

Statistical Bulletin

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Theme: Long-term health conditions, Central Heating, Deprivation

2011 Census: Key Results on Long-term Health Conditions, Central Heating and Deprivation – Release 2D

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SG/2014/35

A National Statistics publication for Scotland.

1. Introduction

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

- Long-term health conditions
- Central heating
- Deprivation

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

- [Key Statistics and Quick Statistics tables](#) on the topics covered – available for a range of different geographies from the Census Data Explorer on the Scotland's Census website
- Area 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

Long-term health conditions

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

Central heating

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

Deprivation

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

3. Long-term health conditions

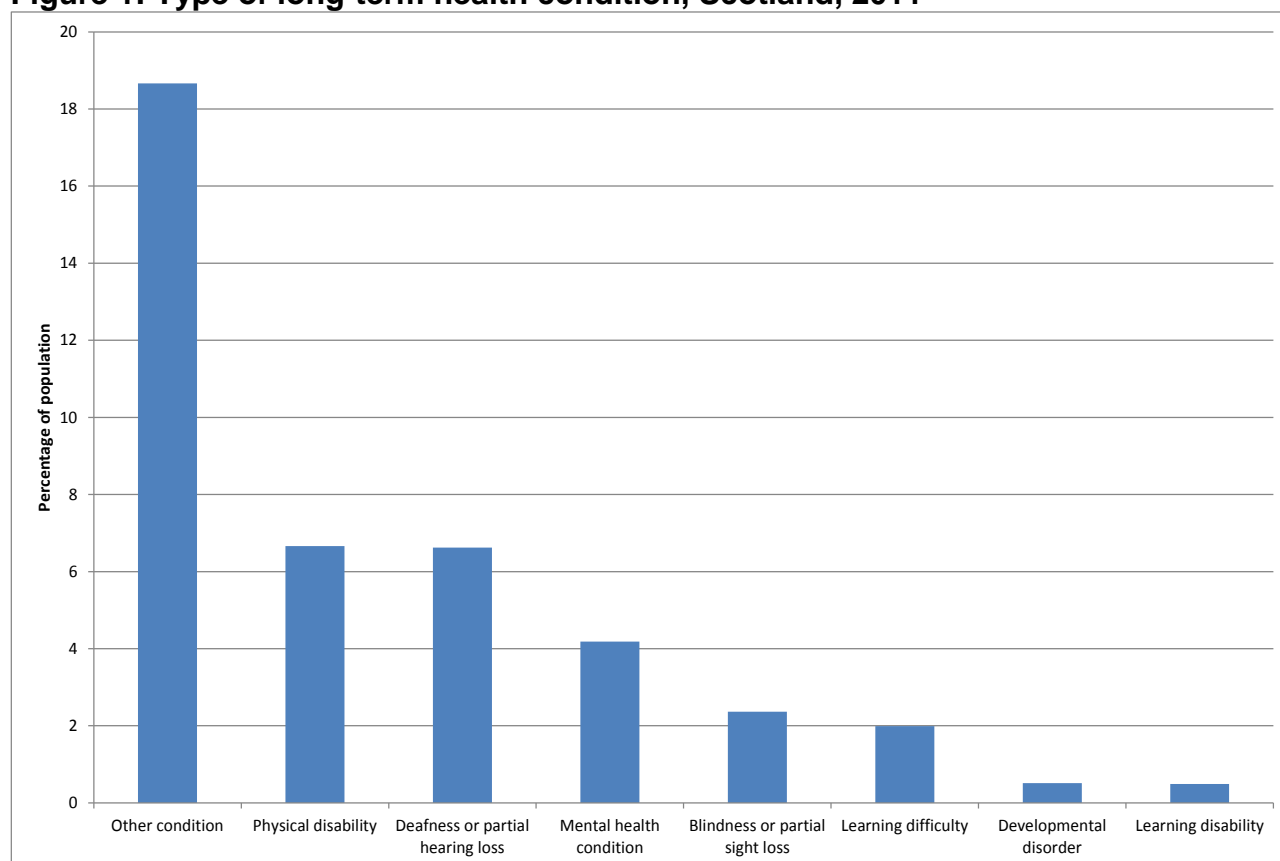
[Release 2A](#) of the 2011 Census results for Scotland showed:

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

A new question added in 2011 asked respondents to specify, if relevant, all the types of long-term health conditions which they had, which had lasted, or were expected to last, at least 12 months, regardless of whether these limited their day-to-day activities. The question consisted of ten tick boxes, including 'No condition' and 'Other condition', and asked respondents to tick all that apply. The response categories 'Long-term illness, disease or condition' and 'Other condition' have been treated as a composite 'Other condition' category for statistical outputs. Note also that respondents who answered that they have more than one type of condition will be counted separately in table QS304SC and in Figure 1 for each type of condition.

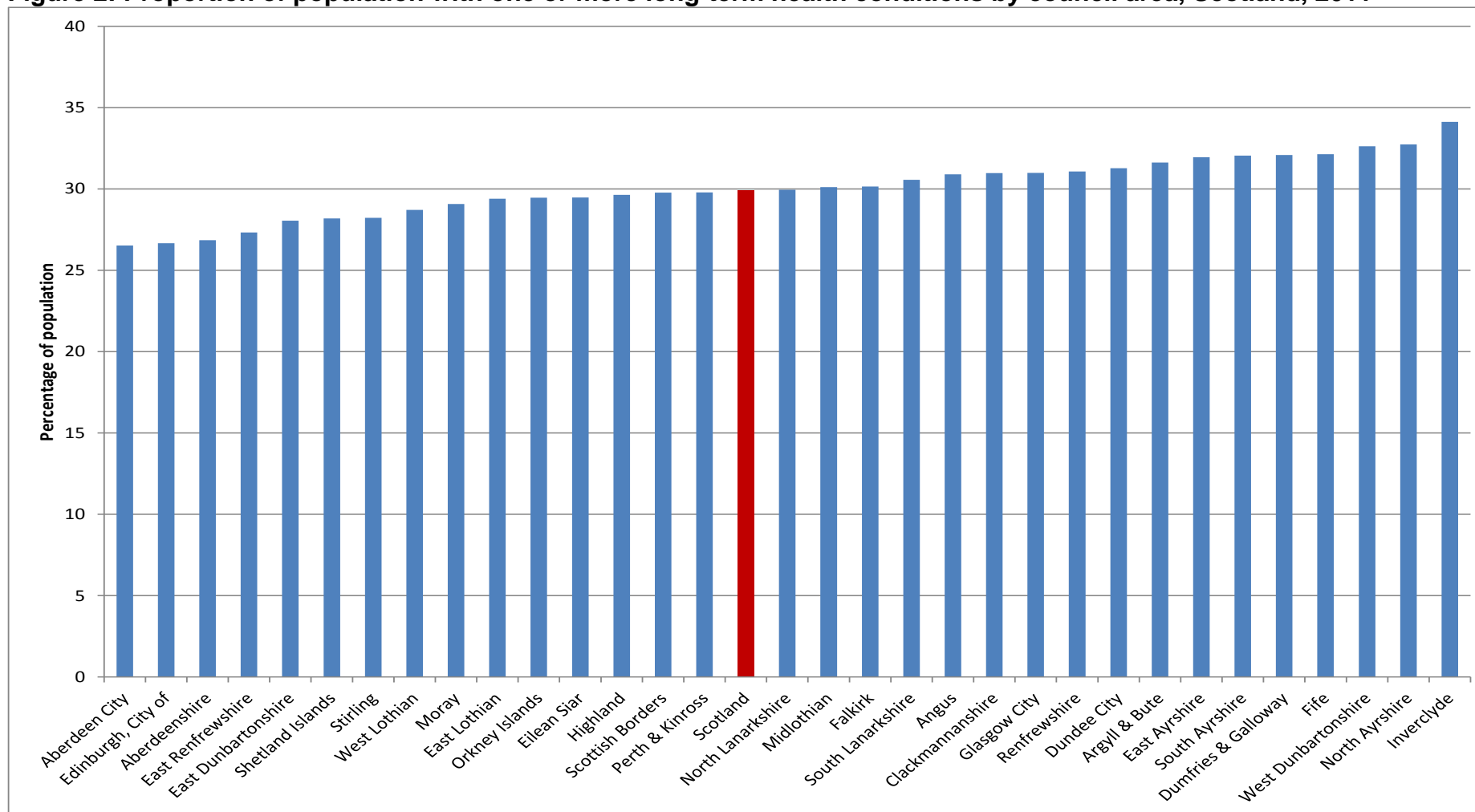
In 2011, 70 per cent of the population in Scotland did not have any type of long-term health condition. The most common category for those who did report at least one long-term health condition was 'Other condition' (19 per cent of total population, 988,000). 'Physical disability' and 'Deafness or partial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

Figure 1: Type of long-term health condition, Scotland, 2011



In 2011, residents of Inverclyde were most likely to have a long-term health condition (34 per cent, 28,000), whilst people living in Aberdeen City, City of Edinburgh, Aberdeenshire and East Renfrewshire were least likely (all 27 per cent and 59,000, 127,000, 68,000 and 25,000 respectively) (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Proportion of population with one or more long-term health conditions by council area, Scotland, 2011



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

4. Central Heating

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

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

Figure 3 illustrates the different types of central heating used in Scotland. Gas central heating was the most common type of central heating, used by an average of 74 per cent of households. However, there were large variations by council area.

Figure 3: Type of central heating in households, Scotland, 2011

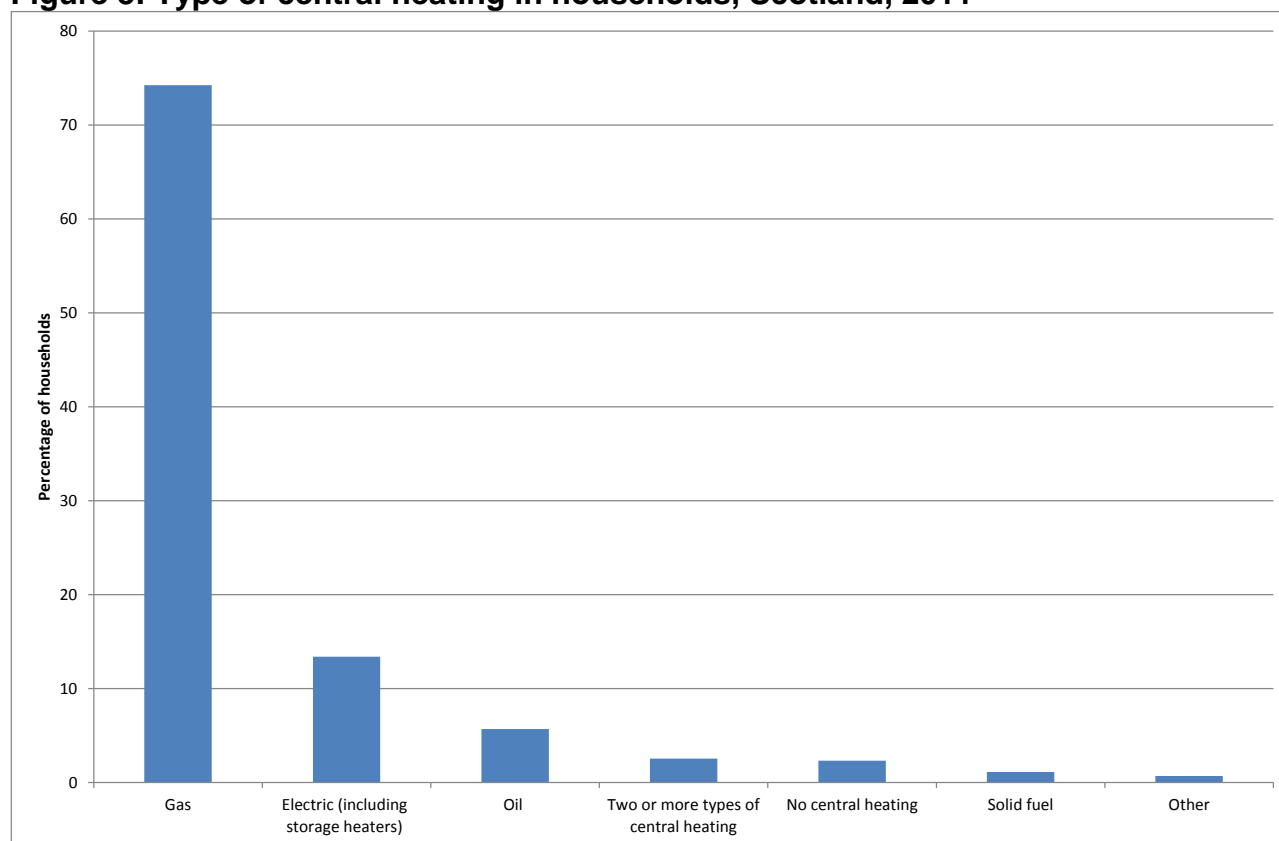
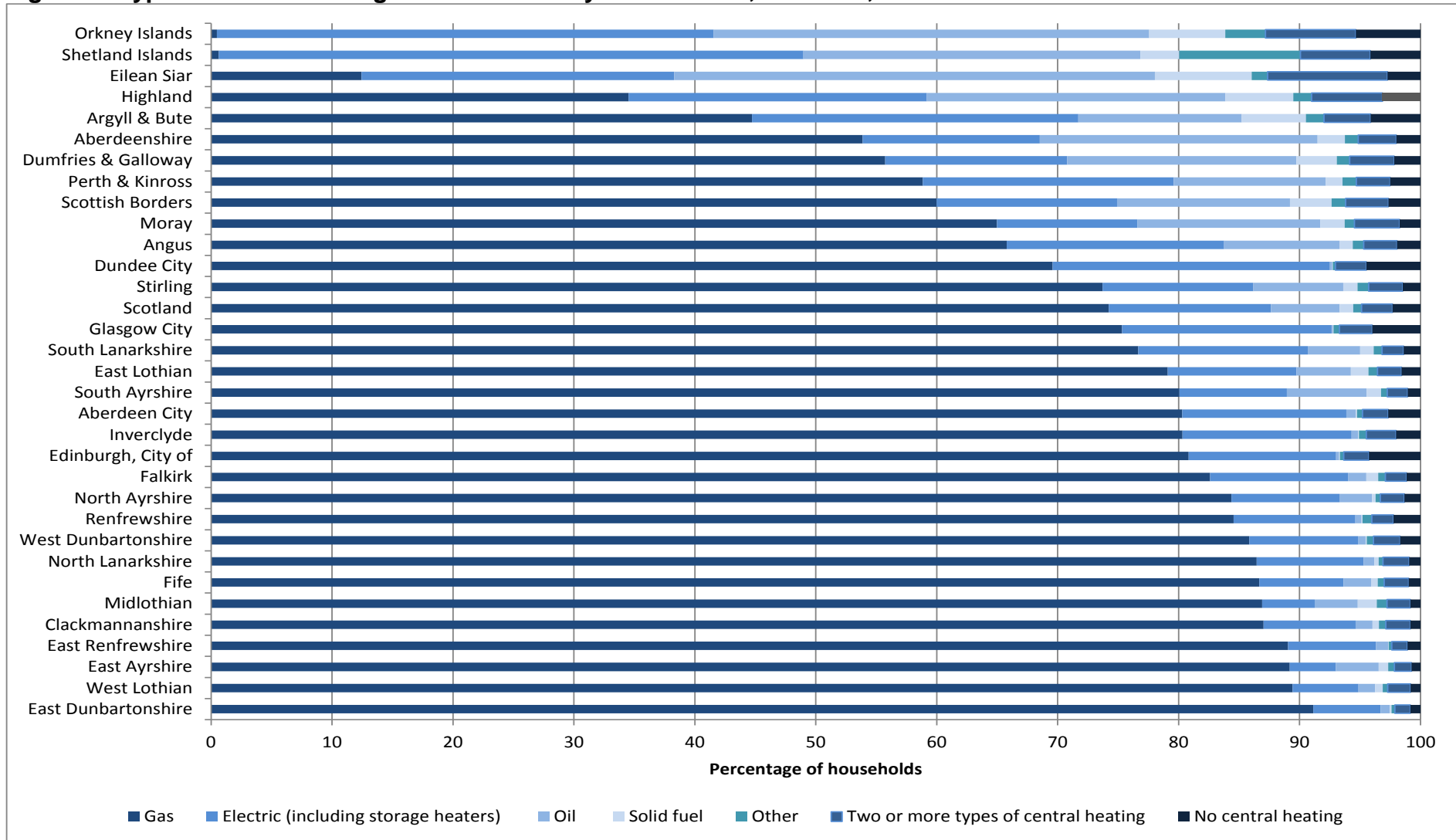


Figure 4 shows the types of central heating by council area. Gas was the most common type of central heating in most council areas, with the exception of Shetland Islands and Orkney Islands, where there is no mains gas supply, and Eilean Siar which has limited gas supply. Electric central heating was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

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

Figure 4: Type of central heating in households by council area, Scotland, 2011



Further information on central heating is provided in table QS415SC.

5. Deprivation

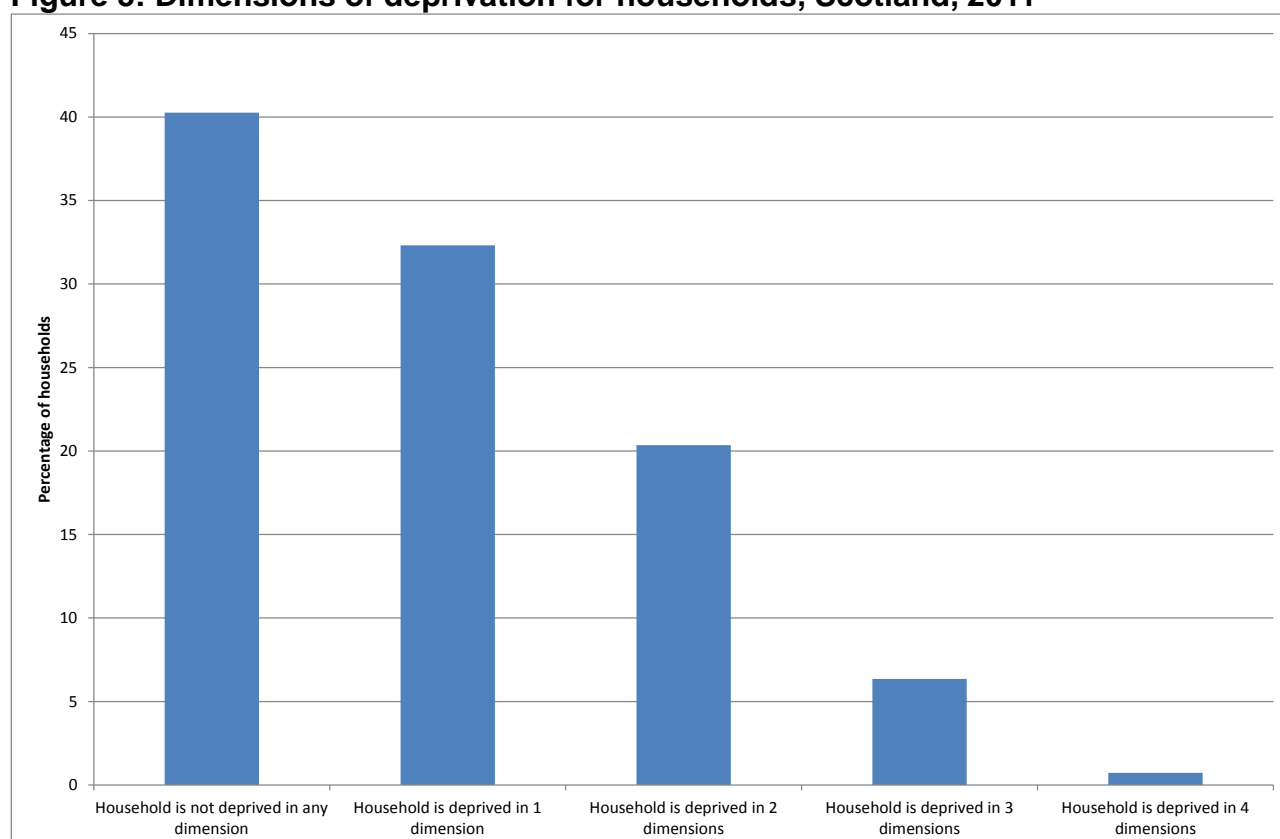
The dimensions of deprivation used to classify households are based on four selected household characteristics. A household is classed as deprived according to the following criteria:

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

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

In Scotland in 2011, 40 per cent of households were not deprived in any of the above dimensions, whilst 32 per cent were deprived in one dimension, 20 per cent in two dimensions, 6 per cent in three dimensions and the remaining 1 per cent in all four dimensions (Figure 5).

Figure 5: Dimensions of deprivation for households, Scotland, 2011



The council areas with the highest proportion of households deprived in at least one dimension were West Dunbartonshire (67 per cent, 28,000), Glasgow City and Inverclyde (66 per cent, 190,000 and 25,000 respectively), and North Ayrshire and North Lanarkshire (65 per cent, 41,000 and 95,000 respectively). The council areas with the highest proportion of households which were not deprived in any dimension were East Renfrewshire (49 per cent, 18,000) and East Dunbartonshire (48 per cent, 21,000).

Figure 6: Dimensions of deprivation for households by council area, Scotland, 2011

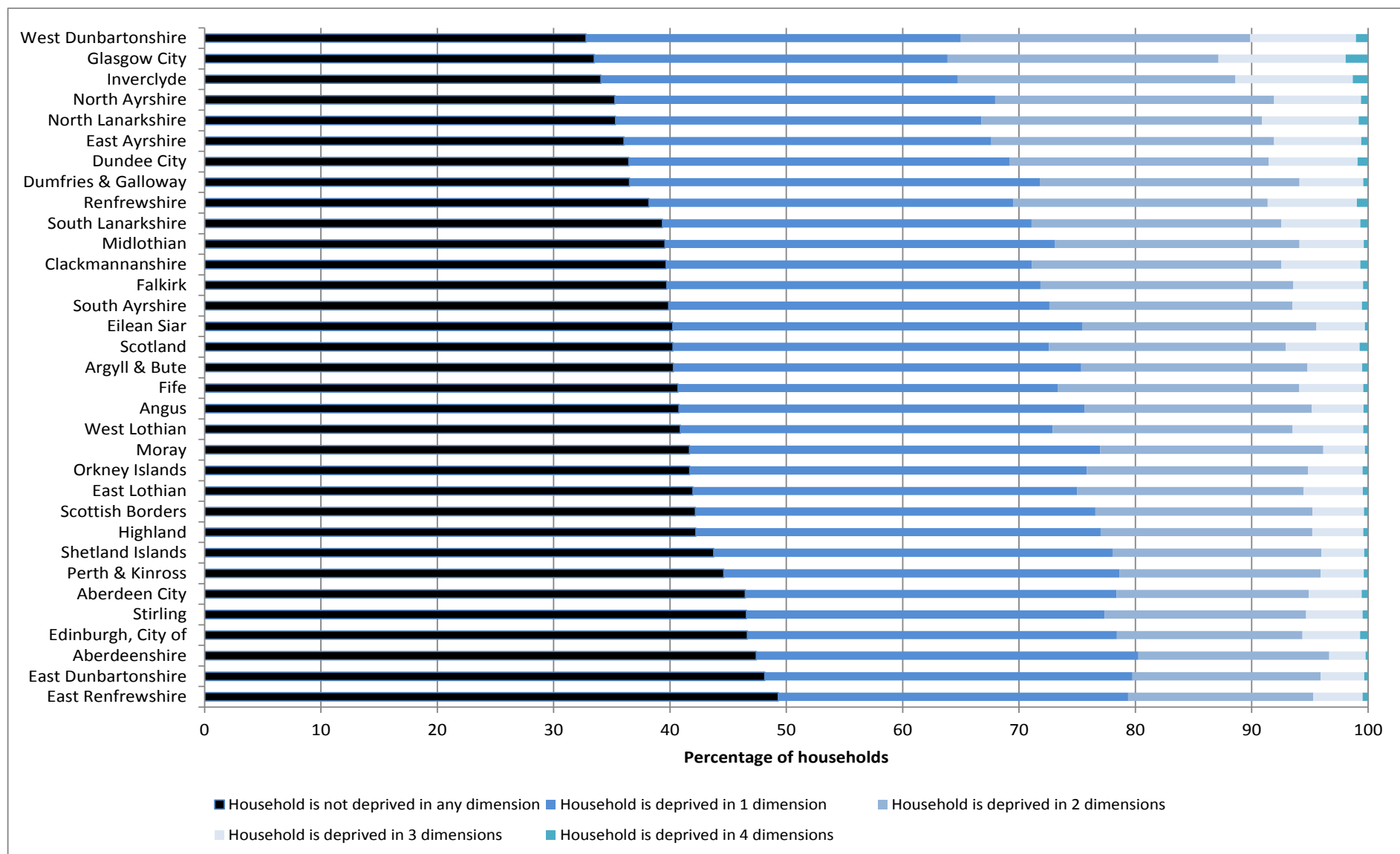


Table 1: Households by dimensions of deprivation, Scotland, 2011

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

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

Further information on household deprivation is provided in table QS119SC.

6. Background Notes

General

1. National Records of Scotland¹ (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 which are presented have been rounded independently and so may not sum to totals or sub-totals. Similarly, percentages have generally been rounded in the commentary to the nearest whole number for ease of reading. Raw numbers in the bulletin tables are rounded to the nearest thousand, and figures in the text are generally rounded to the nearest thousand, or to one decimal place if quoted in millions.

¹ National Records of Scotland (NRS) was created by the amalgamation in April 2011 of the General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) and the National Archives of Scotland (NAS).

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

Designation as National Statistics

8. 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

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

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

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

7. Further results

Release 2D, including this bulletin, represents the final 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. Key results on living arrangements and travel to work were published as part of Release 2C on 18 December 2013.

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

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

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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