

## EQUALITY, POVERTY AND SOCIAL SECURITY

# Gypsy/Travellers in Scotland

## A Comprehensive Analysis of the 2011 Census

### Introduction

Gypsy/Travellers are a particularly marginalised group and suffer poor outcomes in many areas of life. The Scottish Government is committed to ensuring equality of opportunity for all of Scotland's Gypsy/Travellers. To this end, a sound analytical evidence base is important and can be used to identify policy priorities, target services and tackle discrimination.

This report brings together analysis previously published in three separate analytical reports<sup>123</sup> to provide a comprehensive and wide ranging evidence base on Scotland's Gypsy/Travellers. The previous analysis added value to equality data published initially on Scotland's Census website by the National Records of Scotland (NRS)<sup>4</sup> and brought together relevant data from the census and other sources, using infographics to paint a picture of equality in Scotland.

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<sup>1</sup> Analysis of Equality Results from the 2011 Census <http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2014/10/8378>

<sup>2</sup> Analysis of Equality Results from the 2011 Census - Part 2 <http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2015/03/8716>

<sup>3</sup> Which Ethnic Groups Have the Poorest Health? <http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2015/08/7995>

<sup>4</sup> Scotland's Census Website <http://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/>

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### **Structure of this Report**

This report provides a strong evidence base on Gypsy/Travellers in Scotland. In 2011, a 'White: Gypsy/Traveller' response category was added to the ethnic group question on the census form, so much of this data and analysis is available for the first time, providing a sound baseline to measure future progress against.

The following analysis includes Gypsy/Travellers who were resident both on sites or in settled housing on Census day, 27 March 2011. This report describes the information collected and compares the results and characteristics of Gypsy/Travellers to the Scottish population as a whole.

To set the context, the report starts by presenting the size of the group along with its age profile and other demographic information. It then discusses statistics on identity and religion, and examines how the group's language skills compare to the rest of the population. The Household chapter reveals some interesting findings on

how the make-up of Gypsy/Traveller families differs from others in the population. And finally, analysis of key areas such as health, education, housing, transport and economic indicators reveal important information on the lives and life chances of Gypsy/Travellers.

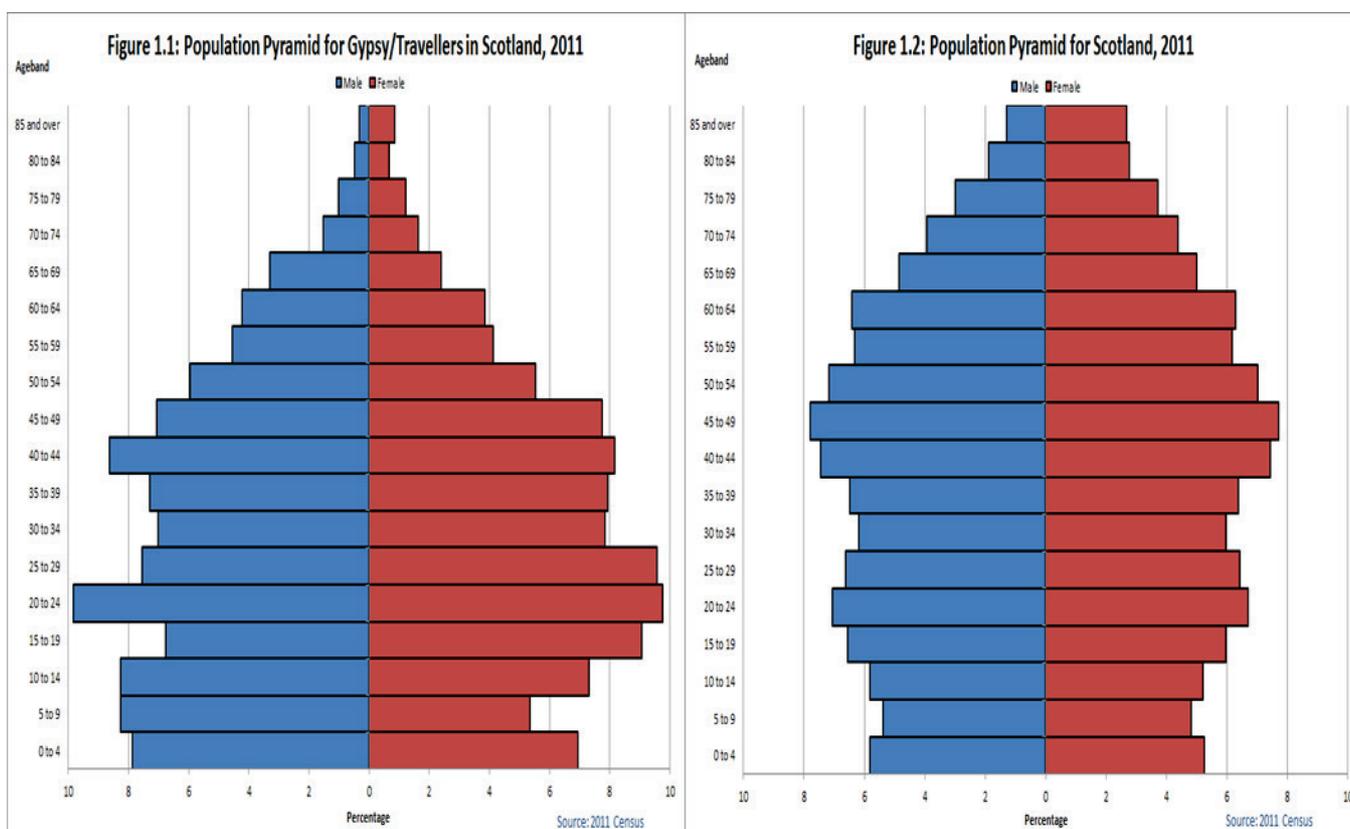
This information can be used to inform policy making aimed at improving the lives of Gypsy/Travellers in Scotland, and future data can be compared to this baseline to show change and progress over time.

# 1. Population

**In 2011 Gypsy/Travellers in Scotland, compared to the population as a whole, were younger.**

The following analysis shows some key demographic information on the size, structure and location of the Gypsy/Traveller population in Scotland. Gypsy/Travellers were more likely to be younger than the population as a whole.

**Just over 4,000 people** in Scotland identified in the census that their ethnic group was '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 1.1 and 1.2 illustrate that the age profile of Gypsy/Travellers was much younger than 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.

It should be noted that some organisations working with Gypsy/Travellers in Scotland estimate that the population figure is much higher.<sup>5</sup>

**Chart 1: Gypsy/Travellers by council area, Scotland, 2011**

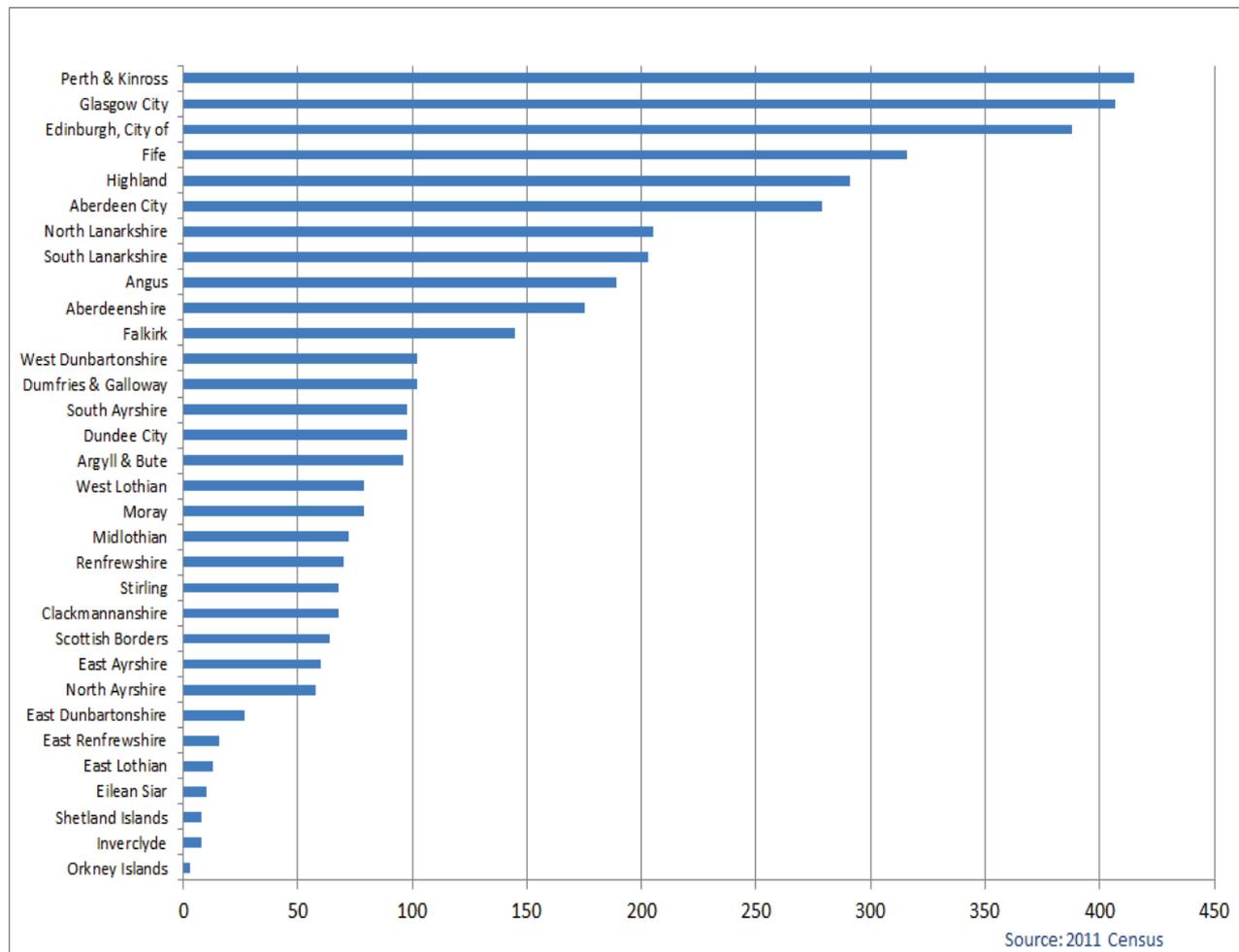


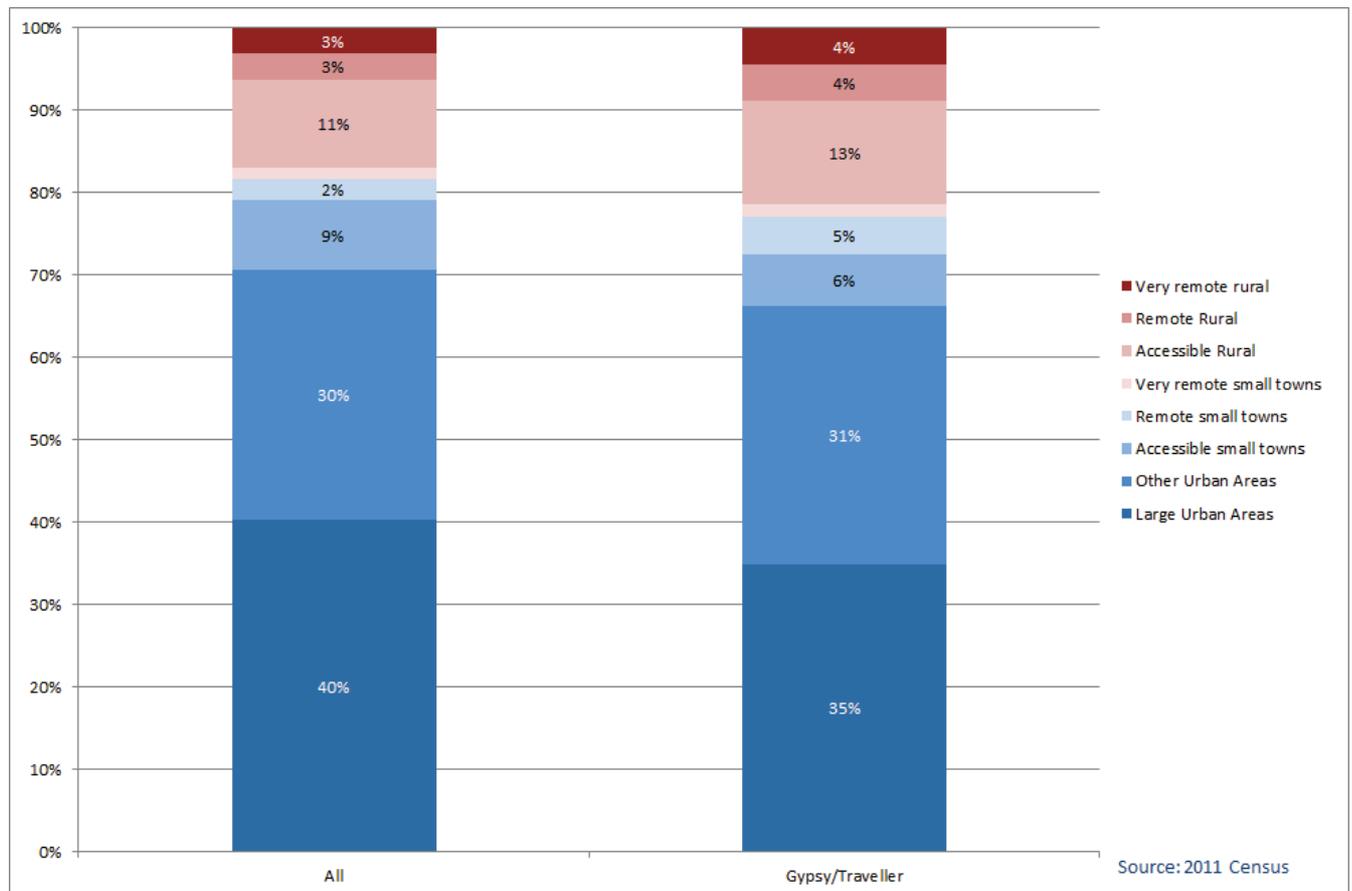
Chart 1 shows that the council areas with the most Gypsy/Travellers resident on census day were Perth & Kinross, Glasgow City and the City of Edinburgh. The lowest numbers were resident in the island councils and in Inverclyde<sup>6</sup>. Two councils accommodated more than 400 Gypsy/Travellers whereas seven councils contained fewer than 50.

<sup>5</sup> Amnesty International 'On the Margins'  
[http://www.amnesty.org.uk/sites/default/files/amnesty\\_international\\_on\\_the\\_margins\\_2012.pdf](http://www.amnesty.org.uk/sites/default/files/amnesty_international_on_the_margins_2012.pdf)

<sup>6</sup> The last 'Gypsy/Travellers in Scotland: Twice Yearly Count' was carried out in July 2009  
[www.scotland.gsi.gov.uk/Publications/2010/08/18105029/0](http://www.scotland.gsi.gov.uk/Publications/2010/08/18105029/0)

Respondents were classified as living in an area that was either urban or rural, according to the Scottish Government's 8-fold classification<sup>7</sup>.

**Chart 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 - slightly fewer lived 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.

<sup>7</sup> See 'Annex A' for the Scottish Government 8-fold urban rural classification.

## 2. Identity, Language and Religion

**In 2011 Gypsy/Travellers in Scotland, compared to the population as a whole, were more likely to have lower skills in English language and more likely to speak other languages at home.**

The following analysis shows how the national identity and religion of Gypsy/Travellers compares to that of the Scottish population as a whole. It also shows how the language skills of the group compare to the rest of the population. Gypsy/Travellers had lower levels of English language skills and this could have a negative impact on life chances.

**Chart 3: Gypsy/Travellers by National Identity, Scotland, 2011**

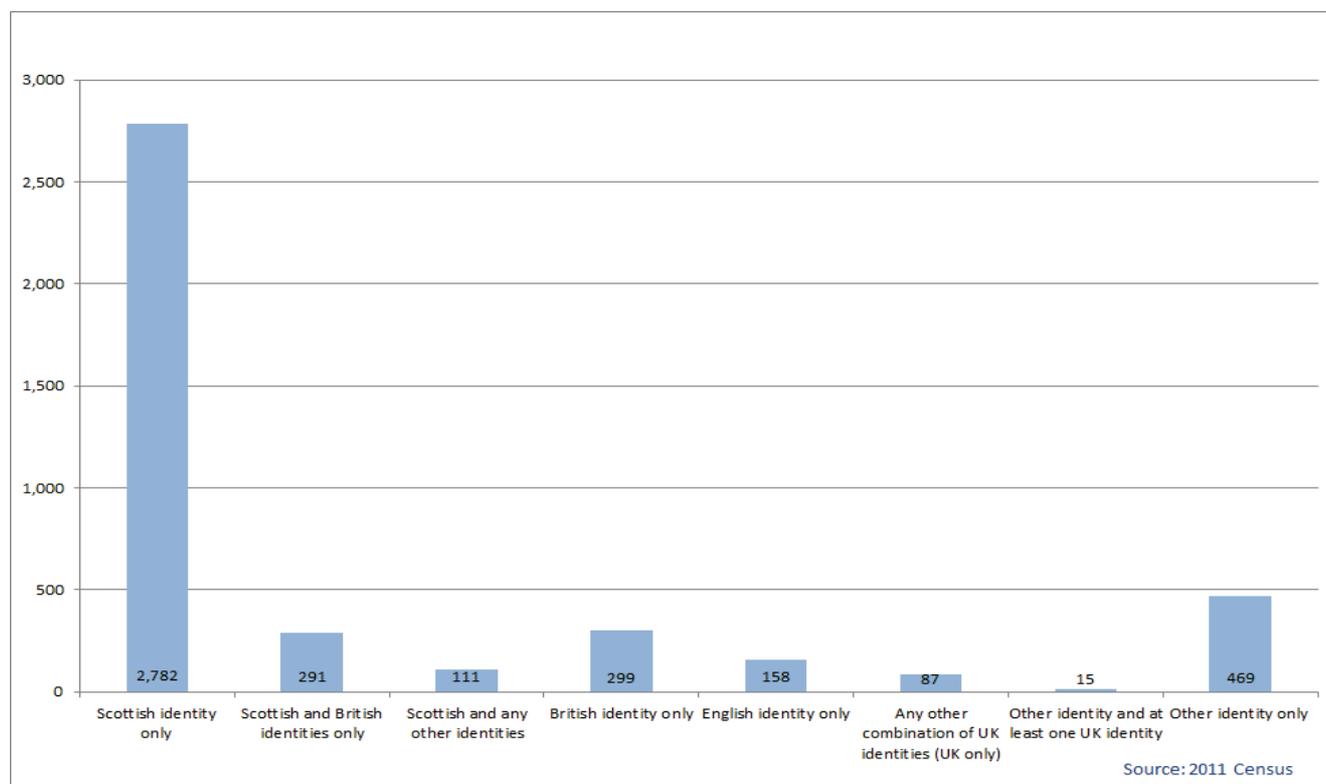


Chart 3 and Table 1 show that two thirds (66 per cent) of Gypsy/Travellers in Scotland identified their national identity as 'Scottish only'. The next most common category (11 per cent) was 'Other identity' i.e. those that exclude UK national identities.

**Table 1: National Identity of Gypsy/Travellers compared to all people in Scotland, 2011<sup>8</sup>**

	White: Gypsy/Traveller	All people	Difference
Scottish identity only	66%	62%	+4%
Scottish and British identities only	7%	18%	-11%
Scottish and any other identities	3%	2%	+1%
British identity only	7%	8%	-1%
English identity only	4%	2%	+1%
Any other combination of UK identities (UK only)	2%	2%	0%
Other identity and at least one UK identity	0%	0%	0%
Other identity only	11%	4%	+7%

Table 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'.

<sup>8</sup> Figures may not sum due to rounding

**Chart 4: Gypsy/Travellers by Country of Birth, Scotland, 2011**

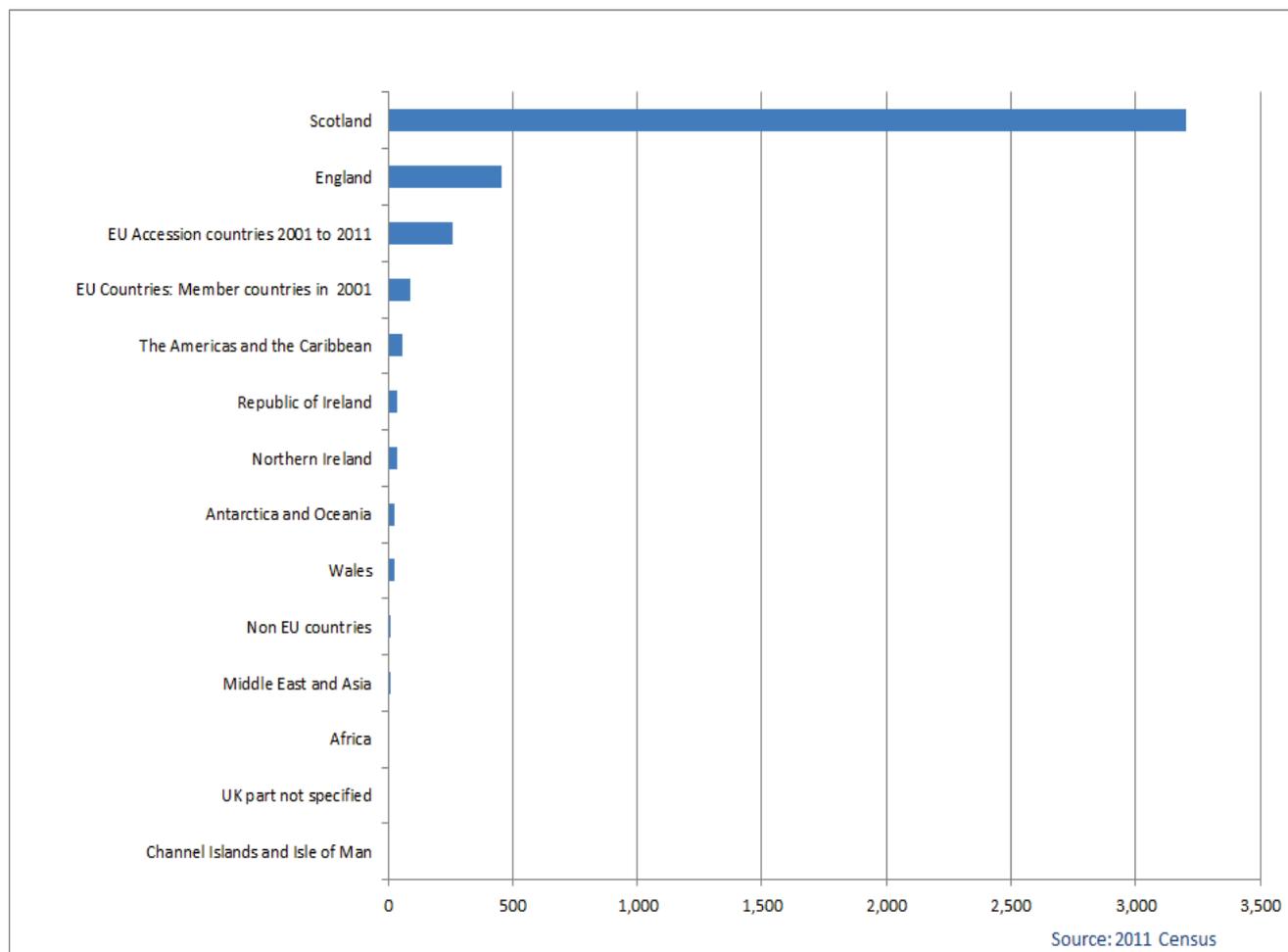


Chart 4 shows that Scotland was the most common country of birth for Gypsy/Travellers in 2011 (76 per cent), followed by England (11 per cent).

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 5: Gypsy/Travellers by age of arrival in UK, Scotland, 2011**

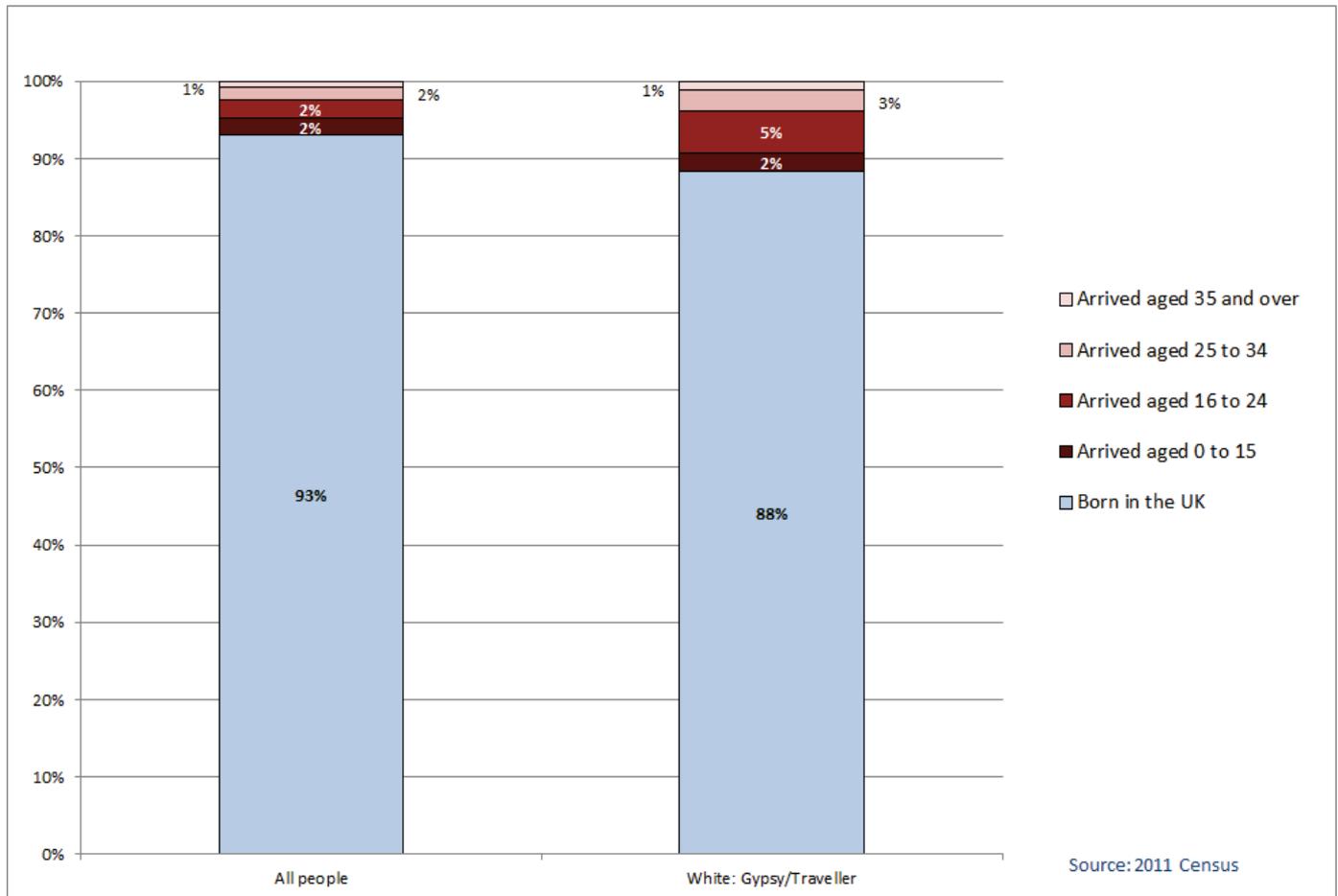


Chart 5 shows that Gypsy/Travellers were more likely to have been born outside of the UK than the general population (12 per cent compared to 7 per cent).

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 6: Gypsy/Travellers by English Language Skills, Scotland, 2011**

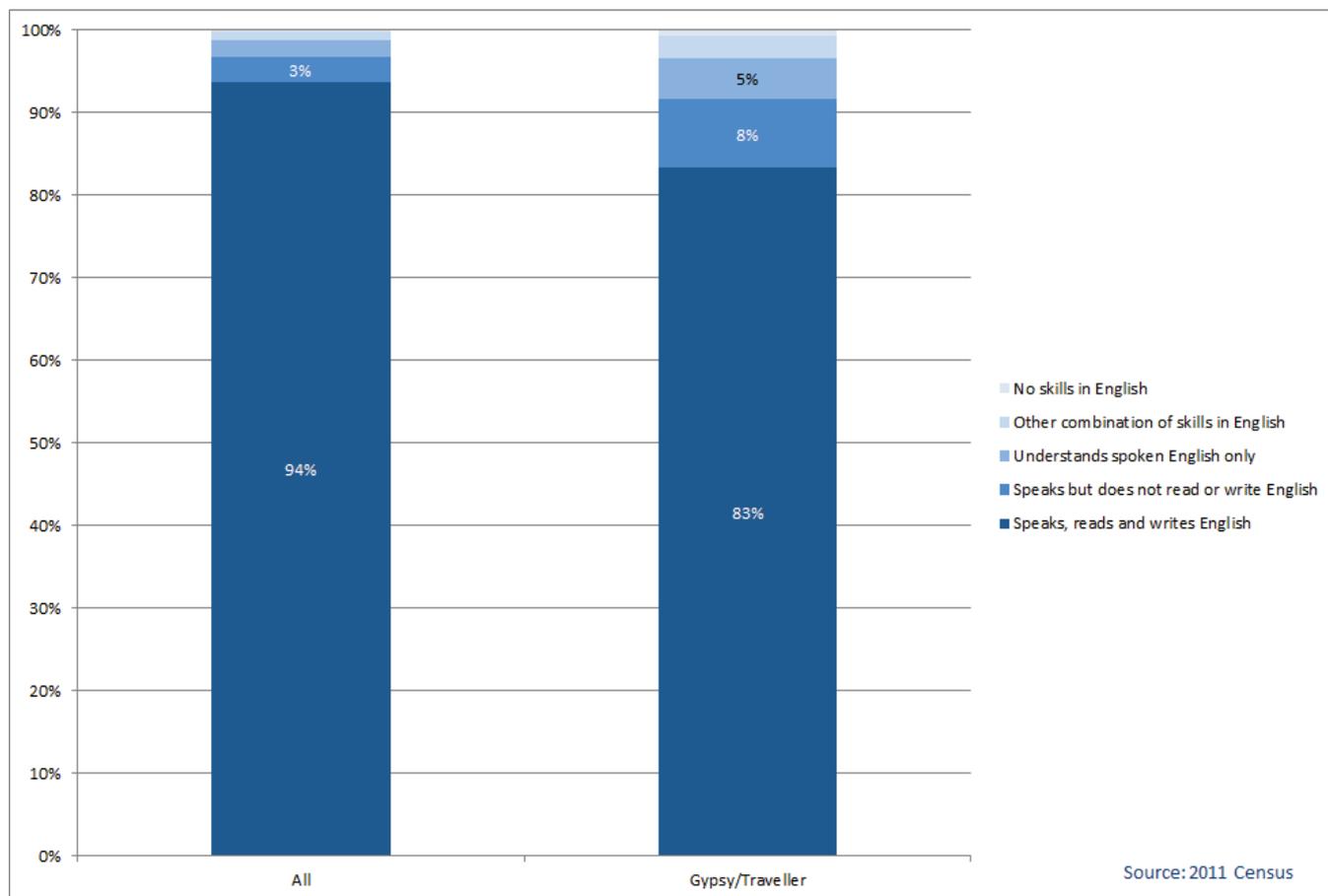
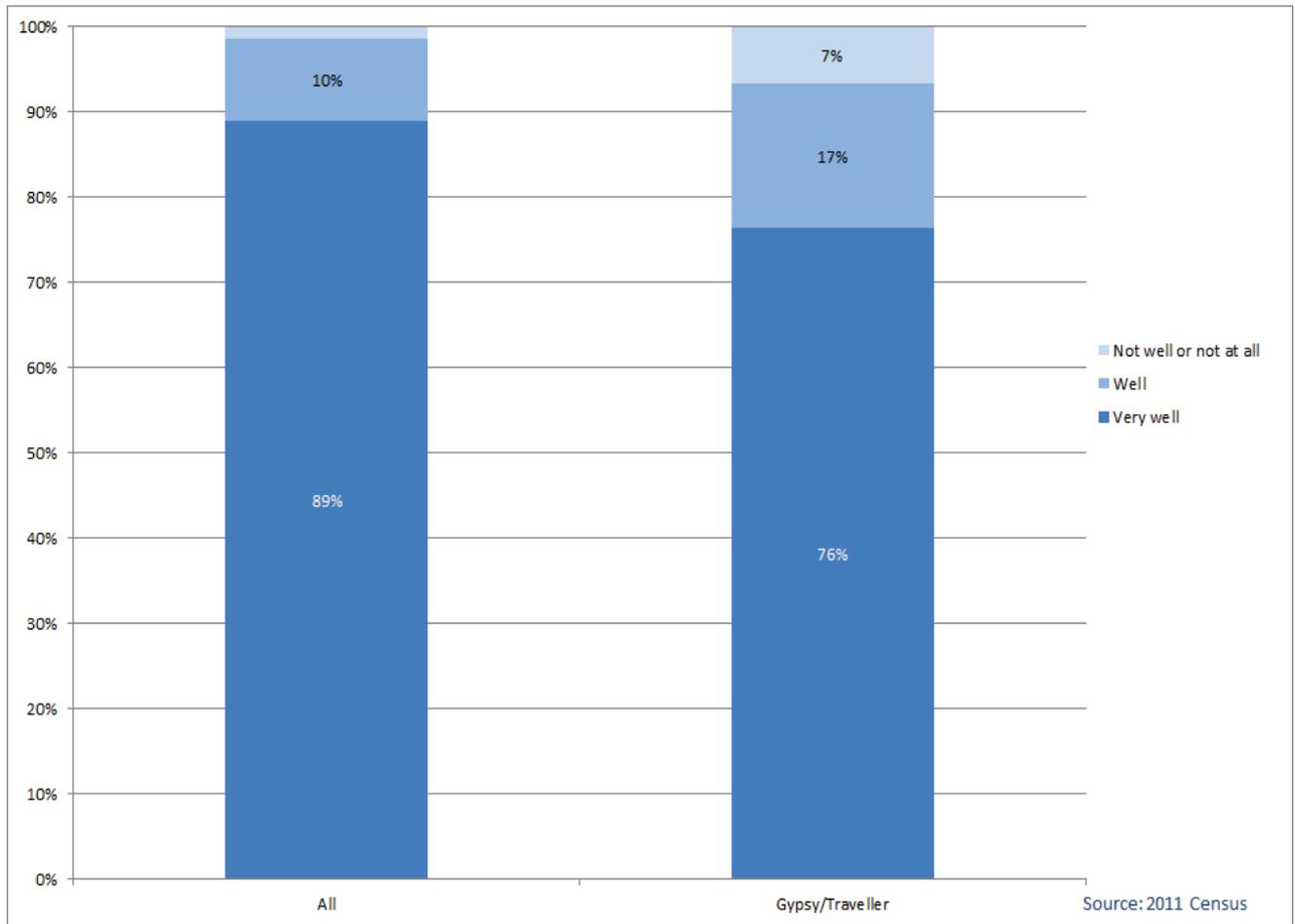


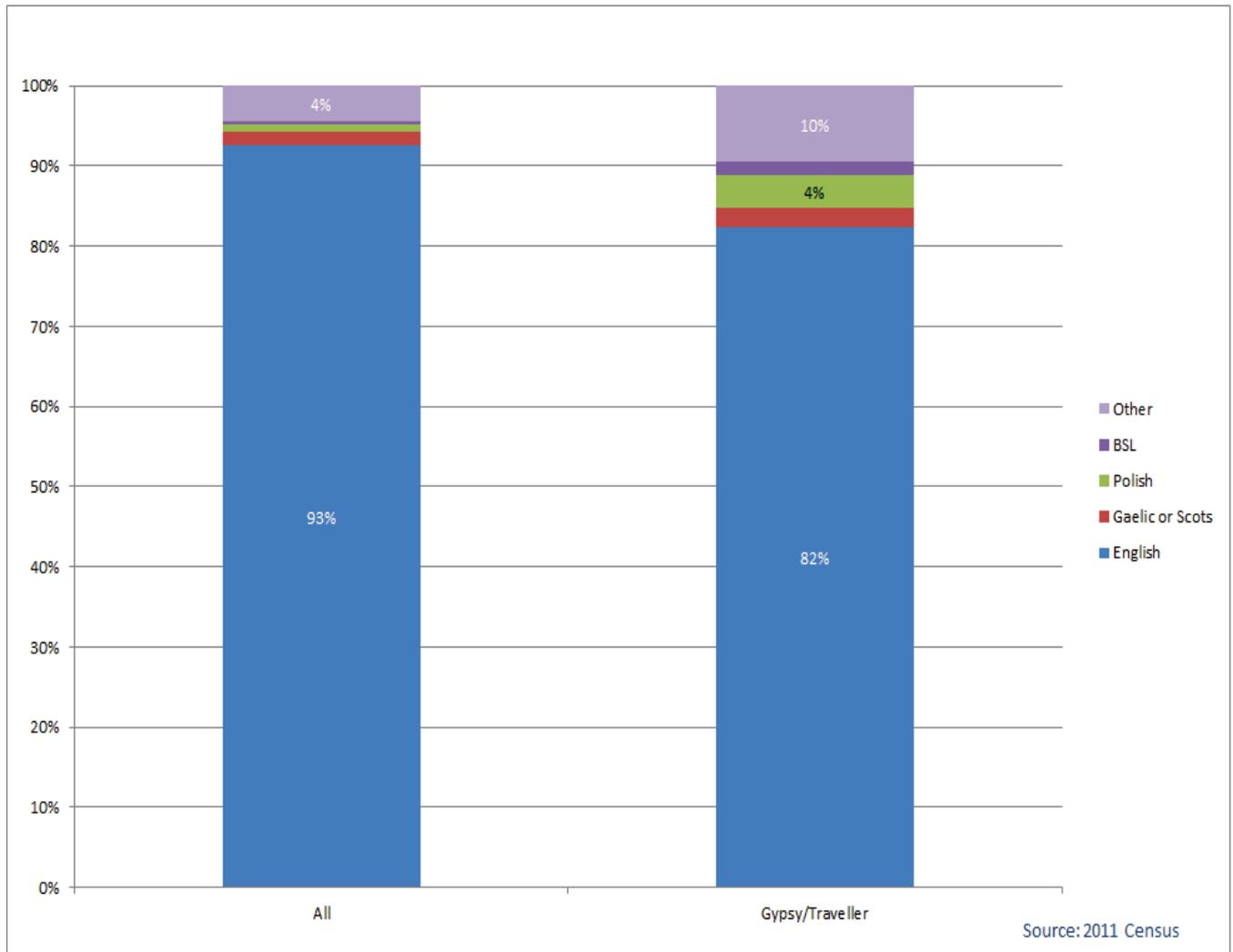
Chart 6 shows that English language skills for Gypsy/Travellers aged 3 and over were generally lower than for the population as a whole. Only 83 per cent of Gypsy/Travellers could speak, read and write English compared to 94 per cent of the whole population. A further 16 per cent of Gypsy/Travellers had some skills in English, however. Less than 1 per cent of Gypsy/Travellers had no skills in English.

**Chart 7: Gypsy/Travellers by English Language Proficiency, Scotland, 2011**



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.

**Chart 8: Gypsy/Travellers by Language Used at Home, Scotland, 2011**



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 9: Gypsy/Travellers by Religion, Scotland, 2011**

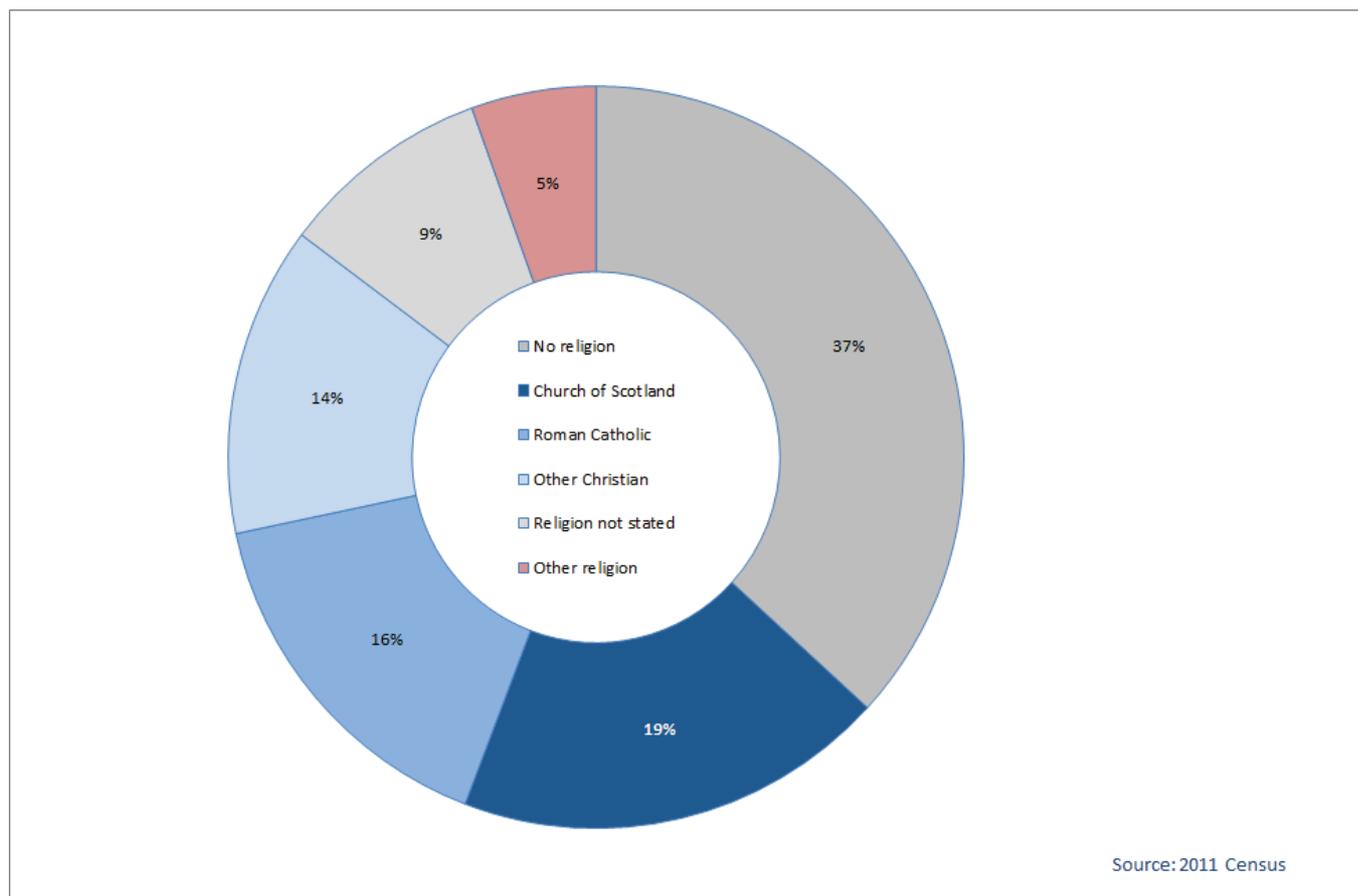


Chart 9 shows that around half of Gypsy/Travellers stated their religion to be a Christian denomination ('Church of Scotland', 'Roman Catholic' and 'Other Christian') and over a third (37 per cent) stated that they had no religion. Five per cent reported an 'Other' religion (which included 'Buddhist', 'Muslim', 'Jewish', 'Sikh' and 'Hindu' amongst others).

**Table 2: Religion of Gypsy/Travellers compared to all people in Scotland, 2011<sup>9</sup>**

	White: Gypsy/Traveller	All People	Percentage point difference
No religion	37%	37%	0%
Church of Scotland	19%	32%	-13%
Roman Catholic	16%	16%	0%
Other Christian	14%	6%	+8%
Religion not stated	9%	7%	+2%
Other religion	5%	3%	+3%

Table 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'.

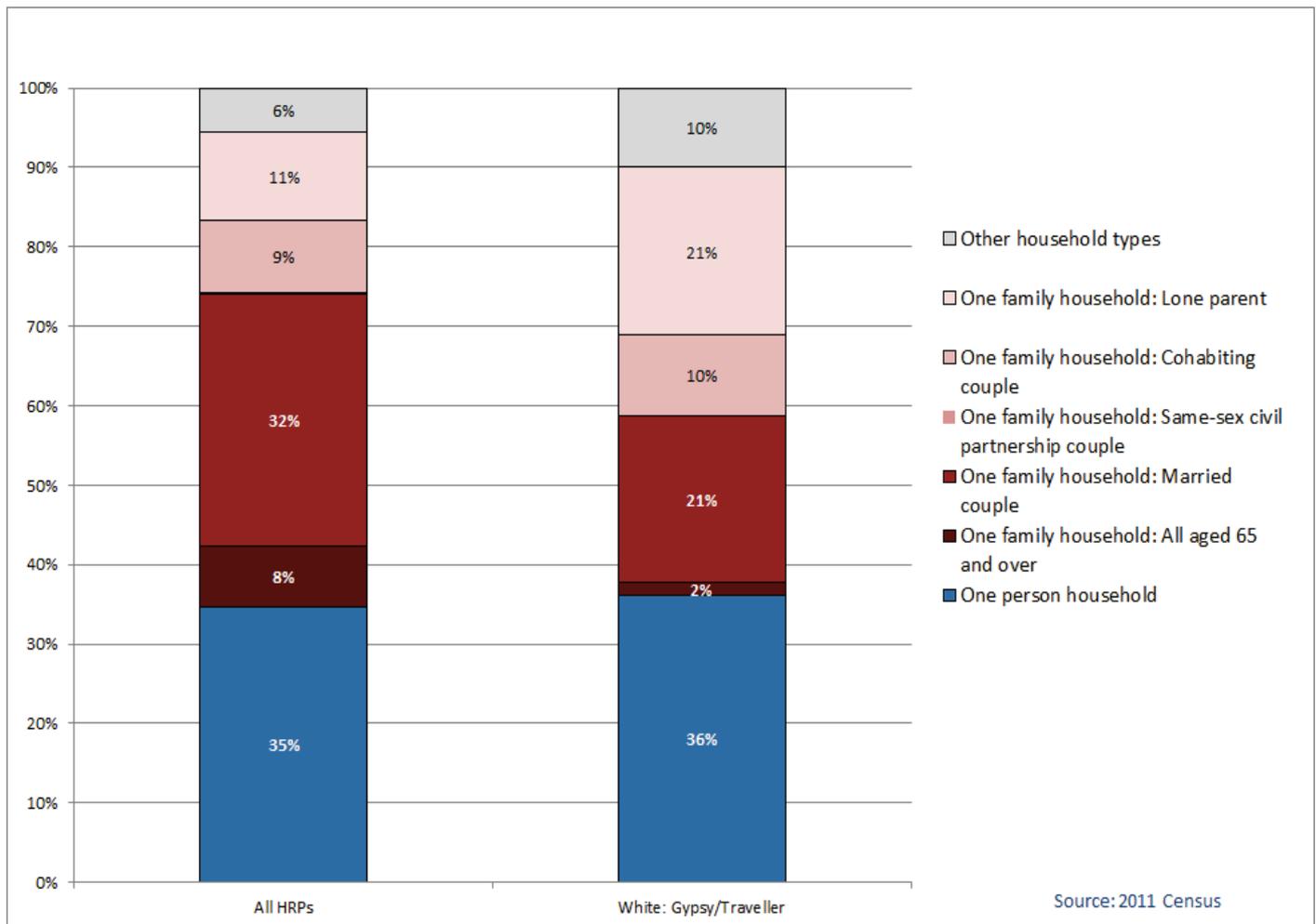
<sup>9</sup> Figures may not sum due to rounding

### 3. Households

**In 2011 Gypsy/Travellers in Scotland, compared to the population as a whole, were more likely to be divorced or separated, live in lone parent households and have 3 or more dependent children.**

The following chapter describes how Gypsy/Traveller households and family structures compare to the rest of the Scottish population. Gypsy/Travellers were more likely to be divorced, be lone parents, and live in households with larger numbers of children.

**Chart 10: Gypsy/Travellers by Household Composition, Scotland, 2011**

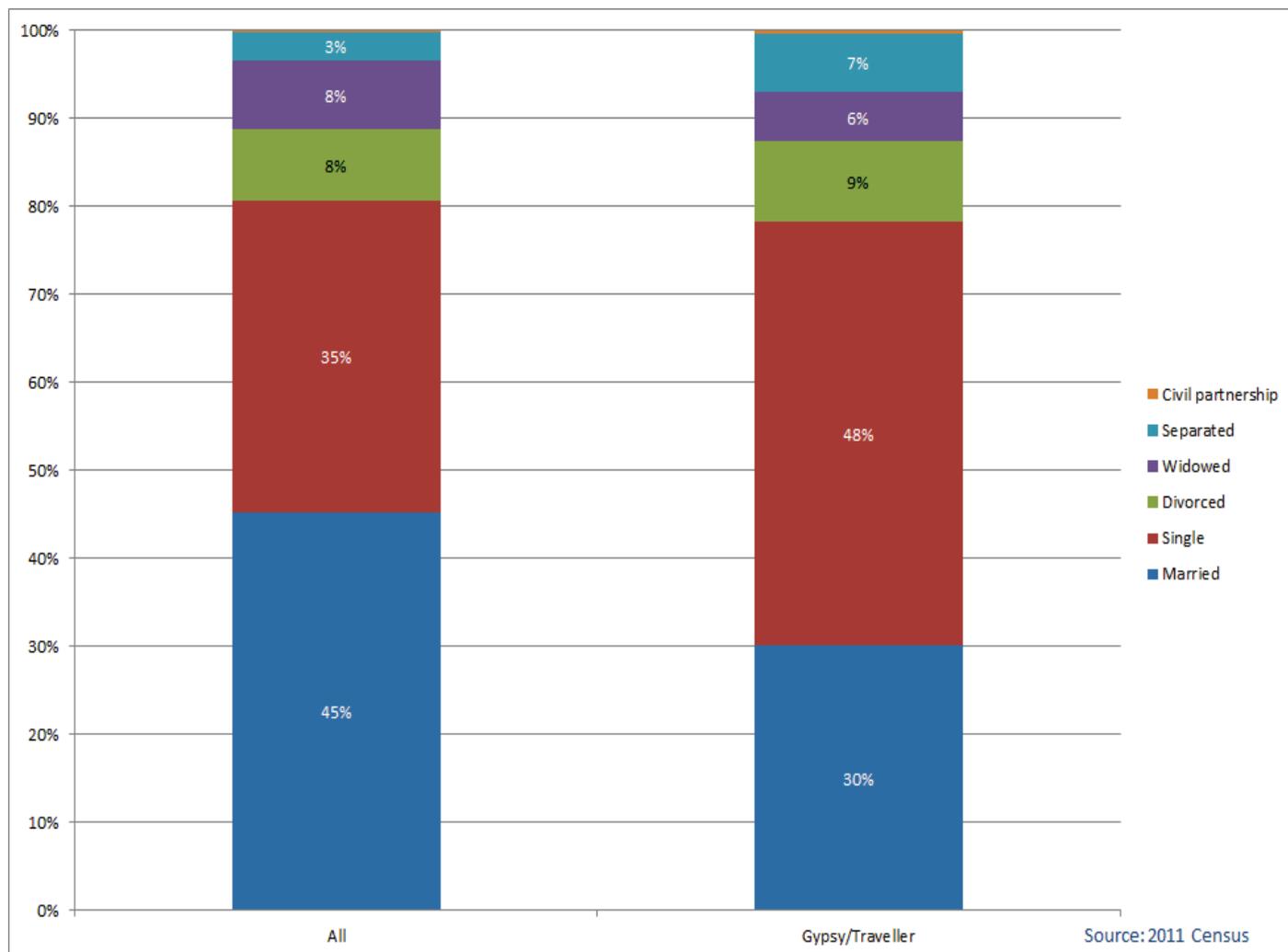


The proportion of Gypsy/Traveller households containing one person was similar to that of the general population.

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.

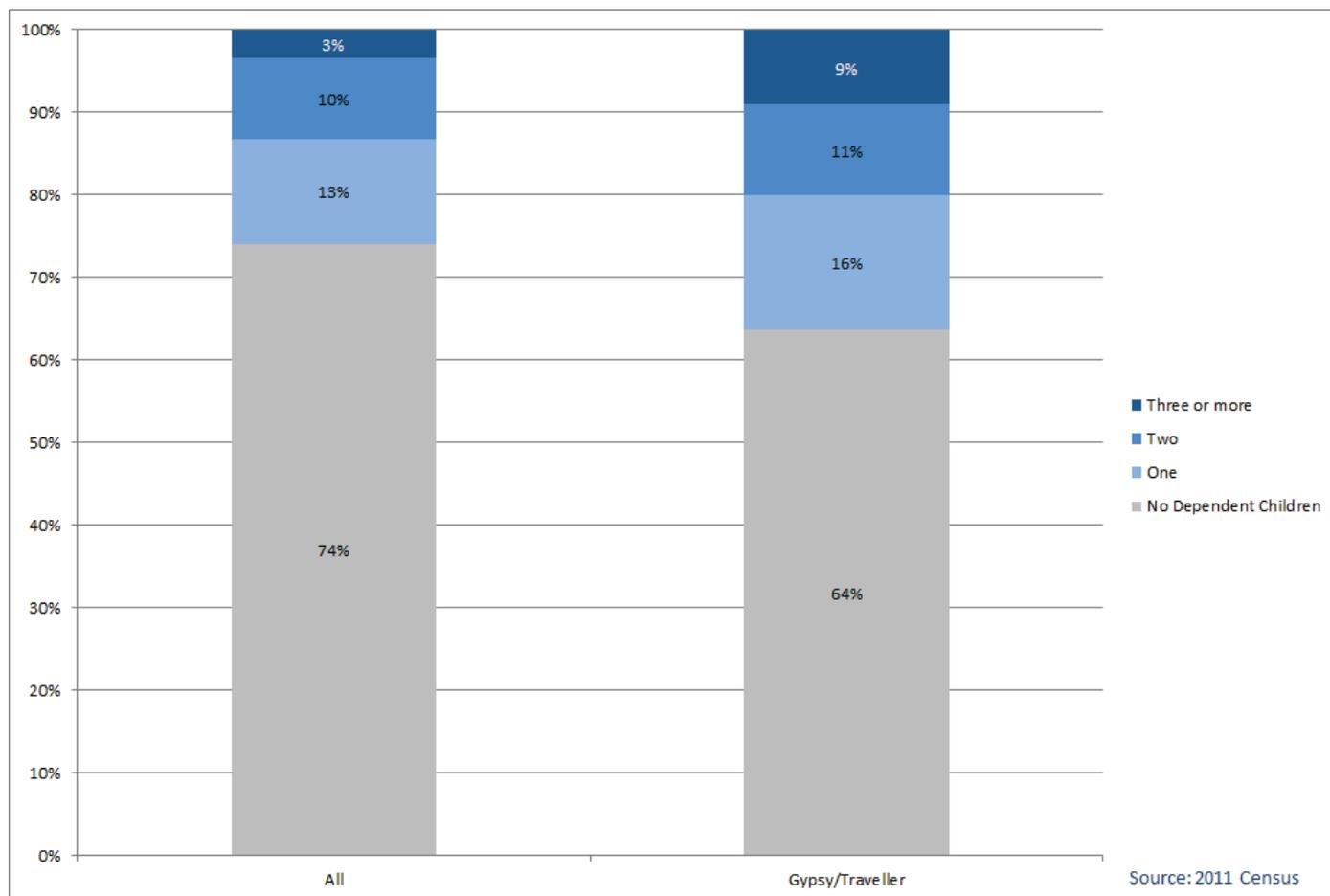
A small proportion of Gypsy/Traveller households were 'one family households with all people aged 65 and over', which could be expected given the younger profile of the population pyramid shown in Figure 1.1.

**Chart 11: Gypsy/Travellers by Marital Status, Scotland, 2011**



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.

**Chart 12: Gypsy/Traveller households by number of dependent children, Scotland, 2011**



Gypsy/Traveller households were more likely to contain dependent children<sup>10</sup> (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.

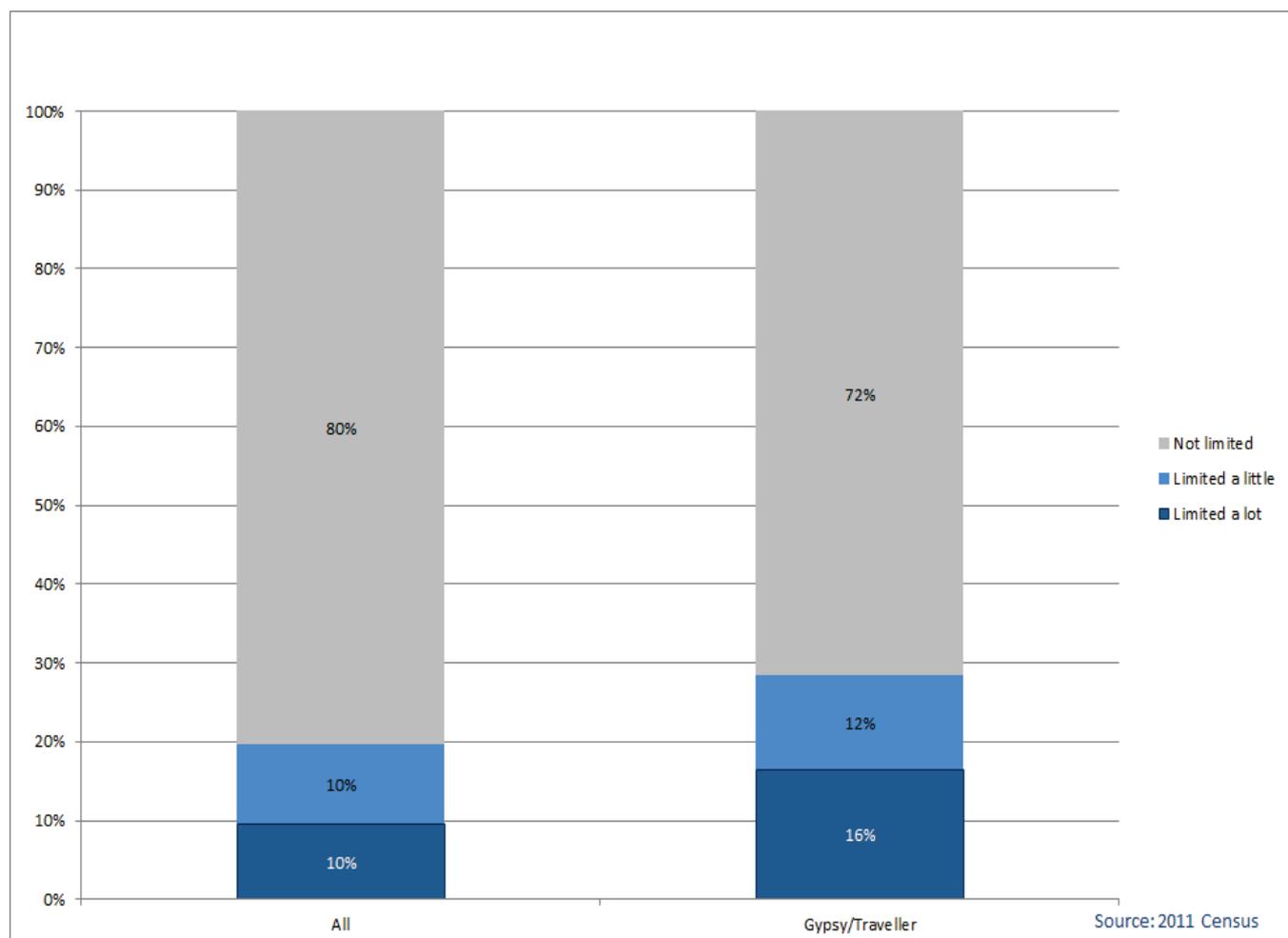
<sup>10</sup> See Annex A for the definition of 'Dependent Children'

## 4. Health

**In 2011 Gypsy/Travellers in Scotland, compared to the population as a whole, were more likely to report a long-term health problem or disability and were more likely to report bad or very bad general health.**

The following analysis describes how the health of Gypsy/Travellers compares to other ethnic groups, and age-standardised data shows that compared to the 'White: Scottish' group Gypsy/Travellers were twice as likely to have a long-term health problem.

**Chart 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).

**Chart 14: Ethnic Inequalities in Health for Women, 2011 - Age-standardised ratios of long-term limiting health problem or disability for ethnic groups compared to the 'White: Scottish' group**

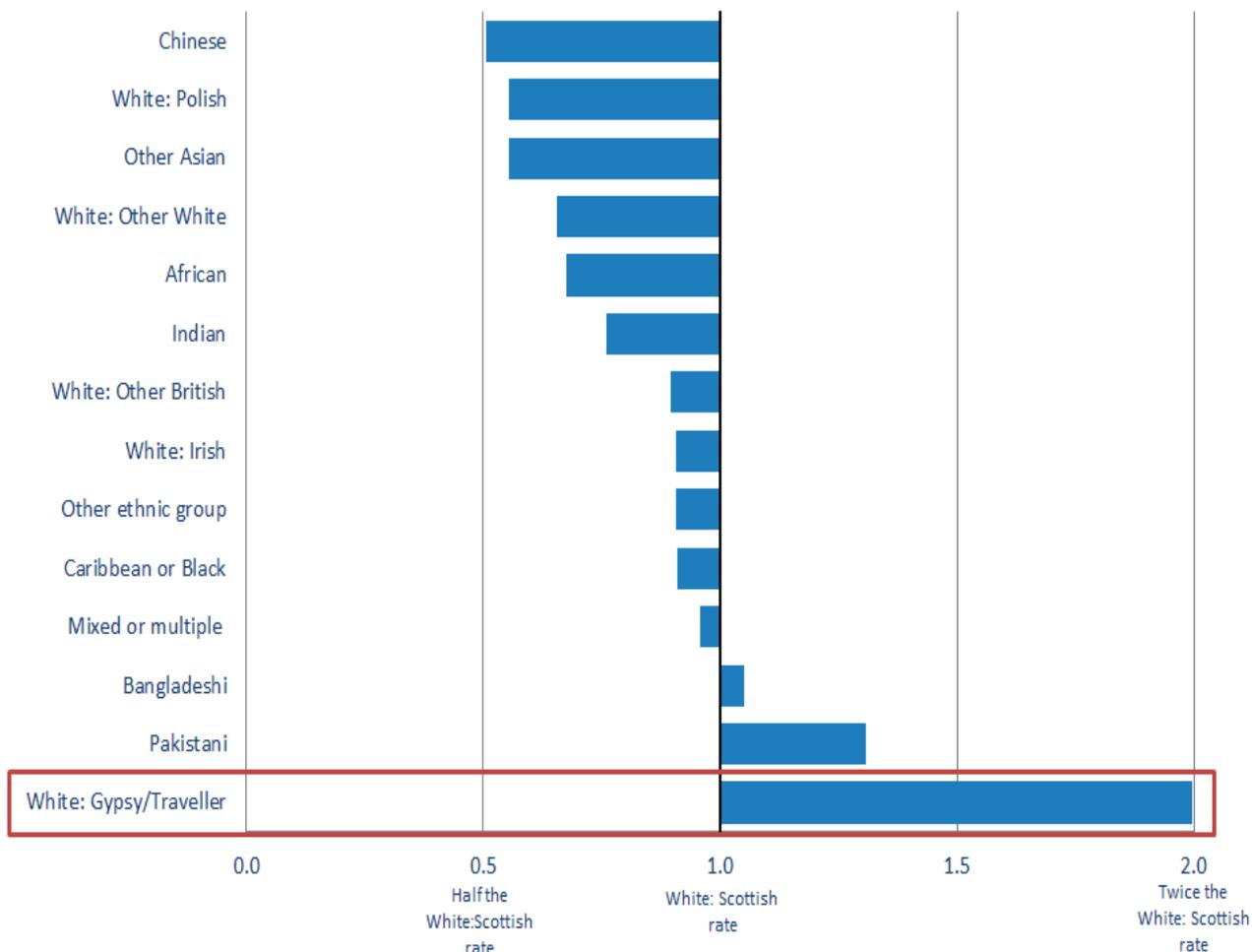


Chart 14 shows age-standardised rates of long-term limiting health problem or disability in order to take into account the different age profiles of ethnic groups. In 2011 there was wide variation amongst women from different ethnic groups. Women from three groups - Bangladeshi, Pakistani and Gypsy/Traveller - recorded higher rates of 'health problem or disability' than women from the 'White: Scottish' ethnic group. Gypsy/Traveller women recorded twice the rate.

The picture for women in Scotland was similar across ethnic groups to that of England and Wales. Similar to the picture in Scotland, Gypsy/Traveller women recorded around twice the rate of the 'White: British' group.

**Chart 15: Ethnic Inequalities in Health for Men, 2011 - Age-standardised ratios of long-term limiting health problem or disability for ethnic groups compared to the 'White: Scottish' group**

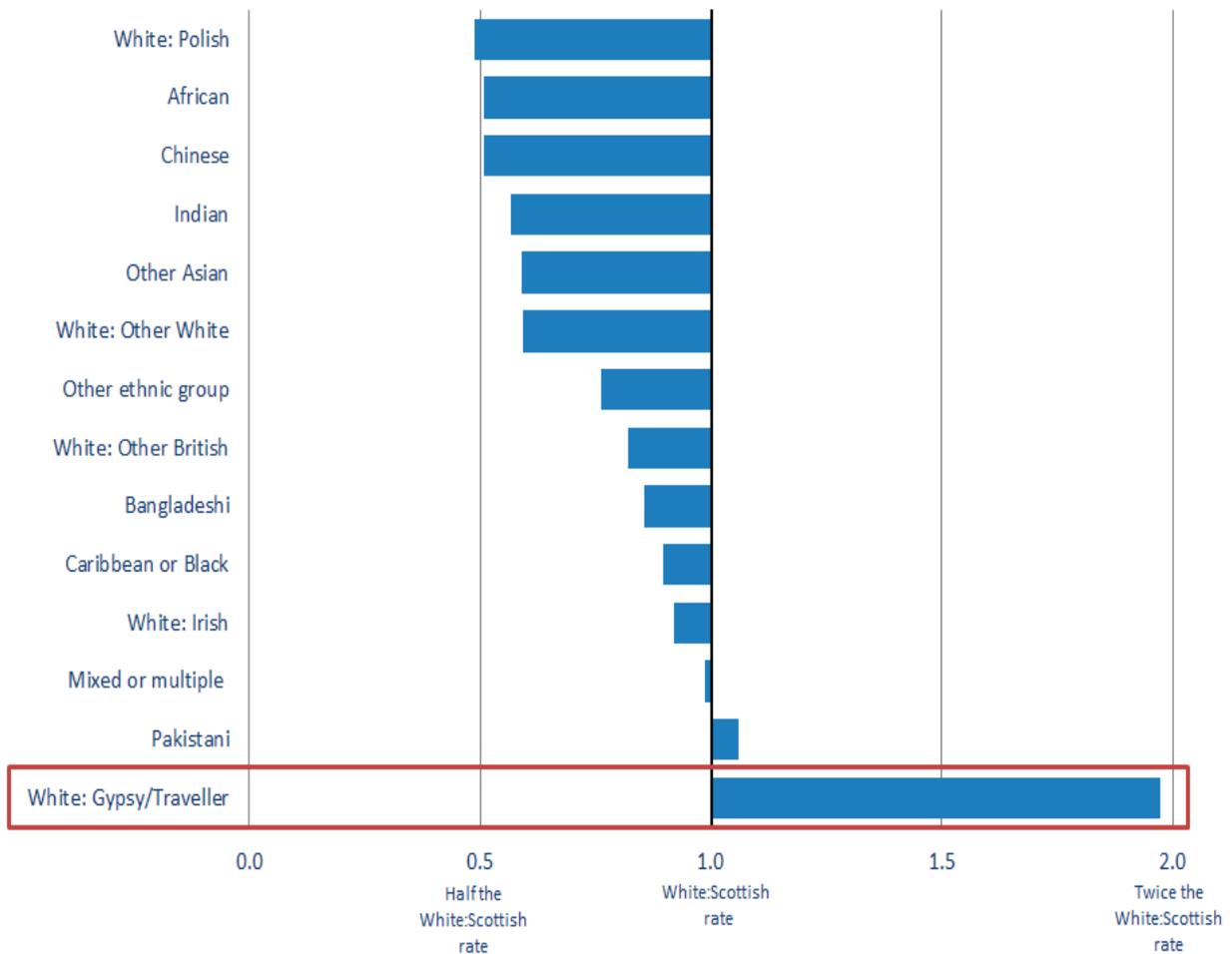
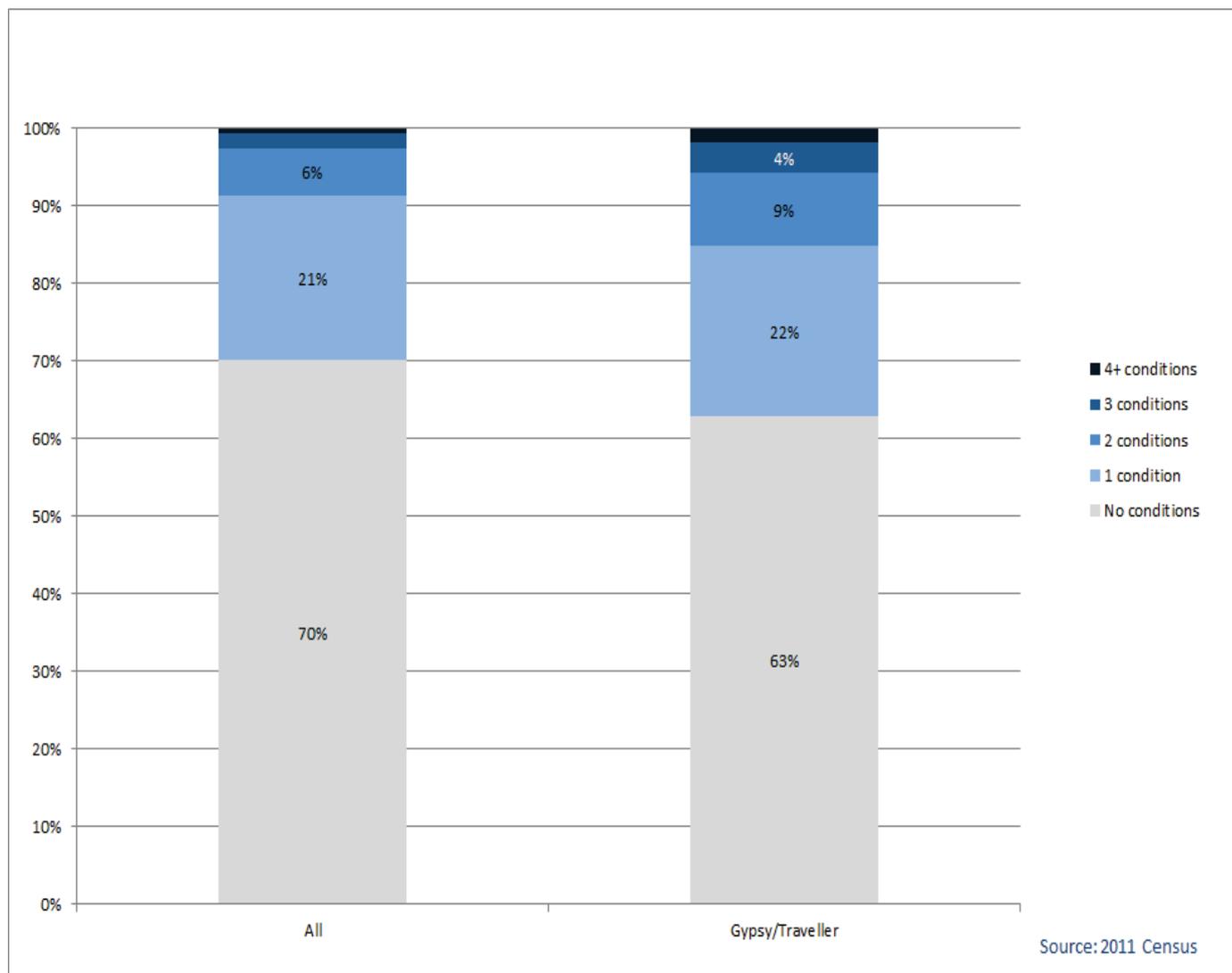


Chart 15 shows that, in 2011, men from only two ethnic groups - Pakistani and Gypsy/Traveller - recorded higher rates of 'health problem or disability' than men from the 'White: Scottish' ethnic group. Similar to the results for women, Gypsy/Traveller men recorded almost twice the rate.

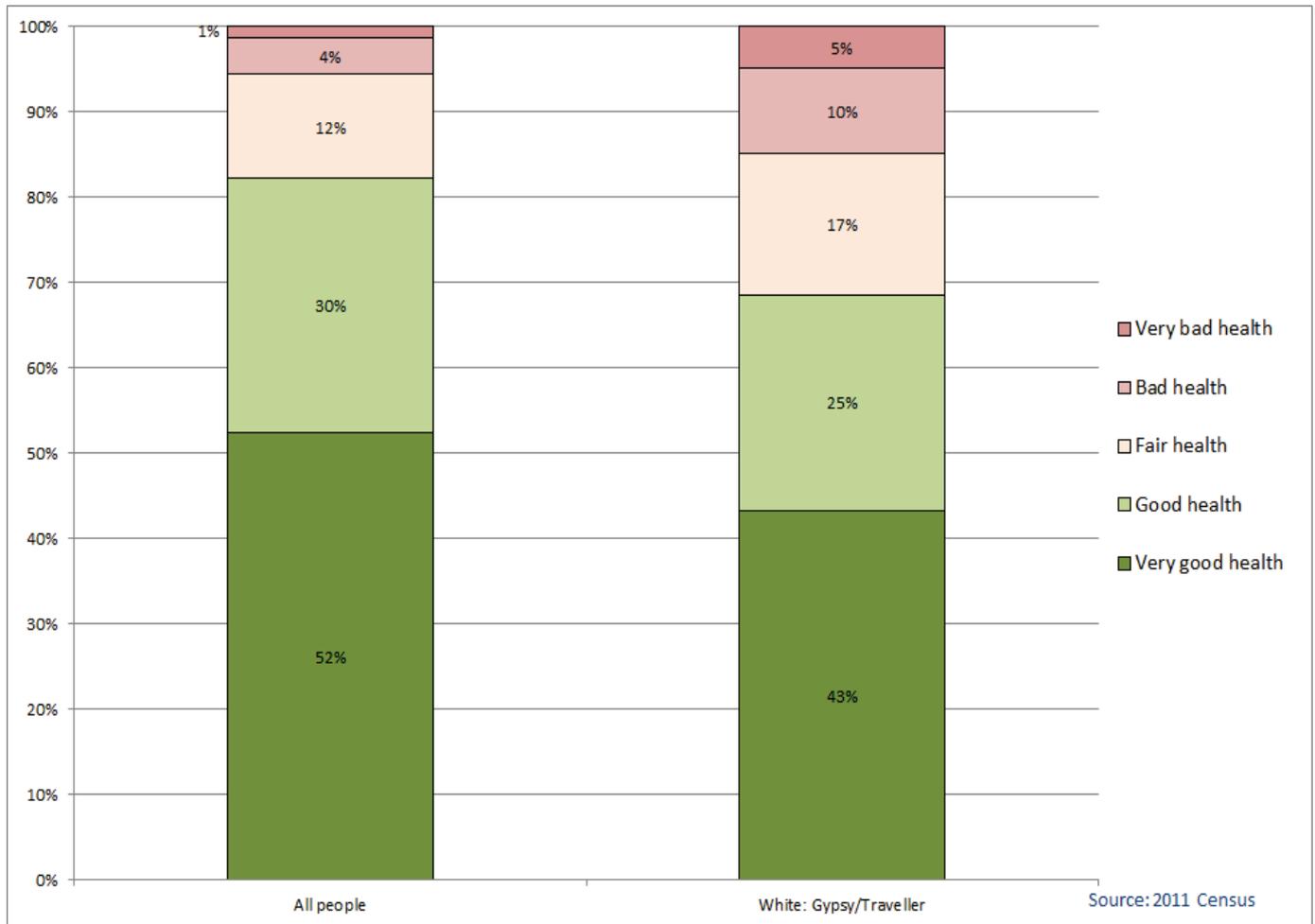
Gypsy/Traveller men in England and Wales also recorded almost twice the rate of the 'White: British' group.

**Chart 16: Gypsy/Travellers by long-term health conditions, Scotland, 2011**



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).

**Chart 17: Gypsy/Travellers by General Health, Scotland, 2011**



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.

**Chart 18: Ethnic Inequalities in Health for Women, 2011 - Age-standardised ratios of General Health (Bad or Very Bad) for ethnic groups compared to the 'White: Scottish' group**

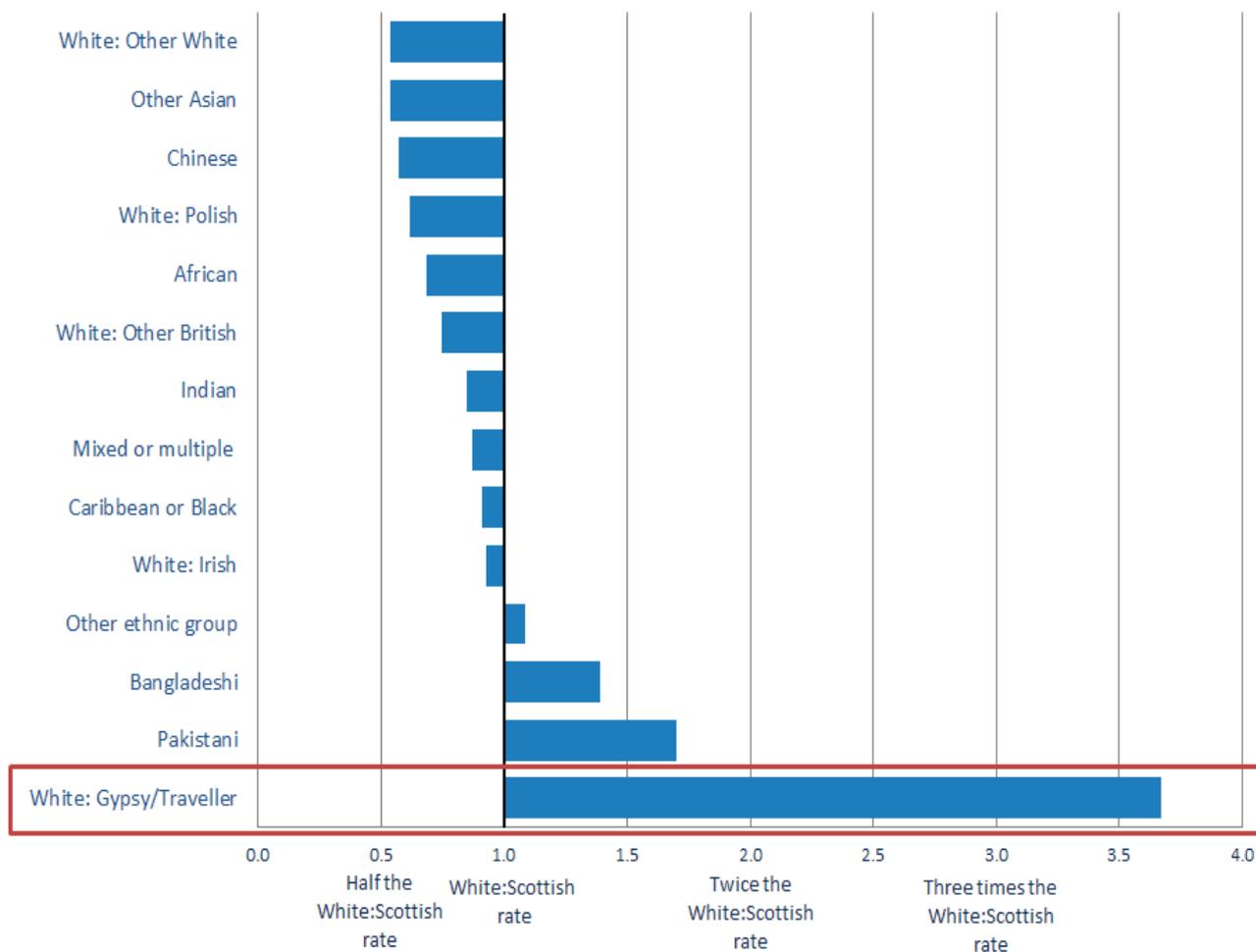


Chart 18 shows that the age-standardised rate of 'poor general health' for women by ethnic group followed a similar order to the 'health problem or disability' data shown in Chart 14.

Gypsy/Traveller women were most likely to report that they had 'poor general health' - this was over three and a half times the rate of the 'White: Scottish' ethnic group.

**Chart 19: Ethnic Inequalities in Health for Men, 2011 - Age-standardised ratios of General Health (Bad or Very Bad) for ethnic groups compared to the 'White: Scottish' group**

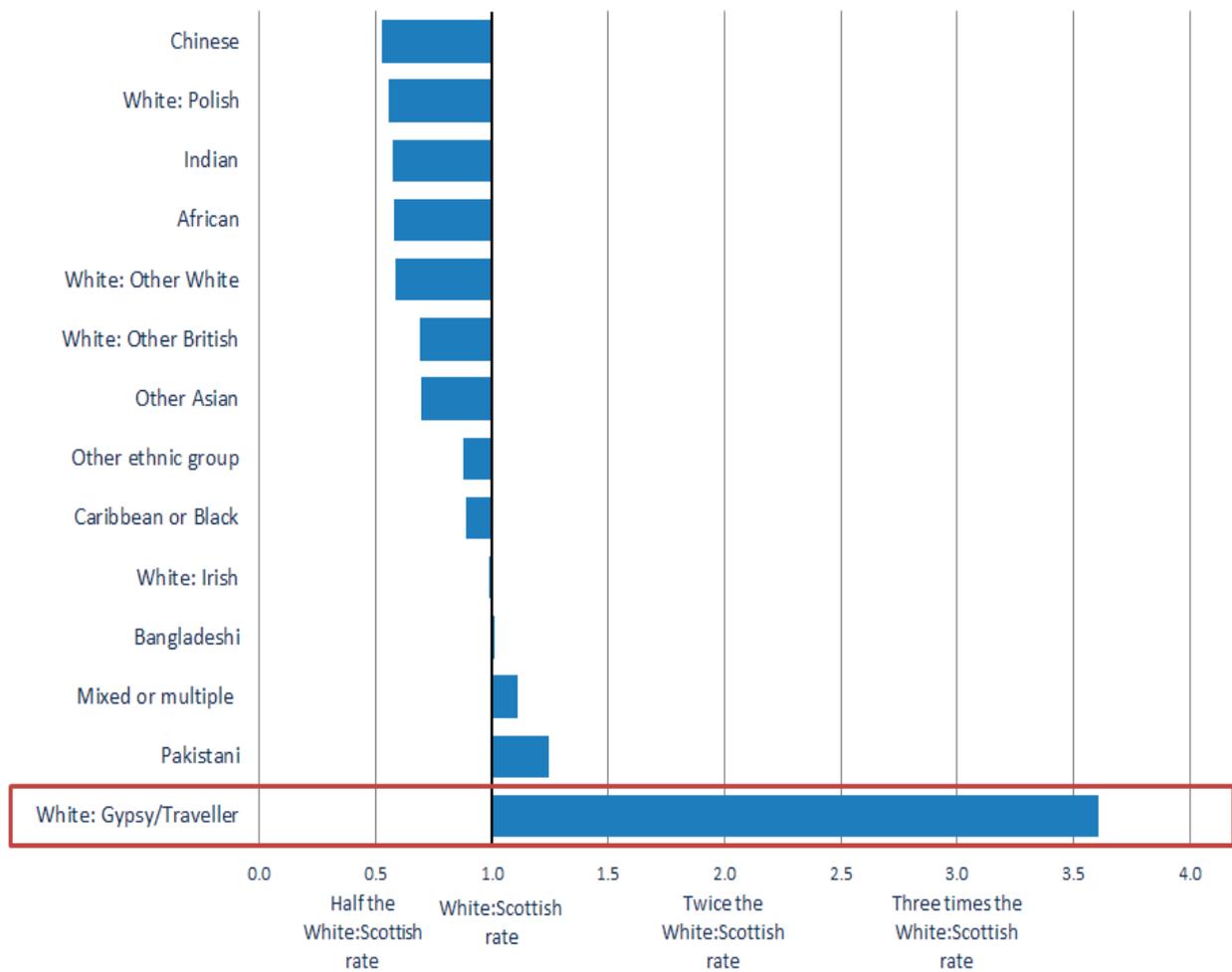
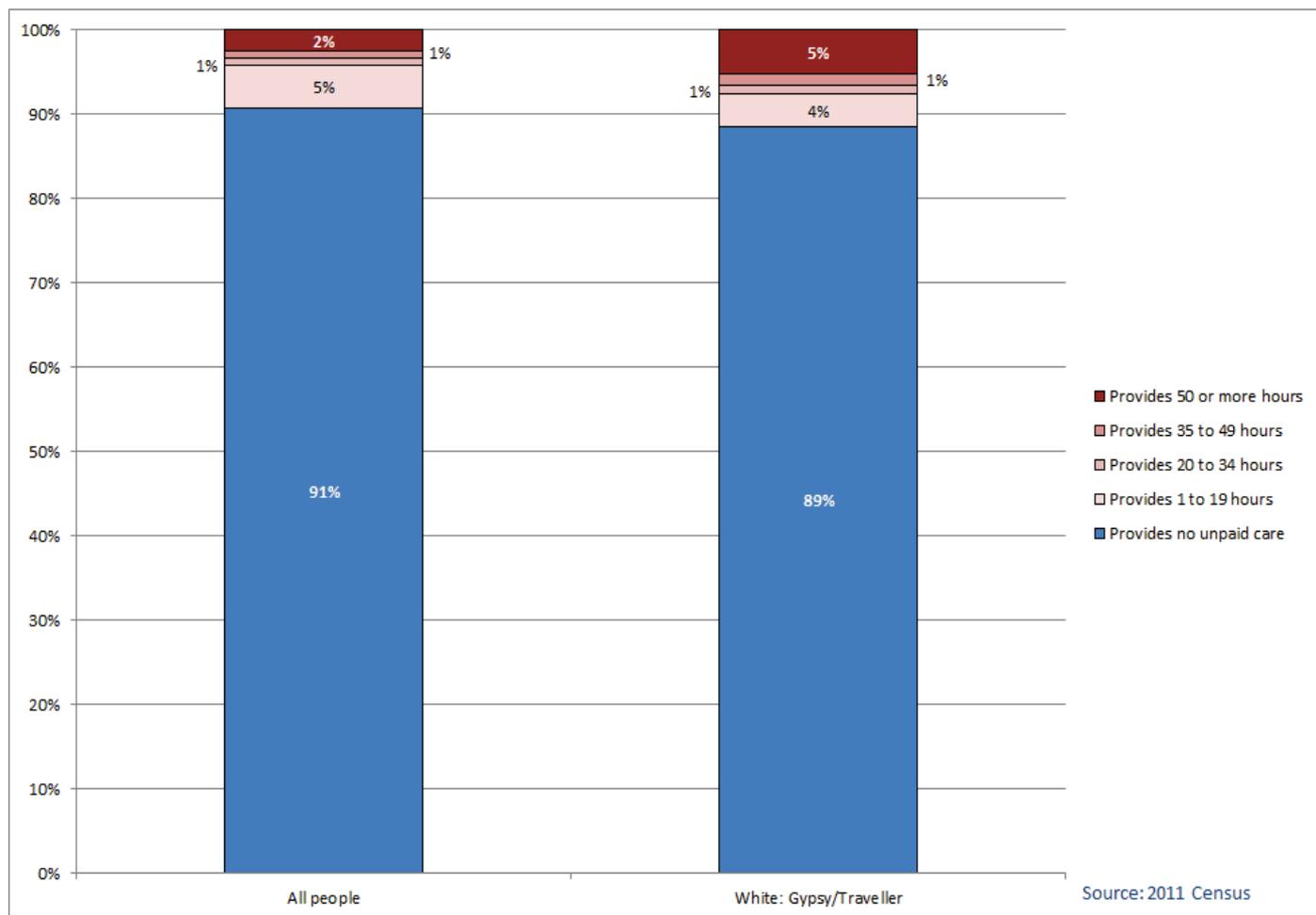


Chart 19 shows that the age-standardised rate of Gypsy/Traveller men with 'poor general health' was over three and a half times that of the 'White: Scottish' ethnic group. This was similar to the result for Gypsy/Traveller women shown in Chart 18.

**Chart 20: Gypsy/Travellers by provision of unpaid weekly care, Scotland, 2011**



The proportion of Gypsy/Travellers providing no unpaid weekly care<sup>11</sup> 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.

<sup>11</sup> See Annex A for the definition of 'care'.

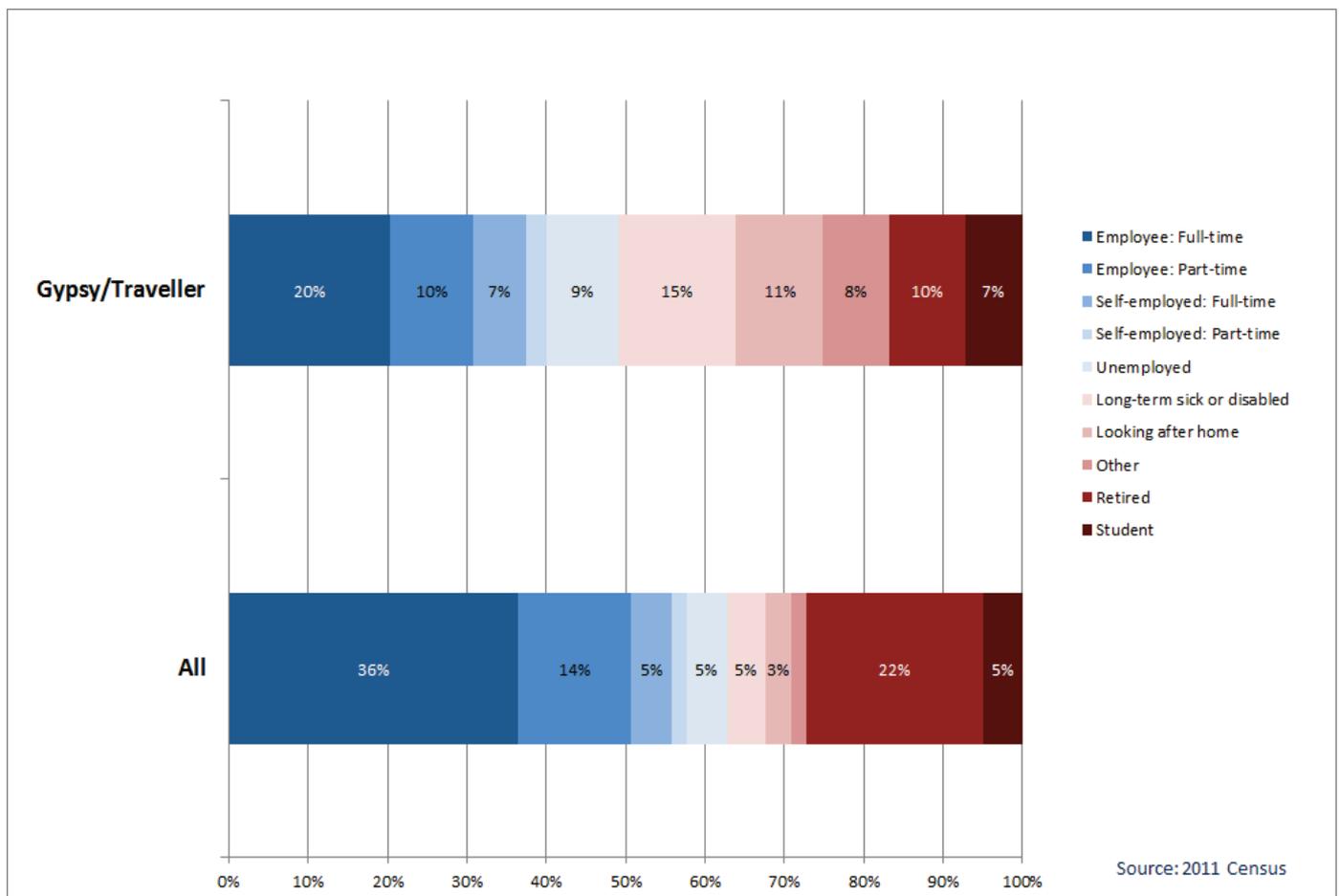
## 5. Labour Market

In 2011 Gypsy/Travellers in Scotland, compared to the population as a whole, were:

- less likely to be economically active;
- more likely to have never worked;
- more likely to work in elementary occupations;
- more likely to be in the lowest social grade.

The following chapter describes how Gypsy/Travellers fared across key labour market indicators. It shows that they were less likely to be economically active and more likely to have never worked.

**Chart 21: Gypsy/Travellers by Economic Activity – all people aged 16 and over, Scotland, 2011**



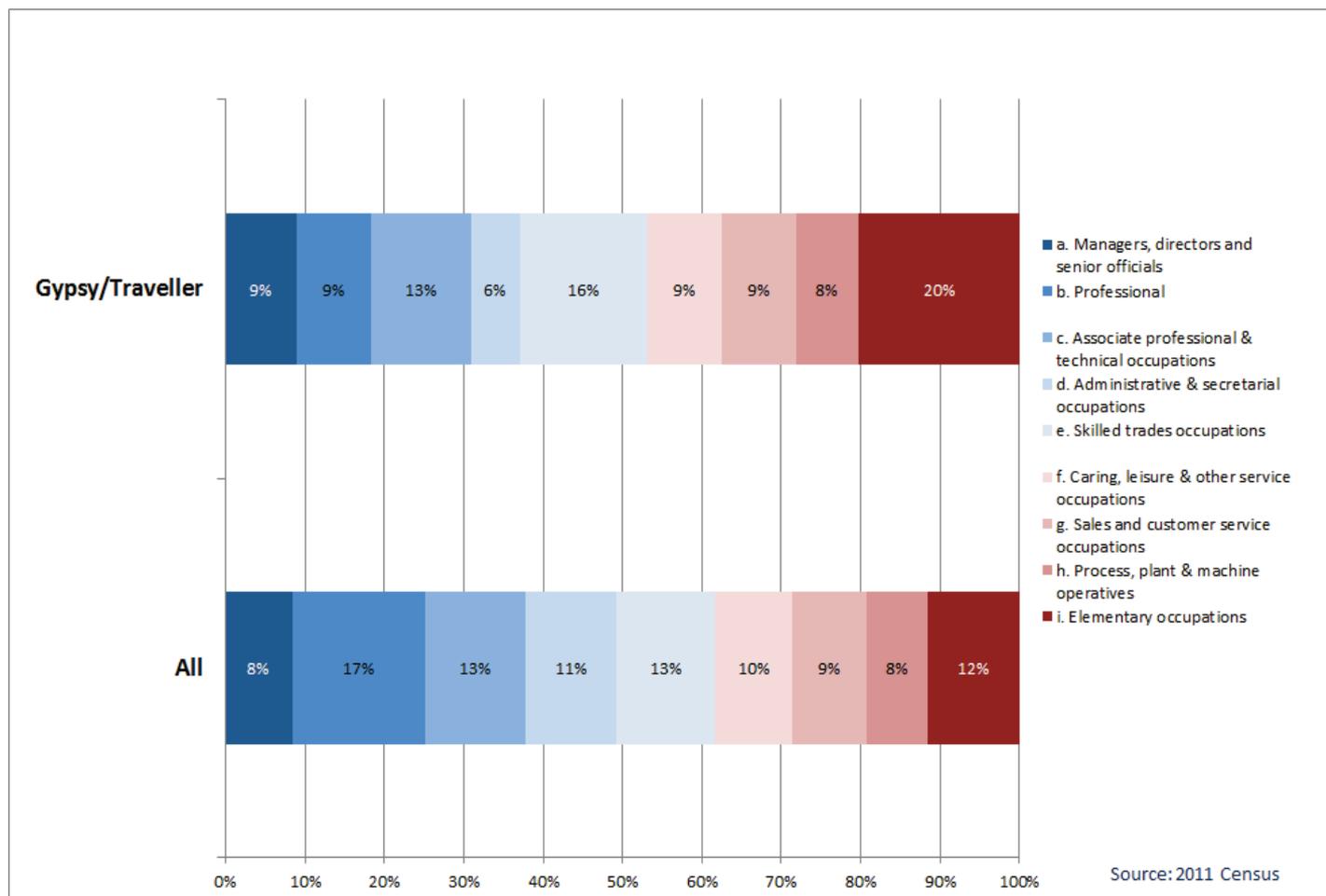
Economic activity<sup>12</sup> relates to whether or not a person aged 16 and over was working or looking for work in the week before the census. Rather than a simple indicator of whether or not someone was currently in employment, it provides a measure of whether or not a person was an active participant in the labour market.

<sup>12</sup> Those defined as economically active are either employees, self-employed or unemployed – shown in the chart in blue. Students who were economically active have been included in the respective economic activity categories; therefore the 'Student' category on the chart includes only those students who were economically inactive.

Chart 21 shows that Gypsy/Travellers were less likely to be economically active than the population as a whole. Just under half (49 per cent) of Gypsy/Travellers aged 16 and over were economically active compared to almost two thirds (63 per cent) of the population as a whole. Gypsy/Travellers were also much more likely to be long-term sick (15 per cent) or looking after the home (11 per cent).

Only a tenth (10 per cent) of Gypsy/Travellers were retired. This compared to almost a quarter (22 per cent) of the population as a whole. It should be noted that Gypsy/Travellers have a younger age profile.

**Chart 22: Gypsy/Travellers by Occupational Group – all people aged 16-74 in employment, Scotland, 2011**



A person's occupation relates to their main job and is derived from either their job title or details of the activities involved in their job.<sup>13</sup>

Chart 22 shows that Gypsy/Travellers were much less likely to be in 'Professional' occupations and much more likely to be in 'Elementary occupations' than the population as a whole.

<sup>13</sup> Further information on the occupational classification used in the 2011 Census (SOC2010) can be found at:

<http://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/variables-classification/occupation>

They were also less likely to be employed in 'Administrative and Secretarial' work and more likely to be in 'Skilled Trades Occupations'.

**Chart 23: Gypsy/Travellers by Industry – all people aged 16-74 in employment, Scotland, 2011<sup>14</sup>**

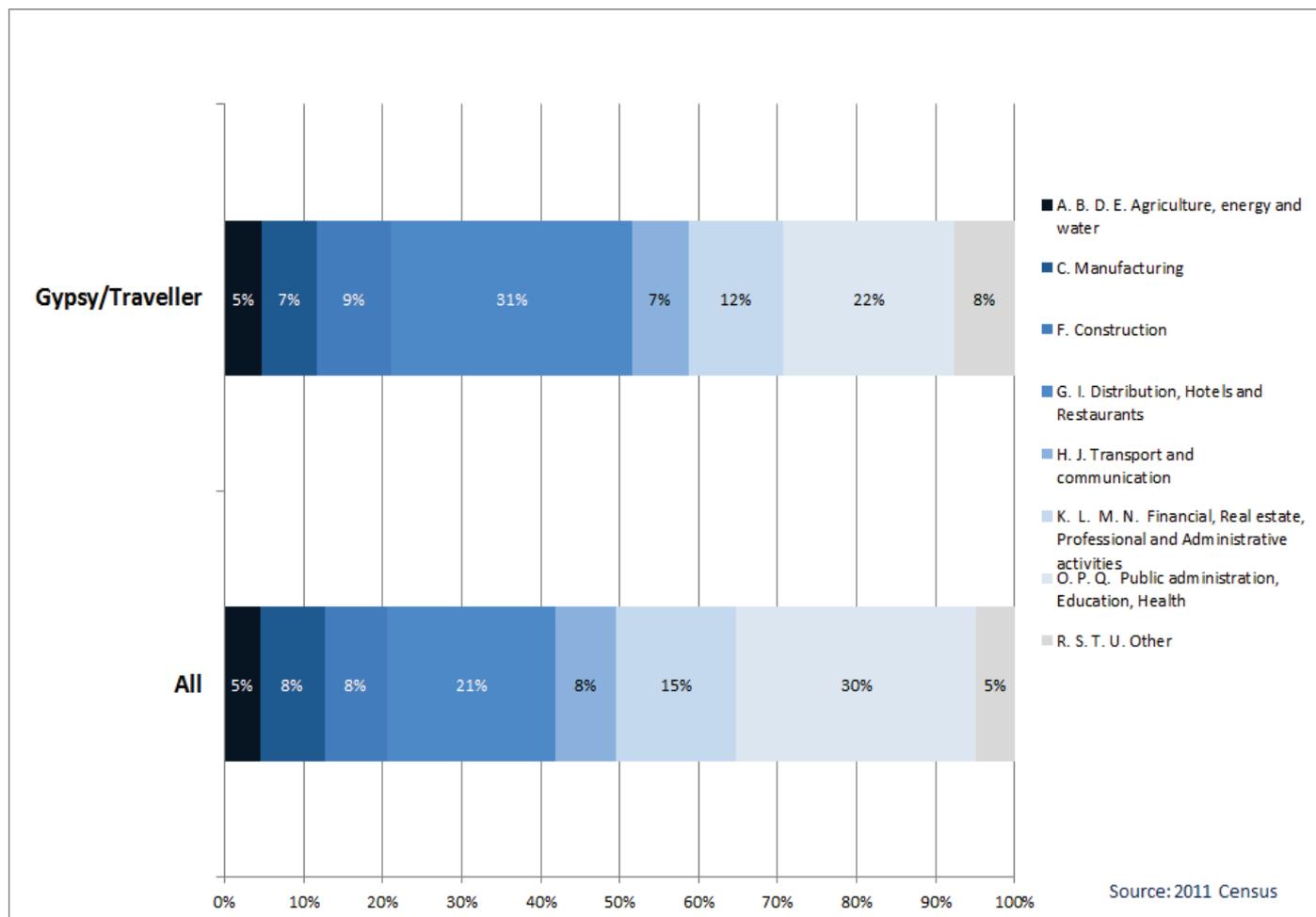


Chart 23 shows that Gypsy/Travellers were most likely to be employed in the 'Distribution, Hotels and Restaurants' industry (31 per cent). This was higher than the proportion for the population as a whole (21 per cent).

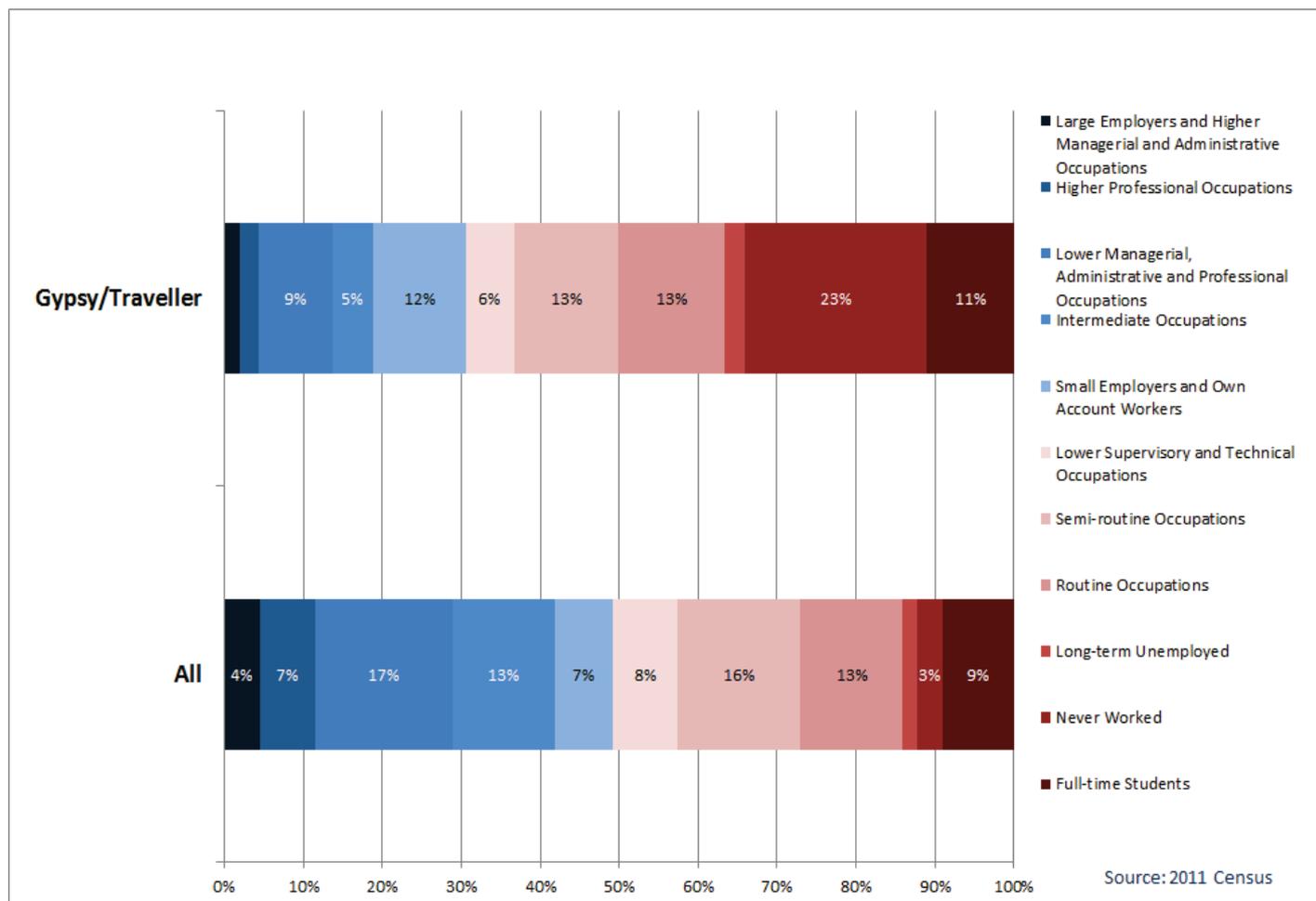
Gypsy/Travellers were much less likely to be working in 'Public Administration, Education and Health' (22 per cent) than the general population (30 per cent).

In the other industry groups their representation was fairly similar to the population as a whole.

<sup>14</sup> Further information on the industry classification used in the 2011 Census (SIC2007) can be found at:

<http://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/variables-classification/industry>

**Chart 24: Gypsy/Travellers by NS-SeC – all people aged 16-74, Scotland, 2011**



The National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC) provides an indication of socio-economic position based on occupation. It is an Office for National Statistics (ONS) standard classification.<sup>15</sup>

Chart 24 shows that Gypsy/Travellers were much more likely to have never worked than the population as a whole. Almost a quarter (23 per cent) of Gypsy/Travellers aged 16-74 had never worked compared to only 3 per cent of the population. The younger age profile of the group should be noted when considering these figures.

Gypsy/Travellers were much less likely than the population as a whole to be in Managerial and Professional occupations.

<sup>15</sup> For further information on the NS-SeC classification used in the 2011 Census can be found at:

<http://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/variables-classification/ns-sec-household-reference-person>

**Chart 25: Gypsy/Travellers by hours worked – all people aged 16-74 in employment, Scotland, 2011**

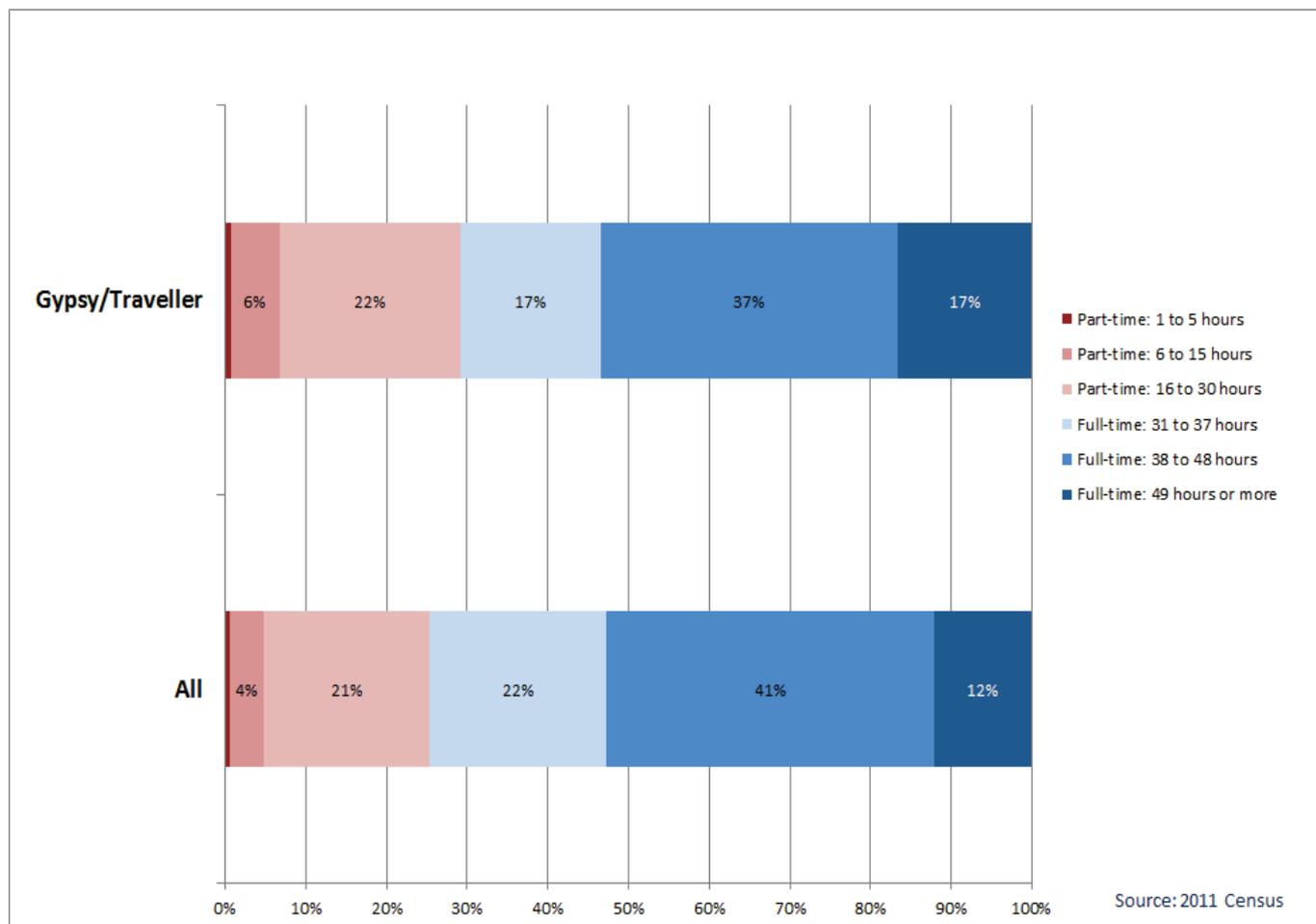


Chart 25 shows that a slightly higher proportion of Gypsy/Travellers worked part-time (29 per cent) compared to the population as a whole (25 per cent).

However, those who worked full-time were more likely to work longer hours; 17 per cent worked 49 hours or more per week compared to only 12 per cent of the population as a whole.

**Chart 26: Gypsy/Travellers by Social Grade – all people in households aged 16-64, Scotland, 2011**

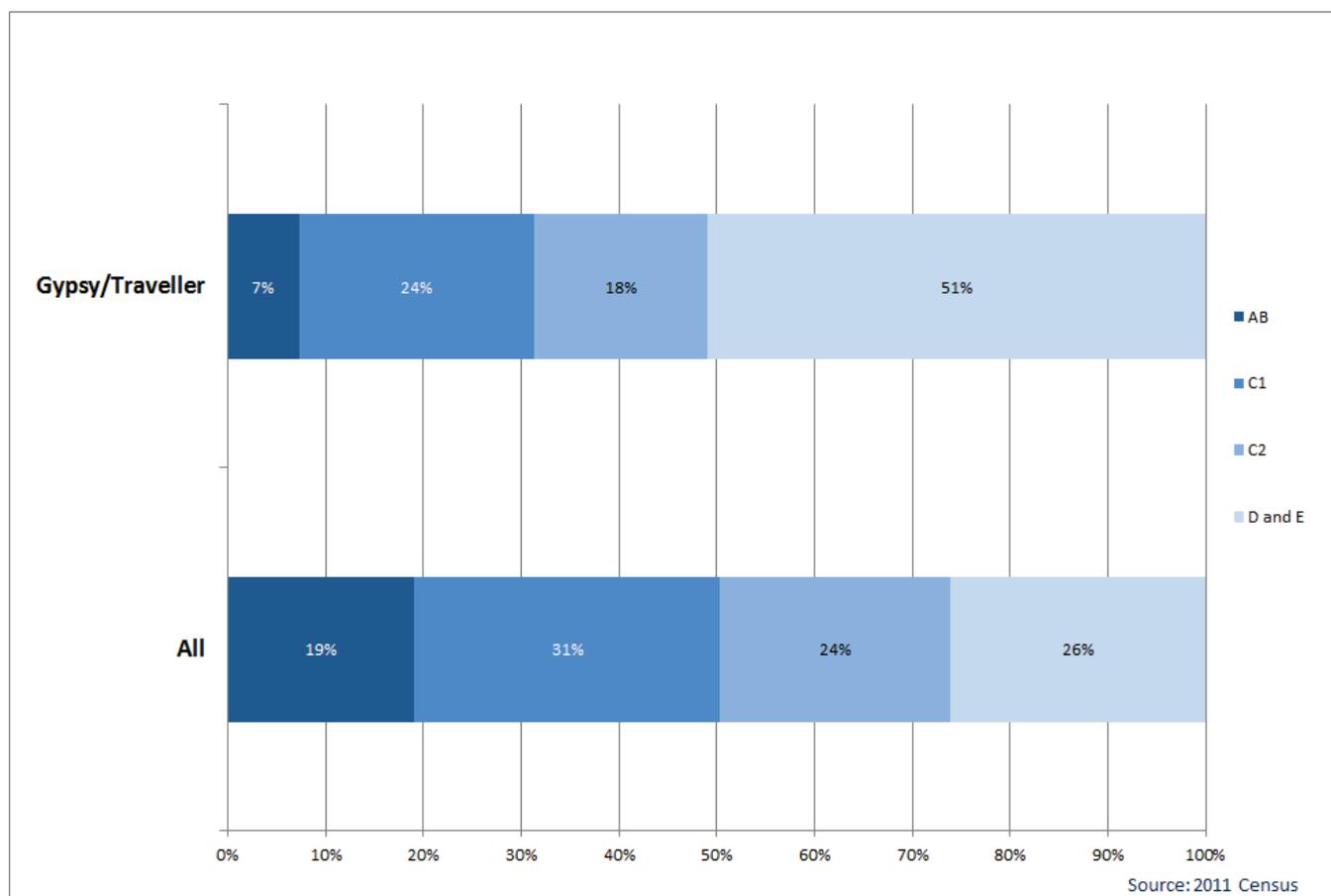


Chart 26 shows that just over a half (51 per cent) of Gypsy/Travellers aged 16-64 were in the lowest social grade<sup>16</sup>: ‘DE: Semi-skilled and unskilled manual workers; on state benefit, unemployed, lowest grade workers’. This was almost double the proportion for the population as a whole (26 per cent).

A much lower proportion of Gypsy/Travellers (7 per cent) were in the highest social grade ‘AB: Higher and Intermediate Managerial/Administrative/Professional’, compared to a fifth (19 per cent) of the population as a whole.

<sup>16</sup> AB Higher and intermediate managerial/administrative/professional

C1 Supervisory, clerical, junior managerial/administrative/professional

C2 Skilled manual workers

D Semi-skilled and unskilled manual workers;

E On state benefit, unemployed, lowest grade workers

## 6. Education

**In 2011 Gypsy/Travellers in Scotland, compared to the population as a whole, were less likely to be full-time students (16-24 year olds) and more likely to have no qualifications.**

The following analysis presents some important education variables which show that Gypsy/Travellers were less likely to be full-time students and more likely to have no qualifications.

**Chart 27: Proportion of Gypsy/Travellers aged 16-24 that are Full-time Students, Scotland, 2011**

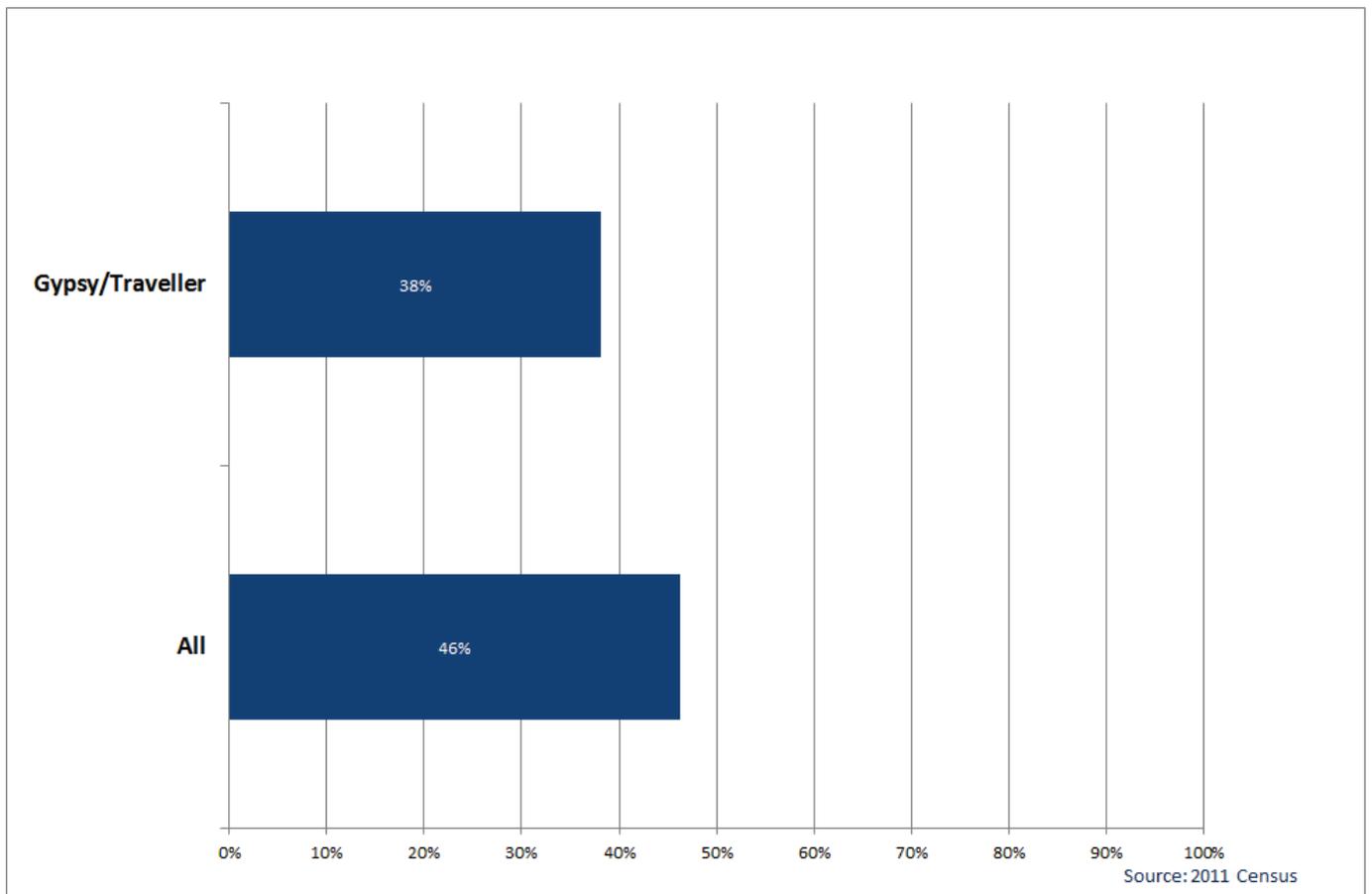


Chart 27 shows that Gypsy/Travellers were less likely to be full-time students than the general population aged 16-24. Just under two fifths (38 per cent) of Gypsy/Travellers were full-time students compared to just under half (46 per cent) of the population in this age group.

**Chart 28: Gypsy/Travellers by Highest Level of Qualification – people aged 16 and over, Scotland, 2011<sup>17</sup>**

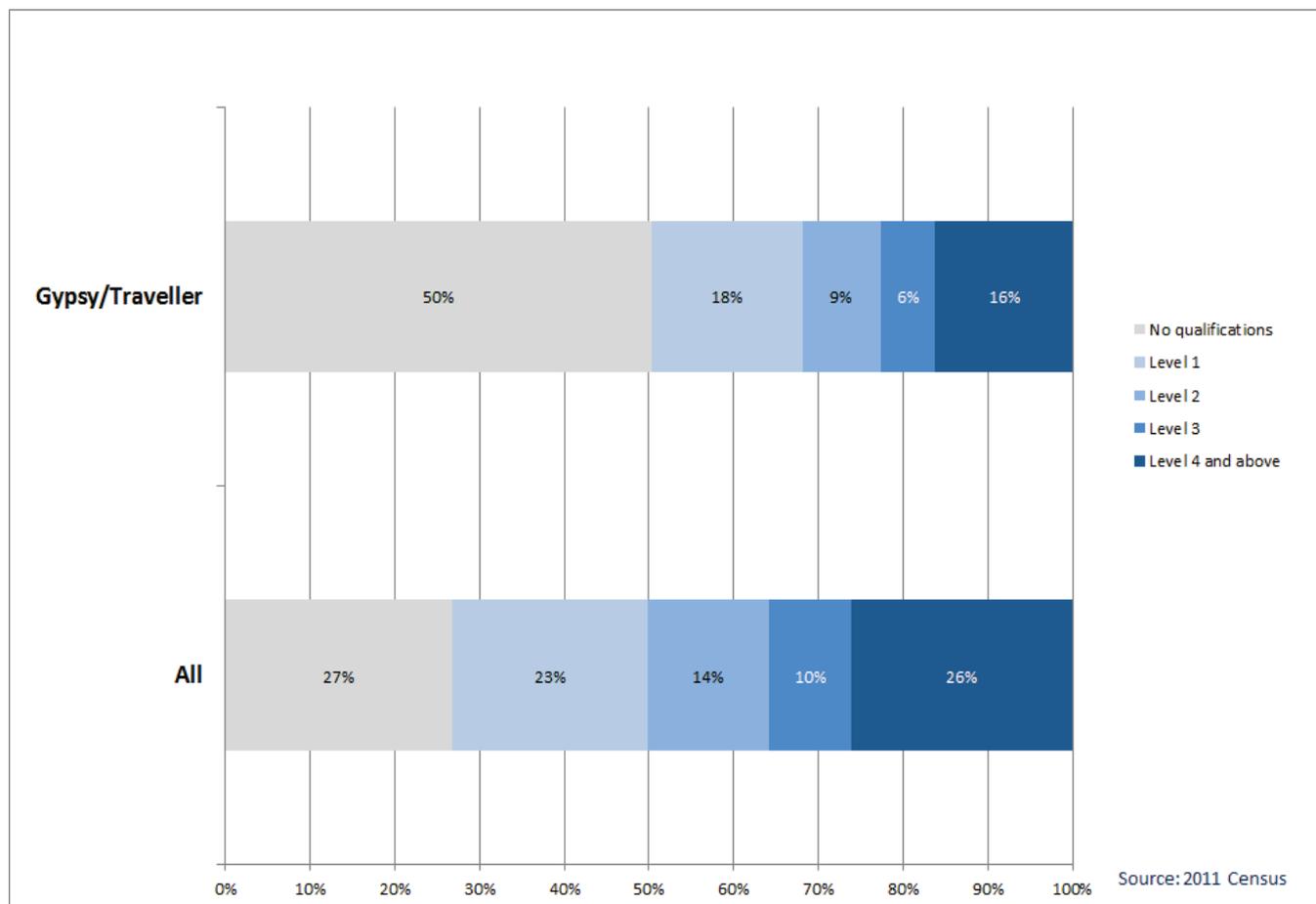


Chart 28 shows that half (50 per cent) of Gypsy/Travellers aged 16 and over had no qualifications<sup>18</sup> compared to only around a quarter (27 per cent) of the population as a whole.

Conversely, only 16 per cent of Gypsy/Travellers held Level 4 or above (degree) qualifications compared to 26 per cent of the population as a whole.

<sup>17</sup> The census reported a higher level of people with no qualifications than the LFS/APS, and this is thought to be due to the self-completion nature of the census and the lower level of coverage on the census of the many different qualifications people may hold.

<sup>18</sup> **Level 1** = 'O Grade, Standard Grade, Access 3 Cluster, Intermediate 1 or 2, GCSE, CSE, Senior Certificate or Equivalent; GSVQ Foundation or Intermediate, SVQ Level 1 or 2, SCOTVEC Module, City and Guilds Craft or equivalent; Other school qualifications not already mentioned (including foreign qualifications)'

**Level 2** = 'SCE Higher Grade, Higher, Advanced Higher, CSYS, A Level, AS Level, Advanced Senior Certificate or equivalent; GSVQ Advanced, SVQ Level 3, ONC, OND, SCOTVEC National Diploma, City and Guilds Advanced Craft or equivalent'

**Level 3** = 'HNC, HND, SVQ Level 4 or equivalent, Other post-school but pre-Higher Education qualifications not already mentioned (including foreign qualifications)'

**Level 4** = 'Degree, Postgraduate Qualifications, Masters, PhD, SVQ Level 5 or equivalent; Professional Qualifications (for example, teaching, nursing, accountancy); Other Higher Education qualifications not already mentioned (including foreign qualifications)'

## 7. Housing

In 2011 Gypsy/Travellers in Scotland, compared to the population as a whole, were:

- less likely to own their home;
- more likely to live in a caravan;
- more likely to live in overcrowded accommodation;
- more likely to have no central heating.

The following chapter on housing shows that Gypsy/Travellers were less likely than the population as a whole to own their home, more likely to live in a caravan, and in overcrowded accommodation.

**Chart 29: Gypsy/Travellers by Tenure – all people in households aged 16 and over, Scotland, 2011<sup>19</sup>**

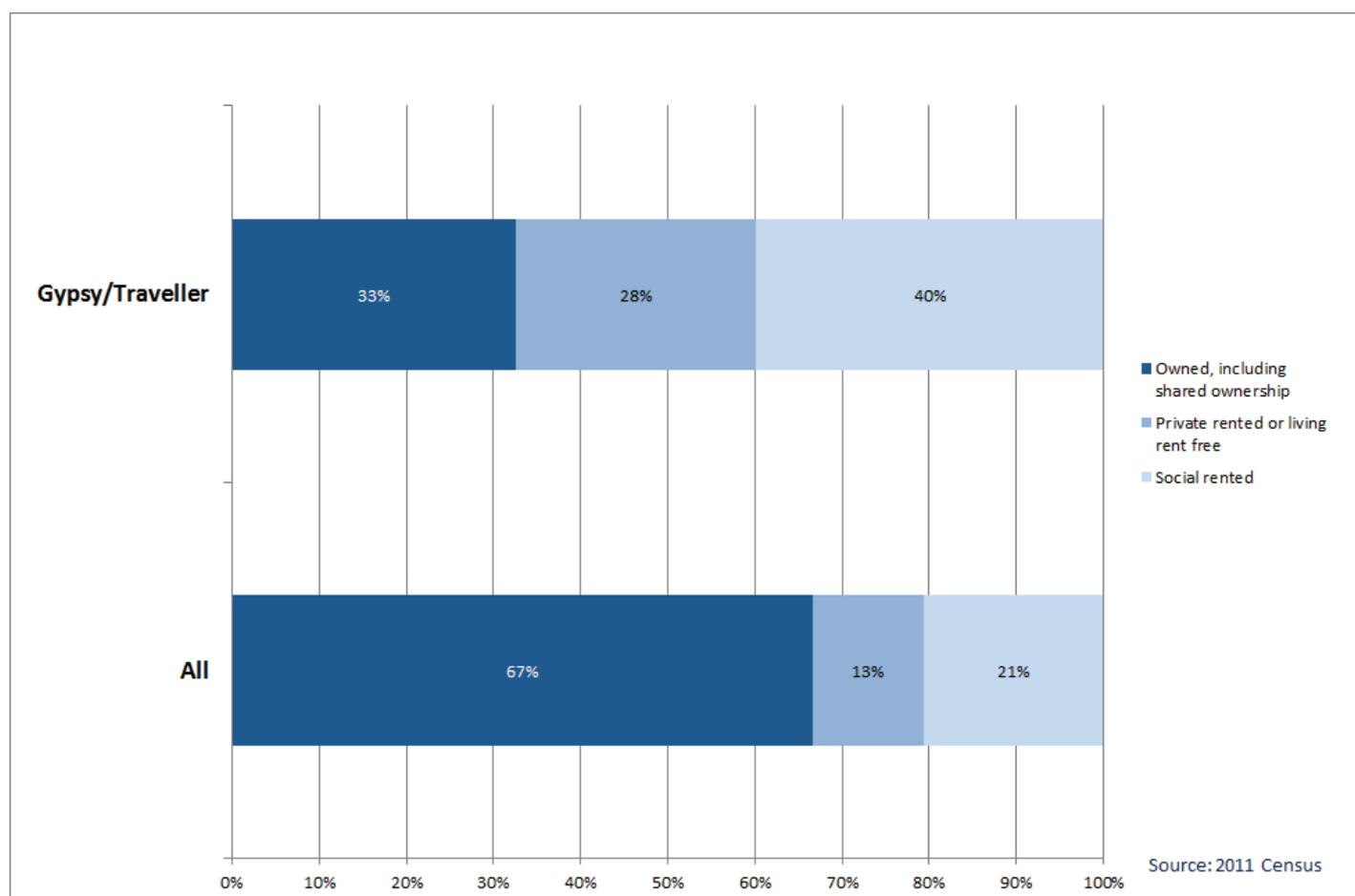


Chart 29 shows that Gypsy/Travellers were half as likely to own their homes compared to those in the population as a whole. Only a third (33 per cent) of Gypsy/Travellers owned their home compared to two thirds (67 per cent) of the general population.

<sup>19</sup> Within this category, no more than 2 per cent of people were classed as living rent free.

Hence Gypsy/Travellers were twice as likely to live in rented accommodation, with two fifths (40 per cent) social renting compared to only one fifth (21 per cent) of the population as a whole.

**Chart 30: Gypsy/Traveller households by Accommodation Type, All HRPs, Scotland, 2011**

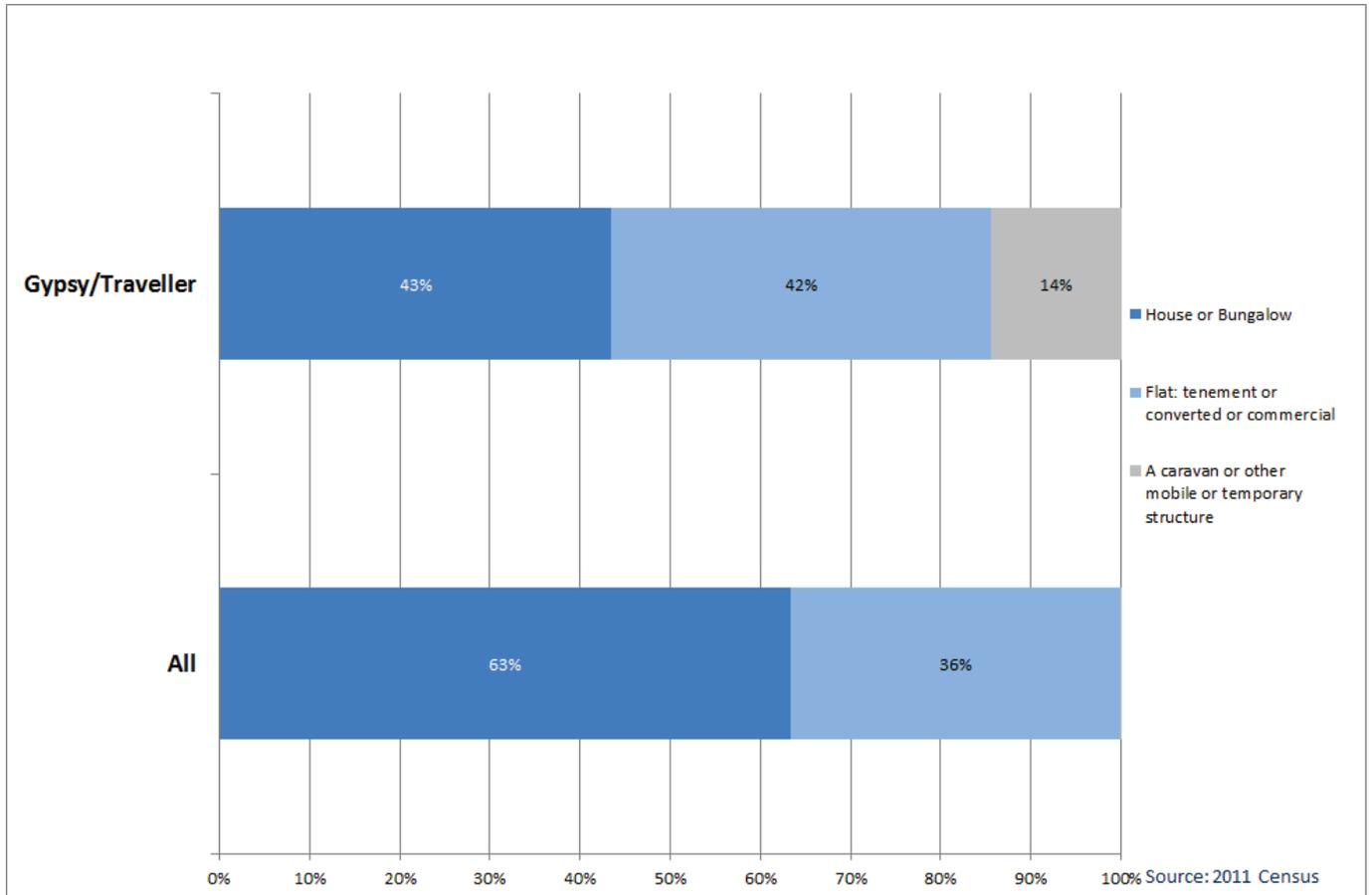


Chart 30 shows that a much higher percentage of Gypsy/Traveller households lived in a 'caravan or other mobile or temporary structure' – 14 per cent did so compared to less than one per cent of all households. Conversely, a lower proportion of Gypsy/Traveller households lived in houses or flats. Only 43 per cent of Gypsy/Travellers lived in a house compared to 63 per cent of the population as a whole.

**Chart 31: Gypsy/Travellers by Landlord Type – all people in rented accommodation aged 16 and over, Scotland, 2011**

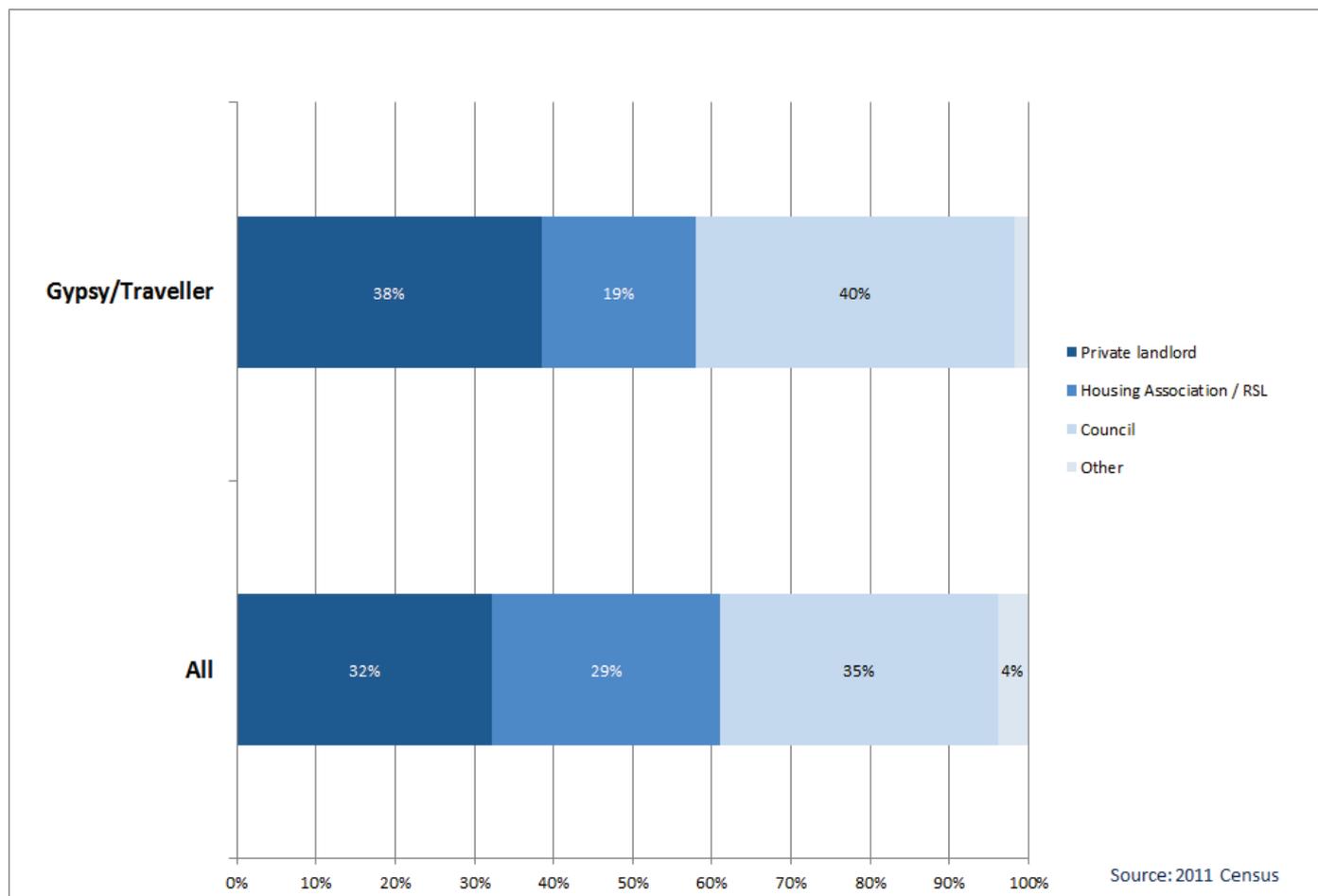


Chart 31 shows that compared to the population as a whole a slightly higher proportion of Gypsy/Travellers aged 16 and over (who rented their accommodation) rented from a private landlord and a lower proportion rented from Housing Associations or Registered Social Landlords (RSL). Around 40 per cent of Gypsy/Travellers who rented their accommodation did so from a council compared to 35 per cent of the population.<sup>20</sup>

<sup>20</sup> There are known quality issues around the tenure question in the 2011 Census, in relation to the recording of Council versus Housing Association Landlords.

This is explained more fully at <http://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/variables-classification/tenure-household>

**Chart 32: Gypsy/Traveller households by Occupancy Rating<sup>21</sup>, Scotland, 2011**

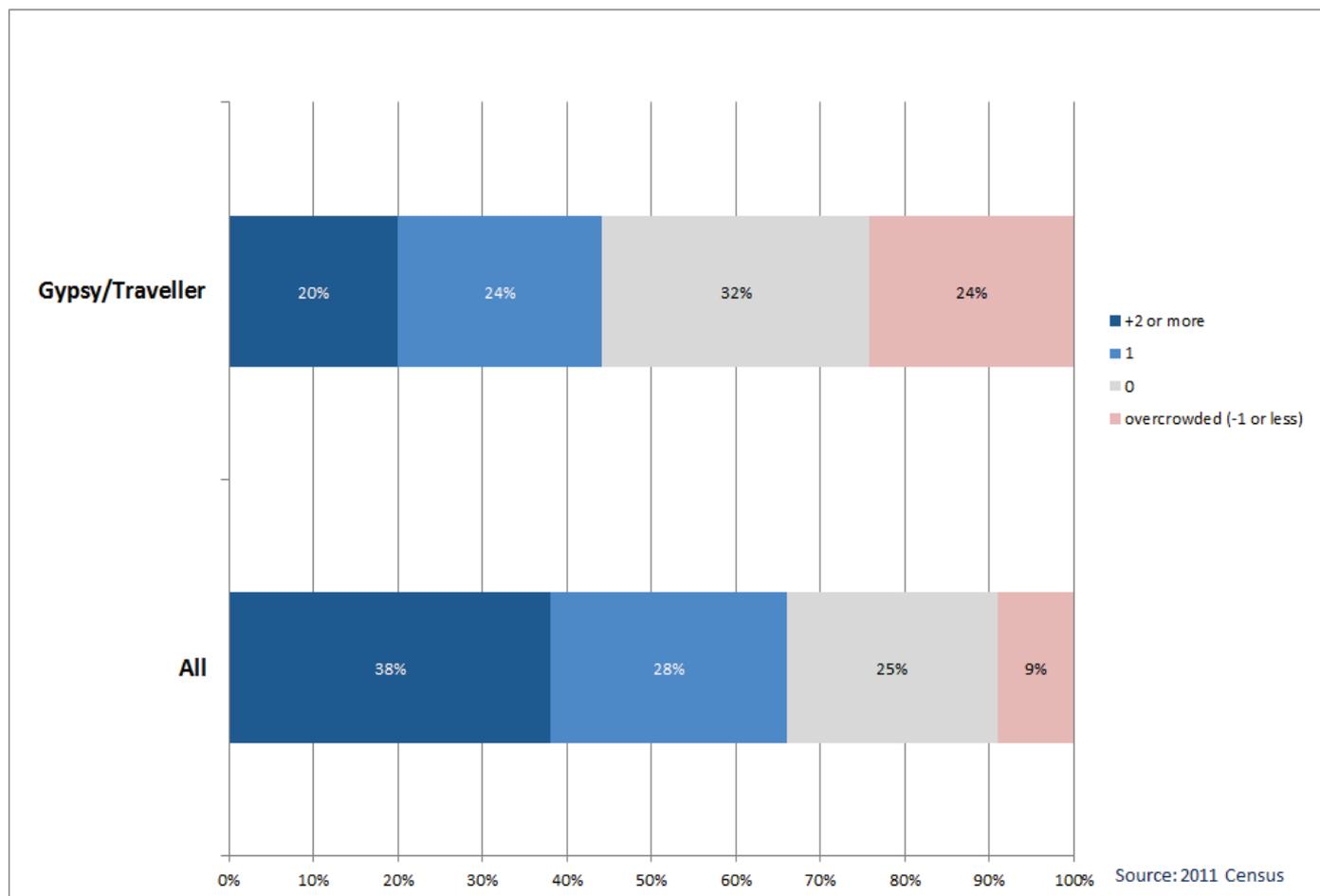


Chart 32 shows that Gypsy/Traveller households were more than twice as likely to be overcrowded - a quarter (24 per cent) of Gypsy/Traveller households were overcrowded compared to less than one tenth (9 per cent) of all households.

Gypsy/Travellers households were less likely to be under-occupied (i.e. have more rooms than the standard requirement) - only 44 per cent were under-occupied compared to two thirds (66 per cent) of all households.

<sup>21</sup> For an explanation of how occupancy rating is calculated see [www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/variables-classification/occupancy-rating](http://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/variables-classification/occupancy-rating)

**Chart 33: Gypsy/Traveller households by type of Central Heating, Scotland, 2011**

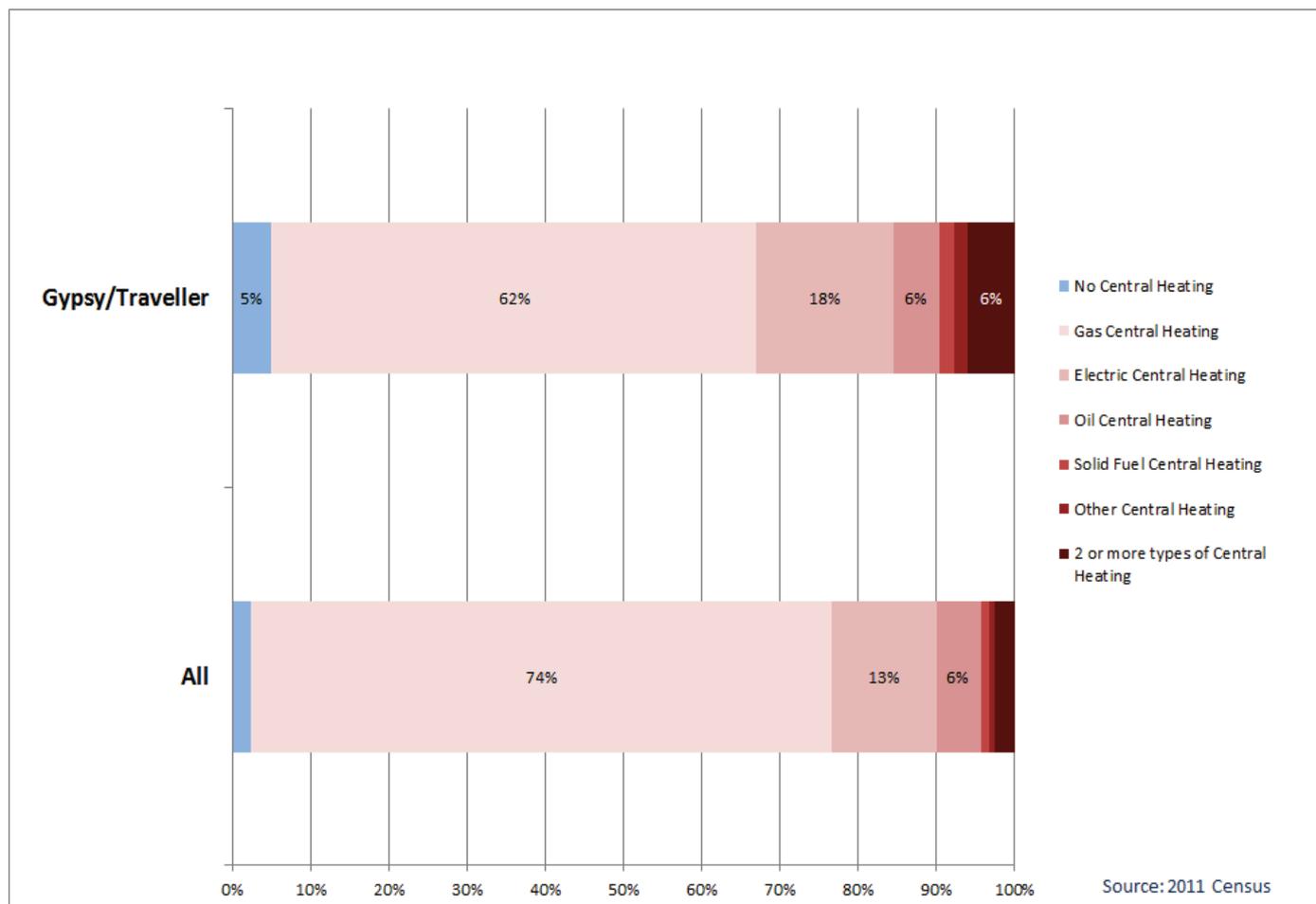


Chart 33 shows that Gypsy/Traveller households were more likely to have no central heating (5 per cent) than all households (2 per cent). They were also more likely to have 'Electric Central Heating' and '2 or more types of Central Heating'.

Only 62 per cent of Gypsy/Traveller households had gas central heating compared to 74 per cent of the population.

## 8. Transport

**In 2011 Gypsy/Travellers in Scotland, compared to the population as a whole, were less likely to have access to a car.**

The following chapter shows some transport indicators which, amongst other findings, shows that Gypsy/Travellers were less likely to have access to a car.

**Chart 34: Proportion of Gypsy/Travellers with no Access to a Car or Van by Urban Rural – all people in households aged 16 and over, Scotland, 2011**

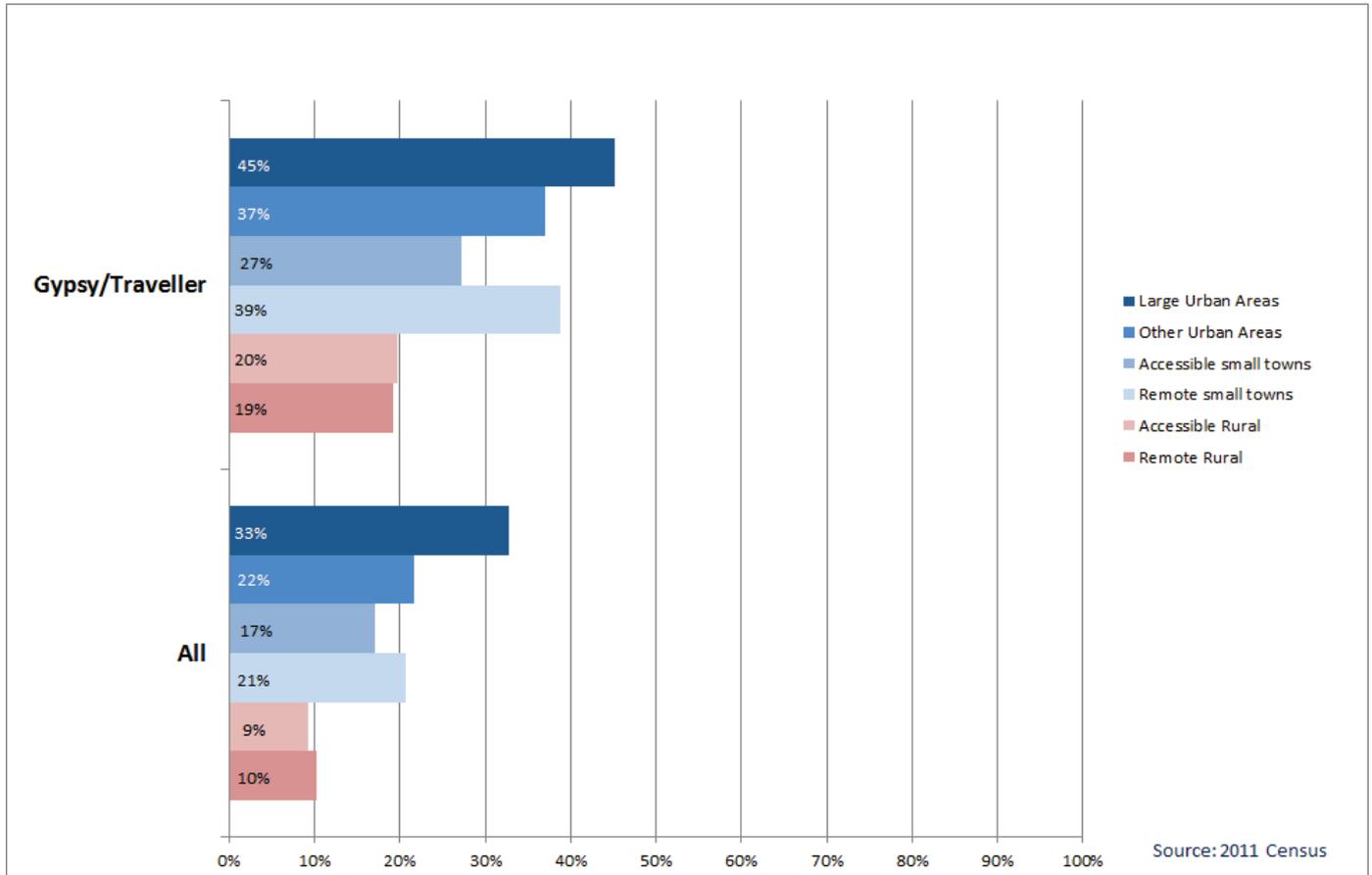


Chart 34 shows that a higher proportion of Gypsy/Travellers aged 16 and over were in households with no access to a car or van compared to the population as a whole.

In rural areas a fifth (20 per cent) of Gypsy/Travellers had no access to a car or van compared to only a tenth (10 per cent) of the population as a whole. In small towns, a third of Gypsy/Travellers had no access to a car or van compared to 18 per cent of the population as a whole; in urban areas, two fifths (41 per cent) of Gypsy/Travellers had no car or van access compared to 28 per cent of the population as a whole.

The census data<sup>22</sup> showed that 40 per cent of Gypsy/Travellers had access to one car or van, which was the same as the population as a whole. Gypsy/ Travellers were less likely to own 2 cars than the rest of the population (18 per cent compared with 27 per cent) and less likely to own 3 cars or more than the rest of the population (6 per cent compared with 9 per cent).

**Chart 35: Gypsy/Travellers by Method of Transport to Work – all people aged 16-74 in employment, Scotland, 2011**

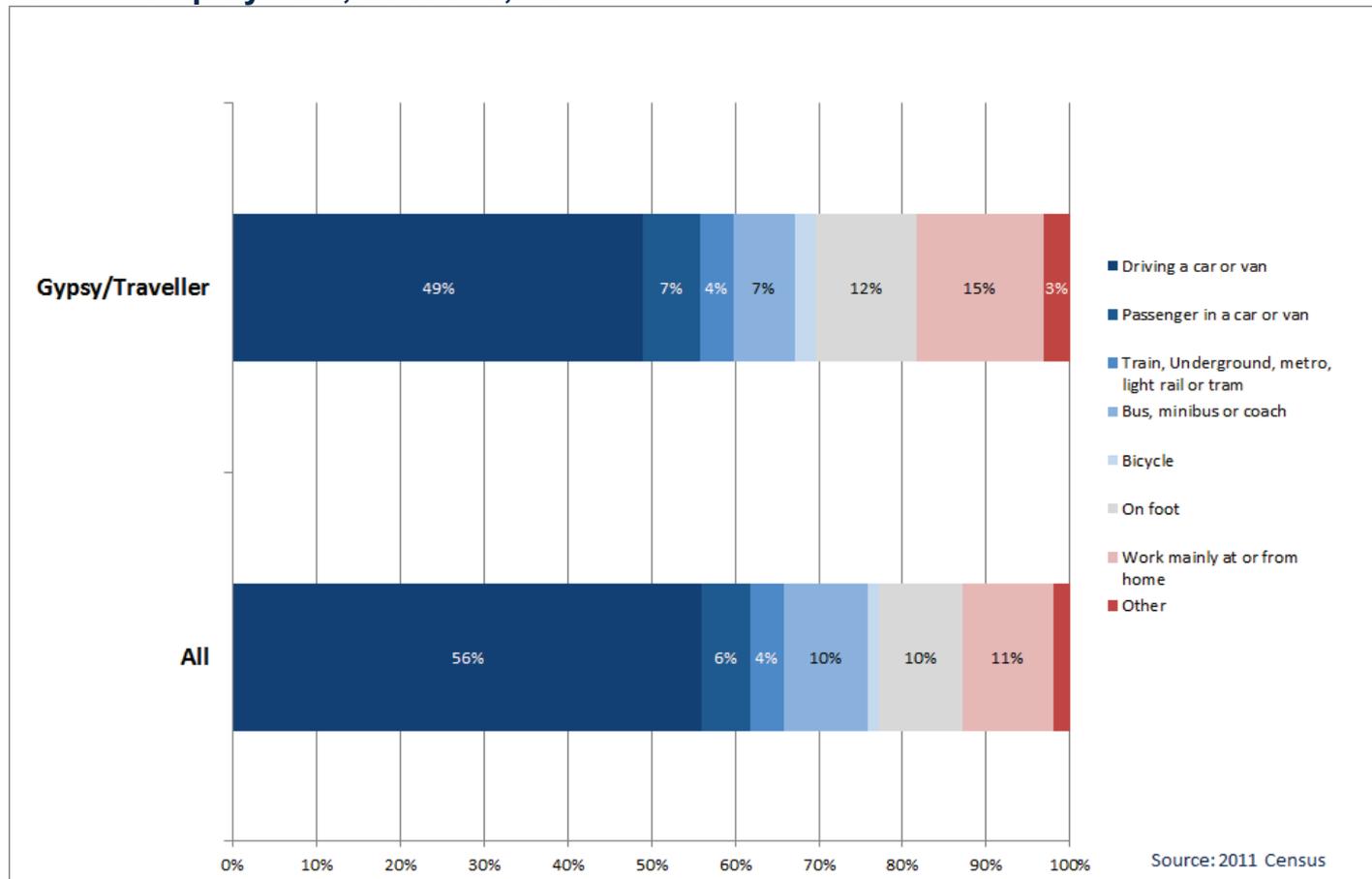


Chart 35 shows that just under half (49 per cent) of Gypsy/Travellers drove to work compared to 56 per cent of the population as a whole. A slightly higher proportion of Gypsy/Travellers worked mainly at or from home (15 per cent compared to 11 per cent of the population as a whole).

<sup>22</sup> Analysis of Equality Results from the 2011 Census - Part 2 <http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2015/03/8716>

**Chart 36: Gypsy/Travellers by Method of Transport to Study – all people aged 4 and over studying the week before the Census, Scotland, 2011**

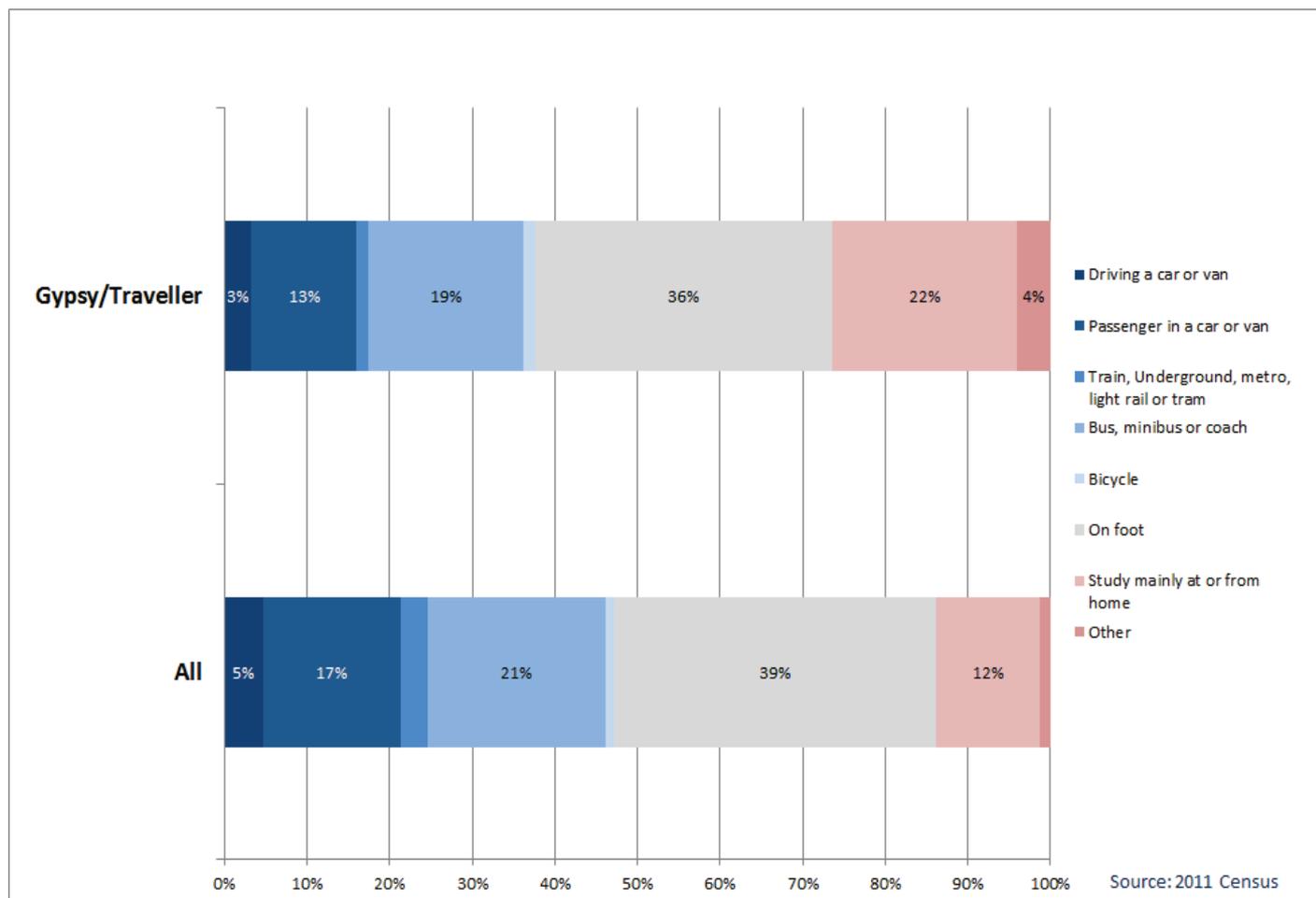


Chart 36 shows that Gypsy/Travellers were less likely to travel to their place of study<sup>23</sup> by car and more likely to study at home than the general population.<sup>24</sup> Almost a quarter (22 per cent) of Gypsy/Travellers studied at home compared to an eighth (12 per cent) of people in the population.

<sup>23</sup> This includes both school children and university or college students

<sup>24</sup> There are known data quality issues around the number of people recorded as studying at home. For more details see <http://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/variables-classification/transport-place-work-or-study>

**Chart 37: Gypsy/Travellers by Distance Travelled to Work – all people aged 16-74 in employment, Scotland, 2011**

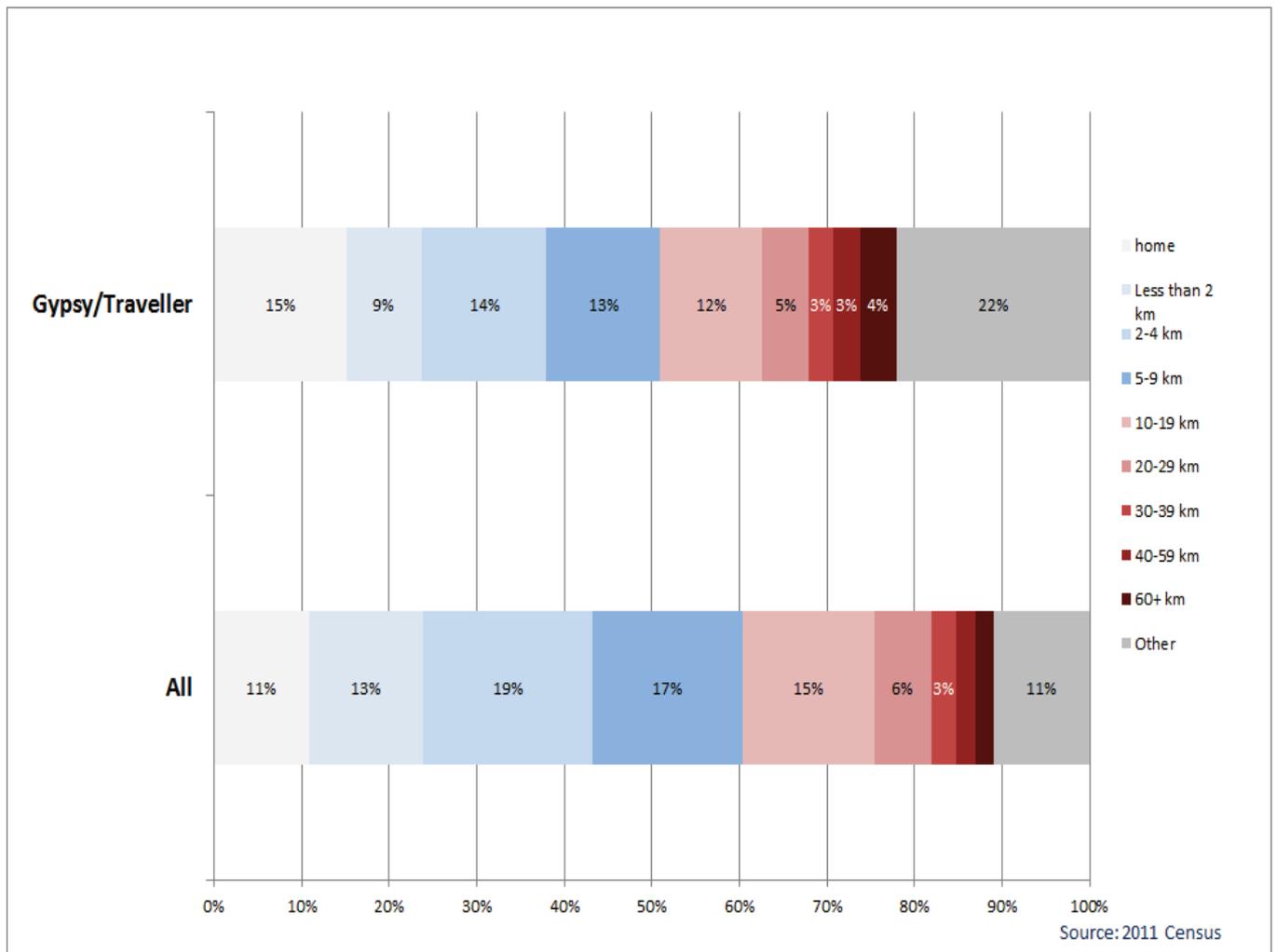


Chart 37 shows that Gypsy/Travellers were much more likely to have recorded their distance travelled to work in the 'Other' category, which included those 'No fixed place [of work]', 'Offshore' or 'Outside of the UK'. Over a fifth (22 per cent) of Gypsy/Travellers were in this category compared to just over a tenth (11 per cent) of the population as a whole.

**Chart 38: Gypsy/Travellers by Distance Travelled to Study – all people aged 4 and over studying the week before the Census, Scotland, 2011**

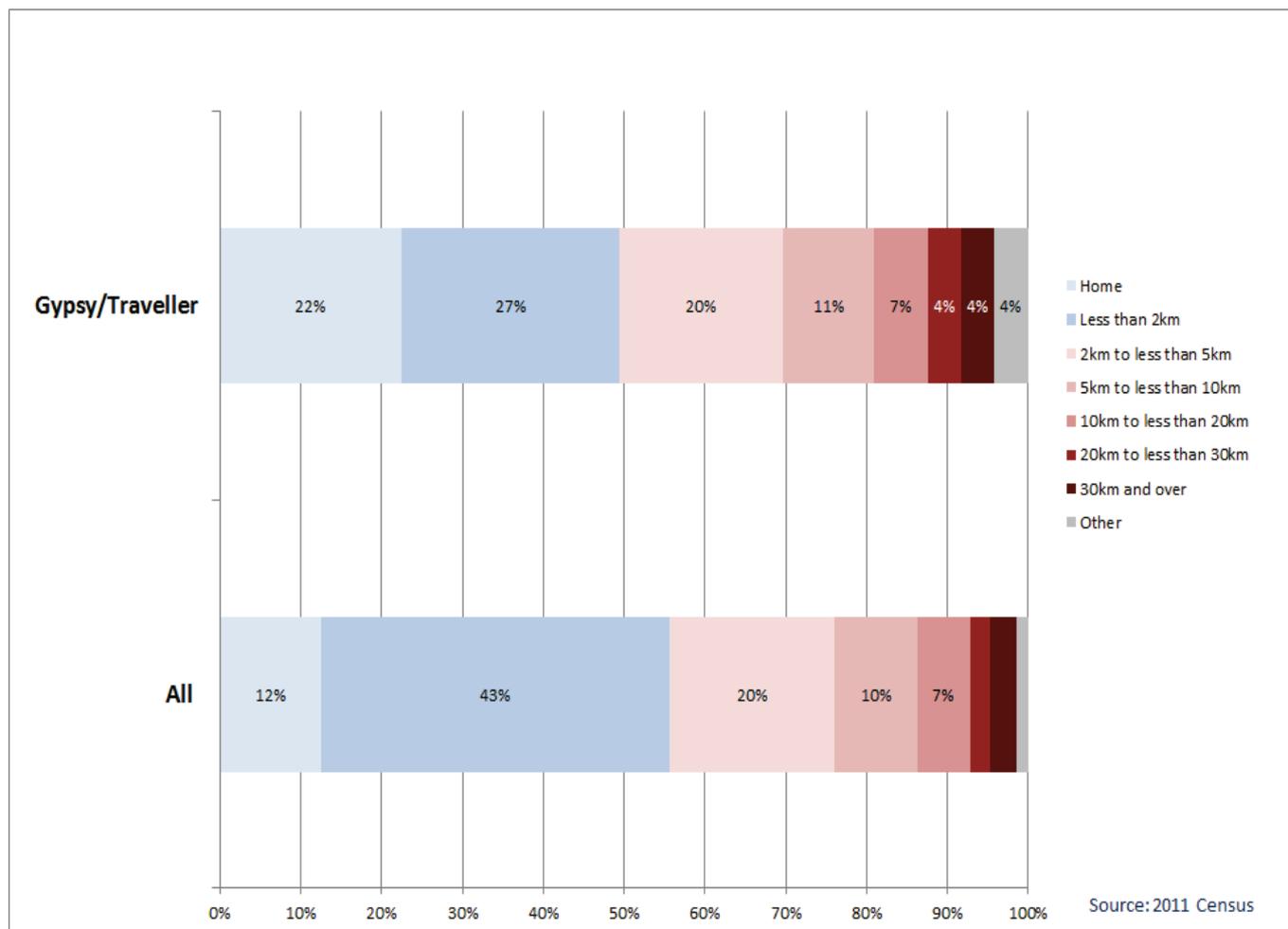


Chart 38 shows that Gypsy/Travellers were much more likely to study<sup>25</sup> at home<sup>26</sup> and less likely to travel short distances to their place of study. Only a quarter (27 per cent) travelled less than 2km to their place of study compared to 43 per cent of the population as a whole.

<sup>25</sup> This includes both school children and university or college students

<sup>26</sup> There are known data quality issues around the number of people recorded as studying at home. For more details see <http://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/variables-classification/transport-place-work-or-study>

## **Conclusion**

This report reveals the extent of inequalities for Gypsy/Traveller communities in Scotland, and the very stark results indicate that significant action is urgently required to address these. Two Equal Opportunities Committee enquiries 'Gypsy/Travellers and Care' and 'Where Gypsy/Travellers Live' have also 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 and this will be published in 2016. The analysis in this report will enhance the evidence base to help measure progress for this group.

## 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:

<b>Large Urban Areas</b> – Settlements of over 125,000 people
<b>Other Urban Areas</b> - Settlements of 10,000 to 125,000 people
<b>Accessible Small Towns</b> – Settlements of between 3,000 and 10,000 people and within 30 minutes' drive of a settlement of 10,000 or more.

<p><b>Remote Small Towns</b> - 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.</p>
<p><b>Very Remote Small Towns</b> - 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.</p>
<p><b>Accessible Rural</b> – 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.</p>
<p><b>Remote Rural</b> - 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.</p>
<p><b>Very Remote Rural</b> - 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.</p>

### **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'.



## Annex C: Useful Web Links

- Scotland's Census website. Available at: <http://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/>
- Scotland's Census website - Additional Tables. Available at: <http://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/ods-web/data-warehouse.html>
- Scottish Government Equality Evidence Website. Available at: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/People/Equality/Equalities>
- Which Ethnic Groups Have the Poorest Health? (2015). Available at: [Which ethnic groups have the poorest health?](#)
- Analysis of Equality Results from the 2011 Census – Part 2 (2015). Available at: [Analysis of Equality Results from the 2011 Census - Part 2](#)
- Analysis of Equality Results from the 2011 Census (2014). Available at: [Analysis of Equality Results from the 2011 Census](#)
- Overview of Equality Results from the 2011 Census Release 2 (2014). Available at: [Overview of Equality Results from the 2011 Census Release 2](#)
- Gypsy/Travellers in Scotland - A Thematic Inquiry (Scottish Housing Regulator, 2015). Available at: <https://www.scottishhousingregulator.gov.uk/publications/gypsytravellers-scotland-thematic-inquiry>
- Scottish Government (2013). *Gypsies/Travellers in Scotland: Summary of the Evidence Base, summer 2013*. Available at: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/resource/0043/00430806.pdf>
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- Scottish Parliament (2012). *Equal Opportunities Committee 3<sup>rd</sup> Report 2012 (Session 4): Gypsy/Travellers and Care*. Available at: [http://www.scottish.parliament.uk/S4\\_EqualOpportunitiesCommittee/Reports/eor-12-03w-rev2.pdf](http://www.scottish.parliament.uk/S4_EqualOpportunitiesCommittee/Reports/eor-12-03w-rev2.pdf)
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- Amnesty International (2012). *Caught in the headlines: Scottish media coverage of Scottish Gypsy Travellers*. Available at: [http://www.amnesty.org.uk/sites/default/files/amnesty\\_international\\_caught\\_in\\_the\\_headlines\\_2012.pdf](http://www.amnesty.org.uk/sites/default/files/amnesty_international_caught_in_the_headlines_2012.pdf)
- Equality & Human Rights Commission (2015). *Developing Successful Site Provision for Scotland's Gypsy/Traveller Communities*. Available at: <http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/publication/developing-successful-site-provision-scotland%E2%80%99s-gypsytraveller-communities>
- MECOPP (Minority Ethnic Carers of People Project) with the support of ALACHO (Association of Local Authority Chief Housing Officers) (2015). *Local authority approaches to meeting the accommodation needs of Gypsy/Travellers*. Available at: [http://www.mecopp.org.uk/files/documents/gypsy%20traveller/accomodation\\_report.pdf](http://www.mecopp.org.uk/files/documents/gypsy%20traveller/accomodation_report.pdf)

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## REVISIONS TABLE

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