



**Corporate and Housing Services**

**Report Title:           Background Analysis for Chapter 5**

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**Date:                   2015**

This appendix provides evidence for decisions taken in chapter 5 and provides information for issues to be explored further in the LHS.

### Long term ill health by tenure and household type

**Table 1: Percentage of Households where one or more of the members are Long Term Sick or Disabled (LTSD) 20011-13**

Local Authority	% of LA	Households containing one or more long term sick or disabled person by Household Attributes					
		Tenure			Household Type		
		Owner-occupied	Social Housing	Private Rented	Families	Pensioners	Adult Only
Falkirk	26%	19%	45%	*	13%	45%	24%
Stirling	29%	23%	51%	19%	24%	40%	24%
Clackmannanshire	28%	25%	35%	*	17%	46%	21%
Scotland	36%	30%	56%	20%	23%	54%	29%

Source: SHCS 2011-13

**Table 2: Attendance Allowance and comparison to population 65+ 2002-2010**

<b>Falkirk</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>Numerical increase</b>	<b>% increase</b>
Attendance allowance	3,900	4,470	570	15%
Population 65+	22,656	25,157	2,501	11%
<b>% receiving Attendance Allowance</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>18%</b>		
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>Numerical increase</b>	<b>% increase</b>
Attendance allowance	150,020	168,900	18,880	13%
Population 65+	812,879	879,492	16,613	8%
<b>% receiving Attendance Allowance</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>19%</b>		

Source: DWP and NRS Mid-Year estimates

## Homelessness

**Table 3: Homeless applications by household type 2010/11 & 2014/15**

Household type	Falkirk 2014/15		Scotland 2014/15		Change 2010/11 - 2014/15	
	No	%	No	%	Falkirk	
					No	%
<i>Single Person</i>	655	63%	24,359	67%	-529	-45%
Single person male	434	42%	16,634	46%	-325	-43%
Single person female	221	21%	7,725	21%	-204	-48%
<i>Single Parent</i>	271	26%	7,554	21%	-275	-50%
Single parent male	84	8%	1,577	4%	-109	-56%
Single parent female	187	18%	5,977	16%	-166	-47%
<i>Couple without children</i>	46	4%	1,404	4%	-83	-64%
<i>Couple with children</i>	40	4%	1,658	5%	-108	-73%
<i>Other household without children</i>	18	2%	780	2%	-69	-79%
<i>Other household with children</i>	13	1%	702	2%	-49	-79%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1043</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>36,457</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>-1113</b>	<b>-52%</b>

Source: Scottish Government homelessness statistics annual returns 2010/11-2014/15

**Table 4: Homeless applications by household type 2010/11 - 2014/15**

Household type	Falkirk 2010/11	Scotland 2010/11	Falkirk 2014/15	Scotland 2014/15	Change 2010/11 - 2014/15	Change 2010/11 - 2014/15
	%	%	%	%	Falkirk	Scotland
					%	%
<i>Single Person</i>	55%	63%	63%	67%	-45%	-30%
Single person male	35%	41%	42%	46%	-43%	-27%
Single person female	20%	22%	21%	21%	-48%	-36%
<i>Single Parent</i>	25%	23%	26%	21%	-50%	-42%
Single parent male	9%	7%	8%	4%	-56%	-57%
Single parent female	16%	17%	18%	16%	-47%	-35%
<i>Couple without children</i>	6%	5%	4%	4%	-64%	-45%
<i>Couple with children</i>	7%	5%	4%	5%	-73%	-41%
<i>Other household without children</i>	4%	2%	2%	2%	-79%	-33%
<i>Other household with children</i>	3%	2%	1%	2%	-79%	-30%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>-1113%</b>	<b>-52%</b>

Source: Scottish Government homelessness statistics annual returns 2010/11-2014/15

## Minority Ethnic Groups

Table 5 shows that White - Scottish is the largest ethnic group in the Falkirk area with 91.3% which is considerably higher than the overall Scottish figure at 84%. The second largest ethnic group identified is White – Other British at 4.50% similar to the Scottish figure at 7.90%. Asian, Asian Scottish and other ethnic groups together provide a combined figure of 1.9% which is considerably lower compared to the combined Scottish figure of 4%.

**Table 5: Ethnic Profile of Falkirk Area.**

<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>Falkirk Council Area 2011</b>	<b>Scotland</b>
All People	155,990	5,295,403
White - Scottish	91.30%	84%
White - Other British	4.50%	7.90%
White - Irish	0.06%	1%
White - Polish	0.70%	1.20%
White - Other	1%	2%
Asian, Asian Scottish	1.30%	2.70%
Other ethnic groups	0.60%	1.30%

Source: Scotland's Census Data 2011, Area Profiles.

Table 6 shows the biggest increase in housing applications came from Black Scot/British (400%) and Polish (279%). Chinese Scottish/British group decreased (-17%) as well as Other British (-10%). Other Asian Scot/British is third with a 114% increase. White Scottish remains the largest ethnic group applying for housing.

**Table 6: Falkirk Council Housing List Data for 2013 – 2015.**

<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>Number of Homeless Applications 2011-12</b>	<b>% of Homeless Applications 2012-13</b>	<b>Number of Homeless Applications 2014/15</b>	<b>% of Homeless Applications 2014/15</b>	<b>Change between 2011/12 &amp; 2014/15</b>	<b>% change between 2011/12 &amp; 2014/15</b>
White Scottish	721	89.23%	1096	89.84%	375	52%
African Scot/British	1	0.12%	3	0.25%	2	200%
Bangladesh Scot/British	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0%
Black Scot/British	0	0.00%	2	0.16%	2	200%
Chinese Scot/British	1	0.12%	1	0.08%	0	0%
Indian Scot/British	0	0.00%	1	0.08%	1	0%
Pakistani Scot/British	7	0.87%	2	0.16%	-5	-71%
Irish	3	0.37%	2	0.16%	-1	-33%
Polish	0	0.00%	10	0.82%	10	0%
Other African	0	0.00%	2	0.16%	2	0%
Other Asian Scot/Brit	3	0.37%	3	0.25%	0	0%
Other British	43	5.32%	65	5.33%	22	51%
Other Caribbean or Black	0	0.00%	1	0.08%	1	0%
Other Ethnic Group	3	0.37%	5	0.41%	2	67%
Other White Ethnic Group	21	2.60%	16	1.31%	-5	-24%
Gypsy/Traveller	0	0.00%	5	0.41%	5	100%
Mixed/Multi Ethnic Group	5	0.62%	4	0.33%	-1	-20%
Refused to Give	0	0.00%	2	0.16%	2	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>1220</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>50%</b>

Source: Falkirk Council Integrated Housing Management System 2013 & 2015.

Table 7 shows the largest ethnic group presenting as homeless is White Scottish (68.49%). The biggest increases were noted for Black Scot/British (200%) and African Scot/British (200%) and the largest decreases for Pakistani Scottish/British (-71%) and Irish (33%).

**Table 7: Ethnicity of Homeless Presentations from 2011/12 to 2014/15**

<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>No. of Housing Applicants 2013</b>	<b>% of Housing Applicants 2013</b>	<b>Number of Housing Applicants 2015</b>	<b>% of Housing Applicants 2015</b>	<b>Change between 2013 &amp; 2015</b>	<b>% Change between 2013 &amp; 2015</b>
White Scottish	7264	63.68%	8277	68.49%	1013	14%
African Scot/British	9	0.08%	13	0.11%	4	44%
Arab Scot/British	0	0.00%	1	0.01%	1	0%
Black Scot/British	1	0.01%	5	0.04%	4	400%
Caribbean Scot/British	2	0.02%	3	0.02%	1	50%
Chinese Scot/British	6	0.05%	5	0.04%	-1	-17%
Indian Scot/British	9	0.08%	11	0.09%	2	22%
Pakistani Scot/British	42	0.37%	46	0.38%	4	10%
Irish	21	0.18%	24	0.20%	3	14%
Polish	14	0.12%	53	0.44%	39	279%
Other African	1	0.01%	2	0.02%	1	100%
Other Asian Scot/Brit	7	0.06%	15	0.12%	8	114%
Other British	538	4.72%	483	4.00%	-55	-10%
Other Caribbean Or Black	2	0.02%	2	0.02%	0	0%
Other Ethnic Group	49	0.43%	67	0.55%	18	37%
Other White Ethnic Group	299	2.62%	343	2.84%	44	15%
Mixed/Multi Ethnic Group	24	0.21%	26	0.22%	2	8%
Gypsy/Traveller	3	0.03%	6	0.05%	3	100%
Not Known	3052	26.76%	2647	21.90%	-405	-13%
Refused To Give	64	0.56%	56	0.46%	-8	-13%
<b>Total</b>	<b>11407</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>12085</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>6%</b>

Source: Falkirk Council Integrated Housing Management System 2011/12 to 2014/15

## Migrant Workers

Table 8 details figures on the number of migrant workers recorded in the Falkirk Council area from the Census 2011. These figures are based on the number of National Insurance numbers issued to people living in the Falkirk area who come over from overseas on an annual basis. However, it is important to note these figures do not equate to accurate data on migrant workers as many will have moved on and others who registered elsewhere may have moved to Falkirk. The majority of migrant workers originate from the EU succession states with a slight decrease in the number of migrant workers recorded in the Falkirk area between 2010/11 and 2013/14.

Migrant workers and asylum seekers do not generate any specific requirements for additional housing as any need can be met through our existing stock. Our housing options approach ensures housing options are accessible, raise awareness of the wide range of options available and to better equip customers to make a more informed choice in relation to appropriate accommodation; taking into account their personal circumstances.

**Table 8: Number of migrant workers recorded in Falkirk Council area**

Year	European Union (excluding accession states)	EU Accession States	Other European	Africa	Asia and Middle East	The Americas	Australasia and Oceania	Others & Unknown	Total
2010/11	42	187	0	10	64	8	6	0	317
2011/12	41	222	5	16	64	5	6	0	359
2012/13	39	268	0	0	43	0	12	0	362
2013/14	43	217	0	5	40	5	5	0	315

Source: <http://www.falkirk.gov.uk/services/council-democracy/statistics-census/docs/census/2011/7%20Falkirk%20Council%20area%20profile.pdf?v=201411031215>, accessed 21/05/15

## Homes of Multiple Occupancy (HMOs)

Table 9 details the number of HMOs registered within the Falkirk Council area over the last five years. 2010/11 recorded the highest number of HMOs at 41 and since then there has been a steady decline with only 33 registered in 2014/15. The drop in the number registered in Falkirk has decreased by -17.59% while in Scotland the number of HMOs registered has increased by 20.06%.

**Table 9: Number of HMO's registered in the Falkirk Council area.**

No. of HMOs	Year					Change between 2010 - 2014	% Change between 2010 - 2014
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014		
Falkirk	41	32	40	35	34	-7	-17.59%
Scotland	11,881	13,605	13,356	13,911	14,331	2,450	+20.06%

Source: Housing Statistics of Scotland – Houses in Multiple Occupation – 20th August 2014

The HMO Licensing Section deals with all enquiries and registrations for HMOs, the majority of which are HMO supported accommodation for homeless people and people with learning difficulties (70%), mainly situated in Falkirk, Langlees, Bainsford (56%) and Denny/Bonnybridge (44%). Further analysis shows that the 33 HMO's still in operation, 24 are located within Social Housing, Public Sector or provide care Facilities: with only 9 operating within the Private Rented Sector<sup>1</sup>.

Further discussions with the Licensing Department suggest the decrease in the number of HMOs in Falkirk relates to Falkirk Council no longer using private landlords as temporary accommodation for homeless applicants and a decrease in the number of HMOs operated by Housing Associations. HMOs tied to employment have also declined and factors identified include employees finding their own property, business having collapsed or the perception that HMO licensing is overly restrictive. Licensed HMOs to private landlords have also decreased due to constraints in HMO licences.

Approximately 20% of licensed HMOs are occupied by migrant workers. This is not a particularly high figure and local information suggests that migrant workers reside in tied accommodation. This accommodation, although very basic meets the standards of an HMO license.

<sup>1</sup> Count of Private Sector HMO's by submarket areas as at 11/12/15, Licensing Section, Governance.



## Social care survey

The social care survey provides information on each person who had an assessment of their needs and subsequently receives or uses the following:

- Home care service (provided or purchased by the council);
- Self-directed Support to purchase services;
- Housing Support service;
- Meals service (provided or purchased by the council);
- Shopping service (provided or purchased by the council);
- Laundry service (provided or purchased by the council);
- Community Alarm which is operational;
- Other telecare service which is operational.

Home care services are defined as:

- Practical services which assist the client to function as independently as possible and/or continue to live in their own home, for example, routine household tasks within or outside the home, shopping, laundry or paying bills;
- Personal care of the client as defined in schedule 1 of the Community Care and Health Act 2002;
- Respite care in support of the client's regular carers, for example, Crossroads Care Attendance Schemes, funded by the council;
- Overnight, live in and 24 hour services;
- Home care provided to clients living in sheltered housing or supported accommodation.

The Social Care Survey covering census week including 30 March 2013 and 30 March 2011 has been used to analyse services. However, the returns changed from 2011 to 2013 meaning that comparison of housing support services could not be completed. Therefore table 10 shows home care services provided when the social care survey was completed on 31 March 2013 only.

**Table10: Clients with housing support by client group and accommodation type**

Client Group	Supported accommodation		Mainstream accommodation		Other accommodation		All clients	
	No of clients	% by client group receiving housing support in supported	No of clients	% by client group in mainstream receiving housing support in mainstream	No of clients	% by client group in other receiving housing support in other	Total clients	% by all client group receiving housing support
Unknown	64	96	3	4			67	11
Dementia	17	100					17	3
Mental Health Problems	29	85	5	15			34	6
Learning Disability	86	80	20	19	2	2	108	18
Physical Disability	221	99	2	1			223	37
Addiction	5	100					5	1
Palliative Care								
Problems Arising from infirmity due to age	147	100					147	24
Other vulnerable group	2	100					2	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Social Care survey 2014

It is significant to note:

- There are 603 clients receiving housing support;
- Of those clients 95% are in supported accommodation with only 5% in mainstream;
- The highest percentage of clients receiving housing support have a physical disability (2%) followed by infirmity due to age (100%);
- All clients suffering from infirmity due to age live in supported accommodation.

**Table 11: People receiving home care services in 2014 and 2011**

Receiving Homecare 2014					Receiving Homecare 2011				
Client Group	Supported housing	Mainstream Housing	Not known	Total	Client Group	Supported housing	Mainstream Housing	Not known	Total
Addiction	12	27		39	Addiction	4	17	9	30
Carers					Carers		1	1	2
Dementia	70	124	4	198	Dementia	19	97	17	133
Learning Disability	115	176	7	298	Learning Disability	30	199	27	256
Mental Health	49	148	2	199	Mental Health	14	132	22	168
Not Known	25	128		153	Not Known	11	48	9	68
Other vulnerable groups	1	1		2	Other vulnerable groups		2		2
Physical disability	649	440	2	1091	Physical disability	141	706	174	1021
Problems arising from infirmity due to age	309	231	1	541	Problems arising from infirmity due to age	83	478	128	689
Palliative Care		3		3					
<b>Total</b>	<b>1230</b>	<b>1278</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2524</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>1680</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>2369</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>%</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>16</b>	

Source: Social Care survey 2014

It is significant to note:

- An additional 155 clients received home care in 2014;
- The highest client group is people with physical disabilities for both years with the 2014 return showing an increase of 70 clients;
- No carers received home care services in 2014 a reduction of 2 from 2011;
- There was a decrease in clients suffering from infirmity due to age from 2011 to 2014.

**Table 12: People receiving Telecare services in 2014 and 2011**

Receiving Telecare 2014					Receiving Telecare 2011				
Client Group	Supported housing	Mainstream Housing	Not known	Total	Client Group	Supported housing	Mainstream Housing	Not known	Total
Addiction		4		4	Addiction		2	2	4
Carers					Carers				
Dementia	11	24	2	37	Dementia		7	11	18
Learning Disability	14	13		27	Learning Disability		2	5	7
Mental Health	4	10		14	Mental Health	1	4	5	10
Not Known	6	17		23	Not Known		1	30	31
Other vulnerable groups		2		2	Other vulnerable groups				
Physical disability	48	55		103	Physical disability	73	35	101	209
Problems arising from infirmity due to age	17	13	2	32	Problems arising from infirmity due to age	2	24	71	97
Palliative Care									
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>376</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>%</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>60</b>	

Source: Social Care survey 2014

It is significant to note:

- A reduction of 134 clients receiving telecare from 2011 to 2014;
- The number of people with physical disabilities fell by 106 from 2011 to 2014;
- There was an increase of 65 clients suffering from infirmity due to age from 2011 to 2014.

**Table 13: People receiving alarm services in 2014 and 2011**

Receiving Alarm 2014					Receiving Alarm 2011				
Client Group	Supported housing	Mainstream Housing	Not known	Total	Client Group	Supported housing	Mainstream Housing	Not known	Total
Addiction	11	5		16	Addiction		5	8	13
Carers					Carers			2	2
Dementia	63	47	2	112	Dementia	4	32	32	68
Learning Disability	39	12	1	52	Learning Disability	2	8	27	37
Mental Health	49	33		82	Mental Health	3	17	29	49
Not Known	133	219		352	Not Known	2	21	189	212
Other vulnerable groups	4	8		12	Other vulnerable groups			1	1
Physical disability	1391	1025	1	2417	Physical disability	70	526	1424	2020
Problems arising from infirmity due to age	660	414	2	1076	Problems arising from infirmity due to age	45	426	774	1245
Palliative Care	2	3		5					
<b>Total</b>	<b>2352</b>	<b>1766</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4124</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>1035</b>	<b>2486</b>	<b>3647</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>0</b>			<b>4</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>68</b>	

Source: Social Care survey 2014

It is significant to note:

- An increase of 477 clients receiving alarm services from 2011 to 2014; the highest client group remains people with physical disabilities which increased by 397 clients 2011 to 2014, there was a decrease of 169 clients suffering from infirmity due to age from 2011 to 2014.

**Table 14: Clients receiving services by client group and accommodation type 2014**

Client group	Mainstream		Supported		Other		Total
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No
Dementia	202	63%	109	34%	10	3%	321
Mental Health	186	68%	84	31%	4	1%	274
Learning Disability	229	58%	154	39%	9	2%	392
Physical Disability	1300	44%	1643	56%	6	0%	2949
Addiction	31	61%	20	39%		0%	51
Palliative Care	5	71%	2	29%		0%	7
Problems due to infirmity due to age	544	41%	758	58%	10	1%	1312
Other	11	69%	5	31%		0%	16
Unknown	333	67%	164	33%		0%	497
<b>Total</b>	<b>2841</b>		<b>2939</b>		<b>39</b>		<b>5819</b>

Source: Social Care Survey 2014

**Table 15: Clients receiving services by accommodation type 2011**

	No	%
Mainstream	1412	35%
Supported	245	6%
Unknown	2399	59%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4056</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Social Care Survey 2011

**Table 16: Adults with Learning Disabilities known to the Falkirk Council**

Age band	2014		2011	
	Number	%	Number	%
<20	81	8%	99	12%
20-30	288	29%	166	20%
31-59	423	43%	377	46%
60-74	149	15%	130	16%
75+	42	4%	33	4%
N/A	7	1%	15	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>990</b>		<b>820</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Falkirk Council (2015) Performance and Information Strategic Support Unit Children's Services

**Table 17: Number of homeless applications citing mental health (Falkirk and Scotland) 2010/11 to 2014/15.**

	Year				
	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015
No of homeless applications citing mental health (Falkirk)	51	100	119	87	115
% of total applications (Falkirk)	2%	8%	11%	8%	10%
% of total applications (Scotland)	8%	10%	10%	12%	16%

Source: Scottish Government annual homeless statistics, 2010/11 to 2014/15, tables 5d & 5e

## Housing with Care properties

An audit of all Housing with Care properties indicated that a number of issues should be considered:

- Some properties are flatted and do not have a lift to the upper floor;
- Some include a number of bedsits which can be difficult to allocate as people prefer larger properties. Information from colleagues in the Specialist Housing team suggests that this preference is more important to females;
- Properties in multi-storey flats may not be suitable for people who use a wheelchair;
- Properties may be required for medical reasons.

A recent review and consultation on Older Peoples Housing recommended that consideration is given to changing HwC level 3 properties to include only bungalow and ground floor flats close to amenities with less than three steps to the entrance. This review identified that 284 HwC level 3 properties were unsuitable.

This review also made a number of recommendations in relation to HwC Level 2 properties and these are listed below:

- Housing and Adult Services to develop joint assessment tool;
- Remove age criteria and assess on need linking into the Joint Strategic Commissioning Plan which states *“in redesigning the way in which we deliver our services we must continue to ensure that we give continuing priority to support our most vulnerable and those with the greatest level of need”*.

Explore whether the change in policy to assess on need rather than age assists tenants affected by welfare reform;

- Introduce a programme to install wet floor shower rooms;
- Change name from HwC;
- Consider removing HwC status from one of the complexes and include this complex as part of a lettings initiative;
- Consider whether all multi-storey complexes should be included in a lettings initiative;
- Explore options with Adult Services for Home Care staff to work in local communities rather than confined to an HwC development.

Bield Housing Association has withdrawn the housing supporting services within one of their developments. Other RSLs operating in the area have indicated that they have no plans to change service delivery at time of writing.



The national and local data in relation to older peoples' and physically disabled housing are significantly different. Local data has been used as is viewed as more robust and can be interrogated in greater detail. The difference at this stage is assumed to relate to be based on the historic definitions used by staff completing Scottish Government returns.

**Table 18: shows wheelchair adapted housing change from 2004 to 2013**

											Change from 2004-2013	Change from 2004-2013
Housing for older people - of which wheelchair adapted (Local authority provision only)	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	No	%
Clackmannanshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Falkirk	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	0	0
Stirling	0	0	27	27	0	0	27	27	27	27	0	0
Scotland	1,049	919	1,564	1,497	1,283	1,934	1,803	2,375	2,093	2,131	1,082	103
Housing for people with physical disabilities - adapted for wheelchair use	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Clackmannanshire	88	117	131	132	132	112	113	117	120	130	42	48
Falkirk	77	92	102	153	167	171	171	184	230	225	148	192
Stirling	103	124	129	126	127	82	100	103	111	113	10	10
Scotland	4,241	4,678	5,692	5,827	5,992	5,976	6,342	6,934	7,097	7,471	3,230	76
Housing for people with physical disabilities - ambulant disabled	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Clackmannanshire	139	212	241	258	295	47	51	478	509	517	378	272
Falkirk	530	538	864	2,545	2,881	3,432	3,432	3,174	3,177	3,177	2,647	499
Stirling	37	281	311	223	200	110	111	113	113	112	75	203
Scotland	12,984	14,439	16,256	16,589	17,370	20,209	22,151	23,772	25,185	24,912	11,928	92

Source: S1B returns by local authorities to the Scottish Government, Communities Analytical Services (Housing Statistic)

The provision of wheelchair housing for older people has not changed across the Forth Valley area although across Scotland it has increased by 1,082 properties (49%).

Housing for people with physical disabilities has increased in all areas with Falkirk showing the highest increase at 148 properties (34%).

Housing for people with physical disabilities who are ambulant disabled have increased with Falkirk having the highest increase at 2,647 (499%).

Table 19 highlights that the provision in Falkirk is 0.68% of the older population with the % figure in Scotland being 1.87%.

**Table 19: Older peoples' housing the Forth Valley Area**

<b>Older people very sheltered</b>		<b>Older people sheltered</b>	<b>Older people medium dependency</b>		<b>Total older households</b>		<b>Total as % of older households</b>
Clackmannanshire	0	0	0	0	Clackmannanshire	12,610	0.00
Falkirk	27	227	0	254	Falkirk	37,316	0.68
Stirling	0	27	305	332	Stirling	22,203	1.50
Scotland	599	14, 722	5,434	20,755	Scotland	1,111,058	1.87

Source S1B returns by local authorities to the Scottish Government, Communities Analytical Services (Housing Statistics) and National Records of Scotland