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Local Authority Population Projections for Wales (2011-based)

This release presents the results of the principal 2011-based local authority population projections for Wales. Population projections provide estimates of the size of the future population, and are based on assumptions about births, deaths and migration. The assumptions are based on past trends. Projections done in this way do not make allowances for the effects of local or central government policies on future population levels, distribution and change.

These 2011-based projections are trend-based projections for the 25-year period from 2011 to 2036. As they are trend-based they become less certain the further they are carried forward. They are based on mid-year population estimates for 2011 which are the first population estimates to be based on the 2011 Census. They also incorporate the revised population and migration estimates for mid-2002 to mid-2010 that were published by the ONS on April 30 2013 following the results of the 2011 Census.

Outputs

Currently only the principal projections have been published for each local authority. They are based on data on births, deaths and migration for the 5-year period leading up to mid-2011. These principal projections are therefore considered to best reflect recent demographic patterns at the time they were produced. Variant projections are also due to be published shortly, in order to illustrate the uncertainty associated with population projections.

This First Release and a set of tables have been published on the StatsWales website. A detailed report is due to be published providing summary information on the 2011-based Local Authority Population Projections. The report will provide a background to the projections, the methodology used, and a more complete overview of the results, including the variant projections.

Key points:

Projected Population Change

- Total population is projected to increase for most authorities in Wales between 2011 and 2036.
- For a number of authorities total population is projected to increase by 2026 then decrease in the following decade, but remain higher than in 2011.
- For Anglesey, Monmouthshire and Blaenau Gwent total population is projected to be lower in 2036 than in 2011.
- In percentage terms population growth is projected to be highest in Cardiff, Wrexham, Newport and Swansea.

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Assumed Migration

Under the principal projections the migration assumptions are based on the 5-year period up to mid-2011 thus:

- Assumed annual net internal migration (i.e. from within the UK) is less than a thousand for all authorities, whilst for some it is less than zero (i.e. for some there is an overall outflow of migrants to other parts of the UK).
- Assumed annual net international migration (from overseas) is around a few hundred or less for many authorities.
- The combined effect of the assumptions for internal and international migration is that assumed total annual net migration is around a few hundred for most authorities and less than zero for Rhondda Cynon Taf and Blaenau Gwent.

Projected Births and Deaths

The fertility and mortality assumptions in the principal projections indicate that:

- For some authorities there are more deaths than births currently.
- By the end of the projection period the number of authorities for which this is the case is projected to grow, as births decrease whilst deaths increase.

Detailed information is available via the interactive StatsWales website, including projected population broken down by age and gender:

<https://statswales.wales.gov.uk/Catalogue>

Projected Total Population

Table 1 shows that under the principal projections total population is projected to increase for most authorities in Wales between 2011 and 2036. For a number of authorities, including Conwy, Flintshire, Powys, Rhondda Cynon Taf and Torfaen, total population is projected to increase by 2026 then decrease, but to remain higher than in 2011. For Anglesey and Monmouthshire population is projected to increase by 2021 but be lower in 2036 than in 2011, whereas for Blaenau Gwent total population is projected to decrease consistently over the length of the projection.

Table 1: Projected Total Population by Local Authority, Wales, 2011-2036

	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031	2036
Isle of Anglesey	69,900	70,200	70,300	69,900	69,100	68,100
Gwynedd	121,500	123,100	125,200	127,600	129,900	131,800
Conwy	115,300	116,100	116,700	116,800	116,300	115,300
Denbighshire	93,900	96,000	98,100	99,700	100,800	101,500
Flintshire	152,700	154,500	155,800	156,200	155,700	154,500
Wrexham	135,100	141,500	147,700	153,400	158,600	163,500
Powys	133,100	134,600	135,900	136,500	136,100	134,600
Ceredigion	75,300	76,100	77,100	78,100	78,900	79,200
Pembrokeshire	122,600	124,300	125,800	126,600	126,700	126,200
Carmarthenshire	184,000	188,900	193,900	198,200	201,700	204,400
Swansea	238,700	245,300	252,200	258,900	264,700	269,900
Neath Port Talbot	139,900	141,100	142,200	142,700	142,600	142,100
Bridgend	139,400	143,000	146,200	148,600	150,100	151,000
Vale of Glamorgan	126,700	128,900	131,000	132,500	133,500	133,700
Cardiff	345,400	366,800	389,500	412,800	435,900	458,500
Rhondda Cynon Taf	234,400	235,900	237,100	237,400	236,700	235,400
Merthyr Tydfil	58,900	60,100	61,200	62,000	62,300	62,400
Caerphilly	178,800	181,000	182,800	183,500	183,300	182,300
Blaenau Gwent	69,800	69,300	68,900	68,000	66,800	65,200
Torfaen	91,200	92,000	92,800	93,000	92,800	92,200
Monmouthshire	91,500	92,000	92,300	92,300	91,600	90,300
Newport	145,800	150,700	156,100	161,400	166,300	170,900

Table 2 shows that in percentage terms population growth is projected to be highest in urban centres such as Cardiff, Wrexham, Newport and Swansea. By comparison total population is projected to decrease by over 6 percent in Blaenau Gwent and over 2 percent in Anglesey by 2036. For some authorities projected population is projected to be lower overall by 2036 than by 2026.

Table 2: Projected Percentage Change in Total Population by Local Authority compared with 2011

	<i>Percentages</i>				
	2016	2021	2026	2031	2036
Isle of Anglesey	0.4	0.5	-0.1	-1.2	-2.7
Gwynedd	1.3	3.0	5.0	6.9	8.5
Conwy	0.6	1.2	1.3	0.9	0.0
Denbighshire	2.2	4.4	6.2	7.3	8.1
Flintshire	1.2	2.0	2.3	2.0	1.2
Wrexham	4.8	9.4	13.6	17.4	21.0
Powys	1.1	2.1	2.6	2.2	1.2
Ceredigion	1.1	2.4	3.8	4.7	5.3
Pembrokeshire	1.4	2.6	3.3	3.3	3.0
Carmarthenshire	2.7	5.4	7.8	9.6	11.1
Swansea	2.8	5.7	8.4	10.9	13.1
Neath Port Talbot	0.8	1.6	2.0	1.9	1.6
Bridgend	2.6	4.9	6.6	7.7	8.3
Vale of Glamorgan	1.8	3.4	4.6	5.3	5.6
Cardiff	6.2	12.7	19.5	26.2	32.7
Rhondda Cynon Taf	0.6	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.5
Merthyr Tydfil	2.1	4.0	5.3	5.9	6.1
Caerphilly	1.2	2.2	2.7	2.5	2.0
Blaenau Gwent	-0.7	-1.4	-2.6	-4.4	-6.6
Torfaen	0.9	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.1
Monmouthshire	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.1	-1.3
Newport	3.4	7.1	10.7	14.1	17.3

Assumed Migration

The assumed levels of internal and international migration are based on average migrant numbers for the five years leading up to mid-2011 which are held constant for the projection period. Table 3 shows that under the principal projection assumed numbers of internal in- and out-migrants are around several thousand for all authorities. Nevertheless assumed annual *net* internal migration is *less* than a thousand for all authorities, whilst for some it is less than zero (i.e. overall there is an outflow to other parts of the UK). For international migration assumed numbers of annual in-migrants are highest for Gwynedd, Wrexham, Swansea, Rhondda Cynon Taf, Newport and Cardiff but for most authorities are less than a thousand. Similarly, assumed annual numbers of international out-migrants exceed a thousand for Cardiff and Swansea but are less than this for other authorities. As a result assumed annual net international migration is around a few hundred or less for many authorities. The combined effect of the assumptions for internal and international migration is that assumed total annual net migration is around a few hundred a year for most authorities and negative for Rhondda Cynon Taf and Blaenau Gwent. Only Cardiff and Carmarthenshire have assumed total migration of over a thousand a year.

Projected Births and Deaths

The methodology for the Local Authority Population Projections produces projected numbers of births and deaths by local authority for Wales. The projected numbers of births and deaths are based on average fertility and mortality rates for the five years leading up to mid-2011 and assumed trends from the National Population Projection (NPP) for Wales. Projected natural change is the balance between the two i.e. births minus deaths equals natural change.

Table 4 shows that based on the fertility and mortality assumptions in the principal projections, for some authorities there are more deaths than births currently. By the end of the projection period the number of authorities for which this is the case is projected to grow, as births decrease whilst deaths increase. For

some authorities there are projected to be around 300 more deaths per year in 2036 than in 2011 whilst for some there are projected to be around 300 fewer births annually. As a result natural change is projected to be less than zero for most authorities by 2036.

Due to the use of trends from the NPP in the mortality assumption there is an assumed improvement in age-specific mortality rates throughout the projection period. Nevertheless the increase in deaths shown in Table 4 for many authorities is projected to occur due to increases in local authority populations at older ages over the projection period.

The combined effect of this with the migration and fertility assumptions used in the principal projections is that for an increasing number of authorities any growth in population will be due to net migration by the end of the projection period.

Table 3: Assumed Annual Migration by Local Authority in Wales, Principal Projections, 2011-2036

	Internal migration			International migration			Total migration		
	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net
Isle of Anglesey	2,300	2,300	-	100	100	-	2,400	2,400	-
Gwynedd	5,500	5,400	100	1,100	700	300	6,500	6,100	400
Conwy	4,700	4,100	500	300	500	-100	5,000	4,600	400
Denbighshire	4,400	4,000	400	300	300	-	4,700	4,300	400
Flintshire	4,500	4,600	-100	400	300	100	4,900	4,900	-
Wrexham	3,900	3,700	200	1,000	400	600	4,900	4,100	800
Powys	5,300	4,800	500	400	300	-	5,600	5,100	500
Ceredigion	5,800	5,700	100	700	500	100	6,500	6,300	200
Pembrokeshire	4,000	3,700	300	500	400	100	4,500	4,100	400
Carmarthenshire	6,100	5,300	800	600	300	200	6,700	5,600	1,000
Swansea	9,200	9,000	200	1,900	1,100	800	11,100	10,100	900
Neath Port Talbot	3,900	3,700	200	200	200	-	4,000	3,800	200
Bridgend	3,900	3,500	400	300	300	-	4,200	3,700	400
Vale of Glamorgan	4,700	4,500	200	300	300	-	5,000	4,800	200
Cardiff	18,800	18,500	300	5,100	3,400	1,700	23,900	21,900	2,000
Rhondda Cynon Taf	6,000	6,600	-500	1,000	600	300	7,000	7,200	-200
Merthyr Tydfil	1,400	1,400	-100	200	100	100	1,600	1,500	100
Caerphilly	4,300	4,300	-	200	200	-	4,400	4,500	-
Blaenau Gwent	1,600	1,700	-100	100	100	-	1,700	1,800	-100
Torfaen	2,300	2,300	-100	100	100	-	2,400	2,500	-
Monmouthshire	4,000	3,800	300	200	300	-100	4,200	4,000	200
Newport	5,000	5,100	-100	1,000	700	400	6,000	5,800	300

Note: Numbers may not sum exactly due to rounding.

Table 4: Projected Births, Deaths and Natural Change by Local Authority in Wales, Principal Projections, 2011-2036

	Mid-2011 to Mid-2012			Mid-2020 to Mid-2021			Mid-2030 to Mid-2031			Mid-2035 to Mid-2036		
	Births	Deaths	Natural Change	Births	Deaths	Natural Change	Births	Deaths	Natural Change	Births	Deaths	Natural Change
Isle of Anglesey	800	800	0	700	800	-100	600	800	-200	600	900	-300
Gwynedd	1,200	1,300	-100	1,300	1,300	0	1,400	1,300	100	1,300	1,400	-100
Conwy	1,200	1,500	-300	1,100	1,400	-300	900	1,500	-600	900	1,600	-700
Denbighshire	1,100	1,100	0	1,100	1,100	0	1,000	1,200	-200	1,000	1,200	-200
Flintshire	1,700	1,300	400	1,600	1,400	200	1,400	1,600	-200	1,400	1,700	-300
Wrexham	1,800	1,300	500	1,700	1,300	400	1,700	1,500	200	1,800	1,600	200
Powys	1,300	1,400	-100	1,200	1,500	-300	1,000	1,700	-700	1,000	1,800	-800
Ceredigion	700	800	-100	700	700	0	700	800	-100	700	900	-200
Pembrokeshire	1,300	1,300	0	1,300	1,400	-100	1,100	1,500	-400	1,100	1,500	-400
Carmarthenshire	2,000	2,100	-100	2,000	2,100	-100	1,900	2,300	-400	1,900	2,400	-500
Swansea	2,700	2,400	300	2,800	2,300	500	2,600	2,400	200	2,600	2,500	100
Neath Port Talbot	1,600	1,600	0	1,500	1,500	0	1,300	1,600	-300	1,300	1,600	-300
Bridgend	1,700	1,400	300	1,600	1,500	100	1,400	1,600	-200	1,400	1,700	-300
Vale of Glamorgan	1,400	1,100	300	1,300	1,200	100	1,200	1,300	-100	1,200	1,400	-200
Cardiff	4,800	2,700	2,100	5,300	2,600	2,700	5,400	2,800	2,600	5,600	3,000	2,600
Rhondda Cynon Taf	3,000	2,500	500	2,800	2,400	400	2,500	2,500	0	2,600	2,600	0
Merthyr Tydfil	800	600	200	700	600	100	600	600	0	600	700	-100
Caerphilly	2,200	1,700	500	2,100	1,700	400	1,800	1,900	-100	1,800	2,000	-200
Blaenau Gwent	800	800	0	700	800	-100	600	800	-200	600	800	-200
Torfaen	1,100	900	200	1,100	900	200	900	1,000	-100	900	1,000	-100
Monmouthshire	800	900	-100	800	900	-100	700	1,100	-400	600	1,100	-500
Newport	2,000	1,400	600	2,100	1,300	800	2,100	1,400	700	2,100	1,400	700

Note: Numbers may not sum exactly due to rounding.

Comparison with the 2008-based Local Authority Population Projections

The 2011-based Local Authority Population Projections replace the previous set of local-authority-level projections for Wales which were 2008-based. This is because they are based on more recent data, most importantly the results of the 2011 Census for Wales.

Changes to the methodology used to produce population estimates mean that any comparison between the 2011-based projections and previous projections should be treated with caution. Nevertheless Table 5 below shows the differences in total population at 2011 and 2033 under the 2008-based and 2011-based sets of projections.

Table 5: Projected Total Population for 2011 and 2033, based on 2008-based and 2011-based Local Authority Population Projections for Wales

Area	Projected Total Population				Percentage Change in Total Population 2011-2033	
	2011		2033		2008-based	2011-based
	2008-based	2011-based	2008-based	2011-based		
Isle of Anglesey	69,500	69,900	72,600	68,700	4%	-2%
Gwynedd	119,200	121,500	126,000	130,700	6%	8%
Conwy	112,300	115,300	118,300	116,000	5%	1%
Denbighshire	98,600	93,900	111,000	101,100	13%	8%
Flintshire	150,600	152,700	152,100	155,300	1%	2%
Wrexham	135,300	135,100	151,500	160,600	12%	19%
Powys	133,900	133,100	146,300	135,600	9%	2%
Ceredigion	77,900	75,300	84,600	79,100	9%	5%
Pembrokeshire	119,400	122,600	129,300	126,600	8%	3%
Carmarthenshire	184,700	184,000	211,600	202,800	15%	10%
Swansea	234,300	238,700	272,100	266,900	16%	12%
Neath Port Talbot	139,200	139,900	150,900	142,400	8%	2%
Bridgend	136,400	139,400	152,100	150,500	12%	8%
The Vale of Glamorgan	126,700	126,700	144,600	133,600	14%	5%
Cardiff	344,200	345,400	468,200	445,000	36%	29%
Rhondda Cynon Taf	236,000	234,400	246,400	236,200	4%	1%
Merthyr Tydfil	55,900	58,900	58,100	62,400	4%	6%
Caerphilly	173,900	178,800	181,900	183,000	5%	2%
Blaenau Gwent	69,100	69,800	71,400	66,200	3%	-5%
Torfaen	90,600	91,200	89,200	92,600	-2%	2%
Monmouthshire	88,900	91,500	93,900	91,200	6%	0%
Newport	141,000	145,800	153,600	168,200	9%	15%

Differences between the two sets of projections will be due to:

- changes in historical fertility, mortality and migration trends
- differences in the underlying population estimates methodology
- the different base years used

Table 5 shows though that for most local authorities projected growth in total population between 2011 and 2033 is lower under the 2011-based projections than the 2008-based projections.

Quality Information

In addition to the information below, further information can be found at:

<http://gov.wales/statistics-and-research/local-authority-population-projections/frequently-asked-questions/?lang=en>

Relevance

Population and migration statistics are important for policy development, and planning and providing public services. There is a high demand for population and migration statistics for a variety of uses.

Some of these include:

- Planning services and estimating future need at national and local level, e.g. schools, health and social services provision.
- As part of the Local Government Finance revenue settlement.
- Policy development,
- Advice to Ministers
- Informing debate in the National Assembly for Wales and beyond.
- For the calculation of further statistics e.g. Spatial Plan Areas, Housing Estimates and Household Projections.
- As denominators in rates (e.g. birth rates).
- For the purposes of weighting surveys.
- Geographic profiling, comparisons and benchmarking.
- Analysis of population cohorts and migration trends.

There is a wide variety of users of population data from national and local government, charities and voluntary sector organisations, other government departments, students, academics and universities, individual citizens and private companies. In particular there is a high level of interest in projections at 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 can identify trends that shape the context for future policy development.

There are similar demands for local authority household projections for planning purposes. Local Authority Population Projections are the basis for producing household projections which are used for housing planning purposes e.g. are considered in preparation of Local Development Plans.

Data Source and Definitions

Population projections are based on mid-year population estimates (as at 30 June each year). Mid-year population estimates for Wales and England are produced by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). In order to produce the Local Authority Population Projections the population estimates are combined with assumptions about births, deaths and migration. These assumptions are based on past trends.

The assumptions for the 2011-based projections have been produced using data from mid-2011 population estimates and the revised population and migration estimates for mid-2002 to mid-2010 which were published by ONS on 30 April 2013, including actual numbers of births and deaths and estimates of migration. Due to the timing of the release of the revised estimates it has not been possible to also incorporate data from the mid-2012 population estimates which were published on 26 June 2013.

For migration 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.

Quality

These population projections are National Statistics. National Statistics are produced to high professional standards set out in the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. They undergo regular quality assurance reviews to ensure that they meet customer needs. They are produced free from any political interference.

The United Kingdom Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

- Meet identified user needs;
- Are well explained and readily accessible;
- Are produced according to sound methods, and
- Are managed impartially and objectively in the public interest.

Once statistics have been designated as National Statistics it is a statutory requirement that the Code of Practice shall continue to be observed.

Population projections are trend-based projections that provide estimates of the size of the future population, and are based on assumptions about births, deaths and migration. The assumptions are generally based on past trends. Projections done in this way do not make allowances for the effects of local or central government policies on future population levels, distribution and change

Population projections do, therefore, have their limitations. These local authority population projections are not policy-based forecasts. They only indicate what may happen in future should the trend-based assumptions become true.

As the process of demographic change is cumulative, projections become increasingly uncertain the further they are carried forward. Demographic change affects some populations more rapidly and to a greater effect than others. Due to the size of estimated migration flows, for some local authorities migration assumptions are more critical than fertility and mortality assumptions. Therefore, migration assumptions can have a significant effect on certain areas in the long-term.

It would be impossible for any projections to be entirely correct – changes in the economy, in individual, family and household behaviour and events outside the UK will occur and will influence the three main components of population change. Possible effects of this uncertainty are shown by producing both a principal projection and a number of variant projections. These variants give alternative plausible scenarios according to high or low assumptions about the trajectories of fertility, migration and mortality; they can also be combined to see the effect on the projections of, for example, a ‘young’ population assumption (high fertility, high migration and low life expectancy assumptions). Variant projections will be published in the coming months in the detailed report for the 2011-based Local Authority Population Projections.

Local authorities are advised to use these published projections as a starting point, and are encouraged to produce their own variant projections and scenarios if required. The PopGroup software used to produce the projections is available to local authorities in Wales and (as in previous projection rounds) permission will be sought from ONS to share the base data used so that local authorities can use the data to create their own variants if they wish.

Methodology

Local Authority Population Projections are produced using a well established demographic approach known as the cohort component method. In simple terms, this involves:

- Taking the most recent year's population estimate;
- Taking out special population groups;
- Ageing every person on one year;
- Adding births and subtracting deaths;
- Allowing for inward and outward migration;
- Adding back in the special population groups.

The base data used to make the calculations are produced by the Office for National Statistics.

This process is carried out for all unitary authorities in Wales for the length of the projection, normally twenty-five years. In order to produce population projections, assumptions need to be formed to project future levels of fertility, mortality and migration for each local authority. These assumptions are based on local trends in recent years.

The methodology for these projections has been developed in close collaboration with local authorities and key users in Wales - through the Wales Sub-national Projections (WASP) working group. This group has met on a regular basis during the preparation of the projections and has been a forum for technical discussion on the methodology and the base data used. Members of WASP include local authority representatives with knowledge of and/or experience of demographic data and population projections.

Guidance on the detailed methodology used to produce the 2011-based Local Authority Population Projections has not yet been published. Full guidance on the methodology for previous projections can be found at:

<http://wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/2008populationtechnical/?lang=en>

Revisions and changes

These 2011-based population projections replace the 2008-based population projections and take account of the most recent data on which to base trends. There have been no revisions to these population projections. However there have recently been changes to the methods used to produce the mid-year population estimates on which they are based. These changes are explained below.

From mid-2011 onwards, prisoners are regarded as usually resident at an institution if they are serving a custodial sentence of six months or more. Previously, prisoners were considered usually resident if they were serving a custodial sentence and had already been in prison for six months or more. This definition was changed in order to be more consistent with the 2011 Census definition of usual residence for prisoners.

Prior to mid-2011, school boarders were treated as a special population as it was believed their movements were not captured in the data sources used to estimate internal migration. However, further research has shown that school boarder moves are measured in the internal migration estimates and therefore this component will no longer be included in the mid-year estimates. As a consequence school boarders were treated as a special population in the 2006-based and 2008-based Local Authority Population Projections but this will not be the case in current and future projections.

The population estimates made between census years are revised following a subsequent census in order to provide a consistent series of population estimates over time. This avoids a step change in the estimates when they are rebased using new census counts. The mid-year population estimates for 2002-2010 were revised to take into account the results of the 2011 Census at a national level on 13 December

2012 and at a local authority level on 30 April 2013. The change in how school boarder moves are taken account of in the mid-year estimates was applied along with other adjustments when these revised estimates were produced. Similarly, school boarders are no longer treated as a special population in the Local Authority Population Projections.

Comparability

Due to the revisions to the methods used to population estimates the base of the 2011-based Local Authority Population Projections for Wales is not directly comparable with that for the 2008-based or 2006-based projections. Thus any comparison with previous projections needs to be treated with caution.

The Local Authority Population Projections also use a different approach to that used for the National Population Projections (NPP). As a result the aggregated total of the Local Authority Projections is not equal to the National Population Projection for Wales for a given year. Guidance on how to use the Local Authority Population Projections and the NPP for Wales is provided in the summary report for the 2006-based projections which is available here:

<http://wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/publication-archive/popprojsum06/?lang=en>

Frequency

Local Authority Population Projections for Wales are normally produced every two years. The previous set of projections was 2008-based. A 2010-based set of projections was not produced; instead a decision was taken to make the next set 2011-based set in order to incorporate the results of the 2011 Census into the base population as soon as is practicable. Following this the next set of Local Authority Population Projections are expected to be 2012-based or 2014-based. A final decision will be taken following consultation with users and the ONS.

Related Outputs

Further population data for Wales including population projections can be accessed via the Welsh Government website at:

[Welsh Government | Population and census statistics](#)

Mid-2012 population estimates for England and Wales are published by the Office for National Statistics and can be found at:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/pop-estimate/population-estimates-for-uk--england-and-wales--scotland-and-northern-ireland/index.html>

National Population Projections for the United Kingdom and constituent countries, including Wales, are published by the Office for National Statistics. The most recent projections are 2010-based and can be found at:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/npp/national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/index.html>

Further Information

Detailed population statistics by local authority, gender and age can be found on StatsWales:
<https://statswales.wales.gov.uk/Catalogue>

We actively encourage feedback from our users. If you have any comments please contact us.

For queries on Local Authority Population Projections for Wales, or for general queries on demographic data, please contact:

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