Analysis of Equality Results from the 2011 Census
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Introduction

This Scottish Government report adds value to equality data published on Scotland’s Census website by the National Records of Scotland (NRS)\(^1\). It brings together relevant data from the census and other sources, and uses infographics to paint a picture of equality in Scotland. It is designed to be used by policy makers to evidence policy and Equality Outcomes, target services and help tackle discrimination.

The analysis focuses on the ‘cross-tab’ equality tables released throughout 2014 by the National Records of Scotland (NRS) and builds on the Scottish Government’s analysis of the univariate equality tables, ‘Overview of Equality Results from the 2011 Census Release 2’, published in March 2014\(^2\).

Structure of the Report

This paper examines the following census topic areas: Population and Households; Ethnicity Identity, Language and Religion; and Health. Further topics, including Education; Labour Market; Housing and Transport, will be covered by a future paper.

This paper is split in to the following chapters:

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<td>British Sign Language (BSL) Users</td>
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</table>

Although these chapters provide the main focus for the analysis, other protected characteristics such as age, gender and civil partnership are also included.

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\(^1\) See Annex C for a link to the census data tables.

\(^2\) See Annex C for a link to this report.
Chapter 1: Ethnicity

Introduction

This chapter presents an analysis of ethnicity data in the 2011 Census. The analysis that follows explores the responses to the ethnic group question at Scotland and council area level and draws upon other relevant variables. It is intended as an overview and does not represent a definitive analysis of ethnicity in Scotland. It examines the relationships between these variables but does not seek to determine causation.

Background

The ethnicity question in the 2011 Census aimed to classify people according to their own perceived ethnic group and cultural background. The question asked 'What is your Ethnic Group?' and required each person in Scotland to provide one response only.

The response categories that changed between 2001 and 2011 were as follows:

- Separate tick boxes were added for 'White: Polish' and 'White: Gypsy/Traveller'.
- 'African' was included as a separate category, whereas in 2001 'African' was a tick box within the wider 'Black' section.
- 'Arab' was added as a category within the 'Other' section.

These changes meant that any comparison of ethnicity between 2001 and 2011 used the following section headers: 'White'; 'Mixed or multiple'; 'Asian'; 'African, Caribbean or Black', and 'Other ethnic group'.

Where the term 'minority ethnic' is used, this refers to people from visible minority ethnic groups i.e. all those who ticked a box outside of the 'White' section. We recognise that there are some non-visible minority groups in Scotland and these are included within analysis of the ‘White’ group. 'Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British' has been shortened to 'Asian' throughout this paper, making it easier to read and allowing for smaller labels in the charts.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Summary of Ethnicity Findings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The census revealed that Scotland became a more ethnically diverse country in the decade to 2011. Scotland's minority ethnic population doubled, from 2 to 4 per cent of the total population (from around 102,000 to 211,000 people).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White non-British groups also increased, from 3 to 4 per cent of the population (127,000 to 222,000 people).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Together, minority ethnic and white non-British groups made up 8 per cent of Scotland’s population in 2011.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Despite its increased diversity, Scotland was still a less ethnically diverse country than England in 2011: minority ethnic groups comprised 4 per cent of Scotland’s population compared with 15 per cent in England.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minority ethnic groups had a much younger age profile than most ‘White’ ethnic groups.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Polish people in Scotland were the most likely to have been born outside of the UK and this group had the lowest English language skills.</td>
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<tr>
<td>‘Bangladeshi’, ‘Pakistani’ and ‘Indian’ people were most likely to be married.</td>
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<tr>
<td>The ‘Pakistani’ ethnic group had the highest proportion of households that contained three or more dependent children.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minority ethnic groups recorded better health than the population as a whole, though these groups tended to be younger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People who recorded their ethnicity as ‘White: Gypsy/Traveller’ rated their health as worse than people from other ethnic groups.</td>
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</tbody>
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In the 2011 Census most people in Scotland recorded their ethnicity as ‘White: Scottish’ (84 per cent), or as ‘White: Other British’ (8 per cent), with a smaller proportion recording their ethnicity as something outwith either of these ethnic groups.

Chart 1.1 shows Scotland to be a more ethnically diverse country than it was in 2001: in the decade to 2011, Scotland’s minority ethnic population doubled, from 2 to 4 per cent of the total population (from 102,000 to 211,000 people). White non-British groups also increased, from 3 to 4
5 per cent of the population (127,000 to 222,000 people); together these groups made up 8 per cent of Scotland’s population.

To provide further context, the minority ethnic populations in England, Wales and Northern Ireland in 2011 were 15, 4 and 2 per cent respectively. White non-British groups comprised 6 and 2 per cent, respectively in England and Wales.

**Figure 1.1: Relative size of Ethnic Groups in Scotland, 2011 (excluding ‘White: Scottish’ and ‘White: Other British’)**

![Figure 1.1](image)

Source: Census 2011, National Records of Scotland

Figure 1.1 presents the relative size of ethnic groups in Scotland (excluding the ‘White: Scottish’ and ‘White: Other British’ groups). When combined, these groups made up 8 per cent of Scotland’s total population.

The ‘Other White’ (102,000 people), ‘White: Polish’ (61,000 people) and ‘White: Irish’ (54,000 people) were the largest of these groups.

‘Pakistani’ (49,000 people) was the next largest ethnic group, and the largest of the Asian ethnicities, followed by ‘Chinese’ (34,000 people). There were roughly equal numbers of people who recorded their ethnicity as ‘Indian’ as there were recording their ethnic group as ‘African’ (33,000 and 30,000 people, respectively).
The remaining ethnic groups were much smaller: the ‘Bangladeshi’ (4,000 people), ‘Gypsy/Traveller’ (4,000 people), ‘Caribbean’ (3,000 people) and ‘Black’ (2,000 people) groups were of similar size.

Chart 1.2: Minority Ethnic Groups in Scotland, 2001 and 2011

Chart 1.2 shows that between 2001 and 2011, Scotland’s ‘Asian’ population doubled (an increase of 69,000 people), and the ‘African, Caribbean or Black’ population increased more than fourfold (by 28,000 people). ‘Mixed or multiple’ and ‘Other ethnic group’ non-white groups also showed an increase.
In 2001 and 2011 the highest proportions of people from minority ethnic groups were living in Scotland’s largest cities (Aberdeen City, City of Edinburgh, Glasgow City). Rural areas tended to have a lower proportion of their population who were from a minority ethnic group.

Regional change in Scotland’s ethnic composition between 2001 and 2011 is shown in Figure 1.2. In 2001 only the four largest cities (Glasgow City, City of Edinburgh, Aberdeen City and Dundee City) and council areas in the central belt reported minority ethnic populations greater than 1 per cent of their total population. By 2011 all council areas in Scotland, except for Eilean Siar and Orkney Isles, had more than 1 per cent of their population from a minority ethnic group. For the four cities mentioned above this proportion was more than 5 per cent.
Between 2001 and 2011, the four largest cities in Scotland recorded an increase in the proportion of their population who were from a minority ethnic group (see Chart 1.3). Glasgow City recorded the largest increase (6 percentage points), followed by Aberdeen City (5 percentage points).

Across these cities the 'Asian' population showed the largest increase, followed by the 'African, Caribbean or Black' group. Glasgow City and Aberdeen City saw the largest increases in their 'African, Caribbean or Black' population.
Chart 1.4 shows that in 2011 Glasgow City had 69,000 residents from a minority ethnic group and this represented around a third of all minority ethnic people in Scotland. City of Edinburgh, Aberdeen City and Dundee City all had significant numbers of residents from ethnic minorities.
Urban and Rural Scotland

Respondents were classified as living in an area that was either urban or rural, according to the Scottish Government’s 8-fold classification.3

Chart 1.5: Ethnic Group by Urban Rural classification, Scotland 2011 (All HRPs)

Chart 1.5 shows that households where the Household Reference Person (HRP)4 was from a minority ethnic group were more likely to be in urban areas in Scotland.

The vast majority of ‘African’ households were in large urban areas (85 per cent) compared to only 40 per cent of all households.

‘White: Scottish’, ‘White: Gypsy/Traveller’ and ‘White: Other British’ had relatively high proportions of households in rural areas.

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3 See Annex A for the Scottish Government 8-fold urban rural classification.
4 See Annex A for the definition of a Household Reference Person (HRP)
Chart 1.6: Ethnic Group by Age, Scotland 2011

Chart 1.6 shows the proportion of those aged under 40 years and 40 years or over for each ethnic group. Just over half (52 per cent) of people in Scotland were aged 40 years or over.

The ‘White: Other British’ group had the oldest age profile, with 59 per cent of people aged 40 years or over. The ‘White: Scottish’ group had an age profile that was similar to that of Scotland as a whole, with just over half of people aged 40 years or over.

Most other groups showed much younger age profiles. The ‘White: Polish’ group had the highest proportion of people aged under 40 years (85 per cent).

In all minority ethnic group populations, most people were aged under 40 years. The ‘African’ group showed a younger profile than all of the ‘Asian’ groups, which had similarly young age profiles.
Chart 1.7 shows the proportion of males and females within each ethnic group. Slightly over half (52 per cent) of people in Scotland were female.

‘Arab’, an ethnic group showing one of the youngest profiles in Chart 1.6, was split almost 60:40 males to females. A majority of the ‘Bangladeshi’, ‘Indian’, ‘African’, ‘Pakistani’ and ‘Caribbean or Black’ ethnic groups were male.

The ‘Other Asian’, ‘White: Other White’, ‘Chinese’ and ‘White: Scottish’, groups had a slightly higher proportion of females compared with the population as a whole.

The population pyramids illustrated in the following pages show the population profile of a range of ethnic groups in Scotland split by age and gender. The ethnicity question, showing all the categories, is shown in Annex A. The population pyramids are grouped by the categories ‘White’, ‘Asian’, ‘African, Caribbean or Black’, and ‘Mixed, Arab and Other’, and provide further detail on the age and gender profiles of each ethnic group.
Figure 1.3 shows that in the population bands aged 65 years and over there were noticeably higher proportions of females than males.

There was a high proportion of older people relative to children and young people in Scotland; the 2011 Census was the first ever where the number of people aged 65 and over was higher than the number aged under 15.

In the decade to 2011, there was a 6 per cent decrease in the number of people aged under 15, a 6 per cent increase in people aged 15 to 64, and an 11 per cent increase in the population aged 65 and over.

Note that percentage axis is not always to same scale in each pyramid.
The ‘White: Scottish’, ‘White: Other British’ and ‘White: Irish’ groups showed relatively older age profiles, with a high proportion of their population aged 65 years and over (18, 18 and 20 per cent, respectively), compared to the population as a whole (17 per cent), and also to the other white ethnic groups. Very few people (10 per cent) who recorded their ethnicity as ‘White: Irish’ were aged under 20 years.
The ‘White: Gypsy/Traveller’, ‘White: Polish’, and ‘Other White’ groups showed relatively younger age profiles; Only 7, 1 and 6 per cent of the population, respectively, were aged 65 years and over. This was the case for both males and females, though there tended to be a slightly higher proportion of females than males in the population aged 65 years and over.
Figures 1.3g – 1.3k: Scotland’s ‘Asian’ population
‘Asian’ ethnic groups had younger age profiles than most ‘White’ groups. A high proportion of the ‘Indian’, ‘Bangladeshi’ and ‘Other Asian’ groups were of working age.

The ‘Pakistani’ population was younger compared to Scotland as a whole. The ‘Pakistani’ and ‘Indian’ profiles were very different shapes, with the ‘Indian’ group having a very pronounced bulge around age 20-40. In both groups there was a relatively small proportion of the population aged 65 and over.

The ‘Bangladeshi’ group showed a similar profile to ‘Indian’ but with a slightly less pronounced bulge around age 20-40. There was a higher proportion of females aged under 10 years, than of males (29 per cent compared to 21 per cent, respectively).

A large proportion of the ‘Chinese’ group were aged between 20 and 24 years and this was by far its widest age band. This group had a smaller proportion of children and working age adults compared to other minority ethnic groups.

The ‘Other Asian’ group had noticeably fewer females than males aged under 20 years; 22 per cent of females were aged under 20 years, compared to 29 per cent of males.
Figures 1.3l – 1.3p: Scotland’s ‘African, Caribbean or Black’ population
The ‘African’ ethnic group had a young profile with a bulge centred around the 30-34 age band. Around a quarter of this group was aged under 16 years. This group also had a higher proportion of working-age males than females.

There were relatively few ‘African’ people aged 65 and over in Scotland.

The ‘Caribbean’ profile was more evenly spread across the age bands. This group had a higher proportion of males in their twenties than females.

The ‘Black’ ethnic group was predominantly aged under 50 years, and had a higher proportion of children than most other groups.
Figures 1.3q – 1.3s: Scotland’s ‘Mixed or Multiple’, ‘Other’ and ‘Arab’ ethnic groups

The ‘Mixed or multiple’ ethnic group had the youngest age profile when compared to all other ethnic group population age profiles: 44 per cent of the population were aged under 15 years.

The ‘Arab’ group also had a relatively young age profile: with 28 per cent of its population aged under 15 years. The Arab profile showed that a higher proportion of females were in the younger age bands, particularly in the 0-4 band.
Chapter 1.2: Religion, Identity and Language

In the 2011 Census, everyone in Scotland was asked a voluntary question on religion: ‘What religion, religious denomination or body do you belong to?’ The same question was asked in Scotland in 2001 and therefore direct comparisons can be made with Scotland a decade ago. However this was a different question to the one asked in England and Wales and in Northern Ireland, therefore the results are not directly comparable across the UK nations.\(^6\)

Chart 1.8: Ethnic Group by Religion, Scotland 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnic Group</th>
<th>Church of Scotland</th>
<th>Roman Catholic</th>
<th>Other Christian</th>
<th>Buddhist</th>
<th>Hindu</th>
<th>Jewish</th>
<th>Muslim</th>
<th>Sikh</th>
<th>Other religion</th>
<th>No religion</th>
<th>Religion not stated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White: Scottish</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All people</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White: Gypsy/Traveller</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White: Other British</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td></td>
<td>10%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caribbean or Black</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td></td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed or multiple</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td></td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White: Irish</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td></td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White: Other White</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Asian</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td></td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td></td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other ethnic groups</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td></td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arab</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>80%</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td></td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladeshi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>81%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistani</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>91%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White: Polish</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>77%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Census 2011

Chart 1.8 shows a breakdown of ethnic group by religion. The ‘White: Scottish’ group had a similar profile to the population as a whole, mainly split between ‘Church of Scotland’ (37 per cent), ‘No religion’ (37 per cent) and ‘Roman Catholic’ (15 per cent).

The ‘White: Other British’ group had a higher proportion of ‘Other Christian’. The majority of ‘White: Irish’ and ‘White: Polish’ people were ‘Roman Catholic’.

Most people in the ‘Pakistani’, ‘Bangladeshi’ and ‘Arab’ groups identified their religion as ‘Muslim’ (91, 81 and 80 per cent, respectively). The ‘Indian’ group had the highest proportion of people who stated that they were a ‘Hindu’ (41 per cent).

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\(^6\) The question asked in England and Wales was ‘What is your religion?’ The religion question in Northern Ireland was worded the same as in Scotland but had a differing set of response categories.
The ‘Chinese’ group had the largest proportion of its population who stated that they had ‘No religion’ (69 per cent) when compared to all other ethnic groups.

**National Identity**

A question on national identity was asked in the Census for the first time in 2011: ‘What do you feel is your national identity?’ This question preceded the ethnic group question on the questionnaire. Respondents could identify themselves on the Census questionnaire as having more than one national identity; for example, a person could record that they have both a ‘Scottish’ and ‘British’ national identity.

**Chart 1.9: Ethnic Group by National Identity, Scotland 2011**

Chart 1.9 shows that a large majority (83 per cent) of the population of Scotland felt they had some ‘Scottish’ national identity, including 62 per cent who felt ‘Scottish’ only, 18 per cent who felt ‘Scottish’ and ‘British’ and 2 per cent who felt they were ‘Scottish’ in combination with some other identity. Four per cent of people in Scotland felt they did not have any UK national identity.
Ninety five per cent of people who identified their ethnicity as ‘White: Scottish’ felt that they had some Scottish national identity\(^7\). A relatively high proportion of the ‘White: Gypsy/Traveller’ group also had some Scottish national identity (76 per cent), followed by the ‘Mixed or multiple’ ethnic group (60 per cent), and the Pakistani ethnic group (50 per cent).

For all other ethnic groups, less than half of people felt they had any ‘Scottish’ national identity. The ethnic group that had the lowest proportion of its population who felt any Scottish national identity was the ‘White: Other British group’ (11 per cent); this group were most likely to declare their national identity to be ‘British only’ (40 per cent).

\(^7\) This includes Scottish only, as well as Scottish combined with some combination of other identities.
Of the minority ethnic groups, people from the ‘Bangladeshi’ (38 per cent) and ‘Pakistani’ (34 per cent) groups were the most likely to view their national identity as ‘British only’. ‘White: Polish’ people were the least likely to state that their national identity was ‘British only’ (2 per cent).
The ethnic group that were least likely to report a UK national identity was the ‘White: Polish’ group: 80 per cent of people who identified their ethnicity within this group had a national identity that was something other than a UK national identity, followed by the ‘White: Other White’ group at 73 per cent. At the other end of the spectrum, less than 1 per cent (0.1 per cent) of ‘White: Scottish’ people had a national identity that was outwith a UK national identity.
Chart 1.13: Ethnic Group by whether born inside or outside of the UK, All People, Scotland 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnic Group</th>
<th>Born in the UK</th>
<th>Born outside the UK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White: Scottish</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White: Other British</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All people</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White: Gypsy/Traveller</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed or multiple</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White: Irish</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistani</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caribbean or Black</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladeshi</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arab</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other ethnic group</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Asian</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White: Other White</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White: Polish</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Census 2011*

Chart 1.13 presents a breakdown of ethnic group by the proportion of people who were born in the UK, and those who were born elsewhere. Seven per cent of Scotland's population was born outside the UK and this varied greatly by ethnic group. Only the ‘White: Scottish’ and ‘White: Other British’ groups recorded less than 7 per cent.

The ‘White: Polish’ group had the lowest proportion of its population born in the UK; most people in this ethnic group had been born outside of the UK (90 per cent), mainly in Poland.
Chart 1.14 shows that 83 per cent of people in Scotland on census day were born in Scotland. For most ethnic groups, Scotland was either the most common or the second most common country of birth. However, the proportions varied greatly between different ethnic groups: almost half (48 per cent) of people identifying a ‘Pakistani’ ethnicity were born in Scotland compared to only 15 per cent of the ‘African’ group.

The vast majority (96 per cent) of people who identified as ‘White: Scottish’ were born in Scotland, with most of the remainder born in England. Seventy eight per cent of the ‘White: Other British’ group were born in England, and 76 per cent of the ‘White: Gypsy/Traveller’ group were born in Scotland.

The ‘Indian’, ‘Bangladeshi’, ‘Chinese’ and ‘Other Asian’ ethnic groups showed similar profiles, with the majority born in the ‘Middle East and Asia’; the ‘Pakistani’ profile differed in that a larger proportion were born in Scotland.
Seven per cent (369,000 people) of Scotland’s population in 2011 were born outside of the UK.

Chart 1.15 shows that the majority (69 per cent) of these people were of working age (16 to 64 years old) when they arrived in the UK. A relatively small proportion of people arrived into the UK aged 50 and over.

Just over two thirds (69 per cent) of the ‘White: Polish’ group arrived in the UK aged between 16 and 34 years of age.

Around 80 per cent of ‘White: Scottish’ people who were born outside of the UK arrived in the UK when they were aged under 16 years.

In all ethnic groups, less than 1 per cent of people who were born outside of the UK arrived in the country aged 65 years or over.
Chart 1.16 shows English language skills by ethnic group for those aged 3 years and over. Ninety-four per cent of Scotland's population aged 3 and over could speak, read and write English.

This proportion was highest for the ‘White: Other British’, ‘White: Irish’ and ‘White: Scottish’ ethnic groups (97, 96 and 94 per cent of people, respectively).

The ‘White: Polish’ group reported the lowest proportion (71 per cent) of people who were able to ‘speak, read and write English’, with a further 14 per cent who could speak, but not read or write English. Five per cent of people who identified as ‘White: Gypsy/Traveller’ and 5 per cent of people who identified a ‘White: Polish’ ethnicity recorded their English language skills as able to understand ‘spoken English only’.
Chart 1.17 shows that 89 per cent of Scotland’s population spoke English ‘very well’ and a further 10 per cent spoke English ‘well’. People from minority ethnic groups reported lower levels of proficiency in spoken English compared to the population as a whole.

For ‘White: Other British’, ‘White: Irish’ and ‘White: Scottish’ ethnic groups, over 90 per cent reported that they could speak English ‘very well’.

The ‘Chinese’ and ‘White: Polish’ groups reported the lowest levels of spoken English proficiency. Within the ‘White: Polish’ ethnic group, only 30 per cent of people reported that they could speak English ‘very well’ and 28 per cent reported that they could speak English ‘not well or not at all’.
Chart 1.18 shows that 93 per cent of people in Scotland only spoke English at home and 7 per cent used languages instead of, or in addition to, English.

People from ‘White: Other British’, ‘White: Scottish’, ‘White: Irish’, and ‘White: Gypsy/Traveller’ ethnic groups were least likely to use a language other than English.

People who identified a minority ethnicity were more likely to use a language other than English at home. Ninety two per cent of people who identified a ‘White: Polish’ ethnicity used the Polish language at home. A small proportion of people who identified a ‘White: Gypsy/Traveller’ ethnicity also stated that their home language was Polish (4 per cent of people from the ‘White: Gypsy/Traveller’ group).

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8 ‘Other’ languages includes, amongst others: Punjabi, Urdu, Chinese, French and German. Languages have been grouped together for Statistical Disclosure Control purposes.
Chapter 1.3: Households

Chart 1.19: Ethnic Group by Marital Status, All People (16 years+), Scotland 2011

Chart 1.19 shows that almost half (45 per cent) of people in Scotland aged 16 or over were married. Around a third (35 per cent) were single and the remainder stated that they were either divorced, widowed, separated, or in a same-sex civil partnership.

‘Bangladeshi’, ‘Pakistani’ and ‘Indian’ people were most likely to be married. The ‘mixed or multiple’ ethnic group had the highest proportion of people who were single (62 per cent) compared to other ethnic groups. The ‘Chinese’, ‘Caribbean or Black’ and ‘White: Other’ ethnic groups had at least 50 per cent of people who were single. This is likely to reflect the younger age demographic of these ethnic groups.

The ‘White’ groups tended to have a higher proportion of people who were widowed, reflecting the older demographic of these groups.

Note the full categories used in the chart are: Married; Single (never married or never registered a same-sex civil partnership); Divorced (or formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legal); Widowed (or surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership); Separated (but still legally married or still legally in a same-sex civil partnership); In a registered same-sex civil partnership.
Chart 1.20 shows the age profile of married people by age band and ethnic group. Over half of married people in Scotland were aged 50 or over. Most minority ethnic groups showed younger profiles.

Almost 60 per cent of married ‘White: Polish’ people were aged between 16 and 34. The ‘Bangladeshi’ group had the highest proportion of young married people, aged between 16 and 24 (6 per cent).

In the ‘White: Scottish’, ‘White: Other British’, and ‘White: Irish’ ethnic groups, more than half of married people were aged 50 and over (61, 58 and 56 per cent, respectively).
Chart 1.21: Married Couple Families by Ethnic Group of HRP, Scotland 2011

Chart 1.21 shows that 43 per cent of married couples had dependent children. Married couple families from ‘White’ ethnic groups (excluding ‘White: Polish’) were generally more likely to have no children, compared to married couple families from minority ethnic groups. Nearly half of ‘White: Other British’ married couple families had no children (45 per cent), compared to only 13 per cent of married ‘Pakistani’ couples.

The majority of married couple families from minority ethnic groups had dependent children. This figure was highest in the ‘African’ group, where 76 per cent of married couple families had dependent children.

‘White’ ethnic groups also tended to have higher proportions of married couple families in which all children were non-dependent when compared to married couple families from minority ethnic groups. This is likely to reflect, in part, the older age profile of these populations.

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10 See Annex A for the definition of ‘Dependent Children’
Chart 1.22 shows that the majority (54 per cent) of co-habiting couple families had no children and this compared to 39 per cent of married couple families.

The majority of some groups such as ‘African’, ‘Pakistani’ and ‘White: Gypsy/Traveller’ had dependent children. Co-habiting couple families who identified as ‘White: Other White’ were most likely to have no children.

There was also a smaller proportion of co-habiting couple families who had children that were no longer dependent (5 per cent, compared to 18 per cent of married couple families, at the Scotland level). This is likely to be down to, in part, co-habiting people being younger than married people.
Chart 1.23 shows that 65 per cent of lone-parent families had dependent children while in the other 35 per cent of families all the children were non-dependent. For all ethnic groups, excluding ‘White: Irish’, the majority of lone-parent families had dependent children. Amongst the ‘Other Caribbean or Black’ group, 91 per cent of lone-parent families had dependent children.

A high proportion of lone-parent families in which the HRP identified their ethnicity as ‘Other Caribbean or Black’, ‘African’ and ‘Black’ had dependent children within the household (91, 89 and 89 per cent respectively).
In 2011 the number of households in Scotland with at least one usual resident was estimated to be 2,373,000; the highest ever. Chart 1.24 presents family composition by ethnic group of the household reference person for all ‘One Family’ households, i.e. households comprising one family, with no unrelated persons or two or more generations present. It shows that the most common household type in Scotland was ‘Married couple: with dependent children’ (23 per cent).

The ‘White: Scottish’, ‘White: Other British’ and ‘White: Irish’ ethnic groups had a relatively high proportion of their population who lived in a family where all people were aged 65 and over, reflecting the older population age profile of these groups.
Chart 1.25 presents information on the number of children per household for households that contained dependent children.

It shows that the ‘Pakistani’ ethnic group had the highest proportion of households that contained three or more dependent children (36 per cent) compared to 13 per cent of the population as a whole and only 8 per cent of the ‘White: Polish’ group. The ‘White: Polish’ group were most likely to have just one dependent child.
Chart 1.26 shows that in 38 per cent of households in Scotland with dependent children the youngest child was aged 0-4 years. ‘Arab’, ‘White: Polish’ and ‘African’ households were most likely to contain younger dependent children aged between 0 and 4 years (62, 61 and 61 per cent respectively).

‘White: Scottish’ households were likely to be older, with the youngest dependent child, in almost a third of households with dependent children, aged 12-18 years old.
Chart 1.27 shows that 74 per cent of all households in Scotland had no dependent children. ‘White: Irish’, ‘White: Other British’ and ‘White: Scottish’ households were more likely to have no dependent children than households from minority ethnic groups. Given the older age structure within the ‘White’ population groups mentioned above, it is likely that many households will have had adult children who were no longer classed as dependent when the 2011 Census was undertaken.
Chart 1.28: Ethnicity of People in Households containing two or more Families, Scotland 2011

Chart 1.28 shows that 23 per cent of people in Scotland who lived in households containing two or more families lived in a household where not all members were of the same ethnic group.11

People of ‘Pakistani’ ethnicity were most likely to be living in multiple family households in which all members belonged to the same ethnic group (84 per cent of people in multiple family households).

As one would expect, people who identified a ‘mixed or multiple’ ethnicity recorded the highest proportion of people who were living in two or more family households in which household members did not belong to the same ethnic group (96 per cent).

People who identified a ‘White: Scottish’ or ‘White: Polish’ ethnicity were also more likely to be living in households where all members, even if from different families, were from the same ethnic group.

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11 For the purposes of this analysis, ethnic groups were based on the 19 response categories included in the 2011 Census questionnaire.
Chapter 1.4: Health

The 2011 Census in Scotland asked all people: ‘Are your day-to-day activities limited because of a health problem or disability which has lasted, or is expected to last, at least 12 months’.

One in five (20 per cent) people reported a long-term health problem or disability; this was the same as in 2001 despite an ageing population.

It should be noted that the Scottish Health Survey (SHeS) reports that 32 per cent of adults and 19 per cent of children (aged under 16) in Scotland reported a limiting long-term condition or disability in 2012. However, the question wording used in the SHeS differs from the above, and the question is asked as part of a face-to-face interview.12

Chart 1.29: Long-term Limiting Health Problem or Disability by Ethnic Group, Scotland 2001 and 2011

Chart 1.29 shows that minority ethnic groups were more likely to report lower levels of limiting long-term health problems. The proportion of people who reported a limiting (either ‘a little’ or ‘a lot’) long-term health problem or disability in most groups decreased between 2001 and 2011. It should be noted that minority ethnic groups had a younger age profile than the population as a whole.

12 For full details on the Scottish Health Survey (2012) questions, see the following questionnaire documentation: http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Health/scottish-health-survey/SHeSSurveyDocumentation/shesquest12
Chart 1.30 shows the proportion of people who declared that their day-to-day activities were 'limited a lot', 'limited a little' or 'not limited' by a long-term health problem or disability, by ethnic group.

All minority ethnic groups recorded a lower proportion of people with a health problem or disability than the national figure of 20 per cent. Only those who identified as ‘White: Gypsy/Traveller’ recorded a proportion higher than 20 per cent.

People who identified a ‘White: Polish’ ethnicity reported the lowest levels of long-term limiting health problem or disability (5 per cent of people).

It should be noted when interpreting this analysis that minority ethnic groups have a younger age profile than most ‘White’ groups.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnic Group</th>
<th>Limited a lot</th>
<th>Limited a little</th>
<th>Not limited</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White: Gypsy/Traveller</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White: Scottish</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White: Irish</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All People</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White: Other British</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistani</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caribbean or Black</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladeshi</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Ethnic Group</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed or multiple</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arab</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
<td>91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White: Other</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
<td>91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Asian</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td></td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White: Polish</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td></td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chart 1.31 shows that 30 per cent of people in Scotland had at least one long-term health condition. The ‘White: Gypsy/Traveller’ group reported the highest proportion (37 per cent) and the ‘White: Polish’ group the lowest proportion (9 per cent).

Minority ethnic groups were less likely to report that they had any long-term conditions compared to people from most ‘White’ groups (with the exception of ‘White: Polish’ and ‘White: Other’).
Chart 1.32: Ethnic Group by number of Long-term Conditions, All People reporting Long-term Condition(s), Scotland 2011

Chart 1.32 shows that the majority (71 per cent) of people who reported a long-term health condition only reported one category of condition. Around a fifth of people recorded two categories of long-term health condition and the remaining 9 per cent recorded three or more categories.

All minority ethnic groups were less likely to report more than one category of condition than the population as a whole. The ‘White: Gypsy/Traveller’ ethnic group had the highest proportion of people who reported that they had four or more categories of long-term health conditions (5 per cent). People with a long-term condition who identified an ‘African’ ethnicity had the highest proportion who reported only one long-term health condition category (85 per cent).
Chart 1.33 shows that the majority (52 per cent) of people in Scotland thought that their general health was ‘very good’ in 2011. A further third (30 per cent) thought that their health was ‘good’ and 12 per cent thought it was ‘fair’. Only 6 per cent of the population thought that their health was either ‘bad’ or ‘very bad’.

As expected, the minority ethnic groups with younger age profiles reported better general health. People who identified an ‘African’ ethnicity reported the best health and those from the ‘White: Gypsy/Traveller’ group reported the worst health, with around a third of this group reporting ‘fair’, ‘bad’ or ‘very bad’ health.\(^\text{13}\)

Chart 1.34 shows that 9 per cent\(^{14}\) of people in Scotland provided unpaid care\(^{15}\) and this varied across ethnic groups. People from older ethnic groups such as ‘White: Scottish’ and ‘White: Other British’ were the most likely to provide unpaid care.

People from ethnic groups with younger age profiles (such as the ‘Arab’ and ‘White: Polish’ groups) were least likely to provide weekly unpaid care.

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\(^{14}\) The SHeS reports a higher proportion of adults who provide unpaid care (18 per cent in 2012). As before, the question wording is different and the interview is face-to-face.

\(^{15}\) See Annex A for the definition of ‘care’.
Chapter 2: Gypsy/Travellers

Introduction

This chapter describes the information collected on Gypsy/Travellers in the 2011 Census and compares the results and characteristics of this group to the Scottish population.

Background

The Scottish Government recognises that Gypsy/Travellers are a particularly discriminated against and marginalised group, and it is committed to ensuring equality of opportunity for all of Scotland’s Gypsy/Travellers.

In 2011 a ‘White: Gypsy/Traveller’ response category was added to the Census form for the first time in Scotland. The following analysis covers those who identified their ethnic group as ‘White: Gypsy/Traveller’ and were resident either on sites or in settled housing on Census day.

Two recent Equal Opportunities Committee enquiries ‘Gypsy/Travellers and Care’ and ‘Where Gypsy/Travellers Live’ have highlighted the circumstances of Gypsy/Travellers and made recommendations on how their lives could be improved. The Scottish Government is working with stakeholders to develop an overarching strategy and action plan for Gypsy/Travellers. The following analysis will enhance the evidence base to help measure progress of this group.

Summary of Findings

In 2011 Gypsy/Travellers in Scotland:
- were much younger than the population as a whole;
- were more likely to have been born outside of Scotland and have a non-UK National Identity;
- were more likely to have lower skills in English language and more likely to speak other languages at home;
- were less likely to be ‘Church of Scotland’ and more likely to be ‘Other Christian’;
- were more likely to be divorced or separated, live in lone parent households and have 3 or more dependent children;
- were more likely to have worse health than the population, despite a younger age profile.

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</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 2.1: Demographics

4,212 people in Scotland identified their ethnicity as ‘White: Gypsy/Traveller’ and this represented 0.1 per cent of the population. Statistics from the ONS revealed that a similar proportion of the population in England and Wales identified as ‘White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller’.
The population pyramids shown in Figure 2.1 illustrate that the age profile of Gypsy/Travellers was much younger compared to the population as a whole. Only 28 per cent of Gypsy/Travellers were aged 45 or over compared to 44 per cent of the population as a whole, and only 4 per cent were aged 70 or over compared to 12 per cent of the population as a whole. Forty nine per cent of Gypsy/Travellers were male and 51 per cent were female.

Chart 2.1: Gypsy/Travellers by council area, Scotland, 2011

Chart 2.1 shows that the council areas with the most Gypsy/Travellers resident on census day were Perth & Kinross, Glasgow City and the City of Edinburgh. The lowest numbers were resident in the island councils and Inverclyde.16

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16 The last ‘Gypsy/Travellers in Scotland: Twice Yearly Count’ was carried out in July 2009 http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2010/08/18105029/0
Urban and Rural Scotland

Respondents were classified as living in an area that was either urban or rural, according to the Scottish Government’s 8-fold classification\(^\text{17}\).

Chart 2.2: Gypsy/Travellers by Urban Rural Classification, Scotland 2011

The urban rural profile of Gypsy/Travellers was fairly similar to the population as a whole, with slightly fewer living in urban areas and slightly more in rural. Thirty five per cent of Gypsy/Travellers lived in large urban areas compared to 40 per cent of the whole population. Twenty one per cent of Gypsy/Travellers lived in rural areas compared to 17 per cent of the whole population.

\(^{17}\) See ‘Annex A’ for the Scottish Government 8-fold urban rural classification.
Chapter 2.2: Identity, Language and Religion

Chart 2.3: Gypsy/Travellers by National Identity, Scotland, 2011

Chart 2.3 and Table 2.1 show that two thirds (66 per cent) of Gypsy/Travellers in Scotland identified their national identity as ‘Scottish only’. The next most common category (11 per cent) was ‘Other identity’ i.e. those that exclude UK national identities.

Table 2.1: National Identity of Gypsy/Travellers compared to all people in Scotland 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Identity Category</th>
<th>White: Gypsy/Traveller</th>
<th>All people</th>
<th>Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scottish identity only</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>+4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scottish and British identities only</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>-11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scottish and any other identities</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>+1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British identity only</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>-1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English identity only</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>+1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any other combination of UK identities (UK only)</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other identity and at least one UK identity</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other identity only</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>+7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2.1 also shows the differences between Gypsy/Travellers and the Scottish population. A slightly higher proportion of Gypsy/Travellers identified as ‘Scottish only’. Gypsy/Travellers were more likely to identify as ‘Other identity only’ and less likely to identify as ‘Scottish and British’.

**Chart 2.4: Gypsy/Travellers by Country of Birth, Scotland, 2011**

Chart 2.4 shows that Scotland was the most common country of birth for Gypsy/Travellers in 2011 (76 per cent), followed by England (11 per cent).

However, a lower proportion of Gypsy/Travellers were born in Scotland than the population as a whole (76 per cent compared to 83 per cent). Six per cent of Gypsy/Travellers were born in EU Accession countries; this compared to only one per cent of the population as a whole.
Chart 2.5 shows that Gypsy/Travellers were more likely to have been born outside of the UK than the general population (12 per cent compared to 7 per cent).

The largest difference was amongst the 16-24 age group where 5 per cent of Gypsy/Travellers were aged 16-24 when they arrived in the UK compared to only 2 per cent of the general population.
Chart 2.6 shows that English language skills for Gypsy/Travellers aged 3 and over were generally lower than for the population as a whole. Only 83 per cent of Gypsy/Travellers could speak, read and write English compared to 94 per cent of the whole population. A further 16 per cent of Gypsy/Travellers had some skills in English, however. Less than 1 per cent of Gypsy/Travellers had no skills in English.
Gypsy/Travellers were less proficient in spoken English than the population as a whole with only 93 per cent able to speak English ‘well’ or ‘very well’ compared to 99 per cent of the whole population aged 3 and over. Seven per cent of Gypsy/Travellers spoke English ‘not well’ or ‘not at all’ compared to only 1 per cent of the whole population.
Gypsy/Travellers aged 3 and over were more likely to use languages other than English at home. Eighteen per cent used languages other than English compared to 7 per cent of the population. Four per cent of Gypsy/Travellers used Polish at home compared to 1 per cent of the population. One in ten used ‘other’ languages, where numbers were too small to report on separately.
Chart 2.9 shows that around half of Gypsy/Travellers stated their religion to be a Christian denomination ('Church of Scotland', 'Roman Catholic' and 'Other Christian') and over a third (37 per cent) stated that they had no religion. Five per cent reported an 'Other' religion (which included 'Buddhist', 'Muslim', 'Jewish', 'Sikh' and 'Hindu' amongst others).

Table 2.2: Religion of Gypsy/Travellers compared to all people in Scotland 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>White: Gypsy/Traveller</th>
<th>All People</th>
<th>Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No religion</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church of Scotland</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>-13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roman Catholic</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Christian</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>+8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religion not stated</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>+2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other religion</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>+3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2.2 shows the differences between the religion of Gypsy/Travellers and the Scottish population as a whole. Gypsy/Travellers were much less likely to identify as ‘Church of Scotland’ and much more likely to identify as ‘Other Christian’.
The proportion of Gypsy/Traveller households containing one person was similar to that of the general population.

Gypsy/Travellers, however, were twice as likely to live in a lone parent household compared to the general population, and much less likely to be in a married couple household.

A small proportion of Gypsy/Traveller households were ‘one family households with all people aged 65 and over’, which could be expected given the younger profile of the population pyramid shown in Figure 2.1.
Almost half of Gypsy/Travellers (aged 16 and over) were single in 2011 compared to around a third of the general population. Gypsy/Travellers were less likely to be married and more likely to be divorced or separated compared to the population as a whole.
Gypsy/Traveller households were more likely to contain dependent children\(^\text{18}\) (36 per cent) than the population as a whole (26 per cent), and they were three times more likely to contain ‘three or more’ dependent children.

\(^\text{18}\) See Annex A for the definition of ‘Dependent Children’
Chapter 2.4: Health

Chart 2.13: Gypsy/Travellers by Long-term Health Problem or Disability, Scotland 2011

Gypsy/Travellers were more likely than the general population to have a limiting long-term health problem or disability (28 per cent compared to 20 per cent) despite the fact they had a much younger age profile. Within this, they were also more likely to be limited ‘a lot’ by a long-term health problem or disability (16 per cent compared to 10 per cent).
Gypsy/Travellers were more likely to report long-term health conditions than the general population. Thirty seven per cent reported at least one condition compared to 30 per cent of the population as a whole. They were twice as likely to report three or more categories of condition (6 per cent compared to 3 per cent).
Only 69 per cent of Gypsy/Travellers reported ‘good’ or ‘very good’ health compared to 82 per cent of the general population. This is despite Gypsy/Travellers having a much younger age profile.

Gypsy/Travellers were three times more likely to report ‘bad’ or ‘very bad’ health compared to the general population (15 per cent and 6 per cent respectively). They were around five times more likely to report very bad health.
The proportion of Gypsy/Travellers providing no unpaid weekly care\(^{19}\) was slightly lower than the general population, as was the proportion providing 1-19 hours unpaid care per week.

However, Gypsy/Travellers were more than twice as likely to provide a high level of unpaid care (50 or more hours per week) than the general population.

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\(^{19}\) See Annex A for the definition of ‘care’.
Chapter 3: Religion

Introduction

This chapter presents an analysis of religion in the 2011 Census. It is intended as an overview and does not represent a definitive analysis of religion in Scotland. Comparisons have been made to highlight differences both between and within the different religions.

There are many other important inter-relationships between religion and other variables that could not be examined; either due to limitations of Census data or time constraints. In addition, the report does not try to provide commentary on the causes and background to the differences illustrated. The intention is that the report should stimulate discussion by highlighting interesting differences between people of different religions.

Background

In order to inform the development and monitoring of anti-discrimination policies, Scottish Ministers and the Parliament decided, after much consultation, that questions on religion should be included for the first time in the 2001 Census of Scotland, although on a voluntary basis. There was a question on current religion and one on religion of upbringing. A religion question was also included in the 2001 Census for England and Wales, with the primary purpose to collect more detailed information about particular ethnic minority groups. The situation in Scotland was slightly different as ethnic minorities made up a much smaller proportion of the population; thus, the focus was to obtain more reliable data to identify differences within Scottish society associated with the main religious denominations - Church of Scotland and Roman Catholicism.

In the 2011 Census, everyone in Scotland was asked a voluntary question on religion: ‘What religion, religious denomination or body do you belong to?’ The same question was asked in Scotland in 2001 and therefore direct comparisons can be made with Scotland a decade ago. The question on religion of upbringing, however, was not asked in 2011. And the question asked in Scotland was a different question to the one asked in England and Wales.20 While the question in Northern Ireland had the same wording as the one asked in Scotland, it had a different set of response categories. As a result, therefore the results are not directly comparable across the UK nations.

Summary of Religion Findings

- Scotland became a less religious country in the decade to 2011. Almost two fifths of the population (2 million people) stated they had no religion in 2011, an increase of over half a million people from 2001.
- The proportion of the population who identified as ‘Church of Scotland’ fell from 42 to 32 per cent, whereas the proportion who were ‘Roman Catholic’ stayed the same at 16 per cent.
- There were increases in the number of people recording non-Christian denominations, with the next largest religious group, ‘Muslim’, increasing by 80 per cent to 77,000 people.
- ‘Church of Scotland’ was the religion with the oldest age profile, with over two thirds (69 per cent) aged 40 or over. ‘Roman Catholic’ had a relatively young profile and many of the non-Christian denominations in Scotland had young age profiles.
- Non-Christian denominations, with younger age profiles, were more likely to live in urban areas.

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20 The question asked in England and Wales was ‘What is your religion?’
People from non-Christian denominations were much less likely to have been born in the UK, and a third of Hindus had been resident in Scotland for less than two years.

The non-Christian denominations generally had lower levels of skills in the English language and were more likely to speak different languages at home. However, despite having a high proportion of people born outside the UK, ‘Hindu’ people had higher than average skill levels in English.

Despite having younger age profiles, ‘Sikhs’, ‘Hindus’ and ‘Muslims’ were more likely to be married. Those who reported they had ‘No religion’ were most likely to be single.

Co-habiting people tended to be younger than married people, with almost half aged under 35 compared to 42 per cent of married people.

‘Muslim’ people tended to live in large families - 22 per cent had three or more children compared to only 5 per cent of all families.

People from the non-Christian denominations, with younger age profiles, reported better health than the population as a whole. ‘Church of Scotland’, with the oldest age profile, reported worse than average health.

Those who reported an ‘Other religion’ had the worst health.

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Chapter 3.1: Demographics

Chart 3.1: Religion in Scotland, 2011

Chart 3.1 presents the religious make-up of Scotland in 2011 and shows that the largest single response was 'no religion' (37 per cent).

People recording their religion as 'Church of Scotland' numbered around double that of those who recorded 'Roman Catholic' (32 and 16 per cent respectively). When these are combined with 'Other Christian', Christian denominations represented the majority of the Scottish population (54 per cent).

The next largest religion was 'Muslim' which represented over 1 per cent, and the other religions combined (including 'Hindu', 'Buddhist', 'Sikh' and 'Jewish') represented a further 1 per cent. 7 per cent of people did not state their religion.
The 2011 Census revealed that Scotland became a less religious country over the decade to 2011. Chart 3.2 shows that ‘No religion’ overtook ‘Church of Scotland’ to become the largest single category. This group increased by over half a million people (a figure which represented around 10 per cent of the 2011 population) since 2001. There was an almost correspondingly large reduction in the numbers recording their religion as ‘Church of Scotland’ (a fall of 428,000 people).

The number recording their religion as ‘Roman Catholic’ represented 16 per cent of the Scottish population which was the same proportion as in 2001. Numbers reporting ‘Muslim’ and ‘Other religion’ both doubled in the decade from 2001.
Chart 3.3 highlights change in religions other than the Christian denominations. In 2011, 136,000 people (2.6 per cent of the Scottish population) stated they belonged to one of these religions. There were increases across most of these religions as expected, given the increase in the minority ethnic (and particularly ‘Asian’) population. The number recording their religion as ‘Muslim’ increased by 80 per cent and those reporting as ‘Hindu’ almost trebled. Only the number recording as ‘Jewish’ fell slightly.
Figure 3.1: Christian compared to No Religion, Scotland, 2011

Figure 3.1 compares the proportions, by council area, of the population who reported in the 2011 Census that they were ‘Christian or who stated they had ‘No religion’. It shows the highest proportions of Christians were in some of the west central councils (Inverclyde, Eilean Siar, East and West Dunbartonshire, North and South Lanarkshire). The highest proportions of those with no religion tended to be in the east (Aberdeen City, City of Edinburgh, Fife, Aberdeenshire, Midlothian, Shetland).
There was an 11 percentage point fall between 2001 and 2011 in the proportion of people reporting they had a religion. Chart 2.4 shows this decrease occurred in every council area. Some of the more rural council areas experienced the largest falls; in Angus there was a drop of 14 percentage points. Many urban council areas in the west of Scotland experienced smaller reductions, with Inverclyde recording only a 5 percentage point drop in the proportion of its population reporting a religion.
Urban and Rural Scotland

Respondents were classified as living in an area that was either urban or rural, according to the Scottish Government’s 8-fold classification.21

Chart 3.5: Religion by Urban Rural Classification, Scotland 2011

Chart 3.5 shows that people from non-Christian denominations, who were more likely to be younger, were more likely to live in urban areas. In 2011, the majority of people from ‘Muslim’, ‘Hindu’, ‘Sikh’ and ‘Jewish’ religions lived in large urban areas (this corresponded to a high density of minority ethnic groups within these areas). There was a similar picture in 2001.

A majority (54 per cent) of ‘Roman Catholic’ people lived in large urban areas compared to less than a third (31 per cent) of people who identified as ‘Church of Scotland’. A relatively large proportion of people who identified as ‘Church of Scotland’ and ‘Other Christian’ lived in rural areas (22 and 25 per cent respectively). These were the two religion categories which showed the oldest age profiles.

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Chart 3.6 shows the proportion of those aged under 40 years and aged 40 years or over. ‘Church of Scotland’ had the oldest profile, with over two thirds (69 per cent) of people aged 40 or over.

The profile of ‘Roman Catholic’ was similar to that of Scotland as a whole, with just over half aged 40 or over. Those identifying as having ‘No religion’ showed a much younger profile, with 63 per cent aged under 40.

‘Hindu’, ‘Muslim’, ‘Sikh’ and ‘Buddhist’ populations showed young profiles, with the majority of people aged under 40.
Chart 3.7: Religion by Gender, Scotland 2011

Chart 3.7 shows the proportion of males and females identifying as each religion. It follows a similar pattern to the age profile in Chart 3.6 (Religion by Age) - religions with younger profiles tended to be ‘more male’ and religions with older profiles tending to be ‘more female’.

‘Hindu’, the religion showing the youngest profile in Chart 3.6, was split almost 60:40 male to female, and the majority of ‘Muslim’ and ‘Sikh’ were male. The majority of those identifying with the Christian religions were female.
The population pyramids illustrated in figure 3.2 provide further detail on the age and gender profiles of each religion.

The largest category in numbers (‘No religion’) showed a younger profile than the population as a whole, with wider bands in the younger age groups and a tapering off in the older groups. The widest single age band for this group was the 20-24 group.
The ‘Church of Scotland’ population pyramid shows a much older profile - the majority of people were aged 40 or over, and the largest single age band was the 60-64 band. The narrowest age bands were the 25-29 and the 30-34 bands and a relatively low proportion of 0-4s were recorded as Church of Scotland.

In contrast, the age profile for ‘Roman Catholic’ was significantly younger than ‘Church of Scotland’ with all age bands up to 40 being wider. Five per cent of ‘Roman Catholics’ were aged 0-4 compared to only 3 per cent of those identifying as ‘Church of Scotland’.
The ‘Muslim’, ‘Sikh’, ‘Hindu’, and ‘Buddhist’ profiles were relatively young compared to the population as a whole. The ‘Muslim’ profile showed a bulge centred around the 30-34 age group and another around a generation below (0-4 age group). The widest band for ‘Sikh’ was centred slightly younger, at 25-29. The ‘Hindu’ profile showed a very pronounced bulge around the 20-34 age group. ‘Buddhist’ also had a relatively young profile, with 82 per cent aged 20 to 65.

The ‘Jewish’ profile on the other hand was much older, though with a relatively wide band for 20-24 year olds.
Chapter 3.2: Ethnicity, Identity and Language

Chart 3.8: Religion by Ethnic Group, Scotland 2011

The vast majority (96 per cent) of those who identified as ‘Church of Scotland’ were ‘White: Scottish’ and most of the remainder were ‘White: Other British’. Eighty one per cent of ‘Roman Catholics’ were ‘White: Scottish’, 6 per cent were ‘White: Polish’, 4 per cent were ‘White: Irish’ and 4 per cent were ‘White: Other British’. Half of those who identified as ‘Other Christian’ were ‘White: Scottish’ and over a third were ‘White: Other British’.

Almost a third of ‘Buddhists’ were ‘White: Scottish’, with a quarter ‘Chinese’ and a quarter ‘Other Asian’. The vast majority of ‘Hindus’ (82 per cent) and ‘Sikhs’ (83 per cent) were of ‘Indian’ ethnicity.

Almost 60 per cent of ‘Jewish’ people were ‘White Scottish’, 18 per cent were ‘White: Other White’ and 16 per cent were ‘White: Other British’. The majority (58 per cent) of ‘Muslims’ in Scotland were of ‘Pakistani’ ethnicity, with a mixture of ethnicities making up the remaining 42 per cent.

Eighty five per cent of those reporting ‘No religion’ identified as ‘White Scottish’ and most of the remainder (10 per cent) were ‘White: Other British’.
Two thirds (66 per cent) of those who identified as each of the three largest categories - ‘No Religion’, ‘Church of Scotland’ and ‘Roman Catholic’ - recorded their national identity as ‘Scottish only’. Only 3 per cent of those who recorded ‘Church of Scotland’ recorded categories out with ‘Scottish only’, ‘British only’ and ‘Scottish and British identities only’, compared to 15 per cent ‘Roman Catholic’ and 10 per cent ‘No Religion’. One in ten ‘Roman Catholics’ recorded their national identity as ‘Other identity only’.

‘Muslims’ and ‘Hindus’ were more likely to identify as ‘British identity only’ than ‘Scottish identity only’. ‘Hindus’ were the least likely to identify as ‘Scottish only’ and the most likely to identify as ‘Other identity only’.
Chart 3.10: Religion by Country of Birth, Scotland 2011

Chart 3.10 shows that the majority of people resident in Scotland on census day were born in Scotland (83 per cent). The ‘Church of Scotland’ group recorded the largest proportion born in Scotland (94 per cent) and most of the remainder were born in England. Eighty two per cent of the ‘Roman Catholic’ group were born in Scotland, 5 per cent in England and 9 per cent in Europe (non-UK).

Less than half of those who identified as ‘Other Christian’ were born in Scotland, with a third born in England and the majority of the remainder born in Africa and European countries outside of the UK. ‘Muslims’ and ‘Buddhists’ had fairly similar proportions born in Scotland and born in the Middle East and Asia.

Only 13 per cent of those identifying as ‘Hindu’ were born in Scotland, with over three quarters born in ‘Middle East and Asia’. Sixty three per cent of ‘Jewish’ people in Scotland were born in Scotland, with a further 16 per cent born in England.
Chart 3.11 shows that 7 per cent of people who lived in Scotland on census day were born outside of the UK. However this proportion was higher for all categories except ‘Church of Scotland’ and ‘No religion’. Only 1 per cent of people who identified as ‘Church of Scotland’ were born outside of the UK compared to 12 per cent of ‘Roman Catholics’. The majority of ‘Roman Catholics’ were aged 16-34 when they arrived.

82 per cent of those who identified as ‘Hindu’ were born outside of the UK and 64 per cent of ‘Hindus’ arrived between the ages of 16 and 34. The majority of ‘ Muslims’ and ‘Buddhists’ who lived in Scotland on census day were born outside of the UK.
Chart 3.12: Religion by Length of Residence in the UK, Scotland 2011

Chart 3.12 shows how long people from each religion group had been resident in the UK. Those who identified as ‘Hindu’, ‘Buddhist’ and ‘Muslim’ had the highest proportions not born in the UK, with 32 per cent of ‘Hindus’ resident for less than 2 years at census day. The ‘Sikh’ population in Scotland was fairly settled, with the majority of those who arrived having arrived 10 years or more before the 2011 census day. The 12 per cent of the ‘Roman Catholic’ group who had arrived in the UK were spread fairly evenly across the time bands.
Chart 3.13: Religion by English/Scots Language Skills, Scotland 2011

Chart 3.13 shows level of English language skills by each of the religions. The vast majority of people aged 3 and over in all religions could speak, read and write English. This ranged from 86 per cent of ‘Muslim’ people to 96 per cent of people who identified as having an ‘Other Religion’. Despite having a high proportion of people born outside the UK, ‘Hindu’ people had higher than average skill levels in English.

In addition to those that could speak, read and write English, a further 9 per cent of the ‘Muslim’ group and 8 per cent of the ‘Sikh’ group could speak English, meaning that in total 96 per cent of ‘Muslims’ and 95 per cent of ‘Sikhs’ could speak English. Less than 2 per cent of these groups had no skills in English.
Chart 3.14: Religion by Language Used at Home, Scotland 2011

Chart 3.14 shows that 93 per cent of people in Scotland spoke ‘English only’ at home and 7 per cent used languages instead of or in addition to English. The chart shows this by religion for the 10 most common languages used in Scotland.

56,000 people used Scots. Four per cent of those who recorded their religion as ‘Other Religion’ used this language. Polish was used by 54,000 people and 5 per cent of those who recorded their religion as ‘Roman Catholic’ used this language.

Punjabi and Urdu have been joined together in the above chart for statistical disclosure control reasons: 47,000 people spoke these languages, including 51 per cent of ‘Muslims’ and 81 per cent of ‘Sikhs’. A quarter of ‘Buddhists’ spoke Chinese and 72 per cent of ‘Hindus’ spoke a language outwith the top 10 in Scotland.
Chapter 3.3: Households

Chart 3.15: Religion by Marital Status, All People (16 years+), Scotland 2011

Chart 3.15 shows the marital status of people aged 16 or over by religion. In 2011 'Sikhs', 'Hindus' and 'Muslims', despite young age profiles, were the most likely to be married. They were also least likely to be divorced. This was similar to the pattern in 2001. Those who recorded 'Other religion' were most likely to be divorced (16 per cent).

Those with ‘No religion’ were the most likely to be single; almost half of this group were single in 2011. ‘Buddhists’ were most likely to be in a registered same-sex civil partnership (0.7 per cent of this group). People who recorded as ‘Church of Scotland’ were most likely to be widowed (12 per cent), which is not unexpected given the older age profile of this group.

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Note the full categories used in the chart are: Married; Single (never married or never registered a same-sex civil partnership); Divorced (or formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legal); Widowed (or surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership); Separated (but still legally married or still legally in a same-sex civil partnership); In a registered same-sex civil partnership
Chart 3.16 shows that four fifths of people living in opposite sex couples lived in a married couple. However, this varied greatly depending on the religion of the individual. Almost a third of people living in a couple who identified as having ‘No religion’ were co-habiting. This compared to only 5 per cent of ‘Muslims’ and ‘Hindus’.

People who identified as ‘Roman Catholic’ were almost twice as likely to co-habit as those who were ‘Church of Scotland’. However, this is likely to be influenced by the younger age profile of the ‘Roman Catholic’ group.
Chart 3.17 Religion of People in Married Couples by Age band, Scotland 2011

Chart 3.17 shows the age profile of people in married couples by religion. Married people in some of the non-Christian religions were more likely to be younger. A majority of ‘Hindu’ people in married couples were in the youngest two age bands (16-24 and 25-34) compared to only one in ten of all married people and one in twenty people who identified as ‘Church of Scotland’.

This chart follows a similar order to Chart 3.6 (religion by age).
Table 3.1: Religion of individuals in married couples by gender and religion – all married couples in households, Scotland 2001 and 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>998,743</td>
<td>998,743</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Religion</td>
<td>25.0%</td>
<td>19.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church of Scotland</td>
<td>48.0%</td>
<td>51.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roman Catholic</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
<td>15.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Christian</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buddhist</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hindu</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muslim</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sikh</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Religion</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not stated</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3.1 shows the proportion of married individuals by religion. Almost a third (31 per cent) of married men reported having ‘No religion’, up from a quarter in 2001. The number of married women with ‘No religion’ was lower at 25 per cent but had increased by 6 percentage points from 2001. Thus, there were slightly higher proportions of married females than males across the three Christian groups.

A higher proportion of married women reported that they were ‘Roman Catholic’ in 2011 than did in 2001. As expected, the number of married people reporting that they were ‘Buddhist’, ‘Hindu’, ‘Muslim’ and ‘Sikh’ increased since 2001.

Table 3.2: Religion of individuals co-habiting by gender and religion – all co-habiting couples of opposite sex in households, Scotland 2001 and 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>160,379</td>
<td>160,379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Religion</td>
<td>44.7%</td>
<td>42.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church of Scotland</td>
<td>29.7%</td>
<td>31.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roman Catholic</td>
<td>13.9%</td>
<td>14.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Christian</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buddhist</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hindu</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muslim</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sikh</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Religion</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not stated</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The majority of co-habiting people reported they had ‘No religion’ and this was far higher than the proportion amongst married people. The proportion of both co-habiting males and co-habiting females who reported they had ‘No religion’ increased over the decade by 10 and 9 percentage points respectively.

The proportion of co-habiting (opposite sex) people who recorded their religion as ‘Church of Scotland’ decreased significantly over the decade, whereas the proportion recording as ‘Roman Catholic’ increased. The proportion of co-habiting males who reported that they had an ‘Other Religion’ fell from 1.3 per cent to 0.3 per cent over the decade.

Chart 3.18: Religion of Co-habiting people in Couples (same sex) by Age band, Scotland 2011

![Chart 3.18: Religion of Co-habiting people in Couples (same sex) by Age band, Scotland 2011](image)

There were almost 23,000 people in co-habiting same sex couples and almost half of these were aged under 35. The age profile for people in co-habiting same sex couples was similar to that for people in co-habiting opposite sex couples.
Chart 3.19 shows that 42 per cent of people in Scotland lived in a household that contained dependent children. This varied greatly by religion, with only 30 per cent of ‘Jewish’ people and 70 per cent of ‘Muslims’ living with dependent children.

Only a third (32 per cent) of people who identified as ‘Church of Scotland’ lived in such a household compared to 44 per cent of ‘Roman Catholic’ people and the majority (51 per cent) of people with ‘No religion’. Again, the age profiles of each religion should be considered when interpreting this chart.

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23 See Annex A for the definition of ‘Dependent Children’
Chart 3.20: Religion of Families by number of Dependent Children, Scotland 2011

Chart 3.20 shows that the proportion of families in Scotland with dependent children was highest for those where the Family Reference Person (FRP) identified as ‘Muslim’ or ‘Sikh’. Seventy per cent of ‘Muslim’ families had dependent children compared to 41 per cent of all families; and 22 per cent of ‘Muslim’ families had three or more children compared to only 5 per cent of all families.

Families where the FRP had ‘No religion’ had higher numbers of dependent children than ‘Roman Catholic’ families. Only 3 per cent of families where the FRP identified as ‘Church of Scotland’ had three or more dependent children.

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24 See Annex A for a definition of ‘Family Reference Person’.

94
Chart 3.21 shows that 77 per cent of those living in households with dependent children were in a couple household. This proportion varied across the religions, ranging from 96 per cent for ‘Hindu’ down to 68 per cent for ‘Other Religion’. A higher proportion of people who identified as ‘Church of Scotland’ (82 per cent) were in a couple household compared to ‘Roman Catholic’ (76 per cent) and ‘No religion’ (74 per cent).
Within the majority of households in Scotland the Household Reference Person (HRP) was male (58%). This varied by religion where it was as high as 80 per cent in ‘Hindu’ households and only 46 per cent in ‘Other Religion’ households. ‘Other Religion’ was the only group where the majority of HRPs were female.

Within households where the HRP had ‘No religion’, 62 per cent were male, compared to 56 per cent for ‘Church of Scotland’ and 54 per cent for ‘Roman Catholic’.
Chart 3.23 shows that a slightly higher proportion of people in Scotland lived in communal establishments in 2011 than in 2001. In 2011 ‘Buddhists’ had the highest proportion of people living in communal establishments (7.0 per cent) and this was a slight increase from 2001.

The proportion of those who reported an ‘Other Religion’ who lived in communal establishments fell significantly between 2001 and 2011, from 4.2 per cent to 2.5 per cent. Those who identified as ‘Church of Scotland’, ‘Roman Catholic’ and ‘No religion’ all had similar proportions in communal establishments, below the national figure of 1.9 per cent.

See Annex A for the definition of a ‘communal establishment’.

25
Chart 3.24 shows that 38 per cent of people who lived in communal establishments lived in educational establishments and 42 per cent lived in medical and care establishments. As expected, the religions with a greater proportion of young people (‘Hindu’, ‘Muslim’, ‘Buddhist’ and ‘Sikh’) were more likely to be resident in educational establishments, and people from religions such as the ‘Church of Scotland’, with an older age profile, were more likely to be in medical and care establishments.

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26 See Annex A for the definition of a ‘communal establishment’.
Chapter 3.4: Health

The 2011 Census in Scotland asked all people: ‘Are your day-to-day activities limited because of a health problem or disability which has lasted, or is expected to last, at least 12 months’.

One in five (20 per cent) people reported a long-term health problem or disability and this was the same as in 2001 despite an ageing population. It should be noted that the Scottish Health Survey (SHeS) shows that 32 per cent of adults and 19 per cent of children (aged under 16) in Scotland reported limiting long-term condition or disability in 2012. However, the question wording used in the SHeS differs from the above, and the question is asked as part of a face-to-face interview.\textsuperscript{27}

Chart 3.25: Long-term Limiting Health Problem or Disability by Religion, Scotland, 2001 and 2011

Chart 3.25 shows that the proportion of people in Scotland who reported a long-term health problem or disability varied across the religions.

\textsuperscript{27} For full details on the Scottish Health Survey (2012) questions, see the following questionnaire documentation: http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Health/scottish-health-survey/SHeSSurveyDocumentation/shesquest12
Religions with younger age profiles (such as ‘Hindu’, ‘Muslim’ and ‘Sikh’) reported lower rates\textsuperscript{28} of health problems or disability, and these rates had reduced since 2001. The rate of long-term health problem or disability for those reporting an ‘Other Religion’ doubled, from 15 per cent to 30 per cent, over the decade. ‘Church of Scotland’ also increased, from 24 per cent to 26 per cent. The proportion for ‘Roman Catholic’ and for ‘No religion’ fell from 2001.

Chart 3.26: Religion by Long-term limiting Health Problem or Disability, Scotland 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Religion</th>
<th>Limited 'a little'</th>
<th>Limited 'a lot'</th>
<th>Not Limited</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other Religion</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church of Scotland</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Christian</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not stated</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roman Catholic</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buddhist</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Religion</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sikh</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muslim</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hindu</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: 2011 Census*

Chart 3.26 shows the split between those limited ‘a little’ by a long-term health problem or disability and those limited ‘a lot’. There is a fairly even split for the general population and for each religion.

‘Roman Catholic’ was the only religion where a higher proportion of people were limited ‘a lot’ than ‘a little’, however this difference was less than 2 per cent.

\textsuperscript{28} There is research which shows that self-reported poor health and limiting long-term illness appear to be consistently higher among Muslims, Sikhs and Roman Catholics (http://www.scotpho.org.uk/downloads/scotphoreports/scotpho100126_diversity_report.pdf). The difference is likely to be due to age profiles.
Chart 3.27: Long-term Limiting Health Problem or Disability by Religion and Gender, Scotland 2011

Chart 3.27 shows that a larger proportion of people who reported a long-term health problem or disability (limiting them either ‘a little’ or ‘a lot’) were female (55 per cent). This difference was greater amongst the Christian religions. Again it is likely that this was affected by the age profiles of the genders, which shows females to be older.

Only amongst those who reported ‘No religion’ was there a larger proportion of males than females who reported a health problem or disability.
Chart 3.28: Religion by Long-term Health Conditions, Scotland 2011

Chart 3.28 shows that 30 per cent of people in Scotland reported that they had one or more health conditions expected to last at least 12 months. This ranged from 44 per cent of people who reported an 'Other Religion' to 10 per cent of people who reported that they were 'Hindu'. The rates for 'Church of Scotland', 'Roman Catholic' and 'No religion' were 37, 30 and 23 per cent respectively. These rates are likely to be affected by the age profiles of the different groups.
The two most common types of long-term health conditions reported by those who reported a condition in Scotland in 2011 were ‘Physical Disability’ and ‘Deafness or Partial Hearing Loss’ (both 16 per cent). Forty five per cent of people (who reported a condition) reported a condition not listed on the form and these were classified by NRS to the ‘Other condition’ category.

‘Physical disability’ and ‘Deafness or Partial Hearing Loss’ were most prevalent for those who recorded as ‘Church of Scotland’. ‘Hindus’, ‘Muslims’ and ‘Sikhs’ who reported a condition were more likely to report an ‘Other Condition’.
Chart 3.30: Religion by General Health, Scotland 2011

Chart 3.30 shows that the majority (52 per cent) of people in Scotland thought that their general health was ‘very good’ in 2011. A further third (30 per cent) thought that their health was ‘good’ and 12 per cent thought it was ‘fair’. Only 6 per cent of the population thought that their health was either ‘bad’ or ‘very bad’.

As expected the religions with the younger age profiles reported better general health. ‘Hindus’ reported the best health and those who reported an ‘Other Religion’ reported the worst health with over a quarter of this group reporting ‘fair’, ‘bad’ or ‘very bad’ health.
Chart 3.31 shows that 9 per cent of people in Scotland provided unpaid care\(^{29}\) to family members, friends or neighbours. This varied by religion group, for example, 11 per cent of ‘Church of Scotland’ provided care compared to only 5 per cent of ‘Hindus’. Again this is likely to be affected by the age profiles of these groups.

Those who reported that they had an ‘Other Religion’ provided most unpaid care at 16 per cent, with most of these providing between 1 and 19 hours of care per week.

\(^{29}\) See Annex A for the definition of ‘care’.
Chapter 4A: Disability

Introduction

The following chapter describes the characteristics of those who indicated on the 2011 Census form that they had a limiting long-term health problem or disability, and compares the characteristics of this group to the general population.

Background

As part of the 2011 Census, all people in the UK were asked to indicate whether or not their day-to-day activities were limited because of a health problem or disability which had lasted, or was expected to last, at least 12 months, including those related to age.

The same question was asked across the four UK nations and therefore the results can be directly compared. The following analysis explores the responses to this question and draws upon other data sources. It compares results to other relevant variables to examine relationships, but does not seek to determine causation.

Summary of Disability Findings

- In 2011, one in five people (20 per cent) reported that they were limited either ‘a little’ or ‘a lot’ by a long-term health problem or disability.
- More than four fifths of people aged 85 years and over reported that their day-to-day activities were limited by a long-term health problem or disability, compared to around 5 per cent of children under the age of 16 years.
- All minority ethnic groups were less likely than the ‘White’ group to report that they were limited either ‘a little’ or ‘a lot’ by a long-term health problem or disability.
- As expected, people who disclosed that they were limited ‘a lot’ by a long-term health problem or disability were much more likely to rate their general health poorly.
- People who reported that they had a physical disability or a mental health condition were the least likely to assess their health as ‘very good’ or ‘good’.

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Chapter 4A.1: Demographics

In 2011, around one in five people in Scotland (20 per cent) of the population reported that their day-to-day activities were limited either ‘a little’ or ‘a lot’ by a long-term health problem or disability.

It should be noted that the Scottish Health Survey (SHeS) showed that 32 per cent of adults and 19 per cent of children (aged under 16) in Scotland reported a limiting long-term condition or disability in 2012. However, the question wording used in the SHeS differs from the above, and the question is asked as part of a face-to-face interview.\(^30\)

\(^30\) For full details on the Scottish Health Survey (2012) questions, see the following questionnaire documentation: http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Health/scottish-health-survey/SHeSSurveyDocumentation/shesquest12
Disability in Scotland compared to rest of UK

Chart 4.1 shows that a higher proportion of people in Scotland (20 per cent) reported a limiting health problem or disability than the UK as a whole (18 per cent). However Scotland recorded a lower proportion than Wales (23 per cent) and Northern Ireland (21 per cent).

Chart 4.1: Long-term activity-limiting Health Problem or Disability, UK, 2011

![Chart 4.1: Long-term activity-limiting Health Problem or Disability, UK, 2011](image)

England recorded the lowest prevalence (18 per cent) of health problems or disability within the UK. However, there was much variation across the country with more prevalence in the northern regions compared to those in the south. The South East reported a figure of only 16 per cent compared to 22 per cent in the North East. London reported the lowest proportion of its population with a health problem or disability, though it should be noted that the median age of the population in London was only 33 compared to a UK average of 39.
Urban and Rural Scotland

Respondents were classified as living in an area that was either urban or rural, according to the Scottish Government’s 8-fold classification.31

Chart 4.2: Long-term Health Problem or Disability by Urban Rural Classification, Scotland 2011

Chart 4.2 shows that the proportion of people living in urban and rural areas of Scotland was similar for those who had a limiting long-term health problem or disability and those who did not.

Most people in Scotland lived in urban areas, and this was true for those who were limited and those who were not. A slightly higher proportion of people who were limited ‘a lot’ lived in large urban areas (41 per cent), compared to those who were limited ‘a little’ (37 per cent) and ‘not limited’ (39 per cent).

Twelve per cent of people who were ‘not limited’ by a long-term health problem or disability lived in ‘accessible rural areas’, a slightly higher proportion than people living in ‘accessible rural areas’ who were ‘limited a lot’ (10 per cent).

The prevalence of long-term limiting health problems or disability varied across age groups, with prevalence much higher in people aged 65 years and over compared to under 65 years. More than four fifths (83 per cent) of people aged 85 years and over reported that their day-to-day activities were limited (either ‘a little’ or ‘a lot’) by a long-term health problem or disability. Around 5 per cent of children under the age of 16 years reported that their day-to-day activities were limited by a long-term health problem or disability.
Population pyramids by Long-term Health Problem or Disability, Scotland 2011

The population pyramids illustrate the age and gender distribution of people who reported that they were either limited ‘a lot’, ‘a little’ or ‘not limited’ by a long-term health problem or disability in the 2011 Census. Females had a slightly higher prevalence of limiting (either ‘a little’ or ‘a lot’) long-term health problem or disability compared to males.

**Figure 4.1: People who were ‘Limited a Lot’ by a Long-term Health Problem or Disability, Scotland 2011**

The majority (59 per cent) of people who reported that they were limited ‘a lot’ by a long-term health problem or disability were aged 60 or over.

Fifteen per cent of females who reported that their day-to-day activities were limited ‘a lot’ were aged 85 years and over compared to only 7 per cent of males.

The most common age of males who reported that their day-to-day activities were limited ‘a lot’ was between 60 and 64 years - 12 per cent fell within this age band.
People whose daily activities were limited ‘a little’ by a long-term health problem or disability also tended to be aged 60 years and over (53 per cent). There was generally less difference in the proportion of males and females who were limited ‘a little’ by a long-term health problem or disability, though it was higher for females in the oldest age bands.
Most people who recorded that their day-to-day activities were ‘not limited’ by a long-term health problem or disability were under 60 years of age (85 per cent).

The population pyramids above emphasise the relationship between limiting long-term health problems or disability and increasing age.
Chapter 4A.2: Ethnicity, Identity, Language and Religion

Chart 4.4: Long-term Health Problem or Disability by Ethnic Group, All People, Scotland 2011

Chart 4.4 compares the prevalence of long-term health problems or disability by ethnic group to the Scotland average (10 per cent limited ‘a lot’; 10 per cent ‘a little’, and 80 per cent ‘not limited’).

All minority ethnic groups were less likely than the ‘White’ group to report that they were limited either ‘a little’ or ‘a lot’ by a long-term health problem or disability.

Amongst the ‘African’ group, the proportion of people reporting that they were ‘not limited’ by a long-term health problem or disability was 94 per cent, which was 14 percentage points higher than the average for Scotland as a whole (80 per cent).

It should be noted that minority ethnic groups had younger age profiles than the population as a whole.
People who reported being limited ‘a lot’ by a long-term health problem or disability were slightly less likely to report that they spoke English ‘very well’ or ‘well’, compared to people who were limited only ‘a little’ or ‘not limited’.
The 2011 Census asked respondents ‘Do you use a language other than English at home?’ (The ‘English’ bar in Chart 4.6 represents those who didn’t use any language other than English).

People who reported that they used British Sign Language (BSL) to communicate at home were most likely to have reported that they were limited either ‘a little’ or ‘a lot’ by a long-term health problem or disability.

A relatively high proportion of people who reported that they used Scots or Gaelic at home stated that their activities were limited by a long-term health problem or disability (30 per cent and 22 per cent, respectively).
Chapter 4A.3: Households

Chart 4.7: Long-term Health Problem or Disability by Marital Status, Scotland 2011

Chart 4.7 shows that people ‘not limited’ by a long-term health problem or disability were more likely to be single (39 per cent), than people who were limited either, ‘a little’ (23 per cent), or ‘a lot’ (21 per cent). People who were limited ‘a lot’ were less likely to be married (39 per cent) than people limited ‘a little’ and those ‘not limited’ (both 46 per cent).

Those that were limited ‘a lot’ were more likely to be widowed (23 per cent) than either people who were limited ‘a little’ or ‘not limited’. Older people were more likely to be widowed and also to report that they were more limited by a long-term health problem or disability.

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32 Note the full categories used in the chart are: Married; Single (never married or never registered a same-sex civil partnership); Divorced (or formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legal); Widowed (or surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership); Separated (but still legally married or still legally in a same-sex civil partnership); In a registered same-sex civil partnership.
Chart 4.8: Household type by People in Household with Long-term Health Problem or Disability, Scotland 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household Type</th>
<th>No people</th>
<th>One person in household</th>
<th>Two or more people in household</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other household types: All full-time students</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Couple family: With dependent children</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lone parent: With dependent children</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Couple family: No children</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One person household: Aged under 65</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other household types: Other</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All households</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Couple family: All children non-dependent</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other household types: With dependent children</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lone parent: All children non-dependent</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One person household: Aged 65 and over</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One family household: All aged 65 and over</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other household types: All aged 65 and over</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Census 2011

Chart 4.8 shows that 35 per cent of households contained at least one person who reported a long-term health problem or disability.

Households made up of ‘full-time students only’ were the least likely to have included a person with a long-term health problem or disability: over nine in ten (93 per cent) of these households did not contain a person with a long-term health problem or disability.

Households where all residents were aged 65 years and over were the most likely to have at least one person with a long-term health problem or disability.
Chart 4.9 shows the number of dependent children in families by a long-term health problem or disability. Half of families with dependent children had one child and half had two or more.

People who reported being ‘not limited’ by a long-term health problem or disability were more likely to have more children than those who did record a health problem or disability.

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33 See Annex A for the definition of ‘Dependent Children’
Chart 4.10: Long-term Health Problem or Disability by Age of Youngest Dependent Child, Scotland 2011

Chart 4.10 shows that people with dependent children who reported that they were ‘not limited’ by a long-term health problem or disability were almost twice as likely to have a child aged under 4 years (39 per cent) than people who were limited ‘a lot’ (21 per cent).

People who were ‘limited a lot’ by a long-term health problem or disability were more likely to have older dependent children between the ages of 12 and 18 years (46 per cent) than people who were ‘limited a little’ (37 per cent) and ‘not limited’ (28 per cent). It should be noted that these people were likely to be older themselves.
Chart 4.11: Long-term health problem or disability by Communal Establishment type, All Residents in Communal Establishments, Scotland 2011

Chart 4.11 shows people who lived in communal establishments\textsuperscript{34} on census day by long-term health problem or disability. The vast majority (85 per cent) of people in communal establishments who reported that their day-to-day activities were limited ‘a lot’ were living in an adult care home.

Over a third of people in communal establishments lived in ‘Halls of Residence and Student Accommodation’. However this figure was only 9 per cent for those limited ‘a little’ and less than 1 per cent for those limited ‘a lot’ by a long-term health problem or disability.

\textsuperscript{34} See Annex A for the definition of a ‘communal establishment’.
Chart 4A.4: Health

Chart 4.12: Self-assessed General Health by Age, Scotland 2011

Chart 4.12 shows that most (94 per cent) people in Scotland rated their general health as ‘very good’, ‘good’, or ‘fair’, whilst a small minority (6 per cent) rated their general health as ‘bad’ or ‘very bad’.

People aged 24 years and under were most likely to rate their health as ‘very good’ or ‘good’ whilst those aged 65 years and over were least likely to report that they were in ‘very good’ or ‘good’ health.

This pattern reflected the higher proportion of people in the 65 and over age groups who reported a long-term activity-limiting health problem or disability.
Chart 4.13: Long-term Health Problem or Disability by General Health, All People, Scotland 2011

Chart 4.13 presents self-reported general health by long-term activity limiting health problem or disability. As expected, people who recorded that they were limited 'a lot' by a long-term health problem or disability were much more likely to rate their general health poorly (49 per cent), when compared to people who were 'limited a little' (8 per cent) or 'not limited' (less than one per cent).
Chart 4.14 shows that 60 per cent of people who were limited ‘a lot’ by a long-term health problem or disability rated their general health as ‘bad’ or ‘very bad’.

Almost half of people who were limited ‘a lot’ and aged under 25 years old rated their general health as ‘very good’ or ‘good’ (46 per cent). This figure fell to 9 per cent for those aged 50 to 64 years and interestingly increased to 12 per cent for people in the oldest age band.
Chart 4.15: Type of Long-term Condition by Age, All People, Scotland 2011

The chart presents type of long-term condition by age. Blindness or partial sight loss, deafness or partial hearing loss and physical disability were more prevalent in the older age bands whereas developmental disorders, learning difficulties and learning disabilities were more common in younger people. Over half of people (55 per cent) with a developmental disorder reported that they were aged between 0 and 15 years.

The largest proportion of people who reported a mental health condition were aged between 35 and 49 years (34 per cent).
Chart 4.16 presents the gender split of people who had different types of long-term health conditions. A substantially higher proportion of males (77 per cent) than females (23 per cent) were reported to have a developmental disorder. Learning difficulties and learning disabilities were also more predominantly reported by males (61 and 57 per cent, respectively).

Females, on the other hand, were more likely than males to report that they had conditions more associated with old age, such as physical disabilities and blindness or partial sight loss, as well as mental health conditions.

There was an even gender split of people who reported that they had no long-term health condition.
Chart 4.17 shows that 82 per cent of people in Scotland reported that their general health was either ‘very good’ or ‘good’. People who reported that they had a physical disability or a mental health condition were the least likely to assess their general health as ‘very good’ or ‘good’ (18 and 32 per cent respectively).

Of those people who reported no long-term health condition, 96 per cent rated their general health positively (as ‘very good’ or ‘good’).
Chart 4.18 shows that 9 per cent of people in Scotland provided unpaid weekly care.35 People who recorded that they had a learning disability or a developmental disorder were least likely to provide any unpaid weekly care, whereas people with deafness or partial hearing loss or those who reported an ‘Other condition’ condition were slightly more likely to have been providing care. It should be noted that people who reported a learning disability or a developmental disorder were likely to be younger.

35 See Annex A for the definition of ‘care’.
Chapter 4B: British Sign Language (BSL) Users

Introduction

The following chapter describes the characteristics of those who indicated on the 2011 Census form that they used British Sign Language (BSL) at home. BSL is a language in its own right, having been officially recognised by the UK Government in 2003 as being a full independent language. It is the most common form of signed communication used by deaf people in Scotland.

Deaf people face barriers in their everyday lives that are caused by a lack of understanding of their language, culture and history. This chapter seeks to strengthen the evidence base in this area.

Background

The 2011 Census included a question for the first time on British Sign Language (BSL) use at home: ‘Do you use a language other than English at home?’ Respondents, including both those with and without a hearing impairment, could tick more than one option, including ‘Yes, British Sign Language’. The census questions on language asked in other parts of the UK were different and therefore comparisons can’t be made across the UK countries.

Summary of BSL Findings

- In 2011, 12,533 people aged 3 years and over in Scotland indicated in the census that they used BSL at home; this equated to 0.24 per cent of the population.
- Use of BSL was at its greatest amongst 35-49 year olds, with around a quarter of users in this age band. In contrast only 6 per cent of people aged 75 and over reported that they used BSL.
- Amongst BSL users, the proportion of people who reported that they were limited by a long-term health problem or disability was higher than in the population as a whole (41 per cent and 20 per cent, respectively).
- Amongst BSL users who reported that they had a long-term health condition, deafness or partial hearing loss was the most common reported type of condition (54 per cent).
- BSL users were less likely to report that their general health was very good (39 per cent) compared to people in the population as a whole (51 per cent).

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In 2011, 12,533 people aged 3 years and over indicated in the census that they used BSL at home - this equated to 0.24 per cent of the total population aged 3 years and over.

Glasgow City was the council area with the highest number of BSL users (1,717 people), followed by City of Edinburgh (1,021 people).
BSL users by Age and Gender

Figure 4.4 presents the age and gender make-up of British Sign Language (BSL) users in Scotland in 2011.

**Figure 4.4: BSL users by Age and Gender, All People (3 years+), Scotland 2011**

There were slightly more female BSL users than male (6,659 females compared to 5,874 males). Of the total BSL-using population (aged 3 years and above); 53 per cent were female, and 47 per cent were male and this was a similar gender split to the population as a whole.

The highest number of BSL users was in the 35-49 years age group which accounted for around a quarter of BSL users. In contrast only 6 per cent of people aged 75 and over reported that they used BSL.

Around one in five BSL users recorded in the 2011 Census were aged 3 to 15 years.
Chart 4.20: BSL users by Age band and Gender, All People (3 years +), Scotland 2011

Chart 4.20 shows that the majority of BSL users in all of the age groups were female, except for people aged 3 to 15 years, where there was a slightly higher number of males.
Urban and Rural Scotland

Respondents were classified as living in an area that was either urban or rural, according to the Scottish Government’s 8-fold classification\textsuperscript{36}.

Chart 4.21: BSL users by Urban and Rural Scotland, All People (3 years+), Scotland 2011

Chart 4.21 shows that people who used BSL at home were slightly more likely to be living in an urban, rather than a rural area. Four in ten BSL users lived in ‘large urban areas’, with a further third in ‘other urban areas’. Six per cent of BSL users lived in areas that were classified as ‘remote rural’/‘very remote rural’, with a further 9 per cent of BSL users living in ‘accessible rural’ areas.

\textsuperscript{36} See ‘Annex A’ for the Scottish Government 8-fold urban rural classification.
Chapter 4B.2: Ethnicity, Identity, Language and Religion

Chart 4.22: BSL users by Ethnic Group, All People (3 years+), Scotland 2011

Chart 4.22 shows that the ethnicity profile of BSL users was very similar to that of the whole population. Most (86 per cent) users of BSL identified their ethnicity to be ‘White: Scottish’. A further 7 per cent identified their ethnic group as ‘Other White: British’. Two per cent of BSL users recorded their ethnicity in one of the ‘Asian’ groups. A very small number of users came from a minority ethnic group outside of those listed above.
Chart 4.23: BSL users by Ethnic Group and Age, All People (3 years+), Scotland 2011

Chart 4.23 shows that BSL users from the ‘Mixed or multiple’, ‘African’ and ‘Asian’ ethnic groups tended to be younger than those who identified their ethnicity within one of the ‘White’ ethnic groups, consistent with the age profiles of the overall population in these ethnic groups.

Those who identified their ethnicity as ‘Mixed or multiple’ had the youngest age profile: almost half (49 per cent) of BSL users of ‘Mixed or multiple’ ethnicities were aged between 3 and 24 years. In contrast only one in ten ‘Caribbean or Black’ BSL users were in this age band.
Chart 4.24: BSL users by Religion, All People (3 years+), Scotland 2011

Chart 4.24 shows that the religion profile of BSL users was similar to that of the population as a whole. BSL users were mainly split between those having ‘No religion’ (36 per cent), or belonging to one of the ‘Christian’ religions (53 per cent of BSL users belonged to either ‘Church of Scotland’, ‘Roman Catholic’ or an ‘Other Christian’ religion). A further 4 per cent stated their religion as one of ‘Buddhist’, ‘Hindu’, ‘Jewish’, ‘Muslim’, ‘Sikh’, or ‘Other Religion’. The remaining 7 per cent of BSL users did not state what religion, if any, they belonged to.
Chart 4.25: BSL users by Religion and Age, All People (3 years+), Scotland 2011

Chart 4.25 shows the age profile of BSL users by religion. BSL users who indicated that they belonged to the ‘Church of Scotland’ were more likely to be aged 50 years and over, compared to those who belonged to other religions, or who stated they had ‘No religion’.

BSL users from non-Christian denominations tended to have younger age profiles compared to the Christian groups. Close to half of BSL users who belonged to the ‘Sikh’, ‘Muslim’ and ‘Jewish’ religions were aged between 3 and 24 years.
Chart 4.26 shows that most people who used BSL at home, could also speak, read and write English. The youngest age group (3 to 15 years) recorded a relatively high proportion of people who could speak English, but could not read or write English (14 per cent).

Amongst BSL users who were aged over 65 years, being able to ‘understand spoken English only’ was more commonly reported than in the younger age groups.
Chart 4.27 shows that 80 per cent of BSL users reported that they could speak English ‘very well’ or ‘well’, 10 per cent ‘not well’ and 10 per cent ‘not at all’ regardless of age. BSL users aged between 3 and 15 years were less likely to rate their proficiency in speaking English positively, compared to BSL users who were aged between 16 and 64 years.

Source: Census 2011
Chapter 4B.3: Households

Chart 4.28: BSL users by Marital Status by Gender, All People (16 years +), Scotland 2011

Chart 4.28\textsuperscript{37} presents a breakdown of male and female BSL users (aged 16 or over) according to their marital status. A lower proportion of BSL users were married and a higher proportion were single compared with the population as a whole.

A higher proportion of male BSL users were single (46 per cent) than female BSL users (37 per cent). There was twice the proportion of widowed females than males (10 per cent compared to 5 per cent).

\textsuperscript{37} Note the full categories used in the chart are: Married; Single (never married or never registered a same-sex civil partnership); Divorced (or formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legal); Widowed (or surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership); Separated (but still legally married or still legally in a same-sex civil partnership); In a registered same-sex civil partnership
Chart 4.29 shows that in married couple family households (where there was at least one user of BSL in the household) the majority (58 per cent) had dependent children. This was slightly more than the corresponding proportion of 53 per cent for all married couple family households.

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38 See Annex A for the definition of ‘Dependent Children’
In co-habiting (both same and opposite-sex) couple families (where there was at least one user of BSL in the household) a higher proportion of people had no children compared to married couple families (32 per cent compared to 20 per cent, respectively – shown in Chart 4.29).
Chart 4.31: BSL users by Dependent Children in Lone-Parent Family Households, Scotland 2011

Chart 4.31 shows that lone-parent households (where there was at least one user of BSL in the household) had a similar profile to the population as a whole.
Chapter 4B.4: Health

Chart 4.32: BSL users by Long-term Health Problem or Disability by Gender, Scotland 2011

Amongst BSL users, the proportion of people who reported that they were limited (either ‘a little’ or ‘a lot’) by a long-term health problem or disability was higher than in the population as a whole (41 per cent and 20 per cent, respectively). There was a slightly higher proportion of BSL-using males (25 per cent) who were ‘limited a lot’, compared to female BSL users (21 per cent).

The majority (59 per cent) of all people who used BSL indicated that their day-to-day activities were ‘not limited’ by a long-term health problem or disability. There was a slightly higher proportion of females who reported that they were ‘not limited’ (61 per cent) than males (57 per cent).
Chart 4.33: BSL users by Long-term Health Problem or Disability by Age, All People (3 years+), Scotland 2011

Chart 4.33 presents BSL users by the proportion of people within each age group who reported that they were limited either ‘a lot’, ‘a little’, or ‘not limited’ by a long-term health problem or disability.

Almost a quarter (22 per cent) of BSL users aged between 3 and 15 years reported that their day-to-day activities were limited ‘a lot’ by a long-term health problem or disability; this was a higher than the proportion for people between the ages of 16 and 49 (17 per cent). The proportion of BSL users aged 75+ who were limited ‘a lot’ by a long-term health problem or disability, was 43 per cent; this was higher than the corresponding proportion in all other age groups.
Chart 4.34 shows that BSL users were more likely to state that they had at least one long-term health condition. The majority (55 per cent) did, compared to under a third (31 per cent) of all people aged 3 or over.
Chart 4.35: BSL users by types of Long-term Condition, All People (3 years+) who reported one or more Long-term Conditions, Scotland 2011

Chart 4.35 shows the prevalence of different types of long-term health condition amongst BSL users who reported that they had one or more long-term conditions.

Over half (54 per cent) of BSL users with a condition reported that they had deafness or partial hearing loss. This was the most commonly reported type of condition for the BSL group, and compared to 22 per cent for the whole population.
Chart 4.36 shows that BSL users were less likely to report that their general health was ‘very good’ (39 per cent) compared to the proportion of people (aged 3 years and over) in the population as a whole (51 per cent).

The proportion of BSL users who reported that their health was ‘bad or very bad’ (10 per cent) was almost double the proportion in the population (6 per cent).
Chart 4.37 shows that a higher proportion of BSL users provided unpaid weekly care\textsuperscript{39} than the population (21 per cent compared to 10 per cent). A higher proportion of BSL users provided 50 hours or more unpaid care per week compared to the population as a whole (8 per cent and 3 per cent respectively).

\textsuperscript{39} See Annex A for the definition of ‘care’.
Annex A: Definitions

Care
The term ‘care’ covers any unpaid help, looking after or supporting family members, friends, neighbours or others because of long-term physical or mental ill-health or disability or problems related to old age.

Communal Establishment
A Communal Establishment is defined as an establishment providing managed residential accommodation. Managed means full time or part time supervision of the accommodation. Examples include prisons, large hospitals and hotels.

Dependent Children
A dependent child is any person aged 0 to 15 years in a household (whether or not in a family) or a person aged 16 to 18 in full-time education, or living in a family with his or her parent(s) or grandparent(s). It does not include any people aged 16 to 18 who have a spouse, partner or child living in the household.

Family Reference Person (FRP)
The Family Reference Person (FRP) is identified by criteria based on the family make up. In a lone parent family it is taken to be the lone parent. In a couple family, the FRP is chosen from the two people in the couple on the basis of their economic activity (in the priority order: full-time job, part-time job, unemployed, retired, other). If both people have the same economic activity, the FRP is identified as the elder of the two or, if they are the same age, the first member of the couple on the form.

Gender
The 2011 Census asked respondents ‘What is your sex?’, whereas the term ‘Gender’ is used throughout this paper. The Scottish Government prefers its equality policy to focus on the social differences between men and women (gender) as opposed to medical differences (sex).

Household Reference Persons (HRPs) provide an individual person within a household to act as a reference point for producing further derived statistics and for characterising a whole household according to the characteristics of the chosen reference person.

Urban and Rural Scotland: The Scottish Government 8-fold urban rural classification:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Large Urban Areas</th>
<th>Settlements of over 125,000 people</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other Urban Areas</td>
<td>Settlements of 10,000 to 125,000 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accessible Small Towns</td>
<td>Settlements of between 3,000 and 10,000 people and within 30 minutes’ drive of a settlement of 10,000 or more.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remote Small Towns</td>
<td>Settlements of between 3,000 and 10,000 people and with a drive time of over 30 minutes but less than 60 minutes to a settlement of 10,000 or more.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very Remote Small Towns</td>
<td>Settlements of between 3,000 and 10,000 people and with a drive time of over 60 minutes to a settlement of 10,000 or more.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accessible Rural</td>
<td>Areas with a population of less than 3,000 people, and within a 30 minute drive time of a settlement of 10,000 or more.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remote Rural</td>
<td>Areas with a population of less than 3,000 people, and with a drive time of over 30 minutes but less than 60 minutes to a settlement of 10,000 or more.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very Remote Rural</td>
<td>Areas with a population of less than 3,000 people, and with a drive time of over 60 minutes to a settlement of 10,000 or more.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Variations in Base Sizes for Tables
Throughout the report, different population bases are used for different tables. Some cover ‘all people’ whereas others cover ‘all people in households’. There are also different bases for language tables covering those ‘aged 3 and over’ and for marital status which cover those ‘aged 16 and over’.

Working Age
Where the term ‘working age’ is used in this paper it refers to those aged 16-64 years.

Annex B: Census Questionnaire
The following shows questions asked in the 2011 Census questionnaire:

Ethnicity:
Religion:

What religion, religious denomination or body do you belong to?

- This question is voluntary.
- None
- Church of Scotland
- Roman Catholic
- Other Christian, please write in below
- Muslim
- Buddhist
- Sikh
- Jewish
- Hindu
- Another religion or body, please write in

Disability:

Are your day-to-day activities limited because of a health problem or disability which has lasted, or is expected to last, at least 12 months?

- Include problems related to old age.
- Yes, limited a lot
- Yes, limited a little
- No

Language used at Home:

Do you use a language other than English at home?

- Tick all that apply.
- No, English only
- Yes, British Sign Language
- Yes, other - please write in

The full 2011 Census questionnaire can be found here:
Annex C: Useful Links

- Scotland’s Census website:
  http://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/

- Scotland’s Census website - Additional Tables:

- Scottish Government’s ‘Overview of Equality Results from the 2011 Census Release 2’:
  http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2014/03/7340

- Scottish Health Survey:
  http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Health/scottish-health-survey

- Scottish Government Equality Evidence Website:
  http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/People/Equality/Equalities
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e-mail: statistics.enquiries@scotland.gsi.gov.uk

How to access background or source data

The data collected for this statistical bulletin are available on Scotland’s Census website: http://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/

Complaints and suggestions
If you are not satisfied with our service or have any comments or suggestions, please write to the Chief Statistician, 3WR, St Andrews House, Edinburgh, EH1 3DG, Telephone: (0131) 244 0302, e-mail statistics.enquiries@scotland.gsi.gov.uk.

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