

ANALYSIS OF ETHNICITY IN THE 2001 CENSUS
Summary Report

Office of the Chief Statistician
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SCOTTISH EXECUTIVE

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INTRODUCTION

Information on ethnic group was collected as part of the 2001 Census in Scotland representing the first large scale collection of data on ethnicity in Scotland for a decade. This report presents results across the main policy areas covered in the Census analysed by ethnic group. Many of the results confirm previous findings or anecdotal reports. However some of the information is new and presents insights into areas where data has previously been unavailable. In addition, the data do confirm the fact that as well as there being many differences between the majority White group and ethnic minorities, there are many differences between and within minority ethnic groups.

The report is not intended to be a definitive analysis of ethnicity; many of the important inter-relationships between ethnicity and other variables could not be examined in the time available. Rather, the intention is that the report should stimulate discussion by highlighting interesting differentials between different ethnic groups.

Some interesting findings in the report are:

- Ethnic minority groups have a much younger age profile than the White groups.
- There are large differences between ethnic groups in the proportion of families who are lone parent families.
- There are large differences between ethnic groups in the proportion of people who live in owned homes. Pakistani and Indian people have the highest rate of home ownership and African and Black Scottish people have the lowest rate.
- Minority ethnic people living in rented accommodation are much less likely to live in social rented accommodation compared to White people.
- There are large differences in economic activity rates between ethnic groups. White people have the highest activity rate and Pakistani and Other South Asian people have the lowest rate.
- There are large differences between the industries in which people from different ethnic groups are employed.
- Overall, White people report poorer health than people from other ethnic groups. However, this picture varies by age.
- There are large differences in education qualifications between ethnic groups. This varies with age, but generally African people are the most highly qualified.
- The proportion of the adult (18 years+) population who are students varies enormously between ethnic groups.

Note on population bases:

Different base populations are used for different tables in this report. In many cases the data refer to all people. However, in other cases, tables refer to all people in household and thus

will not include people who live in communal establishments. The reason for this difference is that not all questions in the Census were asked of all types of establishment; some questions were only asked in the longer form which was sent to unshared households. The base population which has been used is clearly marked in each table or chart heading.

Details of the different classifications used in the Census can be found in the Supporting Information that is prepared by the General Register Office for Scotland (GROS). This document can be accessed using the following link:

[http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/grosweb/grosweb.nsf/pages/file5/\\$file/supporting_information.pdf](http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/grosweb/grosweb.nsf/pages/file5/$file/supporting_information.pdf)

DEMOGRAPHICS

Scottish Population

Table 1.1: Scottish population by ethnic group – All People
Percentages

	% of total Population	% minority ethnic population	Base
White Scottish	88.09	na	4,459,071
Other White British	7.38	na	373,685
White Irish	0.98	na	49,428
Any other White background	1.54	na	78,150
Indian	0.30	14.79	15,037
Pakistani	0.63	31.27	31,793
Bangladeshi	0.04	1.95	1,981
Chinese	0.32	16.04	16,310
Other South Asian	0.12	6.09	6,196
Caribbean	0.04	1.75	1,778
African	0.10	5.03	5,118
Black Scottish or any other Black background	0.02	1.11	1,129
Any Mixed Background	0.25	12.55	12,764
Any other background	0.19	9.41	9,571
<i>All minority ethnic population</i>	2.01	100.00	
All population	100.00	na	5,062,011

- The size of the minority ethnic population was just over 100,000 in 2001 or 2% of the total population of Scotland.
- Pakistanis were the largest minority ethnic group, followed by Chinese, Indians and those of Mixed ethnic backgrounds.
- Over 70% of the total ethnic minority population were Asian: Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Chinese or other South Asian.
- Over 12% of the minority ethnic population described their ethnic group as Mixed.
- The size of the minority ethnic population has increased since the 1991 Census. Whilst the total population increase between 1991 and 2001 was 1.3%, the minority ethnic population increased by 62.3%.

Age profiles

Charts 1.1-1.3 show the age profile by ethnic group for Scotland for all people, and for males and females separately.

Chart 1.1: Age profile by ethnic group - All People, Scotland

Percentages

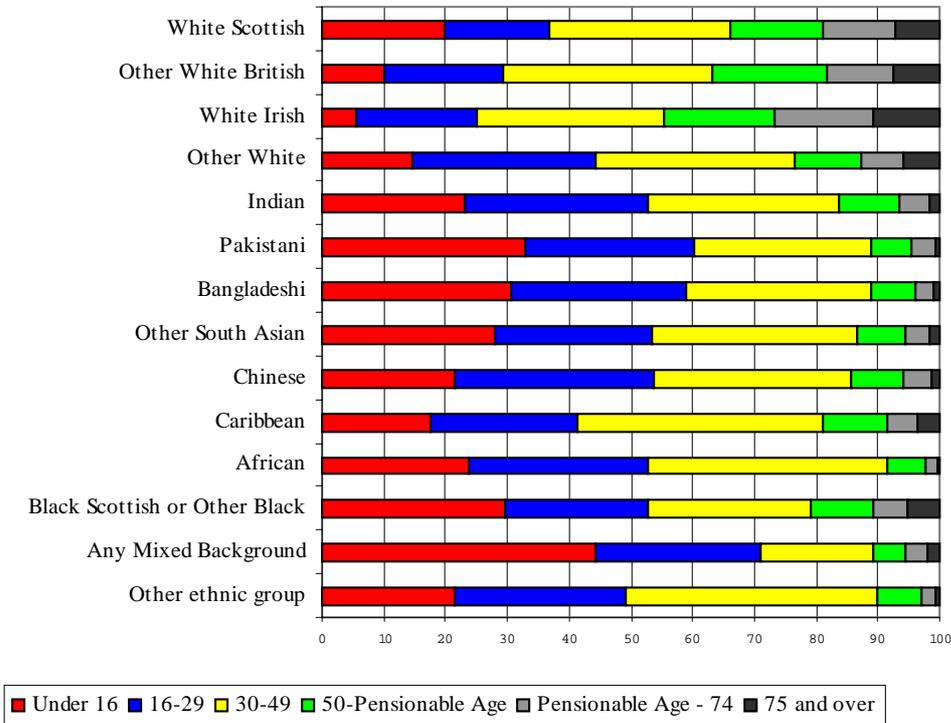


Chart 1.2: Age profile by ethnic group - Males, Scotland

Percentages

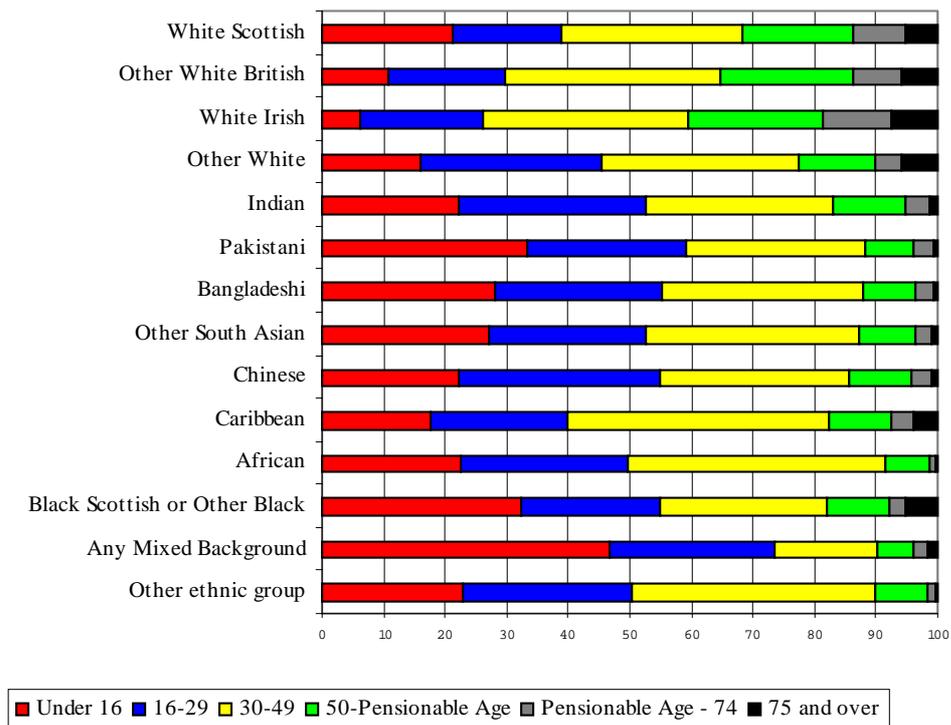
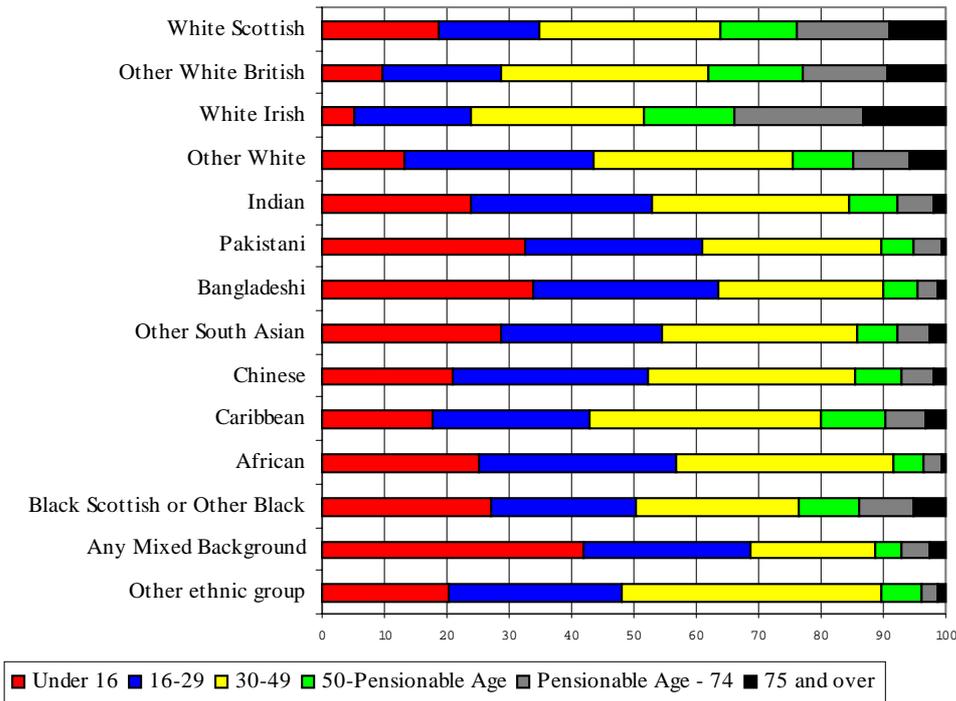


Chart 1.3: Age profile by ethnic group - Females, Scotland
Percentages

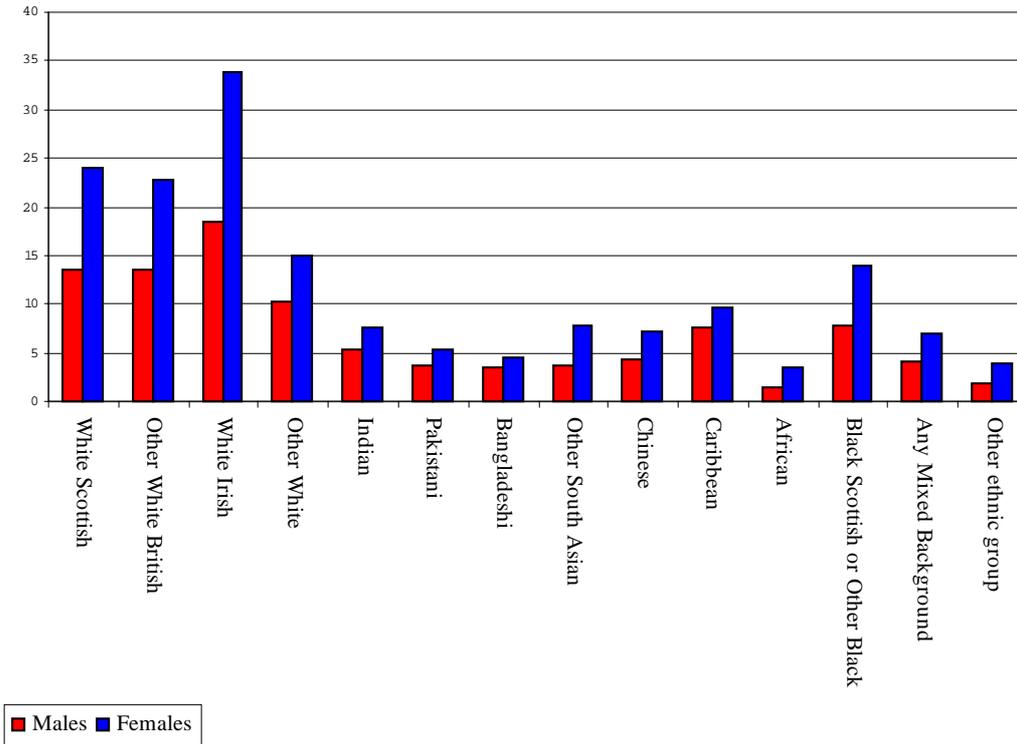


- For both males and females, ethnic minority groups have a younger age distribution than the White groups; with the exception of the Caribbean group, more than 20% of the population for all other groups is less than 16 years old.
- The Mixed group has the youngest age structure: 44% are under the age of 16 years.
- The White Irish population has the highest proportion of people over pensionable age.

Chart 1.4 shows, by sex, the proportion of the population who are of pensionable age or over. For all ethnic groups there are a higher proportion of females of pensionable age and over, compared to males. The differences are most marked for the White population.

Chart 1.4: Persons of pensionable age and over by ethnic group

Proportion of total population



Marital Status

Table 1.2: Marital status by ethnic group – All People aged 16 years and over

Percentages

Ethnic Group	Single	Married	Re-married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed	Base
White Scottish	30	44	5	4	7	9	3,568,744
Other White British	28	45	9	3	7	7	335,542
White Irish	32	43	4	4	6	11	46,650
Other White	42	38	6	3	6	6	66,740
Indian	34	55	2	3	3	4	11,564
Pakistani	29	59	3	4	2	3	21,301
Bangladeshi	31	59	2	2	2	3	1,372
Other South Asian	35	50	3	4	5	4	4,470
Chinese	41	48	2	2	3	3	12,786
Caribbean	43	35	5	6	8	3	1,464
African	42	44	3	5	4	2	3,902
Black Scottish or Other Black	41	34	5	5	8	7	794
Any Mixed Background	57	26	4	4	6	4	7,116
Other ethnic group	34	52	5	3	4	2	7,501
All People aged 16 years +	31	44	6	4	7	9	4,089,946

- Individuals from Mixed backgrounds are more likely to be single than those of any other ethnic group (57%). More than 40% of individuals aged over 16 years from Caribbean, African, Other White, Chinese and Other Black Scottish backgrounds are also single. One of the reasons for this is likely to be the younger population in these

groups (and the high proportion of students in many groups). For Scotland as a whole, 16-29 year olds are the age group who are most likely to be single (86.5% of the total age group are single). All minority ethnic groups have a higher proportion of the total adult population who are in the 16-29 age group compared to the White population, so it follows that these groups are more likely to show higher proportions of single people.

- All minority ethnic groups, with the exception of Caribbean and Black Scottish/Other Black people, are less likely to be divorced compared to the White population.

Country of Birth

Tables 1.3(a-n) show the percentage of each ethnic group born in different countries or geographic areas. Only countries or areas which account for more than 0.5% (or 30 people) of the population are listed and data are presented at the lowest geographic area which passes this threshold thus the percentages will not add to 100%.

Table 1.3(a): White Scottish – All People
Percentages

Country of birth	
Scotland	96.9%
England	2.0%
Base	4,459,071

Table 1.3(b): Other White British – All People
Percentages

Country of birth	
England	81.1%
Scotland	6.1%
Northern Ireland	4.2%
Wales	3.5%
Other EU Countries	1.2%
Asia	1.0%
South East Africa	0.8%
North America	0.5%
Base	373,685

Table 1.3(c): White Irish – All People
Percentages

Country of birth	
Republic of Ireland	39.9%
Scotland	28.0%
Northern Ireland	25.5%
England	4.8%
North America	0.6%
Base	49,428

Table 1.3(d): Other White – All People
Percentages

Country of birth	
Other EU Countries	32.4%

Scotland	19.3%
USA	8.5%
Eastern Europe	7.7%
Oceania	7.7%
England	6.0%
South Africa	3.9%
Canada	3.8%
Non EU Countries in Western Europe	3.2%
Middle East	1.3%
South America	1.1%
Northern Ireland	1.0%
North Africa	0.7%
Zimbabwe	0.6%
Far East (excl China)	0.5%
Base	78,150

Table 1.3(e): Indian – All People
Percentages

Country of Birth	
India	41.5%
Scotland	33.8%
England	14.2%
Kenya	2.1%
South and East Africa (excl Kenya)	2.6%
Far East (excl China)	1.5%
Pakistan	0.7%
North America	0.5%
Base	15,037

Table 1.3(f): Pakistani – All People
Percentages

Country of Birth	
Scotland	47.4%
Pakistan	36.7%
England	10.7%
India	2.9%
South and Eastern Africa	0.6%
Base	31,793

Table 1.3(g): Bangladeshi – All People
Percentages

Country of Birth	
Bangladesh	52.8%
Scotland	33.0%
England	10.1%
Pakistan	0.9%
India	0.5%
Other	0.5%
Far East	0.5%
Base	1,981

Table 1.3(h): Other South Asian – All People
Percentages

Country of Birth	
Scotland	31.1%
Middle East	29.3%
South Asia (excl India, Pakistan and Bangladesh)	13.5%
England	7.4%
Pakistan	4.1%
Far East (excl China)	3.6%
South and Eastern Africa (excl Kenya)	3.3%
India	2.9%
Kenya	1.1%
USA	0.5%
Eastern Europe	0.5%
North Africa	0.5%
Base	6,196

Table 1.3(i): Chinese – All People
Percentages

Country of birth	
Far East (excl China)	44.9%
Scotland	29.7%
China	18.0%
England	4.0%
Other	0.5%
South Asia	0.5%
Other EU Countries	0.5%
Base	16,310

Table 1.3(j): Caribbean – All People
Percentages

Country of Birth	
England	30.0%
Scotland	28.7%
Caribbean and West Indies (excl Jamaica)	22.7%
Jamaica	9.4%
South America	3.3%
Base	1,778

Table 1.3(k): African – All People
Percentages

Country of Birth	
Scotland	17.5%
South and Eastern (excl Kenya, South African and Zimbabwe)	17.2%
Nigeria	14.8%
Central and Western Africa (excl Nigeria)	13.4%
North Africa	12.0%
Zimbabwe	7.7%
England	6.7%
Kenya	3.9%
South Africa	3.0%

Other EU Countries	0.8%
Other	0.6%
Middle East	0.6%
USA	0.5%
Base	5,118

Table 1.3(l): Black Scottish or Other Black – All People
Percentages

Country of Birth	
Scotland	55.4%
England	16.1%
South and Eastern Africa (excl South Africa)	6.6%
USA	4.8%
North Africa	3.4%
South America	2.7%
Base	1,129

Table 1.3(m): Mixed – All People
Percentages

Country of Birth	
Scotland	58.1%
England	15.0%
Far East (excl China)	5.3%
Middle East	3.1%
Other EU Countries	2.5%
USA	2.2%
South and Eastern Africa (excl South Africa and Zimbabwe)	1.9%
South America	1.8%
South Asia (excl India)	0.7%
Oceania	1.3%
North Africa	1.1%
Caribbean and West Indies	0.9%
South Africa	0.9%
Canada	0.8%
Eastern Europe	0.7%
Zimbabwe	0.6%
India	0.5%
Central and Western Africa	0.5%
Wales	0.5%
Base	12,764

Table 1.3(n): Other – All People
Percentages

Country of Birth	
Far East (excl China)	40.8%
Scotland	13.7%
North Africa	10.5%
South America	4.0%
South Asia (excl Pakistan)	3.5%
England	3.1%
Oceania	1.7%

USA	1.6%
Other North America	1.5%
South and Eastern Africa (excl Kenya, South Africa and Zimbabwe)	1.4%
Other EU Countries	0.9%
Pakistan	0.5%
Eastern Europe	0.5%
Base	9,571

- For all ethnic groups, Scotland is either the most common or the second most common country of birth. However, the percentages vary greatly between different ethnic groups: 47% of Pakistanis were born in Scotland compared to only 18% of Africans.

Country of birth can be used as a proxy for first or second plus generation and as such may be useful as a classification variable for further analysis on other variables. For example, it would be interesting to investigate whether highest level of qualification obtained varies within ethnic group between those who were born in Scotland (or the UK) and those who were born outside of Scotland (or the UK).

Ethnicity of spouse

Table 1.4 presents information on the ethnicity of married couples; each column of the table shows data for couples where at least one member of the couple is from that ethnic group. For example, for couples where at least one is Indian, 25.6% are Indian/White, 68.9% are both Indian and 1.9% are Indian/Pakistan. Couples where both members are from the same ethnic group will only appear once in the table (along the diagonal) but couples of different ethnic groups will appear twice. This allows the profile for each ethnic group to be looked at separately.

Table 1.4: Ethnicity of married couples – All Married Couple Families in Households
Percentages

	At least one partner is...	White	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Other South Asian	Chinese	Caribbean	African	Black Scottish or Other Black	Any Mixed Background	Other Ethnic Group
Ethnicity of other partner												
White		99.2	25.6	9.8	18.4	43.3	26.9	87.9	54.5	84.6	88.4	71.3
Indian		0.1	68.9	1.1	1.9	4.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.5
Pakistani		0.1	1.9	85.9	1.7	7.5	0.4	0.6	1.5	3.3	1.4	0.6
Bangladeshi		0.0	0.2	0.1	73.5	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Other South Asian		0.1	1.9	1.8	2.8	37.7	0.5	0.2	0.4	1.5	1.1	1.5
Chinese		0.1	0.5	0.2	0.5	1.1	70.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.0
Caribbean		0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	7.8	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.0
African		0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	1.2	40.2	2.2	0.2	0.4
Black Scottish or Other Black		0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.6	4.4	0.2	0.2
Any Mixed Background		0.2	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.3	0.3	1.2	0.4	1.1	5.5	0.8
Other Ethnic Group		0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	3.2	0.9	0.2	1.2	1.8	1.3	23.7
Base		985,473	3,606	6,370	346	1,509	3,526	512	1,034	272	1,840	3,141

Note: The four 'White' categories have been collapsed into one to compress the table.

- Almost all married couples with at least one White partner are White/White couples.
- 68.9% of couples with at least one Indian partner are Indian/Indian marriages, but 25.6% are Indian/White marriages. There are twice as many Indian men married to White women than White men married to Indian women (data not shown here).
- 43.3% of marriages with at least one 'Other South Asian' partner are Other South Asian/White marriages. 60% of these marriages are South Asian men married to White women.
- More than 50% of marriages with at least one African partner are African/White marriages. Again, 60% of these marriages are African men married to White women.

Ascribed ethnicity of children by ethnicity of parents

The ethnicity of children in the census will generally have been ascribed by their parents. It is possible to look at the ethnicity of children both from single parent families and from couple families and to cross tabulate the ascribed ethnicity with the ethnicity of the parents. Table 1.5 and table 1.6 present results for couple families only. Whilst the ascribed ethnicity of children can differ from that of the parent in single parent families we cannot make any inferences without knowing the ethnicity of the other parent. In both these tables, the data relate to dependent children only, where a dependent child is defined as: 'a person aged 0-15 in a household or aged 16-18 in full-time education and living in a family with his/her parents'.

Table 1.5 shows the percentage of children in each ethnic group where both parents reported the same ethnic group.

Table 1.5: Ascribed ethnicity of children by ethnicity of parents – All Children with Parents in a Couple

Percentages

	Ethnicity of parents	White	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Other South Asian	Chinese	Caribbean	African	Black Scottish or Other Black	Any Mixed Background	Other Ethnic Group
Ethnic group of child												
White		99.8	1.8	1.4	3.5	3.7	2.5	17.4	2.7	0.0	14.9	3.1
Indian		0.0	94.7	0.3	0.0	2.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Pakistani		0.0	1.4	96.3	1.1	4.1	1.0	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4
Bangladeshi		0.0	0.0	0.2	94.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other South Asian		0.0	1.4	1.2	0.0	85.0	0.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.8	1.6
Chinese		0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	95.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Caribbean		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	76.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
African		0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	93.8	5.0	0.0	0.2
Black Scottish or Other Black		0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	4.3	1.7	95.0	0.9	0.4
Any Mixed Background		0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	78.9	1.3
Other Ethnic Group		0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	3.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	3.5	92.8
Base		658,213	2,804	9,237	522	828	2,831	46	706	20	114	1,113

Note: The four 'White' categories have been collapsed into one to compress the table.

- Over 90% of children from White, Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi and Chinese parents are ascribed the same ethnicity as their parents.
- 85% of children of Other South Asian parents are also described as Other South Asian. 3.7% are described as White, 4.1% as Pakistani and 3.0% as ‘Other Ethnic group’.
- 17.4% of children of Caribbean parents are described as White. However, the numbers involved here are very small.

All possible combinations of parental ethnicity were analysed, but given the small numbers involved, data are only presented for children where one of their parents is white.

Table 1.6: Ascribed ethnicity of children by ethnicity of parents where one parent is white – All Children with Parents in a Couple

Percentages

	Ethnicity of non-white parent	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Other South Asian	Chinese	Caribbean	African	Black Scottish or Other Black	Any Mixed Background	Other Ethnic Group
Ethnicity of child											
White		36.5	36.5	42.9	37.0	25.4	40.3	34.7	55.2	63.9	33.7
Indian		39.7	0.5	0.0	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1
Pakistani		0.2	38.1	1.3	1.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2
Bangladeshi		0.0	0.3	22.1	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other South Asian		7.0	6.6	5.2	11.5	0.7	0.2	1.5	0.5	0.6	1.7
Chinese		0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	50.9	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.9	0.1
Caribbean		0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	15.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
African		0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.8	20.0	0.0	0.5	0.2
Black Scottish or Other Black		0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.7	4.5	11.9	0.5	0.0
Any Mixed Background		15.8	17.1	26.8	45.7	22.3	39.8	38.5	31.0	31.8	47.1
Other Ethnic Group		0.3	0.4	0.0	2.1	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.8	16.9
Base		1,001	1,063	77	806	1,026	528	711	210	1,746	2,472

- Children with one White and one parent from a Mixed background are most likely to be described as White (63.9%).
- Children with one White parent and one Indian parent are more likely to be described as Indian (39.7%). However, 36.5% of these children are described as White and 15.8% as mixed.
- The same is true for children of White/Pakistani parents: 38.1% are described as Pakistani, 36.5% as White and 17.1% as Mixed.
- More than half of the children born to White and Chinese parents are described as Chinese (50.9%).

Table 1.6 presents results for children where either one of the parents is White. It would be interesting to examine whether the ascribed ethnicity of a child differs depending whether it is the father or the mother who is from an ethnic minority. It would also be possible to analyse the data by country of birth of both the parents and the child; does this make any difference to the ascribed ethnicity of the child?

Family structure and number of dependent children

Table 1.7 shows the proportion of families¹ within each ethnic group who have no dependent children².

Table 1.7: Families with no dependent children by ethnic group

Percentages

Ethnic group of family reference person³	% of families with no dependent children	Base number of families
White Scottish	56.8	1,246,932
Other White British	58.8	119,473
White Irish	63.3	15,197
Other White	56.1	18,595
Indian	42.2	3,760
Pakistani	27.9	7,329
Bangladeshi	29.8	443
Other South Asian	32.5	1,420
Chinese	39.7	3,599
Caribbean	43.9	435
African	29.3	1,106
Black Scottish or Other Black	44.7	219
Any Mixed Background	47.1	1,708
Other Ethnic Group	34.9	2,099
All families	56.7	1,422,315

White families are more likely to have no dependent children than families from minority ethnic groups but no conclusions can be drawn as to whether White couples are less likely to have children

¹ The Census definition of a family is: 'A family comprises a group of people consisting of a married or cohabiting couple with or without child(ren), or a lone parent with child(ren).

² A dependent child is defined as a person aged 0-15 in a household or aged 16-18, in full-time education and living with his or her parent(s).

³ The family reference person is taken to be the lone parent in a lone parent family. In a couple family, the reference person is chosen from the two people in the couple on the basis of their economic activity. If economic activity is the same, the reference person is taken to be the elder of the two.

than couples from other ethnic groups. These data only refer to dependent children and do not cover children who are not classed as dependent who are still at home (see footnote for definition of dependent) or children who have left home. Given the older age structure within the White population, it is likely that many couples will have adult children who will no longer be classed as dependent. There are no current sources in Scotland for information on the average number of children by ethnic group.

Table 1.8 presents information on the number of children per family for families who have dependent children.

Table 1.8: Proportion of families with different number of dependent children - (for families with dependent children)

Percentages

Ethnic group of family reference person ⁴	One dependent child	Two dependent children	Three or more dependent children	Base
White Scottish	46.7	39.1	14.2	539,265
Other White British	42.2	41.1	16.7	49,177
White Irish	44.4	37.4	18.2	5,578
Other White	45.5	38.5	16.0	8,164
Indian	42.3	38.7	19.0	2,174
Pakistani	32.5	30.5	37.0	5,283
Bangladeshi	36.0	35.7	28.3	311
Other South Asian	39.9	38.3	21.8	958
Chinese	44.3	39.2	16.5	2,169
Caribbean	50.0	33.6	16.4	244
African	39.4	35.4	25.2	782
Black Scottish or Other Black	44.5	38.8	16.5	121
Any Mixed Background	49.1	35.9	15.1	903
Other Ethnic Group	41.0	37.1	21.9	1,366

Some differences can be seen between the numbers of children by ethnic group. For example, for all White groups, there are three times as many families who only have one dependent child compared to the families with three or more dependent children. This is not the case for Pakistani families: 37% of families have 3 or more children compared to 32.5% of families who have only one child. White Scottish people appear to be the least likely to have 3 or more children (only 14.2% of families). However these data only represent a picture at one point in time (the Census day). Families who only had one child on Census day may well have more than one child now. Some further work could be done on these data by making assumptions based on the age of the children (and the age of the mother) which might yield more information on whether there are significant differences in family size between ethnic groups.

Lone parent families

Table 1.9 shows the proportion of families with dependent children who are lone parent families.

⁴The family reference person is taken to be the lone parent in a lone parent family. In a couple family, the reference person is chosen from the two people in the couple on the basis of their economic activity. If economic activity is the same, the reference person is taken to be the elder of the two.

Table 1.9: Lone parent families with dependent children*Proportion of all families with dependent children*

Ethnic group of family reference person ⁵	% of families who are lone parent families	Base number of families
White Scottish	29.5	539,265
Other White British	17.7	49,177
White Irish	19.8	5,578
Other White	18.5	8,164
Indian	13.6	2,174
Pakistani	16.1	5,283
Bangladeshi	9.6	311
Other South Asian	17.1	958
Chinese	13.4	2,169
Caribbean	28.7	244
African	28.8	782
Black Scottish or Other Black	38.0	121
Any Mixed Background	39.8	903
Other Ethnic Group	17.2	1,366

The Mixed ethnic group has the highest proportion of lone parent families (39.8%). 38% of Black Scottish families who have dependent children are lone parent families (the numbers involved are quite small). In contrast, only 9.6% of Bangladeshi families, 13.4% of Chinese families and 13.6% of Indian families who have dependent children are lone parent families.

Multiple family households

Table 1.10 provides information on the number of families per household by ethnic group. The Census definition of a family is:

‘A family comprises a group of people consisting of a married or cohabiting couple with or without child(ren), or a lone parent with child(ren). Cohabiting couples include same sex couples. The 2001 Census question asks for the relationship of each person in the household to every other member (except in large households). This enables the identification of concealed families (second or subsequent families in a household), families containing step-children and the relationship between families.

Each individual within a household is allocated to a single family or is classified as an ‘ungrouped individual’. One or more of these families and/or one or more individual(s) makes up a household.’

What does this mean? Using the example of White Scottish households – the first section of the table refers to ungrouped individuals only, which will be people sharing a home with others who are not their ‘family’ under the Census definition⁶. Hence, 14.6% of White Scottish people live on their own and 1.6% share a home with one other, 78% of White Scottish people live in single family households and 3.4% of them live in households with one family plus one other individual

⁵The family reference person is taken to be the reference person in a lone parent family. In a couple family, the reference person is chosen from the two people in the couple on the basis of their economic activity. If economic activity is the same, the reference person is taken to be the elder of the two.

⁶ This does not mean that the individuals are not related. They could be siblings, cousins, in-laws etc, but they are not family as defined by the Census.

(grandparent?, sibling?). 1.1% of White Scottish people live in households which contain 2 families.

Table 1.10: Household Structure by ethnic group of people in household – All People in Households

Percentages

		White Scottish	Other White British	White Irish	Other White	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Other South Asian	Chinese	Caribbean	African	Black Scottish or Other Black	Any Mixed Background	Other Ethnic Group
0 – Couple/Lone Parent families	Ungrouped Individuals	17.0	21.0	30.0	26.6	14.4	5.3	12.2	18.1	18.6	24.8	25.7	21.4	17.3	20.9
	0														
	1	14.6	14.3	20.3	13.9	6.9	3.3	6.0	10.9	9.0	17.7	15.3	15.1	9.4	9.6
	2	1.6	2.5	3.9	4.2	2.8	1.0	2.5	3.8	3.4	2.8	4.7	3.8	3.3	4.7
	3	0.5	1.7	2.8	3.5	2.1	0.5	1.3	1.4	2.6	1.8	2.3	1.8	1.8	3.0
	4+	0.3	2.4	3.0	4.9	2.5	0.5	2.4	2.0	3.6	2.5	3.5	0.7	2.7	3.6
1 – Couple/Lone Parent family	Ungrouped Individuals	81.8	78.1	69.1	72.2	76.6	79.7	79.8	79.7	78.7	74.5	73.3	78.0	81.3	77.9
	0	78.0	74.1	65.1	66.5	67.0	67.4	66.8	71.9	70.6	69.1	65.3	70.3	75.4	71.0
	1	3.4	3.4	3.3	4.4	8.0	9.8	9.3	6.6	6.9	4.7	6.9	6.4	4.8	5.4
	2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.2	1.9	2.4	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.9
	3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
	4+	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3
2 – Couple/Lone Parent families	Ungrouped Individuals	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	7.5	12.7	7.4	1.8	2.6	0.7	1.0	0.5	1.3	1.2
	0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.2	5.7	9.6	4.7	1.3	2.3	0.5	0.9	0.5	1.2	1.0
	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.2	2.2	2.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	4+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3 or more Couple/Lone Parent families	Ungrouped Individuals	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.6	2.3	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	4+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding

- 20.3% of White Irish people and 17.7% of Caribbean people live in single person households. This compares with only 3.3% of Pakistani people.
- Only 0.9% of people from White British, White Irish and Other White backgrounds and 0.5% of Black Scottish/Other Black people live in households which consist of 2 or more families compared with 7.4% of Indian people and 12.7% of Pakistani people.
- 2.3% of Pakistani people live in households comprising 3 or more families.

These data can also be analysed by housing tenure (tables not shown here). Whilst the general patterns shown in the table above hold across all tenure types (most single households amongst White people and most multi-family households amongst Indian and Pakistanis), there are differences in the relative proportions between owned homes and rented homes. For owned homes, across all ethnic groups, there is a lower proportion of people living in single person/ungrouped individual households and there is a higher proportion of people who live in single family households (sometimes with other ‘non family’ members). In addition, for all ethnic groups, there are a higher proportion of people who live in households containing 2 or more families. The highest figure is for Pakistani people: 18.5% of Pakistani people who live in owned homes live in households comprising 2 or more families. This compares with 5.2% of Pakistani people in rented homes living in households of 2 or more families.

Table 1.11: Car availability by ethnic group – All People in Households
Percentages

	No cars	1 car	2 cars	3 or more cars	Base
White Scottish	26	44	25	6	4,394,838
Other White British	17	45	31	7	361,146
White Irish	33	41	21	5	47,897
Other White	28	43	24	5	73,514
Indian	21	38	30	11	14,662
Pakistani	17	43	28	12	31,637
Bangladeshi	30	48	17	5	1,949
Other South Asian	33	41	22	5	5,960
Chinese	21	43	31	6	15,319
Caribbean	30	44	21	4	1,694
African	42	41	15	2	4,811
Black Scottish or Other Black	40	41	16	2	1,102
Any Mixed Background	32	42	22	4	12,383
Other ethnic group	33	44	20	3	9,093
All People in Households	26	44	25	6	4,976,005

Notes:

1. Table accounts for both cars and vans.

2. Data on car and van availability is collected at household level and this ‘attribute’ is then attached to every person living in that household. Thus 26% of the population live in households which have no cars etc.

- Whilst most minority ethnic groups are less likely to have a car than the White group, Pakistani, Indian and Chinese people are more likely to have one or more car than White people. This is true despite the fact that the majority of people in these groups live in large urban areas (see table 1.12 below) and other research has shown that car ownership is related to where you live. (Results from the Scottish Household Survey show that 46% of households in large urban areas do not own a car compared with 21% of households in remote rural areas). Across all area

types, Pakistani, Indian and Chinese people are more likely than White Scottish people to own at least one car.

- The percentages of households that have 1 car are very similar across all ethnic groups.
- Both Indians and Pakistanis are most likely to have 3 or more cars (11% and 12% respectively). In comparison, only 6% of White Scottish people live in households which have access to 3 or more cars. (Before drawing any conclusions from these data we would need to take into account the findings of table 1.10 which shows that people from minority ethnic groups are more likely to live in multi-family households. Do Pakistani and Indian families have more cars than other groups or are there more cars per household because there are more families per household?)

Geographic Analysis

Table 1.12: Urban and Rural Scotland by ethnic group – All People in Households
Percentages

	Large Urban Areas	Other Urban Areas	Accessible Small Towns	Remote Small Towns	Accessible Rural	Remote Rural	Base
White Scottish	39	31	11	3	13	5	4,394,838
Other White British	30	22	11	3	21	13	361,146
White Irish	57	22	7	1	9	3	47,897
Other White	53	20	7	2	12	6	73,514
Indian	74	15	4	1	5	1	14,662
Pakistani	80	13	3	-	3	-	31,637
Bangladeshi	76	11	6	2	3	2	1,949
Other South Asian	75	14	4	1	5	1	5,960
Chinese	67	22	5	1	4	1	15,319
Caribbean	52	21	10	2	11	5	1,694
African	74	17	4	1	4	1	4,811
Black Scottish or Other Black	56	24	6	2	8	4	1,102
Any Mixed Background	54	22	8	2	10	4	12,383
Other ethnic group	65	18	6	1	8	3	9,093
All People in Households	39	29	10	3	13	6	4,976,005

The Scottish Household Survey Urban Rural Classification:

Large Urban Areas	Settlements of over 125,000 people.
Other Urban Areas	Settlements of 10,000 to 125,000 people.
Accessible Small Towns	Settlements of between 3,000 and 10,000 people and within 30 minutes drive of a settlement of 10,000 or more.
Remote Small Towns	Settlements of between 3,000 and 10,000 people and with a drive time of over 30 minutes to a settlement of 10,000 or more.
Accessible Rural	Settlements of less than 3,000 people and within 30 minutes drive of a settlement of 10,000 or more.
Remote Rural	Settlement of less than 3,000 people and with a drive time of over 30 minutes to a settlement of 10,000 or more.

A much higher percentage of people from minority ethnic backgrounds live in large urban areas, compared to White people. Only 39% of White Scottish people live in large urban areas but for Indians (74%), Pakistanis (80%), Bangladeshi people (76%), Other South Asians (75%), and Africans (74%) the proportions are much higher.

Table 1.13: Minority ethnic population by council area– All People
Percentages

	Percentage of people in each council area that are minority ethnic	Percentage of total minority ethnic population living in each council area	Base
Aberdeen City	2.9	6.0	212,125
Aberdeenshire	0.7	1.6	226,871
Angus	0.8	0.8	108,400
Argyll & Bute	0.8	0.7	91,306
Clackmannanshire	0.8	0.4	48,077
Dumfries & Galloway	0.7	1.0	147,765
Dundee City	3.7	5.2	145,663
East Ayrshire	0.7	0.8	120,235
East Dunbartonshire	3.1	3.3	108,243
East Lothian	0.7	0.6	90,088
East Renfrewshire	3.8	3.4	89,311
Edinburgh, City of	4.1	18.0	448,624
Eilean Siar	0.6	0.2	26,502
Falkirk	1.0	1.5	145,191
Fife	1.3	4.4	349,429
Glasgow City	5.5	31.0	577,869
Highland	0.8	1.6	208,914
Inverclyde	0.9	0.7	84,203
Midlothian	0.9	0.7	80,941
Moray	0.9	0.8	86,940
North Ayrshire	0.7	0.9	135,817
North Lanarkshire	1.3	4.0	321,067
Orkney Islands	0.4	0.1	19,245
Perth & Kinross	1.0	1.3	134,949
Renfrewshire	1.2	2.1	172,867
Scottish Borders	0.6	0.6	106,764
Shetland Islands	1.1	0.2	21,988
South Ayrshire	0.7	0.8	112,097
South Lanarkshire	1.1	3.3	302,216
Stirling	1.5	1.3	86,212
West Dunbartonshire	0.7	0.7	93,378
West Lothian	1.3	2.1	158,714
SCOTLAND	2.0	-	5,062,011

- Glasgow has the highest percentage of minority ethnic people with 31% of the total minority ethnic population living in the city. This is followed by Edinburgh with 18% of the total minority ethnic population residing in the city.

Table 1.14: Minority ethnic population by health board – All People*Percentages*

	Percentage of people in each health board that are minority ethnic	Percentage of total minority ethnic population living in each health board	Base
Argyll & Clyde	1.0	4.1	420,491
Ayrshire & Arran	0.7	2.5	368,149
Borders	0.6	0.6	106,764
Dumfries & Galloway	0.7	1.0	147,765
Fife	1.3	4.4	349,429
Forth Valley	1.1	3.1	279,480
Grampian	1.6	8.4	525,936
Greater Glasgow	4.5	38.7	867,150
Highland	0.8	1.6	208,914
Lanarkshire	1.2	6.5	552,819
Lothian	2.8	21.4	778,367
Orkney	0.4	0.1	19,245
Shetland	1.1	0.2	21,988
Tayside	1.9	7.4	389,012
Western Isles	0.6	0.2	26,502
SCOTLAND	2.0	-	5,062,011

- Greater Glasgow health board has the highest percentage of the total minority ethnic population with 38.7% living within the boundary. This is followed by Lothian health board with 21.4% of minority ethnic people living in this health board.

Ward analysis of the ethnic make-up of Glasgow city and Edinburgh city show that certain wards have a high percentage of ethnic minority people:

Glasgow City

In Pollokshields East, 48% of the people living in this ward are minority ethnic. Maxwell Park (24%), Woodlands (23%) and Strathbungo (21%) also have a high percentage of people from minority ethnic backgrounds.

Edinburgh City

The ethnic minority population within Edinburgh city appears to be much more widely dispersed. Southside and Marchmont have the highest percentage of ethnic minority people with 9% of people living in these wards coming from a minority ethnic background.

Information on the size of population by broad ethnic group (using the 5 way classification) is also available from the Census by Output Area. An Output Area is the smallest geographic unit for which Census results are available. They are sets of postcodes grouped together in order to fit, as well as possible, into higher level geographies such as Council Areas and electoral wards. Output areas vary in size but generally they cover around 50 households. There are 42,600 output areas in Scotland.

Analysis of ethnicity by output area show that there is a high density of particular ethnic groups in certain output areas. Overall, the 250 output areas which have highest percentage of population from minority ethnic groups account for just under 13% of the total Scottish minority ethnic population. For the Indian group, 250 output areas account for 19.6% of the total Indian

population; for Pakistani and Other South Asian people, almost 25% of the total population live in 250 output areas (and 10.6% live in the 'top 50' of these output areas). 21.6% of Chinese people live in 250 output areas and 10.2% of people from 'Other Groups' live in 250 output areas.

2. HOUSING

Accommodation type

Table 2.1: Type of housing by ethnic group – All People in Households in Unshared Accommodation
Percentages

Ethnic Group	House or Bungalow	Flat, Maisonette or Apartment	Base
White Scottish	72	28	4,393,050
Other White British	74	26	360,739
White Irish	60	39	47,826
Other White	56	44	73,276
Indian	62	38	14,628
Pakistani	55	44	31,611
Bangladeshi	49	51	1,948
Other South Asian	50	50	5,933
Chinese	61	39	15,275
Caribbean	55	44	1,689
African	38	62	4,791
Black Scottish or Other Black	49	51	1,101
Any Mixed Background	56	43	12,366
Other ethnic group	49	51	9,033
All People in Households in Unshared Accommodation	71	29	4,973,266

Notes: The above table provides data on households living in unshared accommodation only. The row percentages may not sum to 100 as a small percentage of people responded that they lived in a caravan or other mobile/temporary structure.

- 71% of all people live in houses or bungalows. 29% live in flats or maisonettes.
- Only 38% of Africans and less than 50% of people from Bangladeshi, Black Scottish or Other Black, and Other ethnic groups live in houses or bungalows.

Tenure type

Table 2.2: Tenure by ethnic group by age – All People in Households, aged 16 years and over

Percentages

	All People	White Scottish	Other White British	White Irish	Other White	Indian	Pakistani	Bangla-deshi	Other South Asian	Chinese	Caribbean	African	Black Scottish or Other Black	Mixed	Other
16-29 years															
Owned	59.5	61.5	47.4	45.8	34.5	58.5	72.6	56.6	44.1	56.1	39.8	26.5	38.9	45.0	30.1
Rented / Living rent free	40.5	38.5	52.6	54.2	65.5	41.5	27.4	43.4	55.9	43.9	60.2	73.5	61.1	55.0	69.9
30-49 years															
Owned	71.1	71.0	74.3	75.2	62.7	74.0	75.5	52.5	51.8	75.3	63.0	37.3	55.0	60.0	50.5
Rented / Living rent free	28.9	29.0	25.7	24.8	37.3	26.0	24.5	47.5	48.2	24.7	37.0	62.7	45.0	40.0	49.5
50-pensionable age															
Owned	73.6	72.6	82.6	70.1	76.3	88.1	78.8	73.8	73.8	84.9	77.0	71.1	53.2	61.4	71.5
Rented / Living rent free	26.4	27.4	17.4	29.9	23.7	11.9	21.2	26.2	26.2	15.1	23.0	28.9	46.8	38.6	28.5
Pensionable age-74 years															
Owned	67.3	66.2	80.2	62.7	76.5	83.0	77.6	69.5	55.0	66.0	69.4	55.9	48.4	53.0	66.5
Rented / Living rent free	32.7	33.8	19.8	37.3	23.5	17.0	22.4	30.5	45.0	34.0	30.6	44.1	51.6	47.0	33.5
75 years +															
Owned	55.3	53.9	69.5	51.5	66.3	72.9	72.1	64.3	45.0	47.5	54.1	61.9	38.6	47.7	43.9
Rented / Living rent free	44.7	46.1	30.5	48.5	33.7	27.1	27.9	35.7	55.0	52.5	45.9	38.1	61.4	52.3	56.1
All Ages (16+)															
Owned	67.3	67.2	71.1	63.7	56.9	70.6	74.7	57.3	51.7	68.2	58.5	36.9	48.0	52.2	46.2
Rented / Living rent free	32.7	32.8	28.9	36.3	43.1	29.4	25.3	42.7	48.3	31.8	41.5	63.1	52.0	47.8	53.8
Base	4,007,466	3,506,928	323,596	45,143	62,359	11,204	21,153	1,341	4,244	11,893	1,388	3,607	769	6,785	7,056

Notes: It is possible that form-fillers on housing benefit may have ticked 'living rent free' in response to the Census question on 'owns/rents' – thus the rented and living rent free categories are combined.

- 67% of people in Scotland aged 16 years and above live in homes which are owned either outright or with a loan or mortgage. This rate rises to over 70% for people who are Pakistani, Other White British or Indian.
- The proportion of Pakistanis and Indians who live in owned homes is higher than the overall Scottish figure for all age groups, with the exception of Indians aged 16-29 years.
- The percentage of African and Black Scottish people aged 16 years and above who live in homes which are owned is less than 50%. There is however considerable variation in proportions between the different age groups. Only 26.5% of 16-29 year old Africans and 39.8% of 16-29 year old Caribbeans live in owned homes; this compares with an overall Scottish figure of 59.5%. The African group also has the lowest proportion of 30-49 year olds in owned homes (37.3%). However the proportion of Africans aged 75 and over who own their homes is much higher than the Scottish figure (61.9% versus 55.3%) and the rate for Caribbeans of this age is very similar to the Scottish figure (54.1% versus 55.3%).

Given the differences in ownership rates between different ethnic groups, there are obviously differences in the proportion of each group who live in rented accommodation. Taking all ages together, Africans, Other Ethnic group, and Black Scottish/Other Black are the groups who have the highest proportion of people living in rented accommodation⁷. As well as the overall differences in the proportions who rent, there are considerable differences between ethnic groups in the proportion who rent from the social sector and those who rent privately.

Rented Accommodation

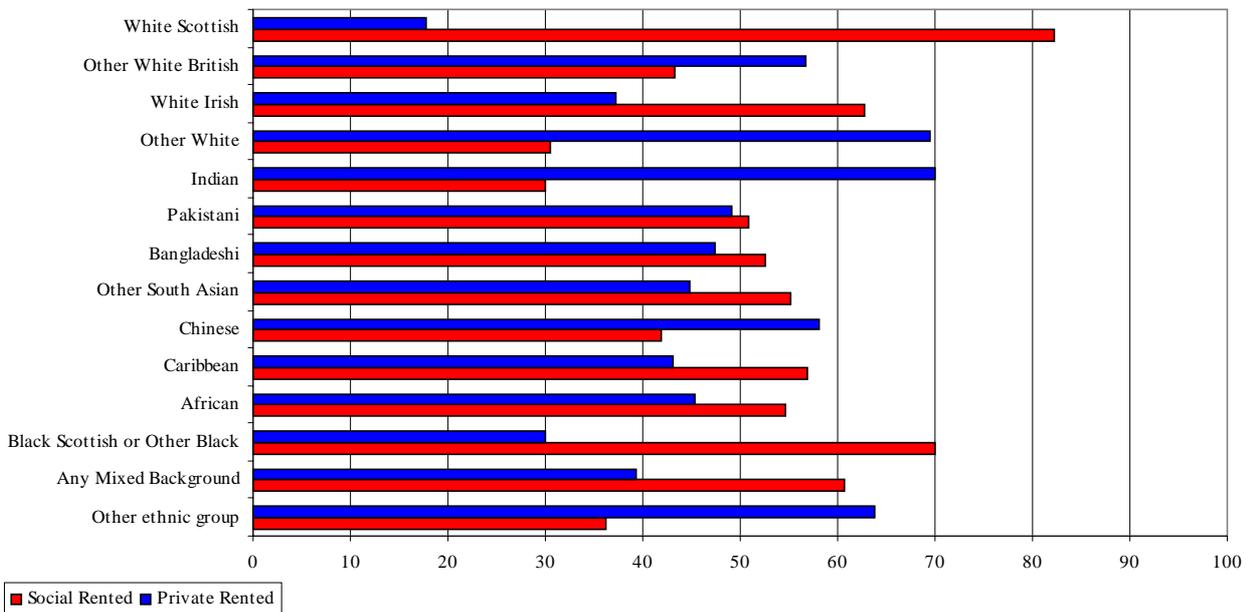
Table 2.3: Rented accommodation by ethnic group – All People in Rented Accommodation
Percentages

Ethnic Group	Social Rented Accommodation	Private Rented Accommodation	Base
All White groups	78	22	1,638,203
All minority ethnic groups	48	52	35,700
All People in Rented Accommodation	78	22	1,673,903

- Minority ethnic people are much less likely than White people to be renting in the public sector (Council, Scottish Homes, and Housing Associations).
- 78% of White people rent their homes in the public sector compared to 48% of all minority ethnic people.

⁷ Note that those persons who answer 'living rent free' to the Census question on 'owns/rents' are placed back into the rented categories. This arises because it is possible that some form-fillers on housing benefit may tick 'living rent free' when they do in fact rent from the Council or another social or private landlord.

Chart 2.1: Rented accommodation by ethnic group - All People in Rented Accommodation
Percentages



Note: Social Rented accommodation includes those homes that are rented from the Council (or Scottish Homes), RSL and Housing Associations. Private Rented accommodation includes those homes that are rented from a private landlord or letting agency, employer of a household member, relatives or friends, and any others.

- Of those renting accommodation, 82% of White Scottish people rent from the public sector compared with only 30% of Indians and 31% of Other White people.

Table 2.4 (below) provides a further breakdown of rented accommodation by social rented and private rented. There are large differences across the ethnic groups in relation to the types of rented accommodation.

- Only 20% of Indians rent their accommodation from the Council or Scottish Homes. This compares with 67% of White Scottish people.
- Consequently, there are differences in the proportions renting from private landlords or letting agencies: 56% of Indians rent privately compared to only 12% of White Scottish people.
- Only a very small number of people rent their accommodation from relatives or friends; Pakistani (8%) and Chinese (8%) have the highest percentage renting from relatives or friends.

Table 2.4: Rented Accommodation by ethnic group – All People in Rented Accommodation*Percentages*

	Social rented: Rented from council (or Scottish Homes)	Social rented: Rented RSL or Housing Association	Private rented: Private landlord or letting agency	Private rented: Employer of a household member	Private rented: Relative or friend of a household member	Private rented: Other	Base
White Scottish	67	16	12	2	2	1	1,482,076
Other White British	32	11	41	7	5	5	107,358
White Irish	49	14	30	2	3	3	17,134
Other White	23	8	57	4	4	5	31,635
Indian	20	10	56	5	4	5	4,187
Pakistani	32	19	38	1	8	2	8,331
Bangladeshi	47	5	34	2	5	6	847
Other South Asian	41	14	32	2	3	7	2,910
Chinese	28	13	38	3	8	8	4,513
Caribbean	43	13	35	2	2	4	722
African	39	15	36	2	2	5	3,077
Black Scottish or Other Black	52	18	24	2	2	2	595
Any Mixed Background	45	16	32	2	4	3	5,549
Other ethnic group	27	9	48	4	3	9	4,969
All People in Rented Accommodation	63	15	16	2	3	1	1,673,903

Notes: RSL is an abbreviation for Registered Social Landlords.

Communal Establishments

Table 2.5: People living in communal establishments by ethnic group – All People*Percentages*

	Percentage of all people living in medical and care establishments	Percentage of all people living in other types of communal establishments ⁸	Percentage of all people living in communal establishments	Base
White Scottish	1.0	0.5	1.4	4,459,071
Other White British	0.7	2.6	3.4	373,685
White Irish	1.2	1.9	3.1	49,428
Other White	1.0	4.9	5.9	78,150
Indian	0.4	2.1	2.5	15,037
Pakistani	0.1	0.4	0.5	31,793
Bangladeshi	0.3	1.3	1.6	1,981
Other South Asian	0.4	3.4	3.8	6,196
Chinese	0.3	5.8	6.1	16,310
Caribbean	0.8	3.9	4.7	1,778
African	0.5	5.5	6.0	5,118
Black Scottish or Other Black	0.2	2.2	2.4	1,129
Any Mixed Background	0.2	2.8	3.0	12,764
Other ethnic group	0.5	4.5	5.0	9,571
All People	0.9	0.8	1.7	5,062,011

⁸ This category includes: Defence establishments (including ships), Prison Service Establishments, Educational Establishments, Hotels, Boarding Houses, Guest Houses, Hostels, Civilian Ships, Persons Sleeping Rough and Other establishments.

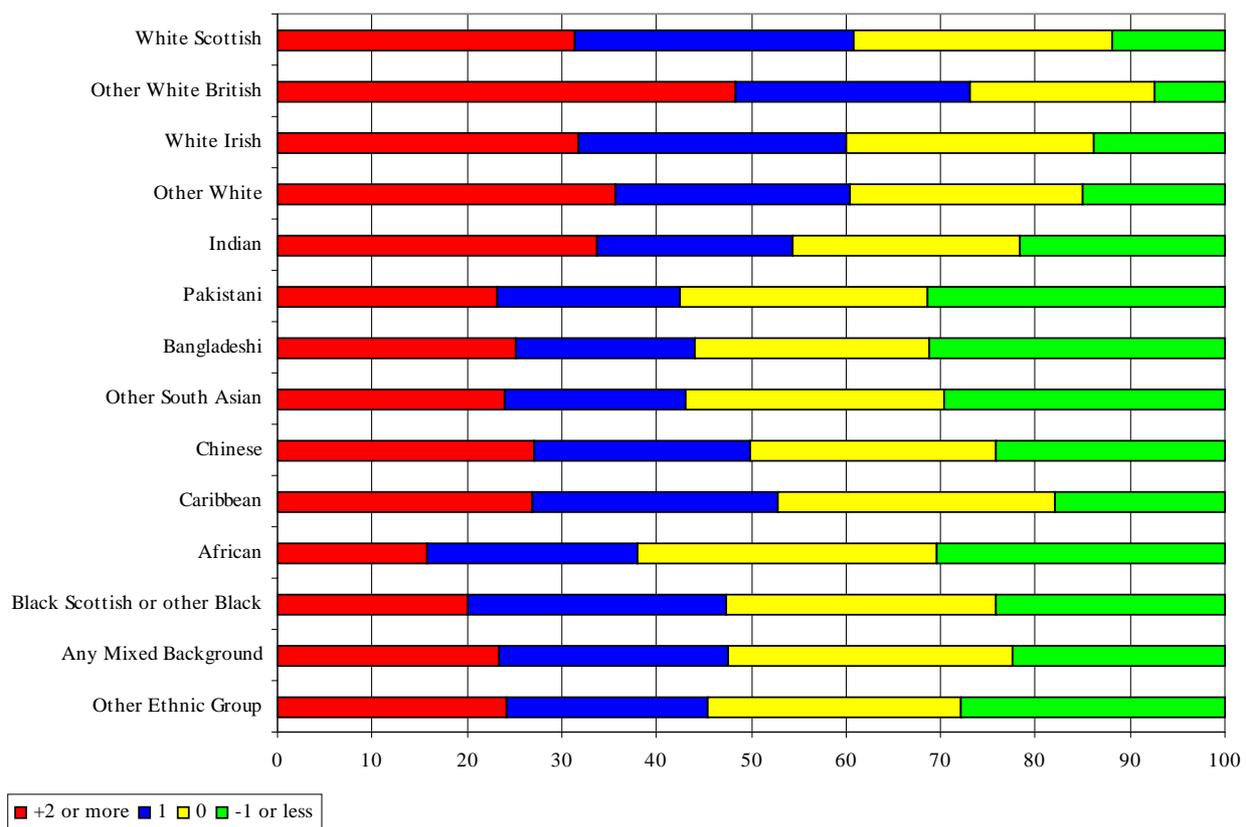
- The Chinese, African and Other White groups have the highest percentage of people living in communal establishments: 6.1%, 6.0% and 5.9%. This compares with 0.5% of Pakistanis and 1.4% of White Scottish people who live in communal establishments.
- The White Irish, White Scottish and Other White groups have the highest percentage of people living in medical and care establishments with 1.2%, 1.0% and 1.0% respectively.
- 5.8% of Chinese people are living in non-medical communal establishments.

Occupancy rating

The occupancy rating as calculated by GROS relates the actual number of rooms in a household to the number required by that household based on the ages of the household members and the relationship between them. A positive occupancy rating (i.e. 1 or 2+ or more) indicates that there are more rooms than are ‘required’ by that household. A rating of zero indicates the actual number of rooms to be the same as the number required and a negative rating (-1 or less) indicates less rooms than are ‘required’. Chart 2.2 shows the percentage of households from each ethnic group within each occupancy rating band.

Chart 2.2: Occupancy Rating by Ethnic Group of HRP - All Household Reference Persons

Percentages



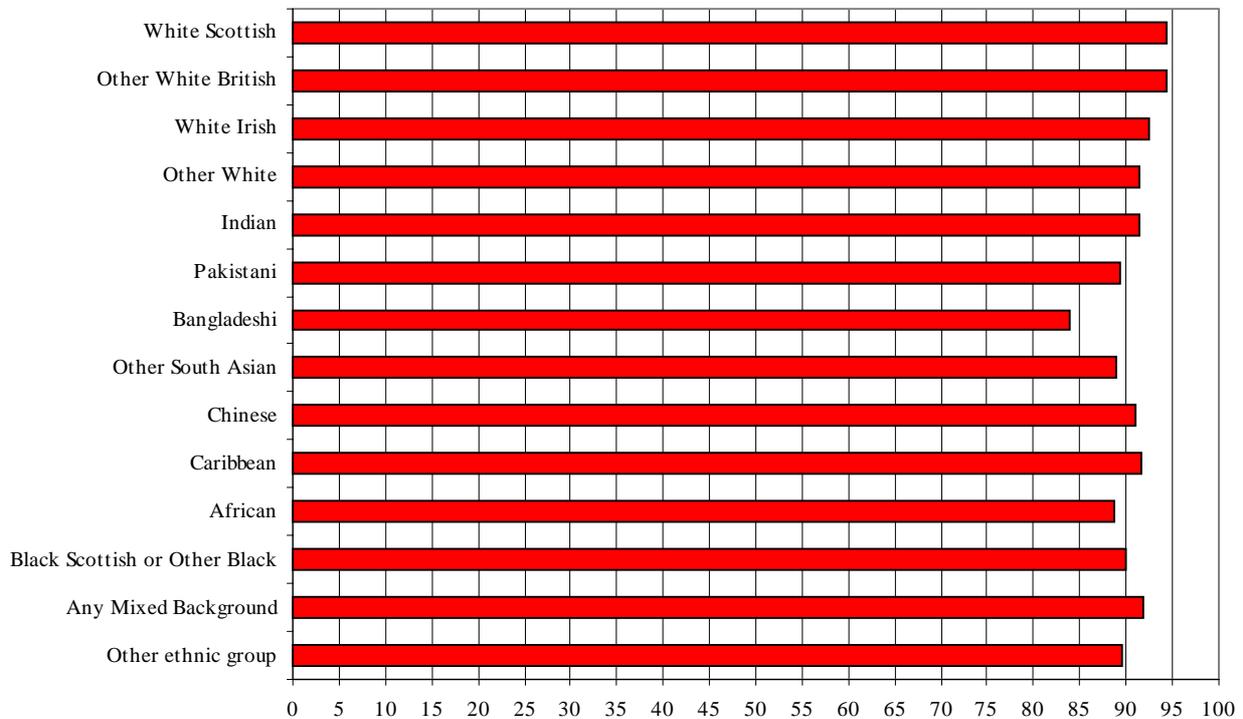
- Pakistani and Bangladeshi households have the highest incidence of households living below the occupancy rating standard (31%). The African group has the second highest proportion (30%).
- The Other White British group has the lowest proportion of households living below that occupancy rating standard (7%).

Central Heating

Chart 2.3 shows the percentage of households from each ethnic group who have central heating. The Census describes a household as ‘with central heating’ if it has central heating in some or all rooms whether used or not.

Chart 2.3: Households with Central Heating by ethnic group - All People in Households

Percentages



- There are variations across the different ethnic groups in relation to the proportions of households with central heating. The Bangladeshi group has the lowest percentage of households with central heating (84%). This is followed by Other South Asian, African and Pakistani households – only 89% of households in each of these groups have central heating.

3. LABOUR MARKET

Student population

Table 3.1: Student population by ethnic group – Full time students aged 18 years and over
Percentages

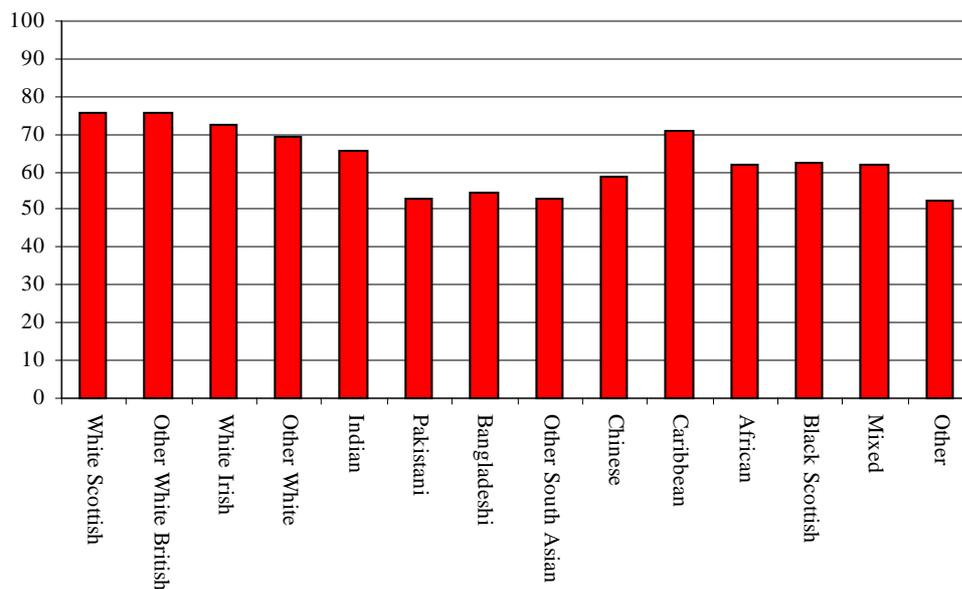
Ethnic Group	Percentage of population aged 18 years+ who are full-time students	Base
White Scottish	4	3,453,254
Other White British	8	329,740
White Irish	9	46,126
Other White	17	65,461
Indian	16	11,107
Pakistani	12	19,974
Bangladeshi	18	1,302
Other South Asian	20	4,273
Chinese	26	12,178
Caribbean	13	1,407
African	31	3,745
Black Scottish or Other Black	12	756
Any Mixed Background	22	6,534
Other ethnic group	24	7,290
All People aged 18 years and over	4	3,963,147

- The African and Chinese populations have the highest percentage of full-time students, with 31% and 26% respectively. This compares to only 4% of the White Scottish population being full-time students.

Economic Activity

Chart 3.1: Economic Activity Rate by ethnic group

Percentages

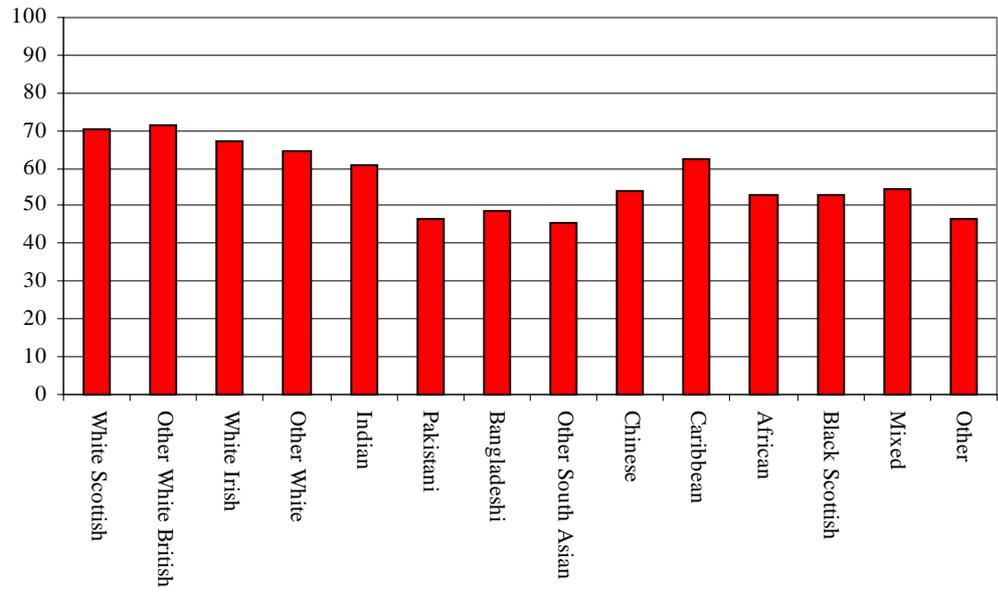


The ‘economically active population’ includes all people of working age who were working in the week before the Census (those in employment), those people who were not working but were looking for working and were available to start within 2 weeks (the unemployed) and full-time students who are economically active (they are identified separately). The economic activity rate is the ratio of the economically active population to the working age population (16-59 years for women and 16-64 years for men).

- Chart 3.1 shows that the Other White British and White Scottish groups have the highest rate of economically active people (76% for both groups). In contrast, Pakistanis and Other South Asians have the lowest rate of economically active people (53% for both groups).
- All minority ethnic groups, excluding the Caribbean, have a lower percentage of people economically active compared to the White population. The economically active rate for Caribbeans (71%) is similar to that of the White population.

Chart 3.2 shows the percentage of the working age population who are in employment.

Chart 3.2: Employment rate by ethnic group
Percentages

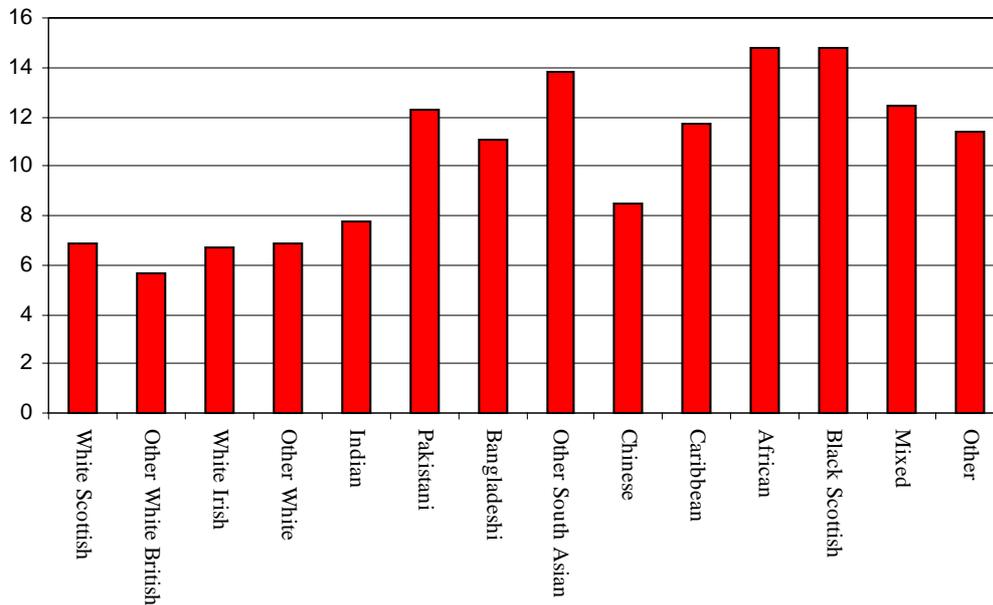


- The employment rates match closely with the economic activity rates shown in Chart 3.1. Again, employment rates of the ethnic minority groups continue to be lower than the employment rates of the White population with the exception being the Caribbean group who have similar employment rates to those of the White groups.
- The Other White British and White Scottish groups have the highest employment rates with 72% and 70% of their working age populations being employed.
- The lowest employment rates are among Other South Asians and people from Other Ethnic Group with only 46% of the working age population in these groups being employed. This is followed closely by Pakistanis and Bangladeshis with employment rates of 47% and 49% respectively.

Unemployed

Chart 3.3: Percentage of economically active people who are unemployed

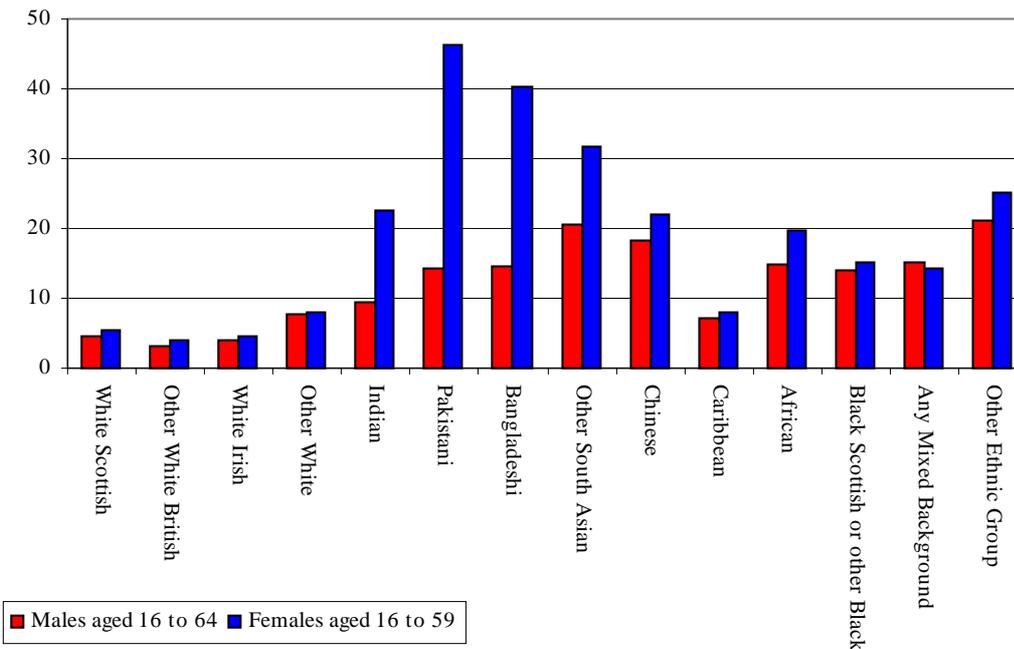
Percentages



- Ethnic minority groups have higher unemployment rates compared to all four White groups. Those groups experiencing the highest rates of unemployment are the Africans (15%), Black Scottish (15%) and Other South Asians (14%).

Chart 3.4: People who never worked by ethnic group and sex

Proportion of total working age

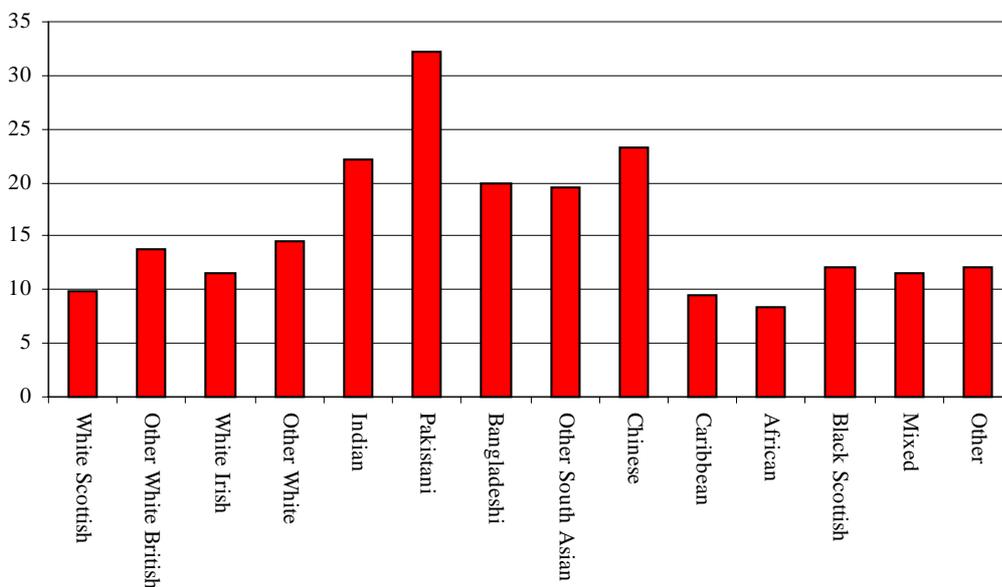


- There are considerable differences between both ethnic group and sex in the proportion of people of working age who have never worked. All minority ethnic groups have a higher proportion than the White group of people of working age who have never worked.
- For the White groups, there is very little difference between males and females: in all cases, less than 10% of the working age population have never worked.
- In contrast, there are large differences between the sexes for minority ethnic groups. This is most prominent within the Asian groups – Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi and Other South Asian – with a much higher percentage of females of working age never having worked. Pakistani women have the highest proportion (46%) followed by Bangladeshi women (40%).

Self-employed

The proportion of all people in employment who are self-employment is shown in Chart 3.5.

Chart 3.5: Percentage of those in employment who are self-employed
Percentages

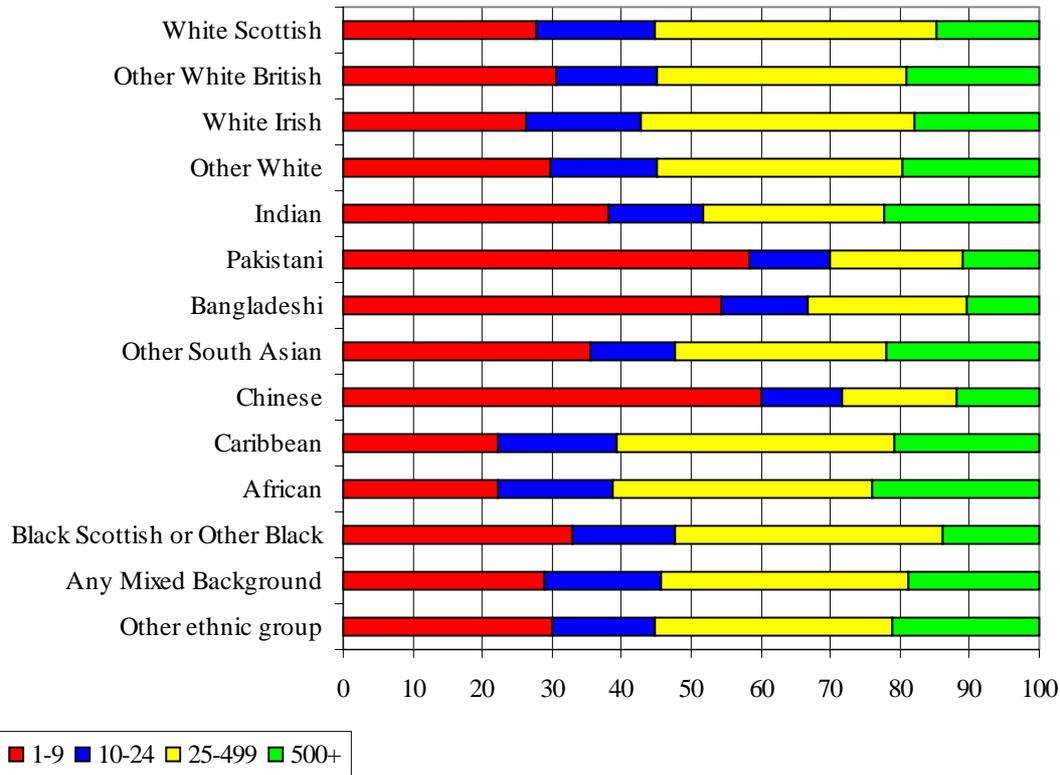


- The groups with the highest levels of self-employment are the Pakistani (32%), Chinese (23%) and Indian (22%) ethnic groups. Bangladeshi and Other South Asian also have high rates of self-employment (19.9% and 19.5% respectively). Africans have the lowest rate of self-employment (8.4%).

Size of organisations

Chart 3.6 shows the size of the organisations for which people work by ethnic group.

Chart 3.6: Number of people working in same establishment by ethnic group
All People aged 16 years to pensionable age (Both employed and self-employed)
 Percentages



- 60% of Chinese and 59% of Pakistani adults work in organisations employing less than 9 people (micro-businesses) compared with 28% of White Scottish adults. The large proportion of Chinese and Pakistani adults working in small organisations may be explained by the high levels of self-employment within these groups as shown in Chart 3.5.
- According to DTi classifications, a firm which employs less than 50 employees is classed as 'small'. Therefore at least 70% of Pakistanis and Chinese and at least 66% of Bangladeshis who are in employment work in 'small' businesses. (The actual figure will be higher since the banded information provided from the census does not include all organisations which would be classed as 'small').
- DTi classifies any organisation employing more than 250 people as 'large'. Again, the banded categories do not match, but Chart 3.6 shows that at least 24% of Africans and at least 22% of Indians and Other South Asians who are in employment work for 'large' businesses.

Occupation, Industry and Hours Worked

**Table 3.2: Occupation by ethnic group
All People aged 16-74 years in Employment**

Percentages

	Managers and senior officials	Professional Occupations	Associate Professional and Technical Occupations	Administrative and Secretarial Occupations	Skilled Trades Occupations	Personal Service Occupations	Sales and Customer Service Occupations	Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	Elementary Occupations	Base
White Scottish	11	10	13	13	13	7	9	10	13	1,968,679
Other White British	18	19	19	10	8	6	6	5	9	196,665
White Irish	14	20	19	10	8	6	6	7	10	23,408
Other White	15	25	16	10	7	6	7	4	11	37,472
Indian	20	30	9	8	6	3	12	4	8	6,527
Pakistani	28	10	7	7	7	3	25	4	8	9,379
Bangladeshi	16	16	7	4	19	2	9	3	24	638
Other South Asian	17	23	15	8	7	5	10	5	10	1,923
Chinese	14	15	7	6	28	3	9	2	17	6,436
Caribbean	11	17	23	10	8	6	8	5	12	840
African	8	24	17	9	6	10	9	3	15	2,013
Black Scottish or Other Black	10	10	21	13	9	5	9	8	14	368
Any Mixed Background	11	18	16	10	7	7	12	4	14	3,542
Other ethnic group	14	22	15	7	9	7	8	5	14	3,391
All People in Employment	12	11	14	13	12	7	9	10	13	2,261,281

Table 3.2 shows the occupational breakdown (using the 1 digit breakdown of the 2000 SOC categories).

- Pakistanis have the highest proportion of the workforce who describe themselves as ‘managers and senior officials’.
- Within the Indian group, 30% of people are in professional occupations.
- The Bangladeshi group has the highest proportion of people in ‘elementary’ occupations (24%). This category covers occupations such as farm workers, construction labourers, packers etc.

Table 3.3: Hours worked by ethnic group – All occupations
All People aged 16-74 years in Employment
Percentages

	1-15 hours	16-30 hours	31-37 hours	38-48 hours	49 hours and over	Base
White Scottish	7	17	21	42	13	1,968,679
Other White British	8	16	17	40	19	196,665
White Irish	7	16	21	39	17	23,408
Other White	9	16	16	40	19	37,472
Indian	8	16	16	34	26	6,527
Pakistani	9	22	13	28	27	9,379
Bangladeshi	11	24	13	32	20	638
Other South Asian	9	16	15	36	24	1,923
Chinese	11	15	13	36	25	6,436
Caribbean	7	16	20	41	16	840
African	11	19	22	34	15	2,013
Black Scottish or Other Black	8	21	17	42	12	368
Any Mixed Background	14	18	18	36	14	3,542
Other ethnic group	10	18	17	37	18	3,391
All People in Employment	7	17	20	41	14	2,261,281

Table 3.3 shows the breakdown of the hours worked by ethnic group.

- Overall 7% of people in Scotland normally work 1-15 hours in their main job. The highest proportion is in the Mixed group (14%) and the lowest is White Scottish, White Irish and Caribbean (all 7%).
- At the higher end of working hours, 14% of people in Scotland normally work more than 49 hours in their main job. The highest proportion is for the Pakistani group (27%) and the lowest proportion for the Black Scottish/Other Black group (12%).

Table 3.4: Industry by ethnic group
All People aged 16-74 years in Employment
Percentages

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	Base
White Scottish	2	0	1	14	1	8	15	5	7	5	11	7	7	12	5	1,968,679
Other White British	2	0	2	10	1	4	11	6	5	4	14	10	10	13	6	196,665
White Irish	1	0	1	9	1	8	10	6	5	5	13	7	11	18	6	23,408
Other White	1	0	3	9	1	3	9	13	4	4	17	4	14	12	6	37,472
Indian	1	0	1	6	1	2	22	11	6	5	14	4	7	19	4	6,527
Pakistani	0	0	0	5	1	2	45	12	7	4	9	3	3	6	3	9,379
Bangladeshi	1	0	1	7	0	3	13	45	1	3	8	1	4	11	3	638
Other South Asian	1	0	2	8	1	2	16	14	6	3	10	6	8	19	4	1,923
Chinese	1	0	0	5	0	2	8	51	2	3	8	2	7	8	3	6,436
Caribbean	1	0	3	9	0	3	11	7	5	6	13	9	10	18	5	840
African	0	0	2	6	0	2	11	11	4	4	15	4	11	23	5	2,013
Black Scottish or Other Black	1	0	2	13	0	4	17	7	5	4	12	5	6	15	9	368
Any Mixed Background	1	0	1	7	1	3	13	12	5	4	14	6	8	15	7	3,542
Other ethnic group	1	0	2	11	1	2	10	16	4	3	12	4	10	19	6	3,391
All People in Employment	2	0	1	13	1	7	14	6	7	5	11	7	7	12	5	2,261,281

Notes:

Industry A: Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry

Industry B: Fishing

Industry C: Mining and Quarrying

Industry D: Manufacturing

Industry E: Electricity, Gas and Water Supply

Industry F: Construction

Industry G: Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repairs

Industry H: Hotels and Restaurants

Industry I: Transport, Storage and Communication

Industry J: Financial Intermediaries

Industry K: Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities

Industry L: Public Administration and Defence; Social Security

Industry M: Education

Industry N: Health and Social Work

Industry O: Other

Table 3.4 shows the breakdown of employment by industry by ethnic group. Overall the industry groups which employ the largest proportion of people are Wholesale and Retail trade (14%), Manufacturing (13%), Health and Social Work (12%) and Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities (11%). However, there are some striking differences between different ethnic groups.

- 45% of Pakistanis and 22% of Indians aged 16-74 who are currently in employment, work in the Wholesale and Retail trade.
- 51% of Chinese and 45% of Bangladeshis aged 16-74 who are currently in employment work in Hotels and Restaurants.
- 23% of Africans, 19% of Indians and 19% of Other South Asians aged 16-74 years who are currently in employment work in Health and Social Work.

4. HEALTH AND CARE

General Health

Chart 4.1: General health by ethnic group - All People

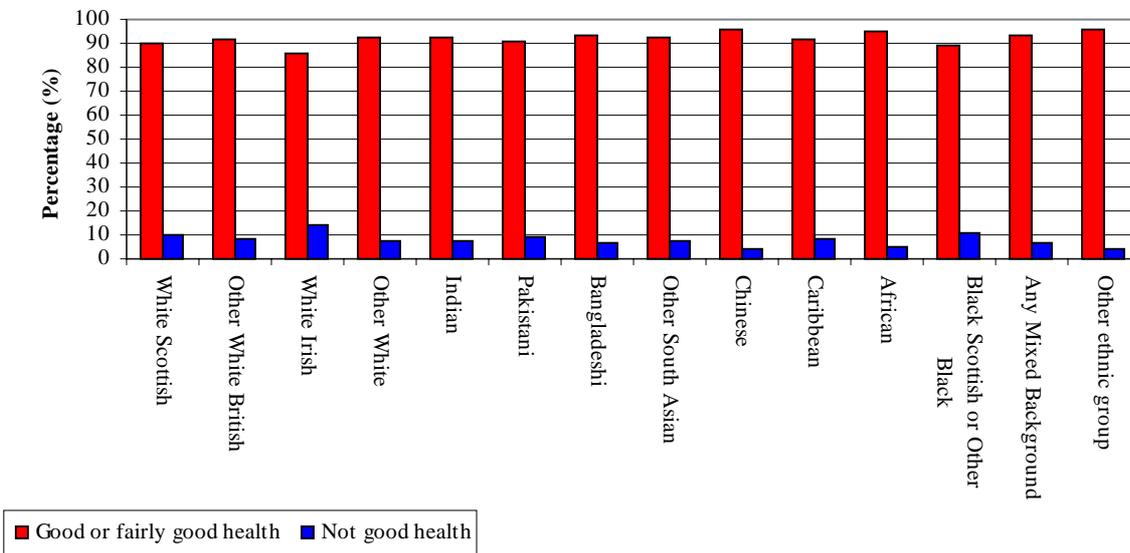
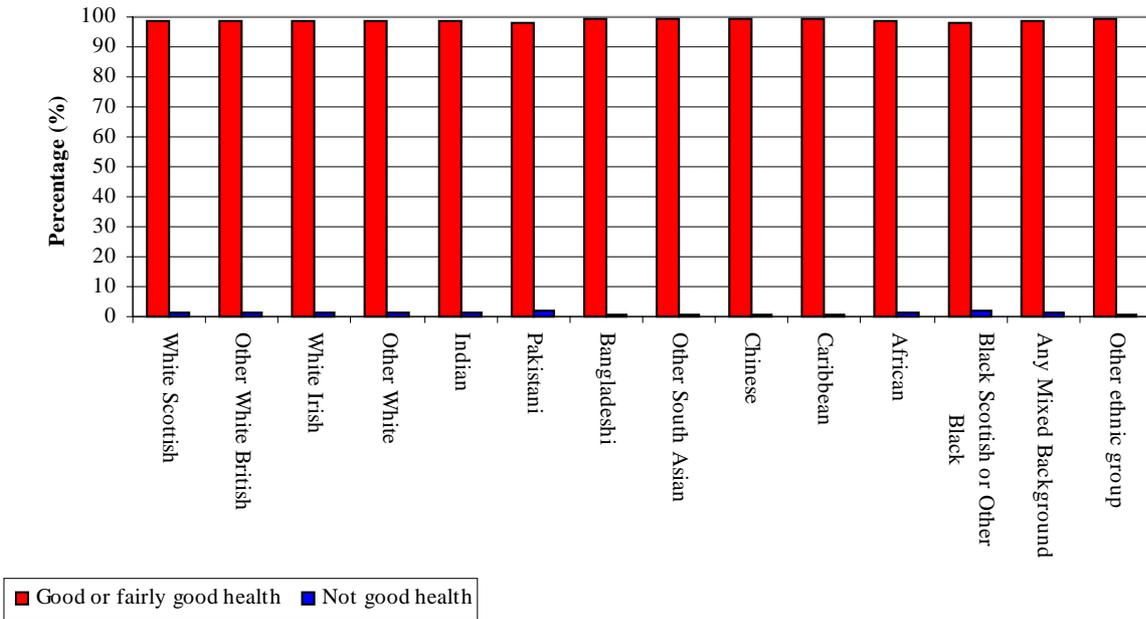


Chart 4.1 shows the percentage of people within each ethnic group who assessed themselves to be in good or fairly good health, or not in good health. The Chinese have the highest proportion of people with good or fairly good health (96%). This is closely followed by people in the Other Ethnic group and Africans with 95% of each group reporting good or fairly good health. In contrast, 86% of White Irish people reported good or fairly good health.

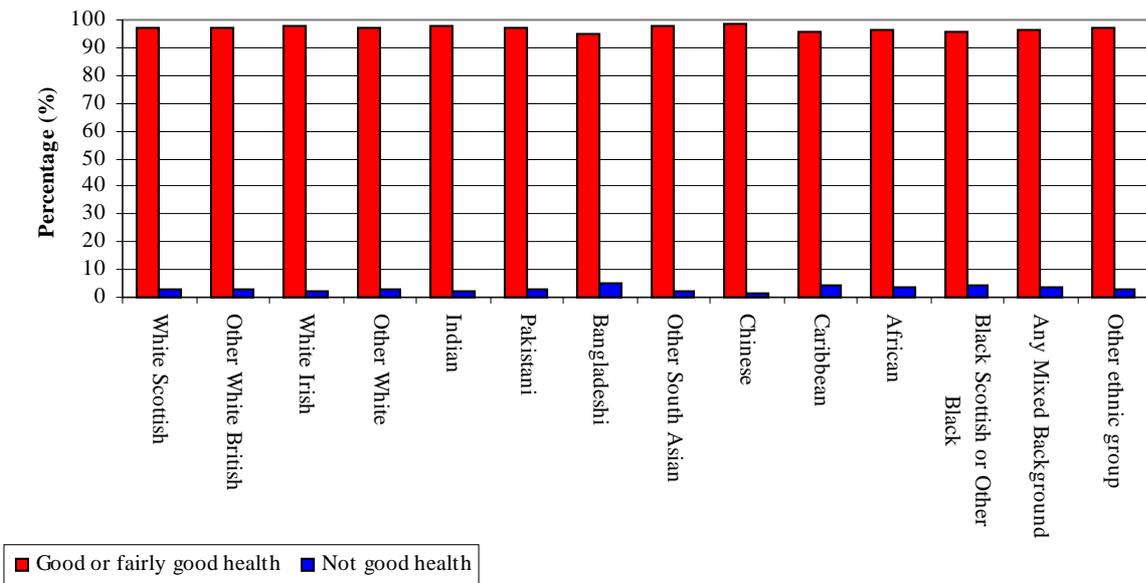
Self-perception of health is highly correlated with age; overall 90% of people report themselves to be in good or fairly good health and 10% in poor health. However, the figures for 0-15 years show 99% in good or fairly good health, and 1% in poor health. For people aged 60 years and over, these percentages change quite dramatically: 78% in good or fairly good health and 22% in poor health. Chart 1.1 illustrated the different age profiles of the different ethnic groups in Scotland. In particular, the four white groups have a high percentage of people over pensionable age and this will have a large effect on the overall picture. To try and give a more meaningful comparison of self-perception of health among different ethnic groups, the data have been split into age bands. The results are shown in Charts 4.2-4.6 below.

Chart 4.2: General health by ethnic group - All People aged 0-15 years



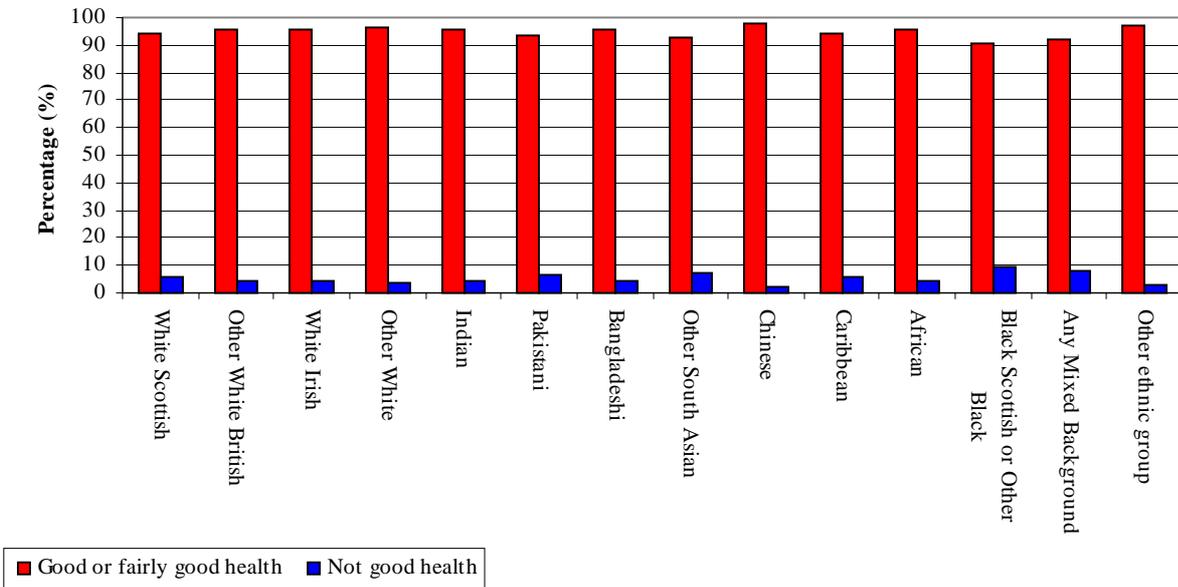
- Virtually all children are reported to be in good or fairly good health.
- The White Irish, Pakistani, Black Scottish/Other Black and Mixed backgrounds all reported the lowest percentage of children in good or fairly good health (98%). However, the difference with other ethnic groups is very small: all other groups reported 99% of children in good or fairly good health.

Chart 4.3: General health by ethnic group - All People 16-24 years



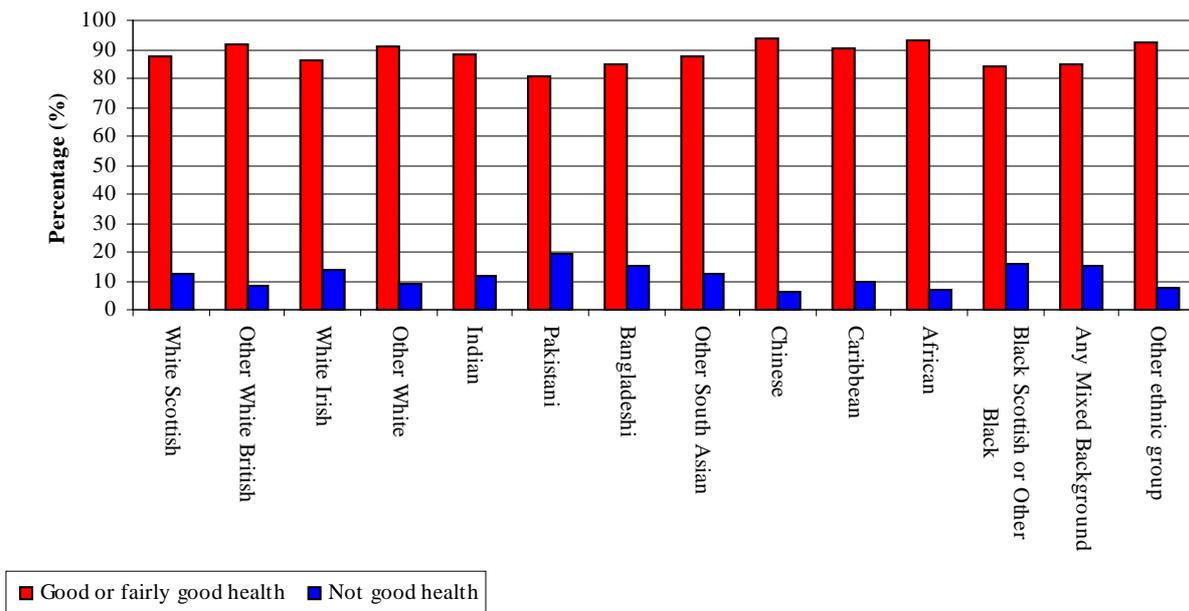
- The Bangladeshi group report the lowest level of good or fairly good health (95%) in the 16-24 age group. However, the overall situation is reasonably similar for all groups.

Chart 4.4: General health by ethnic group - All People aged 25-34 years



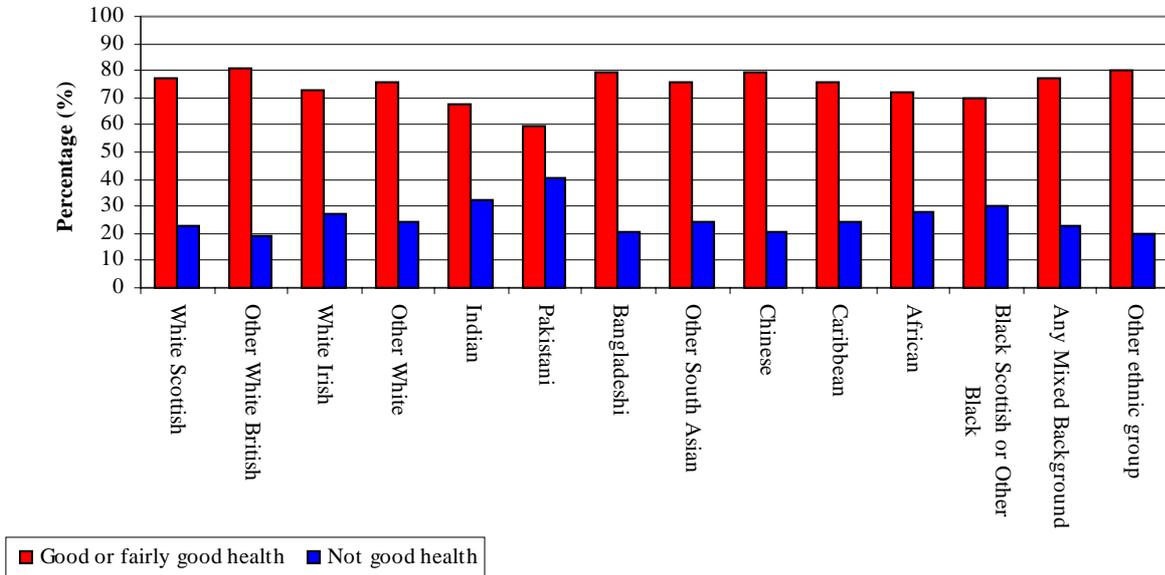
- Differences in health perceptions are starting to become apparent within this age group. Only 91% of Black Scottish/Other Black and 92% of Mixed backgrounds consider themselves to be in good or fairly good health. This compares with 98% of Chinese – the group reporting the highest percentage of people in good or fairly good health.

Chart 4.5: General health by ethnic group - All People 35-59 years



- With the 35-59 age group, Pakistanis report the poorest health with only 81% considering themselves to be in good or fairly good health.
- The Chinese continue to have the best health with 94% reporting good or fairly good health.

Chart 4.6: General health by ethnic group - All People aged 60 years and over



- Once again, Pakistanis report the poorest health with only 59% of people aged 60 years and over reporting good or fairly good health.
- In comparison, the Other White British group (81%), Bangladeshi (80%) and Other ethnic group (80%) reported the highest percentages of people in good or fairly good health.

Long term limiting illness and disability

Table 4.1: Long term limiting illness and disability by ethnic group and age – All People
Percentages and Base Numbers

	All People	White Scottish	White British	White Irish	Other White	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Other South Asian	Chinese	Caribbean	African	Black Scottish/Other Black	Mixed	Other
0-15	5%	5%	5%	5%	4%	4%	5%	5%	5%	4%	5%	5%	5%	5%	4%
	972,065	890,327	38,143	2,778	11,410	3,473	10,492	609	1,726	3,524	314	1,216	335	5,648	2,070
16-24	6%	6%	5%	5%	4%	5%	7%	8%	5%	3%	7%	6%	8%	7%	4%
	566,477	483,688	44,456	5,821	13,619	2,781	5,851	362	1,047	3,567	258	869	170	2,523	1,465
25-34	9%	10%	7%	7%	6%	6%	10%	6%	10%	3%	9%	5%	12%	12%	4%
	699,397	595,530	58,918	7,586	17,711	3,232	5,848	403	1,167	2,990	362	1,303	181	1,768	2,398
35-59	19%	20%	15%	21%	14%	18%	28%	21%	19%	12%	15%	11%	23%	22%	11%
	1,757,439	1,533,457	153,758	18,587	24,400	4,307	7,628	504	1,856	5,055	666	1,568	311	2,039	3,303
60+	51%	51%	47%	55%	51%	56%	66%	45%	53%	49%	48%	45%	55%	54%	44%
	1,066,633	956,069	78,410	14,656	11,010	1,244	1,974	103	400	1,174	178	162	132	786	335
All ages	20%	21%	18%	26%	14%	13%	16%	12%	13%	9%	14%	8%	17%	12%	8%
	5,062,011	4,459,071	373,685	49,428	78,150	15,037	31,793	1,981	6,196	16,310	1,778	5,118	1,129	12,764	9,571

Looking at all age groups together, the four White groups have a higher rate of disability and long term illness than minority ethnic groups. However these data are best looked at within age bands since the incidence of disability and long term ill-health increases with age.

- For children, the rate of long-term limiting illness or disability is very similar across all ethnic groups, with all groups reporting 4% or 5%.
- Within the 16-24 age group, Bangladeshi and Black Scottish/Other Black people have the highest incidence of long-term illness or disability with each group reporting 8%.
- The Black Scottish/Other Black population aged 25-34 years continue to have the highest proportion of people with long-term illness or disability. People from Mixed backgrounds have the same rate of long-term illness or disability (12%). This is followed by White Scottish, Pakistani and Other South Asian ethnic groups who all report 10% of people, in the 25-34 age group, with long-term illness or disability.
- Within the 35-59 age group, Pakistanis have the highest rate of long-term illness or disability (28%).

- It is evident that as the population ages, a much higher proportion of people have long-term illness or disability. For all ethnic groups, at least 40% of people aged 60 years and over report themselves to have a long-term illness or disability. This is highest for the Pakistani group with 66% having a long-term limiting illness or disability.

Provision of care

Table 4.2: Provision of care by ethnic group – All People

Percentages

	Provides no care	Provides 1-19 hours care	Provides 20-49 hours care	Provides 50+ hours care
White Scottish	90.4	6.1	1.2	2.3
Other White British	90.8	6.0	0.9	2.2
White Irish	90.0	6.1	1.2	2.7
Other White	92.9	4.7	0.8	1.7
Indian	92.3	4.6	1.3	1.8
Pakistani	91.3	4.8	1.6	2.3
Bangladeshi	92.7	3.7	1.7	2.0
Chinese	93.7	3.3	1.1	1.9
Other South Asian	95.3	2.9	0.7	1.1
Caribbean	92.4	5.2	1.0	1.4
African	95.2	2.7	1.1	1.0
Black Scottish or Other Black	91.0	3.8	1.9	3.4
Any Mixed Background	94.9	3.3	0.6	1.2
Other Ethnic Background	95.1	2.7	1.0	1.2
All people	90.5	6.0	1.2	2.3

Table 4.2 shows the percentage of each ethnic group who provide some or no care to members of their family, friends or neighbours. It appears that White Scottish people are more likely to provide care (9.6% provide some degree of care) but these data will be highly influenced by the differing age structures. The need for care increases with age, and with a high percentage of the population in the older age categories, the White Scottish population is likely to have more need for care.

One way to take account of the different age structures of the populations is to look at the ratio of the number of people who provide care to the population aged over 65 years in each ethnic group (Table 4.3). These standardised data provide a clearer picture of care provision after taking into account the differential need for care and suggest that the groups who provide the greatest amount of care are Bangladeshis and Pakistanis. However the data do rest on a couple of assumptions which are unlikely to be wholly correct: that all caring takes places within ethnic group and that the only people requiring care are those over 65 years. Further work is needed to better understand the relationship between the need for care and the provision for care within and between ethnic groups.

Table 4.3: Ratio of number of people providing care to population aged 65 years+

	Ratio of people providing care to the number of people aged 65+	Base number of people providing care
White Scottish	1.0	430,043
Other White British	1.0	34,194
White Irish	0.7	4,967
Other White	1.1	5,560
Indian	3.3	1,160
Pakistani	5.5	2,754
Bangladeshi	6.0	145
Chinese	2.5	388
Other South Asian	1.8	766
Caribbean	2.4	136
African	4.5	246
Black Scottish or Other Black	1.6	102
Any Mixed Background	1.8	650
Other Ethnic Background	3.4	468
All people	1.0	481,579

5. EDUCATION

Highest level of qualification

Table 5.1 shows the highest level of qualification by ethnic group where the highest level of qualification is defined as:

Group 1: ‘O’ Grade, Standard Grade, Intermediate 1, Intermediate 2, City and Guilds Craft, SVQ Level 1 or 2 or equivalent.

Group 2: Higher Grade, CSYS, ONC, OND, City and Guilds Advanced Craft, RSA Advanced Diploma, SVQ Level 3 or equivalent.

Group 3: HND, HNC, RSA Higher Diploma, SVQ Level 4 or 5 or equivalent.

Group 4: First Degree, Higher Degree, Professional qualification.

Table 5.1: Highest level of qualification by ethnic group - All People aged 16-74 years
Percentages

Ethnic Group	No qualifications or qualifications outwith these groups	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Base
White Scottish	35	26	15	7	17	3,249,488
Other White British	18	20	18	7	37	307,071
White Irish	32	14	16	6	31	41,402
Other White	23	11	16	6	44	62,158
Indian	24	15	15	6	40	11,335
Pakistani	43	19	14	8	17	21,070
Bangladeshi	33	19	14	6	29	1,354
Other South Asian	27	15	15	8	34	4,365
Chinese	38	13	16	6	27	12,548
Caribbean	17	25	18	10	30	1,398
African	15	15	14	9	47	3,880
Black Scottish or Other Black	30	21	16	9	23	736
Any Mixed Background	21	19	24	7	30	6,851
Other ethnic group	29	10	12	7	42	7,423
All People aged 16-74 years	33	25	16	7	19	3,731,079

- All minority ethnic groups in Scotland are at least as or more likely to have degrees (or equivalent) than White Scottish people. Those most likely to have degrees from ethnic minority groups are Africans, people from ‘Other’ ethnic groups and Indians.
- People from the White Scottish group and Pakistanis are the least likely to have degrees (17%).
- Pakistanis are also the most likely to have no qualifications (43%) followed by Chinese people (38%) and White Scottish people (35%). In contrast, only 15% of African people aged 16-74 years have no qualifications.

Tables 5.2-5.4 provide a breakdown of qualifications by ethnic group for different age groups.

Table 5.2: Highest level of qualification by ethnic group - All People aged 16-34 years
Percentages

Ethnic Group	No qualifications or qualifications outwith these groups	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Base
White Scottish	14	36	24	10	16	1,079,218
Other White British	6	23	31	7	33	103,374
White Irish	7	15	30	9	38	13,407
Other White	18	11	22	6	43	31,330
Indian	12	17	22	7	41	6,013
Pakistani	26	24	20	11	19	11,699
Bangladeshi	26	22	21	6	25	765
Other South Asian	24	17	22	8	29	2,214
Chinese	17	16	27	8	32	6,557
Caribbean	12	26	25	11	26	620
African	13	19	20	10	38	2,172
Black Scottish or Other Black	23	27	24	9	17	351
Any Mixed Background	13	21	32	8	26	4,291
Other ethnic group	27	12	18	6	37	3,863
All People aged 16-34 years	14	33	25	10	18	1,265,874

- ‘Other White’ people aged 16-34 years are most likely to have degrees (43%) and the White Scottish group are the least likely to have degrees (16%).
- ‘People from Other Ethnic Group (27%), Pakistani (26%) and Bangladeshi (26%) people are the most likely to have no qualifications in this age group.

Table 5.3: Highest level of qualification by ethnic group – All People aged 35-54 years
Percentages

Ethnic Group	No qualifications or qualifications outwith these groups	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Base
White Scottish	33	25	14	7	20	1,280,088
Other White British	15	21	13	8	43	128,124
White Irish	26	16	13	7	38	15,035
Other White	20	11	11	7	51	21,366
Indian	35	14	8	6	38	3,803
Pakistani	59	15	7	4	15	6,990
Bangladeshi	43	17	4	5	31	456
Other South Asian	26	14	9	10	42	1,693
Chinese	55	11	5	4	25	4,661
Caribbean	16	26	14	9	34	595
African	16	9	5	8	61	1,484
Black Scottish or Other Black	26	19	10	11	34	273
Any Mixed Background	25	17	11	8	40	1,785
Other ethnic group	30	8	6	7	48	3,087
All People aged 34-54 years	31	24	14	7	23	1,469,440

- Again, the Pakistani group has the highest proportion of people in this age group with no qualifications (59%). The second highest proportion (55%) is for Chinese people.

- The third highest proportion is in the Indian group: 35% of people aged 35-54 have no qualifications. However, Indian people have one of the higher proportions of people educated to degree level or above (38%).
- The Pakistani group has the lowest proportion of people aged 35-54 years educated to degree level and above (15%). The second lowest proportion (20%) is for White Scottish people.
- The group with the highest proportion of people educated to degree level or above is African (61%). This is consistent with the result shown in table 3.1 that 31% of Africans aged over 18 years are full time students.

Table 5.4: Highest level of qualification by ethnic group – All People aged 55-74 years

Percentages

Ethnic Group	No qualifications or qualifications outwith these groups	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Base
White Scottish	63	14	7	3	14	890,182
Other White British	38	15	8	5	34	75,573
White Irish	65	11	6	2	16	12,960
Other White	46	9	8	3	35	9,462
Indian	45	8	3	3	42	1,519
Pakistani	76	8	3	1	12	2,381
Bangladeshi	40	10	2	3	45	133
Other South Asian	49	12	3	4	32	458
Chinese	82	5	2	1	10	1,330
Caribbean	39	16	11	4	30	183
African	32	10	6	4	47	224
Black Scottish or Other Black	63	11	5	4	17	112
Any Mixed Background	55	12	5	1	27	775
Other ethnic group	43	7	5	4	41	473
All People aged 55-74 years	61	14	7	3	16	995,765

- The proportion of people who have no qualifications is considerably higher across all ethnic groups than for the younger age bands; in most cases the proportion is double that for 35-54 year olds.
- The Chinese group is the most likely to have no qualifications (82%) and it has the lowest proportion of people educated to degree level and above (10%).
- The group with the highest proportion of people educated to degree level is the African group (47%) but the qualification profile is more polarised than for the younger age groups and 32% of the population has no qualifications. The next highest is the Bangladeshi group (45%) followed by the Indian group (42%).

6. RELIGION

Current religion

Table 6.1: Scottish population by current religion – All People

	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Percentages</i>
Church of Scotland	2,146	42.4
Roman Catholic	804	15.9
Other Christian	345	6.8
Buddhist	6.8	0.13
Hindu	5.6	0.11
Jewish	6.4	0.13
Muslim	43	0.84
Sikh	6.6	0.13
Another Religion	27	0.53
<i>All Religions</i>	<i>3,389</i>	<i>67</i>
No religion	1,394	27.5
Not stated	278	5.5
<i>All no religion/not stated</i>	<i>1,672</i>	<i>33</i>
Base	5,062	100

- Just over two-thirds (67%) of the Scottish population reported having a religion.
- The most common faith was Christianity: 65.1% of the population are members of the Church of Scotland, Roman Catholic Church or Other Christian churches.
- The next most common faith was Islam (0.84%) followed by Other religions (0.53%), Buddhism (0.13%), Jewish (0.13%), Sikhism (0.13%) and Hinduism (0.11%).
- The Census religion question was voluntary, but nevertheless only 5.5% chose not to answer it.

Table 6.2: Current religion by ethnic group – All People*Percentages*

Ethnic Group	Church of Scotland	Roman Catholic	Other Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Another religion	No religion	Not stated	Base
White Scottish	46.7	15.9	4.3	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	0.4	27.1	5.4	4,459,071
Other White British	13.9	8.5	33.8	0.2	-	0.3	0.1	-	1.5	35.6	6.0	373,685
White Irish	6.7	68.6	6.5	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.9	12.3	4.7	49,428
Other White	8.0	27.8	20.3	0.4	-	1.0	2.4	-	2.0	30.8	7.5	78,150
Indian	2.4	3.8	3.4	0.3	30.5	0.1	5.9	37.6	0.9	9.1	6.0	15,037
Pakistani	0.7	0.5	0.4	-	0.1	-	89.2	0.1	0.2	2.8	6.1	31,793
Bangladeshi	2.0	1.2	1.1	0.3	1.4	0.3	84.3	0.1	0.3	3.9	5.3	1,981
Other South Asian	4.9	6.5	4.2	4.1	9.2	0.2	43.2	3.8	2.3	11.5	10.3	6,196
Chinese	3.4	4.3	8.8	11.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.0	63.1	7.2	16,310
Caribbean	13.6	17.6	22.7	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.2	1.6	32.0	10.9	1,778
African	9.3	18.2	32.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	18.5	0.1	0.9	12.4	7.7	5,118
Black Scottish or Other Black	20.4	18.3	14.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	8.7	0.4	1.4	23.1	12.5	1,129
Any Mixed Background	13.6	16.8	10.1	0.9	0.3	0.6	10.7	0.3	2.2	35.7	8.9	12,764
Other ethnic group	4.4	15.7	8.4	9.8	0.7	1.2	32.4	0.7	1.4	17.5	7.8	9,571
All People	42.4	15.9	6.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.5	27.5	5.5	5,062,011

Table 6.2 shows current religion by ethnic group.

- Christianity is the most common religion for all four White groups and also for Caribbean, African and Other Black Scottish people.
- Sikhism is the most common faith among Indian people (37.6%) followed by Hinduism (30.5%)
- 89.2% of Pakistanis, 84.3% of Bangladeshis and 43.2% of Other South Asian people are Muslim. 32.4% of people who listed their ethnicity as ‘Other’ are also Muslim as are 18.5% of African people.
- 63.1% of Chinese people responded that they have ‘no current religion’. The group reporting the lowest level of ‘no religion’ is Pakistani people (2.8%).
- 12.5% of Other Black people chose not to state their religion as did 10.9% of Caribbean people and 10.3% of Other South Asian people.

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