

SCOTLAND'S POPULATION 2004

The Registrar General's Annual Review
of Demographic Trends

150th Edition



General Register Office
for
SCOTLAND
information about Scotland's people

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

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ANNUAL REPORT

of the **REGISTRAR GENERAL**
of **BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES**
for **SCOTLAND 2004**

150th Edition

To Scottish Ministers

I am pleased to let you have my Annual Report for the year 2004, which will be laid before the Scottish Parliament pursuant to Section 1(4) of the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages (Scotland) Act 1965.

Duncan Macniven
Registrar General for Scotland
July 2005



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INTRODUCTION

Few Government Departments survive to celebrate their 150th anniversary. The General Registry Office (as it was called then) was born on 1 January 1855 and continues to lead a full life as part of the devolved Scottish Administration. Our 150th birthday gives us the pretext for looking at the history of Scotland's demography since the mid-19th century as a background to modern population trends.

So **Chapter 1** of this report looks generally at Scotland's population in 2004 and recent years, while **Chapter 2** paints the broader picture since Victorian times.

Scotland was a very different place in the 1850s from today. The total population, in the 1851 Census, was 2.89 million compared with just over 5 million in the 2001 Census. Over 93,000 babies were born in 1855, compared to almost 54,000 in 2004. In 1855, the number of deaths was, at 62,000, much less than the number of births in that year. The number of deaths in 2004 was 56,000 – 4,000 more than the number of births. In 1855, there were 19,680 marriages, compared to 32,154 in 2004. Life expectancy at birth has gone up from 40 to 74 for men, and from 44 to 79 for women.

Although the figures have changed, and my report is no longer concerned, (as was my predecessor's in 1855) about deaths from smallpox, whooping cough, and measles, Scotland's demography continues to be of great public interest. I hope that you enjoy reading this report and finding out more about Scotland's changing population.

To keep the report to a manageable size, I could not include every statistic about Scotland's population. There is a wealth of other demographic statistics on our main website (www.gro-scotland.gov.uk). Our Customer Services team are always happy to help: their contact details are given on page 104.

Duncan Macniven

Registrar General for Scotland

July 2005

KEY POINTS

The key points in this report (with historical information in *italics*) are:

Population

Scotland's population rose by 21,000 in the year to 30 June 2004 to 5,078,400.

Each year since 1997, there has been a natural decrease (more deaths than births), and in the year to 30 June 2004, it was 4,000.

In the same year, migrants boosted the population by a net 26,000: 15,500 from the rest of the UK, 11,700 from the rest of the world, and an adjustment for unmeasured migration of -1,500. In-migrants from the rest of the UK exceeded out-migrants in every age group.

Current projections suggest that Scotland's population will fall below 5 million in 2017, reaching 4.88 million in 2028 – with drop of 18 per cent in under-16s and an increase of 60 per cent in over-75s.

Over the past 140 years, Scotland's share of the population of the UK (as currently constituted) fell from 12.5 per cent in 1861 to 8.6 per cent in 2001.

Scotland's population has increased by 70 per cent since civil registration began in 1855, mainly before 1911 despite emigration in that period of almost 1 million Scots.

In 1861 almost three-quarters of people born outside Scotland were born in Ireland, but in 2001 less than a tenth were.

People born outside the British Isles were most likely to have been born in (the rest of) Europe and America in 1901 and, in 2001, in Asia and Europe.

The number of Gaelic speakers fell by three-quarters in the last 100 years.

Housing standards have improved: there were almost 2 people per room in 1861 but less than half a person per room in 2001.

Births

There were 53,957 births in 2004, 1,525 more than in 2003 but half the number in the early 1960s. It is too soon to say whether this second successive annual increase represents a turning point in the decline experienced up to 2002.

In the mid 19th century there were around 35 births per year per 1,000 population; by the end of the 20th century this rate was around 10.

Deaths

There were 56,187 deaths in 2004 – the lowest total recorded since the introduction of Civil Registration in 1855.

Around 1 in 7 children died in the first year of life in the second half of the 19th century, compared to around 1 in 200 in 2004.

There were 5.8 stillbirths per 1,000 births (live and still) in 2004, a substantial reduction from 13.1 per 1,000 in 1971, but a slight increase from 2003.

In 2004, the two most common causes of death were cancer (27 per cent of deaths) and ischaemic heart disease (19 per cent).

There were 606 deaths classified as suicide (“intentional self-harm”) in 2004, 46 more than in 2003.

A male baby born in 2004 could expect to live for 74.2 years and a female baby for 79.3 years - increases from 67.3 and 73.7 for those born in 1971.

Expectation of life at birth for females has risen by 35 years since the mid 19th century. It has consistently been higher than for males but the gap has been decreasing recently.

The number of centenarians (registered as such at death) remained at about 20 in the 50 years to 1960 since when it has risen to almost 300.

Marriages

There were 32,154 marriages in 2004 - the highest figure since 1993.

2004 was the second full year in which civil marriages could be conducted in ‘approved places’ outside registration offices. 5,974 civil ceremonies (19 per cent of all marriages and 38 per cent of civil marriages) were conducted in approved places – a rise of 72 per cent from 2003.

In 2004, Gretna was the location of more than one in six marriages in Scotland.

The annual number of marriages registered rose from around 20,000 in 1855 to a peak of over 53,000 in 1940.

In 1861, 32 per cent of men in their twenties were married and this percentage had risen 100 years later to 49 per cent, falling to 14 per cent in 2001. The rates for women aged 20-29 were similar but higher, with 66 per cent married in 1961.

When civil marriages were introduced in 1940, they made up around a tenth of all marriages; in 2004, almost half of marriages were civil ceremonies.

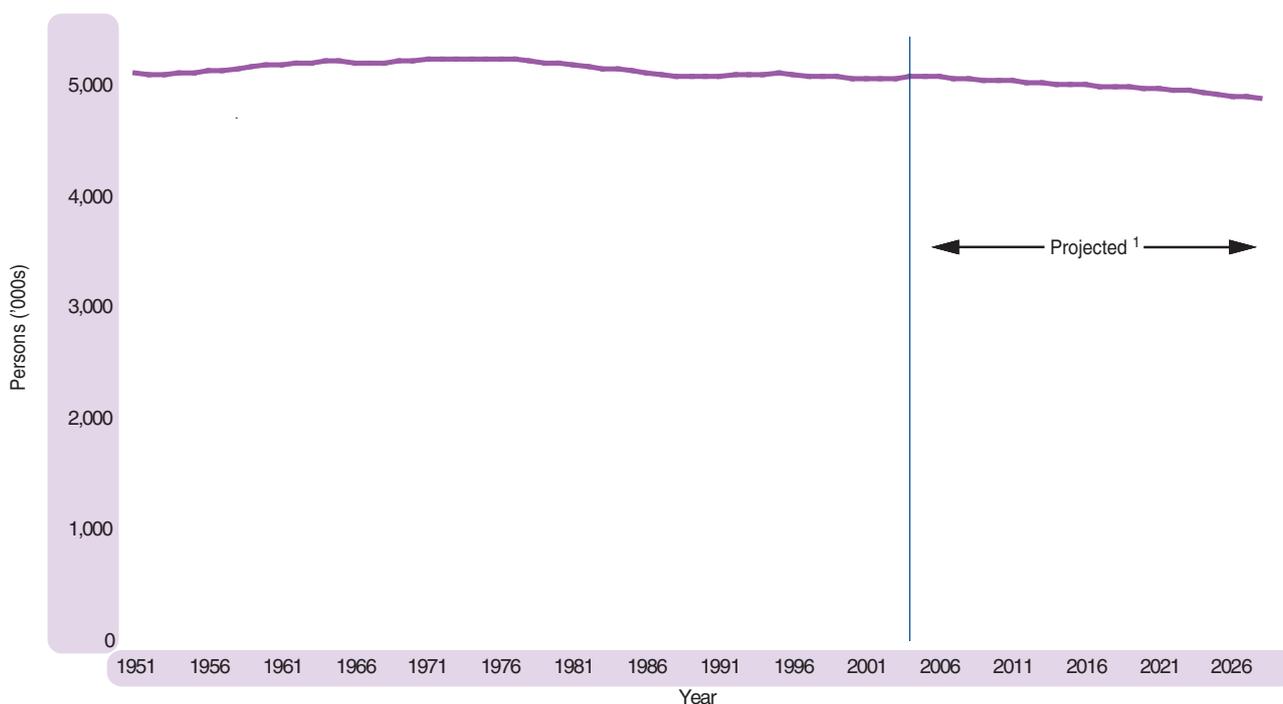
POPULATION

The latest estimate of Scotland's population (30 June 2004) is 5,078,400 - a rise of 21,000 on the previous year and an increase of 23,600 since 30 June 2002. Eighteen per cent of the population was aged under 16 and 19 per cent was of pensionable age (60 and over for women and 65 and over for men), with the remaining 63 per cent of working age (16-59 for women, 16-64 for men).

In the twelve months to 30 June 2004, there were just over 57,500 deaths which, as in recent years, exceeded the number of births (by about 4,000 in 2003-04). Over the year, in-migrants exceeded out-migrants by around 26,000, reflecting a net gain of around 15,500 from the rest of the UK, a net gain of around 11,700 from overseas (including asylum seekers) and an adjustment of -1,500 for unmeasured migration. Other changes, including adjustments for the prison population and the armed forces amounted to a net loss of around 1,000 people.

The rise in Scotland's population in the last two years should be seen in the context of the relative stability of the population over the last 50 years, illustrated by **Figure 1.1**. The population reached a peak of 5.24 million in 1974 and since then has been gradually declining, with some fluctuations. It is still too early to tell whether recent increases in births and people migrating to Scotland is another fluctuation or a change in the long-term trend.

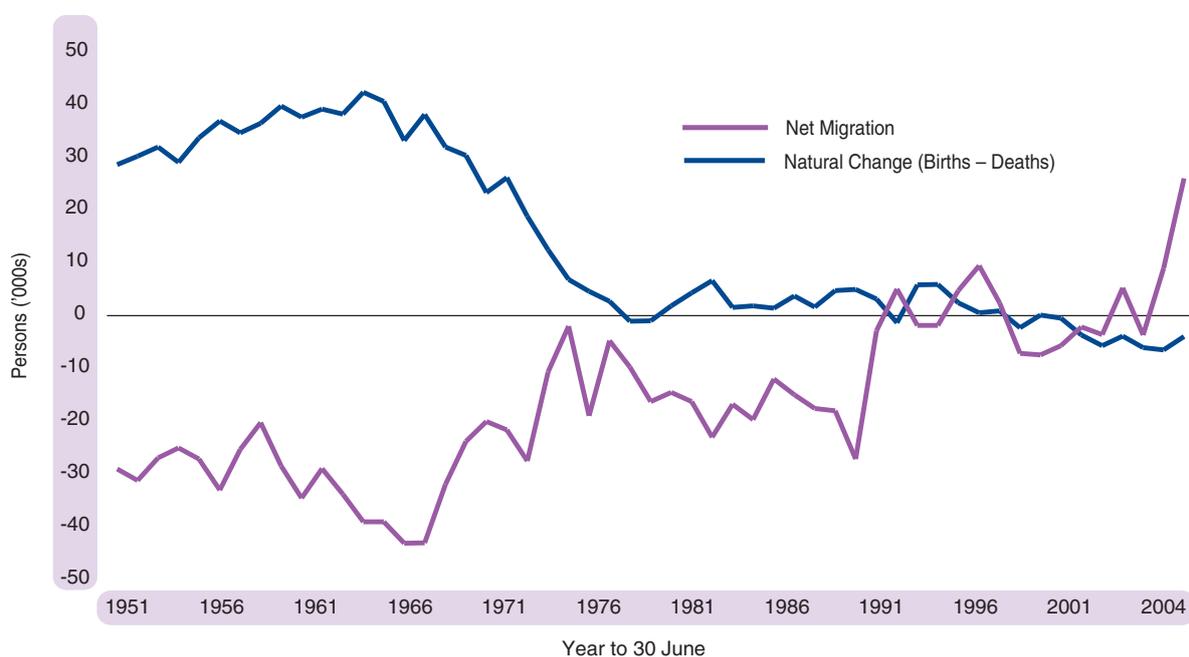
Figure 1.1 Estimated population of Scotland, actual and projected, 1951-2028



¹ 2003-based projections. 2004-based projections will be published on 20 October 2005.

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

Figure 1.2 Natural change and net migration, 1951-2004



Age structure

The age/sex composition is one of the most important aspects of the population, as changes in different age groups will have different social and economic impacts. For example, increases in the elderly population are likely to place a greater demand on health and social services and decreases in the number of children will mean that fewer school places are needed.

Figure 1.3 Estimated population by age and sex, 30 June 2004

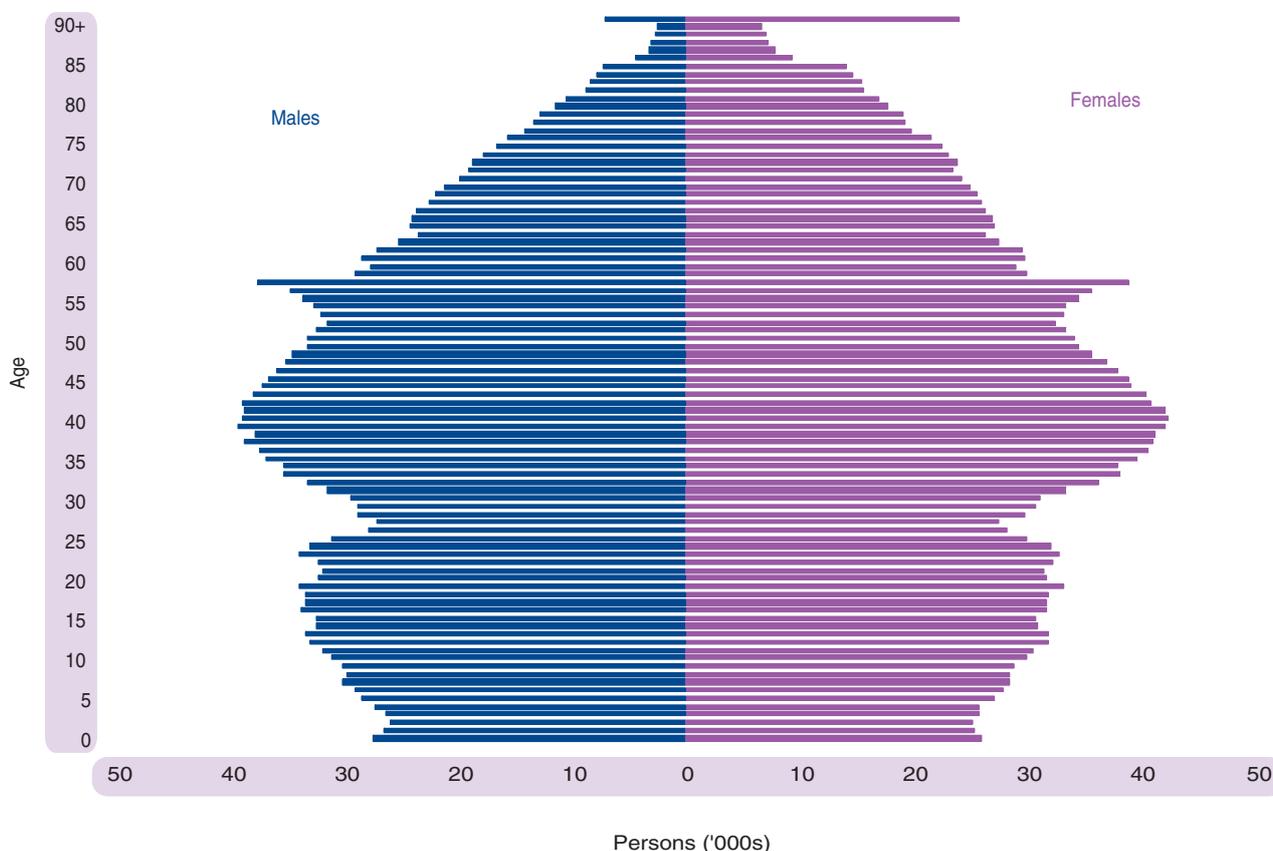
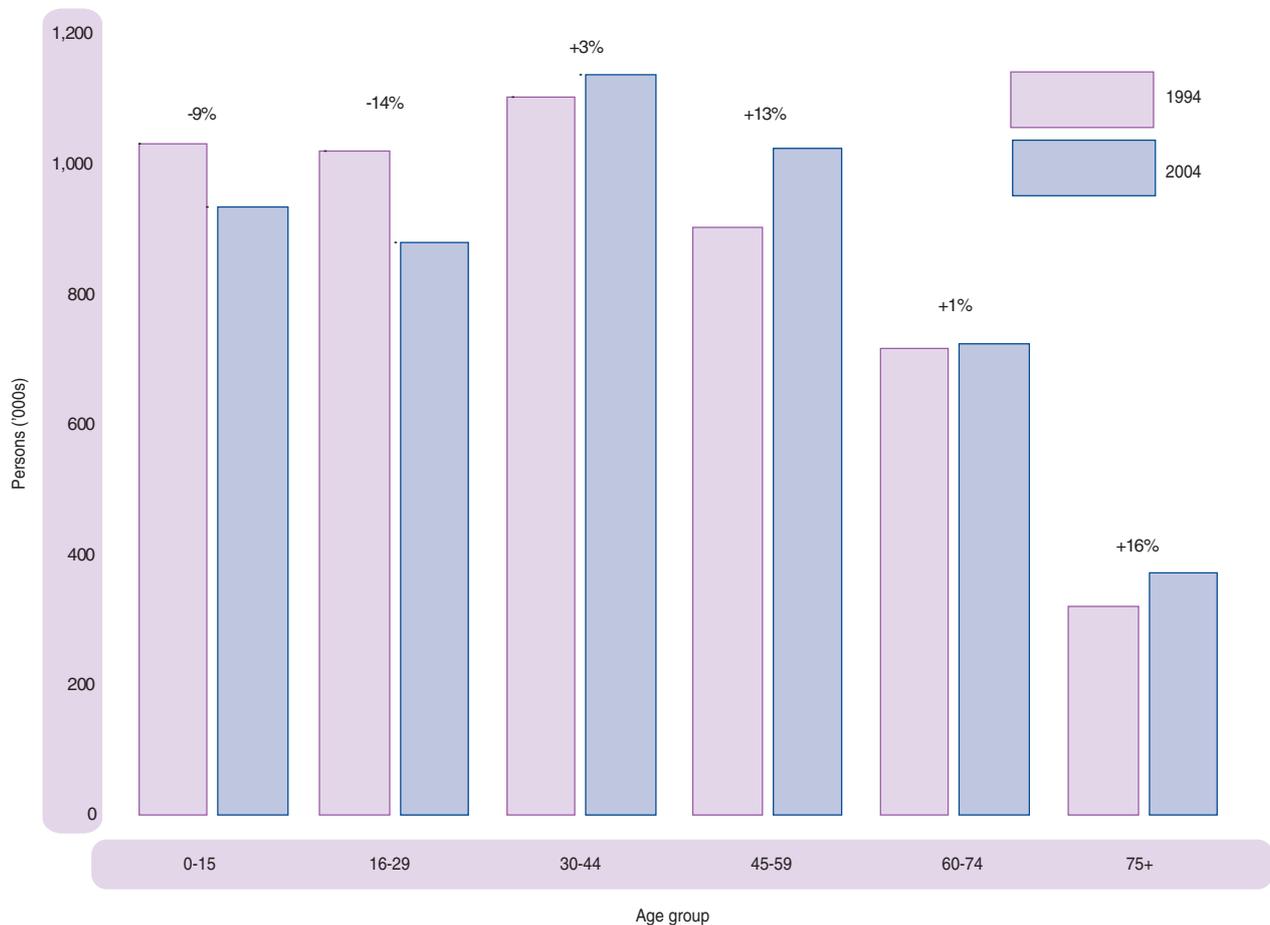


Figure 1.3 shows the age structure of the population in 2004. Using past trends in fertility and mortality as a guide, it is possible to explain the peaks and troughs at different ages. Peaks at ages 55 and around 40 reflect the ‘baby booms’ after the Second World War and in the 1960s. Declining births in more recent years are evident by the tapering of the population under the age of 10. The more stable numbers of 10-20 year olds reflect a levelling off of the decline in births during the 1980s when more women were passing through their childbearing ages.

Amongst older people, particularly over 75, the higher number of females reflects the longer expectation of life for women, partly as a result of higher rates of male mortality during the Second World War. The effects of the ‘flu epidemic in 1919 and lower levels of fertility during the First World War are also evident from the sharp decline in population aged over 84.

Over the last ten years, Scotland’s population has decreased by around 24,000 (-0.5 per cent) from 5.10 million to 5.08 million. The changing structure of the population since 1994 is illustrated in **Figure 1.4**. Of particular note is the decrease of 9 per cent in the number of children under 16 and the increase of 16 per cent in the number aged 75 and over. The ageing of the population is evident in the large rise of the 45-59 age group (+13 per cent) and the fall in the 16-29 age group (-14 per cent)

Figure 1.4 The changing age structure of Scotland's population, 1994-2004

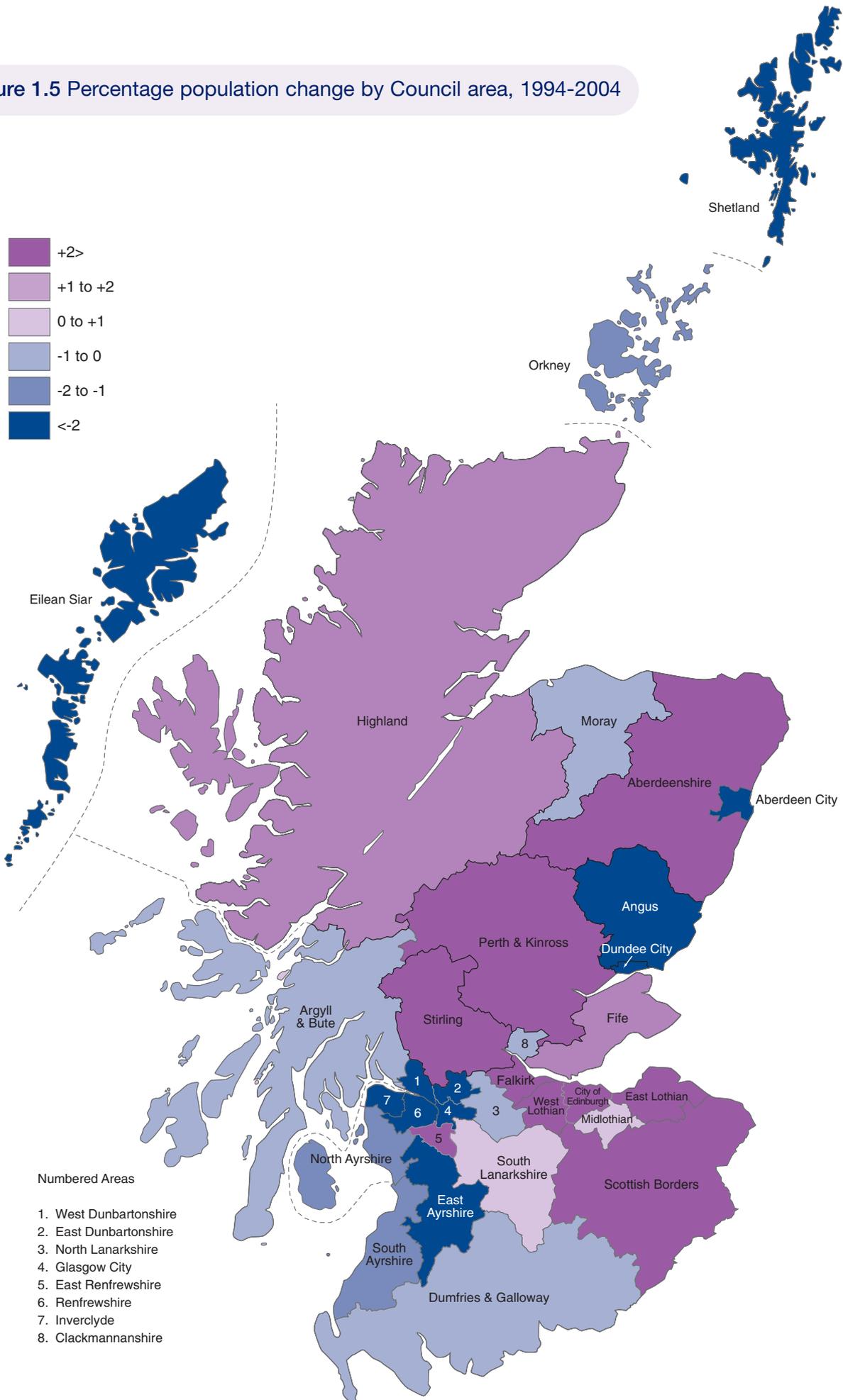


Changes within Scotland

The map at **Figure 1.5** shows the percentage change in population between 1994 and 2004 for each Council area. It is better to compare over a time frame longer than one year, as population change can fluctuate from year to year, particularly for smaller areas. In general, the larger urban areas (apart from Edinburgh) are declining, while there are increases in areas around the bigger cities and many rural areas (apart from islands areas). Generally, urban areas have lower levels of fertility, higher mortality and more out-migration. The areas with a growing population tend to experience both net in-migration and an excess of births over deaths, partly because most migrants are of childbearing age.

CHAPTER 1 – DEMOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW

Figure 1.5 Percentage population change by Council area, 1994-2004



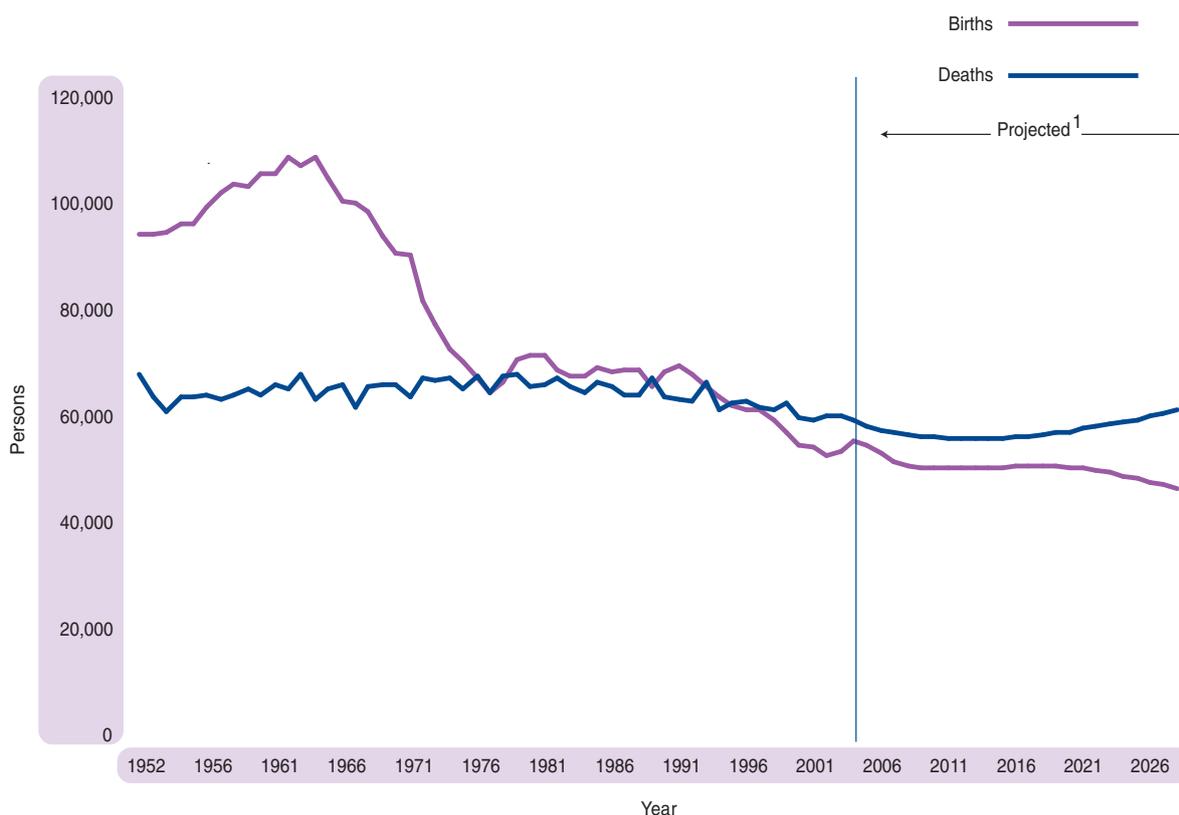
The Council areas which showed the largest decreases over this period were Eilean Siar (-9.8 per cent), Inverclyde (-7.7 per cent) and Aberdeen City (-7.3 per cent). The largest reduction in numbers was for Glasgow City (34,590). The largest increases in population occurred in West Lothian (+10.6 per cent), East Lothian (+6.6 per cent) and Stirling (+5.4 per cent).

Projected population

The slow decline in population is projected – on the basis of existing trends, making no allowance for the impact of government policies and other factors – to continue, resulting in the population of Scotland falling below 5 million in 2017 and reaching 4.88 million in 2028. This projection is based on the 2003 population estimate and a revised projection, based on the higher 2004 estimate, which will be published in October.

Figure 1.6 shows a widening gap between births and deaths, with a natural decrease of almost 14,000 a year by 2028. This is likely to be the main reason for population decline in the future.

Figure 1.6 Births and deaths, actual and projected, Scotland, 1951-2028

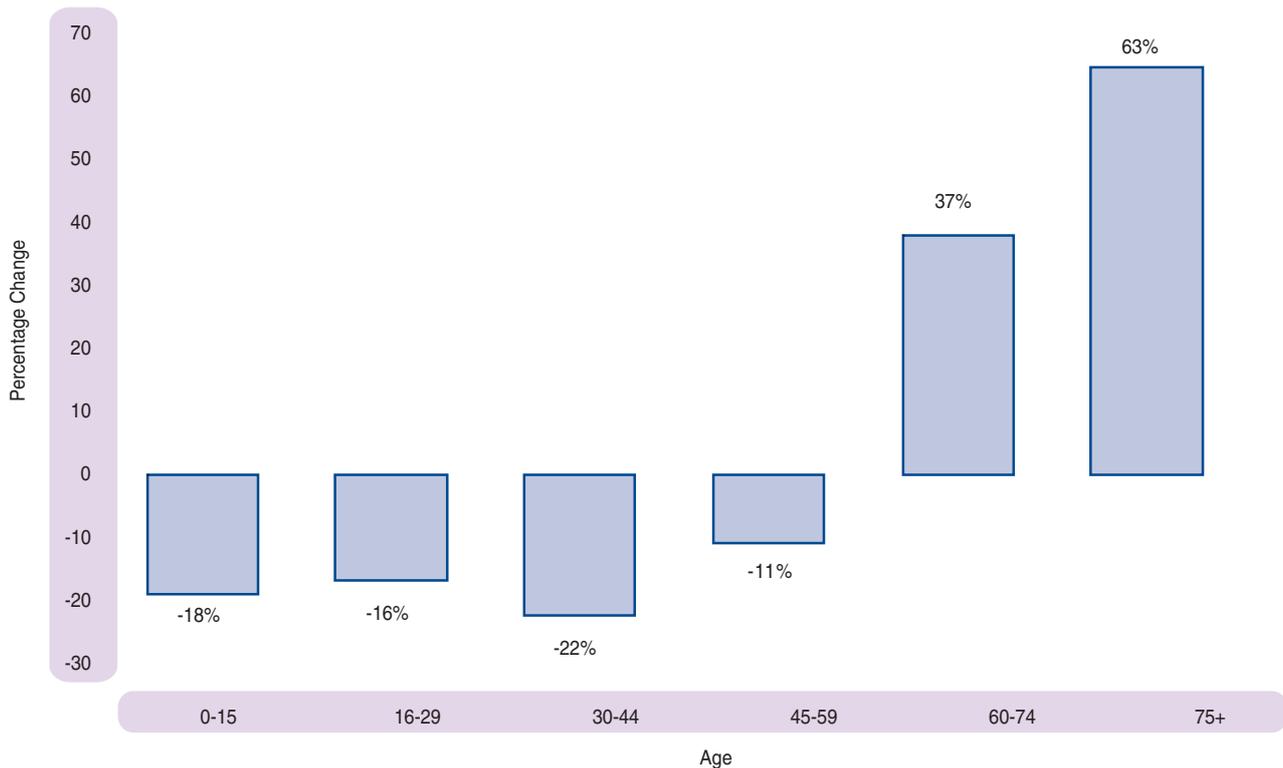


¹ 2003-based projections. 2004-based projections will be published on 20 October 2005.

CHAPTER 1 – DEMOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW

Within this decline, significant changes to the age structure are projected (**Figure 1.7**). The number of children under 16 is projected to fall by 18 per cent by 2028, while there is projected to be an increase of over 60 per cent in people aged 75 and over.

Figure 1.7 The projected percentage change in age structure of Scotland's population, 2003-2028¹



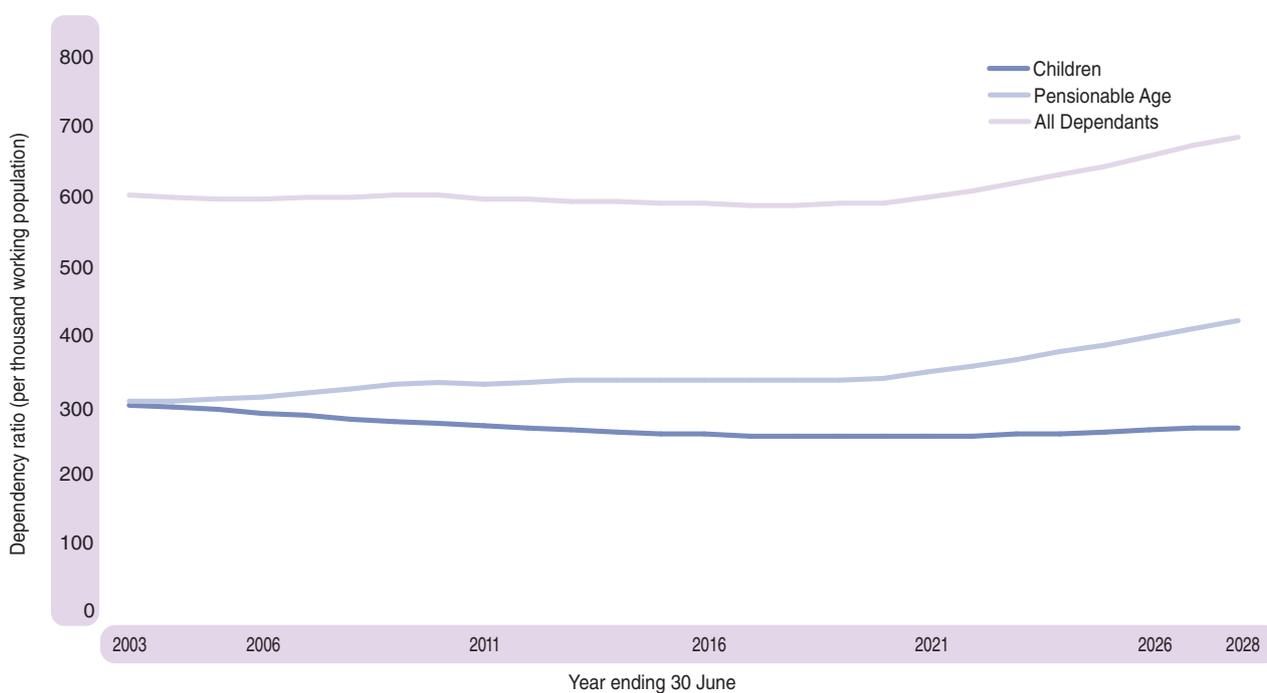
¹ 2003-based projections. 2004-based projections will be published on 20 October 2005.

As well as preparing these “principal projections”, the Government Actuary’s Department (GAD) produce variant population projections, based on alternative assumptions of future fertility, mortality and migration, because demographic behaviour is uncertain. Their purpose is to illustrate plausible alternative scenarios and not to represent upper or lower limits for future demographic behaviour. These variant projections and the underlying assumptions can be found on the GAD website: <http://www.gad.gov.uk>.

Dependency Ratios

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

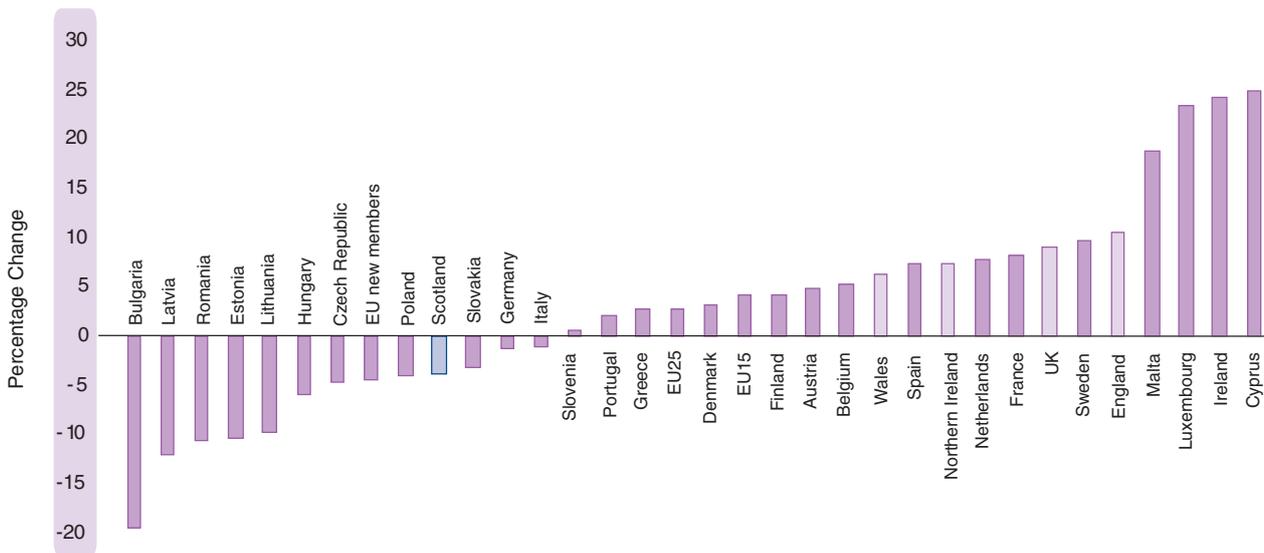
Figure 1.8 Dependency Ratios (per thousand working population)



European Comparisons

Scotland is not alone in having a natural decrease in population (i.e. deaths exceeding births). But, for most of Europe, this is compensated by higher in-migration than in Scotland. The population of Europe (EU-25) is projected to increase (by 2.9 per cent between 2004 and 2028). Only the new accession states in eastern Europe have a projected population decline which exceeds Scotland's, as **Figure 1.9** shows:-

Figure 1.9 Projected Percentage Population Change in Selected European Countries, 2004-2028



Source: GAD (UK and constituent countries) and Eurostat. Note: Eurostat also publish an alternative UK projection not shown here.

Nor is the ageing of the population unique to Scotland. The pattern of change over the last twenty years is consistent with other countries in the UK and Europe, although the rate of change varies.

The Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) recently announced a new two-year research initiative into aspects of Scotland's demographic trends. Funded in partnership with the Scottish Executive, this £300,000 research programme will investigate migration, as well as fertility and the impact of an ageing population. More information about the projects can be found on the ESRC website: <http://www.esrc.ac.uk/ESRCInfoCentre/index.aspx>

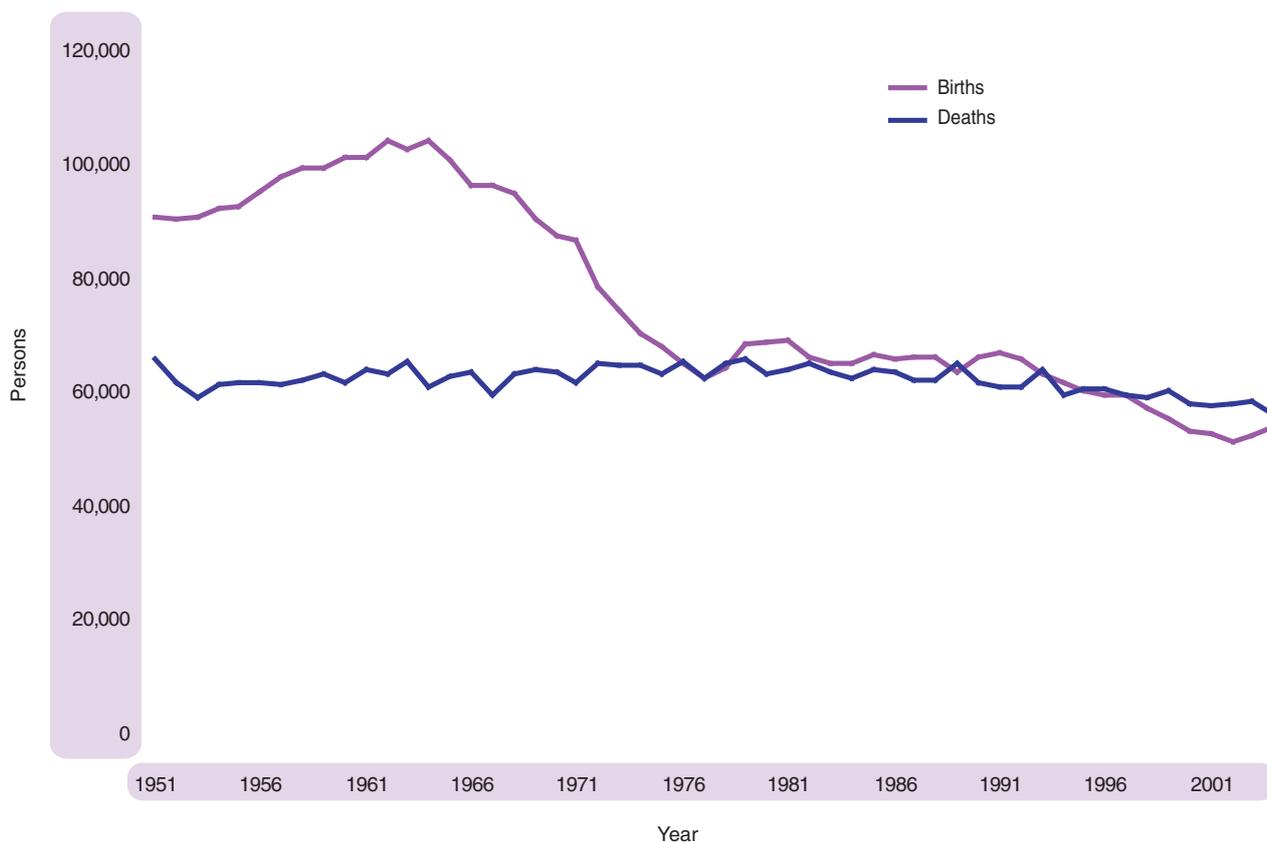
BIRTHS

Numbers

The number of births registered in Scotland in 2004 was 53,957. This was 1,525 (2.9 per cent) more than in 2003 and 2,687 (5.2 per cent) more than in 2002. However, the 2002 level was the lowest total since civil registration began in 1855, with only half the births recorded during the 'baby boom' of the early 1960s (**Figure 1.10**). It is unclear whether this recent increase marks a turning point in Scotland's declining birth rate.

The proportion of births to unmarried parents (including births registered solely in the mother's name) has continued to rise, reaching 47 per cent in 2004 compared to 31 per cent ten years ago. However, the proportion of births registered solely in the mother's name has remained relatively constant over this period at 6 to 7 per cent, suggesting that the increase has been in babies born to stable partners.

Figure 1.10 Births and deaths, Scotland, 1951-2004

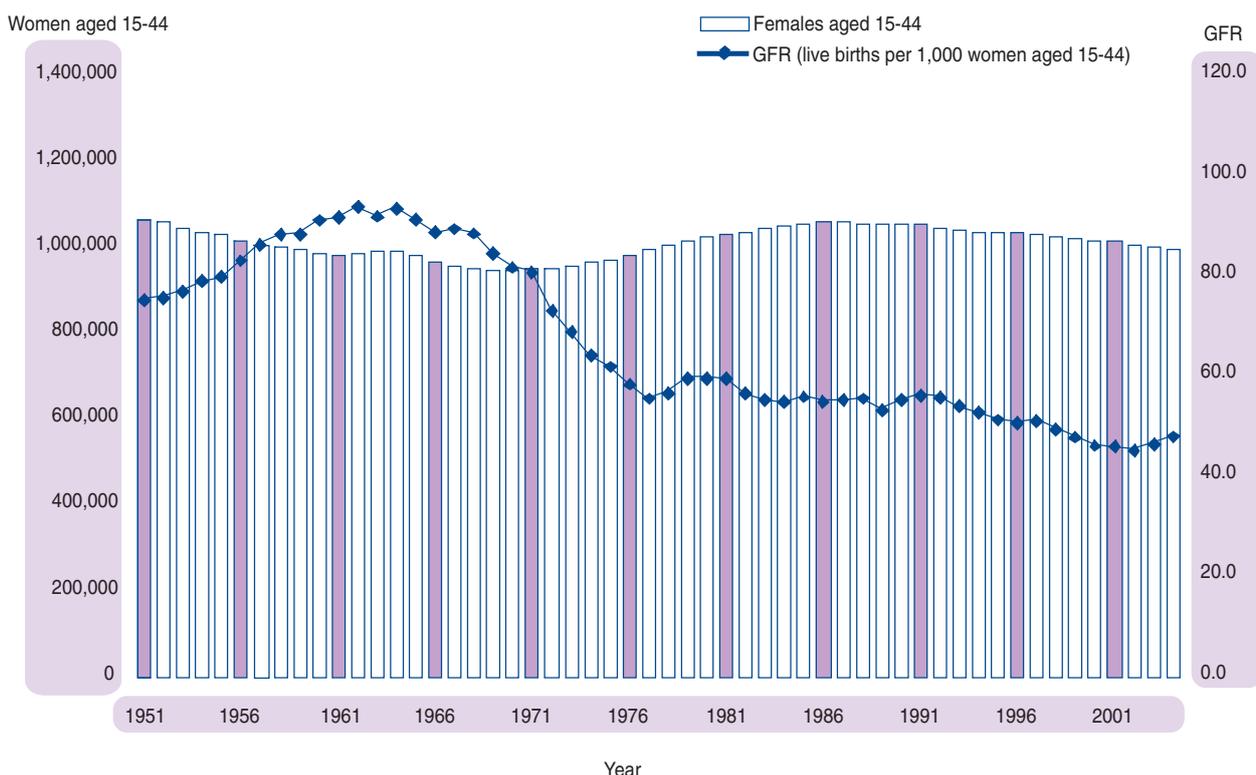


Fertility Rates

The simplest fertility rate is the so called *crude birth rate* the number of live births per 1,000 total population. **Appendix 1 Table 1** shows that in 2004 the crude birth rate for Scotland stood at 10.6 compared with around 20 fifty years ago. Because it takes no account of the age/gender structure of the population, the crude birth rate has only limited value (e.g. for giving rough comparisons between areas with broadly similar age/gender structures). **Appendix 1 Tables 2 and 3** present crude birth rates for 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.

A better approach is to consider the *general fertility rate* (GFR) which is based on the numbers of women of childbearing age. **Figure 1.11** shows the GFR (births per 1,000 females aged 15-44), along with the number of women 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 has risen slightly over the last couple of years to its 2004 value of 51.0. Interestingly, the chart shows that the female population aged 15-44 was relatively low during the baby boom of the 1960s. Moreover, the levelling off in the annual numbers of births during the 1980s was in part associated with the increasing numbers of women born in the 1950s and 1960s passing through their childbearing years.

Figure 1.11 Estimated female population aged 15-44 and general fertility rate (GFR), Scotland, 1951-2004



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

- The 'baby boom' of the 1960s was mostly due to increased birth rates of women in their twenties.
- Over the last 35 to 40 years, women in their twenties have experienced a dramatic fall in fertility. For women aged 20-24 the fertility rate has fallen by around two-thirds and for those aged 25-29 it has fallen by 56 per cent.
- Fertility rates for women aged 30 and above have gradually increased over the last 25 years; in particular, the rate for 30-34 year olds overtook that of 25-29 year olds in 2002.
- Despite the recent increases, women aged over 30 are still less fertile than in the 1950s and 1960s.
- The rate for 15-19 year olds fell by around one-third during the early 1970s, but has since shown only a modest decline.
- All the rates except that for teenagers showed a slight rise in 2003 and 2004.

Figure 1.12 Live births per 1,000 women, by age of mother, 1951-2004

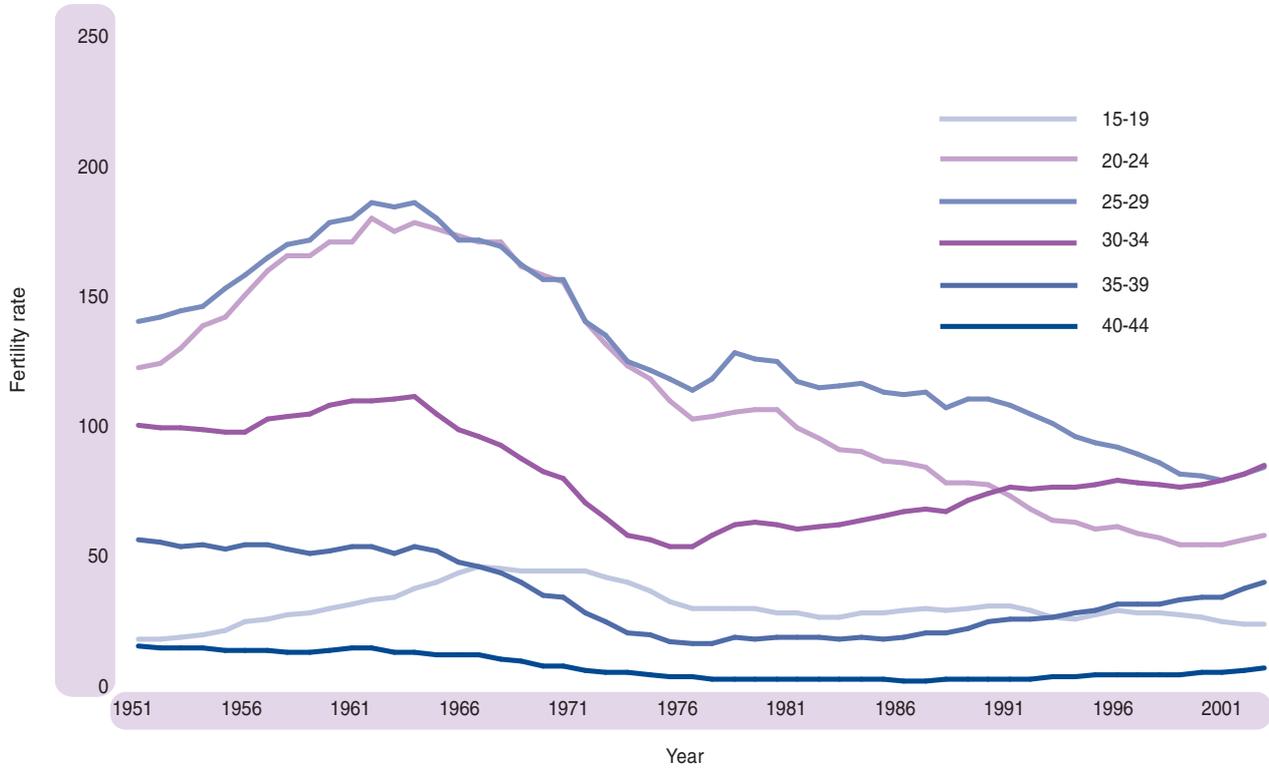
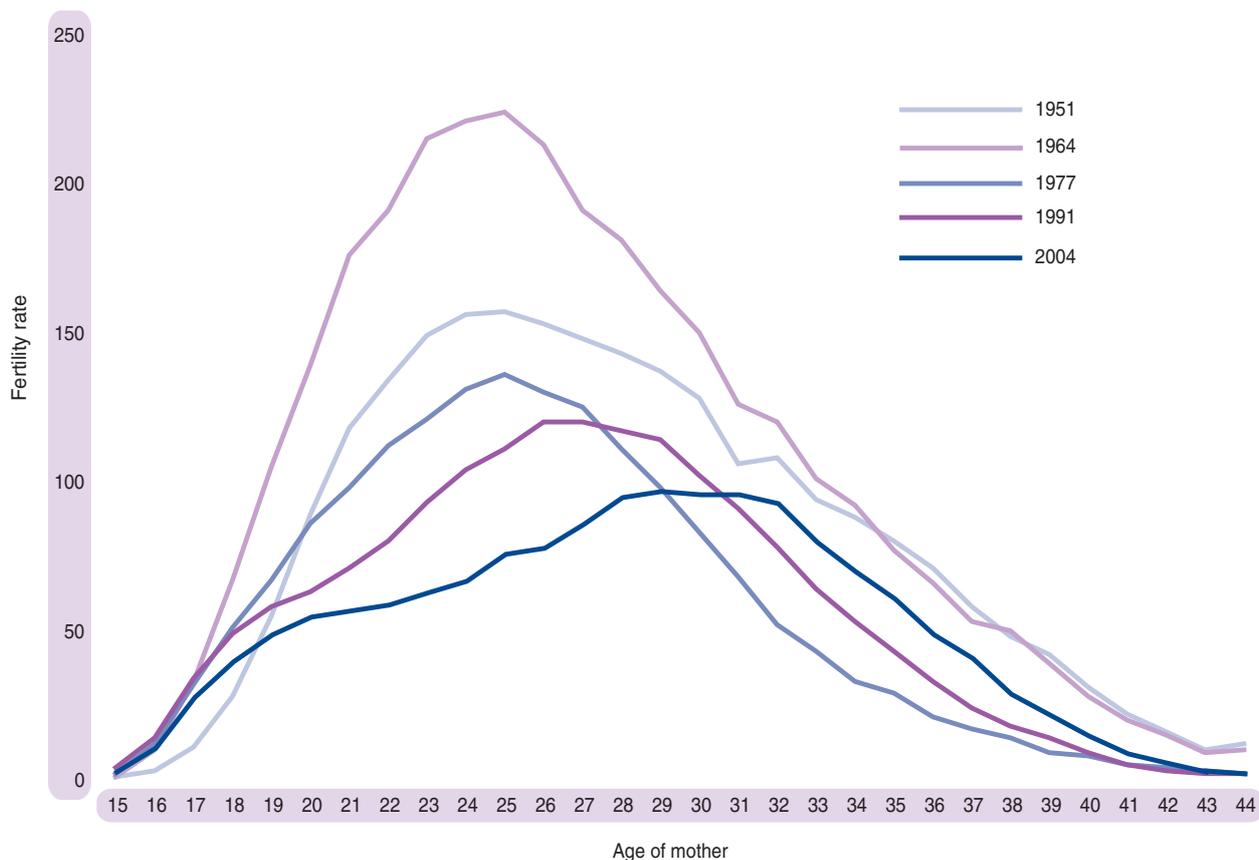


Figure 1.13 further illustrates the ageing pattern of fertility by showing detailed ASFRs for selected years: 1951, 1964, 1977, 1991 and 2004. Though the levels differed considerably, the age patterns of fertility for 1951, 1964 and 1977 were roughly the same. However, the age distribution for 1991 shows a distinctly older peak and that for 2004 reveals the large reduction in fertility of women in their twenties.

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

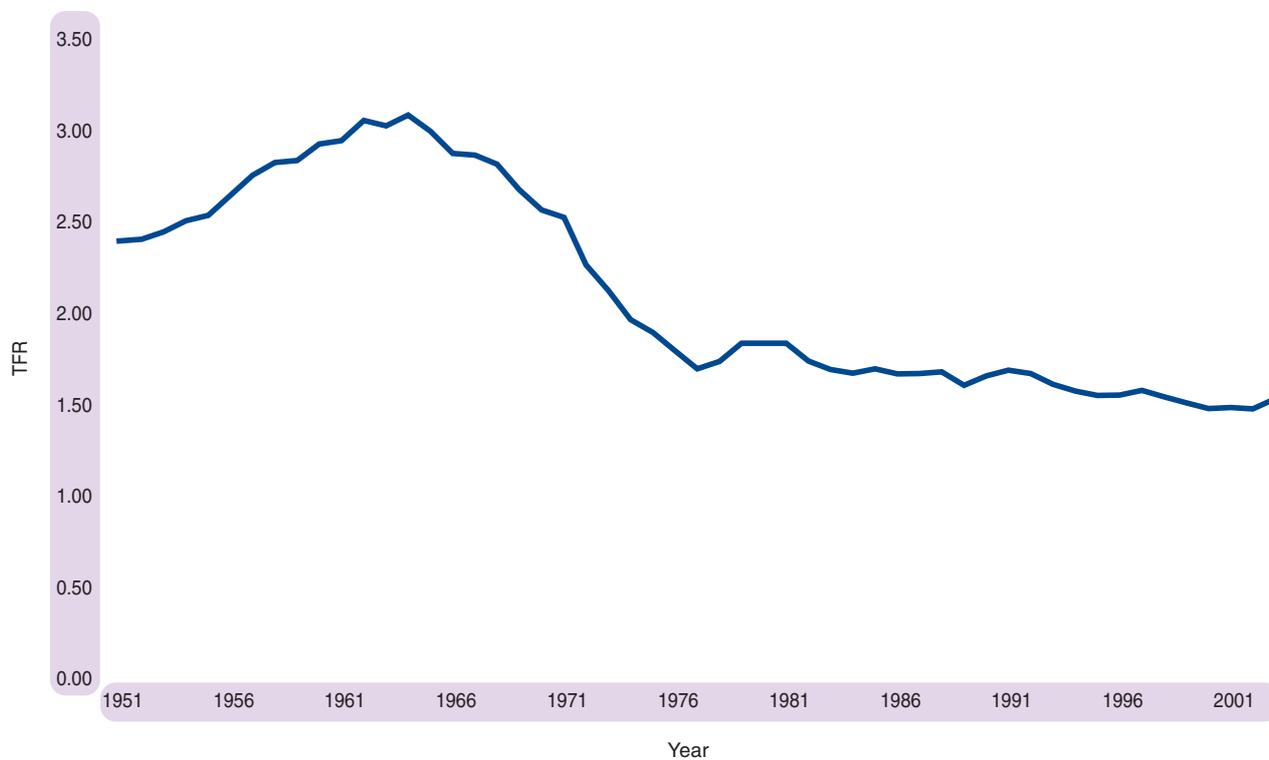


The trend towards later childbearing is underlined by an increase in the average age of all mothers to 29.4 in 2004, compared with 27.4 in 1991, 26.1 in 1977, and 27.4 in 1964.

The *total fertility rate* (TFR) is a commonly used summary measure of fertility levels calculated by summing the age specific rates for a single year. It gives the average number of children that a group of women 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 1.14**. Not surprisingly, it follows the same general pattern as the GFR described above. It rose to 3.09 in 1964 before dropping sharply to 1.70 in 1977. Since then, with a few minor fluctuations, it fell more slowly to the 2002 rate of 1.48 before increasing to 1.54 in 2003 and 1.60 in 2004.

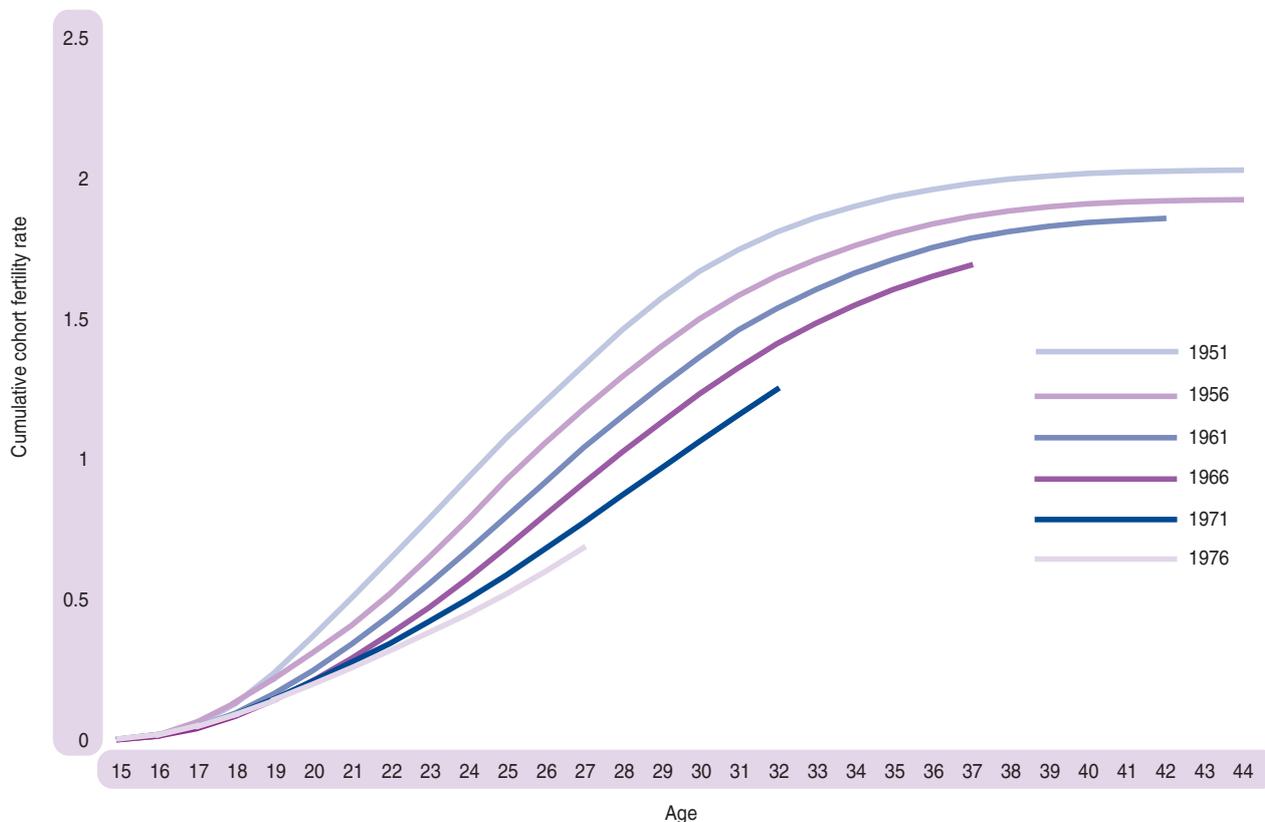
Figure 1.14 Total fertility rate, Scotland, 1951-2004



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

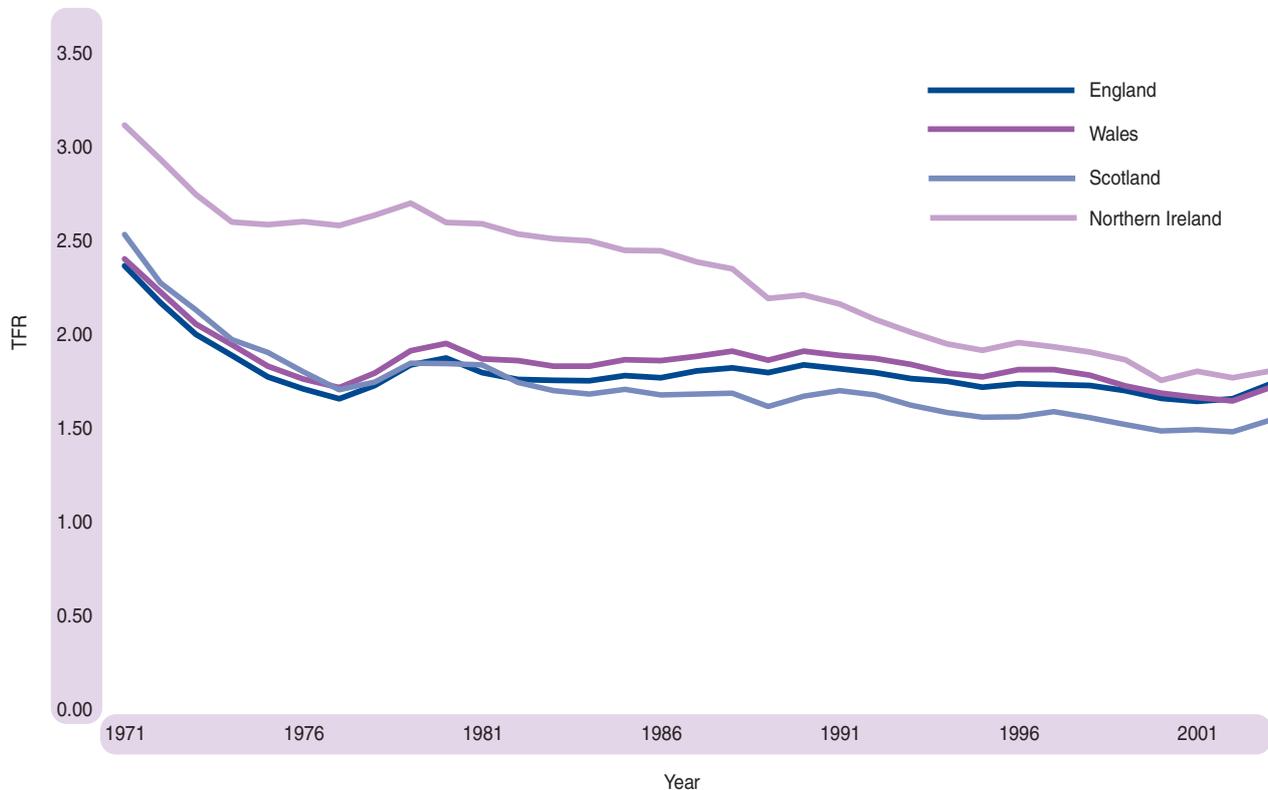
A more satisfactory measure is *average completed family size*. **Figure 1.15** shows the completed family size (or cumulative cohort fertility) by age for women born in selected years. Those born in 1951 had attained an average completed family size of 2.03 by the time they reached 45, whereas for those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

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



Scotland's fertility has also been falling relative to other parts of the United Kingdom. **Figure 1.16** compares the TFRs for England, Wales, and Northern Ireland with those for Scotland since 1971. Until the late 1970s, Scotland's TFR was slightly higher than those for England and Wales. 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. However, over the last 30 years this differential has been significantly reduced. It is interesting to note that the recent slight rise in fertility levels in Scotland has been paralleled elsewhere in the UK.

Figure 1.16 Total fertility rates, UK countries, 1971-2004



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

DEATHS

Numbers

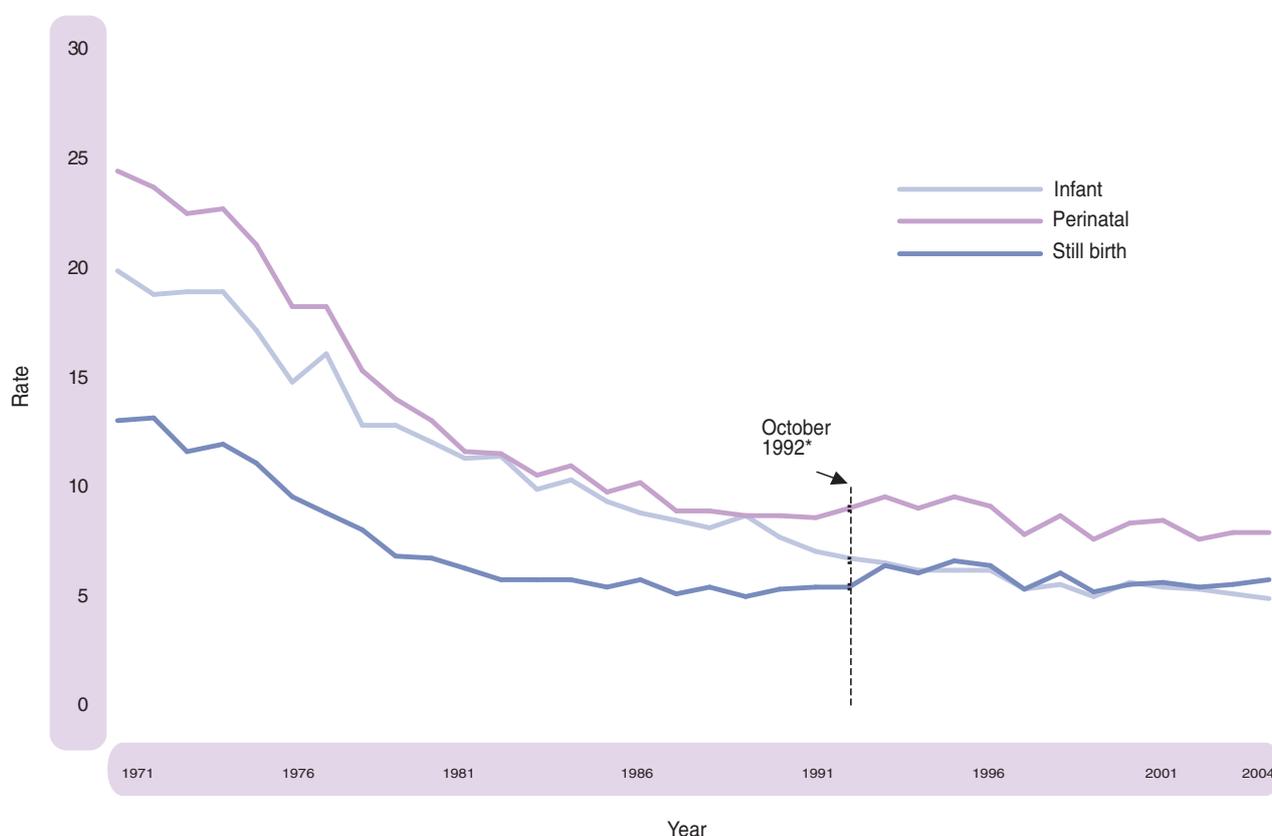
At 56,187, the number of deaths registered in Scotland in 2004 was 2,285 fewer than in 2003 and represented the lowest annual total recorded since the introduction of civil registration in 1855.

Figure 1.10 on page 13 shows that from 1951 up to the early 1990s the annual number of deaths remained relatively stable at about 60-65,000 a year. Since then the total has declined slowly to its current, historically low, level.

Stillbirths, perinatal deaths and infant deaths

As can be seen in **Figure 1.17**, there have been significant improvements in the rates for stillbirths, perinatal deaths and infant deaths in the period since 1971. The stillbirth rate has reduced from 13.1 per 1,000 total births (live and still) in 1971 to 5.8 in 2004, despite a change in the definition of stillbirths in 1992 which reduced the minimum period of gestation from 28 weeks to 24 weeks (thus increasing the numbers classified as stillbirths). The rate of perinatal deaths (stillbirths and deaths in the first week of life) fell from 24.5 per 1,000 total births in 1971 to 8.1 in 2004, an improvement of 67 per cent. Finally, the infant death rate (deaths of children aged under 1) has improved by 75 per cent from 19.9 per 1,000 live births in 1971 to 4.9 in 2004.

Figure 1.17 Stillbirth, perinatal and infant death rates, Scotland, 1971-2004



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

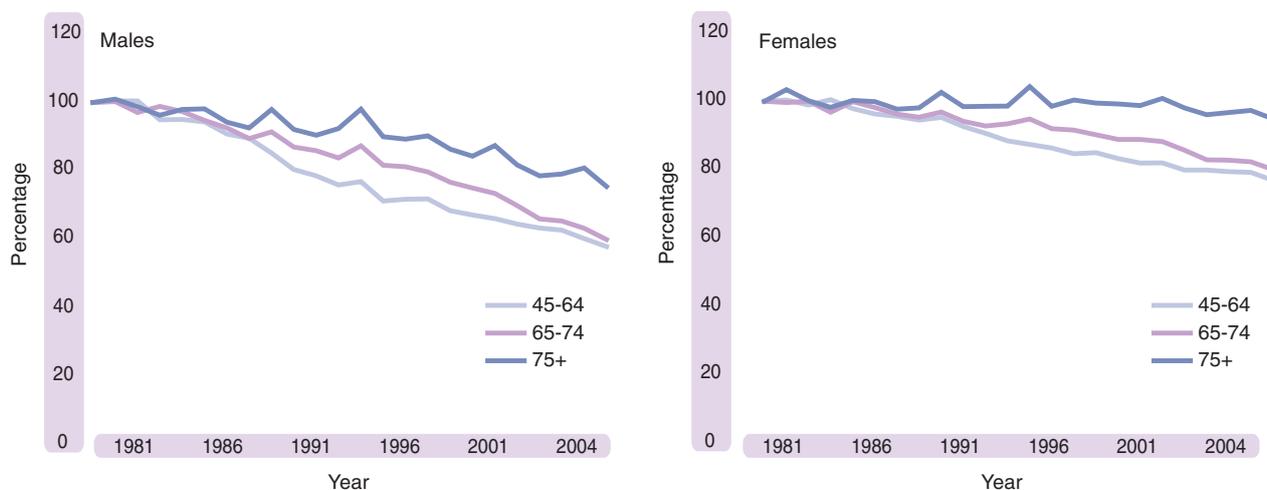
Mortality by age

About 59 per cent of deaths were of people aged 75 and over, and a further 26 per cent were between the ages of 60 and 74.

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

At these ages, there have been greater improvements in male than in female mortality. For the 45-64 age group, males and females experienced improvements of 42 per cent and 39 per cent respectively. In the 65-74 age group, males showed an improvement of 40 per cent compared to 34 per cent for females. The greatest differential is in the 75 plus age group, where male mortality has improved by 24 per cent compared to only 9 per cent for females.

Figure 1.18 Age specific mortality rates as a proportion of 1981 rate, 1981-2004

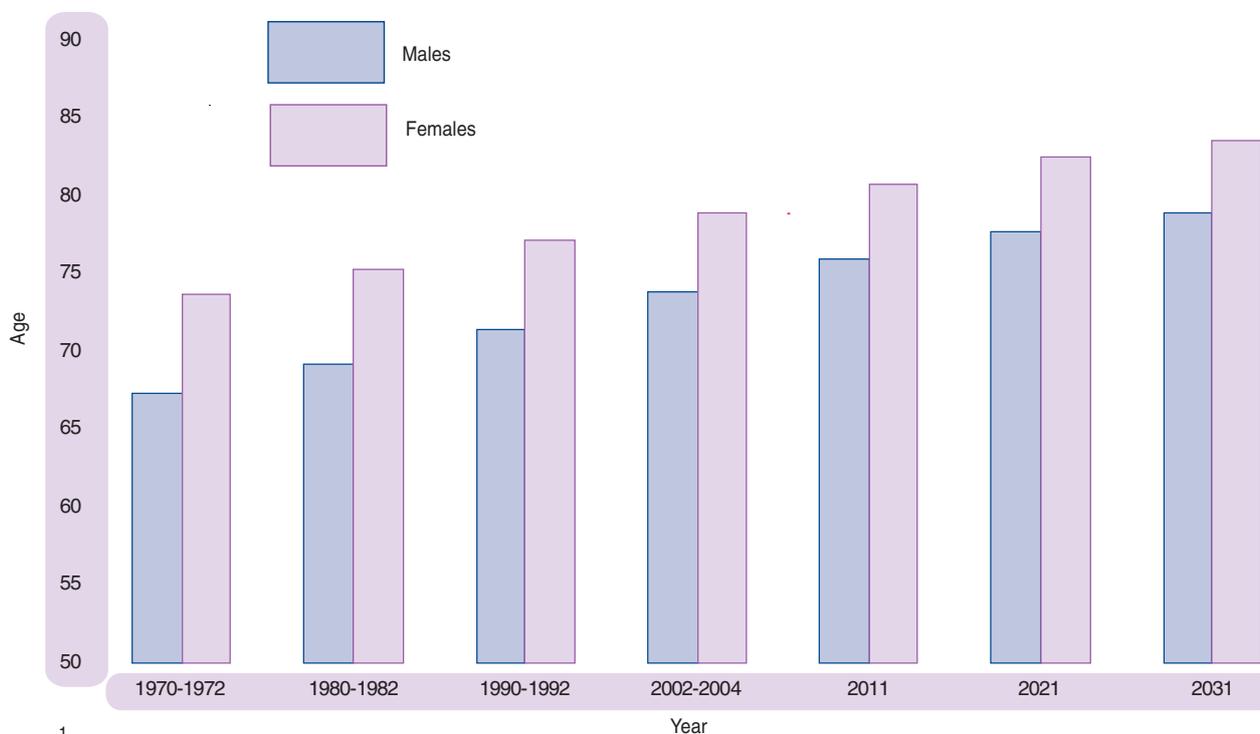


Life expectancy

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

The expectation of life at birth is a commonly used summary measure of mortality rates which is particularly useful when comparing the 'health' of a nation through time and for making comparisons with other countries. **Figure 1.19** shows that the expectation of life at birth in Scotland has improved greatly over the last 30 years or so, increasing from 67.3 years for males and 73.7 years for females born around 1971 to 74.2 years and 79.3 years respectively for those born around 2002. **Figure 1.19** also illustrates that improvements in life expectancy at birth are projected to continue, rising to 78.9 for males and 83.6 for females by 2031.

Figure 1.19 Expectation of life at birth¹, Scotland, 1971-2028



¹Figures for 2003 onwards are based on projections.

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

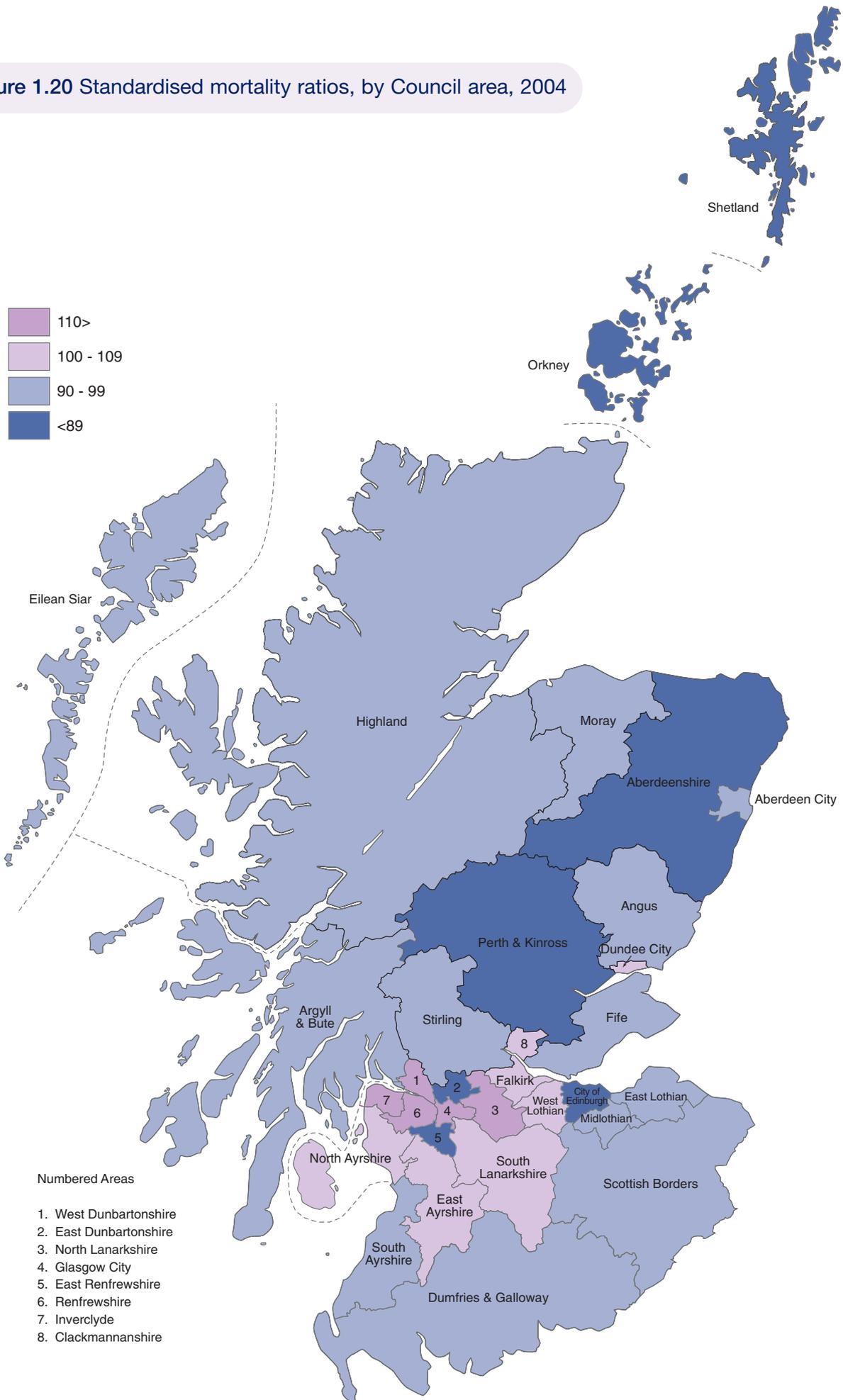
Variations in mortality levels within Scotland

Standardised mortality ratios (SMRs), which compare local death rates with death rates in Scotland as a whole, taking account of the different population structure of each area, are presented in **Figure 1.20**. Five of the 32 Council areas have a standardised mortality ratio that is more than 10 per cent higher than the Scottish average of 100. All of these are in west central Scotland. The worst, Glasgow City, is 24 per cent higher than the Scottish average which itself is about 16 per cent higher than the UK average.

At the other end of the scale, 7 of the 32 Council areas have a standard mortality ratio that is more than 10 per cent lower than the Scottish average. The lowest was East Dunbartonshire which was 18 per cent below (or better than) the Scottish average. Aberdeenshire, East Renfrewshire and Shetland were respectively 14 per cent, 14 per cent and 13 per cent below the Scottish average.

CHAPTER 1 – DEMOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW

Figure 1.20 Standardised mortality ratios, by Council area, 2004



Cause of death

In 2004, the two most common causes of death in Scotland were cancer (15,047 deaths, 27 per cent) and ischaemic heart disease (10,778 deaths, 19 per cent). However, since 1981 the proportion of deaths caused by ischaemic heart disease has fallen from 29 to 19 per cent, whereas the proportion caused by cancer has risen from 22 to 27 per cent. And since 1995, there have been more deaths from cancer than ischaemic heart disease.

Cancer

Death rates, by sex, for the most common causes of death are shown in **Table 1.1**. Over the last 20 years or so, male death rates from lung cancer have fallen by over a quarter (from 119 per 100,000 population in 1980-82 to 88 in 2004). By contrast, the rates for women, though still considerably lower than those for men, have increased by over 60 per cent (from 41 per 100,000 population in 1980-82 compared to 67 in 2004).

Of the 15,047 deaths from cancers in 2004, trachea, bronchus and lung was the most common site, accounting for over a quarter (26 per cent) of all cancer deaths.

The next most frequent site for cancer deaths was prostate for men (802 deaths of which 63 per cent were aged 75 and over) and breast for women (1,082 deaths). Death rates for the former continue to increase whereas those for the latter have fallen in recent years.

Heart disease and stroke

In contrast to the rises for cancer, death rates for ischaemic heart disease and cerebrovascular disease (stroke) have shown significant declines. Since 1981, males have experienced slightly larger improvements (42 per cent for ischaemic heart disease and 32 per cent for stroke) compared with improvements of 38 and 30 per cent respectively for females.

Table 1.1 Death rates from selected causes, by sex, Scotland, 1980-2004

Males – rates per 100,000 population

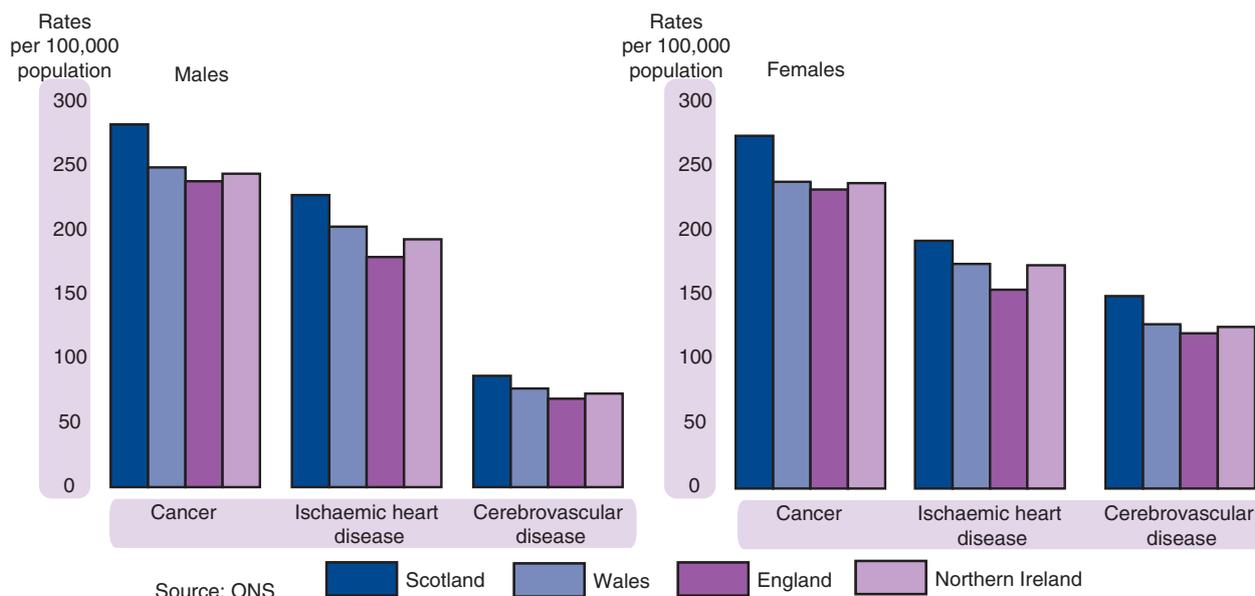
Year	Cancer			Ischaemic heart disease	Cerebrovascular disease
	All sites	Trachea, bronchus and lung	Prostate		
1980-82	291	119	19	408	139
1990-92	314	111	27	367	119
2000-02	321	93	32	261	101
2004	313	88	33	238	94

Females – rates per 100,000 population

Year	Cancer			Ischaemic heart disease	Cerebrovascular disease
	All sites	Trachea, bronchus and lung	Breast		
1980-82	247	41	45	304	210
1990-92	278	57	48	297	191
2000-02	288	64	43	216	162
2004	280	67	41	189	147

Using the latest comparable data available, 2003, **Figure 1.21** compares the death rates for the constituent countries of the UK for selected causes after adjusting for differences in age structure. The Scottish rates for cancer, ischaemic heart disease and cerebrovascular disease are well above the rates for the other countries of the United Kingdom for both men and women.

Figure 1.21 Age-adjusted mortality rates, by selected cause and sex, 2004



Suicides

In 2004, deaths from intentional self-harm numbered 606 (448 males and 158 females), 46 more than in 2003. To allow for any under-recording of suicides, it is conventional to combine deaths classified as ‘events of undetermined intent’ with those for ‘intentional self-harm’, as most of the former are believed to be suicides. The total number of deaths classified to these two groups in 2004 was 835 compared with 794 in 2003 and 899 in 2002.

Suicide is the most common cause of death for men aged 15-34 and 35-44 and women aged 15-34. For men the most frequent cause of these deaths was hanging, strangulation and suffocation, whereas for women it was poisoning.

Main causes of death by age and sex

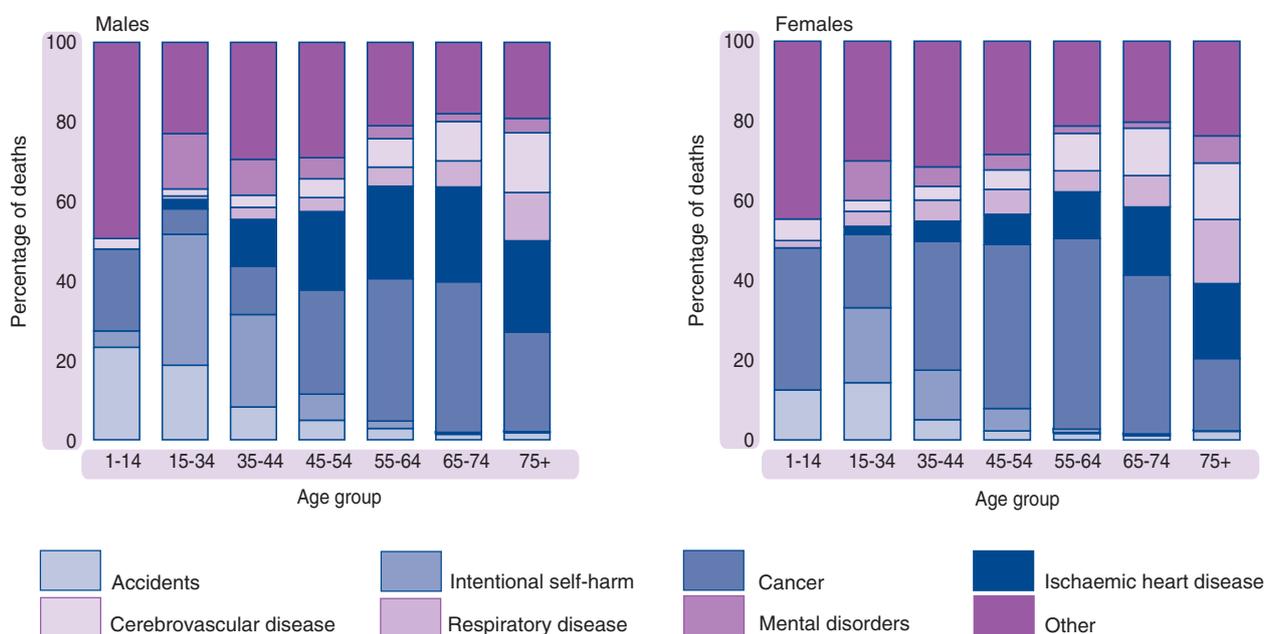
The main causes of death vary in frequency by age and sex (**Figure 1.22**). Accidents were the largest single cause amongst boys aged 1-14, accounting for almost a quarter of deaths. Cancer was the next largest cause. For girls aged 1-14, cancer was the most common cause with accidents and diseases of the nervous system ranking second equal.

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

Suicide was also the most frequent cause of death for males aged 35-44, cancer was second, closely followed by ischaemic heart disease. For women aged 35-44, cancer was the main cause followed by suicide.

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

Figure 1.22 Deaths, by cause and age group, Scotland, 2004



MIGRATION

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

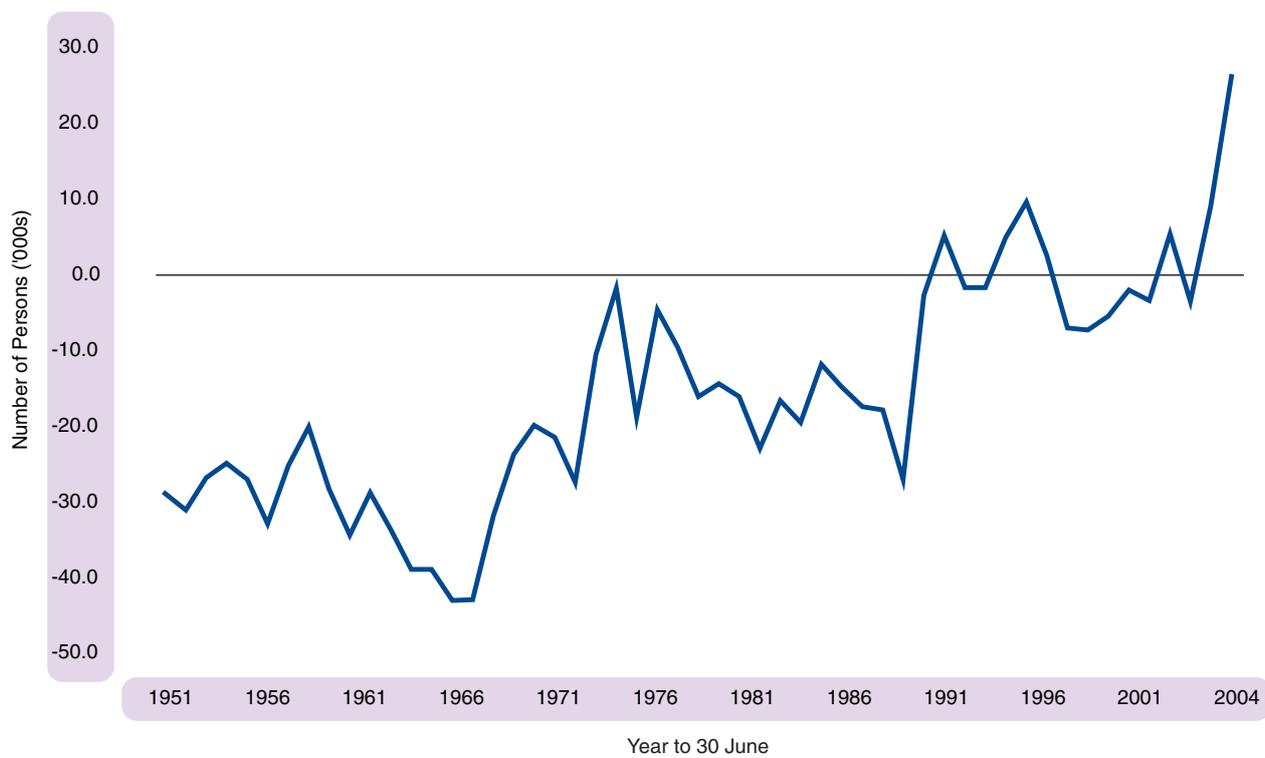
Recently, interest in migration has increased because in-migration can help counter the projected decline and the ageing of Scotland's population. The Scottish Executive's Fresh Talent Initiative aims to stem population decline, and alleviate possible labour force problems, by attracting young and economically active people to Scotland, and by encouraging others to stay.

The Registrar General's Annual Report for 2003 includes a full analysis of migration data for Scotland. This included analysis of Census 2001 data on migrants and gave an overview of migration data used in the mid-year estimate for Scotland. A further analysis of Census 2001 data was published on 25 January 2005: <http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/library/occpapers/scotlands-census-2001-statistics-on-migration/index.html>.

Trends in migration since 1951

Historically, Scotland has been a country of net out-migration, with more people leaving to live elsewhere than move to live in Scotland. However, since the 1960s net out-migration has reduced significantly and in recent years has been at less than half of the peak levels experienced in the 1960s. Indeed, in some years during the late 1980s and early 1990s, Scotland experienced net migration gain rather than loss and this has also been the case in the last two years with net gains of around 9,000 and 26,000, as can be seen from **Figure 1.23**.

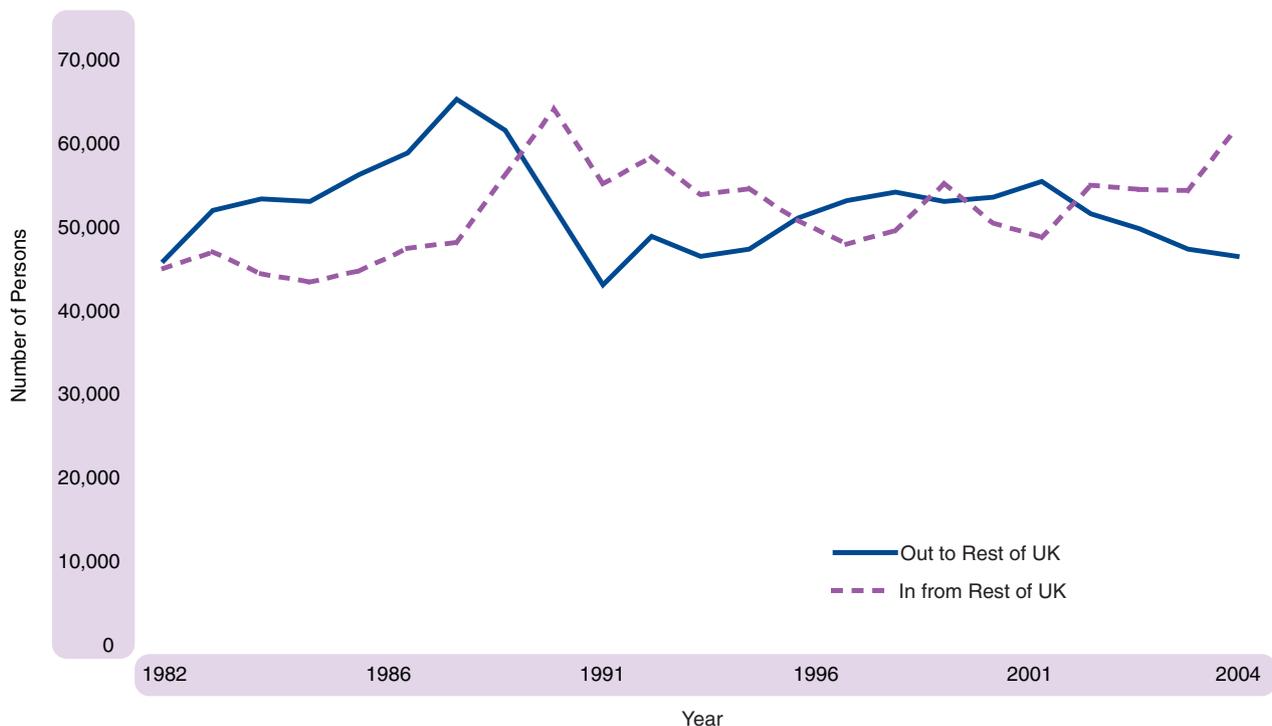
Figure 1.23 Estimated net migration, Scotland, 1951-2004



Net migration is the difference between much larger gross flows of migrants into and out of Scotland. In the last 10 years these have typically been of the order of about 70,000 in both directions. The balance can be affected by relatively small changes in these gross flows from year to year, particularly if one flow rises while the other falls. In the year to 30 June 2004, around 61,900 people came to Scotland from England, Wales and Northern Ireland and around 46,400 people migrated in the opposite direction giving a net migration gain from the rest of the UK of around 15,500. About 36,300 people (including asylum seekers) came from outside the UK and around 24,600 left Scotland in the opposite direction: a net migration gain of around 11,900.

Figure 1.24 illustrates the trend in flows of people to and from the rest of the UK since 1981. The UK flows have recently been fairly constant at about 50,000 in either direction, though out-migration has been reducing since 1999-2000.

Figure 1.24 Movements to/from the rest of the UK, 1981 to 2004



Source: National Health Service Central Register (NHSCR) patient movements.

Origins and destinations of UK migrants

Table 1.2 shows that in the year to mid-2004 around 20 per cent of people coming to Scotland from the rest of the UK went to the Lothian Health Board area, 12 per cent to Greater Glasgow and Grampian and 8 per cent to Tayside and Highland. Similarly, 22 per cent of people leaving Scotland to go to the rest of the UK were from Lothian, 17 per cent from Greater Glasgow and 12 per cent from Grampian. The Health Board areas with the highest net gain were Highland, Grampian and Lothian all with net inflows of over 2,000.

Table 1.2 Movements between Scotland and the rest of the UK by Health Board area, mid 2003 to mid 2004

	Rest of UK inflow 2003-04	% of inflow	Rest of UK outflow 2003-04	% of outflow	Net
Argyll and Clyde	3,775	6	3,267	7	508
Ayrshire and Arran	3,244	5	2,564	6	680
Borders	2,441	4	1,382	3	1,059
Dumfries and Galloway	3,252	5	1,758	4	1,494
Fife	3,972	6	3,013	6	959
Forth Valley	2,991	5	2,014	4	977
Grampian	7,678	12	5,334	12	2,344
Greater Glasgow	7,600	12	7,891	17	-291
Highland	4,761	8	1,940	4	2,821
Lanarkshire	3,549	6	2,875	6	674
Lothian	12,283	20	10,132	22	2,151
Orkney Islands	474	1	150	0	324
Shetland Islands	389	1	212	0	177
Tayside	4,930	8	3,608	8	1,322
Western Isles	540	1	217	0	323
Scotland Total	61,879	100	46,357	100	15,522

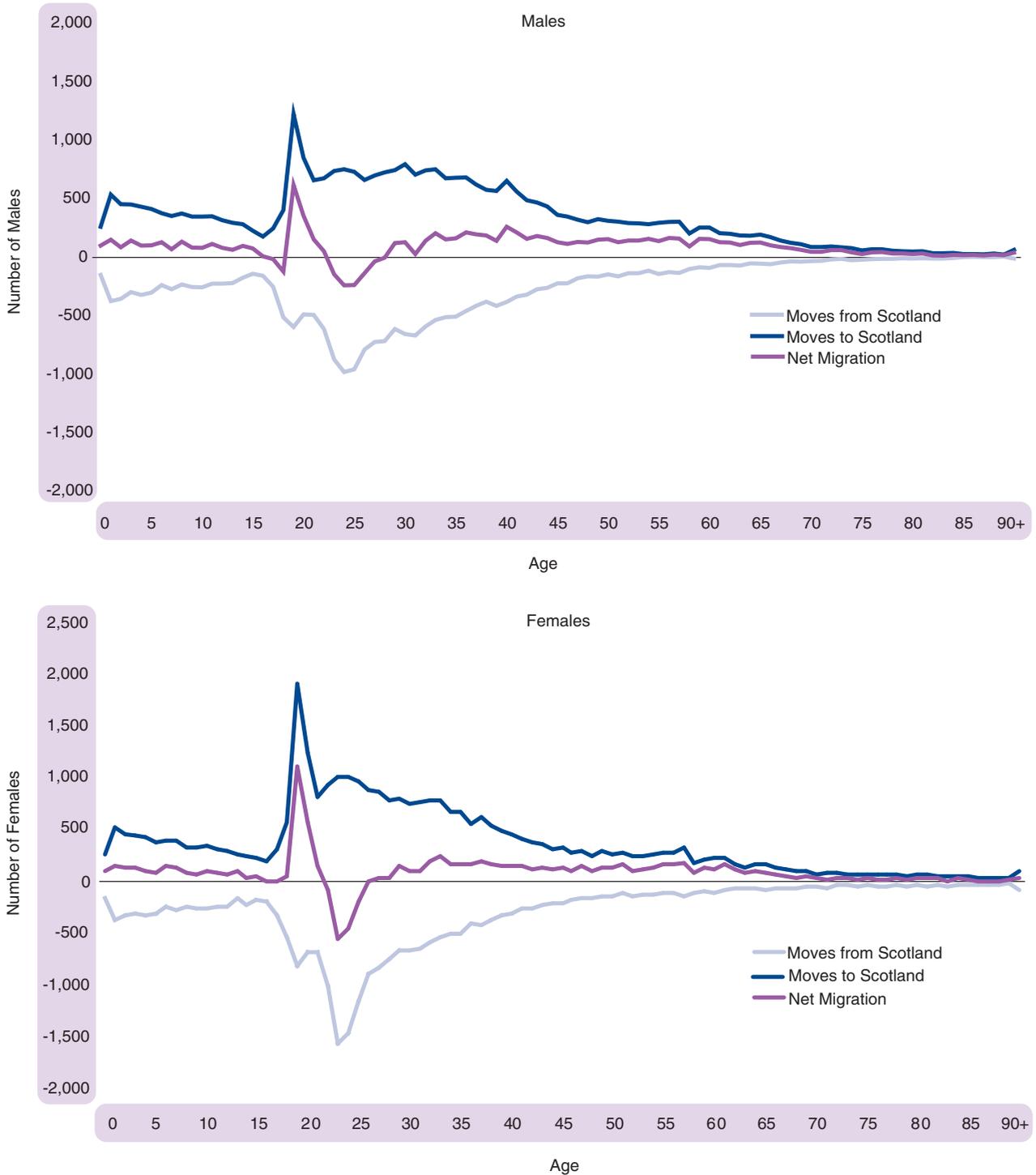
Source: National Health Service Central Register (NHSCR) patient movements.

People coming to Scotland from the rest of the UK came mainly from England (96 per cent): 16 per cent from the North West, 15 per cent from London, 15 per cent from the South East, 10 per cent from Yorkshire and the Humber, 9 per cent from the South West, 9 per cent from the North East, 8 per cent from the East, 7 per cent from the East Midlands and 6 per cent from the West Midlands. There were fairly similar proportions of people going to these areas of England from Scotland. For example, about 17 per cent went to the South East, 14 per cent to the North West and 14 per cent to London.

The age and sex of migrants

The age and sex of migrants remains relatively constant from year to year. **Figure 1.25** illustrates this for males and females moving into and out of Scotland from the rest of the UK in the year to 30 June 2004. The peak ages for migrating are the late teens to mid-20s, reflecting moves out of the parental home to attend higher education or take up employment. There also tend to be smaller peaks for moves of the very young, reflecting migration of parents who move home before their children have started school. The pattern of migration is very similar for men and women though women appear to migrate more than men in their early 20s (though this may result from different patterns of re-registering with an NHS doctor after a move – the main data source for migration estimates – rather than different patterns of migration).

Figure 1.25 Movements between Scotland and the rest of the UK, by age, mid 2003 to mid 2004



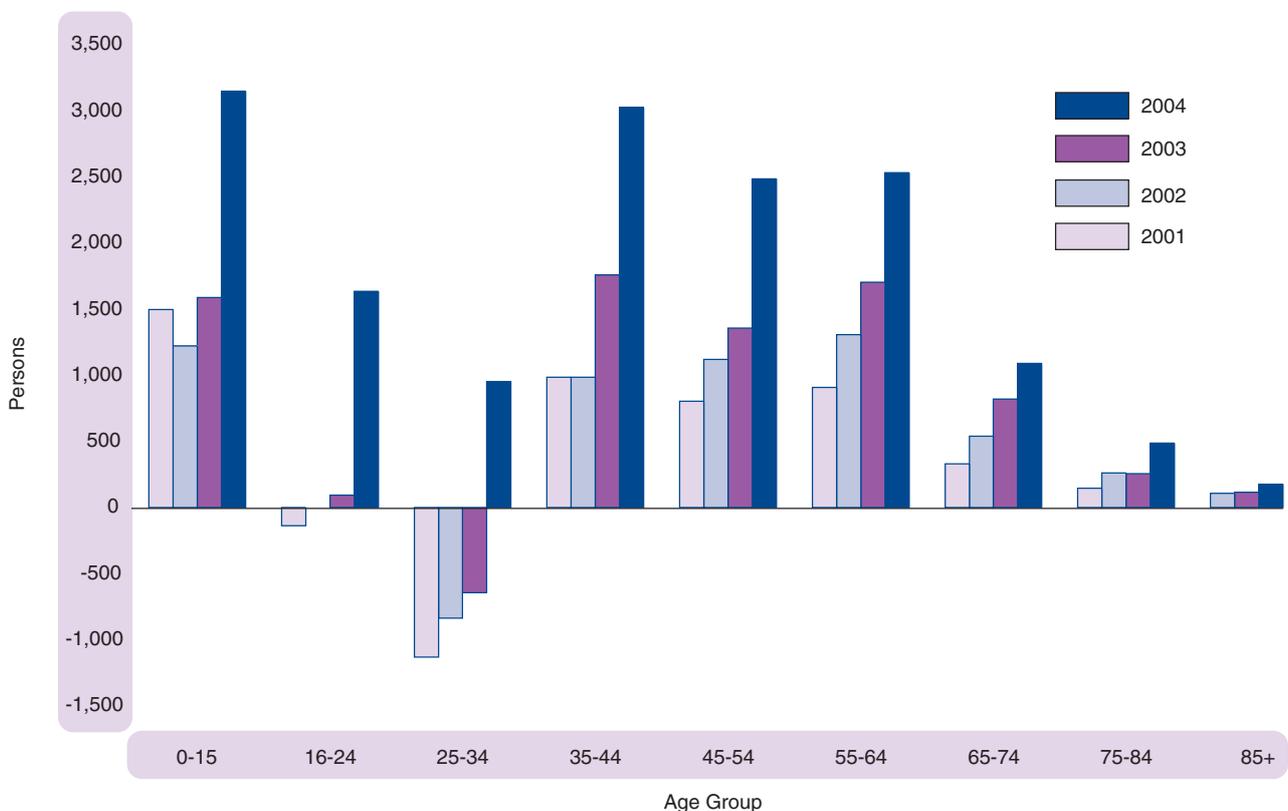
Source: National Health Service Central Register (NHSCR) patient movements

The peaks in migration for males and females in their late teens and early 20s create marked net migration gains at ages 19 and 20, and net migration losses at ages 23 and 24. These patterns are consistent with an influx of students from the rest of the UK and overseas starting higher education, followed by a further move after graduation. Later in life, there is no significant “retirement migration” in either direction.

Migration trends

Figure 1.26 shows that in the year to mid 2004, Scotland gained people of all age groups from the rest of the UK. The figures for earlier years show that movement of all groups into Scotland is tending to increase.

Figure 1.26 Net movements between Scotland and the rest of the UK by age, 2001-2004



Source: National Health Service Central Register (NHSCR) patient movements

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Table 1.3 shows net movements as well as movements to/from the UK and overseas between mid-2003 and mid-2004 by age group. The source for the overseas migration is the International Passenger Survey and, as the sample size in Scotland is small, information about GP registrations is used to attribute an age distribution. A couple of interesting points are:

- As previously noted, migrants tend to be much younger than the general population with 45 per cent of in-migrants aged 16-34 compared with 24 per cent of the resident population;
- Only 3,506 (6 per cent) of people coming to Scotland from the rest of the UK were aged 65 and over, as were an assumed 6 per cent of overseas migrants.

Table 1.3 Rest of UK/Overseas moves by age group

Numbers										
Movements between Scotland and the rest of the UK ¹										
	0-15	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+	All ages
IN	10,621	13,034	14,597	9,943	5,691	4,487	2,044	1,046	416	61,879
OUT	7,473	11,400	13,646	6,920	3,206	1,957	955	559	241	46,357
NET	3,148	1,634	951	3,023	2,485	2,530	1,089	487	175	15,522
Movements between Scotland and Overseas (including asylum seekers excluding unmeasured migration adjustment) ²										
	0-15	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+	All ages
IN	5,832	9,475	8,885	5,367	2,846	2,042	982	577	294	36,300
OUT	4,025	6,700	6,274	3,504	1,772	1,160	581	377	207	24,600
NET	1,807	2,775	2,611	1,863	1,074	882	401	200	87	11,700
Total net migration (including asylum seekers, rounding and unmeasured migration adjustments) ³										
	0-15	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+	All ages
NET	4,613	3,784	3,388	4,981	3,552	3,382	1,434	633	237	26,004
Percentages										
Movements between Scotland and the rest of the UK ¹										
	0-15	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+	All ages
IN	17	21	24	16	9	7	3	2	1	100
OUT	16	25	29	15	7	4	2	1	1	100
Movements between Scotland and Overseas (including asylum seekers excluding unmeasured migration adjustment) ²										
	0-15	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+	All ages
IN	16	26	24	15	8	6	3	2	1	100
OUT	16	27	26	14	7	5	2	2	1	100

1 National Health Service Central Register (NHSCR) patient movements mid-2003 to mid-2004.

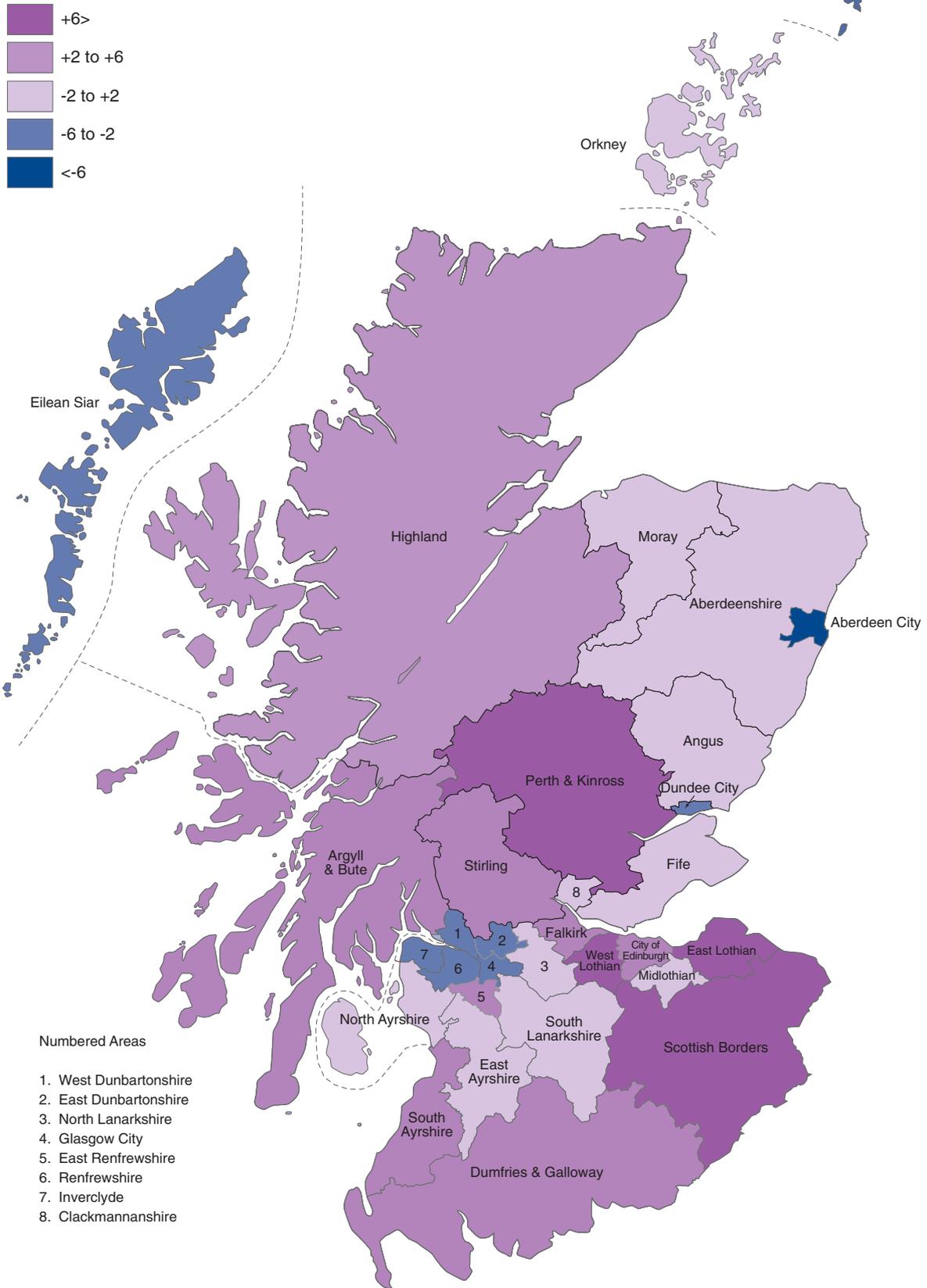
2 Totals are based primarily on International Passenger Survey (IPS) data. However, the sample size in Scotland is too small to give an age breakdown so an age distribution is assumed using NHSCR data.

3 Note that the movements between Scotland and the rest of the UK and overseas will not sum to the total net migration as they exclude unmeasured migration and rounding adjustments.

Migration and the distribution of Scotland's population

In many parts of Scotland, migration is the most important component of population change. Net migration rates (here, the amount of net migration between 1994 and 2004 as a proportion of the 1994 population) are a useful indicator when comparing migration between areas of different sizes. Information on net rates for Council areas is shown in **Figure 1.27**.

Figure 1.27 Net migration rates for Council areas, 1994 to 2004



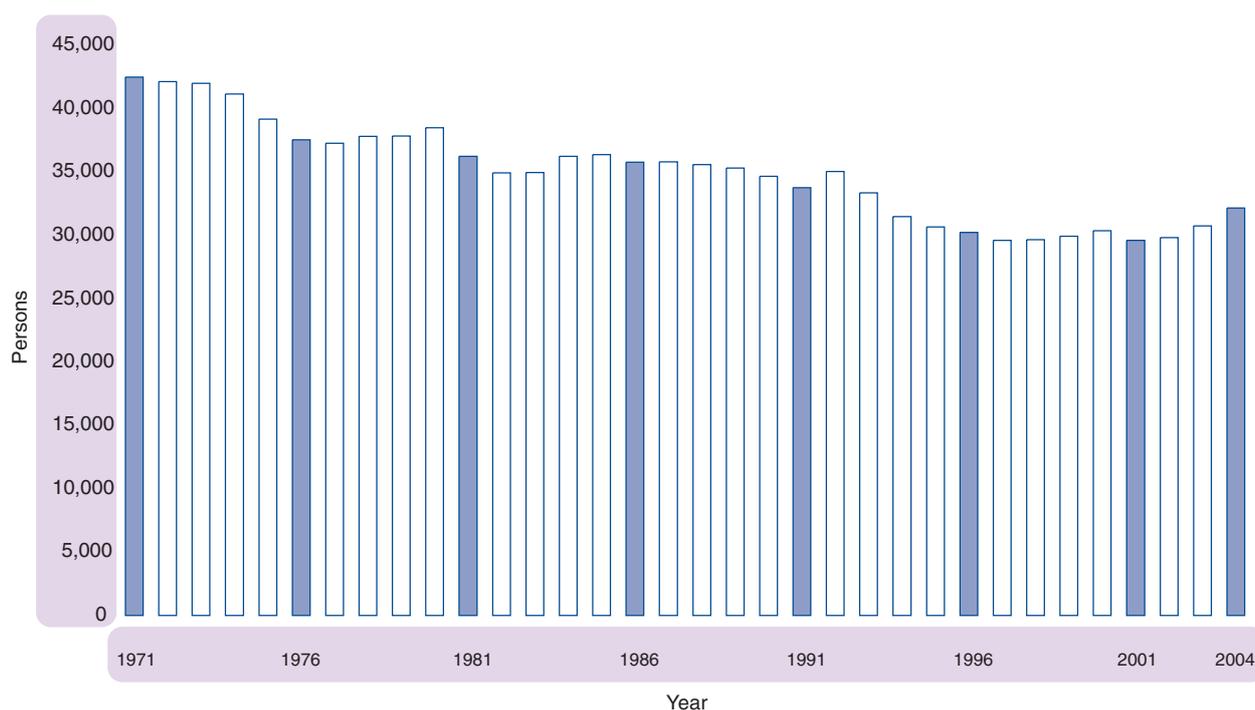
The highest net out-migration rates were in Aberdeen City, the Shetland Islands and Inverclyde, while the highest net in-migration rates were in East Lothian, West Lothian and Perth & Kinross.

MARRIAGES

Numbers

There were 32,154 marriages in Scotland in 2004, 1,397 (4.5 per cent) more than in 2003 and the highest total since 1993. **Figure 1.28** shows that, following a decline from over 40,000 marriages a year in the early 1970s, the annual total has levelled out at around 30,000. However, recent years have seen an increasing number of marriages where neither the bride nor groom was resident in Scotland. There were some 9,710 marriages in this category in 2004 (compared with 8,917 in 2003), nearly half of which were at Gretna. More information on marriages at Gretna is given in **Chapter 2** of this report (page 72). The information in this section covers all marriages registered in Scotland, regardless of the usual residence of the parties involved. Of course, many couples who are resident in Scotland go abroad to be married. These marriages are not included in this chapter, and only some come to the attention of the Registrar General through notification to British consular authorities.

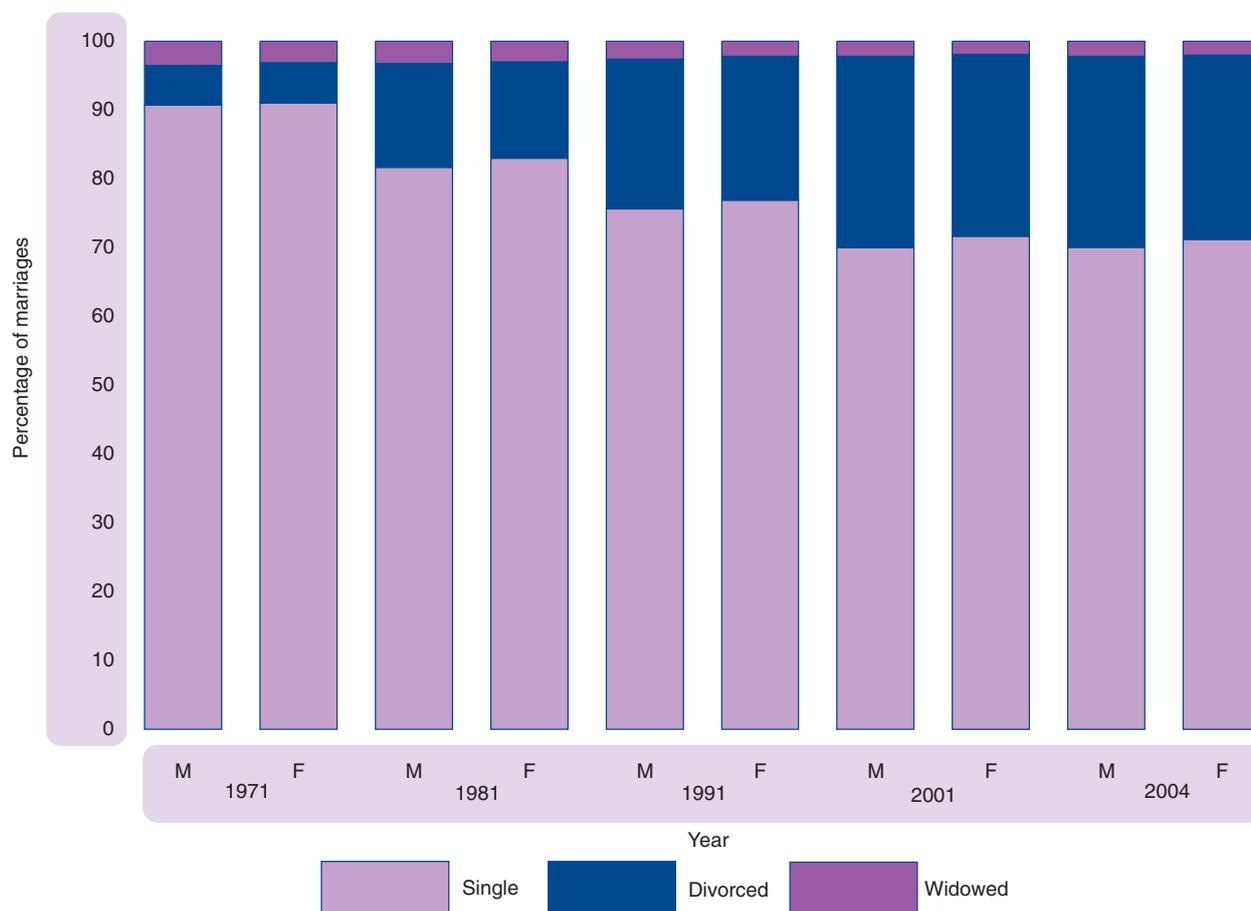
Figure 1.28 Marriages, Scotland, 1971-2004



Marital status at marriage

Figure 1.29 shows the percentage of marriages by marital status at the time of marriage between 1971 and 2004. The percentage of people marrying who had been divorced was just under 6 per cent during 1971, but by 2004 over a quarter (28 per cent for males and 27 per cent for females) of those marrying were divorced. The majority of this shift reflects a reduction in the proportion of marriages where one of the partners was a bachelor/spinster. However, the proportion of those marrying who were widowed has also declined slightly – in 2004 the proportion was about 2 per cent whereas it was just over 3 per cent in 1971.

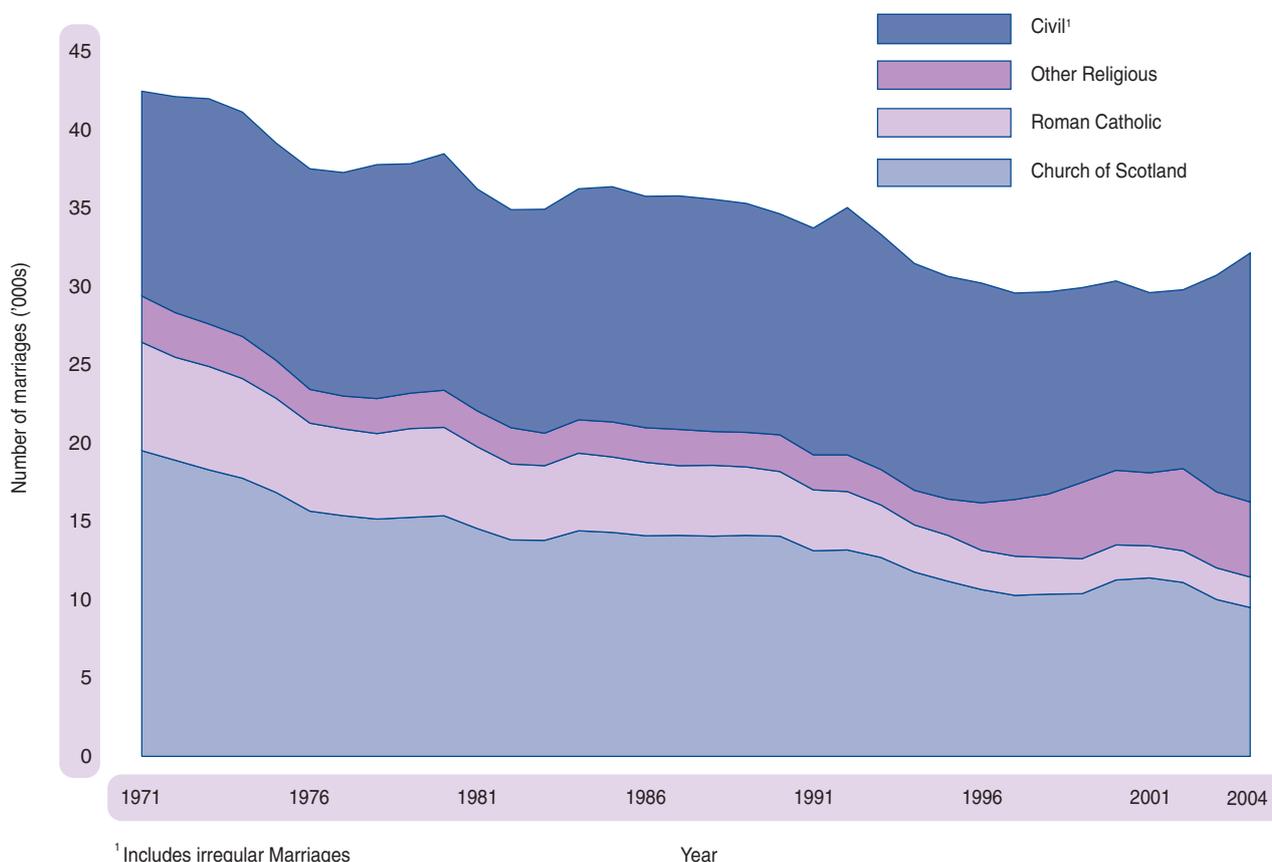
Figure 1.29 Marriages, by marital status of persons marrying, 1971 to 2004



Marriages by type of ceremony

Civil marriages accounted for almost half (49 per cent) of all marriages in 2004 compared to around one-third in 1971 (**Figure 1.30**). The trend mainly reflects a decline in the number of religious ceremonies during the 1970s, 1980s and early 1990s. The small increase in religious marriages observed during the period 1997-2002 was largely associated with the increase of 'tourism' marriages, of which a significant proportion were carried out at Gretna.

Figure 1.30 Marriages by type of ceremony, Scotland, 1971-2004



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. Over 600 venues have now been approved, including castles, hotels, clubs and a small number of outdoor venues in gardens or the countryside.

During 2003, the first full year of the new arrangements, 3,465 civil ceremonies (11 per cent of all marriages and 25 per cent of civil marriages) were held in “approved places”. In 2004, the total had risen to 5,974 (19 per cent of all marriages and 38 per cent of civil marriages). There was a corresponding decrease in the number of religious marriages, from 18,371 in 2002, to 16,890 in 2003 and 16,242 in 2004.

Just over half of the 16,241 religious marriages were celebrated in places of worship and most civil marriages in registration offices (9,937 or 62 per cent). Hotels were the venue for about 2,800 religious and 2,500 civil ceremonies, while approximately 1,000 religious and 500 civil marriages took place in castles and other historic buildings and 50 religious and 25 civil marriages were held on ships and barges. A fuller list of venues, and a geographical breakdown, is available on the website at www.gro-scotland.gov.uk

DIVORCES

Numbers

The number of divorces in 2004 was 11,227, some 299 more than in 2003. **Figure 1.31** shows the number of divorces between 1971 and 2004. There was a marked increase in the number of divorces up to a peak of 13,373 in 1985. Recent years have seen a slight fall from the levels recorded in the late 1980s and 1990s. It is probable that increasing levels of co-habitation may be relevant to the recent decline in divorces, since divorce proceedings are not necessary to sever such relationships.

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

Figure 1.31 Divorces, Scotland, 1971-2004

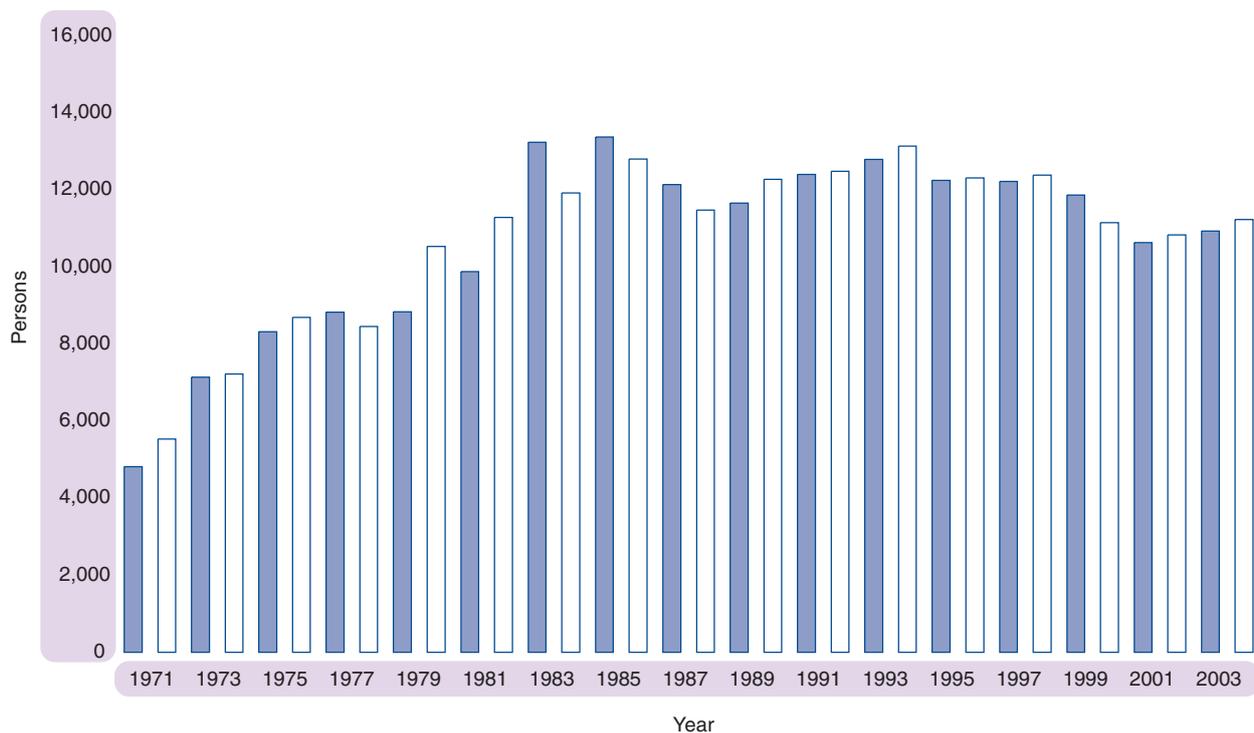


Figure 2.23 shows the trend in grounds for divorce between 1981 and 2004. The Divorce (Scotland) Act 1976 introduced new grounds for divorce – principally non-cohabitation, meaning that couples separated for two years (with mutual consent) or five years (without consent) could file for divorce on grounds of non-cohabitation.

In 2004, non-cohabitation was the most frequent reason for divorce, accounting for 82 per cent of all divorces. Non-cohabitation (2 years and consent) increased from 25 per cent of all divorces in 1981 to 54 per cent of all divorces in 2004; non-cohabitation (5 years) increased from 14 per cent to 28 per cent; and adultery as the stated reason for divorce fell from 17 per cent to 4 per cent.

Of those divorcing in 2004, 16 per cent of both men and women had divorced previously. This compares with 8 per cent for males and 7 per cent for females in 1981. This is consistent with the increase in the proportion of all marriages where one or both participants was divorced previously (now 2 in 5 marriages compared with 1 in 4 twenty years ago).

In 2004, the median duration of marriage ending in divorce was 14 years, whereas the comparable duration for 1981 was 9 years. In part, this increase will reflect the changing balance between cohabiting relationships and marriage.

In 2004, 27 per cent of all divorces involved couples where at least one of the partners had been aged 20 or under when they married. This is a significant fall from 60 per cent in 1981, but not unexpected given that the proportion of marriages where at least one of the partners was aged 20 or under has fallen from 36 per cent in 1981 to 3 per cent in 2004.

ADOPTIONS

The Registrar General recorded 393 adoptions during 2004 – 75 fewer than in 2003, but slightly more than in 2002. This latest total represents around half the number recorded in the early 1990s and a quarter of the number recorded in the 1970s.

Some 33 per cent of the children adopted in 2004 were adopted by a step-parent and 61 per cent were adopted by non-relatives of the child. Only 18 per cent of children adopted in 2004 were aged under two, nearly all being adopted by non-relatives. By contrast, only 14 per cent of the 85 adoptions of children aged over ten were by non-relatives.

INTRODUCTION

On 1 January 1855, a new system of civil registration of births, deaths and marriages was introduced in Scotland. This is the 150th report by the Registrar General, and marks the anniversary by describing the changes in Scotland's demography over the past century and a half. First, it briefly recounts the history of the Registrar General's department – the General Register Office for Scotland – and of its work on registration and census-taking. Second, it analyses trends in Scotland's population, births, marriages and deaths over the past century and a half. Third, it takes snapshots of Census information to create a panorama of life in Scotland over the period.

A Short History of the General Register Office for Scotland¹

Registration before 1855

A council of the Scottish clergy in 1551 decided that a register of baptisms and marriages (and later burials) should be kept for each parish. The oldest surviving register, for the parish of Errol in Perthshire, dates from only 2 years later. But, although many parishes kept their registers diligently and about 3500 survive, the standard varied considerably from parish to parish and from year to year. For some parishes, the earliest registers date from the early 19th century, while for a very few parishes (9 out of about 900) there are no surviving registers at all. After the Reformation, the registers were kept by the established Church of Scotland and, although registration was open to people of all denominations, members of churches such as the Free Church of Scotland or the Roman Catholic Church were sometimes not recorded at all or maintained their own registers.

The main problem was that social change, especially the growth of the big cities after the Industrial Revolution, swamped the system of parish registration. As a history of Edinburgh published in 1779 notes:-

“The register of burials is kept by people whose faculties are impaired by drinking, who forget today what was done yesterday. ... They enter not into the list of burials any who have died without receiving baptisms; nor those whose relations are so poor as not to be able to pay for the use of a mortcloth; nor those who die in the charity workhouse. As for the register of births, it does not deserve the name. True it is, a list is kept in the south side of St Giles' Church, where any person who chooses to go with a piece of money will get the name and birth of a child inserted. But no attention is paid to the observation of this practice, either by the clergy or by parents.”

By 1801, the first national Census found that, out of the 850 parishes in Scotland, not more than 99 had regular registers – the rest having only occasional entries or no register whatever. Some registers were accidentally destroyed. At Penpont in Dumfriesshire, a fire in the manse consumed the pre-1728 records, while the register for Abertarff in Invernesshire was “lost in the act of crossing a rapid stream”.

¹ Information for this section was provided by the Centre for the History of Medicine at the University of Glasgow, where a team funded by the Wellcome Trust is researching the history of civil registration in Scotland.

Although the parochial system was clearly defective, and although registration by the state rather than by the church had been introduced in England and Wales in 1837, a similar change faced a lot of opposition in Scotland. A Bill for Scottish registration came before Parliament in 1829 and several others in subsequent years. But they were all thrown out – for interesting reasons.

The Bills were supported by the medical profession, which realised that improvements in public health depended on knowing death rates and causes of deaths. The insurance companies liked the proposal because profitable life insurance business relied on good information about life expectancy. The legal profession was very keen to see a new system introduced, because it was often difficult to prove who should inherit property, without a birth certificate or proof that parents were married. With so many young babies dying, and no death certificates, many people also worried about the danger of unwanted infants being murdered.

In the other camp were people worried about the expense of registration. Poor people could not be forced to pay for registering unavoidable events like births or deaths. There was also a great dispute about who should keep the new registers. The session clerks and schoolteachers, who often kept the old registers, petitioned against the change because they would lose income from registration fees. But the main problem was marriage. Scotland's marriage law was very informal. Indeed, in 1847, *The Scotsman* newspaper said that:-

“Everybody knows that, by the law of Scotland, the marriage ceremony can be performed with as perfect legal effect by a blacksmith as by a clergyman.”

and the Government wanted to end this practice of regarding any couple as married if they stated as much in front of witnesses. So the Scottish registration Bills were accompanied by Bills to reform the law of marriage. But this was opposed by the Church of Scotland, concerned that the proposed civil weddings would discourage people from getting married in Church.

In the end, the Government dropped the marriage proposal, the existing session clerks were appointed as registrars for the rest of their lives and the Treasury met the cost of the new system. That removed the opposition, allowing the Bill to be passed by Parliament and approved by Queen Victoria on 7 August 1854.

The new civil registration system

The 1854 Act set up an office to be called the “General Registry Office of Births, Deaths and Marriages” and provided for the appointment of a Registrar General. The Deputy to the Lord Clerk Register (responsible for preserving the records of Scotland) was appointed also as Registrar General. William Pitt Dundas, the first holder of the combined post, held office from September 1854 until April 1880.

Mr Pitt Dundas turned the delay to advantage. He and his staff were able to learn from the experience of England and Wales in the previous 18 years, and draw also on the strengths of the French system which dated from Napoleonic times and which specified exact rules for the informants who could register events, the registrars and the contents of the registers. As a result, a more effective system was introduced in Scotland. Registration of births and deaths was compulsory from the start, whereas compulsory birth registration was only introduced in England and Wales in 1875. In deference to the many poor communities in Scotland, an extract from the birth or death register was provided free. The registers were more detailed. For example, birth

registers provided the place and date of the parents' marriage, facilitating genealogical research. The registers in 1855 were particularly detailed (with entries spread over 2 register pages). Experience proved that it was difficult to collect all the required information so, from 1856, the register entries were confined to a single page. In his first annual report under the new Act, the Registrar General boasted:-

“As Registration was comparatively new to Scotland, it was natural to expect that some deficiencies would occur in the Registers at the first starting of the Act; but so carefully had the Act been drawn, and so many means had been devised to check the exact number of Deaths and Marriages, that from the very commencement of the operation of the Act, it is believed that scarcely one Death or Marriage which occurred from that period has been omitted to be registered. The checks devised for securing the Registration of the Births were not so effectual at first; so that, for the first month during which the Act was in operation there was a deficiency in the Registration of the Births to the extent of one-half, and for the second month to the extent of one-quarter, below what they ought to have been. From that date, however, the system has worked so efficiently, and the people themselves have been so anxious to avail themselves of the benefits arising from the Registration of the Births of their children, that there is good reason for believing that very few Births indeed now escape Registration.”

The Act provided for the previous parish registers to be transmitted for safe keeping to the Registrar General (in the case of the registers up to 1820) or to the local registrar (in the case of the registers for the years 1820-1855, which were to be sent to the Registrar General after 30 years). Parish ministers bemoaned this centralisation – but the result was that parochial registers in Scotland were much better-preserved than in England and Wales, where they were retained locally. The new civil registers were to be kept in duplicate, with one copy being retained by the local registrar and the other sent to the Registrar General.

The Census in Scotland

National Censuses were introduced throughout the United Kingdom in 1801, and carried out decennially. The 1841 and 1851 Censuses in Scotland were overseen by the English Registrar General – a source of annoyance to the first Scottish Registrar General, who complained in his Annual Report for 1855 that:-

“For statistical purposes, the Tables of the last Census of the population are very imperfect, in so far as Scotland is concerned; everything seeming to be sacrificed for the idea, that the only important fact to publish was the occupation of the people. It hence happens that the most important fact of all, viz, the ages of the people in the different districts of the country, was treated as a mere secondary manner; and was published in such a form, that though the ages in quinquennial periods are given for each county, and for all Scotland, we seek in vain for the ages of the Town as contra-distinguished from the Rural population of each County, or the ages of the Insular as distinguished from the Mainland Districts. These circumstances greatly cramped our endeavours to point to its full extent the varying effect of Insular and Mainland and Town localities on the spread, prevalence and fertility of different diseases.”

From the Census in 1861, however, the Scottish Registrar General took on responsibility. Locally, the registrars were responsible for Census-taking, employing enumerators to visit each household. Once the enumerator books had been brought to Edinburgh – a time-consuming task, especially for remoter areas such as the island of St Kilda – a team of temporary clerks (26 in 1881 and 1891) drew out the statistical information, published in a report by the Registrar General.

The evolving role of the General Register Office

The Registrar General's critical remarks about the publication of the 1851 Census results underline the main driving-force for the demographic work of the Victorian General Registry Office, with its responsibility both for registration and for the Census. There was widespread concern about the health and mortality of the population and demographic statistics were increasingly seen as instruments for social change. Thus, the Registrar General's report for 1855 discusses not only "the specific diseases which are the more immediate gateways (or trap doors) through which our race drops into the grave" but also "other agencies which powerfully modify these diseases, and their action on mankind" – including the state of trade, wages, unemployment, the price and quality of food and the weather. Much energy in the first fifty years was devoted to ensuring that all death certificates recorded the cause of death, so important to epidemiological research.

The Registrar General also helped to reduce mortality by his responsibility for overseeing the vaccination of newborn babies against smallpox. The Vaccination (Scotland) Act 1863 compelled parents to have their babies vaccinated within six months of birth, and to give a certificate of proof to the local registrar. The registrar reported the parents of unvaccinated children to the parish Inspector of Poor, for legal action to be taken against them – though the law was relaxed to allow for "conscientious objection". The Registrar General retained this responsibility until compulsory vaccination was abolished after the Second World War.

To house the General Registry Office, and the centralised registration records, a purpose-built office was designed by Robert Matheson, the Clerk of Works at the Office of Her Majesty's Works in Scotland. The office – New Register House, which is still used for its original purpose – was occupied in 1861. The main feature is a lofty fireproof central repository, the Dome, which contains 5 tiers of ironwork shelving and galleries, over 90 ft high, with 4 miles of shelving as secure fireproof storage.

The first Registrar General, William Pitt Dundas, served until April 1880. His successor, Roger Montgomerie, died 6 months after his appointment and Mr Pitt Dundas resumed office for a year or so until the appointment of Sir Stair Agnew. He was in turn succeeded in 1909 by Sir James Patten McDougall, the last holder of the combined offices of Registrar General and Deputy Lord Clerk Register. The Registrar General (Scotland) Act 1920 provided for the appointment by the Secretary of State for Scotland of a full-time Registrar General. Dr James Crawford Dunlop, who had served as medical superintendent of statistics since 1904, held the office from 1921 to 1930. The 12 subsequent Registrars General were drawn from the civil service in Scotland.

CHAPTER 2 – 150 YEARS OF CIVIL REGISTRATION

In the meantime, the system of registration was progressively improved. District Examiners were appointed by the Registrar General to inspect the work of the local registrars. The Act of 1854 had allowed the existing session clerks to continue as registrars for their lifetime. In many parishes, they were also the schoolmaster and the District Examiner noted that the registrar of Cadder in Lanarkshire:-

“is also School master, Session Clerk, and Inspector of Poor ... the multiplicity of offices does not seem to interfere with but on the contrary to aid in the performance of his duties as Registrar.”

Other registrars came from a variety of different backgrounds. In 1855, the registrar at Strathmiglo in Fife was a warper and weaver, at Cupar an auctioneer and at Auchterhouse near Dundee, a ploughman. But busy schoolteachers did not always make good registrars, especially in the larger towns. The District Examiner reported that the registrar in Hamilton, Lanarkshire:-

“appears to me to be so engrossed with his duties as Head Teacher and Rector of the Academy and with his private Boarding Establishment, that his duties as Registrar seem to have suffered thereby.”

For the most part, however, the schoolmaster registrar did an excellent job. In 1871, the Registrar General for England sent one of his staff to enquire into the differences between the Scottish and English registration systems. He reported:-

“Registrars in country places are the parochial school masters; men for the most part of excellent education, and so far as I have seen them of a decidedly superior stamp as compared with the generality of country registrars of England.”

The twentieth century

During the First World War, the registration service faced heavy burdens as younger registrars and members of the headquarters staff volunteered or were conscripted for military service. The Office had 37 staff at the outbreak of war, 24 of whom were of a recruitable age. By April 1916, 12 had joined up and the pressure of work was acute. The Registrar General wrote to the Editor of *The Scotsman*, in response to criticism that all men of military age had not enlisted, that 42 per cent of the normal staff were in service and the rest would go when they were called up. Extra pressure was imposed by the National Registration Act 1915 which provided for a register of all men and women between 15 and 65, in order to address manpower shortages in the first year of the war. The register was compiled by town and county councils under the central authority of the Registrar General. By April 1916, 6 women were employed in the General Registry Office for national registration work, and more were employed later in the war to free men to enlist.

The war years were followed by the major influenza epidemic of 1918-19 – a serious enough episode to justify a supplementary report by the Registrar General. Mortality exceeded not only all previous epidemics of influenza in Scotland, but also all previous epidemics of any infectious diseases. The total number of deaths ascribed to influenza was 17,575, including deaths of which influenza was the sole named cause and deaths of which influenza was one of two or more named causes. The whole of Scotland was affected.

The Registrar General's reports were usually terse, concentrating on statistics rather than social commentary. Divorce was first mentioned in the 1920 report and became a regular feature, mirroring its growing frequency in the population (see page 74 below).

Two important changes in registration law were made in the late 1930s. Stillbirths were first recorded in 1939, following the Registration of Still-Births (Scotland) Act 1938. Prompted largely by inter-war concerns over infant mortality and declining fertility levels, the Act provided for the registration of children who were still-born after the 28th week of pregnancy. As in 1854, Scotland lagged behind England and Wales in introducing stillbirth registration, partly because of concern about invasion of privacy. But, once introduced, the Scottish system was innovative in requiring the cause of death to be specified. Secondly, a major change in Scottish marriage law was made by the Marriage (Scotland) Act 1939, which came into operation on 1 July 1940. The Act at last abolished the old Scottish form of "irregular marriage" by declaration in the presence of witnesses. In its place, the Act introduced civil marriage, carried out by the registrar, as an alternative to religious marriage.

At the outset of the Second World War, a National Register was taken on 29 September 1939 and used as the basis for the issue of identity cards and food rationing documents, taking the place of the normal decennial Census for 1941. Registration was centrally organised as a result of the lessons learnt from the locally-based system in the First World War. The register was administered by the Registrar General until 1952, when it became the basis for the present National Health Service Central Register (NHSCR) of patients on the lists of Scottish GPs, and responsibility was transferred to the Department of Health for Scotland. In 1964, the NHSCR was transferred back to the Registrar General, because of the key role played by civil registration records in keeping the NHSCR up to date.

The Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages (Scotland) Act 1965 was the first statute for 27 years to affect registration and the first major statutory change since 1854. The new Act repealed all previous enactments relating to registration, some long outdated. The statutory provisions which were still needed were re-enacted, while new provisions, designed to meet the needs of the time, were introduced. For example, reflecting the creation of large hospitals serving a wide area, births and deaths could be registered in the registration district where the person lived rather than (as previously) only in the district where the event occurred. A parallel modernisation of marriage legislation was introduced by the Marriage (Scotland) Act 1977. The Act widened the scope of religious marriages, hitherto confined to Christian denominations, Jews or Quakers. It allowed for religious marriages to be solemnised by "approved celebrants" including Christian clergy and nominees approved by the Registrar General from a wide range of other religious bodies including the Hindu, Sikh and Islamic faiths. Other changes included a requirement for religious marriages (like civil marriages) to be notified in advance to the local registrar.

Genealogy

Since the registration system began in 1855, people have used the records held by the Registrar General to trace their family history. This was originally a laborious process. Someone who wanted to view a birth record would be taken to the shelf where the register book was stored, and would be shown only the relevant entry. An official “extract” (commonly called a certificate) could be purchased if necessary.

From the late 1950s, searching was made easier. An alphabetical index to the post-1855 records was created and then microfiched, together progressively with the images of the records themselves. In the 1980s, the national index was transferred to computer, which allowed even better searching. Public use of the records gradually increased. In the 1970s, about 4,700 genealogical searches were carried out in New Register House annually (at a cost of £1 per day). This number doubled to 9,524 in 1984/85. Since April 1993, 100 search places have been available and the number of searches has increased, reaching a peak of 18,393 in 2001/02 (for a daily fee of £17). In 2004/05, the number of searches was 15,990.

The number of family historians who visit New Register House is no longer increasing, because the internet is now widely used for ancestral research. From April 1998, GROS made its computer index available on the web. This allowed customers to order extracts online. In 1998/99, 54,629 extracts were ordered from GROS, 24,495 of which were ordered over the internet. To further assist both visitors and internet users, GROS expanded its programme of making digital images of the records. Now it is possible to view digital images of a wide range of records both at computer terminals in New Register House and on the internet at <http://www.scotlandsppeople.gov.uk>. The website has proved immensely popular, with currently just under 300,000 registered customers. That level of interest has been reflected in the continued demand for extracts, with 71,682 ordered in 2004/05. In partnership with the National Archives for Scotland (NAS) and the Court of the Lord Lyon, the website is being developed further and New Register House linked to NAS’s adjacent General Register House to form a unified campus for visitors.

So, over its history, GROS has used, and will continue to use, new technologies to improve access to the records it holds.

Key Registration Legislation

Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages (Scotland) Act 1854. Introduced civil registration.

Census (Scotland) Act 1860. Transferred to Registrar General for Scotland responsibility for the Scottish Census.

Vaccination (Scotland) Act 1863. Made smallpox vaccination compulsory for infants.

National Registration Act 1915. Set up a wartime register of men and women between 15 and 65.

Census Act 1920. Gave permanent authority to hold Censuses.

Adoption of Children (Scotland) Act 1930. Provided for the adoption of children in Scotland, and an adopted children register maintained by the Registrar General.

Registration of Still-Births (Scotland) Act 1938. Made registration of still-births compulsory.

Population (Statistics) Act 1938. Allowed the collection of information not previously included in birth, still-birth and death records.

Marriage (Scotland) Act 1939. Introduced civil marriage by authorised registrars and abolished “irregular marriage”.

National Registration Act 1939. Set up a wartime register of the population.

Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages (Scotland) Act 1965. Modernised the registration system.

Marriage (Scotland) Act 1977. Modernised Scottish marriage legislation.

Adoption (Scotland) Act 1978. Consolidated the statutes relating to adoption in Scotland.

Still-Births (Definition) Act 1992. Amended the gestation period for a still-birth from 28 to 24 weeks.

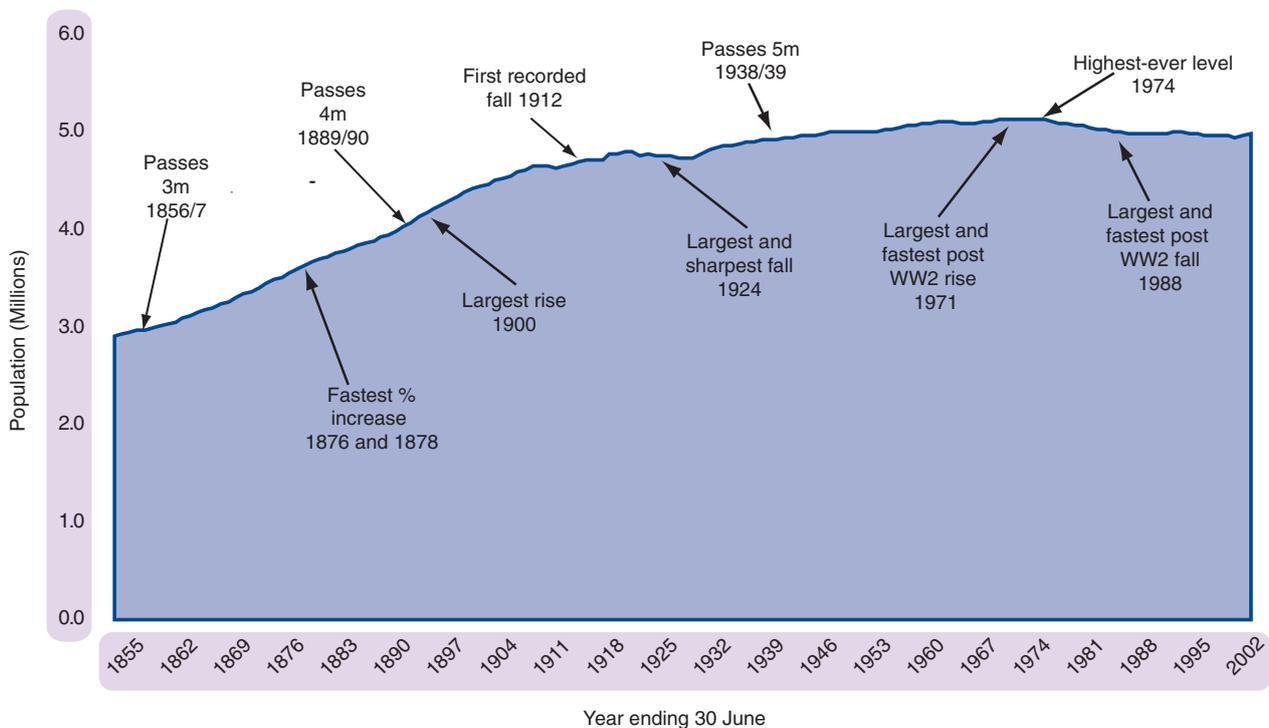
Marriage (Scotland) Act 2003. Permitted civil marriages at “approved places” as well as at registration offices.

SCOTLAND'S POPULATION 1855 TO 2004

Since civil registration began, Scotland's population has increased from an estimated total of 2,978,065 in 1855 to 5,078,400 in June 2004. This represents an increase of just over 70 per cent or 2.1 million people. The population peaked in 1974 at 5,240,800. Since then it has fallen, with some fluctuations, by just over 3 per cent.

These changes have not been steady or evenly distributed across the country. Many rural areas and islands have fewer inhabitants than they did in 1855 and, since the 1950's, large parts of urban Scotland have also experienced population decline.

Figure 2.1 Total population, 1855-2004



To try and explain what has been happening to Scotland's population in the last 150 years it is sensible to split the period into four distinct phases.

1855 to 1911 – High growth and high out-migration

The period 1855 to 1911 saw a rapid expansion in Scotland's population and an even faster growth of its towns and cities. The rise was fuelled by a large excess of births over deaths. Death rates began to fall as public health measures such as vaccination started to have a positive effect. The year 1900 saw the largest recorded increase in population of 46,400.

In the late 1870's, Scotland's population was rising so fast that it would have doubled in less than 70 years. It did not do so, despite a large in-migration from Ireland, because over 916,000 Scots emigrated over the period. Because many emigrants came from the islands and rural areas, the population of many parts of Scotland actually fell.

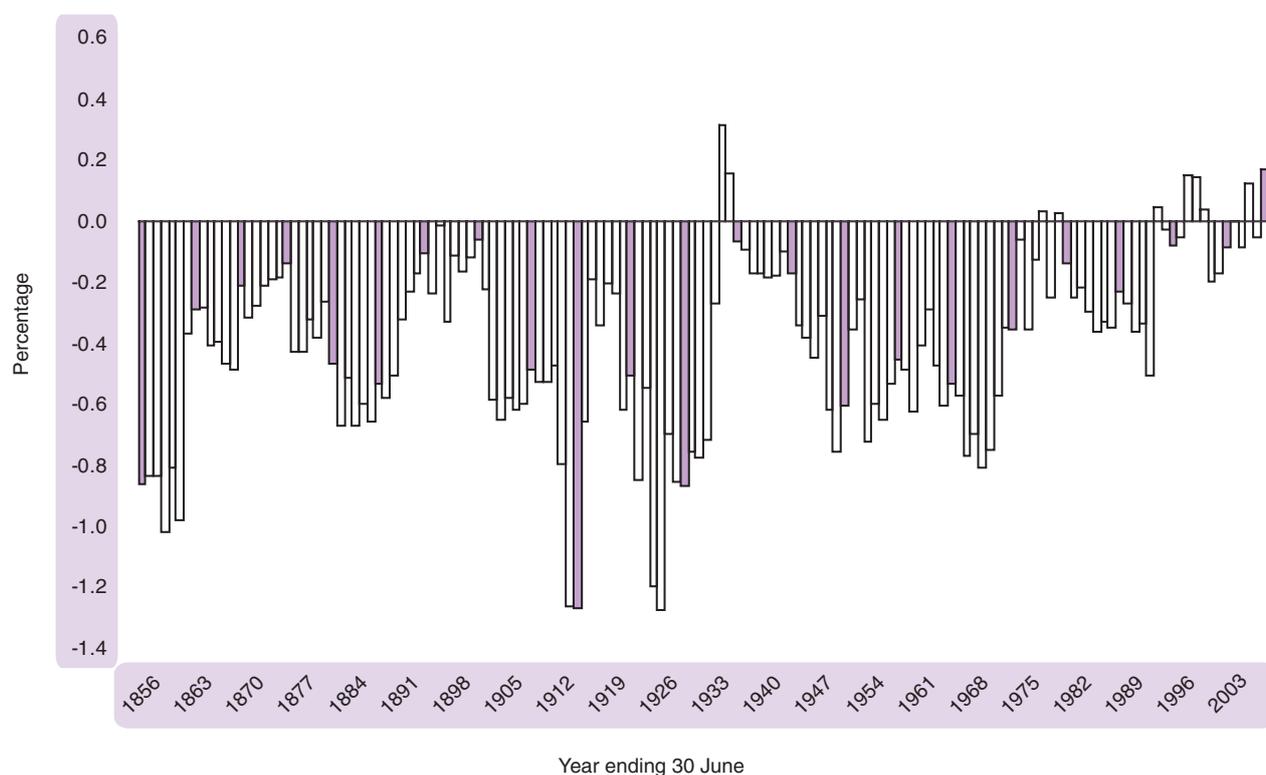
1912 to 1947 – Erratic changes and mass out-migration

The year 1912 marked a turning point: it was the first year when official figures recorded a fall in the Scottish population. (It is possible that there were some years before this that the population also declined but was not detected by the official figures.)

The period 1912 to 1947 saw enormous changes in Scottish society, not to mention two World Wars. Births began to fall, from a record 136,546 live births in 1920 to 86,392 live births in 1940.

Meanwhile, emigration increased, culminating in a record net out-migration of over 62,400 in 1924. In just 36 years there was a net out-migration from Scotland of over 861,000. Because births still exceeded deaths, the population continued to increase but at a much slower rate. Scotland's population first passed the 5 million mark in 1939.

Figure 2.2 Net Migration as proportion of population, 1856-2004



1948 to 1988 – Baby boom, aftermath and continued out-migration

Although the Second World War ended in 1945, it was not until 1948 that official statistics were able to accurately reflect population trends.¹ The end of the war brought an increase in births – the original “baby boom”, with an annual average of 101,222 births in the 5 years after the war compared to 87,734 births in the 5 years before the war. Death rates were still falling as the nation's health continued to improve.

¹ Migration figures do not include the years 1940 to 1947. Figures were distorted by military conscription.

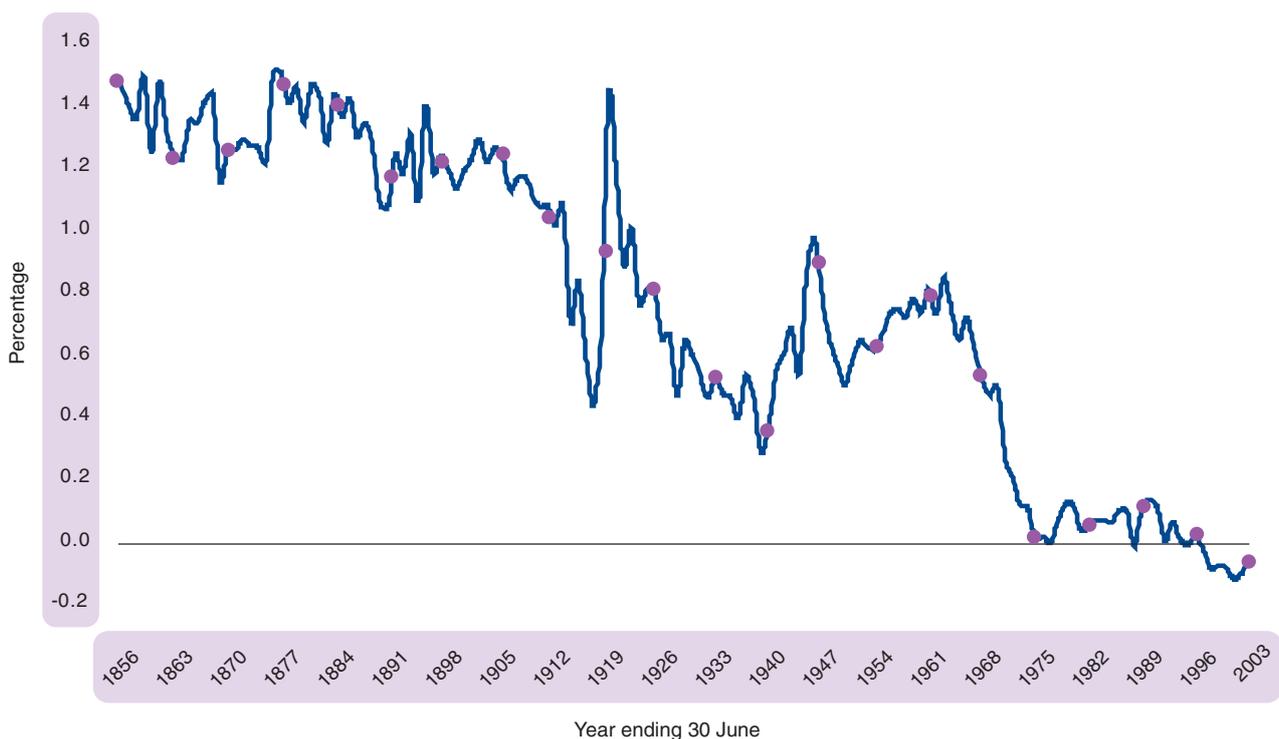
A second “baby boom” followed in the early 1960’s, when births were running at over 100,000 per year. This peaked at 104,355 live births in 1964 but then fell back in every subsequent year until 1977, when there were only 62,342 live births. Meanwhile Scots continued to leave the country in large numbers. Between 1948 and 1988 Scotland’s net out-migration totalled -864,000.

So, although every year in the period except 1976 saw more births than deaths, there were 7,500 fewer people living in Scotland in 1988 than in 1948. During this period, the population of many of Scotland’s towns and cities began to fall, although some rural areas and islands began to regain people.

1989 to present day – Natural decrease but more in-migration

The year 1989 was interesting for two reasons. Firstly, deaths exceeded births – a natural decrease in the population - for only the third year since 1855. Secondly, there was net in-migration, for only the fifth time (excluding war years), of 2,300.

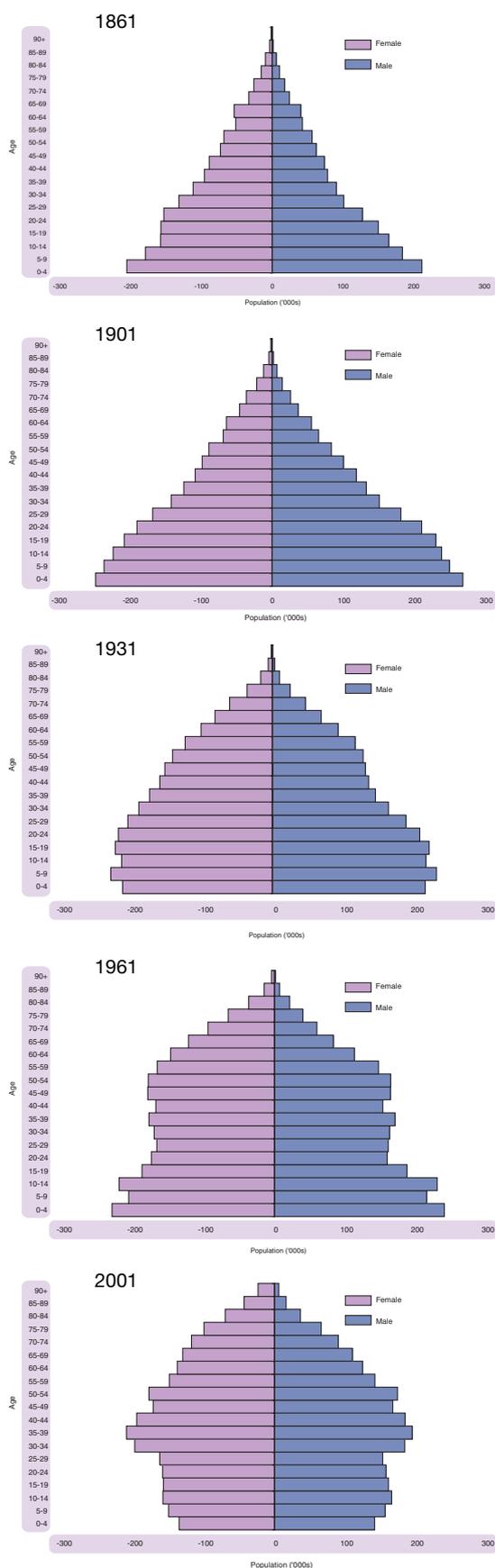
Figure 2.3 Natural Change as a proportion of population, 1856-2004



Natural decrease and net in-migration have been the norm over the last sixteen years. There have only been twelve years since 1855 where Scotland has experienced net in-migration and eight of these have occurred since 1989. Likewise, of the fourteen years when Scotland had an excess of deaths over births, twelve have occurred since 1989. Live births reached a record low of 51,270 in 2002. There has also been a less dramatic fall in the death rate: a record low of 56,187 deaths was recorded in 2004.

But, while the period since 1989 has seen a natural decrease of around 19,900, this has been balanced by a net in-migration of 20,900. Between mid-2003 and mid-2004 alone, there was record net in-migration of around 26,000. So, by 2004, Scotland’s population was at almost the same level as in 1948.

Figure 2.4 Population Pyramid, Scotland by 5 year age groups



Age and Sex Distribution

Changes in birth and death rates, coupled with migration, had a big effect on the age and sex of Scotland's population. This is best illustrated by the population pyramids in **Figure 2.4**. The base of the pyramid shows the number of recent births while its slope shows the effect of mortality and migration later in people's lives.

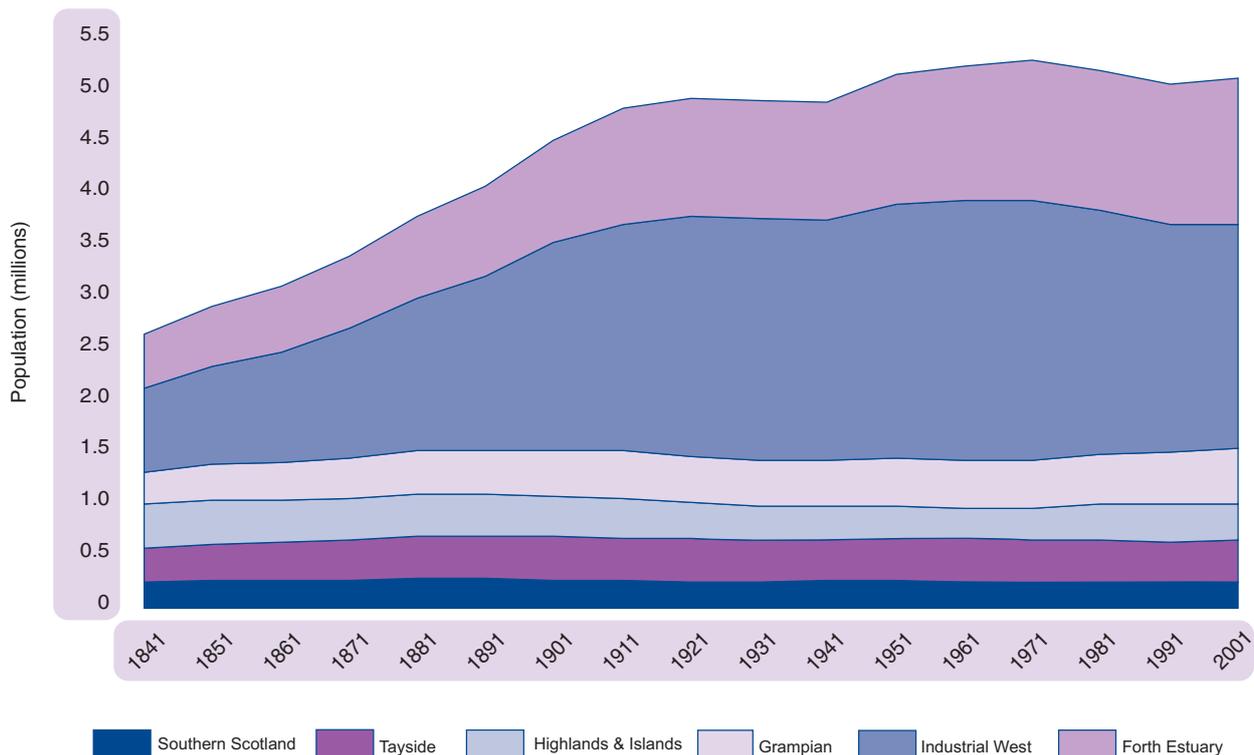
In **1861**, there were fewer men than women aged 20-29 – presumably because of emigration and military service abroad. In **1901**, the pyramid was larger, because the population had grown. In **1931**, the birthrate had levelled-off, with roughly the same number of people in each of the under-30 age groups – and the casualties from the First World War left fewer middle-aged men than women. In **1961**, there were far more elderly women than men (a continuing legacy of the First World War and evidence of differential health improvements) and more younger people as the result of the post Second World War “baby boom” and improvements in child health. In **2001**, many more women than men were still surviving to old age, the “baby boomers” were in their middle age, and the birth rate was progressively declining.

Regional Distribution

More remarkable than the overall change in Scotland's population since 1855 has been the dramatic regional variation, illustrated in **Figures 2.5** and **2.6**. According to the first Scottish Census in 1861, just under 55 per cent of Scots lived in the Central Belt (the Forth Estuary and Industrial West) – the heartland of Victorian industrial Scotland. By the 2001 Census, this had risen to just over 70 per cent, the population of the Central Belt having more than doubled from 1.68 million to 3.55 million.

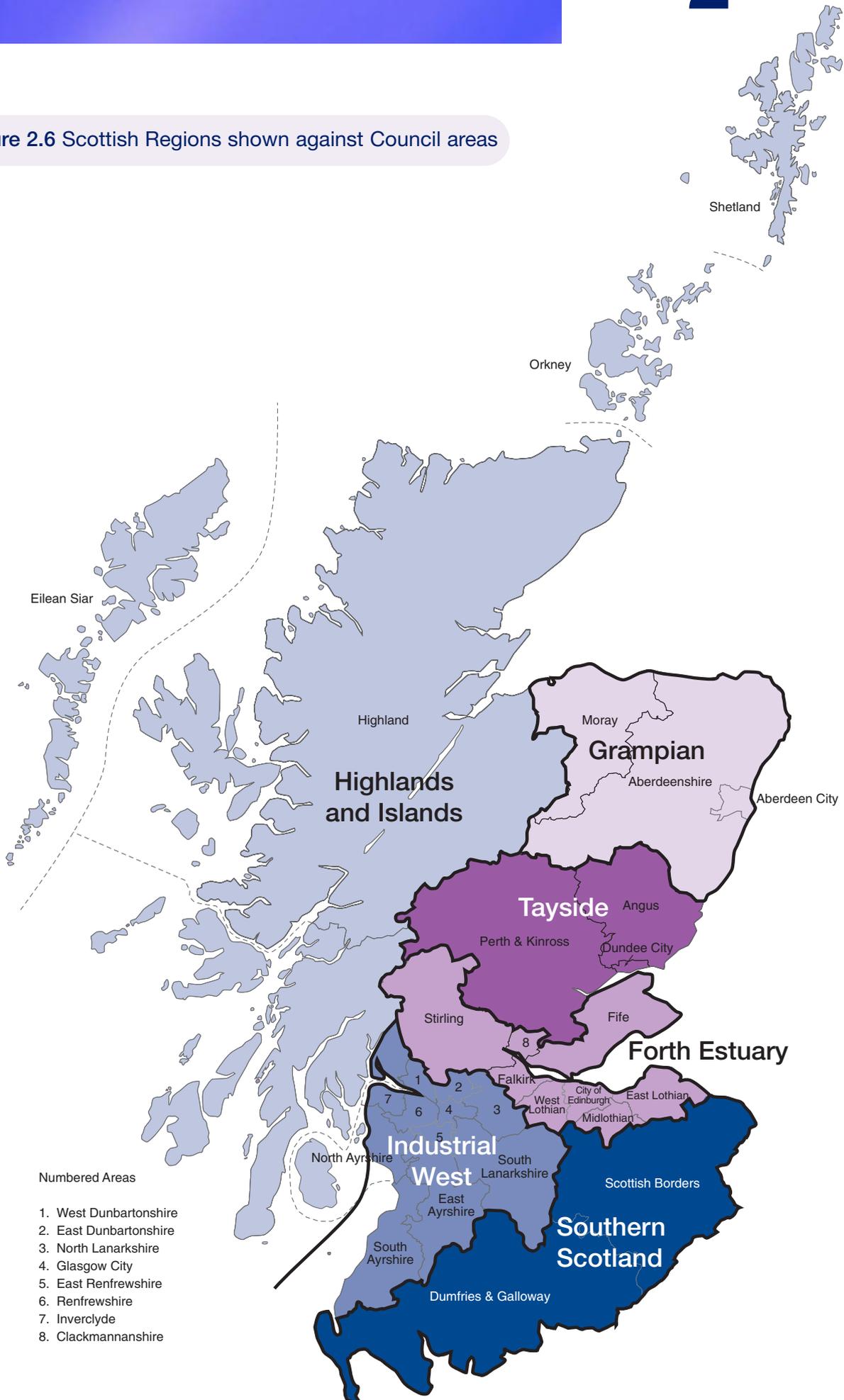
During the same period, the proportion of people living in the north and south of Scotland – with big agricultural areas, affected by the trend to less labour-intensive farming – fell from just over 45 per cent in 1861 to less than 30 per cent in 2001. The population living outside the Central Belt has risen by just 10 per cent (130,000) since 1861. So almost all the increase in Scotland's population since the mid nineteenth century has occurred in the Central Belt, which has accounted for 93.5 per cent of Scotland's population growth since the 1861 Census.

Figure 2.5 Scottish Population Distribution by region, 1841-2001



Only two regions – the most rural parts of Scotland - have actually lost people since 1861. The Highlands and Islands in the north and west have lost 18 per cent (60,000) of their population. Just under 7 per cent of Scots now live in this area compared to over 13 per cent in the mid nineteenth century.

Figure 2.6 Scottish Regions shown against Council areas



CHAPTER 2 – 150 YEARS OF CIVIL REGISTRATION

Southern Scotland has also lost people but to a lesser extent. Around 7 per cent (18,000) fewer people live in the South of Scotland now than in 1861. Just over 5 per cent of Scots live in this area now, compared with almost 9 per cent at the time of the first Census in 1861.

However both regions have seen their populations rise since the 1970's. The recent growth has been concentrated in the north around Inverness, and in the south in the Borders. This has helped both regions to increase slightly their share of Scotland's population since the 1971 Census.

In the north east of Scotland, Tayside's population has grown slowly (14 per cent since 1861) while Grampian's growth has been much more rapid (55 per cent).

The population of Tayside – comprising the industrial city of Dundee, and its rural hinterland – peaked at 415,000 in the 1890's. It fell back between the wars, rose again in the 1950's and 60's before going into decline again during 1970's and 80's. Recent years have seen a partial recovery. By the 2001 Census, Tayside's share of Scotland's population was just under 8 per cent. This has remained roughly the same since the 1921 Census but is less than in 1861 when over 11 per cent of Scots lived in Tayside.

The population of Grampian – the city of Aberdeen, the focus of North Sea oil exploration from the early 1970's, with its rural hinterland - followed much the same pattern as Tayside until the 1970's. Its slowly declining share of Scotland's population reached a low point of just under 8.5 per cent in the 1971 Census. In the following thirty years, thanks largely to the oil boom, its population rose by almost 20 per cent. This was the fastest growth of any region at a time when Scotland's overall population has generally declined. By 2001, Grampian's share of the Scottish population had risen back to nearly 10.5 per cent, roughly the same as in the 1880's but less than its 1861 share of almost 12 per cent.

Although the Central Belt has accounted for almost all of Scotland's population growth since civil registration began, this masks large variations between the eastern and western halves of this area.

The growth of the Forth Estuary areas of Fife, Stirling, Falkirk, Edinburgh and the Lothians has been sometimes slow but steady. In contrast, the industrial heartland of Scotland around the River Clyde experienced spectacular growth in Victorian times followed by large declines in population as traditional industries decayed.

The Forth Estuary's share of the Scottish population has risen at every Census since 1861, from just over 20 per cent to almost 28 per cent in 2001. The number of Scots living there more than doubled from 614,000 to 1.41 million. This represents a rise of 140 per cent, more than any other part of Scotland. It also showed the fastest and largest recent increase of any area of Scotland. The population of the Forth Estuary area rose by nearly 5.5 per cent between 1991 and 2001, overtaking the rate of growth in Grampian over the same period (4.4 per cent).

In the century between 1861 and 1961, the Industrial West of Scotland also saw its population more than double from 1.06 million to 2.49 million, a rise of 135 per cent. Its share of the Scottish population rose from less than 35 per cent to over 48 per cent. Most of the growth occurred before the First World War, when the number of people more than doubled in just fifty years (1861-1911). Since the 1960's, however, the number of people living in this area has declined by over 350,000 – a number greater than the entire current population of the Highlands and Islands.

Indeed, if the Industrial West is excluded, the rest of Scotland's population rose by over 6.5 per cent (180,000) between 1971 and 2001. This is actually slightly higher than the average rise in the UK population during the same period (5.6 per cent). Despite its recent decline, over 42 per cent of Scots still live in the Industrial West and the rate of population decline appears to be slowing. The Industrial West lost 1.8 per cent of its population in the 1990's compared to losses of over 6.5 per cent in both the 1970's and the 1980's.

VITAL EVENTS 1855 TO 2004

This section describes the trends in births, marriages and deaths in Scotland since the introduction of civil registration 150 years ago.

BIRTHS

Introduction

Figure 2.7 displays the annual number of births and the crude birth rate for each year since 1855 (as mentioned on page 44 there was some undercounting of births in 1855). After an initial 25 year period where it was stable at around 35 births per 1,000 population, the crude birth rate has generally followed a downward path to its current level of just over 10 births per 1,000 population. There were, however, three marked periods of higher birth rates superimposed on this general pattern – the two sharp post-war peaks and a more sustained increase during the 1960s.

CHAPTER 2 – 150 YEARS OF CIVIL REGISTRATION

For the first fifty years or so, the trend of the total number of births follows a slightly different course to that of the crude birth rate, reflecting the rapid growth in Scotland's population from around 3 million in the 1850s to over 4.5 million early in the twentieth century. At the start of the twentieth century, the annual total of births was around 130,000 for over a decade, a level that was reached only once subsequently, in the post-war boom year of 1920 which saw the highest annual total ever recorded - 136,546. The peak following the Second World War saw a total of 113,147 births registered in 1947 and the 1960s 'baby boom' saw totals of over 100,000 for a number of years. Since then the total has fallen by around a half to its 2004 level of 53,957.

Figure 2.7 Live births and birth rate, Scotland, 1855-2004

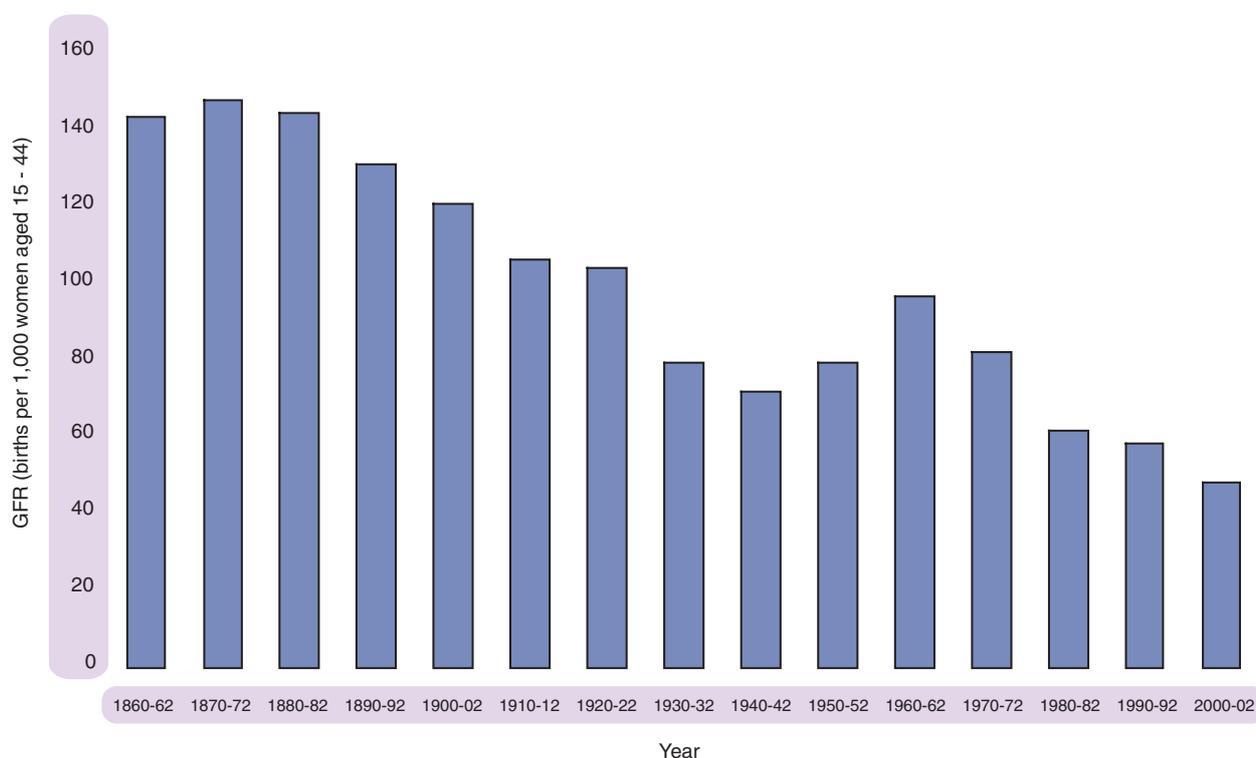


General Fertility Rate

Whilst the crude birth rate per 1,000 total population gives a general indication of the level of fertility, a more appropriate measure is the *General Fertility Rate (GFR)* which relates the number of births to the number of women of childbearing age (conventionally taken as 15 – 44).

Figure 2.8 shows how the GFR has varied over last 150 years. The years displayed are centred on census years as population estimates broken down by age were more accurate at these times, particularly in the nineteenth century. Whilst the GFR still shows a general decline over the last 150 years, **Figure 2.8** clearly demonstrates the impact of the 1960s ‘baby boom’.

Figure 2.8 General Fertility Rate, Scotland, 1860-2002



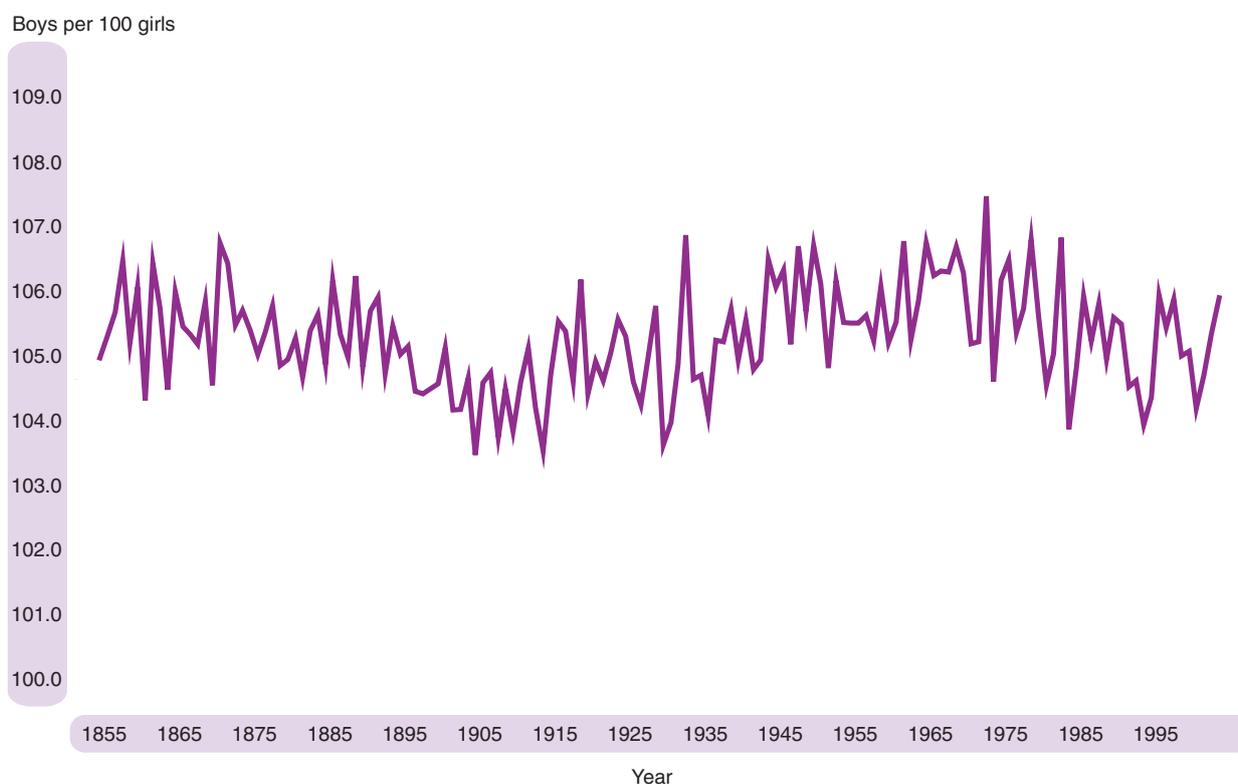
Age specific birth rates

To better understand trends in fertility it is important to collect, and analyse, information on the age of women having children. This information has been collected, for statistical purposes only, since 1939. Unfortunately, little analysis was carried out during the war years and the available time series start in 1947. **Figures 1.12 – 1.15**, and the associated commentary in **Chapter 1**, give more detailed analyses using this information.

Sex ratio at birth

It is a well established fact that in virtually all countries and all societies more boys are born than girls. However, though many theories have been advanced, there is no single scientific explanation for this phenomenon. Rather it is believed to be the complex result of a range of different biological factors. The records held by the Registrar General show that, over 150 years of registration, the sex ratio at birth in Scotland has been just over 105 boys for every 100 girls. The lowest ratio recorded was 103.2 in 1905 and the highest was 107.9 in 1973. However, **Figure 2.9** shows that, as well as the expected random year to year fluctuations, there appears to have been a long term period of increase from early in the twentieth century to the mid-1970s since when the ratio has fallen slightly. A similar long term trend was observed in England.

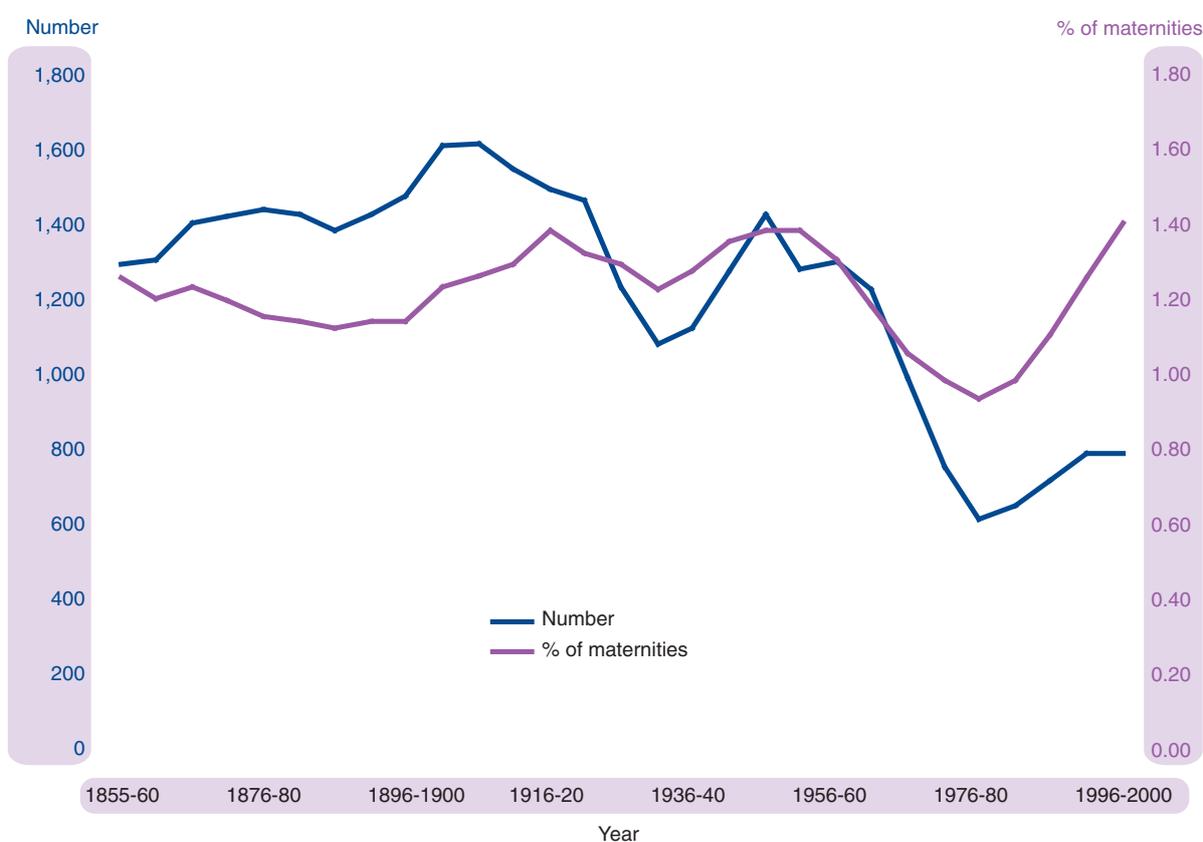
Figure 2.9 Sex ratio at birth, Scotland, 1855-2004



Multiple births

The proportion of maternities in Scotland resulting in multiple births has remained relatively constant at just over 1 per cent throughout the last 150 years. Though the five-year average dipped below 1 per cent in the late 1970s, it has subsequently risen to its highest ever level at just over 1.4 per cent, possibly associated with the increasing availability of fertility treatment. On average, just over 1 per cent of multiple births have involved triplets or higher order multiples. The actual numbers of such births peaked in 1995 at 30. Since then the number has fallen back substantially, perhaps because of a more measured use of fertility treatment.

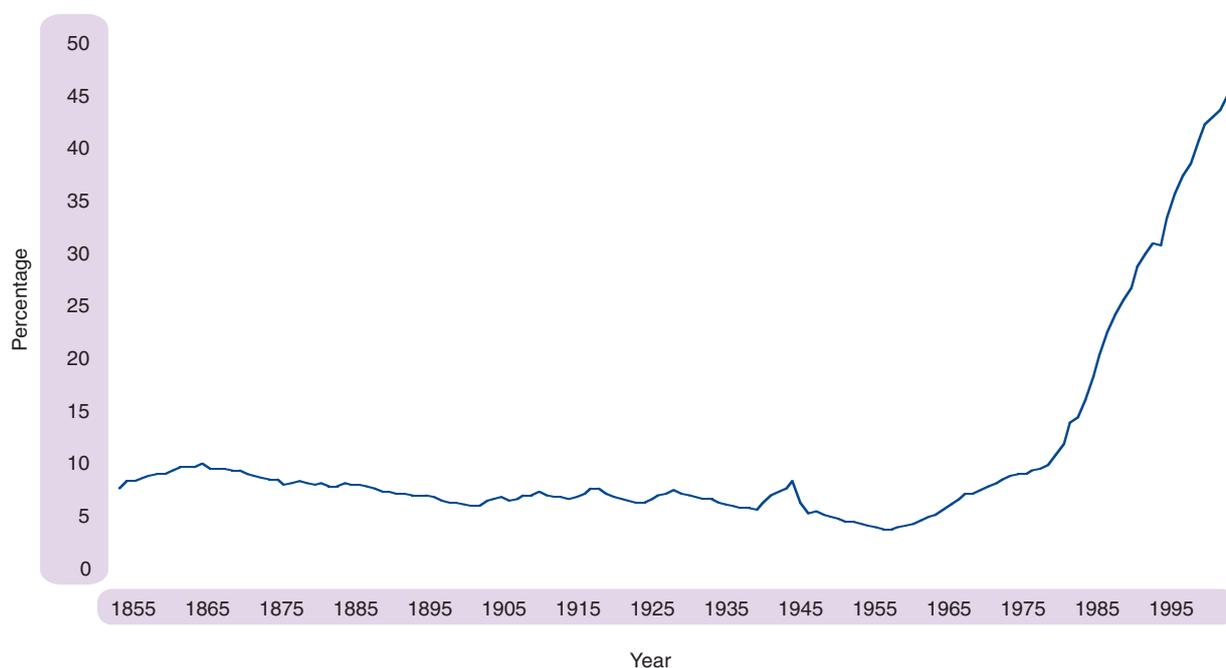
Figure 2.10 Multiple births, number and percentage of maternities, Scotland, 1855-2000



Marital status of parents

The percentage of children born to unmarried parents from 1855-2004 is shown in **Figure 2.11**. The graph identifies two distinct phases. First, there was a slow, general decline from a figure of around 10 per cent in the 1860s to 4 per cent in the late 1950s, with small increases being observed during both World Wars. The second phase shows an inexorable rise over the last forty to fifty years to the point where almost half of all children are born to unmarried parents, a graphic illustration of the rapidly changing social attitudes to marriage.

Figure 2.11 Percentage of children born to unmarried parents, Scotland, 1855-2004



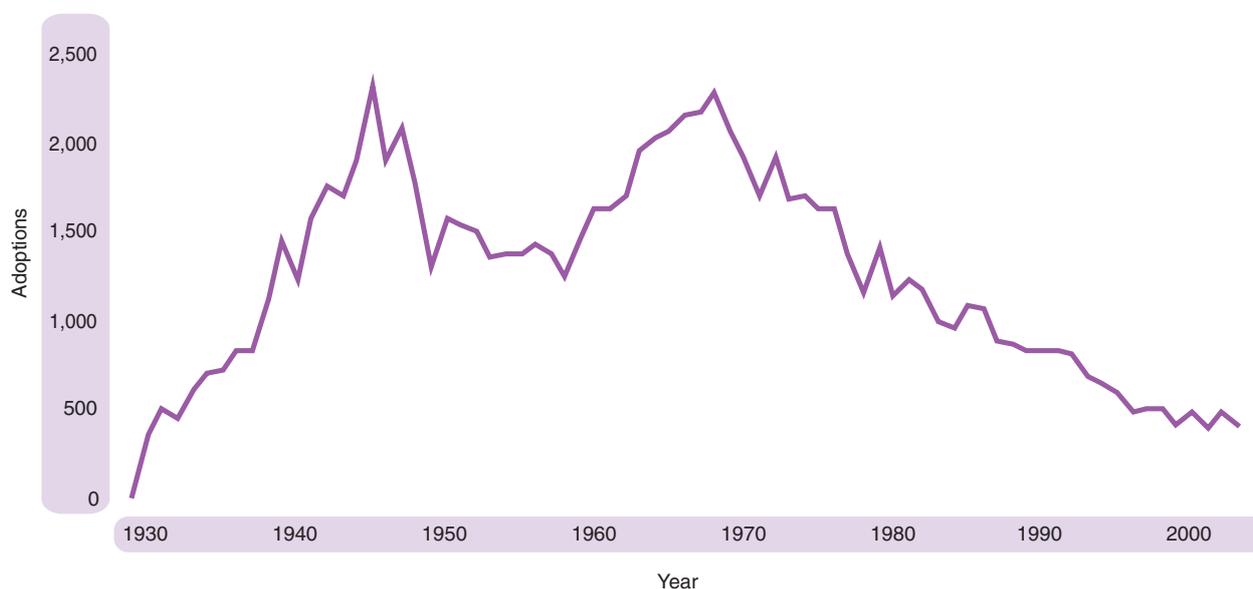
There was much comment on illegitimacy rates in the Registrar General's Annual Reports over the years. Regional variation was a regular topic in the earlier years, some counties having rates that were almost twice the national average. The highest rates were generally found in Fife, the north-east, and the border counties.

Interestingly, the use of term 'illegitimate' was discontinued in the birth registers as long ago as 1919; but its use in the Annual Reports continued until 1985, by which time 19 per cent of births were to unmarried parents.

Adoptions

The Adoption of Children (Scotland) Act 1930 provided for the registration of adopted children. The number of adoptions recorded each year since 1930 (in which only 3 were recorded) is shown in **Figure 2.12**. Following a steady rise to a post-war peak of 2,298 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 has fallen back steadily to its current level of around 400. Though not all adoptions are of young babies, this decline is partly a reflection of the falling birth rates of the last 35 years.

Figure 2.12 Adoptions, Scotland, 1930-2004



In 1962, 69 per cent of children adopted were aged under two, 21 per cent were aged 2 – 9, and 10 per cent were aged 10 and over. By contrast, only 18 per cent of children adopted in 2004 were aged under two, 61 per cent were aged 2 – 9, and 22 per cent were aged 10 and over.

Forenames

As can be seen from **Table 2.1**, there was little change in the choice of forenames given to babies during the second half of the nineteenth century. The table also reveals that the top five names covered 60 per cent and 47 per cent respectively of all boys and girls born in 1855 compared with only 10 per cent for both sexes in 2004. These figures reflect the fact that, although the number of births is lower, a much greater range of names is used nowadays.

Further information on forenames, including more detailed listings, can be found on the GROS website (<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/library/pernames/index.html>)

Table 2.1 Top ten most popular names registered in Scotland in 1855, 1900, 1950, 1975 and 2004

	1855		1900		1950		1975		2004	
	Name	%	Name	%	Name	%	Name	%	Name	%
Boys										
1	John	17.7	John	13.2	John	10.4	David	5.1	Lewis	2.6
2	James	15.1	James	12.2	James	9.0	John	4.2	Jack	2.5
3	William	13.2	William	11.4	William	7.1	Paul	3.4	James	1.9
4	Alexander	7.0	Robert	6.9	Robert	5.9	James	3.4	Cameron	1.9
5	Robert	6.6	Alexander	5.8	David	5.5	Mark	3.2	Ryan	1.9
6	Thomas	5.3	George	5.1	Thomas	3.8	Scott	3.1	Liam	1.7
7	George	4.7	Thomas	5.1	Alexander	3.4	Andrew	2.9	Jamie	1.7
8	David	4.3	David	4.0	George	3.2	Steven	2.8	Ben	1.7
9	Andrew	2.7	Andrew	2.5	Ian	2.8	Robert	2.4	Kyle	1.7
10	Peter	2.1	Charles	2.2	Brian	2.2	Stephen	2.1	Callum	1.6
Girls										
1	Mary	13.6	Mary	11.7	Margaret	8.1	Nicola	2.8	Emma	2.5
2	Margaret	12.5	Margaret	9.1	Elizabeth	5.9	Karen	2.5	Sophie	2.2
3	Elizabeth	7.3	Elizabeth	7.3	Mary	5.3	Susan	2.1	Ellie	2.2
4	Jane	6.9	Annie	4.8	Catherine	3.2	Claire	2.0	Amy	2.1
5	Janet	6.4	Jane	4.7	Anne	2.7	Fiona	2.0	Chloe	1.8
6	Ann	5.4	Agnes	4.7	Linda	2.6	Angela	1.9	Katie	1.7
7	Agnes	5.1	Isabella	4.4	Helen	2.4	Sharon	1.9	Erin	1.7
8	Isabella	5.0	Catherine	4.3	Patricia	2.2	Gillian	1.7	Emily	1.6
9	Helen	4.0	Janet	3.6	Irene	2.0	Julie	1.7	Lucy	1.5
10	Catherine	3.6	Helen	3.5	Agnes	1.9	Jennifer	1.6	Hannah	1.5

Surnames

As can be seen from **Table 2.2**, there has been little change in the top surnames over the last century and a half. The main difference, the ranking of Macdonald/Mcdonald, can be explained by methodological differences: for the 1850s, different spellings were grouped together, while for 1901 and 1999-2001 different spellings were counted separately. A combined total for Macdonald/Mcdonald would also have been in second place in 1901 and 1999 – 2001. The fact that Mcdonald was the more popular spelling in the 1901 Census whereas Macdonald was the more popular in the recent survey suggests that spelling of such names was fluid in the past.

GROS has published an Occasional Paper ([http://www.gros-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/library/occpapers/surnames-in-scotland-over-the-last-140-years.html](http://www.gros.scotland.gov.uk/statistics/library/occpapers/surnames-in-scotland-over-the-last-140-years.html)) on Scottish surnames, which presents detailed information on the geographical distribution of surnames within Scotland. Key points to emerge are the greater numbers of clan names in the Highlands and Western Isles, the distinct clusters of names (often of Norse origin) in Orkney and Shetland, and the greater frequency of Irish surnames in west central Scotland, a product of 19th century immigration.

Table 2.2 Top twenty surnames in Scotland

	(i) 1855,1856 & 1858	(ii) 1901	(iii) 1999-2001
1	Smith	Smith	Smith
2	Macdonald	Brown	Brown
3	Brown	Robertson	Wilson
4	Robertson	Wilson	Campbell
5	Thomson	Campbell	Stewart
6	Stewart	Thomson	Thomson
7	Campbell	Stewart	Robertson
8	Wilson	Anderson	Anderson
9	Anderson	Mcdonald	Macdonald
10	Mackay	Scott	Scott
11	Mackenzie	Reid	Reid
12	Scott	Murray	Murray
13	Johnston	Ross	Taylor
14	Miller	Fraser	Clark
15	Reid	Young	Ross
16	Ross	Clark	Watson
17	Paterson	Taylor	Morrison
18	Fraser	Mitchell	Paterson
19	Murray	Henderson	Young
20	Maclean	Cameron	Mitchell

Sources:

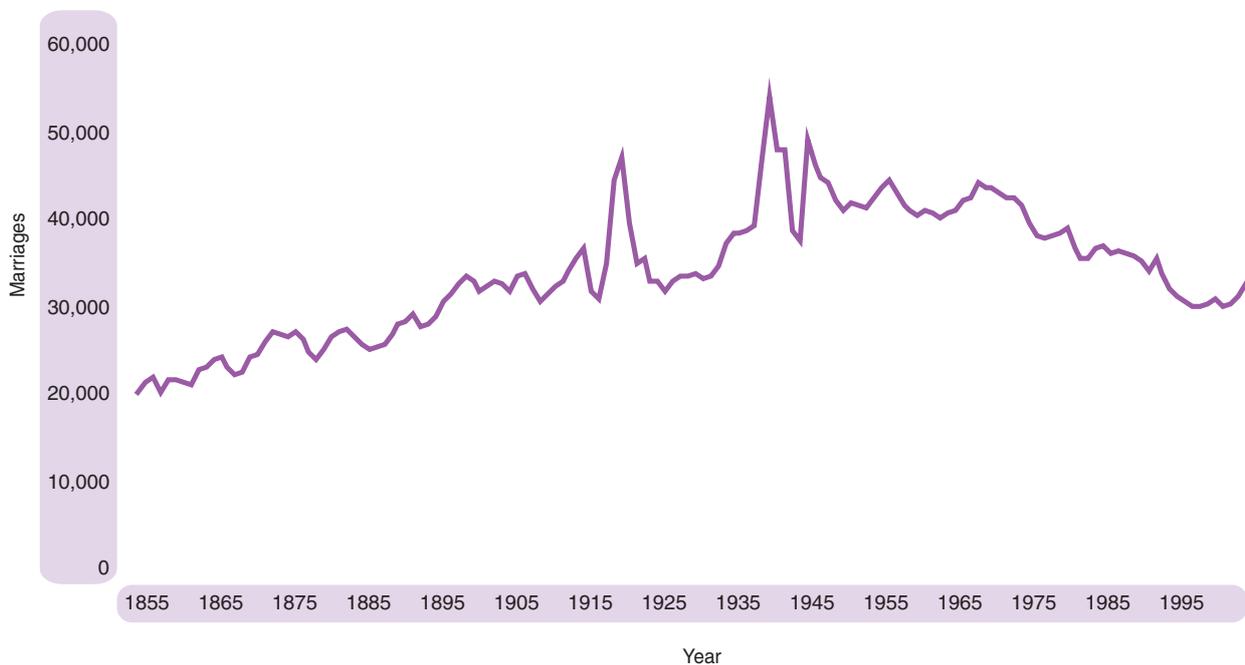
- (i) Birth, marriage and death registers
- (ii) Census indexes
- (iii) Birth and death registers

MARRIAGES

Introduction

Figure 2.13 presents the numbers of marriages registered each year in Scotland since the start of civil registration. The underlying trend shows a steady increase from around 20,000 in 1855 to over 40,000 in the 1950s and 1960s. Superimposed on this trend are peaks associated with the two World Wars with the highest ever annual total, over 53,500, occurring in 1940. Since the 1970s, the annual total has declined to around 30,000.

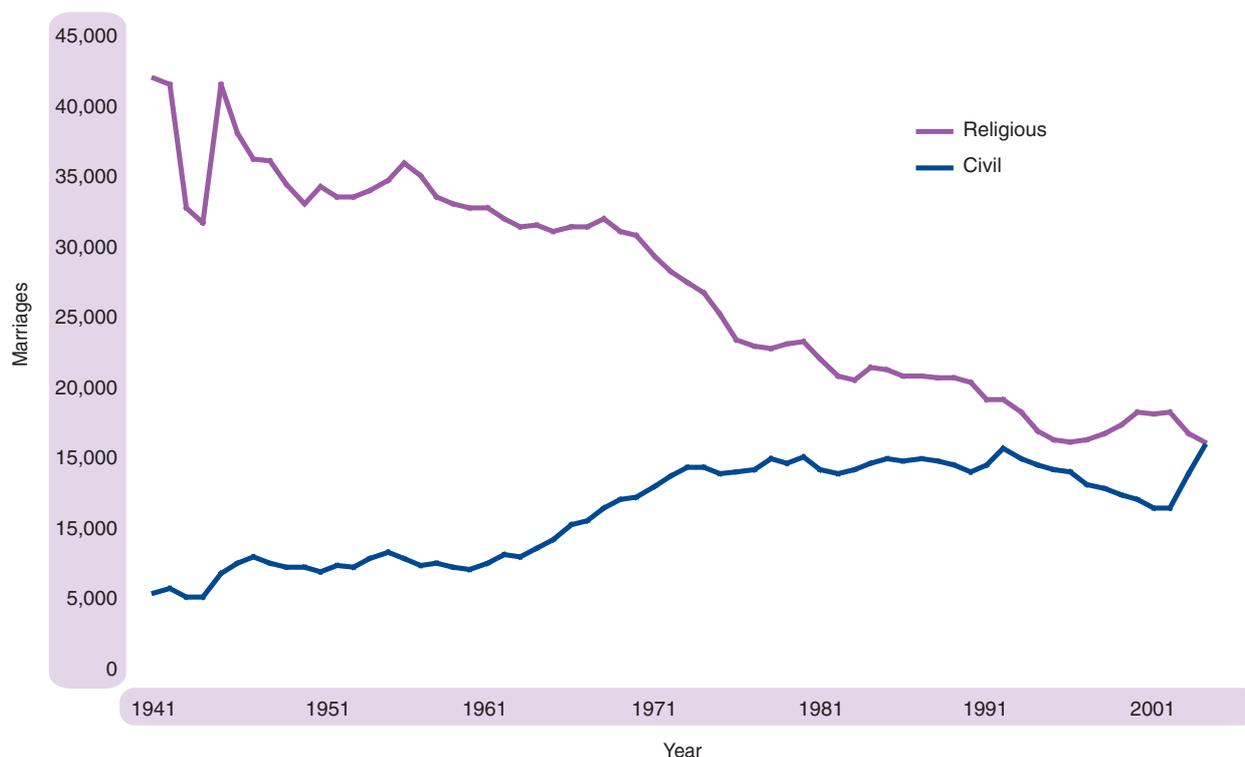
Figure 2.13 Marriages registered in Scotland, 1855 - 2004



Method of celebration

Civil marriages were introduced on 1 July 1940. **Figure 2.14** compares the numbers of civil and religious marriages registered each year since 1941, the first full year of operation.

Figure 2.14 Marriages by method of celebration, Scotland, 1941-2004



The number of religious marriages has reduced by more than half over this period, while the number of civil marriages has almost trebled. Civil ceremonies now account for almost half of all marriages in Scotland. The small rise in religious ceremonies in the late 1990s was almost entirely due to marriages at Gretna. Until 2002, civil marriages could be carried out only in registration offices – so couples wanting a more unusual venue (such as the Blacksmith’s Shop in Gretna) had to opt for a religious marriage. The recent rise in the number of civil marriages, and the associated decrease in the number of religious marriages, is a direct result of legislative changes that now permit civil marriage ceremonies to be held in ‘approved places’ as well as in registration offices.

Age at marriage

Figure 2.15 shows the average age at marriage for 1855 to 1860, for ten year periods thereafter to 2000, and for 2004. It shows that the average age of brides at their first marriage was relatively steady during the second half of the nineteenth century at around 25 years. It rose to around 26 years early in the twentieth century before falling steadily to a low point between 22 and 23 years in the 1970s. Since then it has increased steadily to its current level of 29.6 years. Throughout the last 150 years, the average differential between the sexes has been around two years. The trend for men parallels that for women with the lowest figure for grooms, around 24 years, being in the 1970s and the highest, 31.6 years, being reached in 2004.

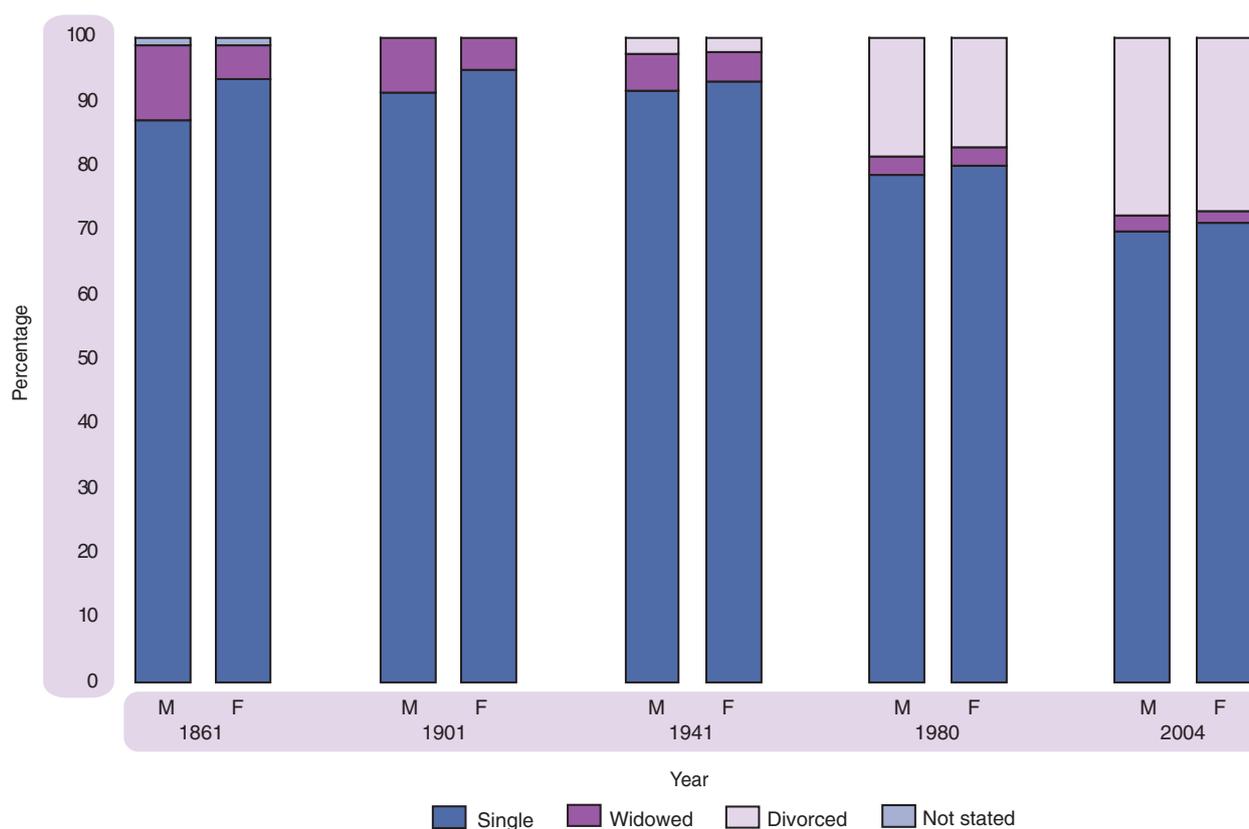
Figure 2.15 Average age at first marriage, by sex, Scotland, 1855-2004



Marital status at marriage

Figure 2.16 shows, for selected years, the marital status of everyone marrying in Scotland. Divorced people constitute an increasing proportion – over a quarter of the men and women marrying in 2004. The other feature is the decline in the proportion who are widowed, from 11 per cent of grooms and 5 per cent of brides in the 1860s to 2 per cent for both sexes in 2004.

Figure 2.16 Marital status at time of marriage, by sex, Scotland: selected years 1861-2004



Marriages by month

Figure 2.17 Marriages by month of registration, Scotland: selected years, 1865-2004

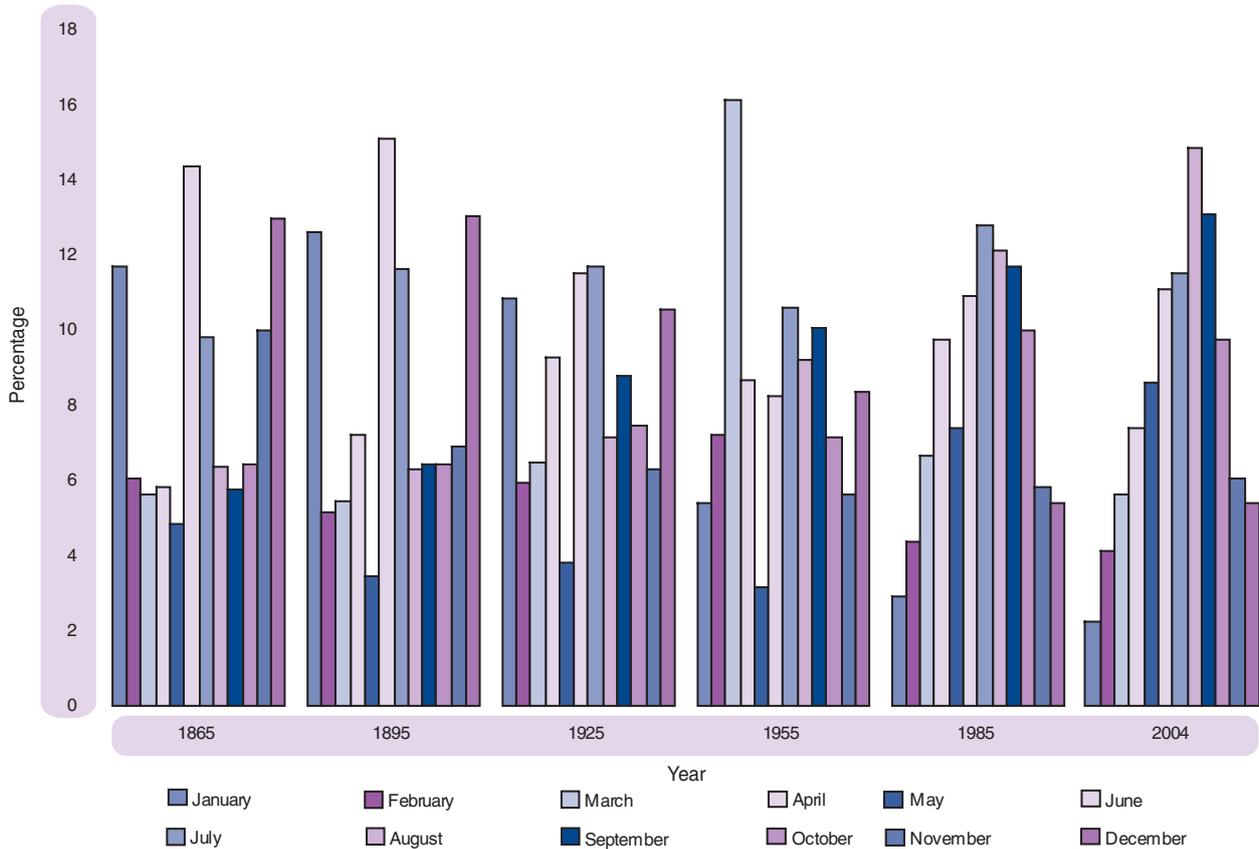


Figure 2.17 shows, for selected years, the proportion of marriages each month. Both 1865 and 1895 show distinct peaks in June/July. However, in nineteenth century Scotland it was also very popular to hold weddings at the end of December. As many of these marriages were not registered until the following January, relatively high proportions of marriage registrations were recorded for both these months. A similar, though less marked, pattern is shown for 1925.

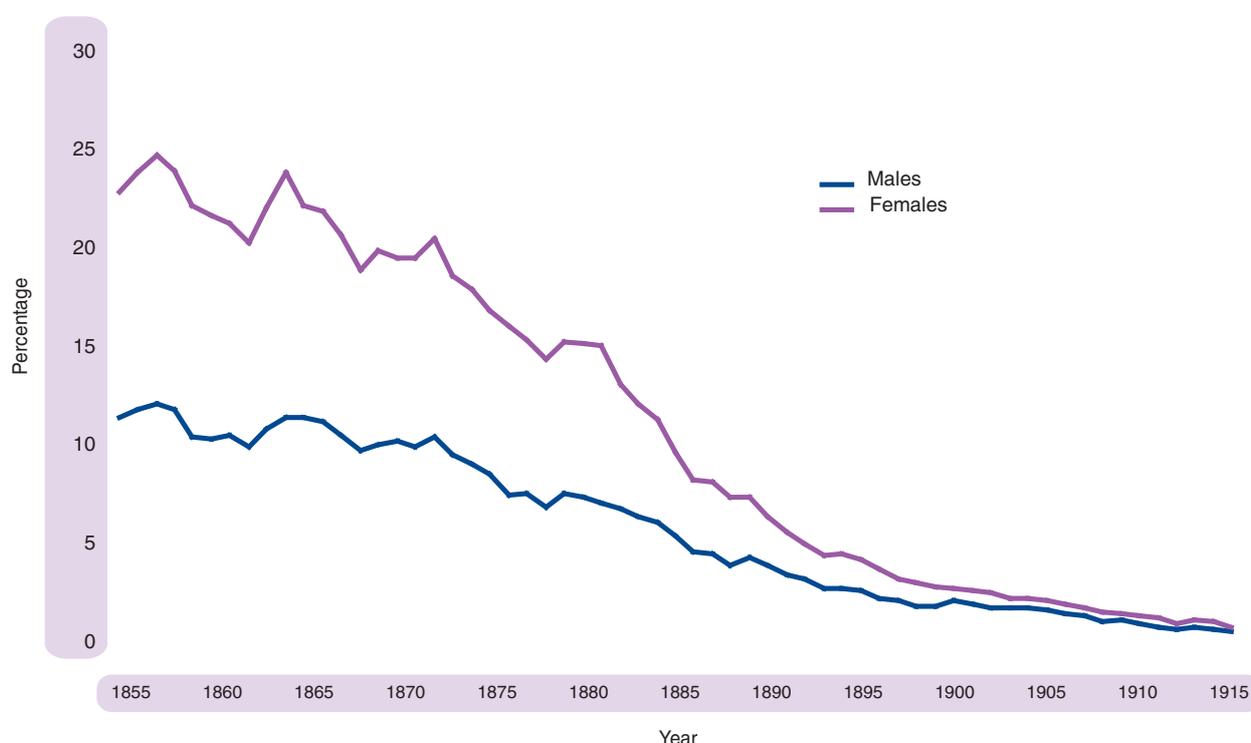
By 1955, a completely different distribution had emerged with a March peak reflecting the financial benefits that could be gained by marrying at the end of the tax year. With the removal of this quirk of the taxation system, a more straightforward seasonal pattern developed. Both 1985 and 2004 show a peak in the summer months and relatively low proportions in the winter months, though 1985 also had a subsidiary peak in April.

Signing by mark

For almost 90 years the Registrar General's Annual Reports contained detailed information on the numbers of brides and grooms who signed the marriage register 'by mark' rather than with a signature. This information was used as a crude measure of literacy.

Figure 2.18 shows how the proportions signing by mark declined from over 20 per cent for women and over 10 per cent for men in the 1850s and 1860s to under 1 per cent for both sexes in 1915. By the 1940s, when publication of this information ceased, the proportion signing by mark had fallen to about 0.1 per cent (only a few dozen cases).

Figure 2.18 Percentages of brides and grooms signing the marriage register by mark, 1855-1915



In the early years, particularly high proportions signed by mark in the counties of Inverness and Ross & Cromarty. Additionally, Glasgow had higher levels than Edinburgh, a fact explained in the following rather unflattering extract from the 1865 Report:

“The evil effect of the influx of the uneducated Irish on the Scottish population is strikingly exemplified by comparing the proportions of men and of women able to sign their names in Edinburgh and Glasgow.”

Comparisons were often made with similar figures for England. These generally gave favourable results as the following extract from the 1860 Report shows:

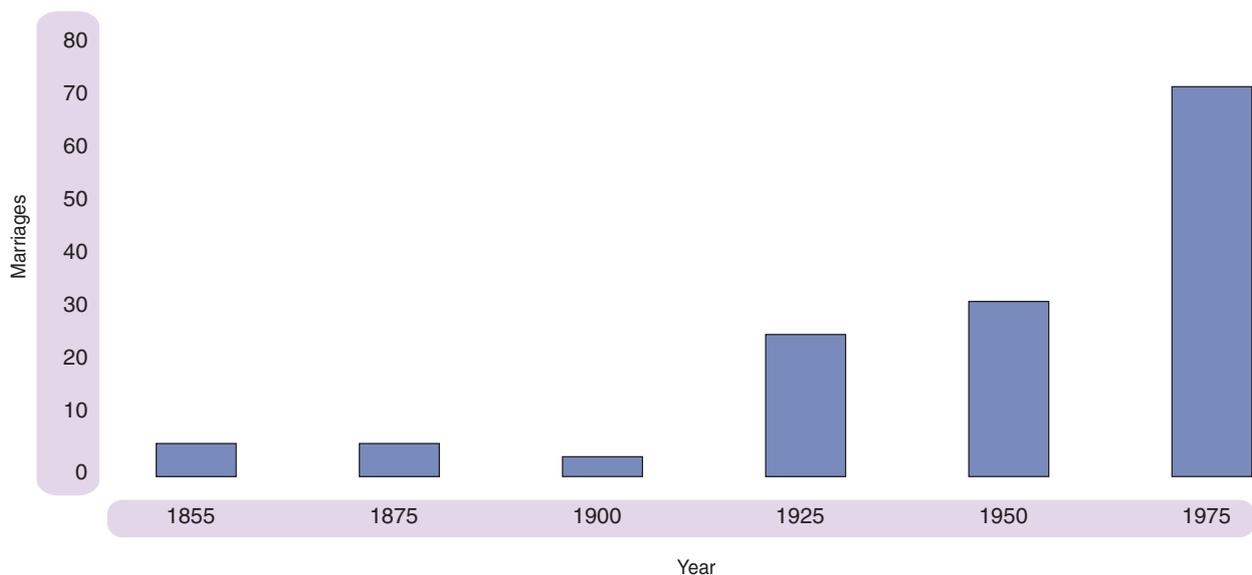
“Judged by this test it would appear that elementary education is in a much more advanced state in Scotland than in England, seeing that 11 per cent more of the men, and 9 per cent more of the women were able to write their names.”

Marriages at Gretna Green

Marriages at Gretna Green have long been a remarkable feature. Gretna’s popularity as a marriage venue dates back to 1754 when Lord Hardwicke’s Marriage Act decreed that parental consent was required if either party to a marriage in England and Wales was aged under 21. The Act did not apply in Scotland, where a valid marriage could be contracted merely by a declaration before two witnesses. So a large number of young couples travelled north and Gretna, being just a few miles over the border on the stagecoach route, became the most popular destination. Any responsible person was able to conduct the marriage, but a tradition was established of the local blacksmith conducting the ceremony ‘over the anvil’.

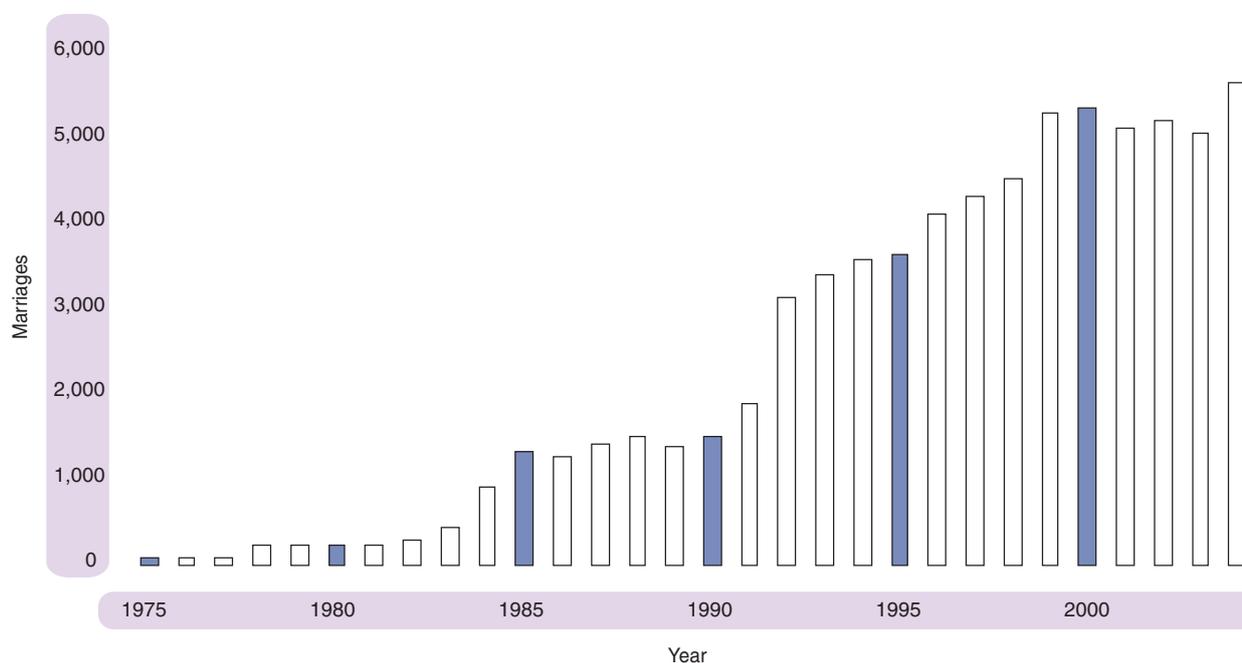
The total number of marriages at Gretna at this time is not known, but over the following 100 years or so it was certainly several tens of thousands.

Figure 2.19 Marriages registered at Gretna, 1855-1975



The number of marriages registered in Gretna between 1855 and 1975 is shown for selected years in **Figure 2.19**. Originally, the numbers were small. However, there has been a rapid growth since 1975, from under 100 to over 5,500 in 2004.

Figure 2.20 Marriages registered at Gretna, 1975-2004



The recent rise of Gretna's popularity for marriage was examined in some detail in an Occasional Paper published by GROS in 2001 (<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/library/occpapers/marriages-at-gretna-1975-2000.html>).

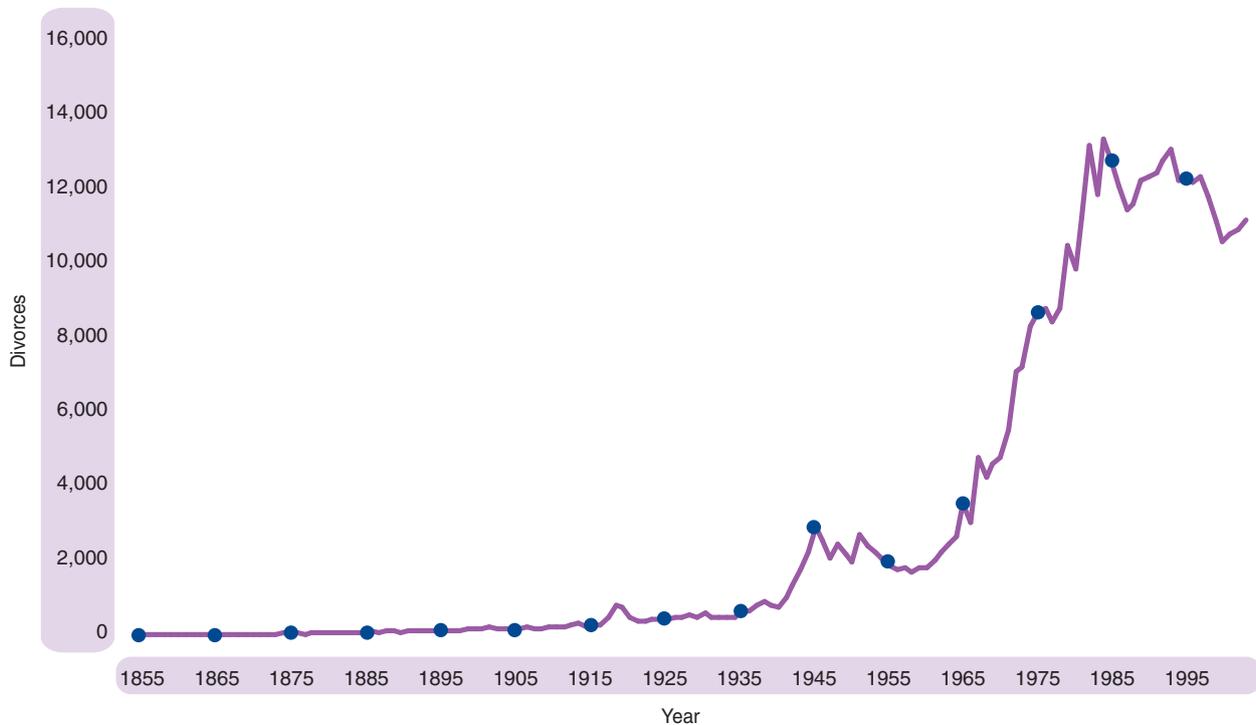
It showed that Gretna now accounts for more than one in six of all marriages in Scotland and that the majority of the couples come from England, (as was the case between the mid-eighteenth and mid-nineteenth centuries during Gretna's original period of fame), but they are now more likely to be older than the average for the rest of Scotland rather than eloping teenagers. Gretna has also become an increasingly popular marriage venue for couples from outside the United Kingdom.

DIVORCES

Numbers

Although the Registrar General did not keep a divorce register until 1984, data supplied by the courts has been included in the Annual Reports since 1920. In the 1920 Report, a summary table gave annual totals back to 1855. As **Figure 2.21**, shows the number was initially very small, slowly increasing after 1870, with a marked increase following the end of the First World War. There was also a significant peak in the number of divorces following the Second World War.

Figure 2.21 Divorces, Scotland, 1855-2004



From 1960 to the early 1980s, there was steep increase from under 2,000 a year to over 13,000. Following the peak figure of 13,373 in 1985, the number of divorces held steady at around 12,000 for a decade or so, before reducing slightly to its current level of around 11,000.

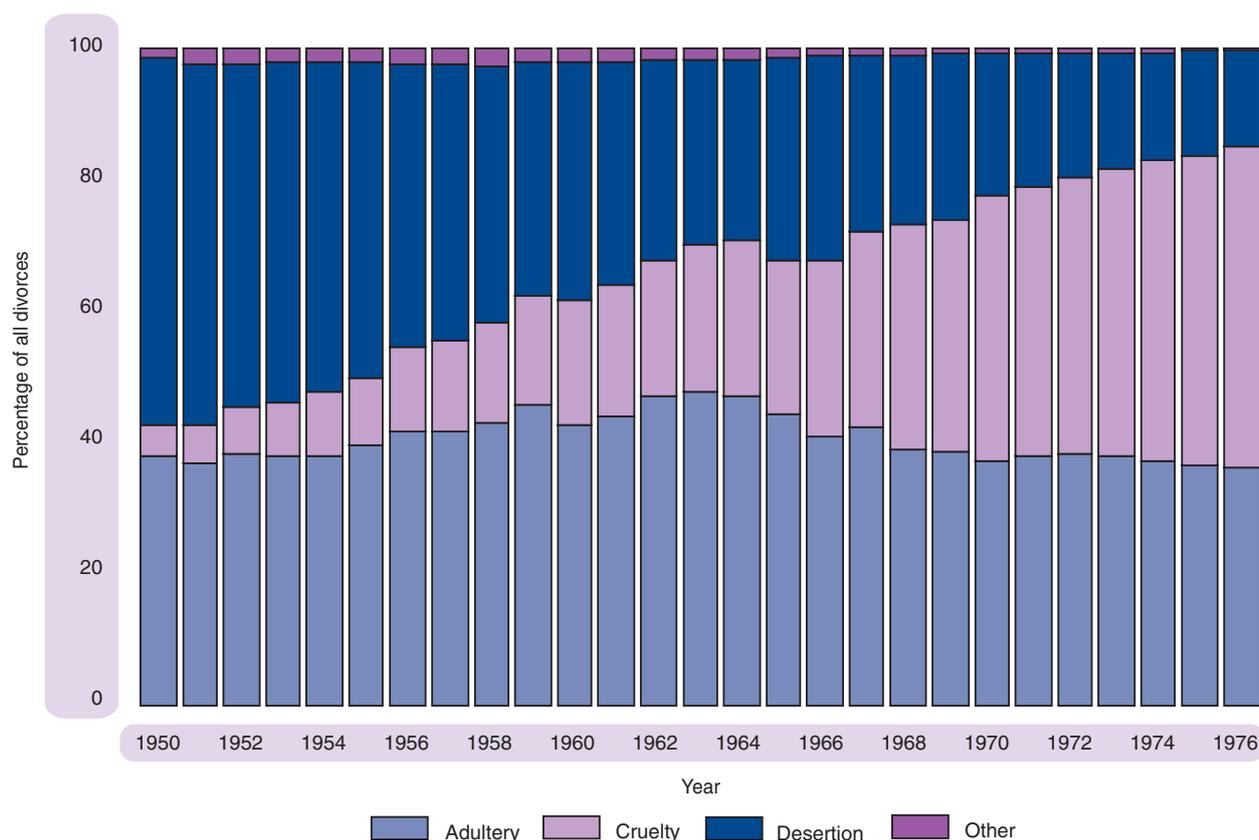
Duration of marriages that ended in divorce

The median duration of marriages that end in divorce was steady at around 10 years from the early 1960s to the early 1990s. However, since then it has increased steadily, reaching 14 years in 2004.

Grounds for divorce

Figure 2.22 displays the proportions of divorces granted over the period 1950-1976 for the three main grounds under the then current legislation. In 1950 the most frequent ground for divorce was desertion (55 per cent of the total). However, by 1976 its share had fallen to only 14 per cent. This fall was mirrored by a rise from 4 to 28 per cent in the proportion granted on the grounds of cruelty. Throughout the period, adultery accounted for the remaining 40 per cent or so of divorces.

Figure 2.22 Divorces by grounds, Scotland, 1950-1976

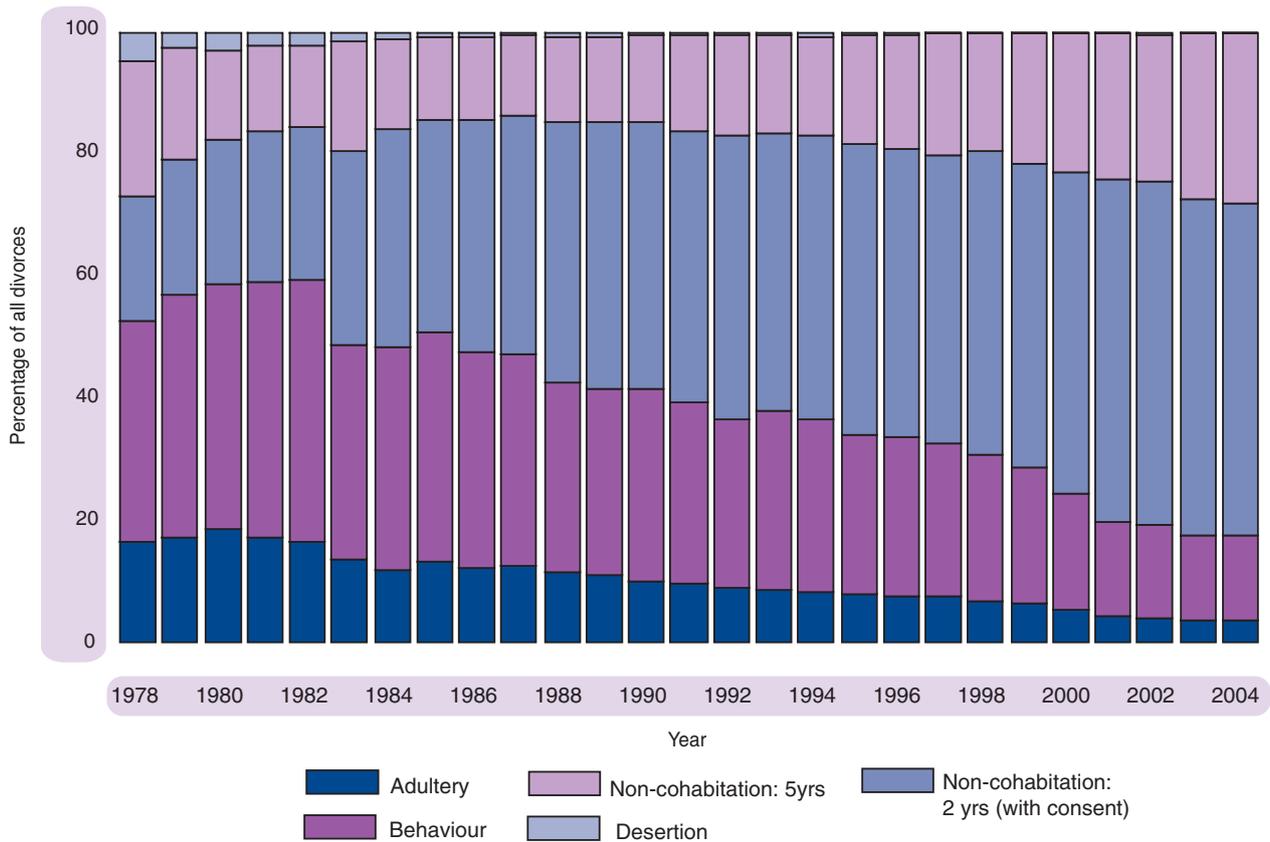


The Divorce (Scotland) Act 1976 introduced new grounds for divorce – principally that couples separated for five years (or two years with consent) could file for divorce on grounds of non-cohabitation. **Figure 2.23** displays the changing proportions since 1978 in the five main categories, which account for some 99 per cent of divorces. (1977 was a year of transition between the different sets of grounds and the small numbers of divorces granted under the old legislation during the period 1978 – 1982 have been excluded from **Figure 2.23**.)

CHAPTER 2 – 150 YEARS OF CIVIL REGISTRATION

The new grounds of non-cohabitation covered around one-third of divorces in 1978 and this proportion has risen to over four-fifths in recent years. Non-cohabitation with consent now covers some 55 per cent of all divorces granted in Scotland. For the other three grounds shown in the chart, the proportions have all declined significantly. Together they account for less than 10 per cent of the 2004 total, with 'desertion' having all but disappeared.

Figure 2.23 Divorces, by grounds, Scotland, 1978-2004



DEATHS

Introduction

Figure 2.24 shows that, for much of the twentieth century, the annual total of deaths registered in Scotland was 60-70,000, though it had been some 10,000 higher at the start of the century and at the end of the nineteenth century. For most of the last decade it has been just under 60,000. Many of the isolated peaks can be linked with major epidemics such as scarlet fever in 1874-75 and influenza in 1918-19.

Figure 2.24 Deaths and death rates, Scotland, 1855-2004

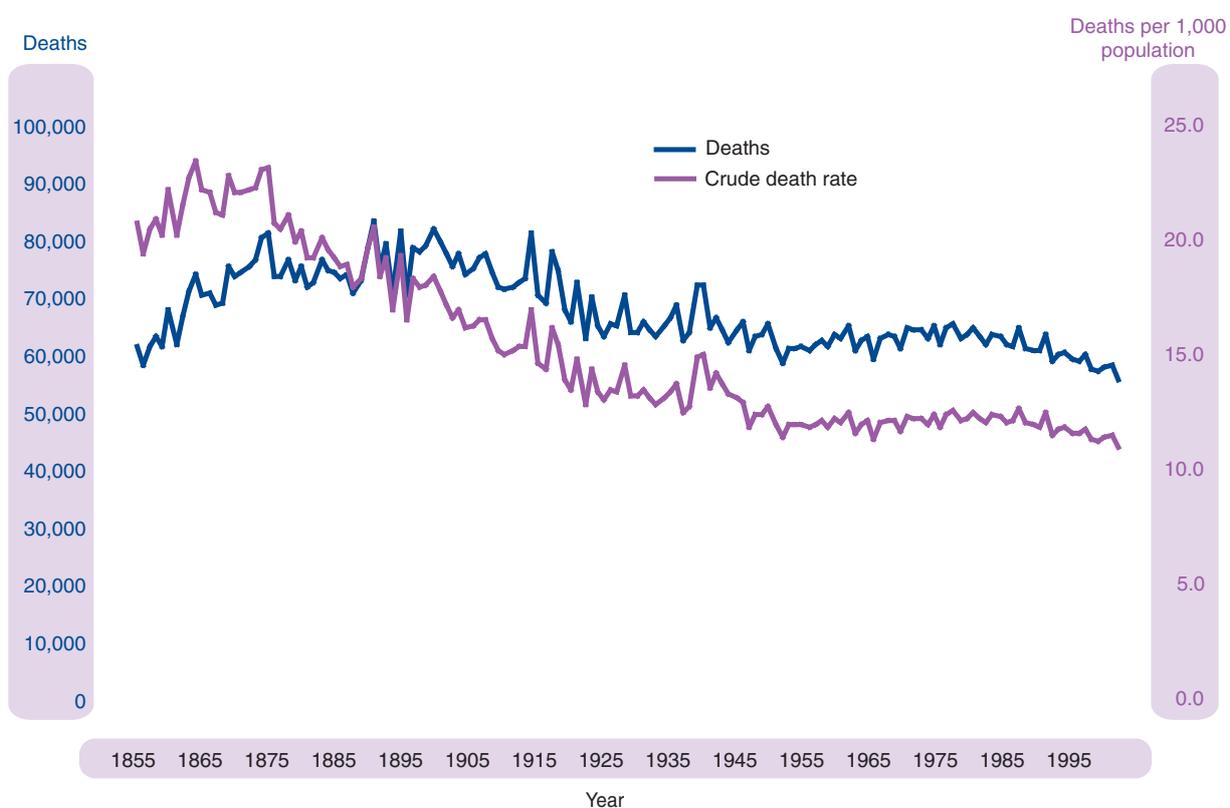


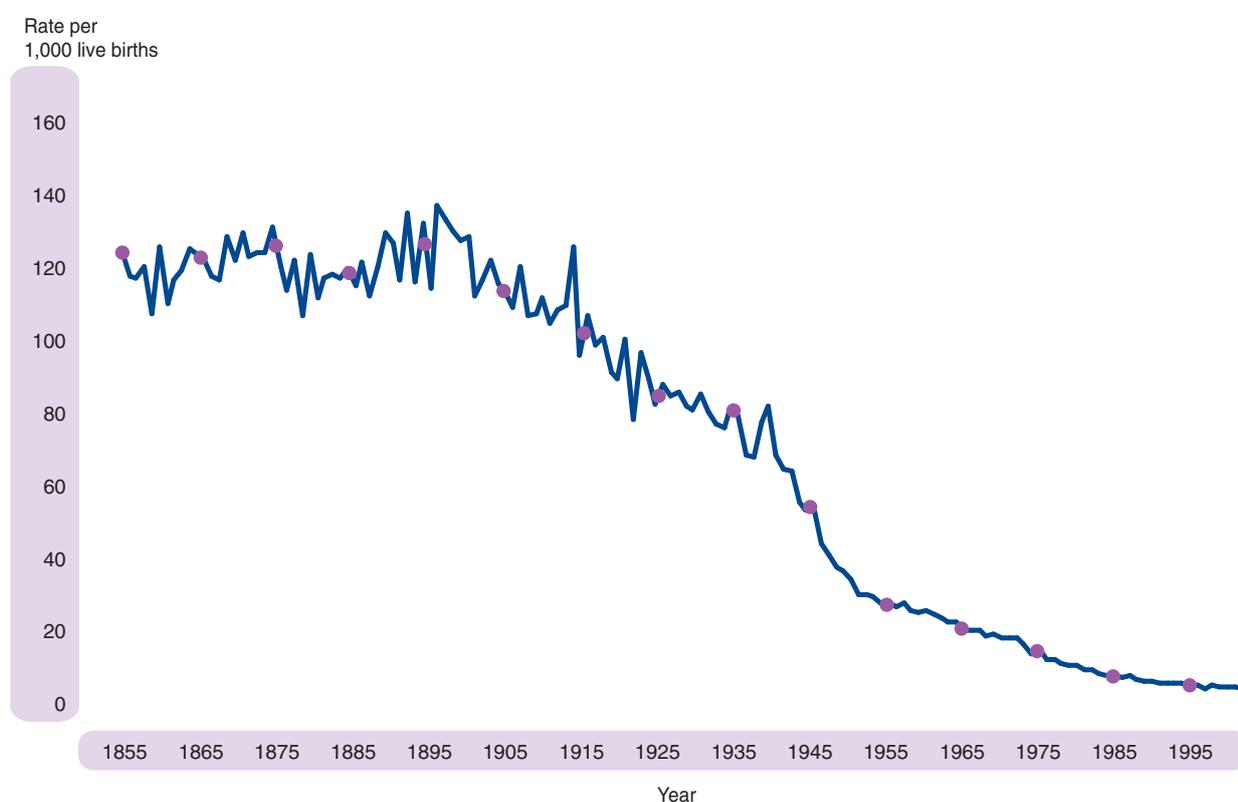
Figure 2.24 also shows how the crude death rate halved from almost 24 per 1,000 population towards the end of the nineteenth century to around 12 per 1,000 population some 50 years ago, where it has since remained. However, the changing age structure of the population (see **Figure 2.4**) means that this crude rate hides many significant changes that are best illustrated by considering mortality rates by age.

Infant mortality

Figure 2.25 illustrates the most dramatic change in mortality rates by age over the last 150 years – the decline in infant mortality (deaths in the first year of life). The infant mortality rate was at a consistently high level during the second half of the nineteenth century, with a peak in 1897 of 138 per 1,000 live births – almost 1 in 7 of all live births. In 1897 there were 17,773 infant deaths. By 2004, the total was just 266, a rate of 4.9 per 1,000 live births.

The main reasons underlying this improvement were the virtual elimination of deaths from most childhood epidemic diseases, the long-term benefits of the public health measures introduced by the Victorians, and the continued medical and healthcare advances of the twentieth century.

Figure 2.25 Infant mortality rate, Scotland, 1855-2004

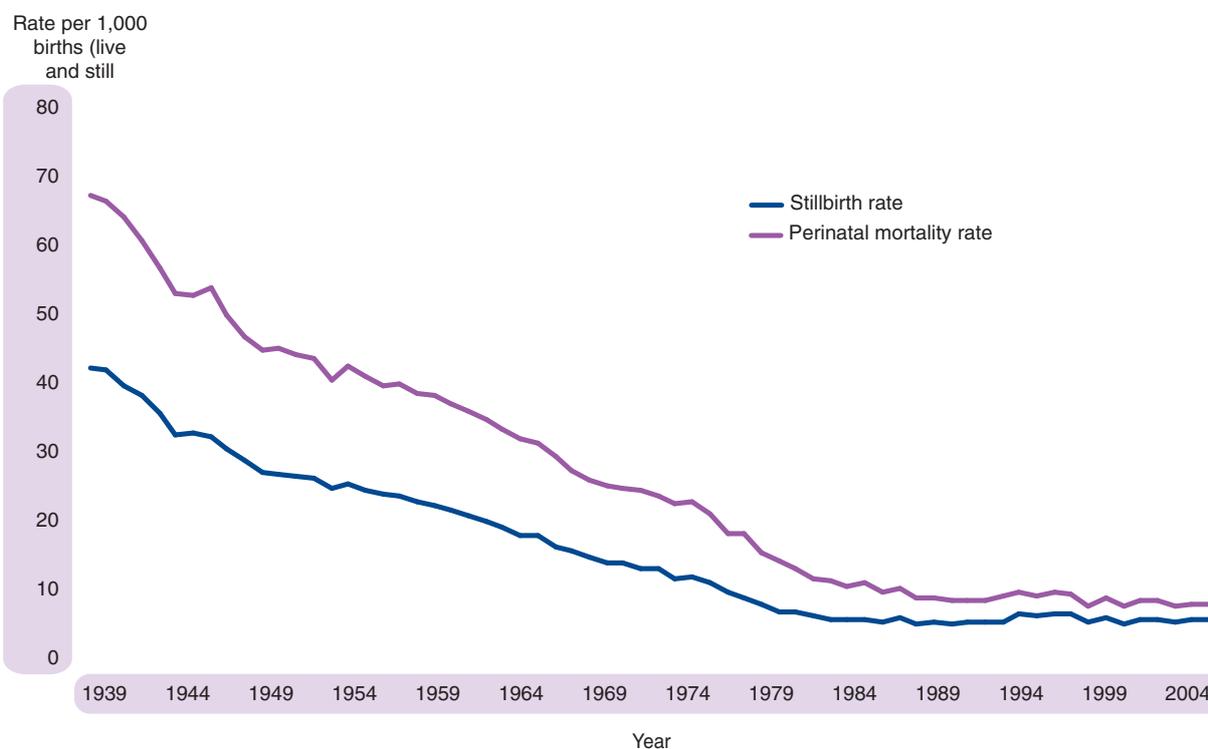


Stillbirths and perinatal deaths

Stillbirths have been registered in Scotland since 1939. The decline in the stillbirth rate shown in **Figure 2.26** is similar to that for infant mortality shown in **Figure 2.25**. The slight increase in 1992 was the result of a change in legislation which re-defined the definition of stillbirths to include losses between 24 and 27 weeks gestation. Previously the minimum gestation covered had been 28 weeks.

There were 3,832 stillbirths in 1939, a rate of 42 per 1,000 births (live and still). By 2004, the total had fallen to 314 – a rate of 4.9 per 1,000 births (live and still).

Figure 2.26 Stillbirth and perinatal mortality rates, Scotland, 1939-2004



Perinatal deaths are defined as stillbirths plus deaths in the first week of life. Not surprisingly, the trend of the perinatal mortality rate shown in **Figure 2.26** parallels that of the stillbirth rate, falling from 67 per 1,000 births (live and still) in 1939 to 8.0 per 1,000 births (live and still) in 2004.

Mortality by age

Figure 2.27 shows how mortality rates for younger age groups have fallen over the last 100 years or so. There were large falls in the first half of the century, with a particularly marked decline for children aged 1 – 4. Over the last 50 years, the reductions have been less marked, and recently there have been some minor increases for men aged 25 - 44. These increases are mainly associated with deaths from drug abuse and suicide. The charts show that, throughout the period, all the rates for males have been higher than those for females.

Figure 2.27 Death rates for younger age groups, Scotland, 1911-2004

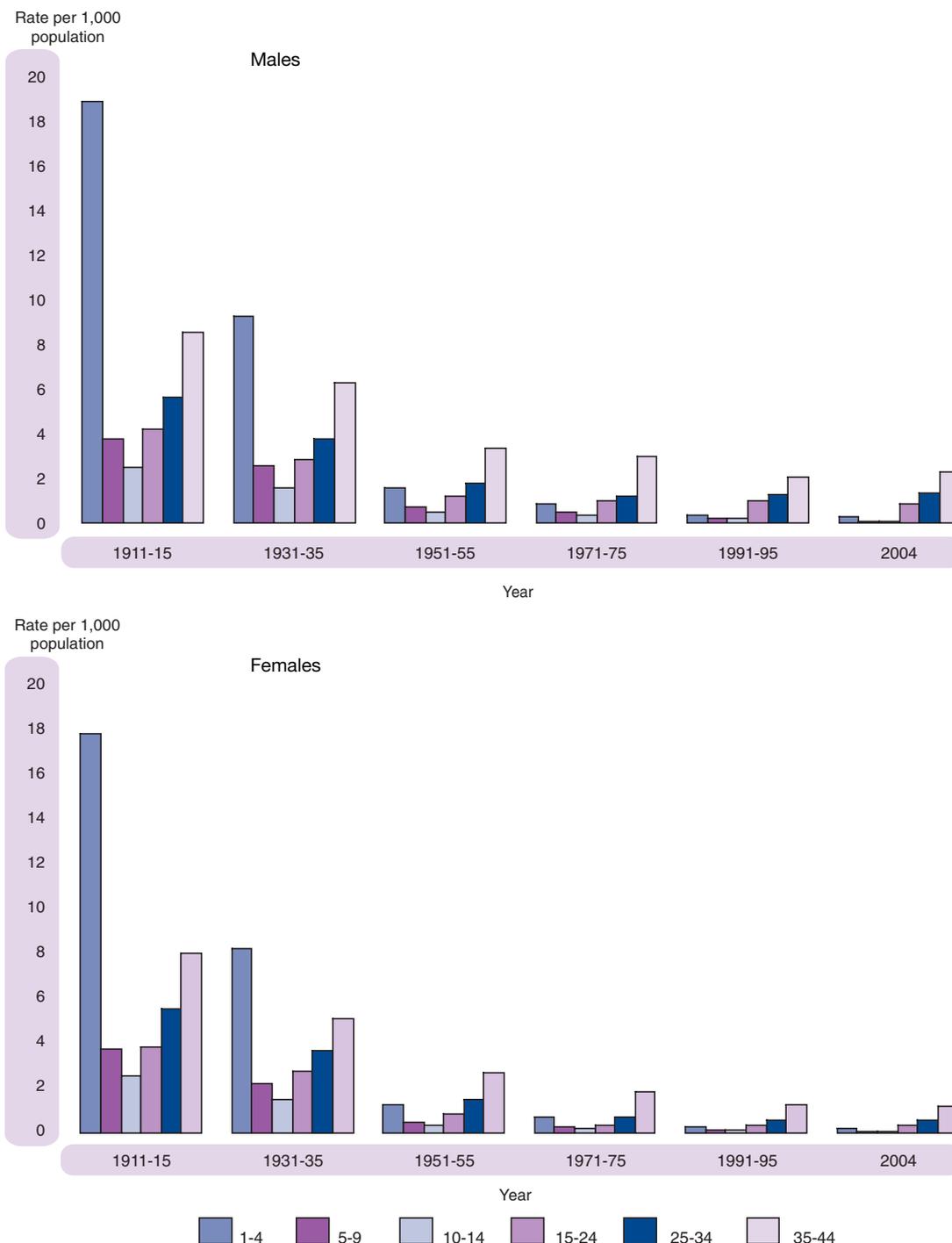
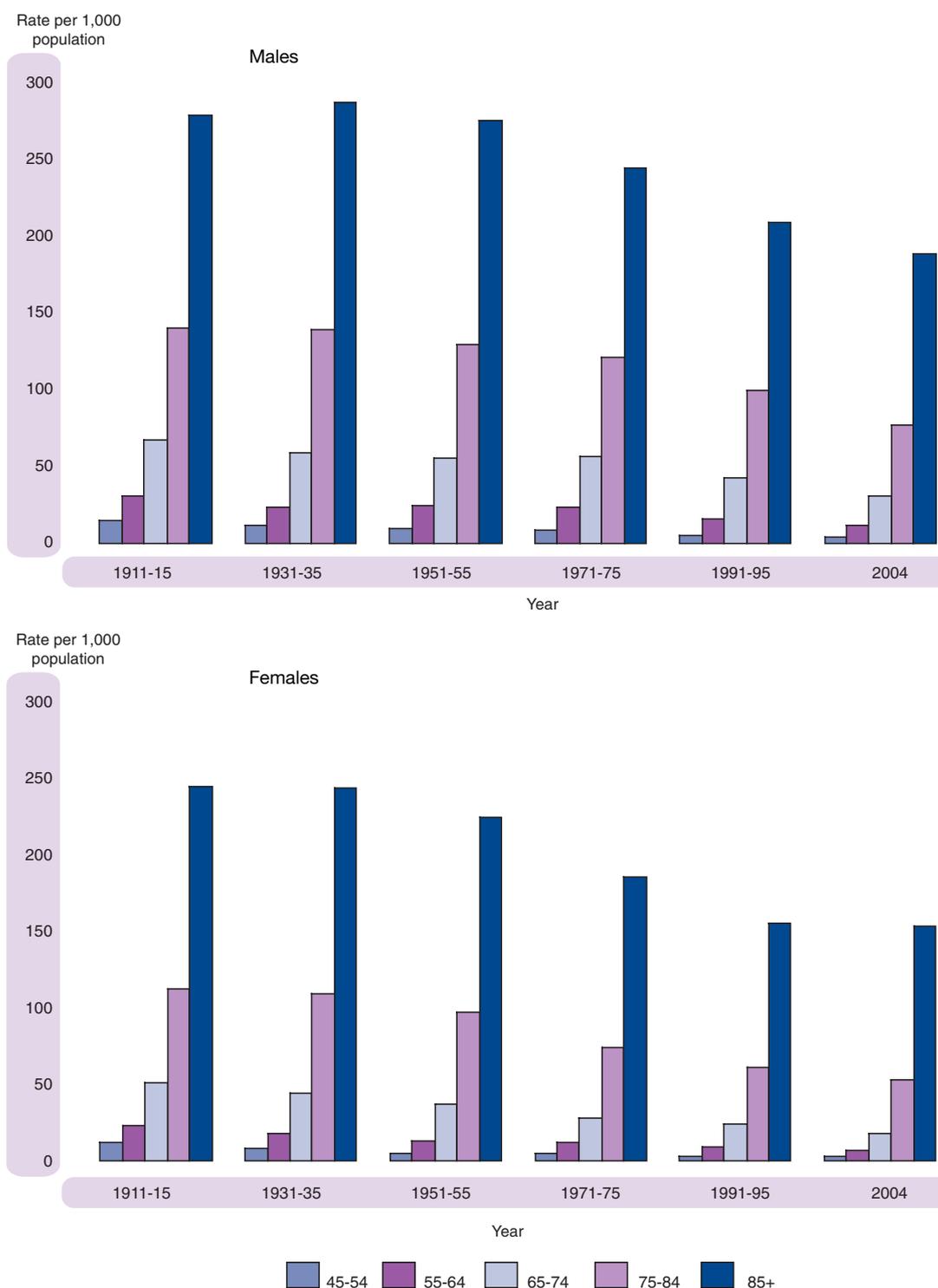


Figure 2.28 shows how mortality rates for older age groups have fallen over the last 100 years or so. Though less marked than those for the younger age groups, there have been significant improvements. As with the younger age groups, they show that rates for males have been consistently higher than those for females.

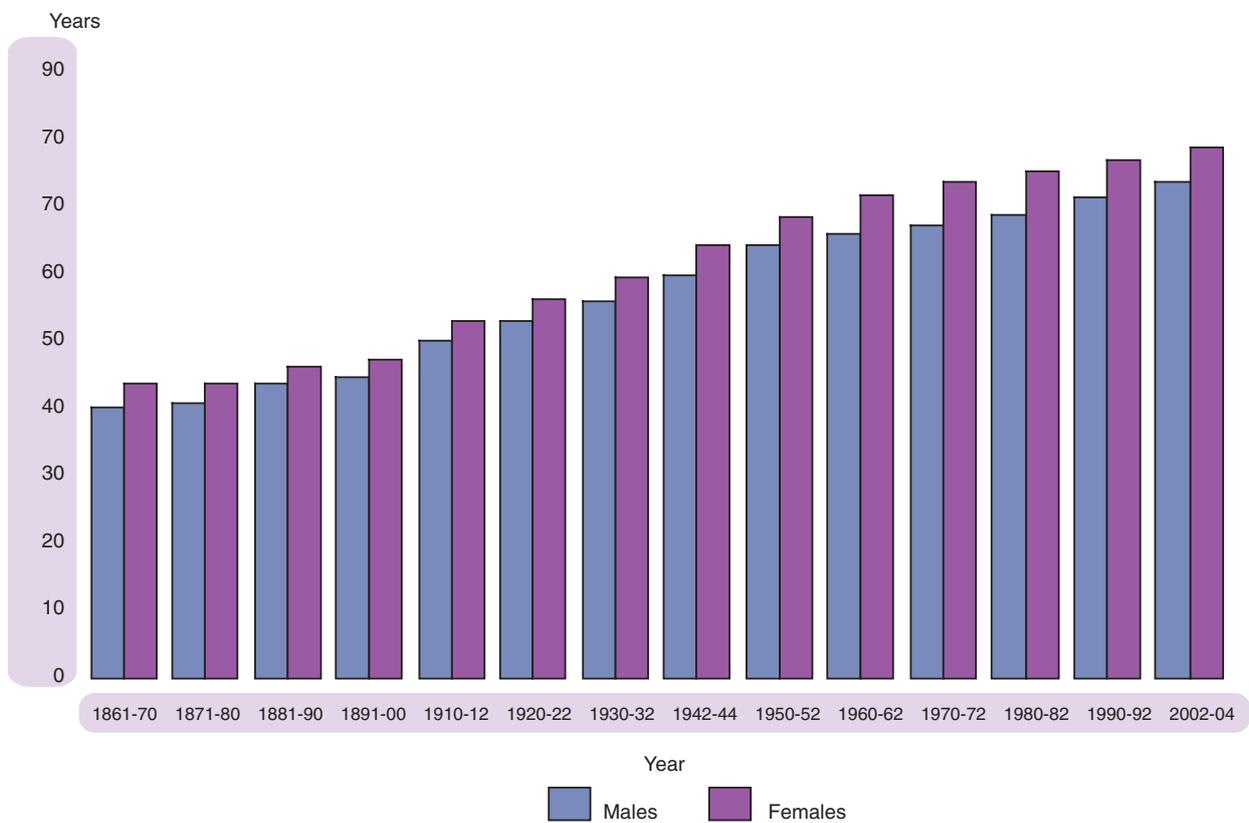
Figure 2.28 Death rates for older age groups, Scotland, 1911-2004



Expectation of life

The improvements in the mortality rates described above have resulted in a large increase in the expectation of life at birth. **Figure 2.29** shows that since 1861-70 the expectation of life at birth has risen by 33.5 years for males and by 35.0 years for females, to the current levels of 73.8 and 78.9 respectively. The greatest improvement took place in the first half of the twentieth century, in large part because of the major improvements in infant mortality rates at that time. Between 1891-1900 and 1950-52 the span lengthened by 19.7 years for males and 21.3 for females. Since 1950-52 it has increased by a further 9.4 and 10.2 years respectively. Throughout, the expectation of life for females has been significantly higher than that for males.

Figure 2.29 Expectation of life at birth, Scotland, 1861-2004

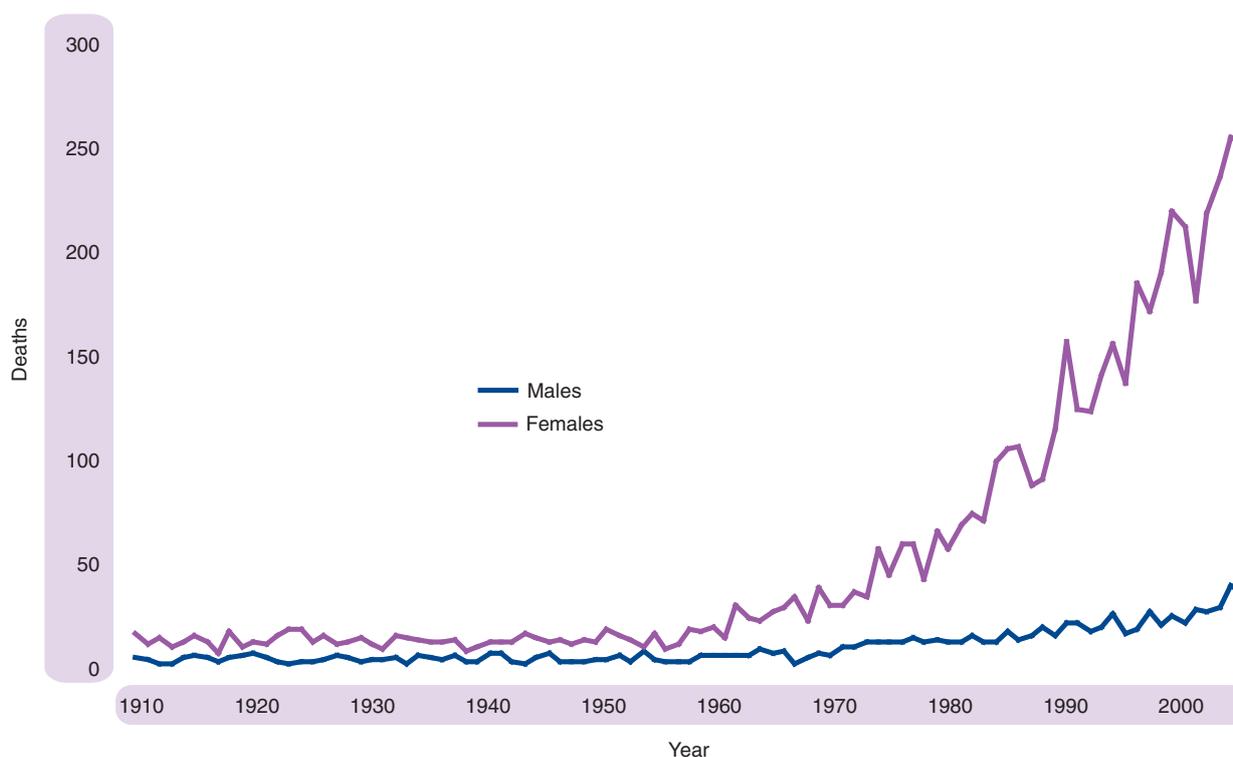


Centenarians

The number of men and women (reputedly) aged 100 or over when they died are shown in **Figure 2.30** for the period 1910-2004. Despite the steady improvements in mortality rates, the trend shows little change until the 1960s. Since then, there has been an accelerating increase with 289 such deaths recorded in 2004. Throughout the period, the number of women reaching 100 years of age has greatly exceeded the number of men.

Since 1910, GROS has tried to verify the ages of the reputed centenarians by checking birth records. Of the 289 cases in 2004, 238 were verified; 43 of the remaining 51 were known to have been born abroad. The longest living Scot on record was a woman aged 111 years and 101 days who died in 2000.

Figure 2.30 Deaths of centenarians, by sex, Scotland, 1910-2004



Cause of death

Since 1855, much information on causes of death has been published in the Registrar General's Annual Reports. Indeed, in some years, the reports contained several hundred pages of detailed statistical tabulations. There have been significant changes. The most remarkable was the decline, over the first 100 years or so, of the major epidemic diseases that were commonplace in the mid-nineteenth century. The greatest impact was on child mortality rates, particularly infant mortality, but lower numbers of deaths from typhoid and other fevers, and tuberculosis, had a major impact on mortality rates amongst adults.

A further major change has been the increasing number of deaths from cancer – in part as result of the changing age structure of the population. Although the 857 deaths from cancer recorded in 1855 is certainly an under-estimate of the true total at that time, the steady increase to the 2004 total of over 15,000 is dramatic.

Throughout the period, circulatory diseases (primarily coronary heart disease and stroke) and respiratory diseases (such as bronchitis and bronchopneumonia) have continued to take their toll.

There have also been many changes of a more statistical nature. Over the years, the proportion of deaths where there is a proper death certificate has risen from under 80 per cent to 100 per cent. And there are now far fewer deaths classified to 'old age' and other ill-defined causes. Scientific and medical advances have also led to more accurate and detailed diagnoses. These factors, and associated changes in terminology, definitions and classifications, make it hard to interpret the long term trends. A detailed review of these trends is planned for the next Annual Report. As well as covering the major changes outlined above, it will also consider the changing patterns of accidental deaths and suicides and emerging trends such as the recent increase in alcohol related diseases.

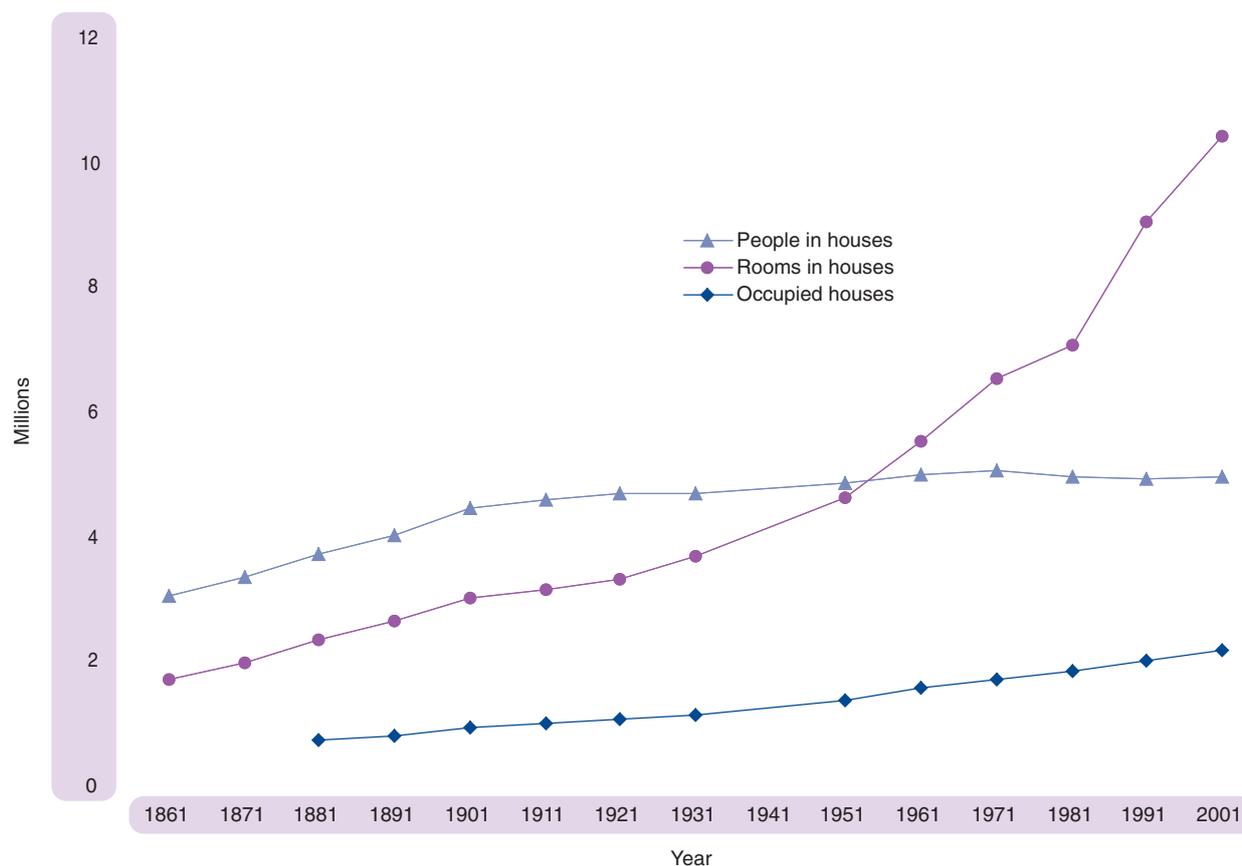
CENSUS SNAPSHOTS

Successive Censuses give a fascinating snapshot of aspects of Scottish life. This section draws on the information from Censuses (particularly 1861, 1901, 1931, 1961 and 2001) to create a panorama of life in Scotland over the last 150 years.

Housing

Scots live today in far less crowded conditions than in 1861. As **Figure 2.31** shows, the number of occupied houses almost trebled from 739,000 in 1881 (the start of the consistent data series) to 2,191,000 in 2001. The number of rooms increased more than sixfold, from 1,708,000 in 1861 to 10,418,000 in 2001. Since the number of people living in houses increased by only 62 per cent, houses became much less crowded – from about 5 people per house (1.8 people per room) in 1861, to 2.3 people per house (and less than half a person per room) in 2001.

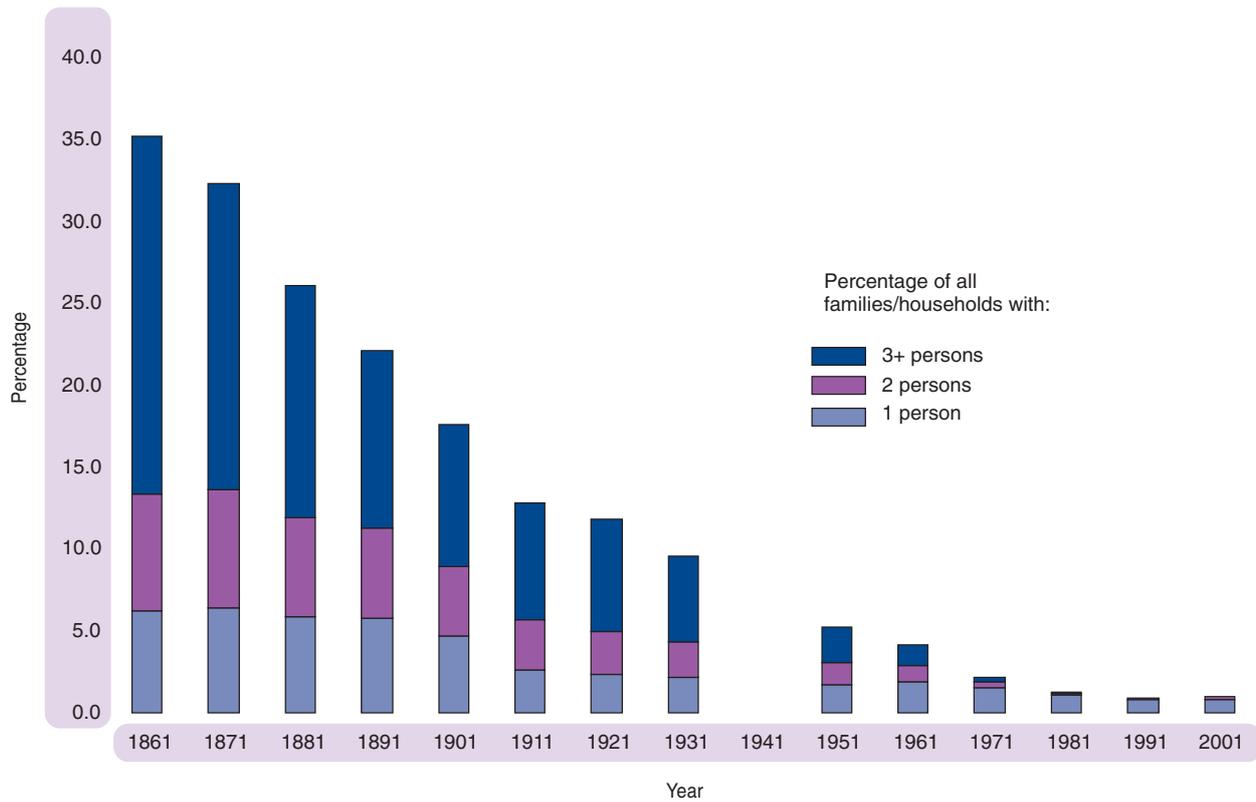
Figure 2.31 Population, houses and rooms



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Figure 2.32 shows that, in 1861, 35 per cent of families lived in 1 room – and 22 per cent were families of 3 or more. By 1951, only 5 per cent of households lived in a single room and, by 1981, almost all such households had only one member.

Figure 2.32 Families/households in 1 room



Occupation

Table 2.3 shows people's occupation, in categories used for the 2001 Census, with information from earlier Censuses allocated to the most appropriate category.¹

Table 2.3 Occupation by gender

Occupation classification from 2001 Census	Males					Females				
	1861	1901	1931	1961	2001	1861	1901	1931	1961	2001
All people with adequately described occupations ('000)¹	909	1,391	1,542	1,572	1,275	529	592	659	733	1,113
Percentage in each occupation category:										
Managers and Senior Officials	6	5	6	6	14	5	6	3	3	9
Professional Occupations	3	3	5	6	11	1	3	4	6	10
Associate Professional and Technical Occupations	3	3	5	6	13	1	1	3	6	14
Administrative and Secretarial Occupations	1	5	5	6	5	0	3	12	25	21
Skilled Agricultural Trades	10	9	6	4	3	15	4	1	1	0
Skilled Metal and Electrical Trades	4	10	7	13	9	0	0	0	1	0
Skilled Construction and Building Trades	8	9	7	7	7	0	0	1	0	0
Textiles, Printing and Other Skilled Trades	12	11	6	5	3	19	22	16	7	2
Personal Service Occupations	4	2	3	3	2	1	2	2	10	12
Sales and Customer Service Occupations	1	1	5	2	5	1	1	12	13	14
Process Operatives	12	8	2	4	2	19	16	4	5	1
Plant and Machine Operatives	9	11	10	8	3	1	2	2	2	0
Assemblers and Routine Operatives	0	0	0	1	2	0	4	3	5	2
Construction Operatives	1	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Transport and Mobile Machine Drivers and Operatives	4	6	7	7	7	0	0	0	0	0
Elementary Agricultural Occupations	12	6	6	3	1	5	3	1	1	0
Elementary Construction, Process Plant and Goods Storage Occupations	6	8	17	14	6	3	2	6	5	1
Elementary Administration and Service Occupations	4	2	4	3	7	28	29	29	12	12
Percentage of population who have an adequately described occupation	63	64	66	63	52	33	26	26	27	42
<p>1. "All people with adequately described occupations" consists of: 1861 – All people excluding "persons returned as children, relatives and scholars", "persons of rank or property, not otherwise returned" and "persons supported by the community and of no specified occupation". 1901 – All people aged 10 and over who were "engaged in occupations". 1931 – All people aged 14 and over who were "gainfully occupied". 1961 – All people aged 15 and over who were "economically active", excluding those with "inadequately described occupations". 2001 – All people aged 16-74 who were "economically active", excluding those who were classed as unemployed and who either a) were aged 65-74 or b) were aged 16-64 and had never worked or had last worked before 1996.</p>										

¹ More information on the Standard Occupational Classification 2000 can be found at http://www.statistics.gov.uk/nsbase/methods_quality/ns-scc/soc2000.asp

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The main points of interest are:-

- The proportion of Managers and Senior Officials remained relatively steady over the 100 years to 1961 but then rose substantially – perhaps partly because the word “manager” appeared in more job titles;
- The percentage in Professional and Associate Professional & Technical Occupations rose steadily between 1861 and 1961 and then rose faster in the next 40 years – again, perhaps partly due to changes in job titles;
- The proportion in Administrative and Secretarial Occupations has risen sharply in the last 140 years – particularly for women, with fewer than 1 in 100 working in this sector in 1861, but 1 in 4 in 1961 and 1 in 5 in 2001;
- The percentage in Skilled Agricultural Trades has fallen sharply since 1861. The large fall for women between 1861 and 1901 is because, in 1861, this category contained a large number of people classified as “farmer’s wife”, “farmer’s daughter”, etc;
- The proportion of men employed in Skilled Metal & Electrical Trades rose from 4 per cent in 1861 to 13 per cent in 1961, before falling to 8 per cent in 2001;
- A number of occupations, such as Transport & Mobile Machine Drivers & Operatives, and Skilled Construction & Building Trades, have always been a male preserve;
- Textiles, Printing and Other Skilled Trades occupied a much smaller proportion of the population in 2001 than in 1861 – particularly women, of whom more than a fifth worked in this area in 1901;
- While the proportion of men in Personal Service Occupations has remained fairly steady since 1861, the proportion of women has risen substantially, particularly since 1931;
- The proportion in Sales and Customer Service Occupations has also risen, particularly between 1901 and 1931 and particularly for women;
- A much lower proportion of both men and women work as Process Operatives (such as Food, Drink & Tobacco Operatives) in 2001 than in 1861;
- The majority of Plant and Machine Operatives (including Coal Mine Operatives and Metal Working Machine Operatives) are men, and the proportion in this category remains steady in the 100 years up to 1961, before falling substantially in the next 40 years;
- The proportion of people working in Elementary Agricultural Occupations has fallen dramatically since 1861;
- There was a rise between 1861 and 1931 in the proportion of people working in Elementary Construction, Process Plant & Goods Storage Occupations, followed by a fall of roughly the same size between 1931 and 2001;
- In 1861, 1901 and 1931, around 30 per cent of working women were in Elementary Administration & Service Occupations (mostly as “domestic servants”) – but this fell sharply to 12 per cent in both 1961 and 2001.

Country of Birth

In 1861, 91 per cent of Scotland's population was Scots born – rising to 93 per cent in 1931 and falling to 87 per cent in 2001.

Figure 2.33 Country of birth of people not born in Scotland

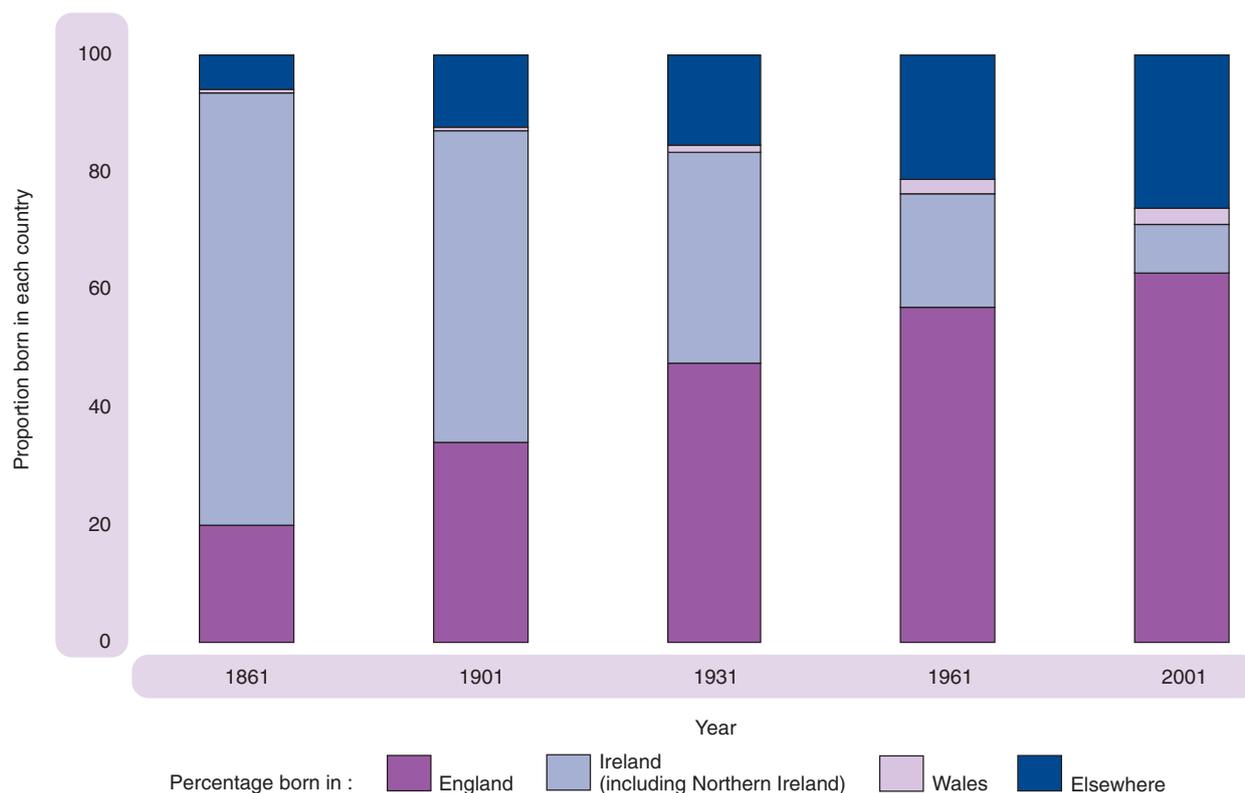


Figure 2.33 shows the country of birth of people not born in Scotland. Initially, immigrants were predominantly Irish – almost three quarters in 1861 (204,000) and over half in 1901 (205,000). By 2001, however, 63 per cent of immigrants came from England (409,000), with only 8 per cent (55,000) coming from Ireland/Northern Ireland. The number of people born outside the British Isles increased from 16,000 in 1861 to 171,000 in 2001, when they accounted for just over a quarter of all immigrants.

Table 2.4 shows the continent of birth for people born outside the British Isles (the UK and Ireland). In 1901, almost half (46 per cent) were born in the rest of Europe and just over a quarter (27 per cent) were born in North or South America. By 2001, these proportions had dropped to 32 and 15 per cent respectively. Over the same period, the proportion born in Asia and Africa rose, from 15 and 4 per cent, respectively, to 33 and 13 per cent. In 1931, among those people born in the rest of Europe, the highest numbers had been born in Italy, Lithuania and Russia. In 2001, more were born in Germany, Italy and France than any other countries.

Table 2.4 People born outside the British Isles by continent of birth

Continent	1901	1931	2001
Europe	21,250	18,709	54,111
Asia	6,754	11,143	55,369
Africa	1,864	3,912	22,049
America	12,676	14,679	24,413
Oceania	3,198	3,240	11,263
Not stated / born at sea	461	417	937
Total	46,203	52,100	168,142

Share of UK population

Table 2.5 shows that Scotland's share of the UK's population fell from 12.5 per cent in 1861 to 8.6 per cent in 2001. Over the same period, England's share increased from 77 to 84 per cent.

Table 2.5 UK population by constituent country

Country	Thousands				
	1861	1901	1931	1961	2001
England	18,780	30,516	37,358	43,464	49,139
Scotland	3,062	4,472	4,843	5,179	5,062
Wales	1,286	2,012	2,594	2,641	2,903
Northern Ireland	1,397	1,237	1,243	1,425	1,685
United Kingdom	24,525	38,237	46,038	52,709	58,789

Gaelic Speakers

As **Table 2.6** shows, the number of Gaelic speakers fell over the twentieth century to only a quarter of its 1901 level, while the population of Scotland increased by 18 per cent.

Table 2.6 Gaelic speakers aged 3 and over

	Thousands			
	1901	1931	1961	2001
Gaelic speakers	231	136	81	59
Non-Gaelic speakers	3,916	4,453	4,812	4,842
Total	4,147	4,589	4,893	4,900

Islands, Towns and Cities

The proportion of Scotland's population living on islands fell from 5.4 per cent in 1861 to 2.0 per cent in 1961 – but, since then, the proportion has remained the same.

Table 2.7 Island dwellers by local authority area

Local authority area (see map on page 8)	1861	1901	1931	1961	2001	Percentage change	
						1861 to 1961	1961 to 2001
Argyll & Bute	35,955	29,754	24,125	18,485	15,889	-49	-14
Eilean Siar	36,319	46,172	38,986	32,607	26,502	-10	-19
Highland	20,948	15,856	11,069	7,989	9,603	-62	20
North Ayrshire	6,798	6,606	6,697	5,359	6,492	-21	21
Orkney	32,346	28,699	22,077	18,747	19,245	-42	3
Shetland	31,579	28,166	21,421	17,814	21,988	-44	23
Rest of Scotland	88	139	87	60	20	-32	-67
Total	164,033	155,392	124,462	101,061	99,739	-38	-1

As **Table 2.7** shows, the fall in island population in the 100 years to 1961 affected each of the main island groups. The smallest fall was in Eilean Siar (10 per cent), with the largest in the islands of Highland (62 per cent). Since 1961, the population of some island groups has continued to reduce (by 19 per cent in Eilean Siar and 14 per cent in the islands of Argyll & Bute) while there were increases of between a fifth and a quarter in the islands of Highland, North Ayrshire and Shetland.

Table 2.8 Town and city dwellers

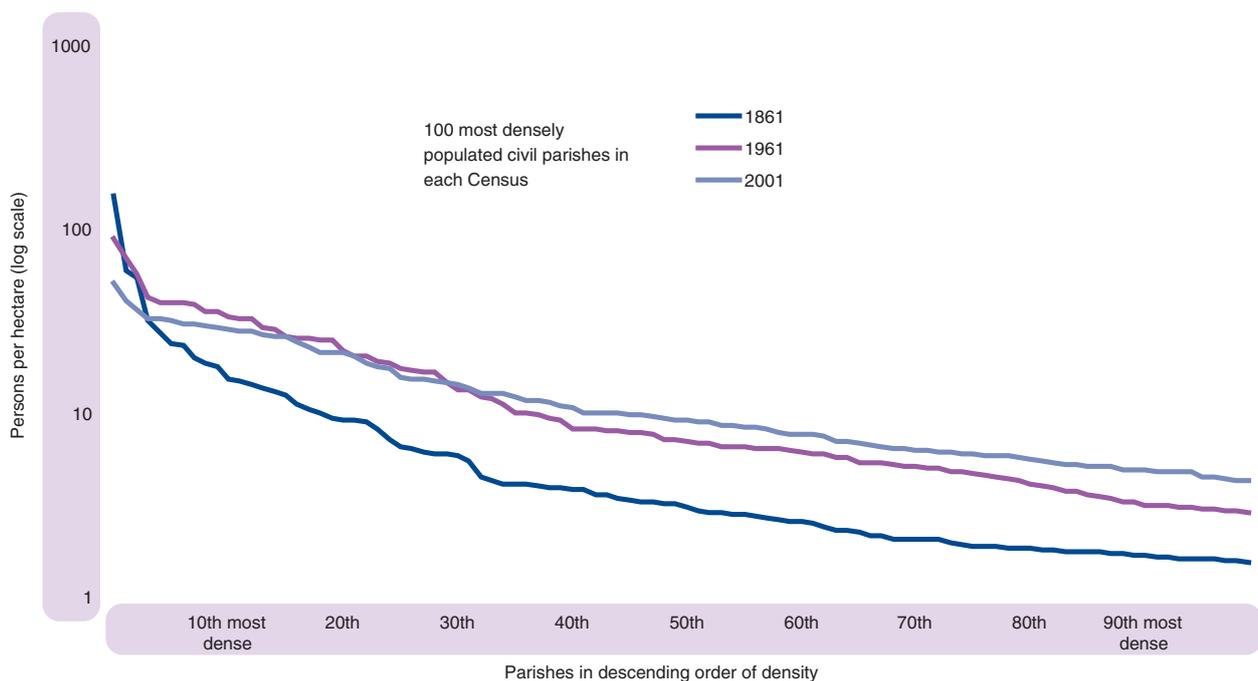
Areas of residence	1861	1901	1931	1961	2001
Glasgow, Edinburgh, Aberdeen and Dundee ¹	798	1,601	1,879	1,892	1,399
Other towns/cities with population of more than 30,000	91	400	588	726	879
Elsewhere in Scotland	2,172	2,471	2,376	2,562	2,784
Total	3,062	4,472	4,843	5,179	5,062

1. All figures for Edinburgh include Leith and all figures for Glasgow include Partick, Govan, Rutherglen and Cambuslang.

By contrast, the population of the 4 largest cities (as constituted at the time of successive Censuses) more than doubled in the 100 years to 1961 and fell by a quarter in the last forty years – as **Table 2.8** shows. The population in other municipalities of more than 30,000 people has increased almost 10 fold from around 90,000 in 1861 to almost 880,000 in 2001. There has been an increase as steady, but less marked, of 28 per cent in the rest of Scotland over the same period.

Scotland's population increased by 65 per cent between 1861 and 2001. The average population density therefore increased. But, as **Figure 2.34** shows, the change was not evenly spread. The 100 most densely populated parishes in each Census (out of over 800 parishes) contained 53 per cent, 73 per cent and 67 per cent (ie the majority) of the population in 1861, 1961 and 2001 respectively. Between 1861 and 1961, there was a general increase in the population density in the 100 most densely populated parishes, reflecting the overall increase in population in the period. Between 1961 and 2001, the population of Scotland fell slightly, and the fall in density in the 29 most densely populated parishes was balanced by an increase in density in the less densely populated parishes. This indicates some dispersal of population over the 40 year period.

Figure 2.34 Population density



Marital status

Marriage was more common in 2001 than in 1861. **Table 2.9** shows that 44 per cent of men and women were single in 1861 – but only 34 per cent of men and 28 per cent of women in 2001. 1961 was the Census when the highest percentage of people were married – 68 per cent of men and 60 per cent of women. Divorced people increased from fewer than 4,000 in 1931 to almost 290,000 in 2001.

Table 2.9 Marital status of adult population

Gender/marital status	1861 ^{1,2}	1901 ^{1,2}	1931	1961	2001
Males					
Single	393,160	667,674	656,556	482,575	651,881
Married	447,814	677,378	874,194	1,187,718	1,082,080
Widowed	47,428	72,741	93,668	82,391	80,456
Divorced ²	..	..	1,484	6,597	119,828
All people	888,402	1,417,793	1,625,902	1,759,281	1,934,245
Females					
Single	474,083	693,424	734,429	515,376	597,574
Married	460,954	690,379	888,479	1,209,162	1,100,697
Widowed	135,684	175,405	203,469	268,049	290,022
Divorced ²	..	..	2,233	13,529	167,408
All people	1,070,721	1,559,208	1,828,610	2,006,116	2,155,701
All					
Single	867,243	1,361,098	1,390,985	997,951	1,249,455
Married	908,768	1,367,757	1,762,673	2,396,880	2,182,777
Widowed	183,112	248,146	297,137	350,440	370,478
Divorced ²	..	..	3,717	20,126	287,236
All people	1,959,123	2,977,001	3,454,512	3,765,397	4,089,946

1. Figures for 1861 and 1901 are for people aged 15 and over.

2. Information on number of people who were divorced was not collected in 1861 and 1901.

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But, for people in their 20s, the pattern was quite different, as **Table 2.10** shows. In 1861, 32 per cent of men aged 20-29 were married – and in 1961, 49 per cent. But, by 2001, only 14 per cent of men in their 20s were married. The pattern for women in their 20s was similar, though the marriage rate was higher – peaking at 66 per cent in 1961.

Table 2.10 Marital status of population aged 20-29

Gender/marital status	1861 ¹	1901 ¹	1931	1961	2001
Males					
Single	154,426	283,544	286,771	161,865	266,725
Married	72,938	106,637	104,414	158,018	42,113
Widowed	1,332	1,551	1,056	182	160
Divorced ¹	..	..	97	331	2,230
All people	228,696	391,732	392,338	320,396	311,228
Females					
Single	173,775	264,216	266,567	115,233	247,477
Married	107,314	153,778	149,954	222,865	67,824
Widowed	3,330	2,533	1,552	665	399
Divorced ¹	..	..	199	852	4,762
All people	284,419	420,527	418,272	339,615	320,462
All					
Single	328,201	547,760	553,338	277,098	514,202
Married	180,252	260,415	254,368	380,883	109,937
Widowed	4,662	4,084	2,608	847	559
Divorced ¹	..	..	296	1,183	6,992
All people	513,115	812,259	810,610	660,011	631,690

1. Information on number of people who were divorced was not collected in 1861 and 1901.

SUMMARY

In the late 1850s, “average Scots”

- were called John Smith or Mary Macdonald
- had a 1 in 7 chance of dying before their first birthday
- lived almost 2 to a room, with a 1 in 3 chance of sharing the room with the whole family
- got married at 27 (John) and 25 (Mary)
- had a 1 in 3 chance of being married in their 20s
- had a life expectancy at birth of 40 (John) and 44 (Mary)

At the end of the 20th Century, “average Scots”

- were called Lewis Smith or Emma Brown
- had a 1 in 200 chance of dying before their first birthday
- each had 2 rooms to live in
- got married at 32 (Lewis) and 29 (Emma)
- had a 1 in 7 chance of being married in their 20s
- had a life expectancy at birth of 74 (Lewis) or 79 (Emma)

APPENDIX 1 – SUMMARY TABLES

Table 1 Population and vital events, Scotland, 1855 to 2004

Year	Estimated population ('000s)	Live births		Stillbirths ¹		Infant deaths		Deaths		Marriages	Divorces
		Number	Rate ²	Number	Rate ³	Number	Rate ⁴	Number	Rate ²		
1855-60	3,018.4	102,462	34.1	...	...	12,250	119.6	62,644	20.8	20,645	19
1861-65	3,127.1	109,764	35.1	...	...	13,166	119.9	69,265	22.1	22,013	14
1866-70	3,275.6	114,394	34.9	...	...	13,971	122.1	71,974	22.0	22,832	9
1871-75	3,441.4	120,376	35.0	...	...	15,314	127.2	77,988	22.7	25,754	24
1876-80	3,628.7	126,086	34.8	...	...	14,921	118.3	74,801	20.6	24,956	54
1881-85	3,799.2	126,409	33.3	...	...	14,864	117.6	74,396	19.6	26,176	74
1886-90	3,943.9	123,977	31.4	...	...	14,943	120.5	74,320	18.8	25,702	94
1891-95	4,122.5	125,800	30.5	...	...	15,895	126.4	78,350	19.0	27,962	115
1896-1900	4,345.1	130,209	30.0	...	...	16,857	129.5	78,021	17.9	31,771	146
1901-05	4,535.7	132,399	29.2	...	...	15,881	119.9	77,313	17.1	31,838	181
1906-10	4,679.9	128,987	27.6	...	...	14,501	112.4	75,534	16.1	31,811	195
1911-15	4,748.3	120,654	25.4	...	...	13,604	112.8	74,466	15.7	33,857	264
1916-20	4,823.8	109,750	22.8	...	...	10,869	99.0	72,365	15.0	37,437	531
1921-25	4,879.6	112,245	23.0	...	...	10,299	91.8	67,652	13.9	34,720	427
1926-30	4,845.1	96,674	20.0	...	...	8,260	85.4	66,017	13.6	32,605	478
1931-35	4,905.1	89,306	18.2	...	...	7,212	80.8	64,839	13.2	34,986	507
1936-40	4,956.8	87,734	17.6	...	...	6,650	75.8	67,166	13.5	42,941	750
1941-45	4,711.9	91,593	19.4	3,393	35.7	6,202	67.7	66,302	13.8	43,772	1,413
1946-50	5,054.3	101,222	20.0	3,047	29.2	4,789	47.3	63,854	12.6	43,206	2,435
1951-55	5,103.6	91,366	17.9	2,390	25.5	3,009	32.9	61,838	12.1	41,718	2,274
1956-60	5,145.2	98,663	19.2	2,307	22.9	2,755	27.9	61,965	12.0	41,671	1,792
1961-65	5,201.0	102,642	19.7	2,000	19.1	2,568	25.0	63,309	12.2	40,235	2,253
1966-70	5,204.3	93,033	17.9	1,415	15.0	1,970	21.2	62,797	12.1	42,832	4,056
1971-75	5,234.7	75,541	14.4	939	12.3	1,421	18.8	63,808	12.2	41,404	6,604
1976-80	5,213.9	65,758	12.6	529	8.0	900	13.7	64,343	12.3	37,801	9,068
1981-85 ⁵	5,151.9	66,422	12.9	389	5.8	695	10.5	63,723	12.4	35,756	11,941
1986-90 ⁵	5,089.5	65,544	12.9	350	5.3	550	8.4	62,796	12.3	35,440	12,067
1991-95 ⁵	5,093.5	63,571	12.5	382	6.0	418	6.6	61,171	12.0	32,866	12,548
1996-2000 ⁵	5,077.5	56,856	11.2	327	5.7	316	5.6	59,478	11.7	29,965	11,984
2001	5,064.2	52,527	10.4	301	5.7	290	5.5	57,382	11.3	29,621	10,631
2002	5,054.8	51,270	10.1	278	5.4	270	5.3	58,103	11.5	29,826	10,826
2003	5,057.4	52,432	10.4	296	5.6	265	5.1	58,472	11.6	30,757	10,928
2004	5,078.4	53,957	10.6	317	5.8	266	4.9	56,187	11.1	32,154	11,227

1 See Notes and Definitions.

2 Rate per 1,000 population.

3 Rate per 1,000 live and still births.

4 Rate per 1,000 live births.

5 Population and corresponding rates for 1982-2000 are based on revised population estimates for 1982-2000 which were revised to take account of the final Census-based population estimates for 2001.

Table 2 Estimated population, births, stillbirths, deaths and marriages, numbers and rates, by council area, Scotland, 2004

Area	Estimated population at 30 June	Live births			Stillbirths ²			Infant deaths		Deaths		Marriages
		Number	Rate ¹	Standardised Rate	Number	Rate ²	Number	Rate ³	Number	Rate ¹	Standardised Rate	
SCOTLAND	5,078,400	53,957	10.6	10.6	317	5.8	266	4.9	56,187	11.1	11.1	32,154
Council areas												
Aberdeen City	203,450	2,075	10.2	9.2	13	6.2	12	5.8	2,143	10.5	10.7	930
Aberdeenshire	232,850	2,388	10.3	11.7	6	2.5	11	4.6	2,152	9.2	9.6	1,095
Angus	108,560	1,071	9.9	11.7	3	2.8	5	4.7	1,330	12.3	10.6	418
Argyll & Bute	91,190	807	8.8	11.8	6	7.4	5	6.2	1,131	12.4	10.4	908
Clackmannanshire	48,240	501	10.4	11.1	4	7.9	5	10.0	508	10.5	11.3	177
Dumfries & Galloway	147,930	1,431	9.7	12.2	3	2.1	2	1.4	1,855	12.5	10.3	6,731
Dundee City	141,870	1,539	10.8	10.3	5	3.2	4	2.6	1,754	12.4	11.3	622
East Ayrshire	119,720	1,271	10.6	11.2	6	4.7	5	3.9	1,359	11.4	11.4	344
East Dunbartonshire	106,550	889	8.3	10.0	10	11.1	9	10.1	972	9.1	9.0	363
East Lothian	91,580	950	10.4	12.0	4	4.2	2	2.1	996	10.9	10.0	417
East Renfrewshire	89,610	941	10.5	12.5	5	5.3	6	6.4	868	9.7	9.5	463
Edinburgh, City of	453,670	4,568	10.1	7.9	36	7.8	27	5.9	4,387	9.7	9.9	2,933
Eilean Siar	26,260	223	8.5	10.8	1	4.5	1	4.5	352	13.4	10.7	104
Falkirk	147,460	1,735	11.8	11.6	13	7.4	8	4.6	1,626	11.0	11.6	647
Fife	354,600	3,735	10.5	10.9	13	3.5	23	6.2	3,851	10.9	10.5	1,927
Glasgow City	577,670	6,612	11.4	9.3	50	7.5	47	7.1	7,251	12.6	13.7	2,555
Highland	211,340	2,175	10.3	12.2	11	5.0	3	1.4	2,357	11.2	10.4	1,701
Inverclyde	82,430	898	10.9	11.6	13	14.3	10	11.1	1,073	13.0	12.7	275
Midlothian	79,610	881	11.1	11.9	1	1.1	4	4.5	796	10.0	10.6	720
Moray	87,720	854	9.7	11.3	6	7.0	6	7.0	916	10.4	10.1	348
North Ayrshire	136,020	1,406	10.3	11.0	8	5.7	3	2.1	1,618	11.9	11.6	677
North Lanarkshire	322,790	4,005	12.4	11.9	21	5.2	18	4.5	3,422	10.6	12.5	1,183
Orkney Islands	19,500	171	8.8	10.6	2	11.6	1	5.8	217	11.1	9.9	138
Perth & Kinross	137,520	1,285	9.3	11.4	8	6.2	5	3.9	1,616	11.8	9.8	1,017
Renfrewshire	170,610	1,885	11.0	11.2	14	7.4	9	4.8	2,012	11.8	12.4	545
Scottish Borders	109,270	1,052	9.6	11.8	3	2.8	6	5.7	1,301	11.9	10.1	871
Shetland Islands	21,940	230	10.5	11.7	0	0.0	3	13.0	205	9.3	9.6	111
South Ayrshire	111,850	1,030	9.2	10.9	7	6.8	6	5.8	1,401	12.5	10.4	840
South Lanarkshire	305,410	3,358	11.0	11.2	19	5.6	6	1.8	3,388	11.1	11.7	1,093
Stirling	86,370	934	10.8	11.1	3	3.2	2	2.1	868	10.0	10.1	853
West Dunbartonshire	91,970	999	10.9	10.8	10	9.9	11	11.0	1,112	12.1	12.4	498
West Lothian	162,840	2,058	12.6	11.9	13	6.3	1	0.5	1,350	8.3	11.0	650

1 Rate per 1,000 population.

2 Rate per 1,000 live and still births.

3 Rate per 1,000 live births.

APPENDIX 1 – SUMMARY TABLES

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

Country	Estimated population ('000s)		Live births per 1,000 population		Stillbirths ² per 1,000 total births (live & still)		Infant mortality per 1,000 live births		Deaths per 1,000 population		Marriages per 1,000 population	
	Year	Population	Year	Rate	Year	Rate	Year	Rate	Year	Rate	Year	Rate
Scotland	2004	5,078	2004	10.6	2004	5.8	2004	4.9	2004	11.1	2004	6.3
European Union												
Austria	2004	8,140	2003	9.5	2003	4.0	2003	4.5	2003	9.5	2002	4.5
Belgium	2004	10,396	2003	10.8	1997	4.7	1997	5.6	1997	10.2	2002	3.9
Cyprus	2004	730	2003	11.2	...	...	2003	4.1	2003	7.2	2002	14.5
Czech Republic	2004	10,212	2003	9.2	2003	2.9	2003	3.9	2003	10.9	2003	4.8
Denmark	2004	5,398	2003	12.0	2003	3.7	2000	5.0	2000	10.7	2003	6.5
Estonia	2004	1,351	2002	9.6	2002	5.7	2002	5.7	2002	13.5	2002	4.3
Finland	2004	5,220	2003	10.9	2003	3.3	2003	3.2	2003	9.4	2003	5.0
France	2004	59,901	2002	12.8	2001	4.8	2000	4.4	2000	9.0	2002	4.7
Germany	2004	82,532	2002	8.8	2003	3.8	2001	4.3	2001	10.1	2002	4.8
Greece	2004	11,041	2002	9.7	2002	4.7	2001	5.1	2001	9.7	1999	5.6
Hungary	2004	10,117	2003	9.3	2003	5.6	2003	7.3	2003	13.4	2002	4.5
Irish Republic	2004	4,028	2003	15.5	2001	6.5	2001	6.0	2001	7.9	2001	5.0
Italy	2004	57,888	2003	9.4	1998	3.7	2001	4.7	2001	9.8	2001	4.6
Latvia	2004	2,319	2003	9.0	2003	6.1	2003	9.4	2003	14.0	2003	4.3
Lithuania	2004	3,446	2003	8.9	2003	5.5	2003	6.7	2003	11.9	2002	4.7
Luxembourg	2004	452	2003	11.8	2003	3.6	2003	4.9	2003	8.9	2003	4.5
Malta	2004	400	2003	10.1	2003	4.0	2003	5.7	2003	7.9	2003	5.9
Netherlands	2004	16,258	2003	12.3	2003	4.6	2003	4.8	2003	8.8	2002	5.2
Poland	2004	38,191	2002	9.3	2002	5.0	2002	7.5	2002	9.4	2003	5.1
Portugal	2004	10,475	2003	10.8	2002	5.2	2002	5.1	2002	10.3	2003	5.1
Slovakia	2004	5,380	2002	9.5	2003	4.2	2002	7.6	2002	9.6	2003	4.8
Slovenia	2004	1,996	2003	8.6	2003	5.5	2003	4.0	2003	9.7	2002	3.5
Spain	2004	42,345	2002	10.5	1999	3.7	2001	4.1	2001	8.9	2000	5.4
Sweden	2004	8,976	2003	11.1	2001	3.8	2001	3.7	2001	10.5	2003	4.4
United Kingdom ¹	2003	59,554	2003	11.7	2003	5.7	2003	5.3	2003	10.3	2003	...
Other Europe												
Bulgaria	2004	7,801	2003	8.9	2003	7.9	2003	12.0	2003	14.3	2003	3.9
Norway	2004	4,578	2003	12.4	2003	3.8	2002	3.4	2002	9.8	2002	5.3
Romania	2004	21,711	2003	9.8	2003	6.0	2002	17.3	2002	12.4	2003	6.2
Switzerland	2004	7,364	2001	10.1	2003	4.2	2001	5.0	2001	8.4	2002	5.5

Sources: Eurostat, WHO/Europe and the Office for National Statistics.

1 Excludes Isle of Man and Channel Islands.

2 The definition of a stillbirth varies from country to country and over time. The position in the UK is described in the Notes and Definitions.

... Figures not available.

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

GENERAL

– tabular conventions

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

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

– date of registration and place of occurrence

All the data presented on births, stillbirths, marriages and deaths relate to the date of registration of the event and not to the date of occurrence. For example, a birth on 31 December 2003 which was registered on 5 January 2004 would be included in the 2004 figures. Births and stillbirths are usually registered within the statutory period of 21 days. Similarly, marriages are usually registered within 3 days and deaths within 8 days.

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

POPULATION

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

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

– population covered

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

– age

Ages relate to age last birthday.

– population projections

Population projections for Scotland are prepared by the Government Actuary, at the request of and in consultation with the Registrar General. The latest national projection was the 2003-based projections published in September 2004. Sub-national projections, consistent with the previous 2002-based national projections, were published in January 2004.

MIGRATION

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

– UK regions

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

BIRTHS

– general fertility rate (GFR)

The number of births per 1,000 woman of childbearing age (15-44).

– total fertility rate (TFR)

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

– age specific fertility rate (ASFR)

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

– cohort

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

– marital status of parents

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

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

DEATHS

– cause-of-death coding

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

– expectation of life

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

– age standardisation

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

– stillbirth

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

– perinatal

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

– infant

Refers to all deaths in the first year of life.

MARRIAGES

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

DIVORCES

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

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

ADOPTIONS

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

NATIONAL STATISTICS

This is a National Statistics publication. It has been produced to high professional standards set out in the National Statistics Code of Practice and Release Practice Protocol.

http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about_ns/cop/default.asp. These statistics undergo regular quality assurance reviews to ensure that they meet customer needs. They are produced free from any political interference. Details of pre-release access are provided on the General Register Office for Scotland website under 'Future Publications'.

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE FOR SCOTLAND

The General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) is the department of the devolved Scottish Administration responsible for the registration of births, marriages, deaths, divorces, and adoptions in Scotland. We are responsible for the Census of Population in Scotland which we use, with other sources of information, to produce population statistics. We make available important information for family history.

Our aim is to provide relevant and reliable information, analysis and advice that meet the needs of government, business and the people of Scotland.

Our objectives are:-

To produce statistics and analysis relevant to user needs by

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

To ensure effective use of our statistics by

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

To work effectively with users and providers by

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

To develop the quality of statistics by

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

To assure the integrity of statistics by

- Maintaining and promoting integrity through implementation of the National Statistics Code of Practice and related protocols;
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- Making best use of information and communications technology;
- Working with other analysts;
- Ensuring effective communication within the Statistician Group.

To develop our workforce and competences

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- Ensuring development of expertise amongst existing staff;
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Further statistics produced by GROS are available from the Online Data Library on the GROS website (<http://gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/library/index.html>). Statistics from the 2001 Census are on the website, Scotland's Census Results On-Line (www.scrol.gov.uk). See also the Census section of the main website (<http://gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/census/index.html>).

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Telephone: (0131) 314 4290, E-mail: peter.scrimgeour@gro-scotland.gsi.gov.uk

We also welcome any comments or suggestion that would help us to improve our standards or service.

RELATED ORGANISATIONS

ORGANISATION	CONTACT
<p>The SCOTTISH EXECUTIVE (SE) forms the bulk of the devolved Scottish Administration. The aim of the statistical service in the SE is to provide relevant and reliable statistical information, analysis and advice that meets the needs of government, business and the people of Scotland</p>	<p><i>Ryan Stewart, Office of the Chief Statistician, Scottish Executive, 3 Floor West Rear, St Andrews House, Edinburgh, EH1 3DG</i> Telephone: (0131) 244 0442 Fax: (0131) 244 0335 E-mail: statistics.enquiries@scotland.gsi.gov.uk Website: http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics</p>
<p>The OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS (ONS) is responsible for producing a wide range of economic and social statistics. It also, for England and Wales, registers life events and holds the Census of Population.</p>	<p><i>Customer Contact Centre, Room 1.015, Office for National Statistics, Cardiff Road, Newport, NP10 8XG</i> Telephone: 0845 601 3034 Minicom: 01633 812399 Fax: 01633 652747 E-mail: info@statistics.gsi.gov.uk Website: www.statistics.gov.uk</p>
<p>The GOVERNMENT ACTUARY'S DEPARTMENT (GAD), among other things, provides the social security projections, demographic analyses, and actuarial advice necessary to underpin ministerial decision-making in social security and pensions policy. GAD produces projections of the population of Scotland.</p>	<p><i>Government Actuary's Department, Finlaison House, 15-17 Furnival Street, London, EC4A 1AB</i> Telephone: 0207 211 2622 Fax: 0207 211 2640 E-mail: projections@gad.gov.uk Website: www.gad.gov.uk</p>
<p>The NORTHERN IRELAND STATISTICS AND RESEARCH AGENCY (NISRA) is Northern Ireland's official statistics organisation. The Agency also has responsibility, in Northern Ireland, for the registration of births, marriages, adoptions and deaths and the Census of Population.</p>	<p><i>Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency, McAuley House, 2-14 Castle Street, Belfast, BT1 1SA</i> Telephone 028 9034 8100 Fax 028 9034 8106 Website: www.nisra.gov.uk</p>

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SCOTLAND'S POPULATION 2004 The Registrar General's Annual Review of Demographic Trends

AMENDMENTS TO REPORT AFTER GOING TO PRINT

There are a few errors in the material presented in 'Scotland's Population 2004 – The Registrar General's Annual Review of Demographic Trends', published on 29 July 2005.

The areas affected are as follows:

Introduction

Page 1, third paragraph, fifth sentence should read

'The number of deaths in 2004 was 56,000 – 2,000 more than the number of births.'

Chapter 2 – 150 Years of Civil Registration

Page 64, first paragraph, second sentence should read

'The table also reveals that the top five names covered 60 per cent and 47 per cent of all boys and girls born in 1855 compared with only 11 per cent for both sexes in 2004.'

Page 76, first paragraph, last sentence should read

'Together they account for less than 20 per cent of the 2004 total, with 'desertion' having all but disappeared.'

Page 92, Table 2.8, the word 'Thousands' should appear above the 5 column headings '1861', ... , '2001'.

Appendix 1 - Summary tables

Page 97, Table 2, column headings should be grouped as shown below, with the headings 'Stillbirths',

'Infant deaths' and 'Deaths' above 2, 2, and 3 columns of figures respectively. Data for Scotland has been included in example for reference.

Table 2 Estimated population, births, stillbirths, deaths and marriages, numbers and rates, by council area, Scotland, 2004

Area	Estimated population at 30 June	Live births			Stillbirths		Infant deaths		Deaths			Marriages
		Number	Rate ¹	Standard-ised rate	Number	Rate ²	Number	Rate ³	Number	Rate ¹	Standard-ised rate	
SCOTLAND	5,078,400	53,957	10.6	10.6	317	5.8	266	4.9	56,187	11.1	11.1	32,154

We apologise for these amendments. If you have any questions about the changes, or regarding other statistics held within this report, please contact GROS Customer Services on 0131 314 4243 or by e-mail at customer@gro-scotland.gsi.gov.uk

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