

Revision Note

Title	Scottish Household Survey: Annual Report - Results from 2007	
ISBN	978 0 7559 5781	
Publication Dates	Original - August 07, 2008	Revised – September 16, 2008
Notes	A small error has been identified in this report. This error relates to the tables focusing on household tenure. There was a small discrepancy in the coding of renting through a private landlord and renting through a housing association. The following pages provide revised tables and commentary, with each section providing reference to the page it was presented on within the original report.	

3 Housing

Pages 15 to 17

HOUSING TENURE

The more recent SHS data give some indication that the rising trend in relation to owner-occupation may be levelling out to some extent, possibly in part due to increasing pressure in the housing market, while the private rented sector has shown small but consistent signs of growth from 5% in 1999 to 8% in 2007.

Table 3.1: Tenure of household by year

Column percentages, 1999-2007 data

Households	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Owner occupied	61	62	64	64	65	64	66	66	66
Social rented	32	30	29	28	27	27	25	25	24
Private rented	5	6	6	6	6	7	7	8	8
Other	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Base</i>	14,680	15,547	15,566	15,073	14,880	15,942	15,395	15,618	13,406

The decline in social housing has been accompanied by substantial changes in the profile of its tenants. Data from the Scottish Census show that in 1981, the profile of social sector tenants was similar to the profile of households in society generally in terms of their size, composition, and social and economic characteristics. This is no longer the case and tenure patterns show marked differences by household type, reflecting differences in life stage and household circumstances (Table 3.2)²¹. Owner occupation is the predominant tenure for most household types, the notable exception being for single parent households (31%) and, to a somewhat lesser extent, single adult households (49%). Single adult households tend to make greater use of the private rented sector (15% compared to 8% overall), while over half of single parent households are in social housing, which is the predominant tenure for this group. Single adult and pensioner households are both also somewhat overrepresented in the social rented sector relative to other groups.

²¹ For full definition of Household Type see Glossary – Annex 2

Table 3.2: Tenure of household by household type

Column percentages, 2007 data

Households	Single adult	Small adult	Single parent	Small family	Large family	Large adult	Older smaller	Single pensioner	All
Owner occupied	49	71	31	76	74	76	81	59	66
Social rented	34	16	53	16	18	16	16	33	24
Private rented	15	12	13	7	7	8	2	4	8
Other	2	1	3	1	2	1	1	4	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	2,105	2,321	739	1,772	898	1,214	2,228	2,129	13,406

The patterns highlighted above reflect differences in access to resources²² which, to a large extent, may be transitory, as in the case of young adults in the early stages of their working lives, or more persistent, as in the case of single parents and pensioners. **There are also strong links with gender as most of the latter households will be headed by women: 32% of households with female heads of household (as defined by the highest income earner) are in the social sector, compared with 17% for households with a male head of household.**

There is a strong geographic component to the changing profile of the social housing sector and the link with deprivation. The 15% most deprived neighbourhoods²³ are characterised by high concentrations of social housing (Table 3.3), with over half (**58%**) of households in the social rented sector; compared to **24%** overall. More generally, there is a consistent and marked linear relationship between levels of social sector renting and deprivation²⁴.

Table 3.3: Tenure of household by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Column percentages, 2007 data

Households	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Owner occupied	33	72	66
Social rented	58	17	24
Private rented	6	9	8
Other	3	2	2
Total	100	100	100
Base	1,897	11,509	13,406

Tenure also varies between urban and rural areas, although this is somewhat less marked (Table 3.4). Levels of owner-occupation are highest in rural areas and accessible small towns, the former due to the relatively small social rented sector in rural areas, while the latter reflects in part urban workers moving out of high pressure housing markets to more affordable areas. Private renting is somewhat more common in large urban and remote rural areas (**10% for large urban and 11% for remote rural, compared to 8% overall**).

²² See web tables for analysis of tenure by household income

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/AnnualReport2007>

²³ As defined by the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation – see Glossary in Annex 2.

²⁴ An additional web table is available showing tenure by SIMD quintiles

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/AnnualReport2007>

Table 3.4: Tenure of household by urban/rural classification

Column percentages, 2007 data

Households	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
Owner occupied	61	67	71	65	76	72	66
Social rented	27	26	24	27	13	14	24
Private rented	10	7	4	7	8	11	8
Other	2	1	1	2	3	3	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	4,547	3,964	1,167	769	1,622	1,337	13,406

4 Neighbourhoods and Communities

Pages 28 to 29

Although the overall prevalence of these neighbourhood problems is relatively low the extent to which different types of people and different types of community experience them varies quite markedly. As Table 4.12 shows, people living in social rented housing (local authority and housing association stock) are more likely to perceive all these types of problem as fairly or very common than those in any other type of housing tenure. For example, 40% of people in social rented housing say that rubbish or litter lying around is common where they live compared with 31% of people in private rented housing and 25% of owner occupiers.

Table 4.12: Perception of prevalence of neighbourhood problems by tenure of household (% saying each is very or fairly common)

Column percentages, 2007 data

Adult population	Owner occupied	Social rented	Private rented	Other	All
Noisy neighbours/loud parties	5	19	12	12	9
Vandalism/ graffiti/ damage to property	13	28	14	19	16
Rubbish or litter lying around	25	40	31	22	29
Neighbour disputes	3	11	4	4	5
Groups or individual harassing others	8	20	10	11	11
Drug misuse or dealing	8	26	9	12	12
Rowdy behaviour	12	30	20	20	16
Abandoned or burnt out vehicles	2	4	1	4	2
Base	6,932	2,447	795	204	10,378

Columns add to more than 100% since multiple responses were allowed.

From June 2007, this question was asked of three quarters of the sample. From January to May 2007, it was asked of all random adults.

Table 4.16: Experience of neighbourhood problems by tenure of household (% saying they have personal experience of problem)

Column percentages, 2007 data

Adult population	Owner occupied	Social rented	Private rented	Other	All
Noisy neighbours/loud parties	6	16	11	8	8
Vandalism/ graffiti/ damage to property	10	16	10	10	12
Rubbish or litter lying around	20	26	24	17	21
Neighbour disputes	4	9	4	5	5
Groups or individual harassing others	4	10	5	4	5
Drug misuse or dealing	3	12	5	7	5
Rowdy behaviour	12	21	17	15	14
Abandoned or burnt out vehicles	2	3	2	4	2
None	65	55	60	68	62
<i>Base</i>	<i>6,932</i>	<i>2,445</i>	<i>795</i>	<i>204</i>	<i>10,376</i>

Columns add to more than 100% since multiple responses were allowed.

From June 2007, this question was asked of three quarters of the sample. From January to May 2007, it was asked of all random adults.

HOUSEHOLD INSURANCE

Whether a household has home contents insurance is another useful indicator of a household's financial security and its ability to recover from the kinds of incidents that are covered by such insurance. Table 6.14 shows that while 82% of all households in Scotland are covered by home contents insurance, there is a large gulf between owner occupiers (96% of whom have home contents insurance) and those in the social rented or private rented sectors (54% and 50% respectively).

Table 6.14: Whether household has home contents insurance by tenure

Column percentages, 2007 data

Households	Owner occupied	Social rented	Private rented	Other	All
Yes	96	54	50	68	82
No	4	46	50	32	18
Total	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>4,465</i>	<i>1,466</i>	<i>462</i>	<i>114</i>	<i>6,507</i>

From June 2007, this question was asked of half the sample. From January to May 2007, it was asked of all the sample.

Owner occupier households (29%) and those who rent from the private sector (22%) are less likely to contain someone with long-standing health problems or disabilities than those living in the social rented sector (53%) (see Table 10.3). The discussion above in relation to disability, health status and income noted that low income households are particularly likely to contain older people, amongst whom long-standing illness and disability is more prevalent than for other age groups. However, the same is not true in relation to housing tenure. Older people are more likely to be owner occupiers than people in other age groups, so the association between disability and health status and living in the social rented sector is likely to be explained by factors other than just the age of the householders.

Table 10.3: Whether anyone in the household has a long-standing limiting illness, health problem or disability by tenure

Column percentages, 2007 data

Households	Owner occupied	Social rented	Private rented	Other	Total
Yes	29	53	22	46	34
No	71	47	78	54	66
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Base	8,985	3,089	1,071	261	13,406

Table 10.6 demonstrates that only 11% of owner occupied households and 9% of private rented households contain someone requiring regular help or care, compared with 27% of households in the social rented sector. Although the overall incidence of people needing care is lower than the proportion who report having a long-standing illness, health problem or disability, the pattern shown in Table 10.6 is very similar to that shown above in Table 10.3 (where social rented households were about twice as likely as those in other tenure types to contain someone who had a long-standing illness, health problem or disability).

Table 10.6: Whether anyone in the household needs regular help or care by tenure

Column percentages, 2007 data

Households	Owner occupied	Social rented	Private rented	Other	Total
Yes	11	27	9	26	15
No	89	73	91	74	85
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Base	8,985	3,089	1,071	261	13,406

Table 11.10: Summary table – percentage recycling items in the past month by tenure

Column percentages, 2007 data

Households	Owner occupied	Social rented	Private rented	Other	All
Newspaper/magazine/paper/ cardboard	89	67	67	68	81
Glass bottles and jars	75	48	58	56	67
Metal cans	66	46	49	45	59
Plastic bottles	64	45	50	44	58
One or more of the above	92	71	71	71	84
<i>Base</i>	<i>7,598</i>	<i>2,602</i>	<i>894</i>	<i>229</i>	<i>11,323</i>

Columns add to more than 100% since multiple responses allowed

From June 2007, this question was asked of three quarters of the sample. From January to May 2007, it was asked of all households

Table A3.1: Main household classification variables

Tenure	
Owner occupied	66
Social rented	24
Private rented	8
Other	2
All	100
Households	13,406

Note

The Scottish Household Survey Team apologise for the inconvenience in producing this revision note to accompany the Annual Report. Please note, all changes have been fully incorporated into the web-version of the publication.

If you require any further information then please contact the SHS team.

www.scotland.gov.uk/shs