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2011 Census: Key Results on Households and Families, and Method of Travel to Work or Study in Scotland - Release 2C

Contents

1. Introduction	2
2. Main points.....	3
3. Accommodation type.....	6
4. Rooms.....	10
5. Occupancy rating	12
6. Household composition	15
7. Lone parents	20
8. Children and Families.....	21
9. Multiple ethnic groups within households	28
10. Approximated social grade.....	30
11. Method of travel to work	32
12. Method of travel to study	35
Background Notes.....	39
Further results	42

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1. Introduction

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

- Household accommodation
- Household composition and living arrangements
- Method of travel to work or study

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 Census Data Explorer on the Scotland's Census website
- Census profiles – 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
- [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

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).
- 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.

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.

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

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.

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).

Household accommodation

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

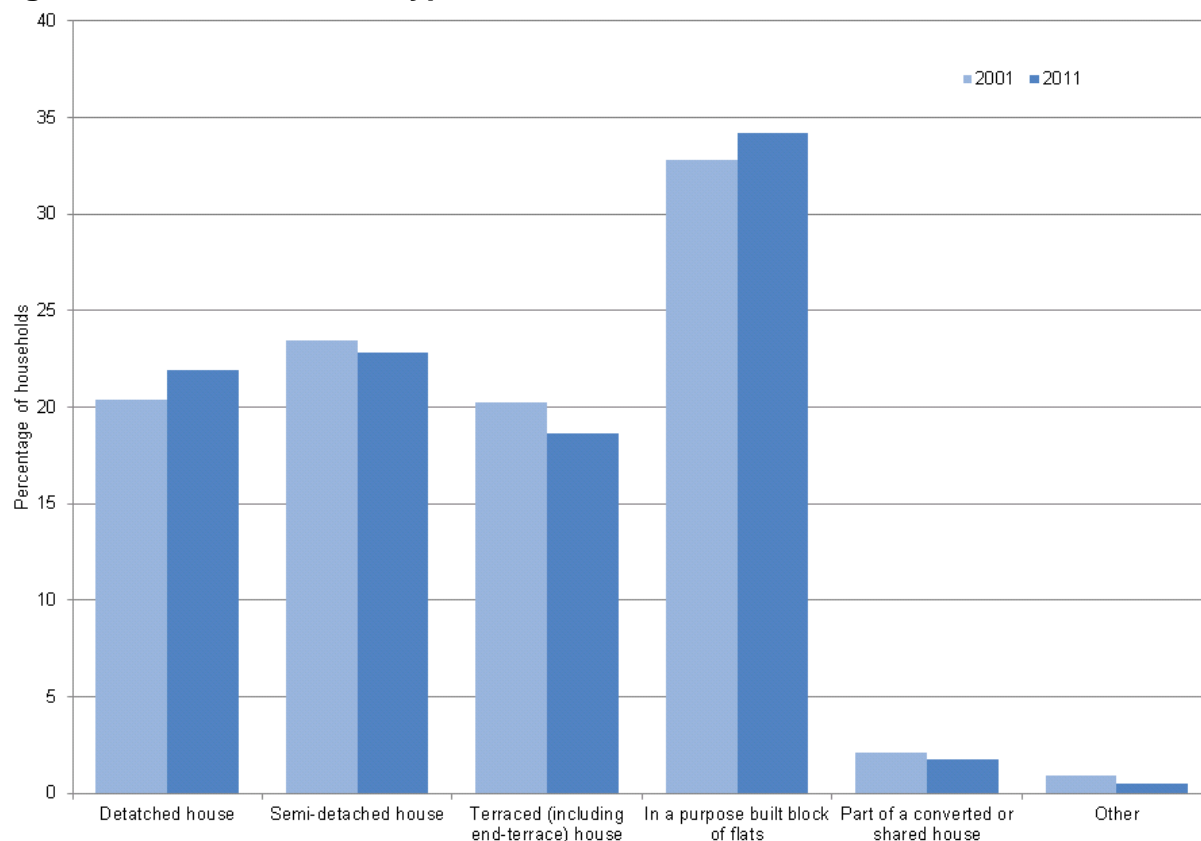
- In 2011, the number of households in Scotland with at least one usual resident was estimated to be 2,372,777; the highest ever.
- Since 2001, the number of households in Scotland had increased by 8 per cent (181,000).
- Between 2001 and 2011 the percentage increase in households was higher than the increase in people in households in all council 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.

3. 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 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 1: Accommodation type, Scotland, 2001 and 2011



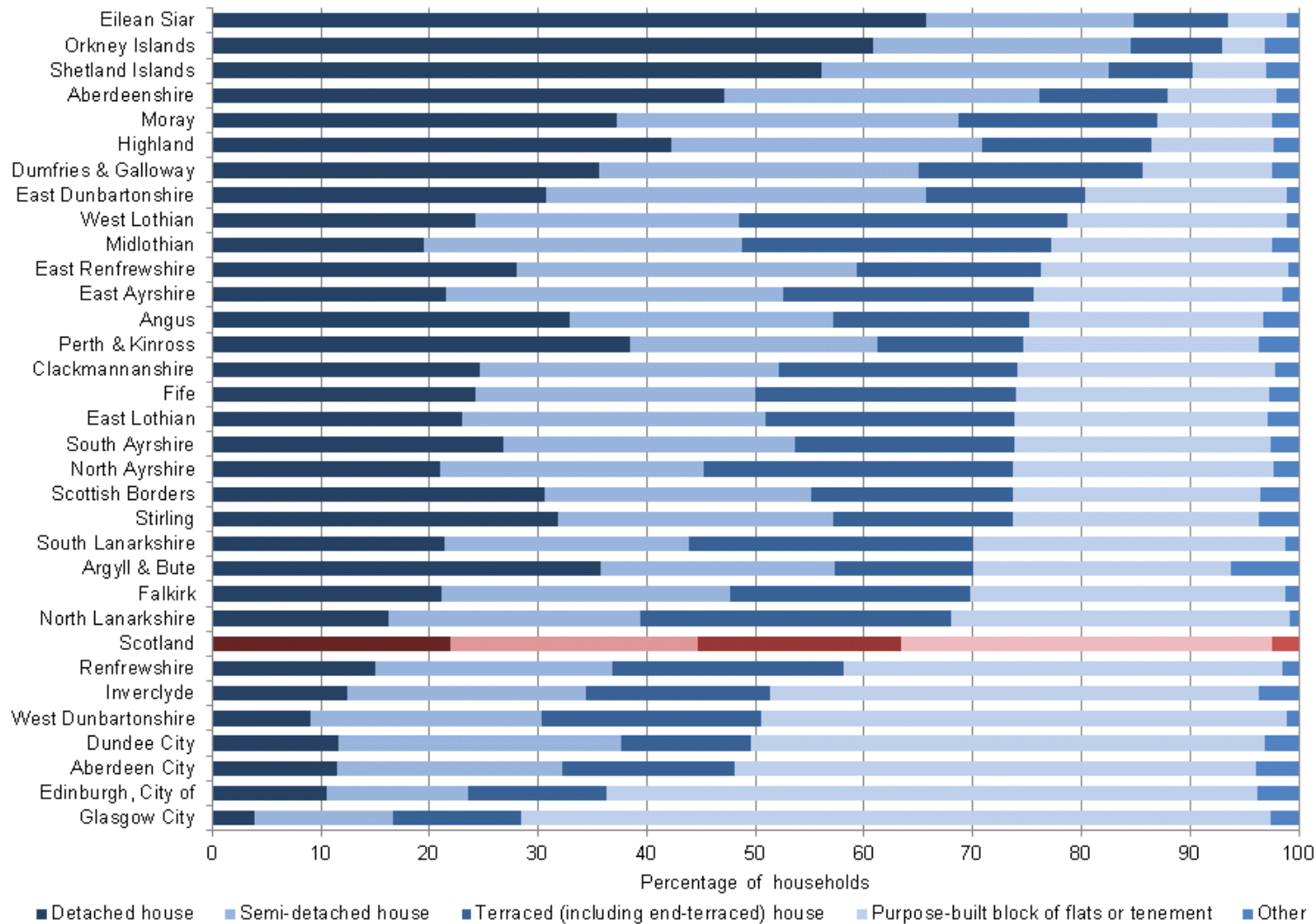
‘Other’ includes ‘Unshared dwelling: In a commercial building’, ‘Unshared dwelling: Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure’ and ‘Shared dwelling’.
 2011 chart data from table QS402SC.

Figure 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 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.

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.

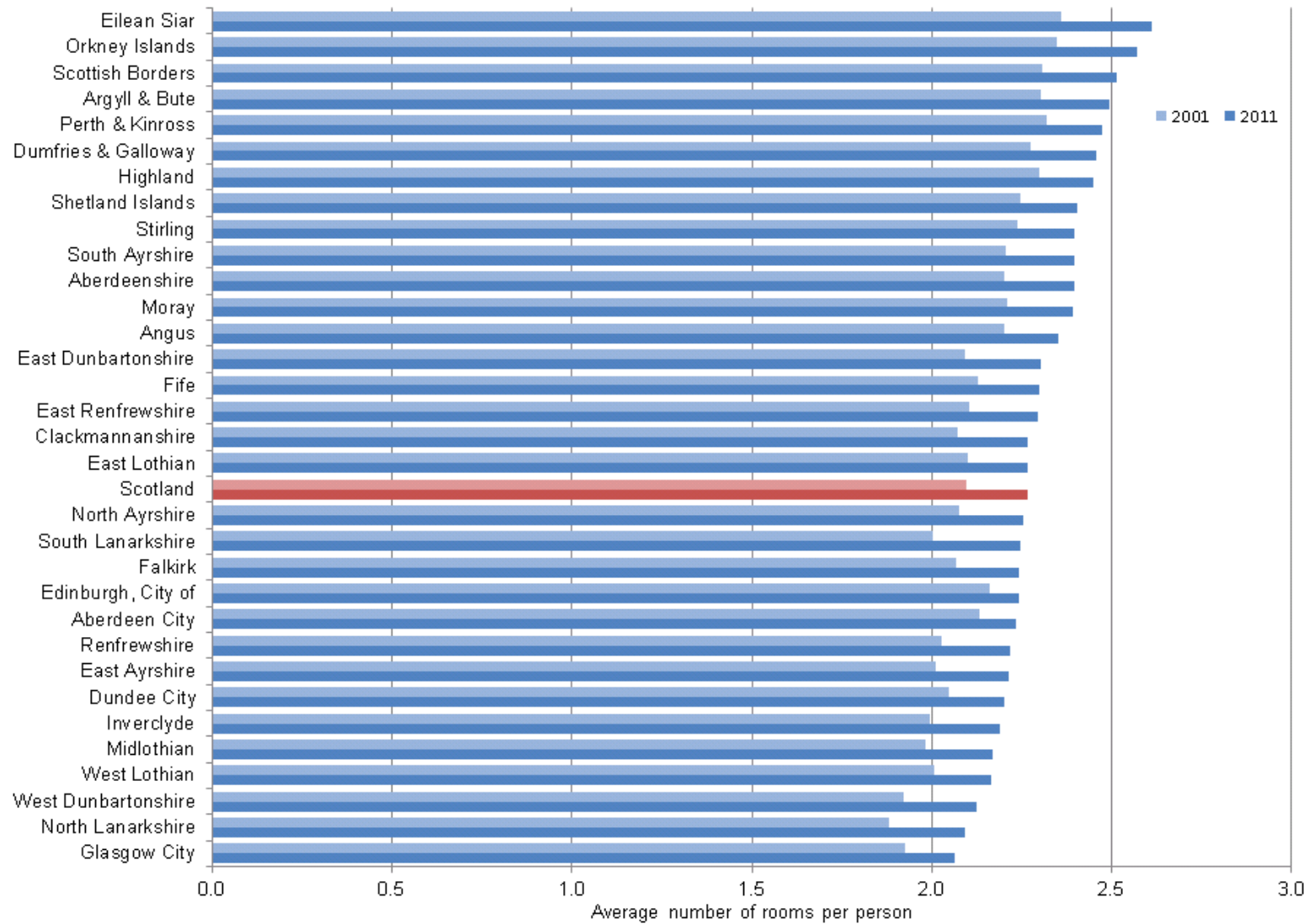
4. Rooms

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 3 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 3: Average number of rooms per person by council area, Scotland, 2001 and 2011



2011 chart data available in Annex A1.

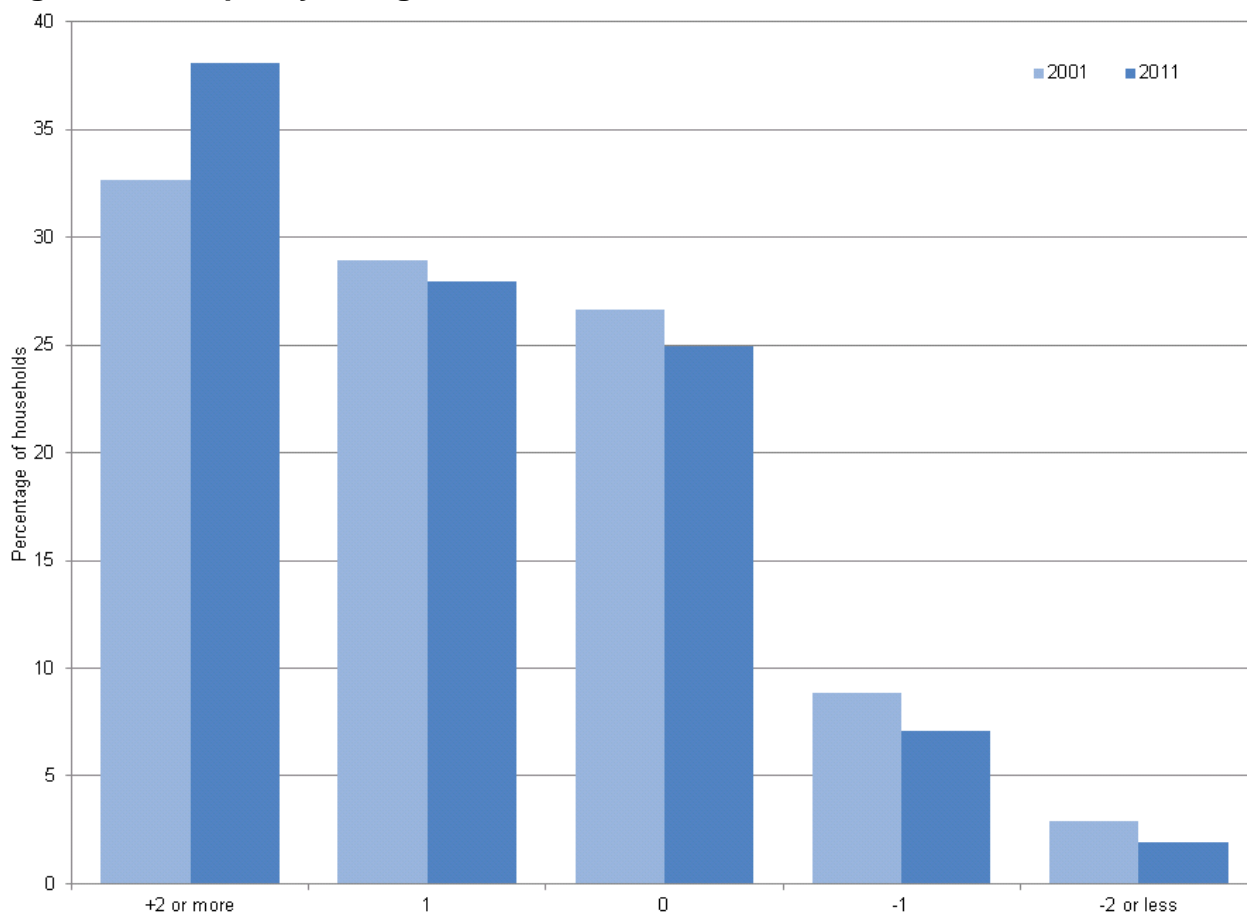
5. Occupancy rating

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 4 illustrates the changes between 2001 and 2011.

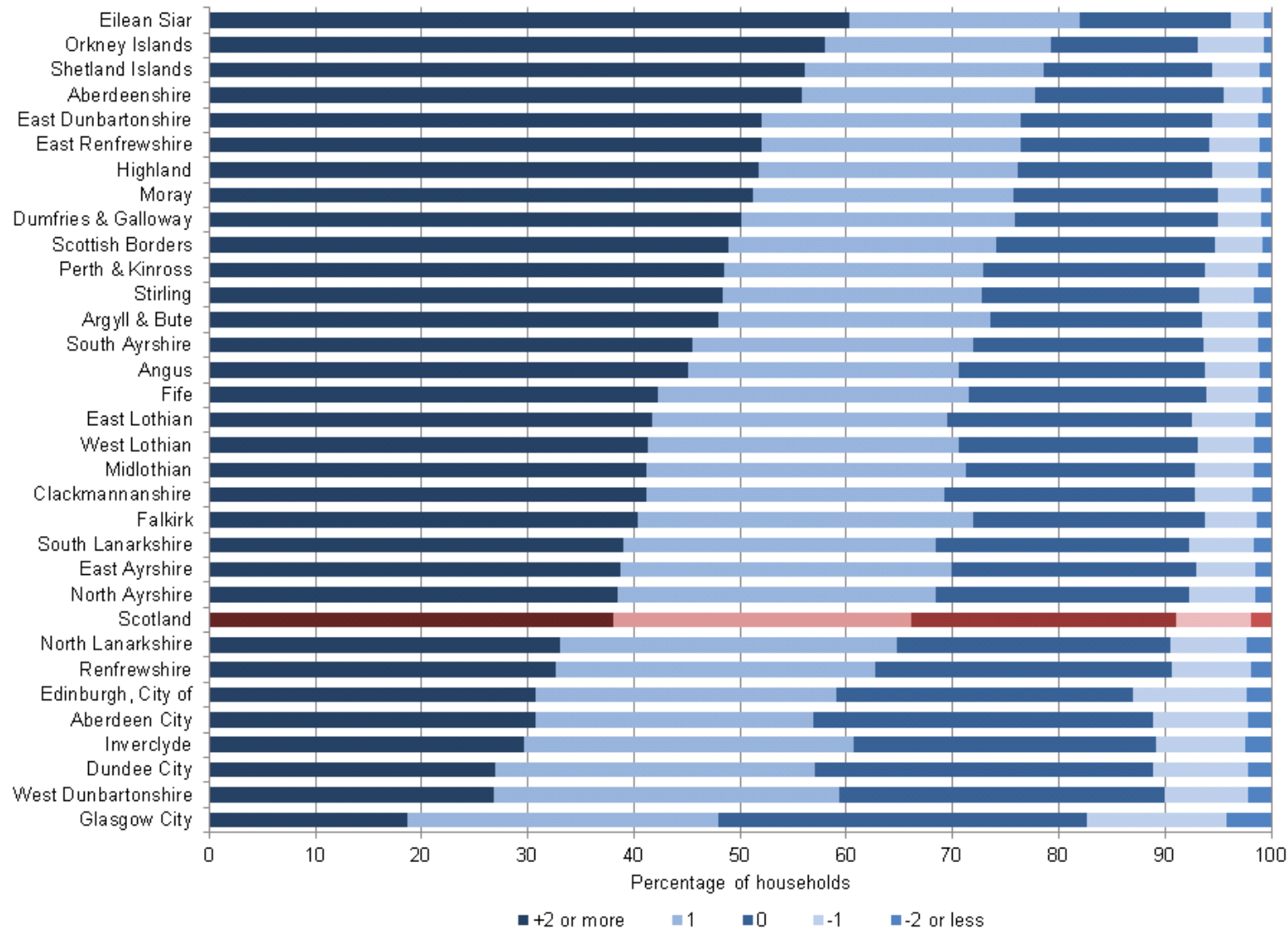
Figure 4: Occupancy rating, Scotland, 2001 and 2011



2011 chart data from table QS408SC.

Figure 5 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 5: Occupancy rating by council area, Scotland, 2011



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

6. Household composition

Previous results

In addition to the information on household accommodation, [previous releases](#) of the 2011 Census results for Scotland also showed:

- In 2011, one-person households overtook two-person households as the most common household type and accounted for 35 per cent of all households.
- 'Married' was the most common marital status in 2011; however, the proportion of adults¹ in Scotland who were married had decreased by five percentage points since 2001 to 45 per cent.
- The proportion of adults who were single (never married or never registered a same-sex civil partnership) rose to 35 per cent in 2011, an increase of five percentage points from 2001.
- There were 7,000 people (0.2 per cent of adults) who reported that they were in registered same-sex civil partnerships, which was a new category in the 2011 questionnaire².

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 9.

Some tables report data for households based on one representative individual in the household, termed the [Household Reference Person \(HRP\)](#): see background note 11 for the HRP definition.

¹ 'Adults' refers to those aged 16 years and over.

² The Civil Partnership Act 2004 came into effect in the UK on 5 December, 2005

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

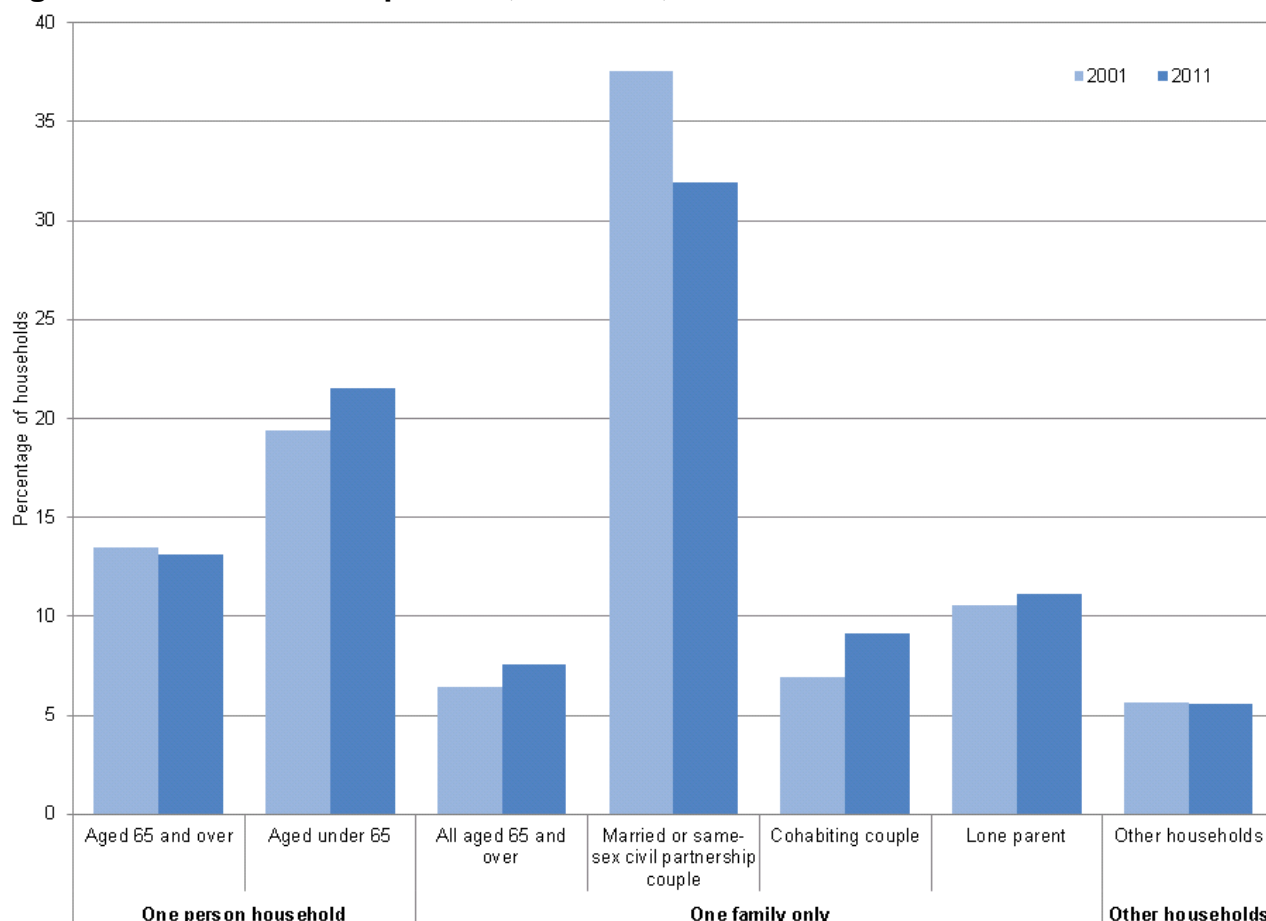
In order to allow comparisons to be made between 2001 and 2011 in this bulletin, the statistics for 2001 have been recalculated based on the 2011 definition of pensionable age (65 years old and over) – available as table A2 from the [downloadable files](#) page. The figures quoted in the text and shown in Figure 6 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 6 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 6 illustrates the changes between 2001 and 2011.

Figure 6: 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 7 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 7: Household composition by council area, Scotland, 2011

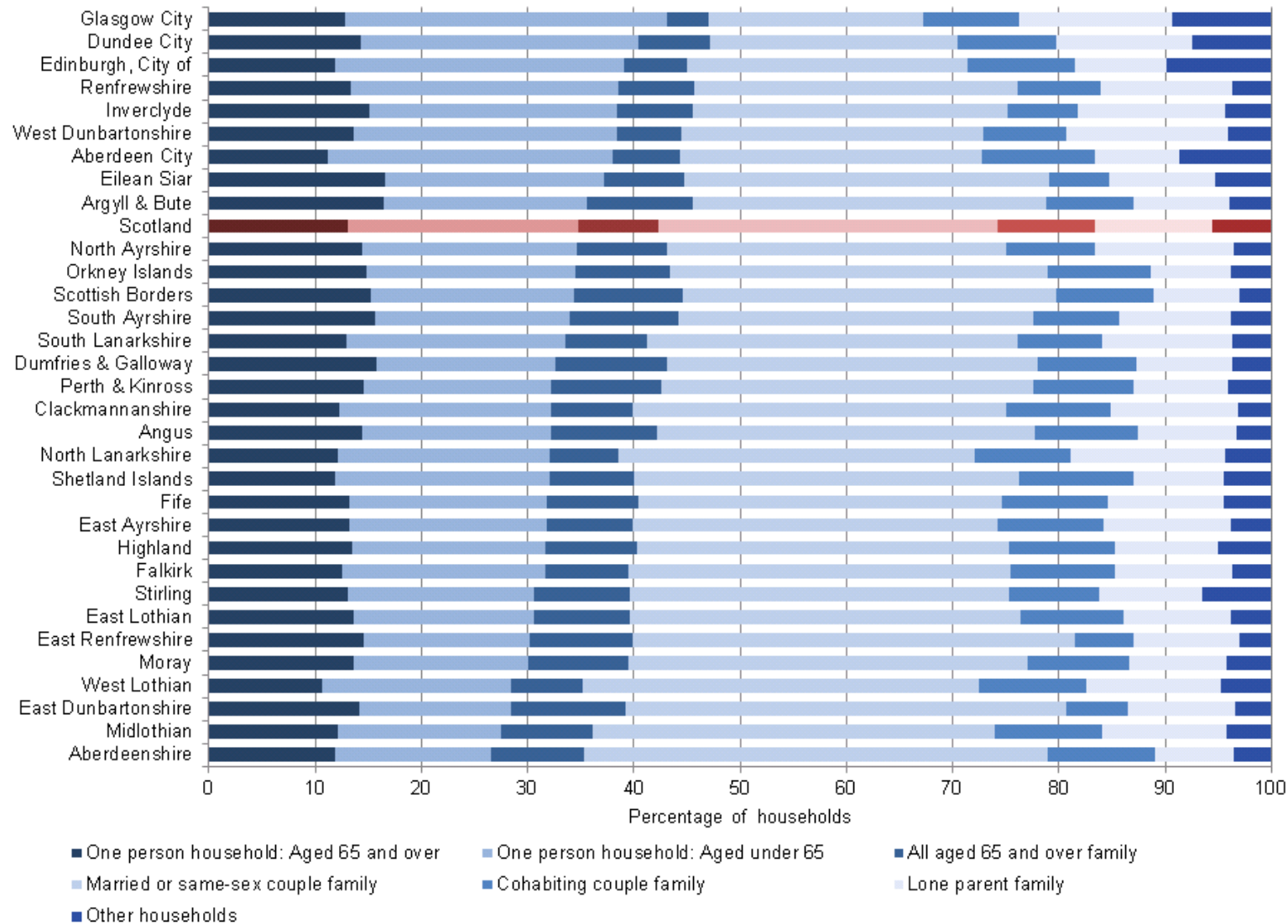


Chart data from table KS105SC.

7. 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 8). 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 8 illustrates that both the proportion of lone parents in employment, and the hours worked by those in employment, increased between 2001 and 2011.

Figure 8: Employment status of lone parents aged 16 to 74 by sex, Scotland, 2001 and 2011

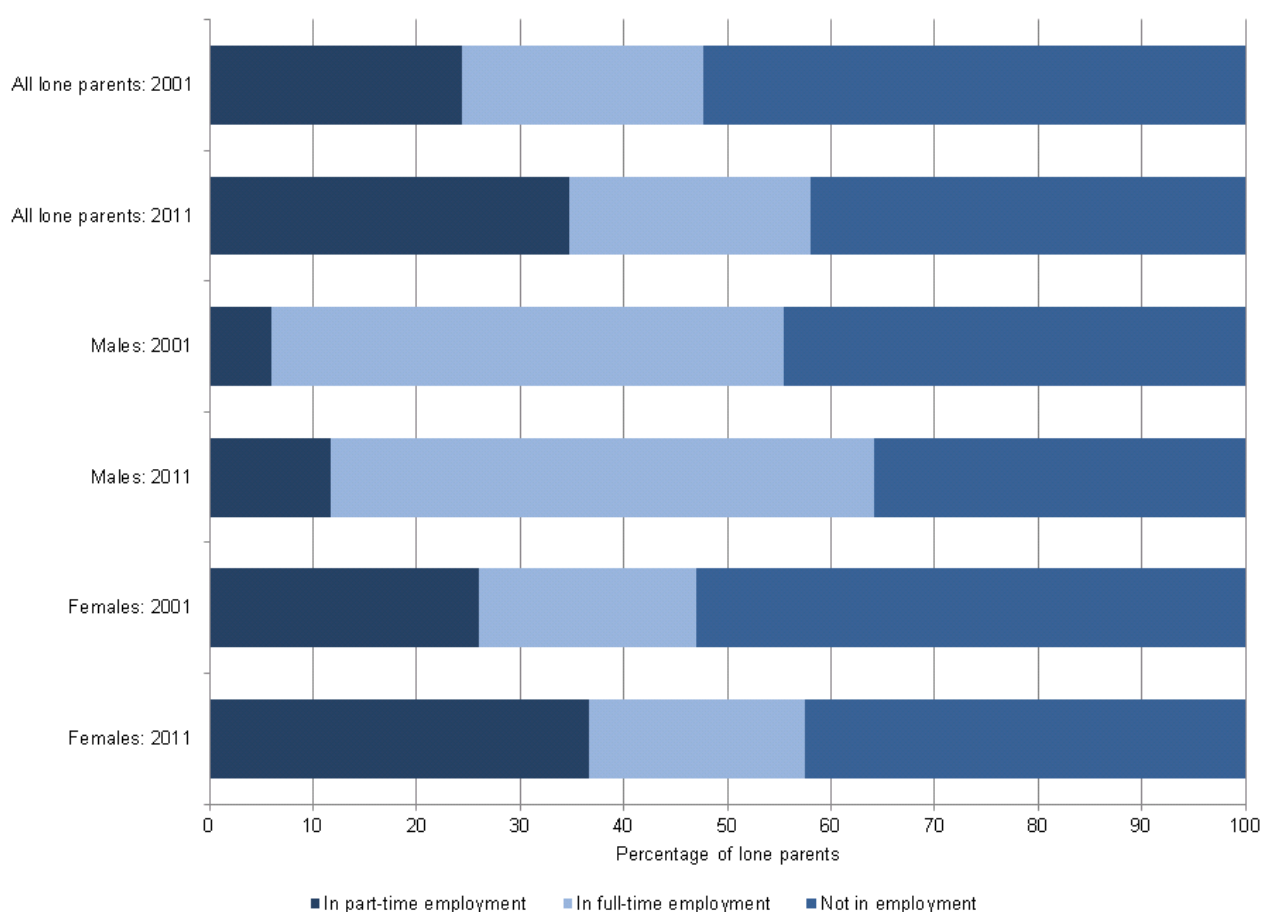


Chart data from table KS107SC.

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.

8. Children and Families

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 9). These figures suggest a higher proportion of cohabiting couple families were younger than those including married or same-sex couples or lone parents.

Figure 9: Dependency of children by family type, Scotland, 2011

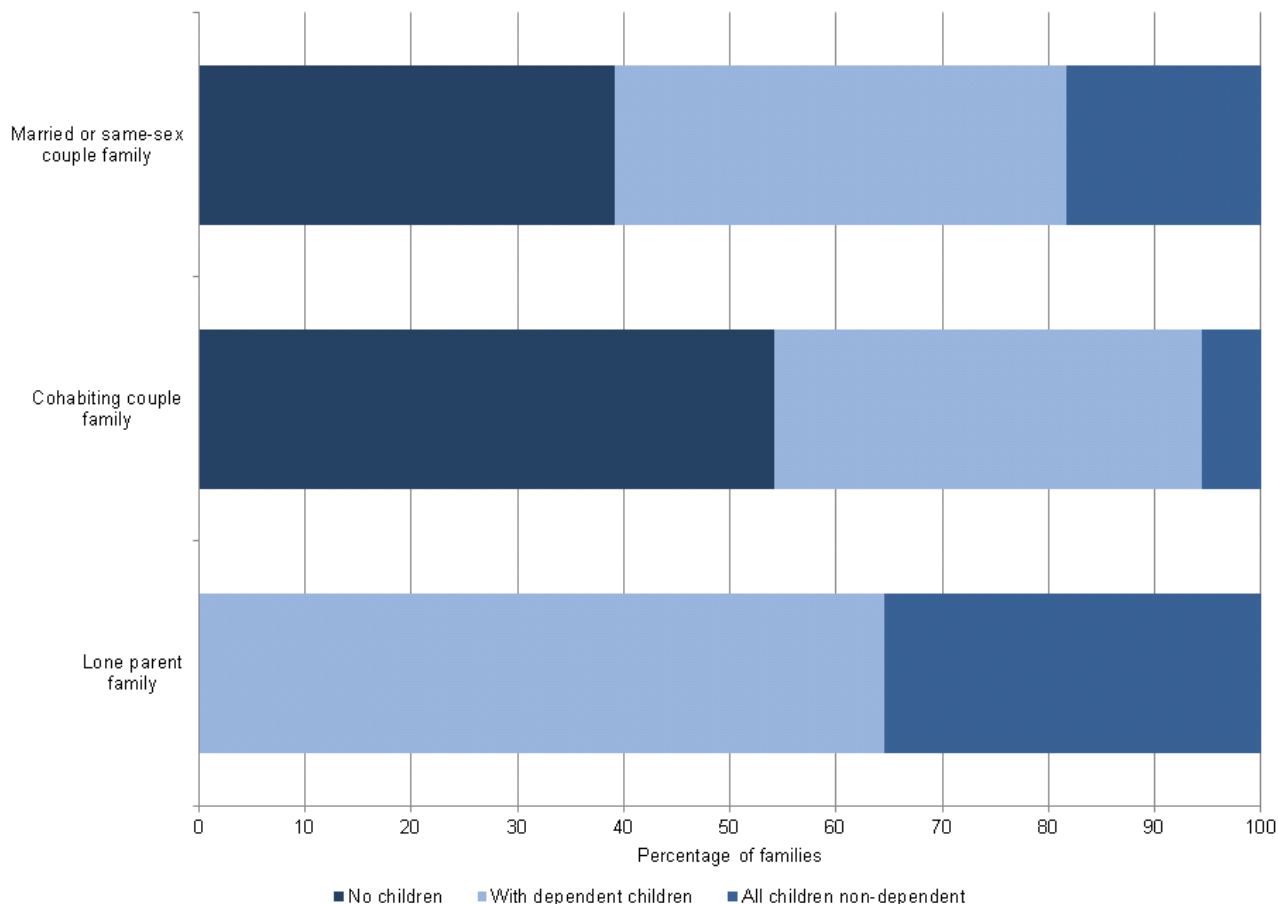


Chart data from table KS105SC.

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 10 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 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 10: Number of dependent children in families with dependent children by council area, Scotland, 2011

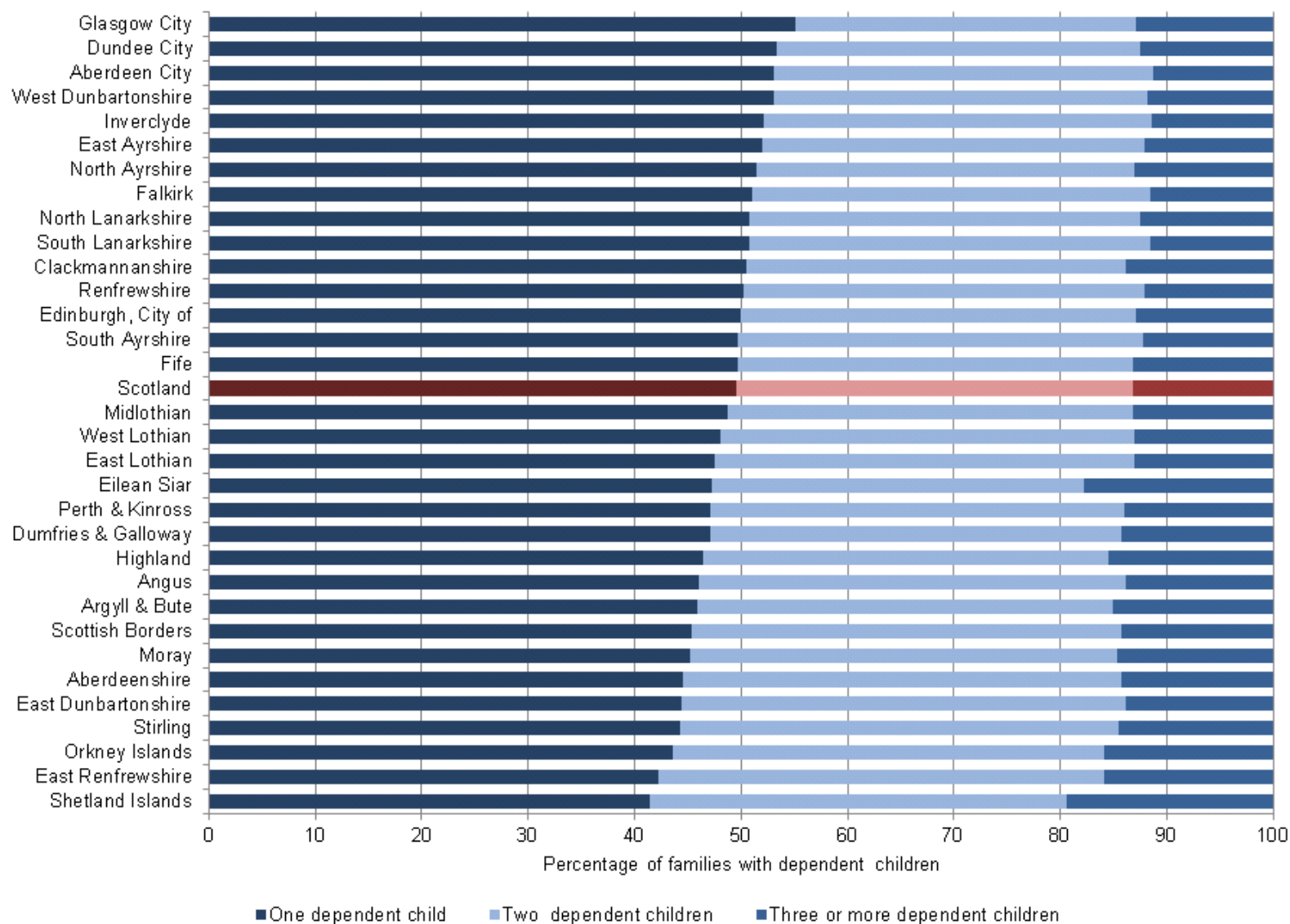


Chart data from table QS118SC.

Figure 11: Age of the youngest dependent child in families with dependent children by council area, Scotland, 2011

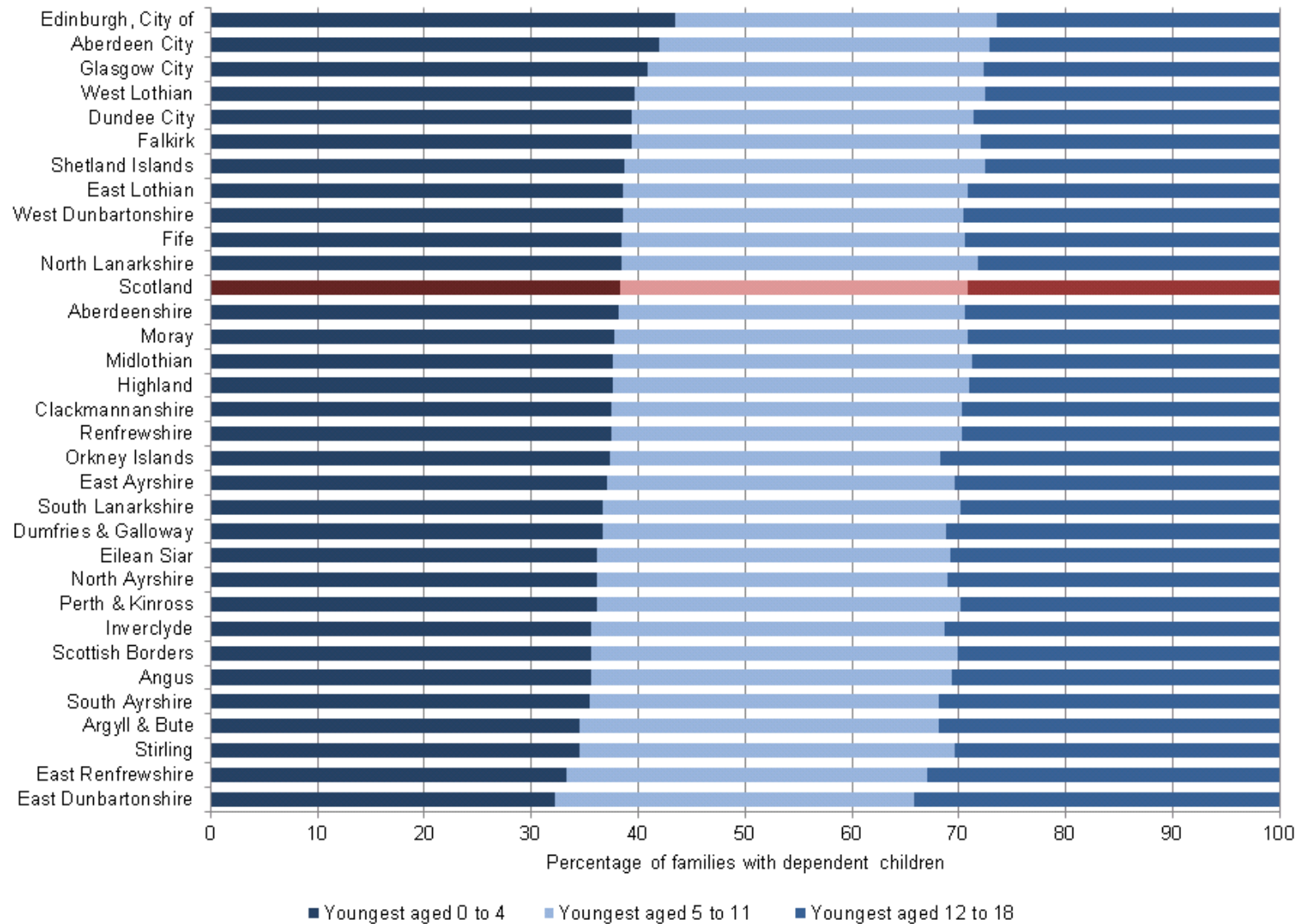


Chart data from table QS118SC.

Household composition by age of Household Reference Person

Figure 12 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 12: Household type by age of Household Reference Person (HRP), Scotland, 2011

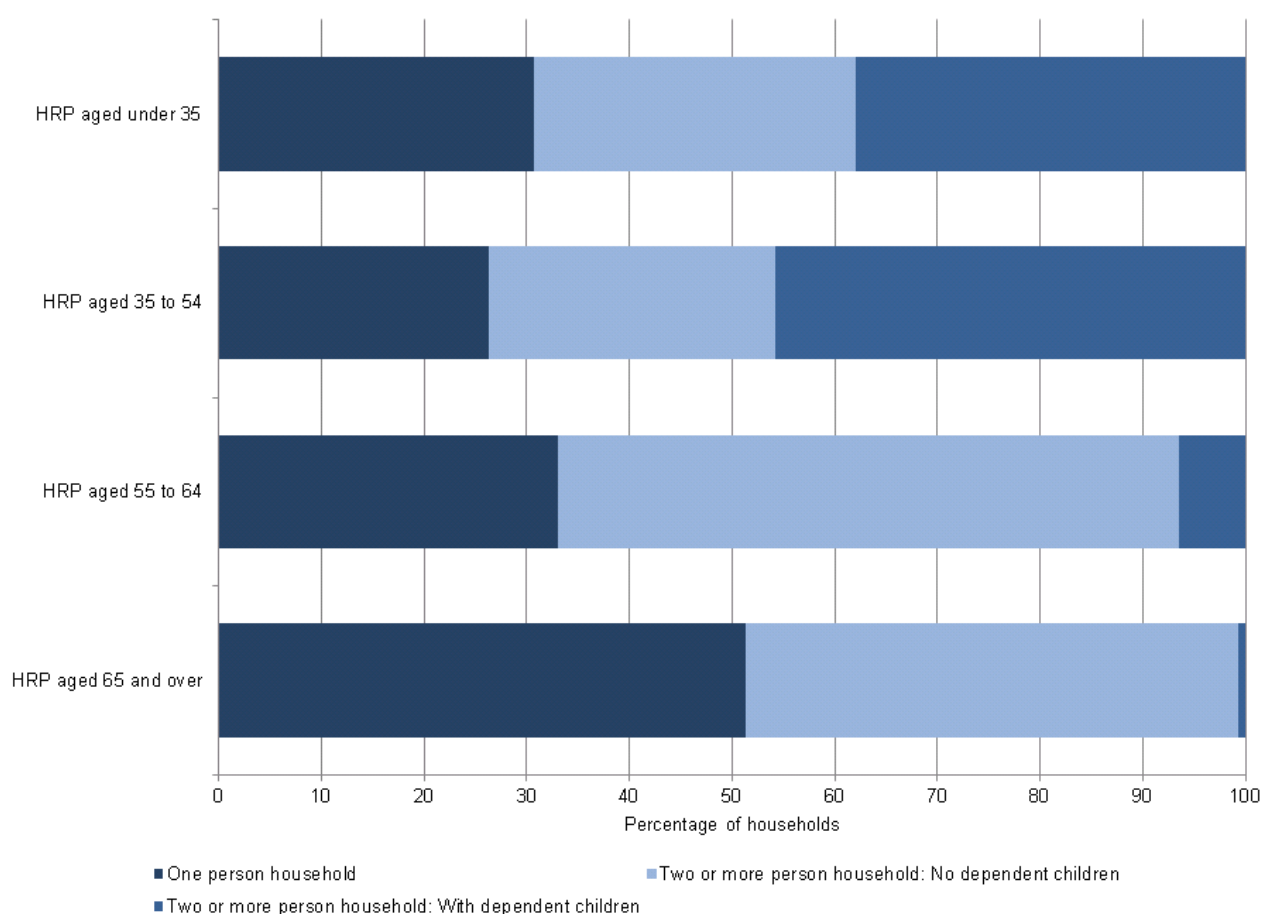


Chart data from table QS111.

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).

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.

9. 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.

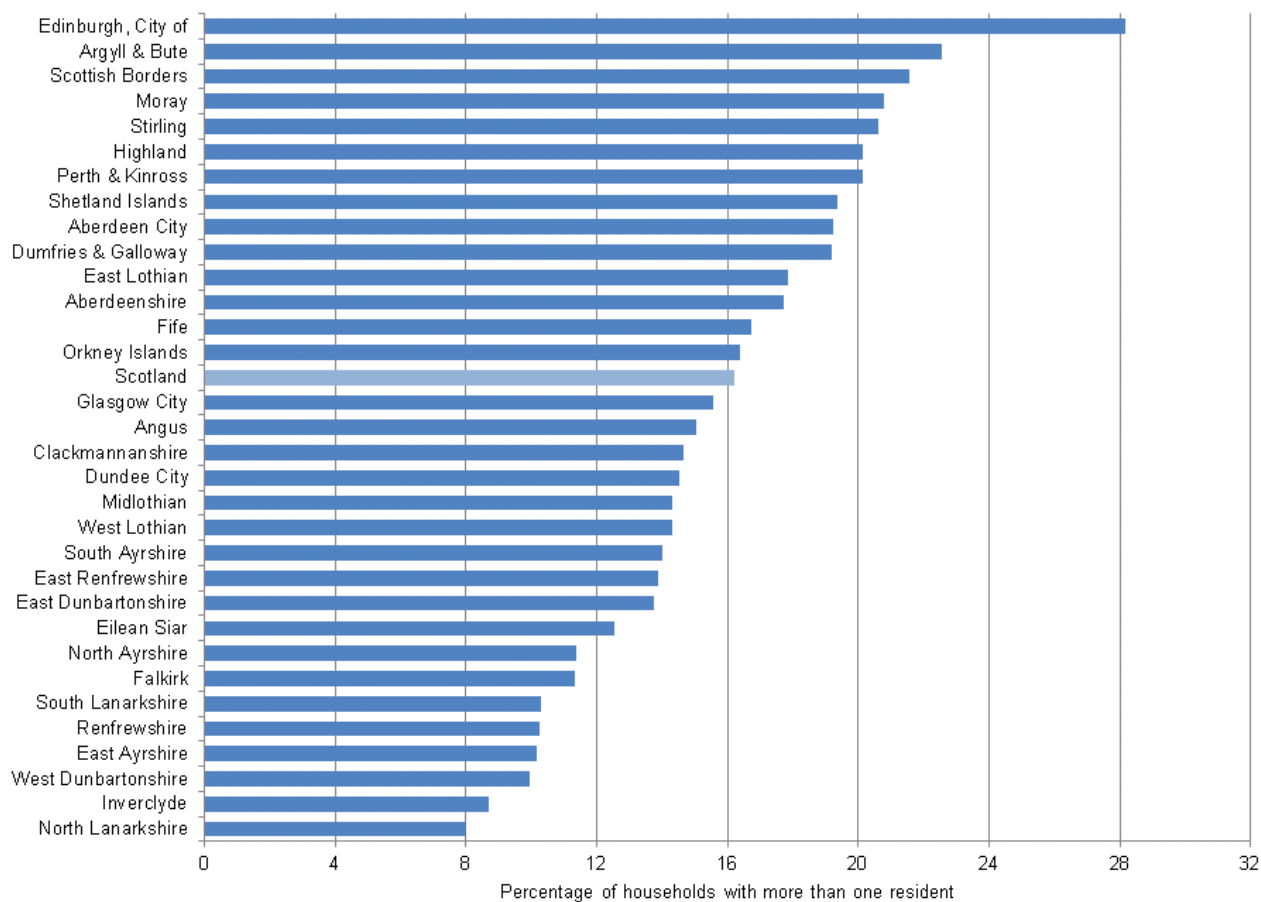
In 2011, of the 1.5 million households containing more than one person, 84 per cent (1.3 million) contained members who shared the same ethnic group. The other 16 per cent of households included multiple ethnic groups; 11 per cent (178,000) of all households included partners of different ethnic groups, 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 13).

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 13: 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.

10. 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:

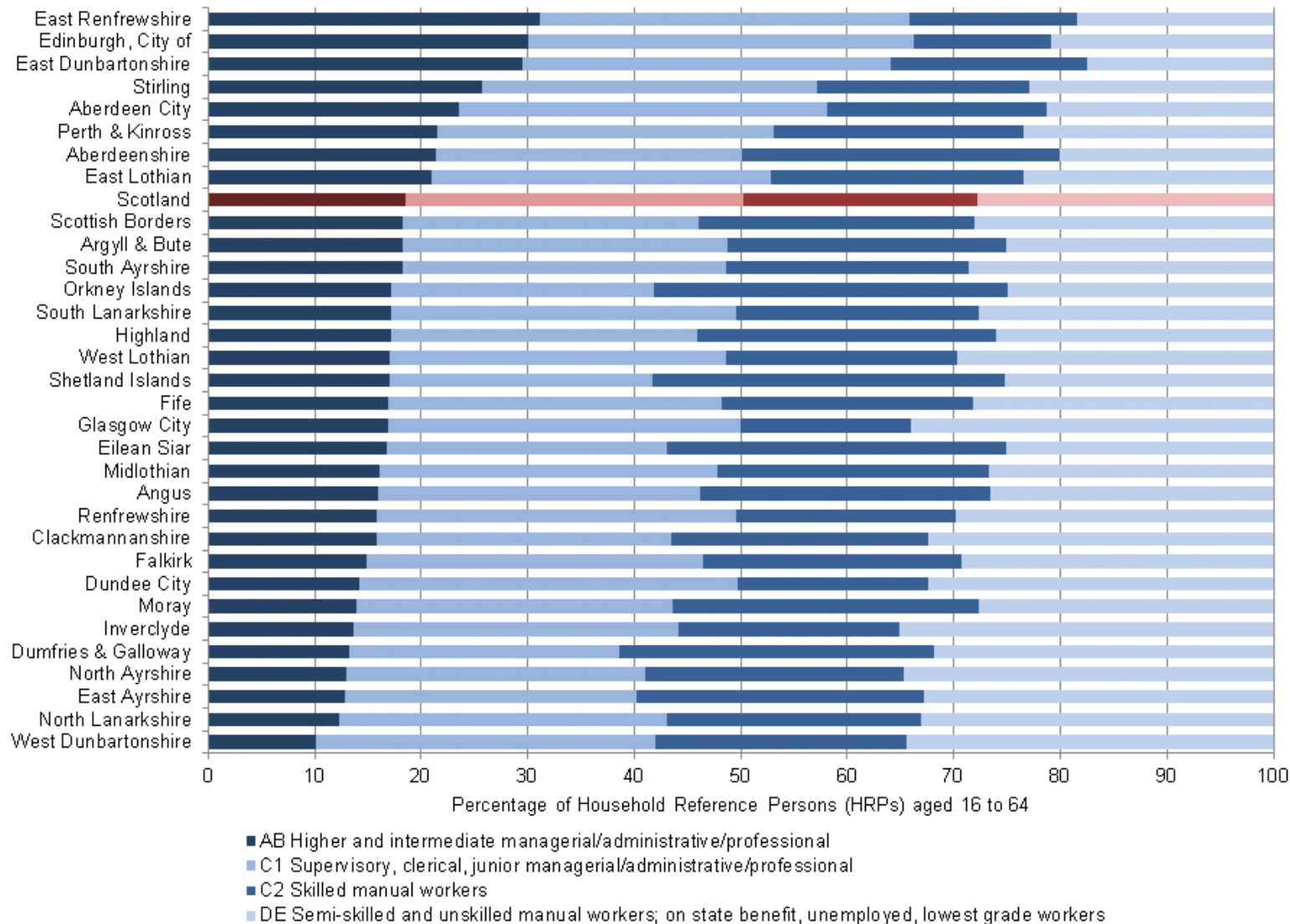
- AB Higher and intermediate managerial/administrative/professional
- C1 Supervisory, clerical, junior managerial/administrative/professional
- C2 Skilled manual workers
- D Semi-skilled and unskilled manual workers
- E On state benefit, unemployed, lowest grade workers

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 14 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 14: 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.

11. Method of travel to work

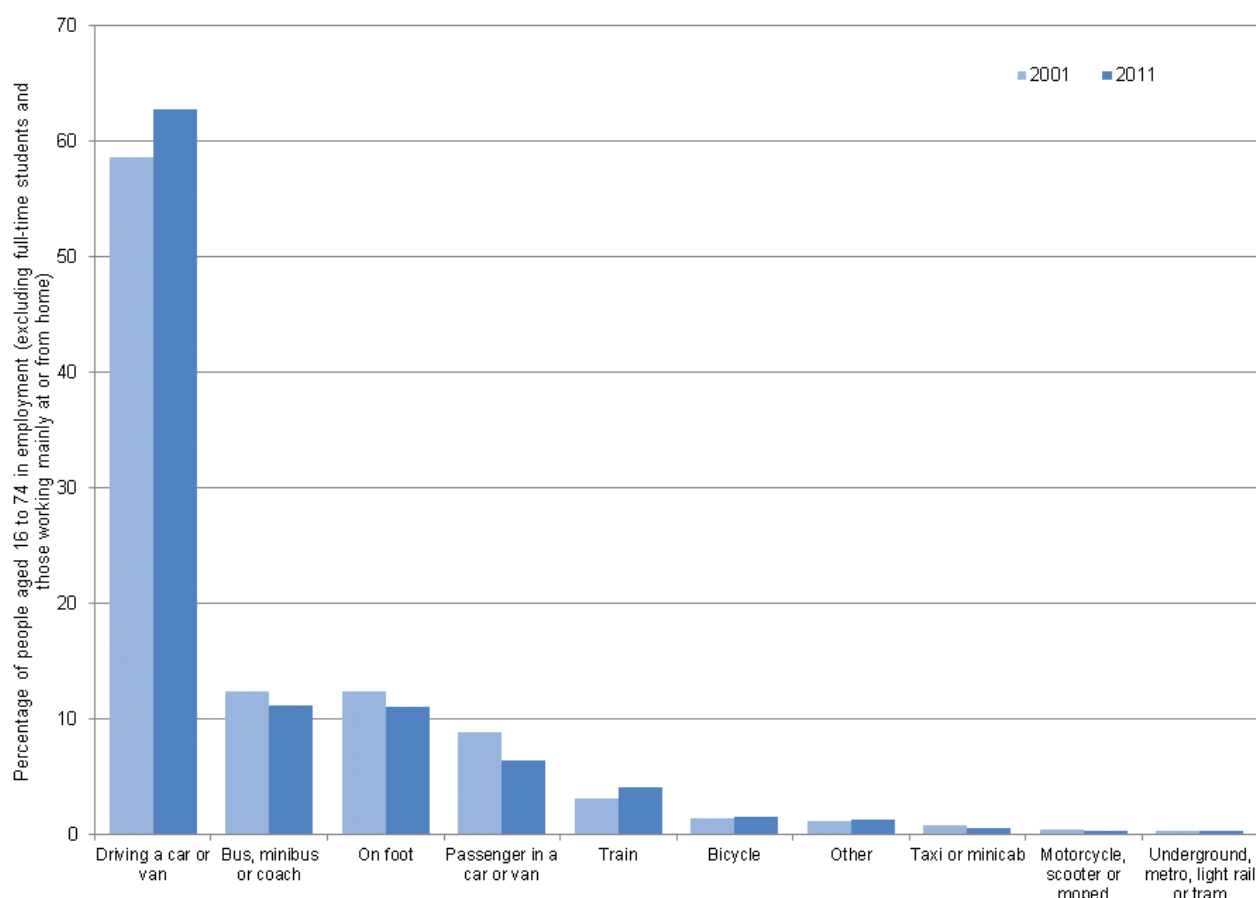
The 2001 and 2011 Census questionnaires asked respondents to define the mode of transport used to cover the longest part, by distance, of their usual journey to work or study. Those who had stated in the previous question that they worked or studied mainly at or from home were not required to complete 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) cycled 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 15 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 15: 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 16 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 16: Method of travel to work of employed people aged 16 to 74 by council area, Scotland, 2011

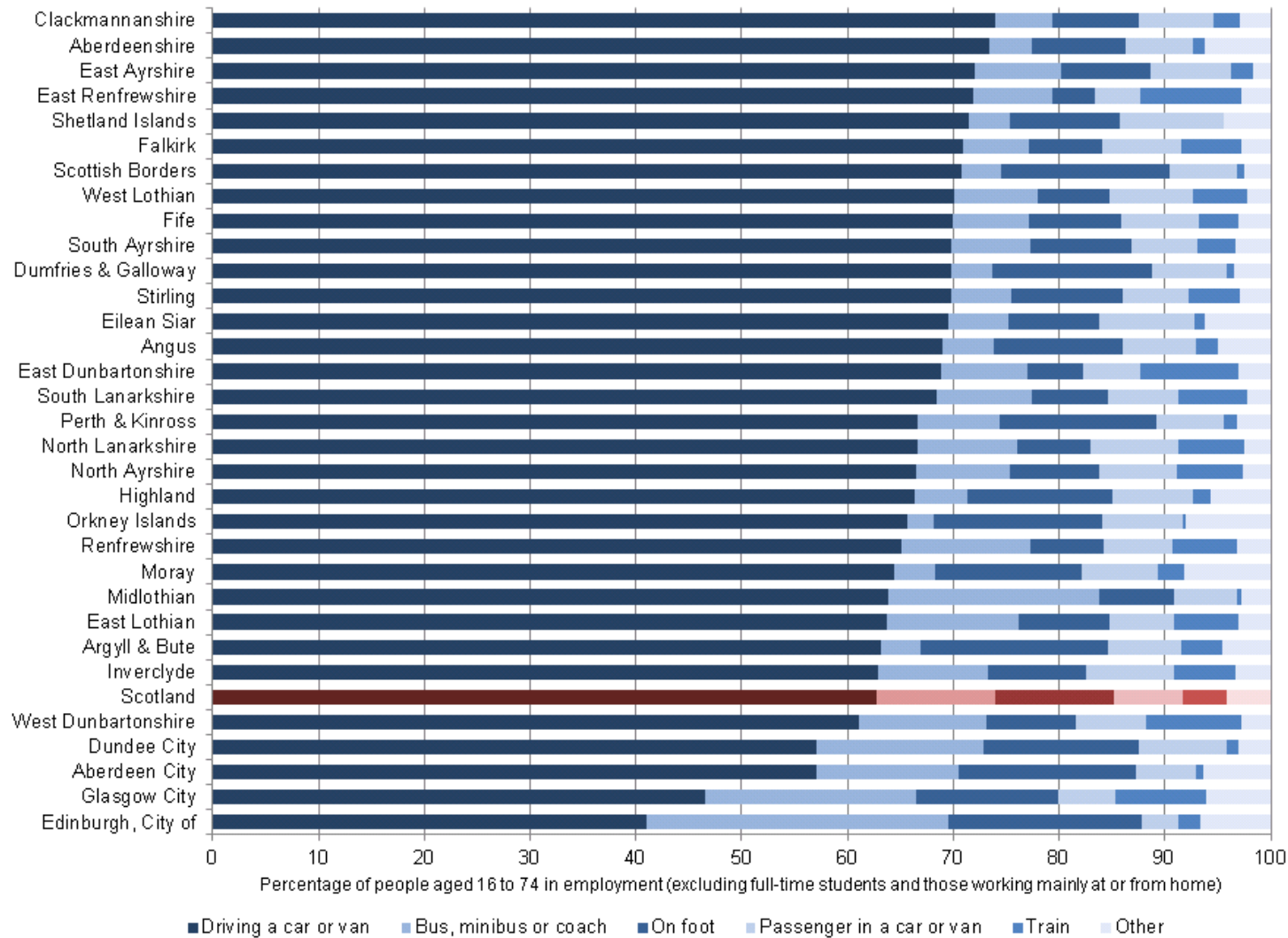


Chart data from table QS701SC.

12. Method of travel to study

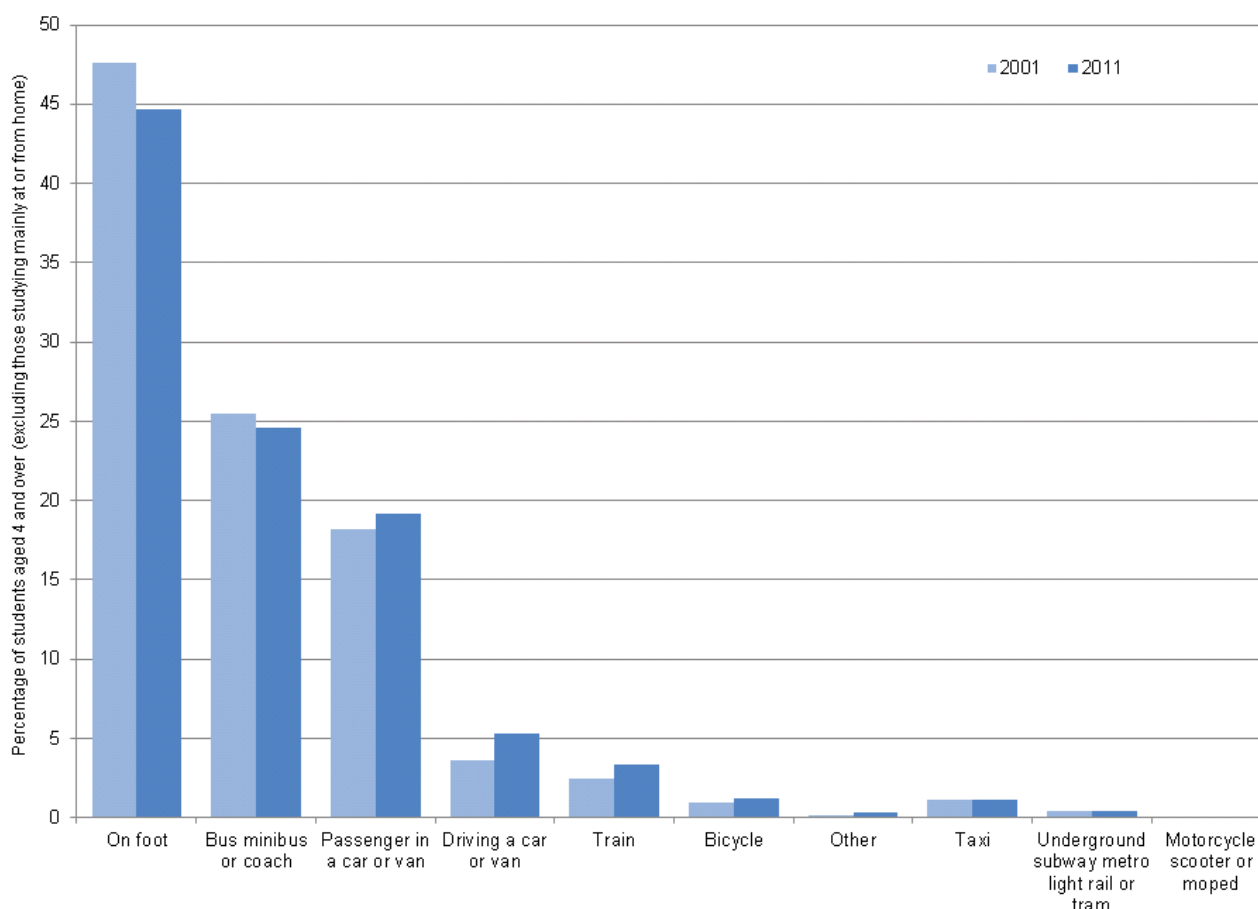
Information is available on the method of travel to study for the 872,000 people aged 4 and over who were studying³, excluding those who studied at or mainly from home. This calculation assumes full-time students who are working have provided details of their method of travel to their place of study, 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 17). 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).

³ 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 17: Method of travel to study for students aged 4 and over, Scotland, 2001 and 2011



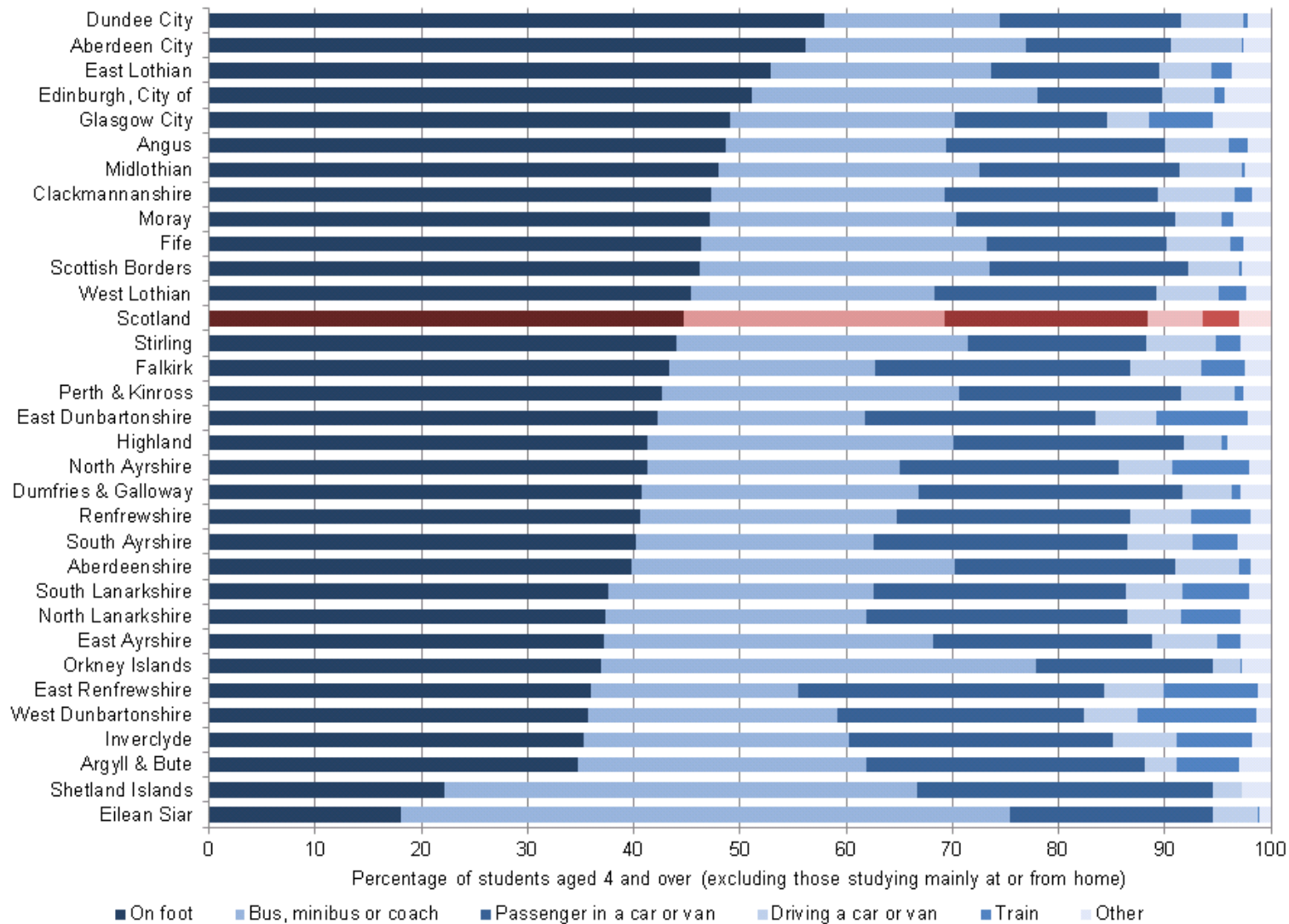
2011 chart data from table QS702SC. 2001 chart data available as table A3 from [downloadable files](#) page.

Figure 18 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 18: 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.

Background Notes

General

1. National Records of Scotland⁴ (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

⁴ 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).

thousand, and figures in the text are generally rounded to the nearest thousand, or to one decimal place if quoted in millions.

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.

Household Composition

9. 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).

10. The relationship statuses used in the household composition tables may differ from those listed in the previous 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.

11. 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.

Designation as National Statistics

12. 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

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

14. The census results are provided in aggregate format; no attributes of individuals can be identified from the information published.
15. Information on the measures taken to protect the confidentiality of personal census information is published on the [Scotland's Census website](#).

Further results

Release 2C, including this bulletin, represents the third phase of 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. 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.

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

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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
Scotland	2.1	2.3
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