

Table 8: Occupied and vacant dwellings by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) decile, September 2013

	Most deprived ¹							Least deprived			Scotland
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
% Occupied dwellings ²	95.5%	96.4%	96.1%	96.1%	95.1%	94.6%	94.8%	95.9%	97.0%	96.5%	95.8%
% Vacant dwellings ^{2,3}	4.1%	3.1%	3.1%	2.7%	3.0%	3.0%	2.9%	2.5%	1.8%	1.6%	2.8%
% Second homes ^{2,3}	0.3%	0.5%	0.8%	1.2%	1.9%	2.4%	2.4%	1.6%	1.2%	1.9%	1.4%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
% Dwellings with a single adult discount from Council Tax	52.0%	47.2%	43.8%	40.7%	37.2%	34.5%	31.8%	30.4%	28.4%	27.7%	37.6%
% Dwellings with 'occupied exemptions' from Council Tax	2.6%	2.6%	2.9%	3.3%	3.0%	2.8%	1.9%	3.2%	2.6%	3.0%	2.8%

Footnotes

1) The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation is described in more detail in the 'Sources, Methods and Definitions' section.

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.

3) Clackmannanshire cannot separately identify which vacant dwellings are classed as being long-term empty or second homes. 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 9a, to be in line with other Scotland-level statistics quoted elsewhere in this publication.

Source: 2013 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.