

# Statistical Bulletin

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## 2011 Census: Key Results from Releases 2A to 2D

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A National Statistics publication for Scotland.

## 1. Introduction

This bulletin presents key results from Scotland's 2011 Census. It is an amalgamation of the four Statistical Bulletins which accompanied:

- Release 2A from 26<sup>th</sup> September 2013, on Population, Ethnicity, Identity, Language, Religion, Health, Housing and Accommodation
- Release 2B from 14<sup>th</sup> November 2013, on Education and Labour Market
- Release 2C from 18<sup>th</sup> December 2013, on Households and Families, and Method of Travel to Work or Study
- Release 2D from 9<sup>th</sup> April 2014, on Long-term Health Conditions, Central Heating and Deprivation

A range of supporting information is available along with this bulletin, including:

- Key Statistics and Quick Statistics tables on the topics covered – available for a range of different geographies from the [Standard Outputs](#) tool on the Census Data Explorer
- [Census area profiles](#) allowing comparisons between areas – also available through the Census Data Explorer
- underlying [data for the tables and charts](#) in the bulletin - available to download in Excel, Comma Separated Value (csv) and PDF formats ([Annex A6](#) provides a lookup for the tables and charts in this bulletin to the corresponding in Release 2A, 2B, 2C or 2D.)
- [National level tables](#) on the detailed categories for country of birth, language used at home, national identity, religion, ethnicity, industry, and occupation – available to download in Excel, csv and PDF formats
- Interactive [topic-based maps](#)
- [metadata](#) covering all the variables that have been used in this release
- a [glossary](#) of relevant census terms and definitions.

Information on the UK-wide census results can be found on the [UK census website](#).

Information on the census in England & Wales can be found on the [Office for National Statistics \(ONS\) website](#).

Information on the census in Northern Ireland can be found on the [Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency \(NISRA\) website](#).

## 2. Main points

### Age and sex

- Scotland's population on census day 2011 was estimated to be 5,295,403; the highest ever. Since the 2001 Census, the population has increased by 233,400 (5 per cent) and for the first time in a census, there are more people aged 65 and over than under 15.

## Ethnicity

### Ethnic group

- Four per cent of people in Scotland were from minority ethnic groups<sup>1</sup> – an increase of two percentage points since 2001.
- The Asian population is the largest minority ethnic group (three per cent of the total population or 141,000 people) and has seen an increase of one percentage point (69,000) since 2001.
- Just over one per cent (1.2 per cent or 61,000) of the population recorded their ethnic group as White: Polish. The cities of Edinburgh and Aberdeen had the highest proportions at three per cent of their total population.
- A 'White: Gypsy / Traveller' response category was added in 2011. There were 4,200 people who recorded their ethnic group in this category (0.1 per cent of all people in Scotland). The highest number was in Perth & Kinross (400 people; 0.3 per cent of the total population of that area).
- In Glasgow City, 12 per cent of the population were from a minority ethnic group, in City of Edinburgh and Aberdeen City it was 8 per cent and Dundee City it was 6 per cent. These areas also saw the largest increases since 2001 in the proportion of their population who are from minority ethnic groups.

### Ethnic groups within households

- In 2011, of the 1.5 million households containing more than one person, 84 per cent (1.3 million) contained members who shared the same ethnic group. The remaining 16 per cent (251,000) of households included multiple ethnic groups.
- The City of Edinburgh had the highest proportion of households with differing ethnic groups, at 28 per cent of all households containing

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<sup>1</sup> Minority ethnic groups do not include Gypsies / Travellers, as there was a separate tick box under the 'White category' for this ethnic group in 2011.

more than one person, followed by Argyll & Bute at 23 per cent and Scottish Borders at 22 per cent.

## **Country of birth**

- Ninety-three per cent of the people in Scotland stated they were born within the UK, a decrease of three percentage points since 2001. Eighty-three per cent of the population were born in Scotland, 9 per cent in England, 0.7 per cent in Northern Ireland and 0.3 per cent in Wales.
- Of the 7 per cent (369,000) of people in Scotland who were not born in the UK, 15 per cent (55,000) were born in Poland, and 6 per cent (23,000) were born in each of India and the Republic of Ireland.
- Every council area of Scotland, saw an increase between 2001 and 2011 in the proportion of their population who were born outside the UK.

## **Age and year of arrival in the UK**

- Over two-thirds (69 per cent) of people living in Scotland who were born abroad were of working age (16-64 years old) when they arrived in the UK.
- Over half (55 per cent) of people living in Scotland who were born abroad arrived between 2004 and March 2011.

## **National identity**

- Eighty-three per cent of the population of Scotland felt they had some Scottish national identity.
- Sixty-two per cent of people felt Scottish only, 18 per cent felt Scottish and British and two per cent felt they were Scottish in combination with some other identity.
- Eight per cent of people felt they only had a British national identity, 2 per cent felt English only and 2 per cent felt they had some other combination of UK identities (excluding Scottish).
- The remaining 4 per cent felt they did not have any UK national identity.

## Language

### English language proficiency

- Just over one per cent (73,000) of people aged 3 and over in Scotland were reported as being unable to speak English well or at all.

### Gaelic language

- Just over one per cent (1.1 per cent or 58,000 people) of the population aged 3 and over in Scotland were able to speak Gaelic, a slight fall from 1.2 per cent (59,000) in 2001.
- There were decreases in the proportion of people able to speak Gaelic in all age groups apart from those aged under 20 years which had a 0.1 percentage point increase.

### Language used at home

- Ninety-three per cent of people aged 3 and over in Scotland reported that they used only English at home.
- One per cent (54,000) of people aged 3 and over used Polish at home.
- 0.2 per cent (13,000) of people reported using British Sign Language at home.

## Religion

- Over half (54 per cent) of the population of Scotland stated their religion as Christian - a decrease of 11 percentage points since 2001, whilst 37 per cent of people stated that they had no religion - an increase of nine percentage points since 2001.
- In terms of the Christian denominations, 32 per cent of the population (1.7 million) stated they belonged to the Church of Scotland - a decrease of 10 percentage points since 2001 - whilst the proportion of people who stated they were Roman Catholic remained the same as in 2001 at 16 per cent (0.8 million).
- Just over one per cent (1.4 per cent or 77,000 people) reported that they were Muslim, an increase of 0.6 percentage points since 2001.
- The numbers of Buddhists, Hindus and Sikhs accounted for 0.7 per cent of the population in 2011 in total, and all increased between 2001 and 2011.
- The number of Jewish people has declined slightly to just under 6,000.

## Health

### General health, long-term activity-limiting illness and type of long-term condition

- The majority (82 per cent) of the population stated their health was good or very good.
- The proportion of people in Scotland with a long-term activity-limiting health problem or disability was 20 per cent, the same as reported in 2001.
- In 2011, 70 per cent of the population in Scotland did not have any type of long-term health condition.
- The most common category for those who reported at least one long-term health condition was 'Other condition' (19 per cent of total population, 988,000).
- 'Physical disability' and 'Deafness or partial hearing loss' were the second and third most common categories of long-term health conditions, each affecting 7 per cent of the population (355,000 and 351,000 respectively).

### Carers

- The proportion of people providing unpaid care to family members or friends (9 per cent) had changed little since 2001.
- There was an increase in the number of hours of care which these unpaid caregivers carry out per week, with 44 per cent (219,000) of them providing 20 or more hours of care a week, compared with 37 per cent (176,000) in 2001.

## Housing and Accommodation

### Number of households and household size

- In 2011, the number of households in Scotland with at least one usual resident was estimated to be 2,372,777; the highest ever, an increase of 8 per cent (181,000) from 2001.
- Between 2001 and 2011 the percentage increase in households was higher than the increase in people in households in all areas of Scotland. This led to a decrease in average household size from 2.27 people per household in 2001 to 2.19 in 2011.

- In 2011, one-person households overtook two-person households as the most common household type and accounted for 35 per cent of all households.

### **Accommodation type**

- In 2011, just over one third (34 per cent, 811,000) of households in Scotland were living in purpose-built blocks of flats or tenements, 23 per cent lived in semi-detached properties (541,000) and 22 per cent were in detached properties (520,000).
- Higher proportions of households in detached properties were found in the more rural council areas (66 per cent in Eilean Siar, 61 per cent in Orkney Islands and 56 per cent in Shetland Islands).
- The proportion of households in purpose-built flats or tenements was higher in the council areas containing large cities (69 per cent in Glasgow City, 60 per cent in City of Edinburgh, 48 per cent in Aberdeen City and 47 per cent in Dundee City), and also in West Dunbartonshire (48 per cent).

### **Unoccupied household spaces**

- It is estimated that there were 101,000 unoccupied household spaces in Scotland in 2011, 4 per cent of the total of 2.5 million household spaces. Of these, 64 per cent (64,000) were assessed as being vacant, for example new builds or other accommodation awaiting new occupants, and 36 per cent (37,000) were classed as second or holiday homes.

### **Rooms and Occupancy rating**

- In 2011, households in Scotland had an average of 5.0 rooms, ranging from 4.2 in Glasgow City to 5.7 in Aberdeenshire and Eilean Siar.
- Data from 1861 shows that 150 years ago there were almost two people (1.7) for every room in a household, whereas the 2011 average is over two rooms (2.3) for every person.
- In 2011, 9 per cent (214,000) of household spaces in Scotland were over-occupied and 66 per cent (1.6 million) were under-occupied based on the notional number of rooms required for the people who lived there.

### **Tenure**

- Compared with 2001, the proportion of households who own their accommodation has stayed fairly constant at around 62 per cent, though more now own their property outright.



- The proportion of households renting their accommodation from a council or housing association decreased by five percentage points since 2001 to 24 per cent.
- The private rented sector (including living rent free) increased by six percentage points since 2001 to 14 per cent (150,000) of all households.

### **Car and van availability**

- Sixty-nine per cent of households in Scotland had at least one car or van available for use in 2011 compared with 66 per cent in 2001.
- Eighty-six per cent of households in Aberdeenshire had at least one car or van available compared to 49 per cent in Glasgow City.

### **Central heating**

- In Scotland in 2011, almost all households (98 per cent, 2.3 million) had central heating, an increase of five percentage points from 2001 (93 per cent, 2.0 million).
- Gas was the most common type of central heating in most council areas, used by an average of 74 per cent of households, with the exception of Shetland Islands and Orkney Islands, where there is no mains gas supply, and Eilean Siar which has limited gas supply.
- Electric central heating was the most common type in Orkney Islands (41 per cent of households, 4,000) and Shetland Islands (48 per cent, 5,000). Oil central heating was the most common type in Eilean Siar (40 per cent, 5,000).

### **Communal establishments**

- Just under two per cent (99,000) of people in Scotland lived in a communal establishment on census day in 2011.
- Of these people, 38 per cent (38,000) were in education establishments such as student halls of residence, 37 per cent (36,000) were in care homes and a further 6 per cent (6,000) in other medical and care establishments.

## **Population and Households**

### **Marital and civil partnership status**

- Whilst still the most common status, the proportion of adults<sup>2</sup> in Scotland who are married decreased by five percentage points since

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<sup>2</sup> Adults refers to those aged 16 years and over.

2001 to 45 per cent.

- The proportion of adults who are single (never married or never registered a same-sex civil partnership) rose to 35 per cent in 2011, an increase of five percentage points (300,000 people) from 2001.
- There were 7,000 people (0.2 per cent of adults) who reported that they were in registered same-sex civil partnerships.

### **Household composition**

- Of the 2.4 million households in Scotland, married or same-sex civil partnered couple families (either with or without children) were the most common household type at 32 per cent (758,000), followed by households with one person aged under 65 living alone (22 per cent, 511,000) or with one person aged 65 or over living alone (13 per cent, 312,000).
- There were 263,000 lone parent families (11 per cent of all households), of which nearly two thirds included dependent children. Nine per cent of households were cohabiting couple families (217,000), and 8 per cent (179,000) families where all persons were aged 65 and over. The remaining 6 per cent (131,000) were 'Other' household types.
- Since 2001, the proportion of married or same-sex civil partnered couple families fell from 38 per cent to 32 per cent of all households, whereas the proportion of cohabiting couple families rose from 7 per cent to 9 per cent.

### **Lone parents**

- Out of the 170,000 lone parents aged 16 to 74 with dependent children in Scotland in 2011, 92 per cent (156,000) were female; this was the same proportion as in 2001.
- In 2011, 64 per cent of male lone parents and 58 per cent of female lone parents aged 16 to 74 were in employment.
- Both the proportion of lone parents in employment, and the hours worked by those in employment, increased between 2001 and 2011.

### **Children and Families**

- Of all the households in Scotland in 2011, just over a quarter (26 per cent) included at least one dependent child, which was a slight decrease from 28 per cent in 2001.

- The council areas containing the highest proportion of households with at least one dependent child were West Lothian (32 per cent, 24,000) and East Renfrewshire (31 per cent, 12,000).
- Comparison of families with and without children shows those including married or same-sex civil partnered couples were more likely to have children than cohabiting couples (61 per cent of married or same-sex civil partnered couple families compared with 46 per cent of cohabiting couple families).
- In 2011, there were 614,000 families with a total of 1.0 million dependent children. Of these families, 50 per cent (304,000) included one dependent child, 37 per cent (229,000) included two dependent children and the remaining 13 per cent (81,000) included three or more dependent children.

### **Deprivation**

- In Scotland in 2011, 40 per cent of households were not categorised as deprived in any of the four measured dimensions: employment, education, health and housing.
- 32 per cent of households were deprived in one dimension, 20 per cent in two dimensions, 6 per cent in three dimensions and the remaining 1 per cent in all four dimensions.
- The most common dimensions for deprivation of households were education and health, either as the only dimension of deprivation (14 per cent and 11 per cent respectively of all households) or in combination with each other (12 per cent of all households).

### **Education**

- In the 2011 Census, just over quarter (26 per cent, 1.1 million) of the population in Scotland aged 16 and over had achieved Census Level 4 or above qualifications, such as a university degree. This proportion was highest in the City of Edinburgh (41 per cent) and lowest in West Dunbartonshire (17 per cent).
- Just over a quarter (27 per cent, 1.2 million) of the population aged 16 and over held no qualifications. This proportion was lowest in the City of Edinburgh (17 per cent) and highest in East Ayrshire (34 per cent).

### **Labour Market**

#### **Economic activity**

- Of the 4.0 million people in Scotland aged between 16 and 74, 69 per cent (2.7 million) were economically active (either working or looking for

work). The proportions of economically active males and females were 74 per cent and 64 per cent respectively.

- The largest category of economically active people was full-time employees, who represented 40 per cent (1.6 million) of the total 16 to 74 year-old population, followed by part-time employees at 13 per cent (530,000).
- In terms of proportions, almost five times more females were part-time employees compared with males (33 per cent of economically active females compared with 7 per cent of economically active males).
- Between 2001 and 2011, the proportion of economically active people aged 16 to 74 increased by four percentage points, from 65 per cent (2.4 million) in 2001 to 69 per cent (2.7 million) in 2011, with the largest increase being for part-time employees.
- Retired people represented 15 per cent of all 16 to 74 year-olds, and accounted for approaching half (48 per cent) of the economically inactive in this age group.

### **Hours worked**

- In 2011, just over half (51 per cent) of the 2.5 million employed people aged 16 to 74 in Scotland worked 38 hours or more in a typical week in their main job; 39 per cent (984,000) worked between 38 and 48 hours and 12 per cent (295,000) worked 49 hours or more.

### **Unemployment**

- Seven per cent (189,000) of the economically active population in Scotland aged between 16 and 74 were unemployed, excluding full-time students looking for work. This was slightly higher than the 2001 figure of 6 per cent (148,000)<sup>3</sup>.
- The proportion of economically active people aged 16 to 74 who were unemployed (excluding economically active full-time students looking for work) ranged from 10 per cent in North Ayrshire and Glasgow City (7,000 and 30,000 people respectively) to 3 per cent in the Shetland Islands, Orkney Islands and Aberdeenshire (350, 390 and 5,000 people respectively)

### **Industry**

- 'Health and social work' and 'Retail activities' were the two largest industry sectors in 2011 in terms of the number of employed people

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<sup>3</sup> Including full-time students looking for work, the proportion of the economically active population aged 16 to 74 who were reported in the census as unemployed was 7 per cent (163,000) in 2001 and 8 per cent (222,000) in 2011.

aged 16 to 74, each accounting for 15 per cent (377,000) of this population.

- The proportion of males working in the 'Construction', 'Manufacturing' and 'Transport and storage' sectors was much higher than the proportion of females, while there were higher proportions of females than males working in 'Health and social work' and 'Education' sectors.

### **Occupation**

- The largest category of occupation was 'Professional occupations', employing 17 per cent of all employed people aged 16 to 74.
- Around nine times more males than females worked in 'Skilled trades occupations' and seven times more males than females worked as 'Process, plant and machine operatives'.
- In contrast, around five times more females than males worked in 'Caring, leisure and other service occupations' and four times more females worked in 'Administrative and secretarial occupations'.

### **National Statistics Socio-economic Classification**

- 'Lower managerial and professional occupations' was the largest socio-economic group, accounting for 20 per cent (803,000 people) of the population aged 16 to 74.
- There were more females than males in the 'Intermediate occupations' category (18 per cent of females compared with 7 per cent of males). This category includes clerical and administrative occupations.
- In contrast, the 'Lower supervisory and technical occupations' category represents 12 per cent of all 16 to 74 year-old males, compared with 4 per cent of all 16 to 74 year-old females.

### **Approximated social grade**

- In 2011, of the 1.8 million households which were headed by a person aged 16 to 64, 19 per cent had an approximated social grade of AB (Higher and intermediate managerial/administrative/professional), 32 per cent were grade C1 (Supervisory, clerical, junior managerial/administrative/professional), 22 per cent were grade C2 (Skilled manual workers) and 28 per cent were grade DE (Semi-skilled and unskilled manual workers, those on state benefit, unemployed, lowest grade workers).
- East Renfrewshire showed the highest proportion with AB grade at 31 per cent, followed by City of Edinburgh and East Dunbartonshire, both at 30 per cent.

- City of Edinburgh showed the highest proportion with C1 grade at 36 per cent and Orkney Islands and Shetland Islands showed the highest proportion with C2 grade, both at 33 per cent. Inverclyde and North Ayrshire showed the highest proportion with DE grade, both at 35 per cent.

## Transport

### Method of travel to place of work or study

- Of the 2.1 million 16 to 74 year olds in employment (excluding full-time students) who travel to work, 63 per cent (1.3 million) drove a car or van, an increase from 59 per cent in 2001. The next most common methods of transport, both at 11 per cent, were travelling by bus, minibus or coach (241,000) and on foot (238,000). The proportions travelling by bus and on foot had both decreased slightly from 12 per cent in 2001.
- The City of Edinburgh and Glasgow City were the only two council areas where less than half of the employed population aged 16 to 74 drove to work: 41 per cent (81,000) and 47 per cent (101,000) respectively. Clackmannanshire had the highest proportion, at 74 per cent (15,000).
- The City of Edinburgh had the highest proportion of people travelling to work by bus at 29 per cent (57,000), followed by Midlothian and Glasgow City at 20 per cent (7,000 and 43,000 respectively). City of Edinburgh and Argyll & Bute had the highest proportion of people travelling to work on foot, at 18 per cent (36,000 and 6,000 respectively).
- Of those travelling to their place of study, 45 per cent (390,000) travelled on foot, a decrease from 48 per cent in 2001, whilst 25 per cent (214,000) travelled by bus and 19 per cent were a passenger in a car or van (167,000).

### 3. Release 1 results

#### 3.1. Age and sex

Results from [previous releases](#) of the 2011 Census results for Scotland showed:

- Scotland's population on census day 2011 was estimated to be 5,295,403; the highest ever.
- There were more females than males in Scotland's population.
- Since the 2001 Census, the population has increased by 233,400 (5 per cent). This represents the fastest growth rate between two censuses in the last century.
- Scotland's population is ageing: the 2011 Census was the first ever where the number of people aged 65 and over was higher than the number aged under 15.

## 4. Ethnicity

### 4.1. Ethnic Group

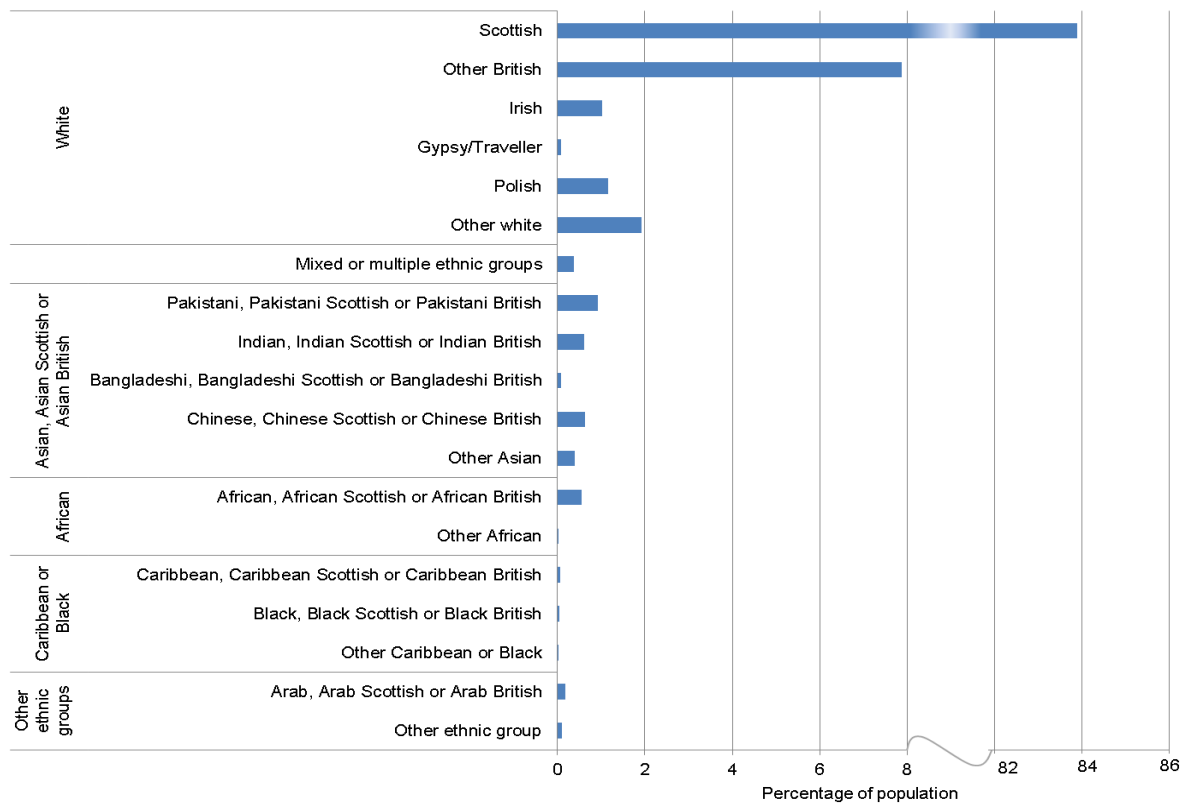
The census question on ethnicity changed between 2001 and 2011. In 2011, tick boxes were added for 'White: Polish' and 'White: Gypsy / Traveller'. Also, 'African' was included as a separate category, whereas in 2001 'African' was a tick box within the 'Black' category. Therefore, comparisons with 2001 have in some cases had to be carried out at a higher level.

Figure 4.1.1 and Table 4.1.1 show most of the people in Scotland reported their ethnicity as 'White' in 2011: 96 per cent (5.1 million), a fall of two percentage points from 2001. The majority of these belonged to the 'White: Scottish' category (84 per cent of the total population, or 4.4 million people), down slightly from 88 per cent (4.5 million) of the total population in 2001. 'White: Other British' was the second largest category (8 per cent), showing very little change from 2001 (7 per cent). The groups that make up the rest of the 'White' category in 2011 were 'White: Irish', 'White: Polish', 'White: Gypsy / Traveller' and 'White: Other white'. When combined, these form the third largest group at 4 per cent of the total population, an increase of two percentage points (94,000) compared with the combination of the 'White Irish' and 'Other White' options from 2001.

The Asian population is the largest minority ethnic group (3 per cent of the population or 141,000 people), representing an increase of one percentage point (69,000) since 2001. Within this, Pakistani is the largest individual category, accounting for 1 per cent of the total population. The African, Caribbean or Black groups made up 1 per cent of the population of Scotland in 2011, an increase of 28,000 people since 2001. Mixed or multiple ethnic groups represented 0.4 per cent (20,000) and other ethnic groups 0.3 per cent (14,000) of the total population.



**Figure 4.1.1: Ethnic groups, Scotland, 2011**



**Table 4.1.1: Ethnic groups, Scotland, 2001 and 2011**

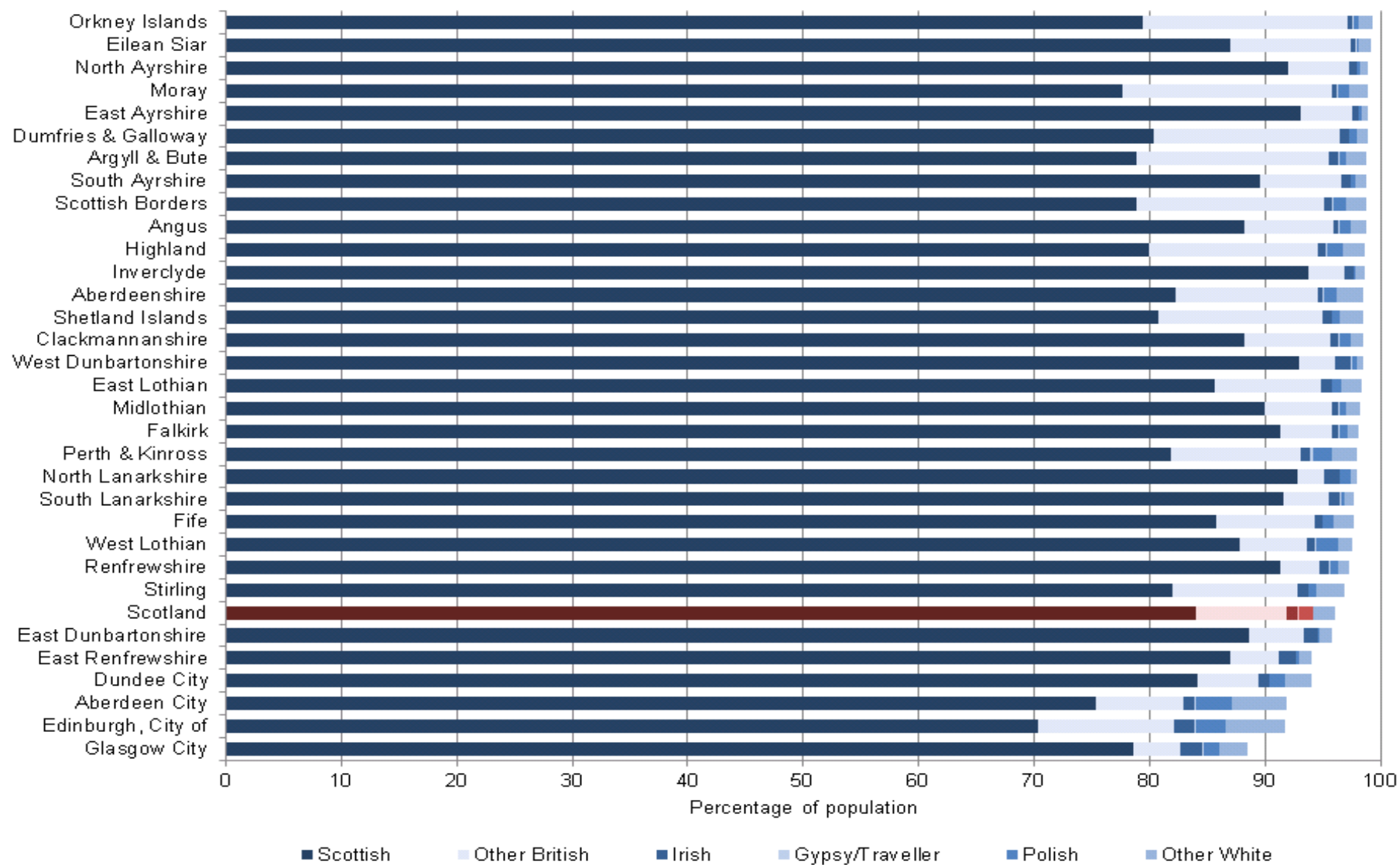
2001			2011			Change in number: 2001 to 2011
	Number	Percentage		Number	Percentage	
<b>All people</b>	<b>5,062,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>All people</b>	<b>5,295,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>233,000</b>
<b>White</b>	4,960,000	98.0	<b>White</b>	5,084,000	96.0	124,000
Scottish	4,459,000	88.1	Scottish	4,446,000	84.0	-13,000
Other British	374,000	7.4	Other British	417,000	7.9	43,000
Irish	49,000	1.0	Irish	54,000	1.0	5,000
Other	78,000	1.5	Gypsy / Traveller	4,000	0.1	
			Polish	61,000	1.2	89,000
			Other white ethnic group	102,000	1.9	
<b>Mixed</b>	13,000	0.3	<b>Mixed or multiple ethnic groups</b>	20,000	0.4	7,000
<b>Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British</b>	71,000	1.4	<b>Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British</b>	141,000	2.7	69,000
Pakistani	32,000	0.6	Pakistani, Pakistani Scottish or Pakistani British	49,000	0.9	18,000
Indian	15,000	0.3	Indian, Indian Scottish or Indian British	33,000	0.6	18,000
Bangladeshi	2,000	0.0	Bangladeshi, Bangladeshi Scottish or Bangladeshi British	4,000	0.1	2,000
Chinese	16,000	0.3	Chinese, Chinese Scottish or Chinese British	34,000	0.6	17,000
Other	6,000	0.1	Other	21,000	0.4	15,000
			<b>African</b>	30,000	0.6	
<b>Black, Black Scottish or Black British (Including Caribbean, African and Other Black)</b>	8,000	0.2	African, African Scottish or African British	29,000	0.6	
			Other	-	0.0	
			<b>Caribbean or Black</b>	7,000	0.1	28,000
			Caribbean, Caribbean Scottish or Caribbean British	3,000	0.1	
			Black, Black Scottish or Black British	2,000	0.0	
			Other	1,000	0.0	
<b>Other</b>	10,000	0.2	<b>Other ethnic group</b>	14,000	0.3	
			Arab, Arab Scottish or Arab British	9,000	0.2	5,000
			Other	5,000	0.1	

Figure 4.1.2 shows the breakdown of the white ethnic groups by council area. As noted above, a separate category for 'White: Polish' was added to the ethnicity question in 2011. Direct comparisons with 2001 are therefore not possible as a write-in box is likely to generate fewer responses for a category than a tick box for the same category.

The council areas with the highest proportions of 'White: Polish' in their population were Aberdeen City (7,000) and the City of Edinburgh (13,000), both at 3 per cent. In 2001, 'White: Irish' was the largest group after 'White: Scottish' and 'White: British', but in the council areas mentioned above, and in most other council areas in the east of Scotland, the number of 'White: Polish' people in 2011 was greater than the number of 'White: Irish' people. The proportion of 'White: Irish' people in the population was generally higher in council areas in the greater Glasgow area, with the highest being seen in Glasgow City (2 per cent, or 11,000).

A 'White: Gypsy / Traveller' tick box was added in 2011. There were 4,200 people who recorded their ethnic group in this category (0.1 per cent of all people in Scotland). The highest figure was in Perth and Kinross (400 people; 0.3 per cent of the total population of that area).

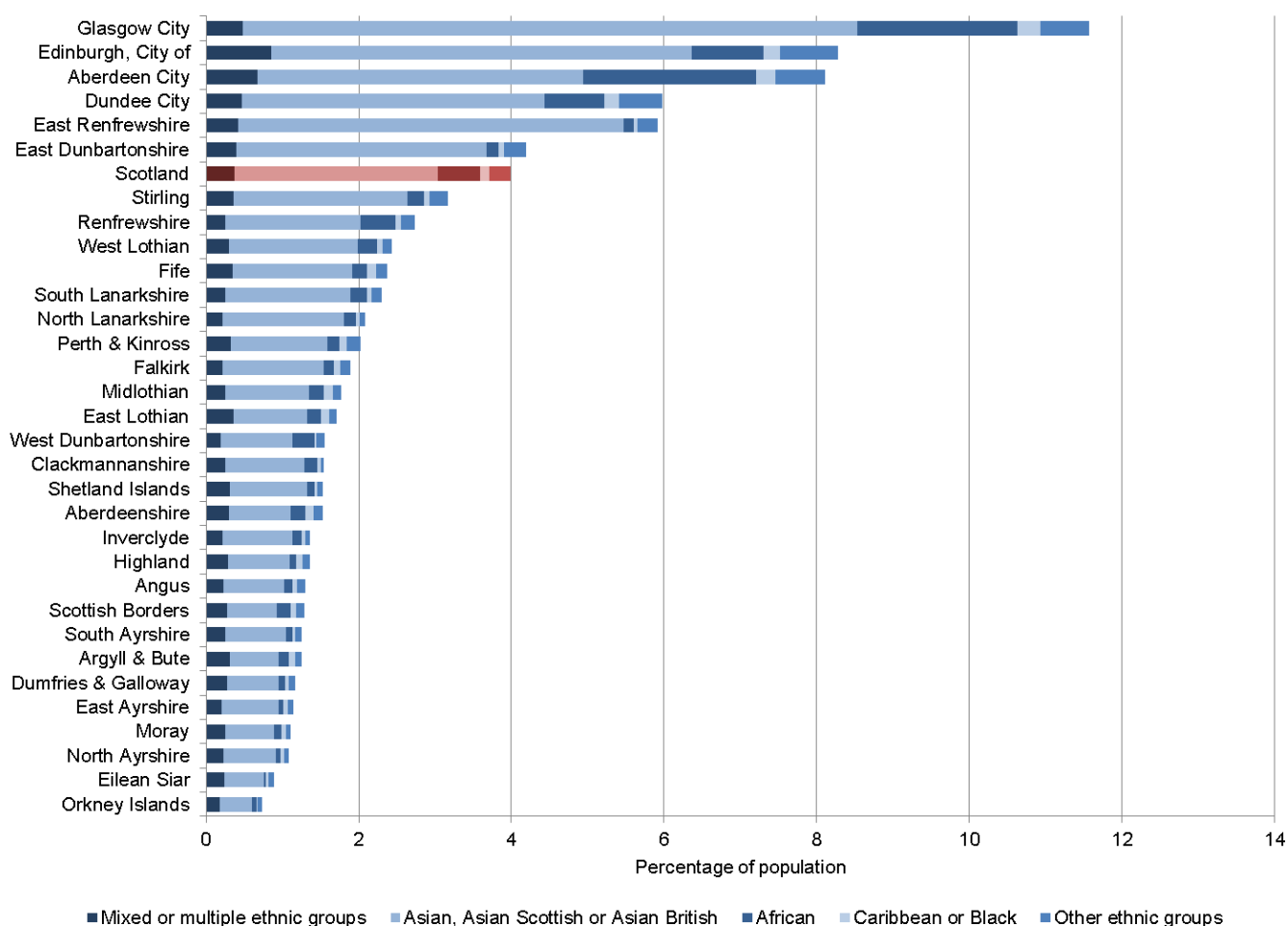
**Figure 4.1.2: White ethnic groups by council area, Scotland, 2011**



The proportion of the population reported as belonging to a minority ethnic group varied by council area. The highest figures were in the four council areas containing the large cities: in Glasgow City it was 12 per cent, in the City of Edinburgh and in Aberdeen City it was 8 per cent, and in Dundee City it was 6 per cent (Figure 4.1.3).

These four council areas also saw the largest increases since 2001 in the proportion of their population in minority ethnic groups. Glasgow City saw an increase of six percentage points, Aberdeen City an increase of five percentage points, the City of Edinburgh an increase of four percentage points and Dundee City an increase of two percentage points.

**Figure 4.1.3: Minority ethnic groups by council area, Scotland, 2011**



Further information on ethnicity is provided in table KS201SC.

## 4.2. Multiple ethnic groups within households

Census data on multiple ethnic groups within households provide a measure of the diversity of ethnicities between different household members, such as partners or between generations, and are derived from the ethnicity stated by each person in a household. The ethnic groups are based on the set of questionnaire options, so a household is regarded as having multiple ethnic groups if, for example, one person chooses 'White Scottish' and another chooses 'White British' as their ethnic group.

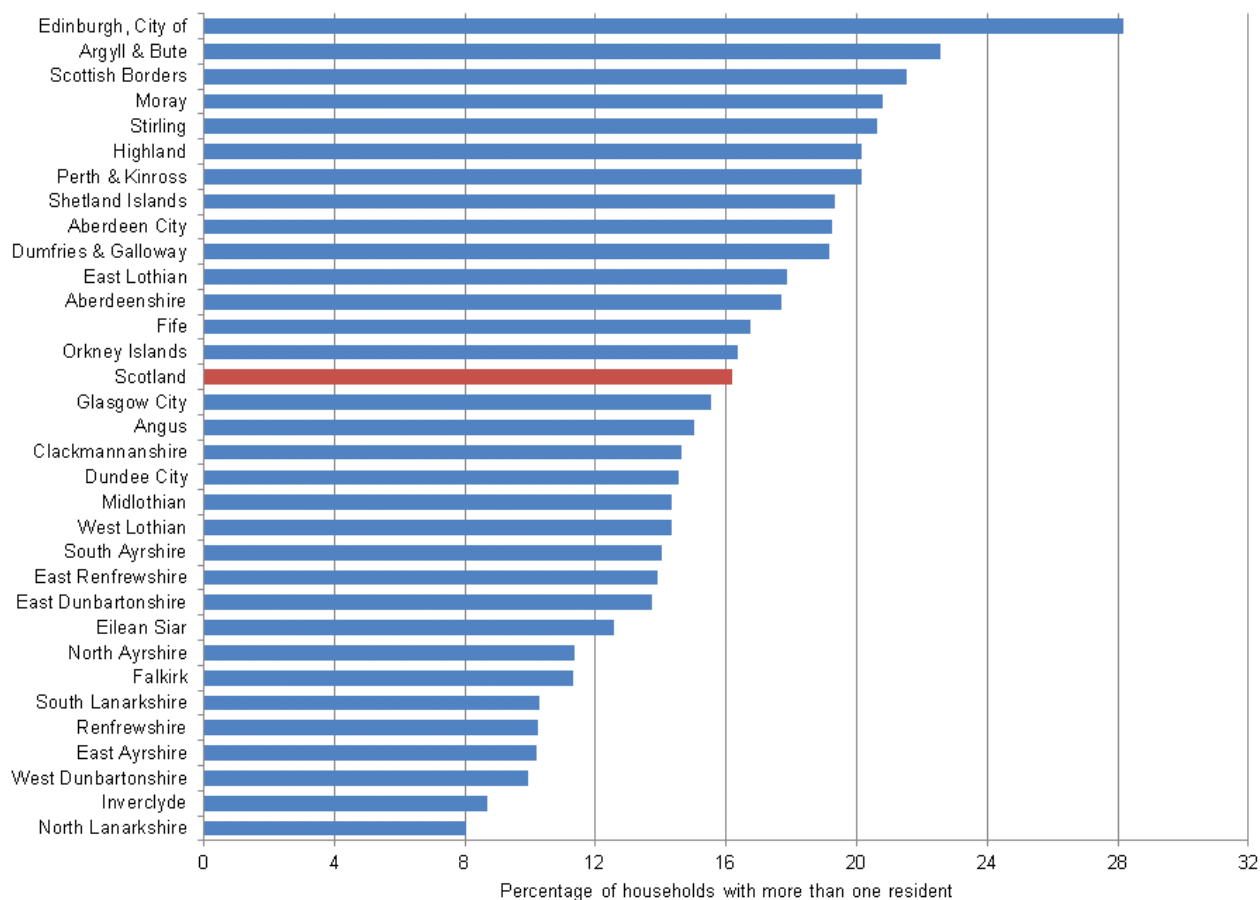
In 2011, of the 1.5 million households containing more than one person, 84 per cent (1.3 million) contained members who shared the same ethnic group. The other 16 per cent of households included multiple ethnic groups; 11 per cent (178,000) of all households included partners of different ethnic groups, 2 per cent (38,000) included different ethnic groups across the generations only, and the remaining 2 per cent (36,000) contained other combinations of ethnic groups across the household members.

Since 2001, the proportion of households which contain more than one person and include multiple ethnicities has increased by one percentage point, from 15 per cent (222,000) in 2001 to 16 per cent (251,000) in 2011. However, it should be noted that this may in part reflect that there were more categories of ethnic groups in the 2011 census questionnaire, for example, new categories such as 'White: Polish' and 'Other: Arab, Arab Scottish or Arab British' were added.

The City of Edinburgh had the highest proportion of households with differing ethnic groups, at 28 per cent (38,000) of all households containing more than one person, followed by Argyll & Bute at 23 per cent (6,000) and Scottish Borders at 22 per cent (7,000) (Figure 4.2.1).

The City of Edinburgh also showed the largest increase between 2001 and 2011 in the proportion of households with more than one person which contain multiple ethnic groups, increasing by three percentage points, from 25 per cent to 28 per cent. Three council areas – West Dunbartonshire, Inverclyde and Moray – each saw a decrease of one percentage point in the proportion of households with more than one person which contain multiple ethnic groups.

**Figure 4.2.1: Households with residents from more than one ethnic group by council area, Scotland, 2011**



Further information on multiple ethnic groups within households is provided in table QS202SC.

## 5. Country of Birth

Ninety-three per cent (4.9 million) of the people in Scotland were born within the UK, a decrease of three percentage points from 96 per cent (4.8 million) in 2001. Eighty-three per cent were born in Scotland (4,412,000), 9 per cent in England (459,000), 0.7 per cent in Northern Ireland (37,000) and 0.3 per cent in Wales (17,000). In 2001, the corresponding percentages were 87 per cent born in Scotland (4,410,000), 8 per cent in England (409,000), 0.7 per cent in Northern Ireland (34,000) and 0.3 per cent in Wales (17,000).

In 2011, 7 per cent (369,000) of people in Scotland reported a country of birth outside of the UK, an increase of three percentage points compared with 2001. 55,000 people were born in Poland (accounting for 15 per cent of all those born outside the UK) making this the third most common country of birth after Scotland and England and ahead of Northern Ireland, the Republic of Ireland and Wales. This is an increase of 14 percentage points compared with 2001, when the number of people born outside the UK who reported their country of birth as Poland was 1 per cent (2,500). In between the two census years, Poland joined the EU, which has led to increased migration of Polish-born residents.

The next most common country of birth outside the UK was India with 23,000 (6 per cent of all those born outside the UK). Table 5.1 shows the 15 most reported countries of birth outside the UK of people living in Scotland in 2011 and their corresponding position in 2001. It shows that the Republic of Ireland, which was the most reported country of birth outside the UK in 2001 has moved to third most reported in 2011 (although the absolute number of people has remained fairly stable).

Other countries outside the UK which were widely reported in 2011 were Germany, Pakistan, USA, China, South Africa, Nigeria, Canada and Australia.

**Table 5.1: Fifteen most reported countries of birth outside the UK, Scotland, 2011 and 2001**

Country	Rank in 2011	Population in 2011	Percentage (of population born outside the UK) in 2011	Rank in 2001	Population in 2001	Percentage (of population born outside the UK) in 2001	Change in number: 2001 to 2011
<b>All people born outside the UK</b>		<b>369,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>192,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>178,000</b>
Poland	1	55,000	15.0	18	3,000	1.3	53,000
India	2	23,000	6.4	5	11,000	5.5	13,000
Republic of Ireland	3	23,000	6.2	1	22,000	11.4	1,000
Germany	4	22,000	6.0	2	19,000	9.8	4,000
Pakistan	5	20,000	5.4	3	13,000	6.6	7,000
United States of America	6	16,000	4.3	4	11,000	5.8	5,000
China	7	15,000	4.2	13	3,000	1.7	12,000
South Africa	8	11,000	2.9	7	8,000	4.1	3,000
Nigeria	9	9,000	2.6	27	1,000	0.7	8,000
Canada	10	9,000	2.6	6	9,000	4.5	1,000
Australia	11	8,000	2.2	8	8,000	3.9	1,000
Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region of China)	12	8,000	2.1	9	7,000	3.7	1,000
France	13	7,000	1.9	11	5,000	2.5	2,000
Italy	14	6,000	1.6	10	5,000	2.6	1,000
Spain	15	5,000	1.3	17	3,000	1.3	2,000
Other		131,000	35.4		66,000	34.6	64,000

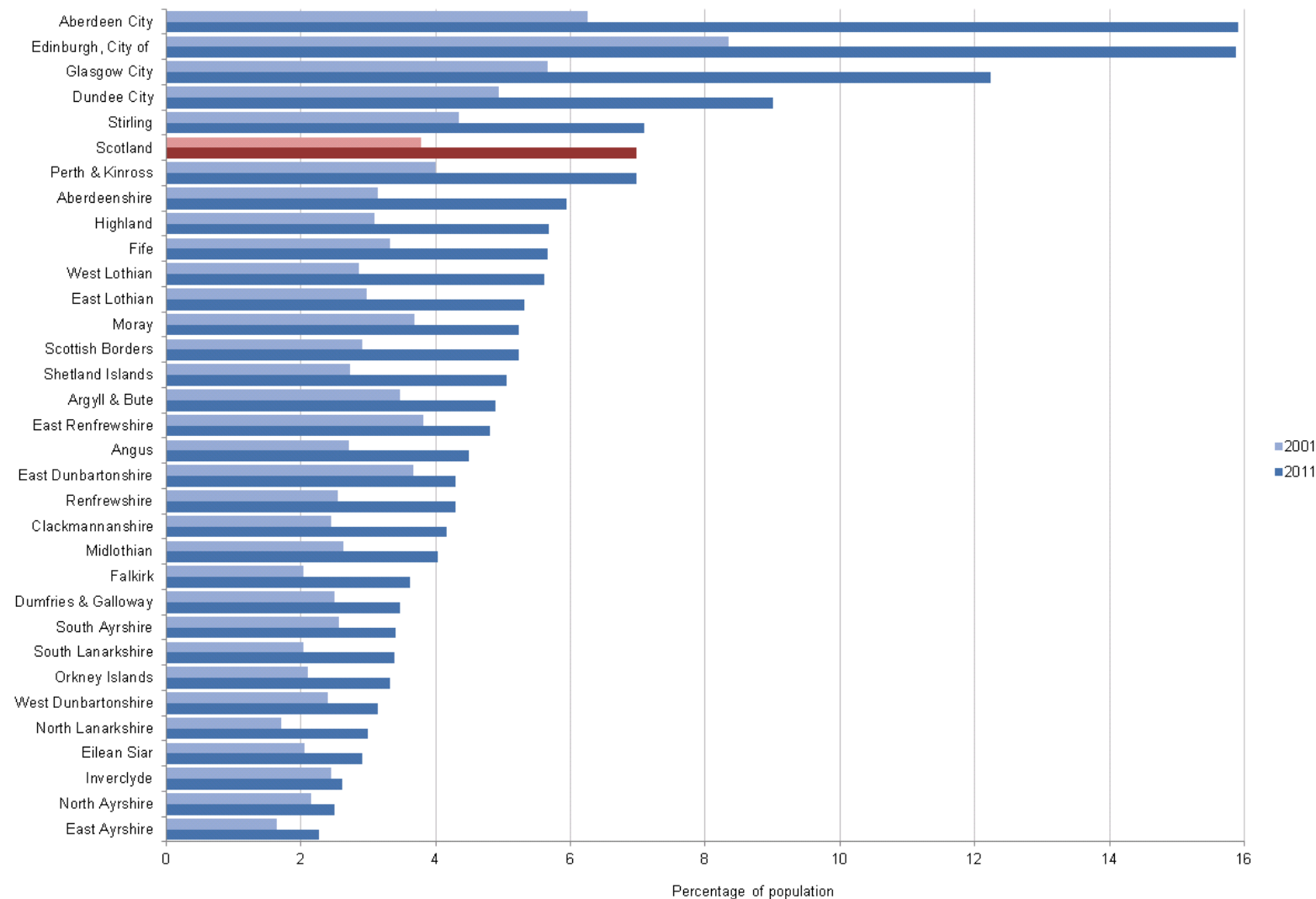
The four council areas containing large cities – which also contain universities where students from abroad may have been studying – were the areas with the highest proportions of their population born outside the UK. Aberdeen City and the City of



Edinburgh had the highest proportions (around 1 in 6, or 16 per cent), followed by Glasgow City (12 per cent) and Dundee City (9 per cent). Stirling, which contains a large university, and Perth & Kinross, which has a relatively high migrant population, were the next highest at 7 per cent. In contrast, the lowest proportion was in East Ayrshire, where 2 per cent of the population was born outside the UK.

As can be seen in Figure 5.1, every council area in Scotland experienced an increase between 2001 and 2011 in the proportion of people born outside the UK.

**Figure 5.1: People born outside the UK by council area, 2001 and 2011**



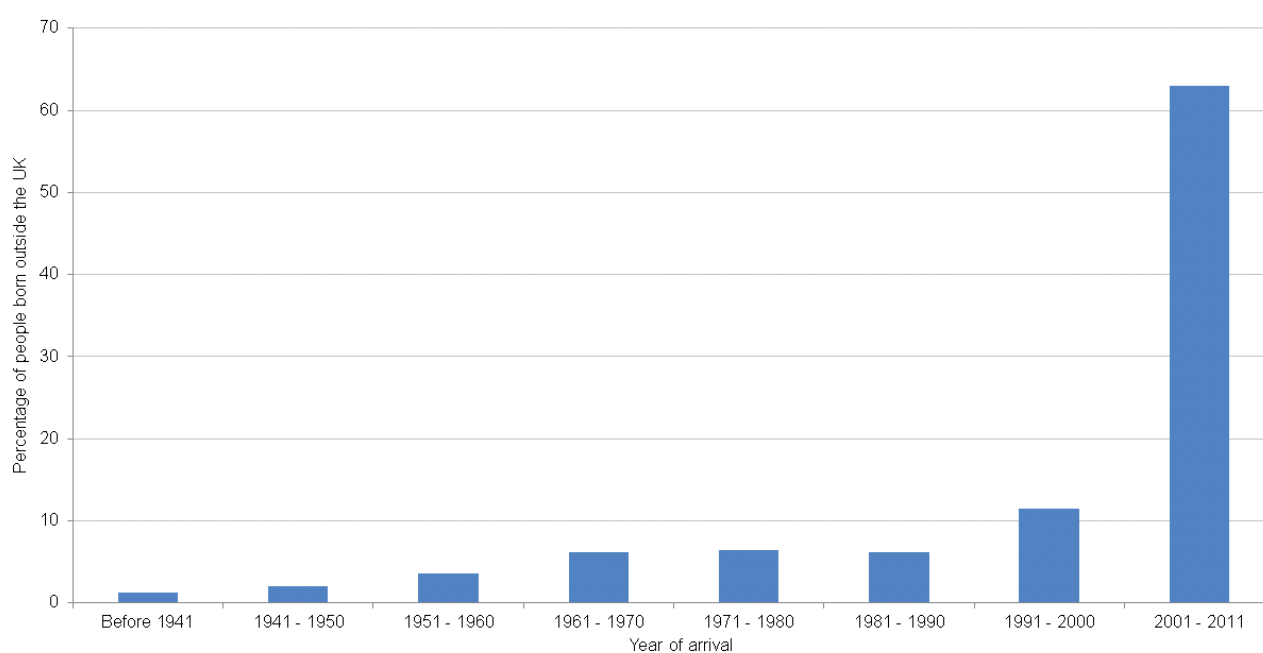
Further information on country of birth is provided in the tables KS204SC and QS203SC.

## 5.1. Year of arrival and length of residence in the UK

The 2011 Census was the first to ask for information on the year of most recent<sup>4</sup> arrival of people born outside the UK. This information helped to establish their age on arrival and length of residence in the UK. It is worth noting that figures on year of most recent arrival are not the same as in-migration, as people born outside the UK who had arrived in previous decades will have decreased as a proportion of the total, due to mortality, onward migration or return to country of origin.

Of the 7 per cent (369,000) of people in Scotland on census day in 2011 who were not born in the UK, a majority (55 per cent) had arrived in the UK between 2004 and March 2011. This is likely to be due, in part, to the accession of countries into the EU between 2004 and 2011. In total, 233,000 of the non-UK born people in Scotland had arrived in the UK between 2001 and March 2011, compared with 42,000 in the 10 years prior to this (1991 to 2000) (Figure and Table 5.1.1).

**Figure 5.1.1: Most recent year of arrival in the UK of people born outside the UK, Scotland, 2011**



<sup>4</sup> The 2011 Census asked people not born in the UK to state the date of their most recent arrival in the UK as some people may have migrated to the UK more than once.

**Table 5.1.1: Most recent year of arrival in the UK of people born outside the UK, Scotland, 2011**

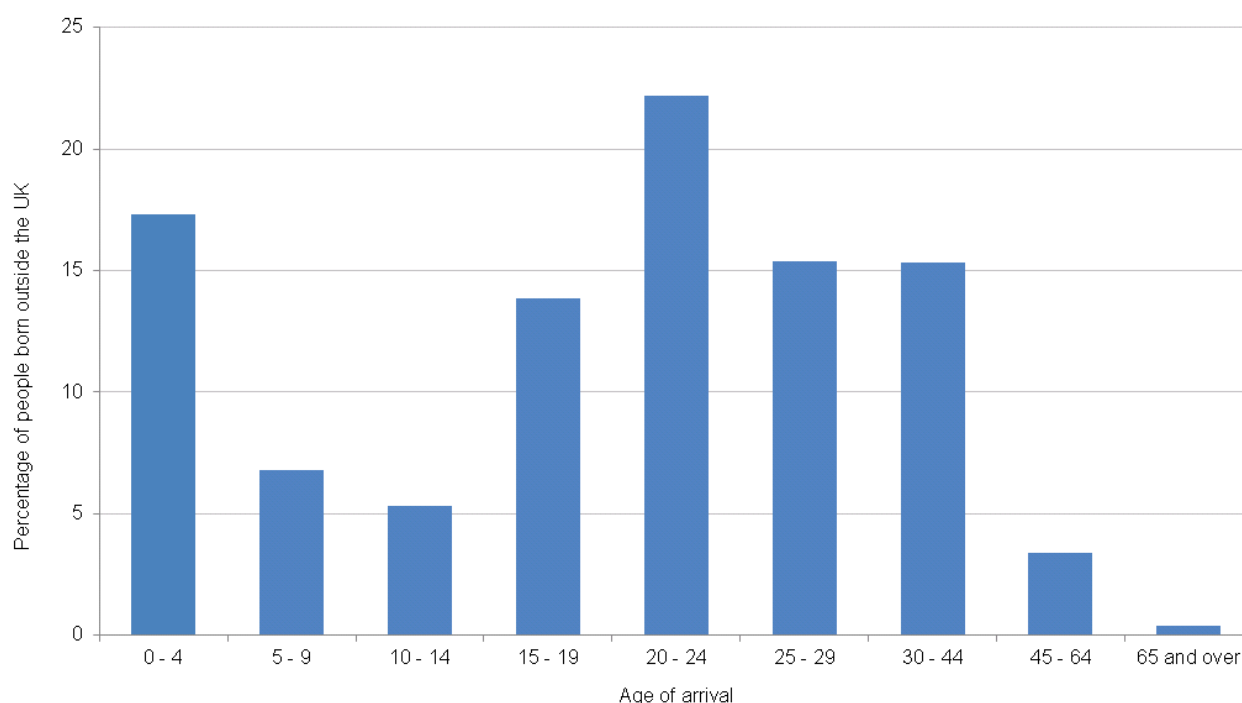
All people born outside the UK	Percentage of those born outside the UK							
	Arrived before 1941	Arrived 1941-1950	Arrived 1951-1960	Arrived 1961-1970	Arrived 1971-1980	Arrived 1981-1990	Arrived 1991-2000	Arrived 2001-2011
369,000	1.2	2.0	3.5	6.2	6.4	6.2	11.5	63.0

## 5.2. Age of arrival in the UK

Of the 7 per cent (369,000 people) of Scotland’s population in 2011 who were born outside the UK, the majority (69 per cent) were of working age (16 to 64 years old) when they arrived in the UK. Most of these were in their twenties (38 per cent of all people who were not born in the UK, or 139,000). An additional 15 per cent were aged 30 to 44 and 13 per cent were aged 15 to 19, with far fewer people arriving who were in the older age groups.

Among children, the highest figures were for those aged 0 to 4 when they arrived in Scotland (17 per cent of all people who were not born in the UK, or 64,000 children), with smaller numbers in the 5 to 14 age groups (Figure 5.2.1).

**Figure 5.2.1: Age of arrival in the UK of people born outside the UK, Scotland, 2011**



The figures in Table 5.2.1 show the length of residence in the UK of those living in Scotland in 2011 who were not born in the UK. Over 60 per cent have been living in the UK for fewer than 10 years.

**Table 5.2.1: Length of residence in the UK, Scotland, 2011**

	Percentage of population born outside the UK with length of residence:			
<b>All people born outside the UK</b>	Less than two years	Two years or more and less than five years	Five years or more and less than ten years	Ten years or more
<b>369,000</b>	22.1	21.7	18.8	37.4

Further information on age of arrival, year of arrival and length of residence in the UK is provided in tables QS801SC, QS802SC and QS803SC.

## 6. National Identity

The 2011 Census collected data on national identity for the first time. In later releases of census statistics, when cross tabulations become available, it will be possible to see more information on the relationship between national identity and other topics with which it is closely related, such as country of birth, language and ethnicity.

Individuals could identify themselves on the census questionnaire as having more than one national identity; for example, a person could record that they have both Scottish and British national identity. Some respondents wrote in answers such as ‘citizen of the world’; these people have been included in the ‘Other identity’ category in the statistics.

In Scotland, a majority (83 per cent, 4.4 million) of the population stated that they felt they had a Scottish national identity, either as the only national identity they felt they had or as one of several national identities. Just over 62 per cent of people felt Scottish only, 18 per cent reported they felt both Scottish and British and a further 2 per cent felt they were Scottish in combination with some other identity.

Eight per cent of people felt they had a British national identity only, 2 per cent felt English only and 2 per cent felt they had some other combination of UK identities (excluding Scottish). Four per cent of the population of Scotland felt they did not have any UK national identity.

**Table 6.1: National Identity, Scotland, 2011**

	Percentage of people who identify as								Other identity only <sup>1</sup>
	All Scottish			Other UK					
	Scottish only	Scottish and British only	Scottish and other	British only	English only	Any other combination of UK identities (UK only)	Other identity and at least one UK identity		
<b>All people</b>									
<b>5,295,000</b>	62.4	18.3	1.9	8.4	2.3	2.0	0.3	4.4	

1) Includes people with a non-specific national identity such as “citizen of the world”.

The council areas with at least 90 per cent of the population stating some Scottish national identity were North Lanarkshire, Inverclyde, East Ayrshire and West Dunbartonshire. These were also the four council areas with the highest proportions of their population stating Scottish as their only national identity (Figure 6.1). The lowest proportions of people reporting some Scottish national identity were in City of Edinburgh (70 per cent) and Aberdeen City (75 per cent). These were also the two council areas with the lowest proportions of the population stating Scottish as their only national identity (49 and 55 per cent respectively).

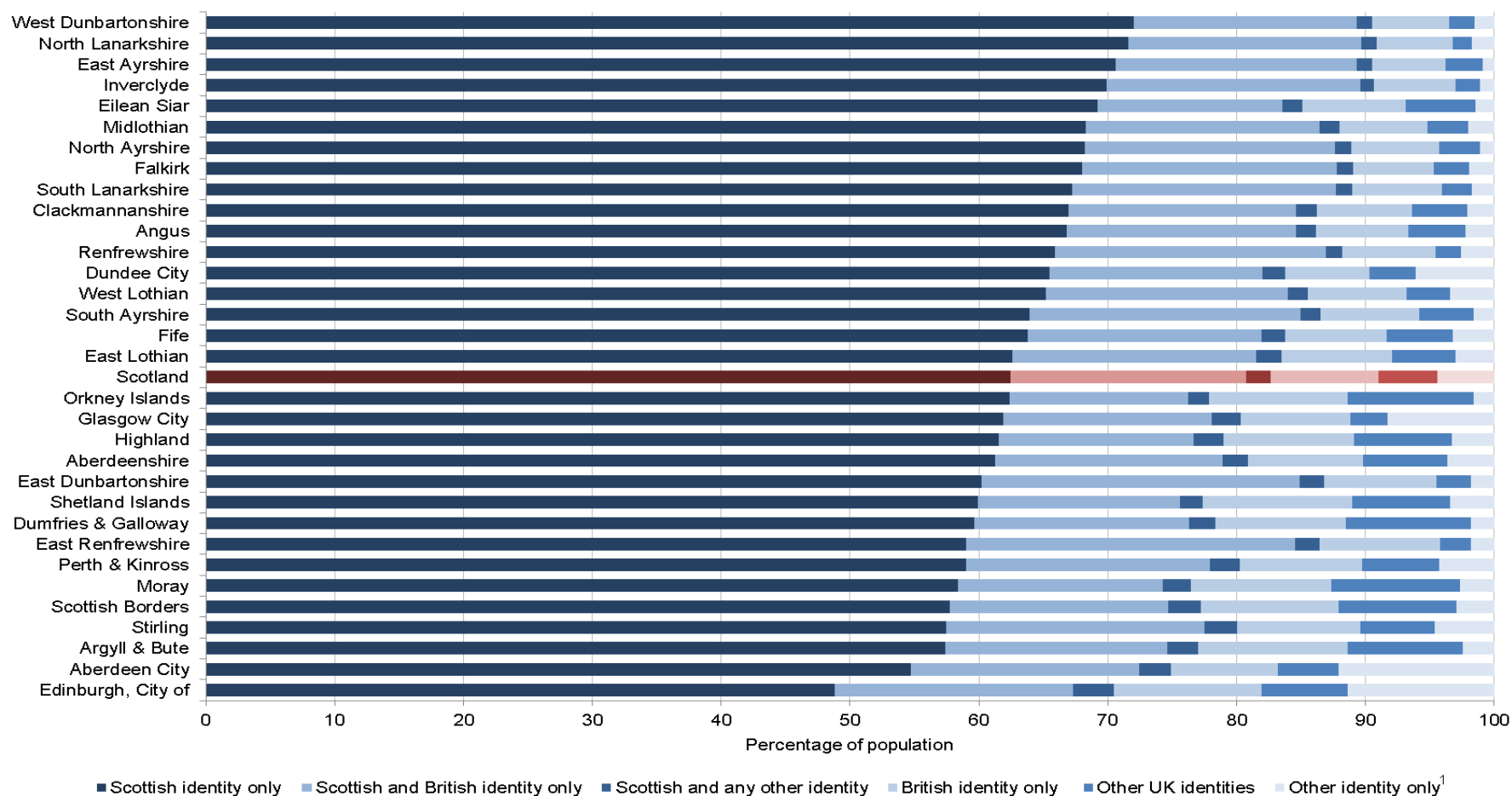
Unlike the ethnicity and country of birth results above, which showed the four council areas containing large cities having similar profiles, the national identity results for Glasgow City and Dundee City are quite different from those of Aberdeen City and the City

of Edinburgh; Glasgow City showed 62 per cent of people stating Scottish as their only identity (the same as the Scotland average) while in Dundee City the proportion was higher than the national average, at 65 per cent.

The council areas with the highest proportions of the population stating they felt Scottish and British were East Renfrewshire (26 per cent) and East Dunbartonshire (25 per cent). City of Edinburgh had the highest proportion of the population stating Scottish and some other (excluding British) national identity, at just over 3 per cent.

Argyll & Bute and Shetland Islands had the highest proportions of the population stating British as their only national identity, each with 12 per cent. Dumfries & Galloway, Orkney Islands, Moray and Scottish Borders had the highest proportions of the population stating English as their only national identity, at 6 per cent. Aberdeen City and the City of Edinburgh had the highest proportions of the population with no UK national identity, at 12 and 11 per cent respectively.

**Figure 6.1: National Identity by council area, Scotland, 2011**



Further information on national identity is provided in table KS202SC.



## 7. Language

A question on speaking and other skills in Gaelic has been included in the census for many years. For the first time, the 2011 Census also asked about language skills in Scots and English, about proficiency in spoken English and about languages other than English used at home.

There were some apparent inconsistencies in the data collected in the 2011 Census for the three different questions on language as respondents may not necessarily have answered these consistently. For example, a significant number of respondents indicated they were fully skilled in Scots (that is, could understand, speak, read and write Scots) but had no corresponding skills in English - despite then going on to state that they spoke English “very well” or “well” in the following question. It should also be noted that the information collected on language skills involves subjective assessment by the respondent and so people may not report their skills in a consistent or comparable way.

[Research](#) carried out prior to the census suggested that people vary considerably in their interpretation of what is meant by “Scots”. It is therefore likely that the census statistics will reflect a very broad definition of the language.

### 7.1. English language proficiency

Only 1.2 per cent (62,000) of people aged 3 and over in Scotland were reported as being unable to speak English well and 0.2 per cent (11,000) as not being able to speak English at all. There was generally little variation in these proportions by council area; the highest figures were reported in Glasgow City where 2.2 per cent of the population aged 3 and over were reported as not being able to speak English well and 0.5 per cent as not being able to speak English at all.

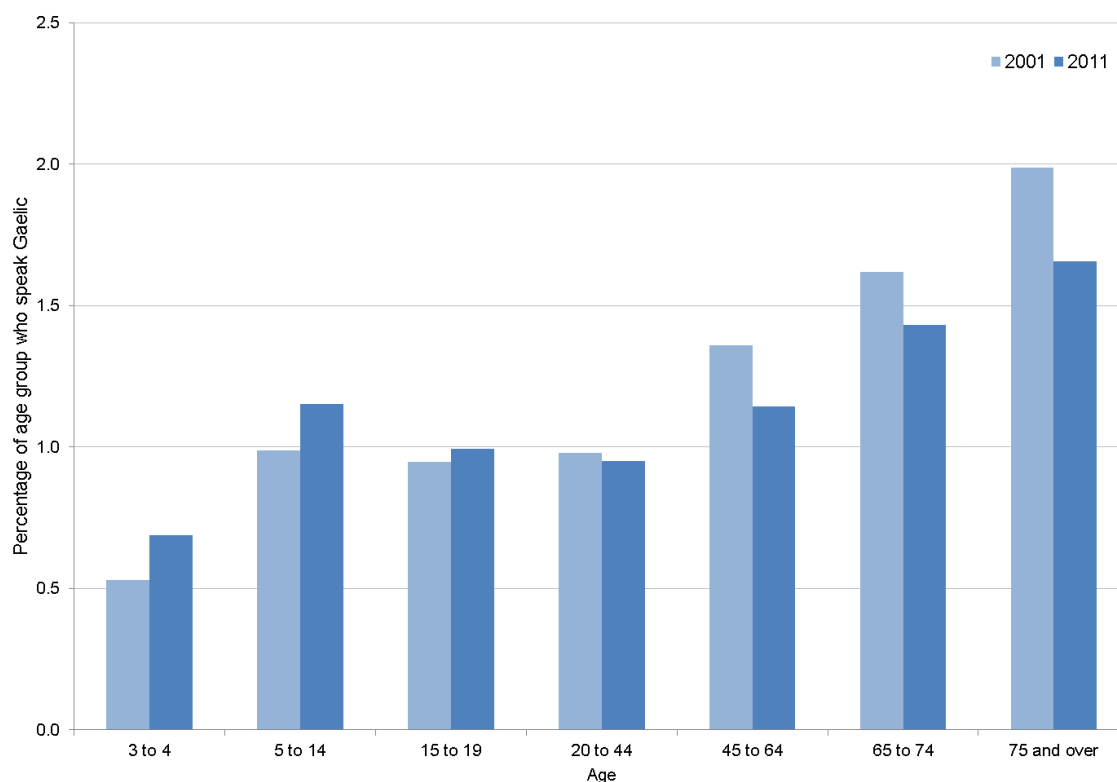
### 7.2. Language skills – Gaelic

In 2011, the proportion of the population aged 3 and over in Scotland who could speak, read, write or understand Gaelic was 1.7 per cent (87,000), compared with 1.9 per cent (92,000) in 2001. Within this group, the number of people who could speak, read and write Gaelic in 2011 was 32,000, 0.6 per cent of the population aged 3 and over; this was the same proportion as in 2001.

For Scotland as a whole, the proportion of the population aged 3 and over able to speak Gaelic was 1.1 per cent (58,000 people); a slight fall from 1.2 per cent (59,000) in 2001. The council areas with the highest proportions able to speak Gaelic were Eilean Siar (52 per cent), Highland (5 per cent) and Argyll & Bute (4 per cent).

There were decreases between 2001 and 2011 in the proportion of people able to speak Gaelic in all age groups apart from those aged under 20 years, which showed a 0.1 percentage point increase.

**Figure 7.2.1: Gaelic speakers by age, Scotland, 2001 and 2011**



### 7.3. Language skills – Scots

In 2011, the proportion of the population aged 3 and over in Scotland who reported they could speak, read, write or understand Scots was 38 per cent (1.9 million). For Scotland as a whole, 30 per cent (1.5 million) of the population aged 3 and over reported they were able to speak Scots. The council areas with the highest proportions able to speak Scots were Aberdeenshire and Shetland Islands (49 per cent each), Moray (45 per cent) and Orkney Islands (41 per cent). The lowest proportions reported were in Eilean Siar (7 per cent), City of Edinburgh (21 per cent), Highland and Argyll & Bute (22 per cent each).

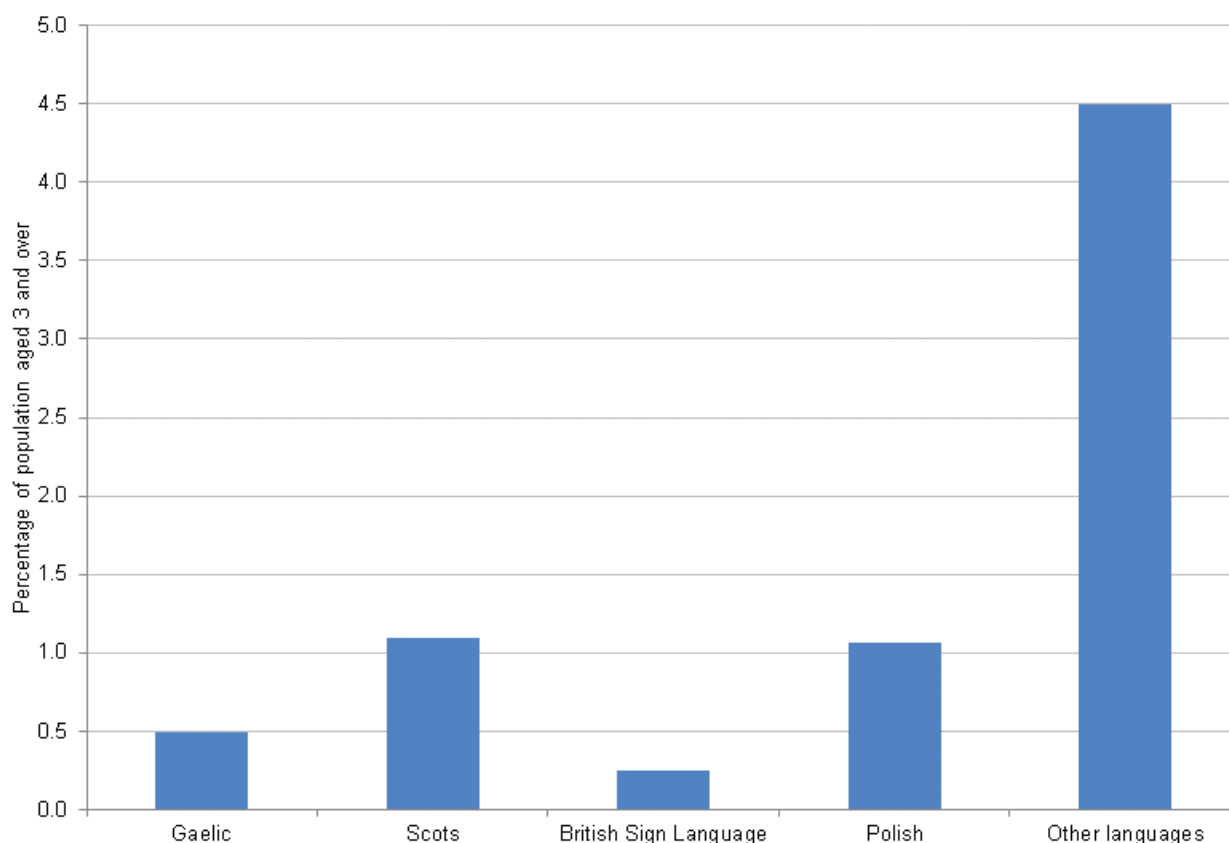
### 7.4. Language skills – English

In 2011, nearly all (98 per cent) of the population aged 3 and over in Scotland reported they could speak, read, write or understand English, with 92 per cent reporting that they could speak, read and write English. These high proportions were reflected across all council areas. Glasgow City had the highest proportion of the population aged 3 and over reporting no ability in English (3 per cent).

## 7.5. Language used at home other than English<sup>5</sup>

In 2011, most (93 per cent) people in Scotland aged 3 and over reported that they used only English at home. Scots and Polish (each 1 per cent) and Gaelic (0.5 per cent) were the most common languages other than English reported as being used at home. British Sign Language was used at home by 13,000 people aged 3 and over (0.2 per cent of the total population aged 3 and over).

**Figure 7.5.1: Language other than English used at home, Scotland, 2011**

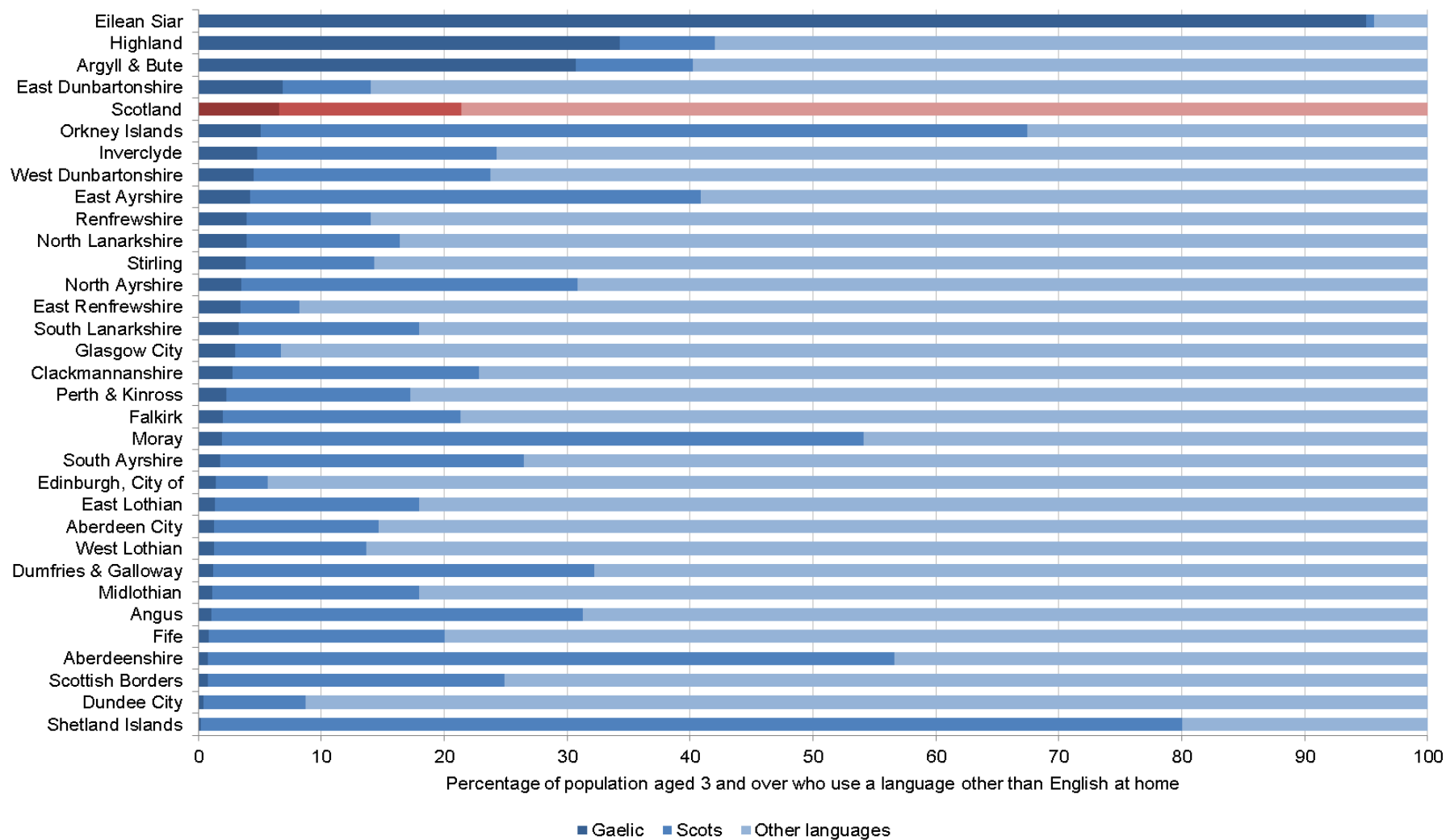


The proportion of the population aged 3 and over reporting that they used English only at home was 90 per cent or more in all council areas apart from City of Edinburgh and Glasgow City (both 87 per cent), Aberdeen City (85 per cent), Shetland Islands (80 per cent) and Eilean Siar (57 per cent).

Gaelic was most commonly used at home in Eilean Siar (40 per cent), Highland (2 per cent) and Argyll & Bute (1 per cent). Scots was most commonly used at home in Shetland Islands (16 per cent), Aberdeenshire (6 per cent), Moray (4 per cent) and Orkney Islands (4 per cent). The highest proportions of people using languages other than English, Scots and Gaelic at home were found in councils with the larger cities: Aberdeen City, City of Edinburgh and Glasgow City (each with just over 12 per cent).

<sup>5</sup> Information on language used at home was asked about separately in the census questionnaire from the questions on language skills in Gaelic, Scots and English and on proficiency in spoken English.

**Figure 7.5.2: Language other than English used at home by council area, Scotland, 2011**



Further information on language is provided in tables KS206SC, QS205SC, QS211SC, QS212SC and QS213SC.

## 8. Religion

The question on religion was introduced in the 2001 Census and is voluntary. The proportion of the population who responded in 2011 was 93 per cent, compared with 94 per cent in 2001. The question asked people “What religion, religious denomination or body do you belong to?”. This is the same as the question asked in Northern Ireland but different from the question asked in England and Wales, where it was “What is your religion?”.

In 2011, over half (54 per cent) of the population of Scotland stated they belonged to a Christian denomination (a decrease of 11 percentage points from 2001) whilst the proportion who stated that they had ‘No religion’ was 37 per cent (an increase of 9 percentage points from 2001). All other religions made up the remaining 3 per cent, an increase from 2 per cent from 2001.

In terms of the Christian denominations, there was a decrease in the proportion of the population who stated they belonged to the Church of Scotland of 10 percentage points to 32 per cent of the population (1.7 million) in 2011 compared with 42 per cent (2.1 million) in 2001. People who stated they were Roman Catholic represented 16 per cent (0.8 million) of the population in 2011; this was the same proportion as in 2001. The ‘Other Christian’ group accounted for 6 per cent (0.3 million) of the population in 2011, compared with 7 per cent (0.3 million) in 2001.

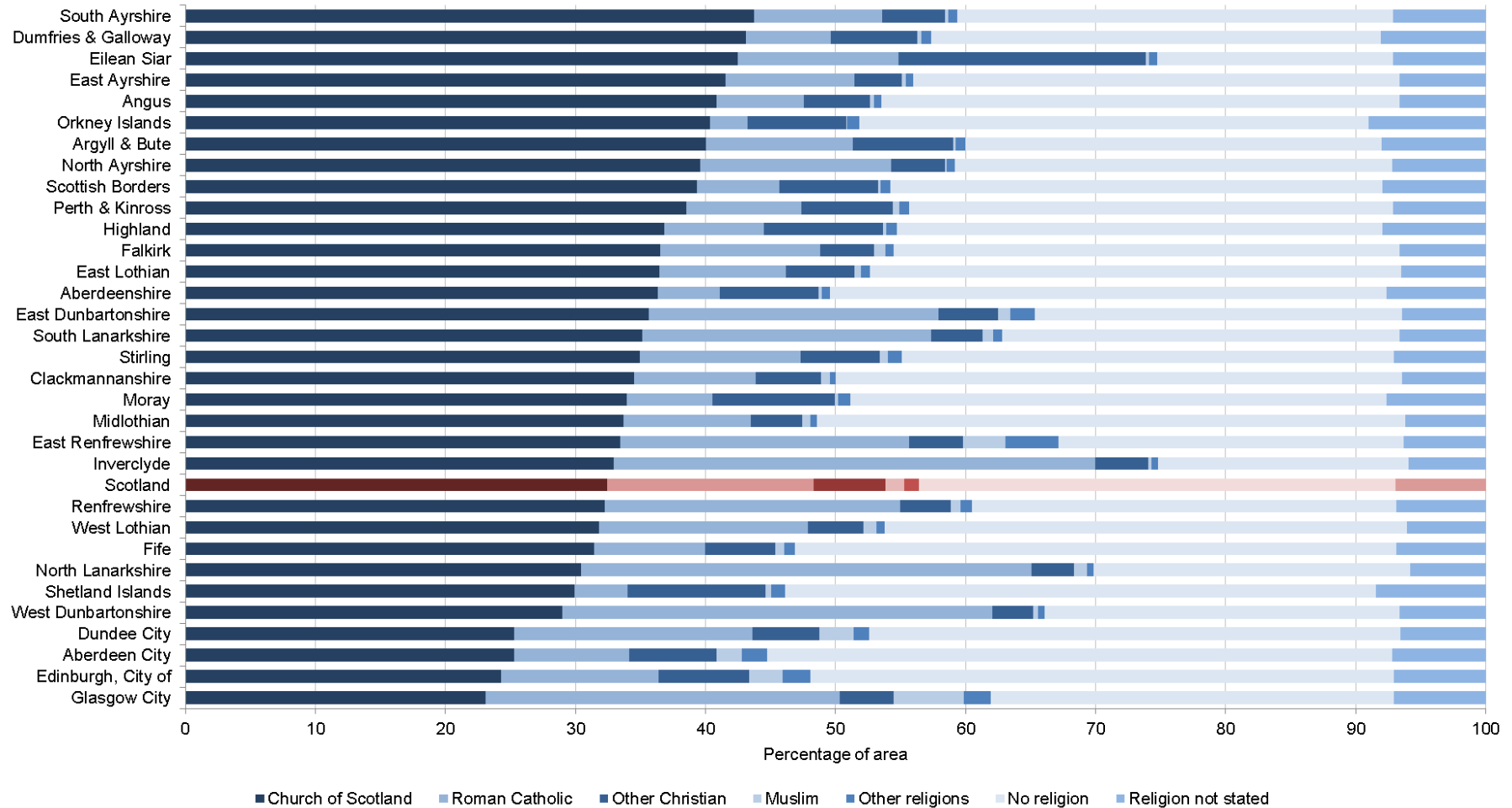
Just over one per cent (1.4 per cent or 77,000 people) reported that they were Muslim, an increase of 0.6 percentage points since 2001 when 43,000 people reported they were Muslim. The numbers of Buddhists, Hindus and Sikhs accounted for 0.7 per cent of the population in 2011 in total and all increased between 2001 and 2011: 16,000 were Hindu (an increase from 6,000), 13,000 were Buddhist (an increase from 7,000) and 9,000 were Sikh (an increase from 7,000). The number of Jewish people has declined slightly to just under 6,000. The ‘Other religion’ category represented 0.3 per cent of the population (15,000 people) in 2011, an increase from 0.2 per cent (8,000 people) in 2001.

**Table 8.1: Religion, Scotland, 2001 and 2011**

	2001 <sup>1</sup>		2011		Change in number: 2001 to 2011
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
<b>All people</b>	<b>5,062,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,295,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>233,000</b>
Church of Scotland	2,146,000	42.4	1,718,000	32.4	-428,000
Roman Catholic	804,000	15.9	841,000	15.9	37,000
Other Christian	347,000	6.9	291,000	5.5	-56,000
Buddhist	7,000	0.1	13,000	0.2	6,000
Hindu	6,000	0.1	16,000	0.3	11,000
Jewish	6,000	0.1	6,000	0.1	-1,000
Muslim	43,000	0.8	77,000	1.4	34,000
Sikh	7,000	0.1	9,000	0.2	2,000
Other religion	8,000	0.2	15,000	0.3	7,000
No religion	1,409,000	27.8	1,941,000	36.7	532,000
Religion not stated	279,000	5.5	368,000	7.0	89,000

1) The data for 2001 for the 'Other religion' and 'No religion' categories have been amended for 2001 to match the 2011 coding, as some responses which were coded as 'Other religion' in 2001 have been coded as 'No religion' in 2011.

**Figure 8.2: Religion by council area, Scotland, 2011**



The proportion of the population of council areas stating 'No religion' varied from 18 per cent in Eilean Siar to 48 per cent in Aberdeen City, with every council area showing an increase between 2001 and 2011. The council areas with the highest levels of religious diversity are those containing large cities: Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

Almost all council areas showed decreases in the proportion of their population stating their religion as Church of Scotland, with the exception of Eilean Siar which showed almost no change since 2001. The council areas with the largest proportion of their population stating their religion as Church of Scotland in 2011 were South Ayrshire, Dumfries & Galloway, Eilean Siar and East Ayrshire (42 to 44 per cent).

The proportion of Roman Catholics in the population was generally highest in council areas in the Greater Glasgow area, with the highest percentage in Inverclyde (37 per cent).

The council areas with the highest proportion of people stating their religion as 'Other Christian' was Eilean Siar (19 per cent) and the Shetland Islands (11 per cent).

In general, there are higher proportions of people stating their religion as Buddhist, Hindu, Jewish, Muslim or Sikhs in the council areas which contain the large cities (Glasgow City, City of Edinburgh, Aberdeen City and Dundee City). East Renfrewshire had relatively high numbers of people stating their religion as Jewish (2.6 per cent of people in the council, compared to an average of 0.1 per cent for Scotland as a whole), and also of people stating their religion as Muslim (3.3 per cent), Sikh (0.6 per cent) and Hindu (0.4 per cent), compared to the averages for Scotland.

Further information on religion is provided in table KS209SCb.



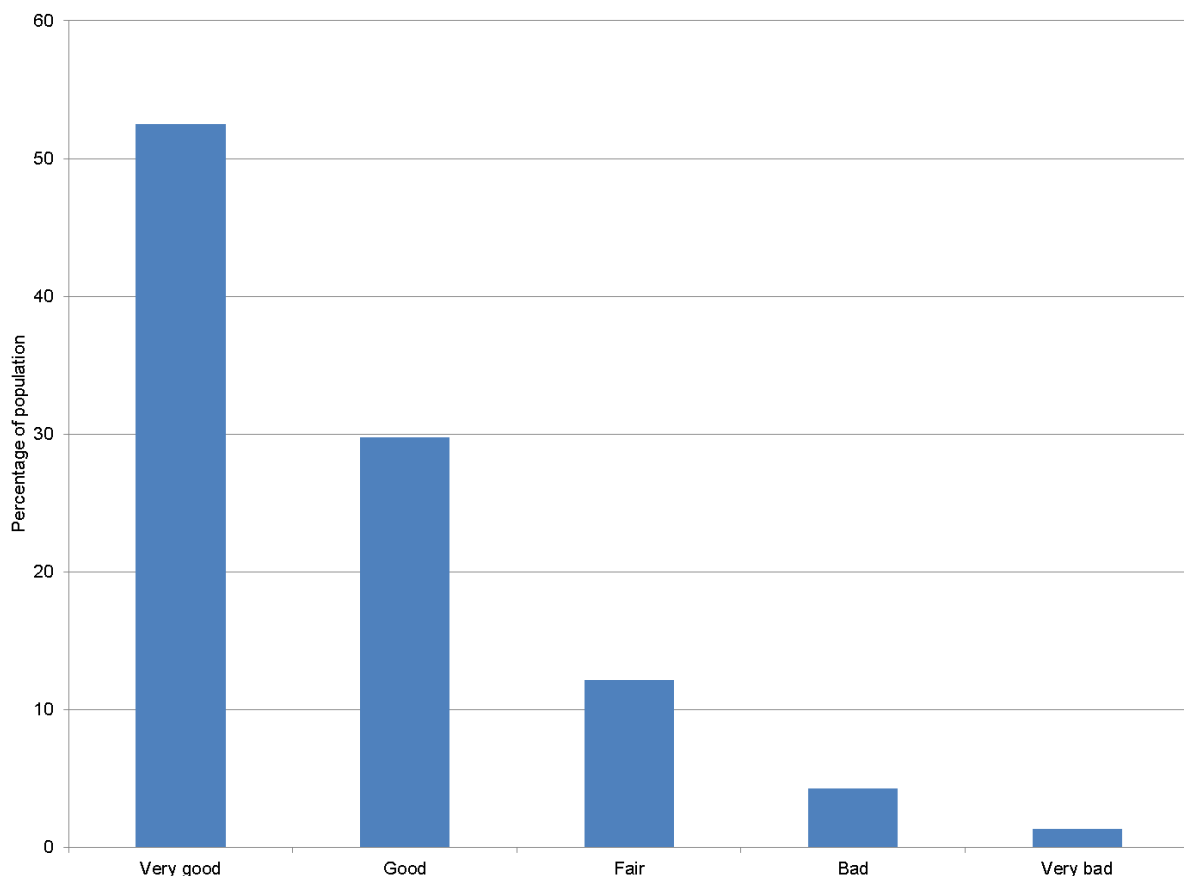
## 9. Health

### 9.1. General health

The question on general health in the 2011 Census was not new but its structure had changed. In 2001 it was based on a three-point scale: good, fairly good or not good. Respondents to the 2011 Census were asked to assess their general state of health on a five-point scale: very good, good, fair, bad or very bad. The findings are therefore not directly comparable. For example, some people recording their health as 'fair' in 2011 might have said 'fairly good' using a 2001 scale but some might have said 'not good'.

In 2011, the majority, 82 per cent (4.4 million), of people described themselves as being in good or very good health, as shown in Figure 9.1.1. A further 12 per cent (0.6 million) described their health as fair, and the remaining 6 per cent (0.3 million) described their health as bad or very bad.

**Figure 9.1.1: General health, Scotland, 2011**



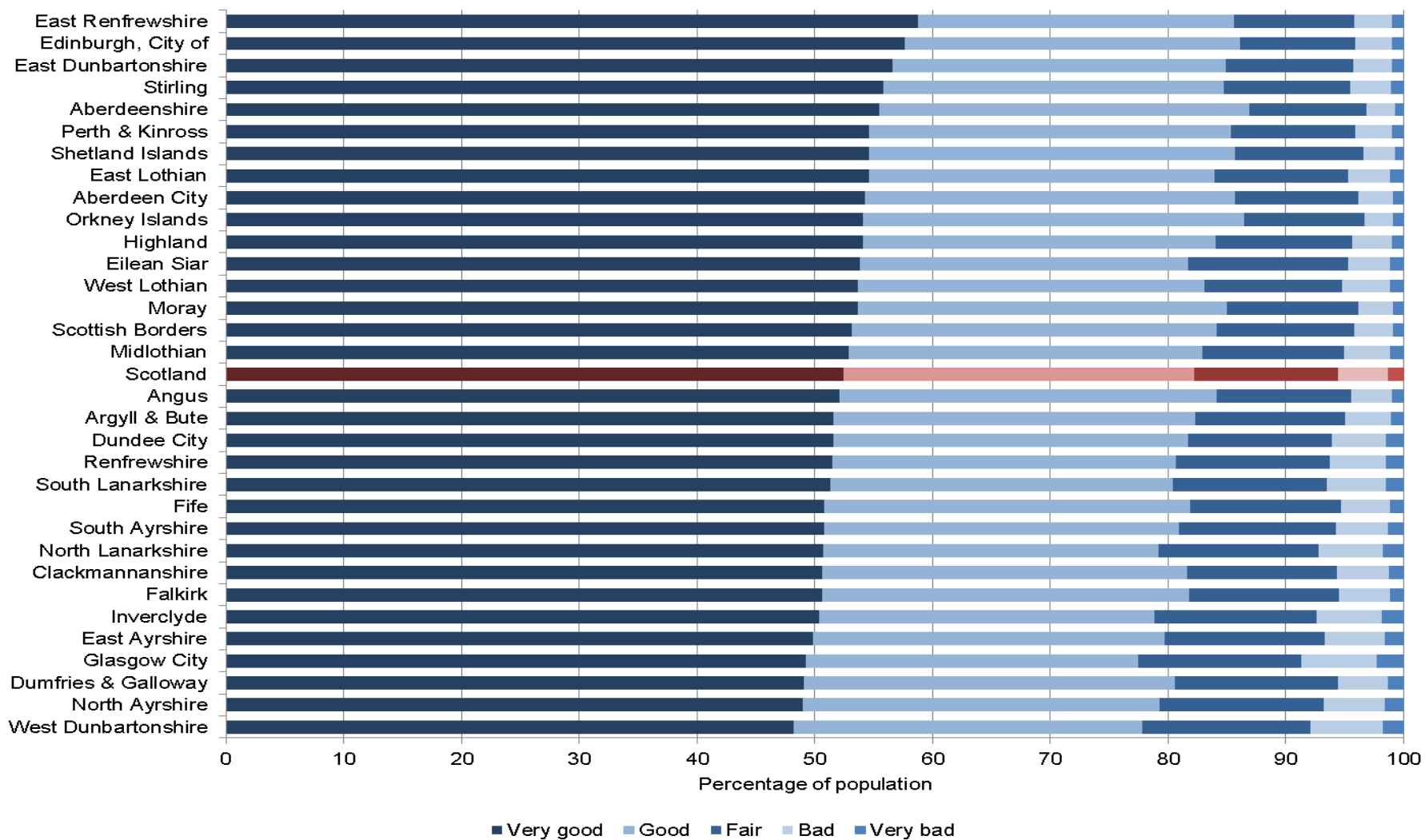
East Renfrewshire had the highest proportion of people describing their health as very good (59 per cent). The lowest proportion was in West Dunbartonshire (48 per cent).

Glasgow City and West Dunbartonshire had the highest proportions of people reporting bad or very bad health (9 per cent and 8 per cent respectively). Aberdeenshire, Orkney

Islands and Shetland Islands had the smallest proportion of the population reporting to be in either bad or very bad health (3 per cent).

Figure 9.1.2 shows the distribution of the general health responses by council area.

**Figure 9.1.2: General health by council area, Scotland, 2011**



Further information on general health is provided in tables KS301SCb and QS302SC.

## 9.2. Long-term activity-limiting health problem or disability

The 2011 Census questionnaire asked people if their day-to-day activities were limited because of a health problem or disability which had lasted, or was expected to last, at least 12 months, including those related to age. The three response options were: 'Yes, limited a lot', 'Yes, limited a little' and 'No'. In 2011, 10 per cent of people stated their day-to-day activities were limited a lot and a further 10 per cent stated they were limited a little. For those of working age (16 to 64), these figures were 7 per cent and 8 per cent respectively.

In 2001, the long-term activity-limiting illness response categories were 'Yes' and 'No'. To compare 2001 and 2011, the 2011 results for 'Yes, limited a lot' and 'Yes, limited a little' have been amalgamated into a single 'Yes' response. On this basis, in 2011 the overall proportion of people in Scotland with a long-term activity-limiting illness was the same as in 2001, at 20 per cent (1.0 million). The results suggest there has been a slight decrease in the proportion of working age people who have a long-term health problem or disability affecting their day-to-day activities, from 16 per cent in 2001 to 15 per cent in 2011.

**Table 9.2.1: Long-term activity-limiting health problem or disability, Scotland, 2001 and 2011**

		2001		2011		Change in number: 2001 to 2011
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
All ages	<b>All people</b>	<b>5,062,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,295,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>233,000</b>
	Day-to-day activities limited <sup>1</sup>	1,028,000	20.3	1,040,000	19.6	12,000
	Day-to-day activities not limited	4,034,000	79.7	4,255,000	80.4	221,000
Aged 16 to 64 <sup>2</sup>	<b>All people</b>	<b>3,286,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,489,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>203,000</b>
	Day-to-day activities limited <sup>1</sup>	540,000	16.4	523,000	15.0	-17,000
	Day-to-day activities not limited	2,746,000	83.6	2,966,000	85.0	220,000

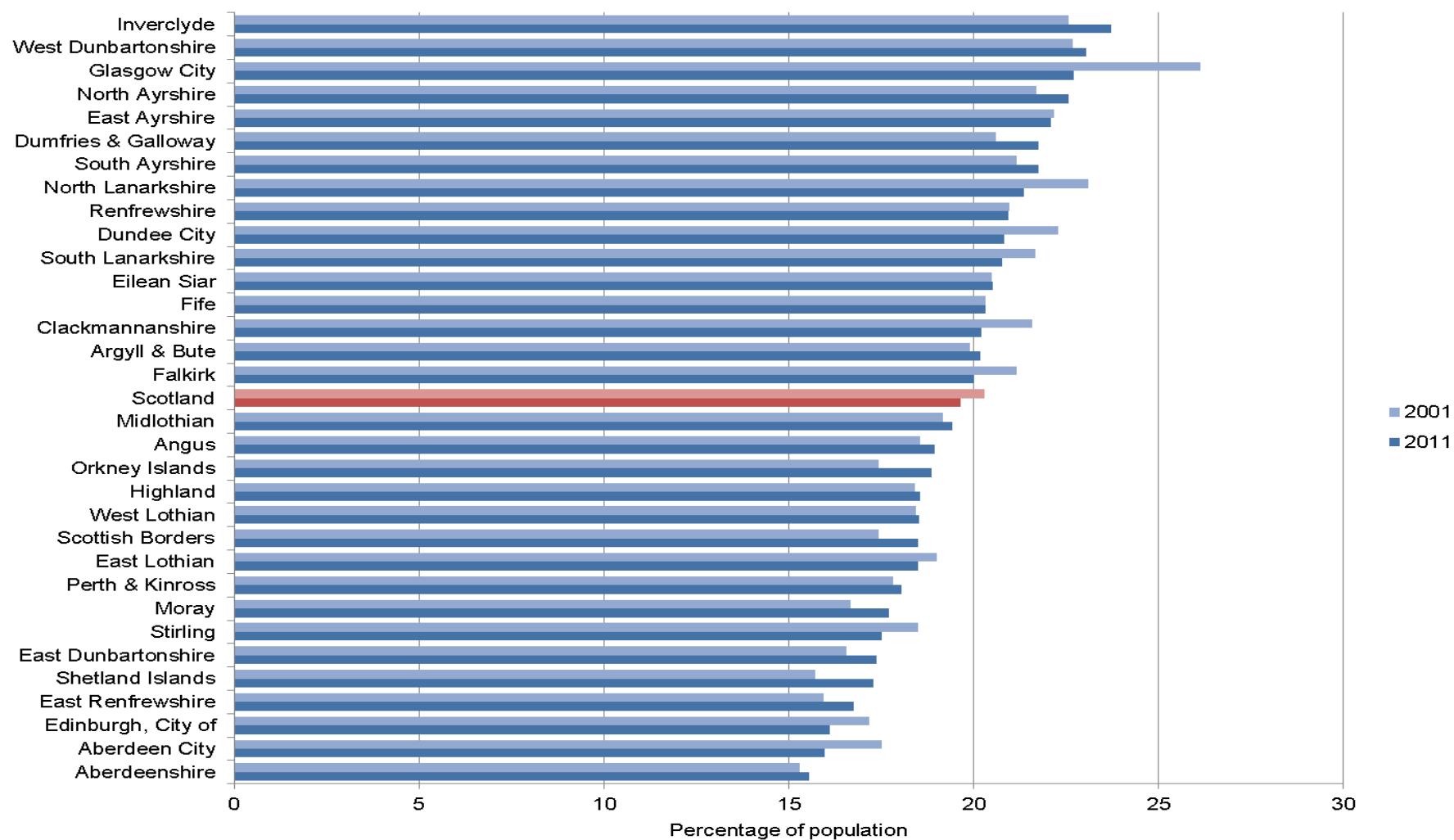
1) 2011 Census estimates for 'limited a little' and 'limited a lot' have been aggregated in order to allow comparison with 2001 Census estimates.

2) The 2011 working age definition (16 to 64 year olds) has been applied to the 2001 data to allow comparisons.

In 2011, Inverclyde had the highest proportion of people whose day-to-day activities were limited because of a health problem or disability at 24 per cent, a slight increase from its 2001 figure of 23 per cent. In 2001, Glasgow City had the highest proportion, with 26 per cent. Glasgow City had the third highest proportion in 2011 with 23 per cent. This was the largest drop in Scotland in this category; a decrease of three percentage points.

Aberdeenshire had the lowest proportion of the population with a long-term health problem or disability at 16 per cent in 2011; true also of 2001 when Aberdeenshire reported a level of 15 per cent.

**Figure 9.2.1: Long-term activity-limiting health problem or disability by council area, Scotland, 2001 and 2011**



Further information on long-term activity-limiting health problems is provided in tables KS301SCb and QS303SC.

### 9.3. Type of long-term condition

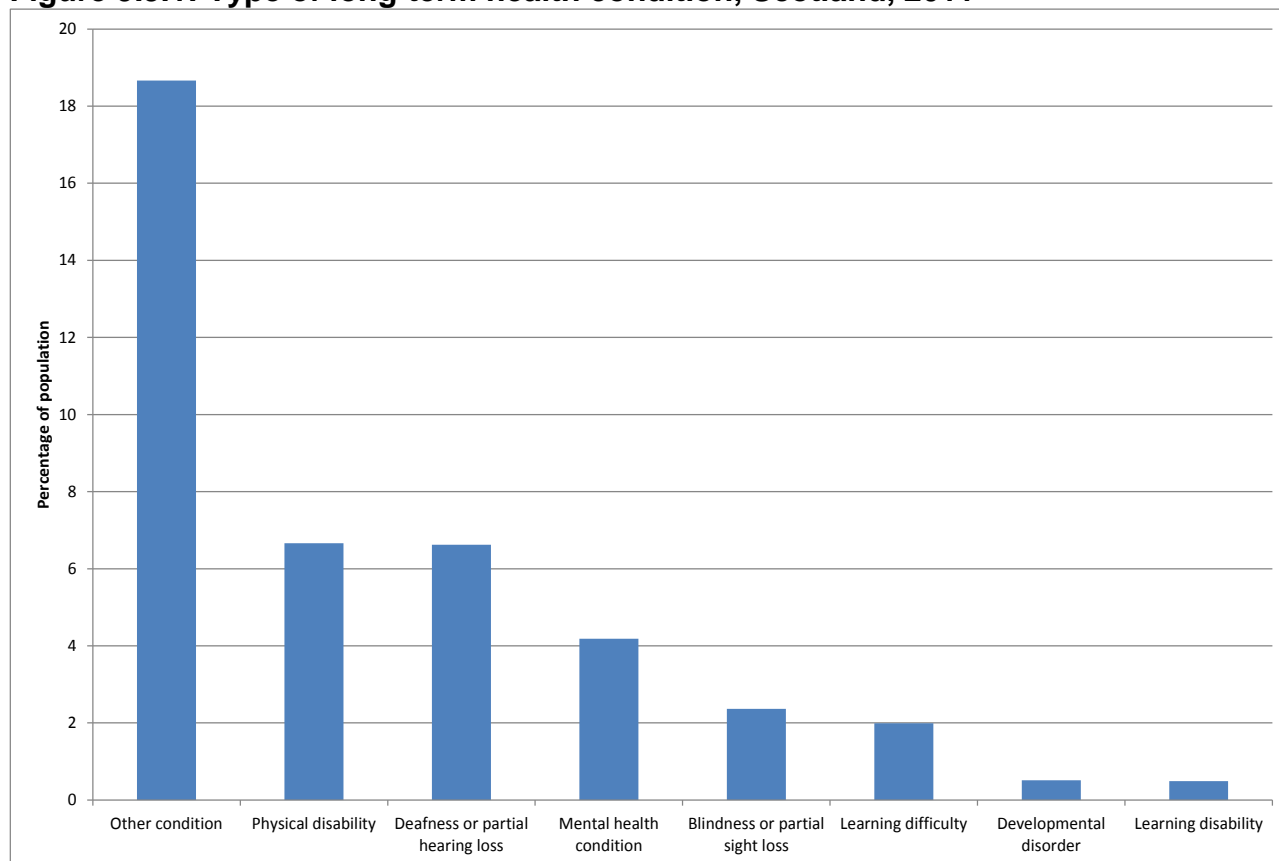
[Release 2A](#) of the 2011 Census results for Scotland showed:

- The majority (82 per cent) of the population stated their health was good or very good.
- The proportion of people in Scotland with a long-term activity-limiting health problem or disability was 20 per cent, the same as reported in 2001.

A new question added in 2011 asked respondents to specify, if relevant, all the types of long-term health conditions which they had, which had lasted, or were expected to last, at least 12 months, regardless of whether these limited their day-to-day activities. The question consisted of ten tick boxes, including 'No condition' and 'Other condition', and asked respondents to tick all that apply. The response categories 'Long-term illness, disease or condition' and 'Other condition' have been treated as a composite 'Other condition' category for statistical outputs. Note also that respondents who answered that they have more than one type of condition will be counted separately in table QS304SC and in Figure 9.3.1 for each type of condition.

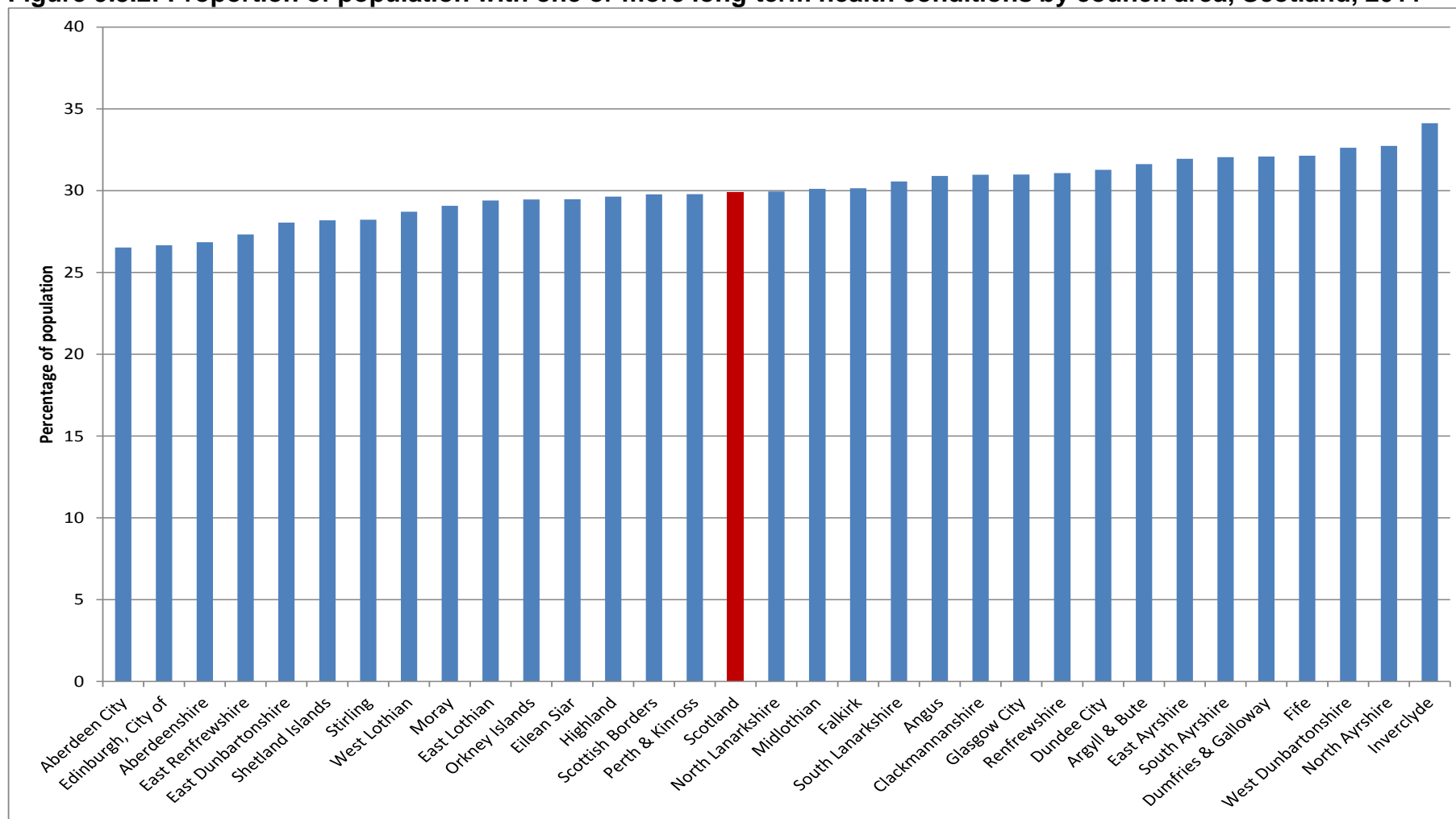
In 2011, 70 per cent of the population in Scotland did not have any type of long-term health condition. The most common category for those who did report at least one long-term health condition was 'Other condition' (19 per cent of total population, 988,000). 'Physical disability' and 'Deafness or partial hearing loss' were the second and third most common long-term conditions, both affecting 7 per cent of the population (355,000 and 351,000 respectively).

**Figure 9.3.1: Type of long-term health condition, Scotland, 2011**



In 2011, residents of Inverclyde were most likely to have a long-term health condition (34 per cent, 28,000), whilst people living in Aberdeen City, City of Edinburgh, Aberdeenshire and East Renfrewshire were least likely (all 27 per cent and 59,000, 127,000, 68,000 and 25,000 respectively) (Figure 9.3.2).

**Figure 9.3.2: Proportion of population with one or more long-term health conditions by council area, Scotland, 2011**



Further information on type of long-term health conditions is provided in table QS304SC.



## 9.4. Provision of unpaid care

In the census, a person is described as a provider of unpaid care if he or she looks after or gives help or support to a family member, friend, neighbour or other person because of long-term physical or mental ill health or disability, or problems related to old age.

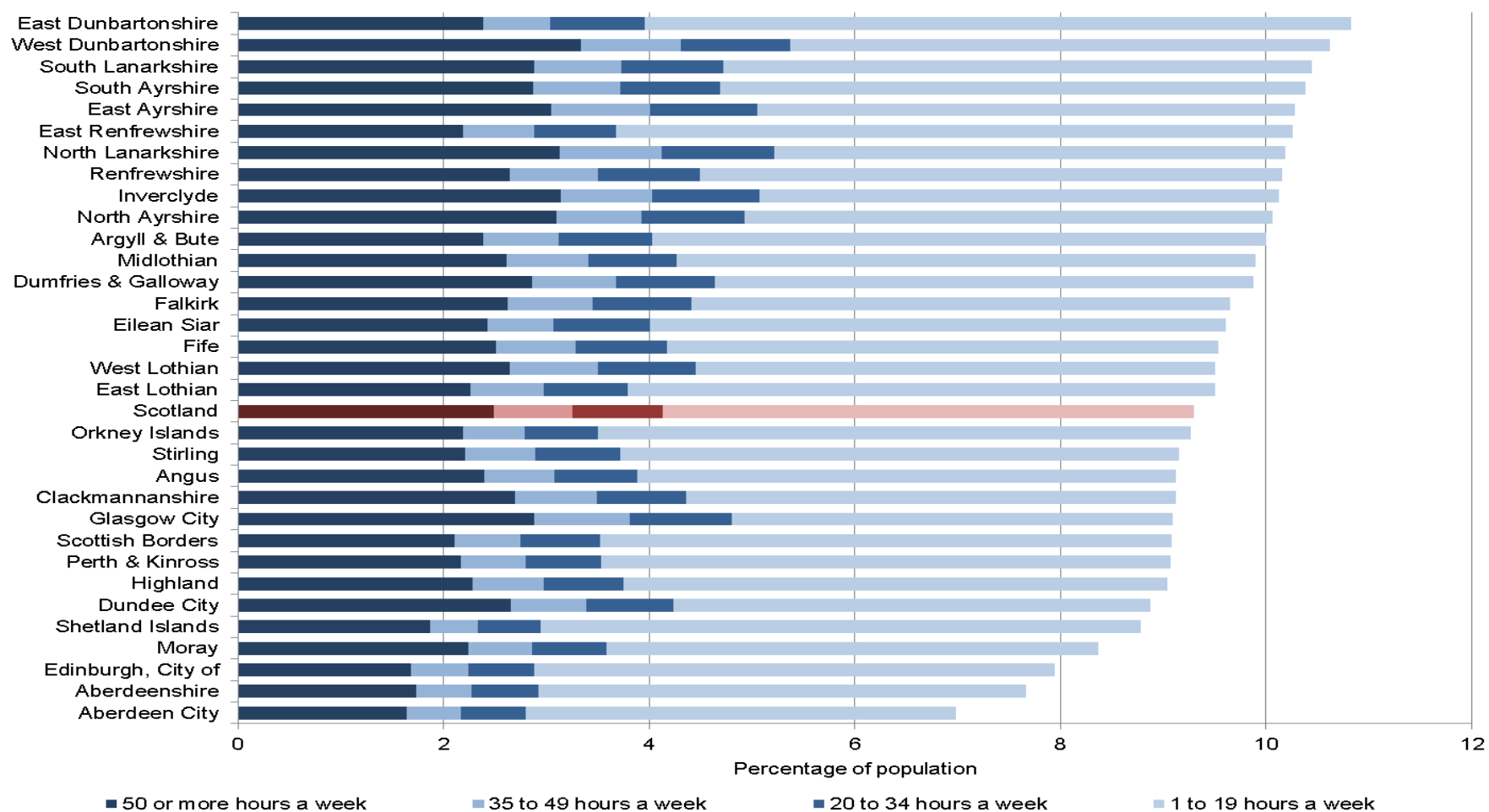
Table 9.4.1 shows that 9 per cent (0.5 million) of people in Scotland were providing unpaid care in 2011, similar to the proportion in 2001. Of this group, 44 per cent (219,000) were providing 20 or more hours of care a week, an increase of seven percentage points since 2001, with 27 per cent (132,000) providing 50 or more hours of care a week, an increase of three percentage points since 2001.

**Table 9.4.1: Provision of unpaid care, Scotland, 2001 and 2011**

	2001		2011		Change in number: 2001 to 2011
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
<b>All people</b>	<b>5,062,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,295,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>233,000</b>
No care given	4,580,000	90.5	4,803,000	90.7	223,000
1 to 19 hours a week	306,000	6.0	273,000	5.2	-32,000
20 to 49 hours a week	60,000	1.2	87,000	1.6	27,000
50 or more hours a week	116,000	2.3	132,000	2.5	16,000

Figure 9.4.1 shows that in 2011 the proportion of people providing unpaid care varied from 7 per cent in Aberdeen City to 11 per cent in East Dunbartonshire. The proportion of people providing at least 20 hours a week of unpaid care varied from 3 per cent in Aberdeen City to 5 per cent in West Dunbartonshire.

**Figure 9.4.1: Provision of unpaid care by hours given by council area, Scotland, 2011**



Further information on provision of unpaid care is provided in tables KS301SCb and QS301SCb.

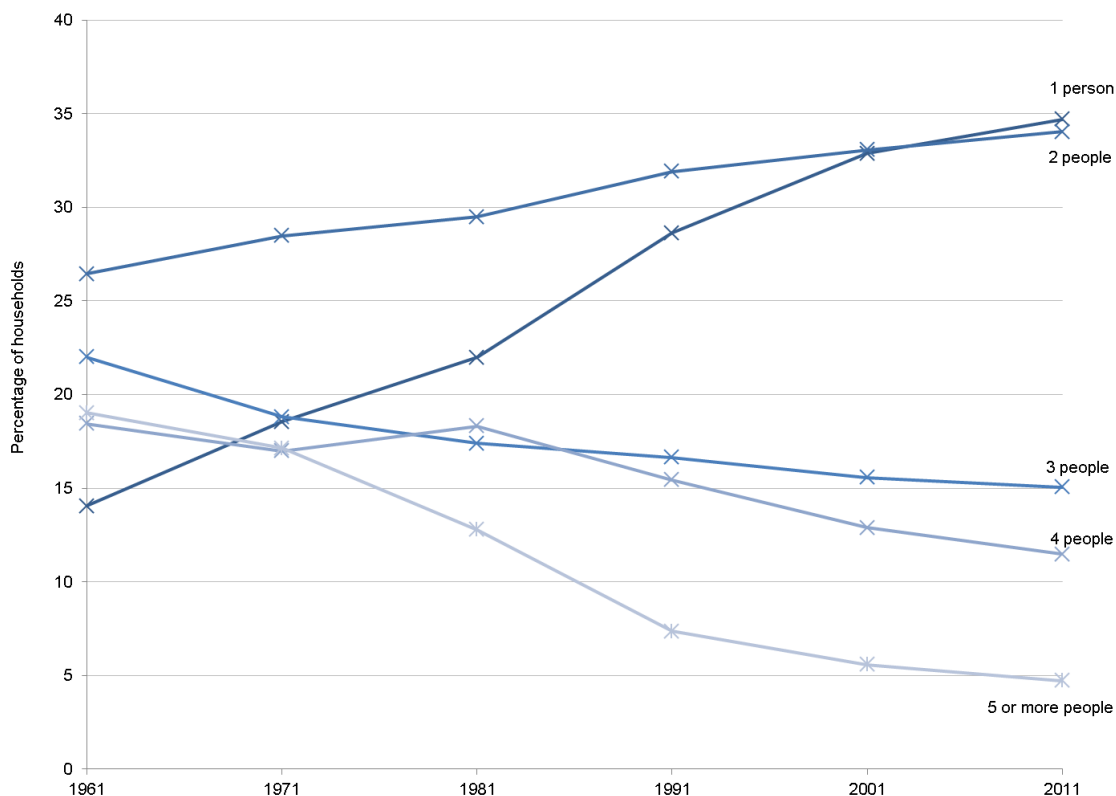
## 10. Housing and Accommodation

### 10.1. Number of households and household size

[Previous releases](#) of the 2011 Census results for Scotland showed:

- In 2011, the number of households in Scotland with at least one usual resident was estimated to be 2,372,777; the highest ever.
- Since 2001, the number of households in Scotland had increased by 8 per cent (181,000).
- Between 2001 and 2011 the percentage increase in households was higher than the increase in people in households in all areas of Scotland. This led to a decrease in average household size from 2.27 people per household in 2001 to 2.19 in 2011.
- In 2011, one-person households overtook two-person households as the most common household type and accounted for 35 per cent of all households.

**Figure 10.1.1: Household size, Scotland, 1961 to 2011**

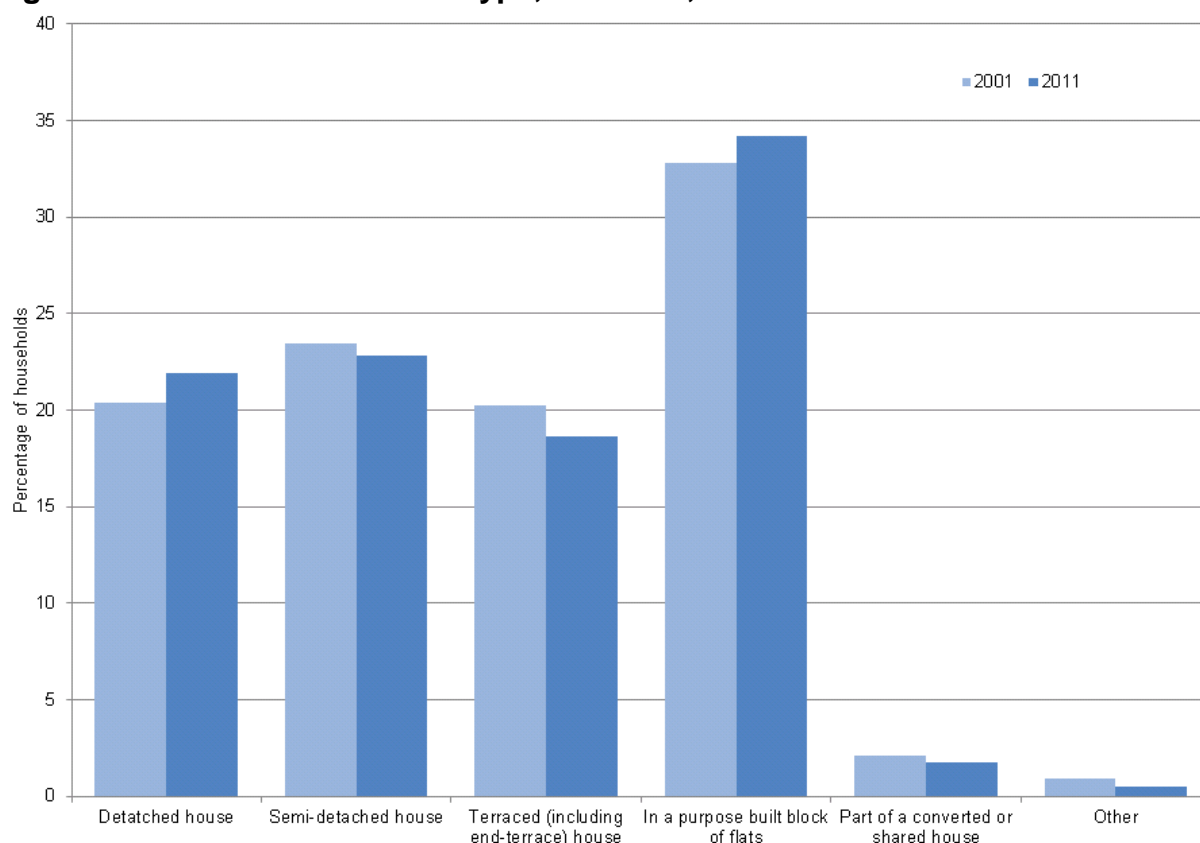


### 10.2. Accommodation type

The 2011 Census shows that virtually all (99.9 per cent) of the 2.4 million households in Scotland were in an unshared dwelling, that is all the rooms including the kitchen, bathroom and toilet were behind a door that only one household could use. Less than 0.1 per cent of all households were in shared dwellings, that is where more than one household had access to use the same dwelling space.

Figure 10.2.1 shows, in 2011, just over one third (34 per cent, 811,000) of households in Scotland were living in purpose-built blocks of flats or tenements, a one percentage point increase from 33 per cent (719,000) in 2001. The next most common types of accommodation were semi-detached houses (23 per cent, 541,000), which fell by less than one percentage point since 2001, and detached houses (22 per cent, 520,000), which increased by two percentage points from 20 per cent (447,000) in 2001. Nineteen per cent (442,000) of households lived in terraced accommodation, a decrease from 20 per cent (444,000) in 2001.

**Figure 10.2.1: Accommodation type, Scotland, 2001 and 2011**



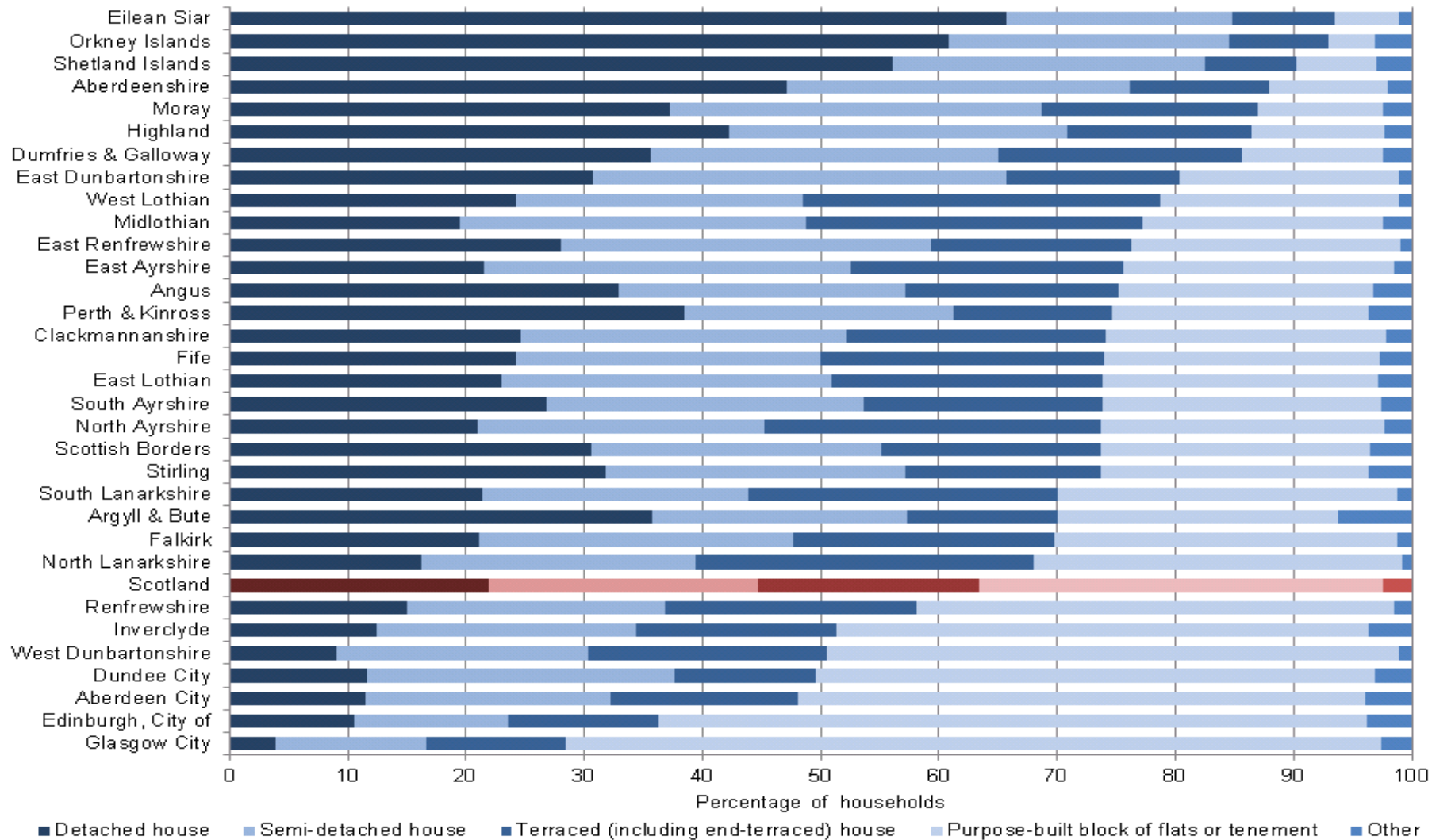
'Other' includes 'Unshared dwelling: In a commercial building', 'Unshared dwelling: Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure' and 'Shared dwelling'.  
2011 chart data from table QS402SC.

Figure 10.2.2 shows how the accommodation type of households varied by council area. Higher proportions of households in detached houses were found in the more rural council areas (66 per cent in Eilean Siar (8,000), 61 per cent in Orkney Islands (6,000) and 56 per cent in Shetland Islands (6,000)), while higher proportions of households in purpose-built flats or tenements were in the council areas containing large cities (69 per cent in Glasgow City (197,000), 60 per cent in City of Edinburgh (134,000), 48 per cent in Aberdeen City (50,000) and 47 per cent in Dundee City (33,000)), and also in West Dunbartonshire (48 per cent (20,000)).

Similar patterns were shown in 2001. The three council areas which had the highest proportions of households in detached houses in 2011 also had the highest proportions in 2001: Eilean Siar (66 per cent), Orkney Islands (61 per cent) and Shetland Islands (57 per cent). The same five council areas with the highest proportions of households in purpose-built flats or tenements in 2011 also had the highest proportions in 2001: Glasgow City (67 per cent), City of Edinburgh (54 per cent), Dundee City (49 per cent) and Aberdeen City and West Dunbartonshire (both 45 per cent).

**Figure 10.2.2: Accommodation type by council area, Scotland, 2011**

Chart ordered by total proportion in a whole house or bungalow



'Other' includes 'Unshared dwelling: In a commercial building', 'Unshared dwelling: Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure' and 'Shared dwelling'.  
Chart data from table QS402SC.

### **10.3. Unoccupied household spaces**

Based on information provided by census enumerators on properties for which no census questionnaire was returned, it is estimated that there were 101,000 unoccupied household spaces in Scotland in 2011, 4 per cent of the total of 2.5 million household spaces. Of these unoccupied household spaces, 64 per cent (64,000) were assessed as being vacant, for example new builds or other accommodation awaiting new occupants, and 36 per cent (37,000) were classed as second or holiday homes.

Due to differences in processing of the data, it is not possible to make direct comparisons between 2001 and 2011.

In 2011, Argyll & Bute had the highest proportion of unoccupied household spaces at 13 per cent (6,000), of which 70 per cent (4,000) were second or holiday homes. Eilean Siar had the second highest proportion at 9 per cent of household spaces (1,000) in 2011 and Highland was third highest at 8 per cent (9,000).

Further information on accommodation type, dwellings and unoccupied households is provided in tables KS401SC, QS401SC, QS402SC, QS417SC and QS418SC.

## 10.4. Rooms

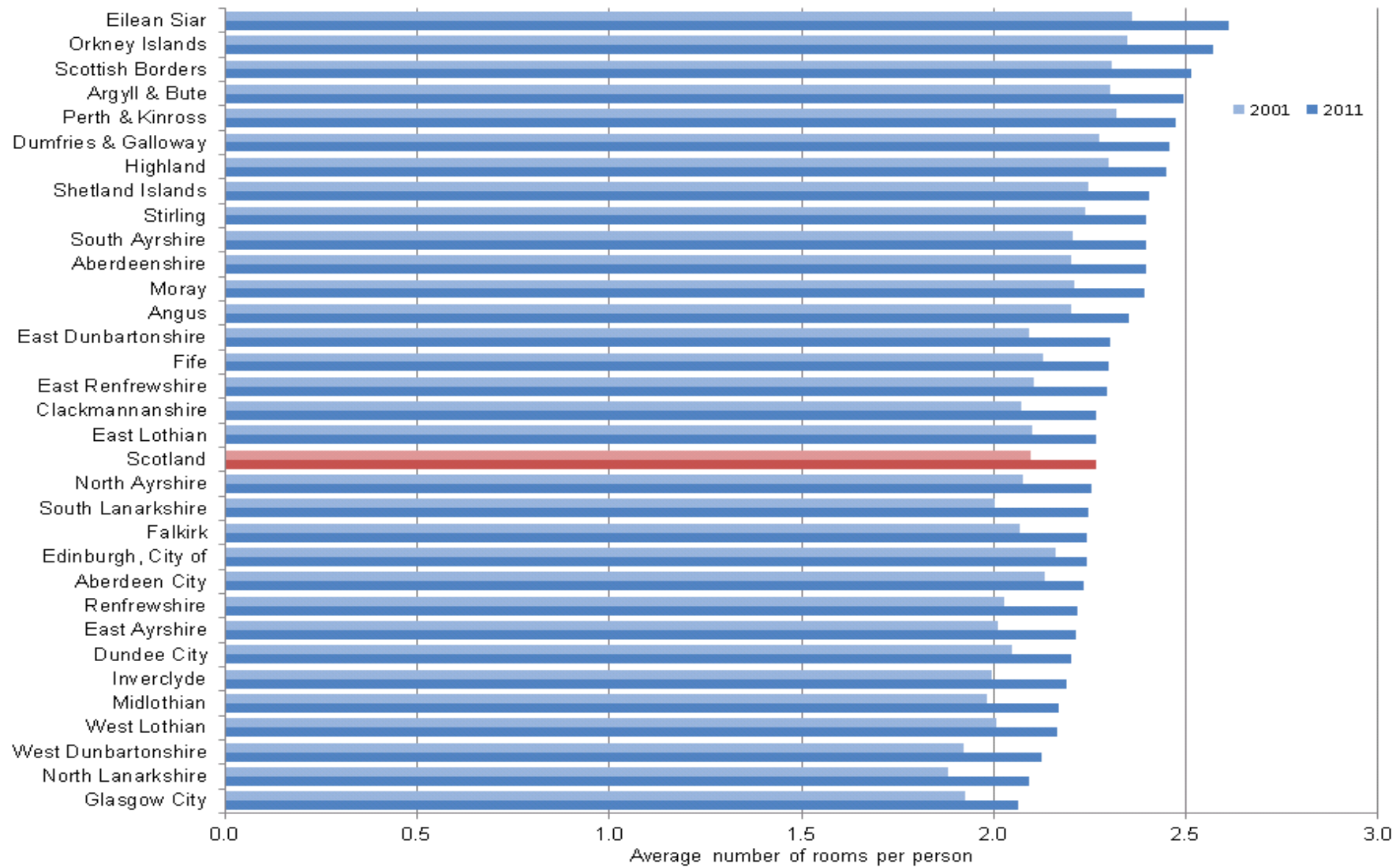
In the 2011 Census questionnaire, respondents were asked to state how many rooms were available for use only by their household. The definition of rooms included kitchens, living rooms, utility rooms, bedrooms, studies and conservatories but excluded bathrooms, toilets, halls or landings and rooms that could only be used for storage such as cupboards. If two rooms had been converted into one, it was counted as one room.

In 2011, households in Scotland had an average of 5.0 rooms, ranging from 4.2 rooms per household in Glasgow City to 5.7 rooms per household in both Aberdeenshire and Eilean Siar. The average number of rooms per household had increased slightly since 2001, when it was 4.8 rooms per household. Glasgow City also had the lowest average number of rooms per household in 2001 (at 4.0) while the highest averages were in Eilean Siar (5.5) and Aberdeenshire and Orkney Islands (5.4).

Analysis of figures on the number of rooms per person shows that households in Scotland had an average of 2.3 rooms per person in 2011, ranging from 2.1 rooms per person in Glasgow City to 2.6 rooms per person in Eilean Siar and Orkney Islands. Figure 10.4.1 shows that all council areas saw an increase in the average number of rooms per person between 2001 and 2011. This is part of a long-term trend: data from 1861 shows that 150 years ago there were almost two people (1.7) for every room in a household, whereas the 2011 average is over two rooms (2.3) for every person.



**Figure 10.4.1: Average number of rooms per person by council area, Scotland, 2001 and 2011**



2011 chart data available in [Annex A1](#).

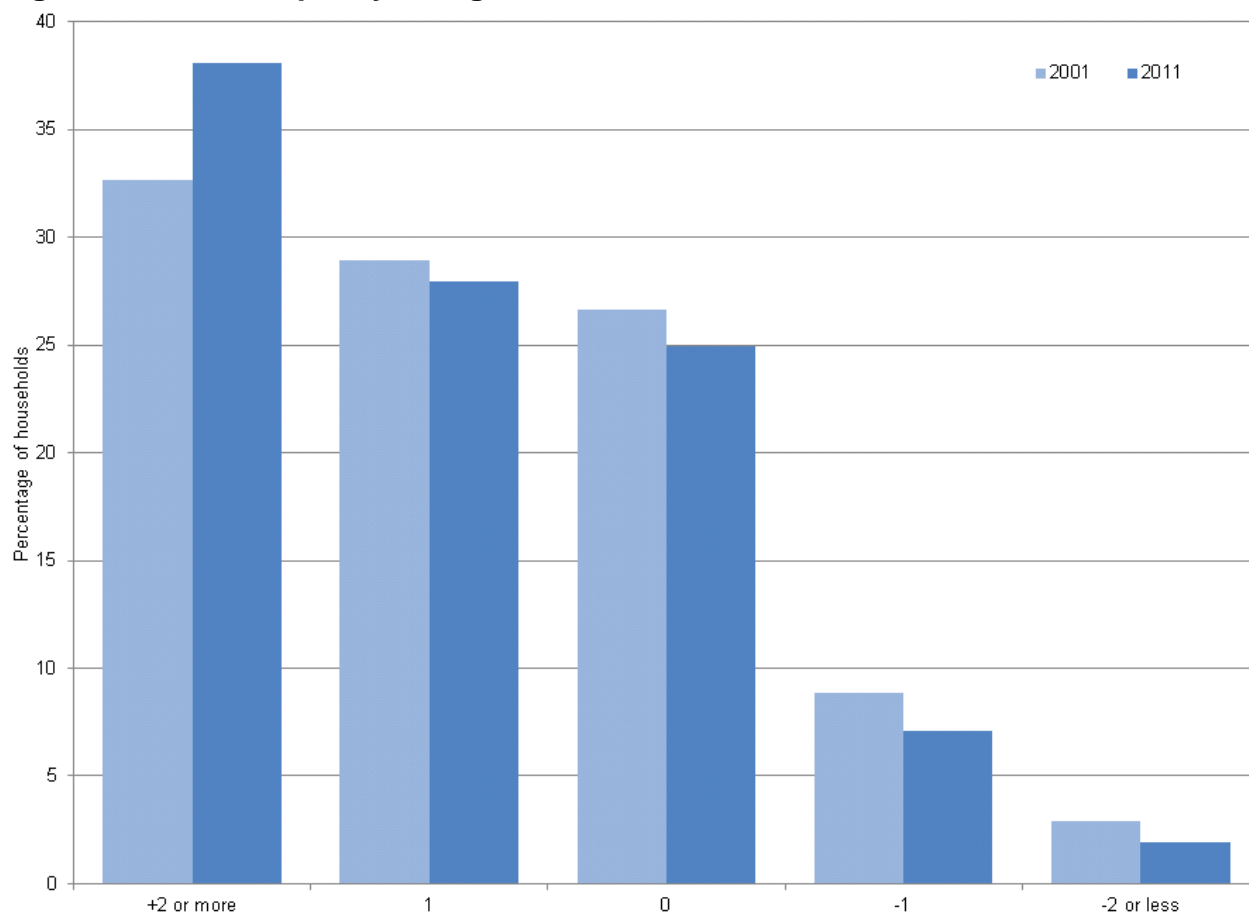
## 10.5. Occupancy rating

Occupancy rating provides a measure of whether a household's accommodation is overcrowded or under-occupied in relation to the notional number of rooms required by those who live there. An occupancy rating of -1 means that there is one room too few for the people living in the household. In contrast, an occupancy rating of +1 means that there is one room more than required for the people living in the household. The occupancy rating is calculated by subtracting the notional number of rooms required from the actual number of rooms. In deriving the notional number of rooms a household requires, a standard formula is used which takes account of the ages of the household members and their relationships to each other. Further details on the standard formula are provided in the [variables information](#).

In 2011, 9 per cent (214,000) of households in Scotland had an occupancy rating of -1 or less (including 2 per cent (46,000) with an occupancy rating of -2 or less), implying that they are overcrowded in relation to the notional number of rooms required by those living there. In contrast, 66 per cent (1.6 million) of households in Scotland had an occupancy rating of +1 or more (including 38 per cent (904,000) with an occupancy rating of +2 or more), implying that they were under-occupied in relation to the notional number of rooms required by those living there.

Previous releases have shown that the number of people per household decreased between 2001 and 2011, while the results above show an increase in the average number of rooms per household. It is therefore not surprising that, since 2001, the proportion of households with an occupancy rating of -1 or less decreased by three percentage points from 12 per cent (257,000) of households in 2001, while there was an increase of four percentage points in the proportion of households with an occupancy rating of +1 or more, from 62 per cent (1.4 million) in 2001. Figure 10.5.1 illustrates the changes between 2001 and 2011.

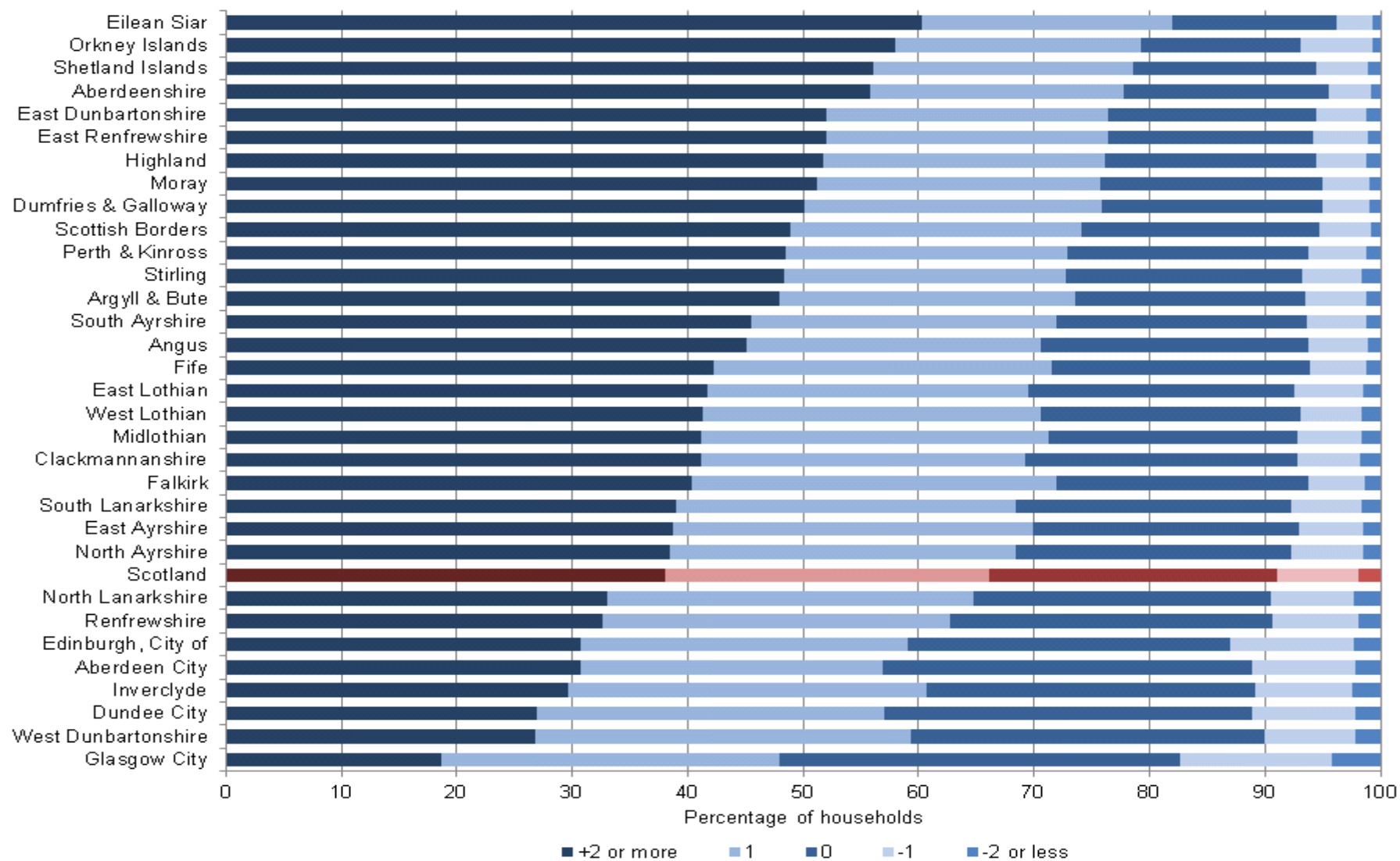
**Figure 10.5.1: Occupancy rating, Scotland, 2001 and 2011**



2011 chart data from table QS408SC.

Figure 10.5.2 shows that Glasgow City had the highest proportion of households with an occupancy rating of -1 or less, at 17 per cent (50,000). Higher than average proportions were also reported in the City of Edinburgh, Aberdeen City, Dundee City, Inverclyde, West Dunbartonshire, North Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire. In contrast, Eilean Siar had the lowest proportion of households with an occupancy rating of -1 or less at 4 per cent (500). In 2001, Glasgow City also had the highest proportion of households with an occupancy rating of -1 or less, at 23 per cent, while the lowest proportion (6 per cent) was found in Eilean Siar, Aberdeenshire, Shetland Islands and Moray.

**Figure 10.5.2: Occupancy rating by council area, Scotland, 2011**



Further information on rooms and occupancy rating is provided in tables QS407SC, QS408SC, QS409SC and QS410SC.

## 10.6. Tenure

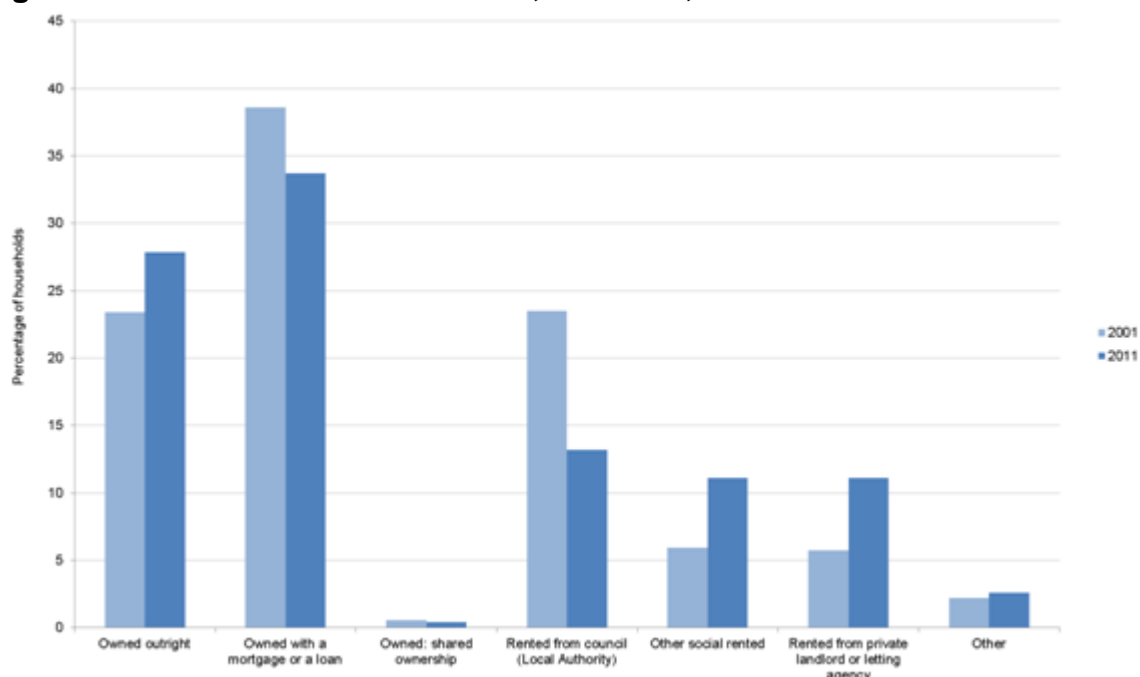
Type of tenure refers to whether the household owned or rented their accommodation. A majority (62 per cent) of households in Scotland in 2011 owned their property, similar to the proportion in 2001. Of these, a higher proportion were owned with a mortgage or loan (34 per cent of all households, or 800,000), but this was a decrease from 2001 when 39 per cent (846,000 households) were in this category. Conversely, a five percentage point increase was seen in the owned outright category, from 23 per cent (514,000) in 2001 to 28 per cent (661,000) of all households in 2011. Other sources, including the Scottish Household Survey, show that the proportion of households that own their property outright increases with age, so this increase between the two censuses will in some part be due to the ageing population.

Rented households represented 37 per cent of all households in Scotland in 2011; with 24 per cent social rented and 12 per cent private rented.

In 2011, the proportion of households estimated to be rented from the council (see [background note 13](#)) was 13 per cent (313,000), with other social rented at 11 per cent (264,000). In 2001, the percentage of households rented from the council was much higher, at 23 per cent (515,000), with a lower proportion of other social rented, at 6 per cent (130,000). These changes partly reflect the housing stock transfers from some local authorities to housing associations and other social rented housing in the decade between censuses.

In 2011, the proportion of households rented from a private landlord or letting agency in 2011 was 11 per cent (263,000), with all other private rented and living rent free households making up 3 per cent (62,000) of the total households. The 2001 figures for these categories were 6 per cent (127,000) and 2 per cent (49,000) respectively. As explained in an [Evidence Review of the Private Rented Sector](#), published by the Communities Analytical Services of the Scottish Government in 2012, it “is plausible to suggest that most of the increased demand for the PRS [*private rented sector*] is due to restrictions in owner occupation and, to a lesser extent, the social rented sector. Recent barriers to entering owner occupation, in light of the economic downturn, include constraints on mortgage availability and the level of deposits required from first time buyers. Similarly, the size of the social rented sector has reduced and new social lets have become more concentrated on the poor.”

**Figure 10.6.1: Tenure of households, Scotland, 2001 and 2011**



**Table 10.6.1: Tenure of households, Scotland, 2001<sup>1</sup> and 2011**

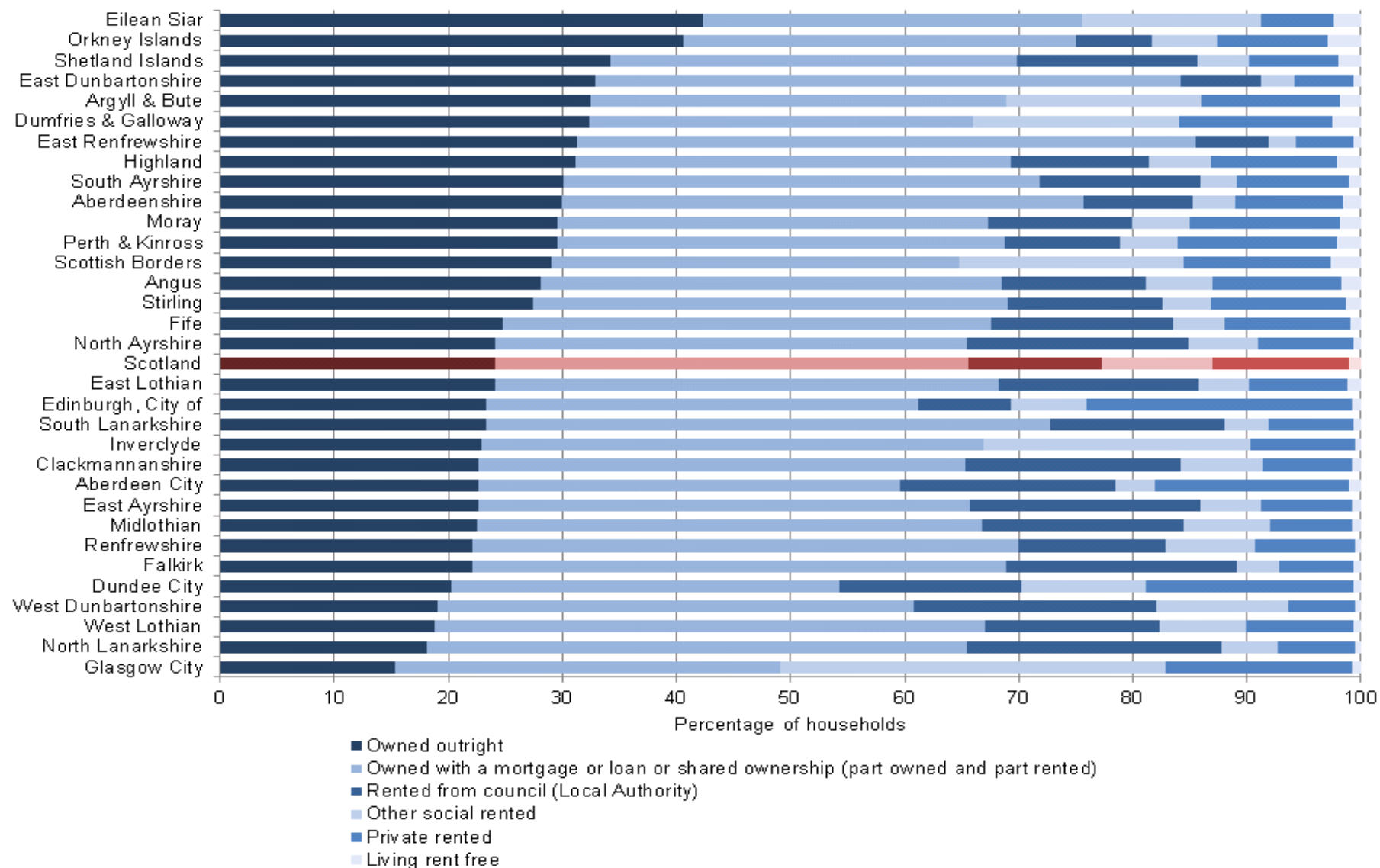
	2001		2011		Change in number: 2001 to 2011
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
<b>All households</b>	<b>2,192,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,373,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>181,000</b>
<b>Owned</b>	<b>1,372,000</b>	<b>62.6</b>	<b>1,471,000</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>99,000</b>
Owned outright	514,000	23.4	661,000	27.8	147,000
Owned with a mortgage or loan	846,000	38.6	800,000	33.7	-46,000
Shared ownership	12,000	0.6	10,000	0.4	-2,000
<b>Social rented</b>	<b>645,000</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>576,000</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>-68,000</b>
Rented from council (Local Authority)	515,000	23.5	313,000	13.2	-202,000
Other social rented	130,000	5.9	264,000	11.1	134,000
<b>Other</b>	<b>175,000</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>325,000</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>150,000</b>
Rented from private landlord or letting agency	127,000	5.8	263,000	11.1	137,000
Other	49,000	2.2	62,000	2.6	13,000

1) [2001 Census data published in 2005](#) with a revised allocation of the “living rent free” category.

There were variations in the tenure of households by council area. The four council areas containing large cities as well as West Dunbartonshire were those with the lowest proportions of owned households; all under 60 per cent. East Dunbartonshire and East Renfrewshire were the two council areas where more than 80 per cent of households owned their property. The council areas with the highest proportions of social rented households were West Dunbartonshire, Glasgow City, North Lanarkshire and Dundee City, all over 30 per cent. The four council areas containing major cities have the highest

proportions of households in the private rented sector; City of Edinburgh 20 per cent, Dundee City 17 per cent, Aberdeen City and Glasgow City both 15 per cent.

**Figure 10.6.2: Tenure of households by council area, Scotland, 2011**



Further information on the tenure of households is provided in tables KS402SC, QS403SC and QS405SC.

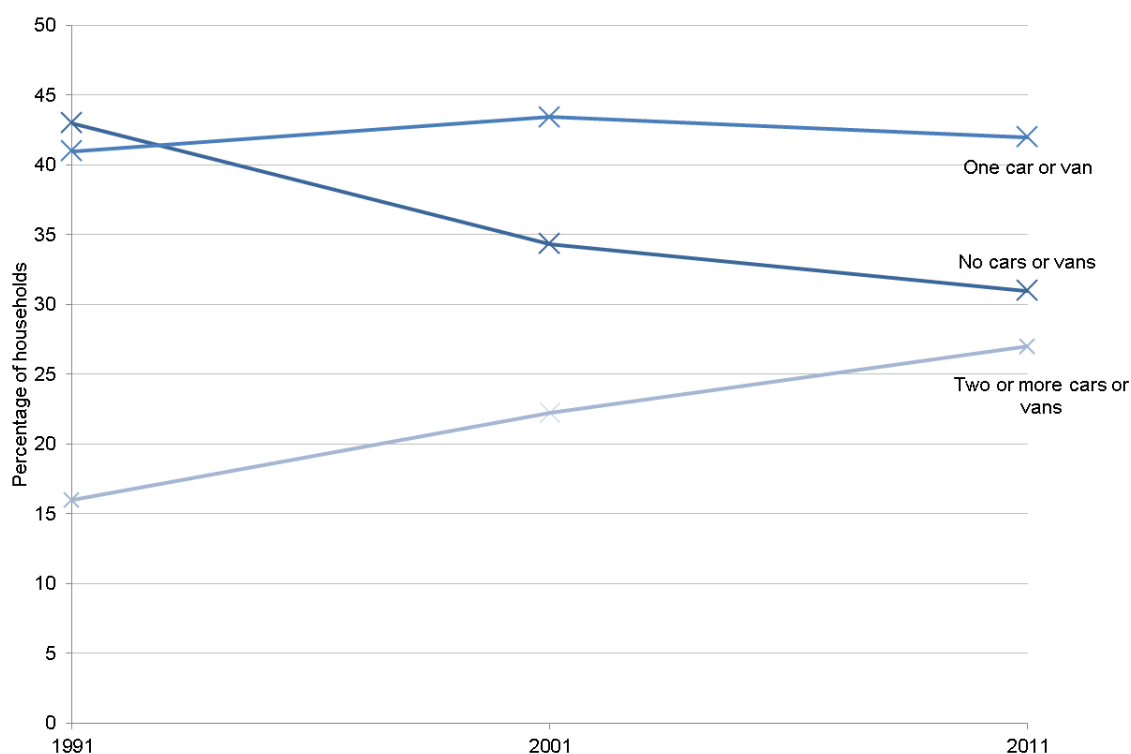


## 10.7. Car or van availability

In 2011, 69 per cent of households had at least one car or van available, compared with 66 per cent of households in 2001. The total number of cars and vans available to households in Scotland in 2011 was 2.5 million, compared with 2.0 million in 2001. This is an increase of 21 per cent between 2001 and 2011, meaning the number of cars or vans available to households grew faster than the overall population (5 per cent increase) and number of households (8 per cent increase). In 2011, on average, there were 10 cars or vans available per 10 households whereas in 2001 there were, on average, 9 cars or vans available per 10 households.

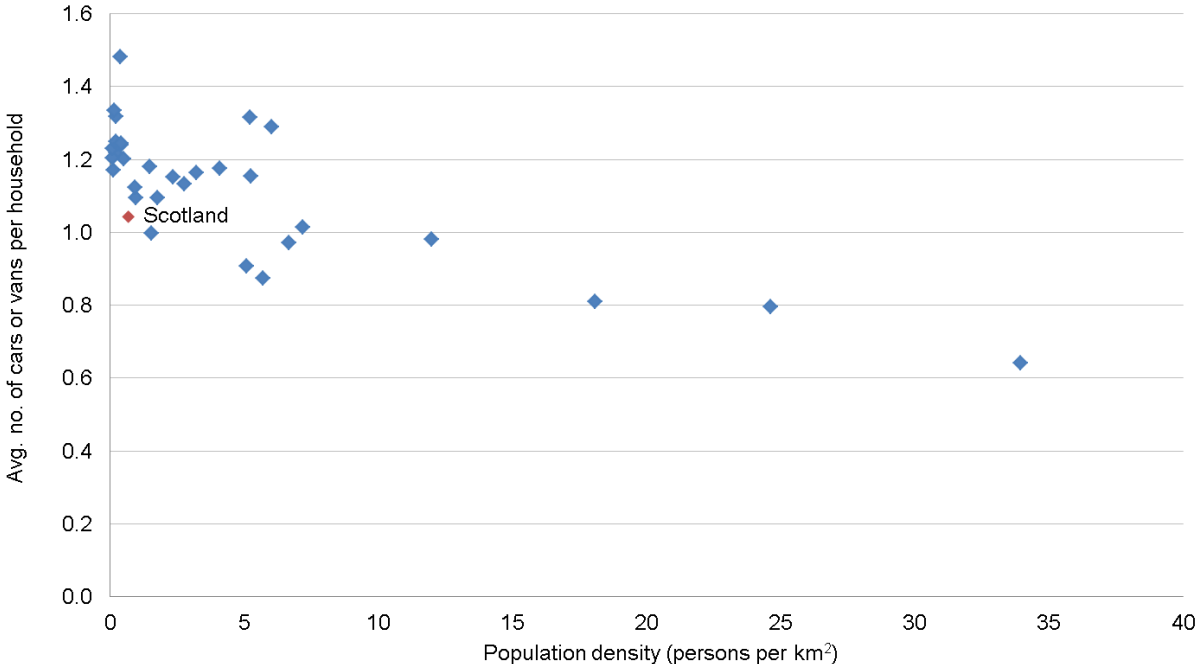
Figure 10.7.1 shows the car or van availability per household for 1991, 2001 and 2011. There has been an increase each decade since 1991 in the proportion of households with two or more cars or vans available, from 16 per cent in 1991 to 27 per cent in 2011. The proportion of households with no cars or vans available decreased from 43 per cent in 1991 to 31 per cent in 2011.

**Figure 10.7.1: Cars or vans available per household, Scotland, 1991, 2001 and 2011**



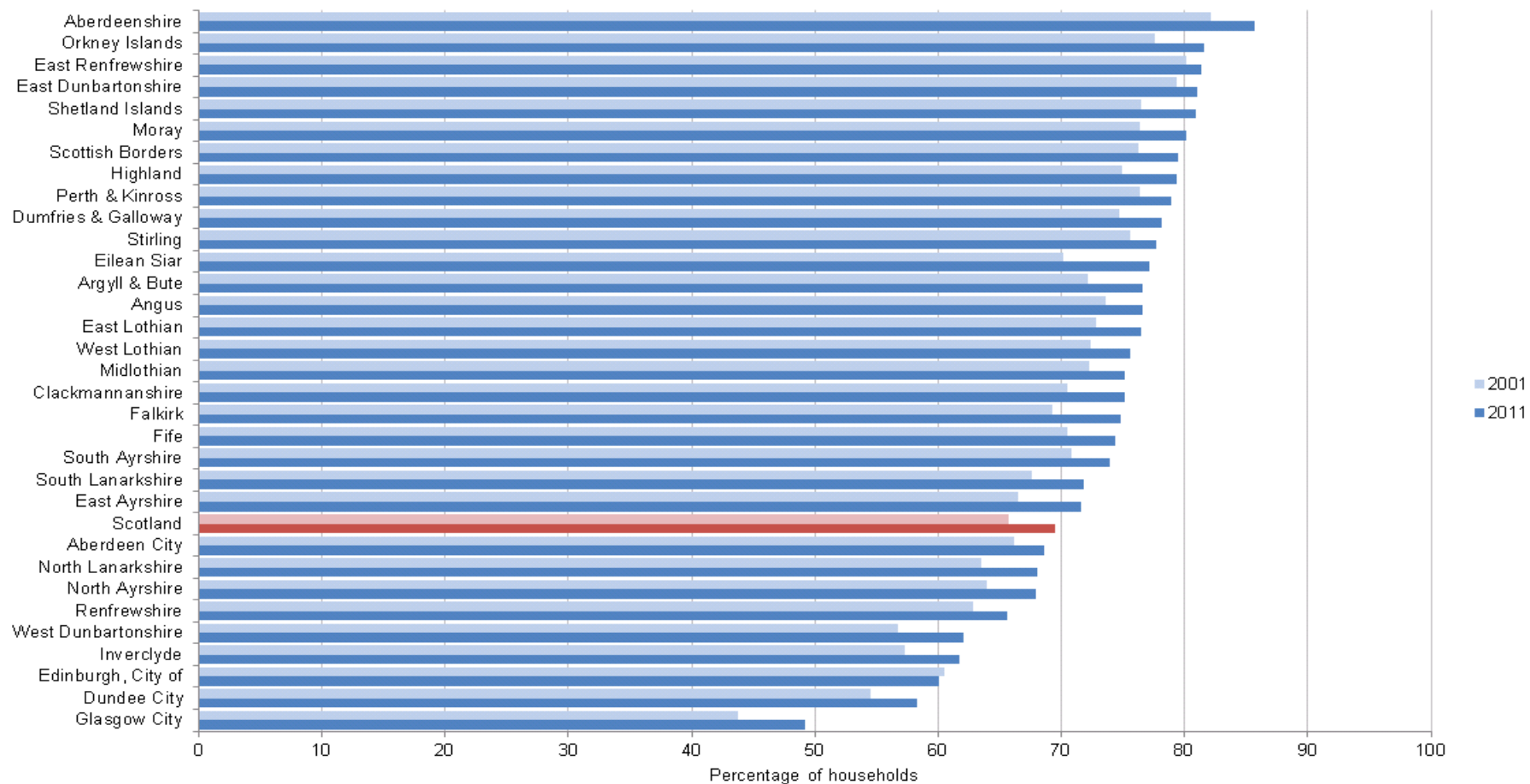
Households in rural council areas are more likely to have access to cars or vans than those in urban council areas. This pattern can be seen in Figure 10.7.2, which uses population density to indicate the urban and rural council areas.

**Figure 10.7.2: Average number of cars or vans per household by population density by council area, Scotland, 2011**



Aberdeenshire has the highest level of car or van availability, with 86 per cent of households having at least one car or van available. In contrast, Glasgow City shows the lowest proportion of households with at least one car or van available, at 49 per cent. Figure 10.7.3 shows that every council area except the City of Edinburgh has seen an increase in the proportion of households with at least one car or van available since 2001.

**Figure 10.7.3: Households with access to one or more cars or vans by council area, Scotland, 2001 and 2011**



Further information on car and van availability is provided in table KS404SC.

## 10.8. Central Heating

A question on central heating was asked in both 2001 and 2011. The question in 2001 simply asked if a household had central heating or not. In 2011, the question included additional tick boxes to determine, if relevant, the type(s) of central heating in each household. The tick-box categories added were gas, electric (including storage heaters), oil, solid fuel, and other (with a write-in box). The responses for 'Other' have been analysed and, if relevant, reassigned to one of the other five categories.

In Scotland in 2011, almost all households (98 per cent, 2.3 million) had central heating, an increase of 5 percentage points from 2001 (93 per cent, 2.0 million). This increase is likely to be due to new houses built in the intervening 10 years having central heating installed as a standard feature, as well as installations in already existing houses.

Figure 10.8.1 illustrates the different types of central heating used in Scotland. Gas central heating was the most common type of central heating, used by an average of 74 per cent of households. However, there were large variations by council area.

**Figure 10.8.1: Type of central heating in households, Scotland, 2011**

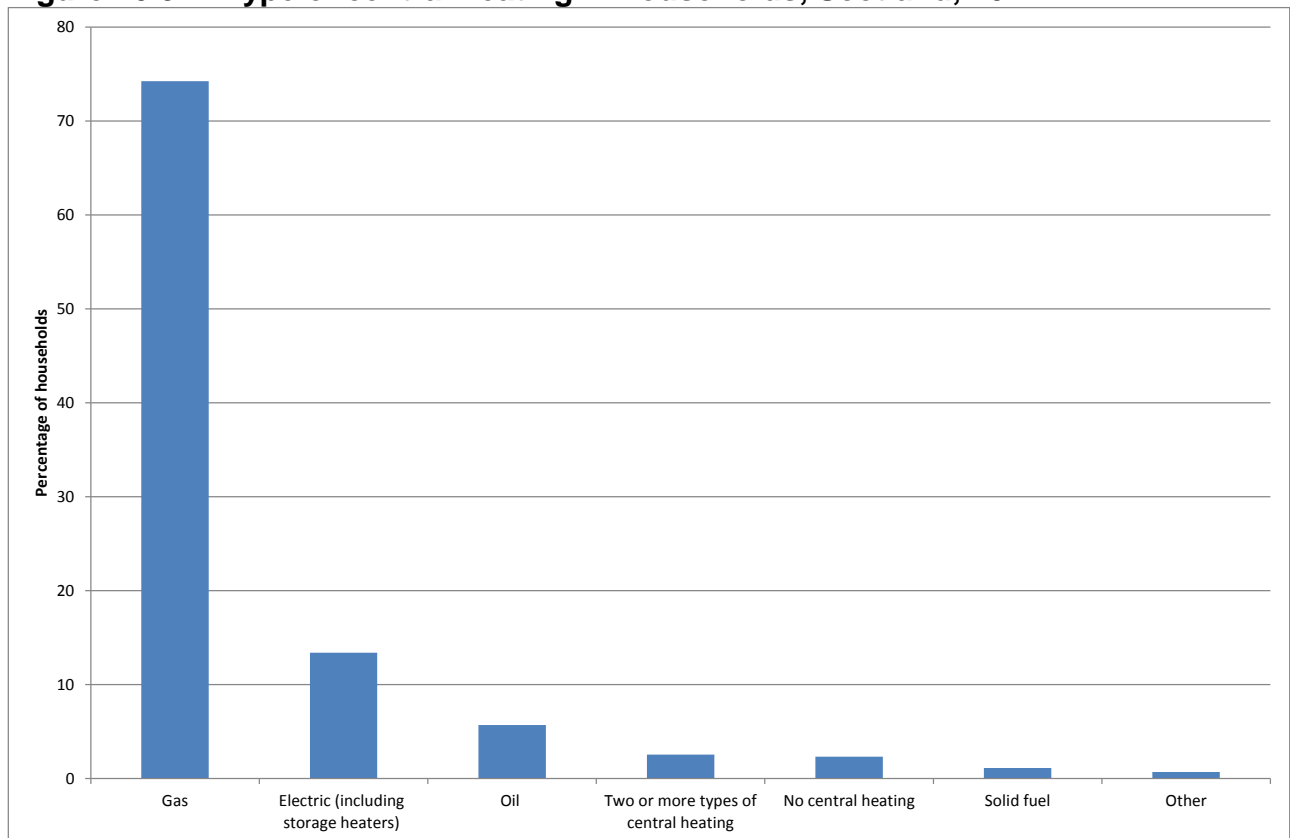
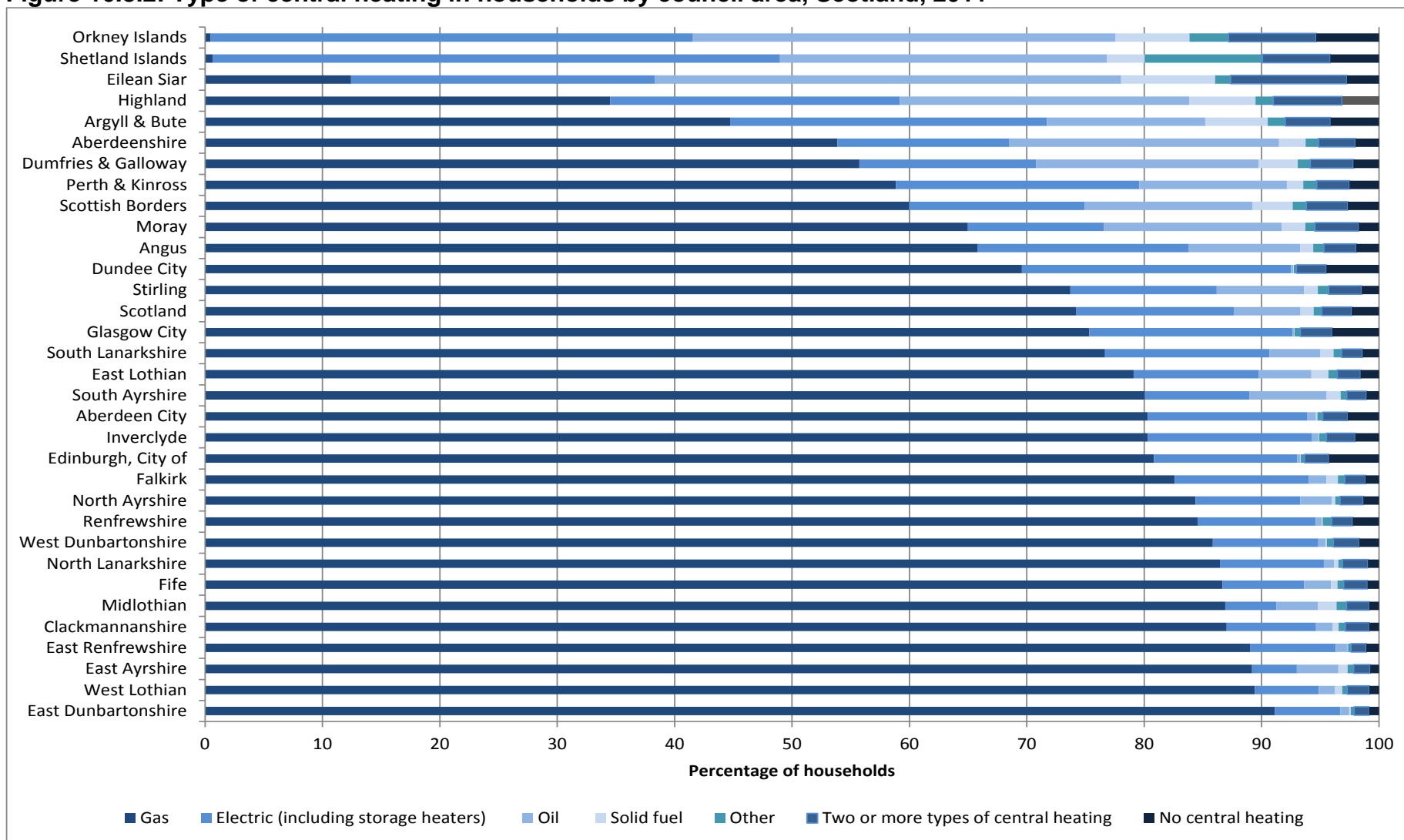


Figure 10.8.2 shows the types of central heating by council area. Gas was the most common type of central heating in most council areas, with the exception of Shetland Islands and Orkney Islands, where there is no mains gas supply, and Eilean Siar which has limited gas supply. Electric central heating was the most common type in Orkney Islands (41 per cent of households, 4,000) and Shetland Islands (48 per cent, 5,000). Oil central heating was the most common type in Eilean Siar (40 per cent, 5,000). The other council areas which contain large islands – Highlands and Argyll & Bute – have the next

lowest proportions of households using gas central heating, at 35 per cent and 45 per cent respectively (35,000 and 18,000), with electric and oil being the most common alternative types. All other council areas showed gas central heating in at least 50 per cent of households.

**Figure 10.8.2: Type of central heating in households by council area, Scotland, 2011**



Further information on central heating is provided in table QS415SC.

## 10.9. Communal establishments

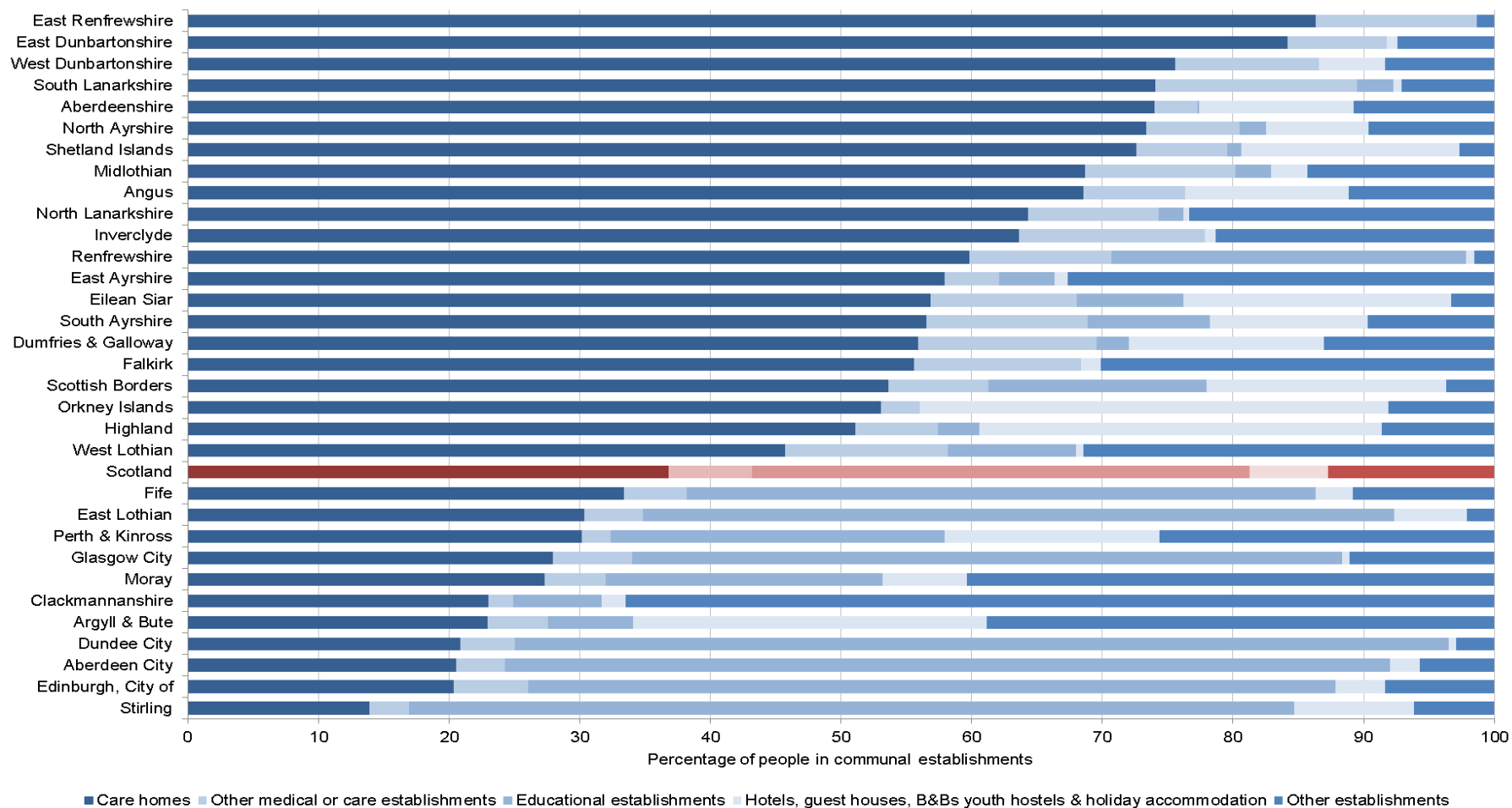
Communal establishments provide managed residential accommodation. Examples include sheltered accommodation units, student halls of residence, care homes and prisons. There were 5,425 communal establishments in Scotland at the time of the 2011 Census.

It was estimated that 1.9 per cent (99,000 people) of Scotland's population lived in communal establishments in 2011, a slight increase on the 1.7 per cent (86,000) in 2001. The proportion of people living in a communal establishment was generally higher in councils with large cities and significant student populations.

In 2011, 43 per cent (43,000) of all people living in a communal establishment in Scotland were in medical and care establishments, including 37 per cent (36,000) in care homes. The proportion of people living in non-medical establishments was 57 per cent (56,000), including 38 per cent (38,000) in education establishments such as student halls of residence. This proportion was generally much higher in council areas with large student populations.

Of the total of 99,000 people living in a communal establishment, 7 per cent (7,000) were staff or owners of the establishment, or their partners and family members. This proportion was generally higher in council areas such as Argyll & Bute (28 per cent), Highland (32 per cent), Orkney (32 per cent) and Perth & Kinross (27 per cent) with relatively high proportions of hotels, guest houses, B&Bs, youth hostels and holiday accommodation such as holiday parks.

**Figure 10.9.1: Type of communal establishment by council area (people), Scotland, 2011**



Further information on people living in communal establishments is provided in tables KS101SC, KS405SC, QS101SC, QS419SC, QS420SC and QS421SC.



## 11. Population and Households

### 11.1. Marital and civil partnership status

The 2011 Census question on marital status was extended from that asked in 2001 to include new categories for registered same-sex civil partnerships<sup>6</sup>.

Table 11.1.1 shows that 'married' was the most common status in 2011, at 45 per cent (1.98 million) of adults<sup>7</sup>, which is a five percentage points decrease (55,000) from the married (including re-married) 2001 figure of 50 per cent (2.04 million).

The proportion of adults who are single (never married or never registered a same-sex civil partnership) rose to 35 per cent in 2011, an increase of five percentage points (300,000 people) from 2001.

'Registered same-sex civil partnership' is a legal category that didn't exist in 2001; the proportion of adults in this category is small at 0.2 per cent (7,000).

The remaining adults in Scotland were divided between divorced (or formerly in a same sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved) - 8 per cent (360,000), widowed (or surviving partner from a same sex civil partnership) - 8 per cent (340,000), and separated (but still legally married or still legally in a same sex civil partnership) - 3 per cent (141,000).

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<sup>6</sup> The Civil Partnership Act 2004 came into effect in the UK on 5 December, 2005.

<sup>7</sup> Adults refers to those aged 16 years and over.

**Table 11.1.1: Marital and civil partnership status of all people aged 16 and over, Scotland, 2001 and 2011**

	2001 <sup>1</sup>		2011		Change in number: 2001 to 2011
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
<b>All people aged 16 and over</b>	<b>4,089,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,379,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>289,000</b>
Married (including re-married)	2,037,000	49.8	1,982,000	45.2	-55,000
Single (never married or never registered a same-sex civil partnership)	1,249,000	30.5	1,549,000	35.4	300,000
Divorced (or formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved)	287,000	7.0	360,000	8.2	72,000
Widowed (or surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership)	370,000	9.1	340,000	7.8	-30,000
Separated (but still legally married or still legally in a same-sex civil partnership)	146,000	3.6	141,000	3.2	-5,000
In a registered same-sex civil partnership	n/a	n/a	7,000	0.2	n/a

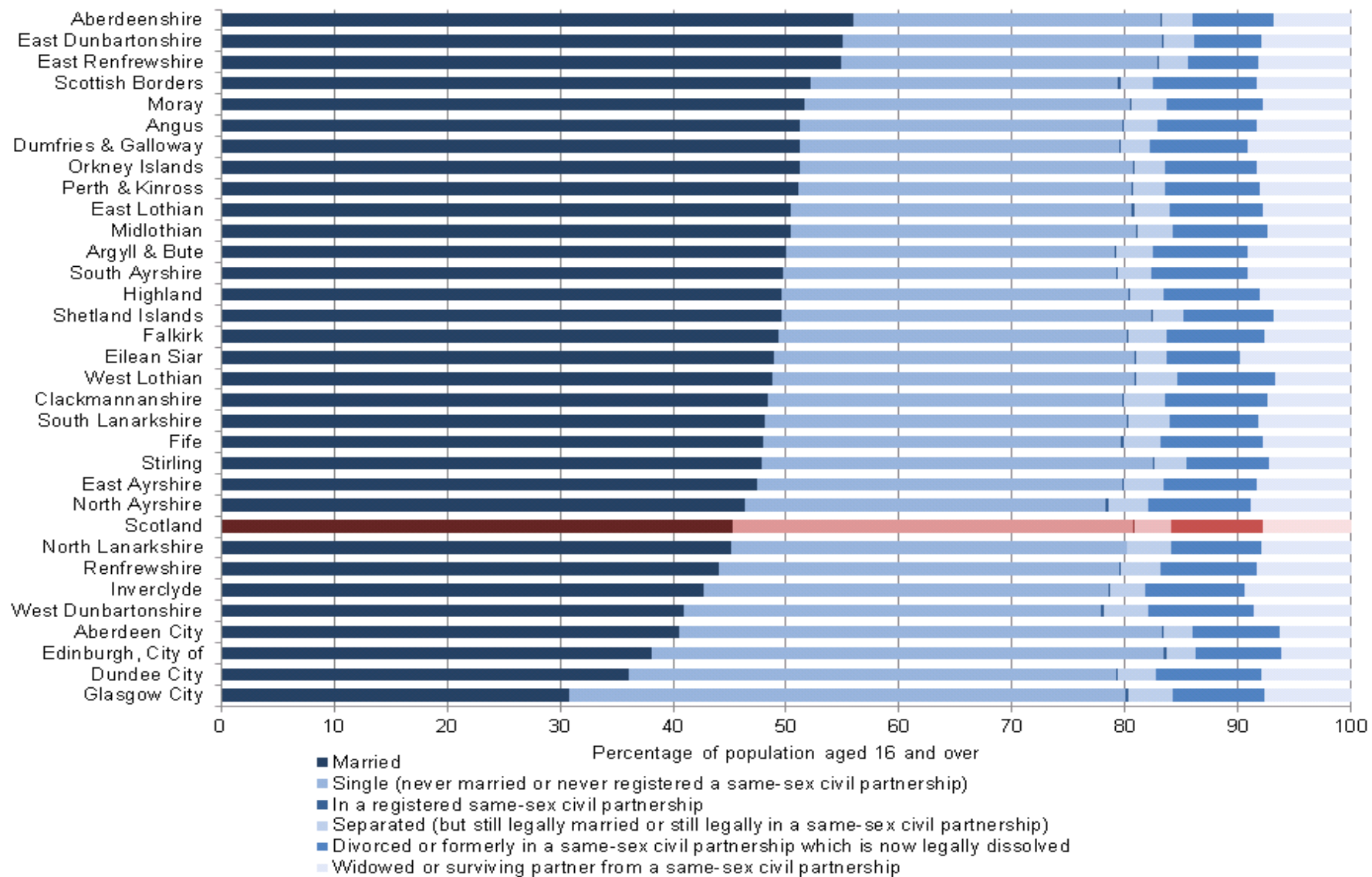
1) Categories relating to same-sex civil partnerships were not included in the 2001 census questionnaire.

Figure 11.1.1 shows the proportion of the adult population who are married varied across Scotland, with the lowest proportions in the four council areas containing large cities (Glasgow City - 31 per cent; Dundee City - 36 per cent; City of Edinburgh - 38 per cent; Aberdeen City - 41 per cent). This is consistent with the age profiles published in [Release 1B](#) which showed that the highest proportions of younger adults, who are less likely to be married, were found in the four council areas containing large cities. The highest proportions of married adults were in Aberdeenshire, East Dunbartonshire and East Renfrewshire, (56, 55 and 55 per cent respectively).

The trends by council area were similar between 2001 and 2011, with every council area in Scotland showing a decrease in the proportion of the adult population who were married and an increase in those who were single.

Further information on marital and civil partnership status in Scotland is provided in table KS103SC.

**Figure 11.1.1: Marital and civil partnership status of all people aged 16 and over by council area, Scotland, 2011**



## 11.2. Household composition

### Definitions

A [household](#) is defined as 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 area.

A [family](#) is defined as a married, civil partnered or cohabiting couple (with or without children), or a lone parent with at least one child. Children may be classed as dependent or non-dependent. [Dependent children](#) are those aged under 16, or aged 16 to 18 and in full-time education living with at least one parent, excluding those who have a spouse, partner or child living in the household. For further information on the definition of household types, see [background note 14](#).

Some tables report data for households based on one representative individual in the household, termed the [Household Reference Person \(HRP\)](#): see [background note 16](#) for the HRP definition.

For the purposes of the analysis presented in this section, a household is classified to one of the categories in the table below.

Type of household	Person(s) in household	Category label
Household with one person living alone	Person aged under 65	One-person household
	Person aged 65 or over	
Household with one family (who do not live with any non-family members or include more than two generations)	All persons in family aged 65 and over*	All aged 65 and over family
	A married couple or same-sex civil partnered couple (with or without children), where at least one person is aged under 65	Married or same-sex couple family
	A cohabiting couple (with or without children), where at least one person is aged under 65	Cohabiting couple family
	A lone parent living with at least one child, regardless of whether or not the child is dependent	Lone parent family
Other households	All persons aged 65 and over	Other households
	All persons in full-time education	
	Other households, e.g. two or more families	

\*Such families could also fall into another category, for example a married couple family, but are counted once only (as "all aged 65 and over families") in the statistics.

### 2011 results

Of the 2.4 million households in Scotland, married or same-sex couple families were the most common household type at 32 per cent (758,000), followed by households with one person aged under 65 living alone (22 per cent, 511,000) and households with one person aged 65 or over living alone (13 per cent, 312,000). There were 263,000 lone parent families (11 per cent of all households), of which nearly two thirds included dependent

children. Nine per cent of households were cohabiting couple families (217,000), and 8 per cent (179,000) all aged 65 and over families. The remaining 6 per cent (131,000) were 'Other' household types, for example all-student households.

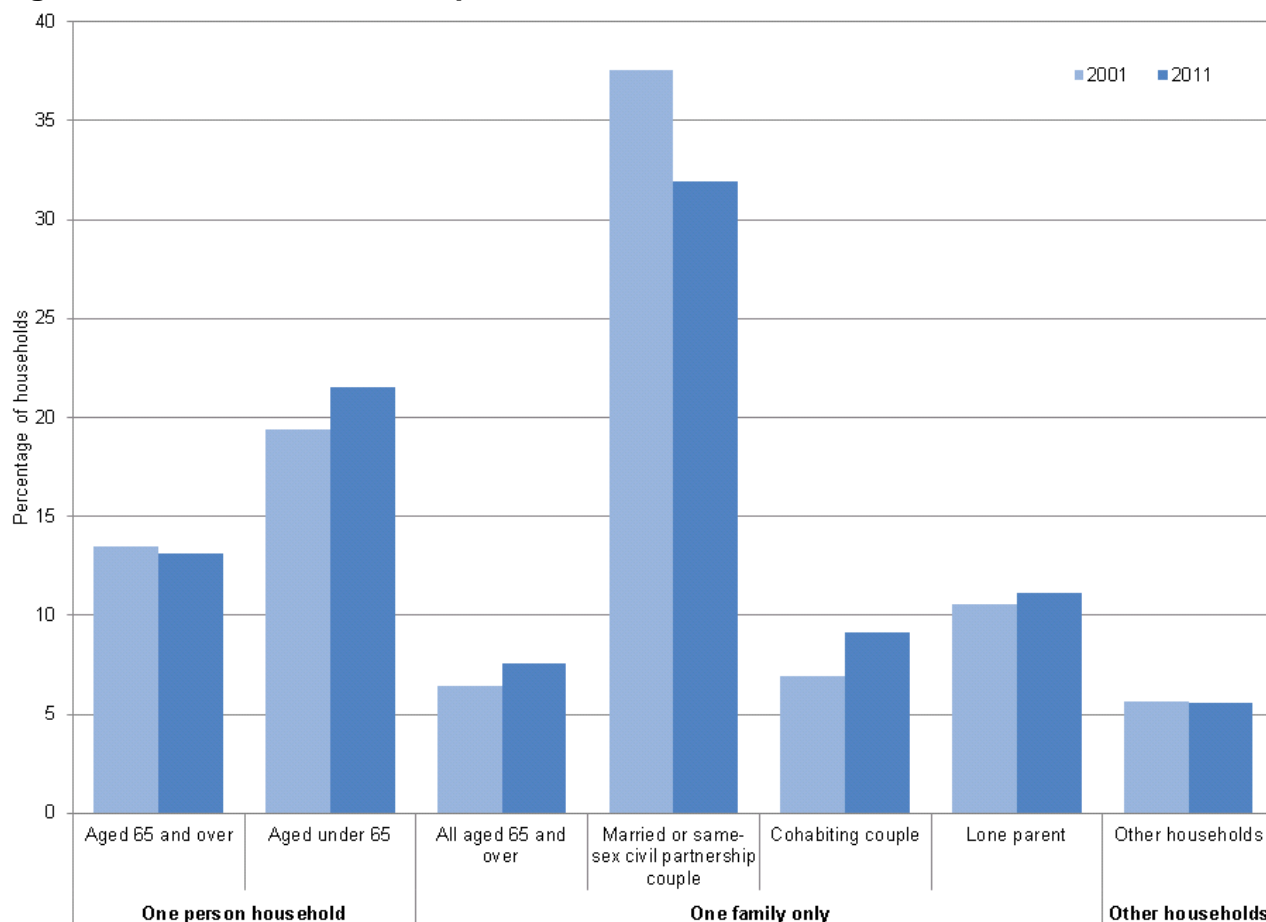
### **Comparison with 2001**

In order to allow comparisons to be made between 2001 and 2011 in this bulletin, the statistics for 2001 have been recalculated based on the 2011 definition of pensionable age (65 years old and over) – available as table A2 in Release 2C from the [downloadable files](#) page. The figures quoted in the text and shown in Figure 11.2.1 will therefore differ slightly from those published previously for 2001. The category of same-sex civil partnership was new in 2011; for the purpose of making comparisons with the 2001 data it has been included within the married category.

Since 2001, the proportion of married or same-sex couple families fell from 38 per cent to 32 per cent of all households, whereas the proportion of cohabiting couple families rose from 7 per cent to 9 per cent. These figures are consistent with the results included in [Release 2A](#), which showed a decrease of five percentage points in the proportion of married people. The proportion of households comprising all aged 65 and over families increased from 6 per cent to 8 per cent, also consistent with previous results showing an increase in the proportion of the population aged 65 and over. The proportion of lone parent families remained at 11 per cent (the slight increase illustrated in Figure 11.2.1 is less than one percentage point).

As shown in [release 1B](#), there was an increase of two percentage points in the proportion of one-person households; from 33 per cent (721,000) in 2001 to 35 per cent (823,000) in 2011. This reflected an increase of two percentage points in the proportion of households with one person aged under 65 living alone, offsetting a slight decrease (of less than one percentage point) in the proportion of households with one person aged 65 or over living alone. The increase for households with one person aged under 65 living alone could be due to the rise in the proportions of divorced and single people since 2001, while the small decrease for households with one person aged 65 or over living alone may reflect fewer widowed people as a result of rising life expectancy, particularly for males. Figure 11.2.1 illustrates the changes between 2001 and 2011.

**Figure 11.2.1: Household composition, Scotland, 2001 and 2011**



2011 chart data from table KS105SC.

### Council area variations

The four council areas containing large cities showed the highest proportions of households with one person aged under 65 living alone: Glasgow City (30 per cent of all households, 87,000), City of Edinburgh and Aberdeen City (both 27 per cent, 61,000 and 28,000 respectively) and Dundee City (26 per cent, 18,000). The council areas with the highest proportion of households with one person aged 65 or over living alone were Eilean Siar (17 per cent of all households, 2,000), followed by Argyll & Bute, Dumfries & Galloway and South Ayrshire (all 16 per cent, 7,000, 11,000 and 8,000 respectively). East Dunbartonshire and Dumfries & Galloway had the highest proportion (11 per cent of all households, 5,000 and 7,000 respectively) of households with all aged 65 and over families.

The highest proportions of lone parent family households were found in council areas around Glasgow; 15 per cent of households (6,000) in West Dunbartonshire and 14 per cent in each of Glasgow City (41,000), North Lanarkshire (21,000) and Inverclyde (5,000).

Figure 11.2.2 shows that other household types, which include all-student households and unrelated adults living together, are more common in the council areas containing large cities and/or student populations; City of Edinburgh had the highest proportion at 10 per cent of all households (22,000), followed by Glasgow City and Aberdeen City (both 9 per

cent, 27,000 and 9,000 respectively), Dundee City (7 per cent, 5,000) and Stirling (6 per cent, 2,000).

### **Change since 2001 by council area**

The proportion of households with one person aged under 65 living alone increased or saw no change in every council area between 2001 and 2011, with the largest percentage point increase in Renfrewshire (from 20 per cent in 2001 to 25 per cent in 2011). Some council areas also saw increases in the proportion of households with one person aged 65 or over living alone, whereas for others there was no change or a decrease.

The proportion of married or same-sex couple families decreased in every council area, with the largest percentage point decreases being seen in East Dunbartonshire, Renfrewshire and East Renfrewshire (each having an eight percentage point decrease). Increases were seen in every council area in the proportion of cohabiting couple families, but the percentage point increases were relatively low, between one and three percentage points. Only one council area – Glasgow City – reported a decrease of one or more percentage points in the proportion of lone parent families, from 15 per cent in 2001 to 14 per cent in 2011.

**Figure 11.2.2: Household composition by council area, Scotland, 2011**



Chart data from table KS105SC.



### 11.3. Household type by age of Household Reference Person

Figure 11.3.1 shows household composition by the age of the Household Reference Person (HRP). Households where the HRP was aged under 55 were most likely to contain dependent children (38 per cent of households with the HRP under 35, and 46 per cent of households with the HRP aged 35 to 54). Those households where the HRP was aged 55 to 64 were more likely to contain two or more adults without dependent children (60 per cent), and those where the HRP was aged 65 or over were more likely to contain just one adult living alone (51 per cent).

**Figure 11.3.1: Household type by age of Household Reference Person (HRP), Scotland, 2011**

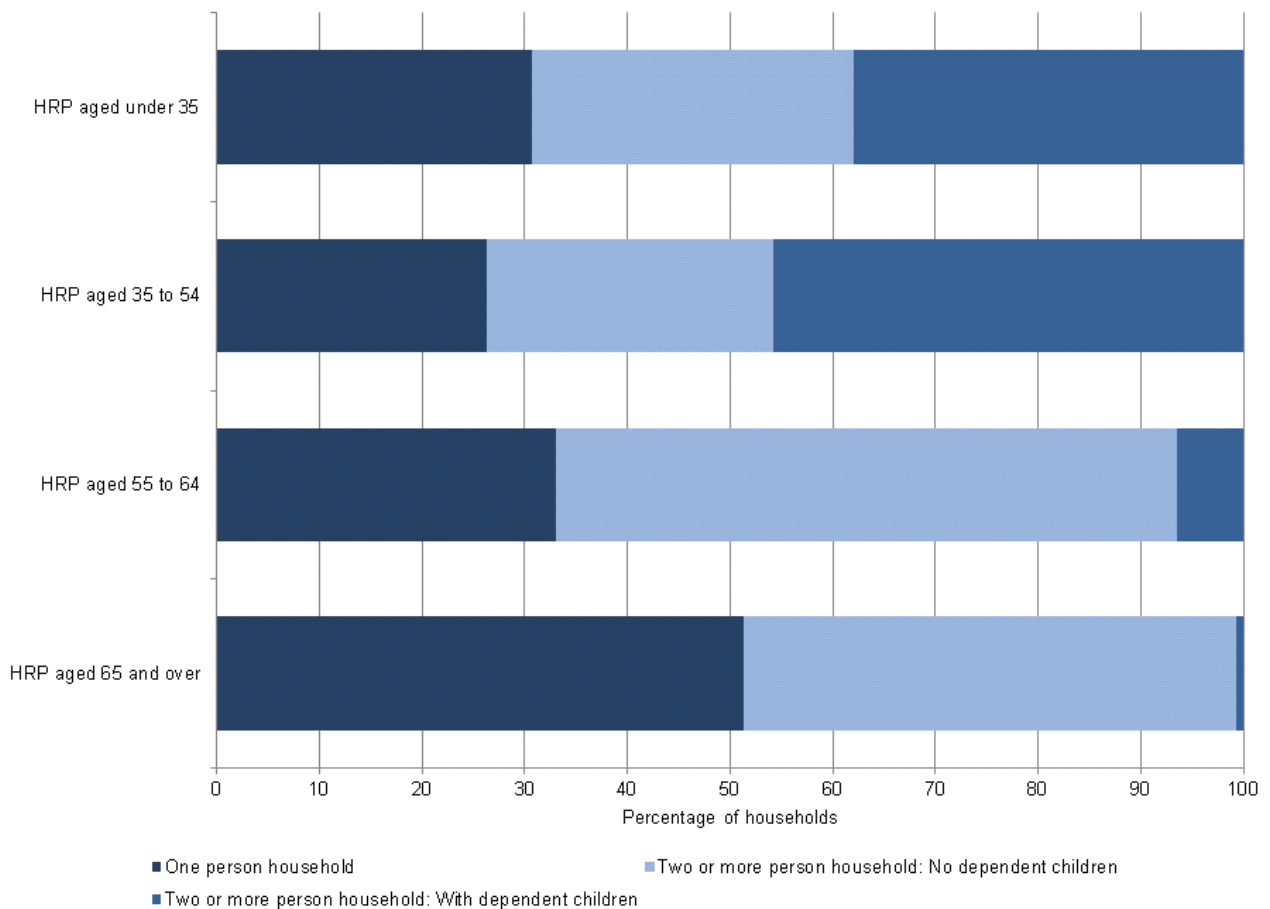


Chart data from table QS111.

Further information on household composition and living arrangements is provided in tables KS104SC, KS105SC, KS106SC, KS107SC, QS110SC, QS111SC, QS112SC, QS113SC, QS114SC, QS115SC, QS116SC, QS117SC and QS118SC.

### 11.4. Lone parents

Out of the 170,000 lone parents aged 16 to 74 with dependent children in Scotland in 2011, 92 per cent (156,000) were female; this was the same proportion as in 2001.

In 2011, 64 per cent of male lone parents and 58 per cent of female lone parents aged 16 to 74 were in employment. The corresponding proportions in 2001 were lower; 55 per cent of male lone parents and 47 per cent of female lone parents aged 16 to 74 were employed.

Female lone parents were more likely to be working part-time than male lone parents; of all male lone parents who worked, 18 per cent did so on a part-time basis, compared with 64 per cent of employed female lone parents (Figure 11.4.1). The corresponding figures in 2001 for lone parents in employment aged 16 to 74 in part-time work were 11 per cent for males and 55 per cent for females.

Figure 11.4.1 illustrates that both the proportion of lone parents in employment, and the hours worked by those in employment, increased between 2001 and 2011.

**Figure 11.4.1: Employment status of lone parents aged 16 to 74 by sex, Scotland, 2001 and 2011**

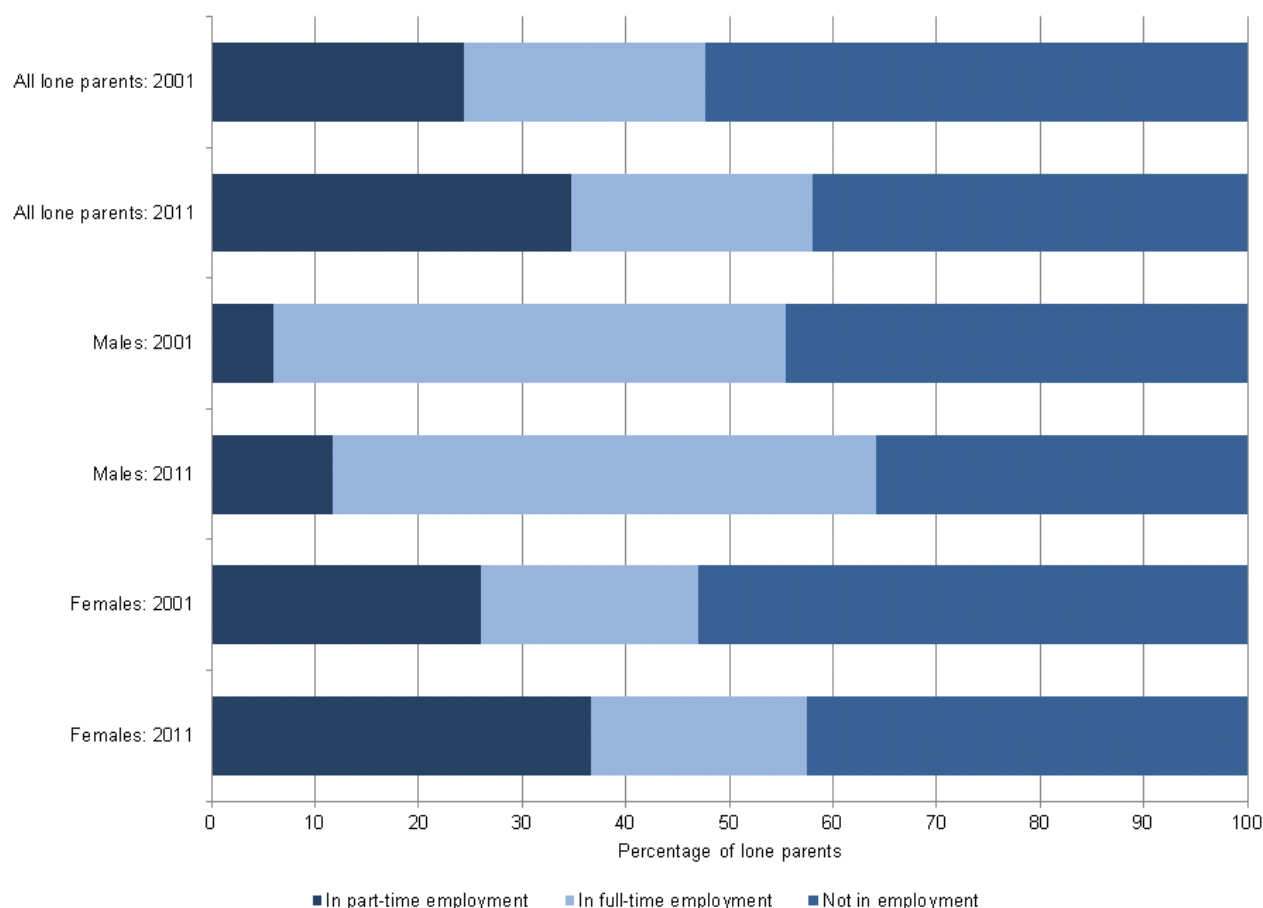


Chart data from table KS107SC.

The proportion of lone parents in 2011 with at least one dependent child was 65 per cent, compared with 35 per cent of lone parents with only non-dependent children, similar to the corresponding proportions in 2001 (of 66 per cent and 34 per cent respectively). Of those lone parents with at least one dependent child, 59 per cent had one dependent child and

41 per cent had two or more dependent children in 2011 compared with 57 per cent and 43 per cent in 2001.

### 11.5. Dependency of children by family type

Of all the households in Scotland in 2011, just over a quarter (26 per cent) included at least one dependent child, which was a slight decrease from 28 per cent in 2001. The council areas containing the highest proportion of households with at least one dependent child were West Lothian (32 per cent, 24,000) and East Renfrewshire (31 per cent, 12,000).

Comparison of families with and without children shows those including married or same-sex couples were more likely to have children than cohabiting couples (61 per cent of married or same-sex couple families compared with 46 per cent of cohabiting couple families). In addition, analysis of the dependency status of children shows lone parent families and married or same-sex couple families were more likely to have non-dependent children than cohabiting couple families; 12 per cent of cohabiting couple families with children had only non-dependent children, compared with 30 per cent of married or same-sex couple families with children and 35 per cent of lone parent families (Figure 11.5.1). These figures suggest a higher proportion of cohabiting couple families were younger than those including married or same-sex couples or lone parents.

**Figure 11.5.1: Dependency of children by family type, Scotland, 2011**

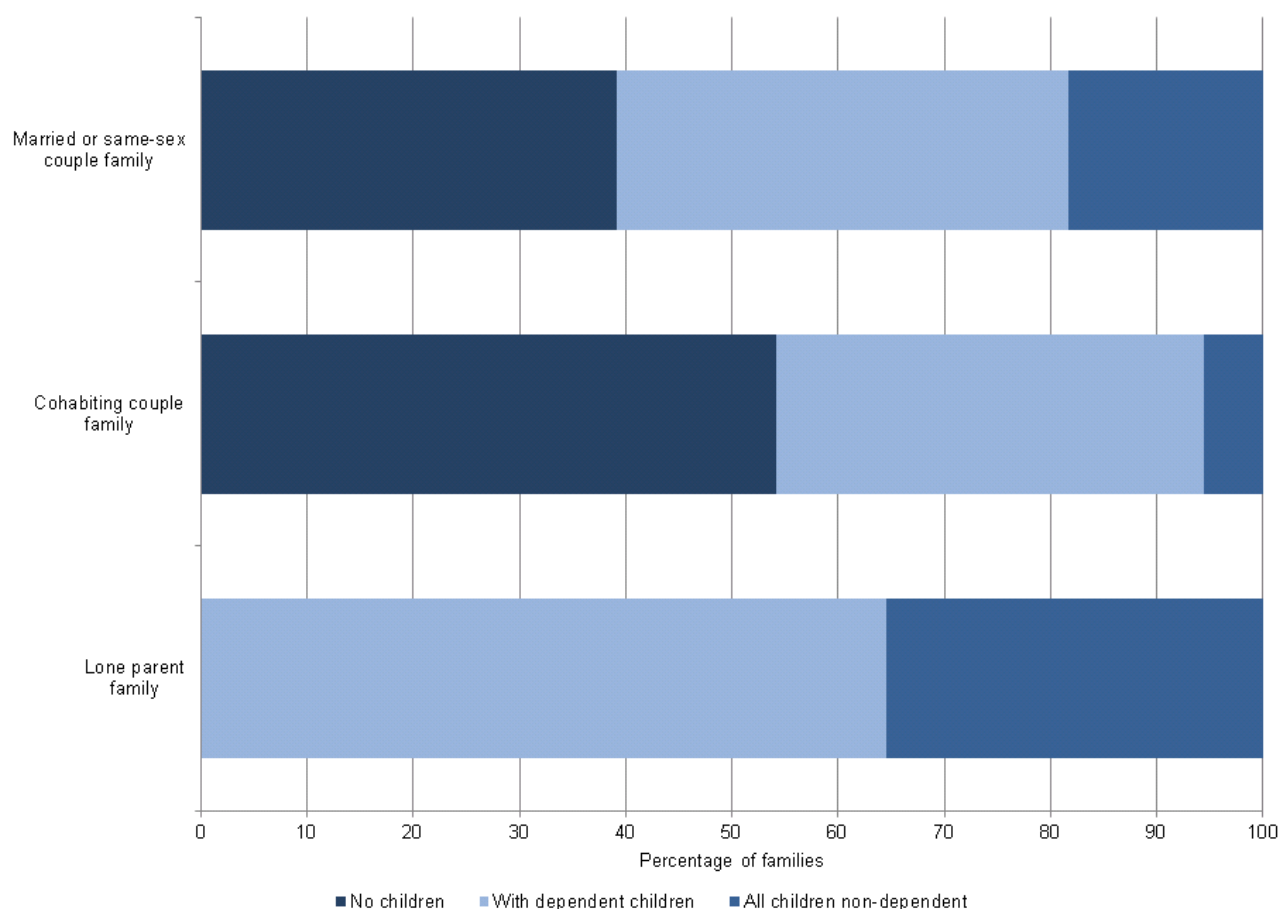


Chart data from table KS105SC.

## 11.6. Number and age of dependent children

In 2011, there were 614,000 families with a total of 1.0 million dependent children. Of these families, 50 per cent (304,000) included one dependent child, 37 per cent (229,000) two dependent children and the remaining 13 per cent (81,000) three or more dependent children. In 2001, 46 per cent of families with dependent children contained one dependent child and 54 per cent two or more dependent children. (These figures do not include non-dependent children, for example, a family may have two children but are included in the one dependent child category if one of their two children is classed as non-dependent. Also, a family with only non-dependent children would not be included in the figures).

Figure 11.6.1 shows how the number of dependent children in families varied by council area. Of the families with dependent children, the proportion with three or more dependent children was highest in the more rural areas; it was 19 per cent (500) in the Shetland Islands and 18 per cent (500) in Eilean Siar. In contrast, the proportion of families with one dependent child was highest in the more urban council areas; it was 55 per cent (36,000) in Glasgow City and 53 per cent in Dundee City, Aberdeen City and West Dunbartonshire (9,000, 12,000 and 6,000 respectively). Every council area saw either an increase or no change in the proportion of families with dependent children who had one dependent child.

Similarly, Figure 11.6.2 illustrates that some of the council areas containing large urban areas showed higher proportions of families with dependent children in which the youngest dependent child was aged 0 to 4 years; City of Edinburgh had the highest proportion at 44 per cent, followed by Aberdeen City (42 per cent), Glasgow City (41 per cent) and West Lothian (40 per cent).

**Figure 11.6.1: Number of dependent children in families with dependent children by council area, Scotland, 2011**

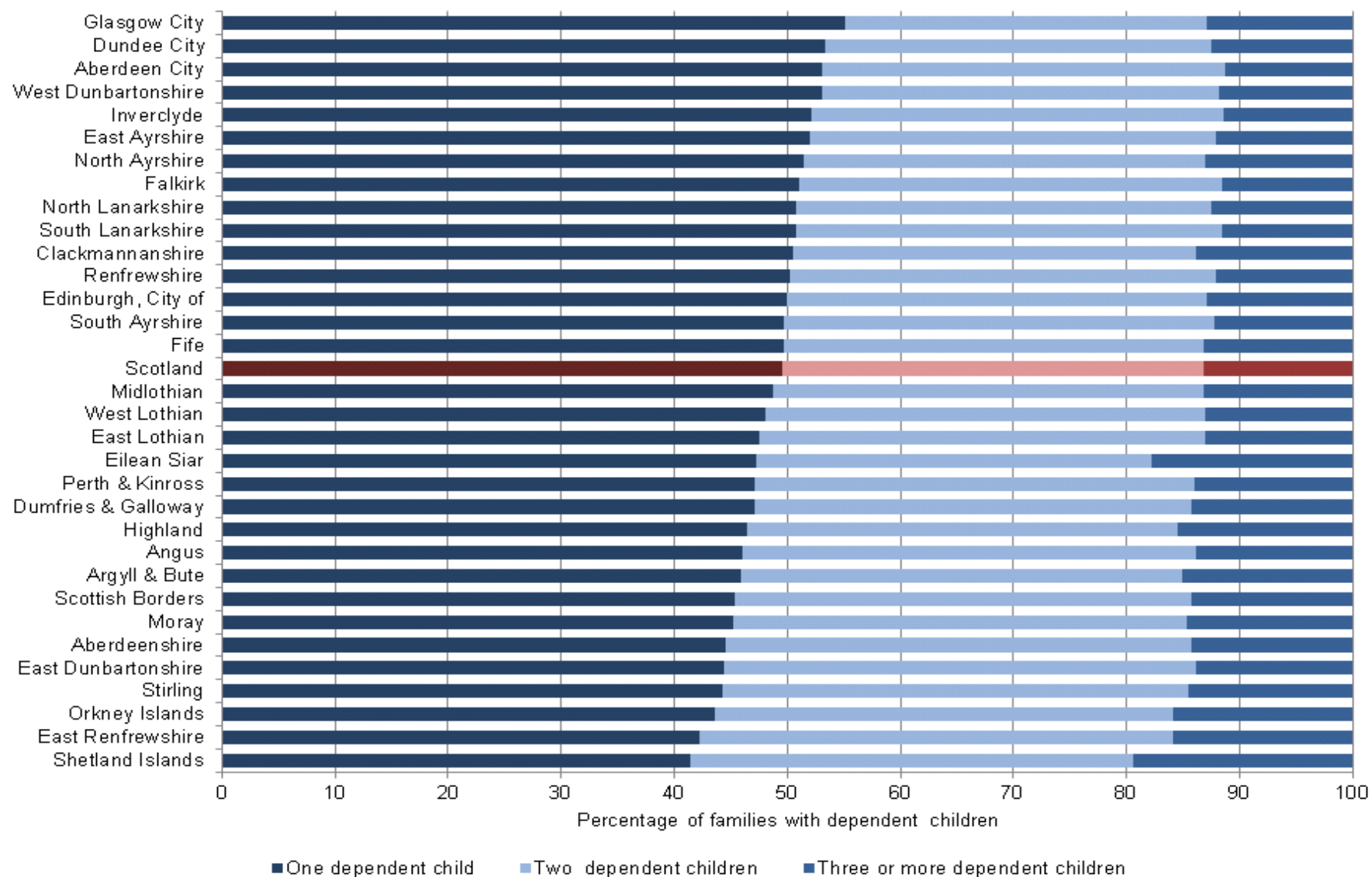


Chart data from table QS118SC.

**Figure 11.6.2: Age of the youngest dependent child in families with dependent children by council area, Scotland, 2011**

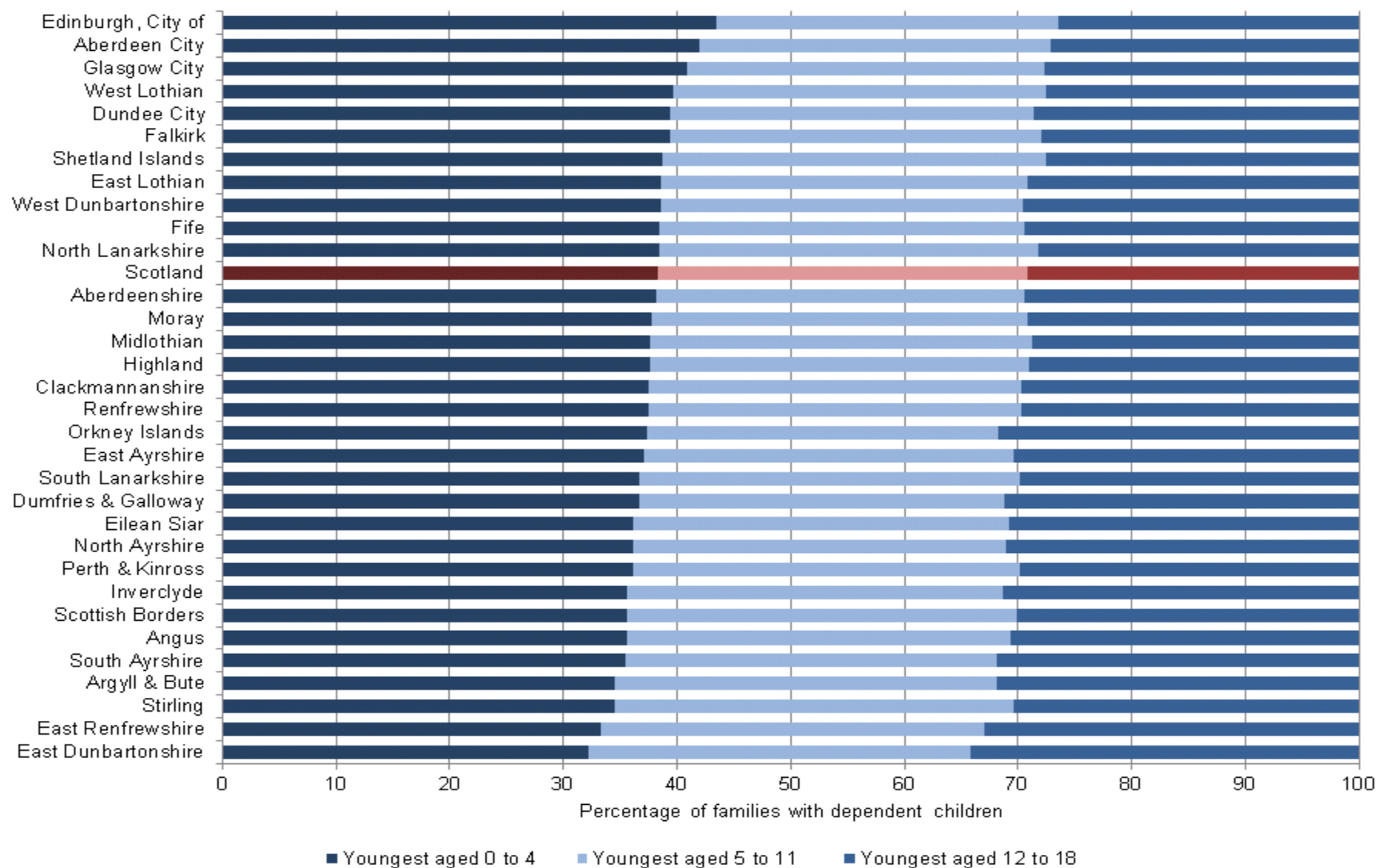


Chart data from table QS118SC.

## 11.7. Deprivation

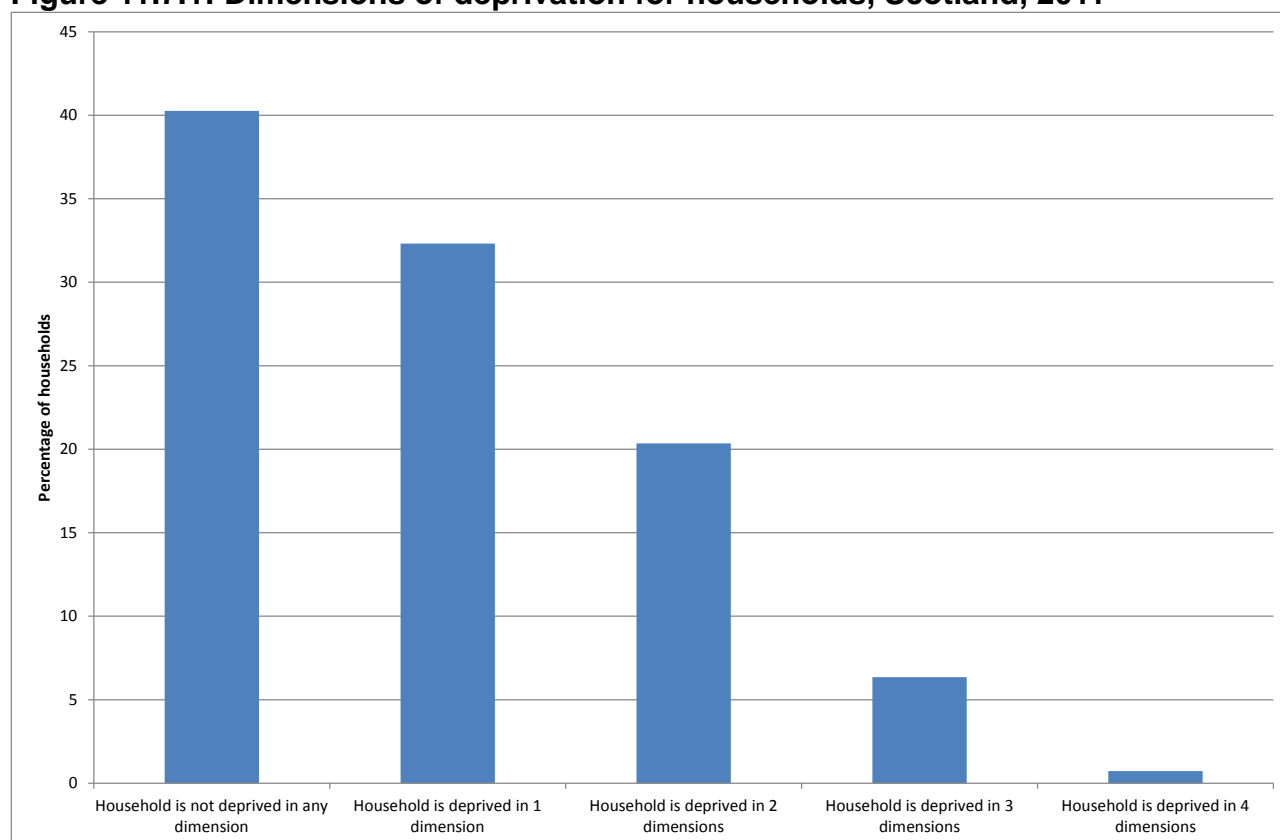
The dimensions of deprivation used to classify households are based on four selected household characteristics. A household is classed as deprived according to the following criteria:

- Employment: a person in the household aged 16 and over is not a full-time student and is either unemployed or long-term sick or disabled
- Education: no person in the household aged 16 to 64 has a highest level of qualification of level 2 (SCE Higher, Advanced Higher or equivalent) or above, and no person aged 16 to 18 is a full-time student
- Health and disability: any person in the household has 'bad' or 'very bad' general health, or has a long-term limiting health problem or disability
- Housing: the household's accommodation is either overcrowded (with an occupancy rating of -1 or less), is in a shared dwelling or does not have central heating.

A household is classified as being deprived in none, or one to four of these dimensions in any combination.

In Scotland in 2011, 40 per cent of households were not deprived in any of the above dimensions, whilst 32 per cent were deprived in one dimension, 20 per cent in two dimensions, 6 per cent in three dimensions and the remaining 1 per cent in all four dimensions (Figure 11.7.1).

**Figure 11.7.1: Dimensions of deprivation for households, Scotland, 2011**

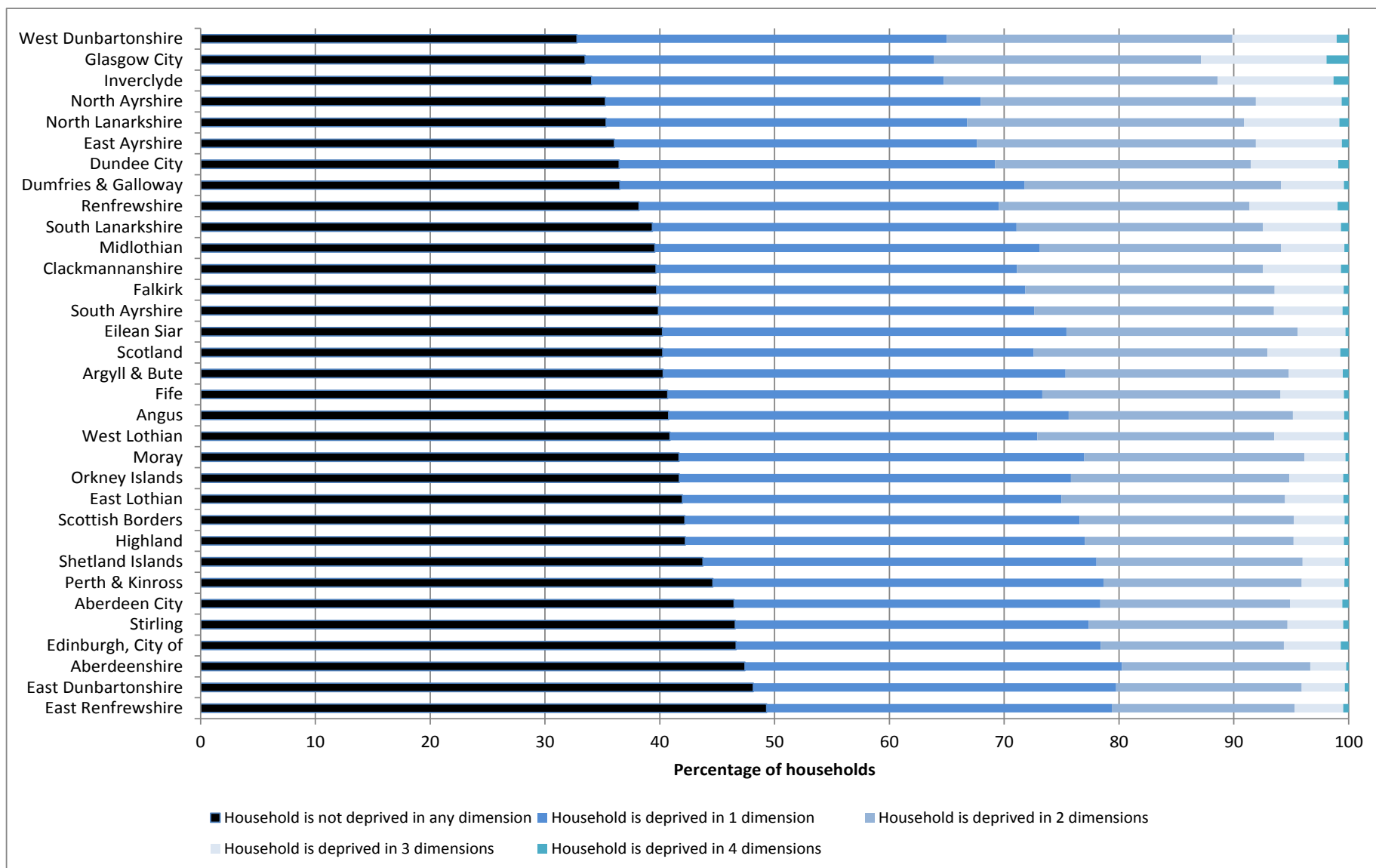


The council areas with the highest proportion of households deprived in at least one dimension were West Dunbartonshire (67 per cent, 28,000), Glasgow City and Inverclyde

(66 per cent, 190,000 and 25,000 respectively), and North Ayrshire and North Lanarkshire (65 per cent, 41,000 and 95,000 respectively). The council areas with the highest proportion of households which were not deprived in any dimension were East Renfrewshire (49 per cent, 18,000) and East Dunbartonshire (48 per cent, 21,000).



**Figure 11.7.2: Dimensions of deprivation for households by council area, Scotland, 2011**



**Table 11.7.1: Households by dimensions of deprivation, Scotland, 2011**

	Number	Per cent
<b>All households</b>	<b>2,373,000</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Not deprived in any dimension</b>	<b>951,000</b>	<b>40.1</b>
<b>Deprived in one dimension only</b>	<b>769,000</b>	<b>32.4</b>
Deprived in education dimension only	321,000	13.5
Deprived in employment dimension only	68,000	2.9
Deprived in health dimension only	272,000	11.5
Deprived in housing dimension only	108,000	4.6
<b>Deprived in two dimensions</b>	<b>484,000</b>	<b>20.4</b>
Deprived in health and education dimensions only	280,000	11.8
Deprived in health and employment dimensions only	87,000	3.7
Deprived in education and employment dimensions only	39,000	1.6
Deprived in housing and education dimensions only	32,000	1.3
Deprived in housing and employment dimensions only	16,000	0.7
Deprived in housing and health dimensions only	30,000	1.3
<b>Deprived in three dimensions</b>	<b>152,000</b>	<b>6.4</b>
Deprived in housing, health and employment dimensions	20,000	0.9
Deprived in health, employment and education dimensions	96,000	4.1
Deprived in housing, health and education dimensions	27,000	1.1
Deprived in housing, employment and education dimensions	8,000	0.3
<b>Deprived in four dimensions</b>	<b>17,000</b>	<b>0.7</b>

The most common dimensions for deprivation of households were education and health, either as the only dimension of deprivation (14 per cent and 11 per cent respectively of all households) or in combination with each other (12 per cent of all households).

Further information on household deprivation is provided in table QS119SC.

## 12. Education

The 2011 census question on qualifications asked respondents to indicate all the types of qualifications they held, including foreign qualifications, and was used to determine the highest level of qualification obtained by each respondent aged 16 and over (see [background note 17](#)).

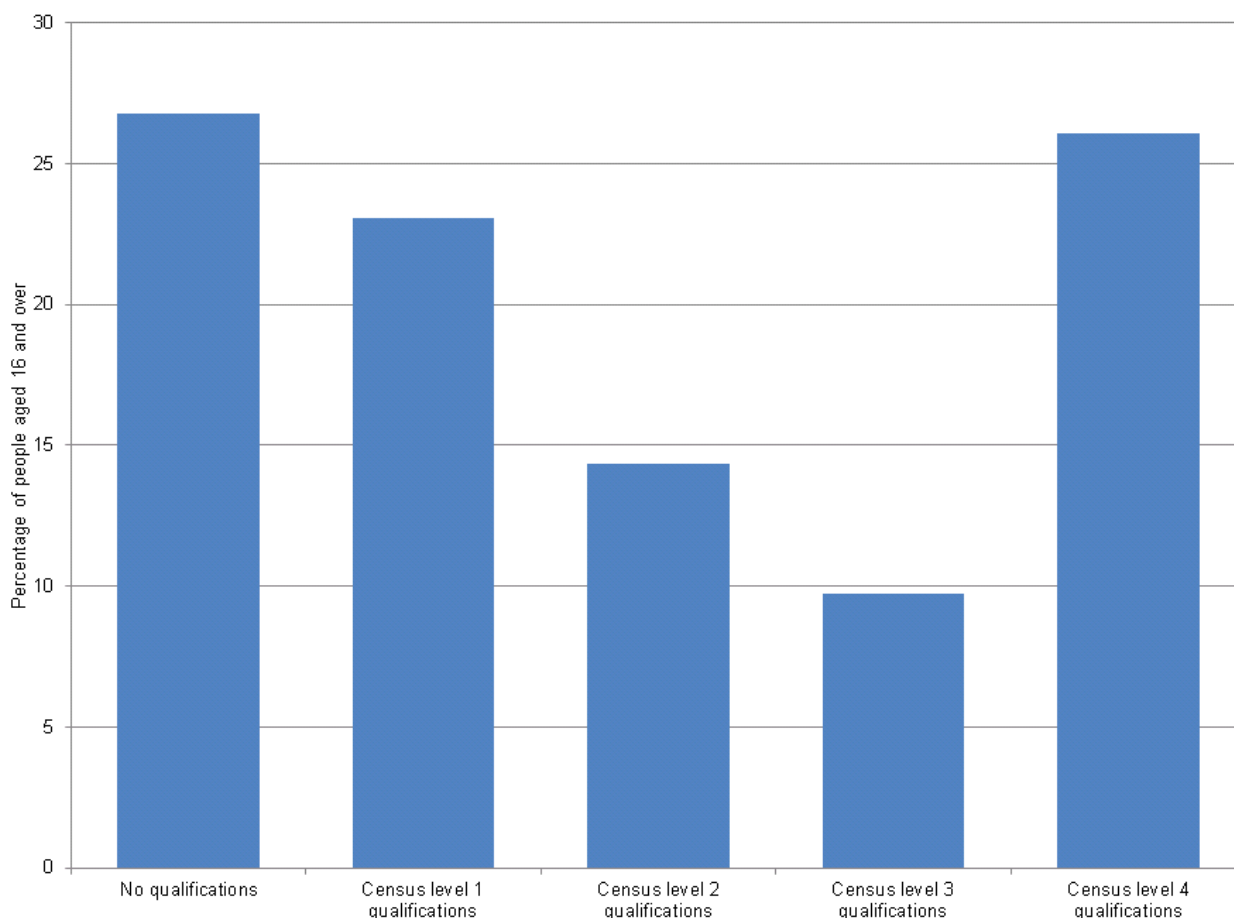
Whilst not a new question in 2011, there were a number of changes made since 2001. The 2011 question included three additional 'other' qualifications categories so that respondents (including those with foreign qualifications) could more easily identify appropriate responses. There was also a new category for 'No qualifications', to replace the 2001 'None of these' category. These categories in particular cannot be considered comparable as it is possible that a person will have responded differently in 2011 and 2001 for the same qualification. For example, a respondent who had foreign qualifications which were not listed in categories in 2001 may have ticked 'None of these', whereas, in 2011, they will likely have chosen an appropriate 'other' category of qualifications rather than ticking 'No qualifications'.

Brief descriptions of the categories for highest level of qualification are given below (more detailed descriptions are available on the [Scotland's Census website](#)). These categories differ from those used in other published statistics, in particular those based on the Scottish Credit and Qualifications Framework (SCQF).

- No qualifications
- Census Level 1: Standard Grade (at foundation, general or credit) or equivalent qualifications
- Census Level 2: Higher, Advanced Higher or equivalent qualifications
- Census Level 3: SVQ level 4 or equivalent qualifications
- Census Level 4 and above: First or higher degree, professional qualifications, or other equivalent higher education qualifications

In 2011, just over quarter (26 per cent, 1.1 million) of the population in Scotland aged 16 and over had achieved Census Level 4 or above qualifications, such as a university degree. A similar proportion (27 per cent, 1.2 million people) reported they held no qualifications (Figure 12.1). It is important to note that the group who reported no qualifications will have included those aged 16 and over who were still studying towards the completion of their formal education.

**Figure 12.1: Highest level of qualification of people aged 16 and over, Scotland, 2011**



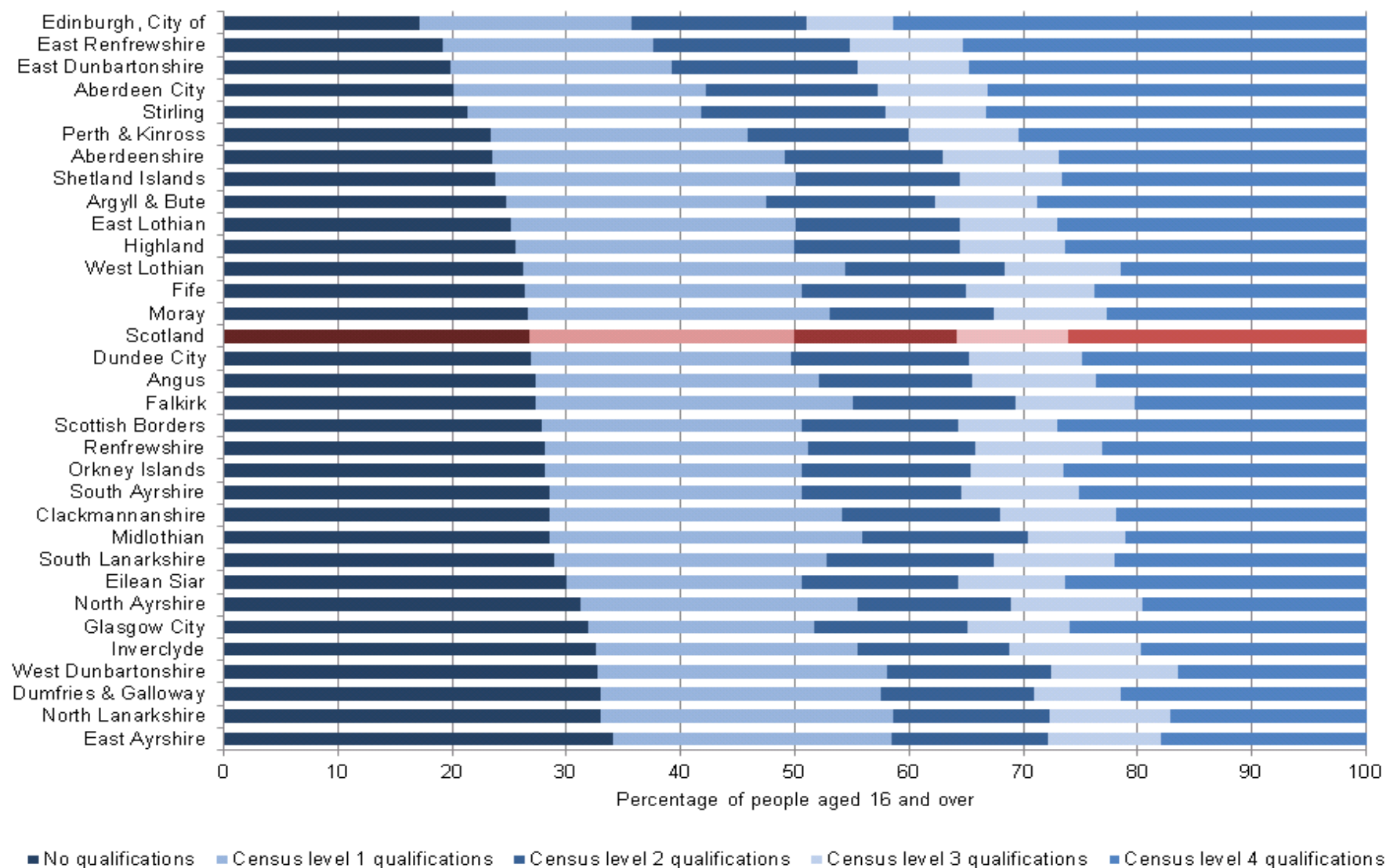
See tables KS501SC and QS501SC for chart data.

### Qualifications by council area

The City of Edinburgh had the highest level of qualifications (Figure 12.2); 41 per cent (168,000) of its population aged 16 and over had Census Level 4 or above qualifications. The proportion of the population aged 16 and over with Census Level 4 or above qualifications was lowest in West Dunbartonshire at 17 per cent (12,000). The City of Edinburgh also had the lowest proportion of the population with no qualifications at 17 per cent (69,000). East Ayrshire showed the highest proportion reporting 'No qualifications', at just over one third (34 per cent, 35,000) of the population aged 16 and over.

**Figure 12.2: Highest level of qualification of people aged 16 and over by council area, Scotland, 2011**

Chart ordered by proportion with no qualifications



Further information on qualifications is provided in tables KS501SC and QS501SC.

## 13. Labour Market

### 13.1. Economic Activity

For this statistical release, economic activity is presented for people aged between 16 and 74. A person is considered economically active if they are employed, self-employed, or unemployed but looking for work and able to start within two weeks. Full-time students who are employed or looking for work and able to start within two weeks are also classed as economically active. Each person is only included in one category; for example, a full-time student who also works part-time will only be included in the 'Economically active: Full-time student' category. Those classified as economically inactive include people not working / not looking for work as they may be retired, students, looking after their home or family, or long-term sick or disabled.

The wording of the questions asking respondents about their economic activity the previous week, reasons for not working (if applicable) and employment status were changed slightly since 2001 in order to improve their clarity. This may have caused slight differences in responses, meaning comparisons with 2001 should be treated with some caution. Furthermore, the classifications of economically inactive categories changed between 2001 and 2011, so only the total number of economically inactive people is comparable.

In 2011, of the 4.0 million people in Scotland aged between 16 and 74, 69 per cent (2.7 million) were economically active. The largest category within this was full-time employees, who represented 40 per cent (1.6 million). A further 13 per cent (530,000) were part-time employees, 7 per cent (298,000) were self-employed, 5 per cent (189,000) were unemployed and 4 per cent (149,000) were full-time students in work or looking for work. Of the 298,000 self-employed, 26 per cent (78,000) were part-time and 74 per cent (220,000) full-time.

Of the 149,000 economically active full-time students, 78 per cent (116,000) were in employment and 22 per cent (33,000) were unemployed and looking for work. (In other labour market statistics, economically active full-time students are generally included within the relevant categories of employed and unemployed – [Annex A2](#) provides census estimates of the economically active on this basis.)

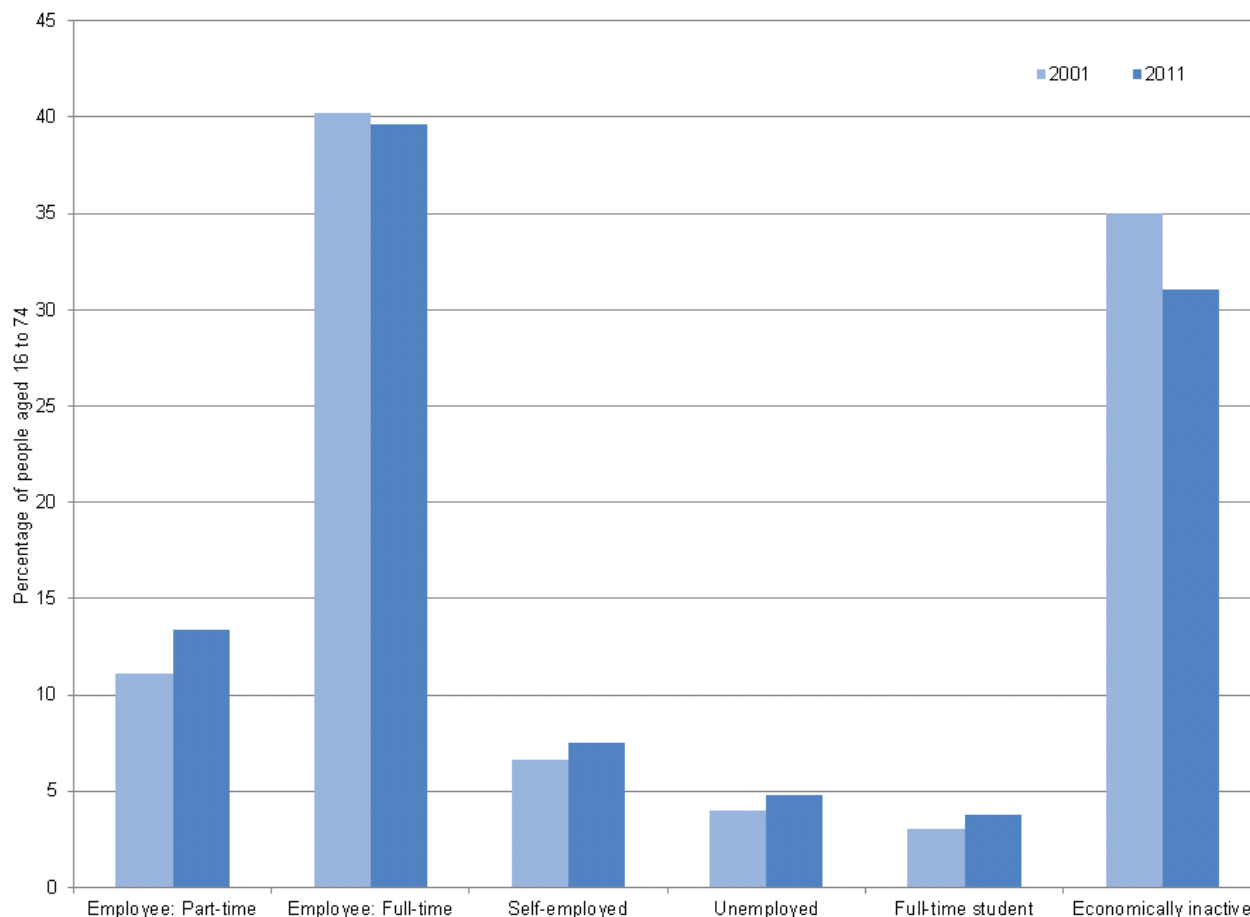
The other 31 per cent (1.2 million) of the 16 to 74 year-old population were classed as economically inactive. These consisted of people who were retired (15 per cent, 592,000), students not working or looking for work (6 per cent, 218,000), long-term sick or disabled (5 per cent, 204,000) and looking after home or family (4 per cent, 142,000). The remaining 2 per cent of the population (76,000) were in the 'Other' economically inactive category.

### Change in Economic Activity since 2001

The proportion of people aged 16 to 74 who were economically active increased by four percentage points between 2001 and 2011; from 65 per cent (2.4 million) in 2001 to 69 per cent (2.7 million) in 2011. Figure 13.1.1 shows the largest percentage point increase since 2001 was part-time employees, increasing from 11 per cent of the population in 2001 to 13

per cent in 2011 (an increase of 115,000 people). Smaller increases were also seen for self-employed, unemployed and full-time students who were economically active. The proportion of people working full-time was the largest category in both 2001 and 2011, and showed little change between the two census years. There was an increase in the proportion of the self-employed who were part-time, from 21 per cent in 2001 to 26 per cent in 2011; the proportion who had employees fell from 42 per cent in 2001 to 28 per cent in 2011.

**Figure 13.1.1: Economic activity of people aged 16 to 74, Scotland, 2001 and 2011**



See tables KS601SC and QS601SC for chart data.

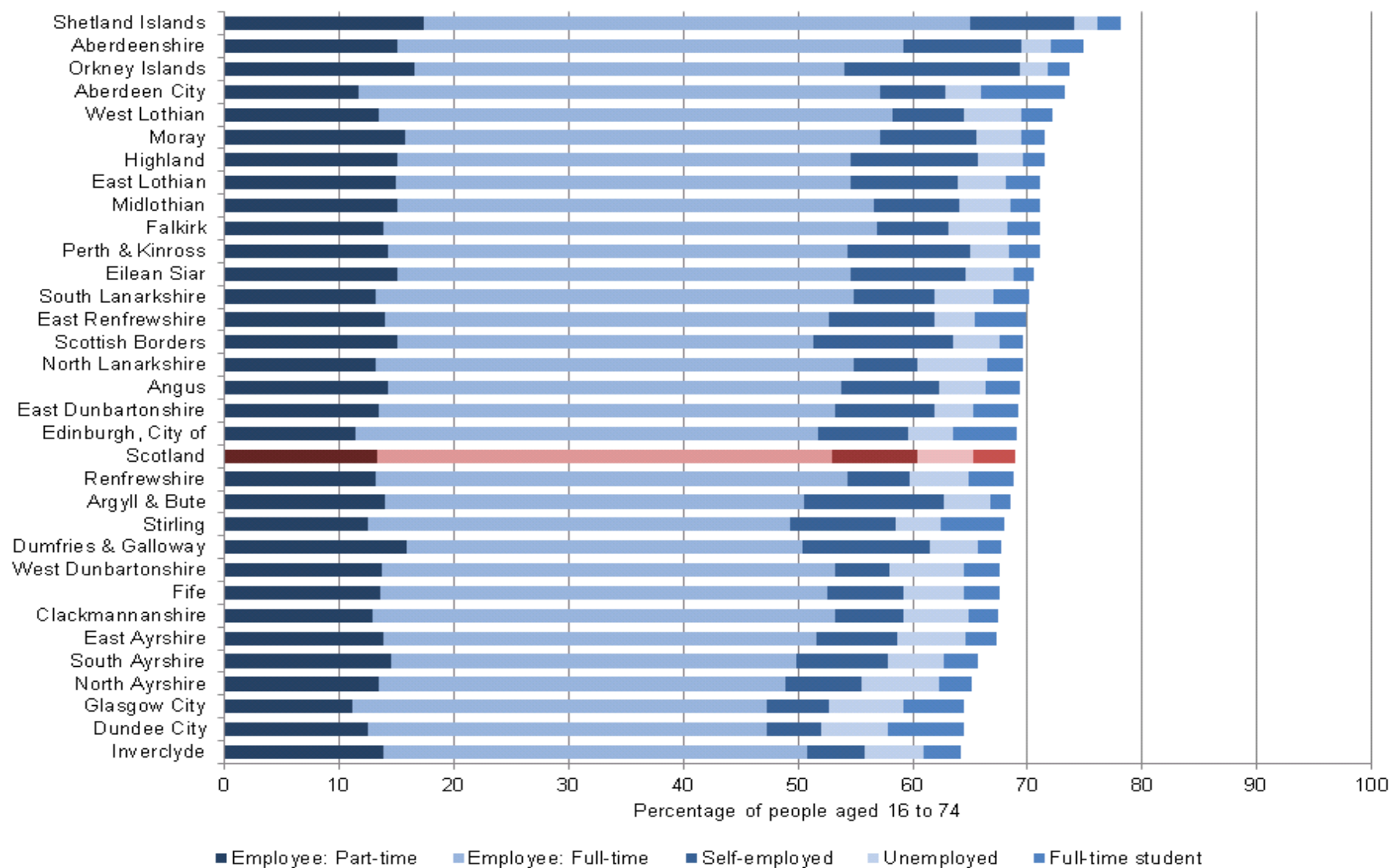
### Economic Activity by council area

In 2011, the Shetland Islands had the highest proportion of the population aged 16 to 74 who were economically active, at 78 per cent (13,000 people), while Inverclyde had the lowest proportion, with 64 per cent (39,000) (Figure 13.1.2).

All council areas showed increases in the proportion of their 16 to 74 year-old population classed as economically active, with the largest increases in Glasgow City (increasing from 56 per cent to 64 per cent) and North Lanarkshire (from 63 per cent to 70 per cent). In both of these council areas, the largest change within the economically active categories was an increase of three percentage points in the proportion of people employed part-time.

**Figure 13.1.2: Economically active people aged 16 to 74 by council area, Scotland, 2011**

Chart ordered by proportion of economically active people



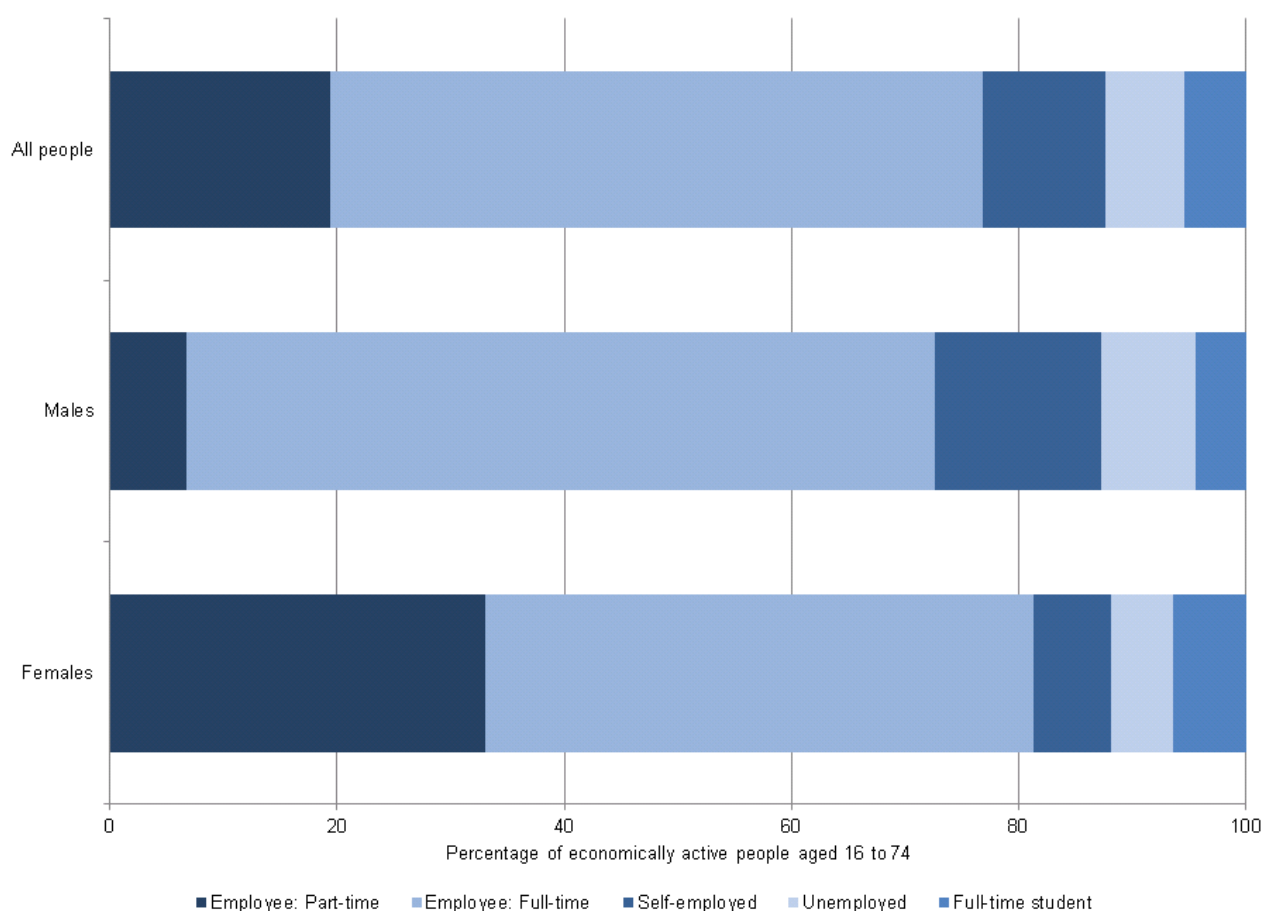
See tables KS601SC and QS601SC for chart data.



## Economic Activity by sex

Nearly three-quarters (74 per cent) of 16 to 74 year-old males and just under two-thirds (64 per cent) of females were economically active in 2011. Figure 13.1.3 highlights the differences in the categories of economic activity between males and females. In 2011, in terms of proportions, almost five times more females (33 per cent of economically active females, 433,000) were part-time employees compared with males (7 per cent of economically active males, 97,000). In contrast, around twice as many males (15 per cent of economically active males, 209,000) were self-employed compared with females (7 per cent of economically active females, 89,000). Males also showed higher levels of unemployment than females; 8 per cent of economically active males (118,000) compared with 5 per cent of economically active females (71,000).

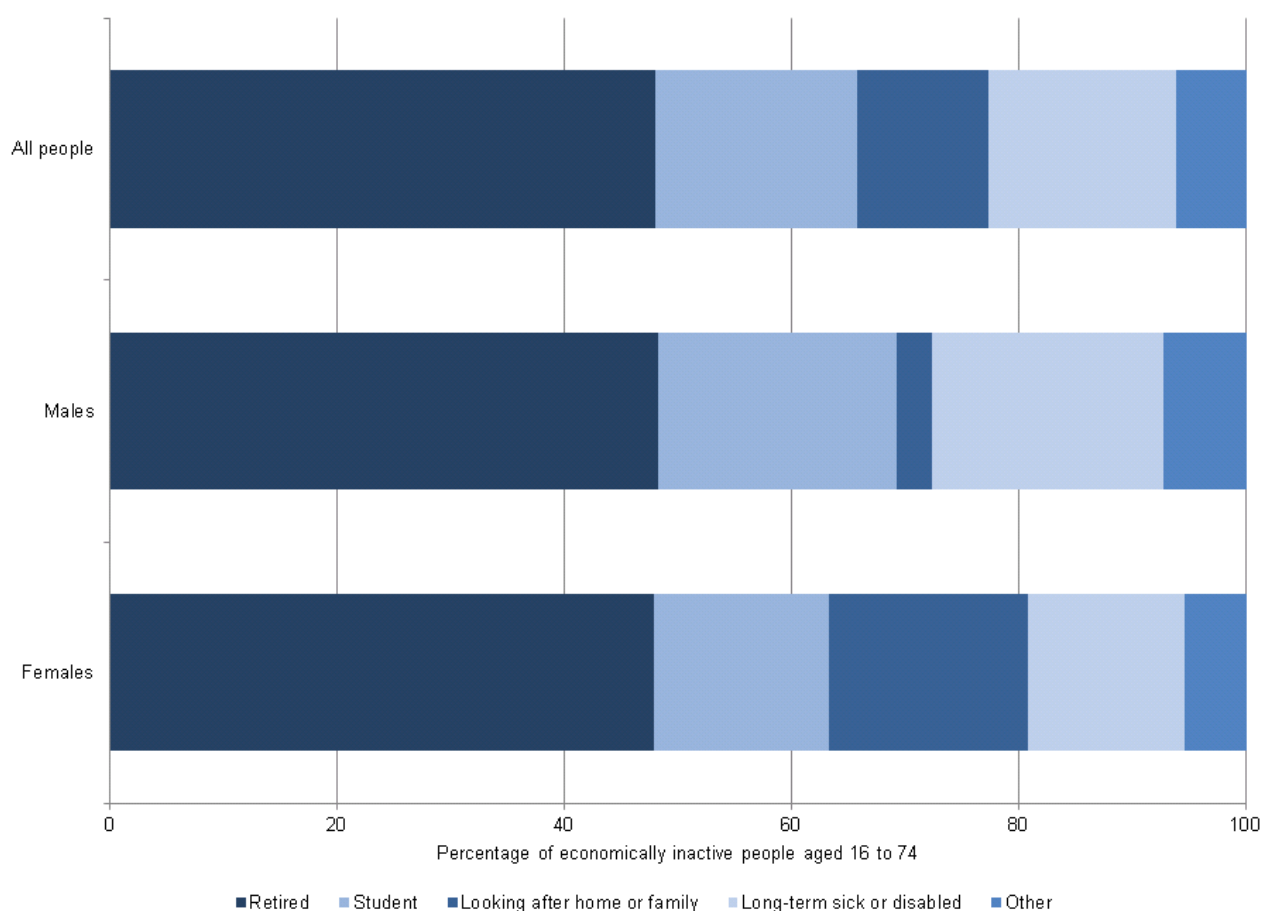
**Figure 13.1.3: Economically active people aged 16 to 74 by sex, Scotland, 2011**



See tables KS601SC, KS602SC, KS603SC and QS601SC for chart data.

Figure 13.1.4 shows that the proportion of economically inactive females aged 16 to 74 looking after the home or family was around six times higher than the corresponding proportion for males; 17 per cent of economically inactive females (126,000) compared with 3 per cent of economically inactive males (16,000).

**Figure 13.1.4: Economically inactive people aged 16 to 74 by sex, Scotland, 2011**



Further information on economic activity is provided in tables KS601SC, KS602SC, KS603SC, QS601SC and QS603SC.

### 13.2. Household composition and economic activity

Most households with no adults in employment, or with someone with a long-term health problem or disability, did not contain dependent children. Of the 865,000 households with no adults in employment, 89 per cent did not include dependent children in 2011, compared with 87 per cent in 2001. Of the 822,000 households in which one or more persons had a long-term health problem or disability, 83 per cent did not include dependent children in 2011, compared with 82 per cent in 2001. This is likely to be related to age, as adults who are not in employment, or who have a long-term health problem or disability, are more likely to be post-retirement age and so less likely to have dependent children living with them.

The highest proportions of households containing no adults in employment without dependent children were in Inverclyde, Dundee City and South Ayrshire (all 38 per cent, 14,000, 26,000 and 19,000 respectively), whilst the highest proportions with dependent children were found in Glasgow City and West Dunbartonshire (6 per cent, 17,000 and 2,000 respectively). The highest proportion of households containing one or more persons

with a long-term health problem or disability without dependent children was in Inverclyde (34 per cent, 13,000), whilst the highest proportions with dependent children were found in North Lanarkshire, West Lothian, Midlothian and West Dunbartonshire (all 7 per cent, 11,000, 5,000, 2,000 and 3,000 respectively).

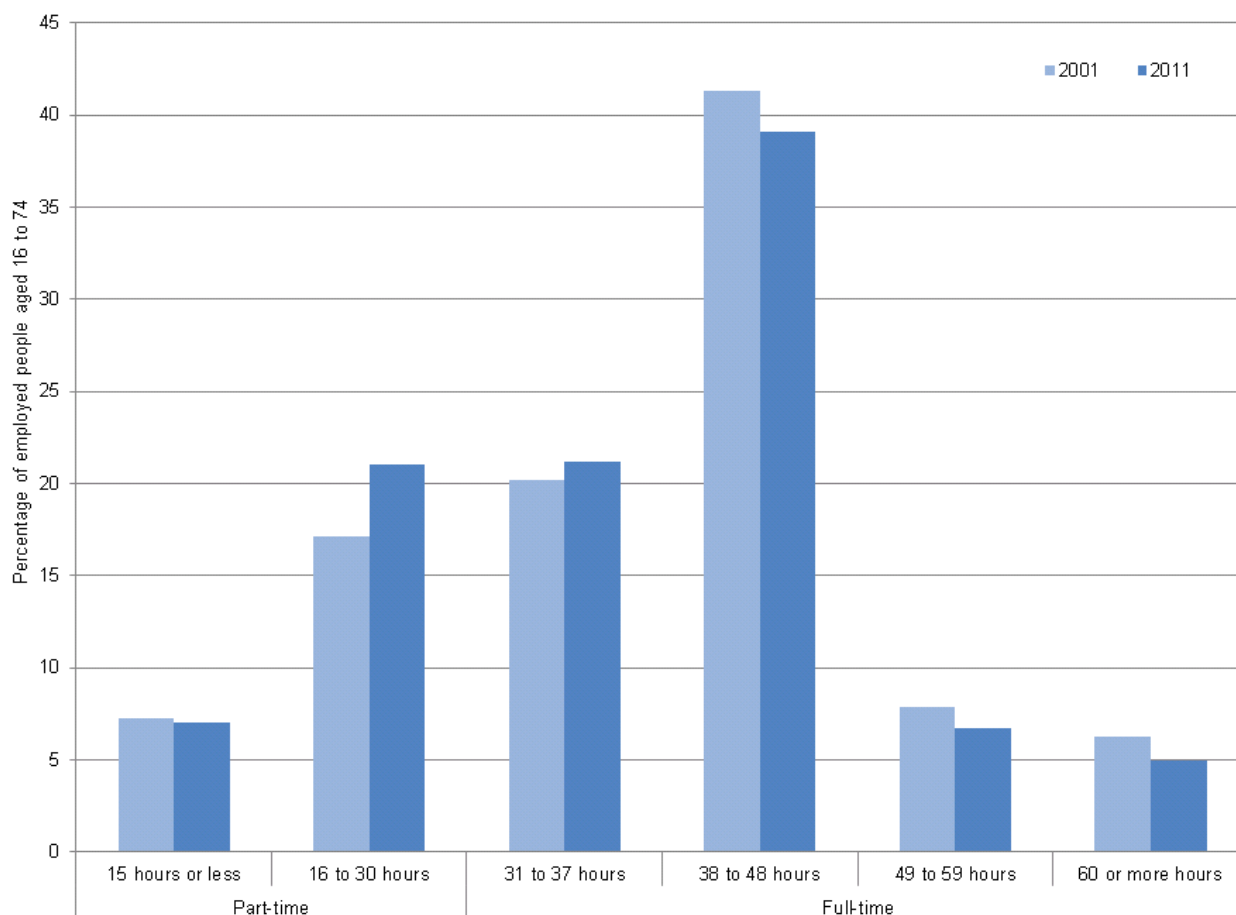
All council areas showed either a decrease or no change in the proportion of households containing no adults in employment with dependent children, and a majority also showed a decrease in the proportion of those containing no adults in employment without dependent children. The largest decrease was in Glasgow City (a decrease of four percentage points). All council areas saw either a decrease or no change in the proportion of households containing at least one person with a long-term health problem or disability with dependent children, although the proportion without dependent children increased slightly in some council areas, with the largest percentage point increase in East Dunbartonshire (two percentage points) and the largest percentage point decrease in Glasgow City (four percentage points).

### **13.3. Hours worked**

The census questionnaire asked respondents how many hours they worked in a typical week in their main job including paid and unpaid overtime. Second jobs or other voluntary work are not included. Responses were given to the nearest full hour, and classed as part-time if 30 hours or less, or full-time if 31 hours or more per week.

In 2011, just over half (51 per cent) of the 2.5 million employed people aged 16 to 74 in Scotland, worked 38 hours or more in a typical week. Figure 13.3.1 illustrates that the number of hours worked by employed people aged 16 to 74 decreased between 2001 and 2011, with a smaller proportion working 49 hours or more per week (12 per cent in 2011 compared with 14 per cent in 2001) and 38 to 48 hours per week (39 per cent in 2011 compared with 41 per cent in 2001). Conversely, a higher proportion of employed people aged 16 to 74 worked 37 hours or less per week in 2011 (49 per cent) compared with 2001 (45 per cent).

**Figure 13.3.1: Hours worked per week by employed people aged 16 to 74, Scotland, 2001 and 2011**



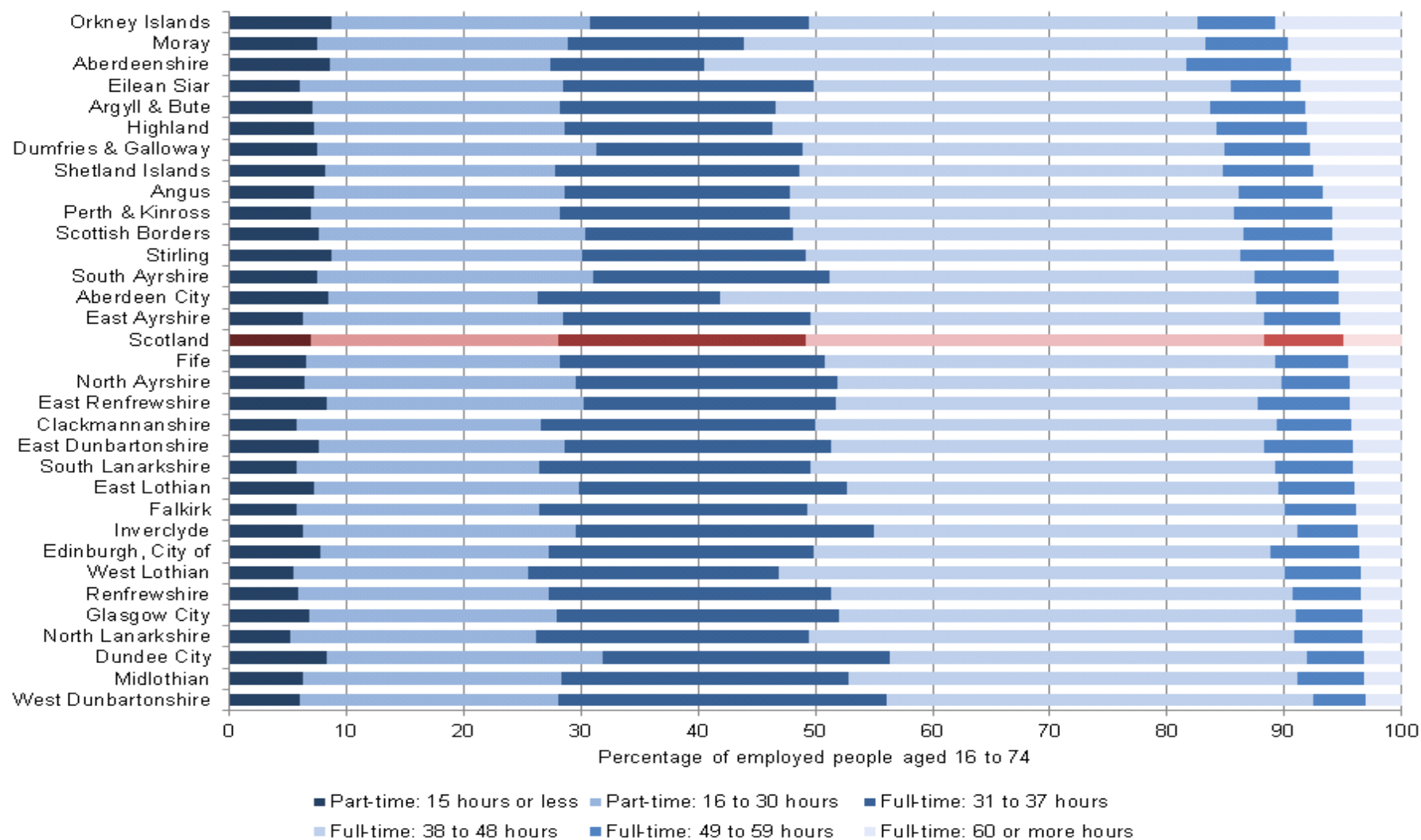
See tables KS604SCa, KS604SCb, QS604SCa and QS604SCb for 2011 chart data.

### Hours worked by council area

Figure 13.3.2 shows Orkney Islands was the council area with the highest proportion of employed people aged 16 to 74 who worked 60 hours or more in a typical week (11 per cent, 1,000 people). Industry estimates (section 6) show that Orkney Islands also had the highest proportion of people employed in 'Agriculture, forestry and fishing' (10 per cent of all employed people), which might be one of the reasons for this. Aberdeenshire showed the highest proportion of employed people working 49 hours or more per week (18 per cent, 25,000 people), while West Dunbartonshire showed the lowest proportion (8 per cent, 3,000 people).

**Figure 13.3.2: Hours worked per week by employed people aged 16 to 74 by council area, Scotland, 2011**

Chart ordered by proportion working 60 or more hours per week



Further information on hours worked is provided in tables KS604SCa, KS604SCb, QS604SCa and QS604SCb.

## 13.4. Unemployment

According to the 2011 Census, 7 per cent (189,000) of the economically active population in Scotland aged between 16 and 74 were unemployed, excluding full-time students looking for work. This group includes those who had never worked (14 per cent of economically active unemployed people, 26,000) and those who were long-term unemployed, which was defined in the 2011 Census as those who reported they had not worked since 2009 (39 per cent of economically active unemployed people, 73,000). (For people not in employment, the census asked about the year they last worked, if at all.)

The census in 2001 reported a slightly lower unemployment figure: 6 per cent (148,000) of the economically active population in Scotland aged between 16 and 74 was unemployed (excluding full-time students looking for work). Of the people classed as 'economically active: unemployed' in 2001, 9 per cent had never worked and 33 per cent were classed as long-term unemployed (i.e. they had not worked since 1999).

(In other labour market statistics, full-time students looking for work are generally included within the figure for all unemployed – [Annex A2](#) provides 2011 census estimates of the unemployed on this basis. Including full-time students looking for work, the proportion of the economically active population aged 16 to 74 who were reported in the census as unemployed was 7 per cent (163,000) in 2001 and 8 per cent (222,000) in 2011.)

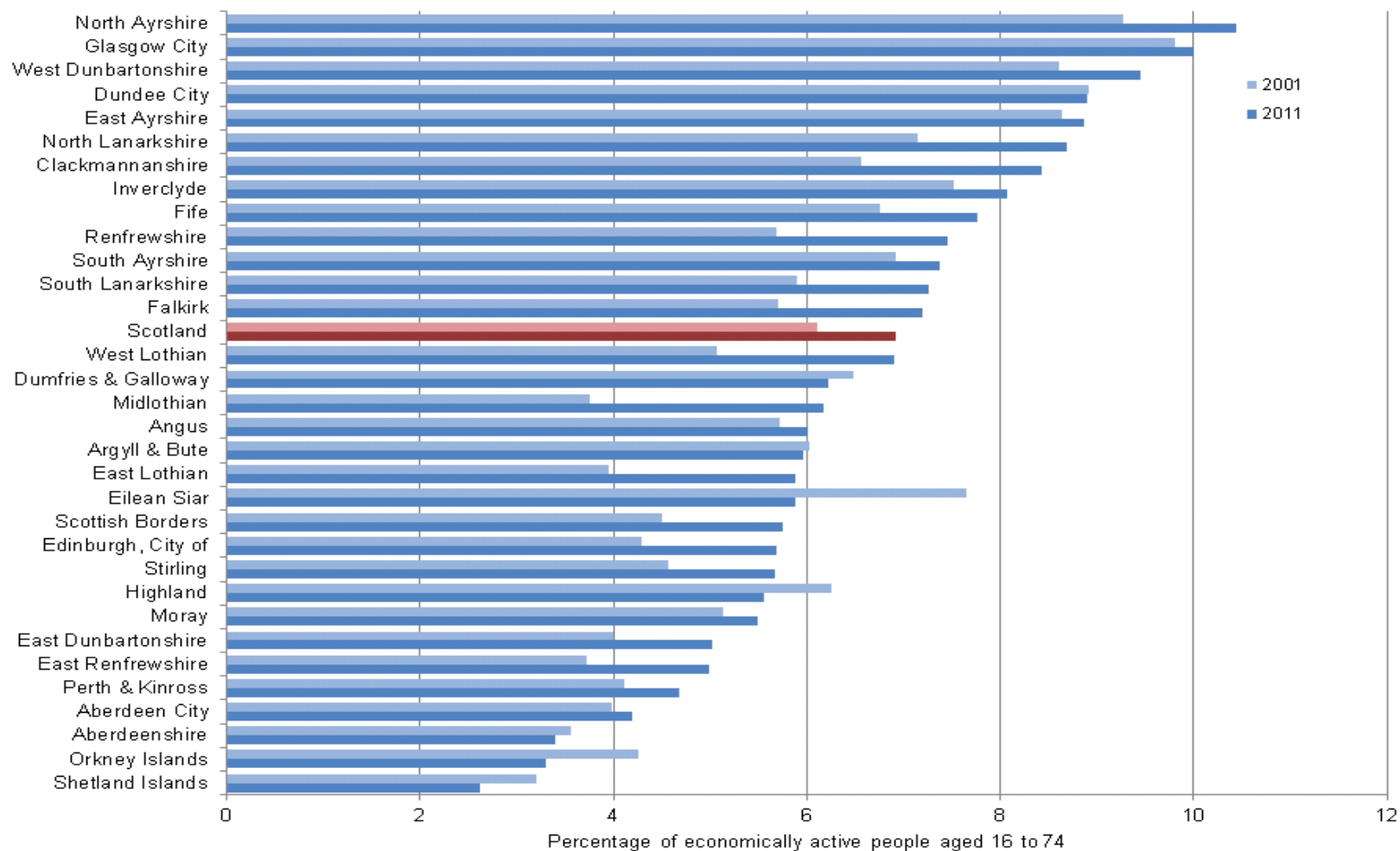
### Unemployment by council area

The level of unemployment (excluding full-time students looking for work) varied by council area, ranging from 10 per cent of all economically active people in North Ayrshire and Glasgow City (7,000 and 30,000 people respectively) to 3 per cent in the Shetland Islands, Orkney Islands and Aberdeenshire (350, 390 and 5,000 people respectively) (Figure 13.4.1).

The change between 2001 and 2011 in the proportion of the economically active population aged 16 to 74 who were unemployed (excluding full-time students looking for work) also varied across Scotland. Most council areas saw an increase in this proportion, with the largest increase in Midlothian, where it increased from 4 per cent in 2001 to 6 per cent in 2011. In contrast, the proportion of economically active 16 to 74-year olds who were unemployed (excluding full-time students looking for work) decreased in some, generally more rural, council areas. The largest relative decreases were in Eilean Siar (8 per cent in 2001, 6 per cent in 2011) and Orkney Islands (4 per cent in 2001, 3 per cent in 2011).

**Figure 13.4.1: Economically active unemployed people<sup>1</sup> aged 16 to 74 by council area, Scotland, 2001 and 2011**

Chart ordered by proportion of unemployed people in 2011



1. Excludes full-time students looking for work.

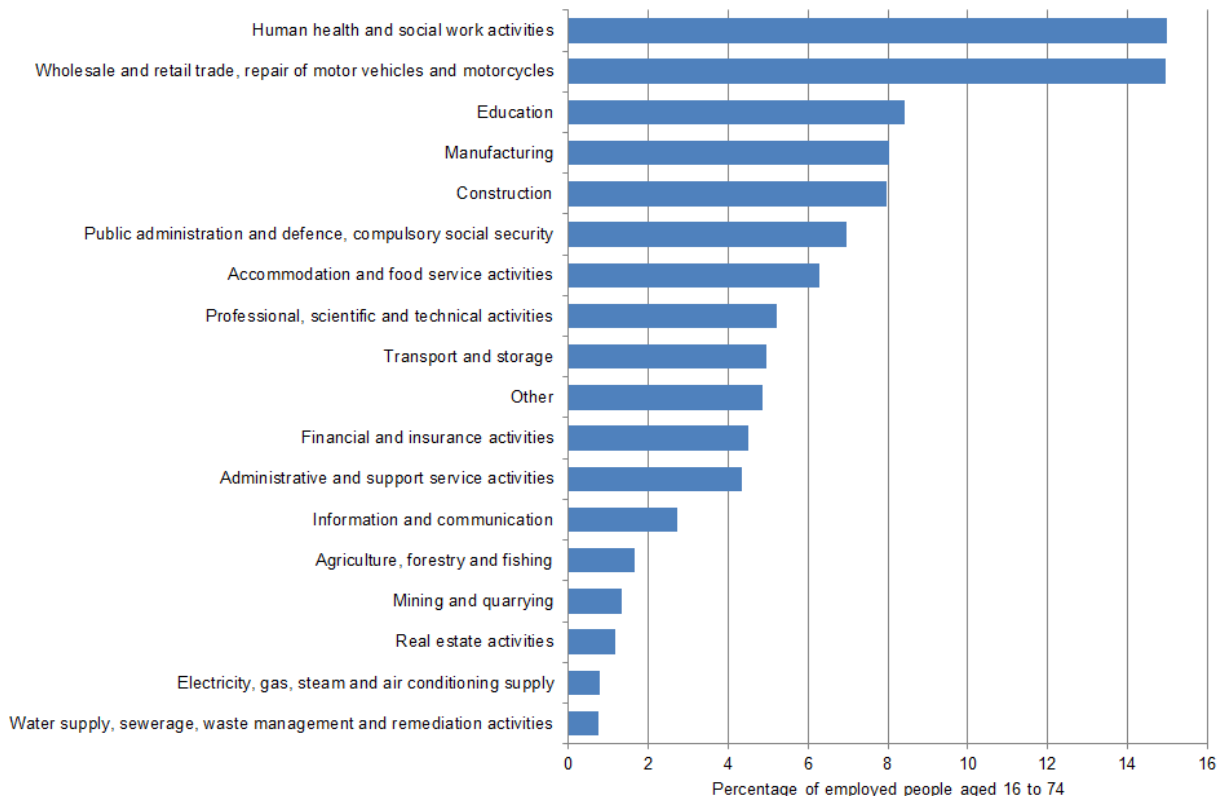
Further information on unemployment as collected by the census is provided in tables KS601SC, KS602SC, KS603SC, QS601SC and QS603SC.

## 13.5. Industry

The 2011 Census estimates show there were 2.5 million employed people aged between 16 and 74 in Scotland. Their industries were coded based on the main activity of the employer or business for which they worked, using the [Standard Industrial Classification 2007](#) (SIC2007). In the 2001 Census, SIC1992 was used, meaning that, apart from some high-level comparisons, direct comparisons between the two sets of census results are not possible as there is no direct mapping between these two standards.

Figure 13.5.1 shows that 'Health and social work' and 'Retail activities' were the two largest industry sectors in 2011, each employing 15 per cent (377,000) of employed people aged 16 to 74. Within these categories, 'Hospital activities and medical nursing home activities' (123,000 people) and 'Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles' (262,000 people) were the largest sub-categories (see detailed [national level table on industry](#) accompanying this release).

**Figure 13.5.1: Industry sector of employed people aged 16 to 74, Scotland, 2011**



See tables KS605SC and QS605SC for chart data.

As well as being the largest two industry sectors in terms of employment nationally in 2011, either 'Health and social work' or 'Retail activities' were the largest industry sectors in each council area.

### Change in Industry since 2001

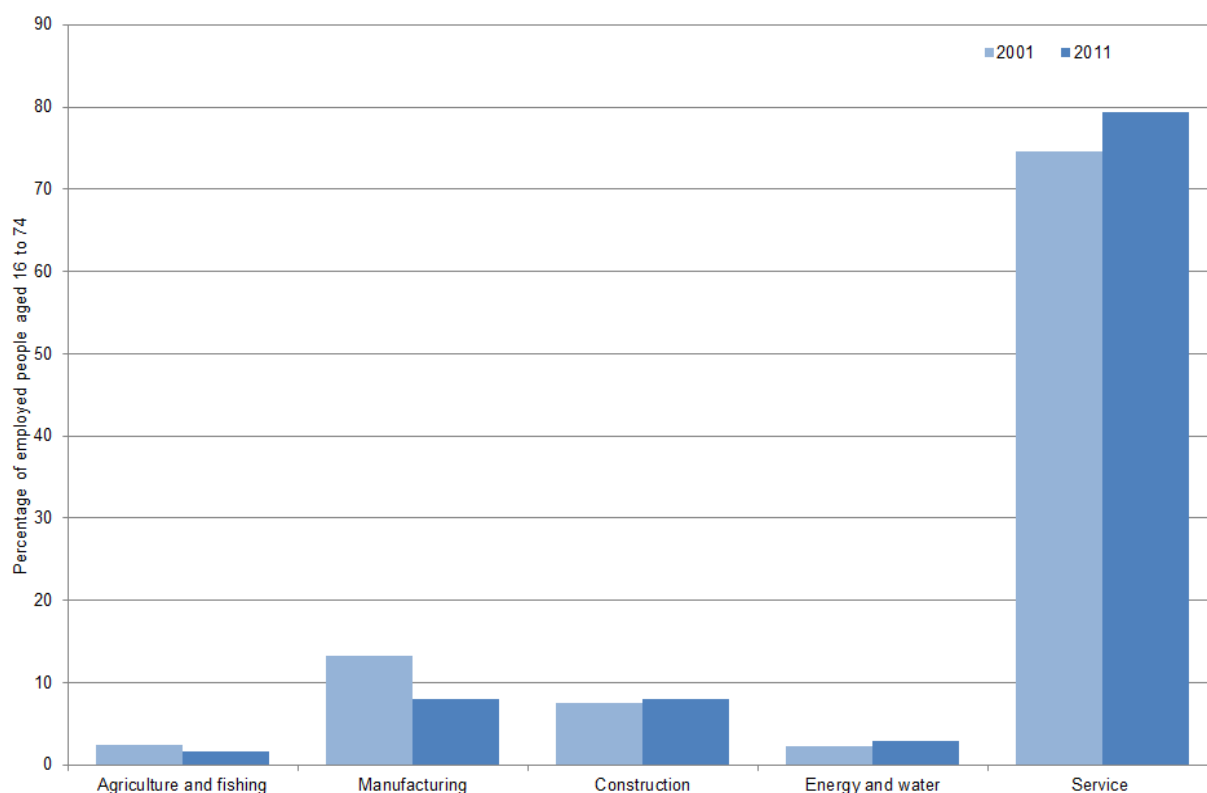
Using five high-level categories ([Annex A3](#)) – Agriculture & fishing, Energy & water, Manufacturing, Construction, and Services – which are broadly comparable between



censuses, it is possible to identify the main changes in industry sectors compared with 2001 (Figure 13.5.2).

Taken as a proportion of employed people aged 16 to 74, the services sector increased from 75 per cent in 2001 to 79 per cent in 2011. The proportion of people who were employed in the manufacturing sector decreased from 13 per cent in 2001 to 8 per cent in 2011.

**Figure 13.5.2: High-level industry sector of employed people aged 16 to 74, Scotland, 2001 and 2011**

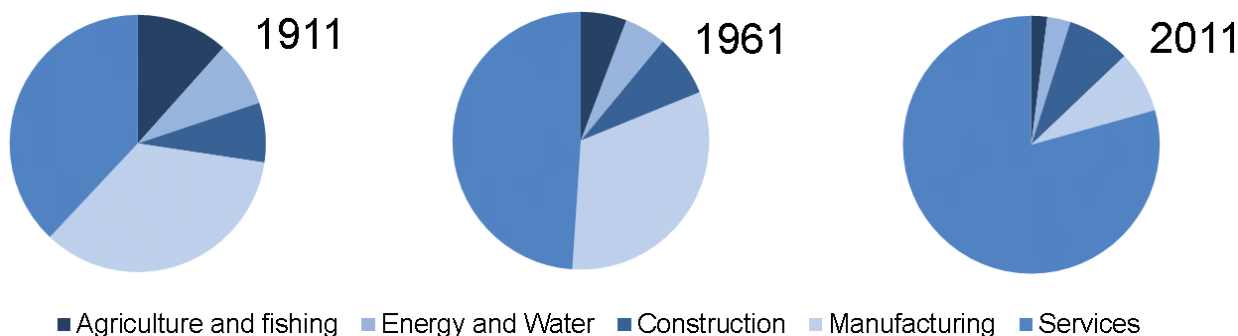


See [Annex A3](#) for chart data.

### Industry comparison with 1911 and 1961

Analysis of data from the 1911, 1961 and 2011 censuses (Figure 13.5.3) highlights the marked change there has been over the last hundred years (and in particular the last 50 years) in the industry sector of employed people in Scotland. Agriculture and fishing (12 per cent) and manufacturing (35 per cent) accounted for approaching half of people in employment in 1911. However, by 2011 these sectors accounted for 10 per cent of employed people aged 16 to 74, including 8 per cent in manufacturing. In contrast the proportion of people employed in the services sector increased from 38 per cent in 1911 to 49 per cent in 1961, and then to 79 per cent in 2011. The proportion of employed people working in the Energy & Water sector (which includes mining) fell from 8 per cent in 1911 to 3 per cent in 2011, while the proportion in the construction sector was unchanged at 8 per cent.

**Figure 13.5.3: High-level industry sector of employed people, Scotland, 1911, 1961 and 2011**



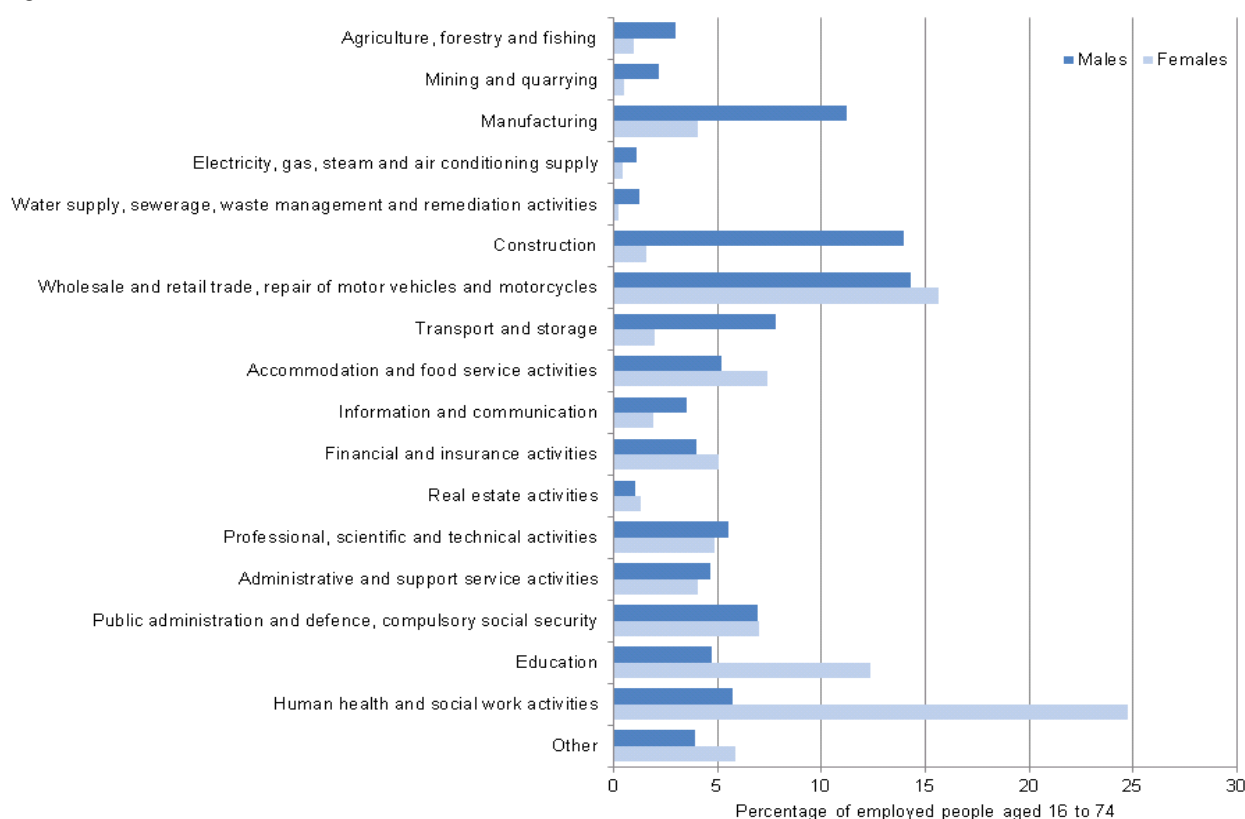
See [Annex A3](#) for 2011 chart data.

### Industry by sex

Figure 13.5.4 shows there were marked differences in the industry sectors where males and females work. The proportion of employed males working in the ‘Construction’, ‘Manufacturing’ and ‘Transport and storage’ sectors was much higher than for employed females; 14 per cent of males and 2 per cent of females in ‘Construction’, 11 per cent of males and 4 per cent of females in ‘Manufacturing’, and 8 per cent of males and 2 per cent of females in ‘Transport and storage’. In contrast, there were higher proportions of females than males working in ‘Health and social work’ and ‘Education’ sectors; 25 per cent of females and 6 per cent of males in ‘Health and social work’, and 12 per cent of females and 5 per cent of males in ‘Education’.

The patterns of change between 2001 and 2011 in the five broad industry sectors between 2001 and 2011 were broadly similar for both males and females, with each seeing decreases in the manufacturing sector and increases in the services sector ([Annexes A4](#) and [A5](#)).

**Figure 13.5.4: Industry sectors of employed people aged 16 to 74 by sex, Scotland, 2011**



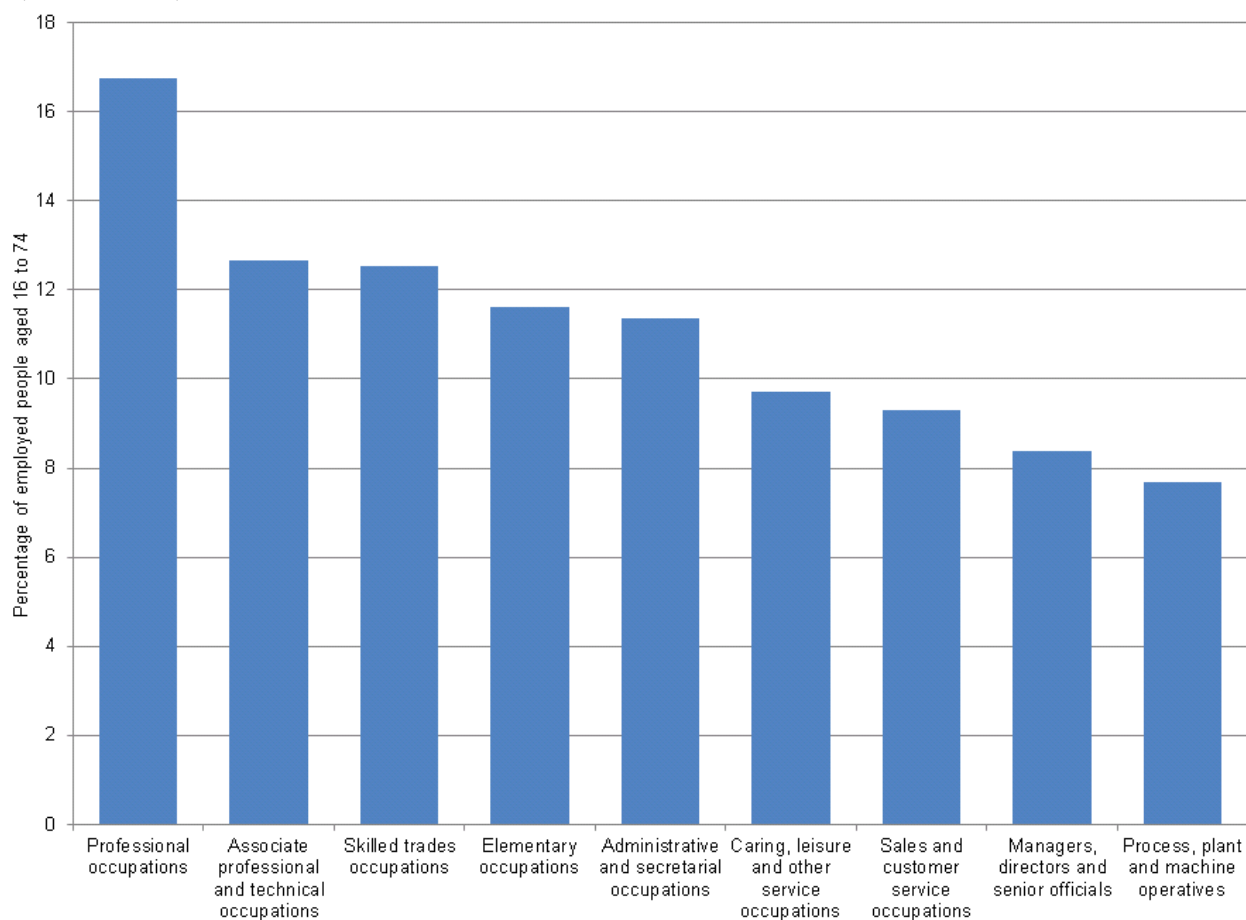
Further information on industry is provided in tables KS605SC, KS606SC, KS607SC and QS605SC.

### 13.6. Occupation

In the 2011 Census, the occupations for employed people were derived from their job titles and brief descriptions of what they did in their main jobs. The [Standard Occupation Classification 2010](#) (SOC2010) was used to classify responses. In the 2001 Census, SOC2000 was used, meaning direct comparisons between the two sets of census results are not possible without further processing of the data.

In 2011, the largest category of occupation in Scotland, using the 9-category SOC2010 classification, was 'Professional occupations' (17 per cent of all employed people aged 16 to 74, 422,000); within this category, the largest occupation was Nurses (62,000) (see detailed national-level table on occupation accompanying this release). The next largest categories were 'Associate professional and technical occupations' and 'Skilled trades occupations', both at 13 per cent (318,000 and 315,000 people respectively). The smallest category was 'Process, plant and machine operatives' (8 per cent, 194,000) (Figure 13.6.1).

**Figure 13.6.1: Occupation (9-category classification) of employed people aged 16 to 74, Scotland, 2011**



See tables KS608SC and QS606SC for chart data.

### Occupation by council area

The largest category of occupation in almost every council area was either ‘Professional occupations’ or ‘Skilled trades occupations’, apart from North Lanarkshire and West Dunbartonshire where ‘Administrative and secretarial occupations’ was marginally larger.

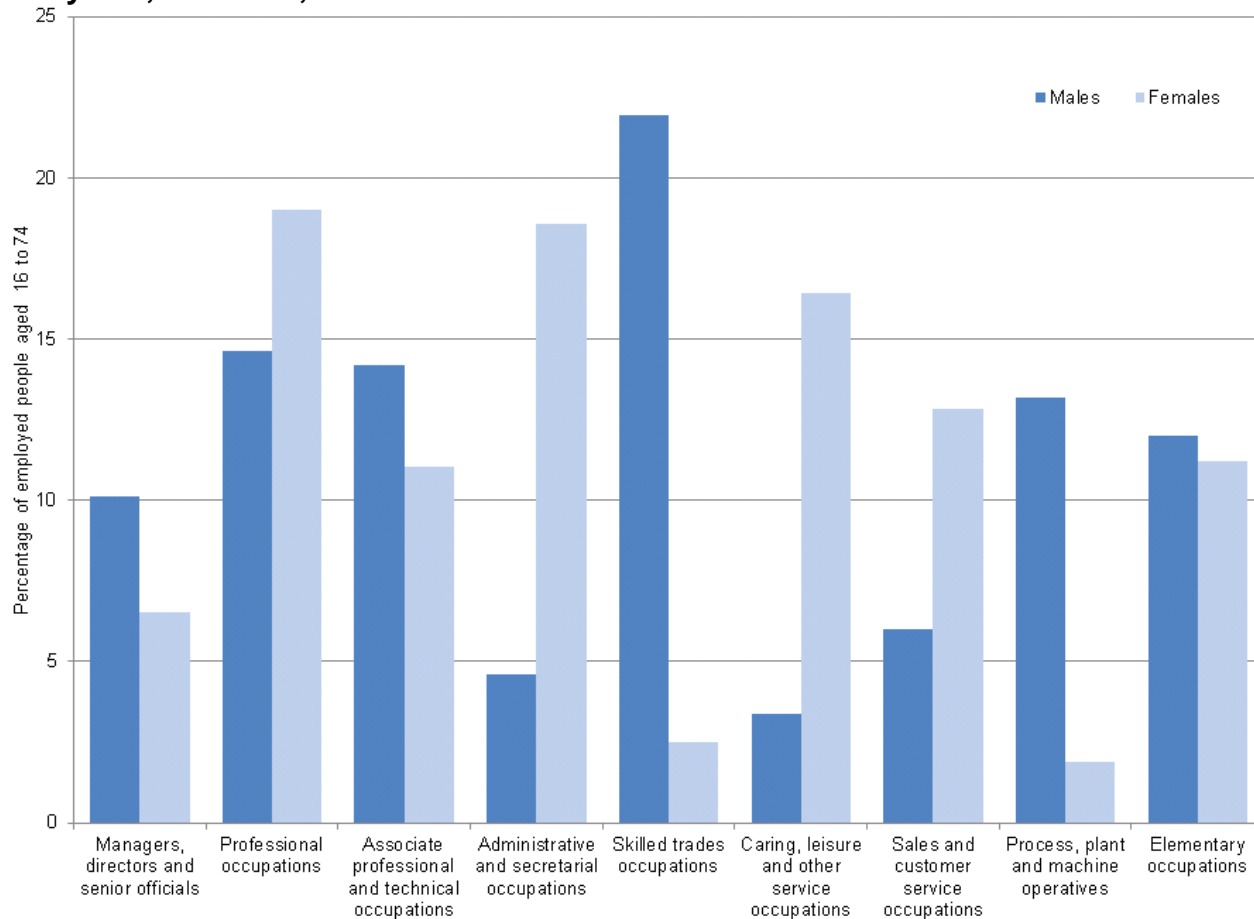
### Occupation by sex

Large differences were seen between the proportion of males and females working in the nine occupation groups (Figure 13.6.2). Around nine times more males than females worked in ‘Skilled trades occupations’; 22 per cent of all employed males aged 16 to 74 (284,000) compared with 3 per cent of all employed females aged 16 to 74 (31,000). Also, seven times more males than females worked as ‘Process, plant and machine operatives’; 13 per cent of all employed males aged 16 to 74 (171,000) compared with 2 per cent of all employed females aged 16 to 74 (23,000).

In contrast, around five times more females than males worked in ‘Caring, leisure and other service occupations’; 16 per cent of all employed females aged 16 to 74 (201,000) compared with 3 per cent of all employed males aged 16 to 74 (44,000). Also, four times more females worked in ‘Administrative and secretarial occupations’; 19 per cent of all

employed females aged 16 to 74 (227,000) compared with 5 per cent of all employed males aged 16 to 74 (59,000).

**Figure 13.6.2: Occupation (9-category classification) of employed people aged 16 to 74 by sex, Scotland, 2011**



Further information on occupation is provided in tables KS608SC, KS609SC, KS610SC and QS606.

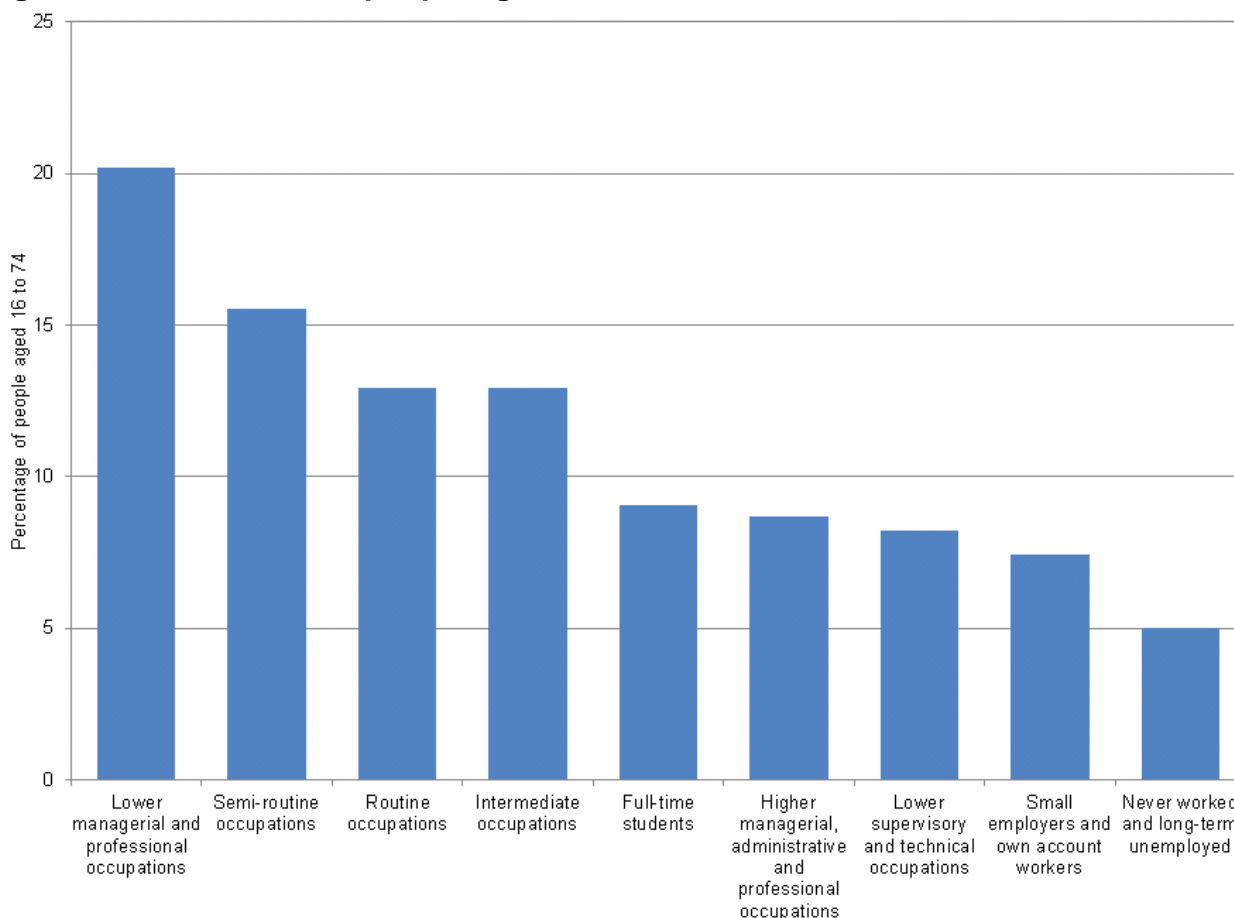
### **13.7. National Statistics Socio-economic Classification**

The National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC) provides an indication of the socio-economic position of all people based on their occupation title, combined with employment status, whether they are employed or self-employed, and whether they supervise other employees (and, if so, how many employees they supervise). For the purposes of NS-SeC, full-time students are recorded in the 'full-time students' category regardless of whether or not they are economically active.

The version of NS-SeC applied to the 2011 Census results uses occupation titles coded to the SOC2010, whereas the 2001 Census used codes as defined by SOC2000. Also, in 2011, because the census did not ask a question about the number of employees at a person's workplace, a reduced method of deriving NS-SeC (which does not require this information) was used. In addition, in 2011, rules were used to estimate a category of NS-SeC for any person who did not have occupation details, whilst in 2001 there was an extra category of 'Not classified', within which 19 per cent of the population fell. These factors mean direct comparisons between the 2001 and 2011 census results are not possible without further processing of the data.

In 2011, the largest NS-SeC group was 'Lower managerial and professional occupations', which represented 20 per cent (803,000 people) of the 16 to 74-year old population in Scotland. This was followed by 'Semi-routine occupations' with 16 per cent (616,000 people). Excluding the 'Never worked and long-term unemployed' category, the smallest category was 'Small employers and own account workers' at 7 per cent (295,000 people) (Figure 13.7.1).

**Figure 13.7.1: NS-SeC of people aged 16 to 74, Scotland, 2011**



See tables KS611SC and QS607SC for chart data.

### NS-SeC by council area

As well as being the largest NS-SeC category nationally, ‘Lower managerial and professional occupations’ was the largest category in almost every council area, apart from of Dumfries & Galloway and West Dunbartonshire where the ‘Semi-routine occupations’ category was marginally larger.

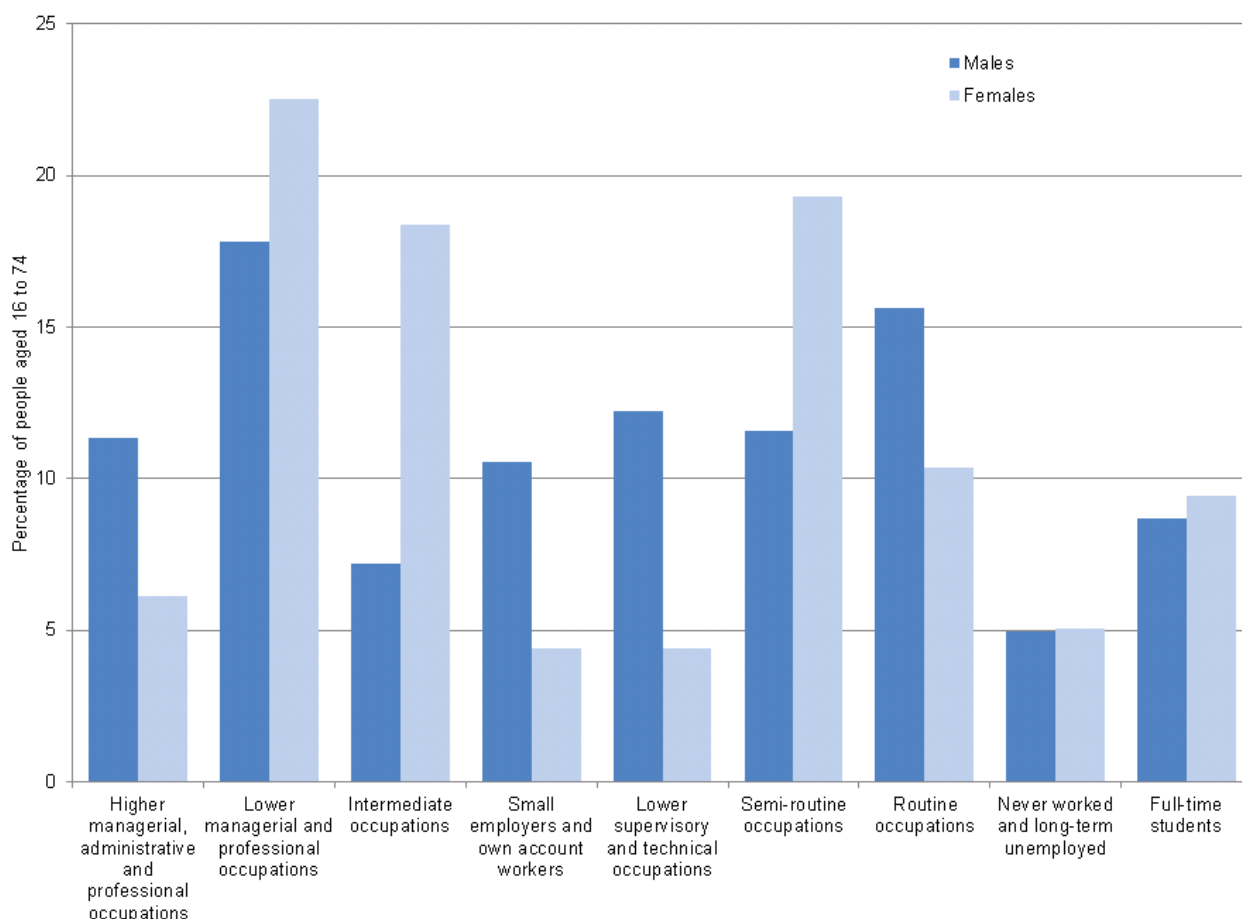
The proportion of ‘Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations’ was highest in City of Edinburgh (15 per cent), East Renfrewshire and East Dunbartonshire (both 14 per cent), and lowest in West Dunbartonshire (5 per cent). Figure 12.2 illustrates that City of Edinburgh, East Renfrewshire and East Dunbartonshire also had the highest proportions of people with Level 4 and above qualifications, whilst West Dunbartonshire had the lowest.

### NS-SeC by sex

Figure 13.7.2 shows the differences between NS-SeC categories by sex. The largest percentage point difference is the ‘Intermediate occupations’ category, with 18 per cent (373,000) of females being in this category compared with 7 per cent (140,000) of males. This category includes clerical and administrative occupations. In comparison, the ‘Lower

supervisory and technical occupations' category represents 12 per cent (238,000) of all 16 to 74 year-old males, compared with 4 per cent of all 16 to 74 year-old females (89,000).

**Figure 13.7.2: NS-SeC of people aged 16 to 74 by sex, Scotland, 2011**



Further information on NS-SeC is provided in tables KS611SC, KS612SC, KS613SC and QS607SC.

### 13.8. Approximated social grade

Social grade is the socio-economic classification used by the Market Research and Marketing Industries, most often in the analysis of spending habits and consumer attitudes. Although it is not possible to allocate social grade precisely from information collected by the 2011 Census, the [Market Research Society](#) has developed a method for using census information to provide a good approximation. Whether someone supervises employees, the tenure of their house and their age, employment status and highest level of qualification are amongst the factors which go into calculating social grade. The approximated social grade of a household is based on that of the Household Reference Person (HRP) and applied to all other members of the household. The Market Research Society advises against comparing between the 2001 and 2011 Census results for



approximated social grade, as different algorithms and input variables were used which could make the comparisons misleading.

The data in this release show the approximated social grades for HRPs aged 16 to 64, and aggregates categories D and E. The categories are defined as:

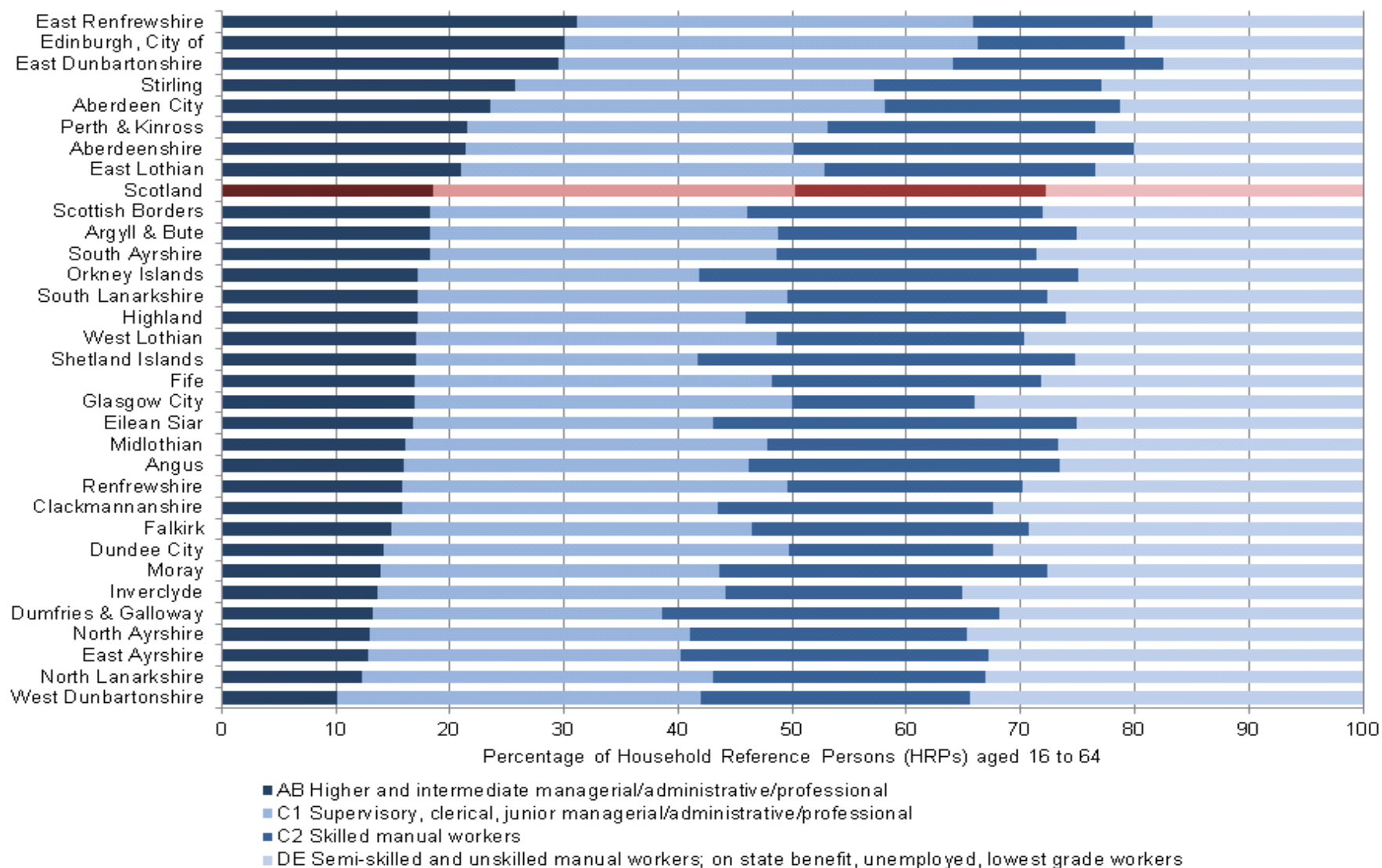
- AB Higher and intermediate managerial/administrative/professional
- C1 Supervisory, clerical, junior managerial/administrative/professional
- C2 Skilled manual workers
- D Semi-skilled and unskilled manual workers
- E On state benefit, unemployed, lowest grade workers

In 2011, 32 per cent of the 1.8 million Household Reference Persons (HRPs) aged 16 to 64 had an approximated social grade of C1. The next most common was grade DE (28 per cent of HRPs aged 16 to 64), followed by C2 (22 per cent). The AB category was the smallest, at 19 per cent.

Figure 13.8.1 shows how the distribution of approximated social grade of HRPs aged 16 to 64 varied by council area. East Renfrewshire showed the highest proportion with AB grade (31 per cent), followed by City of Edinburgh and East Dunbartonshire (both 30 per cent). These areas were three of only six council areas which showed higher proportions of HRPs aged 16 to 64 with AB social grade compared with DE; the other three council areas were Stirling, Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire.

City of Edinburgh showed the highest proportion of HRPs aged 16 to 64 with C1 grade, at 36 per cent; Orkney Islands and Shetland Islands showed the highest proportion with C2 grade, both at 33 per cent; and Inverclyde and North Ayrshire showed the highest proportion with DE grade, both at 35 per cent.

**Figure 13.8.1: Approximated Social Grade of HRPs aged 16 to 64 by council area, Scotland, 2011**



Further information on approximated social grade is provided in table QS611SC.

## 14. Transport

### 14.1. Method of travel to work

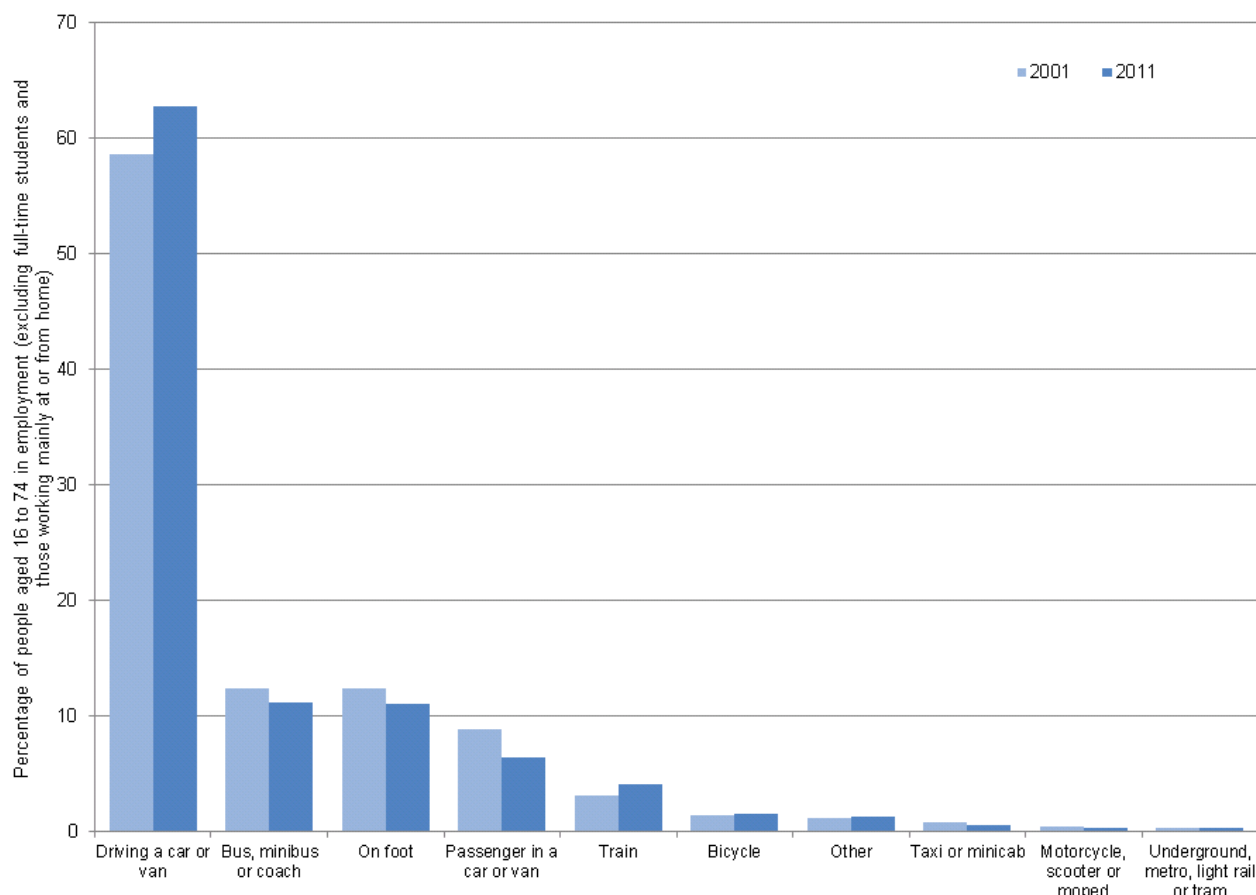
The 2001 and 2011 Census questionnaires asked respondents to define the mode of transport used to cover the longest part, by distance, of their usual journey to work or study. Those who had stated in the previous question that they worked or studied mainly at or from home were not required to complete the method of travel question.

In 2011, the proportion of people aged 16 to 74 in employment (excluding full-time students) who worked mainly at or from home, and therefore were not required to complete method of travel to work details, was 11 per cent (260,000). Of the remaining 2.1 million 16 to 74 year olds in employment, 63 per cent (1.3 million) drove a car or van to work. The next most common methods of transport, both at 11 per cent, were travelling by bus, minibus or coach (241,000) and on foot (238,000). A further 6 per cent (139,000) were passengers in a car or van, 4 per cent (89,000) travelled by train, 2 per cent (34,000) and 1 per cent (14,000) travelled by taxi or minicab. Less than 1 per cent (7,000) travelled by underground, metro, light rail or tram, and less than 1 per cent (7,000) travelled by motorcycle, scooter or moped.

#### Change in travel to work since 2001

Figure 14.1.1 shows that in both 2001 and 2011 'Driving a car or van' was the most common method of travel to work for employed 16 to 74 years olds who were not working mainly at or from home, and that this proportion increased from 59 per cent (1.2 million) in 2001 to 63 per cent (1.3 million) in 2011. A smaller increase was also seen in the proportion travelling by train, from 3 per cent in 2001 to 4 per cent in 2011. The largest percentage point decrease since 2001 was in the category 'Passenger in a car or van' which decreased from 9 per cent (181,000) in 2001 to 6 per cent (139,000) in 2011. The proportions travelling on foot and by bus, minibus or coach also decreased; both from 12 per cent in 2001 to 11 per cent in 2011.

**Figure 14.1.1: Method of travel to work of employed people aged 16 to 74, Scotland, 2001 and 2011**



2011 chart data from table QS701SC.

### Travel to work by council area

Figure 14.1.2 shows, in 2011, the City of Edinburgh and Glasgow City were the only two council areas where less than half of the employed population (excluding full-time students) aged 16 to 74 who did not work at or mainly from home drove to work, at 41 per cent (81,000) and 47 per cent (101,000) respectively. Clackmannanshire had the highest proportion, at 74 per cent (15,000). The City of Edinburgh had the highest proportion of people travelling to work by bus, minibus or coach at 29 per cent (57,000) followed by Midlothian and Glasgow City at 20 per cent (7,000 and 43,000 respectively). City of Edinburgh and Argyll & Bute had the highest proportion of people travelling to work on foot, at 18 per cent (36,000 and 6,000 respectively).

Increases were seen in almost every council area in the proportion of people driving to work between 2001 and 2011; City of Edinburgh was the only council area to see a decrease (of three percentage points, from 44 per cent in 2001 to 41 per cent in 2011). Between 2001 and 2011, decreases were seen in a majority of council areas in the proportions of those travelling by bus or on foot, and there were decreases in every council area in the proportion travelling as a passenger in a car or van.

**Figure 14.1.2: Method of travel to work of employed people aged 16 to 74 by council area, Scotland, 2011**

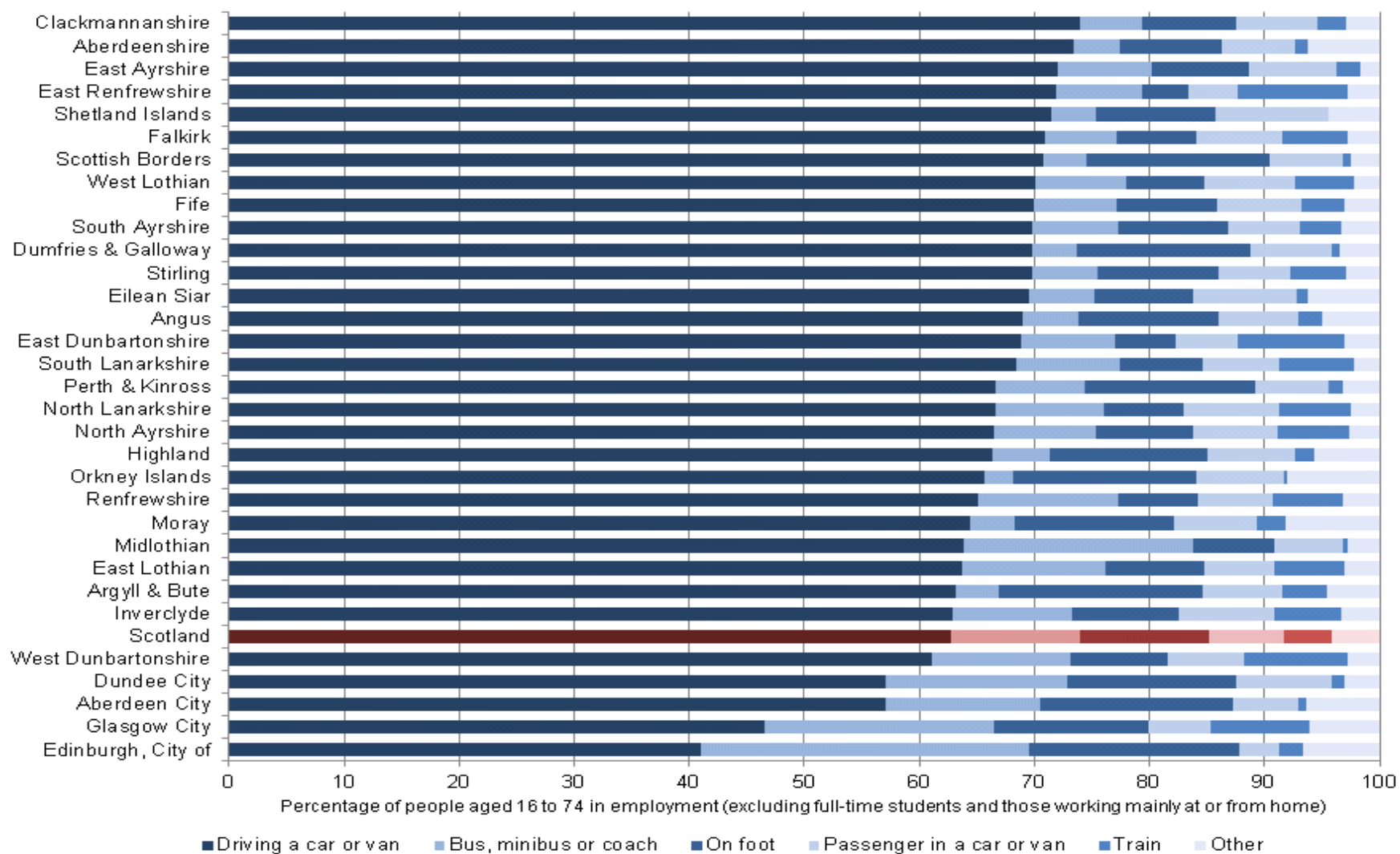


Chart data from table QS701SC.

## 14.2. Method of travel to study

Information is available on the method of travel to study for the 872,000 people aged 4 and over who were studying<sup>8</sup>, excluding those who studied at or mainly from home. This calculation assumes full-time students who are working have provided details of their method of travel to their place of study, rather than their workplace.

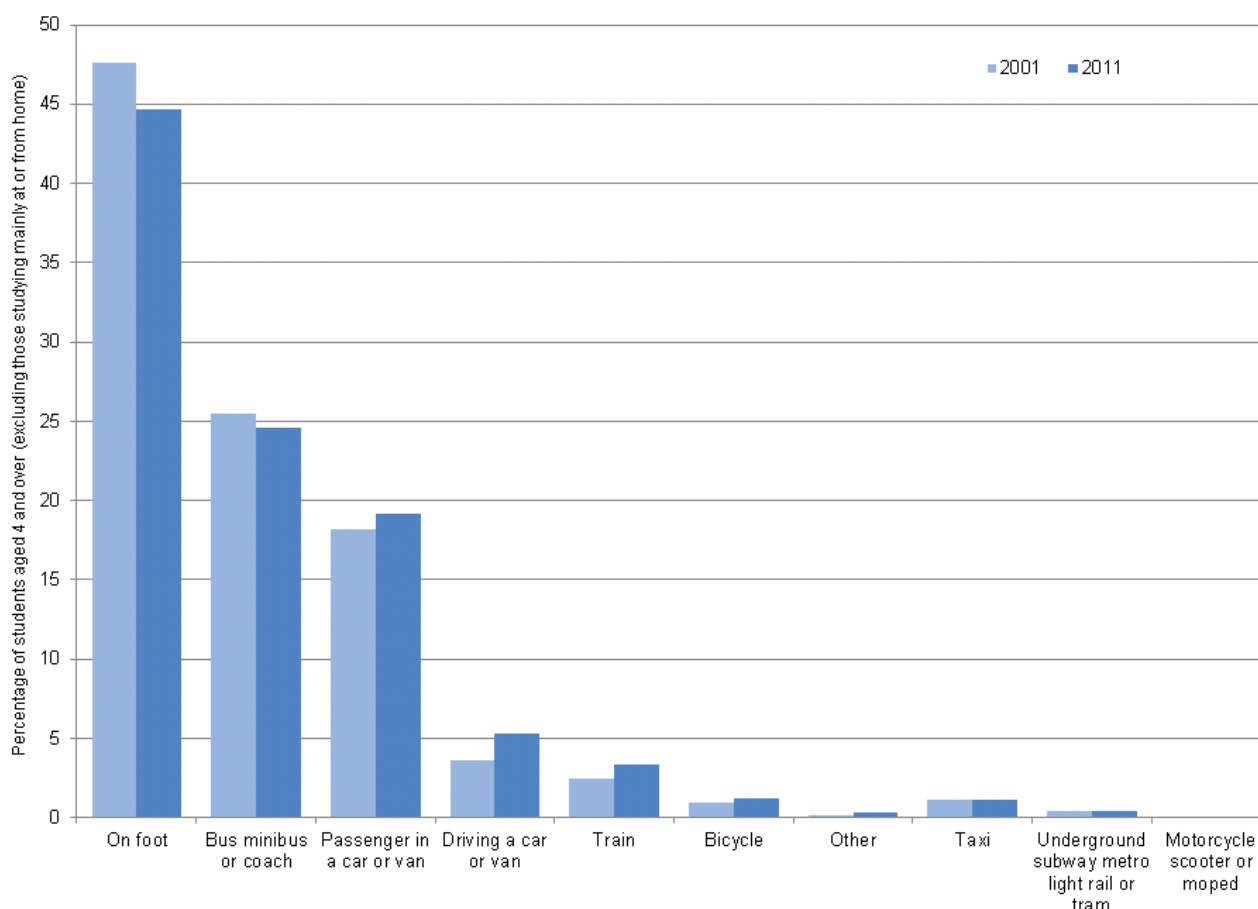
The most common method of travelling to study was on foot, at 45 per cent (390,000). Travelling by bus, minibus or coach was second largest category at 25 per cent (214,000), followed by travelling as a passenger in a car or van at 19 per cent (167,000). Five per cent (46,000) drove to their place of study, 3 per cent (29,000) travelled by train, 1 per cent (10,000) cycled and 1 per cent (10,000) travelled by taxi.

Travelling on foot was also the most common method of travel to study in 2001. However, this proportion decreased from 48 per cent in 2001 to 45 per cent in 2011. Travelling by bus, minibus or coach was the second most common method of transport in both 2001 and 2011, at 25 per cent, although a slight decline was evident (see Figure 14.2.1). Increases of one percentage point or more were seen in 'Driving a car or van' (from 4 per cent in 2001 to 5 per cent in 2011), 'Passenger in a car or van' (from 18 per cent in 2001 to 19 per cent in 2011) and travelling by train (from 2 per cent in 2001 to 3 per cent in 2011).

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<sup>8</sup> Excludes 11,867 people aged 4 and 5 who were reported as being in full-time education but for whom no information on their place of study or method of travel to study was provided.

**Figure 14.2.1: Method of travel to study for students aged 4 and over, Scotland, 2001 and 2011**



2011 chart data from table QS702SC. 2001 chart data available as table A3 in Release 2C from [downloadable files](#) page.

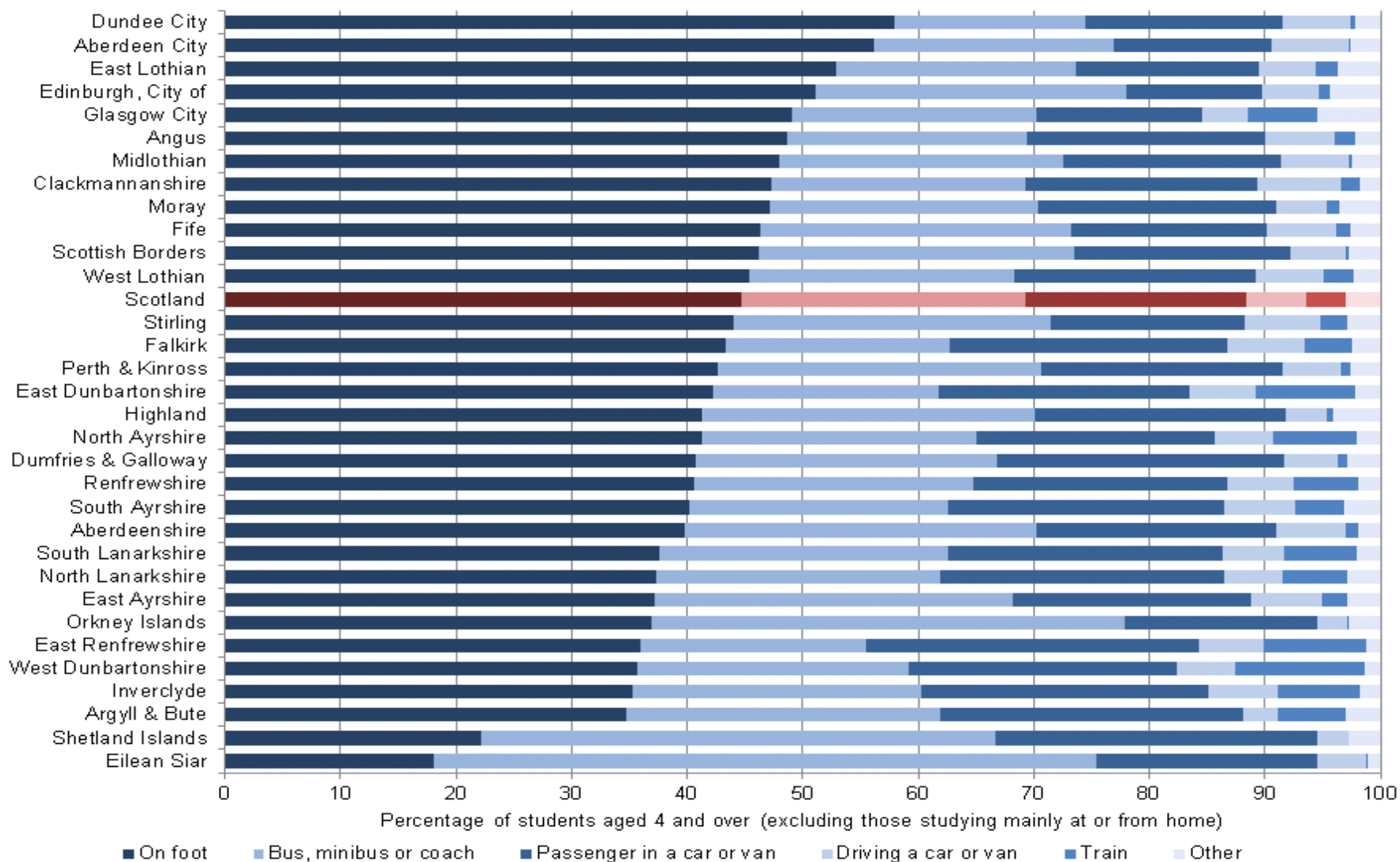
Figure 14.2.2 shows the four council areas containing large cities, as well as East Lothian and Angus, had the highest proportions of people travelling to study on foot; Dundee City was highest at 58 per cent (17,000), followed by Aberdeen City (56 per cent, 23,000), East Lothian (53 per cent, 9,000), City of Edinburgh (51 per cent, 47,000) and Glasgow City and Angus (both 49 per cent, and 52,000 and 9,000 respectively). The proportion travelling by bus was highest in the islands council areas: Eilean Siar (57 per cent, 2,000), Shetland Islands (45 per cent, 2,000) and Orkney Islands (41 per cent, 1,000). The four council areas with the highest proportion travelling to study by driving a car or van were Clackmannanshire, Falkirk, Aberdeen City and Stirling (all 7 per cent, and 1,000, 2,000, 3,000 and 1,000 respectively), while the highest proportions travelling as a passenger in a car or van were in East Renfrewshire (29 per cent, 5,000), Shetland Islands (28 per cent, 1,000) and Argyll & Bute (26 per cent, 3,000).

Since 2001, three council areas saw an increase in the proportion of people travelling to study on foot; Orkney Islands saw a four percentage point increase and Dundee City and East Renfrewshire both recorded a two percentage point increase. The change in the proportion of people travelling to study by bus varied from a four percentage point increase between 2001 and 2011 in City of Edinburgh to a five percentage point decrease in East Renfrewshire and Argyll & Bute. Every council area saw an increase in the proportion driving a car or van to study. Unlike the method of travel to work figures, a majority of

council areas also saw increases in the proportion of those travelling to study as a passenger in a car or van, with the largest percentage point increases being in North Lanarkshire (six percentage points) and South Lanarkshire (five percentage points).



**Figure 14.2.2: Method of travel to study for students aged 4 and over by council area, Scotland, 2001 and 2011**



Further information on method of travel to work and work/study is provided in tables QS701SC and QS702SC.

## 15. Background Notes

### General

1. National Records of Scotland<sup>9</sup> (NRS) is responsible for carrying out the 2011 Census in Scotland. Simultaneous but separate censuses took place in England & Wales and Northern Ireland. These were run by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) respectively.
2. The census provides estimates of the characteristics of all people and households in Scotland on census day, 27 March 2011. The term “people” is used in this bulletin, in the Key Statistics and Quick Statistics tables and in other tables and data visualisations covered by this Release to mean usual residents as defined below in [background note 3](#).
3. In Scotland, the aim of the 2011 Census was to achieve a full census return for all people who were usually resident in Scotland for six months or more. A full census return was therefore required for people from outside the UK who had stayed or intended to stay in the UK for a total of six months or more. Anyone with a permanent UK address who was outside the UK on census day was also to be included in the census questionnaire for their UK address, if they intended to be outside the UK for less than 12 months. This is defined as the **population base for enumeration**. The **main outputs population base** for the 2011 Census statistics is defined to be usual residents of the UK, that is anyone who, on census day, was in the UK and had stayed or intended to stay in the UK for a period of 12 months or more, or had a permanent UK address and was outside the UK and intended to be outside the UK for less than 12 months. (NRS made no specific adjustment for the presence of 6-12 months migrants among the persons counted in the census – [link for further details](#).)
4. The coverage of the population in an area is those who are usually resident there. A person’s place of usual residence is in most cases the address at which they stay the majority of the time. For many people this will be their permanent or family home. Students are treated as being resident at their term-time address. Members of the armed forces were largely recorded at their permanent or family address rather than their base address; determining where they are considered usually resident is not straightforward.
5. As in 2001, adjustments for census under- and over-enumeration were built into the census process and as such the 2011 Census statistics represent the full population. Similar adjustments were not made in the censuses prior to 2001. Figures for censuses up to and including 1971 are based on persons present on census day; figures for the 1981 and 1991 census are based on usual residents.
6. The percentages and change between 2001 and 2011 which are presented have been rounded independently and so may not sum to totals or sub-totals. Similarly, percentages have generally been rounded in the commentary to the nearest whole number for ease of reading. Raw numbers in the bulletin tables are rounded to the nearest thousand, and figures in the text are generally rounded to the nearest thousand, or to one decimal place if quoted in millions.

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<sup>9</sup> National Records of Scotland (NRS) was created by the amalgamation in April 2011 of the General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) and the National Archives of Scotland (NAS).

7. Key terms used in this publication are explained in the [2011 Census glossary](#) and the [Variables](#) page.

## **Age**

8. Census population estimates by age relate to a person's age in years on their last birthday up to and including census day, 27 March 2011.

## **Mid-year population estimates**

9. The mid-year estimates are an annual series of population estimates. They are on a consistent basis and, accordingly, population change over time should be measured through the mid-year estimates. Up to 1971, the census statistics are the mid-year estimates for the relevant census years. In recent years, it has become acknowledged that the census may not include every person and hence subsequent mid-year estimates, while based on the census, have incorporated adjustments to the census. Thus, in particular, the mid-year estimates for 1991 differ from the census statistics to allow for estimated census under-enumeration. In 1991, this amounted to an estimated 85,000 people.

10. NRS publishes annual mid-year population estimates for the population at 30 June each year. The statistics from the First Release of the 2011 Census results have been used in the [rebased 2011 mid-year population estimates and the 2012 mid-year population estimates](#) which were published on 8 August 2013. Following this, the mid-year population estimates for 2002-2010 will also be re-based using the 2011 Census; the re-based mid-year population estimates will be published in December 2013. A report explaining the difference between the 2011 Census population estimates and the rolled-forward population estimates based on the 2001 Census will be published along with these releases.

11. It is recommended that population change over time is generally addressed through the mid-year estimates. However, the adjustments made to the 2001 and 2011 censuses for under-enumeration, mean that population change over the decade can also be examined through comparison of the 2001 and 2011 censuses.

## **National identity**

12. There is an important distinction to make between nationality and national identity; the census did not ask for respondents to state details on passports or nationality, but rather to state what they felt their identity to be.

## **Tenure**

13. From the reported results, it appeared there was confusion when completing the Tenure question, as many believed they were renting from their council when they were actually renting from housing associations or private landlords following the transfer of housing stock in some council areas. This issue was particularly clear in six council areas – Glasgow City, Argyll & Bute, Eilean Siar, Inverclyde, Scottish Borders and Dumfries & Galloway – where no council house stock was retained by the local authority, yet initial

census counts showed many households recording their tenure type as rented from the council. In these council areas, the responses for 'Rented: Council' were changed to 'Rented: other social'. Other council areas had partial housing stock transfers, however, it was not possible to ascertain from the reported results those who answered the tenure question incorrectly. The numbers of incorrect answers in these council areas was believed to be much lower as only partial transfers had taken place, hence only the council areas seeing full stock transfers had their data amended. Further details on the analysis described above are available in a [paper](#) on the Scottish Government website.

## Household Composition

14. A household with just a grandparent and a grandchild living in it would be classed as a lone parent family household, as there are just the two generations in the household. However, where more than two generations are living in the same household, such as a grandparent, parents and 10-year old child, it would be classed as an 'Other' household (comprising two families).

15. The relationship statuses used in the household composition tables may differ from those listed in the results on legal marital and civil partnership status. For example, partners who are shown as a cohabiting couple in the household composition table may have their legal marital status classed as 'single' in the marital and civil partnership table.

16. The [Household Reference Person](#) (HRP) is chosen to act as a reference point for producing further derived statistics and for characterising a whole household according to the characteristics of the chosen reference person. For a person living alone, it follows that this person is the HRP. For households with no families, such as all-student households, the HRP is chosen based on the economic activity and ages of household members. For households containing one family, the [Family Reference Person](#) (FRP) is chosen as the HRP. The FRP is based on the family make-up. A lone parent will be chosen as the FRP. For families containing couples, the FRP is chosen based on the economic activity of those in the couple, or their age if the economic activity is the same. If more than one family is in a household, the HRP is chosen from one of the FRPs, based on economic activity and age.

## Education and Labour Market

17. The census is valuable in providing a detailed snapshot of the qualifications and labour market characteristics of the population, particularly for small areas. Other [sources of official statistics](#) on these topics, such as the Labour Force Survey and Annual Population Survey, provide more up-to-date and routinely updated information. However, because of some definitional differences (for example in the age group used for the base population) and modal differences in the way the data were collected (for example, census data are based on self-completed questionnaires, while surveys can probe for more detail on working patterns or qualifications held), census estimates are not directly comparable with statistics from these other sources. In this release, qualifications data are available for all people aged 16 and over, and labour market tables are available for people aged 16 to 74. Further analysis to compare census results with other official statistics on qualifications and the labour market will be carried out during 2014.

## Designation as National Statistics

18. The United Kingdom Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as National Statistics. This means they are produced to the high professional standards set out in the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. They are produced free from any political interference.

### **Protecting personal census information**

19. Personal census information is kept confidential by NRS, and is protected by law. Census records are not released for 100 years.

20. The census results are provided in aggregate format; no attributes of individuals can be identified from the information published.

21. Information on the measures taken to protect the confidentiality of personal census information is published on the [Scotland's Census website](#).

## 16. Further results

Release 2 represents the publication of the key results from Scotland's 2011 Census. Key results on population, ethnicity, national identity, language, religion, health and housing and accommodation topics were published as part of Release 2A on 26 September 2013. Key results on education and the labour market were published as part of Release 2B on 14 November 2013. Key results on living arrangements and travel to work were published as part of Release 2C on 18 December 2013. Key results on long-term health conditions, central heating and deprivation were published as part of Release 2D on 9 April 2014.

Further releases of results from the 2011 Census include more detail in cross-tabulations. To date, cross-tabulations featuring information on ethnicity, national identity, language and religion have been published as part of Release 3A (27 February 2014), Release 3B (19 March 2014) and Release 3C (9 April 2014). More detail on the plans for further phases of Release 3 and for other census outputs can be found in the [2011 Outputs Prospectus](#).

Statistics for the whole of the UK from the 2011 Census will be compiled and published on the relevant area in the [UK census website](#).

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**Annex A1: Average number of rooms per person by council area, Scotland, 2001 and 2011**

	Average number of rooms per person	
	2001	2011
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Aberdeen City	2.1	2.2
Aberdeenshire	2.2	2.4
Angus	2.2	2.4
Argyll & Bute	2.3	2.5
Clackmannanshire	2.1	2.3
Dumfries & Galloway	2.3	2.5
Dundee City	2.0	2.2
East Ayrshire	2.0	2.2
East Dunbartonshire	2.1	2.3
East Lothian	2.1	2.3
East Renfrewshire	2.1	2.3
Edinburgh, City of	2.2	2.2
Eilean Siar	2.4	2.6
Falkirk	2.1	2.2
Fife	2.1	2.3
Glasgow City	1.9	2.1
Highland	2.3	2.4
Inverclyde	2.0	2.2
Midlothian	2.0	2.2
Moray	2.2	2.4
North Ayrshire	2.1	2.3
North Lanarkshire	1.9	2.1
Orkney Islands	2.3	2.6
Perth & Kinross	2.3	2.5
Renfrewshire	2.0	2.2
Scottish Borders	2.3	2.5
Shetland Islands	2.2	2.4
South Ayrshire	2.2	2.4
South Lanarkshire	2.0	2.2
Stirling	2.2	2.4
West Dunbartonshire	1.9	2.1
West Lothian	2.0	2.2

## Annex A2: Economically active people aged 16 to 74, Scotland, 2011

	Non-students		Full-time students		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>All economically active people aged 16 to 74</b>	<b>2,590,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>149,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,739,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Employee</b>	<b>2,103,000</b>	<b>81.2</b>	<b>112,000</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>2,215,000</b>	<b>80.9</b>
Part-time	530,000	20.5	95,000	64.3	625,000	22.8
Full-time	1,573,000	60.7	16,000	11.1	1,590,000	58.0
<b>Self-employed</b>	<b>298,000</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>302,000</b>	<b>11.0</b>
With employees: Part-time	11,000	0.4	300	0.2	12,000	0.4
With employees: Full-time	71,000	2.7	400	0.3	71,000	2.6
Without employees: Part-time	66,000	2.6	2,000	1.6	69,000	2.5
Without employees: Full-time	149,000	5.8	1,000	0.6	150,000	5.5
<b>Unemployed</b>	<b>189,000</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>33,000</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>222,000</b>	<b>8.1</b>

**Note:** Economically active full-time students are included within the relevant categories of employed and unemployed.



### Annex A3: Detailed and high-level industry sector of employed people aged 16 to 74, Scotland, 2001 and 2011

2001	Number	Percentage	2011	Number	Percentage
<b>All employed people aged 16 to 74</b>	<b>2,261,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>All employed people aged 16 to 74</b>	<b>2,517,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Agriculture and fishing</b>	<b>55,000</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>Agriculture and fishing</b>	<b>42,000</b>	<b>1.7</b>
A. Agriculture, hunting and forestry	48,000	2.1	A. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	42,000	1.7
B. Fishing	7,000	0.3			
<b>Energy and water</b>	<b>51,000</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>Energy and water</b>	<b>73,000</b>	<b>2.9</b>
C. Mining & Quarrying	28,000	1.2	B. Mining and quarrying	34,000	1.4
E. Electricity, gas and water supply	23,000	1.0	D. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	20,000	0.8
			E. Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	19,000	0.8
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>299,000</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>202,000</b>	<b>8.0</b>
D. Manufacturing	299,000	13.2	C. Manufacturing	202,000	8.0
<b>Construction</b>	<b>169,000</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>Construction</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>8.0</b>
F. Construction	169,000	7.5	F. Construction	200,000	8.0
<b>Service</b>	<b>1,687,000</b>	<b>74.6</b>	<b>Service</b>	<b>1,999,000</b>	<b>79.4</b>
G. Wholesale and retail trade, repairs	325,000	14.4	G. Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	377,000	15.0
H. Hotels and restaurants	130,000	5.7	H. Transport and storage	125,000	5.0
I. Transport, storage and communications	152,000	6.7	I. Accommodation and food service activities	158,000	6.3
J. Financial intermediaries	105,000	4.6	J. Information and communication	69,000	2.7
K. Real estate, renting and business activities	253,000	11.2	K. Financial and insurance activities	114,000	4.5
L. Public administration and defence, social security	158,000	7.0	L. Real estate activities	30,000	1.2
M. Education	165,000	7.3	M. Professional, scientific and technical activities	131,000	5.2
N. Health and social work	280,000	12.4	N. Administrative and support service activities	109,000	4.3
O. Other community, social and personal service activities	118,000	5.2	O. Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	175,000	7.0
P. Private households with employed persons	1,000	0.1	P. Education	212,000	8.4
Q. Extra-territorial organisations and bodies	400	-	Q. Human health and social work activities	377,000	15.0
			R, S, T, U. Other	122,000	4.9

### Annex A4: Detailed and high-level industry sector of employed males aged 16 to 74, Scotland, 2001 and 2011

2001	Number	Percentage	2011	Number	Percentage
<b>All employed males aged 16 to 74</b>	<b>1,192,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>All employed males aged 16 to 74</b>	<b>1,295,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Agriculture and fishing</b>	<b>44,000</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>Agriculture and fishing</b>	<b>33,000</b>	<b>2.6</b>
A. Agriculture, hunting and forestry	38,000	3.2	A. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	33,000	2.6
B. Fishing	6,000	0.5			
<b>Energy and water</b>	<b>41,000</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>Energy and water</b>	<b>59,000</b>	<b>4.5</b>
C. Mining & Quarrying	24,000	2.0	B. Mining and quarrying	28,000	2.2
E. Electricity, gas and water supply	17,000	1.4	D. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	15,000	1.1
			E. Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	16,000	1.2
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>210,000</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>11.6</b>
D. Manufacturing	210,000	17.6	C. Manufacturing	150,000	11.6
<b>Construction</b>	<b>153,000</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>Construction</b>	<b>181,000</b>	<b>14.0</b>
F. Construction	153,000	12.9	F. Construction	181,000	14.0
<b>Service</b>	<b>744,000</b>	<b>62.4</b>	<b>Service</b>	<b>872,000</b>	<b>67.3</b>
G. Wholesale and retail trade, repairs	157,000	13.2	G. Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	186,000	14.3
H. Hotels and restaurants	51,000	4.3	H. Transport and storage	101,000	7.8
I. Transport, storage and communications	111,000	9.3	I. Accommodation and food service activities	67,000	5.2
J. Financial intermediaries	43,000	3.6	J. Information and communication	46,000	3.5
K. Real estate, renting and business activities	141,000	11.8	K. Financial and insurance activities	52,000	4.0
L. Public administration and defence, social security	84,000	7.0	L. Real estate activities	13,000	1.0
M. Education	52,000	4.3	M. Professional, scientific and technical activities	72,000	5.5
N. Health and social work	51,000	4.3	N. Administrative and support service activities	60,000	4.6
O. Other community, social and personal service activities	54,000	4.5	O. Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	90,000	6.9
P. Private households with employed persons	300	0.0	P. Education	61,000	4.7
Q. Extra-territorial organisations and bodies	300	0.0	Q. Human health and social work activities	74,000	5.7
			R, S, T, U. Other	51,000	3.9

### Annex A5: Detailed and high-level industry sector of employed females aged 16 to 74, Scotland, 2001 and 2011

2001			2011		
	Number	Percentage		Number	Percentage
<b>All employed females aged 16 to 74</b>	<b>1,069,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>All employed females aged 16 to 74</b>	<b>1,222,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Agriculture and fishing</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>Agriculture and fishing</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>0.7</b>
A. Agriculture, hunting and forestry	10,000	0.9	A. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9,000	0.7
B. Fishing	1,000	0.1			
<b>Energy and water</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>Energy and water</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>1.2</b>
C. Mining & Quarrying	4,000	0.4	B. Mining and quarrying	6,000	0.5
E. Electricity, gas and water supply	6,000	0.6	D. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	6,000	0.5
			E. Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	3,000	0.2
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>90,000</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>52,000</b>	<b>4.3</b>
D. Manufacturing	90,000	8.4	C. Manufacturing	52,000	4.3
<b>Construction</b>	<b>16,000</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>Construction</b>	<b>19,000</b>	<b>1.6</b>
F. Construction	16,000	1.5	F. Construction	19,000	1.6
<b>Service</b>	<b>943,000</b>	<b>88.2</b>	<b>Service</b>	<b>1,127,000</b>	<b>92.2</b>
G. Wholesale and retail trade, repairs	169,000	15.8	G. Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	191,000	15.6
H. Hotels and restaurants	79,000	7.4	H. Transport and storage	24,000	2.0
I. Transport, storage and communications	40,000	3.8	I. Accommodation and food service activities	91,000	7.4
J. Financial intermediaries	62,000	5.8	J. Information and communication	23,000	1.9
K. Real estate, renting and business activities	112,000	10.5	K. Financial and insurance activities	62,000	5.0
L. Public administration and defence, social security	74,000	6.9	L. Real estate activities	16,000	1.3
M. Education	113,000	10.6	M. Professional, scientific and technical activities	60,000	4.9
N. Health and social work	228,000	21.4	N. Administrative and support service activities	49,000	4.0
O. Other community, social and personal service activities	64,000	6.0	O. Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	86,000	7.0
P. Private households with employed persons	1,000	0.1	P. Education	151,000	12.4
Q. Extra-territorial organisations and bodies	100	0.0	Q. Human health and social work activities	303,000	24.8
			R, S, T, U. Other	72,000	5.9

## Annex A6: Underlying data for tables and charts in this bulletin

Figure number in this bulletin	Figure title	Release – figure number
Figure 4.1.1	Ethnic groups, Scotland, 2011	2A – Figure 2
Figure 4.1.2	White ethnic groups by council area, Scotland, 2011	2A – Figure 3
Figure 4.1.3	Minority ethnic groups by council area, Scotland, 2011	2A – Figure 4
Figure 4.2.1	Households with residents from more than one ethnic group by council area, Scotland, 2011	2C – Figure 13
Figure 5.1	People born outside the UK by council area, 2001 and 2011	2A – Figure 5
Figure 5.1.1	Most recent year of arrival in the UK of people born outside the UK, Scotland, 2011	2A – Figure 6
Figure 5.2.1	Age of arrival in the UK of people born outside the UK, Scotland, 2011	2A – Figure 7
Figure 6.1	National Identity by council area, Scotland, 2011	2A – Figure 8
Figure 7.2.1	Gaelic speakers by age, Scotland, 2001 and 2011	2A – Figure 9
Figure 7.5.1	Language other than English used at home, Scotland, 2011	2A – Figure 10
Figure 7.5.2	Language other than English used at home by council area, Scotland, 2011	2A – Figure 11
Figure 8.2	Religion by council area, Scotland, 2011	2A – Figure 12
Figure 9.1.1	General health, Scotland, 2011	2A – Figure 13
Figure 9.1.2	General health by council area, Scotland, 2011	2A – Figure 14
Figure 9.2.1	Long-term activity-limiting health problem or disability by council area, Scotland, 2001 and 2011	2A – Figure 15
Figure 9.3.1	Type of long-term health condition, Scotland, 2011	2D – Figure 1
Figure 9.3.2	Proportion of population with one or more long-term health conditions by council area, Scotland, 2011	2D – Figure 2
Figure 9.4.1	Provision of unpaid care by hours given by council area, Scotland, 2011	2A – Figure 16
Figure 10.1.1	Household size, Scotland, 1961 to 2011	2A – Figure 17
Figure 10.2.1	Accommodation type, Scotland, 2001 and 2011	2C – Figure 1
Figure 10.2.2	Accommodation type by council area, Scotland, 2011	2C – Figure 2
Figure 10.4.1	Average number of rooms per person by council area, Scotland, 2001 and 2011	2C – Figure 3
Figure 10.5.1	Occupancy rating, Scotland, 2001 and 2011	2C – Figure 4
Figure 10.5.2	Occupancy rating by council area, Scotland, 2011	2C – Figure 5
Figure 10.6.1	Tenure of households, Scotland, 2001 and 2011	2A – Figure 18
Figure 10.6.2	Tenure of households by council area, Scotland, 2011	2A – Figure 19
Figure 10.7.1	Cars or vans available per household, Scotland, 1991, 2001 and 2011	2A – Figure 20
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