
Estimates of Households and Dwellings in Scotland, 2014

**Includes figures on
occupied and vacant dwellings,
second homes and trends in household types**

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1. What are the key trends?

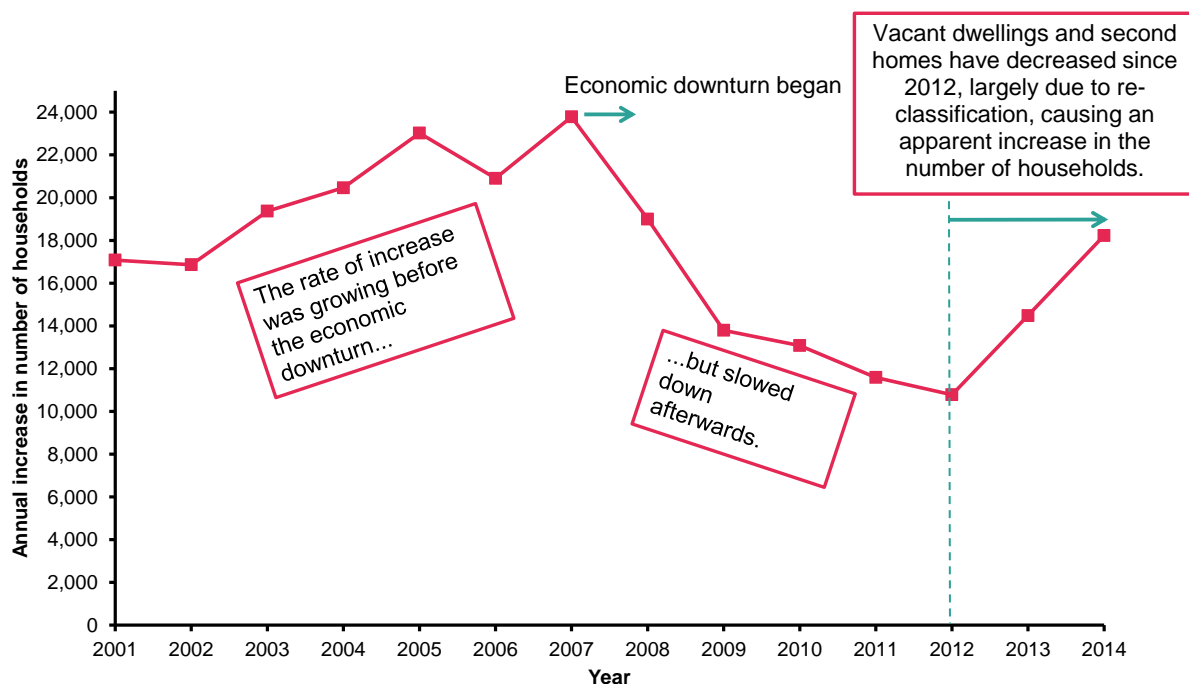
1.1 Changes in household numbers

- In 2014, there were 2.42 million households in Scotland, an increase of around 169,000 households (seven per cent) over the last 10 years.
- The number of households in Scotland has been growing faster than the population (in 2014 Scotland's population was five per cent higher than in 2004¹). This is because more people are living alone and in smaller households. Average household size has fallen from 2.22 people per household in 2004 to 2.17 in 2014.
- There were 2.54 million dwellings in 2014, including 73,500 vacant dwellings and 28,500 second homes. The number of dwellings has risen by 163,600 (seven per cent) over the last 10 years.
- The number of households in Scotland grows every year. However, the rate of growth was increasing in the lead up to the economic downturn which began in 2007/8. Since then, the annual increase has fallen.
- Between 2001 and 2007, before the economic downturn began, there was an average increase of 20,200 households per year. Between 2008 and 2014, the average yearly increase has been lower, at 14,400.
- In 2014 there were 18,200 more households than in 2013, an increase of 0.8 per cent. This is the second year in a row, since the start of the economic downturn, that the annual increase in households has risen, though some of this increase is likely to be due to reclassification of vacant properties and second homes. ([Figure 1](#)).

Footnotes

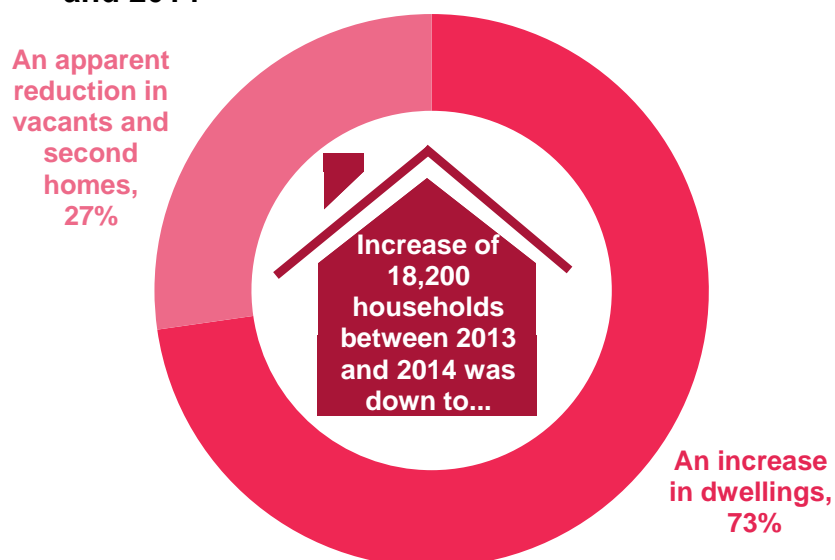
- 1) National Records of Scotland (NRS) Mid-Year Population Estimates: Scotland and its Council Areas by Single Year of Age and Sex 1981 to 2014 available on [the NRS website](#).

Figure 1: Annual increase in the number of households in Scotland between 2001 and 2014



- Around three quarters of the 18,200 additional households in 2014 resulted from growth in the number of dwellings. The remaining quarter resulted from an apparent drop in numbers of second homes and vacant properties that led to more dwellings being classed as households (Figure 2). This, rather than increased growth in dwelling numbers, is the main reason household numbers grew more in 2013 and 2014 than in the past few years. Without this, growth in household numbers would be similar to that seen in the past few years.
- The apparent drop in second homes and vacant properties in 2013 and 2014 is mainly due to councils re-classifying which properties were classed as being long-term empty or second homes as a result of Council Tax changes (Figure 3). This is described in more detail below.

Figure 2: Contributions to the increase in households in Scotland between 2013 and 2014



1.2 Changes in vacant dwellings and second homes

- In an effort to encourage the availability of housing to meet the needs of a growing population², councils across Scotland have been making efforts to bring vacant properties back into use.
- The Scottish Government has introduced new regulations³ which allow councils to increase the Council Tax charges on certain long-term empty properties. As a result of this, some councils began reviewing properties classified as vacant or second homes in 2013 with more following suit in 2014. This has led to the reclassification of many properties, which is the main reason for the drop in the combined number of vacant dwellings and second homes in 2013 and 2014. The number of such properties fell by 3,600 (three per cent) in 2013 and 5,300 (five per cent) in 2014, with a consequential increase in the number of households (Figure 3 and Table 7b).
- Across Scotland, 2.9 per cent of dwellings were vacant and 1.1 per cent were second homes in 2014 (Table 7a). The number of vacant dwellings increased by 1,600 and the number of second homes fell by 6,900 in 2014 (Table 7b). This compares with a reduction of 800 in vacant dwellings and 2,800 in second homes in 2013, which may reflect the fact that many more councils carried out re-classification exercises and/or changed their charging policy for vacant properties in 2014.
- Many of the areas with the biggest changes in vacant properties and second homes had carried out re-classification exercises, which affected their figures. In addition, the introduction of new charges has led to some councils discovering problems with identifying vacant properties and second homes. The new regulations also made changes to the definition of some vacant properties and second homes which has resulted in some re-categorisation⁴. This makes it difficult to determine how much of the change in the number of such properties is a result of homes being brought back into use. This, in turn, makes it difficult to determine whether the increased growth in household numbers represents a real rise in new households following a period of subdued growth or an apparent increase because of re-classification which doesn't reflect real changes in household formation.

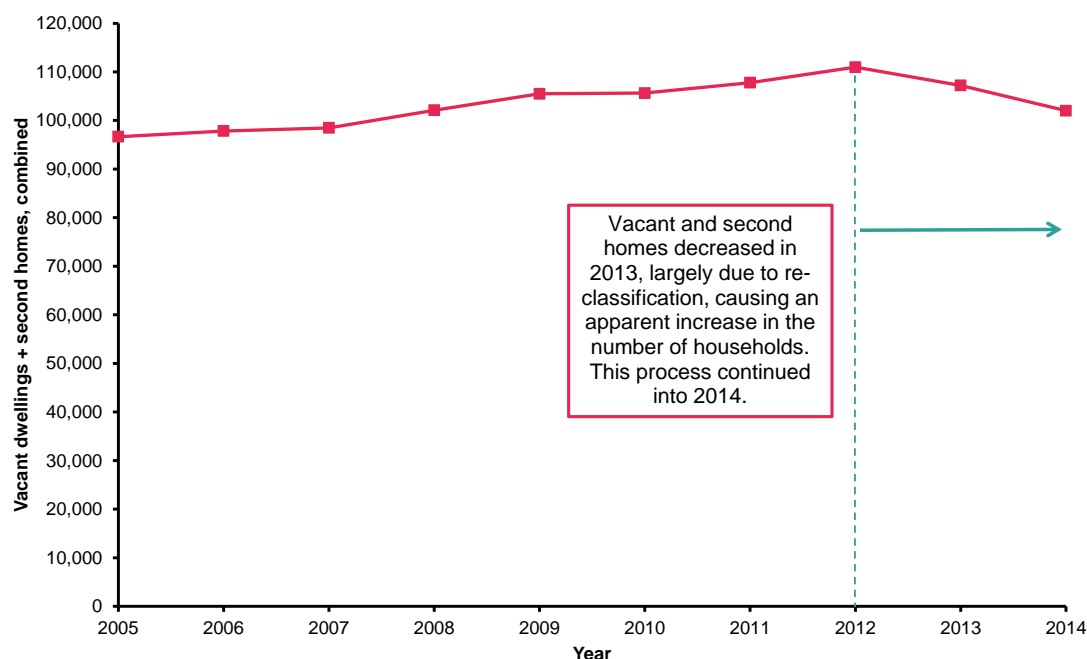
Footnotes

2) [Population estimates and projections for Scotland](#) are available on the NRS website.

3) Information on legislation is available at: www.legislation.gov.uk.

4) The requirement for a vacant property classed as 'long-term empty' to be unfurnished was removed whilst a requirement for second homes to be lived in for at least 25 days per year was introduced.

Figure 3: Vacant dwellings and second homes in Scotland, combined, 2005 to 2014



- In the coming years, more councils are likely to follow suit and carry out their own re-classifications and review of the charges applied. Further issues with the quality of data on vacant properties and second homes may be identified. Future household estimates publications will continue to monitor any changes.
- Remote rural areas continue to have the highest percentage of dwellings that are vacant and second homes (5.1 and 6.9 per cent respectively, compared to 2.6 and 0.7 per cent in large urban areas, [Table 6](#)).

1.3 Other contributing factors to the changes in household numbers

- People are living in smaller households than in the past. Over the last 50 years, one-person households have gone from being the least prevalent household type, to the most prevalent type, and large households have become less common ([Figure 4](#)). This is partly due to changes in the way we live, and partly because Scotland's population is ageing and older people are more likely to live alone or in smaller household types. By 2013, 36 per cent of households contained just one adult ([Figure 5](#) and [Table 10](#)), with women being slightly more likely to live alone than men (though this varies with age).
- The changes in household composition mean that average household size has been declining for many years which in turn has led to the number of households growing faster than the population. Average household size is smaller in Scotland (at 2.19 people per household) than in the other UK countries⁵. Over recent years, the decline in average household size has slowed.

Footnote

5) Analysis of data from the 2001 and 2011 Censuses in '[Households and Household Composition in England and Wales, 2001-11](#)' available on the Office for National Statistics (ONS) website.

Figure 4: Change in household types in Scotland, 1961 to 2011

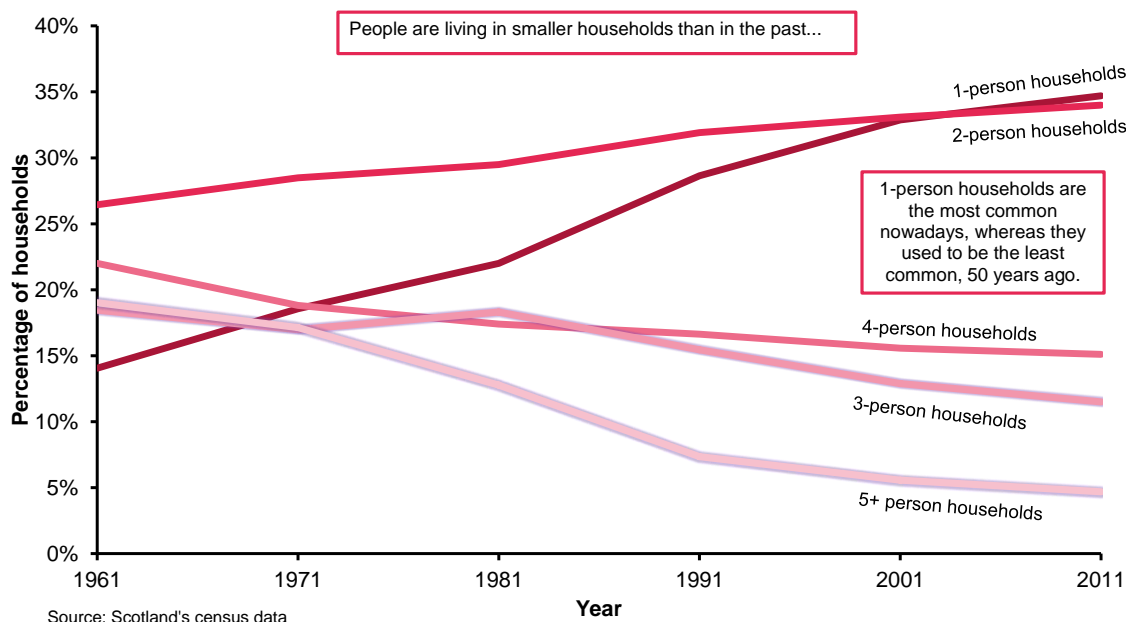
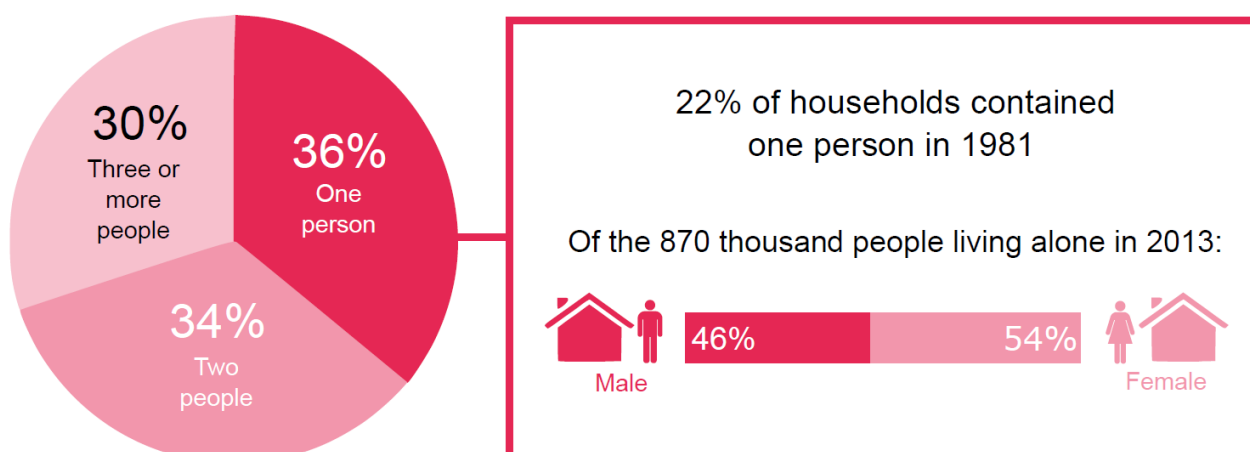


Figure 5: Percentage of households by household size in 2013

Considering the **2.4 million** households by **household size** in 2013:



- The economic downturn, which began in 2007/8, has had an impact on the formation of new households. The construction sector was badly affected, with new build construction falling markedly meaning there were issues with the supply of new housing (although it has began to recover slightly in the past couple of years)^{6,7,8}. In addition, constrained labour and mortgage markets have also contributed to reductions in the formation of new households, with increases in unemployment and difficulty obtaining mortgages^{9,10}.

Footnotes

- Scottish Government (SG) statistical bulletin '[Gross Domestic Product Q4 2014](#)' available on the SG website.
- SG '[Housing Statistics for Scotland, Quarterly Update June 2015](#)' bulletin and associated tables available on the Housing Statistics for Scotland website.
- Office for National Statistics (ONS) article '[Growth in new housing construction gains momentum](#)' available on the ONS website.
- Registers of Scotland (RoS) report '[Registers of Scotland 10 year property report 2005-2015](#)' available from the RoS website.
- SG Centre for Housing Market Analysis (CHMA) bulletin '[Scottish Housing Market Review Quarter 2 2015](#)' available on the CHMA website.

- Analysis of data from the 2001 and 2011 Censuses shows that in 2011 young adults in Scotland were less likely to be living alone or with a partner compared to 2001¹¹. There had also been an increase in the proportion living with their parents¹¹. Other sources also point to an increase in young adults living with their parents over the last decade instead of forming their own households¹². This will have contributed to the slowing of the rate of decline in average household size seen over more recent years. We don't yet know if this is a temporary effect resulting mainly from the economic downturn or whether it will be longer lasting.

Footnotes

11) See section 4 of '[Household Projections for Scotland, 2012-based](#)' on the NRS website.

12) ONS '[Young adults living with parents, 2013](#)' publication, available from the ONS website, and references therein.

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2. Introduction

Estimates of households and dwellings are published every year in order to help planners, particularly in councils, in their decision-making and other research. The estimates are used for a range of purposes including councils' decisions about housing need and the provision of services (including planning waste collection and community care), as well as a range of other uses ([Section 4.9](#)).

The estimates also contribute to National Records of Scotland's (NRS's) [household projections](#) which are available on the NRS website. Household projections are published every two years.

Please note that figures for geographies aside from Scotland and its Council areas have been built up from Data Zones using the new 2011 Data Zone boundaries published by the Scottish Government (SG) in November 2014¹³.

Definitions

A 'dwelling' refers to the accommodation itself, for example, a house or a flat. A 'household' refers to the people living together in that dwelling. The number of households will be smaller than the number of dwellings, as some dwellings are vacant or second homes.

Household estimates come from Council Tax records. Dwelling estimates come from Scottish Assessors' data. More details about the sources, methods and definitions used, can be found in the [Background Information](#) section of this publication.

Footnote

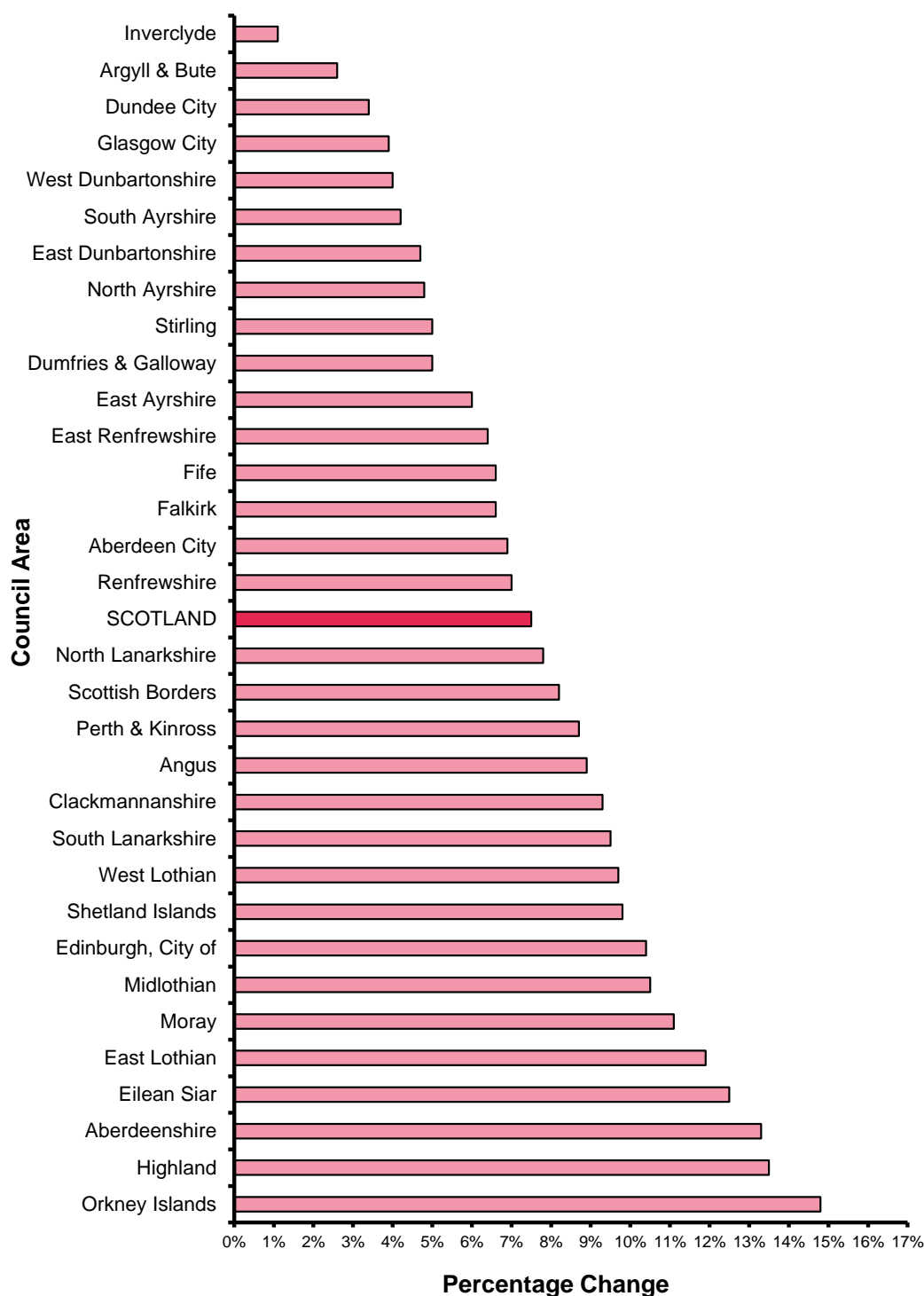
- 13) For more information, please see '[Analysis of the responses to the 2013 consultation regarding the redraw of Data Zones](#)' available on the SG website.

3. Variation in the figures across Scotland

3.1 Overall household numbers

- [Figure 6](#) shows that the number of households has grown in every Council area over the last 10 years. The areas with the greatest increase, in percentage terms, have been the Orkney Islands (an increase of 14.8 per cent, 1,298 households) and Highland (an increase of 13.5 per cent, 12,611 households). The City of Edinburgh has seen the largest increase in terms of absolute numbers (21,750 households, an increase of 10.4 per cent) ([Table 1](#)).

Figure 6: Percentage change in the number of households, by Council area in Scotland, 2004 to 2014



- Over the last year, the number of households has increased in every Council area except Argyll & Bute, which decreased by 78 households, East Ayrshire, which decreased by 52 households, and Eilean Siar, which decreased by just four households.
- Most Council areas saw an increase in the total number of dwellings between 2013 and 2014 (Table 2). However, in West Dunbartonshire and Inverclyde there was a fall in the number of dwellings (by 146 and 92 properties, respectively). This was due to demolitions and regeneration projects in these Council areas.

3.2 Vacant dwellings and second homes

Tables 6, 7a, 7b and 8 describe characteristics of dwellings:

- Across Scotland, 2.9 per cent of dwellings were vacant and 1.1 per cent were second homes, though there is wide variation across the country. Vacant dwellings include new homes which are yet to be occupied and dwellings which are empty and awaiting demolition, amongst others.
- The Council areas with the highest percentage of dwellings that are vacant are the Orkney Islands (6.8 per cent) and Eilean Siar (6.2 per cent).
- Argyll and Bute is the Council area with the highest percentage of second homes (7.1 per cent) followed by Eilean Siar (5.3 per cent), Highland (3.7 per cent) and the Orkney Islands (3.5 per cent). As may be expected, there are high proportions of second homes in the National Parks (11.4 per cent of all dwellings in Cairngorms National Park and 4.7 per cent in Loch Lomond and the Trossachs, compared to the Scottish average of 1.1 per cent). Second homes are much more common in remote rural areas; 6.9 per cent of dwellings in such areas are second homes compared with 0.7 per cent in large urban areas.
- The Scottish Government has introduced new regulations¹⁴ which allow councils to increase the Council Tax charges on certain long-term empty properties. As a result of this, some councils have carried out reviews of which properties are classified as being vacant or second homes. This, alongside changes to the definitions of what constitutes a second home or long-term empty dwelling and continued regeneration work, has led to a fall in the numbers being classed as vacant dwellings or second homes in both 2013 and 2014.
- Figure 7 shows that the areas with the biggest decreases in dwellings classed as being vacant or second homes between 2013 and 2014 were the City of Edinburgh, Fife, Glasgow City, West Dunbartonshire and South Lanarkshire. The reductions ranged from -2,628 in the City of Edinburgh to -415 in South Lanarkshire. Edinburgh, Fife and West Dunbartonshire have all introduced new Council Tax charges for some empty properties, with the former two also carrying out reviews ahead of the new charges being applied on 1 April 2014. A large number of demolitions accounts for much of the reduction in Glasgow City. In West Dunbartonshire it can be explained by both a fall in second homes and a large number of demolitions.
- The biggest increases in the number of vacant dwellings and second homes were in Aberdeen City, Argyll and Bute and East Ayrshire (805, 393 and 301 dwellings, respectively). Both Aberdeen City and Argyll and Bute Councils

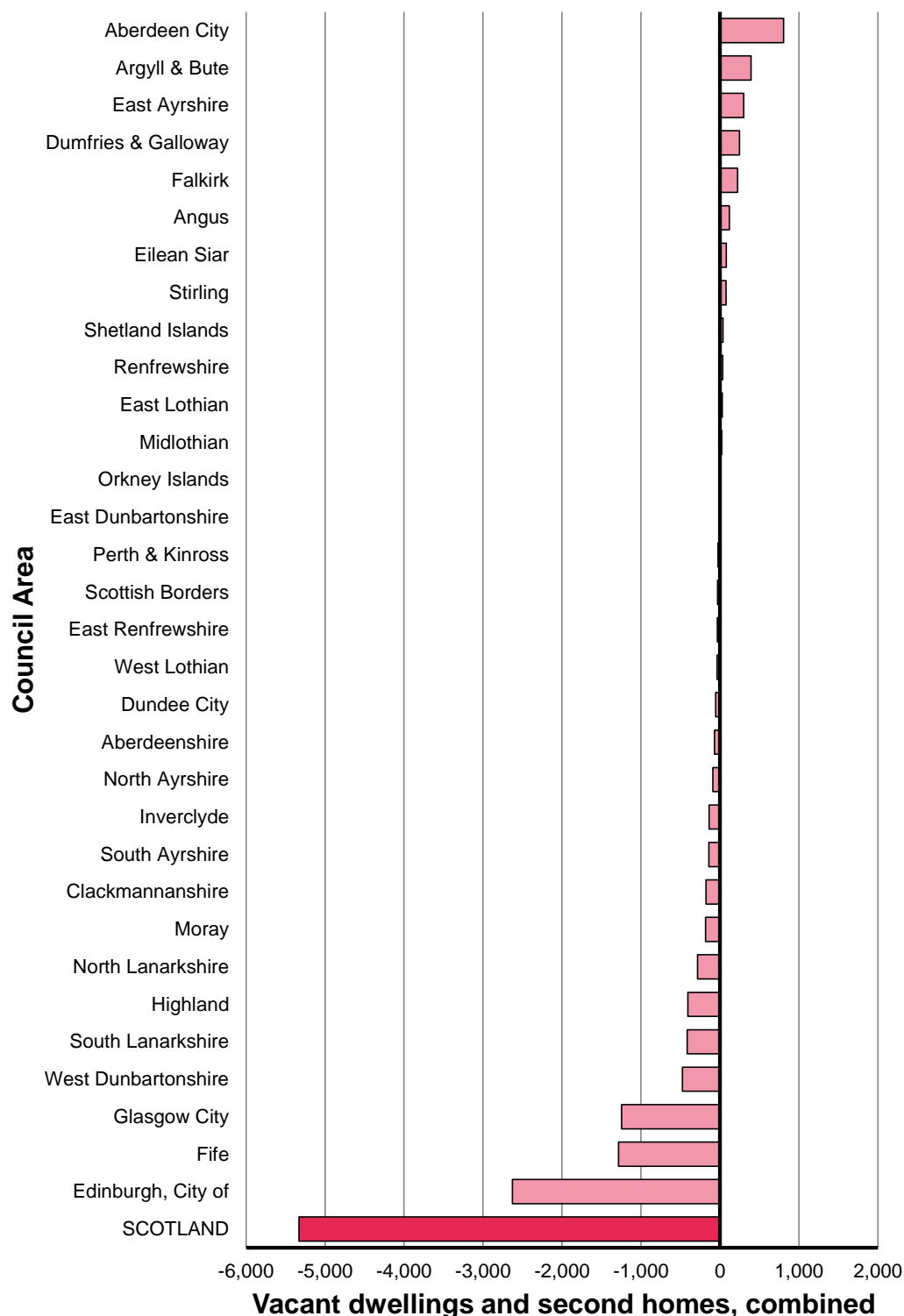
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14) Information on legislation is available at: www.legislation.gov.uk

introduced new charges for some empty properties in 2014 and carried out reviews ahead of the introduction.

- The changes to Council Tax charges for empty properties, re-classification of some empty dwellings and second homes and changes to the definitions of these property types have affected many councils' figures. This makes it difficult to determine what has caused the decline in numbers of vacant properties and second homes. It could be a result of empty dwellings being brought back into use, housing markets picking up after the downturn, or simply a result of reclassification.

Figure 7: Change in the number of vacant dwellings and second homes, combined, in each Council area in Scotland, September 2013 to 2014



- There is also variation in the proportion of dwellings which are vacant or second homes within each Council area. This is illustrated in the maps in [Figure 8](#) and [Figure 9](#). Boxplots are another way to look at the variation within a Council area, these are discussed in more detail in [Section 3.7](#). [Figure 13](#) and [Figure 14](#) show boxplots for the percentage of dwellings which are vacant and second homes respectively in each data zone in each Council area.
- [Figure 8](#) shows that although rural Council areas such as Orkney Islands, Eilean Siar and Argyll and Bute have the highest proportions of dwellings that are vacant (6.8 per cent, 6.2 percent and 5.0 per cent respectively, [Table 7a](#)), there are parts of Inverclyde, Glasgow City and West Dunbartonshire where the proportion of vacant dwellings is much higher.
- [Figure 9](#) shows the proportion of second homes in each data zone. A good illustration of the variation within a Council area is North Ayrshire. At 2.2 per cent, this Council area has a relatively high proportion of second homes (compared to 1.1 per cent for Scotland as a whole). However the map in [Figure 9](#) shows that this is mainly because North Ayrshire includes the island of Arran, which has quite high proportions of second homes. The proportions in the mainland part of North Ayrshire are much smaller.

Figure 8: Percentage of dwellings which are vacant in each data zone in Scotland, 2014 (Map)

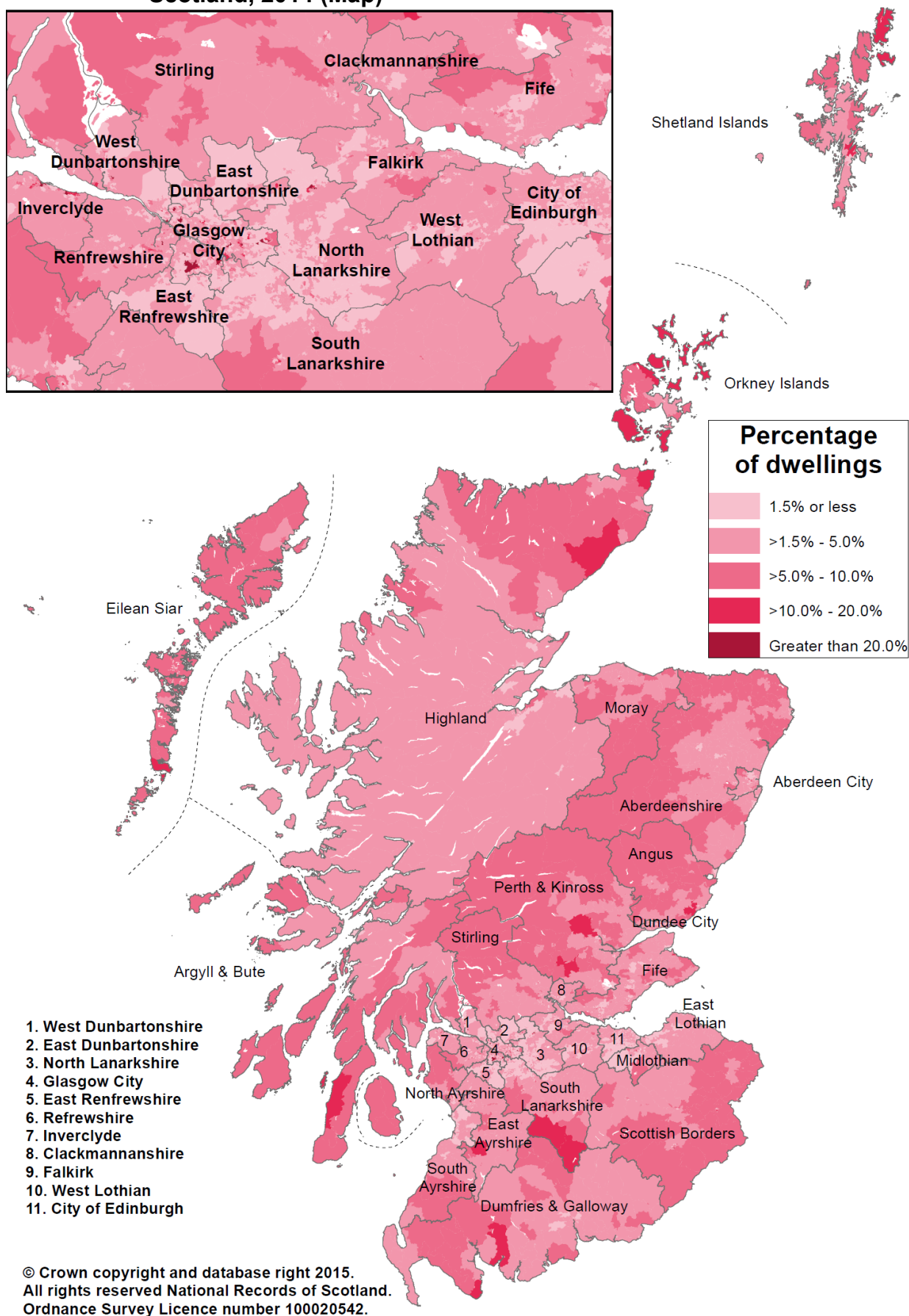
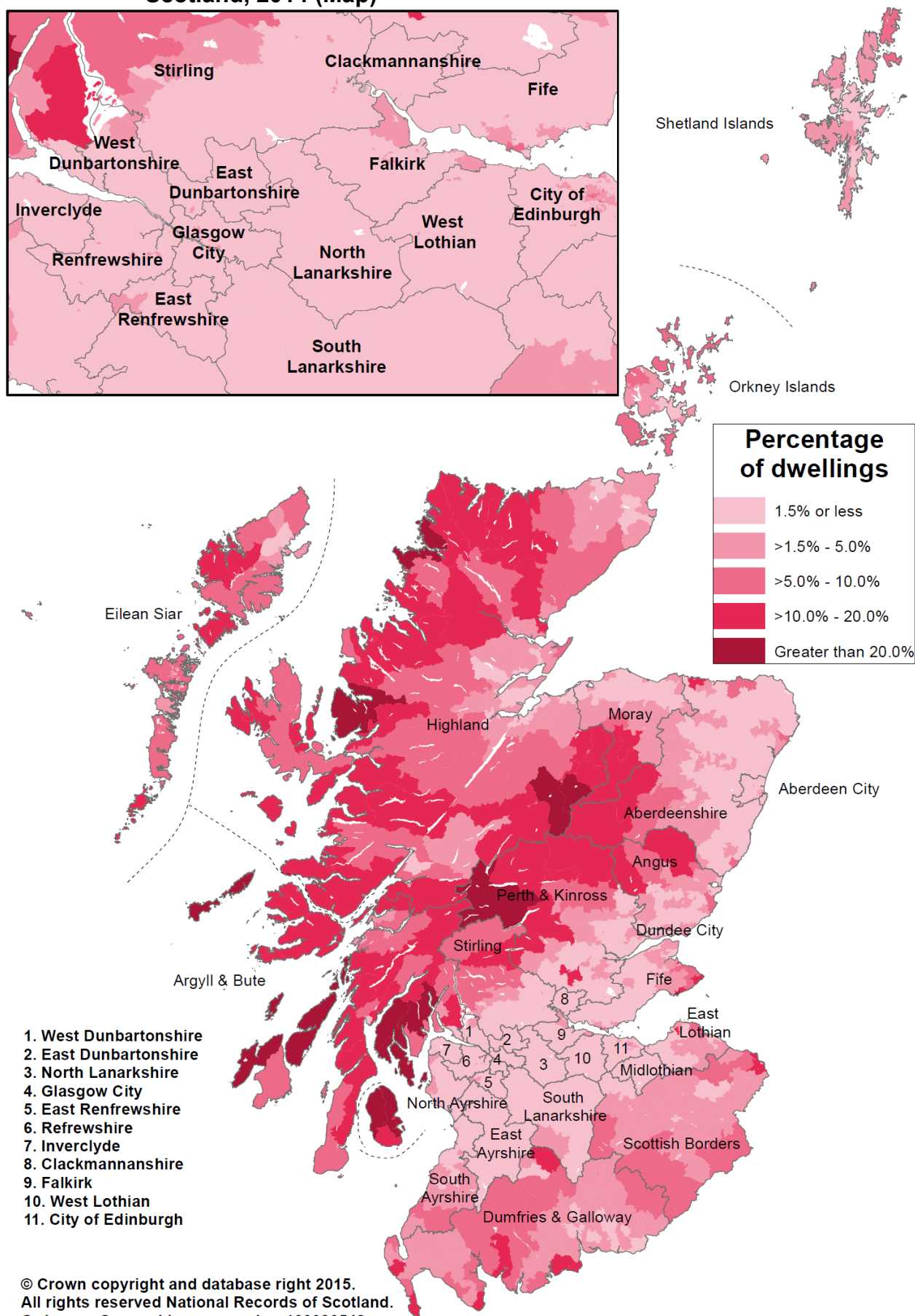


Figure 9: Percentage of dwellings which are second homes in each data zone in Scotland, 2014 (Map)



3.3 Property type and density of housing

Tables 3, 4 and 5 describe property type and density of housing:

- There is wide variation in dwelling types across Scotland. The map in [Figure 10](#) illustrates this, showing that there are far more flats in urban areas, as expected.
- In Scotland, the number of dwellings can vary tremendously from area to area. The density of housing increases from an average of 0.03 dwellings per hectare in remote rural areas to an average of 10.8 dwellings per hectare in large urban areas. When averaged for Scotland as a whole, the figure is 0.33 dwellings per hectare.
- Glasgow City has the highest average density of housing of all Council areas (17.04 dwellings per hectare) followed by Dundee City (12.24 dwellings per hectare). Highland has the lowest density of housing, with an average of 0.04 dwellings per hectare, closely followed by Eilean Siar, which has an average of 0.05 dwellings per hectare. There is however a lot of variation within some Council areas, as the map in [Figure 11](#) shows.

Figure 10: Percentage of dwellings which are flats in each data zone in Scotland, 2014 (Map)

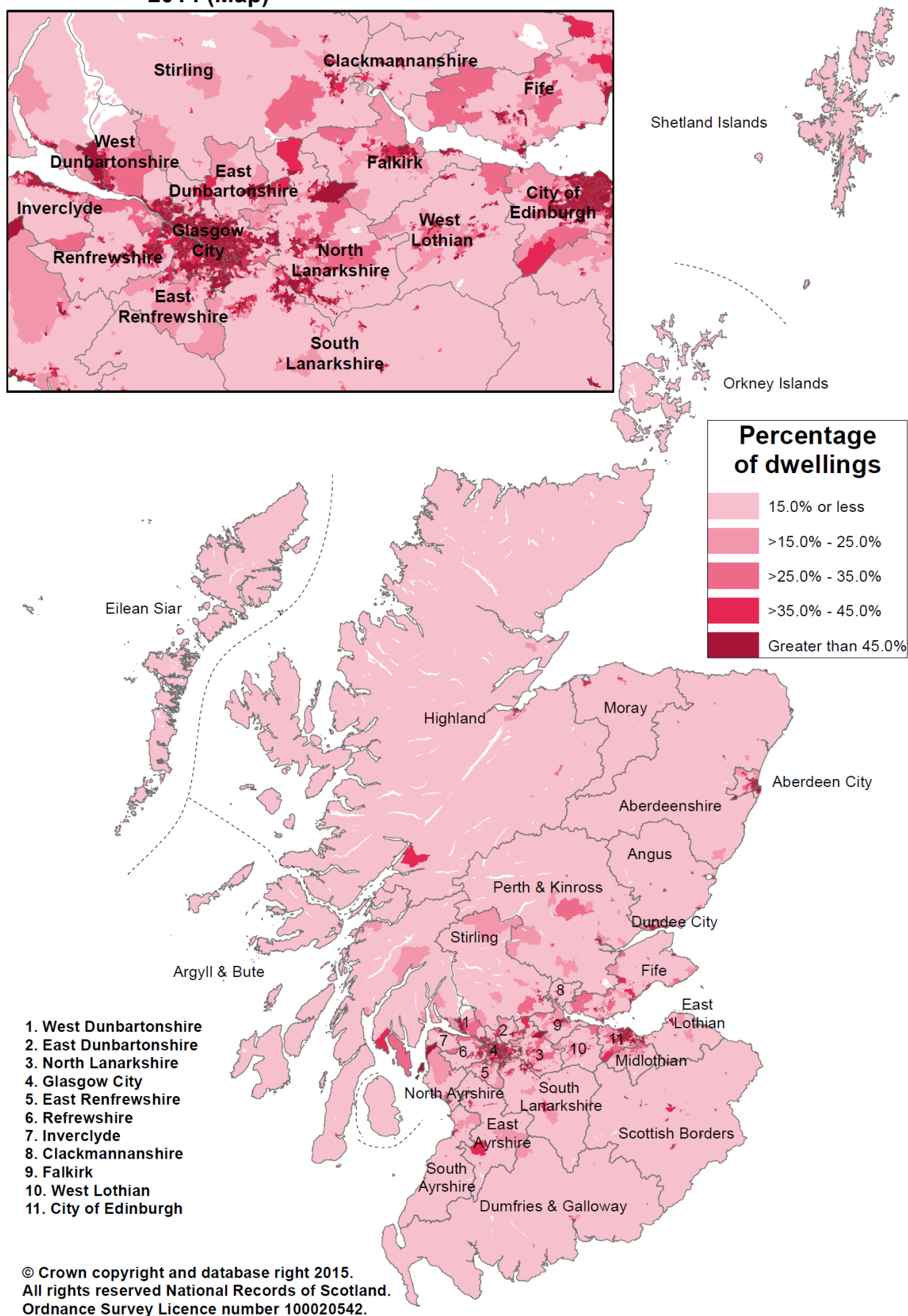
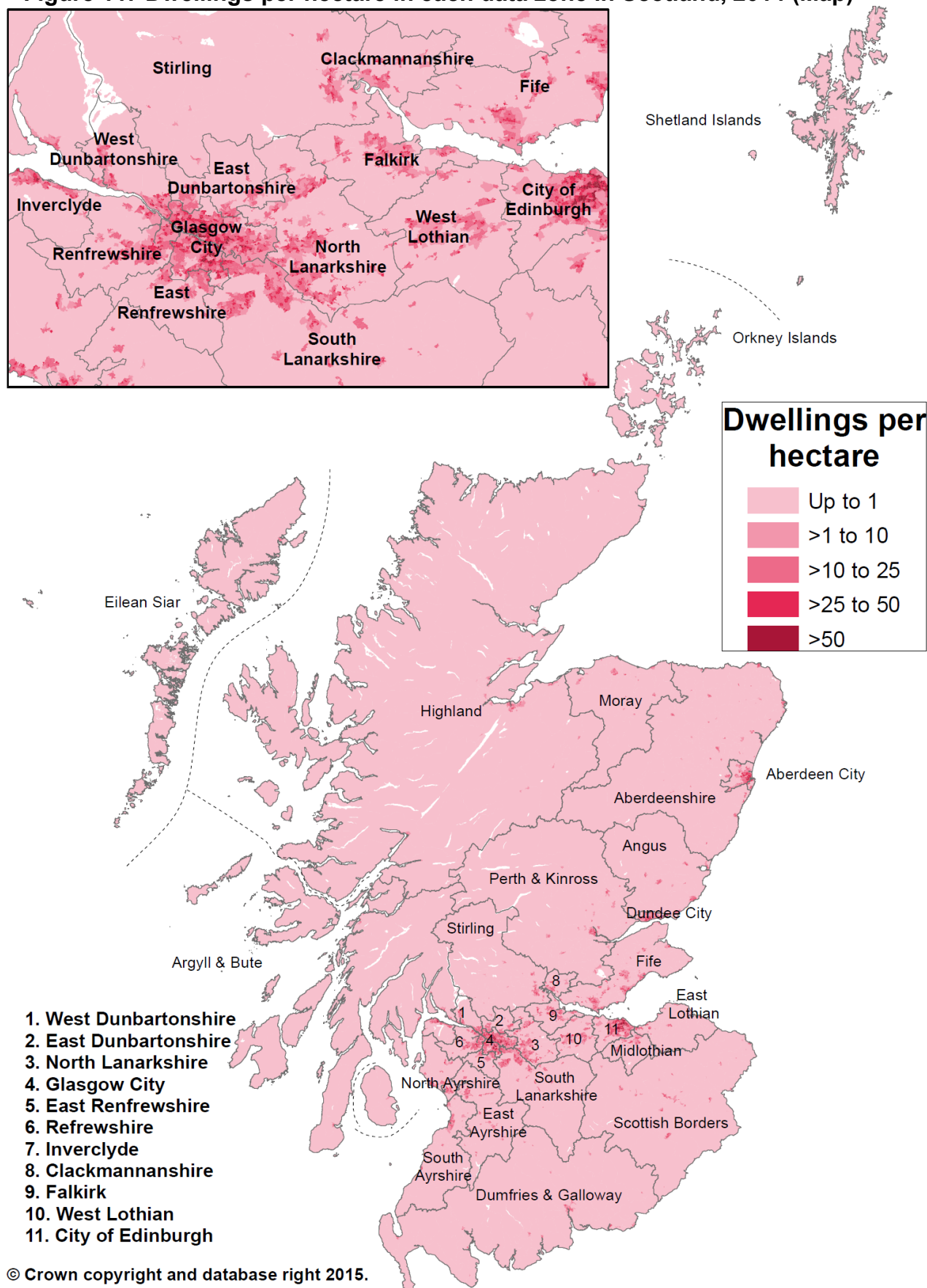


Figure 11: Dwellings per hectare in each data zone in Scotland, 2014 (Map)

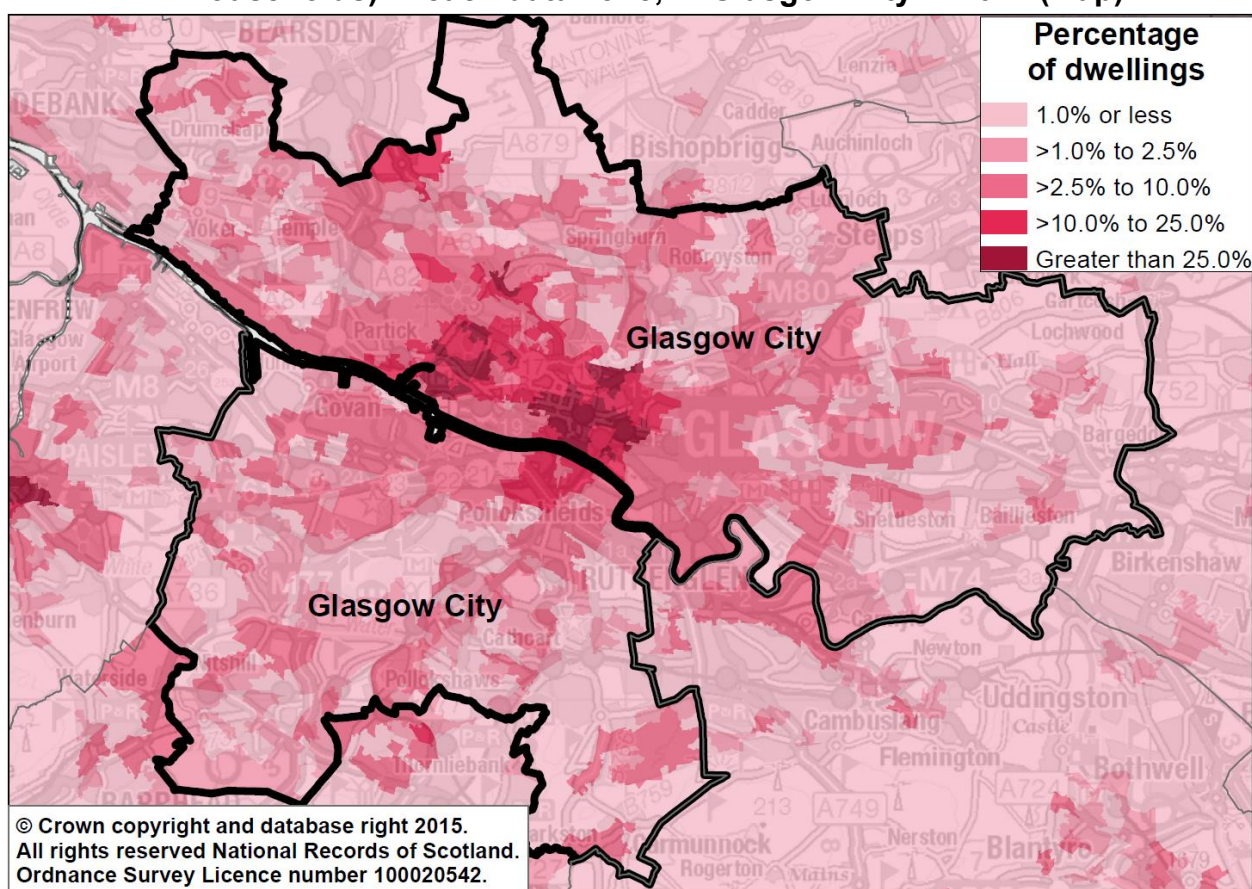


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3.4 All-student households

- Some dwellings are occupied, but exempt from paying Council Tax. Most of these are all-student households, though there are some other types of dwellings which are included in this category, such as armed forces accommodation.
- The figures tend to be highest in the Council areas which have major universities, and therefore large student populations. They also tend to be quite concentrated within certain parts of these Council areas. [Figure 12](#) illustrates this, by showing the percentage of dwellings in each data zone in Glasgow City which are occupied but exempt from paying Council Tax - this shows the areas which have large numbers of all-student households. As expected, many are located close to the City's universities.

Figure 12: Percentage of dwellings with 'occupied exemptions' (e.g. all-student households) in each data zone, in Glasgow City in 2014 (Map)



3.5 Household size

- Average household sizes are falling, as more people live alone or in smaller households, though the rate of change has slowed down in more recent years, as shown in [Figure 4](#). The average household size decreased over the last decade, from 2.22 people per household in 2004, to 2.17 in 2014.
- [Table 9](#) shows the average household size by Council area in Scotland from 2001 to 2014. In 2014, average household size varied from 2.03 people per household in Glasgow to 2.41 people per household in East Renfrewshire. Most Council areas saw a decrease in average household size over the last decade, but in the four city councils of Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh and Glasgow, average

household size was falling but then started to increase in the second half of the decade, and something similar was seen in Perth and Kinross. The size of the change varied widely, with the biggest drop in Eilean Siar, where average household size fell from 2.29 in 2004 to 2.08 in 2014.

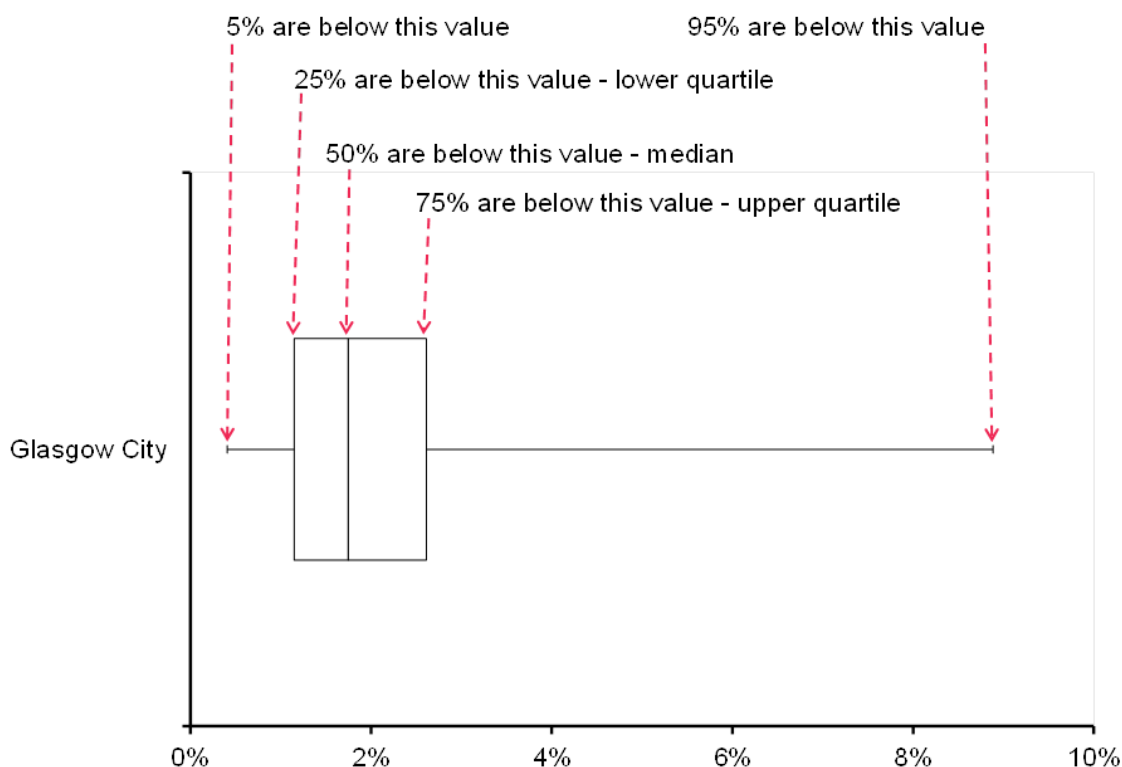
3.6 Household type

- [Table 10](#) shows the number and percentage of households of each type in Scotland from 1981 to 2013. This uses data from the Scottish Household Survey for non-census years. In 2013 more than a third of households (36 per cent) contained one adult living alone, compared with just over a fifth in 1981 (22 per cent). In contrast, around one in four households (26 per cent) contained at least one child in 2013, compared with around one in three in 1981.
- The most deprived areas in Scotland have the highest proportions of households containing just one adult, with or without children. This can be seen in [Table 11](#) which shows the percentage of households of each type across the 10 deciles of the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD). More information on SIMD can be found in [Section 4.3](#). This information comes from the Scottish Household Survey.

3.7 Box plots showing variation within Council areas

Boxplots are a way of illustrating the variation within a Council area. They show the middle ranked data value (e.g. the average, median, value) for the percentage of dwellings in a data zone that are vacant, second homes etc) and also the variation in that value for each Council area. Figures [13](#), [14](#), [15](#) and [16](#) use boxplots ranked by median (showing middle value). The larger the box, the more variation there is within the Council area. An illustration of a boxplot is shown below.

Example of a box plot: Percentage of dwellings in each data zone which are vacant, in Glasgow City, 2014



The example above shows the percentage of dwellings that are vacant in each data zone in Glasgow City (from [Figure 13](#)). In half of the data zones in Glasgow City fewer than two per cent of the dwellings are vacant. Two per cent is the average or median value for percentage of vacant dwellings in a Glasgow data zone. However, there are some data zones with far more vacant dwellings. In five per cent of data zones more than one in ten dwellings are vacant. Various regeneration projects are taking place across Glasgow. These often involve dwellings lying vacant whilst awaiting demolition or repair work.

[Figure 14](#) shows the variation in second homes across each Council area, except Clackmannanshire where it isn't possible to produce figures on second homes at Data Zone level. Most Council areas have relatively small proportions of second homes in the majority of their data zones but the variation across areas can be seen in the fact that in some Council areas the top five per cent of data zones have much higher percentages of dwellings that are second homes. An example of this is North Ayrshire.

[Figure 15](#) shows the percentage of dwellings entitled to a 'single adult discount' in each data zone in each Council area. 'Single adult discounts' are granted to dwellings where only one adult lives either alone, with children or with another adult who is 'disregarded' for Council Tax purposes (e.g. a student). Glasgow City has the highest median proportion of such dwellings and Aberdeenshire the lowest.

[Figure 16](#) shows the variation in the percentage of dwellings in a data zone that are occupied but exempt from paying Council Tax. This includes all-student dwellings and armed forces accommodation. Unsurprisingly the four largest cities (Edinburgh, Dundee, Glasgow and Aberdeen) have the highest average proportions of such dwellings. However the tendency of such dwellings to be concentrated in certain areas can be seen in the relatively large amount of variation in these areas, with the proportion in the highest five per cent of data zones being much higher than the median. In Moray, more than one in five dwellings in the highest five per cent of data zones are occupied but exempt from paying Council Tax whereas the average is around one per cent. There are two armed forces bases in Moray which account for the high proportions of occupied exemptions in a small number of data zones.

Figure 13: Percentage of dwellings in each data zone which are vacant in each Council area, September 2014

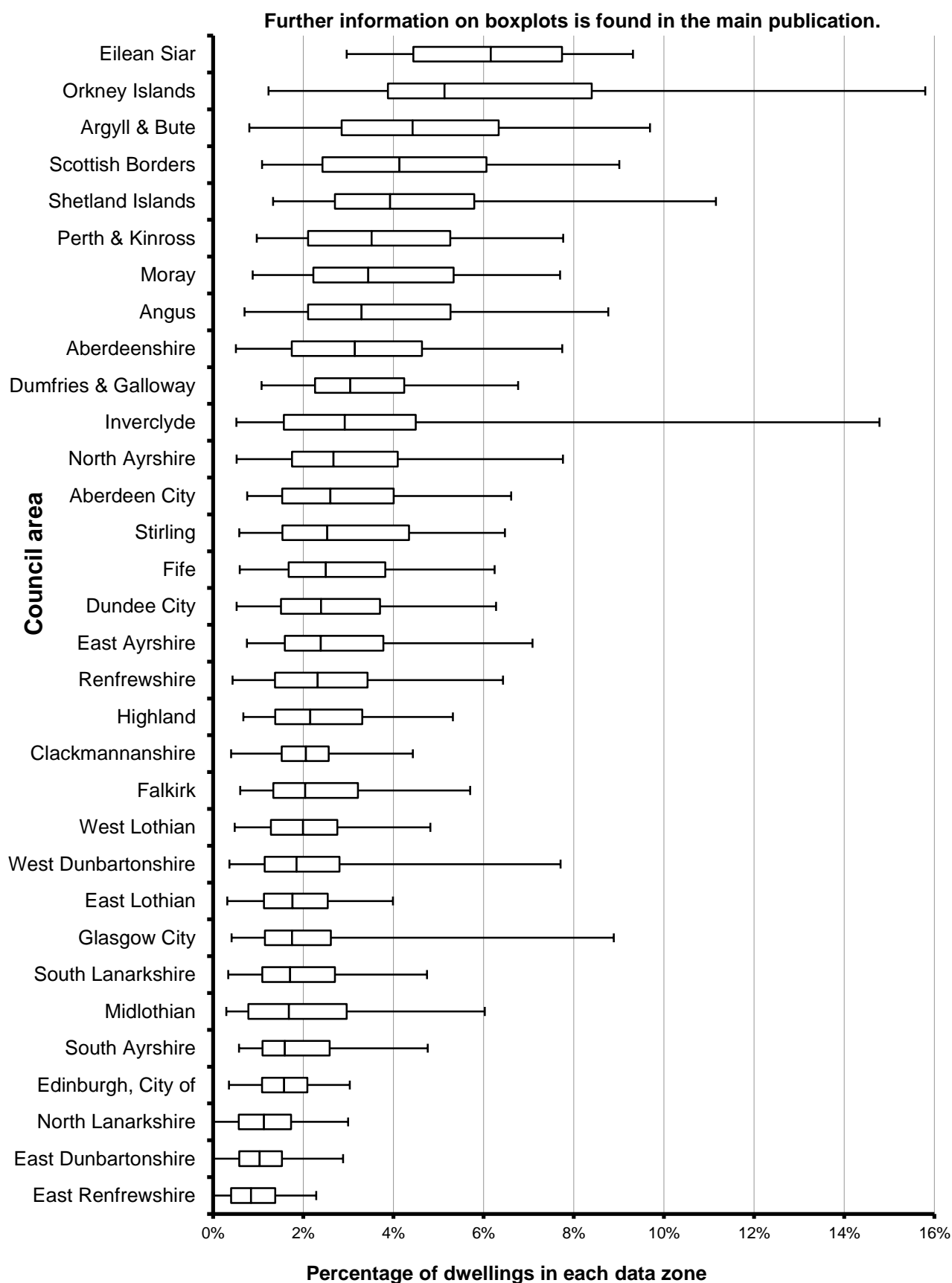


Figure 14: Percentage of dwellings in each data zone which are second homes in each Council area, September 2014

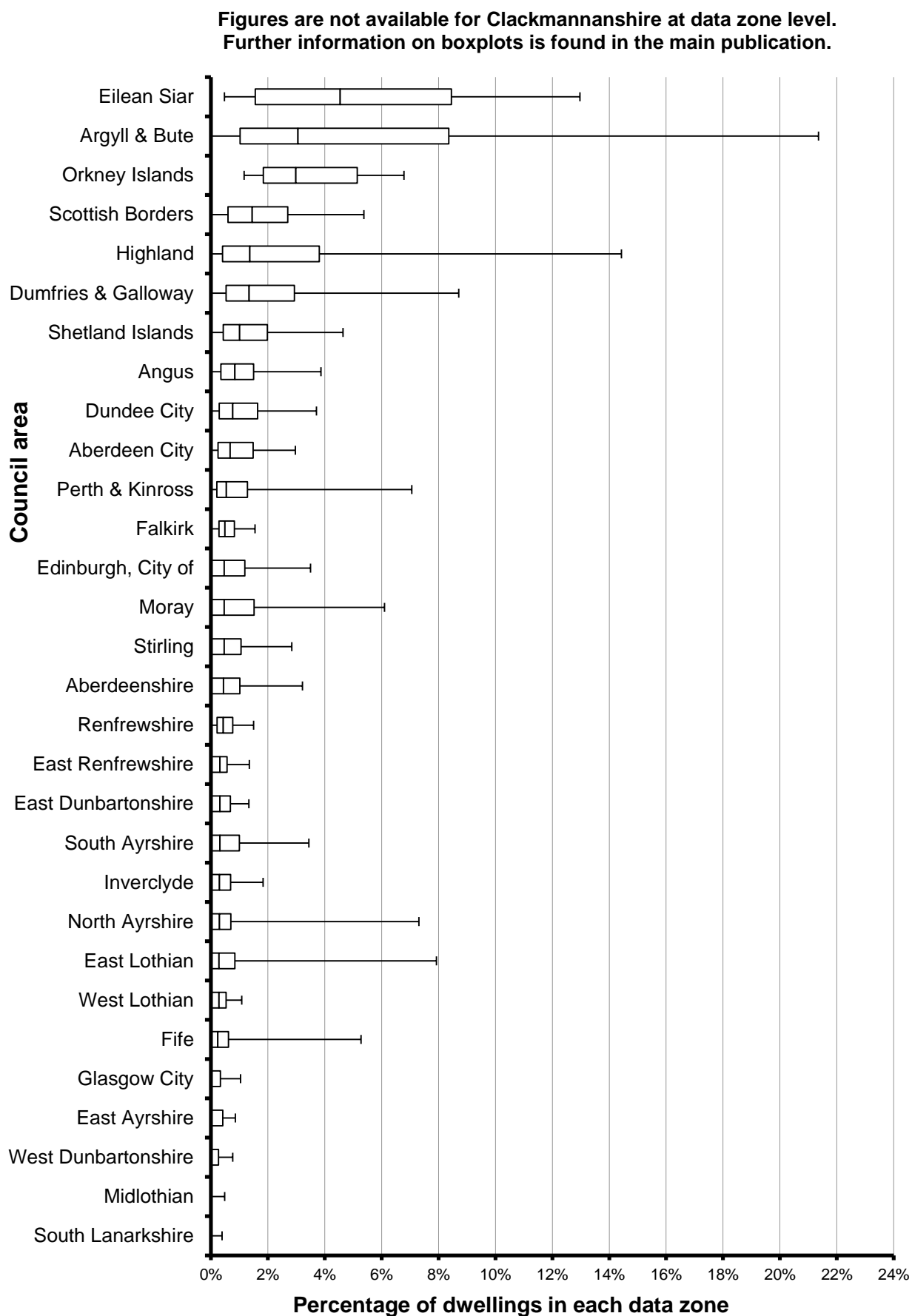


Figure 15: Percentage of dwellings in each data zone with a 'single adult' discount from Council Tax in each Council area, September 2014

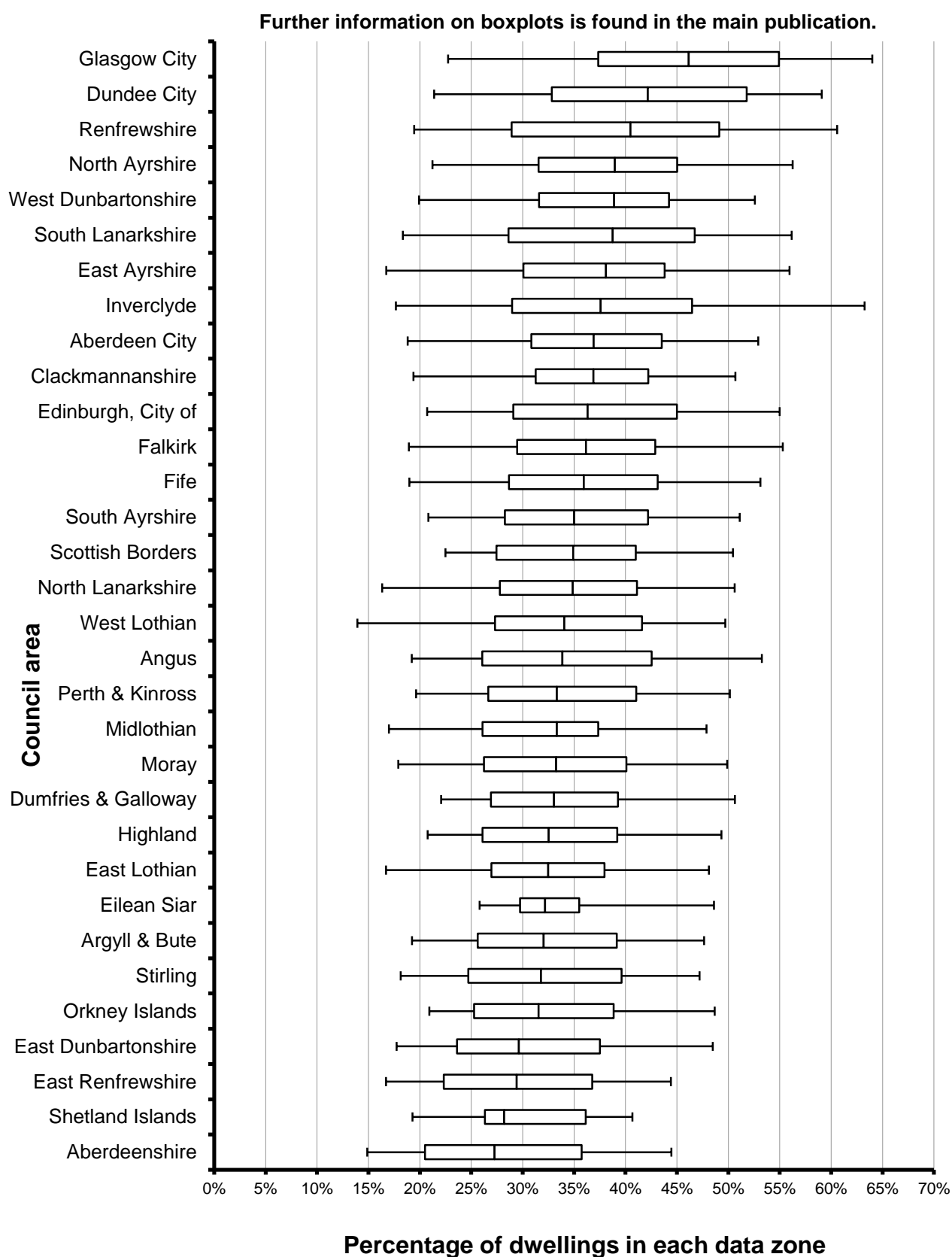
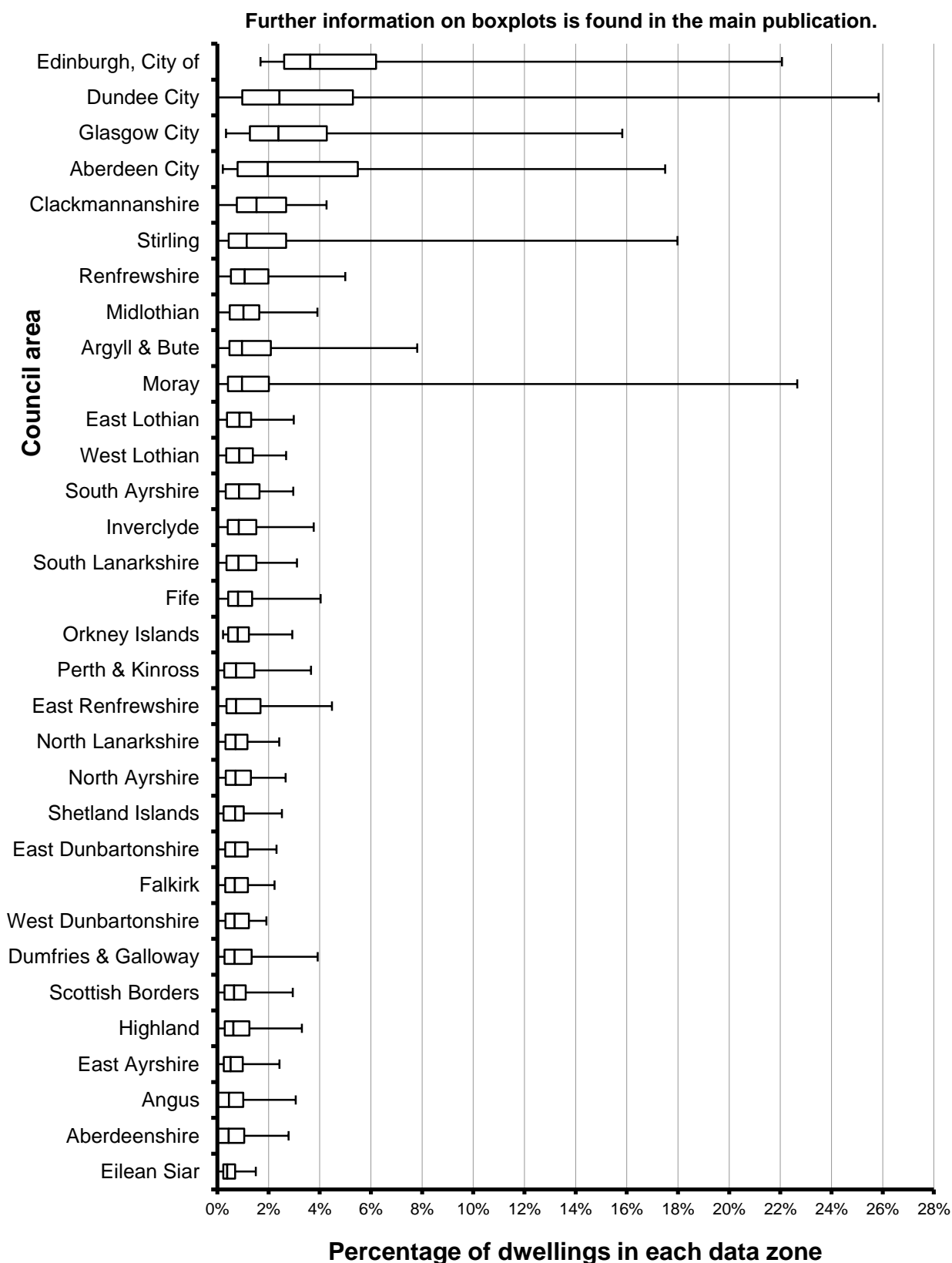


Figure 16: Percentage of dwellings in each data zone with 'occupied exemptions' from Council Tax (e.g. all-student households or armed forces accommodation) in each Council area, September 2014



4. Background information: sources, methods, definitions and uses of the data

This publication includes information for each Council area in Scotland, as well as for [Strategic Development Plan \(SDP\) areas and National Parks](#). It also includes analysis by [urban-rural area \(using the Scottish Government Urban-Rural Classification\)](#).

The following information will be available at neighbourhood ('data zone') level, and for other geographies, on the replacement for the [Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics \(SNS\)](#) website in due course: the percentage of dwellings that are occupied, vacant, second homes, have a single occupancy discount, are occupied but exempt from Council Tax, and the number and percentage of dwellings in each area by Council Tax band, type of property, number of rooms, and the density of housing.

Some background information from the [Scottish Household Survey \(SHS\)](#) is included in this publication, to give context to the figures.

4.1 Household estimates from Council Tax systems

To administer Council Tax, each council keeps a record of all dwellings, as well as information on those receiving Council Tax discounts or exemptions, such as vacant dwellings and second homes. This makes it possible to estimate the number of dwellings that are occupied, by subtracting the number of vacant dwellings and second homes from the total number of dwellings. An occupied dwelling is approximately equivalent to a household.

Council Tax billing systems also hold records of other types of discounts and exemptions which provide information on household type. Dwellings which contain just one adult living alone or one adult living with children or with adults who are 'disregarded' for Council Tax purposes can receive a 25 per cent Council Tax discount (referred to in this publication as a 'Single adult discount'). Certain types of dwellings are occupied but exempt from paying Council Tax, such as all-student households and dwellings which are owned by the Secretary of State for Defence for providing armed forces accommodation. Summary statistics on these household types are included in this publication.

Definitions of household characteristics from Council Tax billing systems

Category	Description
All dwellings	This is the total number of dwellings on the Council Tax valuation list (excluding free-standing private lock-ups and garages). A 'dwelling' refers to the accommodation itself, for example a house or a flat and includes second homes that are not let out commercially. Caravans count as dwellings if they are someone's main home.
Vacant dwellings	This includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dwellings exempt from Council Tax, which are unoccupied; and • Dwellings which are recorded on Council Tax systems as being long-term empty properties.
Second homes	Dwellings subject to a Council Tax discount of between 10 and 50 per cent due to being second homes. This includes self-catering holiday accommodation available to let for a total of less than 140 days per year.
Occupied dwellings	All dwellings, minus those which are vacant or second homes.
Single adult discounts	Dwellings subject to a Council Tax discount of 25 per cent. This may include, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dwellings with a single adult; and • Dwellings with one adult living with children, or with one or more adults who are 'disregarded' for Council Tax purposes.
Occupied exemptions	Dwellings exempt from Council Tax, which are occupied. This includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dwellings only occupied by students; • Armed forces accommodation owned by the Secretary of State for Defence; • Dwellings which are the sole residence only of people aged under 18 or people who are classed as 'severely mentally impaired'; • Trial flats used by registered housing associations; and • Prisons.

When interpreting the figures, it is important to note that vacant dwellings will not be included here if they are not recorded on Council Tax systems – for example, short-term vacancies which can arise when people move house. In addition, second homes which are let out for more than 140 days per year are not liable to pay Council Tax – they are instead liable to pay non-domestic rates. This means that such dwellings are not included here, in either the figures on second homes ([Tables 6 to 9](#)), or the total number of dwellings ([Tables 2, 7a and 8](#)).

Households and dwellings ([Tables 1 and 2](#))

Summary information on the number of dwellings in different categories is provided by each council to the Scottish Government, using the Council Tax Base form, '[Ctaxbase](#)', available from the Scottish Government website. The information on the number of dwellings contained in [Table 2](#) is based on these figures.

The household estimate for Scotland and each Council area, shown in [Table 1](#), is calculated by subtracting vacant dwellings and second homes from the total dwellings figures shown in [Table 2](#). The resulting number of occupied dwellings is then adjusted from September back to June, as National Records of Scotland's

(NRS's) mid-year population estimates and household projections are both based at 30 June each year. A further adjustment is made to account for differences in the number of households estimated from Council Tax data and recorded in the 2001 and 2011 Censuses. A number of factors can be responsible for the different number of households recorded by each source. They can include the treatment of vacant dwellings, shared dwellings, holiday lets, caravans and some communal establishments (e.g. student halls of residence).

To make the adjustment for differences with the Censuses, the household estimates for each Council area are adjusted by the percentage difference between the number of households recorded in the 2001 and 2011 Censuses and the number of occupied dwellings (adjusted from September to June) in the 2001 and 2011 Council Tax data. The census figures are adjusted from Census Day to June, by applying household information from the census (in the form of 'headship rates'¹⁵) to the mid-year population estimates for 2001 and 2011¹⁶. A straight-line interpolation between the percentage differences in 2001 and 2011 is used to adjust the occupied dwellings figures from 2002 to 2010. Figures for 2012 onwards are adjusted by the percentage difference for 2011. The average adjustment for 2012 onwards was a 0.6 per cent reduction; it varied for each Council area, from a reduction of around three per cent to an increase of around four per cent.

More information on the differences between NRS's household estimates (and projections) and household results from the 2011 Census can be found in '[2011 Census Reconciliation Report – Households](#)', on the NRS website.

Vacant dwellings and second homes (Tables 6, 7a, 7b and 8)

Clackmannanshire Council were unable to provide separate figures on second homes and vacant dwellings until 2014. Therefore all such properties were grouped under 'vacant' dwellings until 2014. Separate figures on second homes were not available for East Renfrewshire until 2012 and Renfrewshire until 2013. When comparing these figures with earlier years, second homes should be included in the 'vacant dwellings' category in order to have consistent figures for comparisons over time.

Clackmannanshire were still unable to provide separate figures on vacant dwellings and second homes at neighbourhood (Data Zone) level. Therefore all properties receiving a discount for being either vacant or a second home have been included in the 'vacant dwellings' category. Second homes data for Clackmannanshire has been excluded from the urban-rural split of second homes figures in Table 3.

Changes to their Council Tax system¹⁷ have meant that for 2014 Aberdeen City Council were unable to provide neighbourhood (Data Zone) level information on vacant properties classed as 'long-term empty' and second homes separately. Instead they could only give a combined total for these categories. Data from 2012 has been used to estimate the proportion of all second homes found in each neighbourhood. These proportions were then applied to the Council level second homes figure (from Ctaxbase) to give the number of second homes in each. This

Footnotes

- 15) A 'headship rate' is the proportion of adults within a particular age and gender group who are a 'head of household'. 'Head of household' is defined as the first adult recorded on a census form. More information can be found in '[Household Projections for Scotland, 2012-based](#)' on the NRS website.
- 16) The mid-year population estimates re-based to the 2011 Census have been used.
- 17) These changes have been made following the introduction of new Council Tax regulations for unoccupied properties, which were discussed in [Section 1](#).

was subtracted from the combined number of vacant dwellings and second homes in each neighbourhood to give an estimate of the number of vacant properties. Neighbourhood data for 2012 was used because it was not possible to re-aggregate 2013 data to the new neighbourhood boundaries used in this publication. However this still represents a very rough estimates of vacant dwellings and second homes at neighbourhood level in Aberdeen City and should be treated with caution, especially as the council had carried out a review of such properties in 2013 and introduced new charges for some vacant dwellings in 2014.

NRS collection of neighbourhood statistics on occupied and vacant dwellings

The Ctaxbase report, which is used by NRS to produce household estimates for Scotland and its 32 Council areas ([Table 1](#)), only provides figures at the Council area level. In order to produce statistics about occupied and vacant dwellings for smaller geographic areas, NRS collects equivalent data from Council Tax systems at neighbourhood (Data Zone) level. This collection is carried out in September each year to align with the timing of the Ctaxbase collection. In the past the neighbourhood data has been published on the Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics (SNS) website. A replacement for the SNS website will be launched later this year and our data will appear there in due course. Until this new website is up and running we are happy to provide the neighbourhood data on request (contact details are given in [Section 6](#)).

For a number of Council area, the totals from summing Data Zone figures do not exactly match the Council area figures from 'Ctaxbase'. For example, some dwellings on the Council Tax systems do not have postcode information or have invalid postcode information. This varies between Council areas. In 2014, it varied from all dwellings in a Council having a valid postcode to around two per cent of dwellings with missing or invalid postcodes. The postcode is used to identify the Data Zone, so a dwelling without a postcode will not be included in the Data Zone level figures. In most cases where there are differences, councils have confirmed that the Ctaxbase figures will be more accurate, so the Data Zone figures are constrained to the Ctaxbase totals for each Council area.

A small number of councils have told us that the Data Zone level total for a particular category is more accurate than the Ctaxbase figure. In such cases, we use the Data Zone total in both the neighbourhood statistics and Council area household estimates.

New regulations on Council Tax for unoccupied properties were introduced in 2013 (as discussed in [Section 1](#)). These have had an impact on the neighbourhood data collected by NRS. The new regulations gave councils the power to vary the charges applied to some vacant properties which were classed as 'long-term empty'. Many councils have now made changes to how they charge such properties, including introducing a levy. These changes have led to new categories being added to some billing systems which are not always properly picked up when our neighbourhood data is extracted. Some councils are also struggling with how the data on such properties is extracted from their system, even when no new categories have been introduced. This has had an impact on the quality of the neighbourhood data in 2013 and 2014. NRS have been working with colleagues in councils to resolve some of the issues but they are likely to continue into 2015.

4.2 Dwelling estimates from the Assessors' Portal

The [Scottish Assessors](#) are responsible for valuing property for Council Tax purposes. They maintain their web-based [Scottish Assessors' Portal](#), which contains details of every dwelling in Scotland along with its Council Tax band.

NRS uses data from the Assessors' Portal to publish information on the number of dwellings in each Data Zone in Scotland, along with information about the Council Tax band, type of property and number of rooms. This information is based on an extract of the Assessors' Portal database taken around December – January each year. For 2014, the data was extracted on 7 January 2015.

Summary information on dwellings is included in Tables 3 to 5 of this publication. Information for each Data Zone will be made available on the replacement for the [SNS website](#) in due course. The total number of dwellings on the SNS website for each Data Zone is taken from the Assessors' Portal data. We use this source, rather than our neighbourhood level collection of Council Tax data, for the total number of dwellings in a Data Zone because every dwelling has been assigned a postcode and as a result can be allocated to a Data Zone (as discussed above, a small percentage of dwellings in the Council Tax data have missing or invalid postcodes and therefore cannot be assigned to a Data Zone).

Valuations of dwellings

It is important for the interpretation of these statistics to note that the Council Tax band reflects the Assessor's opinion of open market value, subject to a number of statutory assumptions. Assessors base their opinion of value on the actual selling prices of similar properties, which sold around the valuation date of 1 April 1991. More information about this can be found on the [Scottish Assessors' Association](#) website.

Definitions of dwelling types

Category	Description
All dwellings	This is the total number of dwellings on the Council Tax valuation list (excluding free-standing private lock-ups and garages). A 'dwelling' refers to the accommodation itself, for example a house or a flat, and includes second homes that are not let out commercially. Caravans count as dwellings if they are someone's main home.
Council Tax bands	Each dwelling is placed in one of eight Council Tax bands (A to H), with dwellings in band H being the most expensive. The Council Tax band reflects the Assessor's opinion of open market value, subject to a number of statutory assumptions. Assessors base their opinion of value on the actual selling prices of similar properties which sold around the valuation date of 1 April 1991.
Dwellings per hectare	This variable has been calculated by dividing the total number of dwellings by the area in hectares, as determined by a NRS in-house measure.
Type of dwelling:	<p>This information is based on 'attachment' – i.e. the type of property in relation to its degree of attachment to surrounding properties. This information has been aggregated into five categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detached; • Semi-detached; • Terraced; • Flat, maisonette or apartment; and • Not known – in some areas, this information is not available via the Assessors' Portal for every dwelling.
Number of rooms	<p>In the Assessors' Portal, this is defined as the number of habitable rooms (usually bedrooms and living rooms). This is different to the census definition, which includes kitchens. There may be some differences between different Assessors' areas in the way in which this information is recorded. For example, differences could arise in the treatment of open plan areas, dining rooms, kitchens and kitchenettes.</p> <p>This information on number of rooms may not always represent the most up to date position. Assessors are only able to reflect physical changes and alterations to dwellings once they have been sold and a reconsideration of the banding has taken place.</p> <p>Information on the number of rooms is not available for most dwellings in Shetland. No information is separately available for dwellings with seven or more rooms in Dumfries and Galloway.</p>

4.3 2011 Data Zones

The Scottish Government published new (2011) Data Zone boundaries in November 2014¹³. There are now 6,976 Data Zones covering the whole of Scotland compared to 6,505 previously. Aside from Scotland and Council area, the geographies used in this publication are based on aggregations of these new Data Zones. Unfortunately we cannot produce a back series of the neighbourhood data on occupied and vacant dwellings using the 2011 Data Zone boundaries. This is because until the 2014 collection, not all Council areas provided us with postcode level information. We use postcodes as the building blocks for Data Zones. If we don't have postcodes, then we can't re-aggregate the data up to 2011 Data Zones. However, as we have

Assessors' Portal data at postcode level we will be able to produce a back series of this data on dwellings, using the 2011 Data Zone boundaries. This will be published in the coming months.

The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) is produced by the Scottish Government to identify concentrations of deprivation across Scotland in a consistent way. In previous years' publications we included tables and charts showing the characteristics of dwellings by SIMD decile. Data Zones are used as the geographical building blocks of the SIMD. Unfortunately, the SIMD will not be reproduced for the 2011 Data Zones so we are unable to include such analysis in this year's publication. However, we aim to include similar information in future publications after the next SIMD is published in May 2016¹⁸.

4.4 Interpreting the data

NRS's household estimates use data on occupied dwellings taken from Council Tax systems. Although an occupied dwelling is roughly equivalent to a household, the number of occupied dwellings can differ from the number of households recorded by the census. One reason is that some dwellings may be shared by more than one household; each household would be counted by the Census but only the dwelling would be counted in Council Tax data. Another reason is that certain communal establishments (e.g. student halls of residence) will be included in the count of occupied dwellings from Council Tax systems but would not be classified as households in the census. The occupied dwellings figures are adjusted to account for differences between Council Tax data and the census, as outlined in [Section 4.1](#). However, as we move further from the most recent census this may not fully account for the discrepancies. No such adjustment is applied to the neighbourhood level data on occupied dwellings.

Household and dwelling estimates are drawn from administrative data sources relating to Council Tax. There are limitations in using administrative sources to produce statistics. Small differences can arise in the definitions used for various categories of households/dwellings in the administrative systems. It is also possible that not all information held on the systems is up-to-date. For example, councils may not be notified immediately of a change in the circumstances of a household which affects eligibility for a Council Tax discount or exemption. Furthermore, it may take time for changes as a result of new building or demolition to be recorded.

Changes over time in categories of Council Tax discounts and exemptions can occur because a Council area has carried out a review and identified cases where a dwelling has been incorrectly categorised. There can also be variations in the ways that some councils classify vacant properties and second homes between different years. Until 2013 the effect on the percentages of dwellings which are vacant or second homes each year in a Council area would most likely have been small.

In 2013 and 2014, many councils carried out re-classification exercises of vacant dwellings and second homes, alongside making changes to their systems to reflect new regulations surrounding such properties, that appear to show discontinuities over time. This is expected to continue in 2015. The definitions of a second home and a vacant property classed as 'long-term empty' were also changed with the introduction of the new regulations, leading to some dwellings switching between these categories. Users are advised to note these differences when analysing the

Footnote

18) More information on the [SIMD](#) can found found on the SG website.

figures. In particular, the increase in the rate of growth in household numbers in 2014 is not simply due to growth in the number of dwellings. Instead much of it is the result of an apparent decline in the number of second homes and vacant properties. This drop is mainly due to councils re-classifying which properties were classed as being long-term empty or second homes as a result of Council Tax changes, with them falling into occupied categories instead.

At neighbourhood (Data Zone) level, changes over time can occur not only as a result of new building activity and demolition, but also because of changes related to the postcodes of dwellings. Postcode changes can occur due to improvements made to administrative systems or NRS data cleaning, reallocating postcodes which were previously allocated to an incorrect neighbourhood. Differences can also occur when postcodes are allocated to a different neighbourhood because the distribution of their population has changed. These differences are likely to be minimal and have only a small effect on change over time, except when looking at small numbers of data zones.

4.5 Average household size

Average household size is calculated using the mid-year household estimates ([Table 1](#)), the mid-year population estimates, and communal establishment rates from the 2001 and the 2011 Censuses.

The first stage is to calculate the number of people living in private households ('private household population') rather than in communal establishments, such as student halls of residence, prisons or care homes. This is done by applying the communal establishment rates to the mid-year population estimates to estimate the communal establishment population, and subtracting this population from the mid-year population estimate. Communal establishment rates for 2002 to 2010 are estimated from the 2001 and 2011 Census rates. The communal establishment rates from the 2011 Census are used from 2012 onwards.

The second stage is to estimate average household size by dividing the private household population by the mid-year household estimate.

4.6 Information on household types from the Scottish Household Survey

The Scottish Household Survey (SHS) is used to estimate the number of households of each type in Scotland as a whole ([Tables 10](#) and [11](#), and [Figure 4](#)). The sample size of this survey (around 11,000 households each year) is not large enough to provide reliable information on each household type in each Council area. More information about the [Scottish Household Survey](#) is available on the Scottish Government website.

The estimates of the number of households of each type obtained from the SHS are adjusted so that the total number of households is equal to the NRS household estimate figure in each year. Adjustments are also made to account for differences between the distributions of household types taken from the 2001 and 2011 Censuses and from the 2001 and 2011 SHS. This is to account for any biases in the SHS data introduced as a result of some household types being more likely to take part in the survey than others. The SHS figures are rounded to the nearest 1,000.

Table 11 shows the distribution of household types for each Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) decile. This analysis comes directly from the SHS. No adjustments have been made to the percentages. The SIMD is used to identify concentrations of deprivation across Scotland. Each decile contains 10 per cent of the Data Zones in Scotland. Decile 1 represents the most deprived 10 per cent of Data Zones and decile 10 the least deprived. This table uses the SIMD 2012 and 2001 Data Zones as its building blocks¹⁸.

4.7 Urban/rural classification

The Scottish Government produces an urban/rural classification, which is based on settlement size defined by NRS and accessibility based on drive-time analysis. An urban/rural classification is provided for each Data Zone in Scotland and this information has been used to analyse the data shown in this publication.

This year's publication uses Scottish Government's latest urban/rural classification, 2013-2014, which was published in November 2014¹⁹. Last year we used the 2011–2012 version. While the data used to create the 2013-2014 classification has been updated, the definitions of urban and rural areas underlying the classification remain unchanged. 2011 Data Zones have been used as the building blocks for the urban/rural analysis in this publication and this difference, as well as the use of updated data in the 2013-2014 classification, may be the main explanation for any changes between the years instead of actual changes in the characteristics of different areas.

There are six urban and rural classifications, shown below:

Scottish Government urban/rural classification	
1 Large Urban Areas	Settlements of over 125,000 people.
2 Other Urban Areas	Settlements of 10,000 to 125,000 people.
3 Accessible Small Towns	Settlements of between 3,000 and 10,000 people, and within a 30 minute drive time of a Settlement of 10,000 or more.
4 Remote Small Towns	Settlements of between 3,000 and 10,000 people, and with a drive time of over 30 minutes to a Settlement of 10,000 or more.
5 Accessible Rural	Areas with a population of less than 3,000 people, and within a 30 minute drive time of a Settlement of 10,000 or more.
6 Remote Rural	Areas with a population of less than 3,000 people, and with a drive time of over 30 minutes to a Settlement of 10,000 or more.

Source: [Scottish Government Urban/Rural Classification 2013-2014](#) of the SG website.

Footnote

19) The bulletin 'Scottish Government Urban-Rural Classification 2013-14' is available on the SG website.

4.8 Strategic Development Plan (SDP) areas and National Parks

SDP areas cover the four largest city regions around Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh and Glasgow:

Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Strategic Development Plan Area (Glasgow and the Clyde Valley SDP area)

- East Dunbartonshire, East Renfrewshire, Glasgow City, Inverclyde, North Lanarkshire, Renfrewshire, South Lanarkshire and West Dunbartonshire (except the part of West Dunbartonshire Council that forms part of Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park).

Aberdeen City and Shire Strategic Development Plan Area (Aberdeen City and Shire SDP area)

- Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire (except the part of Aberdeenshire Council that forms part of the Cairngorms National Park).

Edinburgh and South East Scotland Strategic Development Plan Area (SESplan SDP area)

- City of Edinburgh, East Lothian, Midlothian, Scottish Borders, West Lothian and south Fife (Kirkcaldy, Mid Fife and Dunfermline local plan areas).

Dundee, Perth, Angus and North Fife Strategic Development Plan Area (TAYplan SDP area)

- Angus (except the part of Angus Council that forms part of the Cairngorms National Park), Dundee City, Perth & Kinross (except the part of Perth & Kinross Council that forms part of Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park) and north Fife (St Andrews and North Fife local plan areas).

The household and dwelling information presented in this publication for SDP areas is built up from Council area level information, where the entire Council area is within SDP area boundaries, and Data Zone level information, where this is not the case.

Scotland has two National Parks: the Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park and the Cairngorms National Park.

National Park estimates of household and dwellings are built up from Data Zone level information.

4.9 Uses of the Data

Statistics about dwellings and households are used mainly for informing council decisions about housing need and the provision of services (including housing, planning waste collection and community care). The statistics feed into the Development Plans produced by councils and other Planning Authorities, which include assessments of housing need and demand both at present and for the future. Some councils use the statistics as the baseline for producing their own projections of the future number of households.

The statistics are also employed in land use allocation and planning, and in land use and transport models. Small area statistics on dwellings and households are used by

Scottish Water to assess demand for water and sewerage services. They have also been used in risk analysis by Fire and Rescue services, to provide information on housing in rural areas (including second homes and empty dwellings) and to inform projections of the future size of school rolls. In addition, they are often used to produce profiles of small areas to increase local knowledge.

Household estimates are used as the denominator for other statistics, such as the percentage of households receiving benefits. They are also used in various forms of research.

The figures on occupied dwellings are used to measure progress towards Scottish Government Housing and Regeneration Outcomes, via the [Housing and Regeneration \(HAR\)](#) website.

NRS uses household estimates in the production every two years of projections of the future number of households, which are available in '[Household Projections for Scotland](#)' (available on the NRS website). Household estimates and projections (for Scotland and the UK) are used directly and indirectly in the production of certain statistics contained within the Scottish Government's annual '[Government Expenditure and Revenues Scotland \(GERS\)](#)' publication and the '[Quarterly National Accounts Scotland \(QNAS\)](#)' releases, both of which can be found on the Scottish Government website.

5. Related publications and websites

Other household related topics can be found within the following websites.

Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics and its replacement

The [Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics](#) (SNS) website contains information at Data Zone level on the number of dwellings by Council Tax band, type of dwelling, number of rooms per dwelling, density of housing and the percentage of dwellings which are occupied, vacant, second homes, entitled to a 'single adult' Council Tax discount, or an 'occupied exemption'. The website does not support the new, 2011, Data Zones therefore the information contained in this publication will not be available on it but data from 'Estimates of Households and Dwellings in Scotland, 2013' and earlier years' publications will be.

The SNS website allows users to view data or maps for individual areas, or to download all the data in order to analyse it further. A range of other data at the same level, such as population, levels of deprivation, health, education, crime, benefits and tax credits, environment and house prices is available.

The SNS website is due to be replaced later this year. Its replacement will have more functionality and it will provide data at 2011 Data Zone level. 2014 data from this publication and a back series of data from the Assessors' Portal on number, type and Council Tax band of dwellings, number of rooms and density of housing will be added to the replacement for the SNS website in due course. In the meantime 2014 data on 2011 Data Zones can be provided on request, contact details are given in [Section 6](#). If users require 2014 data on 2001 Data Zones in order to create a consistent time series using old data, this could also be provided on request.

National Records of Scotland

National Records of Scotland's (NRS's) [Household Projections](#), available on the NRS website, are forward projections of the number of households in Scotland and each Council area, for a 25 year period, broken down by household type and age group.

NRS population estimates and projections can be found in the '[Population](#)' section of the NRS website.

The latest NRS population projections for [Strategic Development Plan \(SDP\) areas and for Scotland's National Parks](#) and the latest [Household Projections](#) for these areas can also be found on the NRS website.

Scotland's Census

Results and information about the 2011 Census are available from the [Scotland's Census](#) website.

Scottish Government

The Scottish Government produces [Housing Statistics for Scotland](#), including the number of new houses built each year, which are available on their website. Scottish Government [Planning Statistics](#), which include statistics on vacant and derelict land, can also be found on the Scottish Government website.

[Local Government Finance](#) statistics are available from the Scottish Government website. They include the 'Ctaxbase' form which is used as the basis for some of the statistics included in this publication.

Up-to-date information on the State of the Economy and a Monthly Economic Brief for Scotland can be found in the [Economy](#) section of the Scottish Government website.

Centre for Housing Market Analysis

The Centre for Housing Market Analysis (CHMA) is part of the Scottish Government's Communities Analytical Services Division. It provides support to councils and others to aid the strategic planning of housing in Scotland.

The CHMA's monthly 'Scottish Housing Market Review' collates a range of statistics on house prices, housing market activity, cost and availability of finance and reposessions. The monthly 'Local Authority Housing Bulletin' contains data on transactions and house prices in each Council area in Scotland. The [CHMA website](#) contains more information on these bulletins.

Across the UK

The other UK countries produce estimates of households and dwellings (sometimes referred to as stock estimates) for their own areas. Information on the methods used in each country, including some points to consider when making comparisons, can be found on the NRS website in '[Household and Dwelling Estimates Across the UK](#)'. This paper was published in December 2011 and therefore won't incorporate any changes to how estimates are produced across the UK that may have been made since then.

Scottish Government Statistics User and Provider Consultation Network (ScotStat)

You can register with the Scottish Government's [ScotStat website](#) to receive notification of forthcoming household estimates and projections publications, or a range of other statistics on Scotland.

Table 1: Household estimates for Scotland by Council area, June 1991-2014

Council area	1991	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Change 2013-2014		Change 2004-2014	
																Number	%	Number	%
Scotland⁴	2,042,809	2,194,564	2,211,430	2,230,796	2,251,260	2,274,280	2,295,182	2,318,962	2,337,962	2,351,755	2,364,835	2,376,424	2,387,207	2,401,691	2,419,921	18,231	0.8%	168,661	7.5%
Aberdeen City	89,949	96,948	97,393	97,857	98,526	99,120	100,521	101,916	102,577	103,077	103,285	103,423	103,934	105,047	105,287	241	0.2%	6,761	6.9%
Aberdeenshire	80,473	90,887	92,328	93,763	95,658	97,490	98,892	100,340	101,696	102,839	104,017	105,006	106,018	107,128	108,381	1,253	1.2%	12,722	13.3%
Angus	43,806	46,945	47,264	47,772	48,396	48,993	49,556	50,128	50,639	51,109	51,436	51,738	52,109	52,413	52,692	278	0.5%	4,296	8.9%
Argyll & Bute	37,657	39,028	39,135	39,728	39,828	40,245	40,433	40,437	40,481	40,353	40,401	40,427	40,514	40,934	40,857	-78	-0.2%	1,029	2.6%
Clackmannanshire	18,857	20,568	20,729	20,947	21,251	21,550	21,862	22,225	22,517	22,727	22,815	22,796	22,881	22,978	23,217	239	1.0%	1,966	9.3%
Dumfries & Galloway	59,300	63,888	64,195	64,892	65,515	66,215	66,469	66,909	67,414	67,662	67,845	68,058	68,364	68,682	68,818	136	0.2%	3,303	5.0%
Dundee City	67,028	66,854	67,133	67,109	67,310	67,188	67,060	68,011	68,594	69,067	69,105	69,150	69,263	69,500	69,610	110	0.2%	2,300	3.4%
East Ayrshire	48,779	50,399	50,639	50,981	51,305	51,494	51,941	52,425	53,079	53,519	53,793	53,927	54,143	54,453	54,401	-52	-0.1%	3,096	6.0%
East Dunbartonshire	39,479	42,251	42,271	42,321	42,492	42,716	42,809	42,892	43,055	43,170	43,298	43,491	43,778	44,102	44,504	402	0.9%	2,012	4.7%
East Lothian	34,245	38,227	38,623	38,924	39,294	39,668	40,313	41,112	41,783	42,211	42,602	42,997	43,429	43,682	43,981	298	0.7%	4,687	11.9%
East Renfrewshire	32,212	35,024	35,274	35,550	35,764	35,957	36,090	36,307	36,420	36,698	37,011	37,300	37,575	37,804	38,048	244	0.6%	2,284	6.4%
Edinburgh, City of	188,714	204,994	206,592	207,981	209,720	212,548	214,651	217,740	219,085	220,422	222,062	224,041	224,875	227,222	231,470	4,248	1.9%	21,750	10.4%
Eilean Siar	10,980	11,276	11,257	11,372	11,488	11,629	11,779	11,926	12,075	12,193	12,358	12,589	12,749	12,924	12,920	-4	0.0%	1,432	12.5%
Falkirk	56,780	62,688	63,521	64,369	65,354	65,833	66,593	67,310	67,730	68,136	68,559	68,870	69,230	69,443	69,693	250	0.4%	4,340	6.6%
Fife	138,659	150,516	151,679	152,739	153,854	155,600	156,558	157,742	158,967	159,790	160,618	161,089	161,845	162,200	163,958	1,758	1.1%	10,104	6.6%
Glasgow City	272,092	271,968	273,058	274,786	277,282	279,466	280,541	282,409	283,521	284,431	285,240	285,924	286,134	286,792	288,137	1,345	0.5%	10,855	3.9%
Highland	79,707	89,618	90,625	91,825	93,099	94,792	96,143	97,825	99,459	100,610	101,506	102,378	103,317	104,445	105,711	1,265	1.2%	12,611	13.5%
Inverclyde	36,407	36,691	36,655	36,736	36,961	37,053	37,144	37,133	37,198	37,323	37,320	37,340	37,299	37,337	37,384	47	0.1%	423	1.1%
Midlothian	29,988	32,934	32,974	33,030	33,116	33,200	33,421	33,575	33,819	34,366	34,754	35,089	35,540	36,009	36,602	593	1.6%	3,486	10.5%
Moray	32,662	35,868	36,290	36,637	37,167	37,736	38,316	38,909	39,274	39,486	39,813	40,155	40,492	40,839	41,288	449	1.1%	4,121	11.1%
North Ayrshire	54,443	58,775	59,284	59,756	59,936	60,460	61,015	61,260	61,758	62,107	62,341	62,474	62,519	62,613	62,802	189	0.3%	2,865	4.8%
North Lanarkshire	121,587	132,755	134,602	136,304	137,815	139,541	141,229	142,742	143,810	144,331	145,361	146,148	146,905	147,554	148,610	1,056	0.7%	10,795	7.8%
Orkney Islands	7,735	8,339	8,457	8,582	8,744	8,934	9,052	9,206	9,338	9,514	9,659	9,761	9,859	9,945	10,042	97	1.0%	1,298	14.8%
Perth & Kinross	51,692	58,364	58,929	59,862	60,772	61,572	62,575	63,174	64,284	64,575	64,693	64,905	65,194	65,616	66,035	419	0.6%	5,263	8.7%
Renfrewshire	70,537	75,380	76,147	76,978	77,002	77,483	78,239	79,096	79,894	80,394	80,649	80,903	80,924	81,787	82,385	598	0.7%	5,382	7.0%
Scottish Borders	43,473	47,452	47,988	48,543	49,128	49,621	50,147	50,844	51,436	51,834	52,206	52,485	52,671	52,934	53,157	223	0.4%	4,029	8.2%
Shetland Islands	8,467	9,109	9,139	9,208	9,288	9,392	9,464	9,524	9,617	9,739	9,869	9,973	10,076	10,144	10,201	58	0.6%	913	9.8%
South Ayrshire	45,410	48,802	49,045	49,446	49,767	50,158	50,316	50,654	50,866	50,952	51,184	51,364	51,515	51,654	51,874	220	0.4%	2,107	4.2%
South Lanarkshire	116,407	126,638	127,691	128,633	129,946	131,494	133,504	135,190	136,298	137,259	138,219	139,308	140,225	141,129	142,286	1,158	0.8%	12,340	9.5%
Stirling	31,139	35,546	35,904	36,339	36,481	36,718	36,860	36,958	37,120	37,288	37,480	37,644	37,876	38,056	38,310	254	0.7%	1,830	5.0%
West Dunbartonshire	38,933	40,767	40,655	40,719	40,708	41,062	41,399	41,628	41,833	41,913	42,076	42,115	42,106	42,097	42,353	256	0.6%	1,646	4.0%
West Lothian ⁴	55,212	65,064	65,951	67,107	68,291	69,352	70,291	71,416	72,326	72,659	73,261	73,554	73,847	74,229	74,907	679	0.9%	6,616	9.7%

Footnotes

1) Following new regulations which allow councils to increase the Council Tax on certain types of long-term empty properties, many Council areas have reviewed which properties were classified as being vacant or second homes, which led to changes in their figures in 2013. This process has continued into 2014. This has also had an impact on the overall number of households recorded in this table.

2) Figures for 1991, 2001 and 2011 are based on the number of households recorded in the 1991, 2001 and 2011 Censuses and the mid-year population estimates.

3) Figures for 2002 onwards are based on the number of occupied dwellings (Table 7a), adjusted from September to June. They are then adjusted by an amount calculated from the differences in 2001 and in 2011 between the number of occupied dwellings and the number of households recorded in the Census.

4) A correction has been made to West Lothian's 2013 figure for vacant dwellings. This has led to a reduction in the 2013 household estimate for the Council area of around 100 households which in turn has led to a reduction of around 100 households in the number of households in Scotland in 2013.

Source: Council Tax Base Return and National Records of Scotland neighbourhood level collection of Council Tax information.

Please go to Sources, Methods and Definitions for more information.

Table 2: Number of dwellings in Scotland by Council area, September 2001-2014

Council area	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Change 2013-2014		Change 2004-2014	
															Number	%	Number	%
Scotland	2,320,642	2,338,324	2,356,176	2,376,915	2,396,782	2,416,071	2,440,596	2,460,883	2,476,157	2,488,496	2,500,849	2,515,042	2,526,870	2,540,561	13,691	0.5%	163,646	6.9%
Aberdeen City	105,030	105,675	106,280	106,754	107,670	108,618	109,425	110,084	110,565	110,968	111,419	112,073	112,713	113,508	795	0.7%	6,754	6.3%
Aberdeenshire	97,014	98,380	99,654	101,357	102,864	104,226	105,503	106,850	108,051	109,552	110,649	111,773	112,867	114,086	1,219	1.1%	12,729	12.6%
Angus	50,313	50,607	51,051	51,550	51,989	52,346	52,870	53,402	53,807	54,060	54,372	54,566	54,872	55,267	395	0.7%	3,717	7.2%
Argyll & Bute	44,556	44,857	45,123	45,246	45,512	45,794	45,932	46,306	46,446	46,679	46,896	47,105	47,336	47,500	164	0.3%	2,254	5.0%
Clackmannanshire	21,252	21,534	21,682	22,076	22,443	22,770	23,132	23,374	23,549	23,670	23,720	23,774	23,894	23,995	101	0.4%	1,919	8.7%
Dumfries & Galloway	67,607	67,967	68,497	69,242	69,880	70,501	71,115	71,778	72,106	72,421	72,871	73,224	73,555	73,895	340	0.5%	4,653	6.7%
Dundee City	71,740	72,109	72,297	72,210	71,790	72,165	72,736	73,068	73,696	74,015	73,529	73,818	73,560	73,575	15	0.0%	1,365	1.9%
East Ayrshire	52,983	53,312	53,499	53,677	53,842	54,231	54,848	55,717	56,121	56,398	56,614	56,919	57,172	57,324	152	0.3%	3,647	6.8%
East Dunbartonshire	42,910	42,906	42,968	43,140	43,405	43,521	43,723	43,990	44,154	44,184	44,332	44,564	44,864	45,281	417	0.9%	2,141	5.0%
East Lothian	39,712	40,105	40,561	40,957	41,441	42,145	42,949	43,749	44,175	44,544	44,967	45,364	45,613	45,968	355	0.8%	5,011	12.2%
East Renfrewshire	36,039	36,346	36,445	36,671	36,728	36,781	36,659	36,751	36,890	37,063	37,231	37,448	37,639	37,852	213	0.6%	1,181	3.2%
Edinburgh, City of	216,594	218,285	219,239	221,536	223,693	226,247	228,523	230,051	231,903	233,068	234,541	235,850	237,524	239,525	2,001	0.8%	17,989	8.1%
Eilean Siar	13,462	13,522	13,630	13,682	13,676	13,759	13,893	14,006	14,101	14,258	14,396	14,458	14,490	14,520	30	0.2%	838	6.1%
Falkirk	64,625	65,433	66,478	67,444	68,295	68,911	69,543	70,040	70,533	71,010	71,303	71,742	72,128	72,624	496	0.7%	5,180	7.7%
Fife	157,349	158,711	160,268	161,694	163,313	164,592	166,085	167,661	168,677	169,435	170,169	170,881	171,560	172,425	865	0.5%	10,731	6.6%
Glasgow City	288,462	289,157	290,740	293,075	294,819	295,295	298,831	299,941	299,915	299,160	299,881	301,513	301,633	301,891	258	0.1%	8,816	3.0%
Highland	98,398	99,712	101,017	102,481	103,940	105,049	106,918	108,438	109,617	110,788	111,830	112,812	113,703	114,603	900	0.8%	12,122	11.8%
Inverclyde	39,204	39,290	39,453	39,659	39,376	39,136	39,174	39,285	39,299	39,377	39,457	39,590	38,791	38,699	-92	-0.2%	-960	-2.4%
Midlothian	33,285	33,350	33,500	33,669	33,795	34,144	34,408	34,840	35,605	35,986	36,434	37,051	37,503	38,159	656	1.7%	4,490	13.3%
Moray	38,861	39,123	39,416	39,774	40,179	40,607	41,172	41,544	41,981	42,241	42,699	43,139	43,495	43,788	293	0.7%	4,014	10.1%
North Ayrshire	62,321	62,809	63,195	63,697	64,130	64,609	65,270	65,913	66,204	66,461	66,648	66,888	67,082	67,204	122	0.2%	3,507	5.5%
North Lanarkshire	136,941	138,343	139,606	140,864	142,679	144,337	145,621	146,740	147,604	148,553	149,190	149,763	150,541	151,424	883	0.6%	10,560	7.5%
Orkney Islands	9,237	9,354	9,423	9,548	9,642	9,726	9,880	10,039	10,190	10,265	10,438	10,613	10,717	10,816	99	0.9%	1,268	13.3%
Perth & Kinross	62,573	63,270	64,139	65,021	65,608	66,252	67,010	67,896	68,349	68,788	69,236	69,618	69,923	70,312	389	0.6%	5,291	8.1%
Renfrewshire	80,747	80,781	80,580	80,579	80,632	81,020	81,749	82,059	82,663	82,760	82,944	83,166	83,933	84,442	509	0.6%	3,863	4.8%
Scottish Borders	51,279	51,803	52,327	52,833	53,252	53,912	54,588	55,179	55,666	56,129	56,530	56,765	57,097	57,274	177	0.3%	4,441	8.4%
Shetland Islands	9,959	10,014	10,052	10,120	10,157	10,219	10,313	10,403	10,522	10,621	10,707	10,789	10,852	10,950	98	0.9%	830	8.2%
South Ayrshire	50,754	51,237	51,642	52,047	52,391	52,665	53,069	53,209	53,424	53,788	53,968	54,202	54,385	54,489	104	0.2%	2,442	4.7%
South Lanarkshire	130,836	132,464	133,822	135,488	136,862	138,527	140,112	141,534	142,594	143,470	144,386	145,257	146,110	146,925	815	0.6%	11,437	8.4%
Stirling	36,835	37,167	37,566	37,815	38,198	38,316	38,582	38,984	39,091	39,246	39,509	39,798	39,965	40,320	355	0.9%	2,505	6.6%
West Dunbartonshire	43,437	43,535	43,694	43,505	43,827	43,880	43,982	44,104	44,262	44,415	44,586	44,790	44,880	44,734	-146	-0.3%	1,229	2.8%
West Lothian	66,327	67,166	68,332	69,504	70,754	71,770	72,981	73,948	74,397	75,123	75,397	75,729	76,473	77,186	713	0.9%	7,682	11.1%

Notes

Source: Council Tax Base return and National Records of Scotland neighbourhood level collection of Council Tax information.

Please go to Sources, Methods and Definitions for more information.

Table 3: Characteristics of dwellings by urban/rural classification, 2014

Urban/Rural Classification ¹		Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural areas	Remote rural areas	Scotland
Council Tax band of dwelling ²	Bands A-C	60%	67%	59%	69%	47%	57%	61%
	Bands D-E	27%	24%	27%	23%	31%	30%	26%
	Bands F-H	13%	10%	14%	8%	22%	13%	13%
	Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Dwelling type	Flats	62%	32%	23%	27%	11%	8%	38%
	Terraced	14%	28%	25%	24%	19%	13%	21%
	Semi-detached	15%	21%	25%	24%	24%	23%	20%
	Detached	9%	18%	27%	25%	44%	54%	21%
	Unknown	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%	1%
	Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Number of rooms per dwelling ³	1-3 rooms	51%	41%	37%	38%	28%	26%	42%
	4-6 rooms	43%	54%	55%	50%	58%	56%	50%
	7 or more rooms	5%	5%	7%	6%	13%	10%	6%
	Unknown	1%	1%	1%	5%	1%	7%	1%
	Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Median number of rooms per dwelling ³		3	4	4	4	4	4	4
Dwellings per hectare		10.80	4.72	1.83	1.57	0.13	0.03	0.33

Footnotes

1) This table uses the Scottish Government Urban/Rural Classification 2013-2014.

2) Each dwelling is placed in one of eight Council Tax bands (A to H), with dwellings in band H being the most expensive.

3) No information is available on the number of rooms in a dwelling for most dwellings in Shetland Islands.

Sources: Dwelling characteristics - Dwelling Estimates from the Assessors' Portal. Areas in hectares - National Records of Scotland (NRS) in-house measure.

Please go to Sources, Methods and Definitions for definitions of the dwelling characteristics listed in the table. Please note that figures might not add up to 100% exactly, due to rounding.

Table 4: Characteristics of dwellings by Council area, 2014

Council area	Council Tax band of dwelling ¹ (% of total dwellings)				Dwelling type (% of total dwellings)						Number of rooms per dwelling (% of total dwellings)					Median number of rooms per dwelling	Dwellings per hectare
	Bands A-C	Bands D-E	Bands F-H	Total	Flats	Terraced	Semi- detached	Detached	Unknown	Total	1-3 rooms	4-6 rooms	7 or more rooms	Unknown	Total		
Scotland	61%	26%	13%	100%	38%	21%	20%	21%	1%	100%	42%	50%	6%	1%	100%	4	0.33
Aberdeen City	61%	25%	14%	100%	55%	18%	17%	11%	0%	100%	55%	38%	7%	0%	100%	3	6.09
Aberdeenshire	44%	33%	22%	100%	13%	12%	29%	46%	0%	100%	27%	55%	17%	0%	100%	5	0.18
Angus	63%	28%	9%	100%	26%	22%	20%	32%	1%	100%	42%	48%	10%	1%	100%	4	0.25
Argyll & Bute	57%	28%	15%	100%	32%	15%	19%	34%	1%	100%	35%	52%	11%	2%	100%	4	0.07
Clackmannanshire	65%	24%	11%	100%	27%	26%	24%	23%	1%	100%	48%	48%	3%	1%	100%	4	1.51
Dumfries & Galloway ²	62%	28%	10%	100%	14%	26%	26%	33%	0%	100%	37%	63%	*	1%	100%	4	0.11
Dundee City	74%	21%	5%	100%	52%	18%	19%	11%	0%	100%	55%	40%	5%	0%	100%	3	12.24
East Ayrshire	71%	22%	7%	100%	25%	26%	29%	20%	0%	100%	36%	59%	5%	0%	100%	4	0.45
East Dunbartonshire	29%	41%	30%	100%	20%	15%	33%	31%	0%	100%	27%	63%	8%	2%	100%	4	2.60
East Lothian	55%	26%	20%	100%	28%	27%	23%	22%	0%	100%	36%	55%	9%	0%	100%	4	0.68
East Renfrewshire	28%	38%	34%	100%	25%	17%	30%	28%	0%	100%	29%	62%	9%	0%	100%	4	2.17
Edinburgh, City of	47%	32%	20%	100%	68%	12%	10%	10%	0%	100%	50%	44%	6%	0%	100%	4	9.08
Eilean Siar	78%	20%	1%	100%	5%	10%	15%	64%	7%	100%	25%	62%	5%	8%	100%	4	0.05
Falkirk	66%	23%	10%	100%	31%	24%	23%	20%	2%	100%	46%	49%	3%	2%	100%	4	2.45
Fife	64%	25%	11%	100%	28%	28%	21%	23%	1%	100%	44%	51%	4%	1%	100%	4	1.30
Glasgow City	70%	23%	7%	100%	73%	12%	11%	4%	0%	100%	56%	38%	3%	3%	100%	3	17.04
Highland	57%	31%	12%	100%	13%	18%	24%	41%	4%	100%	32%	54%	8%	5%	100%	4	0.04
Inverclyde	74%	17%	9%	100%	49%	21%	18%	11%	0%	100%	42%	53%	5%	0%	100%	4	2.38
Midlothian	63%	24%	13%	100%	23%	32%	25%	20%	0%	100%	32%	62%	6%	0%	100%	4	1.08
Moray	66%	27%	6%	100%	13%	19%	31%	37%	0%	100%	31%	56%	13%	0%	100%	4	0.20
North Ayrshire	70%	23%	7%	100%	27%	31%	21%	20%	0%	100%	35%	60%	4%	0%	100%	4	0.76
North Lanarkshire	72%	20%	7%	100%	33%	31%	20%	16%	0%	100%	38%	57%	4%	0%	100%	4	3.21
Orkney Islands	70%	27%	3%	100%	7%	11%	22%	60%	0%	100%	41%	55%	5%	0%	100%	4	0.11
Perth & Kinross	50%	31%	19%	100%	26%	15%	21%	38%	0%	100%	39%	48%	12%	0%	100%	4	0.13
Renfrewshire	63%	26%	11%	100%	44%	23%	19%	14%	0%	100%	45%	51%	4%	0%	100%	4	3.24
Scottish Borders	63%	21%	16%	100%	28%	22%	21%	28%	1%	100%	43%	48%	8%	1%	100%	4	0.12
Shetland Islands ³	69%	28%	3%	100%	9%	7%	26%	58%	0%	100%	*	*	*	98%	100%	*	0.08
South Ayrshire	53%	33%	15%	100%	27%	23%	25%	25%	0%	100%	35%	56%	8%	0%	100%	4	0.45
South Lanarkshire	62%	26%	12%	100%	31%	28%	20%	21%	0%	100%	36%	57%	7%	0%	100%	4	0.83
Stirling	46%	27%	27%	100%	27%	19%	22%	30%	2%	100%	39%	51%	8%	2%	100%	4	0.18
West Dunbartonshire	72%	23%	5%	100%	51%	20%	19%	9%	0%	100%	51%	45%	2%	3%	100%	3	2.81
West Lothian	68%	22%	10%	100%	23%	33%	21%	23%	0%	100%	31%	63%	6%	0%	100%	4	1.80

Footnotes

1) Each dwelling is placed in one of eight Council Tax bands (A to H), with dwellings in band H being the most expensive.

2) For Dumfries and Galloway, no separate information is available on dwellings with more than 6 rooms.

3) No information is available on the number of rooms for most dwellings in Shetland Islands.

* Information not available.

Source: Dwelling characteristics - Dwelling Estimates from the Assessors' Portal. Areas in hectares - National Records of Scotland in-house measure.

Please go to Sources, Methods and Definitions for definitions of the dwelling characteristics listed in the table. Please note that figures might not add up to 100% exactly, due to rounding.

Table 5: Characteristics of dwellings by Strategic Development Plan (SDP) area and National Park, 2014

		SDP area				National Park		Scotland
		Glasgow and the Clyde Valley	Aberdeen City and Shire	SESplan ¹	TAYplan ²	Cairngorms	LLTNP ³	
Council Tax band of dwelling ⁴	Bands A-C	65%	53%	58%	60%	46%	35%	61%
	Bands D-E	25%	29%	26%	28%	34%	38%	26%
	Bands F-H	10%	18%	16%	12%	21%	27%	13%
	Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Dwelling type	Flats	49%	34%	43%	34%	11%	15%	38%
	Terraced	20%	15%	22%	19%	13%	13%	21%
	Semi-detached	18%	23%	17%	20%	23%	26%	20%
	Detached	13%	28%	17%	27%	51%	44%	21%
	Unknown	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%	1%
	Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Number of rooms per dwelling	1-3 rooms	45%	41%	43%	45%	32%	32%	42%
	4-6 rooms	49%	47%	51%	46%	53%	55%	50%
	7 or more rooms	4%	12%	6%	9%	12%	11%	6%
	Unknown	1%	0%	0%	1%	2%	2%	1%
	Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Median number of rooms per dwelling		4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Dwellings per hectare		2.57	0.43	0.85	0.28	0.02	0.04	0.33

Footnotes

1) SESplan is Edinburgh and South East Scotland strategic development plan area.

2) TAYplan is Dundee, Perth, Angus and north Fife strategic development plan area.

3) LLTNP is Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park.

4) Each dwelling is placed in one of eight Council Tax bands (A to H), with dwellings in band H being the most expensive.

Source: Dwelling characteristics - Dwelling Estimates from the Assessors' Portal. Areas in hectares - National Records of Scotland (NRS) in-house measure.

Please go to Sources, Methods and Definitions for definitions of the dwelling characteristics listed in the table, and a description of the areas covered by each SDP area and National Park. Please note that figures might not add up to 100% exactly, due to rounding.

Table 6: Occupied and vacant dwellings by urban/rural classification, September 2014

Urban/rural classification ¹	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural areas	Remote rural areas	Scotland
% Occupied dwellings ²	96.7%	97.0%	96.8%	94.5%	95.0%	88.0%	96.0%
% Vacant dwellings ^{2,3}	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	3.6%	3.5%	5.1%	2.9%
% Second homes ^{2,3}	0.7%	0.4%	0.7%	1.9%	1.6%	6.9%	1.1%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
% Dwellings with a single adult discount from Council Tax	41.6%	38.0%	35.3%	38.0%	29.2%	29.2%	37.5%
% Dwellings with 'occupied exemptions' from Council Tax	5.3%	1.6%	1.1%	1.4%	1.0%	0.6%	2.7%

Footnotes

1) This table uses the Scottish Government Urban/Rural Classification 2013-2014.

2) Following new regulations which allow councils to increase the Council Tax on certain types of long-term empty properties, many Council areas have reviewed which properties were classified as being vacant or second homes, which led to changes in their figures between 2012 and 2013. This process has continued in 2014.

3) Clackmannanshire cannot separately identify which vacant dwellings are classed as being long-term empty or second homes at data zone level. As the number of second homes in the Council area is relatively small, we have treated all such dwellings as 'long-term empty'. Therefore, the corresponding data zones have been removed from calculations of second homes for each urban/rural classification. The Scotland-level figure includes totals for this Council area, from Table 7a, to be in line with other Scotland-level statistics quoted elsewhere in this publication.

Source: 2014 neighbourhood level collection of Council Tax information.

Please go to Sources, Methods and Definitions for definitions of each of the household characteristics listed in the table. Please note that figures might not add up to 100% exactly, due to rounding.

Table 7a: Occupied and vacant dwellings in each Council area, September 2014

Council area	Total number of dwellings	Occupied dwellings ¹	Vacant dwellings ¹	Second homes ¹	Dwellings with a single adult discount	Dwellings with 'occupied exemptions' from Council Tax	Occupied dwellings ¹	Vacant dwellings ¹	Second homes ¹	Dwellings with a single adult discount from Council Tax	Dwellings with 'occupied exemptions' from Council Tax	Number of data zones in the Council area
Scotland	2,540,561	2,438,555	73,537	28,469	953,612	69,404	96.0%	2.9%	1.1%	37.5%	2.7%	6,976
Aberdeen City	113,508	108,543	3,727	1,238	43,031	5,982	95.6%	3.3%	1.1%	37.9%	5.3%	283
Aberdeenshire	114,086	108,856	4,068	1,162	33,108	923	95.4%	3.6%	1.0%	29.0%	0.8%	340
Angus	55,267	52,295	2,200	772	20,098	516	94.6%	4.0%	1.4%	36.4%	0.9%	155
Argyll & Bute	47,500	41,761	2,360	3,379	15,506	1,197	87.9%	5.0%	7.1%	32.6%	2.5%	125
Clackmannanshire ²	23,995	23,419	544	32	9,023	455	97.6%	2.3%	0.1%	37.6%	1.9%	72
Dumfries & Galloway	73,895	69,448	2,579	1,868	25,388	813	94.0%	3.5%	2.5%	34.4%	1.1%	201
Dundee City	73,575	70,347	2,252	976	32,107	5,642	95.6%	3.1%	1.3%	43.6%	7.7%	188
East Ayrshire	57,324	55,383	1,805	136	22,032	484	96.6%	3.1%	0.2%	38.4%	0.8%	163
East Dunbartonshire	45,281	44,519	564	198	14,533	410	98.3%	1.2%	0.4%	32.1%	0.9%	130
East Lothian	45,968	44,493	925	550	15,255	650	96.8%	2.0%	1.2%	33.2%	1.4%	132
East Renfrewshire	37,852	37,287	406	159	11,768	527	98.5%	1.1%	0.4%	31.1%	1.4%	122
Edinburgh, City of	239,525	233,174	4,034	2,317	91,629	16,116	97.3%	1.7%	1.0%	38.3%	6.7%	597
Eilean Siar	14,520	12,844	900	776	4,883	76	88.5%	6.2%	5.3%	33.6%	0.5%	36
Falkirk	72,624	70,325	1,850	449	27,246	682	96.8%	2.5%	0.6%	37.5%	0.9%	214
Fife	172,425	165,087	5,240	2,098	64,376	3,173	95.7%	3.0%	1.2%	37.3%	1.8%	494
Glasgow City	301,891	291,264	9,804	823	139,831	17,107	96.5%	3.2%	0.3%	46.3%	5.7%	746
Highland	114,603	107,319	3,004	4,280	37,819	1,390	93.6%	2.6%	3.7%	33.0%	1.2%	312
Inverclyde	38,699	36,822	1,673	204	15,534	512	95.1%	4.3%	0.5%	40.1%	1.3%	114
Midlothian	38,159	37,245	878	36	12,426	617	97.6%	2.3%	0.1%	32.6%	1.6%	115
Moray	43,788	41,355	1,773	660	14,810	1,539	94.4%	4.0%	1.5%	33.8%	3.5%	126
North Ayrshire	67,204	63,318	2,394	1,492	26,710	678	94.2%	3.6%	2.2%	39.7%	1.0%	186
North Lanarkshire	151,424	149,118	2,226	80	53,605	1,400	98.5%	1.5%	0.1%	35.4%	0.9%	447
Orkney Islands	10,816	9,704	732	380	3,547	106	89.7%	6.8%	3.5%	32.8%	1.0%	29
Perth & Kinross	70,312	66,272	2,816	1,224	24,345	869	94.3%	4.0%	1.7%	34.6%	1.2%	186
Renfrewshire	84,442	81,327	2,631	484	35,260	1,916	96.3%	3.1%	0.6%	41.8%	2.3%	225
Scottish Borders	57,274	53,330	2,758	1,186	20,269	567	93.1%	4.8%	2.1%	35.4%	1.0%	143
Shetland Islands	10,950	10,287	499	164	3,326	93	93.9%	4.6%	1.5%	30.4%	0.8%	30
South Ayrshire	54,489	52,843	1,187	459	19,714	649	97.0%	2.2%	0.8%	36.2%	1.2%	153
South Lanarkshire	146,925	143,607	3,198	120	58,074	1,725	97.7%	2.2%	0.1%	39.5%	1.2%	431
Stirling	40,320	38,628	1,280	412	13,467	1,408	95.8%	3.2%	1.0%	33.4%	3.5%	121
West Dunbartonshire	44,734	43,283	1,367	84	17,632	389	96.8%	3.1%	0.2%	39.4%	0.9%	121
West Lothian	77,186	75,052	1,863	271	27,260	793	97.2%	2.4%	0.4%	35.3%	1.0%	239

Footnotes

1) Following new regulations which allow councils to increase the Council Tax on certain types of long-term empty properties, many Council areas have reviewed which properties were classified as being vacant or second homes, which led to changes in their figures between 2012 and 2013. This process has continued into 2014.

Source: Council tax base return 2014 and 2014 neighbourhood level collection of Council Tax information.

Please go to Sources, Methods and Definitions for more information. Please note that figures might not add up to 100% exactly, due to rounding.

Table 7b: Vacant dwellings and second homes in each Council area, September 2012, 2013 and 2014

Council area	Vacant dwellings ¹			Second homes ¹			Vacant dwellings and second homes (combined) ¹			Vacant dwellings and second homes (combined) Change 2012-2013 ¹		Vacant dwellings and second homes (combined) Change 2013-2014 ¹	
	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	Number	%	Number	%
Scotland²	72,725	71,932	73,537	38,249	35,404	28,469	110,974	107,336	102,006	-3,638	-3.3%	-5,330	-5.0%
Aberdeen City	2,304	1,749	3,727	2,496	2,411	1,238	4,800	4,160	4,965	-640	-13.3%	805	19.4%
Aberdeenshire	4,055	4,132	4,068	1,279	1,166	1,162	5,334	5,298	5,230	-36	-0.7%	-68	-1.3%
Angus	2,071	2,045	2,200	751	808	772	2,822	2,853	2,972	31	1.1%	119	4.2%
Argyll & Bute	1,719	2,385	2,360	3,915	2,961	3,379	5,634	5,346	5,739	-288	-5.1%	393	7.4%
Clackmannanshire ³	726	753	544	*	*	32	726	753	576	27	3.7%	-177	-23.5%
Dumfries & Galloway	2,393	2,420	2,579	1,796	1,778	1,868	4,189	4,198	4,447	9	0.2%	249	5.9%
Dundee City	2,815	2,278	2,252	1,004	1,005	976	3,819	3,283	3,228	-536	-14.0%	-55	-1.7%
East Ayrshire	1,542	1,482	1,805	176	158	136	1,718	1,640	1,941	-78	-4.5%	301	18.4%
East Dunbartonshire	580	563	564	211	202	198	791	765	762	-26	-3.3%	-3	-0.4%
East Lothian	873	903	925	532	541	550	1,405	1,444	1,475	39	2.8%	31	2.1%
East Renfrewshire	433	418	406	181	181	159	614	599	565	-15	-2.4%	-34	-5.7%
Edinburgh, City of	4,300	4,669	4,034	5,802	4,310	2,317	10,102	8,979	6,351	-1,123	-11.1%	-2,628	-29.3%
Eilean Siar	858	688	900	886	908	776	1,744	1,596	1,676	-148	-8.5%	80	5.0%
Falkirk	1,224	1,526	1,850	638	549	449	1,862	2,075	2,299	213	11.4%	224	10.8%
Fife	4,220	4,520	5,240	3,958	4,101	2,098	8,178	8,621	7,338	443	5.4%	-1,283	-14.9%
Glasgow City	11,006	10,966	9,804	1,528	905	823	12,534	11,871	10,627	-663	-5.3%	-1,244	-10.5%
Highland	3,465	3,262	3,004	4,520	4,427	4,280	7,985	7,689	7,284	-296	-3.7%	-405	-5.3%
Inverclyde	2,589	1,816	1,673	279	197	204	2,868	2,013	1,877	-855	-29.8%	-136	-6.8%
Midlothian	878	857	878	38	34	36	916	891	914	-25	-2.7%	23	2.6%
Moray	2,019	1,996	1,773	584	618	660	2,603	2,614	2,433	11	0.4%	-181	-6.9%
North Ayrshire	2,375	2,482	2,394	1,514	1,493	1,492	3,889	3,975	3,886	86	2.2%	-89	-2.2%
North Lanarkshire	2,102	2,546	2,226	327	45	80	2,429	2,591	2,306	162	6.7%	-285	-11.0%
Orkney Islands	588	608	732	496	503	380	1,084	1,111	1,112	27	2.5%	1	0.1%
Perth & Kinross	2,154	2,078	2,816	2,056	1,985	1,224	4,210	4,063	4,040	-147	-3.5%	-23	-0.6%
Renfrewshire ⁴	3,371	2,693	2,631	*	385	484	3,371	3,078	3,115	-293	-8.7%	37	1.2%
Scottish Borders	2,897	2,826	2,758	1,032	1,149	1,186	3,929	3,975	3,944	46	1.2%	-31	-0.8%
Shetland Islands	480	470	499	138	153	164	618	623	663	5	0.8%	40	6.4%
South Ayrshire	1,293	1,318	1,187	452	469	459	1,745	1,787	1,646	42	2.4%	-141	-7.9%
South Lanarkshire	3,322	3,244	3,198	470	489	120	3,792	3,733	3,318	-59	-1.6%	-415	-11.1%
Stirling	1,247	1,091	1,280	369	524	412	1,616	1,615	1,692	-1	-0.1%	77	4.8%
West Dunbartonshire	1,528	1,597	1,367	296	330	84	1,824	1,927	1,451	103	5.6%	-476	-24.7%
West Lothian ²	1,298	1,551	1,863	525	619	271	1,823	2,170	2,134	347	19.0%	-36	-1.7%

Footnotes

1) Following new regulations which allow councils to increase the Council Tax on certain types of long-term empty properties, many Council areas have reviewed which properties were classified as being vacant or second homes, which led to changes in their figures between 2012 and 2013. This process has continued into 2014.

2) A correction has been made to West Lothian's 2013 figure for vacant dwellings. This has led to a reduction in the 2013 household estimate for the Council area of around 100 households which in turn has led to a reduction of around 100 households in the number of households in Scotland in 2013.

3) In 2012 and 2013 Clackmannanshire was unable to separately identify which vacant dwellings are classed as being long-term empty and dwellings classed as second homes. Therefore, the total figures for these categories have been included under 'vacant dwellings'. They were able to provide separate figures at Council level for 2014.

4) In 2012 Renfrewshire was unable to separately identify vacant dwellings class as 'long-term empty' and dwellings classed as second homes. Therefore the total figures for these categories have been included under 'vacant dwellings'. They were able to provide separate figures in 2013 and 2014.

* Information not available.

Source: Council tax base returns and neighbourhood level collection of Council Tax information, for 2012, 2013 and 2014.

Please go to Sources, Methods and Definitions for more information. Please note that figures might not add up to 100% exactly, due to rounding.

Table 8: Occupied and vacant dwellings by Strategic Development Plan (SDP) area and National Park, September 2014

	SDP area				National Park		Scotland
	Glasgow and the Clyde Valley	Aberdeen City and Shire	SESplan ¹	TAYplan ²	Cairngorms	LLTNP ³	
Total number of dwellings	850,082	225,689	595,335	234,356	9,868	6,815	2,540,561
% Occupied dwellings ⁴	97.2%	95.6%	96.8%	94.3%	85.0%	91.0%	96.0%
% Vacant dwellings ⁴	2.6%	3.4%	2.4%	3.7%	3.6%	4.3%	2.9%
% Second homes ⁴	0.3%	1.0%	0.8%	2.0%	11.4%	4.7%	1.1%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
% Dwellings with a single adult discount from Council Tax	40.7%	33.5%	36.9%	37.5%	29.1%	29.8%	37.5%
% Dwellings with 'occupied exemptions' from Council Tax	2.8%	3.1%	3.4%	3.8%	0.4%	0.7%	2.7%

Footnotes

1) SESplan is Edinburgh and South East Scotland strategic development plan area.

2) TAYplan is Dundee, Perth, Angus and north Fife strategic development plan area.

3) LLTNP is Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park.

4) Following new regulations which allow councils to increase the Council Tax on certain types of long-term empty properties, many Council areas have reviewed which properties were classified as being vacant or second homes, which led to changes in their figures between 2012 and 2013. This process has continued into 2014.

Source: Council tax base return 2014 and 2014 neighbourhood level collection of Council Tax information.

Please go to Sources, Methods and Definitions for further information, and a description of the areas covered by each SDP area and National Park.

Table 9: Average household size for Scotland by Council area, June 2001-2014

Council area	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Change 2004-2014	
															Number	%
Scotland	2.27	2.25	2.23	2.22	2.21	2.20	2.19	2.18	2.18	2.18	2.19	2.18	2.18	2.17	-0.05	-2.3%
Aberdeen City	2.13	2.10	2.08	2.05	2.04	2.02	2.01	2.01	2.03	2.05	2.07	2.08	2.08	2.09	0.05	2.2%
Aberdeenshire	2.47	2.45	2.44	2.42	2.41	2.41	2.41	2.40	2.40	2.39	2.39	2.39	2.38	2.38	-0.04	-1.8%
Angus	2.27	2.26	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.23	2.23	2.23	2.21	2.21	2.22	2.20	2.19	2.18	-0.05	-2.4%
Argyll & Bute	2.24	2.23	2.20	2.19	2.16	2.17	2.17	2.15	2.15	2.13	2.14	2.08	2.09	2.09	-0.10	-4.7%
Clackmannanshire	2.29	2.28	2.25	2.25	2.24	2.22	2.23	2.23	2.21	2.21	2.22	2.20	2.19	2.16	-0.08	-3.7%
Dumfries & Galloway	2.28	2.27	2.25	2.24	2.23	2.22	2.22	2.21	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.18	2.16	2.15	-0.09	-4.0%
Dundee City	2.13	2.10	2.09	2.07	2.08	2.08	2.05	2.04	2.03	2.04	2.05	2.06	2.06	2.06	-0.02	-0.8%
East Ayrshire	2.35	2.34	2.32	2.31	2.31	2.29	2.28	2.26	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.24	2.22	2.22	-0.09	-4.1%
East Dunbartonshire	2.53	2.51	2.50	2.48	2.46	2.44	2.43	2.42	2.41	2.41	2.40	2.40	2.39	2.38	-0.10	-3.9%
East Lothian	2.33	2.33	2.32	2.31	2.30	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.28	2.28	2.28	2.28	2.28	-0.04	-1.5%
East Renfrewshire	2.53	2.53	2.51	2.49	2.48	2.47	2.46	2.45	2.44	2.43	2.42	2.41	2.40	2.41	-0.08	-3.2%
Edinburgh, City of	2.14	2.11	2.09	2.07	2.06	2.05	2.04	2.03	2.04	2.05	2.07	2.08	2.08	2.06	-0.01	-0.3%
Eilean Siar	2.32	2.31	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.27	2.25	2.23	2.22	2.20	2.17	2.13	2.09	2.08	-0.21	-9.1%
Falkirk	2.29	2.27	2.25	2.24	2.25	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	-0.01	-0.3%
Fife	2.28	2.27	2.26	2.25	2.24	2.24	2.23	2.22	2.21	2.21	2.22	2.21	2.21	2.19	-0.06	-2.6%
Glasgow City	2.08	2.07	2.04	2.01	1.99	1.98	1.98	1.98	2.00	2.01	2.02	2.03	2.03	2.03	0.02	1.0%
Highland	2.29	2.28	2.27	2.27	2.26	2.26	2.25	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.22	2.19	2.17	-0.10	-4.3%
Inverclyde	2.26	2.25	2.24	2.21	2.20	2.18	2.18	2.17	2.16	2.15	2.14	2.13	2.12	2.10	-0.10	-4.6%
Midlothian	2.43	2.43	2.40	2.40	2.38	2.37	2.37	2.38	2.36	2.34	2.35	2.34	2.33	2.33	-0.07	-2.8%
Moray	2.37	2.36	2.37	2.35	2.33	2.31	2.30	2.31	2.31	2.30	2.28	2.24	2.26	2.24	-0.11	-4.5%
North Ayrshire	2.29	2.27	2.26	2.25	2.24	2.22	2.22	2.21	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.18	2.16	2.15	-0.10	-4.7%
North Lanarkshire	2.40	2.37	2.35	2.34	2.32	2.31	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.29	2.28	2.27	2.26	-0.08	-3.5%
Orkney Islands	2.28	2.26	2.25	2.24	2.22	2.22	2.21	2.20	2.18	2.18	2.17	2.16	2.15	2.13	-0.11	-5.1%
Perth & Kinross	2.24	2.22	2.20	2.18	2.17	2.16	2.17	2.16	2.17	2.18	2.19	2.20	2.18	2.19	0.00	0.1%
Renfrewshire	2.26	2.23	2.20	2.20	2.18	2.16	2.15	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.10	2.09	-0.11	-5.0%
Scottish Borders	2.22	2.21	2.20	2.20	2.19	2.18	2.18	2.18	2.17	2.15	2.15	2.13	2.13	2.12	-0.08	-3.6%
Shetland Islands	2.38	2.37	2.35	2.35	2.34	2.32	2.32	2.31	2.32	2.32	2.31	2.28	2.27	2.26	-0.09	-3.8%
South Ayrshire	2.26	2.24	2.22	2.21	2.20	2.20	2.19	2.18	2.18	2.17	2.17	2.16	2.16	2.14	-0.08	-3.4%
South Lanarkshire	2.36	2.34	2.33	2.33	2.31	2.29	2.27	2.26	2.25	2.24	2.23	2.22	2.21	2.19	-0.13	-5.7%
Stirling	2.36	2.34	2.32	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.28	2.27	2.28	2.28	2.29	2.28	2.27	-0.03	-1.1%
West Dunbartonshire	2.27	2.27	2.25	2.24	2.21	2.19	2.18	2.16	2.16	2.14	2.14	2.13	2.12	2.10	-0.14	-6.2%
West Lothian	2.43	2.41	2.39	2.38	2.36	2.36	2.35	2.35	2.36	2.35	2.36	2.36	2.35	2.34	-0.03	-1.5%

Footnotes

Average household size is calculated in two stages:

- The proportion of the population living in communal establishments is used to remove the people living in communal establishments (i.e. not living in households) from the mid-year population estimate to give the number of people living in households for each year.
- The estimated number of people living in households is divided by the mid-year household estimate to give the average household size.

The communal establishment rates for 2001 and 2011 are derived from census data for those years. The rates for other years are calculated using both the 2001 and 2011 Census rates.

- 1) Average household sizes are rounded to two decimal places.
- 2) Average household sizes will differ from estimates published in the 2001 and 2011 Censuses, as the rates are calculated based on mid-year estimates at June of each year, not at census day.
- 3) The mid-year population estimates were rebased in 2013 to take account of the 2011 Census. These revisions have had a small impact on the calculation of average household size.
- 4) The figures for 2001 to 2011 have been revised since the publication of 'Estimates of Households and Dwellings, 2012' to fully reflect the results of the 2011 Census.

Source: Mid-year household and population estimates and the 2001 and 2011 Censuses. Please note that figures calculating the change over time use unrounded figures.

Please go to Sources, Methods and Definitions for more information.

Table 10: Estimates of the number of households by household type, Scotland, 1981-2013

Year	All Households	1-person households		2-person households		3+ person households		
		1 adult: male	1 adult: female	2 adults	1 adult, 1 child	1 adult, 2+ children	2+ adults, 1+ children	3+ adults
1981 ^{1,2}	1,786,000	119,000	274,000	507,000	20,000	21,000	595,000	251,000
1991 ^{2,3}	2,043,000	221,000	362,000	607,000	52,000	51,000	520,000	230,000
2001 ^{2,3}	2,195,000	306,000	416,000	650,000	76,000	62,000	479,000	205,000
2002 ⁴	2,211,000	315,000	416,000	658,000	79,000	64,000	468,000	212,000
2003	2,231,000	326,000	417,000	666,000	78,000	65,000	474,000	206,000
2004	2,251,000	343,000	428,000	661,000	84,000	62,000	470,000	203,000
2005	2,274,000	334,000	433,000	681,000	85,000	65,000	479,000	197,000
2006	2,295,000	359,000	429,000	693,000	84,000	62,000	472,000	198,000
2007	2,319,000	351,000	439,000	723,000	79,000	62,000	459,000	205,000
2008	2,338,000	357,000	459,000	711,000	76,000	58,000	459,000	217,000
2009	2,352,000	368,000	442,000	732,000	88,000	60,000	463,000	198,000
2010	2,365,000	377,000	448,000	733,000	76,000	62,000	467,000	202,000
2011	2,376,000	382,000	443,000	724,000	85,000	64,000	466,000	211,000
2012	2,387,000	397,000	451,000	732,000	90,000	69,000	447,000	201,000
2013	2,402,000	405,000	466,000	728,000	86,000	64,000	455,000	199,000
Change, 2003 to 2013	171,000	79,000	49,000	62,000	8,000	-1,000	-19,000	-7,000
Per cent change, 2003 to 2013	8%	24%	12%	9%	10%	-2%	-4%	-4%

Percentage of households by household type

Year	All Households	1-person households		2-person households		3+ person households		
		1 adult: male	1 adult: female	2 adults	1 adult, 1 child	1 adult, 2+ children	2+ adults, 1+ children	3+ adults
1981 ^{1,2}	100%	7%	15%	28%	1%	1%	33%	14%
1991 ^{2,3}	100%	11%	18%	30%	3%	2%	25%	11%
2001 ^{2,3}	100%	14%	19%	29%	4%	3%	22%	10%
2002 ⁴	100%	14%	19%	29%	3%	3%	22%	9%
2003	100%	14%	19%	30%	4%	3%	21%	10%
2004	100%	15%	19%	30%	3%	3%	21%	9%
2005	100%	15%	19%	30%	4%	3%	21%	9%
2006	100%	15%	19%	29%	4%	3%	21%	9%
2007	100%	16%	19%	30%	4%	3%	21%	9%
2008	100%	15%	19%	30%	3%	3%	20%	9%
2009	100%	15%	20%	31%	3%	2%	20%	9%
2010	100%	16%	19%	30%	4%	3%	20%	8%
2011	100%	16%	19%	31%	3%	3%	20%	9%
2012	100%	16%	19%	31%	4%	3%	20%	9%
2013	100%	17%	19%	30%	4%	3%	19%	8%

Footnotes

1) The figures for 1981 are from the Census.

2) For the 1981 Census, 'households with children' included children aged 0-15. For the 1991, 2001 and 2011 Censuses, the definition of a dependent child also included those aged 16-18 in full-time education.

3) The figures for 1991, 2001 and 2011 are from the Census and mid-year population estimates.

4) The figures for 2002 onwards are from the Scottish Household Survey (SHS). These figures are adjusted to each year's household estimates (Table 1). They are then adjusted by an amount calculated from the differences between these results and the census in 2001 and 2011, to account for any under or over-count of a household type in the SHS.

Household numbers are rounded to the nearest 1,000.

Source: Household types - Scottish Household Survey, 2013. More information about it is available from the [SHS section](#) of the Scottish Government website. All households - National Records of Scotland household estimates.

Please go to Sources, Methods and Definitions for further information.

Table 11: Estimates of the percentage of households by household type in each Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) decile, Scotland, in 2013

SIMD (2013) deciles	All Households ¹							Total ²	Base ³
	1-person households		2-person households		3+ person households				
	1 adult: male	1 adult: female	2 adults	1 adult, 1 child	1 adult, 2+ children	2+ adults, 1+ children	3+ adults		
1 - 10% Most Deprived	20%	22%	23%	6%	5%	17%	7%	100%	1,040
2	16%	21%	27%	5%	3%	19%	7%	100%	980
3	18%	19%	31%	5%	3%	13%	11%	100%	980
4	18%	22%	30%	4%	2%	16%	9%	100%	1,160
5	16%	19%	31%	3%	1%	20%	10%	100%	1,210
6	15%	16%	35%	3%	1%	21%	8%	100%	1,110
7	14%	17%	36%	1%	1%	21%	9%	100%	1,180
8	11%	14%	38%	2%	2%	25%	8%	100%	1,090
9	9%	18%	36%	1%	1%	23%	12%	100%	1,000
10 - 10% Least Deprived	9%	17%	38%	1%	1%	25%	9%	100%	910
Scotland total	15%	19%	32%	3%	2%	20%	9%	100%	10,650

Footnotes

1) Figures are from the Scottish Household Survey (SHS), which is a sample survey. Therefore, all figures quoted are estimates rather than precise percentages.

2) Rows may not sum to 100% because of rounding (to the nearest whole number).

3) The base number shows the total population or population sub-group examined in it from the SHS. While all results have been calculated using weighted data, the bases shown give the unweighted counts.

More information on SHS can be found in the [SHS section](#) of the Scottish Governments website.

Source: Scottish Household Survey, 2013, and Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation, 2012.

Please go to Sources, Methods and Definitions for further information, including a description of the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation.

6. Notes on statistical publications

National Statistics

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

Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

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

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

Information on background and source data

Further details on data source(s), timeframe of data and timeliness, continuity of data, accuracy, etc can be found in the About this Publication document that is published alongside this publication on the NRS website.

National Records of Scotland

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

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- Recording the present – At our network of local offices, we register births, marriages, civil partnerships, deaths, divorces and adoptions in Scotland.
- Informing the future – We are responsible for the Census of Population in Scotland which we use, with other sources of information, to produce statistics on the population and households.

You can get other detailed statistics that we have produced from the [Statistics](#) section of our website. Scottish Census statistics are available on the [Scotland’s Census](#) website.

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7. Related organisations

Organisation	Contact
The Scottish Government (SG) forms the bulk of the devolved Scottish Administration. The aim of the statistical service in the SG is to provide relevant and reliable statistical information, analysis and advice that meets the needs of government, business and the people of Scotland.	Office of the Chief Statistician & Performance Scottish Government 2W, St Andrews House Edinburgh EH1 3DG Phone: 0131 244 0442 Email: statistics.enquiries@scotland.gsi.gov.uk Website: www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics
The Office for National Statistics (ONS) is responsible for producing a wide range of economic and social statistics. It also carries out the Census of Population for England and Wales	Customer Contact Centre Office for National Statistics Room 1.101 Government Buildings Cardiff Road Newport NP10 8XG Phone: 0845 601 3034 Minicom: 01633 815044 Email: info@statistics.gsi.gov.uk Website: www.ons.gov.uk/
The Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) is Northern Ireland's official statistics organisation. The agency is also responsible for registering births, marriages, adoptions and deaths in Northern Ireland, and the Census of Population.	Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency McAuley House 2-14 Castle Street Belfast BT1 1SA Phone: 028 9034 8100 Email: info.nisra@dfpni.gov.uk Website: www.nisra.gov.uk

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