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Local Authority Population Projections for Wales (2006-based)

Local Authority Report

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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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Demography, Heritage and Equalities Statistics
Statistical Directorate
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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

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

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				

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 Talbotwans80.n	82.B7.57 5 Td [idg [(C)-7.565 -1.572okeshirtwa79.9			83.3 0 Td [(79.-11(e)]TJ 22.929 0 Td [(79.)-5

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

	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									

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.

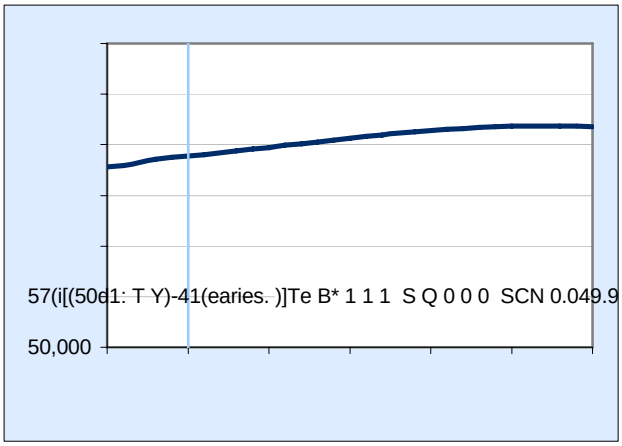


Chart 4: Natural Change

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.

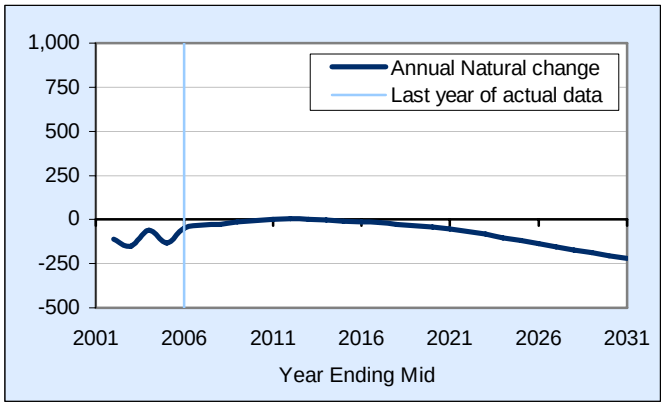


Chart 5: Overall Population Change

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.

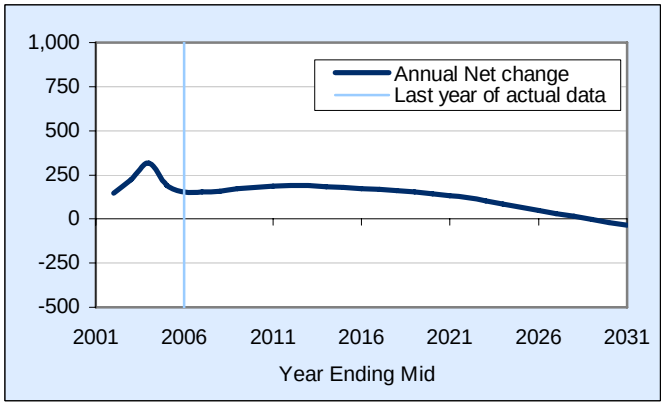


Chart 6: Total Fertility Rate

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.

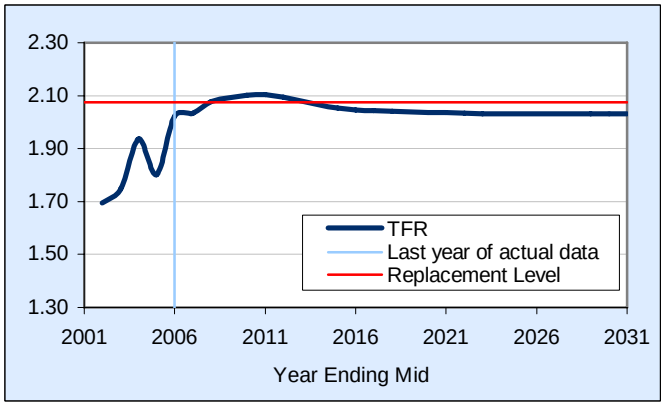
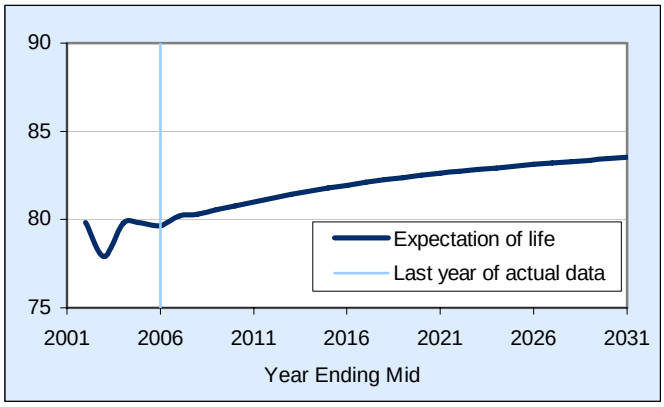


Chart 7: Expectation of Life
The most recent actual data shows that expectation of life in the Isle of Anglesey has been generally stable, with the exception of 2002/03 which saw a dip.

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.

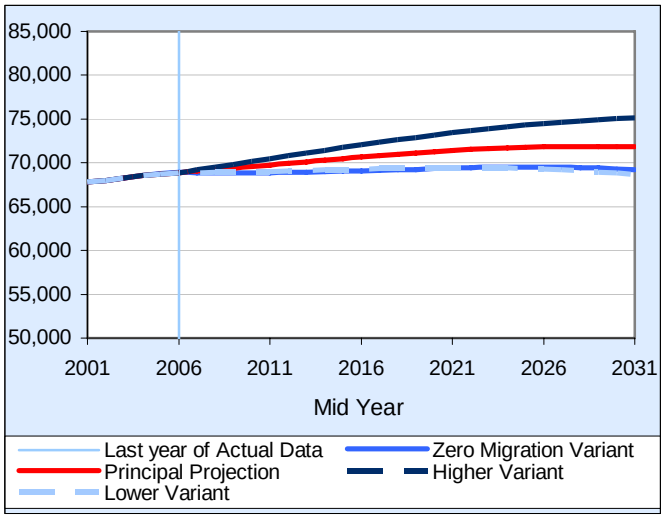
The following results are purely illustrative to show how changes in the fertility, mortality and migration assumptions impact the population projections and how the size of the impact increases the further into the projection period the results are taken.

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.

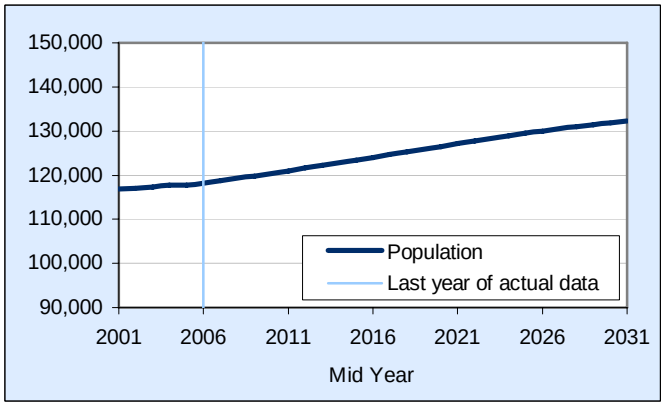


Chart 2: Population by Gender
In Gwynedd, it is projected that there will be more females than males in the population throughout the projection period.

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

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.

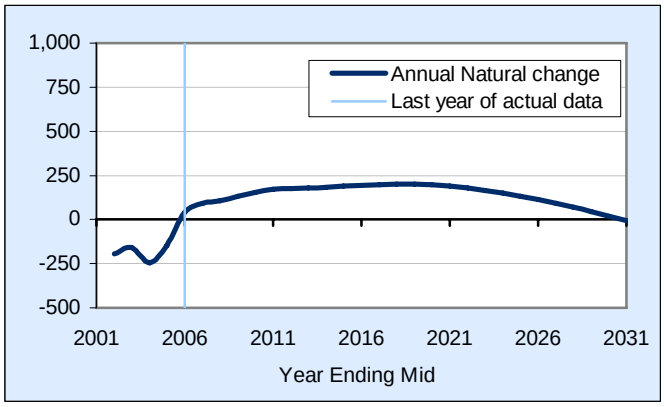


Chart 5: Overall Net Change

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).

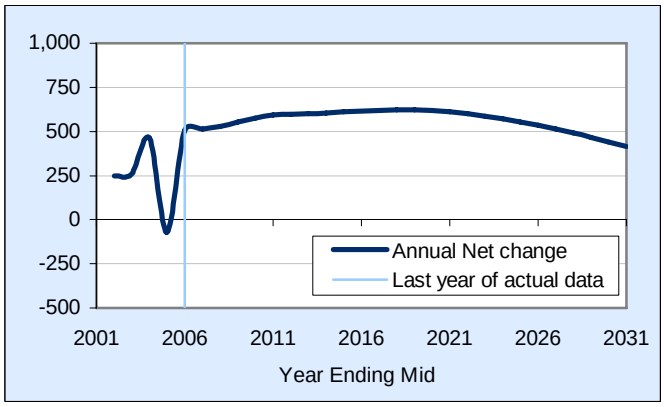
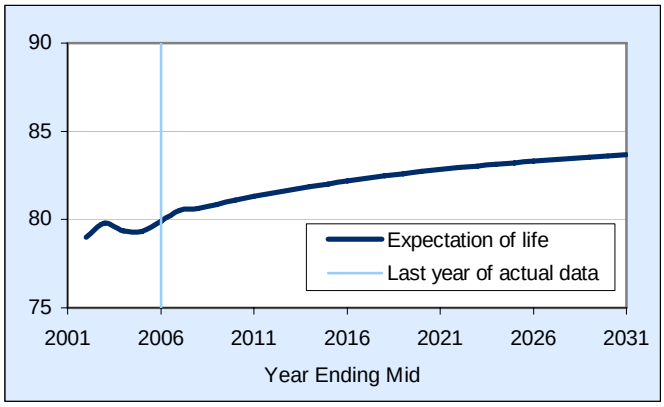


Chart 6: Total Fertility Rate

The Total Fertility Rate in Gwynedd is expected to follow the general pattern seen in local authorities across Wales. It is projected that the

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

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.

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.

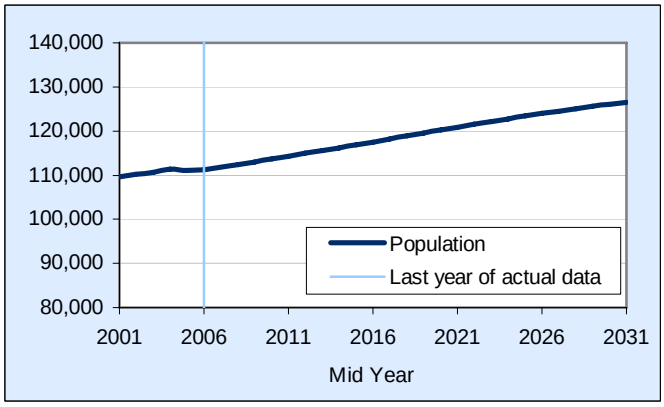


Chart 2: Population by Gender
In Conwy, it is projected that there will be more females than males in the population throughout the projection period.

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).

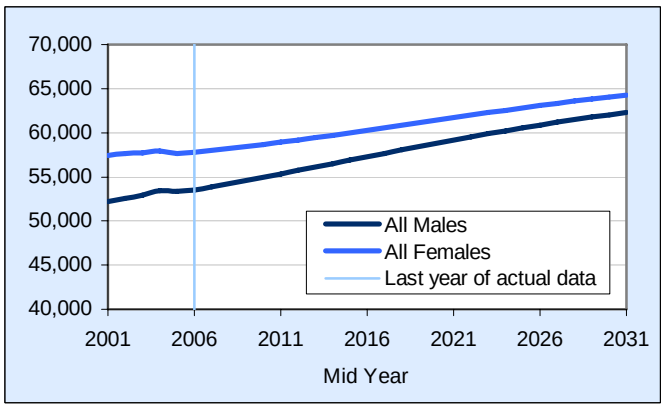
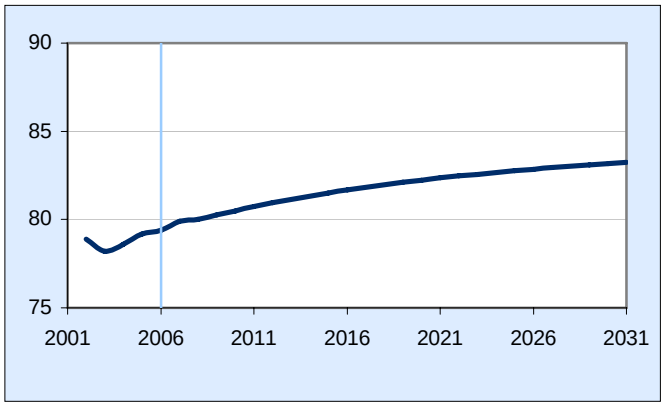


Chart 3: Births and Deaths

Chart 4: Natural Change
The most recent actual data shows that there

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.



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

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	

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.

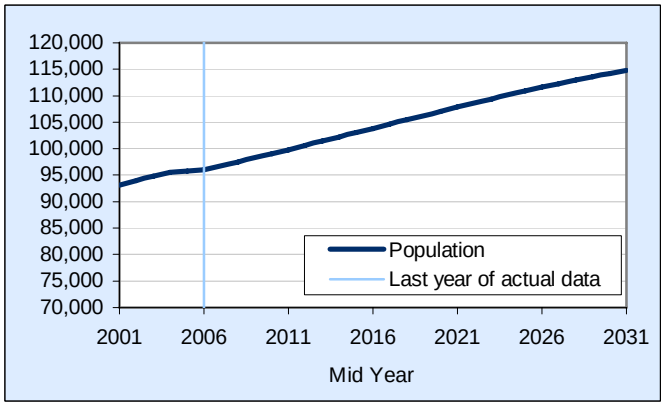


Chart 2: Population by Gender
In Denbighshire, it is projected that there will be more females than males in the population throughout the projection period.

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).

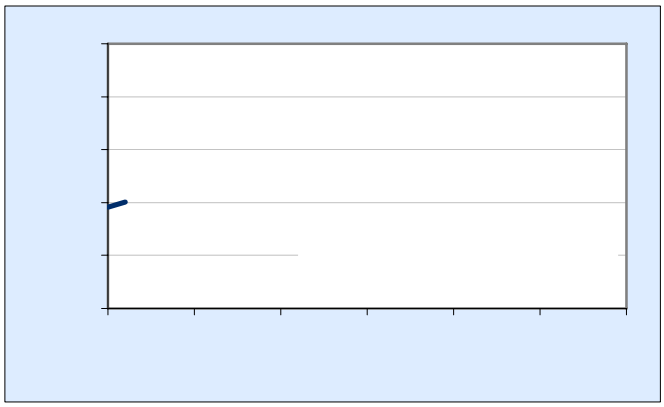


Chart 4: Natural Change

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.

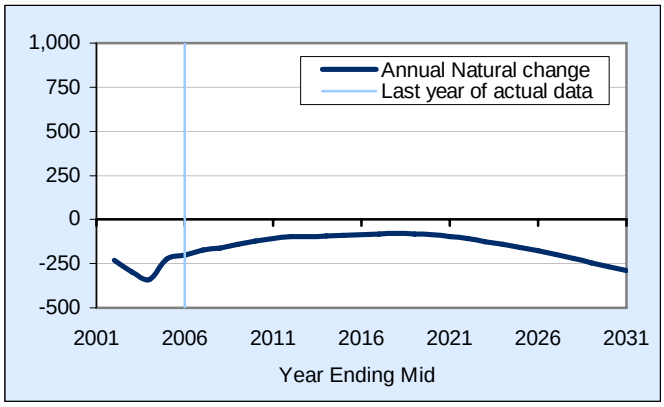


Chart 5: Overall Net Change

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.

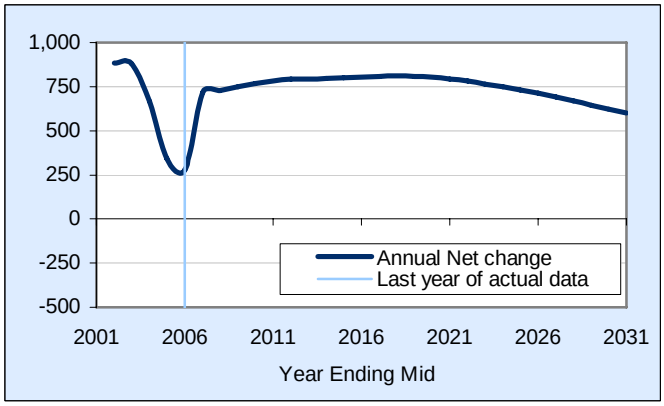


Chart 6: Total Fertility Rate

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.

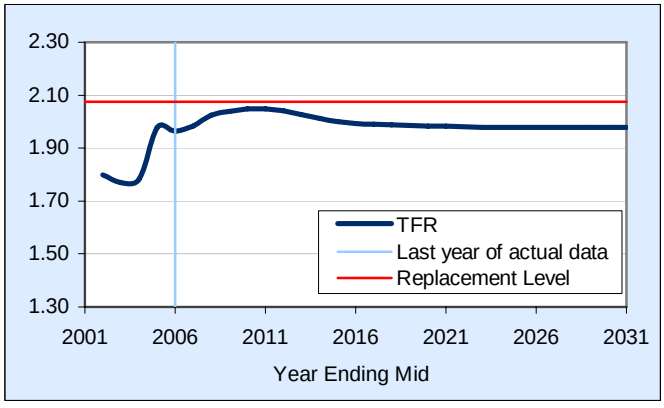


Table 3: Components of Change, key years

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	

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

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.

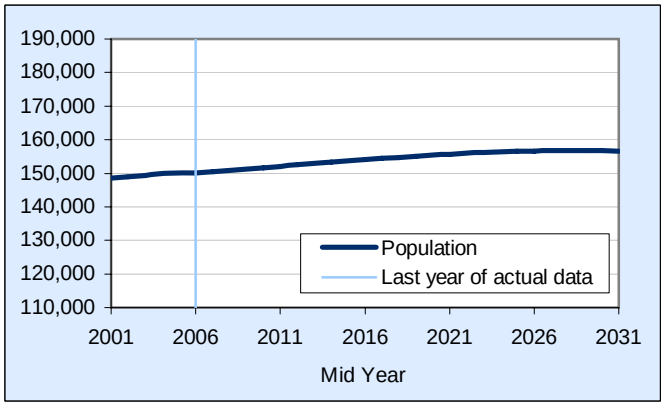


Chart 2: Population by Gender
In Flintshire, it is projected that there will be more females than males in the population throughout the projection period.

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).

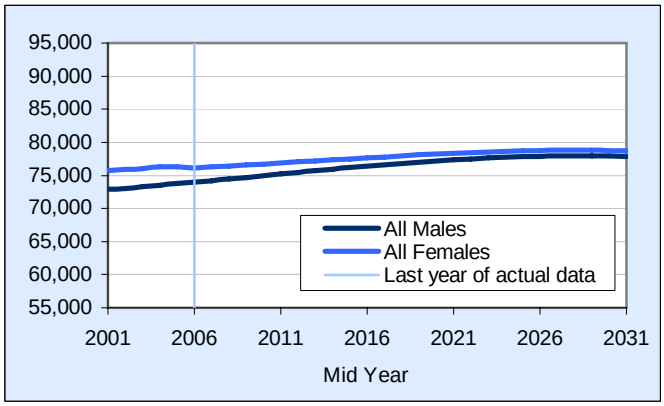


Chart 3: Births and Deaths
The most recent actual data shows that births in Flintshire have fluctuated between 1,600 and 1,700. This fluctuation is expected to continue until around 2012/13, after which births will decline quite quickly.

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.

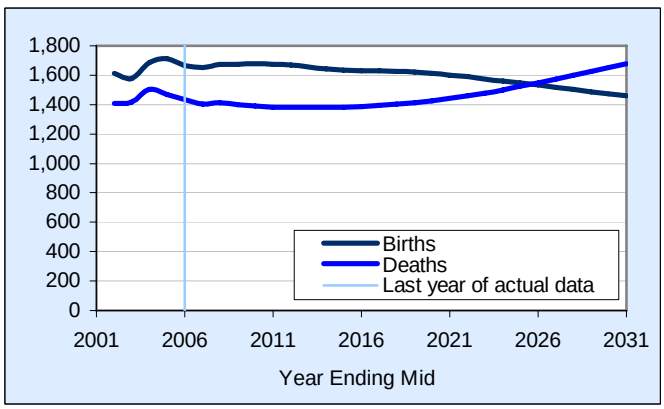


Chart 4: Natural Change
The most recent actual data shows that there have been more births than deaths in Flintshire. This is expected to continue until 2024/25, after which more deaths than births are projected to be seen. The quick decline from positive to negative natural change is due to a combination of a decrease in births and an increase in deaths from 2015/16 onwards.

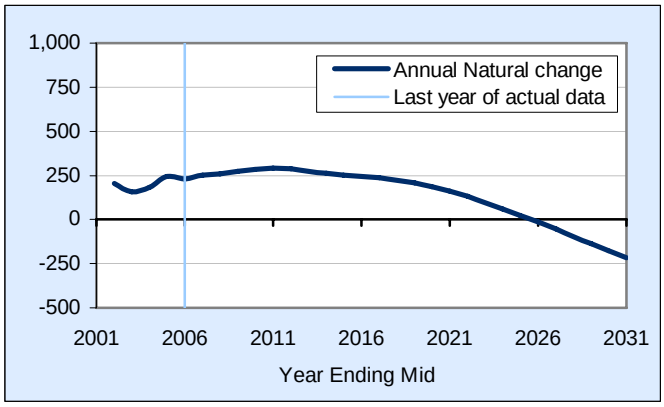


Chart 5: Overall Net Change
The most recent actual data shows that the population of Flintshire was increasing until 2004/05, but in 2005/06 remained fairly similar. Over the projection period the population of Flintshire is expected to rise until 2028/29, after which it will experience a small decline.

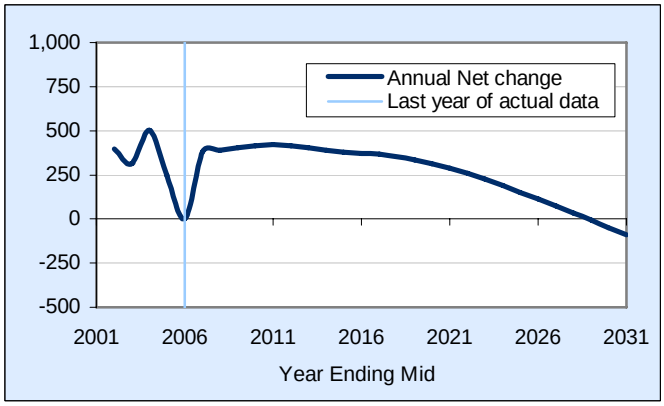


Chart 6: Total Fertility Rate
The Total Fertility Rate in Flintshire is expected to follow the general pattern seen in local authorities across Wales. It is projected that the TFR in Flintshire will remain below the replacement fertility level (2.08) throughout the projection period.

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.

Table 3: Components of Change, key years

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.

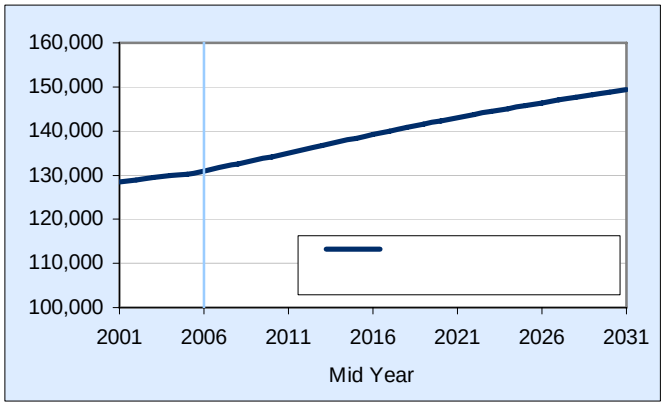


Chart 4: Natural Change
The most recent actual data shows that since 2002/03 there has been more births than deaths in Wrexham. This is expected to continue for the whole projection period following the general pattern expected to be seen across all local authorities in Wales.

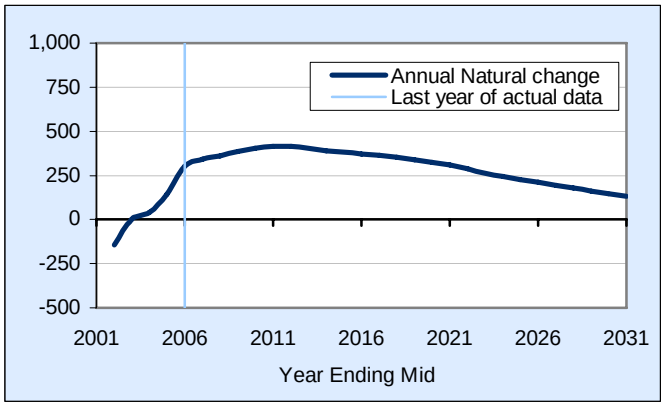


Chart 5: Overall Net Change
The most recent actual data shows that the population of Wrexham has been increasing. This trend is expected to continue for the whole projection period.

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.

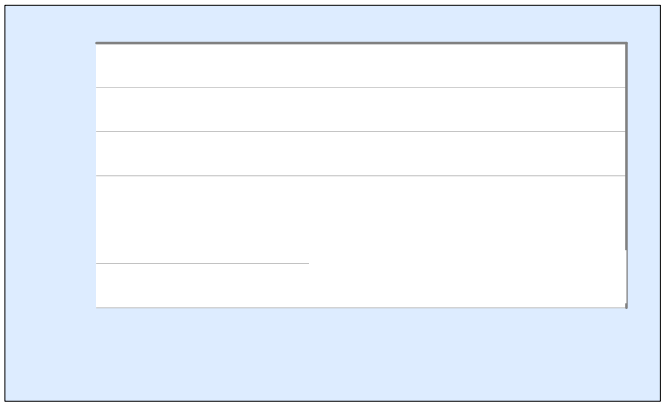


Table 3: Components of Change, key years

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

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.

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 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.

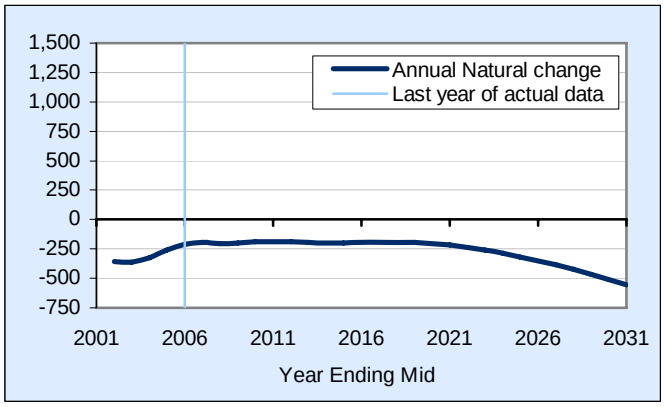


Chart 5: Overall Net Change

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.

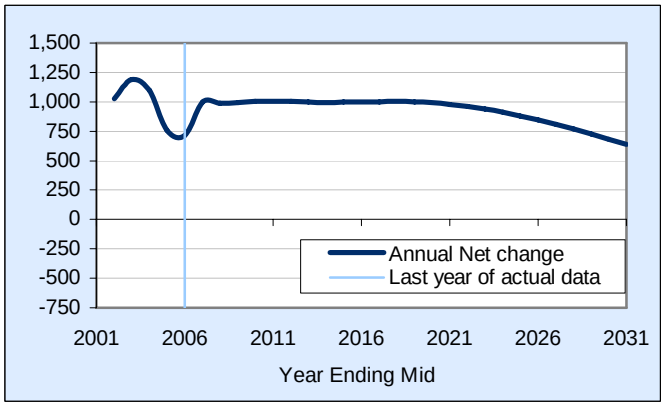
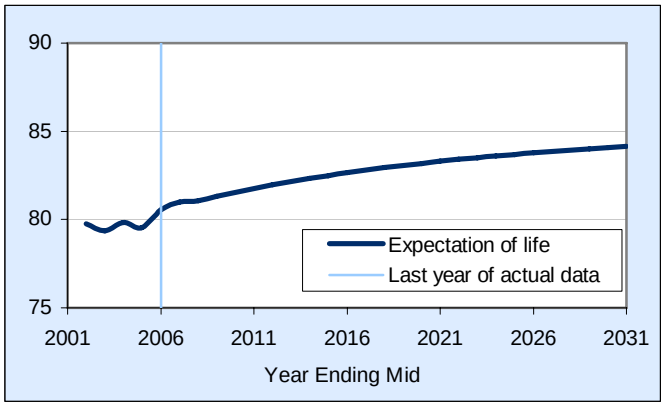


Chart 7: Expectation of Life
The most recent actual data shows that expectation of life in Powys has fluctuated around 80 years. Over the projection period, expectation of life is projected to continually rise from 80.5 in 2005/06 to 84.1 in 2030/31.



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

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.

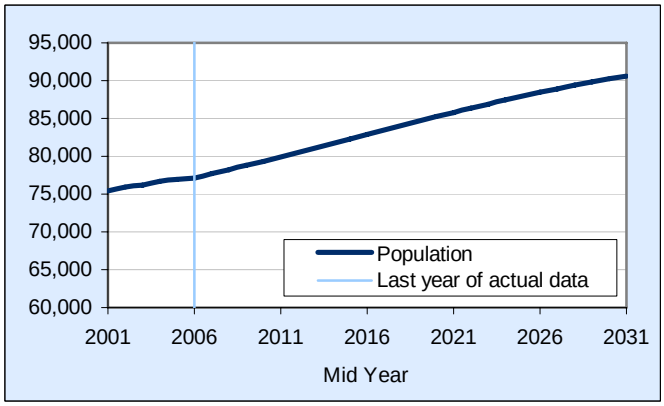


Chart 2: Population by Gender
In Ceredigion, it is projected that there will be more females than males in the population in the first half of the projection period and then more males than females in the latter half of the projection period.

In Ceredigion,

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 .00pect8en an birtacrong twhol thr projectiodss Witoughoinward migrajectles, Ceredigiwouldore

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.

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.

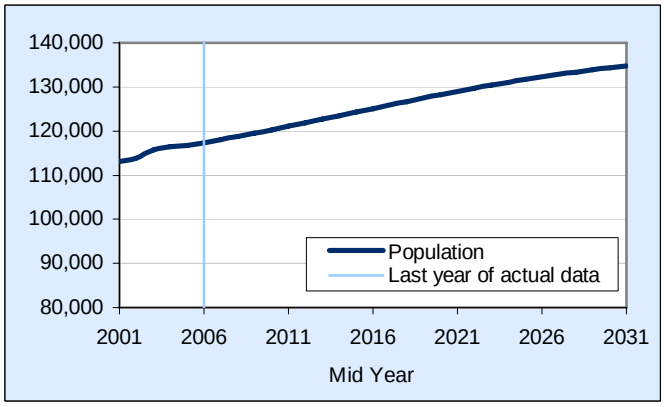


Chart 2: Population by Gender
In Pembrokeshire, it is projected that there will be more females than males in the population throughout the projection period.

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).

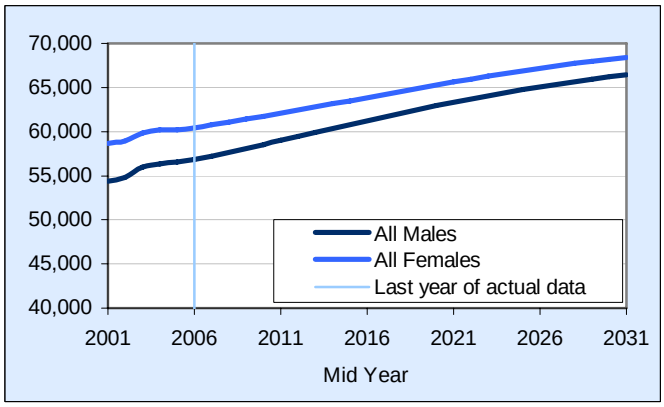


Chart 3: Births and Deaths
The most recent actual data shows that births in Pembrokeshire have seen an upward trend. This upward trend is expected to continue in the initial years of the projection. Over the projection period, births in Pembrokeshire are expected to follow the general pattern seen across 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.

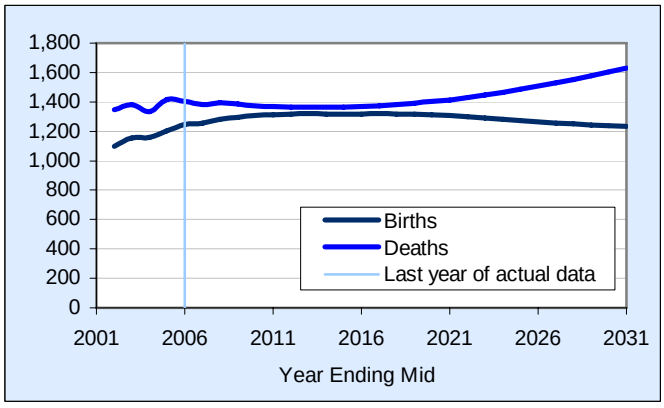


Chart 4: Natural Change

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.

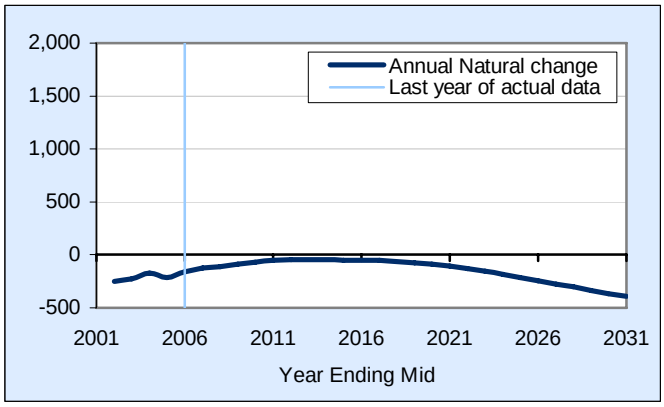


Chart 5: Overall Net Change

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.

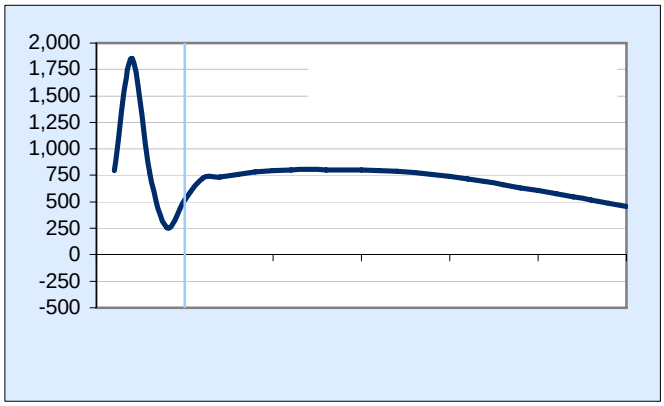
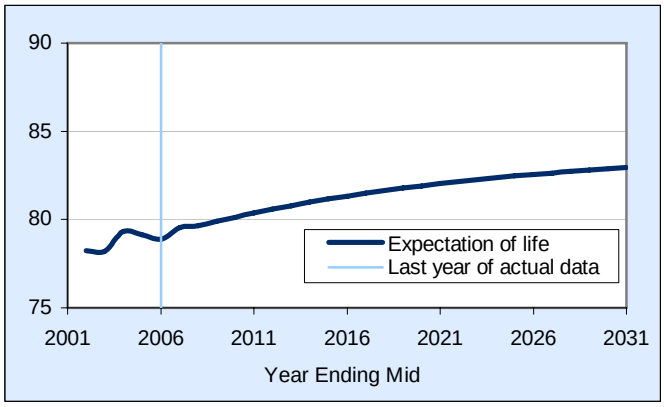


Chart 7: Expectation of Life
The most recent actual data shows that expectation of life in Pembrokeshire has fluctuated between 78 and 79 years. Over the projection period, expectation of life is projected to continually rise from 78.9 in 2005/06 to 83.0 in 2030/31.



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(th)0 251.3c1 Tpeopl.12 re W n 0.

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
	1,288	-1,446	+45	2.2	84	

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.

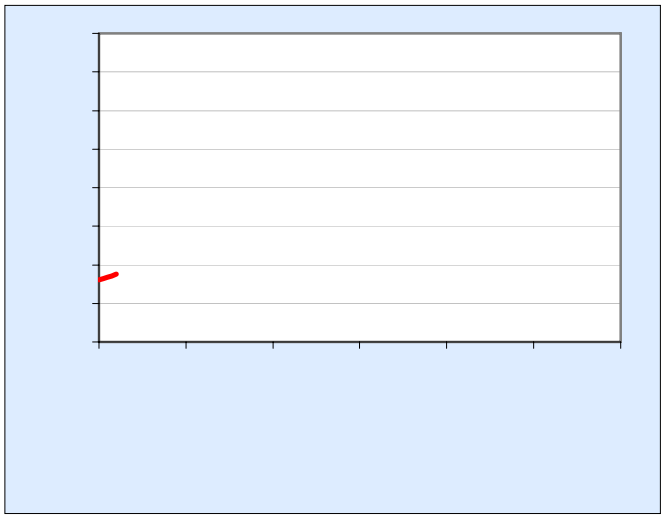
The following results are purely illustrative to show how changes in the fertility, mortality and migration assumptions impact the population projections and how the size of the impact increases the further into the projection period the results are taken.

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.

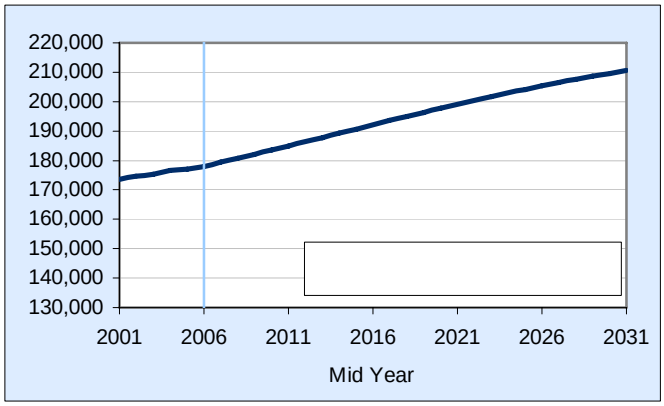


Chart 4: Natural Change

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.

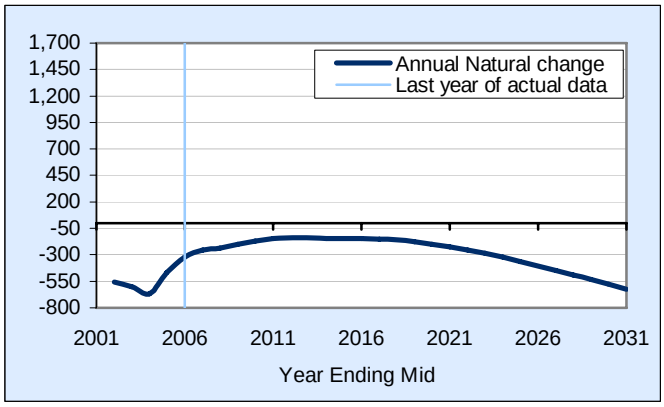
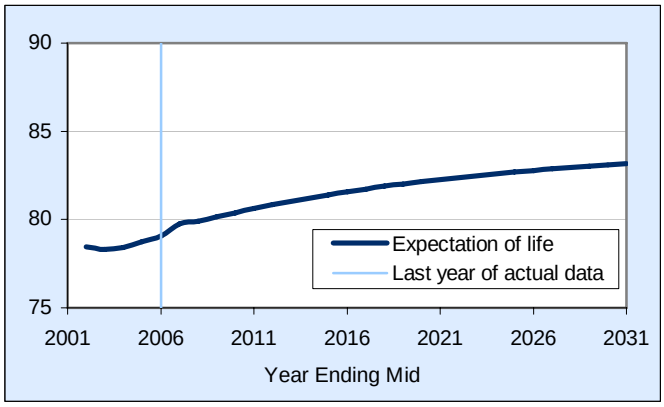


Chart 5: Overall Net Change

The most recent actual data shows that the population of Carmarthensndde Bbeen

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

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

Table 3: Components of Change, key years

YEAR	Births	Deaths	Net UK migrants

Variant Projections

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.

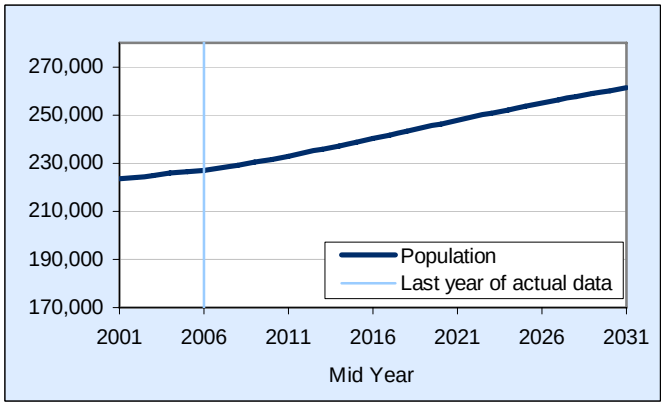
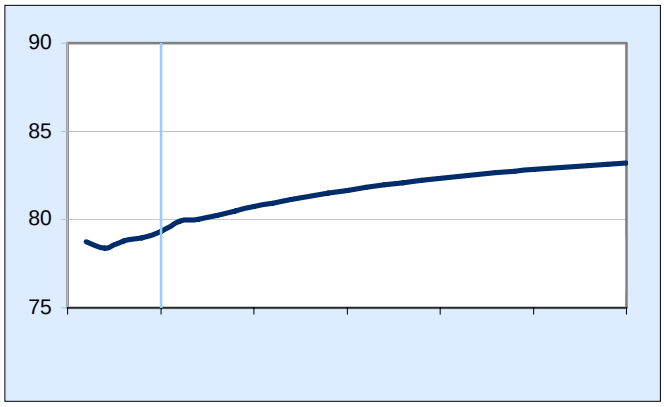


Chart 2: Population by Gender
In Swansea it is projected that there will be more females than males in the population in the first half of the projection period and then more males than females in the latter half of the projection period.

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

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.



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

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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.

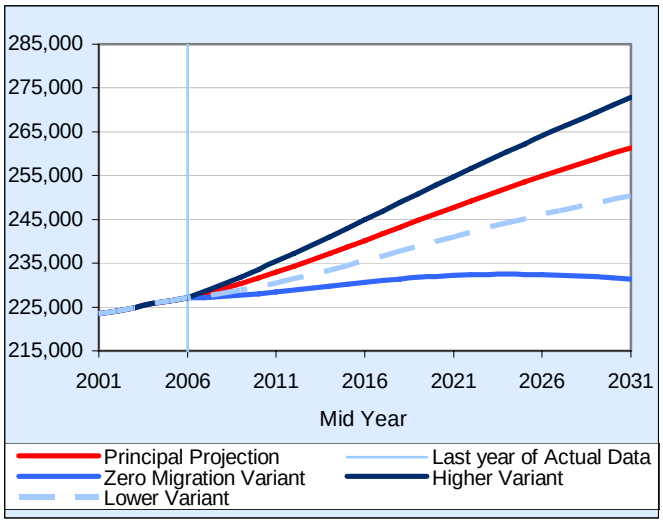
The following results are purely illustrative to show how changes in the fertility, mortality and migration assumptions impact the population projections and how the size of the impact increases the further into the projection period the results are taken.

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.

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.

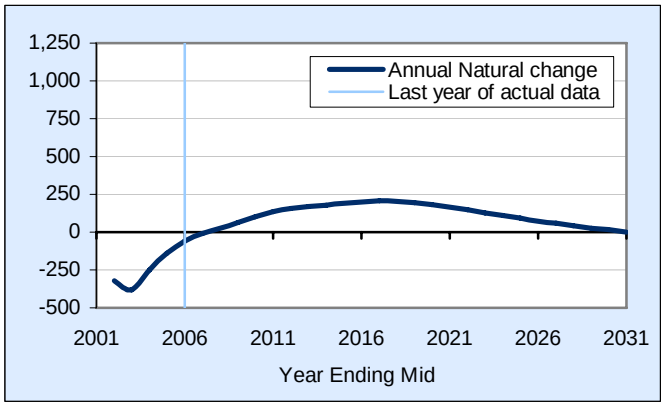


Chart 5: Overall Net Change
The most recent actual data shows that the population of Neath Port Talbot has been increasing. This trend is expected to continue for the whole projection period, with growth expected to be at a faster rate than currently seen.

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.

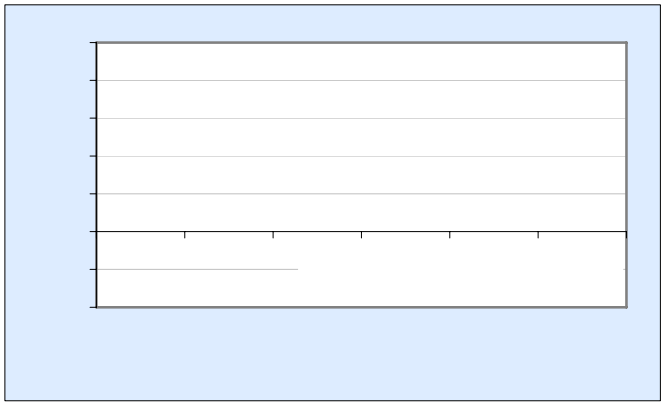
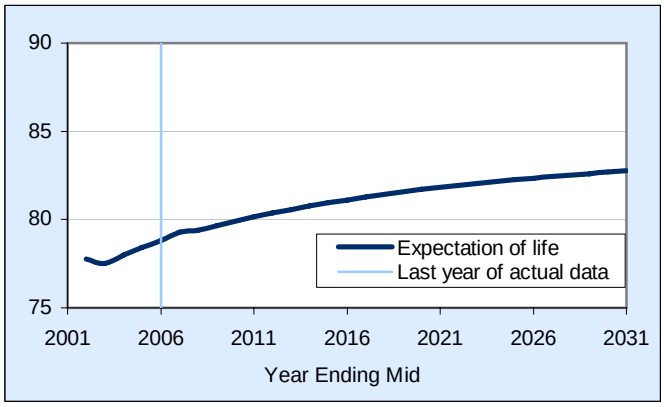


Chart 7: Expectation of Life
The most recent actual data shows that expectation of life in Neath Port Talbot has been increasing. This upward trend is projected to continue over the projection period, from 78.8 in 2005/06, to 82.8 in 2030/31.



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.

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.

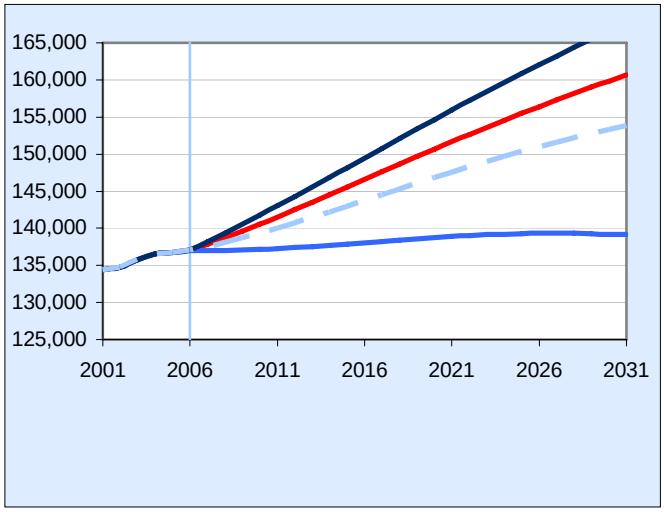
The following results are purely illustrative to show how changes in the fertility, mortality and migration assumptions impact the population projections and how the size of the impact increases the further into the projection period the results are taken.

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.

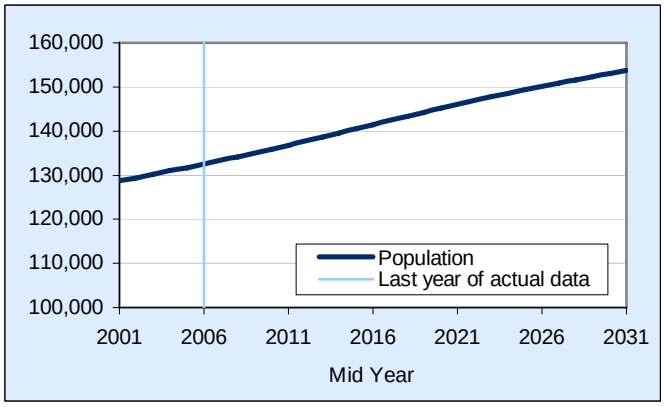


Chart 2: Population by Gender
In Bridgend, it is projected that there will be more females than males in the population throughout the projection period.

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).

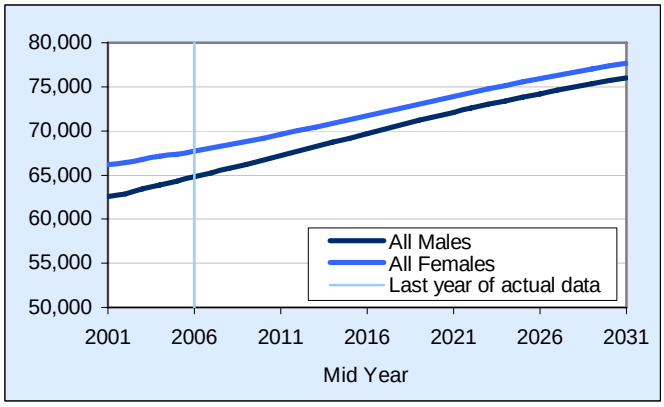
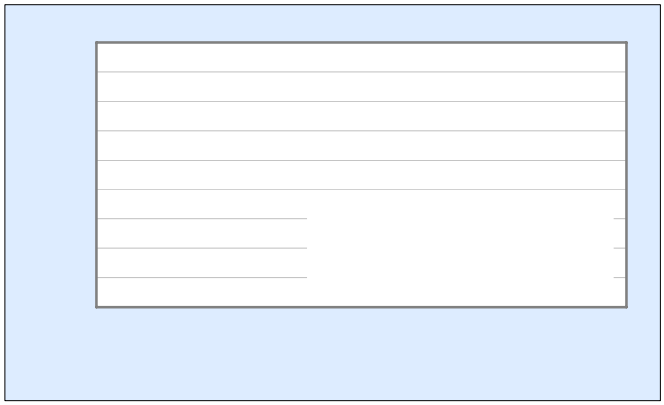


Chart 3: Births and Deaths
The most recent actual data shows that births in Bridgend have generally seen an upward trend. This upward trend is expected to continue in the initial years of the projection and then the number of births will remain fairly constant.

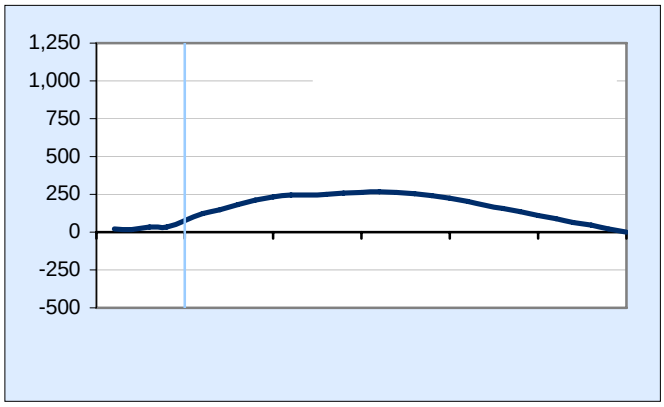


Compared to the general pattern seen across Welsh local authorities over the projection period, births in Bridgend do not increase as sharply in the initial years of the projection. However the projected decline in births from 2015/16 onwards across Wales is also projected not to be seen. This is due 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.



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.

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.

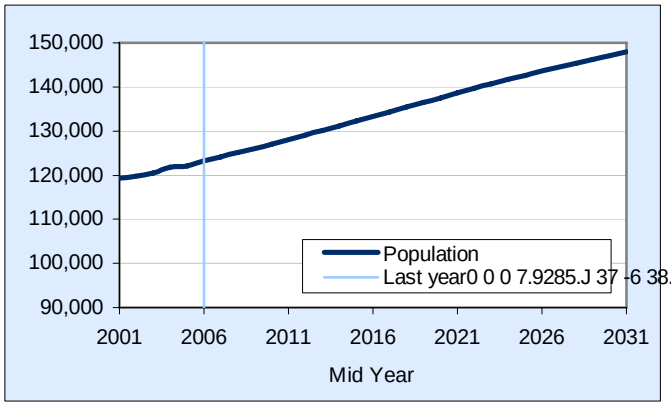


Chart 4: Natural Change

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.

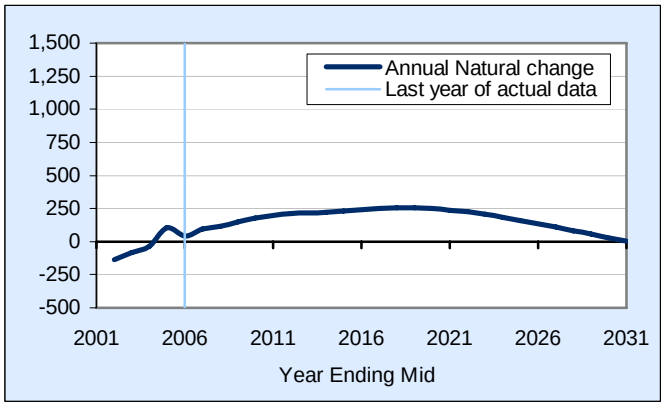


Chart 5: Overall Net Change

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.

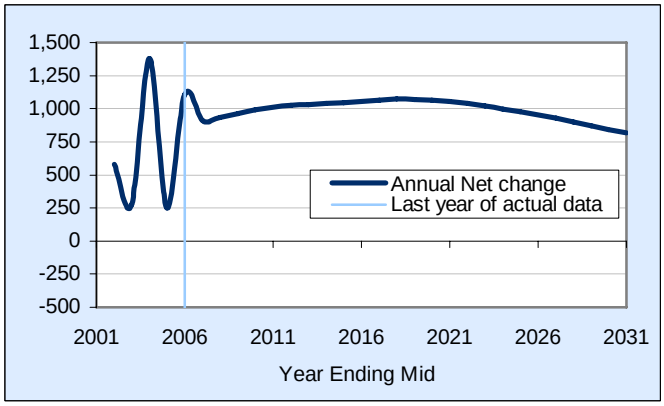


Chart 6: Total Fertility Rate

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.

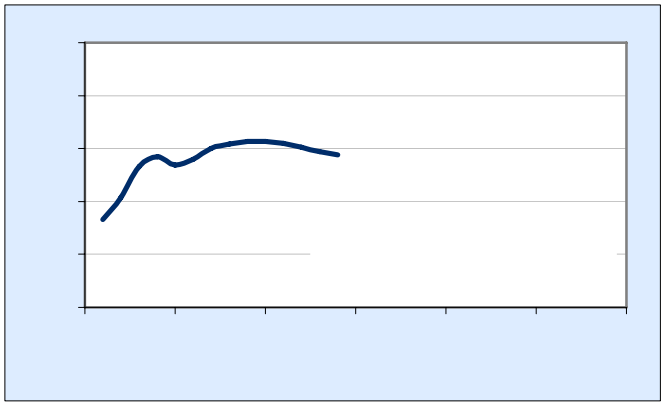
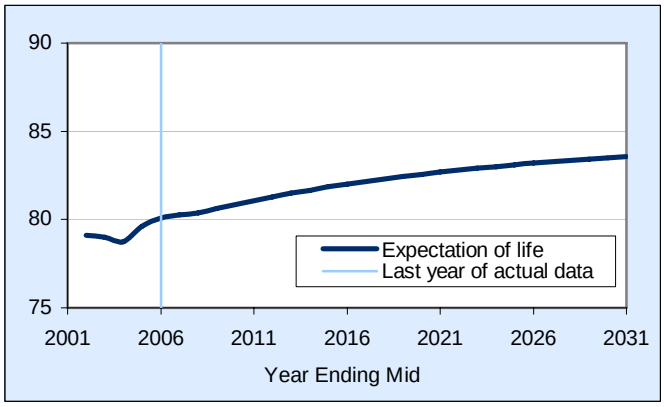


Chart 7: Expectation of Life
The most recent actual data shows that expectation of life in the Vale of Glamorgan declined slightly prior to mid-2004, however from 2004/05 onwards it has been increasing. Over the projection period expectation of life in the Vale of Glamorgan is expected to increase from 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 highl n0652 Td <0078>Tj /TT2 1 527.54 747.98 209.52 08T2 47.98 h the TB42sw45.76 0 rCw6 l h

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.

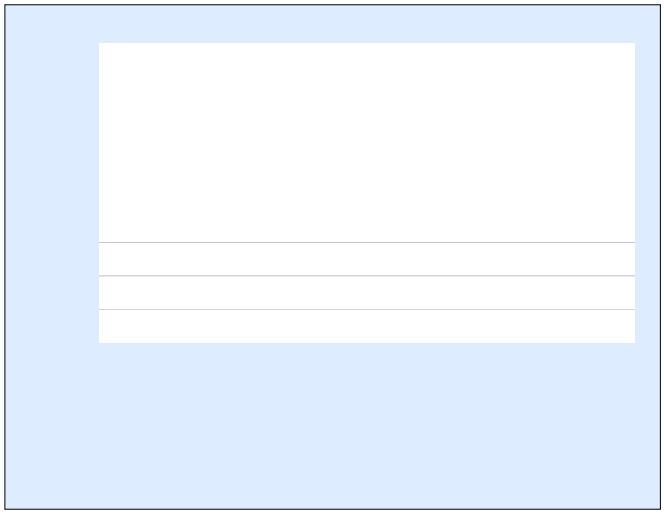
The following results are purely illustrative to show how changes in the fertility, mortality and migration assumptions impact the population projections and how the size of the impact increases the further into the projection period the results are taken.

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.

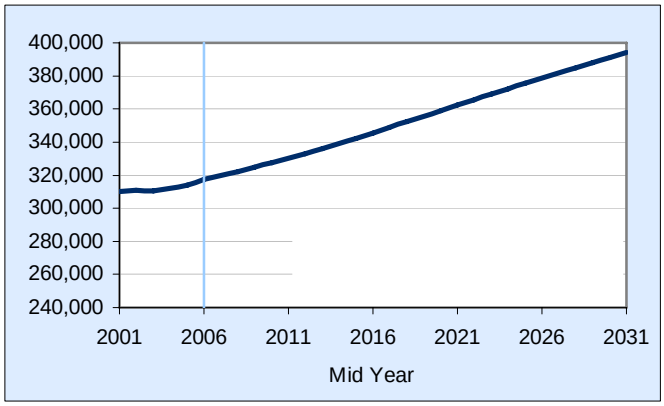


Chart 4: Natural Change
The most recent actual data shows that there have been more births than deaths in Cardiff. This is expected to continue for the whole projection period, and the difference between births and deaths is expected to increase.

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

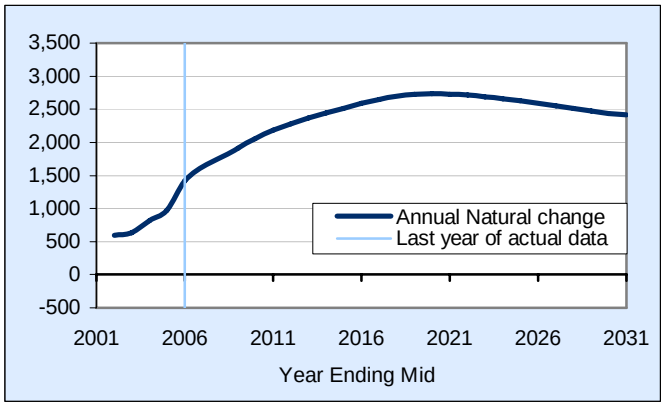
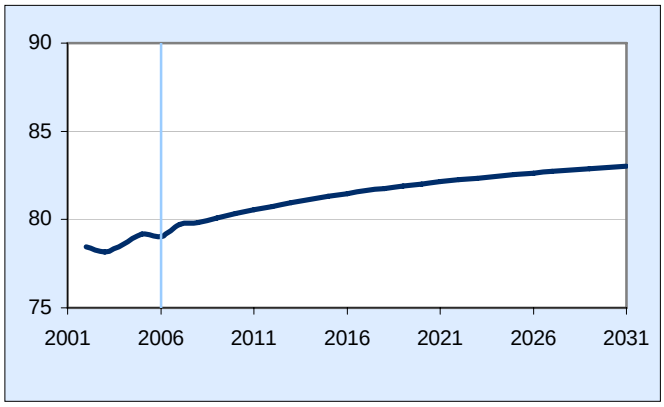


Chart 5: Overall Net Change
The most recent actual data shows that from mid-2002 onwards the population of Cardiff has been increasing at a faster rate year on year. This population of Cardiff is expected to continue to increase over the whole projection period, although the rate of increase will be slower than seen in 2005/06.

Chart 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.



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

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).

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.

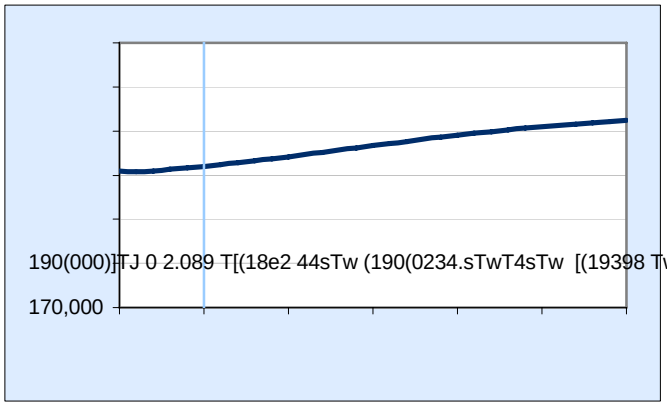


Chart 4: Natural Change

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.

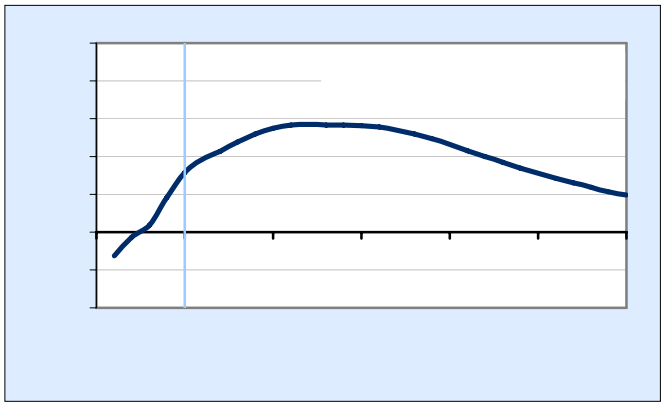


Chart 7: Expectation of Life
The most recent actual data shows that expectation of life in Rhondda Cynon Taf has

Table 3: Components of Change, key years

YEAR	Births	Deaths	Net UK migrants	Net Overseas

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.

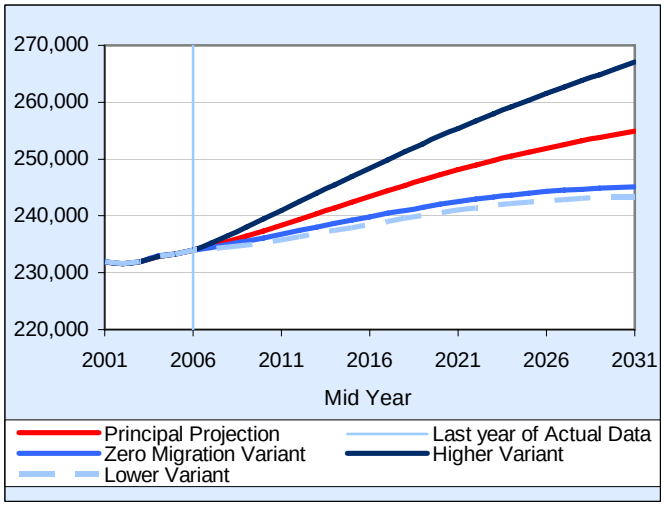
The following results are purely illustrative to show how changes in the fertility, mortality and migration assumptions impact the population projections and how the size of the impact increases the further into the projection period the results are taken.

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



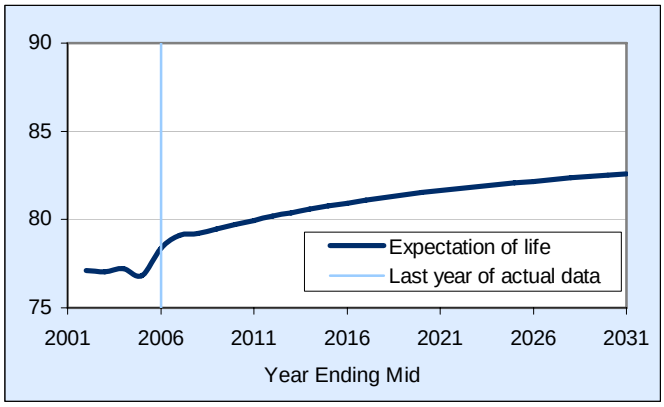
Under the natural change (zero migration) projection, the population of Rhondda Cynon Taf is projected to increase by 4.8 per cent to 245,000 by mid-2031. This is 9,800 less than the principal projection.

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.

Chart 4: Natural Change
The most recent actual data shows that in Merthyr Tydfil, prior to 2005/06 there were

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

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

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.

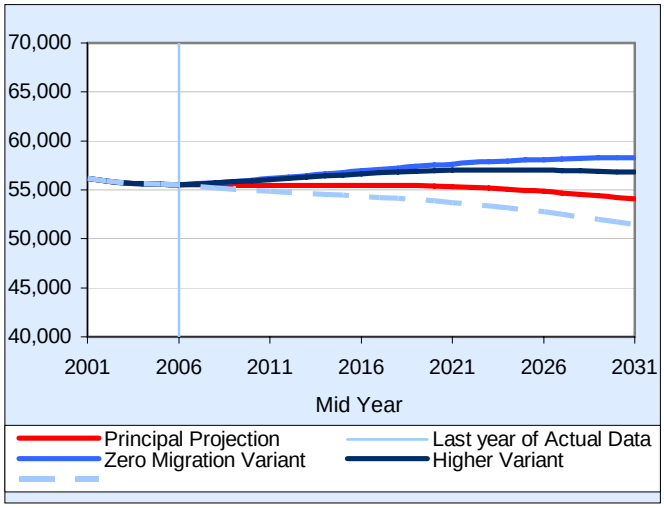
The following results are purely illustrative to show how changes in the fertility, mortality and migration assumptions impact the population projections and how the size of the impact increases the further into the projection period the results are taken.

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 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.

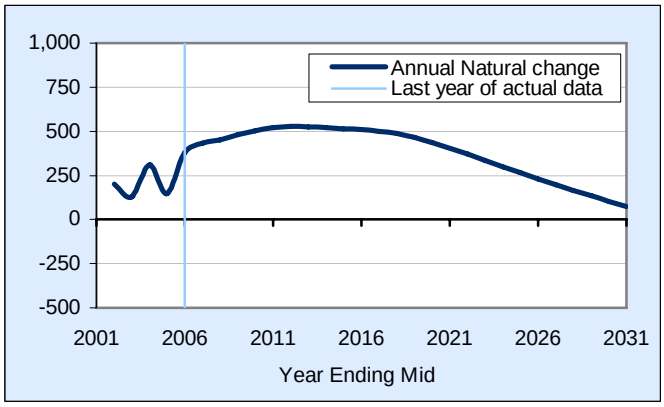


Chart 5: Overall Net Change
The most recent actual data shows that the population of Caerphilly has generally been increasing, although in 2002/03 and 2004/05 the population remained fairly constant. Over the projection period the population of Caerphilly is expected to continue to increase, although from 2025/26 onwards it will increase at a slower rate than currently seen.

The projected population increase is expected

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 proje8 -3.65,s0 m 50.7 0 lhm [(At the sta (0d69.359 0 608 T1 13f workin

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.

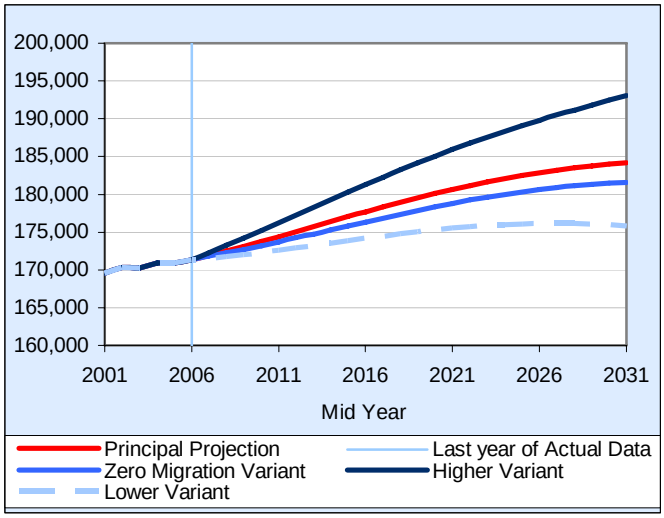
The following results are purely illustrative to show how changes in the fertility, mortality and migration assumptions impact the population projections and how the size of the impact increases the further into the projection period the results are taken.

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.

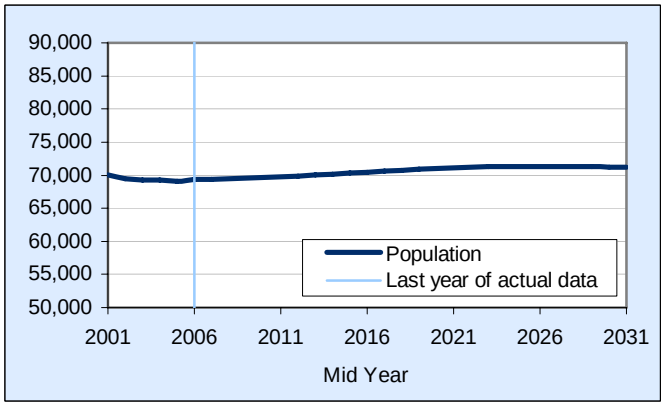


Chart 2: Population by Gender
In Blaenau Gwent, it is projected that there will be more females than males in the population throughout the projection period.

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).

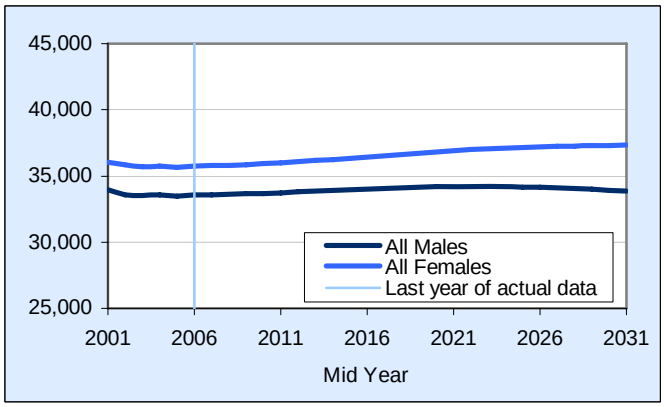


Chart 3: Births and Deaths
The most recent actual data shows that births in Blaenau Gwent have seen an upward trend since 2001/02. Over the projection period, births in Blaenau Gwent are expected to follow the general pattern seen across Welsh local authorities.

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.

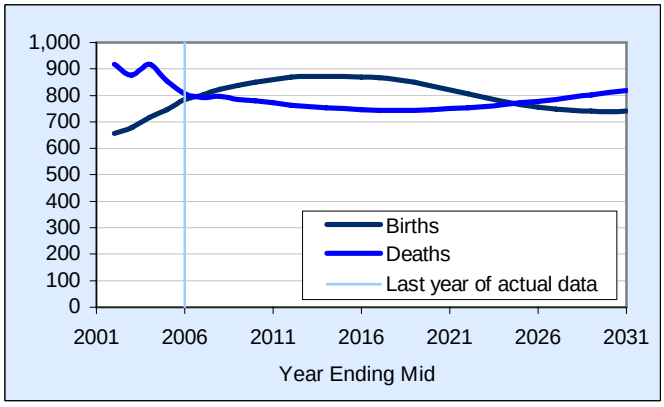


Chart 7: Expectation of Life
The most recent actual data shows that expectation of life in Blaenau Gwent has been increasing. This upward trend is projected to continue over the projection period, from 77.5 in 2005/06, to 82.0 in 2030/31.

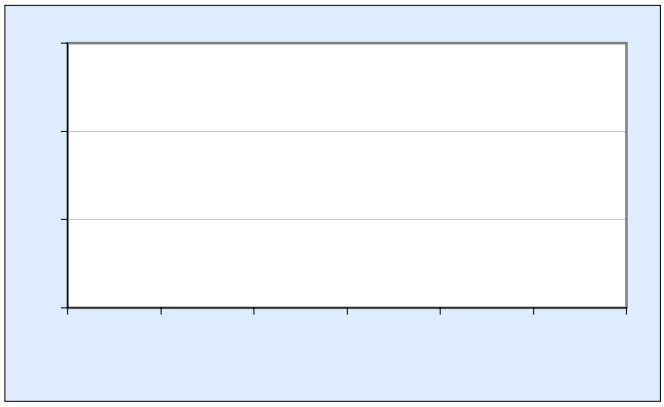


Table 3: Components of Change, key years

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.

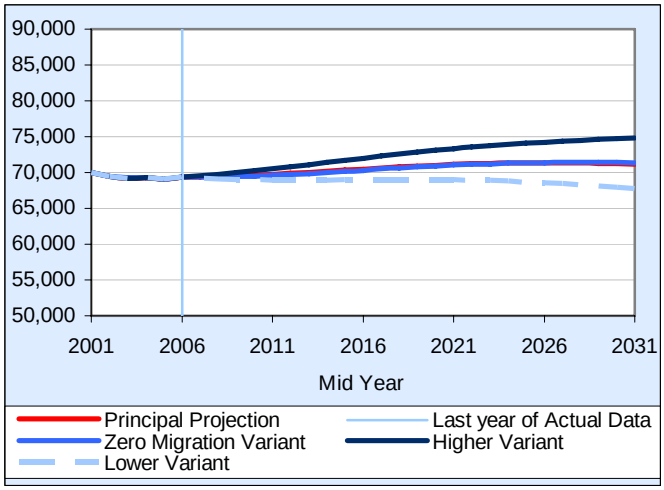
The following results are purely illustrative to show how changes in the fertility, mortality and migration assumptions impact the population projections and how the size of the impact increases the further into the projection period the results are taken.

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.

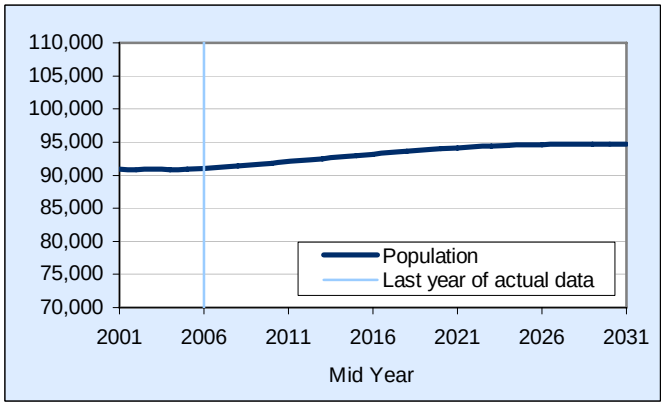


Chart 2: Population by Gender
In Torfaen, it is projected that there will be more females than males in the population throughout the projection period.

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).

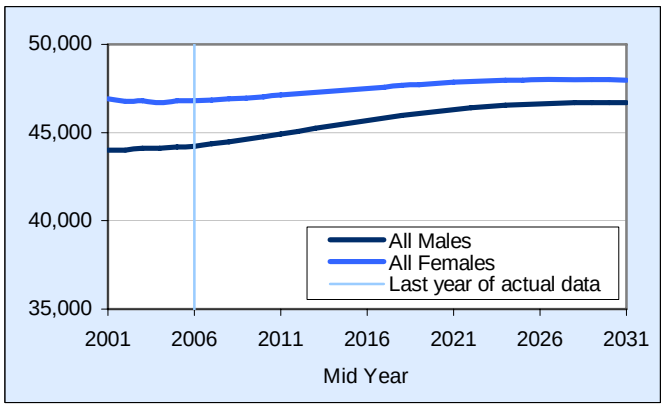


Chart 3: Births and Deaths
The most recent actual data shows that births in Torfaen have generally seen an upward trend. This upward trend is expected to continue in the initial years of the projection. Over the projection period, births in Torfaen are predicted to follow the general pattern seen across 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.

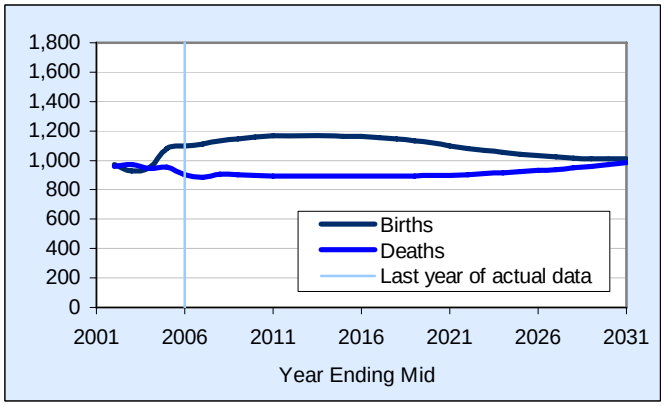


Chart 4: Natural Change
The most recent actual data shows that since 2003/04 there have been more births than deaths in Torfaen. This is expected to continue for the whole projection period following the general pattern predicted to be seen across all local authorities in Wales.

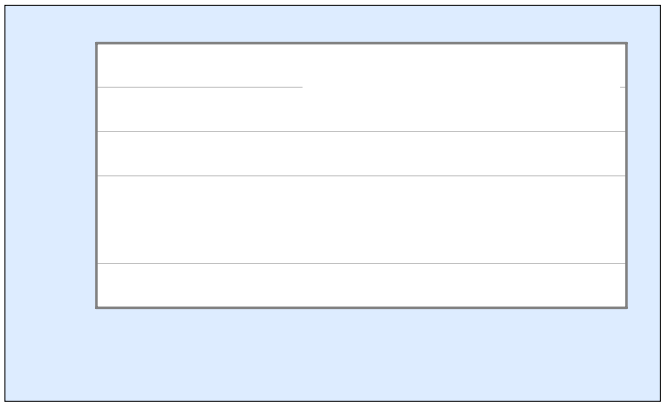
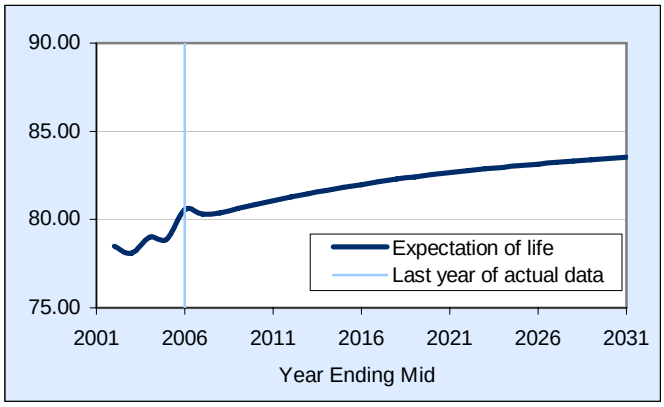


Chart 7: Expectation of Life
The most recent actual data shows that expectation of life in Torfaen has generally been increasing. After a small decline in 2006/07 and 2007/08, this upward trend is projected to continue over the projection period, from 80.6 in 2005/06, to 83.5 in 2030/31.



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

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

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.

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.

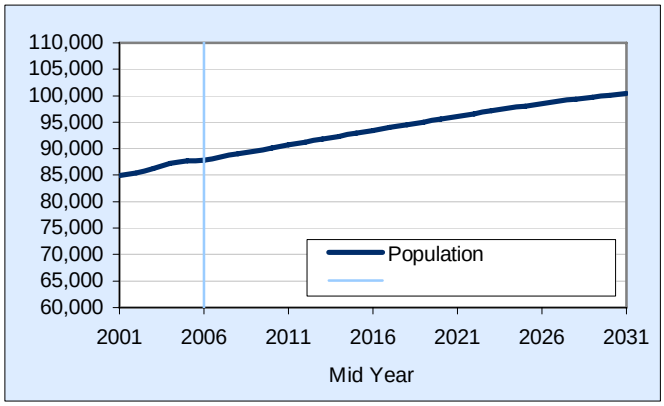


Chart 4: Natural Change

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.

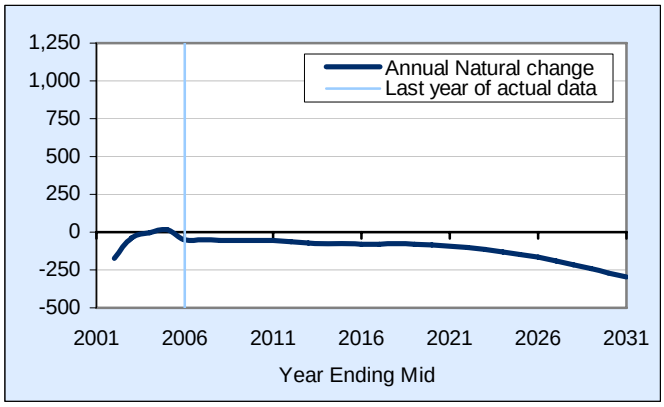
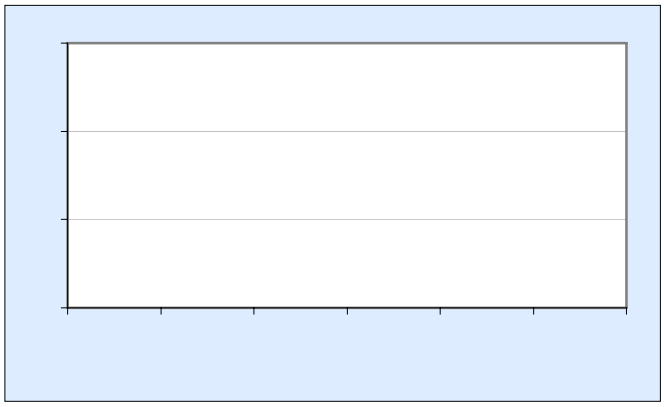


Chart 5: Overall Net Change

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.



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

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.

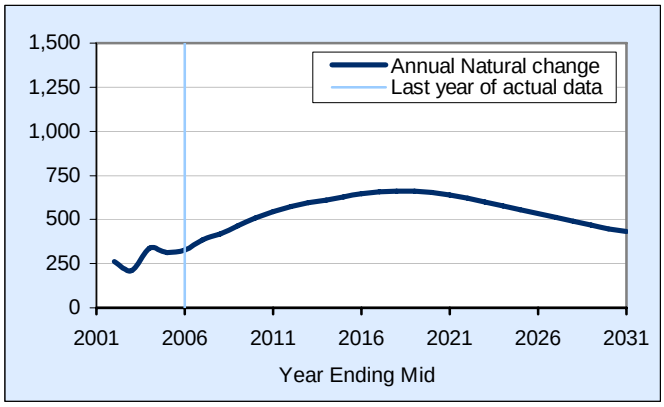


Chart 5: Overall Net Change
The most recent actual data shows that the population of Newport has been increasing. The rate of increase slowed each year between 2001/02 and 2004/05, but picked up again in 2005/06. Over the projection period, the population of Newport is projected to continually increase.

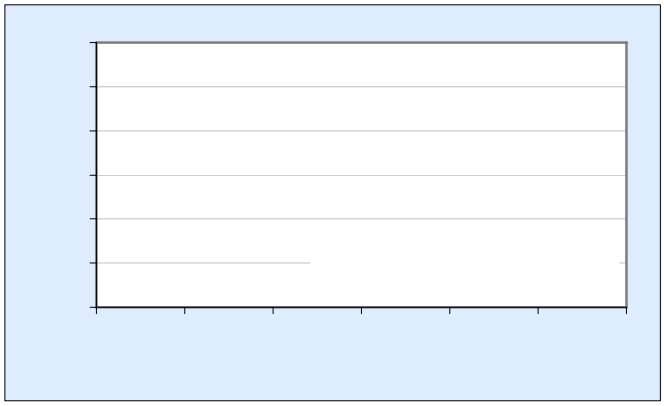


Chart 7: Expectation of Life
The most recent actual data shows that expectation of life in Newport has generally seen an upward trend. This upward trend is projected to continue over the projection period, from 78.9 in 2005/06, to 82.8 in 2030/31.

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

201601p494 -1.576 3o2.2021-7431+206273

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.

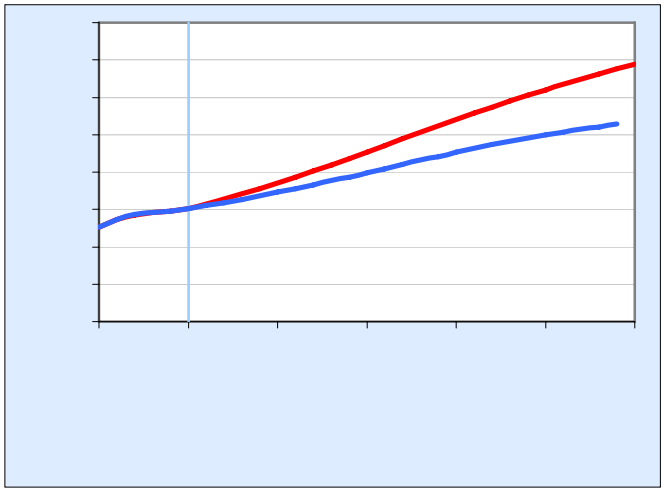
The following results are purely illustrative to show how changes in the fertility, mortality and migration assumptions impact the population projections and how the size of the impact increases the further into the projection period the results are taken.

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

Further Information

Contact details

For queries on the 2006-based local authority projections, or for general queries on demographic data, please contact:

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