SCOTLAND’S POPULATION

The Registrar General’s Annual Review of Demographic Trends 159th Edition 2013
To Scottish Ministers,

I am pleased to let you have my Annual Report for the year 2013, which will be laid before the Scottish Parliament pursuant to Section 1(4) of the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages (Scotland) Act 1965.

Tim Ellis
Registrar General for Scotland
14 August 2014
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Introduction

It is a great pleasure to introduce my second annual report as Registrar General and Chief Executive of National Records of Scotland. This 159th edition of the Registrar General’s Annual Review continues the important core task of bringing together relevant and up-to-date information on Scotland’s people and places, and includes results from the 2011 Census.

One of the great advantages of an annual report that has been produced consistently for over 150 years, and of a census that has been taken regularly over a similar period of time, is that we can make comparisons over long timescales. Some of those comparisons are quite stark. For example, people in Scotland now live around a third longer than the population of a hundred years ago. In 1910-12, life expectancy for male and females was 50.1 and 53.2 respectively. People born today can, in general, expect to live to 76.8 for males and 80.9 for females. However, today’s figures mask significant local variation, usually in line with relative levels of deprivation.

This edition of the Annual Review also recognises the significance of 2014 as the centenary of the outbreak of the First World War. The report includes a chapter that examines the effect of the war on Scotland’s demographic makeup, using information taken from a series of reports about the civilian population by the Registrar General of Scotland from 1911 to 2013. For example, Scotland’s post-war bounce in births was so great that 1920 was, and still remains, a record year. Almost 137,000 children were registered that year, 31,000 (29.7 per cent) more than the average of those of the preceding five years. By comparison, 2013 saw a drop in the number of births, to 56,014, which is 3.5 per cent fewer than in 2012. This is the fifth fall after six consecutive annual increases in the number of births.

The continuation of a valuable long-running tradition does not preclude innovation and this report breaks new ground for us by including, for the first time, a dedicated infographics supplement. We have a responsibility to ensure that we gather and publish statistics that are robust and reliable, but we also need to ensure that they are understandable and accessible. Infographics can be one way of doing this, and increasing use of social media can also help. We have made some progress on both of these over the past year, but there is more to do on both.

In the past year National Records of Scotland (NRS) has published further data from Scotland’s Census. We have completed the publication of the high level data across the full range of census topics (such as Ethnicity, Identity, Language, Religion, Health, Transport and Education) demonstrating the richness and depth of the data collected in the census. We have now published eight of our much more detailed releases which combine the various topics providing further detail on Scotland in 2011. We have also recently hosted a national conference considering and exploring uses of census data, as part of our aim to promote and support the many varied uses of this data. More releases are planned during the rest of 2014, and all data and information can be found on the Scotland’s Census website www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk.

In 2013, Scotland’s population reached a further all-time high. We estimate that on 30 June 2013 it was 5,327,700 (based on rolled forward 2011 Census estimates), an increase of 0.3 per cent (14,100 people) on the previous year. As last year, this increase has been caused by more births than deaths, and by positive net migration (more people moved into Scotland than left Scotland).

In the year to mid-2013 migration accounted for the biggest part of Scotland’s population increase. More people came here than left, but the net migration of 10,000 is the lowest
estimate since 2002-03. In 2013, 47,700 people came to Scotland from the rest of the UK and 28,200 came from overseas. In the same period, 39,800 people left Scotland for other parts of the UK and 26,100 went abroad. Most of the people moving to and from Scotland were in the 16 to 34 age group.

More generally, however, the population continues to age, so that the proportion of people aged 65 and over is now more than the proportion of those under 16 (18 per cent and 17 per cent, respectively). The number of households continues to increase, albeit more slowly than a decade ago, and our latest projections suggest that Scotland’s population will go on rising, to 5.78 million by 2037, and will continue to age significantly, with the number of people aged 65 or over rising by 59 per cent in the same period. We also expect the number of households to rise from 2.40 million in 2013, to 2.78 million by 2037.

Scotland continues to benefit from a registration system which has been used continuously since 1855. Today a network of around 700 local authority registrars across the country records births, marriages, civil partnerships and deaths, and provides around 140,000 records each year to the central databases in Edinburgh. These accurate records are one of the main sources for many of our calculations in this report.

From them, we not only know that in 2013 there was a drop in the number of births, as mentioned above, but also that the number of deaths in 2013 fell slightly by 0.4 per cent to 54,700. The registration and death certification systems tell us that the four main causes of death were cancer (29 per cent of deaths), coronary heart disease (13 per cent of deaths), diseases of the respiratory system (13 per cent of deaths) and strokes (8 per cent of deaths). The total number of deaths from the so-called ‘three big killers’ (cancer, coronary heart disease and stroke) has reduced from 65 per cent of all deaths during 1980-82 to 50 per cent in 2013.

There were 27,547 marriages registered in Scotland last year. Tourist marriages, where neither bride nor groom lived in Scotland, remain popular, accounting for nearly a quarter of these (23 per cent). The number of civil partnerships last year fell by 44 registrations to 530, which represents a fall of 7.7 per cent on 2012. The Marriage and Civil Partnership (Scotland) Act 2014 received Royal Assent on 12 March 2014, and NRS will, in due course, include figures for same-sex marriages in its relevant quarterly and annual publications.

The last one hundred years have seen substantial shifts in Scotland’s demographic make-up, as the data from the 2011 Census highlights. But it is clear that there is the potential for some further significant changes in the future structure of Scotland’s population, particularly in terms of its age profile and living arrangements. The richness and depth of the information, trends and statistics in this report will be of most value as they are used by policy makers and service providers to provide insight into current requirements and to plan for future needs.

Tim Ellis
Registrar General,
National Records of Scotland
Important points

Population

The estimated population of Scotland on 30 June 2013 was 5,327,700 - the highest ever.

The population of Scotland grew by around 14,100 in the 12 months between 1 July 2012 and 30 June 2013, an increase of 0.3 per cent.

The increase in the population in the 12 months to 30 June 2013 was mainly due to:

• 10,000 more people coming to Scotland than leaving; and
• 900 more births than deaths.

The age of the population of Scotland was as follows:

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

Scotland’s population has been fairly stable over the past 50 years. It last peaked at 5.24 million in 1974 before falling to 5.06 million in 2000. It then increased each year to reach a new peak of 5.33 million in 2013. That increase has mainly been the result of more people moving to Scotland than leaving. For the second consecutive year, 2013 saw a fall in natural change and net in-migration.

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

Births

There were 56,014 births registered in Scotland in 2013.

There were 2,013 (3.5 per cent) fewer births in 2013 than in 2012. This is the fifth year the number of births has fallen (following increases in each of the previous six years).

The average age of mothers has increased from 27.4 in 1991 to 29.9 in 2013. Similarly, the average age of fathers has increased from 30.0 in 1991 to 32.5 in 2013.

The percentage of babies born to unmarried couples is 51.4 per cent in 2013. Most births are registered by both parents.

The majority of mothers who gave birth in Scotland in 2013 were born in the UK (85 per cent), including 75 per cent who were born in Scotland. Seven per cent of mothers had been born elsewhere in the European Union (EU), including 5 per cent from the countries which joined the EU in 2004 (such as Poland).

For 15 per cent of births in 2013 neither parent was born in Scotland (compared with 9 per cent in 2003) and for 11 per cent of births neither parent was born in the UK (compared with 3 per cent in 2003).
Deaths

There were 54,700 deaths registered in Scotland in 2013. This was 237 (0.4 per cent) less than in 2012.

The main causes of deaths were:

- cancer, which caused 15,858 deaths (29 per cent of all deaths);
- ischaemic (coronary) heart disease, which caused 7,239 deaths (13 per cent of all deaths);
- respiratory system diseases (such as pneumonia), which caused 7,025 deaths (13 per cent of all deaths); and
- cerebrovascular disease (stroke), which caused 4,446 deaths (8 per cent of all deaths).

The percentage of deaths caused by coronary heart disease has fallen from 29 per cent in 1980-1982 to 13 per cent in 2013, and the percentage for strokes has reduced from 14 per cent to 8 per cent, but the percentage of deaths caused by cancer has risen from 22 per cent to 29 per cent. However, the average age of death from cancer has risen, and the age-standardised death rate for cancer (which takes account of the change in the age-distribution of the population) has fallen by about a sixth since the start of the 1980s.

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

There were 234 stillbirths and 186 infant deaths in 2013. Death rates for both have improved significantly. The rate of stillbirths has dropped from 13.1 for every 1,000 births (live births and stillbirths) in 1971 to 4.2 in 2013. The infant death rate fell from 19.9 for every 1,000 live births in 1971 to 3.3 in 2013.

Life expectancy

Estimates of life expectancy presented in this report use population estimates based on the 2011 Census. However, the two sections for urban and rural together with deprivation still use population estimates based on the 2001 Census since the revised life expectancy estimates for these geographies are not yet available.

Life expectancy in Scotland has improved greatly over the last 30 years, increasing from 69.1 years for males and 75.3 years for females born around 1981 to 76.8 years for males and 80.9 years for females born around 2012.

Migration (people moving into and out of the country)

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

In the year to 30 June 2013, the number of people moving to Scotland from other parts of the UK, and the number moving out of Scotland to other parts of the UK were as follows.

- 47,700 people came to Scotland from the rest of the UK; and
- 39,800 people left Scotland for other parts of the UK.

This movement of people increased the population by around 7,900 people.
In the year to 30 June 2013, the number of people moving to Scotland from overseas and the number moving out of Scotland to go overseas were as follows.

- 28,200 people came to Scotland from overseas; and
- 26,100 people left Scotland to go overseas.

This movement of people increased the population by around 2,100, which is lower than the net gains from recent years.

Most people moving to and from Scotland are young – between 16 and 34, with smaller peaks for children under 5 moving to and from Scotland.

**Marriages and civil partnerships**

There were 27,547 marriages in Scotland in 2013. This includes 6,200 marriages (23 per cent) where neither the bride nor groom lived in Scotland, but does not include people living in Scotland who marry elsewhere.

The average age at which people marry for the first time has increased by around two years since 2003, to 33.0 years for men and 31.2 years for women.

Just over half of all marriages (51 per cent) were civil ceremonies, carried out by a registrar – compared with just under one-third (31 per cent) in 1971. There were 7,559 civil ceremonies conducted at approved places in 2013. This is compared to 3,465 in 2003, the first full year of these arrangements.

Most religious marriages were carried out by Church of Scotland ministers (4,616), with clergy from the Roman Catholic Church carrying out 1,582 marriages. Celebrants from the Humanist Society of Scotland, authorised to carry out marriages since 2005, officiated at 3,185 marriages.

In 2013 there were 530 civil partnerships – 217 male couples and 313 female couples.

**Adoptions**

In 2013, there were 489 adoptions recorded in Scotland. The number of adoptions each year is around a quarter of what it used to be in the early 1970s.

**Households and housing**

In mid-2013, there were 2.4 million households in Scotland, which is an increase of around 171,000 over the past ten years.

Across Scotland in 2013, 2.8% of homes were empty and 1.4% were second homes, though there are wide differences across the country. Remote rural areas have the highest percentage of dwellings that are vacant and second homes. The proportion of vacant dwellings is generally higher in more deprived areas.

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

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

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

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

Scotland’s Census

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

Scotland’s population on census day 2011 was estimated to be 5,295,000, the highest ever recorded in a census. Since the 2001 Census, the population had increased by 233,400 (5 per cent). There were more females (2,728,000 or 51.5 per cent) than males (2,567,000 or 48.5 per cent), and for the first time in any census there were more people aged 65 and over than aged under 15.

Ninety-three per cent of the people in Scotland stated that they were born within the UK, a decrease of three percentage points since 2001. Eighty-three per cent of the population were born in Scotland, 9 per cent in England, 0.7 per cent in Northern Ireland and 0.3 per cent in Wales. Of the 7 per cent (369,000) of people in Scotland who were not born in the UK, 15 per cent (55,000) were born in Poland, and 6 per cent (23,000) were born in each of India and the Republic of Ireland. Just over two-thirds (69 per cent) of people living in Scotland who were born abroad were of working age (16-64 years old) when they arrived in the UK.

It was estimated that 1.9 per cent (99,000 people) of Scotland’s population lived in communal establishments in 2011, a slight increase on the 1.7 per cent (86,000) in 2001. Of the people living in communal establishments at the time of the 2011 Census, 38 per cent were in education establishments such as student halls of residence, 37 per cent were in care homes and a further 6 per cent in other medical and care establishments.

In the 2011 Census, just over quarter (26 per cent, 1.1 million) of the population in Scotland aged 16 and over reported they had achieved Census Level 4 or above qualifications, such as a university degree.
Chapter 1 - Population

The latest estimate of Scotland’s population (on 30 June 2013) is 5,327,700 – the highest ever and an increase of 14,100 people on the previous year.

The current increase in Scotland’s population has been driven mostly by net in-migration although there have also been more births than deaths. In the 12 months to 30 June 2013, in-migration exceeded out-migration by approximately 10,000. This included a net gain of around 7,900 from the rest of the UK and a net gain of around 2,100 from overseas. Other changes, such as changes in the numbers of armed forces and prisoners, resulted in a net gain of around 3,200. In the same period, there were approximately 900 more births than deaths (approximately 56,800 births and 55,900 deaths), continuing the recent trend in positive natural change which began in 2007.

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

The increase in Scotland’s population in the last decade, and projected changes over the next two decades, should be seen in the context of the relative stability of the population over the last 50 years, as shown in Figure 1.1. The population increased to 5.24 million in 1974 before decreasing to 5.06 million in 2000 and then increasing again over the last 13 years achieving the highest estimate so far, 5.33 million, in 2013.

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

![Figure 1.1: Estimated population of Scotland, actual and projected, 1951-2037](image)

Footnote
1) 2012-based projections.
Figure 1.2 shows the trends in natural change (births minus deaths) and migration. Between 1963 and 1975, both natural change and net out-migration fell dramatically, although the natural increase generally remained greater than net out-migration. This resulted in a growth in population up to 1974. From that point on, through the late 1970s and the 1980s, up until 1989, net out-migration was higher than the natural increase, causing the population to decline. In recent years the trend in natural change has reversed and Scotland has also experienced record levels of net in-migration resulting in small increases in the population over each of the last 13 years. For the second consecutive year, 2013 saw a fall in gains from natural change and net in-migration, although the population still increased because of both components. Natural change decreased as there were fewer births and more deaths than in the previous year. The fall in net in-migration was driven by falling in-migration from overseas.

**Figure 1.2: Natural change and net migration, 1951-2013**

![Graph showing natural change and net migration, 1951-2013](image)

**Age Structure**

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

Figure 1.3 shows the age structure of the population in 2013. Seventeen per cent of the population were aged under 16; 65 per cent were aged 16 to 64 and 18 per cent were aged 65 and over. Amongst older people, particularly those aged over 75, the higher number of females reflects the longer expectation of life for females, partly as a result of male mortality rates during the Second World War. The sharp peak at age 66, and the bigger bulge between the ages of around 40 and 50, are the result of the two baby booms of 1947 and the 1960s. The smaller bulge between 20 and 30, which is sometimes referred to as the echo effect, is the children of the baby boomers.
Figure 1.3: Estimated population by age and sex, 30 June 2013

Figure 1.4: The changing age structure of Scotland’s population, 2003-2013
The changing age structure of Scotland’s population over the ten years mid-2003 to mid-2013 is illustrated in Figure 1.4. During this period the population increased by 259,200 (+5.1 per cent), from 5.07 million to 5.33 million. The ageing of the population is evident from the decrease in population aged under 16 (-4 per cent) and the increase of those aged 45-59 (+14 per cent), those aged 60-74 (+17 per cent) and those aged over 75 (+16 per cent).

Changes within Scotland

Figure 1.5 shows the percentage change in population between 2012 and 2013 for each council area.

The council area with the greatest decrease in population was North Ayrshire where the population declined by 640 (-0.5 per cent). Moray (+1.5 per cent) and Argyll & Bute (+1.3 per cent) saw the greatest percentage increases; most of the increase was due to changes in armed forces personnel. The largest increase in absolute numbers was in the City of Edinburgh (+4,860).

The relative importance of migration and natural change differs between areas. In some areas of population increase, such as the City of Edinburgh, Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire, the gain is attributable both to migration and to natural increase. Falkirk and Fife experienced a population increase because of in-migration combined with a very low natural change. In other areas, the population increase is due to in-migration, despite the number of deaths exceeding the number of births. These areas included East Renfrewshire and Stirling.

Similarly, some areas of population decline, such as West Dunbartonshire, North Ayrshire and Inverclyde have experienced population decreases from natural change, migration and other changes. In other areas such as Eilean Siar and Dumfries & Galloway the population decline was mainly attributable to more deaths than births. This analysis is shown in Table 1.1, which compares percentage change in population due to natural change and migration across the Council areas.
Figure 1.5: Percentage population change by Council area, Mid-2012 to Mid-2013

Percentage change

- Less than 0%
- 0% to less than 0.5%
- 0.5% to less than 1%
- 1% or more

1. West Dunbartonshire
2. East Dunbartonshire
3. North Lanarkshire
4. Glasgow City
5. East Renfrewshire
6. Renfrewshire
7. Inverclyde
8. Argyll and Bute
9. Falkirk
10. West Lothian
11. City of Edinburgh
12. Midlothian
13. East Lothian

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### Table 1.1: Components of population change for Council areas: Mid-2012 to Mid-2013

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**Footnotes**

1) Change per 100 population at mid-2012. The underlying data used to produce these figures can be found in Table 4 of the 'Mid-2013 Population Estimates Scotland' publication.

2) Ordered by population change.
Projected population

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

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

As demographic behaviour is uncertain, a number of variant projections of the future population have been calculated, based on alternative assumptions of future fertility, mortality and migration, in addition to the ‘principal projection’ on which the previous paragraphs are based. The variant projections give users an indication of this uncertainty. They illustrate plausible alternative scenarios, rather than representing upper or lower limits of future demographic behaviour. These variant projections, and the assumptions used, can be found on the Office for National Statistics website: www.ons.gov.uk.

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

Figure 1.6: Births and deaths, actual and projected, Scotland, 1951-2037

Between 2012 and 2037, Scotland’s population is projected to age significantly. As shown in Figure 1.7, the number of children aged under 16 is projected to rise only by 5 per cent,
from 0.91 million to 0.96 million, and the number of people aged 65 and over is projected
to rise by 59 per cent, from 0.93 million to 1.47 million, while the number of people aged 16
to 64 is projected to decrease by 4 per cent, from 3.47 million to 3.34 million.

**Figure 1.7: The projected percentage change in age structure of Scotland’s population, 2012-2037**

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

Here three are calculated:

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

These ratios should be interpreted with care. For example, a simple interpretation is the
number of older people or children who are ‘dependent’ on people aged 16 to state
pension age, the assumption being that most older people and children are not
economically active. The reality is of course much more complex, since (to give just a few
reasons) many people of typically working age are unemployed or economically inactive
(e.g. at school or university), the age at which people retire varies greatly and many retired
people are financially independent. However, these ‘dependency’ ratios provide a useful
way to examine the relative age structure of the population.
Figure 1.8, which takes account of the increase in the state pension age for both males and females\(^1\), shows little change in these ratios over the next 5-10 years, but a fairly rapid increase in the pension age population relative to the working age population in subsequent years. This starts to slow down in 2035 due to changes in state pension age.

**Figure 1.8: Projected dependency ratios (per thousand working population), 2012-2037**

Scotland’s position within the European Union (EU)

The population of most of the countries in Europe is projected to increase over the next few years. Scotland’s population is projected to rise by 9 per cent between 2012 and 2037. The population of Europe\(^2\) (EU-28\(^3\)) is projected to increase by 1 per cent while the rest of the UK, and certain countries such as Luxembourg, Norway and Switzerland, are projected to have much bigger increases. However Germany, Spain and Portugal as well as a number of Central and Eastern European Countries (CEECs\(^3\)), are projecting a population decline as Figure 1.9 shows.

**Footnotes**

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

2) The Eurostat projections of population in selected European countries are not directly comparable to the Office for National Statistics (ONS) projections of population in the countries of the UK. The Eurostat projections are based on estimates of the population at 1 January while the ONS projections are based on estimates of the population at 30 June. The methodologies in determining the underlying fertility, mortality and migration assumptions also differ.

3) Refer to ‘Appendix 2 – Notes, definitions and quality of statistics’ for definition of EU-15, EU-28 and CEECs.
Scotland is not alone in having an ageing population. The pattern of change over the last 20 years, and the projected change in the age distribution, is similar to that of other countries in the UK and Europe, although the rate of change varies.

**More information about population statistics**

More detailed information about Scotland’s population, including estimates, projections at national and sub-Scotland level, as well as estimates of specific population groups, can be found within the Population section of National Records of Scotland (NRS) website: [www.nrscotland.gov.uk](http://www.nrscotland.gov.uk).
Chapter 2 – Births

Numbers

In 2013, 56,014 births were registered in Scotland, 2,013 (3.5 per cent) fewer than in 2012. This is the fifth fall after six consecutive annual increases in the number of births. The total in 2013 was 4,027 (6.7 per cent) lower than the 2008 peak, and it was well below the peak of over 100,000 per year in the early 1960s, and the level of around 65-70,000 per year between the mid-1970s and the early 1990s, as Figure 2.1 shows. There were 10.5 births per 1,000 population in 2013.

Figure 2.1: Births and deaths, Scotland, 1951-2013

The proportion of births to unmarried parents (including births registered solely in the mother’s name) was 51.4 per cent in 2013 compared to 45.5 per cent ten years earlier and 31.3 per cent in 1993. However, the proportion of births registered solely in the mother’s name – generally around 6-7 per cent in the 1980s and 1990s – has fallen over the past 13 years to 5.0 per cent in 2013, suggesting that the increase in births to unmarried parents has been in babies born to unmarried partners who are in a relationship.

Fertility Rates

The simplest fertility rate is the crude birth rate, which is defined as the number of live births per 1,000 total population. Appendix 1 Table 1 shows that in 2013 the crude birth rate for Scotland stood at 10.5 compared to roughly 18 around the end of the 1960s. Because it takes no account of the age/sex structure of the population, the crude birth rate has only limited value (e.g. for giving rough comparisons between areas with broadly similar age/sex structures). Appendix 1 Tables 2 and 3 show crude birth rates for administrative areas in Scotland and selected European countries. Appendix 1 Table 2 also gives standardised birth rates for the administrative areas of Scotland: these adjusted birth rates take account of the population structures in the different areas. The overall rate
for Scotland, of 10.5 births per 1,000 population, can be compared with lows of 8.5 and 8.6 for Edinburgh and Aberdeen City respectively, and highs of 13.0 and 13.3 for Midlothian and the Scottish Borders.

Please note that revised rates for 2002 to 2010 have been included in this publication, using rebased population estimates for 2002 to 2010 which were published in December 2013.

A better approach than using the crude birth rate is to consider the General Fertility Rate (GFR) which is based on the numbers of females of childbearing age. Figure 2.2 shows the general fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15-44), along with the number of females aged 15-44. During the ‘baby boom’ of the 1960s, the GFR reached 99.5 (in 1962). It then fell sharply to around 60 during the late 1970s and 1980s before declining more slowly during the 1990s, eventually dipping below 50 at the start of the 21st century. It then rose slightly to 56.4 in 2008 but fell to 53.7 in 2013. Interestingly, the female population aged 15-44 was relatively low during the baby boom of the 1960s. Moreover, in the 1980s the relatively large number of females born in the 1950s and 1960s were passing through what were their peak childbearing years. However, those ages’ fertility rates were falling during that period resulting in a levelling off of the number of births rather than the increase that may have been expected.

**Figure 2.2: Estimated female population aged 15-44 and General Fertility Rate (GFR), Scotland, 1951-2013**

A more detailed picture is given by the Age Specific Fertility Rates (ASFRs) by mother’s age, in five-year age groups, in Figure 2.3. This shows many significant age-related features of the pattern of childbearing over the last sixty years. The key point is that, as well as choosing to have fewer babies, females are also choosing to have them later in life.
Other points of interest are:

- The ‘baby boom’ of the 1960s was mostly due to increased birth rates of females in their twenties.
- Since the early 1960s, females in their twenties have experienced a dramatic fall in fertility. For females aged 20-24 the fertility rate has fallen by over two-thirds, and for those aged 25-29 it fell by over a half.
- The rate for 15-19 year olds fell by around one-third during the 1970s and remained around 30 births per 1,000 females for the following 20 years, before falling, over the past decade, to under 20 births per 1,000 females.
- Fertility rates for females aged 30 and above have gradually increased over the last 30 years. In particular, the rate for 30-34 year olds overtook that of 25-29 year olds in 2002 and now stands at 98 births per 1,000 females. Similarly, the rate for females aged 35-39 has more than doubled since the mid-1970s and is now higher than that for those age 20-24.
- Despite the recent increases, rates for females in each of the age groups over 30 are still slightly lower than they were in the first half of the 1960s. They are, however, considerably higher than in the 1970s, 1980s and 1990s.
- The 15-19 and 20-24 age-groups account for most of the reductions in the numbers of births between 2008 and 2013.

**Figure 2.3: Live births per 1,000 females, by age of mother, Scotland, 1951-2013**

Since the mid-1970s, there has been a trend towards having children at older ages. The percentage of births to mothers aged under 20 fell from an average of about 11 per cent between 1976 and 1980 to around 5 per cent in 2013. Mothers aged 20-24 accounted for roughly a third of all births in 1976-1980 and 17 per cent in 2013. The percentage of births to mothers aged 25-29 has also fallen, from around 35 per cent in 1976-80 to 27 per cent in 2013. As a result, females aged over 30 accounted for just over half of all births in 2013; 30 per cent were to mothers aged 30-34, 16 per cent were to 35-39 year olds and 4 per cent were to females aged 40 and over.
Figure 2.4 further illustrates the ageing pattern of fertility by showing detailed ASFRs for selected years: 1951, 1964 (peak number of births), 1977 (end of steep decline), 1991 (recent peak) and 2013. Though the levels differed considerably, the age patterns of fertility for 1951, 1964 and 1977 were roughly the same. However, the age distributions for 1991 onwards show distinctly older peaks and that for 2013 reveals a further reduction in fertility of females in their twenties, mirrored by an increase for females in their thirties, compared with 1977 and 1991.

The trend towards later childbearing is underlined by changes in the average age of all females giving birth. This was 29.9 in 2013, compared to 27.4 in 1991, 26.1 in 1977 and 27.4 in 1964. Similarly, the average age of fathers (excluding births registered in the mother’s name only, where the father’s details were not provided) was 32.5 in 2013 compared to 30.0 in 1991 and 28.6 in 1977.

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

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

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

Footnote
1) The rate for age 15 includes births at younger ages and for age 44 includes births at older ages.
Figure 2.5: Total fertility rate, Scotland, 1951-2013

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

A more satisfactory measure is average completed family size. Figure 2.6 shows the completed family size (or cumulative cohort fertility) by age for females born in selected years. Those born in 1951 had attained an average completed family size of 2.03 by the time they reached 45, whereas for those born in 1956 and 1961 the figures were 1.93 and 1.87 respectively. The figure also permits the comparison of family size at selected ages for the various cohorts as they pass through the childbearing ages. Of crucial importance is the extent to which the later cohorts are falling behind in family building. For example, by age 30 the cumulative childbearing of females born in 1976 was about 0.5 lower than that of the 1956 cohort. Of the cohorts shown, the 1981 cohort is the first to show a higher fertility rate than the previous cohort. However, by age 27 the fertility rate of the 1986 cohort was very similar to, but fractionally lower than that of the 1981 cohort. Whilst the generally increasing fertility rates of those aged over 30 may lead to further catching-up, it is unlikely that this will increase the average completed family size to the levels attained as recently as the cohorts of females born in the 1960s.
Since the early 1980s, Scotland’s fertility has been lower than fertility in the other parts of the United Kingdom (UK). Figure 2.7 compares the TFRs for England, Wales and Northern Ireland since 1971 with those for Scotland. Until the late 1970s, Scotland’s TFR was slightly higher than that for England and Wales. However, since the early 1980s, Scotland’s TFR has dropped steadily below the levels for England and Wales. In 1971, the TFR for Northern Ireland was markedly higher than for the other three countries but since then the differential has been significantly reduced. The rise in fertility levels in Scotland between 2002 and 2008 was broadly paralleled elsewhere in the UK. There was some divergence in the following few years but the available figures for 2013 suggest the gap may narrow again.
Country of birth of parents

Eighty five per cent of births in 2013 were to mothers who had been born in the UK, including 75 per cent to females who were born in Scotland. A further 7 per cent of mothers had been born elsewhere in the European Union (EU), including 5 per cent from the countries which joined the EU in 2004 (like Poland). Commonwealth countries were the birthplace of 5 per cent of mothers including 2 per cent from the Indian sub-continent. In the cases where the father's country of birth was known, 85 per cent had been born in the UK, including 74 per cent who were born in Scotland.

The decline in the number of births since 2008 is due to falls in births to mothers who were born in Scotland or England: there were small increases in births to mothers who were born elsewhere in the EU and in other non-EU countries.

Considering only births for which both the mother’s and the father’s countries of birth were known, in 15 per cent of births in 2013 neither parent was born in Scotland and in 11 per cent of births neither was born in the UK. These figures compare to 9 per cent and 3 per cent respectively in 2003.

More information about birth statistics

More detailed information about Scotland’s births can be found in the Vital Events - Births section or in the births section of the Vital Events Reference Tables of the NRS website.
Chapter 3 – Deaths

Numbers

In 2013, 54,700 deaths were registered in Scotland. This was 237 (0.4 per cent) fewer than in 2012. It represented 10.3 deaths per 1,000 population in 2013.

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

Causes of death

In 2013 just over half of all deaths were due to the so-called ‘three big killers’. There were 15,858 deaths from cancer (29 per cent of all deaths), 7,239 deaths from ischaemic (coronary) heart disease (13 per cent of all deaths) and 4,446 deaths from strokes (8 per cent of all deaths).

Since 1980, the total number of deaths from these causes has reduced, as shown in Table 3.1, falling from 65 per cent of all deaths during 1980-82 and 1990-92, to 58 per cent during 2000-02 and to 50 per cent in 2013. The proportion of deaths caused by coronary heart disease has fallen from 29 per cent in 1980-82 to 13 per cent in 2013, and by strokes from 14 per cent to 8 per cent. However, the number of deaths from cancer rose by 14 per cent (from an average of 13,903 per year in 1980-1982 to 15,858 in 2013); as a proportion of all deaths, it increased from 22 per cent to 29 per cent (mainly due to the 15 per cent fall in the total number of deaths from all causes, from 64,050 per year in 1980-82 to 54,700 in 2013).

Crude death rates, by sex, for some of the most common causes of death are shown in Tables 3.2a and 3.2b. Rates for 2002-2010 have been recalculated using the rebased population estimates which were published in December 2013.

Cancer

Of the 15,858 deaths from cancer in 2013, cancer of the trachea, bronchus and lung was the most common type, with 4,120 deaths (2,127 males and 1,993 females), accounting for over a quarter (26 per cent) of all cancer deaths.

The next most frequent type of cancer death was prostate for males (876 deaths) and breast for females (1,013 deaths). Bowel cancer caused 1,603 deaths (883 males and 720 females) and cancers of the lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue caused 1,062 deaths (597 males and 465 females).
Table 3.2a shows that, over the last 30 years or so, male death rates from lung cancer have fallen by 31 per cent (from 119 per 100,000 population in 1980-82 to 82 in 2013). By contrast, the rates for females, though still lower than those for males, have increased by 78 per cent (from 41 per 100,000 population in 1980-82 to 73 in 2013).

Although overall death rates from cancer have risen since the start of the 1980s, from 291 (per 100,000 population) in 1980-82 to 314 for males and from 247 (per 100,000) in 1980-82 to 283 for females, they have actually fallen for those aged under 75. Table 3.2b shows that for males aged under 75 the rate fell from 214 (per 100,000 population) in 1980-82 to 171 in 2013, and for females aged under 75 it fell from 170 (per 100,000 population) in 1980-82 to 151 in 2013. The average age of death from cancer has risen (Figure 3.1), and the age-standardised death rate (available on the NRS website) for cancer (which takes account of the change in the age-distribution of the population) has fallen considerably over this period.

Heart disease and stroke

Table 3.2a shows that, in contrast to the rises for cancer, death rates for coronary heart disease (ischaemic heart disease) and stroke (cerebrovascular disease) have significantly declined. Between 1980-82 and 2013, rates for males fell by 61 per cent for coronary heart disease and 50 per cent for stroke, compared with reductions of 63 and 54 per cent respectively for females. Table 3.2b shows that the improvement was proportionately greater for people aged under 75, with the coronary heart disease and stroke death rates both falling by 72 per cent for males aged under 75. For females aged under 75 the improvement was greater at 81 per cent for coronary heart disease and 75 per cent for strokes.

Table 3.1: Number of deaths from selected causes, by sex, 1980-2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Cancer</th>
<th>Coronary (Ischaemic) heart disease</th>
<th>Stroke (Cerebrovascular disease)</th>
<th>Total deaths from these causes</th>
<th>These causes as a % of all deaths</th>
<th>All deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>Females</td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>Females</td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>Females</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980-82</td>
<td>7,269</td>
<td>6,634</td>
<td>10,173</td>
<td>8,150</td>
<td>3,470</td>
<td>5,638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990-92</td>
<td>7,664</td>
<td>7,324</td>
<td>8,964</td>
<td>7,846</td>
<td>2,913</td>
<td>5,029</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000-02</td>
<td>7,674</td>
<td>7,394</td>
<td>6,342</td>
<td>5,664</td>
<td>2,465</td>
<td>4,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-12</td>
<td>7,930</td>
<td>7,618</td>
<td>4,392</td>
<td>3,379</td>
<td>1,780</td>
<td>2,831</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>8,110</td>
<td>7,748</td>
<td>4,155</td>
<td>3,084</td>
<td>1,774</td>
<td>2,672</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Footnote
1) Average over 3 year period.
Table 3.2a: Crude death rates from selected causes, by sex, Scotland, 1980-2013

**Males - rates per 100,000 population**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>All types</th>
<th>Trachea, bronchus and lung</th>
<th>Prostate</th>
<th>Coronary (Ischaemic) heart disease</th>
<th>Stroke (Cerebrovascular disease)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1980-82¹</td>
<td>291</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>408</td>
<td>139</td>
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<tr>
<td>1990-92¹</td>
<td>314</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>367</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000-02¹</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-12¹</td>
<td>309</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>314</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Females - rates per 100,000 population**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>All types</th>
<th>Trachea, bronchus and lung</th>
<th>Breast</th>
<th>Coronary (Ischaemic) heart disease</th>
<th>Stroke (Cerebrovascular disease)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1980-82¹</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>304</td>
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<tr>
<td>1990-92¹</td>
<td>278</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>297</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000-02¹</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-12¹</td>
<td>279</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Footnote

1) Average over 3 year period.

Table 3.2b: Crude death rates from selected causes, aged under 75, by sex, Scotland, 1980-2013

**Males aged under 75 - rates per 100,000 population**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>All types</th>
<th>Trachea, bronchus and lung</th>
<th>Prostate</th>
<th>Coronary (Ischaemic) heart disease</th>
<th>Stroke (Cerebrovascular disease)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1980-82¹</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>72</td>
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<td>1990-92¹</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>50</td>
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<tr>
<td>2000-02¹</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>36</td>
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<tr>
<td>2010-12¹</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Females aged under 75 - rates per 100,000 population**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>All types</th>
<th>Trachea, bronchus and lung</th>
<th>Breast</th>
<th>Coronary (Ischaemic) heart disease</th>
<th>Stroke (Cerebrovascular disease)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1980-82¹</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>69</td>
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<tr>
<td>1990-92¹</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>115</td>
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<tr>
<td>2000-02¹</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-12¹</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Footnote

1) Average over 3 year period.
Some other major causes of deaths

Other major causes of deaths registered in 2013 included:

- respiratory system diseases (e.g. pneumonia or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease) 7,025 deaths, or 13 per cent of all deaths;
- mental and behavioural disorders (e.g. dementia) 3,912 deaths, or 7 per cent;
- diseases of the circulatory system other than coronary heart disease and stroke (e.g. other forms of heart disease) 3,883 deaths, or 7 per cent;
- diseases of the digestive system (e.g. chronic liver disease) 2,868 deaths, or 5 per cent;
- diseases of the nervous system and the sense organs (e.g. Alzheimer's disease) 2,440 deaths, or 4 per cent;
- accidents (e.g. falls, transport accidents) 1,664 deaths, or 3 per cent;
- diseases of the genitourinary system (e.g. renal failure) 1,081 deaths, or 2 per cent;
- endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (e.g. diabetes) 938 deaths, or 2 per cent; and
- certain infectious and parasitic diseases (e.g. septicaemia) 754 deaths, or 1 per cent.

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

- drug-related deaths
- alcohol-related deaths
- deaths involving healthcare associated infections (Clostridium difficile and MRSA)
- suicides
- accidental deaths
- hypothermia
- winter mortality
Mortality by age

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

**Figure 3.1: Average age at death, selected causes, Scotland, 1978-2013**

![Average age vs Year graph](image)

About 63 per cent of deaths in 2013 were of people aged 75 and over, and a further 19 per cent were between the ages of 65 and 74. The relative stability in the total number of deaths over recent years masks significant reductions in age-specific mortality. Figure 3.2 shows, for both males and females, selected age-specific mortality rates over the last quarter of a century relative to the 1981 rates. The three age groups shown (45-64, 65-74 and 75 and over) accounted for 96 per cent of all deaths in 2013.

At all these ages, there have been greater improvements in male than in female mortality. In the 45-64 age group, the death rates for males and females dropped by 55 per cent and 49 per cent respectively. In the 65-74 age group, males showed an improvement of 56 per cent compared to 46 per cent for females. The greatest differential is in the 75 plus age group, where male mortality has fallen by 34 per cent compared to only 17 per cent for females. These changes have narrowed the difference between female and (traditionally higher) male mortality.
Geographical variations in mortality

Using 2012 data, the latest available, Figure 3.3 compares the death rates for the constituent countries of the UK for selected causes after adjusting for differences in age structure, by applying the European Standard Population age structure. The Scottish rates for cancer, ischaemic heart disease, and cerebrovascular disease (stroke) are well above the rates for the other countries of the United Kingdom, for both males and females. The methodology for calculating age-standardised rates has been revised both for Scotland and the other UK countries. More detail on this revision is available on the age-standardised death rates section of the NRS website.
Appendix 1, Table 3 shows the death rate for each of the European Union (EU) member states, and for some other countries in Europe. These are so-called ‘crude’ death rates. They are calculated by expressing the number of deaths per thousand population. As a result, they do not take account of differences in the sex and age structures of the countries' populations. All else being equal, a country with an unusually high proportion of its population in the younger age groups could have an unusually low ‘crude’ death rate. So, though the figure for Scotland is higher than those for most of the countries that are shown, this could to some extent be due to the structure of the Scottish population. A
better way to compare Scotland's mortality with other countries' is to use the estimates of life expectancy for each country (please refer to Chapter 4) or to consider age-standardised death rates (available on the NRS website).

**Stillbirths, perinatal deaths and infant deaths**

There were 234 stillbirths registered in Scotland in 2013. Stillbirths (where a child born after the 24\(^{th}\) week of pregnancy does not breathe or show any other sign of life) are registered separately from live births and from deaths, and so are not included in either of those figures.

**Perinatal deaths** consist of stillbirths plus deaths in the first week of life (the latter are registered as live births and as deaths). There were 93 deaths of children who were aged under one week old, so there was a total of 327 perinatal deaths.

**Infant deaths** are deaths in the first year of life, all of which are registered as live births and as deaths. In total, 186 infant deaths were registered in Scotland in 2013 (including those who died in the first week of life).

Appendix 1, Table 1 shows that in 2013 the stillbirth rate (4.2 per 1,000 live and still births) and the infant death rate (3.3 per 1,000 live births) were both at their lowest levels ever recorded. Both rates have fallen greatly since the Second World War. The stillbirth rate has fallen slowly in the past 30 years but the infant death rate has continued a steeper decline over the same period.

Appendix 1, Table 3 shows that the stillbirth rate for Scotland in 2013 (4.2) was lower than that for the UK as a whole (4.8) but higher than those of 20 of the 28 European Union (EU) countries. The infant death rate for Scotland in 2013 (3.3) was below the UK rate (4.1) but higher than those of 9 of the 28 EU countries.

**More information about death statistics**

More detailed information about Scotland’s deaths can be found in the Vital Events - Deaths section or in the deaths section of the Vital Events Reference Tables of the NRS website.
Chapter 4 - Life Expectancy

Estimates of life expectancy at Scotland level and Council area presented in this chapter are based on the revised population estimates which take into account 2011 Census results. However, the estimates of life expectancy by urban/rural and deprivation still use population estimates based on the 2001 Census as they require the revised life expectancy estimates at these geographies, which are not yet available.

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

The expectation of life at birth is a commonly used measure of mortality which is particularly helpful in comparing the ‘health’ of a nation through time and for making comparisons with other countries as well as for areas within Scotland. Figure 4.1 shows that the expectation of life at birth in Scotland has improved greatly over the last 30 years, increasing from 69.1 years for males and 75.3 years for females born around 1981 to 76.8 years and 80.9 years respectively for those born around 2012. Figure 4.1 also illustrates that improvements in life expectancy at birth are projected to continue, rising to 82.0 years for males and 85.5 years for females by 2037.

**Figure 4.1 Expectation of life at birth, Scotland, 1981-2037**

In addition, Figure 4.1 shows that the gap between male and female life expectancy at birth has decreased from 6.2 years in 1980-1982 to 4.1 years in 2011-2013 and has been closing since 2000-2002.

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

Figures 4.2a and 4.2b show that Scottish males and females have relatively low expectation of life at birth compared with the rest of the UK. The UK average is 78.7 years for males and 82.6 years for females. The gap between UK and life expectancy in Scotland is now wider than in 1980-1982 by 0.5 years for males and 0.3 years for females.

Scottish male life expectancy has improved since 1980-1982, reducing the gap (currently 2.6 years) with Sweden, the country with the highest life expectancy, and increasing the gap with Lithuania, the country with the lowest life expectancy in the EU. Lithuania’s male life expectancy has been varied since 1980-1982 with the lowest figure recorded in 1993-1995 of 62.5 years.

For females however, the gap (currently 4.1 years) between Scotland and Spain, the country with one of the highest female life expectancy in the EU, has become wider since 1980-1982. For the same period, the gap between Scotland and Romania, the country with one of the lowest female life expectancy, has widened too although Romania has closed the gap compared with the life expectancy observed in the mid-1990s.

**Figure 4.2a: Life expectancy at birth in selected countries, 1980-1982 to 2010-2012 Males**

Source: Office for National Statistics and Eurostat (tps00025)
Within Scotland, there are considerable differences in life expectancy at birth between different Council areas as illustrated in Figure 4.3. For males, the Council area with the lowest life expectancy was Glasgow City (72.6 years), and the Council area with the highest life expectancy was East Dunbartonshire (80.1 years), 7.5 years more than Glasgow City. For females, East Dunbartonshire also had the highest life expectancy (83.4 years), 4.9 years more than Glasgow City, the area with the lowest figure (78.5 years).

There are also differences between urban and rural areas as shown in Figure 4.4. Males in rural areas – remote and accessible – can expect to live just over 3.5 years longer (78.0 and 78.3 years respectively) than males in large urban areas (74.5 years). Females in rural areas – remote and accessible – can expect to live around 2 years longer (82.2 and 81.8 years respectively) than females in large urban areas (79.8 years).
Figure 4.3: Life expectancy at birth, 95 per cent confidence intervals\(^1\) for Council areas, 2010-2012 (Males and Females)

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

For 2010-2012 there was some evidence that females in Orkney enjoyed slightly higher life expectancy than males. However, the difference only just achieved significance at the lowest conventional level (5%) and the evidence cannot be regarded as conclusive.

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

Figure 4.4: Life expectancy at birth, 95 per cent confidence intervals\(^1\) for Urban and Rural\(^2\) areas, 2008-2010\(^3\) (Males and Females)

Footnotes
1) Life expectancy at birth is an estimate which is subject to a margin of error. The accuracy of results can be indicated by calculating a confidence interval which provides a range within which the true value underlying life expectancy would lie (with 95 per cent probability).
2) Scottish Government’s 6-fold Urban Rural Classification version 2009-2010. Refer to Appendix 2 for more details.
3) These estimates are for 2008-2010 and use population estimates rolled-forward from the 2001 Census.

Please note: the Scotland-level life expectancy estimates shown in this chart are for use only as a comparator for the corresponding sub-Scotland-level figures. The definitive Scotland-level life expectancy estimate (based on national life tables) is published by the Office for National Statistics.
Life expectancy decreases as deprivation increases, as illustrated by Figure 4.5. Males in the 10 per cent least deprived areas of Scotland can expect to live around 13.1 years longer than those in the 10 per cent most deprived areas (81.4 years compared with 68.2 years). Females in the 10 per cent least deprived areas of Scotland can expect to live around 9.0 years longer than those in the 10 per cent most deprived areas (84.6 years compared with 75.7 years).

**Figure 4.5: Life expectancy at birth, 95 per cent confidence intervals\(^1\) by level of deprivation\(^2\), 2008-2010\(^3\) (Males and Females)**

Footnotes
1) Life expectancy at birth is an estimate which is subject to a margin of error. The accuracy of results can be indicated by calculating a confidence interval which provides a range within which the true value underlying life expectancy would lie (with 95 per cent probability).
2) Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2009. For more information refer to Appendix 2.
3) These estimates are for 2008-2010 and use population estimates rolled-forward from the 2001 Census.

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

More information about life expectancy statistics

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

More detailed information about Scotland's life expectancy can be found within the Life Expectancy section of the NRS website.
Chapter 5 - Migration

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

Trends in migration since 1951

Historically, Scotland has been a country of net out-migration, with more people leaving elsewhere than moving to live in Scotland. However, since the 1960s, net out-migration has greatly reduced and, in some years during the late 1980s and early 1990s, Scotland experienced net migration gains. As Figure 5.1 shows, Scotland has now entered a period of net in-migration. From the year to mid-2004 until the year to mid-2011 there were net gains of at least 18,600 per year and in the year to mid-2007 the net migration gain was 33,000, the highest since these estimates started in 1951. However, in the last two years net migration has fallen and was only 10,000 in the year to mid-2013 compared with 30,200 in the year to mid-2011.

Figure 5.1: Estimated net migration, Scotland, 1951-2013

Net migration is the difference between much larger flows of migrants into 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. In the last ten years, migration to Scotland has typically been about 90,000 per year whilst migration from Scotland has been around 70,000. In the last three years migration to Scotland has fallen by, on average, 5,500 per year to about 76,000. Migration from
Scotland has fluctuated over the same period with a decrease of approximately 9,000 in the year to mid-2011, an increase of approximately 11,000 in the year to mid-2012 and a decrease of approximately 2,000 in the year to mid-2013.

In the year to 30 June 2013, around 47,700 people came to Scotland from England, Wales and Northern Ireland and around 39,800 people left Scotland for the rest of the UK. The net gain of around 7,900 represents an increase of 4,900 on the net gain of the previous year.

During the same period, about 28,200 people came to Scotland from overseas and around 26,100 left Scotland to go overseas, giving a net migration gain from overseas of around 2,100. This is lower than the net migration gain from overseas in previous years, due to fewer people coming to Scotland from overseas than in previous years and because more people left Scotland than in previous years. Estimating international migration is particularly difficult as the estimate is based primarily on the International Passenger Survey (IPS). This is a sample survey conducted at main airports and ports across the UK, and the sample size for Scotland is very small (around 250 migrant contacts in the year to mid-2013). Internationally, migrants are defined as people who change their country of usual residence for 12 months or more. So short-term seasonal migrant workers, including many people from the Eastern European states which joined the European Union (EU) in 2004, will not be included in these migration estimates.

**Origins and destinations of migrants**

**Figure 5.2** illustrates the trend in flows of people to and from the rest of the UK since 1981. In the last two years there has been an increase in people coming to Scotland from the rest of the UK following small drops in the previous three years. In the year to mid-2013 it was estimated that 47,700 people came to Scotland from the rest of the UK; the recent peak of 61,900 was recorded in the year to mid-2004. There was also a decrease in outward migration to 39,800 in the year to mid-2013 from the previous year’s figure of 42,100.

**Figure 5.3** shows the trends in flows of people to and from overseas since 1991. Immigration from overseas has been increasing since 2003 but has dropped in the last three years with decreases of approximately 8,000 estimated in the years to mid-2012 and mid-2013. For the three years between mid-2008 and mid-2011 out-migration to overseas decreased by an average of approximately 4,500 per year. Decreases of 5,500 and 7,700 were estimated in the years to mid-2009 and mid-2011, respectively, and a smaller decrease of 200 was estimated in the year to mid-2010. However, in the year to mid-2012 out-migration to overseas increased by 9,300 to 26,200. This level of out-migration was maintained in the year to mid-2013 with out-migration to overseas dropping only slightly to 26,100. The figures shown here are from the Long-Term International Migration (LTIM) series produced by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and the National Records of Scotland revised international migration estimates for mid-2001 to mid-2011.
Figure 5.2: Movements to/from the rest of the UK, 1981-2013

Figure 5.3: Movements to/from overseas, 1991-2013

Source: ONS Long-Term International Migration and the National Records of Scotland revised international migration estimates for mid-2001 to mid-2011.
Table 5.1 summarises the migration flows between Scotland and the rest of UK and Scotland and overseas between mid-2012 and mid-2013. The in-flows and out-flows of migrants from overseas are relatively similar. However, the in-flows from the rest of the UK are larger than the out-flows to the rest of the UK. As a result, the largest component of the total net migration for this latest year is migration from rest of the UK migration.

Table 5.1: Migration between Scotland and rest of UK/overseas: 2012-2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>In</th>
<th>Out</th>
<th>Net</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rest of UK</td>
<td>47,700</td>
<td>39,800</td>
<td>7,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overseas</td>
<td>28,200</td>
<td>26,100</td>
<td>2,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>75,900</td>
<td>65,900</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Age and sex of migrants

Figure 5.4 illustrates the ages of people moving between Scotland and the rest of the UK between mid-2012 and mid-2013. The peak age for migration into Scotland is 19, at which age there is a marked migration gain. The peak ages for migrating out of Scotland are 23 and 24 and this results in a migration loss at these ages. These large in- and out-flows result from an influx of students from outside Scotland starting higher education, followed by a move out of Scotland after graduation.

Figure 5.4: Movements between Scotland and the rest of the UK, by age, mid-2012 to mid-2013

Figure 5.5 shows the age distribution of people moving between Scotland and overseas between mid-2012 and mid-2013. In contrast to moves to Scotland from the rest of the UK, the peak ages for migration into Scotland are 22 and 23. There are also high numbers of migrants (500 or more) from age 18 to 33. The peak age for migration out of Scotland to overseas is 24 and there are high numbers of out-migrants (500 or more) from age 20 to 34. This results in a net migration gain through to age 24 followed by a net loss at most older ages.
Migrants to and from the UK and overseas alike tend to be much younger than the general population: 50 per cent of in-migrants from the rest of the UK and 69 per cent of those from overseas are aged 16-34, compared with 25 per cent of the resident population. There also tend to be smaller peaks for moves of the very young, under the age of five, as their parents move home before their children have started school. Later in life, there is no significant ‘retirement migration’ in either direction. The pattern of migration is very similar for males and females.

Migration and the distribution of people in Scotland

In many parts of Scotland, migration is the most important component of population change. Net migration rates (here, the amount of net migration between mid-2012 and mid-2013 as a proportion of the mid-2012 population) are a useful indicator when comparing migration between areas of different sizes. Information on net rates for council areas, which includes migration between council areas, the rest of the UK and overseas, is shown in Figure 5.6.

The patterns of migration over the period since mid-2012 indicate that the highest net out-migration rates were in West Dunbartonshire, Shetland Islands and North Ayrshire. The highest net in-migration rates were in Aberdeen City, Midlothian and Moray. Migration between Scotland and the rest of UK and overseas shows a slightly different pattern. Migration in the period mid-2012 to mid-2013 to and from areas outside Scotland, as a proportion of the mid-2012 population, is shown in Figure 5.7. The highest net in-migration rates were in Aberdeen City, the City of Edinburgh and Moray. The highest net out-migration rates were in East Dunbartonshire, East Renfrewshire and Renfrewshire.
Figure 5.6: Net migration as percentage of population by Council area, mid-2012 to mid-2013
Figure 5.7: Net migration with areas outside Scotland as percentage of population by Council area, mid-2012 to mid-2013

1. West Dunbartonshire
2. East Dunbartonshire
3. North Lanarkshire
4. Glasgow City
5. East Renfrewshire
6. Renfrewshire
7. Inverclyde
8. Clackmannanshire
9. Falkirk
10. West Lothian
11. City of Edinburgh
12. Midlothian
13. East Lothian

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Impact of migration on Scotland’s population

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

Country of birth

Ninety-three per cent of the people in Scotland stated they were born within the UK, a decrease of three percentage points since 2001. Eighty-three per cent of the population were born in Scotland, 9 per cent in England, 0.7 per cent in Northern Ireland and 0.3 per cent in Wales. Of the 7 per cent (369,000) of people in Scotland who were not born in the UK, 15 per cent (55,000) were born in Poland, and 6 per cent (23,000) were born in each of India and the Republic of Ireland. Every council area of Scotland saw an increase between 2001 and 2011 in the proportion of their population who were born outside the UK as shown in Figure 5.8.

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

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

Four per cent of people in Scotland were from minority ethnic groups – an increase of two percentage points since 2001. The Asian population was the largest minority ethnic group (3 per cent of the total population or 141,000 people) and has seen an increase of one percentage point (69,000) since 2001. Just over 1 per cent (1.2 per cent or 61,000) of the population recorded their ethnic group as White: Polish. This proportion was highest in the City of Edinburgh and Aberdeen City at 3 per cent of their total populations.

A ‘White: Gypsy / Traveller’ response category was added in 2011. There were 4,200 people who recorded their ethnic group in this category (0.1 per cent of all people in Scotland). The highest number was in Perth & Kinross (400 people; 0.3 per cent of the total population of that area). In Glasgow City, 12 per cent of the population were from a minority ethnic group, in City of Edinburgh and Aberdeen City it was 8 per cent and in Dundee City it was 6 per cent. These areas also saw the largest increases since 2001 in the proportion of their population who are from minority ethnic groups.

Improvements in migration statistics

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

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

More information about migration statistics

More detailed information about Scotland’s migration can be found in the Migration section of the NRS website.

Footnote
4) Minority ethnic groups do not include Gypsies / Travellers, as there was a separate tick box under the ‘White’ category for this ethnic group in 2011.
Chapter 6 – Marriages and Civil Partnerships

Marriages

There were 27,547 marriages in Scotland in 2013, 2,987 (9.8 per cent) fewer than in 2012.

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

The information in this section covers all marriages registered in Scotland, regardless of where the bride and groom lived. In 2013, there were 6,200 ‘tourism’ marriages (23 per cent of all marriages) where neither the bride nor groom was resident in Scotland. This represents a slight fall from 7,259 (24 per cent) in 2012. Almost half (49.6 per cent) of the ‘tourism’ marriages in 2013 were at Gretna.

Gretna continues to be a popular venue for marriages, although the 3,620 registered in 2013 (13 per cent of all marriages) was 11 per cent down on the number registered in 2012 (which although higher in number, was the same in percentage terms - 13 per cent of all marriages). The 2013 total is more than a third down on the record total of 5,555 in 2004 (17 per cent of all marriages in Scotland in 2004). Over the longer term, the number of marriages at Gretna increased from only 226 in 1981 through to 1,876 in 1991 and 5,033 in 2001. In 2013, 85 per cent (3,074) of the marriages at Gretna did not involve a Scots resident.

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

Figure 6.1: Marriages, Scotland, 1971-2013
Marital status at marriage

Figure 6.2 shows the percentage of marriages by marital status at the time of marriage between 1971 and 2013. The percentage of people marrying who had been divorced rose from just under 6 per cent in 1971, to over a quarter in 2001 (28 per cent for grooms and 26 per cent for brides). The majority of this shift reflects a reduction in the proportion of marriages where one of the partners had never been married. The proportion of those marrying who were divorced was 24 per cent in 2013 (24 per cent for grooms and 23 per cent for brides). The proportion of those marrying who were widowed (2 per cent in 2013) has hardly changed since 2001.

Age at marriage

The average age at marriage has risen for both males and females. For first marriages, the average age of grooms who were bachelors has risen from 31.4 in 2003 to 33.0 in 2013; the comparable figures for brides who were spinsters are 29.4 in 2003 and 31.2 in 2013.

Marriages by type of ceremony

Civil marriages are conducted by registrars, and they have wide discretion over the form of the ceremony, to meet couples’ wishes, as long as there are no religious references. There were 14,024 civil marriages in 2013, when they accounted for just over half (51 per cent) of all marriages compared to just under one-third (31 per cent) in 1971 (Figure 6.3).

The trend in civil marriages mainly reflects a decline in the number of religious ceremonies during the past 30 to 40 years. The small increase in religious marriages during the period 1997-2002 was largely associated with the increase of ‘tourism’ marriages, of which a significant proportion were carried out at Gretna. Since then, there has been a decrease in
the number of religious and other belief marriages, from 16,890 in 2003 to 13,285 in 2009 followed by three annual increases to 14,942 in 2012 and a fall to 13,523 in 2013.

Religious marriages are conducted by a wide range of celebrants. The largest number of religious marriages were carried out by ministers of the Church of Scotland, who conducted 4,616 marriages in 2013. The other religious bodies conducting more than 500 marriages in 2013 were the Roman Catholic Church (1,582) and Assemblies of God (722). Humanist celebrants have been authorised to conduct marriages in Scotland since 2005. In 2013 they officiated at 3,185 marriages compared with 3,052 in 2012, 1,544 in 2009, and 434 in 2006.

**Figure 6.3: Marriages, by type of ceremony, 1971-2013**

Until 2002, civil marriages could only be held in registration offices. The Marriage (Scotland) Act 2002 allowed registrars to conduct ceremonies in other approved places, from June 2002. In 2003, the first full year of these arrangements, 3,465 ceremonies were carried out at these approved places. In June 2014, there were nearly 800 approved venues in Scotland, including castles, hotels, clubs and a small number of outdoor venues in gardens or the countryside. During 2013, 7,557 civil ceremonies (27 per cent of all marriages and 54 per cent of civil marriages) were conducted at these approved places. These proportions were similar to those in 2012.

In 2013, around 43 per cent of religious marriages were celebrated in places of worship while 46 per cent of civil marriages took place in registration offices.

**Civil partnerships**

There were 530 civil partnerships registered in Scotland in 2013, 44 (7.7 per cent) fewer than in 2012.

The Civil Partnership Act 2004, which applies throughout the UK and came into force on 5 December 2005, allows same-sex couples to register their partnership.
During 2006, the first full year of operation, 1,047 partnerships were registered in Scotland. In 2007, 688 partnerships were registered. This decrease was expected, because many long-standing relationships would have been registered as civil partnerships in the first full year of registration. The number of partnerships formed continued to fall to 465 in 2010. In 2011 and 2012 there were 554 and 574 registrations respectively; the first years to show an increase. In 2013 there was a small fall in the number of partnerships, to 530, with 217 male partnerships and 313 female partnerships formed (Figure 6.4).

**Figure 6.4: Civil partnerships, 2006-2013**

![Graph showing the number of male and female civil partnerships registered in Scotland from 2006 to 2013](image)

(2005 not shown as the Act only came into force on 5 December 2005)

**More information about marriage and civil partnership statistics**

More detailed information about Scotland’s marriages and civil partnerships can be found within the following sections of the NRS website:

[Marriages and Civil Partnerships](#) and Marriages and civil partnership section of the [Vital Events Reference Tables 2013](#).

There are no figures for divorces and dissolutions of civil partnerships in this publication, because the Scottish Government is now the only publisher of new statistics of divorces and dissolutions for Scotland.
Chapter 7 – Adoptions

The Registrar General recorded 489 adoptions during 2013. This is 6 fewer than in 2012, but around half the number recorded per year in the early 1980s, and around a quarter of the number recorded per year in the late 1960s to early 1970s.

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

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

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

Of the 489 children adopted in 2013, 20 per cent were adopted by a step-parent and 76 per cent were adopted by non-relatives of the child. Figure 7.1 shows the children’s ages. Only 16 per cent of children adopted in 2013 were aged under 2, 15 per cent were aged 2, 26 per cent were 3-4, 30 per cent were 5-9, 10 per cent were 10-14 and 3 per cent were aged 15 or over. Of the children aged under 2, 91 per cent were adopted by non-relatives. In contrast, only 17 per cent of the 63 children aged 10 or over were adopted by non-relatives.

Figure 7.1 Age at adoption, Scotland, 2013
More information about adoptions

More detailed information about Scotland’s adoptions can be found within the following sections of the NRS website:

Adoptions and Vital Events Reference Tables 2013 (Adoptions section).
Chapter 8 - Households and Housing

In 2013, there were 2.4 million households in Scotland and 2.5 million dwellings. By 2037, the number of households in Scotland is projected to increase to 2.78 million, which is an average increase of around 15,800 households per year. This is the result of an ageing population and more people living alone or in smaller households, as well as an increase in the population. Looking to the future, there is a projected increase in the number of people in older age groups (65+), with a small fall in the number of younger people (16-64). This has an impact on household structure, as elderly people are more likely to live alone or with just one other person.

Average household sizes are falling, as more people live alone or in smaller households, though the rate of change is slowing down, as shown in Figure 8.1. All Council areas saw a decrease in average household size over the last decade. The average household size decreased from 2.23 people per household in 2003 to 2.18 people per household in 2013 and is projected to fall to 2.03 by 2037.

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

Across Scotland, 2.8 per cent of dwellings are vacant and 1.4 per cent are second homes. Remote rural areas have the highest percentage of dwellings that are vacant and second homes (4.9 and 6.8 per cent respectively, compared to 2.6 and 0.9 per cent in large urban areas). The proportion of vacant dwellings is generally higher in more deprived areas (4.1 per cent in the most deprived areas compared to 1.6 per cent in the least deprived areas).
Variations within Scotland

Over the last 10 years, there has been an increase in the number of households in all Council areas. The areas with the greatest increase over the last 10 years in percentage terms have been the Orkney Islands (an increase of 16 per cent, 1,362 households) and Aberdeenshire (an increase of 14 per cent, 13,364 households). The City of Edinburgh has seen the largest increase in terms of absolute numbers (19,241 households, an increase of 9 per cent).

The majority of Council areas are projected to continue to have increasing numbers of households. The largest projected increases between 2012 and 2037 are in the City of Edinburgh (39 per cent), Aberdeen City (35 per cent), Perth and Kinross (27 per cent) and East Lothian (27 per cent). In contrast, three Council areas are projected to have a fall in household numbers. These Council areas are Inverclyde (10 per cent), Argyll and Bute (6 per cent) and North Ayrshire (1 per cent).

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

Household type

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

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

Links with deprivation

More deprived areas generally contain more households with just one adult (with or without children). This ranges from over half of all households being of this type in the 10 per cent most deprived areas, to just over a quarter of households in the least deprived areas. In contrast, there are more two-adult households (where there is the potential for both adults to be earning), in the less deprived areas.
Figure 8.2: Projected percentage change in households by Council area, 2012 to 2037
**Figure 8.3: Households in Scotland by household type: 2012\(^5\) and 2037**

![Bar chart showing household type and numbers in 2012 and 2037](image)

**Age group**

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

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

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

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**Footnote**

5) 2012 is the first year of the latest household projections. The total number of households in this year is based on household estimates using Council Tax data for 2012, however the number of households in each household type are based on projections of 1991, 2001 and 2011 Census data.
Figure 8.4: Households in Scotland by age of head of household: 2012\(^6\) and 2037

More information about households and housing statistics

More detailed information about Scotland’s households and housing, including estimates and projections can be found in the households section of the NRS website.

Footnote

6) The first year of the latest household projections is 2012. The total number of households in this year is based on household estimates using Council Tax data for 2012. However, the number of households in each age group is based on projections of 1991, 2001 and 2011 Census data.
Chapter 9 – Scotland’s Census 2011

Introduction

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

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

The 2011 Census achieved an overall response rate of 94 per cent of the usually resident population of Scotland, and over 90 per cent in all council areas. The population estimate for Scotland of 5.3 million is estimated with 95 per cent confidence to be accurate to within +/- 85,000 (0.15 per cent).

Age and sex

Scotland’s population on census day 2011 was estimated to be 5,295,000, the highest ever recorded in a census. In the 10 years since the 2001 Census, the population has increased by 233,400 (5 per cent). There were more females (2,728,000 or 51.5 per cent) than males (2,567,000 or 48.5 per cent), and for the first time in any census there were more people aged 65 and over than aged under 15.

Ethnicity

Some 4 per cent of the population of Scotland in 2011 were from minority ethnic groups, an increase of two percentage points since 2001 (Figure 9.1). The Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British population accounted for 3 per cent of the total population in 2011, an increase of 1 percentage point compared to 2001. Just over 1 per cent (1.2 per cent or 61,000) of the population recorded their ethnic group as ‘White: Polish’. For the first time, a ‘White: Gypsy/Traveller’ response category was added in 2011. There were 4,200 people who recorded their ethnic group in this category (0.1 per cent of all people in Scotland).

Country of birth

Ninety-three per cent of the people in Scotland stated that they were born within the UK, a decrease of three percentage points since 2001. Eighty-three per cent of the population were born in Scotland, 9 per cent in England, 0.7 per cent in Northern Ireland and 0.3 per cent in Wales.

Of the 7 per cent (369,000) of people in Scotland who were not born in the UK, 15 per cent (55,000) were born in Poland, and 6 per cent (23,000) were born in each of India and the Republic of Ireland.

Just over two-thirds (69 per cent) of people living in Scotland who were not born in the UK were of working age (16-64 years old) when they arrived in the UK (Figure 9.2). Over half (55 per cent) of people living in Scotland who were not born in the UK arrived between 2004 and March 2011 (likely due in large part to the accession of countries into the European Union between 2004 and 2011).
Figure 9.1: Minority ethnic groups by council area, Scotland, 2011
National Identity

A majority (83 per cent, 4.4 million) of the population of Scotland stated that they felt they had a Scottish national identity, either as the only national identity they felt they had or as one of several national identities. Over 62 per cent of people felt Scottish only, 18 per cent reported they felt both Scottish and British and a further 2 per cent felt they were Scottish in combination with some other identity.

Eight per cent of people felt that they only had a British national identity, 2 per cent felt English only and 2 per cent felt they had some other combination of UK identities (excluding Scottish). The remaining 4 per cent felt they did not have any UK national identity.

Language

Nearly all (98 per cent) of the population aged 3 and over in Scotland reported they could speak, read, write or understand English, with 92 per cent reporting that they could speak, read and write English.

Ninety-three per cent of the population aged 3 and over in Scotland reported that they spoke only English at home. Scots and Polish (each 1 per cent) and Gaelic (0.5 per cent) were the most common languages other than English reported as being used at home. British Sign Language was used at home by 13,000 people aged 3 and over (0.2 per cent of the total population aged 3 and over).

Just over one per cent (73,000) of people aged 3 and over in Scotland were reported as being unable to speak English well or at all.
The total number of people aged 3 and over able to speak Gaelic was 58,000 (or 1.1 per cent of the population), which was a slight fall (of 0.1 percentage point) compared to 2001. There were small increases in this proportion for those aged under 20.

For Scotland as a whole, 30 per cent (1.5 million) of the population aged 3 and over reported they were able to speak Scots.

Religion
Over half (54 per cent) of the population of Scotland stated their religion as Christian in the 2011 Census, a decrease of eleven percentage points compared to the 65 per cent recorded in the 2001 Census. Over the same period, there was an increase of nine percentage points in the proportion of the population reporting 'No religion', from 28 per cent to 37 per cent.

In terms of the Christian denominations, there was a decrease of ten percentage points in the proportion of the population who stated they belonged to the Church of Scotland, from 42 per cent (2.1 million) in 2001 to 32 per cent (1.7 million) in 2011. People who stated they were Roman Catholic represented 16 per cent (0.8 million) of the population in 2011; this was the same proportion as in 2001. The 'Other Christian' group accounted for 6 per cent (0.3 million) of the population in 2011, compared with 7 per cent (0.3 million) in 2001.

Just over one per cent (1.4 per cent or 77,000 people) reported that they were Muslim, an increase of 0.6 percentage points since 2001. The number of people reporting as Buddhists, Hindus and Sikhs together accounted for 0.7 per cent of the population in 2011 in total, and all increased from 2001 to 2011. The number of people reporting as Jewish has declined slightly, to just under 6,000.

Health
The majority (82 per cent) of the population stated that their health was either good or very good. The proportion of people in Scotland with a long–term activity-limiting health problem or disability was 20 per cent, the same as reported in 2001. Seventy per cent of the population in Scotland did not record any long-term health condition.

Of the 30 per cent of the population who reported they had one or more types of long-term health condition, the most common category of long-term health condition was ‘Other Condition’ (19 per cent of the population, 988,000), followed by ‘Physical disability’ and ‘Deafness or partial hearing loss’ which each affected 7 per cent of the population (355,000 and 351,000 people respectively) (Figure 9.3).
Figure 9.3: Type of long-term health condition, Scotland, 2011

Carers

The proportion of people providing unpaid care to family members or friends in 2001 was 9 per cent (0.5 million), similar to the proportion in 2001. Of this group, 44 per cent (219,000) were providing 20 or more hours of care a week, an increase of seven percentage points since 2001, with 27 per cent (132,000) providing 50 or more hours of care a week, an increase of three percentage points since 2001.

Number of households and household size

The number of households with at least one usual resident recorded in the 2011 Census was 2,373,000, the highest ever. This represented an increase of 8 per cent (181,000) compared with 2001. Between 2001 and 2011 the percentage increase in households was higher than the increase in people in households in all areas of Scotland. This led to a decrease in average household size from 2.27 people per household in 2001 to 2.19 in 2011. In 1961, one-person households were the least common household type. However, by the time of the 2011 Census they had overtaken two-person households to be the most common household type, accounting for 35 per cent of all households.

Accommodation Type

Just over a third (34 per cent or 811,000) of households were living in purpose-built blocks of flats or tenements, 23 per cent (541,000) lived in semi-detached properties and 22 per cent (520,000) in detached properties. Nineteen per cent per cent (442,000) of households lived in terraced accommodation, a decrease from 20 per cent (444,000) in 2001. The council areas containing large cities contained the highest proportion of households in purpose-built flats or tenements. Higher proportions of households in detached properties were found in the more rural council areas.
Unoccupied Household Spaces

Based on information provided by census enumerators on properties for which no census questionnaire was returned, it is estimated that there were 101,000 unoccupied household spaces in Scotland in 2011, 4 per cent of the total of 2.5 million household spaces. Of these unoccupied household spaces, 64 per cent (64,000) were assessed as being vacant, for example new builds or other accommodation awaiting new occupants, and 36 per cent (37,000) were classed as second or holiday homes.

Rooms and Occupancy Rating

In 2011, there was an average of 5.0 rooms per household and 2.3 rooms per person in Scotland. Data from 1861 shows that 150 years ago there were almost two people (1.7) for every room in a household.

In 2011, 9 per cent (214,000) of households in Scotland had an occupancy rating of -1 or less (including 2 per cent (46,000) with an occupancy rating of -2 or less), implying that they are overcrowded in relation to the notional number of rooms estimated as being required by those living there. In contrast, 66 per cent (1.6 million) of households in Scotland had an occupancy rating of +1 or more (including 38 per cent (904,000) with an occupancy rating of +2 or more), implying that they were under-occupied in relation to the notional number of rooms required by those living there.

Since 2001, the proportion of households with an occupancy rating of -1 or less decreased by three percentage points from 12 per cent (257,000) of households in 2001, while there was an increase of four percentage points in the proportion of households with an occupancy rating of +1 or more, from 62 per cent (1.4 million) in 2001 (Figure 9.4).

Tenure

The proportion of households people who owned their accommodation was similar in 2001 and 2011, at around 62 per cent. However, while this overall proportion had changed little, there was a five percentage point increase between 2001 and 2011 (from 23 per cent to 28 per cent) in the proportion of households who owned their own home outright, offset by a five percentage point decrease (from 39 per cent to 34 per cent) in the proportion of households who owned their own home with a mortgage or loan. The proportion of households renting their accommodation from a council or housing association fell by five percentage points, from 29 per cent in 2001 to 24 per cent in 2011. The proportion of households in the private rented sector (including living rent free) increased by from 8 per cent in 2001 to 14 per cent in 2011 (Figure 9.5).
Central Heating

Almost all (98 per cent) of households reported they had some form of central heating in the 2011 Census, up from 93 per cent in 2001. In most council areas, gas central heating was the most common type, used by an average of 74 per cent of households. The only exceptions to this were the Shetland Islands and Orkney.

**Figure 9.4: Occupancy rating, Scotland, 2001 and 2011**

**Figure 9.5: Tenure of households, Scotland, 2001 and 2011**
Communal Establishments

Communal establishments provide managed residential accommodation. Examples include sheltered accommodation units, student halls of residence, care homes and prisons. There were 5,425 communal establishments in Scotland at the time of the 2011 Census.

It was estimated that 1.9 per cent (99,000 people) of Scotland’s population lived in communal establishments in 2011, a slight increase on the 1.7 per cent (86,000) in 2001. The proportion of people living in a communal establishment was generally higher in councils with large cities and significant student populations.

Of the people living in communal establishments at the time of the 2011 Census, 38 per cent were in education establishments such as student halls of residence, 37 per cent were in care homes and a further 6 per cent in other medical and care establishments.

Marital and civil partnership status

Whilst still the most common status, the proportion of adults (defined as people aged 16 and over) in Scotland who are married fell by five percentage points between 2001 and 2011 (from 50 to 45 per cent). There was an increase of five percentage points (from 30 per cent to 35 per cent) in the proportion of adults who were single (never married or never registered in a civil partnership). A total of 7,000 people or 0.2 per cent of adults reported on census day that they were in registered same-sex civil partnerships.

Figure 9.6: Household composition, Scotland, 2001 and 2011

![Figure 9.6: Household composition, Scotland, 2001 and 2011](image)
Household Composition

The most commonly identified household type was married or same-sex civil partnered couple families (either with or without children), which comprised almost a third (32 per cent) of households (Figure 9.6). The second most common household type was one person aged under 65 living alone (22 per cent), followed by one person aged 65 or over living alone (13 per cent). There were 263,000 lone parent family households (11 per cent of all households), of which nearly two thirds included dependent children. Nine per cent of households were cohabiting couple families, and 8 per cent were families where all persons were aged 65 or over. Since 2001, the proportion of married or same-sex civil partnered couple families fell from 38 per cent to 32 per cent of all households, whereas the proportion of cohabiting couple families rose from 7 per cent to 9 per cent.

Lone Parents

Out of the 170,000 lone parents aged 16 to 74 with dependent children, 92 per cent (156,000) were female; this was the same proportion as in 2001. In 2011, 64 per cent of male lone parents and 58 per cent of female lone parents aged 16 to 74 were in employment. Both the proportion of lone parents in employment, and the hours worked by those in employment, increased between 2001 and 2011.

Children and Families

Of all the households in Scotland in 2011, just over a quarter (26 per cent) included at least one dependent child, which was a slight decrease from 28 per cent in 2001. Comparison of families with and without children shows those including married or same-sex civil partnered couples were more likely to have children than cohabiting couples (61 per cent of married or same-sex civil partnered couple families compared with 46 per cent of cohabiting couple families).

In 2011, there were 614,000 families with a total of 1.0 million dependent children. Of these families, 50 per cent (304,000) included one dependent child, 37 per cent (229,000) included two dependent children and the remaining 13 per cent (81,000) included three or more dependent children.

Deprivation

From the 2011 Census data, 60 per cent of households were categorised as deprived in one or more of the following dimensions: employment, education, health and housing. Thirty-two per cent of households were deprived in one dimension, 20 per cent in two dimensions, 6 per cent in three dimensions and 1 per cent in all four dimensions.

The most common dimensions for deprivation of households were education and health, either as the only dimension of deprivation (14 per cent and 11 per cent respectively of all households) or in combination with each other (12 per cent of all households).

Education

In the 2011 Census, just over a quarter (26 per cent, 1.1 million) of the population in Scotland aged 16 and over reported they had achieved Census Level 4 or above qualifications, such as a university degree (Figure 9.7).
Figure 9.7: Highest level of qualification of people aged 16 and over by council area, Scotland, 2011
Economic Activity

Of the 4.0 million people in Scotland aged between 16 and 74, 69 per cent (2.7 million) were economically active (either working or looking for work). The proportions of economically active males and females were 74 per cent and 64 per cent respectively.

The largest category of economically active people was full-time employees, who represented 40 per cent (1.6 million) of the total 16 to 74 year-old population, followed by part-time employees at 13 per cent (530,000). In terms of proportions, almost five times more females were part-time employees compared with males (33 per cent of economically active females compared with 7 per cent of economically active males).

Between 2001 and 2011, the proportion of economically active people aged 16 to 74 increased by four percentage points, from 65 per cent (2.4 million) in 2001 to 69 per cent (2.7 million) in 2011, with the largest increase being for part-time employees (Figure 9.8). Seven per cent (189,000) of the economically active population in Scotland aged between 16 and 74 were unemployed, excluding full-time students looking for work. This was slightly higher than the 2001 figure of 6 per cent (148,000). Retired people represented 15 per cent of all 16 to 74 year-olds, and accounted for approaching half (48 per cent) of the economically inactive in this age group.

Figure 9.8: Economic activity of people aged 16 to 74, Scotland, 2001 and 2011

In 2011, just over half (51 per cent) of the 2.5 million employed people aged 16 to 74 in Scotland worked 38 hours or more in a typical week in their main job; 39 per cent (984,000) worked between 38 and 48 hours and 12 per cent (295,000) worked 49 hours or more.
**Industry**

‘Health and social work’ and ‘Retail activities’ were the two largest industry sectors in 2011 in terms of the number of employed people aged 16 to 74, each accounting for 15 per cent (377,000) of this population (Figure 9.9). Analysis of data from the 1911, 1961 and 2011 censuses highlights the marked change there has been over the last hundred years (and in particular the last 50 years) in the industry sector of employed people in Scotland. Agriculture and fishing (12 per cent) and manufacturing (35 per cent) accounted for approaching half of people in employment in 1911. However, by 2011 these sectors accounted for 10 per cent of employed people aged 16 to 74, including 8 per cent in manufacturing. In contrast the proportion of people employed in the services sector increased from 38 per cent in 1911 to 49 per cent in 1961, and then to 79 per cent in 2011. The proportion of employed people working in the Energy & Water sector (which includes mining) fell from 8 per cent in 1911 to 3 per cent in 2011, while the proportion in the construction sector was unchanged at 8 per cent.

The proportion of males working in the ‘Construction’, ‘Manufacturing’ and ‘Transport and storage’ sectors was much higher than the proportion of females, while there were higher proportions of females than males working in ‘Health and social work’ and ‘Education’ sectors.

**Figure 9.9: Industry sector of employed people aged 16 to 74, Scotland, 2011**

![Industry Sector of Employed People Aged 16 to 74, Scotland, 2011](chart.png)

**Occupation**

The largest category of occupation was ‘Professional occupations’, employing 17 per cent of all employed people aged 16 to 74. Around nine times more males than females worked in ‘Skilled trades occupations’ and seven times more males than females worked as ‘Process, plant and machine operatives’ (Figure 9.10). In contrast, around five times more females than males worked in ‘Caring, leisure and other service occupations’ and four times more females worked in ‘Administrative and secretarial occupations’.
Figure 9.10: Occupation (9-category classification) of employed people aged 16 to 74 by sex, Scotland, 2011
Figure 9.12: Method of travel to study for students aged 4 and over by council area, Scotland, 2011
Method of travel to place of work or study

Considering just the total population of 16 to 74 year olds in employment (excluding full-time students) who travel to work, 63 per cent indicated that they drove a car or van (Figure 9.11). The corresponding proportion in 2001 was 59 per cent. Travelling on foot was the most common method of travel to study in 2011, at 45 per cent (Figure 9.12). The corresponding proportion in 2001 was 48 per cent.

More information about the 2011 Census

As more detailed data becomes available from the 2011 Census, National Records of Scotland will continue to work with stakeholders to promote uses of the census data and ensure the value and benefits of this rich data source are realised. All of this activity will also feed into our understanding of the needs of our stakeholders enabling us to plan for the future of the census in a way that can best meet those needs. More detailed information about the 2011 Census can be found on the Scotland’s Census website.
Chapter 10 - Statutory Registration

Accuracy

Statutory registration in Scotland was introduced over 150 years ago. One of the key aims was to establish and maintain a complete and uniform system of registration. Accuracy in the registers of births, deaths and marriages was recognised as important from the outset, and in 1856, it was deemed necessary to create the post of district examiner to inspect the registers in order to guarantee their accuracy. Today there are three district examiners responsible for examining all 140,000 records created annually. The utility of the registers themselves as an archive and the variety of uses, to which the information contained in them is put, is dependent on their accuracy and probity. Extracts from the statutory registers (commonly called certificates) are legal documents admissible as evidence in the courts.

In modern times, statutory responsibility for delivering the registration service in Scotland passed to the 32 local authorities. The service is relatively small, but extremely professional. Registrars are expected to have an expert knowledge in the law and practice of registration and to possess particular skills to help them deal with often difficult human circumstances concerning bereavement. To support them in that work and to ensure sufficiently high standards of service are met, registrars are usually expected to study for, and attain, the Certificate of Proficiency in the Law and Practice of Registration (the numbers of certificate holders in each local authority are contained in the Performance Indicator in Table 10.1).

The Certificate of Proficiency in the Law and Practice of Registration in Scotland is recognised by the Association of Registrars of Scotland (ARoS), the Convention of Scottish Local Authorities (CoSLA) and the National Records of Scotland (NRS), as the professional qualification for registration staff. The certificate is awarded and administered by an Examination Board consisting of representatives of ARoS, CoSLA and NRS. The Examination Board was inaugurated in 1937 and the first examination was held in 1938.

The statutory landscape in which registrars are expected to operate is increasingly complex, in the last ten years there have been ten Acts of Parliament (listed below) which have had a significant effect on registration law and practice.

- **The Marriage (Scotland) Act 2002** (the 2002 Act) – provided for civil marriage at approved places.

- **The Human Fertilisation and Embryology (Deceased Fathers) Act 2003** – enabled deceased fathers to be recorded in birth entry.

- **The Immigration and Asylum (Treatment of Claimants) Act 2004** – new and very complex, Home Office rules affecting the legal preliminaries for foreign nationals who want to marry or enter into civil partnerships in the UK.

- **The Gender Recognition Act 2004** – new provisions to allow individuals to change gender legally and new registration procedures flowing from that.

- **The Civil Partnership Act 2004** – new provisions to allow civil partnerships to be entered into legally and registered.
The Family Law (Scotland) Act 2006 – abolition of legitimacy and acquisition of parental rights and responsibilities for unmarried fathers who register the birth jointly with the mother.

The Local Electoral Administration and Registration Services (Scotland) Act 2006 – first major overhaul of principal registration statute for over 40 years.

The Adoption (Scotland) Act 2007 – new provisions to enable same sex adoption.

The Human Fertilisation and Embryology Act 2008 – new provisions to allow same-sex couples to have fertility treatment (assisted conception) and to register as parents of a child.

The Certification of Death (Scotland) Act 2011 – new death registration provisions to enable checks to be made on causes of death.

Legislative change affecting registration is a good reflection of a changing society. For example, The Gender Recognition Act 2004 provided for a legal change of gender.

<table>
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<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of changes of gender in Scotland</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>16</td>
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</table>

With a constantly changing legislative backdrop, and in the face of large scale structural changes affecting how services are delivered, registrars have achieved excellent accuracy. Every year since 2007, registrars in the 32 councils have achieved an average of over 97 per cent of the records they create error free – an impressive performance which underpins the quality and reliability of our records and the statistical data published in this Annual Review. The Performance Indicators in Table 10.1, compiled from the district examiners’ reports, provide a council by council breakdown of performance in 2013.
### Table 10.1: Registration Service - Performance Indicators 2013 (by Local Authority) 

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<th>Deaths</th>
<th>Religious Marriages</th>
<th>Civil Marriages</th>
<th>Total Marriages</th>
<th>Civil Partnerships</th>
<th>Stillbirths</th>
<th>All Events % of Entries Without Corrections</th>
<th>No of Entries with Errors</th>
<th>Dedicated Registration Offices</th>
<th>Integrated Customer Service Offices</th>
<th>Number of Certificate Holders</th>
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<td>72</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1,359</td>
<td>93.3%</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comhairle nan Eilean Siar</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>334</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>693</td>
<td>95.0%</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dumfries &amp; Galloway</td>
<td>1,931</td>
<td>1,984</td>
<td>1,036</td>
<td>729</td>
<td>2,765</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7,775</td>
<td>96.0%</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dundee City</td>
<td>1,941</td>
<td>1,819</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>476</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4,256</td>
<td>98.3%</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Ayrshire</td>
<td>1,384</td>
<td>1,422</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>412</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3,232</td>
<td>97.7%</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Dunbartonshire</td>
<td>1,407</td>
<td>1,863</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3,552</td>
<td>99.7%</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Lothian</td>
<td>1,043</td>
<td>1,177</td>
<td>369</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>543</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2,776</td>
<td>97.1%</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Renfrewshire</td>
<td>1,041</td>
<td>1,335</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>274</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2,471</td>
<td>97.2%</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edinburgh City of</td>
<td>2,781</td>
<td>4,060</td>
<td>1,161</td>
<td>1,018</td>
<td>2,179</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>12,599</td>
<td>97.8%</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falkirk</td>
<td>1,694</td>
<td>1,696</td>
<td>302</td>
<td>403</td>
<td>705</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4,111</td>
<td>92.6%</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fife</td>
<td>3,921</td>
<td>3,035</td>
<td>817</td>
<td>688</td>
<td>1,505</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8,729</td>
<td>96.3%</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glasgow City</td>
<td>6,846</td>
<td>4,636</td>
<td>1,336</td>
<td>1,248</td>
<td>2,584</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>14,193</td>
<td>98.8%</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highland</td>
<td>2,295</td>
<td>2,385</td>
<td>790</td>
<td>781</td>
<td>1,491</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6,194</td>
<td>98.4%</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inverclyde</td>
<td>765</td>
<td>977</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1,898</td>
<td>99.6%</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midlothian</td>
<td>857</td>
<td>810</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>369</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2,038</td>
<td>97.9%</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moray</td>
<td>982</td>
<td>896</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>364</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2,232</td>
<td>99.1%</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Ayrshire</td>
<td>1,319</td>
<td>1,551</td>
<td>449</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>732</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3,627</td>
<td>98.8%</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Lanarkshire</td>
<td>4,017</td>
<td>3,564</td>
<td>497</td>
<td>403</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8,500</td>
<td>99.3%</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orkney Islands</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>433</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>548</td>
<td>99.0%</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perth &amp; Kinross</td>
<td>1,275</td>
<td>1,539</td>
<td>499</td>
<td>479</td>
<td>977</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>3,815</td>
<td>98.2%</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pitlochry</td>
<td>1,337</td>
<td>1,546</td>
<td>501</td>
<td>253</td>
<td>754</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4,402</td>
<td>98.7%</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scottish Borders</td>
<td>1,196</td>
<td>1,228</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>346</td>
<td>594</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3,021</td>
<td>97.6%</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shetland Islands</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>551</td>
<td>98.4%</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Ayrshire</td>
<td>1,013</td>
<td>1,427</td>
<td>545</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>808</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3,209</td>
<td>99.4%</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Lanarkshire</td>
<td>3,396</td>
<td>3,730</td>
<td>507</td>
<td>511</td>
<td>1,018</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8,155</td>
<td>96.6%</td>
<td>279</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stirling</td>
<td>850</td>
<td>828</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>385</td>
<td>759</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,271</td>
<td>99.0%</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Dunbartonshire</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>554</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>346</td>
<td>570</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2,198</td>
<td>99.1%</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Lothian</td>
<td>2,181</td>
<td>1,494</td>
<td>514</td>
<td>339</td>
<td>853</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4,499</td>
<td>97.6%</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>37,351</strong></td>
<td><strong>54,173</strong></td>
<td><strong>13,750</strong></td>
<td><strong>13,750</strong></td>
<td><strong>27,554</strong></td>
<td><strong>531</strong></td>
<td><strong>236</strong></td>
<td><strong>140,380</strong></td>
<td><strong>98.3%</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,343</strong></td>
<td><strong>24</strong></td>
<td><strong>171</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Footnotes**
1) Reported by the District Registrars.
2) Includes all events registered in 2013 (including Re-registrations).
3) Excluding Offices operating from another location.

More information about registration
More detailed information about registration in Scotland can be found in the Registration section of the NRS website.
Chapter 11 – First World War

The Great War's effect on Births, Deaths and Marriages within Scotland

In August 2014 the world will mark the 100th anniversary of the outbreak of the First World War. The War had a significant effect on the demographic makeup of the civilian population of Scotland, and this chapter focuses on how it affected the number of births, deaths and marriages at home. It uses information taken from a series of reports about the civilian population by the Registrar General of Scotland from 1911 to 2013. Although these reports do not include similar information about the deaths of Scots on active service outside Scotland, estimates of military deaths are discussed. Scotland clearly made a contribution to the war in terms of numbers of personnel, but what was the impact of the war on Scotland’s domestic population?

Background - Scotland in 1914

Over the course of the 20th century, life expectancy at birth increased substantially within Scotland. People in Scotland are now living around a third longer than the population a hundred years ago. In 1910-12, life expectancy for males and females was 50.1 and 53.2 respectively. By 2010-12, life expectancy for males was 76.5 and for females it was 80.7.

Compared to the present day, the age profile of the Scottish population has also changed significantly from 1914.

Figures: 11.1a and 11.1b: Estimated population by age and sex in 1914 and 2013

Figures 11.1a and 11.1b show the age structure of the population for 1914 and 2013 respectively. The age distributions show that over the last hundred years Scotland has experienced an increase in the relative numbers of people within higher age brackets, the highest numbers being in the 45-49 age group in 2013. In 1914 there are larger percentages of the population in the younger age groups, with each age group larger in size than the one born before it. These changes have come about through a mixture of scientific, healthcare and social advances as well as a falling birth rate.
In 1914 the estimated population in Scotland was around 4,747,000. This was greater than that of the previous year by just over 19,000 and was almost 14,000 less than the population in 1911 as measured in the census of that year. The infant mortality rate was 110.6 per thousand registered births.

The population rose steadily throughout the period of the First World War and this is shown in Figure 11.2.

**Figure 11.2: Estimated population of Scotland, 1911-1941**

In 1914, 124,000 births were registered, and although this was slightly higher than the number of births in each of the years 1911, 1912 and 1913, it is lower than those in the preceding years all the way back to 1890.

The number of deaths registered in Scotland during 1914 was around 74,000, very similar to the previous year. The death rate in 1914 was 15.5 per 1,000 population and this was slightly higher than the preceding five years, but less than all years before 1909.
Figure 11.3 highlights the most common causes of death in 1914. Of these causes, Whooping-cough and Phthisis – (an archaic name for tuberculosis) saw a reduction compared to previous years.

There were just over 35,000 marriages registered in 1914, which at the time was the largest number of marriages ever registered in Scotland in one year, exceeding the peak recorded in 1913 by almost 1400. The majority of marriages in 1914 were registered in the first half of the year, nearly 20,000 from January to July (approximately 1,300, or 6.5 per cent more than in the previous year) while those registered from August to December, after the declaration of war on 4 August, amounted to over 13,000 - very similar to the previous year’s number for the corresponding period.

Social Background

By 1914 Scotland was already a very strongly urbanised society, and to a great extent the life expectancy and health of the people depended on their living conditions. Housing data provides an indication of conditions in which disease and chronic complaints could flourish. In 1911 some 12.8 per cent of Scottish dwellings consisted of a single room, and 40.5 per cent of only two rooms. Almost half (49.5 per cent) of the population lived in either one- or two-room houses. In some towns in the industrial central belt the percentage was much higher.\(^7\)

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Footnote
Immediate impact of the war

After the outbreak of war, Scotland saw a large difference in the number of births from one year to the next due to the sudden and extreme differences in the numbers of young males remaining in Scotland. 1917 saw the fewest number of births registered in Scotland compared to any year previous with the exception of 1855, which was the first year of registration. This reduction in the amount of births is due to the fact that so many young males were abroad on military service after the outbreak of war in 1914.

Scotland saw a post-war bounce in births, so much so that 1920 was and still remains a record year. Almost 137,000 children were registered that year, 31,000 (29.7 per cent) more than the average of those of the preceding five years. This ‘baby boom’ was far more dramatic than the boom experienced at the end of the Second World War or in the 1960s. This is shown in Figure 11.4.

Figure 11.4: Births in Scotland, 1855-2010

![Graph showing births in Scotland, 1855-2010](image)

Figure 11.5 also shows the effect World War One had on the number of marriages. Before and during the early stages of war, Scotland was experiencing its largest number of weddings to date. However, soon after war commenced there was a significant reduction in this number. In 1916 there were about 5,000 fewer marriages than in 1915 and this number dropped by a further 1,000 to just over 30,000 marriages in 1917. This reduction may be attributed to the fact that many thousands on males were on active service overseas, therefore there were fewer unmarried males over the age of 15 living in Scotland, thus creating a gender imbalance.

The situation changed after the war ended. The number of marriages increased by approximately 4,000 in 1918, 10,000 in 1919 and 3,000 in 1920 reaching a peak of nearly 47,000. Throughout the rest of the 1920s, relative stability returned to the numbers of marriages.

Footnote
8) The birth count in 1855 was possibly undercounted as this was the first year in which this data was collected.
Since the outbreak of war, there were two peaks in the number of deaths in the civilian population of Scotland, one in 1915 and the other in 1918. This is illustrated by Figure 11.6.

During 1915 there were nearly 82,000 registered deaths in Scotland. This was approximately 8,000 more than the previous year and about 7,000 more than in the preceding ten years. This was the largest number of deaths registered since 1900 with only six years before this having at least 80,000 deaths registered in a single year.
During 1918, the deaths of just over 78,000 persons were registered in Scotland. This number is nearly 9,000 more than that of the previous year and almost 5,000 more than the average of the preceding ten years.

**Figure 11.7: Deaths caused by Influenza and Pneumonia, 1911-1921**

Figure 11.7 shows the high numbers of deaths registered in 1918 and this is associated with a severe pandemic of influenza. This pandemic, known at the time as ‘Spanish Flu’, is believed to have infected up to 500 million people worldwide, and resulted in between 50 and 100 million deaths. Most flu pandemics predominantly affect the young and old, but the Spanish Flu was particularly virulent amongst young adults. In many cases soldiers returning at the end of the war unwittingly brought the flu virus back with them. Doctors often cited pneumonia as the eventual cause of death on death certificates but often the influenza weakened resistance to other infections. The majority of the deaths in 1918 occurred in the months of September, October, November and December, preceded by a less severe peak in July. In these months the registered deaths from all causes numbered close to 15,000 more than in the corresponding five months of the previous year. In the previous seven months of 1918, the total number of deaths actually fell by nearly 6,000, and the number of deaths in Scotland during 1917 was lower than in all years since 1868.

**Deaths of Scots on active service 1914-1918**

Deaths of military and naval personnel are not reported in the Registrar General’s annual reports, and a definitive total of the Scottish war dead has yet to be calculated. One post-war estimate was 100,000, while a more recent calculation suggested 110,000 deaths, equivalent to 10 per cent of the male population aged between 16 and 50. More than 148,000 names are recorded in the rolls of honour of the Scottish National War Memorial. This includes Scots from around the world who died serving the crown, including those...
who had emigrated. The rolls of honour, therefore represents an upper figure, which needs to be adjusted downwards to count only those living in Scotland in 1914.\footnote{Trevor Royle, The Flowers of the Forest (Edinburgh 2006), p.283-4.}
Scotland after the war

By 1919 the population of Scotland was estimated at 4,823,000. This was, at the time, the highest population since records began in 1855. This figure continued to grow, reaching a peak of almost 4,898,000 in 1922, in part due to the 1920 baby boom. The numbers of births saw a general decline in the 1920s, as did the total population after 1922, largely as a direct result of emigration. This is shown in Figure 11.8.

Figure 11.8: Estimated population of Scotland, 1911-1941

In 1919 the infant mortality rate was 101.6 per thousand registered births, this had seen a general reduction over the previous ten years. Life expectancy had also increased by the 1920s, in 1920-22 life expectancy for males and females was 53.1 and 56.4. This was roughly a three year increase for both genders since 1910-12.

Figure 11.9 shows the reduction of the number of 20-40 year old males within Scotland in 1919. This newly-formed gender imbalance was especially marked locally, as local regiments formed during the war had differing casualty rates. Before 1914, rural depopulation in the Highlands & Islands had already removed some younger working-age people, so that the deaths of young males during the war had a heavy impact in already depopulated areas. This changed the demographic makeup of certain towns and villages more than others across Scotland.
Figure 11.9: Estimated population by age and sex, 1919

Figure 11.10 illustrates the general trends of births, deaths and marriages during the 1920s. Scotland saw a decline in the number of births after the 1920 peak with the greatest reduction taking place at the beginning of the decade. Marriages also fell after the 1920 peak, and remained relatively constant after the large reductions in 1921 and 1922. The number of deaths in Scotland was more volatile than the births and marriages over this period; however the peaks of 1922, 1924 and 1929 did not reach the levels of 1915 or 1918.

Figure 11.10: Number of births, deaths and marriages, 1911-1930
Then and now – Comparing the Census in 1911 and the Census in 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Census 1911</th>
<th>Census 2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Natural change (births – deaths) over the previous 10 years was on average around 54,000 per annum.</td>
<td>• Natural change is currently just under 2,000 per annum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Migration in the ten years previous to the 1911 Census was predominantly out of Scotland - an average of 25,000 per annum - much higher than measured by previous Censuses (going back to 1871).</td>
<td>• In recent years (2003-2013) migration has been predominantly into Scotland at the rate of about 22,000 per annum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The 1911 Census reported that nearly a quarter of the population of Scotland was located in rural areas.</td>
<td>• Latest figures from Census 2011 indicate that the proportion living in rural areas has fallen to about 18.5 per cent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• There were 24 centenarians in Scotland in 1911</td>
<td>• It is estimated that there were 780 centenarians in 2011</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Industries:** It is difficult to directly compare the types of industries, but the headline figures for the number of people who reported their main employment in the different sectors are:

- **Agriculture and fisheries** - 240,000
- **Finance** - 27,000
- **Mining and quarrying** - 169,000
- **Manufacturing** - around 560,000
- **Shipbuilding** - 62,000
- **Public administration (including Education)** – 100,000
- **Health** - 14,000
- **Construction** – 88,000

- **Agriculture and fisheries** - 50,000
- **Finance** - 114,000
- **Mining and quarrying** - 34,000
- **Manufacturing (including shipbuilding)** - around 194,000
- **Public administration –175,000**
- **Education** - 212,000
- **Health** - 377,000
- **Construction** – 200,000

- There were just over 200,000 Gaelic speakers in Scotland in 1911.
- There were just over 1 million inhabited houses in 1911 with an average number of 4.7 people in each.

- Latest figures from the 2011 Census indicate there are around 57,000 Gaelic speakers in Scotland.
- In 2011, there were around 2.4 million households in Scotland, with an average household size of 2.2 persons.
The impact of the Great War on family life

Statistical analysis of data on Scottish population and vital events is invaluable in providing an overarching view of the state of the country at particular periods in time. A detailed study of records of birth, marriage, death and census can add a different and more personal dimension to our understanding of life in Scotland.

In considering the impact of the Great War on Scottish society, there is no better way of experiencing it than through the life of a single family that had to cope with such change - the transition from the Victorian to the Edwardian era at the turn of the century, the outbreak of war and the loss of life followed by a rise in emigration beyond Europe in the hope of building a better future.

Introducing the Cowie family

In August 1883, John Reid Cowie, a railway clerk from Glasgow, married Elspet Williamson in Turriff, Aberdeenshire. She was a farmer’s daughter and James himself was the son of a farmer. He was aged 29 and she was 26 years old. Together they had 7 children, 6 boys and a girl, born between the years 1884 and 1896. James Williamson was the eldest, followed by William Alexander, then Maud, their only daughter, and four more sons Lindsay Steven, John Cameron, Norman Maitland and finally Frank Hamilton.

Footnote
10) Permission was given to use this photograph from the family’s private collection.
The large number of children was typical for this period, and like many families, the Cowies suffered the death of a child. Their second son, William appears in the 1891 census but is absent from the records in 1901. We find that he died in March 1895, aged 9, from cardiac valvular disease. Heart disease, in some cases brought on by rheumatic fever, was a common cause of death especially among the young.

The rest of the family survived childhood but the outbreak of war took its toll on their survival into adulthood. All of the five remaining boys served in the Great War and again the historical records reveal their fate.
James was born in Glasgow in 1884. He worked as a postman and in June 1907, he married Margaret Tudor MacDonald in Govanhill. According to the 1911 census, they were living in Cathcart with 2 children. Following the outbreak of the war in August 1914, James served as an able seaman in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve. He was killed on 13 July 1915, leaving his wife to care for John, aged 5 and Elsie, aged 4.

Margaret did not remain a widow. As shown in Figure 11.6 ‘Marriages in Scotland, 1901-1931’, there was a noticeable peak in the number that took place immediately after the war. Margaret is one of the people behind the statistics, as in June 1919 she married John Ballantine, a joiner, in Glasgow. However, they do not seem to have had children, and therefore did not contribute to the postwar baby boom. It is worth noting that Ballantine had one son from his first marriage, which had ended in 1916 with the death of his wife at the age of 30 from pulmonary tuberculosis. That year tuberculosis was the fourth biggest cause of death, and Glasgow had the highest death rates from the disease in Scotland.
### Maud Cowie

**Record of marriage for Maud Cowie and John Ferguson, 1921**

Maud Cowie was born in Glasgow in 1888. She worked as a hairdresser and remained single until 1921, when she married John Ferguson, a Chief Officer in the Merchant Service. She died in Gourock in 1942 of a heart condition, aged 54.

### Lindsay Steven Cowie

Lindsay was born in 1890. The 1911 census states that he was an unmarried office clerk. He enlisted and served in France as a private in the Queen’s Own Cameron Highlanders. He died in the battle of Loos in 1915 on his 25th birthday.

### John Cameron Cowie

John was born in 1892. He worked as a clerk in a distillery before the war. He was killed in action in France on 28 March 1915, aged 22, while serving in the Highland Light Infantry.

### Norman Maitland Cowie

Norman was born in 1894. He fought in the war, was gassed on the Western Front and spent time in hospital. Afterwards he worked as a mercantile book keeper and in 1926 married in Glasgow. In 1928 he joined the many thousands of Scots who emigrated after the war, and sailed to South Africa. However, in 1934 he returned to Britain from Northern Rhodesia.
Frank Hamilton Cowie

Frank was born in 1896 and at the outbreak of war was working as a warehouseman. In February 1916, according to Military Tribunal papers, he applied for exemption from service abroad at a time when two of his four brothers were posted as missing. It was later confirmed that three of his brothers had died on active service during 1915. He was recalled from France where he was a serving in the Royal Scots and was granted temporary exemption from service until March 1917. He served out the war in the Army Signal Corps in Bedfordshire, where he met his future wife. After the war he emigrated to Africa, and unlike his elder brother, became an increasingly successful trader and businessman, finally settling in South Africa, where he raised his family and died in 1975.

1911 census record showing the Cowie family living at 93 Sommerville Drive in Cathcart
# Appendix 1 – Summary tables

## Table 1: Population and vital events, Scotland, 1855 to 2013

<table>
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<th>Year</th>
<th>Estimated population ('000s)</th>
<th>Live births</th>
<th>Stillbirths</th>
<th>Infant deaths</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>Marriages</th>
<th>Civil Partnerships</th>
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### Footnotes
1. Live births only, prior to 1939.
2. Refer to Notes, definitions and quality of statistics.
3. The Civil Partnerships Act 2004 came into effect in December 2005. Some minor corrections have been made to the civil partnerships figures since this table was last published.
4. Rate per 1,000 population.
5. Rate per 1,000 live and still births.
6. Rate per 1,000 live births.
7. The live birth rates and the death rates for 2002-2010 have been recalculated using the rebased population estimates which were published in December 2013.
Table 2: Estimated population, births, stillbirths, deaths, marriages and civil partnerships, numbers and rates, by Council area, Scotland, 2013

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<th>Area</th>
<th>Estimated Population at 30 Jun</th>
<th>Live births</th>
<th>Stillbirths</th>
<th>Infant deaths</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>Standardised Rate</th>
<th>Standardised Rate</th>
<th>Number Rate1</th>
<th>Number Rate2</th>
<th>Number Rate3</th>
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<td>1,434</td>
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Footnotes
1) Rate per 1,000 population.
2) Rate per 1,000 live and still births.
3) Rate per 1,000 live births.
Table 3: International populations and vital statistics rates, selected countries, latest available figures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Estimated population 2013 ('000s)</th>
<th>Live births 2013</th>
<th>Stillbirths¹ Year</th>
<th>Infant deaths 2013</th>
<th>Deaths 2013</th>
<th>Marriages 2013</th>
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</table>

Footnotes
1) The definition of a stillbirth varies from country to country and over time. The position in the UK is described in Appendix 2 - Notes, definitions and quality of statistics.
2) Rate per 1,000 population.
3) Rate per 1,000 live and still births.
4) Rate per 1,000 live births.
5) Croatia joined the EU on 1st July 2013. For simplicity, Croatia has been counted under ‘European Union’ in this table regardless of when the event was registered. Therefore, the figures for ‘European Union’ will include people from Croatia who were involved in events that were registered between January and June 2013.
Sources: Eurostat, Office for National Statistics.
Appendix 2 – Notes, definitions and quality of statistics

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

General

Conventions for tables

Where a range of years is listed in a table (for example, ‘1980-82’), the information we have given will be an average for that length of time.

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

The date events happen and the date of registration

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

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

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

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

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

Age

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

When working out average ages (such as the average age at death and the average age of mothers at childbirth) we have added half a year to people’s age at their last birthday. For example, to work out the overall average age at death, we have assumed that the average age of 77-year-olds who died was 77 years and 6 months.

Age standardisation

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

**Lists of groups of countries**

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

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

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

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

**Urban and rural classifications**

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

‘Other urban areas’ are settlements of 10,000 to 125,000 people.

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

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

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

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

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

**Deprivation**

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

You can get more information about the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation on the SG website.
Chapter 1 - Population

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

Population covered

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

Population projections

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

Sources and quality of statistics – population

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

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

Sources and quality of statistics – population projections

More information about the quality of population projections can be found in the Quality and Methodology Information (PDF document) on the Office for National Statistics website.
Chapter 2 - Births

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

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

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

Age specific fertility rate (ASFR)
The number of births per woman for a specific age during a set time.

Marital status of parents
‘Married parents’ means parents who are married to each other. ‘Unmarried parents’ refers to parents who are not married, or who are married but not to each other.

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

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

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

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

Chapter 3 - Deaths

Cause-of-death coding
Since 1 January 2000, deaths in Scotland have been coded in line with the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (Tenth Revision), also known as ICD10. We put the underlying causes of death into classes based on information collected from the medical certificate of cause of death, together with any extra information the certifying doctor provides later. We also take account of changes that procurators fiscal tell us about.
You can get more detailed information about death certificates, coding the causes of death, and how we produce statistics of deaths from certain causes from the Vital Events - Background Information section of the NRS website.

**Stillbirth**

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

**Perinatal deaths**

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

**Infant deaths**

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

**Sources and quality of statistics – deaths**

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

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

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

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

You can also get some general information on all vital events statistics from the Vital Events – General Background Information section of the NRS website.
Chapter 4 - Life expectancy

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

Sources and quality of statistics – life expectancy

The life expectancy estimates are based on the likely trends in the number of deaths indicated by the death records for the three years before the year the records are published. For example, the estimates based on the figures for 2008-2010 for administrative areas were published in October 2011. Latest life expectancy estimates for 2010-2012 were delayed because revised mid-year population estimates based on the 2011 Census were not available.

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

Chapter 5 - Migration

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

Sources and quality of statistics – migration

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

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

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

You can get more information about the quality of statistics on migration from the Migration - Methodology page and Migration Statistics – About this Publication (PDF document) on the NRS website.
Chapter 6 - Marriages and civil partnerships

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

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

Sources and quality of statistics – marriages and civil partnerships

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

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

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

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

Chapter 7 - Adoptions

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

Sources and quality of statistics – adoptions

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

Chapter 8 - Households and housing

Household projections

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

Household estimates are produced every year from information on occupied and empty homes taken from council tax billing systems. An occupied home is roughly equivalent to a household. The estimates are used for a range of purposes including informing local authority decisions about housing need and providing services (including housing, planning waste collection and community care). Information on types of housing is taken from the Scottish Assessors’ Portal (www.saa.gov.uk). The latest household estimates are for 2013.

Sources and quality of statistics – households and housing

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

You can get more information from ‘Background Information’ (section 4) of the ‘Estimates of Households and Dwellings in Scotland, 2013’ publication which is available on the of the NRS website.

Chapter 9 – Scotland’s Census 2011

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

A range of quality-assurance, evaluation and methodology reports, including quality-assurance packs on the census population and household estimates for each council area in Scotland, is available on the Scotland’s Census website.
Notes on statistical publications

National Statistics

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

Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

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

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

National Records of Scotland

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

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

You can get other detailed statistics that we have produced from the Statistics section of our website. Statistics from the 2001 Census are on Scotland’s Census Results On-Line (SCROL) website and the 2011 Census results are held on the Scotland’s Census website.

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

Please note:
National Records of Scotland is now on twitter @NatRecordsScot
Enquiries and suggestions

Please contact our Statistics Customer Services if you need any further information.
Email: customer@gro-scotland.gsi.gov.uk

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

Kirsty MacLachlan
Senior Statistician
National Records of Scotland
Room 1/2/3
Ladywell House
Ladywell Road
Edinburgh
EH12 7TF

Phone: 0131 314 4242
Email: kirsty.maclachlan@gro-scotland.gsi.gov.uk
## Related organisations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>Contact</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Scottish Government (SG) forms the bulk of the devolved Scottish Administration. The aim of the statistical service in the SG is to provide relevant and reliable statistical information, analysis and advice that meets the needs of government, business and the people of Scotland.</td>
<td>Office of the Chief Statistician Scottish Government 3WR, St Andrews House Edinburgh EH1 3DG Phone: 0131 244 0442 Email: <a href="mailto:statistics.enquiries@scotland.gsi.gov.uk">statistics.enquiries@scotland.gsi.gov.uk</a> Website: <a href="http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics">www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Office for National Statistics (ONS) is responsible for producing a wide range of economic and social statistics. It also carries out the Census of Population for England and Wales</td>
<td>Customer Contact Centre Office for National Statistics Room 1.101 Government Buildings Cardiff Road Newport NP10 8XG Phone: 0845 601 3034 Minicom: 01633 815044 Email: <a href="mailto:info@statistics.gsi.gov.uk">info@statistics.gsi.gov.uk</a> Website: <a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk">www.ons.gov.uk</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) is Northern Ireland’s official statistics organisation. The agency is also responsible for registering births, marriages, adoptions and deaths in Northern Ireland, and the Census of Population.</td>
<td>Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency McAuley House 2-14 Castle Street Belfast BT1 1SA Phone: 028 9034 8100 Email: <a href="mailto:info.nisra@dfpni.gov.uk">info.nisra@dfpni.gov.uk</a> Website: <a href="http://www.nisra.gov.uk">www.nisra.gov.uk</a></td>
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Plain English Campaign’s Crystal Mark only applies to pages 96 to 103 of this document (Appendix 2).

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