Statistical Bulletin

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2011 Census: Key Results on Population, Ethnicity, Identity, Language, Religion, Health, Housing and Accommodation in Scotland - Release 2A

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SG/2013/167

A National Statistics publication for Scotland.
Introduction

This bulletin presents key results from Scotland’s 2011 Census on the following topics:

- Population
- Ethnicity, identity, language and religion
- Health
- Housing and accommodation

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

- **Key Statistics and Quick Statistics tables** on the topics covered – available to download in Excel, Comma Separated Value (csv) and PDF formats
- underlying **data for the tables and charts** in the bulletin - available to download in Excel, Comma Separated Value (csv) and PDF formats
- **Scotland level tables** on the detailed categories for country of birth, ethnic group, language used at home, national identity and religion
- interactive **topic-based maps**
- a **glossary** of relevant census terms and definitions
- a **metadata** document covering all the variables that have been used in this release.

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](#).
Main Points

- 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.

Marital and civil partnership status

- Whilst still the most common status, the proportion of adults\(^1\) in Scotland who are married decreased by five percentage points since 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.

Ethnic group

- Four per cent of people in Scotland were from minority ethnic groups\(^2\) – 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.

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\(^1\) Adults refers to those aged 16 years and over.

\(^2\) 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.
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.

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 and long-term limiting Illness

- 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.

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.

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.
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

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.

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 partnerships3.

Table 1 shows that ‘married’ was the most common status in 2011, at 45 per cent (1.98 million) of adults4, 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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3 The Civil Partnership Act 2004 came into effect in the UK on 5 December, 2005
4 Adults refers to those aged 16 years and over.
Table 1: Marital and civil partnership status of all people aged 16 and over, Scotland, 2001 and 2011

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

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

Figure 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 1: Marital and civil partnership status of all people aged 16 and over by council area, Scotland, 2011
Ethnicity, Identity, Language and Religion

Ethnicity

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 2 and Table 2 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 2: Ethnic groups, Scotland, 2011
### Table 2: Ethnic groups, Scotland, 2001 and 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnic Group</th>
<th>2001 Number</th>
<th>2001 Percentage</th>
<th>2011 Number</th>
<th>2011 Percentage</th>
<th>Change in number: 2001 to 2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All people</td>
<td>5,062,000</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>5,295,000</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>233,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>4,960,000</td>
<td>98.0</td>
<td>5,054,000</td>
<td>96.0</td>
<td>124,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scottish</td>
<td>4,459,000</td>
<td>88.1</td>
<td>4,146,000</td>
<td>84.0</td>
<td>-313,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other British</td>
<td>374,000</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>417,000</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>43,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irish</td>
<td>49,000</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>64,000</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>79,000</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>102,000</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>23,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed</td>
<td>13,000</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British</td>
<td>71,000</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>141,000</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>70,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistani</td>
<td>32,000</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>49,000</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>17,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>33,000</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>18,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladeshi</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>16,000</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>34,000</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>17,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>21,000</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black, Black Scottish or Black British (Including Caribbean, African and Other Black)</td>
<td>0,000</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>14,000</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arab, Arab Scottish or Arab British</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 3 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 3: 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.

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.

Further information on ethnicity is provided in table KS201SC.
Figure 4: Minority ethnic groups by council area, Scotland, 2011
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 3 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 3: Fifteen most reported countries of birth outside the UK, Scotland, 2011 and 2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>369,000</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>192,000</td>
<td>93,000</td>
<td>176,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>23,000</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republic of Ireland</td>
<td>22,000</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>19,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>19,000</td>
<td>9,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States of America</td>
<td>16,000</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>7,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>11,000</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>9,000</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>7,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>9,000</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9,000</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region of China)</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>5,000</td>
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<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
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<td>Spain</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3,000</td>
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<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>121,000</td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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, every council area in Scotland experienced an increase between 2001 and 2011 in the proportion of people born outside the UK.

Further information on country of birth is provided in the tables KS204SC and QS203SC.
Figure 5: People born outside the UK by council area, 2001 and 2011
The 2011 Census was the first to ask for information on the year of most recent 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 6: Most recent year of arrival in the UK of people born outside the UK, Scotland, 2011

5 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 4: Most recent year of arrival in the UK of people born outside the UK, Scotland, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age of Arrival in the UK</th>
<th>Percentage of those born outside the UK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>369,000</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 7: Age of arrival in the UK of people born outside the UK, Scotland, 2011
Table 5: Length of residence in the UK, Scotland, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>All people born outside the UK</th>
<th>Less than two years</th>
<th>Two years or more and less than five years</th>
<th>Five years or more and less than ten years</th>
<th>Ten years or more</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>369,000</td>
<td>22.1</td>
<td>21.7</td>
<td>18.8</td>
<td>37.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Further information on age of arrival, year of arrival and length of residence in the UK is provided in tables QS801SC, QS802SC and QS803SC.
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 National identity, Scotland, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>All people</th>
<th>Percentage of people who identify as</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Scottish</td>
<td>Scottish only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>62.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 – see Figure 8. 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.

Further information on national identity provided in table KS202SC.
Figure 8: National identity by council area, Scotland, 2011
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.

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.

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.
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).

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).
Language used at home other than English

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 10: 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).

7 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.
Further information on language is provided in tables KS206SC, QS205SC, QS211SC, QS212SC and QS213SC.
Figure 11: Language other than English used at home by council area, Scotland, 2011
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 7: Religion, Scotland, 2001 and 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>Change in number: 2001 to 2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All people</td>
<td>5,062,000</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>5,295,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church of Scotland</td>
<td>2,146,000</td>
<td>42.4</td>
<td>1,713,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roman Catholic</td>
<td>804,000</td>
<td>15.9</td>
<td>841,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Christian</td>
<td>347,000</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>291,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buddhist</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>13,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hindu</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>16,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muslim</td>
<td>43,000</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>77,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sikh</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>9,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other religion</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No religion</td>
<td>1,409,000</td>
<td>27.8</td>
<td>1,941,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religion not stated</td>
<td>273,000</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>368,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 12: 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.
Health

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 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 13: 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 14 shows the distribution of the general health responses by council area.

Further information on general health is provided in tables KS301SCb and QS302SC.
Figure 14: General health by council area, Scotland, 2011

The chart shows the percentage of the population in each council area of Scotland who rated their health as 'very good', 'good', 'fair', 'bad', or 'very bad' in 2011. The highest percentage of people rating their health as 'very good' is in East Dunbartonshire, while the lowest is in West Dunbartonshire. The chart also shows that the percentage of people rating their health as 'good' is relatively consistent across most council areas, with the exception of a few areas where the percentage is significantly lower.
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 8: Long-term activity-limiting health problem or disability, Scotland, 2001 and 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>Change in number: 2001 to 2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All ages</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day-to-day activities limited</td>
<td>1,028,000</td>
<td>20.3</td>
<td>1,040,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day-to-day activities not limited</td>
<td>4,034,000</td>
<td>79.7</td>
<td>4,255,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All people</td>
<td>5,062,000</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>5,295,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aged 16 to 64</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day-to-day activities limited</td>
<td>540,000</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>523,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day-to-day activities not limited</td>
<td>2,746,000</td>
<td>83.6</td>
<td>2,768,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All people</td>
<td>3,286,000</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>3,489,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

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

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Figure 15: Long-term activity-limiting health problem or disability by council area, Scotland, 2001 and 2011
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 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: Provision of unpaid care, Scotland, 2001 and 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>Change in number: 2001 to 2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All people</td>
<td>5,062,000</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>5,295,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No care given</td>
<td>4,580,000</td>
<td>90.5</td>
<td>4,803,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 to 19 hours a week</td>
<td>306,000</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>273,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 to 49 hours a week</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>67,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 or more hours a week</td>
<td>116,000</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>132,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 16 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.

Further information on provision of unpaid care is provided in tables KS301SCb and QS301SCb.
Figure 16: Provision of unpaid care by hours given by council area, Scotland, 2011

Percentage of population

- 50 or more hours a week
- 35 to 49 hours a week
- 20 to 34 hours a week
- 1 to 19 hours a week
Housing and Accommodation

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 17: Household size, Scotland, 1961 to 2011

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 10) 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.”

Table 10: Tenure of households, Scotland, 2001¹ and 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tenure Type</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>Change in number: 2001 to 2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Number</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
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<td>All households</td>
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<tr>
<td>Owned</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Owned outright</td>
<td>1,372,000</td>
<td>62.6</td>
<td>1,471,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owned with a mortgage or loan</td>
<td>614,000</td>
<td>23.4</td>
<td>661,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shared ownership</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>10,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Social rented</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rented from council (Local Authority)</td>
<td>615,000</td>
<td>29.4</td>
<td>576,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other social rented</td>
<td>130,000</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>264,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rented from private landlord or letting agency</td>
<td>127,000</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>325,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>49,000</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>62,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

Further information on the tenure of households is provided in tables KS402SC, QS403SC and QS405SC.
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 20 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 20: 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 21, which uses population density to indicate the urban and rural council areas.
Figure 21: 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 22 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.

Further information on car and van availability is provided in table KS404SC.
Figure 22: Households with access to one or more cars or vans by council area, Scotland, 2001 and 2011
Communal establishments

Communal establishments provide managed residential accommodation. Examples include sheltered accommodation units, student halls of residence, care home 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.

Further information on people living in communal establishments is provided in tables KS101SC, KS405SC, QS101SC, QS419SC, QS420SC and QS421SC.
Figure 23: Type of communal establishment by council area (people), Scotland, 2011
Background Notes

General

1. National Records of Scotland (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-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. All numbers in tables in this bulletin have been rounded to the nearest thousand, and percentages to one decimal place. The percentages and change between 2001 and 2011 in population numbers which are presented have been rounded independently and

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8 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).
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.

7. All key terms used in this publication are explained in the 2011 Census glossary.

**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.

**National identity**

9. 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**

10. 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.

**Mid-year population estimates**

11. 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.

12. 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.

13. 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.

**Designation as National Statistics**

14. 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**

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

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

17. Information on the measures taken to protect the confidentiality of personal census information is published on the [NRS website](http://www.nrscotland.gov.uk).
Further results

This bulletin represents the initial phase of the second release of Scotland’s 2011 Census statistics. Key results on education and the labour market topics will be published as part of Release 2B which is scheduled for early November 2013. These topics, along with those in Release 2A, will also be published at all levels of census geographies. Key results on the living arrangements topic will then follow as Release 2C in December 2013. Later releases from the 2011 Census will include more detail in cross tabulations.

The 2011 Outputs Prospectus describes plans for the release of further results in more detail, including when results for lower levels of geography will be available.

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.

Please contact our Customer Services if you need any further information.

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