

**Scotland's Census: Release 3
All key points**

Published March 2015

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1. Introduction

This document contains the key points that were published within the National Records of Scotland's (NRS) Statistical News Releases and relate to 'Release 3' from Scotland's Census scheduled standard outputs.

These outputs were published on a topic by topic basis and were published throughout 2014 and early 2015 and contained the following topics;

- Ethnicity, Identity, Language and Religion
- Population and Households
- Education
- Health
- Labour Market
- Housing and Accommodation
- Transport

2. EILR (Ethnicity, Identity, Language, and Religion)

2.1 National identity by sex by age

- 62 per cent of the total population stated their identity was 'Scottish only'. That proportion varied from 71 per cent for 10 to 14 year olds to 57 per cent for 30 to 34 year olds.
- The second most common response was 'Scottish and British identities only', at 18 per cent. This was highest in the 65 to 74 age group, at 25 per cent.
- 'British identity only' was chosen by 8 per cent of the population. The highest proportion stating this identity was the 50 to 64 age group (10 per cent).
- 'Other identity only' represented 4 per cent of the population. The proportion was highest in the 20 to 24 (11 per cent), 25 to 29 (13 per cent) and 30 to 34 (11 per cent) age groups.

2.2 National identity and ethnic group

- 34 per cent of all minority ethnic groups felt they had some Scottish identity either on its own or in combination with another identity.
- The figure ranged from 60 per cent for people from a mixed background and 50 per cent for those from a Pakistani ethnic group, to 21 per cent for those from an African ethnic group. This compared to 83 per cent for all people in Scotland.
- 62 per cent of the total population stated 'Scottish identity only' as their national identity, of which 98 per cent stated their ethnicity as 'White: Scottish'.
- 18 per cent of the total population stated 'Scottish and British identity only' as their national identity, of which 97 per cent stated their ethnicity as 'White: Scottish'.
- 8 per cent of the total population stated their national identity as 'British identity only'. Of these, 49 per cent stated their ethnicity as 'White: Scottish', 38 per cent were 'White: Other British', and 8 per cent were 'Asian'.
- 4 per cent of the total population stated their national identity as 'Other identity only' (i.e. no UK identity), 32 per cent of those were 'White: Other White', 22 per cent were 'Asian' and 21 per cent were 'White: Polish'.

2.3 National identity by religion

- For most national identities the most common answer to the religion question was 'no religion'. However 'Roman Catholic' was the most common answer for 'Other identity only' (36 per cent), and 'Church of Scotland' (44 per cent) was the most common answer for 'Scottish and British identities only'.

2.4 Country of birth by ethnic group

- 96 per cent of 'White: Scottish' respondents were born in Scotland, whilst 2 per cent were born in England.
- 78 per cent of 'White: Other British' respondents were born in England, whilst 9 per cent were born in Scotland, 4 per cent in Northern Ireland and 3 per cent in Wales.

2.5 Ethnic group by religion

- Within the 'White: Scottish' ethnic group there was an even split of those stating 'Church of Scotland' religion and those stating 'No religion' (both 37 per cent), with 'Roman Catholic' next highest at 15 per cent.
- 'No religion' was the most common answer for those with 'White: Other British', 'White: Other White', 'White: Gypsy/Traveller', 'Caribbean or Black' and 'mixed or multiple ethnic groups' ethnicities. 'Roman Catholic' was the most common response for 'White: Irish' and 'White: Polish', whilst 'Muslim' was most common for 'Asian' and 'Other ethnic groups', and 'Other Christian' was the most common response for the 'African' ethnic group.

2.6 Ethnic group by sex by age

- All minority ethnic groups in Scotland have a younger age profile than white UK groups.
- 29 per cent of 'White: Scottish' people are aged 16 to 39 compared to over 50 per cent of 'White: Polish', 'Asian', 'African' or 'Other' ethnic groups.
- This distribution of ethnic groups by age band is similar for males and females.

2.7 Religion by sex by age

- 'No religion' was the most common response for all age bands up to 45 to 49, whilst from age bands 50 to 54 upwards; 'Church of Scotland' was the most common answer, with the highest proportion in the 80 to 84 and 85 and over age bands (60 per cent).
- Males were more likely to state they had 'No religion' (39 per cent) than females (34 per cent).

2.8 Scots language by sex by age

- 55 to 74 year olds were the highest proportion of people with some skills in Scots, with 43 per cent stating they could do one or a combination of read, write, speak or understand Scots.

2.9 Country of birth by national identity

- The proportion of Scotland's population who felt they had some Scottish identity either on its own or in combination with another identity was highest for people born in Scotland, at 94 per cent. This proportion was 26 per cent for those born in England, 16 per cent for those born in Northern Ireland and 21 per cent for those born in Wales.
- For people born outside the UK, the proportion who felt they had some Scottish identity ranged from 38 per cent for those born in North America and 37 per cent for those born in Antarctica and Oceania (mainly Australia and New Zealand), to 10 per cent for those born in central Asia and 13 per cent for those born in the EU Accession countries.
- Nearly all (99 per cent or over) of people born in Scotland, England or Wales felt they had some UK (including Scottish) identity. This proportion was 94 per cent for those born in Northern Ireland, 85 per cent for those born in the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, 30 per cent for those born in the Republic of Ireland, 17 per cent for those born in the EU Accession countries and 47 per cent for those born in other EU member countries. For people born elsewhere, the proportion ranged from 26 per cent for those born in central Asia to 68 per cent for those born in south and eastern Africa.

2.10 Country of birth by age

- Of the population who were born in Scotland, 9 per cent were aged 18 to 24, generally speaking the student age population. This proportion was similar for people born in England (10 per cent) and Wales (8 per cent) but was slightly higher for those born in Northern Ireland (15 per cent). It was also generally higher for people born outside the UK, ranging up to 33 per cent for those born in eastern Asia and 36 per cent for those born in central Asia.
- The proportion of the population of younger working age (25 to 39) was 17 per cent for those born in Scotland. This proportion was generally higher for people born elsewhere, ranging up to 53 per cent for people born in the EU Accession countries and 54 per cent for who were born in a west and central African country.

2.11 Country of birth by religion by sex

- Of the population who were born in Scotland, 37 per cent stated they belonged to the Church of Scotland, 16 per cent stated they were Roman Catholic and 37 per cent stated they had “No religion”. The ‘Other Christian’ and ‘Muslim’ groups accounted for 3.2 per cent and 0.6 per cent respectively of the Scottish-born population.
- The proportion of the population who stated they were Roman Catholic was highest for those born in the Republic of Ireland (69 per cent), the EU Accession countries (64 per cent) and Central America (47 per cent). The proportion of the population who stated they were Muslim was highest for those born in North Africa (61 per cent), Middle Eastern countries (57 per cent) and southern Asia (46 per cent).
- The proportion of the population who stated they had ‘No religion’ ranged from 6 per cent for those born in central and western Africa to 70 per cent for those born in eastern Asia.

2.12 Ethnic group by age of arrival in the UK

- The great majority (89 per cent) of the population born outside the UK arrived in the UK aged under 35; this pattern was generally reflected across all ethnic groups.

2.13 Country of birth by age of arrival in the UK

- While just over a third (35 per cent) of the population who were born outside the UK arrived into the UK aged 16 to 24, this proportion was 47 per cent for those born in the Republic of Ireland and 49 per cent for those born in eastern Asia.

2.14 Proficiency in English by age of arrival in the UK

- The proportion of the population aged 3 and over reported as not being able to speak English well or at all was 1.4 per cent overall and 11 per cent for those born outside the UK. This proportion generally increased with age of arrival into the UK: for those who arrived aged under 16 it was 5 per cent while for those who arrived aged 65 and over it was 31 per cent.

2.15 Country of birth by English language skills

- The proportion of Scotland’s population aged 3 and over who could speak, read and write English was 94 per cent. This proportion was lowest for those born in the EU Accession countries (75 per cent) or in the Middle East and Asia (89 per cent).

- The proportion of people aged 3 and over who could only understand (but not speak, read or write) English was highest (4 per cent) for those born in EU Accession countries. This group of people also had the highest proportion (3 per cent) who had no skills in English.

2.16 Household composition by ethnic group of Household Reference Person

- In 2011, 35 per cent of the 2.4 million households in Scotland comprised one person living alone. The proportion of households comprising one person living alone varied from 16 per cent where the ethnic group of the household reference person (HRP)¹ was 'White: Polish' to 54 per cent where it was 'Black, Black Scottish or Black British'.
- The proportion of households comprising married couples was highest for those where the ethnic group of the HRP was 'Indian, Indian Scottish or Indian British' (48 per cent, including 30 per cent with dependent children) and 'Pakistani, Pakistani Scottish or Pakistani British' (47 per cent, including 35 per cent with dependent children). These compared with a Scotland average of 32 per cent of households, including 14 per cent with dependent children.
- While 9 per cent of all households in Scotland comprised cohabiting couples, this proportion ranged from 2 per cent where the ethnic group of the HRP was 'Pakistani, Pakistani Scottish or Pakistani British' to 19 per cent where it was 'White: Polish'.
- Overall, 11 per cent of households in Scotland were lone parent households. This proportion ranged from 4 per cent where the ethnic group of the HRP was 'Indian, Indian Scottish or Indian British' to 15 per cent where it was 'African, African Scottish or African British'.

2.17 Household composition by ethnic group of Household Reference Person

- In 2011, 35 per cent of the 2.4 million households in Scotland comprised one person living alone. The proportion of households comprising one person living alone varied from 16 per cent where the ethnic group of the household reference person (HRP)² was 'White: Polish' to 54 per cent where it was 'Black, Black Scottish or Black British'.

² 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.

- The proportion of households comprising married couples was highest for those where the ethnic group of the HRP was 'Indian, Indian Scottish or Indian British' (48 per cent, including 30 per cent with dependent children) and 'Pakistani, Pakistani Scottish or Pakistani British' (47 per cent, including 35 per cent with dependent children). These compared with a Scotland average of 32 per cent of households, including 14 per cent with dependent children.
- While 9 per cent of all households in Scotland comprised cohabiting couples, this proportion ranged from 2 per cent where the ethnic group of the HRP was 'Pakistani, Pakistani Scottish or Pakistani British' to 19 per cent where it was 'White: Polish'.
- Overall, 11 per cent of households in Scotland were lone parent households. This proportion ranged from 4 per cent where the ethnic group of the HRP was 'Indian, Indian Scottish or Indian British' to 15 per cent where it was 'African, African Scottish or African British'.

2.18 Length of residence in the UK by tenure

- In 2011, 7 per cent (348,000) of the 5.2 million people living in households in Scotland were born outside the UK. The proportion of these people living in private rented accommodation decreased with their length of residence in the UK: it was 75 per cent for people resident for less than two years decreasing to 14 per cent for people resident for ten years or more. Conversely, the proportion of people born outside the UK in households that owned their property increased with length of residence in the UK: it was 14 per cent for people resident for less than two years increasing to 71 per cent for people resident for ten years or more.

2.19 Length of residence in the UK by number of rooms

- A total of 348,000 people living in households in Scotland in 2011 were born outside the UK. The proportion of these people in households occupying five or more rooms increased with length of residence in the UK: it was 37 per cent for those resident for less than two years and 66 per cent for those resident for ten years or more.

2.20 Length of residence in the UK by household size

- In 2011, 11 per cent of the household population in Scotland lived in households of five or more people; for people who were born outside the UK this proportion was 15 per cent.

2.21 Length of residence in the UK by household type

- While just over 1 per cent of the household population in Scotland lived in households comprising all full-time students, this proportion was 21 per cent for those born outside the UK who had been resident in the UK for less than two years.

2.22 Car or van availability

- The proportion of households with no car or van available was generally higher for those where the Household Reference Person (HRP)³ was from a minority ethnic group; it was highest for households where the HRP was from the 'African' (60 per cent) or 'Caribbean or Black' (49 per cent) ethnic groups.

³ The Household Reference Person provides an individual person within a household to act as a reference point for producing further derived statistics and for characterising a whole household according to characteristics of the chosen reference person. See <http://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/variables-classification/household-reference-person> for further details.

3. Population and Household

3.1 Marital and civil partnership status by sex by age

- In 2011, most (98 per cent) people aged 16 to 24 in Scotland were single (never married or never registered a same sex civil partnership). This proportion decreased with age: it was 78 per cent for those aged 25 to 29, 54 per cent for those aged 30 to 34, 28 per cent for those aged 35 to 49 and 9 per cent for those aged 50 and over.
- Over half of people aged 40 to 79 were married or in a registered same sex civil partnership, with this proportion being highest for those aged 60 to 64, at 68 per cent. The 40 to 49 age group had the highest proportion of people who were separated (6 per cent) and the 45 to 59 age group the highest proportion who were divorced (15 per cent).
- 14 per cent of people aged 65 to 69 were widowed, with that proportion increasing to 58 per cent for those aged 80 and over.
- Females aged 16 to 39 were more likely to be married than males, with the largest difference being in the 25 to 29 age group: 23 per cent of females were married compared with 16 per cent of males. Of those aged 40 and over, males were more likely to be married than females, with the gap being largest for those aged 80 and over: 54 per cent of males were married compared with 18 per cent of females. There were higher proportions of widowed females than males in all age groups, with the largest difference being in the 80 to 84 age group: 47 per cent of females were widowed compared with 29 per cent of males.

3.2 Living arrangements by sex by age

- Of the 4.3 million people aged 16 and over who lived in a household in Scotland at the time of the 2011 Census, 56 per cent lived in a couple, including 45 per cent living in a married or registered same-sex civil partnership and 11 per cent in a cohabiting couple. The proportion of people living in a married or registered same-sex civil partnership couple was higher than the proportion living in a cohabiting couple for those aged 30 and over. 17 per cent of those aged 20 to 24 and 28 per cent of those aged 25 to 29 lived in a cohabiting couple, compared with 3 per cent and 18 per cent respectively who were living in a married couple.

3.3 Household composition by sex by age

- Of the 5.2 million people who lived in a household in 2011, 76 per cent lived in a “one family” household, 16 per cent lived in a one person household and the remaining 8 per cent (423,905) lived in another type of household, for example households comprising all full-time students or other unrelated adults living together.
- Of those aged 25 to 49, males (19 per cent) were more likely to live on their own than females (11 per cent). For those aged 65 and over, 46 per cent of females lived on their own compared with 25 per cent of males.

3.4 Household composition by ethnic group of Household Reference Person

- In 2011, 35 per cent of the 2.4 million households in Scotland comprised one person living alone. The proportion of households comprising one person living alone varied from 16 per cent where the ethnic group of the household reference person (HRP)⁴ was ‘White: Polish’ to 54 per cent where it was ‘Black, Black Scottish or Black British’.
- The proportion of households comprising married couples was highest for those where the ethnic group of the HRP was ‘Indian, Indian Scottish or Indian British’ (48 per cent, including 30 per cent with dependent children) and ‘Pakistani, Pakistani Scottish or Pakistani British’ (47 per cent, including 35 per cent with dependent children). These compared with a Scotland average of 32 per cent of households, including 14 per cent with dependent children.
- While 9 per cent of all households in Scotland comprised cohabiting couples, this proportion ranged from 2 per cent where the ethnic group of the HRP was ‘Pakistani, Pakistani Scottish or Pakistani British’ to 19 per cent where it was ‘White: Polish’.
- Overall, 11 per cent of households in Scotland were lone parent households. This proportion ranged from 4 per cent where the ethnic group of the HRP was ‘Indian, Indian Scottish or Indian British’ to 15 per cent where it was ‘African, African Scottish or African British’.

⁴ 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.

3.5 Age of youngest dependent child by household composition

- In 2011, 26 per cent (616,000) of households in Scotland contained one or more dependent children, including 10 per cent where the youngest dependent child was aged under 5. Of the 263,000 lone parent households, 65 per cent contained dependent children, including 21 per cent where the youngest dependent child was aged under 5.

3.6 Schoolchildren and full-time students living away from home during term time by sex by age

- In Scotland, of the 42,000 schoolchildren and full-time students living away from home during term time at the time of the 2011 Census, 14 per cent were aged under 18, 68 per cent were aged 18 to 21 and 18 per cent were aged over 21.
- Females comprised over half (55 per cent) of the schoolchildren and full-time students living away from home during term time aged 18 to 21 but less than half of those aged under 18 (48 per cent) or aged over 21 (48 per cent).

3.7 Dependent children by family type

- In 2011, there were 1.5 million families living in households in Scotland. Of these, 65 per cent (967,000) were married couple families, 16 per cent (237,000) were cohabiting couple families and 19 per cent (291,000) were lone parent families.
- Of the 614,000 families with dependent children⁵, 54 per cent (333,000) were married couple families, 15 per cent (91,000) were cohabiting couple families and 31 per cent (190,000) were lone parent families.
- Of the 304,000 families with one dependent child, 46 per cent (140,000) were married couple families, 16 per cent (49,000) were cohabiting couple families and 38 per cent (115,000) were lone parent families. The corresponding proportions for the 310,000 families with two or more dependent children were 62 per cent (193,000), 14 per cent (42,000) and 24 per cent (75,000) respectively.

⁵ 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.

- Of families with dependent children, step-families made up 8 per cent (26,000) of married couple families and 29 per cent (26,000) of cohabiting couple families. For married couple families, step-families made up 8 per cent of families with one dependent child, 6 per cent of families with two dependent children and 12 per cent of families with three or more dependent children. For cohabiting couple families, step-families made up 24 per cent of families with one dependent child, 31 per cent of families with two dependent children and 46 per cent of families with three or more dependent children. Step-families accounted for just over half (54 per cent) of the 15,000 cohabiting couple families where the youngest dependent child was aged 12 or over.

3.8 People in communal establishments - ethnic group

- In 2011, 2 per cent (99,000) of Scotland's population lived in a communal establishment in Scotland. (Communal establishments provide managed residential accommodation, for example student halls of residence, care homes and prisons.) For most types of communal establishment, the ethnic profile of the people living in them was broadly similar to that of the total population. The main exceptions to this were 'halls of residence and student accommodation' and 'schools and other education establishments', where the proportions of people with an ethnic background of 'Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British' were 18 per cent and 9 per cent respectively, compared with 3 per cent of the total population.

3.9 People in communal establishments - marital and civil partnership status

- In 2011, 61 per cent of the 96,000 people aged 16 and over living in communal establishments were single (never married or never registered a same sex civil partnership) and 24 per cent were widowed. These were higher than the corresponding proportions in the total population – which were 35 per cent and 8 per cent respectively – reflecting the fact that adult care homes and student accommodation each accounted for over a third of the population in communal establishments.

3.10 People in communal establishments - type of resident by sex by age

- Not surprisingly, the age profile of people living in different types of communal establishment reflected the nature of the establishment. For example, 87 per cent of the 38,000 people living in adult care homes were aged 65 and over; 87 per cent of the 34,000 people living in halls of residence and student accommodation were aged 16 to 24; and 91 per cent of the 2,600 people living in defence establishments were aged 16 to 34.
- In 2011, 47 per cent of people living in communal establishments were male. This proportion ranged from 31 per cent in adult care homes to 75 per cent in hostels for the homeless, 90 per cent in defence establishments and 95 per cent in prisons.

3.11 Accommodation type by tenure

- The 2011 Census estimated there were 2.4 million households in Scotland. Of these, 62 per cent (1.5 million) owned their property - either owned outright (28 per cent) or owned with a loan or mortgage (34 per cent) - 24 per cent (576,000) lived in social rented accommodation and 14 per cent (325,000) lived in private rented accommodation.
- Just over a fifth (22 per cent or 520,000) of households lived in detached houses, 23 per cent (541,000) in semi-detached houses, 19 per cent (442,000) in terraced houses and 36 per cent (811,000) in flats.
- The proportion of households which were owner occupied was highest for detached houses (89 per cent) and lowest for flats (38 per cent). The proportion of households living in social rented accommodation was highest for flats (39 per cent); it was 27 per cent for terraced houses, 20 per cent for semi-detached houses and just 3 per cent for detached houses. The proportion of households in private rented accommodation was 8 per cent for houses or bungalows and 23 per cent for flats.
- Of the 1.5 million households who owned their property, 31 per cent lived in detached houses, 27 per cent in semi-detached houses, 20 per cent in terraced houses and 22 per cent in flats. For the 576,000 households in social rented accommodation, the corresponding proportions were 2 per cent, 18 per cent, 21 per cent and 59 per cent respectively. Of the 325,000 households in private rented accommodation, 39 per cent lived in a house or bungalow and 61 per cent in flats.

3.12 Accommodation type by tenure by number of rooms by household size

- In 2011, just over a third (35 per cent or 823,000) of households comprised one person, 34 per cent (808,000) two people, 27 per cent (630,000) three or four people and 5 per cent (112,000) five or more people.
- A quarter (25 per cent) of houses or bungalows were single person households compared with 52 per cent of flats. In contrast, 6 per cent of houses or bungalows comprised five or more people compared with just 2 per cent of flats.
- There was a clear association between the number of rooms occupied by a household and the number of people in the household. For example, 30 per cent of houses or bungalows and 26 per cent of flats with six or more rooms comprised four or more people.

- The proportion of households living in houses and bungalows with four or more rooms available was higher than the proportion for households living in flats, 94 per cent and 63 per cent respectively. Owner occupied houses and bungalows generally had a higher number of rooms: 51 per cent had six or more rooms compared with 10 per cent of social rented houses and bungalows and 32 per cent of private rented houses and bungalows.

3.13 Accommodation type by type of central heating in household by tenure

- Just 2 per cent (55,000) of the 2.4 million households in Scotland reported they had no central heating in the 2011 Census. This proportion was slightly higher for flats (4 per cent) and for households in private rented accommodation (6 per cent). It was lowest for semi-detached houses (1 per cent) and for social rented accommodation (also 1 per cent).

3.14 Accommodation type by household spaces

- The 2011 Census estimated that there were 101,000 unoccupied household spaces in Scotland, 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.
- Around two thirds (67 per cent) of the unoccupied second or holiday homes were houses or bungalows and the other 33 per cent were flats. Forty nine per cent of unoccupied household spaces assessed as vacant were houses or bungalows and 51 per cent were flats.

3.15 Living arrangements of full-time students by tenure by age

- At the time of the 2011 Census, just over half (52 per cent) of the 361,000 schoolchildren and full-time students aged 16 and over in Scotland lived with their parents. A further 17 per cent lived in all-student households, 6 per cent lived alone, 10 per cent in a household with their spouse, partner and/or children, 5 per cent in other types of households and 10 per cent in communal establishments such as university halls of residence.
- The proportion of students who lived with their parents decreased with age: it was 96 per cent for those aged 16 or 17 and 10 per cent for those aged 25 and over.

- Almost three quarters (74 per cent) of the 186,000 schoolchildren and full-time students aged 16 and over who lived with their parents were in households that owned their property. In contrast, 87 per cent of the 63,000 people in all-student households lived in private rented accommodation, while this proportion was 56 per cent for the 22,000 students who lived alone. The proportion of students who lived in communal establishments was highest for those aged 18 or 19, at 21 per cent.

3.16 Household composition by type of central heating in household

- In 2011, 2 per cent of the 2.4 million households in Scotland had no central heating. This proportion was slightly higher for persons aged under 65 living alone (5 per cent) and for all-student households (4 per cent).

3.17 Central heating by occupancy rating and ethnic group of Household Reference Person

- In 2011, the proportion of households with no central heating was 5 per cent for overcrowded households. It was also 5 per cent for households where the Household Reference Person was from a minority ethnic group.

3.18 Car or van availability

- At the time of the 2011 Census, 69 per cent of the 2.4 million households in Scotland had at least one car or van available, including 27 per cent which had two or more cars or vans available. Just under a third (31 per cent) of households had no cars or vans available, compared with 34 per cent in 2001 and 43 per cent in 1991.
- The proportion of households with no cars or vans available was highest for those comprising one person aged 65 or over living alone (64 per cent) and for those comprising of all full-time students (63 per cent). The proportion of households with two or more cars or vans available was highest for married couple families with children, at 63 per cent.
- The proportion of households with at least one car or van available was higher for those who owned their property (85 per cent) than for those in social rented accommodation (37 per cent) or in private rented accommodation (57 per cent). It was also higher for households living in houses or bungalows (81 per cent) than for those in flats (49 per cent).

- The proportion of households with no car or van available was generally higher for those where the Household Reference Person (HRP)⁶ was from a minority ethnic group; it was highest for households where the HRP was from the 'African' (60 per cent) or 'Caribbean or Black' (49 per cent) ethnic groups.
- Of the 473,000 people in households who had a long-term health problem or disability that limited their day-to-day activities a lot, 46 per cent lived in households with no cars or vans available. The corresponding proportion was 34 per cent for the 523,000 people whose day-day activities were limited a little and 19 per cent for the 4.2 million people who had no limiting long-term health problem.
- In 2011, a total of 4.3 million people aged 16 and over lived in households in Scotland. Of those who were employees, 85 per cent lived in households with at least one car or van available. The corresponding proportion for people who were self-employed was 93 per cent; it was lower for people who were retired (66 per cent), unemployed (57 per cent) or long-term sick or disabled (48 per cent).
- Slightly fewer males (21 per cent) than females (26 per cent) aged 16 and over lived in households with no cars or vans available.
- A total of 348,000 people living in households in Scotland in 2011 were born outside the UK. The proportion of these people in households with no cars or vans available decreased with length of residence in the UK: it was 54 per cent for those resident for less than two years and 21 per cent for those resident for ten years or more.
- Of the 2.7 million people aged 16 and over in households in Scotland who were working or studying in the week before the 2011 Census, 85 per cent lived in households with at least one car or van available. This proportion was 97 per cent for those who drove to their workplace or place of study, 83 per cent for those who travelled as a passenger in a car or van, 79 per cent for those who travelled by train or underground, 73 per cent for those who travelled by bicycle, 64 per cent for those who went on foot and 61 per cent for those who travelled by bus.

⁶ The Household Reference Person provides an individual person within a household to act as a reference point for producing further derived statistics and for characterising a whole household according to characteristics of the chosen reference person. See <http://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/variables-classification/household-reference-person> for further details.

3.19 Communal establishment type by resident type and whether or not resident one year ago

- Of the 92,000 residents of communal establishments in Scotland at the time of the 2011 Census, 47 per cent (43,000) lived at the same establishment one year before.
- The proportion of communal establishment residents who lived in the same establishment one year before was highest for adult care homes (77 per cent), boarding schools (61 per cent) and hospitals (60 per cent). It was lowest for university halls of residence (10 per cent) and hostels for the homeless (21 per cent).

3.20 Household composition by approximated social grade of Household Reference Person⁷ (HRP)

- In 2011, 28 per cent of the 1.8 million HRPs in Scotland aged 16 to 64 were categorised as approximated social grade DE ('Semi-skilled and unskilled manual workers; on state benefit, unemployed, lowest grade workers'). Just under half (49 per cent) of the 227,000 lone parent HRPs fell into this category.

3.21 Family status by number of parents working by dependent children in family by economic activity

- In 2011, there were 1.0 million parents aged 16 and over in Scotland with dependent children. Of these, 79 per cent were in employment (including 27 per cent in part-time employment), 5 per cent were unemployed, 10 per cent were categorised as 'economically inactive: looking after home or family' and 7 per cent were otherwise economically inactive (for example, long-term sick or disabled).
- Of the 111,000 lone parents in employment who had dependent children, 59 per cent worked part-time. Of the 79,000 lone parents not in employment, 25 per cent were unemployed, while 41 per cent were categorised as 'economically inactive: looking after home or family', 16 per cent as 'economically inactive: long-term sick or disabled' and 17 per cent as otherwise economically inactive.
- Of the 46,000 parents in couple families with dependent children where neither parent was in employment, 25 per cent were unemployed and 75 per cent were economically inactive.

⁷ The Household Reference Person provides an individual person within a household to act as a reference point for producing further derived statistics and for characterising a whole household according to characteristics of the chosen reference person. See <http://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/variables-classification/household-reference-person> for further details.

4. Education

4.1 Highest level of qualification* by ethnic group

- Out of the six broad ethnic groups (White, Asian, Mixed or multiple, African, Caribbean and Black, Other ethnic groups), the “African” ethnic group category had the highest proportion of highly qualified people: 55 per cent (12,000) of people aged 16 and above held Census Level 4 or above qualifications. The next highest proportion was for the “Other Ethnic Groups” category, at 53 per cent (6,000 people). The “White” ethnic group category had the lowest proportion of people aged 16 and over with Census Level 4 or above qualifications, at 25 per cent (1.1 million).
- Within the “White” ethnic group population, the sub-group with the lowest proportion of people aged 16 and over with Census Level 4 or above qualifications was “White: Scottish”, at 22 per cent (811,000), and the sub-group with the highest proportion was “White: Other” (which includes “White: Gypsy/Traveller”, “White: Polish” and “White: Other White”) at 50 per cent (71,000).

4.2 Highest level of qualification by length of residence in the UK

- People who had arrived more recently in the UK were generally more highly qualified than those who were either born in the UK, or who had been resident in the UK for 10 years or more. For example, 8 per cent (6,000 people) of those aged 16 and over who had been resident in the UK for less than two years had no qualifications compared with 28 per cent (1.1 million people) of those born in the UK.

* Highest level of qualifications

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

No qualifications

Census Level 1: Standard Grade (at foundation, general or credit) or equivalent qualifications

Census Level 2: Higher, Advanced Higher or equivalent qualifications

Census Level 3: SVQ level 4 or equivalent qualifications

Census Level 4 and above: First or higher degree, professional qualifications, or other equivalent higher education qualifications

4.3 Highest level of qualification by household composition

- At the time of the 2011 Census, 26 per cent of the 4.3 million people aged 16 and over living in households in Scotland held a degree level or equivalent qualification. This proportion was highest (34 per cent) for the 830,000 people aged 16 and over living in couple family households with no children and lowest (13 per cent) for the 227,000 people aged 16 and over in lone parent family households with dependent children.
- Of those people aged 16 and over in households, 27 per cent had no qualifications. This proportion was highest (59 per cent) for households where all the people in the household were aged 65 or over, followed by lone parent family households where all children in the household were non-dependent (35 per cent)

5. Health

5.1 General health by sex by age

- In the 2011 Census, 82 per cent (4.4 million) of Scotland's population reported their general health as being "Very good" or "Good", 12 per cent (645,000) as "Fair" and 6 per cent (297,000) as "Bad" or "Very bad". The proportion reporting their general health as "Very good" or "Good" decreased with age: it was 97 per cent for those aged under 25 compared to 48 per cent and 35 per cent respectively for those aged 75 to 84 and aged 85 and over. Conversely, the proportion of the population reporting their general health as "Bad" or "Very bad" increased with age: it was less than 1 per cent for those aged under 25 compared to 15 per cent and 19 per cent respectively for those aged 75 to 84 and aged 85 and over.
- The profile of general health reported in the census was broadly similar for males and females, though males in the 25 to 49 and 75 and over age groups reported better health on average than females.

5.2 Long-term health problem or disability by sex by age

- In 2011, 20 per cent (1.0 million) of Scotland's population reported that their day to day activities were limited by a long-term health problem or disability, including 10 per cent (506,000) who said their activities were limited a lot. As with general health, this proportion increased with age: while just 5 per cent of those aged under 25 had a limiting long-term health problem or disability (including 2 per cent who were limited a lot), the corresponding proportion for those aged 85 and over was 83 per cent (including 54 per cent who were limited a lot).
- The proportion of people with a limiting long-term health problem or disability was higher for females than for males at all age groups except for those aged under 25.

5.3 Long-term health conditions by sex by age

- While 12 per cent of those aged under 25 reported one or more categories of health condition in the 2011 Census, this proportion was 72 per cent for those aged 75 to 84 and 87 per cent for those aged 85 and over.

- The proportions of the population reporting deafness or partial hearing loss, blindness or partial sight loss and a physical disability all increased with age. For the 85 and over age group these proportions were 49 per cent, 25 per cent and 35 per cent respectively. In contrast, the proportions of the population with a learning disability, learning difficulty or developmental disorder were highest for those aged under 25, at 1 per cent, 3 per cent and 2 per cent respectively. The age groups with the highest proportion with a mental health condition were people aged 35 to 49 and aged 85 and over, at 7 per cent and 10 per cent respectively.
- The proportions of the population with specific categories of long-term health condition were broadly similar for males and females. However, the proportions with deafness or partial hearing loss (particularly amongst those aged 50 and over) or with a learning disability, learning difficulty or developmental disorder (particularly amongst those aged under 25) were higher for males than for females. The proportion of females with a mental health condition was higher than for males at all age groups apart from those aged under 16.

5.4 Long-term health problem or disability by general health

- Among people with a long-term health problem or disability, younger people were more likely to have reported their general health as being “Very good” or “Good”. For example, this proportion was 51 per cent for people aged under 16 compared to 14 per cent of those aged 85 and over.

5.5 Long-term health conditions by general health

- Of the 1.6 million people in Scotland who reported one or more categories of long-term health condition in 2011, 49 per cent (776,000) reported their general health as being “Very good” or “Good”, 33 per cent (517,000) as “Fair” and 18 per cent (292,000) as “Bad” or “Very bad”. The proportion reporting their general health as “Bad” or “Very bad” was highest for those with a physical disability (43 per cent), a mental health condition (33 per cent) or blindness or partial sight loss (25 per cent).

5.6 Provision of unpaid care by age

- In 2011, 9 per cent (491,000) of the 5.2 million people living in households in Scotland provided unpaid care to family members, friends, neighbours or others because of long-term physical or mental ill health or problems related to old age. This proportion was 2 per cent for those aged under 25, 10 per cent for those aged 25 to 49, 17 per cent for those aged 50 to 64 and 11 per cent for those aged 65 and over.

5.7 Tenure by general health by long-term health problem or disability by age

- Just under a fifth (19 per cent) of the 5.2 million people living in households in Scotland in 2011 had a long-term health problem or disability which limited their day-to-day activities. This proportion was 16 per cent for people who owned their property, 32 per cent for people in social rented accommodation and 13 per cent for those living in private rented accommodation.
- In 2011, 5 per cent of all people living in households reported their general health as being 'bad' or 'very bad'. This proportion was higher for those in social rented accommodation (12 per cent) than for those who owned their property or were in private rented accommodation (both 4 per cent).
- Older people are more likely to have a long-term health problem or disability. The proportion of people aged 65 and over with a long-term health problem or disability was 46 per cent for those who owned their property, 68 per cent for those in social rented accommodation and 56 per cent for those in private rented accommodation.

5.8 Long-term health conditions by tenure

- The 2011 Census showed that the proportion of people in households who lived in social rented accommodation was higher for those with one or more long-term health conditions (30 per cent) than for those with no such condition (18 per cent). This proportion was highest for people with a learning disability (52 per cent) and with a mental health condition (50 per cent).

5.9 Households with a person with a long-term health problem or disability and their age by number of unpaid carers in household and economic activity

- In 2011, 28 per cent (664,000) of the 2.4 million households in Scotland contained one person with a long-term health problem or disability that limited their day-to-day activities. In 42 per cent (280,000) of these households, the person with a long-term health problem or disability was aged 65 or over.
- Of the 664,000 households with one person with a long-term health problem or disability, 17 per cent had one unpaid carer living in the household and 5 per cent had two or more unpaid carers. For households where the person with the long-term health problem or disability was aged under 16, 31 per cent had one unpaid carer living in the household (including 16 per cent where the carer was economically inactive) and 25 per cent had two or more unpaid carers.

- Seven per cent (158,000) of households contained two or more persons with a long-term health problem or disability. Just over half (52 per cent) of these households had one or more unpaid carer living in the household, including 26 per cent with one unpaid carer who was economically inactive and 18 per cent with two or more unpaid carers

6. Labour Market

6.1 Economic activity by sex by age

- Of the total of 4.4 million people aged 16 and over in Scotland at the time of the 2011 Census, 63 per cent (2.8 million) were classed as “Economically Active” (in employment, or looking for work). This proportion ranged from 53 per cent for people aged between 16 and 19, to 85 per cent for those aged between 25 and 54.
- Females were more likely to be working part-time: of the economically active population, 12 per cent of males and 41 per cent of females were in part-time employment. Conversely, 79 per cent of economically active males and 52 per cent of economically active females were in full-time employment.
- There was also clear gender difference in the proportion of the population aged 16 and over who were economically inactive because they looking after their home or family: 6 per cent for females (including 11 per cent for females aged 35 to 39) compared with less than 1 per cent for males.

6.2 Economic activity by provision of unpaid care by general health

- In 2011, 79 per cent of people aged 16 and over stated that their general health was either “Very Good” or “Good”. Almost three-quarters of these people (72 per cent or 2.5 million people) were classed as “Economically Active”.
Of the total population of people who provided a high number of hours (35 or more) unpaid care per week, 34 per cent (59,000) were retired, 31 per cent (52,000) were employees and 16 per cent (28,000) were looking after their home or family.

6.3 Industry by sex by age

- 2.5 million people between the ages of 16 and 74 reported they were in employment in the week before the census.
- ‘Health and social work’ and ‘Retail activities’ were the largest two industry sectors at the time of the 2011 Census, each accounting for 15 per cent (377,000) of people aged 16 to 74 in employment.
- 90 per cent (145,000) of those who were employed in ‘Construction’ were male. In contrast, 80 per cent (303,000) of people who worked in ‘Health and social work’ were female.
- The proportion of people in employment in ‘Retail activities’ decreased with age: it was 35 per cent of those aged 16 to 19 but 12 per cent of those aged 45 to 64.

6.4 Hours worked by sex by age

- In 2011, of the 2.5 million people aged 16 to 74 in employment the week before the census, 28 per cent (706,000) were employed part time (30 hours or less a week).
- The proportion who worked on a part time basis was highest for those aged 16 to 21 (55 per cent) and aged 65 to 74 (46 per cent).
- Full time employment was highest amongst the 25 to 29 age group, at 79 per cent (209,000) of all people in employment.
- The proportion of people aged 16 to 74 in employment who worked on a part time basis was much higher for females than males, 44 per cent and 13 per cent respectively.

6.5 Occupation by economic activity by sex

- Of the 2.5 million people in Scotland aged 16 to 74 in employment, 88 per cent (2.2 million) were employees, 9 per cent (219,000) were self-employed without employees and 3 per cent (83,000) were self-employed with employees of their own.
- The three occupations with the highest proportion of the working population were 'Professional occupations' (17 per cent), 'Associate professional and technical occupations' (13 per cent) and 'Skilled trades occupations' (13 per cent).
- The vast majority of those who worked in 'Sales and customer service occupations' were employees (98 per cent or 229,000). Conversely, those who worked in 'Skilled trade occupations' had the highest proportion of self employment (27 per cent or 87,000).
- 82 per cent (201,000) of all people who worked in 'Caring, leisure and other service occupations' were female whilst 90 per cent (284,000) of those who worked in 'Skilled trades occupations' were male.

6.6 National Statistics Socio-economic Classification by sex by age

- The National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC) provides an indication of the socio-economic position of people based on their occupation and employment status.
- At the time of the 2011 Census, the largest NS-SeC group was 'Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations' at 20 per cent (803,000) of the 4.0 million people aged 16 to 74 in Scotland. This proportion was highest for those aged 35 to 49 (25 per cent) and lowest for those aged 16 to 24 (6 per cent). It was 18 per cent for males and 23 per cent for females.

- The NS-SeC group 'Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations' accounted for 9 per cent of the population aged 16 to 74; it was 11 per cent for males and 6 per cent for females. The proportion was highest in the 35 to 49 age group for males (14 per cent) and the 25 to 34 age group for females (9 per cent).
- The smallest NS-SeC group was 'Small employers and own account workers' at 7 per cent (295,000 people). This proportion was 11 per cent of males and 4 per cent of females. This proportion increased with age, rising from 1 per cent of those aged 16 to 24 to 10 per cent of those aged 50 to 74.
- The 'Never worked and long-term unemployed' category represented 5 per cent (199,000) of the population aged 16 to 74. This proportion decreased with age: it was 8 per cent for those aged 16 to 24 and 4 per cent for those aged 50 to 64.

6.7 National Statistics Socio-economic Classification by highest level of qualification by age

- In 2011, over one quarter (27 per cent) of the 4.0 million people aged 16 to 74 in Scotland had achieved Census Level 4 (degree level) or above qualifications, while 23 per cent held no qualifications.
- Nearly three-quarters (74 per cent) of the NS-SeC group 'Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations' had achieved Census Level 4 or above qualifications with just 3 per cent holding no qualification.
- Of those in the 'Never worked and long-term unemployed' category, just over half (51 per cent) held no qualifications while 8 per cent had achieved Census Level 4 or above qualifications. For those aged 16 to 24 these proportions were 33 per cent and 4 per cent respectively.

6.8 Approximated Social Grade by sex by age

- In 2011, almost one-third (31 per cent) of the 3.4 million people aged 16 to 64 living in households in Scotland had an approximated social grade of C1 ('Supervisory, clerical junior management/administrative/professional'). The next most common category was DE ('Semi-skilled and unskilled manual workers; on state benefit, unemployed, lowest grade workers') at 26 per cent, followed by C2 ('Skilled manual workers') at 24 per cent. The AB category ('Higher and intermediate managerial/administrative/professional') was the smallest category at 19 per cent.
- The proportion of males in the C1 category (30 per cent) was slightly lower than the proportion for females (33 per cent). The reverse applied for the C2 category, where the proportion for males (26 per cent) was higher than the proportion for females (21 per cent).

- The proportion of people in the AB category was highest in the 30 to 39 age group at 23 per cent.

6.9 Industry by ethnic group by age

- In Scotland there were 2.5 million people aged 16 to 74 in employment the week before the 2011 Census. Of these people, 15 per cent worked in the 'Retail activities' sector and a further 15 per cent in the 'Health and social work' sector.
- Relatively high proportions of the 56,000 people in the 'Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British' ethnic group worked in the 'Retail activities' (21 per cent) and 'Accommodation and food service activities' sectors (20 per cent). These proportions were 15 per cent and 6 per cent respectively for all people aged 16 to 74 in employment.
- While 15 per cent of all those aged 16 to 74 in employment worked in the 'Health and social work' sector, this proportion was 28 per cent for those in the 'African' ethnic group and 22 per cent for those in the 'Caribbean or Black' ethnic group. For people aged 50 to 64 in the 'African' and 'Caribbean or Black' ethnic groups, this proportion was 41 per cent and 31 per cent respectively.
- The proportion of people in the 'White' ethnic group working in the 'Manufacturing' and 'Construction' sectors was 16 per cent. The corresponding proportion for minority ethnic groups was 6 per cent.

6.10 Occupation by ethnic group by sex by age

- In 2011, relatively high proportions of people in the minority ethnic groups were in 'Professional occupations' compared with those in the 'White' ethnic group, 25 per cent and 16 per cent respectively.
- By contrast, relatively low proportions of people in the minority ethnic groups were employed in the occupation categories of 'Administrative and secretarial occupations' (7 per cent), 'Skilled trade occupations' (9 per cent) and 'Process, plant and machine operatives' (4 per cent). The corresponding proportions for people in the 'White' ethnic group were 12 per cent, 13 per cent and 8 per cent respectively.

6.11 Economic Activity of full-time students by student accommodation by age

- In 2011, 52 per cent of the 361,000 full-time students in Scotland aged 16 and over lived with their parents, 17 per cent lived in all-student households, 6 per cent lived alone, 15 per cent lived in other types of households (e.g. living with a partner, spouse or children) and 10 per cent lived in communal establishments such as university halls of residence.

- The proportion of full-time students who lived with their parents varied considerably with age: it was 81 per cent for those aged 16 to 19, 32 per cent for those aged 20 to 24 and 10 per cent for those aged 25 and over.
- All-student households was the most common type of accommodation for full-time students aged 20 to 24 (38 per cent), while for those aged 25 and over it was living in 'other' types of households (53 per cent).
- Almost one third (32 per cent) of full-time students aged 16 and over were in employment, 9 per cent were economically active but unemployed and 59 per cent were economically inactive.

6.12 National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC) by tenure

- In 2011, 84 per cent of the 343,000 people in households in Scotland who were aged 16 to 74 and in the NS-SeC category 'Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations' owned their property, including 29 per cent who owned it outright and 56 per cent who owned it with a mortgage or loan. Of the remainder, 3 per cent lived in social rented accommodation and 13 per cent in private rented accommodation.
- Of the 191,000 people in the NS-SeC category "Never worked and long-term unemployed", over half (57 per cent) lived in social rented accommodation, 27 per cent owned their property and 16 per cent lived in private rented accommodation.
- In 2011, 61 per cent of the 787,000 people aged 16 to 74 in Scotland who lived in social rented accommodation were in the NS-SeC categories 'Semi-routine occupations' (23 per cent), 'Routine occupations' (24 per cent) and 'Never worked and long-term unemployed' (14 per cent).

7. Housing and Accommodation

7.1 Accommodation type by tenure

- The 2011 Census estimated there were 2.4 million households in Scotland. Of these, 62 per cent (1.5 million) owned their property - either owned outright (28 per cent) or owned with a loan or mortgage (34 per cent) - 24 per cent (576,000) lived in social rented accommodation and 14 per cent (325,000) lived in private rented accommodation.
- Just over a fifth (22 per cent or 520,000) of households lived in detached houses, 23 per cent (541,000) in semi-detached houses, 19 per cent (442,000) in terraced houses and 36 per cent (811,000) in flats.
- The proportion of households which were owner occupied was highest for detached houses (89 per cent) and lowest for flats (38 per cent). The proportion of households living in social rented accommodation was highest for flats (39 per cent); it was 27 per cent for terraced houses, 20 per cent for semi-detached houses and just 3 per cent for detached houses. The proportion of households in private rented accommodation was 8 per cent for houses or bungalows and 23 per cent for flats.
- Of the 1.5 million households who owned their property, 31 per cent lived in detached houses, 27 per cent in semi-detached houses, 20 per cent in terraced houses and 22 per cent in flats. For the 576,000 households in social rented accommodation, the corresponding proportions were 2 per cent, 18 per cent, 21 per cent and 59 per cent respectively. Of the 325,000 households in private rented accommodation, 39 per cent lived in a house or bungalow and 61 per cent in flats.

7.2 Accommodation type by tenure by number of rooms by household size

- In 2011, just over a third (35 per cent or 823,000) of households comprised one person, 34 per cent (808,000) two people, 27 per cent (630,000) three or four people and 5 per cent (112,000) five or more people.
- A quarter (25 per cent) of houses or bungalows were single person households compared with 52 per cent of flats. In contrast, 6 per cent of houses or bungalows comprised five or more people compared with just 2 per cent of flats.
- There was a clear association between the number of rooms occupied by a household and the number of people in the household. For example, 30 per cent of houses or bungalows and 26 per cent of flats with six or more rooms comprised four or more people.

- The proportion of households living in houses and bungalows with four or more rooms available was higher than the proportion for households living in flats, 94 per cent and 63 per cent respectively. Owner occupied houses and bungalows generally had a higher number of rooms: 51 per cent had six or more rooms compared with 10 per cent of social rented houses and bungalows and 32 per cent of private rented houses and bungalows.

7.3 Accommodation type by type of central heating in household by tenure

- Just 2 per cent (55,000) of the 2.4 million households in Scotland reported they had no central heating in the 2011 Census. This proportion was slightly higher for flats (4 per cent) and for households in private rented accommodation (6 per cent). It was lowest for semi-detached houses (1 per cent) and for social rented accommodation (also 1 per cent).

7.4 Accommodation type by household spaces

- The 2011 Census estimated that there were 101,000 unoccupied household spaces in Scotland, 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.
- Around two thirds (67 per cent) of the unoccupied second or holiday homes were houses or bungalows and the other 33 per cent were flats. Forty nine per cent of unoccupied household spaces assessed as vacant were houses or bungalows and 51 per cent were flats.

7.5 Living arrangements of full-time students by tenure by age

- At the time of the 2011 Census, just over half (52 per cent) of the 361,000 schoolchildren and full-time students aged 16 and over in Scotland lived with their parents. A further 17 per cent lived in all-student households, 6 per cent lived alone, 10 per cent in a household with their spouse, partner and/or children, 5 per cent in other types of households and 10 per cent in communal establishments such as university halls of residence.
- The proportion of students who lived with their parents decreased with age: it was 96 per cent for those aged 16 or 17 and 10 per cent for those aged 25 and over.

- Almost three quarters (74 per cent) of the 186,000 schoolchildren and full-time students aged 16 and over who lived with their parents were in households that owned their property. In contrast, 87 per cent of the 63,000 people in all-student households lived in private rented accommodation, while this proportion was 56 per cent for the 22,000 students who lived alone. The proportion of students who lived in communal establishments was highest for those aged 18 or 19, at 21 per cent.

7.6 Length of residence in the UK by number of rooms

- A total of 348,000 people living in households in Scotland in 2011 were born outside the UK. The proportion of these people in households occupying five or more rooms increased with length of residence in the UK: it was 37 per cent for those resident for less than two years and 66 per cent for those resident for ten years or more.

7.7 Tenure by occupancy rating⁸ by household composition

- In 2011, 9 per cent (214,000) of the 2.4 million household spaces in Scotland had an occupancy rating of -1 or less, implying they were overcrowded based on the notional number of rooms required for the people who lived there. This proportion was 5 per cent (67,000) for households who owned their property, 16 per cent (93,000) for households in social rented accommodation and 17 per cent (54,000) for households in private rented accommodation.
- Of households comprising a family with dependent children, the proportion which were overcrowded was 23 per cent (33,000) for households in social rented accommodation and 17 per cent (13,000) for households in private rented accommodation.
- Just over a third (35 per cent or 17,000) of households in the 'other household type' category in private rented accommodation were overcrowded. The corresponding proportion for social rented accommodation was 43 per cent (10,000 households). (The 'other household type' category includes households with two or more usual residents and comprising all-student households, one family with others – e.g. more than two generations living together - or households of unrelated adults.)

⁸ 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 on the [Scotland's Census website](#).

7.8 Household composition by type of central heating in household

- In 2011, 2 per cent of the 2.4 million households in Scotland had no central heating. This proportion was slightly higher for persons aged under 65 living alone (5 per cent) and for all-student households (4 per cent).

7.9 Central heating by occupancy rating and ethnic group of Household Reference Person

- In 2011, the proportion of households with no central heating was 5 per cent for overcrowded households. It was also 5 per cent for households where the Household Reference Person was from a minority ethnic group.

7.10 Car or van availability

- At the time of the 2011 Census, 69 per cent of the 2.4 million households in Scotland had at least one car or van available, including 27 per cent which had two or more cars or vans available. Just under a third (31 per cent) of households had no cars or vans available, compared with 34 per cent in 2001 and 43 per cent in 1991.
- The proportion of households with no cars or vans available was highest for those comprising one person aged 65 or over living alone (64 per cent) and for those comprising of all full-time students (63 per cent). The proportion of households with two or more cars or vans available was highest for married couple families with children, at 63 per cent.
- The proportion of households with at least one car or van available was higher for those who owned their property (85 per cent) than for those in social rented accommodation (37 per cent) or in private rented accommodation (57 per cent). It was also higher for households living in houses or bungalows (81 per cent) than for those in flats (49 per cent).
- The proportion of households with no car or van available was generally higher for those where the Household Reference Person (HRP)⁹ was from a minority ethnic group; it was highest for households where the HRP was from the 'African' (60 per cent) or 'Caribbean or Black' (49 per cent) ethnic groups.

⁹ The Household Reference Person provides an individual person within a household to act as a reference point for producing further derived statistics and for characterising a whole household according to characteristics of the chosen reference person. See <http://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/variables-classification/household-reference-person> for further details.

- Of the 473,000 people in households who had a long-term health problem or disability that limited their day-to-day activities a lot, 46 per cent lived in households with no cars or vans available. The corresponding proportion was 34 per cent for the 523,000 people whose day-day activities were limited a little and 19 per cent for the 4.2 million people who had no limiting long-term health problem.
- In 2011, a total of 4.3 million people aged 16 and over lived in households in Scotland. Of those who were employees, 85 per cent lived in households with at least one car or van available. The corresponding proportion for people who were self-employed was 93 per cent; it was lower for people who were retired (66 per cent), unemployed (57 per cent) or long-term sick or disabled (48 per cent).
- Slightly fewer males (21 per cent) than females (26 per cent) aged 16 and over lived in households with no cars or vans available.
- A total of 348,000 people living in households in Scotland in 2011 were born outside the UK. The proportion of these people in households with no cars or vans available decreased with length of residence in the UK: it was 54 per cent for those resident for less than two years and 21 per cent for those resident for ten years or more.
- Of the 2.7 million people aged 16 and over in households in Scotland who were working or studying in the week before the 2011 Census, 85 per cent lived in households with at least one car or van available. This proportion was 97 per cent for those who drove to their workplace or place of study, 83 per cent for those who travelled as a passenger in a car or van, 79 per cent for those who travelled by train or underground, 73 per cent for those who travelled by bicycle, 64 per cent for those who went on foot and 61 per cent for those who travelled by bus.

7.11 Tenure by economic activity by age - Household Reference Persons

- In 2011, there were 1.8 million Household Reference Persons (HRPs) in Scotland aged 16 to 64. Of those who owned their property with a mortgage or loan, the great majority (97 per cent) were economically active. The corresponding proportions for HRPs who owned their own property outright, lived in social rented accommodation or lived in private rented accommodation were 81 per cent, 63 per cent and 81 per cent respectively.

8. Transport

8.1 Method of travel to place of work or study by sex by age

- Of the 2.1 million people who travelled to work aged 16 to 74 (excluding those who worked mainly from home), 69 per cent (1.5 million) went by car or van. This included 63 per cent (1.3 million) who drove and 6 per cent (139,000) who were passengers. The next most common modes of transport, each accounting for 11 per cent, were travelling by bus, minibus or coach (241,000) and on foot (238,000).
- Just under three-quarters (73 per cent) of people aged 35 to 74 travelled to work by car or van (including 67 per cent who drove and 6 per cent who were passengers) whilst 57 per cent of those aged 16 to 24 did so.
- Of the 872,000 people aged 4 and over studying the week before the census (excluding those who study mainly from home), almost half (45 per cent or 390,000 people) travelled to their place of study on foot.
- Over half (55 per cent) of children aged 4 to 11 walked to their place of study, while 31 per cent went as a passenger in a car or van and 11 per cent travelled by bus, minibus or coach. For children aged 12 to 17, similar proportions walked to their place of study (40 per cent) or travelled by bus, minibus or coach (38 per cent). For those aged 18 and over, the proportion who travelled to their place of study on foot was 34 per cent, compared with 27 per cent who travelled by bus, minibus or coach and 23 per cent who travelled by car or van.

8.2 Travel to work

- In 2011, a total of 2.4 million people aged 16 to 74 in Scotland were in employment (excluding full-time students). Of these people, 11 per cent (260,000) worked mainly at or from home. Just under a third (32 per cent) of people aged 16 to 74 in the National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC) category of 'Small employers and own account workers' worked at or mainly from home.
- Of the 2.1 million people who did not work at or mainly from home, 36 per cent travelled less than 5km to their workplace, 43 per cent between 5km and 30km and 8 per cent 30km or more. A further 12 per cent had no fixed place of work, worked on an offshore installation or worked outside the UK.

- The proportion of people who travelled up to 5km to their workplace was higher for females (43 per cent) than for males (30 per cent). Conversely, the proportion of people who travelled 30km or more to their workplace was higher for males (10 per cent) than for females (6 per cent). The proportion of people in the NS-SeC category of 'Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations' who travelled 30km or more to their workplace was 15 per cent for males and 12 per cent for females.
- The proportion of males aged 16 to 74 in employment who had no fixed place of work, worked on an offshore installation or worked outside the UK was 18 per cent; the corresponding proportion for females was 6 per cent.

8.3 Travel to study

- Information is available from the 2011 Census on the method of travel and distance travelled to place of study for the 872,000 people aged 4 and over who were studying¹⁰, excluding those who studied at or mainly from home.
- The great majority (88 per cent) of children aged 4 to 11 travelled less than 5km to school, including 72 per cent who travelled less than 2km. Just under three quarters (74 per cent) of children aged 12 to 15 travelled less than 5km to school, including 42 per cent who travelled less than 2km. Just over half (51 per cent) of people aged 18 and over who were studying travelled less than 5km to their place of study.
- Of the 430,000 people who travelled less than 2 km to their place of study, 73 per cent went by foot, 6 per cent by bus and 17 per cent as a passenger in a car or van.
- Of the 428,000 people who travelled 2km or more to their place of study, 31 per cent did so as a car driver or passenger, 43 per cent travelled by bus and 7 per cent travelled by train. Just over half (52 per cent) of people who travelled 5km up to 10km to their place of study went by bus, while just over a fifth (21 per cent) of those who travelled 30km or more went by train.

8.4 Travel to work or study

- In 2011, 43 per cent of the 1.6 million households in Scotland with at least one person working or studying¹¹ reported they had one car or van available, while a further 37 per cent had two or more cars or vans available. A fifth (20 per cent) had no cars or vans available.

¹⁰ Excludes some 4 and 5 year olds (a total of 11,867 in Scotland) 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.

¹¹ Persons in employment and full-time students.

- Of the 411,000 households who had one person working or studying and at least one car or van available, 63 per cent of those people drove to their place of work or study, 24 per cent went by some other method of transport and 13 per cent worked or studied mainly at or from home. In 82 per cent of the 873,000 households with two or more people working or studying and at least one car or van available, at least one person drove to their place of work or study.

8.5 Distance travelled to work by car or van availability

- In 2011, a total of 2.4 million people aged 16 to 74 in households in Scotland were in employment (excluding full-time students). Of these people, 11 per cent (255,000) worked mainly at or from home.
- For the 2.1 million people who travelled to work, 74 per cent of those in households with no car or van available travelled less than 10km to their workplace, compared with 60 per cent of those in households with one car or van available and 47 per cent of those in households with two or more cars or vans available. Conversely, the proportion of people who travelled 30km or more to their workplace was higher for people in households with two or more cars or vans available (10 per cent) than for those in households with one car or van available (7 per cent) or with no cars or vans available (4 per cent).