SCOTLAND'S POPULATION 2003

The Registrar General's Annual Review
of Demographic Trends

General Register Office
for
SCOTLAND
information about Scotland's people

The Registrar General's Annual Review
of Demographic Trends

SCOTLAND'S POPULATION 2003

(Laid before the Scottish Parliament pursuant to Section 1(4) of the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages (Scotland) Act 1965)

SE/2004/123

PUBLISHED
30 JULY 2004

General Register Office
for
SCOTLAND
information about Scotland's people

Further information

Customer Services
Dissemination and Census Analysis Branch
General Register Office for Scotland
Ladywell House
Ladywell Road
Edinburgh, EH12 7TF

Tel: 0131 314 4243
Fax: 0131 314 4696
International: Tel: +44 131 314 4243
Fax: +44 131 314 4696

e-mail: customer@gro-scotland.gsi.gov.uk

Website: www.gro-scotland.gov.uk

Further contact information is given under **Correspondence and Enquiries** on page 76.

Customer feedback

If you think something is not right about our service, or if you have a suggestion about how we can improve our performance, we want to know about it. Please send your comments to Customer Services, at the address above.

First published 2004

ISBN 1-874451-72-9

ISSN 0080-786 9

ANNUAL REPORT

of the REGISTRAR GENERAL
of BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES
for SCOTLAND 2003

To Scottish Ministers

I am pleased to let you have my Annual Report for the year 2003, which will be laid before the Scottish Parliament pursuant to Section 1(4) of the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages (Scotland) Act 1965.

Duncan Macniven
Registrar General for Scotland
July 2004

CONTENTS

Index of illustrations

Chapter 1: Demographic Overview

Chapter 2: Migration

INTRODUCTION

This is my first Annual Report as Registrar General – and it follows the format of my predecessor's last two Reports by highlighting, for a wide audience, the trends and issues affecting Scotland's population.

The subject is of great public interest, judging from the amount of comment in the media. Its importance is underlined by the First Minister's statement to the Scottish Parliament on 25 February 2004:–

> 'Population decline is really serious. . . . Our first target must be to avoid our population falling below 5 million. To do that we need an additional 8,000 people living in Scotland each year between now and 2009. We want to meet that target in 3 ways:-
>
> - Retaining home-grown talent within Scotland;
> - Encouraging Scots who have moved away to come back home;
> - And attracting some who are completely new to Scotland – from the rest of the UK, from the EU and from further afield.'

Chapter 1 of this Report looks generally at Scotland's demography. **Chapter 2** focuses on migration, describing and interpreting the information which is available from some key sources – and explaining what we are doing to improve the data.

I have chosen migration as the 'special subject' of the Report partly because the topic has been highlighted by the First Minister and partly because migration is the most difficult element of the population equation. We have excellent statistics on births and deaths. But we have no direct measure of migration, particularly of Scots residents who leave the UK. The topic is complex, and in this Report we do not have space to do it full justice. So we have given a taster, showing some of what can be done with the available data. We plan an Occasional Paper later in the year, looking in more detail at the characteristics of migrants. Meantime, I hope that Chapter 2 will stimulate others to do work in this important field, using our Census data along with other sources.

To keep this Annual Report to a manageable size, I could not include every statistic about Scotland's population. Results from the 2001 Census can be accessed via our Scottish Census Results OnLine website (www.scrol.gov.uk) and there is a wealth of other demographic statistics in the Online Data Library on our main website (www.gro-scotland.gov.uk). Our Customer Services team are always happy to help: their contact details are given on page 76.

I hope you enjoy reading the Report.

Duncan Macniven
Registrar General for Scotland
July 2004

CHAPTER 1 – DEMOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW

Over the year to 30 June 2003, Scotland's population rose by 2,600 to 5,057,400, a rise of less than 0.1 per cent. This small rise interrupts the general downwards trend in Scotland's population evident since 1974. In recent years the main reason for the fall in population has been the decline in the number of births, so that a natural decrease (more deaths than births) has been recorded. In contrast, net migration to Scotland, while fluctuating from year to year, was in 2002-03 estimated at +9,000.

The number of births recorded in 2003 was 52,432 – 217 more than in 2002 which had been an all-time low – while the number of deaths increased slightly to 58,472, an increase of 369 compared with 2002. There were 296 stillbirths in 2003, a slight rise from 2002 which had seen the lowest total ever recorded. 2003 saw the lowest ever number, 265, of infant deaths. There were 30,757 marriages and 10,928 divorces, both slightly up on 2002.

While the rate of decline of Scotland's population in recent years has been relatively slow, much more pronounced changes are occurring in the age structure and geographical distribution of the population. These changes, for example an increasing proportion of older people, and a shift away from most of the larger cities towards the surrounding areas, are projected to continue in the years ahead.

Migration continues to be the most difficult component of population change to estimate and work continues on identifying and implementing improvements to sources of data on moves within and into and out of Scotland.

KEY POINTS

- **Scotland's population rose in the year to 30 June 2003 by 2,600 to 5,057,400.**
- **There have been more deaths than births (a natural decrease) each year since 1997. In 2002-03 it was 6,500, while migrants boosted the population by a net 9,000.**
- **Compared with 1993, there was a decrease of 8 per cent in the number of children aged under 15 and an increase of 11 per cent in the numbers of people aged 75 and over.**
- **The distribution of population within Scotland continues to change, with larger urban areas (apart from Edinburgh) declining and growth in rural areas (apart from the islands areas) and in the areas surrounding cities.**
- **Population is projected to fall below 5 million in 2009, reaching 4.84 million in 2027. By the latter year, the proportion of children under 16 is projected to have fallen by 19 per cent and that of people aged 75 and over to have increased by 61 per cent.**
- **There were 52,432 births recorded in 2003, 712 more than in 2002 but half the number recorded in the early 1960s. It is too soon to say whether the small rise represents a turning point in the decline experienced up to 2002.**
- **In 2003, the average age of mother at childbirth was 29.3 compared with 27.4 in 1991, 26.1 in 1977 and 27.4 in 1964.**
- **The average completed family size by age 30 was 0.6 lower for women born in 1971 than it was for women born in 1951.**
- **The total fertility rate was about three-fifths the level it was in 1971 and has been declining faster than in other parts of the UK.**

- **There were 5.4 stillbirths per 1,000 births (live and still) in 2003, a substantial reduction from 26.6 per 1,000 in 1951.**
- **There were similar falls in perinatal deaths (stillbirths and deaths in first week of life) from 44.2 per 1,000 births in 1951 to 8.0 per 1,000 in 2003 and in infant deaths (deaths aged under 1) from 37.4 per 1,000 live births in 1951 to 5.1 per 1,000 in 2003.**
- **The expectation of life at birth for males and females was 73.5 and 78.8 respectively, increases from 64.4 and 68.7 for those born half a century earlier.**
- **In 2003, the two most common causes of death were cancer (26 per cent of deaths) and ischaemic heart disease (20 per cent).**
- **There were 560 deaths classified as suicide ("intentional self-harm") in 2003, 76 fewer than in 2002.**
- **There were 30,757 marriages in 2003 – the highest figure since 1994 but much fewer than the figures of around 40,000 seen in the 1960s.**
- **2003 was the first full year in which civil marriages could be conducted in 'approved places' outside civil registration offices. 3,465 civil ceremonies (11 per cent of all marriages and 25 per cent of civil marriages) were conducted in approved places.**
- **There were 10,928 divorces in 2003, slightly more than in 2002.**
- **The pattern of migration varies considerably by age group with, for example, a net inflow at age 19 from the rest of the UK and a net outflow at age 23. Migration is highest among young adults.**
- **In the year before the 2001 Census of Population, 12 per cent of the population had changed address, 7 per cent within the same council area.**
- **1.5 per cent of the Scottish population in 2001 had lived outside Scotland a year before.**
- **Migration with the rest of the UK was more or less in balance. There were net gains from parts of England such as Yorkshire and the Humber and the West Midlands but net losses to London and the South West.**
- **There was a net loss to the rest of the UK in age groups 16 to 24 and 25 to 34 and net gains in all other age groups.**
- **Migration was twice as prevalent among non-white ethnic groups as among white groups. There was a net loss of just under 400 non-whites to the rest of the UK.**
- **There was a net gain from the rest of the UK of people with a limiting long-term illness and a corresponding loss of people with no such illness.**
- **There were net gains of students, the unemployed and the economically inactive and net losses in employed people. Among the latter the greatest losses were in occupational groups *Professional Occupations* and *Associate Professional and Technical Occupations.***
- **There was a net loss of over 4,000 people with a degree or higher qualification.**
- **The average age of migrants was 28.0, around 8 years younger than the population in general. This differential existed for council areas individually even though the average ages of residents and migrants varied from area to area.**

- **Almost 69 per cent of migrants aged 16-74 were economically active – around 4 points higher than persons aged 16-74 generally. As for age, a similar differential was generally found for each council area.**
- **Comparing the average ages of in-migrants and out-migrants, young people are attracted to cities and university areas, and old people to rural areas.**
- **Comparing the economic activity of migrants within Scotland, economically inactive people were attracted to the cities and economically active people to the islands areas and rural and commuter areas close to the cities.**
- **Comparing the economic activity of migrants to and from the rest of the UK, out-migrants were, on average, more economically active than in-migrants for all but 6 council areas.**
- **There were almost 8,000 entrants to Scottish Higher Educational Institutions from elsewhere in the UK, 4,600 from the EU (15 states) and 8,600 from the rest of the world. There were 6,100 Scots-domiciled students in HEIs elsewhere in the UK.**
- **Among areas with universities in Scotland, Edinburgh's students included the highest proportion from the UK outwith Scotland and Aberdeen's the highest proportion from elsewhere in Scotland; Edinburgh and Fife had the highest proportion from outwith the UK.**

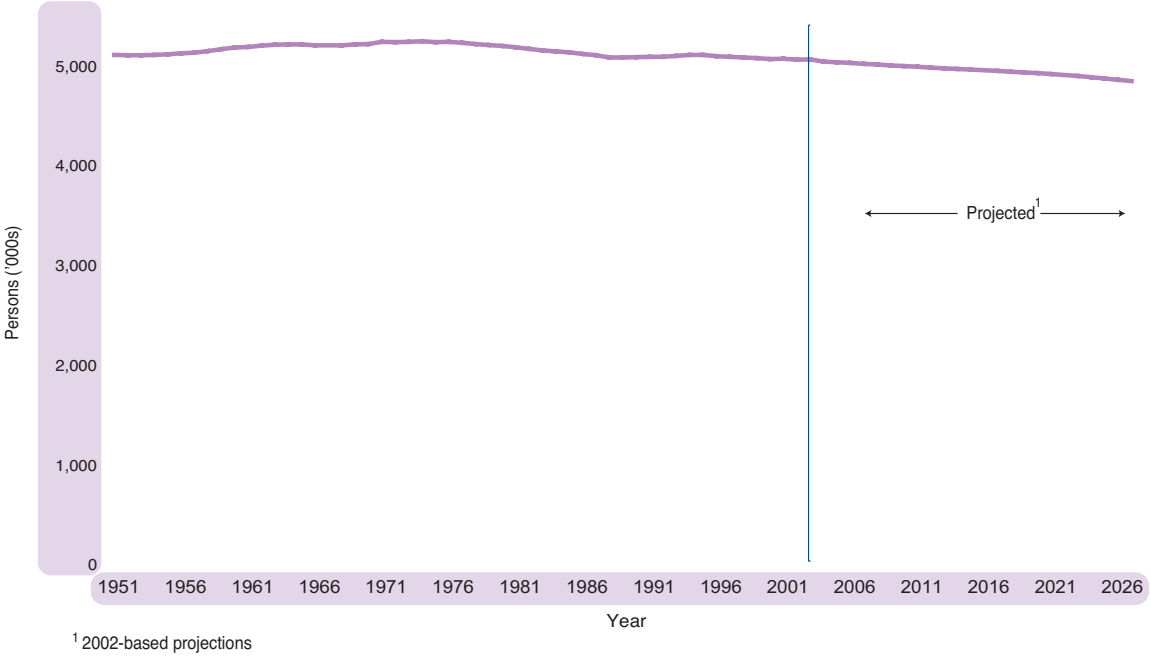
POPULATION

The latest estimate of Scotland's population (30 June 2003) is 5,057,400. 18.7 per cent of the population was aged under 16 and 18.9 per cent was of pensionable age (60 for women and 65 for men), with the remaining 62.4 per cent of working age (16-59 for women, 16-64 for men).

In the 12 months to 30 June 2003, Scotland's population is estimated to have risen by 2,600. This is made up of a decrease of 6,500 attributable to natural decline (i.e. more deaths than births), compensated for by migration gain of around 9,000. The migration figures include movements of asylum seekers to Glasgow City and an adjustment for unmeasured migration. This adjustment has been introduced following analysis of the 2001 Census data which suggested out-migration had been underestimated in the 1980s and 1990s. For more discussion of this topic see page 37.

The rise in Scotland's population in the year to 30 June 2003 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 reached a peak of 5.24 million in 1974 and since then has been on a gradually declining trend with some fluctuations.

Figure 1.1 Estimated population of Scotland, actual and projected, 1951-2027



[1] 2002-based projections

It can be seen from the trends in natural change and migration presented in **Figure 1.2** that the population increase up to 1974 was the result of natural change being greater than net emigration from Scotland. But, since 1974, natural change has fallen dramatically as a result of sharp declines in the number of births (over 100,000 in the 1960s to less than 60,000 since 1996), while the number of deaths has remained fairly constant. This fall in natural change was accompanied by a reduction in net emigration from Scotland, but net emigration remained higher than the levels of natural change during the late 1970s and 1980s, causing the population to decline.

Figure 1.2 Natural change and net migration, 1951-2003

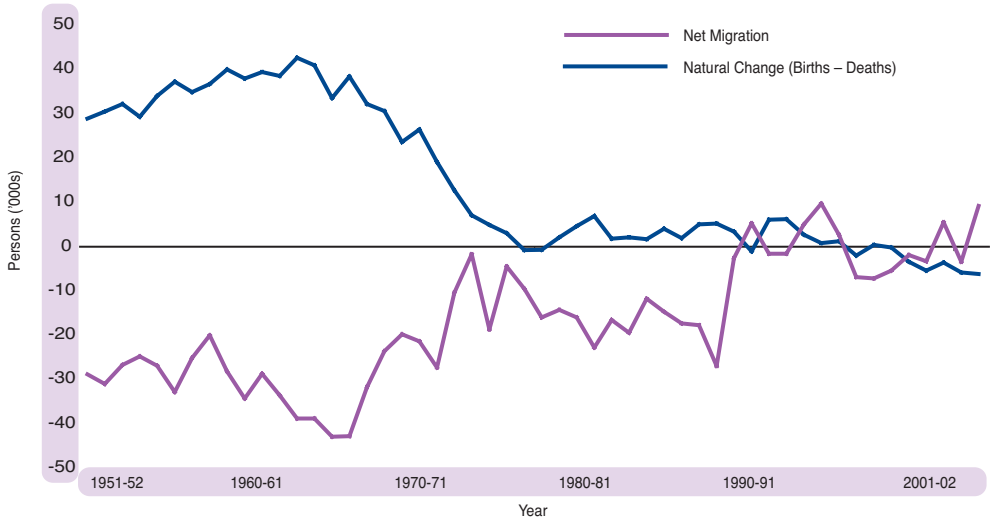
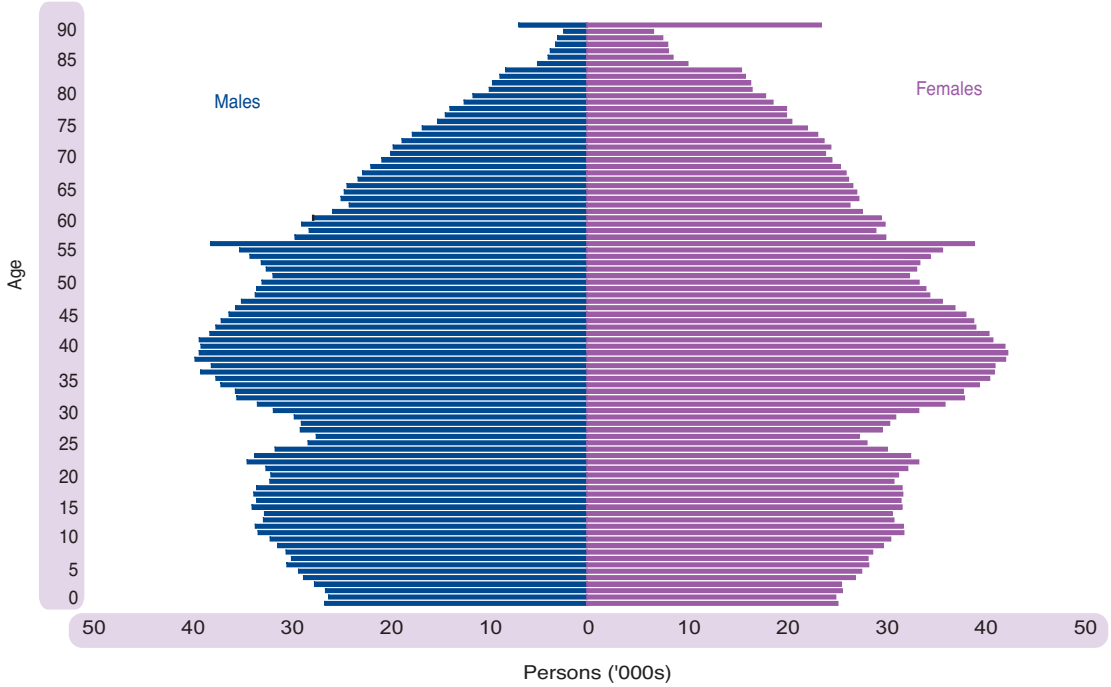


Figure 1.3 Estimated population by age and sex, 30 June 2003



Age structure

The age/sex composition is one of the most important aspects of the population, as changes 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.

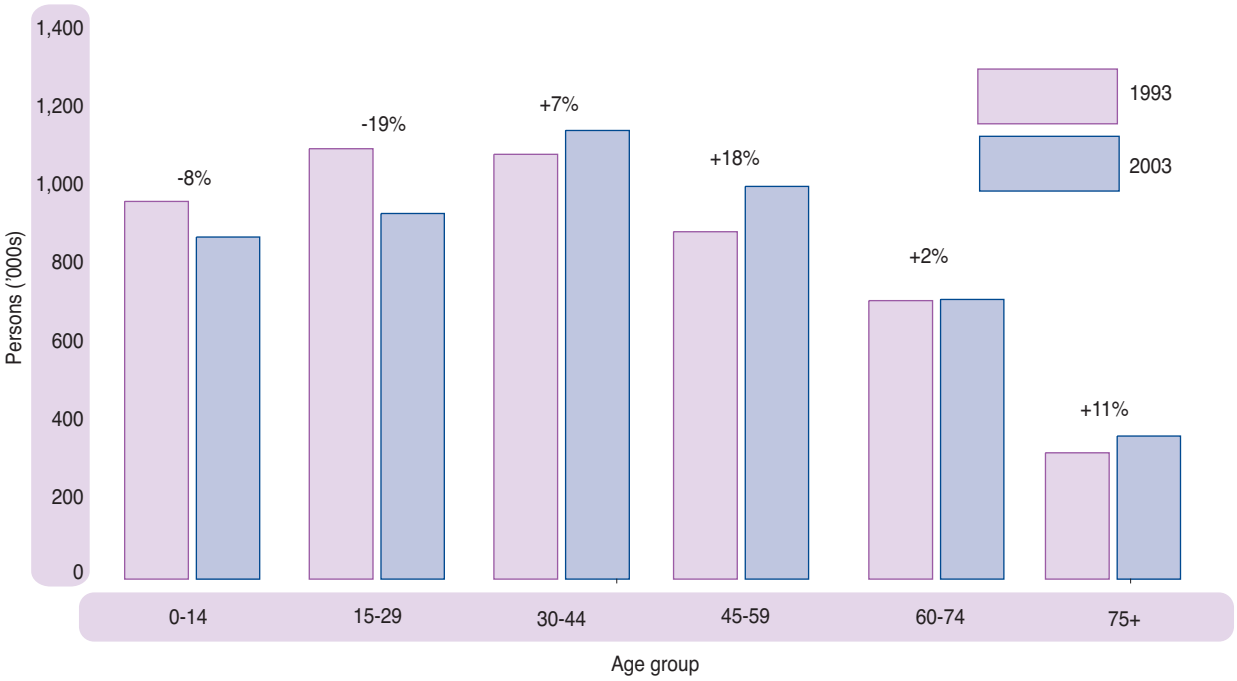
Figure 1.3 shows the age structure of the population in 2003. Using past trends in fertility and mortality as a guide, it is possible to explain the peaks and troughs at different ages. Peaks at ages 55 and around 40 reflect the 'baby boom' after the Second World War and in the 1960s. Declining births in more recent years are evident by the tapering of the population under the age of 35. The more stable levels of 10-20 year olds reflect a levelling off of the decline in births during the 1980s when more women were passing through their childbearing ages.

At the more elderly ages, particularly over 75, the higher number of females reflects the longer expectation of life for women, partly as a result of higher rates of male mortality during the Second World War. The effects of a 'flu epidemic in 1919 and lower levels of fertility during the First World War are also evident, as seen in the sharp decline in population aged over 83.

The changing age structure of the population since 1993 is illustrated in **Figure 1.4**. Of particular note are the decrease of 8 per cent in the number of children under 15 and the increase of 11 per cent in the numbers aged 75 and over. The ageing of the population is evident in the large rise of the 45-59 age group and the fall in the 15-29 age group.

The ageing of the population is not unique to Scotland. This pattern of change over the last twenty years is consistent with other countries in the UK and Europe, although the rate of change varies.

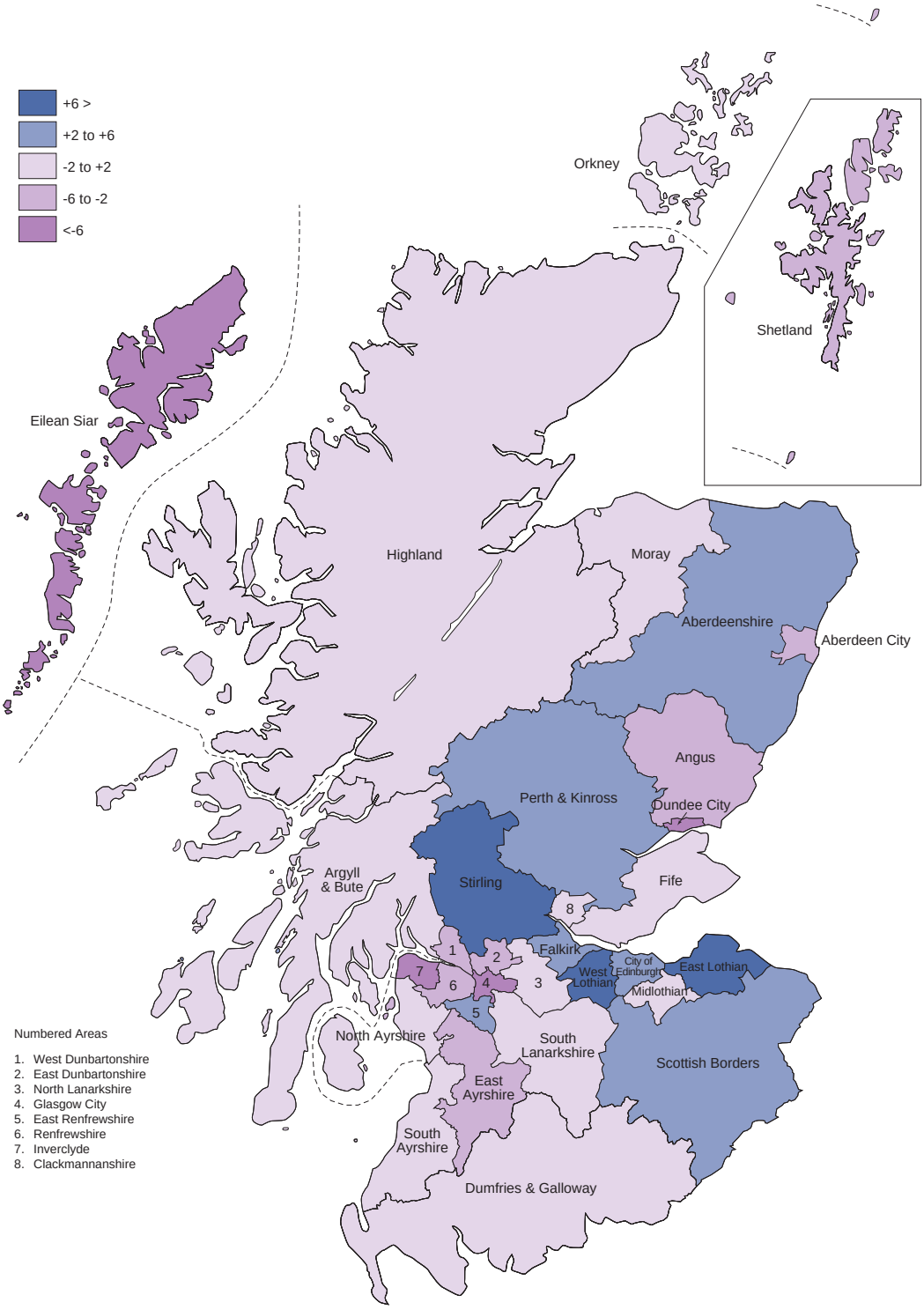
Figure 1.4 The changing age structure of Scotland's population, 1993-2003



Changes within Scotland

The map at **Figure 1.5** shows the percentage change in population between 1993 and 2003 for each Council area. It is better to compare over a time frame longer than one year, as population change tends to fluctuate from year to year, particularly for smaller areas. In general, the larger urban areas (apart from Edinburgh) are declining, while areas around the bigger cities and many rural areas (apart from islands areas) are increasing. Generally, urban areas tend to have lower levels of fertility, higher mortality and more out-migration. The areas with a growing population tend to experience both net in-migration and an excess of births over deaths, partly because migrants tend to be people of childbearing age.

Figure 1.5 Percentage population change by Council area, 1993-2003



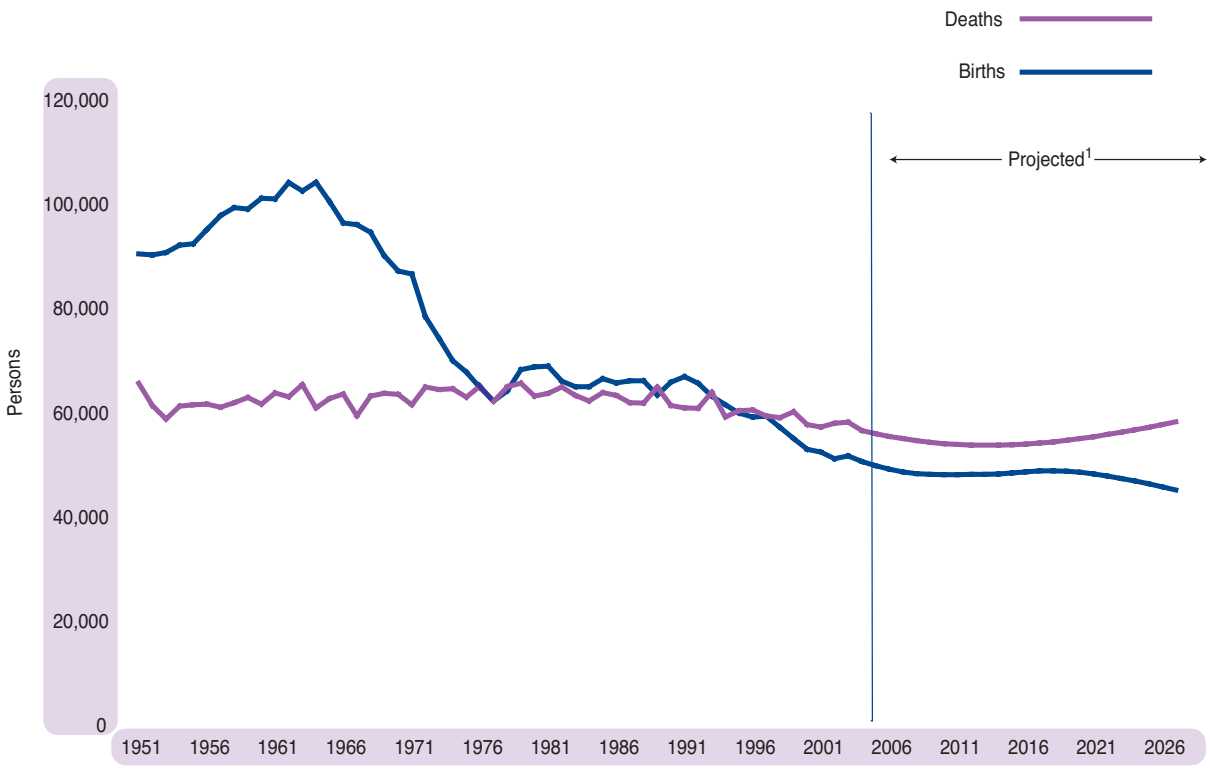
The Council areas which showed the largest relative decreases over this period were Eilean Siar (-10.8 per cent), Inverclyde (-7.6 per cent), Dundee City (-7.1 per cent) and Glasgow City (-6.4 per cent). The largest relative increases in population occurred in West Lothian (+10.5 per cent), East Lothian (+7.3 per cent), Stirling (+6.1 per cent) and Perth & Kinross (+4.2 per cent).

Projected population

The overall trend of a slowly declining population is projected – on the basis of existing trends, making no allowance for the impact of government policies and other factors – to continue, resulting in the population of Scotland falling below 5 million in 2009 and reaching 4.84 million in 2027.

Figure 1.6 shows a widening gap between births and deaths, with a natural decrease of over 13,000 a year by 2027. This is likely to be the main reason for population decline in the future.

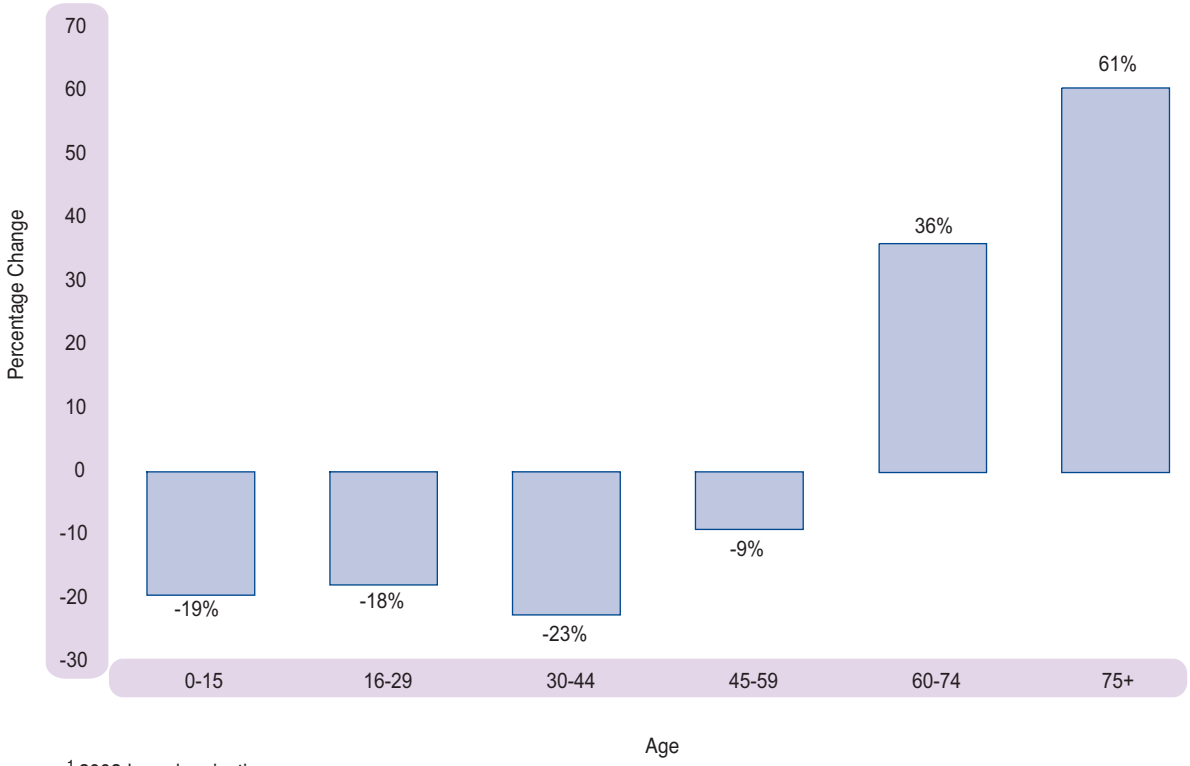
Figure 1.6 Births and deaths, actual and projected, Scotland, 1951-2027



[1] 2002-based projections

Within this overall decline, significant changes to the age structure are projected (**Figure 1.7**). The proportion of children under 16 is projected to fall by 19 per cent by 2027, while the proportion of people aged 75 and over is projected to increase by more than 60 per cent.

Figure 1.7 The projected percentage change in age structure of Scotland's population, 2002-2027[1]

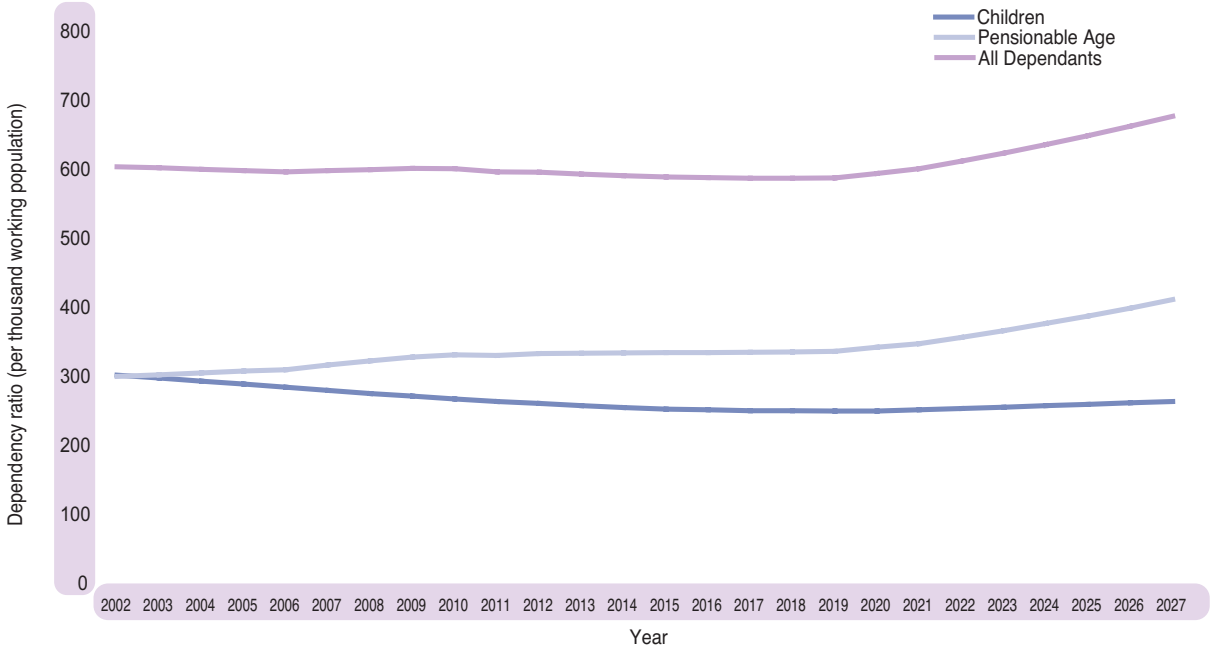


[1] 2002-based projections

Dependency Ratios

Dependency ratios show the relationship between the working age population and the two main dependent groups – children aged under 16 and people of pensionable age. **Figure 1.8** shows this in the long term, with little change evident over the next 15 years, but with a relatively rapid increase in the pension age population in relation to the working age population in subsequent years. Over the period up to 2020, rises in the pension age population are largely offset by a reduction in the numbers of children. **Figure 1.8** also reflects the changes being made between 2010 and 2020 to introduce a state pension at the age of 65 for women.

Figure 1.8 Dependency ratios (per thousand working population)



Assumptions and variant projections

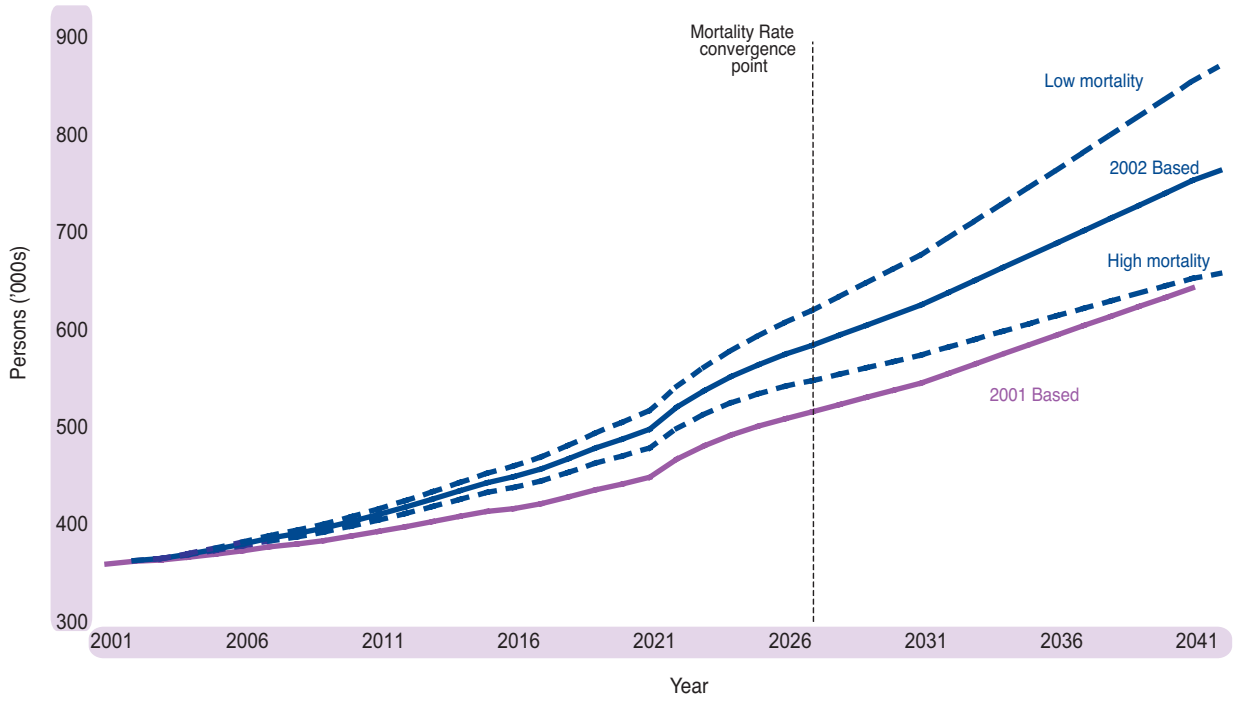
The 2002-based population projections take account of the results of the 2001 Census, which showed that the base population used in previous population projections was overestimated. In addition, the 2002-based projections incorporate revised assumptions on mortality and migration.

Mortality rates are falling (by about 1.4 per cent per annum) and this improvement is expected to continue. But the rate of improvement is expected to fall as further reductions in the death rate become progressively harder to achieve. By 2027, it is assumed that mortality rates will be falling by 1 per cent per annum, thereafter reducing by one half per cent each ten years. The previous projections, 2001-based, assumed a slower improvement in the early stages of the projections, converging to 0.75 per cent per annum by 2027. The main result of the new assumptions is that people are likely to live for longer than had previously been thought – increasing the number of elderly people in the population.

On **migration**, an assumption that there will be an annual long term net outflow of 1,500 people has been used in the 2002-based population projections. Previous projections assumed a zero net flow. The long term **fertility** assumptions are unchanged with an average completed family size of 1.60 for women born in 1985 and later.

Figure 1.9 shows the effect of these new mortality assumptions on the projected population of those aged 75 and over, with high and low variants of mortality assumptions shown by broken lines. (The high variant mortality assumes convergence on 0 per cent annual mortality improvement by 2027 and the low variant mortality assumes convergence on 2 per cent annual mortality improvement in 2027.)

Figure 1.9 Projected Population (with high and low mortality variants) aged 75 and over, Scotland, 2001-2042



BIRTHS

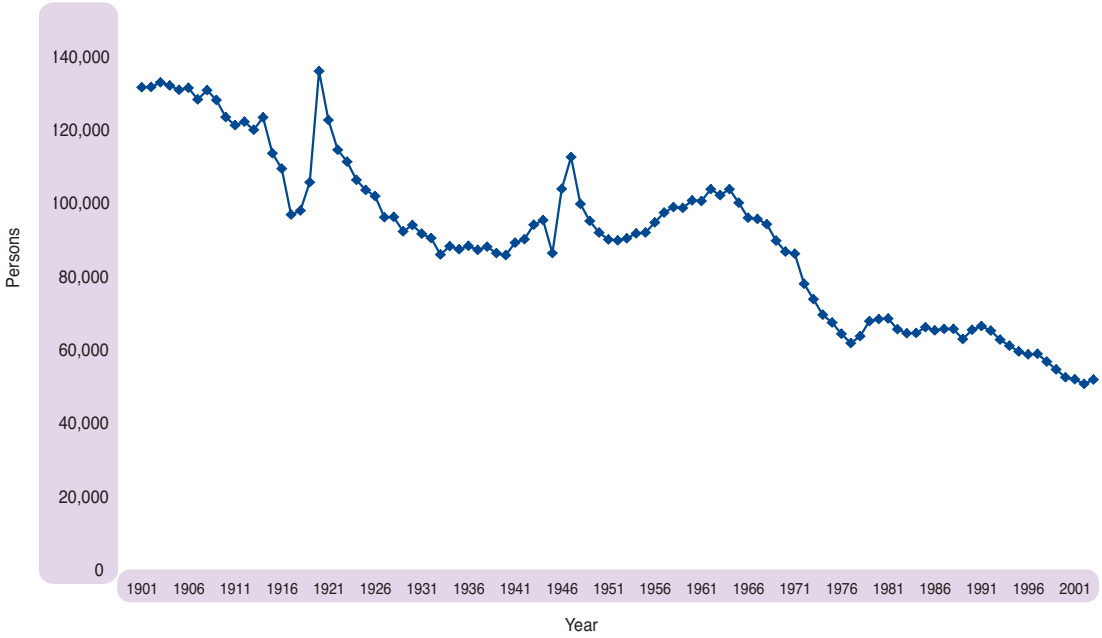
Numbers

The number of births recorded in 2003 was 52,432, an increase of 712 on 2002 which had seen the lowest total since civil registration began in 1855. The number of births since 1901 is shown in **Figure 1.10**. Apart from peaks after each of the World Wars, births have generally been in decline since the start of the twentieth century. However, like a lot of other western countries, births in Scotland increased substantially during the second half of the 1950s, peaked in the mid-1960s at around 100,000 live births per year and then fell dramatically in the late 1960s and early 1970s. The drop in the number of births appeared to level off in the 1980s at 60-70,000 births per annum. However, this was mainly a result of the larger number of women, who were born in the baby boom of the 1950s and 1960s, passing through their childbearing years. The decline in births resumed in the 1990s as these women completed their families.

The small rise in the number of births in 2003 (1.3 per cent higher than 2002) arrests the recent decline. But it is too early to say whether it marks a turning point in Scottish fertility levels. The total for 2003 is only half that of the peak recorded during the 'baby boom' of the early 1960s and it is almost a quarter (24 per cent) lower than the 1981 figure.

The proportion of births to unmarried parents (including births registered solely in the mother's name) has continued to rise, reaching 46 per cent in 2003 compared to 31 per cent ten years ago. However, the proportion of births registered solely in the mother's name has remained relatively constant over this period at 6 to 7 per cent.

Figure 1.10 Live births, Scotland, 1901-2003

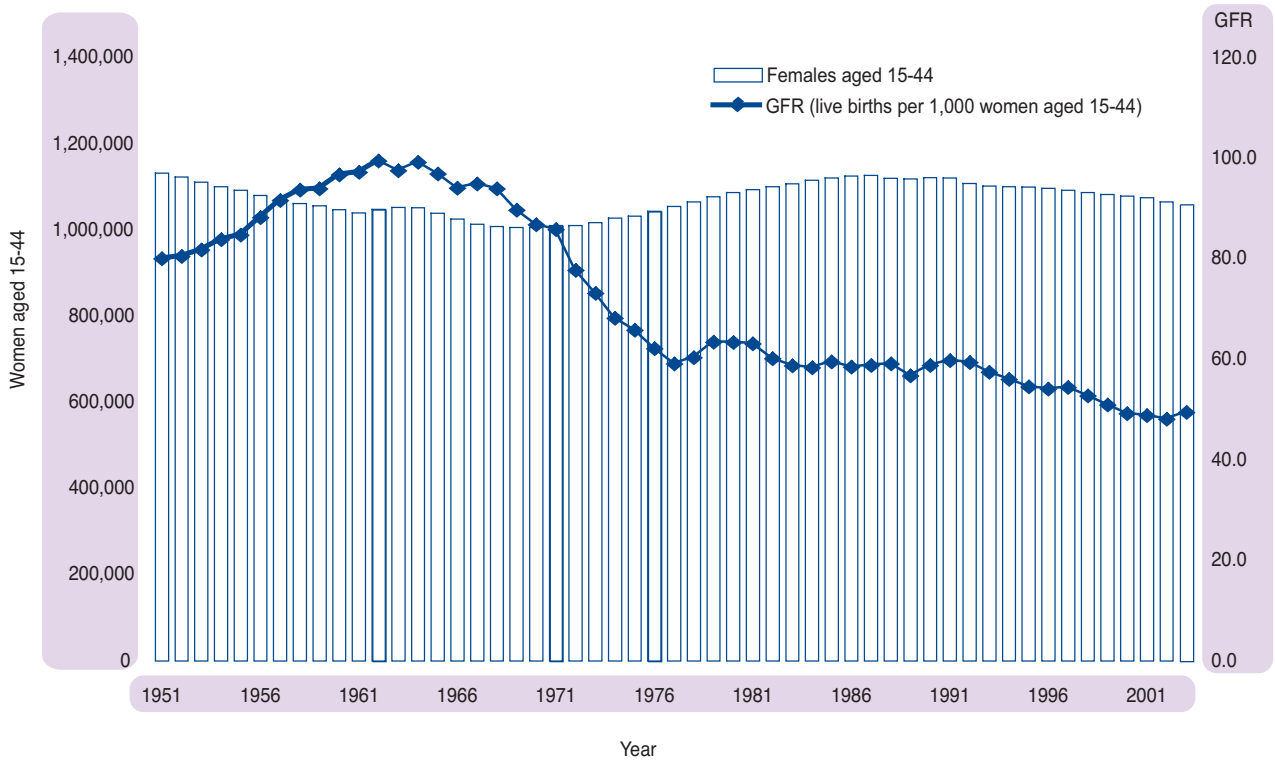


Fertility Rates

The simplest fertility rate is the so called *'crude birth rate'* which is defined as the number of live births per 1000 total population. **Appendix 1 Table 1** shows that in 2003 the crude birth rate for Scotland stood at 10.4 compared with around 20 fifty years ago and around 30 a hundred years ago. Because it takes no account of the age/gender structure of the population, the crude birth rate has only limited value e.g. for giving rough comparisons between areas with broadly similar age/gender structures. **Appendix 1 Tables 2** and **3** present crude birth rates for, respectively, administrative areas in Scotland and selected European and other 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.

A better approach is to consider the *general fertility rate* (GFR) which is based on the numbers of women of childbearing age. **Figure 1.11** shows the general fertility rate (births per 1000 females aged 15-44), along with the number of women aged 15-44. During the 1960s 'baby boom' the GFR reached 99.5 (in 1962). It then fell sharply to around 60 during the 1980s before declining more slowly to its 2003 value of 49.4. Interestingly, the chart shows that the female population aged 15-44 was relatively low during the baby boom of the 1960s. Moreover, the levelling off in the annual numbers of births during the 1980s was in part associated with the increasing numbers of women born in the 1950s and 1960s, passing through their childbearing years.

Figure 1.11 Estimated female population aged 15-44 and general fertility rate (GFR), Scotland, 1951-2003



A more detailed picture may be obtained by calculating fertility rates for narrower age bands. **Figure 1.12** presents *age specific fertility rates (ASFRs)* by mother's age in five-year age groups. This chart shows many significant age-related features of the pattern of childbearing over the last fifty years. The key point to emerge is that as well as choosing to have fewer babies, women are also choosing to have them later in life.

Other points of interest are:

- The 1960's baby boom was mostly due to increased birth rates of women in their twenties.
- Over the last 35 to 40 years women in their twenties have experienced a dramatic fall in fertility. For women aged 20-24 the fertility rate has fallen by around 70 per cent; and for those aged 25-29 it has fallen by around 60 per cent.
- Fertility rates for women aged 30 and above have gradually increased over the last 25 years; in particular, the rate for 30-34 year olds overtook that of 25-29 year olds in 2002.
- Despite the recent increases, rates for women aged over 30 are still well below the equivalent rates seen in the 1950s and 1960s.
- Though falling by around one-third during the early 1970s, the rate for 15-19 year olds has shown only a modest decline thereafter.
- All the rates except that for teenagers showed a slight rise in 2003.

Figure 1.12 Live births per 1,000 women, by age of mother, Scotland, 1951-2003

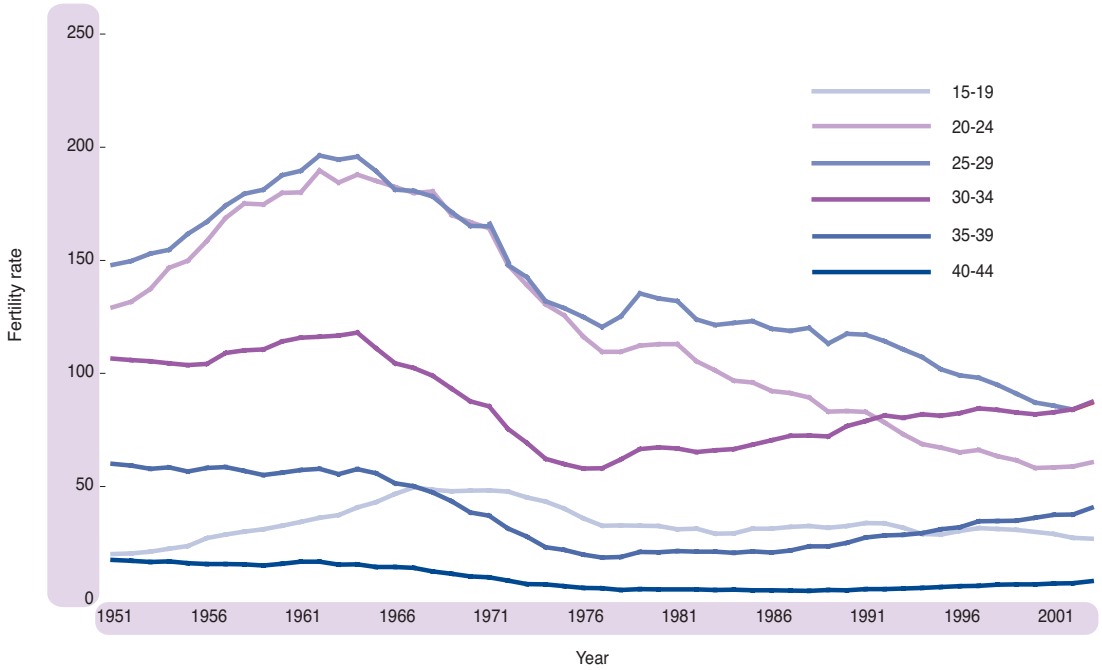
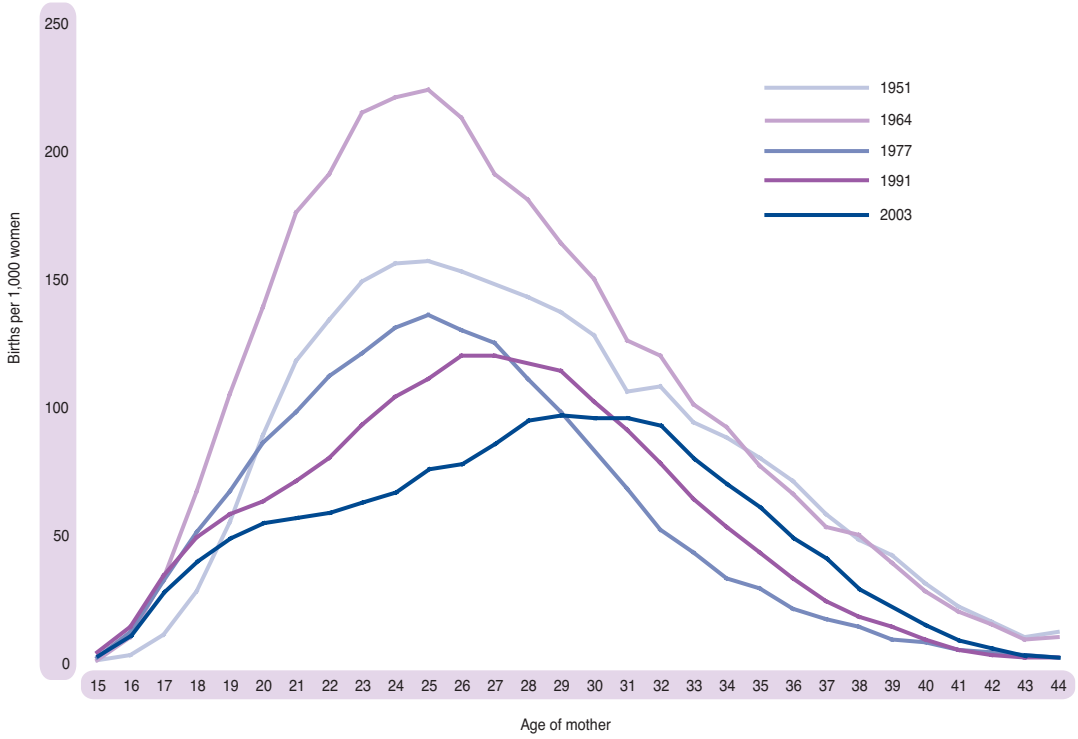


Figure 1.13 further illustrates the ageing pattern of fertility by showing detailed age specific fertility rates for selected years of the post-war period: 1951, 1964, 1977, 1991 and 2003. Even though the levels differed considerably, the overall age patterns of fertility for 1951, 1964 and 1977 were roughly the same. However, the age distribution for 1991 shows a distinctly older peak; and that for 2003 reveals the big reduction in fertility of women in their twenties.

Figure 1.13 Live births per 1,000 women, by age, selected years

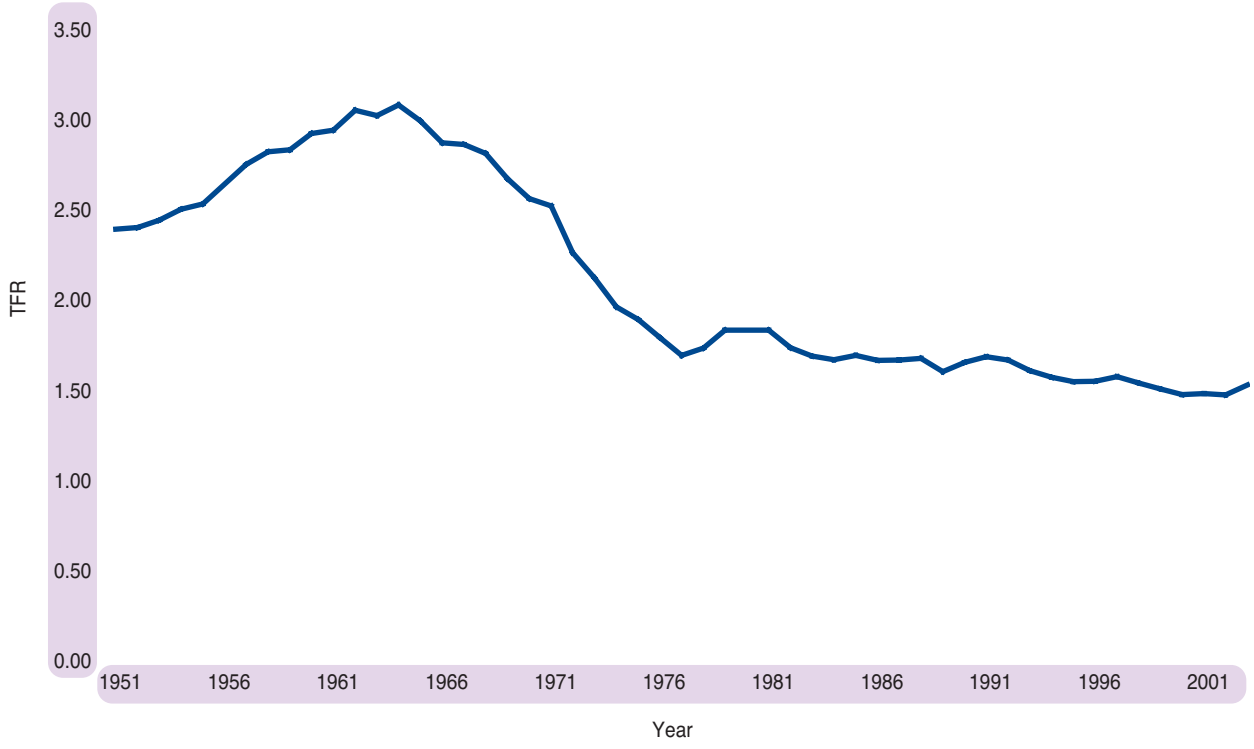


The trend towards later childbearing may be summarised by considering the average age for all mothers. In 2003, the average was 29.3 compared with 27.4 in 1991, 26.1 in 1977, and 27.4 in 1964.

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 may be thought of as the average number of children that a group of woman would expect to have if they experienced the ASFRs observed in the given year throughout their childbearing years.

The TFR for Scotland since 1951 is plotted in **Figure 1.14**. 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 when, with a few minor fluctuations, it has fallen more slowly to its current (2003) level of 1.54.

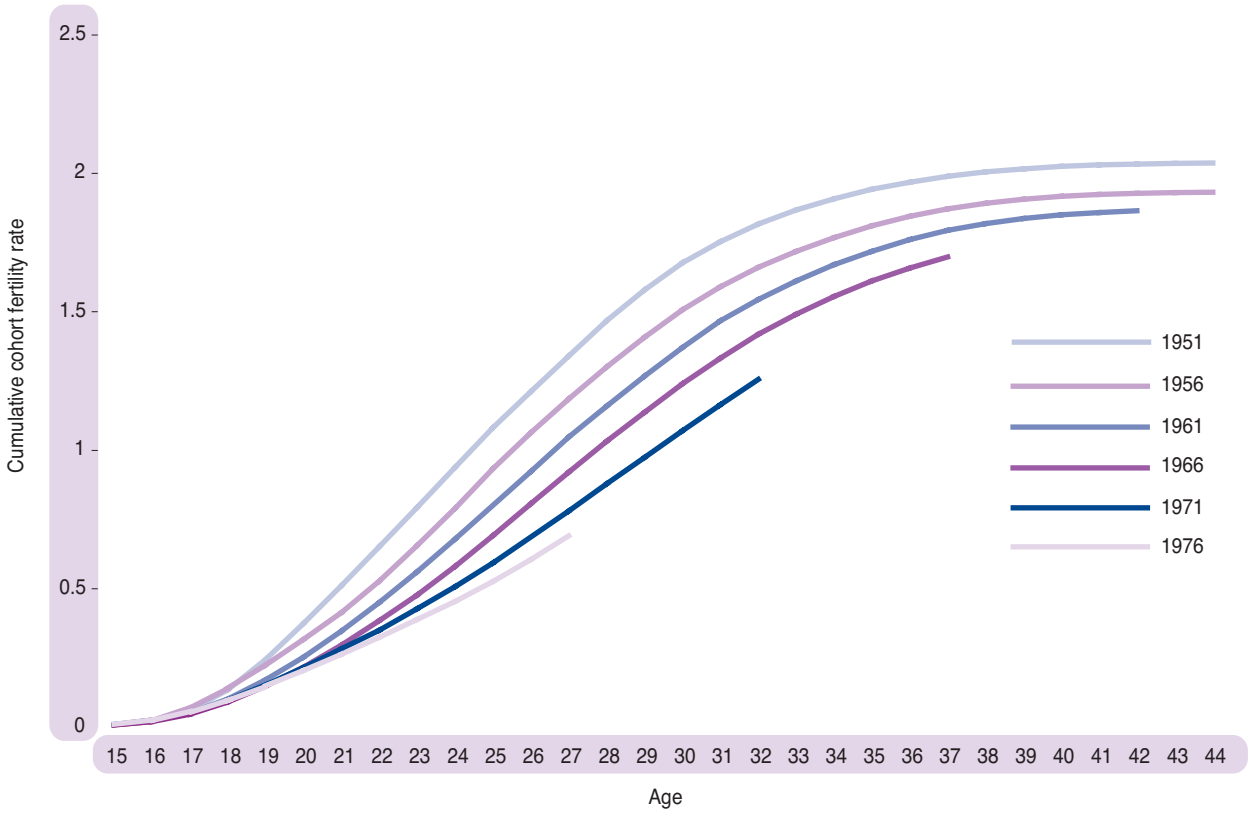
Figure 1.14 Total fertility rate, Scotland, 1951-2003



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 women are delaying childbearing the TFR is likely to underestimate the number of children women will eventually have. As mentioned above it is this scenario – delayed childbearing – that is currently prevalent in Scotland.

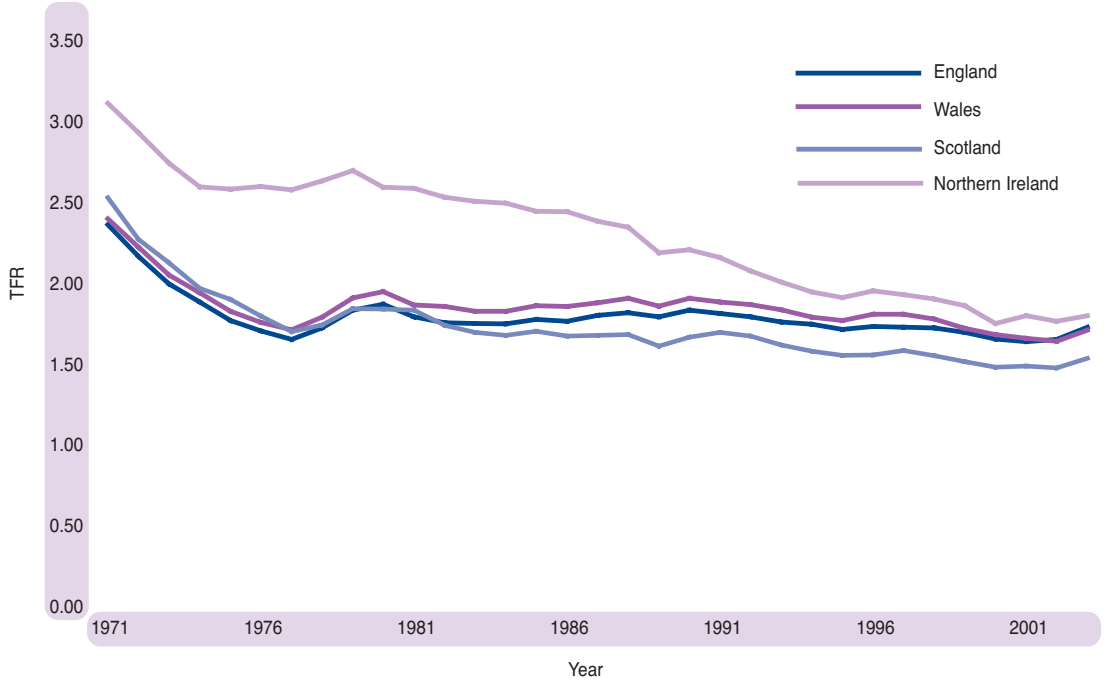
A more satisfactory measure is *average completed family size*. **Figure 1.15** shows the completed family size (or cumulative cohort fertility) by age for women born in selected years. Those born in 1951 had attained an average completed family size of 2.03 by the time they reached 45 whereas for those born in 1956 the figure was 1.93. The chart also permits the comparison of family size at selected ages for the various cohorts as they pass through the childbearing ages. For example, by age 30, the cumulative childbearing of the 1971 cohort is about 0.6 lower than that of the 1951 cohort. Of crucial importance is the extent to which the later cohorts are falling behind in family building. Whilst the increasing fertility rates of those aged over 30 may lead to some catching-up, it seems highly unlikely that this will increase the average completed family size to the levels attained as recently as the 1960s.

Figure 1.15 Cumulative cohort fertility rate for selected birth cohorts, Scotland



Scotland's fertility has also been falling relative to fertility in other parts of the United Kingdom. **Figure 1.16** compares the TFRs for England, Wales, and Northern Ireland with those for Scotland since 1971. Until the late 1970s Scotland's TFR was slightly higher than those for England and Wales but 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. However, over the last 30 years the differential has been significantly reduced.

Figure 1.16 Total fertility rates, UK countries, 1971-2003



More detailed information on births and fertility was given in Chapters 2 and 3 of last year's report, ***Scotland's Population 2002***. Chapter 2 focused on recent trends in Scottish fertility, comparing these trends with the rest of the UK and Europe and Chapter 3 placed the Scottish fertility experience in a wider geographical context, discussing reasons for low fertility and addressing the scope for policy intervention.

DEATHS

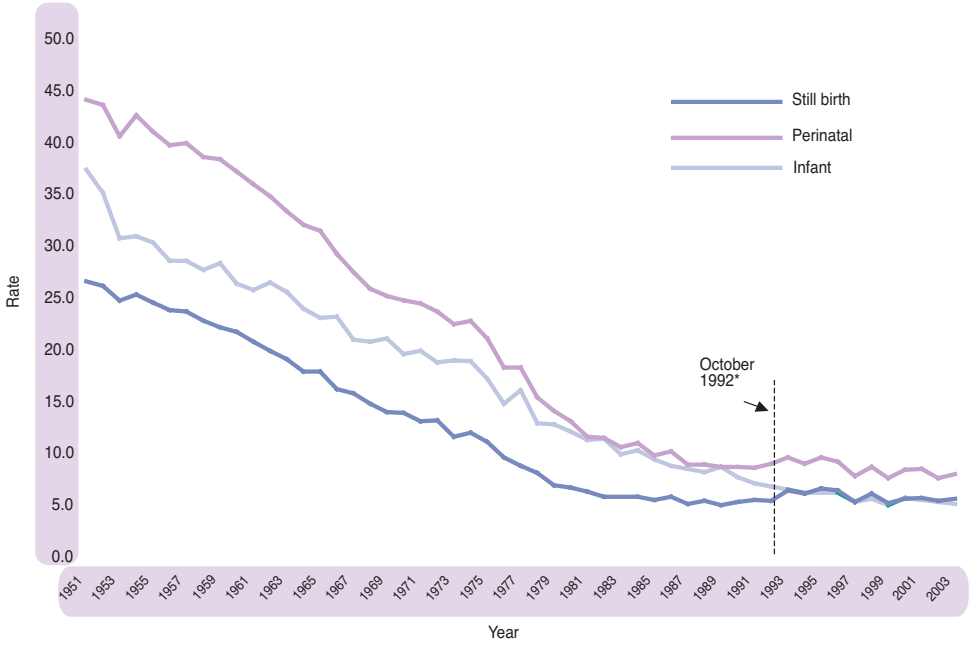
Numbers

The number of deaths registered in Scotland in 2003 was 58,472 – 369 more than 2002. However, this is still one of the lowest totals recorded since civil registration began in 1855. **Figure 1.6** on page 9 shows that from 1951 up to the early 1990s the annual number of deaths remained relatively stable at about 60-65,000 a year. Since then the total has declined slightly to around, or just below, 60,000.

Stillbirths, perinatal deaths and infant deaths

As can be seen in **Figure 1.17**, there have been significant improvements in the rates for stillbirths, perinatal deaths and infant deaths in the period since 1951. The stillbirth rate has reduced from 26.6 per 1,000 total births (live and still) in 1951 to 5.6 in 2003, despite a change in the definition of stillbirths in 1992 which reduced the minimum period of gestation from 28 weeks to 24 weeks (thus increasing the numbers classified as stillbirths). The rate of perinatal deaths (stillbirths and deaths in the first week of life) fell from 44.2 per 1,000 total births in 1951 to 8.0 in 2003, an improvement of over 82 per cent. Finally, the infant death rate (deaths of children aged under 1) has improved by 87 per cent from 37.4 per 1,000 live births in 1951 to 5.1 in 2003.

Figure 1.17 Stillbirth, perinatal and infant death rates, Scotland, 1951-2003



* Change in definition of stillbirths from 28 to 24 weeks' gestation

Whilst these rates are comparable to those for the UK as a whole, there are several western European countries that have significantly lower rates (**Appendix 1 Table 3**).

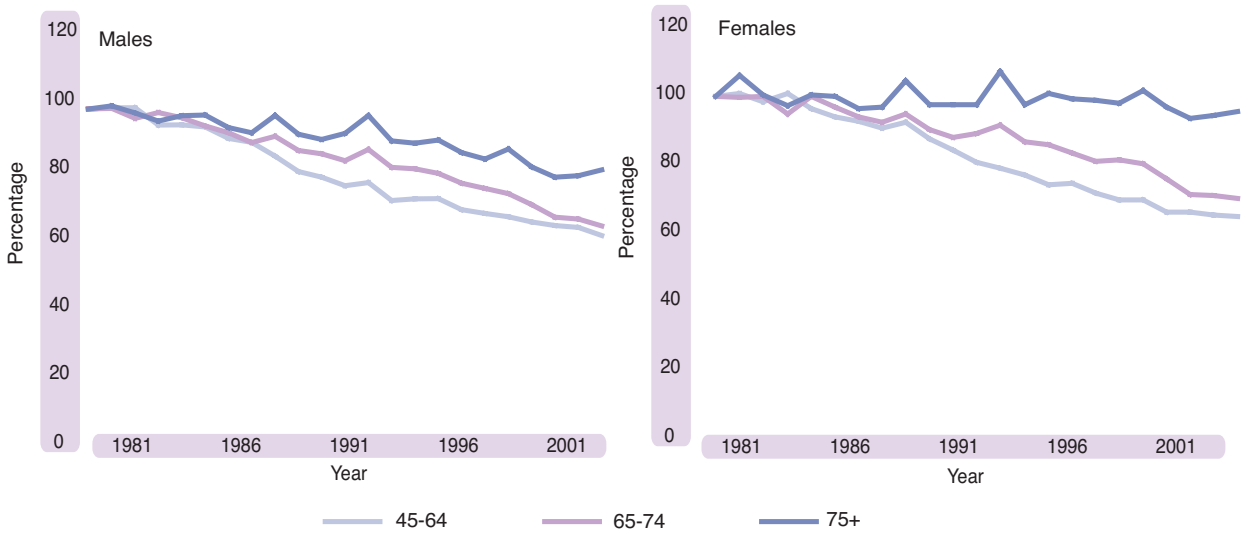
Mortality by age

As would be expected, the majority of deaths occur at older ages. About 59 per cent of deaths were of people aged 75 and over, and a further 27 per cent were between the ages of 60 and 75.

The relative stability in the number of deaths over the last 50 years masks large improvements in age-specific mortality. **Figure 1.18** shows, for both men and women, selected age-specific mortality rates over the last twenty years relative to the 1981 rates. The three age groups shown (45-64, 65-74 and 75 and over) account for around 95 per cent of all deaths.

At these ages, there have been greater improvements in male than in female mortality. For the 45-64 age group, males and females experienced improvements of about 40 per cent and 30 per cent respectively. In the 65-74 age group, males showed an improvement of 37 per cent compared to 30 per cent for females. The greatest differential is in the 75 plus age group, where male mortality has improved by 19 per cent compared to only 5 per cent for females.

Figure 1.18 Age specific mortality rates as a proportion of 1981 rate, 1981-2003



Life expectancy

Although improvements in mortality rates in Scotland have generally been slower than in the rest of the UK and elsewhere in Europe, the improvements are still considerable and the impact is demonstrated in the steadily rising expectation of life.

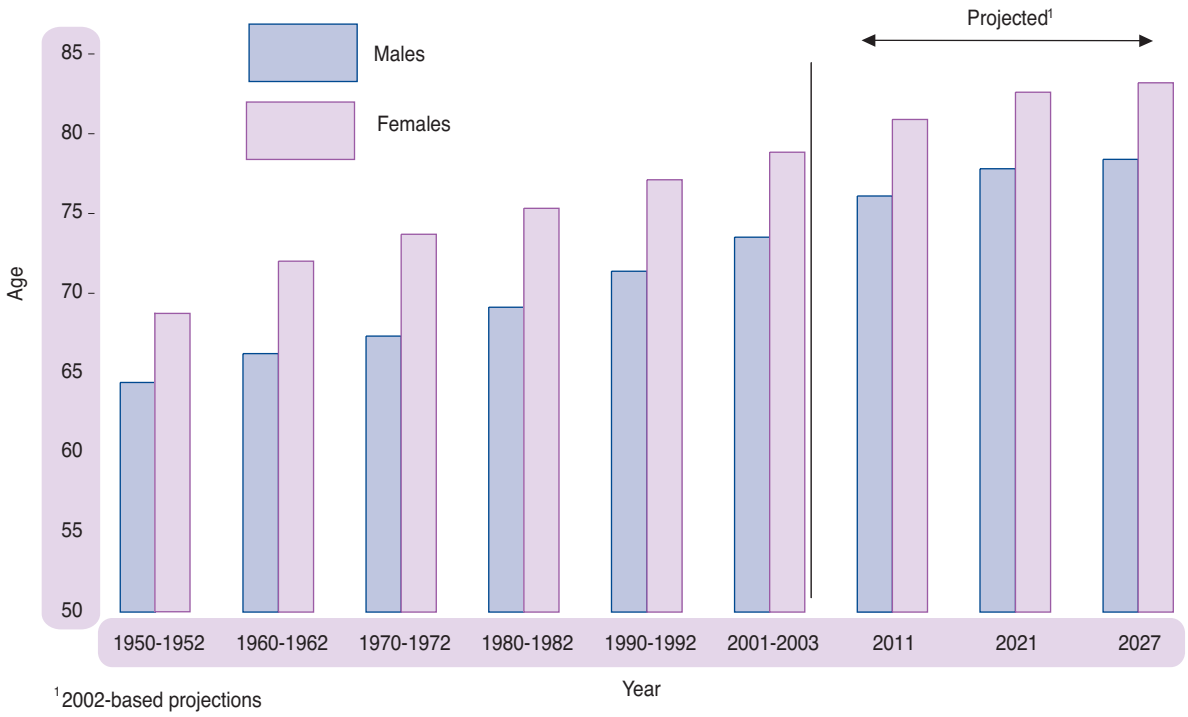
The expectation of life at birth is a commonly used summary measure of mortality rates which is particularly useful when comparing the 'health' of a nation through time and for making comparisons with other countries. **Figure 1.19** shows that the expectation of life at birth in Scotland has improved greatly over the last 50 years or so, increasing from 64.4 years for males and 68.7 years for females born around 1951 to 73.5 years and 78.8 years respectively for those born around 2002. **Figure 1.19** also illustrates that improvements in life expectancy at birth are projected to continue, rising to 78.4 for males and 83.2 for females by 2027.

Scottish males and females have the lowest expectation of life at birth in the EU (15 states). For Scottish males, expectation of life is 1 year lower than the EU (25 states) average and, for females, it is 2 years lower. For both sexes, the expectation of life is more than 4 years lower than the countries with the highest expectation of life.

Variations in mortality levels within Scotland

Standardised mortality ratios (SMRs), which compare local death rates with death rates in Scotland as a whole, taking account of the different population structure of each area, are presented in **Figure 1.20**. In all, 12 out of 32 Council areas have a higher standard

Figure 1.19 Expectation of life at birth, Scotland, 1951-2027



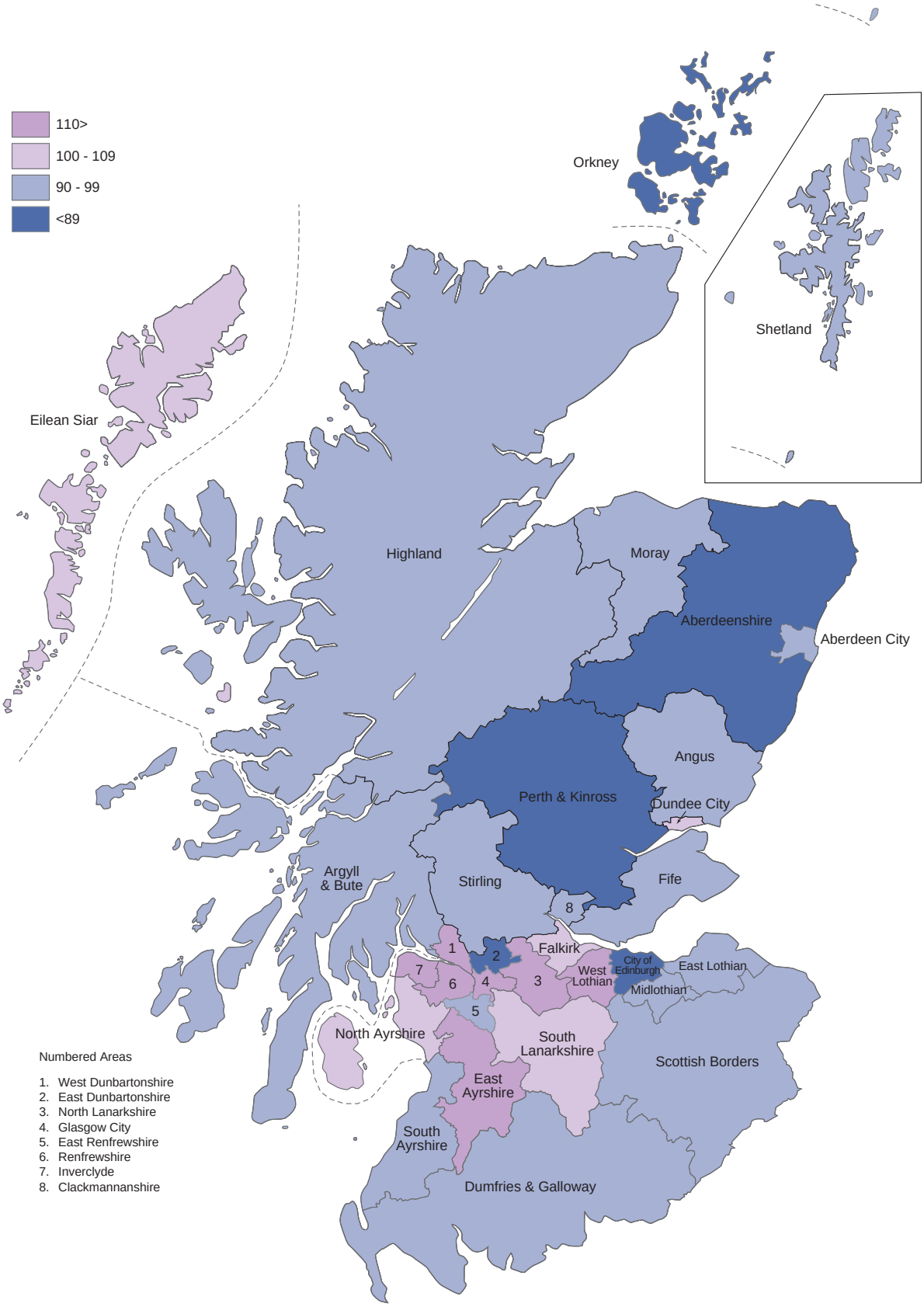
mortality ratio than the Scottish average of 100, and 8 of these are in west central Scotland. The worst, Glasgow City, is 24 per cent higher than the Scottish average which itself is about 15 per cent higher than the UK average.

At the other end of the scale, the mortality rate in East Dunbartonshire was 19 per cent below the Scottish average and Orkney, Aberdeenshire and Perth & Kinross were, respectively 18 per cent, 16 per cent and 13 per cent below (or better than) the Scottish average.

Cause of death

In 2003, the two most common causes of death in Scotland were cancer (15,116 deaths, 26 per cent) and ischaemic heart disease (11,441 deaths, 20 per cent). However, since 1981 the proportion of deaths caused by ischaemic heart disease has fallen from 29 to 20 per cent, whereas the proportion caused by cancer has risen from 22 to 26 per cent. And since 1995, there have been more deaths from cancer than ischaemic heart disease. Of the 15,116 deaths from cancers in 2003, trachea, bronchus and lung was the most common site, accounting for over a quarter (26 per cent) of all cancer deaths.

Figure 1.20 Standardised mortality ratios, by Council area, 2003



Cancer

Death rates, by sex, for the most common causes of death are shown in **Table 1.1**. Over the last 20 years or so, male death rates from lung cancer have fallen by almost a quarter (from 119 per 100,000 population in 1980-82 to 90 in 2003). By contrast, the rates for women have increased by almost 60 per cent (from 41 per 100,000 population in 1980-82 compared to 65 in 2003), but are still considerably lower than the male death rates.

The next most frequent site for cancer deaths was prostate for men (786 deaths of which 65 per cent were aged 75 and over) and breast for women (1,138 deaths). Death rates for the former continue to increase whereas those for the latter have shown a slight fall in recent years.

Heart disease and strokes

In contrast to the rises for cancer, death rates for ischaemic heart disease and cerebrovascular disease (stroke) have shown significant declines. Since 1981, males have experienced slightly larger improvements (37 per cent for ischaemic heart disease and 29 per cent for stroke) compared with improvements of 34 and 26 per cent respectively for females.

Table 1.1 Death rates from selected causes, by sex, Scotland, 1950-2003

Males – rates per 100,000 population

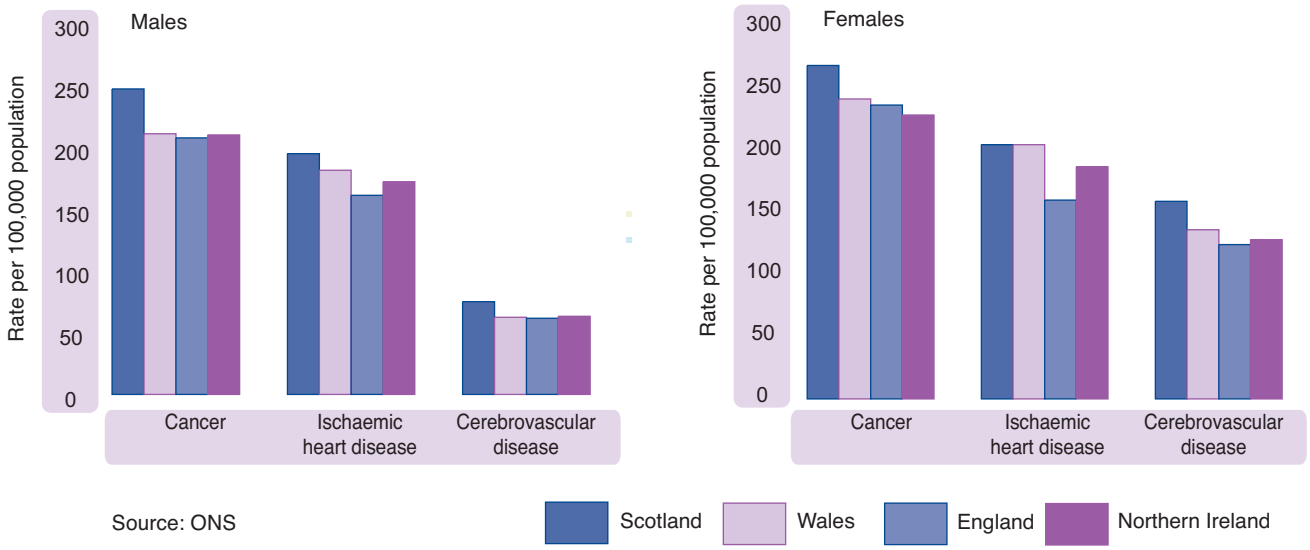
Year	Cancer			Ischaemic heart disease	Cerebrovascular disease
	All sites	Trachea, bronchus and lung	Prostate		
1950-52	206	48	13	276	155
1960-62	241	86	16	360	166
1970-72	272	112	14	407	158
1980-82	291	119	19	408	139
1990-92	314	111	27	367	119
2002-02	321	93	32	261	101
2003	314	90	32	255	99

Females – rates per 100,000 population

Year	Cancer			Ischaemic heart disease	Cerebrovascular disease
	All sites	Trachea, bronchus and lung	Breast		
1950-52	185	10	31	203	213
1960-62	195	13	35	262	230
1970-72	218	24	40	289	226
1980-82	247	41	45	304	210
1990-92	278	57	48	297	191
2002-02	288	64	43	216	162
2003	285	65	43	200	156

Using the latest comparable data available, 2002, **Figure 1.21** compares the death rates for the constituent countries of the UK for selected causes after adjusting for differences in age structure. The Scottish rates for cancer, ischaemic heart disease and cerebrovascular disease are well above the rates for the other countries of the United Kingdom for both men and women.

Figure 1.21 Age-adjusted mortality rates, by selected cause and sex, 2002



Suicides

In 2003, deaths from intentional self-harm numbered 560 (413 males and 147 females), 76 fewer than in 2002. To allow for any under-recording of suicides, it is conventional to combine deaths classified as 'events of undetermined intent' with those for 'intentional self-harm', as most of the former are believed to be suicides. The total number of deaths classified to these two groups in 2003 was 794, compared with 899 in 2002.

Despite this reduction, suicide remains the most important cause of death for men aged 15-34 and 35-44 and women aged 15-34. For men the most frequent cause of these deaths was hanging, strangulation and suffocation, whereas for women it was poisoning.

Main causes of death by age and sex

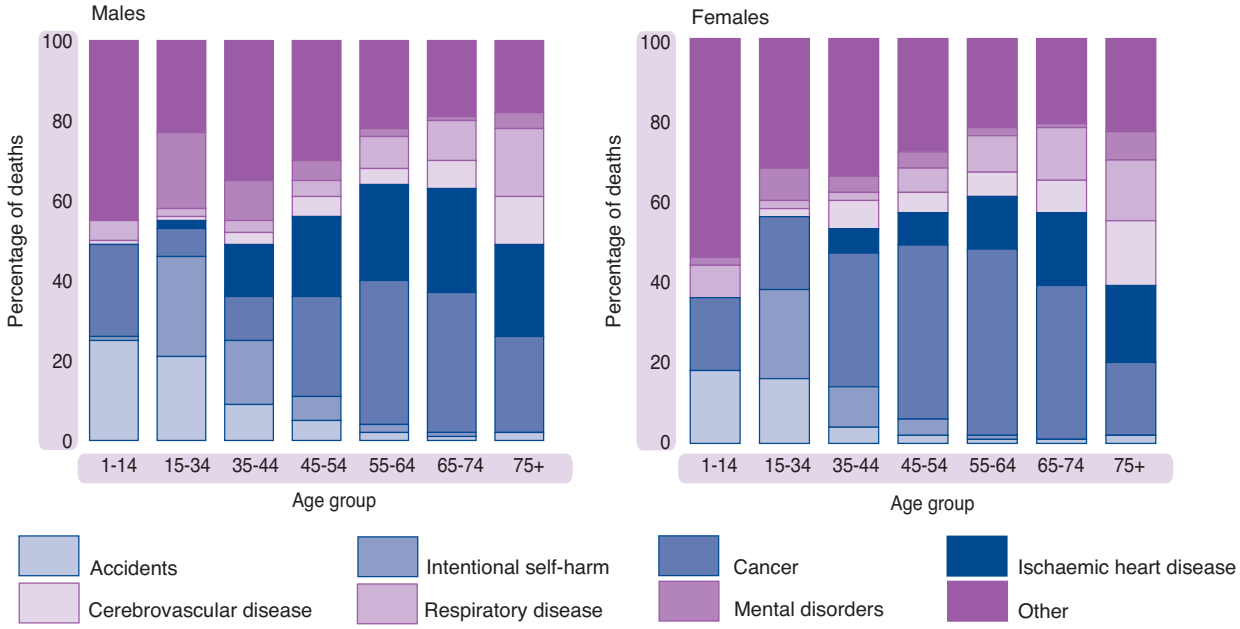
The main causes of death vary in importance by age and sex (**Figure 1.22**). Accidents were the largest category amongst boys aged 1-14, accounting for 25 per cent of deaths. Cancer, at 23 per cent, was the next largest cause. For girls aged 1-14, accidents and cancer were the most common causes both accounting for 18 per cent of the deaths.

For males aged 15-34, the main cause was suicide (intentional self-harm plus undetermined deaths) followed by accidents and mental disorders (almost entirely associated with drug and alcohol abuse). For females in this age group, suicide was also the largest category, with cancer ranking second.

Suicide was also the most frequent cause of death for males aged 35-44, but for this age group ischaemic heart disease was the next most frequent cause. For women aged 35-44, cancer was the main cause followed by suicide.

For both sexes and all age groups between 45 and 74, cancer was the main cause followed by ischaemic heart disease. For women, cancer was responsible for a higher proportion of deaths in these age groups than for men. Conversely, ischaemic heart disease accounted for a higher proportion of deaths in these age groups for men than for women.

Figure 1.22 Deaths, by cause and age group, Scotland, 2003



MIGRATION

In addition to births and deaths, migration is the other component of population change. However, unlike births and deaths, there is no comprehensive source for estimating migration and hence it is the most difficult component of change to measure and predict. Migration and the reasons for migrating are also much more susceptible to short-term changes in social and economic circumstances than births and deaths.

There has recently been an increased interest in migration. Population projections have highlighted the declining and ageing population of Scotland. The Scottish Executive's Fresh Talent Initiative aims to stem population decline, and alleviate possible problems of reduced workforce, by attracting young and economically active people to Scotland, and by encouraging others to stay.

In addition, the publication of the 2001 Census has made available a wealth of data about migrants which is not otherwise available (for example, educational qualifications, country of birth and ethnic group). This allows us to update our understanding of the characteristics of migrants, and to further understand the likely consequences of current migration patterns. In addition, the Census provides an opportunity to examine the quality of current data sources on migration which feed into the population estimates and projections.

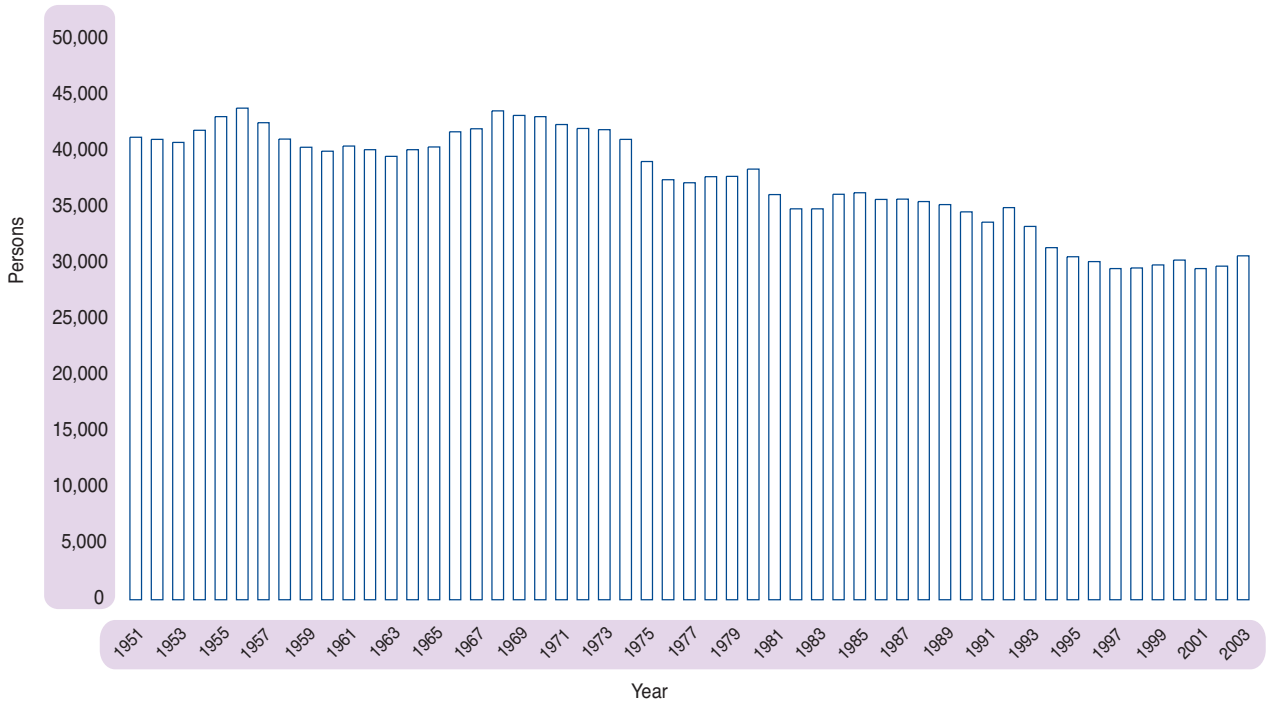
This is the focus of **Chapter 2** of this Report, which uses Census and other data to look in more depth at migration in Scotland.

MARRIAGES

Numbers

In 2003, there were 30,757 marriages in Scotland, compared with over 40,000 in the 1960s. **Figure 1.23**, however, shows that the decline in the number of marriages may be levelling out at around 30,000 a year.

Figure 1.23 Marriages, Scotland, 1951-2003



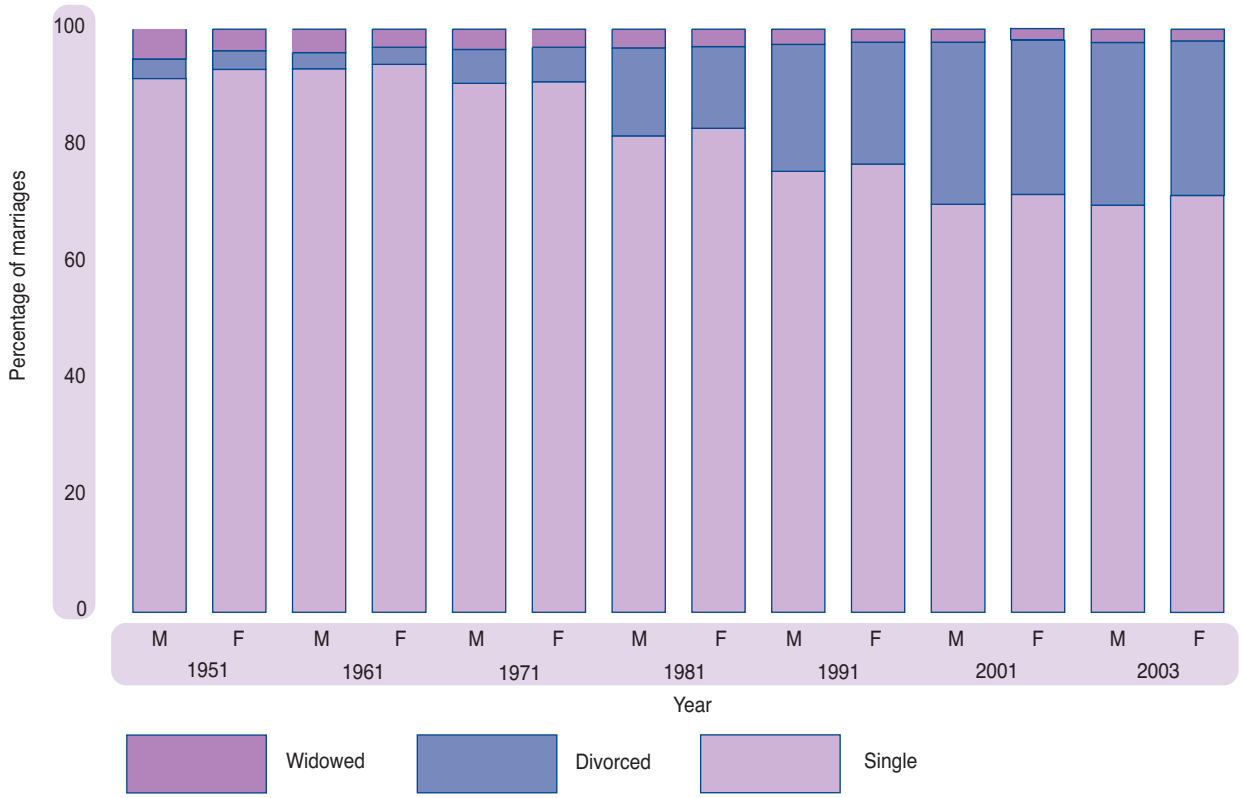
The information in this section covers all marriages registered in Scotland, regardless of the usual residence of the parties involved. For almost 30 per cent of the marriages registered in 2003, neither the bride nor the groom was resident in Scotland; around half of these took place at Gretna. For some demographic purposes, users might wish to limit analyses to specific categories of residents. Further details of available information

may be obtained from the GROS Customer Service address given in **Correspondence and Enquiries** on page 76. Conversely, a number of couples who are resident in Scotland go abroad to be married. These marriages are not included in this chapter, and only some come to the attention of the Registrar General through notification to British Consular authorities.

Marital status at marriage

Figure 1.24 gives the percentage of marriages by marital status at the time of marriage between 1951 and 2003. The percentage of divorced people re-marrying rose from only 3 per cent in 1951 to just under 6 per cent during 1971, but by 2003 over a quarter (28 per cent for males and 27 per cent for females) of those marrying were divorcees. The majority of this shift reflects a reduction in the proportion of marriages where one of the partners was a bachelor/spinster. However, the proportion of those marrying who were widowed has also declined – in 2003 the proportion was about 2 per cent or about half of what it was 50 years ago.

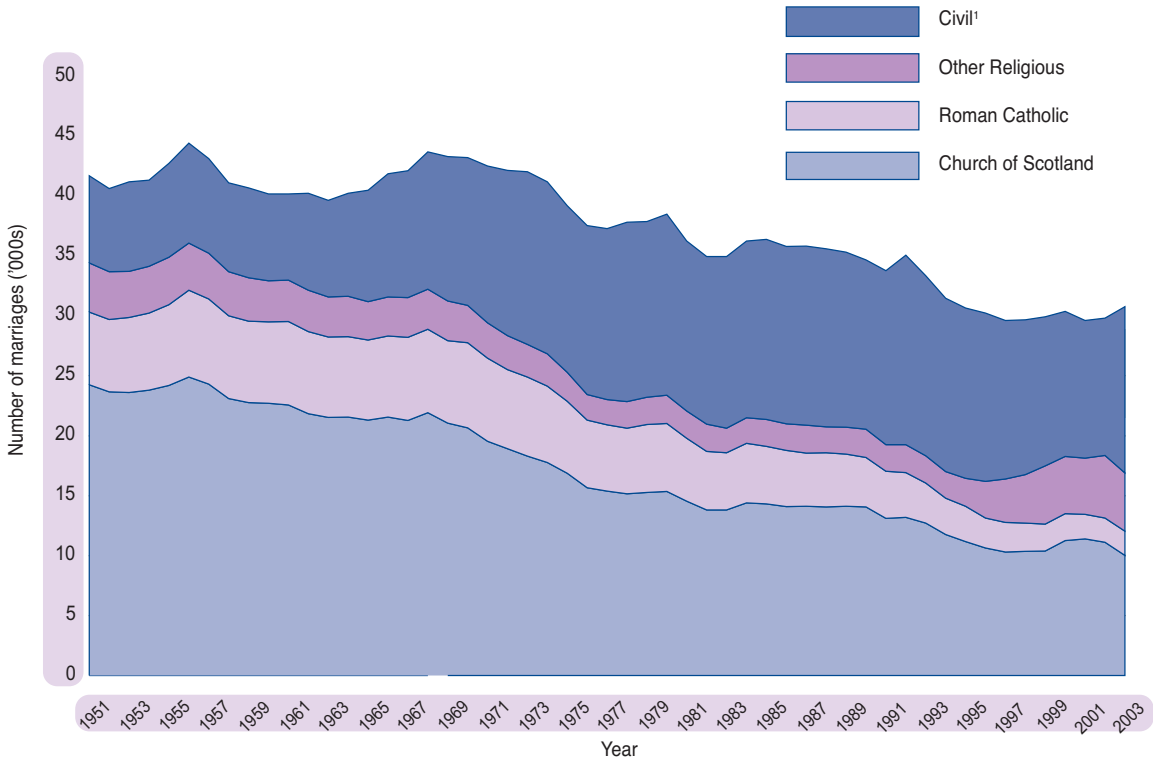
Figure 1.24 Marriages, by marital status of persons marrying, 1951-2003



Marriages by type of ceremony

Civil marriages accounted for 45 per cent of all marriages in 2003. As illustrated in **Figure 1.25**, this is more than twice the proportion fifty years ago. The trend reflects a move away from religious marriages to civil marriages, particularly during the 1970s and 1980s when the proportion of civil marriages reached current levels. The increase in religious marriages observed during the period 1997-2002 was largely associated with the increase of 'holiday' or 'tourism' marriages, of which a significant proportion were carried out at Gretna. Until 2002 it was necessary to have a religious celebrant if locations other than registration offices (such as the Blacksmith's Shop in Gretna) were to be used for the ceremony. (More detailed information on marriages in Gretna is available in the GROS Occasional Paper *Marriages at Gretna, 1975-2000*.)

Figure 1.25 Marriages by type of ceremony, Scotland, 1951-2003



[1] Includes the small number of "irregular marriages" by decree of court.

The reduction in the number of religious ceremonies, and the associated increase in the number of civil ceremonies, recorded in 2003 is a direct consequence of a change in legislation that gave people a wider choice of venues for civil marriage in Scotland. The Marriage (Scotland) Act 2002 and associated Regulations and Guidance, which came into effect in June 2002, enabled Registrars to conduct civil marriage ceremonies in 'approved places' other than civil registration offices.

By the end of 2003, 424 venues had been approved for civil marriages. During 2003, the first full year covered by the new arrangements, 3,465 civil ceremonies (11 per cent of all marriages and 25 per cent of civil marriages) were conducted at these venues. Before the 2002 Act, these couples would have had to arrange a religious marriage at their chosen venue or a civil ceremony in a registration office. The types of venue approved include castles, stately homes and other historic buildings, hotels and clubs and a small

number of outdoor locations in gardens or the countryside. The most significant change has, not surprisingly, been seen at Gretna where civil ceremonies accounted for 40 per cent of the 3,500 or so marriages neither in a church nor the registration office. It is expected that the range of approved venues, and the number of civil ceremonies conducted at them, will increase further in the coming years.

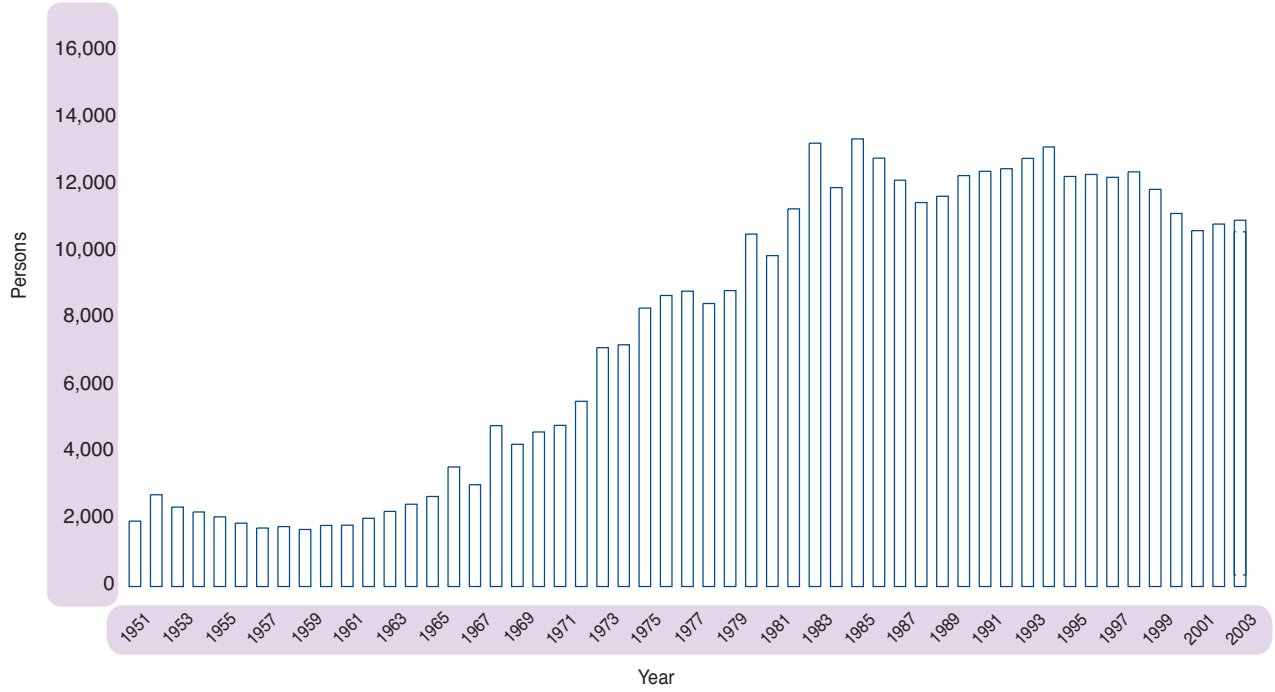
DIVORCES

Numbers

The number of divorces in 2003 was 10,928, slightly higher than in 2002.
Figure 1.26 shows the number of divorces between 1951 and 2003.
There was a marked increase in the number of divorces up to a peak of over 13,000 in 1985. Recent years have seen a slight fall from the levels recorded in the late 1980s and 1990s. It is probable that increasing levels of co-habitation may be relevant to the recent downward trend in divorces, since divorce proceedings are not necessary to sever such relationships.

The information in this report relates to divorces granted under the Divorce (Scotland) Act 1976 and covers divorces granted in Scotland, regardless of where the marriage took place.

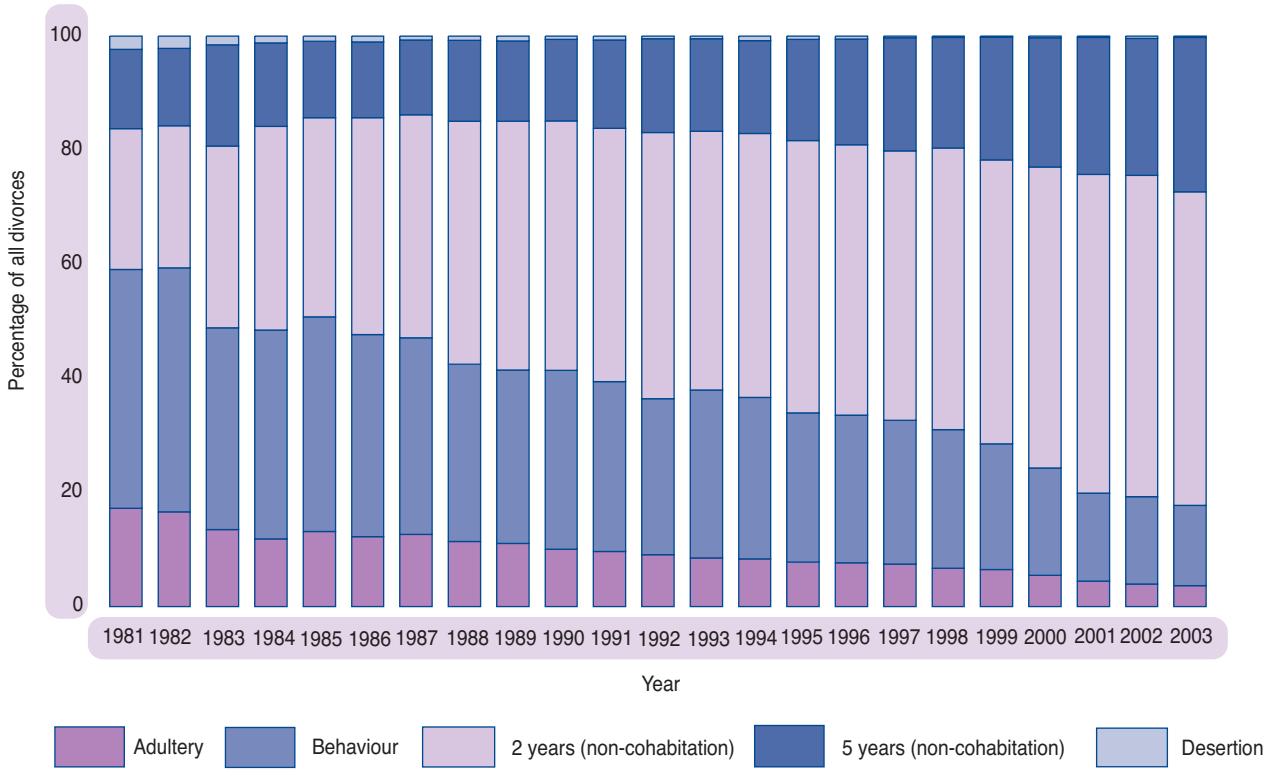
Figure 1.26 Divorces, Scotland, 1951-2003



Grounds for divorce

Figure 1.27 shows the trend in grounds for divorce between 1981 and 2003. The Divorce (Scotland) Act 1976 introduced new grounds for divorce – principally non-cohabitation, meaning that couples separated for two years (with consent) or five years could file for divorce on grounds of non-cohabitation.

Figure 1.27 Number of divorces, by grounds for divorce, Scotland, 1981-2003



In 2003, non-cohabitation was the most frequent reason for divorce, accounting for 82 per cent of all divorces. Non-cohabitation (2 years and consent) increased from 25 per cent of all divorces in 1981 to 55 per cent of all divorces in 2003; non-cohabitation (5 years) increased from 14 per cent to 27 per cent; and adultery as the stated reason for divorce fell from 17 per cent to 4 per cent.

Divorces by marital status

Of those divorcing in 2003, 15 per cent of both men and women had divorced previously. This compares with 8 per cent for males and 7 per cent for females in 1981. This is consistent with the increase in the proportion of all marriages where one or both participants was divorced previously (now 2 in 5 marriages compared with 1 in 4 twenty years ago).

Duration of marriages that ended in divorce

In 2003, the median duration of marriage ending in divorce was 14 years, whereas the comparable duration for 1981 was 9 years. In part, this increase will reflect the changing balance between cohabiting relationships and marriage.

Divorce by age at marriage

In 2003, 29 per cent of all divorces involved couples where at least one of the partners was aged 20 or under when they married. This is a significant fall from 60 per cent in 1981, but not unexpected given that the proportion of marriages where at least one of the partners was aged 20 or over has fallen from 36 per cent in 1981 to 4 per cent in 2003.

ADOPTIONS

The Registrar General recorded 468 adoptions during 2003 – 83 more than in 2002. However, this latest total represents around half the number recorded in the late 1980s and a quarter of the number recorded in the late 1940s.

Some 36 per cent of the children adopted in 2003 were adopted by a step-parent and 60 per cent were adopted by non-relatives of the child. Only 14 per cent of children adopted in 2003 were aged under two, nearly all being adopted by non-relatives. By contrast, only 18 per cent of the 120 adoptions of children aged over ten, were by non-relatives.

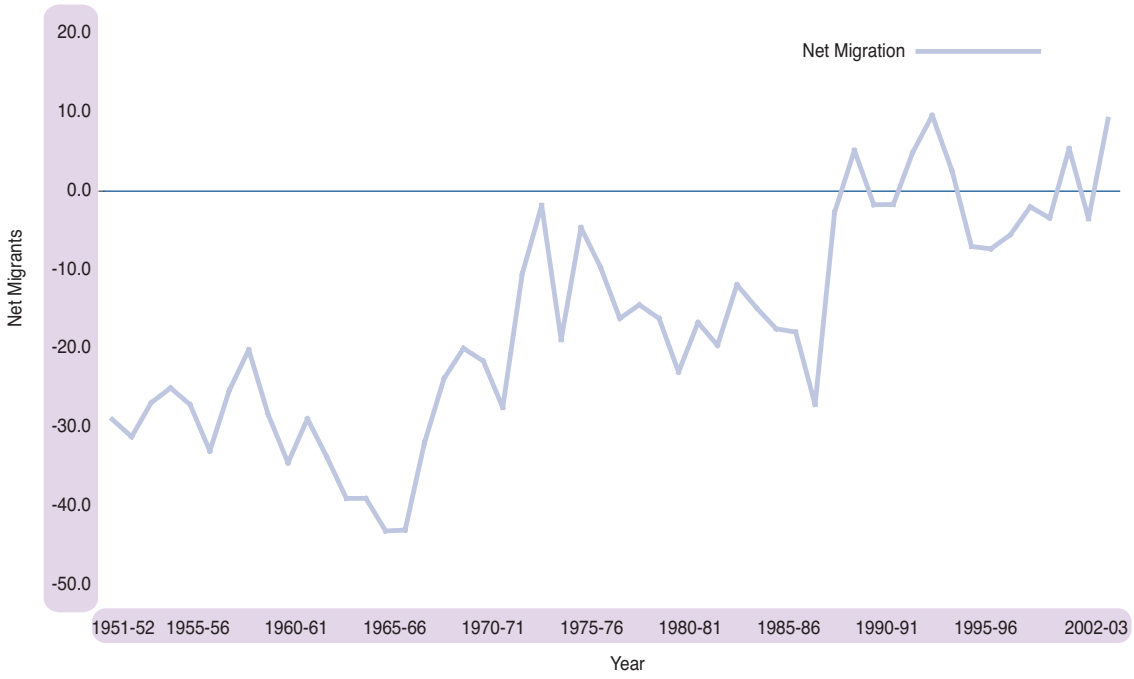
MIGRATION OVERVIEW

Trends in migration since 1951

Historically, Scotland has been a country of net out-migration rather than net in-migration – that is more people leave Scotland to live elsewhere than move to live in Scotland. However, since the 1960s net out-migration has reduced significantly and in recent years has been less than half of the peak net migration *losses* experienced in the 1960s. Indeed, in six out of the last fourteen years, Scotland experienced net migration *gain* rather than *loss*. There has been an underlying long-term trend of decreasing net emigration from Scotland over the last 50 years, as can be seen from **Figure 2.1**.

Net migration is the difference between much larger gross flows of migrants into and out of Scotland. In the last 10 years these have typically been of the order of 70,000 both in and out of Scotland. The level of net migration can be significantly affected by relatively small changes in these gross flows from year to year, particularly if one flow rises while the other falls.

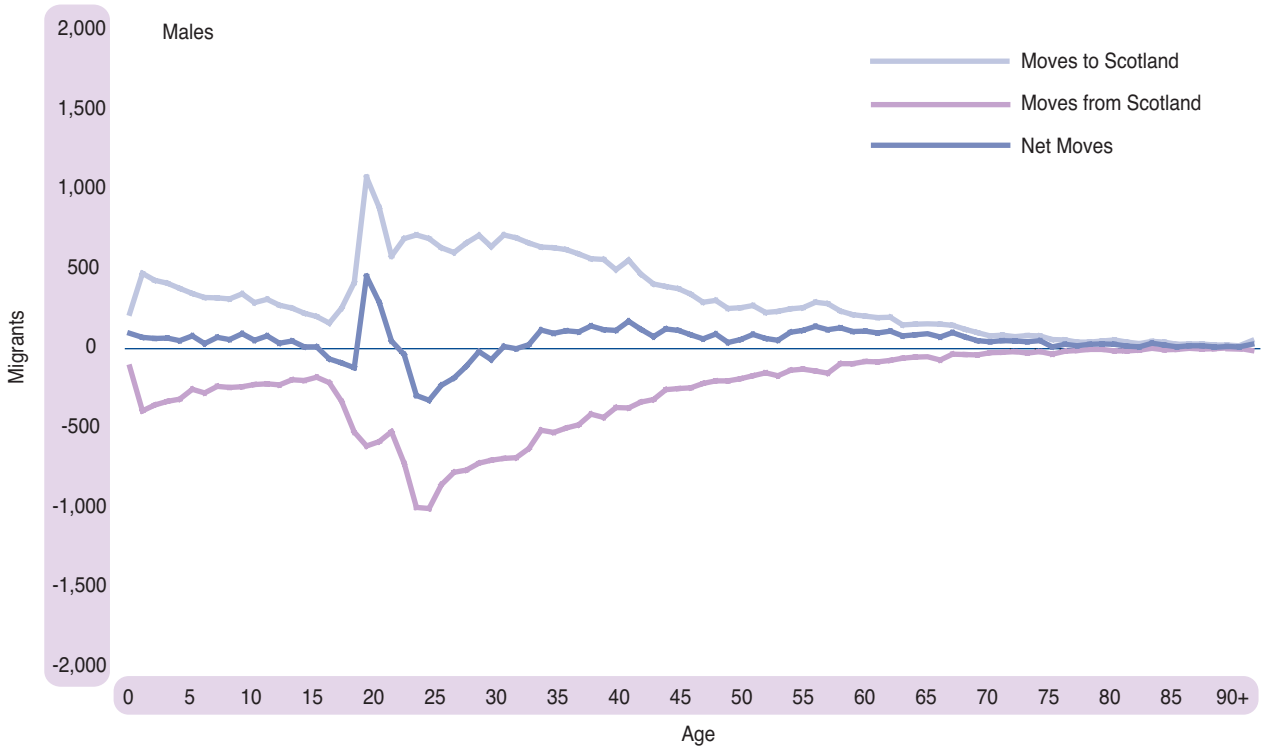
Figure 2.1 Estimated net migration, Scotland, 1951-2003

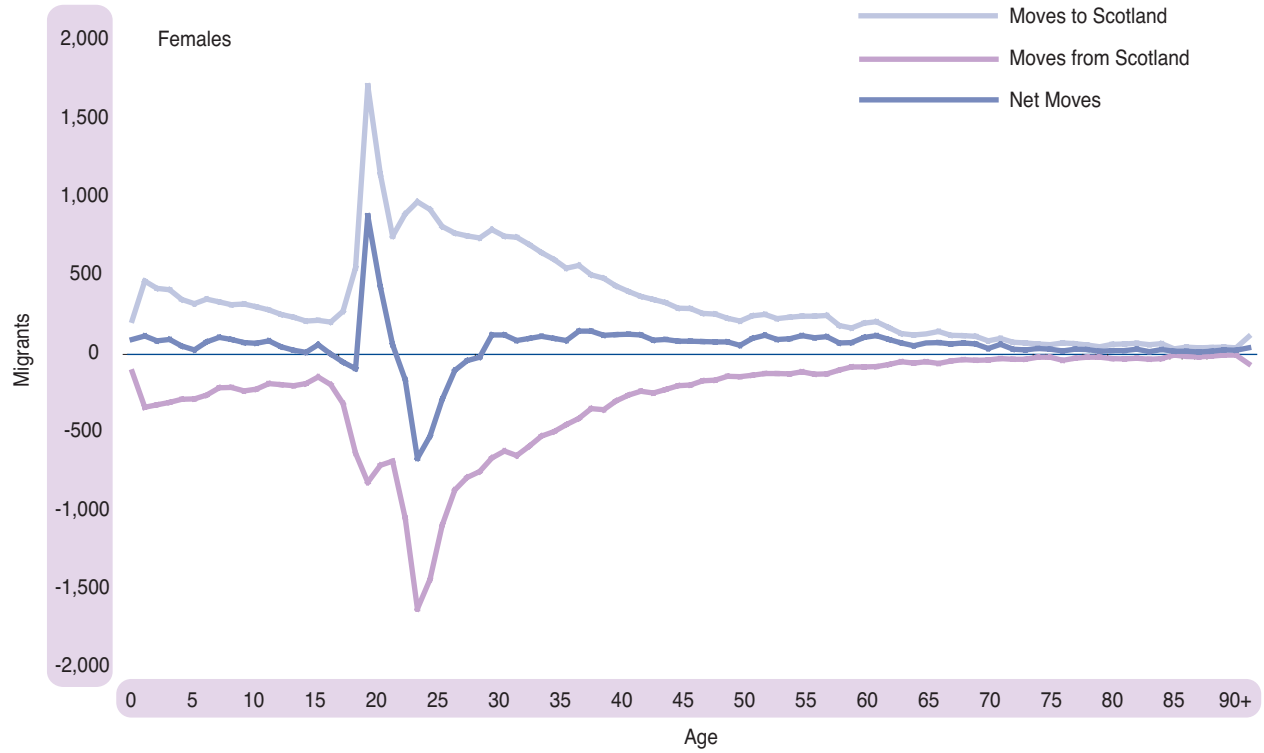


The age and sex of migrants

The age/sex pattern of migrants tends to remain relatively constant from year to year. **Figure 2.2** illustrates the age/sex distribution of exchanges of migrants with the rest of the UK between 2002 and 2003. The peak ages for migrating are the late teens to mid-20s reflecting moves out of the parental home to attend higher education or take up employment. There also tend to be smaller peaks for moves of the very young, under the age of five. This reflects migration of parents who move home before their children have started school. The pattern of migration is very similar for men and women though women tend to have much larger peaks in their early 20s than men. However, this may reflect different patterns of re-registering with an NHS doctor after a move (the main data source for migration estimates) rather than different patterns of migration. This issue is explored further in the section on **Migration Data Sources**.

Figure 2.2 Movements between Scotland and the rest of the UK, by age, mid 2002–mid 2003





Source: NHSCR

The peaks in migration for males and females in their late teens and early twenties create marked net migration *gains* at ages 19 and 20, and net migration *losses* at ages 23 and 24. These patterns are consistent with an influx of students from the rest of the UK and overseas starting higher education, followed by a further move after graduation.

Migration – revisions to the 1982–2000 Series

The results of the 2001 Census indicated that the previously published 2000 mid-year estimates had been overestimated by some 50,000 as a result of cumulative errors in estimating migration (mostly by young men) during the 1980s and 1990s. As a result, the migration estimates for 1982-2000 have been revised. It is likely that these migration errors are the result of an underestimation of young male migration from Scotland to the rest of the world during this period, but if moves from Scotland to the rest of the UK have been under-recorded, as suggested below the implied increase in overseas migration would be less.

To ensure that migration estimates do not continue to be overestimated, an adjustment has been included in the 2003 mid-year estimates. The estimated civilian migration component includes an adjustment for unmeasured migration. At the Scotland level, this adjustment amounts to an outflow of 2,600.

Further work is being undertaken to review the quality of the method and data sources used to estimate migration, in particular to reduce the level of unmeasured migration. Following this work it will be possible to provide estimates of flows between Scotland and the rest of the UK, and with overseas consistent with the revised population estimates. This work is outlined later in this chapter.

More information on the cumulative migration error since 1981 can be found in the GROS Paper *Comparisons with Previous Estimates and Implications for Revisions* on the GROS website or by contacting GROS Customer Services.

MIGRATION DATA SOURCES

Migration is the most difficult component of population change to estimate. The other components (births and deaths) are estimated using data from the civil registration system, which is considered to be virtually complete. In contrast, there is no comprehensive system which registers migration in the UK – either moves to or from the rest of the world, or moves within the UK. Estimates of migration therefore have to be based on survey data and the best proxy data that exist.

Sources of data for estimating migration

Migration is derived from three key sources of data. The National Health Service Central Register (NHSCR) is used to calculate moves between health board areas within the UK, with migration at council area level within Scotland estimated using anonymised data from the Community Health Index (CHI). The International Passenger Survey (IPS) provides information on moves into and out of Scotland from outside the UK.

The **NHSCR** system records the movements of patients between NHS health board areas in the UK. Each time a patient transfers to a new NHS doctor in a different health board area, the NHSCR is notified and these patients are considered to have made a migrant move. Counts of these re-registrations are used as a proxy indicator for moves within the UK.

The **CHI** holds records of people registered with an NHS doctor in Scotland. Unlike the NHSCR, the records provided to GROS contain the postcode of the patient's address, which enables migration to be estimated at council level, and potentially for smaller areas. The approach used for estimating council-level migration involves matching CHI patient records which are extracted from a database which reflects the 'live' CHI system on two occasions one year apart.

This matching of two extracts, say A and B, will create three sets of patients:

- set of patients in extract A and extract B
- set of patients in extract A but not in extract B
- set of patients in extract B but not in extract A.

The set of patients in both extracts whose postcodes were not the same in each extract can be considered as those within-Scotland migrants who moved from one address in Scotland to another within Scotland between the dates of the two extracts. The remaining two sets of patients are either migrants to or from Scotland; babies born between the two extracts; deaths between the dates of the two extracts; movements to or from the Armed Forces; and a small number of records that are for the same patient but have different CHI numbers because they could not be matched when the GP registration was processed.

Currently, GROS migration data derived from the NHSCR is considered to be the most reliable data available at health board level, so estimates from the CHI are controlled to ensure that they are consistent with the NHSCR data for moves across a health board boundary by origin, destination, age and sex.

The **International Passenger Survey (IPS)** is a continuous sample survey conducted by the Office for National Statistics at the principal air, sea and Channel Tunnel routes between the UK and countries outside the British Isles. The sample of migrants contacted within the survey is small, particularly for Scottish migrants (approx 120 survey contacts during 2002), and therefore estimates derived from the IPS are subject to larger sampling and non-sampling errors, and are considered less reliable than UK-level estimates. Information about the country of origin and destination, and age of migrants is particularly subject to error. In addition to IPS data, additional information is received on migrants to and from the Republic of Ireland, asylum seekers and visitor switchers.[1]

Scottish Enterprise have recently commissioned research which aims to develop models which describe the causes of migration flows to and from Scotland. This work will also scrutinise the evidence base for migration research, and provide useful input into the process of reviewing the methodology for estimating migration flows in future.

International migration

Under National Statistics arrangements there is a commitment to carrying out a programme of thorough reviews of key outputs, at least every five years. A quality review of International Migration was recently undertaken and the final report published in September 2003. (http://www.statistics.gov.uk/methods_quality/quality_review/population.asp)

The review's scope included all forms of migration between the UK and the rest of the world. National Statistics outputs covered by the review included both statistics relating to all migrants, and statistics relating only to those non-citizen migrants who are subject to UK immigration control. Geographical and legal aspects of migration were covered, including for immigrants, their countries of origin, routes of entry and UK destination, and for emigrants, place of last UK residence, citizenship, legal residence status and duration of stay in the UK. Also in the review's scope were demographic, social and economic characteristics of migrants.

The review highlighted opportunities to develop and make better use of existing sources, and to develop and prepare for the exploitation of potential new sources. The review made nineteen recommendations in the broad areas of:

- Development of better estimates of total migration flows
- Expanded use of existing survey and administrative data sources for UK geography of migration
- Use and development of survey and administrative data sources on persons subject to immigration control
- New administrative sources

[1] Visitor switchers are visitors who enter or leave the UK intending to stay in the destination country for less than a year, but who actually stay for a year or longer.

An implementation plan for the quality review was published in January 2004 (www.statistics.gov.uk/methods_quality/quality_review/downloads/final_implementation_plan_nsqronim.doc), and since then there have been a number of improvements made to the design of the IPS, including the addition of questions on intentions. There are also plans to extend fieldwork hours, to conduct a port survey of emigrants and to carry out research into non-responders to the IPS. Research is also underway comparing the distribution of immigrants in a number of sources. This should result in a new methodology being agreed in time to be implemented into the 2004 mid-year estimates.

Estimates of total international migration into Scotland are published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). The ONS estimates use a consistent methodology based primarily on the IPS to allocate migration to Scotland. The methodology is currently under review as part of the quality review, and in the meantime, a slightly different methodology is used for the purposes of population estimates in Scotland.

Possible underestimate of migrating young men

Previous research carried out by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) has shown estimates for internal migration among females to be higher than for males in the student and other young adult age ranges. Work has been conducted to establish whether this discrepancy is attributable to: more females in these age ranges migrating than males of the same ages; and/or the two sources of data used to estimate internal migration – the NHSCR and patient register data[2] not fully capturing young male migration.

Comparisons with the 2001 Census migration data confirm that internal migration is underestimated amongst males aged 16-36 in the two sources of data used to estimate internal migration. However, as there is no suitable data source from which to revise estimates, no adjustment or revisions will be made currently to the internal migration estimates of young males.

Preliminary work in Scotland looking at both migration internal to Scotland and with the rest of the UK, suggests that the issue also exists here in that there are proportionately more female migrants than males at young ages in the NHSCR sources compared with the Census. As part of the work in Scotland to review migration sources, this will be investigated further in collaboration with ONS, in order to identify the scale and impact of any such undercount. In the meantime, the adjustment for migration error will take account of this undercount in Scotland.

[2] The equivalent of the CHI in England & Wales.

Availability of migration data

Information on migration is available on request through GROS Customer Services (address on page 76). The outputs in the following table are available routinely. Other more detailed breakdowns can be made available on request, although the degree of detail may have to be limited subject to confidentiality constraints. In the next year, we hope to expand our list of routine outputs available via the website to include council area level migration in particular.

Topic	Period	Source
Internal migration flows by constituent countries of the UK and Government Office Regions of England	Annual and quarterly	Population Trends, 116 (The Stationery Office, 2004) Table 8.1
Internal migration from Scotland to England, Wales and Northern Ireland	Mid-year (year ending June)	Key population and Vital Statistics: Local and Health Authority Areas, 2002 (Series VS no. 29, PP1 no. 25, The Stationery Office, 2004) Table 5.3a and 5.3b.
Internal migration between Health board areas in Scotland, the rest of the UK and movements in and out of the armed forces	Annual or mid-year	On request from GROS
Internal migration into and out of each health board area by sex and 5 year age band	Annual or mid-year	On request from GROS
International migration flows	Annual	International migration, 2002 (Series MN no. 29. The Stationery Office, 2004) Table 2.8
Overall Net migration	Mid-year	International migration, 2002 (Series MN no. 29, The Stationery Office, 2004) Table 1.1

THE 2001 CENSUS OF POPULATION

This section summarises information about migration from the 2001 Census of Population.

The Census in Scotland asks people to give their usual address one year before the Census. This provides information about migrants within Scotland and to Scotland from the rest of the UK and from the rest of the world. The Census returns for England, Wales and Northern Ireland allow us to identify migrants from Scotland to the rest of the UK. But the UK Censuses cannot provide any information about migrants from Scotland to places outwith the UK.

Numbers of migrants

Table 2.1 shows these migration flows. Almost 12 per cent of the Scottish Census population had moved in the year before the Census. But most (7 per cent) stayed in the same council area. The number of people who moved from England, Wales or Northern Ireland to Scotland (47,823) was almost exactly the same as the number moving in the opposite direction (47,766) – and they only accounted for less than 1 per cent of the Scottish population. Almost 29,000 people (0.6 per cent of the Scottish population) had moved to Scotland from abroad. (As stated above, the Census does not record the number of people moving in the opposite direction.)

Table 2.1 Persons living in Scotland and those living elsewhere in UK who lived in Scotland one year before the Census

	Number	Percentage
All persons in Scotland at Census time	**5,062,011**	**100.0**
Lived at same address one year previously	4,474,969	*88.4*
No usual address one year previously	36,562	*0.7*
Moved within Scotland in previous year	473,789	*9.4*
Within same council area	359,965	*7.1*
From elsewhere in Scotland	113,824	*2.2*
Moved to Scotland in previous year	76,691	*1.5*
From elsewhere in the UK	47,823	*0.9*
From outwith the UK	28,868	*0.6*
Moved from Scotland in previous year	..	..
To elsewhere in the UK	47,766	*0.9*
To outwith the UK	..	..

.. Not available

Tendency to migrate by selected characteristics

In the following paragraphs, migration is measured as a percentage of the resident population.

Age and sex

Figure 2.3 shows that the 16-24 age group is more likely to have moved in the year before the Census than any other age group. Over a quarter of this age group moved compared with under 4 per cent of those aged 65-74. The migration rate increased again for people who were aged 85 or over – who probably had to move address because of poor health.

Males were only marginally more likely to be migrants than females. 11.9 per cent of male residents had a different address 1 year before the Census as opposed to 11.3 per cent for females.

Of the categories in **Figure 2.3**, one – migrants from elsewhere in the UK – can be compared with a corresponding reverse flow. The difference between these flows is depicted in **Figure 2.4** which shows, for example, that more people aged 16 to 24 left Scotland for the rest of the UK than moved in the opposite direction (out-migrants constituted 2.52 per cent of the age-group living in Scotland at Census time while in-migrants formed 2.26 per cent - a net difference of -0.26 per cent.) There was also a net *loss* of 0.17 per cent in the 25-34 age group. At the other points of the age spectrum, Scotland gained migrants.

There was no appreciable difference between males and females in net migration with the rest of the UK.

Figure 2.3 Migration by age and sex, Scotland, 2001

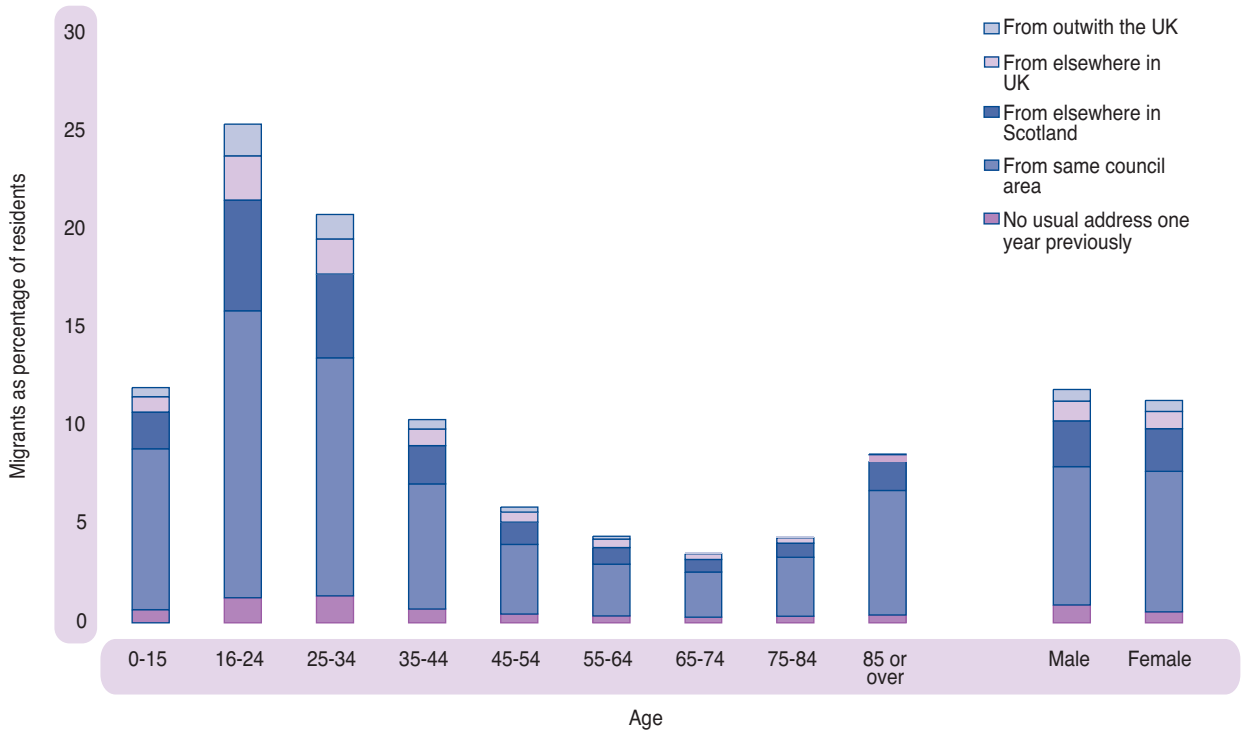
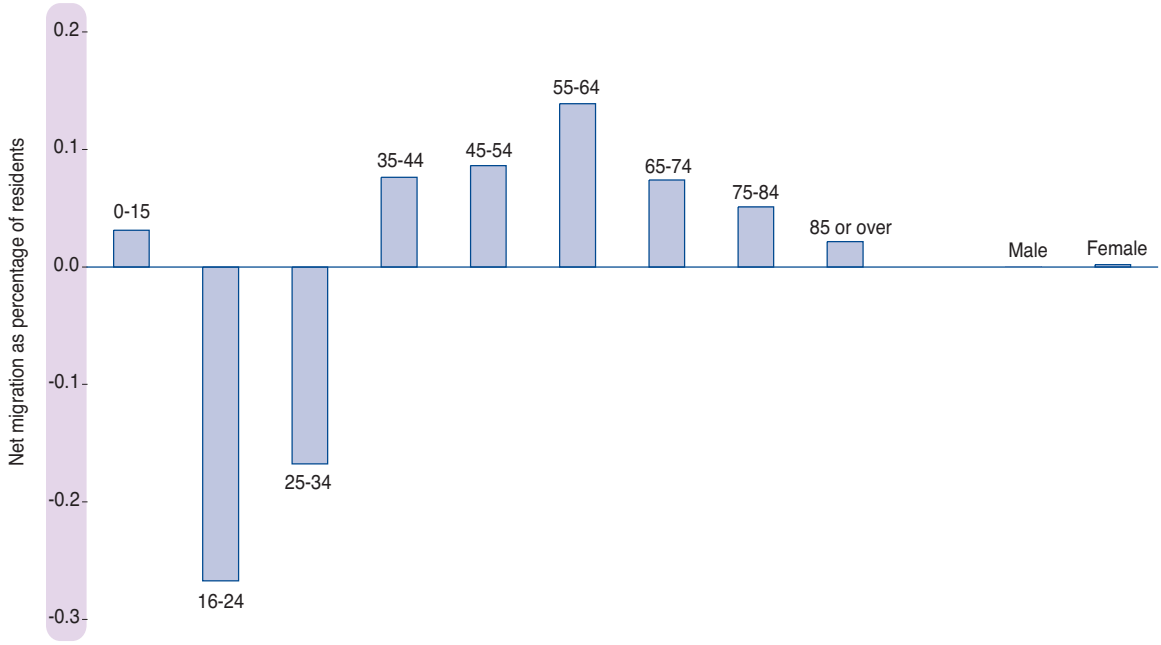


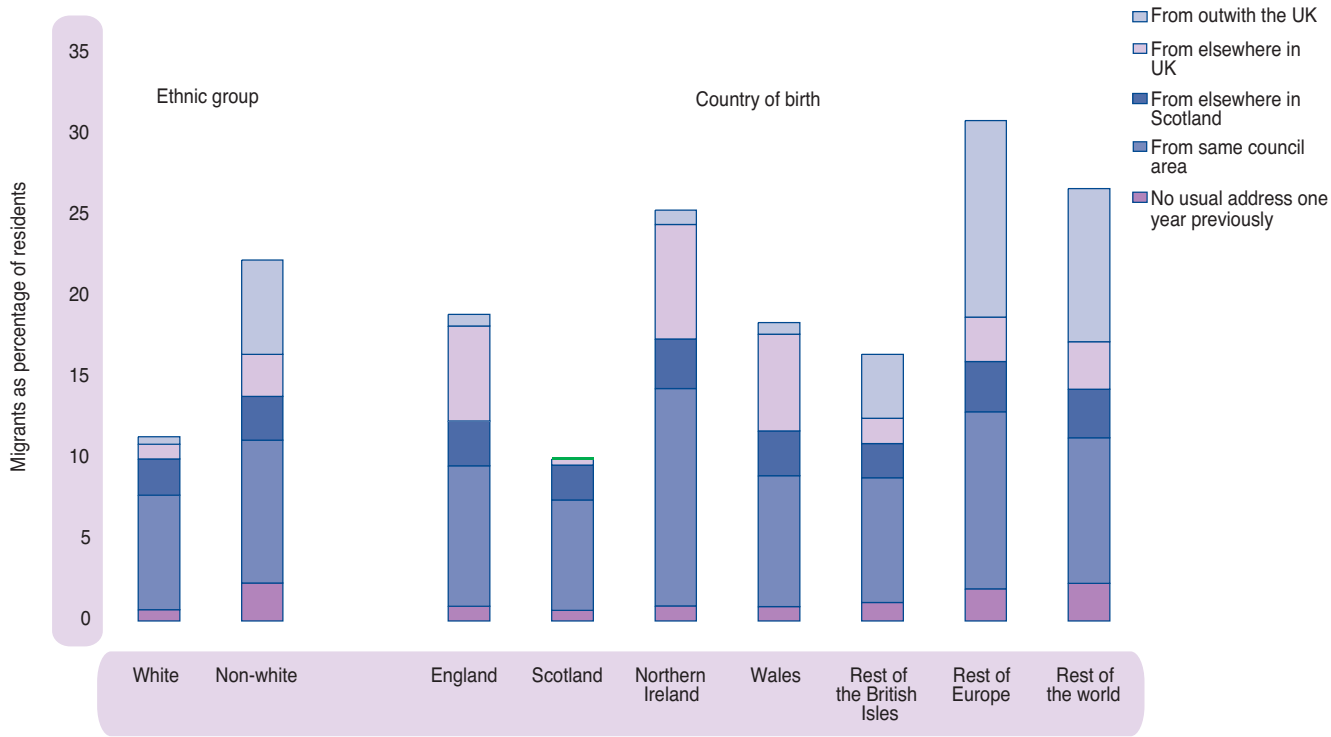
Figure 2.4 Net migration from rest of the UK by age and sex, Scotland, 2001



Ethnic group and country of birth

Figure 2.5 shows the ethnic group and country of birth of migrants. People in non-white ethnic groups are twice as likely to be migrants (22 per cent) than those in white groups (11 per cent) and relatively more of them came from the rest of the UK and from outwith the UK.

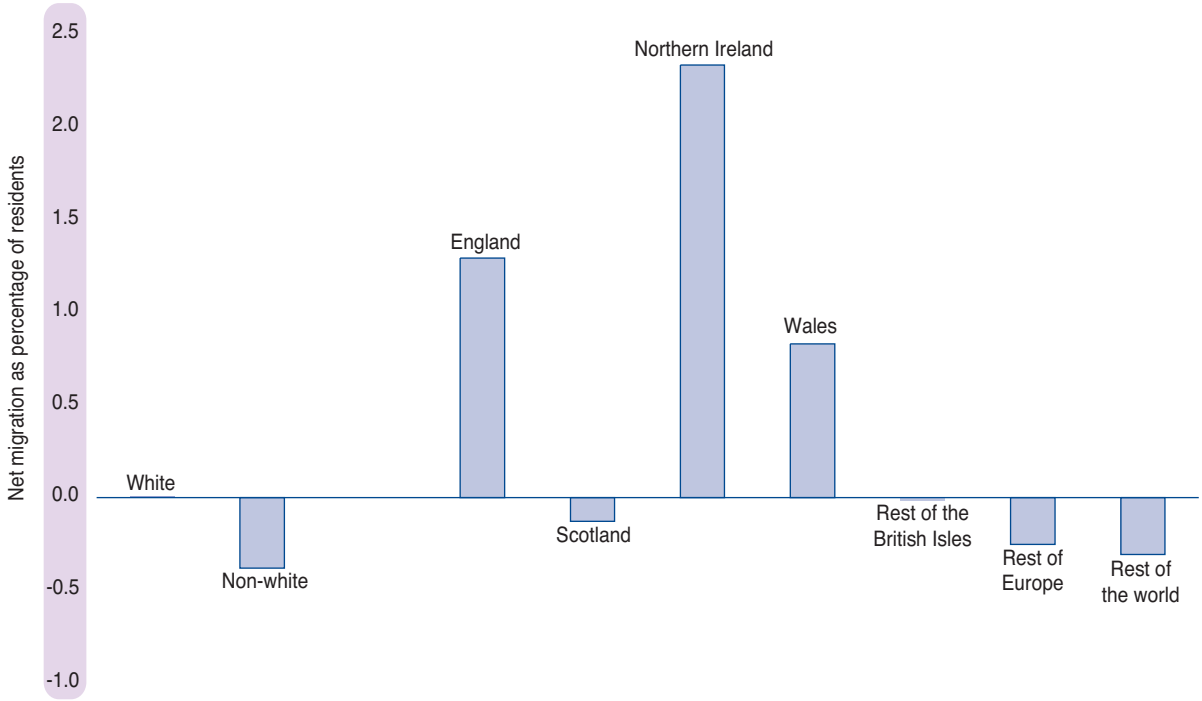
Figure 2.5 Migration by ethnic group and country of birth, Scotland, 2001



People born outside Scotland were more likely to be migrants than native Scots – even when they were only moving within the same council areas.

Figure 2.6 shows that more non-white people migrated to the rest of the UK than in the reverse direction. There was a net *loss* of almost 0.4 per cent of all ethnic minority residents while there was a very slight *gain* in white migrants. There were also net *losses* among those born in Scotland and countries outside the UK with net *gains* of 1.3, 2.3 and 0.8 per cent respectively among those born in England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Figure 2.6 Net migration from rest of UK by ethnic group and country of birth, Scotland, 2001



Illness, health and caring

Figure 2.7 shows that people with a limiting long-term illness, carers or people whose health was not 'good' were less likely to migrate. People with a limiting long-term illness were 8.1 per cent likely to have been migrants as opposed to 12.5 per cent of those with no such illness. Of those in good health, 12.5 per cent were migrants compared with 9.8 per cent and 9.2 per cent for those with fairly good health and of not good health respectively. The differential increases for those moving from further afield. For example, 1.1 per cent of people in good health had moved from the rest of the UK compared to 0.7 and 0.5 per cent respectively for those in fairly good health and not in good health.

Migration with the rest of the UK (**Figure 2.8**) was marked by net *losses* in those without a long-term limiting illness, those in good health and those who did not provide care to family or friends.

Figure 2.7 Migration by illness, health and caring, Scotland, 2001

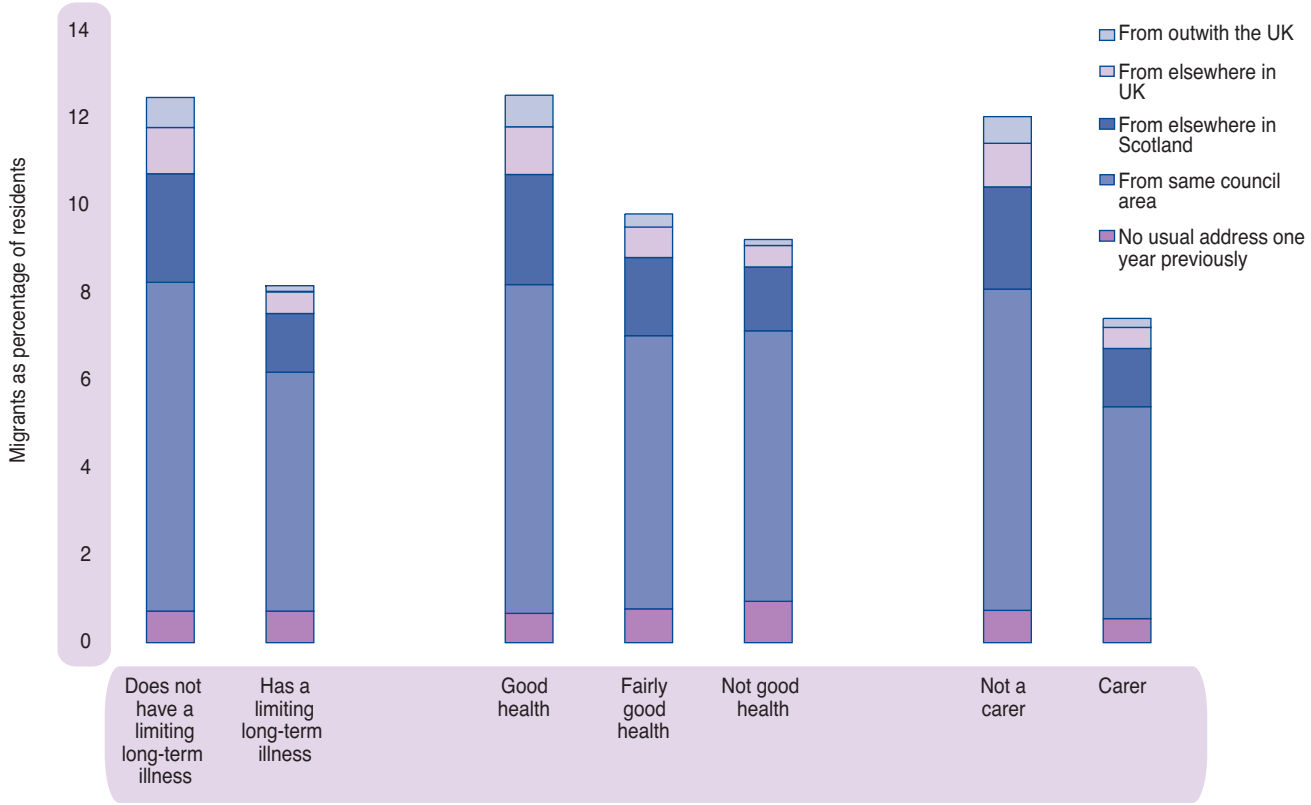
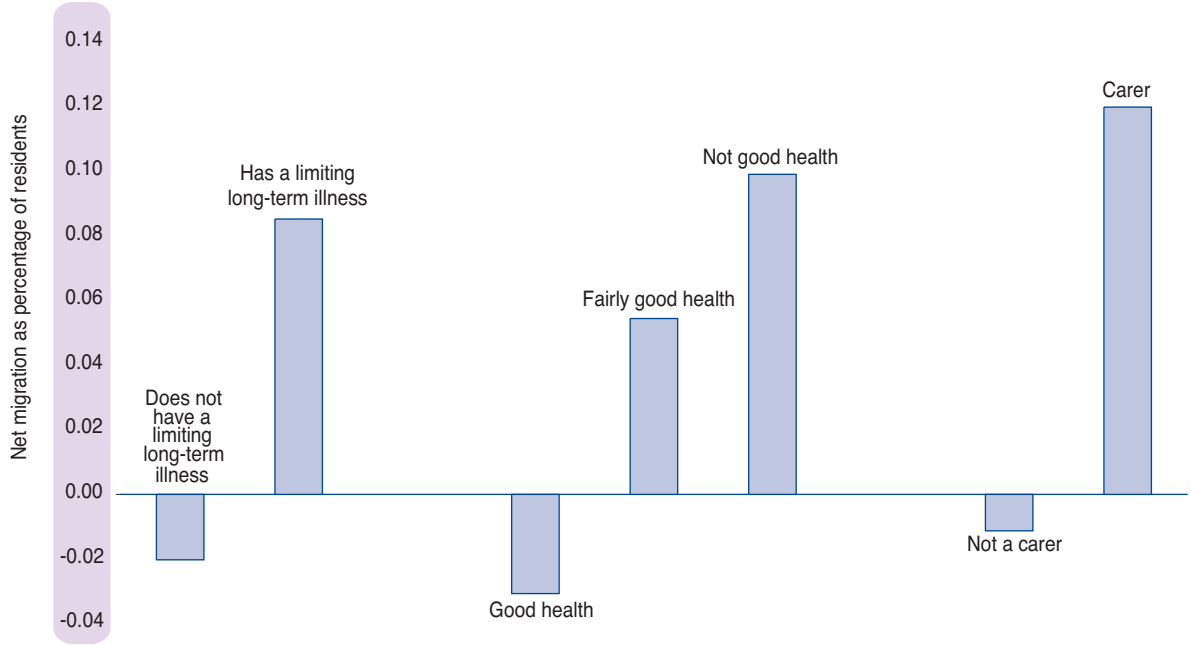


Figure 2.8 Net migration from rest of UK by illness, health and caring, Scotland, 2001



Economic position and occupation

Students were much more likely than others to be migrants with over a quarter (27.1 per cent) having moved in the year before the Census. There was also a high proportion (18.3 per cent) of migrants among the unemployed (see **Figure 2.9**). The economically inactive (8.3 per cent of whom were migrants) were less likely than the active to have moved in the year before the Census. This differential of around 3-2-1 applied roughly to each category of migrant except for those with no usual address one year before the Census – who were relatively common among the unemployed.

There was above average migration among the two occupation groups Professional Occupations and Associate Professional and Technical Occupations, with over 14 per cent of each group being migrants – compared with 12.1 per cent for all persons aged 16-74. Migration was relatively uncommon among the two groups Skilled Trades Occupations and Process, Plant and Machine Operatives, less than 10 per cent of whom were migrants.

There were net *gains* in migration with the rest of the UK in full-time students, unemployed and economically inactive people (**Figure 2.10**). There were net *losses* in all categories of occupation among persons in employment. The highest net *losses* were in the relatively mobile groups identified in the previous paragraph: Professional Occupations and Associate Professional and Technical Occupations.

Figure 2.9 Migration of 16-74 year olds by economic position and occupation, Scotland, 2001

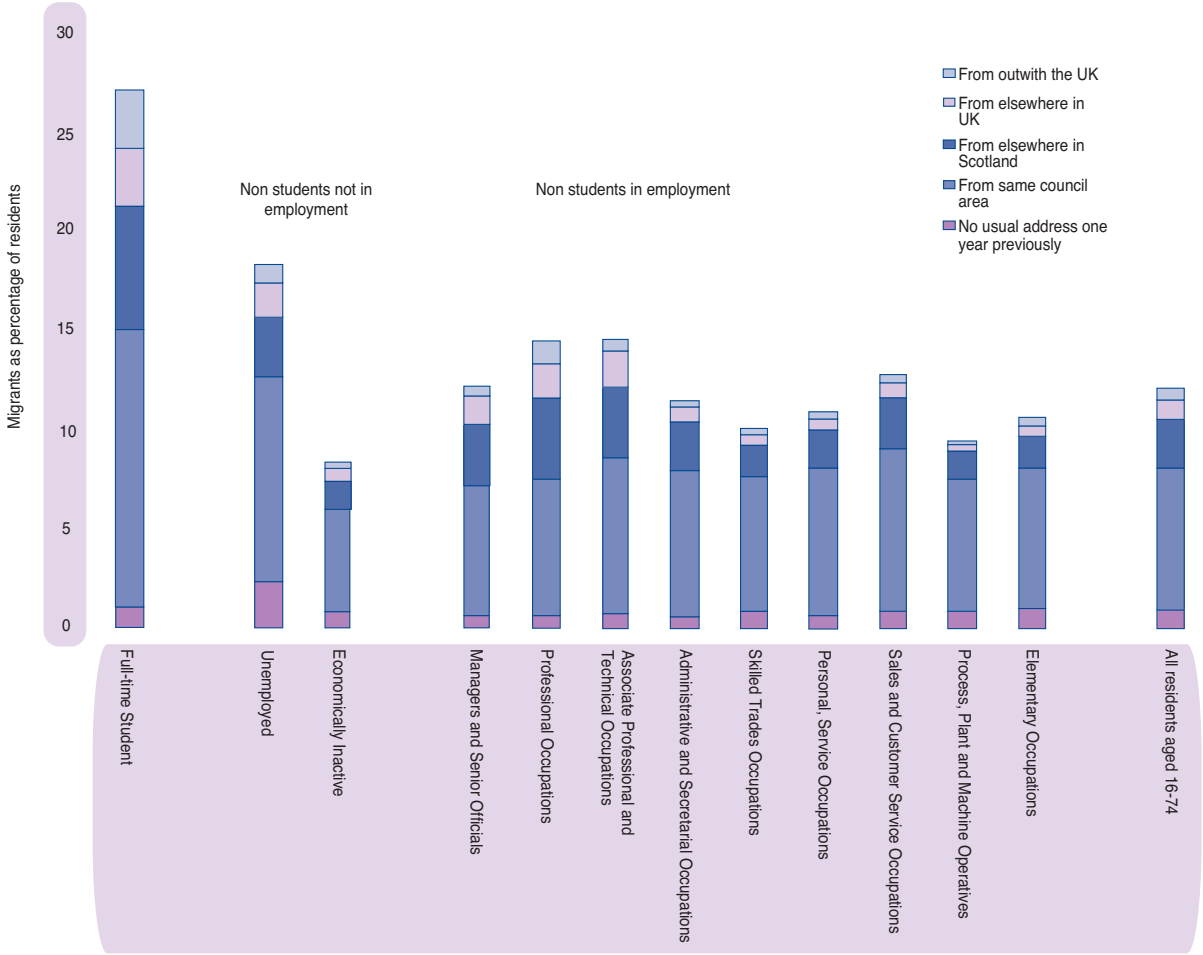
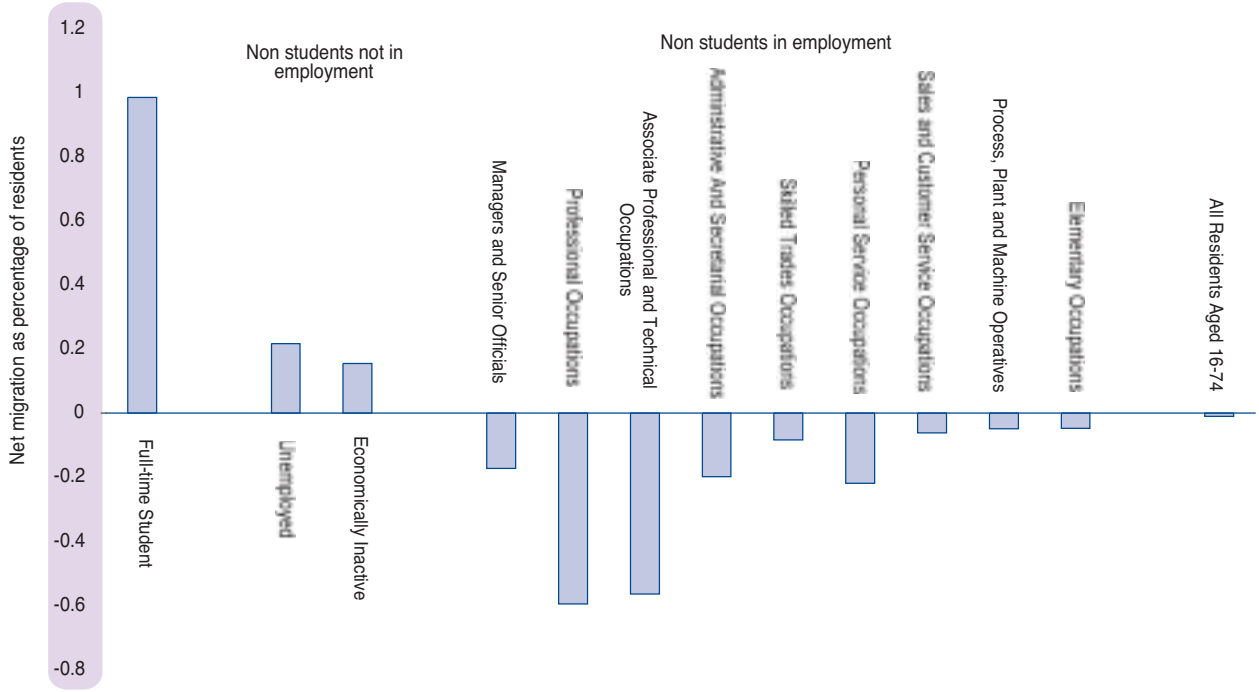


Figure 2.10 Net migration of 16-74 year olds from rest of UK by economic position and occupation, Scotland, 2001



Level of qualification

Among persons aged 16 to 74, those with degree level qualifications were twice as likely to have been migrants as persons with no qualifications (**Figure 2.11**). They were more likely to have moved from one council area to another or to have moved into Scotland than those with lower or no qualifications.

Figure 2.12 shows that Migration with the rest of the UK was marked by a net *loss* of persons with degrees or higher qualifications (over 0.5 per cent of residents aged 16 to 74) and a smaller net *gain* in those with lower qualifications. There was a very small net *loss* in persons with no qualifications.

Figure 2.11 Migration of 16-74 year olds by highest level of qualification, Scotland, 2001

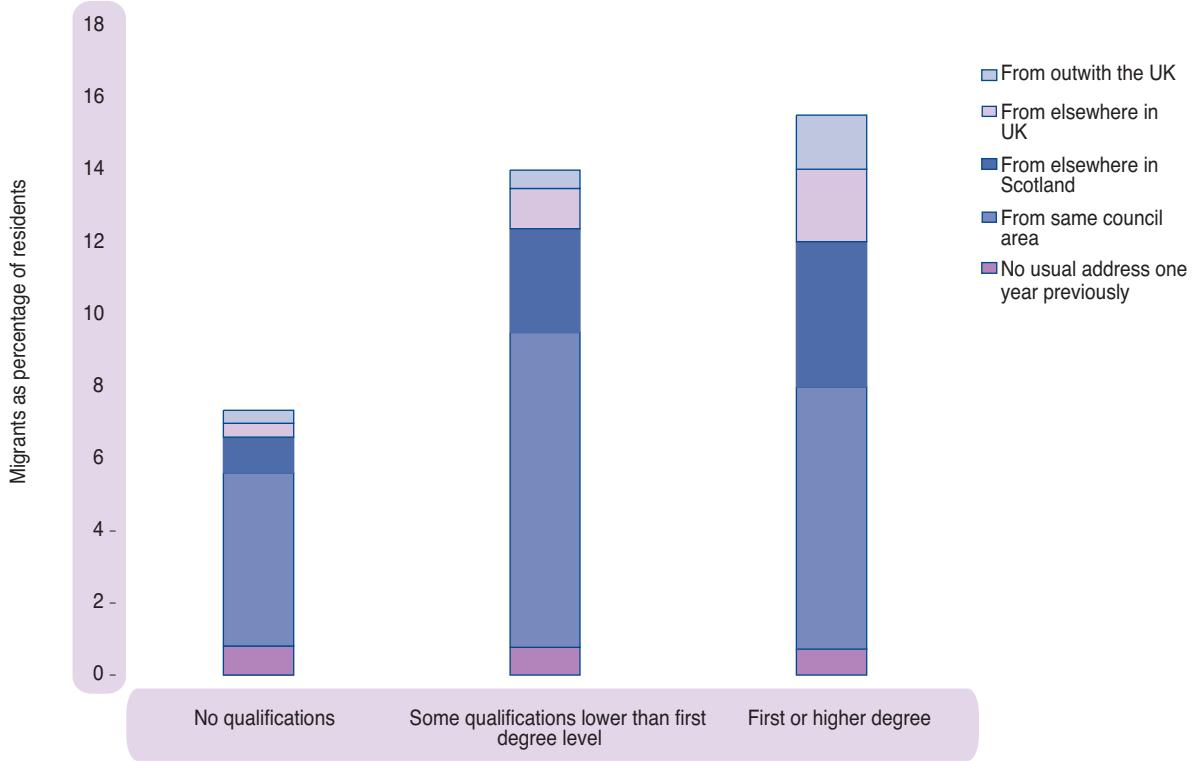
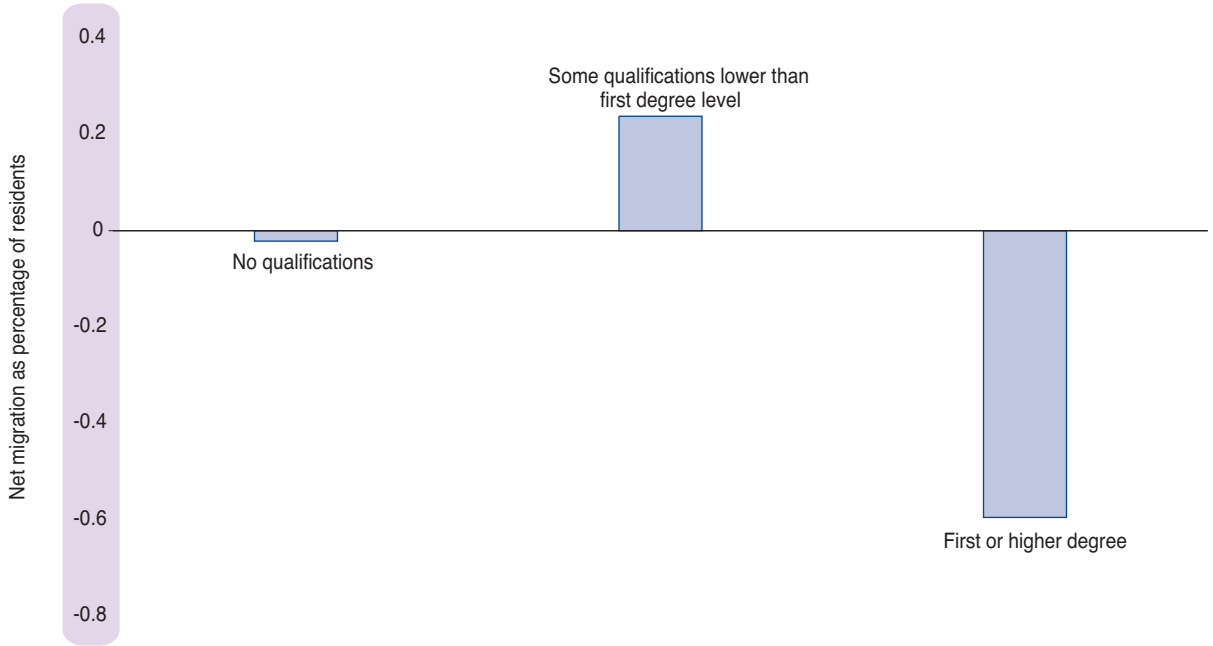


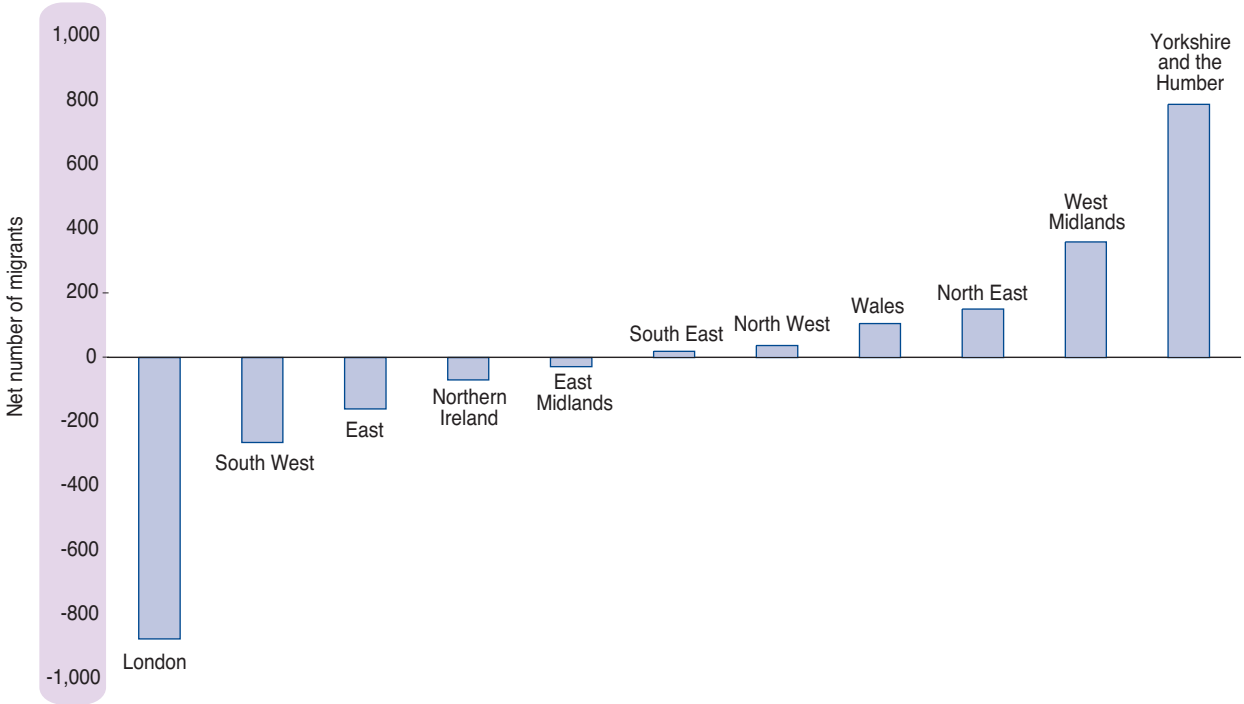
Figure 2.12 Net migration of 16-74 year olds to and from regions of the UK by highest level of qualification, Scotland, 2001



Migration to and from regions of the UK

Although the number of people moving from Scotland to the rest of the UK almost exactly matched the number of people moving in the opposite direction, there was a lot of variation in the position in different parts of the UK – as **Figure 2.13** shows. Over 800 more people moved from Scotland to London than moved in the opposite direction. At the other end of the scale, there was a net *gain* of almost 800 to Scotland from Yorkshire and the Humber.

Figure 2.13 Net migration to rest of UK by region, Scotland, 2001



Age

When net migration is broken down by age, there is a net *loss* in younger age groups (16 to 34) principally to London, the South East and the East regions of England (**Table 2.2**). There were also net *losses* of over 100 in the 25 to 34 age group to Northern Ireland and the North West of England, and in the 0 to 15 age group to the South West of England and Northern Ireland. Large net *gains* were seen in most other age groups from London, and the South East and the East regions of England. However, the largest net *gain* was in the age group 16 to 24 from Northern Ireland.

Table 2.2 Net migration by UK region and age group, Scotland, 2001

Region of UK (in ascending order of net gain)	Age group										Total
	0-15	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-79	80-84	85+	
TOTAL	**303**	**-1,513**	**-1,172**	**596**	**593**	**763**	**330**	**114**	**24**	**19**	**57**
London	483	-1,452	-727	343	156	149	122	19	17	14	**-876**
South West	-152	-53	-76	-88	-6	29	58	7	2	14	**-265**
East	26	-291	-199	103	75	100	26	4	-1	-3	**-160**
Northern Ireland	-233	608	-354	-87	-12	13	6	1	-10	-2	**-70**
East Midlands	-76	2	56	-44	25	15	-1	-3	1	-4	**-29**
South East	71	-510	-189	123	187	212	106	16	1	2	**19**
North West	-29	6	-116	-14	62	105	-12	31	0	4	**37**
Wales	18	1	58	37	-13	12	-7	-7	6	0	**105**
North East	-25	79	29	10	34	7	10	12	5	-11	**150**
West Midlands	74	-1	83	40	79	50	21	9	-3	7	**359**
Yorkshire and the Humber	146	98	263	173	6	71	1	25	6	-2	**787**

Ethnic group and country of birth

The net *loss* of almost 400 migrants in non-white ethnic groups to the rest of the UK was shared among all UK regions except Northern Ireland and Yorkshire and the Humber (**Table 2.3**). There was a large net *gain* in persons born in England from all English regions and from Wales. Of Scots-born migrants there were large net *losses* to all regions in the UK. The only large net flow to or from Northern Ireland was a net *gain* in people born there. There was a similar but less marked pattern for Wales. Generally, there were net *losses* to most regions in those born outside the UK.

Table 2.3 Net migration by UK region and ethnic group and country of birth, Scotland, 2001

Region of UK (in ascending order of net gain)	Ethnic group		Country of birth							Total
	White	Non-White	England	Scotland	Northern Ireland	Wales	Rest of the British Isles	Rest of Europe	Rest of the world	
Total	**444**	**-387**	**5,290**	**-5,663**	**783**	**138**	**-4**	**-137**	**-350**	**57**
London	-827	-49	207	-826	-54	-9	-16	-121	-57	**-876**
South West	-187	-78	132	-347	-5	5	14	-2	-62	**-265**
East	-77	-83	408	-434	-17	6	-11	-30	-82	**-160**
Northern Ireland	-83	13	-84	-937	980	-6	2	-16	-9	**-70**
East Midlands	6	-35	368	-299	-38	-6	-7	-24	-23	**-29**
South East	77	-58	1,018	-940	-41	-21	20	6	-23	**19**
North West	96	-59	890	-737	-51	-28	0	-4	-33	**37**
Wales	106	-1	112	-178	3	161	3	17	-13	**105**
North East	180	-30	721	-489	-15	1	-3	-18	-47	**150**
West Midlands	420	-61	605	-216	4	20	-4	-1	-49	**359**
Yorkshire and the Humber	733	54	913	-260	17	15	-2	56	48	**787**

Illness, health and caring

Scotland tended to *lose* people who were in good health, had no limiting long-term illness and were not carers (**Table 2.4**). That tendency was particularly marked for migrants to London and the South of England. On the other hand, Scotland *gained* such people from Wales, the North East of England, West Midlands and Yorkshire and the Humber.

Table 2.4 Net migration by UK region and illness, health and caring, Scotland, 2001

Region of UK (in ascending order of net gain)	Does not have a limiting long term illness	Limiting long-term illness	Good health	Fairly good health	Not good health	Not a carer	Carer	Total
Total	**-819**	**876**	**-1,056**	**604**	**509**	**-520**	**577**	**57**
London	-1,158	282	-1,084	32	176	-1,000	124	**-876**
South West	-369	104	-354	39	50	-307	42	**-265**
East	-224	64	-238	14	64	-236	76	**-160**
Northern Ireland	-23	-47	-188	116	2	-52	-18	**-70**
East Midlands	-33	4	-25	2	-6	-59	30	**-29**
South East	-116	135	-250	179	90	-137	156	**19**
North West	-99	136	-112	108	41	5	32	**37**
Wales	105	0	158	-41	-12	95	10	**105**
North East	132	18	164	-20	6	114	36	**150**
West Midlands	276	83	294	33	32	342	17	**359**
Yorkshire and the Humber	690	97	579	142	66	715	72	**787**

Economic position and occupation

Among migrants who were full-time students at the time of the Census, there were net *gains* in moves to and from regions of the UK in all cases except the North East of England (**Table 2.5**). In particular there was a net *gain* of 1,270 from Northern Ireland (consisting of gross flows of 1,414 and 144 respectively to and from Scotland).

Table 2.5 Net migration by UK region and economic position and occupation, Scotland, 2001

Region of UK (in ascending order of net gain in migrants aged 16-74)	Full-time student	Non students not in employment		Non students in employment									All migrants aged 16-74
		Unemployed	Economically inactive	Managers and Senior Officials	Professional Occupations	Associate Professional and Technical Occupations	Administrative and Secretarial Occupations	Skilled Trade Occupations	Personal Service Occupations	Sales and Customers Services Occupations	Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	Elementary Occupations	
Total	**2,624**	**320**	**1,779**	**-473**	**-1,444**	**-1,751**	**-561**	**-229**	**-338**	**-98**	**-108**	**-124**	**-403**
London	70	93	569	-296	-606	-747	-328	-66	-68	-46	2	14	-1,409
East	92	70	202	-8	-177	-188	-41	-26	-76	-7	-17	-10	-186
South West	146	23	123	86	-109	-96	-58	-102	-47	-32	-33	-37	-136
South East	440	188	427	-144	-201	-431	-137	-88	-42	-38	1	-46	-71
North West	208	-32	185	-80	-65	-141	50	-11	-41	19	-30	-31	31
East Midlands	140	32	11	-51	-47	59	-29	-11	-22	3	-12	-20	53
Wales	27	-2	-19	-4	30	75	-3	-3	-13	11	6	-17	88
North East	-64	-47	37	66	-61	169	20	34	-19	-23	20	37	169
Northern Ireland	1,270	-104	-115	-90	-87	-538	-76	9	-24	-12	-27	-32	174
West Midlands	144	24	140	-16	-44	3	23	4	-4	8	-20	10	272
Yorkshire and the Humber	151	75	219	64	-77	84	18	31	18	19	2	8	612

Among other migrants, those who were unemployed at the time of the Census showed net *gains* from most regions with the exception particularly of Northern Ireland which showed a net *loss* of 104. For economically inactive migrants, there was a pattern similar to that for the unemployed, with relatively large net *gains* from London and the South East.

Among non-student migrants who were working at the time of the Census, there were generally net *losses* for most occupation groups, particularly to London for the two groups Professional Occupations and Associate Professional and Technical Occupations. There was also a large net *loss* in the latter group to Northern Ireland.

Qualifications

Among migrants with a first degree or higher qualification, there was an overall net *loss* of over 4,000 to the rest of the UK (**Table 2.6**). This was distributed among all regions of the UK except Wales. For those regions where there was a net *gain* in migrants aged 16 to 74, there were relatively high net *losses* in migrants with degrees to the North West and to Northern Ireland. There was a corresponding *gain* in migrants with qualifications below degree level from all regions. Among migrants with no qualifications, there were net *losses* to all regions except London and the South East.

Table 2.6 Net migration by UK region and highest level of qualification, Scotland, 2001

Region of UK (in ascending order of net gain in migrants aged 16-74)	No qualifications	Some qualifications lower than first degree level	First or higher degree	All persons aged 16-74
Total	**-264**	**4,185**	**-4,324**	**-403**
London	283	568	-2,260	-1,409
East	-5	273	-454	-186
South West	-71	137	-202	-136
South East	31	401	-503	-71
North West	-67	468	-370	31
East Midlands	-51	265	-161	53
Wales	-59	61	86	88
North East	-76	289	-44	169
Northern Ireland	-245	781	-362	174
West Midlands	-7	326	-47	272
Yorkshire and the Humber	3	616	-7	612

Migration to and from the council areas of Scotland

This section examines migration to and from the 32 council areas of Scotland. For this purpose, migration is again measured as a proportion of the resident population.

Scale of migration

In **Figure 2.14**, net migration to and from the rest of Scotland is compared to net migration to and from the rest of the UK. (Although proportional net *losses* and *gains* are high for some council areas, the absolute numbers for smaller areas are low.)

A grouping of council areas based on their location in **Figure 2.14** was considered for this section but rejected because it was not sustained in the later figures. For example, in many of the later figures the 4 city council areas (Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh and Glasgow) occur together alongside certain other areas containing universities. In **Figure 2.14** however, Aberdeen and Glasgow are shown as having a net *loss* in migration to the UK outside Scotland – while the other areas show *gains*. Another set of areas that prove difficult to classify are the three island areas (Eilean Siar, Orkney and Shetland). Although they occur close together in **Figure 2.14**, they do not invariably occur together in other figures in the section.

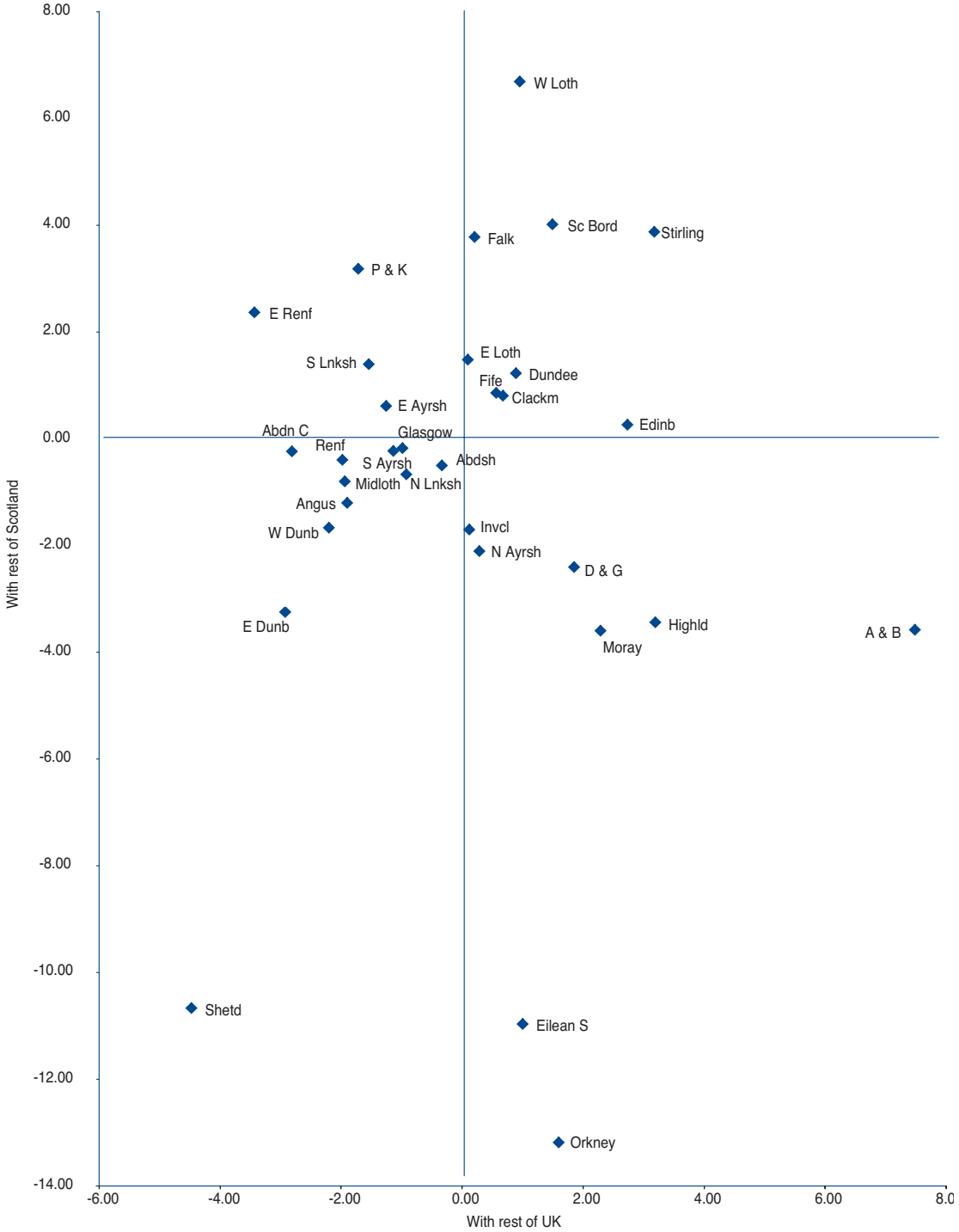
Argyll & Bute (with large military establishments) had the largest net *gain* in migration from the rest of the UK – but it also had a relatively high net *loss* to the rest of Scotland. The greatest net percentage *losses* in migration to the rest of Scotland were from the three islands areas, with Shetland also showing a high net *loss* to the rest of the UK. Inverclyde, North Ayrshire, Dumfries & Galloway, Highland and Moray, like Argyll & Bute, had a combination of net *loss* to the rest of Scotland and net *gain* from the rest of the UK.

The City of Edinburgh, Dundee City, Fife and Stirling are areas containing universities that had net *gains* from both the rest of Scotland and the rest of the UK. Other areas with net *gains* in both respects were West Lothian (which had the highest net *gain* from the rest of Scotland), Falkirk, Scottish Borders, East Lothian, and Clackmannanshire.

Perth & Kinross, South Lanarkshire, East Renfrewshire, and East Ayrshire are areas that had net *gains* from the rest of Scotland but net *losses* from the rest of the UK.

All other areas had net *losses* to both the rest of Scotland and to the rest of the UK.

Figure 2.14 Net migration as percentage of residents, Council areas, 2001



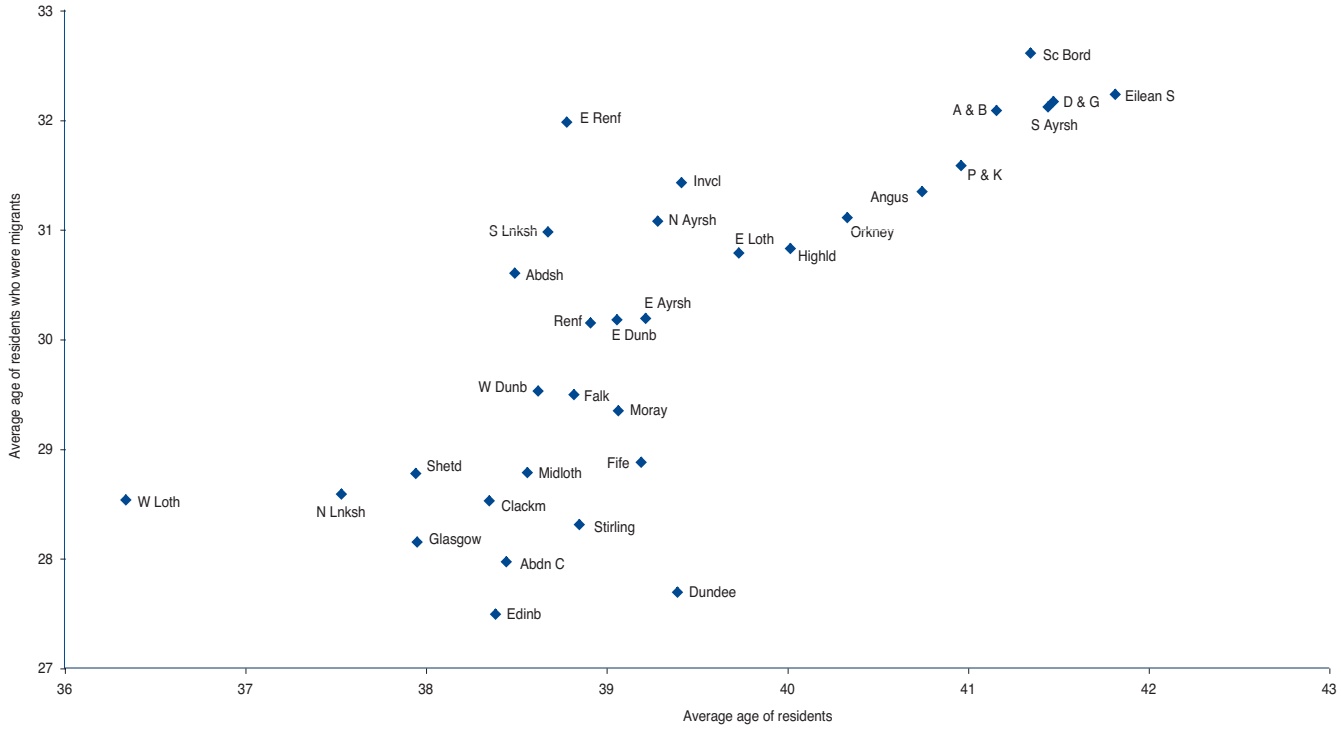
Council area	Abbreviation in figures 2.14 to 2.22	Council area	Abbreviation in figures 2.14 to 2.22	Council area	Abbreviation in figures 2.14 to 2.22
Aberdeen City	Abdn C	Edinburgh, City of	Edinb	Orkney Islands	Orkney
Aberdeenshire	Abdnsh	Eilean Siar	Eilean S	Perth & Kinross	P & K
Angus	Angus	Falkirk	Falk	Renfrewshire	Renfr
Argyll & Bute	A & B	Fife	Fife	Scottish Borders	Sc Bord
Clackmannanshire	Clackm	Glasgow City	Glasgow	Shetland Islands	Shetld
Dumfries & Galloway	D & G	Highland	Highld	South Ayrshire	S Ayrsh
Dundee City	Dundee	Inverclyde	Invcl	South Lanarkshire	S Lnksh
East Ayrshire	E Ayrsh	Midlothian	Midloth	Stirling	Stirling
East Dunbartonshire	E Dunb	Moray	Moray	West Dunbartonshire	W Dunb
East Lothian	E Loth	North Ayrshire	N Ayrsh	West Lothian	W Loth
East Renfrewshire	E Renf	North Lanarkshire	N Lnksh		

Age

This section presents summary information on the age of migrants by comparing the average ages of residents and migrants and the average ages of different groups of migrants. More detailed analyses, for example, examining the migration of particular age groups, will be published in a GROS Occasional Paper.

Migrants were, on average, younger than residents generally. The average age of all residents in Scotland in the 2001 Census was 36.4 years. Those who had moved in the previous year were just over 8 years younger – averaging 28.0 years. A similar differential applies to most council areas taken separately even though the age of residents and migrants varied (**Figure 2.15**). Rural areas tended to have older residents and migrants – with Shetland a notable exception. The cities – and Stirling and Fife, also university areas – tended to be at the younger end of the spectrum.

Figure 2.15 Average age of residents and migrants, Council areas, 2001



The relationship between the average ages of residents and migrants seen in **Figure 2.15** also existed for the subset of migrants who had moved from other parts of the UK (**Figure 2.16**). Migrants were, on average, about 8 or so years younger than the populations they were joining. Again rural areas tended to have older residents and migrants while cities and university areas had younger.

The average age of migrants into each area may be compared with that of out-migrants. **Figure 2.17** shows for each council area the average age of migrants to and from the rest of Scotland. A line has been drawn to show where the two average ages are equal.

For most council areas, particularly Eilean Siar, Dumfries & Galloway, and North Ayrshire, in-migrants are generally older than out-migrants. Exceptionally, the cities attracted migrants who were 4 or 5 years younger than out-migrants to the rest of Scotland. Also above the 'equal-average-age' line were North Lanarkshire, Midlothian and West Dunbartonshire, with in-migrants from the rest of Scotland on average about 1 year younger than out-migrants.

Figure 2.16 Average age of residents and migrants from rest of UK, Council areas, 2001

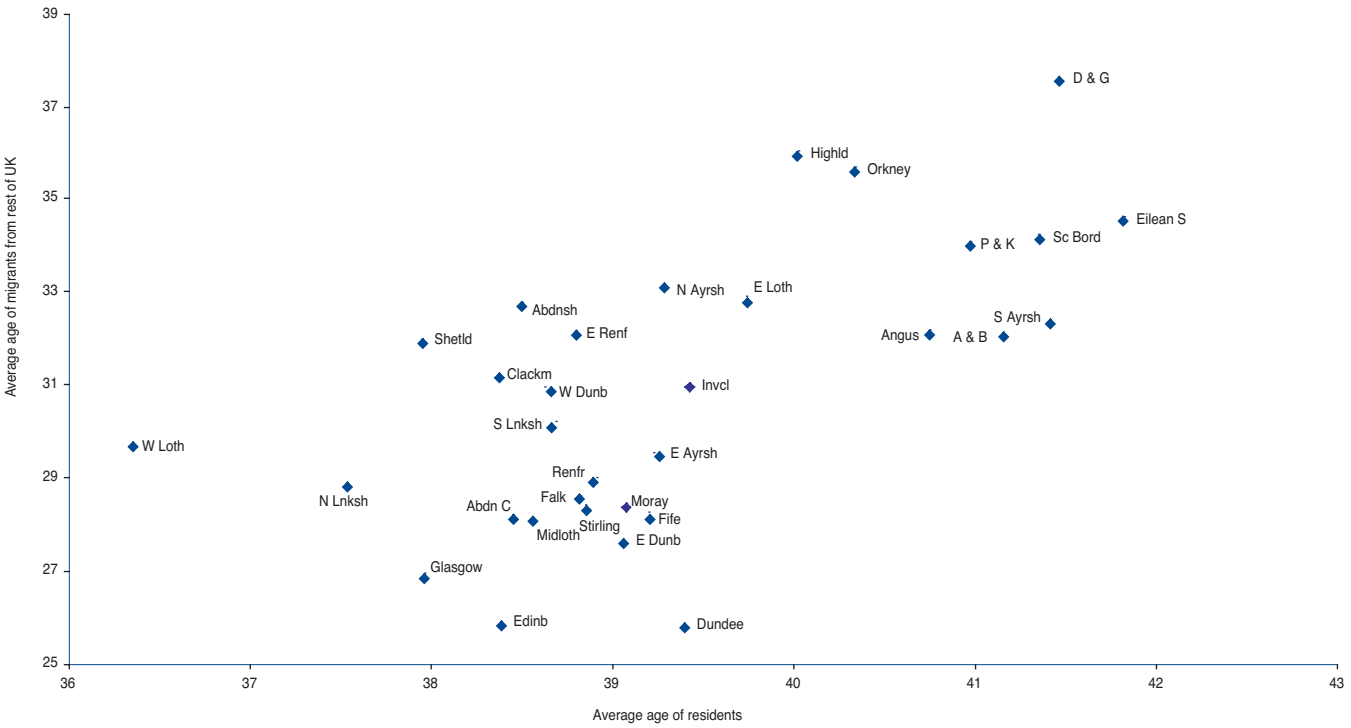
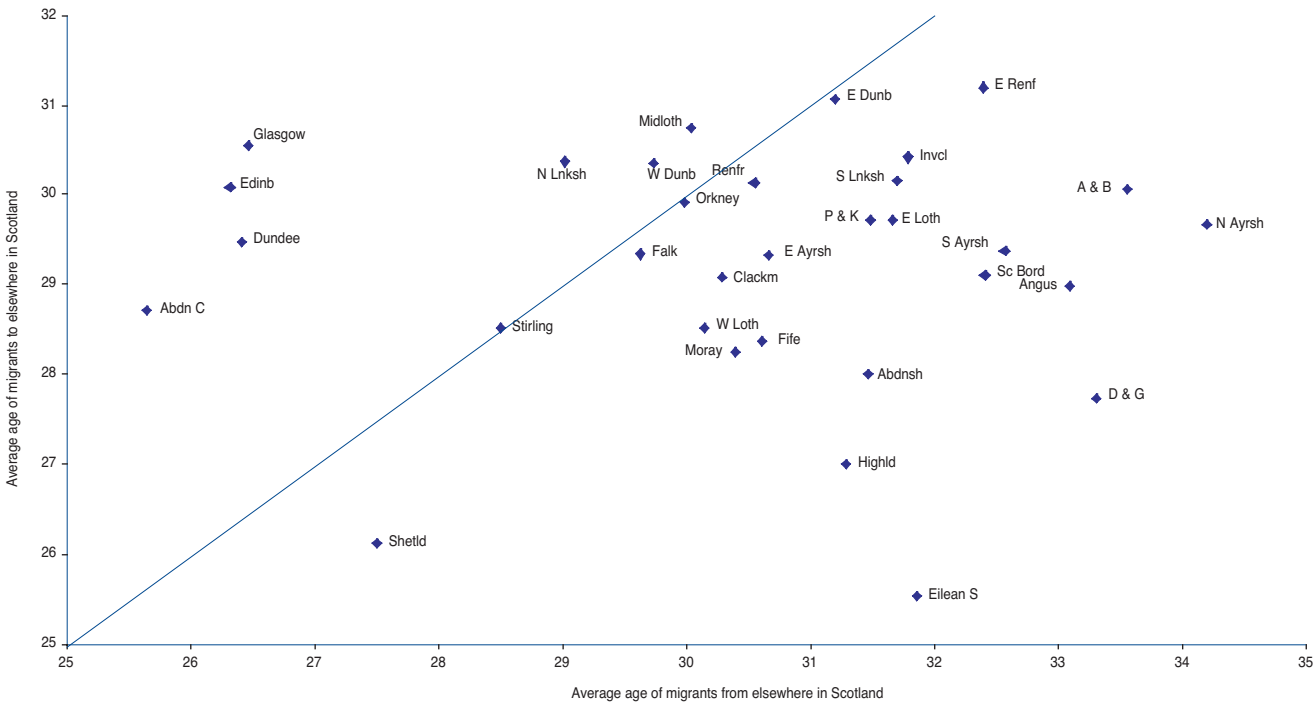


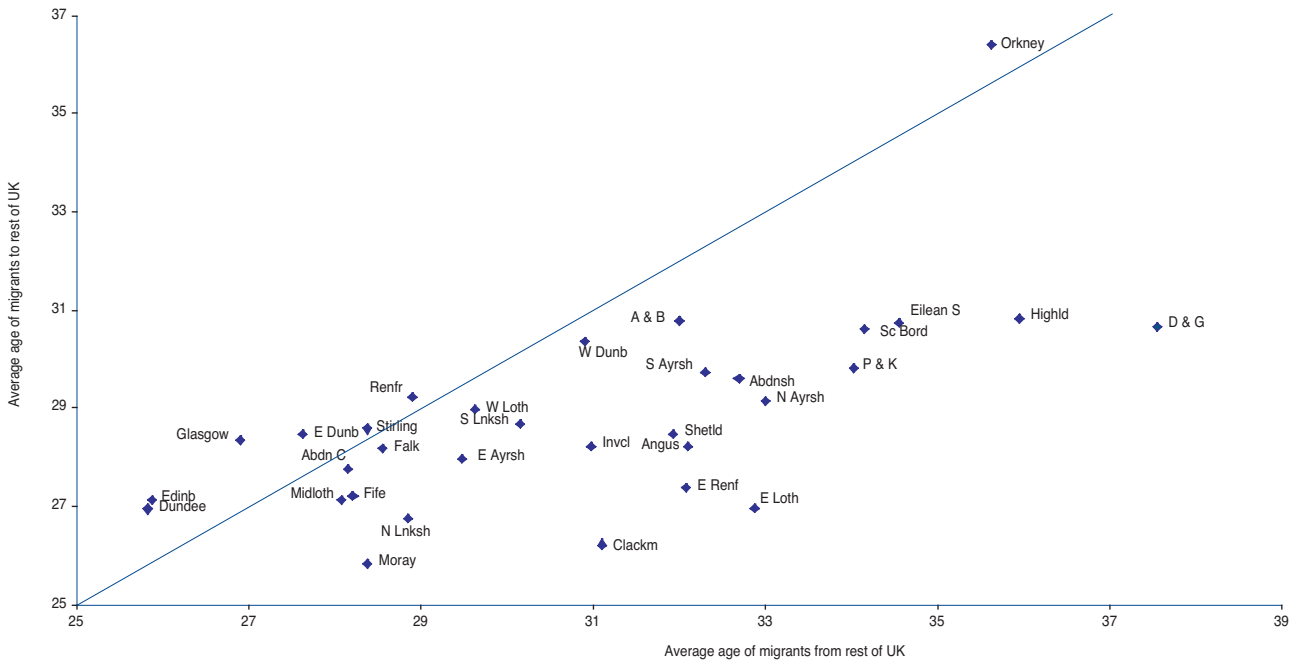
Figure 2.17 Average age of residents to and from the rest of Scotland, Council areas, 2001



When migration to and from the rest of the UK is compared, a similar pattern is seen with the majority of areas below the 'equal-average-age' line meaning that in-migrants were on average older than out-migrants (**Figure 2.18**).

In certain university areas (the cities - apart from Aberdeen and Stirling), migrants from England and Wales and Northern Ireland are, on average, younger than corresponding out-migrants. Also above the 'equal-average-age' line were East Dunbartonshire, Renfrewshire and Orkney. The latter area was marked by the highest average age of migrant to the rest of the UK and the third highest average age of in-migrant. Other rural areas such as Dumfries & Galloway, attracted older in-migrants from the rest of the UK.

Figure 2.18 Average age of migrants to and from rest of UK, Council areas, 2001



Economic Activity

Another indicator for comparing migrants with residents, or one group of migrants with another, is the percentage of persons aged 16 to 74 who were economically active (that is were either in employment or unemployed). As for average age, the percentage of economically active people is a summary indicator. The economically active could be further divided into whether employed or unemployed; the economically inactive into whether in full-time education, retired, permanently sick or looking after the family or home. More detailed analyses of particular categories of economic activity will be presented in a GROS Occasional Paper.

Using the summary statistic of the percentage of persons aged 16 to 74 who were economically active, there is a strong relationship (as there was for average age) between the economic activity of migrants and that of the population they join in each council area (**Figure 2.19**). The Figure contains a line separating areas where the percentages of residents and migrants aged 16 to 74 were equal.

For Scotland as a whole, the proportion of those aged 16 to 74 who are economically active was 65.0 per cent, while that of residents aged 16 to 74 who moved in the previous year was 3.8 per cent higher. A similar differential existed for most individual council areas. The differential was least in the cities, excluding Glasgow, and Stirling and Fife (perhaps reflecting their student populations).

The economic activity of migrants aged 16 to 74 moving into each area from England, Wales and Northern Ireland was, at 66.5 per cent, slightly less than that for residents generally. Accordingly, the number of areas below the 'equal-economic-activity' line in **Figure 2.20** was higher than for all migrants in **Figure 2.19**.

Figure 2.19 Persons aged 16-74, percentage economically active: residents and migrants, Council areas, 2001

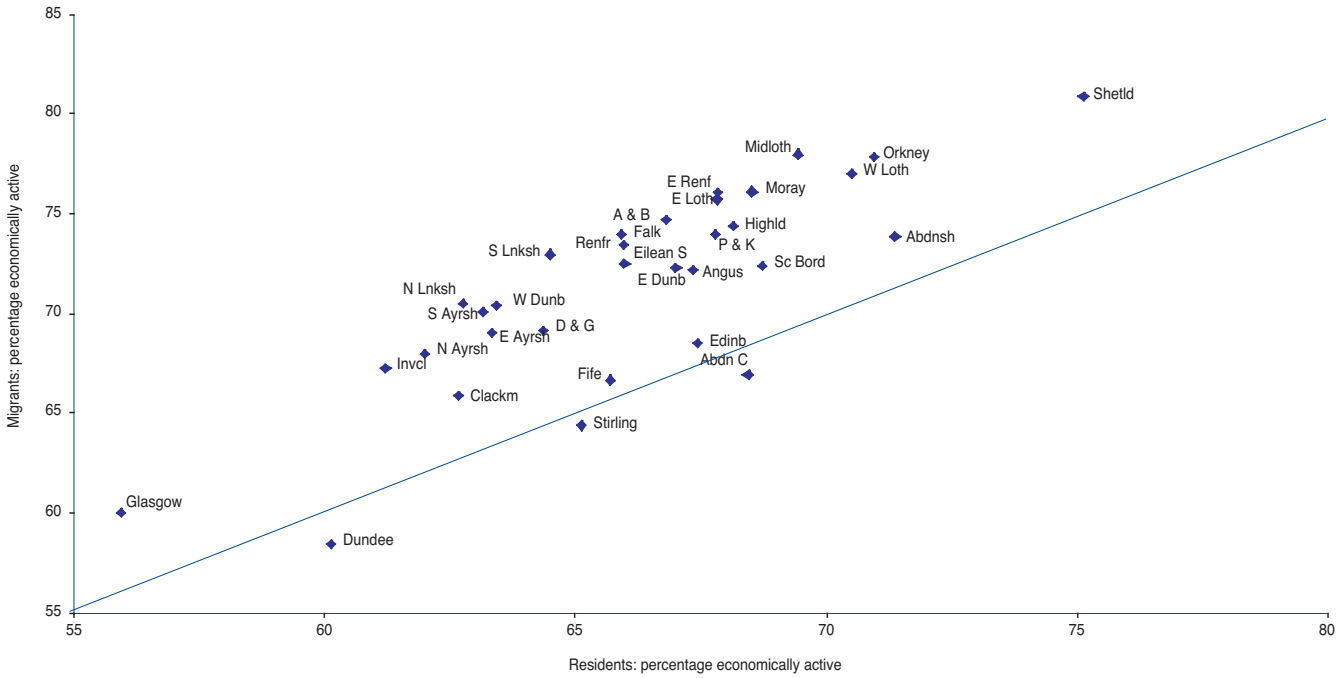
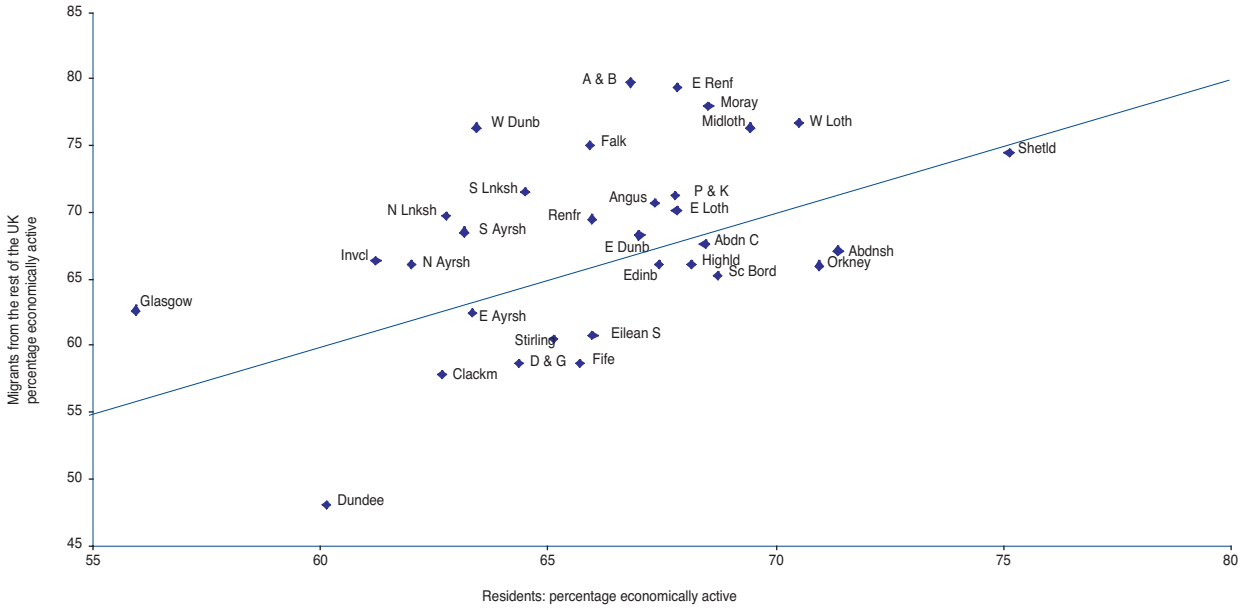


Figure 2.20 Persons aged 16-74, percentage economically active: residents and migrants from rest of UK, Council areas, 2001



The most extreme example was Dundee where the economic activity of migrants from England, Wales and Northern Ireland was 12 per cent lower than that of residents. The economic activity of this group of migrants was substantially higher than residents in areas with large military bases (Argyll & Bute) and certain commuter areas including East Renfrewshire, Midlothian and West Lothian.

Comparing the economic activity of migrants between each council area and rest of Scotland shows a very large difference for Shetland, with 85 per cent of in-migrants economically active – almost 28 per cent higher than for out-migrants (**Figure 2.21**).

The differential was also positive for the other islands areas and for rural areas in general. The cities and a number of other areas, particularly Clackmannanshire, lost people less economically active than those gained. For certain commuter areas, such as East Lothian, Midlothian and East Renfrewshire, a relatively high proportion of out-migrants were economically active, as were an even higher proportion of in-migrants.

Turning to migration between each area and the UK outside Scotland (**Figure 2.22**), for all but 6 council areas, out-migrants were, on average, more economically active than in-migrants. The 6 council areas were Orkney, Argyll & Bute and the commuter areas of East and West Lothian, Midlothian and East Renfrewshire. On the other side of the 'equal-economic-activity' line, Dundee was again exceptional, but the other cities plus Fife and Stirling, also university areas, all displayed substantial differential economic activity.

Figure 2.21 Persons aged 16-74, percentage economically active: migrants to and from rest of Scotland, Council areas, 2001

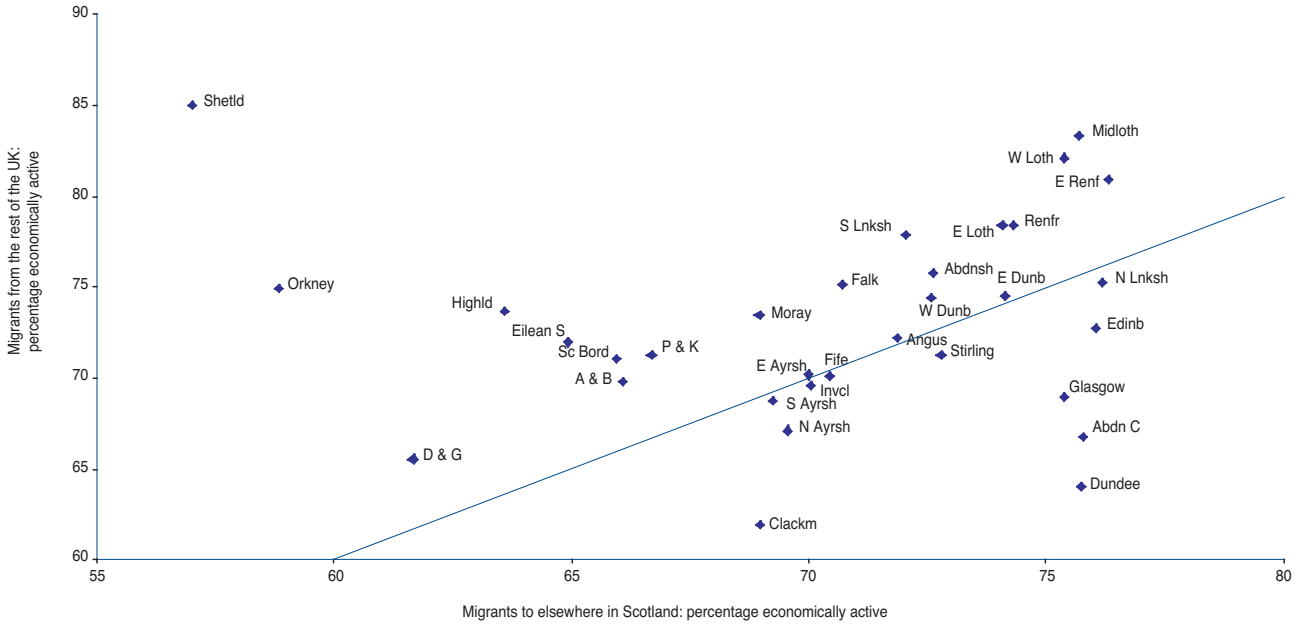
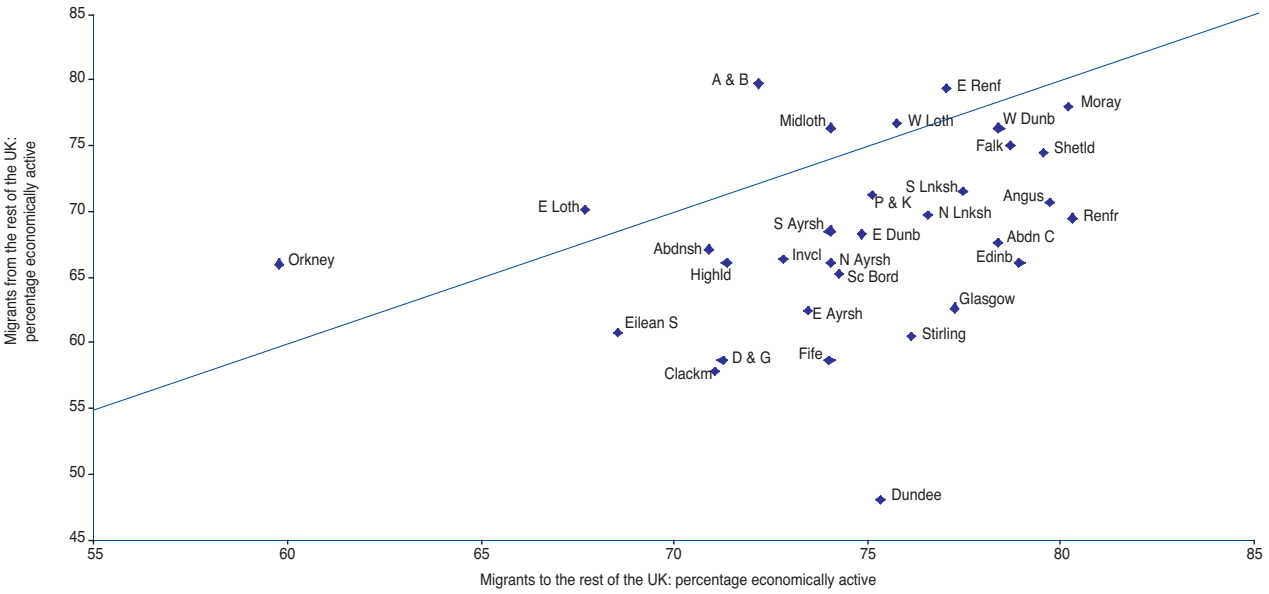


Figure 2.22 Persons aged 16-74, percentage economically active: migrants to and from rest of UK, Council areas, 2001



MIGRATION OF STUDENTS

The migration of students is particularly important because:

- they are a very mobile group. As page 44 shows, they are more than twice as likely as the general population to have migrated;
- they are a large group of cross-border migrants. In academic year 2002/03, there were 7,939 entrants[3] to Scottish Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) from the rest of the UK, 4,572 from the pre-accession European Union and 8,590 from the rest of the world, out of a total in-migration of about 70,000. In the other direction, there were 6,110 Scots-domiciled[4] entrants to Higher Education Institutions in the rest of the UK, compared to a total outflow to the rest of the UK of about 50,000;
- they are a footloose group. The eventual country of residence of many students is undecided when they begin their course of studies.

Data Sources

The 2001 Census asked people to say whether or not they were in full-time education (although it did not distinguish between people in higher education and other forms of education). Apart from their address, however, the Census did not collect information about the characteristics of a migrant one year before Census day. So the Census can identify migrants who were students at Census time, but not those who were former students: it is difficult to trace the destination of students after their studies.

But data is routinely collected by the Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) on the first destination of graduates from all higher education institutions. Students are classified by domicile (identifying Scotland, the rest of the UK and the 15 countries of the European Union before the 2004 enlargement). Their place of study is also identified, distinguishing between Scotland, the rest of the UK and the European Union.

The Evidence of the Census

Figure 2.23 graphs the origin of 19-year-old students in each of the local authority areas in Scotland. The 6 areas on the left hand side all have universities, showing for example that almost 80 per cent of full-time students aged 19 and resident in Edinburgh had moved house in the year before the Census – 36 per cent moving from within the local authority area, 16 per cent from elsewhere in Scotland, 24 per cent from the rest of the UK and almost 4 per cent from outwith the UK. Salient points are:

- the mobility associated with students in 6 of the areas with universities was markedly greater than the rest of Scotland – but that was not true of the remaining area with a university (Renfrewshire);
- most of the mobile students did not move far, simply changing address within the same local authority area;

[3] Information on entrants to HEIs is collated centrally by HESA (the Higher Education Statistics Agency) from the administrative systems of the HEIs.

[4] Domicile is defined as the area of origin of the student at the time of entry.

- compared to the other 'university' areas, Edinburgh's students included the highest proportion from the UK outwith Scotland and Aberdeen's the highest proportion from the rest of Scotland, while Edinburgh and Fife had the highest proportion from outwith the UK;
- over a quarter of Orkney students had moved address in the past year – the great majority from within the council area;
- less than 25 per cent of the students in all the remaining council areas had moved in the last year – and students in most areas had moved less than the 11 per cent which was the norm for the whole Scottish population;
- of the authorities where student migration exceeded the national norm, most attracted more of their 'migrant' students from the rest of Scotland than from their own council area (the exceptions were Highland and Dumfries & Galloway, both large areas where many students would have to move wherever they continued their studies).

Figure 2.24 shows the net flow of full-time 19-year-old students within Scotland. It shows, for example, that the number of 19 year olds who came to full-time study in Edinburgh from elsewhere in Scotland, exceeded the number of the same group who left Edinburgh to study elsewhere in Scotland, by a margin of some 10 per cent of Edinburgh's 19-year-old student residents at the time of the Census.

Figure 2.23 Migration of full-time students aged 19, Council areas, 2001

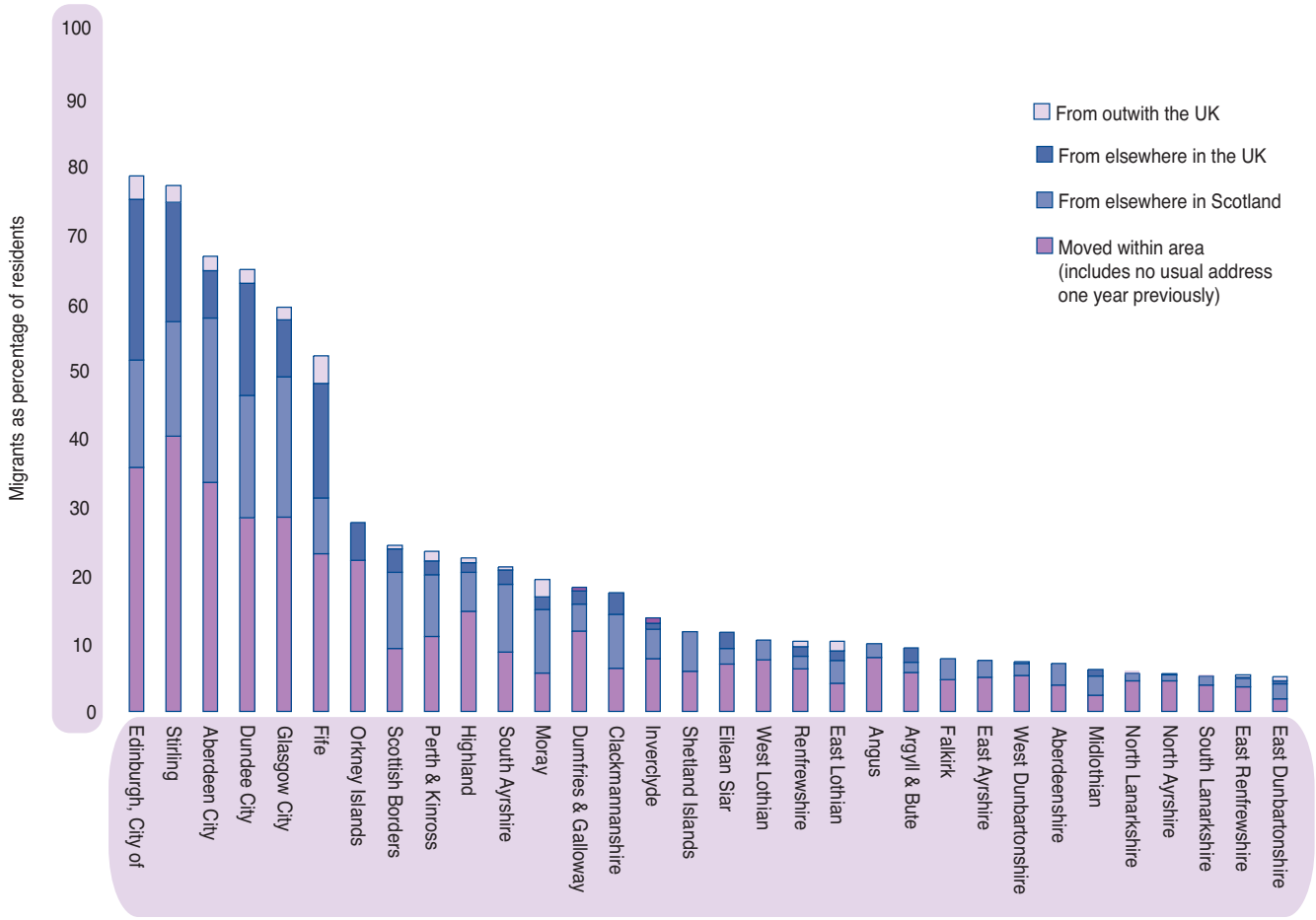
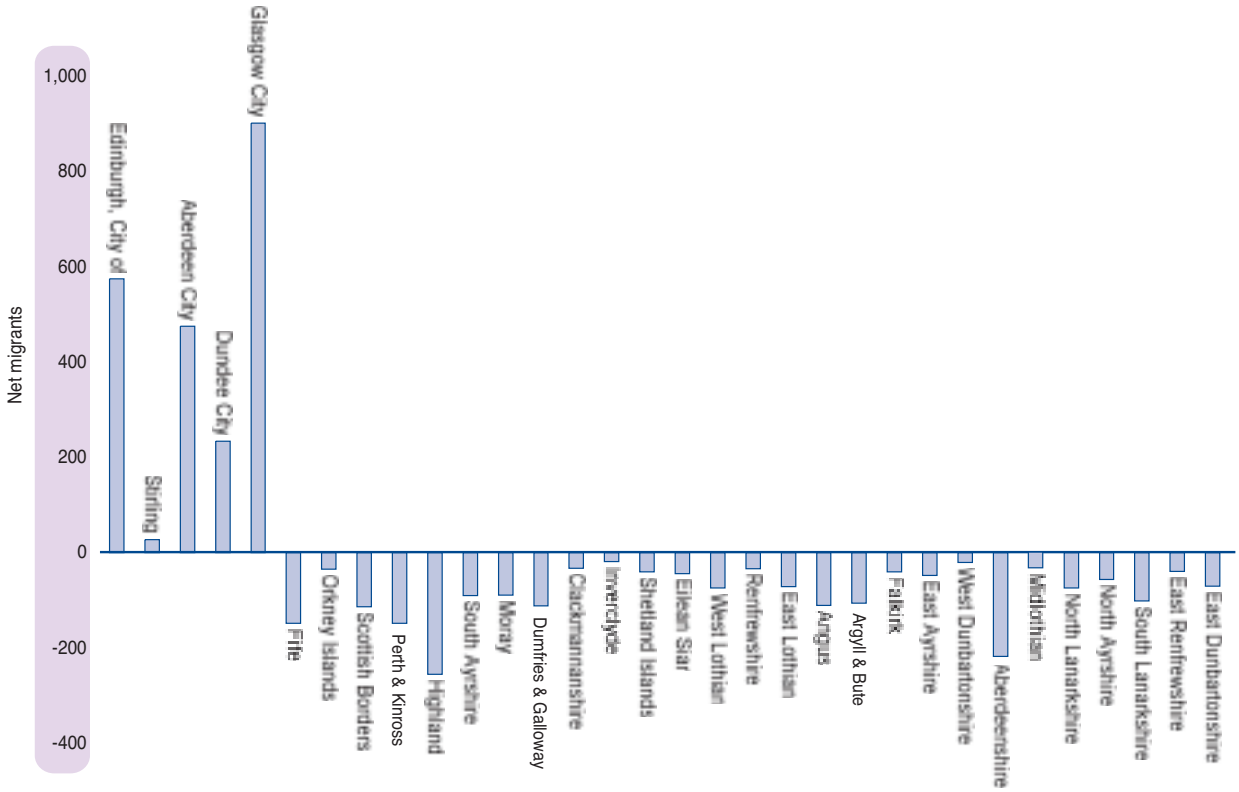


Figure 2.24 Net migration of full-time students under 19 from rest of Scotland, Council areas, 2001



The salient point from **Figure 2.24** is that the 'university' areas all showed net *gains* from the rest of Scotland – except for Fife and Renfrewshire, which had a small net *loss*.

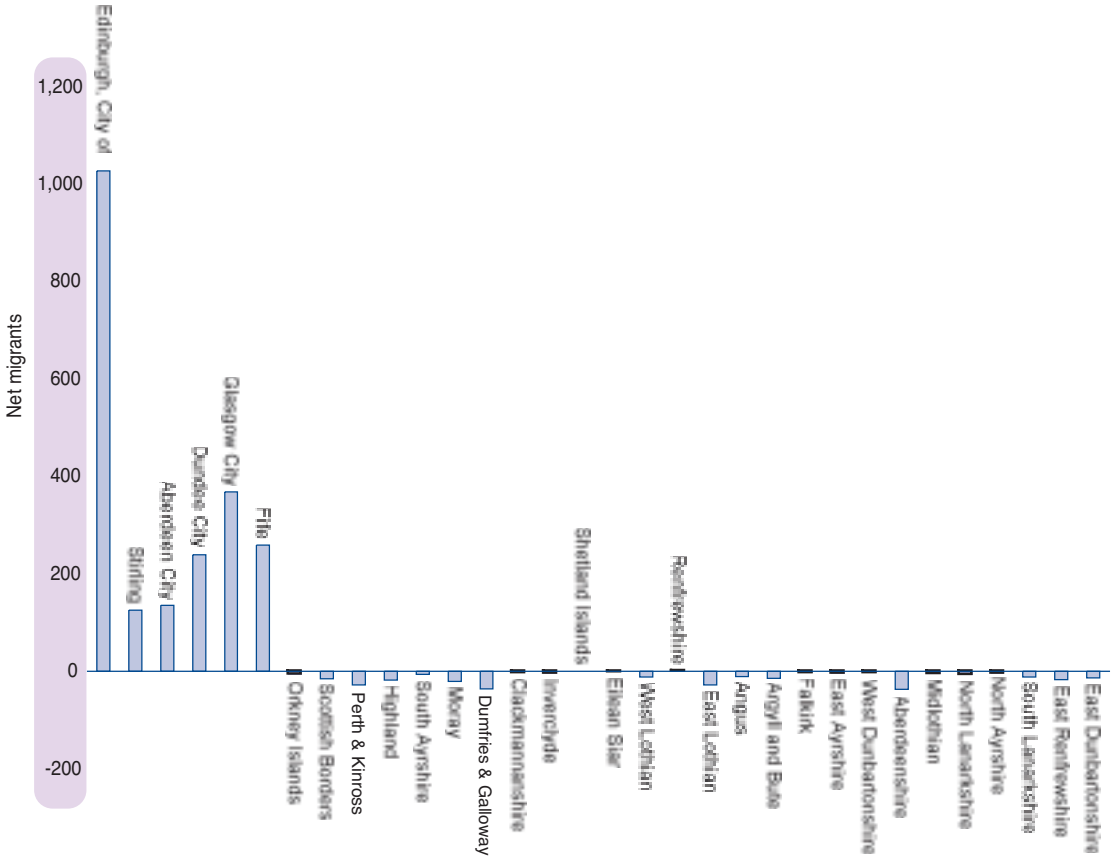
Figure 2.25 gives equivalent information for migration of 19 year old students to and from the rest of the UK. Salient points are:

- all 'university' areas were net importers of students, at rates which (except in the case of Aberdeen) substantially exceeded their net student migration within Scotland;
- no other area was a significant net importer of students, but the scale of export was much less than the export of students to the rest of Scotland (particularly in the case of the islands areas).

More generally, the Census shows that:

- in most areas, most students stayed in their home authority area to study;
- only the 'university' areas recruited a substantial proportion (over 40 per cent, in the case of Edinburgh) from outside the immediate area;
- in areas with little provision for full-time study, 19-year-old students moved away in large numbers.

Figure 2.25 Net migration of full-time students under 19 from rest of UK, Council areas, 2001



Higher Education Statistics Agency data

Table 2.7 gives a breakdown, for 3 academic years, of the percentage of students who had found permanent employment in Scotland within 6 months of graduations[5].

Table 2.7 Graduates gaining permanent employment in Scotland[1] by domicile and location of higher education institute

Domicile	Location of HEI	Academic year	Percentage with employment in Scotland	*Sample size*
Scotland	Scotland	1999/00	79	9,702
		2000/01	85	9,839
		2001/02	87	8,525
	Rest of the UK	1999/00	25	943
		2000/01	29	941
		2001/02	28	1,013
Rest of the UK	Scotland	1999/00	28	1,732
		2000/01	30	2,143
		2001/02	31	2,061
	Rest of the UK	1999/00	<1	111,411
		2000/01	<1	114,310
		2001/02	<1	115,259
European Union	Scotland	1999/00	21	370
		2000/01	20	434
		2001/02	22	345
	Rest of the UK	1999/00	0	4,630
		2000/01	0	4,617
		2001/02	0	4,596

[1] Expressed as a percentage of all gaining permanent UK or overseas employment.

The salient points are:

- a large majority of Scots-domiciled students who studied in Scotland, took up employment in Scotland. Over the period, the proportion increased from 79 per cent to 87 per cent;
- of Scots-domiciled students who studied elsewhere in the UK, only around a quarter returned to work in Scotland. Over the period, there is no clear change in the proportion;

[5] The collection of destinations for graduates from HEIs is based on a voluntary survey to individual students of all nationalities within the European Union. The survey is undertaken by HESA and is based on a population of primarily full-time students during the academic year, and typically refers to the destination of students six months after graduation.

- the proportion of students from the rest of the UK who studied in Scotland and stayed on to work, was roughly the same as the reciprocal flow of Scottish students – and was similarly stable at around 30 per cent over the 3 years;
- students from other parts of the EU were less likely to remain in Scotland to work (a little over 20 per cent), with the majority taking up employment outwith the UK;
- an insignificant proportion of the remaining 2 categories of students (with no connection to Scotland through their domicile or place of study) found initial employment in Scotland.

Table 1 Population and vital events, Scotland, 1855-2003

Year	Estimated population ('000s)	Live births[1]		Stillbirths[2]		Infant deaths		Deaths		Marriages	Divorces
		Number	Rate[3]	Number	Rate[4]	Number	Rate[5]	Number	Rate[3]		
1855-60	3,018.4	102,462	34.1	...	...	12,250	119.6	62,644	20.8	20,645	19
1861-65	3,127.1	109,764	35.1	...	...	13,166	119.9	69,265	22.1	22,013	14
1866-70	3,275.6	114,394	34.9	...	...	13,971	122.1	71,974	22.0	22,832	9
1871-75	3,441.4	120,376	35.0	...	...	15,314	127.2	77,988	22.7	25,754	24
1876-80	3,628.7	126,086	34.8	...	...	14,921	118.3	74,801	20.6	24,956	54
1881-85	3,799.2	126,409	33.3	...	...	14,864	117.6	74,396	19.6	26,176	74
1886-90	3,943.9	123,977	31.4	...	...	14,943	120.5	74,320	18.8	25,702	94
1891-95	4,122.5	125,800	30.5	...	...	15,895	126.4	78,350	19.0	27,962	115
1896-1900	4,345.1	130,209	30.0	...	...	16,857	129.5	78,021	17.9	31,771	146
1901-05	4,535.7	132,399	29.2	...	...	15,881	119.9	77,313	17.1	31,838	181
1906-10	4,679.9	128,987	27.6	...	...	14,501	112.4	75,534	16.1	31,811	195
1911-15	4,748.3	120,654	25.4	...	...	13,604	112.8	74,466	15.7	33,857	264
1916-20	4,823.8	109,750	22.8	...	...	10,869	99.0	72,365	15.0	37,437	531
1921-25	4,879.6	112,245	23.0	...	...	10,299	91.8	67,652	13.9	34,720	427
1926-30	4,845.1	96,674	20.0	...	...	8,260	85.4	66,017	13.6	32,605	478
1931-35	4,905.1	89,306	18.2	...	...	7,212	80.8	64,839	13.2	34,986	507
1936-40	4,956.8	87,734	17.6	...	...	6,650	75.8	67,166	13.5	42,941	750
1941-45	4,711.9	91,593	19.4	3,393	35.7	6,202	67.7	66,302	13.8	43,772	1,413
1946-50	5,054.3	101,222	20.0	3,047	29.2	4,789	47.3	63,854	12.6	43,206	2,435
1951-55	5,103.6	91,366	17.9	2,390	25.5	3,009	32.9	61,838	12.1	41,718	2,274
1956-60	5,145.2	98,663	19.2	2,307	22.9	2,755	27.9	61,965	12.0	41,671	1,792
1961-65	5,201.0	102,642	19.7	2,000	19.1	2,568	25.0	63,309	12.2	40,235	2,253
1966-70	5,204.3	93,033	17.9	1,415	15.0	1,970	21.2	62,797	12.1	42,832	4,056
1971-75	5,234.7	75,541	14.4	939	12.3	1,421	18.8	63,808	12.2	41,404	6,604
1976-80	5,213.9	65,758	12.6	529	8.0	900	13.7	64,343	12.3	37,801	9,068
1981-85[6]	5,151.9	66,422	12.9	389	5.8	695	10.5	63,723	12.4	35,756	11,941
1986-90[6]	5,089.5	65,544	12.9	350	5.3	550	8.4	62,796	12.3	35,440	12,067
1991-95[6]	5,093.5	63,571	12.5	382	6.0	418	6.6	61,171	12.0	32,866	12,548
1996-2000[6]	5,077.5	56,856	11.2	327	5.7	316	5.6	59,478	11.7	29,965	11,984
2001	5,064.2	52,527	10.4	301	5.7	290	5.5	57,382	11.3	29,621	10,631
2002	5,054.8	51,270	10.1	278	5.4	270	5.3	58,103	11.5	29,826	10,826
2003	5,057.4	52,432	10.4	296	5.6	265	5.1	58,472	11.6	30,757	10,928

1 Live births only, prior to 1939.
2 See Notes and Definitions.
3 Rate per 1,000 population.
4 Rate per 1,000 live and still births.
5 Rate per 1,000 live births.
6 Population and corresponding rates for 1982-2000 are based on revised population estimates for 1982-2000 which were revised to take account of the final Census-based population estimates for 2001.

Table 2 Estimated population, births, stillbirths, deaths and marriages, numbers and rates, by Council area, Scotland, 2003

Area	Estimated population at 30 June	Live births			Stillbirths		Infant deaths		Deaths			Marriages
		Number	Rate[1]	Standard-ised rate[4]	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate[3]	Number	Rate[1]	Standard-ised rate[5]	
SCOTLAND	**5,057,400**	**52,432**	**10.4**	**10.4**	**296**	**5.6**	**265**	**5.1**	**58,472**	**11.6**	**11.6**	**30,757**
Council areas												
Aberdeen City	206,000	2,003	9.7	8.6	9	4.5	12	6.0	2,176	10.5	10.8	967
Aberdeenshire	229,330	2,368	10.3	11.7	10	4.2	10	4.2	2,135	9.3	9.7	1,063
Angus	107,520	1,089	10.1	11.9	5	4.6	5	4.6	1,328	12.4	10.6	373
Argyll & Bute	91,300	732	8.0	10.6	5	6.8	1	1.4	1,149	12.6	10.6	785
Clackmannanshire	47,680	468	9.8	10.5	4	8.5	4	8.5	495	10.4	11.2	151
Dumfries & Galloway	147,210	1,307	8.9	11.0	7	5.3	5	3.8	1,912	13.0	10.7	6,024
Dundee City	143,090	1,548	10.8	10.3	8	5.1	10	6.5	1,878	13.1	12.0	584
East Ayrshire	119,530	1,236	10.3	10.9	6	4.8	5	4.0	1,539	12.9	12.9	317
East Dunbartonshire	106,970	948	8.9	10.5	8	8.4	4	4.2	1,004	9.4	9.4	326
East Lothian	91,090	953	10.5	11.8	8	8.3	3	3.1	1,086	11.9	10.9	492
East Renfrewshire	89,680	883	9.8	11.6	7	7.9	4	4.5	947	10.6	10.4	485
Edinburgh, City of	448,370	4,577	10.2	8.2	21	4.6	25	5.5	4,582	10.2	10.3	2,712
Eilean Siar	26,100	255	9.8	12.5	1	3.9	-	-	411	15.7	12.4	98
Falkirk	145,920	1,595	10.9	10.8	10	6.2	8	5.0	1,655	11.3	11.9	641
Fife	352,040	3,642	10.3	10.8	23	6.3	16	4.4	3,927	11.2	10.8	1,873
Glasgow City	577,090	6,573	11.4	9.3	42	6.3	34	5.2	7,698	13.3	14.4	2,663
Highland	209,080	2,085	10.0	11.8	6	2.9	4	1.9	2,407	11.5	10.8	1,643
Inverclyde	83,050	830	10.0	10.6	9	10.7	8	9.6	1,111	13.4	13.0	288
Midlothian	79,710	847	10.6	11.3	4	4.7	1	1.2	819	10.3	11.0	651
Moray	87,460	824	9.4	10.9	5	6.0	5	6.1	956	10.9	10.8	467
North Ayrshire	136,030	1,382	10.2	10.8	6	4.3	9	6.5	1,636	12.0	11.7	646
North Lanarkshire	321,820	3,771	11.7	11.2	30	7.9	33	8.8	3,569	11.1	13.1	1,159
Orkney Islands	19,310	171	8.9	10.9	1	5.8	1	5.8	206	10.7	9.5	124
Perth & Kinross	135,990	1,292	9.5	11.5	4	3.1	4	3.1	1,641	12.1	10.1	938
Renfrewshire	170,980	1,785	10.4	10.6	9	5.0	13	7.3	2,096	12.3	12.9	538
Scottish Borders	108,280	1,048	9.7	11.7	5	4.7	8	7.6	1,419	13.1	11.0	757
Shetland Islands	21,870	251	11.5	12.8	1	4.0	4	15.9	227	10.4	10.7	91
South Ayrshire	111,580	984	8.8	10.4	4	4.0	3	3.0	1,474	13.2	10.9	819
South Lanarkshire	303,010	3,092	10.2	10.4	22	7.1	13	4.2	3,347	11.0	11.8	1,081
Stirling	86,370	866	10.0	10.2	3	3.5	3	3.5	913	10.6	10.6	883
West Dunbartonshire	92,320	984	10.7	10.6	4	4.0	6	6.1	1,193	12.9	13.4	487
West Lothian	161,020	2,043	12.7	11.9	9	4.4	4	2.0	1,546	9.6	12.9	631

[1] Rate per 1,000 population. [2] Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths. [3] Rate per 1,000 live births.
[4] See text on page 13. [5] See under 'age standardisation' on page 72.

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

Country	Estimated population ('000s)		Live births per 1,000 population		Stillbirths[2] per 1,000 total births (live and still)		Infant mortality per 1,000 live births		Deaths per 1,000 population		Marriages per 1,000 population	
	Year	Population	Year	Rate	Year	Rate	Year	Rate	Year	Rate	Year	Rate
Scotland	**2003**	**5,057**	**2003**	**10.4**	**2003**	**5.6**	**2003**	**5.1**	**2003**	**11.6**	**2003**	**6.1**
European Union												
Austria	2003	8,116	2002	9.7	2002	4.3	2002	4.1	2002	9.5	2002	4.5
Belgium	2003	10,319	2000	11.4	1997	4.7	1997	5.6	1997	10.2	2002	3.9
Cyprus	2003	802	2002	11.1	…	…	2001	4.9	2001	6.9	2002	14.5
Czech Republic	2003	10,235	2002	9.1	2002	2.8	2002	4.2	2002	10.6	2002	5.2
Denmark	2003	5,364	2000	12.7	2001	4.3	1999	4.2	1999	11.0	2002	6.9
Estonia	2003	1,323	2002	9.6	2002	5.7	2002	5.7	2002	13.5	2002	4.3
Finland	2003	5,207	2002	10.7	2002	3.8	2002	3.0	2002	9.5	2002	5.2
France	2003	60,144	1999	12.7	2001	4.8	1999	4.3	1999	9.2	2001	4.9
Germany	2003	82,476	2001	8.9	2002	3.8	2001	4.3	2001	10.1	2001	4.7
Greece	2003	10,976	1999	9.6	2000	5.0	1999	6.2	1999	9.8	2001	5.2
Hungary	2003	9,877	2002	9.5	2002	5.4	2002	7.2	2002	13.1	2002	4.5
Irish Republic	2003	3,956	2001	14.2	2000	5.9	2001	6.0	2001	7.9	2001	5.0
Italy	2003	57,423	2000	9.3	1998	3.7	2000	4.5	2000	9.7	2001	4.5
Latvia	2003	2,307	2002	8.6	2002	8.6	2002	9.9	2002	13.9	2002	4.2
Lithuania	2003	3,443	2002	8.7	2002	6.4	2002	7.9	2002	11.8	2002	4.7
Luxembourg	2003	453	2002	12.0	2002	3.7	2002	3.9	2002	8.3	2002	4.5
Malta	2003	394	2002	9.9	2002	5.1	2002	5.9	2002	7.7	2001	5.6
Netherlands	2003	16,149	2000	13.0	2002	4.7	2000	5.1	2000	8.8	2002	5.2
Poland	2003	38,588	2001	9.5	2001	5.5	2001	7.7	2001	9.4	2002	5.0
Portugal	2003	10,062	2000	11.8	2001	5.8	2000	5.5	2000	10.4	2002	5.5
Slovakia	2003	5,402	2001	9.5	2002	3.8	2001	6.2	2001	9.7	2002	4.7
Slovenia	2003	1,984	2002	8.8	2002	5.3	2002	3.8	2002	9.4	2002	3.5
Spain	2003	41,061	2000	9.9	1999	3.7	2000	4.4	2000	9.0	2001	5.1
Sweden	2003	8,877	2001	10.3	2001	3.8	2001	3.7	2001	10.5	2002	4.3
United Kingdom[1]	2002	59,232	2002	11.7	2002	5.6	2002	5.3	2002	10.2	2002	…
Other Europe												
Bulgaria	2003	7,896	2002	8.5	2002	8.0	2002	13.3	2002	14.3	2002	3.7
Norway	2003	4,533	2001	12.6	2001	4.8	2001	4.1	2001	9.7	2002	4.5
Romania	2003	22,334	2002	9.7	2002	6.2	2002	17.3	2002	12.4	2002	5.9
Switzerland	2003	7,169	2000	10.9	2002	3.5	2000	4.9	2000	8.7	2002	5.5

Sources: Eurostat, WHO/Europe and the Office for National Statistics.
1 Excludes Isle of Man and Channel Islands.
2 The definition of a stillbirth varies from country to country and over time. The position in the UK is described in the Notes and Definitions.
… Figures not available.

APPENDIX 2 – NOTES AND DEFINITIONS

This Appendix gives general notes on some of the data and conventions used in this report as well as providing definitions for some of the terminology used.

GENERAL

– tabular conventions

Where a range of years is listed in a time series table (e.g. 1951-55), the data presented will be an average for this period.

Throughout the tables 'year' means 'calendar year' except where otherwise defined. By convention, many of the time series presented start at census years (e.g. 1991).

– date of registration and place of occurrence

All the data presented on births, stillbirths, marriages and deaths relate to the date of registration of the event and not to the date of occurrence; for example, a birth on 31 December 2002 which was registered on 5 January 2003 would be included in the 2003 figures. Births and stillbirths are usually registered within the statutory period of 21 days. Similarly, marriages are usually registered within 3 days and deaths within 8 days.

Births, stillbirths, and deaths have been allocated to the area of usual residence if it is in Scotland, otherwise to the area of occurrence. Marriage figures relate to the area of occurrence.

POPULATION

All population figures refer to estimates as at 30 June of the year in question.

Throughout this report, revised annual mid-year estimates of population are used for comparing population trends and for calculating rates per head for the period 1982-2000. Population estimates for these years were revised to be in line with the mid-2001 population estimates which were based on the results of the 2001 Census. More information describing the methods used to produce revised population estimates is available on the GROS website at www.gro-scotland.gov.uk.

– population covered

The resident population of an area includes all those usually resident there whatever their nationality. Students are treated as being resident at their term-time address. Members of HM Forces and non-UK armed forces stationed in Scotland are included. HM Forces stationed outside Scotland are excluded.

– age

Population figures relate to 30 June of the year shown and ages relate to age last birthday. Census figures relate to 29 April 2001 and ages in tables from that source relate to age last birthday on Census day.

– population projections

Population projections for Scotland are prepared by the Government Actuary, at the request of and in consultation with the Registrar General. The latest projection was the 2002-based projections published in December 2003.

Sub-national projections, consistent with the national projections, were also published in January 2004.

MIGRATION

Net migration figures presented for the period 1982-2000 have been revised following the revisions to the population estimates for the same years (see section on Population in this Appendix). Unless otherwise stated, these are estimates of net civilian migration which include movements to and from the Armed Forces but exclude other changes, such as changes in the numbers of Armed Forces stationed in Scotland.

CENSUS

– migrant in the Census of Population

A migrant is a person with a different address one year before the Census to that on Census day. The migrant status for children aged under one in households is determined by the migrant status of their 'next of kin' (defined as in order of preference, mother, father, sibling (with nearest age), other related person, Household Reference Person). The migrant status for children aged under one in communal establishments is 'No usual address one year ago'.

A full set of definitions of terms used in the Census can be found at http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/grosweb/grosweb.nsf/pages/scotupd21

– UK regions

For the analysis of migration within the UK, regions of the UK outside Scotland are taken as Wales, Northern Ireland and the Government Office Regions of England. A map can be found at http://www.statistics.gov.uk/geography/gor.asp

BIRTHS

– general fertility rate (GFR)

The number of births per woman of childbearing age (15-44).

– total fertility rate (TFR)

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

– age specific fertility rate (ASFR)

The number of births per individual for a specific age during a specified time.

– cohort

A well-defined group of people who have had a common experience or exposure who are observed through time. For example, the birth cohort of 1900 refers to people born in that year.

– marital status of parents

Married parents: refers to parents who are married to each other.

Unmarried parents: refers to parents who are unmarried or married but not to each other.

DEATHS

– cause-of-death coding

From 1 January 2000, deaths in Scotland have been coded in accordance with the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (Tenth Revision) (ICD10). Classification of underlying cause of death is based on information collected on the medical certificate of cause of death together with any additional information provided subsequently by the certifying doctor. Changes notified to GROS by Procurators Fiscal are also taken into account. Additional information about suicides is supplied by the Crown Office.

– expectation of life

The average number of additional years a person could expect to live if current mortality trends were to continue for the rest of that person's life. Most commonly cited as life expectancy at birth.

– age standardisation

A straight comparison of crude rates between areas may present a misleading picture because of differences in the sex and age structure of the respective populations. The technique of standardisation has been used in certain tables and charts to remedy this. In general, standardisation involves a comparison of the actual number of events occurring in an area with the aggregate number expected if the age/sex specific rates in the standard population were applied to the age/sex groups of the observed population.

– stillbirth

Section 56(1) of the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages (Scotland) Act 1965 defined a stillbirth as a child which had issued forth from its mother after the 28th week of pregnancy and which did not breathe or show any other sign of life. The Still-Birth (Definition) Act 1992, which came into effect on 1 October 1992, amended Section 56(1) of the 1965 Act (and other relevant UK legislation), replacing the reference to the 28th week with a reference to the 24th week.

– perinatal

Refers to stillbirths and deaths in the first week of life.

– infant

Refers to all deaths in the first year of life.

MARRIAGES

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

DIVORCES

The data presented on divorces relate to the date on which the decrees were granted.

In legal terms the Divorce (Scotland) Act 1976 introduced a single ground for divorce – irretrievable breakdown of marriage – with the detailed reasons as 'proofs'. However, the information presented in this report on reasons for divorce retains the terminology 'grounds for divorce'.

ADOPTIONS

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

This is a National Statistics publication. It has been produced to high professional standards set out in the National Statistics Code of Practice and Release Practice Protocol. http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about_ns/cop/default.asp

These statistics undergo regular quality assurance reviews to ensure that they meet customer needs. They are produced free from any political interference.

OUR AIM

The aim of the Government Statistical Service – of which Statistics Division of the General Register Office for Scotland is part – is to provide relevant and reliable information, analysis and advice that meet the needs of government, business and the people of Scotland.

OBJECTIVES

1. To produce statistics and analysis relevant to user needs by

- Developing the range of statistics and analysis we produce;
- Where practicable improving timeliness;
- Providing more statistics disaggregated by age, gender and ethnicity;
- Developing more data for small areas through the Neighbourhood Statistics project;
- Contributing to production of comparable statistics across the UK and internationally.

2. To ensure effective use of our statistics by

- Contributing more directly to policy processes inside and where possible outside government;
- Improving access to and presentation of data and analysis;
- Improving the advice provided on statistics.

3. To work effectively with users and providers by

- Maintaining arrangements to consult and involve users and providers;
- Involving users and providers in planning developments in outputs and processes.

4. To develop the quality of statistics by

- Assuring and improving quality as an integral part of data collection and analysis and through regular reviews in line with National Statistics quality strategy;
- Developing statistical methods, systems and classifications;
- Working with the rest of the Government Statistical Service to develop joint approaches/solutions where appropriate.

5. To assure the integrity of statistics by

- Maintaining and promoting integrity through implementation of the National Statistics Code of Practice and related protocols;
- Safeguarding the confidentiality of data subjects.

6. To ensure the efficient and effective delivery of statistics products and services by

- Making best use of all sources including administrative sources;
- Minimising the burden on data providers through survey monitoring & advice;
- Ensuring value for money;
- Making best use of information and communications technology;
- Working with other analysts;
- Ensuring effective communication within the Statistician Group.

7. To develop our workforce and competences

- Ensuring recruitment of staff with the necessary skills and potential;
- Ensuring development of expertise amongst existing staff;
- Promoting and upholding the standards of the statistics profession.

Details of pre-release access are provided on the General Register Office for Scotland website under 'Future Publications'.

Further Details

Further information on the **General Register Office for Scotland** is available on the website **www.gro-scotland.gov.uk**

Enquiries on Scotland's Population 2003 – The Registrar General's Annual Review of Demographic Trends should be addressed to:

Customer Services
Dissemination and Census Analysis Branch
General Register Office for Scotland
Ladywell House
Edinburgh, EH12 7TF
Telephone: (0131) 314 4243; Fax: (0131) 314 4696
e-mail: customer@gro-scotland.gsi.gov.uk

Detailed statistical tables supplementing this report and other related statistics produced by GROS are available from the Online Data Library on the GROS website (http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/grosweb/grosweb.nsf/pages/library).

For further information about the UK and Scottish population projections prepared for the Registrar General by the **Government Actuary's Department (GAD)** please contact:
Telephone: 0207 211 2622
Fax: 0207 211 2640
e-mail: projections@gad.gov.uk
Letters: Finlaison House, 15-17 Furnival Street,
London, EC4A 1AB

You can also find GAD on the internet - go to **www.gad.gov.uk**

General enquiries on **Scottish Executive** statistics can be addressed to:

Ryan Stewart
Office of the Chief Statistician
Scottish Executive
3 Floor West Rear, St Andrews House
Edinburgh, EH1 3DG
Telephone: (0131) 244 0442; Fax: (0131) 244 0335
e-mail: statistics.enquiries@scotland.gsi.gov.uk

Advice on specific areas of Scottish Executive statistical work can be obtained from staff at the telephone numbers given below:

Schools – qualifications	(0131) 244 0313
Schools – pupils and teachers	(0131) 244 0309
Further and Higher Education	(0141) 242 0273
The Economy	(0131) 244 2234
Labour market	(0141) 242 5446
Business	(0141) 242 5446
Income, Tax and Benefits	(0131) 244 2583

Local government finance	(0131) 244 7033
Environment, planning & local government staffing	(0131) 244 0445
Equality	(0131) 244 0442
Housing	(0131) 244 7236
Transport	(0131) 244 7255
Health	(0131) 244 3432
Community Care	(0131) 244 3777
Social Justice	(0131) 244 0442
Scottish Executive personnel	(0131) 244 3926
Agricultural census and labour force	(0131) 244 6150
Fisheries	(0131) 244 6441
Courts and law	(0131) 244 2227
Recorded crime and prisons	(0131) 244 2225

Other contacts for Scottish statistics are:

Forestry Commission	(0131) 314 6337
The Scottish Funding Councils for Higher and Further Education	(0131) 313 6575
General Register Office for Scotland	
- Vital statistics and publications	(0131) 314 4243
- Population statistics, census statistics or digital boundary products	(0131) 314 4254

For general enquiries about **National Statistics in the United Kingdom Government** contact the National Statistics Public Enquiry Service on **020 7533 5888**
minicom: 01633 812399
e-mail: info@statistics.gov.uk
Fax: 01633 652747
Letters: room DG/18, 1 Drummond Gate,
London, SW1V 2QQ

You can also find National Statistics on the internet - go to **www.statistics.gov.uk**

ISSN 0080-786 9 Price £6.00

ISBN 1-874451-72-9

£6

ISBN 1-874451-72-9

9 781874 451723

Astron B35603 07/04