Changing the International Territorial Level Geography for Scotland: Consultation Document

July 2024

Scottish Government
Riaghaltas na h-Alba

Contents

Key Points

- The International Territorial Levels (ITLs) are geographic boundaries used in the production of statistics in the United Kingdom. They were created by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) to produce regional statistics within the UK, and to allow international comparisons.

- The ITL geographies are general purpose geographies, meaning they are used across a wide range of topic areas. They aim to balance current administrative boundaries with sensible community geographies so that statisticians can provide evidence that informs public policy and serves the public good.

- The Office for National Statistics are currently reviewing existing ITL boundaries for the UK, and the Scottish Government have developed proposals for revised ITL boundaries in Scotland. The purpose of this consultation is to seek views on these proposed changes. These views will help inform our final recommendation to ONS.

- The proposals are driven by two main considerations. Firstly, we propose to align ITL boundaries to local authority boundaries in Scotland. This will make it easier to produce statistics using ITL boundaries.

- Secondly, we propose to alter ITL regions so that populations are more balanced. This will ensure that comparisons made between ITL regions are more meaningful. To do this we propose reducing the number of ITL3 regions from 23 to 18, and increasing the number of ITL2 regions from 5 to 6.

- Changes to ITL boundaries may have an impact on existing users who use statistics based on current boundaries. To ensure that the proposed changes do not negatively impact on existing users it will be important that statistics producers, including Scottish Government and the Office for National Statistics, continue to publish statistics using alternative geographies where there is a clear user need.

- As a result, this consultation also seeks to understand how existing statistics are used, and what measures statistics producers can take to ensure that user needs continue to be met.

- Responses to this consultation are invited by 1 October 2024. Please respond to this consultation using the Scottish Government's consultation hub. More information on how to contribute to this consultation is included at the end of this document.

Introduction

The International Territorial Levels (ITLs) are geographic boundaries used in the production of statistics in the United Kingdom. They were created by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) to produce regional statistics within the UK, and to allow international comparisons.

The ITL geographies are general purpose geographies, meaning they are used across a wide range of topic areas. They aim to balance current administrative boundaries with sensible community geographies so that statisticians can provide evidence that informs public policy and serves the public good.

The Office for National Statistics are currently reviewing existing ITL boundaries for the UK, and the Scottish Government have developed proposals for revised ITL boundaries in Scotland. The purpose of this consultation is to seek views on these proposed changes. These views will help inform our final recommendation to ONS.

The proposals are driven by two main considerations. Firstly, we propose to align ITL boundaries to local authority boundaries in Scotland, so that each region is either a local authority or a group of local authorities. This will make it easier to produce statistics using ITL boundaries.

Secondly, we propose to alter ITL regions so that populations are more balanced. This will ensure that comparisons made between ITL regions are more meaningful. These changes are described in more detail in this document.

Changes to ITL boundaries may have an impact on existing users who use statistics based on current boundaries. To ensure that the proposed changes do not negatively impact on existing users it will be important that statistics producers, including Scottish Government and the Office for National Statistics, continue to publish statistics using alternative geographies where there is a clear user need.

As a result, this consultation also seeks to understand how existing statistics are used, and what measures statistics producers can take to ensure that user needs continue to be met.

Once this consultation has concluded and new ITL boundaries are agreed with Office for National Statistics, the revised geography will be implemented from 1 January 2025.

Responses to this consultation are invited by 1 October 2024. Please respond to this consultation using the Scottish Government's consultation hub. More information on how to contribute to this consultation is included at the end of this document.

Current ITL Regions in Scotland

The ITL geographies were created by the Office for National Statistics following the UK's withdrawal from the European Union and are a replacement for the Nomenclature des Unités Territoriales Statistiques (NUTS) geographies, maintained by Eurostat.

The specification for the ITL geographies is designed to align with the previous NUTS specification, allowing statistics to continue to be compared internationally. More information on ITLs is available on the Office for National Statistics website.

The ITL geography is a hierarchical geography with three levels. The ITL1 level is the highest level of the ITL geography and the whole of Scotland is an ITL1 region. ITL levels 2 and 3 are sub-divisions of Scotland. The ITL2 geography currently divides Scotland into five regions, and the ITL3 geography divides Scotland into 23 regions. The current ITL regions are shown in figure 2 and figure 3 below.

To enable the geography to be internationally comparable, the 3 ITL layers are designed so that the population that lives within each region falls within specified population thresholds. This is to ensure that regions at each ITL level are broadly comparable. The thresholds for ITLs have been selected so that they continue to align with NUTS. These population thresholds are shown in figure 1:

Figure 1: Population thresholds for ITL geographies

Level	Minimum Population	Maximum Population
ITL1	3,000,000	9,500,000
ITL2	800,000	3,000,000
ITL3	150,000	800,000

In addition, ITLs are designed to align with existing NUTS requirements that existing administrative boundaries are respected as far as possible. In the UK, this typically means aligning to local authority boundaries.

Figure 2: Existing ITL2 Regions for Scotland

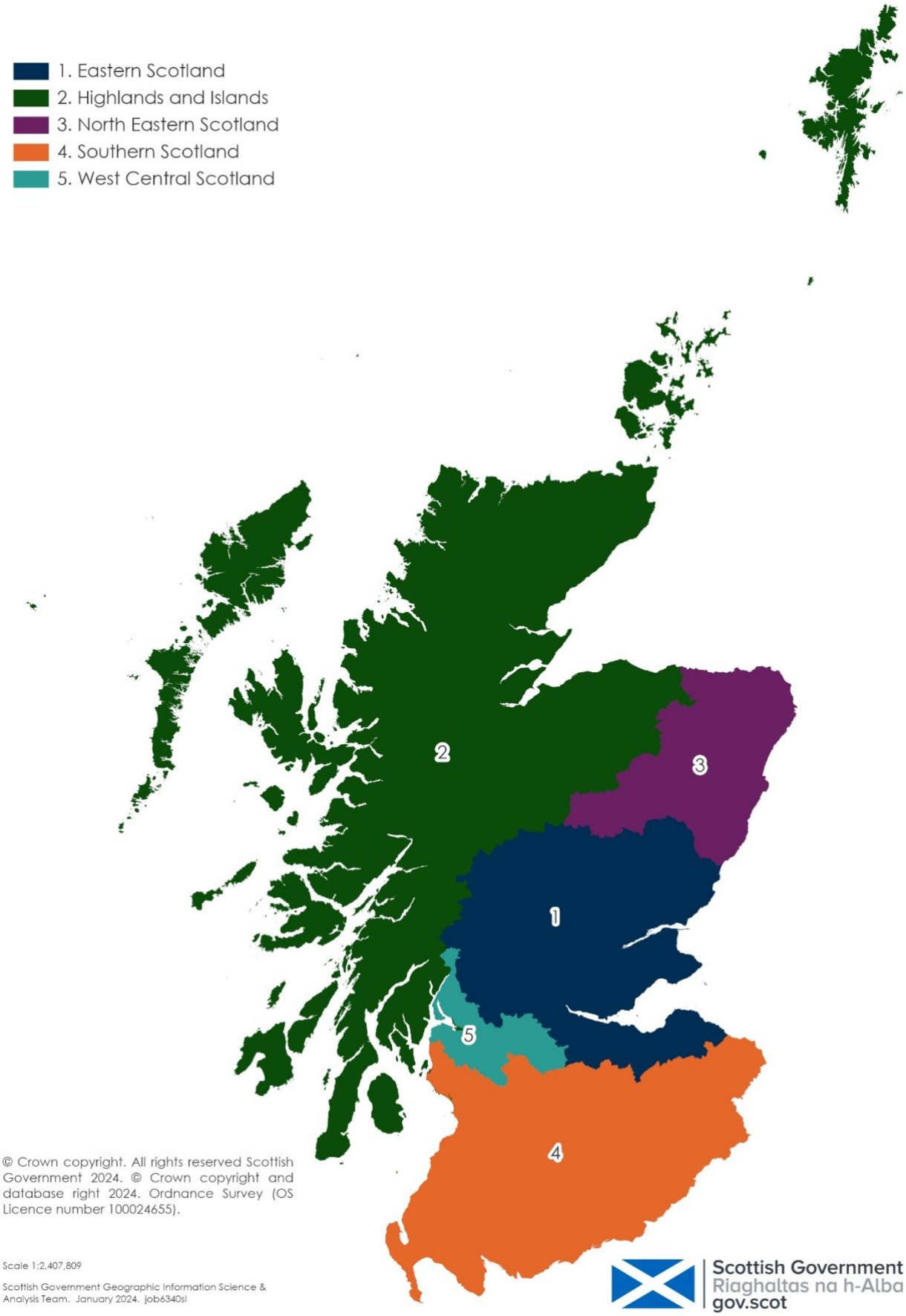
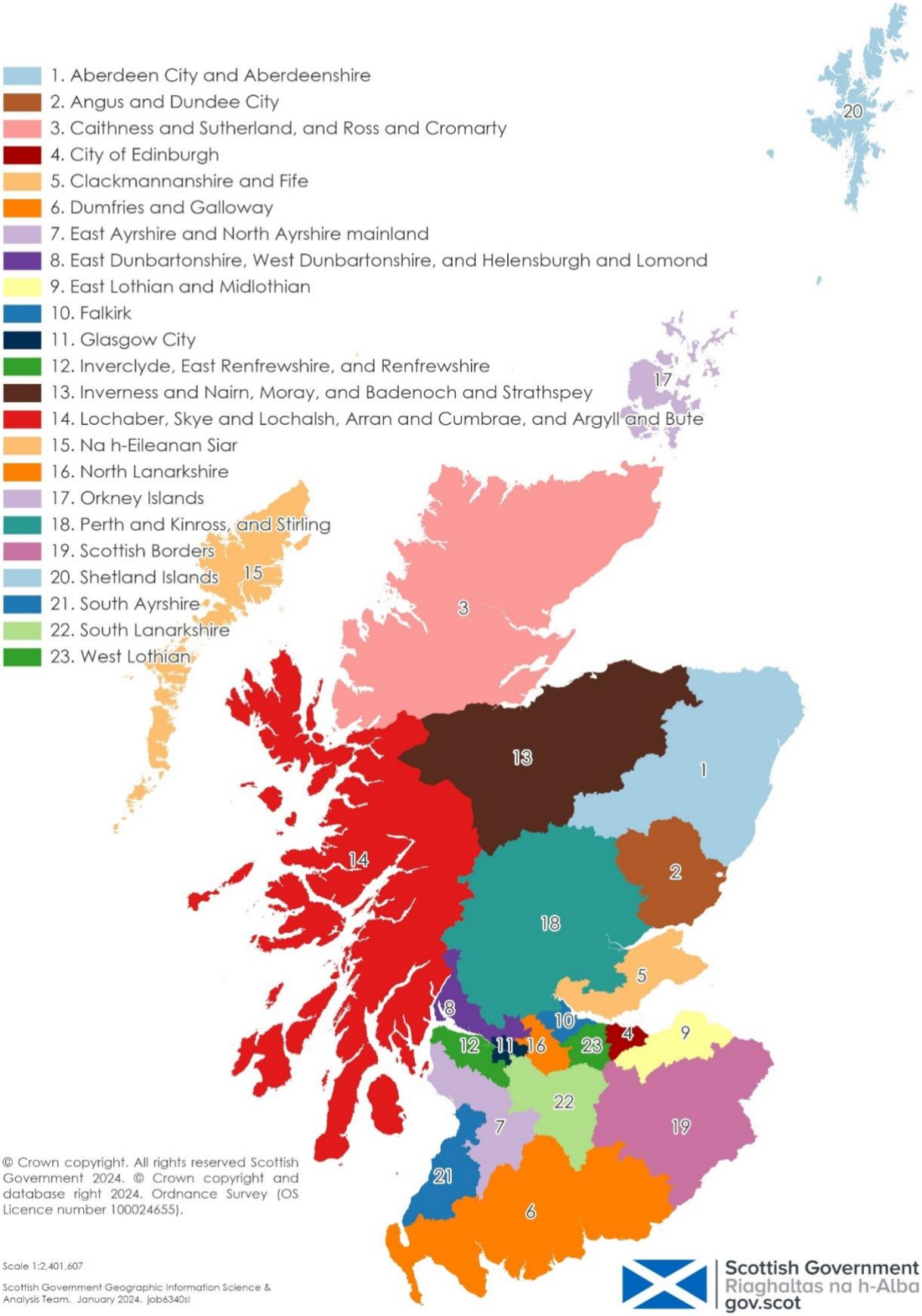


Figure 3: Existing ITL3 Regions for Scotland



Challenges with existing ITLs Boundaries

There are two main challenges for statistics producers with the existing ITL geography definitions in Scotland. These challenges relate to the alignment of Scottish ITL boundaries with existing local authority boundaries, and to unbalanced populations across ITL regions.

Alignment with Local Authority Boundaries

The specification for ITL geographies aims to align with existing administrative boundaires. In particular ITL geographies in the UK are typically based on local authorities. In England, Wales and Northern Ireland for example, all ITL level 1, 2 and 3 regions are based on either local authority areas or aggregations of local authority areas.

The main benefit of doing this is that it makes calculating new statistics at ITL level relatively straightforward in most cases. Given the prevalance of statistics published at local authority level, calculations can in most cases be carried out based on simple aggregations of existing data. This means that additional work to collect data, or to produce estimates by combining statistics for smaller geographical areas is usually not required.

In Scotland however, some existing ITL3 and ITL2 boundaries do not align with local authority boundaries. This means that significant extra work is required to calculate ITL level statistics. In these cases, data must either be built up by aggregating data at a lower level of geography such as Data Zones, or if this data is not available then statistics must be estimated or ‘apportioned’ based on local authority data. This process of aportionment creates additional uncertainy around estimates, and in some case means that statistics at ITL level cannot be produced.

Non-alignment with existing boundaries can also have an impact on avoiding discosure of personal data. Where ITL boundaries do not match local authority boundaries, it may be possible to subtract or ‘difference’ the statistics in order to identify figures for small areas that lie between geographic boundiries. In some cases this can increase the risk of disclosing information about individuals who live in those areas.

Unbalanced populations

The second challenge related to the exisiting ITL definitions relates to unbalanced populations. In order to support comparability of statistics, ITL regions are designed so that their population lies within recommended thresholds. For exisiting ITL regions in Scotland a number of regions fall below these recommended thresholds.

For example, the population of the existing Orkney Islands ITL3 region is just 22,540 according to recent estimates produced by National Records of Scotland. This is significantly below the recommended minimum population of 150,000. This makes it difficult to make meaningful comparisons between regions where there are

considerable differences in scale. Further information on the population of existing ITL regions is included in Annex 1.

How ITL geographies are currently used

Currently there appears to be limited demand for statistics at ITL2 or ITL3 level. As a result, the Scottish Government currently publishes very little data at these geographical levels.

Prior to the United Kingdom leaving the European Union, the main usage of statistics using NUTS geographies resulted from the requirement to submit a range of regional statistics to Eurostat, the statistics agency of the European Union. Statistics provided to Eurostat were used to formulate regional policy initiatives and determine regional funding allocations. For example, €941 Million of Structural and Investment Funds were allocated over 7 years (from 2014 to 2020) to NUTS2 regions in Scotland.

Following the departure of the UK from the European Union, the UK is no longer required to provide statistics to the European Union and is no longer eligible for EU Structural and Investment Funds. For this reason, demand for statistics using the ITL geography has declined.

The UK remains a member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). As a requirement of this membership, the ONS submits UK wide economic statistics to the OECD using the ITL geographies. These include statistics related to a range of topic areas including economic, demographic, labour force and education statistics. These statistics are published on the OECD's Data Explorer. Currently, the difficulty of producing some statistics due to the non-alignment of ITL boundaries with local authorities prevents ONS from submitting some variables.

Outside of these international commitments, a small number of Scottish Government statistical publication currently use the ITL geographies. For example, National Records of Scotland publish mid-year population estimates using ITL geographies, and ITLs will be included in Census 2022 outputs published later in 2024. Some agricultural statistics are also produced using ITL regions, such as annual cereal and oilseed rape harvest estimates.

The Office for National Statistics also uses ITL geography when producing UK wide statistics on policy areas reserved to the UK Government. In this case the ITL geography facilitates comparisons between regions within the UK.

Examples of ONS publications that use the ITL geographies include:

- Regional Accounts
    - Regional economic activity by gross domestic product, UK
    - Regional gross disposable household income, UK

- Subregional Productivity

    - Subregional productivity in the UK

- Gross Fixed Capital Formation
    - Experimental regional gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) estimates by asset type

- Trade
    - International trade in UK nations, regions and cities
    - Local sites and numbers of employees linked to companies involved in international trade in services by subnational areas of the UK

- Labour Market statistics
    - Regional labour market: local indicators for ITL3 geography

Future use of ITL Geographies

Although demand for statistics at ITL2 and ITL3 level is currently limited, it is hoped that the ITL geographies will be used more frequently in future.

While statistics are no longer submitted to Eurostat, we expect there will be continued interest within Scottish Government in making international comparisons for the development of internal policy. International comparisons will also contribute to the public good by allowing international comparisons to inform public debate. Making the population of regions more balanced and aligned with international standards will increase its usefulness for this purpose.

By aligning ITL boundaries to local authority boundaries, we anticipate that producing statistics using ITL geographies will be much easier, and therefore make their use more frequent.

Impact on comparability

Making changes to ITL boundaries will have an impact on the comparability of data over time, making it difficult for users to tell if a difference in statistics is genuine or a result of the change in geography.

Given that ITL geographies are not currently widely used we anticipate that the impact of changing boundaries will be small. However, statistics producers will be required to make clear to users the impact of boundary changes on time series. Producers may also wish to consider producing revised estimates for earlier years using the new boundaries where possible.

Impact on existing users

Changes to ITL boundaries may have an impact on existing users who use statistics based on existing boundaries. Because the ITL geographies are general purpose geographies, and because many policies are delivered and statistics gathered at local authority level, we consider the advantages of aligning with local authority boundaries outweigh the disadvantages. This is because aligning ITL boundaries with local authorities will make it much easier to produce regional

statistics for a wide range of topics by combining readily available statistics already produced at local authority level.

However, in some cases there may still be a strong user need for statistics to be produced for regional geographies that do not align with local authority boundaries.

To ensure that the proposed changes do not negatively impact on existing users it will be important that statistics producers, including Scottish Government and the Office for National Statistics, continue to publish statistics using alternative geographies where there is a clear user need. This might also include publishing statistics using small area geographies, such as data zones, that users can combine into higher geographies as required.

As a result, this consultation also seeks to understand how existing statistics are used, and what statistics producers can do to ensure that user needs continue to be met.

Proposed changes at ITL3

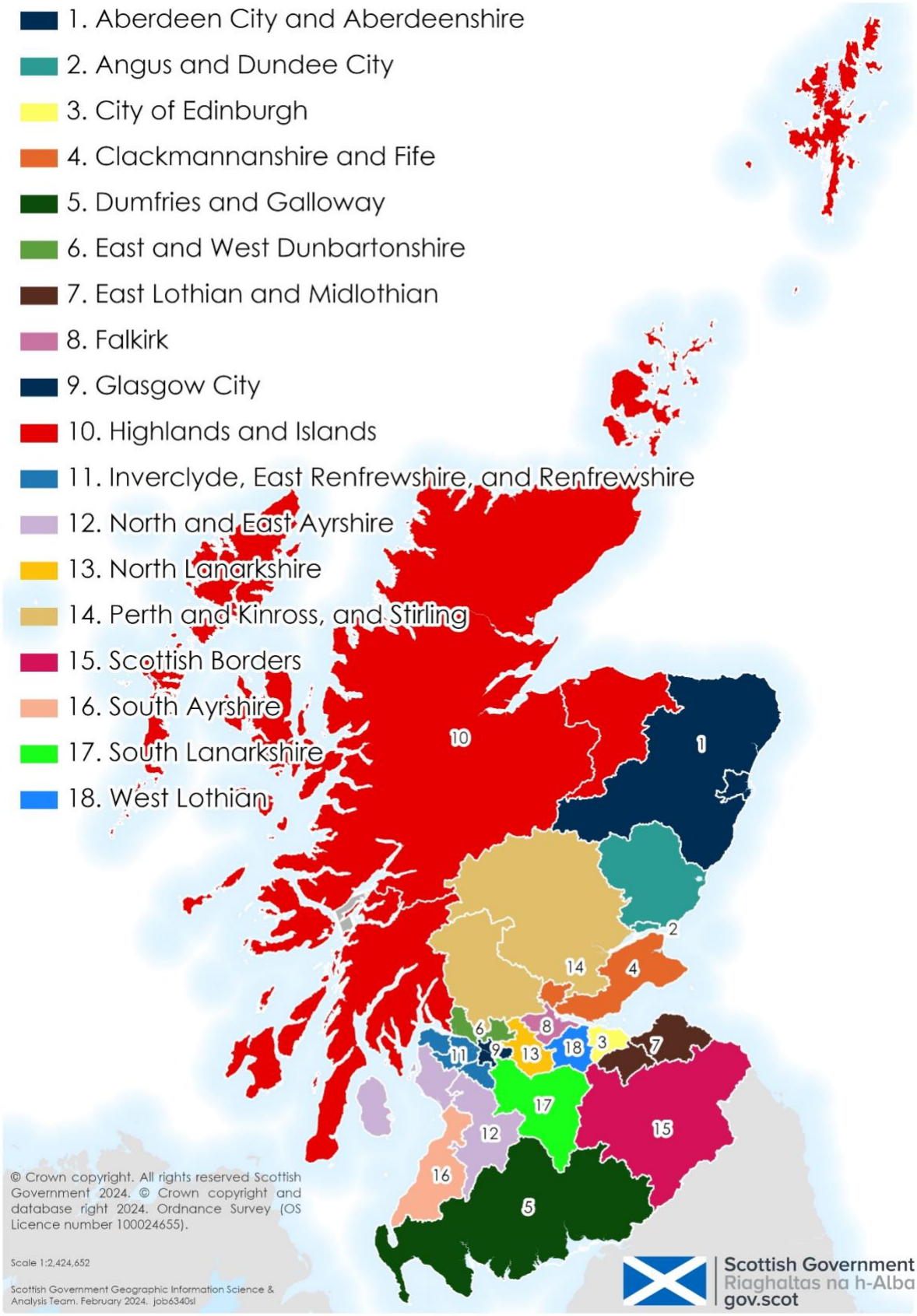
The main purpose of the proposed changes outlined in this consultation is to produce ITL regions that align with local authority boundaries and whose population falls within the recommended population constraints as far as possible. This section outlines the proposals for ITL3 geographies in greater detail.

The current definition of the ITL3 geography divides Scotland into 23 regions. We now propose to reduce the number of ITL3 regions to 18, while also aligning boundaries with local authority boundaries.

Currently 7 of the existing 23 regions have populations below the 150,000 minimum population recommended for ITL3 regions. Under the proposed changes, only three regions (Dumfries and Galloway, South Ayrshire and Scottish Borders) are below the recommended minimum population. Population tables based on National Record of Scotland mid-year population estimates for 2021 have been included in annex 1.

This reduction in the number of regions and rebalancing of populations has been achieved by making the following changes to ITL3 regions. The proposed new ITL3 regions are shown in Figure 4:

Figure 4: Proposed ITL3 Regions



New ‘Highlands and Islands’ Region

A new ‘Highlands and Islands’ region has been created by combining six local authorities. These are Argyll and Bute, Highland, Moray, Na h-Eileanan Siar, Orkney Islands, and Shetland Islands. This effectively combines six existing ITL3 regions:

- Caithness and Sutherland, and Ross and Cromarty
- Inverness and Nairn, Moray, and Badenoch and Strathspey
- Lochaber, Skye and Lochalsh, Arran and Cumbrae, and Argyll and Bute
- Na h-Eileanan Siar
- Orkney Islands
- Shetland Islands

Five of the six ITL3 regions listed here have populations that are considerably lower than the recommended population limits for ITL3 regions of between 150,000 and 800,000. For example, the Orkney Islands had an estimated population of 22,540 in 2021. This reduces the usefulness of the ITL3 geography when making international comparisons.

It also reduces the usefulness of ITL3 as a general-purpose geography. For example, in cases where it is not possible to publish data for a small local authority such as Orkney Islands or Shetland Islands due to small sample sizes or concerns about disclosure, it will not be possible to ‘move up’ to the ITL3 level.

Combining these local authorities in this way results in a proposed Highlands and Islands Region with a population of 492,810. This figure is comfortably between the recommended population limits for ITL3 regions of between 150,000 and 800,000.

Note that the proposed ITL3 region is the same as the ‘Highlands and Islands’ ITL2 region. This will be considered further in the following section on proposed changes to ITL2.

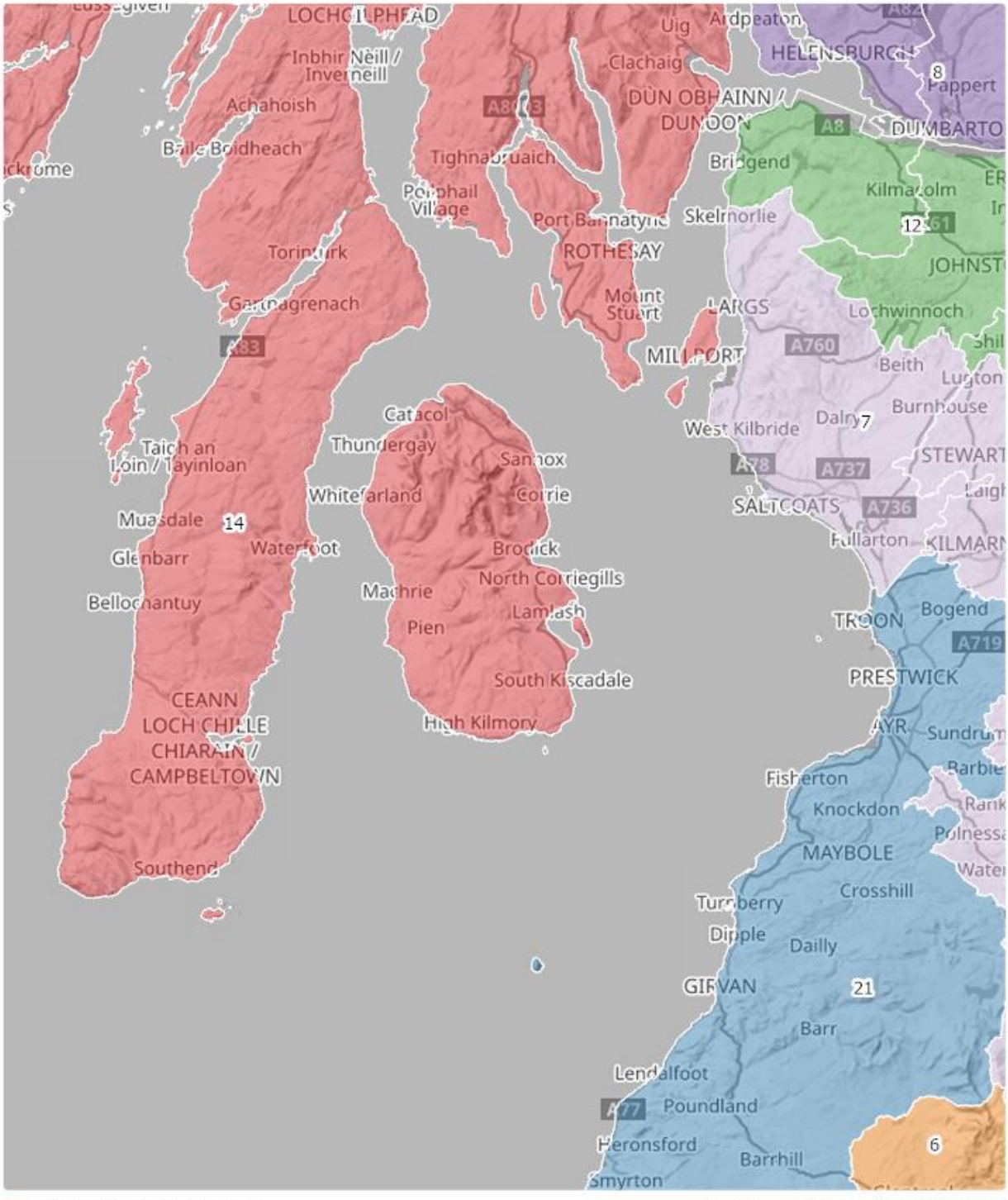
Impact of aligning ITL3 regions with Local Authority boundaries

Aligning ITL3 regions with local authority boundaries results in some notable changes.

The islands of Arran, Great Cumbrae and Little Cumbrae, which are part of the North Ayrshire local authority, now become part of the proposed ‘North and East Ayrshire’ ITL3 region. Currently they belong to the ‘Lochaber, Skye and Lochalsh, Arran and Cumbrae, and Argyll and Bute’ ITL3 region.

These changes are shown in figures 5 and 6 below:

Figure 5: Existing ITL3 region with Arran and Cumbraes included in 'Lochaber, Skye and Lochalsh, Arran and Cumbrae, and Argyll and Bute'



6. Dumfries and Galloway
7. East Ayrshire and North Ayrshire mainland
8. East Dunbartonshire, West Dunbartonshire, and Helensburgh and Lomond
12. Inverclyde, East Renfrewshire, and Renfrewshire
14. Lochaber, Skye and Lochalsh, Arran and Cumbrae, and Argyll and Bute
21. South Ayrshire

Scale 1:451,736

Scottish Government Geographic Information Science & Analysis Team. February 2024. Job6340d

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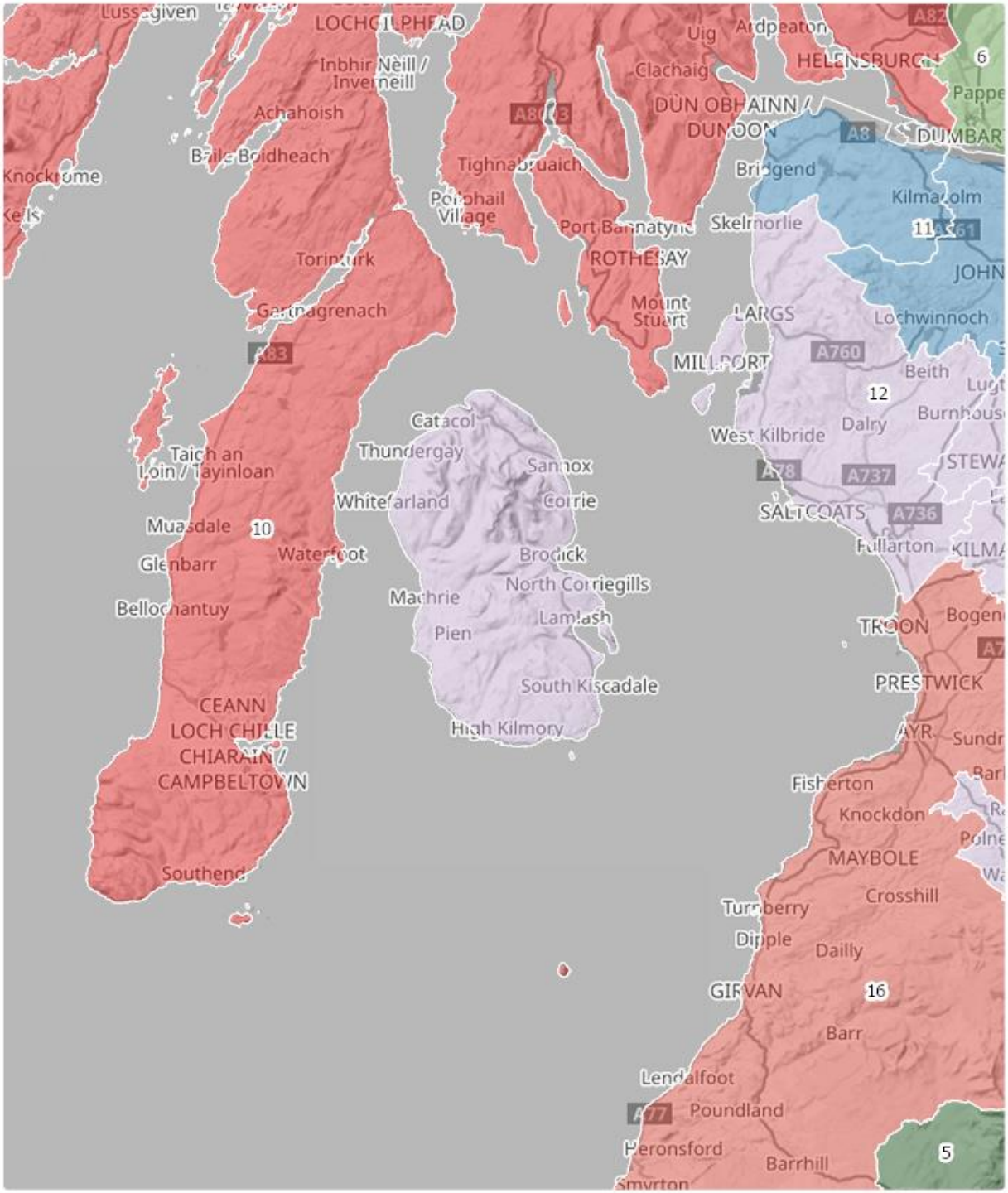
Figure 6: **Proposed ITL3 regions with Arran and Cumbrae included in 'North and East Ayrshire'**



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In a similar way the areas of Helensburgh and Lomond, which belong to the Argyll and Bute local authority, have moved from the existing ‘East Dunbartonshire, West Dunbartonshire, and Helensburgh and Lomond’ to the new ‘Highlands and Islands Region’. As a result, a new ‘East and West Dunbartonshire’ region is also created.

These areas are shown in Figures 7 and 8 below:

Figure 7: Existing ITL3 regions with Helensburgh and Lomond included in 'East Dunbartonshire, West Dunbartonshire, and Helensburgh and Lomond'

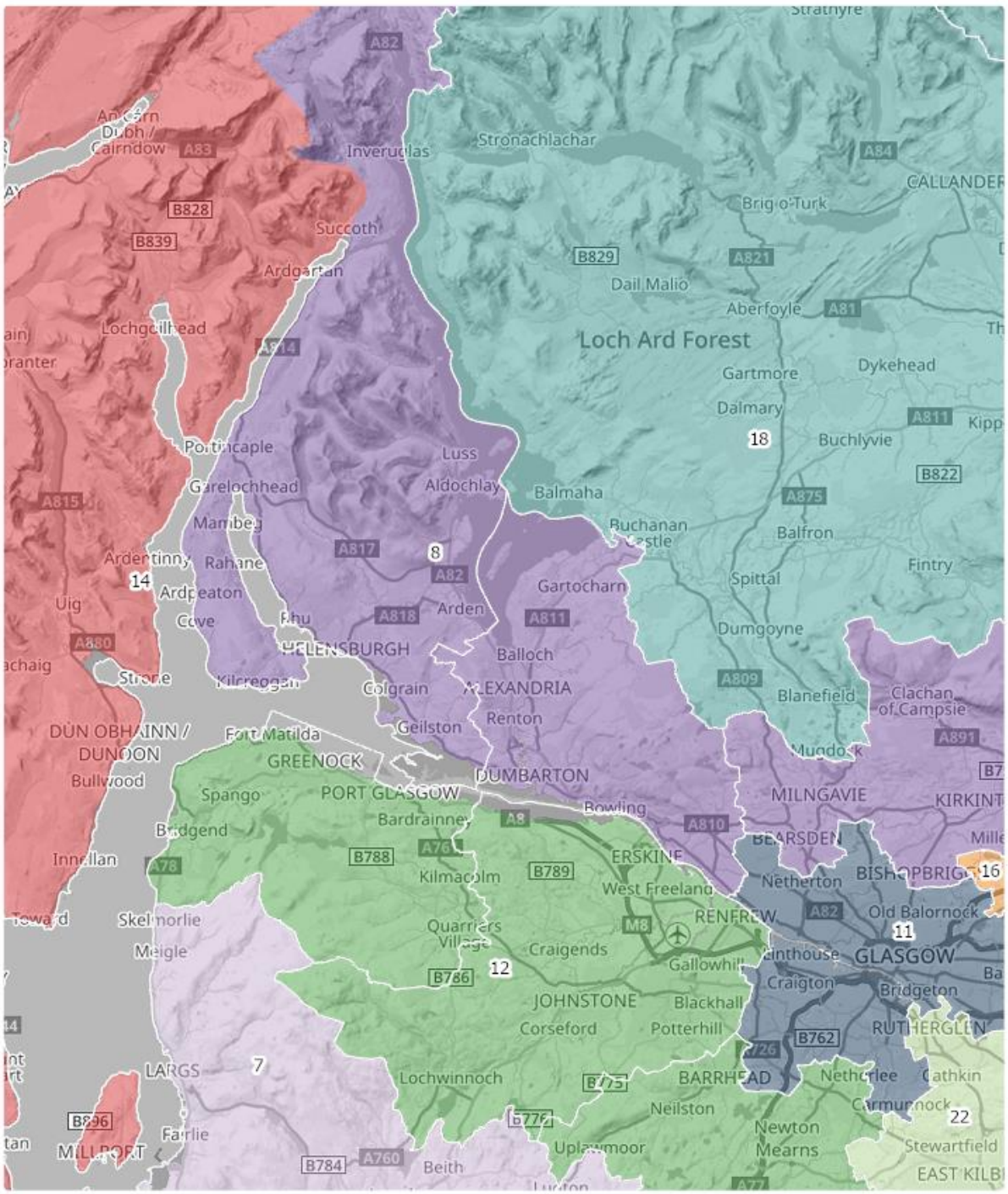
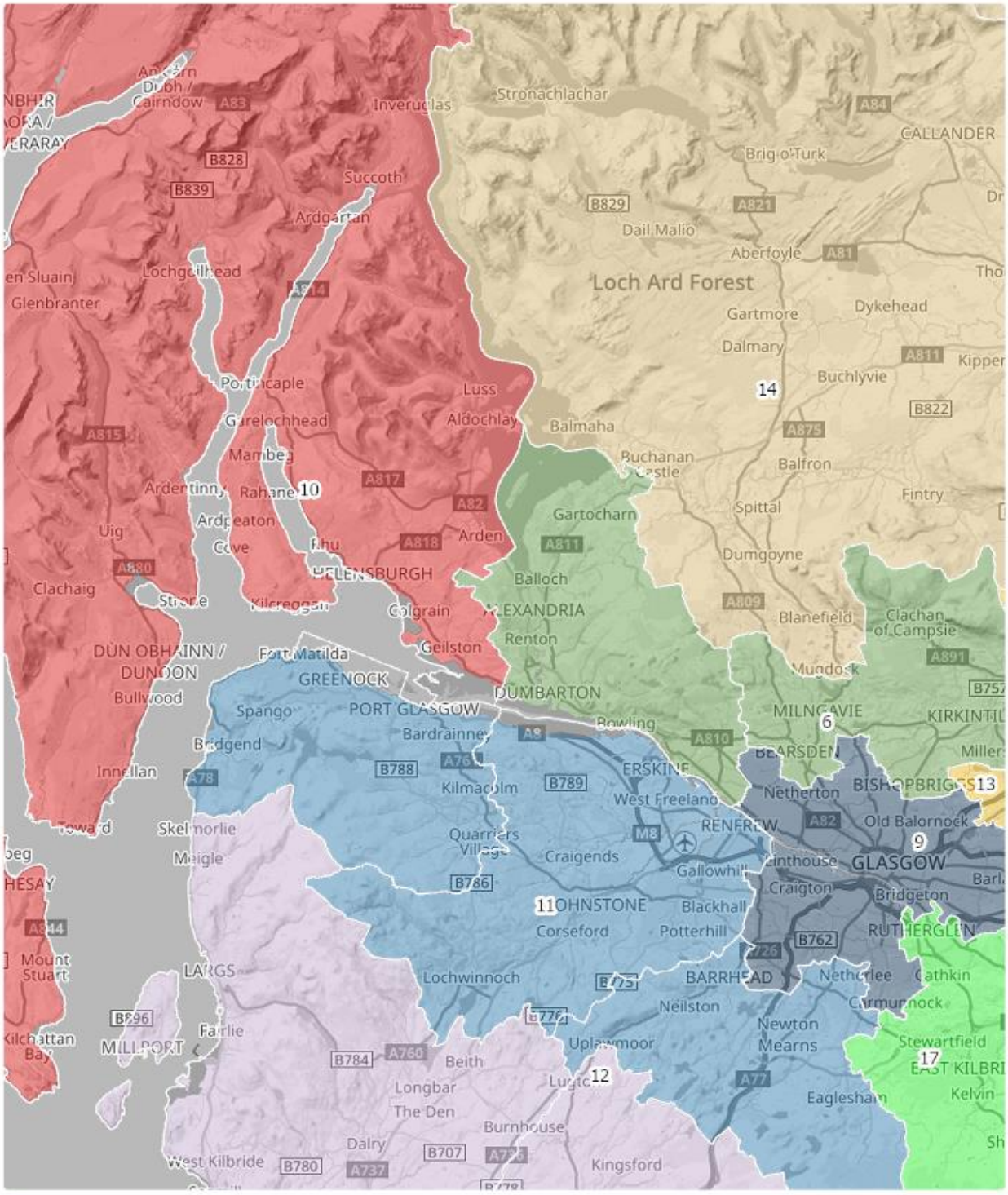


Figure 8: Proposed ITL3 regions with Helensburgh and Lomond included in 'Highlands and Islands'



- 6. East and West Dunbartonshire
- 9. Glasgow City
- 10. Highlands and Islands
- 11. Inverclyde, East Renfrewshire, and Renfrewshire
- 12. North and East Ayrshire
- 13. North Lanarkshire
- 14. Perth and Kinross, and Stirling
- 17. South Lanarkshire

Scale 1:288,924

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Proposals to align NUTS boundaries with local authority boundaries were previously considered as part of a consultation that took place in 2012. These proposals were rejected following consultation. Respondents to that consultation opposed the proposals in part due to concerns that Arran and Cumbrae would lose European Union funding. Following the departure of the UK from the European Union, the UK is no longer eligible for EU Structural and Investment Funds, so boundary changes will no longer impact on this funding. In addition, the UK departure from the European Union has resulted in reduced demand for ITL statistics.

Other respondents opposed the proposals on the grounds that Arran and Cumbrae should remain in the Highlands and Islands region because they are islands, and so they require policies (and statistics) that reflect this. A further reason was due to concerns that the boundaries would not align with those used by Highlands and Islands Enterprise. Others opposed the proposals on the grounds that islands and remote areas face similar economic and demographic challenges, and so require similar policies and statistics.

As discussed, we consider the advantages of aligning with local authority boundaries outweigh the disadvantages. This is because aligning ITL boundaries with local authorities will make it much easier to produce regional statistics for a wide range of topics by combining readily available statistics already produced at local authority level.

However, in some cases there may still be a strong user need for statistics to be produced for regional geographies that do not align with local authority boundaries. This might include issues of particular relevance to the islands and other remote areas.

For example, the Scottish Government already regularly produces economic statistics at a range of geographies as part of its Sub-Scotland Economic Statistics Database. In addition, the Scottish Government recently created a new Scottish Islands Regions geography to support the publication of statistics that will support the understanding of issues faced by Scotland's islands.

To ensure that the proposed changes do not negatively impact on existing users it will be important that statistics producers, including Scottish Government and the Office for National Statistics, continue to publish statistics using alternative geographies where there is a clear user need. This might also include publishing statistics using small area geographies, such as data zones, that users can combine into higher geographies as required.

Proposed changes to ITL2

As for the ITL3 Level, the proposed changes at ITL2 are motivated by a desire to align boundaries with Local Authorities and the balance populations across the regions.

The current definition of the ITL2 geography divides Scotland into five regions. Three of these five regions have populations within the recommended population range of 800,000 to 3,000,000.

The two regions whose population is below the recommended range are ‘Highlands and Islands’ (population 472,899) and the ‘North Eastern Scotland’ (490,120). It might have been possible for example to combine these regions to produce a new region with a population within the recommended limits. However, given the differing geographical characters of these regions, and the large area of the new region this would create, this option has not been considered.

New East Central Scotland and East Scotland regions

The existing ‘Eastern Scotland’ has a population of 2,014,400. While this is within the recommended population limits, it is considerably larger than the other ITL2 regions. For example, the next largest region, ‘West Central Scotland’, has a population of 1,526,440, and the third largest, ‘Southern Scotland’, has a population of 950,207. In terms of population, ‘Eastern Scotland’ is more than four times as large as the smallest region, ‘Highlands and Islands’.

In addition, this region is geographically large and diverse. It is created by combining 11 Local Authorities. These are:

- Angus
- Dundee City
- Clackmannanshire
- Fife
- East Lothian
- Midlothian
- City of Edinburgh
- Falkirk
- Perth and Kinross
- Stirling
- West Lothian

This consultation then proposes to create a sixth ITL2 region by dividing the ‘Eastern Scotland’ region into two now regions. These are:

- East Central Scotland – This combines the Local Authorities of City of Edinburgh, East Lothian, Midlothian, West Lothian, and Falkirk. It has a

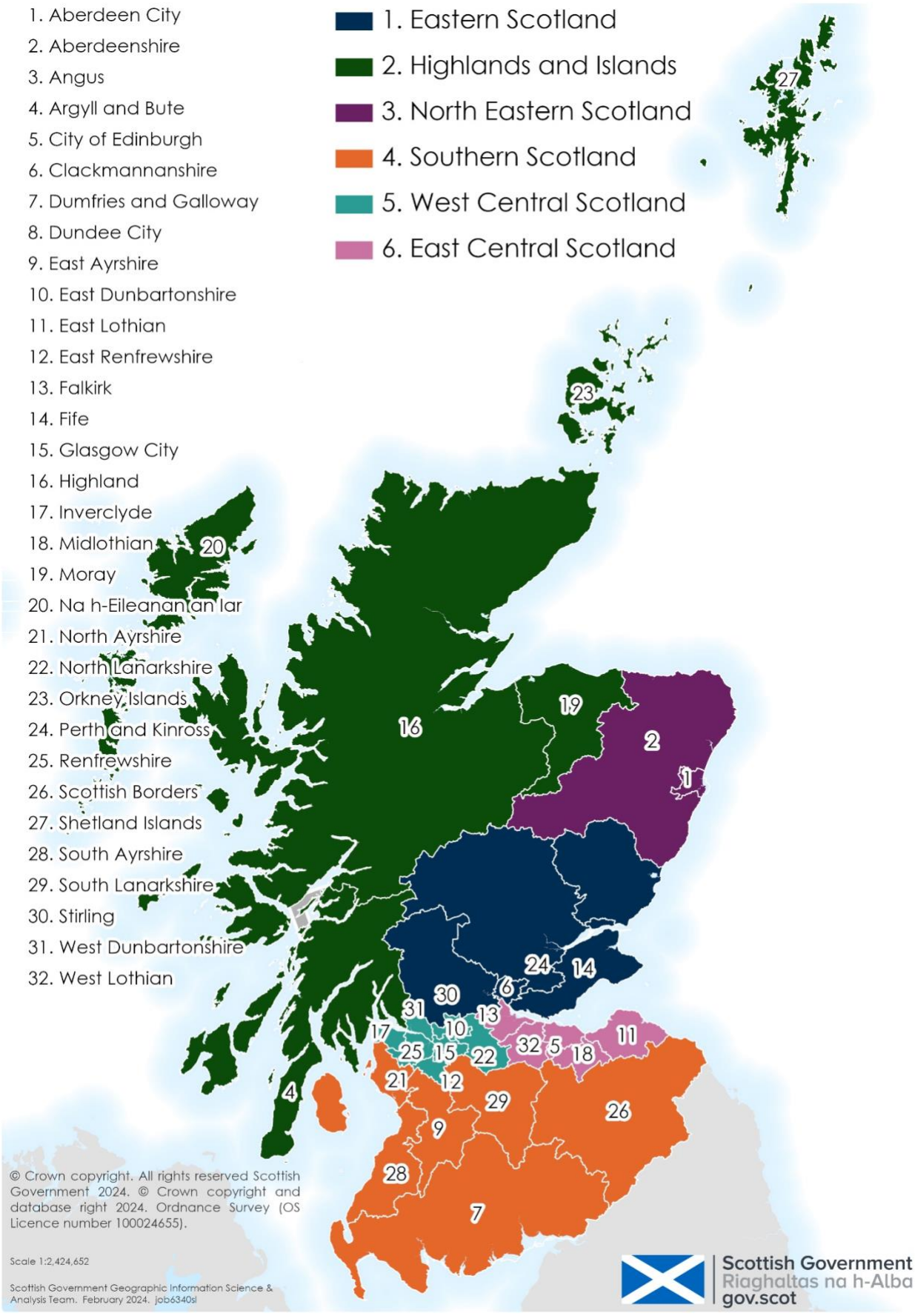
population of 1,077,010.

- Eastern Scotland – This combines the Local Authorities of Angus, Dundee City, Clackmannanshire, Fife, Perth and Kinross, and Stirling. It has a population of 937,390.

Creating these two new regions will produce regions that are more balanced with respect to population, and which better reflect the differing characters of the regions. In particular, the new East Central Scotland regions captures the east side of Scotland's 'central belt', dominated by the city of Edinburgh and surrounding areas. Eastern Scotland meanwhile captures the region north of the Firth of Forth.

The new ITL2 regions are shown in Figure 9:

Figure 9: Proposed ITL2 regions



Consultation questions

- Do you support the principle of changing the ITL2 and ITL3 geographies so that each region is an exact grouping of Local Authorities?
    - If no, why not?
- Do you support the proposed groupings at the ITL2 level?
    - If no, why not?
- Do you support the proposed groupings at the ITL3 level?
    - If no, why not?
- Are there specific statistical products that you currently use that would be negatively affected by these proposals?
    - If yes, how might we ensure that your requirements continue to be met?
- Do you have any other comments, suggestions, or alternative proposals for the ITL geographies?

Responding to this consultation

We are inviting responses to this consultation by 1 October 2024.

Please respond to this consultation using the Scottish Government's consultation hub. Access and respond to this consultation online. You can save and return to your responses while the consultation is still open. Please ensure that consultation responses are submitted before the closing date of 1 October 2024.

If you are unable to respond using our consultation hub, please complete and return the Respondent Information Form to:

Office of the Chief Statistician
Scottish Government
St Andrew's House
Regent Road
Edinburgh EH1 3DG

Handling your response

If you respond using the consultation hub, you will be directed to the About You page before submitting your response. Please indicate how you wish your response

to be handled and, in particular, whether you are content for your response to be published. If you ask for your response not to be published, we will regard it as confidential, and we will treat it accordingly.

All respondents should be aware that the Scottish Government is subject to the provisions of the Freedom of Information (Scotland) Act 2002 and would therefore have to consider any request made to it under the Act for information relating to responses made to this consultation exercise.

If you are unable to respond via the consultation hub, please complete and return the Respondent Information Form included in this document.

To find out how we handle your personal data, please see our privacy policy.

Next steps in the process

Where respondents have given permission for their response to be made public, and after we have checked that they contain no potentially defamatory material, responses will be made available to the public on the consultation hub. If you use the consultation hub to respond, you will receive a copy of your response via email.

Following the closing date, all responses will be analysed and considered along with any other available evidence to help us. Responses may be published where we have been given permission to do so.

Comments and complaints

If you have any comments about how this consultation exercise has been conducted, please send them to the contact address above or at statistics.enquiries@gov.scot.

Scottish Government consultation process

Consultation is an essential part of the policymaking process. It gives us the opportunity to consider your opinion and expertise on a proposed area of work.

You can find all our consultations online on the consultation hub. Each consultation details the issues under consideration, as well as a way for you to give us your views, either online, by email or by post.

Responses will be analysed and used as part of the decision-making process, along with a range of other available information and evidence. This will enable us to finalise the proposed changes to ITL definitions.

While details of particular circumstances described in a response to a consultation exercise may usefully inform the policy process, consultation exercises cannot address individual concerns and comments, which should be directed to the relevant public body.

Annex 1: Population Tables

The tables below give population estimates for the existing and proposed ITL3 and ITL2 regions.

The population estimates used in this consultation are based on mid-year population estimates for 2021 for local authority and ITL geographies produced by National Records of Scotland. These are the most recent estimates available for existing ITL geographies.

More recent population estimates are available at local authority level from the Census and from mid-year 2022 population estimates. Using Census data to calculate figures for the proposed local authority based ITL regions shows that more recent estimates are within 1% of the estimates presented here at ITL2 level, and within 3% at ITL3 level. These differences do not impact on the population thresholds outlined in this consultation document.

Populations that fall below the recommended population limits for ITL3 and ITL2 regions are indicated by [L].

Figure 10: Population for existing ITL3 regions

ITL 3 Name	Total
Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire	490,120
Angus and Dundee City	263,840
Caithness and Sutherland, and Ross and Cromarty	94,501 [L]
City of Edinburgh	526,470
Clackmannanshire and Fife	426,270
Dumfries and Galloway	148,790 [L]
East Ayrshire and North Ayrshire mainland	250,317
East Dunbartonshire, West Dunbartonshire, and Helensburgh and Lomond	222,524
East Lothian and Midlothian	204,260
Falkirk	160,700
Glasgow City	636,279
Inverclyde, East Renfrewshire, and Renfrewshire	353,220
Inverness and Nairn, Moray, and Badenoch and Strathspey	206,504
Lochaber, Skye and Lochalsh, Arran and Cumbrae, and Argyll and Bute	99,774 [L]
Na h-Eileanan Siar	26,640 [L]
North Lanarkshire	340,251
Orkney Islands	22,540 [L]
Perth and Kinross, and Stirling	247,280
Scottish Borders	116,020 [L]
Shetland Islands	22,940 [L]

South Ayrshire	112,450
South Lanarkshire	322,630
West Lothian	185,580

Figure 11: Population for proposed ITL3 regions

ITL 3 Name	Total
Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire	490,120
Angus and Dundee City	263,840
City of Edinburgh	526,470
Clackmannanshire and Fife	426,270
Dumfries and Galloway	148,790 [L]
East and West Dunbartonshire	196,690
East Lothian and Midlothian	204,260
Falkirk	160,700
Glasgow City	635,130
Highlands and Islands	492,810
Inverclyde, East Renfrewshire, and Renfrewshire	353,220
North and East Ayrshire	256,240
North Lanarkshire	341,400
Perth and Kinross, and Stirling	247,280
Scottish Borders	116,020 [L]
South Ayrshire	112,450 [L]
South Lanarkshire	322,630
West Lothian	185,580

Figure 12: Population for existing ITL2 regions

ITL 2 Name	Total
Eastern Scotland	2,014,400
Highlands and Islands	472,899 [L]
North Eastern Scotland	490,120 [L]
Southern Scotland	950,207
West Central Scotland	1,552,274

Figure 13: Population for proposed ITL2 regions

ITL 2 Name	Total
East Central Scotland	1,077,010
Eastern Scotland	937,390
Highlands and Islands	492,810 [L]

North Eastern Scotland	490,120 [L]
Southern Scotland	956,130
West Central Scotland	1,526,440

Figure 14: Local authority populations with proposed ITL2 and ITL3 regions

Local Authority	ITL2	ITL3	Population
Aberdeen City	North Eastern Scotland	Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire	227,430
Aberdeenshire	North Eastern Scotland	Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire	262,690
Angus	Eastern Scotland	Angus and Dundee City	116,120
Argyll and Bute	Highlands and Islands	Highlands and Islands	86,220
City of Edinburgh	East Central Scotland	City of Edinburgh	526,470
Clackmannanshire	Eastern Scotland	Clackmannanshire and Fife	51,540
Dumfries and Galloway	Southern Scotland	Dumfries and Galloway	148,790
Dundee City	Eastern Scotland	Angus and Dundee City	147,720
East Ayrshire	Southern Scotland	North and East Ayrshire	122,020
East Dunbartonshire	West Central Scotland	East and West Dunbartonshire	108,900
East Lothian	East Central Scotland	East Lothian and Midlothian	109,580
East Renfrewshire	West Central Scotland	Inverclyde, East Renfrewshire, and Renfrewshire	96,580
Falkirk	East Central Scotland	Falkirk	160,700
Fife	Eastern Scotland	Clackmannanshire and Fife	374,730
Glasgow City	West Central Scotland	Glasgow City	635,130
Highland	Highlands and Islands	Highlands and Islands	238,060
Inverclyde	West Central Scotland	Inverclyde, East Renfrewshire, and Renfrewshire	76,700
Midlothian	East Central Scotland	East Lothian and Midlothian	94,680
Moray	Highlands and Islands	Highlands and Islands	96,410
Na h-Eileanan Siar	Highlands and Islands	Highlands and Islands	26,640
North Ayrshire	Southern Scotland	North and East Ayrshire	134,220
North Lanarkshire	West Central Scotland	North Lanarkshire	341,400
Orkney Islands	Highlands and Islands	Highlands and Islands	22,540

Perth and Kinross	Eastern Scotland	Perth and Kinross, and Stirling	153,810
Renfrewshire	West Central Scotland	Inverclyde, East Renfrewshire, and Renfrewshire	179,940
Scottish Borders	Southern Scotland	Scottish Borders	116,020
Shetland Islands	Highlands and Islands	Highlands and Islands	22,940
South Ayrshire	Southern Scotland	South Ayrshire	112,450
South Lanarkshire	Southern Scotland	South Lanarkshire	322,630
Stirling	Eastern Scotland	Perth and Kinross, and Stirling	93,470
West Dunbartonshire	West Central Scotland	East and West Dunbartonshire	87,790
West Lothian	East Central Scotland	West Lothian	185,580

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