
Household composition for specific groups of people in Scotland

Scotland's Census 2011

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The source data for all figures included in this report are based on tables published on Scotland's Census website. The relevant table is referenced underneath each figure.

Main Points

The main points in this report are:

Household composition

- Sixty per cent of the 2.373,000 million households in Scotland were one family households and 35 per cent were one person households.
- Between 2001 and 2011, the proportion of households comprising one person aged under 65 increased from 19 per cent to 22 per cent. Conversely, the proportion of couple family households with dependent children decreased from 19 per cent to 17 per cent.

Tenure of household

- More than 60 per cent of households were owned by their residents, with almost half of them being owned outright.
- The proportion of owned households was lower in more deprived areas, while it was higher in rural than in urban areas.

People in households

- Three quarters of the 5.2 million people living in households in Scotland were in a one family household.
- Most (94 per cent) of the 913,000 people aged between 0 and 15 lived in a one family household.
- Of the 291,000 lone parent families, 87 per cent were female lone parent families and 13 per cent were male lone parent families.

Living arrangements of people over 16 in households

- Fifty six per cent of the 4.3 million people aged 16 and over in households lived in a married, same-sex civil partnership or cohabiting couple.
- The proportion of those who were married (or in a same-sex civil partnership) fell from 50 per cent in 2001 to 46 per cent in 2011, while the proportion in cohabiting couples increased from 8 per cent to 11 per cent.

Dependent children

- Twenty per cent of the population were dependent children – 1,036,000 people. The majority (69 per cent) lived in a one couple family, 24 per cent in female lone parent households, 2 per cent in male lone parent households and 6 per cent in other households (e.g. households with more than two generations present).
- The proportion of households with dependent children decreased from 28 per cent in 2001 to 26 per cent in 2011, mainly reflecting a decrease in the proportion of households with two or more dependent children.

People aged 20 to 34

- Twenty per cent of the population were people aged 20 to 34 – 1,021,000 people. just over a quarter (26 per cent) of them were still living as non-dependent children with their parents.
- The proportion of people in this age group living as a couple, as a lone parent or in one person household decreased from 66 per cent to 61 per cent.

People aged 65 and over

- Almost 17 per cent of the population were aged 65 and over – 890,000 people. Over three quarters of them lived on their own (35 per cent) or with other people aged 65 and over (42 per cent).
- For people aged 65 and over living in households, the proportion living in one family households increased by five percentage points between 2001 and 2011, from 37 per cent to 42 per cent.

1. Introduction

This report presents statistics from Scotland's Census 2011 on household composition and living arrangements for all people in households and for specific groups of people: dependent children, people between 20 and 34 and people aged 65 and over.

This report also makes use of statistics from Scotland's Census 2001 on the same topics, to allow comparisons between 2001 and 2011.

Demographic statistics are used extensively across local and central government by the policy makers and a wide range of stakeholders. The data are used shape the policy and target services. Demographic data help to provide an understanding of what is driving certain socio-economic factors, for example, demand for health and social care in older age people, demand for housing in newly-forming households or the shape of the labour force.

All percentages in figures and in the commentary have been rounded to the nearest whole number for ease of reading. Similarly, raw numbers quoted are rounded to the nearest thousand. In charts categories below 4 per cent are not labelled.

2. Background

- The population in Scotland on Census day in 2011 was estimated to be 5,295,000.
- Most (98 per cent) of Scotland's population lived in households.
- The number of households with at least one usual resident was estimated to be 2,373,000 – the highest ever recorded in a census.
- Average household size has decreased from 3.19 people per household in 1961 to 2.19 in 2011 (Figure 1A).
- The proportion of households with one and two residents has increased while the proportion of households with three or more residents has decreased since 1961 (Figure 1B).

Figure 1: Change in household size between 1961 and 2011 in Scotland

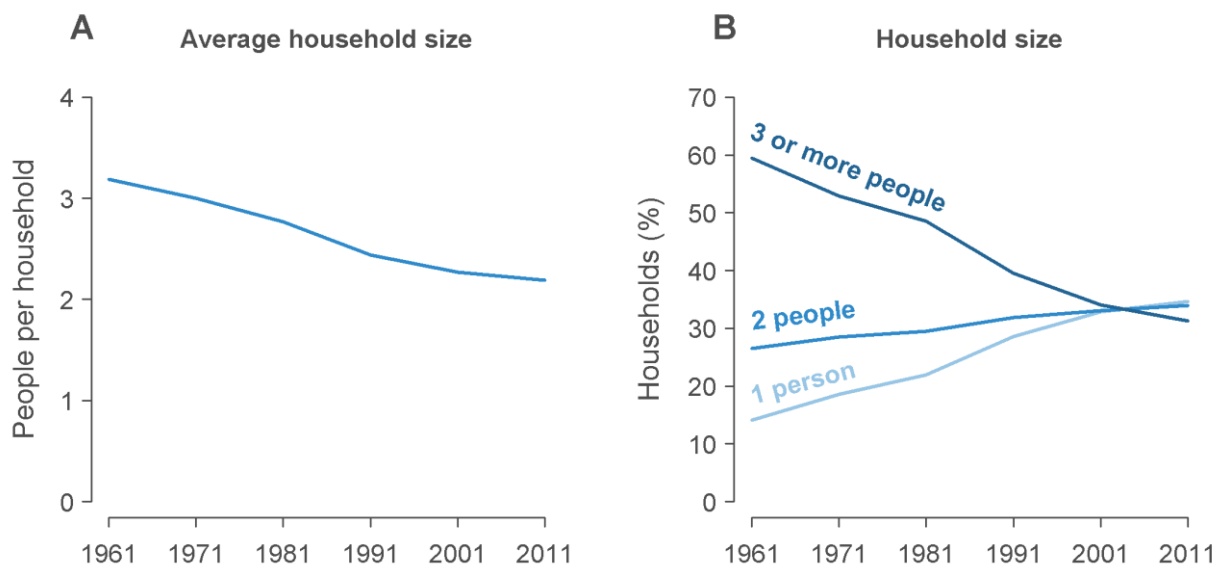


Chart data from [Table A19 – Release 1B](#)

3. Household composition

3.1 Scotland

There were 2,373,000 households in Scotland in 2011. As shown in Figure 2, 60 per cent of these households were one family households, more than half of which included either dependent or non-dependent children (35 per cent of the total of households). Eleven per cent of all households were lone parent households. Women accounted for 87 per cent of lone parent families and men the remaining 13 per cent ([Table DC1114SC](#)).

More than one third of all households contained one person living on their own (more than one third of which were people aged 65 and over). The remaining six per cent of households were other household types, including all full-time students households, and other households containing more than one family and/or unrelated adults.

Figure 2: Household composition, Scotland, 2011

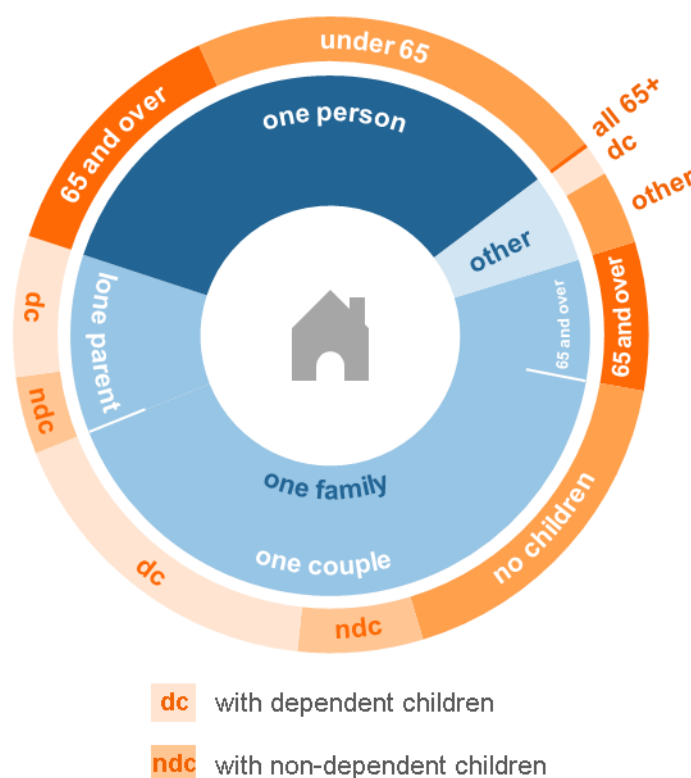


Chart data from [Table DC1119SC](#) / percentages ([Figure 2](#))

3.2 Household composition by SIMD decile

Looking at the distribution of some of the different types of households by the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD), as shown in Figure 3, we can see that there were far more one person and lone parent households in more deprived areas – they varied from making up 45 per cent of households in the most deprived areas to 27 per cent in the least deprived areas for one person households, and from 20 per cent to six per cent for lone parent households. The opposite trend was observed for one family households that included a couple or where all their members were aged 65 and over – from four per cent

in the most deprived areas to 10 per cent in the least deprived areas for households where all the members were aged 65 and over and from 25 per cent to 51 per cent for one couple households. It could be argued that with only one income, it is less likely that one adult households could afford to live in the least deprived areas. Therefore households with only one adult are more likely to be found in most deprived areas.

Figure 3: Household composition by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD 2012), Scotland, 2011

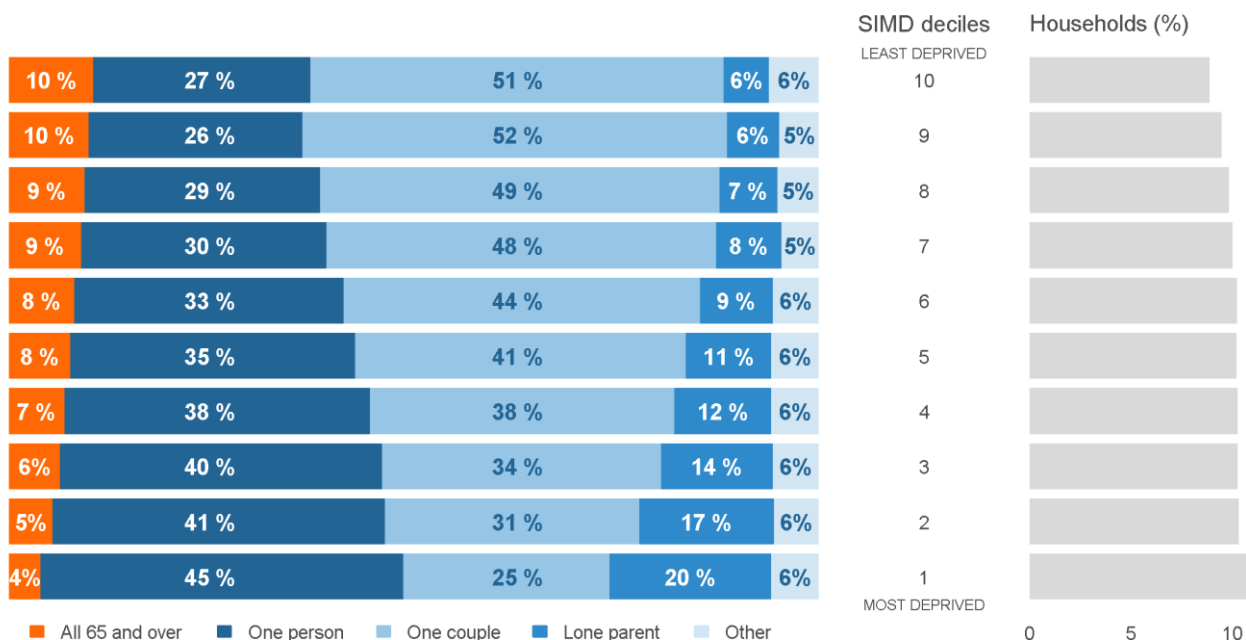


Chart data from [AT_209_2011](#) / percentages ([Figures 3A and 3B](#))

Figure 4: Percentage of several household types by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD 2012) deciles, Scotland, 2011

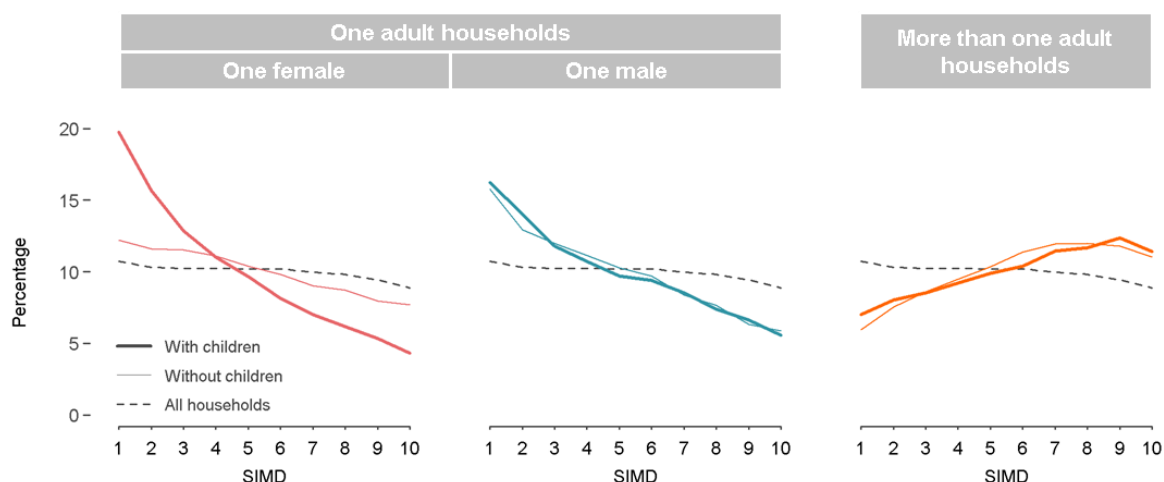


Chart data from [AT_209_2011](#) / percentages ([Figure 4](#))

Figure 4 presents more detailed information on how each household type is distributed across SIMD deciles. This allows us to see how the proportion of female lone parent households decreases more substantially as deprivation decreases than the proportion of one female person households. This would be consistent with the fact that more people

have to be supported with potentially the same income. The difference between one person and lone parent households is exclusively because of the differences for the female population as there is no difference between one person and lone parent households for males. This could be due to the fact that, according to Scotland's Census 2011 data, only 21 per cent of lone mothers were in full-time employment while 52 per cent of lone fathers were in full-time employment ([Table KS107SC](#)).

The same approach can be used for one family households. They can be grouped by whether there are children present (couple families with dependent or non-dependent children) or not (one family where all are aged 65 and over and couple families with no children). Figure 4 shows that there are more couple families in less deprived areas, and that the relative proportions of these households in each SIMD decile is similar, regardless of whether they contain children or not.

3.3 Household composition by Urban-Rural Indicator

As expected most households in Scotland – 71 per cent – were located in urban areas. However, Figure 5 shows that, proportionally, one person and lone parent households were more frequent in large urban areas and less frequent in rural areas. The trend for one couple households and households where all their members were aged 65 and over was the opposite. This may reflect in part the trend of young people moving to urban areas for work or study, and families and retired people being more likely to move from urban to rural areas.

Figure 5: Household composition by Urban-Rural Indicator (2011/12), Scotland, 2011

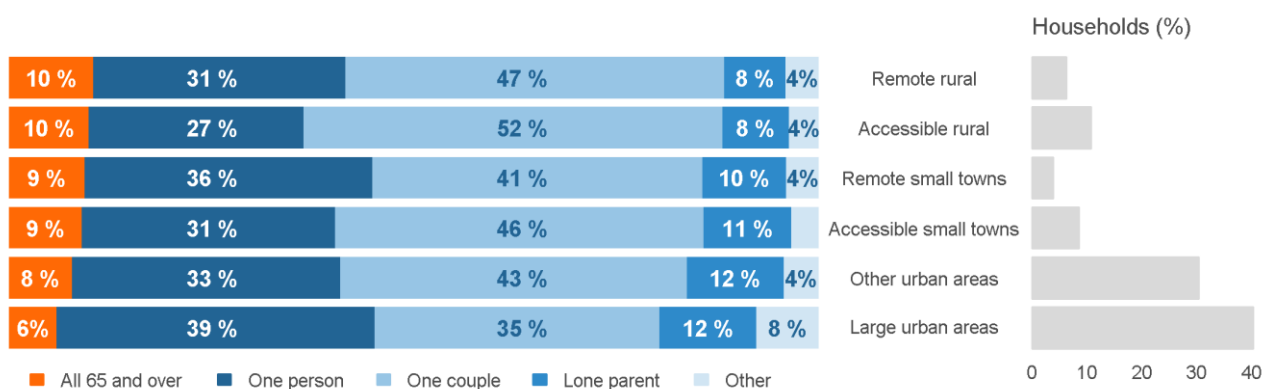


Chart data from [AT 210 2011](#) / percentages ([Figures 5A and 5B](#))

3.4 2001-2011 comparison

In order to allow comparisons to be made between 2001 and 2011, the statistics for 2001 have been recalculated based on the 2011 definition of pensionable age (65 years old and over for both males and females). The category of same-sex civil partnership was new in 2011; for the purposes of making comparisons with the 2001 data it has been included within the married category.

The number of households increased between 2001 and 2011. However, proportionally to the total number of households in each census, the only household types that increased were those which contained one person aged under 65, one family where all were aged 65

and over, lone parent households, and 'Other: other' households, which include all full-time student households, or those with more than one family. In contrast, there were relatively fewer couple households, especially couples with dependent children.

Overall, the general picture is consistent with the trend observed from 1961 – an increase in one and two person households and a decrease in the number of larger households.

Figure 6: Change in household composition proportions between 2001 and 2011, Scotland

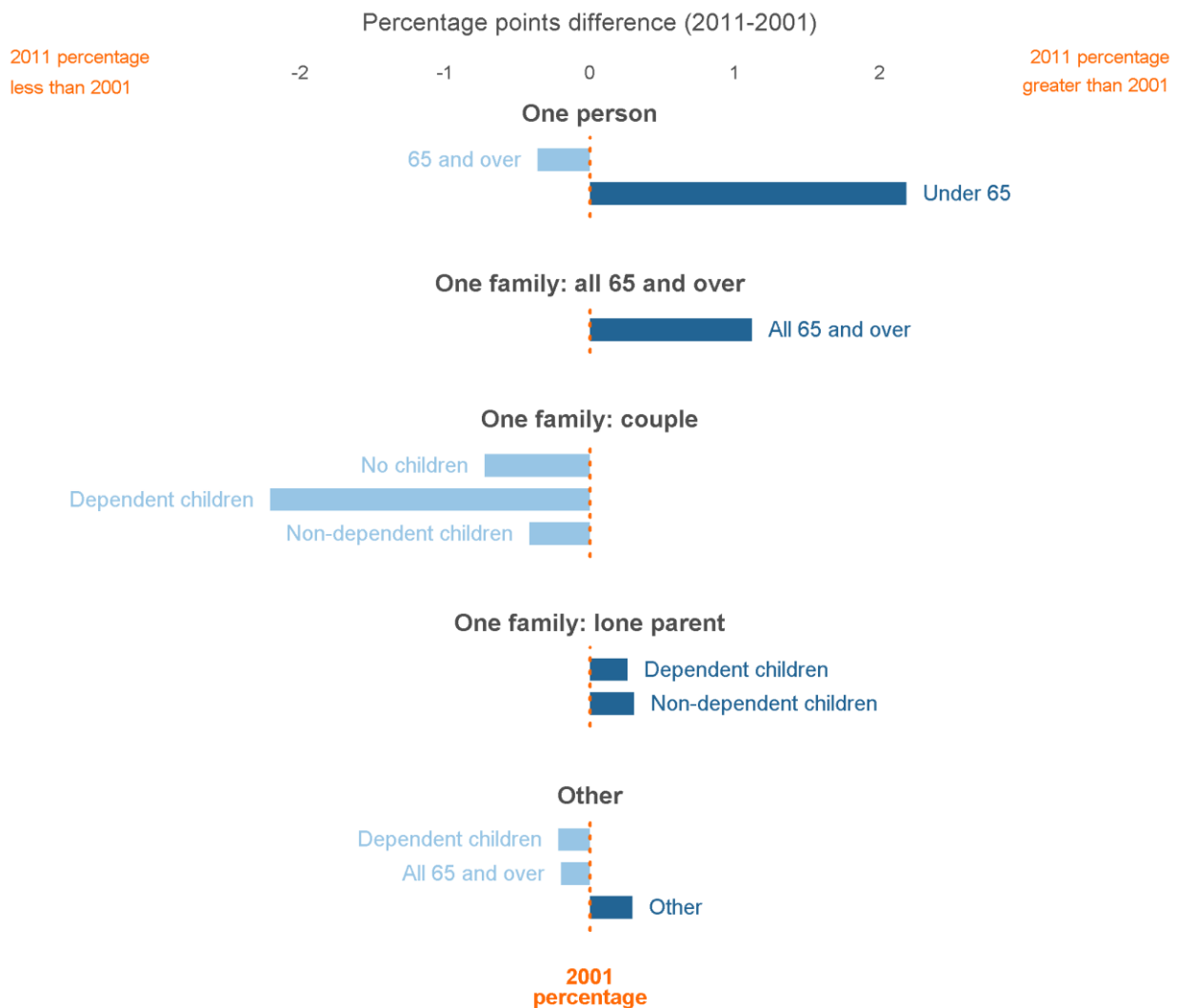


Chart data from [AT_211_2011](#) / percentages ([Figure 6](#))

4. Tenure of household

4.1 Scotland

More than 60 per cent of the households in Scotland were owned by their residents, with almost half of these being owned outright. Thirty seven per cent of the households were rented – one third of them private rented and the remaining two thirds social rented. Slightly over one per cent were households where their residents lived rent free.

Figure 7: Tenure of household, Scotland, 2011

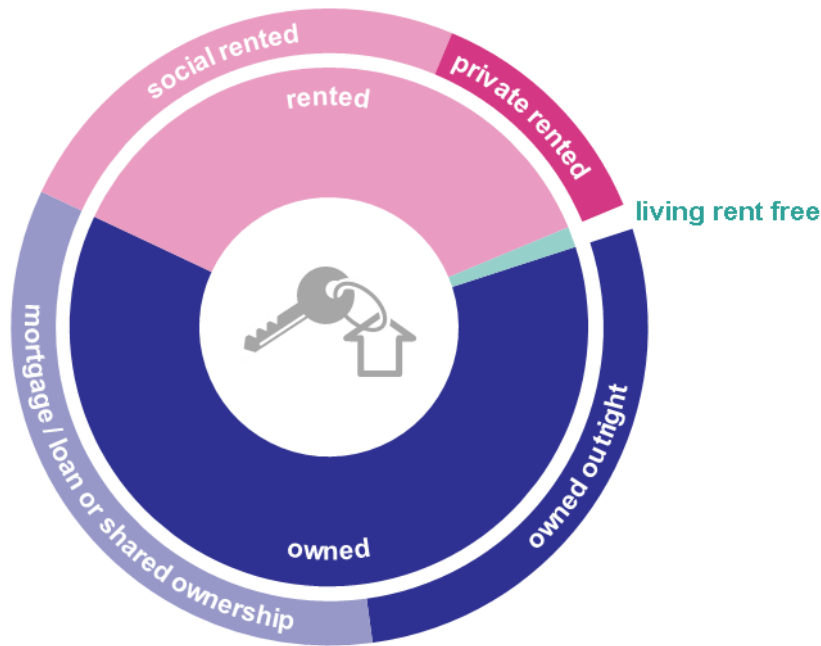
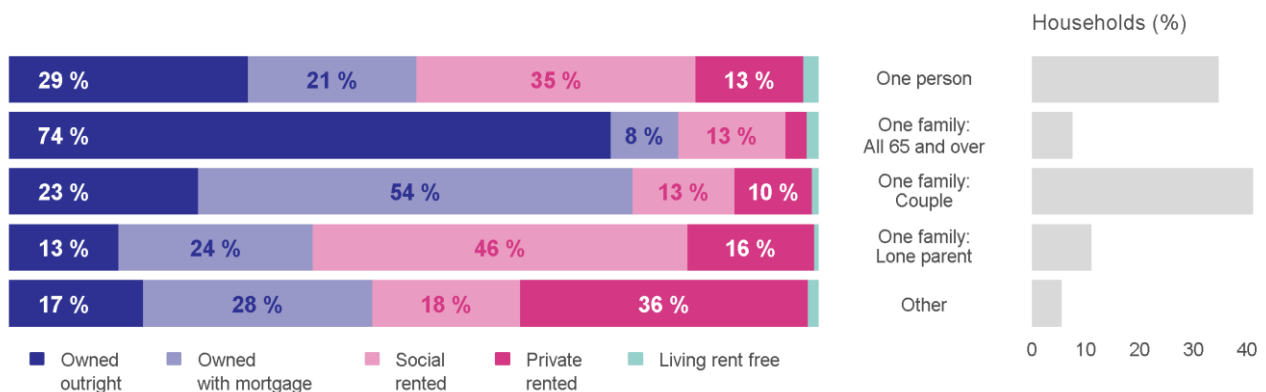


Chart data from [AT_212_2011](#) / percentages ([Figure 7](#))

4.2 Tenure of household by household composition

Figure 8: Tenure of household by household composition, Scotland, 2011



Owned with mortgage includes households owned with a mortgage or a loan or in shared ownership (part owned and part rented)

Chart data from [AT_212_2011](#) / percentages ([Figures 8A and 8B](#))

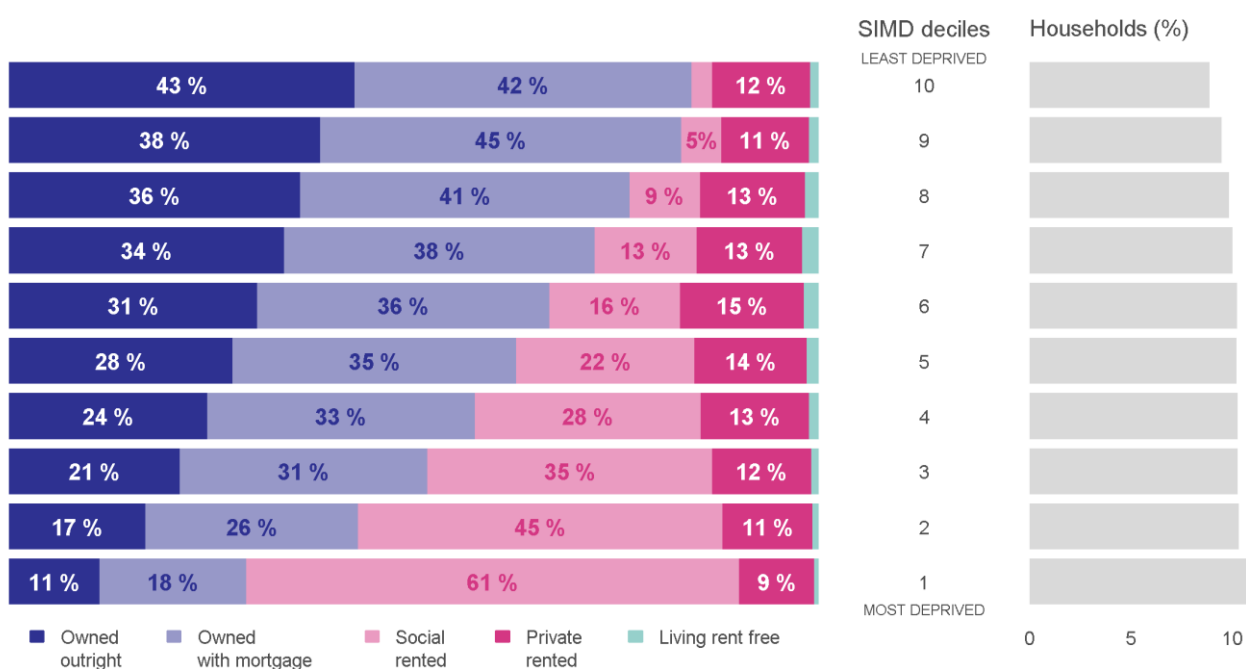
The analysis of tenure for different types of households shows that around 80 per cent of one family households where all residents were aged 65 and over or comprised one couple families owned their homes. However, one family households where all their residents were aged 65 and over were most likely to own their homes outright. Probably because they had already paid their mortgages back. One person households were the next most likely type of household to be owned outright. It is important to note that one third of these were one person aged 65 and over households.

Rented households were more common for lone parent, one person and other type of households. For both lone parent and one person households' social renting was more common than private renting. This was in contrast to 'Other' household types, where private renting was more common than social renting.

4.3 Tenure of household by SIMD decile

As deprivation increases the proportion of owned households decreases and the proportion of social rented households increases. The proportion of private rented households increases from deciles 10 to 6 (least deprived) and then decreases from deciles 6 to 1 (most deprived).

Figure 9: Tenure of household by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD 2012), Scotland, 2011



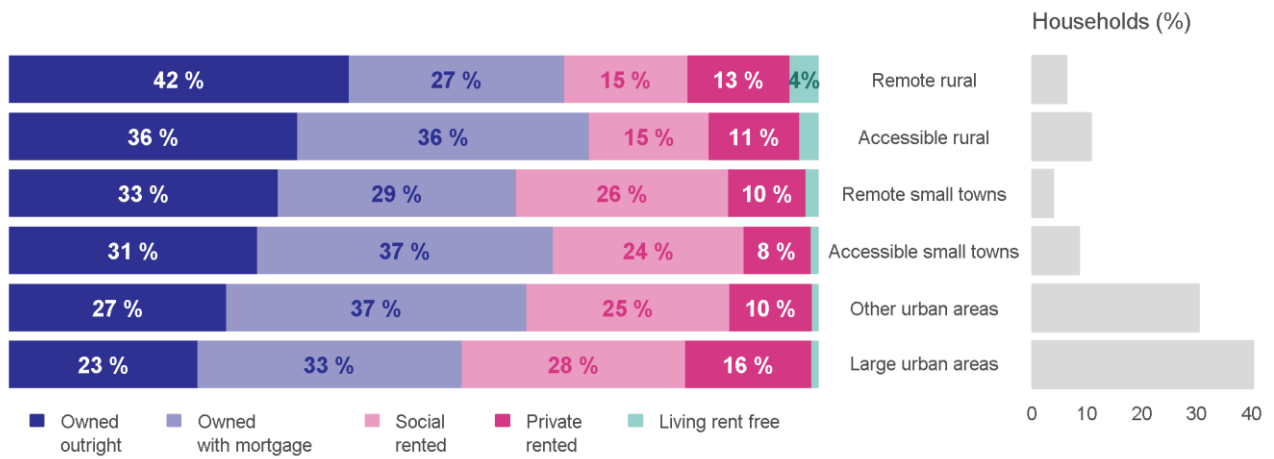
Owned with mortgage includes households owned with a mortgage or a loan or in shared ownership (part owned and part rented)

Chart data from [AT_213_2011](#) / percentages ([Figures 9A and 9B](#))

4.4 Tenure of household by Urban-Rural Indicator

Households in remote or accessible rural areas were more likely to be owned by their residents than in large or other urban areas, while social rented households were more relatively common in urban areas than in rural areas. The highest proportion of living free rent households was for remote rural areas – four per cent.

Figure 10: Household composition by Urban-Rural Indicator (2011/12), Scotland, 2011



Owned with mortgage includes households owned with a mortgage or a loan or in shared ownership (part owned and part rented)

Chart data from [AT_214_2011](#) / percentages ([Figures 10A and 10B](#))

5. Household composition for all people in households

5.1 Scotland by sex and age

Figure 11 illustrates the proportion of people living in different types of household by sex and age.

Figure 11: Household composition for all people in households by sex and age, Scotland, 2011

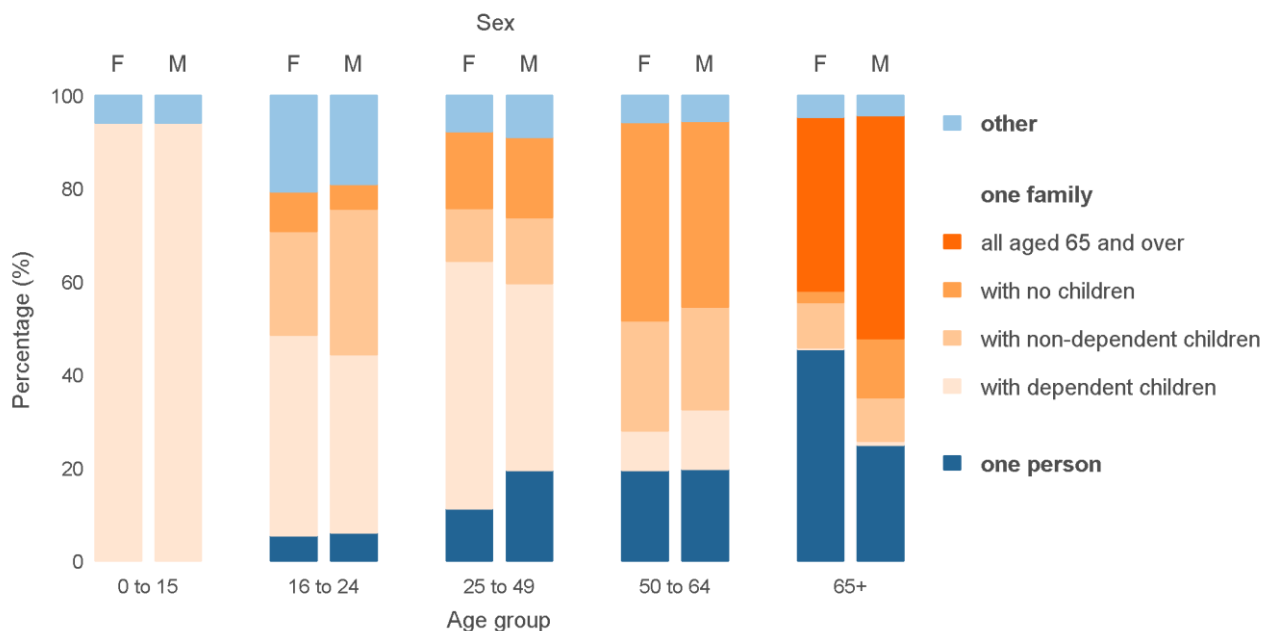


Chart data from [AT_215_2011](#) / percentages ([Figure 11](#))

Breaking down the data by sex and age group shows the following:

- For all age group categories and both males and females, most of the people – three quarters of the total – lived in a one family household.
- Most (94 per cent) of the 913,000 people aged between 0 and 15 lived in a one family household.
- Proportionally, people aged between 16 and 24 were the most likely to live in other type of households, such as all full-time students households. Almost 90 per cent of the 57,000 people living in all full-time students households were aged 16-24 (see Figure 12).
- Of the 1,796,000 people aged between 25 and 49, men were more likely to live in a one person household than women, while women were more likely to live in households containing one family with children. This is related to the fact that substantially more women than men lived in a lone parent household (see Figure 13). The proportions of male and female children living in lone parent families were similar, but there were substantially more female lone parents than male lone parents – 83 per cent of lone parents were female.
- People aged 65 and over were more likely to live either on their own or in households where all the residents were aged 65 and over (Figure 7). In this age group, women were almost twice as likely to live on their own as men. The reason behind this is the life expectancy difference for males and females, which was almost four years higher for females in 2011 in Scotland – 80.9 years for females

and 76.8 for males (news.scotland.gov.uk/News/Life-expenctaci-in-Scotland-1160.aspx). For the rest of the age categories, the number of males and females were similar – close to 50 per cent – while for those aged 65 and over there were over 100,000 more women than men.

- The absolute number of males and females living in one family household where all the residents were aged 65 and over were similar – 179,000 for both males and females. The apparently higher proportion for males in Figure 11 is due to the fact that there were fewer males than females.

Figure 12: Percentages of people in all full-time students households by age, Scotland, 2011

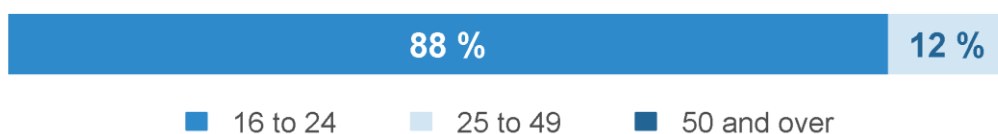


Chart data from [AT_216_2011](#) / percentages ([Figure 12](#))

Figure 13: Family status for people in lone parent families by sex and age, Scotland, 2011

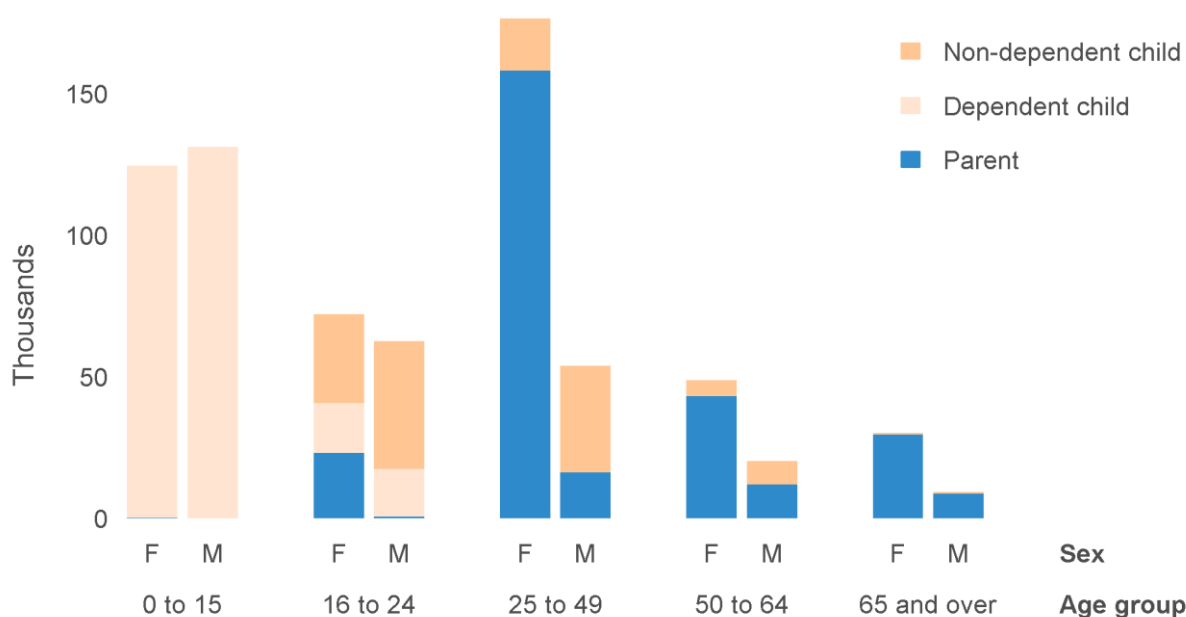


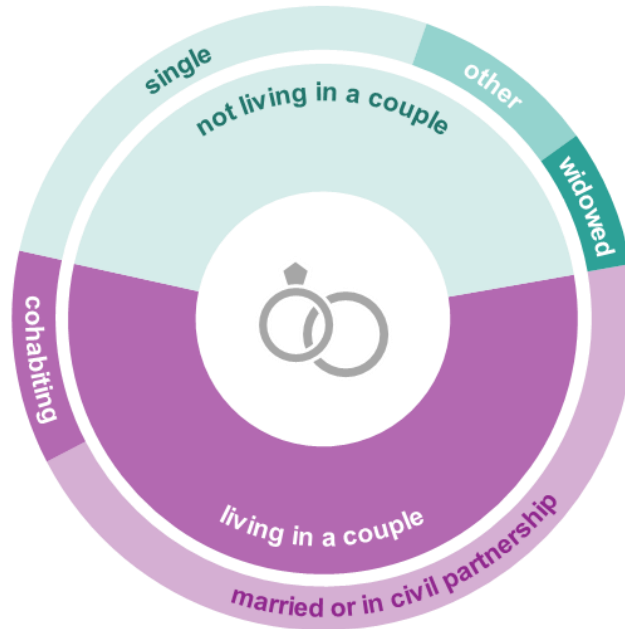
Chart data from [AT_217_2011](#) / [Figure 13](#)

6. Living arrangements for people aged 16 and over in households

6.1 Scotland

In 2011, 56 per cent of the 4.3 million people aged 16 and over in households lived in a couple, either married, in a same-sex civil partnership or cohabiting couple.

Figure 14: Living arrangements for people aged 16 and over in households, Scotland, 2011

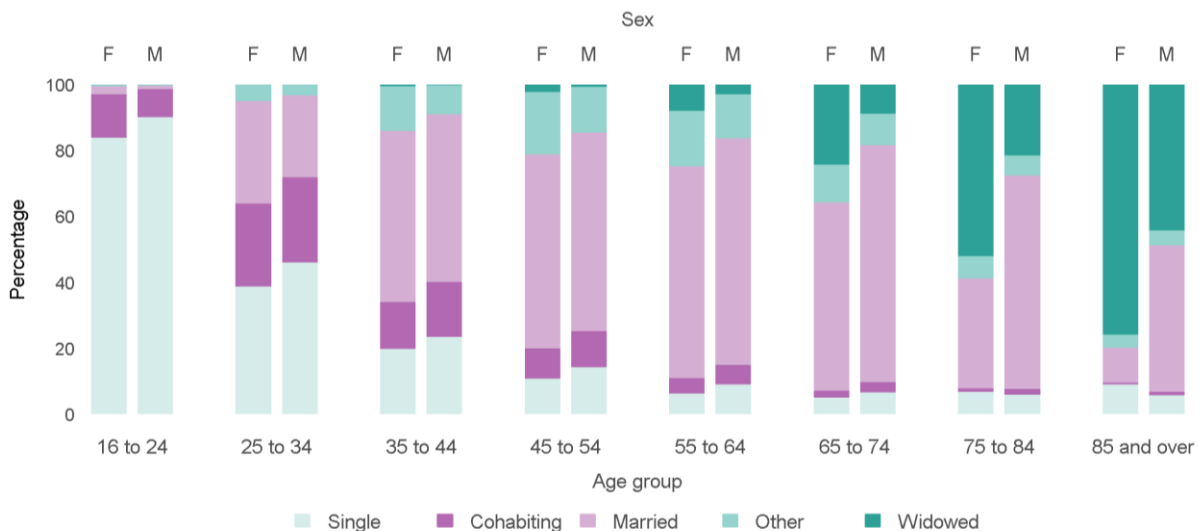


Other includes those who were not living in a couple who stated they were married, separated or divorced

Chart data from [Table DC1108SC](#) / percentages ([Figure 14](#))

6.2 Living arrangements by sex and age

Figure 15: Living arrangements for people aged 16 and over in households by sex and age, Scotland, 2011



Married couple includes those who were married or in same-sex civil partnerships

Other includes those who were not living in a couple who stated they were married, separated or divorced

Chart data from [Table DC1108SC](#) / percentages ([Figure 15](#))

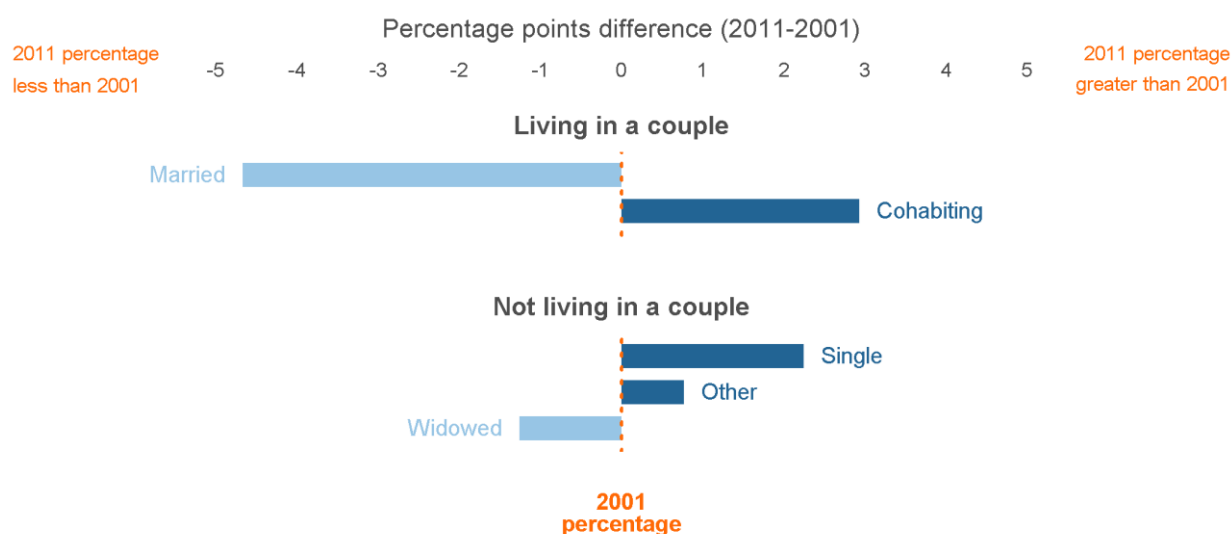
Analysing living arrangement proportions by age and sex gives us an expected general picture (Figure 15). In the older age groups people were less likely to be single or cohabiting and more likely to be married or widowed. The proportion of married people increased with age; it was highest in the 55 to 64 year old age group. It then decreased, with a corresponding increase in the proportion of widowed people.

Although the proportions for males and females followed the same general trend, women tend to get married at younger ages. Also, due to differences in life expectancy, the proportion of people who are widowed is higher for females than for males.

6.3 2001-2011 comparison

The proportion of people who were married (or in a same-sex civil partnership) fell from 50 per cent in 2001 to 46 per cent in 2011. This represents the biggest fall in any category – almost five percentage points. In contrast, the percentage of people living in a cohabiting couple increased by three percentage points – from 8 per cent to 11 per cent. The percentage of people who were single and did not live in a couple increased by two percentage points – from 25 per cent to 27 per cent.

Figure 16: Change in living arrangements proportions for people aged 16 and over in households between 2001 and 2011, Scotland



Married includes married and in same-sex civil partnership

Other includes people not living in a couple who stated they were married, separated or divorced

Chart data from [AT_218_2011](#) / percentages ([Figure 16](#))

7. Household composition for dependent children

7.1 Scotland

Of all people in households, 18 per cent were dependent children aged 0 to 15 and two per cent were dependent children aged 16 to 18, representing a total of ,1036,000 dependent children in households in Scotland in 2011.

The majority (69 per cent) lived in a one couple family (married, cohabiting or same-sex civil partnership couple), 24 per cent in female lone parent households, 2 per cent in male lone parent households and 6 per cent in other households (e.g. households with more than two generations present).

Figure 17: Household composition for dependent children, Scotland, 2011

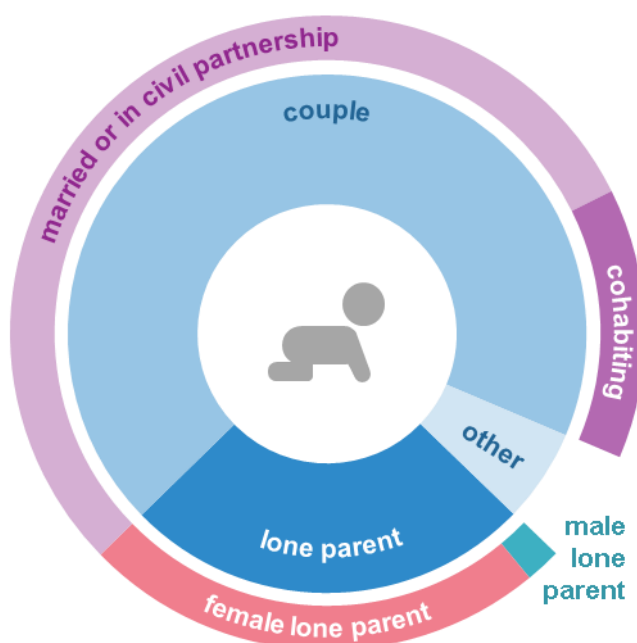


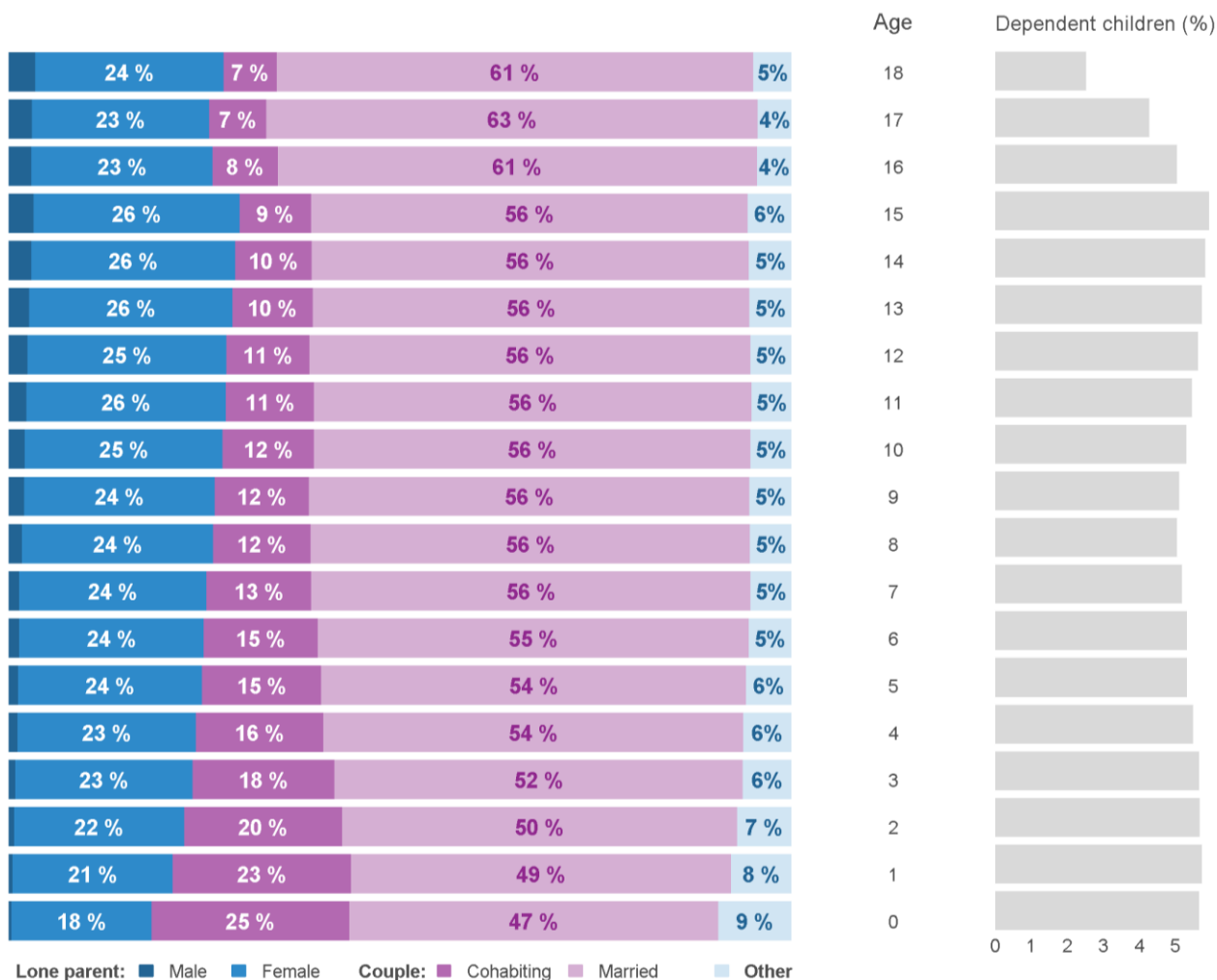
Chart data from [AT_219_2011](#) / percentages ([Figure 17](#))

7.2 Household composition by age

In general, the younger the child, the more likely it was they lived within a couple family (cohabiting, married or in a civil partnership) and the less likely they lived in a lone parent family.

Dependent children aged 16 and over were more likely to live in a one couple family than younger dependent children. There might be several explanations for this fact. Children living in lone parent families might be more likely to move out once they turn 16, or they might be more likely to discontinue full-time education and therefore no longer be classed as dependent children.

Figure 18: Household composition for dependent children by age, Scotland, 2011

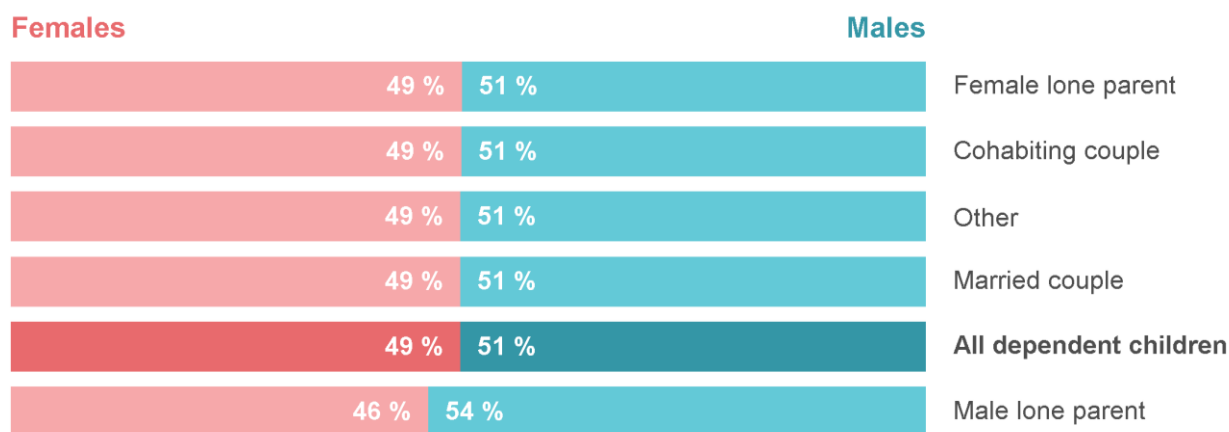


Married couple includes those who were married or in same-sex civil partnerships

Chart data from [AT_219_2011](#) / percentages ([Figures 18A and 18B](#))

7.3 Sex ratios for dependent children by household composition

Figure 19: Sex ratios for dependent children by household composition, Scotland, 2011



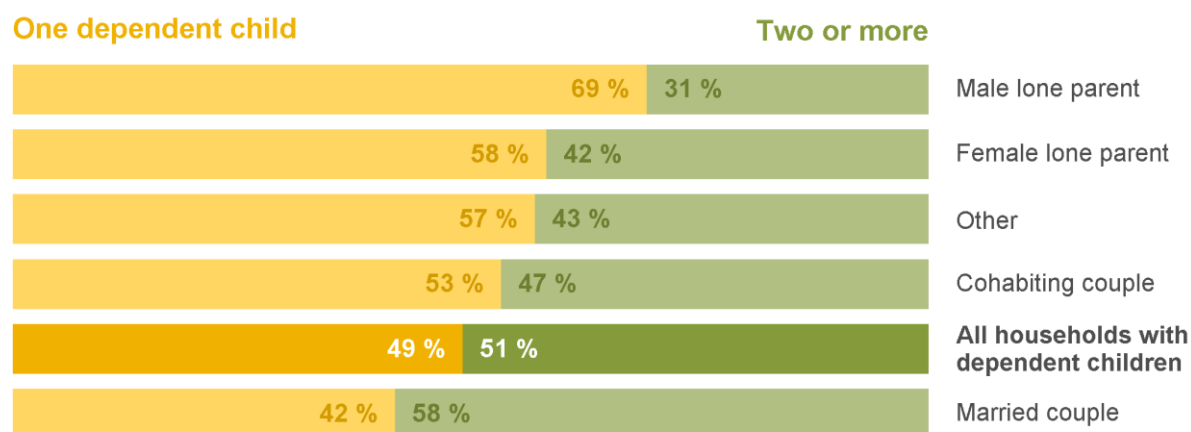
Married couple includes those who were married or in same-sex civil partnerships

Chart data from [AT_219_2011](#) / percentages ([Figure 19](#))

There are some marked differences between the sexes for dependent children. Firstly, we saw that dependent children living in a lone parent family were more than thirteen times more likely to live in a female lone parent family than in a male lone parent family. Secondly, as shown in Figure 19 in male lone parent families, the proportion of dependent children who are female is lower (46%) than in female lone parent families (49%) (See Figure 20). The proportions of female and male dependent children for the rest of household types were similar to the overall population of dependent children for all ages.

7.4 Number of dependent children per household

Figure 20: Number of dependent children per household ratios by household composition, Scotland, 2011



Married couple includes those who were married or in same-sex civil partnerships

Chart data from [AT_220_2011](#) / percentages ([Figure 20](#))

Figure 20 shows households with dependent children were evenly split between households with one dependent child – 49 per cent – and households with two or more dependent children – 51 per cent. However, these proportions varied across household types from almost 70 per cent of households with one dependent child for male lone parent households to slightly more than 40 per cent for married couple households. The proportion of households with two or more children was higher for couple households than for lone parent households.

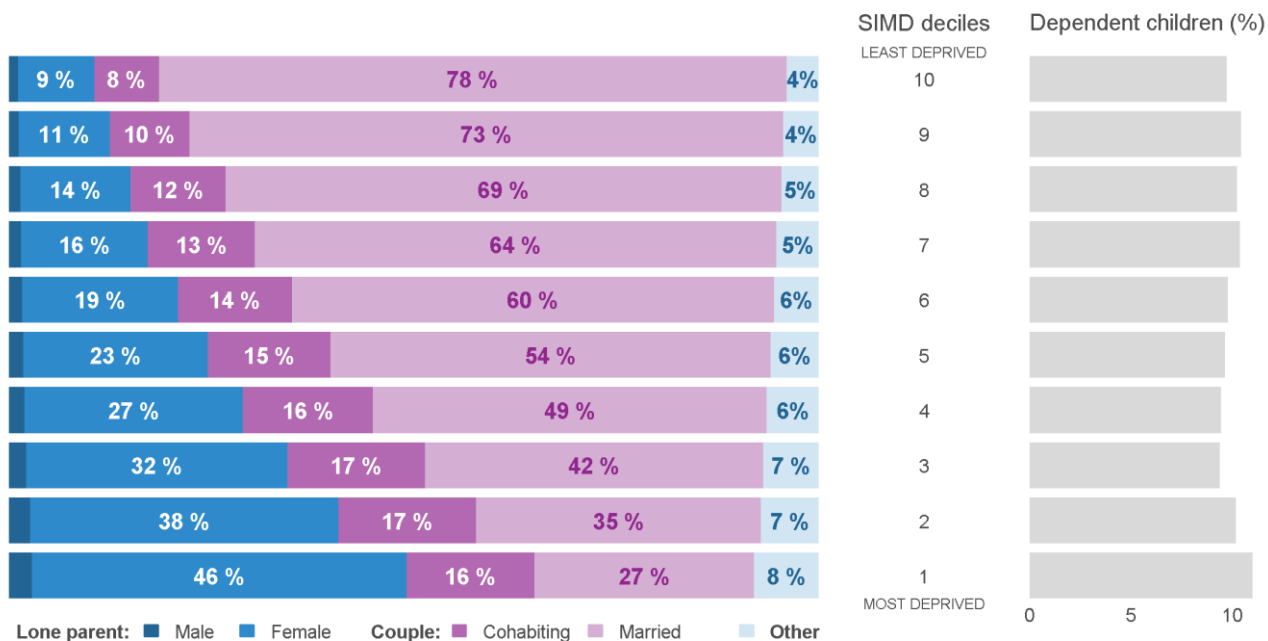
7.5 Household composition by SIMD decile

Dependent children were fairly distributed across SIMD deciles – approximately 10 per cent per decile. Following the general trend, proportions of lone parent households were higher in most deprived areas and proportions of married couple were higher in least deprived areas. Thus in the most deprived decile almost half of dependent children were in lone parent households – and 43 per cent in couple households – compared to only 10 per cent – and 86 per cent – in the least deprived decile.

Dependent children in cohabiting couple households showed the opposite trend to married couple households, with higher proportions in most deprived areas and lower proportions in least deprived areas.

Figure 22 shows the proportions of households with different number of dependent children by SIMD. The trend shows that households with two or more dependent children were more frequent in least deprived areas and households with only one dependent child were more frequent in most deprived areas.

Figure 21: Household composition for dependent children by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD 2012), Scotland, 2011



Married couple includes those who were married or in same-sex civil partnerships

Chart data from [AT_221_2011](#) / percentages ([Figures 21A and 21B](#))

Figure 22: Number of dependent children per household ratios by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD 2012), Scotland, 2011

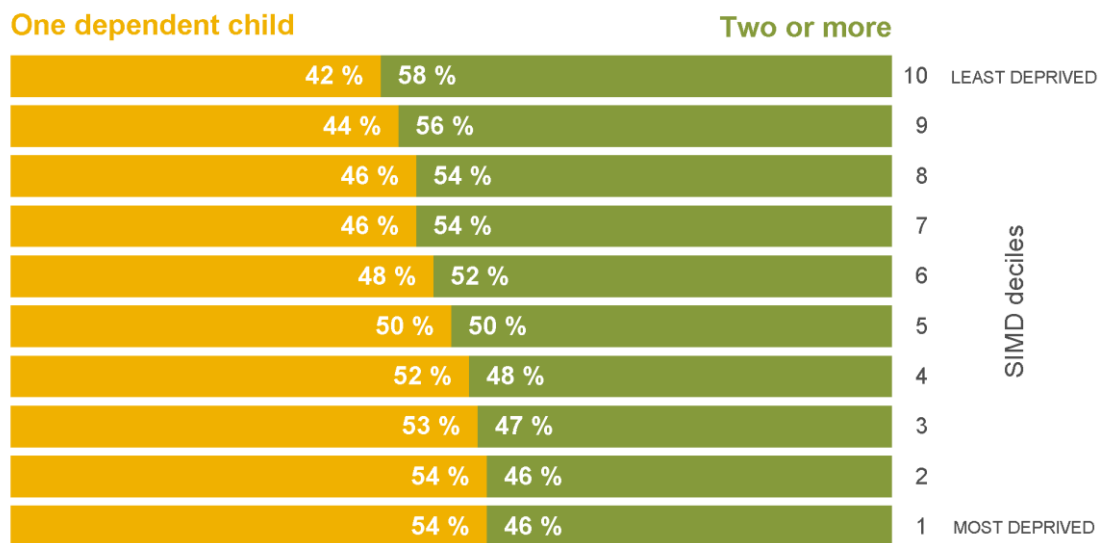


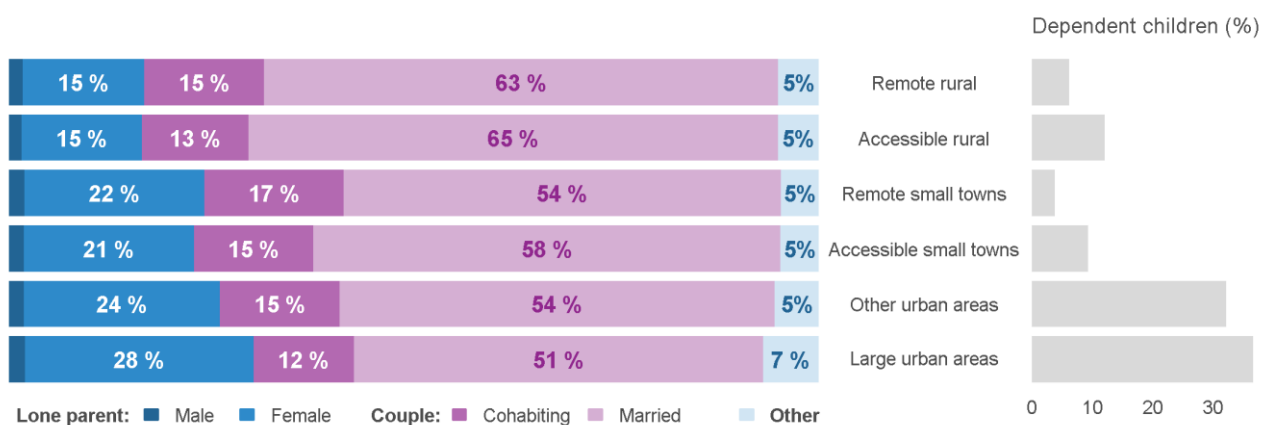
Chart data from [AT_222_2011](#) / percentages ([Figure 22](#))

7.6 Household composition by Urban-Rural Indicator

Living arrangements of households with dependent children varied across urban/rural areas. In accessible and remote rural areas almost 80 per cent of dependent children lived in couple households, compared to 63 per cent in large urban areas.

The percentage of dependent children who lived in lone parent households in large urban areas – 30 per cent – was almost twice as high as in rural areas – 16 per cent.

Figure 23: Household composition for dependent children by Urban-Rural Indicator (2011/12), Scotland, 2011



Married couple includes those who were married or in same-sex civil partnerships

Chart data from [AT 223 2011](#) / percentages ([Figures 23A and 23B](#))

7.7 2001-2011 Comparison

Figure 24: Change in household percentages for households with dependent children between 2001 and 2011, Scotland

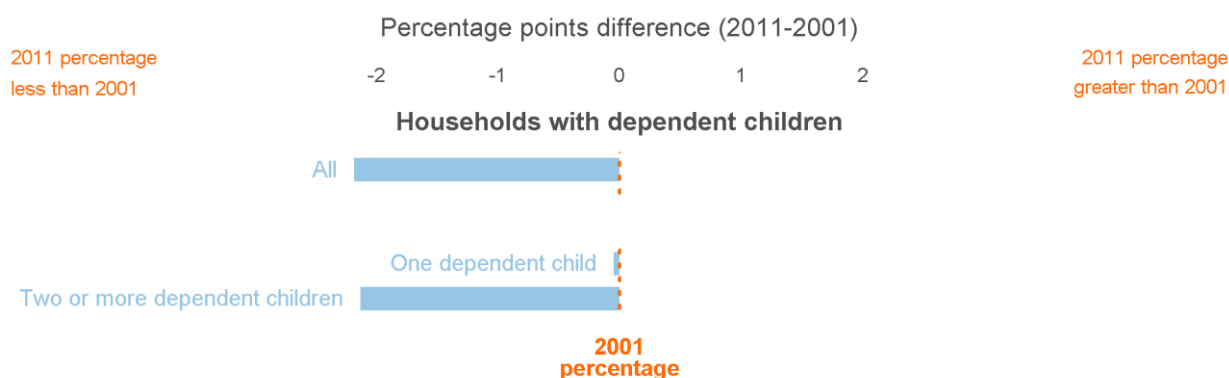


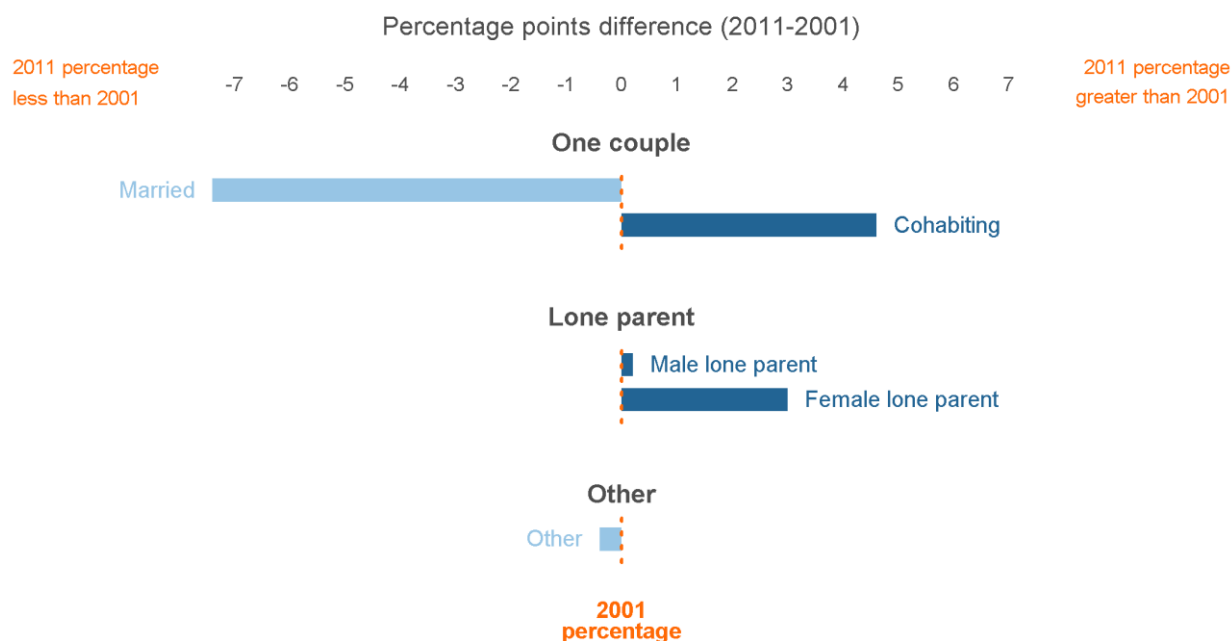
Chart data from [AT 224 2011](#) / percentages ([Figure 24](#))

Since Scotland's Census 2001, the total population of Scotland increased by 233,400 (five per cent) to 5.3 million. However, the number of dependent children fell both as a proportion of the total population and as their number which decreased by 37,000, from 1,073,000 in 2001 to 1,036,000 in 2011.

This reduction was mainly driven by a decrease in the number of households with two or more dependent children (see Figure 24). In contrast, the percentage of households containing just one depend child did not change greatly. The average number of dependent children for households with two or more dependent children remained similar (it was 2.35 in 2001 and 2.33 in 2011).

If we look at how household composition has changed for households with dependent children (see Figure 25), we see that the biggest reduction happened in married couples, while the proportion of dependent children living with cohabiting couples and with lone parents both increased.

Figure 25: Change in household composition proportions for dependent children in households between 2001 and 2011



Married couple includes those who were married or in same-sex civil partnerships

In Scotland's Census 2001 there were 77 dependent children living in one person households. To allow comparisons with Scotland's Census 2011, they were included within 'other households' category.

Chart data from [AT_225_2011](#) / percentages ([Figure 25](#))

8. Living arrangements for people aged 20 to 34

8.1 Scotland

There were 1,021,000 people aged 20 to 34 in Scotland in 2011 – almost 20 per cent of the total population.

As Figure 26 shows, most of them – three quarters – were living independently (as a couple, as a lone parent or in a one person household). However, just over a quarter (26 per cent) were still living as non-dependent children with their parents.

Figure 26: Living arrangements for people aged 20 to 34, Scotland, 2011

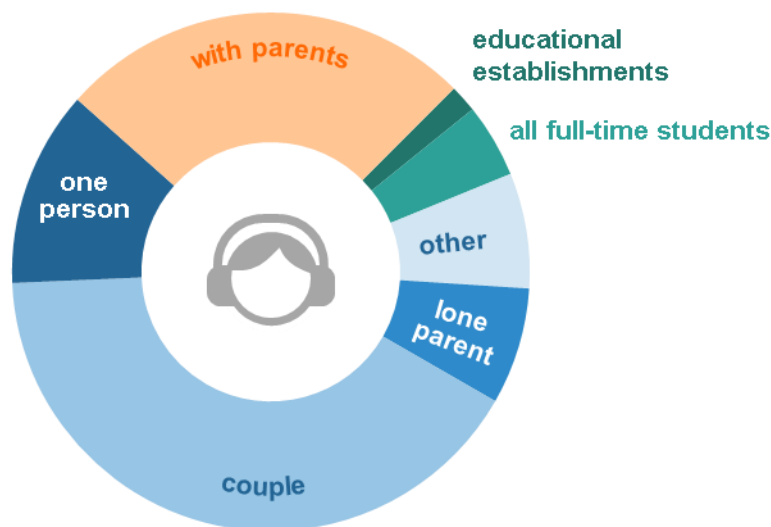


Chart data from [AT_226_2011](#) / percentages ([Figure 26](#))

8.2 Living arrangements by sex

Figure 27: Sex ratios for people aged 20 to 34 by living arrangements, Scotland, 2011

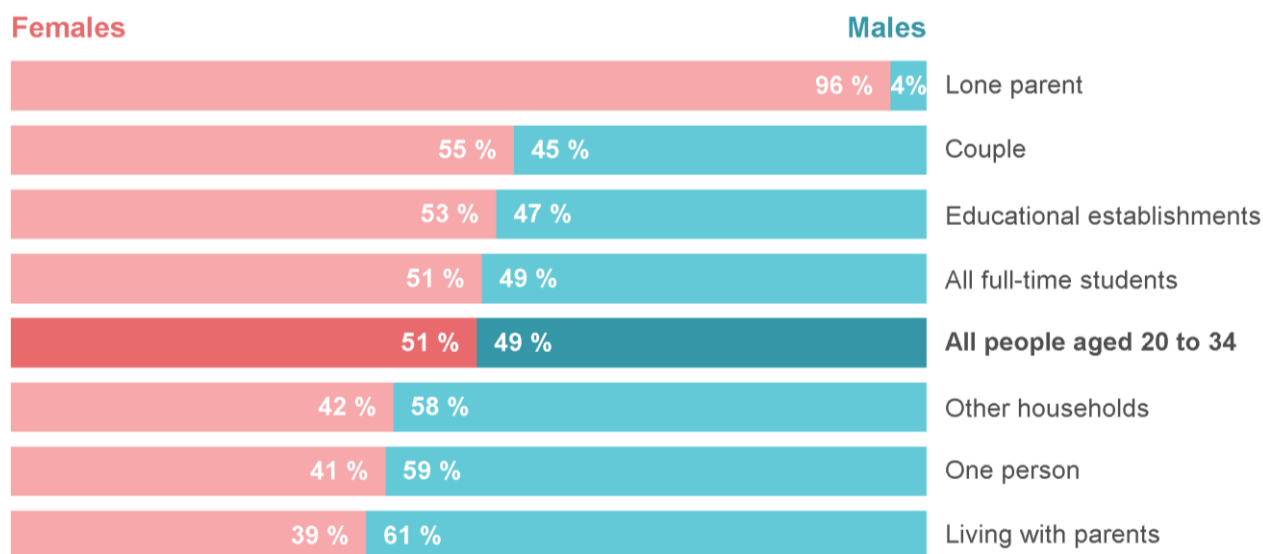


Chart data from [AT_226_2011](#) / percentages ([Figure 27](#))

Although overall sex ratios are close to 50 per cent for all people aged 20 to 34, they varied for different living arrangements. There were more men than women living with parents, in one person households or in 'other' households (e.g., unrelated adults living together), while women were much more likely than men to be living as lone parents.

8.3 Living arrangements by age

Figure 28 shows that people aged 20 were mostly – almost 80 per cent – living with their parents, in all full-time students households or in educational establishments (such as university halls of residence). Then, as age increases, the proportion of people in these living arrangements decreased gradually, and there was an increase in the proportion of people living as a couple, as a lone parent or in a one person household. For people aged 34, the proportion living with their parents was only seven per cent and the proportion of people living in all full-time students households or in educational establishments was negligible.

Figure 28: Living arrangements for people aged 20 to 34 by age, Scotland, 2011

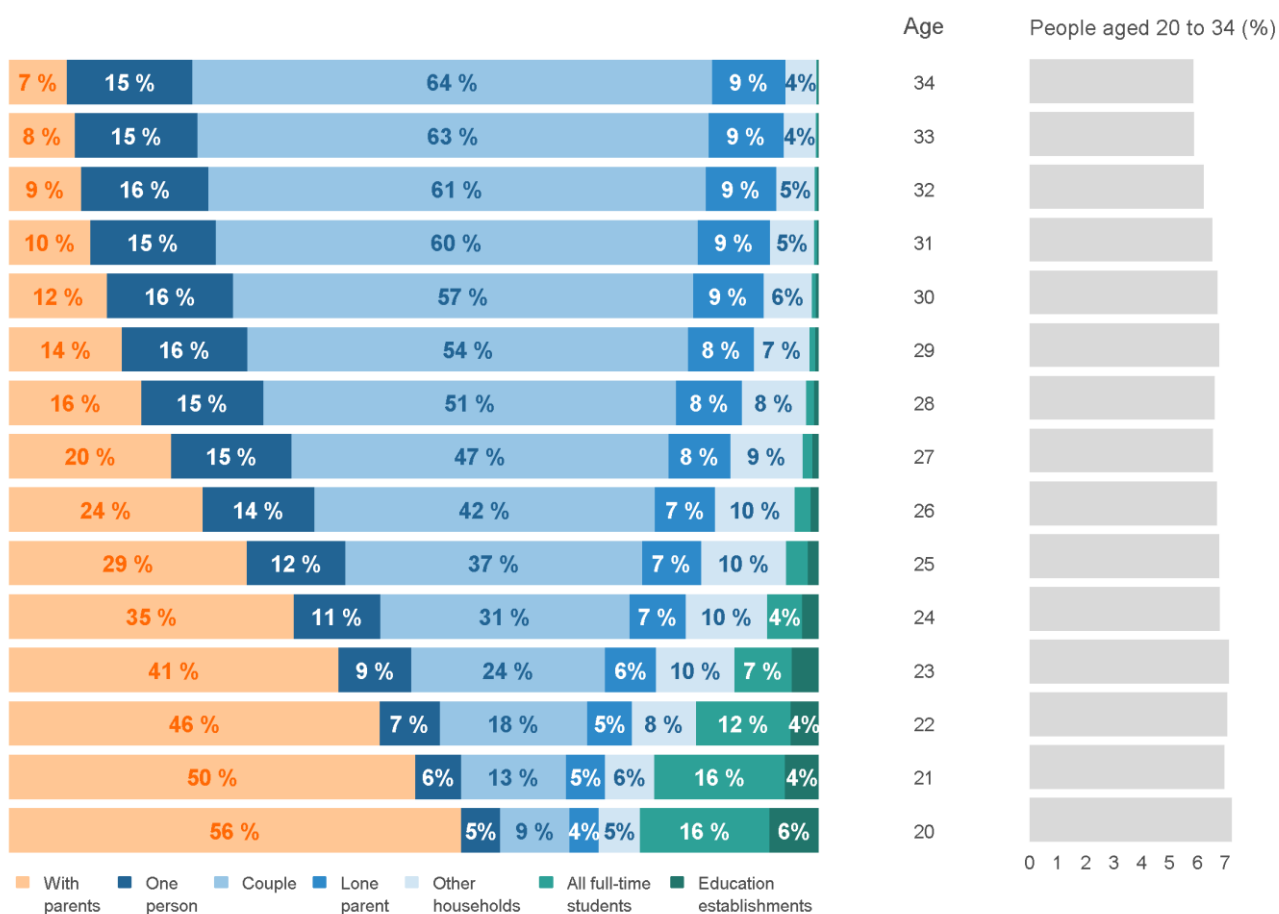


Chart data from [AT_226_2011](#) / percentages ([Figure 28A and 28B](#))

8.4 Living arrangements by SIMD decile

The proportions of young people living in one adult – one person or lone parent – households showed a similar trend to previously seen for the overall population. As deprivation increased, the proportion of one adult household proportion increased.

For people in all full-time students households and in educational establishments, the proportion decreased with deprivation, probably because universities tend to be located in less deprived areas.

The proportion of young people living as a couple increased as deprivation decreased, reaching a maximum value of 47 per cent at decile 7, and then it decreased. This may reflect that couples have a joint income which helps them afford homes in less deprived areas. However, since they are young couples their purchase power might not be enough to afford homes in the least deprived areas.

The proportion of people living with parents was constant from deciles 1 to 6 – around 25 per cent – and increased to around 30 per cent from decile 7 to 10.

Figure 29: Living arrangements for people aged 20 to 34 by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD 2012), Scotland, 2011

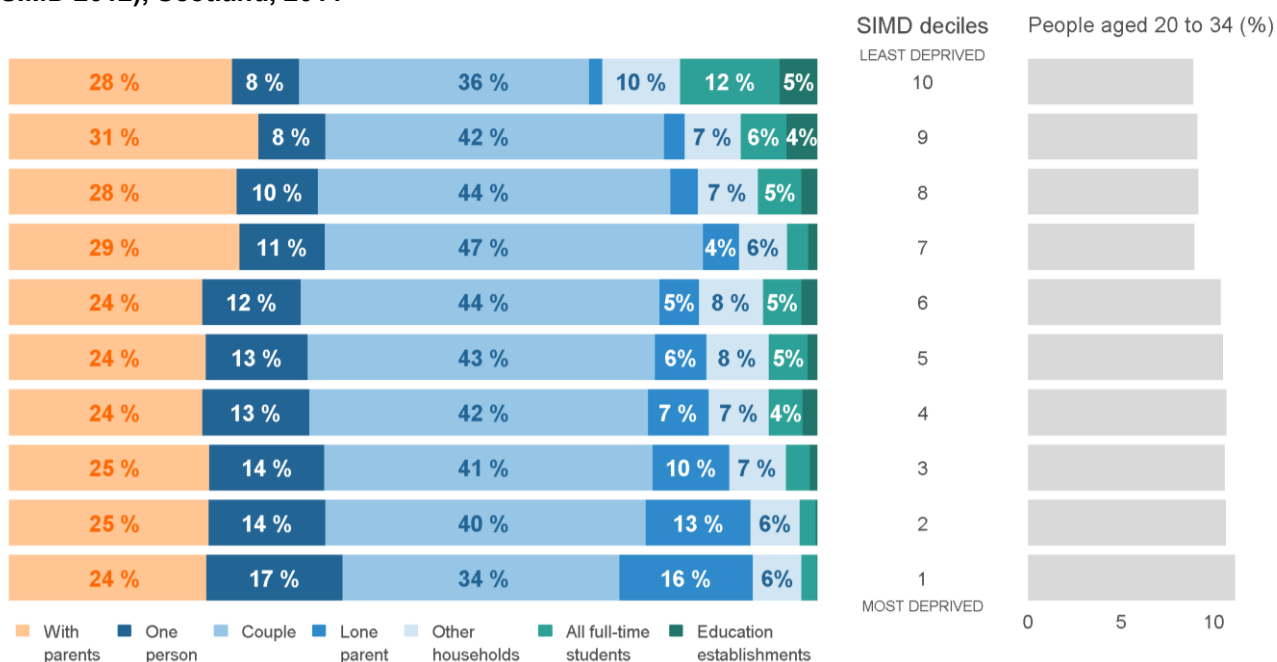


Chart data from [AT 227 2011](#) / percentages ([Figures 29A and 29B](#))

8.5 Living arrangements by Urban-Rural Indicator

Figure 30: Living arrangements for people aged 20 to 34 by Urban-Rural Indicator (2011/12), Scotland, 2011

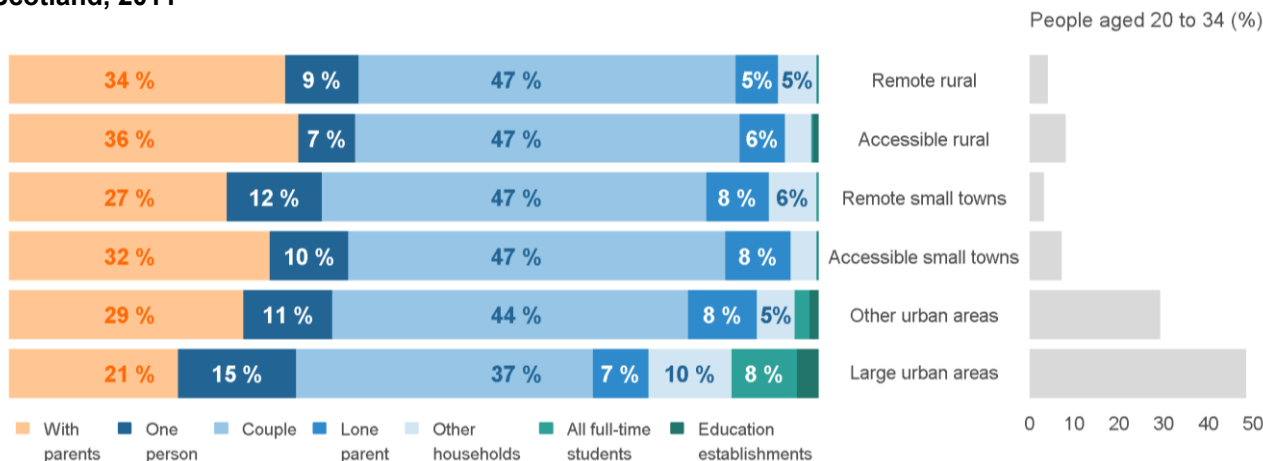


Chart data from [AT 228 2011](#) / percentages ([Figures 30A and 30B](#))

Figure 30 shows that almost half of those aged 20 to 34 in households or educational establishments lived in large urban areas. These areas also had the highest proportion of people whose living arrangement was linked to full time education – 11 per cent. Again this is likely to be due to the fact that young people tend to move to large urban areas for work or study, and universities are mainly located in large urban areas.

8.6 2001-2011 Comparison

The proportion of people aged 20 to 34 living as a couple, as a lone parent or in one person households decreased between 2001 and 2011. The largest decrease was for young adults living as a couple – this fell by over four percentage points, from 46 per cent to 41 per cent. In contrast, the proportion of people living with their parents or in living arrangements linked to full-time education increased. This is likely to be linked to the economic downturn, among other factors. Since the start of the economic downturn in 2007-08, increases in unemployment, reductions in new house building and a constrained mortgage market have made it more difficult for young adults to afford to live on their own or as a couple, so more of them are living with their parents or sharing with other adults.

Figure 31: Change in living arrangements percentages for people aged 20 to 34 between 2001 and 2011, Scotland

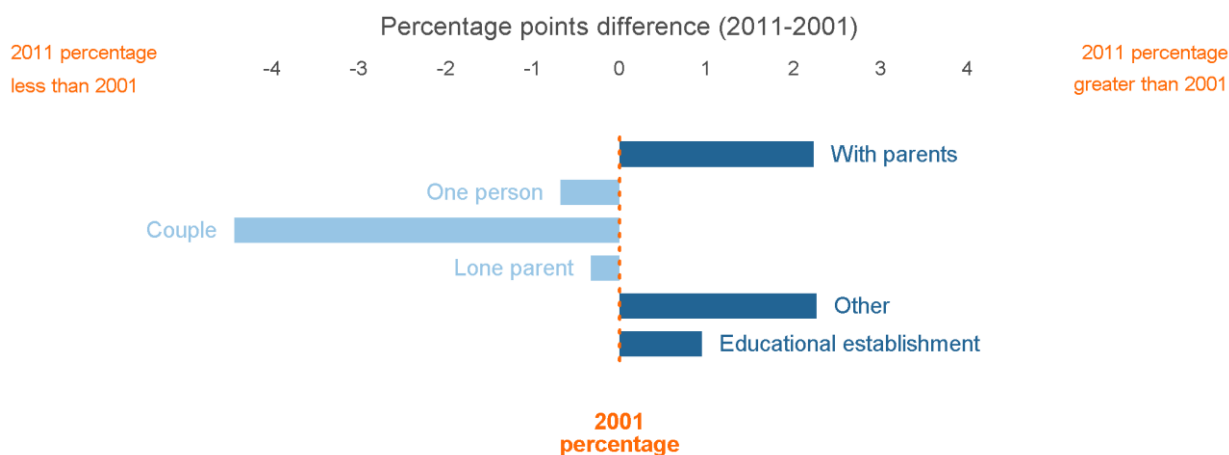


Chart data from [AT_229_2011](#) / percentages ([Figure 31](#))

9. Living arrangements for people aged 65 and over

9.1 Scotland

There were 890,000 people aged 65 and over in Scotland in 2011 – almost 17 per cent of the total population.

As Figure 32 shows, people aged 65 and over lived mainly on their own (35 per cent) or with other people aged 65 and over (40 per cent). Almost ten per cent lived in households with children (including non-dependent children) and four per cent lived in communal establishments, such as care homes.

Figure 32: Living arrangements for people aged 65 and over, Scotland, 2011

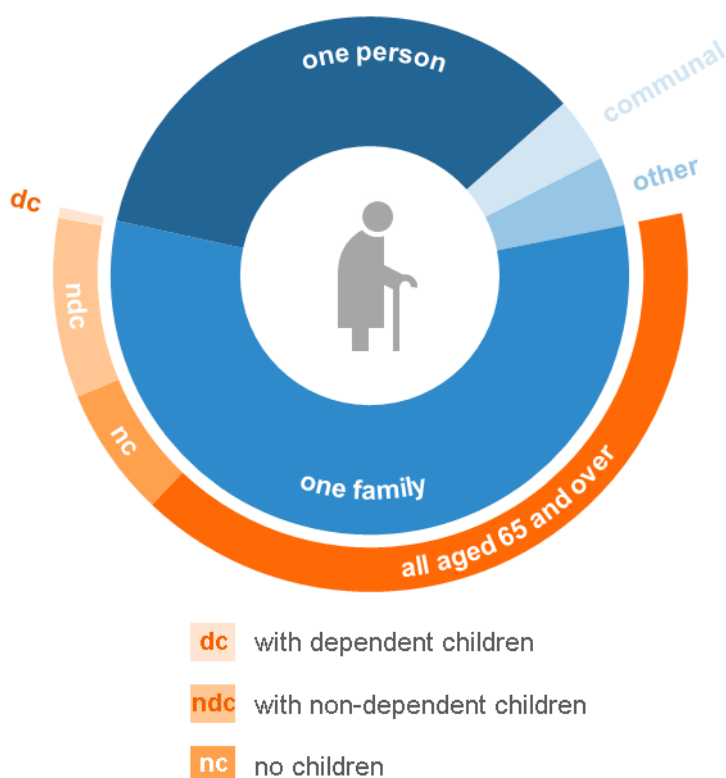


Chart data from [AT_230_2011](#) / percentages ([Figure 32](#))

9.2 Sex ratios by living arrangements

Figure 33 shows that of people aged 65 and over, 57 per cent were women and 43 per cent were men. However, this female/male ratio was not consistent across all household types. The female proportion in communal establishments and for one person households was 70 per cent or higher. This is probably related to the higher life expectancy for women in Scotland mentioned before. In fact, in Figure 34 we can see that living arrangements for both sexes are different and women were more likely to be widowed (42 per cent) than men (17 per cent). This would make women more prone to live on their own or in communal residences.

Figure 33: Sex ratios for people aged 65 and over by living arrangements, Scotland, 2011

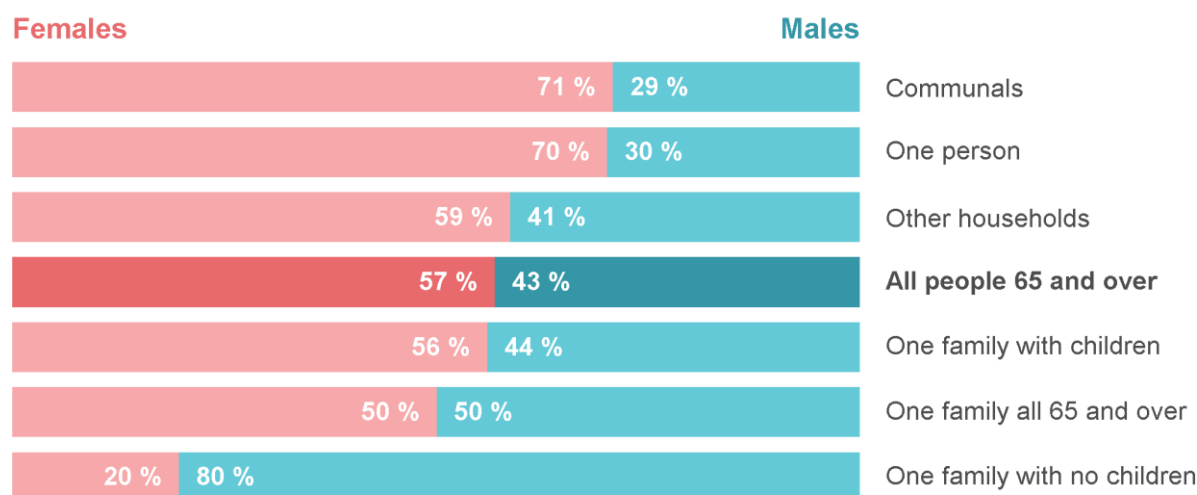
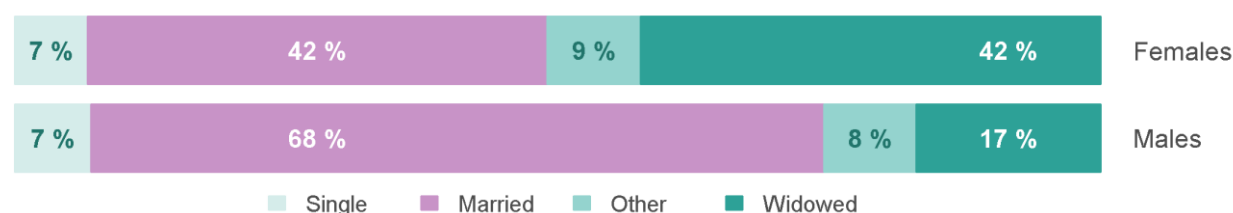


Chart data from [AT_230_2011](#) / percentages ([Figure 33](#))

Figure 34: Marital status for people aged 65 and over by sex, Scotland, 2011



Married couple includes those who were married or in same-sex civil partnerships
Other includes those who were separated or divorced

Chart data from [Table DC1107SC](#) / percentages ([Figure 34](#))

Males accounted for 80 per cent of people aged 65 and over living in one family households with no children. This is likely to be due in part to the fact that wives tend to be younger than their husbands. Women were on average 2.6 years younger than their husbands for marriages between 1955 and 2013 in Scotland ([Table 7.3a, Vital events reference tables 2013](#)). So in this category we are just counting one member of the couple, the other member being under 65.

For one family households where all residents were aged 65 and over, gender ratios were even, reflecting that these were mostly one couple households.

9.3 Household composition by SIMD decile

The distribution of household type, by SIMD for people aged 65 and over, followed the same tendency as for the overall population. People living in one person households decreased and people living in households with more than one resident increased as deprivation decreased. The reason behind this is likely to be the same as for the overall population: that households with more than one resident may have more than one income supporting the household while those with only one resident can only have one income available to support the household.

Figure 35: Household composition for people aged 65 and over in households by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD 2012), Scotland, 2011

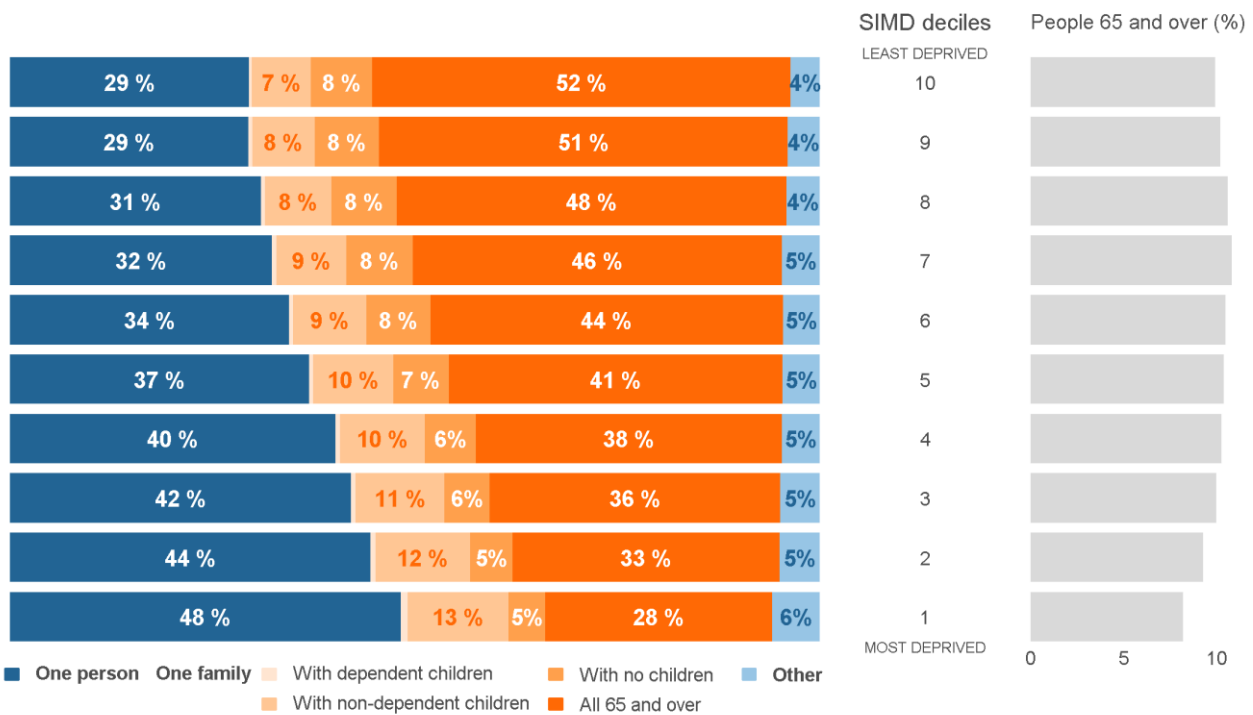


Chart data from [AT_231_2011](#) / percentages ([Figures 35A and 35B](#))

9.4 Household composition by Urban-Rural Indicator

Figure 36: Household composition for people aged 65 and over in households by Urban-Rural Indicator (2011/12), Scotland, 2011

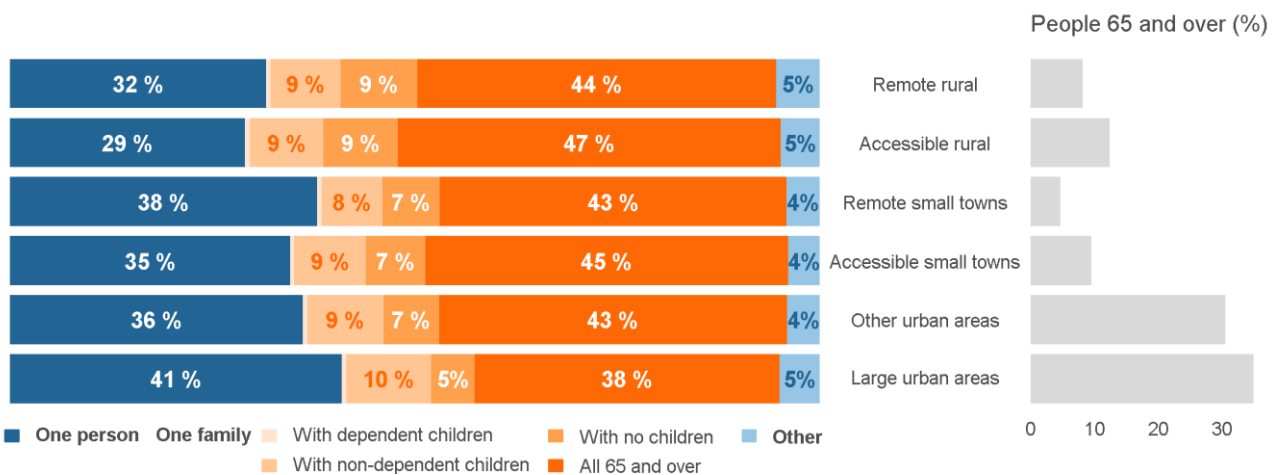


Chart data from [AT_232_2011](#) / percentages ([Figures 36A and 37B](#))

As before, people aged 65 and over showed similar trends the total population when the Urban-Rural Indicator was considered. They lived mostly in urban areas – 65 per cent of people aged 65 and over – and one person households were more common in urban areas.

9.5 2001-2011 comparison

Between Scotland's Census 2001 and 2011 the population has increased by 233,400 (five per cent). The number of people aged 65 and over increased by 85,434 (10 per cent), thus representing a higher increase than the observed for the total population. As pointed out in previous reports (Release 2A), Scotland's population is ageing: Scotland's Census 2011 was the first ever where the number of people aged 65 and over was higher than the number aged under 15. As Figure 38 shows, the highest increase was in one family households where all people were aged 65 and over (5 percentage points).

Figure 37: Change in household composition percentages for people aged 65 and over in households between 2001 and 2011, Scotland

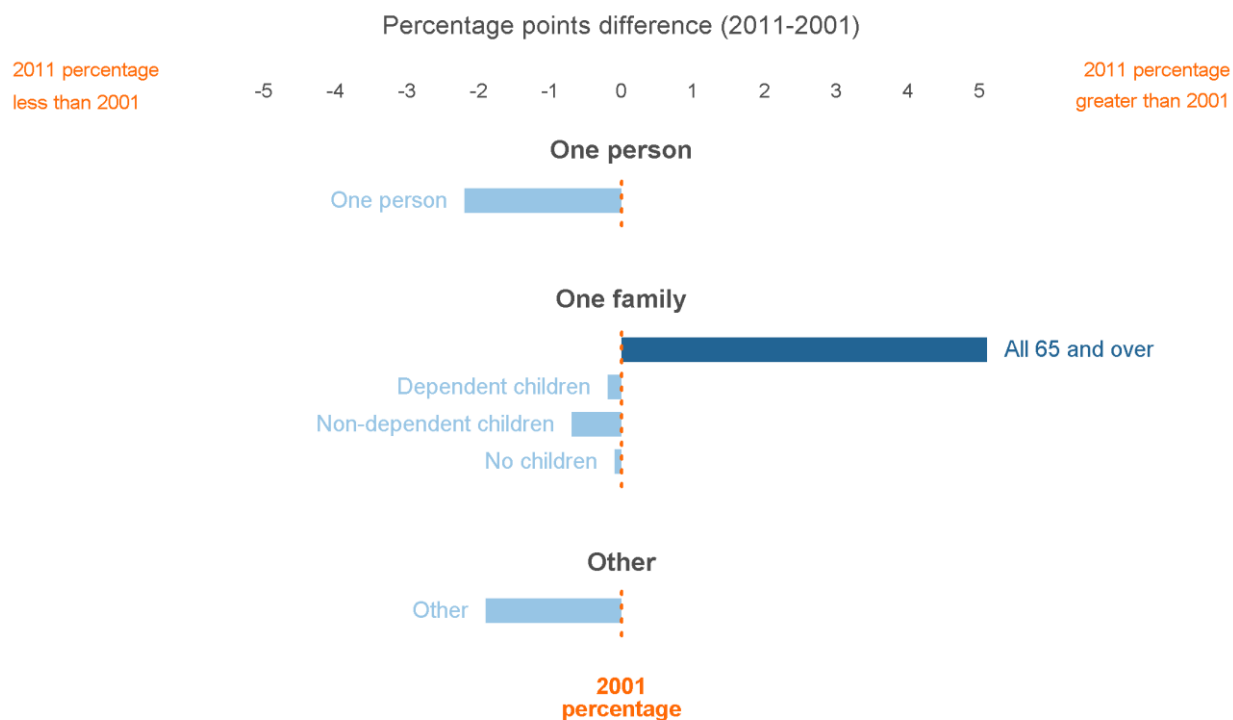


Chart data from [AT 233 2011](#) / percentages ([Figure 37](#))

10. Appendix 1: References

2011 Census in Scotland: Population Estimates for Scotland – Release 1B
(www.scotland.gov.uk/documents/censusresults/release1b/rel1bsb.pdf)

2011 Census: Key Results on Population, Ethnicity, Identity, Language, Religion, Health, Housing and Accommodation in Scotland – Release 2A
(www.scotland.gov.uk/documents/censusresults/release2a/StatsBulletin2A.pdf)

2011 Census: Key Results on Households and Families and Method of Travel to Work or Study in Scotland – Release 2C
(www.scotland.gov.uk/documents/censusresults/release2a/StatsBulletin2C.pdf)

Census 2011: Detailed characteristics on Population and Households in Scotland – Release 3D
(www.scotland.gov.uk/news/census-2011-detailed-characteristics-population-and-households-scotland-release-3d)

Family households: How have family households in Scotland changed over 2001-2011?
(www.cfr.ac.uk/assets/ERB-Changing-Family-Households-2001-2011-April2014.pdf)

Vital Events Reference Tables 2013 (www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics-by-theme/vital-events/general-publications/vital-events-reference-tables/2013)

11. Appendix 2: Definitions

Civil Partnership is a legal status similar to marriage but for two people of the same sex. It allows same-sex couples to get legal recognition of their relationship.

A **Communal Establishment (CE)** is defined as an establishment providing managed residential accommodation. Managed means full-time or part-time supervision of the accommodation.

In most cases (for example, prisons, large hospitals, hotels) CE's can be easily identified. However, difficulties can arise with small hotels, guesthouses and sheltered accommodation. Special rules apply in these cases:

Small hotels and guesthouses are treated as CE's if they have the capacity to have ten or more guests, excluding the owner/manager and his/her family.

Sheltered housing is treated as a CE if less than half the residents possess their own facilities for cooking. If half or more possess their own facilities for cooking (regardless of use) the whole establishment is treated as separate households.

A **Dependent Child** is a person in a household aged 0 to 15 (whether or not in a family) or a person aged 16 to 18 who is in full time education and in a family with his or her parent(s) or grandparent(s). It does not include any people aged 16 to 18 who have a spouse, partner or child living in the household.

A **Family** is defined as a group of people who are either a married, same-sex civil partnership, or cohabiting couple, with or without child(ren); a lone parent with child(ren); a married, same-sex civil partnership, or cohabiting couple with grandchild(ren) but with no children present from the intervening generation; or a single grandparent with grandchild(ren) but no children present from the intervening generation.

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

The **Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation** (SIMD) is the Scottish Government's official tool for identifying small area concentrations of multiple deprivation across all of Scotland and is relevant to policies aimed at tackling the causes and effects of multiple deprivation. The SIMD provides a relative ranking 6,505 small areas (data zones) across Scotland from the most deprived (ranked one) to the least deprived in Scotland (ranked 6,505). For analysis purposes, the SIMD rankings are often split into groups. For example, like in this report in deciles (each decile contains ten per cent of data zones) to allow information to be compared to similar information on each decile.

The Scottish Government (SG) uses **Urban-Rural Classification** to ensure that rural and remote communities have their distinct needs reflected in new policies and initiatives. The SG has been classifying areas using a 6-fold urban-rural classification system with the following categories:

- **Large Urban Areas** – Settlements of over 125,000 people
- **Other Urban Areas** – Settlements of 10,000-125,000 people
- **Accessible Small Towns** - Between 3,000 and 10,000 people and within 30 minutes drive of a settlement of 10,000 or more
- **Remote Small Towns** – Between 3,000 and 10,000 people but with a drive time of over 30 minutes to a settlement of 10,000 or more.
- **Accessible Rural** - Less than 3,000 people and within 30 minutes drive of a settlement of 10,000 or more.
- **Remote Rural** - Less than 3,000 people and with a drive time of over 30 minutes to a settlement of 10,000 or more.

12. Appendix 3: Notes on statistical publications

National Statistics

The United Kingdom Statistics Authority (UKSA) has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in line with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics (available on the [UKSA](#) website).

Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

- meet identified user needs;
- are well explained and readily accessible;
- are produced according to sound methods; and
- are managed impartially and objectively in the public interest.

Once statistics have been designated as National Statistics it is a statutory requirement that the Code of Practice shall continue to be observed.

Information on background and source data

Further details on data source(s), timeframe of data and timeliness, continuity of data, accuracy, etc can be found in the About this Publication document that is published alongside this publication on the NRS website.

National Records of Scotland

We, the National Records of Scotland, are a non-ministerial department of the devolved Scottish Administration. Our aim is to provide relevant and reliable information, analysis and advice that meets the needs of government, business and the people of Scotland. We do this as follows:

- Preserving the past – We look after Scotland’s national archives so that they are available for current and future generations, and we make available important information for family history.
- Recording the present – At our network of local offices, we register births, marriages, civil partnerships, deaths, divorces and adoptions in Scotland.
- Informing the future – We are responsible for the Census of Population in Scotland which we use, with other sources of information, to produce statistics on the population and households.

You can get other detailed statistics that we have produced from the [Statistics](#) section of our website. Scottish Census statistics are available on the [Scotland’s Census](#) website.

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

You can also follow us on twitter [@NatRecordsScot](#)

Enquiries and suggestions

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

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

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

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13. Appendix 4: Related organisations

Organisation	Contact
<p>The Scottish Government (SG) forms the bulk of the devolved Scottish Administration. The aim of the statistical service in the SG is to provide relevant and reliable statistical information, analysis and advice that meets the needs of government, business and the people of Scotland.</p>	<p>Office of the Chief Statistician Scottish Government 3WR, St Andrews House Edinburgh EH1 3DG</p> <p>Phone: 0131 244 0442</p> <p>Email: statistics.enquiries@scotland.gsi.gov.uk</p> <p>Website: www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics</p>
<p>The Office for National Statistics (ONS) is responsible for producing a wide range of economic and social statistics. It also carries out the Census of Population for England and Wales</p>	<p>Customer Contact Centre Office for National Statistics Room 1.101 Government Buildings Cardiff Road Newport NP10 8XG</p> <p>Phone: 0845 601 3034 Minicom: 01633 815044</p> <p>Email: info@statistics.gsi.gov.uk</p> <p>Website: www.ons.gov.uk/</p>
<p>The Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) is Northern Ireland's official statistics organisation. The agency is also responsible for registering births, marriages, adoptions and deaths in Northern Ireland, and the Census of Population.</p>	<p>Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency McAuley House 2-14 Castle Street Belfast BT1 1SA</p> <p>Phone: 028 9034 8100</p> <p>Email: info.nisra@dfpni.gov.uk</p> <p>Website: www.nisra.gov.uk</p>

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