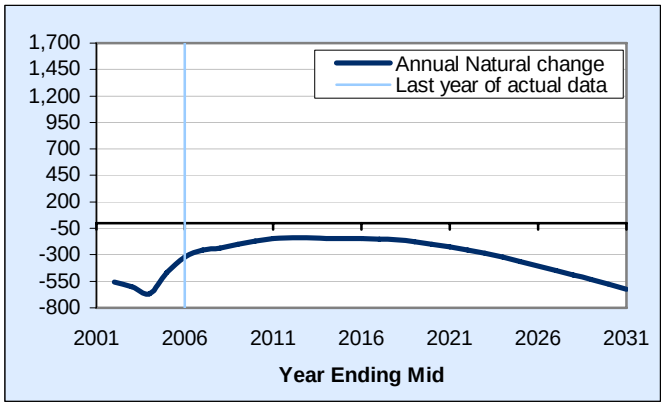


Chart 5: Overall Net Change

The most recent actual data shows that the population of Carmarthenshire has been increasing. This trend is expected to continue, and it is projected that the population will increase at a faster rate than seen in 2005/06 over the whole projection period.

The projected population increase is expected to be driven by migration, with around 1,600 more people expected to move into Carmarthenshire than leave each year.

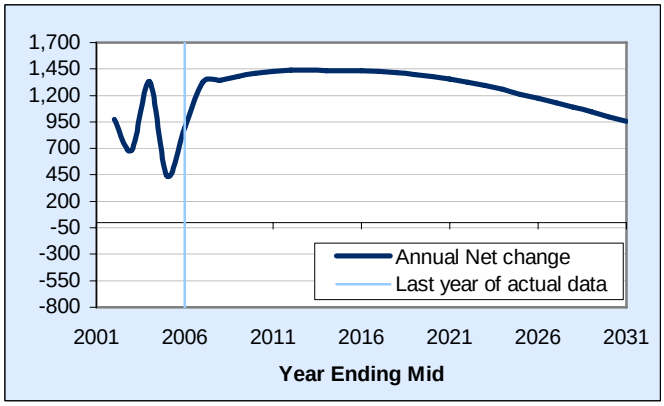


Chart 6: Total Fertility Rate

The Total Fertility Rate in Carmarthenshire is expected to follow the general pattern seen in local authorities across Wales. It is projected that the TFR in Carmarthenshire will remain below the replacement fertility level (2.08) throughout the projection period.

The replacement fertility level is the level of fertility required for the population to replace itself in size given constant mortality rates and the absence of migration.

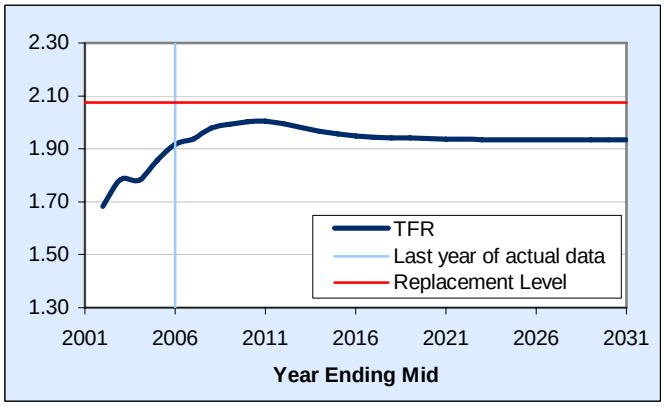
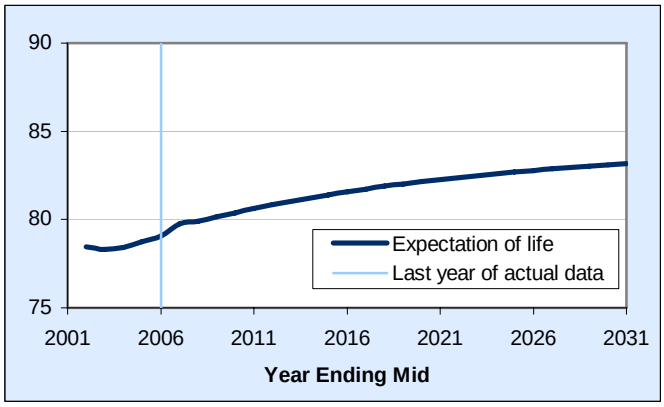


Chart 7: Expectation of Life

The most recent actual data shows that expectation of life in Carmarthenshire has been slowly increasing. This upward trend is projected to continue over the projection period from 79.1 in 2005/06, to 83.2 in 2030/31.



Internal net migration by gender

Migration of people between Carmarthenshire and the rest of the UK is projected to be:

- Positive for both males and females, indicating more people arriving than leaving;
- The highest net inflow of all local authorities in Wales;
- Around the same levels for males and females (an inflow of around 820 and 830 respectively).

International net migration by gender

Migration of people between Carmarthenshire and outside the UK is projected to be:

- Negative for both males and females, indicating more people leaving than arriving;
- The 3rd lowest for males and the 4th lowest for females across all Welsh local authorities.

Table 1: Population change, key years and key age groups

	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
Children	33,100	33,200	34,000	35,000	35,000	34,700
Working age	103,800	106,100	110,200	113,500	117,400	117,800
Pension age	41,200	45,600	47,900	50,600	52,900	58,100
Total	178,000	184,900	192,100	199,100	205,300	210,600

The total population is Carmarthenshire is projected to increase every 5 years until mid-2031, although the rate of increase will slow over the projection period from 3.9 per cent between mid-2006 and mid-2011 to 2.5 per cent between mid-2026 and mid-2031.

The number of children within Carmarthenshire is projected to:

- Increase between mid-2006 and mid-2026;
- Decrease between mid-2026 and mid-2031.

These changes are due to two factors; firstly, the difference between the number of births and the number of children turning 16 (classed as working age) in each 5-year period; and secondly migration. For each 5-year period, Carmarthenshire is expected to have a lower number of births than children turning 16 and a large net inflow of children. The decrease seen between mid-2026 and mid-2031 is a result of the net inflow of children being smaller than the difference between the number of births and children turning 16.

The number of people of working age within Carmarthenshire is projected to:

- Increase between each of the 5-year periods until mid-2026;
- Remain fairly constant between mid-2026 and mid-2031.

The number of pensioners within Carmarthenshire is projected to:

- Increase continually until mid-2031 despite increases in pensionable age for both women (from 2010) and men (from 2024). The rate of increase will be highest between mid-2006 and mid-2011 (around 11 per cent) and mid-2026 and mid-2031 (around 10 per cent).

The increase in the number of pensioners is due to two factors; firstly improvements in mortality rates mean people are living longer; and secondly the ageing on of larger cohorts, such as those born after the Second World War.

Table 2: Dependents per 1,000 people of working age, selected years

	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
Children	319	313	308	308	298	294
Pension age	397	430	434	445	450	494
Total	716	742	743	753	748	788

At the start of the projection period, the dependency ratio (the number of children and pensioners per 1,000 adults of working age) within Wales was around 660 per 1,000 people of working age.

The dependency ratio within Carmarthenshire is projected to increase over the projection period from around 720 per 1,000 people of working age in mid-2006 to 790 per 1,000 people of working age in mid-2031. This is predominately driven by an increase in the number of people of pensionable age even when changes in state pension age are taken into account[1], as the number of children per 1,000 adults of working age is projected to decline over the projection period.

[1] Between 2010 and 2020, state pension age will change from 65 years for men and 60 years for women, to 65 years for both sexes. Between 2024 and 2046, state pension age will increase in three stages from 65 years to 68 years for both sexes.

Table 3: Components of Change, key years

YEAR	Births	Deaths	Net UK migrants	Net Overseas migrants	TFR	SMR
2006-07	1,871	-2,127	+1,651	-73	1.9	105
2007-08	1,914	-2,149	+1,651	-73	2.0	104
2008-09	1,935	-2,133	+1,651	-73	2.0	101
2009-10	1,951	-2,120	+1,651	-73	2.0	98
2010-11	1,961	-2,110	+1,651	-73	2.0	95
2011-12	1,963	-2,103	+1,651	-73	2.0	93
2012-13	1,961	-2,100	+1,651	-73	2.0	91
2013-14	1,958	-2,105	+1,651	-73	2.0	89
2014-15	1,956	-2,103	+1,651	-73	2.0	87
2015-16	1,955	-2,103	+1,651	-73	1.9	85
2016-17	1,955	-2,108	+1,651	-73	1.9	83
2017-18	1,952	-2,114	+1,651	-73	1.9	81
2018-19	1,948	-2,127	+1,651	-73	1.9	79
2019-20	1,941	-2,141	+1,651	-73	1.9	77
2020-21	1,933	-2,157	+1,651	-73	1.9	76
2021-22	1,925	-2,177	+1,651	-73	1.9	74
2022-23	1,916	-2,203	+1,651	-73	1.9	73
2023-24	1,907	-2,231	+1,651	-73	1.9	72
2024-25	1,899	-2,266	+1,651	-73	1.9	71
2025-26	1,892	-2,298	+1,651	-73	1.9	69
2026-27	1,886	-2,334	+1,651	-73	1.9	68
2027-28	1,883	-2,374	+1,651	-73	1.9	68
2028-29	1,881	-2,415	+1,651	-73	1.9	67
2029-30	1,881	-2,459	+1,651	-73	1.9	66
2030-31	1,883	-2,504	+1,651	-73	1.9	65

Key Points:

- Although the number of births in Carmarthenshire is projected to increase to around 1,960 in 2011/12 and then decrease over the remaining period to 1,880 in 2030/31, the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is projected to remain fairly constant at around 1.9. The changes seen in the birth figures are due to a cohort effect, in that there are projected to be more woman of child bearing age (15-49) in the initial years of the projection and then fewer women of child bearing age (15-49) in the latter half of the projection period, than currently seen.

- The number of deaths in Carmarthenshire is projected to decline until 2015/16 and then rise again to 2,500 in 2030/31. The Standard Mortality Ratio (SMR) for Carmarthenshire, however, is projected to continually decrease over the whole projection period until 2030/31.

  The changes seen in the death figures are due to 2 factors; firstly the projected increases in life expectancy (hence the decrease in the early years of the projection); and secondly, a cohort effect, in that if people are living longer, in future years there will be more people in the very elderly population (aged 90+), which is an age group with a higher SMR, leading to more deaths being projected.

Variant Projections

In order to illustrate the uncertainty associated with population projections, variant projections have also been published alongside the main (or principal) population projection.

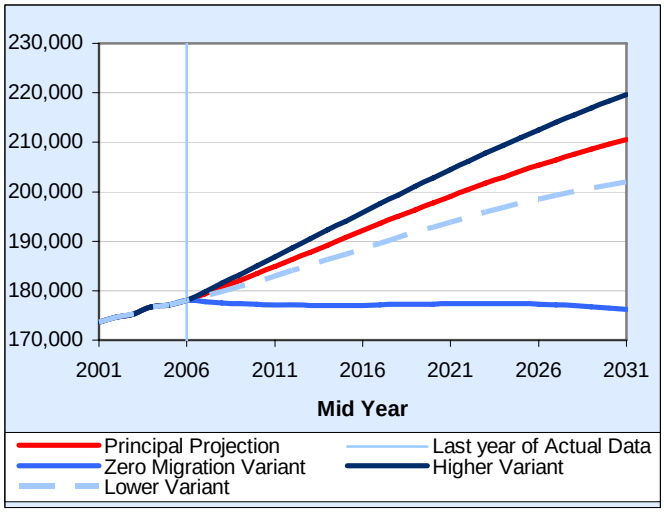
The following results are purely illustrative to show how changes in the fertility, mortality and migration assumptions impact the population projections and how the size of the impact increases the further into the projection period the results are taken.

A zero migration (natural change only) projection has been produced to illustrate the projected population of each local authority if there were no future inward or outward migration. Higher and lower population variants have also been produced.

The higher population variant is based on assumptions of higher fertility rates and lower mortality rates (e.g. higher life expectancy).

The lower population variant is based on assumptions of lower fertility rates and higher mortality rates (e.g. lower life expectancy).

Chart 8: Variant Projections



Under the natural change (zero migration) projection, the population of Carmarthenshire is projected to decrease by 1.0 per cent to 176,000 by mid-2031. This is 34,000 less than the principal projection.

Under the higher population variant, the population is projected to increase by 23.4 per cent to 220,000 by mid-2031. This is 9,100 more than the principal projection.

Under the lower population variant, the population is projected to increase by 13.5 per cent to 202,000 by mid-2031. This is 8,600 less than the principal projection.

Swansea

Chart 1: Total Population

The total population of Swansea is projected to increase by 34,300 (or 15.1 per cent) by mid-2031. This is above the average population growth (14.1 per cent) projected to be seen across all Welsh local authorities.

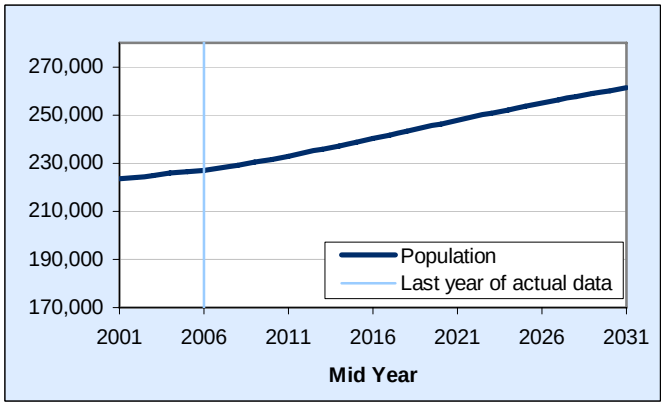


Chart 2: Population by Gender

In Swansea it is projected that there will be more females than males in the population in the first half of the projection period and then more males than females in the latter half of the projection period.

In Swansea, it is projected that more growth will be seen in the male population (19 per cent) than in the female population (12 per cent).

Swansea is one of only 3 local authorities in Wales in which it is projected that more than 50 per cent of the population will be male by mid-2031.

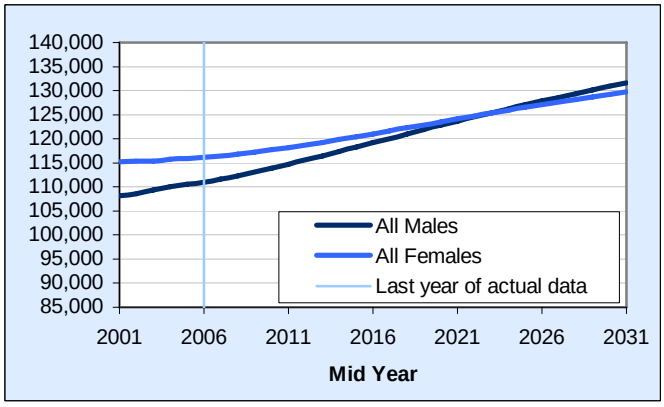


Chart 3: Births and Deaths

The most recent actual data shows that births in Swansea have generally seen an upward trend. This upward trend is expected to continue in the initial years of the projection. Over the projection period, births in Swansea are expected to follow the general pattern seen across Welsh local authorities.

Since mid-2002, deaths in Swansea have experienced a downward trend. This downward trend is expected to continue until 2018/19, after which deaths will begin to rise again. This is in line with the general pattern expected to be seen across Welsh local authorities.

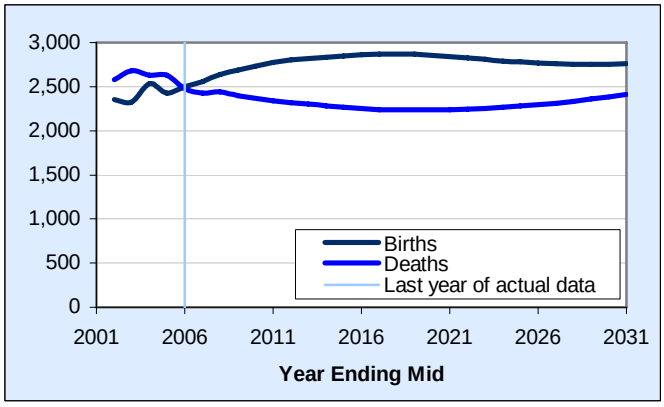


Chart 4: Natural Change

The most recent actual data shows that prior to mid-2005 there were more deaths than births and in 2005/06 there were around the same number of births and deaths in Swansea. Over the projection period, it is expected that more births than deaths will be seen and the pattern will follow the general pattern expected to be seen across all local authorities in Wales.

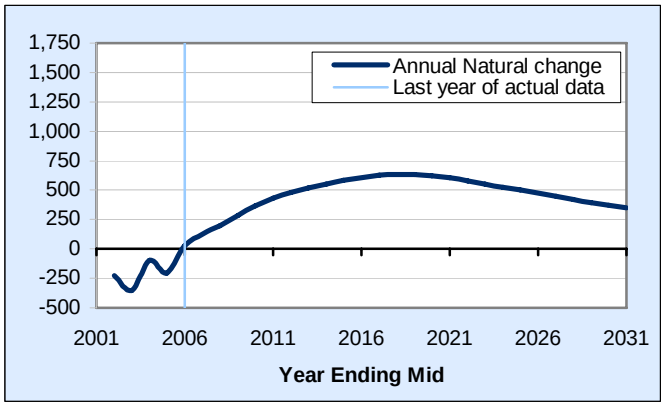


Chart 5: Overall Net Change

The most recent actual data shows that the population of Swansea has been increasing. This trend is expected to continue for the whole projection period, with growth expected to be at a faster rate than currently seen.

The projected population increase is expected to be driven by natural change and migration. Net in-migration is projected to account for around two thirds of the population increase (around 900 more people are expected to move into Swansea than leave each year).

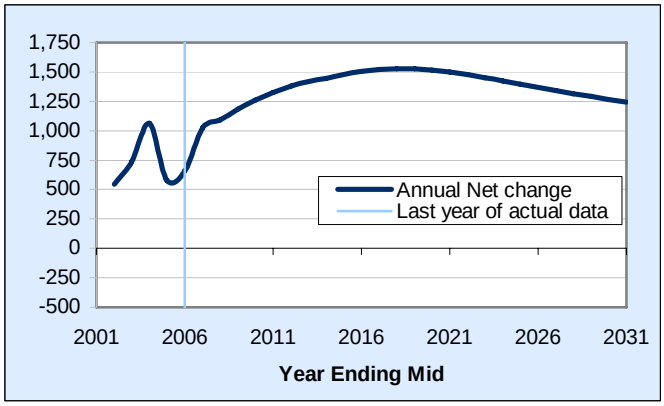


Chart 6: Total Fertility Rate

The Total Fertility Rate in Swansea is expected to follow the general pattern seen in local authorities across Wales. It is projected that the TFR in Swansea will remain below the replacement fertility level (2.08) throughout the projection period.

Replacement level fertility is the level of fertility required for the population to replace itself in size given constant mortality rates and the absence of migration.

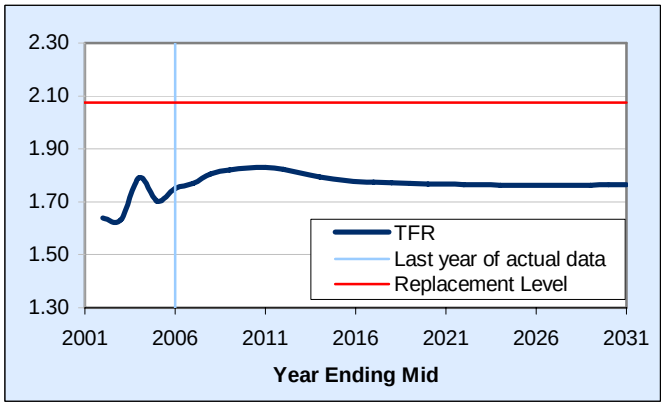
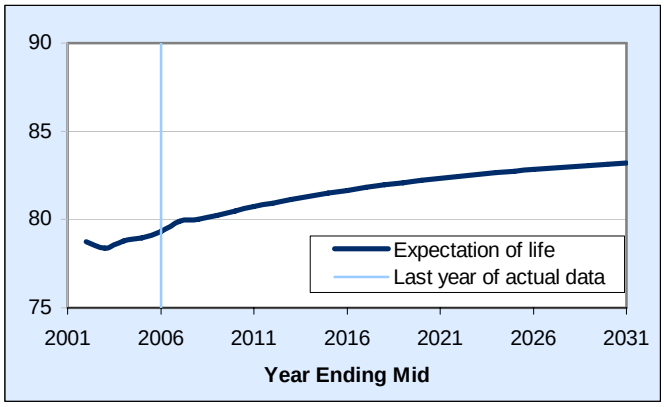


Chart 7: Expectation of Life

The most recent actual data shows that since mid-2002 expectation of life in Swansea has been increasing. This upward trend is projected to continue over the projection period, from 79.3 in 2005/06, to 83.2 in 2030/31.



Internal net migration by gender

Migration of people between Swansea and the rest of the UK is projected to be:

- Positive for both males and females, indicating more people arriving than leaving;
- Higher for males than females (190 and 160 respectively).

International net migration by gender

Migration of people between Swansea and outside the UK is projected to be:

- Positive for both males and females, indicating more people arriving than leaving;
- The 2nd highest net inflow of all local authorities in Wales;
- Higher for males than females (an inflow of 320 and 230 respectively).

Table 1: Population change, key years and key age groups

	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
Children	40,500	40,800	42,900	45,200	46,100	45,800
Working age	138,800	142,000	147,100	151,700	156,500	159,100
Pension age	47,900	50,200	50,200	50,900	52,300	56,400
Total	227,100	233,000	240,200	247,800	254,900	261,300

The total population of Swansea is projected to increase by between 2 and 3 per cent every 5 years until mid-2031.

The number of children within Swansea is projected to:

- Increase every 5 years until mid-2026;
- Decrease slightly between mid-2026 and mid-2031.

These changes are due to two factors; firstly, the difference between the number of births and the number of children turning 16 (classed as working age) in each 5-year period; and secondly migration. For each 5-year period, Swansea is expected to have a net inflow of children. Between mid-2011 and mid-2026, Swansea is expected to have a higher number of births than children turning 16, outside of this period the opposite is expected. The decrease seen between mid-2026 and mid-2031 is a result of net inflow of children being less than difference between the number of births and children turning 16.

The number of people of working age within Swansea is projected to increase between each of the 5-year periods until mid-2031, with the greatest increase expected between mid-2011 and mid-2016.

The number of pensioners within Swansea is projected to:

- Increase between mid-2006 and mid-2011;
- Remain fairly constant between mid-2011 and mid-2016;
- Increase between mid-2016 and mid-2031.

The increase in the number of pensioners is due to two factors; firstly improvements in mortality rates mean people are living longer; and secondly the ageing on of larger cohorts, such as those born after the Second World War.

Table 2: Dependents per 1,000 people of working age, selected years

	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
Children	291	288	291	298	294	288
Pension age	345	353	341	335	334	355
Total	636	641	632	633	628	642

At the start of the projection period, the dependency ratio (the number of children and pensioners[1] per 1,000 adults of working age) within Wales was around 660 per 1,000 people of working age.

The dependency ratio within Swansea is projected to fluctuate between 630 and 640 (per 1,000 people of working age) over the projection period. This is driven by fluctuations in both the number of children and people of pensionable age (per 1,000 people of working age) over the projection period.

[1] Between 2010 and 2020, state pension age will change from 65 years for men and 60 years for women, to 65 years for both sexes. Between 2024 and 2046, state pension age will increase in three stages from 65 years to 68 years for both sexes.

Table 3: Components of Change, key years

YEAR	Births	Deaths	Net UK migrants	Net Overseas migrants	TFR	SMR
2006-07	2,556	-2,427	+351	+544	1.8	100
2007-08	2,635	-2,437	+351	+544	1.8	99
2008-09	2,685	-2,399	+351	+544	1.8	96
2009-10	2,732	-2,368	+351	+544	1.8	93
2010-11	2,773	-2,342	+351	+544	1.8	91
2011-12	2,802	-2,321	+351	+544	1.8	88
2012-13	2,820	-2,300	+351	+544	1.8	86
2013-14	2,834	-2,282	+351	+544	1.8	84
2014-15	2,846	-2,264	+351	+544	1.8	82
2015-16	2,858	-2,250	+351	+544	1.8	80
2016-17	2,866	-2,240	+351	+544	1.8	79
2017-18	2,868	-2,235	+351	+544	1.8	77
2018-19	2,866	-2,234	+351	+544	1.8	75
2019-20	2,857	-2,234	+351	+544	1.8	74
2020-21	2,842	-2,239	+351	+544	1.8	72
2021-22	2,825	-2,244	+351	+544	1.8	71
2022-23	2,808	-2,255	+351	+544	1.8	69
2023-24	2,792	-2,265	+351	+544	1.8	68
2024-25	2,780	-2,280	+351	+544	1.8	67
2025-26	2,768	-2,296	+351	+544	1.8	66
2026-27	2,760	-2,313	+351	+544	1.8	65
2027-28	2,755	-2,335	+351	+544	1.8	64
2028-29	2,753	-2,358	+351	+544	1.8	63
2029-30	2,754	-2,384	+351	+544	1.8	62
2030-31	2,759	-2,409	+351	+544	1.8	62

Key Points:

- Although the number of births in Swansea is projected to increase to around 2,870 in 2017/18 and then decrease over the remaining period to 2,760 in 2030/31, the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is projected to remain fairly constant at around 1.8. The changes seen in the birth figures are due to changes in the age specific fertility rates and also a cohort effect in that there are projected to be fluctuations in the number of women of child bearing age in Swansea over the projection period.

- The number of deaths in Swansea is projected to decrease until 2018/19 and then rise again to 2,400 in 2030/31. The Standard Mortality Ratio (SMR) for Swansea, however, is projected to continually decrease over the whole projection period until 2030/31.

  The change seen in the death figures are due to 2 factors; firstly the projected increases in life expectancy (hence the decrease in the early years of the projection); and secondly, a cohort effect, in that if people are living longer, in future years there will be more people in the very elderly population (aged 90+), which is an age group with a higher SMR, leading to more deaths being projected.

Variant Projections

In order to illustrate the uncertainty associated with population projections, variant projections have also been published alongside the main (or principal) population projection.

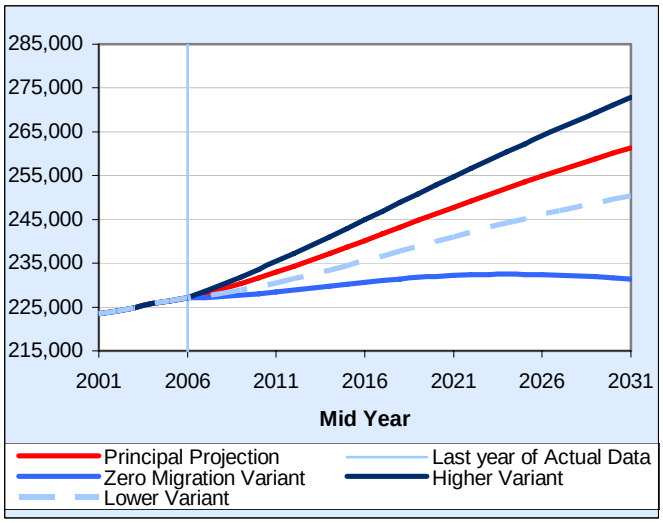
The following results are purely illustrative to show how changes in the fertility, mortality and migration assumptions impact the population projections and how the size of the impact increases the further into the projection period the results are taken.

A zero migration (natural change only) projection has been produced to illustrate the projected population of each local authority if there were no future inward or outward migration. Higher and lower population variants have also been produced.

The higher population variant is based on assumptions of higher fertility rates and lower mortality rates (e.g. higher life expectancy).

The lower population variant is based on assumptions of lower fertility rates and higher mortality rates (e.g. lower life expectancy).

Chart 8: Variant Projections



Under the natural change (zero migration) projection, the population of Swansea is projected to increase by 1.9 per cent to 231,000 by mid-2031. This is 29,900 less than the principal projection.

Under the higher population variant, the population is projected to increase by 20.2 per cent to 273,000 by mid-2031. This is 11,500 more than the principal projection.

Under the lower population variant, the population is projected to increase by 10.3 per cent to 250,000 by mid-2031. This is 10,900 less than the principal projection.

Neath Port Talbot

Chart 1: Total Population

The total population of Neath Port Talbot is projected to increase by 23,600 (or 17.2 per cent) by 2031. This is above the average population growth (14.1 per cent) projected to be seen across all Welsh local authorities.

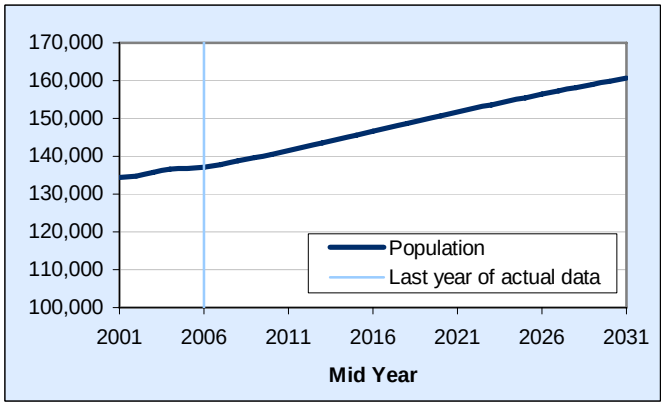


Chart 2: Population by Gender

In Neath Port Talbot it is projected that there will be more females than males in the population throughout the projection period.

In Neath Port Talbot, it is projected that more growth will be seen in the male population (18.0 per cent) than in the female population (16.6 per cent).

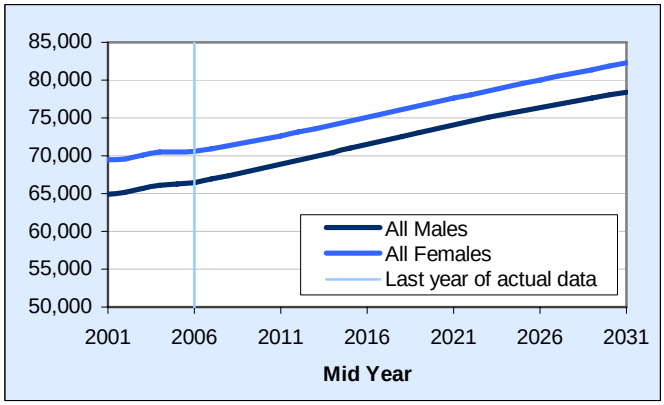


Chart 3: Births and Deaths

The most recent actual data shows that births in Neath Port Talbot have generally seen an upward trend. This upward trend is expected to continue in the initial years of the projection. Over the projection period, births in Neath Port Talbot are expected to follow the general pattern seen across Welsh local authorities.

Since mid-2002, deaths in Neath Port Talbot have been declining. This downward trend is expected to continue until 2016/17, after which deaths will begin to rise again. This is in line with the general pattern expected to be seen across Welsh local authorities.

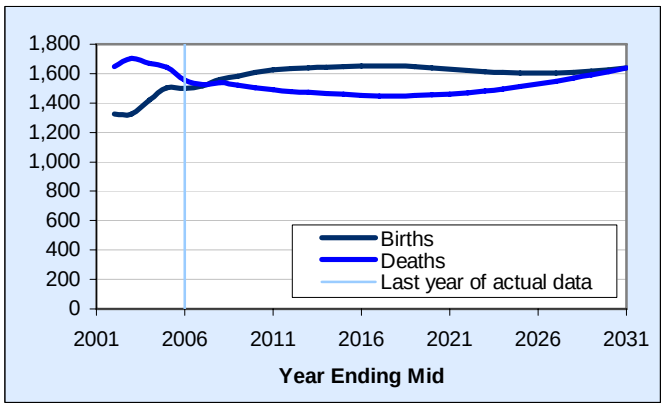


Chart 4: Natural Change

The most recent actual data shows that there have been more deaths than births in Neath Port Talbot. From 2007/08 onwards, more births than deaths are expected to be seen in Neath Port Talbot. This pattern is expected to follow the general pattern expected to be seen across Welsh local authorities.

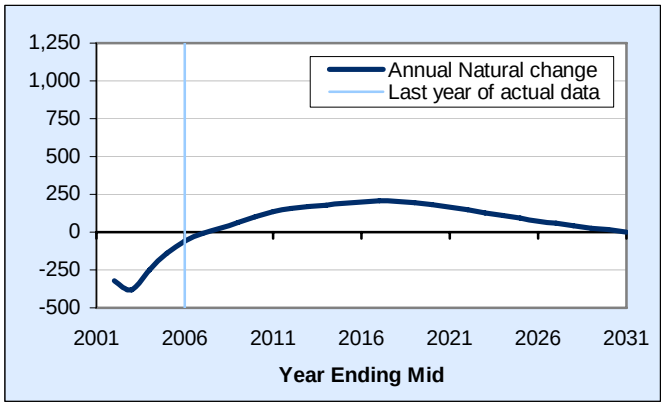


Chart 5: Overall Net Change

The most recent actual data shows that the population of Neath Port Talbot has been increasing. This trend is expected to continue for the whole projection period, with growth expected to be at a faster rate than currently seen.

The projected population increase is expected to be predominantly driven by migration, with around 830 more people expected to move into Neath Port Talbot than leave each year.

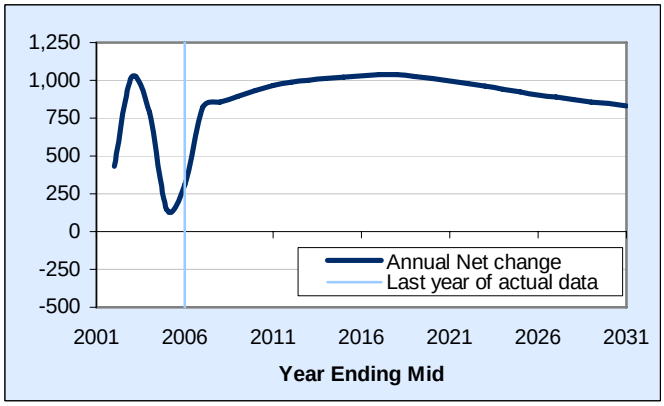


Chart 6: Total Fertility Rate

The Total Fertility Rate in Neath Port Talbot is expected to follow the general pattern seen in local authorities across Wales. It is projected that the TFR in Neath Port Talbot will remain below the replacement fertility level (2.08) throughout the projection period.

The replacement fertility level is the level of fertility required for the population to replace itself in size given constant mortality rates and the absence of migration.

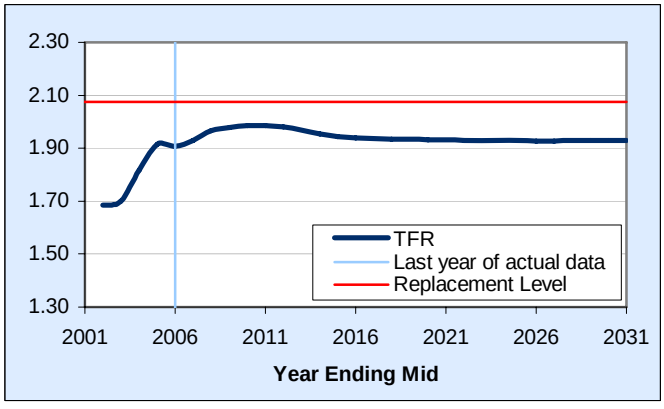
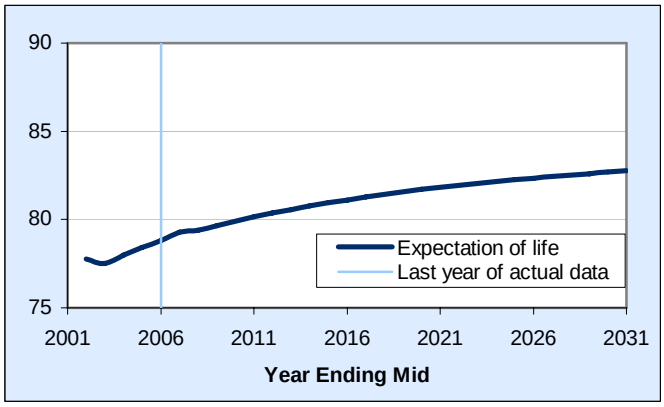


Chart 7: Expectation of Life

The most recent actual data shows that expectation of life in Neath Port Talbot has been increasing. This upward trend is projected to continue over the projection period, from 78.8 in 2005/06, to 82.8 in 2030/31.



Internal net migration by gender

Migration of people between Neath Port Talbot and the rest of the UK is projected to be:

- Positive, indicating more people arriving than leaving;
- Similar level for males than females (a net inflow of around 500);
- The 3rd highest for females and the 4th highest for males across all Welsh local authorities.

International net migration by gender

Migration of people between Neath Port Talbot and outside the UK is projected to:

- Be negative for both males and females, indicating more people leaving than arriving;
- Be of a similar level for males and females.

Table 1: Population change, key years and key age groups

	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
Children	25,500	25,700	26,900	28,300	28,600	28,500
Working age	82,400	84,700	87,600	89,900	92,500	92,900
Pension age	29,200	31,100	32,100	33,500	35,300	39,200
Total	137,100	141,500	146,600	151,700	156,400	160,700

The total population of Neath Port Talbot is projected to increase by over 3 per cent every 5 years until mid-2026, after which it will still increase but at a slower rate until mid-2031.

The number of children within Neath Port Talbot is projected to:

- Increase between mid-2006 and mid-2026;
- Remain fairly constant between mid-2026 and mid-2031.

These changes are due to two factors; firstly, the difference between the number of births and the number of children turning 16 (classed as working age) in each 5-year period; and secondly migration. For each 5-year period, except for mid-2016 to mid-2021, Neath Port Talbot is expected to have a lower number of births than children turning 16 and a net inflow of children. The increases in the number of children are a result of the net inflow of children being greater than the difference between the number of births and children turning 16.

The number of people of working age within Neath Port Talbot is projected to:

- Increase between mid-2006 and mid-2026;
- Remain fairly constant between mid-2026 and mid-2031.

The number of pensioners within Neath Port Talbot is projected to:

- Increase continually until mid-2031 despite increases in pensionable age for both women (from 2010) and men (from 2024). The rate of increase will be highest between mid-2026 and mid-2031 (around 11 per cent) and mid-2006 and mid-2011 (around 7 per cent).

The increase in the number of pensioners is due to two factors; firstly improvements in mortality rates mean people are living longer; and secondly the ageing on of larger cohorts, such as those born after the Second World War.

Table 2: Dependents per 1,000 people of working age, selected years

	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
Children	309	304	307	315	309	307
Pension age	354	368	366	373	382	422
Total	663	672	674	688	692	729

At the start of the projection period, the dependency ratio (the number of children and pensioners per 1,000 adults of working age) within Wales was around 660 per 1,000 people of working age.

The dependency ratio within Neath Port Talbot is projected to increase over the projection period from around 660 per 1,000 people of working age in mid-2006 to 730 per 1,000 people of working age in mid-2031. This is predominantly driven by an increase in the number of people of pensionable age, even when changes in state pension age are taken into account[1].

[1] Between 2010 and 2020, state pension age will change from 65 years for men and 60 years for women, to 65 years for both sexes. Between 2024 and 2046, state pension age will increase in three stages from 65 years to 68 years for both sexes.

Table 3: Components of Change, key years

YEAR	Births	Deaths	Net UK migrants	Net Overseas migrants	TFR	SMR
2006-07	1,519	-1,526	+984	-153	1.9	104
2007-08	1,560	-1,537	+984	-153	2.0	103
2008-09	1,584	-1,519	+984	-153	2.0	100
2009-10	1,606	-1,504	+984	-153	2.0	97
2010-11	1,625	-1,490	+984	-153	2.0	94
2011-12	1,635	-1,478	+984	-153	2.0	92
2012-13	1,641	-1,472	+984	-153	2.0	89
2013-14	1,644	-1,464	+984	-153	2.0	87
2014-15	1,648	-1,458	+984	-153	1.9	85
2015-16	1,652	-1,451	+984	-153	1.9	83
2016-17	1,654	-1,446	+984	-153	1.9	81
2017-18	1,652	-1,447	+984	-153	1.9	79
2018-19	1,646	-1,450	+984	-153	1.9	77
2019-20	1,637	-1,454	+984	-153	1.9	75
2020-21	1,628	-1,462	+984	-153	1.9	74
2021-22	1,620	-1,470	+984	-153	1.9	72
2022-23	1,612	-1,483	+984	-153	1.9	71
2023-24	1,606	-1,496	+984	-153	1.9	70
2024-25	1,604	-1,511	+984	-153	1.9	69
2025-26	1,603	-1,530	+984	-153	1.9	67
2026-27	1,605	-1,547	+984	-153	1.9	66
2027-28	1,609	-1,568	+984	-153	1.9	65
2028-29	1,616	-1,590	+984	-153	1.9	64
2029-30	1,626	-1,611	+984	-153	1.9	63
2030-31	1,637	-1,637	+984	-153	1.9	63

Key Points:

- The number of births in Neath Port Talbot is projected to increase to around 1,650 in 2016/17 and then remain fairly constant until 2030/31, and the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is projected to follow a similar pattern. This stability is due to a cohort effect in that although changes in age specific fertility rates are projected, there is projected to be a similar number of women of child bearing age (15-49), but an increase in the number of women in the high fertility age groups (25-34) in Neath Port Talbot over the projection period.

- The number of deaths in Neath Port Talbot is projected to decline until 2016/17 and then rise again to around 1,640 in 2030/31. The Standard Mortality Ratio (SMR) for Neath Port Talbot, however, is projected to continually decrease over the whole projection period until 2030/31.

  The change seen in the death figures are due to 2 factors; firstly the projected increases in life expectancy (hence the decrease in the early years of the projection); and secondly, a cohort effect, in that if people are living longer, in future years there will be more people in the very elderly population (aged 90+), which is an age group with a higher SMR, leading to more deaths being projected.

Variant Projections

In order to illustrate the uncertainty associated with population projections, variant projections have also been published alongside the main (or principal) population projection.

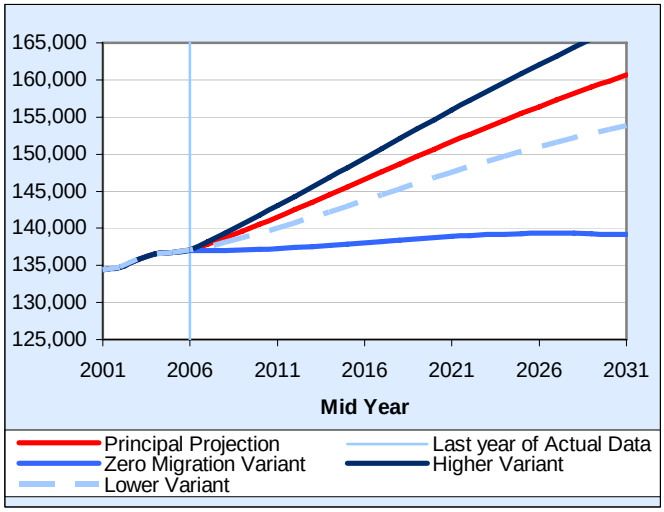
The following results are purely illustrative to show how changes in the fertility, mortality and migration assumptions impact the population projections and how the size of the impact increases the further into the projection period the results are taken.

A zero migration (natural change only) projection has been produced to illustrate the projected population of each local authority if there were no future inward or outward migration. Higher and lower population variants have also been produced.

The higher population variant is based on assumptions of higher fertility rates and lower mortality rates (e.g. higher life expectancy).

The lower population variant is based on assumptions of lower fertility rates and higher mortality rates (e.g. lower life expectancy).

Chart 8: Variant Projections



Under the natural change (zero migration) projection, the population of Neath Port Talbot is projected to increase by 1.5 per cent to 139,000 by mid-2031. This is 21,500 less than the principal projection.

Under the higher population variant, the population is projected to increase by 22.5 per cent to 168,000 by mid-2031. This is 7,200 more than the principal projection.

Under the lower population variant, the population is projected to increase by 12.3 per cent to 154,000 by mid-2031. This is 6,800 less than the principal projection.

Bridgend

Chart 1: Total Population

The total population of Bridgend is projected to increase by 21,000 (or 15.9 per cent) by 2031. This is above the average population growth (14.1 per cent) projected to be seen across all Welsh local authorities.

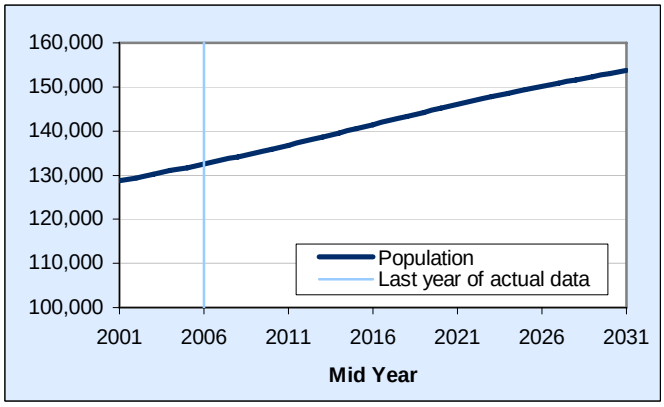


Chart 2: Population by Gender

In Bridgend, it is projected that there will be more females than males in the population throughout the projection period.

In Bridgend, it is projected that more growth will be seen in the male population (17.3 per cent) than in the female population (14.7 per cent).

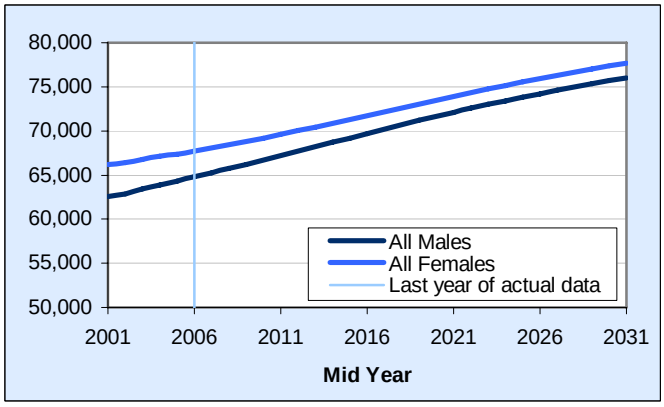


Chart 3: Births and Deaths

The most recent actual data shows that births in Bridgend have generally seen an upward trend. This upward trend is expected to continue in the initial years of the projection and then the number of births will remain fairly constant.

Compared to the general pattern seen across Welsh local authorities over the projection period, births in Bridgend do not increase as sharply in the initial years of the projection. However the projected decline in births from 2015/16 onwards across Wales is also projected not to be seen. This is due to a projected increase in the number of women in the high fertility age groups (25-34).

Since 2002, deaths in Bridgend have been fluctuating around 1,450. Over the projection period the number of deaths is projected to follow the general pattern seen across Welsh local authorities.

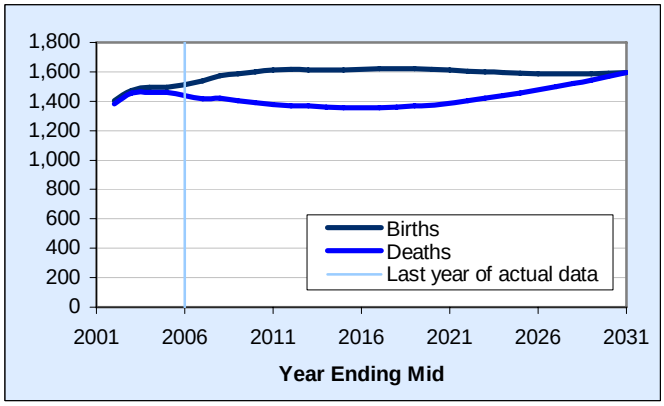


Chart 4: Natural Change

The most recent actual data shows that there have been more births than deaths in Bridgend. This is expected to continue for the whole projection period, following the general pattern expected to be seen across all local authorities in Wales.

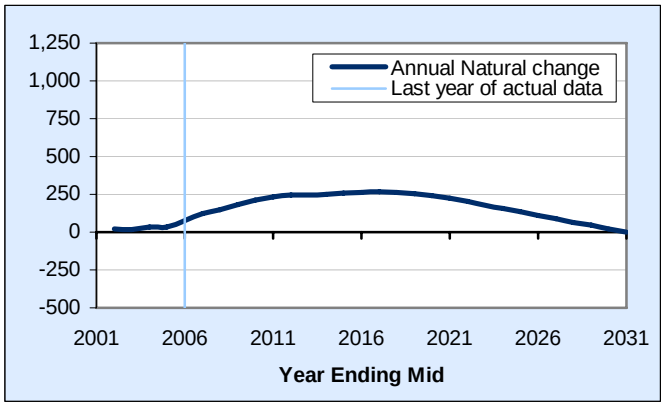


Chart 5: Overall Net Change

The most recent actual data shows that the population of Bridgend has been increasing. This trend is expected to continue for the whole projection period.

The projected population increase is expected to be driven by natural change and migration. Net in-migration is projected to account for around two thirds of the population increase (around 670 more people are expected to move into Bridgend than leave each year).

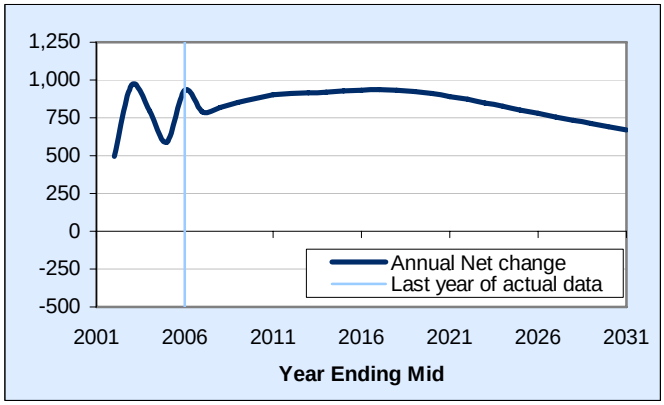


Chart 6: Total Fertility Rate

The Total Fertility Rate in Bridgend is expected to follow the general pattern seen in local authorities across Wales. It is projected that the TFR in Bridgend will remain below the replacement fertility level (2.08) throughout the projection period.

Replacement level fertility is the level of fertility required for the population to replace itself in size given constant mortality rates and the absence of migration.

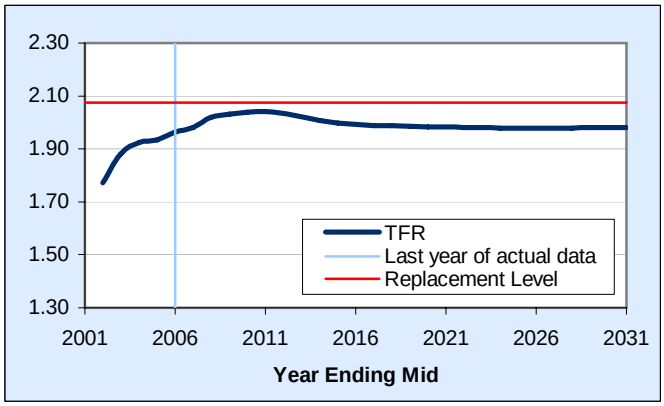
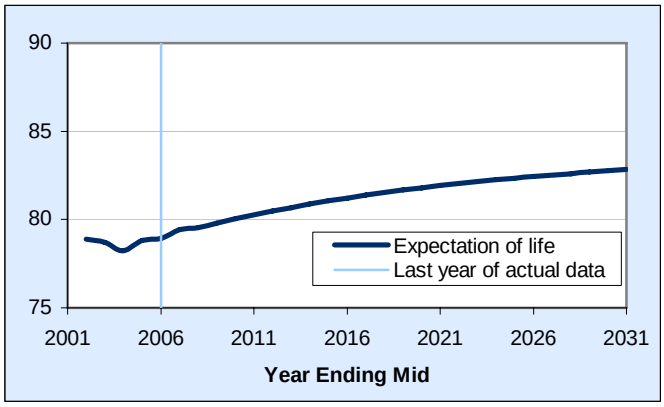


Chart 7: Expectation of Life

The most recent actual data shows that expectation of life in Bridgend has remained fairly constant at just under 79 years. Over the projection period, expectation of life is projected to rise from 78.9 in 2005/06, to 82.8 in 2030/31.



Internal net migration by gender

Migration of people between Bridgend and the rest of the UK is projected to be:

- Positive for both males and females, indicating more people arriving than leaving;
- Slightly higher for females than males (370 and 320 respectively);
- The 8th highest for females and the 9th highest for males, across all Welsh local authorities

International net migration by gender

Migration of people between Bridgend and outside the UK is projected to:

- Show similar numbers of people leaving and arriving each year from overseas;
- Show similar levels for males and females;

Table 1: Population change, key years and key age groups

	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
Children	25,600	25,700	26,500	27,200	27,300	27,200
Working age	80,500	82,400	85,400	88,300	90,900	90,800
Pension age	26,500	28,700	29,600	30,500	31,900	35,700
Total	132,600	136,800	141,400	146,000	150,100	153,700

The total population of Bridgend is projected to increase by over 3 per cent every 5 years until 2021, after which the population will increase by a slower rate until mid-2031;

The number of children within Bridgend is projected to:

- Increase between mid-2006 and mid-2026
- Decrease slightly between mid-2026 and mid-2031;

These changes are due to two factors; firstly, the difference between the number of births and the number of children turning 16 (classed as working age) in each 5-year period; and secondly migration. For each 5-year period, Bridgend is expected to have a lower number of births than children turning 16 and a net inflow of children. The decrease seen between mid-2026 and mid-2031 are a result of the net inflow of children being less than the difference between the number of births and children turning 16.

The number of people of working age within Bridgend is projected to:

- Increase by between 2.5 per cent and 3.5 per cent between each of the 5 year periods until mid-2026;
- Remain fairly constant between mid-2026 and mid-2031.

The number of pensioners within Bridgend is projected to:

- Increase every 5 years until mid-2031 despite increases in pensionable age for both women (from 2010) and men (from 2024). The rate of increase will be quickest between mid-2026 and mid-2031 (around 12 per cent);

The increase in the number of pensioners is due to two factors; firstly improvements in mortality rates mean people are living longer; and secondly the ageing on of larger cohorts, such as those born after the Second World War.

Table 2: Dependents per 1,000 people of working age, selected years

	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
Children	318	312	310	308	301	299
Pension age	329	348	346	346	351	393
Total	647	660	656	653	652	692

At the start of the projection period, the dependency ratio (the number of children and pensioners per 1,000 adults of working age) within Wales was around 660 per 1,000 people of working age.

The dependency ratio within Bridgend is projected to fluctuate between 650 and 660 (per 1,000 people of working age) until mid-2026 and then increases quite quickly to 690 per 1,000 people of working age. Both dependency ratios for children and pensioners remain fairly constant until mid-2026. The increase seen between mid-2026 and mid-2031 is driven by an increase in the number of people of pensionable age, even when changes in state pension age are taken into account[1].

[1] Between 2010 and 2020, state pension age will change from 65 years for men and 60 years for women, to 65 years for both sexes. Between 2024 and 2046, state pension age will increase in three stages from 65 years to 68 years for both sexes.

Table 3: Components of Change, key years

YEAR	Births	Deaths	Net UK migrants	Net Overseas migrants	TFR	SMR
2006-07	1,537	-1,415	+696	-29	2.0	111
2007-08	1,572	-1,423	+696	-29	2.0	110
2008-09	1,588	-1,404	+696	-29	2.0	107
2009-10	1,602	-1,391	+696	-29	2.0	104
2010-11	1,611	-1,377	+696	-29	2.0	101
2011-12	1,615	-1,371	+696	-29	2.0	98
2012-13	1,614	-1,367	+696	-29	2.0	96
2013-14	1,613	-1,361	+696	-29	2.0	93
2014-15	1,615	-1,356	+696	-29	2.0	91
2015-16	1,618	-1,354	+696	-29	2.0	89
2016-17	1,621	-1,354	+696	-29	2.0	87
2017-18	1,623	-1,360	+696	-29	2.0	85
2018-19	1,622	-1,367	+696	-29	2.0	83
2019-20	1,618	-1,375	+696	-29	2.0	82
2020-21	1,612	-1,388	+696	-29	2.0	80
2021-22	1,605	-1,402	+696	-29	2.0	79
2022-23	1,599	-1,419	+696	-29	2.0	77
2023-24	1,594	-1,438	+696	-29	2.0	76
2024-25	1,591	-1,456	+696	-29	2.0	75
2025-26	1,587	-1,475	+696	-29	2.0	73
2026-27	1,585	-1,497	+696	-29	2.0	72
2027-28	1,586	-1,520	+696	-29	2.0	71
2028-29	1,588	-1,542	+696	-29	2.0	70
2029-30	1,591	-1,569	+696	-29	2.0	70
2030-31	1,596	-1,594	+696	-29	2.0	69

Key Points:

- Although the number of births in Bridgend is projected to increase to around 1,620 in 2018/19 and then decrease over the 25-year period to around 1,600 in 2030/31, the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is projected to remain fairly stable around 2.0. The changes seen in the birth figures are due to a cohort effect, in that there are projected to be more woman of child bearing age (15-49) in the initial years of the projection and then fewer women of child bearing age (15-49) for most of the latter half of the projection period than currently seen.

- The number of deaths in Bridgend is projected to decline until 2015/16 and then rise again to 1,600 in 2030/31. The Standard Mortality Ratio (SMR) for Bridgend, however, is projected to continually decrease over the whole projection period until 2030/31.

  The change seen in the death figures are due to 2 factors; firstly the projected increases in life expectancy (hence the decrease in the early years of the projection); and secondly, a cohort effect, in that if people are living longer, in future years there will be more people in the very elderly population (aged 90+), which is an age group with a higher SMR, leading to more deaths being projected.

Variant Projections

In order to illustrate the uncertainty associated with population projections, variant projections have also been published alongside the main (or principal) population projection.

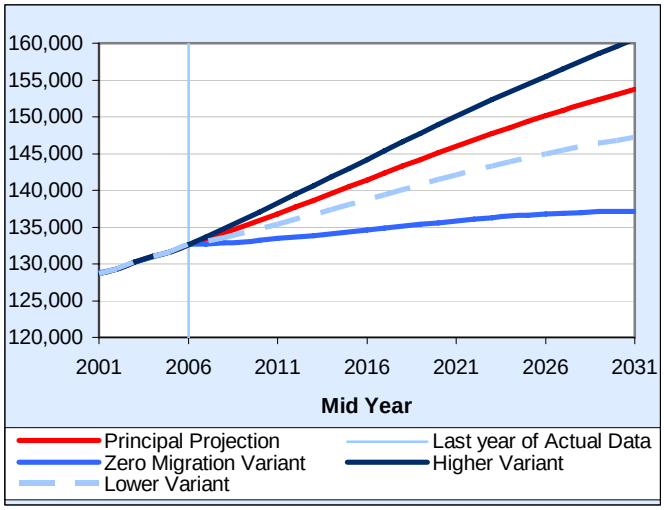
The following results are purely illustrative to show how changes in the fertility, mortality and migration assumptions impact the population projections and how the size of the impact increases the further into the projection period the results are taken.

A zero migration (natural change only) projection has been produced to illustrate the projected population of each local authority if there were no future inward or outward migration. Higher and lower population variants have also been produced.

The higher population variant is based on assumptions of higher fertility rates and lower mortality rates (e.g. higher life expectancy).

The lower population variant is based on assumptions of lower fertility rates and higher mortality rates (e.g. lower life expectancy).

Chart 8: Variant Projections



Under the natural change (zero migration) projection, the population of Bridgend is projected to increase by 3.4 per cent to 137,000 by mid-2031. This is 16,600 less than the principal projection.

Under the higher population variant, the population is projected to increase by 21.1 per cent to 161,000 by mid-2031. This is 6,900 more than the principal projection.

Under the lower population variant, the population is projected to increase by 11.0 per cent to 147,000 by mid-2031. This is 6,500 less than the principal projection.

Vale of Glamorgan

Chart 1: Total Population

The total population of the Vale of Glamorgan is projected to increase by 24,700 (or 20.0 per cent) by mid-2031. This is above the average population growth (14.1 per cent) projected to be seen across all Welsh local authorities.

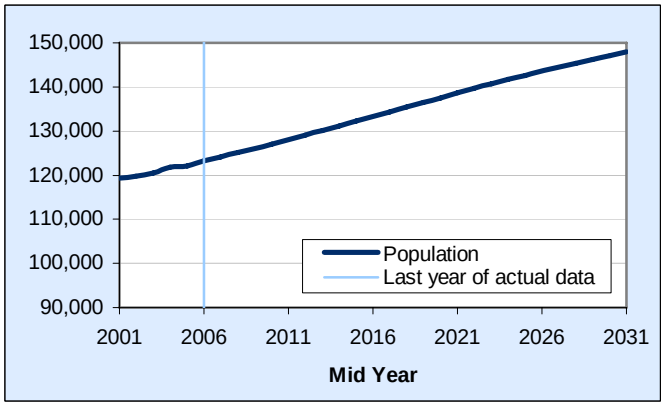


Chart 2: Population by Gender

In the Vale of Glamorgan, it is projected that there will be more females than males in the population throughout the projection period.

In the Vale of Glamorgan, it is projected that more growth will be seen in the male population (21 per cent) than in the female population (19 per cent).

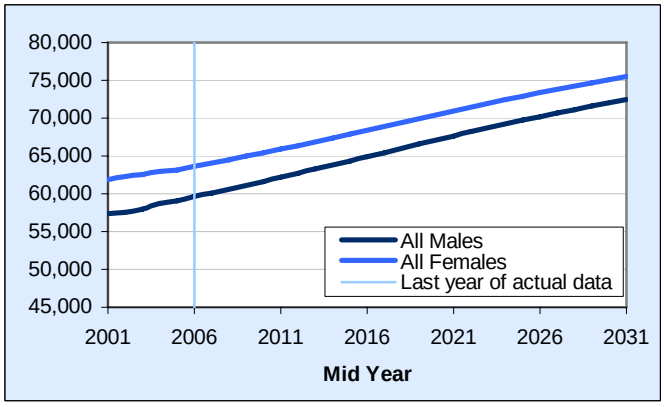
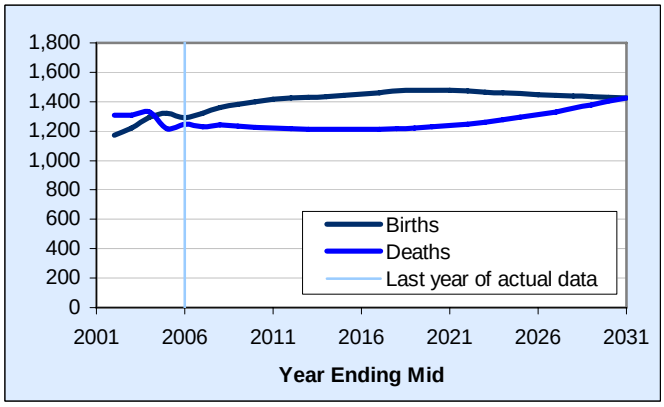


Chart 3: Births and Deaths

The most recent actual data shows that prior to mid-2005 births in the Vale of Glamorgan were increasing, but in 2005/06 they decreased. Over the projection period, births in the Vale of Glamorgan are projected to increase until 2019/20, after which they will decline again. Births in the Vale of Glamorgan are projected to continue increasing longer in the projection period compared with the general pattern seen across local authorities in Wales.



Over the last 5 years, the number of deaths in the Vale of Glamorgan has fluctuated between 1,210 and 1,330. Over the projection period the number of deaths is projected to decline slightly until 2014/15 and then increase until 2030/31 in line with the general pattern seen across Welsh local authorities.

Chart 4: Natural Change

The most recent actual data shows that prior to mid-2004 there were more deaths than births and from 2004/05 onward there have been more births than deaths in the Vale of Glamorgan. Over the projection period, it is projected that more births than deaths will be seen in the Vale of Glamorgan and the pattern will follow the general pattern expected to be seen across all local authorities in Wales.

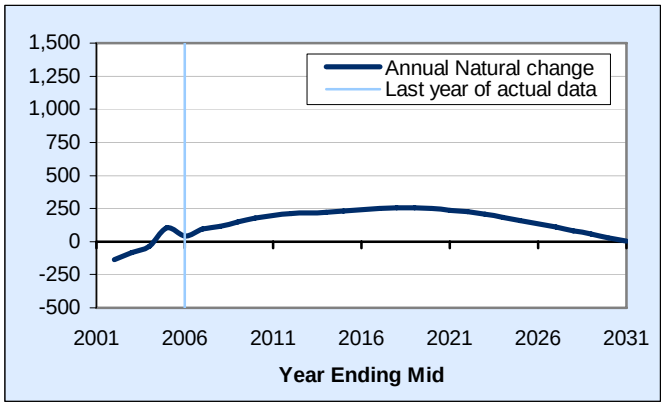


Chart 5: Overall Net Change

The most recent actual data shows that the population of the Vale of Glamorgan has been increasing. This trend is expected to continue for the whole projection period.

The projected population increase is expected to be driven by migration, with around 820 more people expected to move into the Vale of Glamorgan than leave each year.

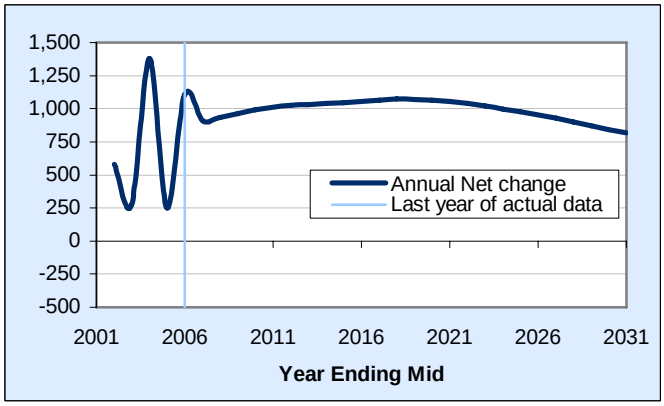


Chart 6: Total Fertility Rate

The Total Fertility Rate in the Vale of Glamorgan is expected to follow the general pattern seen in local authorities across Wales. It is projected that the TFR in the Vale of Glamorgan will remain below the replacement fertility level (2.08) throughout the projection period.

The replacement fertility level is the level of fertility required for the population to replace itself in size given constant mortality rates and the absence of migration.

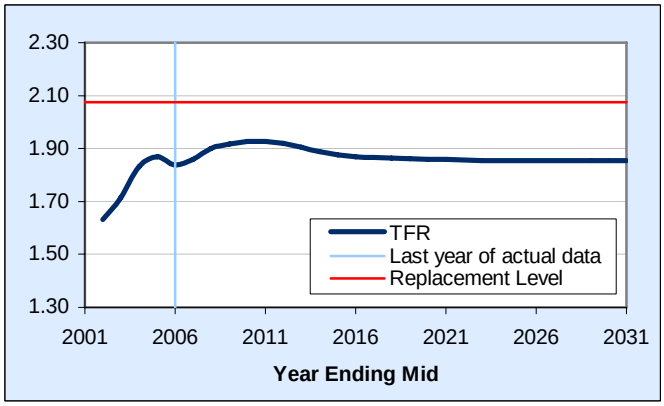
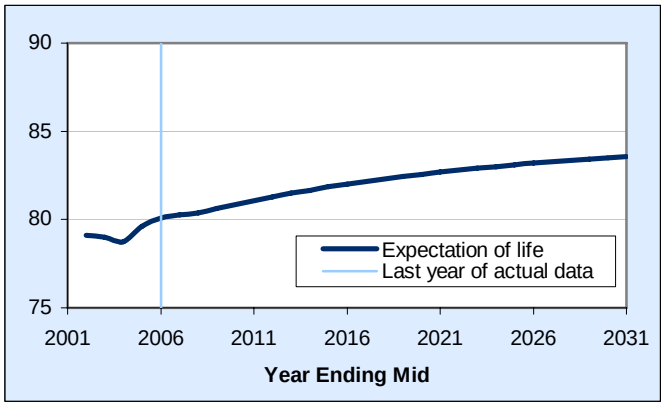


Chart 7: Expectation of Life

The most recent actual data shows that expectation of life in the Vale of Glamorgan declined slightly prior to mid-2004, however from 2004/05 onwards it has been increasing. Over the projection period expectation of life in the Vale of Glamorgan is expected to increase from 80.1 in 2005/06 to 83.6 in 2030/31.



Internal net migration by gender

Migration of people between the Vale of Glamorgan and the rest of the UK is projected to be:

- Positive for both males and females, indicating more people arriving than leaving;
- Slightly higher for females than males (460 and 380 respectively);
- The 6th highest for females and the 7th highest for males across all Welsh local authorities

International net migration by gender

Migration of people between the Vale of Glamorgan and outside the UK is projected to:

- Show similar numbers of people leaving and arriving each year from overseas;
- Show a similar level for males and a small outflow for females;

Table 1: Population change, key years and key age groups

	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
Children	24,600	24,300	24,400	25,600	26,200	26,200
Working age	73,800	76,400	80,200	83,000	86,100	87,000
Pension age	24,900	27,400	28,600	30,000	31,400	34,700
Total	123,300	128,100	133,300	138,600	143,600	147,900

The total population of the Vale of Glamorgan is projected to increase by between 3 and 4 per cent every 5 years until mid-2031.

The number of children within the Vale of Glamorgan is projected to:

- Decrease between mid-2006 and mid-2011;
- Increase between mid-2011 and mid-2026;
- Remain fairly constant between mid-2026 and mid-2031.

These changes are due to two factors; firstly, the difference between the number of births and the number of children turning 16 (classed as working age) in each 5-year period; and secondly migration. For each 5-year period, the Vale of Glamorgan is expected to have a lower number of births than children turning 16 and a net inflow of children. The increases seen between mid-2011 and mid-2026 are a result of the net inflow of children being greater than the difference between the number of births and children turning 16.

The number of people of working age within the Vale of Glamorgan is projected to:

- Increase between each of the 5 year periods until mid-2031;
- Increase fastest between mid-2011 and mid-2016.

The number of pensioners within Vale of Glamorgan is projected to:

- Increase continually until mid-2031 despite increases in pensionable age for both women (from 2010) and men (from 2024). The rate of increase will be highest between mid-2026 and mid-2031 (around 11 per cent) and mid-2006 and mid-2011 (around 10 per cent).

The increase in the number of pensioners is due to two factors; firstly improvements in mortality rates mean people are living longer; and secondly the ageing on of larger cohorts, such as those born after the Second World War.

Table 2: Dependents per 1,000 people of working age, selected years

	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
Children	333	317	305	309	304	301
Pension age	338	359	357	362	365	399
Total	671	676	662	671	668	700

At the start of the projection period, the dependency ratio (the number of children and pensioners per 1,000 adults of working age) within Wales was around 660 per 1,000 people of working age.

The dependency ratio within the Vale of Glamorgan is projected to fluctuate between 660 and 680 (per 1,000 people of working age) until mid-2026 and then increase to around 700 (per 1,000 people of working age) in mid-2031. This is driven by an increase in the number of people of pensionable age, even when changes in state pension age are taken into account[1], as the number of children per 1,000 adults of working age is projected to decline for most of the projection period.

[1] Between 2010 and 2020, state pension age will change from 65 years for men and 60 years for women, to 65 years for both sexes. Between 2024 and 2046, state pension age will increase in three stages from 65 years to 68 years for both sexes.

Table 3: Components of Change, key years

YEAR	Births	Deaths	Net UK migrants	Net Overseas migrants	TFR	SMR
2006-07	1,323	-1,229	+840	-25	1.9	97
2007-08	1,360	-1,244	+840	-25	1.9	97
2008-09	1,382	-1,234	+840	-25	1.9	94
2009-10	1,401	-1,224	+840	-25	1.9	91
2010-11	1,416	-1,219	+840	-25	1.9	89
2011-12	1,425	-1,215	+840	-25	1.9	86
2012-13	1,429	-1,213	+840	-25	1.9	84
2013-14	1,434	-1,212	+840	-25	1.9	82
2014-15	1,441	-1,211	+840	-25	1.9	80
2015-16	1,451	-1,211	+840	-25	1.9	78
2016-17	1,462	-1,212	+840	-25	1.9	76
2017-18	1,471	-1,214	+840	-25	1.9	74
2018-19	1,476	-1,221	+840	-25	1.9	73
2019-20	1,478	-1,229	+840	-25	1.9	71
2020-21	1,476	-1,238	+840	-25	1.9	70
2021-22	1,471	-1,247	+840	-25	1.9	68
2022-23	1,465	-1,260	+840	-25	1.9	67
2023-24	1,460	-1,277	+840	-25	1.9	66
2024-25	1,454	-1,294	+840	-25	1.9	65
2025-26	1,448	-1,311	+840	-25	1.9	64
2026-27	1,442	-1,331	+840	-25	1.9	63
2027-28	1,437	-1,353	+840	-25	1.9	62
2028-29	1,433	-1,378	+840	-25	1.9	61
2029-30	1,430	-1,402	+840	-25	1.9	60
2030-31	1,427	-1,425	+840	-25	1.9	60

Key Points:

- Although the number of births in the Vale of Glamorgan is projected to increase to around 1,460 in mid-2016/17, and then decrease over the remaining period to around 1,430 in 2030/31, the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is projected to remain fairly constant around 1.9. The changes seen in the birth figures are due to changes in age specific fertility rates and a cohort effect, in that there are projected to be more woman of child bearing age (15-49) throughout the projection period than currently seen.

- The number of deaths in the Vale of Glamorgan is projected to decrease until 2014/15 and then rise again to 1,430 in 2030/31. The Standard Mortality Ratio (SMR) for the Vale of Glamorgan, however, is projected to continually decrease over the whole projection period until 2030/31.

  The change seen in the death figures are due to 2 factors; firstly the projected increases in life expectancy (hence the decrease in the early years of the projection); and secondly, a cohort effect, in that if people are living longer, in future years there will be more people in the very elderly population (aged 90+), which is an age group with a higher SMR, leading to more deaths being projected.

Variant Projections

In order to illustrate the uncertainty associated with population projections, variant projections have also been published alongside the main (or principal) population projection.

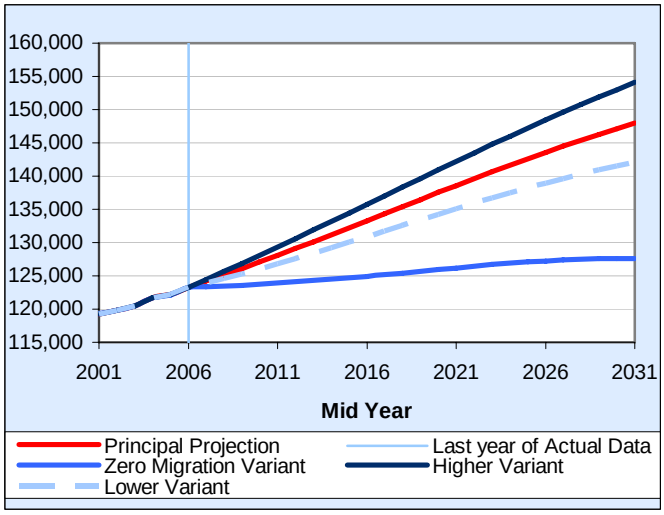
The following results are purely illustrative to show how changes in the fertility, mortality and migration assumptions impact the population projections and how the size of the impact increases the further into the projection period the results are taken.

A zero migration (natural change only) projection has been produced to illustrate the projected population of each local authority if there were no future inward or outward migration. Higher and lower population variants have also been produced.

The higher population variant is based on assumptions of higher fertility rates and lower mortality rates (e.g. higher life expectancy).

The lower population variant is based on assumptions of lower fertility rates and higher mortality rates (e.g. lower life expectancy).

Chart 8: Variant Projections



Under the natural change (zero migration) projection, the population of the Vale of Glamorgan is projected to increase by 3.5 per cent to 128,000 by mid-2031. This is 20,300 less than the principal projection.

Under the higher population variant, the population is projected to increase by 25.0 per cent to 154,000 by mid-2031. This is 6,200 more than the principal projection.

Under the lower population variant, the population is projected to increase by 15.3 per cent to 142,000 by mid-2031. This is 5,800 less than the principal projection.

Cardiff

Chart 1: Total Population

The total population of Cardiff is projected to increase by 77,000 (or 24.2 per cent) by 2031. Cardiff is projected to see the highest growth between mid-2006 and mid-2031 of all local authorities in Wales.

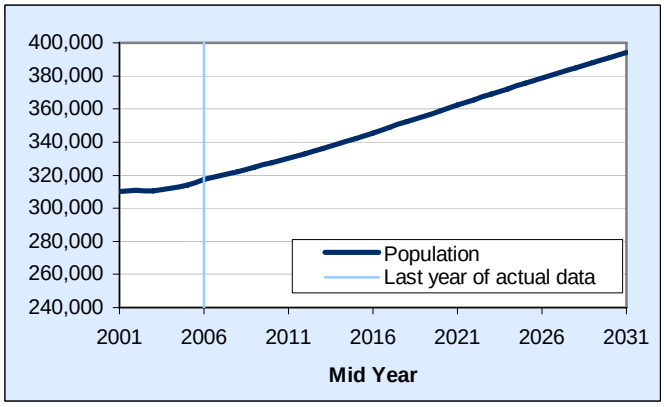


Chart 2: Population by Gender

In Cardiff, it is projected that there will be more females than males in the population in the first half of the projection period and then more males than females in the latter half of the projection period.

In Cardiff, it is projected that more growth will be seen in the male population *(*30 per cent) than in the female population (19 per cent).

Cardiff is one of only 3 local authorities in Wales in which it is projected that more than 50% of the population will be male.

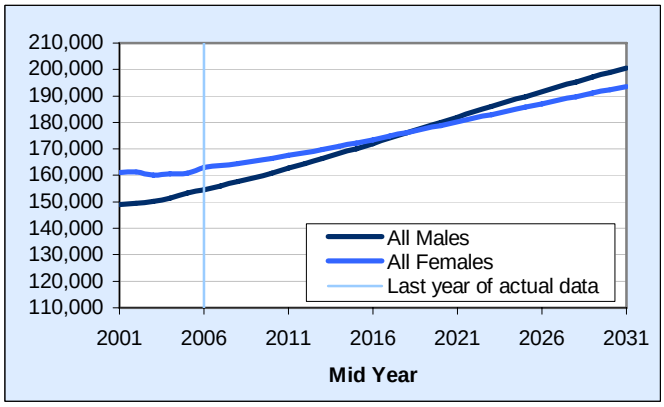


Chart 3: Births and Deaths

The most recent actual data shows that births in Cardiff have generally seen an upward trend since 2001/02, with the exception of a small dip in 2003/04. This upward trend is expected to continue for the first half of the projection, after which births will decline slightly. Cardiff is projected to see the sharpest increase in the number of births of all local authorities in Wales.

Since 2003, deaths in Cardiff have been declining. This downward trend is expected to continue until 2020/21, after which deaths will begin to rise again slightly. Compared to the general pattern seen across Welsh local authorities over the projection period, deaths in Cardiff do not rise as sharply towards the end of the projection period and Cardiff is one of only 2 local authorities projected to see fewer deaths in 2030/31 than in 2005/06.

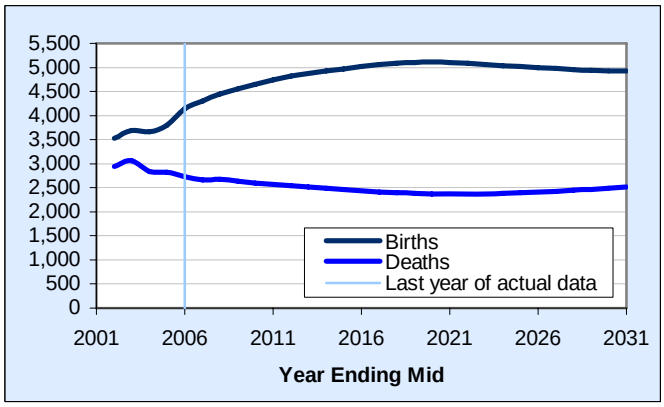


Chart 4: Natural Change

The most recent actual data shows that there have been more births than deaths in Cardiff. This is expected to continue for the whole projection period, and the difference between births and deaths is expected to increase.

Cardiff is projected to have the highest levels of positive natural change seen across Wales.

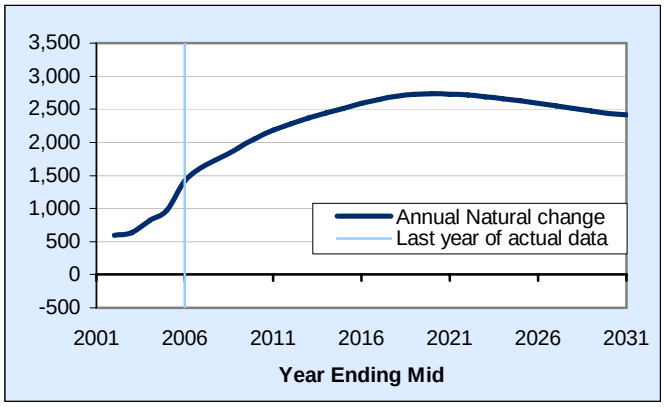


Chart 5: Overall Net Change

The most recent actual data shows that from mid-2002 onwards the population of Cardiff has been increasing at a faster rate year on year. This population of Cardiff is expected to continue to increase over the whole projection period, although the rate of increase will be slower than seen in 2005/06.

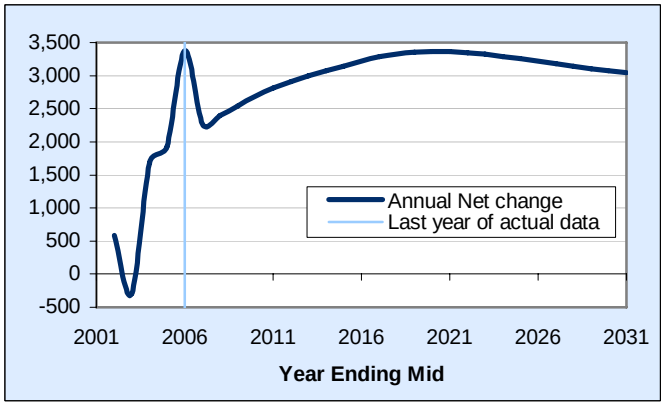


Chart 6: Total Fertility Rate

The Total Fertility Rate in Cardiff is expected to follow the general pattern seen in local authorities across Wales. It is projected that the TFR in Cardiff will remain well below the replacement fertility level (2.08) throughout the projection period.

The replacement fertility level is the level of fertility required for the population to replace itself in size given constant mortality rates and the absence of migration.

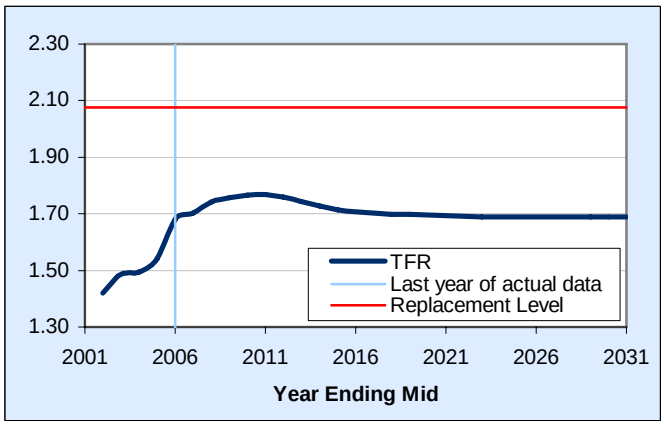
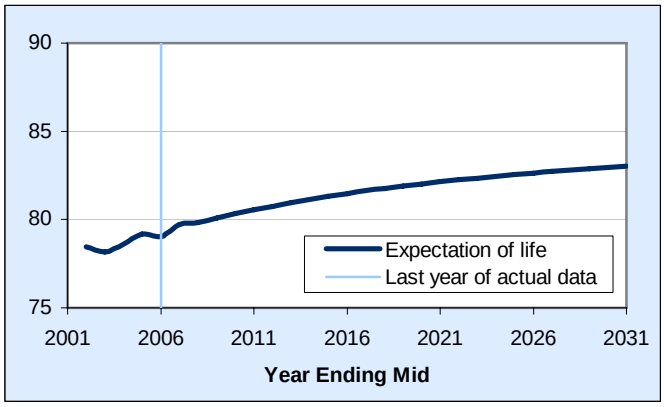


Chart 7: Expectation of Life

The most recent actual data shows that expectation of life in Cardiff has fluctuated between 78 to 79 years. Over the projection period, expectation of life is projected to continue to rise from 79.0 in 2005/06, to 83.0 in 2030/31.



Internal net migration by gender

Although having the highest numbers of people migrating to and from the UK, migration of people between Cardiff and the rest of the UK is projected to be:

- Negative for both males and females, indicating more people leaving than arriving;
- Higher for females than males (a net outflow of 400 and 180 respectively);
- The highest net outflow for males and females across all Welsh local authorities

International net migration by gender

Migration of people between Cardiff and outside the UK is projected to be:

- Positive for both males and females, indicating more people arriving than leaving;
- The highest net inflow of all local authorities in Wales;
- Higher for males than females (an inflow of 740 and 470 respectively);

Table 1: Population change, key years and key age groups

	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
Children	59,300	60,000	64,400	71,400	74,500	75,000
Working age	207,600	218,700	230,000	238,900	250,700	260,100
Pension age	50,700	51,500	51,200	51,900	53,500	59,200
Total	317,500	330,200	345,600	362,300	378,700	394,200

The total population of Cardiff is projected to increase by between 4 and 5 per cent every 5 years until mid-2031. This is the fastest rate expected to be seen across Welsh local authorities.

The number of children within Cardiff is projected to:

- Increase every 5 years until mid-2031;
- Increase fastest (11 per cent) between mid-2016 and mid-2021;
- Increase at a slower rate from mid-2021 onwards;
- Increase at a faster rate than any other local authority in Wales during any 5-year period.

These changes are due to two factors; firstly, the difference between the number of births and the number of children turning 16 (classed as working age) in each 5-year period; and secondly migration. For each 5-year period, Cardiff is expected to have a high net outflow of children each year and a higher number of births than children turning 16 throughout the projection period. The increases seen are as a result of the positive differences expected between the number of births and children turning 16 being much greater than the net outflow of children.

The number of people of working age within Cardiff is projected to:

- Increase between each of the 5-year periods until mid-2031;
- Increase at a faster rate than any other local authority in Wales during any 5-year period.

The number of pensioners within Cardiff is projected to:

- Increase between mid-2006 and mid-2011;
- Remain fairly constant between mid-2011 and mid-2016;
- Increase every 5 years between mid-2016 and mid-2031, to its highest rate of 11 per cent between mid-2026 and mid-2031.

The increase in the number of pensioners is due to two factors; firstly improvements in mortality rates mean people are living longer; and secondly the ageing on of larger cohorts, such as those born after the Second World War.

Table 2: Dependents per 1,000 people of working age, selected years

	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
Children	286	274	280	299	297	288
Pension age	244	235	223	217	213	228
Total	530	510	503	516	511	516

At the start of the projection period, the dependency ratio (the number of children and pensioners per 1,000 adults of working age) within Wales was around 660 per 1,000 people of working age.

The dependency ratio within Cardiff is projected to decrease over the projection period from around 530 per 1,000 people of working age in mid-2006 to 520 per 1,000 people of working age in mid-2031. This is predominately driven by an increase in the number of people of working age, taking into account changes in state pension age[1].

[1] Between 2010 and 2020, state pension age will change from 65 years for men and 60 years for women, to 65 years for both sexes. Between 2024 and 2046, state pension age will increase in three stages from 65 years to 68 years for both sexes.

Table 3: Components of Change, key years

YEAR	Births	Deaths	Net UK migrants	Net Overseas migrants	TFR	SMR
2006-07	4,296	-2,669	-578	+1,210	1.7	100
2007-08	4,443	-2,680	-578	+1,210	1.7	99
2008-09	4,548	-2,639	-578	+1,210	1.8	96
2009-10	4,651	-2,598	-578	+1,210	1.8	94
2010-11	4,743	-2,564	-578	+1,210	1.8	91
2011-12	4,817	-2,538	-578	+1,210	1.8	89
2012-13	4,875	-2,511	-578	+1,210	1.7	86
2013-14	4,925	-2,484	-578	+1,210	1.7	85
2014-15	4,974	-2,460	-578	+1,210	1.7	83
2015-16	5,022	-2,433	-578	+1,210	1.7	81
2016-17	5,063	-2,412	-578	+1,210	1.7	79
2017-18	5,092	-2,395	-578	+1,210	1.7	77
2018-19	5,107	-2,384	-578	+1,210	1.7	76
2019-20	5,107	-2,376	-578	+1,210	1.7	74
2020-21	5,098	-2,370	-578	+1,210	1.7	73
2021-22	5,083	-2,369	-578	+1,210	1.7	71
2022-23	5,063	-2,374	-578	+1,210	1.7	70
2023-24	5,040	-2,382	-578	+1,210	1.7	69
2024-25	5,019	-2,394	-578	+1,210	1.7	68
2025-26	4,996	-2,408	-578	+1,210	1.7	66
2026-27	4,975	-2,425	-578	+1,210	1.7	65
2027-28	4,956	-2,444	-578	+1,210	1.7	64
2028-29	4,942	-2,467	-578	+1,210	1.7	64
2029-30	4,934	-2,494	-578	+1,210	1.7	63
2030-31	4,932	-2,521	-578	+1,210	1.7	62

Key Points:

- Although the number of births in Cardiff is projected to increase to around 5,100 in 2019/20 and then decrease over the remaining period to 4,900 in 2030/31, the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is projected to remain fairly constant. The changes seen in the birth figures are due to a cohort effect, in that there are projected to be more woman of child bearing age (15-49) throughout the projection period than currently seen.

- The number of deaths in Cardiff is projected to decline until 2021/22 and then slightly rise again, to 2,500 in 2030/31. The Standard Mortality Ratio (SMR) for Cardiff, however, is projected to continually decrease over the whole projection period until 2030/31.

  The changes seen in the death figures are due to 2 factors; firstly the projected increases in life expectancy (hence the decrease in the early years of the projection); and secondly, a cohort effect, in that if people are living longer, in future years there will be more people in the very elderly population (aged 90+), which is an age group with a higher SMR, leading to more deaths being projected.

Variant Projections

In order to illustrate the uncertainty associated with population projections, variant projections have also been published alongside the main (or principal) population projection.

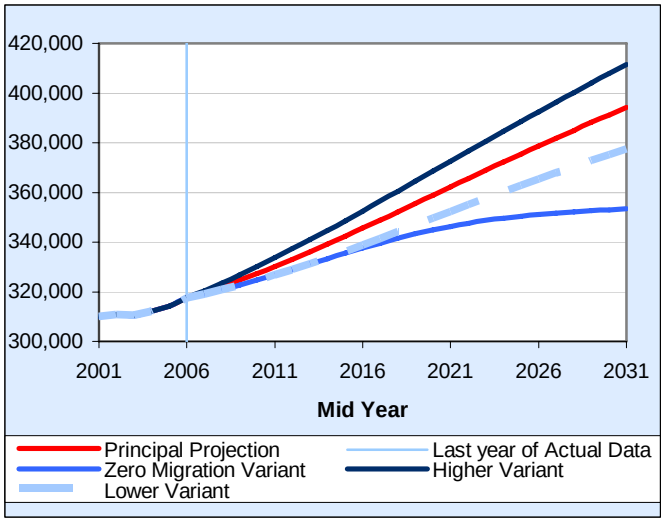
The following results are purely illustrative to show how changes in the fertility, mortality and migration assumptions impact the population projections and how the size of the impact increases the further into the projection period the results are taken.

A zero migration (natural change only) projection has been produced to illustrate the projected population of each local authority if there were no future inward or outward migration. Higher and lower population variants have also been produced.

The higher population variant is based on assumptions of higher fertility rates and lower mortality rates (e.g. higher life expectancy).

The lower population variant is based on assumptions of lower fertility rates and higher mortality rates (e.g. lower life expectancy).

Chart 8: Variant Projections



Under the natural change (zero migration) projection, the population of Cardiff is projected to increase by 11.3 per cent to 353,000 by mid-2031. This is 40,900 less than the principal projection.

Under the higher population variant, the population is projected to increase by 29.6 per cent to 412,000 by mid-2031. This is 17,400 more than the principal projection.

Under the lower population variant, the population is projected to increase by 18.9 per cent to 378,000 by mid-2031. This is 16,700 less than the principal projection.

Rhondda Cynon Taf

Chart 1: Total Population

The total population of Rhondda Cynon Taf is projected to increase by 20,900 (or 9.0 per cent) by mid-2031. This is below the average population growth (14.1 per cent) projected to be seen across all Welsh local authorities.

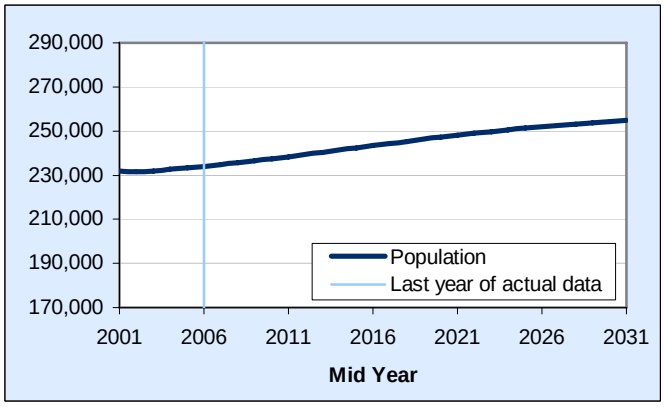


Chart 2: Population by Gender

In Rhondda Cynon Taf, it is projected that there will be more females than males in the population throughout the projection period.

In Rhondda Cynon Taf, it is projected that similar levels of growth will be seen in the male and female populations (around 9 per cent), one of only two local authorities within Wales in which this is projected to occur.

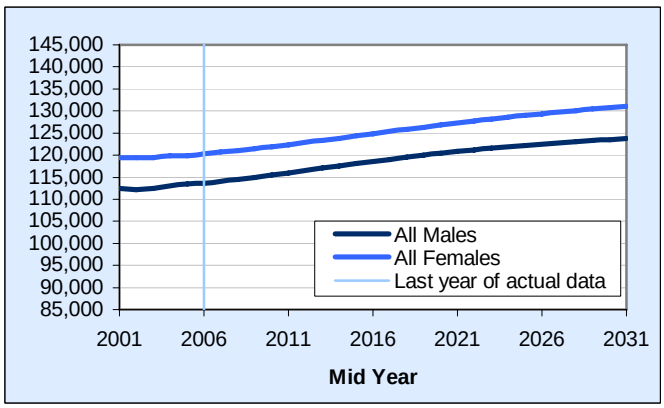


Chart 3: Births and Deaths

The most recent actual data shows that births in Rhondda Cynon Taf have generally seen an upward trend. This upward trend is expected to continue in the initial years of the projection. Over the projection period, births in Rhondda Cynon Taf are expected to follow the general pattern seen across Welsh local authorities.

Since mid-2002, deaths in Rhondda Cynon Taf have been declining. This downward trend is expected to continue until 2018/19, after which deaths will begin to rise again. This is in line with the general pattern expected to be seen across Welsh local authorities.

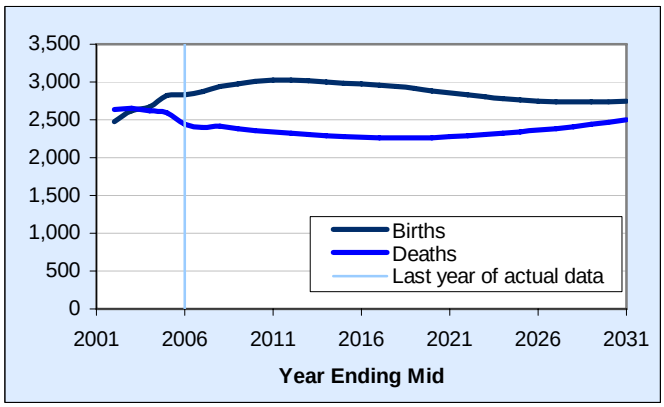


Chart 4: Natural Change

The most recent actual data shows that prior to 2003/04 there were more deaths than births and from 2003/04 onward there have been more births than deaths in Rhondda Cynon Taf. Over the projection period it is projected that more births than deaths will be seen in Rhondda Cynon Taf and the pattern will follow the general pattern expected to be seen across all local authorities in Wales.

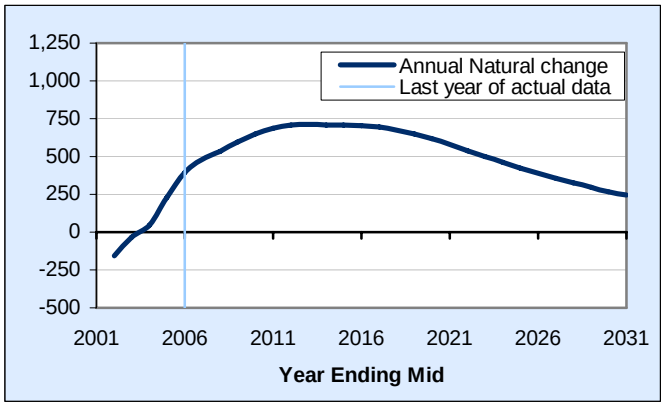


Chart 5: Overall Net Change

The most recent actual data shows that since mid-2002 the population of Rhondda Cynon Taf has been increasing. This trend is expected to continue for the whole projection period.

The projected population increase is expected to be driven by natural change and migration, with natural Change projected to account for around two thirds of the population increase.

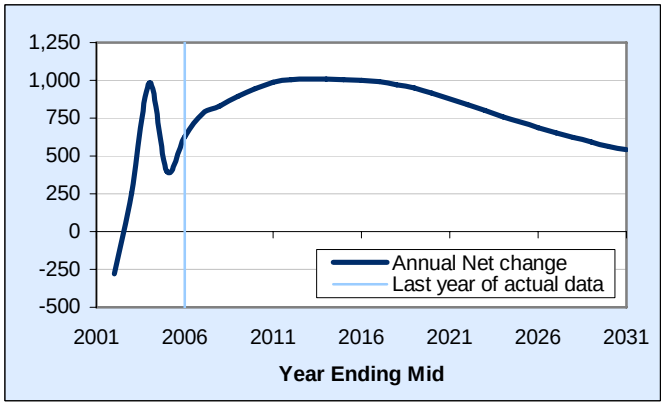


Chart 6: Total Fertility Rate

The Total Fertility Rate in Rhondda Cynon Taf is expected to follow the general pattern seen in local authorities across Wales. It is projected that the TFR in Rhondda Cynon Taf will remain below the replacement fertility level (2.08) throughout the projection period.

Replacement level fertility is the level of fertility required for the population to replace itself in size given constant mortality rates and the absence of migration.

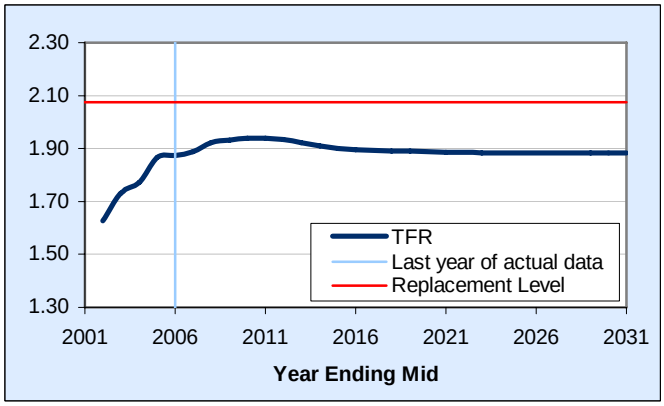
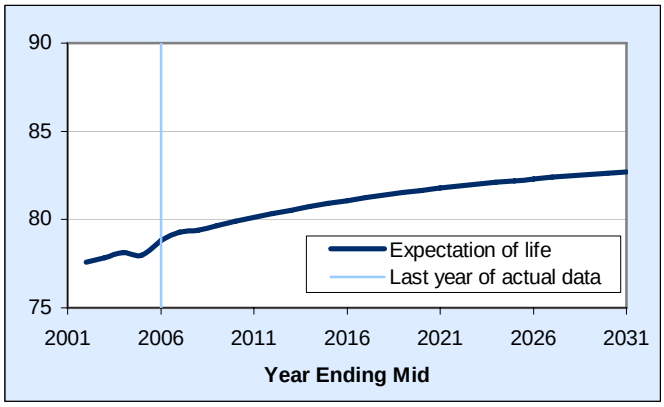


Chart 7: Expectation of Life

The most recent actual data shows that expectation of life in Rhondda Cynon Taf has generally been increasing. This upward trend is projected to continue over the projection period, from 78.8 in 2005/06, to 82.7 in 2030/31.



Internal net migration by gender

Migration of people between Rhondda Cynon Taf and the rest of the UK is projected to be:

- Positive for both males and females, indicating more people arriving than leaving;
- Higher for females than males (220 and 110 respectively);

International net migration by gender

Migration of people between Rhondda Cynon Taf and outside the UK is projected to:

- Show similar numbers of people leaving and arriving each year from overseas;
- Show similar levels for males and females;

Table 1: Population change, key years and key age groups

	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
Children	45,500	45,000	46,100	47,600	46,900	45,500
Working age	143,400	145,200	148,100	150,400	153,700	153,100
Pension age	45,100	48,100	49,200	50,100	51,300	56,200
Total	233,900	238,400	243,400	248,100	251,900	254,900

The total population of Rhondda Cynon Taf is projected to increase by around 2 per cent every 5 years until mid-2021, after which it will still increase but at a slower rate until mid-2031.

The number of children within Rhondda Cynon Taf is projected to:

- Decrease between mid-2006 and mid-2011;
- Increase between mid-2011 and mid-2021;
- Decrease from mid-2021 until mid-2031.

These changes are due to two factors; firstly, the difference between the number of births and the number of children turning 16 (classed as working age) in each 5-year period; and secondly migration. For each 5-year period, Rhondda Cynon Taf is expected to have a small net inflow of children. The increases seen between mid-2011 and mid-2021 is a result of there being more births than children turning 16 and the small net inflow of children.

The number of people of working age within Rhondda Cynon Taf is projected to:

- Increase between each of the 5-year periods until mid-2026;
- Remain fairly constant between mid-2026 and mid-2031.

The number of pensioners within Rhondda Cynon Taf is projected to:

- Increase continually until mid-2031 despite increases in pensionable age for both women (from 2010) and men (from 2024). The rate of increase will be highest between mid-2026 and mid-2031 (around 10 per cent) and mid-2006 and mid-2011 (around 7 per cent).

The increase in the number of pensioners is due to two factors; firstly improvements in mortality rates mean people are living longer; and secondly the ageing on of larger cohorts, such as those born after the Second World War.

Table 2: Dependents per 1,000 people of working age, selected years

	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
Children	317	310	312	316	305	297
Pension age	314	331	332	333	334	367
Total	631	641	644	649	639	664

At the start of the projection period, the dependency ratio (the number of children and pensioners per 1,000 adults of working age) within Wales was around 660 per 1,000 people of working age.

The dependency ratio within Rhondda Cynon Taf is projected to increase over the projection period from around 630 per 1,000 people of working age in mid-2006 to 660 per 1,000 people of working age in mid-2031. This is predominately driven by an increase in the number of people of pensionable age, even when changes in state pension age are taken into account[1], as the number of children per 1,000 adults of working age is projected to decline for most of the projection period.

[1] Between 2010 and 2020, state pension age will change from 65 years for men and 60 years for women, to 65 years for both sexes. Between 2024 and 2046, state pension age will increase in three stages from 65 years to 68 years for both sexes.

Table 3: Components of Change, key years

YEAR	Births	Deaths	Net UK migrants	Net Overseas migrants	TFR	SMR
2006-07	2,876	-2,395	+329	-31	1.9	107
2007-08	2,944	-2,412	+329	-31	1.9	106
2008-09	2,978	-2,382	+329	-31	1.9	103
2009-10	3,006	-2,357	+329	-31	1.9	100
2010-11	3,025	-2,337	+329	-31	1.9	97
2011-12	3,028	-2,322	+329	-31	1.9	94
2012-13	3,018	-2,307	+329	-31	1.9	92
2013-14	3,002	-2,292	+329	-31	1.9	89
2014-15	2,987	-2,279	+329	-31	1.9	87
2015-16	2,974	-2,270	+329	-31	1.9	85
2016-17	2,958	-2,265	+329	-31	1.9	83
2017-18	2,937	-2,264	+329	-31	1.9	81
2018-19	2,913	-2,263	+329	-31	1.9	80
2019-20	2,885	-2,267	+329	-31	1.9	78
2020-21	2,856	-2,276	+329	-31	1.9	76
2021-22	2,828	-2,288	+329	-31	1.9	75
2022-23	2,803	-2,301	+329	-31	1.9	73
2023-24	2,782	-2,319	+329	-31	1.9	72
2024-25	2,764	-2,338	+329	-31	1.9	71
2025-26	2,750	-2,361	+329	-31	1.9	69
2026-27	2,740	-2,385	+329	-31	1.9	68
2027-28	2,735	-2,410	+329	-31	1.9	67
2028-29	2,734	-2,437	+329	-31	1.9	66
2029-30	2,737	-2,469	+329	-31	1.9	65
2030-31	2,743	-2,498	+329	-31	1.9	65

Key Points:

- Although the number of births in Rhondda Cynon Taf is projected to increase to around 3,000 in 2011/12 and then decrease over the remaining period to 2,700 in 2030/31, the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is projected to remain fairly constant around 1.9. The change seen in the birth figures are due to a cohort effect in that there are projected to be fewer women of child bearing age in Rhondda Cynon Taf in future years than currently seen.

- The number of deaths in Rhondda Cynon Taf is projected to decrease until 2018/19 and then rise again to 2,500 in 2030/31. The Standard Mortality Ratio (SMR) for Rhondda Cynon Taf, however, is projected to continually decrease over the whole projection period until 2030/31.

  The change seen in the death figures are due to 2 factors; firstly the projected increases in life expectancy (hence the decrease in the early years of the projection); and secondly, a cohort effect, in that if people are living longer, in future years there will be more people in the very elderly population (aged 90+), which is an age group with a higher SMR, leading to more deaths being projected.

Variant Projections

In order to illustrate the uncertainty associated with population projections, variant projections have also been published alongside the main (or principal) population projection.

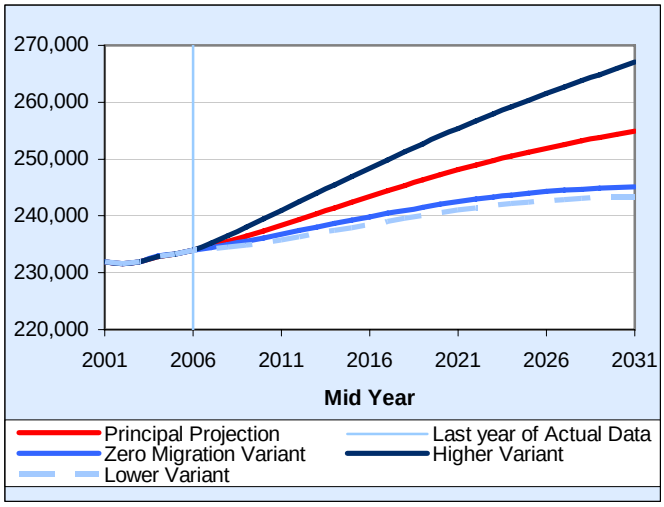
The following results are purely illustrative to show how changes in the fertility, mortality and migration assumptions impact the population projections and how the size of the impact increases the further into the projection period the results are taken.

A zero migration (natural change only) projection has been produced to illustrate the projected population of each local authority if there were no future inward or outward migration. Higher and lower population variants have also been produced.

The higher population variant is based on assumptions of higher fertility rates and lower mortality rates (e.g. higher life expectancy).

The lower population variant is based on assumptions of lower fertility rates and higher mortality rates (e.g. lower life expectancy).

Chart 8: Variant Projections



Under the natural change (zero migration) projection, the population of Rhondda Cynon Taf is projected to increase by 4.8 per cent to 245,000 by mid-2031. This is 9,800 less than the principal projection.

Under the higher population variant, the population is projected to increase by 14.2 per cent to 267,000 by mid-2031. This is 12,200 more than the principal projection.

Under the lower population variant, the population is projected to increase by 4.0 per cent to 243,000 by mid-2031. This is 11,500 less than the principal projection.

Merthyr Tydfil

Chart 1: Total Population

The total population of Merthyr Tydfil is projected to decrease by 1,500 (or 2.6 per cent) by mid-2031. This is the only local authority projected to see a declining population over the projection period.

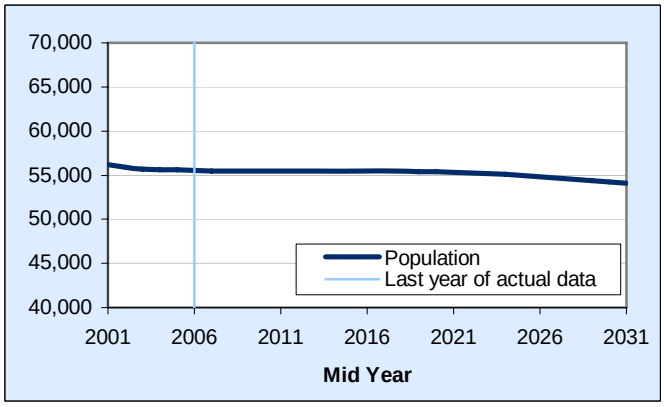


Chart 2: Population by Gender

In Merthyr Tydfil, it is projected that there will be more females than males in the population throughout the projection period.

In Merthyr Tydfil, it is projected that a greater decline will be seen in the female population (3.4 per cent) than in the male population (1.8 per cent).

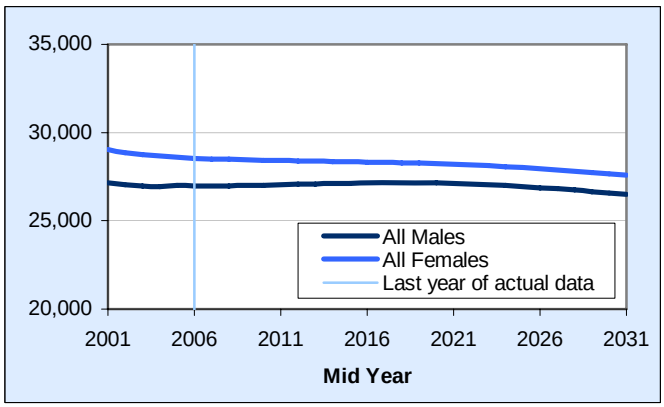


Chart 3: Births and Deaths

The most recent actual data shows that births in Merthyr Tydfil have generally seen an upward trend. This upward trend is expected to continue in the initial years of the projection. Over the projection period, births in Merthyr Tydfil are expected to follow the general pattern seen across Welsh local authorities.

Over the last 5 years the number of deaths in Merthyr Tydfil fluctuated between 600 and 650. Over the projection period the number of deaths is projected to decline slightly until 2019/20 and then increase until 2030/31, in line with the general pattern seen across Welsh local authorities.

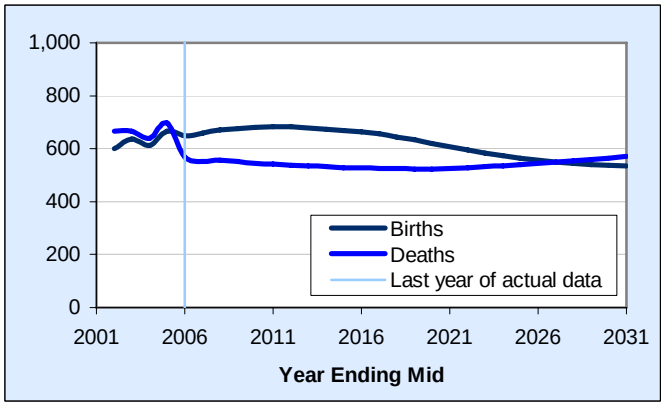


Chart 4: Natural Change

The most recent actual data shows that in Merthyr Tydfil, prior to 2005/06 there were more deaths than births and in 2005/06 slightly more births than death. Over the projection period it is expected that more births than deaths will be seen until 2026/27, after which more deaths than births are expected to be seen again. The pattern seen follows the general pattern expected to be seen across all local authorities in Wales.

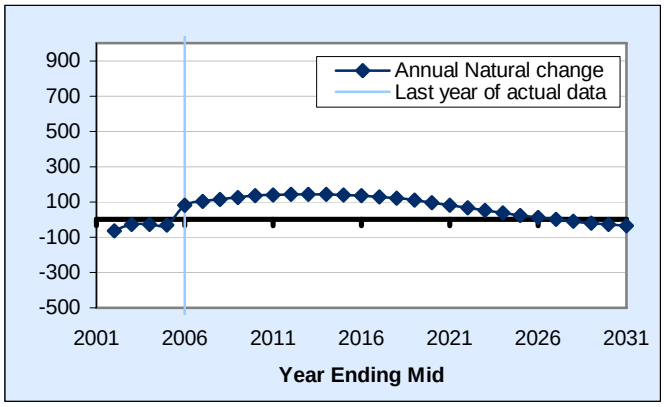


Chart 5: Overall Net Change

The most recent actual data shows that the population of Merthyr Tydfil has been slightly decreasing year on year. Over the projection period the population of Merthyr Tydfil is expected to continue to remain fairly constant until 2019/20 and then decline.

The projected population increase is expected to be driven by migration, with around 140 more people expected to leave Merthyr Tydfil each year than arrive.

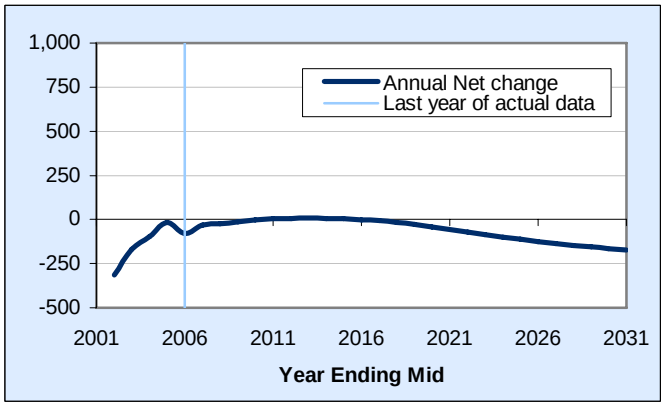


Chart 6: Total Fertility Rate

The Total Fertility Rate in Merthyr Tydfil is expected to follow the general pattern seen in local authorities across Wales. It is projected that the TFR in Merthyr Tydfil will remain below the replacement fertility level (2.08) throughout the projection period.

The replacement fertility level is the level of fertility required for the population to replace itself in size given constant mortality rates and the absence of migration.

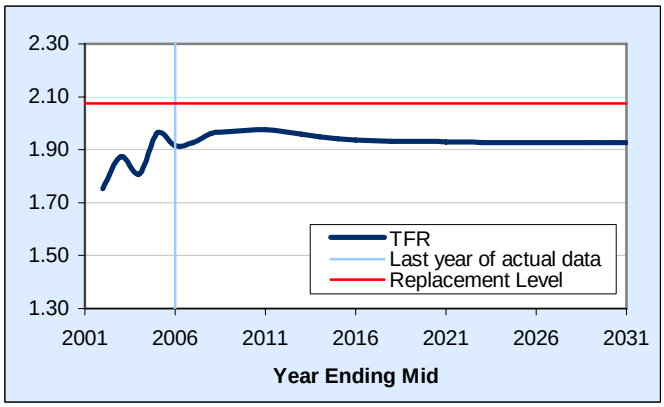
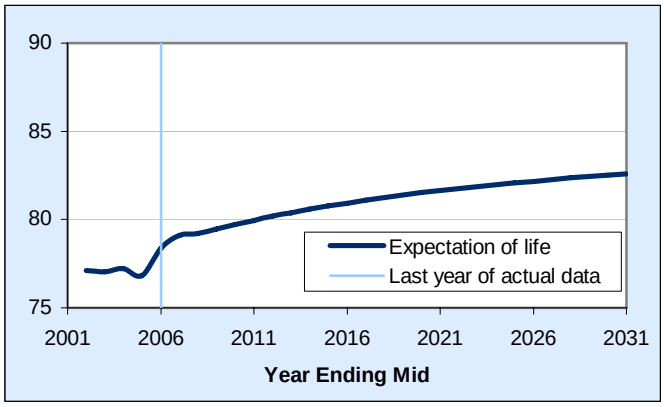


Chart 7: Expectation of Life

The most recent actual data shows that expectation of life in Merthyr Tydfil fluctuated around 77 years prior to 2005/06 and then increased to 78.4 in 2005/06. Over the projection period, expectation of life is projected to continually rise to 82.6 in 2030/31.



Internal net migration by gender

Migration of people between Merthyr Tydfil and the rest of the UK is projected to be:

- Negative for both males and females, indicating more people leaving than arriving;
- Higher for females than males (a net outflow of 70 and 50 respectively);
- One of only two net outflows expected to be seen across all Welsh local authorities

International net migration by gender

Migration of people between Merthyr Tydfil and outside the UK is projected to:

- Show similar numbers of people leaving and arriving each year from overseas;
- Show similar levels for males and females;

Table 1: Population change, key years and key age groups

	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
Children	11,000	10,400	10,500	10,500	10,100	9,400
Working age	33,800	33,600	33,300	32,900	32,500	31,300
Pension age	10,700	11,500	11,700	11,900	12,200	13,400
Total	55,500	55,500	55,500	55,300	54,800	54,100

The total population of Merthyr Tydfil is projected to:

- Remain fairly constant until mid-2026;
- Decline slightly between mid-2026 and mid-2031.

The number of children within Merthyr Tydfil is projected to:

- Decrease between mid-2006 and mid-2011;
- Remain fairly constant between mid-2011 and mid-2021;
- Decrease from mid-2021 until mid-2031.

These changes are due to two factors; firstly, the difference between the number of births and the number of children turning 16 (classed as working age) in each 5-year period; and secondly migration. For each 5-year period, Merthyr Tydfil is expected to have a small net outflow of children. A projected stability in the number of children between mid-2011 and mid-2021 is due the difference between the number of births and children turning 16 being similar to the net outflow of children.

The number of people of working age within Merthyr Tydfil is projected to:

- Remain fairly constant between mid-2006 and mid-2026;
- Decrease between mid-2026 and mid-2031.

The number of pensioners within Merthyr Tydfil is projected to:

- Increase continually until mid-2031, despite increases in pensionable age for both women (from 2010) and men (from 2024). The rate of increase will be quickest between mid-2026 and mid-2031 (around 9 per cent) and mid-2006 and mid-2011 (around 7 per cent).

The increase in the number of pensioners is due to two factors; firstly improvements in mortality rates mean people are living longer; and secondly the ageing on of larger cohorts, such as those born after the Second World War.

Table 2: Dependents per 1,000 people of working age, selected years

	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
Children	324	311	316	320	310	301
Pension age	317	341	351	361	376	427
Total	641	652	667	681	686	728

At the start of the projection period, the dependency ratio (the number of children and pensioners per 1,000 adults of working age) within Wales was around 660 per 1,000 people of working age.

The dependency ratio within Merthyr Tydfil is projected to increase over the projection period from around 640 per 1,000 people of working age in mid-2006 to 730 per 1,000 people of working age in mid-2031. This is driven by an increase in the number of people of pensionable age, even when changes in state pension age are taken into account[1], as the number of children per 1,000 adults of working age is projected to decline over the projection period.

[1] Between 2010 and 2020, state pension age will change from 65 years for men and 60 years for women, to 65 years for both sexes. Between 2024 and 2046, state pension age will increase in three stages from 65 years to 68 years for both sexes.

Table 3: Components of Change, key years

YEAR	Births	Deaths	Net UK migrants	Net Overseas migrants	TFR	SMR
2006-07	657	-553	-120	-18	1.9	107
2007-08	671	-557	-120	-18	2.0	106
2008-09	675	-551	-120	-18	2.0	103
2009-10	679	-545	-120	-18	2.0	100
2010-11	682	-542	-120	-18	2.0	97
2011-12	682	-538	-120	-18	2.0	94
2012-13	679	-534	-120	-18	2.0	91
2013-14	674	-532	-120	-18	1.9	89
2014-15	669	-528	-120	-18	1.9	87
2015-16	663	-527	-120	-18	1.9	85
2016-17	655	-525	-120	-18	1.9	83
2017-18	645	-525	-120	-18	1.9	81
2018-19	633	-524	-120	-18	1.9	79
2019-20	621	-524	-120	-18	1.9	77
2020-21	607	-525	-120	-18	1.9	76
2021-22	595	-528	-120	-18	1.9	74
2022-23	584	-532	-120	-18	1.9	73
2023-24	574	-536	-120	-18	1.9	71
2024-25	565	-540	-120	-18	1.9	70
2025-26	557	-545	-120	-18	1.9	69
2026-27	550	-550	-120	-18	1.9	68
2027-28	545	-554	-120	-18	1.9	66
2028-29	541	-560	-120	-18	1.9	65
2029-30	538	-565	-120	-18	1.9	64
2030-31	536	-571	-120	-18	1.9	64

Key Points:

- Although the number of births in Merthyr Tydfil is projected to increase to around 680 in 2010/11 and then decrease over the remaining period to 540 in 2030/31, the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is projected to remain fairly constant. The changes seen in the birth figures are due to a cohort effect in that there are projected to be a decline in the number of women of child bearing age in Merthyr Tydfil.

- The number of deaths in Merthyr Tydfil is projected to fluctuate at around 500 to 550 over the projection period to 2030/31. The Standard Mortality Ratio (SMR) for Merthyr Tydfil, however, is projected to continually decrease over the whole projection period until 2030/31.

  The change seen in the death figures are due to 2 factors; firstly the projected increases in life expectancy (hence the decrease in the early years of the projection); and secondly, a cohort effect, in that if people are living longer, in future years there will be more people in the very elderly population (aged 90+), which is an age group with a higher SMR, leading to more deaths being projected.

Variant Projections

In order to illustrate the uncertainty associated with population projections, variant projections have also been published alongside the main (or principal) population projection.

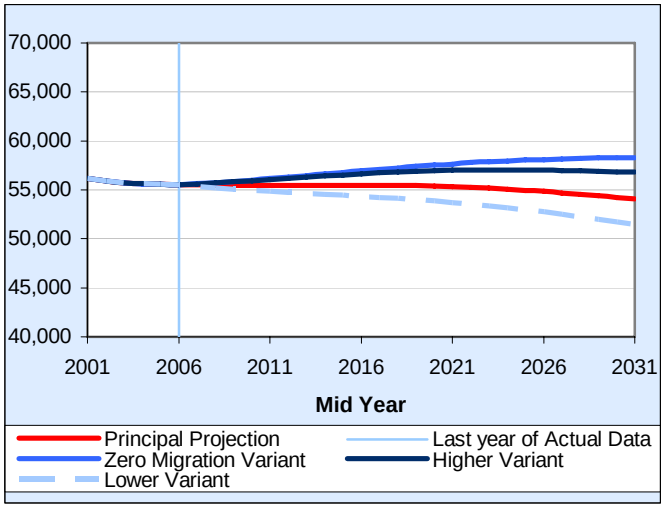
The following results are purely illustrative to show how changes in the fertility, mortality and migration assumptions impact the population projections and how the size of the impact increases the further into the projection period the results are taken.

A zero migration (natural change only) projection has been produced to illustrate the projected population of each local authority if there were no future inward or outward migration. Higher and lower population variants have also been produced.

The higher population variant is based on assumptions of higher fertility rates and lower mortality rates (e.g. higher life expectancy).

The lower population variant is based on assumptions of lower fertility rates and higher mortality rates (e.g. lower life expectancy).

Chart 8: Variant Projections



Under the natural change (zero migration) projection, the population of Merthyr Tydfil is projected to increase by 5.0 per cent to 58,000 by mid-2031. This is 4,200 more than the principal projection.

Under the higher population variant, the population is projected to increase by 2.3 per cent to 57,000 by mid-2031. This is 2,700 more than the principal projection.

Under the lower population variant, the population is projected to decrease by 7.3 per cent to 52,000 by mid-2031. This is 2,600 less than the principal projection.

Caerphilly

Chart 1: Total Population

The total population of Caerphilly is projected to increase by 12,800 (or 7.5 per cent) by mid-2031. This is below the average population growth (14.1 per cent) projected to be seen across all Welsh local authorities.

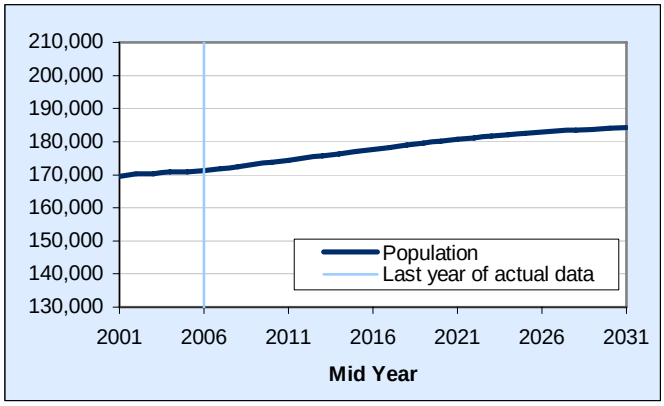


Chart 2: Population by Gender

In Caerphilly it is projected that there will be more females than males in the population throughout the projection period.

In Caerphilly, it is projected that more growth will be seen in the male population (8.9 per cent) than in the female population (6.1 per cent).

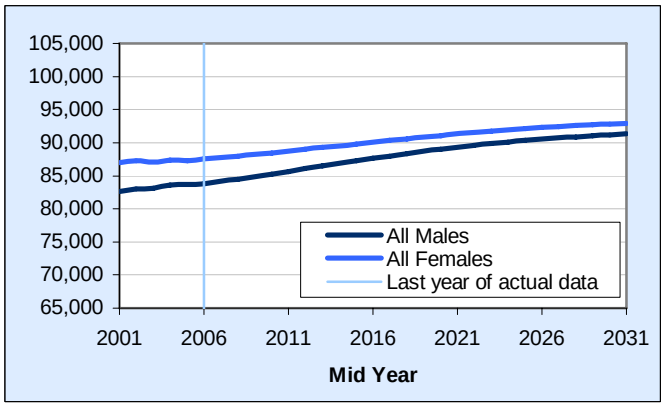


Chart 3: Births and Deaths

The most recent actual data shows that births in Caerphilly have seen an upward trend since 2001/02. This upward trend is expected to continue in the initial years of the projection. Over the projection period, births in Caerphilly are expected to follow the general pattern seen across Welsh local authorities.

The number of deaths in Caerphilly has generally fluctuated between 1,700 and 1,900 over the last 5 years. Over the projection period the number of deaths is projected to decline slightly until 2015/16 and then increase until 2030/31 in line with the general pattern seen across Welsh local authorities.

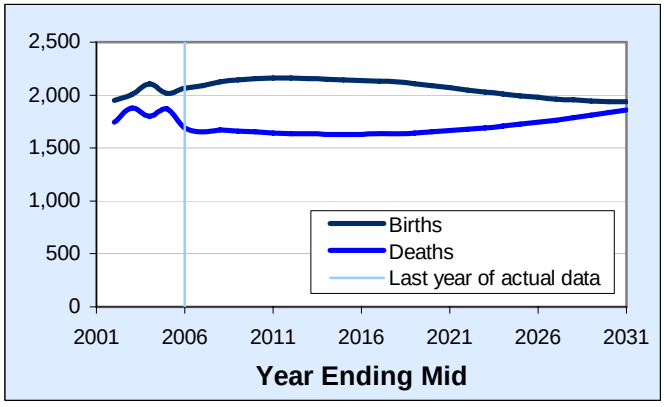


Chart 4: Natural Change

The most recent actual data shows that there have been more births than deaths in Caerphilly. This is expected to continue for the whole projection period, following the general pattern expected to be seen across all local authorities in Wales.

Caerphilly is projected to have one of the highest levels of positive natural change seen across Wales.

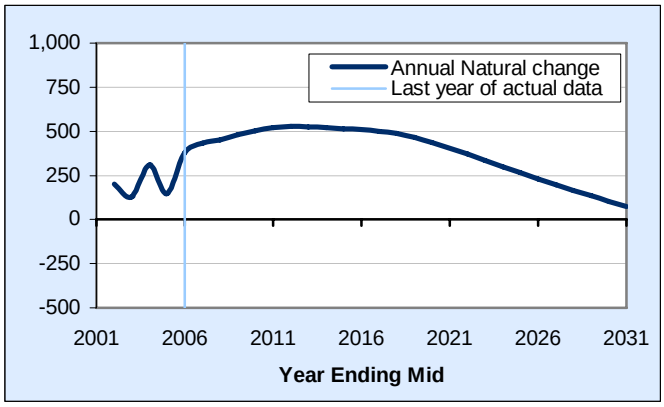


Chart 5: Overall Net Change

The most recent actual data shows that the population of Caerphilly has generally been increasing, although in 2002/03 and 2004/05 the population remained fairly constant. Over the projection period the population of Caerphilly is expected to continue to increase, although from 2025/26 onwards it will increase at a slower rate than currently seen.

The projected population increase is expected to be driven by natural change, with a smaller contribution through migration (around 140 more people arriving than leaving).

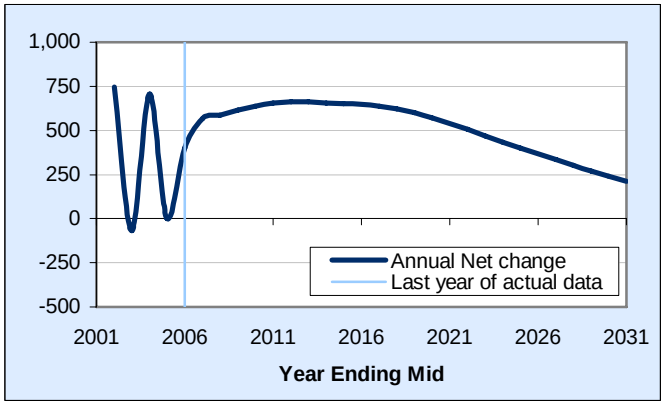


Chart 6: Total Fertility Rate

The Total Fertility Rate in Caerphilly is expected to follow the general pattern seen in local authorities across Wales. It is projected that the TFR in Caerphilly will remain below the replacement fertility level (2.08) throughout the projection period.

Replacement level fertility is the level of fertility required for the population to replace itself in size given constant mortality rates and the absence of migration.

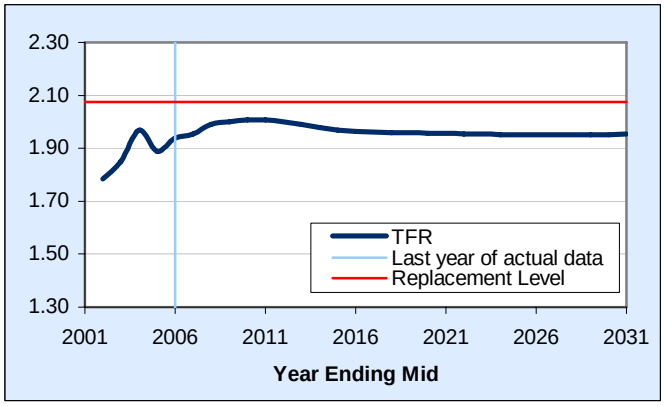
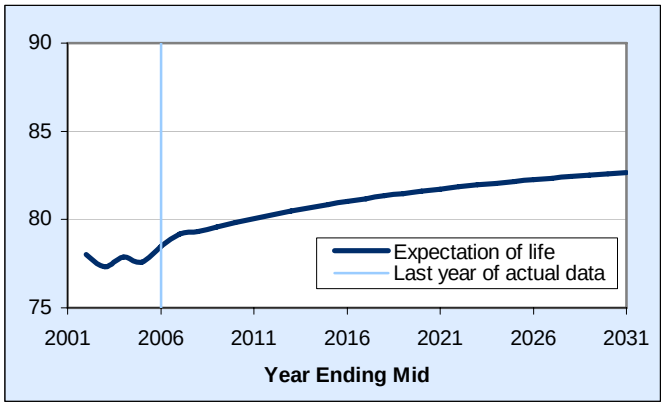


Chart 7: Expectation of Life

The most recent actual data shows that expectation of life in Caerphilly has fluctuated around 78 years. Over the projection period, expectation of life is projected to continually rise from 78.5 in 2005/06, to 82.7 in 2030/31.



Internal net migration by gender

Migration of people between Caerphilly and the rest of the UK is projected to be:

- Positive for both males and females, indicating more people arriving than leaving;
- Around the same levels for males and females (around 170 net inflow);
- The 9th lowest for males and the 10th lowest for females across all Welsh local authorities

International net migration by gender

Migration of people between Caerphilly and outside the UK is projected to be:

- Negative for both males and females, indicating more people leaving than arriving;
- The highest level of net out-migration expected to be seen across Wales for both males and females (110 and 90 more people leaving than arriving respectively)

Table 1: Population change, key years and key age groups

	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
Children	34,800	34,000	34,100	34,600	34,100	33,000
Working age	104,500	105,500	107,400	108,700	110,300	108,900
Pension age	32,000	34,900	36,200	37,400	38,500	42,200
Total	171,300	174,400	177,700	180,700	182,800	184,200

The total population of Caerphilly is projected to increase by around 2 per cent every 5 years until 2021, after which the population will increase by a slower rate until mid-2031;

The number of children within Caerphilly is projected to:

- Decrease between mid-2006 and mid-2011;
- Increase between mid-2011 and mid-2021;
- Decrease again from mid-2021 until mid-2031.

These changes are due to two factors; firstly, the difference between the number of births and the number of children turning 16 (classed as working age) in each 5-year period; and secondly migration. For each 5-year period, except for mid-2016 to mid-2021, Caerphilly is expected to have a lower number of births than children turning 16 and a net inflow of children. The increases seen between mid-2011 and mid-2021 are mostly due to the net inflow of children.

The number of people of working age within Caerphilly is projected to:

- Increase by between 1 and 2 per cent between each of the 5 year periods until mid-2026;
- Decline slightly between mid-2026 and mid-2031

The number of pensioners within Caerphilly is projected to:

- Increase continually until mid-2031, despite increases in pensionable age for both women (from 2010) and men (from 2024). The rate of increase will be highest between mid-2026 and mid-2031 (around 10 per cent);

The increase in the number of pensioners is due to two factors; firstly improvements in mortality rates mean people are living longer; and secondly the ageing on of larger cohorts, such as those born after the Second World War.

Table 2: Dependents per 1,000 people of working age, selected years

	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
Children	333	322	318	318	309	303
Pension age	306	331	337	344	349	388
Total	639	653	654	662	658	691

At the start of the projection period, the dependency ratio (the number of children and pensioners per 1,000 adults of working age) within Wales was around 660 per 1,000 people of working age.

The dependency ratio within Caerphilly is projected to increase over the projection period from around 640 per 1,000 people of working age in mid-2006 to 690 per 1,000 people of working age in mid-2031. This is predominately driven by an increase in the number of people of pensionable age, even when changes in state pension age are taken into account[1], as the number of children per 1,000 adults of working age is projected to decline over the projection period.

[1] Between 2010 and 2020, state pension age will change from 65 years for men and 60 years for women, to 65 years for both sexes. Between 2024 and 2046, state pension age will increase in three stages from 65 years to 68 years for both sexes.

Table 3: Components of Change, key years

YEAR	Births	Deaths	Net UK migrants	Net Overseas migrants	TFR	SMR
2006-07	2,085	-1,653	+333	-197	2.0	107
2007-08	2,125	-1,674	+333	-197	2.0	106
2008-09	2,140	-1,659	+333	-197	2.0	102
2009-10	2,153	-1,652	+333	-197	2.0	100
2010-11	2,163	-1,643	+333	-197	2.0	97
2011-12	2,164	-1,637	+333	-197	2.0	94
2012-13	2,158	-1,632	+333	-197	2.0	91
2013-14	2,151	-1,631	+333	-197	2.0	89
2014-15	2,145	-1,630	+333	-197	2.0	87
2015-16	2,139	-1,629	+333	-197	2.0	85
2016-17	2,132	-1,632	+333	-197	2.0	83
2017-18	2,122	-1,635	+333	-197	2.0	81
2018-19	2,108	-1,643	+333	-197	2.0	80
2019-20	2,089	-1,654	+333	-197	2.0	78
2020-21	2,067	-1,663	+333	-197	2.0	76
2021-22	2,047	-1,675	+333	-197	2.0	75
2022-23	2,027	-1,692	+333	-197	2.0	73
2023-24	2,008	-1,709	+333	-197	2.0	72
2024-25	1,992	-1,726	+333	-197	2.0	71
2025-26	1,977	-1,745	+333	-197	2.0	69
2026-27	1,963	-1,764	+333	-197	2.0	68
2027-28	1,953	-1,787	+333	-197	2.0	67
2028-29	1,945	-1,810	+333	-197	2.0	66
2029-30	1,939	-1,834	+333	-197	2.0	65
2030-31	1,934	-1,860	+333	-197	2.0	64

Key Points:

- Although the number of births in Caerphilly is projected to increase to around 2,160 in 2011/12 and then decrease over the remaining period to 1,900 in 2030/31, the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is projected to remain fairly constant around 2.0. The changes seen in the birth figures are due to a cohort effect, in that there are projected to be more woman of child bearing age (15-49) in the initial years of the projection and then fewer women of child bearing age (15-49) in the majority of the latter half of the projection period than currently seen.

- The number of deaths in Caerphilly is projected to decline until 2015/16 and then rise again to 1,900 in 2030/31. The Standard Mortality Ratio (SMR) for Caerphilly, however, is projected to continually decrease over the whole projection period until 2030/31.

  The changes seen in the death figures are due to 2 factors; firstly the projected increases in life expectancy (hence the decrease in the early years of the projection); and secondly, a cohort effect, in that if people are living longer, in future years there will be more people in the very elderly population (aged 90+), which is an age group with a higher SMR, leading to more deaths being projected.

Variant Projections

In order to illustrate the uncertainty associated with population projections, variant projections have also been published alongside the main (or principal) population projection.

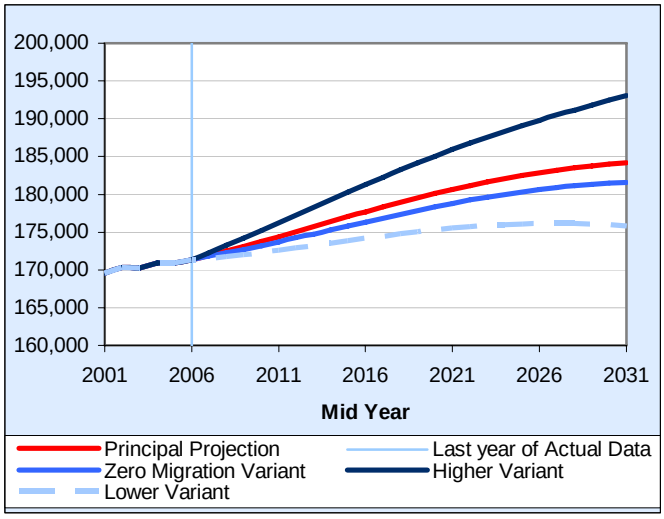
The following results are purely illustrative to show how changes in the fertility, mortality and migration assumptions impact the population projections and how the size of the impact increases the further into the projection period the results are taken.

A zero migration (natural change only) projection has been produced to illustrate the projected population of each local authority if there were no future inward or outward migration. Higher and lower population variants have also been produced.

The higher population variant is based on assumptions of higher fertility rates and lower mortality rates (e.g. higher life expectancy).

The lower population variant is based on assumptions of lower fertility rates and higher mortality rates (e.g. lower life expectancy).

Chart 8: Variant Projections



Under the natural change (zero migration) projection, the population of Caerphilly is projected to increase by 6.0 per cent to 182,000 by mid-2031. This is 2,600 less than the principal projection.

Under the higher population variant, the population is projected to increase by 12.7 per cent to 193,000 by mid-2031. This is 8,900 more than the principal projection.

Under the lower population variant, the population is projected to increase by 2.6 per cent to 176,000. This is 8,400 less than the principal projection.

Blaenau Gwent

Chart 1: Total Population

The total population of Blaenau Gwent is projected to increase by 1,900 (or 2.7 per cent) by mid-2031. This is below the average population growth (14.1 per cent) projected to be seen across all Welsh local authorities.

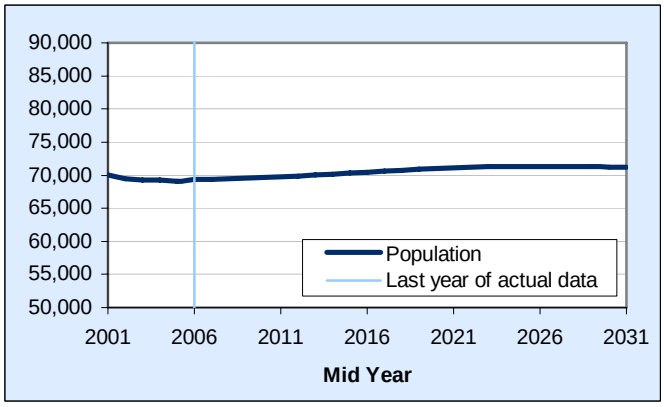


Chart 2: Population by Gender

In Blaenau Gwent, it is projected that there will be more females than males in the population throughout the projection period.

In Blaenau Gwent, it is projected that more growth will be seen in the female population (4.4 per cent) than in the male population (0.8 per cent).

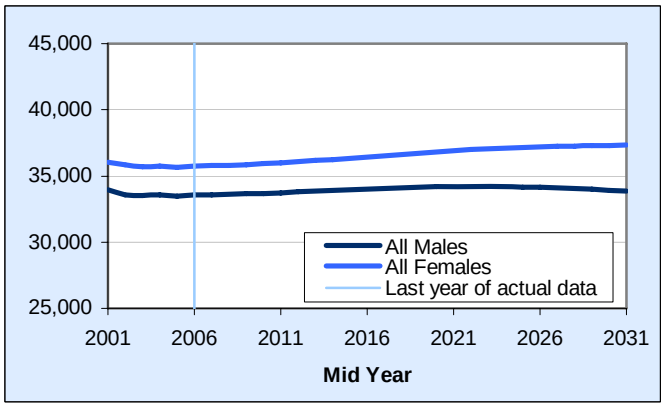


Chart 3: Births and Deaths

The most recent actual data shows that births in Blaenau Gwent have seen an upward trend since 2001/02. Over the projection period, births in Blaenau Gwent are expected to follow the general pattern seen across Welsh local authorities.

Since 2003, deaths in Blaenau Gwent have been declining. This downward trend is expected to continue (with the exception of a slight increase in 2007/08), until 2015/16, after which deaths will begin to rise again. This is in line with the general pattern expected to be seen across Welsh local authorities.

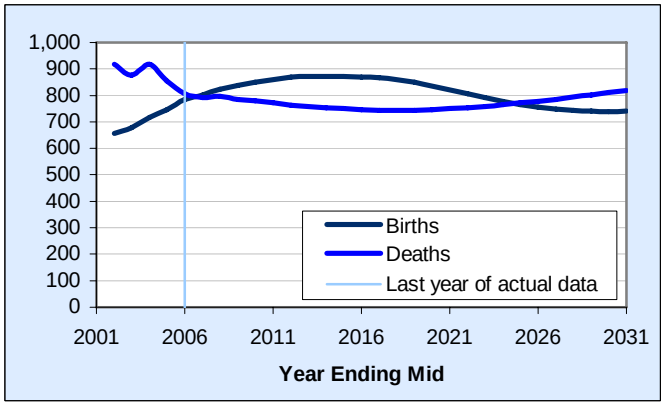


Chart 4: Natural Change

The most recent actual data shows that there have been more deaths than births in Blaenau Gwent. Over the projection period, more births than deaths are expected to be seen until 2023/24, after which more deaths than births will be seen again.

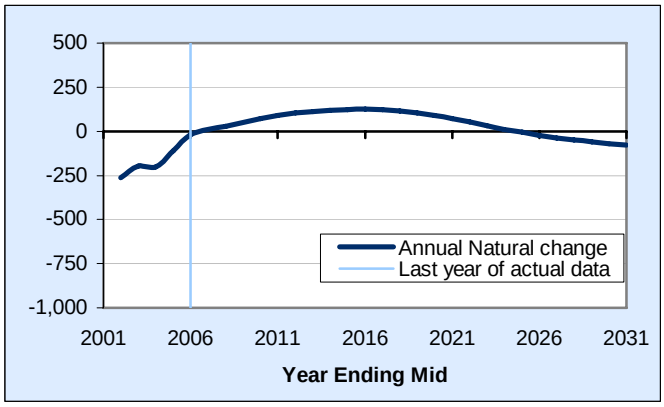


Chart 5: Overall Net Change

The most recent actual data shows that the population of Blaenau Gwent has been fluctuating (increasing and decreasing). Over the projection period the population of Blaenau Gwent is expected to be increasing until 2026/27, when it will decline slightly.

The projected population increase is expected to be predominantly driven by natural change, with a slight contribution from net in-migration (around 30 more people moving into Blaenau Gwent than leaving each year).

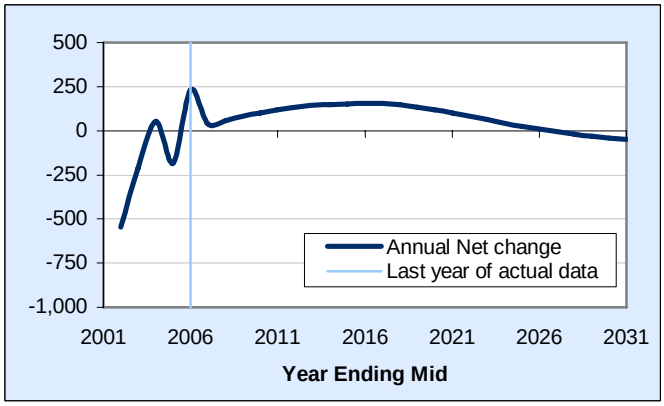


Chart 6: Total Fertility Rate

The Total Fertility Rate in Blaenau Gwent is expected to follow the general pattern seen in local authorities across Wales. It is projected that the TFR in Blaenau Gwent will remain below the replacement fertility level (2.08) throughout the projection period.

The replacement fertility level is the level of fertility required for the population to replace itself in size given constant mortality rates and the absence of migration.

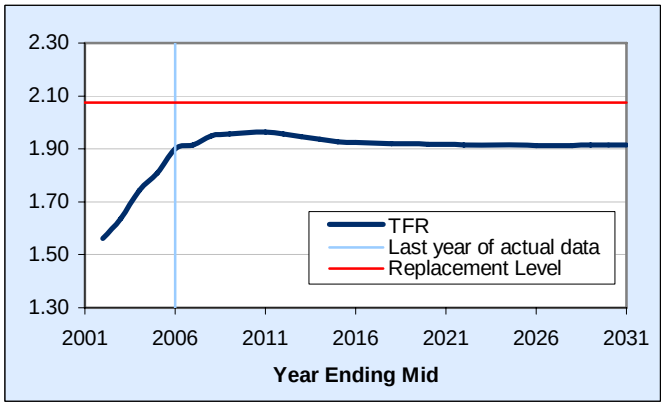
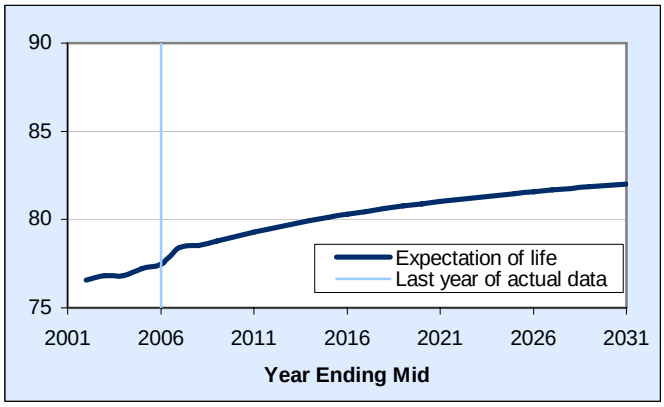


Chart 7: Expectation of Life

The most recent actual data shows that expectation of life in Blaenau Gwent has been increasing. This upward trend is projected to continue over the projection period, from 77.5 in 2005/06, to 82.0 in 2030/31.



Internal net migration by gender

Migration of people between Blaenau Gwent and the rest of the UK is projected to:

- Show similar numbers of people leaving and arriving each year;
- Show similar levels for males and females;
- Be the 3rd lowest for males and the 4th lowest for females across all Welsh local authorities.

International net migration by gender

Migration of people between Blaenau Gwent and outside the UK is projected to:

- Show similar numbers of people leaving than arriving each year from overseas;
- Show similar levels for males and females;

Table 1: Population change, key years and key age groups

	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
Children	13,400	12,600	12,900	13,600	13,400	12,800
Working age	41,800	41,900	42,100	41,900	42,000	40,900
Pension age	14,200	15,200	15,500	15,700	16,000	17,500
Total	69,300	69,700	70,500	71,100	71,300	71,200

The total population of Blaenau Gwent is projected to:

- Increase by around 1 per cent every 5 years until mid-2021, after which the population will increase by a slower rate between mid-2021 and mid-2026;
- Remain fairly constant between mid-2026 and mid-2031.

The number of children within Blaenau Gwent is projected to:

- Decrease between mid-2006 and mid-2011;
- Increase between mid-2011 and mid-2021;
- Decrease again from mid-2021 until mid-2031.

These changes are due to two factors; firstly, the difference between the number of births and the number of children turning 16 (classed as working age) in each 5-year period; and secondly migration. For each 5-year period, Blaenau Gwent is expected to have a small net inflow of children each year. The increases seen between mid-2011 and mid-2021 are due to the numbers of births being greater than the number children turning 16 in each of the 5-year periods.

The number of people of working age within Blaenau Gwent is projected to:

- Remain fairly stable around 42,000 between mid-2006 and mid-2026;
- Decrease slightly between mid-2026 and mid-2031.

The number of pensioners within Blaenau Gwent is projected to:

- Increase continually until mid-2031, despite increases in pensionable age for both women (from 2010) and men (from 2024). The rate of increase will be highest between mid-2026 and mid-2031 (around 10 per cent).

The increase in the number of pensioners is due to two factors; firstly improvements in mortality rates mean people are living longer; and secondly the ageing on of larger cohorts, such as those born after the Second World War.

Table 2: Dependents per 1,000 people of working age, selected years

	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
Children	321	301	306	324	319	312
Pension age	339	362	367	374	380	428
Total	660	663	674	698	699	740

At the start of the projection period, the dependency ratio (the number of children and pensioners per 1,000 adults of working age) within Wales was around 660 per 1,000 people of working age.

The dependency ratio within Blaenau Gwent is projected to increase over the projection period from around 660 per 1,000 people of working age in mid-2006 to 740 per 1,000 people of working age in mid-2031. This is driven by an increase in the number of people of pensionable age, even when changes in state pension age are taken into account[1].

[1] Between 2010 and 2020, state pension age will change from 65 years for men and 60 years for women, to 65 years for both sexes. Between 2024 and 2046, state pension age will increase in three stages from 65 years to 68 years for both sexes.

Table 3: Components of Change, key years

YEAR	Births	Deaths	Net UK migrants	Net Overseas migrants	TFR	SMR
2006-07	802	-791	+37	-6	1.9	113
2007-08	823	-797	+37	-6	1.9	112
2008-09	837	-786	+37	-6	2.0	109
2009-10	849	-779	+37	-6	2.0	106
2010-11	860	-771	+37	-6	2.0	103
2011-12	868	-764	+37	-6	2.0	100
2012-13	871	-758	+37	-6	1.9	97
2013-14	872	-754	+37	-6	1.9	95
2014-15	872	-750	+37	-6	1.9	93
2015-16	870	-745	+37	-6	1.9	91
2016-17	866	-743	+37	-6	1.9	88
2017-18	859	-743	+37	-6	1.9	87
2018-19	849	-744	+37	-6	1.9	85
2019-20	836	-746	+37	-6	1.9	83
2020-21	821	-750	+37	-6	1.9	81
2021-22	806	-753	+37	-6	1.9	80
2022-23	791	-759	+37	-6	1.9	78
2023-24	776	-765	+37	-6	1.9	77
2024-25	765	-772	+37	-6	1.9	75
2025-26	756	-778	+37	-6	1.9	74
2026-27	749	-785	+37	-6	1.9	73
2027-28	744	-794	+37	-6	1.9	72
2028-29	741	-801	+37	-6	1.9	71
2029-30	740	-810	+37	-6	1.9	70
2030-31	741	-819	+37	-6	1.9	69

Key Points:

- Although the number of births in Blaenau Gwent is projected to increase to around 870 in 2014/15 then decrease over the 25-year period to around 740 in 2030/31, the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is projected to remain fairly constant. The changes seen in the birth figures are due to a cohort effect, in that there are projected to be more woman of child bearing age (15-49) in the initial years of the projection and then fewer women of child bearing age (15-49) in the latter half of the projection period than currently seen.

- The number of deaths in Blaenau Gwent is projected to decline until 2016/17 and then rise again to 820 in 2030/31. The Standard Mortality Ratio (SMR) for Blaenau Gwent, however, is projected to decrease.

  The change seen in the death figures are due to 2 factors; firstly the expected increases in life expectancy (hence the decrease in the early years of the projection) and secondly, a cohort effect, in that if people are living longer, in future years there will be more people in the very elderly population (aged 90+), which is an age group with a higher SMR, leading to more deaths being expected.

Variant Projections

In order to illustrate the uncertainty associated with population projections, variant projections have also been published alongside the main (or principal) population projection.

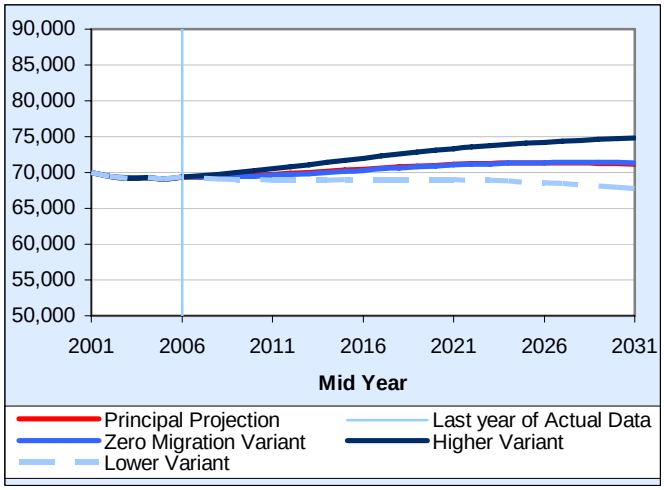
The following results are purely illustrative to show how changes in the fertility, mortality and migration assumptions impact the population projections and how the size of the impact increases the further into the projection period the results are taken.

A zero migration (natural change only) projection has been produced to illustrate the projected population of each local authority if there were no future inward or outward migration. Higher and lower population variants have also been produced.

The higher population variant is based on assumptions of higher fertility rates and lower mortality rates (e.g. higher life expectancy).

The lower population variant is based on assumptions of lower fertility rates and higher mortality rates (e.g. lower life expectancy).

Chart 8: Variant Projections



Under the natural change (zero migration) projection, the population of Blaenau Gwent is projected increase by 2.9 per cent to 71,000 by mid-2031. This is 200 more than the principal projection.

Under the higher population variant, the population is projected to increase by 7.9 per cent to 75,000 by mid-2031. This is 3,600 more than the principal projection.

Under the lower population variant, the population is projected to decrease by 2.3 per cent to 68,000 by mid-2031. This is 3,400 less than the principal projection.

Torfaen

Chart 1: Total Population

The total population of Torfaen is projected to increase by 3,700 (or 4.0 per cent) by mid-2031. This is below the average population growth (14.1 per cent) projected to be seen across all Welsh local authorities.

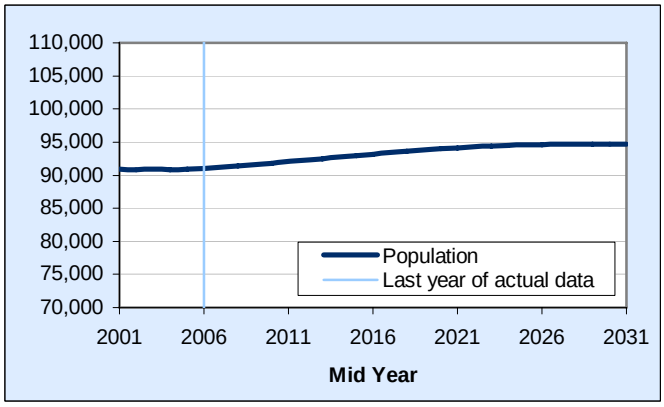


Chart 2: Population by Gender

In Torfaen, it is projected that there will be more females than males in the population throughout the projection period.

In Torfaen, it is projected that more growth will be seen in the male population (6 per cent) than in the female population (3 per cent).

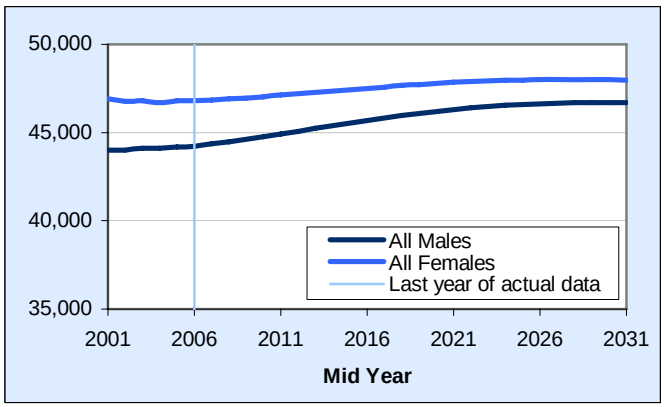


Chart 3: Births and Deaths

The most recent actual data shows that births in Torfaen have generally seen an upward trend. This upward trend is expected to continue in the initial years of the projection. Over the projection period, births in Torfaen are predicted to follow the general pattern seen across Welsh local authorities.

Prior to mid-2005, deaths in Torfaen fluctuated around 950 each year and in 2005/06 they decreased to around 900. Over the projection period deaths in Torfaen are projected to fluctuate around 900 until 2020/21, after which they will rise to around 985 in 2030/31. This does not follow the general pattern of declining deaths until 2015/16 expected to be seen across Welsh local authorities.

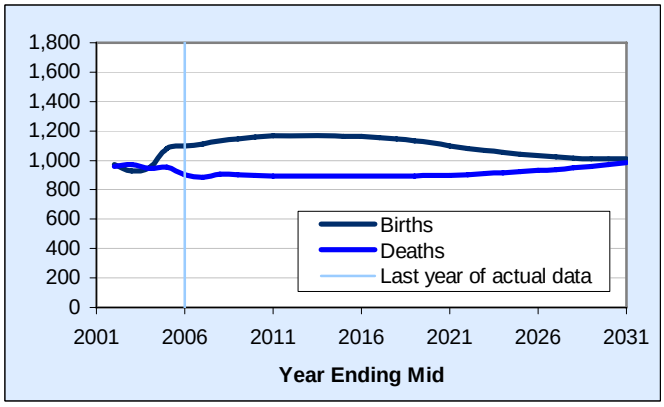


Chart 4: Natural Change

The most recent actual data shows that since 2003/04 there have been more births than deaths in Torfaen. This is expected to continue for the whole projection period following the general pattern predicted to be seen across all local authorities in Wales.

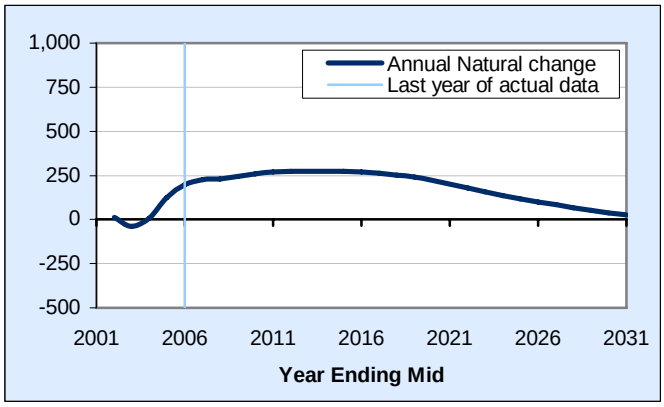


Chart 5: Overall Net Change

The most recent actual data shows that the population of Torfaen has been fluctuating (increasing and decreasing). Over the projection period the population of Torfaen is predicted to continually increase.

The projected population increase is predicted to be driven by natural change, as slightly more people (around 50) are predicted to leave Torfaen each year than arrive.

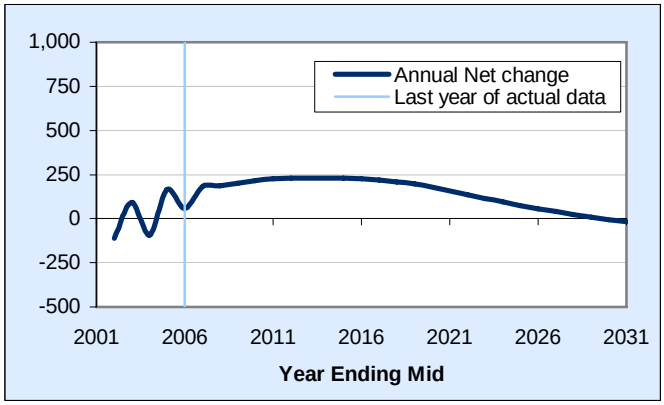


Chart 6: Total Fertility Rate

The Total Fertility Rate in Torfaen is predicted to follow the general pattern seen in local authorities across Wales. For 10 years between mid-2007 and mid-17 the total fertility rate is expected to be above replacement level fertility (2.08).

Replacement level fertility is the level of fertility required for the population to replace itself in size given constant mortality rates and the absence of migration.

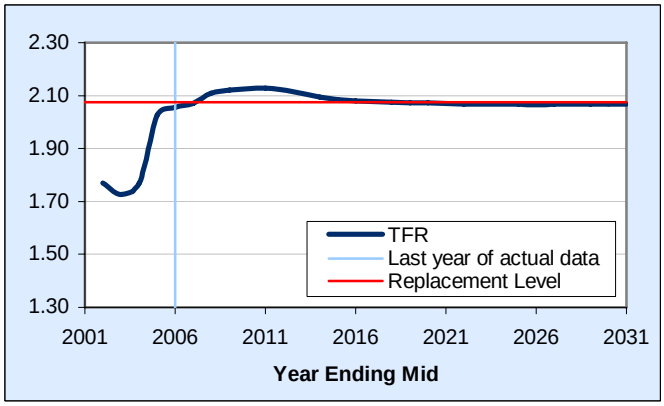
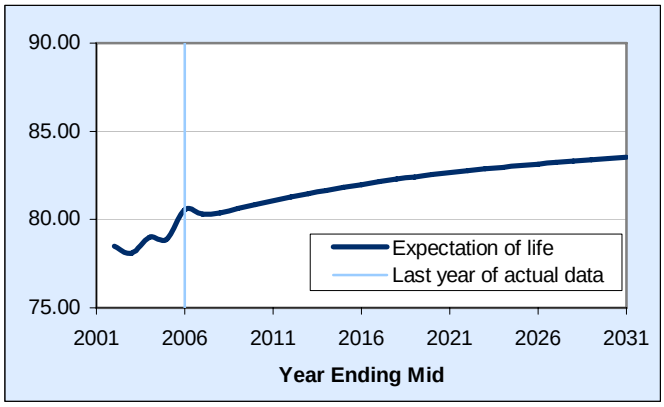


Chart 7: Expectation of Life

The most recent actual data shows that expectation of life in Torfaen has generally been increasing. After a small decline in 2006/07 and 2007/08, this upward trend is projected to continue over the projection period, from 80.6 in 2005/06, to 83.5 in 2030/31.



Internal net migration by gender

Migration of people between Torfaen and the rest of the UK is projected to:

- Show similar numbers of people leaving and arriving each year;
- Be the 3rd lowest for females and the 4th lowest for males across all Welsh local authorities.

International net migration by gender

Migration of people between Torfaen and outside the UK is projected to:

- Show similar numbers of people leaving and arriving each year from overseas;
- Show similar levels for males and females.

Table 1: Population change, key years and key age groups

	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
Children	17,900	17,300	17,800	18,600	18,200	17,400
Working age	54,500	54,500	54,600	54,100	54,400	53,100
Pension age	18,600	20,200	20,900	21,500	22,000	24,200
Total	91,000	92,000	93,200	94,100	94,600	94,700

The total population is Torfaen is projected to:

- Increase every 5 years until mid-2026;
- Remain fairly constant between mid-2026 and mid-2031.

The number of children within Torfaen is projected to:

- Decrease between mid-2006 and mid-2011;
- Increase between mid-2011 and mid-2021;
- Decrease again from mid-2021 until mid-2031.

These changes are due to two factors; firstly, the difference between the number of births and the number of children turning 16 (classed as working age) in each 5-year period; and secondly migration. For each 5-year period, Torfaen is predicted to have a small net inflow of children. Between mid-2011 and mid-2021, Torfaen is predicted to have a higher number of births than children turning 16, outside of this period the opposite is predicted. The increases seen between mid-2011 and mid-2021 is a result of the predicted higher number of births than children turning 16.

The number of people of working age within Torfaen is projected to:

- Remain fairly constant between mid-2006 and mid-2026;
- Decrease between mid-2026 until mid-2031.

The number of pensioners within Torfaen is projected to:

- Increase continually until mid-2031 despite increases in pensionable age for both women (from 2010) and men (from 2024). The rate of increase will be highest between mid-2026 and mid-2031 (around 10 per cent) and mid-2006 and mid-2011 (around 9 per cent).

The increase in the number of pensioners is due to two factors; firstly improvements in mortality rates mean people are living longer; and secondly the ageing on of larger cohorts, such as those born after the Second World War.

Table 2: Dependents per 1,000 people of working age, selected years

	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
Children	328	318	325	343	334	328
Pension age	341	371	383	396	405	455
Total	669	688	708	739	739	783

At the start of the projection period, the dependency ratio (the number of children and pensioners per 1,000 adults of working age) within Wales was around 660 per 1,000 people of working age.

The dependency within Torfaen is projected to increase over the projection period from around 670 per 1,000 people of working age in mid-2006 to 780 per 1,000 people of working age in mid-2031. This is predominately driven by an increase in the number of people of pensionable age, even when changes in state pension age are taken into account[1].

[1] Between 2010 and 2020, state pension age will change from 65 years for men and 60 years for women, to 65 years for both sexes. Between 2024 and 2046, state pension age will increase in three stages from 65 years to 68 years for both sexes.

Table 3: Components of Change, key years

YEAR	Births	Deaths	Net UK migrants	Net Overseas migrants	TFR	SMR
2006-07	1,112	-887	+5	-48	2.1	96
2007-08	1,135	-905	+5	-48	2.1	95
2008-09	1,146	-902	+5	-48	2.1	92
2009-10	1,158	-898	+5	-48	2.1	89
2010-11	1,166	-895	+5	-48	2.1	87
2011-12	1,168	-893	+5	-48	2.1	84
2012-13	1,167	-894	+5	-48	2.1	82
2013-14	1,166	-894	+5	-48	2.1	80
2014-15	1,165	-893	+5	-48	2.1	78
2015-16	1,162	-892	+5	-48	2.1	76
2016-17	1,155	-892	+5	-48	2.1	75
2017-18	1,145	-892	+5	-48	2.1	73
2018-19	1,133	-893	+5	-48	2.1	71
2019-20	1,118	-896	+5	-48	2.1	70
2020-21	1,100	-899	+5	-48	2.1	68
2021-22	1,082	-903	+5	-48	2.1	67
2022-23	1,067	-910	+5	-48	2.1	65
2023-24	1,054	-916	+5	-48	2.1	64
2024-25	1,042	-923	+5	-48	2.1	63
2025-26	1,031	-931	+5	-48	2.1	62
2026-27	1,023	-939	+5	-48	2.1	61
2027-28	1,017	-950	+5	-48	2.1	60
2028-29	1,012	-960	+5	-48	2.1	59
2029-30	1,010	-972	+5	-48	2.1	58
2030-31	1,010	-985	+5	-48	2.1	58

Key Points:

- Although the number of births in Torfaen is projected to increase to around 1,170 in 2011/12 and then decrease over the remaining period to around 1,000 in 2030/31, the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is projected to remain fairly constant around 2.1. The changes seen in the birth figures are due to a cohort effect, in that there are projected to be fewer woman of child bearing age (15-49) throughout the projection period than currently seen.

- The number of deaths in Torfaen is projected to fluctuate around 900 until 2020/21 and then increase to around 990 in 2030/31. The Standard Mortality Ratio (SMR) for Torfaen, however, is projected to continually decrease over the whole projection period until 2030/31.
  The change seen in the death figures are due to 2 factors; firstly the projected increases in life expectancy (hence the decrease in the early years of the projection); and secondly, a cohort effect, in that if people are living longer, in future years there will be more people in the very elderly population (aged 90+), which is an age group with a higher SMR, leading to more deaths being projected.

Variant Projections

In order to illustrate the uncertainty associated with population projections, variant projections have also been published alongside the main (or principal) population projection.

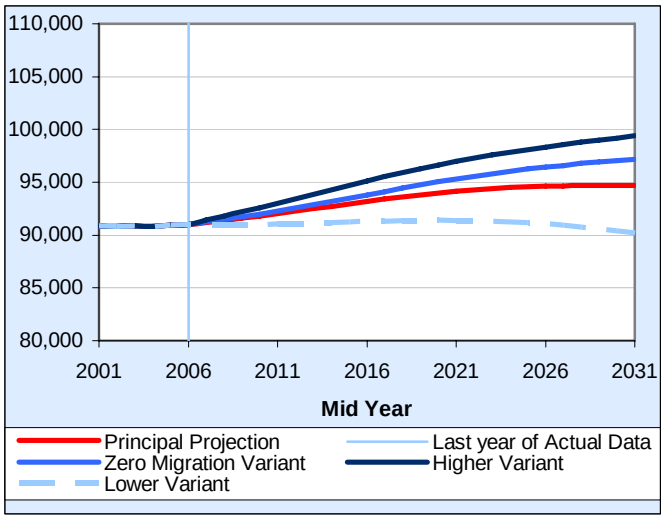
The following results are purely illustrative to show how changes in the fertility, mortality and migration assumptions impact the population projections and how the size of the impact increases the further into the projection period the results are taken.

A zero migration (natural change only) projection has been produced to illustrate the projected population of each local authority if there were no future inward or outward migration. Higher and lower population variants have also been produced.

The higher population variant is based on assumptions of higher fertility rates and lower mortality rates (e.g. higher life expectancy).

The lower population variant is based on assumptions of lower fertility rates and higher mortality rates (e.g. lower life expectancy).

Chart 8: Variant Projections



Under the natural change (zero migration) projection, the population of Torfaen is projected to increase by 6.8per cent to 97,000 by mid-2031. This is 2,500 more than the principal projection.

Under the higher population variant, the population is projected to increase by 9.2 per cent to 99,000 by mid-2031. This is 4,700 more than the principal projection.

Under the lower population variant, the population is projected to decrease by 0.9 per cent to 90,000 by mid-2031. This is 4,500 less than the principal projection.

Monmouthshire

Chart 1: Total Population

The total population of Monmouthshire is projected to increase by 12,500 (or 14.2 per cent). This is above the average population growth (14.1 per cent) projected to be seen across all Welsh local authorities.

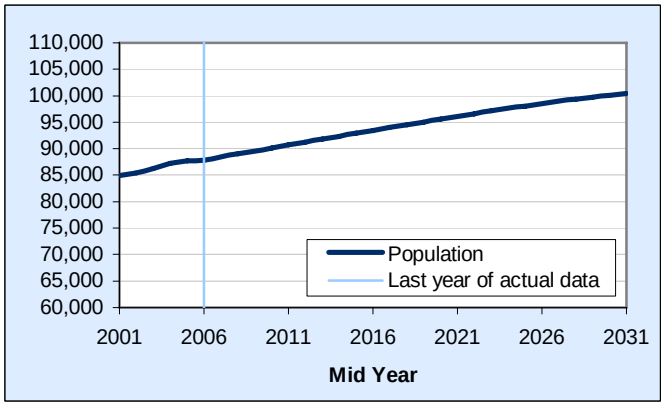


Chart 2: Population by Gender

In Monmouthshire it is projected that there will be more females than males in the population throughout the projection period.

In Monmouthshire, it is projected that more growth will be seen in the male population (15.2 per cent) than in the female population (13.3 per cent).

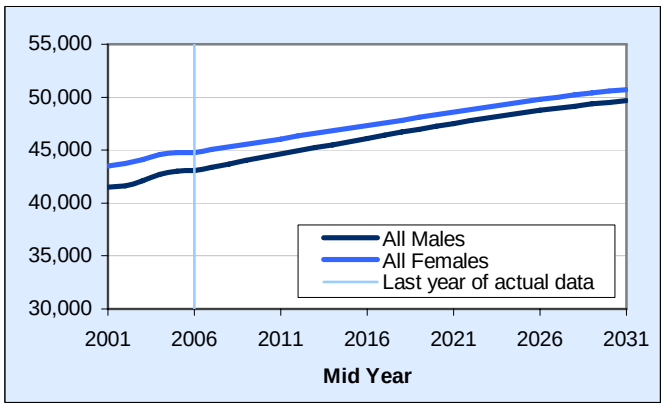


Chart 3: Births and Deaths

The most recent actual data shows that births in Monmouthshire were increasing until 2003/04, after which they have been declining. Over the projection period, births in Monmouthshire are expected to fluctuate between 800 and 860. This does not follow the general pattern expected to be seen across Welsh local authorities. The pattern in Monmouthshire is due to a decline in the number of women in the high fertility age groups (25-34) in the initial years of the projection, which increase from 2010/11 when fertility levels are projected to fall.

Since mid-2002 deaths in Monmouthshire have been reasonably stable at just below 900. Over the projection period the number of deaths is projected to remain fairly stable until 2010/11 after which they will rise until the end of the projection period. This does not follow the general pattern of declining deaths until 2015/16 expected to be seen across Welsh local authorities.

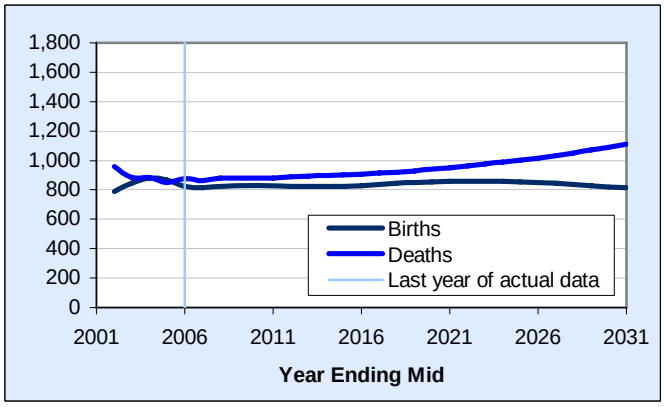


Chart 4: Natural Change

The most recent actual data shows that in Monmouthshire, the population has remained fairly constant since 2002. Over the projection period it is expected that more deaths than births will be seen over the whole projection period. Monmouthshire is one of only 8 local authorities expected to see more deaths than births across the whole projection. Without inward migration, Monmouthshire would see a declining population.

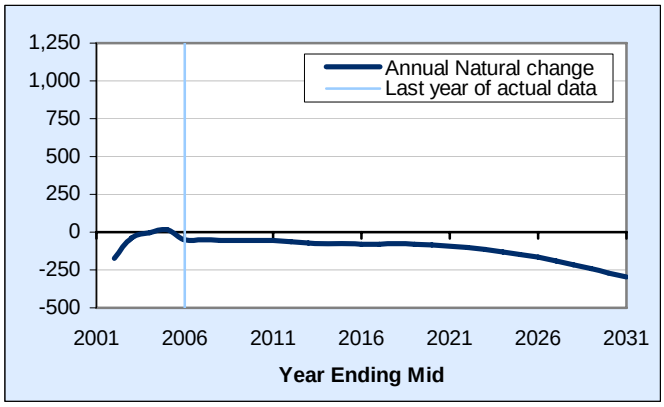


Chart 5: Overall Net Change

The most recent actual data shows that the population of Monmouthshire has been increasing. This trend is expected to continue for the whole projection period.

The projected population increase is expected to be driven by migration, with around 620 more people expected to move into Monmouthshire than leave each year.

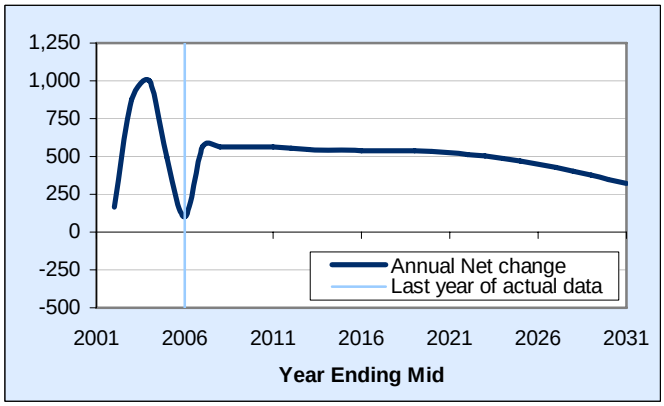


Chart 6: Total Fertility Rate

The Total Fertility Rate in Monmouthshire is expected to follow the general pattern seen in local authorities across Wales. It is projected that the TFR in Monmouthshire will remain below the replacement fertility level (2.08) throughout the projection period.

The replacement fertility level is the level of fertility required for the population to replace itself in size given constant mortality rates and the absence of migration.

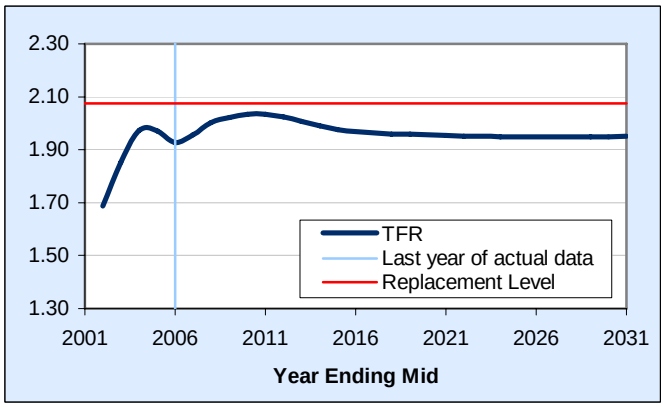
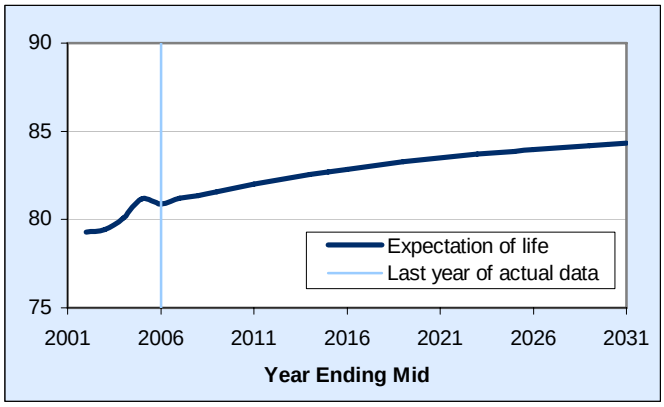


Chart 7: Expectation of Life

The most recent actual data shows that expectation of life in Monmouthshire has generally been increasing, with the exception of a small decrease in 2005/06. Over the projection period the expectation of life is projected to rise from 80.9 in 2005/06, to 84.3 in 2030/31.



Internal net migration by gender

Migration of people between Monmouthshire and the rest of the UK is projected to be:

- Positive, indicating more people arriving than leaving;
- Similar levels for males and females (a net inflow of around 340).

International net migration by gender

Migration of people between Monmouthshire and outside the UK is projected to:

- Be negative, indicating more people leaving than arriving from overseas;
- Be similar for males and females (-40 and -30 respectively).

Table 1: Population change, key years and key age groups

	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
Children	16,700	16,000	15,800	15,900	16,100	16,100
Working age	51,400	52,400	53,900	55,200	56,200	54,900
Pension age	19,700	22,300	23,700	25,000	26,200	29,300
Total	87,900	90,700	93,400	96,100	98,500	100,400

The total population of Monmouthshire is projected to increase by around 3 per cent every 5 years until mid-2021, after which it will still increase but at a slower rate until mid-2031.

The number of children within Monmouthshire is projected to:

- Decrease between mid-2006 and mid-2016;
- Increase slightly between mid-2016 and mid-2031.

These changes are due to two factors; firstly, the difference between the number of births and the number of children turning 16 (classed as working age) in each 5-year period; and secondly migration. For each 5-year period, Monmouthshire is expected to have a lower number of births than children turning 16 and a net inflow of children. The small increases seen between mid-2016 and mid-2031 are a result of net inflow of children being greater than the difference between the number of births and children turning 16.

The number of people of working age within Monmouthshire is projected to:

- Increase between mid-2006 and mid-2026;
- Decrease between mid-2026 and mid-2031;

The number of pensioners within Monmouthshire is projected to:

- Increase continually until mid-2031 despite increases in pensionable age for both women (from 2010) and men (from 2024). The rate of increase will be quickest between mid-2006 and mid-2011 (around 13 per cent) and mid-2026 and mid-2031 (around 12 per cent).

The increase in the number of pensioners is due to two factors; firstly improvements in mortality rates mean people are living longer; and secondly the ageing on of larger cohorts, such as those born after the Second World War.

Table 2: Dependents per 1,000 people of working age, selected years

	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
Children	326	305	294	289	286	294
Pension age	384	425	439	453	465	533
Total	710	730	733	742	752	827

At the start of the projection period, the dependency ratio (the number of children and pensioners per 1,000 adults of working age) within Wales was around 660 per 1,000 people of working age.

The dependency ratio within Monmouthshire is projected to increase over the projection period from around 710 per 1,000 people of working age in mid-2006 to 830 per 1,000 people of working age in mid-2031. This is driven by an increase in the number of people of pensionable age, even when changes in state pension age are taken into account[1], as the number of children per 1,000 adults of working age is projected to decline for most of the projection period.

[1] Between 2010 and 2020, state pension age will change from 65 years for men and 60 years for women, to 65 years for both sexes. Between 2024 and 2046, state pension age will increase in three stages from 65 years to 68 years for both sexes.

Table 3: Components of Change, key years

YEAR	Births	Deaths	Net UK migrants	Net Overseas migrants	TFR	SMR
2006-07	814	-864	+680	-62	2.0	87
2007-08	824	-879	+680	-62	2.0	87
2008-09	826	-879	+680	-62	2.0	84
2009-10	827	-881	+680	-62	2.0	82
2010-11	827	-882	+680	-62	2.0	80
2011-12	824	-888	+680	-62	2.0	78
2012-13	822	-892	+680	-62	2.0	76
2013-14	823	-897	+680	-62	2.0	74
2014-15	825	-901	+680	-62	2.0	72
2015-16	830	-908	+680	-62	2.0	71
2016-17	837	-915	+680	-62	2.0	69
2017-18	844	-922	+680	-62	2.0	68
2018-19	851	-930	+680	-62	2.0	66
2019-20	856	-940	+680	-62	2.0	65
2020-21	858	-951	+680	-62	2.0	64
2021-22	859	-963	+680	-62	2.0	62
2022-23	859	-974	+680	-62	2.0	61
2023-24	857	-988	+680	-62	1.9	60
2024-25	854	-1,002	+680	-62	1.9	59
2025-26	850	-1,017	+680	-62	1.9	58
2026-27	844	-1,034	+680	-62	1.9	57
2027-28	836	-1,052	+680	-62	1.9	56
2028-29	829	-1,071	+680	-62	1.9	56
2029-30	821	-1,091	+680	-62	1.9	55
2030-31	815	-1,112	+680	-62	2.0	54

Key Points:

- Although the number of births in Monmouthshire is projected to fluctuate between 810 and 850 over the projection period, the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is projected to remain fairly constant. This stability is due to a cohort effect in that although changes in age specific fertility rates are projected, there is projected to be a decline in the number of women of child bearing age (15-49), but an increase in the number of women in the high fertility age groups (25-34) in Monmouthshire over the projection period.

- The number of deaths in Monmouthshire is projected to continually increase over the projection period until 2030/31. The Standard Mortality Ratio (SMR) for Monmouthshire, however, is projected to continually decrease over the whole projection period until 2030/31.

  The change seen in the death figures are due to 2 factors; firstly the projected increases in life expectancy (hence the decrease in the early years of the projection); and secondly, a cohort effect, in that if people are living longer, in future years there will be more people in the very elderly population (aged 90+), which is an age group with a higher SMR, leading to more deaths being projected.

Variant Projections

In order to illustrate the uncertainty associated with population projections, variant projections have also been published alongside the main (or principal) population projection.

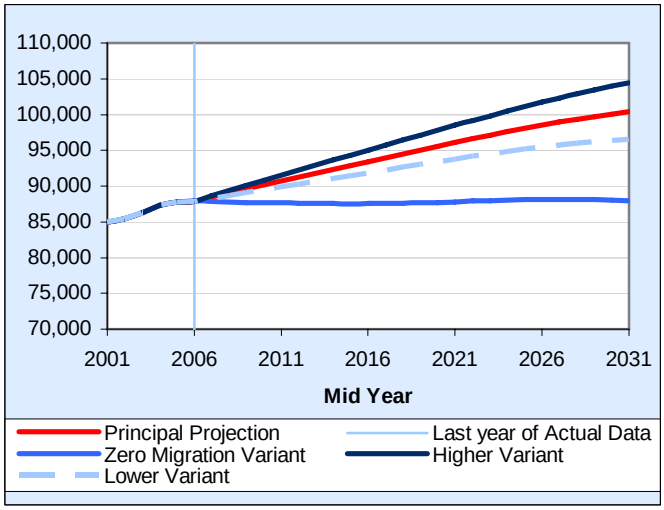
The following results are purely illustrative to show how changes in the fertility, mortality and migration assumptions impact the population projections and how the size of the impact increases the further into the projection period the results are taken.

A zero migration (natural change only) projection has been produced to illustrate the projected population of each local authority if there were no future inward or outward migration. Higher and lower population variants have also been produced.

The higher population variant is based on assumptions of higher fertility rates and lower mortality rates (e.g. higher life expectancy).

The lower population variant is based on assumptions of lower fertility rates and higher mortality rates (e.g. lower life expectancy).

Chart 8: Variant Projections



Under the natural change (zero migration) projection, the population of Monmouthshire is projected to increase by 0.1 per cent to 88,000 by mid-2031. This is 12,400 less than the principal projection.

Under the higher population variant, the population is projected to increase by 18.9 per cent to 105,000 by mid-2031. This is 4,100 more than the principal projection.

Under the lower population variant, the population is projected to increase 9.9 per cent to 97,000 by mid-2031. This is 3,800 less than the principal projection.

Newport

Chart 1: Total Population

The total population of Newport is projected to increase by 19,300 (or 13.8 per cent) by mid-2031. This is below the average population growth (14.1 per cent) projected to be seen across all Welsh local authorities.

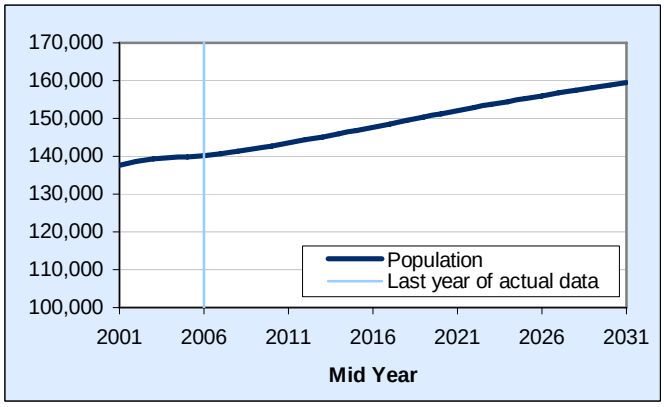


Chart 2: Population by Gender

In Newport it is projected that there will be more females than males in the population throughout the projection period.

In Newport, it is projected that more growth will be seen in the male population (16.9 per cent) than in the female population (10.8 per cent).

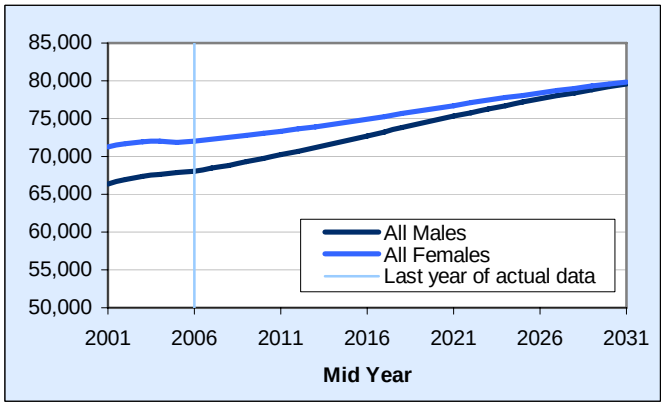


Chart 3: Births and Deaths

The most recent actual data shows that births in Newport have generally seen an upward trend. This upward trend is expected to continue in the initial years of the projection. Over the projection period, births in Newport are predicted to follow the general pattern seen across Welsh local authorities.

Over the last 5 years the number of deaths in Newport have fluctuated around 1,400. Over the projection period the number of deaths is projected to decline slightly until 2018/19 and then increase until 2030/31, in line with the general pattern seen across Welsh local authorities.

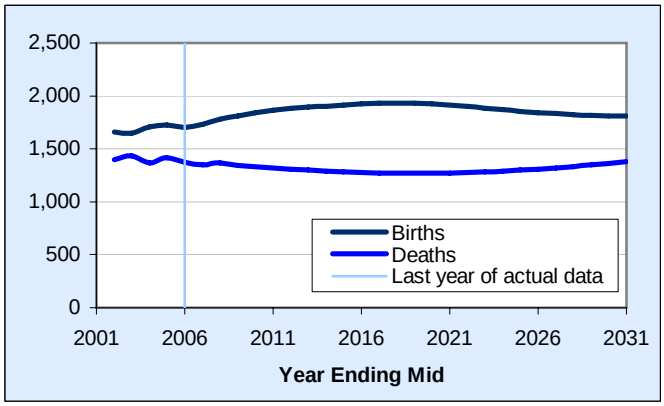


Chart 4: Natural Change

The most recent actual data shows that there have been more births than deaths in Newport. This is expected to continue for the whole projection period following the general pattern predicted to be seen across all local authorities in Wales.

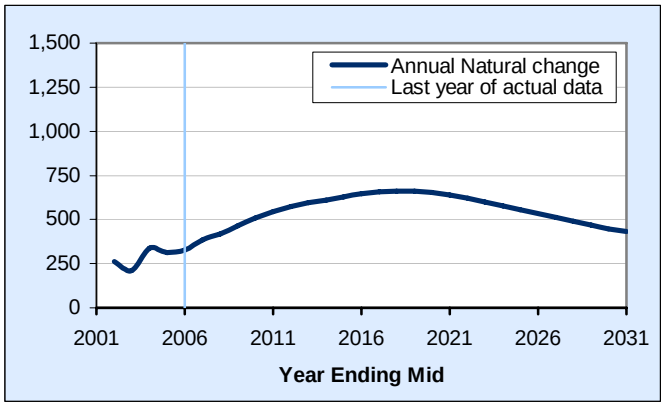


Chart 5: Overall Net Change

The most recent actual data shows that the population of Newport has been increasing. The rate of increase slowed each year between 2001/02 and 2004/05, but picked up again in 2005/06. Over the projection period, the population of Newport is projected to continually increase.

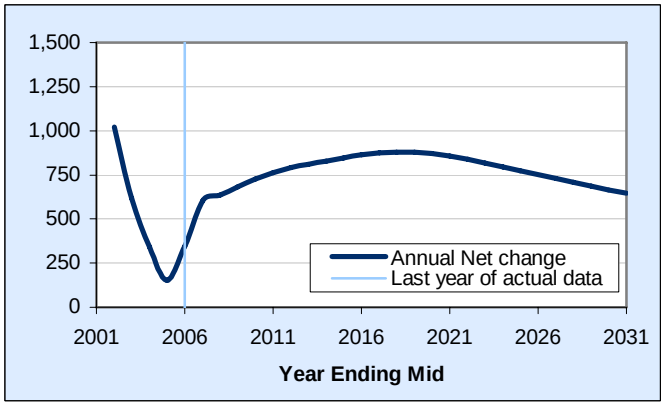


Chart 6: Total Fertility Rate

The Total Fertility Rate in Newport is predicted to follow the general pattern seen in local authorities across Wales. It is projected that the TFR in Newport will remain below the replacement fertility level (2.08) throughout the projection period.

The replacement fertility level is the level of fertility required for the population to replace itself in size given constant mortality rates and the absence of migration.

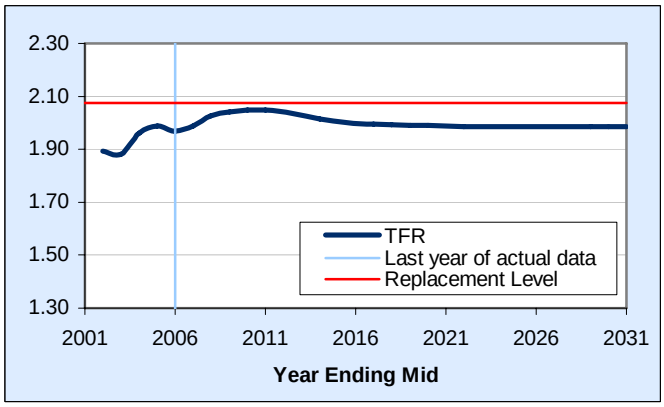
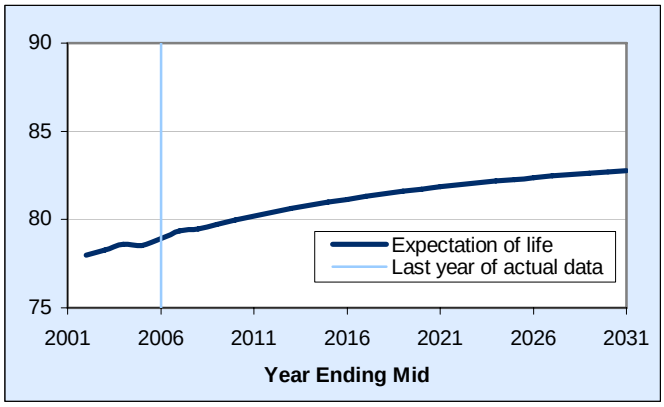


Chart 7: Expectation of Life

The most recent actual data shows that expectation of life in Newport has generally seen an upward trend. This upward trend is projected to continue over the projection period, from 78.9 in 2005/06, to 82.8 in 2030/31.



Internal net migration by gender

The migration of people between the Newport and the rest of the UK is projected to be:

- Positive for both males and females, indicating more people arriving than leaving;
- Higher for males than females (+60 and +140 respectively);
- The 6th lowest level for females and 8th lowest for males across all Welsh local authorities.

International net migration by gender

Migration of people between the Newport and outside the UK is projected to:

- Show similar numbers of people leaving and arriving each year from overseas;
- Show a similar level for females and a small inflow for males;

Table 1: Population change, key years and key age groups

	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
Children	29,200	28,600	28,900	30,200	30,700	30,400
Working age	84,400	87,000	90,700	93,200	95,800	96,400
Pension age	26,600	27,900	28,100	28,500	29,400	32,600
Total	140,100	143,500	147,700	152,000	156,000	159,400

The total population of Newport is projected to increase by between 2 and 3 per cent every 5 years until mid-2031.

The number of children within Newport is projected to:

- Decrease between mid-2006 and mid-2011;
- Increase between mid-2011 and mid-2026;
- Decrease again from mid-2026 until mid-2031.

These changes are due to two factors; firstly, the difference between the number of births and the number of children turning 16 (classed as working age) in each 5-year period; and secondly migration. For each 5-year period, Newport is predicted to see a net inflow of children. The increases seen between mid-2011 and mid-2026 are a result of there being more births than children turning 16 and the net inflow of children.

The number of people of working age within Newport is projected to:

- Increase between mid-2006 and mid-2026;
- Remain fairly constant between mid-2026 and mid-2031.

The number of pensioners within Newport is projected to:

- Increase continually until mid-2031, despite increases in pensionable age for both women (from 2010) and men (from 2024). The rate of increase will be highest between mid-2026 and mid-2031 (around 11 per cent).

The increase in the number of pensioners is due to two factors; firstly improvements in mortality rates mean people are living longer; and secondly the ageing on of larger cohorts, such as those born after the Second World War.

Table 2: Dependents per 1,000 people of working age, selected years

	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
Children	346	328	319	324	321	315
Pension age	315	321	310	306	307	338
Total	661	649	629	630	628	654

At the start of the projection period, the dependency ratio (the number of children and pensioners per 1,000 adults of working age) within Wales was around 660 per 1,000 people of working age.

The dependency ratio within Newport is projected to fluctuate between 630 and 660 (per 1,000 people of working age) over the projection period. This is affected by fluctuations in both the number of children and the number of people of pensionable age, however the increase between mid-2026 and mid-2031 is driven by an increase in the number of people of pensionable age, even when changes in state pension age are taken into account[1].

[1] Between 2010 and 2020, state pension age will change from 65 years for men and 60 years for women, to 65 years for both sexes. Between 2024 and 2046, state pension age will increase in three stages from 65 years to 68 years for both sexes.

Table 3: Components of Change, key years

YEAR	Births	Deaths	Net UK migrants	Net Overseas migrants	TFR	SMR
2006-07	1,732	-1,348	+206	+12	2.0	100
2007-08	1,783	-1,365	+206	+12	2.0	100
2008-09	1,812	-1,346	+206	+12	2.0	97
2009-10	1,839	-1,329	+206	+12	2.0	94
2010-11	1,865	-1,321	+206	+12	2.0	91
2011-12	1,883	-1,309	+206	+12	2.0	89
2012-13	1,893	-1,299	+206	+12	2.0	86
2013-14	1,901	-1,290	+206	+12	2.0	85
2014-15	1,912	-1,283	+206	+12	2.0	83
2015-16	1,923	-1,274	+206	+12	2.0	81
2016-17	1,929	-1,272	+206	+12	2.0	79
2017-18	1,933	-1,271	+206	+12	2.0	77
2018-19	1,932	-1,269	+206	+12	2.0	75
2019-20	1,924	-1,271	+206	+12	2.0	74
2020-21	1,912	-1,273	+206	+12	2.0	72
2021-22	1,898	-1,276	+206	+12	2.0	71
2022-23	1,884	-1,283	+206	+12	2.0	69
2023-24	1,869	-1,291	+206	+12	2.0	68
2024-25	1,855	-1,299	+206	+12	2.0	67
2025-26	1,843	-1,308	+206	+12	2.0	66
2026-27	1,833	-1,319	+206	+12	2.0	65
2027-28	1,824	-1,333	+206	+12	2.0	64
2028-29	1,817	-1,348	+206	+12	2.0	63
2029-30	1,813	-1,364	+206	+12	2.0	62
2030-31	1,811	-1,380	+206	+12	2.0	61

Key Points:

- Although the number of births in Newport is projected to increase to around 1,930 in 2017/18 and then decrease over the remaining period to 1,810 in 2030/31, the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is projected to remain fairly constant around 2.0. The changes seen in the birth figures are due to a cohort effect, in that there are projected to be more woman of child bearing age (15-49) throughout the projection period.

- The number of deaths in Newport is projected to decline until 2018/19 and then rise again to 1,380 in 2030/31. The Standard Mortality Ratio (SMR) for Newport, however, is projected to continually decrease over the whole projection period until 2030/31.

  The change seen in the death figures are due to 2 factors; firstly the projected increases in life expectancy (hence the decrease in the early years of the projection); and secondly, a cohort effect, in that if people are living longer, in future years there will be more people in the very elderly population (aged 90+), which is an age group with a higher SMR, leading to more deaths being projected.

Variant Projections

In order to illustrate the uncertainty associated with population projections, variant projections have also been published alongside the main (or principal) population projection.

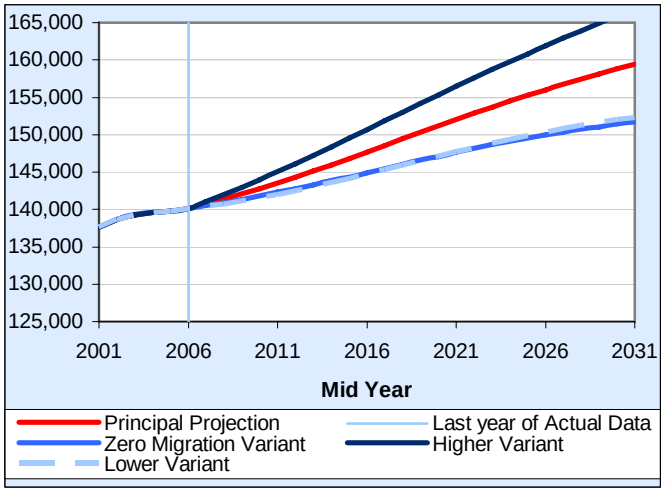
The following results are purely illustrative to show how changes in the fertility, mortality and migration assumptions impact the population projections and how the size of the impact increases the further into the projection period the results are taken.

A zero migration (natural change only) projection has been produced to illustrate the projected population of each local authority if there were no future inward or outward migration. Higher and lower population variants have also been produced.

The higher population variant is based on assumptions of higher fertility rates and lower mortality rates (e.g. higher life expectancy).

The lower population variant is based on assumptions of lower fertility rates and higher mortality rates (e.g. lower life expectancy).

Chart 8: Variant Projections



Under the natural change (zero migration) projection, the population of Newport is projected to increase by 8.2 per cent to 152,000 by mid-2031. This is 7,800 less than the principal projection.

Under the higher population variant, the population is projected to increase by 19.1 per cent to 167,000 by mid-2031. This is 7,500 more than the principal projection.

Under the lower population variant, the population is projected to increase by 8.7 per cent to 152,000 by mid-2031. This is 7,100 less than the principal projection.

Quality Information

Information on quality is provided throughout this publication. A selection of key quality information is also provided below. A full technical report will be published in late 2008.

Definitions

The projected population is for 30 June each year. The projected components (births, deaths and migration) are based on a 1 year period (middle of year to middle of year).

Base Population
The 2006 mid year estimates of population have been used as the base population for these projections.

Population Estimates
These are based on the usually resident population. Usual residents away from home temporarily are included, but visitors are excluded. Students are counted at their term-time address. It should also be noted that the UN definition of an international migrant is used – those changing country of residence for a period of at least 12 months. Short-term migrants (e.g. migrant workers from Eastern European countries) are not counted in the population estimates and hence are not included in the population projections.

Age-specific Fertility Rates (ASFR)
ASFRs refer to the total number of births per 1,000 women of a given age (calculated for women aged 15-45 only).

Total Fertility Rate (TFR)
The TFR is the average number of children that would be born per woman if women experienced the age-specific fertility rates for the year in question throughout their childbearing lifespan.

Replacement Level Fertility
Replacement level fertility is the level of fertility required for the population to replace itself in size in the long term given constant mortality rates and the absence of migration.

Age-specific Mortality Rates (ASMR)
ASMRs refer to the total number of deaths per 1,000 people of a given age.

Expectation of life at birth
The 'expected years of life' is the average future lifetime, which would be lived by persons of a particular age, if they were subject throughout their lives to the average recorded death rate of the year in question.

Internal Migration
Internal (or within-UK) migration refers to the movement of people moving within the UK, for example, from one local authority to another. Each Health Authority holds a register of patients registered with its GPs, called the Patient Register Data System (PRDS).

Combining every patient register in England and Wales and comparing with the register from the previous year identifies people who have changed their postcode.

International Migration
International Migration refers to the movement of people to or from countries outside the UK. The UN definition of an international migrant is used – those changing country of residence for a period of at least 12 months. International migration movements are estimated by combining data from the International Passenger Survey (IPS), Home Office data on asylum seekers and visitor switches, with estimates of migration between the Republic of Ireland and Wales from the Irish Labour Force survey.

Working Age and State Pension Age
All figures presented in this report for working age and pensionable age populations are based on the state pension age for the given year. Between 2010 and 2020, state pension age will change from 65 years for men and 60 years for women, to 65 years for both sexes. Between 2024 and 2046, state pension age will increase in three stages from 65 years to 68 years for both sexes.

Geographies and Boundaries

The population projections are for local authority areas, and are based on the boundaries used for the 2006 mid-year estimates of population. Historic data used to produce assumptions may have been based on slightly different boundaries.

Frequency

Most of the base data is available on an annual basis. It is anticipated that the local authority projections will be published every two years (as with the national projections).

Revisions

The 2006-based local authority projections are not subject to planned revisions. It is, however, possible that the base population (2006 mid-year estimates) will be revised in future. This will also impact on historic fertility and mortality rates.

Charts

Note that the charts used throughout this document do not always start at 0, and are based on different scales.

Symbols

The following symbol has been used throughout the publication:
- the data item is not exactly zero, but rounds to zero.

Further Information

Local Authority Population Projections

A local authority report, guidance leaflet, frequently asked questions and further information on the 2006-based local authority population projections can be found at:
www.wales.gov.uk/statistics

Data cubes are available on the StatsWales website
(Population and Migration / Population / Projections / 2006-based local authority)
www.statswales.wales.gov.uk

National Population Projections for Wales

Analysis of the 2006-based national population projections for Wales is available in Chapter 4 of the 'Wales's Population, 2008' demographic report:
www.wales.gov.uk/statistics

Data cubes are available on the StatsWales website
(Population and Migration / Population / Projections / 2006-based national)
www.statswales.wales.gov.uk

Further detailed information can be found on the GAD website:
www.gad.gov.uk

Population and Migration Data

Information on how and where to access population and migration data for Wales is available in the Welsh Assembly Government's Population Statistics theme page:
www.wales.gov.uk/statistics

Contact details

For queries on the 2006-based local authority projections, or for general queries on demographic data, please contact:

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