

TENURE CHANGE IN SCOTLAND, a comparison between 1991-2001 and 2001-2006

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1. Introduction

Since 2008, Scottish Councils have been required to undertake a Housing Needs and Demand Assessment (HNDA) for Development Plans and Local Housing Strategies. An important component of the HNDA is an assessment of future numbers of households, as well as of housing needs and requirements for affordable housing. This involves, amongst others, a projection of likely changes in the tenure distribution for future households.

In order to assess likely *future* change, it is important to understand *recent* change. This paper seeks to make a contribution to this by comparing tenure change in the post-Census years 2001-2006 with tenure change in the inter-Census period 1991-2001. The research reported on in this paper originated from work for the review of social rented housing demand in Glasgow in 2007. Results from this work showed that the pattern of population flows into/out of the various tenures had changed considerably *since 2001*. It should be noted that the pattern of population inflows and outflows *after 2008* may have changed again, as compared with the years 2001-2006, due to the credit crunch and the economic recession.

The present paper reports on a comparison of tenure change for the two periods 1991-2001 and 2001-2006, using population and household estimates from the General Register Office for Scotland (GROS), 1991 and 2001 Census Tables, as well as data from the Scottish Household Survey (SHS) for the years 2001 to 2006. The results are given of a further examination of tenure change in 1991-2001 using data from the Scottish Longitudinal Study (SLS).

Appendix A comments on Technical Issues (with a summary of the estimation procedures applied) and Appendix B contains a set of Tables with results (Tables B1 to B19). Where appropriate, the latter Tables have been referred to in the main text. It is important to note that the estimates for 2001-2006 are based on survey data (SHS) and are therefore subject to sampling error. Some statistical analyses have been carried out to check whether the changes since 2001, as described in the main findings (see section 2) are statistically significant at a 95% level. The results from these analyses show that, since 2001, there have been significant changes in the age-pattern of the net flows and in the rate of tenure change for people in employment.

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The help provided by staff of the Longitudinal Studies Centre – Scotland (LSCS) is also acknowledged. A particular word of thanks is due to Dr. Peteke Feijten, who provided all the specified SLS Tables. The LSCS is supported by the ESRC/JISC, the Scottish Funding Council, the Chief Scientist's Office and the Scottish Executive. The author alone is responsible for the interpretation of the data. Census output is Crown copyright and is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO and the Queen's Printer for Scotland.

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2. Summary of Findings and Implications for Future Tenure Change

The **main findings**, from the research undertaken, are given below:

a. **In 2001-2006 the pattern of tenure change is different** from the pattern in the inter-Census period 1991-2001. This difference is reflected in: (1) smaller growth of owner occupation, (2) smaller decline of social renting and (3) substantially higher growth of private renting.

b. The slowdown, since 2001, in the tenure shift from social renting to owner occupation is partly due to **reduced inflows from younger people into owner occupation**. The latter is likely to be a result of the lack of affordability, due to higher house prices in 2001-2006.

c. Household formation in Scotland post 2001 appears to follow trend projections from 1991-2001. **From the analysis undertaken so far, there are no indications that a lack of affordability has resulted in a slowdown of household formation in Scotland in 2001-2006**. In 1991-2001 the average household size reduced at a faster rate in the social rented sector, as compared with other tenures. Since 2001 the rate of household formation in the social rented sector has reduced and is now closer to the rate for other tenures.

d. The Scottish population is ageing, as fewer babies are born (lower fertility rates) and people live longer (lower mortality rates). **The population living in owner occupied housing shows a higher rate of ageing, as compared with other tenures**. In 1991 relatively more elderly lived in social rented housing. Over the last 15 years this situation has been changing gradually toward a greater concentration of elderly in owner occupation.

e. In 1991-2001 part of the rise in owner occupation, and the corresponding fall in social renting, has been due to natural change, i.e. for the population in the owner occupied sector there was an excess of births over deaths and for the population in the social rented sector there was an excess of deaths over births. **Since 2001 the impact of the natural change component of tenure change has reduced**. This reduction is connected with the higher rate of ageing for the population in owner occupation noted under d.

f. In 1991-2001 the tenure shift from social renting to owner occupation was, to a large extent, the result of a rise in the owner occupation rate for population in employment. The slowdown in this tenure shift since then is connected with **an almost constant owner occupation rate for population in employment in 2001-2006**. In the recent period the **overall** owner occupation rate has continued to rise due to a substantial increase in the number of employed people (who have higher owner occupation rates than the population average) and further tenure shift for pensioners. The latter may be mainly due to the age-cohort effect, as older pensioners (with higher social renting rates) are "replaced" by younger pensioners (with higher owner occupation rates).

g. In 1991-2001 private rented housing was primarily housing for young adults. Since 2001 there has also been growth in the numbers for other age groups and household types. Of all household types **single adult families have the highest private renting rate** (12% compared with 8% for all household types in 2001).

h. With a **higher proportion of workless households in private renting** (22% compared with 15% for all tenures in 2001), this tenure provides housing for some client groups traditionally dependent on social housing. In 1991-2001 the economic activity rate for people in private renting fell, due to the inflow of economically inactive people from social renting and the outflow of employed people to owner occupation.

In terms of future tenure change, the above findings point to the following implications:

a. the economic downturn will lead to **higher numbers of economically inactive** (with lower owner-occupation rates). This will reduce tenure-shift from social renting to owner occupation.

b. as the owner occupation rate for elderly increases, the **age cohort effect** whereby older elderly (with higher social renting rates) are “replaced” by younger elderly (with higher owner occupation rates) will reduce. Connected with this, the contribution of **natural change** towards the rise in owner occupation is likely to be less positive than in recent years. This is expected to manifest itself in the owner occupied sector via a higher number of occupancy terminations due to death or move to a Care Home.

c. high **house prices**, if maintained, will continue to reduce access to owner occupation, particularly for first time buyers. If, however, house prices fall considerably and access to borrowing is improved, then owner occupation would be more accessible and this could lead to higher inflows of new households and of existing households currently accommodated in social rented or private rented housing.

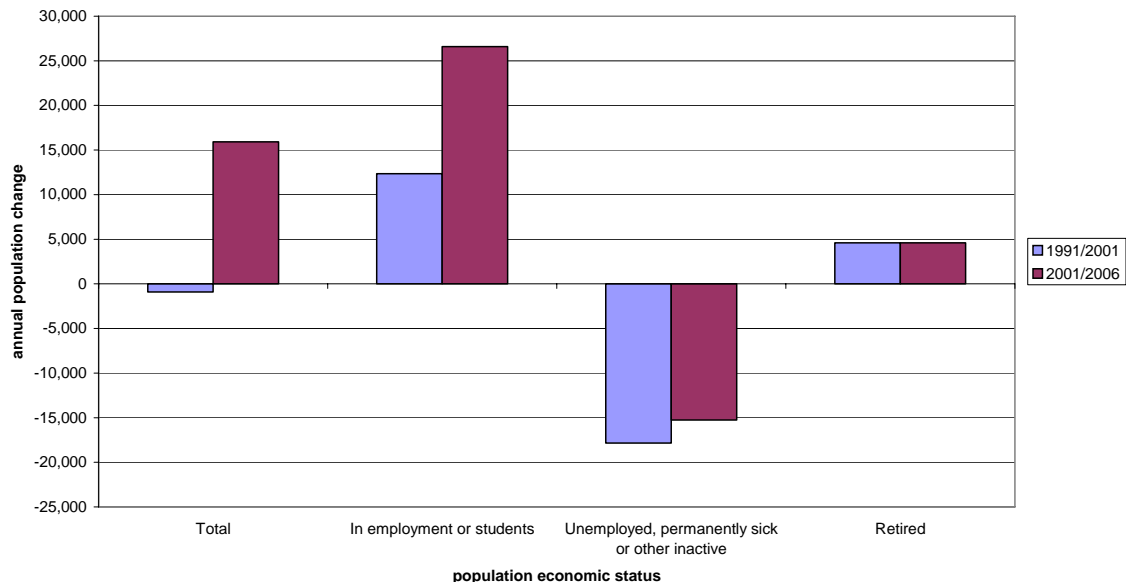
3. Results

3.1 Context

It is important to look at the economic and demographic context for the two periods 1991-2001 and 2001-2006. The context since 2001 shows important changes, as compared with the earlier period. The period 2001-2006 is characterized by a more positive economic and migration position for Scotland, with a sizeable increase in the employment rate, net in-migration of population and a higher rate of household growth.

An improved employment situation since 2001 has led to more people joining the labour force (see Graph 1 and Table B6). The population age 16-74 in work and/or studying rose by 12,300 per year in 1991-2001 but rose 26,600 per year in 2001-2006. The number of workless households (i.e. households “headed” by a non-pensioner, with no-one in work) rose by 2,950 per year in 1991-2001 and fell by 3,150 per year in 2001-2006 (see Graph 2 and Table B10).

Graph 1 - Annual Change Population (age 16-74) by Economic Status in Scotland
A Comparison between 1991-2001 and 2001-2006

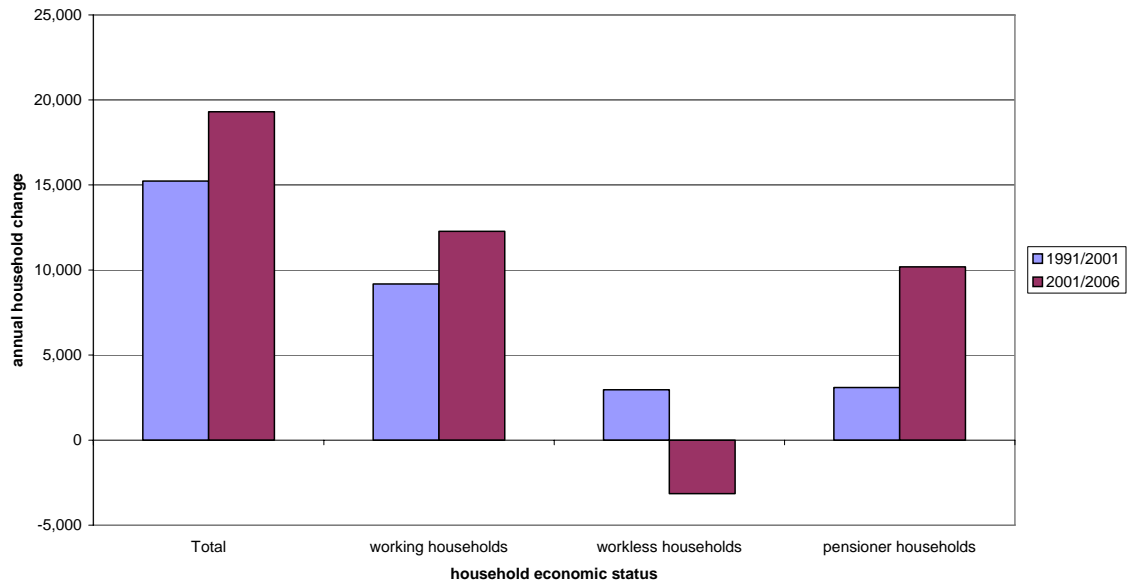


The Scottish population has been ageing, due to the age profile of the population, low fertility rates and improving mortality rates. The numbers of births and deaths in 2001-2006 are considerably lower, compared with 1991-2001, due to lower fertility and mortality rates in the recent period. The average age of Scottish people has risen over the period: from 37.6 in 1991 to 39.0 in 2001, and to 39.9 in 2006. Graph 2 shows that the number of pensioner-

headed households has risen by 3,100 per year in 1991-2001 and by 10,200 per year in 2001-2006.

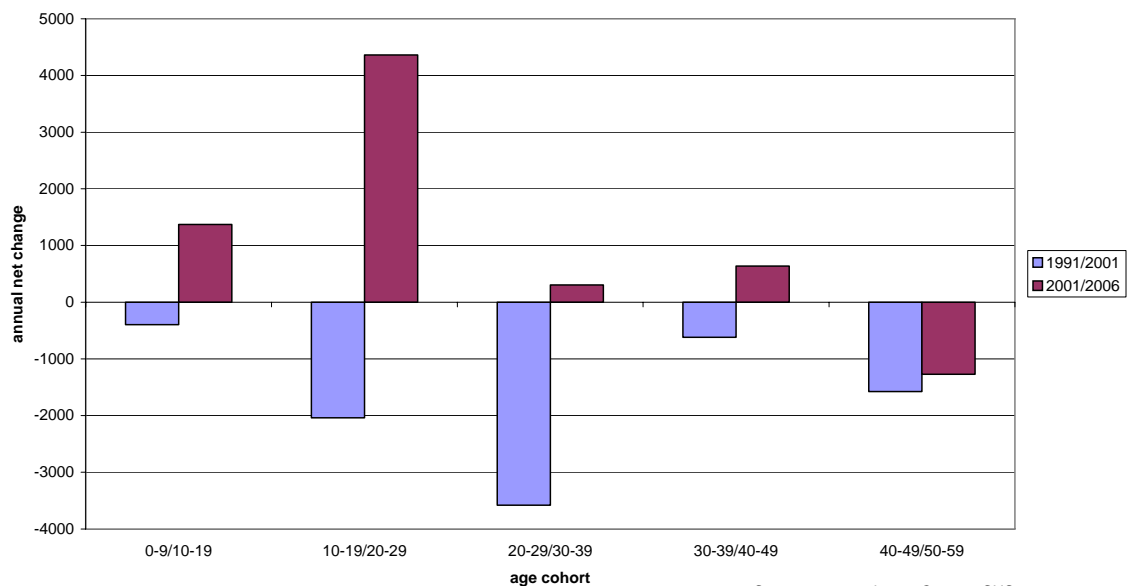
In Graph 1 and Table B6 the increase in retired people reflects the number of people (age 16-74) with economic status “retired”. In Graph 2 and Table B10 the increase in pensioner households reflects the number of households headed by a person of pensionable age. There is therefore no contradiction between “no change” in the annual rate of change for retired people in Graph 1 and the substantial increase in the annual rate of change for pensioner households in Graph 2.

Graph 2 - Annual Household Change by Economic Status in Scotland
A comparison between 1991-2001 and 2001-2006



Source: 1991 and 2001 Census, SHS 2001 to 2006

Graph 3 - Annual Net Change by Age Cohort in Scotland
A Comparison between 1991-2001 and 2001-2006

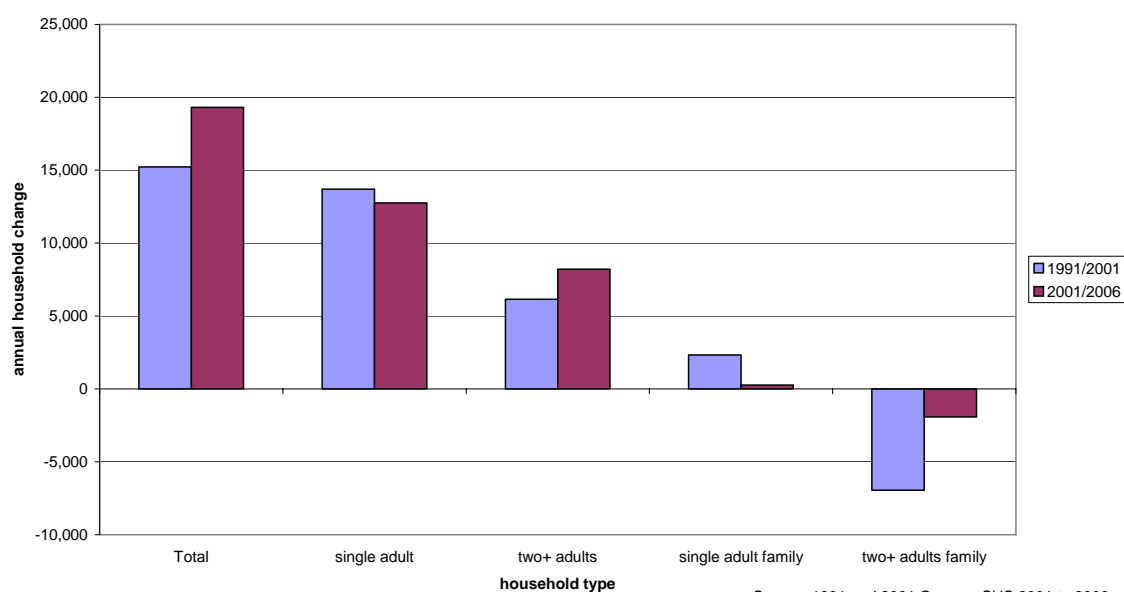


Source: 1991 and 2001 Census, SHS 2001 to 2006

An improved migration position has resulted in an annual population gain of 10,500 in 2001-2006, compared with an annual population loss of 1,900 in 1991-2001. Associated with this there have been annual increases in the younger age cohorts (see Graph 3 and Table B4. The changes in the numbers for the younger age cohorts will reflect net migration, given the low number of deaths at these ages).

An improved migration position has also led to a higher annual household growth (19,300 in 2001-2006, compared with 15,200 in 1991-2001). The number of single adult households has continued to rise at more or less the same rate, but the annual drop in the number of two+ adults families has reduced considerably (-1,900 in 2001-2006, compared with -6,950 in 1991-2001, see Graph 4 and Table B8).

Graph 4 - Annual Household Change by Type in Scotland
A Comparison between 1991-2001 and 2001-2006



Source: 1991 and 2001 Census, SHS 2001 to 2006

3.2 Population and Households.

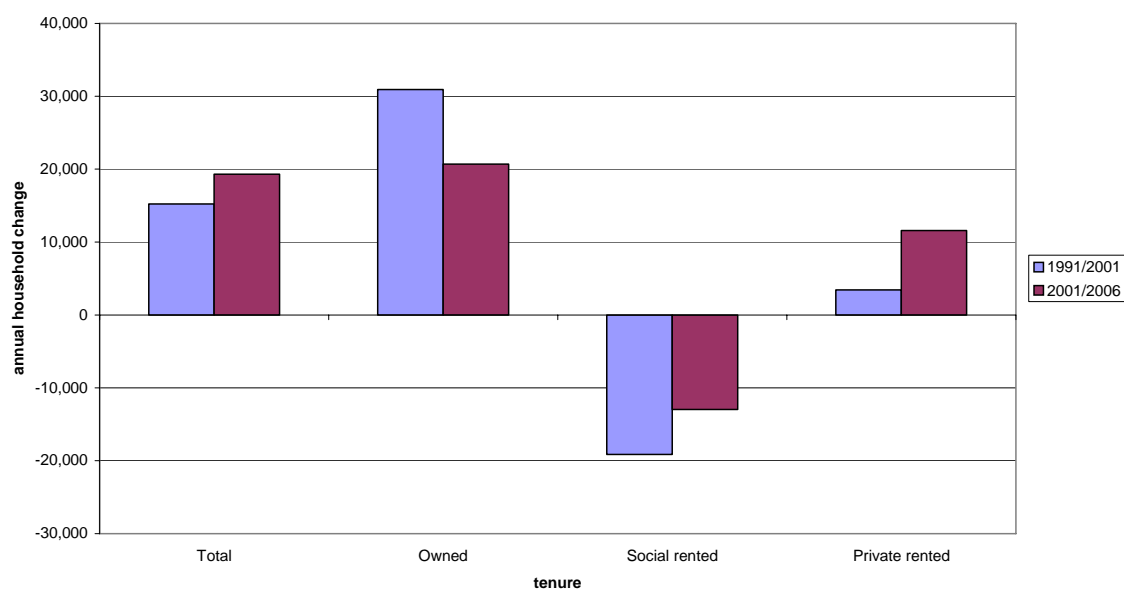
The Scottish population fell by 1,900 per year in 1991-2001 and rose by 10,500 per year in 2001-2006. Graph 5 and Table B8 show that the number of households in Scotland rose by 15,200 per year in 1991-2001 and by 19,300 per year in 2001-2006. There has been a sizable slowdown in the rate of growth for owner occupied households in Scotland since 2001: from 30,900 per year in 1991-2001 to 20,700 per year in 2001-2006 and there has been a reduction in the rate of decline for social rented households: from -19,100 per year in 1991-2001 to -13,000 per year in 2001-2006. For private rented households the rate of growth has increased considerably: from 3,400 per year in 1991-2001 to 11,600 per year in 2001-2006. Scottish Government figures on tenure change since 2001 show the same pattern, but the changes as compared with 1991-2001 are smaller (see Appendix A). Table 1 below gives the annual percentage population and household change by tenure and shows that the changes between 1991-2001 and 2001-2006 in the pattern of tenure change are similar for population and households.

Table 1. Annual Population and Household Change in Scotland by Tenure

	Total	Owned	Social rented	Private rented
Population				
1991-2001	-0.0%	1.9%	-3.2%	1.7%
2001-2006	0.2%	0.7%	-2.7%	6.4%
change in pattern		-0.8%	0.5%	4.7%
Households				
1991-2001	0.7%	2.9%	-2.3%	2.4%
2001-2006	0.9%	1.5%	-2.1%	7.2%
change in pattern		-1.4%	0.2%	4.8%

Source: Tables B1 and B2

Graph 5 - Annual Household Change by Tenure in Scotland
A Comparison between 1991-2001 and 2001-2006



Data from the Scottish Longitudinal Study (see Table B13) shows that between 1991 and 2001 the owner occupied sector has gained population from the social rented sector and has lost population to the private rented sector. The social rented sector has lost population to both the owner occupied sector and the private rented sector. The private rented sector has gained population from both the owner occupied and the social rented sector. Some of these changes are related to changes in household position. E.g. children of age 14, living in their parents' owned home in 1991, and who, as 24 year old adults, were living in their own private rented home in 2001, would have been counted under tenure-shift from owner occupation to private renting.

3.3 Household Formation and Average Household Size by Tenure.

Rates of household formation are reflected in changes to average "headship rates", which relate the number of "household representatives" in an age group to the total number of people in that age group. The General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) has calculated headship rates for 1991 and 2001 from Census data and has projected rates for the years since 2001. The latter rates are used in the GROS household projections. Application of the headship rates to the population by tenure gives calculated household figures for 1991, 2001 and 2006. Table 2 gives the annual changes derived from these household figures, as well as the estimated actual annual changes in the number of households by tenure.

Table 2. Annual Household Change in Scotland 1991-2001 and 2001-2006 by Tenure

	Total	Owned	Social rented	Private rented
1991-2001				
from headship rates	15,177	35,392	-22,313	2,099
actual change	15,222	30,920	-19,146	3,448
difference	45	-4,471	3,167	1,350
2001-2006				
from headship rates	19,034	23,096	-13,550	9,487
actual change	19,309	20,682	-12,958	11,584
difference	275	-2,414	592	2,097

Source: population estimates by tenure from 1991 and 2001 Census and 2001 to 2006 SHS GROS headship rates

It is clear from Table 2 that, on an all-tenure basis, the actual change in the number of households (19,309) is close to the projected change (19,034). This indicates that the rate of household formation in 2001-2006 must be close to the rate in 1991-2001, which underlies the projected headship rate values. This is an important result, as a recent article by Alan Holmans (Town and Country Planning, May 2007) indicates that household formation in England and Wales has slowed down post 2001. **This slowdown in household formation does not appear to have affected Scotland in the same way in 2001-2006.**

There are differences in the rates of household formation by tenure. E.g. based on all-tenure headship rates the expected change in the number of social rented households was -22,300 per year in 1991-2001. But a higher rate of household formation has led to a smaller reduction in the number of households (only -19,150 per year). This means that a faster reduction in the average household size has limited the impact on **households** of the outflow of **population** from the sector. Since 2001 the average household size in the social rented sector has reduced more in line with other tenures (only a difference of 600 in the projected and actual annual change).

In 2006 the average household size for all tenures was 2.20 (see Table B11). Household sizes are higher for owner occupied households (+ 6%, at 2.33) and lower for social rented households (-12%, at 1.93) and for private rented households (-9%, at 1.99). Household formation rates for the latter two tenures have been higher than the all-tenure average in 1991-2006. Therefore it is not surprising that the average household sizes are smaller for these tenures.

3.4 Social Rented Housing – Components of Change.

It was noted before that the number of social rented houses had reduced in both 1991-2001 and 2001-2006. The reduction in social rented housing can be broken down by component, Right to Buy and “other factors” (mainly net change due to newbuild and demolition). The figures in Table 3 indicate that, for social rented housing in Scotland, levels of newbuild had been below demolitions in 1991-2001 (a loss of about 1,000 per year). For 2001-2006, use of SHS-based estimates would give an excess of newbuild over demolitions of just over 1,500 per year. **However, care is required with the interpretation of these figures, as the net effect of newbuild and demolition is estimated by subtraction of the “changes due to Right to Buy” from the “total changes”.**

Table 3 – Annual Change Social Rented Dwellings in Scotland by Component of Change

	1991-2001	2001-2006	change
due to Right to Buy	-18,101	-14,517	3,584
due to other factors, mainly newbuild and demolition	-1,045	1,559	2,604
total annual change	-19,146	-12,958	6,188

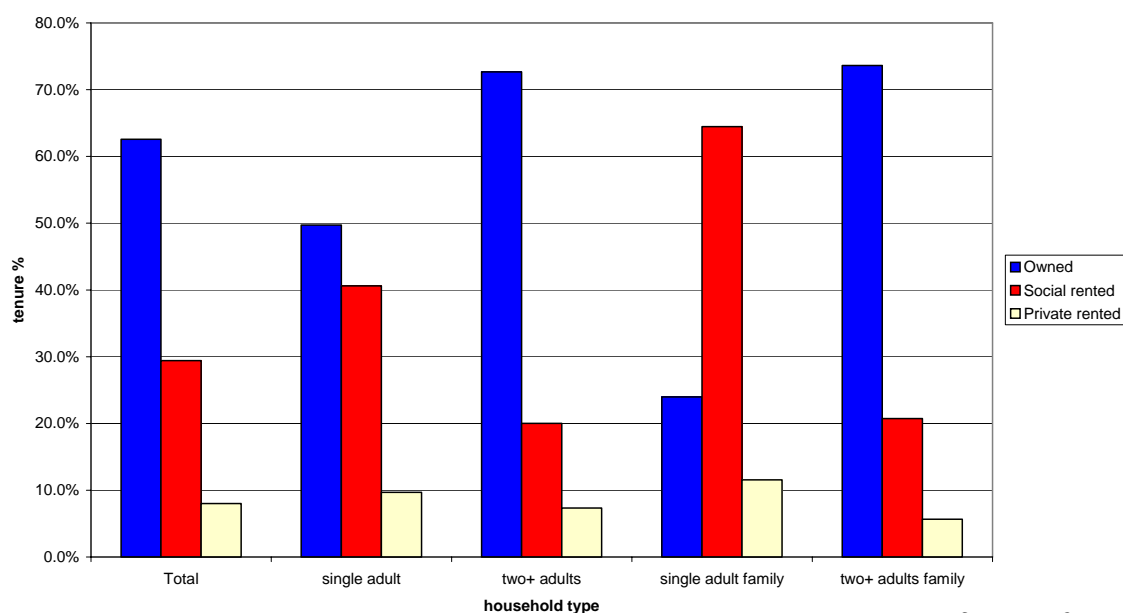
Data Sources: 1991 and 2001 Census, SHS 2001 to 2006
Right to Buy data from Scottish Government Statistical Bulletins

3.5 Household Formation and Household Type.

Graph 6 and Table B7 show that owner occupation rates are higher for larger household types (two+ adults households and families) and social and private renting rates are higher for smaller household types (single adult households and single adult families). This is consistent with an earlier observation that households are larger in owner occupied housing and are smaller in social rented and private rented housing.

Social rented housing is the majority tenure (64%) for single adult families.

Graph 6 - Tenure Distribution Households by Type in Scotland in 2001



In 1991-2001 the main tenure shift was from social renting to owner occupation (see Tables 4, B8 and Graph 7). Over that period the rate of owner occupation rose for all household types, with the highest rise for two+ adult households (+1.4% per year) and the lowest rise for single adult families (+0.7% per year). There was only a small rise for the private rented sector (+0.1% per year), with the highest rise for single adult families (+0.6% per year).

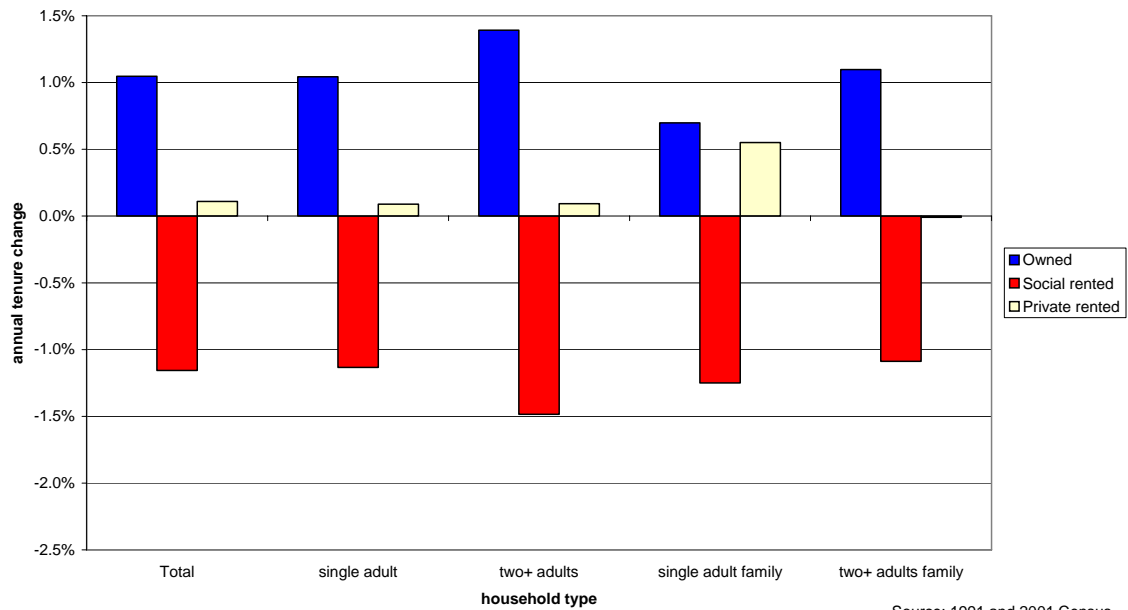
Table 4. Annual Change Tenure Profile for Households in Scotland in 1991-2001 and 2001-2006

	Owned	Social rented	Private rented
1991-2001	+1.1%	-1.2%	+0.1%
2001-2006	+0.4%	-0.8%	+0.4%

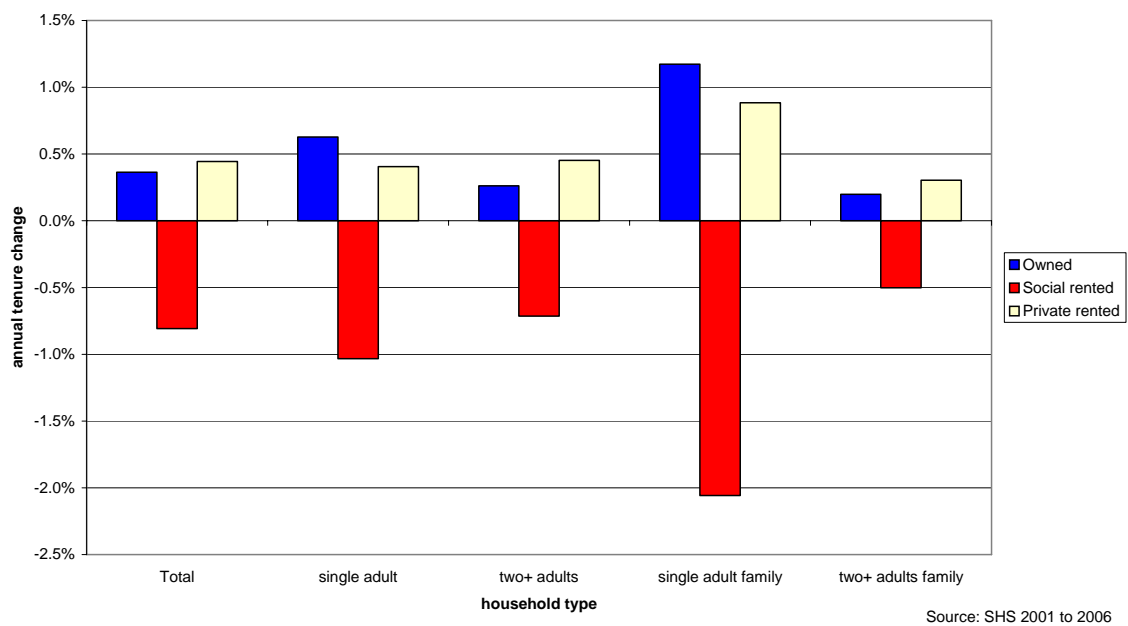
Source: Tables B7 and B8

In 2001-2006 the tenure shifts from social renting to owner occupation and to private renting were of a similar magnitude (see Table 4 and Graph 8). The highest increases in the rate of owner occupation were for single person households (+0.6% per year) and single adult families (+1.2% per year). Single adult families show the highest fall in the social renting rate (-2.1% per year) and continue to show the highest rate of increase in the private renting rate: (+0.9% per year).

Graph 7 - Annual Tenure Change 1991-2001 by Household Type in Scotland



Graph 8 - Annual Tenure Change 2001-2006 by Household Type in Scotland



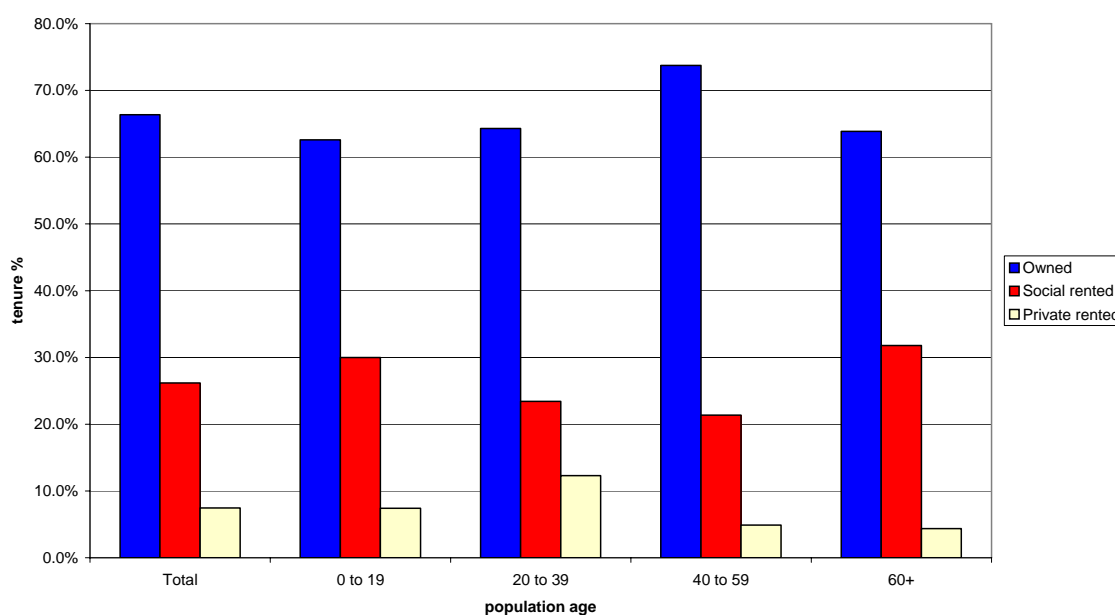
Data from the Scottish Longitudinal Study (see Table B18) show that the tenure shift in 1991-2001 has increased the numbers of two+ adult households and two+ adult families in **owner occupied housing**. The sizeable increase in single person households in 1991-2001 is

mainly due to household formation within that sector. In **social rented housing** the tenure shift in 1991-2001 has reduced the numbers of single adult households, two+ adult households and two+ adult families. The reduction in the number of single adult households is due to tenure shift, which exceeds the positive impact of household formation within that sector. In **private rented housing** the number of single adult families shows an increase of 817 per year (see Table B8), due to an increase in the private renting rate from 6.0% in 1991 to 11.6% in 2001. The tenure shift in 1991-2001 has also increased the number of single adult households.

3.6 Age Composition and Components of Tenure Change

Graph 9 and Table B3 show that owner occupation rates are above average for the pre-retirement age group 40 to 59. Social renting rates are higher for young people (age 0 to 19) and elderly (age 60+). Private renting rates are highest for young adults (age 20 to 39).

Graph 9 - Tenure Distribution Population by Age in Scotland 2001



Source: 2001 Census

The slower decline of social renting and the higher growth of private renting, since 2001, are connected with a sizeable reduction in the net flow of young people (age-cohort 20-29/30-39) into **owner occupation**, despite a more positive migration position (see Table B4). In addition, there was a reduction in the annual net inflow for middle-age and pre-retirement age-cohorts, which may reflect reduced levels of Right-To-Buy. The reduced inflow to the owner occupied sector, and the improved migration position, have resulted in a smaller net outflow for **social renting**, particularly for the age-cohort 20-29/30-39. The latter shows a reduction in the annual net outflow from -11,600 in 1991-2001 to -3,500 in 2001-2006. The same factors are connected with a sizeable increase in the annual net flow into **private renting**. For the age-cohort 10-19/20-29 the net inflow has increased from 7,200 in 1991-2001 to 12,400 in 2001-2006. In addition, since 2001, there has been a net inflow into the sector of middle age and pre-retirement age-cohorts.

In 2001-2006 there were, on an annual basis, a lower number of births and a higher number of deaths, as compared with 1991-2001. Owner occupiers have become older: the average age for owner occupiers has risen faster than for people in other tenures (see Table 5).

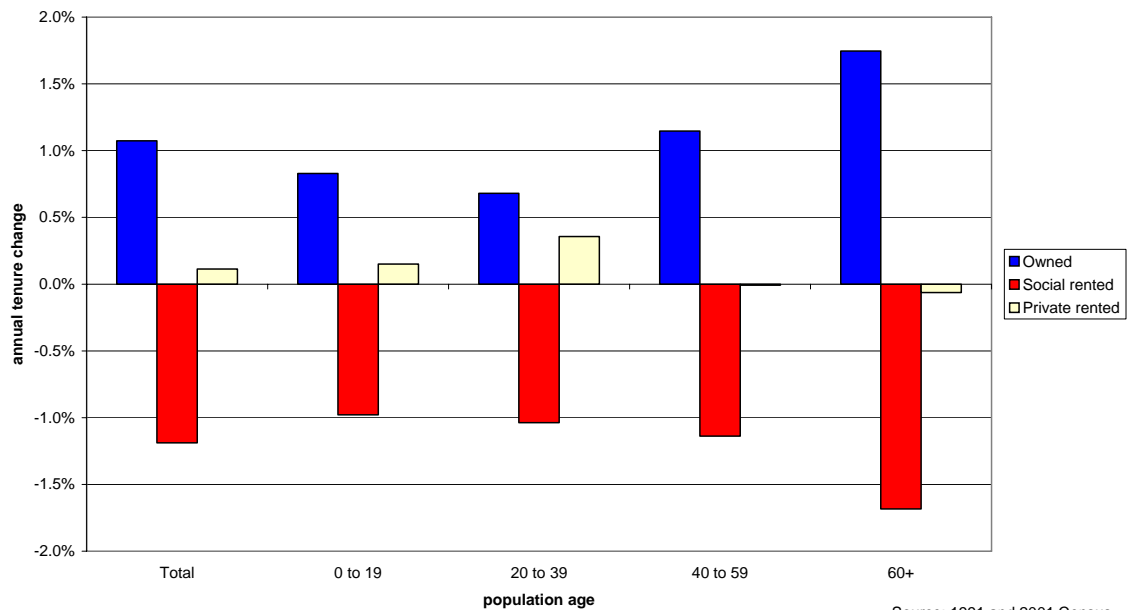
Table 5. Average Age of Population by Tenure, for 1991, 2001 and 2006

	Total population	Owned	Social rented	Private rented
1991	37.6	36.6	38.7	34.3
2001	39.0	39.2	39.2	32.5
2006	39.9	40.8	38.9	32.2

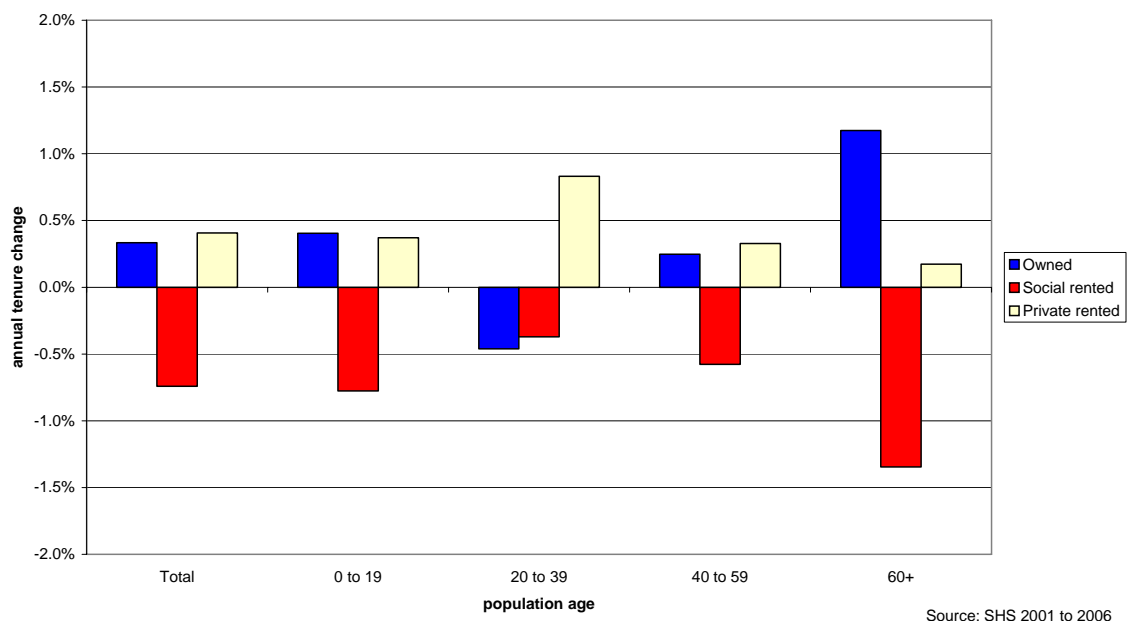
Source: 1991 and 2001 Census, SHS 2001 to 2006, GROS population estimates

Social renters have become younger, relative to people in other tenures, especially since 2001. Private renters continue to be younger than the all-tenure population average.

Graph 10 - Annual Tenure Change 1991-2001 by Population Age in Scotland



Graph 11 - Annual Tenure Change 2001-2006 by Population Age in Scotland

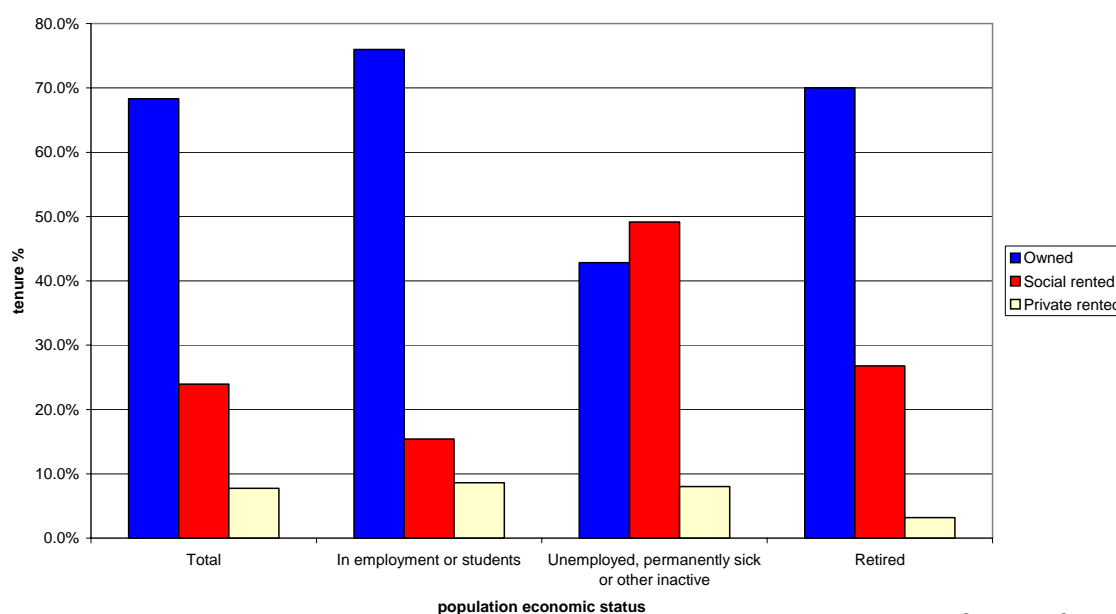


Natural change, i.e. the difference between number of births and deaths, has contributed significantly to both the rise in owner occupation and the decline in social renting in 1991-2001 (see Table B12). There are indications that, since 2001, there has been a reduction of the natural change effect on this tenure change (see Table B4, i.e. a comparison of the net flows for age-cohorts “unborn/0-9” and “60+/70+”).

3.7 Socio-Economic Composition and Tenure

Graph 12 and Table B5 show that owner occupation rates are above average for the population in employment. Social renting rates are higher for unemployed, permanently sick and other economically inactive people. Private renting rates are lowest for those who have retired.

Graph 12 - Tenure Distribution Population (age 16-74) by Economic Status in Scotland in 2001



Source: 2001 Census

In 1991-2001 the shift from social renting to owner-occupation for the population age 16-74 was mainly due to tenure-shift within the economic status categories of the population. E.g. the owner occupation rate for employees rose from 67% in 1991 to 78% in 2001 (1.1% per year) and for retired people from 46% in 1991 to 70% in 2001 (2.4% per year, see Graph 13 and Tables B5 and B6). The rise in the private renting was mainly due to a higher private renting rate for students from 11% in 1991 to 22% in 2001 (+1.1% per year).

Table 6. Annual Tenure Change Population (age 16-74) in Scotland 1991-2001 and 2001-2006

	Owned	Social rented	Private rented
1991-2001	+1.1%	-1.2%	+0.1%
2001-2006	+0.2%	-0.7%	+0.5%

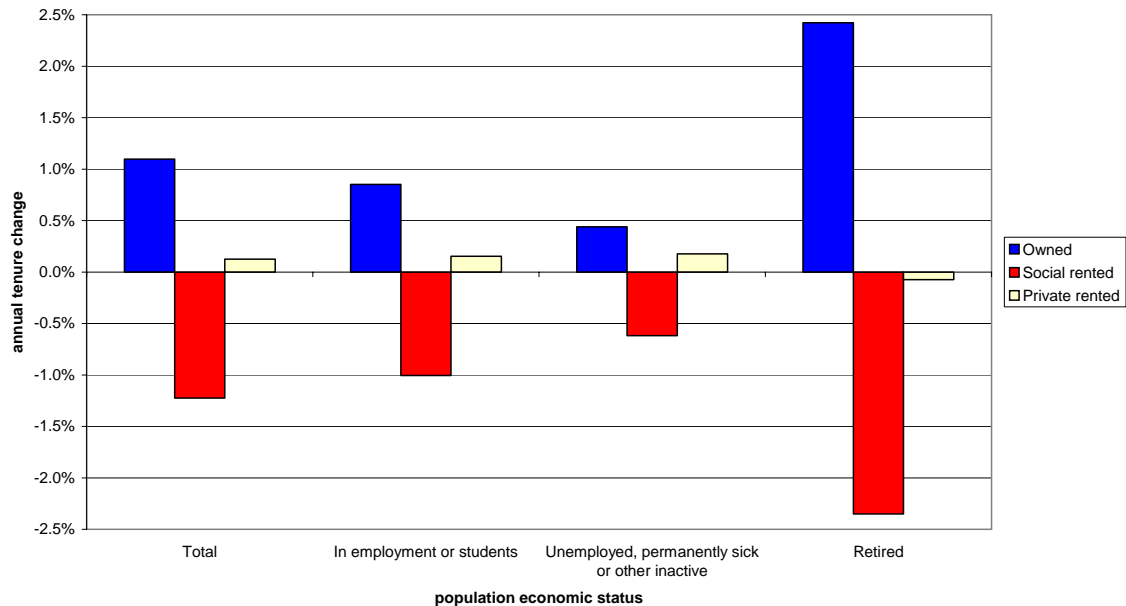
Source: Tables B5 and B6

In 2001-2006 the tenure shift to owner occupation has been limited *within* the economic status categories of the population. Accordingly, the smaller rise in owner-occupation can largely be explained by the changes in economic status for the population, i.e. increases in the number of working and retired people (with high owner occupation rates) and reductions in the number of permanently sick and other economically inactive (with low owner occupation rates).

A large part of the tenure shift in 2001-2006 was from social renting to private renting (see Graph 14 and Table B6), with a reduction in the social renting rate for employees (-0.5% per

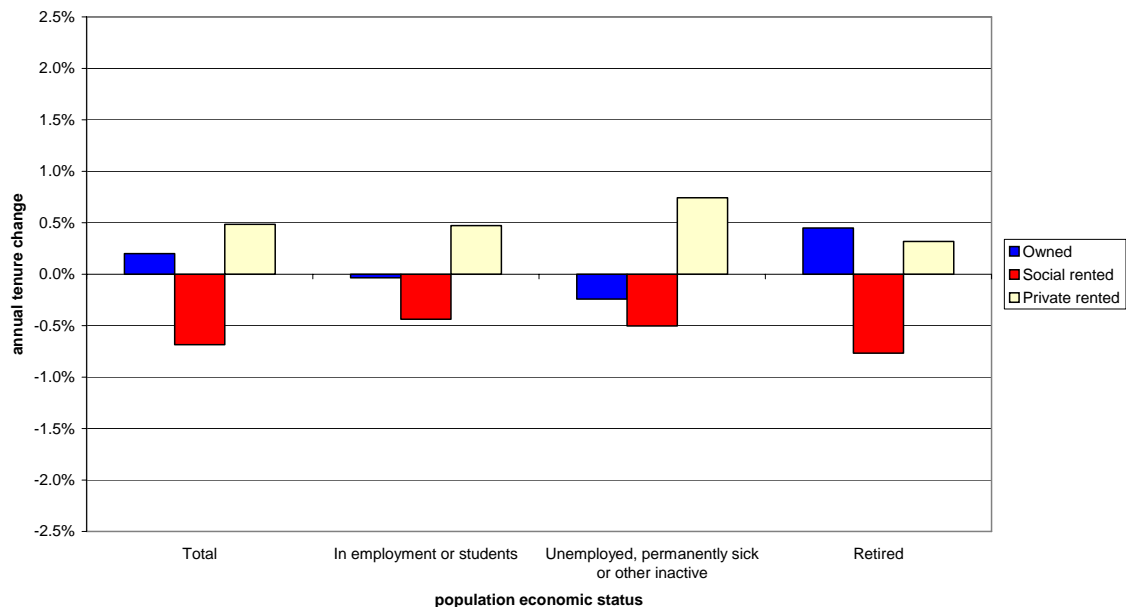
year), retired people and other economically inactive (both -0.8% per year). There were corresponding rises in the private renting rate for the population in the same economic status categories, with the exception of retired people, where there was a larger shift to owner occupation.

Graph 13 - Annual Tenure Change 1991-2001 by Population (age 16-74) Economic Status in Scotland



Source: 1991 and 2001 Census

Graph 14 - Annual Tenure Change 2001-2006 by Population (age 16-74) Economic Status in Scotland



Source: SHS 2001 to 2006

Data from the Scottish Longitudinal Study (see Tables B16 and B17) show that the sizeable increase in the number of **employees** and **self-employed** in **owner occupied housing** in 1991-2001 was mainly due to tenure shift from other tenures. The population share of employees in owner occupied housing has increased through inflows from the social rented and private rented sectors. However, the increase in the number of **retired people** in owner occupied housing is for a large part accounted for by changes in economic status, with many employees and others, already in owner occupation, retiring between 1991 and 2001.

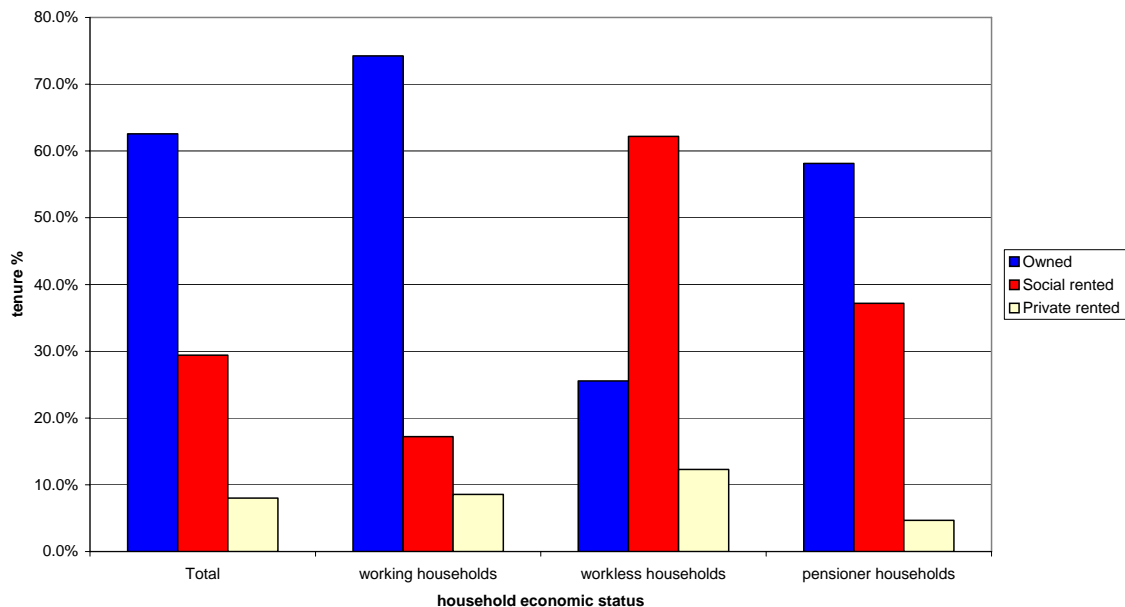
It was already noted that tenure shift, mainly to the owner occupied sector, has reduced the number of **employees** in the **social rented sector** in 1991-2001. A lower share of **unemployed, permanently sick** and **other economically inactive** in the outflow to the owner occupied sector (21% compared with a 37% average for the sector in 1991) has resulted in a higher share of unemployed, etc. for those who have remained in social renting. The reduction in **retired people** can to a large extent be explained by the “age cohort effect” with a relatively older population in social renting (in 1991) showing a higher reduction in retired people.

Students are the category with the highest increase in numbers for **private renting** in 1991-2001. A high number of **employees** have gone to the owner-occupied sector, which has had a downward effect on the share of employees in the private rented sector. There has been a marked upward effect on the number of **unemployed, permanently sick** and **other economically inactive** for the population in private renting, due to a high population share (58%) for the inflow from the social rented sector and a low population share (15%) for the outflow to owner occupation.

Changes in **household** economic positions show a similar picture as for the **population** by economic status.

Graph 15 and Table B9 show that owner occupation rates are above average for working households and social renting rates are higher for workless households. Private renting rates are higher for workless households and lower for pensioner households.

Graph 15 - Tenure Distribution Households by Economic Status in Scotland 2001

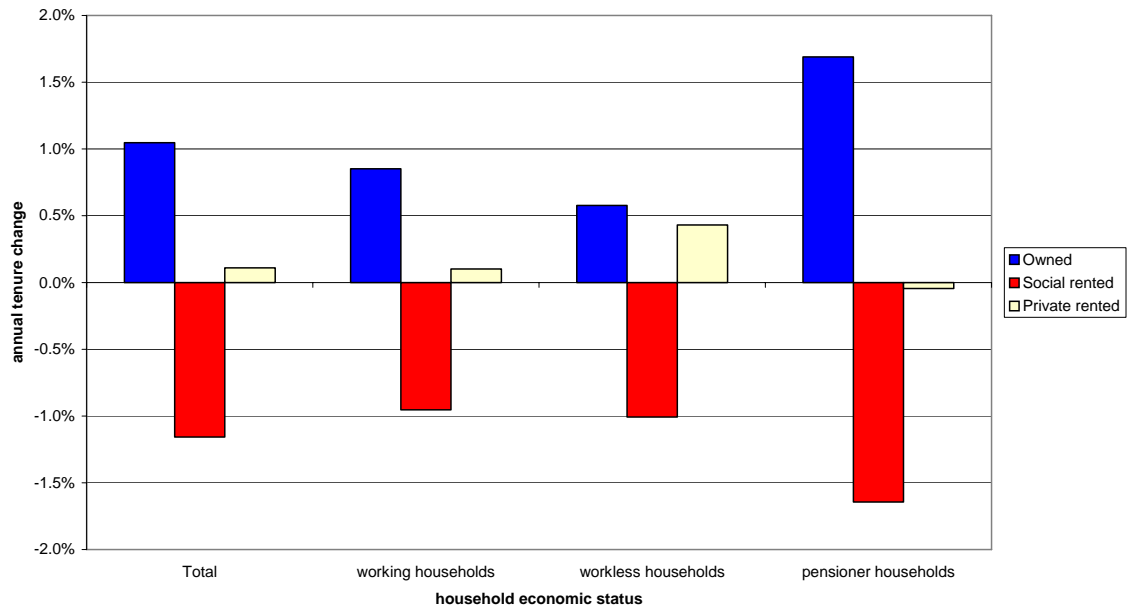


In 1991-2001 the rate of owner occupation rose and the rate of social renting fell for all household economic positions (see Graph 16 and Table B9). The highest shift (1.7% per year) was for pensioner-headed households. The highest rise in the private renting rate was for workless households (+0.4% per year).

In 2001-2006 the overall rate of owner occupation rose due to (1) changes in economic position with a rise in the number of working households (with a high owner occupation rate) and (2) a higher owner occupation rate for pensioner-headed households (+1.1% per year, see Graph 17). The rate of social renting fell for all household economic positions, with pensioner-headed households continuing to show the highest reduction (-1.3% per year). The rate of private renting rose for all household economic positions, with the highest increase in

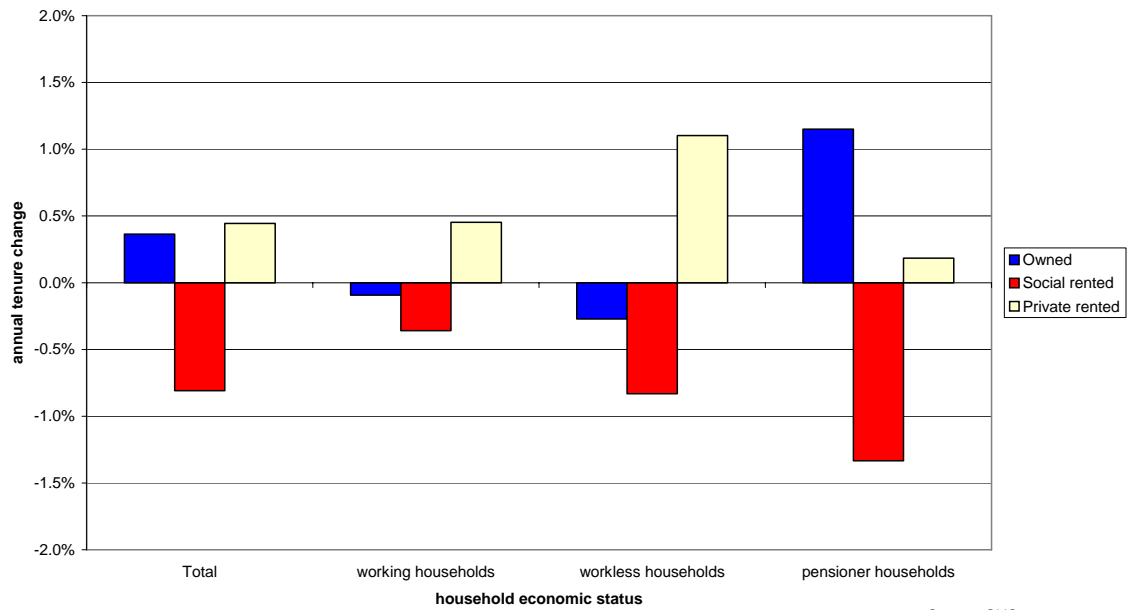
numbers for households in employment (see Table B10) and the highest increase in the private renting **rate** for workless households (+1.1% per year).

Graph 16 - Annual Tenure Change 1991-2001 by Household Economic Status in Scotland



Source: 1991 and 2001 Census

Graph 17 - Annual Tenure Change 2001-2006 by Household Economic Status in Scotland



Source: SHS 2001 to 2006

Data from the Scottish Longitudinal Study (see Table B19) confirm an earlier finding: a sizable increase for working households in the owner occupied sector in 1991-2001, due to tenure shift from social renting.

Appendix A: Technical Issues

A1. Details of estimation procedures.

Population and household figures from the 1991 and the 2001 Census differ from the mid-year estimates for 1991 and 2001 from the General Register Office for Scotland (GROS). This difference reflects the timing of the Census (21 April in 1991 and 29 April in 2001, as compared with the mid-year position for the population estimates) and, for 1991, a difference in the population definition used between the Census and the population estimates. To allow for comparisons to be made on a consistent basis, the Census figures have been calibrated on a proportional basis to the GROS population and household estimates for those years.

It has been assumed that the communal establishment population has not changed since 2001. The 2001 and 2006 population and household estimates by tenure have been estimated from Scottish Household Survey (SHS) data. The SHS tenure proportions for population and households were calculated for each of the six years 2001 to 2006. From these proportions trend lines have been estimated. The tenure proportions used for the analysis are the trend values from these lines for 2001 and for 2006.

The SHS trend proportions have been estimated on a total basis, but have also been estimated for population 10-year age-bands, population economic status categories, household types and household economic positions. The latter proportions have been calibrated to be consistent with the proportions estimated on a total basis.

The changes 1991-2001 are based on Census data and the changes 2001-2006 are based on SHS data. Any discrepancies for 2001 between Census data and SHS data have been ignored in the comparisons. This ensures that estimated changes are calculated from one data source, i.e. either Census or SHS, which improves consistency.

For 2001-2006 only five-year age cohorts can be compared. It is possible, however, to combine the changes for five-year age cohorts to estimate the change for ten-year age cohorts, which can then be compared with the changes for ten-year age cohorts in 1991-2001. E.g. the change for cohort age 20-29/30-39 in 1991-2001 can be compared with the sum of changes for cohorts age 20-24/25-29, age 25-29/30-34, age 25-29/30-34 and age 30-34/35-39 in 2001-2006.

A2. Comparison with Scottish Government Dwelling Stock Estimates by Tenure.

The Scottish Government publishes dwelling stock estimates by tenure for Scotland as a whole on an annual basis. A comparison of these estimates with the SHS-based household estimates by tenure shows some sizeable differences (see Table A1 below). This is partly due to the difference between dwelling stock and households. But it illustrates that use of the SHS, which is a sample survey, does result in differences, which can be significant for the analysis undertaken.

Table A1 – Comparison of Scottish Government Dwelling Stock estimates and Scottish Household Survey-based Household estimates by Tenure for 2001-2006

	SG dwelling stock estimates			SHS-based household estimates		
	2001	2006	Annual change	2001	2006	Annual change
Owned	1,378,000	1,500,000	24,400	1,402,700	1,506,100	20,680
Social rented	692,000	613,000	-15,800	631,000	566,200	-12,960
Private Rented	161,000	215,000	10,800	161,400	219,300	11,580
Total	2,231,000	2,328,000	19,400	2,195,100	2,291,600	19,300

A3. Tables from Scottish Longitudinal Studies (SLS data).

The Longitudinal Studies Centre – Scotland (LSCS) holds 1991 and 2001 Census data for a sample of individuals (approximately 5% of population). That makes it possible to examine relationships between characteristics in 1991 and in 2001. Some examples: Table B13 gives a cross tabulation of the number of people by tenure in 1991 and 2001 and Table B17 gives the split by economic status in 2001 for people who switched tenure between 1991 and 2001.

Availability of this data also allows a separate identification of components of change. E.g. the increase between 1991 and 2001 in the number of employed residents (age 16-74) in owner occupation can be split into the following components:

- (1) change in age cohort, i.e. the count in 2001 includes the age-cohort 16-25 in 2001, but excludes the age-cohort 65-74 in 1991;
- (2) changes in economic status, e.g. students in 1991 who are employed in 2001 and employees in 1991 who are retired in 2001;
- (3) tenure change, e.g. employees in social renting in 1991 who are employees in owner occupation in 2001; and,
- (4) other changes, i.e. migration into or out of Scotland in 1991-2001, deaths since 1991, Census records not matched, etc.

Tables B12, B14, B16, B18 and B19 show estimated changes (based on 100% Census data) together with changes for the SLS sample. The latter changes have been split by component with the aim to separate the tenure shift effect from other change factors.

For confidentiality reasons some data for small flows had been suppressed from the SLS Tables supplied by LSCS and these have been ignored in the analysis.

Appendix B: Tables.

Census-based and Scottish Household Survey-based Tables.

- B1. Population and household Change in Scotland by Tenure
- B2. Comparison Annual Change 1991-2001 and 2001-2006
- B3. Population Change in Scotland: 1991-2001 and 2001-2006 by Age and by Tenure
- B4. Annual net change in Scotland: 1991-2001 and 2001-2006 by Age-Cohort and by Tenure
- B5. Population Change in Scotland: 1991-2001 and 2001-2006 by Economic Status and by Tenure
- B6. Annual net change for Population age 16-74 in Scotland: 1991-2001 and 2001-2006 by Economic Status and by Tenure
- B7. Household Change in Scotland: 1991-2001 and 2001-2006 by Household Type and by Tenure
- B8. Annual net change for Households in Scotland: 1991-2001 and 2001-2006 by Type and by Tenure
- B9. Household Change in Scotland: 1991-2001 and 2001-2006 by Household Economic Position and by Tenure
- B10. Annual net change for Households in Scotland: 1991-2001 and 2001-2006 by Economic Position and by Tenure
- B11. Changes Average Household Size in Scotland: 1991-2001 and 2001-2006 by Tenure

Scottish Longitudinal Studies-based Tables

- B12. Population Change 1991-2001 in Scotland by Tenure and by Component
- B13. Population Change 1991-2001 in Scotland by Tenure – Gross Flows
- B14. Population Change 1991-2001 in Scotland by Economic Status and by Component
- B15. Changes in Economic Status Population (age 16-64 in 1991 Census and age 26-74 in 2001 Census) in Scotland – Gross Flows
- B16. Population Change 1991-2001 in Scotland by Economic Status, by Tenure and by Component of Change
- B17. Impact of Tenure Change 1991-2001 in Scotland on Economic Status (2001) profile by Tenure - SLS data for Population age 16-64 in 1991 Census and age 26-74 in 2001 Census (with tenure known in both 1991 and 2001)
- B18. Household Change 1991-2001 in Scotland by Household Type, by Tenure and by Component of Change
- B19. Household Change 1991-2001 in Scotland by Household Economic Position, by Tenure and by Component of Change

Table B1 - Population and Household Change in Scotland by Tenure

Population Change by Tenure					
	Population	Owned	Social rented	Private rented	Comm establ.
1991 adjusted (Census)	5,083,330	2,784,211	1,905,294	316,409	77,416
2001 adjusted (Census)	5,064,200	3,303,555	1,303,114	371,525	86,006
change 1991-2001	-19,130	519,344	-602,180	55,116	8,590
Household Change by Tenure					
	Households	Owned	Social rented	Private rented	
1991 adjusted	2,042,809	1,064,643	837,072	141,094	
2001 adjusted	2,195,033	1,373,847	645,609	175,577	
change 1991-2001	152,224	309,204	-191,463	34,483	
	Households	Owned	Social rented	Private rented	
2001 adjusted (SHS)	2,195,033	1,402,700	630,954	161,379	
2006 adjusted (SHS)	2,291,575	1,506,110	566,165	219,300	
change 2001-2006	96,542	103,410	-64,789	57,921	

Source:
 1991 and 2001 Census
 SHS 2001 to 2006
 GROS population estimates
 GROS household estimates

Table B2 - Comparison Annual Change 1991-2001 and 2001-2006

Annual Population Change					
	Population	Owned	Social rented	Private rented	Comm establ.
1991-2001	-1,913	51,934	-60,218	5,512	859
2001-2006	10,540	23,971	-34,644	21,213	0
difference	12,453	-27,964	25,574	15,702	-859
Annual Household Change					
	Households	Owned	Social rented	Private rented	
1991-2001	15,222	30,920	-19,146	3,448	
2001-2006	19,308	20,682	-12,958	11,584	
difference	4,086	-10,238	6,189	8,136	

Source:
 Table B1

Table B3 - Population Change in Scotland: 1991-2001 and 2001-2006 by Age and by Tenure

	Total in hhs	Owned	Social rent	Private rent
1991 Population in Households (Census adjusted)				
0 to 19	1,294,904	703,400	515,074	76,430
20 to 39	1,488,480	855,807	502,954	129,719
40 to 59	1,218,679	759,224	399,079	60,376
60+	1,003,851	465,781	488,186	49,884
Total population	5,005,914	2,784,212	1,905,293	316,409
2001 Population in Households (Census adjusted)				
0 to 19	1,208,196	756,456	362,205	89,535
20 to 39	1,396,756	898,039	327,113	171,604
40 to 59	1,347,674	994,110	287,769	65,795
60+	1,025,568	654,950	326,027	44,591
Total population	4,978,194	3,303,555	1,303,114	371,525
2001 Population in Households (SHS based)				
0 to 19	1,206,115	769,911	353,681	82,523
20 to 39	1,394,151	917,617	316,843	159,691
40 to 59	1,350,707	1,021,952	277,581	51,174
60+	1,027,219	673,914	316,133	37,172
Total population	4,978,192	3,383,394	1,264,238	330,560
2006 population in households (SHS based)				
0 to 19	1,168,298	769,398	297,295	101,605
20 to 39	1,330,741	845,235	277,772	207,734
40 to 59	1,455,837	1,119,520	257,231	79,086
60+	1,076,021	769,092	258,718	48,211
Total population	5,030,897	3,503,245	1,091,016	436,636

Source:
 1991 and 2001 Census
 SHS 2001 to 2006
 GROS population estimates
 GROS household estimates

Table B4 - Annual net change in Scotland: 1991-2001 and 2001-2006 by Age-Cohort and by Tenure

	age cohort								total
	unborn/0-9	0-9/10-19	10-19/20-29	20-29/30-39	30-39/40-49	40-49/50-59	50-59/60-69	60+/70+	
total population									
1991/2001	58,207	-397	-2,039	-3,580	-619	-1,576	-5,155	-46,753	-1,912
2001/2006	54,008	1,372	4,362	305	637	-1,269	-4,540	-44,335	10,540
change	-4,199	1,769	6,401	3,885	1,256	307	615	2,418	12,452
owner occupied									
1991/2001	36,259	6,286	-1,132	10,618	7,806	4,686	2,244	-14,857	51,910
2001/2006	35,162	3,261	-2,811	6,343	4,720	1,263	-1,075	-22,894	23,969
change	-1,097	-3,025	-1,679	-4,275	-3,086	-3,423	-3,319	-8,037	-27,941
social rented									
1991/2001	17,421	-8,499	-9,167	-11,625	-7,333	-5,569	-6,588	-28,833	-60,193
2001/2006	13,418	-5,185	-5,090	-3,536	-5,264	-3,911	-4,469	-20,607	-34,643
change	-4,003	3,314	4,077	8,089	2,069	1,658	2,119	8,226	25,550
private rented									
1991/2001	4,479	339	7,244	-1,990	-924	-566	-795	-2,276	5,511
2001/2006	5,380	1,741	12,374	-1,581	1,371	1,400	959	-429	21,216
change	901	1,402	5,130	409	2,295	1,966	1,754	1,847	15,705
communal estab.									
1991/2001	48	1,477	1,016	-583	-168	-127	-16	-787	860
2001/2006	48	1,555	-111	-921	-190	-21	45	-405	-2
change	0	78	-1,127	-338	-22	106	61	382	-862

Please note that the age-cohort refers to a group of people, within a particular age band, who age over time.
 E.g. the figure -397 indicates that the age-group "0-9 in 1991/10-19 in 2001" reduced by 397 per year in 1991-2001.
 Comparable figures for 2001-2006 can be estimated by combining changes for 5-year age cohorts.
 This is explained in the last paragraph of section A1 in Appendix A.

Source:
 1991 and 2001 Census
 SHS 2001 to 2006
 GROS population estimates

Table B5 - Population Change in Scotland: 1991-2001 and 2001-2006 by Economic Status and by Tenure

	Total in hhs	Owned	Social rent	Private rent
1991 Population in Households (Census adjusted)				
Employee and self-employed	2,139,233	1,443,301	550,607	145,324
Students	145,794	98,353	30,915	16,526
Retired	470,271	215,306	236,496	18,469
Unemployed and permanently sick	491,354	148,290	312,847	30,216
Other economically inactive	446,995	212,525	206,121	28,349
Total population age 16-74 (adjusted)	3,693,646	2,117,776	1,336,986	238,884
2001 Population in Households (Census adjusted)				
Employee and self-employed	2,154,795	1,678,471	325,097	151,228
Students	253,634	151,546	45,833	56,255
Retired	516,261	361,446	138,344	16,472
Unemployed and permanently sick	414,099	164,210	218,914	30,975
Other economically inactive	345,811	161,380	154,436	29,996
Total population age 16-74 (adjusted)	3,684,601	2,517,052	882,624	284,925
2001 population in households (SHS based)				
Employee and self-employed	2,062,753	1,649,928	289,101	123,724
Students	208,853	121,221	39,422	48,210
Retired	693,875	493,193	181,929	18,752
Unemployed and permanently sick	351,619	114,425	209,597	27,598
Other economically inactive	367,501	180,988	156,257	30,256
Total population age 16-74	3,684,601	2,559,755	876,306	248,540
2006 population in households (SHS based)				
Employee and self-employed	2,190,309	1,747,436	262,156	180,717
Students	214,215	123,086	33,030	58,098
Retired	716,848	525,631	160,416	30,801
Unemployed and permanently sick	334,026	106,239	192,008	35,779
Other economically inactive	308,760	150,055	118,863	39,842
Total population age 16-74	3,764,157	2,652,447	766,473	345,237

Source:
1991 and 2001 Census
SHS 2001 to 2006
GROS population estimates

Table B6 - Annual net change for Population age 16-74 in Scotland: 1991-2001 and 2001-2006 by Economic Status and Tenure

	economic status					total
	Employee & self-employed	Students	Retired	Unemployed & perm. sick	Other econ. inactive	
total population						
1991/2001	1,557	10,784	4,599	-7,726	-10,118	-904
2001/2006	25,511	1,072	4,595	-3,519	-11,748	15,911
change	23,954	-9,712	-4	4,207	-1,630	16,815
owner occupied						
1991/2001	23,517	5,319	14,614	1,592	-5,115	39,927
2001/2006	19,502	373	6,488	-1,637	-6,187	18,538
change	-4,015	-4,946	-8,126	-3,229	-1,072	-21,389
social rented						
1991/2001	-22,551	1,492	-9,815	-9,394	-5,169	-45,437
2001/2006	-5,389	-1,278	-4,303	-3,518	-7,479	-21,967
change	17,162	-2,770	5,512	5,876	-2,310	23,470
private rented						
1991/2001	591	3,973	-200	76	166	4,606
2001/2006	11,399	1,978	2,410	1,636	1,917	19,339
change	10,808	-1,995	2,610	1,560	1,751	14,733

Source:
Table B5

Table B7 - Household Change in Scotland: 1991-2001 and 2001-2006 by Household Type and by Tenure

	Total in hhs	Owned	Social rent	Private rent
1991 Households (Census adjusted)				
One adult household	584,673	229,625	303,643	51,405
Two adults household	601,754	352,029	209,790	39,935
Three or more adults households	239,512	142,002	83,469	14,041
One adult with one or more children	99,404	16,898	76,507	5,999
Two or more adults with one or more children	517,464	324,088	163,662	29,714
Total	2,042,807	1,064,642	837,071	141,094
2001 Households (Census adjusted)				
One adult household	721,669	358,814	292,998	69,857
Two adults household	657,132	476,922	134,025	46,185
Three or more adults households	245,637	178,985	46,600	20,052
One adult with one or more children	122,669	29,417	79,081	14,171
Two or more adults with one or more children	447,923	329,707	92,904	25,312
Total	2,195,030	1,373,845	645,608	175,577
2001 Households (SHS based)				
One adult household	693,180	339,756	284,990	68,434
Two adults household	698,061	519,328	136,902	41,831
Three or more adults households	209,713	160,336	36,272	13,105
One adult with one or more children	129,254	33,634	81,785	13,835
Two or more adults with one or more children	464,826	349,646	91,006	24,174
Total	2,195,034	1,402,700	630,955	161,379
2006 Households (SHS based)				
One adult household	756,960	394,738	272,134	90,088
Two adults household	736,494	558,761	114,398	63,335
Three or more adults households	212,301	164,037	32,730	15,534
One adult with one or more children	130,594	41,641	69,197	19,756
Two or more adults with one or more children	455,228	346,934	77,706	30,588
Total	2,291,577	1,506,111	566,165	219,301

Source:
 1991 and 2001 Census
 SHS 2001 to 2006
 GROS household estimates

Table B8 - Annual net change for Households in Scotland: 1991-2001 and 2001-2006 by Type and by Tenure

	household type					total
	One adult household	Two adult household	Three or more adult households	One adult with one or more children	Two or more adults with one or more children	
total households						
1991/2001	13,700	5,538	613	2,327	-6,954	15,222
2001/2006	12,756	7,687	518	268	-1,920	19,309
change	-944	2,149	-95	-2,059	5,035	4,086
owner occupied						
1991/2001	12,919	12,489	3,698	1,252	562	30,920
2001/2006	10,996	7,887	740	1,601	-542	20,682
change	-1,923	-4,603	-2,958	350	-1,104	-10,238
social rented						
1991/2001	-1,065	-7,577	-3,687	257	-7,076	-19,146
2001/2006	-2,571	-4,501	-708	-2,518	-2,660	-12,958
change	-1,507	3,076	2,979	-2,775	4,416	6,188
private rented						
1991/2001	1,845	625	601	817	-440	3,448
2001/2006	4,331	4,301	486	1,184	1,283	11,584
change	2,486	3,676	-115	367	1,723	8,136

Source:
Table B7

Table B9 - Household Change in Scotland: 1991-2001 and 2001-2006 by Household Economic Position and by Tenure

	Total in hhs	Owned	Social rent	Private rent
1991 Households (Census adjusted)				
HR Person pensionable age	590,555	243,575	316,769	30,211
HR Person not pens age with no-one employed	290,315	57,444	209,761	23,110
HR Person not pens age with at least 1 employed	1,161,939	763,624	310,542	87,773
Total Households	2,042,809	1,064,643	837,072	141,094
2001 Households (Census adjusted)				
HR Person pensionable age	621,432	361,298	231,127	29,007
HR Person not pens age with no-one employed	319,919	81,740	198,912	39,267
HR Person not pens age with at least 1 employed	1,253,684	930,810	215,571	107,303
Total Households	2,195,035	1,373,848	645,610	175,577
2001 Households (SHS based)				
HR Person pensionable age	645,180	382,974	235,634	26,572
HR Person not pens age with no-one employed	363,080	95,629	215,986	51,465
HR Person not pens age with at least 1 employed	1,186,774	924,098	179,334	83,342
Total Households	2,195,034	1,402,701	630,954	161,379
2006 Households (SHS based)				
HR Person pensionable age	696,090	453,214	207,806	35,070
HR Person not pens age with no-one employed	347,323	86,768	192,194	68,361
HR Person not pens age with at least 1 employed	1,248,163	966,129	166,165	115,869
Total Households	2,291,576	1,506,111	566,165	219,300

Source:
 1991 and 2001 Census
 SHS 2001 to 2006
 GROS household estimates

Table B10 - Annual net change for Households in Scotland: 1991-2001 and 2001-2006 by Economic Position and by Tenure

	household economic position			total
	Household Reference Person of pensionable age	Household Reference Person not of pensionable age and no-one in household employed	Household Reference Person not of pensionable age and one or more in household employed	
total households				
1991/2001	3,088	2,960	9,175	15,223
2001/2006	10,182	-3,151	12,278	19,308
change	7,094	-6,112	3,103	4,086
owner occupied				
1991/2001	11,772	2,430	16,719	30,921
2001/2006	14,048	-1,772	8,406	20,682
change	2,276	-4,202	-8,312	-10,239
social rented				
1991/2001	-8,564	-1,085	-9,497	-19,146
2001/2006	-5,566	-4,758	-2,634	-12,958
change	2,999	-3,674	6,863	6,188
private rented				
1991/2001	-120	1,616	1,953	3,448
2001/2006	1,700	3,379	6,505	11,584
change	1,820	1,764	4,552	8,136

Source:
Table B9

Table B11 - Changes Average Household Size in Scotland: 1991-2001 and 2001-2006 by Tenure

Average household size	Total	Owned	Social rented	Private rented
1991 adjusted (Census)	2.45	2.62	2.28	2.24
2001 adjusted (Census)	2.27	2.40	2.02	2.12
change 1991-2001	-0.18	-0.21	-0.26	-0.13
	Total	Owned	Social rented	Private rented
2001 adjusted (SHS)	2.27	2.41	2.00	2.05
2006 adjusted (SHS)	2.20	2.33	1.93	1.99
change 2001-2006	-0.07	-0.09	-0.08	-0.06
	Total	Owned	Social rented	Private rented
Annual Change				
1991-2001	-0.018	-0.021	-0.026	-0.013
2001-2006	-0.015	-0.017	-0.015	-0.011
difference	0.004	0.004	0.010	0.001

Source:
 1991 and 2001 Census
 SHS 2001 to 2006
 GROS population estimate:
 GROS household estimate:

Table B12 - Population Change 1991-2001 in Scotland by Tenure and by Component

Census-based data	1991	2001	1991-2001				
Owned	2,784,211	3,303,555	519,344				
Social rented	1,905,294	1,303,114	-602,180				
Private rented	316,409	371,525	55,116				
Comm establ.	77,416	86,006	8,590				
Total	5,083,330	5,064,200	-19,130				
SLS data	1991 population	births and deaths	in migration etc	out migration etc	tenure change	total change	2001 population
Owned	150,091	8,455	19,887	-23,854	14,166	18,654	168,745
Social rented	95,407	-4,603	7,564	-17,875	-22,888	-37,802	57,605
Private rented	9,412	1,542	5,647	-2,828	6,475	10,836	20,248
Comm establ.	1,780	-273	1,185	-664	2,247	2,495	4,275
Tenure unknown	0	663	4,233	0	0	4,896	4,896
Total	256,690	5,784	38,516	-45,221	0	-921	255,769

Source:
1991 Census
2001 Census
SLS

Table B13 - Population Change 1991-2001 in Scotland by Tenure - Gross Flows

SLS data	Tenure 2001						died before 2001	out migration and other	Total
	Owned	Social rented	Private rented	Communal establishment	Unknown				
Tenure 1991									
Owned	104,649	5,451	5,972	1,373	1,335	8,792	22,519	150,091	
Social rented	23,754	36,288	4,617	1,322	1,810	11,551	16,065	95,407	
Private rented	2,893	1,162	1,671	142	116	716	2,712	9,412	
Communal establ.	315	192	83	253	26	273	638	1,780	
born after 1991	17,247	6,948	2,258	0	663	0	0	27,116	
in migration & other	19,887	7,564	5,647	1,185	946	0	0	35,229	
Total	168,745	57,605	20,248	4,275	4,896	21,332	41,934	319,035	

Source: SLS

Table B14 - Population Change 1991-2001 in Scotland by Economic Status and by Component

Census-based data	1991	2001	1991-2001	% SLS 1991	% SLS 2001			
Employee or self-employed	2,139,233	2,154,795	15,563	5.2%	4.8%			
Students	145,794	253,634	107,840	5.2%	4.5%			
Retired	470,271	516,261	45,990	5.1%	4.8%			
Unemployed or permanently sick	491,354	414,099	-77,255	5.1%	4.7%			
Other econ. inactive	446,995	345,811	-101,184	5.2%	7.7%			
Total population age 16-74 (adjusted)	3,693,646	3,684,601	-9,045	5.2%	5.1%			
SLS data	1991 population	age group 16-25 (2001)	age group 65-74 (1991)	change due to age cohort	change in econ. status	other change	total change	2001 population
Employee or self-employed	110,852	13,310	1,254	12,056	-13,736	-5,624	-7,304	103,548
Students	7,520	9,852	0	9,852	-3,688	-2,211	3,953	11,473
Retired	24,139	13	17,665	-17,652	17,633	659	640	24,779
Unemployed or permanently sick	25,273	2,347	726	1,621	-2,418	-4,853	-5,650	19,623
Other econ. inactive	23,059	4,152	3,024	1,128	2,209	385	3,722	26,781
Total population age 16-74	190,843	29,674	22,669	7,005	0	-11,644	-4,639	186,204

Source:
1991 and 2001 Census
SLS

Table B15 - Changes in Economic Status Population (age 16-64 in 1991 Census and age 26-74 in 2001 Census) in Scotland - Gross Flows

SLS data	Economic Status 2001					
	Employee or self-employed	Students	Retired	Unemployed or perm. sick	Other econ. inactive	Total
Employee or self-employed	63,014	577	12,366	6,285	8,629	90,871
Students	3,863	149	16	280	464	4,772
Retired	53	3	3,521	231	755	4,563
Unemployed or permanently sick	4,609	183	3,004	5,546	3,205	16,547
Other econ. inactive	5,596	172	3,289	1,787	5,360	16,204
Total	77,135	1,084	22,196	14,129	18,413	132,957

Source:
SLS

Table B16 - Population Change 1991-2001 in Scotland by Economic Status, by Tenure and by Component of Change

	Estimated total change 1991-2001	SLS sample	SLS sample		
		total change 1991-2001	due to age cohort and changes economic status	net flow to or from other tenures	other changes
Owner Occupied					
Employee and self-employed	235,170	3,407	-2,499	8,629	-2,723
Students	53,193	1,696	3,396	-7	-1,693
Retired	146,139	6,176	3,991	1,261	924
Unemployed and permanently sick	15,920	-166	757	445	-1,368
Other economically inactive	-51,146	2,116	1,202	668	246
Total population age 16-74	399,277	13,229	6,847	10,996	-4,614
Social Rented					
Employee and self-employed	-225,511	-14,263	-707	-10,037	-3,519
Students	14,919	205	674	-85	-384
Retired	-98,152	-6,413	-3,798	-2,157	-458
Unemployed and permanently sick	-93,933	-6,940	-1,761	-1,509	-3,670
Other economically inactive	-51,686	-2,121	1,240	-2,694	-667
Total population age 16-74	-454,362	-29,532	-4,352	-16,482	-8,698
Private Rented					
Employee and self-employed	5,904	2,476	1,340	635	501
Students	39,729	1,866	1,929	79	-142
Retired	-1,997	283	-199	384	98
Unemployed and permanently sick	758	921	149	706	66
Other economically inactive	1,647	1,742	574	788	380
Total population age 16-74	46,041	7,288	3,793	2,592	903
All Economic Status					
Owner Occupied	399,277	13,229	6,847	10,996	-4,614
Social Rented	-454,362	-29,532	-4,352	-16,482	-8,698
Private Rented	46,041	7,288	3,793	2,592	903
Tenure Unknown	0	4,376	727	2,894	755
Total population age 16-74	-9,045	-4,639	7,015	0	-11,654

Source:
1991 Census
2001 Census

GROS
population
estimates

SLS

Table B17 - Impact of Tenure Change 1991-2001 in Scotland on Economic Status (2001) profile by Tenure
SLS data for Population age 16-64 in 1991 Census and age 26-74 in 2001 Census (with tenure known in both 1991 and 2001)

Owner Occupied	population 1991	outflow to social rented	outflow to private rented	inflow from social rented	inflow from private rented	population 2001	impact tenure change
Employee and self-employed	65.0%	46.5%	64.9%	66.1%	78.8%	66.2%	1.2%
Students	0.8%	2.2%	2.3%	0.8%	1.1%	0.7%	-0.1%
Retired	17.1%	12.5%	8.2%	12.6%	4.8%	16.5%	-0.6%
Unemployed and permanently sick	6.6%	21.7%	10.0%	9.2%	4.6%	6.4%	-0.3%
Other economically inactive	10.4%	17.1%	14.5%	11.5%	10.7%	10.2%	-0.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Social Rented		outflow to owner occupied	outflow to private rented	inflow from owner occupied	inflow from private rented	population 2001	impact tenure change
Employee and self-employed	45.8%	66.1%	26.2%	46.5%	39.3%	35.1%	-10.7%
Students	0.9%	0.8%	1.7%	2.2%	2.1%	1.1%	0.2%
Retired	16.3%	12.6%	14.0%	12.5%	14.9%	18.3%	2.0%
Unemployed and permanently sick	18.4%	9.2%	27.1%	21.7%	22.7%	23.8%	5.4%
Other economically inactive	18.6%	11.5%	31.0%	17.1%	20.9%	21.7%	3.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Private Rented	population 1991	outflow to owner occupied	outflow to social rented	inflow from owner occupied	inflow from social rented	population 2001	impact tenure change
Employee and self-employed	64.0%	78.8%	39.3%	64.9%	26.2%	48.8%	-15.2%
Students	1.7%	1.1%	2.1%	2.3%	1.7%	2.2%	0.5%
Retired	9.8%	4.8%	14.9%	8.2%	14.0%	11.6%	1.8%
Unemployed and permanently sick	10.4%	4.6%	22.7%	10.0%	27.1%	16.7%	6.3%
Other economically inactive	14.2%	10.7%	20.9%	14.5%	31.0%	20.7%	6.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%

Source:
SLS

Table B18 - Household Change 1991-2001 in Scotland by Household Type, by Tenure and by Component of Change

	Estimated total change 1991-2001	SLS sample	SLS sample		
		total change 1991-2001	change over time and within same tenure	change due to tenure shift	other changes
owner occupied					
one adult households	129,189	5,717	5,690	394	-367
two adult households	124,893	4,364	2,775	2,046	-457
three+ adult households	36,983	-1,714	-2,291	855	-278
one adult family households	12,519	713	1,209	-465	-31
two+ adult family households	5,619	352	-1,151	2,075	-572
total	309,203	9,432	6,232	4,905	-1,705
social rented					
one adult households	-10,645	-2,963	891	-3,117	-737
two adult households	-75,765	-5,500	-2,030	-3,075	-395
three+ adult households	-36,869	-3,277	-1,824	-1,222	-231
one adult family households	2,574	-642	-98	-164	-380
two+ adult family households	-70,758	-4,228	-1,555	-2,133	-540
total	-191,463	-16,610	-4,616	-9,711	-2,283
private rented					
one adult households	18,452	2,257	349	1,996	-88
two adult households	6,250	788	55	772	-39
three+ adult households	6,011	323	19	310	-6
one adult family households	8,172	675	147	546	-18
two+ adult family households	-4,402	530	459	95	-24
total	34,483	4,573	1,029	3,719	-175
all household types					
owner occupied	309,203	9,432	6,232	4,905	-1,705
social rented	-191,463	-16,610	-4,616	-9,711	-2,283
private rented	34,483	4,573	1,029	3,719	-175
unknown	0	2,463	405	2,058	0
total	152,223	-142	3,050	971	-4,163

Source:
1991 and 2001 Census
GROS household estimate
SLS

Table B19 - Household Change 1991-2001 in Scotland by Household Economic Position, by Tenure and by Component of Change

	Estimated total change 1991-2001	SLS sample	SLS sample		
		total change 1991-2001	change over time and within same tenure	change due to tenure shift	other changes
owner occupied					
HR Person pensionable age	117,723	5,093	4,530	1,077	-514
HR Person not pens age with no-one employed	24,296	879	1,839	-874	-86
HR Person not pens age with at least 1 employed	167,186	3,460	308	4,257	-1,105
Total Households	309,205	9,432	6,677	4,460	-1,705
social rented					
HR Person pensionable age	-85,642	-6,783	-2,785	-3,298	-700
HR Person not pens age with no-one employed	-10,849	-2,357	-798	-743	-816
HR Person not pens age with at least 1 employed	-94,971	-7,470	-946	-5,757	-767
Total Households	-191,462	-16,610	-4,529	-9,798	-2,283
private rented					
HR Person pensionable age	-1,204	948	-141	1,154	-65
HR Person not pens age with no-one employed	16,157	1,666	394	1,314	-42
HR Person not pens age with at least 1 employed	19,530	1,959	832	1,195	-68
Total Households	34,483	4,573	1,085	3,663	-175
all household categories					
owner occupied	309,205	9,432	6,677	4,460	-1,705
social rented	-191,462	-16,610	-4,529	-9,798	-2,283
private rented	34,483	4,573	1,085	3,663	-175
unknown	0	2,463	405	2,058	0
total	152,226	-142	3,638	383	-4,163

Source:
1991 and 2001 Census
GROS household estimates
SLS