

**General Register Office**  
*for*  
**SCOTLAND**  
*information about Scotland's people*

---

**Estimates of households and dwellings in  
Scotland, 2007**

Estimates of the number of households and dwellings in Scotland,  
including occupied and vacant dwellings, second homes, and  
trends in household types

First published on 8 May 2008

Revised 9 October 2008

---

A National Statistics publication for Scotland

National Statistics are produced to high professional standards set out in the National Statistics Code of Practice. They undergo regular quality assurance reviews to ensure that they meet customer needs. They are produced free from any political interference.



## Contents

1. Key findings .....	4
2. Uses .....	5
3. Results .....	5
3.1 Overall number of households and dwellings.....	5
3.2 Characteristics of dwellings.....	5
3.3 Characteristics of households .....	6
3.4 Variation within local authority areas.....	7
3.5 Changes in household size and type .....	9
4. Sources, methods and definitions .....	10
4.1 Household estimates from Council Tax systems .....	10
4.2 Dwelling estimates from the Assessors' Portal .....	12
4.3 Information on household types from the Scottish Household Survey .....	14
4.4 Urban-rural classification.....	14
4.5 Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation, SIMD .....	14
5. Related publications.....	15
6. NOTES ON STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS .....	36

## List of tables

Table 1: Household estimates for Scotland by local authority area, June 1991-2007 <sup>1,2</sup>	17
Table 2: Number of dwellings in Scotland by local authority area, September 2001-2007	18
Table 3: Characteristics of dwellings by urban-rural classification, 2007.....	19
Table 4: Characteristics of dwellings by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) decile, 2007.....	20
Table 5: Characteristics of dwellings by local authority area, 2007 .....	21
Table 6: Occupied and vacant dwellings in each data zone, by urban-rural classification.....	22
Table 7: Occupied and vacant dwellings in each data zone, by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) decile .....	23
Table 8: Occupied and vacant dwellings in each local authority area, 2007 .....	24
Table 9: Estimates of the number of households by household type, Scotland, 1981-2006 <sup>1-4</sup> .....	25

## List of figures

Figure 1: Percentage of dwellings in each data zone which are entitled to a Council Tax discount or exemption because they are vacant, 2007 .....	31
Figure 2: Percentage of dwellings in each data zone which are entitled to a Council Tax discount because they are second homes, 2007 .....	32
Figure 3: Percentage of dwellings in each data zone with a 'single adult' Council Tax discount, 2007 .....	33
Figure 4: Percentage of dwellings in each data zone with 'occupied exemptions' (e.g., all-student households or armed forces accommodation), 2007 .....	34
Figure 5: Change in household type, 1981-2006 .....	35

**List of maps**

Map 1: Percentage of dwellings which are flats in each local authority area, 2007.. 26

Map 2: Percentage of dwellings which are vacant in each local authority area, 2007 ..... 27

Map 3: Percentage of dwellings which are flats in each data zone in Glasgow and the surrounding areas, 2007 ..... 28

Map 4: Percentage of dwellings which are second homes, in each data zone in an d around the Cairngorms National Park area, 2007 ..... 29

Map 5: Percentage of dwellings in each data zone with Council Tax ‘occupied exemptions’ (e.g., all-students household s or armed forces accommodation), Edinburgh, 2007 ..... 30

## 1. Key findings

- **Overall household change:** In mid-2007, there were 2.3 million households in Scotland – over 270,000 more than in 1991. The number of households in Scotland has been increasing steadily, by between 11,000 and 23,000 each year since 1991. Over the last year, there has been an increase of 22,400 households (one per cent).
- The rate of growth has increased over the last five years. Between 2006 and 2007, the number of households increased by more than in any other year over the past 25 years.
- The areas with the greatest increases over the last five years have been Aberdeenshire (8.5 per cent), West Lothian (8.2 per cent) and Highland (8.1 per cent). The area with the smallest change was Inverclyde.
- Since 1991, Scotland's overall population has increased by around one per cent. However, the number of households has increased at a far greater rate (by over 13 per cent), because the average household size is getting smaller, with more people living alone and in smaller households.
- **Council Tax bands:** The Council Tax band of a dwelling reflects the Assessor's opinion of the open market value, based on the actual selling prices of similar properties which sold around the valuation date of 1 April 1991.
- Accessible rural areas tend to have the smallest proportion of dwellings in the lower Council Tax bands (bands A-C).
- In general, the proportion of dwellings which are in the lower Council Tax bands increases with the level of deprivation of the area. Almost all (95 per cent) dwellings in the most deprived areas are in the lower Council Tax bands, compared to just 13 per cent in the least deprived areas.
- **Dwelling type:** There are higher proportions of flats in urban areas, and in more deprived areas. In contrast, there are higher proportions of detached houses in rural areas, and in less deprived areas.
- The three island authorities have the highest percentages of detached dwellings (over 58 per cent of all dwellings in these areas, compared to 20 per cent for Scotland as a whole).
- **Vacant dwellings and second homes:** Across Scotland as a whole, 2.8 per cent of dwellings are vacant and 1.4 per cent are second homes, though there is wide variation across the country.
- Remote rural areas have the lowest percentage of dwellings which are occupied (88 per cent), with relatively high percentages of vacant dwellings (five per cent of all dwellings in these areas) and second homes (seven per cent).
- The most deprived areas have the highest percentage of dwellings which are vacant (six per cent).
- **Single adult households:** 38 per cent of dwellings in Scotland are entitled to a 'single adult' Council Tax discount. This category includes one adult living alone or with children, or with other people who are 'disregarded' for Council Tax purposes.
- The proportion of dwellings entitled to a 'single adult' discount is higher in the more urban areas, comprising 29 per cent of all dwellings in remote rural areas compared to 43 per cent in large urban areas. It also increases steadily as the level of deprivation increases, from 28 per cent of all dwellings in the least deprived areas to 52 per cent in the most deprived areas.

## 2. Uses

Estimates of the number of households, and statistics about dwellings and households, are mainly used for informing local authority decisions about housing need and service provision. They are also used as the denominator for other statistics, such as the percentage of households receiving benefits. Household estimates are used in the production of forward household projections for Scotland, every two years (available from the GROS website at <http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/publications-and-data/household-projections-statistics/index.html>).

## 3. Results

### 3.1 Overall number of households and dwellings

**Table 1** shows the number of households in each local authority area in Scotland from 1991 to 2007, and **Table 2** shows the number of dwellings.

A dwelling is a self-contained unit of accommodation such as a flat or house, and a household is one person or a group of people living together at the same address. The number of households will be smaller than the number of dwellings, as some dwellings are vacant, or second homes. Some further adjustments are made to the figures on households – for more information, and definitions, refer to [Section 4](#).

These tables show the following trends:

- The number of households in Scotland has been increasing steadily, by between 11,000 and 23,000 each year since 1991. Over the last year, there has been an increase of 22,400 households (one per cent). This takes the total to 2.3 million households in Scotland in 2007.
- The rate of growth has increased over the last five years. Between 2006 and 2007, the number of households increased by more than in any other year over the past 25 years.
- The areas with the greatest increases over the last five years have been Aberdeenshire (8.5 per cent), West Lothian (8.2 per cent) and Highland (8.2 per cent). The area with the smallest change was Inverclyde.
- The total number of dwellings shows a very similar trend to the total number of households.

### 3.2 Characteristics of dwellings

**Tables 3, 4 and 5** show the number of dwellings by Council Tax band, type of dwelling (flat, terraced, semi-detached or detached), number of rooms per dwelling, and density of housing.

These figures are summarised by urban/rural classification in **Table 3** (according to the Scottish Government 6-fold urban/rural classification), by level of deprivation in **Table 4** (according to the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation), and by local authority area in **Table 5**. Background information on the population by age group is included in **Tables 3 and 4**.

These tables highlight the following trends:

- The proportion of dwellings in the lower Council Tax bands (bands A-C) varies across the country. Accessible rural areas tend to have the smallest proportion of dwellings in the lower Council Tax bands.
- In general, the proportion of dwellings which are in the lower Council Tax bands increases with the level of deprivation of the area. Almost all (95 per cent) dwellings in the most deprived areas are in the lower Council Tax bands, compared to just 13 per cent in the least deprived areas.
- When interpreting the figures on Council Tax bands, it is important 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' website at [www.saa.gov.uk](http://www.saa.gov.uk).
- There are higher proportions of flats in urban areas, and in more deprived areas. In contrast, there are higher proportions of detached houses in rural areas, and in less deprived areas.
- The three island authorities have the highest percentages of detached dwellings (over 58 per cent of all dwellings in these areas, compared to 20 per cent for Scotland as a whole).
- The median number of rooms per dwelling is lower in the more deprived areas.
- The density of housing increases in more urban areas, ranging from an average of 0.03 dwellings per hectare in remote rural areas to an average of almost 10 dwellings per hectare in large urban areas.
- The most deprived areas have the highest density of housing, with an average of 15 dwellings per hectare. In general, the density of housing increases as the level of deprivation increases, but the least deprived areas have a relatively high density of housing. This is probably because they are often located in urban areas, and is partly due to larger properties being subdivided into flats.

### 3.3 Characteristics of households

**Tables 6, 7 and 8** show the percentage of dwellings which are occupied, vacant or second homes. They include the percentage of dwellings entitled to a Council Tax discount because they are occupied by one adult (living alone or with children, or with other adults who are 'disregarded' for Council Tax purposes). They also show the percentage of dwellings which are occupied but exempt from paying Council Tax, such as households entirely occupied by students, or armed forces accommodation.

These figures are summarised by urban/rural classification in **Table 6**, by level of deprivation in **Table 7**, and by local authority area in **Table 8**.

These tables highlight the following trends:

- Across Scotland as a whole, 2.8 per cent of dwellings are vacant and 1.4 per cent are second homes, though there is wide variation across the country.
- Remote rural areas have the lowest percentage of dwellings which are occupied (88 per cent, compared to 95-98 per cent in other areas). This is because remote rural areas have relatively high percentages of vacant dwellings (5 per cent of all

dwellings in these areas) and second homes (7 per cent). In other areas, the proportion of dwellings which are vacant (3 per cent) or second homes (1 per cent) is lower on average.

- The most deprived areas have the highest percentage of dwellings which are vacant (6 per cent). In all other areas, between 2 and 3 per cent of dwellings are vacant, on average.
- 38 per cent of dwellings in Scotland are entitled to a 'single adult' Council Tax discount. This category includes one adult living alone or with children, or with other people who are 'disregarded' for Council Tax purposes.
- The proportion of dwellings entitled to a 'single adult' discount is higher in the more urban areas, comprising 29 per cent of all dwellings in remote rural areas compared to 43 per cent in large urban area. It also increases steadily as the level of deprivation increases, from 28 per cent of all dwellings in the least deprived areas to 52 per cent in the most deprived areas.
- Urban areas tend to have the highest percentage of dwellings which are occupied and exempt from paying Council Tax, such as all-student households and armed forces accommodation.

### 3.4 Variation within local authority areas

Most of the tables in this publication show information at local authority level. Some of this information is also illustrated by maps. **Map 1** shows the percentage of dwellings in each local authority area which are flats. Urban areas, and areas closer to the 'Central Belt' of Scotland, tend to have higher proportions of flats. **Map 2** shows the percentage of dwellings in each local authority area which are vacant – in general, it is the more rural areas and the island authorities which have the highest proportions of vacant dwellings. Dundee City and Inverclyde also have relatively high proportions of dwellings which are vacant.

These figures illustrate the wide variations between local authority areas. However, there can also be a great deal of variation within a local authority area, which is not shown in these tables and maps. The Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics (SNS) website [www.sns.gov.uk](http://www.sns.gov.uk), contains statistics for each 'data zone' in Scotland, which is a standard geography used for a range of statistics. The average data zone contains around 750 people, which is small enough to provide quite detailed local information, and can be aggregated to different areas of interest. The information summarised in this publication is available at data zone level, from the SNS website. This includes 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, or are entitled to a 'single adult' Council Tax discount, or an 'occupied exemption'. The SNS website allows users to view tables or maps for individual areas, or to download all the data in order to analyse it further.

**Maps 3, 4 and 5** illustrate the types of information that can be produced using the SNS website.

**Map 3** shows the percentage of dwellings which are flats in each data zone, in Glasgow and the surrounding local authority areas. This shows that more of the dwellings in urban areas are flats, as has been shown previously.

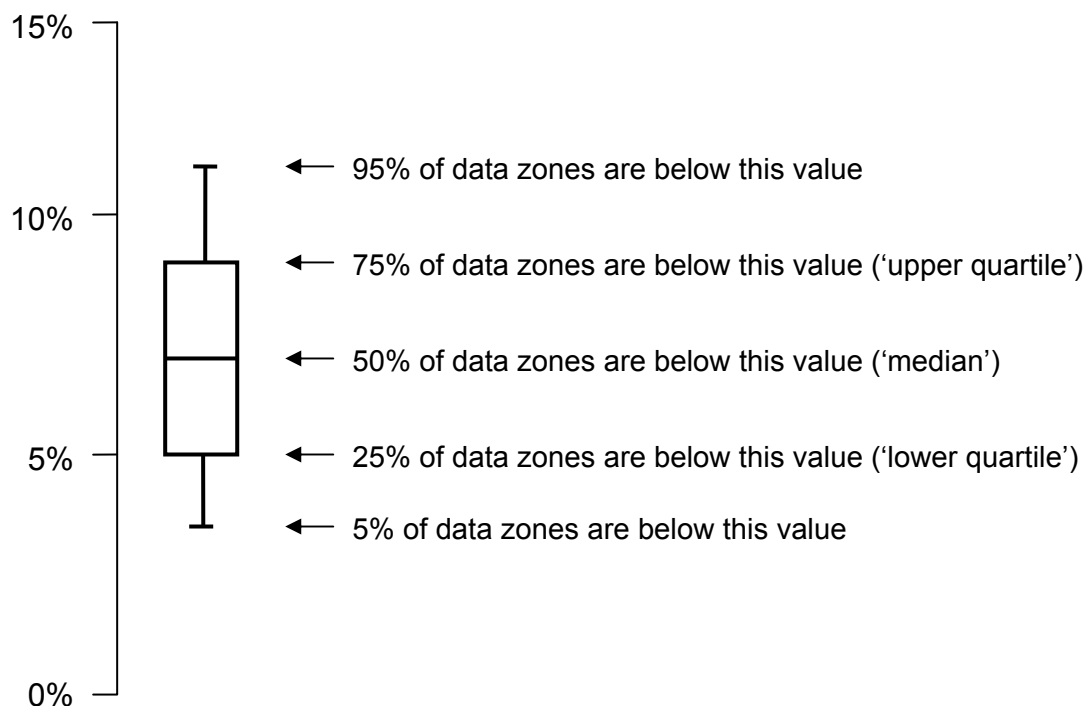
**Map 4** shows the percentage of dwellings which are second homes, in the area within and surrounding the Cairngorms National Park. This demonstrates that there are higher proportions of second homes in and around the National Park, than in most of the outlying areas.

**Map 5** shows the percentage of dwellings with ‘occupied exemptions’, in and around Edinburgh. This gives an illustration of the two main types of dwellings which are occupied but exempt from paying Council Tax – the area in the centre of Edinburgh contains relatively high numbers of all-student households, and there are also areas outside the city which contain armed forces accommodation.

**Maps 3, 4 and 5** provide useful illustrations of the data, but it is not possible to include data zone maps for every part of Scotland within this publication (though users can produce their own maps at [www.sns.gov.uk](http://www.sns.gov.uk)). An alternative way of illustrating the variation within a local authority area is through the use of boxplots.

**Figures 1, 2, 3 and 4** use boxplots to illustrate the variation within each local authority area. Boxplots show the middle ranked data zone, and they also show the level of variation – the larger the box, the more variation there is within that local authority area. An illustration of a boxplot is shown below.

**Example of a boxplot (the percentage of dwellings which are vacant, in each data zone in Eilean Siar)**



The example given above shows the percentage of dwellings which are vacant in each data zone in Eilean Siar (from **Figure 1**). This shows that in half the data zones in Eilean Siar, up to 7 per cent of dwellings are vacant, but there is a



reasonable amount of variation across the local authority area. In the 5 per cent of data zones with the lowest figures, fewer than 3 per cent of dwellings are vacant, while in the 5 per cent with the highest figures, more than 11 per cent of dwellings are vacant.

**Figures 1, 2, 3 and 4** show boxplots of each council area, showing the percentage of dwellings which are vacant, are second homes, have 'single adult' discounts, or 'occupied exemptions'. These charts illustrate a number of trends, and confirm some of the trends seen in the previous tables:

- In general, there are more vacant dwellings, and second homes, in the more rural local authority areas, and the island authorities. However, there are a few data zones with particularly high numbers of vacant dwellings (areas where more than one in every seven dwellings is vacant) in Dundee City, Glasgow City, Inverclyde and West Dunbartonshire.
- There tend to be more dwellings with 'single adult' discounts in the urban local authority areas, though there is a lot of variation within every local authority area. This category includes one adult living alone or with children, or with other people who are 'disregarded' for Council Tax purposes.
- Most local authority areas have relatively few dwellings entitled to 'occupied exemptions'. The exceptions tend to be areas with large student populations (e.g., the City of Edinburgh, Aberdeen City, Dundee City, Glasgow City and Stirling) and areas with armed forces bases (e.g., Moray, the City of Edinburgh and Argyll & Bute). These areas tend to be quite concentrated – the median number of 'occupied exemptions' in these local authority areas is less than three per cent, but they have a few data zones with far higher figures.

### **3.5 Changes in household size and type**

**Table 9** and **Figure 5** show information on changes in household size and type. Since 1991, Scotland's population has increased by around one per cent. However, the number of households has increased at a far greater rate (by over 12 per cent), because the average household size is getting smaller, with more people living alone and in smaller households. Since 2001, the number of households containing just one adult has increased by eight per cent, and the number of two adult households increased by seven per cent. In contrast, the number of larger households (such as two or more adults with children), has decreased. This change in household size and type has led to an increase in the number of households in Scotland, despite relatively little change in the population.

## 4. Sources, methods and definitions

### 4.1 Household estimates from Council Tax systems

Each local authority's finance department keeps a record of all dwellings and any discounts or exemptions they are entitled to, for Council Tax billing purposes. If a dwelling is vacant, or is a second home, it is entitled to a Council Tax discount or exemption. This makes it possible to estimate the number of dwellings which are occupied or vacant – an occupied dwelling is approximately equivalent to a household.

Council Tax systems also hold some additional information on other discounts or exemptions which provide some useful information on household type. Dwellings with just one adult, or one adult living with children or with adults who are 'disregarded' for Council Tax purposes, are entitled to a 25 per cent Council Tax 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 also included in this publication.

#### Dwellings and households (Tables 1 and 2)

Summary information on the number of dwellings entitled to different discounts or exemptions is provided by each local authority to the Scottish Government's Statistical Support for Local Government Branch, using the form 'Ctaxbase' (<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Local-Government-Finance/DataSupplierArea>). The information on the number of dwellings contained in **Table 2** is based on these figures.

In order to produce the household estimates shown in **Table 1**, the figures in **Table 2** are first adjusted from September back to June, as the mid-year population estimates and household projections are both based on June. A number of factors can lead to differences in the number of households recorded in Council Tax systems, and in the 2001 Census. This can include the treatment of vacant dwellings, shared dwellings, holiday lets, caravans, and some communal establishments. In order to improve consistency and comparability, the household estimates for each local authority area are adjusted by the difference between the number of households recorded in the 2001 Census and the 2001 Council Tax figures. The same adjustment is applied to each year's figures, so this will affect the overall number of households, but the trends over time will not be affected.

A more detailed description of the method and sources used can be found in the publication 'Household estimates for Scotland by local authority 1991-2004', available from the GROS website at [http://www.gros-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/publications-and-data/household-estimates-statistics/index.html](http://www.gros.scotland.gov.uk/statistics/publications-and-data/household-estimates-statistics/index.html).

## **Vacant dwellings and second homes (Tables 6, 7 and 8)**

In the past, it was not possible to separately identify vacant dwellings and second homes, so these figures were combined in previous household estimates publications. It is now possible to separate these figures, so they have been shown separately for the first time, in **Table 8**.

Clackmannanshire and Renfrewshire cannot separately identify vacant dwellings and second homes, as these groups both receive the same level of Council Tax discount. Three per cent of dwellings in these areas come under this category. In the 2001 Census, less than 0.2 per cent of dwellings in these areas were classed as second homes, so the total figures have been included under 'vacant dwellings'.

A small number of households receive a Council Tax discount because they are entirely occupied by adults who are 'disregarded' for Council Tax purposes, such as people who are severely mentally impaired. They make up less than 0.1 per cent of all dwellings. In previous household estimates publications, these figures were included with the figures on vacant dwellings and second homes, as they received the same level of discount. However, every local authority is now able to provide separate figures on these households, so the figures on vacant dwellings have now been adjusted to exclude these households. The previous years' figures have also been adjusted, by the same amount.

## **Neighbourhood statistics**

The Ctaxbase report, which has been used by GROS to produce household estimates for several years, only provides figures at local authority level. In order to produce statistics about occupied and vacant dwellings for smaller geographic areas, GROS collected equivalent data at data zone level. This publication contains the first analysis of this data. Information at data zone level is available from the Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics website at [www.sns.gov.uk](http://www.sns.gov.uk).

In a number of cases, the totals from each data zone do not exactly match the local authority figures from 'Ctaxbase'. For example, some dwellings on the Council Tax system do not have postcode information. The postcode is used to identify the data zone, so a dwelling without a postcode will not be included in the data zone figures. Where there are differences, local authorities have confirmed that the Ctaxbase figures will be more accurate, so the data zone figures are constrained to the Ctaxbase totals for each local authority area.

There has been some difficulty in extracting full data zone information from the software systems used by Clackmannanshire, East Renfrewshire and Fife, so it has not been possible to publish full data for these areas yet. Figures are, however, available for the local authority as a whole, and these figures have been included in the tables shown in this publication.

## Definitions

Category	Description
All dwellings	Total number of dwellings on the Council Tax valuation list (excluding free-standing private lock-ups and garages).
Unoccupied exemptions	Dwellings exempt from Council Tax, which are unoccupied.
Occupied exemptions	Dwellings exempt from Council Tax, which are occupied. This includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dwellings only occupied by students;</li> <li>• Armed forces accommodation owned by the Secretary of State for Defence;</li> <li>• Dwellings which are the sole residence only of people aged under 18 or people who are severely mentally impaired;</li> <li>• Trial flats used by registered housing associations;</li> <li>• Prisons.</li> </ul>
Long term empty properties	Dwellings subject to a Council Tax discount of between 10 per cent and 50 per cent due to being long term empty properties.
Second homes	Dwellings subject to a Council Tax discount of between 10 per cent and 50 per cent due to being second homes (including self-catering holiday accommodation available to let for a total of less than 140 days per year).
Single adult discounts	Dwellings subject to a Council Tax discount of 25 per cent. This may include, for example, dwellings with a single adult, dwellings with one adult living with one or more children, or with one or more adults who are 'disregarded' for Council Tax purposes.

When interpreting the figures, it is important to note that not all vacant dwellings may be included here, if they do not receive a Council Tax discount or exemption – for example, very short-term vacancies which can arise when people move house. In addition, second homes which are let out for a total of 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, 7 and 8**), or the total number of dwellings (**Tables 2 and 8**).

### 4.2 Dwelling estimates from the Assessors' Portal

The Scottish Assessors are responsible for valuing every dwelling in Scotland, for Council Tax purposes. They maintain the web-based Scottish Assessors' Portal, which contains details of every dwelling in Scotland along with its Council Tax band. More information about the Assessors' Portal, the role of the Assessors, and the Council Tax Valuation List can be found at [www.saa.gov.uk](http://www.saa.gov.uk).

GROS 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 has been made

available on the Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics website at [www.sns.gov.uk](http://www.sns.gov.uk), for several years. This publication includes summary analysis of these statistics for the first time, including information at local authority level, and for urban/rural areas and areas with different levels of deprivation.

## Definitions

**Dwellings:** In general terms any kind of house or flat will count as a dwelling if it is used as such, including second homes that are not let out commercially. Caravans count as dwellings if they are someone's main home. Certain properties in multiple occupation, where facilities are shared, may count as one or more dwellings depending on the detailed occupation arrangements ([www.saa.gov.uk](http://www.saa.gov.uk)).

Some of the properties in the Council Tax Valuation list are flagged as garages or storage facilities. These properties were excluded from the original datasets to produce the dwelling counts published on this website.

**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. More information about the Council Tax bands is available from the Assessors' Portal ([www.saa.gov.uk](http://www.saa.gov.uk)).

**Dwellings per hectare:** This variable has been calculated by dividing the total number of dwellings by the area in hectares, as determined by a GROS in-house measure.

**Type of dwelling:** 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:

- Detached
- Semi-detached
- Terraced
- Flat, maisonette or apartment
- Not known – in some areas, this information is not available via the Assessors' Portal for every dwelling.

**Number of rooms:** In the Assessors' Portal, this is defined as the number of habitable rooms (usually bedrooms and living rooms).

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.

This information on number of rooms may not always represent the most up to date position as 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.

Information on the number of rooms is not available from the Assessors' Portal data for Shetland, and it is not separately available for dwellings with seven or more rooms in Dumfries and Galloway.

#### 4.3 Information on household types from the Scottish Household Survey

The Scottish Household Survey is used to estimate the number of households of each type, in Scotland as a whole (**Table 9** and **Figure 5**). The sample size of this survey is not large enough to provide reliable information on each household type in each local authority area. More information about the Scottish Household Survey is available from [www.scotland.gov.uk/shs](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/shs).

#### 4.4 Urban-rural classification

The Scottish Government produces an urban-rural classification, which is based on settlement size as defined by GROS, 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. There are six urban and rural classifications, as shown below:

<b>Scottish Government urban-rural classification</b>	
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 30 minutes drive 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	Settlements of less than 3,000 people and within 30 minutes drive of a settlement of 10,000 or more.
6 Remote Rural	Settlements 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 2005-06

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/07/31114822/0>

#### 4.5 Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation, SIMD

The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) is produced by the Scottish Government to identify concentrations of deprivation across Scotland in a consistent way. It is based on 37 indicators in seven domains: Current Income, Employment, Health, Education Skills and Training, Geographic Access to Services, Housing and

Crime. An SIMD rank is produced for every data zone in Scotland. Based on this, the SIMD decile is produced, from one (most deprived) to ten (least deprived). This information, from the 2006 SIMD, has been used to analyse the data shown in this publication.

More information about the SIMD is available from the Scottish Government website at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/SIMD/Overview>.

## 5. Related publications

The **Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics** website contains the information included in this publication, at data zone level - 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, or are entitled to a 'single adult' Council Tax discount, or an 'occupied exemption'.

The SNS website, [www.sns.gov.uk](http://www.sns.gov.uk), allows users to view data or maps for individual areas, or to download all the data in order to analyse it further. It also contains a range of other data at the same level, such as population, levels of deprivation, health, education, crime, environment, benefits and tax credits and house prices.

**GROS household projections** show forward projections of the number of households in Scotland and each local authority area, for a 25 year period, broken down by household type and age group. They are available from the GROS website at <http://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics/publications-and-data/household-projections-statistics/index.html> .

**GROS population estimates and projections** are available from <http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/population/index.html>.

The Scottish Government produces **housing statistics for Scotland**, which are available from <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Housing-Regeneration>.

Scottish Government **planning statistics**, which include statistics on vacant and derelict land, are available from <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Planning>.

**Local government finance statistics** are available from the Scottish Government website at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Local-Government-Finance/Publications>. This includes the 'Ctaxbase' form which is used as the basis for some of the statistics included in this publication.

**Household estimates and projections for other parts of the UK** are available from the following sources:

- England: Department for Communities and Local Government:  
<http://www.communities.gov.uk/housing/housingresearch/housingstatistics/housingstatisticsby/householdestimates/>
- Wales: Welsh Assembly Government:  
<http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/theme/housing/?lang=en>
- Northern Ireland: Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency:  
<http://www.nisra.gov.uk/publications/default.asp68.htm>

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:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/scotstat/Intro>.



**Table 1: Household estimates for Scotland by local authority area, June 1991-2007<sup>1,2</sup>**

Local authority	1991	1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Change 2006-2007		Change 2002-2007	
										Number	%	Number	%
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>2,042,809</b>	<b>2,125,577</b>	<b>2,195,033</b>	<b>2,211,025</b>	<b>2,229,535</b>	<b>2,249,160</b>	<b>2,271,353</b>	<b>2,291,415</b>	<b>2,313,778</b>	22,363	1.0%	102,754	4.6%
Aberdeen City	89,949	95,265	96,944	97,424	97,924	98,635	99,269	100,735	102,195	1,460	1.4%	4,770	4.9%
Aberdeenshire	80,473	87,077	90,902	92,317	93,727	95,597	97,401	98,774	100,191	1,417	1.4%	7,874	8.5%
Angus	43,806	46,066	46,948	47,175	47,591	48,122	48,625	49,091	49,565	474	1.0%	2,390	5.1%
Argyll & Bute	37,657	38,108	39,037	39,270	39,988	40,220	40,769	41,093	41,233	140	0.3%	1,963	5.0%
Clackmannanshire	18,857	19,916	20,572	20,747	20,979	21,296	21,610	21,937	22,316	378	1.7%	1,569	7.6%
Dumfries & Galloway	59,300	61,807	63,899	64,264	65,019	65,703	66,465	66,779	67,282	503	0.8%	3,018	4.7%
Dundee City	67,028	67,410	66,851	67,267	67,385	67,726	67,747	67,762	68,278	516	0.8%	1,011	1.5%
East Ayrshire	48,779	49,595	50,404	50,634	50,967	51,282	51,459	51,899	52,376	477	0.9%	1,742	3.4%
East Dunbartonshire	39,479	41,214	42,254	42,242	42,260	42,399	42,592	42,652	42,702	50	0.1%	460	1.1%
East Lothian	34,245	36,159	38,232	38,647	38,966	39,356	39,749	40,417	41,240	823	2.0%	2,593	6.7%
East Renfrewshire	32,212	33,749	35,024	35,164	35,329	35,431	35,512	35,532	35,636	103	0.3%	472	1.3%
Edinburgh, City of	188,714	197,067	204,956	206,361	207,552	209,094	211,731	213,633	216,524	2,891	1.4%	10,162	4.9%
Eilean Siar	10,980	11,270	11,283	11,224	11,302	11,381	11,486	11,597	11,706	109	0.9%	482	4.3%
Falkirk	56,780	59,480	62,689	63,534	64,394	65,391	65,879	66,651	67,379	728	1.1%	3,845	6.1%
Fife	138,659	144,037	150,530	151,760	152,888	154,072	155,890	156,919	158,175	1,256	0.8%	6,416	4.2%
Glasgow City	272,092	270,693	271,953	272,710	274,115	276,300	278,162	278,892	280,425	1,533	0.5%	7,715	2.8%
Highland	79,707	85,386	89,637	90,673	91,904	93,211	94,941	96,327	98,048	1,720	1.8%	7,375	8.1%
Inverclyde	36,407	36,341	36,698	36,569	36,558	36,692	36,692	36,691	36,588	-102	-0.3%	19	0.1%
Midlothian	29,988	31,267	32,939	33,032	33,142	33,282	33,422	33,698	33,909	211	0.6%	877	2.7%
Moray	32,662	34,631	35,870	36,230	36,513	36,980	37,484	37,997	38,521	525	1.4%	2,291	6.3%
North Ayrshire	54,443	56,885	58,781	59,256	59,692	59,833	60,321	60,840	61,044	204	0.3%	1,788	3.0%
North Lanarkshire	121,587	126,939	132,765	134,564	136,214	137,672	139,343	140,976	142,431	1,455	1.0%	7,868	5.8%
Orkney Isles	7,735	8,136	8,344	8,427	8,515	8,640	8,790	8,869	8,982	113	1.3%	555	6.6%
Perth & Kinross	51,692	55,577	58,370	58,943	59,885	60,804	61,613	62,625	63,233	608	1.0%	4,290	7.3%
Renfrewshire	70,537	74,055	75,773	76,329	76,947	76,751	77,012	77,549	78,182	634	0.8%	1,853	2.4%
Scottish Borders	43,473	45,550	47,463	47,976	48,506	49,067	49,534	50,034	50,705	671	1.3%	2,729	5.7%
Shetland	8,467	8,961	9,111	9,136	9,201	9,276	9,376	9,443	9,498	55	0.6%	362	4.0%
South Ayrshire	45,410	47,408	48,804	49,083	49,522	49,881	50,311	50,505	50,883	378	0.7%	1,800	3.7%
South Lanarkshire	116,407	122,600	126,626	127,576	128,411	129,620	131,065	132,975	134,555	1,580	1.2%	6,979	5.5%
Stirling	31,139	33,253	35,544	35,961	36,454	36,658	36,958	37,164	37,328	163	0.4%	1,367	3.8%
West Dunbartonshire	38,933	39,904	40,768	40,593	40,599	40,529	40,835	41,123	41,298	175	0.4%	705	1.7%
West Lothian	55,212	59,769	65,062	65,939	67,085	68,259	69,309	70,236	71,351	1,114	1.6%	5,412	8.2%

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

2. Figures for 2002 to 2007 are based on the number of occupied dwellings (Table 8), adjusted to the number of households recorded in the 2001 Census, and adjusted from September to June.

**Table 2: Number of dwellings in Scotland by local authority area, September 2001-2007**

Local authority	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Change 2006-2007		Change 2002-2007	
								Number	%	Number	%
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>2,322,330</b>	<b>2,340,012</b>	<b>2,357,864</b>	<b>2,378,603</b>	<b>2,398,470</b>	<b>2,417,759</b>	<b>2,442,284</b>	<b>24,525</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>102,272</b>	<b>4.4%</b>
Aberdeen City	105,030	105,675	106,280	106,754	107,670	108,618	109,425	807	0.7%	3,750	3.5%
Aberdeenshire	97,014	98,380	99,654	101,357	102,864	104,226	105,503	1,277	1.2%	7,123	7.2%
Angus	50,313	50,607	51,051	51,550	51,989	52,346	52,870	524	1.0%	2,263	4.5%
Argyll & Bute	44,556	44,857	45,123	45,246	45,512	45,794	45,932	138	0.3%	1,075	2.4%
Clackmannanshire	21,252	21,534	21,682	22,076	22,443	22,770	23,132	362	1.6%	1,598	7.4%
Dumfries & Galloway	67,607	67,967	68,497	69,242	69,880	70,501	71,115	614	0.9%	3,148	4.6%
Dundee City	71,740	72,109	72,297	72,210	71,790	72,165	72,736	571	0.8%	627	0.9%
East Ayrshire	52,983	53,312	53,499	53,677	53,842	54,231	54,848	617	1.1%	1,536	2.9%
East Dunbartonshire	42,910	42,906	42,968	43,140	43,405	43,521	43,723	202	0.5%	817	1.9%
East Lothian	39,712	40,105	40,561	40,957	41,441	42,145	42,949	804	1.9%	2,844	7.1%
East Renfrewshire	36,039	36,346	36,445	36,671	36,728	36,781	36,659	-122	-0.3%	313	0.9%
Edinburgh, City of	216,594	218,285	219,239	221,536	223,693	226,247	228,523	2,276	1.0%	10,238	4.7%
Eilean Siar	13,462	13,522	13,630	13,682	13,676	13,759	13,893	134	1.0%	371	2.7%
Falkirk	64,625	65,433	66,478	67,444	68,295	68,911	69,543	632	0.9%	4,110	6.3%
Fife	157,349	158,711	160,268	161,694	163,313	164,592	166,085	1,493	0.9%	7,374	4.6%
Glasgow City	288,462	289,157	290,740	293,075	294,819	295,295	298,831	3,536	1.2%	9,674	3.3%
Highland	100,086	101,400	102,705	104,169	105,628	106,737	108,606	1,869	1.8%	7,206	7.1%
Inverclyde	39,204	39,290	39,453	39,659	39,376	39,136	39,174	38	0.1%	-116	-0.3%
Midlothian	33,285	33,350	33,500	33,669	33,795	34,144	34,408	264	0.8%	1,058	3.2%
Moray	38,861	39,123	39,416	39,774	40,179	40,607	41,172	565	1.4%	2,049	5.2%
North Ayrshire	62,321	62,809	63,195	63,697	64,130	64,609	65,270	661	1.0%	2,461	3.9%
North Lanarkshire	136,941	138,343	139,606	140,864	142,679	144,337	145,621	1,284	0.9%	7,278	5.3%
Orkney Isles	9,237	9,354	9,423	9,548	9,642	9,726	9,880	154	1.6%	526	5.6%
Perth & Kinross	62,573	63,270	64,139	65,021	65,608	66,252	67,010	758	1.1%	3,740	5.9%
Renfrewshire	80,747	80,781	80,580	80,579	80,632	81,020	81,749	729	0.9%	968	1.2%
Scottish Borders	51,279	51,803	52,327	52,833	53,252	53,912	54,588	676	1.3%	2,785	5.4%
Shetland	9,959	10,014	10,052	10,120	10,157	10,219	10,313	94	0.9%	299	3.0%
South Ayrshire	50,754	51,237	51,642	52,047	52,391	52,665	53,069	404	0.8%	1,832	3.6%
South Lanarkshire	130,836	132,464	133,822	135,488	136,862	138,527	140,112	1,585	1.1%	7,648	5.8%
Stirling	36,835	37,167	37,566	37,815	38,198	38,316	38,582	266	0.7%	1,415	3.8%
West Dunbartonshire	43,437	43,535	43,694	43,505	43,827	43,880	43,982	102	0.2%	447	1.0%
West Lothian	66,327	67,166	68,332	69,504	70,754	71,770	72,981	1,211	1.7%	5,815	8.7%

**Table 3: Characteristics of dwellings by urban-rural classification, 2007**

		Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural areas	Remote rural areas
Council Tax band of dwelling <sup>1</sup>	Bands A-C	63%	68%	65%	70%	48%	57%
	Bands D-E	25%	23%	25%	23%	31%	30%
	Bands F-H	12%	9%	10%	7%	21%	13%
	Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Dwelling type	Flats	60%	33%	25%	26%	11%	8%
	Terraced	16%	28%	27%	24%	19%	13%
	Semi-detached	15%	21%	25%	25%	25%	23%
	Detached	9%	18%	23%	23%	44%	54%
	Unknown	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
Number of rooms per dwelling <sup>2</sup>	1-3 rooms	51%	42%	39%	38%	29%	26%
	4-6 rooms	44%	53%	55%	50%	58%	56%
	7 or more rooms	4%	4%	5%	6%	12%	10%
	Unknown	1%	0%	1%	6%	1%	7%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
Median number of rooms per dwelling <sup>2</sup>		3	4	4	4	4	4
Dwellings per hectare		9.94	5.19	2.11	1.57	0.14	0.03
Population, by age group <sup>3</sup>	0-15 (children)	17%	19%	19%	18%	19%	18%
	16-59/64 (working age)	65%	62%	61%	58%	62%	59%
	60/65+ (pensionable age)	18%	19%	20%	24%	19%	23%
	Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

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. The term 'room' is defined as the number of habitable rooms (usually bedrooms and living rooms).

3. Working age includes males aged 16 to 64 and females aged 16 to 59, pensionable age includes males aged 65+ and females aged 60+. Source: GROS 2006 mid-year population estimates.

**Table 4: Characteristics of dwellings by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) decile, 2007**

		Most deprived								Least deprived	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Council Tax band of dwelling <sup>1</sup>	Bands A-C	95%	91%	86%	80%	72%	62%	50%	37%	24%	13%
	Bands D-E	5%	8%	12%	16%	21%	28%	35%	43%	51%	46%
	Bands F-H	1%	1%	2%	4%	6%	10%	15%	20%	26%	41%
	Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Dwelling type	Flats	72%	55%	49%	43%	33%	27%	24%	23%	22%	28%
	Terraced	16%	27%	29%	28%	28%	23%	17%	15%	11%	10%
	Semi-detached	10%	14%	15%	18%	19%	22%	24%	25%	28%	26%
	Detached	1%	3%	6%	11%	19%	27%	34%	36%	38%	36%
	Unknown	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%
	Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Number of rooms per dwelling <sup>2</sup>	1- 3 rooms	64%	56%	54%	48%	44%	37%	35%	31%	27%	22%
	4-6 rooms	34%	42%	44%	48%	50%	54%	55%	58%	62%	63%
	7 or more rooms	0%	1%	2%	2%	4%	6%	9%	10%	11%	15%
	Unknown	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	3%	2%	1%	1%	0%
	Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Median number of rooms per dwelling <sup>2</sup>		3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5
Dwellings per hectare		15.02	5.14	0.85	0.38	0.14	0.12	0.13	0.32	0.76	4.98
Population, by age group <sup>3</sup>	0-15 (children)	21%	19%	18%	17%	17%	18%	17%	18%	18%	18%
	16-59/64 (working age)	62%	62%	62%	63%	62%	62%	62%	63%	64%	64%
	60/65+ (pensionable age)	17%	19%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	19%	18%	18%
	Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

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. The term 'room' is defined as the number of habitable rooms (usually bedrooms and living rooms).

3. Working age includes males aged 16 to 64 and females aged 16 to 59, pensionable age includes males aged 65+ and females aged 60+. Source: GROS 2006 mid-year population estimates.

**Table 5: Characteristics of dwellings by local authority area, 2007**

Local Authority	Council Tax band of dwelling <sup>1</sup> (% of total dwellings)				Dwelling type (% of total dwellings)						Number of rooms per dwelling <sup>2</sup> (% 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		
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0.31</b>
Aberdeen City	62%	24%	14%	100%	54%	18%	17%	11%	0%	100%	55%	39%	6%	0%	100%	3	5.87
Aberdeenshire	47%	33%	20%	100%	13%	12%	30%	45%	0%	100%	29%	56%	16%	0%	100%	4	0.17
Angus	65%	27%	8%	100%	26%	22%	20%	32%	0%	100%	43%	48%	8%	0%	100%	4	0.24
Argyll & Bute	58%	28%	14%	100%	32%	15%	19%	33%	1%	100%	34%	52%	11%	3%	100%	4	0.07
Clackmannanshire	66%	23%	11%	100%	27%	26%	24%	22%	1%	100%	49%	47%	3%	1%	100%	4	1.46
Dumfries & Galloway <sup>3</sup>	64%	27%	9%	100%	15%	27%	25%	33%	0%	100%	37%	62%	*	1%	100%	4	0.11
Dundee City	76%	20%	4%	100%	54%	17%	18%	10%	0%	100%	58%	38%	4%	0%	100%	3	12.16
East Ayrshire	73%	21%	6%	100%	26%	27%	29%	18%	0%	100%	37%	59%	4%	0%	100%	4	0.44
East Dunbartonshire	30%	41%	29%	100%	20%	16%	34%	30%	0%	100%	27%	64%	7%	1%	100%	4	2.50
East Lothian	57%	25%	19%	100%	28%	27%	24%	21%	0%	100%	38%	55%	8%	0%	100%	4	0.63
East Renfrewshire	28%	38%	33%	100%	25%	17%	30%	28%	0%	100%	29%	62%	9%	0%	100%	4	2.10
Edinburgh, City of	49%	31%	20%	100%	67%	12%	11%	10%	0%	100%	49%	45%	6%	0%	100%	4	8.63
Eilean Siar	81%	18%	1%	100%	5%	10%	15%	64%	7%	100%	25%	62%	4%	8%	100%	4	0.05
Falkirk	68%	23%	9%	100%	31%	25%	24%	19%	1%	100%	48%	49%	3%	1%	100%	4	2.34
Fife	66%	24%	10%	100%	28%	29%	21%	22%	1%	100%	45%	50%	4%	1%	100%	4	1.25
Glasgow City	72%	22%	6%	100%	74%	11%	11%	3%	1%	100%	57%	38%	2%	3%	100%	3	16.82
Highland	59%	30%	11%	100%	12%	19%	24%	41%	4%	100%	33%	55%	7%	5%	100%	4	0.04
Inverclyde	76%	16%	8%	100%	54%	18%	17%	11%	0%	100%	44%	52%	4%	0%	100%	4	2.41
Midlothian	66%	23%	11%	100%	22%	33%	26%	19%	0%	100%	32%	63%	5%	0%	100%	4	0.97
Moray	68%	26%	6%	100%	13%	20%	31%	36%	0%	100%	31%	57%	12%	0%	100%	4	0.18
North Ayrshire	71%	22%	7%	100%	28%	31%	21%	19%	0%	100%	35%	61%	4%	1%	100%	4	0.74
North Lanarkshire	75%	20%	6%	100%	34%	31%	20%	14%	0%	100%	39%	57%	4%	0%	100%	4	3.09
Orkney Islands	73%	25%	2%	100%	7%	10%	21%	62%	0%	100%	40%	55%	4%	0%	100%	4	0.10
Perth & Kinross	52%	30%	18%	100%	26%	15%	21%	37%	0%	100%	40%	49%	11%	0%	100%	4	0.13
Renfrewshire	65%	25%	11%	100%	44%	22%	19%	14%	0%	100%	46%	51%	3%	0%	100%	4	3.14
Scottish Borders	65%	21%	15%	100%	29%	22%	21%	27%	1%	100%	44%	48%	7%	1%	100%	4	0.12
Shetland Islands <sup>4</sup>	72%	26%	2%	100%	8%	8%	27%	58%	0%	100%	*	*	*	100%	100%	*	0.07
South Ayrshire	53%	32%	14%	100%	27%	23%	25%	25%	0%	100%	36%	57%	8%	0%	100%	4	0.43
South Lanarkshire	64%	25%	11%	100%	31%	29%	20%	19%	0%	100%	37%	57%	6%	0%	100%	4	0.79
Stirling	49%	26%	26%	100%	28%	19%	23%	30%	1%	100%	40%	51%	8%	1%	100%	4	0.18
West Dunbartonshire	74%	21%	5%	100%	53%	20%	19%	8%	0%	100%	52%	45%	1%	2%	100%	3	2.76
West Lothian	69%	21%	10%	100%	22%	34%	21%	23%	0%	100%	31%	63%	6%	0%	100%	4	1.71

\* Information not available

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. The term 'room' is defined as the number of habitable rooms (usually bedrooms and living rooms).
3. For Dumfries and Galloway, no separate information is available on dwellings with more than 6 rooms.
4. No information is available on the number of rooms in a dwelling in Shetland Islands.

**Table 6: Occupied and vacant dwellings in each data zone, by urban-rural classification**

	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural areas	Remote rural areas
% Occupied dwellings <sup>1</sup>	96%	97%	98%	95%	96%	88%
% Vacant dwellings <sup>2</sup>	3%	2%	2%	3%	3%	5%
% Second homes <sup>3</sup>	1%	1%	0%	2%	1%	7%
% Dwellings with a single adult discount <sup>4</sup>	43%	37%	36%	38%	28%	29%
% Dwellings with 'occupied exemptions' <sup>5</sup>	5%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%

1. Occupied dwellings are the total number of dwellings, minus vacant dwellings and second homes.

2. Vacant dwellings include unoccupied dwellings that are exempt from Council Tax, and dwellings subject to a long-term empty property discount.

3. Second homes include dwellings subject to second home discount (including holiday homes and self-catering accommodation available to let for less than 140 days per year)

4. Dwellings with a single adult discount include dwellings subject to a discount of 25%. This may include, for example, dwellings with a single adult, or one adult living with one or more children, or adults who are 'disregarded' for Council Tax purposes.

5. Dwellings with 'occupied exemptions' include dwellings which are occupied but exempt from Council Tax. This mainly comprises dwellings only occupied by students, and armed forces accommodation. It also includes dwellings which are the sole residence only of people aged under 18 or severely mentally impaired persons, trial flats used by registered housing associations, and prisons.

**Table 7: Occupied and vacant dwellings in each data zone, by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) decile**

	Most deprived										Least deprived	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
% Occupied dwellings <sup>1</sup>	94%	96%	97%	97%	95%	95%	95%	97%	97%	97%		
% Vacant dwellings <sup>2</sup>	6%	3%	3%	2%	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	2%		
% Second homes <sup>3</sup>	0%	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%		
% Dwellings with a single adult discount <sup>4</sup>	52%	46%	44%	41%	38%	34%	32%	30%	29%	28%		
% Dwellings with 'occupied exemptions' <sup>5</sup>	3%	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%		

1. Occupied dwellings are the total number of dwellings, minus vacant dwellings and second homes.

2. Vacant dwellings include unoccupied dwellings that are exempt from Council Tax, and dwellings subject to a long-term empty property discount.

3. Second homes include dwellings subject to second home discount (including holiday homes and self-catering accommodation available to let for less than 140 days per year)

4. Dwellings with a single adult discount include dwellings subject to a discount of 25%. This may include, for example, dwellings with a single adult, or one adult living with one or more children, or adults who are 'disregarded' for Council Tax purposes.

5. Dwellings with 'occupied exemptions' include dwellings which are occupied but exempt from Council Tax. This mainly comprises dwellings only occupied by students, and armed forces accommodation. It also includes dwellings which are the sole residence only of people aged under 18 or severely mentally impaired persons, trial flats used by registered housing associations, and prisons.

**Table 8: Occupied and vacant dwellings in each local authority area, 2007**

	Total number of dwellings	Occupied dwellings <sup>1</sup>	Vacant dwellings <sup>2</sup>	Second homes <sup>3</sup>	Dwellings with a single adult discount <sup>4</sup>	Dwellings with occupied exemptions <sup>5</sup>	Occupied dwellings <sup>1</sup>	Vacant dwellings <sup>2</sup>	Second homes <sup>3</sup>	Dwellings with a single adult discount <sup>4</sup>	Dwellings with occupied exemptions <sup>5</sup>	Number of data zones in the LA
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>2,442,284</b>	<b>2,341,265</b>	<b>67,517</b>	<b>33,502</b>	<b>929,326</b>	<b>62,112</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>6,505</b>
Aberdeen City	109,425	105,256	2,617	1,552	45,354	7,225	96%	2.4%	1.4%	41%	6.6%	267
Aberdeenshire	105,503	100,975	3,154	1,374	30,855	815	96%	3.0%	1.3%	29%	0.8%	301
Angus	52,870	50,188	2,248	434	19,351	441	95%	4.3%	0.8%	37%	0.8%	142
Argyll & Bute	45,932	40,848	1,303	3,781	15,403	1,049	89%	2.8%	8.2%	34%	2.3%	122
Clackmannanshire <sup>6</sup>	23,132	22,384	748	0	8,698	213	97%	3.2%	0.0%	38%	0.9%	64
Dumfries & Galloway	71,115	67,376	2,003	1,736	24,515	650	95%	2.8%	2.4%	34%	0.9%	193
Dundee City	72,736	67,676	4,598	462	30,921	4,543	93%	6.3%	0.6%	43%	6.2%	179
East Ayrshire	54,848	53,559	1,135	154	21,352	472	98%	2.1%	0.3%	39%	0.9%	154
East Dunbartonshire	43,723	42,967	588	168	14,084	350	98%	1.3%	0.4%	32%	0.8%	127
East Lothian	42,949	41,628	1,083	238	14,278	377	97%	2.5%	0.6%	33%	0.9%	120
East Renfrewshire	36,659	36,001	563	95	11,422	351	98%	1.5%	0.3%	31%	1.0%	120
Edinburgh, City of	228,523	220,004	4,945	3,574	96,021	15,507	96%	2.2%	1.6%	42%	6.8%	549
Eilean Siar	13,893	12,045	984	864	4,965	85	87%	7.1%	6.2%	36%	0.6%	36
Falkirk	69,543	67,984	1,062	497	25,614	646	98%	1.5%	0.7%	37%	0.9%	197
Fife	166,085	158,406	3,185	4,494	63,595	2,715	95%	1.9%	2.7%	38%	1.6%	453
Glasgow City	298,831	286,991	10,774	1,066	142,895	13,655	96%	3.6%	0.4%	48%	4.6%	694
Highland	108,606	99,361	4,491	4,754	36,024	1,031	91%	4.1%	4.4%	33%	0.9%	292
Inverclyde	39,174	36,901	2,051	222	15,277	492	94%	5.2%	0.6%	39%	1.3%	110
Midlothian	34,408	33,862	409	137	11,356	553	98%	1.2%	0.4%	33%	1.6%	112
Moray	41,172	39,280	1,313	579	13,650	1,812	95%	3.2%	1.4%	33%	4.4%	116
North Ayrshire	65,270	61,919	1,728	1,623	25,798	654	95%	2.6%	2.5%	40%	1.0%	179
North Lanarkshire	145,621	143,544	1,793	284	53,334	1,188	99%	1.2%	0.2%	37%	0.8%	418
Orkney Islands	9,880	9,053	460	367	3,180	72	92%	4.7%	3.7%	32%	0.7%	27
Perth & Kinross	67,010	63,388	1,686	1,936	21,568	663	95%	2.5%	2.9%	32%	1.0%	175
Renfrewshire <sup>6</sup>	81,749	79,002	2,747	0	32,292	1,357	97%	3.4%	0.0%	40%	1.7%	214
Scottish Borders	54,588	51,229	2,326	1,033	18,891	588	94%	4.3%	1.9%	35%	1.1%	130
Shetland Islands	10,313	9,504	649	160	3,385	107	92%	6.3%	1.6%	33%	1.0%	30
South Ayrshire	53,069	51,501	929	639	18,887	703	97%	1.8%	1.2%	36%	1.3%	147
South Lanarkshire	140,112	137,013	2,656	443	51,706	1,717	98%	1.9%	0.3%	37%	1.2%	398
Stirling	38,582	36,981	954	647	12,737	1,158	96%	2.5%	1.7%	33%	3.0%	110
West Dunbartonshire	43,982	42,745	1,114	123	17,322	316	97%	2.5%	0.3%	39%	0.7%	118
West Lothian	72,981	71,694	1,221	66	24,596	607	98%	1.7%	0.1%	34%	0.8%	211

1. Occupied dwellings are the total number of dwellings, minus vacant dwellings and second homes.

2. Vacant dwellings include unoccupied dwellings that are exempt from Council Tax, and dwellings subject to a long-term empty property discount.

3. Second homes include dwellings subject to second home discount (including holiday homes and self-catering accommodation available to let for less than 140 days per year).

4. Dwellings with a single adult discount include dwellings subject to a discount of 25%. This may include, for example, dwellings with a single adult, or one adult living with one or more children, or adults who are 'disregarded' for Council Tax purposes.

5. Dwellings with 'occupied exemptions' include dwellings which are occupied but exempt from Council Tax. This mainly comprises dwellings only occupied by students, and armed forces accommodation. It also includes dwellings which are the sole residence only of people aged under 18 or severely mentally impaired persons, trial flats used by registered housing associations, and prisons.

6. Clackmannanshire and Renfrewshire cannot separately identify vacant dwellings and second homes, as they receive the same Council Tax discount. Therefore, the total figures have been included under 'vacant dwellings'.



**Table 9: Estimates of the number of households by household type, Scotland, 1981-2006<sup>1-4</sup>**

Household size	Household type	1981	1991	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change 01-06	
										Number	%
<b>All households</b>		<b>1,786,000</b>	<b>2,043,000</b>	<b>2,195,000</b>	<b>2,211,000</b>	<b>2,230,000</b>	<b>2,249,000</b>	<b>2,271,000</b>	<b>2,291,000</b>	<b>96,000</b>	<b>4%</b>
1 person households	1 adult: male	119,000	221,000	306,000	310,000	320,000	332,000	321,000	342,000	36,000	12%
	1 adult: female	274,000	362,000	416,000	414,000	421,000	434,000	442,000	435,000	19,000	5%
2 person households	2 adults	507,000	607,000	651,000	659,000	671,000	668,000	683,000	695,000	45,000	7%
	1 adult, 1 child	20,000	52,000	76,000	80,000	78,000	85,000	86,000	85,000	9,000	12%
3+ person households	1 adult, 2+ children	21,000	51,000	62,000	63,000	61,000	56,000	57,000	53,000	-10,000	-16%
	2+ adults, 1+ children	595,000	520,000	479,000	470,000	465,000	462,000	472,000	467,000	-12,000	-3%
	3+ adults	251,000	230,000	205,000	215,000	213,000	212,000	210,000	215,000	10,000	5%

**Percentage of households by household type**

Household size	Household type	1981	1991	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>All households</b>		<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
1 person households	1 adult: male	7%	11%	14%	14%	14%	15%	14%	15%
	1 adult: female	15%	18%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%
2 person households	2 adults	28%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%
	1 adult, 1 child	1%	3%	3%	4%	3%	4%	4%	4%
3+ person households	1 adult, 2+ children	1%	2%	3%	3%	3%	2%	3%	2%
	2+ adults, 1+ children	33%	25%	22%	21%	21%	21%	21%	20%
	3+ adults	14%	11%	9%	10%	10%	9%	9%	9%

1. The figures for 1981 are from the Census. For the 1981 Census, households with children just included children aged 0-15; for the 1991 and 2001 Censuses, the definition of a dependent child also included those aged 16-18 in full time education.

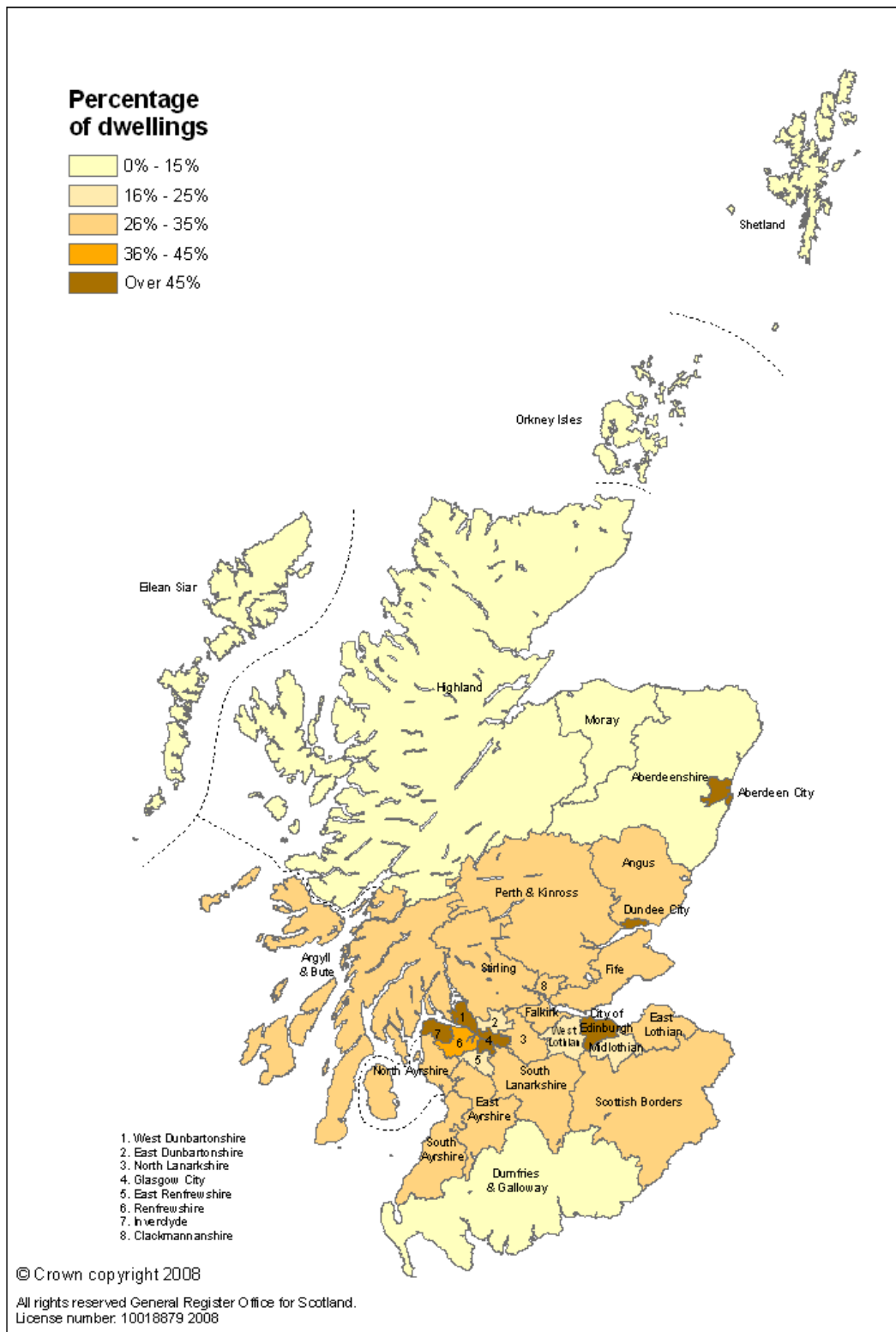
2. The figures for 1991 are from the Census and mid-year population estimates (Table 1)

3. The figures for 2001-2006 are from the Scottish Household Survey (SHS). These figures are adjusted to each year's household estimates (Table 1), and adjusted to the 2001 Census to adjust for any under- or over-count in the SHS.

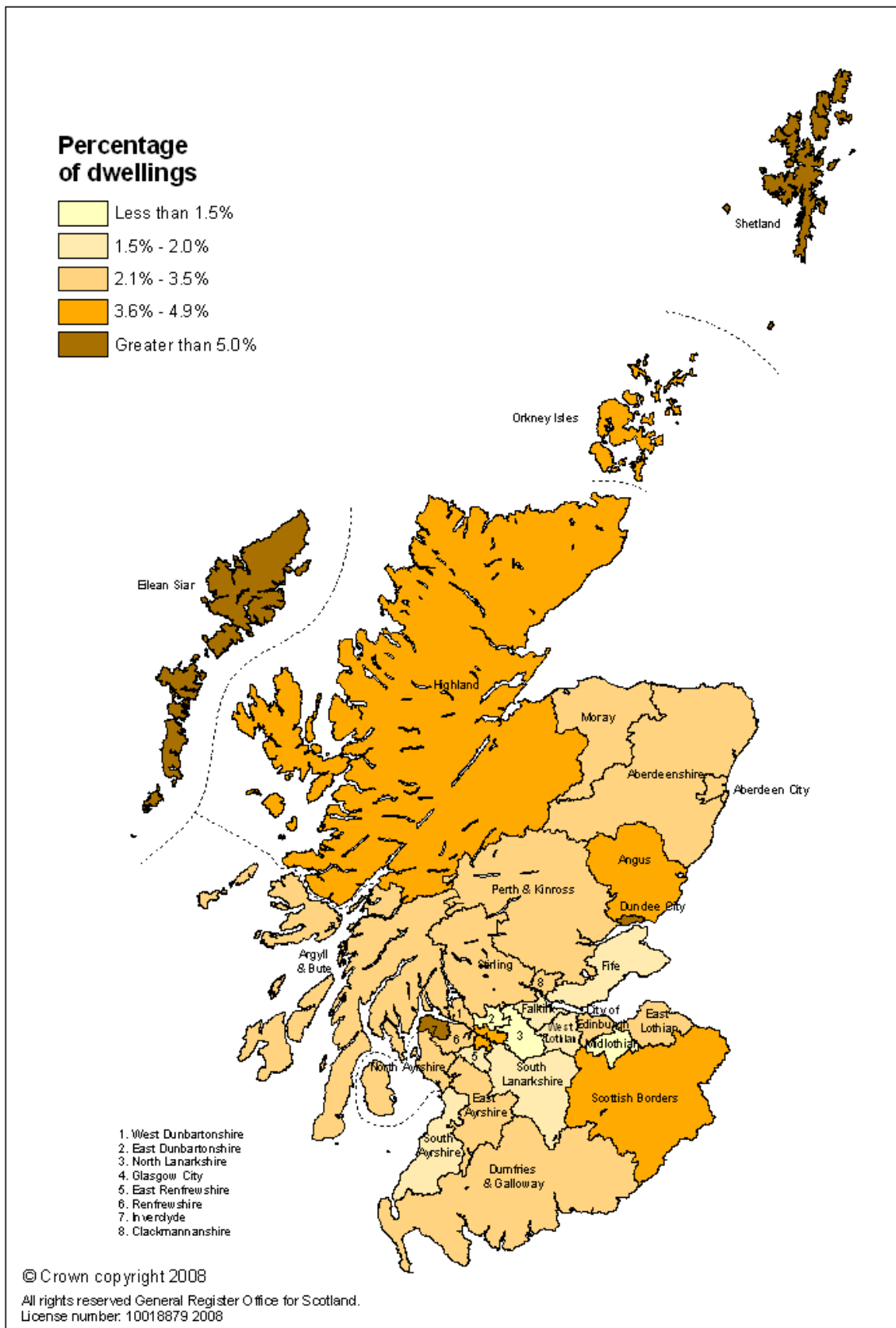
The SHS has a sample size of around 15,000 households per year. More information about it is available from [www.scotland.gov.uk/shs](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/shs)

4. Figures are rounded to the nearest 1,000.

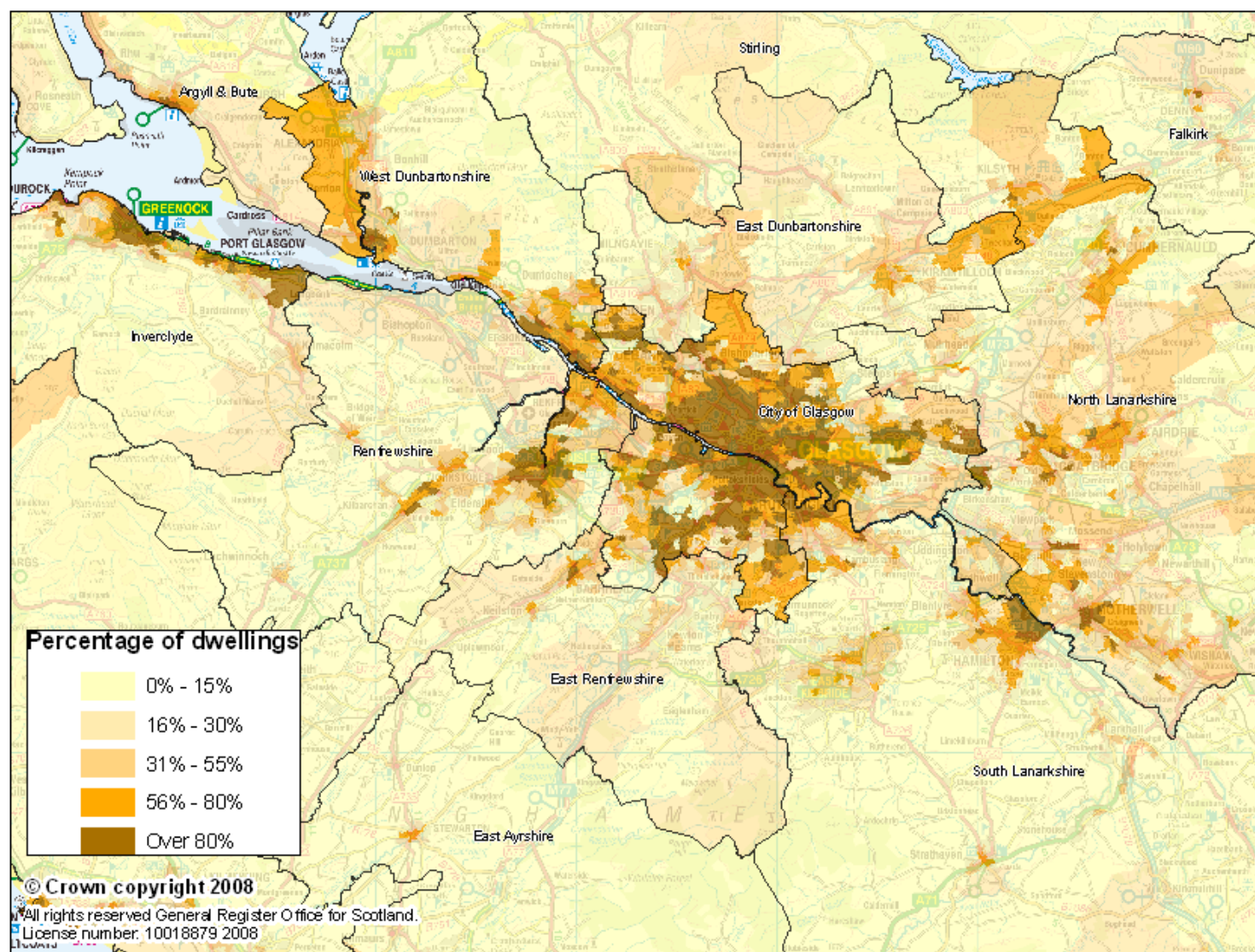
**Map 1: Percentage of dwellings which are flats in each local authority area, 2007**



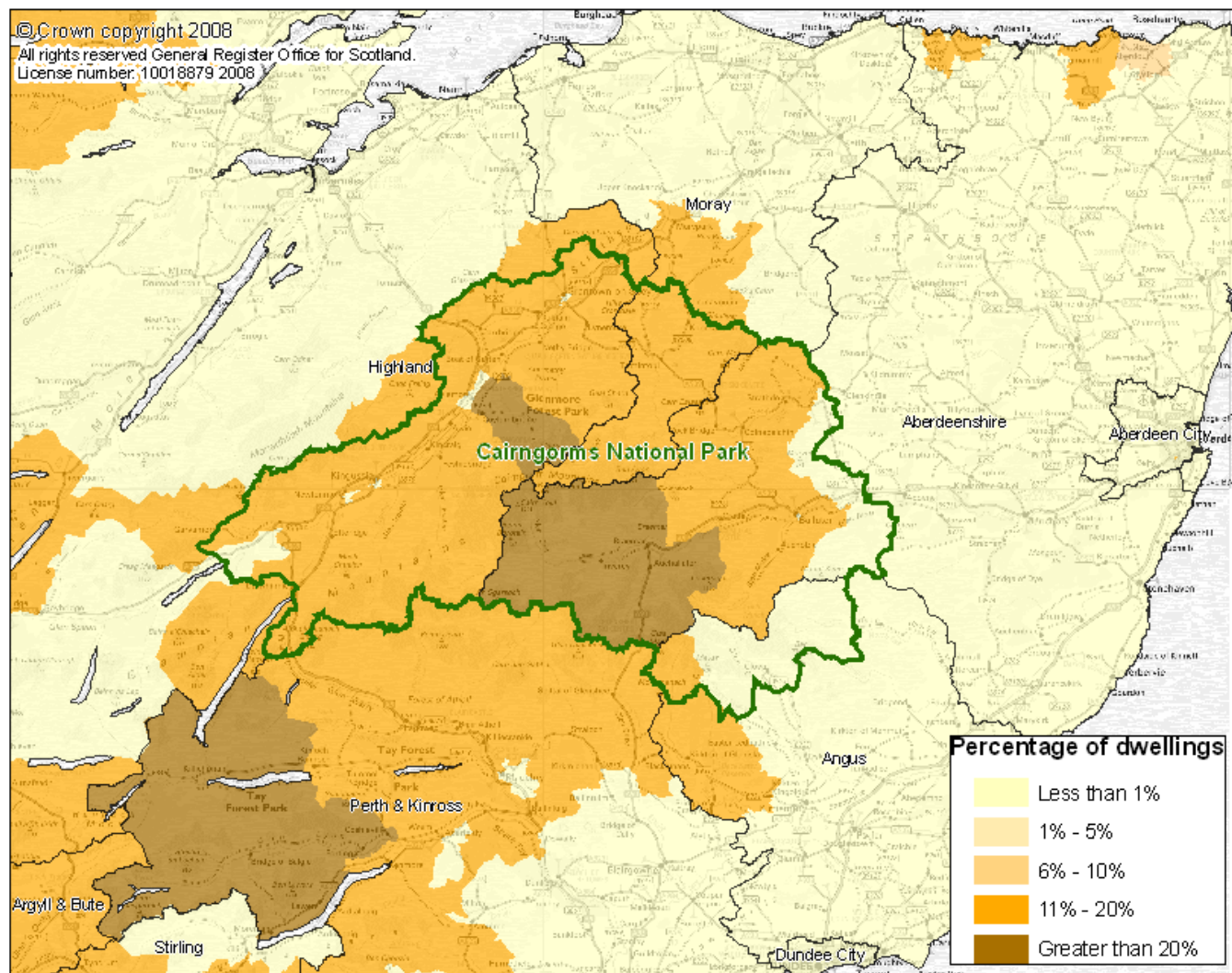
**Map 2: Percentage of dwellings which are vacant in each local authority area, 2007**



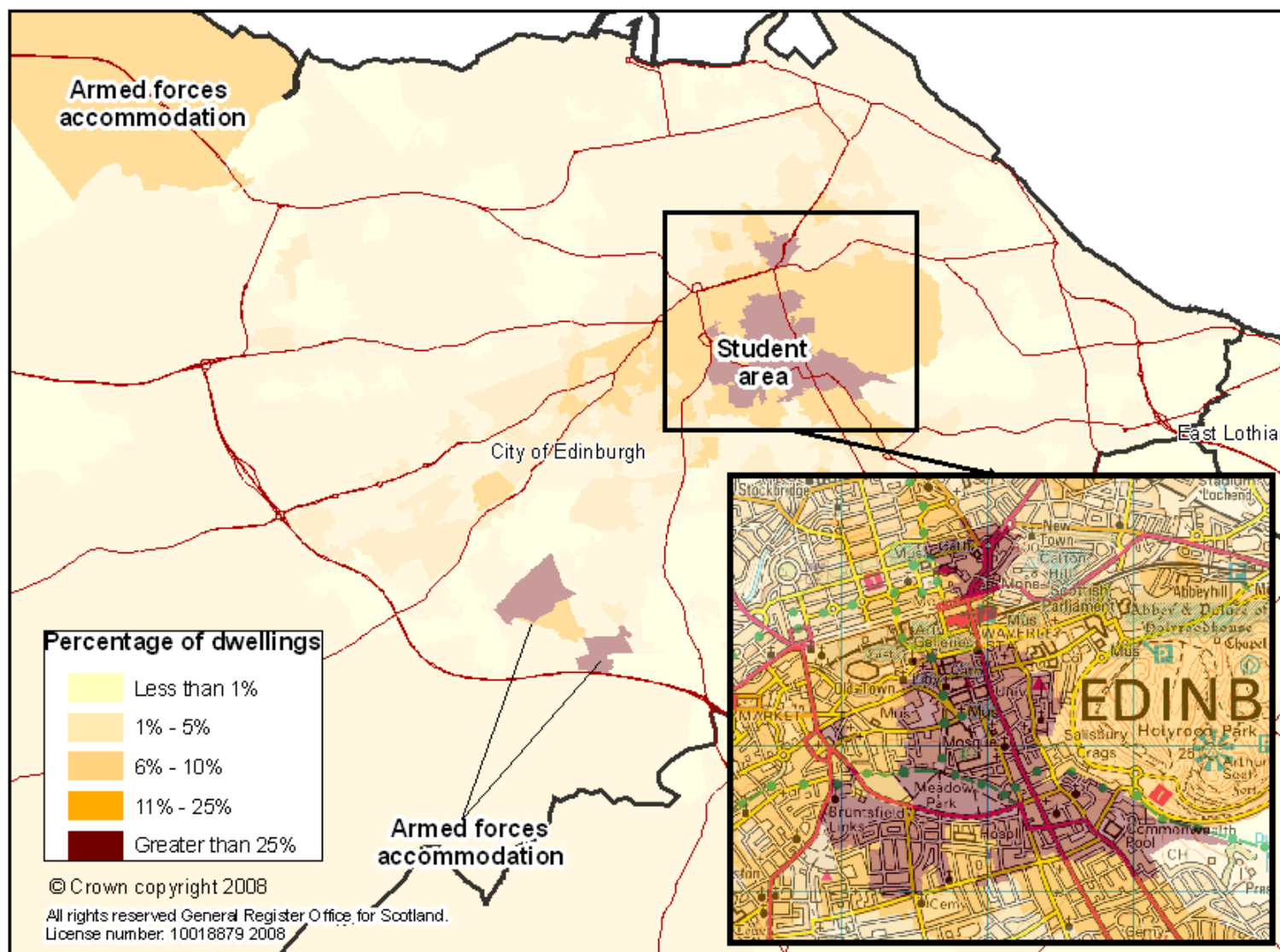
Map 3: Percentage of dwellings which are flats in each data zone in Glasgow and the surrounding areas, 2007



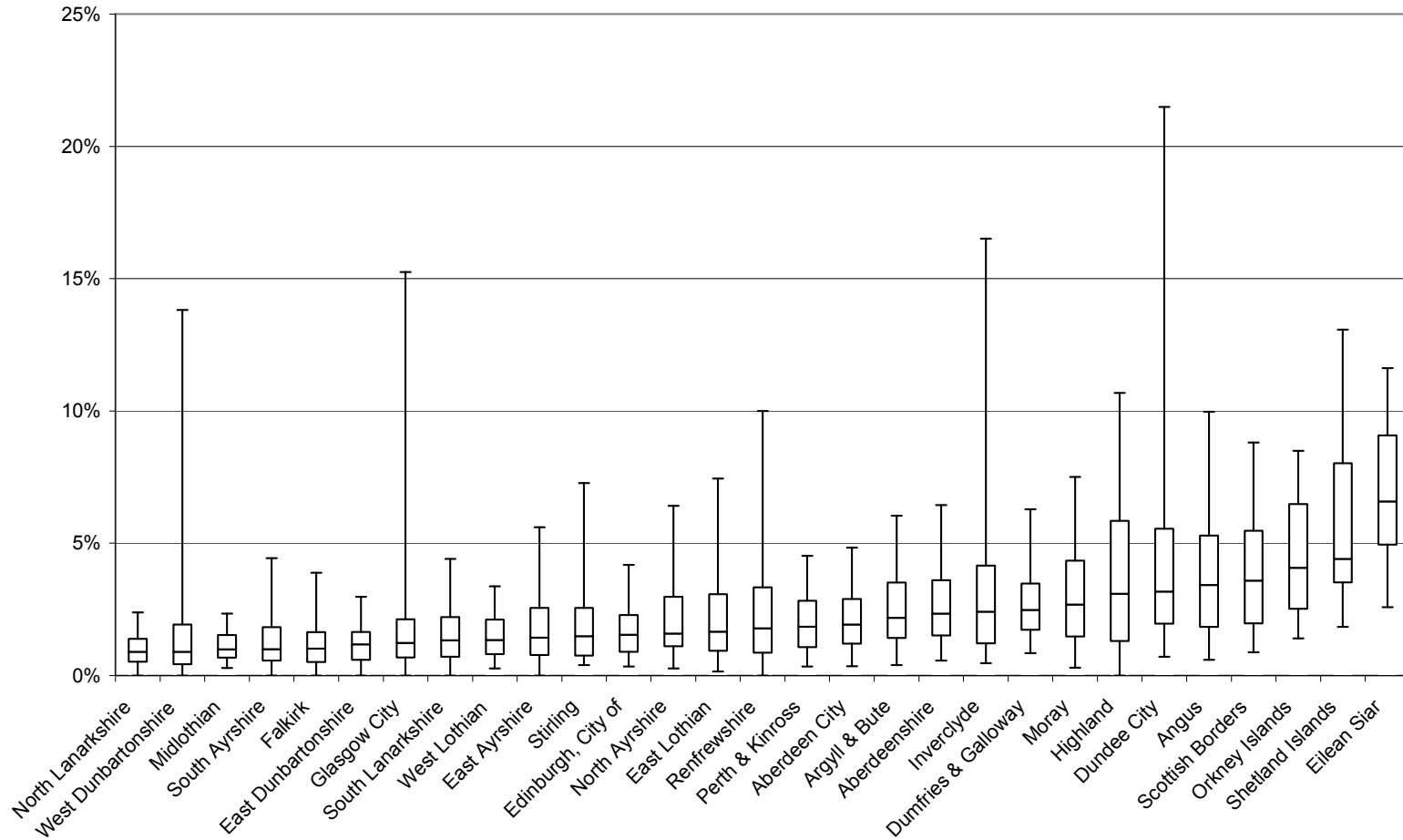
**Map 4: Percentage of dwellings which are second homes, in each data zone in and around the Cairngorms National Park area, 2007**



**Map 5: Percentage of dwellings in each data zone with Council Tax 'occupied exemptions' (e.g., all-students households or armed forces accommodation), Edinburgh, 2007**

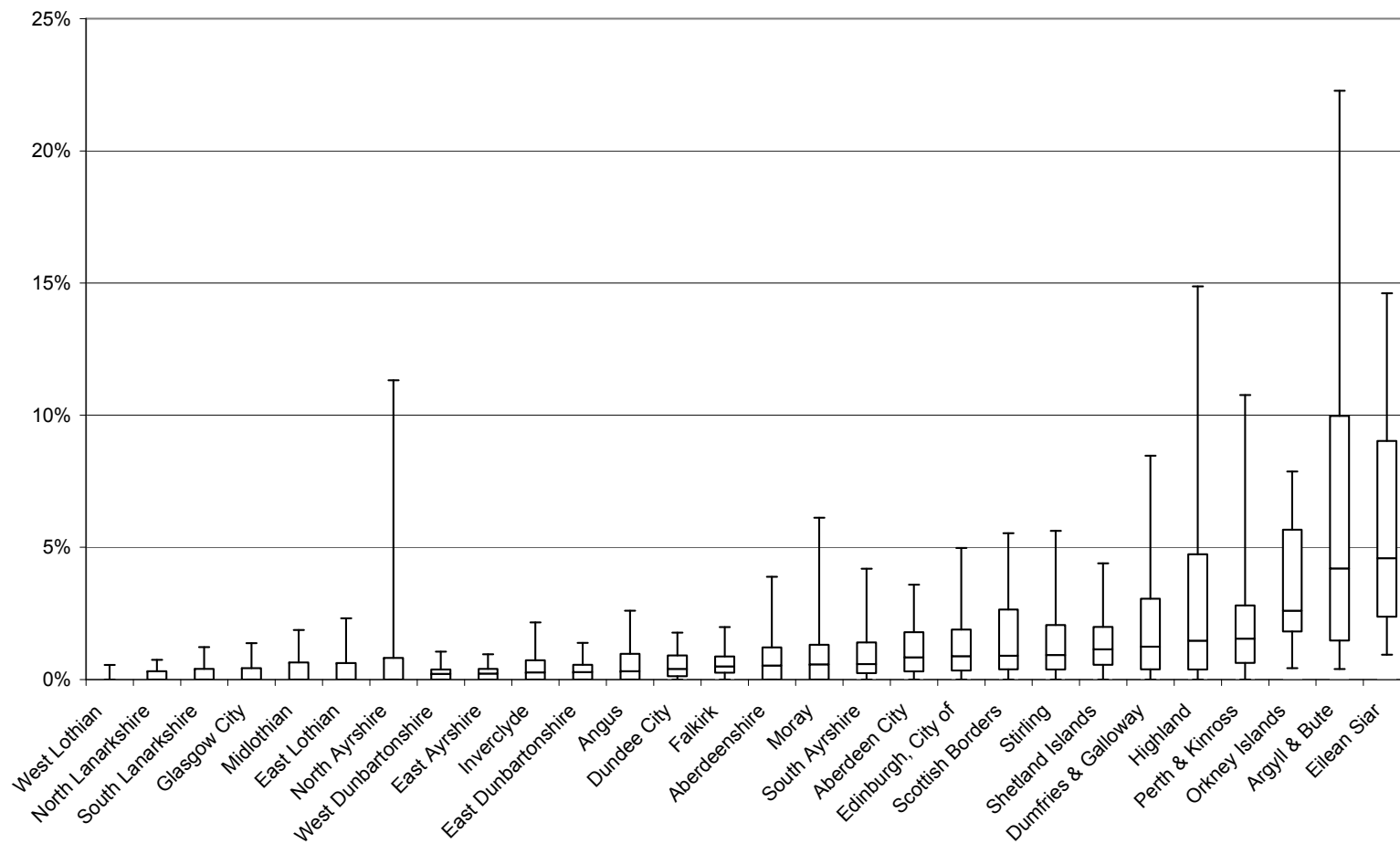


**Figure 1: Percentage of dwellings in each data zone which are entitled to a Council Tax discount or exemption because they are vacant, 2007**



Figures are not available for Clackmannanshire, East Renfrewshire or Fife

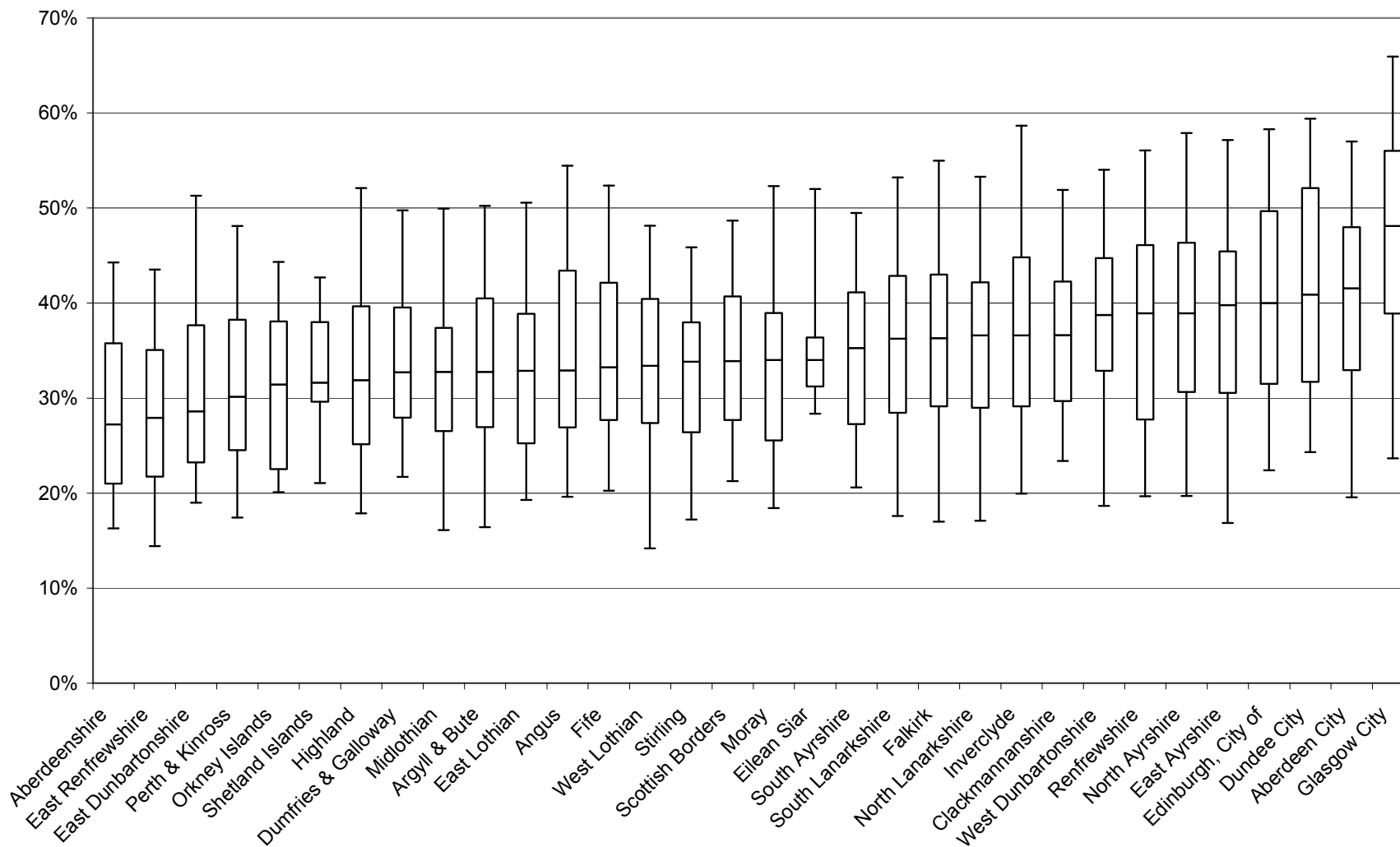
**Figure 2: Percentage of dwellings in each data zone which are entitled to a Council Tax discount because they are second homes, 2007**



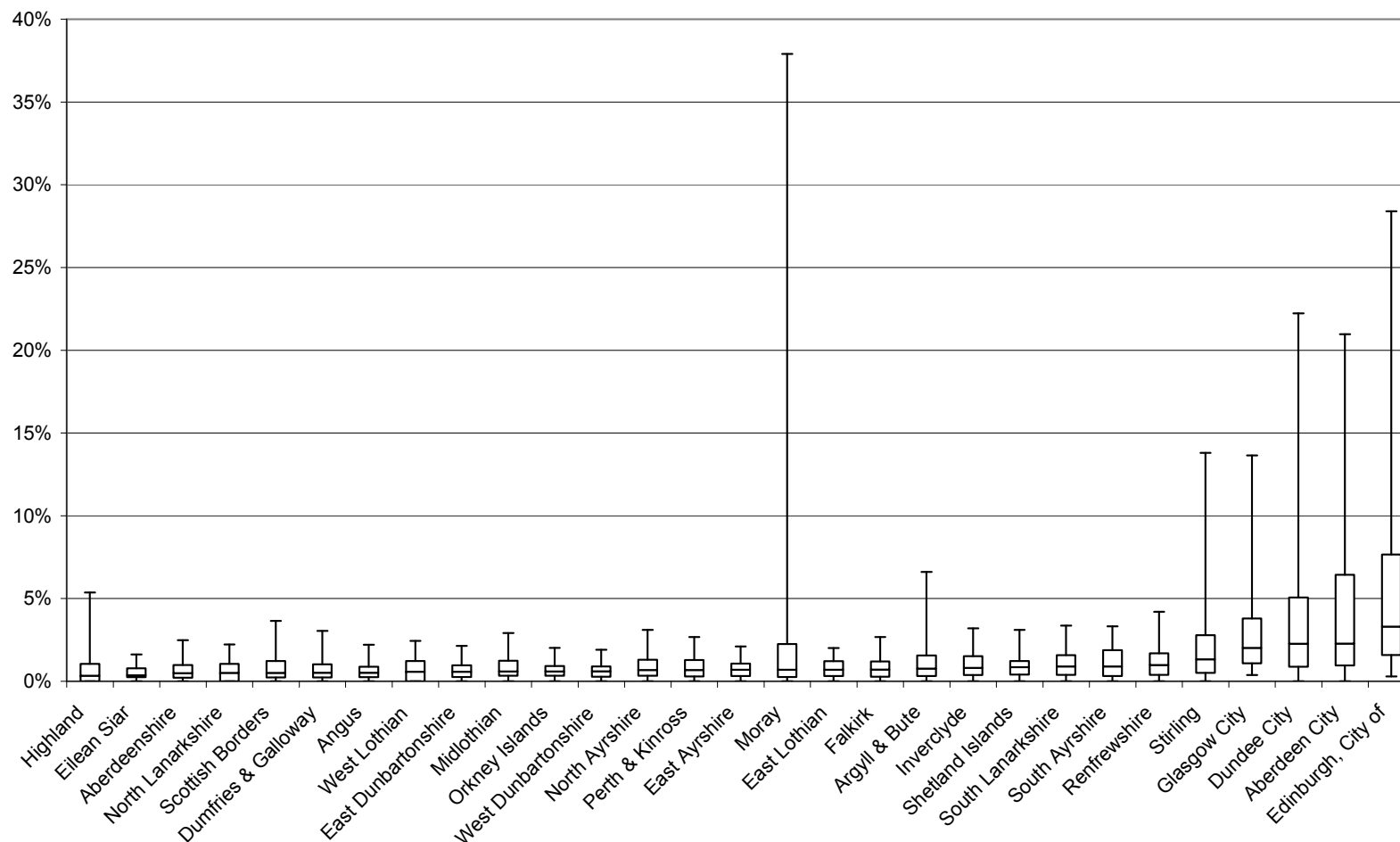
Figures are not available for Clackmannanshire, East Renfrewshire, Fife or Renfrewshire



**Figure 3: Percentage of dwellings in each data zone with a 'single adult' Council Tax discount, 2007**

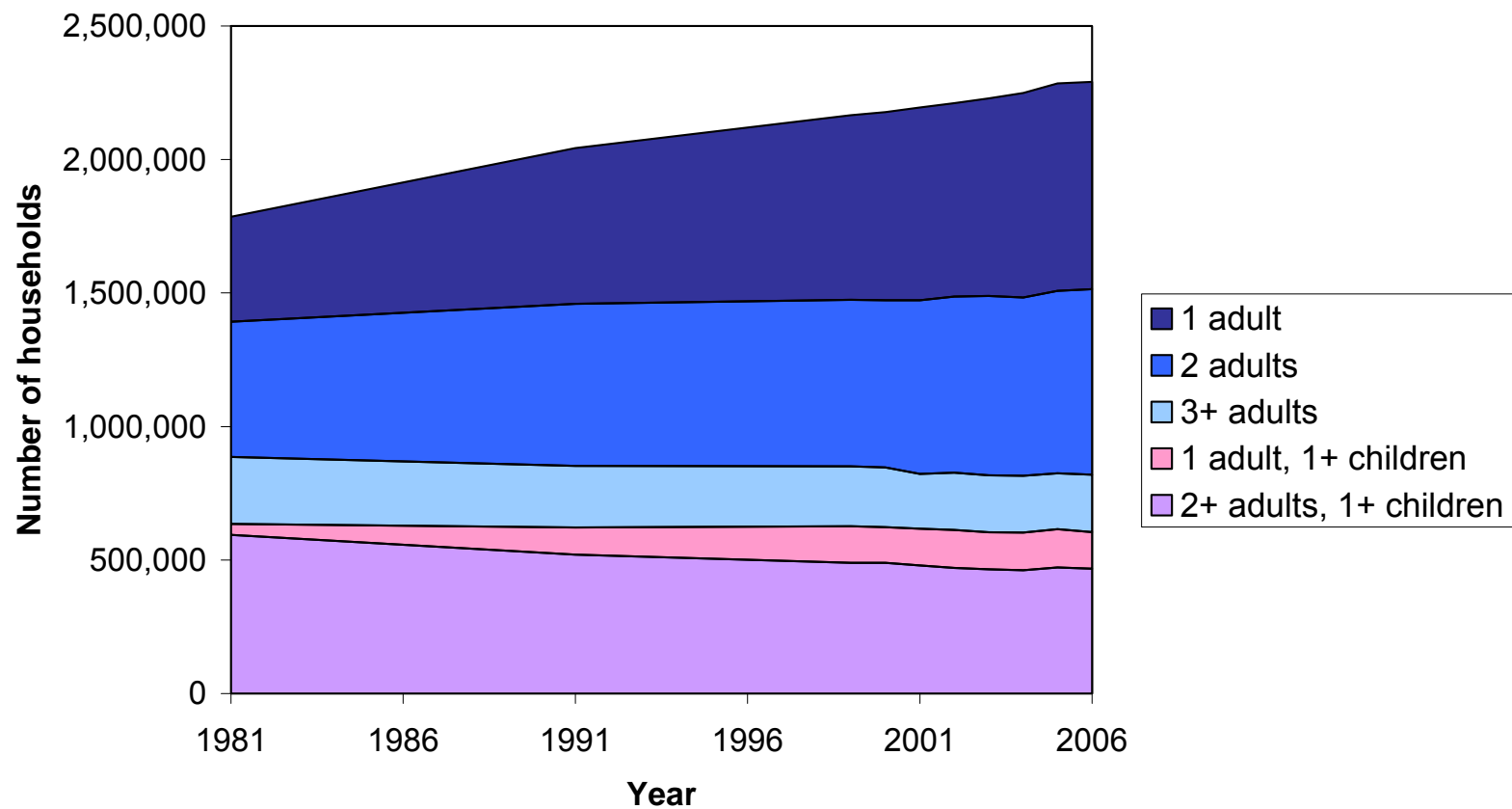


**Figure 4: Percentage of dwellings in each data zone with 'occupied exemptions' (e.g., all-student households or armed forces accommodation), 2007**



Figures are not available for Clackmannanshire, East Renfrewshire or Fife

Figure 5: Change in household type, 1981-2006



Sources: 1981: Census. 1991: Census and mid-year population estimates  
1999-2006: Scottish Household Survey

## 6. NOTES ON STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS

**ENQUIRIES ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION** Enquiries should be addressed to: Statistics Customer Services, General Register Office for Scotland, Ladywell House, Edinburgh, EH12 7TF  
Telephone: (0131) 314 4299, Fax: (0131) 314 4696, E-mail: [customer@gro-scotland.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:customer@gro-scotland.gsi.gov.uk).

**NATIONAL STATISTICS** This is a National Statistics publication. It has been produced to high professional standards set out in the National Statistics Code of Practice and Release Practice Protocol ([www.statistics.gov.uk/about\\_ns/cop/default.asp](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about_ns/cop/default.asp)). These statistics undergo regular quality assurance reviews to ensure that they meet customer needs. They are produced free from any political interference.

**THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE FOR SCOTLAND (GROS)** GROS is the devolved Government department in Scotland responsible for the registration of births, marriages, civil partnerships, deaths, divorces and adoptions in Scotland. We are responsible for the Census of Population in Scotland which we use, with other sources of information, to produce population and household statistics. We make available important information for family history. Our website is [www.nrscotland.gov.uk/](http://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/).

**OTHER GROS STATISTICS** Further detailed statistics produced by GROS are available from the statistics pages of the GROS website ([www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics/index.html](http://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics/index.html)). Statistics from the 2001 Census are on the Scotland's Census Results On-Line website ([www.scrol.gov.uk](http://www.scrol.gov.uk)) and on the Census section of the main website ([www.nrscotland.gov.uk/census/index.html](http://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/census/index.html)).

Information about future publications is provided on the GROS website ([www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/futurepb.html](http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/futurepb.html)). If you would like to receive notification of forthcoming statistical publications, you can register your interest on The Scottish Government's ScotStat web site at [www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/scotstat/Intro](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/scotstat/Intro).

**COMPLAINTS AND SUGGESTIONS** If you are not satisfied with our service, please write to Kirsty MacLachlan, Head of Demography Division, Room 1/2/7, Ladywell House, Ladywell Road, Edinburgh, EH12 7TF, Telephone: (0131) 314 4242, E-mail: [kirsty.maclachlan@gro-scotland.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:kirsty.maclachlan@gro-scotland.gsi.gov.uk).

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

### RELATED ORGANISATIONS

ORGANISATION	CONTACT
THE SCOTTISH GOVERNMENT (SG): The SG is responsible for a wide range of devolved functions. 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	Ryan Stewart, Office of the Chief Statistician, The Scottish Government, 3 <sup>rd</sup> Floor West Rear, St Andrews House, Edinburgh, EH1 3DG Telephone: (0131) 244 0442 Fax: (0131) 244 0335 E-mail: <a href="mailto:statistics.enquiries@scotland.gsi.gov.uk">statistics.enquiries@scotland.gsi.gov.uk</a> Website: <a href="http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics">www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics</a>
The OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS (ONS) is responsible for producing a wide range of economic and social statistics. It also, for England and Wales, registers life events and holds the Census of Population.	Customer Contact Centre, Room 1.015, Office for National Statistics, Cardiff Road, Newport, NP10 8XG Telephone: 0845 601 3034 Minicom: 01633 812399 Fax: 01633 652747 E-mail: <a href="mailto:info@statistics.gsi.gov.uk">info@statistics.gsi.gov.uk</a> Website: <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk">www.statistics.gov.uk</a>
The NORTHERN IRELAND STATISTICS AND RESEARCH AGENCY (NISRA) is Northern Ireland's official statistics organisation. The Agency also has responsibility, in Northern Ireland, for the registration of births, marriages, adoptions and deaths and the Census of Population.	Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency, McAuley House, 2-14 Castle Street, Belfast, BT1 1SA Telephone 028 9034 8100 Fax 028 9034 8106 Website: <a href="http://www.nisra.gov.uk">www.nisra.gov.uk</a>

© Crown Copyright. Brief extracts from the Crown Copyright material in General Register Office for Scotland publications may be reproduced provided the source is fully acknowledged.