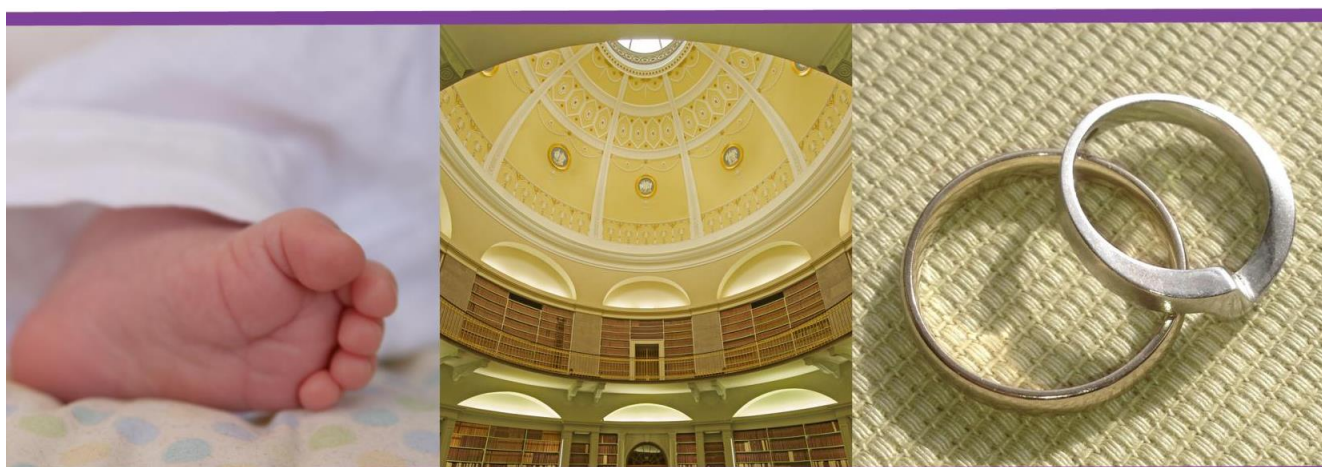




Scotland's Population

The Registrar General's Annual Review of Demographic Trends

2014



160th Edition



Annual Report of the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for Scotland 2014

160th Edition

To Scottish Ministers

I am pleased to let you have my Annual Report for the year 2014, which will be laid before the Scottish Parliament pursuant to Section 1(4) of the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages (Scotland) Act 1965.

Tim Ellis

Registrar General for Scotland

20 August 2015

Published 20 August 2015

SG/2015/71

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Introduction

I have pleasure in introducing my third annual report as Registrar General and Chief Executive of National Records of Scotland (NRS). This is the 160th edition of the Registrar General's Annual Review (RGAR) and it brings together invaluable information about the people of Scotland.

This is a time of substantial demographic change: the population is increasing and the population is ageing. Between 2012 and 2037, the overall population of Scotland is projected to increase by nine per cent. The working age population is projected to increase by four per cent and the number of children by five per cent, while the number of pensionable age is projected to increase by 27 per cent. The fact that the population is ageing is the most distinctive current demographic development and will bring both opportunities and challenges.

The changing demography will change the health and labour market status of the population, and this will in turn impact on public services required. Steps need to be taken to ensure that the working age population (and beyond) are active, skilled, healthy and sufficiently supported to cope with the impacts of known forthcoming demographic change. In 2011 more than four fifths of those aged 85 years or more considered their health to be fair or good. However they are more likely than younger people to have a chronic illness. More research will help in understanding the needs of people at that life stage and help target resources to support them.

Life expectancy at birth in Scotland, while increasing, is lower than in the UK as a whole, and lower than a lot of other developed countries. There is also considerable local variation in life expectancy and geographic patterns are important to recognise. Improvements in health care are contributing to a reduction in premature deaths from cardiovascular disease, cancers and other causes but more work can be done. Good quality data contributes to research aimed at improving the quality and cost-effectiveness of health interventions, and securing lasting improvements to the health of the people of Scotland.

This is also a time of considerable economic and social change. There is a complex interaction between demographic change and the housing system. The recent economic downturn and the more precarious labour market appear to have impacted on the fertility choices of young people. There is evidence of delayed child bearing across the UK and fertility rates in Scotland have been consistently lower than in rest of the UK.

Migration is a key component of population increase in Scotland. Around 60 per cent of people moving to Scotland are from the rest of the UK, while around 40 per cent are from overseas. Migrants tend to be younger than the population as a whole. In 2014 the peak age for migrants was 19 for those coming from the rest of the UK and around 23 for those coming from overseas. More than two thirds of people living in Scotland at the time of the 2011 Census who were born abroad, were of working age (16 to 64 years old) and most of these were in their twenties (38 per cent).

We have now completed the standard releases of 2011 Census data and published more than 10 million tables. We are continuing to seek to make the most of this rich vein of data and ensure the benefits from conducting a census are fully realised. We continue to make improvements to our census website and have worked with

analysts across the Scottish Government to develop and produce in-depth census topic reports, for example on equality, migration and carers. An illustration of these analyses, investigating how Scotland's ethnic groups fare in the labour market, is given in this report.

We have the benefit of bringing together data over time to show trends, and we can and should do more with our ability to link information from health, social care and non-health services using data to support better treatment, safety and research. Data linkage allows us to investigate these transitions in more depth, within the context of rigorous approaches to information governance and privacy. I therefore intend to provide more information in future Annual Reviews about the use of statistics from the NHS Central Register, for which I am responsible, and the safeguards that are in place to protect confidentiality.

A variety of supporting information, including an infographics report which seeks to highlight the main points of interest, is available on the [RGAR section](#) of the NRS website. I hope you find the information in this report useful and I would welcome any comments you may have on its content or format.



A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Tim Ellis". The signature is written in a cursive style.

Tim Ellis
Registrar General,
National Records of Scotland

Important points

Population

The estimated population of Scotland on 30 June 2014 was 5,347,600 - the highest ever.

The population of Scotland grew by around 19,900 in the 12 months between 1 July 2013 and 30 June 2014, an increase of 0.4 per cent.

The increase in the population in the 12 months to 30 June 2014 was mainly due to:

- 17,600 more people coming to Scotland than leaving; and
- 3,500 more births than deaths.

Other changes (including changes in the numbers of armed forces and prisoners) resulted in a net decrease of around 1,200 people.

The age of the population of Scotland was as follows:

- 17 per cent of people were aged under 16
- 65 per cent of people were aged 16 to 64
- 18 per cent of people were aged 65 and over.

Scotland's population has been fairly stable over the past 50 years. It last peaked at 5.24 million in 1974 before falling to 5.06 million in 2000. It then increased each year to achieve the highest estimate so far of 5.35 million in 2014. That increase has mainly been the result of more people moving to Scotland than leaving. However, for the first time in three years, 2014 saw an increase in both net in-migration and natural change compared to the previous year.

2012-based projections (estimates for future years largely based on past trends) suggest that the population of Scotland will rise to 5.78 million by 2037 and that the population will age significantly, with the number of people aged 65 and over increasing by 59 per cent, from 0.93 million to 1.47 million. These projections make no allowance for the future impact of government policies or other factors.

Births

There were 56,725 births registered in Scotland in 2014.

There were 711 (1.3 per cent) more births in 2014 than in 2013. This is the first rise following five consecutive annual decreases in the number of births.

The average age of mothers has increased from 27.4 in 1991 to 30.1 in 2014. Similarly, the average age of fathers has increased from 30.0 in 1991 to 32.7 in 2014.

The percentage of babies born to unmarried couples was 50.8 per cent in 2014. Most births are registered by both parents.

The majority of mothers who gave birth in Scotland in 2014 were born in the UK (84 per cent), including 74 per cent who were born in Scotland. Eight per cent of mothers had been born elsewhere in the European Union (EU), including five per cent from the countries which joined the EU in 2004 (such as Poland).

For 17 per cent of births in 2014 neither parent was born in Scotland (compared with nine per cent in 2004) and for 11 per cent of births neither parent was born in the UK (compared with four per cent in 2004).

Deaths

There were 54,239 deaths registered in Scotland in 2014. This was 461 (0.8 per cent) fewer than in 2013.

The main causes of deaths were:

- cancer, which caused 15,840 deaths (29 per cent of all deaths);
- ischaemic (coronary) heart disease, which caused 6,872 deaths (13 per cent of all deaths);
- respiratory system diseases (such as pneumonia or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)), which caused 6,706 deaths (12 per cent of all deaths); and
- cerebrovascular disease (stroke), which caused 4,123 deaths (eight per cent of all deaths).

The percentage of deaths caused by coronary heart disease has fallen from 29 per cent in 1980-1982 to 13 per cent in 2014, and the percentage for strokes has reduced from 14 per cent to eight per cent, but the percentage of deaths caused by cancer has risen from 22 per cent to 29 per cent. However, the average age of death from cancer has risen, and the age-standardised death rate for cancer (which takes account of the change in the age-distribution of the population) has fallen by about a sixth in the last twenty years.

Death rates from cancer, coronary heart disease and stroke in Scotland are well above the rates for the other countries in the UK.

There were 228 stillbirths and 207 infant deaths in 2014. Rates for both have improved significantly over time. The stillbirth rate is the lowest ever recorded at 4.0 for every 1,000 births (live and still) in 2014. The infant death rate fell from 19.9 for every 1,000 live births in 1971 to 3.6 in 2014.

Life expectancy

Life expectancy in Scotland has improved greatly over the last 30 years, increasing from 69.1 years for males and 75.3 years for females born around 1981 to 77.1 years for males and 81.1 years for females born around 2013.

Migration (people moving into and out of the country)

In the last half of the 20th century, more people tended to leave Scotland than move here. However, since 2001, this has changed.

In the year to 30 June 2014, the number of people moving to Scotland from other parts of the UK, and the number moving out of Scotland to other parts of the UK were as follows.

- 49,240 people came to Scotland from the rest of the UK; and
- 39,660 people left Scotland for other parts of the UK.

This movement of people increased the population by around 9,600 people.

In the year to 30 June 2014, the number of people moving to Scotland from overseas and the number moving out of Scotland to go overseas were as follows.

- 33,200 people came to Scotland from overseas; and
- 25,200 people left Scotland to go overseas.

This movement of people increased the population by around 8,000, an increase from the previous year.

Most people moving to and from Scotland are young – between 16 and 34, with smaller peaks for children under five moving to and from Scotland.

Marriages and civil partnerships

There were 29,069 marriages in Scotland in 2014. Of these, 367 were same-sex marriages following The Marriage and Civil Partnerships (Scotland) Act 2014 coming into force on 16 December 2014. The vast majority of same-sex marriages were of couples who changed their existing civil partnership to a marriage (359, 98 per cent).

There were 6,241 ‘tourism’ marriages (21 per cent of the total) where neither the bride nor groom lived in Scotland. People living in Scotland who marry elsewhere are not included in the figures.

The average age at which people marry for the first time has increased by around two years since 2004, to 33.2 years for men and 31.4 years for women in 2014.

Just over half of all marriages (52 per cent) were civil ceremonies, carried out by a registrar – compared with just under one-third (31 per cent) in 1971. There were 15,000 civil ceremonies in 2014.

Most religious marriages were carried out by Church of Scotland ministers (4,505), with clergy from the Roman Catholic Church carrying out 1,555 marriages. Celebrants from the Humanist Society of Scotland, authorised to carry out marriages since 2005, officiated at 3,551 marriages.

In 2014 there were 436 civil partnerships – 193 male couples and 243 female couples.

Adoptions

In 2014, there were 455 adoptions recorded in Scotland. The number of adoptions each year is around a quarter of what it used to be in the early 1970s.

Households and housing

In mid-2014, there were 2.42 million households in Scotland, which is an increase of around 169,000 over the past ten years.

Across Scotland in 2014, 2.9 per cent of homes were empty and 1.1 per cent were second homes, though there are wide differences across the country. Remote rural areas have the highest percentage of dwellings that are vacant and second homes.

The number of households is projected to increase to 2.78 million by 2037, an average annual increase of around 15,800 households. This increase is the result of an ageing population, and more people living alone or in smaller households, as well as an increasing population. The largest increases are found in the number of households where someone lives alone, particularly amongst older people. In contrast, the number of larger households is projected to fall.

Statutory registration

Since 1855, by law all births, deaths and marriages (and since 2005 civil partnerships) must be registered. Councils are responsible for providing the registration service under the supervision of the Registrar General.

There are currently three district examiners who are responsible for checking the accuracy of all the 140,000 records created each year.

Every year since 2007, registrars in the 32 councils have achieved a high rate of accuracy, with an average of over 97 per cent of the records they create having no mistakes in them.

Scotland's Census

The latest census in Scotland took place on 27 March 2011. The census has collected information about the population every 10 years since 1801 (except in 1941 when no census was taken due to the Second World War).

The proportion of the population reporting their general health as 'Very good' or 'Good' decreased with age: it was 97 per cent for those aged under 25 compared to 48 per cent and 35 per cent respectively for those aged 75 to 84 and aged 85 and over. The profile of general health reported in the census was broadly similar for males and females, though males in the 25 to 49 and 75 and over age groups reported better health on average than females.

The proportions of the population reporting deafness or partial hearing loss, blindness or partial sight loss and a physical disability all increased with age. For the 85 and over age group these proportions were 49 per cent, 25 per cent and 35 per

cent respectively. The age groups with the highest proportion with a mental health condition were people aged 35 to 49 and aged 85 and over, at seven per cent and 10 per cent respectively. The proportion of females who reported having a mental health condition was higher than males at all age groups apart from those aged under 16.

Of the 1.6 million people in Scotland who reported one or more categories of long-term health condition in 2011, the proportion reporting their general health as 'Bad' or 'Very bad' was highest for those with a physical disability (43 per cent), a mental health condition (33 per cent) or blindness or partial sight loss (25 per cent).

In 2011, five per cent of all people living in households reported their general health as being 'Bad' or 'Very bad'. This proportion was higher for those in social rented accommodation (12 per cent) than for those who owned their property or were in private rented accommodation (both four per cent).

In 2011, nine per cent (491,000) of the 5.2 million people living in households in Scotland provided unpaid care to family members, friends, neighbours or others because of long-term physical or mental ill health or problems related to old age. This proportion was highest for those aged 50 to 64 (17 per cent). Females were more likely than males to be providers of unpaid care in all age groups apart from those aged 75 and over. The proportion of males who provided 50 or more hours care a week was highest for those aged 75 to 84 (6 per cent), while for females this proportion was highest for those aged 65 to 74 (5 per cent).

National Records of Scotland (NRS) has published, or plans to publish, various topic analyses of Scotland's Census 2011 data, including on migration, travel to work, Gaelic, household composition and inhabited islands. In addition, NRS has been working in partnership with analysts in Scottish Government and other users to encourage them to analyse the available census data, for example on analysis of equalities.

Chapter 1 – Population

The estimated population of Scotland on 30 June 2014 was 5,347,600, the highest ever and an increase of 19,900 from the previous year.

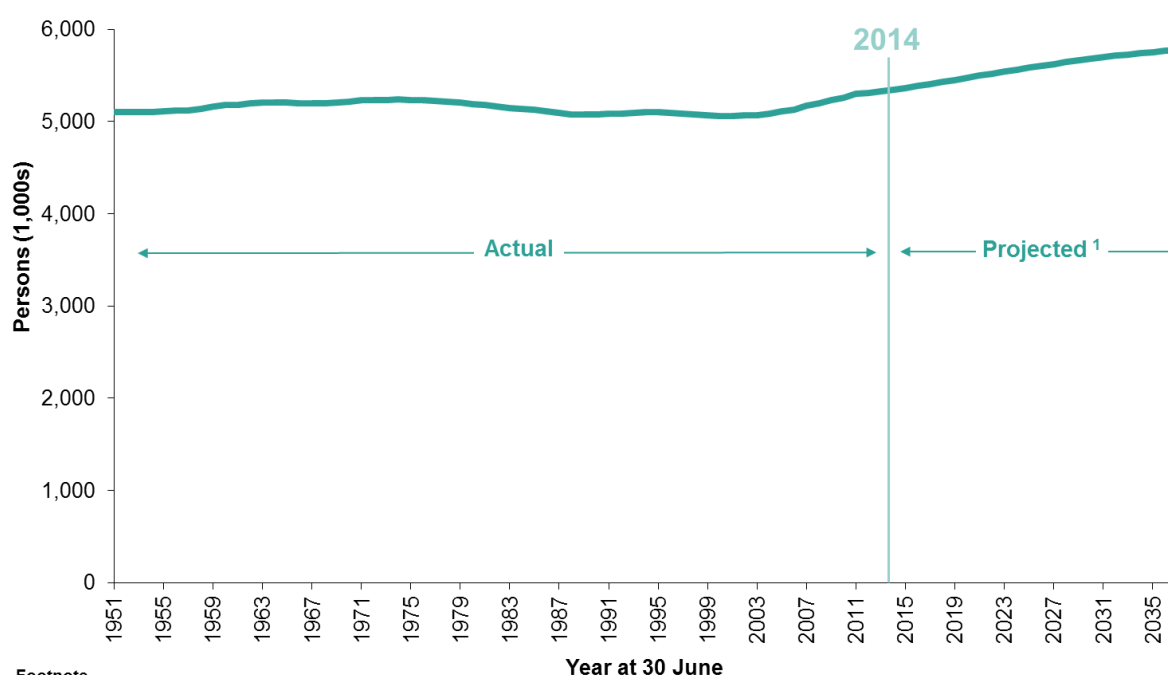
The increase in Scotland's population between mid-2013 and mid-2014 has been driven mostly by net in-migration, although there have also been more births than deaths. In the year to mid-2014, in-migration exceeded out-migration by approximately 17,600 people. This included a net gain of around 9,600 from the rest of the UK and a net gain of around 8,000 from overseas.

In the same period there were approximately 3,500 more births than deaths, an increase of 2,600 compared with 900 in the previous year. This continues the recent trend in positive natural change (number of births minus number of deaths) which began in 2007. Other changes (including changes in the numbers of armed forces and prisoners) resulted in a net decrease of around 1,200 people.

Population estimates for mid-2011 to mid-2014 have been created from rolling forward the 2011 Census. The population estimates for mid-2002 to mid-2010 were revised to include information from the 2011 Census in December 2013.

The increase in Scotland's population in the last decade, and projected changes over the next two decades, should be seen in the context of the relative stability of the population over the last 50 years, as shown in Figure 1.1. The population increased to 5.24 million in 1974 before decreasing to 5.06 million in 2000 and then increasing again over the last 14 years to achieve the highest estimate so far, 5.35 million, in 2014.

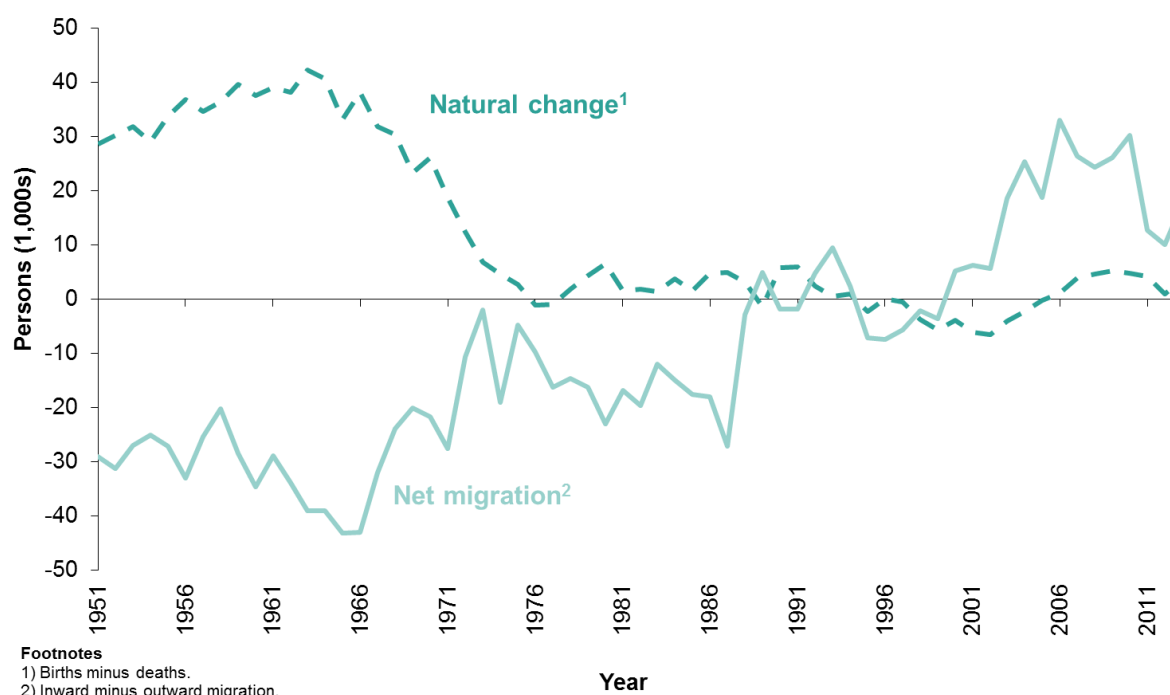
Figure 1.1: Estimated population of Scotland, actual and projected¹, 1951-2037



Footnote
1) 2012-based projections.

Figure 1.2 shows the trends in natural change (births minus deaths) and migration. Between 1963 and 1975, both natural change and net out-migration fell dramatically, although the natural change generally remained greater than net out-migration. This resulted in net growth of the population up to 1974. From that point on, through the late 1970s and the 1980s, up until 1989, net out-migration was higher than the increase due to natural change, causing the population to decline. In recent years, Scotland has experienced record levels of net in-migration resulting in small increases in the population in each of the last 14 years.

Figure 1.2: Natural change¹ and net migration², 1951-2014



Age Structure

Composition by age and sex is one of the most important aspects of the population, as changes in the number of males and females in different age groups will have different social and economic impacts. For example, increases in the elderly population are likely to place a greater demand on health and social services.

Figure 1.3 shows the age structure of the population in 2014. Seventeen per cent of the population were aged under 16; 65 per cent were aged 16 to 64 and 18 per cent were aged 65 and over. Amongst older people, particularly those aged over 75, the higher number of females reflects the longer life expectation for females, partly as a result of higher male mortality rates during the Second World War. The baby booms of 1947 and the 1960s can be seen as a sharp peak at age 67 and the bulge around age 50. The slightly smaller bulge between 20 and 30 is the children of the baby boomers, sometimes referred to as the echo effect.

Figure 1.3: Estimated population by age and sex, 30 June 2014

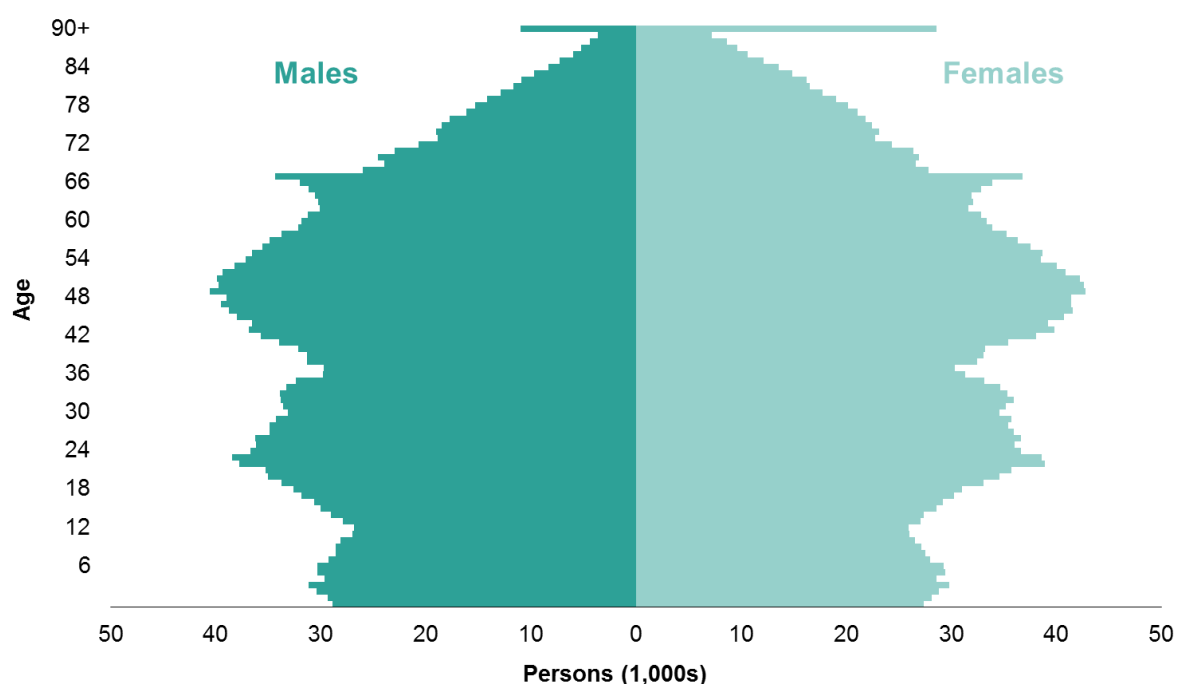
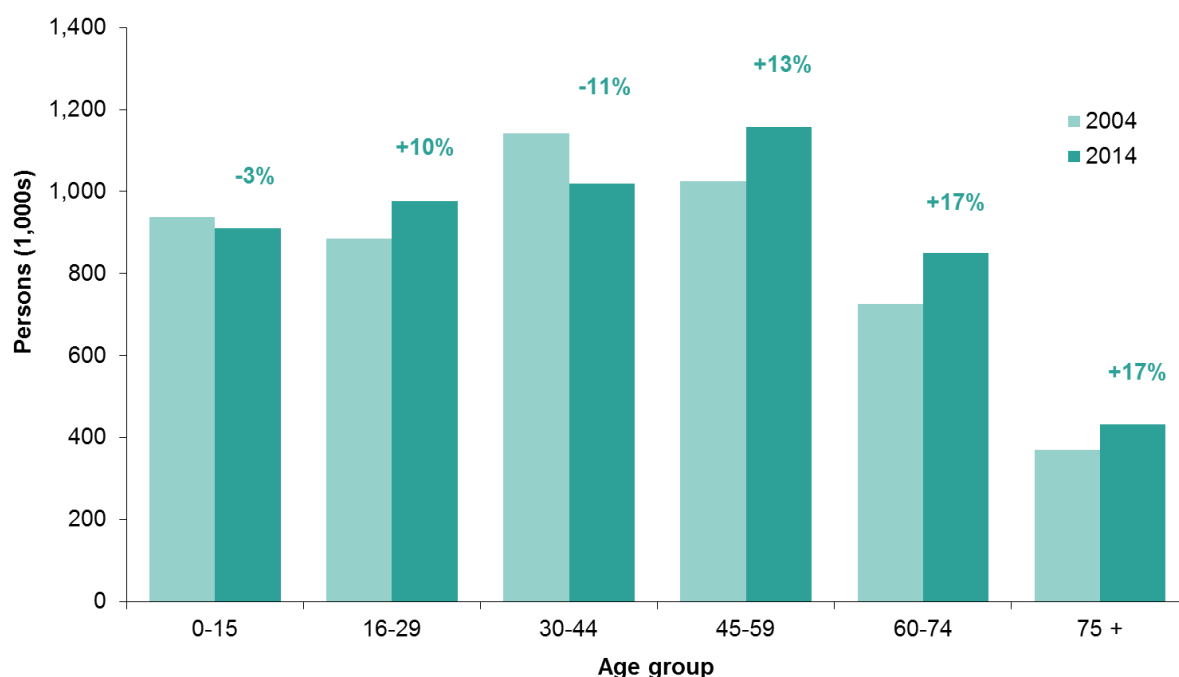


Figure 1.4: The changing age structure of Scotland's population, 2004-2014



The changing age structure of Scotland's population over the ten years mid-2004 to mid-2014 is illustrated in Figure 1.4. During this period the population increased by 263,300 (+5.2 per cent), from 5.08 million to 5.35 million. The ageing of the population is evident in the rises in the older age groups (+13 per cent in the 45-59 age group and +17 per cent in both the 60-74 and 75 and over age groups) and the falls in some of the younger age groups (minus three per cent in the under 16 age group and -11 per cent in the 30 to 44 age group).

Changes within Scotland

Figure 1.5 shows the percentage change in population between mid-2004 and mid-2014 for each council area.

Since mid-2004 Scotland's population has increased by 5.2 per cent. In most Council areas the population has increased. The largest percentage increases have occurred in Aberdeenshire (+11.0 per cent), East Lothian (+10.7 per cent) and Edinburgh City (+10.5 per cent). However, in some Council areas, such as Inverclyde (-3.4 per cent), Argyll & Bute (-3.2 per cent) and West Dunbartonshire (-2.4 per cent), the population has decreased.

As Table 1.1 shows, the relative importance of migration and natural change differs between Council areas. For ease of presentation 'other changes' (including changes in number of prisoners and armed forces) have been included with migration.

In some areas where the population has increased since mid-2004, such as North Lanarkshire, Shetland Islands and West Lothian, the gain is attributable to both migration and natural increase (more births than deaths). East Lothian, Stirling and Dundee City have experienced a population increase because of in-migration combined with a relatively low (positive) natural change. In other areas, the population increase is due to in-migration, despite the number of deaths exceeding the number of births. These areas included Eilean Siar, Angus and Perth & Kinross.

Inverclyde and West Dunbartonshire have experienced population decreases both from migration and natural change, whereas in Argyll & Bute the population decline is mainly attributable to more deaths than births.

Figure 1.5: Percentage population change by council area, Mid-2004 to Mid-2014

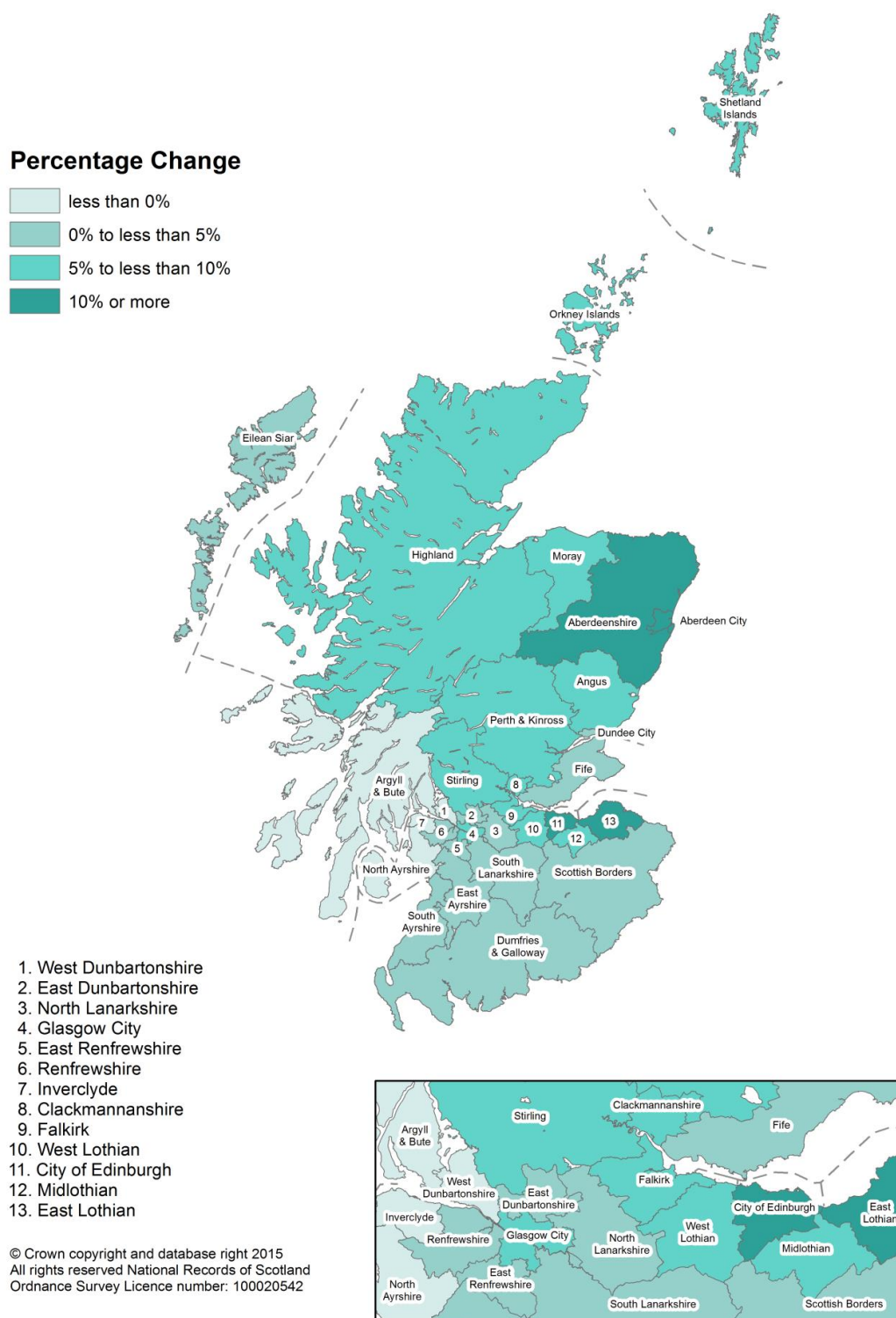


Table 1.1: Components of population change for council areas²: Mid-2004 to Mid-2014

	Natural change ¹	Net civilian migration and other changes ¹	Percentage population change ²
Scotland	0.5	4.7	5.2
Council areas			
Inverclyde	-2.1	-1.3	-3.4
Argyll & Bute	-3.5	0.3	-3.2
West Dunbartonshire	-0.4	-2.0	-2.4
North Ayrshire	-1.1	1.1	0.0
East Dunbartonshire	-0.4	0.6	0.2
South Ayrshire	-3.3	3.9	0.6
Dumfries & Galloway	-2.7	3.6	0.8
Renfrewshire	-0.2	1.8	1.6
East Ayrshire	-0.4	2.0	1.6
Eilean Siar	-4.3	6.5	2.3
East Renfrewshire	0.2	2.7	2.9
South Lanarkshire	0.4	2.8	3.2
Dundee City	0.1	3.5	3.6
North Lanarkshire	1.6	2.2	3.9
Fife	0.7	3.3	4.0
Scottish Borders	-1.3	5.5	4.2
Shetland Islands	2.3	2.9	5.2
Clackmannanshire	1.7	3.4	5.2
Glasgow City	1.0	4.3	5.3
Stirling	0.1	5.3	5.4
Angus	-1.2	7.1	5.9
Moray	-0.1	6.1	6.0
Falkirk	1.6	4.7	6.3
Midlothian	1.8	5.6	7.5
West Lothian	4.5	3.8	8.3
Highland	0.0	8.7	8.6
Perth & Kinross	-1.3	10.1	8.8
Orkney Islands	-1.2	10.1	8.9
Aberdeen City	1.8	8.4	10.2
Edinburgh, City of	2.3	8.2	10.5
East Lothian	0.7	10.0	10.7
Aberdeenshire	2.2	8.8	11.0

Footnotes

1) Change per 100 population in mid-2004. The underlying data used to produce these figures can be found in Table 6 of the 'Mid-2014 Population Estimates Scotland' publication.

2) Ordered by percentage population change.

Projected population

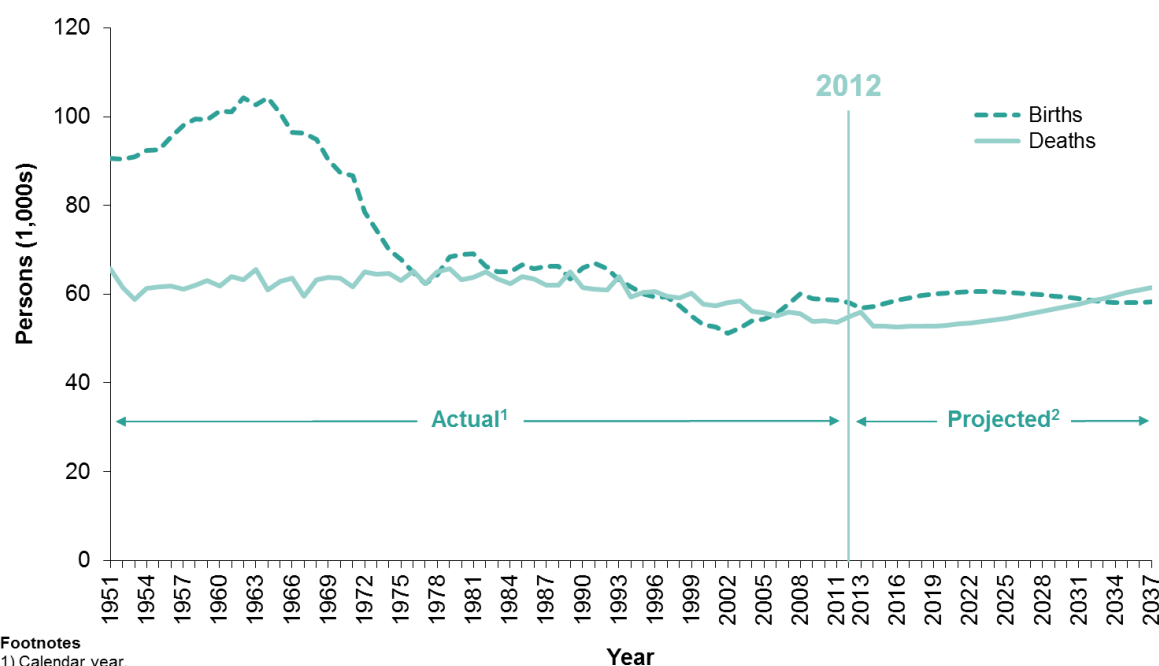
The latest projections of Scotland's future population were published in November 2013 and are based on the estimate of Scotland's population in June 2012, which is itself based on results from the 2011 Census results.

The projections, based on existing trends of migration and natural change and making no allowance for the future impact of government policies and other factors, show the total population of Scotland rising from 5.31 million in 2012 to 5.78 million in 2037 ([Figure 1.1](#)).

As demographic behaviour is uncertain, a number of variant projections of the future population have been calculated, based on alternative assumptions of future fertility, mortality and migration, in addition to the 'principal projection' on which the previous paragraphs are based. The variant projections give users an indication of this uncertainty. They illustrate plausible alternative scenarios, rather than representing upper or lower limits of future demographic behaviour. These variant projections, and the assumptions used, can be found on the [National Population Projections](#) section of the Office for National Statistics website.

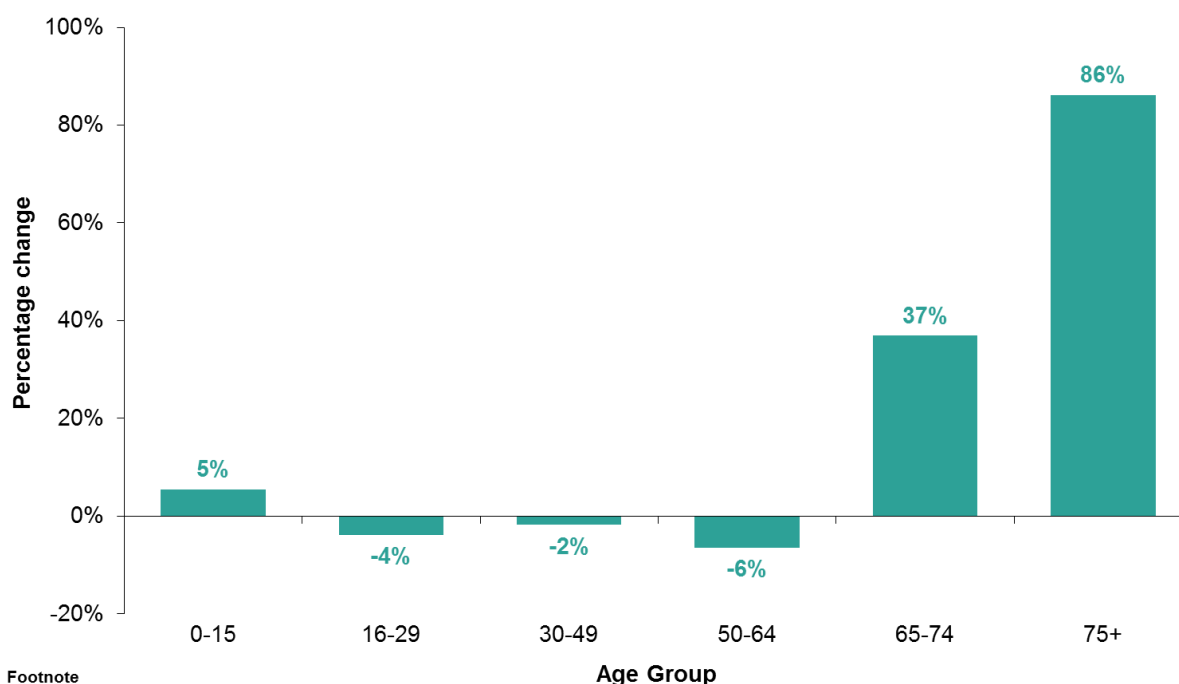
For the principal projection until 2032, natural change and migration both act to increase the size of the population as the number of births is projected to exceed the number of deaths and net in-migration is assumed. After that point, the number of deaths exceeds the number of births, a consequence of the ageing of the population, whilst the net migration into Scotland is assumed to continue. Figure 1.6 shows the historical and projected future trends of births and deaths in Scotland.

Figure 1.6: Births and deaths, actual¹ and projected², Scotland, 1951-2037



Between 2012 and 2037, Scotland's population is projected to age significantly. As shown in Figure 1.7, the number of children aged under 16 is projected to rise only by five per cent, from 0.91 million to 0.96 million, and the number of people aged 65 and over is projected to rise by 59 per cent, from 0.93 million to 1.47 million, while the number of people aged 16 to 64 is projected to decrease by four per cent, from 3.47 million to 3.34 million.

Figure 1.7: The projected¹ percentage change in age structure of Scotland's population, 2012-2037



Another way of looking at the age structure of the population is to look at dependency ratios. Dependency ratios can be defined in different ways.

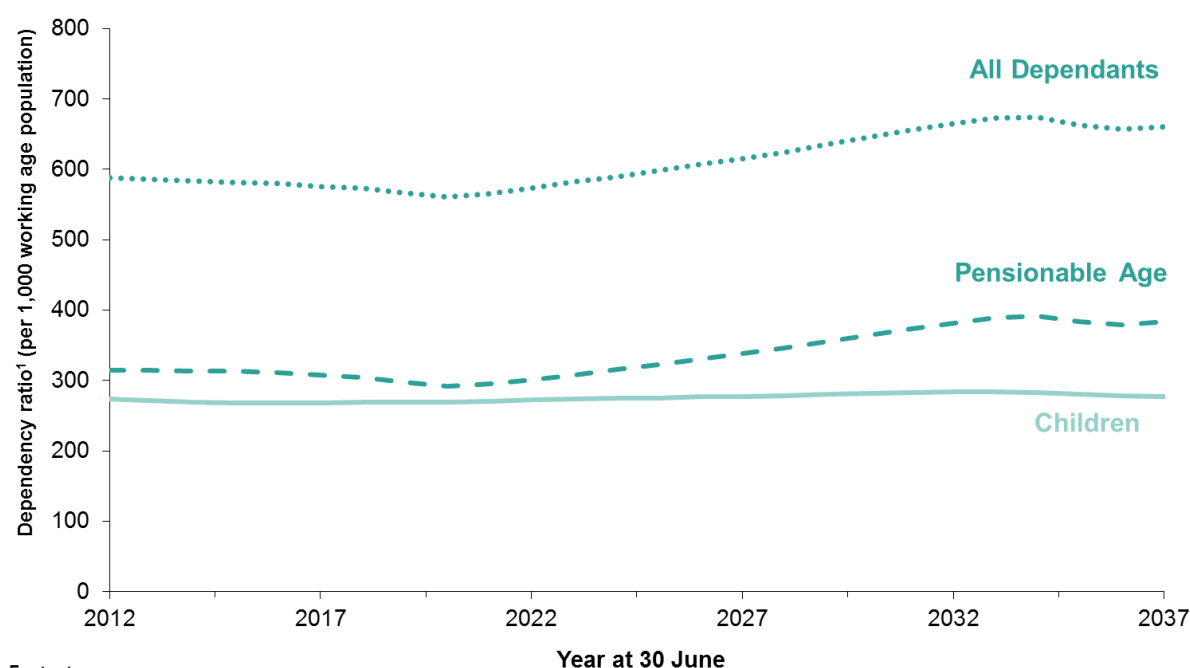
Three dependency ratios are calculated here:

- the number of people of state pension age and over per 1,000 people of working age (aged 16 to state pension age);
- the number of people aged under 16 per 1,000 people of working age; and
- the number of people aged under 16 plus the number of people of state pension age and over per 1,000 of working age.

These ratios should be interpreted with care. For example, a simple interpretation is the number of older people or children who are 'dependent' on people of working age, the assumption being that most older people and children are not economically active. The reality is of course much more complex, since (to give just a few reasons) many people of typically working age are unemployed or economically inactive (e.g. at school or university), the age at which people retire varies greatly

and many retired people are financially independent. However, these 'dependency' ratios provide a useful way to examine the relative age structure of the population. Figure 1.8 shows little change in these ratios over the next five to ten years, but a fairly rapid increase in the pension age population relative to the working age population in subsequent years (taking into account the increase in the state pension age for both males and females¹). This is projected to slow down in 2035 due to changes in state pension age.

Figure 1.8: Projected dependency ratios¹ (per 1,000 working population), 2012-2037



Footnote
1) 2012-based projections.

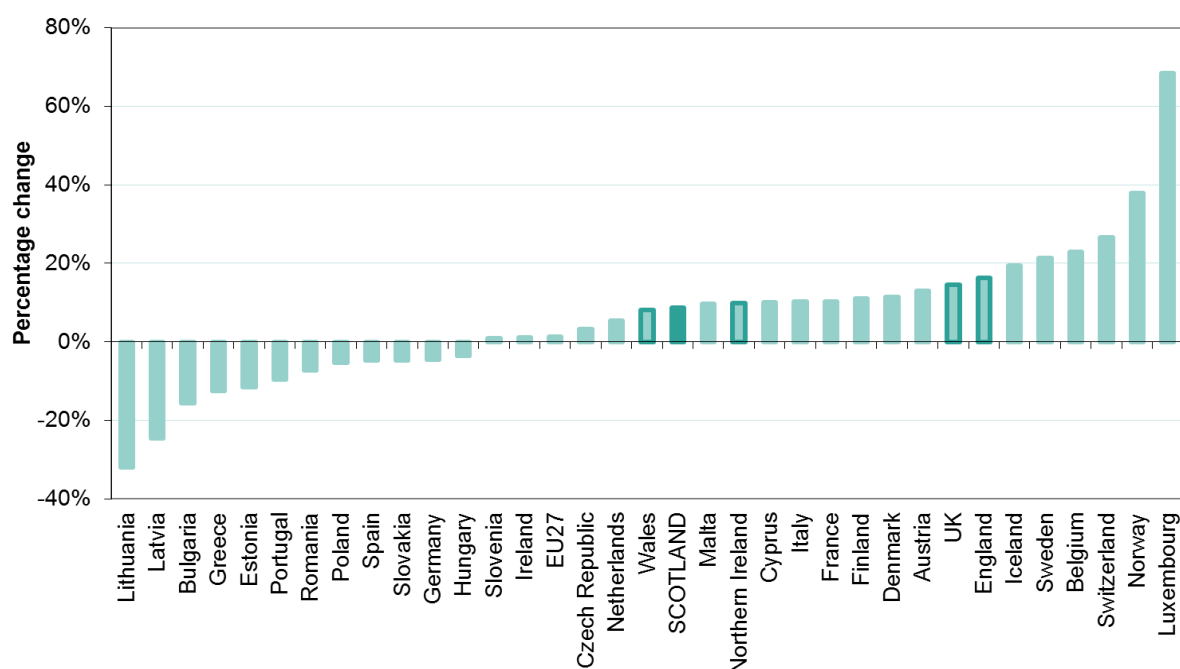
Footnote

1) The pensionable age calculations take into account the increases in the state pension age as set out in the 2011 Pensions Act. Between 2012 and 2018, the state pension age changes from 65 years for males and 61 years for females, to 65 years for both sexes. Then between 2019 and 2020, it rises from 65 years to 66 years for both males and females. A further rise in state pension age takes place in two stages between 2034 and 2046 to bring the state pension age from 66 to 68 for both sexes. Note: the calculations presented here do not reflect further changes to the state pension age published by the UK government. Further information regarding these changes can be found at [The new State Pension section](#) of the GOV.UK website.

Scotland's position within the European Union (EU)

The population of most of the countries in Europe is projected to increase over the next few years. Scotland's population is projected to rise by nine per cent between 2012 and 2037. The population of Europe² (EU-28³) is projected to increase by one per cent while the rest of the UK, and certain countries such as Luxembourg, Norway and Switzerland, are projected to have much bigger increases. However Germany, Spain and Portugal as well as a number of Central and Eastern European Countries (CEECs³), are projecting a population decline as Figure 1.9 shows.

Figure 1.9: Projected percentage population change in selected European countries 2012-2037



Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS) (UK and constituent countries) and Eurostat.

Scotland is not alone in having an ageing population. The pattern of change over the last 20 years, and the projected change in the age distribution, is similar to that of other countries in the UK and Europe, although the rate of change varies.

More information about population statistics

More detailed information about Scotland's population, including estimates, projections at national and sub-Scotland level, as well as estimates of specific population groups, can be found within the [Population section](#) of the National Records of Scotland website.

Footnotes

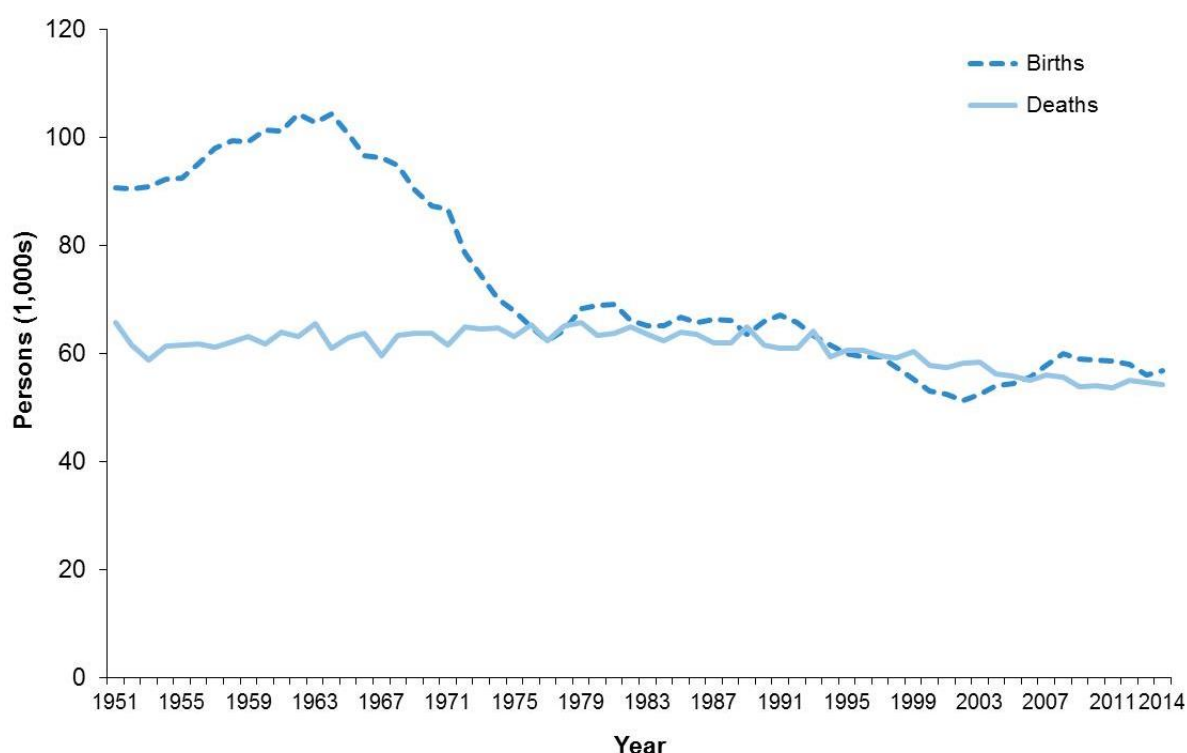
- 2) The [Eurostat](#) EUROPOP13 projections of population in selected European countries (found on the Eurostat website) are not directly comparable to the Office for National Statistics (ONS) projections of population in the countries of the UK. The Eurostat projections are based on estimates of the population at 1 January 2013 to 1 January 2038 while the ONS projections are based on estimates of the population at 30 June 2012 to 30 June 2037. The methodologies in determining the underlying fertility, mortality and migration assumptions also differ.
- 3) Refer to [Appendix 2 – Notes, definitions and quality of statistics](#) for definition of EU-15, EU-28 and CEECs.

Chapter 2 – Births

Numbers

In 2014, 56,725 births were registered in Scotland, 711 (1.3 per cent) more than in 2013. This is the first rise following five consecutive annual decreases in the number of births. The total in 2014 was 3,316 (5.5 per cent) lower than the 2008 peak, and it was well below the peak of over 100,000 per year in the early 1960s, and the level of around 65-70,000 per year between the mid-1970s and the early 1990s, as figure 2.1 shows.

Figure 2.1: Births and deaths, Scotland 1951-2014



The proportion of births to unmarried parents (including births registered solely in the mother's name) was 50.8 per cent in 2014 compared to 46.7 per cent 10 years earlier and 31.2 per cent in 1994. However, the proportion of births registered solely in the mother's name – generally around 6-7 per cent in the 1980s and 1990s – has fallen over the past 17 years to 4.6 per cent in 2014, suggesting that the increase in births to unmarried parents has been in babies born to unmarried partners who are in a relationship.

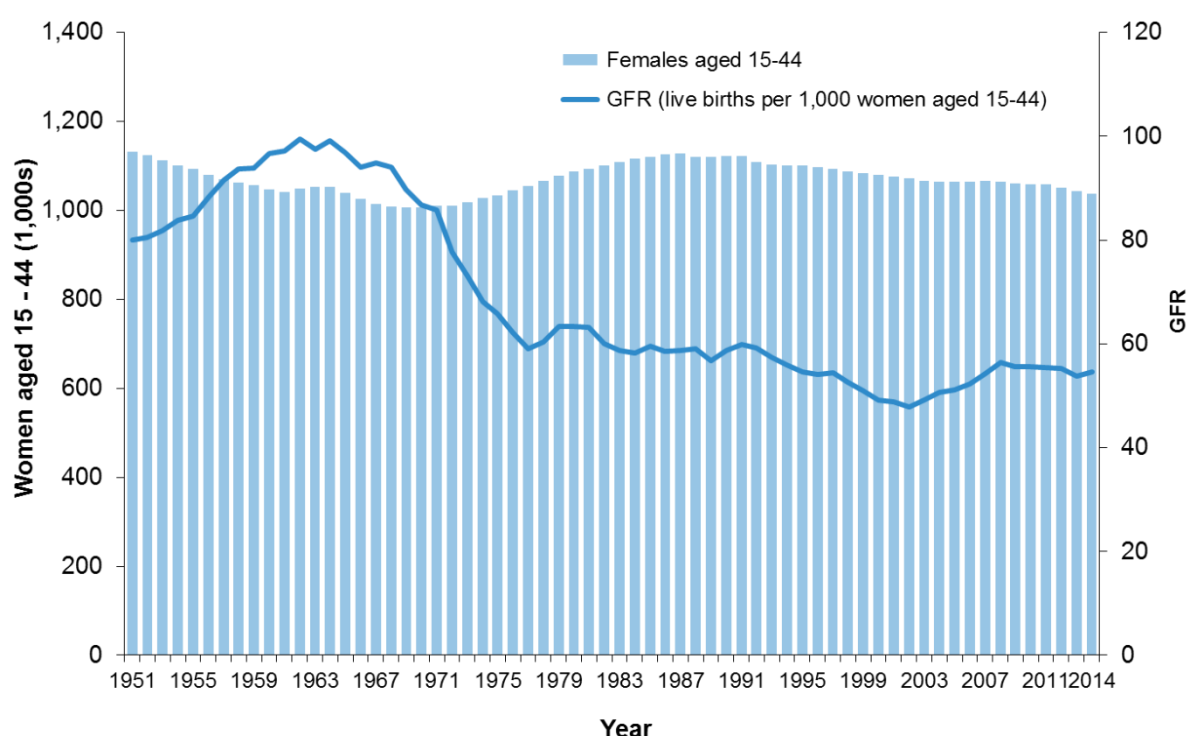
Fertility Rates

The simplest fertility rate is the crude birth rate, which is defined as the number of live births per 1,000 total population. [Appendix 1 Table 1](#) shows that in 2014 the crude birth rate for Scotland stood at 10.6 compared to roughly 18 around the end of the 1960s. Because it takes no account of the age/sex structure of the population, the crude birth rate has only limited value (e.g. for giving rough comparisons between areas with broadly similar age/sex structures). [Appendix 1 Tables 2 and 3](#)

show crude birth rates for administrative areas in Scotland and selected European countries. [Appendix 1 Table 2](#) also gives standardised birth rates for the administrative areas of Scotland: these adjusted birth rates take account of the population structures in the different areas. The overall rate for Scotland, of 10.6 births per 1,000 population, can be compared with lows of 8.3 in both Argyll and Bute and Eilean Siar, and highs of 12.0 and 12.4 for Midlothian and Glasgow City.

A better approach than using the crude birth rate is to consider the General Fertility Rate (GFR) which is based on the numbers of females of childbearing age. Figure 2.2 shows the general fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 44), along with the number of females aged 15 to 44. During the 'baby boom' of the 1960s, the GFR reached 99.5 (in 1962). It then fell sharply to around 60 during the late 1970s and 1980s before declining more slowly during the 1990s, eventually dipping below 50 at the start of the 21st century. It then rose slightly to 56.4 in 2008, and fell back in the following years before increasing slightly to stand at 54.7 for 2014. Interestingly, the female population aged 15 to 44 was relatively low during the baby boom of the 1960s. Moreover, in the 1980s the relatively large number of females born in the 1950s and 1960s were passing through what were their peak childbearing years. However, those ages' fertility rates were falling during that period resulting in a levelling off of the number of births rather than the increase that may have been expected.

Figure 2.2: Estimated female population aged 15-44 and general fertility rate (GFR), Scotland, 1951-2014



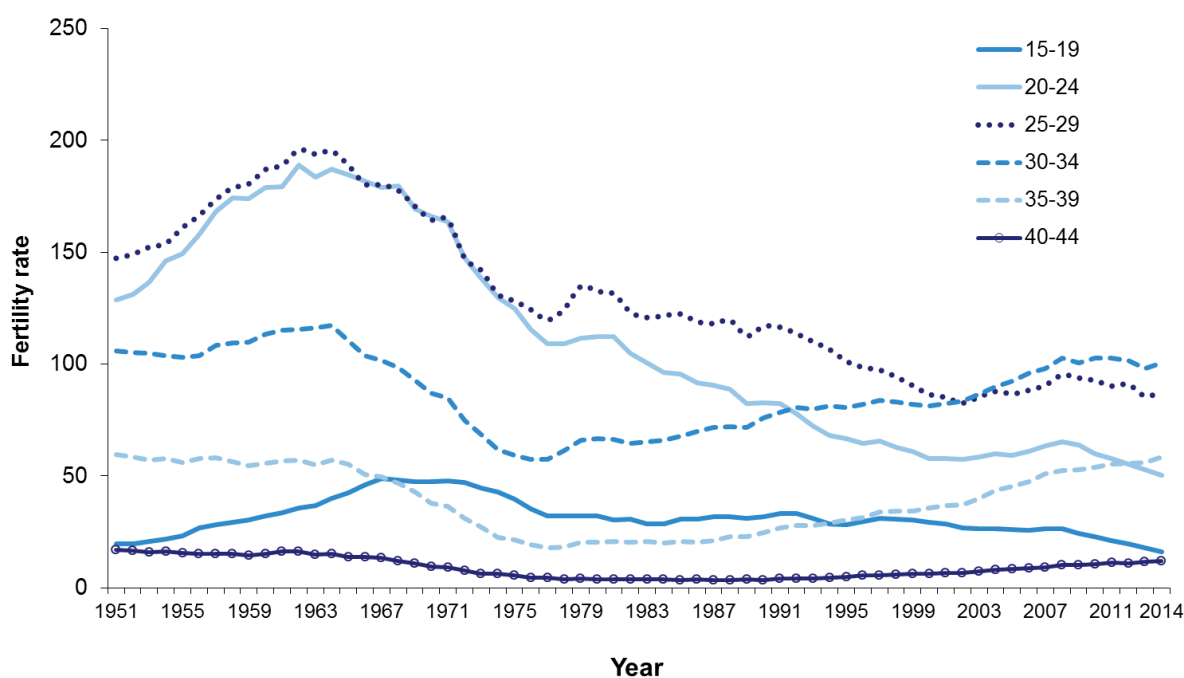
A more detailed picture is given by the Age Specific Fertility Rates (ASFRs) by mother's age, in five-year age groups, in [Figure 2.3](#). This shows many significant age-related features of the pattern of childbearing over the last sixty years. The key

point is that, as well as choosing to have fewer babies, females are also choosing to have them later in life.

Other points of interest are:

- The 'baby boom' of the 1960s was mostly due to increased birth rates of females in their twenties.
- Since the early 1960s, females in their twenties have experienced a dramatic fall in fertility. For females aged 20 to 24 the fertility rate has fallen by over two-thirds, and for those aged 25 to 29 it fell by over a half.
- The rate for 15 to 19 year olds fell by around one-third during the 1970s and remained around 30 births per 1,000 females for the following 20 years, before falling, over the past decade, to under 20 births per 1,000 females.
- Fertility rates for females aged 30 and above have gradually increased over the last 30 years. In particular, the rate for 30 to 34 year olds overtook that of 25 to 29 year olds in 2002 and now stands at 100 births per 1,000 females. Similarly, the rate for females aged 35 to 39 has more than doubled since the mid-1970s and is now higher than that for those aged 20 to 24.
- Despite the recent increases, rates for females in each of the age groups over 30 are still slightly lower than they were in the first half of the 1960s. They are, however, considerably higher than in the 1970s, 1980s and 1990s.
- The 15 to 19 and 20 to 24 age-groups account for most of the reductions in the numbers of births between 2008 and 2014.

Figure 2.3: Live births per 1,000 women, by age of mother, Scotland, 1951-2014



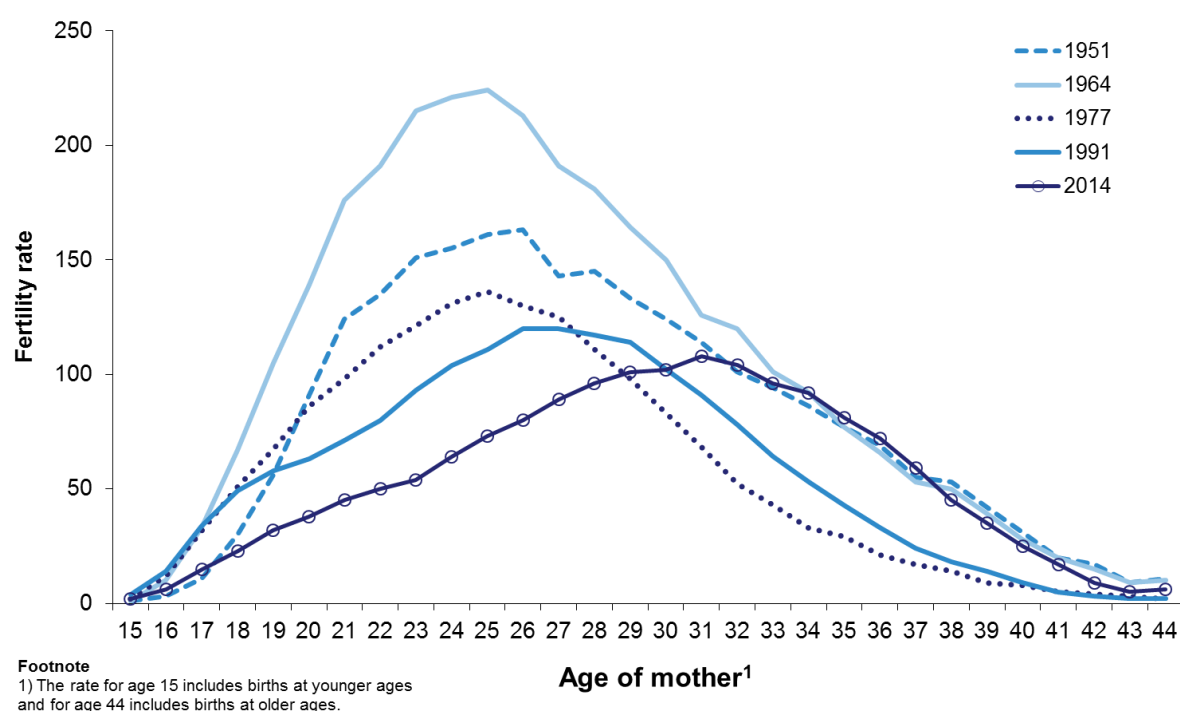
Since the mid-1970s, there has been a trend towards having children at older ages. The percentage of births to mothers aged under 20 fell from an average of about 11 per cent between 1976 and 1980 to around four per cent in 2014. Mothers aged 20

to 24 accounted for roughly a third of all births in 1976-1980 and 16 per cent in 2014. The percentage of births to mothers aged 25 to 29 has also fallen, from around 35 per cent in 1976-80 to 28 per cent in 2014. As a result, females aged over 30 accounted for just over half of all births in 2014; 31 per cent were to mothers aged 30 to 34, 17 per cent were to 35 to 39 year olds and four per cent were to females aged 40 and over.

Figure 2.4 further illustrates the ageing pattern of fertility by showing detailed ASFRs for selected years: 1951, 1964 (peak number of births), 1977 (end of steep decline), 1991 (recent peak) and 2014. Though the levels differed considerably, the age patterns of fertility for 1951, 1964 and 1977 were roughly the same. However, the age distributions for 1991 onwards show distinctly older peaks and that for 2014 reveals a further reduction in fertility of females in their twenties, mirrored by an increase for females in their thirties, compared with 1977 and 1991.

The trend towards later childbearing is underlined by changes in the average age of all females giving birth. This was 30.1 in 2014, compared to 27.4 in 1991, 26.1 in 1977 and 27.4 in 1964. Similarly, the average age of fathers (excluding births registered in the mother's name only, where the father's details were not provided) was 32.7 in 2014 compared to 30.0 in 1991 and 28.6 in 1977.

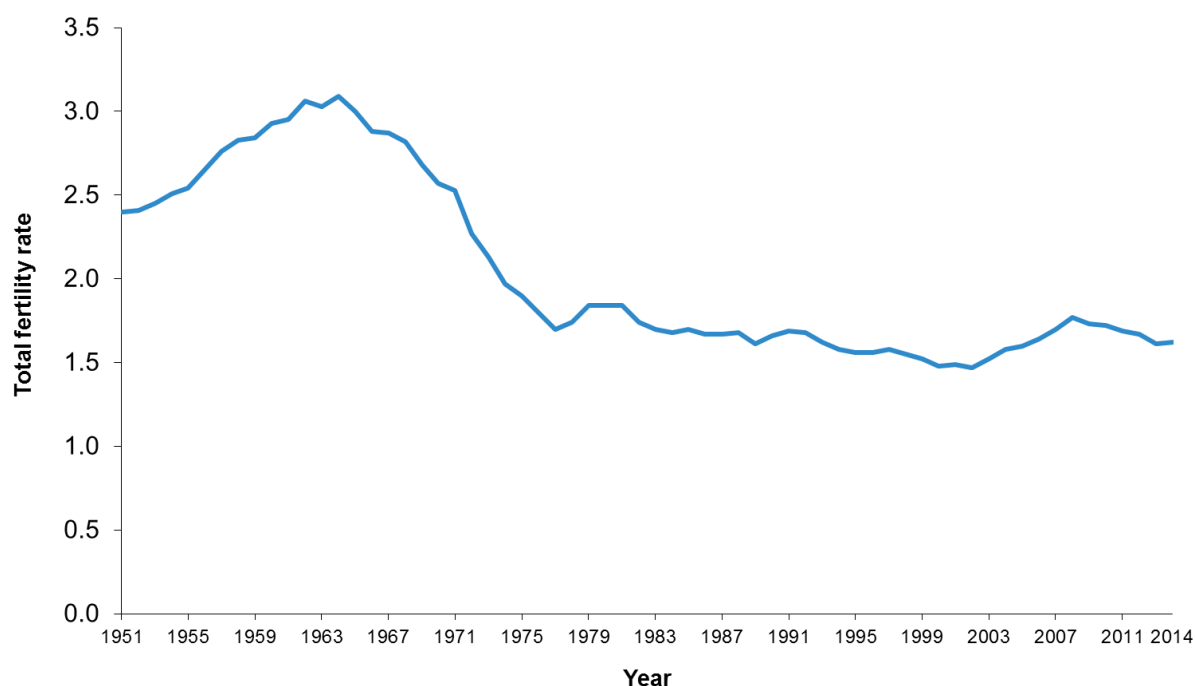
Figure 2.4: Live births per 1,000 women, by age, selected years



The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is a commonly used summary measure of fertility levels calculated by summing the age specific rates for a single year. It gives the average number of children that a group of females would expect to have if they experienced the observed ASFRs in each of their childbearing years. For a population to replace itself, the TFR needs to be around 2.1.

The TFR for Scotland since 1951 is plotted in Figure 2.5. Not surprisingly, it follows the same general pattern as the GFR described above. It rose to 3.09 in 1964 before dropping sharply to 1.70 in 1977. Since then, with a few minor fluctuations, it fell more slowly to the 2002 rate of 1.47 before increasing to 1.77 in 2008 – its highest level for 26 years. Since then it has been declining until the latest year where the TFR rose from 1.61 in 2013 to 1.62 in 2014.

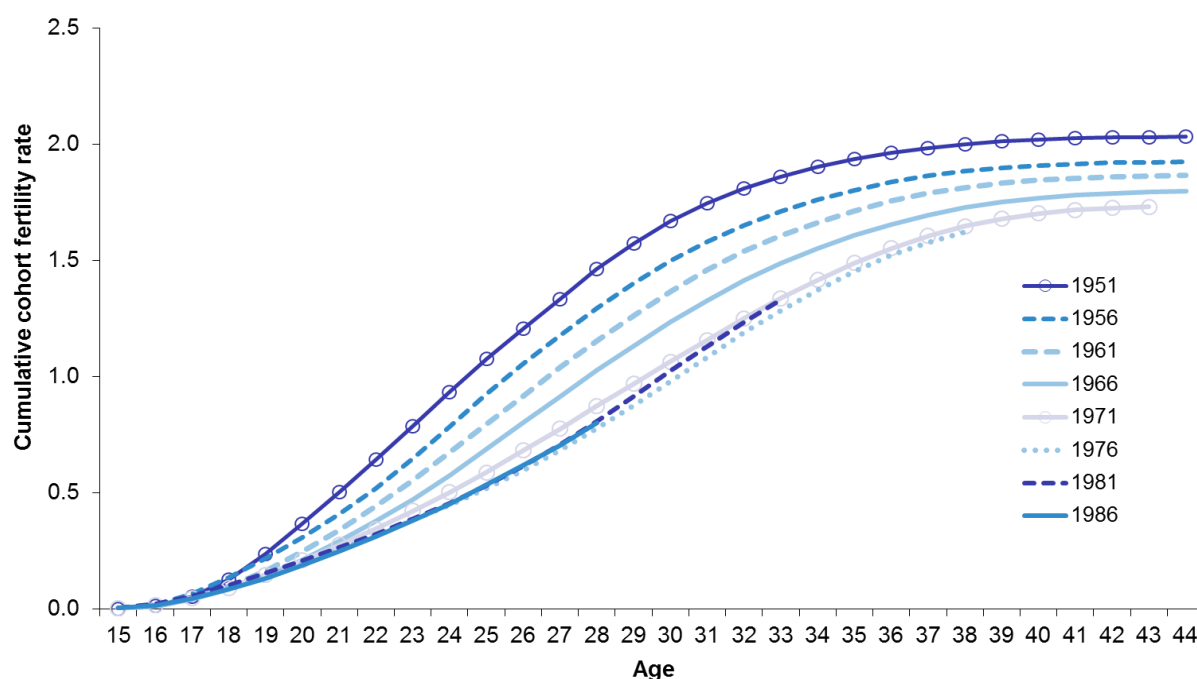
Figure 2.5: Total fertility rate, Scotland, 1951-2014



Though widely used, in part because it is relatively easy to calculate, the TFR has serious deficiencies as it is based on only one year's observations. For example, when females are delaying childbearing, as it appears that they have been in Scotland (given the trend towards later childbearing), the TFR is likely to underestimate the number of children females will eventually have.

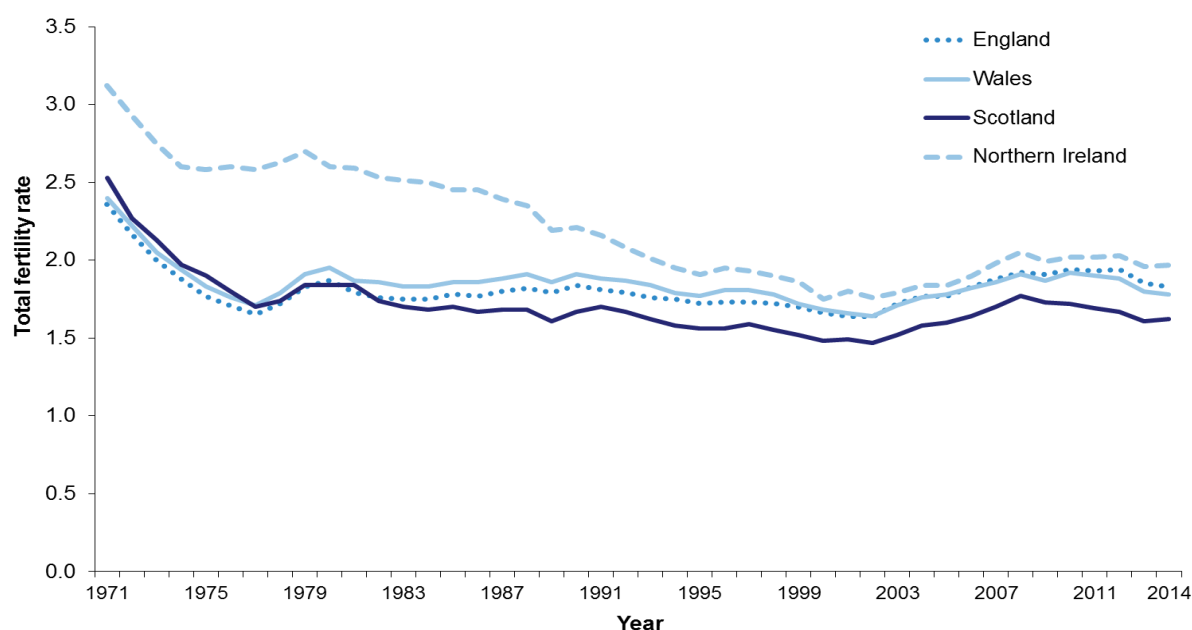
A more satisfactory measure is average completed family size. Figure 2.6 shows the completed family size (or cumulative cohort fertility) by age for females born in selected years. Those born in 1951 had attained an average completed family size of 2.03 by the time they reached 45, whereas for those born in 1956 and 1961 the figures were 1.93 and 1.87 respectively. The figure also permits the comparison of family size at selected ages for the various cohorts as they pass through the childbearing ages. Of crucial importance is the extent to which the later cohorts are falling behind in family building. For example, by age 30 the cumulative childbearing of females born in 1976 was about 0.5 lower than that of the 1956 cohort. Of the cohorts shown, the 1981 cohort is the first to show a higher fertility rate than the previous cohort. However, by age 28 the fertility rate of the 1986 cohort was very similar to, but fractionally lower than that of the 1981 cohort. Whilst the generally increasing fertility rates of those aged over 30 may lead to further catching-up, it is unlikely that this will increase the average completed family size to the levels attained as recently as the cohorts of females born in the 1960s.

Figure 2.6: Cumulative cohort fertility rate for selected birth cohorts, Scotland



Since the early 1980s, Scotland's fertility has been lower than fertility in the other parts of the United Kingdom (UK). [Figure 2.7](#) compares the TFRs for England, Wales and Northern Ireland since 1971 with those for Scotland. Until the late 1970s, Scotland's TFR was slightly higher than that for England and Wales. However, since the early 1980s, Scotland's TFR has dropped steadily below the levels for England and Wales. In 1971, the TFR for Northern Ireland was markedly higher than for the other three countries but since then the differential has been significantly reduced. The rise in fertility levels in Scotland between 2002 and 2008 was broadly paralleled elsewhere in the UK. There was some divergence in the following few years but the available figures for 2014 suggest the gap may narrow again.

Figure 2.7: Total fertility rates, UK countries, 1971-2014



Country of birth of parents

Eighty four per cent of births in 2014 were to mothers who had been born in the UK, including 74 per cent to females who were born in Scotland. A further eight per cent of mothers had been born elsewhere in the European Union (EU), including five per cent from the countries which joined the EU in 2004 (like Poland). Commonwealth countries were the birthplace of five per cent of mothers including two per cent from the Indian sub-continent. In the cases where the father's country of birth was known, 85 per cent had been born in the UK, including 74 per cent who were born in Scotland.

Considering only births for which both the mother's and the father's countries of birth were known, in 17 per cent of births in 2014 neither parent was born in Scotland and in 11 per cent of births neither was born in the UK. These figures compare to nine per cent and four per cent respectively in 2004.

More information about birth statistics

More detailed information about Scotland's births can be found in the [Vital Events - Births section](#) or in the [Births section](#) of the Vital Events Reference Tables of the NRS website.

Chapter 3 – Deaths

Numbers

In 2014, 54,239 deaths were registered in Scotland. This was 461 (0.8 per cent) fewer than in 2013. It represented 10.1 deaths per 1,000 population in 2014.

Figure 2.1 shows that from 1951 up to the early 1990s the annual number of deaths remained relatively stable at about 60,000-65,000 a year. The total then declined slowly to 53,661 in 2011 which was the lowest total recorded since the introduction of civil registration in 1855. The overall 'crude' death rate (10.1 per 1,000 population) was also at its lowest recorded level in 2011. It increased slightly in subsequent years but in 2014 it fell back to the 2011 level. If the age distribution of the population is taken into account (using age-standardised death rates), then the fall in the death rate was even greater.

Causes of death

In 2014 just under half of all deaths were due to the so-called 'three big killers'. There were 15,840 deaths from cancer (29 per cent of all deaths), 6,872 deaths from ischaemic (coronary) heart disease (13 per cent of all deaths) and 4,123 deaths from strokes (eight per cent of all deaths).

Since 1980, the total number of deaths from these causes has reduced, as shown in Table 3.1, falling from 65 per cent of all deaths during 1980-82 and 1990-92, to 58 per cent during 2000-02 and to 49 per cent in 2014. The proportion of deaths caused by coronary heart disease has fallen from 29 per cent in 1980-82 to 13 per cent in 2014, and by strokes from 14 per cent to eight per cent. However, the number of deaths from cancer rose by 14 per cent (from an average of 13,903 per year in 1980-1982, to 15,840 in 2014); as a proportion of all deaths, it increased from 22 per cent to 29 per cent (mainly due to the 15 per cent fall in the total number of deaths from all causes, from 64,050 per year in 1980-82 to 54,239 in 2014).

Crude death rates, by sex, for some of the most common causes of death are shown in Tables 3.2a and 3.2b.

Cancer

Of the 15,840 deaths from cancer in 2014, cancer of the trachea, bronchus and lung was the most common type, with 4,117 deaths (2,119 males and 1,998 females), accounting for over a quarter (26 per cent) of all cancer deaths.

The next most frequent type of cancer death was prostate for males (906 deaths) and breast for females (966 deaths). Bowel cancer caused 1,575 deaths (802 males and 773 females) and cancers of the lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue caused 1,031 deaths (547 males and 484 females).

Table 3.2a shows that, over the last 30 years or so, male death rates from lung cancer have fallen by 31 per cent (from 119 per 100,000 population in 1980-82 to 82 in 2014). By contrast, the rates for females, though still lower than those for males, have increased by 78 per cent (from 41 per 100,000 population in 1980-82 to 73 in 2014).

Although overall death rates from cancer have risen since the start of the 1980s, from 291 (per 100,000 population) in 1980-82 to 314 for males and from 247 (per 100,000) in 1980-82 to 283 for females, they have actually fallen for those aged under 75. [Table 3.2b](#) shows that for males aged under 75 the rate fell from 214 (per 100,000 population) in 1980-82 to 172 in 2014, and for females aged under 75 it fell from 170 (per 100,000 population) in 1980-82 to 150 in 2014. The average age of death from cancer has risen ([Figure 3.1](#)), and the [age-standardised death rate](#) (available on the NRS website) for cancer (which takes account of the change in the age-distribution of the population) has fallen considerably over this period.

Heart disease and stroke

[Table 3.2a](#) shows that, in contrast to the rises for cancer, death rates for coronary heart disease (ischaemic heart disease) and stroke (cerebrovascular disease) have significantly declined. Between 1980-82 and 2014, rates for males fell by 62 per cent for coronary heart disease and 55 per cent for stroke, compared with reductions of 65 and 56 per cent respectively for females. [Table 3.2b](#) shows that the improvement was proportionately greater for people aged under 75, with the coronary heart disease and stroke death rates both falling by 74 per cent and 75 per cent respectively for males aged under 75. For females aged under 75 the improvement was greater at 81 per cent for coronary heart disease and 78 per cent for strokes.

Table 3.1: Number of deaths from selected causes, by sex, 1980-2014

Year	Cancer		Coronary (Ischaemic) heart disease		Stroke (Cerebrovascular disease)		Total deaths from these causes			These causes as a per cent of all deaths	All deaths
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Persons	Persons
1980-82 ¹	7,269	6,634	10,173	8,150	3,470	5,638	20,912	20,422	41,334	65%	64,050
1990-92 ¹	7,664	7,324	8,964	7,846	2,913	5,029	19,541	20,199	39,740	65%	61,168
2000-02 ¹	7,674	7,394	6,342	5,664	2,465	4,250	16,481	17,308	33,789	58%	57,761
2010-12 ¹	7,930	7,618	4,392	3,379	1,780	2,831	14,102	13,828	27,930	52%	54,188
2014	8,146	7,694	3,989	2,883	1,605	2,518	13,740	13,095	26,835	49%	54,239

Footnote

1) Average over three year period.

Table 3.2a: Crude death rates from selected causes, by sex, Scotland, 1980-2014

Males - rates per 100,000 population					
Year	Cancer			Coronary (Ischaemic) heart disease	Stroke (Cerebrovascular disease)
	All types	Trachea, bronchus and lung	Prostate		
1980-82 ¹	291	119	19	408	139
1990-92 ¹	314	111	27	367	119
2000-02 ¹	315	93	32	261	101
2010-12 ¹	309	83	34	171	69
2014	314	82	35	154	62

Females - rates per 100,000 population					
Year	Cancer			Coronary (Ischaemic) heart disease	Stroke (Cerebrovascular disease)
	All types	Trachea, bronchus and lung	Breast		
1980-82 ¹	247	41	45	304	210
1990-92 ¹	278	57	48	297	191
2000-02 ¹	281	64	43	216	162
2010-12 ¹	279	74	38	124	104
2014	280	73	35	105	92

Footnote

1) Average over three year period.

Table 3.2b: Crude death rates from selected causes, aged under 75, by sex, Scotland, 1980-2014

Males aged under 75 - rates per 100,000 population					
Year	Cancer			Coronary (Ischaemic) heart disease	Stroke (Cerebrovascular disease)
	All types	Trachea, bronchus and lung	Prostate		
1980-82 ¹	214	92	9	290	72
1990-92 ¹	210	79	11	231	50
2000-02 ¹	195	61	12	142	36
2010-12 ¹	171	49	10	85	21
2014	172	48	12	75	18

Females aged under 75 - rates per 100,000 population					
Year	Cancer			Coronary (Ischaemic) heart disease	Stroke (Cerebrovascular disease)
	All types	Trachea, bronchus and lung	Breast		
1980-82 ¹	170	34	36	145	69
1990-92 ¹	175	42	34	115	46
2000-02 ¹	158	41	28	63	31
2010-12 ¹	150	43	24	31	17
2014	146	42	21	27	15

Footnote

1) Average over three year period.

Some other major causes of deaths

Other major causes of deaths registered in 2014 included:

- respiratory system diseases (e.g. pneumonia or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease) 6,706 deaths, or 12 per cent of all deaths;
- mental and behavioural disorders (e.g. dementia) 3,952 deaths, or seven per cent;
- diseases of the circulatory system other than coronary heart disease and stroke (e.g. other forms of heart disease) 4,021 deaths, or seven per cent;
- diseases of the digestive system (e.g. chronic liver disease) 2,952 deaths, or five per cent;
- diseases of the nervous system and the sense organs (e.g. Alzheimer's disease) 2,598 deaths, or five per cent;
- accidents (e.g. falls, transport accidents) 1,750 deaths, or three per cent;
- diseases of the genitourinary system (e.g. renal failure) 1,169 deaths, or two per cent;
- endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (e.g. diabetes) 1,017 deaths, or two per cent; and
- certain infectious and parasitic diseases (e.g. septicaemia) 716 deaths, or one per cent.

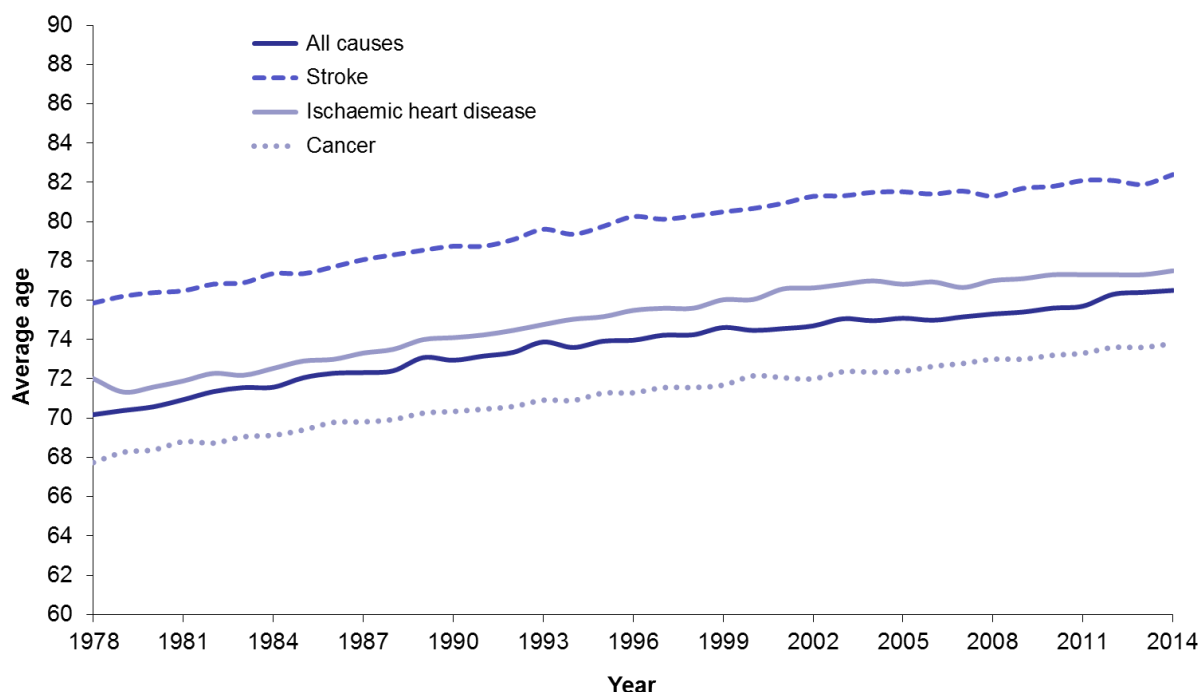
National Records of Scotland (NRS) publishes a wide range of other statistics on causes of death. They are available from the relevant parts of our website (which include some background information on the basis of the statistics):

- [drug-related deaths](#)
- [alcohol-related deaths](#)
- deaths involving healthcare associated infections ([Clostridium difficile](#) and [MRSA](#))
- [suicides](#)
- [accidental deaths](#)
- [hypothermia](#)
- [winter mortality](#)

Mortality by age

The average age at death has increased fairly steadily for many years. Figure 3.1 shows that the average ages at death for cancer, heart disease and stroke have generally increased in line with the average for all deaths.

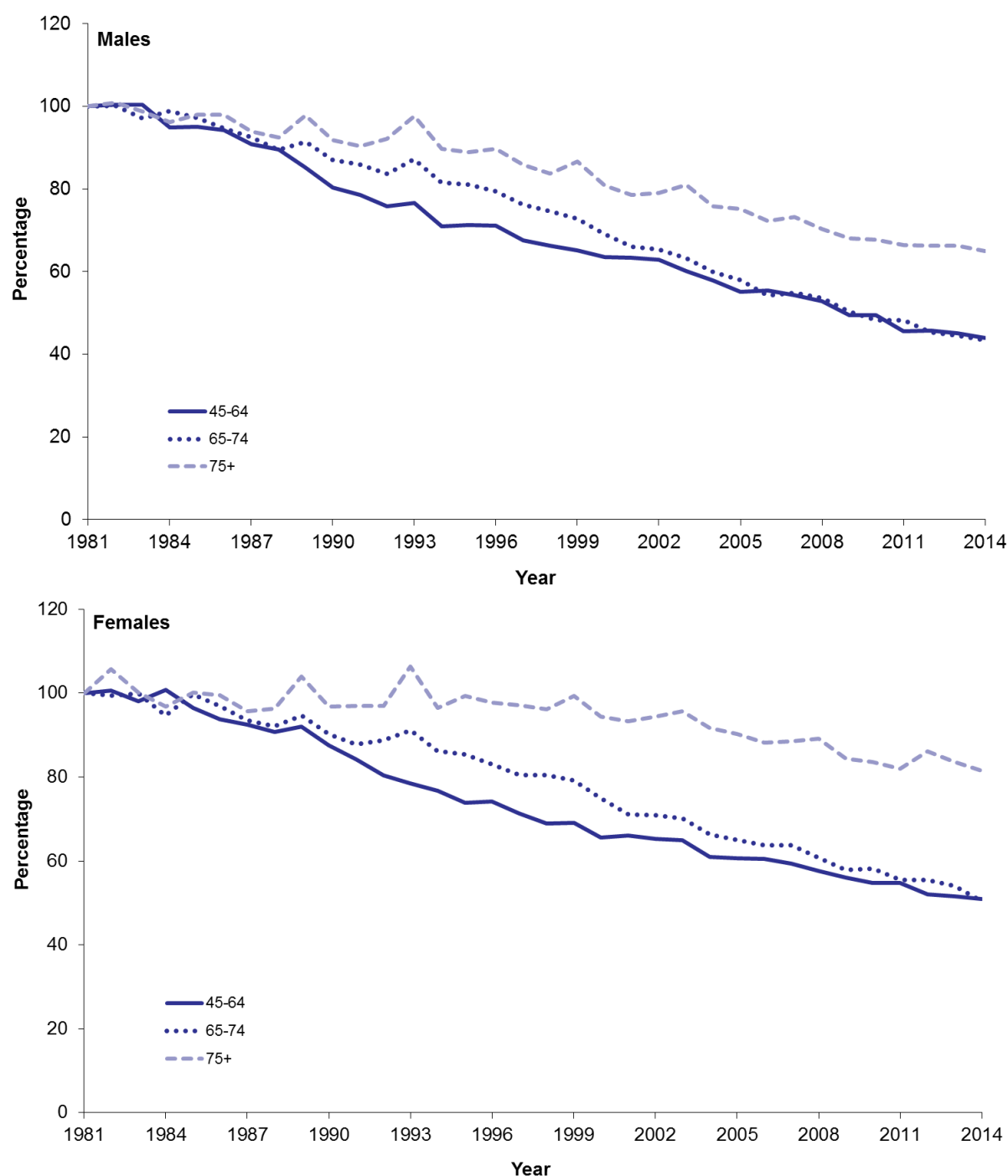
Figure 3.1: Average age at death, selected causes, Scotland, 1978-2014



About 63 per cent of deaths in 2014 were of people aged 75 and over, and a further 18 per cent were between the ages of 65 and 74. The relative stability in the total number of deaths over recent years masks significant reductions in age-specific mortality. Figure 3.2 shows, for both males and females, selected age-specific mortality rates over the last 30 years relative to the 1981 rates. The three age groups shown (45 to 64, 65 to 74 and 75 and over) accounted for 96 per cent of all deaths in 2014.

At all these ages, there have been greater improvements in male than in female mortality. In the 45 to 64 age group, the death rates for males and females dropped by 56 per cent and 49 per cent respectively. In the 65 to 74 age group, males showed an improvement of 57 per cent compared to 50 per cent for females. The greatest differential is in the 75 plus age group, where male mortality has fallen by 35 per cent compared to only 19 per cent for females. These changes have narrowed the difference between female and (traditionally higher) male mortality.

Figure 3.2: Age specific mortality rates as a proportion of 1981 rate, 1981-2014

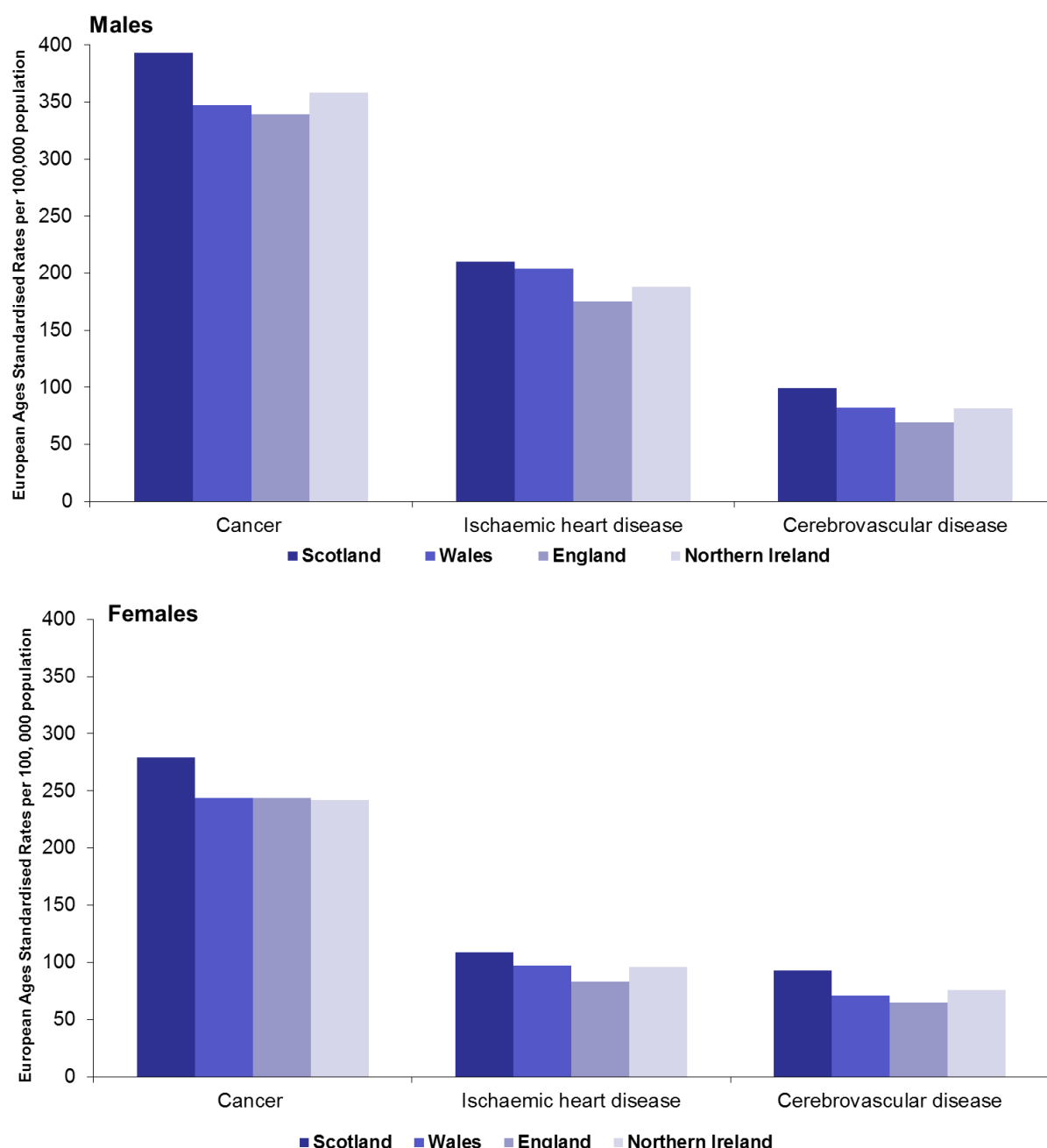


Geographical variations in mortality

Using 2013 data, the latest available, [Figure 3.3](#) compares the death rates for the constituent countries of the UK for selected causes after adjusting for differences in age structure, by applying the European Standard Population age structure. The Scottish rates for cancer, ischaemic heart disease, and cerebrovascular disease

(stroke) are well above the rates for the other countries of the United Kingdom, for both males and females. The methodology for calculating age-standardised rates has been revised both for Scotland and the other UK countries. More detail on this revision is available on the [age-standardised death rates](#) section of the NRS website.

Figure 3.3: Age standardised¹ mortality rates, by selected cause and sex, 2013



Footnote

1) European Ages Standardised Rates (EASRs). These age standardised mortality rates are based on the 2013 version of the European Standard Population.

[Appendix 1, Table 3](#) shows the death rate for each of the European Union (EU) member states, and for some other countries in Europe. These are so-called 'crude' death rates. They are calculated by expressing the number of deaths per 1,000 population. As a result, they do not take account of differences in the sex and age structures of the countries' populations. All else being equal, a country with an unusually high proportion of its population in the younger age groups could have an unusually low 'crude' death rate. So, though the figure for Scotland is higher than those for most of the countries that are shown, this could to some extent be due to the structure of the Scottish population. A better way to compare Scotland's mortality with other countries' is to use the estimates of life expectancy for each country (please refer to [Chapter 4](#)) or to consider [age-standardised death rates](#) (available on the NRS website).

Stillbirths, perinatal deaths and infant deaths

There were 228 stillbirths registered in Scotland in 2014. Stillbirths (where a child born after the 24th week of pregnancy does not breathe or show any other sign of life) are registered separately from live births and from deaths, and so are not included in either of those figures.

Perinatal deaths consist of stillbirths plus deaths in the first week of life (the latter are registered as live births and as deaths). There were 106 deaths of children who were aged under one week old, so there was a total of 334 perinatal deaths.

Infant deaths are deaths in the first year of life, all of which are registered as live births and as deaths. In total, 207 infant deaths were registered in Scotland in 2014 (including those who died in the first week of life).

[Appendix 1, Table 1](#) shows that in 2014 the stillbirth rate (4.0 per 1,000 live and still births) was the lowest ever recorded and the infant death rate (3.6 per 1,000 live births) was the second lowest levels ever recorded (2013 is the lowest at 3.3). Both rates have fallen greatly since the Second World War. The stillbirth rate has fallen slowly in the past 30 years but the infant death rate has continued a steeper decline over the same period.

[Appendix 1, Table 3](#) shows that the stillbirth rate for Scotland in 2014 (4.0) was lower than that for the UK as a whole (4.6) but higher than those of 19 of the 28 European Union (EU) countries. The infant death rate for Scotland in 2014 (3.6) was below the UK rate (3.9) but higher than those of 14 of the 28 EU countries.

More information about death statistics

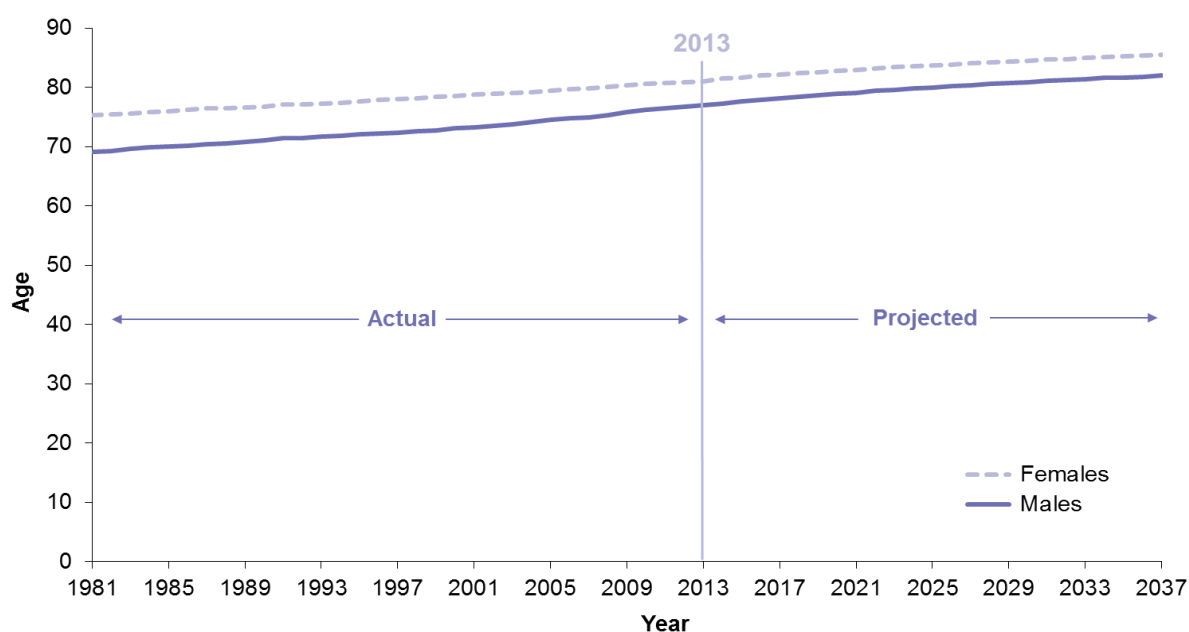
More detailed information about Scotland's deaths can be found in the [Vital Events - Deaths section](#) or in the [Deaths section](#) of the Vital Events Reference Tables of the NRS website.

Chapter 4 - Life Expectancy

Although mortality rates in Scotland have generally fallen more slowly than in the rest of the UK and elsewhere in Europe, the improvements are still considerable and the impact is reflected in the steadily rising expectation of life.

The expectation of life at birth is a commonly used measure of mortality which is particularly helpful in comparing the 'health' of a nation over time and for making comparisons with other countries as well as for areas within Scotland. Figure 4.1 shows that the expectation of life at birth in Scotland has improved over the last 30 years, increasing from 69.1 years for males and 75.3 years for females born around 1981 to 77.1 years and 81.1 years respectively for those born around 2013. Figure 4.1 also illustrates that improvements in life expectancy at birth are projected to continue, rising to 82.0 years for males and 85.5 years for females by 2037.

Figure 4.1 Expectation of life at birth¹, Scotland, 1981-2037



Footnote

1) Figures to 2013 are based on three years of data. For example 2013 figure uses data for 2012-2014. Figures after 2013 are projected single year life expectancies, Office for National Statistics (ONS).

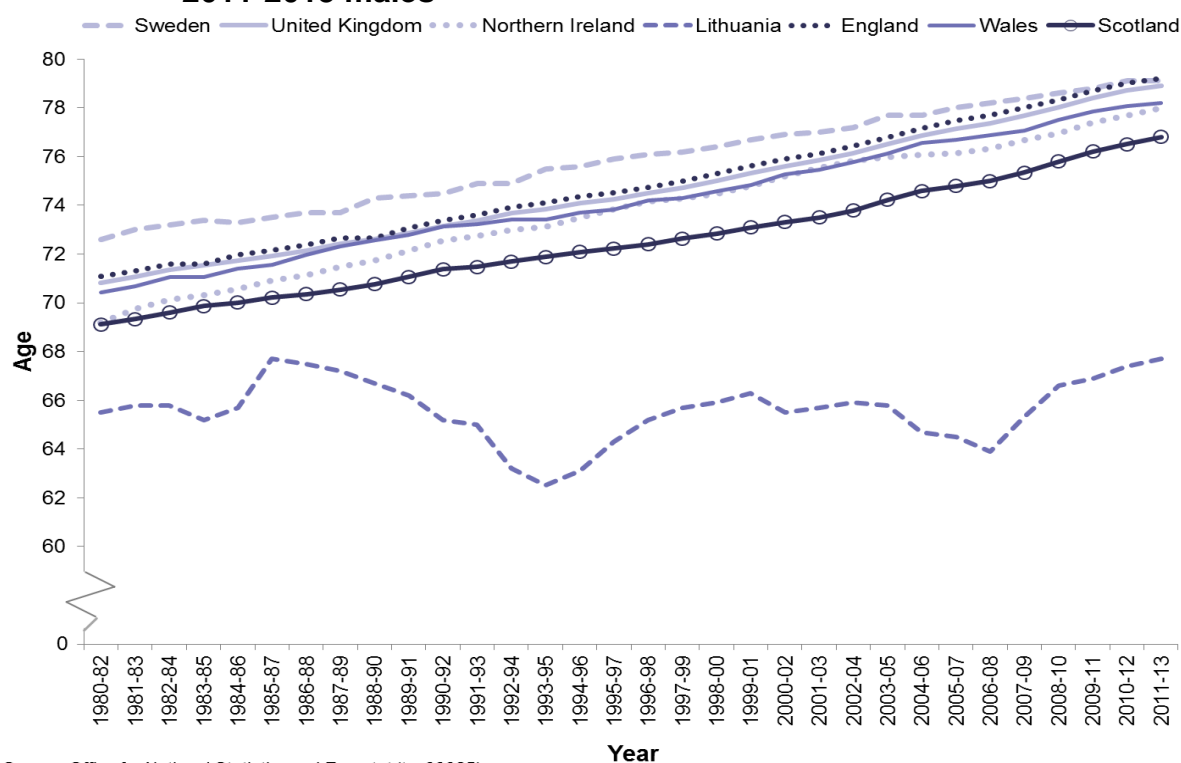
In addition, Figure 4.1 shows that the gap between male and female life expectancy at birth has decreased from 6.2 years for persons born around 1981 to 4.0 years for persons born around 2013 and has been closing for persons born since 2001.

The improvement in life expectancy at birth for males and females in Scotland since the period 1980-1982 can also be seen in [Figure 4.2a](#) (males) and [Figure 4.2b](#) (females). Comparisons are given with life expectancy in the United Kingdom (UK), countries within the UK and the countries that typically have the highest and lowest life expectancy in the European Union (EU) (Sweden and Lithuania for males and Spain and Romania for females).

Similar to males, the gap between Scotland and Spain, the country with the highest female life expectancy in the EU, has become wider since 1980-1982 (currently 3.8 years). For the same period, the gap between Scotland and Romania, the country

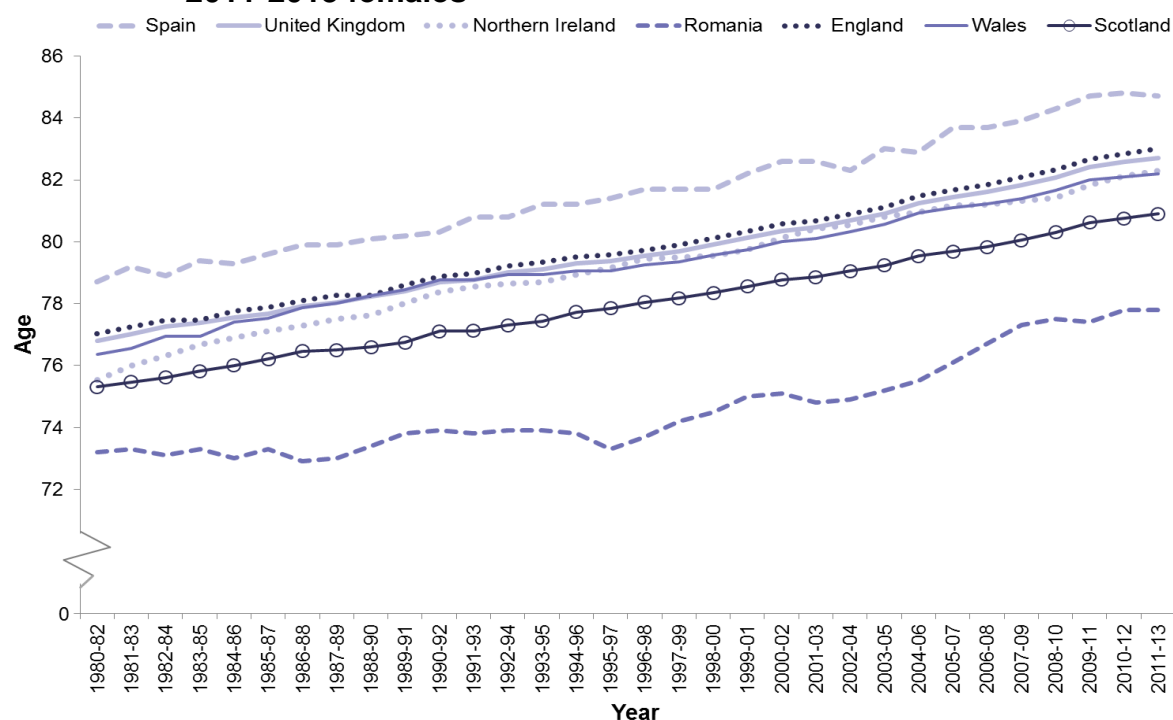
with one of the lowest female life expectancy, has widened too although Romania has closed the gap compared with the life expectancy observed in the mid-1990s.

Figure 4.2a: Life expectancy at birth in selected countries, 1980-1982 to 2011-2013 males



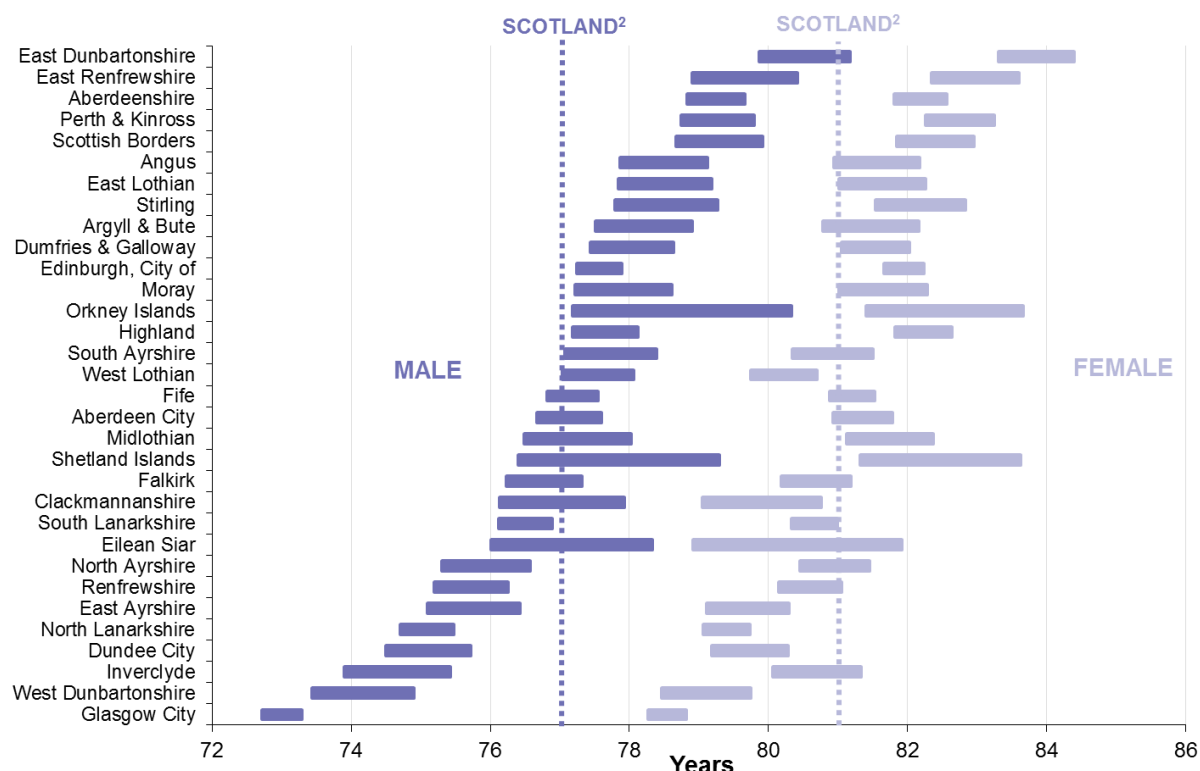
Source: Office for National Statistics and Eurostat (tps00025)

Figure 4.2b: Life expectancy at birth in selected countries, 1980-1982 to 2011-2013 females



Source: Office for National Statistics and Eurostat (tps00025)

Figure 4.3: Life expectancy at birth, 95 per cent confidence intervals¹ for council areas, 2011-2013 (males and females)



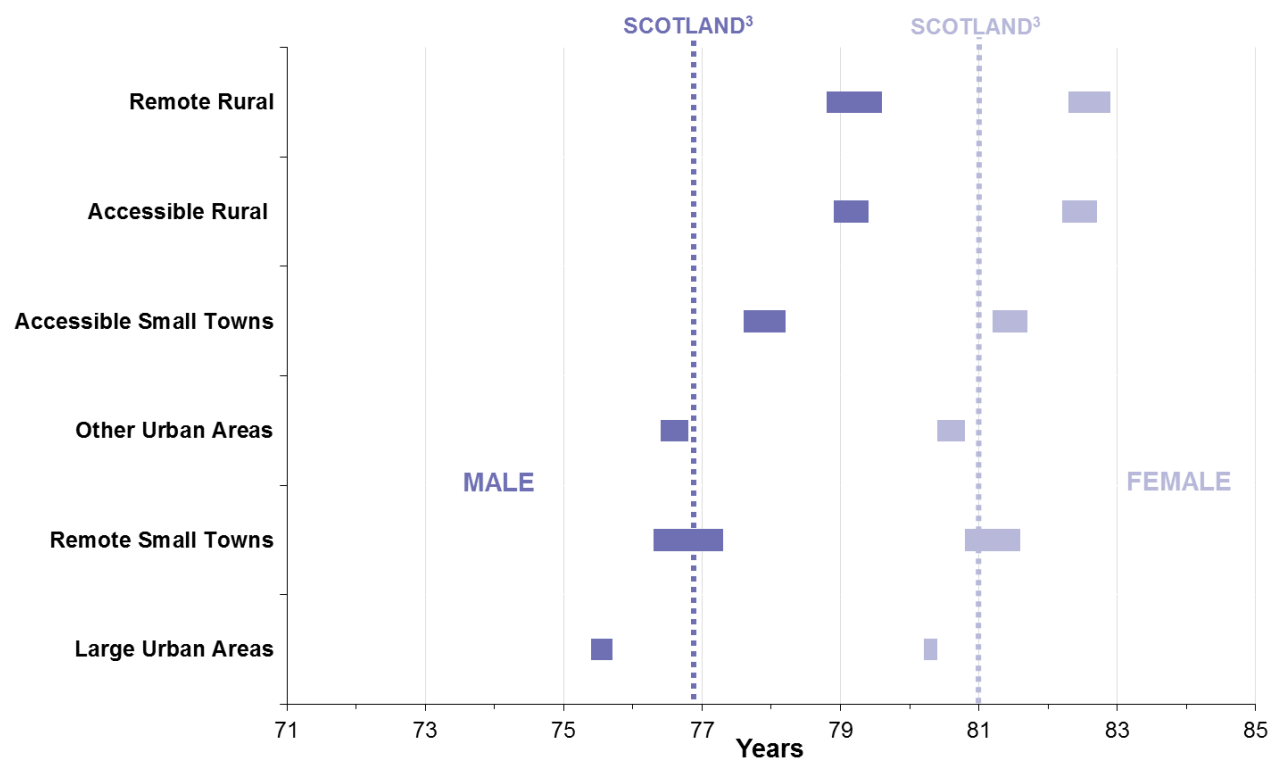
Footnote

1) Life expectancy at birth is an estimate which is subject to a margin of error. The accuracy of results can be indicated by calculating a confidence interval which provides a range within which the true value underlying life expectancy would lie (with 95 per cent probability).

2) The Scotland-level life expectancy estimates are for use only as a comparator for the corresponding sub-Scotland-level figures. The definitive Scotland-level life expectancy estimate (based on national life tables) is published by the Office for National Statistics.

Within Scotland, there are considerable differences in life expectancy at birth between different Council areas as illustrated in Figure 4.3. For males, the Council area with the lowest life expectancy was Glasgow City (73.0 years), and the Council area with the highest life expectancy was East Dunbartonshire (80.5 years), 7.5 years more than Glasgow City. For females, East Dunbartonshire also had the highest life expectancy (83.9 years), 5.4 years more than Glasgow City, the area with the lowest figure (78.5 years).

Figure 4.4: Life expectancy at birth, 95 per cent confidence intervals¹ for Urban and Rural² areas, 2011-2013 (Males and Females)



Footnotes

1) Life expectancy at birth is an estimate which is subject to a margin of error. The accuracy of results can be indicated by calculating a confidence interval which provides a range within which the true value underlying life expectancy would lie (with 95 per cent probability).

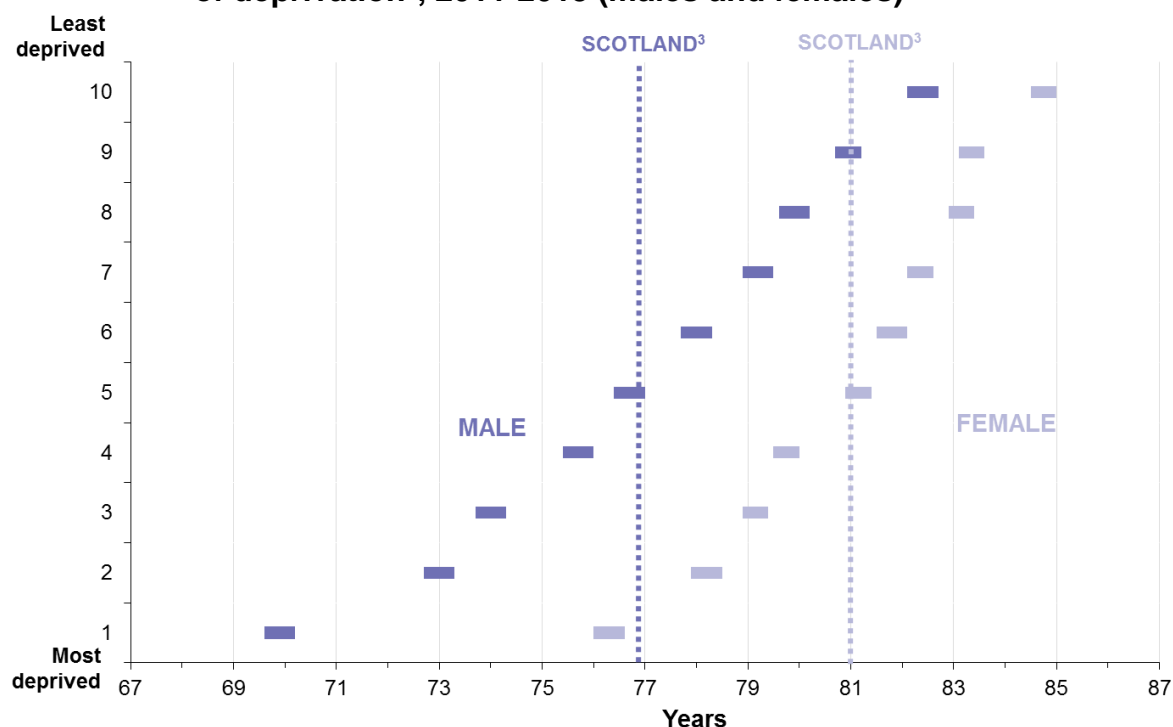
2) Scottish Government's 6-fold Urban Rural Classification version 2012. Refer to Appendix 2 for more details.

3) The Scotland-level life expectancy estimates are for use only as a comparator for the corresponding sub-Scotland-level figures. The definitive Scotland-level life expectancy estimate (based on national life tables) is published by the Office for National Statistics.

There are also differences between urban and rural areas as shown in Figure 4.4. Males in rural areas – remote and accessible – can expect to live just over 3.5 years longer (79.2 and 79.1 years respectively) than males in large urban areas (75.6 years). Females in rural areas – remote and accessible – can expect to live around 2.2 years longer (82.6 and 82.5 years respectively) than females in large urban areas (80.3 years).

Life expectancy increases as deprivation decreases, as illustrated by Figure 4.5. Males in the 10 per cent least deprived areas of Scotland can expect to live around 12.5 years longer than those in the 10 per cent most deprived areas (82.4 years compared with 69.9 years). Females in the 10 per cent least deprived areas of Scotland can expect to live around 8.5 years longer than those in the 10 per cent most deprived areas (84.8 years compared with 76.3 years).

Figure 4.5: Life expectancy at birth, 95 per cent confidence intervals¹ by level of deprivation², 2011-2013 (males and females)



Footnotes

1) Life expectancy at birth is an estimate which is subject to a margin of error. The accuracy of results can be indicated by calculating a confidence interval which provides a range within which the true value of underlying life expectancy would lie (with 95 per cent probability).

2) Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2012. For more information refer to Appendix 2.

3) The Scotland-level life expectancy estimates are for use only as a comparator for the corresponding sub-Scotland-level figures. The definitive Scotland-level life expectancy estimate (based on national life tables) is published by the Office for National Statistics.

More information about life expectancy statistics

A useful extension of life expectancy estimates is information on Healthy Life Expectancy (HLE) which is published by the Information and Statistics Division of the NHS. HLE is defined as the number of years people can expect to live in good health. The difference between HLE and life expectancy indicates the length of time people can expect to spend in poor health. More information on HLE in Scotland is available on the website of the [Scottish Public Health Observatory](http://www.scotpho.org.uk) (ScotPHO).

More detailed information about Scotland's life expectancy can be found within the [Life Expectancy section](#) of the NRS website.

Chapter 5 - Migration

Unlike some countries, the United Kingdom (UK) does not have a comprehensive system of recording migrants, particularly those leaving the country, nor any legal requirement to notify change of address. Therefore, migration is the most difficult component of population change to measure and project. Migration and the reasons for migrating are also much more susceptible to short-term changes in social and economic circumstances than births and deaths. More detailed information on the methodology for estimating migration is available on the [Migration - Methodology section](#) of the National Records of Scotland (NRS) website.

Trends in migration since 1951

Historically, Scotland has been a country of net out-migration, with more people leaving to live elsewhere than moving to live in Scotland. As Figure 5.1 shows, net out-migration fell in the late 1960s and the 1970s and was later followed by a few years of net in-migration during the early 1990s. Since the year to mid-2001 Scotland has been in a period of net in-migration. From the year to mid-2004 until the year to mid-2011 there were net gains of at least 18,600 per year, and in the year to mid-2007 the net migration gain was 33,000, the highest since these estimates began in 1951. Following two years of falling net in-migration, in the year to mid-2014 net in-migration increased to 17,600.

Figure 5.1: Estimated net migration, Scotland, 1951-2014



The level of net migration can be significantly affected by relatively small changes in the much larger flows of migrants into or out of Scotland from year-to-year, particularly if one flow rises while the other falls. Between mid-2003 and mid-2011 in-migration to Scotland was typically around 90,000 per year whilst out-migration from Scotland was around 70,000.

In the last three years in-migration to Scotland has fallen to around 80,000 per year, with around 82,440 people coming to Scotland in the year to mid-2014, the first rise in four years. Following a rise from 57,700 in the year to mid-2010 to 68,300 people leaving Scotland in the year to mid-2012, the last two years have seen falls in out-migration, with around 64,860 out-migrants in the year to mid-2014.

Origins and destinations of migrants

In the year to 30 June 2014, around 49,240 people came to Scotland from England, Wales and Northern Ireland and around 39,660 people left Scotland for the rest of the UK, resulting in a net gain of around 9,600 people. During the same period, around 33,200 people came to Scotland from overseas and around 25,200 left Scotland to go overseas, resulting in a net gain of around 8,000 people.

Table 5.1 summarises the migration flows between Scotland and the rest of UK and Scotland and overseas between mid-2013 and mid-2014. The in-flows from the rest of the UK and overseas are larger than the out-flows to the rest of the UK and overseas, resulting in net migration gains.

Table 5.1: Migration between Scotland and rest of UK/overseas: 2013-2014

	In	Out	Net
Rest of UK	49,240	39,660	9,600
Overseas	33,200	25,200	8,000
Total	82,440	64,860	17,600

International migration is the most difficult to estimate as it is based primarily on the International Passenger Survey (IPS). This is a sample survey conducted at the channel tunnel, main airports and ports across the UK, and the sample size for Scotland is very small (around 280 migrant contacts in the year to mid-2014). Internationally, migrants are defined as people who change their country of usual residence for 12 months or more. Short-term seasonal migrant workers, including many people from the Eastern European states which joined the European Union (EU) in 2004, will not be included in these migration estimates.

Figure 5.2 illustrates the trend in flows of people to and from the rest of the UK and overseas since the year to 30 June 1994. Since the year to mid-2001, in-migration to Scotland from the rest of the UK has been higher than out-migration to the rest of the UK. Similarly, since the year to mid-2004, in-migration to Scotland from overseas has been higher than out-migration to overseas. In-migration from the rest of the UK is higher than in-migration from overseas in every year except for the two years between mid-2009 and mid-2011 when in-migration from overseas was higher than from the rest of the UK.

In the last three years there has been an increase in people coming to Scotland from the rest of the UK following small drops in the previous three years. In the year to mid-2014 it was estimated that around 49,240 people came to Scotland from the rest of the UK (around 1,540 higher than the previous year), and around 39,660 people

left Scotland in the opposite direction (around 140 fewer than the previous year). A peak of 61,900 people coming to Scotland from the rest of the UK was estimated in the year to mid-2004.

In the latest year in-migration to Scotland from overseas increased, following falls in the previous two years. In the year to mid-2014 it was estimated that around 33,200 people came to Scotland from overseas (around 5,000 higher than the previous year), and around 25,200 people left Scotland in the opposite direction (around 900 fewer than the previous year). A peak of 47,400 people coming to Scotland from overseas was recorded in the year to mid-2010.

Figure 5.2: Movements to/from the rest of the UK and overseas, 1994-2014

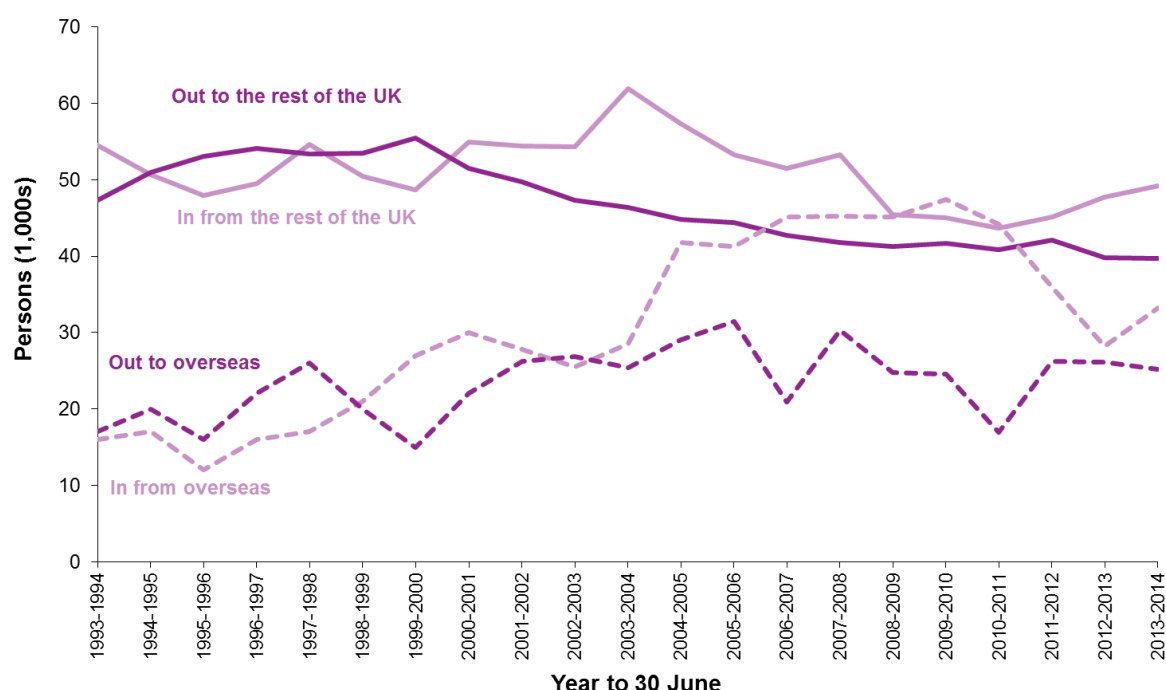
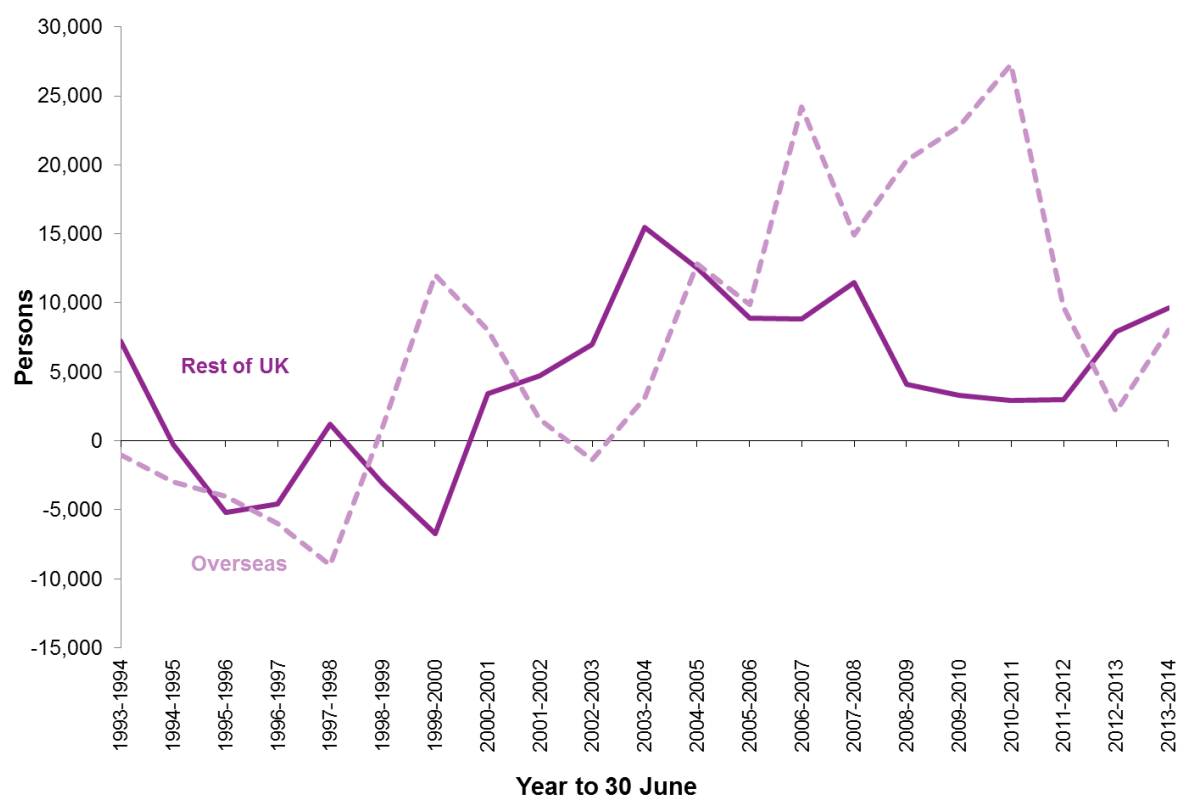


Figure 5.3 illustrates the trend in net migration between Scotland and the rest of the UK and Scotland and overseas over the last twenty years. Since the year to mid-2000 there has been net in-migration from the rest of the UK, with a peak of around 15,500 more people moving to Scotland in the year to mid-2004. Following a period of net out-migration from Scotland to overseas in the year to mid-2003 there have been net migration gains in each subsequent year, with a peak of around 27,300 more people moving into Scotland in the year to mid-2011.

In the last two years between mid-2012 and mid-2014, the net migration gains from the rest of the UK were higher than those from overseas, contributing more to the overall net migration gain. However, on average over the last ten years net migration from overseas has been higher than from the rest of the UK.

Figure 5.3: Estimated net migration with the rest of the UK and overseas, 1994-2014



Age and sex of migrants

Figure 5.4 illustrates the age distribution of people moving between Scotland and the rest of the UK between mid-2013 and mid-2014. The peak age for migration into Scotland is 19 and there is a pronounced net migration gain at this age. The peak ages for migration out of Scotland are 23 and 24, resulting in notable net migration losses at these ages. These large in- and out-flows are the result of an influx of students from outside Scotland starting higher education in Scotland, followed by moves out of Scotland after graduation.

Figure 5.4: Movements between Scotland and the rest of the UK, by age, 2013-2014

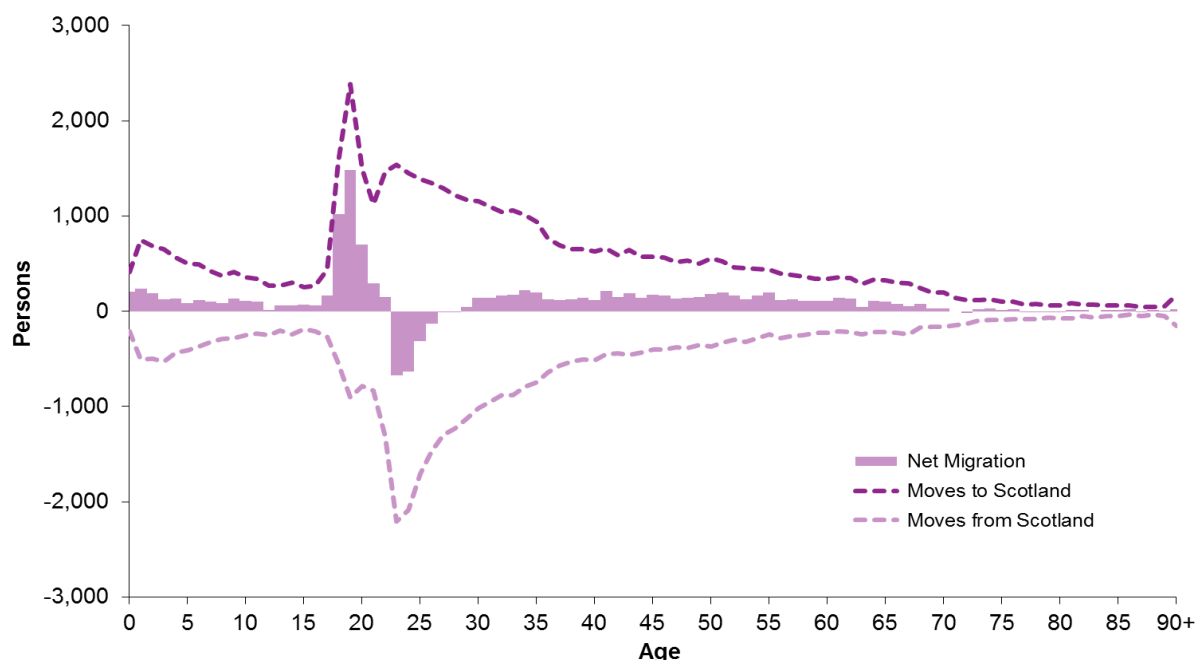
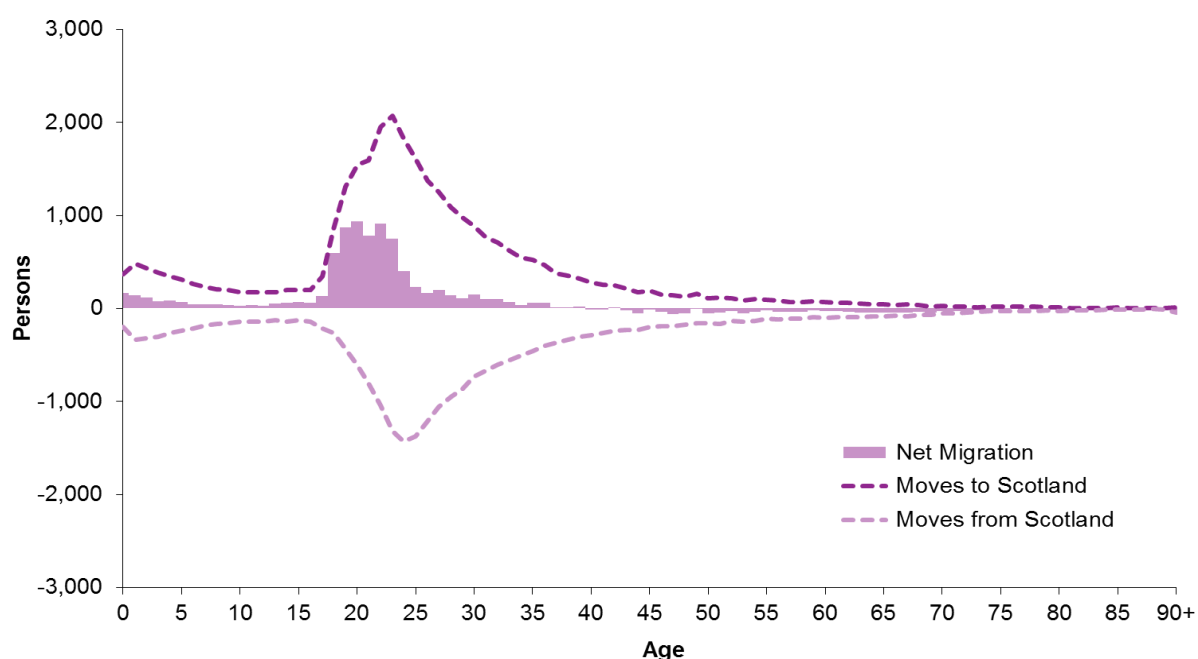


Figure 5.5 shows the age distribution of people moving between Scotland and overseas from mid-2013 to mid-2014. The peak age for migration into Scotland from overseas is 23. There are also high numbers of in-migrants (500 or more) for each age from 18 to 35. The peak ages for migration out of Scotland to overseas are 24 and 25. There are high numbers of out-migrants (500 or more) from age 20 to 34. The number of in-migrants is higher over these age ranges, resulting in net in-migration for all ages through to age 39.

Figure 5.5: Movements between Scotland and overseas, by age, 2013-2014



Migrants to and from both the rest of the UK and overseas tend to be much younger than the general population. Of in-migrants to Scotland, 48 per cent from the rest of the UK and 68 per cent from overseas were aged 16 to 34 years, compared with 25 per cent in the resident population. There also tend to be small net migration peaks for the very young (those under the age of five) as parents move home before their children have started school. There is no significant 'retirement migration' in either direction. The pattern of migration is very similar for males and females.

Migration and the distribution of people in Scotland

In many parts of Scotland migration is the most important component of population change. Net migration rates (the amount of net migration between mid-2013 and mid-2014 as a proportion of the mid-2013 population) are a useful indicator when comparing migration between areas of different sizes. Net migration rates for council areas are shown in [Figure 5.6](#). This includes migration between council areas within Scotland and migration between Scotland and the rest of the UK and overseas

The patterns of migration over the period mid-2013 to mid-2014 indicate that the highest net out-migration rates were in Inverclyde, Eilean Siar, and Argyll and Bute. The highest net in-migration rates were in Midlothian, East Renfrewshire, and Perth & Kinross.

Migration between Scotland and the rest of UK and overseas shows a slightly different pattern. [Figure 5.7](#) shows the migration rates for the period mid-2013 to mid-2014 with areas outside Scotland. The highest net out-migration rates were in East Dunbartonshire, East Ayrshire and Eilean Siar. The highest net in-migration rates were in Aberdeen City, the City of Edinburgh and Glasgow City.

Figure 5.6: Net migration as percentage of population by council area, 2013-2014

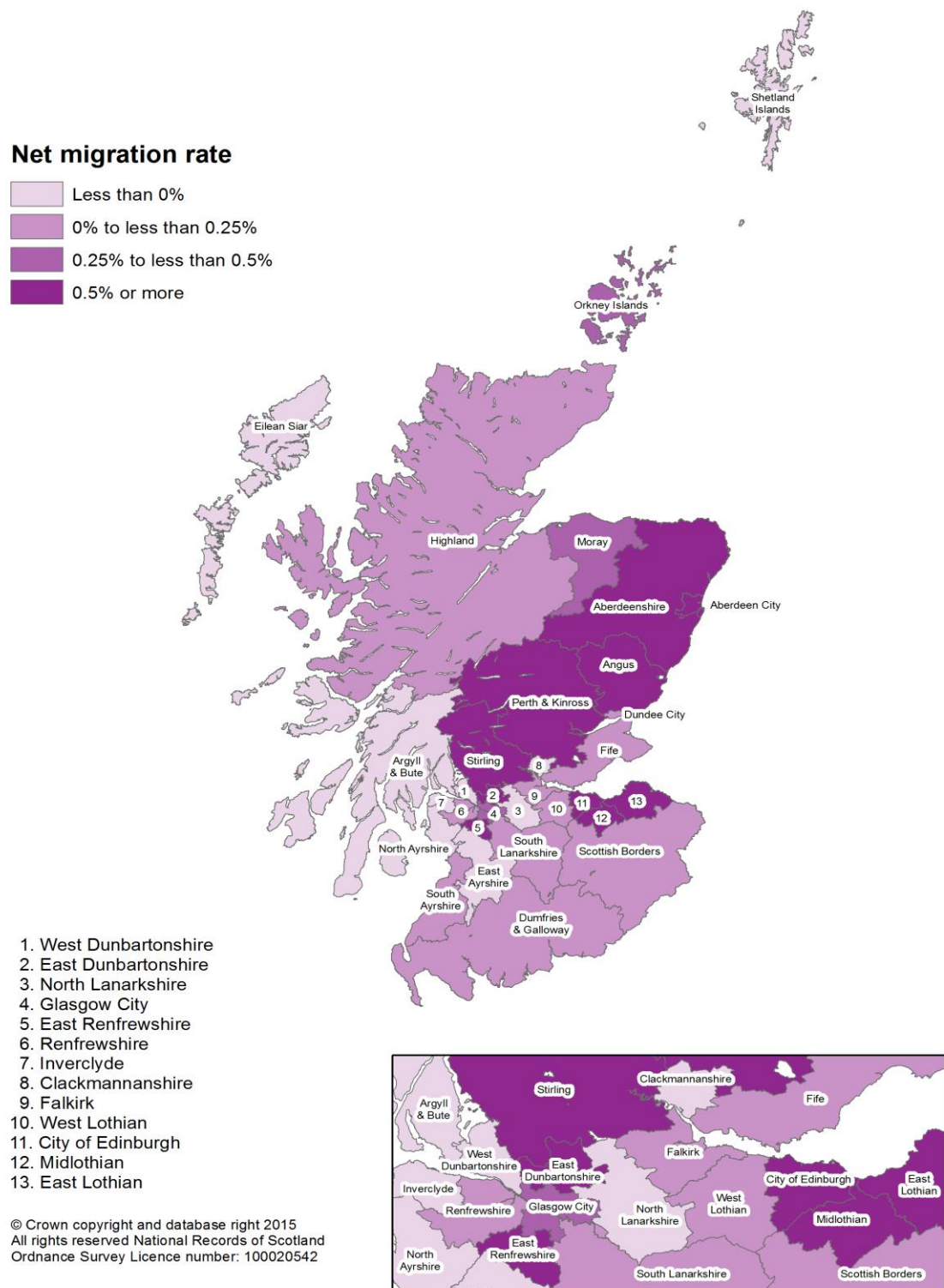
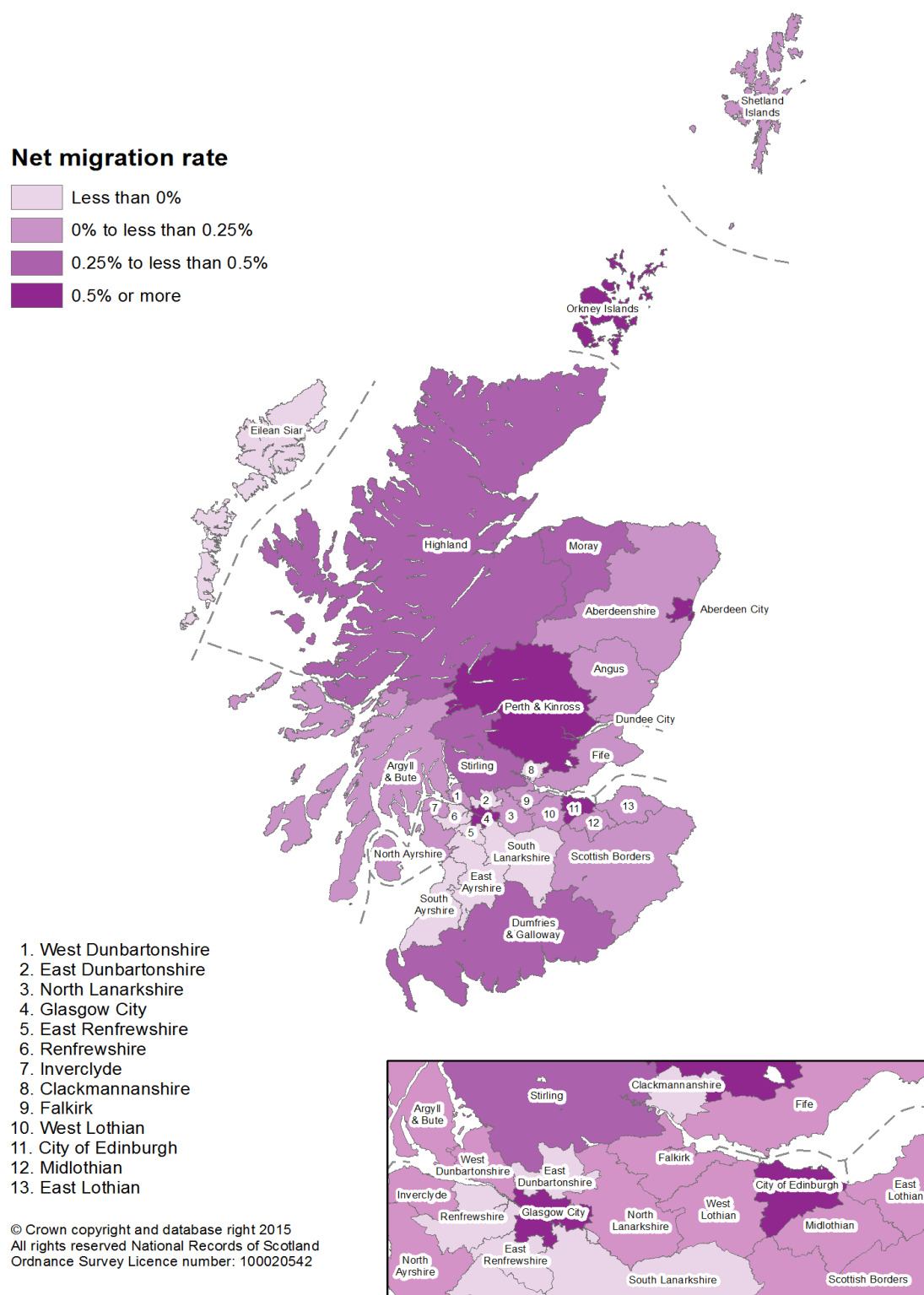


Figure 5.7: Net migration with areas outside Scotland as percentage of population by council area, 2013-2014



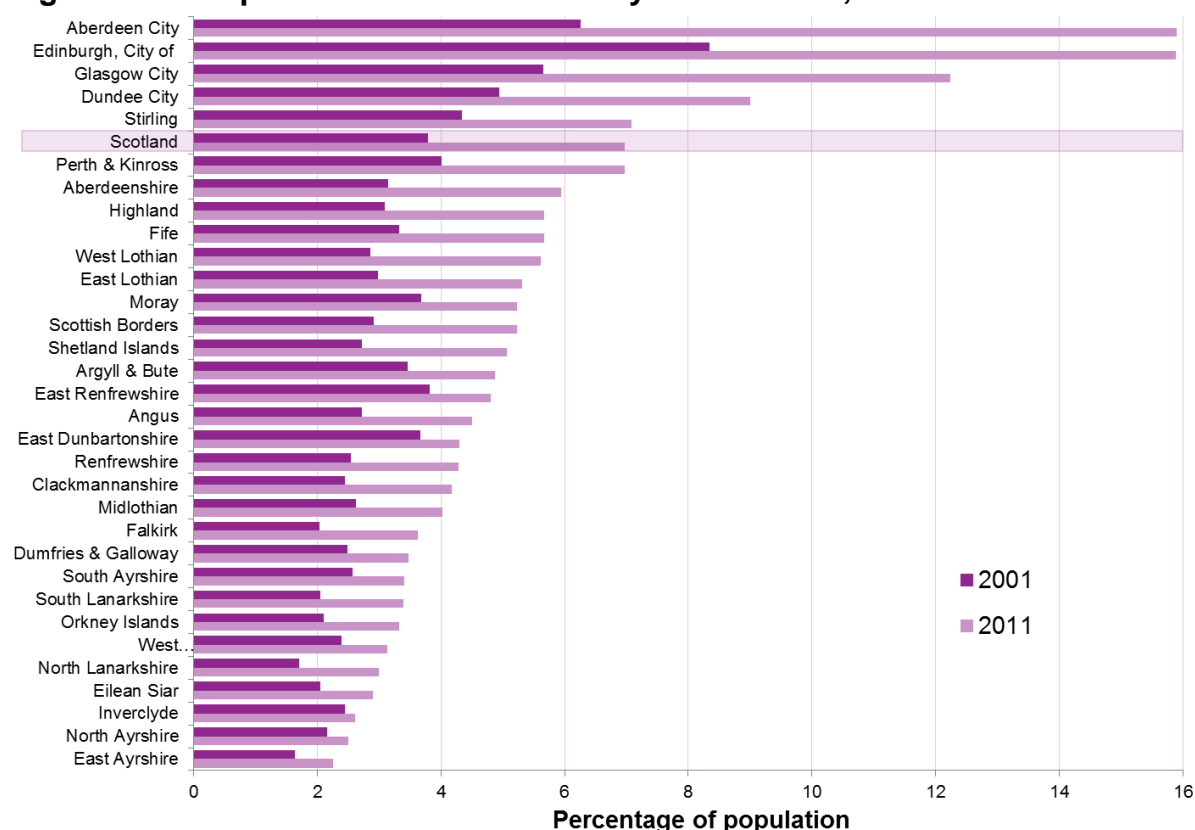
Impact of migration on Scotland's population

The 2011 Census provides us with a wealth of information about the characteristics of Scotland's population. Scotland's population on Census Day 2011 was estimated to be 5,295,403 an increase of 233,400 (five per cent) since 2001. Some findings which shed light on the impact of migration on Scotland's population have been presented here. More detailed information on other characteristics can be found on [The Scotland's Census](#) website.

Country of birth

Ninety-three per cent of the people in Scotland on Census Day 2011 stated they were born within the UK, a decrease of three percentage points since 2001. Eighty-three per cent of the population were born in Scotland, nine per cent in England, 0.7 per cent in Northern Ireland and 0.3 per cent in Wales. Of the seven per cent (369,000) of people in Scotland who were not born in the UK, 15 per cent (55,000) were born in Poland, and six per cent (23,000) were born in each of India and the Republic of Ireland. Every council area of Scotland saw an increase between 2001 and 2011 in the proportion of their population who were born outside the UK as shown in Figure 5.8.

Figure 5.8: People born outside the UK by council area, 2001 and 2011



Age and year of arrival in the UK

Over two-thirds (69 per cent) of people living in Scotland on Census Day 2011 who were born abroad were of working age (16 to 64 years old) when they arrived in the UK. Over half (55 per cent) of people living in Scotland who were born abroad arrived in the UK between 2004 and March 2011.

Ethnic group

Four per cent of people in Scotland on Census Day 2011 were from minority ethnic groups⁴ – an increase of two percentage points since 2001. The Asian population was the largest minority ethnic group (three per cent of the total population or 141,000 people) and has seen an increase of one percentage point (69,000) since 2001. Just over one per cent (1.2 per cent or 61,000) of the population recorded their ethnic group as White: Polish. This proportion was highest in the City of Edinburgh and Aberdeen City at three per cent of their total populations.

A 'White: Gypsy / Traveller' response category was added in 2011. There were 4,200 people who recorded their ethnic group in this category (0.1 per cent of all people in Scotland). The highest number was in Perth & Kinross (400 people; 0.3 per cent of the total population of that area). In Glasgow City, 12 per cent of the population were from a minority ethnic group, in City of Edinburgh and Aberdeen City it was eight per cent and in Dundee City it was six per cent. These areas also saw the largest increases since 2001 in the proportion of their population who are from minority ethnic groups.

Improvements in migration statistics

Since the early 2000s, and especially since Eastern European Countries joined the European Union (EU) in May 2004, migration has played a larger part in Scotland's demographic change than in the previous decade. So it has become more important to have high quality statistics on migration and the population, for policy development and for planning and providing public services. NRS was part of an inter-departmental effort, led by the Office for National Statistics (ONS), to improve the estimates of migration and migrant populations in the UK, both nationally and at a local level. More information on the [Migration Statistics Improvement programme](#) including the programme's final report is available on the ONS website.

The new information provided by the 2011 Census, as well as revising our population estimates for mid-2002 to mid-2011, has allowed us to review our methodology and make improvements to elements of the rolling-forward process. Further analysis of census data, particularly relating to migration, and continuing work to incorporate new data sources (for example student data from Higher Education Statistics Authority), will help us to improve our methods and be confident that we continue to capture population change into the next decade and beyond.

Footnote

4) Minority ethnic groups do not include Gypsies / Travellers, as there was a separate tick box under the 'White' category for this ethnic group in 2011.

More information about migration statistics

More detailed information about Scotland's migration can be found on the [Migration section](#) of the NRS website.

Chapter 6 – Marriages and Civil Partnerships

Marriages

There were 29,069 marriages in Scotland in 2014, 1,522 (5.5 per cent) more than in 2013. Of these, 367 were same-sex marriages (involving 173 male couples and 194 female couples) following The Marriage and Civil Partnership (Scotland) Act 2014 coming into force on 16 December 2014. The vast majority of same-sex marriages were of couples who changed their existing civil partnership to a marriage (359, 98 per cent).

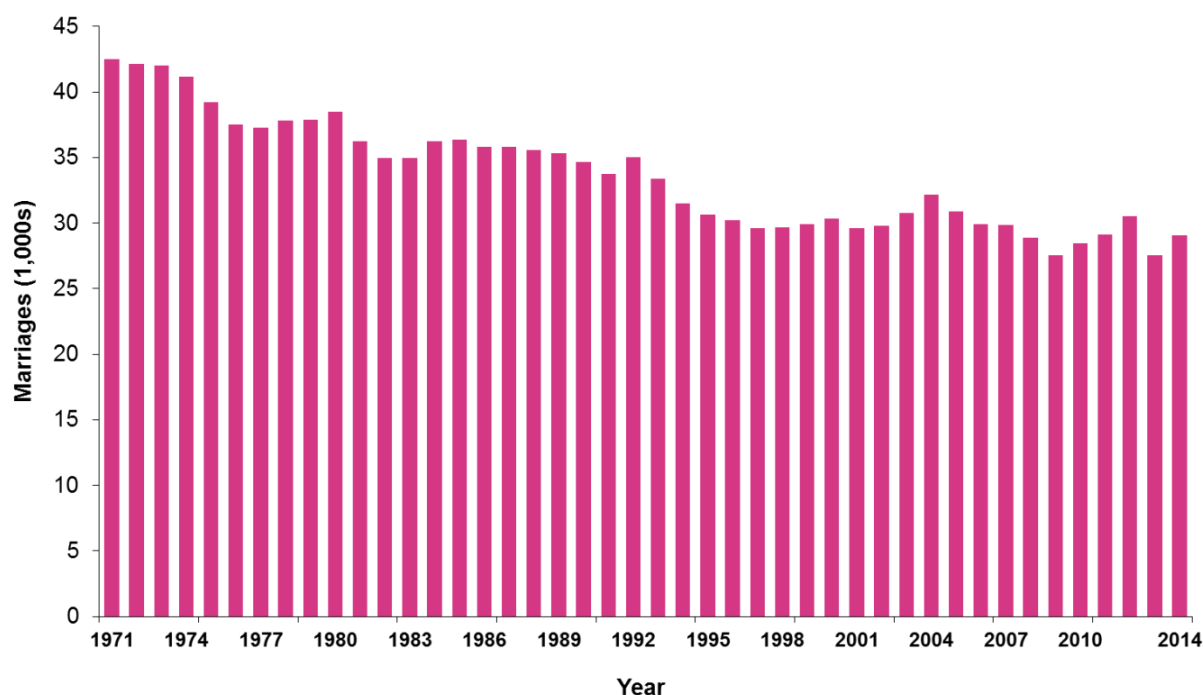
Figure 6.1 shows that, following a decline from over 40,000 marriages a year in the early 1970s, the annual total levelled out at around 30,000 in the mid-1990s. It fell each year from 2005 to 2009 and increased in each of the years 2010 to 2012. The highest total recorded in recent years was 32,154 in 2004 (the highest total since 1993), whilst the highest ever recorded was 53,522 in 1940. The 2009 total (27,524) was the lowest since Victorian times, and the lowest ever recorded was 19,655 in 1858.

The information in this section covers all marriages registered in Scotland, regardless of where the couple lived. In 2014, there were 6,241 'tourism' marriages (21 per cent of all marriages) where neither partner was resident in Scotland. This represents a slight rise in number from 6,200 (23 per cent of all marriages in 2013). Almost half (47.3 per cent) of the 'tourism' marriages in 2014 were at Gretna.

Gretna continues to be a popular venue for marriages, although the 3,499 registered in 2014 (12 per cent of all marriages) was three per cent down on the number registered in 2013. The 2014 total is more than a third down on the record total of 5,555 in 2004 (17 per cent of all marriages in Scotland in 2004). Over the longer term, the number of marriages at Gretna increased from only 226 in 1981 through to 1,876 in 1991 and 5,033 in 2001. In 2014, 84 per cent (2,952) of the marriages at Gretna did not involve a Scots resident.

Of course, many couples who live in Scotland go abroad to be married. These marriages are not included, and only some come to the attention of the Registrar General through notification to British consular authorities.

Figure 6.1: Marriages, Scotland, 1971-2014



Marital status at marriage

Figure 6.2 shows the percentage of marriages by marital status at the time of marriage between 1971 and 2014. The percentage of people marrying who had been divorced rose from just under six per cent in 1971, to over a quarter in 2001 (28 per cent for grooms and 26 per cent for brides). The majority of this shift reflects a reduction in the proportion of marriages where one of the partners had never been married.

The proportion of those marrying who were divorced was 23 per cent in 2014 (24 per cent for males and 22 per cent for females). The proportion of those marrying who were widowed (two per cent in 2014) has hardly changed since 2001. Following the introduction of same-sex marriage, the additional marital status of civil partner is now included in Figure 6.2. From 16 December 2014, couples in a civil partnership, provided it was registered in Scotland, were able to change their civil partnership to a marriage. Of the 367 same sex marriages which were registered in 2014, 98 per cent involved couples changing their civil partnership to a marriage.

Age at marriage

The average age at marriage has risen for both males and females. For first marriages, the average age of grooms who were bachelors has risen from 31.6 in 2004 to 33.2 in 2014; the comparable figures for brides who were spinsters are 29.6 in 2004 and 31.4 in 2014.

Figure 6.2: Marriages, by marital status and sex of persons marrying, 1971-2014



Marriages by type of ceremony

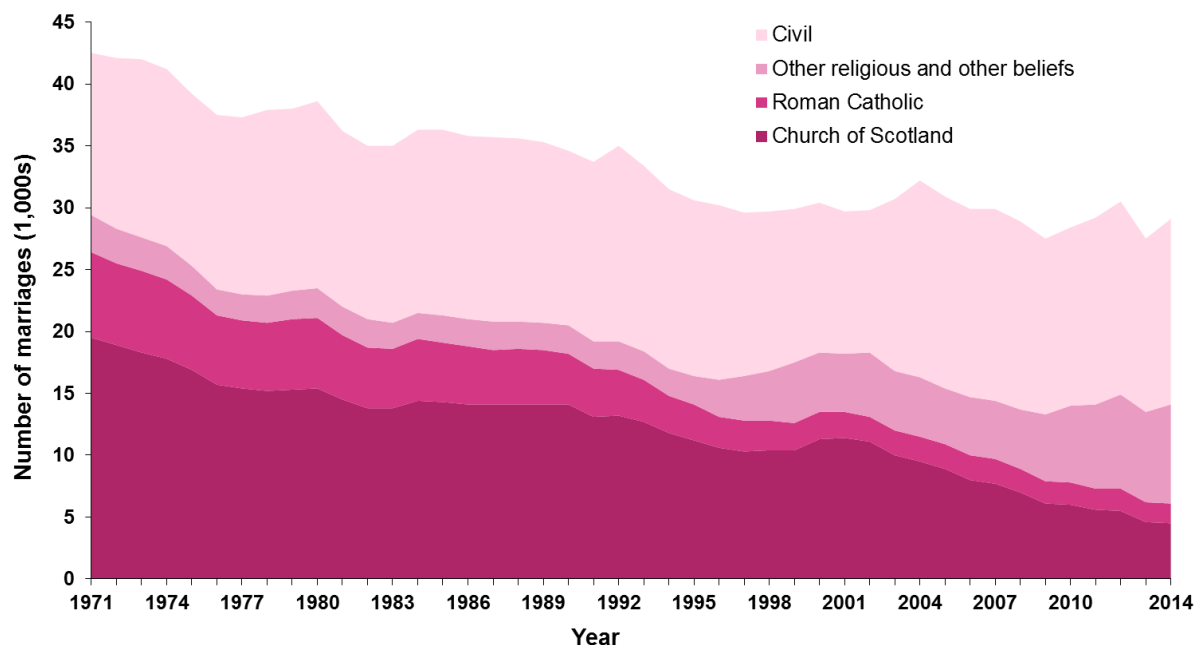
Civil marriages are conducted by registrars, and they have wide discretion over the form of the ceremony, to meet couples' wishes, as long as there are no religious references. There were 15,000 civil marriages in 2014, accounting for just over half (52 per cent) of all marriages compared to just under one-third (31 per cent) in 1971 (Figure 6.3).

The trend in civil marriages mainly reflects a decline in the number of religious ceremonies during the past 30 to 40 years. The small increase in religious marriages during the period 1997-2002 was largely associated with the increase of 'tourism' marriages, of which a significant proportion were carried out at Gretna. Since then, there has been a decrease in the number of religious and other belief marriages, from 16,890 in 2003 to 13,285 in 2009 although numbers have risen slightly since then, to 14,069 in 2014.

Religious marriages are conducted by a wide range of celebrants. The largest number of religious marriages were carried out by ministers of the Church of Scotland, who conducted 4,505 marriages in 2014. The other religious bodies conducting more than 500 marriages in 2014 were the Roman Catholic Church (1,555), Assemblies of God (570) and the Scottish Episcopal Church and other churches of the Anglican Communion (507). Humanist celebrants have been

authorised to conduct marriages in Scotland since 2005. In 2014 they officiated at 3,551 marriages compared with 3,185 in 2013, 1,544 in 2009, and 434 in 2006.

Figure 6.3: Marriages, by type of ceremony, 1971-2014



Until 2002, civil marriages could only be held in registration offices. The Marriage (Scotland) Act 2002 allowed registrars to conduct ceremonies in other approved places, from June 2002. In 2003, the first full year of these arrangements, 3,465 ceremonies were carried out at these approved places. Changes in The Marriage and Civil Partnership (Scotland) Act 2014 removed the approved place status. From 1 September 2014, civil marriage may be solemnised at a place agreed between the couple and the local registration authority, other than religious premises. This flexibility already exists in relation to civil partnership ceremonies. In addition, a religious marriage ceremony may take place anywhere agreed between the couple and the celebrant.

In 2014, around 52 per cent of religious marriages were celebrated in places of worship while 47 per cent of civil marriages took place in registration offices.

Civil partnerships

There were 436 civil partnerships registered in Scotland in 2014, 94 (18 per cent) fewer than in 2013.

The Civil Partnership Act 2004, which applies throughout the UK and came into force on 5 December 2005, allows same-sex couples to register their partnership.

During 2006, the first full year of operation, 1,047 partnerships were registered in Scotland. In 2007, 688 partnerships were registered. This decrease was expected, because many long-standing relationships would have been registered as civil partnerships in the first full year of registration. The number of partnerships formed continued to fall to 465 in 2010. In 2011 and 2012 there were 554 and 574

registrations respectively; the first years to show an increase. In 2014 there was a small fall in the number of partnerships, to 436, with 193 male partnerships and 243 female partnerships formed (Figure 6.4).

Figure 6.4: Civil partnerships, 2006-2014



More information about marriage and civil partnership statistics

More detailed information can be found in the [Vital Events - Marriages and Civil Partnerships section](#) or in the [Marriages and civil partnership section](#) of the Vital Events Reference Tables on the National Records of Scotland website.

There are no figures for divorces and dissolutions of civil partnerships in this publication, because the Scottish Government is now the only publisher of new statistics of divorces and dissolutions for Scotland.

Chapter 7 – Adoptions

The Registrar General recorded 455 adoptions during 2014, which is 34 fewer than in 2013, but the same as the number of adoptions recorded in 2009. This is around half the number recorded per year in the mid 1980s, and around a quarter of the number recorded per year in the early 1970s.

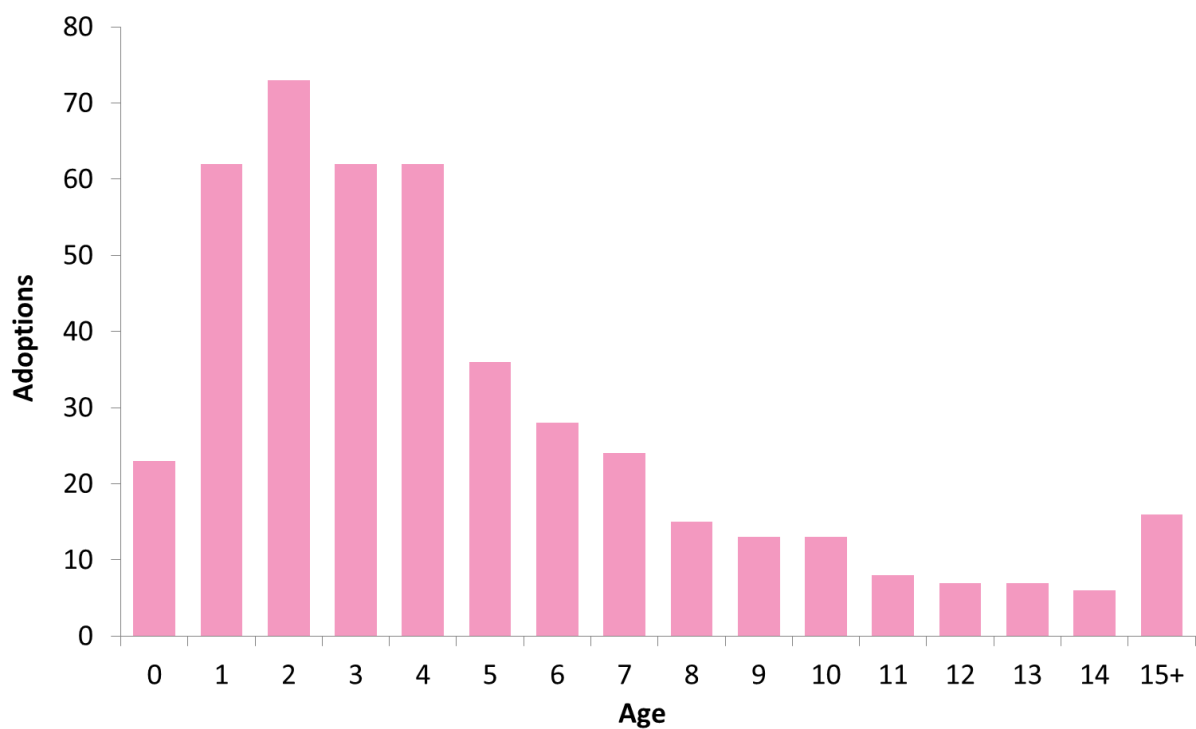
Adoptions of children have been registered by law in Scotland since 1930. Today the Registrar General for Scotland registers them under the Adoption and Children (Scotland) Act 2007.

Adoptions include cases of step-parents adopting their spouse's or partner's children, and relatives adopting children of other family members, as well as people adopting children who are not related in any way to them. The figures include small numbers of foreign adoptions registered in Scotland, and parental orders granted following a birth by a surrogate mother.

Following a steady rise to a post-war peak of 2,292 in 1946, the total number of adoptions fell back to 1,236 in 1959 before peaking again at 2,268 in 1969. Since then, the annual number of adoptions declined fairly steadily to around 400 in 2000 and has been between roughly 400 and 500 in every year since then.

Of the 455 children adopted in 2014, 20 per cent were adopted by a step-parent and 75 per cent were adopted by non-relatives of the child. [Figure 7.1](#) shows the children's ages. Only 19 per cent of children adopted in 2014 were aged under two, 16 per cent were aged two, 27 per cent were between three and four, 25 per cent were between five and nine, nine per cent were between 10 and 14 and four per cent were aged 15 or over. Of the children aged under two, 84 per cent were adopted by non-relatives. In contrast, only 26 per cent of the 57 children aged 10 or over were adopted by non-relatives.

Figure 7.1 Age at adoption, Scotland, 2014



More information about adoptions

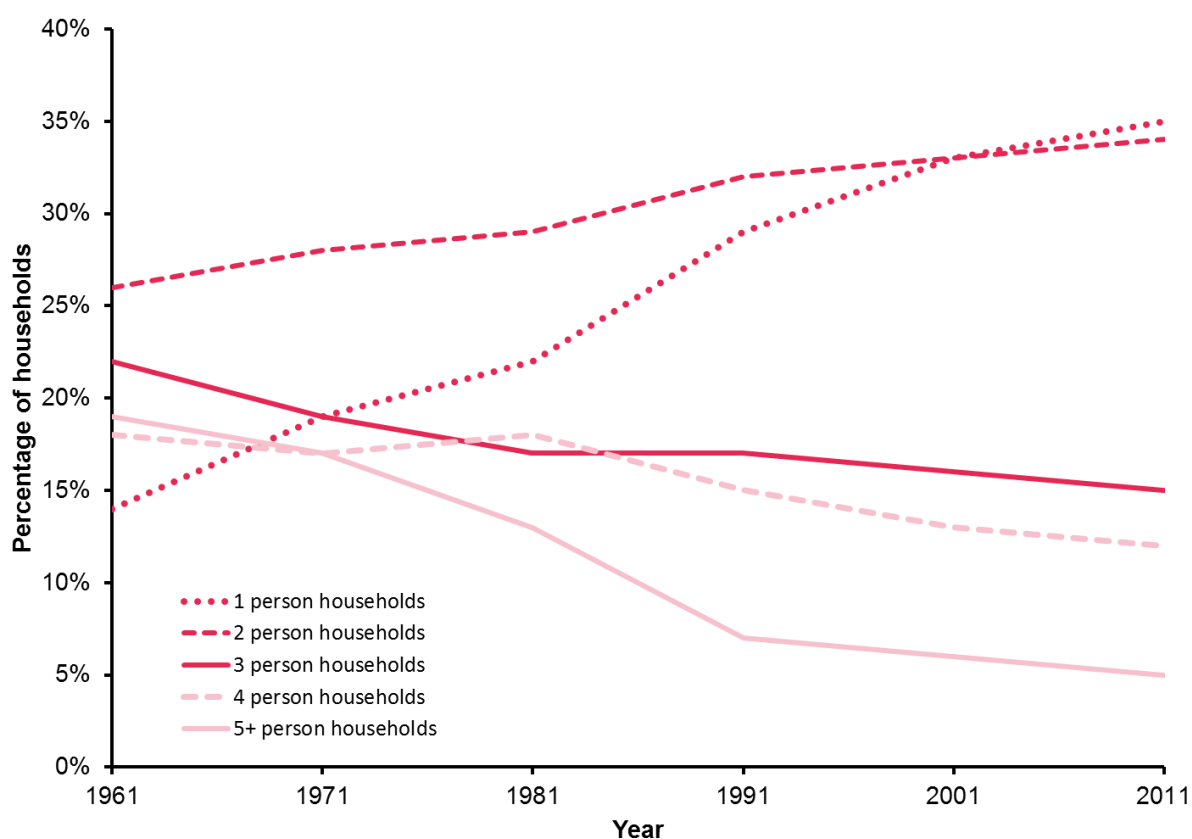
More detailed information about Scotland's Adoptions can be found in the [Vital Events - Adoptions section](#) and [Adoptions sections](#) of the Vital Events Reference Tables on the National Records of Scotland website.

Chapter 8 - Households and Housing

In 2014, there were 2.42 million households in Scotland and 2.54 million dwellings. By 2037, the number of households in Scotland is projected to increase to 2.78 million, which is an average increase of around 15,800 households per year. This is the result of an ageing population and more people living alone or in smaller households, as well as an increase in the population. Looking to the future, there is a projected increase in the number of people in older age groups (65+), with a small fall in the number of younger people (16 to 64). This has an impact on household structure, as elderly people are more likely to live alone or with just one other person.

Average household sizes are falling, as more people live alone or in smaller households, though the rate of change is slowing down, as shown in Figure 8.1. Between 2004 and 2014 average household size in Scotland fell from 2.22 people per household to 2.17 people per household. By 2037 it is projected to fall further to 2.03 people per household. Most Council areas saw a reduction in average household size over the last decade, but in the four city Council areas of Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh and Glasgow it was decreasing but then started to rise again in the second half of the decade. A similar situation was seen in Perth and Kinross.

Figure 8.1: Change in household types in Scotland, 1961 to 2011



Across Scotland, 2.9 per cent of dwellings are vacant and 1.1 per cent are second homes. Remote rural areas have the highest percentage of dwellings that are vacant and second homes (5.1 and 6.9 per cent respectively, compared to 2.6 and 0.7 per cent in large urban areas).

Variations within Scotland

The number of households has grown in every Council area over the last 10 years. The areas with the greatest increase, in percentage terms, have been the Orkney Islands (an increase of 14.8 per cent, 1,298 households) and Highland (an increase of 13.5 per cent, 12,611 households). The City of Edinburgh has seen the largest increase in terms of absolute numbers (21,750 households, an increase of 10.4 per cent).

The majority of Council areas are projected to continue to have increasing numbers of households over a 25-year period. The largest projected increases between 2012 and 2037 are in the City of Edinburgh (39 per cent), Aberdeen City (35 per cent), Perth and Kinross (27 per cent) and East Lothian (27 per cent). In contrast, three Council areas are projected to have a fall in household numbers. These Councils areas are Inverclyde (10 per cent decrease), Argyll and Bute (six per cent) and North Ayrshire (one per cent).

Figure 8.2 shows the projected percentage change in the number of households in each council area over the 25 year projection period (2012 to 2037).

Household type

Figure 8.3 shows the projected number of households of each type for 2012 and 2037. There is a large projected increase in households containing just one adult (rising by 41 per cent between 2012 and 2037). There are also increases in households with two adults (a projected increase of 19 per cent) and households with one adult with children (a projected increase of 27 per cent).

In contrast, the number of larger households is falling, with households containing two or more adults with children projected to decrease by around 11 per cent between 2012 and 2037. Households with three or more adults are projected to fall by 17 per cent.

Links with deprivation

More deprived areas generally contain more households with just one adult (with or without children). This ranges from over half of all households being of this type in the 10 per cent most deprived areas, to just over a quarter of households in the least deprived areas. In contrast, there are more two-adult households (where there is the potential for both adults to be earning), in the less deprived areas.

Figure 8.2: Projected percentage change in households by council area, 2012 to 2037

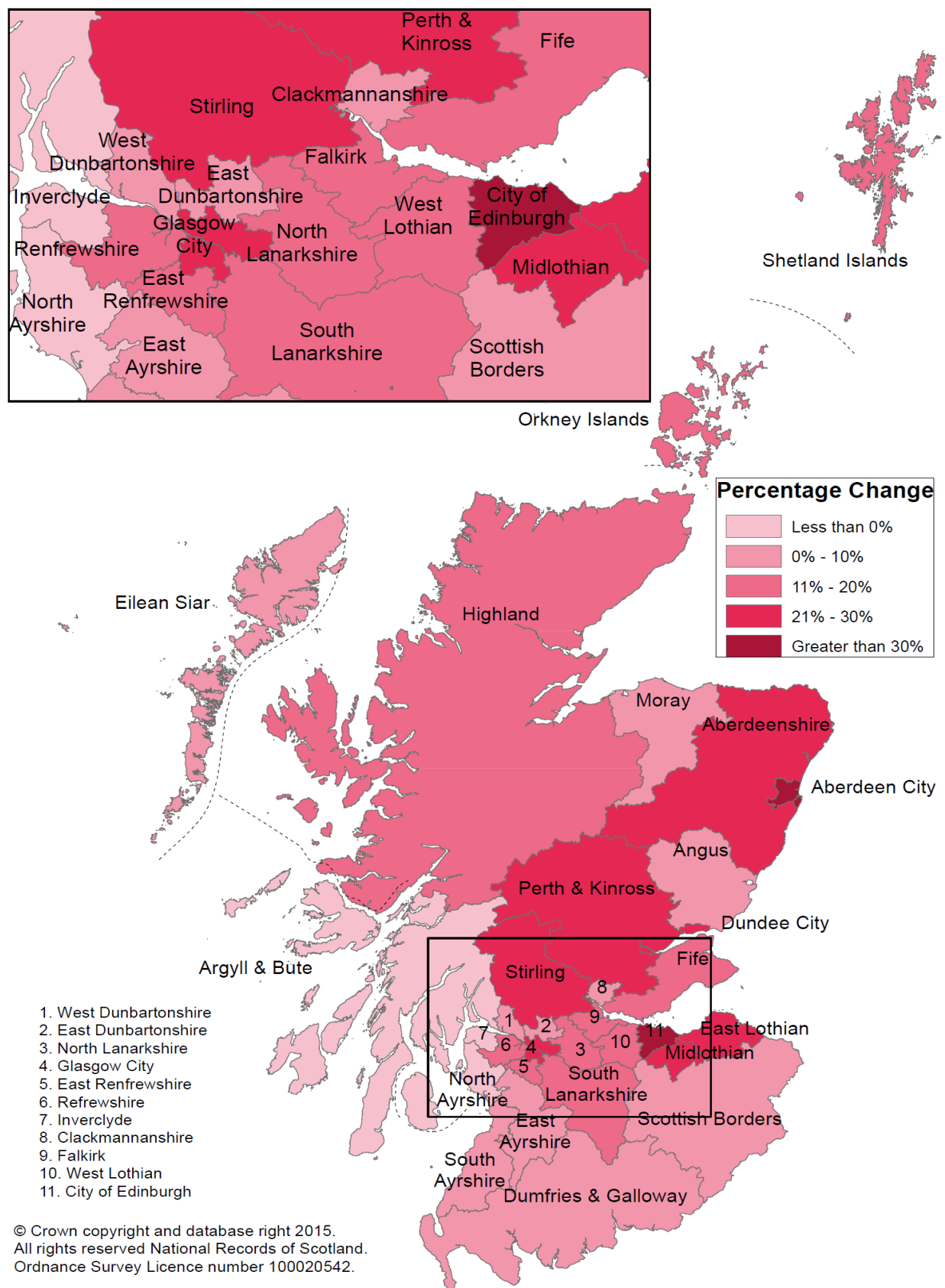
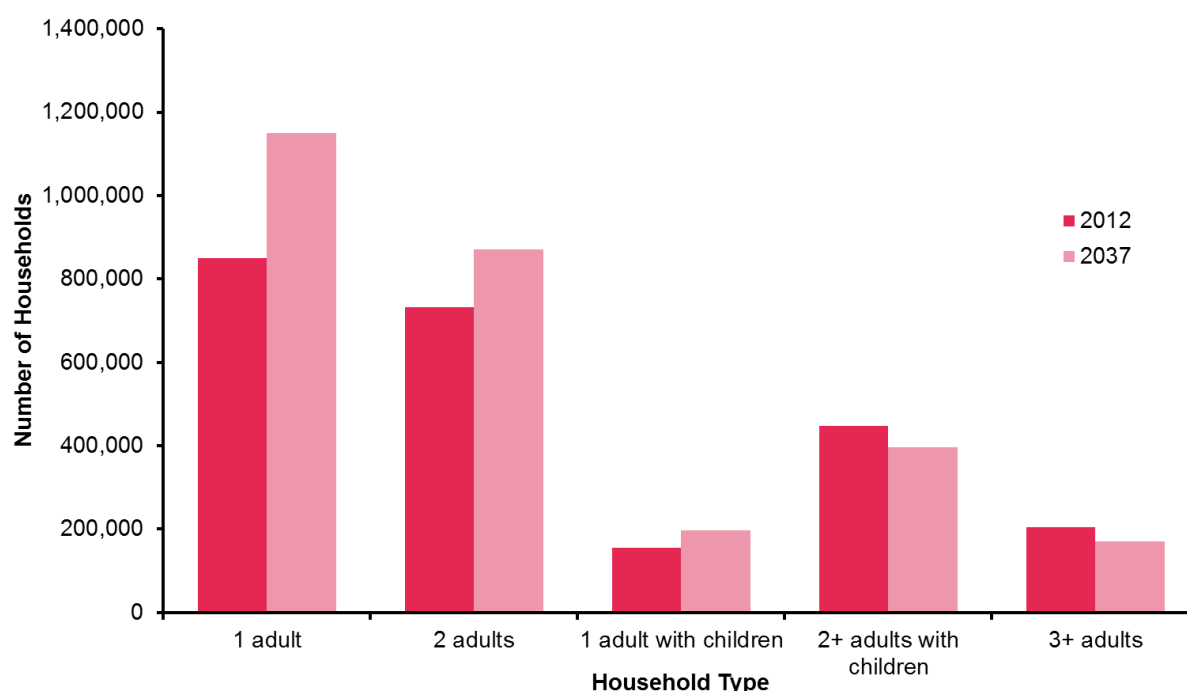


Figure 8.3: Households in Scotland by household type: 2012¹ and 2037



Footnote

1) 2012 is the first year of the latest household projections. The total number of households in this year is based on household estimates using Council Tax data for 2012, however the number of households in each household type are based on projections of 1991, 2001 and 2011 Census data.

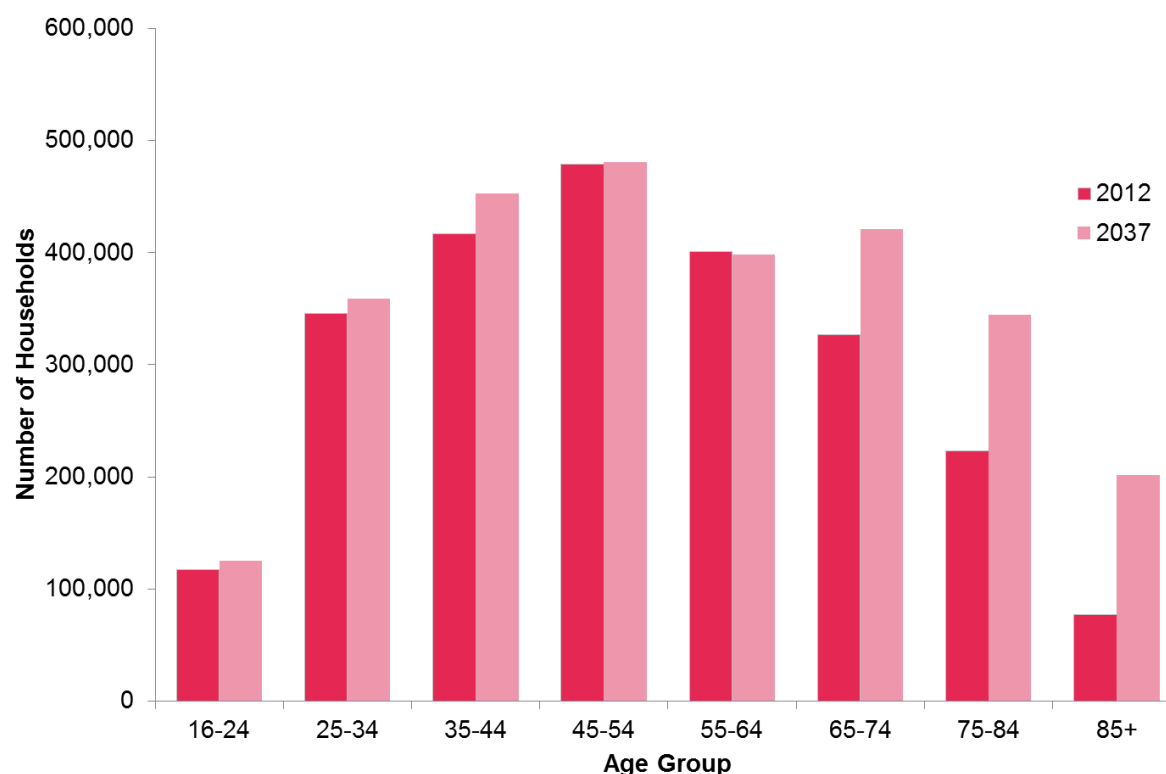
Age group

Figure 8.4 shows the projected number of households in 2012 and 2037, by the age of the head of household. The ‘head of household’ is the first person included on the census form, unless that person was aged under 16 or was not usually resident in the household.

Scotland’s population is ageing, with a projected increase in the number of people in the older age groups. This trend is reflected in the projected number of households, with the largest increases found in households headed by people aged 65 or over, an increase of 54 per cent, from 628,000 to 966,000 between 2012 and 2037. The increases in household numbers are even more striking when focussing on those aged 85 or over. The number of households headed by someone in this age group is projected to more than double from 77,400 to just over 200,000.

In contrast, households headed by someone aged under 65 are only projected to increase by three per cent, to around 1.82 million. However, unlike those aged 65 or over, the number of people aged 16 to 64 in the population is projected to decrease in the population projections.

Figure 8.4: Households in Scotland by age of head of household: 2012¹ and 2037



Footnote

1) The first year of the latest household projections is 2012. The total number of households in this year is based on household estimates using Council Tax data for 2012. However, the number of households in each age group is based on projections of 1991, 2001 and 2011 Census data.

More information about households and housing statistics

More detailed information about Scotland's households and housing, including estimates and projections can be found in the [Households section](#) on the National Records of Scotland website.

Chapter 9 - Statutory Registration

Statutory registration in Scotland was introduced in 1855, and the representative body for registrars – the Association of Registrars of Scotland (ARoS) – was formed a decade later in 1865. This year we supported ARoS in holding a special AGM, event and historical exhibit to mark the 150th anniversary of the Association, now the oldest association of its kind in continuous operation in the world.

One of the founding aims of statutory registration was to establish and maintain a complete, uniform system of registration, and from the beginning accuracy in registers of births, deaths and marriages was fundamental. Shortly after the start of statutory registration, in 1856, it was necessary to create the post of District Examiner to inspect the registers in order to guarantee that accuracy, and the role of District Examiner continues today, with examination of every event registered by the registration service (almost 142,000 in total this year).

The uses to which this accurate, reliable data is put are many – from extracts from the registers (commonly referred to as birth or death certificates) used in a wide range of personal circumstances to attest to the existence of life events, to forming a key data source for statistics produced by National Records of Scotland (NRS), the base of future family history research, and helping to promote positive social goods (such as public health) and to prevent social ills (such as sham marriage and fraud).

Responsibility for registration in Scotland currently sits with the 32 local authorities. The service is relatively small, and in the current challenging climate likely to remain so, but extremely professional. Registrars possess expert knowledge in the law and practice of registration and a broad skill-set to help them deal with often difficult human circumstances. To ensure high standards of service are maintained, registrars are usually expected to study for the Certificate of Proficiency in the Law and Practice of Registration. (Numbers of certificate holders in each local authority are contained in the Performance Indicator in [Table 9.1](#)).

The Certificate of Proficiency in the Law and Practice of Registration in Scotland is recognised by ARoS, the Convention of Scottish Local Authorities (COSLA) and NRS as the professional qualification for registration staff. The certificate is awarded and administered by an Examination Board consisting of representatives of ARoS, COSLA and NRS. It was inaugurated in 1937 and the first examination was held in 1938, and the Board continues to engage with a range of issues around examination. The November 2015 sitting, for instance, is likely to be the first ever computerised sitting (as opposed to handwritten exams), and specialist software has been developed to support this process.

The landscape of registration is complex, fast moving and broad. Over the last decade a number of major Acts have shaped registration law and practice. These include:

- **The Marriage (Scotland) Act 2002** (the 2002 Act) – provided for civil marriage at approved places.
- **The Human Fertilisation and Embryology (Deceased Fathers) Act 2003** – enabled deceased fathers to be recorded in birth entry.
- **The Immigration and Asylum (Treatment of Claimants) Act 2004** – new and very complex, Home Office rules affecting the legal preliminaries for foreign nationals who want to marry or enter into civil partnerships in the UK.
- **The Gender Recognition Act 2004** – new provisions to allow individuals to change gender legally and new registration procedures flowing from that.
- **The Civil Partnership Act 2004** – new provisions to allow civil partnerships to be entered into legally and registered.
- **The Family Law (Scotland) Act 2006** – abolition of legitimacy and acquisition of parental rights and responsibilities for unmarried fathers who register the birth jointly with the mother.
- **The Local Electoral Administration and Registration Services (Scotland) Act 2006** – first major overhaul of principal registration statute for over 40 years.
- **The Adoption (Scotland) Act 2007** – new provisions to enable same sex adoption.
- **The Human Fertilisation and Embryology Act 2008** – new provisions to allow same-sex couples to have fertility treatment (assisted conception) and to register as parents of a child.
- **The Certification of Death (Scotland) Act 2011** – new death registration provisions to enable checks to be made on causes of death.

More recent large-scale changes have included implementation of the Certification of Death (Scotland) Act 2011, which introduced a new system of medical scrutiny to the death certification process; the introduction of same sex marriage ceremonies, and an administrative route to changing Scottish civil partnerships to same sex marriages, following the Marriage and Civil Partnership (Scotland) Act 2014; and a new Home Office scheme to disrupt sham marriage through greater checking of those subject to immigration control who wish to get married in Scotland. Delivery of these programmes of change coincided in late 2014 and the first half of 2015, and have added considerably to the challenges registrars face.

However, even against this backdrop of change, a challenging financial climate and frequent reassessment of how services are delivered locally, registrars have again achieved excellent accuracy of more than 98 per cent on average. Every year since 2007, registrars in the 32 councils have achieved an average of over 97 per cent of the records they create error free – an impressive performance. This accurate data underpins the quality and reliability of our records as well as the statistical data published in this Annual Review. The Performance Indicators in [Table 9.1](#), compiled from the district examiners' reports, provide a council by council breakdown of performance in 2014.

Table 9.1: Registration Service – Performance Indicators 2014 (By Council Area)¹

Council Area	2014 Events ²										2015 Council Area Data ³		
	Births	Deaths	Religious Marriages	Civil Marriages	Total Marriages	Civil Partnerships	Stillbirths	All Events	% of Entries Without Corrections	No of Entries with Errors	Dedicated Registration Offices	Integrated Customer Service Offices	Number of Certificate Holders
Aberdeen City	2,907	2,295	428	467	895	15	17	6,129	98.34%	102	1	0	4
Aberdeenshire	2,510	2,127	811	472	1,283	4	11	5,935	98.45%	92	9	0	11
Angus	1,079	1,271	212	250	462	3	5	2,820	99.01%	28	3	0	8
Argyll & Bute	717	1,004	596	442	1,038	11	1	2,771	98.20%	50	1	10	2
Clackmannanshire	555	490	64	113	177	6	3	1,231	99.51%	6	1	0	5
Eilean Siar	219	344	85	58	143	0	0	706	98.02%	14	1	3	2
Dumfries & Galloway	1,314	1,886	1,513	2,872	4,385	53	3	7,641	96.35%	279	8	11	14
Dundee City	2,109	1,900	173	369	542	9	3	4,563	97.94%	94	1	0	3
East Ayrshire	1,300	1,380	231	258	489	8	8	3,185	97.86%	68	0	4	12
East Dunbartonshire	1,407	1,774	125	113	238	3	3	3,425	99.62%	13	0	3	1
East Lothian	1,054	1,172	342	214	556	8	6	2,796	97.17%	79	3	0	8
East Renfrewshire	1,155	1,373	135	143	278	1	0	2,807	97.68%	65	0	2	4
Edinburgh, City of	5,788	4,119	1,186	1,724	2,910	103	21	12,941	97.87%	275	2	2	21
Falkirk	1,742	1,598	337	377	714	8	3	4,065	99.19%	33	1	2	9
Fife	3,822	3,408	803	811	1,614	23	17	8,884	98.10%	169	0	8	9
Glasgow City	6,905	4,326	1,371	1,213	2,584	75	24	13,914	99.02%	137	1	0	21
Highland	2,365	2,356	834	681	1,515	12	8	6,256	98.83%	73	1	24	17
Inverclyde	735	915	145	58	203	1	0	1,854	98.98%	19	1	0	5
Midlothian	780	692	181	185	366	6	4	1,848	96.65%	62	1	0	1
Moray	920	896	202	174	376	4	4	2,200	99.27%	16	1	0	4
North Ayrshire	1,278	1,509	344	392	736	8	7	3,538	98.22%	63	1	4	14
North Lanarkshire	3,936	3,479	565	450	1,015	10	24	8,464	99.59%	35	1	7	18
Orkney Islands	183	202	69	33	102	0	1	488	96.93%	15	1	1	1
Perth & Kinross	1,290	1,449	549	472	1,021	13	2	3,775	97.56%	92	7	0	7
Renfrewshire	1,842	2,045	413	295	708	13	9	4,617	99.00%	46	1	2	4
Scottish Borders	1,163	1,325	241	425	666	1	7	3,162	98.01%	63	10	0	7
Shetland Islands	253	218	43	62	105	0	1	577	96.71%	19	1	0	2
South Ayrshire	1,029	1,456	516	346	862	5	6	3,358	99.61%	13	0	2	10
South Lanarkshire	3,446	3,711	566	553	1,119	11	14	8,301	97.10%	241	1	4	22
Stirling	895	875	335	351	686	9	4	2,469	98.95%	26	2	4	5
West Dunbartonshire	1,022	1,122	228	130	358	5	3	2,510	99.40%	15	2	0	8
West Lothian	2,110	1,540	583	342	925	10	8	4,593	98.08%	88	2	4	3
Scotland	57,830	54,257	14,226	14,845	29,071	438	227	141,823	98.31%	2,390	65	97	262

Footnotes

1) Reported by the district examiners.

2) Includes all events registered in 2014 (including re-registrations).

3) Excluding offices operating from another location.

More information about registration

More detailed information about registration in Scotland can be found in the [Registration](#) section of the NRS website.

Chapter 10 – Scotland's Census 2011

Introduction

The latest census in Scotland took place on 27 March 2011. The census has collected information about the population every 10 years since 1801 (except in 1941 when no census was taken due to the Second World War).

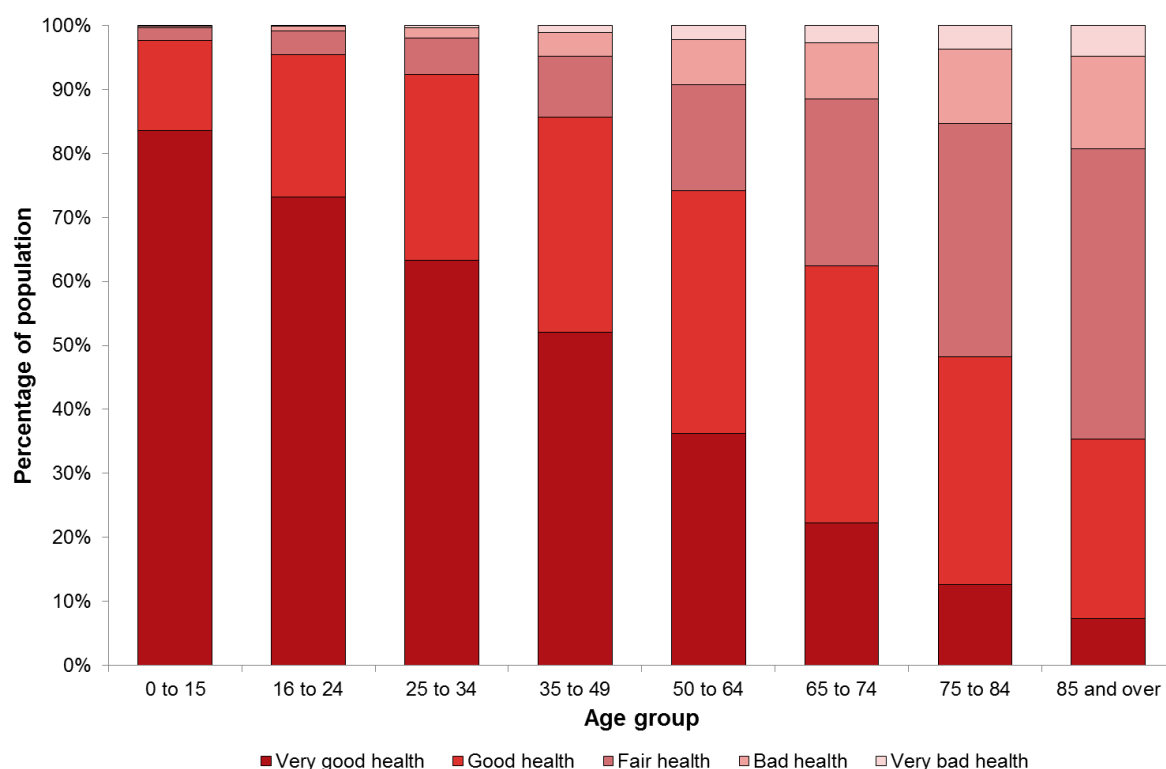
Detailed statistics from the census describe the characteristics of an area, such as how many males and females there are, their ages, ethnic group, education level and a broad range of other characteristics. The statistics are used to understand the increasingly diverse nature of Scotland's population by capturing the similarities and differences in the populations' characteristics locally and nationally. This information underpins the allocation of billions of pounds of public money each year to provide services like education, transport and health.

Last year's edition of the [Registrar General's Annual Review](#) provided summary information on some of the key findings from Scotland's Census 2011. Since then, an extensive range of more detailed cross-tabulations of census data has been published. These cover too wide a range of topics to cover here, so this chapter focuses just on the data collected in the census on health variables. It also gives examples of the wider range of analytical work based on census data that have been published (or which are due to be published) by National Records of Scotland (NRS) and other analysts.

General health by sex by age

In the 2011 Census, 82 per cent (4.4 million) of Scotland's population reported their general health as being 'Very good' or 'Good', 12 per cent (645,000) as 'Fair' and six per cent (297,000) as 'Bad' or 'Very bad'. The proportion reporting their general health as 'Very good' or 'Good' decreased with age: it was 97 per cent for those aged under 25 compared to 48 per cent and 35 per cent respectively for those aged 75 to 84 and aged 85 and over. Conversely, the proportion of the population reporting their general health as 'Bad' or 'Very bad' increased with age: it was less than one per cent for those aged under 25 compared to 15 per cent and 19 per cent respectively for those aged 75 to 84 and aged 85 and over.

Figure 10.1: General health by age, Scotland, 2011

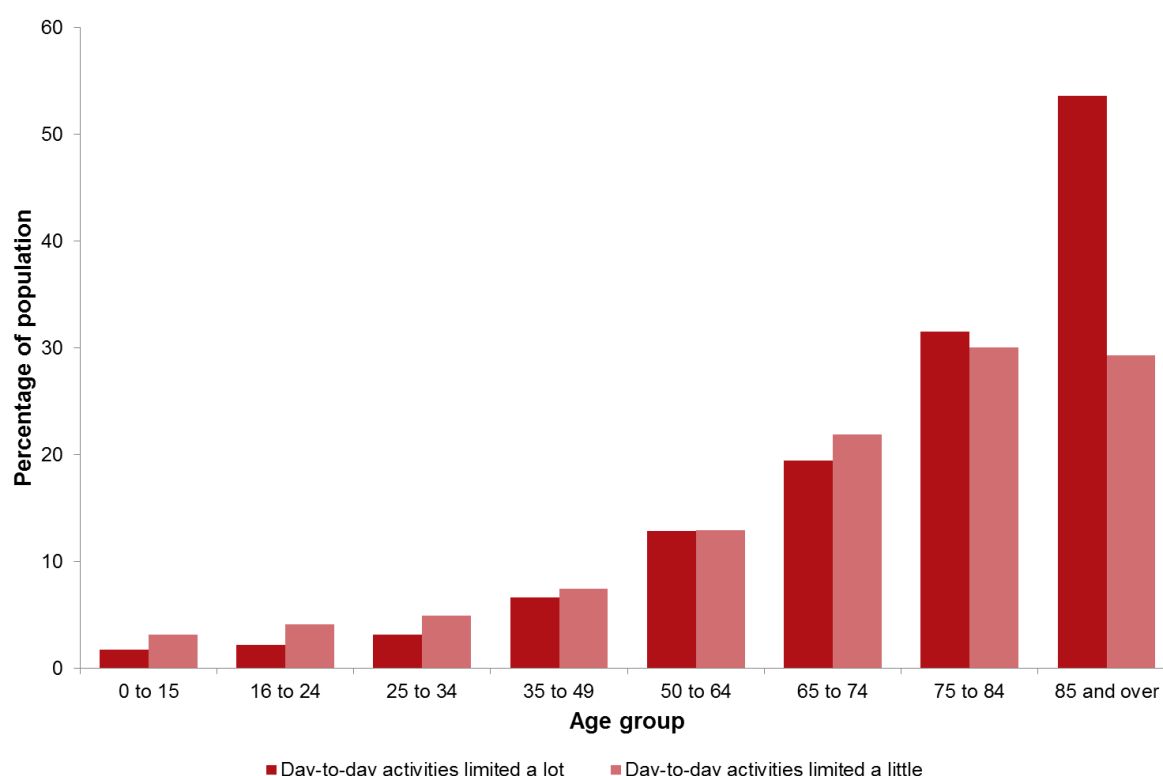


The profile of general health reported in the census was broadly similar for males and females, though males in the 25 to 49 and 75 and over age groups reported better health on average than females.

Long-term health problem or disability by sex by age

In 2011, 20 per cent (1.0 million) of Scotland's population reported that their day-to-day activities were limited by a long-term health problem or disability, including 10 per cent (506,000) who said their activities were limited a lot. As with general health, this proportion increased with age: while just five per cent of those aged under 25 had a limiting long-term health problem or disability (including two per cent who were limited a lot), the corresponding proportion for those aged 85 and over was 83 per cent (including 54 per cent who were limited a lot).

Figure 10.2: Long-term health problem or disability by age, Scotland, 2011



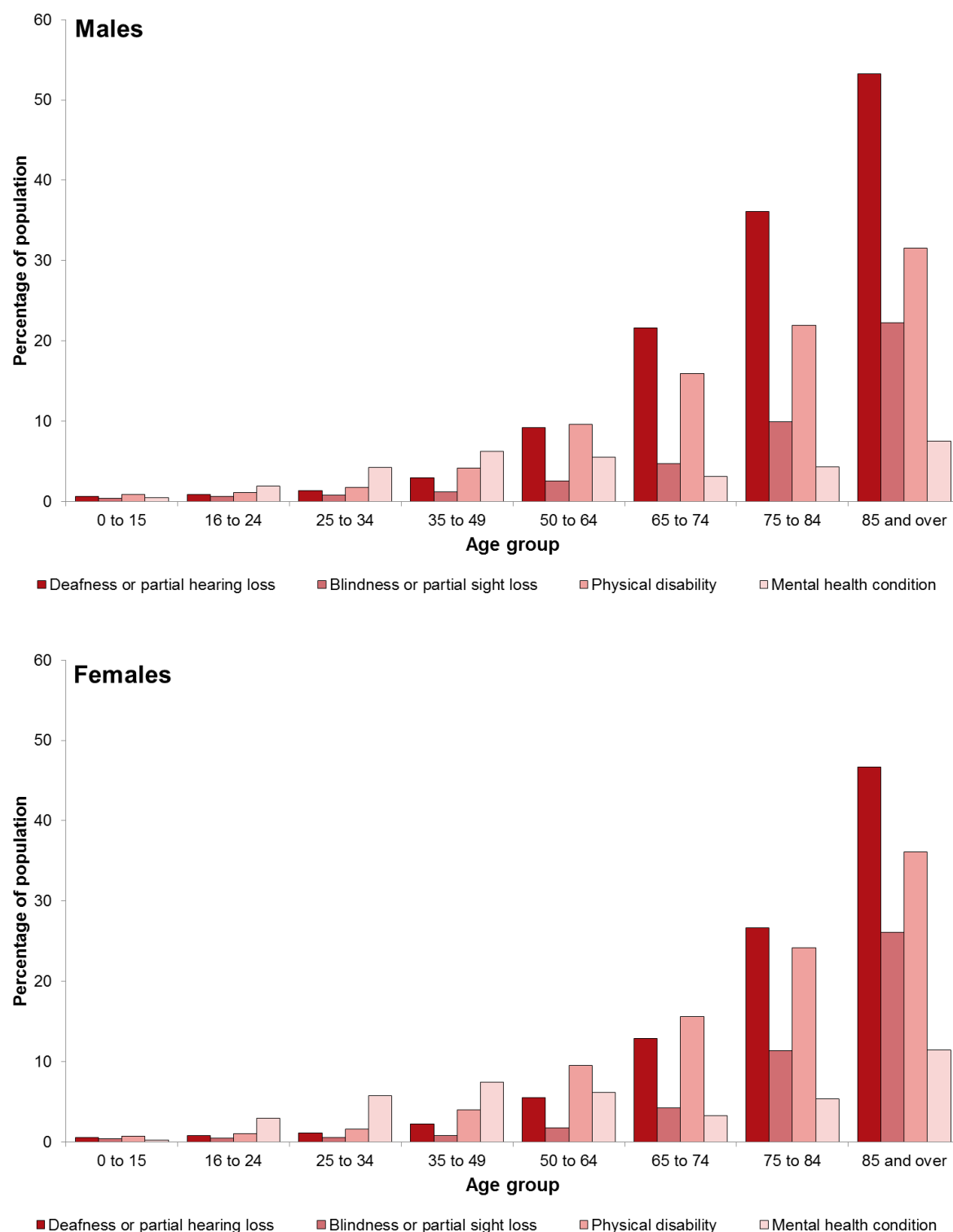
The proportion of people with a limiting long-term health problem or disability was higher for females than for males at all age groups except for those aged under 25.

Long-term health conditions by sex by age

The proportions of the population reporting deafness or partial hearing loss, blindness or partial sight loss and a physical disability all increased with age. For the 85 and over age group these proportions were 49 per cent, 25 per cent and 35 per cent respectively. The age groups with the highest proportion with a mental health condition were people aged 35 to 49 and aged 85 and over, at seven per cent and 10 per cent respectively.

The proportions of the population with specific categories of long-term health condition were broadly similar for males and females. However, the proportions with deafness or partial hearing loss (particularly amongst those aged 50 and over) were higher for males than for females. The proportion of females who reported having a mental health condition was higher than males at all age groups apart from those aged under 16.

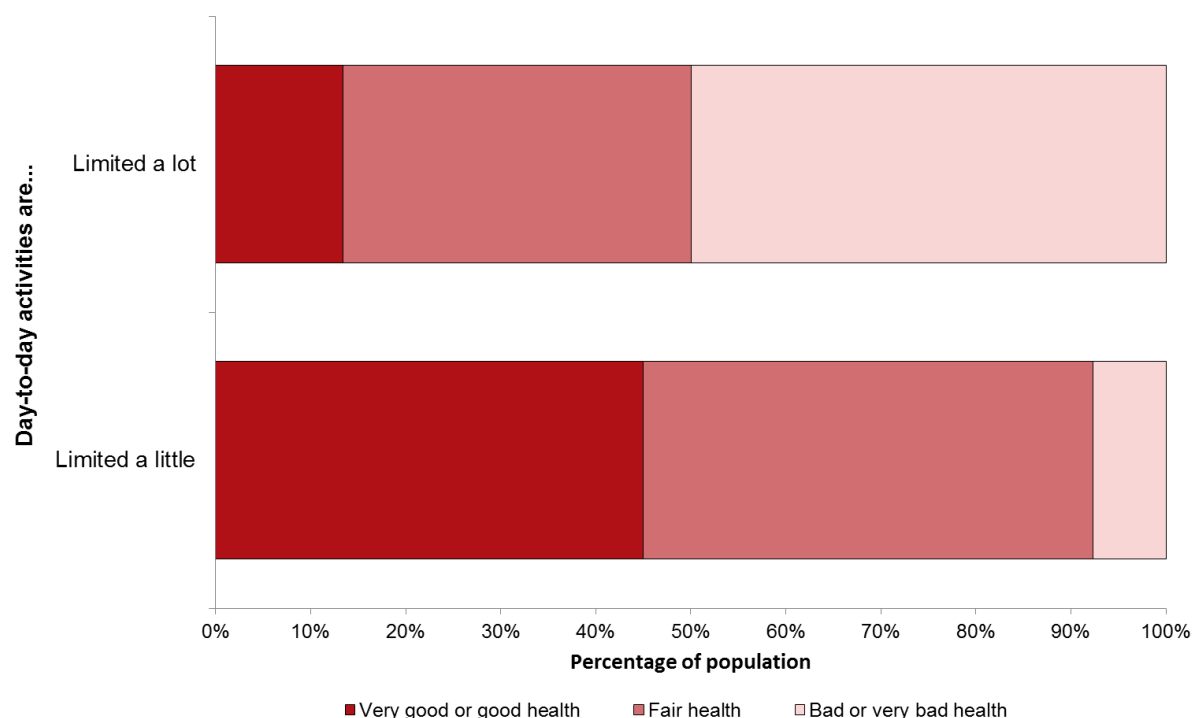
Figure 10.3 Long-term health conditions by sex by age, Scotland, 2011



Long-term health problem or disability by general health

Among people with a long-term health problem or disability, the proportion who reported their general health as being 'Bad' or 'Very bad' was much higher for those who said their day-to-day activities were limited a lot (50 per cent) than for those who said their activities were only limited a little (eight per cent).

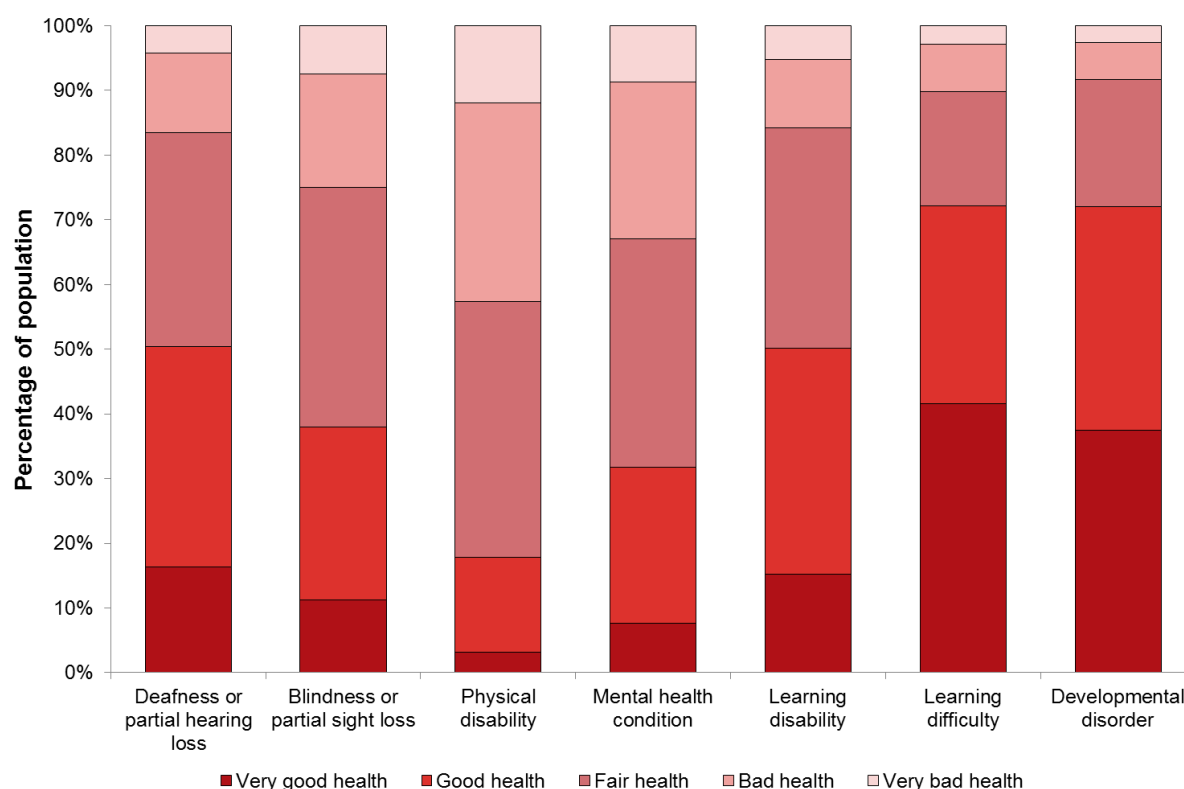
Figure 10.4: Long-term health problem or disability by general health, Scotland, 2011



Long-term health conditions by general health

Of the 1.6 million people in Scotland who reported one or more categories of long-term health condition in 2011, the proportion reporting their general health as 'Bad' or 'Very bad' was highest for those with a physical disability (43 per cent), a mental health condition (33 per cent) or blindness or partial sight loss (25 per cent).

Figure 10.5: Long-term health condition by general health, Scotland, 2011



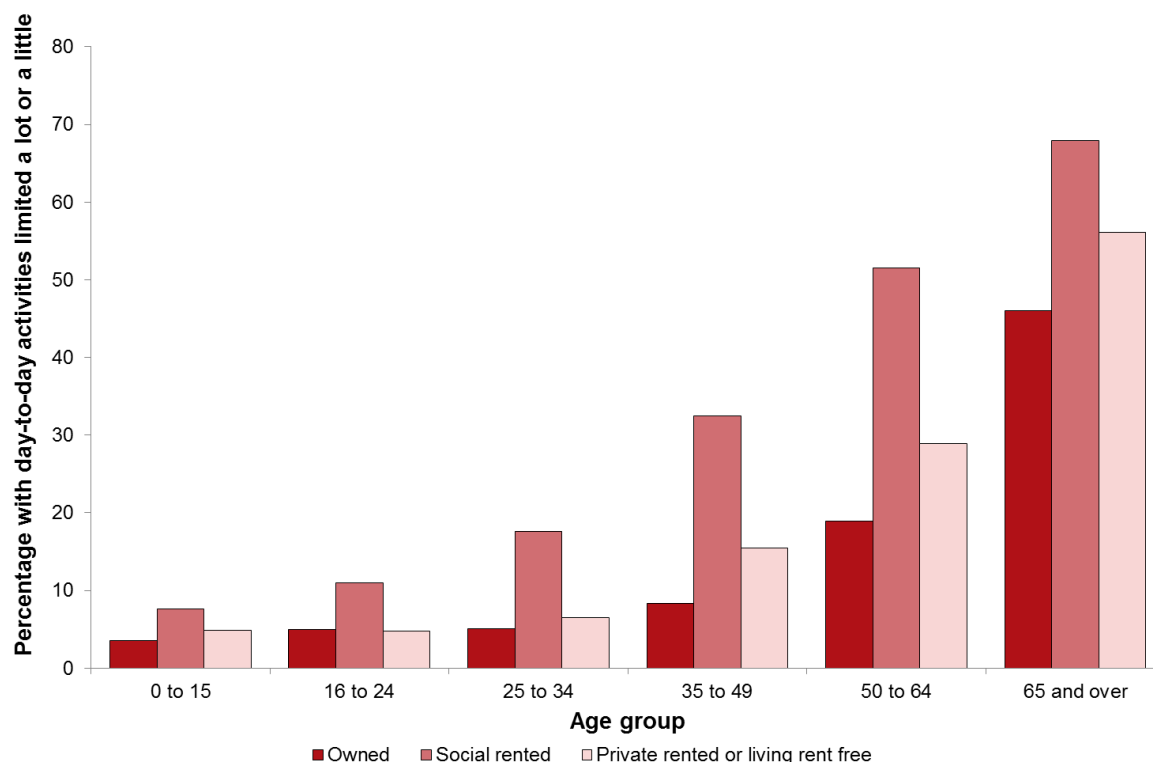
Tenure by general health by long-term health problem or disability by age

Just under a fifth (19 per cent) of the 5.2 million people living in households in Scotland in 2011 had a long-term health problem or disability which limited their day-to-day activities. This proportion was 16 per cent for people who owned their property, 32 per cent for people in social rented accommodation and 13 per cent for those living in private rented accommodation.

In 2011, five per cent of all people living in households reported their general health as being 'Bad' or 'Very bad'. This proportion was higher for those in social rented accommodation (12 per cent) than for those who owned their property or were in private rented accommodation (both four per cent).

Older people are more likely to have a long-term health problem or disability. The proportion of people aged 65 and over with a long-term health problem or disability was 46 per cent for those who owned their property, 68 per cent for those in social rented accommodation and 56 per cent for those in private rented accommodation.

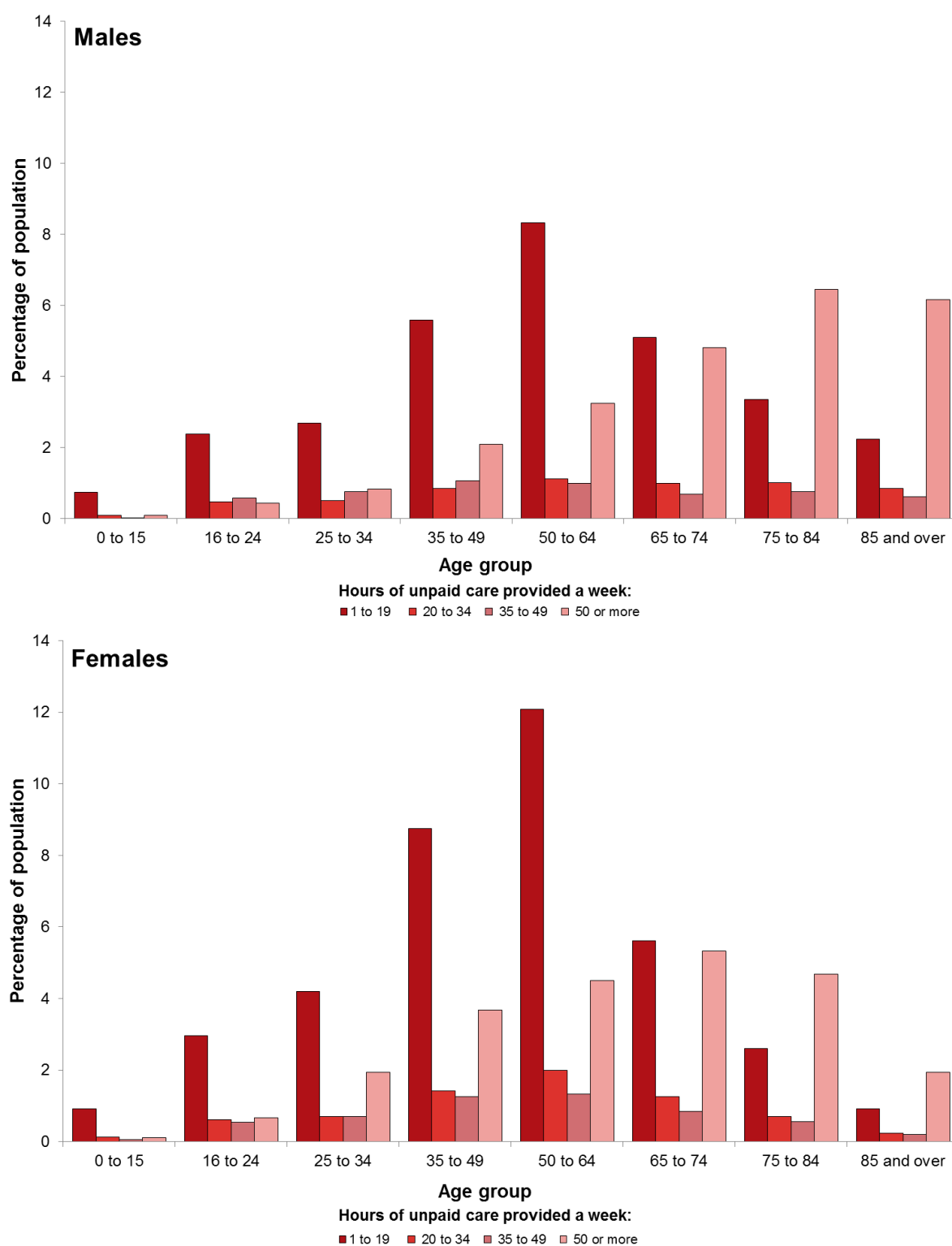
Figure 10.6: Long-term health problem or disability by tenure by age, Scotland, 2011



Provision of unpaid care by sex by age

In 2011, nine per cent (491,000) of the 5.2 million people living in households in Scotland provided unpaid care to family members, friends, neighbours or others because of long-term physical or mental ill health or problems related to old age. This proportion was highest for those aged 50 to 64 (17 per cent). Females were more likely than males to be providers of unpaid care in all age groups apart from those aged 75 and over. The proportion of males who provided 50 or more hours care a week was highest for those aged 75 to 84 (six per cent), while for females this proportion was highest for those aged 65 to 74 (five per cent).

Figure 10.7: Provision of unpaid care by sex by age, Scotland, 2011



Households with a person with a long-term health problem or disability and their age by number of unpaid carers in household and economic activity

In 2011, 28 per cent (664,000) of the 2.4 million households in Scotland contained one person with a long-term health problem or disability that limited their day-to-day activities. In 42 per cent (280,000) of these households, the person with a long-term health problem or disability was aged 65 or over.

Of the 664,000 households with one person with a long-term health problem or disability, 17 per cent had one unpaid carer living in the household and 5 per cent had two or more unpaid carers. For households where the person with the long-term health problem or disability was aged under 16, 31 per cent had one unpaid carer living in the household (including 16 per cent where the carer was economically inactive) and 25 per cent had two or more unpaid carers.

Seven per cent (158,000) of households contained two or more persons with a long-term health problem or disability. Just over half (52 per cent) of these households had one or more unpaid carer living in the household, including 26 per cent with one unpaid carer who was economically inactive and 18 per cent with two or more unpaid carers.

Census Analysis and Reports

NRS has published various topic analyses of Scotland's Census 2011 data, including:

- [Migration – characteristics of recent migrant groups](#) – progressed jointly by analysts from Scottish Government Strategy Unit. Published March 2015 on the Scottish Government website.
- [Migration – statistical profile of migrants from outside the European Economic Area \(EEA\)](#) – commissioned to support work of Convention of Scottish Local Authorities (COSLA) Migration Matters Scotland project. Published July 2015 on the Scottish Government website.
- [Internal migration patterns](#) – published after the origin destination tables were released in November 2014 on the Scotland's Census website.
- [Travel to work](#) - additional tables released on the Scotland's Census website alongside publication of the origin destination tables by the Office of National Statistics.

At the time of publication (August 2015), the following topic reports are also being prepared for publication later this year:

- Gaelic
- Household composition for population groups in Scotland
- Inhabited islands

In addition, NRS has been working in partnership with analysts in Scottish Government and other users to encourage them to analyse the available census data, and also to contribute to the production of descriptive analytical reports: For example:

- [Analysis of equalities parts 1 and 2](#) –Two reports on this topic and accompanying tables, in October 2014 and in March 2015. More information on this topic is provided in [Chapter 11](#).
- Exploring the potential for access to census data to accredited researchers at the Administrative Data Research Centre for Scotland (ADRC-S) safe setting, supported by the Chief Statistician in Scottish Government.
- Data sharing agreement with Transport Scotland to provide detailed flow data for use in updating the Transport Model for Scotland.
- Meeting with Scottish Government analysts through the Demographic Analysts Working Group to identify other potential uses of census data.

More information about Scotland's Census 2011

National Records of Scotland will continue to work with stakeholders to promote uses of the census data and ensure the value and benefits of this rich data source are realised. For example, [UK Parliamentary Constituency profiles](#) were prepared and published on the Scotland's Census website ahead of the General Election in May 2015, and the [Datashine Scotland](#) interactive mapping tool has been developed by University College London.



All of this activity will also feed into our understanding of the needs of our stakeholders enabling us to plan for the future of the census in a way that can best meet those needs. More detailed information can be found on the [Scotland's Census website](#).

Chapter 11 - How do Scotland's Ethnic Groups Fare in the Labour Market?

Introduction

The 2011 Census collected a significant amount of detailed data on Scotland's ethnic groups across a number of key policy areas. Scottish Government equality statisticians sought to maximise use of this as the census is Scotland's richest source of ethnicity data. Following the publication of this information by National Records of Scotland (NRS), equality statisticians used this data to significantly expand the equality evidence base, adding to the ethnicity tables that NRS had already released. They produced three detailed but user-friendly reports⁵ which brought the data to life and painted a picture of ethnicity in Scotland. The following chapter highlights some of the key findings from these reports, focusing on how different ethnic groups fared in the labour market and in education.

Why is this analysis important?

The Scottish Government's Economic Strategy⁶ states that promoting equality, reflecting and understanding the diverse needs and characteristics of our people is key to fully unlocking their potential. Both promoting equality and reducing inequality are inter-linked and the Scottish Government is committed to delivering improvements in both. Addressing both will require tailored and targeted interventions.

As part of this, the Scottish Government will continue to take specific action to address the barriers that many people face accessing and progressing in the labour market and other spheres of public and economic life. This includes challenges facing women, the young workforce, disabled people, and ethnic minority groups. Its aim is to enable equal access to an increased range of opportunities while challenging bias and systemic institutional barriers.

It recognises the importance of increasing employment rates for specific groups who are disadvantaged in the labour market, including people from some ethnic minority backgrounds. Individuals from different ethnic backgrounds enrich Scotland socially, culturally and economically and the Scottish Government is committed to enabling more to access employment.

The following analysis provides detailed evidence on which such tailored and targeted policy interventions can be based. It shows how Scotland's different ethnic groups fare in the labour market and in education, highlighting positive findings but also showing the ethnic groups most likely to be economically inactive, unemployed, in low skill occupations, in the lowest social grades and have low qualifications.

Footnotes

5) ['Analysis of Equality Statistics from the 2011 Census'](#) published on the Scottish Government website.

6) [Government Economic Strategy](#) published on the Scottish Government website.

Key Findings

The analysis showed that:

- people of Polish ethnicity in Scotland were the most economically active;
- those of Indian ethnicity were the most likely to be highly qualified and working in the top professions;
- Pakistani people were the most likely to be self-employed;
- Chinese and Arab people were the most likely to be students.

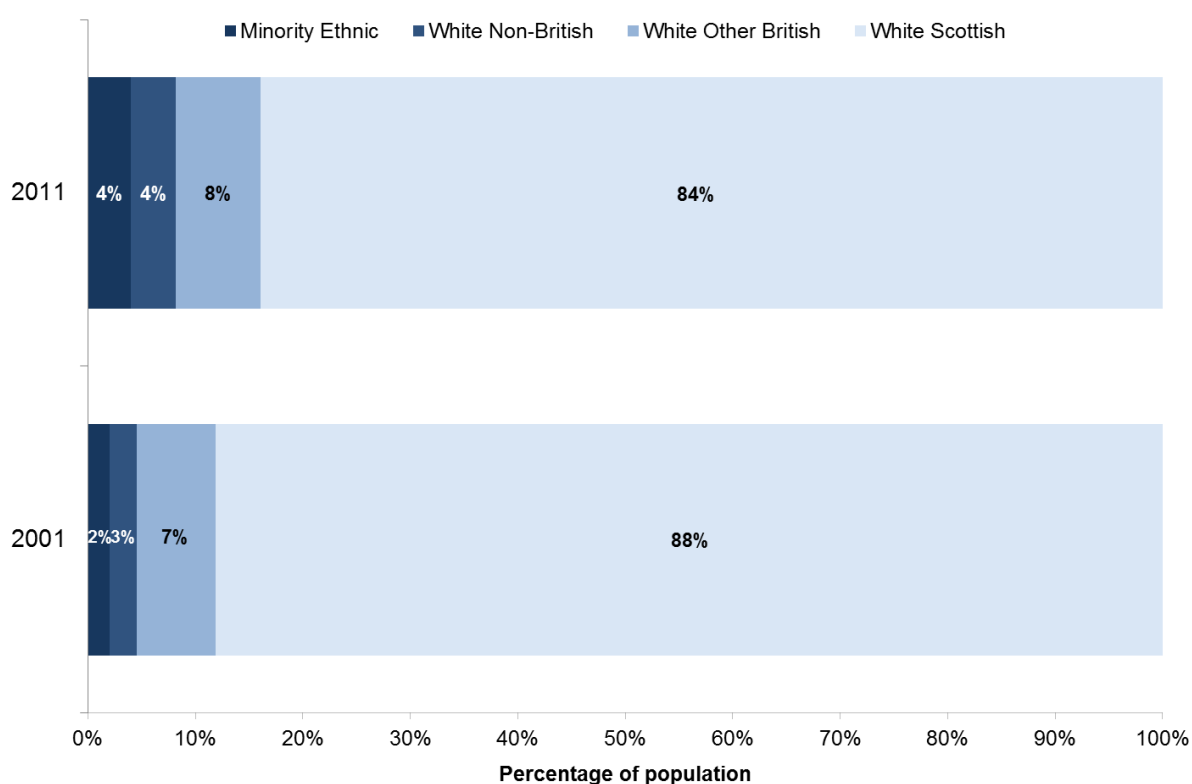
However the analysis also revealed that:

- people of Polish ethnicity in Scotland were likely to be in lower skilled employment;
- people of African ethnicity were the most likely to be unemployed;
- Gypsy/Travellers were much more likely to have never worked or work in elementary occupations and be in the lowest social grade;

Ethnic Groups in Scotland – Demographic Information

So that the analysis of the labour market and education statistics can be put in context, the following two charts illustrate the size of ethnic groups in Scotland.

Figure 11.1: Scotland's population by ethnicity, 2001 and 2011



A large majority of people in Scotland recorded their ethnicity as 'White: Scottish' or as 'White: Other British' (92 per cent), with a much smaller proportion (eight per cent) recording their ethnicity outside either of these two groups.

Scotland however was a more ethnically diverse country than it was in 2001. In the decade to 2011, Scotland's minority ethnic population doubled, from two to four per cent of the total population (from 102,000 to 211,000 people). The white non-British groups also increased, from three to four per cent of the population (127,000 to 222,000 people); and together these groups made up eight per cent of Scotland's population.

Figure 11.2: Relative size of ethnic groups in Scotland (excluding white British groups)

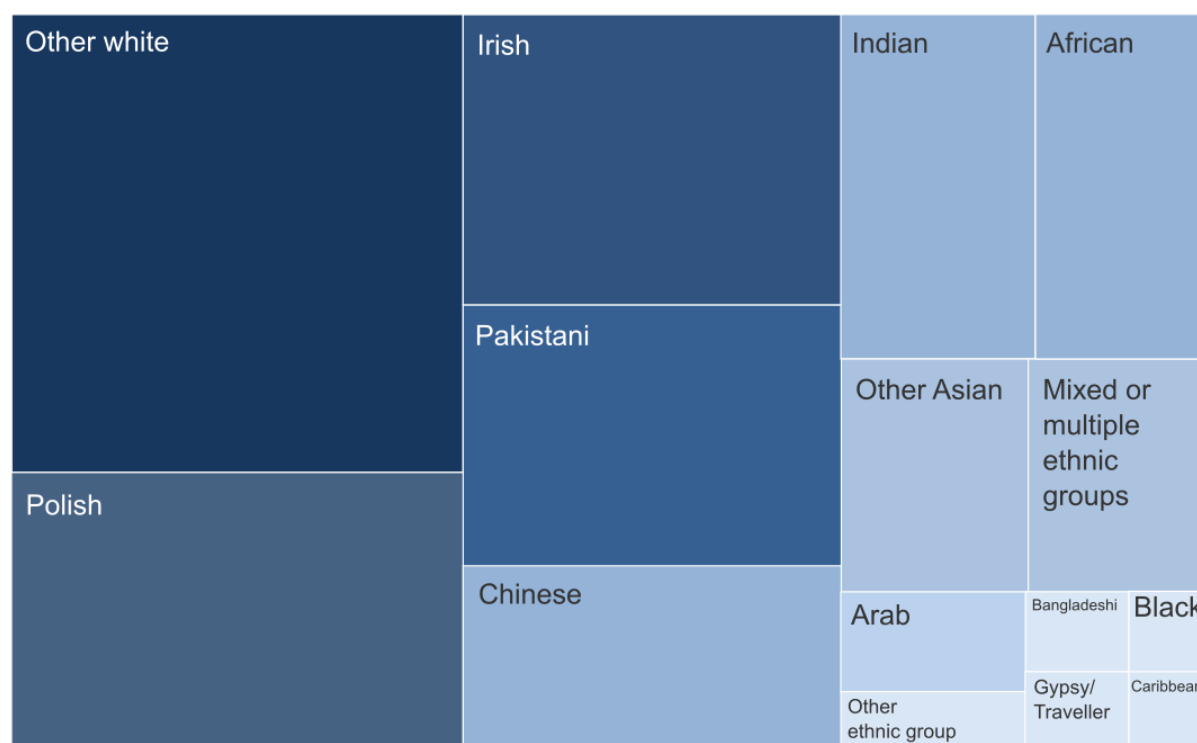


Figure 11.2 presents the relative size of ethnic groups in Scotland (excluding the 'White: Scottish' and 'White: Other British' groups). When combined, these groups made up 8 per cent of Scotland's total population.

The 'Other White'⁷ (102,000 people), 'White: Polish' (61,000 people) and 'White: Irish' (54,000 people) were the largest of these groups.

'Pakistani' (49,000 people) was the next largest ethnic group, and the largest of the Asian ethnicities, followed by 'Chinese' (34,000 people). There were roughly equal numbers of people who recorded their ethnicity as 'Indian' as there were recording their ethnic group as 'African' (33,000 and 30,000 people, respectively).

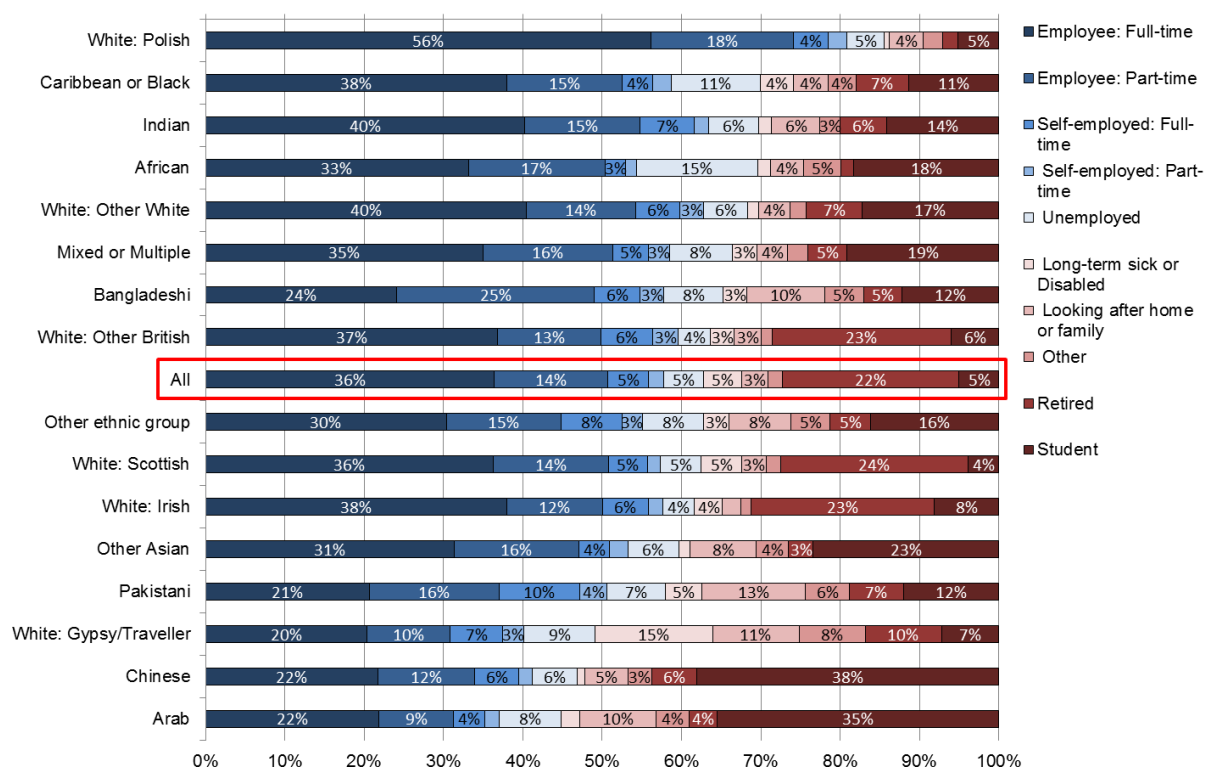
Footnote

7) The 'Other White' group included Western and Eastern Europe, North America, Baltic States, Australia and New Zealand amongst others.

The remaining ethnic groups were much smaller: the 'Bangladeshi' (4,000 people), 'Gypsy/Traveller' (4,000 people), 'Caribbean' (3,000 people) and 'Black' (2,000 people) groups were of similar size.

Ethnic Groups in Scotland – Analysis of Labour Market data

Figure 11.3: Ethnic group by economic activity, all people (16 years+), Scotland, 2011



Economic activity relates to whether or not a person aged 16 and over was working or looking for work in the week before the census. Rather than a simple indicator of whether or not someone was currently in employment, it provides a measure of whether or not a person was an active participant in the labour market.

Figure 11.3 shows that 63 per cent of the population were economically active and 36 per cent worked as full-time employees. 'White: Polish' people were the most likely to work full-time as an employee (56 per cent) and were also the most likely to be economically active (86 per cent).

The 'Pakistani' group reported the highest proportion of people who were self-employed (14 per cent), whilst the 'Chinese' and 'Arab' groups had the highest proportions of people who were students (38 and 35 per cent, respectively).

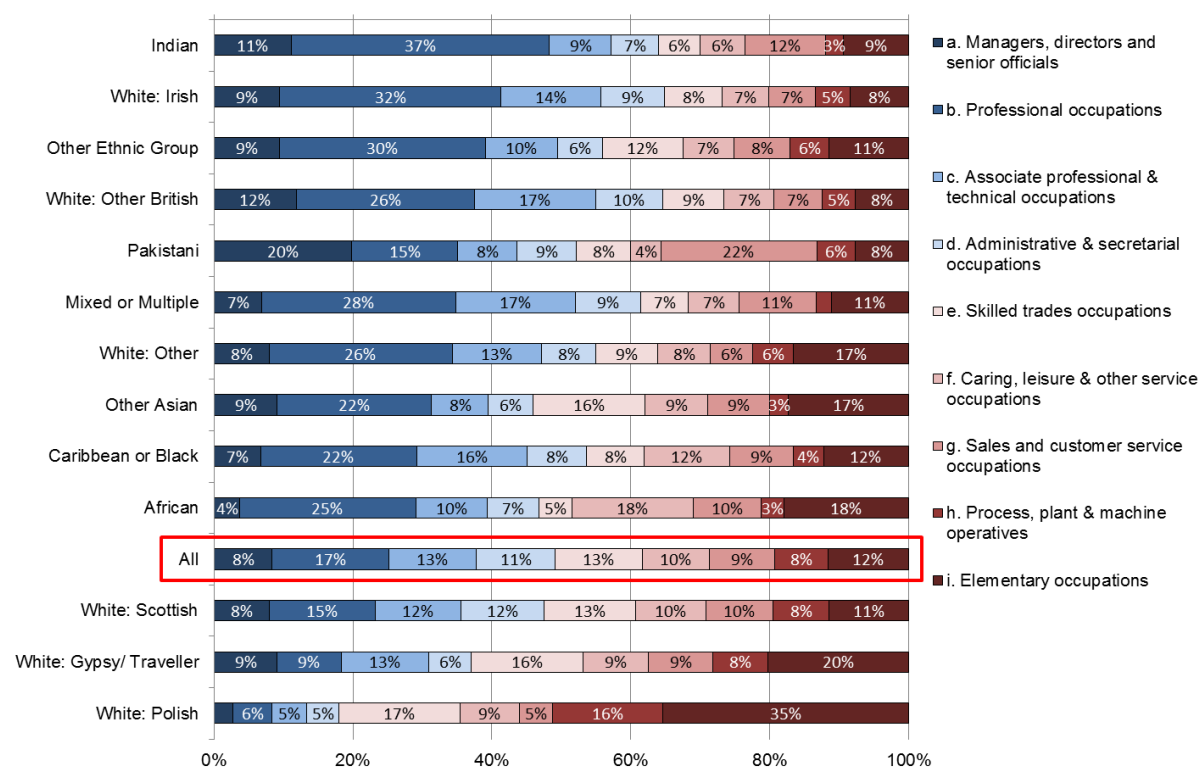
The 'White: Scottish' (24 per cent), 'White: Other British' (23 per cent) and 'White: Irish' (23 per cent) groups had the highest proportions of people who were retired.

The 'Pakistani', 'White: Gypsy/Traveller', 'Bangladeshi' and 'Arab' groups had relatively high proportions of people who were economically inactive because they were looking after home or family (13, 11, 10 and 10 per cent, respectively).

Annual Population Survey (APS)⁸ estimates showed that employment rates (for those aged 16 to 64 years) for minority ethnic groups increased by just under six percentage points over two years (from 57.1 per cent in October 2011-September 2012 to 62.8 per cent in October 2013-September 2014), a higher increase than the 1.7 percentage point seen for the population of Scotland as a whole.

It should be noted that there are a number of differences in the results from the 2011 Census and the APS. These are explained further in the [background note](#).

Figure 11.4: Ethnic group by occupational group, all people 16-74 years in employment, Scotland, 2011



A person's occupational group relates to their main job and is derived from either their job title or details of the activities involved in their job.

Figure 11.4 shows that, for people aged 16 to 74 in employment, a high proportion of people from the 'Indian' group were 'Managers, Directors and Senior Officials' and 'Professionals'. Nearly half (48 per cent) of people from the 'Indian' group were in these high occupation groups, compared to a quarter of the population as a whole, and only eight per cent of people in the 'White: Polish' group.

People from the 'Pakistani' group were the most likely to be self-employed. They were also the most likely to be 'Managers, Directors and Senior Officials' (20 per cent).

Footnote

8) [Annual Population Survey \(APS\)](#) published on the Scottish Government website.

'White: Polish' people were the most likely to be full-time employees and were also the most likely to be working in 'Elementary occupations' (35 per cent), as 'Process, plant and machine operatives' (16 per cent) and in 'Skilled trades occupations' (17 per cent).

People from the 'Pakistani' group were the most likely to be working in 'Sales and Customer Service occupations' (22 per cent), while the 'African' group had the highest proportion of people working in 'Caring, Leisure & Other Service occupations' (18 per cent).

Figure 11.5: Ethnic group by industry, all people 16-74 years in employment, Scotland, 2011

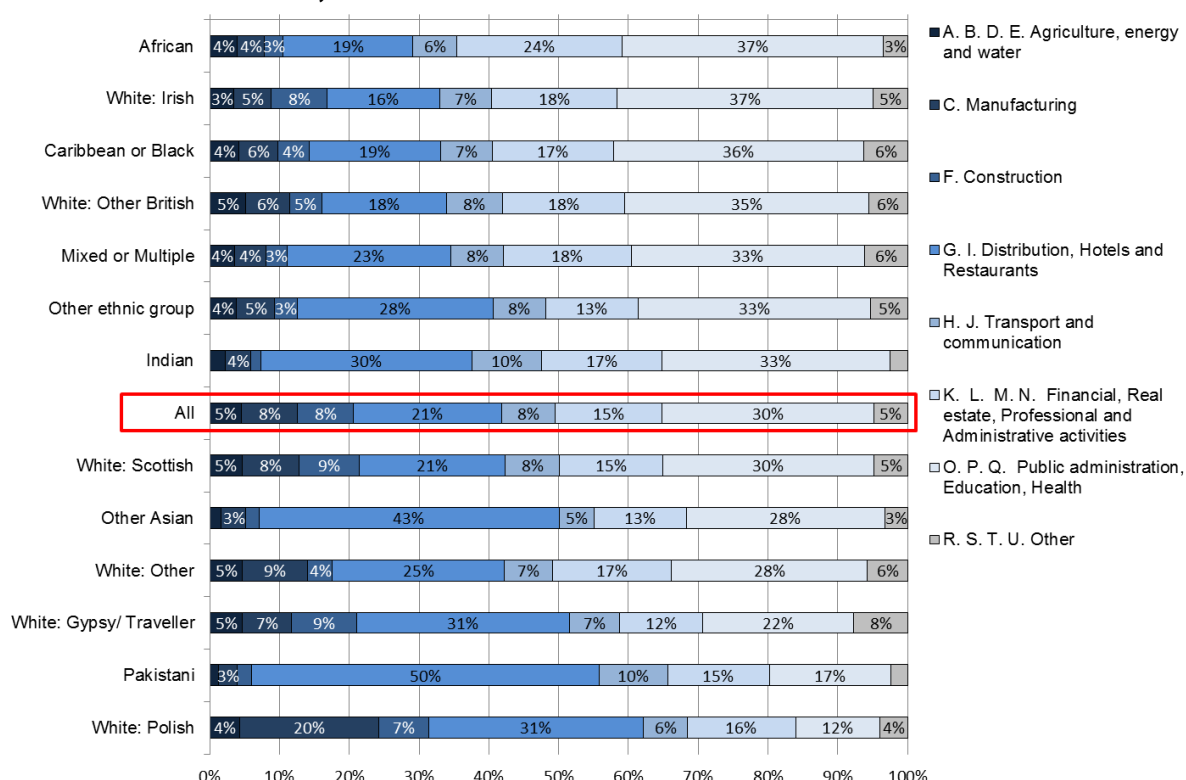


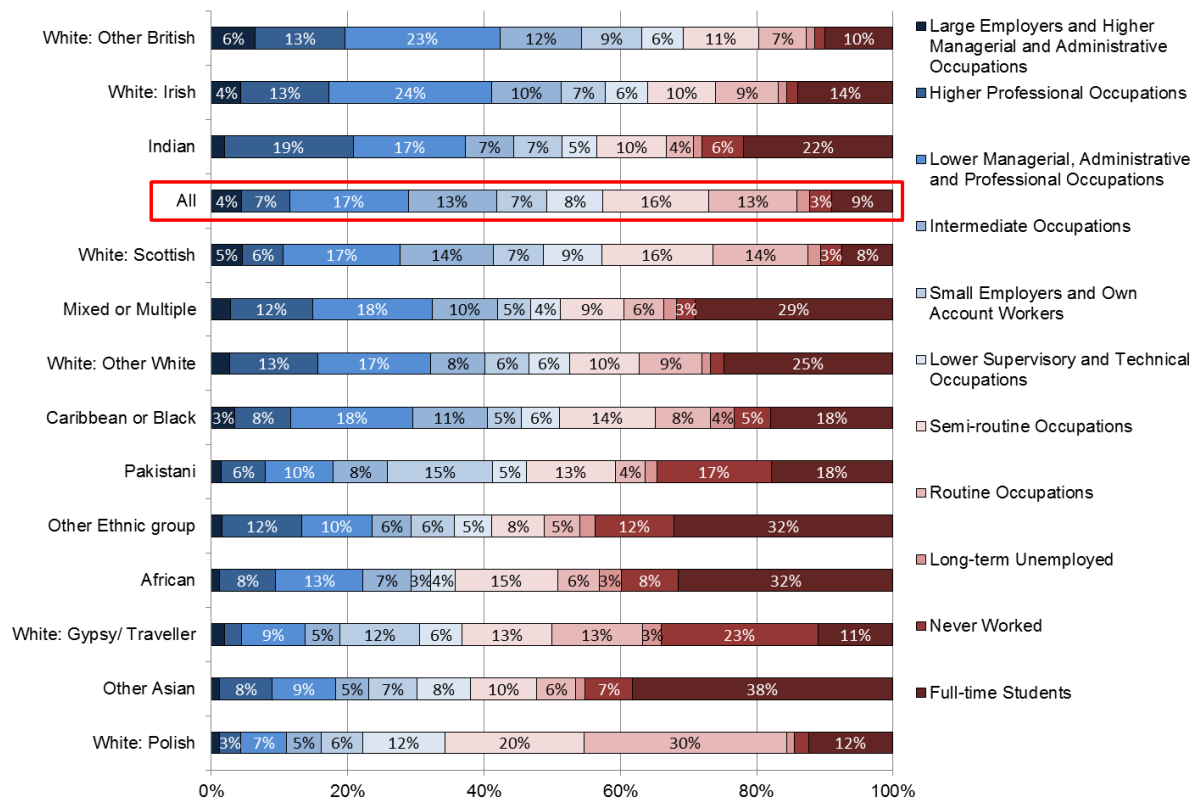
Figure 11.5 shows that the largest industries for people aged 16 to 74 years in employment were 'Public Administration, Education and Health' (30 per cent), 'Distribution, Hotels and Restaurants' (21 per cent), and 'Financial, Real Estate, Professional and Administrative activities' (15 per cent). 'Agriculture, energy and water', 'Manufacturing' and 'Construction' combined amounted to 21 per cent.

The 'White: Polish' group had the highest proportion of people who were employed in 'Manufacturing' (20 per cent).

Half of people (50 per cent) from the 'Pakistani' group worked in the 'Distribution, Hotels and Restaurants' industry, which was also the predominant industry for the 'Other Asian' group (43 per cent).

The 'African' and 'White: Irish' groups were the most likely to be employed in 'Public Administration, Education and Health' (37 per cent).

Figure 11.6: Ethnic group by NS-SeC, all people 16-74 years, Scotland, 2011



The National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC) provides an indication of socio-economic position based on occupation. It is an Office for National Statistics (ONS) standard classification.

Figure 11.6 shows that the 'White: Other British' group had slightly higher representation than the 'White: Irish' and 'Indian' groups in the three highest NS-SeC groups.

Around a quarter (23 per cent) of people who identified as 'White: Gypsy/Traveller' had never worked; this proportion was considerably higher than the other ethnic groups presented in the chart.

The 'White: Polish' group had the highest proportion of people in 'Routine Occupations' (30 per cent); this was over double the proportion reported for the population as a whole.

Relatively high proportions of the 'Other Asian', 'African', 'Other Ethnic group' and 'Mixed or Multiple' groups were full-time students (38, 32, 32 and 29 per cent, respectively).

Figure 11.7: Ethnic group by hours worked, all people 16-74 years in employment (excluding full-time students), Scotland, 2011

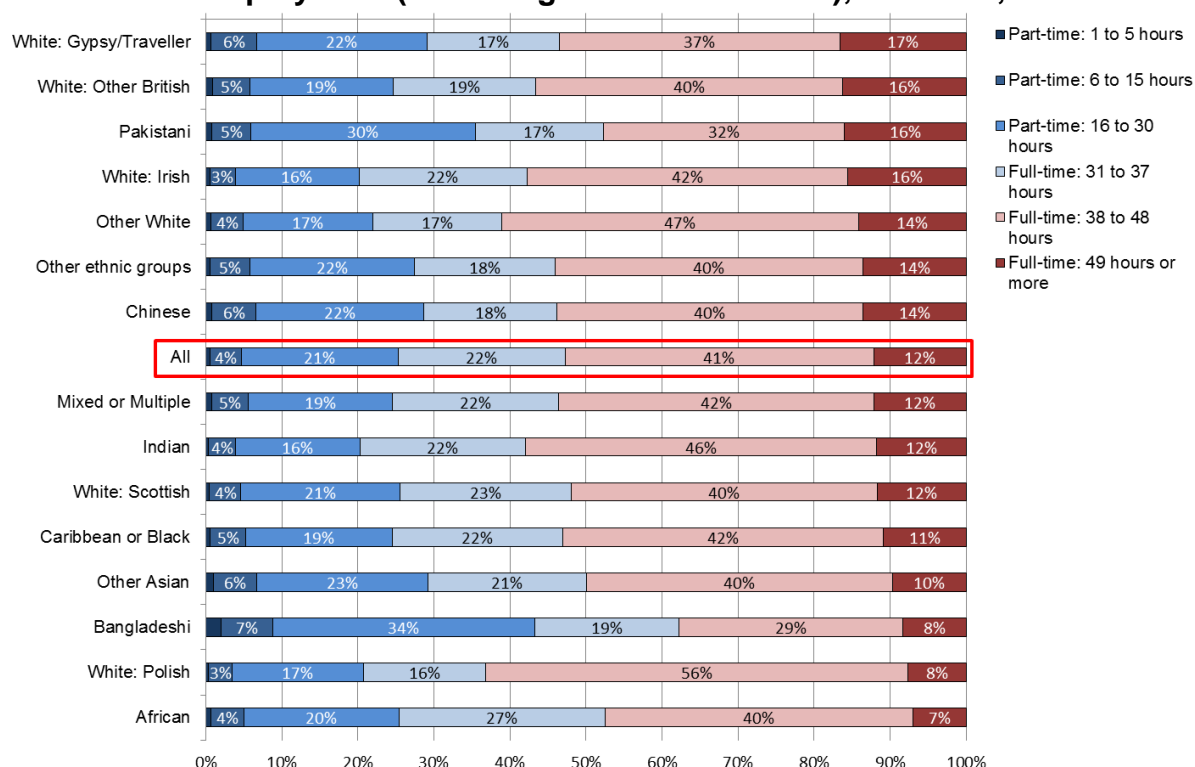
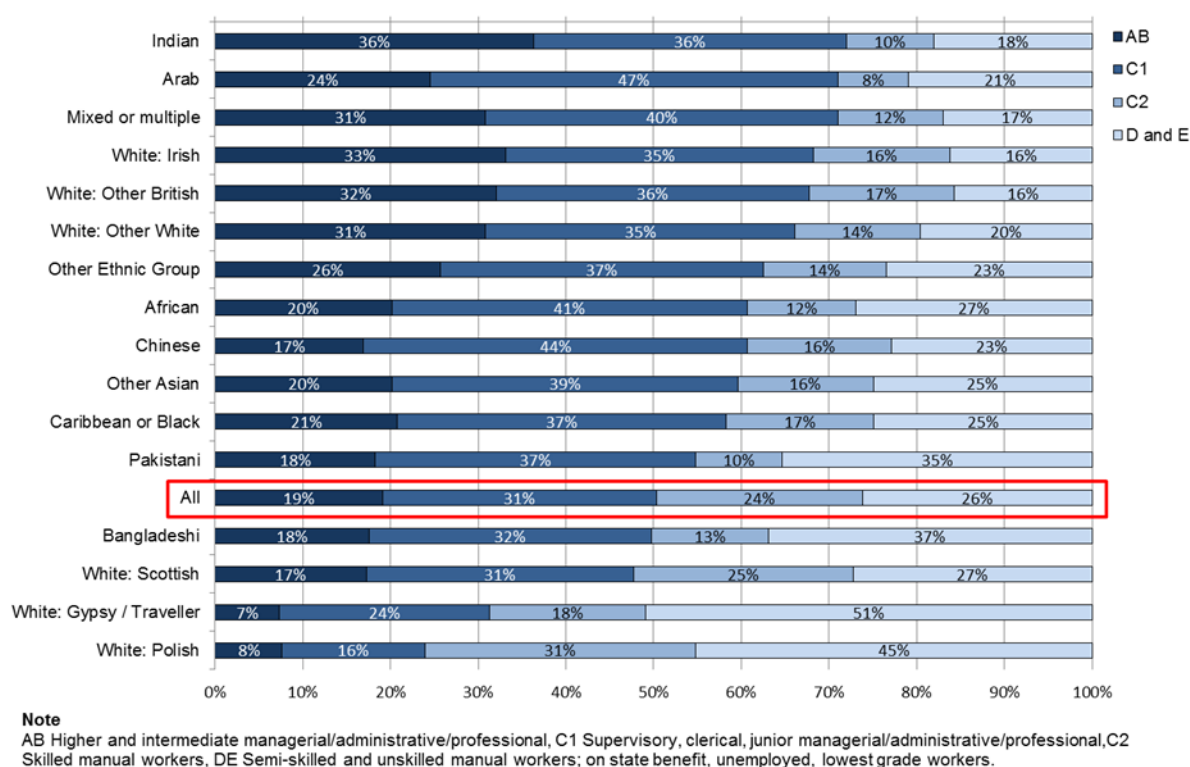


Figure 11.7 shows that people who were in employment were most likely to work between 38 and 48 hours per week (41 per cent). Around a fifth (22 per cent) of people worked between 31 and 37 hours, with a similar proportion (21 per cent) working part-time, between 16 and 30 hours per week. Twelve per cent of people worked longer hours, of 49 or more hours per week.

The 'White: Gypsy/Traveller', 'White: Other British', 'White: Irish' and 'Pakistani' groups had the highest proportions of people working long hours of 49 or more hours per week (17, 16, 16 and 16 per cent, respectively).

People from the 'Bangladeshi' group who were in employment were most likely to work between 16 and 30 hours per week (34 per cent), and over half (56 per cent) of the 'White: Polish' group worked longer hours of between 38 and 48 hours per week.

Figure 11.8: Ethnic group by social grade, all people in households 16-64 years, Scotland, 2011



Social grade is the socio-economic classification used by the Market Research and Marketing Industries, most often in the analysis of spending habits and consumer attitudes. Although it is not possible to allocate social grades precisely from information collected in the 2011 Census, the Market Research Society has developed a method for using census information to provide a good approximation of social grade.

Figure 11.8 shows that the 'Indian' group had the highest proportion of people (36 per cent) in the highest social grade, 'AB'. This compared to under a fifth (19 per cent) of the population.

The majority (51 per cent) of the 'White: Gypsy/Traveller' group were classified as being in the lowest social grades, 'D and E'. This was the highest proportion across all ethnic groups presented in the Figure 11.8, followed by the 'White: Polish' group (45 per cent). Around a third of the 'Bangladeshi' and 'Pakistani' group were also in this grade (37 and 35 per cent, respectively). Almost half (47 per cent) of people in the 'Arab' ethnic group were classified as a 'C1' social grade.

Ethnic Groups in Scotland – Analysis of Education data

Figure 11.9: Proportion of all people aged 16-24 years who were full-time students, by ethnic group, Scotland, 2011

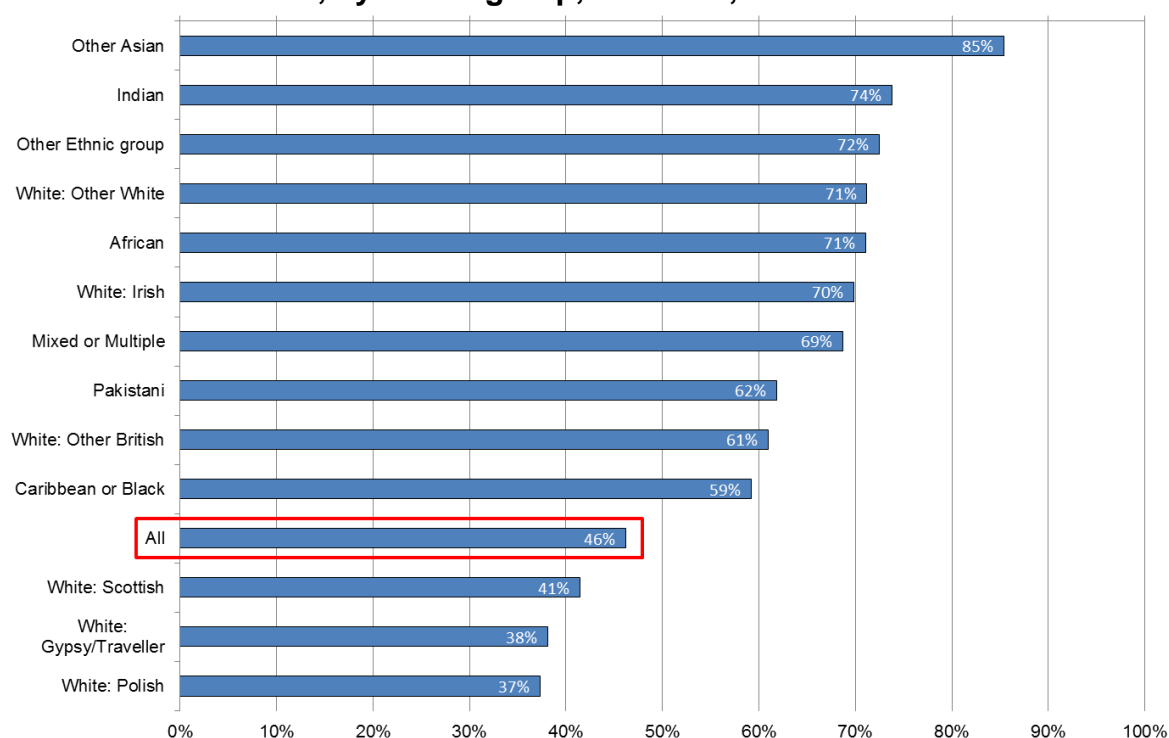


Figure 11.9 shows that almost half (46 per cent) of the population aged 16 to 24 years were full-time students. Most groups recorded a higher proportion of full-time students than the 'White: Scottish' group (41 per cent) - only the 'White: Gypsy/Traveller' (38 per cent) and 'White: Polish' (37 per cent) groups recorded a lower proportion.

The 'Other Asian'⁹ group reported the highest proportion of young people who were full-time students (85 per cent), followed by the Indian group (74 per cent).

Footnote

9) The 'Other Asian' group includes 'Chinese' and covers all Asian ethnic groups except 'Indian' and 'Pakistani'

Figure 11.10: Ethnic group by highest level of qualification, all people (16 years+), Scotland, 2011

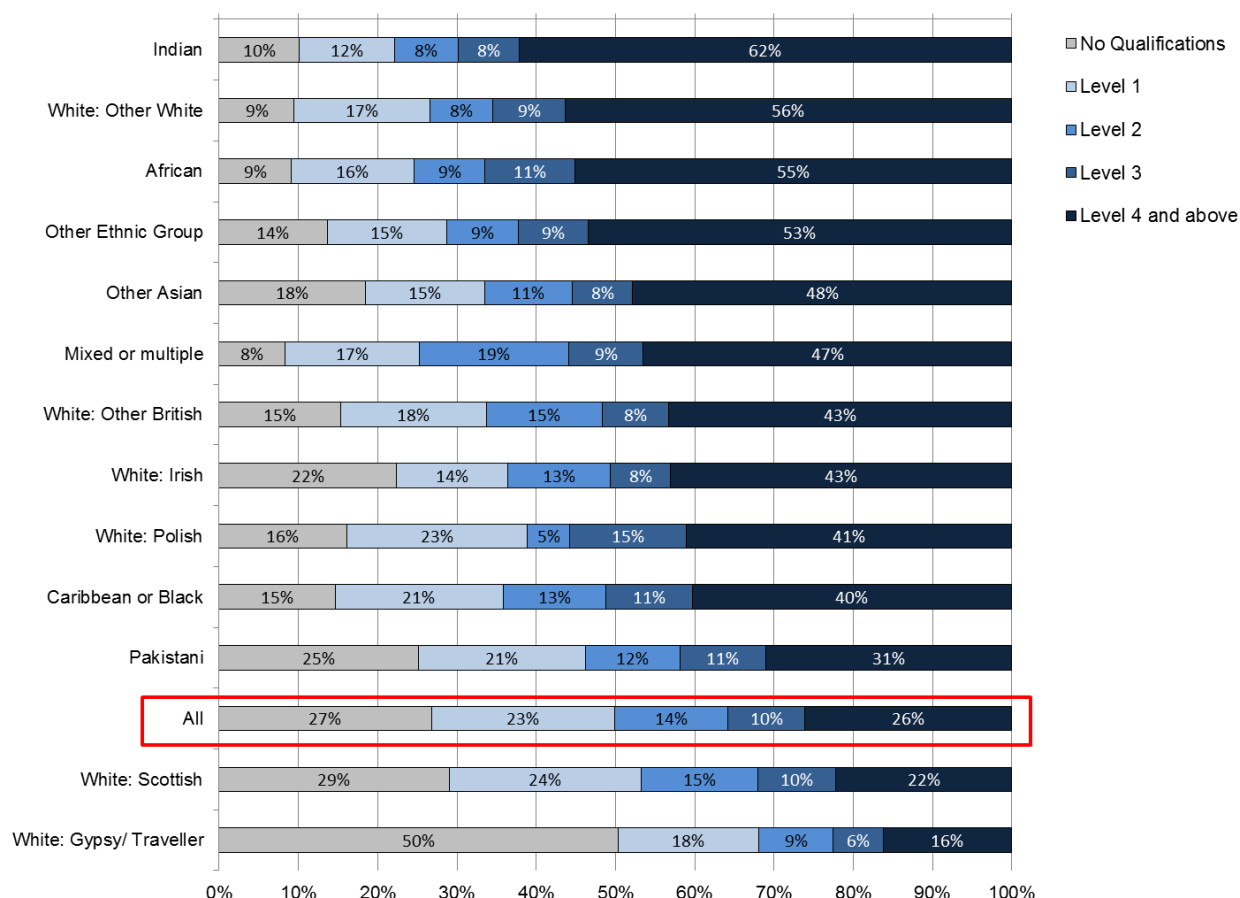


Figure 11.10 shows that people from minority ethnic groups tended to have higher qualification levels than the 'White: Scottish' group.

For those aged 16 and above, 'Indian' people were the most likely to be highly qualified; 62 per cent had a 'Level 4 and above' qualification (degree level and above). In the population as a whole, only a quarter (26 per cent) of people held a 'Level 4 and above' qualification.

Half of people in the 'White: Gypsy/Traveller' group had no qualifications (50 per cent). This was the highest proportion of the ethnic groups presented in the chart and around double the rate in the population as a whole.

'Summary Statistics For Attainment, Leaver Destinations And Healthy Living, no. 4: 2014 Edition - Attainment and Leaver Destinations'¹⁰ showed that most minority ethnic groups had a higher proportion of school leavers who had attained higher levels of qualification compared to the 'White: Scottish' group.

Footnote

10) [Summary Statistics For Attainment, Leaver Destinations And Healthy Living, no. 4: 2014 Edition - Attainment and Leaver Destinations](#) published on the Scottish Government website.

Ethnic Groups in Scotland – Analysis of Travel to Work data

Figure 11.11: Ethnic group by method of travel to work, all people 16-74 years in employment (excluding full-time students), Scotland, 2011

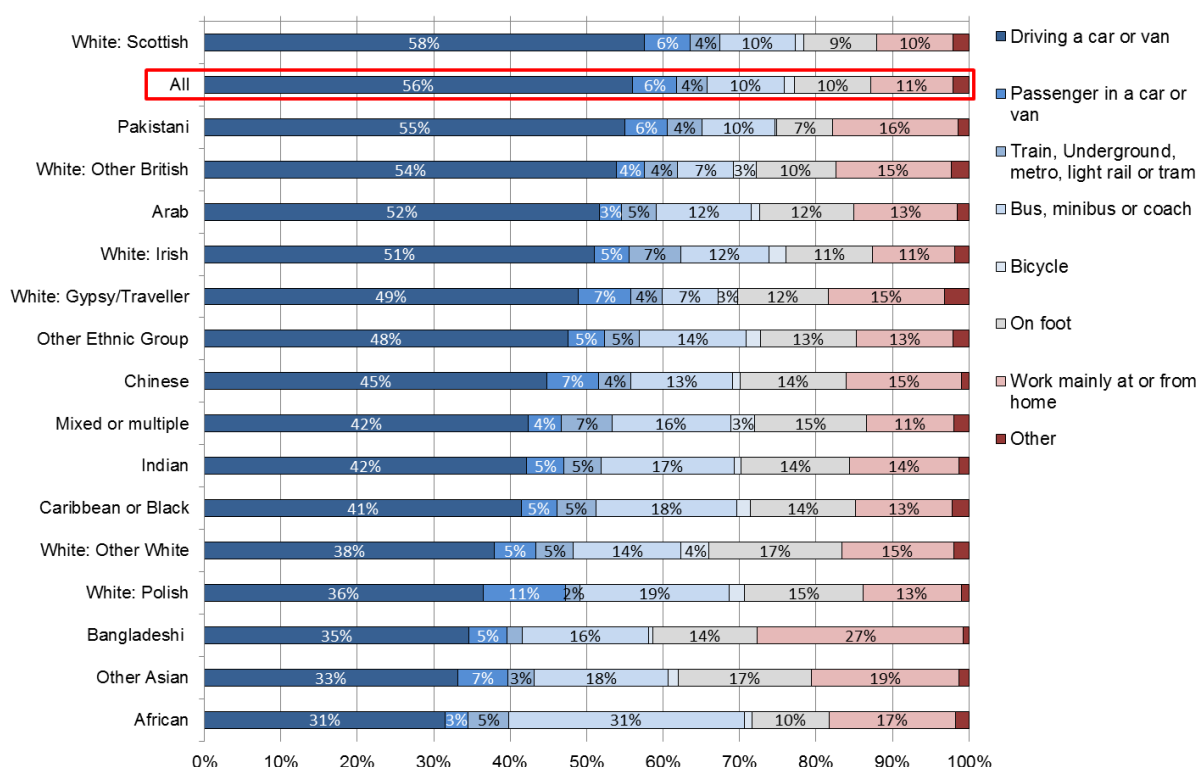


Figure 11.11 shows that the majority of people in employment drove to work (56 per cent). All of the other modes of transport were much less common with only a tenth of people using the bus and a similar proportion walking. A further tenth worked mainly at or from home.

Only the 'White: Scottish' group had a higher than average proportion of people who drove to work (58 per cent). People who recorded an 'African' ethnicity were the least likely to drive to work (31 per cent); this group were most likely to take the bus (31 per cent). The 'Bangladeshi' group were the group most likely to work mainly at or from home (27 per cent).

It should be noted when considering this analysis that minority ethnic groups are more likely to live in urban areas and are less likely to have access to a car or van.

Summary of the Findings by Ethnic Group

The following pulls together the information from the analysis to provide a summary of how some of Scotland's largest ethnic groups fare:

Polish people were Scotland's most economically active, with a high proportion in employment and low numbers of unemployed and retired people. They were however most likely to be in elementary and low skill occupations, despite higher than average qualifications, and this led to them having a high proportion in the

lowest social grade. Younger Polish people were also the least likely to be full-time students. The majority of the group were aged 20 to 34 and many were new to Scotland, having arrived since 2004.

Indian people fared well in the labour market, with a high proportion economically active and in the top professions. This led to them being the group with the highest proportion of people in the top social grade. The group had a fairly young age profile with a cluster around the younger working age groups 20 to 39. There were low proportions of children and retired people. This group also recorded a high proportion of students and the highest proportion of people with degree level qualifications.

Pakistani people had the highest rate of self-employment. They also however recorded a relatively high rate of economic inactivity, with a high proportion looking after home or family. They had a younger than average age profile, which was different to that of the Indian group due to higher proportions of children and teenagers.

Over a third of Chinese people in Scotland were students and a further third were employees. A large proportion of Chinese people in Scotland were aged 20-24.

African people in Scotland had the highest unemployment rate at 15 per cent. They were however more likely than the population to be in the AB and C1 social grades. With a much younger age profile than the Scotland average they were much more likely to be students and much less likely to be retired.

Gypsy/Travellers were much more likely to have never worked or work in elementary occupations and be in the lowest social grade.

Background Note

Scottish Government equality statisticians worked in partnership with NRS statisticians to produce this analysis.

This chapter presents an analysis of ethnicity in the 2011 Census. It is intended as an overview and does not represent a definitive analysis of ethnicity in Scotland. Comparisons have been made to highlight differences both between and within the different ethnic groups.

There are many important inter-relationships between ethnicity and other variables that could not be examined, either due to limitations of Census data or time constraints. In addition, the report does not try to provide commentary on the causes and background to the differences illustrated. The intention is that the report should stimulate discussion by highlighting interesting differences between people of different ethnicities.

The ethnicity question asked in the 2011 Census aimed to classify people according to their own perceived ethnic group and cultural background. The question asked 'What is your ethnic group?' and required each person in Scotland to provide one

response only. The response categories that changed between 2001 and 2011 were as follows:

Separate tick boxes were added for 'White: Gypsy/Traveller' and 'White: Polish'. 'African' was included as a separate section, whereas in 2001 'African' was a tick box within the wider 'Black' section. 'Arab' was added as a category within the 'Other' section.

Where the term 'minority ethnic' is used, this refers to people who ticked a box outside of the 'White' section.

Labour Force Survey (LFS) / Annual Population Survey (APS): There are a number of differences between the outputs from the 2011 Census and the Labour Force Survey (LFS), which occur for various reasons. These include coverage and data collection differences, handling of proxy responses, coding and classification differences, sampling variability (for the LFS) and the self-completion nature of the census.

Appendix 1 – Summary tables

Table 1: Population and vital events, Scotland, 1855 to 2014

Year	Estimated population ('000s)	Live births ¹		Stillbirths ²		Infant deaths		Deaths		Marriages	Civil Partnerships ³	
		Number	Rate ⁴	Number	Rate ⁵	Number	Rate ⁶	Number	Rate ⁴		Male	Female
1855-60	3018.4	102,462	34.1	...	...	12,250	119.6	62,644	20.8	20,645	...	...
1861-65	3127.1	109,764	35.1	...	...	13,166	119.9	69,265	22.1	22,013	...	...
1866-70	3275.6	114,394	34.9	...	...	13,971	122.1	71,974	22.0	22,832	...	...
1871-75	3441.4	120,376	35.0	...	...	15,314	127.2	77,988	22.7	25,754	...	...
1876-80	3628.7	126,086	34.8	...	...	14,921	118.3	74,801	20.6	24,956	...	...
1881-85	3799.2	126,409	33.3	...	...	14,864	117.6	74,396	19.6	26,176	...	...
1886-90	3943.9	123,977	31.4	...	...	14,943	120.5	74,320	18.8	25,702	...	...
1891-95	4122.5	125,800	30.5	...	...	15,895	126.4	78,350	19.0	27,962	...	...
1896-1900	4345.1	130,209	30.0	...	...	16,857	129.5	78,021	17.9	31,771	...	...
1901-05	4535.7	132,399	29.2	...	...	15,881	119.9	77,313	17.1	31,838	...	...
1906-10	4679.9	128,987	27.6	...	...	14,501	112.4	75,534	16.1	31,811	...	...
1911-15	4748.3	120,654	25.4	...	...	13,604	112.8	74,466	15.7	33,857	...	...
1916-20	4823.8	109,750	22.8	...	...	10,869	99.0	72,365	15.0	37,437	...	...
1921-25	4879.6	112,245	23.0	...	...	10,299	91.8	67,652	13.9	34,720	...	...
1926-30	4845.1	96,674	20.0	...	...	8,260	85.4	66,017	13.6	32,605	...	...
1931-35	4905.1	89,306	18.2	...	...	7,212	80.8	64,839	13.2	34,986	...	...
1936-40	4956.8	87,734	17.6	...	...	6,650	75.8	67,166	13.5	42,941	...	...
1941-45	4711.9	91,593	19.4	3,393	35.7	6,202	67.7	66,302	13.8	43,772	...	...
1946-50	5054.3	101,222	20.0	3,047	29.2	4,789	47.3	63,854	12.6	43,206	...	...
1951-55	5103.6	91,366	17.9	2,390	25.5	3,009	32.9	61,838	12.1	41,718	...	...
1956-60	5145.2	98,663	19.2	2,307	22.9	2,755	27.9	61,965	12.0	41,671	...	...
1961-65	5201.0	102,642	19.7	2,000	19.1	2,568	25.0	63,309	12.2	40,235	...	...
1966-70	5204.3	93,033	17.9	1,415	15.0	1,970	21.2	62,797	12.1	42,832	...	...
1971-75	5234.7	75,541	14.4	939	12.3	1,421	18.8	63,808	12.2	41,404	...	...
1976-80	5213.9	65,758	12.6	529	8.0	900	13.7	64,343	12.3	37,801	...	...
1981-85	5151.9	66,422	12.9	389	5.8	695	10.5	63,723	12.4	35,756	...	...
1986-90	5089.5	65,544	12.9	350	5.3	550	8.4	62,796	12.3	35,440	...	...
1991-95	5093.5	63,571	12.5	382	6.0	418	6.6	61,171	12.0	32,866	...	...
1996-2000	5077.5	56,856	11.2	327	5.7	316	5.6	59,478	11.7	29,965	...	...
2001-2005 ⁷	5078.6	52,914	10.4	297	5.6	275	5.2	57,178	11.3	30,648	...	...
2006-2010 ⁷	5200.0	58,270	11.2	311	5.3	245	4.2	54,920	10.6	28,934	316	329
1991	5083.3	67,024	13.1	369	5.5	473	7.1	61,041	12.0	33,762	...	...
1992	5085.6	65,789	12.9	356	5.4	449	6.8	60,937	11.9	35,057	...	...
1993	5092.5	63,337	12.4	409	6.4	412	6.5	64,049	12.5	33,366	...	...
1994	5102.2	61,656	12.0	381	6.1	382	6.2	59,328	11.6	31,480	...	...
1995	5103.7	60,051	11.7	397	6.6	375	6.2	60,500	11.8	30,663	...	...
1996	5092.2	59,296	11.6	381	6.4	365	6.2	60,654	11.8	30,242	...	...
1997	5083.3	59,440	11.6	319	5.3	316	5.3	59,494	11.6	29,611	...	...
1998	5077.1	57,319	11.2	351	6.1	320	5.6	59,164	11.6	29,668	...	...
1999	5072.0	55,147	10.8	286	5.2	276	5.0	60,281	11.8	29,940	...	...
2000	5062.9	53,076	10.4	298	5.6	305	5.7	57,799	11.3	30,367	...	...
2001	5064.2	52,527	10.4	301	5.7	290	5.5	57,382	11.3	29,621	...	...
2002 ⁷	5066.0	51,270	10.1	278	5.4	270	5.3	58,103	11.5	29,826	...	...
2003 ⁷	5068.5	52,432	10.3	296	5.6	265	5.1	58,472	11.5	30,757	...	...
2004 ⁷	5084.3	53,957	10.6	317	5.8	266	4.9	56,187	11.1	32,154	...	...
2005 ⁷	5110.2	54,386	10.6	292	5.3	284	5.2	55,747	10.9	30,881	53	31
2006 ⁷	5133.1	55,690	10.8	296	5.3	248	4.5	55,093	10.7	29,898	578	469
2007 ⁷	5170.0	57,781	11.2	327	5.6	272	4.7	55,986	10.8	29,866	340	348
2008 ⁷	5202.9	60,041	11.5	325	5.4	253	4.2	55,700	10.7	28,903	245	280
2009 ⁷	5231.9	59,046	11.3	317	5.3	235	4.0	53,856	10.3	27,524	219	279
2010 ⁷	5262.2	58,791	11.2	291	4.9	218	3.7	53,967	10.3	28,480	197	268
2011	5299.9	58,590	11.1	299	5.1	238	4.1	53,661	10.1	29,135	229	325
2012	5313.6	58,027	10.9	274	4.7	217	3.7	54,937	10.3	30,534	257	317
2013	5327.7	56,014	10.5	234	4.2	186	3.3	54,700	10.3	27,547	217	313
2014	5347.6	56,725	10.6	228	4.0	207	3.6	54,239	10.1	29,069	193	243

Footnotes

1) Live births only, prior to 1939.

2) Refer to Notes, definitions and quality of statistics.

3) Figures for 2014 onwards include same-sex marriages.

4) The Civil Partnership Act 2004 came into effect in December 2005.

5) Rate per 1,000 population.

6) Rate per 1,000 live and still births.

7) Rate per 1,000 live births.

Table 2: Estimated population, births, stillbirths, deaths, marriages and civil partnerships, numbers and rates, by council area, Scotland, 2014

Area	Estimated Population at 30 Jun	Live births			Stillbirths		Infant deaths		Deaths			Marriages ⁴	Civil Partner-ships
		Number	Rate ¹	Standard-ised Rate	Number	Rate ²	Number	Rate ³	Number	Rate ¹	Standard-ised Rate		
SCOTLAND	5,347,600	56,725	10.6	10.6	228	4.0	207	3.6	54,239	10.1	10.1	29,069	436
Council areas													
Aberdeen City	228,990	2,565	11.2	8.6	12	4.7	15	5.8	2,187	9.6	10.9	895	15
Aberdeenshire	260,500	2,836	10.9	12.2	16	5.6	9	3.2	2,295	8.8	9.1	1,283	4
Angus	116,660	1,146	9.8	11.9	5	4.3	4	3.5	1,306	11.2	9.3	462	3
Argyll & Bute	87,660	727	8.3	11.8	2	2.7	1	1.4	1,042	11.9	9.4	1,037	11
Clackmannanshire	51,190	557	10.9	12.4	3	5.4	1	1.8	488	9.5	10.1	177	6
Dumfries & Galloway	149,940	1,286	8.6	11.0	3	2.3	4	3.1	1,883	12.6	9.9	4,385	53
Dundee City	148,260	1,715	11.6	9.9	3	1.7	14	8.2	1,604	10.8	10.8	542	8
East Ayrshire	122,150	1,254	10.3	11.3	7	5.6	1	0.8	1,388	11.4	11.2	489	8
East Dunbartonshire	106,730	927	8.7	11.4	3	3.2	1	1.1	1044	9.8	8.3	238	3
East Lothian	102,050	1,012	9.9	11.4	7	6.9	3	3.0	1,020	10.0	9.4	556	8
East Renfrewshire	92,380	853	9.2	11.6	1	1.2	1	1.2	878	9.5	8.6	278	1
Edinburgh, City of	492,680	5,554	11.3	8.5	19	3.4	16	2.9	4,154	8.4	9.4	2,910	103
Eilean Siar	27,250	226	8.3	11.1	1	4.4	-	-	346	12.7	9.7	143	0
Falkirk	157,640	1,716	10.9	11.5	4	2.3	7	4.1	1,519	9.6	10.0	714	8
Fife	367,260	3,889	10.6	11.5	18	4.6	18	4.6	3,577	9.7	9.3	1,614	23
Glasgow City	599,650	7,465	12.4	9.6	24	3.2	38	5.1	6,205	10.3	12.7	2,584	75
Highland	233,100	2,310	9.9	11.7	8	3.5	3	1.3	2,325	10.0	9.0	1,515	11
Inverclyde	79,860	744	9.3	10.4	2	2.7	-	-	937	11.7	10.8	203	1
Midlothian	86,210	1033	12.0	12.9	4	3.9	6	5.8	837	9.7	10.1	366	6
Moray	94,750	931	9.8	11.3	4	4.3	4	4.3	947	10.0	9.2	376	4
North Ayrshire	136,450	1,284	9.4	10.9	7	5.4	4	3.1	1,582	11.6	10.6	736	8
North Lanarkshire	337,950	3,719	11.0	11.1	23	6.1	19	5.1	3,365	10.0	11.6	1,015	10
Orkney Islands	21,590	181	8.4	10.3	1	5.5	-	-	205	9.5	8.2	102	0
Perth & Kinross	148,880	1,357	9.1	10.9	1	0.7	5	3.7	1,498	10.1	8.3	1,021	13
Renfrewshire	174,230	1,813	10.4	11.0	8	4.4	6	3.3	1,909	11.0	11.0	708	13
Scottish Borders	114,030	1,081	9.5	12.8	8	7.3	2	1.9	1,335	11.7	9.5	666	1
Shetland Islands	23,230	253	10.9	12.5	1	3.9	1	4.0	225	9.7	9.7	105	0
South Ayrshire	112,510	1,033	9.2	11.3	7	6.7	3	2.9	1,404	12.5	9.9	862	5
South Lanarkshire	315,360	3,402	10.8	11.6	12	3.5	9	2.6	3,323	10.5	10.5	1,119	11
Stirling	91,580	841	9.2	9.7	4	4.7	-	-	898	9.8	9.8	685	9
West Dunbartonshire	89,730	986	11.0	11.3	2	2.0	5	5.1	1,043	11.6	12.0	358	5
West Lothian	177,150	2,029	11.5	11.8	8	3.9	7	3.4	1,470	8.3	10.3	925	10

Footnotes

- 1) Rate per 1,000 population.
- 2) Rate per 1,000 live and still births.
- 3) Rate per 1,000 live births.
- 4) Includes same-sex marriages.

Table 3: International populations and vital statistics rates, selected countries, latest, available figures

Country	Estimated population 2014 ('000s)	Live births		Stillbirths ¹		Infant deaths		Deaths		Marriages	
		Year	Rate ²	Year	Rate ³	Year	Rate ⁴	Year	Rate ²	Year	Rate ²
Scotland	5,348	2014	10.3	2014	4.0	2014	3.6	2014	10.1	2014	5.4
European Union											
Austria	8,507	2013	9.4	2013	3.4	2013	3.1	2014	9.2	2013	4.3
Belgium	11,204	2013	11.2	2010	4.9	2013	3.5	2014	9.3	2012	3.8
Bulgaria	7,246	2013	9.2	2013	7.2	2013	7.3	2014	15.1	2013	3.0
Croatia ⁵	4,247	2013	9.4	2013	3.6	2013	4.1	2014	12.0	2013	4.5
Cyprus	858	2013	10.8	2007	3.1	2013	1.6	2014	6.2	2013	6.4
Czech Republic	10,512	2013	10.2	2013	2.5	2013	2.5	2014	10.0	2013	4.1
Denmark	5,627	2013	10.0	2012	3.7	2013	3.5	2014	9.1	2013	4.9
Estonia	1,316	2013	10.3	2013	2.2	2013	2.1	2014	11.8	2013	4.3
Finland	5,451	2013	10.7	2013	1.8	2013	1.8	2014	9.6	2013	4.6
France	65,836	2013	12.4	2010	10.4	2013	3.6	2014	8.4	2012	3.7
Germany	80,767	2013	8.5	2013	3.7	2013	3.3	2014	10.8	2013	4.6
Greece	10,904	2013	8.6	2013	3.2	2013	3.7	2014	10.5	2013	4.7
Hungary	9,877	2013	9.0	2013	4.4	2013	5.0	2014	12.8	2013	3.7
Irish Republic	4,606	2013	15.0	2011	2.8	2013	3.5	2014	6.4	2012	4.5
Italy	60,783	2013	8.5	2012	2.7	2013	2.9	2014	9.8	2013	3.2
Latvia	2,001	2013	10.2	2013	3.9	2013	4.4	2014	14.3	2013	5.7
Lithuania	2,943	2013	10.1	2013	4.8	2013	3.7	2014	13.7	2013	6.9
Luxembourg	550	2013	11.3	2013	5.4	2013	3.9	2014	6.9	2013	3.2
Malta	425	2013	9.5	2011	4.3	2013	6.7	2014	7.7	2013	6.1
Netherlands	16,829	2013	10.2	2012	3.4	2013	3.8	2014	8.3	2013	3.8
Poland	38,018	2013	9.7	2013	2.7	2013	4.6	2014	10.1	2013	4.7
Portugal	10,427	2013	7.9	2013	2.2	2013	2.9	2014	10.1	2013	3.1
Romania	19,947	2013	9.1	2013	4.2	2013	9.2	2014	12.7	2013	5.4
Slovakia	5,416	2013	10.1	2012	3.2	2013	5.5	2014	9.5	2013	4.7
Slovenia	2,061	2013	10.2	2012	2.3	2013	2.9	2014	9.2	2013	3.0
Spain	46,512	2013	9.1	2013	2.3	2013	2.7	2014	8.5	2013	3.3
Sweden	9,645	2013	11.8	2013	3.9	2013	2.7	2014	9.2	2013	5.4
United Kingdom	64,308	2013	12.1	2013	4.6	2013	3.9	2014	8.8	2012	4.7
Other Europe											
Macedonia	2,066	2013	11.2	2013	8.4	2013	10.2	2014	9.5	2013	6.8
Norway	5,108	2013	11.6	2013	2.9	2013	2.4	2014	7.9	2013	4.7
Switzerland	8,140	2013	10.2	2012	4.2	2013	3.9	2014	7.8	2013	4.9
Turkey	76,668	2013	16.8	2010	8.8	2013	10.8	2014	5.1	2013	7.9

Footnotes

1) The definition of a stillbirth varies from country to country and over time. The position in the UK is described in Appendix 2 - Notes, definitions and quality of statistics.

2) Rate per 1,000 population.

3) Rate per 1,000 live and still births.

4) Rate per 1,000 live births.

5) Croatia joined the EU on 1st July 2013. For simplicity, Croatia has been counted under 'European Union' in this table regardless of when the event was registered. Therefore, the figures for 'European Union' will include people from Croatia who were involved in events that were registered between January and June 2013.

Sources: Eurostat, Office for National Statistics.

Appendix 2 – Notes, definitions and quality of statistics

This appendix gives general notes on some of the information and conventions used in this report, and defines some of the terms.

General

Rounding

Figures are calculated using non-rounded data

Conventions for tables

Where a range of years is listed in a table (for example, '1980-82'), the information we have given will be an average for that length of time or in the case of non-Census migration it will refer to migration between 1 July to 30 June .

In all tables 'year' means 'calendar year' unless we tell you otherwise. Many of the ranges of years start in a census year (for example, 1991).

The date events happen and the date of registration

The statistics about births and deaths in the Population chapter are for mid-year periods (from 1 July of one year to 30 June of the next) and relate to the date the event happened and not to the date the event was registered. For example, a birth on 30 June 2012 which was registered on 4 July 2012 would be included in the mid-2012 figures, which relate to the period from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012.

All the other statistics about births and deaths, as well as the statistics about stillbirths, marriages and civil partnerships, are for calendar years and relate to the date the event was registered, not the date the event actually happened. For example, a birth on 31 December 2011 which was registered on 4 January 2012 would be included in the 2012 figures. By law, births and stillbirths should be registered within 21 days, marriages and civil partnerships should be registered within three days, and deaths should be registered within eight days. Almost all births, stillbirths, marriages, civil partnerships and deaths are registered on time.

The place the relevant person usually lives and the place the event happens

Births, stillbirths, and deaths are generally allocated to the area in Scotland where the relevant person (the mother for births and stillbirths, and the person who has died for deaths) usually lives. If the relevant person does not usually live in Scotland, the event is allocated to the area in which it happened. However, a death may be allocated to the area where the person used to live if the area is in Scotland and the person had lived away from that area for less than 12 months.

Marriage and civil partnership figures relate to the area where the event took place.

Age

Ages relate to the person's age on their last birthday.

When working out average ages (such as the average age at death and the average age of mothers at childbirth) we have added half a year to people's age at their last

birthday. For example, to work out the overall average age at death, we have assumed that the average age of 77-year-olds who died was 77 years and 6 months.

Age standardisation

A straight comparison of rates between areas may give a misleading picture because of differences in sex and age between the different populations. For example, it would be unreasonable to expect a high birth rate in an area with a high proportion of elderly people. Because of this, we have standardised information in certain tables and charts. Standardisation allows areas with different age and sex structures to be easily compared, comparing the actual number of events that happen in an area with the total number of events that would be expected if the area had the rates of the standard population. In this report, the standard population refers to the overall Scottish population for the year or years in question.

Lists of groups of countries

EU-15 refers to the countries that were member states of the European Union before 1 May 2004, which were Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

EU-25 refers to the EU-15, plus the countries that became member states of the European Union between 1 May 2004 and 31 December 2006, which were Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovenia and Slovakia.

EU-28 refers to the EU-25, plus the countries that became member states of the European Union on 1 January 2007 (Bulgaria and Romania) and on 1 July 2013 (Croatia).

CEECs (Central and Eastern European Countries) is the term the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development uses for the group of countries comprising Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, and the three Baltic States – Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

Urban and rural classifications

‘Large urban areas’ are settlements of over 125,000 people.

‘Other urban areas’ are settlements of 10,000 to 124,999 people.

‘Accessible small towns’ are settlements of 3,000 to 9,999 people that are within a 30-minute drive of a settlement of 10,000 people or more.

‘Remote small towns’ are settlements of 3,000 to 9,999 people that are not within a 30-minute drive of a settlement of 10,000 people or more.

‘Accessible rural’ settlements are areas of fewer than 3,000 people that are within a 30-minute drive of a settlement of 10,000 people or more.

'Remote rural' settlements are areas of fewer than 3,000 people that are not within a 30-minute drive of a settlement of 10,000 people or more.

You can get more information about the [Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification](#) in the Methodology section of the Scottish Government (SG) website.

Deprivation

The Scottish Government produces the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation to define small-area concentrations of deprivation across all of Scotland. The index is based on 38 indicators in seven fields – income, employment, health, education, skills and training, housing, geographic access and crime.

You can get more information about the [Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation](#) on the SG website.

Chapter 1 - Population

All population figures refer to estimates at 30 June of the relevant year.

Population covered

The estimated population of an area includes all those who usually live there, whatever their nationality. Students are treated as living at their term-time address. Members of UK and non-UK armed forces stationed in Scotland are included, but UK forces stationed outside Scotland are not. Short-term international migrants (people who move to Scotland for less than 12 months) are also not included.

Population projections

Population projections are estimates for future years largely based on past trends. The Registrar General asks the Office for National Statistics (ONS) to prepare population projections with input from his own experts. The latest national projections were published in November 2013, and were based on 2012 population estimates.

Sources and quality of statistics – population

Population estimates are based on the 2011 Census and are updated each year by adding one year to the age of everyone in the population and including information on births, deaths and migration (people moving to or away from an area). Births and deaths are estimated using information from the civil registration system, which is virtually complete. Migration is more difficult to estimate because there is no complete migration registration system in the UK.

There is more information about the quality of population statistics in the [Population Methodology Guide](#) and the [About this Publication](#) paper. Both Adobe Acrobat Portable Document Format (PDF) documents are available on the National Records of Scotland (NRS) website.

Sources and quality of statistics – population projections

More information about the quality of population projections can be found in the [Quality and Methodology Information](#) (PDF document) on the Office for National Statistics website.

Chapter 2 - Births

Cohort

A cohort is a well-defined group of people who have had a common experience and are observed through time. For example, 'the birth cohort of 1976' refers to the people born in that year.

General fertility rate (GFR)

The number of births per 1,000 women of childbearing age (15 to 44).

Total fertility rate (TFR)

The average number of children who would be born, per woman, to a cohort of women who experienced, throughout their childbearing years, the fertility rates for the calendar year in question.

Age specific fertility rate (ASFR)

The number of births per woman for a specific age during a set time.

Marital status of parents

'Married parents' means parents who are married to each other. 'Unmarried parents' refers to parents who are not married, or who are married but not to each other.

Sources and quality of statistics – births

Statistics about births in Scotland are produced from information collected when the births are registered. The information should be very accurate as it is almost always provided by one or both of the baby's parents, and the parent (or parents) and the registrar should check the details that will appear on the child's birth certificate before the certificate is produced. Also, each record of a birth is checked by one of our district examiners.

The statistics will cover almost 100% of all births in Scotland – because of the importance of a person's birth certificate, there will be very few births that are not registered, and they are likely to be the result of extremely unusual circumstances (for example, if a pregnancy was hidden, the baby killed and the body disposed of).

You can get more information about statistics on births from the Vital Events [Births – Background](#) section on the National Records of Scotland (NRS) website.

For general information on all vital events statistics please go to the Vital Events - [General Background](#) Information section of the NRS website.

Chapter 3 - Deaths

Cause-of-death coding

Since 1 January 2000, deaths in Scotland have been coded in line with the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (Tenth Revision), also known as ICD10. We put the underlying causes of death into classes based on information collected from the medical certificate of cause of death, together with any extra information the certifying doctor provides later. We also take account of changes that procurators fiscal tell us about.

You can get more detailed information about [death certificates, coding the causes of death](#), and how we produce statistics of deaths from certain causes from the Vital Events Deaths - Background Information section of the NRS website.

Stillbirth

Section 56(1) of the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages (Scotland) Act 1965 (as amended by the Still-Birth (Definition) Act 1992) defines a stillbirth as a child born after the 24th week of pregnancy which does not breathe or show any other sign of life.

Perinatal deaths

This refers to stillbirths and deaths in the first week of life.

Infant deaths

This refers to all deaths in the first year of life.

Sources and quality of statistics – deaths

Statistics about deaths in Scotland are produced from information which is collected when the deaths are registered. Details of the causes of death come from the Medical Certificate of the Cause of Death (MCCD), and so represent the results of a doctor's clinical judgment, which may not be correct (and, sometimes, an investigator may feel that the doctor did not fill in the MCCD properly - for example, perhaps the doctor mentioned on the MCCD a medical condition that was not related in any way to the death). In some cases, the doctor, a procurator fiscal or a pathologist provides extra information about the cause of death later, for example following further investigations.

Other information about the person who has died will be provided by the person who registers the death (who is usually a son or daughter, sometimes a husband, wife or partner, another relative or a friend, or occasionally, someone like a police officer or a care-home manager) or the registrar can get the information from existing registration records (if the person who has died was born or married in Scotland). In a small percentage of cases, some of the information about the person who has died may not be complete or accurate (for example, if the person registering the death did not know the person very well, and the registrar could not get details from previous registration records). The person registering the death and the registrar should check the details before the certificate is produced. Also, each record of a death is checked by one of our district examiners.

The statistics will cover almost 100% of all deaths in Scotland, as a cemetery or a crematorium will not accept a body unless the death has been registered. However, occasionally a death may not be recorded (for example, because the authorities do not know that someone who is missing has died).

You can get more information about statistics on deaths from the Vital Events [Deaths – Background Information](#) section of the NRS website.

You can also get some general information on all vital events statistics from the [Vital Events – General Background Information](#) section of the NRS website.

Chapter 4 - Life expectancy

The average number of extra years a person can expect to live if current trends regarding the number of deaths (mortality trends) continue for the rest of that person's life. Life expectancy is most commonly referred to in relation to life expectancy at birth.

Sources and quality of statistics – life expectancy

The life expectancy estimates are based on the likely trends in the number of deaths indicated by the death records for the three years before the year the records are published. For example, the estimates based on the figures for 2011-2013 for administrative areas were published in October 2014.

You can get more information about the quality of statistics on life expectancy in the [Life Expectancy for Scotland: Methodology Guide](#) (PDF document) and on the [Life Expectancy at Scotland Level Methodology](#) page both available on the NRS website.

Chapter 5 - Migration

Net migration figures (the number of people moving to Scotland minus the number of people moving out of Scotland) do not include people joining and leaving the Armed Forces or other changes, such as changes in the numbers of Armed Forces stationed in Scotland.

Sources and quality of statistics – migration

Estimates of internal migration (that is, people moving between Scotland and the rest of the UK) are based on General Practitioners (GP) registrations and are considered reasonably accurate for most groups. They may be less accurate for young men, as they tend not to register with a GP immediately after moving.

International migration estimates (that is, people moving between Scotland and countries outside the UK) are based largely on the International Passenger Survey (IPS). However, these estimates may not be very accurate due to the size of the survey in Scotland.

Net migration figures (the number of people moving to Scotland minus the number of people moving out of Scotland) do not include people joining and leaving the Armed Forces or other changes, such as changes in the numbers of Armed Forces stationed in Scotland.

You can get more information about the quality of statistics on migration from the [Migration - Methodology](#) page and Migration Statistics – [About this Publication](#) (PDF document) on the NRS website.

Chapter 6 - Marriages and civil partnerships

Civil marriages were introduced by the Marriage (Scotland) Act 1939, which came into force on 1 July 1940.

The Civil Partnership Act 2004, which applies throughout the UK, came into force on 5 December 2005. The act allows same-sex couples aged 16 and over to get legal recognition of their relationship. In Scotland, the first civil partnership was registered on 20 December 2005.

The Marriage and Civil Partnership (Scotland) Act 2014 came into force on 16 December 2014, allowing same-sex couples to marry.

Sources and quality of statistics – marriages and civil partnerships

Statistics about marriages and civil partnerships in Scotland are produced from information which is collected when the marriages and civil partnerships are registered. The information should be very accurate as it will be provided by the bride and groom, or the civil partners, and the couple and the registrar will check the details that will appear on the certificate before the certificate is produced. Also, each record of a marriage or a civil partnership is checked by one of our district examiners.

The statistics cover 100 per cent of all marriages and civil partnerships in Scotland as a marriage or civil partnership is not legally formed unless a district registrar has carried out all the legal requirements.

You can get more information about statistics on marriages and civil partnerships from the Vital Events [Marriage and Civil Partnerships – Background Information](#) section of the NRS website.

You can also get some general information on all vital events statistics from the [Vital Events – General Background Information](#) section of the NRS website.

Chapter 7 - Adoptions

The Registrar General for Scotland registers adoptions under the Adoption of Children (Scotland) Act 1930.

Sources and quality of statistics – adoptions

You can get some more information about these statistics from the [Vital Events Adoptions – Background Information](#) section on the NRS website.

Chapter 8 - Households and housing

Household projections

We produce household projections (estimates for future years largely based on past trends) every two years. These are mainly used for informing decisions about future housing need and providing services. The latest household projections, covering the length of time from 2012 to 2037, take account of the results of the latest population projections. They use information from the last three censuses, along with recent survey data, to help project trends in how households are structured by type of household and by the age of the head of household. The head of household is defined in the census as the first person on the census form who is aged 16 or over and usually lives at the address in question. The projections give an indication of what would happen if past trends continue. They do not take account of policy initiatives, or other factors that may affect future populations. Projections for small groups are likely to be less reliable than those for larger groups.

Household estimates

Household estimates are produced every year from information on occupied and empty homes taken from council tax billing systems. An occupied home is roughly equivalent to a household. The estimates are used for a range of purposes including informing local authority decisions about housing need and providing services (including housing, planning waste collection and community care). Information on types of housing is taken from the [Scottish Assessors' Portal](#). The latest household estimates are for 2014.

Sources and quality of statistics – households and housing

Information on occupied and empty homes and on housing type comes from council tax billing systems and from the Scottish Assessors' Association, and then goes through a thorough process of quality assurance. It is possible that not all of the information held on the billing systems is up to date. There can also be small differences in the definitions used for various categories in the billing systems. The details can change over time as a result of reviews of council tax discounts and exemptions and year-on-year differences in the way second homes and empty homes are classed by some local authorities. This can have a small effect on the percentages of homes which are classed as empty or second homes.

You can get more information from 'Background Information' (section 4) of the ['Estimates of Households and Dwellings in Scotland, 2014'](#) publication which is available on the of the NRS website.

Chapter 9 – Scotland's Census 2011

We have checked the quality of all census estimates by comparing them with other national and local sources of information. The estimates have also been reviewed by a series of quality-assurance panels, and we are confident that the 2011 Census provides a high-quality estimate of Scotland's population.

A range of quality-assurance, evaluation and methodology reports, including quality-assurance packs on the census population and household estimates for each council area in Scotland, is available on the [Scotland's Census](#) website.

Notes on statistical publications

National Statistics

The UK Statistics Authority (UKSA) has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in line with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics (available on the [UKSA website](#)).

Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

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

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

National Records of Scotland

We, the National Records of Scotland, are a non-ministerial department of the devolved Scottish Administration. Our aim is to provide relevant and reliable information, analysis and advice that meets the needs of government, business and the people of Scotland. We do this as follows:

- Preserving the past – We look after Scotland’s national archives so that they are available for current and future generations, and we make available important information for family history.
- Recording the present – At our network of local offices, we register births, marriages, civil partnerships, deaths, divorces and adoptions in Scotland.
- Informing the future – We are responsible for the Census of Population in Scotland which we use, with other sources of information, to produce statistics on the population and households.

You can get other detailed statistics that we have produced from the [Statistics](#) section of our website. Statistical results from the 2001 and 2011 Censuses are on the [Scotland’s Census](#) website.

We also provide information about [future publications](#) on our website. If you would like us to tell you about future statistical publications, you can register your interest on the Scottish Government [ScotStat website](#).

Please note:

National Records of Scotland is now on twitter [@NatRecordsScot](#)

Enquiries and suggestions

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

Email: statisticscustomerservices@nrscotland.gov.uk

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

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Related organisations

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

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