

Population And Migration Statistics (PAMS) Committee (Scotland)

Household estimates and projections branch update

1. Household estimates

We will publish the 2016 [estimates of households and dwellings](#) on 14 June. Unlike last year, we are able to publish data on type of property and number of rooms this year. We have also been able to include analysis using the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation. We have now added our small area household and dwelling estimates data to [statistics.gov.scot](#).

2. Household projections

The main 2014-based [household projections](#), for Scotland and council areas, were published in January, and the projections for Scotland's Strategic Development Plan Areas and National Parks were published in April. This was later than usual, as the population projections were delayed due to a review of the methods used.

In the past, we based the boundaries of National Parks and Strategic Development Plan areas on aggregations of data zones. However, the population projections review recommended basing them on aggregations of postcodes instead, to provide a better fit, so we did the same for the household estimates and projections. This didn't affect the figures for council areas, or for Scotland.

The population projections review had an impact on the sub-national population projections results. Therefore, we ran the revised 2012-based population projections through the household projections system to assess the impact of the changes on the household projections, before we produced the 2014-based household projections. We discussed this at the meeting of the Household Analysis Review Group (HARG) in November, and the papers and minutes from this meeting are available on the [NRS website](#).

Any comments would be very welcome.

3. Data visualisations / infographics

We are continuing to publish a range of [infographics and interactive data visualisations](#), to help increase our reach and impact by getting our messages across in a way that is very easy to understand.

Our latest interactive visualisations, for [population estimates](#) and [household estimates](#), allow users to select the council area they are interested in, and then view several different charts showing the key facts for that area. We hope this will be useful for PAMS members! A screen-shot is shown at the end of this paper.

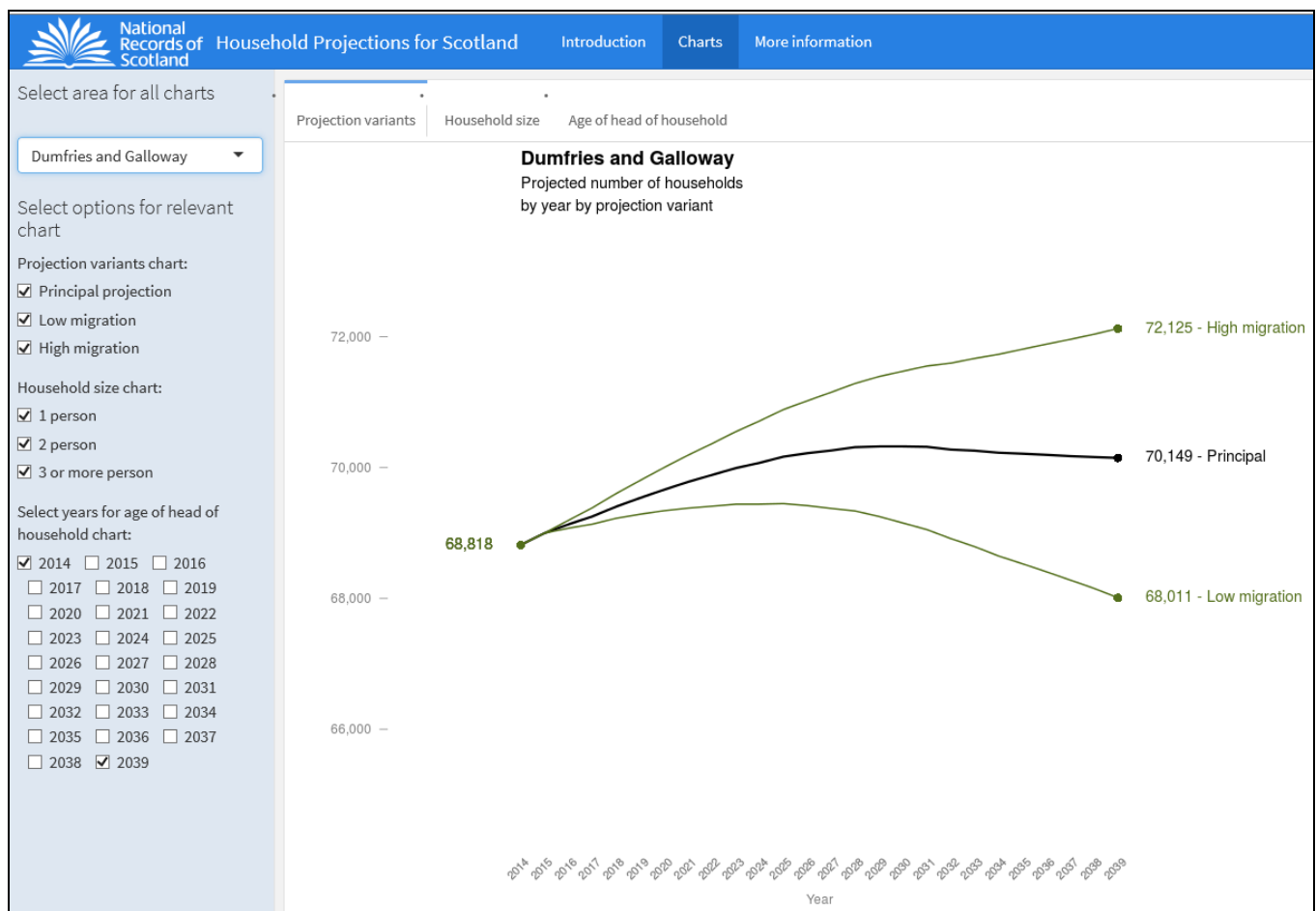
Our latest [infographics](#) are in a slightly different format to previous ones, and we are including them at the start of the publication as well as separately. An example, from the latest population estimates, is shown at the end of this paper.

We talked about this work at the recent Data Festival in Edinburgh, and we will be running a workshop on infographics and data visualisations, at the British Society for Population Studies (BSPS) conference in Liverpool in September.

We would really welcome any feedback about our infographics and visualisations. Do you use them? Do you find some formats more useful than others? We'd welcome feedback (positive or negative!), either at the PAMS meeting or via email to victoria.avila@nrscotland.gov.uk

Esther Roughsedge
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May 2017

Screen-shot from [household projections data visualisation](#)



Mid-year population estimates, Scotland 2016

Key findings

Scotland's population has increased in recent years

The latest estimate of Scotland's population (on 30 June 2016) is 5,404,700 – the highest ever and an increase of 31,700 people (0.6%) over the last year.

Since 1996, Scotland's population has increased by 6%.

Number of people

5,092,190
in 1996

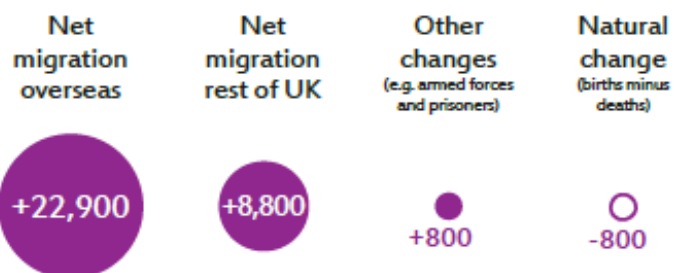
5,404,700
in 2016



The increase in Scotland's population has been driven by migration

In the year to 30 June 2016 there was a net gain of 22,900 from overseas and 8,800 people from the rest of the UK.

There were 800 more deaths than births and other changes (such as in the number of armed forces and prisoners) resulted in an increase of 800 people.



In 2016, 18% of the Scottish population were aged 65 and over

People aged under 16 made up 17% of the population and 65% of people were aged 16 to 64.

There were more females than males - especially amongst people aged over 75 due to the longer life expectancy of females.

