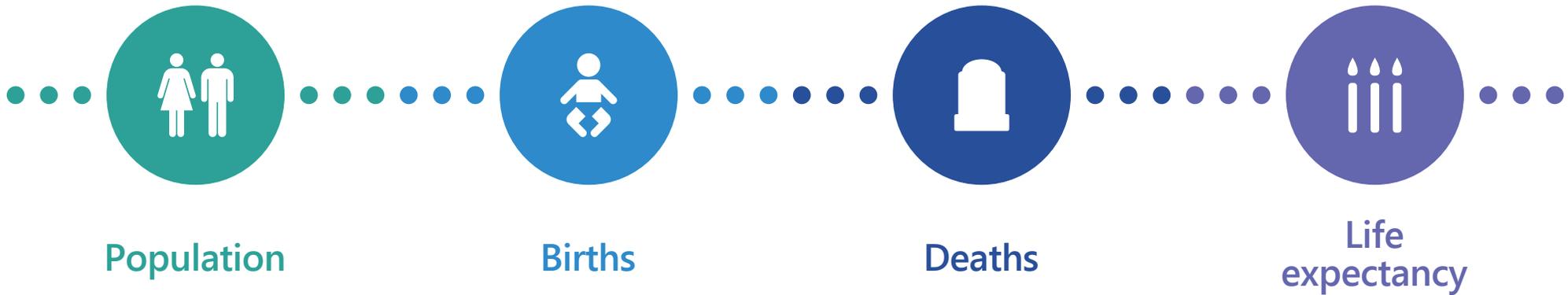


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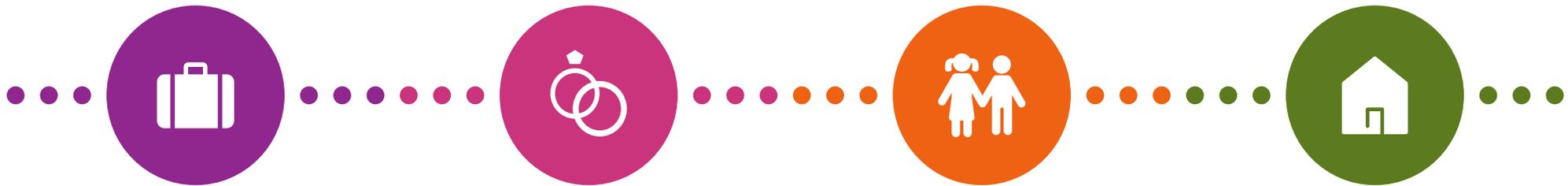
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This infographic report is a summary of the publication **Scotland's Population — Registrar General's Annual Review of Demographic Trends 2017** (SG/2018/90) published by the National Records of Scotland on 1 August 2018



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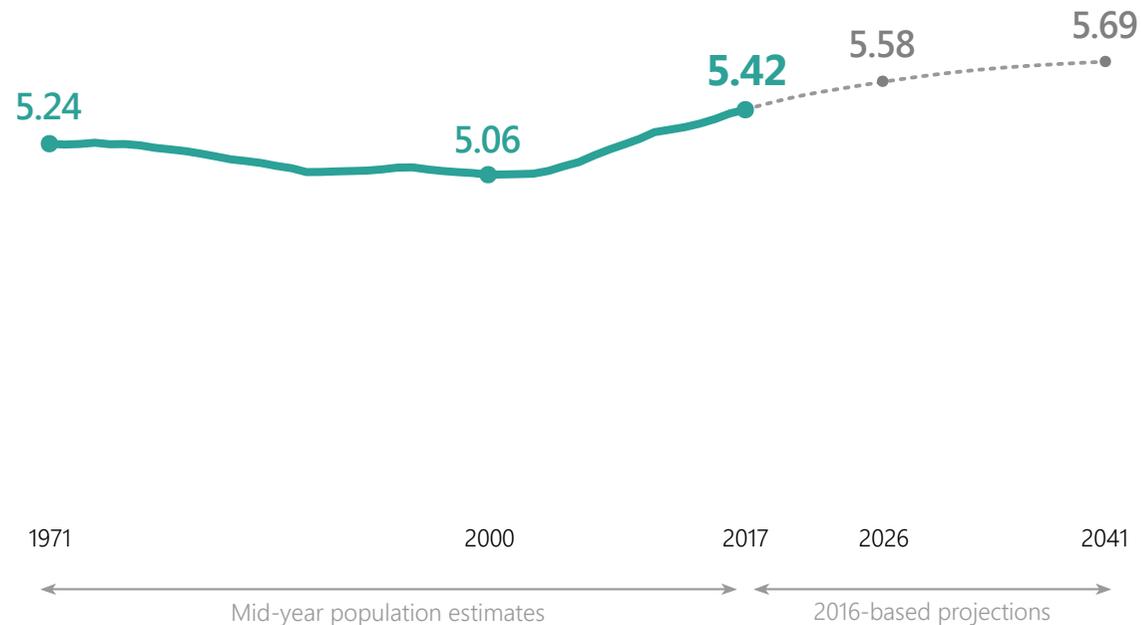
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Population

Scotland's population continued to grow over the latest year to mid-2017 and is projected to keep growing

Number of people (millions)



The population of Scotland on 30 June 2017* was 5,424,800. The population has increased every year since 2000 and in 2017 was the largest ever seen.

Over the latest year Scotland's population has grown at a slower rate (0.4%) than that seen over the past 10 years.

Scotland's population is projected to grow to 5.58 million in 2026, and to continue rising to reach 5.69 million in 2041.

* Commonly referred to as mid-2017

In the year to mid-2017, 23,900 more people came to Scotland than left. This contributed to the increase in Scotland's population.

In contrast, natural change (births minus deaths) has not contributed to Scotland's recent population growth, as there were 3,800 more deaths than births in the latest year.

Since 2000, Scotland's population has increased mostly due to migration (more people arrived than left) and this trend is projected to continue over the next 25 years.

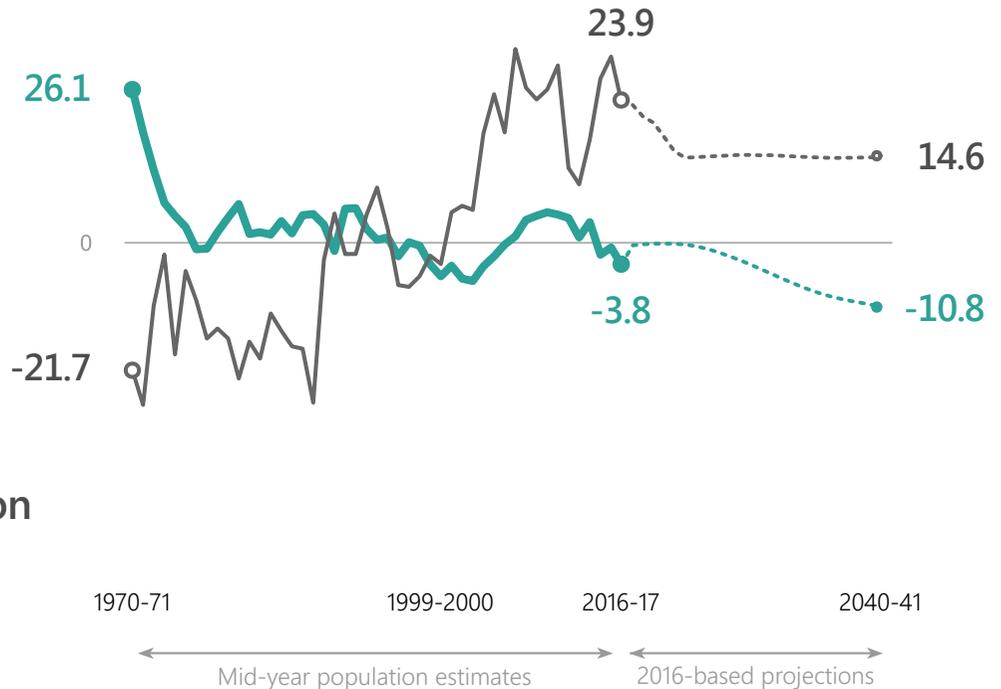
Migration is the main reason for Scotland's population increase

Number of people (thousands)

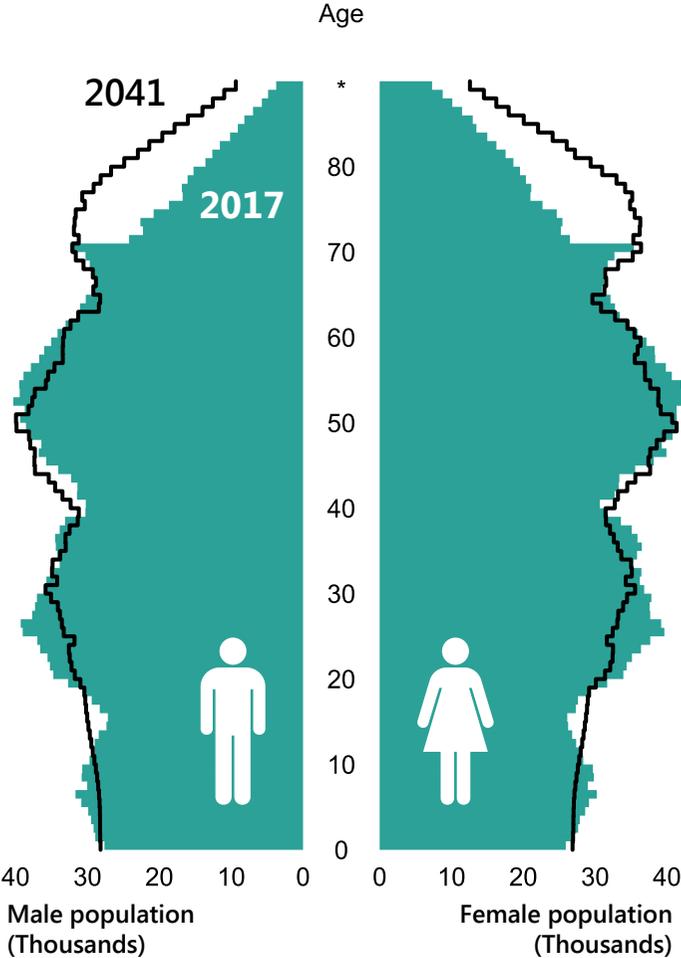
Natural change



Net migration



Scotland's population structure is changing



	Estimated in 2017	Projected in 2041
65 and over	19%	25%
between 16 and 64	64%	59%
15 and under	17%	16%

Scotland's population is projected to age. In the year to mid-2017, just under one in five people (19%) were aged 65 and over. However by 2041, one in four people (25%) are projected to be in this age group.

The peaks and bulges which can be seen in the figure are due to the baby boom of 1947 and the baby boomers children.

* Only people aged 89 and under are shown for illustration purposes.

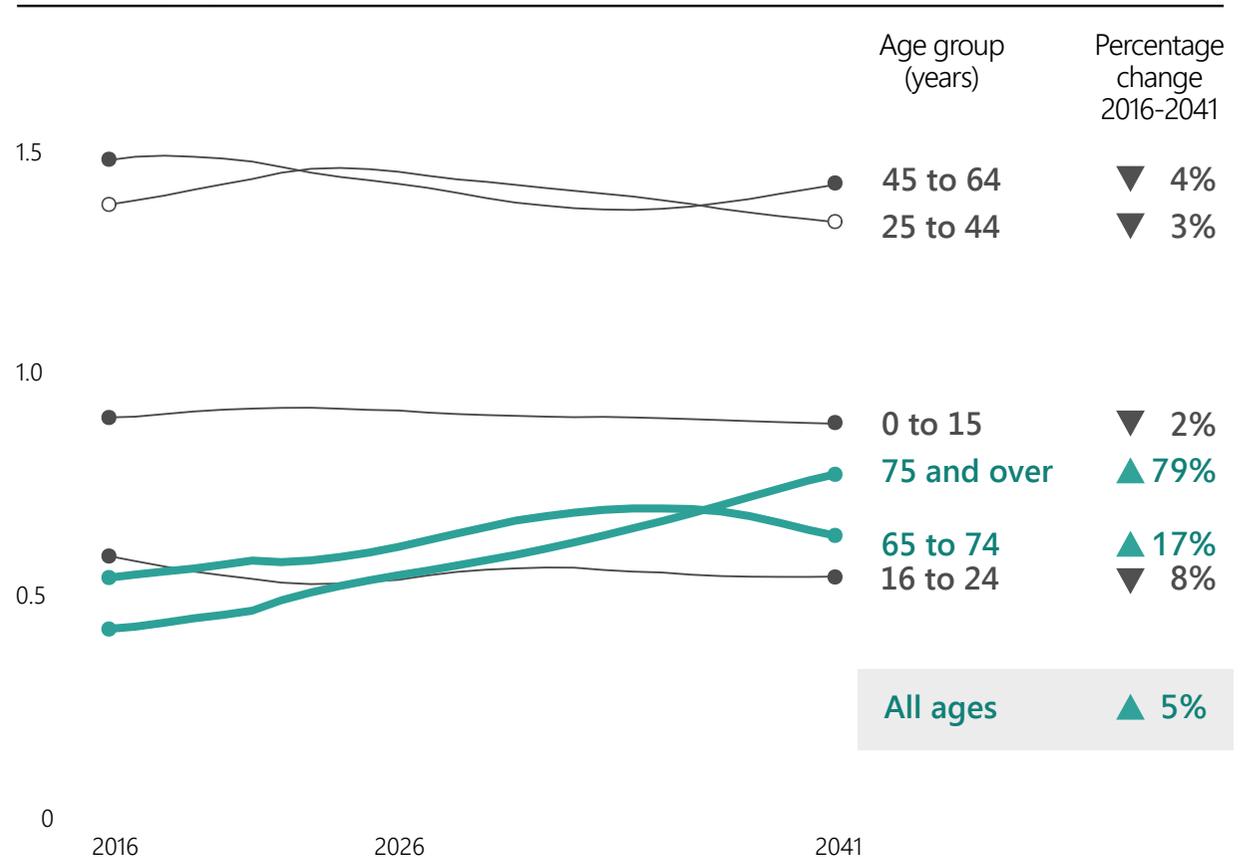
The fastest growing age group in Scotland is projected to be those aged 75 and over, increasing by 79% over the 25 year period between 2016 and 2041. This is followed by those aged 65-74, projected to grow by 17% over the same period.

In contrast, the population of all other groups (below age 65) are projected to decline over the 25 year period to 2041.

2016-based projections.

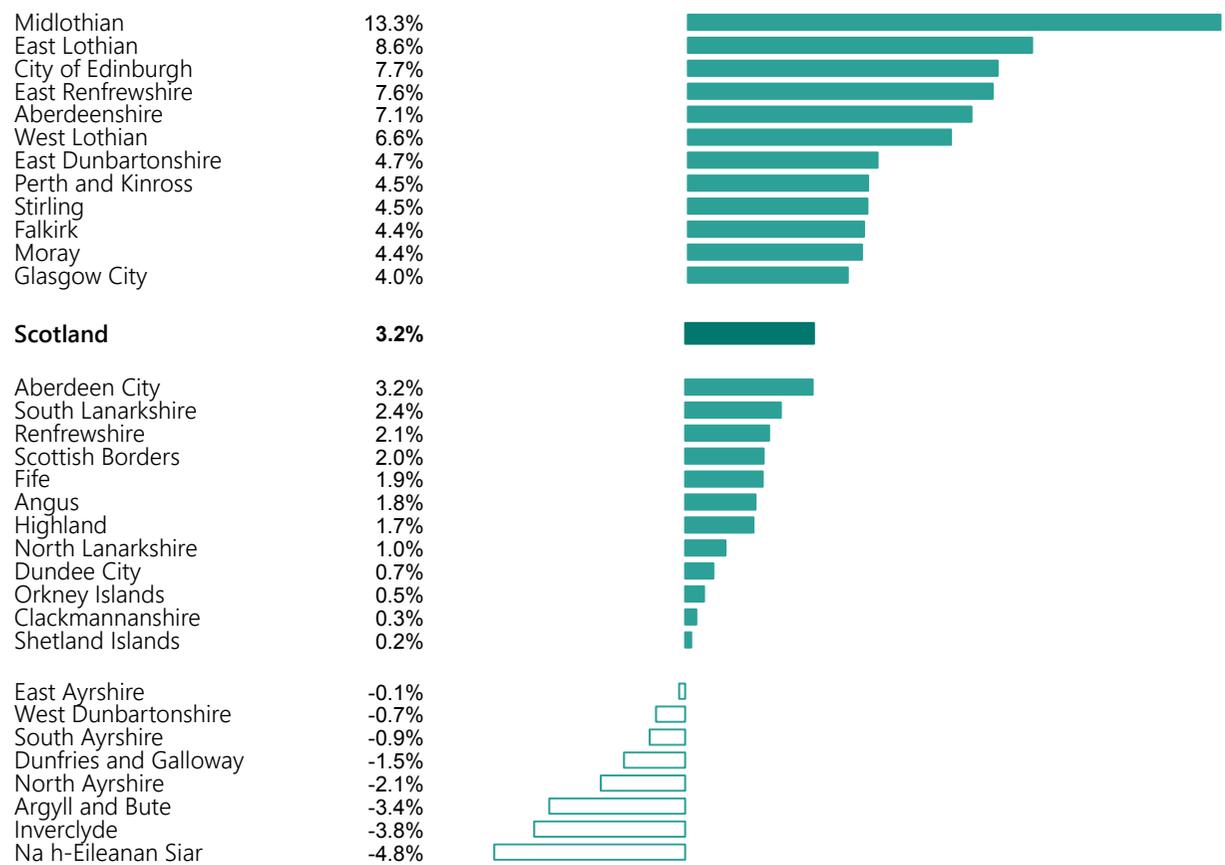
Scotland's population is projected to rise and to age

Number of people (millions)



Projected population change varies by council area in Scotland, with some areas projected to face depopulation

Projected percentage change in population between 2016 and 2026



Between 2016 and 2026, the population is projected to grow in most council areas across Scotland.

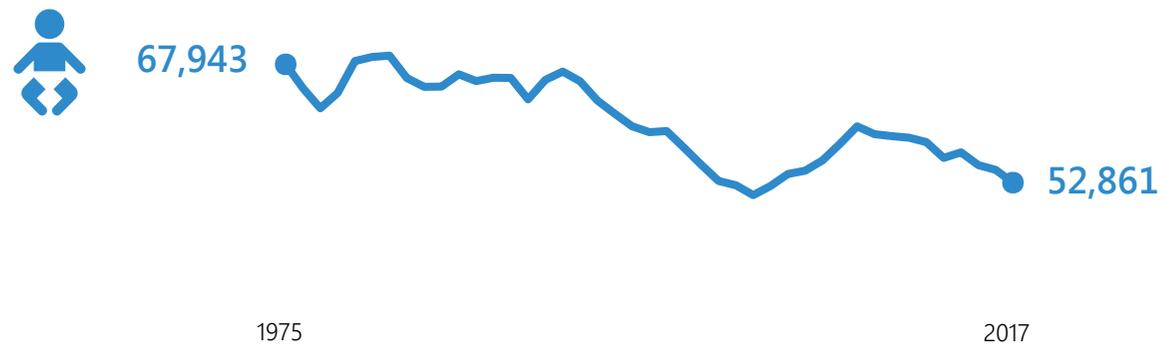
- 12 councils are projected to grow faster than the Scottish average (>3.2%)
- 12 councils are projected to grow but at a slower rate than the Scottish average (≤3.2%)
- 8 councils are projected to experience depopulation



Births

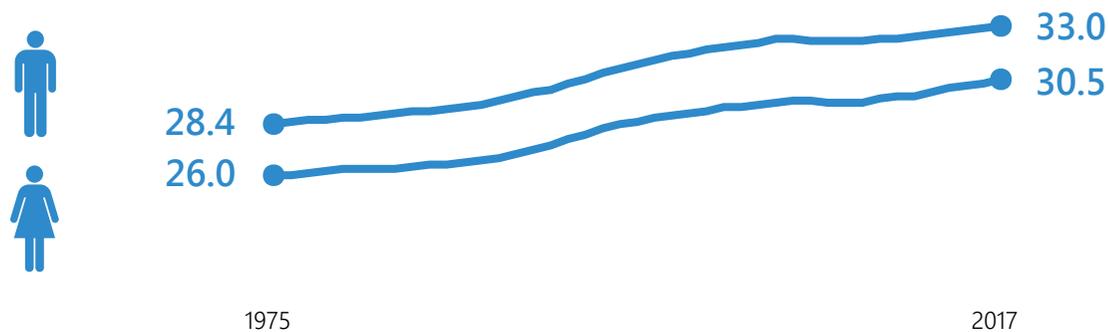
The number of births in Scotland continued to fall in 2017

Number of births



There were 52,861 births registered in Scotland in 2017, which represents 1,627 (3%) fewer births than in 2016 and 15,082 (22%) fewer births than in 1975.

Average age of parents (years)



Since 1975 the average age of parents increased by more than 4 years for both fathers (4.6) and mothers (4.5).

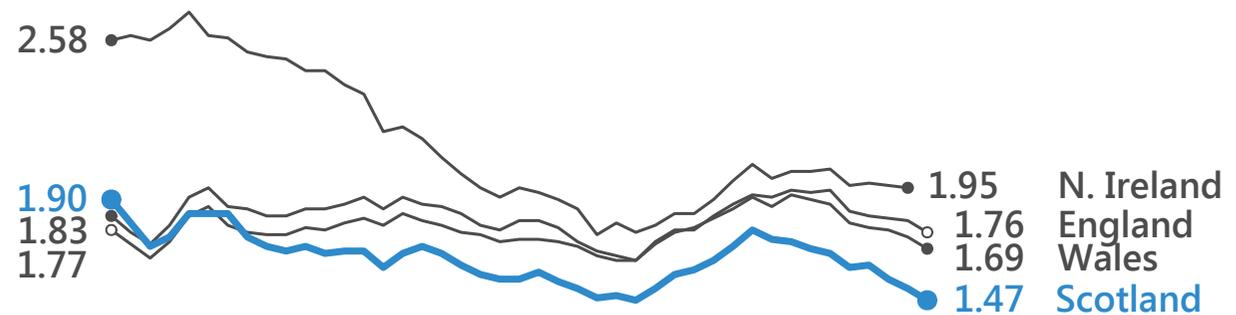
Since the early 1980s, Scotland's total fertility rate has been below the levels for the other parts of the United Kingdom.

The rise in fertility levels in Scotland between 2002 and 2008 was broadly paralleled elsewhere in the UK. Fertility rates for all UK countries have fallen since 2008 with Scotland falling at a faster rate than the other countries.

* Average births per woman if they experienced that year's age-specific fertility rates throughout their childbearing years. Refer to Scotland's People – Registrar General's Review of Demographic Trends 2017 for further information.

The total fertility rate in Scotland has been the lowest in the UK since 1980

Total fertility rate (average number of children per female*)

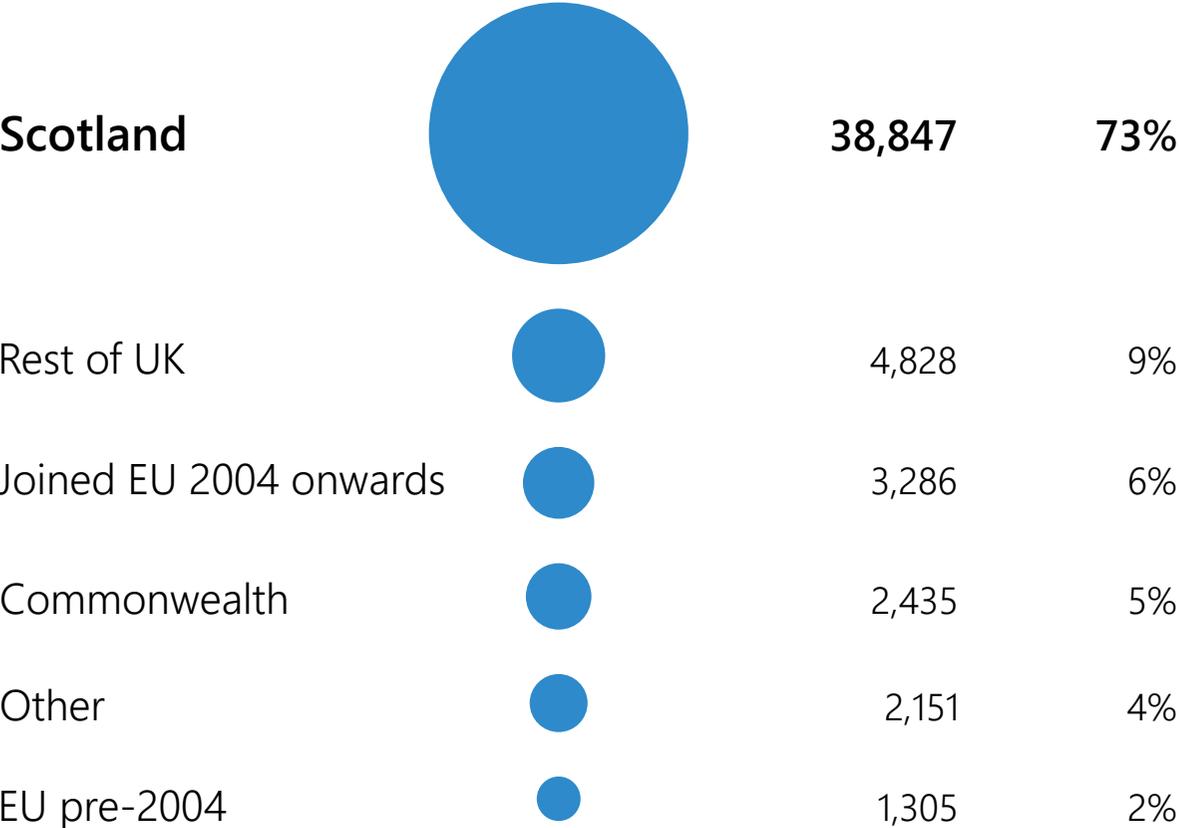


1975

2017

Most births in Scotland in 2017 were to mothers who were born in the UK

Number of births by mother's place of birth



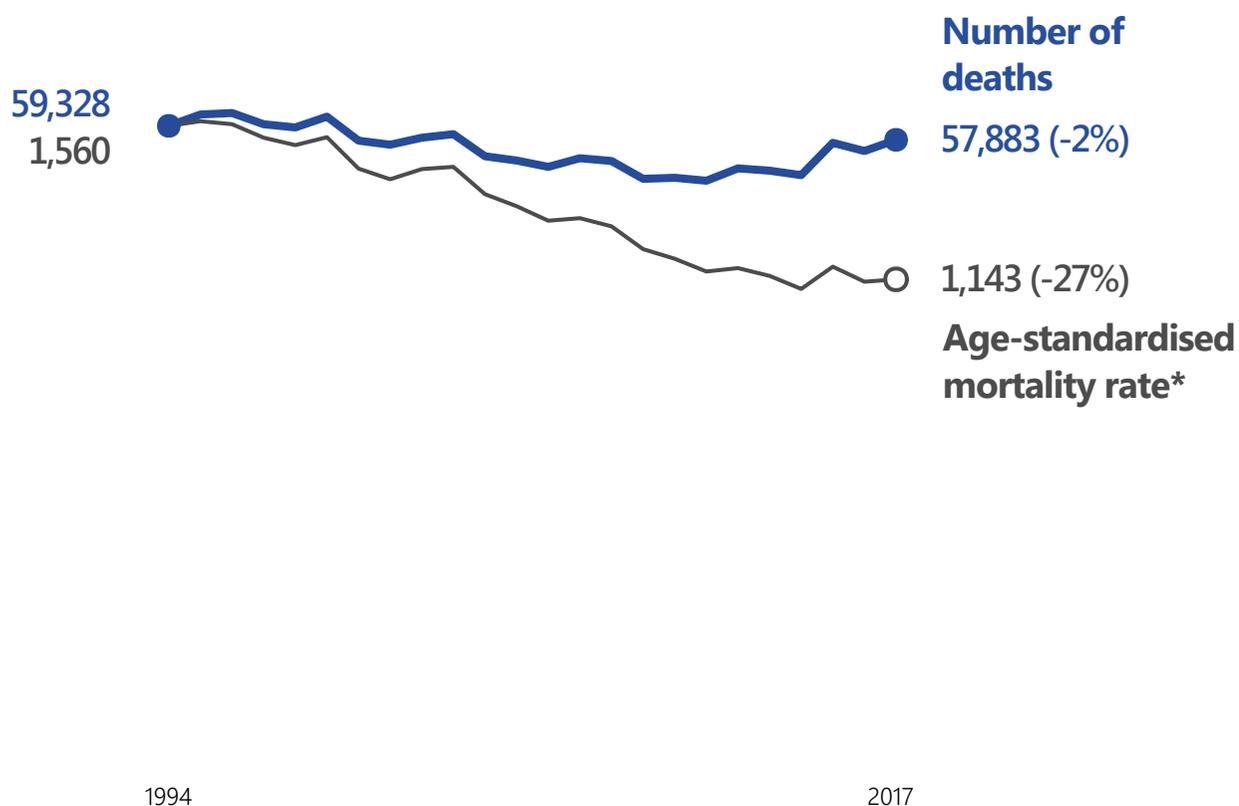
In 2017, 83% of births were to mothers who were born in the UK, including 73% who were born in Scotland.

Mothers born elsewhere in the European Union (EU) represented 9%, including 6% who were born in countries which joined the EU in 2004 or later.



Deaths

The number of deaths registered in Scotland increased in 2017



There were 57,883 deaths in 2017 — 2% more than in 2016, although 2% fewer than in 1994.

The age-standardised mortality rate increased by 0.6% since 2016 and decreased by 27% since 1994. This offers a more accurate picture of the trend in deaths as it takes account of changes in the population structure and shows what the trend would be if the population structure had remained the same over time.

* European Age-standardised rate (EASR) per 100,000 population using the 2013 European Standard Population. For comparison the two lines start at the same point.

Leading causes of death in Scotland in 2017

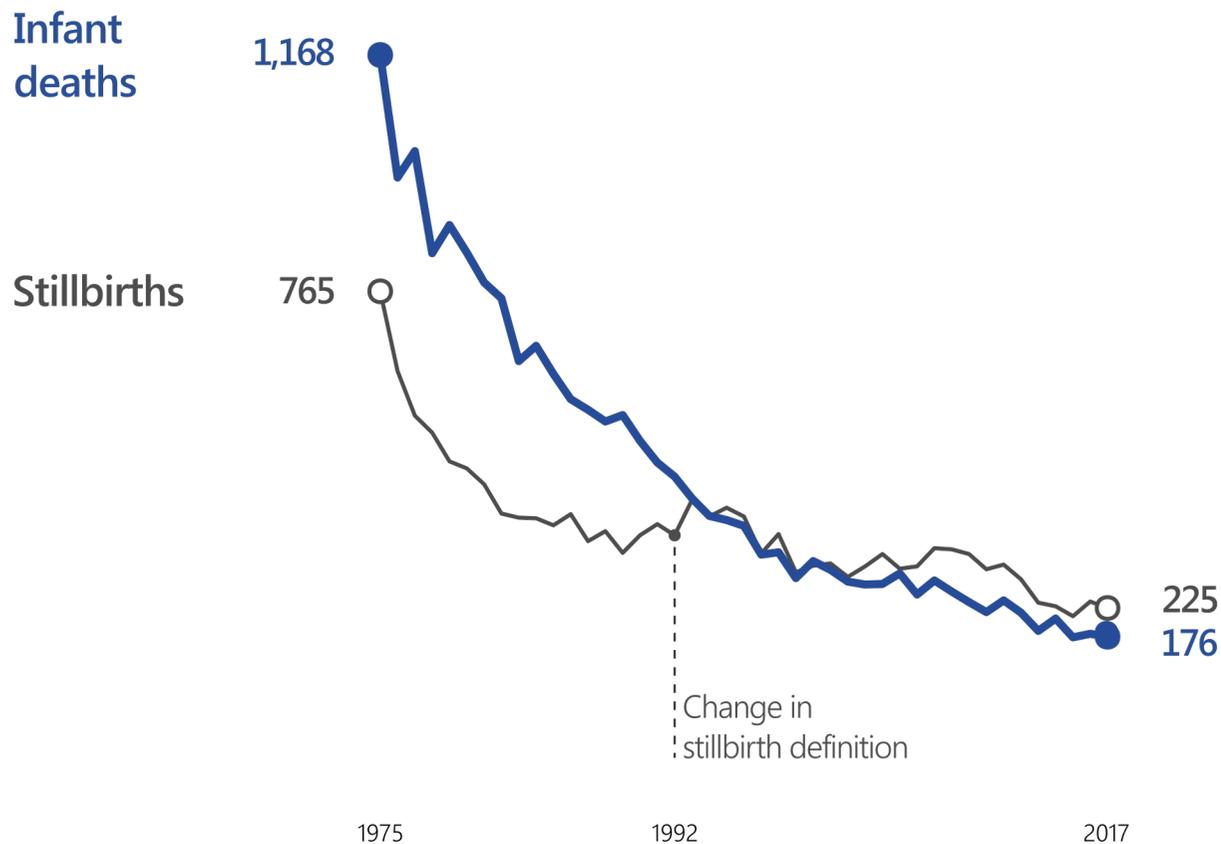
The leading cause of death in 2017 was ischaemic heart disease, which accounted for 11.6% of all deaths. This was closely followed by dementia and Alzheimer's disease which accounted for 11.3% of all deaths.

The leading cause differed by sex, with men more likely to die from ischaemic heart disease (14.3% of all deaths) and women more likely to die from dementia and Alzheimer's disease (14.8% of all deaths).

Number of deaths

	Males	Females
Ischaemic heart diseases	4,034	2,693
Dementia and Alzheimer's Disease	2,165	4,384
Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung	2,036	2,033
Cerebrovascular disease	1,597	2,330
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	1,518	1,931

In 2017 stillbirth and infant death rates fell, remaining close to their lowest ever levels



There were 225 stillbirths and 176 infant deaths in Scotland in 2017.

In 2017 the stillbirth number and rate (4.2 per 1,000 live and still births) and the infant death number and rate (3.3 per 1,000 live births) were very low in historic terms, with only 2015 being lower.

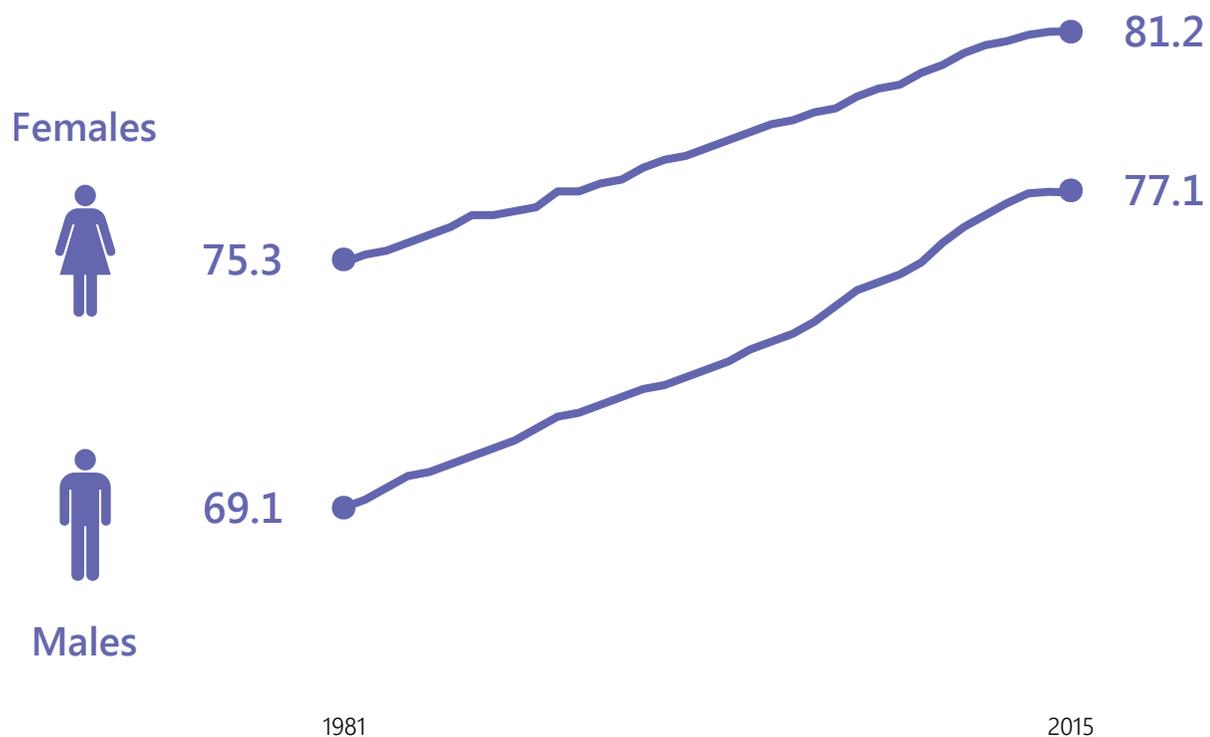
The legal definition of a stillbirth changed during 1992 to include losses from 24 weeks onwards. It had previously been 28 weeks onwards.



Life expectancy

Life expectancy in Scotland has increased over the past three decades, but has stalled in recent years

Life expectancy at birth (years) by sex



Since 1981 life expectancy in Scotland has increased, rising from 69.1 years for males and 75.3 for females born around 1981 to 77.1 for males and 81.2 for females born around 2015.

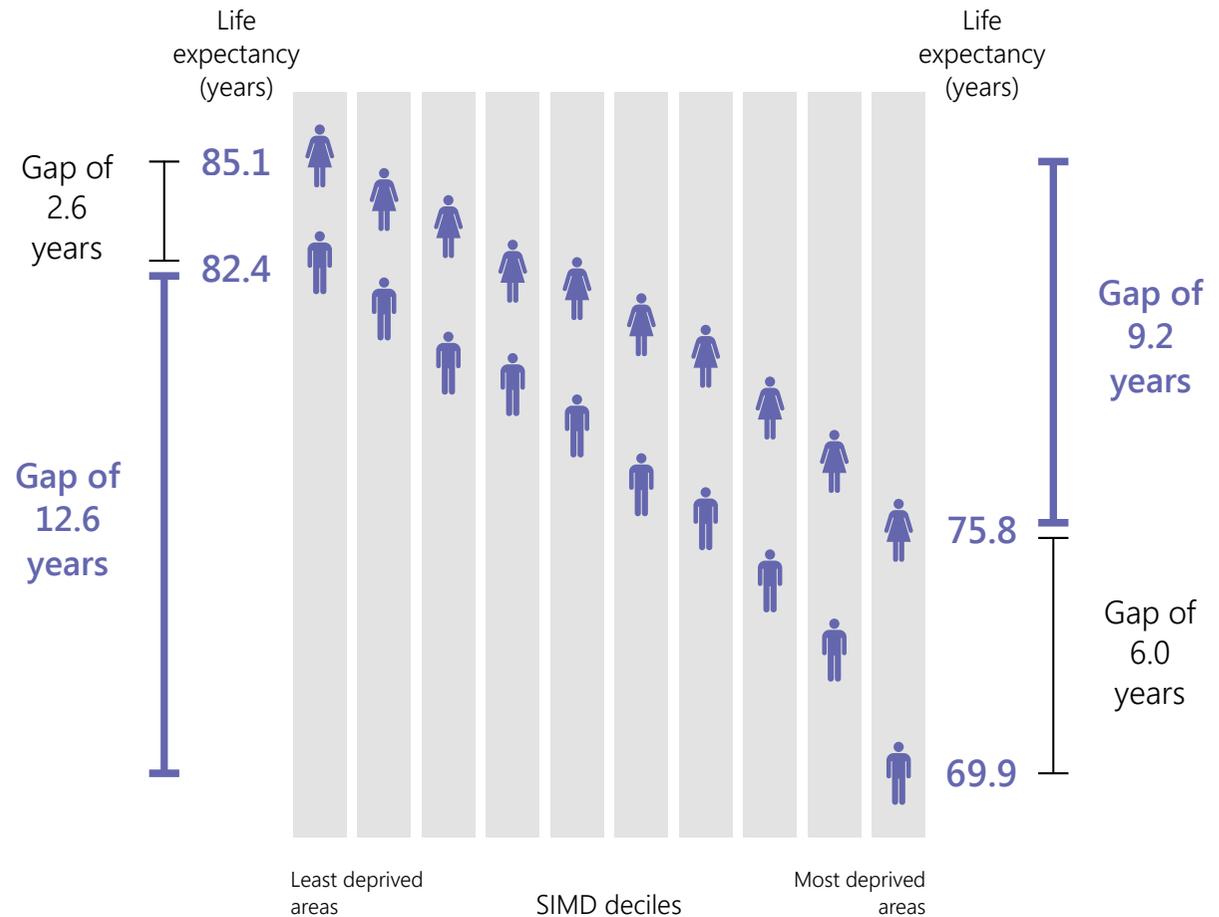
The gap in life expectancy between females and males decreased from 6.2 years for those born around 1981 to 4.1 years for those born around 2015.

Life expectancy at birth was lowest in the most deprived areas of Scotland

for people born around 2015

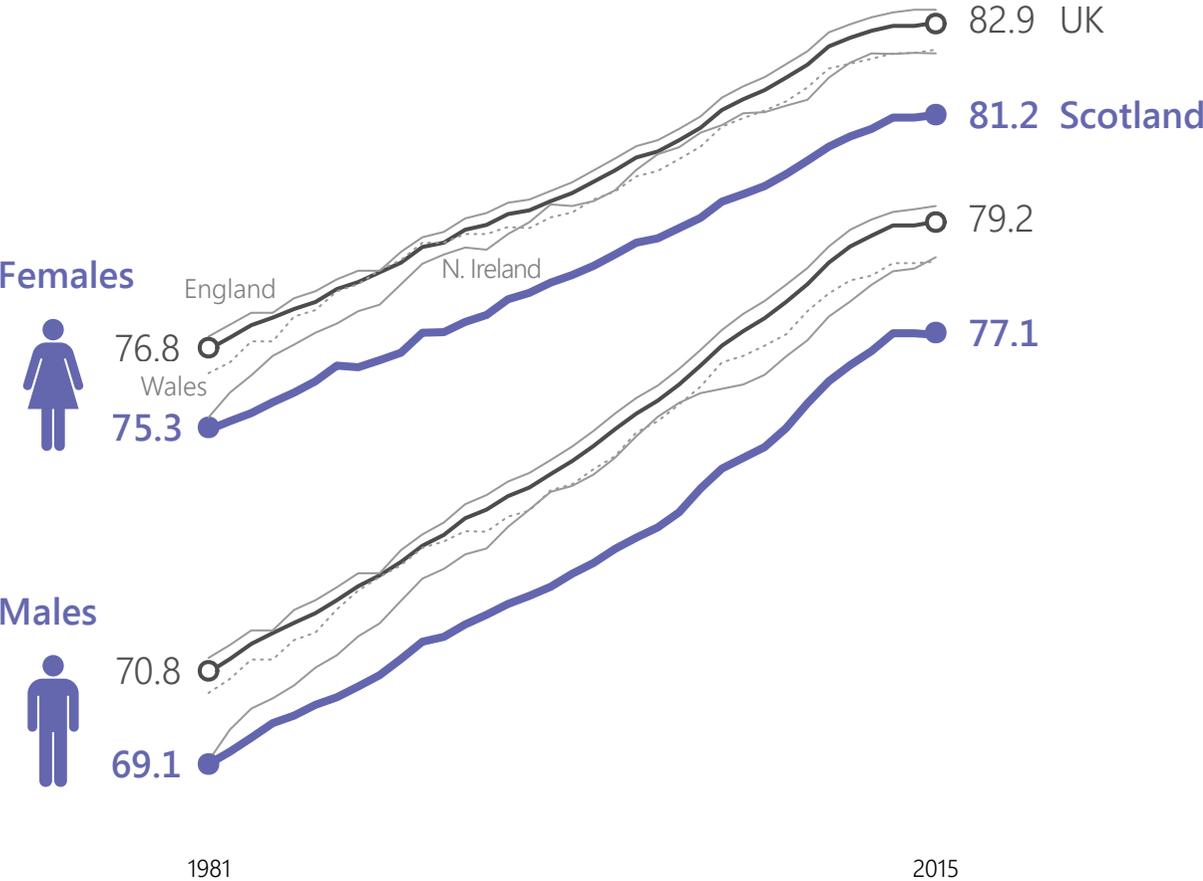
There was a difference between life expectancy in the most and least deprived areas of Scotland. This was more pronounced for men (12.6 years) than for women (9.2 years) for those born around 2015.

The gap in life expectancy between females and males was also larger in the most deprived areas (6.0 years) than in the least deprived areas (2.6 years).



Scotland has the lowest life expectancy of all UK countries

Life expectancy at birth (years)



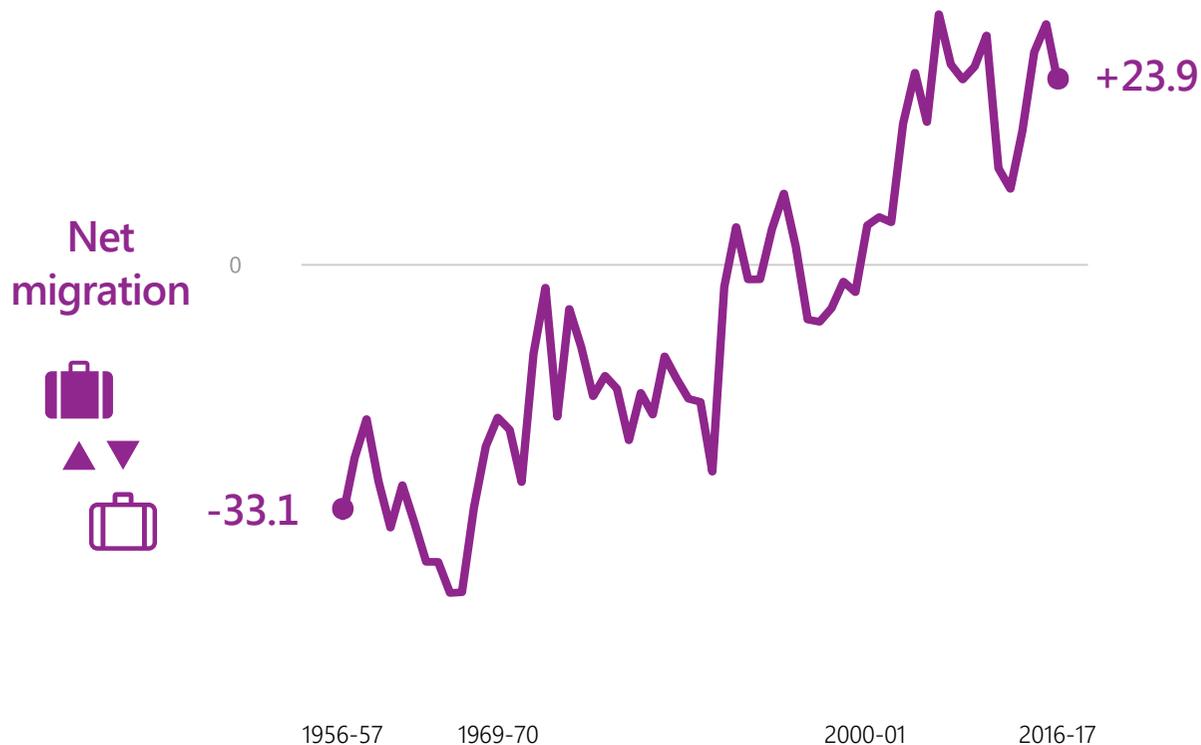
Life expectancy in Scotland has been lower than the other UK constituent countries and lower than most countries in Western Europe for both males and females for more than 30 years.



Migration

Net migration fell in the past year, but remained positive with more people coming to Scotland than leaving

Number of people (thousands)



Over the year to mid-2017, 23,900 more people came to Scotland than left, lower than the previous year (when net migration was +31,700 people).

Before the 1990s, Scotland was predominantly a country of negative migration with more people leaving than arriving. However during the 2000s, net migration became consistently positive and increased, peaking in the year to mid-2007 when net migration was +33,000 people.

Most people moving to Scotland come from the rest of the UK

Number of people (thousands)

Over the year to mid-2017, the number of people moving to Scotland from the rest of UK increased: 47,600 people came to Scotland from the rest of the UK, up from 46,300 the previous year.

In contrast, the number of people coming to Scotland from overseas decreased: 32,900 people arrived from overseas, down from 40,400 the previous year.

Rest of UK



OUT 54.1
IN 49.5

47.6 IN

37.1 OUT
32.9 IN

Overseas



OUT 22.0
IN 16.0

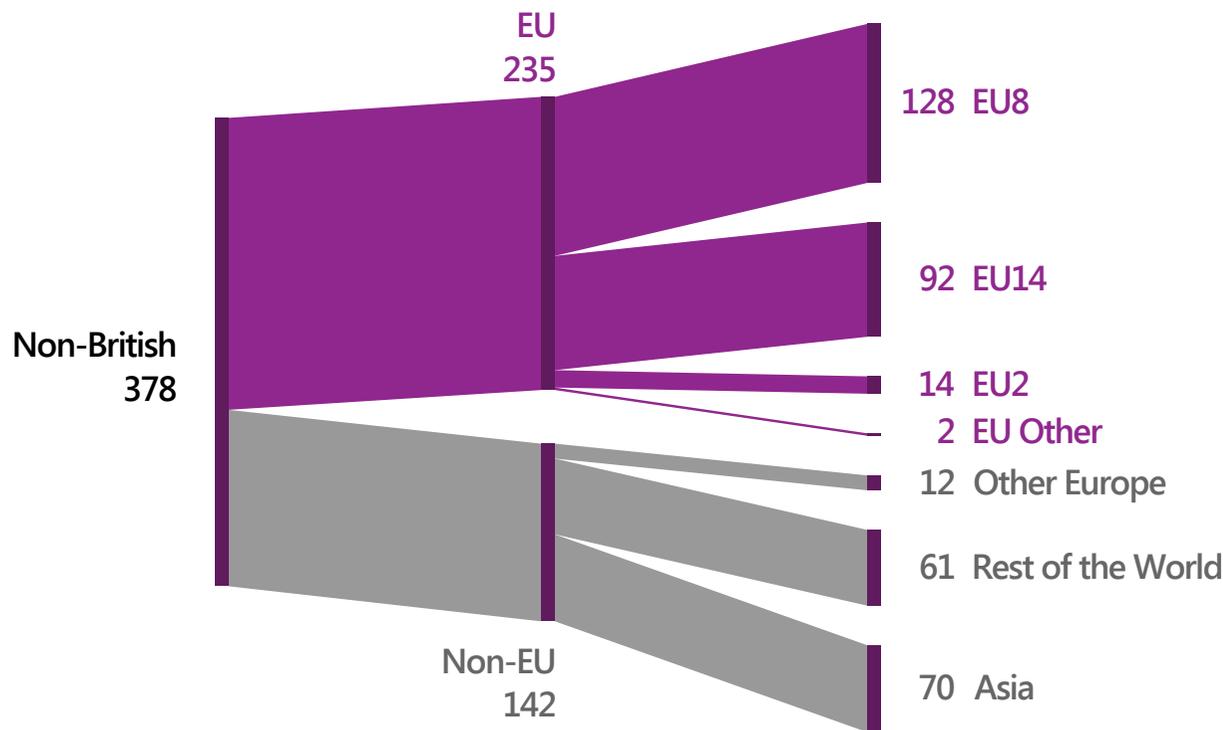
19.5 OUT

1996-97 2000-01

2016-17

EU nationals make up 62% of the non-British population of Scotland

Number of people (thousands)



In 2017, there were 378,000 non-British nationals living in Scotland, making up 7% of Scotland's population.

Of all non-British nationals 235,000 were EU nationals and 142,000 were non-EU nationals.

Within the EU national population, the largest sub-group was EU8 nationals (Poland, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Slovenia and Hungary), with 128,000 nationals of EU8 countries living in Scotland in 2017.

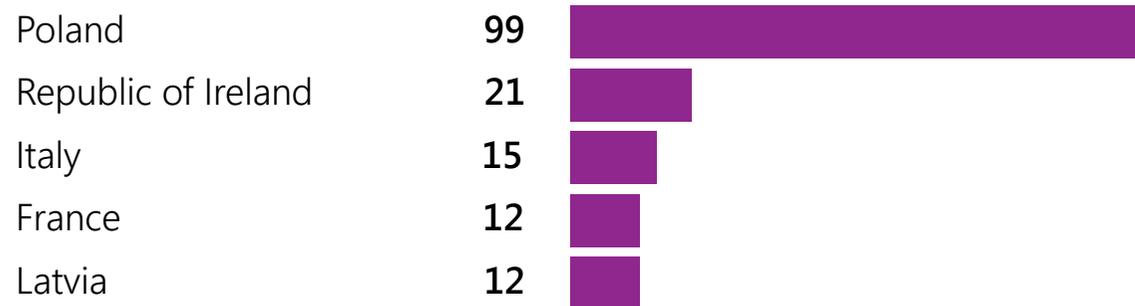
Polish is the most common non-British nationality in Scotland

In 2017, there were 99,000 Polish nationals living in Scotland, representing 26% of all non-British nationals, and 2% of the total resident population.

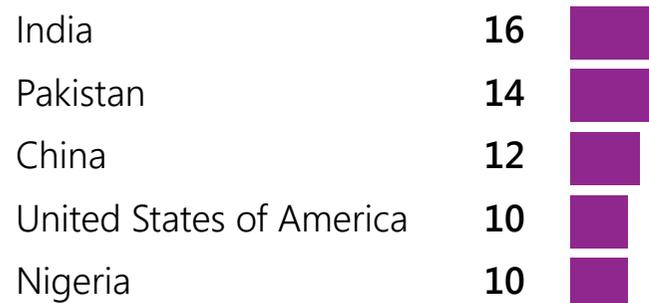
The most common non-EU nationality was India with 16,000 people living in Scotland in 2017.

Number of people (thousands) by most common nationalities

EU

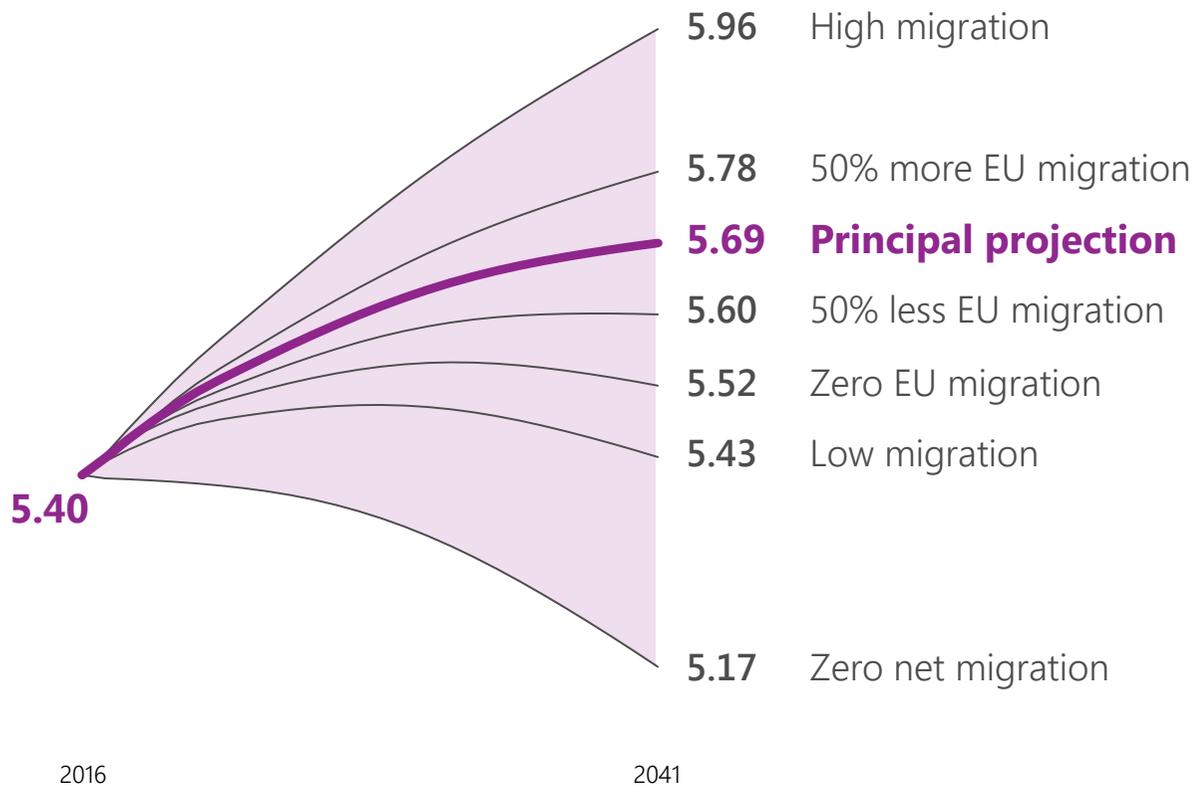


Non-EU



Scotland's projected population varies under different assumptions of future migration

Number of people (millions)



Under the principal projection, the population of Scotland is projected to grow by 5.3% to 5.69 million by 2041.

Variant projections give an idea of the uncertainty around demographic behaviour and help illustrate the potential size of the population if, for example, migration was higher or lower than that assumed under the principal projection.

In an illustrative scenario of 50% less EU migration, Scotland's population would increase at a slower rate, rising by 3.7% to 5.60 million by 2041.



Marriages and civil partnerships

3.5% of marriages in Scotland in 2017 involved same sex couples

Number of marriages or civil partnerships



In 2017 there were 28,440 marriages registered in Scotland, of which 27,458 were opposite-sex couples and 982 were same-sex couples.

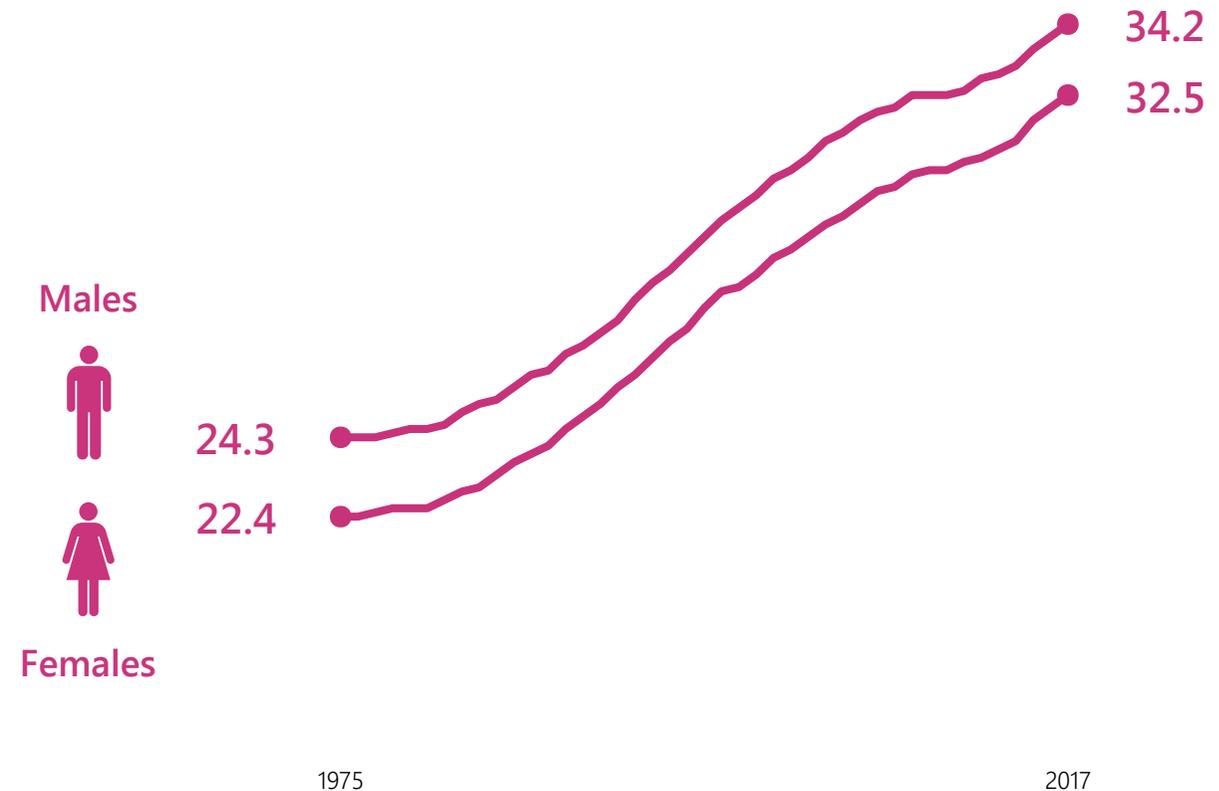
The number of civil partnerships was 70, the second lowest annual number since The Civil Partnership Act 2004 came into force.

The average age at first marriage in Scotland increased in 2017 for both males and females

In Scotland, the average age at first marriage has increased for both males and females by almost 10 years since 1975.

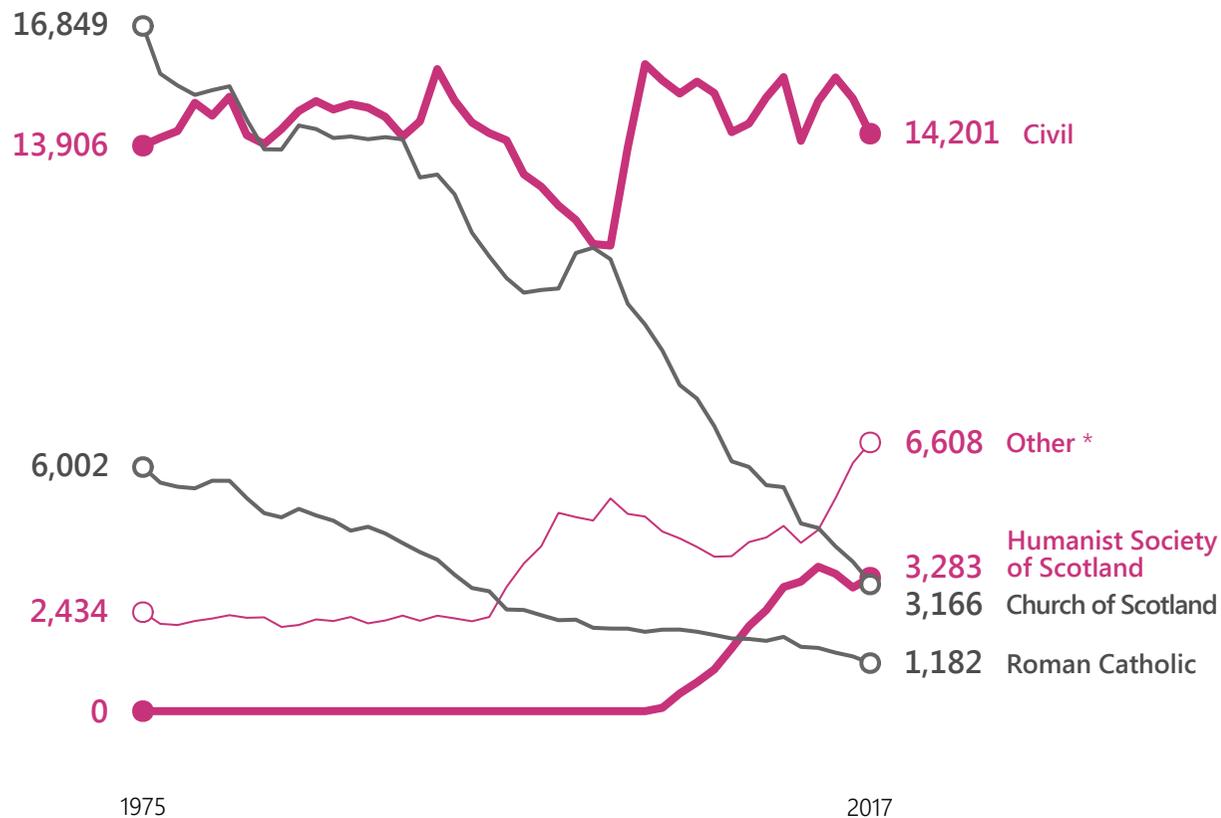
The average age at first marriage increased from 24.3 to 34.2 for males and from 22.4 to 32.5 for females.

Average age at first marriage (years)



Half of the marriages in Scotland in 2017 were civil ceremonies

Marriages by type of ceremony



Of all marriages celebrated in Scotland in 2017, 50% were civil ceremonies compared to 35% in 1975.

The number of religious and other belief system marriages has fallen by 44% since 1975. Most notably, there were declines in Church of Scotland and Roman Catholic ceremonies.

Since 2005 the number of marriages conducted by the Humanist Society of Scotland has increased considerably.

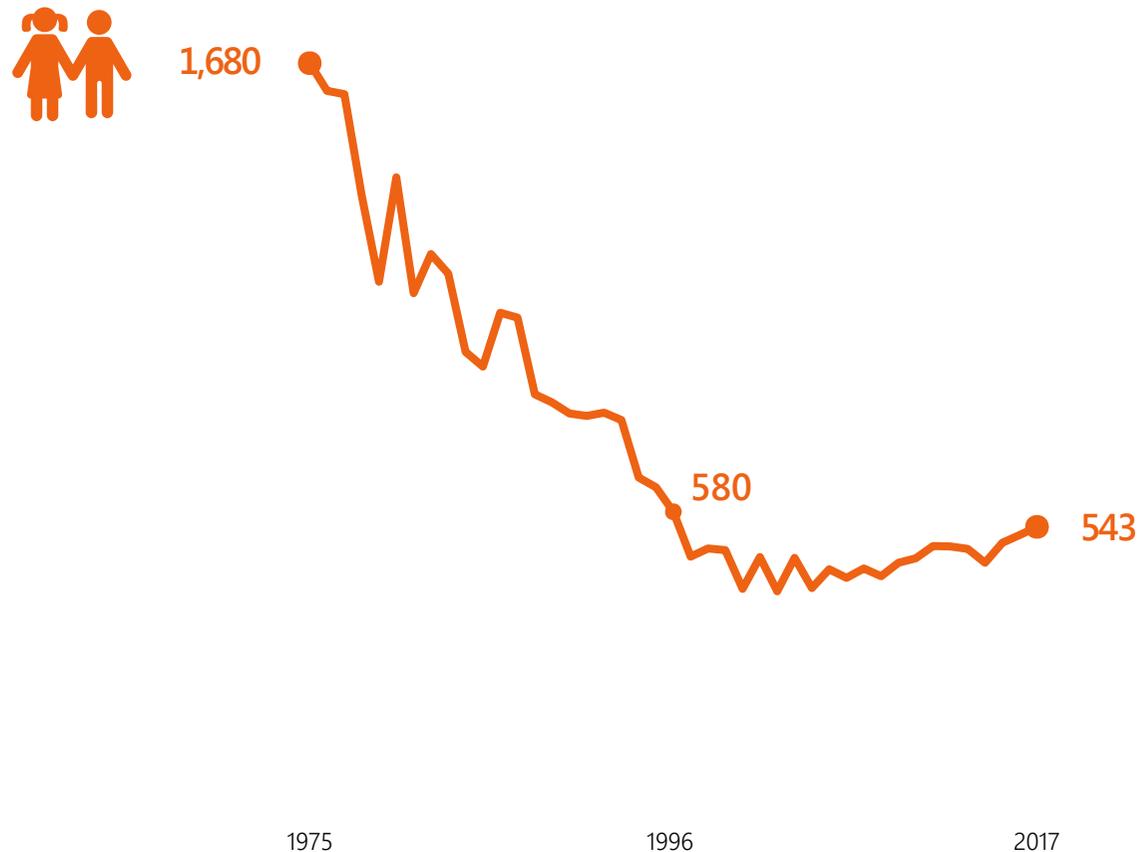
* Other religious and other beliefs systems including other Humanist organisations.



Adoptions

There were 543 adoptions in Scotland in 2017 — the highest since 1996

Number of adopted children



There were 543 adoptions recorded in 2017. This was 20 more than in 2016 and was the highest number recorded since 1996. This was around half the number recorded per year in the mid-1980s, and less than a third of the 1975 total.



Households and housing

The number of households in Scotland is projected to increase

Number of households

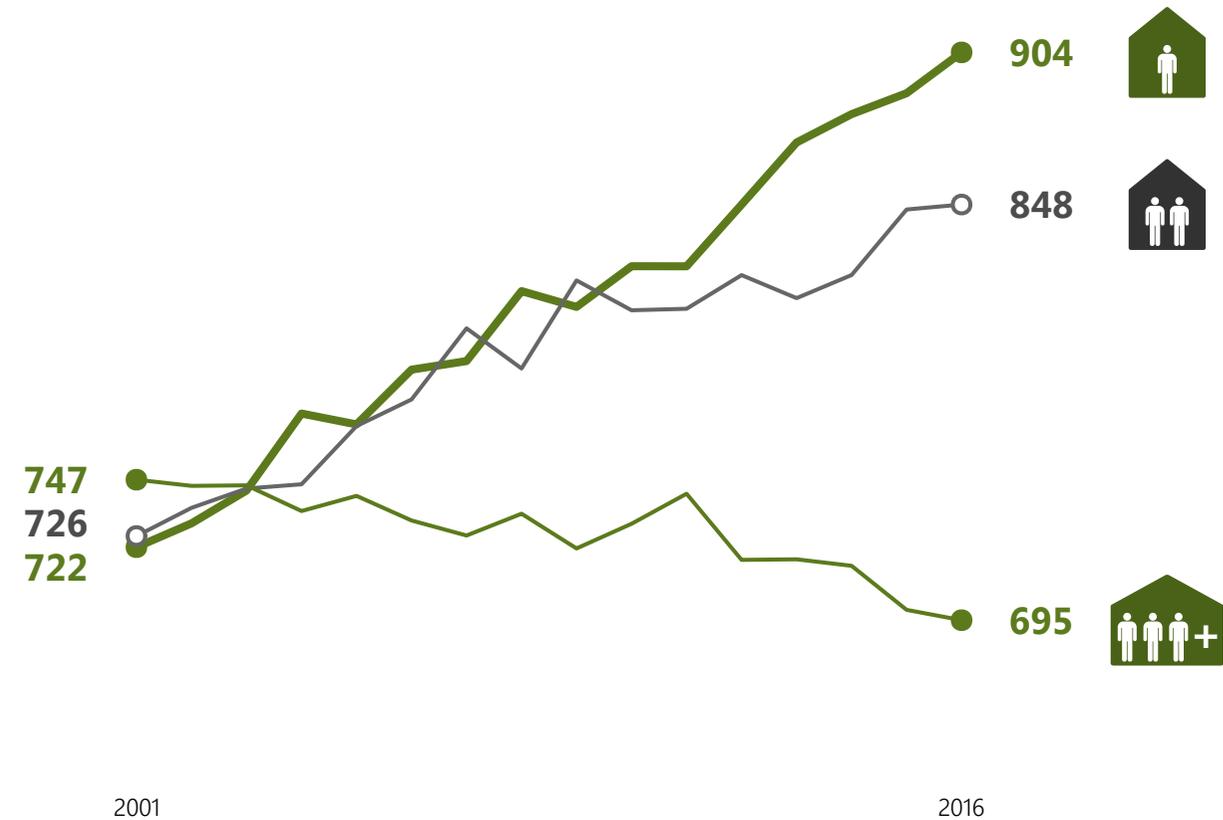


In mid-2017, there were 2.46 million households in Scotland, which is an increase of around 145,000 over the past 10 years.

The number of households is projected to increase to 2.76 million by 2041, an average annual increase of approximately 12,700 households.

People are increasingly living alone or in smaller households in Scotland

Number of households (thousands) by household size



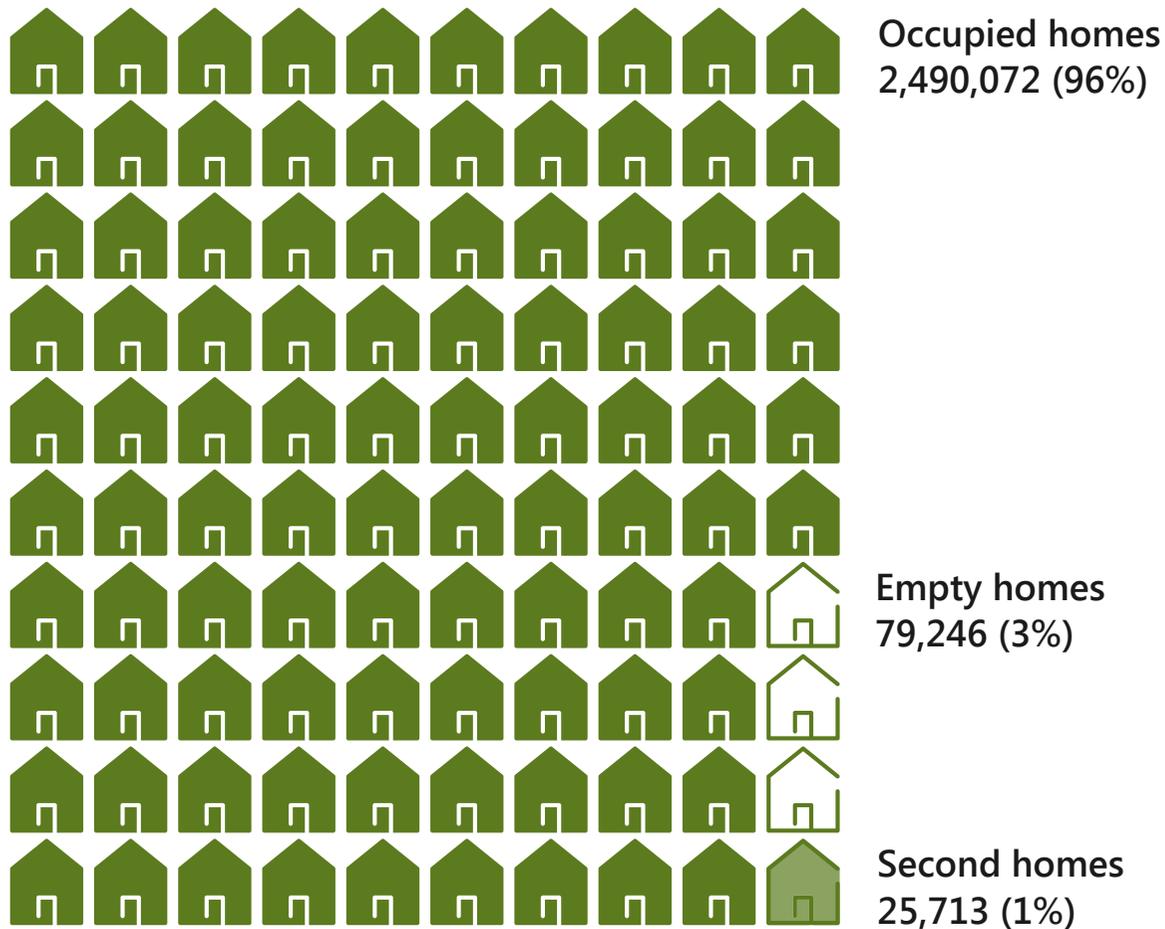
One person households are the most common type of household in Scotland.

In 2016, around 900,000 people lived alone. They represented over one third of households.

This is partly because Scotland's population is ageing, as older people are more likely to live alone or in smaller households.

Two or more person households could contain adults, or both adults and children.

96% of homes in Scotland were occupied in 2017



Overall in Scotland in 2017, 3% of homes were empty and 1% were second homes, though there were wide differences across the country. Remote rural areas had the highest percentage of homes that were empty or second homes.

This infographic report is a summary of the main statistics report, which has much more detail.

The sources used are explained in detail in NRS' statistical publications. Data are used from many sources including, for example, Scotland's Census 2011, Scottish Household Survey, Annual Population Survey, Eurostat, administrative data, and data collected from council areas in Scotland.

The main report, this infographic report and more can be found via the following weblinks:

Scotland's Population — Registrar General's Annual Review of Demographic Trends 2017

www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/stats-at-a-glance/registrar-generals-annual-review/2017

Scotland's Population 2017 — Infographic report

www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/stats-at-a-glance/infographics-and-visualisations#rgar-2017

More infographics by National Records of Scotland

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