
2001 Data zones: Population and Household Estimates

Comparison between 2001 and 2011 Censuses

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Main Points

The main points in this report are:

- As at 27 March 2011, the total population of Scotland was 5,295,403. The population for the 6,505 data zones in Scotland ranged from 0 to 8,703.
- 187 data zones (2.9 per cent) had a population of less than 500 and 133 (2.0 per cent) had a population of 1,500 or more.
- The average data zone population for Scotland was 814. The Council area with the highest average data zone population was Scottish Borders (876), with the lowest average in Argyll & Bute (723).
- Between 2001¹ and 2011² there was little change in the population of most data zones. However some data zones experienced more substantial changes with 769 data zones increasing by 20 per cent or more, and 147 data zones decreasing by 20 per cent or more.
- As at 27 March 2011, the total number of households of Scotland was 2,372,777. The number of households for the 6,505 data zones in Scotland ranged from 0 to 3,066. 100 data zones (1.5 per cent) had fewer than 200 households and 90 (1.4 per cent) had 700 or more.
- The average number of households per data zone for Scotland was 365. The Council area with the highest average number of households per data zone was Glasgow City (412), with the lowest average being in East Renfrewshire (310).
- Between 2001 and 2011 there was little change in the number of households in most data zones. However some data zones experienced more substantial changes with the number of households in 873 data zones increasing by 20 per cent or more and the number of households in 120 data zones decreasing by 20 per cent or more.
- Just under 60 per cent of data zones in Scotland have seen a greater percentage increase in the number of households compared to the change in their population over the past 10 years.
- Over 69 per cent of the population and over 70 per cent of the number of households of Scotland are located in settlements of 10,000 or more people.

Footnotes

1) 2001 refers to Census Day 2001 (throughout this report), i.e. 29 April 2001

2) 2011 refers to Census Day 2011 (throughout this report), i.e. 27 March 2011

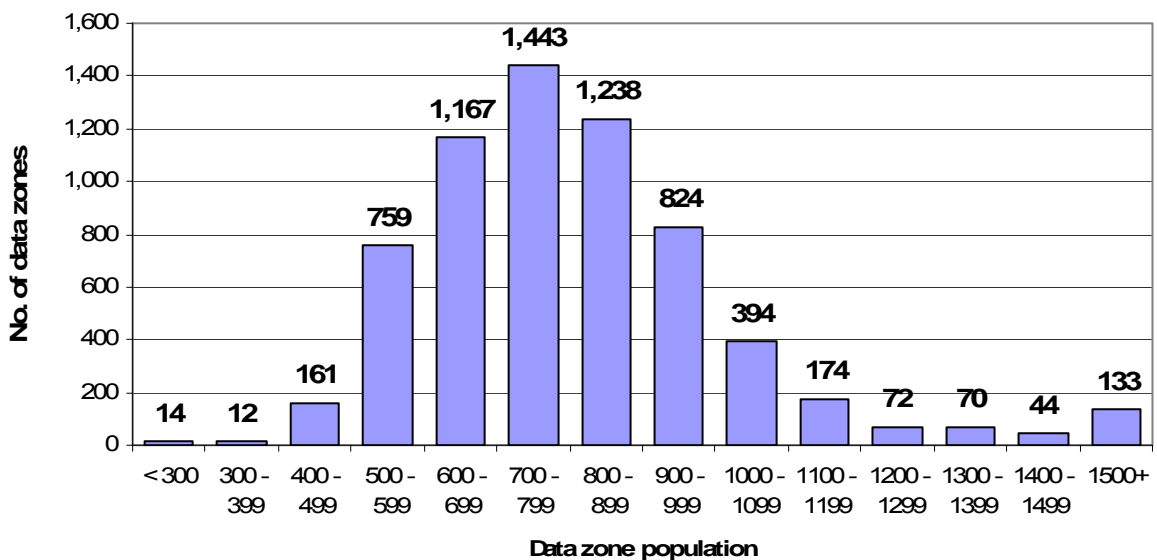
1. Introduction and Background

- 1.1 This report summarises the changes between the 2011 and 2001 Census population and household estimates for the 6,505 data zones in Scotland.
- 1.2 The data zones mentioned in this report are based on the 2001 data zone boundaries. As such, the population and household estimates have been created using the best fit from 2011 postcodes, to give the best estimates for the 2001 data zone boundaries.
- 1.3 [Sections 2](#) and [4](#) of this report highlight some of the main points to emerge from the 2011 Census population and household estimates at data zone level, while [Sections 3](#) and [5](#) discuss some of the changes that have occurred between 2001 and 2011.
- 1.4 Data zones are the small area geography used by the Scottish Government (SG) to allow statistics to be available across a number of policy areas. The data zone geography covers the whole of Scotland. Data zones were initially set up to nest within Council area boundaries and to have populations of between 500 and 1,000 household residents. As much as possible, data zones were set up to contain households with similar social characteristics and to take into consideration physical boundaries. More information on data zone geography can be found on the [Scottish Government](#) website.
- 1.5 Data zone population and household estimates are an important aspect of providing information at neighbourhood level. They can be used as building blocks for a variety of different geographies that can inform planning and provision of services at sub-Council area level. They are used as the denominator in many of the rates available on the Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics website. They are important in a number of other applications, such as the development and maintenance of the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD). They are also used in resource allocation and for planning services.
- 1.6 Data zones are unique to Scotland and cannot be compared with small area geographies in other countries.
- 1.7 Temporal changes in the characteristics of data zones, including population, have prompted the Scottish Government to review the data zone boundaries. A consultation has taken place and details of this along with the plans for the future of data zones can be found on the [Data Zone Consultation Response](#) section of the SG website. The main impact of the proposed changes, as far as the population and household estimates are concerned, is that data zones will again have roughly standard population sizes. This will be achieved by merging data zones with low populations with neighbouring ones, and splitting data zones with high populations into two or more. The changes to data zone boundaries are scheduled to come into effect later in 2013. This report is based on current data zone boundaries.

2. Data zones as at 2011, Population

2.1 According to the 2011 Census, the overall population of Scotland at 27 March 2011 was 5,295,403. The population of the 6,505 data zones in Scotland at this time ranged from 0 to 8,703 but the vast majority of the data zones (83.5 per cent) had between 500 and 999 people (Figure 2.1). A total of 133 had a population of 1,500 or more, while 187 data zones had a population with fewer than 500. Some of these 133 data zones had a population size substantially greater than 1,500 and, as a result, the mean (average) population size of 814 was higher than the median³ (midpoint) of 777.

Figure 2.1: Distribution of data zone population, 2011



2.2 The 187 data zones with a population of less than 500 at Census Day were spread throughout Scotland, with no Council area having a particularly high number of data zones in this category. Argyll & Bute has the highest percentage of its data zones in this category with 9.8 per cent (Table 2.1). Four Council areas (Eilean Siar, Orkney Islands, Scottish Borders and Shetland Islands) had no data zones with a population of fewer than 500.

2.3 Because of the relatively small size of data zones, major regeneration projects and housing developments can have a big impact on the population size and could, for example, result in the demolition of most or all the dwellings in a data zone. This was the case for three data zones in Glasgow City that no longer had anybody living in them at 2011.

2.4 When analysed by urban rural classification, the number of data zones with a population of less than 500 is largely determined by the percentage of the total

Footnote

3) The term 'median' used in this report refers to the midpoint value of a distribution – the $((n+1)/2)$ highest value. For example, the median of the data zone populations in Scotland is the $(6505+1)/2 = 3253$ rd highest population, which in 2011 was 777.

population living in each classification (Section 7). Most of the 187 data zones are in the urban areas, largely because these are the areas where most data zones are located.

Table 2.1: Characteristics of the 187 data zones with a population of less than 500 in 2011

Location		Deprivation		Urban/ Rural	
Council	% of data zones	Quintile*	No. of data zones	Classification**	% of data zones
Argyll & Bute	9.84	1 (most deprived)	48	Large urban	2.65
Inverclyde	7.27	2	44	Other urban	3.54
Clackmannanshire	4.69	3	35	Accessible small towns	2.57
Falkirk	4.57	4	31	Remote small towns	2.35
Stirling	4.55	5 (least deprived)	29	Accessible rural	2.30
South Lanarkshire	4.52			Remote rural	2.75
Others	≤ 4.50				

* Quintile 1 consists of the 20 per cent (1,301) most deprived data zones, quintile 2 the next 20 per cent most deprived, and so on, using the 2012 Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation.

** 2011 – 2012 Urban Rural Classification.

- 2.5 There were 133 data zones with a population of 1,500 or more at Census Day. These data zones were spread throughout Scotland, with no Council area having a particularly high number of data zones in this category –Dundee City had the highest percentage of its data zones with 3.91 per cent (Table 2.2). Six Council areas (Argyll & Bute, East Renfrewshire, Eilean Siar, Orkney Islands, Shetland Islands and West Dunbartonshire) had no data zones with a population of 1,500 or more.
- 2.6 Few of these 133 data zones are in the most deprived areas (Table 2.2). Many of the 133 data zones are in areas where house building has taken place in recent years. Other data zones have a high population because of the presence of large communal establishments such as prisons, armed forces bases, or students' halls of residence. The relatively high proportion of these 133 data zones are in accessible rural data zones (3.39 per cent of data zones) may indicate the development of rural areas close to cities and larger towns.

Table 2.2: Characteristics of the 133 data zones with a population of 1,500 or more in 2011

Location		Deprivation		Urban/ Rural	
Council	% of data zones	Quintile*	No. of data zones	Classification**	% of data zones
Dundee City	3.91	1 (most deprived)	10	Large urban	2.60
North Lanarkshire	3.59	2	18	Other urban	1.62
East Lothian	3.33	3	41	Accessible small towns	0.86
Aberdeenshire	3.32	4	35	Remote small towns	0.39
Edinburgh City	3.10	5 (least deprived)	29	Accessible rural	3.39
Others	≤ 3.09			Remote rural	1.14

* Quintile 1 consists of 20 per cent (1,301) most deprived data zones, quintile 2 the next 20 per cent most deprived, and so on, using the 2009 Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation.

** 2011 – 2012 Urban Rural Classification (6-fold).

- 2.7 Table 2.3 shows how the characteristics of the data zones differed between council areas at Census Day. The highest mean (average) data zone populations were for Scottish Borders (876), Edinburgh City (868) and Glasgow City (856). The lowest

mean populations were for Argyll & Bute (723), Inverclyde (741) and Midlothian (743). For all but two Council areas (Argyll & Bute and East Dunbartonshire) the median (midpoint) was lower than the mean (average). This is likely to indicate that most Council areas have a number of data zones with large populations that inflate the mean. The lower quartile indicates the population below which the 25 per cent of the data zones with the smallest population lie for each Council area. For example, 25 per cent of the 267 data zones in Aberdeen City have a population of 688 or fewer. Similarly, the upper quartile indicates the population above which the 25 per cent of the data zones with the highest population lie for each Council area. So, 25 per cent of the 267 data zones in Aberdeen City have a population of 925 or more. In other words, 50 per cent of the data zones in Aberdeen City have a population between the lower (688) and upper (925) quartile values.

Table 2.3: Data zone population summary statistics by Council area, 2011

Name	Total popn.*	Count	Minimum popn.	Maximum popn.	Mean popn.	Median popn.	Lower Quartile	Upper Quartile	Interquartile Range
Aberdeen City	222,793	267	449	2,648	835	807	688	925	237
Aberdeenshire	252,973	301	443	2,590	840	798	655	946	291
Angus	115,978	142	470	1,501	817	781	679	935	256
Argyll & Bute	88,166	122	373	1,465	723	726	606	812	206
Clackmannanshire	51,442	64	458	2,960	804	721	621	899	278
Dumfries and Galloway	151,324	193	435	1,862	784	763	656	895	239
Dundee City	147,268	179	301	2,436	823	786	651	907	256
East Ayrshire	122,767	154	430	2,615	797	779	661	873	212
East Dunbartonshire	105,026	127	489	1,631	827	828	706	916	210
East Lothian	99,717	120	451	2,569	831	770	655	886	230
East Renfrewshire	90,574	120	448	1,339	755	741	636	872	236
Edinburgh City	476,626	549	33	3,728	868	824	724	958	234
Eilean Siar	27,684	36	519	1,108	769	753	654	872	218
Falkirk	155,990	197	450	2,725	792	734	612	874	262
Fife	365,198	453	426	8,703	806	754	636	876	240
Glasgow City	593,245	694	0	2,554	856	820	705	968	263
Highland	232,132	292	450	3,130	795	754	641	891	249
Inverclyde	81,485	110	323	1,697	741	732	614	835	221
Midlothian	83,187	112	490	2,046	743	697	625	805	181
Moray	93,295	116	445	2,919	804	754	613	903	290
North Ayrshire	138,146	179	446	2,112	772	744	653	883	230
North Lanarkshire	337,727	418	438	2,152	806	756	645	883	238
Orkney Islands	21,349	27	535	1,187	791	760	660	890	231
Perth & Kinross	146,652	175	190	1,696	838	819	689	965	276
Renfrewshire	174,908	214	447	2,209	817	804	671	925	254
Scottish Borders	113,870	130	509	2,051	876	872	761	960	200
Shetland Islands	23,167	30	559	1,055	772	723	657	904	247
South Ayrshire	112,799	147	440	1,531	767	757	636	854	218
South Lanarkshire	313,830	398	435	3,934	789	742	650	852	201
Stirling	90,247	110	431	2,002	820	790	670	898	228
West Dunbartonshire	90,720	118	434	1,326	769	759	674	865	191
West Lothian	175,118	211	422	4,320	830	763	664	912	248

*Source: Census results – [Release 1C \(part 1\)](#) published on Scotland's Census website

3. Data zone population change, 2001 to 2011

3.1 Between 2001 and 2011 the overall population of Scotland increased by 233,392 from 5,062,011 to 5,295,403. As shown by Table 3.1 data zone population sizes have also changed between 2001 to 2011. Initially, data zones were set up to have a total household population of between 500 and 1,000 wherever possible. In 2001, a small number (25) of data zones had a population of less than 500, while 368 had a population of 1,000 or more. (A number of these 368 data zones, contained sizeable, non-household populations, such as prisons, halls of residence and care homes.) By 2011 the number of data zones with a population with fewer than 500 had risen to 187, while 887 data zones had a population of 1,000 or more.

Table 3.1: Data zones within broad population bands, 2001 and 2011

	< 300		300 - 499		500 - 999		1,000 - 1,499		1,500 +	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
2001	0	0.0	25	0.4	6,112	94.0	356	5.5	12	0.2
2011	14	0.2	173	2.7	5,431	83.5	754	11.6	133	2.0

Total number of data zones each year = 6,505

3.2 Table 3.2 further illustrates the ‘population drift’ noted above. The increase in the mean (average) data zone population from 778 in 2001 to 814 in 2011 reflects the growing population of Scotland as a whole. However, the median (midpoint) has remained relatively constant over most of this period. The percentiles and the quartiles show the population below which a particular percentage of the population lies⁴. In 2011, for example, 5 per cent of the data zones in Scotland had a population of 528 or fewer. The spread of the lower and upper quartiles shows a modest increase from 221 in 2001 to 244 in 2011⁵, whereas the spread from the 5th to the 95th percentile has increased from 460 in 2001 to 662 in 2011. These summary statistics indicate that, while the majority of data zones have changed little over the past 10 years, there is a number that have experienced substantial changes.

Table 3.2: Data zone population summary statistics, 2001 to 2011

	Minimum popn.	Maximum popn.	Mean popn.	Median popn.	5th percentile	Lower quartile	Upper quartile	95th percentile
2001	476	2,813	778	775	546	665	886	1,006
2011	0	8,703	814	777	528	663	907	1,190

3.3 [Table 3.3](#) provides further information on the nature of the changes at data zone level between 2001 and 2011 Census Day. Although the population of Scotland increased overall between 2001 and 2011, more data zones had a decrease in population than an increase in population. In this period the population of 3,595 data zones (55.3 per cent) decreased, while 2,876 data zones (44.2 per cent) either increased or had the same population in these years.

Footnotes

4) The lower quartile is the same as the 25th percentile and the upper quartile is the same as the 75th percentile.

5) The range (called the inter-quartile range) is 886 – 666 = 221 for 2001, and 907 – 663 = 244 for 2011.

- 3.4 Most of the big changes were in data zones where the population increased. A total of 769 data zones had population increases of 20 per cent or more, compared with only 147 data zones which had a comparable population decrease. By contrast, most of the small changes were in data zones where the population decreased. Two thirds of data zones had a population change of less than 10 per cent, with most of these being decreases. Many of the small decreases may be related to the declining average household size in recent years, with more people living alone or in smaller households⁶.

Table 3.3: Population change summary, 2001 to 2011

Change in population 2001 to 2011	Number of data zones	Percentage of data zones
Total increase	2,876	44.2
50% or more increase	282	4.3
20% to < 50% increase	487	7.5
10% to < 20% increase	570	8.8
5% to < 10% increase	567	8.7
< 5% increase	970	14.9
No change	34	0.5
< 5% decrease	1,401	21.5
5% to < 10% decrease	1,327	20.4
10% to < 20% decrease	720	11.1
20% to < 50% decrease	121	1.9
50% to 100% decrease	26	0.4
Total decrease	3,595	55.3

- 3.5 Between 2001 and 2011 the population of 24 data zones increased by 200 per cent or more (Table 3.4). Each of these data zones was in an area which had seen substantial house building in recent years. For example, the number of dwellings in data zone S01002622 (in Dunfermline East and Pitcorthie East in Fife) rose from 325 in 2001 to 3,066 in 2011, and the population increased correspondingly, from 903 to 8,703, making it the largest data zone in Scotland in 2011. Similarly, the population increases in the other data zones in Table 3.4 were consistent with a rise in the number of dwellings.

Footnote

6) Census results – [Release 1C \(part 1\)](#) published on Scotland's Census website.

Table 3.4: Data zones where the population more than tripled between 2001 to 2011

Data zone	Council	Intermediate zone	2001 population	2011 population	% change
S01002622	Fife	Dunfermline East and Pitcorthie East	903	8,703	864
S01006364	West Lothian	Blackburn	615	4,320	602
S01005804	South Lanarkshire	Little Earnock	626	3,934	528
S01003778	Highland	Inverness Inshes and Slackbuie	512	3,130	511
S01000444	Aberdeenshire	Ythanside	573	2,590	352
S01002567	Falkirk	North Broomage and Inches	571	2,509	339
S01002806	Fife	Kirkcaldy Chapel	590	2,574	336
S01001406	East Ayrshire	Kilmaurs Rural	607	2,615	331
S01002317	Edinburgh City	Leith Docks	879	3,728	324
S01004255	Moray	Heldon West, Fogwatt to Inchberry	695	2,919	320
S01002411	Falkirk	High Bonnybridge and Greenhill	667	2,725	309
S01003819	Highland	Inverness Westhill	613	2,446	299
S01001562	East Lothian	IZ Four	664	2,569	287
S01001264	Dundee City	Fintry	568	1,978	248
S01001232	Dundee City	West Pitkerro	693	2,402	247
S01004471	North Ayrshire	Fairlie and Rural	616	2,112	243
S01003792	Highland	Inverness Inshes and Slackbuie	680	2,331	243
S01000398	Aberdeenshire	Durno-Chapel of Garioch	749	2,540	239
S01005763	South Lanarkshire	Nerston and EK Landward Area	790	2,554	223
S01000347	Aberdeenshire	Garlogie and Elrick	478	1,527	219
S01004626	North Lanarkshire	Carfin, Cleekhimin and New Stevenston	650	2,033	213
S01000365	Aberdeenshire	Kintore and Blackburn	677	2,098	210
S01002325	Edinburgh City	Waterfront and Granton	577	1,784	209
S01003465	Glasgow City	Glasgow Harbour and Partick South	842	2,554	203

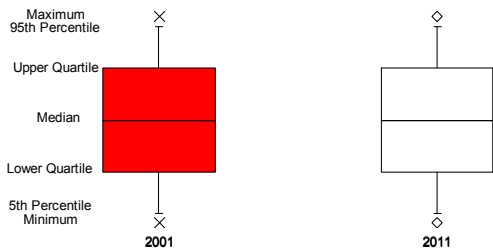
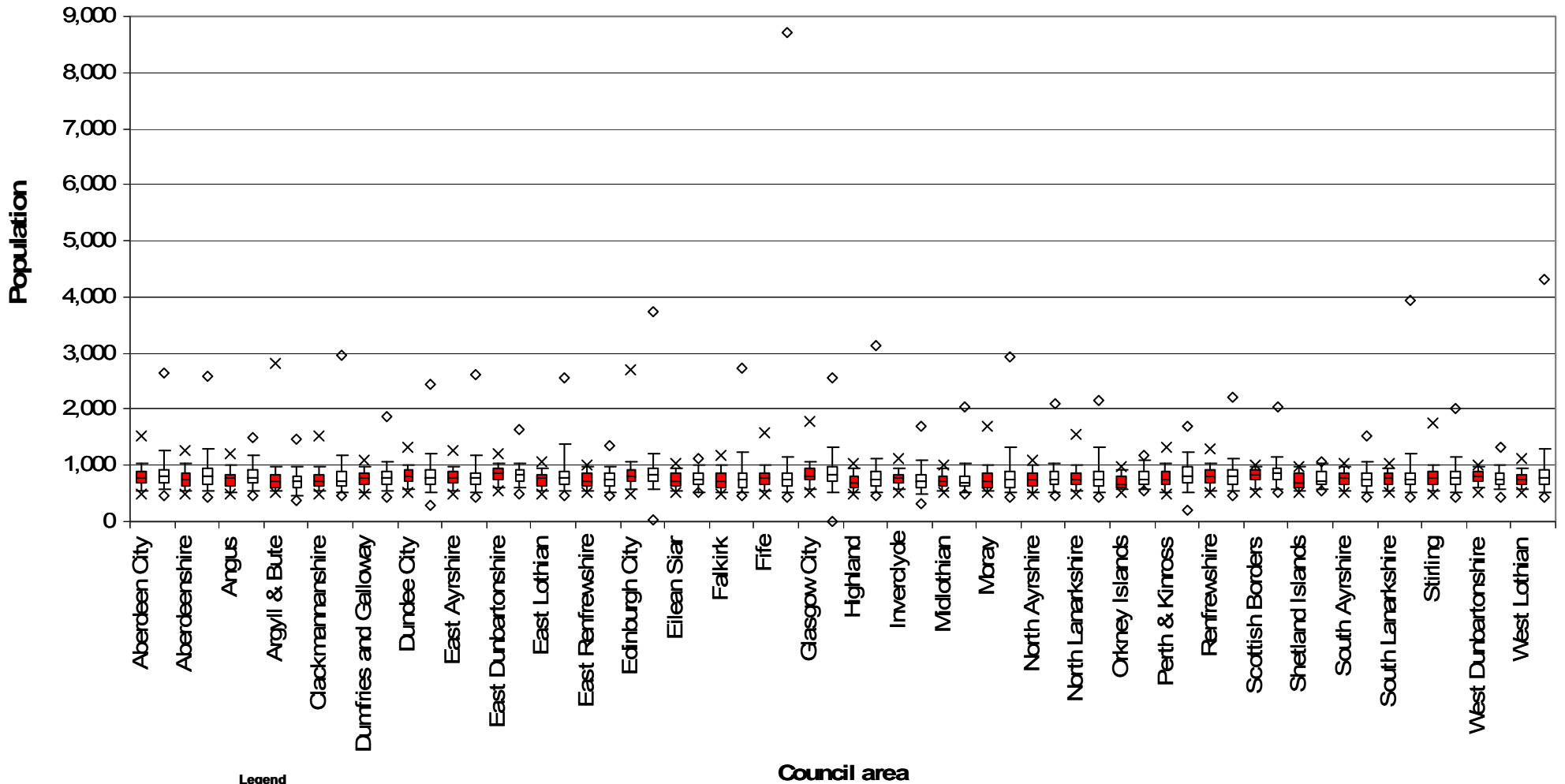
- 3.6 Between 2001 and 2011 the population of 26 data zones decreased by 50 per cent or more (Table 3.5). These data zones were in areas that have been targeted for regeneration. Most had either seen a corresponding decrease in the number of dwellings in the data zone due to demolition work, or had a substantial proportion of dwellings that were no longer occupied in 2011.
- 3.7 While the data zones with the big population increases (Table 3.4) were found throughout a large part of Scotland, the data zones that experienced the biggest population decreases were concentrated in a small number of areas, such as Glasgow City. This is likely to be an indication of areas in Scotland where urban regeneration has had the biggest impact on data zone population sizes.

Table 3.5: Data zones where the population fell by more than a half between 2001 to 2011

Data zone	Council	Intermediate zone	2001 population	2011 population	% change
S01003031	Glasgow City	Glenwood South	522	0	-100
S01003319	Glasgow City	Craigton	800	0	-100
S01003505	Glasgow City	Sighthill	713	0	-100
S01002296	Edinburgh City	Muirhouse	738	33	-96
S01003491	Glasgow City	Sighthill	728	85	-88
S01003548	Glasgow City	Barmulloch	529	63	-88
S01003126	Glasgow City	Pollokshaws	918	157	-83
S01002282	Edinburgh City	Muirhouse	967	250	-74
S01005071	Perth & Kinross	Muirton	716	190	-73
S01003201	Glasgow City	Dalmamock	798	247	-69
S01003456	Glasgow City	Central Easterhouse	747	253	-66
S01001166	Dundee City	Hilltown	851	301	-65
S01003097	Glasgow City	Crookston South	779	277	-64
S01003357	Glasgow City	Ibrox	1057	386	-63
S01003540	Glasgow City	Keppochhill	965	379	-61
S01003420	Glasgow City	North Barlanark and Easterhouse South	987	406	-59
S01003578	Glasgow City	Barmulloch	521	217	-58
S01003510	Glasgow City	Cowlairs and Port Dundas	970	407	-58
S01004039	Inverclyde	Port Glasgow Mid, East and Central	800	342	-57
S01003673	Glasgow City	Maryhill West	728	316	-57
S01003159	Glasgow City	Toryglen and Oatlands	606	266	-56
S01003533	Glasgow City	Petershill	765	340	-56
S01003625	Glasgow City	Wyndford	776	350	-55
S01004090	Inverclyde	Lower Bow & Larkfield, Fancy Farm, Mallard Bowl	707	323	-54
S01002993	Fife	St Andrews North and Strathkinness	1364	648	-52
S01001125	Dundee City	Menzieshill	761	363	-52

3.8 Another way of looking at these changes described in this section is by looking at the diagram [Figure 3.1](#) which shows the change in distribution of data zone population by Council area between the 2001 and 2011 Censuses. The similarity in the size of the boxes (the inter quartile range) illustrates the fact that the majority of data zones have had only a slight change in population between the Censuses. This is seen by the red (dark) and white (light) bars not varying for each Council area at each census date. The diamond at the top of the chart for Fife is Dunfermline East and Pitcorthie East (S01002622), which has seen the greatest increase in population and the number of households over the period.

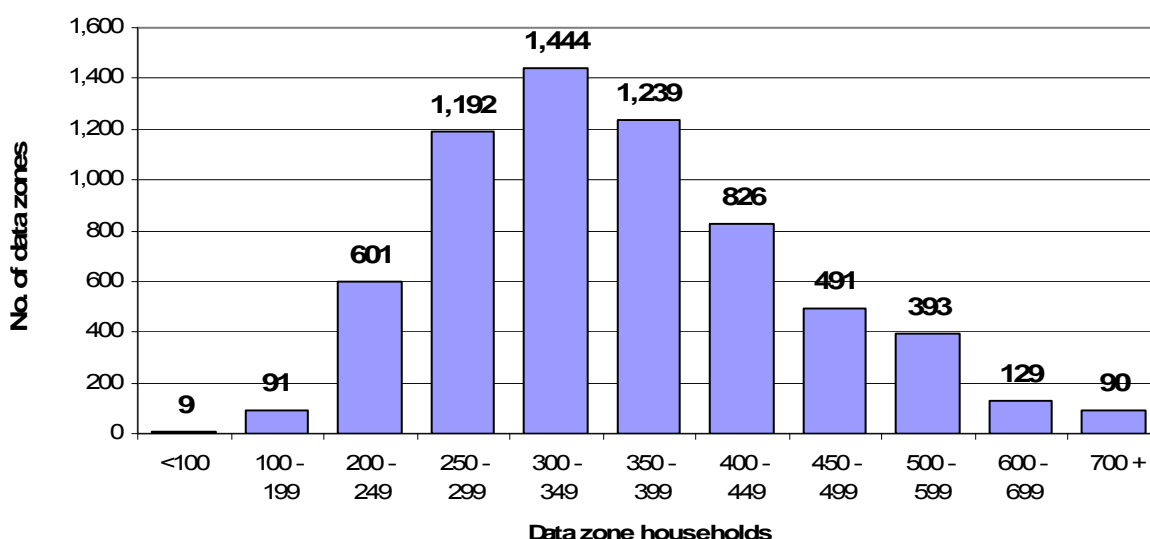
Figure 3.1: Distribution of data zone population by Council area, 2001 to 2011



4. Data zones as at 2011, Households

- 4.1 The overall number of households in Scotland at 27 March 2011 was 2,372,777. The number of households in the 6,505 data zones in Scotland at this time ranged from 0 to 3,066 but the vast majority of the data zones (81.5 per cent) had between 200 and 449 households (Figure 4.1). A total of 100 data zones had a household estimate of less than 200, while 90 had a household estimate of 700 or more. Some of these 90 data zones had a household estimate substantially greater than 700 and as a result, the mean (average) household estimate of 365 was higher than the median (midpoint) of 347.

Figure 4.1: Distribution of data zone households, 2011



Total number of data zones = 6,505.

- 4.2 The 100 data zones with a household estimate of less than 200 at Census Day were spread throughout Scotland, with Moray (4.31 per cent of its data zones) and East Renfrewshire (4.17 per cent of its data zones) having a greater number of data zones in this category (Table 4.1). Five Council areas (Angus, Eilean Siar, Orkney Islands, Scottish Borders and Shetland Islands) had no data zones with a household estimate less than 200.
- 4.3 Of these 100 data zones 43 were in the 20 per cent least deprived areas of Scotland (Table 4.1).
- 4.4 Most of the 100 data zones can be found in urban areas, largely because these are the areas where most data zones are located.

Table 4.1: Characteristics of the 100 data zones with a household estimate of less than 200

Location		Deprivation		Urban/ Rural	
Council	% of data zones	Quintile*	No. of data zones	Classification**	% of data zones
Moray	4.31	1 (most deprived)	17	Large urban	1.63
East Renfrewshire	4.17	2	16	Other urban	2.06
East Lothian	3.33	3	12	Accessible small towns	1.72
Clackmannanshire	3.13	4	12	Remote small towns	0.78
Dundee City	2.79	5 (least deprived)	43	Accessible rural	0.81
Glasgow City	2.74			Remote rural	0.00
Inverclyde	2.73				
Others	≤ 2.72				

* Quintile 1 consists of the 20 per cent (1,301) most deprived data zones, quintile 2 the next 20 per cent most deprived, and so on, using the 2012 Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation.

** 2011 – 2012 Urban Rural Classification.

4.5 There were 90 data zones that had a household estimate of 700 or more at census day. These data zones were spread throughout Scotland, with no Council area having a particularly high percentage of its data zones in this category – Edinburgh City was the highest, 3.10 per cent (Table 4.2). Ten Council areas (Angus, Argyll & Bute, Dumfries and Galloway, East Dunbartonshire, East Renfrewshire, Eilean Siar, Orkney Islands, Shetland Islands, Stirling and West Dunbartonshire) had no data zones with a household estimate of 700 or more.

4.6 These 90 data zones were spread across area with different levels of deprivation. The highest figures were in large urban areas, and the relatively high percentage of accessible rural data zones (1.49 per cent) may indicate the development of rural areas close to cities and larger towns.

Table 4.2: Characteristics of the 90 data zones with a household estimate of 700 or more in 2011

Location		Deprivation		Urban/ Rural	
Council	% of data zones	Quintile*	No. of data zones	Classification**	% of data zones
Edinburgh City	3.10	1 (most deprived)	18	Large urban	2.28
Renfrewshire	2.80	2	15	Other urban	0.98
Glasgow City	2.74	3	28	Accessible small towns	0.17
Dundee City	2.23	4	19	Remote small towns	0.00
Falkirk	2.03	5 (least deprived)	10	Accessible rural	1.49
East Lothian	1.67			Remote rural	0.46
Aberdeenshire	1.66				
Others	≤ 1.65				

* Quintile 1 consists of the 20 per cent (1,301) most deprived data zones, quintile 2 the next 20 per cent most deprived, and so on, using the 2012 Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation.

** 2011 – 2012 Urban Rural Classification.

4.7 [Table 4.3](#) shows how the characteristics of data zones differed between Council areas at Census Day. The highest mean (average) data zone household estimates were for Glasgow City (412), Edinburgh City (406) and Scottish Borders (404). The lowest mean household estimates were for East Renfrewshire (310) and Midlothian (312). For all Council areas the median (midpoint) was either the same or lower than the mean (average). This is likely to indicate that most Council areas have a

number of data zones with large household estimates that inflate the mean but have no effect on the median. The lower quartile indicates the household estimates below which 25 per cent of the data zones lie for each Council area. For example, 25 per cent of the 267 data zones in Aberdeen City have a household estimate of 304 or less. Similarly, the upper quartile indicates the household estimate above which 25 per cent of the data zones lie for each Council area. So, 25 per cent of the 267 data zones in Aberdeen City have a household estimate of 438 or more. In other words, 50 per cent of the data zones have a household estimate between the lower and upper quartile values.

Table 4.3: Data zone household summary statistics by Council area, 2011

Name	Total households*	Count	Minimum household	Maximum household	Mean household	Median household	Lower Quartile	Upper Quartile	Interquartile Range
Aberdeen City	103,371	267	150	950	387	367	304	438	135
Aberdeenshire	104,714	301	177	893	348	332	273	401	128
Angus	51,616	142	204	655	363	350	296	418	122
Argyll & Bute	40,125	122	123	542	329	319	275	376	101
Clackmannanshire	22,734	64	192	941	355	341	282	390	107
Dumfries and Galloway	67,980	193	176	699	352	350	291	404	113
Dundee City	69,193	179	175	915	387	362	307	452	145
East Ayrshire	53,919	154	197	953	350	342	290	400	110
East Dunbartonshire	43,473	127	194	637	342	334	293	383	90
East Lothian	42,905	120	167	956	358	340	289	391	103
East Renfrewshire	37,225	120	181	508	310	310	257	357	101
Edinburgh City	223,051	549	20	2,008	406	378	321	453	132
Eilean Siar	12,576	36	221	503	349	342	298	404	106
Falkirk	68,732	197	163	951	349	336	275	387	112
Fife	160,952	453	164	3,066	355	338	285	397	112
Glasgow City	285,693	694	0	1,656	412	397	316	476	160
Highland	102,091	292	193	1,234	350	329	282	387	105
Inverclyde	37,434	110	151	705	340	324	277	397	120
Midlothian	34,978	112	199	743	312	300	257	347	90
Moray	40,062	116	153	1,081	345	337	277	401	125
North Ayrshire	62,498	179	185	730	349	342	285	402	117
North Lanarkshire	145,998	418	164	836	349	334	282	389	107
Orkney Islands	9,725	27	257	532	360	320	300	412	112
Perth & Kinross	64,777	175	78	963	370	360	300	423	123
Renfrewshire	80,902	214	175	1,096	378	364	295	425	130
Scottish Borders	52,498	130	233	792	404	404	338	457	119
Shetland Islands	9,950	30	203	439	332	321	280	409	130
South Ayrshire	51,286	147	190	758	349	334	286	387	101
South Lanarkshire	139,188	398	151	1,372	350	336	284	387	103
Stirling	37,566	110	61	630	341	338	277	400	124
West Dunbartonshire	42,167	118	170	597	357	356	306	409	102
West Lothian	73,398	211	180	1,638	348	324	276	385	109

*Source: Census results – [Release 1C \(part 1\)](#) published on Scotland's Census website

5. Data zone household change, 2001 to 2011

5.1 Between 2001 and 2011 the overall number of households in Scotland increased by 180,527 from 2,192,250 to 2,372,777. As shown by Table 5.1, data zone household estimates have also changed between 2001 to 2011. In 2001, no data zones had a household estimate of less than 100 or more than 700. By 2011 the number of data zones with a household estimate with fewer than 100 had risen to 9, while 90 data zones had a household estimate of 700 or more.

Table 5.1: Data zones within broad household bands, 2001 and 2011

	< 100		100 - 249		250 - 399		400 - 699		700 +	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
2001	0	0	894	13.7	4,298	66.1	1,313	20.2	0	0.0
2011	9	0.1	692	10.6	3,875	59.6	1,839	28.3	90	1.4

5.2 Table 5.2 further illustrates the ‘household drift’ noted above. The increase in the mean (average) data zone household estimate from 337 in 2001 to 365 in 2011 reflects the increase in development in Scotland as a whole. However, the median (midpoint) has remained relatively constant over most of this period. The percentiles and the quartiles show the household estimates below which a particular percentage of the data zones lie. In 2011, for example, 5 per cent of the data zones in Scotland had a household estimate of 225 or fewer. The spread of the lower and upper quartiles shows a modest increase from 107 in 2001 to 124 in 2011, whereas the spread from the 5th to the 95th percentile has increased from 264 in 2001 to 336 in 2011. These summary statistics indicate that, while the majority of data zones have changed little over the past 10 years, there is a growing number that have experienced substantial changes.

Table 5.2: Data zone household summary statistics, 2001 to 2011

	Minimum household	Maximum household	Mean household	Median household	5th percentile	Lower quartile	Upper quartile	95th percentile
2001	147	692	337	331	219	278	385	483
2011	0	3,066	365	347	225	290	414	561

5.3 [Table 5.3](#) provides further information on the nature of the changes at data zone level between 2001 and 2011. Over 55 per cent of the data zones in Scotland had between a 5 per cent increase and 5 per cent decrease in the household estimates since 2001. The majority (67.0 per cent) of the data zones have seen an increase in the number of household over the past 10 years.

Table 5.3: Household change summary, 2001 to 2011

Change in households 2001 to 2011	Number of data zones	Percentage of data zones
Total increase	4,361	67.0
50% or more increase	268	4.1
20% to < 50% increase	605	9.3
10% to < 20% increase	809	12.4
5% to < 10% increase	778	12.0
< 5% increase	1,901	29.2
No change	207	3.2
< 5% decrease	1,487	22.9
5% to < 10% decrease	217	3.3
10% to < 20% decrease	113	1.7
20% to < 50% decrease	93	1.4
50% to 100% decrease	27	0.4
Total decrease	1,937	29.8

- 5.4 Between 2001 and 2011 the number of households in 22 data zones more than triple (Table 5.4). As previously stated the same data zones had a similar increase in population over the 10 year period (refer to Table 3.4).
- 5.5 Of the overall increase of 180,527 households across Scotland, around 18,892 was due to growth of the following 22 data zones. As with population the overall growth of the number of households in Scotland is due to large changes occurring in a few areas.

Table 5.4: Data zones where the number of households more than tripled between 2001 to 2011

Data zone	Council	Intermediate zone	2001 households	2011 households	% change
S01002622	Fife	Dunfermline East and Pitcorthie East	325	3066	843
S01006364	West Lothian	Blackburn	256	1638	540
S01003778	Highland	Inverness Inshes and Slackbuie	205	1234	502
S01005804	South Lanarkshire	Little Eamock	245	1372	460
S01002567	Falkirk	North Broomage and Inches	201	881	338
S01000444	Aberdeenshire	Ythanside	200	875	338
S01002317	Edinburgh City	Leith Docks	472	2008	325
S01004255	Moray	Heldon West, Fogwatt to Inchberry	266	1081	306
S01001406	East Ayrshire	Kilmaurs Rural	238	953	300
S01003819	Highland	Inverness Westhill	240	921	284
S01002411	Falkirk	High Bonnybridge and Greenhill	266	951	258
S01002806	Fife	Kirkcaldy Chapel	269	957	256
S01001562	East Lothian	IZ Four	268	949	254
S01001264	Dundee City	Fintry	186	654	252
S01004471	North Ayrshire	Fairlie and Rural	216	730	238
S01001232	Dundee City	West Pitkerro	239	790	231
S01000398	Aberdeenshire	Durno-Chapel of Garioch	271	893	230
S01000354	Aberdeenshire	Westhill North and South	188	603	221
S01003465	Glasgow City	Glasgow Harbour and Partick South	526	1656	215
S01005763	South Lanarkshire	Nerston and EK Landward Area	308	949	208
S01002325	Edinburgh City	Waterfront and Granton	287	884	208
S01000365	Aberdeenshire	Kintore and Blackburn	254	773	204

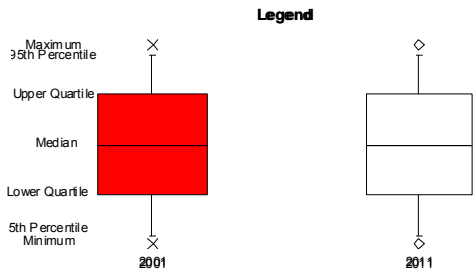
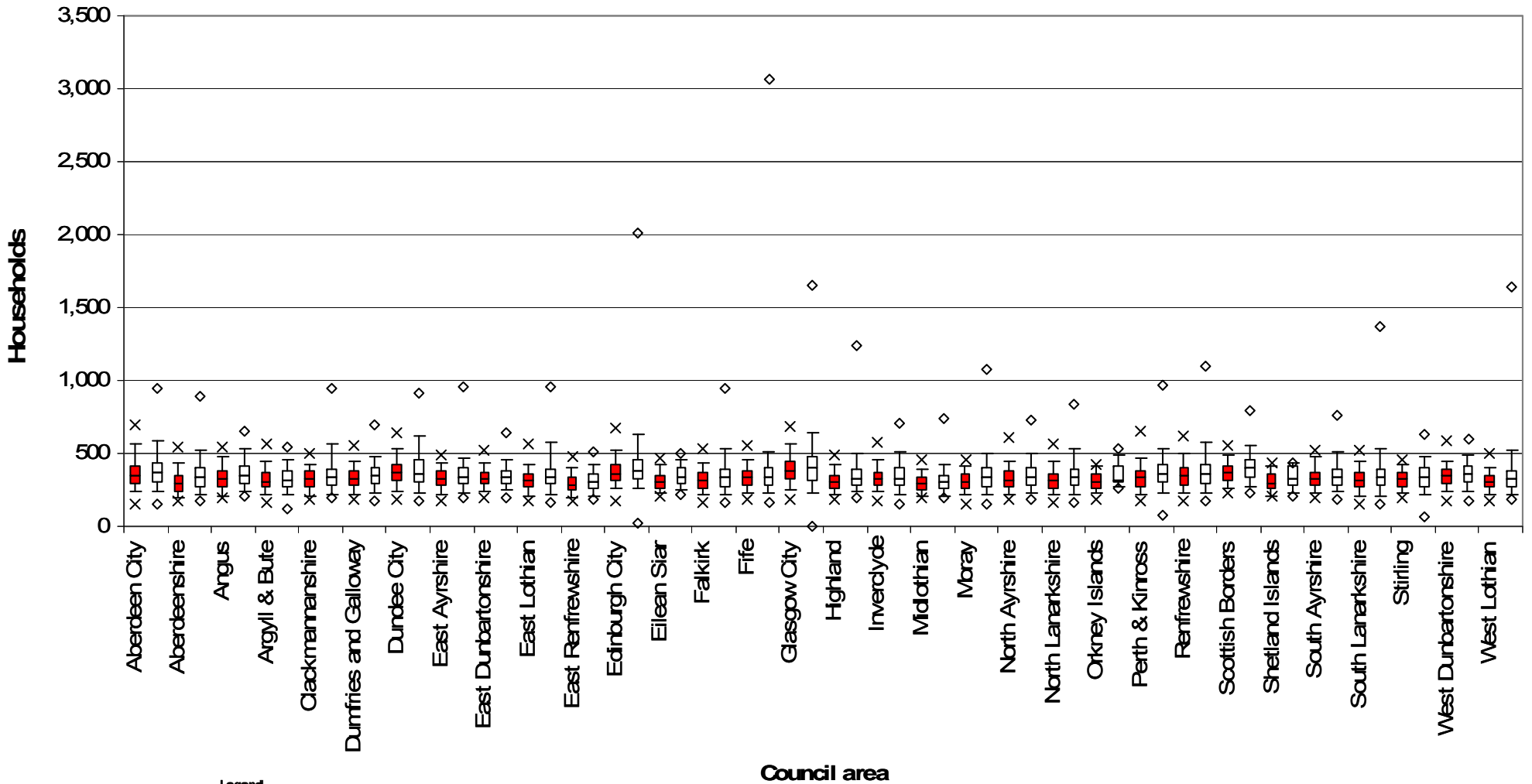
- 5.6 Between 2001 and 2011 the number of households in 27 data zones decreased by 50 per cent or more (Table 5.5).

Table 5.5: Data zones where the number of households fell by more than a half between 2001 to 2011

Data zone	Council	Intermediate zone	2001 households	2011 households	% change
S01003031	Glasgow City	Glenwood South	332	0	-100
S01003319	Glasgow City	Craigton	322	0	-100
S01003505	Glasgow City	Sighthill	365	0	-100
S01002296	Edinburgh City	Muirhouse	355	20	-94
S01003548	Glasgow City	Barmulloch	316	29	-91
S01003491	Glasgow City	Sighthill	373	44	-88
S01006151	Stirling	Logie	248	61	-75
S01003126	Glasgow City	Pollokshaws	483	121	-75
S01002282	Edinburgh City	Muirhouse	496	129	-74
S01005071	Perth & Kinross	Muirton	255	78	-69
S01001166	Dundee City	Hilltown	537	177	-67
S01003201	Glasgow City	Dalmamock	400	133	-67
S01003533	Glasgow City	Petershill	518	176	-66
S01003097	Glasgow City	Crookston South	330	121	-63
S01003285	Glasgow City	Gorbals and Hutchesontown	526	194	-63
S01003357	Glasgow City	Ibrox	551	212	-62
S01003456	Glasgow City	Central Easterhouse	326	128	-61
S01003420	Glasgow City	North Barlanark and Easterhouse South	430	170	-60
S01003540	Glasgow City	Keppochhill	597	239	-60
S01003625	Glasgow City	Wyndford	433	188	-57
S01004090	Inverclyde	Lower Bow & Larkfield, Fancy Farm, Mallard Bowl	347	151	-56
S01003578	Glasgow City	Barmulloch	215	94	-56
S01001102	Dundee City	City Centre	425	191	-55
S01006100	Stirling	Borestone	407	189	-54
S01003510	Glasgow City	Cowhairs and Port Dundas	514	241	-53
S01004060	Inverclyde	Greenock Town Centre and East Central	455	217	-52
S01003118	Glasgow City	Pollokshaws	541	266	-51

5.7 [Figure 5.1](#) shows the change in distribution of data zone household estimates by Council area between the 2001 and 2011 Censuses are shown by the diagram. The similarity in the size of the boxes (the inter quartile range) illustrates the fact that the majority of data zones have had only a slight change in the number of households between the Censuses. This is seen by the red and white bars not varying for each Council area at each census date. The maximum number of households per data zone for each Council area have increased over the ten year period, except Argyll and Bute which has seen a slight decrease.

Figure 5.1: Distribution of data zone household estimates by Council areas, 2001 to 2011



6. Data zone Population and Household change, 2001 to 2011

6.1 [Table 6.1](#) shows the combination of [Table 3.3](#) and [Table 5.3](#). For example, from [Table 3.3](#) there are 282 data zones that increased in population by 50 per cent or more. Of these 282 data zones 42 had a 20 per cent to 50 per cent increase in the number of households over the same 10 year period. The cells shaded grey represent the same group percentage increase in population and households. For those cells below the grey line the percentage change for the number of households is greater than that of the population. There are more data zones below the grey line than above it. That is 3,862 data zones (59.4 per cent of all data zones) have had a greater percentage change in the number of households than in population. This is because household growth has increased more rapidly than population growth, as more people live alone and in smaller households.

6.2 Examination of a few examples of the cells furthest away from those in grey:

- the data zone that falls in the category of having between a 10 per cent and 20 per cent population increase in population but a 50 per cent to 100 per cent decrease in the number of households is S01006151 (Stirling, Logie). This data zone contains Stirling University and hence a large number of student halls of residence. The difference in the number of households is due to differing ways in which the student accommodation in this area was treated at each point in time.
- the data zone that falls in the category of having between a 20 per cent and 50 per cent decrease in the population but a 10 per cent to 20 per cent increase in the number of households is S01000799 (Argyll & Bute, Garelochhead). This data zone contains Faslane Naval Base. For the 2011 Census those people who were members of the armed forces were asked to fill their census form in at their permanent or family home address whereas in the 2001 Census many would have been estimated at their base. This would account for the larger than expected decrease in the data zone population.
- a similar relationship between population and households, observed in the above example (S01000799), can be seen for S01004334 (Moray, Burghead, Roseisle and Laich) which contains RAF Lossiemouth. This data zone falls in the category of having between a 10 per cent and 20 per cent decrease in the population but a 20 per cent to 50 per cent increase in the number of households. Again the reason is because members of the armed forces were asked to fill their census form in at their permanent or family home address.

Table 6.1: Population and household change summary, 2001 to 2011

		Household										Total	
		50% to 100% decrease	20% to < 50% decrease	10% to < 20% decrease	5% to < 10% decrease	< 5% decrease	No change	< 5% increase	5% to < 10% increase	10% to < 20% increase	20% to < 50% increase		50% or more increase
Population	50% or more increase	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	4	42	230	282
	20% to < 50% increase	0	0	0	1	2	0	6	7	47	387	37	487
	10% to < 20% increase	1	1	4	2	5	0	19	80	313	144	1	570
	5% to < 10% increase	0	0	3	0	14	3	109	155	260	23	0	567
	< 5% increase	0	1	8	7	115	13	378	309	134	5	0	970
	No change	0	0	0	0	1	0	15	14	4	0	0	34
	< 5% decrease	0	0	5	33	401	66	697	154	42	3	0	1,401
	5% to < 10% decrease	0	0	9	62	589	85	534	46	2	0	0	1,327
	10% to < 20% decrease	1	10	56	106	354	39	140	11	2	1	0	720
	20% to < 50% decrease	4	77	28	5	4	0	2	0	1	0	0	121
50% to 100% decrease	21	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	
Total	27	93	113	217	1,487	207	1,901	778	809	605	268	6,505	

6.3 Table 6.1 shows that of the 6,505 data zones in Scotland 2,121 of them have had the same percentage change in population as households. A greater number of data zones (2,693) have had an increase in both population and households. A greater number of data zones have decreased (3,595) in population between 2001 and 2011 than increased (2,876). Of the 3,595 data zones that have decreased in population 1,770 have also decreased in the number of households. In a further 1,635 of these data zones, the number of households increased and in 190 they remained the same. This is mainly due to more people living alone and in smaller households.

6.4 From Table 6.1, it can be seen that around 28.0 per cent of all data zones (1,820) fall with in three categories:

- less than 5 per cent decrease in population with less than 5 per cent increase in the number of households (697 data zones),
- between a 5 and 10 per cent decrease in population with less than 5 per cent decrease in the number of households (589 data zones), and
- between a 5 and 10 per cent decrease in population with a less than 5 per cent increase in the number of households (534 data zones).

6.5 Population and household change summaries, 2001 to 2011, for each [Council area](#) can be found at the back of this report.

7. Other Small Area Estimates

Urban Rural Classification

- 7.1 The Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification defines urban and rural areas across Scotland. The classification is based on population and accessibility (using drive-time analysis to identify accessible and remote areas). The main classifications are the 6-fold and 8-fold classifications which distinguish between urban, rural and remote areas using six and eight categories, respectively. Each data zone is assigned to one of the categories. The classification is updated every two years and the population estimates based on the 2001 Census published on our website relate to the 2011-2012 classification. More background information on the urban rural classification is available on the Scottish Government's [Urban Rural Classification](#) website.
- 7.2 The 2011 Census shows, based on the 2011 – 2012 6 fold classification, that over 69 per cent of the population of Scotland (and over 70 per cent of households) were in settlements of 10,000 or more people (the 'large urban' and 'other urban' areas). Nearly a fifth of the population lived in the 'accessible' and 'remote' rural areas (over 17.4 per cent of households) (Table 7.1 and Table 7.2).
- 7.3 Each of the 6 fold classifications have seen an increase in both population and households. The greatest increase has been seen in accessible rural areas, with an increase of 13.9 per cent in population (77,611 people) and an increase of 17.5 per cent in households (39,095 households).

Table 7.1: Population estimates by 6-fold urban rural classification, 2001 to 2011

	Population					
	2001		2011		change from	% change from
	Population	% of popn.	Population	% of popn.	2001 to 2011	2001 to 2011
Large urban	1,986,081	39.2	2,053,360	38.8	67,279	3.4
Other urban	1,559,322	30.8	1,614,319	30.5	54,997	3.5
Accessible small towns	449,626	8.9	456,673	8.6	7,047	1.6
Remote small towns	190,499	3.8	193,108	3.6	2,609	1.4
Accessible rural	556,988	11.0	634,599	12.0	77,611	13.9
Remote rural	319,495	6.3	343,344	6.5	23,849	7.5

Table 7.2: Household estimates by 6-fold urban rural classification, 2001 to 2011

	Households					
	2001		2011		change from	% change from
	Households	% of households.	Households	% of Households	2001 to 2011	2001 to 2011
Large urban	895,973	40.9	955,685	40.3	59,712	6.7
Other urban	665,153	30.3	715,301	30.1	50,148	7.5
Accessible small towns	187,807	8.6	199,713	8.4	11,906	6.3
Remote small towns	83,277	3.8	88,594	3.7	5,317	6.4
Accessible rural	223,915	10.2	263,010	11.1	39,095	17.5
Remote rural	136,121	6.2	150,474	6.3	14,353	10.5

8. Notes and Definitions

This section gives brief definitions of statistical and other terms used in this report.

Mean

The average of a group of values. The sum of the values divided by the number of values in the group.

Median

The midpoint of a group of values which have been arranged in ascending or descending order. 50 per cent of the values will be less than or equal to the median, the remainder will be greater than the median. (The split may not be exactly 50/50, depending on how many values in the group have the median value.)

Quartile

Similar to median, except that quartiles split that values into four equal groups instead of two. For example, the first quartile had the first 25 per cent of the values. The first quartile is usually called the lower quartile; the second quartile is the same as the median; and the third quartile is usually called the upper quartile.

Quintile

Similar to median, except that deciles split the values into five equal groups instead of two. For example, the quintile has the first 20 per cent of the values.

Decile

Similar to median, except that deciles split the values into ten equal groups instead of two. For example, the first decile has the first 10 per cent of the values.

Percentile

Similar to median, except that percentiles split the values into one hundred equal groups instead of two. For example, the first percentile has the first 1 per cent of the values.

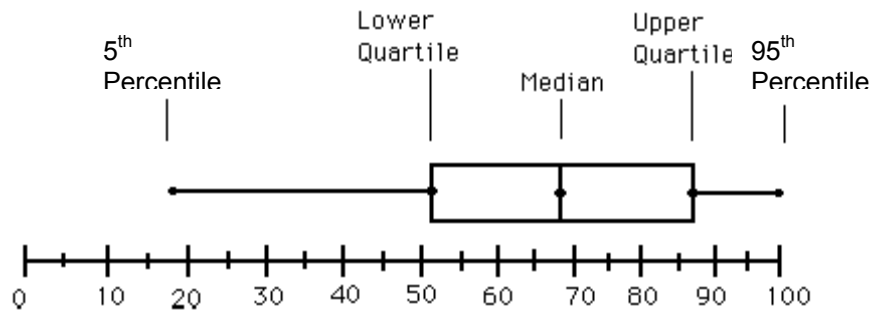
Best-fit

Aggregating data zones to a higher-level geography does not always give an exact match. In these cases, data zones are allocated on a 'best-fit' basis to give the best possible match. The Geography Best Fit Matrix available from the Scottish Government (SG) website shows how well the boundaries for different geographies (including data zones) match, while the paper 'Evaluation of Non Standard Geography Population Estimates' on the National Records of Scotland (NRS) website assesses the accuracy of population estimates built up from data zones.

Box Plot

A box plot is sometimes used to visually represent data. It shows where the quartiles of the data lie. It is useful for comparing data which has come from different sources. Different sources may not have used the same sample size or

sampling technique so simply comparing the numbers may not give an accurate picture. A box plot looks something like this –



Population-weighted centroid

This identifies the centre of a data zone by taking into account the size and location of the population, as well as the physical characteristics of the data zone. Further information is available in the 'Data Zone Centroids Methodology' paper on the SG website.

Data zone lookup tables

The data zone lookup tables used to derive the population estimates for the areas in [Section 7](#) can be found in the [Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics Reference Material](#) section of the Scottish Government website. The text file 'Data Zone Lookup' gives geographic information for each data zone, while the Excel workbook 'Code to Name Lookup' gives the full names of the codes held in the 'Data Zone Lookup' file.

Household

A household is:

- one person living alone; or
- a group of people (not necessarily related) living at the same address who share cooking facilities and share a living room or sitting room or dining room.

Dwelling

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.

Settlements and localities

A settlement is defined as a contiguous group of high density postcodes with a population of 500 or more. A postcode is defined as high density (i.e. urban) if one or more of the following three threshold conditions are met:

- The number of residential addresses per hectare exceeds 2.1
- The estimate of population per hectare exceeds 5
- The number of non-residential addresses per hectare exceeds 0.1

Otherwise, the postcode is classified as low density (i.e. rural).

Localities are intended to be more representative of the towns and cities in Scotland. Some settlements cover an extensive area, and consist of more than one distinct town or city. For example, the settlement of Glasgow consists of many towns, such as Paisley, as well as the city of Glasgow itself. So, some settlements are divided into constituent towns or cities ('localities'). The 2001 Census report 'Key Statistics for Settlements and Localities Scotland' is used as the basis for defining localities.

Urban Rural Classification⁷

The 6-fold Urban Rural classification categories are:

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 areas	Settlements of less than 3,000 people and within 30 minutes drive of a settlement of 10,000 or more.
6. Remote rural areas	Settlements of less than 3,000 people and with a drive time of over 30 minutes to a settlement of 10,000 or more.

The 8-fold Urban Rural classification categories are:

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 between 30 and 60 minutes to a settlement of 10,000 or more.
5. Very remote small towns	Settlements of between 3,000 and 10,000 people and with a drive time of over 60 minutes to a settlement of 10,000 or more.
6. Accessible rural areas	Settlements of less than 3,000 people and within 30 minutes drive of a settlement of 10,000 or more.
7. Remote rural areas*	Settlements of less than 3,000 people and with a drive time of between 30 and 60 minutes to a settlement of 10,000 or more.
8. Very remote rural areas	Settlements of less than 3,000 people and with a drive time of over 60 minutes to a settlement of 10,000 or more.

* The Remote Small Towns and Remote Rural categories in the 8-fold classification should not be confused with the similarly labelled categories in the 6-fold classification.

Footnote

7) Created using population estimates rolled forward from the 2001 Census.

Population and household change summary by Council area, 2001 to 2011

		Households							Households				
		50% to 100% decrease	< 50% decrease	No change	< 50% increase	50% or more increase			50% to 100% decrease	< 50% decrease	No change	< 50% increase	50% or more increase
Aberdeen City							Aberdeenshire						
Population	50% or more increase	0	1	1	1	6	Population	50% or more increase	0	0	0	2	22
	< 50% increase	0	16	2	104	1		< 50% increase	0	2	0	146	1
	No change	0	0	0	0	0		No change	0	0	0	2	0
	< 50% decrease	0	58	3	74	0		< 50% decrease	0	34	11	81	0
	50% to 100% decrease	0	0	0	0	0		50% to 100% decrease	0	0	0	0	0
		Households							Households				
		50% to 100% decrease	< 50% decrease	No change	< 50% increase	50% or more increase			50% to 100% decrease	< 50% decrease	No change	< 50% increase	50% or more increase
Angus													
Population	50% or more increase	0	0	0	0	4	Population	50% or more increase	0	0	0	0	4
	< 50% increase	0	2	0	79	1		< 50% increase	0	2	0	79	1
	No change	0	0	0	0	0		No change	0	0	0	0	0
	< 50% decrease	0	18	6	32	0		< 50% decrease	0	18	6	32	0
	50% to 100% decrease	0	0	0	0	0		50% to 100% decrease	0	0	0	0	0

		Households				
		50% to 100% decrease	< 50% decrease	No change	< 50% increase	50% or more increase
Argyll & Bute						
Population	50% or more increase	0	0	0	0	1
	< 50% increase	0	1	0	37	0
	No change	0	0	0	2	0
	< 50% decrease	0	50	4	27	0
	50% to 100% decrease	0	0	0	0	0
Clackmannanshire						
Population	50% or more increase	0	0	0	1	4
	< 50% increase	0	3	0	18	0
	No change	0	0	0	1	0
	< 50% decrease	0	24	3	10	0
	50% to 100% decrease	0	0	0	0	0
		Households				
		50% to 100% decrease	< 50% decrease	No change	< 50% increase	50% or more increase
Dumfries and Galloway						
Population	50% or more increase	0	0	0	0	2
	< 50% increase	0	6	1	86	1
	No change	0	0	0	0	0
	< 50% decrease	0	37	6	54	0
	50% to 100% decrease	0	0	0	0	0

Population and household change summary by Council area, 2001 to 2011

		Households							Households				
		50% to 100% decrease	< 50% decrease	No change	< 50% increase	50% or more increase			50% to 100% decrease	< 50% decrease	No change	< 50% increase	50% or more increase
Dundee City							East Ayrshire						
Population	50% or more increase	0	0	0	2	5	Population	50% or more increase	0	0	0	2	4
	< 50% increase	0	4	2	37	1		< 50% increase	0	2	0	48	0
	No change	0	0	0	3	0		No change	0	0	0	0	0
	< 50% decrease	1	65	5	52	0		< 50% decrease	0	54	6	38	0
	50% to 100% decrease	1	1	0	0	0		50% to 100% decrease	0	0	0	0	0
		Households							Households				
		50% to 100% decrease	< 50% decrease	No change	< 50% increase	50% or more increase			50% to 100% decrease	< 50% decrease	No change	< 50% increase	50% or more increase
East Dunbartonshire													
Population	50% or more increase	0	0	0	1	1	Population	50% or more increase	0	0	0	1	1
	< 50% increase	0	0	1	28	0		< 50% increase	0	0	1	28	0
	No change	0	0	0	0	0		No change	0	0	0	0	0
	< 50% decrease	0	35	11	50	0		< 50% decrease	0	35	11	50	0
	50% to 100% decrease	0	0	0	0	0		50% to 100% decrease	0	0	0	0	0

		Households				
		50% to 100% decrease	< 50% decrease	No change	< 50% increase	50% or more increase
East Lothian						
Population	50% or more increase	0	1	0	3	7
	< 50% increase	0	2	0	41	0
	No change	0	0	0	2	0
	< 50% decrease	0	31	2	31	0
	50% to 100% decrease	0	0	0	0	0

		Households				
		50% to 100% decrease	< 50% decrease	No change	< 50% increase	50% or more increase
East Renfrewshire						
Population	50% or more increase	0	0	0	0	1
	< 50% increase	0	1	0	54	0
	No change	0	0	0	2	0
	< 50% decrease	0	7	1	54	0
	50% to 100% decrease	0	0	0	0	0

		Households				
		50% to 100% decrease	< 50% decrease	No change	< 50% increase	50% or more increase
Edinburgh City						
Population	50% or more increase	0	0	0	4	24
	< 50% increase	0	35	4	241	2
	No change	0	0	0	3	0
	< 50% decrease	0	123	12	99	0
	50% to 100% decrease	2	0	0	0	0

Population and household change summary by Council area, 2001 to 2011

		Households				
		50% to 100% decrease	< 50% decrease	No change	< 50% increase	50% or more increase
Eilean Siar						
Population	50% or more increase	0	0	0	1	0
	< 50% increase	0	0	0	19	0
	No change	0	0	0	1	0
	< 50% decrease	0	2	2	11	0
	50% to 100% decrease	0	0	0	0	0

		Households				
		50% to 100% decrease	< 50% decrease	No change	< 50% increase	50% or more increase
Falkirk						
Population	50% or more increase	0	0	0	2	11
	< 50% increase	0	5	1	59	1
	No change	0	0	0	1	0
	< 50% decrease	0	74	8	35	0
	50% to 100% decrease	0	0	0	0	0

		Households				
		50% to 100% decrease	< 50% decrease	No change	< 50% increase	50% or more increase
Fife						
Population	50% or more increase	0	0	0	4	15
	< 50% increase	0	15	0	127	1
	No change	0	0	0	0	0
	< 50% decrease	0	169	18	103	0
	50% to 100% decrease	0	1	0	0	0

		Households				
		50% to 100% decrease	< 50% decrease	No change	< 50% increase	50% or more increase
Glasgow City						
Population	50% or more increase	0	0	0	6	28
	< 50% increase	0	26	1	233	8
	No change	0	0	0	5	0
	< 50% decrease	2	249	13	105	0
	50% to 100% decrease	16	2	0	0	0

		Households				
		50% to 100% decrease	< 50% decrease	No change	< 50% increase	50% or more increase
Highland						
Population	50% or more increase	0	0	0	0	9
	< 50% increase	0	5	1	179	1
	No change	0	0	0	2	0
	< 50% decrease	0	26	8	61	0
	50% to 100% decrease	0	0	0	0	0

		Households				
		50% to 100% decrease	< 50% decrease	No change	< 50% increase	50% or more increase
Inverclyde						
Population	50% or more increase	0	0	0	0	2
	< 50% increase	0	1	0	26	3
	No change	0	0	0	0	0
	< 50% decrease	1	28	4	43	0
	50% to 100% decrease	1	1	0	0	0

Population and household change summary by Council area, 2001 to 2011

		Households							Households				
		50% to 100% decrease	< 50% decrease	No change	< 50% increase	50% or more increase			50% to 100% decrease	< 50% decrease	No change	< 50% increase	50% or more increase
Midlothian							Moray						
Population	50% or more increase	0	0	0	0	5	50% or more increase	0	0	0	1	3	
	< 50% increase	0	7	0	24	0	< 50% increase	0	1	1	64	0	
	No change	0	0	0	0	0	No change	0	0	0	0	0	
	< 50% decrease	0	57	2	17	0	< 50% decrease	0	24	3	19	0	
	50% to 100% decrease	0	0	0	0	0	50% to 100% decrease	0	0	0	0	0	
		Households							Households				
		50% to 100% decrease	< 50% decrease	No change	< 50% increase	50% or more increase			50% to 100% decrease	< 50% decrease	No change	< 50% increase	50% or more increase
North Ayrshire													
Population	50% or more increase	0	0	0	0	4	50% or more increase	0	0	0	0	0	
	< 50% increase	0	2	0	55	1	< 50% increase	0	2	0	55	1	
	No change	0	0	0	1	0	No change	0	0	0	1	0	
	< 50% decrease	0	51	4	61	0	< 50% decrease	0	51	4	61	0	
	50% to 100% decrease	0	0	0	0	0	50% to 100% decrease	0	0	0	0	0	

		Households				
		50% to 100% decrease	< 50% decrease	No change	< 50% increase	50% or more increase
North Lanarkshire						
Population	50% or more increase	0	0	0	3	20
	< 50% increase	0	7	0	120	3
	No change	0	0	0	1	0
	< 50% decrease	0	106	11	147	0
	50% to 100% decrease	0	0	0	0	0

		Households				
		50% to 100% decrease	< 50% decrease	No change	< 50% increase	50% or more increase
Orkney Islands						
Population	50% or more increase	0	0	0	0	1
	< 50% increase	0	0	0	21	0
	No change	0	0	0	0	0
	< 50% decrease	0	0	0	5	0
	50% to 100% decrease	0	0	0	0	0

		Households				
		50% to 100% decrease	< 50% decrease	No change	< 50% increase	50% or more increase
Perth & Kinross						
Population	50% or more increase	0	0	0	10	5
	< 50% increase	0	3	0	89	1
	No change	0	0	0	0	0
	< 50% decrease	0	22	5	39	0
	50% to 100% decrease	1	0	0	0	0

Population and household change summary by Council area, 2001 to 2011

		Households							Households				
		50% to 100% decrease	< 50% decrease	No change	< 50% increase	50% or more increase			50% to 100% decrease	< 50% decrease	No change	< 50% increase	50% or more increase
Renfrewshire							Scottish Borders						
Population	50% or more increase	0	0	0	0	5	50% or more increase		0	0	0	1	3
	< 50% increase	0	0	0	66	1	< 50% increase		0	0	0	66	1
	No change	0	0	0	1	0	No change		0	0	0	0	0
	< 50% decrease	0	39	7	95	0	< 50% decrease		0	20	1	38	0
	50% to 100% decrease	0	0	0	0	0	50% to 100% decrease		0	0	0	0	0
		Households							Households				
		50% to 100% decrease	< 50% decrease	No change	< 50% increase	50% or more increase			50% to 100% decrease	< 50% decrease	No change	< 50% increase	50% or more increase
Shetland Islands													
Population	50% or more increase	0	0	0	0	1			0	0	0	0	0
	< 50% increase	0	1	0	18	0			0	1	0	18	0
	No change	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0
	< 50% decrease	0	5	1	4	0			0	5	1	4	0
	50% to 100% decrease	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0

		Households				
		50% to 100% decrease	< 50% decrease	No change	< 50% increase	50% or more increase
South Ayrshire						
Population	50% or more increase	0	0	0	0	2
	< 50% increase	0	5	1	38	1
	No change	0	0	0	0	0
	< 50% decrease	0	60	2	38	0
	50% to 100% decrease	0	0	0	0	0
South Lanarkshire						
Population	50% or more increase	0	0	0	1	18
	< 50% increase	0	3	0	100	9
	No change	0	0	0	2	0
	< 50% decrease	0	134	16	115	0
	50% to 100% decrease	0	0	0	0	0
Stirling						
Population	50% or more increase	0	0	0	0	4
	< 50% increase	1	5	0	47	0
	No change	0	0	0	1	0
	< 50% decrease	1	32	2	17	0
	50% to 100% decrease	0	0	0	0	0

Population and household change summary by Council area, 2001 to 2011

		Households				
		50% to 100% decrease	< 50% decrease	No change	< 50% increase	50% or more increase
West Dunbartonshire						
Population	50% or more increase	0	0	0	0	0
	< 50% increase	0	0	0	30	0
	No change	0	0	0	2	0
	< 50% decrease	0	46	4	36	0
	50% to 100% decrease	0	0	0	0	0

		Households				
		50% to 100% decrease	< 50% decrease	No change	< 50% increase	50% or more increase
West Lothian						
Population	50% or more increase	0	0	0	4	13
	< 50% increase	0	3	1	76	0
	No change	0	1	0	1	0
	< 50% decrease	0	59	9	44	0
	50% to 100% decrease	0	0	0	0	0

9. Notes on statistical publications

National Statistics

The United Kingdom Statistics Authority (UKSA) 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 [UKSA](#) website).

This can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

- meet identified needs of users;
- are well explained and readily accessible;
- are produced according to reliable methods, and
- are managed in a fair, independent and unbiased way in the public interest.

Once statistics have been designated as National Statistics, the Code of Practice for Official Statistics must continue to be followed.

National Records of Scotland

We, the National Records of Scotland, are a non-ministerial department of the Scottish Government. 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 by:

- Preserving the past – We look after Scotland’s national archives so that they are available for current and future generations, and we make available important information for family history.
- 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. Statistics from the 2001 Census are on [Scotland’s Census Results On-Line \(SCROL\)](#) website and the 2011 Census results are held on the [Scotland’s Census](#) website.

We provide information about future publications on our website. If you would like us to tell you about future statistical publications, you can register your interest on the Scottish Government [ScotStat](#) website.

Enquiries and suggestions

Please visit our [enquiries](#) page if you need any further information.

Email: customer@gro-scotland.gsi.gov.uk

If you have comments or suggestions that would help us improve our standards of service, please contact:

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10. Related organisations

Organisation	Contact
<p>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.</p>	<p>Office of the Chief Statistician Scottish Government 3WR, St Andrews House Edinburgh EH1 3DG</p> <p>Phone: 0131 244 0442</p> <p>Email: statistics.enquiries@scotland.gsi.gov.uk</p> <p>Website: www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics</p>
<p>The Office for National Statistics (ONS) is responsible for producing a wide range of economic and social statistics. It also carries out the Census of Population for England and Wales</p>	<p>Customer Contact Centre Office for National Statistics Room 1.101 Government Buildings Cardiff Road Newport NP10 8XG</p> <p>Phone: 0845 601 3034 Minicom: 01633 815044</p> <p>Email: info@statistics.gsi.gov.uk</p> <p>Website: www.ons.gov.uk/</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency McAuley House 2-14 Castle Street Belfast BT1 1SA</p> <p>Phone: 028 9034 8100</p> <p>Email: info.nisra@dfpni.gov.uk</p> <p>Website: www.nisra.gov.uk</p>

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