

High Level Summary of Statistics

Population and Migration

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Scotland's Population

Recent Trends

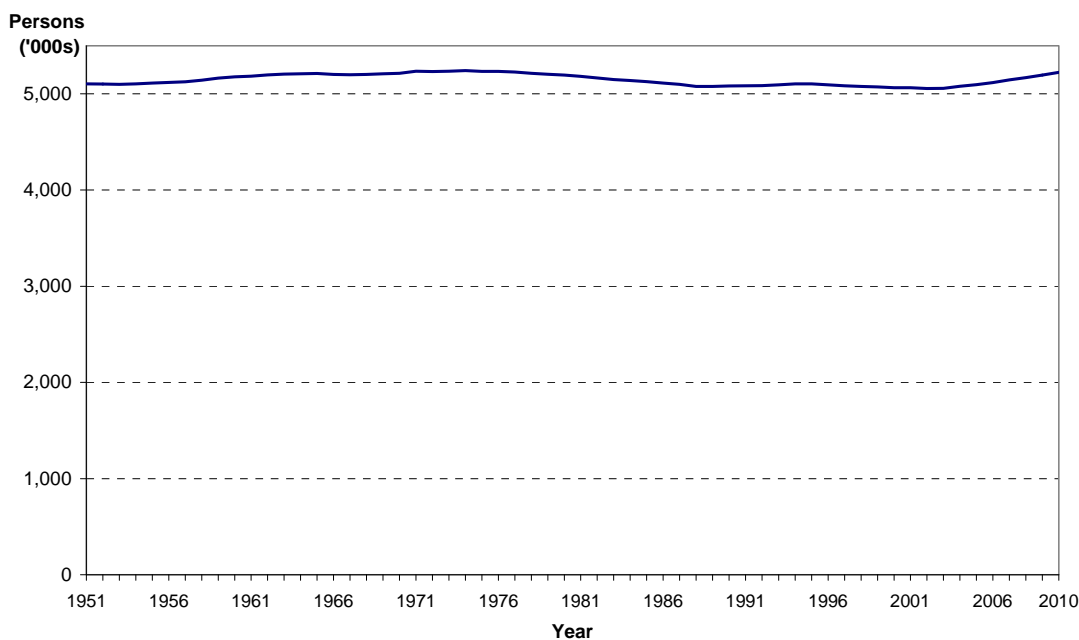
Last updated: April 2011

The latest estimate of Scotland's population (on 30 June 2010) is 5,222,100 – the highest since 1977 and an increase of 28,100 people on the previous year. There are 167,300 more people in Scotland compared with mid-2002 when the population hit its lowest level since just after the Second World War.

The increase in Scotland's population has been driven mostly by net in-migration although, in the last four years, there have also been more births than deaths. In the twelve months to 30 June 2010, in-migration exceeded out-migration by 25,000. This included a net gain of around 3,300 from the rest of the UK and a net gain of around 21,500 from overseas (including asylum seekers) and a net gain of 200 due to movements between the armed forces and the civilian population. Other changes (including changes in the prison population, and changes in the number of armed forces stationed in Scotland) amounted to a decrease of 2,100 people. In the same period, there were 5,188 more births than deaths (58,937 births and 53,749 deaths), the number of births having decreased slightly and the number of deaths having fallen by around 1,000 compared with the year to end June 2009.

The rise in Scotland's population in the last eight years should be seen in the context of the relative stability of the population over the last 50 years. The population reached a peak of 5.24 million in 1974 before falling to 5.05 million in 2002 and then rising again in the last eight years.

Estimated population of Scotland, 1951-2010



Link

[Mid 2010 Population Estimates Scotland](#)

Age Structure

Last updated: April 2011

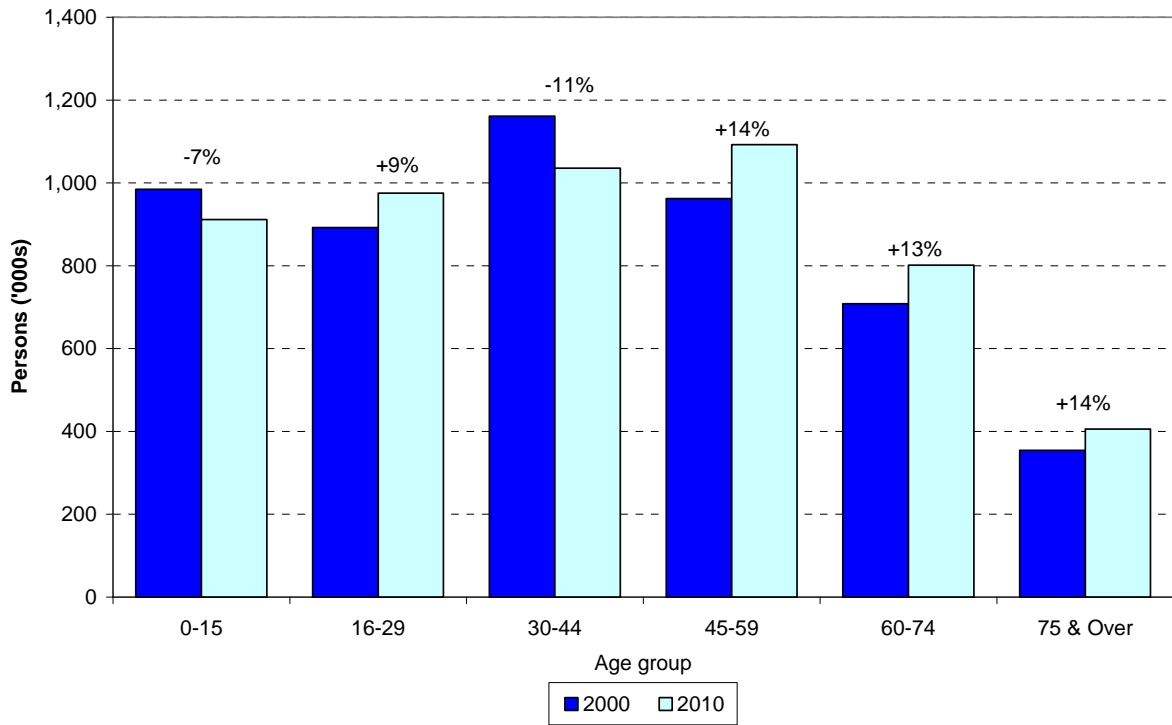
In mid-2010, 17 per cent of the population was aged under 16 while 20 per cent was of pensionable age (approximately 60.15 and over for women and 65 and over for men) and the remaining 63 per cent was of working age (16 to approximately 60.14 for women, 16-64 for men).

Estimated population by age and sex, 30 June 2010



The age structure of Scotland's population is changing. Between 2000 and 2010 the population increased by 159,160 (3.1 per cent), from 5.06 million to 5.22 million. However different patterns were observed in different age groups. Of particular note is the decrease of 7 per cent in the number of children under 16 and the increase of 14 per cent in the number of people aged 75 and over. The ageing of the population is also evident in the rise of 14 per cent in the 45-59 age group, and of 13 per cent in the 60-74 age group.

The changing age structure of Scotland's population, 2000-2010



Link

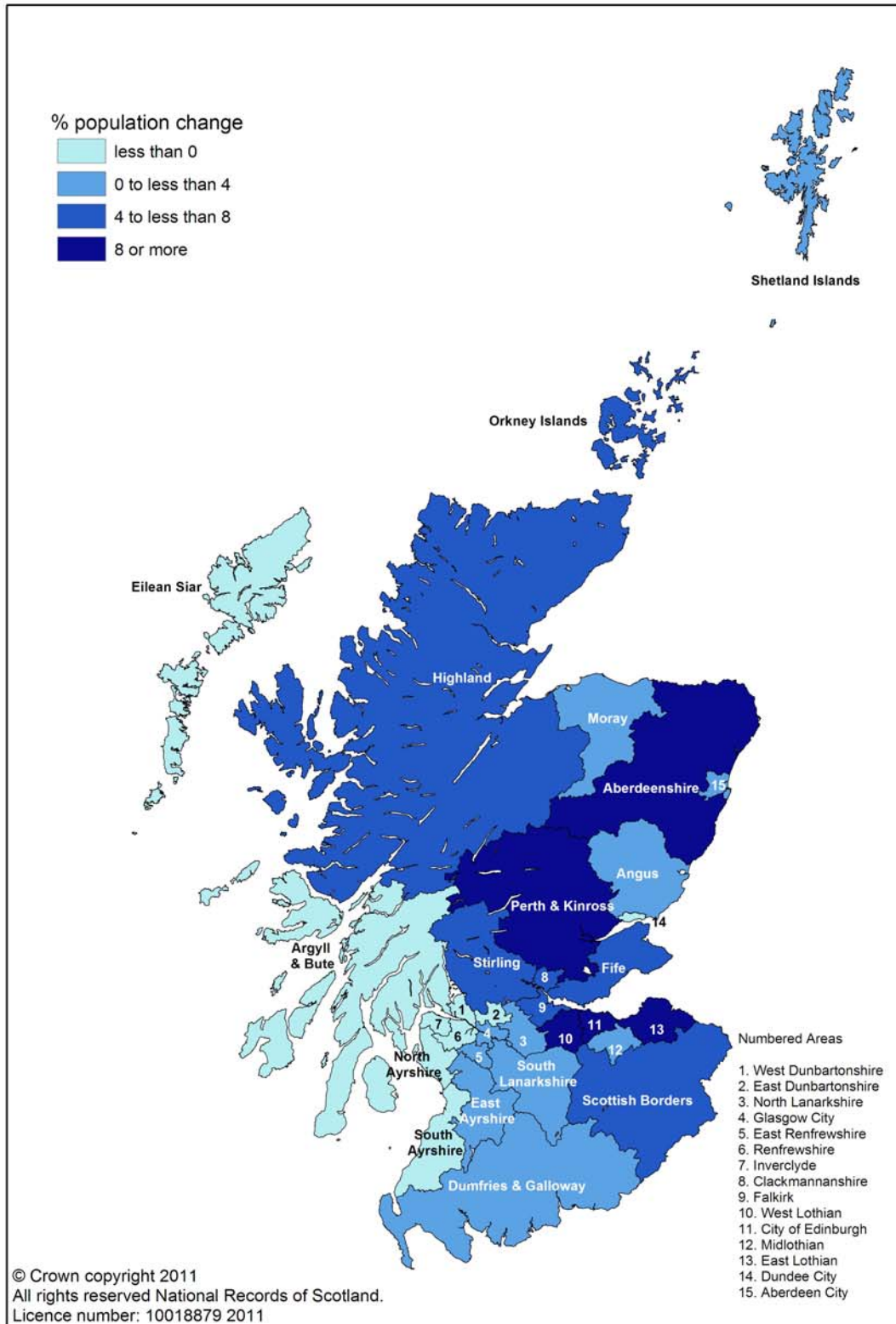
[Mid 2010 Population Estimates Scotland](#)

Changes within Scotland

Last updated: April 2011

The Council areas in which the population fall was greatest were Inverclyde (-5.8 per cent), East Dunbartonshire (-3.7 per cent) and West Dunbartonshire (-3.6 per cent). The largest absolute reduction in numbers was in Inverclyde (-4,890). Meanwhile West Lothian (+9.6 per cent), Perth & Kinross (+9.5 per cent) and East Lothian (+8.4 per cent) saw the greatest percentage increases, with the largest increase in absolute numbers in City of Edinburgh (+37,690).

Percentage change in population, Council areas, 2000-2010 (Map)



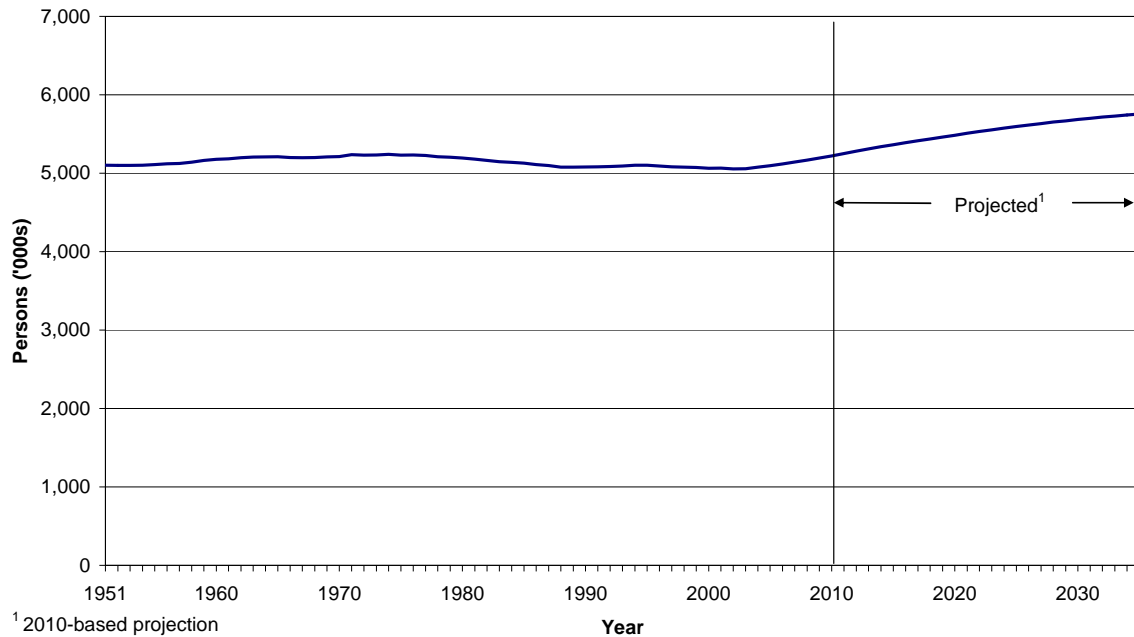
Link
[Mid 2010 Population Estimates Scotland](#)

Projected Population

Last updated: October 2011

The latest population projections are based on the estimate of Scotland's population at 30 June 2010. These projections, based on existing trends and making no allowance for the future impact of government policies and other factors, show the total population of Scotland rising from 5.22 million in 2010 to 5.76 million in 2035. Longer term projections show the population continuing to rise.

Estimated population of Scotland, actual and projected, 1951-2035



Link

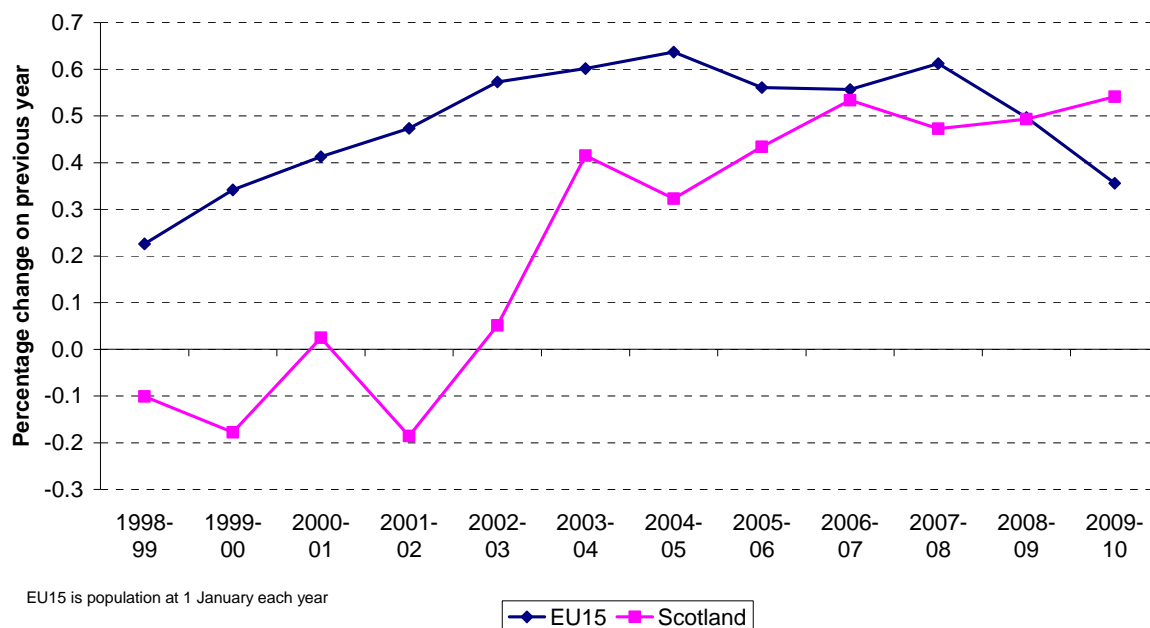
[Population projections](#)

Population Growth and Healthy Life Expectancy

Last updated: October 2011

The EU15 is comprised of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. Over the period 1998 to 2009 the population of the EU15 grew at a higher rate than the population of Scotland. However, Scotland's population growth rate has risen considerably since 2003. Between 2009 and 2010, Scotland's population grew by 0.54%, whilst the population of the EU15 grew by 0.36%. In the previous period, 2008 to 2009, the population growth rates for Scotland and the EU15 were 0.49% and 0.50%, respectively. The Scottish Government has set a target to match average European (EU15) population growth over the period from 2007 to 2017, supported by increased healthy life expectancy in Scotland over this period.

Annual Population Growth, EU15 and Scotland, 1998-99 to 2009-10

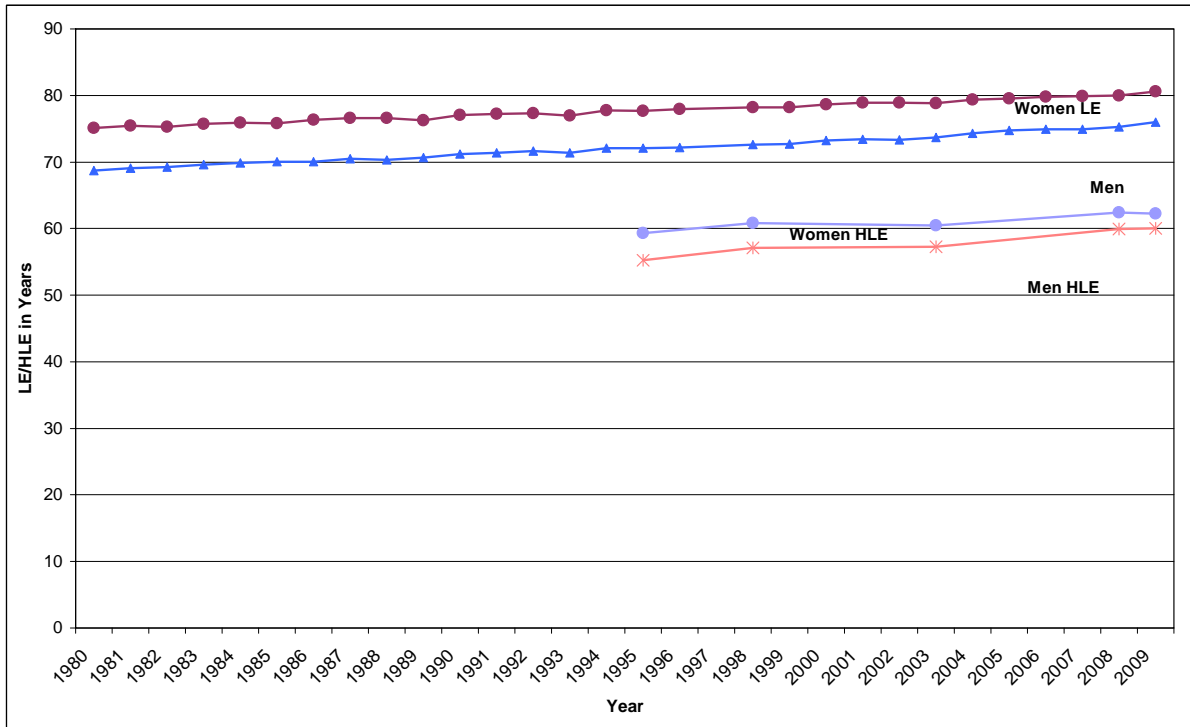


Source: Eurostat, and NRS

Life expectancy, the number of years that a person can expect to live on average, is a single measure of population health which is used to monitor public health, health inequalities, the outcome of health service interventions and to allocate resources.

Life expectancy at birth for Scots continues to improve, and recent trends show a slight narrowing of the gap between males and females to 4.5 years in 2009 (males now having life expectancy at birth of 75.8 years compared with 80.3 years for females). However, life expectancy (LE) in Scotland remains low compared with most Western European countries. In terms of quality of life, healthy life expectancy (HLE) at birth (based on a combination of life expectancy and self-assessed health (SAH)) has also increased over the longer term. The gap between life expectancy and healthy life expectancy is greater for women than for men, suggesting that they spend more years of life in poor health.

Life Expectancy and Healthy Life Expectancy at Birth, 1980 to 2009



Source: ISD Scotland

The 2009 HLE estimates were lower than the 2008 estimates due to a change in methodology to align with the European Union. A partial back series has been calculated to show the above comparisons.

Publication

[Mid-Year Population Estimates](#)

[Europe in Figures](#) (Published by Eurostat)

[Healthy life expectancy in Scotland](#)

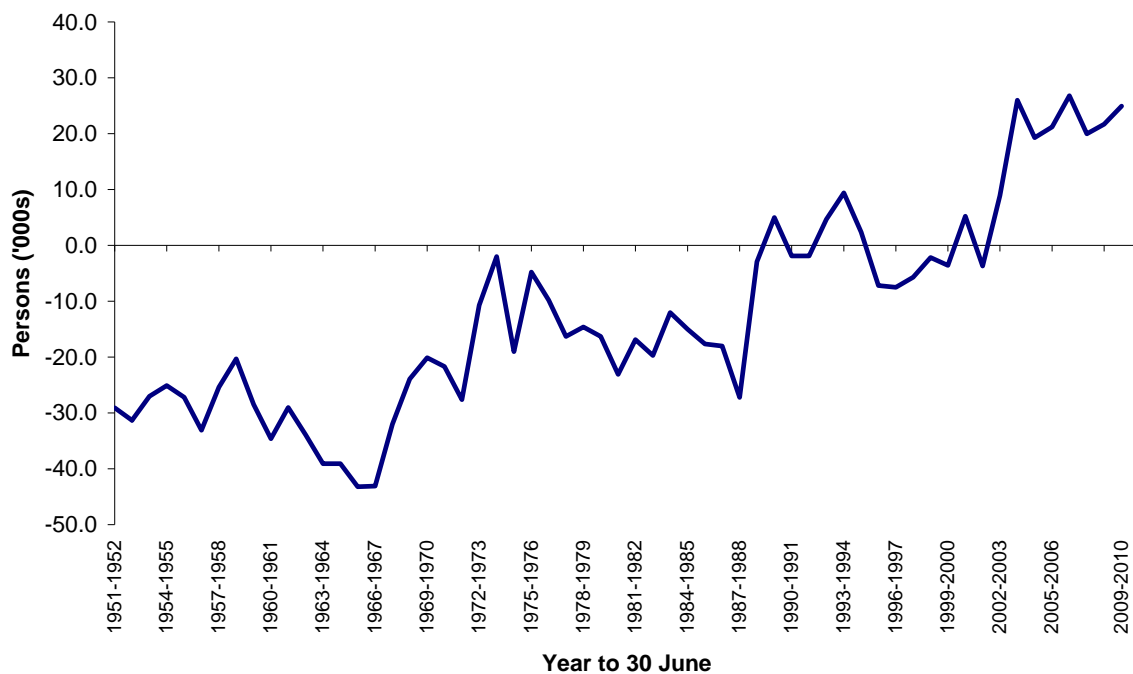
Migration

Trends in Migration

Last Updated: August 2011

Historically, Scotland has been a country of net out-migration, with more people leaving to live elsewhere than moving to live in Scotland. However, since the 1960s, net out-migration has greatly reduced and, in some years during the late 1980s and early 1990s, Scotland experienced net migration gains. Scotland has now entered a period of net in-migration. Over the last six years, there have been net gains of at least 19,000 per year. In 2008-09 the net migration gain was 21,700, the third highest since records started in 1951.

Net migration, Scotland, 1951-2010



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

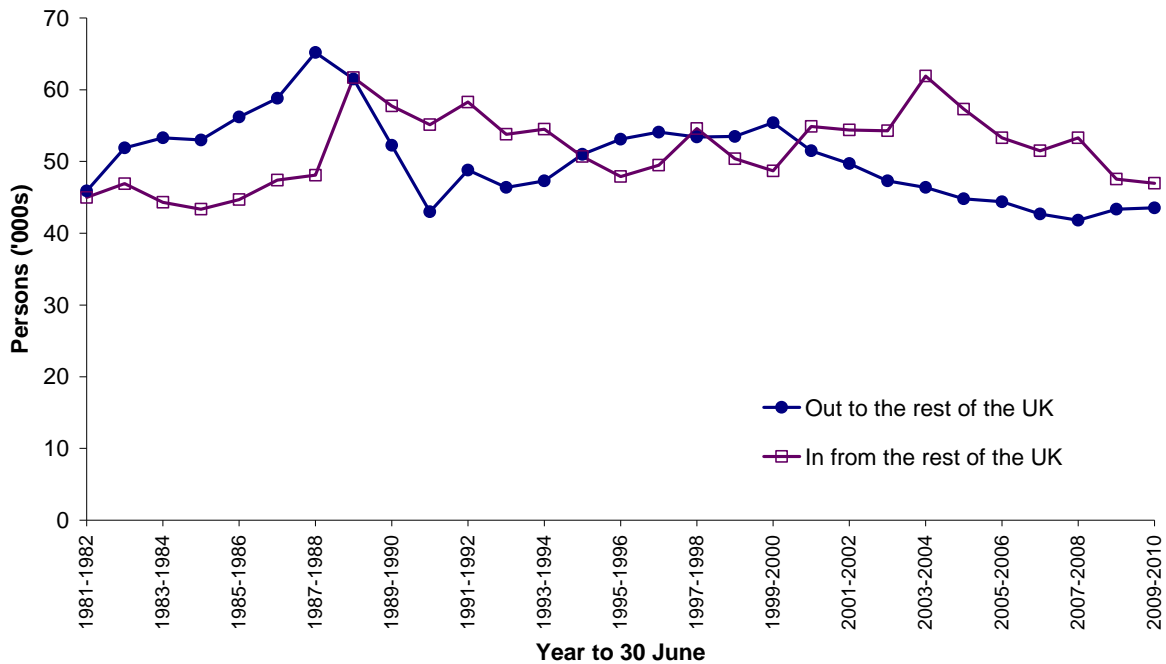
These recent migration gains are a result of more people entering Scotland from both the rest of the UK and overseas than go in the other direction.

Origin and Destination of Migrants

Last Updated: August 2011

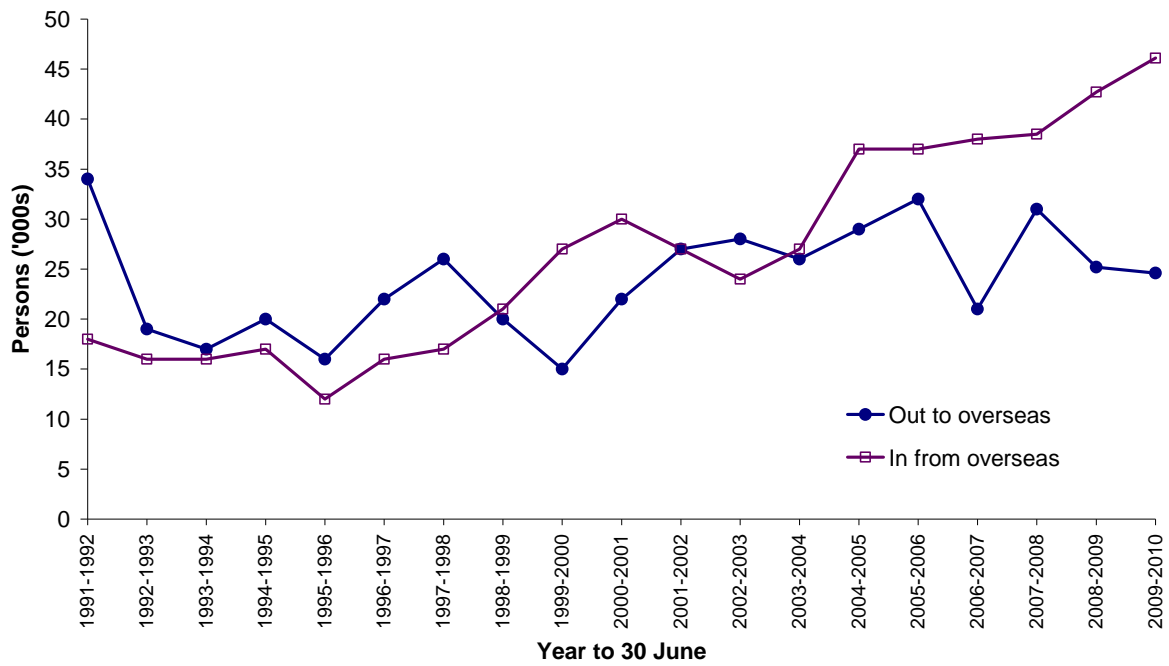
Net migration is the difference between much larger flows of migrants into and out of Scotland. There was a small drop in in-migration in 2009-10 following a large drop on the previous year. The downward trend in out-migration, which began in 2000, is showing signs of slowing down.

Migration to and from the rest of the UK, 1981-2010



In-migration from overseas has been increasing since 2003 and is currently at its highest level since the series began in 1991. Out-migration to overseas has dropped two years in a row following a large rise in 2007-2008. The figures shown here are from the Long-Term International Migration (LTIM) series produced by the Office of National Statistics (ONS).

Migration to and from overseas, 1991 – 2010



Source: ONS Long-Term International Migration.

Links

[Migration data](#)

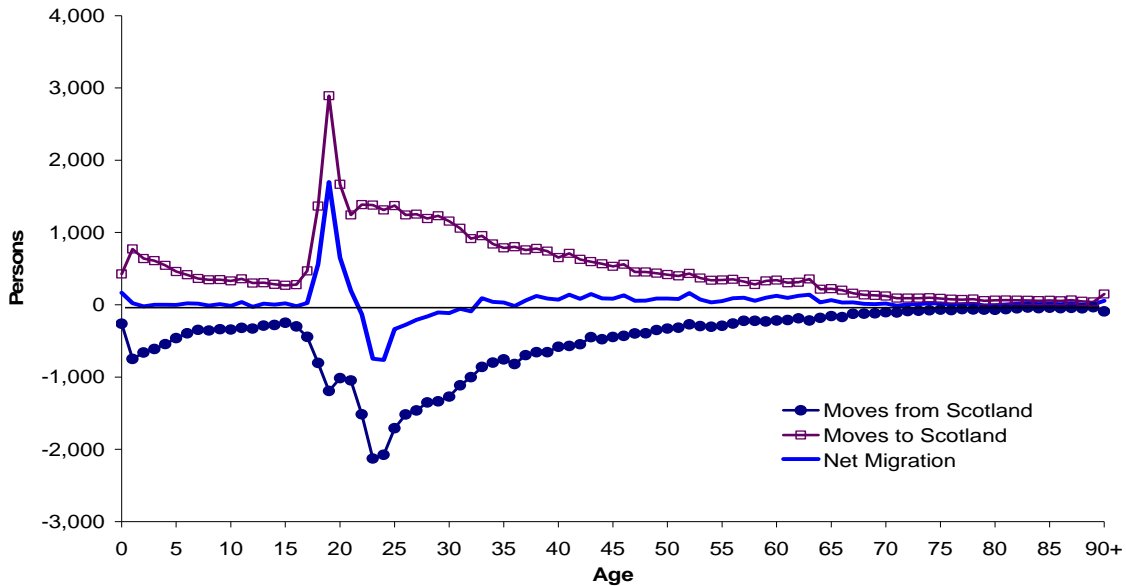
[Long-Term International Migration \(LTIM\)](#)

Age and Sex of Migrants

Last Updated: August 2011

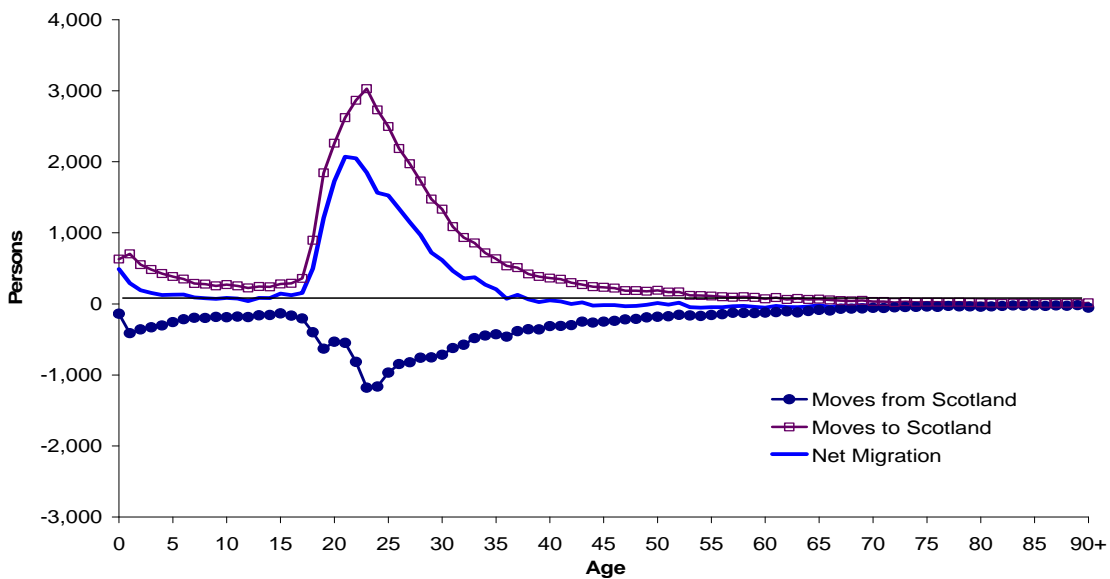
The peak age for migration into Scotland is 19, at which age there is a marked migration gain. The peak ages for migrating out of Scotland are 23 and 24 and this results in a net migration loss at these ages. These large in and out flows result from an influx of students from outside Scotland starting higher education, followed by a move out of Scotland after graduation.

Migration between Scotland and the rest of the UK by age, mid-2009 to mid-2010



In contrast the peak age for migration into Scotland from overseas is 23 and there are high numbers of migrants from age 19 to 31. This results in a net migration gain of young adults through to age 35.

Migration between Scotland and overseas, by age, mid-2009 to mid-2010



Migration and the distribution of people in Scotland

Last Updated: August 2011

The highest rates of net in-migration from outside Scotland, as a proportion of the resident population, were in the city areas of Aberdeen, Edinburgh and Glasgow as well as Perth & Kinross. The highest net out-migration rates to areas outside Scotland were in East Dunbartonshire and Inverclyde.

Links

[Migration data](#)

Improvements in Migration Statistics

Last Updated: August 2011

Since the early 2000s, and especially since Eastern European countries joined the EU in May 2004, migration has played a larger part in Scotland's demographic change than in the previous decade. So it has become more important to have high quality statistics on migration and the population, for policy development and for planning and providing public services. National Records of Scotland (NRS) is part of an inter-departmental effort, led by the Office for National Statistics (ONS), to improve the estimates of migration and migrant populations in the United Kingdom, both nationally and at a local level. Current work and progress from the Improvements to Migration and Population Statistics (IMPS) cross-government programme can be found through the ONS website: www.ons.gov.uk/about-statistics/methodology-and-quality/imps/.

Links

[Migration estimate methodology](http://www.ons.gov.uk/about-statistics/methodology-and-quality/imps/)

Births

Births in Scotland

Last updated: March 2012

The preliminary number of births registered in Scotland in 2011 was 58,592: 199 (0.3%) fewer than in the previous year. This was the third annual reduction, following six annual increases: previously, the number of births had risen in each year since 2002, and the total of 60,041 for 2008 was the highest figure since 1995. The number of births registered in 2011 was the fourth highest since 1997 (the figures for 2008, 2009 and 2010 being higher). However, recent years' numbers of births have been well below the most recent peak of over 100,000 per year in the early 1960s, and also below the level of around 65-70,000 per year between the mid-1970s and the early 1990s.

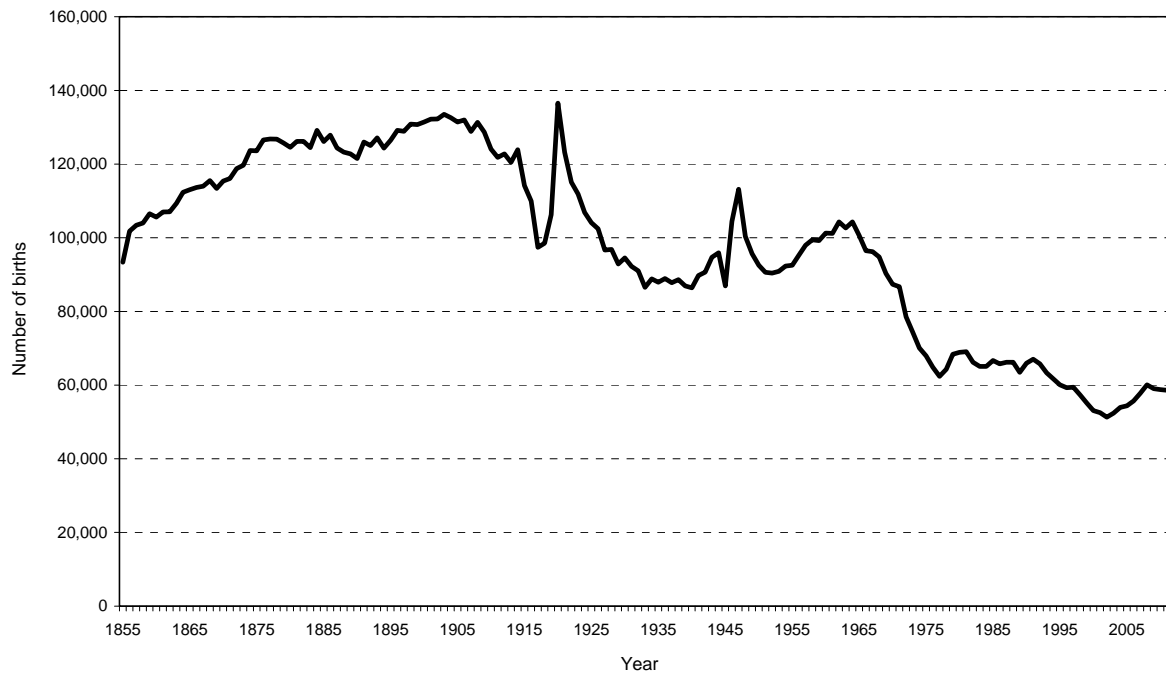
The proportion of births to unmarried parents (including births registered solely in the mother's name) was 51.0% in 2011. The level was slightly higher than in each of the previous three years (when it was around 50.2%), but is considerably higher than the 43% in 2001, 29% in 1991, and 12% in 1981.

Statistics about babies' mothers are available from the Vital Events Reference Tables. These are produced each summer, and the latest figures available at present are for 2010.

Since the mid-1970s, there has been a trend towards having children at older ages. The percentage of births to mothers aged under 20 fell from about 11% (on average) between 1976 and 1980, and around 8% in 1991-95, to 6% in 2010. Mothers aged 20-24 accounted for roughly a third of all births in 1976-1980, about 22% in 1991-95, and 18% in 2010. The percentage of births to mothers aged 25-29 has also fallen: from around 35% in 1976-1980, and about 36% in 1991-95, to 27% in 2010. As a result, women aged over 30 accounted for almost half of all births in 2010: 28% were to mothers aged 30-34, 16% were to 35-39 year olds and 4% were to women aged 40 and over - figures which are all above the levels of 15 and 30 years earlier.

86% of births in 2010 were to mothers who had been born in the UK, including 76% to women who were born in Scotland. A further 6% of mothers had been born in other European Union countries, including 4% from the countries which joined the EU in 2004 (like Poland). Commonwealth countries were the birthplace of 4% of mothers, including 2% from the Indian sub-continent.

Live births in Scotland 1855-2011



Source: National Records of Scotland (NRS) Registration data

Link

[More Information on Births](#)

Births – Variation within Scotland

Last Updated: August 2011

In 2010, the overall birth rate for Scotland was 11.3 births per 1,000 population (of both sexes and all ages). An equivalent figure can be calculated for each Council area and for each NHS Board area. However, comparing the 'crude' birth rates of different areas could present a misleading picture, because of differences between them in the proportion of the population who are women of child-bearing age, and (in particular) women in the peak child-bearing ages. Therefore, the comparisons that appear below use birth rates which have been 'standardised' for differences in the age/sex-distribution of the population in each area.

Standardised rates which are based on the age/sex-distribution of the population of Scotland as a whole enable comparisons of the birth rates in different parts of Scotland with each other, and with the overall birth rate for Scotland, which are not affected by differences in their populations' age/sex-distributions. It should be noted that these are standardised versions of the overall birth rate (not rates whose denominators are the female populations of child-bearing age), and that the normal year-to-year fluctuations in the numbers of births will mean that areas with small populations may sometimes have rates that are unusually high, or unusually low.

Among the Council areas, standardised birth rates in 2010 were highest in East Lothian (14.2 per 1,000 population), Midlothian (14.0), Scottish Borders (13.7), Clackmannanshire (13.4), Highland (13.3), Shetland (13.2), Dumfries & Galloway (13.1) and Aberdeenshire (13.0): all areas with standardised birth rates which were markedly higher than the overall figure of 11.3 for Scotland as a whole. Standardised birth rates in 2010 were lowest in Edinburgh (8.4 per 1,000 population), Aberdeen (9.6), Glasgow (9.7) and Stirling (10.3); the next lowest was Dundee (10.9 - not much below the overall figure of 11.3). There may be a tendency for the highest birth rates to be in 'rural' Council areas, and the lowest birth rates to be in 'large urban' Council areas.

Among the NHS Board areas, the standardised birth rates were highest in Borders (13.7), Shetland (13.2), Dumfries & Galloway (13.1) and Highland (12.8), and lowest in Lothian (10.0) and Greater Glasgow & Clyde (10.6). Other NHS Board areas had standardised birth rates which were between 11.3 and 12.2 per 1,000 population, and therefore the same as, or slightly above, the overall Scottish figure of 11.3 per 1,000 population.

Link

[More Information on Births](#)

Births European Comparison

Last updated: August 2011

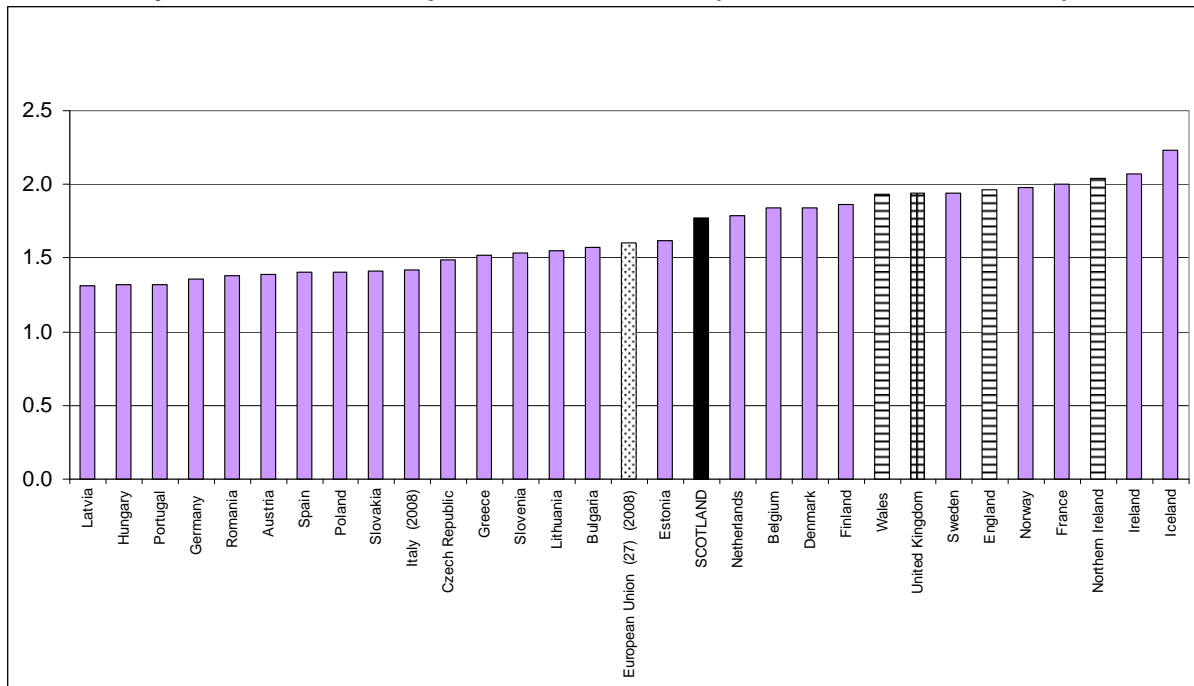
Scotland's overall birth rate was 11.3 per thousand population in 2010.

The Scottish rate is lower than those of other parts of the UK: in 2009, Scotland's rate was 11.4, England's 13.0, Wales' 11.6 and Northern Ireland's 13.9.

The birth rate in Scotland is also below those of some European countries, such as France (12.8 in 2009) and Ireland (16.7 in 2009). However, Scotland's birth rate is higher than those of several other European countries, such as Germany (8.1 in 2009) and Italy (9.5 in 2009).

The chart shows the value of the total fertility rate¹ for a wide range of European countries. Scotland's figure is higher than those of most of the other countries covered, and is also above the overall European Union (EU) average.

Total Fertility Rate, Selected European Countries - 2009 (unless indicated otherwise)



Source: National Records of Scotland (NRS) and Eurostat

Link

[Information about other European Countries](#)

¹ 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 age-specific fertility rates in each of their childbearing years. For a population to replace itself, the TFR needs to be around 2.1.

Deaths

Deaths in Scotland

Last updated: March 2012

Please note that all figures for 2011 are provisional, and may be revised slightly: final figures will be published in August.

The number of deaths registered in Scotland in 2011 was 53,661. This was 306 (0.6%) fewer than in 2010, and the lowest total recorded since the introduction of civil registration in 1855 (previously, the 53,856 in 2009 had been the lowest figure). In 2011, just over half of all deaths were due to the so-called "three big killers":

- cancer - 15,420 deaths, or 29% of all deaths;
- ischaemic (coronary) heart disease - 7,602 deaths, or 14%; and
- cerebrovascular disease (stroke) - 4,598 deaths, or 9%.

The types of cancer with the largest numbers of deaths included cancers of the trachea, bronchus and lung (4,169 deaths), bowel cancer (1,545 deaths), cancers of the lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue (1,047 deaths), breast cancer (1,040 deaths), prostate cancer (899 deaths) and cancers of the oesophagus (821 deaths).

The percentage of deaths accounted for by the so-called "three big killers" was 65% in 1981 and 1991, falling through 61% in 1996 and 59% in 2001 to 55% in 2006 and 51% in 2011. The proportion of deaths caused by ischaemic heart disease fell from 29% in 1981 to 14% in 2011, and that due to cerebrovascular disease declined from 14% to 9%, whereas the percentage caused by cancer rose from 22% to 29%.

Other common causes of deaths registered in 2011 included:

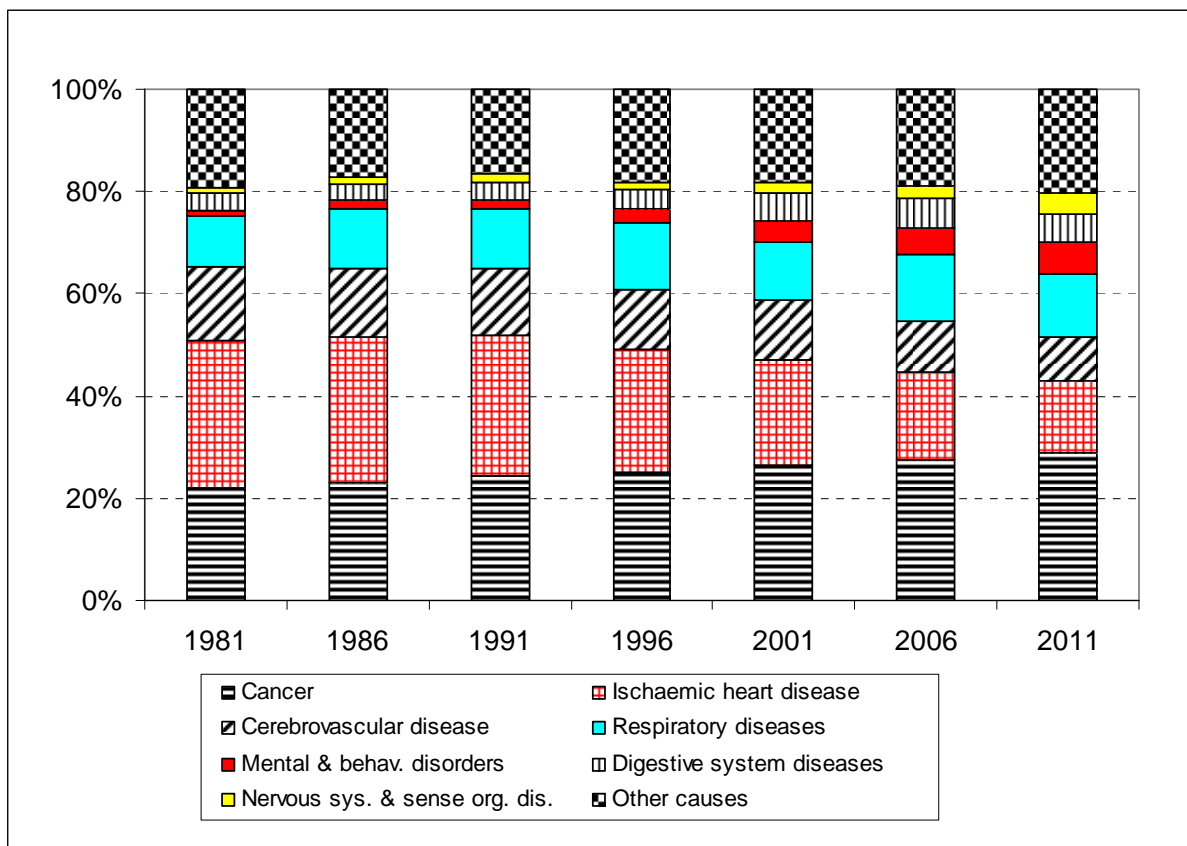
- respiratory system diseases (e.g. pneumonia) - 6,751 deaths, or 13% ;
- circulatory system diseases other than ischaemic heart disease and cerebrovascular disease (e.g. aortic aneurysm, atrial fibrillation and flutter, and hypertensive disease) - 3,701 deaths or 7%;
- mental and behavioural disorders (e.g. due to alcohol or drugs) - 3,325 deaths, or 6%;
- digestive system diseases (e.g. chronic liver disease) - 2,942 deaths, or 5%;
- nervous system diseases (e.g. Alzheimer's disease) - 2,056 deaths, or 4%;
- accidents (e.g. falls, transport accidents) - 1,484 deaths, or 3%;
- genitourinary system diseases (e.g. renal failure) - 1,078 deaths, or 2%;
- endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (e.g. diabetes) - 959 deaths, or 2%; and
- certain infectious and parasitic diseases (e.g. septicaemia) - 833 deaths, or 2%.

It should be noted that:

- there are breaks in the continuity of the statistics for some causes of death between 2010 and 2011. Overall, about 2% of deaths are counted in a different "ICD chapter", but for some causes the percentage is much greater: more on this is available via the [Death Certificates and Coding the Causes of Death](#) section of the National Records of Scotland (NRS) website.
- because further information about some deaths has yet to be received, an estimate of the number of probable suicides (deaths due to intentional self-harm or to events of undetermined intent) will not be published until August.

There were 238 deaths of infants (children aged under 1) in 2011.

Causes of death in Scotland



Source: NRS Registration data

Links

[More information about Deaths](#)

Deaths – Variation within Scotland

Last Updated: August 2011

In 2010, the overall death rate for Scotland was 10.3 deaths per 1,000 population. An equivalent figure can be calculated for each Council area and for each NHS Board area. However, comparing the 'crude' death rates of different areas could present a misleading picture, because of differences between their populations' age-structures and their balances between the sexes. Therefore, the comparisons that appear below use death rates which have been 'standardised' for differences in the age/sex-distribution of the population in each area.

Standardised rates which are based on the age/sex-distribution of the population of Scotland as a whole enable comparisons of the death rates in different parts of Scotland with each other, and with the overall death rate for Scotland, which are not affected by differences in their populations' age/sex-distributions. However, it should be noted that the normal year-to-year fluctuations in the numbers of deaths will mean that areas with small populations may sometimes have rates that are unusually high, or unusually low.

Among the Council areas, standardised death rates in 2010 were highest in Glasgow (12.7 per 1,000 population), Inverclyde (12.5), North Lanarkshire (12.2) and West Dunbartonshire (12.0): all areas with standardised death rates which were markedly higher than the overall figure of 10.3 for Scotland as a whole. Standardised death rates in 2010 were lowest in Perth & Kinross (8.3 per 1,000 population), East Dunbartonshire (8.4) and East Renfrewshire (8.8).

Among the NHS Board areas, the standardised death rate was highest in Greater Glasgow & Clyde (11.6) and Lanarkshire (11.4), and lowest in Orkney (9.4); Borders, Fife, Grampian, Lothian and Tayside all had values of 9.6 or 9.7. Other NHS Board areas had standardised death rates which were between 9.9 and 10.6 per 1,000 population, and therefore were not markedly different from the overall Scottish figure of 10.3 per 1,000 population.

Link

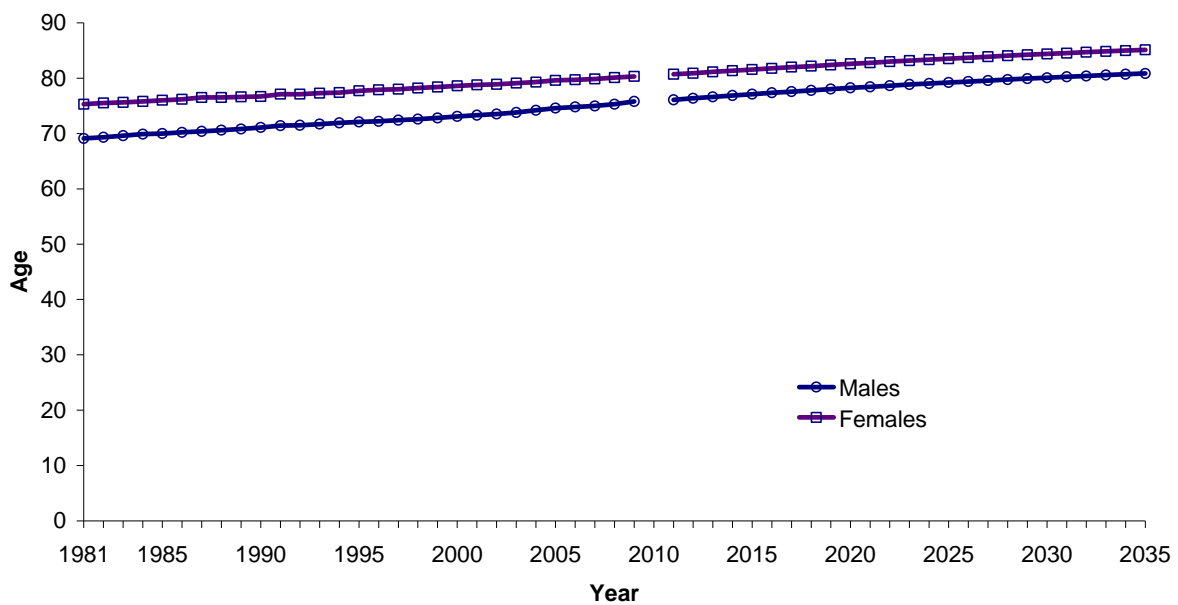
[More Information about Deaths](#)

Life Expectancy in Scotland

Last Updated: October 2011

The expectation of life at birth is a commonly used measure of mortality which is particularly helpful in comparing the 'health' of a nation through time and for making comparisons with other countries. The expectation of life at birth in Scotland has improved greatly over the last 28 years, increasing from 69.1 years for men and 75.3 years for women born in 1981 to 75.8 years and 80.3 years respectively for those born around 2009. Improvements in life expectancy at birth are projected to continue, rising to 80.9 years for men and 85.1 years for women by 2035.

Expectation of life at birth, Scotland, 1981-2035



Figures to 2009 are based on 3 years of data. For example 2009 figure uses data for 2008-2010
Source: Figures to 2009 from Interim Life Tables, Office for National Statistics (ONS). Figures after 2010 are projected single year life expectancies, ONS.

Link

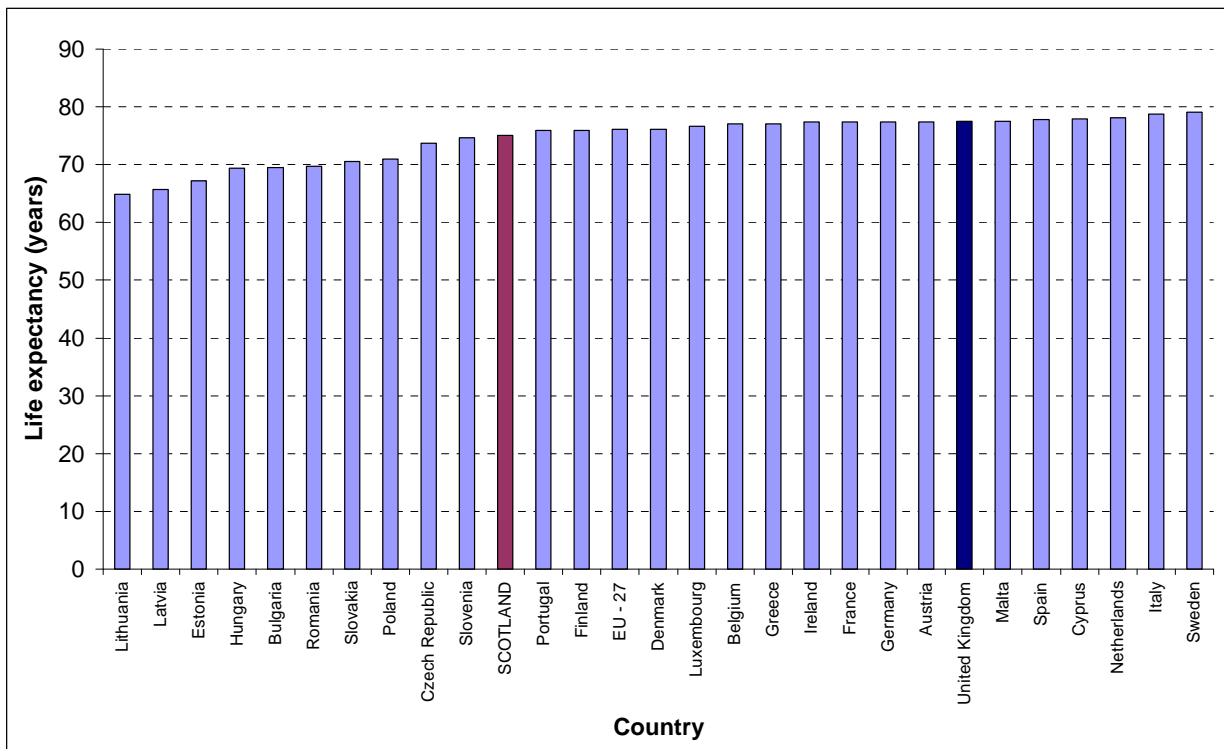
[Life Expectancy at Scotland Level](#)

Life Expectancy European Comparison

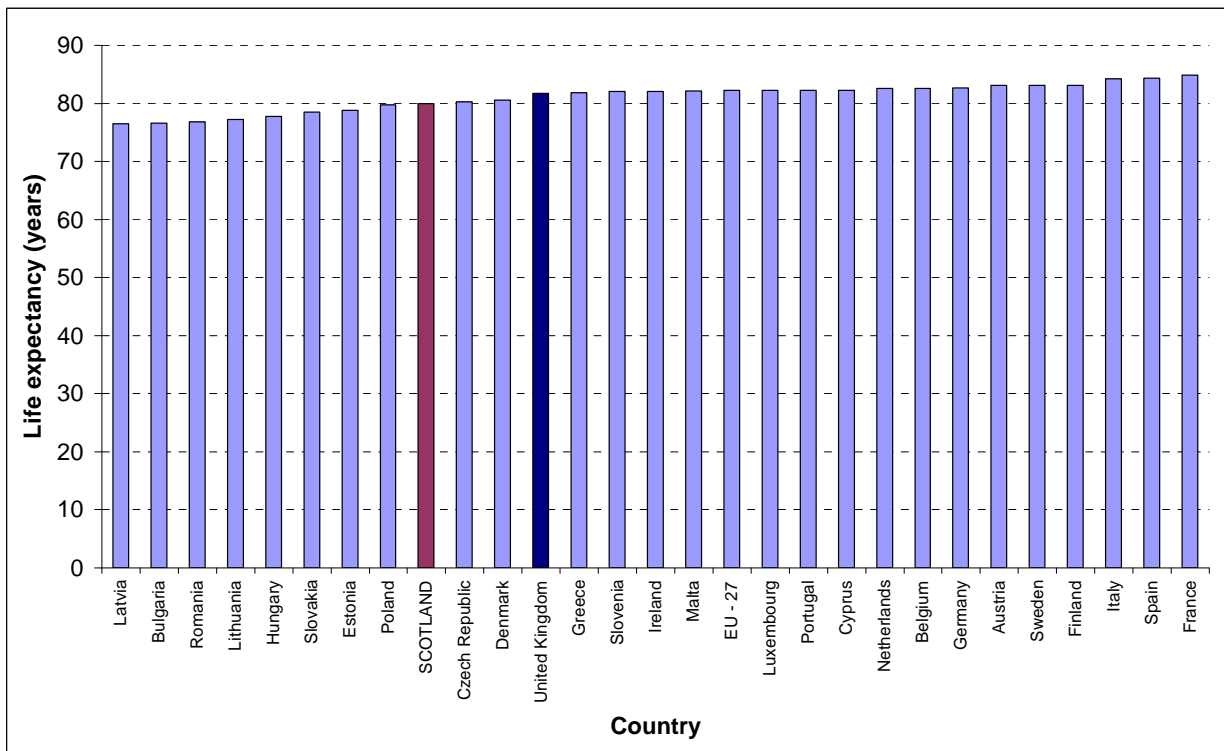
Last updated: October 2011

Despite improvements in life expectancy, Scottish men and women still have relatively low expectation of life at birth compared with much of the European Union. The countries with lower life expectancy than Scotland were most of the Eastern European states which joined the EU on 1 May 2004 as well as Romania and Bulgaria which joined in January 2007. For men, the expectation of life is about 4 years lower than the countries with the highest expectation of life whilst for women it is almost 5 years lower.

Life expectancy at birth, 2008, selected countries, Males



Life expectancy at birth, 2008, selected countries, Females



Source: Eurostat and ONS

Link
[European Mortality](#)

Households

Households and Housing

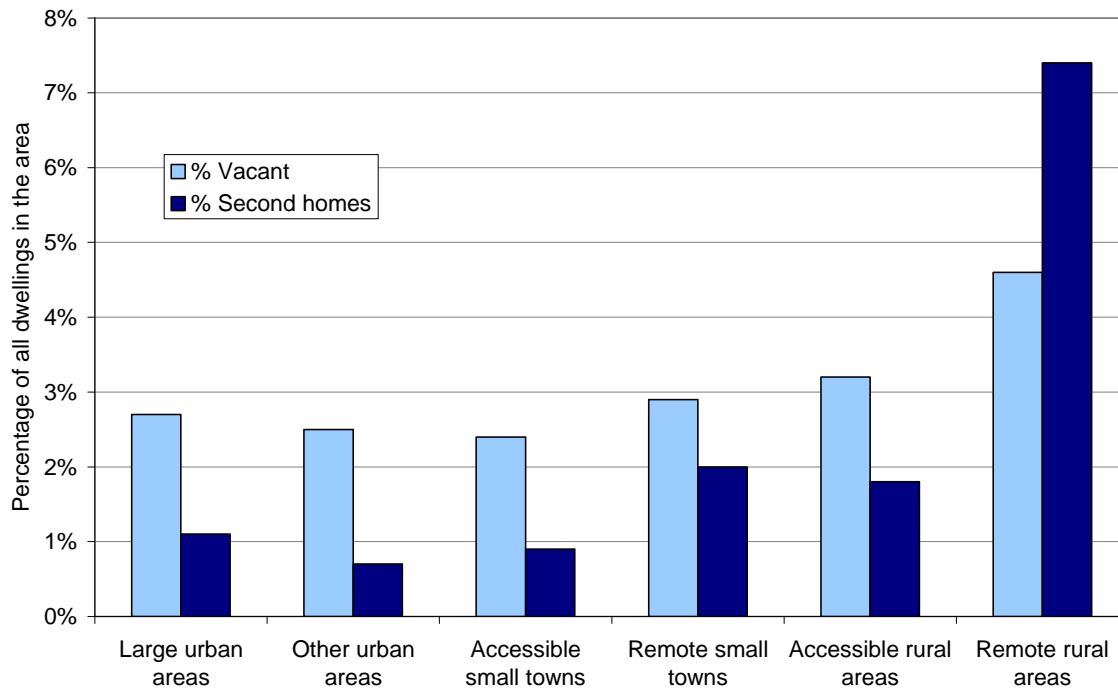
Last Updated: May 2011

In mid-2010, there were 2.36 million households in Scotland – around 162,000 (7.4 per cent) more than in 2001. The number of households in Scotland has been increasing by an average of around 18,000 a year since 2001. Between 2009 and 2010 the number of households increased by 12,100, a rise of 0.5 per cent. Growth in numbers of households has slowed in the past few years. The increase in the number of households between 2009 and 2010 is lower than that between 2008 and 2009 (12,800 households, 0.6 per cent) and is the lowest yearly increase in the last five years.

Vacant dwellings and second homes

Across Scotland as a whole, 2.8 per cent of dwellings are vacant and 1.4 per cent are second homes, though there is wide variation across the country. Remote rural areas have the lowest percentage of dwellings which are occupied (88 per cent), with higher percentages of vacant dwellings (4.6 per cent of all dwellings in these areas) and second homes (7.4 per cent), as shown below. The most deprived areas have the highest percentage of dwellings which are vacant (4.5 per cent).

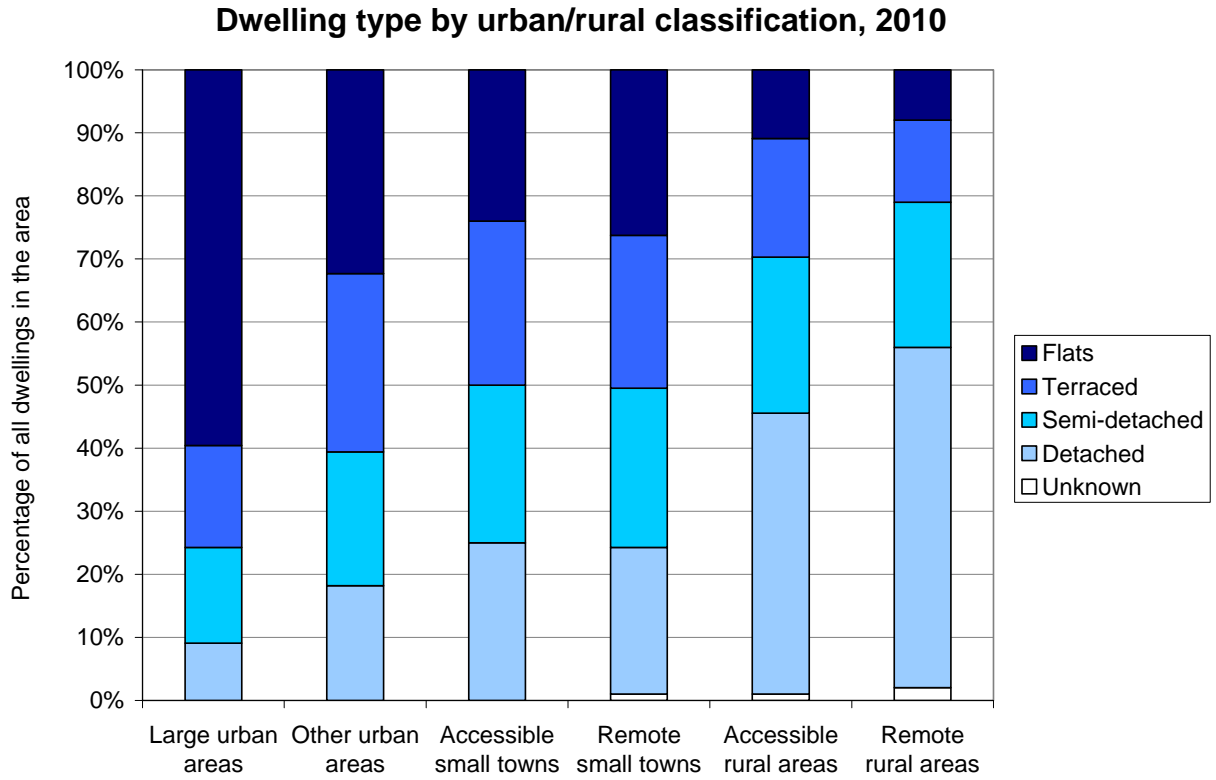
Vacant dwellings and second homes by urban/rural classification, September 2010



Source: NRS Estimates of households and dwellings in Scotland, 2010

Type of housing

There are higher proportions of flats in urban areas, as shown below, and in more deprived areas. In contrast, there are higher proportions of detached houses in rural areas and in less deprived areas.

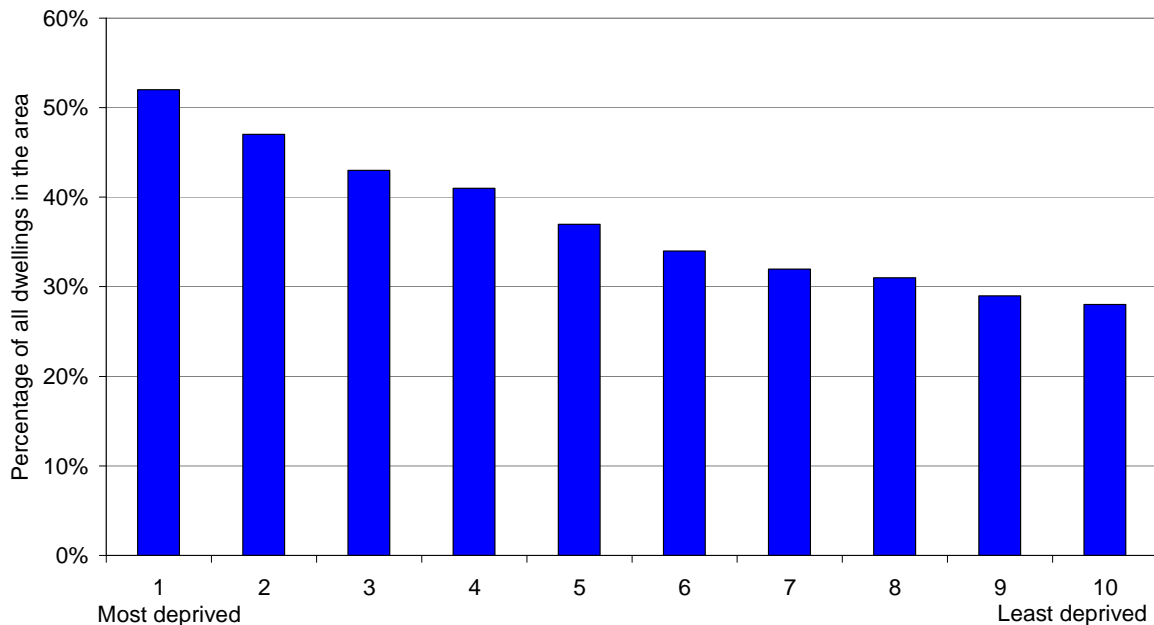


Source: NRS Estimates of households and dwellings in Scotland, 2010

Single-adult households

Thirty eight per cent of dwellings in Scotland are entitled to a 'single adult' Council Tax discount. This category includes one adult living alone, with children or with other people who are 'disregarded' for council tax purposes. The proportion of households entitled to a single adult discount is higher in urban areas (42 per cent in large urban areas compared to 29 per cent in rural areas) and in deprived areas (52 per cent in the most deprived areas compared with 28 per cent in the least deprived areas), as shown below.

Single-adult households by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) decile, September 2010



Dwellings entitled to a Council Tax discount as there is one adult living there alone, with children or with other people who are 'disregarded' for council tax purposes.

Source: NRS Estimates of households and dwellings in Scotland, 2010

Link

[Household estimates and projections](#)

Household Projections

Last Updated: May 2010

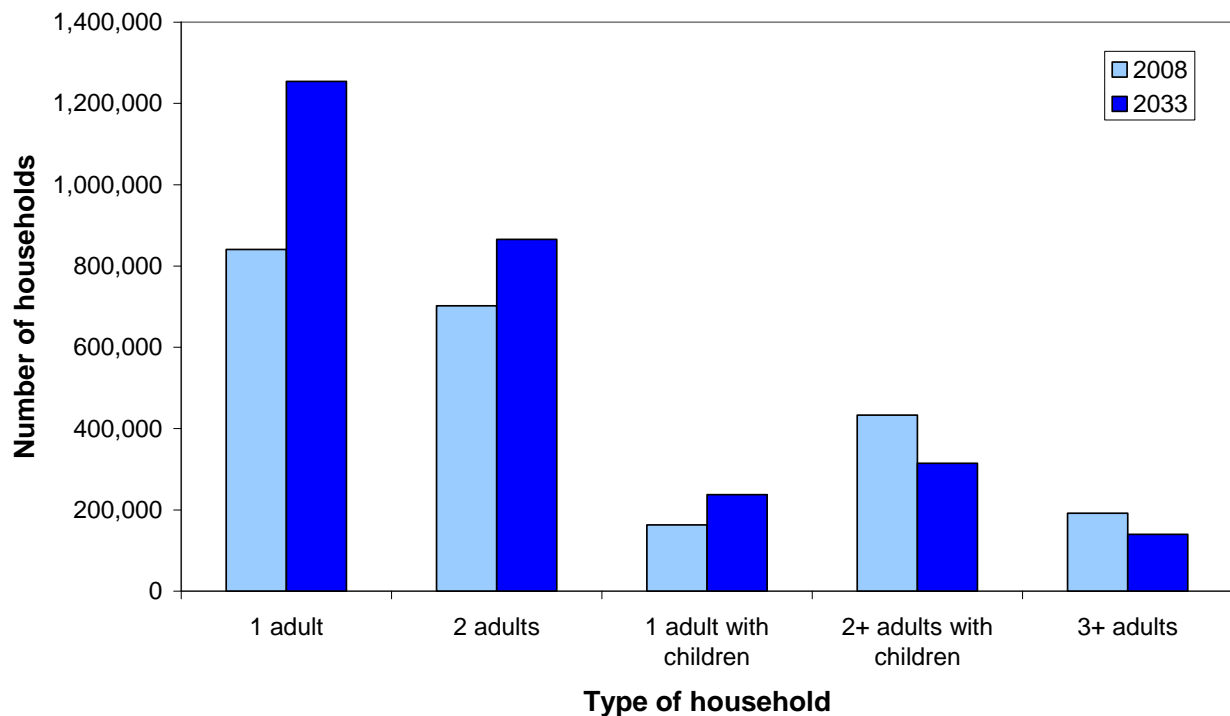
By 2033, the number of households in Scotland is projected to increase to 2.8 million, which is an average of 19,250 additional households per year. Most of the increase is the result of an ageing population and more people living alone or in smaller households, rather than an increase in the overall population. Looking to the future, there is a projected increase in the number of people in older age groups, with a fall in the number of younger people. This has an impact on household structure, as elderly people are more likely to live alone or with just one other person and children tend to live in larger households.

Household type

The chart below shows the numbers of households of each type in 2008 and the projected number in 2033. There is a substantial projected increase in households containing just one adult (an increase of nearly a half). There are also projected increases in households with two adults (an increase of almost a quarter), and households with one adult with children.

In contrast, the number of larger households is projected to fall, with households containing two or more adults with children, or three or more adults, projected to decrease by more than a quarter.

Projected number of households in Scotland by household type: 2008 and 2033

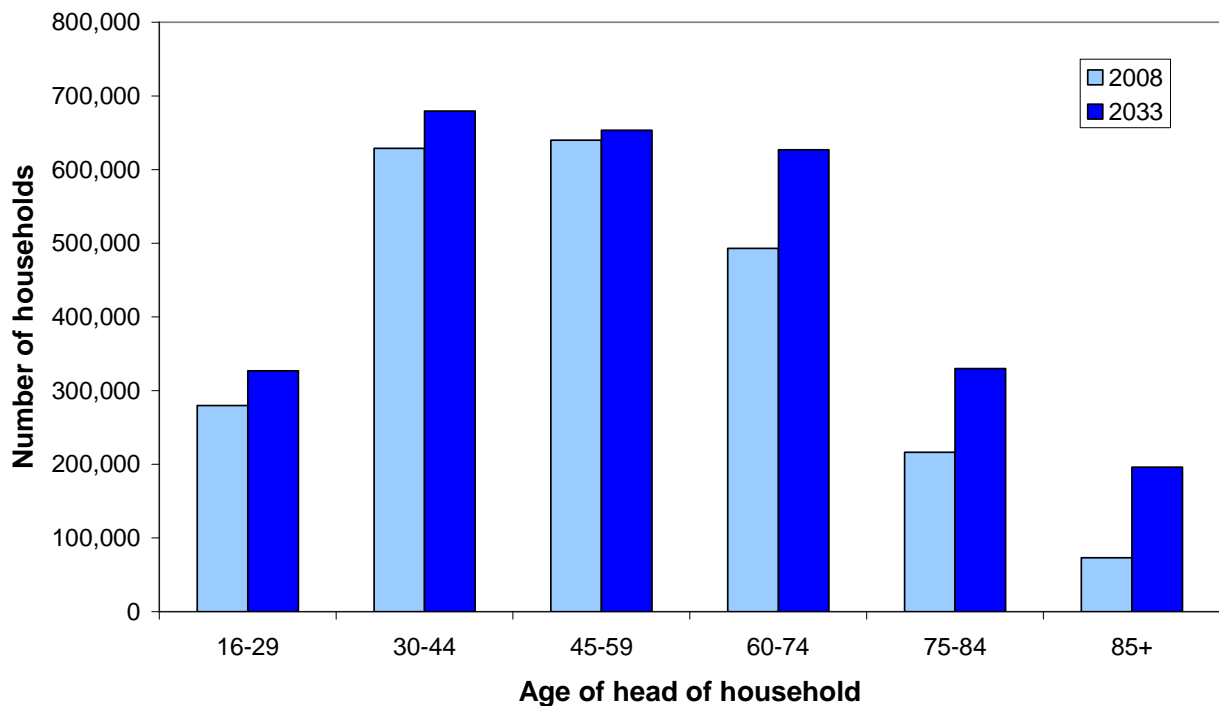


Source: Household Projections for Scotland, NRS, 2008-based

Age group

The chart below shows the number of households in 2008 and the projected number in 2033, by the age of the head of household. Scotland's population is ageing, with a projected increase in the number of people in the older age groups. This trend is reflected in the household projections, with the largest increases shown in households headed by people aged 60 or over (an increase of almost a half from 783,000 to 1.15 million between 2008 and 2033). In contrast, households headed by someone aged under 60 are projected to increase by just seven per cent, to around 1.66 million. The number of households headed by someone aged 85 or over is projected to more than double from 73,000 to 196,000.

Projected number of households in Scotland by age of head of household, 2008 and 2033



Source: Household Projections for Scotland, NRS, 2008-based

Link

[Household estimates and projections](#)

The Registrar General's Annual Review of Demographic Trends

The Registrar General's Annual Review of Demographic Trends is published in July or August of each year. The report provides a summary of the main demographic trends in the previous calendar year. It also includes a 'specialised' chapter which focuses on a particular topic of interest.

Publications

[Registrar General's Annual Review](#)

[Population Estimates Statistics](#)

[Population Projections](#)

[Occasional paper on Migration from the 2001 Census](#)

[Household Estimates and Projections](#)

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