



Glasgow City Council
Regeneration and the Economy
Policy Development Committee

Report by Executive Director of Development and Regeneration Services

Item 3

21st August 2012

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RESULTS OF HOUSEHOLD ESTIMATES/PROJECTIONS FROM NATIONAL RECORDS OF SCOTLAND

Purpose of Report:

To inform Committee of:

- The latest household estimates and projections from National Records of Scotland (NRS), published on 14th June 2012;
- The findings of an investigation into recent household change in Scotland, and in Glasgow, using data from the Scottish Household Survey (SHS); and
- Issues arising from this research, which are to be addressed in the Council's Local Development Plan and Local Housing Strategy, or which could have implications for Council service provision in the future.

Recommendations:

That Committee notes this report.

Ward No(s):

Citywide:

✓

Local member(s) advised: Yes No

Consulted: Yes No

PLEASE NOTE THE FOLLOWING:

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1. BACKGROUND

- 1.1 On 14th June 2012 National Records of Scotland (NRS) published:
 - (1) 2011 household **estimates** for council areas in Scotland and,
 - (2) sub-national household **projections** for the period 2010 to 2035. The household projections are based on the NRS population projections, for the same period, which were published on 29 February 2012.
- 1.2 The NRS population projections, which form the basis for the household projections, show substantial population growth for Glasgow. The results of the NRS principal projection indicate that Glasgow's population is expected to rise from 593,000 in 2010, to 660,000 in 2035. NRS also published the results of various scenarios. The projected population for Glasgow in 2035 is 620,000 for a low migration scenario and 699,000 for a high migration scenario.
- 1.3 On 19th April 2012, the Council published a briefing paper on the results of the NRS population projection results for Glasgow, and on the results of the Council's **household** projections, based on the NRS **population** projections. This report comments on the differences between the Council's household projections and the latest NRS household projections for Glasgow (see paragraph 2.9).
- 1.4 Housing supply targets are included in the Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Strategic Development Plan (SDP), approved by Scottish Ministers on 29th May 2012, and in the Council's Local Housing Strategy (LHS), approved by the Council's Executive Committee on 1st March 2012. These housing supply targets have been based on the results of a Housing Need and Demand Assessment (HNDA) and the results of subsequent further analysis for the affordable sector, undertaken for the Glasgow LHS. This report comments on the differences between the HNDA household projections and the latest NRS household projections for Glasgow (see paragraph 2.4).
- 1.5 These estimates and projections will be the last from NRS prior to publication of the 2011 Census results (population and household estimates in December 2012, with further data releases thereafter). This is important for the use and interpretation of, in particular, the household projection results. These are largely based on trends in household formation in the inter-Census period 1991 to 2001. There is now evidence, from the Scottish Household Survey (SHS) and other sources, that household formation since 2001 has been very different from 1991-2001, both nationally and for Glasgow.

1.6 This report gives:

- (1) the main results of the latest NRS household estimates and projections;
- (2) the main findings of an investigation, by DRS, into recent household change in Scotland and in Glasgow, using data from the Scottish Household Survey (SHS). A comparison of SHS-based estimates for 2001/02 and 2009/10 shows changes in the household structure by household type, tenure and age profile of residents for Scotland and for Glasgow; and,
- (3) some implications, arising from this research, to be addressed by the Council's Local Development Plan (LDP) and Local Housing Strategy (LHS) and possibly affecting Council service provision.

More detail on the research is provided in the paper "Recent and projected household change in Scotland and in Glasgow", which is appended to this report.

2. MAIN RESULTS

Population and household change in Glasgow

2.1 For Glasgow, the number of households was constant in 1991-2001, increased by 1,100 per year in 2001-2010, and is expected to increase by 3,200 per year in the projection period 2010-2035 (see Table 2.1).

Table 2.1 - Population and household change in Glasgow 1991-2035

Annual change	1991-2001	2001-2010	2010-2035
population	-5,100	1,600	2,700
number of households	0	1,100	3,200

Source: National Records of Scotland

2.2 This increase in the annual rate of household growth is related to the annual change in the population. In 1991-2001, Glasgow's population fell by 5,100 per year, but, since 2001, Glasgow's population is estimated to have grown by 1,600 per year (in 2001-2010) and is projected to grow by 2,700 per year (in 2010-2035).

2.3 The projected rise in the number of households, from 282,000 in 2010 to 361,000 in 2035, is considerable, especially when viewed against household growth rates in recent decades. It should be noted that the projected figure reflects the assumptions used for the projection and that it is possible to use different assumptions. In terms of population, a low migration scenario would give a lower household growth: of 2,400 per year (to 341,000 by 2035), and a high migration scenario would give a higher household growth: of 3,900 per year (to 381,000 by 2035).

- 2.4 The Housing Need and Demand Assessment (HNDA) for the Glasgow and the Clyde Valley area uses a household projection which, for Glasgow, shows a household growth of 2,400 per year in 2010-2025. This must be seen in the light the lower population growth assumed for Glasgow in the HNDA (1,900 per year in 2010-2025), as compared with the NRS principal projection (3,100 per year in 2010-2025). This raises the issue whether the Local Development Plan should be providing land to meet housing supply targets in excess of those set in the Strategic Development Plan and the Local Housing Strategy, which have been based on the HNDA projection.

Slowdown in household formation

- 2.5 In relation to the above issue, it is necessary to also consider the rate of household formation. There has been a slowdown in the rate of household formation in Scotland since 2001. This slowdown has affected Glasgow significantly more than the rest of the country.
- 2.6 The reasons for this slowdown in household formation are, at least partly, due to the economic downturn, which has given rise to delays in the formation of new households. The uncertain employment situation and the lack of available credit to purchase a house are important factors, which explain why more young people have decided to continue to live in the parental home, rather than to form a separate household.
- 2.7 Between 2001 and 2008, i.e. before the economic downturn, the rate of household formation in Glasgow has slowed to around 25% of the rate in 1991 to 2001. Available evidence indicates a further slowdown in household formation since 2008. Between 2008 and 2010, Glasgow's population increased by 4,300 per year, compared with an increase in the number of households by 500 per year. The average household size in Glasgow is estimated to have **increased** from 2.02 in 2008 to 2.05 in 2010.
- 2.8 NRS has published 2011 population estimates on 31st May 2012, which show, for Glasgow, a population increase of 6,000 (from 592,800 in 2010 to 598,800 in 2011). The 2011 household estimates for Glasgow, published by NRS on 14th June 2012, show an increase in the number of households of 300 (from 282,200 in 2010 to 282,500 in 2011). This is evidence of a further slowdown of household formation in Glasgow in 2010-2011.

- 2.9 The Council's household projections (referred to in paragraph 1.3), based on the NRS population projections, assume that, once the economic situation improves, household formation will increase to a rate as in the period pre the economic downturn, i.e. 2001 to 2008. For the NRS principal population projection, that assumption results in a projected household growth of 2,500 per year in 2010-2035.
- 2.10 To reflect the uncertainty with regard to future rates of household formation, NRS have introduced, for the first time, two variant projections with different household formation assumptions. The first of these variant projections assumes that, from 2002 onwards, household formation changes at half the rate of the principal projection. That assumption reduces household growth in 2010-2035 for Glasgow from 3,200 per year to 2,500 per year. The second of these variant projections investigates the effect of limited household formation in the initial period (up to 2014) if the current economic downturn continues. That assumption reduces household growth in 2010-2035 for Glasgow from 3,200 per year to 2,600 per year.
- 2.11 These projected rates of household growth in Glasgow are all close to the HNDA projected household growth figure of 2,400 per year in 2010-2025. **It is therefore concluded that the HNDA figure is still a relevant basis for the targets included in the SDP and LHS and that there is no requirement to plan for a higher level of housing supply.**

Changes in number of households by type

- 2.12 Changes in the distribution of households by type have been affected by the slowdown in household formation, with greater rises, or reduced falls, for the larger households and slower rises, or greater falls for the smaller households, as compared with the projected values based on 1991-2001 trends.
- 2.13 The NRS principal projection shows a projected reduction in the average household size for Glasgow from 2.05 in 2010 to 1.78 in 2035. In the GCC household formation variant projection the projected reduction in the average household size for Glasgow is less: from 2.02 in 2010 to 1.86 in 2035. This is reflected in a lower growth for the number of one adult households (see Table 2.2). (Note: the GCC household formation variant uses household estimates consistent with the estimates used in the HNDA, which are different from the NRS estimates. This explains the difference in estimated average household size for 2010: 2.05 and 2.02).

Table 2.2 - Projected annual household change in Glasgow 2010-2035

household type	NRS principal projection	GCC household formation variant
one adult household	2,662	1,455
two adult household	321	593
three+ adult household	4	225
single adult family	493	73
two+ adult family	-318	43
total households	3,163	2,388

Further investigation of slowdown in household formation

- 2.14 In order to investigate the slowdown in household formation since 2001, in Scotland and in Glasgow, data for 2001/02 and 2009/10 from the Scottish Household Survey (SHS) have been compared. This allows the identification of changes for households by type, by tenure and age profile of residents. Data for 2001/02 covers surveys carried out in the two-year period 1 January 2001 to 31 December 2002. On an average basis, the results reflect the position at the mid-point, i.e. 1 January 2002. Similarly, data for 2009/10 reflect, on average, the position on 1 January 2010. Comparing the estimates for 2001/02 and 2009/10 gives the estimated change over an eight-year period.

Differences in demographic changes for Glasgow and for Scotland

- 2.15 The SHS data shows that, since 2001, demographic changes in Glasgow have been somewhat different from demographic changes in Scotland:
- The **Scottish** population has been ageing, with a rise in the number of elderly. In **Glasgow** the number of elderly has reduced.
 - In **Scotland** the number of adult households (particularly single persons and two adults) has increased. In **Glasgow** the number of larger adult households has increased, and the number of single person households has either been stable or has fallen.
 - In **Scotland** the number of “two+ adult families” has reduced. In **Glasgow** the number of “two+ adult families” has been stable, but there has been a fall in the number of “one adult families”.
 - In **Scotland** the size of the social rented sector has declined, with increases in the private sector (owner occupation and private renting). The same pattern is true for Glasgow, but, in **Glasgow**, the rate of tenure change has been higher than in the rest of **Scotland**.

Household formation by tenure

- 2.16 Table 2.3 below gives a breakdown of the changes in the average household size by tenure. It is clear from the Table that the slowdown in household formation has affected the various tenures differently.

Table 2.3 - Changes in Average Household Size by Tenure

tenure	2001/02	2009/10	change
Scotland			
owner occupied	2.41	2.31	-0.10
social rented	2.01	1.97	-0.04
private rented ao	2.01	2.05	0.04
Total	2.27	2.20	-0.07
Glasgow			
owner occupied	2.24	2.19	-0.05
social rented	1.95	1.95	0.00
private rented ao	1.80	2.02	0.23
Total	2.08	2.08	0.01

Source: Scottish Household Survey - data sets 2001/02 and 2009/10 estimates after application of gross weighting factors

Note. The average household size estimates in Table 2.3 are from the SHS, which is a survey. The estimates are therefore different from the NRS and HNSA estimates.

- 2.17 For the **owner occupied sector** in Glasgow, the average household size has reduced from 2.24 in 2001/02 to 2.19 in 2009/10. This reduction is less than elsewhere in Scotland. One reason is that the number of elderly has not risen as much in Glasgow. As many elderly people live in single person or two adult households, the rise in numbers for these household types has been smaller. In addition, SHS data suggest that for owner occupation in Glasgow:
- the number of “three+ adult households” has risen, probably due to more young people staying with their parents, rather than forming a new household.
 - the fall in the number of “other families” has been smaller in Glasgow, as compared with elsewhere in Scotland.
- 2.18 For the **social rented sector** in Glasgow, the average household size has been constant at 1.95. This compares with a reduction in household size for the rest of Scotland. This difference is due to a sizable fall in “one adult families” (the smallest type of family) and a likely rise in “three+ adult households” in Glasgow.

- 2.19 For the **private rented sector** in Glasgow, the average household size has increased from 1.80 in 2001/02 to 2.02 in 2009/10. This is a greater increase than elsewhere in Scotland, and is a result of the increase in sharing (which reduces the number of single person households) and the increases for other household types (two adult households and family households, particularly “one adult families”). SHS data indicate that, in 2001/02, 4% of “one adult families” were in private rented housing and that this percentage rose to 20% in 2009/10.

One adult families

- 2.20 “One adult families” are a sub-set of single parent families. The latter include also families with more than one adult, e.g. a family with a single mother and one of the children age 16+. The estimates from the SHS suggest, for Glasgow, a sizable reduction in the number of “one adult families”: from 20,700 in 2001/02 to 16,600 in 2009/10. This is a significant change in the trend: in the 1990s there was a sizable growth in numbers for this household type.
- 2.21 The SHS estimates also suggest that more of Glasgow’s “one adult families” now live in owner occupied and private rented accommodation. In 2001/02 78% of “one adult families” lived in social rented housing. This percentage fell to 51% in 2009/10.

3. IMPLICATIONS

Local Development Plan (LDP) and Local Housing Strategy (LHS)

- 3.1 Although the new NRS household projections show a higher rate of household growth for Glasgow than the HNDA projections, the latter are still a credible basis for the housing supply targets in SDP and LHS. Because the NRS principal projections assume that household formation rates in Glasgow will return to a level substantially higher than in 2001-2010, they do not reflect sufficiently the slowdown in household formation that has taken place in Glasgow.
- 3.2 Given the projected rate of population growth (from 593,000 in 2010 to 660,000 in 2035), the housing supply targets in SDP and LHS have to cater for a rate of household growth that is high by historic standards. In current economic conditions, achievement of planned housing completions is a challenge, particularly in the short term for the private sector. But it is important that, in the medium and long term, the City’s housing stock increases at a rate that is consistent with the projected population growth.

- 3.3 Given the slowdown in the rate of household formation, rates of growth for smaller households, i.e. single person households and “one adult families”, are expected to be less than the results of the NRS principal projections indicate. As a result, there is expected to be a higher requirement for larger dwellings in the future.
- 3.4 Given the ageing of residents living in owner occupation, it is expected that issues of under-occupation will arise in the future. The LDP should aim to assist the creation of housing choices for an ageing population in the Glasgow housing market.

Local Housing Strategy (LHS)

- 3.5 An expanded private rented sector with, for Glasgow, a higher proportion of family households requires a new policy focus on the private rented sector to ensure it meets the requirements of those who live in private rented accommodation.
- 3.6 If the rise in the average household size for residents in the private rented sector continues, then there could be issues of overcrowding. This needs to be monitored.

Service Provision

- 3.7 In the past there was a concentration of “one adult families” in social renting. Lower numbers and a different geographic spread mean that present and future need for service provision to this client group needs to be reconsidered. This would ensure that service provision is properly targeted.

4. COUNCIL STRATEGIC PLAN IMPLICATIONS

<i>Economic Impact:</i>	Meeting a higher demand for housing is likely to have a positive effect on employment (construction industry) and economic growth.
<i>Sustainability:</i>	None.
<i>Financial:</i>	None.
<i>Legal:</i>	None.
<i>Personnel:</i>	None.
<i>Sustainable Procurement and Article 19:</i>	None.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

That Committee notes this report.

Development and Regeneration Services
JF/081-12.
1 August 2012

REPORT NO DRS/081/2012

APPROVAL FORM

REPORT FOR SUBMISSION TO :

REGENERATION AND THE ECONOMY POLICY DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

DATE : _21_ AUGUST 2012__

	<i>SIGNATURE</i>	<i>DATE</i>
AUTHOR :
PRINCIPAL :
GROUP MANAGER :
HEAD OF SERVICE :
ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE DEPUTE DIRECTOR :

The author and his/her manager should ensure that all necessary consultations with other Sections/Departments, and in particular the local Member, have taken place prior to any report being submitted to the Depute Director.

RECEIVED BY MEMBER LIAISON OFFICER: _____

RETURNED TO AUTHOR FOR AMENDMENT: _____
(where applicable)

FINAL APPROVAL BY DIRECTOR : _____

APPENDIX 1

RECENT AND PROJECTED HOUSEHOLD CHANGE IN SCOTLAND AND IN GLASGOW

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 On 14th June 2012 National Records of Scotland (NRS) published:
 - (1) 2011 household **estimates** for council areas in Scotland and,
 - (2) sub-national household **projections** for the period 2010 to 2035. The household projections are based on the NRS population projections, for the same period, which were published on 29 February 2012.
- 1.2 On 19th April 2012 the Council published a briefing paper on the results of the NRS population projection results for Glasgow, and on the results of the Council's household projections, based on the NRS population projections. This paper contains a comparison of the Council's household projections and the latest NRS household projections for Glasgow.
- 1.3 Housing supply targets are included in the Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Strategic Development Plan (SDP), approved by Scottish Ministers on 29th May 2012, and in the Council's Local Housing Strategy (LHS), approved by the Council's Executive Committee on 1st March 2012. These housing supply targets have been based on the results of a Housing Need and Demand Assessment (HNDA) and the results of subsequent further analysis for the affordable sector, undertaken for the Glasgow LHS. This paper contains a comparison of the HNDA household projections and the latest NRS household projections for Glasgow
- 1.4 These estimates and projections will be the last from NRS prior to publication of the 2011 Census results (population and household estimates in December 2012, with further data releases thereafter). This is important for the use and interpretation of, in particular, the household projection results. These are largely based on trends in household formation in the inter-Census period 1991 to 2001. There is now evidence, from the Scottish Household Survey (SHS) and other sources, that household formation since 2001 has been very different from 1991-2001, both nationally and for Glasgow.
- 1.5 This paper gives:
 - (1) an overview of recent and projected household change in Scotland (section 2);
 - (2) an overview of recent and projected household change in Glasgow (section 3);

(3) the results of a more detailed examination of the slowdown in household formation. SHS-based estimates for 2001/02 and 2009/10 have been compared and show changes in the household structure by household type, tenure and age profile of residents, for Scotland and for Glasgow (sections 4 and 5).

2. HOUSEHOLD ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS FOR SCOTLAND

2.1 Graph 2.1 and Table 2.1 show that, for Scotland, the number of households increased by 15,200 per year in 1991-2001 and by 18,000 per year in 2001-2010. They are also projected to increase by 21,200 per year in the projection period 2010-2035. This increase in the annual rate of household growth is related to the annual change in the population. In 1991-2001 Scotland's population was almost stable (a loss of 1,900 per year), but since 2001 Scotland's population is estimated to have grown by 17,500 per year (in 2001-2010) and is projected to grow by 21,300 per year (in 2010-2035).

Graph 2.1 - Recent and projected population and households in Scotland

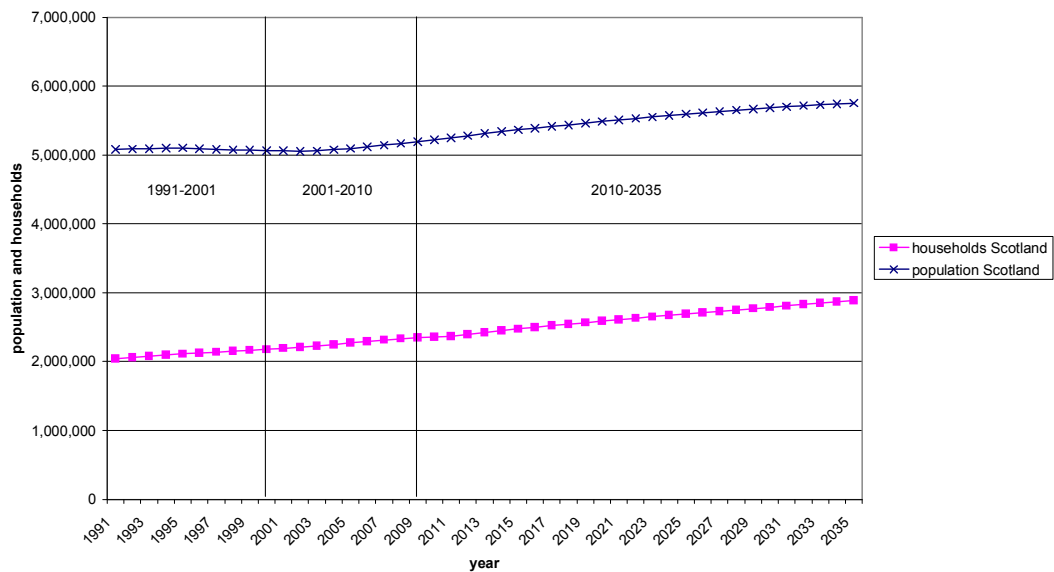
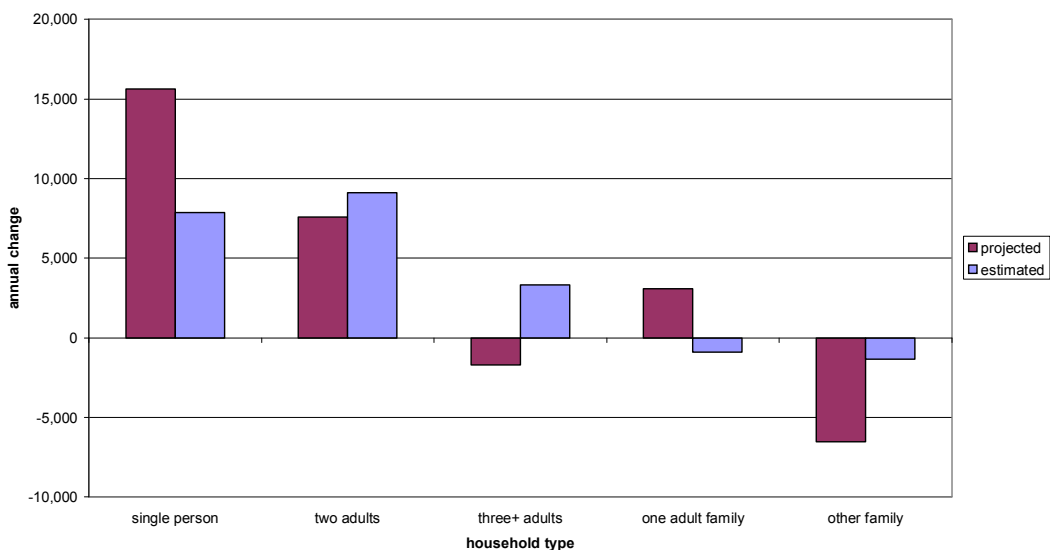


Table 2.1 - Estimated and projected population and household change in Scotland

Estimate/Projection	1991	2001	2010	2035
total population	5,083,000	5,064,000	5,222,000	5,755,000
number of households	2,043,000	2,195,000	2,357,000	2,888,000
average household size	2.45	2.27	2.17	1.95
Annual change	1991-2001	2001-2010	2010-2035	
total population	-1,900	17,500	21,300	
number of households	15,200	18,000	21,200	
average household size	-0.018	-0.011	-0.009	

- 2.2 When the rate of household growth is compared with the rate of population growth, it is clear that the household formation rate has slowed down in 2001-2010, as compared with the earlier period 1991-2001. The annual change in the average household size at -0.011 in 2001-2010 is lower than for 1991-2001 (annual change of -0.018).
- 2.3 The NRS projections assume that household formation rates in the inter-Census period 1991-2001 will continue into the future. Given the slowdown in the rate of household formation, NRS have calibrated the **projected** household values for 2010 (given the estimated population change), to match the **estimated** household figures for that year. However, the split of households by type in the base year of the projection (2010) reflects household formation patterns in the 1990s. In Table 11 of the NRS household estimate publication, information is given, for Scotland, of the **estimated** change in the number of households by type in 2001-2010 from the Scottish Household Survey (SHS). Graph 2.2 below shows that **estimated** changes from the SHS for household types are quite different from **projected** changes from household patterns in the 1990s.

Graph 2.2 - Comparison estimated and projected annual household change by type for Scotland in 2001-2010



- 2.4 Graph 2.2 shows the effect of the slowdown in household formation on the household type distribution. The number of smaller households have grown at a slower rate (single person households: 8,000 per year, instead of 16,000 per year) or have declined (“one adult family”: a fall of 1,000 per year, instead of a rise of 3,000 per year). Similarly, the number of larger households have fallen at a slower rate (“other families”: a fall of 1,000 per

year, instead of 7,000 per year) or have risen (“three+ adult households”: a rise of 3,000 per year, instead of a fall of 2,000 per year).

NRS household formation variant projections

2.5 NRS recognize the uncertainty regarding future rates of household formation and they have introduced, for the first time, two variant projections with different household formation assumptions. The first of these variant projections assumes that, from 2002 onwards, household formation changes at half the rate of the principal projection. That assumption reduces household growth in 2010-2035 from 21,200 per year to 18,000 per year. The second of these variant projections investigates the effect of limited household formation in the initial period (up to 2014) if the current economic downturn continues. That assumption reduces household growth in 2010-2035 from 21,200 per year to 19,000 per year.

3. HOUSEHOLD ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS FOR GLASGOW

3.1 Graph 3.1 and Table 3.1 show that, for Glasgow, the number of households was constant in 1991-2001, increased by 1,100 per year in 2001-2010, and is projected to increase by 3,200 per year in the projection period 2010-2035. This increase in the annual rate of household growth is related to the annual change in the population. In 1991-2001, Glasgow’s population fell by 5,100 per year, but since 2001, Glasgow’s population is estimated to have grown by 1,600 per year (in 2001-2010) and is projected to grow by 2,700 per year (in 2010-2035).

Graph 3.1 - Recent and projected population and households in Glasgow

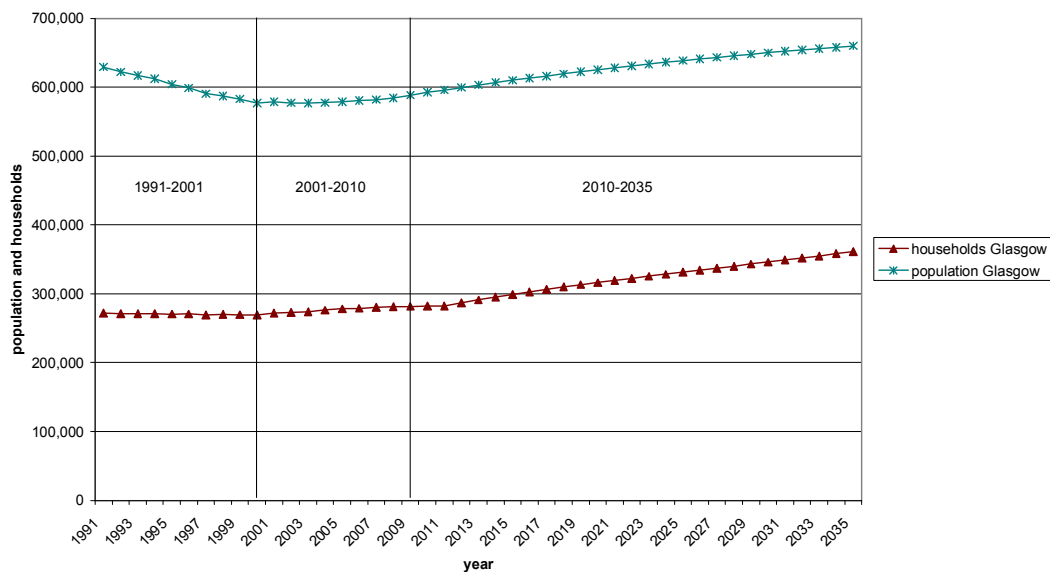
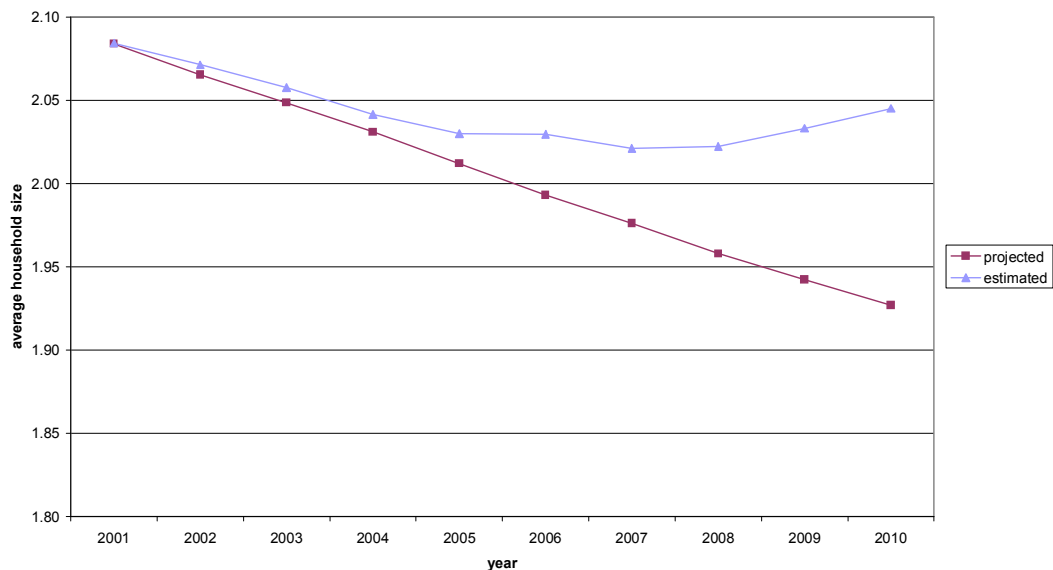


Table 3.1 - Estimated and projected population and household change in Glasgow

Estimate/Projection	1991	2001	2010	2035
total population	629,000	579,000	593,000	660,000
number of households	272,000	272,000	282,000	361,000
average household size	2.28	2.08	2.05	1.78
Annual change	1991-2001	2001-2010	2010-2035	
total population	-5,100	1,600	2,700	
number of households	0	1,100	3,200	
average household size	-0.020	-0.004	-0.011	

- 3.2 When the rate of household growth is compared with the rate of population growth, it is clear that the household formation rate has slowed down in 2001-2010, as compared with the earlier period 1991-2001. The annual change in the average household size at -0.004 in 2001-2010 is lower than for 1991-2001 (annual change of -0.020).
- 3.3 Looking at the average household size, it is clear that the slowdown in household formation for Glasgow (from -0.020 in 1991-2001 to -0.004 in 2001-2010) has been more marked than in Scotland (from -0.018 in 1991-2001 to -0.011 in 2001-2010).
- 3.4 It is also worth noting that the projected rate of household growth, at 3,200 per year in 2010-2035, assumes a higher rate of household formation (change in average household size of -0.011 per year), as compared with 2001-2010 (change in average household size of -0.004 per year).
- 3.5 The NRS projections assume that household formation rates in the inter-Census period 1991-2001 will continue into the future. Given the estimated population change for Glasgow in 2001-2010, this assumption leads to a **projected** household growth, for that period, of 3,000 per year. The **estimated** household growth has been much lower, at 1,100 per year. NRS have calibrated the **projected** household values for 2010, to match the **estimated** household figures for that year. The downward adjustment for Glasgow has been around 17,000 households, which reflects the magnitude of the slowdown of household formation in Glasgow.

Graph 3.2 - Projected and estimated average household size for Glasgow in 2001-2010



- 3.6 Graph 3.2 shows that the actual household size in Glasgow has been diverging from the projected value, with the latter based on household formation rates in the 1990s. Since 2008, households in Glasgow have become larger, rather than smaller, which was the trend before 2008.

NRS and GCC household formation variant projections

- 3.7 As mentioned before, NRS have introduced two variant projections with different household formation assumptions. The first of these variant projections assumes that, from 2002 onwards, household formation changes at half the rate of the principal projection. That assumption reduces household growth in 2010-2035 from 3,200 per year to 2,500 per year. The second of these variant projections investigates the effect of limited household formation in the initial period (up to 2014) if the current economic downturn continues. That assumption reduces household growth in 2010-2035 from 3,200 per year to 2,600 per year.
- 3.8 On 19th April 2012 the Council published a briefing paper on the results of the NRS population projection results for Glasgow and on the results of the Council's household projections, based on the NRS population projections. The latter projections also assume a lower rate of household formation and show a household growth in 2010-2035 of 2,400 per year. This value is close to the NRS results for the first of the two variants (2,500 per year).

Comparison of NRS and HNDA projections

- 3.9 The housing supply targets for Glasgow in the Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Strategic Development Plan (SDP), approved by Scottish Ministers on 29th May 2012, have been based on the results of a Housing Need and Demand Assessment (HNDA) and the results of subsequent further analysis for the affordable sector, undertaken for the Glasgow Local Housing Strategy (LHS). Because the HNDA was undertaken some time ago, the household projections are from a 2008-base and are for the period 2008-2025.

Table 3.2 - Comparison of HNDA and NRS projection results for Glasgow

	HNDA	NRS principal projection	GCC household formation variant
annual population change 2008-2010	1,000	4,300	4,300
2010-2025	1,900	3,100	3,100
annual household change 2008-2010	2,400	500	800
2010-2025	2,400	3,300	2,500

- 3.10 Table 3.2 gives a comparison of annual population and household growth in the HNDA and NRS projections for the periods 2008-2010 and 2010-2025. The 2008-2010 figures are projected values for the HNDA and estimated values for the NRS based projections. The GCC household formation variant used household **estimates** consistent with the estimates used in the HNDA. These are different from the NRS estimates, hence the difference in estimated annual household change for 2008-2010 (800 versus 500).
- 3.11 Table 3.2 shows that estimated annual population change, at 4,300 per year in 2008-2010, was considerably higher than projected in the HNDA, at 1,000 per year. Also, the projected population change in 2010-2035 is higher in the NRS projection (3,100 per year) than in the HNDA projection (1,900 per year).
- 3.12 Projected household growth in 2010-2035 in the GCC household formation variant, at 2,500 per year, is close to the HNDA figure for that period, at 2,400 per year. Compared with the HNDA, the GCC household formation variant figure is based on a higher rate of population growth and a slower rate of household formation. The two effects work in an opposite direction and, as a result, there is a similar projected household growth figure.

4. INTRODUCTION TO MORE DETAILED ANALYSIS

Slowdown in household formation

- 4.1 Sections 2 and 3 have shown that, since 2001, the rate of household formation has slowed in Scotland as well as in Glasgow. However, the magnitude of the slowdown has been considerably more in Glasgow. Section 2 has also shown that the slowdown in the rate of household formation has an impact on the distribution of households by type. The slowdown has led to fewer small households and more large households, as compared with the projected values based on 1991-2001 trends.

Further examination: analysis of SHS data

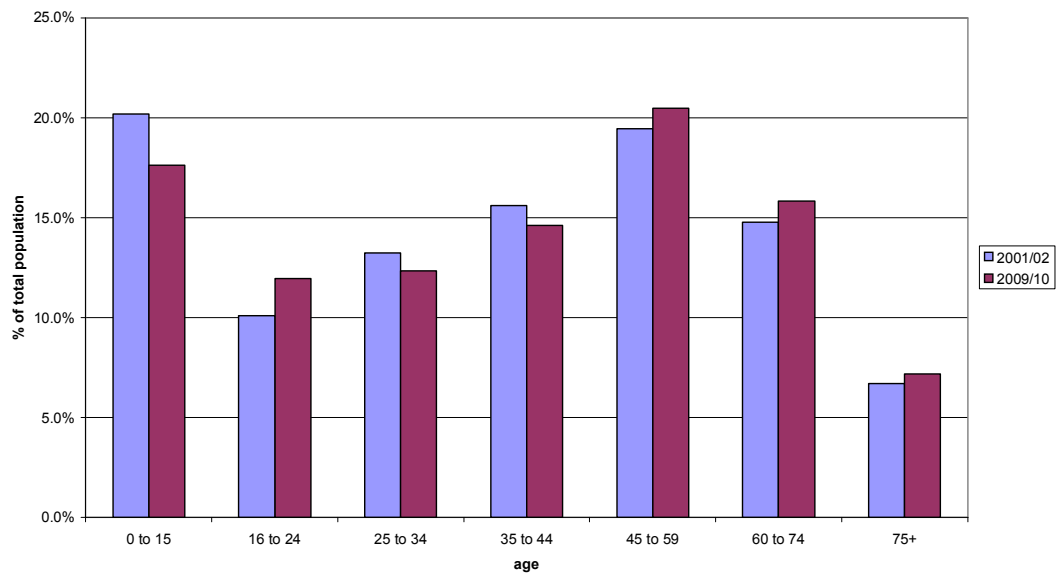
- 4.2 In order to explore the changes in household formation, a more detailed analysis has been undertaken of Scottish Household Survey (SHS) data. Estimates from the datasets for 2001/02 and 2009/10 have been compared to assess changes in the household structure by household type, tenure and age profile of residents. ***Detailed results from these datasets are given in Tables A1 to A14 in the Appendix.***
- 4.3 Data for 2001/02 covers surveys carried out in the two-year period 1 January 2001 to 31 December 2002. On an average basis, the results reflect the position at the mid-point, i.e. 1 January 2002. Similarly, data for 2009/10 reflect, on average, the position on 1 January 2010. Comparing the estimates for 2001/02 and 2009/10 gives the estimated change over an eight-year period.
- 4.4 ***The figures given in these Tables are survey-based estimates, and do not necessarily match other available estimates (e.g. from NRS). The data is used to identify patterns of change, whereby the direction of change is more important than the exact magnitude of the change. A more definite analysis can be carried out once the 2011 Census results are available (in 2013).***
- 4.5 There is a difference in the definition of household types used in the SHS, as compared with the household types used in the NRS household projections. The latter include as children those aged 16-18 in full time education. In the SHS, households with children just include children aged 0-15.
- 4.6 Chapter 5 compares demographic changes for Scotland and Glasgow (paragraphs 5.1 to 5.8), comments on changes in the average household size (paragraphs 5.9 to 5.14) and explores the changes in household formation for each of the tenures separately (paragraphs 5.15 to 5.43).

5. MAIN RESULTS OF ANALYSIS SCOTTISH HOUSEHOLD SURVEY DATA

Change in population age structure for Scotland and for Glasgow

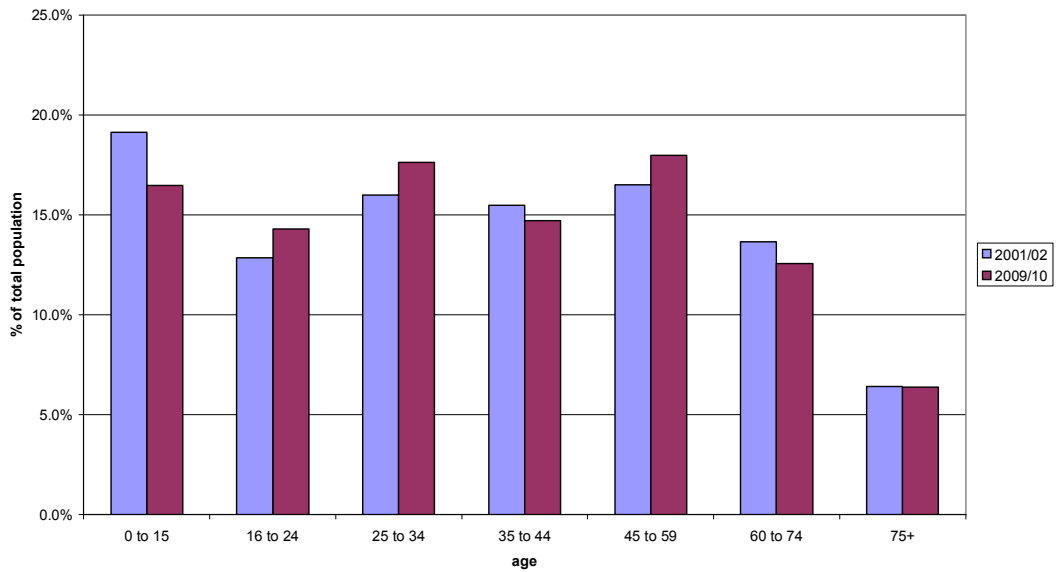
5.1 The **Scottish** population is ageing (see Graph 5.1). The percentage of people age 60+ has increased from 21.5% in 2001/02 to 23% in 2009/10.

Graph 5.1 - Changes in Age Structure for Population in Households in Scotland



5.2 **Glasgow's** population has not been ageing (see Graph 5.2). The percentage of people age 60+ has reduced from 20% in 2001/02 to 19% in 2009/10. The percentage of people age 16 to 34 has increased from 29% in 2001/02 to 32% in 2009/10.

Graph 5.2 - Changes in Age Structure for Population in Households in Glasgow

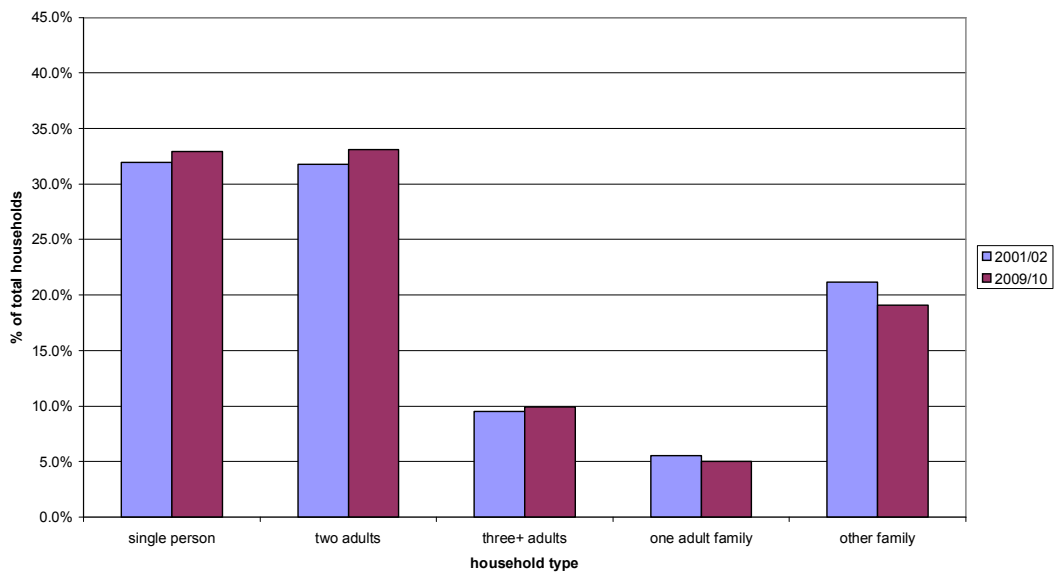


5.3 The number of children has reduced in 2001/02 to 2009/10 for both Scotland and Glasgow.

Change in household structure for Scotland and for Glasgow

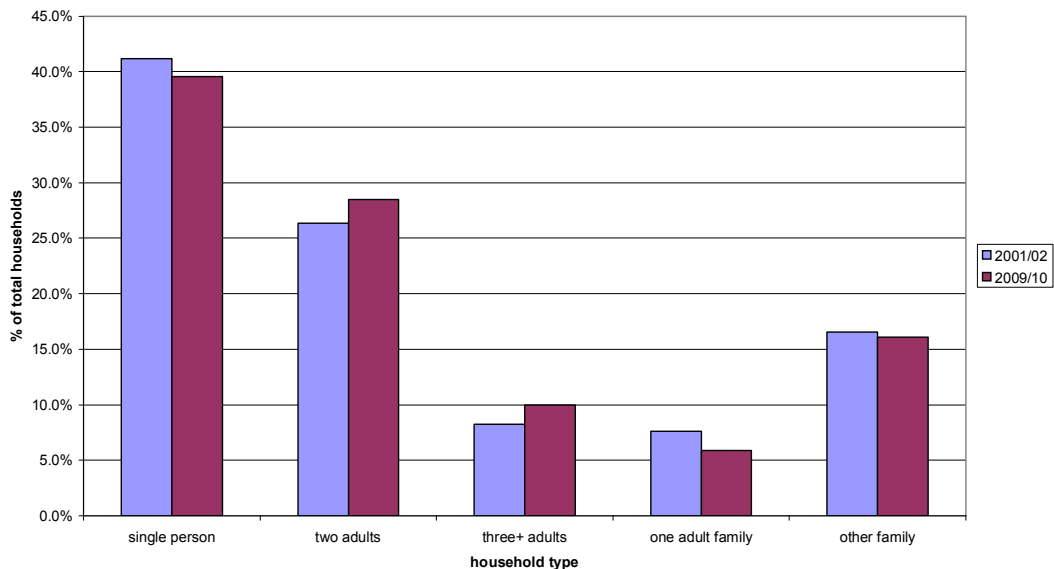
5.4 In **Scotland** the number of adult households (particularly single persons and two adults) has increased and the number of family households (particularly “other families”) has reduced (see Graph 5.3).

Graph 5.3 - Changes in Household Structure in Scotland



- 5.5 SHS data suggest that in **Glasgow** the number of larger adult households has increased, rather than the number of single person households. The number of “other families” has been stable over 2001/02 to 2009/10 and there has been a fall in the number of “one adult families” (see Graph 5.4).

Graph 5.4 - Changes in Household Structure in Glasgow

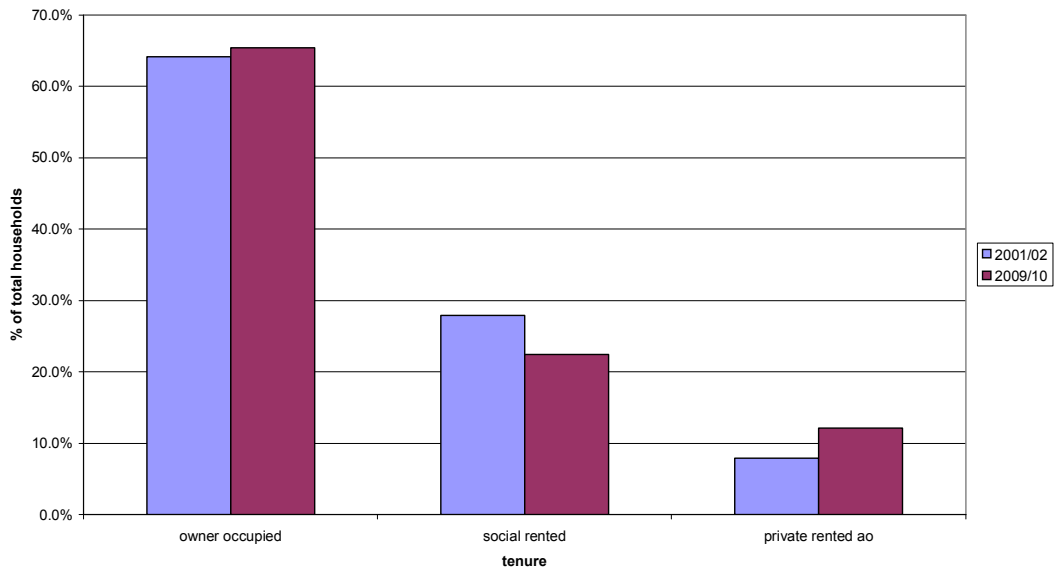


- 5.6 The changes in the household type distribution affect the average household size. A relative increase in the number of single person households will reduce the average household size. A relative increase in the number of family households, or “three+ adult households”, will result in an increase of the average household size.

Change in tenure profile for Scotland and for Glasgow

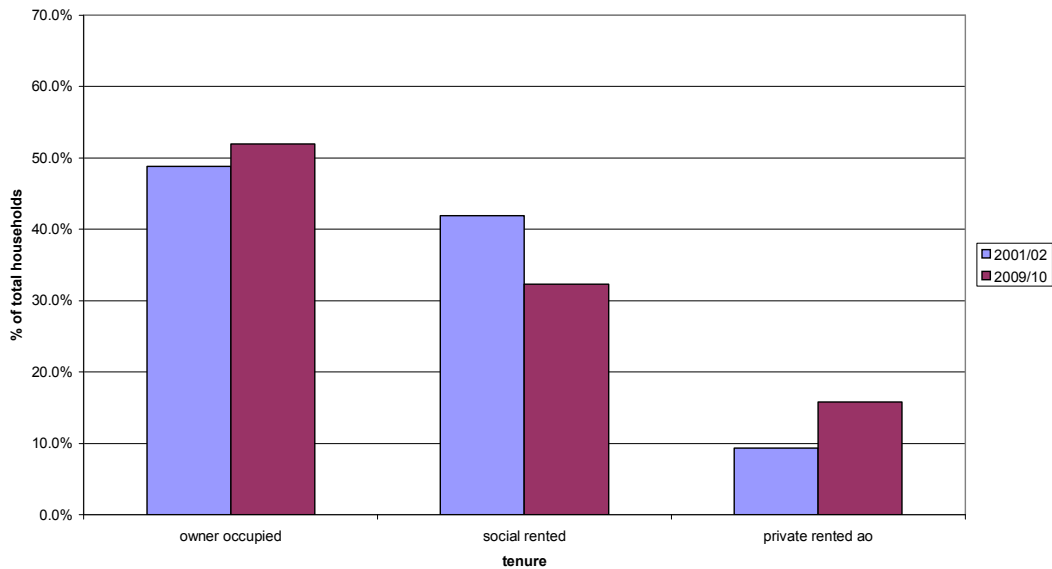
- 5.7 In **Scotland** the size of the social rented sector has declined from 28% to 23% of all households, with corresponding increases for the private sector (from 64% to 65% for owner occupation and from 8% to 12% for private renting, see Graph 5.5).

Graph 5.5 - Changes in Tenure Profile for Households in Scotland



5.8 In **Glasgow** the rate of tenure change has been higher. The size of the social rented sector has declined from 42% to 32% of all households and the increases for the private sector have been higher than the national figures (from 9% to 16% for owner occupation and from 9% to 16% for private renting, see Graph 5.6).

Graph 5.6 - Changes in Tenure Profile for Households in Glasgow



Changes in average household size by tenure

- 5.9 In **Scotland** the average household size reduced from 2.27 in 2001/02 to 2.20 in 2009/10. There was a small rise in the average household size for the private rented sector from 2.01 in 2001/02 to 2.05 in 2009/10 (see Table 5.1).

Table 5.1 - Changes in Average Household Size by Tenure

tenure	2001/02	2009/10	change
Scotland			
owner occupied	2.41	2.31	-0.10
social rented	2.01	1.97	-0.04
private rented ao	2.01	2.05	0.04
Total	2.27	2.20	-0.07
Glasgow			
owner occupied	2.24	2.19	-0.05
social rented	1.95	1.95	0.00
private rented ao	1.80	2.02	0.23
Total	2.08	2.08	0.01

Source: Scottish Household Survey - data sets 2001/02 and 2009/10 estimates after application of gross weighting factors

Note. The average household size estimates in Table 5.1 are from the SHS, which is a survey. The estimates are therefore different from the NRS and HNSA estimates.

- 5.10 In **Glasgow** the average household size has been constant, at about 2.08. The fall in the average household size for the owner occupied sector was matched by a sizable increase of the average household size in the private rented sector.

Demographic factors

- 5.11 In Scotland the fall in the number of children, and the corresponding reduction in the number of family households, has had a downward effect on the average household size over the period 2001/02 to 2009/10. In Glasgow the effect has been less, as most of the reduction in family households there, has been for “one adult families”.
- 5.12 The ageing of Scotland’s population also has a downward effect on the average household size, as more elderly live in single person households. Again, this has not affected Glasgow in the same way, as the number of elderly has **reduced** in Glasgow over the period 2001/02 to 2009/10.
- 5.13 The reducing impact on the average household size of the increasing number of elderly in Scotland is mitigated somewhat by increased life expectancy, resulting in more elderly surviving as couples. SHS data

indicates that around 60% of the increase in two-adult households, in 2001/02 to 2009/10, can be ascribed to changes for the age-group 60+.

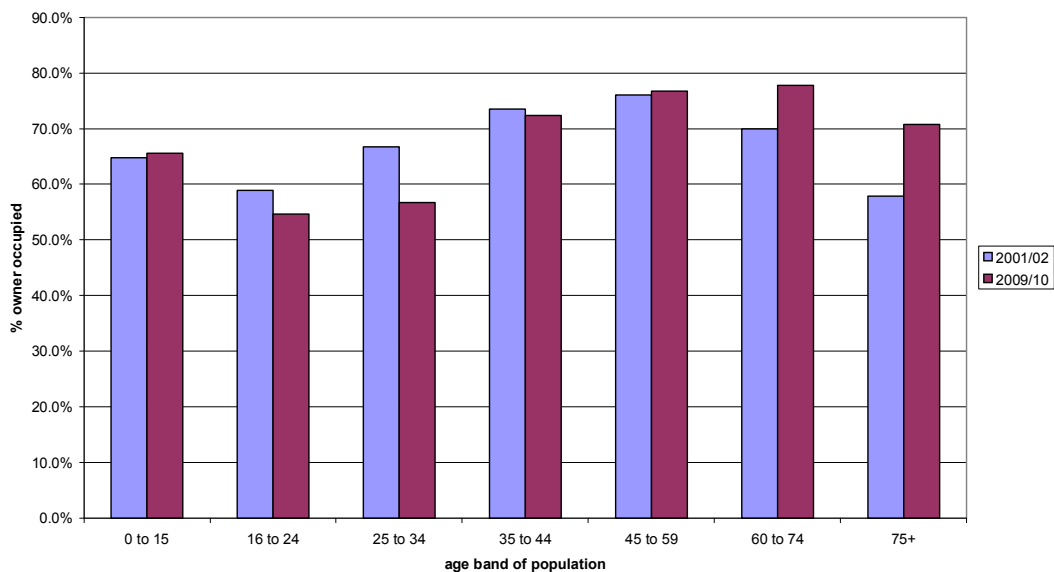
Economic factors

- 5.14 The economic situation has reduced the rate of household formation, with more young people sharing a dwelling with others, or staying longer with parents, rather than forming a separate household. In Glasgow particularly, the data shows an increase in the proportion of young people (age 16 to 34) who live in a large adult household (i.e. a household with 3 or more adults).

Population and Household Change in the Owner Occupied Sector

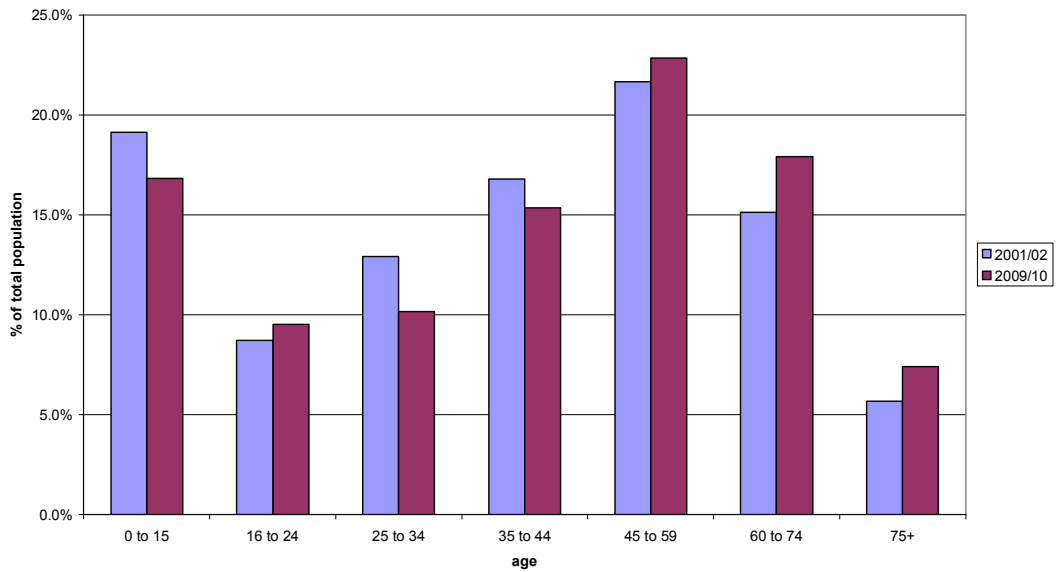
- 5.15 Graph 5.7 shows, for each age group, the percentage who live in owner occupied housing and how this percentage has changed for Scotland's population. Fewer younger people (age 25-34) and more elderly (age 60+) now live in owner occupied housing.

Graph 5.7 - Change in Owner Occupation rate by Age for Population in Households in Scotland



- 5.16 Graph 5.8 shows the changes in the age structure for people living in owner occupation. This is affected by changes in the age structure for the total population (Graph 5.1) and by changes in the owner occupation rate by age (Graph 5.7). Relative to the total population, people in owner occupation show higher rises for the elderly, a lower rise for age group 16-24, and a steeper fall for age group 25-34.

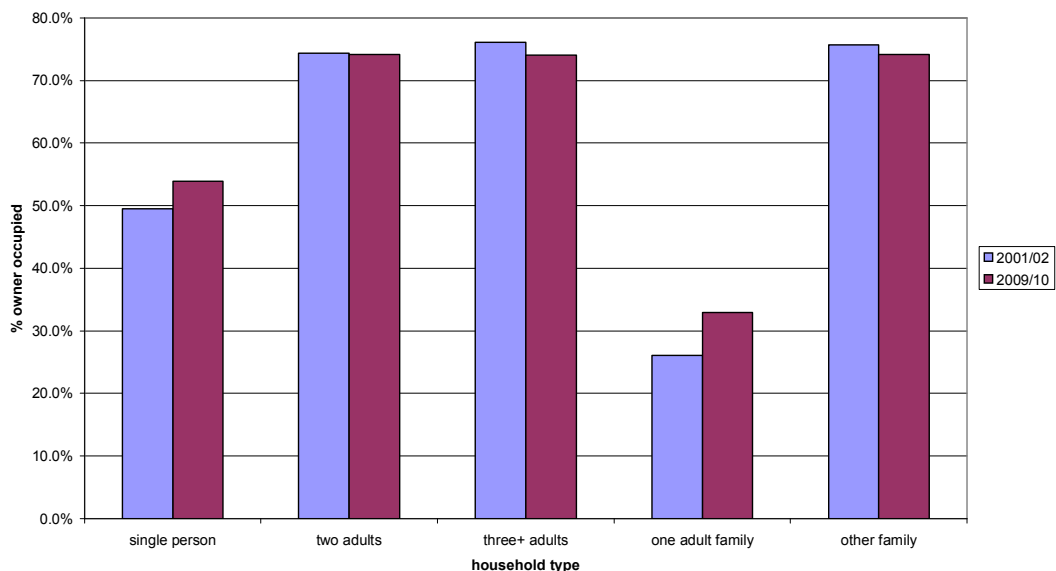
Graph 5.8 - Changes in Population Age Structure for Owner Occupied Sector in Scotland



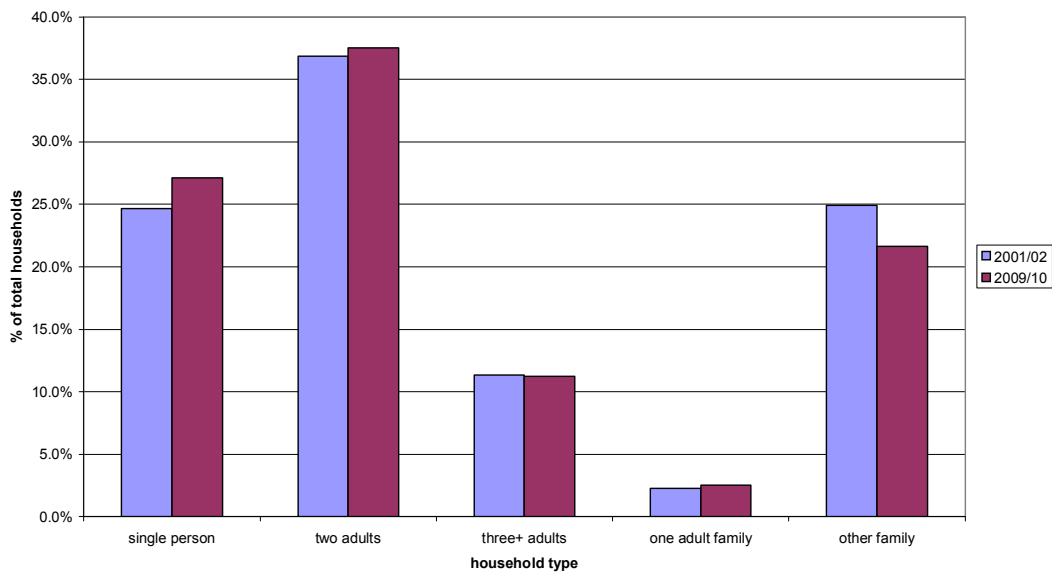
5.17 For **Glasgow** the ageing of the population in the owner occupied sector is less marked, as the proportion of elderly in the general population has fallen (see Graph 5.2).

5.18 Graph 5.9 shows, for each household type, the percentage who live in owner occupied housing and how this percentage has changed for Scotland's households. A higher proportion of single person households and "one adult families" now live in owner occupied housing.

Graph 5.9 - Change in Owner Occupation rate by Household Type for Households in Scotland



Graph 5.10 - Changes in Household Structure for Owner Occupied Sector in Scotland



5.19 Graph 5.10 shows the changes in the household structure by type for households in owner occupation. The substantial rise in the number of single person households, as well as the rise in two-adult households, is due to the ageing of the population in the owner occupied sector.

5.20 For all tenures, the number of “one adult families” has fallen, but, in the owner occupied sector, the number of “one adult families” has either been stable, or has increased.

5.21 The number of “other family” households has fallen from 25% of all households in 2001/02 to 22% of all households in 2009/10.

Impact of Changes on Average Size of Owner Occupied Households

5.22 For the owner occupied sector in **Scotland**, the average household size has reduced from 2.41 in 2001/02 to 2.31 in 2009/10 (see Table 5.1).

5.23 This reduction in the average household size is due to the rise in the number of single and two person households among the elderly and the fall in the number of family households.

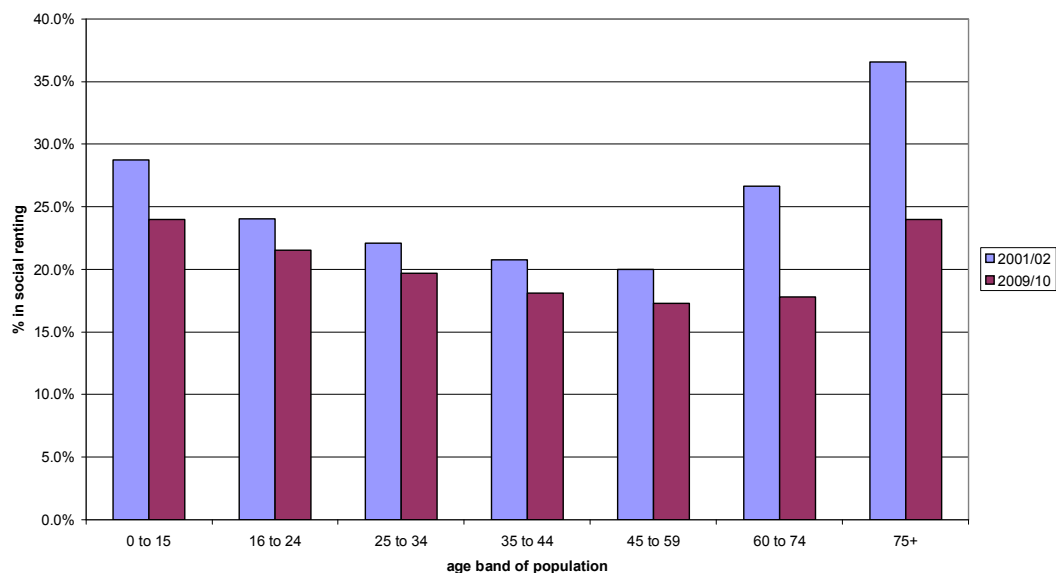
5.24 For the owner occupied sector in **Glasgow**, the average household size has reduced from 2.24 in 2001/02 to 2.19 in 2009/10. This reduction is less than elsewhere in Scotland. One reason is that the number of elderly has not risen as much in Glasgow. As many elderly people live in single person or two adult households, the rise in numbers for these household types has been smaller. In addition, SHS data suggest that for owner occupation in Glasgow:

- the number of “three+ adult households” has risen, probably due to more young people staying with their parents, rather than forming a new household.
- the fall in the number of “other families” has been smaller in Glasgow, as compared with elsewhere in Scotland.

Population and Household Change in the Social Rented Sector

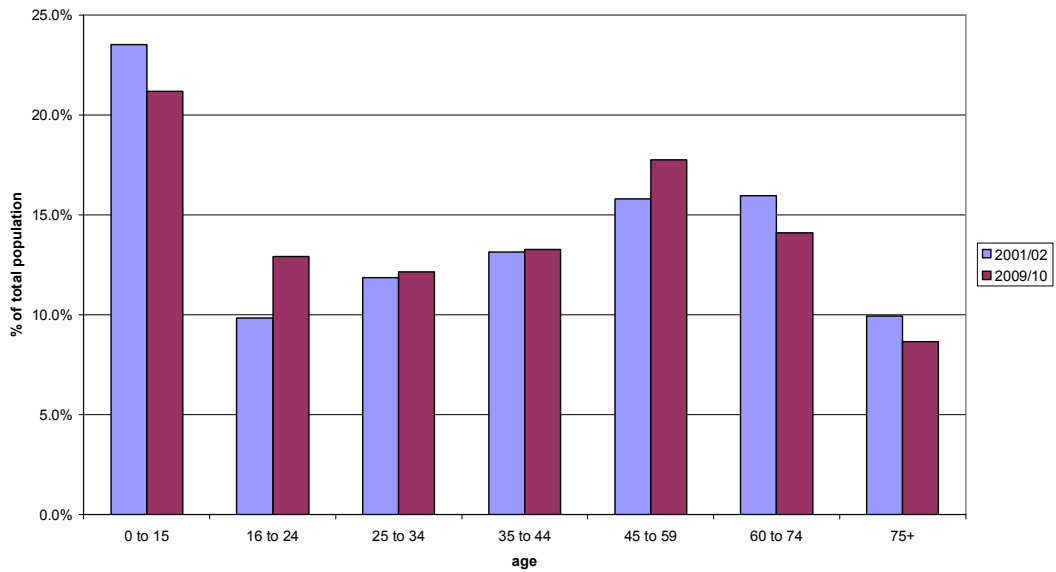
5.25 Graph 5.11 shows, for each age group, the percentage who live in social rented housing and how this percentage has changed for Scotland’s population. Social renting rates have reduced for all ages of Scotland’s population, but particularly for the elderly (age 60+).

Graph 5.11 - Change in Social Renting rate by Age for Population in Households in Scotland



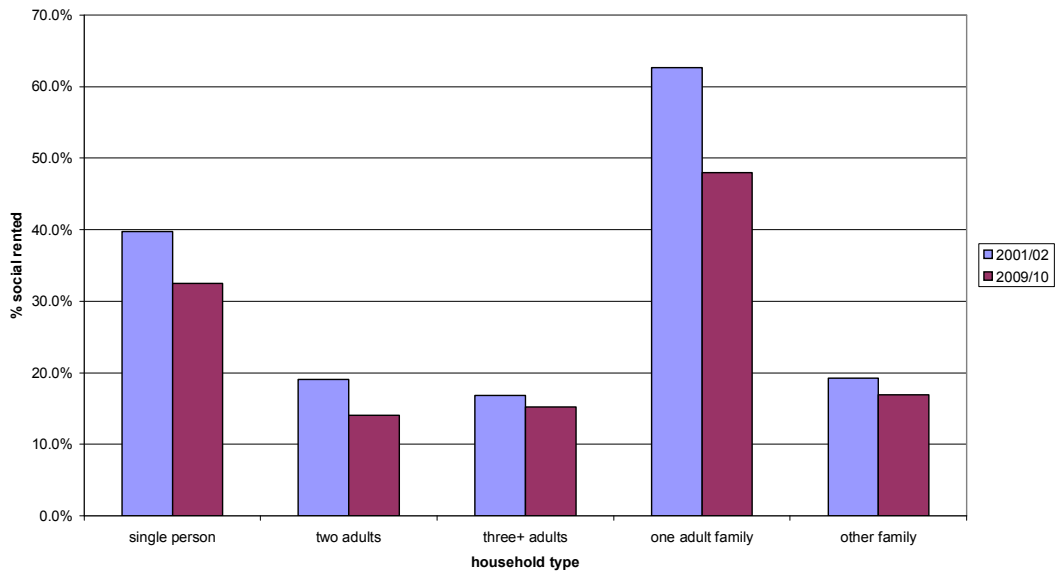
5.26 Graph 5.12 shows the changes in the age structure for people living in social rented housing. The population share for the elderly (age 60+) in this sector has reduced, due to sizable tenure shifts for these age groups, resulting in a younger population. The population share for the age group 16 to 24 has increased, which reflects the rise in the numbers for that age group in the general population.

Graph 5.12- Changes in Population Age Structure for Social Rented Sector in Scotland

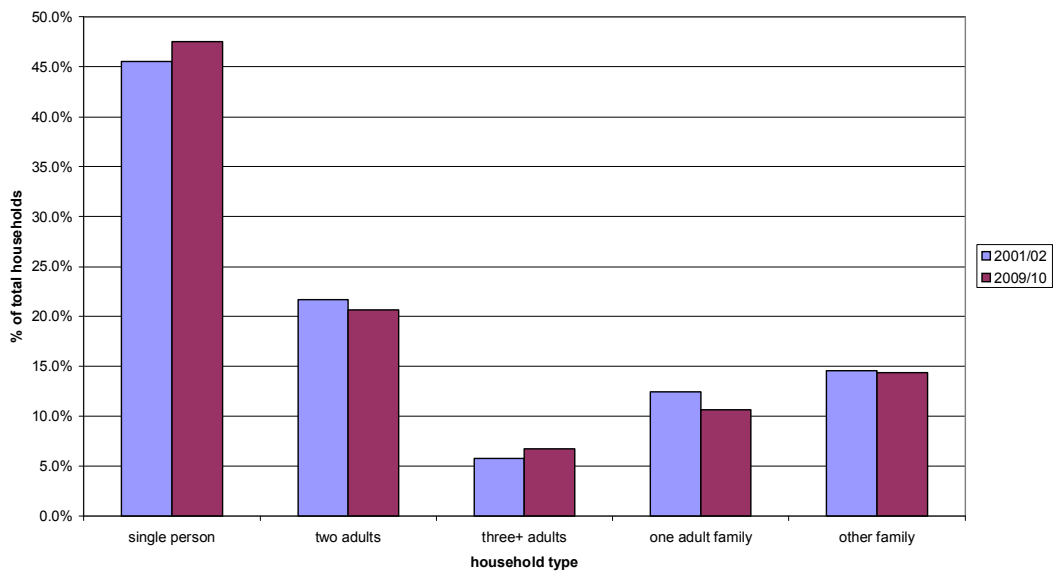


- 5.27 In **Glasgow** the share of the elderly for the population in social rented housing has fallen less than in the rest of Scotland.
- 5.28 The number of children has reduced, partly due to tenure shift: in 2001/02, 47% of Glasgow's children were in social rented housing. This fell to 35% in 2009/10.
- 5.29 Graph 5.13 shows, for each household type, the percentage who live in social rented housing and how this percentage has changed for Scotland's households. Fewer single person households, two adult households and "one adult families" now live in social rented housing.

Graph 5.13 - Change in Social Renting rate by Household Type for Households in Scotland



Graph 5.14 - Changes in Household Structure for Social Rented Sector in Scotland



5.30 Graph 5.14 shows the changes in the household structure by type for households in social renting. Although the ageing of the general population is not reflected in the population living in social rented housing, yet the share of single person households has risen between 2001/02 and 2009/10.

5.31 In Scotland, there has been a sizable fall in the number of “one adult families”, mainly due to tenure shift. For “one adult families”, the percentage in social rented accommodation dropped from 63% in 2001/02 to 48% by 2009/10.

Impact of Changes on Average Size of Social Rented Households

5.32 For the social rented sector in **Scotland**, the average household size has reduced from 2.01 in 2001/02 to 1.97 in 2009/10 (see Table 5.1).

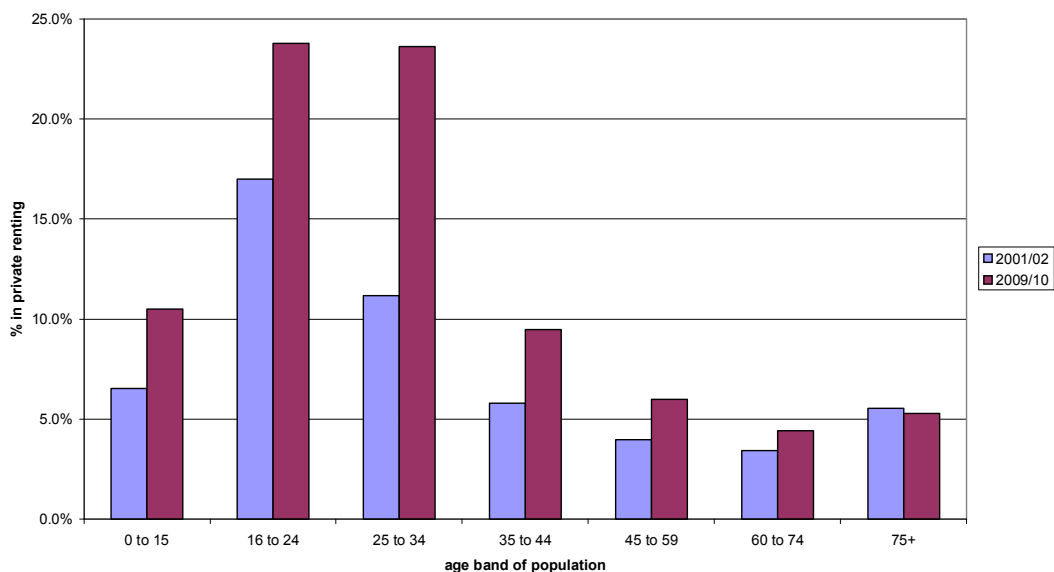
5.33 This reduction in the average household size is due to a fall in the number of family households and a less than proportionate decline in the number of single person households.

5.34 For the social rented sector in **Glasgow**, the average household size has been constant at 1.95. This has been a result of a sizable fall in “one adult families” (the smallest type of family) and, as SHS data suggest, of a rise in the share of “three+ adult households”, rather than of single person households.

Population and Household Change in the Private Rented Sector

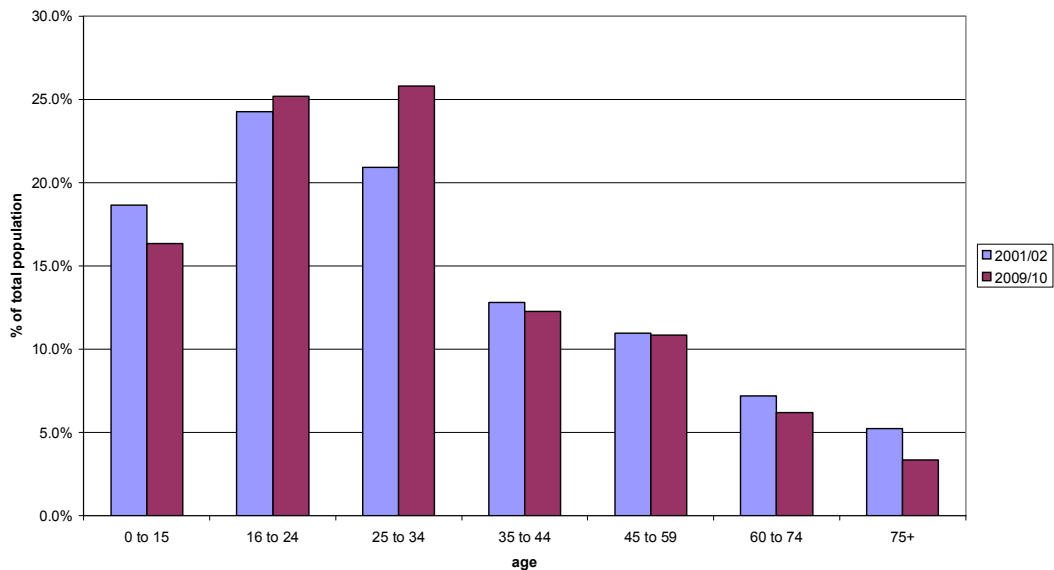
5.35 Graph 5.15 shows, for each age group, the percentage who live in private rented housing and how this percentage has changed for Scotland’s population. Private renting rates have increased for almost all ages of Scotland’s population, particularly for younger age groups. For young adults (age 16-34) the private renting rate (24%) is over twice the rate for all age groups (11%).

Graph 5.15 - Change in Private Renting rate by Age for Population in Households in Scotland



5.36 Graph 5.16 shows the changes in the age structure for people living in private rented housing. The higher private renting rate for the age group 25-34 has resulted in an increase of their population share, from 21% in 2001/02 to 26% in 2009/10. Although the number of children has risen, yet children represent a lower population share of an expanded private rented sector.

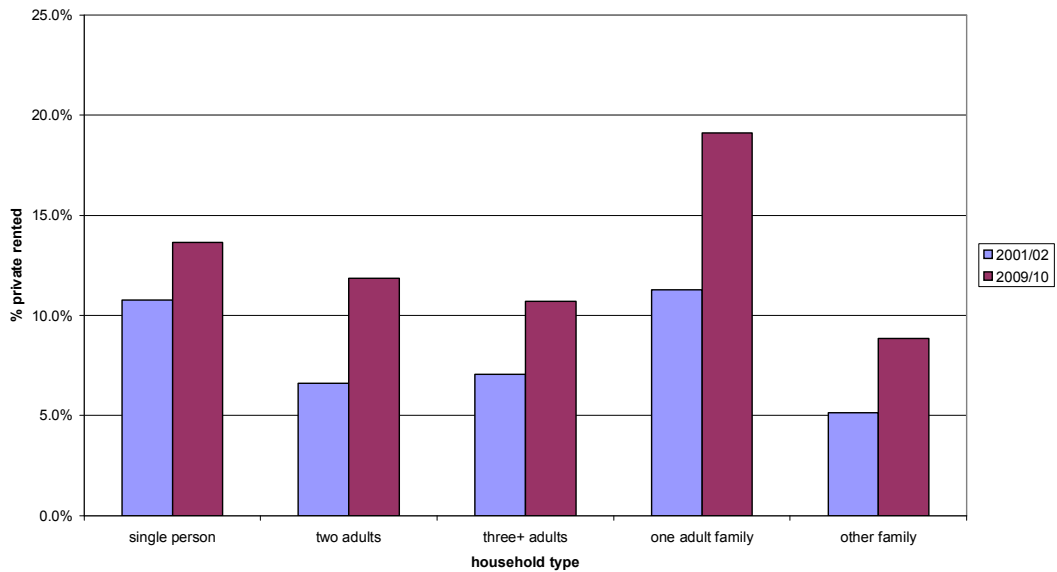
Graph 5.16 - Changes in Population Age Structure for Private Rented Sector in Scotland



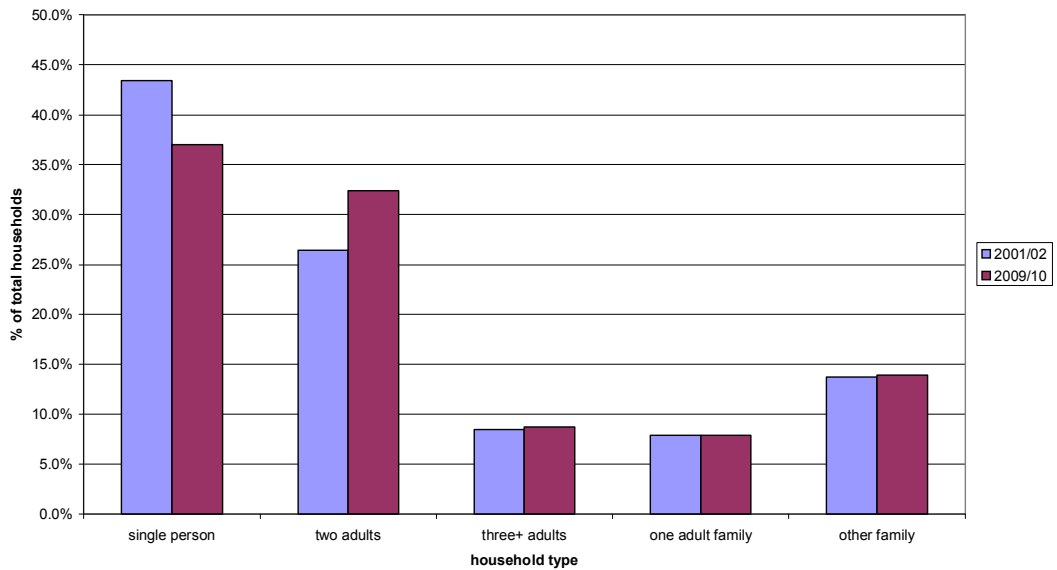
5.37 In **Glasgow** there is even more a concentration of young people in the private rented sector, with private renting rates of 35% for the age group 16-24 and 28% for the age group 25-34. Numbers for the latter group showed the highest rise.

5.38 Graph 5.17 shows, for each household type, the percentage who live in private rented housing and how this percentage has changed for Scotland's households. The highest rate of tenure shift has been for "one adult families" and the lowest rate has been for single person households.

Graph 5.17 - Changes in Private Renting rate by Household Type for Households in Scotland



Graph 5.18 - Changes in Household Structure for Private Rented Sector in Scotland



5.39 Graph 5.18 shows the changes in the household structure by type for households in private renting. The share of single person households has reduced and the share of two adult households has risen, due to more sharing by the younger age groups (age 16-24 and 25-34).

5.40 In **Glasgow**, there has been a bigger fall in the share of single person households, together with a rise in the share of family households,

particularly “one adult families”. SHS data indicate that, in 2001/02, 4% of “one adult families” were in private rented housing and that this percentage rose to 20% in 2009/10.

Impact of Changes on Average Size of Private Rented Households

- 5.41 For the private rented sector in **Scotland**, the average household size has increased from 2.01 in 2001/02 to 2.05 in 2009/10 (see Table 5.1).
- 5.42 This increase in the average household size is due to more sharing, resulting in more two adult households and relatively fewer single person households.
- 5.43 For the private rented sector in **Glasgow**, the average household size has increased from 1.80 in 2001/02 to 2.02 in 2009/10 (see page 19, Table 5.1). This is a greater increase than elsewhere in Scotland, and is a result of the increase in sharing (which reduces the number of single person households) and the increases for other household types (two adult households and family households, particularly “one adult families”).

TABLES: "RECENT AND PROJECTED HOUSEHOLD CHANGE IN SCOTLAND AND IN GLASGOW".

Table A1 - Changes Population in Households and Number of Households by Tenure

	Glasgow	Rest GCV	GCV area	Rest Scotland	Scotland
population in hhs - year 2001/02					
owner occupied	298,300	856,000	1,154,300	2,268,700	3,423,000
social rented	222,300	286,900	509,200	730,700	1,239,900
private rented ao	45,600	39,100	84,700	268,000	352,800
total	566,200	1,181,900	1,748,200	3,267,400	5,015,600
population in hhs - year 2009/10					
owner occupied	319,900	876,600	1,196,500	2,337,300	3,533,800
social rented	176,900	236,200	413,100	620,100	1,033,200
private rented ao	89,900	66,500	156,400	424,800	581,200
total	586,700	1,179,300	1,766,000	3,382,200	5,148,200
changes 2001/02 to 2009/10					
owner occupied	21,600	20,600	42,200	68,600	110,800
social rented	-45,400	-50,700	-96,100	-110,600	-206,700
private rented ao	44,300	27,400	71,700	156,800	228,400
total	20,500	-2,600	17,800	114,800	132,600
households year 2001/02					
owner occupied	133,100	334,800	467,900	951,000	1,418,900
social rented	114,200	139,900	254,000	362,700	616,700
private rented ao	25,400	18,400	43,800	131,600	175,400
total	272,700	493,000	765,700	1,445,300	2,211,000
households year 2009/10					
owner occupied	146,100	362,400	508,500	1,020,800	1,529,300
social rented	90,900	118,100	209,000	316,200	525,200
private rented ao	44,400	34,700	79,100	204,200	283,300
total	281,500	515,200	796,600	1,541,200	2,337,800
changes 2001/02 to 2009/10					
owner occupied	13,000	27,600	40,600	69,800	110,400
social rented	-23,300	-21,800	-45,000	-46,500	-91,500
private rented ao	19,000	16,300	35,300	72,600	107,900
total	8,800	22,200	30,900	95,900	126,800
average hh size year 2001/02					
owner occupied	2.24	2.56	2.47	2.39	2.41
social rented	1.95	2.05	2.00	2.01	2.01
private rented ao	1.80	2.12	1.93	2.04	2.01
total	2.08	2.40	2.28	2.26	2.27
average hh size year 2009/10					
owner occupied	2.19	2.42	2.35	2.29	2.31
social rented	1.95	2.00	1.98	1.96	1.97
private rented ao	2.02	1.92	1.98	2.08	2.05
total	2.08	2.29	2.22	2.19	2.20
changes 2001/02 to 2009/10					
owner occupied	-0.05	-0.14	-0.11	-0.10	-0.10
social rented	0.00	-0.05	-0.03	-0.05	-0.04
private rented ao	0.23	-0.21	0.04	0.04	0.04
total	0.01	-0.11	-0.07	-0.07	-0.07

Source: Scottish House Survey - data sets 2001/02 and 2009/10

Estimates after application of gross weighting factors

Due to rounding to nearest 100, figures in Table may not add up to totals

Table A2 - Changes in Households by Type 2001/02 to 2009/10

Number of households					
	Glasgow	Rest GCV	GCV area	Rest Scotland	Scotland
households year 2001/02					
single person household	112,400	140,200	252,600	454,400	707,000
two adults household	72,000	150,200	222,200	480,500	702,700
three+ adults household	22,500	57,400	80,000	131,000	211,000
One adult family household	20,700	29,900	50,700	72,000	122,700
Other family household	45,100	115,200	160,300	307,200	467,500
Total households	272,700	493,000	765,700	1,445,300	2,211,000
households year 2009/10					
single person household	111,300	157,000	268,300	501,100	769,400
two adults household	80,300	161,100	241,300	532,600	773,900
three+ adults household	28,000	60,100	88,100	143,400	231,600
One adult family household	16,600	29,400	45,900	70,900	116,800
Other family household	45,300	107,700	152,900	293,200	446,100
Total households	281,500	515,200	796,600	1,541,200	2,337,800
changes 2001/02 to 2009/10					
single person household	-1,100	16,800	15,700	46,700	62,400
two adults household	8,300	10,900	19,100	52,100	71,200
three+ adults household	5,500	2,700	8,100	12,400	20,600
One adult family household	-4,100	-500	-4,800	-1,100	-5,900
Other family household	200	-7,500	-7,400	-14,000	-21,400
Total households	8,800	22,200	30,900	95,900	126,800
percentages of total households					
	Glasgow	Rest GCV	GCV area	Rest Scotland	Scotland
households year 2001/02					
single person household	41.2%	28.4%	33.0%	31.4%	32.0%
two adults household	26.4%	30.5%	29.0%	33.2%	31.8%
three+ adults household	8.3%	11.7%	10.4%	9.1%	9.5%
One adult family household	7.6%	6.1%	6.6%	5.0%	5.6%
Other family household	16.5%	23.4%	20.9%	21.3%	21.1%
Total households	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
households year 2009/10					
single person household	39.6%	30.5%	33.7%	32.5%	32.9%
two adults household	28.5%	31.3%	30.3%	34.6%	33.1%
three+ adults household	10.0%	11.7%	11.1%	9.3%	9.9%
One adult family household	5.9%	5.7%	5.8%	4.6%	5.0%
Other family household	16.1%	20.9%	19.2%	19.0%	19.1%
Total households	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
changes 2001/02 to 2009/10					
single person household	-1.7%	2.0%	0.7%	1.1%	0.9%
two adults household	2.1%	0.8%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%
three+ adults household	1.7%	0.0%	0.6%	0.2%	0.4%
One adult family household	-1.7%	-0.4%	-0.9%	-0.4%	-0.6%
Other family household	-0.5%	-2.5%	-1.7%	-2.2%	-2.1%
Total households	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Source: Scottish House Survey - data sets 2001/02 and 2009/10

Estimates after application of gross weighting factors

Due to rounding to nearest 100, figures in Table may not add up to totals

Table A3 - Population in Households by Age and Tenure in Scotland

	Owned	Social Rent	Private Rent	Population
population in households	year 2001/02			
0 to 15	658,700	292,500	66,400	1,017,500
16 to 24	300,000	122,500	86,500	508,900
25 to 34	445,000	147,300	74,500	666,800
35 to 44	578,100	163,200	45,600	786,900
45 to 59	746,400	196,400	39,000	981,800
60 to 74	521,300	198,400	25,600	745,300
75+	195,600	123,500	18,700	337,800
Total	3,445,200	1,243,700	356,200	5,045,100
95% confidence (+/-)	year 2001/02			
0 to 15	12,800	8,900	4,300	15,300
16 to 24	9,000	5,900	4,900	11,400
25 to 34	10,800	6,400	4,600	12,900
35 to 44	12,100	6,700	3,600	13,800
45 to 59	13,500	7,400	3,300	15,100
60 to 74	11,600	7,400	2,700	13,500
75+	7,300	5,900	2,300	9,500
Total	17,700	16,400	9,700	-
population in households	year 2009/10			
0 to 15	601,200	219,900	96,100	917,200
16 to 24	340,400	134,000	148,000	622,400
25 to 34	363,500	126,300	151,400	641,200
35 to 44	549,500	137,700	72,000	759,200
45 to 59	817,300	184,200	63,700	1,065,200
60 to 74	640,100	146,300	36,500	822,800
75+	264,400	89,600	19,700	373,800
Total	3,576,400	1,037,900	587,400	5,201,700
95% confidence (+/-)	year 2009/10			
0 to 15	13,200	8,300	5,600	15,700
16 to 24	10,200	6,500	6,900	13,400
25 to 34	10,500	6,400	6,900	13,600
35 to 44	12,700	6,600	4,800	14,600
45 to 59	15,000	7,600	4,500	16,700
60 to 74	13,600	6,800	3,400	15,100
75+	9,100	5,400	2,500	10,700
Total	19,100	16,500	13,100	-
population in households	changes 2001/02 to 2009/10			
0 to 15	-57,500	-72,600	29,700	-100,300
16 to 24	40,400	11,500	61,500	113,500
25 to 34	-81,500	-21,000	76,900	-25,600
35 to 44	-28,600	-25,500	26,400	-27,700
45 to 59	70,900	-12,200	24,700	83,400
60 to 74	118,800	-52,100	10,900	77,500
75+	68,800	-33,900	1,000	36,000
Total	131,200	-205,800	231,200	156,600

Source: Scottish House Survey - data sets 2001/02 and 2009/10

Estimates after application of gross weighting factors

Due to rounding to nearest 100, figures in Table may not add up to totals

Table A4 - Population in Households by Age and Tenure in Glasgow

	Owned	Social Rent	Private Rent	Population
population in households	year 2001/02			
0 to 15	52,300	51,400	5,000	108,700
16 to 24	31,600	23,700	17,700	73,100
25 to 34	53,400	26,400	11,100	90,900
35 to 44	51,500	30,800	5,700	88,000
45 to 59	52,100	38,600	3,100	93,900
60 to 74	41,400	34,500	1,700	77,700
75+	17,500	17,500	1,500	36,500
Total	299,800	223,000	45,900	568,700
95% confidence (+/-)	year 2001/02			
0 to 15	4,000	4,000	1,300	5,400
16 to 24	3,200	2,800	2,400	4,600
25 to 34	4,000	2,900	1,900	5,100
35 to 44	4,000	3,100	1,400	5,000
45 to 59	4,000	3,500	1,000	5,100
60 to 74	3,600	3,300	800	4,700
75+	2,400	2,400	700	3,400
Total	6,900	6,700	3,800	-
population in households	year 2009/10			
0 to 15	51,100	33,500	12,500	97,200
16 to 24	34,200	20,700	29,500	84,500
25 to 34	51,300	23,700	29,000	104,000
35 to 44	53,900	23,600	9,300	86,800
45 to 59	64,600	36,400	5,100	106,100
60 to 74	44,600	25,800	3,700	74,200
75+	22,300	13,700	1,800	37,700
Total	322,100	177,500	90,900	590,500
95% confidence (+/-)	year 2009/10			
0 to 15	4,100	3,400	2,100	5,400
16 to 24	3,400	2,700	3,200	5,100
25 to 34	4,100	2,900	3,200	5,600
35 to 44	4,200	2,900	1,800	5,200
45 to 59	4,600	3,500	1,400	5,600
60 to 74	3,900	3,000	1,200	4,900
75+	2,800	2,200	800	3,600
Total	7,300	6,700	5,300	-
population in households	changes 2001/02 to 2009/10			
0 to 15	-1,200	-17,900	7,500	-11,500
16 to 24	2,600	-3,000	11,800	11,400
25 to 34	-2,100	-2,700	17,900	13,100
35 to 44	2,400	-7,200	3,600	-1,200
45 to 59	12,500	-2,200	2,000	12,200
60 to 74	3,200	-8,700	2,000	-3,500
75+	4,800	-3,800	300	1,200
Total	22,300	-45,500	45,000	21,800

Source: Scottish House Survey - data sets 2001/02 and 2009/10

Estimates after application of gross weighting factors

Due to rounding to nearest 100, figures in Table may not add up to totals

Table A5 - Tenure Profile Population in Households by Age in Scotland

	Owned	Social Rent	Private Rent	Population
population in households	year 2001/02			
0 to 15	64.7%	28.7%	6.5%	100.0%
16 to 24	59.0%	24.1%	17.0%	100.0%
25 to 34	66.7%	22.1%	11.2%	100.0%
35 to 44	73.5%	20.7%	5.8%	100.0%
45 to 59	76.0%	20.0%	4.0%	100.0%
60 to 74	69.9%	26.6%	3.4%	100.0%
75+	57.9%	36.6%	5.5%	100.0%
Total	68.3%	24.7%	7.1%	100.0%
95% confidence (+/-)	year 2001/02			
0 to 15	0.8%	0.8%	0.4%	-
16 to 24	1.2%	1.0%	0.9%	-
25 to 34	1.0%	0.9%	0.7%	-
35 to 44	0.9%	0.8%	0.5%	-
45 to 59	0.7%	0.7%	0.3%	-
60 to 74	0.9%	0.9%	0.4%	-
75+	1.4%	1.4%	0.7%	-
Total	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	-
population in households	year 2009/10			
0 to 15	65.5%	24.0%	10.5%	100.0%
16 to 24	54.7%	21.5%	23.8%	100.0%
25 to 34	56.7%	19.7%	23.6%	100.0%
35 to 44	72.4%	18.1%	9.5%	100.0%
45 to 59	76.7%	17.3%	6.0%	100.0%
60 to 74	77.8%	17.8%	4.4%	100.0%
75+	70.7%	24.0%	5.3%	100.0%
Total	68.8%	20.0%	11.3%	100.0%
95% confidence (+/-)	year 2009/10			
0 to 15	0.9%	0.8%	0.6%	-
16 to 24	1.2%	1.0%	1.0%	-
25 to 34	1.2%	0.9%	1.0%	-
35 to 44	0.9%	0.8%	0.6%	-
45 to 59	0.7%	0.7%	0.4%	-
60 to 74	0.8%	0.7%	0.4%	-
75+	1.3%	1.2%	0.6%	-
Total	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	-
population in households	changes 2001/02 to 2009/10			
0 to 15	0.8%	-4.8%	4.0%	-
16 to 24	-4.3%	-2.5%	6.8%	-
25 to 34	-10.0%	-2.4%	12.4%	-
35 to 44	-1.1%	-2.6%	3.7%	-
45 to 59	0.7%	-2.7%	2.0%	-
60 to 74	7.9%	-8.8%	1.0%	-
75+	12.8%	-12.6%	-0.3%	-
Total	0.5%	-4.7%	4.2%	-

Source: Scottish House Survey - data sets 2001/02 and 2009/10

Estimates after application of gross weighting factors

Table A6 - Tenure Profile Population in Households by Age in Glasgow

	Owned	Social Rent	Private Rent	Population
population in households	year 2001/02			
0 to 15	48.1%	47.3%	4.6%	100.0%
16 to 24	43.3%	32.4%	24.3%	100.0%
25 to 34	58.7%	29.0%	12.2%	100.0%
35 to 44	58.5%	35.0%	6.5%	100.0%
45 to 59	55.5%	41.1%	3.4%	100.0%
60 to 74	53.3%	44.4%	2.3%	100.0%
75+	48.0%	48.0%	4.0%	100.0%
Total	52.7%	39.2%	8.1%	100.0%
95% confidence (+/-)	year 2001/02			
0 to 15	2.7%	2.7%	1.1%	-
16 to 24	3.5%	3.3%	3.0%	-
25 to 34	3.1%	2.9%	2.1%	-
35 to 44	3.1%	3.0%	1.5%	-
45 to 59	3.0%	2.9%	1.1%	-
60 to 74	3.2%	3.2%	0.9%	-
75+	4.6%	4.6%	1.8%	-
Total	1.2%	1.2%	0.7%	-
population in households	year 2009/10			
0 to 15	52.6%	34.5%	12.9%	100.0%
16 to 24	40.5%	24.5%	34.9%	100.0%
25 to 34	49.3%	22.8%	27.9%	100.0%
35 to 44	62.1%	27.2%	10.7%	100.0%
45 to 59	60.9%	34.3%	4.8%	100.0%
60 to 74	60.2%	34.8%	5.0%	100.0%
75+	59.1%	36.2%	4.7%	100.0%
Total	54.5%	30.1%	15.4%	100.0%
95% confidence (+/-)	year 2009/10			
0 to 15	2.9%	2.7%	1.9%	-
16 to 24	3.3%	2.9%	3.2%	-
25 to 34	3.1%	2.6%	2.8%	-
35 to 44	3.2%	3.0%	2.1%	-
45 to 59	2.8%	2.8%	1.2%	-
60 to 74	3.4%	3.3%	1.5%	-
75+	4.8%	4.7%	2.1%	-
Total	1.2%	1.1%	0.9%	-
population in households	changes 2001/02 to 2009/10			
0 to 15	4.5%	-12.8%	8.3%	-
16 to 24	-2.7%	-7.9%	10.6%	-
25 to 34	-9.4%	-6.2%	15.7%	-
35 to 44	3.6%	-7.8%	4.3%	-
45 to 59	5.4%	-6.8%	1.4%	-
60 to 74	6.8%	-9.6%	2.8%	-
75+	11.1%	-11.8%	0.7%	-
Total	1.8%	-9.1%	7.3%	-

Source: Scottish House Survey - data sets 2001/02 and 2009/10
Estimates after application of gross weighting factors

Table A7 - Age Profile Population in Households by Tenure in Scotland

	Owned	Social Rent	Private Rent	Population
population in households	year 2001/02			
0 to 15	19.1%	23.5%	18.6%	20.2%
16 to 24	8.7%	9.8%	24.3%	10.1%
25 to 34	12.9%	11.8%	20.9%	13.2%
35 to 44	16.8%	13.1%	12.8%	15.6%
45 to 59	21.7%	15.8%	11.0%	19.5%
60 to 74	15.1%	16.0%	7.2%	14.8%
75+	5.7%	9.9%	5.2%	6.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
95% confidence (+/-)	year 2001/02			
0 to 15	0.4%	0.6%	1.1%	0.3%
16 to 24	0.3%	0.5%	1.2%	0.2%
25 to 34	0.3%	0.5%	1.2%	0.3%
35 to 44	0.3%	0.5%	1.0%	0.3%
45 to 59	0.4%	0.6%	0.9%	0.3%
60 to 74	0.3%	0.6%	0.7%	0.3%
75+	0.2%	0.5%	0.6%	0.2%
Total	-	-	-	-
population in households	year 2009/10			
0 to 15	16.8%	21.2%	16.4%	17.6%
16 to 24	9.5%	12.9%	25.2%	12.0%
25 to 34	10.2%	12.2%	25.8%	12.3%
35 to 44	15.4%	13.3%	12.3%	14.6%
45 to 59	22.9%	17.7%	10.8%	20.5%
60 to 74	17.9%	14.1%	6.2%	15.8%
75+	7.4%	8.6%	3.4%	7.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
95% confidence (+/-)	year 2009/10			
0 to 15	0.4%	0.7%	0.9%	0.3%
16 to 24	0.3%	0.6%	1.1%	0.3%
25 to 34	0.3%	0.6%	1.1%	0.3%
35 to 44	0.3%	0.6%	0.8%	0.3%
45 to 59	0.4%	0.7%	0.8%	0.3%
60 to 74	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%	0.3%
75+	0.2%	0.5%	0.4%	0.2%
Total	-	-	-	-
population in households	changes 2001/02 to 2009/10			
0 to 15	-2.3%	-2.3%	-2.3%	-2.5%
16 to 24	0.8%	3.1%	0.9%	1.9%
25 to 34	-2.8%	0.3%	4.9%	-0.9%
35 to 44	-1.4%	0.1%	-0.5%	-1.0%
45 to 59	1.2%	2.0%	-0.1%	1.0%
60 to 74	2.8%	-1.9%	-1.0%	1.0%
75+	1.7%	-1.3%	-1.9%	0.5%
Total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Source: Scottish House Survey - data sets 2001/02 and 2009/10
Estimates after application of gross weighting factors

Table A8 - Age Profile Population in Households by Tenure in Glasgow

	Owned	Social Rent	Private Rent	Population
population in households	year 2001/02			
0 to 15	17.4%	23.1%	10.9%	19.1%
16 to 24	10.5%	10.6%	38.6%	12.8%
25 to 34	17.8%	11.8%	24.2%	16.0%
35 to 44	17.2%	13.8%	12.4%	15.5%
45 to 59	17.4%	17.3%	6.9%	16.5%
60 to 74	13.8%	15.5%	3.8%	13.7%
75+	5.8%	7.9%	3.2%	6.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
95% confidence (+/-)	year 2001/02			
0 to 15	1.3%	1.6%	2.7%	1.0%
16 to 24	1.0%	1.2%	4.3%	0.8%
25 to 34	1.3%	1.2%	3.8%	0.9%
35 to 44	1.3%	1.3%	2.9%	0.9%
45 to 59	1.3%	1.5%	2.2%	0.9%
60 to 74	1.2%	1.4%	1.7%	0.8%
75+	0.8%	1.0%	1.5%	0.6%
Total	-	-	-	-
population in households	year 2009/10			
0 to 15	15.9%	18.9%	13.8%	16.5%
16 to 24	10.6%	11.7%	32.5%	14.3%
25 to 34	15.9%	13.4%	31.9%	17.6%
35 to 44	16.7%	13.3%	10.2%	14.7%
45 to 59	20.1%	20.5%	5.6%	18.0%
60 to 74	13.9%	14.6%	4.1%	12.6%
75+	6.9%	7.7%	2.0%	6.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
95% confidence (+/-)	year 2009/10			
0 to 15	1.2%	1.8%	2.2%	0.9%
16 to 24	1.0%	1.4%	3.0%	0.9%
25 to 34	1.2%	1.5%	3.0%	0.9%
35 to 44	1.3%	1.5%	2.0%	0.9%
45 to 59	1.3%	1.8%	1.5%	1.0%
60 to 74	1.2%	1.6%	1.3%	0.8%
75+	0.9%	1.2%	0.9%	0.6%
Total	-	-	-	-
population in households	changes 2001/02 to 2009/10			
0 to 15	-1.6%	-4.2%	2.8%	-2.7%
16 to 24	0.1%	1.1%	-6.2%	1.5%
25 to 34	-1.9%	1.5%	7.7%	1.6%
35 to 44	-0.4%	-0.5%	-2.1%	-0.8%
45 to 59	2.7%	3.2%	-1.3%	1.5%
60 to 74	0.0%	-0.9%	0.3%	-1.1%
75+	1.1%	-0.2%	-1.2%	0.0%
Total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Source: Scottish House Survey - data sets 2001/02 and 2009/10
Estimates after application of gross weighting factors

Table A9 - Households by Type and by Tenure in Scotland

	Owned	Social Rent	Private Rent	Households
households	year 2001/02			
single person household	350,000	280,800	76,200	707,000
two adults household	522,600	133,700	46,400	702,700
three+ adults household	160,600	35,600	14,900	211,000
One adult family household	32,000	76,900	13,800	122,700
Other family household	353,800	89,700	24,000	467,500
Total households	1,418,900	616,700	175,400	2,211,000
95% confidence (+/-)	year 2001/02			
single person household	9,200	8,400	4,600	11,800
two adults household	10,700	6,000	3,600	11,800
three+ adults household	6,600	3,200	2,100	7,400
One adult family household	3,000	4,600	2,000	5,800
Other family household	9,300	5,000	2,600	10,300
Total households	12,100	11,300	6,800	-
households	year 2009/10			
single person household	414,700	249,800	105,000	769,400
two adults household	573,700	108,500	91,700	773,900
three+ adults household	171,500	35,300	24,800	231,600
One adult family household	38,400	56,100	22,300	116,800
Other family household	330,900	75,700	39,500	446,100
Total households	1,529,300	525,200	283,300	2,337,800
95% confidence (+/-)	year 2009/10			
single person household	10,600	8,600	5,700	13,000
two adults household	11,900	5,800	5,400	13,100
three+ adults household	7,200	3,400	2,800	8,300
One adult family household	3,500	4,200	2,700	6,000
Other family household	9,700	4,900	3,600	10,900
Total households	13,200	11,600	9,100	-
households	changes 2001/02 to 2009/10			
single person household	64,700	-31,000	28,800	62,400
two adults household	51,100	-25,200	45,300	71,200
three+ adults household	10,900	-300	9,900	20,600
One adult family household	6,400	-20,800	8,500	-5,900
Other family household	-22,900	-14,000	15,500	-21,400
Total households	110,400	-91,500	107,900	126,800

Source: Scottish House Survey - data sets 2001/02 and 2009/10

Estimates after application of gross weighting factors

Due to rounding to nearest 100, figures in Table may not add up to totals

Table A10 - Households by Type and by Tenure in Glasgow

	Owned	Social Rent	Private Rent	Households
households	year 2001/02			
single person household	44,800	54,900	12,700	112,400
two adults household	42,300	22,300	7,500	72,000
three+ adults household	13,700	6,600	2,200	22,500
One adult family household	3,600	16,200	900	20,700
Other family household	28,700	14,200	2,200	45,100
Total households	133,100	114,200	25,400	272,700
95% confidence (+/-)	year 2001/02			
single person household	3,500	3,800	2,000	4,700
two adults household	3,500	2,600	1,600	4,200
three+ adults household	2,100	1,500	900	2,600
One adult family household	1,100	2,300	500	2,500
Other family household	2,900	2,100	900	3,600
Total households	4,800	4,700	2,800	-
households	year 2009/10			
single person household	51,500	44,000	15,800	111,300
two adults household	45,200	19,100	16,000	80,300
three+ adults household	16,300	7,300	4,400	28,000
One adult family household	4,800	8,400	3,400	16,600
Other family household	28,400	12,100	4,800	45,300
Total households	146,100	90,900	44,400	281,500
95% confidence (+/-)	year 2009/10			
single person household	4,000	3,700	2,400	5,000
two adults household	3,800	2,600	2,400	4,600
three+ adults household	2,400	1,600	1,300	3,100
One adult family household	1,300	1,700	1,100	2,400
Other family household	3,100	2,100	1,300	3,800
Total households	5,100	4,800	3,700	-
households	changes 2001/02 to 2009/10			
single person household	6,700	-10,900	3,100	-1,100
two adults household	2,900	-3,200	8,500	8,300
three+ adults household	2,600	700	2,200	5,500
One adult family household	1,200	-7,800	2,500	-4,100
Other family household	-300	-2,100	2,600	200
Total households	13,000	-23,300	19,000	8,800

Source: Scottish House Survey - data sets 2001/02 and 2009/10

Estimates after application of gross weighting factors

Due to rounding to nearest 100, figures in Table may not add up to totals

Table A11 - Tenure Profile: Households by Type in Scotland

	Owned	Social Rent	Private Rent	Households
households	year 2001/02			
single person household	49.5%	39.7%	10.8%	100.0%
two adults household	74.4%	19.0%	6.6%	100.0%
three+ adults household	76.1%	16.9%	7.1%	100.0%
One adult family household	26.0%	62.7%	11.3%	100.0%
Other family household	75.7%	19.2%	5.1%	100.0%
Total households	64.2%	27.9%	7.9%	100.0%
95% confidence (+/-)	year 2001/02			
single person household	1.0%	1.0%	0.6%	-
two adults household	0.9%	0.8%	0.5%	-
three+ adults household	1.6%	1.4%	0.9%	-
One adult family household	2.1%	2.3%	1.5%	-
Other family household	1.1%	1.0%	0.5%	-
Total households	0.5%	0.5%	0.3%	-
households	year 2009/10			
single person household	53.9%	32.5%	13.6%	100.0%
two adults household	74.1%	14.0%	11.9%	100.0%
three+ adults household	74.1%	15.2%	10.7%	100.0%
One adult family household	32.9%	48.0%	19.1%	100.0%
Other family household	74.2%	17.0%	8.9%	100.0%
Total households	65.4%	22.5%	12.1%	100.0%
95% confidence (+/-)	year 2009/10			
single person household	1.0%	1.0%	0.7%	-
two adults household	0.9%	0.7%	0.7%	-
three+ adults household	1.7%	1.4%	1.2%	-
One adult family household	2.4%	2.5%	2.0%	-
Other family household	1.2%	1.0%	0.8%	-
Total households	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	-
households	changes 2001/02 to 2009/10			
single person household	4.4%	-7.3%	2.9%	-
two adults household	-0.2%	-5.0%	5.2%	-
three+ adults household	-2.0%	-1.6%	3.7%	-
One adult family household	6.9%	-14.7%	7.8%	-
Other family household	-1.5%	-2.2%	3.7%	-
Total households	1.2%	-5.4%	4.2%	-

Source: Scottish House Survey - data sets 2001/02 and 2009/10
Estimates after application of gross weighting factors

Table A12 - Tenure Profile: Households by Type in Glasgow

	Owned	Social Rent	Private Rent	Households
households	year 2001/02			
single person household	39.9%	48.8%	11.3%	100.0%
two adults household	58.7%	30.9%	10.4%	100.0%
three+ adults household	60.7%	29.4%	9.9%	100.0%
One adult family household	17.5%	78.2%	4.3%	100.0%
Other family household	63.7%	31.4%	4.8%	100.0%
Total households	48.8%	41.9%	9.3%	100.0%
95% confidence (+/-)	year 2001/02			
single person household	2.7%	2.7%	1.7%	-
two adults household	3.4%	3.2%	2.1%	-
three+ adults household	6.1%	5.7%	3.7%	-
One adult family household	4.7%	5.1%	2.5%	-
Other family household	4.2%	4.0%	1.9%	-
Total households	1.8%	1.7%	1.0%	-
households	year 2009/10			
single person household	46.3%	39.5%	14.2%	100.0%
two adults household	56.3%	23.8%	19.9%	100.0%
three+ adults household	58.0%	26.1%	15.9%	100.0%
One adult family household	28.7%	51.0%	20.3%	100.0%
Other family household	62.7%	26.7%	10.6%	100.0%
Total households	51.9%	32.3%	15.8%	100.0%
95% confidence (+/-)	year 2009/10			
single person household	2.9%	2.9%	2.0%	-
two adults household	3.4%	3.0%	2.8%	-
three+ adults household	5.8%	5.2%	4.3%	-
One adult family household	6.1%	6.8%	5.4%	-
Other family household	4.2%	3.9%	2.7%	-
Total households	1.8%	1.7%	1.3%	-
households	changes 2001/02 to 2009/10			
single person household	6.4%	-9.3%	2.9%	-
two adults household	-2.4%	-7.1%	9.6%	-
three+ adults household	-2.7%	-3.3%	6.0%	-
One adult family household	11.2%	-27.2%	16.1%	-
Other family household	-1.0%	-4.8%	5.8%	-
Total households	3.1%	-9.6%	6.5%	-

Source: Scottish House Survey - data sets 2001/02 and 2009/10
Estimates after application of gross weighting factors

Table A13 - Household Type Profile: Households by Tenure in Scotland

	Owned	Social Rent	Private Rent	Households
households	year 2001/02			
single person household	24.7%	45.5%	43.5%	32.0%
two adults household	36.8%	21.7%	26.5%	31.8%
three+ adults household	11.3%	5.8%	8.5%	9.5%
One adult family household	2.3%	12.5%	7.9%	5.6%
Other family household	24.9%	14.6%	13.7%	21.1%
Total households	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
95% confidence (+/-)	year 2001/02			
single person household	0.6%	1.1%	2.0%	0.5%
two adults household	0.7%	0.9%	1.8%	0.5%
three+ adults household	0.5%	0.5%	1.1%	0.3%
One adult family household	0.2%	0.7%	1.1%	0.3%
Other family household	0.6%	0.8%	1.4%	0.5%
Total households	-	-	-	-
households	year 2009/10			
single person household	27.1%	47.6%	37.0%	32.9%
two adults household	37.5%	20.7%	32.4%	33.1%
three+ adults household	11.2%	6.7%	8.8%	9.9%
One adult family household	2.5%	10.7%	7.9%	5.0%
Other family household	21.6%	14.4%	13.9%	19.1%
Total households	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
95% confidence (+/-)	year 2009/10			
single person household	0.6%	1.3%	1.7%	0.6%
two adults household	0.7%	1.0%	1.7%	0.6%
three+ adults household	0.5%	0.6%	1.0%	0.4%
One adult family household	0.2%	0.8%	1.0%	0.3%
Other family household	0.6%	0.9%	1.2%	0.5%
Total households	-	-	-	-
households	changes 2001/02 to 2009/10			
single person household	2.5%	2.0%	-6.4%	0.9%
two adults household	0.7%	-1.0%	5.9%	1.3%
three+ adults household	-0.1%	1.0%	0.3%	0.4%
One adult family household	0.3%	-1.8%	0.0%	-0.6%
Other family household	-3.3%	-0.1%	0.2%	-2.1%
Total households	-	-	-	-

Source: Scottish House Survey - data sets 2001/02 and 2009/10
Estimates after application of gross weighting factors

Table A14 - Household Type Profile: Households by Tenure in Glasgow

	Owned	Social Rent	Private Rent	Households
households	year 2001/02			
single person household	33.7%	48.1%	49.9%	41.2%
two adults household	31.7%	19.5%	29.3%	26.4%
three+ adults household	10.3%	5.8%	8.8%	8.3%
One adult family household	2.7%	14.2%	3.5%	7.6%
Other family household	21.6%	12.4%	8.6%	16.5%
Total households	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
95% confidence (+/-)	year 2001/02			
single person household	2.4%	2.7%	5.9%	1.7%
two adults household	2.3%	2.1%	5.4%	1.5%
three+ adults household	1.5%	1.3%	3.4%	1.0%
One adult family household	0.8%	1.9%	2.2%	0.9%
Other family household	2.1%	1.8%	3.3%	1.3%
Total households	-	-	-	-
households	year 2009/10			
single person household	35.3%	48.4%	35.6%	39.6%
two adults household	30.9%	21.0%	36.0%	28.5%
three+ adults household	11.1%	8.0%	10.0%	10.0%
One adult family household	3.3%	9.3%	7.6%	5.9%
Other family household	19.4%	13.3%	10.8%	16.1%
Total households	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
95% confidence (+/-)	year 2009/10			
single person household	2.4%	3.2%	4.5%	1.8%
two adults household	2.3%	2.6%	4.5%	1.6%
three+ adults household	1.6%	1.7%	2.8%	1.1%
One adult family household	0.9%	1.8%	2.5%	0.9%
Other family household	2.0%	2.1%	2.9%	1.3%
Total households	-	-	-	-
households	changes 2001/02 to 2009/10			
single person household	1.6%	0.3%	-14.2%	-1.7%
two adults household	-0.8%	1.5%	6.7%	2.1%
three+ adults household	0.9%	2.3%	1.2%	1.7%
One adult family household	0.5%	-4.9%	4.1%	-1.7%
Other family household	-2.2%	0.9%	2.2%	-0.5%
Total households	-	-	-	-

Source: Scottish House Survey - data sets 2001/02 and 2009/10
Estimates after application of gross weighting factors