

Analysis of Equality Results from the 2011 Census – Part 2

March 2015

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Introduction

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

This analysis focuses on the Scotland level 'cross-tab' equality tables released throughout 2014 by the National Records of Scotland (NRS) and builds on the Scottish Government's 'Analysis of Equality Results from the 2011 Census'², released on 14th October 2014.

Structure of the Report

This paper examines the following census topic areas:

- Labour Market;
- Education;
- Housing;
- Transport.

And it is split in to the following chapters:

Chapter 1:	Ethnicity
Chapter 2:	Gypsy/Travellers
Chapter 3:	Religion
Chapter 4A:	Disability
Chapter 4B:	British Sign Language (BSL) Users

Although these chapters provide the main focus for the analysis, other protected equality characteristics such as age and gender are also included. This paper focuses on national level results; however it may be possible to access equality data at lower levels of geography through the NRS Census website³.

Throughout the paper data labels have been added to the charts to aid interpretation. These show a value where there is enough space to do so. However where a proportion is less than 3 per cent it will generally not be displayed. The full range of figures and percentages are available in this report's accompanying excel tables.

¹ See Annex C for a link to the census data tables.

² Analysis of Equality Results from the 2011 Census <http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2014/10/8378>

³ Scotland's Census website <http://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/>

Chapter 1: Ethnicity

Introduction

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

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

Summary of Ethnicity Findings

The 2011 Census showed that:

- 'White: Polish' people were the most likely to be economically active;
- 'Pakistani' people were the most likely to be self-employed, and 'African' people were the least likely;
- 'African' people were the most likely to be unemployed, followed by 'Caribbean or Black' people;
- 'Other Asian' (including 'Chinese') young people were most likely to be full-time students;
- A quarter of people in the 'White: Scottish', 'White: Other British' and 'White: Irish' groups were retired;
- 'Indian' people were most likely to be working as a 'Manager, Director and Senior Official' or 'Professional'; this group was also the most highly qualified;
- 'White: Polish' people were the most likely to be employed in the 'Manufacturing' industry;
- People from minority ethnic groups were generally more likely to be living in 'Flats or temporary structure' accommodation;
- People from minority ethnic groups who lived in rented accommodation were more likely to be renting from a Private Landlord, rather than from a Social Landlord;
- 'White: Polish', 'Bangladeshi' and 'African' households had the highest rates of over-crowding.

Background

The ethnicity question asked in the 2011 Census aimed to classify people according to their own perceived ethnic group and cultural background. The question asked 'What is your ethnic group?' and required each person in Scotland to provide one response only. The response categories that changed between 2001 and 2011 were as follows:

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

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

Where the term ‘minority ethnic’ is used, this refers to people from visible minority ethnic groups i.e. all those who ticked a box outside of the ‘White’ section. We recognise that there are some non-visible minority groups in Scotland and these are included within the analysis of the ‘White’ group.

‘Asian, Asian Scottish, or Asian British’ has been shortened to ‘Asian’ throughout this paper, and the categories within have also been shortened e.g. ‘Indian, Indian Scottish or Indian British’ to ‘Indian’, making it easier to read and allowing for smaller labels in the charts.⁴

For some charts in Chapter 1, it has been necessary for statistical disclosure control reasons to group ‘Bangladeshi’, ‘Chinese’ and ‘Asian, Asian Scottish, or Asian British: Other’ into a combined ‘Other Asian’ category. Similarly, ‘Arab’ and ‘Other ethnic group: Other’ are grouped into a combined ‘Other ethnic group’ category in some charts.

The 2011 Census showed that the ‘White: Scottish’ group made up 84 per cent of Scotland’s 5.3 million population, while the ‘White: Other British’ group made up 8 per cent.

Other non-British ‘White’ groups made up a further 4 per cent: ‘White: Polish’ (61,000 people), ‘White: Irish’ (54,000 people), ‘White: Gypsy/Traveller’ (4,000 people) and ‘Other White’ (102,000 people).

Minority ethnic groups made up the remaining 4 per cent of the population: ‘Pakistani’ (49,000 people) was the largest of these, followed by ‘Chinese’ (34,000 people). There were roughly equal numbers of people who recorded their ethnicity as ‘Indian’ and ‘African’ (33,000 and 30,000 people, respectively). Other ethnic groups were much smaller, with the ‘Bangladeshi’ (4,000 people), ‘Caribbean’ (3,000 people) and ‘Black’ (2,000 people) groups being of similar size.⁵

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⁴ See Annex A for a full list of shortened ethnic group terminology.

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Group, Change between 2001 and 2011, Scotland 2001 and 2011

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Chapter 1.1: Labour Market

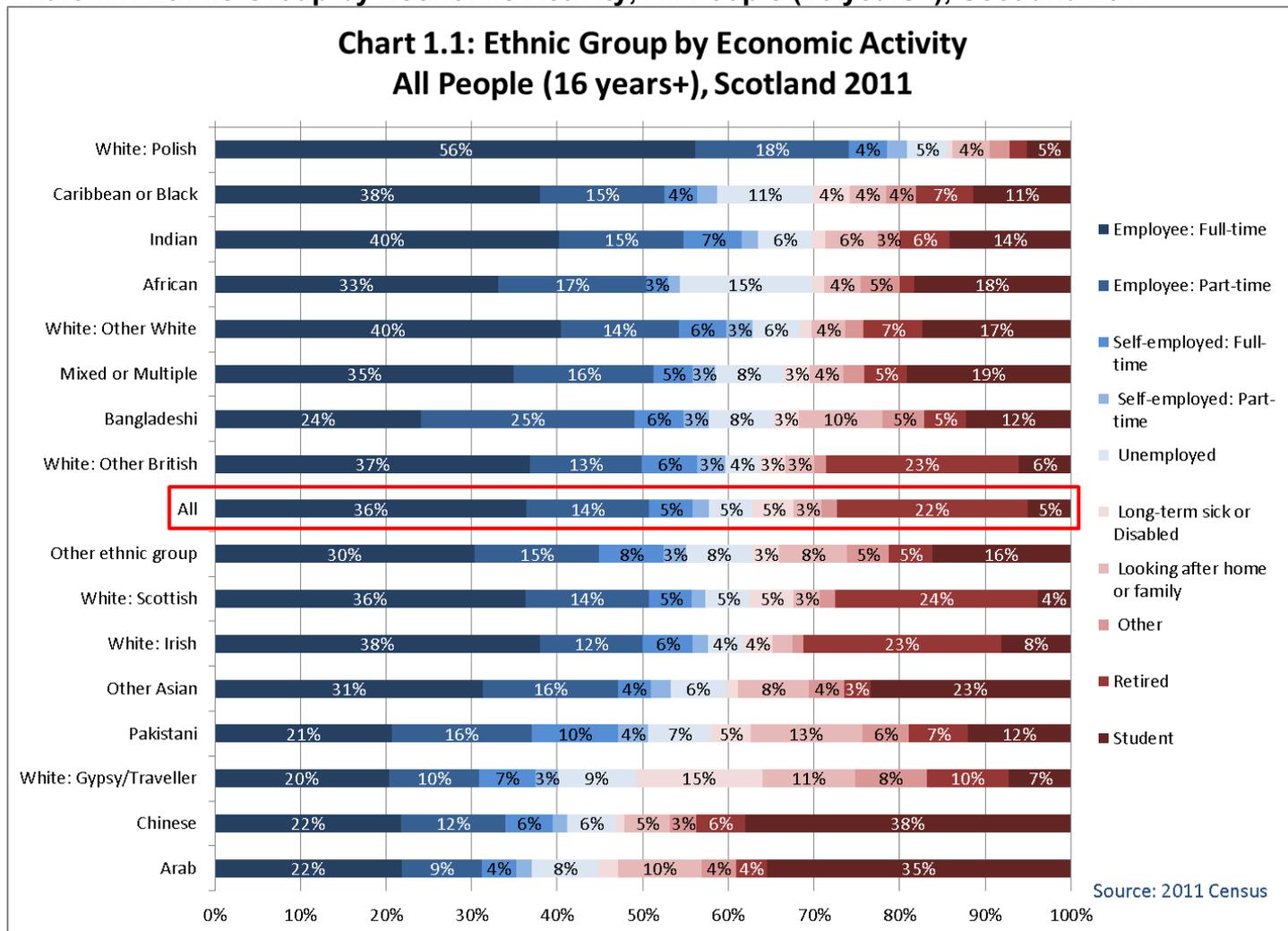
Key Findings

- 'White: Polish' people were the most likely to be economically active;
- 'Pakistani' people were the most likely to be self-employed, and 'African' people were the least likely;
- 'African' people were the most likely to be unemployed, followed by 'Caribbean or Black' people;
- Other Asian (including 'Chinese') young people were most likely to be full-time students;
- A quarter of people in the 'White: Scottish', 'White: Other British' and 'White: Irish' groups were retired.

The Census and the Annual Population Survey (APS)⁶ are the two main sources of data on how different ethnic groups fare in the labour market. The APS data is released quarterly and is more up-to-date, whereas the Census data provides a more detailed breakdown of the ethnicity categories and is available at lower geographies.

⁶ Annual Population Survey <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Labour-Market/Publications>

Chart 1.1: Ethnic Group by Economic Activity, All People (16 years+), Scotland 2011



Economic activity⁷ 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.

Chart 1.1 shows that 63 per cent of the population were economically active and 36 per cent worked as full-time employees. 'White: Polish' people were the most likely to work full-time as an employee (56 per cent) and were also the most likely to be economically active (86 per cent).

The 'Pakistani' group reported the highest proportion of people who were self-employed (14 per cent), whilst the 'Chinese' and 'Arab' groups had the highest proportions of people who were students (38 and 35 per cent, respectively).

The 'White: Scottish' (24 per cent), 'White: Other British' (23 per cent) and 'White: Irish' (23 per cent) groups had the highest proportions of people who were retired.

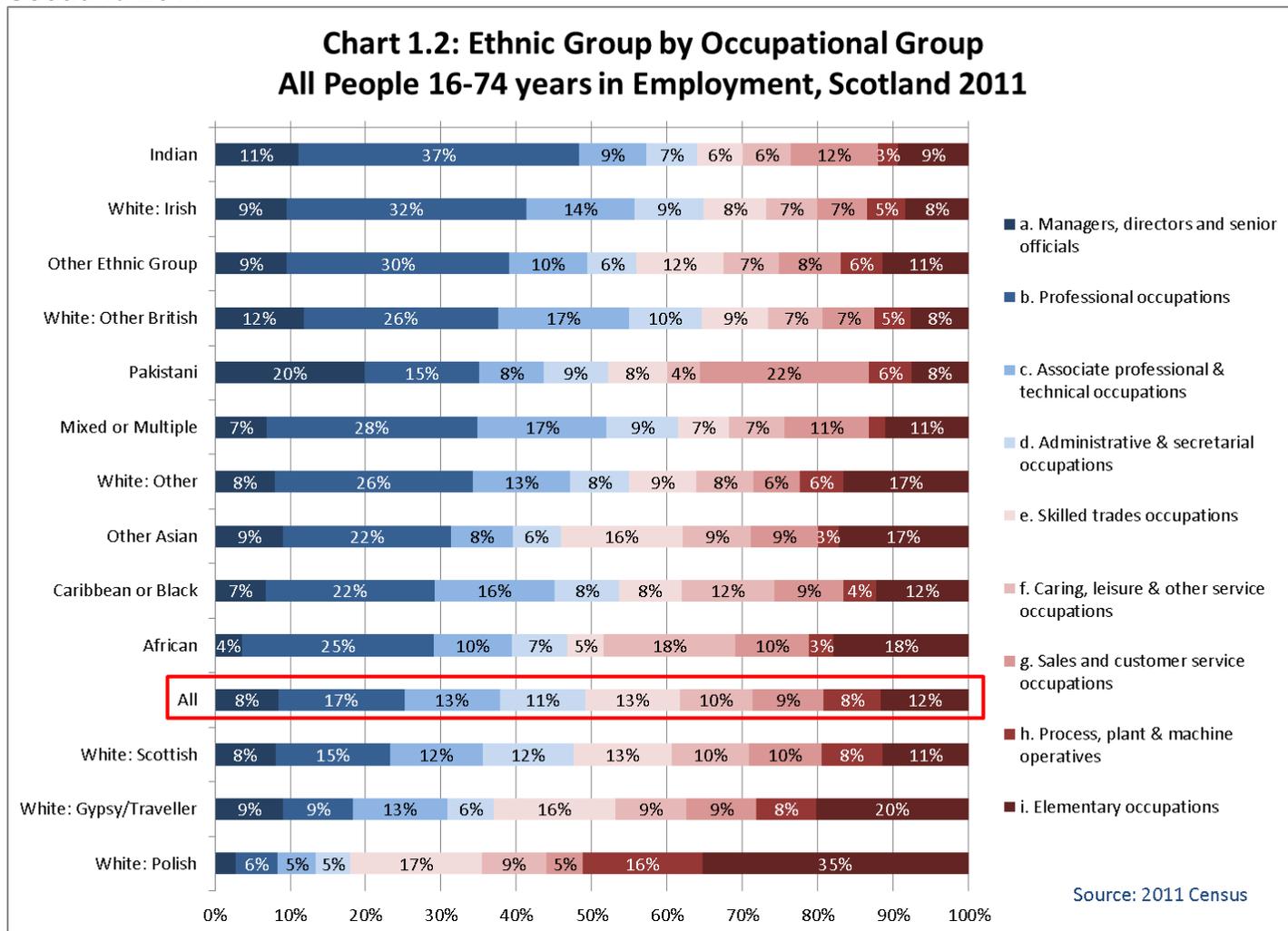
The 'Pakistani', 'White: Gypsy/Traveller', 'Bangladeshi' and 'Arab' groups had relatively high proportions of people who were economically inactive because they were looking after home or family (13, 11, 10 and 10 per cent, respectively).

⁷ Those defined as economically active are either employees, self-employed or unemployed, indicated in blue in the above chart. 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.

The latest APS estimates show that employment rates (for those aged 16 to 64 years) for minority ethnic groups have increased by just under 6 percentage points over the past 2 years (from 57.1 per cent in Oct 2011-Sep 2012 to 62.8 per cent in Oct 2013-Sep 2014), a higher increase than the 1.7 percentage point seen for the population of Scotland as a whole.

It should be noted that there are a number of differences in the results from the 2011 Census and the APS. These are explained further in Annex A.

Chart 1.2: Ethnic Group by Occupational Group, All People 16-74⁸ years in Employment, Scotland 2011



A person's occupational group relates to their main job and is derived from either their job title or details of the activities involved in their job.⁹

Chart 1.2 shows that, for people aged 16 to 74 in employment, a high proportion of people from the 'Indian' group were 'Managers, Directors and Senior Officials' and 'Professionals'. Nearly half (48 per cent) of people from the 'Indian' group were in these high occupation groups, compared to a quarter of the population as a whole, and only 8 per cent of people in the 'White: Polish' group.

People from the 'Pakistani' group were the most likely to be self-employed. They were also the most likely to be 'Managers, Directors and Senior Officials' (20 per cent).

⁸ Note this is a different age band from that used in ONS headline employment rate statistics (16-64)

⁹ Further information on the occupational classification used in the 2011 Census (SOC2010) can be found at: <http://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/variables-classification/occupation>

'White: Polish' people were the most likely to be full-time employees and were also the most likely to be working in 'Elementary occupations' (35 per cent), as 'Process, plant and machine operatives' (16 per cent) and in 'Skilled trades occupations' (17 per cent).

People from the 'Pakistani' group were the most likely to be working in 'Sales and Customer Service occupations' (22 per cent), while the 'African' group had the highest proportion of people working in 'Caring, Leisure & Other Service occupations' (18 per cent).

Chart 1.3: Ethnic Group by Gender, for Managers, Directors & Senior Officials, All People 16-74 years in Employment, Scotland 2011

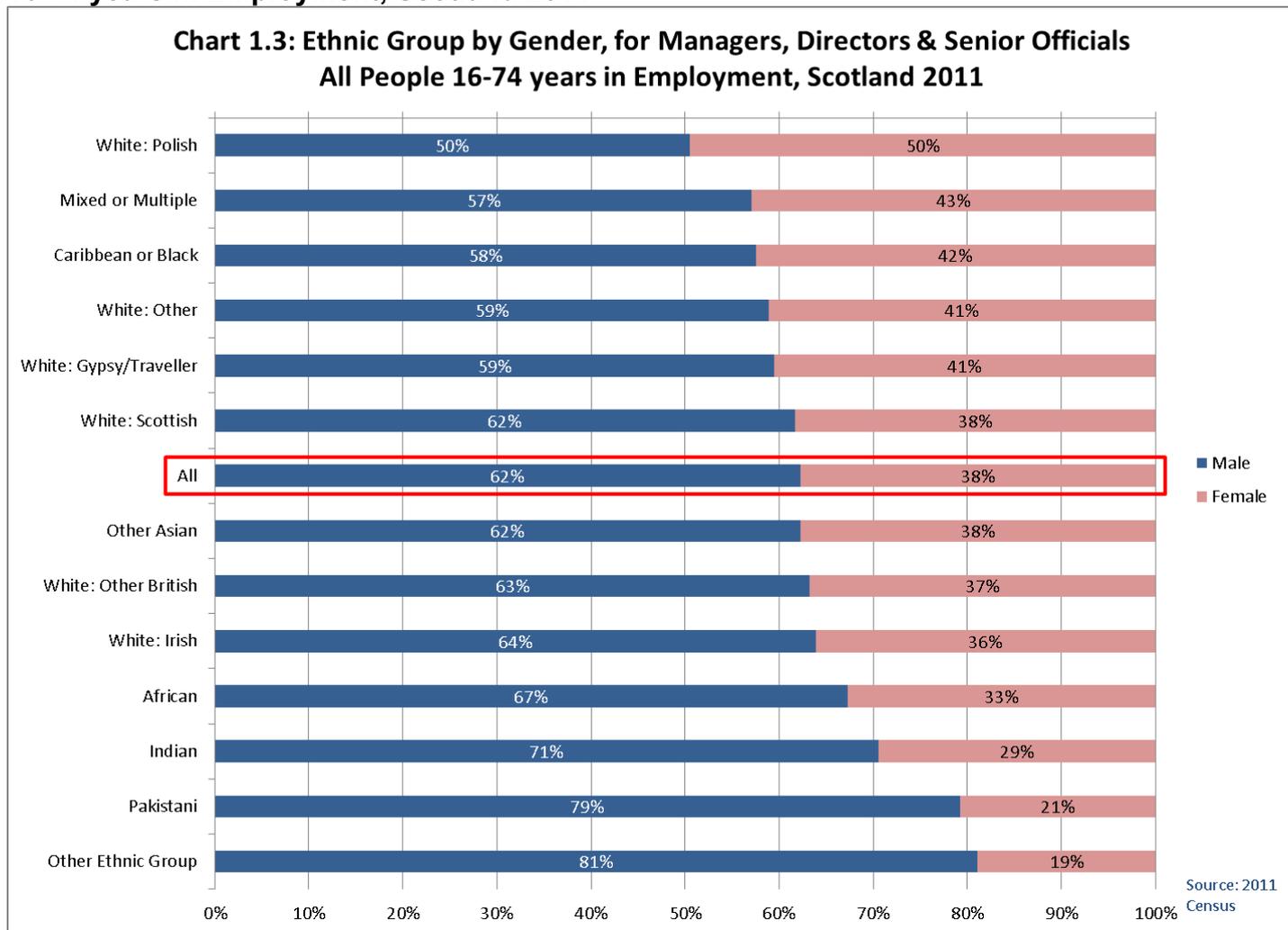


Chart 1.3 shows that the majority of those from the highest occupational group - 'Managers, Directors and Senior Officials' - were male. This was the case across all ethnic groups, apart from the 'White: Polish' group where there was a 50-50 split between males and females.

This difference was most prominent in the 'Other Ethnic group' and the 'Pakistani' group, where the proportion of males in the highest occupational group was 81 and 79 per cent, respectively.

Chart 1.4: Ethnic Group by Industry, All People 16-74 years in Employment, Scotland 2011¹⁰

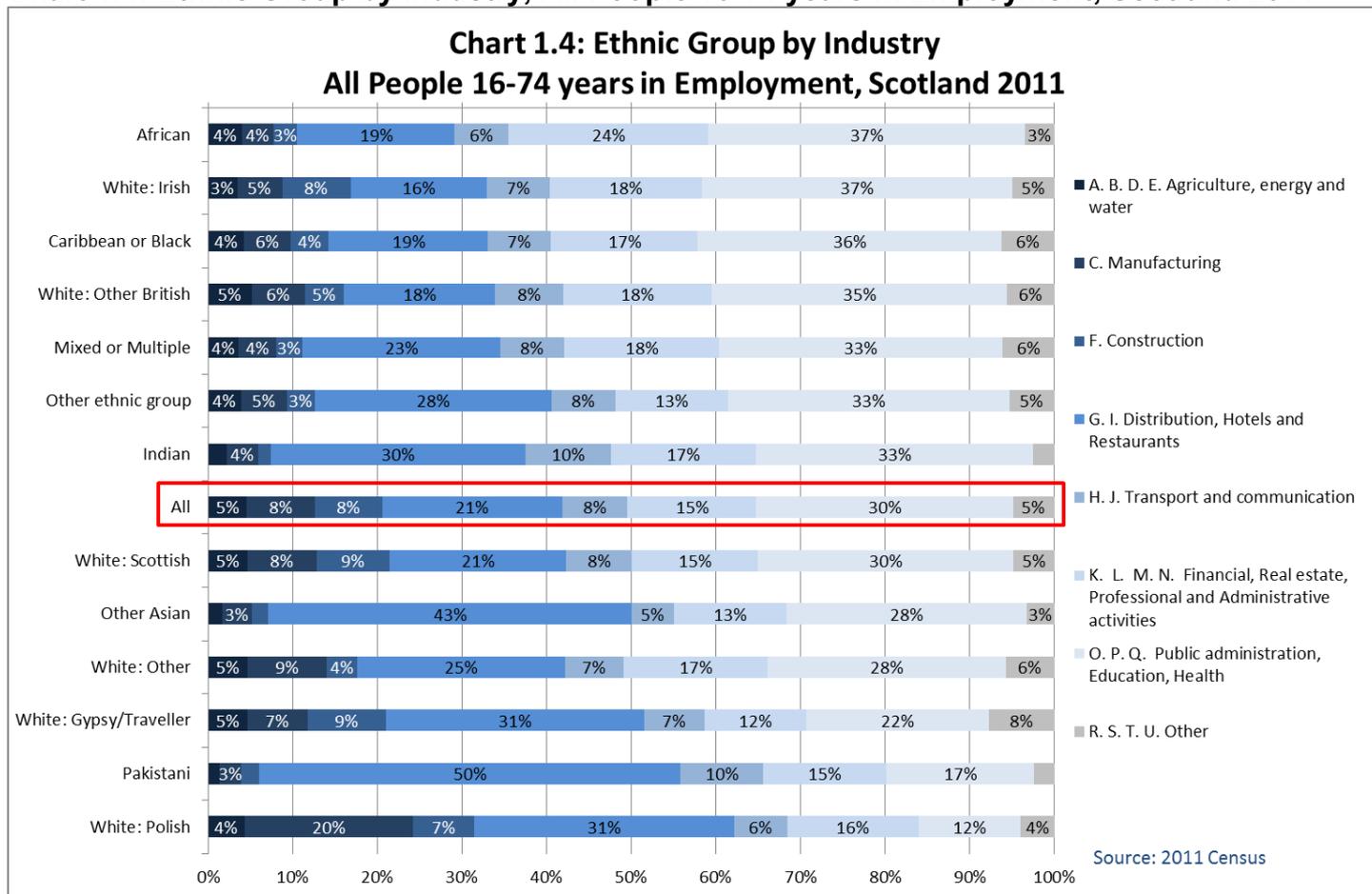


Chart 1.4 shows that the largest industries for people aged 16 to 74 years in employment were 'Public Administration, Education and Health' (30 per cent), 'Distribution, Hotels and Restaurants' (21 per cent), and 'Financial, Real Estate, Professional and Administrative activities' (15 per cent). 'Agriculture, energy and water', 'Manufacturing' and 'Construction' combined amounted to 21 per cent.

The 'White: Polish' group had the highest proportion of people who were employed in 'Manufacturing' (20 per cent).

Half of people (50 per cent) from the 'Pakistani' group worked in the 'Distribution, Hotels and Restaurants' industry, which was also the predominant industry for the 'Other Asian'¹¹ group (43 per cent).

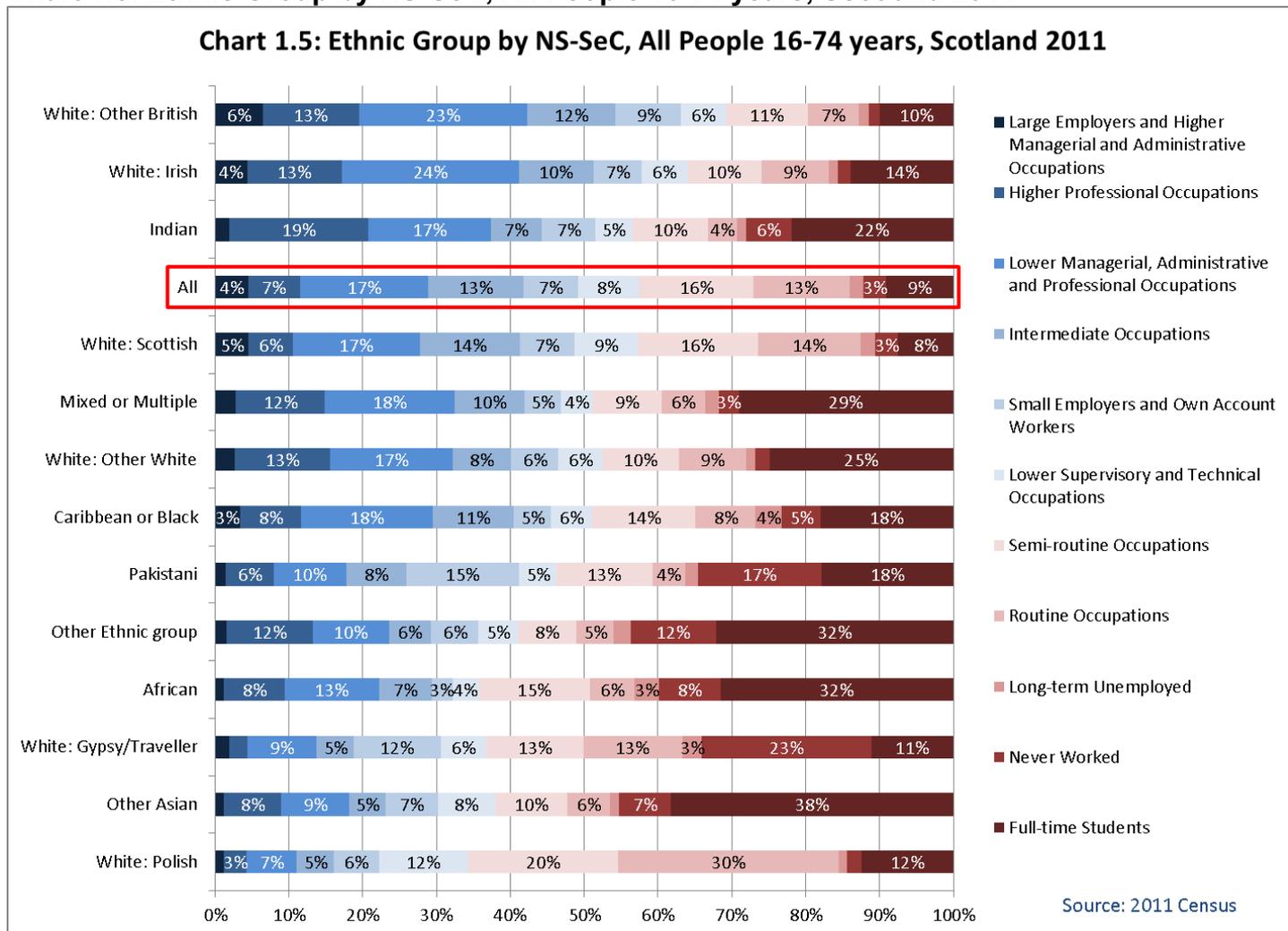
The 'African' and 'White: Irish' groups were the most likely to be employed in 'Public Administration, Education and Health' (37 per cent).

¹⁰ Further information on the industry classification used in the 2011 Census (SIC2007) can be found at:

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

¹¹ In this chart the 'Other Asian' group includes 'Chinese' and covers all Asian ethnic groups except 'Indian' and 'Pakistani'

Chart 1.5: Ethnic Group by NS-SeC, All People 16-74 years, 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.¹²

Chart 1.5 shows that the 'White: Other British' group had slightly higher representation than the 'White: Irish' and 'Indian' groups in the three highest NS-SeC groups.

Around a quarter (23 per cent) of people who identified as 'White: Gypsy/Traveller' had never worked; this proportion was considerably higher than the other ethnic groups presented in the chart.

The 'White: Polish' group had the highest proportion of people who were in 'Routine Occupations' (30 per cent); this was over double the proportion reported for the population as a whole.

Relatively high proportions of the 'Other Asian'¹³, 'African', 'Other Ethnic group' and 'Mixed or Multiple' groups were full-time students (38, 32, 32 and 29 per cent, respectively).

¹² 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>

¹³ In this chart the 'Other Asian' group includes 'Chinese' and covers all Asian ethnic groups except 'Indian' and 'Pakistani'

Chart 1.6: Ethnic Group by Hours Worked, All People 16-74 years in Employment (excluding Full-Time students), Scotland 2011

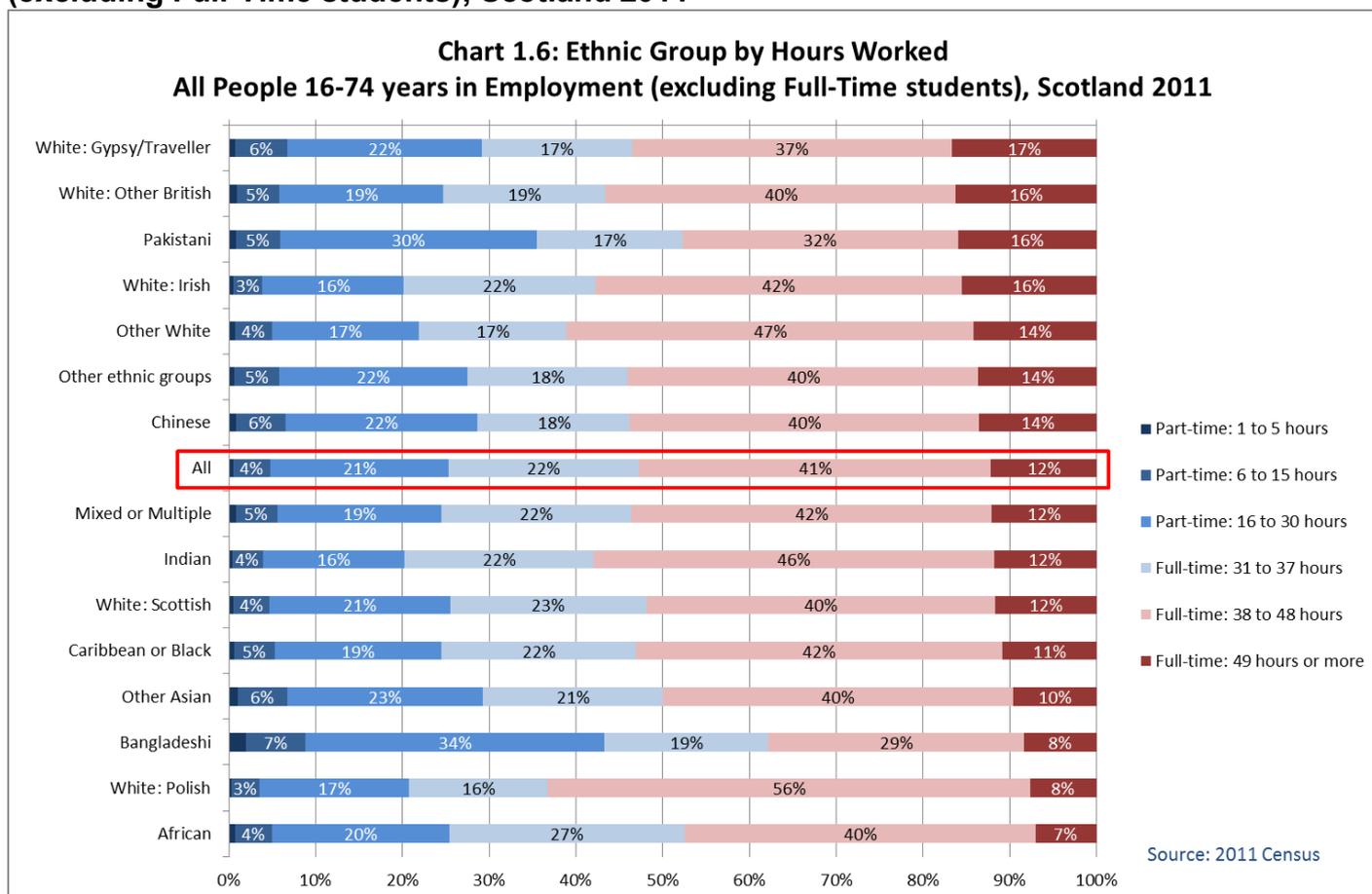
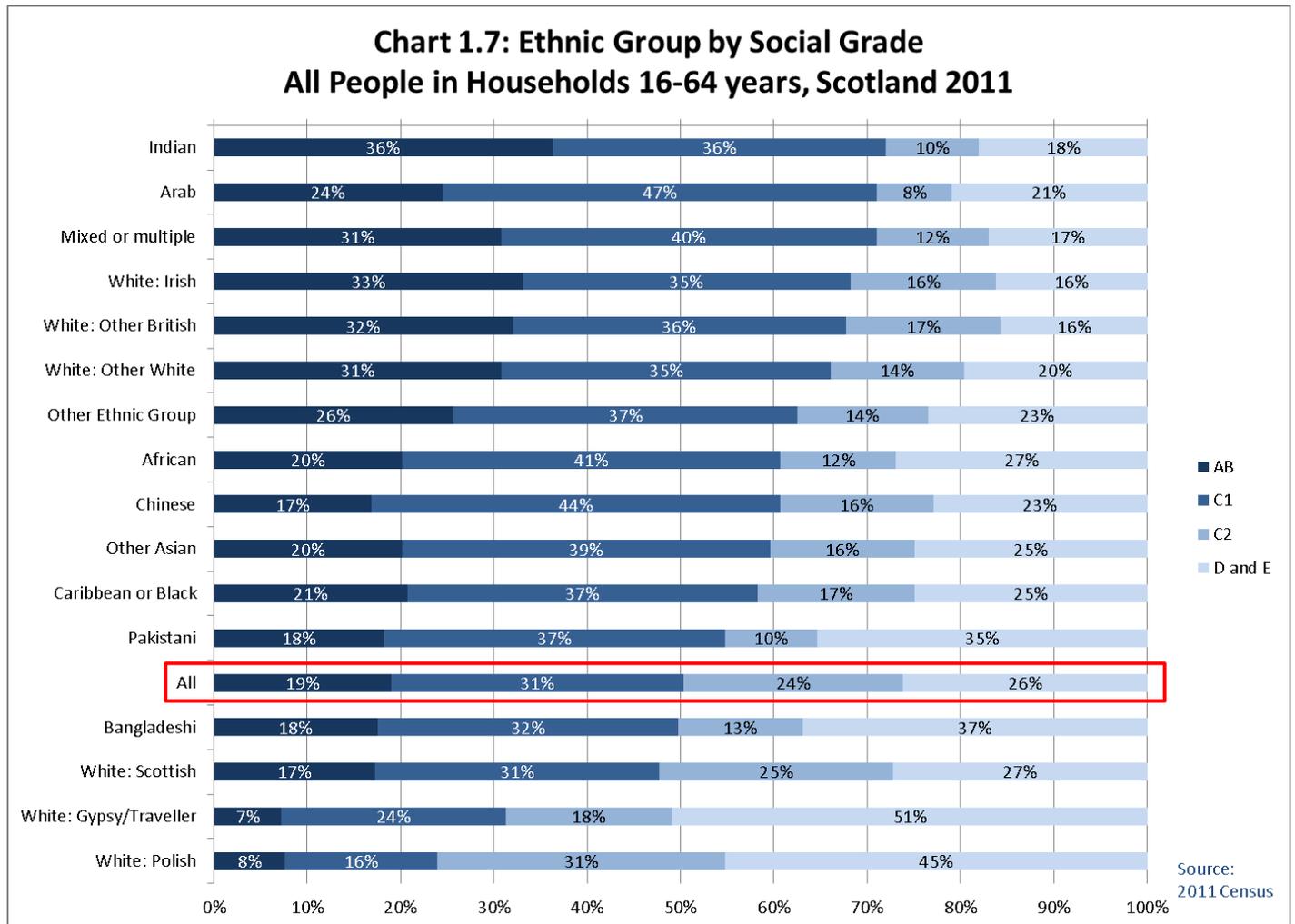


Chart 1.6 shows that people who were in employment were most likely to work between 38 and 48 hours per week (41 per cent). Around a fifth (22 per cent) of people worked between 31 and 37 hours, with a similar proportion (21 per cent) working part-time, between 16 and 30 hours per week. 12 per cent of people worked longer hours, of 49 or more hours per week.

The 'White: Gypsy/Traveller', 'White: Other British', 'White: Irish' and 'Pakistani' groups had the highest proportions of people working long hours of 49 or more hours per week (17, 16, 16 and 16 per cent, respectively).

People from the 'Bangladeshi' group who were in employment were most likely to work between 16 and 30 hours per week (34 per cent), and over half (56 per cent) of the 'White: Polish' group worked longer hours of between 38 and 48 hours per week.

Chart 1.7: Ethnic Group by Social Grade, All People in Households 16-64 years, Scotland 2011



Social grade is the socio-economic classification¹⁴ used by the Market Research and Marketing Industries, most often in the analysis of spending habits and consumer attitudes. Although it is not possible to allocate social grades precisely from information collected in the 2011 Census, the Market Research Society has developed a method for using census information to provide a good approximation of social grade.

Chart 1.7 shows that the 'Indian' group had the highest proportion of people (36 per cent) in the highest social grade, 'AB'. This compared to under a fifth (19 per cent) of the population.

The majority (51 per cent) of the 'White: Gypsy/Traveller' group were classified as being in the lowest social grades, 'D and E'. This was the highest proportion across all ethnic groups presented in the chart, followed by the 'White: Polish' group (45 per cent). Around a third of the 'Bangladeshi' and 'Pakistani' group were also in this grade (37 and 35 per cent, respectively).

Almost half (47 per cent) of people in the 'Arab' ethnic group were classified as a 'C1' social grade.

¹⁴AB 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

Chart 1.8: Ethnic Group by Gender, All People 16-64 years in AB Social Grade Households, Scotland 2011

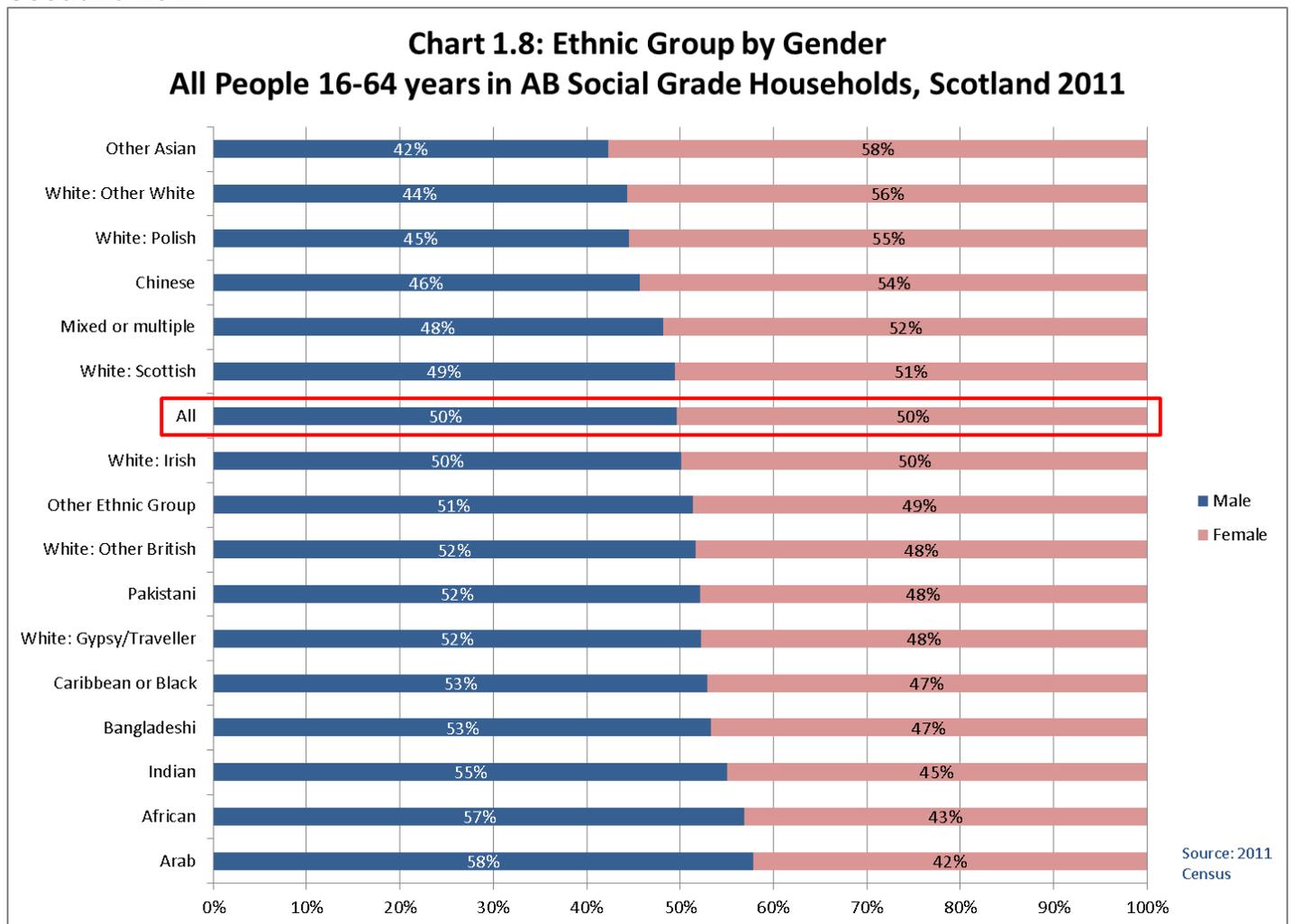


Chart 1.8 presents a breakdown of the highest social grade, AB, by gender. In the population as a whole, there was a 50-50 split between males and females who were in this social grade.

The 'White: Polish' and 'Chinese' groups had a higher proportion of females (55 and 54 per cent respectively) than males in the highest social grade; whereas in the 'Arab', 'African' and 'Indian' groups, there was a higher proportion of males (58, 57 and 55 per cent respectively).

Chapter 1.2: Education

Key Findings:

- 'Other Asian' (including 'Chinese') young people were most likely to be full-time students;
- 'Indian' people were the most highly qualified.

Chart 1.9: Proportion of all people (16-24 years) who were Full-Time Students, by Ethnic Group, Scotland 2011

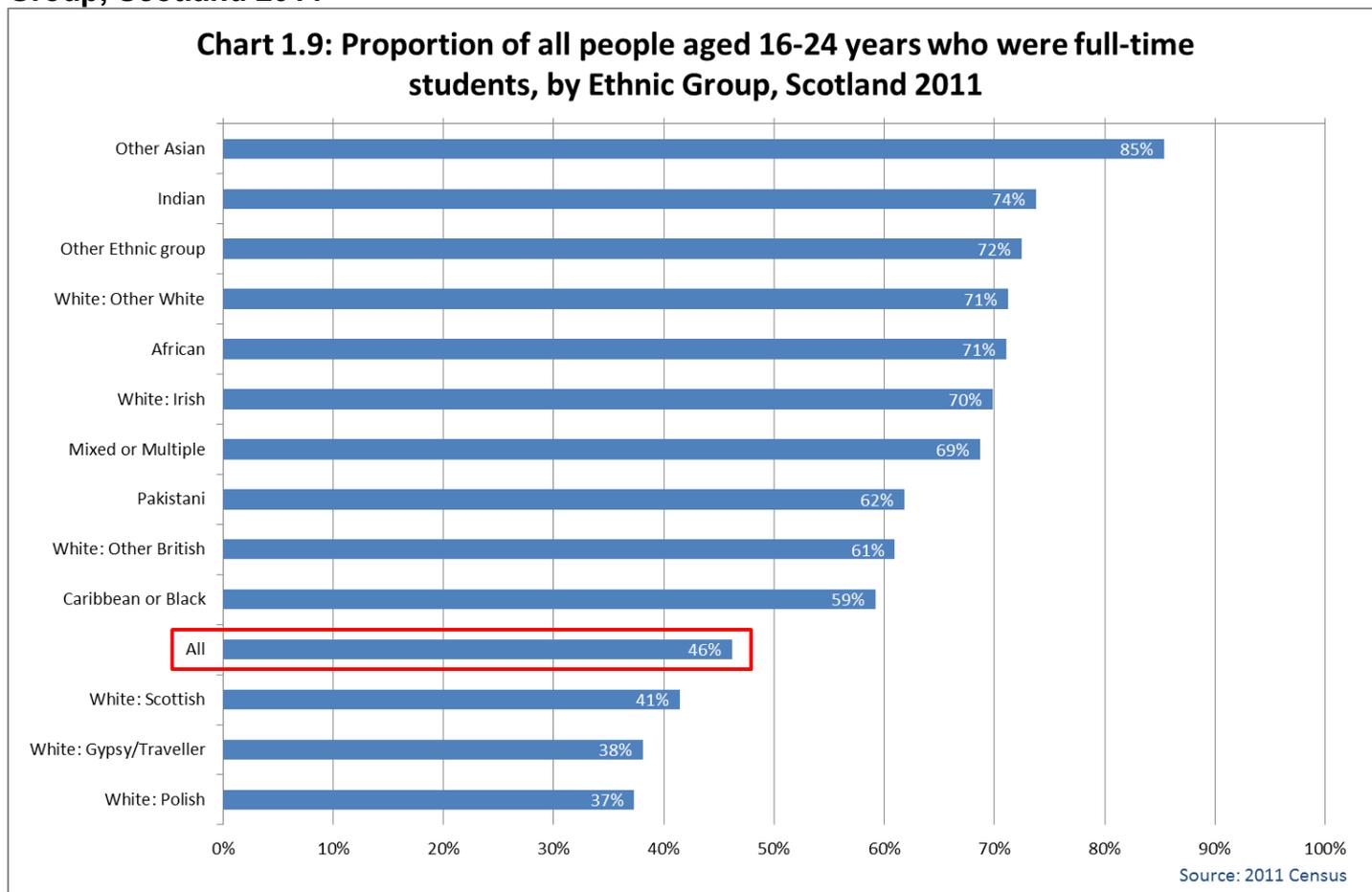
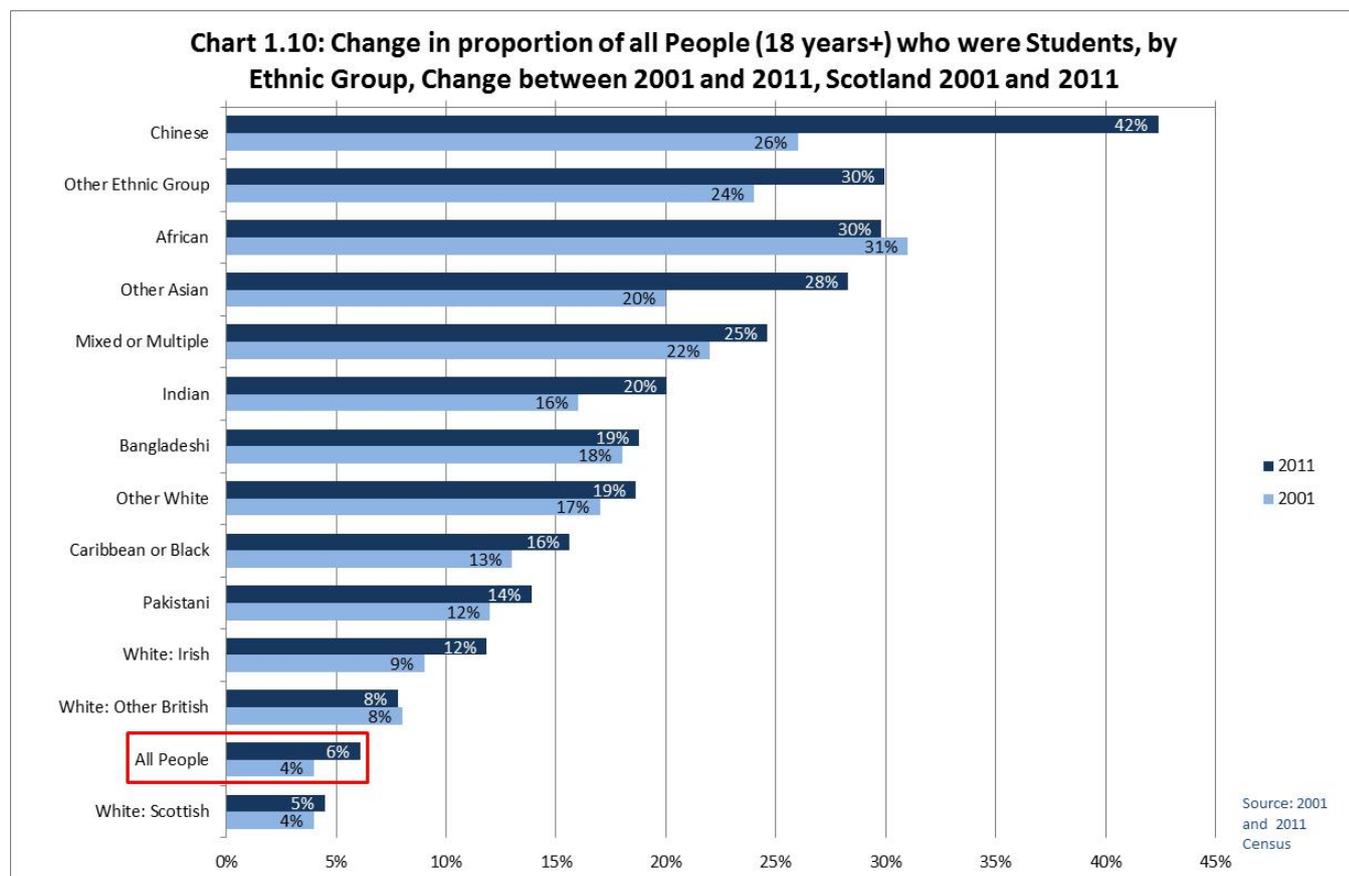


Chart 1.9 shows that almost half (46 per cent) of the population aged 16 to 24 years were full-time students. Most groups recorded a higher proportion of full-time students than the 'White: Scottish' group (41 per cent) - only the 'White: Gypsy/Traveller' (38 per cent) and 'White: Polish' (37 per cent) groups recorded a lower proportion.

The 'Other Asian'¹⁵ group reported the highest proportion of young people who were full-time students (85 per cent), followed by the Indian group (74 per cent).

¹⁵ In this chart the 'Other Asian' group includes 'Chinese' and covers all Asian ethnic groups except 'Indian' and 'Pakistani'

Chart 1.10: Change in proportion of all People (18 years+) who were Students, by Ethnic Group, Change between 2001 and 2011, Scotland 2001 and 2011¹⁶



*Chart 1.10 was updated on 07/05/15. This new chart represents all students, not just full-time students, and this is reflected in the chart title.

Chart 1.10 shows the change between 2001 and 2011 in the proportion of the adult population who were students, by ethnic group. The largest increase was seen in the 'Chinese' group, where the proportion of students went up by 17 percentage points over the decade.

The 'Other Asian'¹⁷, the 'Other Ethnic Group'¹⁸ and the 'Indian' groups also saw relatively large increases in the proportion of people who were students.

¹⁶ In 2011, separate 'White: Polish' and 'White: Gypsy/Traveller' categories were added within the 'White' section. For comparability with 2001, these categories are included within the 'White: Other White' group in this chart.

¹⁷ In this chart the 'Other Asian' group covers all Asian ethnic groups except 'Indian', 'Pakistani', 'Chinese' and 'Bangladeshi'

¹⁸ In 2011 a separate 'Arab' category was added within the 'Other Ethnic Group' section. For comparability with 2001, the 'Arab' category has been included within 'Other Ethnic Group' in this chart.

Chart 1.11: Ethnic Group by Highest Level of Qualification, All People (16 years+), Scotland 2011¹⁹²⁰

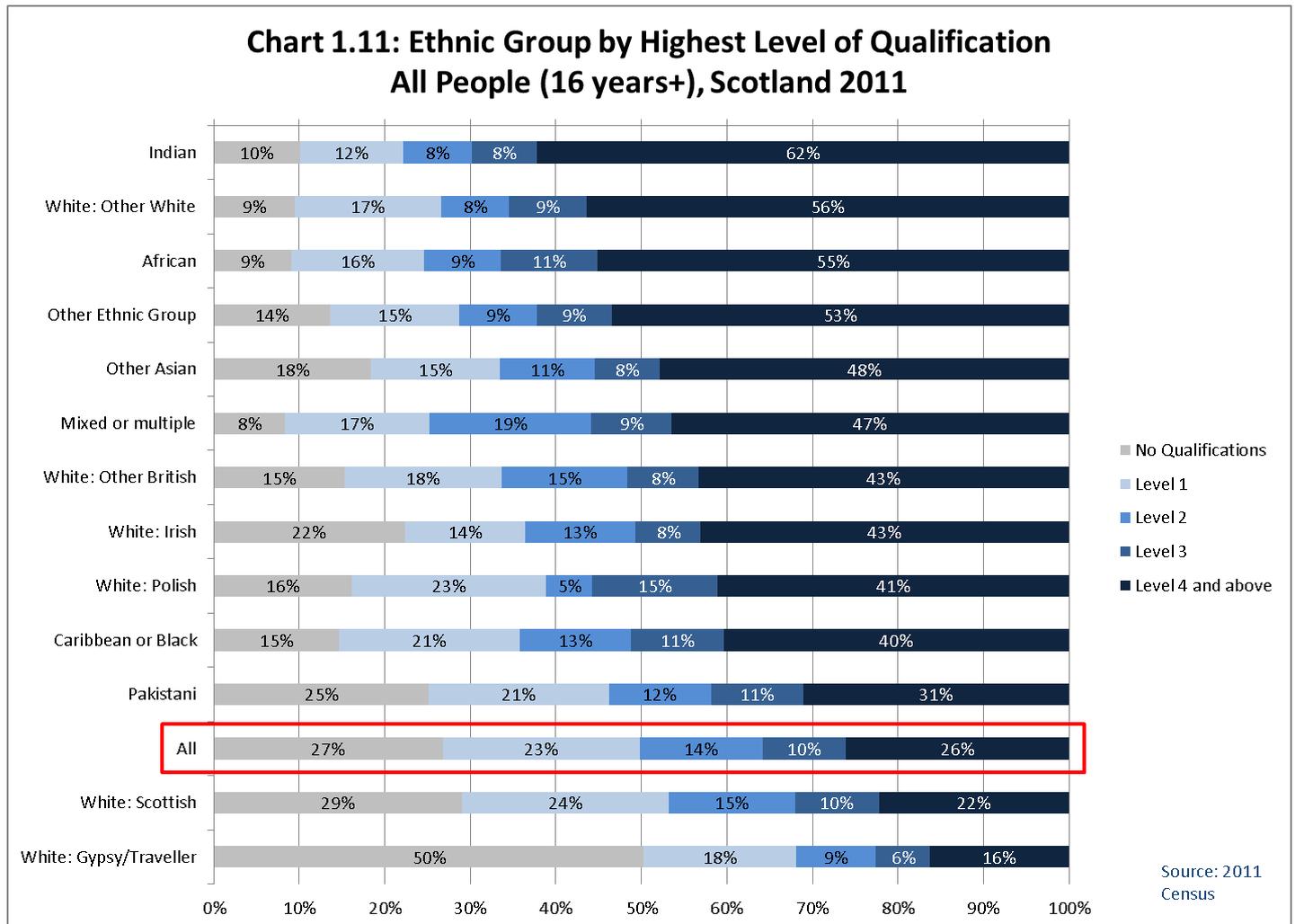


Chart 1.11 shows that people from minority ethnic groups tended to have higher qualification levels than the 'White: Scottish' group.

For people aged 16 and above, 'Indian' people were the most likely to be highly qualified; 62 per cent had a 'Level 4 and above' qualification (degree level and above). In the population as a whole, only a quarter (26 per cent) of people held a 'Level 4 and above' qualification.

Half of people in the 'White: Gypsy/Traveller' group had no qualifications (50 per cent). This was the highest proportion of the ethnic groups presented in the chart and around double the rate in the population as a whole.

¹⁹ **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)'

²⁰ 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.

The latest 'Summary Statistics For Attainment, Leaver Destinations And Healthy Living, no. 4: 2014 Edition - Attainment and Leaver Destinations' showed that most minority ethnic groups had a higher proportion of school leavers who had attained higher levels of qualification compared to the 'White: Scottish' group.²¹

Chart 1.12: Ethnic Group by Gender, All People (16 years+) with No Qualifications, Scotland 2011²²

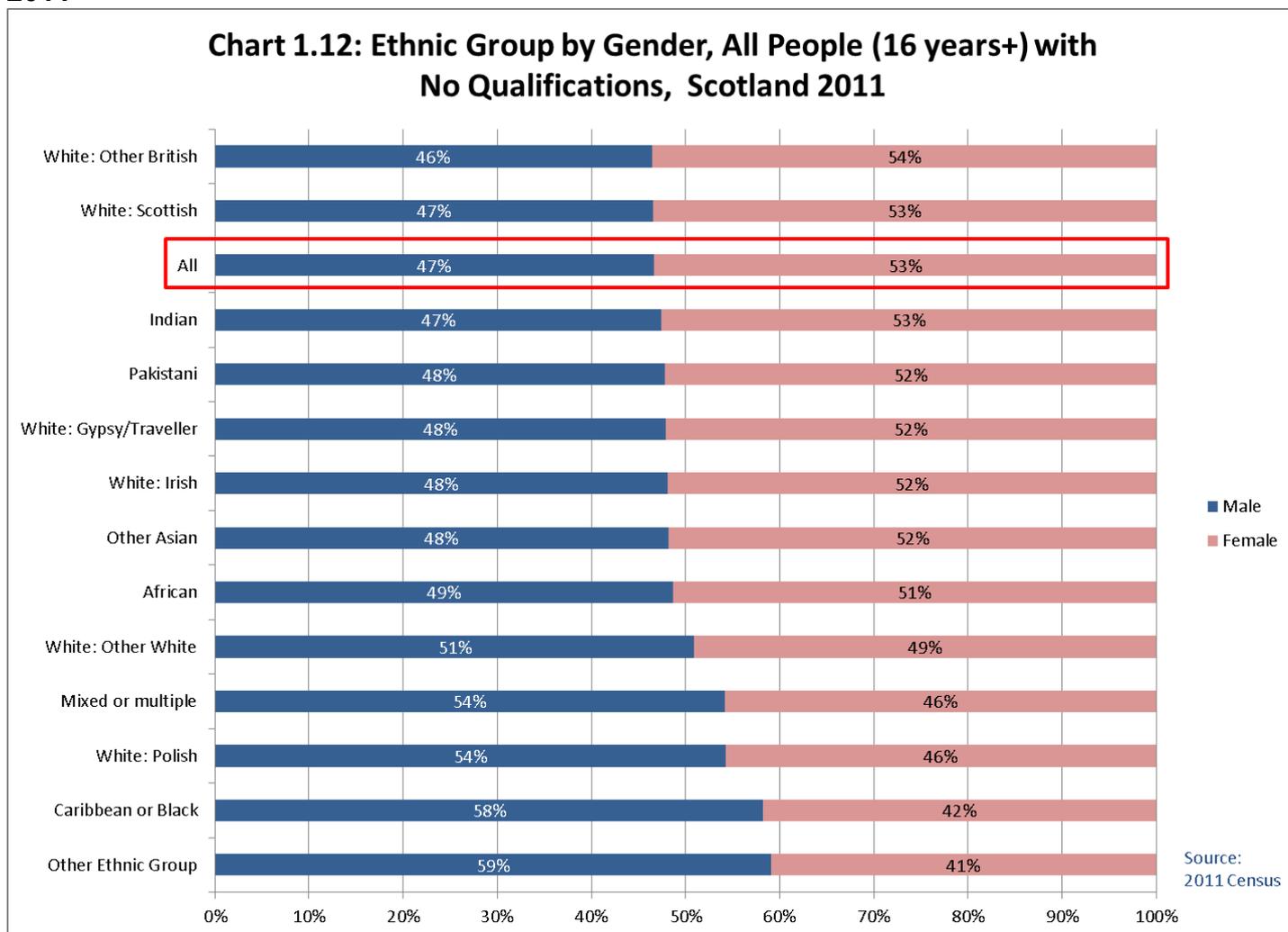


Chart 1.12 shows that a higher proportion of females than males had no qualifications (a 53 to 47 per cent split).

However in the 'White: Other White', 'Mixed or Multiple', 'White: Polish', 'Caribbean or Black' and 'Other ethnic' groups, the majority of those who had no qualifications were male.

A high proportion of those with no qualifications in the 'Other Ethnic Group' and 'Caribbean or Black' groups were males (59 and 58 per cent respectively).

²¹Summary Statistics For Attainment, Leaver Destinations And Healthy Living, no. 4: 2014 Edition - Attainment and Leaver Destinations: <http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2014/06/9242>

²² The 2011 Census tends to overestimate the level of those with low or no qualifications compared to the Annual Population Survey and Labour Force Survey. This is due to differences in mode of collection, context, coverage, questions asked and processing.

Chapter 1.3: Housing

Key Findings:

- People from minority ethnic groups were generally more likely to be living in 'Flats or temporary structure' accommodation;
- People from minority ethnic groups who lived in rented accommodation were more likely to be renting from a Private Landlord, rather than from a Social Landlord;
- 'White: Polish', 'Bangladeshi' and 'African' households had the highest rates of over-crowding.

Chart 1.13: Ethnic Group by Type of Accommodation, All People in Households, Scotland 2011

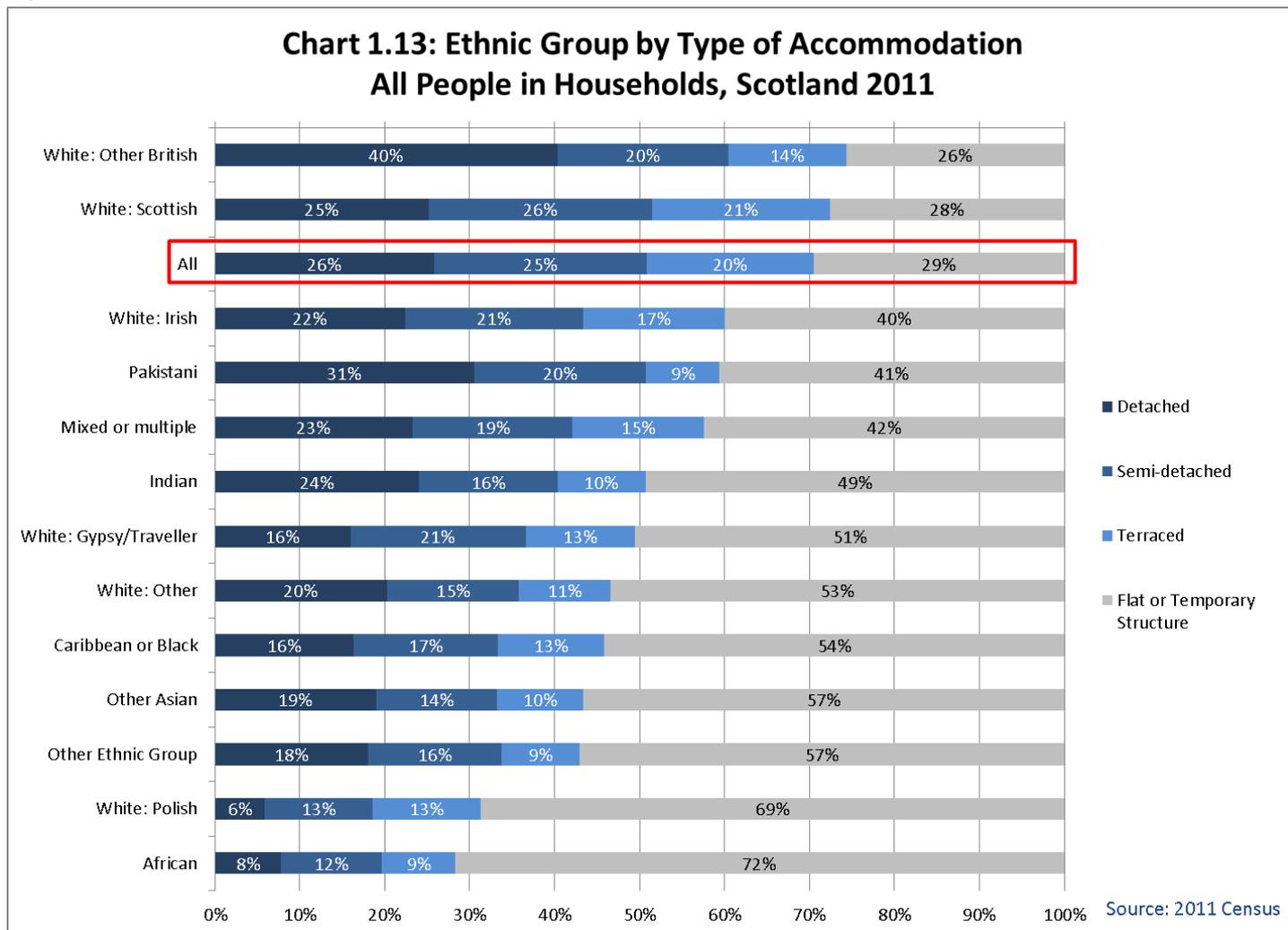


Chart 1.13 shows that the proportion of people living in different accommodation types was quite evenly distributed in the population as a whole, with roughly a quarter of people in each of the four categories.

People from minority ethnic groups were generally more likely to live in 'Flats or temporary structure'²³ accommodation compared to the population, where 29 per cent of people lived in this type of accommodation.

²³ Within this category, less than 1 per cent of people were classed as living in a temporary structure (excluding 'White: Gypsy/Traveller' where the proportion was higher. See chapter 2).

Almost three quarters of 'African' and 'White: Polish' people lived in a 'Flat or Temporary Structure' (72 and 69 per cent, respectively).

The 'White: Other British' and 'Pakistani' groups had the highest proportions of people who lived in 'Detached' accommodation (40 and 31 per cent respectively).

Chart 1.14: Ethnic Group by Tenure, All People (16 years+) in Households, Scotland 2011

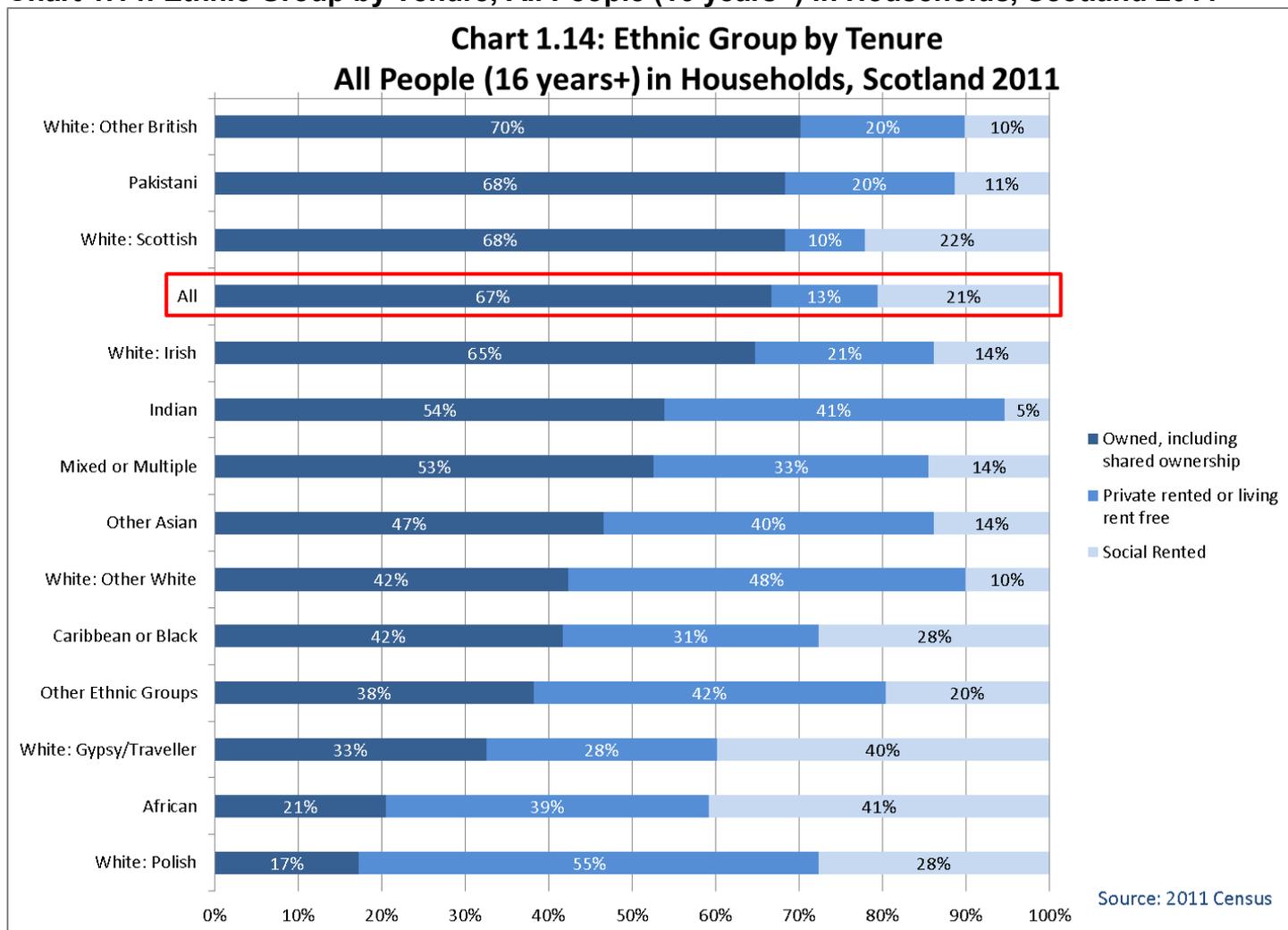


Chart 1.14 shows that the 'White: Other British', 'Pakistani' and 'White: Scottish' ethnic groups had the highest levels of home ownership (70, 68 and 68 per cent respectively). It should be noted that the 'White: Scottish' and 'White: Other British' groups tended to have an older population compared to minority ethnic groups.

The 'White: Polish' group were most likely to be living in 'Private rented or rent-free accommodation'²⁴ - the majority (55 per cent) of people in this group were recorded in this category.

Most minority ethnic groups had higher representation than white British groups in private rented accommodation.

The 'African' and 'White: Gypsy/Traveller' groups had the highest proportions of people who lived in social rented accommodation (41 and 40 per cent respectively) - this was double the rate in the population as a whole.

²⁴ Within this category, no more than 2 per cent of people were classed as living rent free.

Chart 1.15²⁵: Ethnic Group by Home Ownership, Change between 2001 and 2011, All People (16 years+) in Households²⁶, Scotland 2001 and 2011

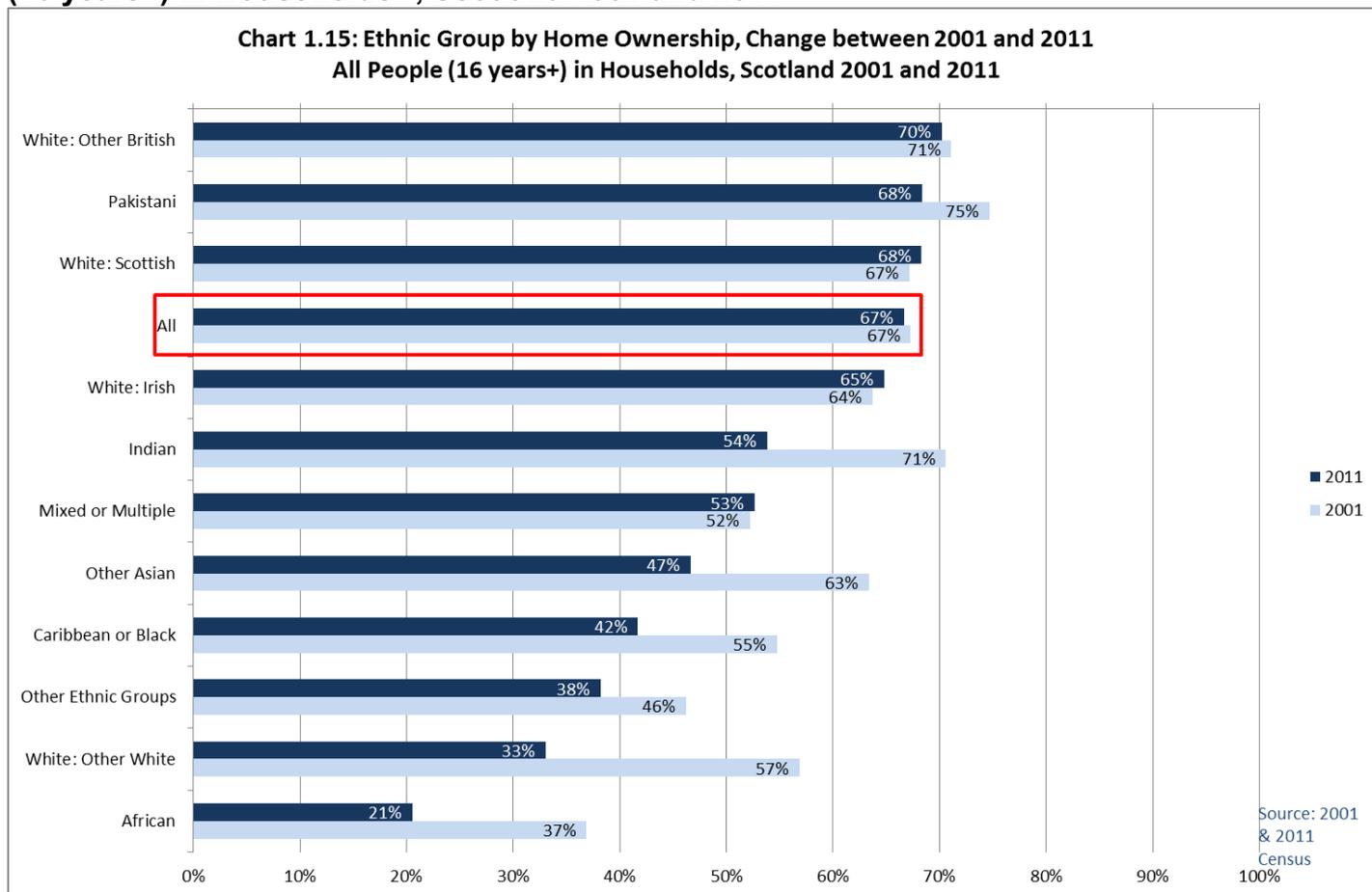


Chart 1.15 shows that for the adult (aged 16 and over) population as a whole, rates of homeownership remained relatively unchanged between 2001 and 2011.

For all groups, other than 'White: Scottish', 'White: Irish' and 'Mixed or Multiple' group, the proportion of people who were homeowners decreased between 2001 and 2011.

It should be noted that the 'White: Other White' category changed between 2001 and 2011 to include 'White: Polish' and 'White: Gypsy/Traveller' groups, both of which have amongst the lowest levels of home ownership.

²⁵ This chart focuses on home ownership – it doesn't show change in the private rented and social rented sectors.

²⁶ In 2011, separate 'White: Polish' and 'White: Gypsy/Traveller' categories were added within the 'White' section. For comparability with 2001, these categories are included within the 'White: Other White' group in this chart. Also in 2011 a separate 'Arab' category was added within the 'Other Ethnic Group' section. For comparability with 2001, the 'Arab' category has been included within 'Other Ethnic Group'.

Chart 1.16: Ethnic Group by Landlord Type, All People (16 years+) in Rented Accommodation, Scotland 2011

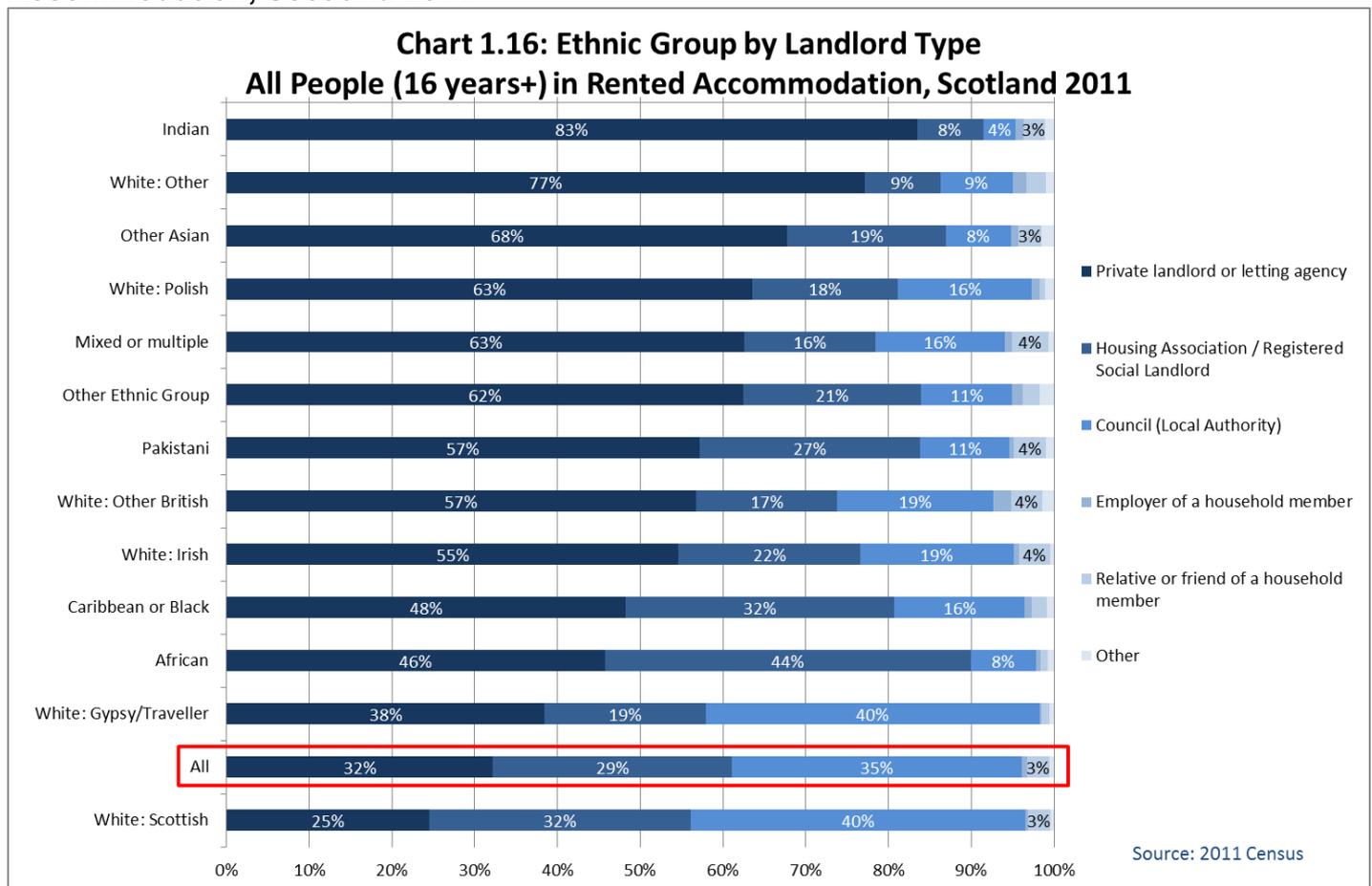


Chart 1.16 shows that almost two thirds (64 per cent) of all people who were living in rented accommodation were in social rented accommodation; that is, rented from a Housing Association/Registered Social Landlord, or from the Council (Local Authority).²⁷

However, people from most minority ethnic groups living in rented accommodation were more likely to rent through a ‘Private Landlord or Letting Agency’.

Eighty three per cent of people in rented accommodation from the ‘Indian’ group were renting privately; whereas ‘African’ people in rented accommodation were the most likely to be in ‘Housing Association/Registered Social Landlord’ rented accommodation (44 per cent).

²⁷ 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 1.17: Ethnic Group by Gender, All People (16 years+) in Social Rented Accommodation, Scotland 2011

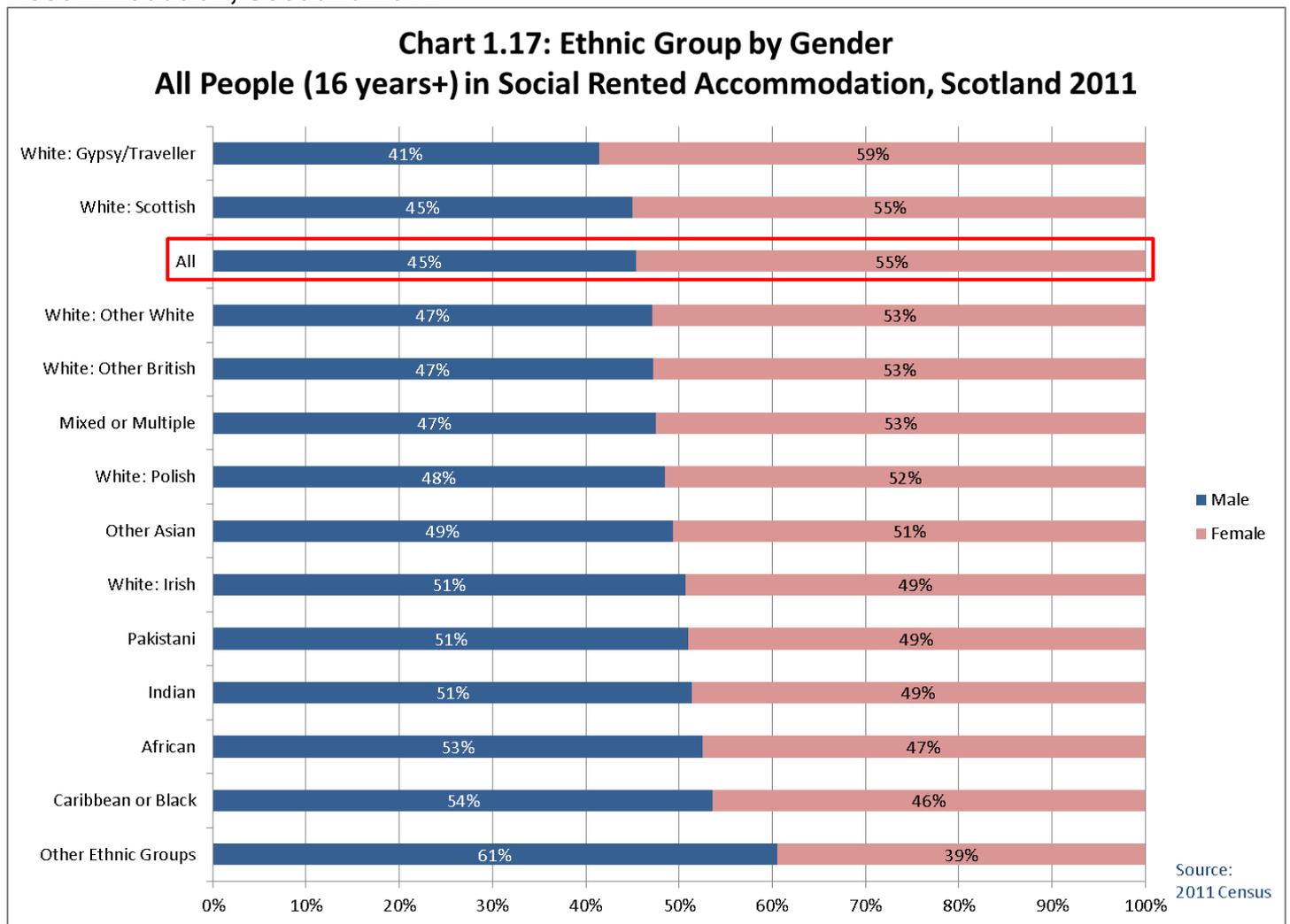
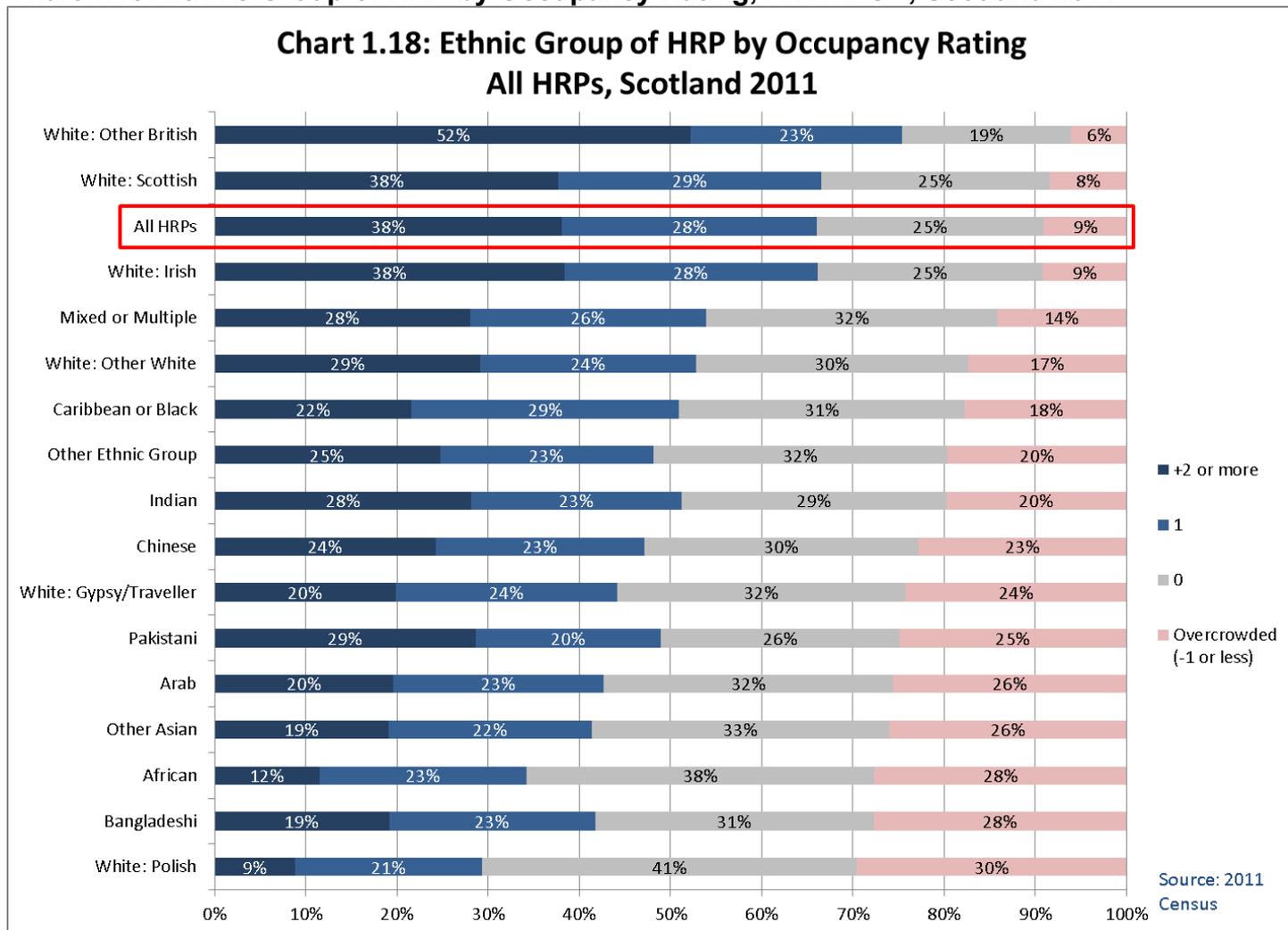


Chart 1.17 shows there were a higher proportion of females than males living in social rented accommodation (a 55:45 split).

This varied across ethnic groups: 59 per cent of 'White: Gypsy/Travellers' in social rented accommodation were female, whereas 61 per cent of people from 'Other ethnic groups', in social rented accommodation were male.

Chart 1.18: Ethnic Group of HRP by Occupancy Rating, All HRPs²⁸, Scotland 2011



Occupancy rating²⁹ provides a measure of whether a household’s accommodation is overcrowded or under-occupied and gives an indication of how many households may be living in overcrowded conditions.

‘White: Scottish’ and ‘White: Other British’ households were the least likely to be overcrowded. The ‘White: Polish’ group had the highest rate of overcrowded households (30 per cent), followed by ‘Bangladeshi’ and ‘African’ households (both 28 per cent). Conversely, three quarters (75 per cent) of ‘White: Other British’ households were under-occupied, while the ‘White: Scottish’ and ‘White: Irish’ groups also had a relatively high proportion of under-occupied households (67 and 66 per cent respectively).

²⁸ HRP – Household Reference Person

²⁹ For an explanation of how occupancy rating is calculated see www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/variables-classification/occupancy-rating

Chart 1.19: Ethnic Group by Type of Central Heating, All HRPs³⁰, Scotland 2011

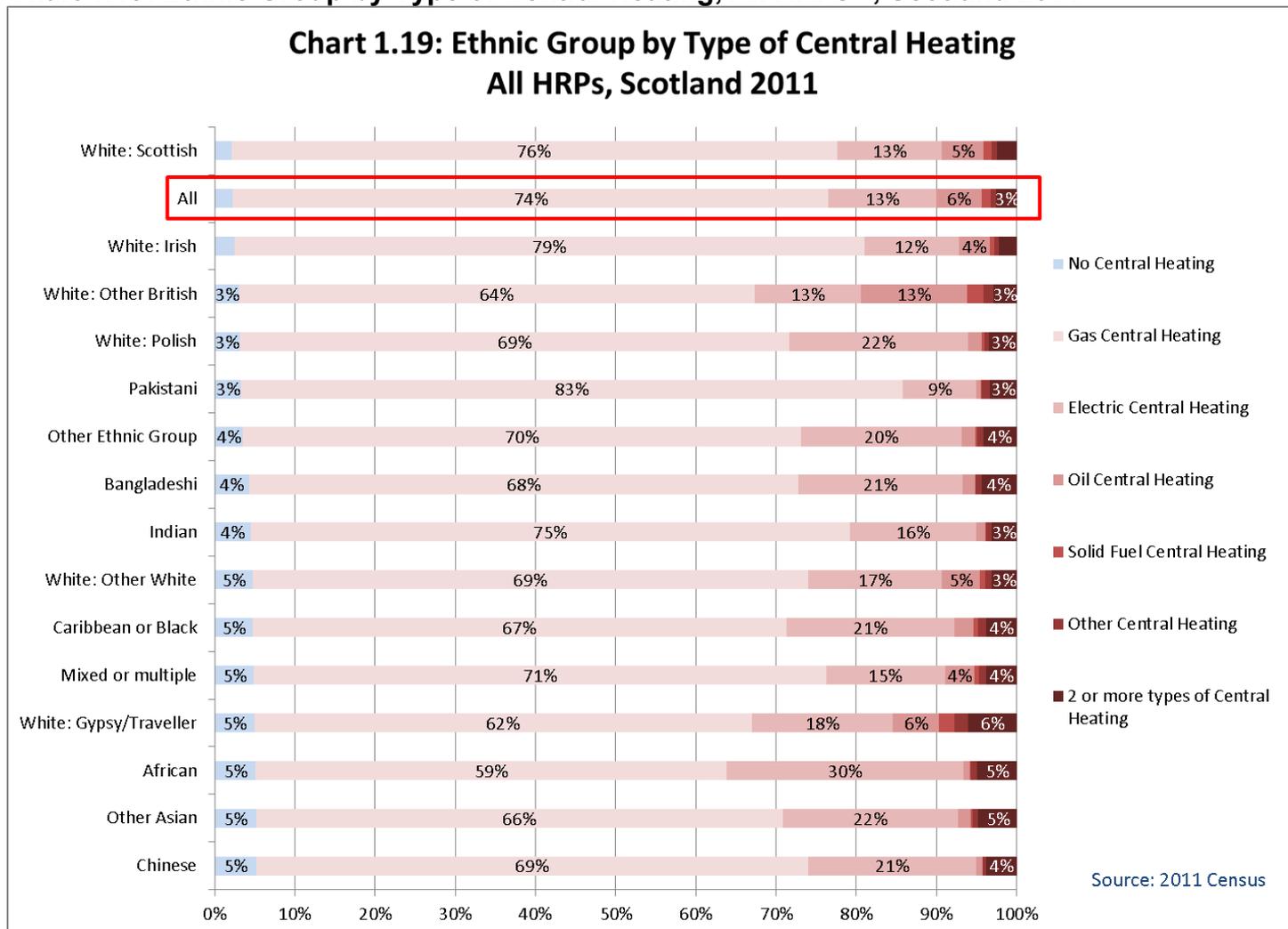


Chart 1.19 shows that the most common type of central heating for households in Scotland was gas central heating (74 per cent). Around an eighth (13 per cent) of households had electric central heating and a tenth had other types of central heating. Two per cent of households had no central heating.

People who recorded a ‘Chinese’, ‘Other Asian’³¹, ‘African’, ‘White: Gypsy/Traveller’, ‘Mixed or Multiple’, ‘Caribbean or Black, or ‘White: Other White’ ethnic group were the most likely to be in a household with no central heating (5 per cent, or one in 20 households). ‘White: Scottish’ households were the least likely to have no central heating (2 per cent).

People who recorded an ‘African’ ethnicity were the most likely to live in households with electric (including storage heaters) central heating (30 per cent).

³⁰ HRP – Household Reference Person

³¹ In this chart the ‘Other Asian’ group covers all Asian ethnic groups except ‘Indian’, ‘Pakistani’, ‘Bangladeshi’ and ‘Chinese’

Chapter 1.4: Transport

Chart 1.20: Ethnic Group by Car or Van Availability, All People (16 years+) in Households, Scotland 2011

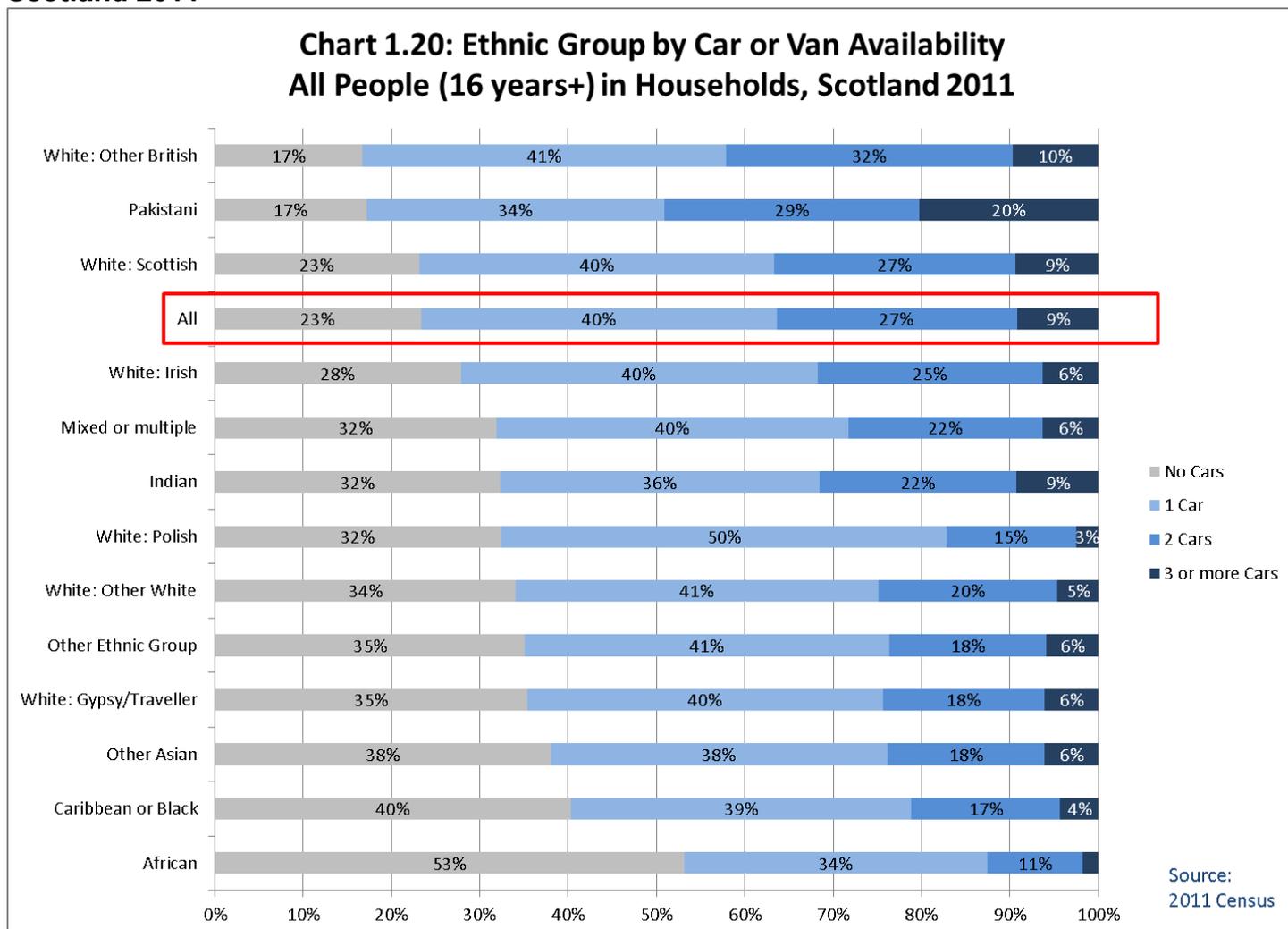


Chart 1.20 shows that around a quarter of people (23 per cent) lived in households with no access to a car or van, two fifths (40 per cent) had access to one car or van and the remaining third (36 per cent) had access to two or more cars or vans.

People who recorded a 'Pakistani' ethnicity had high levels of car or van access; a fifth (20 per cent) had access to three or more cars or vans³². The 'African' group had the lowest level of car or van access, with the majority (53 per cent) of people having no access to a car or van.

Eighty three per cent of the 'White: Other British' and the 'Pakistani' ethnic groups lived in households with access to at least one car or van.

³² 'Pakistani' and 'Indian' groups had a higher proportion of people in households with access to 3 or more cars or vans. It should be noted that people from minority ethnic groups were more likely to live in multi-family households. Therefore there may be more cars/vans per household because there are more families per household for these ethnic groups.

Chart 1.21: Ethnic Group by Car or Van Availability, All People (16 years+) living in Rural Areas, Scotland 2011

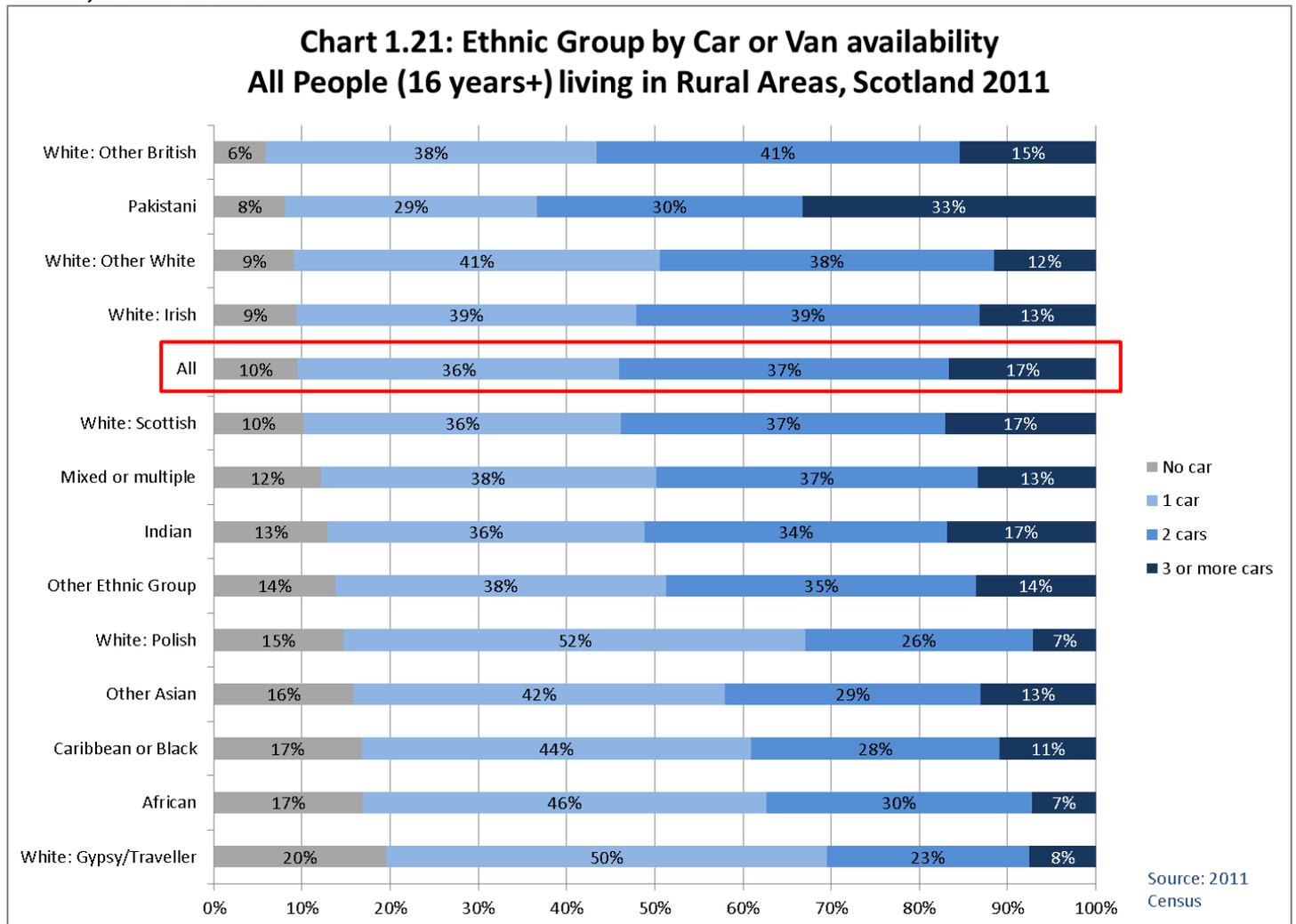


Chart 1.21 shows that the majority of people (90 per cent) who were living in rural areas had access to a car or van; over half of people had access to at least 2 cars or vans (54 per cent).

'White: Gypsy/Travellers' living in rural areas were the least likely to have access to a car or van (20 per cent), whereas a third of people who identified a 'Pakistani' ethnicity, and lived in rural areas, had access to 3 or more cars or vans.

Chart 1.22: Ethnic Group by Method of Travel to Work, All People 16-74 years in Employment (excluding Full-Time students), Scotland 2011

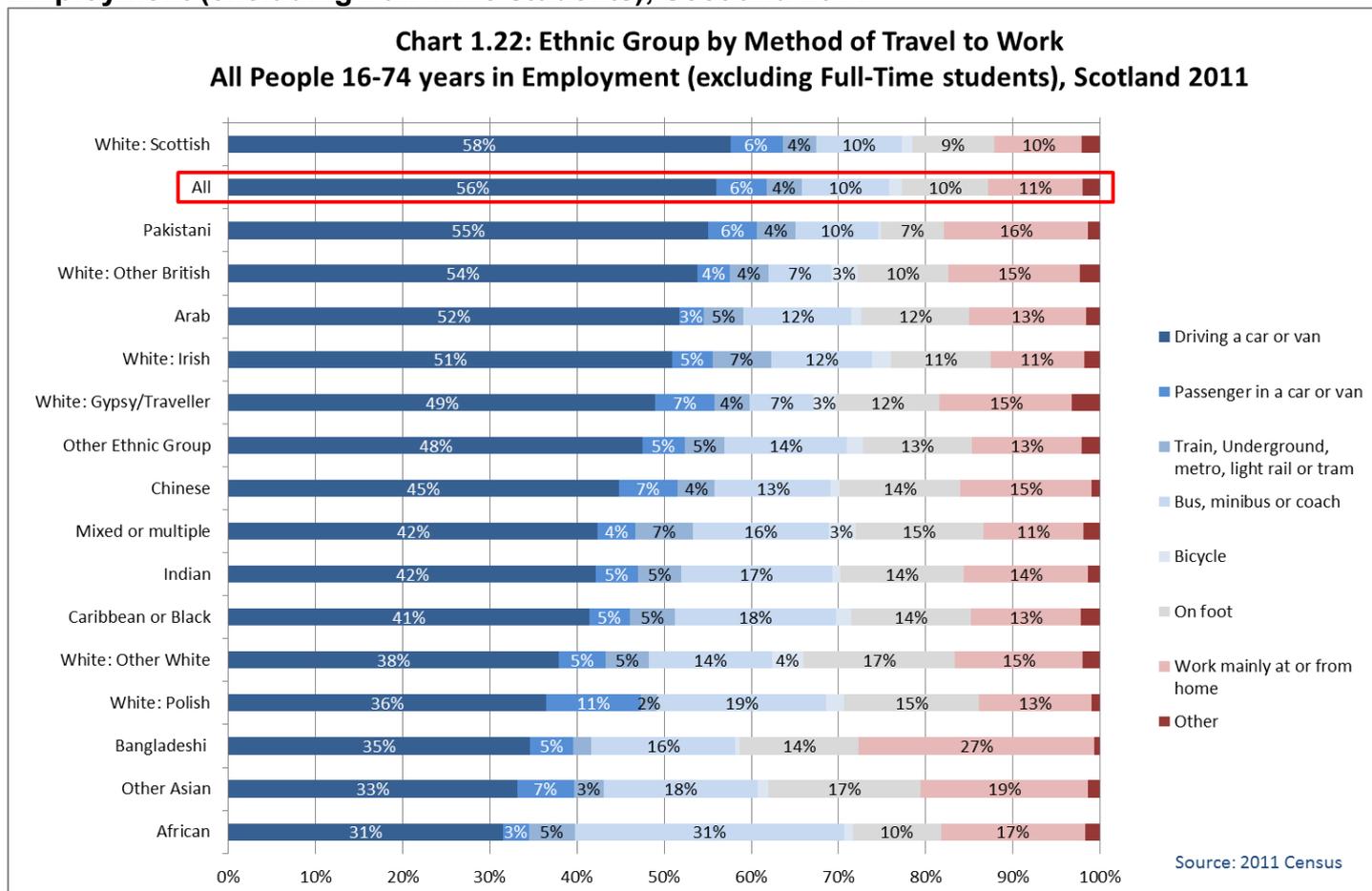


Chart 1.22 shows that the majority of people in employment drove to work (56 per cent). All of the other modes of transport were much less common with only a tenth of people using the bus and a similar proportion walking. A further tenth worked mainly at or from home.

Only the 'White: Scottish' group had a higher than average proportion of people who drove to work (58 per cent). People who recorded an 'African' ethnicity were the least likely to drive to work (31 per cent); this group were most likely to take the bus (31 per cent).

The 'Bangladeshi' group were the group most likely to work mainly at or from home (27 per cent).

Chart 1.23: Ethnic Group by Distance Travelled to Work, All People 16-74 years in Employment (excluding Full-Time Students), Scotland 2011

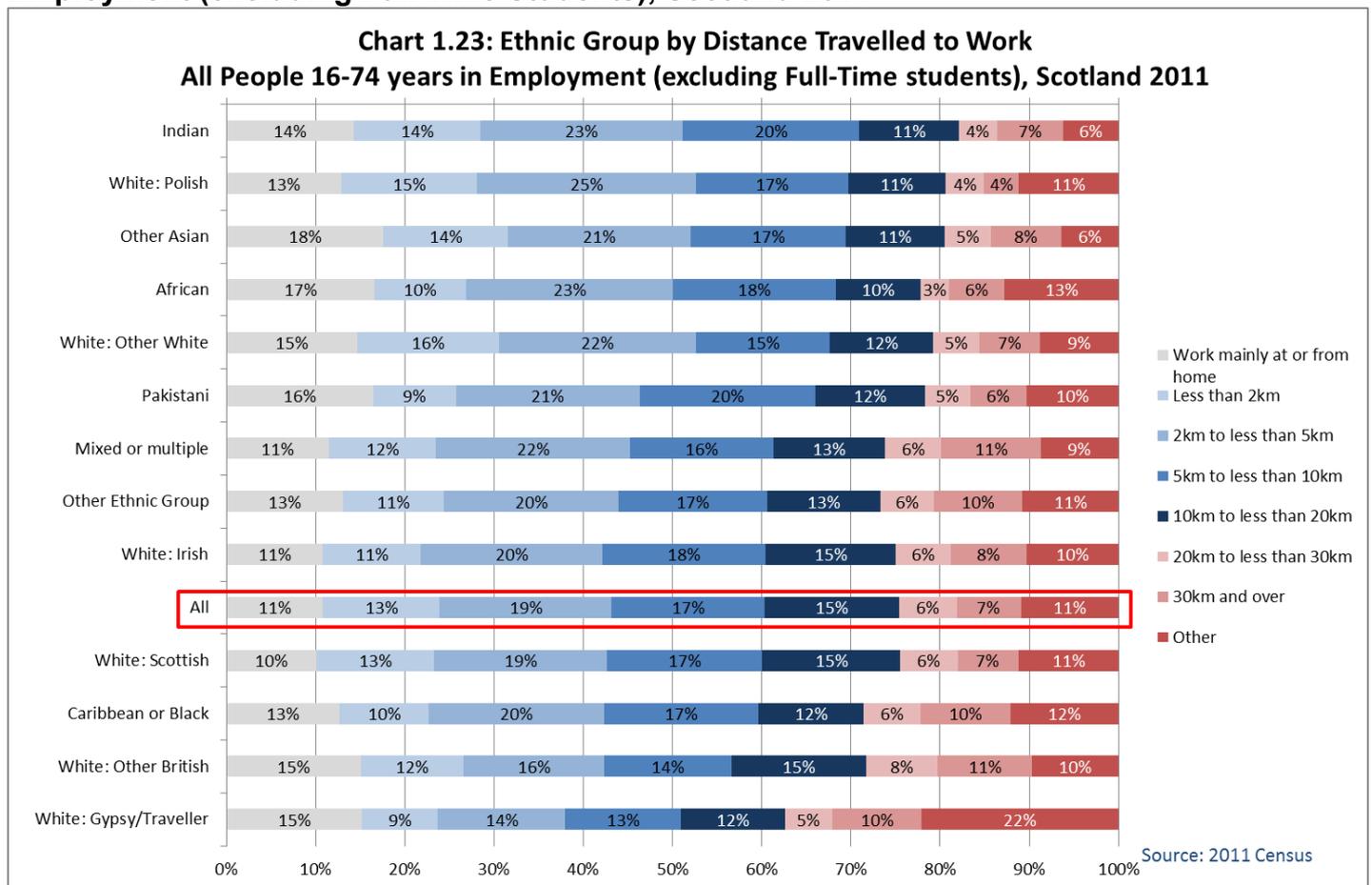


Chart 1.23 shows that the majority (60 per cent) of people travelled less than 10km to their place of work, including those who worked at home. Around a fifth (22 per cent) of people travelled between 10km and 29km and 7 per cent travelled 30km or more.

People who recorded an 'Indian' ethnicity were most likely to travel shorter distances, of less than 10km, to work (71 per cent).

Around a quarter of 'White: Gypsy/Travellers' recorded their distance travelled to work within the 'Other' category – this includes those who had no fixed place of work, or who worked offshore or outside the UK.

Chart 1.24: Ethnic Group by Method of Travel to Study, All People (4 years+) Studying the week before the Census, Scotland 2011

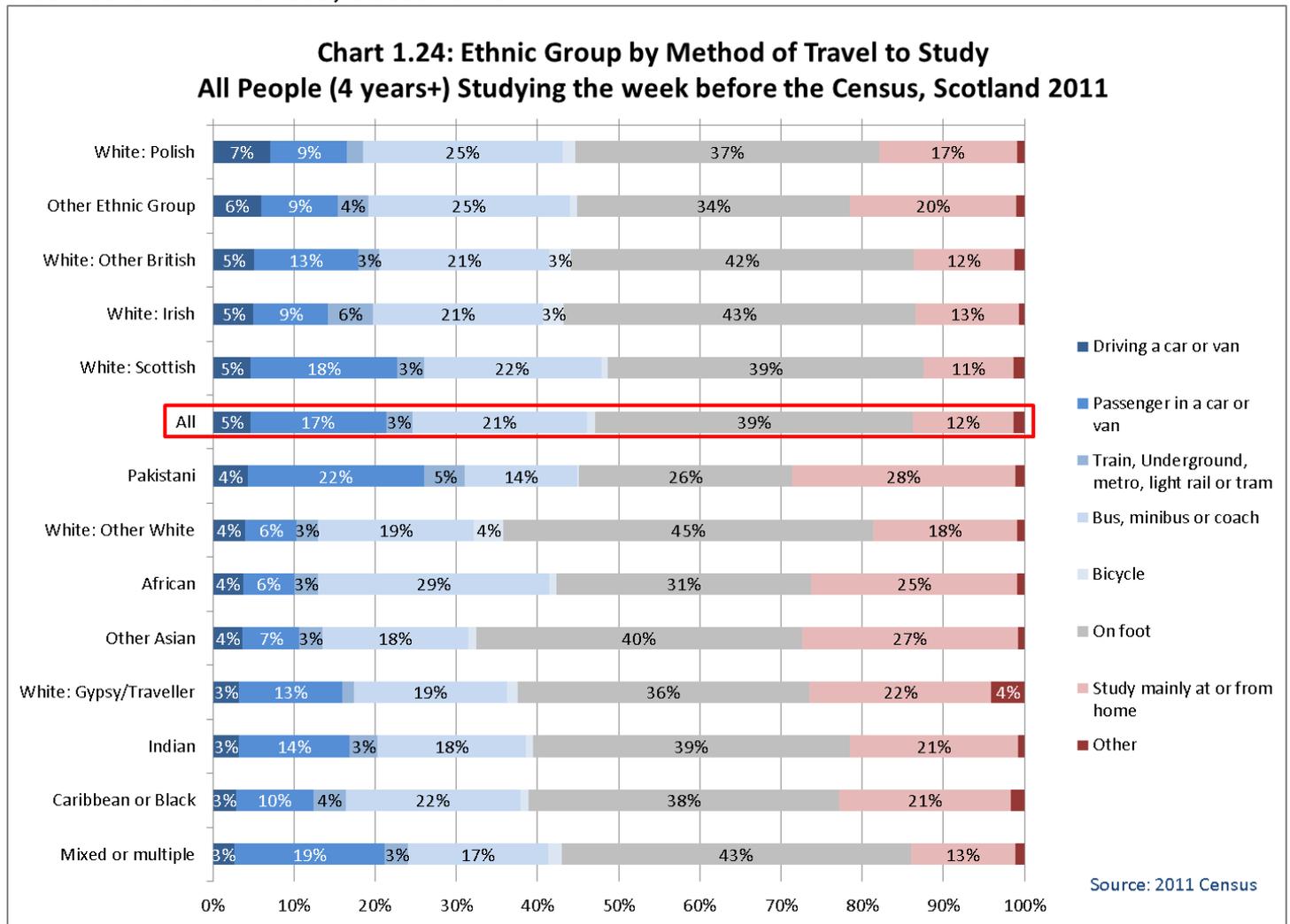


Chart 1.24 shows that the most common method of travel to place of study³³ was on foot (39 per cent). A fifth (21 per cent) of people travelled to their place of study by car (mainly as passengers) and a further fifth (21 per cent) travelled by bus. An eighth (12 per cent) of people studied at home.

The 'Pakistani' group had the highest proportion of people who studied mainly at or from home (28 per cent)³⁴. People who recorded a 'White: Other White' ethnicity were the group most likely to walk (45 per cent).

People who recorded an 'African' ethnicity were the most likely to take the bus to their place of study (29 per cent).

³³ This includes both school children and university or college students

³⁴ There are known 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 1.25: Ethnic Group by Distance Travelled to Study, All People (4 years+) Studying the week before the Census, Scotland 2011

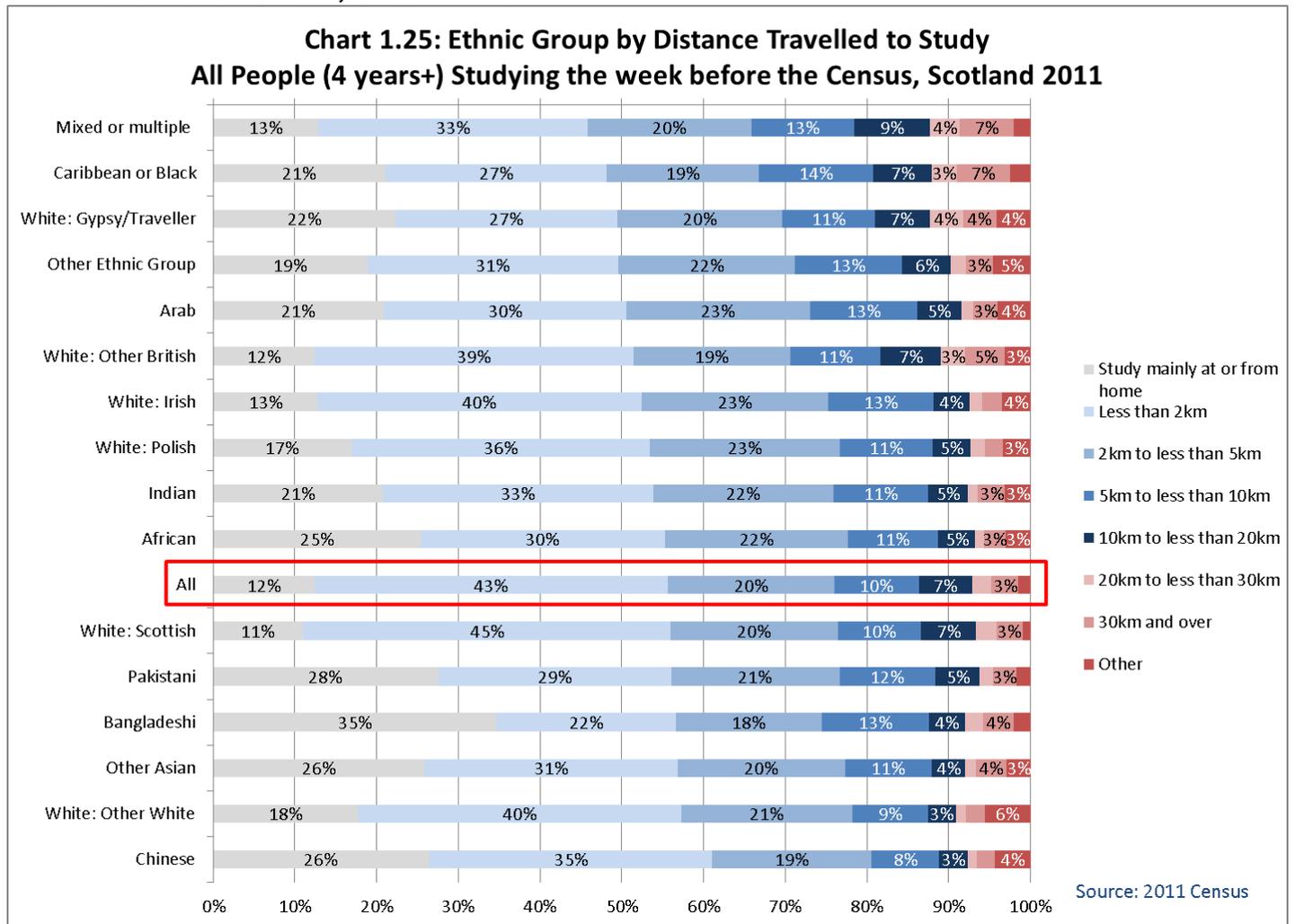


Chart 1.25 shows that the majority of people (56 per cent) travelled less than 2km to their place of study³⁵, including those who studied from home³⁶. A further third (31 per cent) travelled between 2km and 9km and the remaining eighth (14 per cent) travelled 10km or more.

People who recorded their ethnic group as 'Mixed or Multiple' were the most likely to travel longer distances of 2km or more to their place of study, and those who recorded a 'Chinese' ethnicity were the most likely to travel less than 2km.

³⁵ This includes both school children and university or college students

³⁶ There are known 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>

Chapter 2: Gypsy/Travellers

Introduction

This chapter describes the information collected on Gypsy/Travellers in the 2011 Census and compares the results and characteristics of this group to the Scottish population as a whole. The Scottish Government recognises that Gypsy/Travellers are a particularly marginalised and discriminated against group, and it is committed to ensuring equality of opportunity for all of Scotland's Gypsy/Travellers.

Summary of Findings

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

- Much less likely to be economically active;
- Much more likely to have never worked;
- Much more likely to work in elementary occupations;
- More likely to work in the 'Distribution, Hotels and Restaurants' industry;
- More likely to be self-employed;
- Much more likely to be in the lowest social grade;
- Less likely to be full-time students (16-24 years);
- Much more likely to have no qualifications;
- Much less likely to own their home;
- Much more likely to live in a caravan;
- Much more likely to live in overcrowded accommodation;
- More likely to have no central heating;
- Less likely to have access to a car.

Background

In 2011 a 'White: Gypsy/Traveller' response category was added to the Census form for the first time in Scotland. The following analysis covers those who identified their ethnic group as 'White: Gypsy/Traveller' and were resident either on sites or in settled housing on Census day. Just over 4,000 people identified as 'White: Gypsy/Traveller', but this could be an undercount of the true number of Gypsy/Travellers in Scotland. In this paper those who identified as 'White: Gypsy/Traveller' will be referred to as Gypsy/Travellers.

Two recent Equal Opportunities Committee enquiries - 'Gypsy/Travellers and Care' and 'Where Gypsy/Travellers Live' - have highlighted the circumstances of Gypsy/Travellers and made recommendations on how their lives could be improved.

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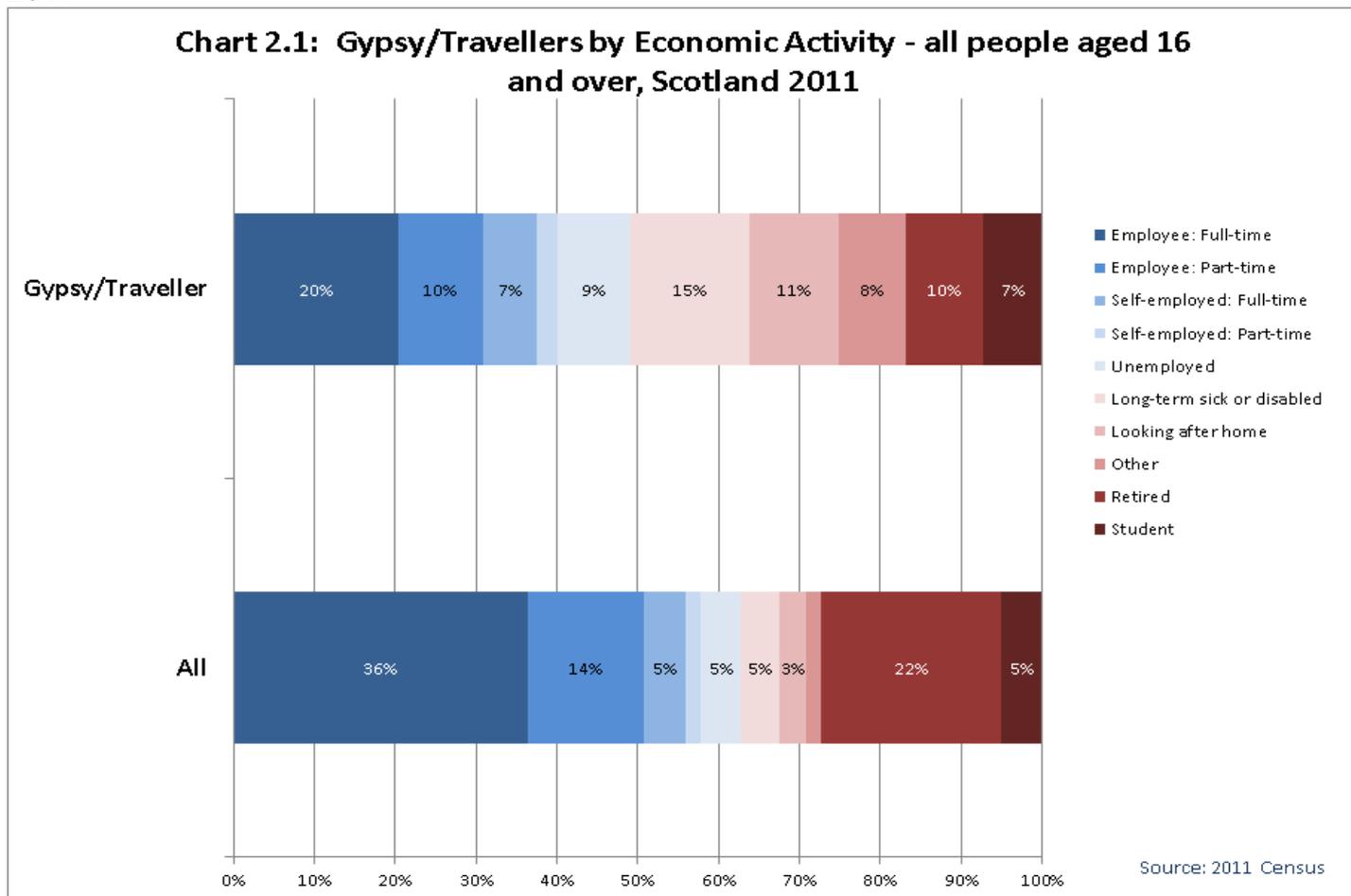
Chapter 2.1: Labour Market

Key Findings:

Gypsy/Travellers were:

- Much less likely to be economically active;
- Much more likely to have never worked;
- Much more likely to work in elementary occupations;
- More likely to work in the 'Distribution, Hotels and Restaurants' industry;
- More likely to be self-employed;
- Much more likely to be in the lowest social grade;

Chart 2.1: Gypsy/Travellers by Economic Activity – all people aged 16 and over, Scotland 2011



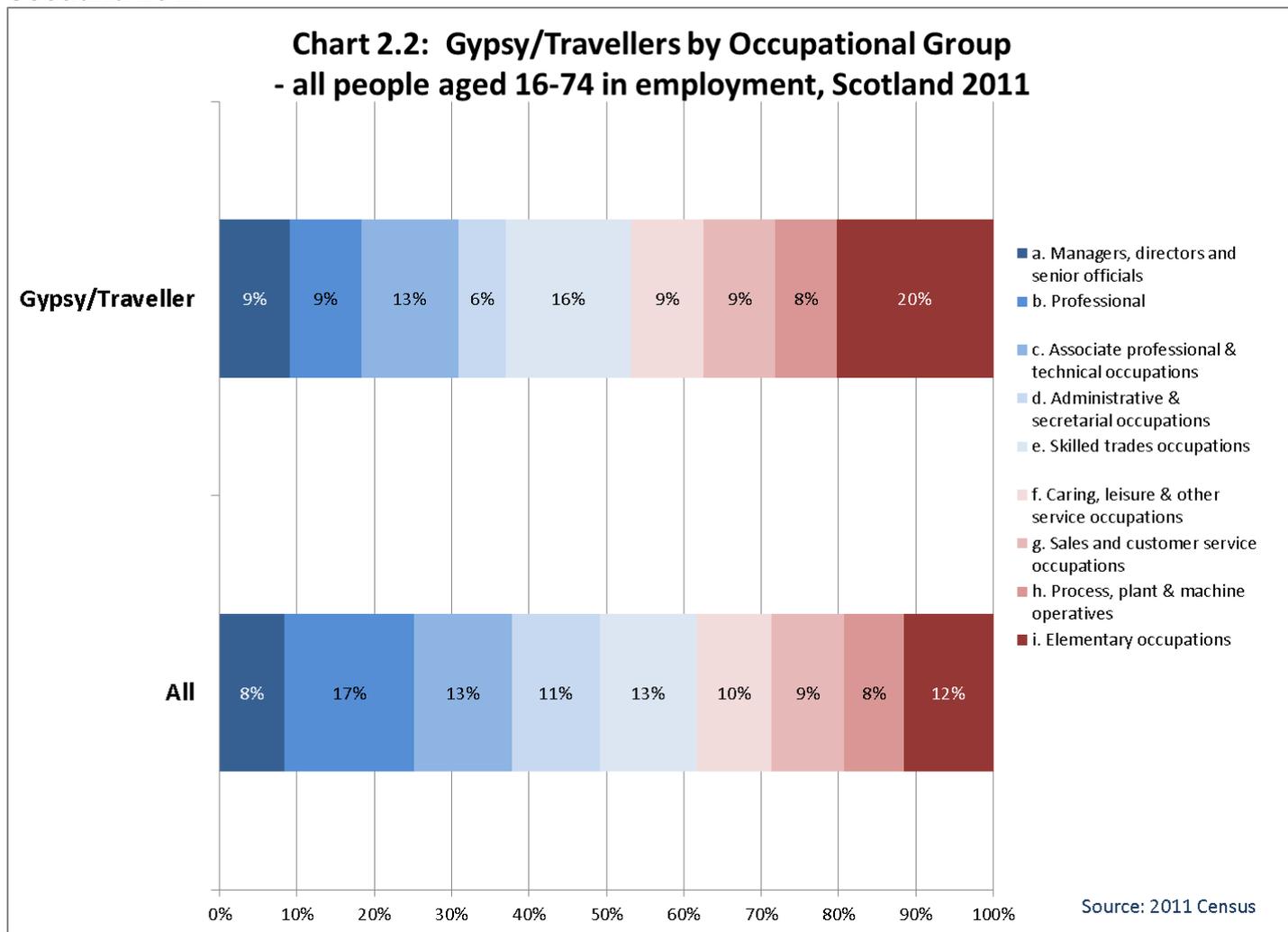
Economic activity³⁷ relates to whether or not a person aged 16 and over was working or looking for work in the week before the census. Rather than a simple indicator of whether or not someone was currently in employment, it provides a measure of whether or not a person was an active participant in the labour market.

Chart 2.1 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.

³⁷ 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 2.2: 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.³⁸

Chart 2.2 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.

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

³⁸ Further information on the occupational classification used in the 2011 Census (SOC2010) can be found at: <http://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/variables-classification/occupation>

Chart 2.3: Gypsy/Travellers by Industry – all people aged 16-74 in employment, Scotland 2011³⁹

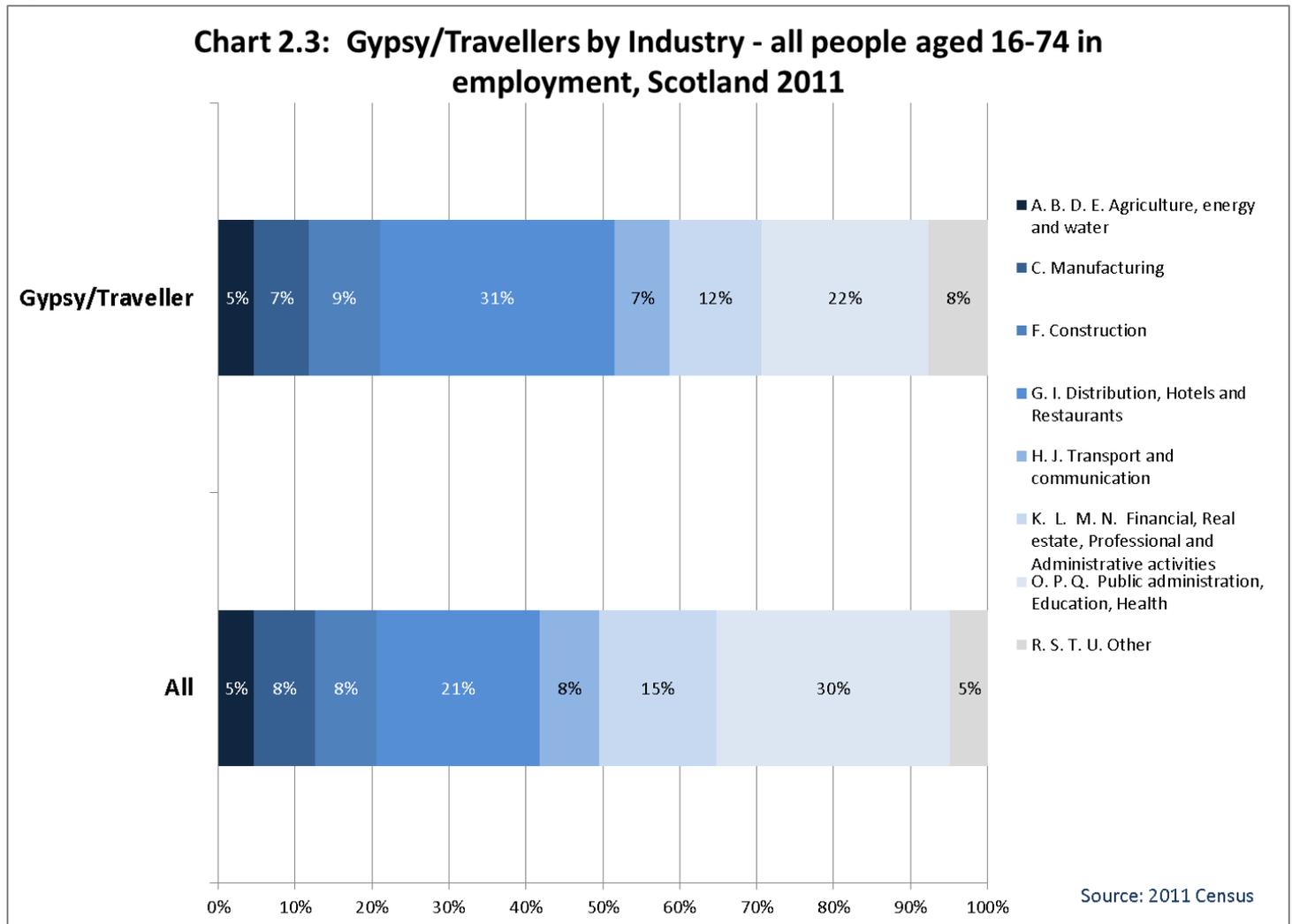


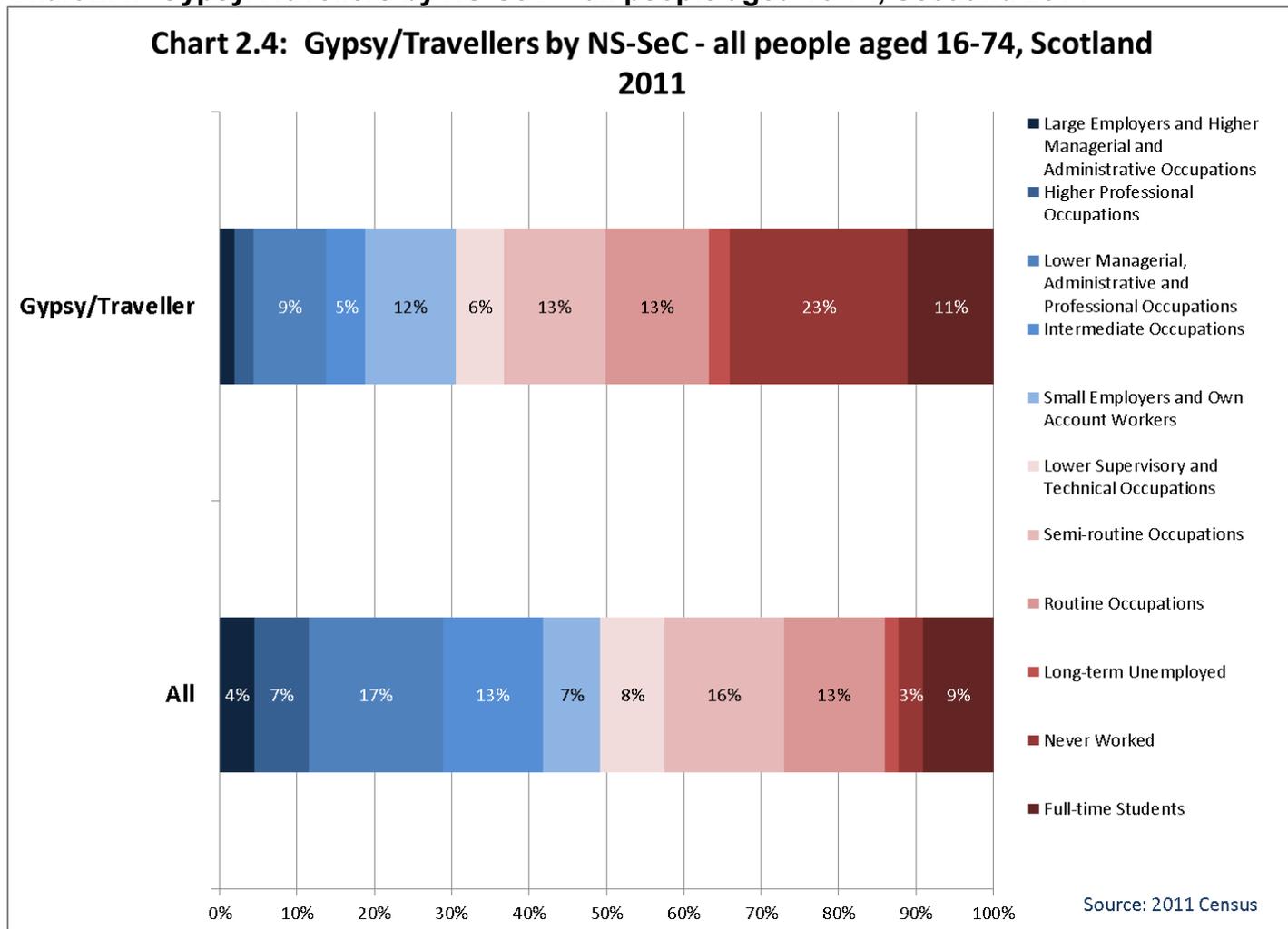
Chart 2.3 shows that Gypsy/Travellers were most likely to be employed in the ‘Distribution, Hotels and Restaurants’ industry (31 per cent). This was a higher than the proportion for the population as a whole (21 per cent).

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.

³⁹ 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 2.4: 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.⁴⁰

Chart 2.4 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.

⁴⁰ 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 2.5: Gypsy/Travellers by hours worked – all people aged 16-74 in employment (excluding full-time students), Scotland 2011

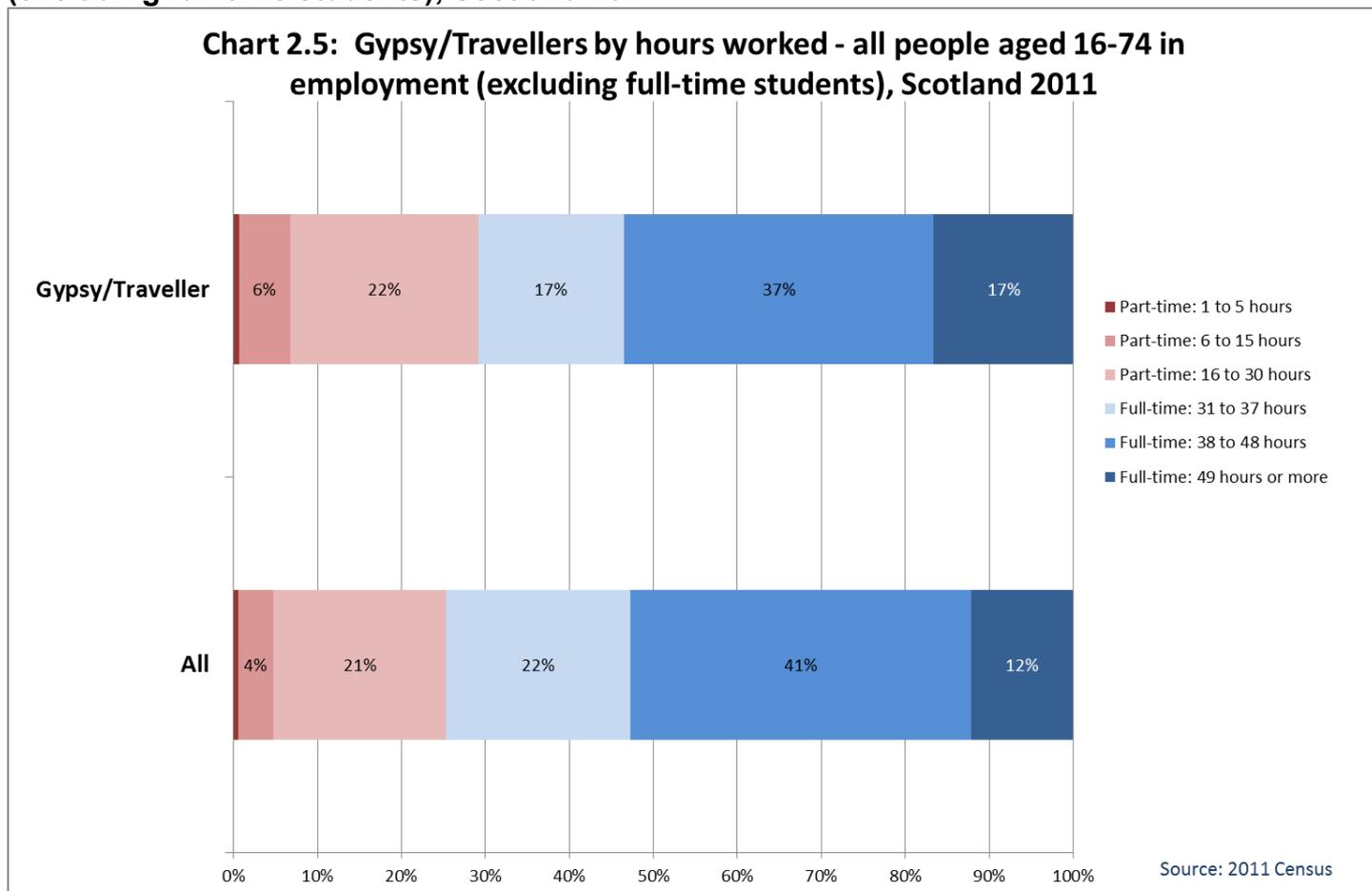


Chart 2.5 shows that a slightly higher proportion of Gypsy/Travellers worked part-time (29 per cent) compared to the population as a whole (25 per cent).

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

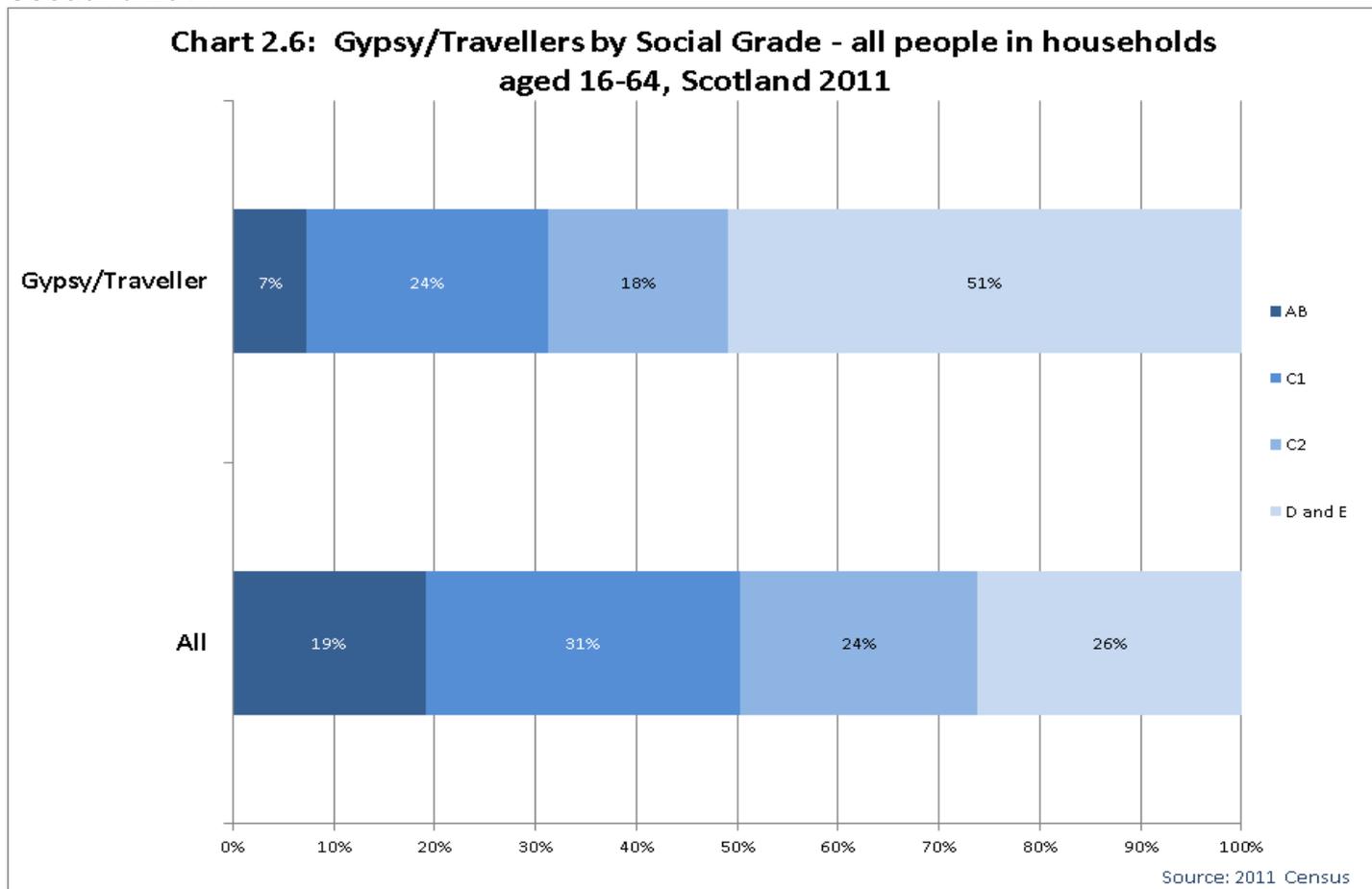


Chart 2.6 shows that just over a half (51 per cent) of Gypsy/Travellers aged 16-64 were in the lowest social grade⁴¹: ‘DE: Semi-skilled and unskilled manual workers; on state benefit, unemployed, lowest grade workers’. This was almost double the proportion for the population as a whole (26 per cent).

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.

⁴¹ 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

Chapter 2.2 Education

Key Findings:

Gypsy/Travellers were:

- Less likely to be full-time students (16-24 years);
- Much more likely to have no qualifications.

Chart 2.7: Proportion of Gypsy/Travellers aged 16-24 that are Full-time Students, Scotland 2011

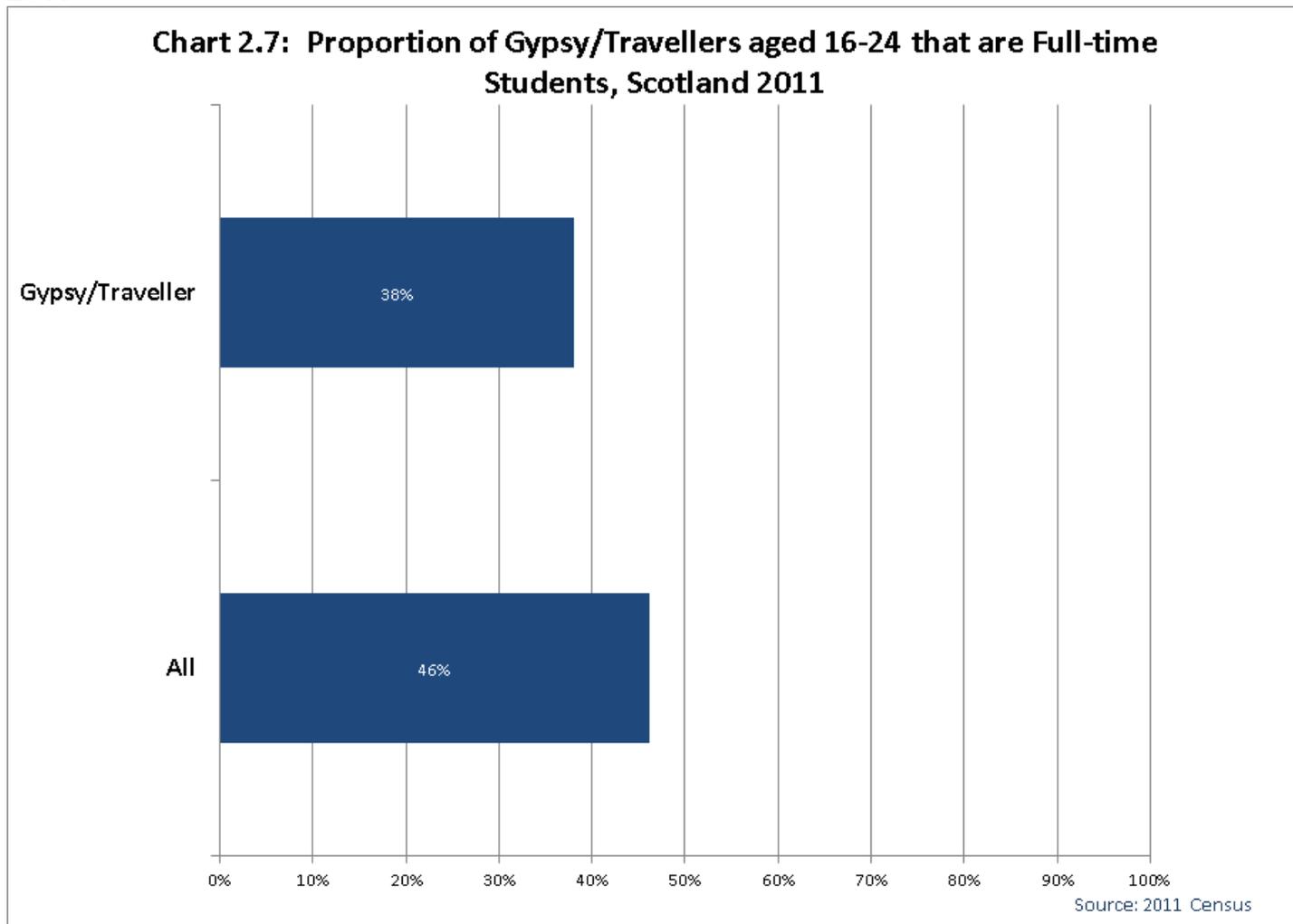


Chart 2.7 shows that Gypsy/Travellers were less likely to be full-time students than the general population aged 16-24. Just under two fifths (38 per cent) of Gypsy/Travellers were full-time students compared to just under half (46 per cent) of the population in this age group.

Chart 2.8: Gypsy/Travellers by Highest Level of Qualification – people aged 16+, Scotland 2011⁴²

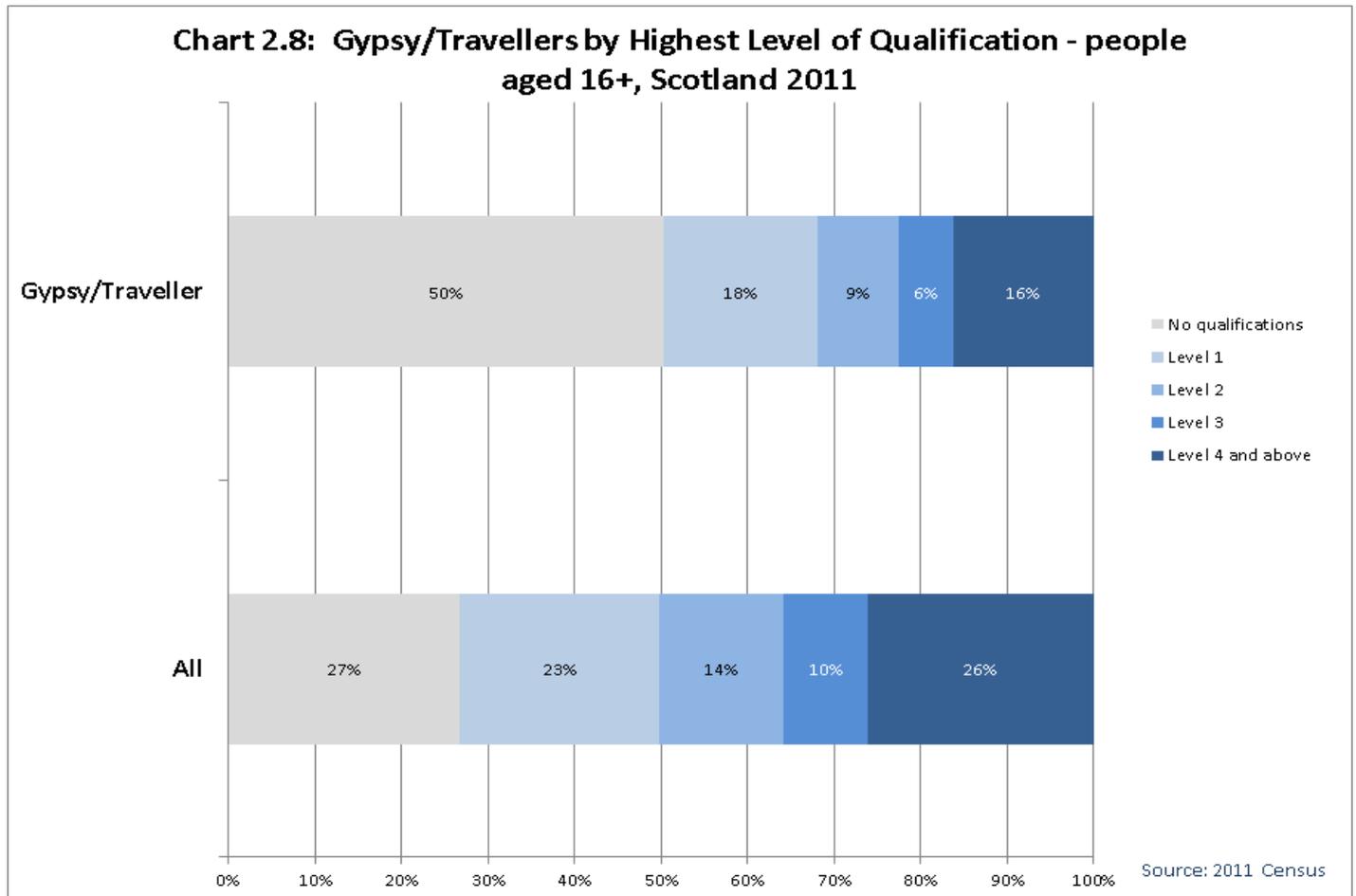


Chart 2.8 shows that half (50 per cent) of Gypsy/Travellers aged 16 and over had no qualifications⁴³ compared to only around a quarter (27 per cent) of the population as a whole.

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

⁴² 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.

⁴³ **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)’

Chapter 2.3 Housing

Key Findings:

Gypsy/Travellers were:

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

Chart 2.9: Gypsy/Travellers by Tenure – all people in households aged 16+, Scotland 2011⁴⁴

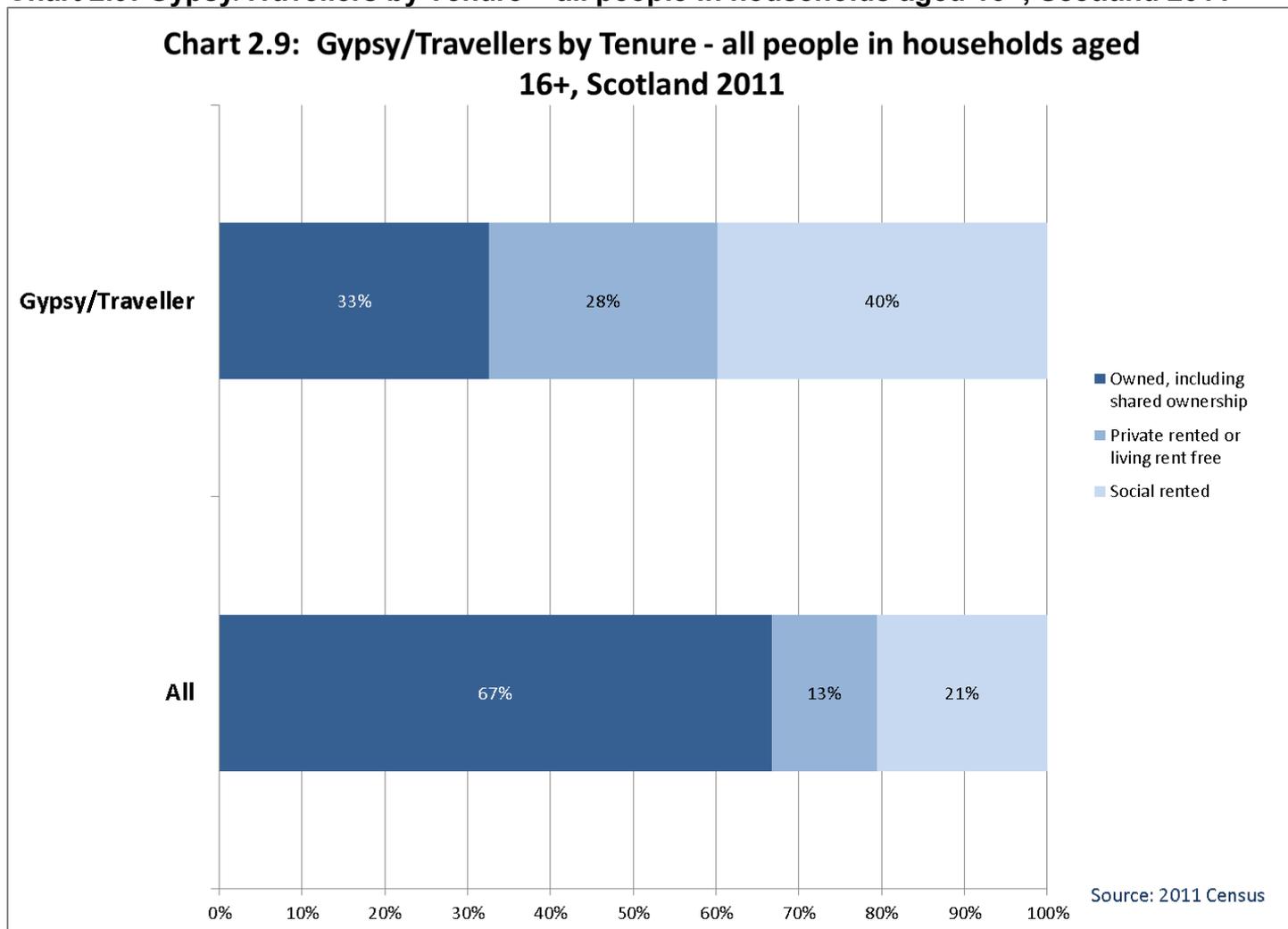


Chart 2.9 shows that Gypsy/Travellers were half as likely to own their homes compared to those in the population as a whole. Only a third (33 per cent) of Gypsy/Travellers owned their home compared to two thirds (67 per cent) of the general population.

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.

⁴⁴ Within the 'Private rented or living rent free' category, no more than 2 per cent of people were classed as living rent free.

Chart 2.10⁴⁵ – Gypsy/Traveller households by Accommodation Type, All HRPs, Scotland 2011

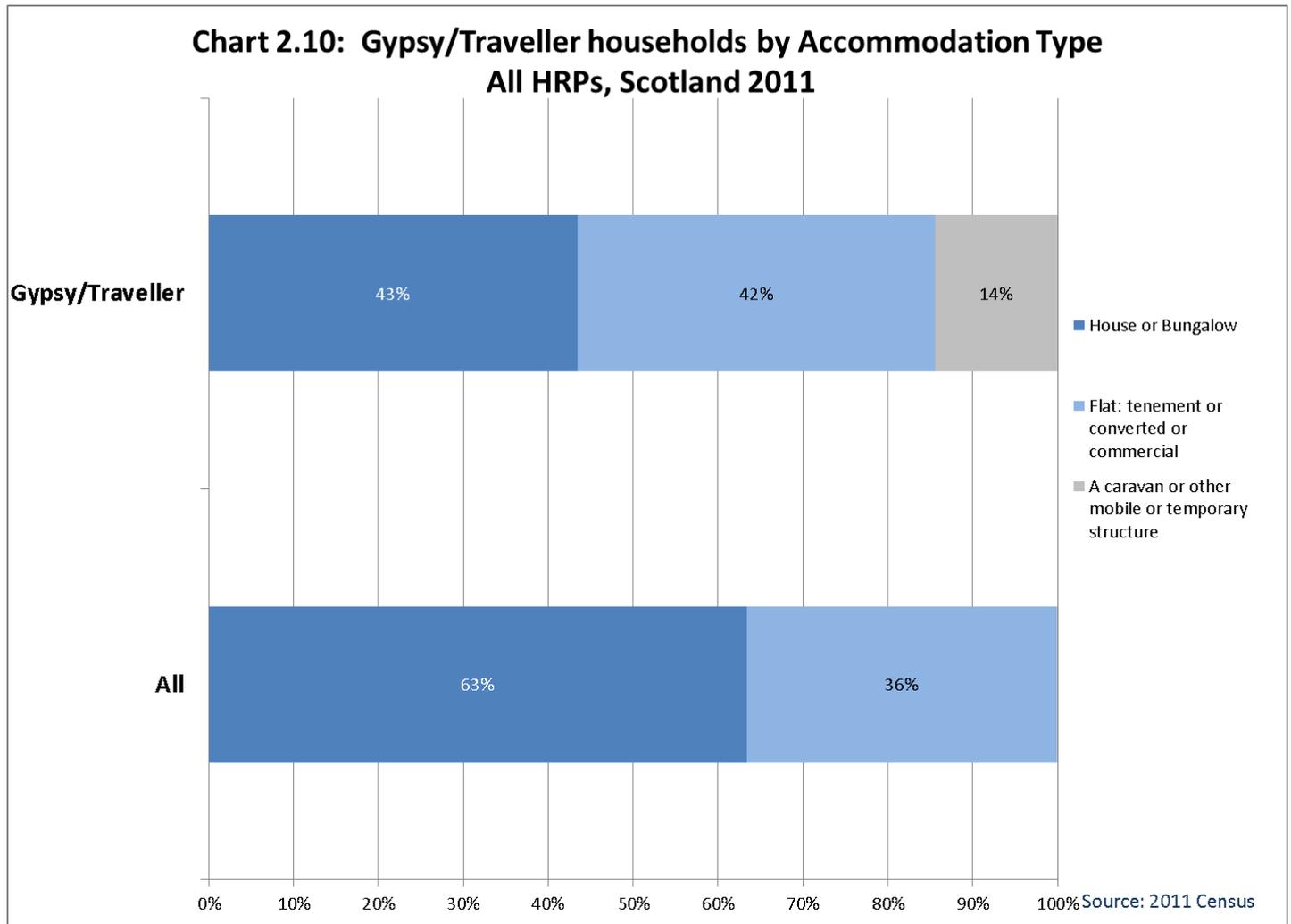


Chart 2.10 shows that a much higher percentage of Gypsy/Traveller households lived in a ‘caravan or other mobile or temporary structure’ – 14 per cent did so compared to less than one per cent of all households. Conversely, a lower proportion of Gypsy/Traveller households lived in houses or flats. Only 43 per cent of Gypsy/Travellers lived in a house compared to 63 per cent of the population as a whole.

⁴⁵ This chart is based on HRPs. The proportion living in houses or bungalow is different to chart 1.13, which is based on all people in households.

Chart 2.11: Gypsy/Travellers by Landlord Type – all people in rented accommodation aged 16+, Scotland 2011

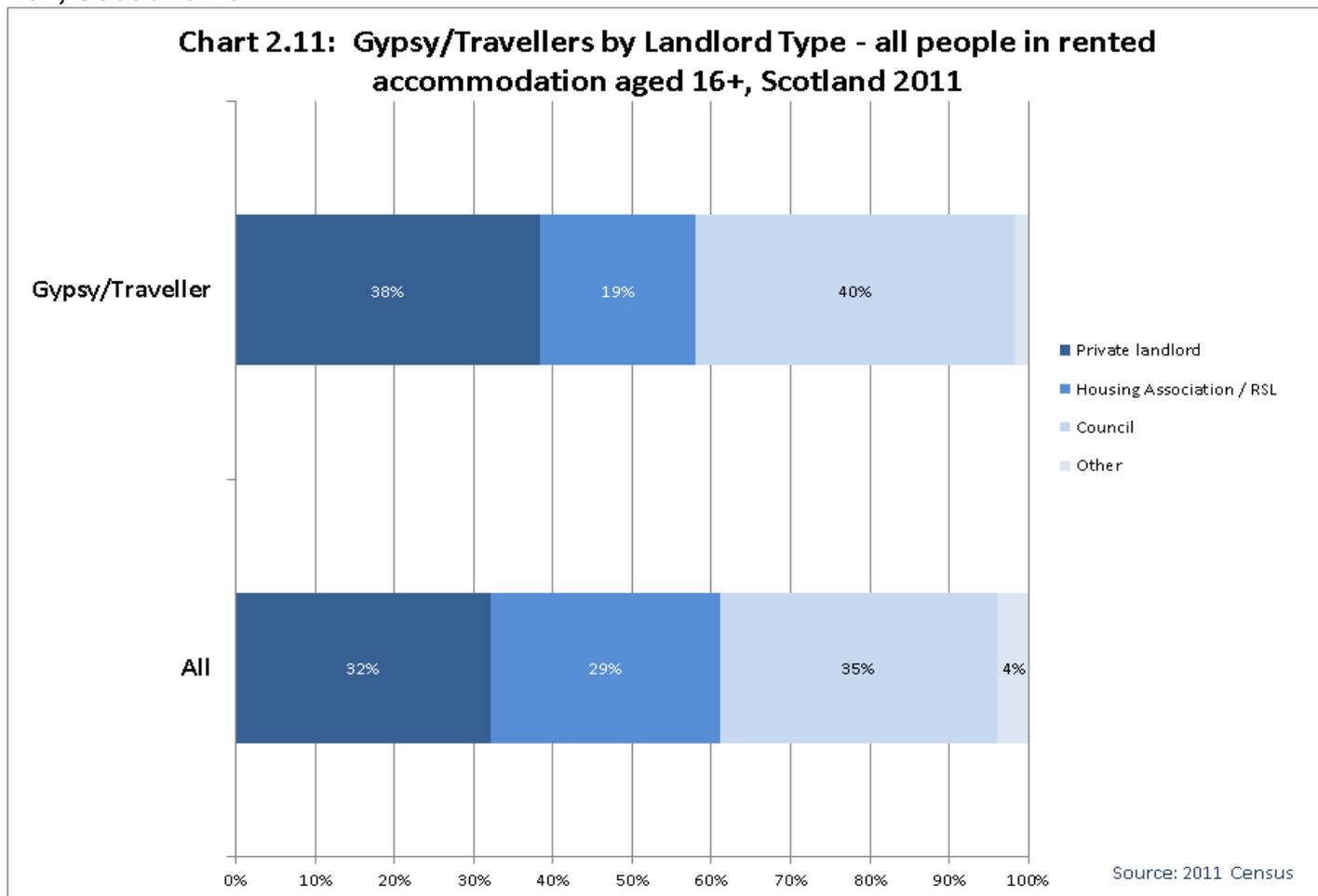


Chart 2.11 shows that compared to the population as a whole a slightly higher proportion of Gypsy/Travellers aged 16 and over (who rented their accommodation) rented from a private landlord and a lower proportion rented from Housing Associations or Registered Social Landlords (RSL). Around 40 per cent of Gypsy/Travellers who rented their accommodation did so from a council compared to 35 per cent of the population.⁴⁶

⁴⁶ 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 2.12: Gypsy/Traveller households by Occupancy Rating⁴⁷, Scotland 2011

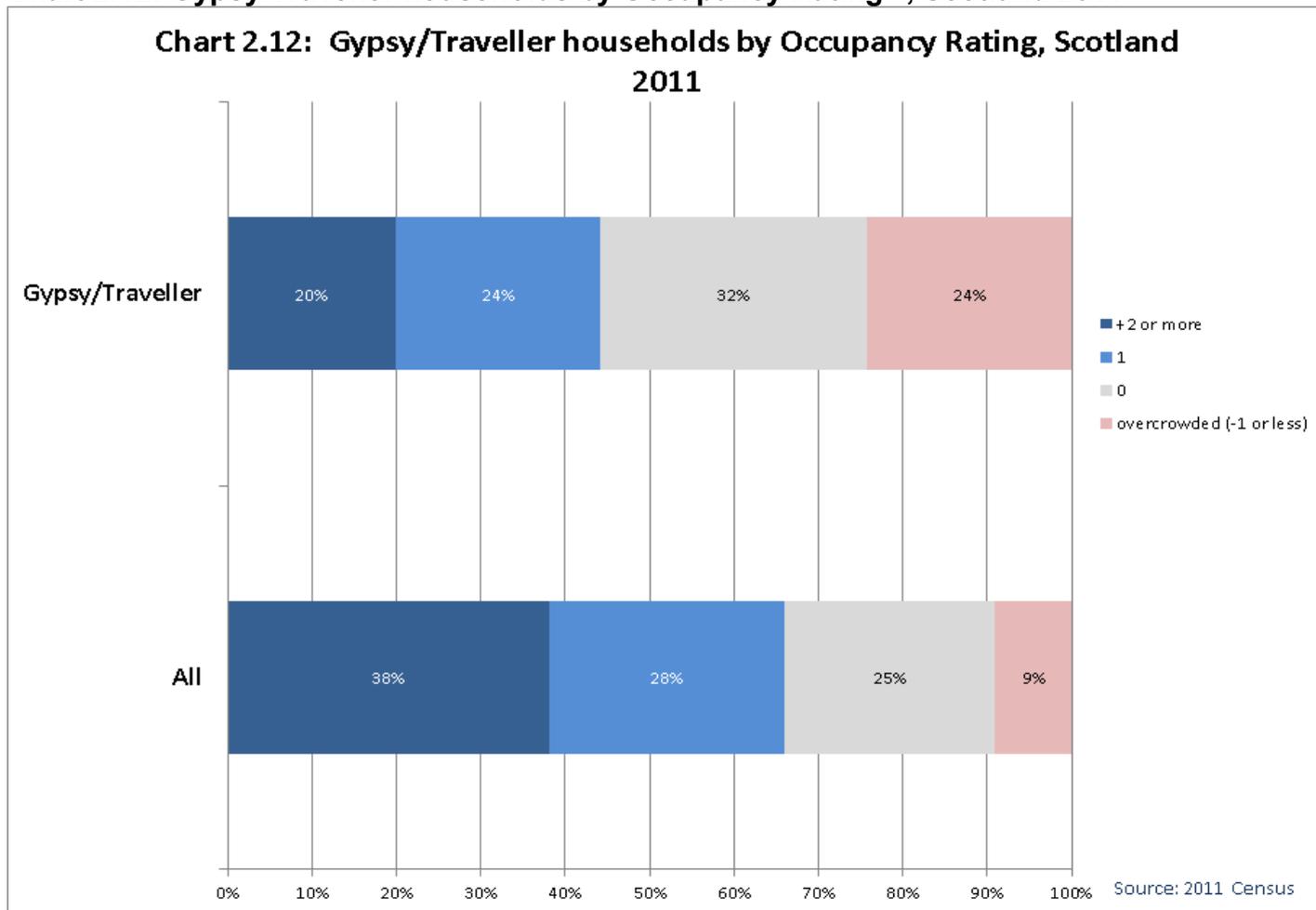


Chart 2.12 shows that Gypsy/Traveller households were more than twice as likely to be overcrowded - a quarter (24 per cent) of Gypsy/Traveller households were overcrowded compared to less than one tenth (9 per cent) of all households.

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.

⁴⁷ For an explanation of how occupancy rating is calculated see www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/variables-classification/occupancy-rating

Chart 2.13: Gypsy/Traveller households by type of Central Heating, Scotland 2011

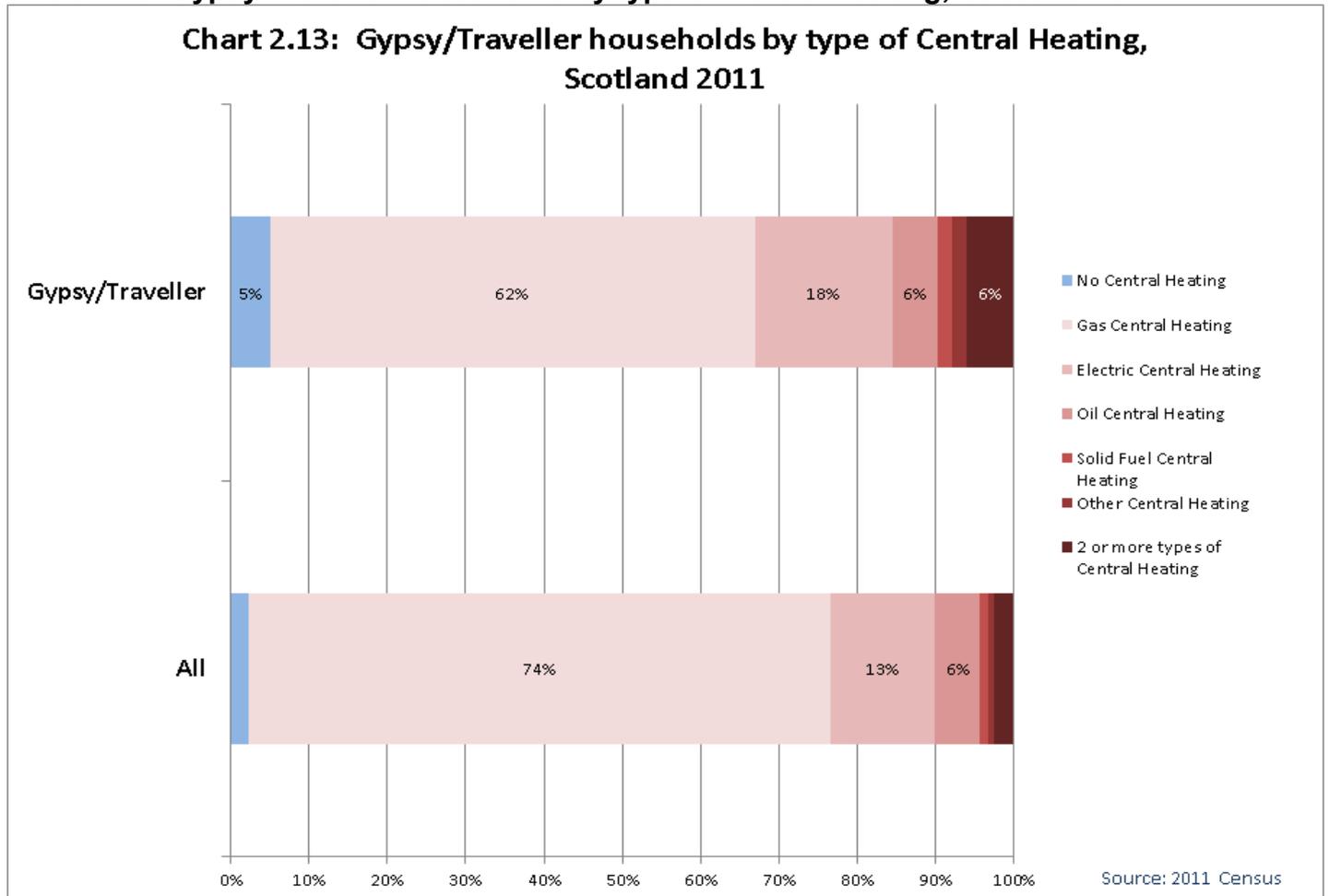


Chart 2.13 shows that Gypsy/Traveller households were more likely to have no central heating (5 per cent) than all households (2 per cent). They were also more likely to have 'Electric Central Heating' and '2 or more types of Central Heating'.

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

Chapter 2.4 Transport

Key Finding:

- Gypsy/Travellers were less likely to have access to a car.

Chart 2.14: Proportion of Gypsy/Travellers with no Access to a Car or Van by Urban Rural – all people in households aged 16+, Scotland 2011

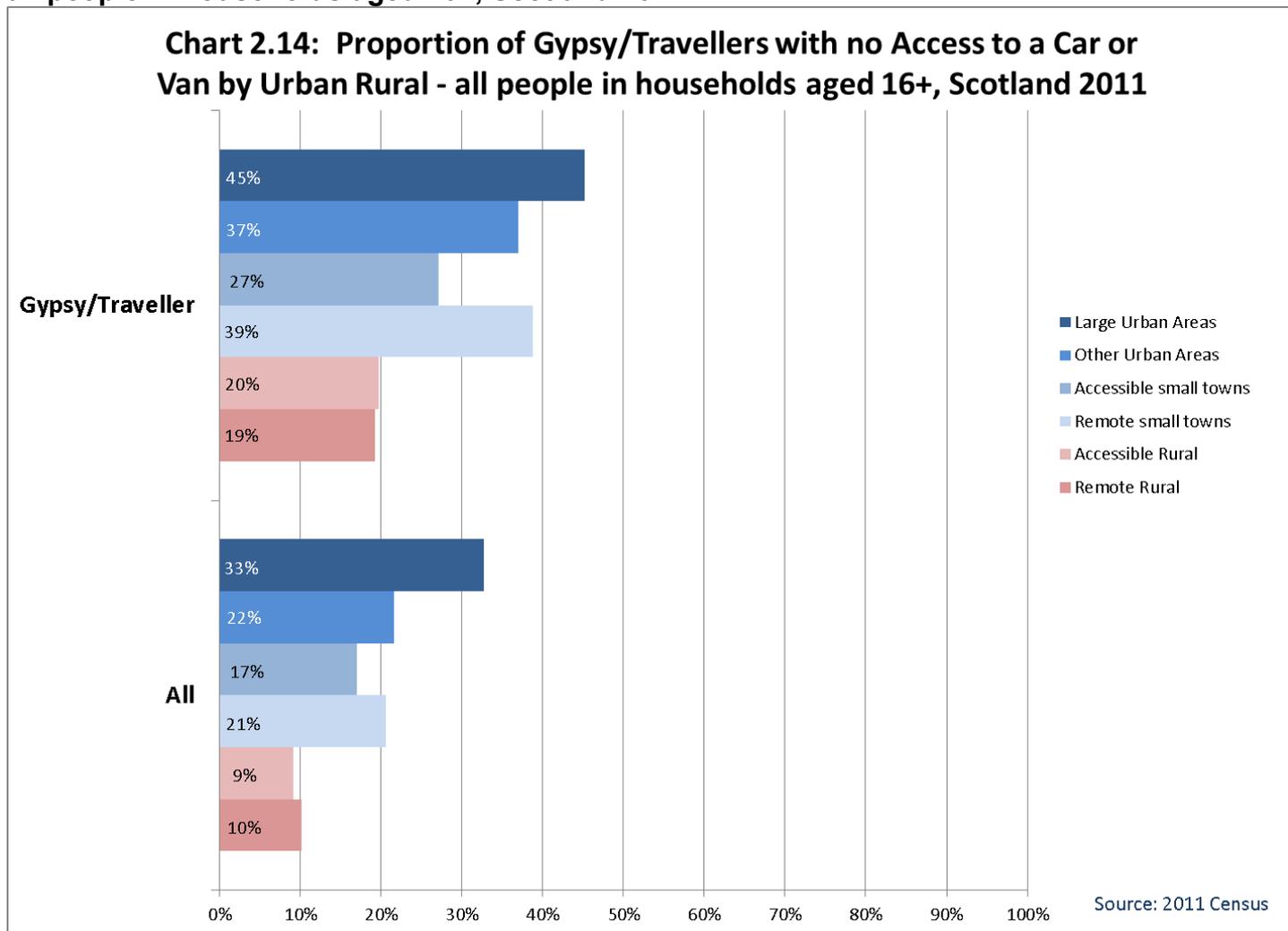


Chart 2.14 shows that a higher proportion of Gypsy/Travellers aged 16 and over were in households with no access to a car or van compared to the population as a whole.

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.

Chart 2.15: Gypsy/Travellers by Method of Travel to Work – all people aged 16-74 in employment (excluding Full-Time students), Scotland 2011

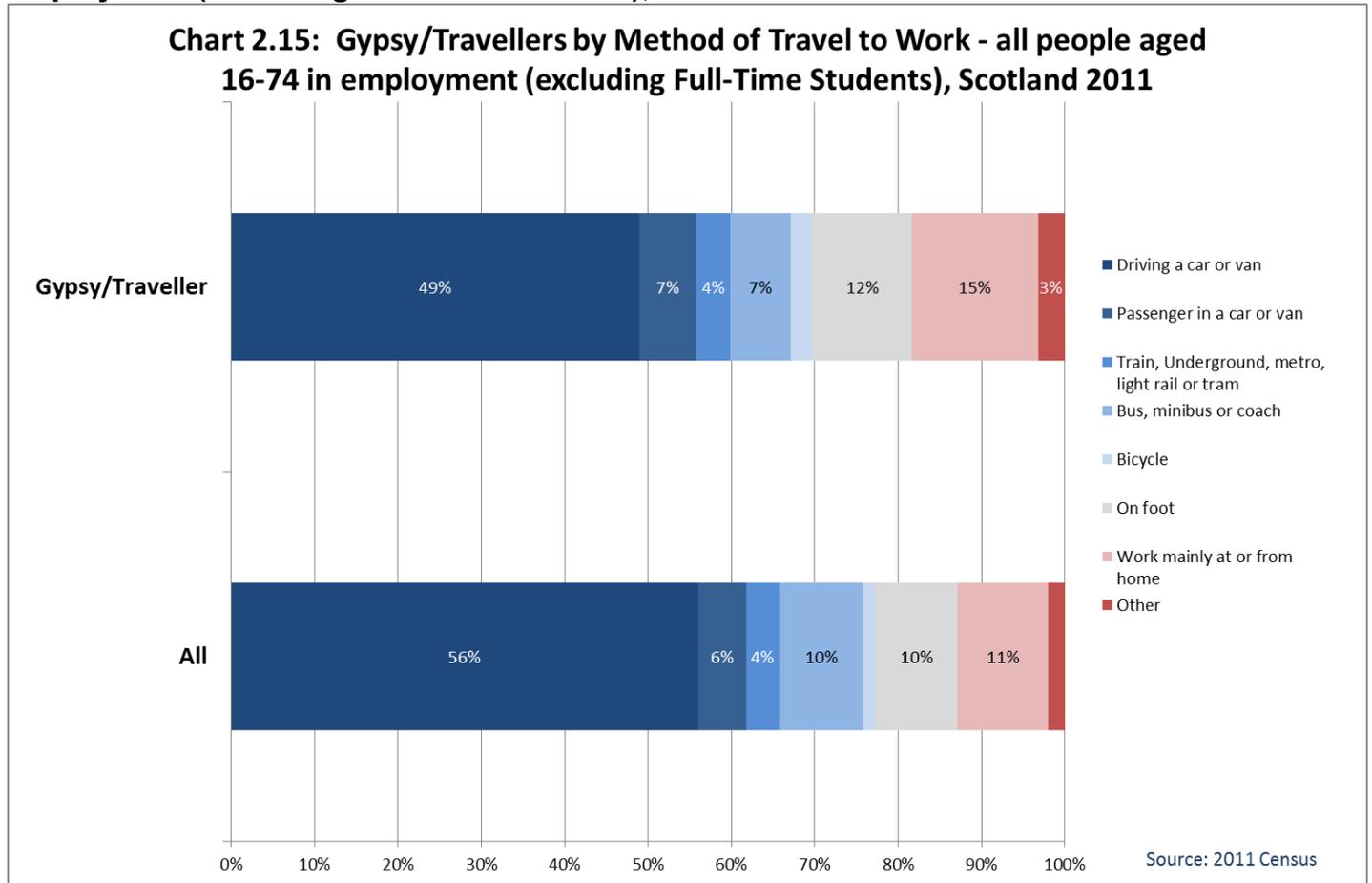


Chart 2.15 shows that just under half (49 per cent) of Gypsy/Travellers drove to work compared to 56 per cent of the population as a whole. A slightly higher proportion of Gypsy/Travellers worked mainly at or from home (15 per cent compared to 11 per cent of the population as a whole).

Chart 2.16: Gypsy/Travellers by Method of Travel to Study – all people aged 4+ studying the week before the Census, Scotland 2011

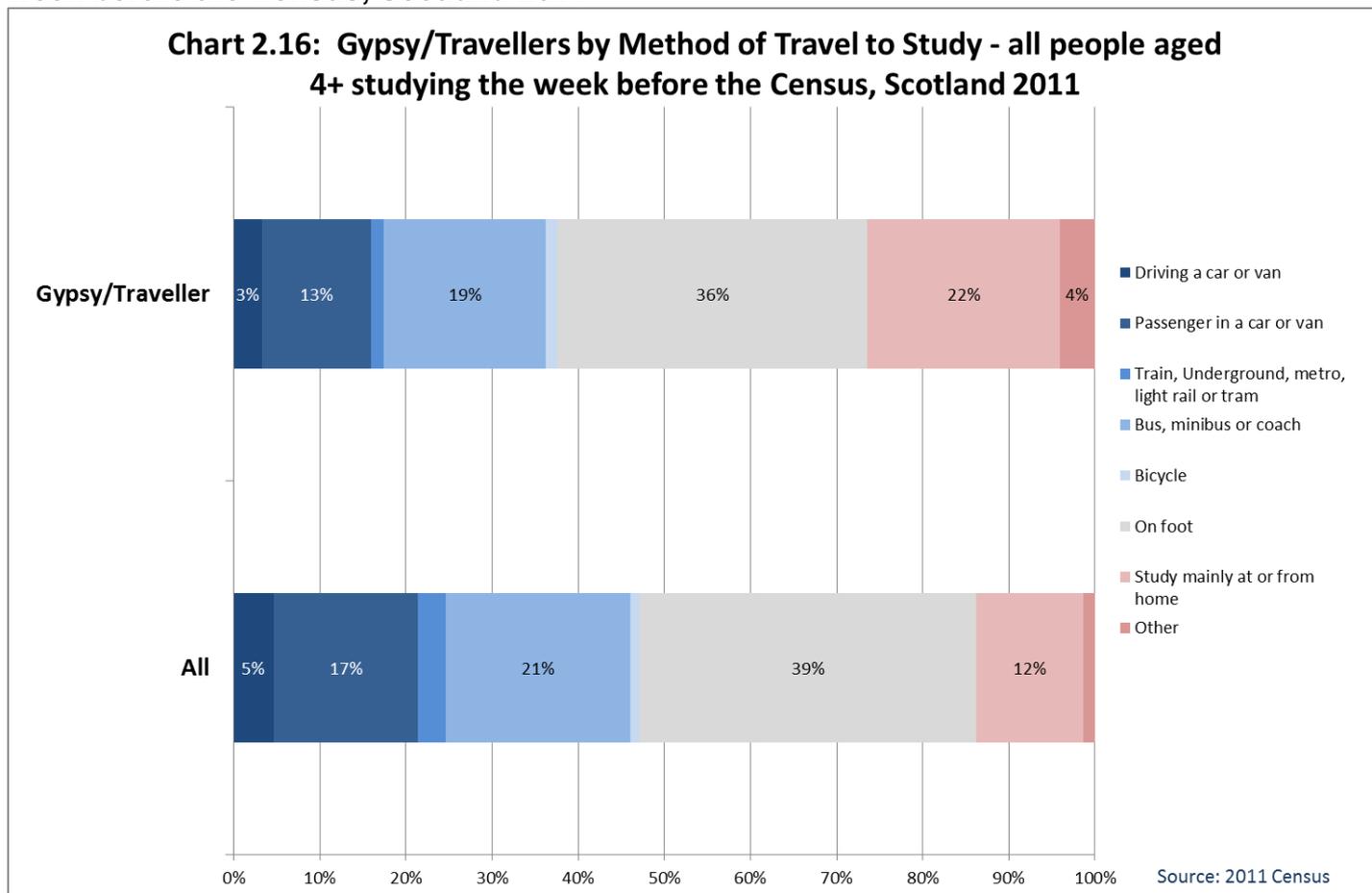


Chart 2.16 shows that Gypsy/Travellers were less likely to travel to their place of study⁴⁸ by car and more likely to study at home than the general population.⁴⁹ Almost a quarter (22 per cent) of Gypsy/Travellers studied at home compared to an eighth (12 per cent) of people in the population.

⁴⁸ This includes both school children and university or college students

⁴⁹ 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 2.17: Gypsy/Travellers by Distance Travelled to Work – all people aged 16-74 in employment (excluding Full-Time students), Scotland 2011

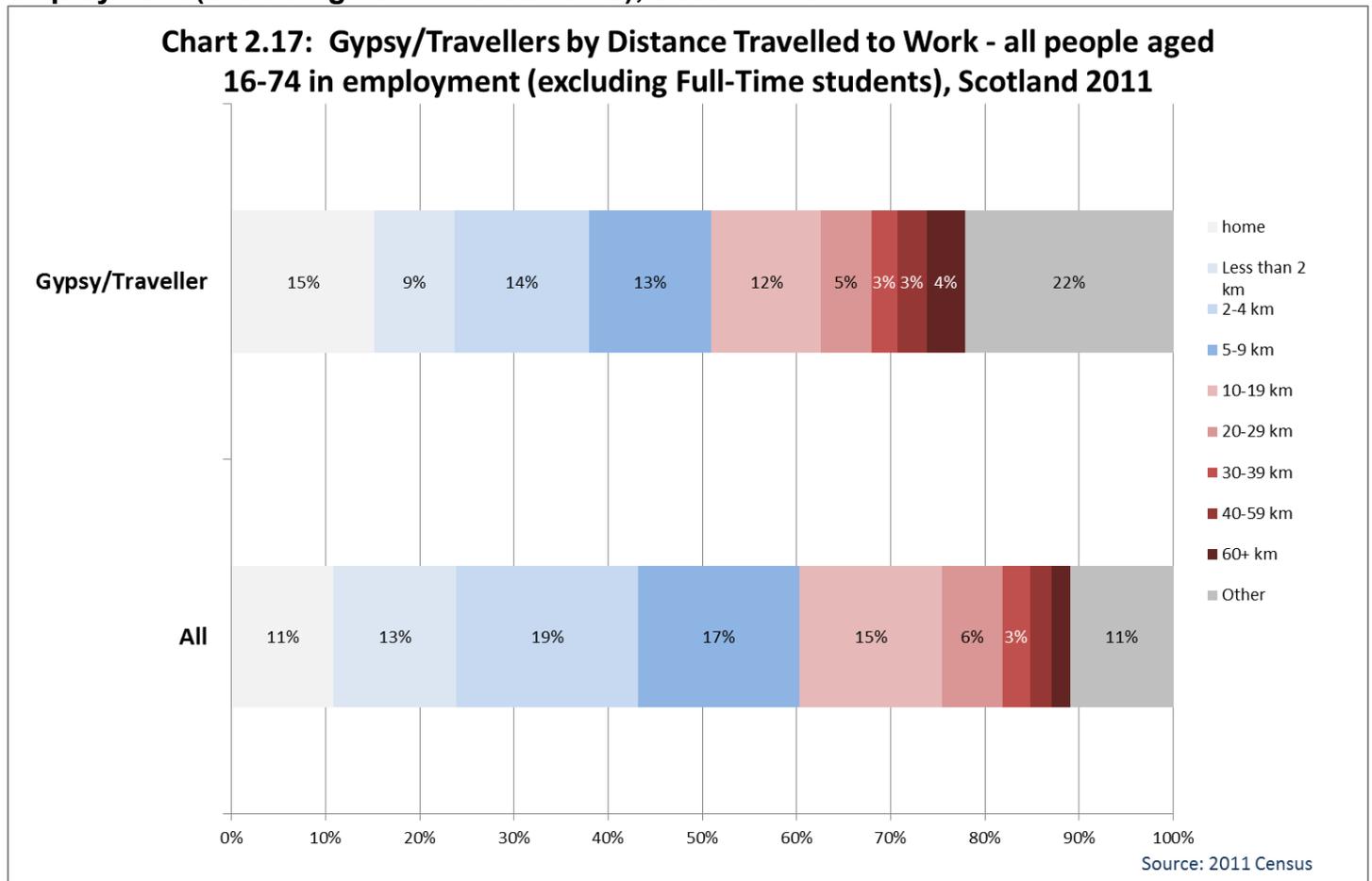


Chart 2.17 shows that Gypsy/Travellers were much more likely to have recorded their distance travelled to work in the 'Other' category, which included those 'No fixed place [of work]', 'Offshore' or 'Outside of the UK'. Over a fifth (22 per cent) of Gypsy/Travellers were in this category compared to just over a tenth (11 per cent) of the population as a whole.

Chart 2.18: Gypsy/Travellers by Distance Travelled to Study – all people aged 4+ studying the week before the Census, Scotland 2011

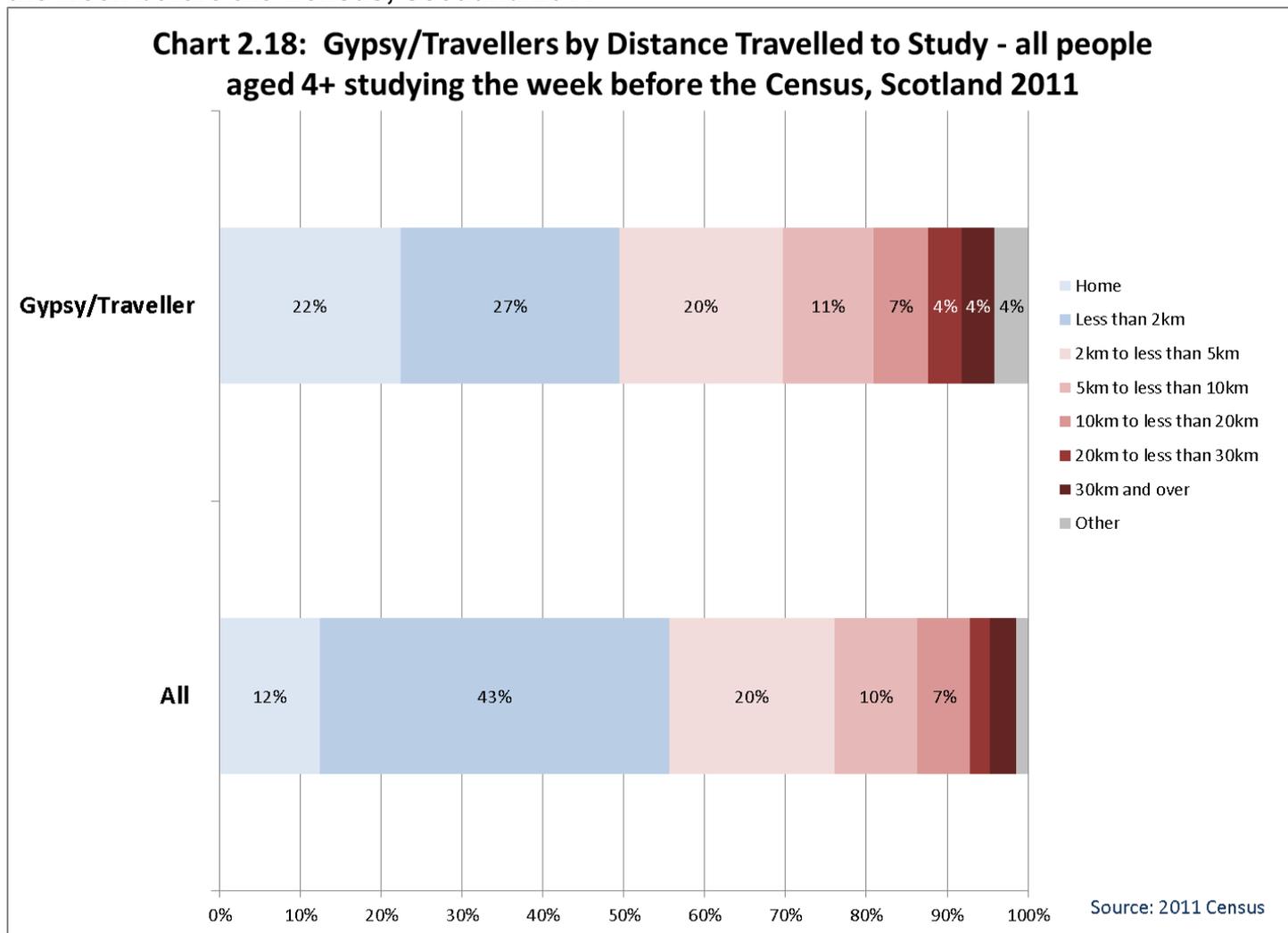


Chart 2.18 shows that Gypsy/Travellers were much more likely to study⁵⁰ at home⁵¹ and less likely to travel short distances to their place of study. Only a quarter (27 per cent) travelled less than 2km to their place of study compared to 43 per cent of the population as a whole.

⁵⁰ This includes both school children and university or college students

⁵¹ 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>

Chapter 3: Religion

Introduction

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

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

Summary of Religion Findings

- Those with 'no religion' were most likely to be economically active;
- Sikhs were most likely to be self-employed and be 'Managers, Directors and Senior Officials';
- Hindus were most likely to be employed in the top two occupational groups;
- Jewish people were most likely to be employed in the top three occupational groups, though this proportion fell over the decade;
- People who identified as 'Roman Catholic', 'Church of Scotland' and 'No religion' were least likely to be in the top three occupational groups;
- Buddhists were most likely to be in 'Elementary Occupations';
- The majority of 'Managers, Directors and Senior Officials' were male and the gender split was greatest for Muslims;
- Muslims and Sikhs were most likely to be employed in the 'Distribution, Hotels and Restaurants' industry;
- Hindu and Jewish people were most likely to be in the highest social grades and had the most representation in the highest two occupational categories;
- Hindus were most likely to work more than 37 hours per week;
- Hindus had the highest qualifications and were most likely to be full-time students. Those who recorded as 'Roman Catholic' and 'Church of Scotland' had the lowest qualifications and, along with 'No religion', were least likely to be students;
- Those identifying as 'Church of Scotland' and 'Sikh' were most likely to own their own home and they tended to live in houses. Hindus were the least likely to own their home and tended to live in flats;
- Home ownership increased over the decade for those who recorded as 'Church of Scotland' but fell for almost every other religion;
- Roman Catholics were most likely to live in social rented accommodation;
- Hindus who rented their accommodation were most likely to rent privately and those who identified as 'Church of Scotland' or 'Roman Catholic' were most likely to live in social rented accommodation;
- Overcrowding was highest for Muslims and lowest for those who identified as 'Church of Scotland';
- Sikhs had the most access to cars and Hindus had the least;

Background

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

In the 2011 Census, everyone in Scotland was asked a voluntary question on religion: 'What religion, religious denomination or body do you belong to?' The same question was asked in Scotland in 2001 and therefore direct comparisons can be made with Scotland a decade ago. The question on religion of upbringing, however, was not asked in 2011. And the question asked in Scotland was a different question to the one asked in England and Wales⁵². While the question in Northern Ireland had the same wording as the one asked in Scotland, it had a different set of response categories. Therefore the results are not directly comparable across the UK nations.

The following table sets out the number of responses to the religion categories in 2011 to allow the subsequent analysis to be put into context:

Table 3.1: Religion in Scotland, 2011

	2011	
	Number (Thousands)	Percentage
All people	5,295	100.0
No religion	1,941	36.7
Church of Scotland	1,718	32.4
Roman Catholic	841	15.9
Religion not stated	368	7.0
Other Christian	291	5.5
Muslim	77	1.4
Hindu	16	0.3
Other religion	15	0.3
Buddhist	13	0.2
Sikh	9	0.2
Jewish	6	0.1

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⁵² The question asked in England and Wales was 'What is your religion?'

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Chart 3.24: Religion by Distance Travelled to Place of Study – all people aged 4+ Studying the week before the census, Scotland 2011

Chapter 3.1: Labour Market

Key Findings:

- Those with 'No religion' were most likely to be economically active;
- Sikhs were most likely to be self-employed and to be 'Managers, Directors and Senior Officials';
- Hindus were most likely to be employed in the top two occupational groups;
- Jewish people were most likely to be employed in the top three occupational groups, though this proportion fell over the decade;
- People who identified as 'Roman Catholic', 'Church of Scotland' and 'No religion' were least likely to be in the top three occupational groups;
- Buddhists were most likely to be in Elementary Occupations;
- The majority of 'Managers, Directors and Senior Officials' were male, and this proportion was highest for Muslims;

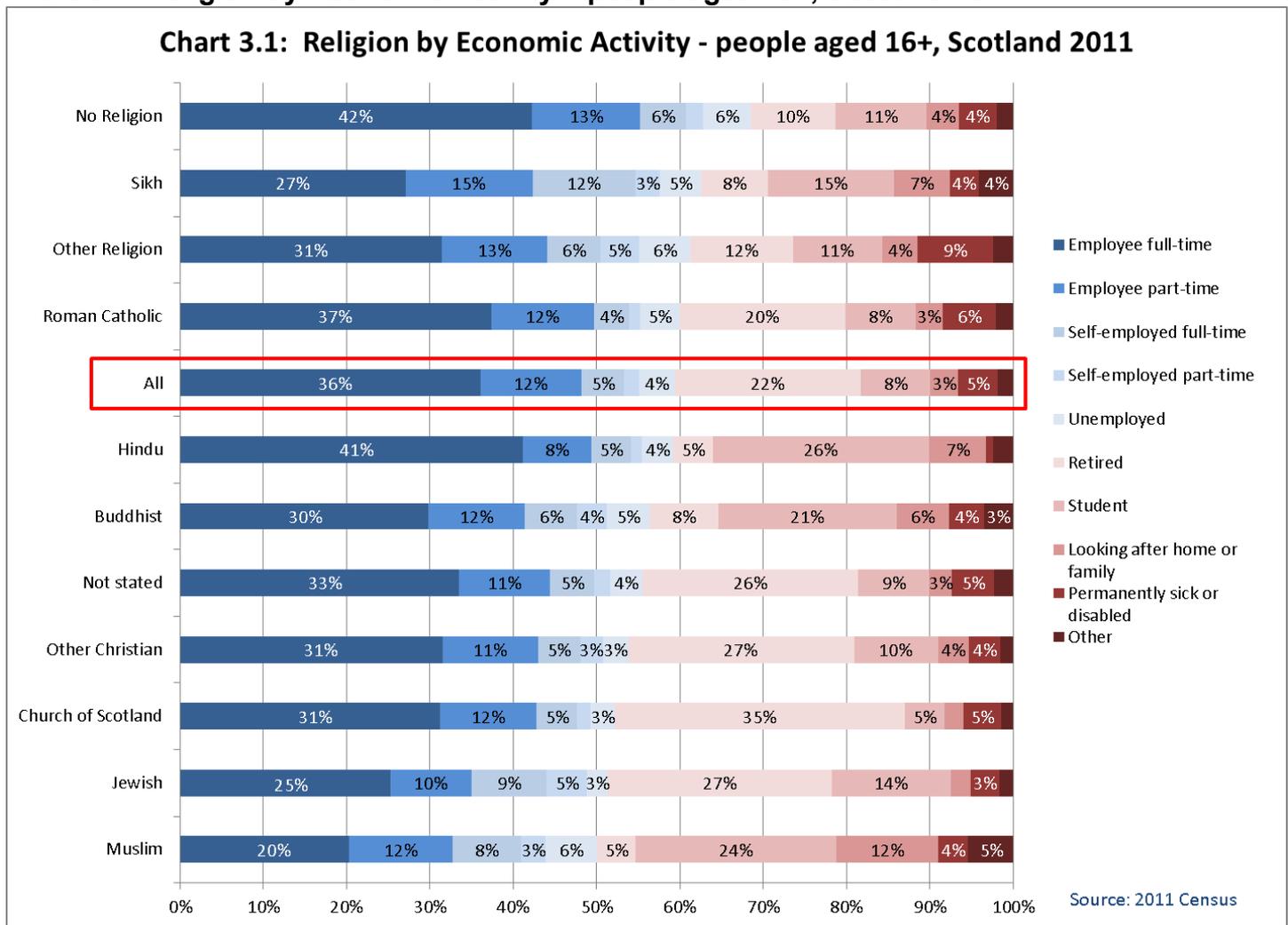
- Muslims and Sikhs were most likely to be employed in the ‘Distribution, Hotels and Restaurants’ industry;
- Hindu and Jewish people were most likely to be in the highest social grades and also the most likely to be in the highest two occupational categories;
- Hindus were the most likely to work more than 37 hours per week.

The Census and the Annual Population Survey (APS)⁵³ are the two main sources of data on how different religion groups fare in the labour market. The APS data is released quarterly and is more up-to-date, whereas the Census data provides a more detailed breakdown of the ethnicity categories and is available at lower geographies.

It should be noted that there are a number of differences in the results from the 2011 Census and the APS. These are explained further in Annex A.

The charts in this chapter present the more detailed results from the Census.

Chart 3.1: Religion by Economic Activity – people aged 16+, Scotland 2011



Economic activity 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.

⁵³ Annual Population Survey <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Labour-Market/Publications>

Chart 3.1 shows that those who reported 'No religion' were the most likely to be economically active⁵⁴ (69 per cent), and also to be working full-time as an employee (42 per cent).

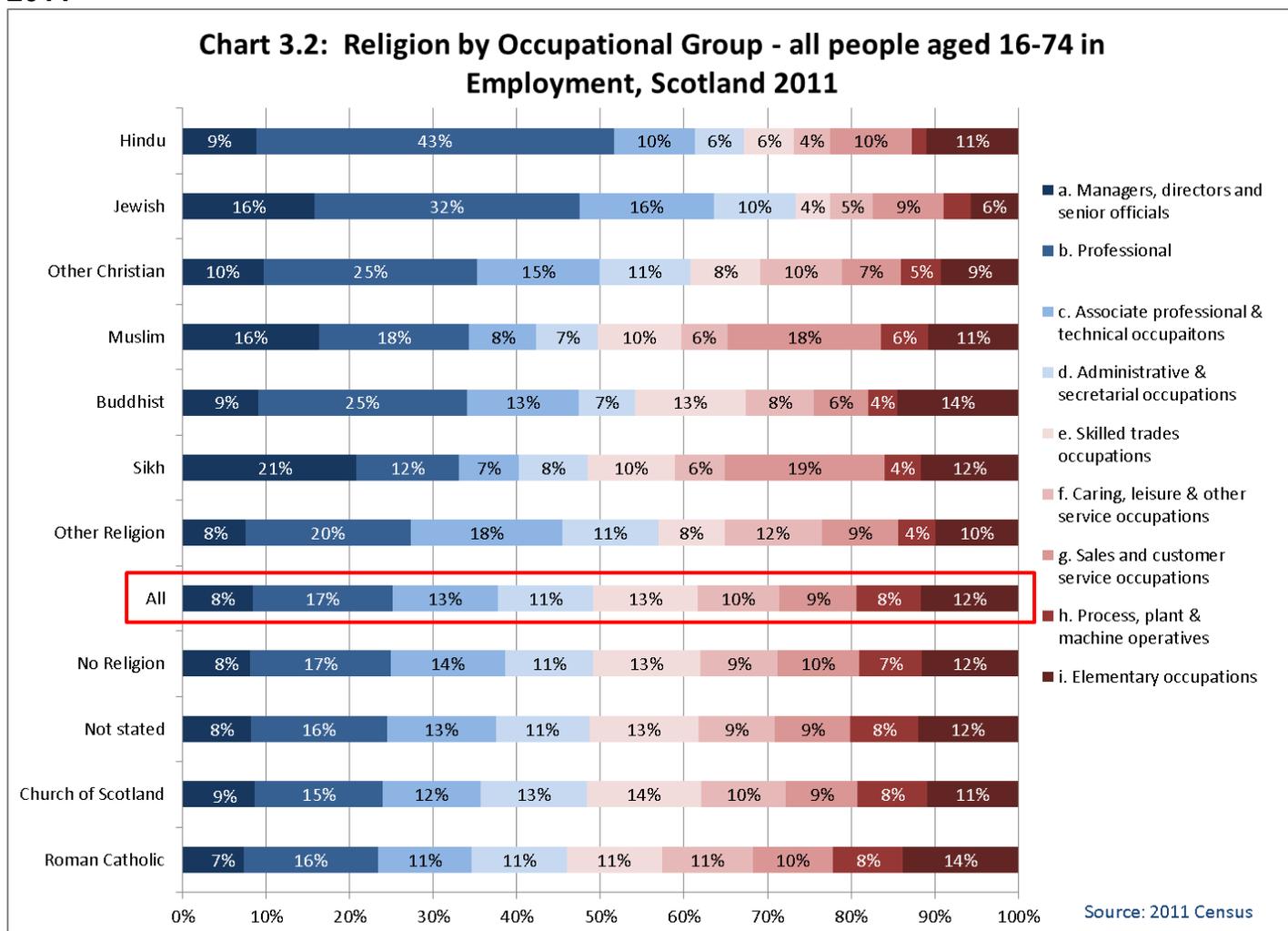
The 'Sikh' group reported the highest proportion of self-employed people (15 per cent).

Around a quarter of Hindus, Muslims and Buddhists were students. It should be noted that these groups tended to have younger age profiles.

Those who reported that they were 'Church of Scotland' were most likely to be retired (35 per cent). This compared to just over a fifth (22 per cent) of the population as a whole.

The proportion of people aged 16 and over who were unemployed ranged from 3 per cent ('Jewish') to 6 per cent ('Other Religion').

Chart 3.2: Religion 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.⁵⁵

⁵⁴ Those defined as economically active are either employees, self-employed or unemployed, indicated in blue in the above chart. 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.

⁵⁵ Further information on the occupational classification used in the 2011 Census (SOC2010) can be found at: <http://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/variables-classification/occupation>

Chart 3.2 shows that, for people aged 16-74 in employment, a relatively high proportion of people from religions outside of the Christian categories were 'Managers, Directors and Senior Officials' and 'Professionals'. Over half (52 per cent) of Hindus were in these occupational groups compared to less than a quarter (23 per cent) of Roman Catholics.

Those who identified as 'Sikh', the group most likely to be self-employed, were also the most likely to be 'Managers, Directors and Senior Officials' (21 per cent). A relatively high proportion of Sikhs were also in 'Sales and Customer Service occupations' (19 per cent).

Those who reported they were 'Church of Scotland' were the most likely to be in 'Skilled Trades Occupations' (14 per cent).

Those who identified as 'Roman Catholic' and 'Buddhist' were the most likely to be in 'Elementary Occupations' (14 per cent).

Chart 3.3: Religion by Occupational Group – all people aged 16-74 in employment who were in the top 3 Occupational Groups, Scotland 2001 and 2011⁵⁶

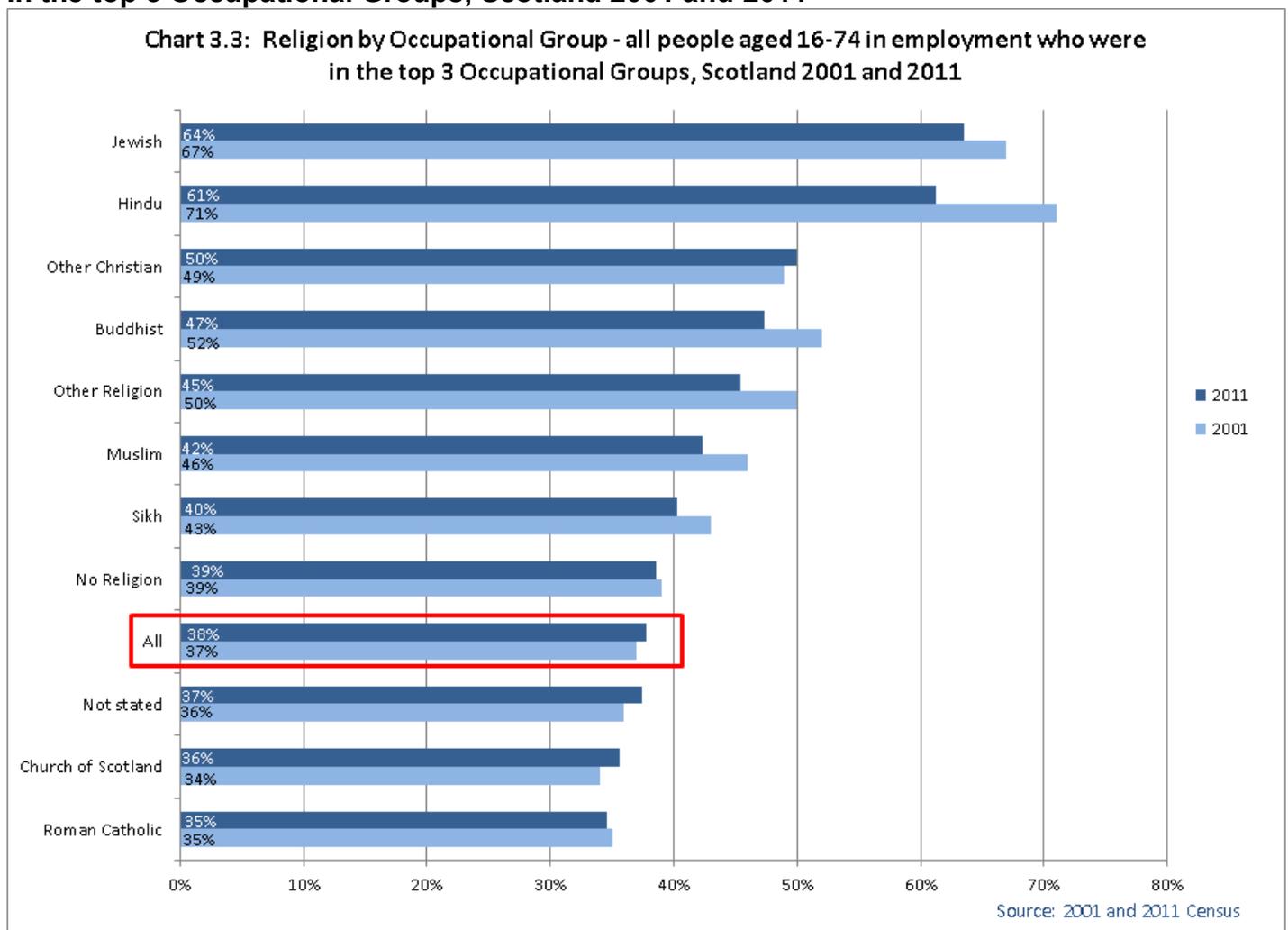


Chart 3.3 shows that almost two fifths (38 per cent) of people aged 16-74 in employment were in the top three occupational groups – this was up slightly from 37 per cent in 2001. In 2011, those who recorded their religion as 'Jewish' were most likely to be in the highest occupational groups (64 per cent), though this was a fall of three percentage points over the decade.

⁵⁶ Top 3 occupational groups includes: a) 'Managers, Directors and Senior Officials', b) 'Professionals' and c) 'Associate Professional and Technical occupations'

In 2011 those who identified as ‘Roman Catholic’ were the least likely to be in the top three occupational groups (35 per cent), just below ‘Church of Scotland’ (36 per cent) which represented a two percentage point increase over the decade.

Chart 3.4: Religion by Occupational Group – all people aged 16-74 in Employment who were in Elementary Occupations, Scotland 2001 and 2011

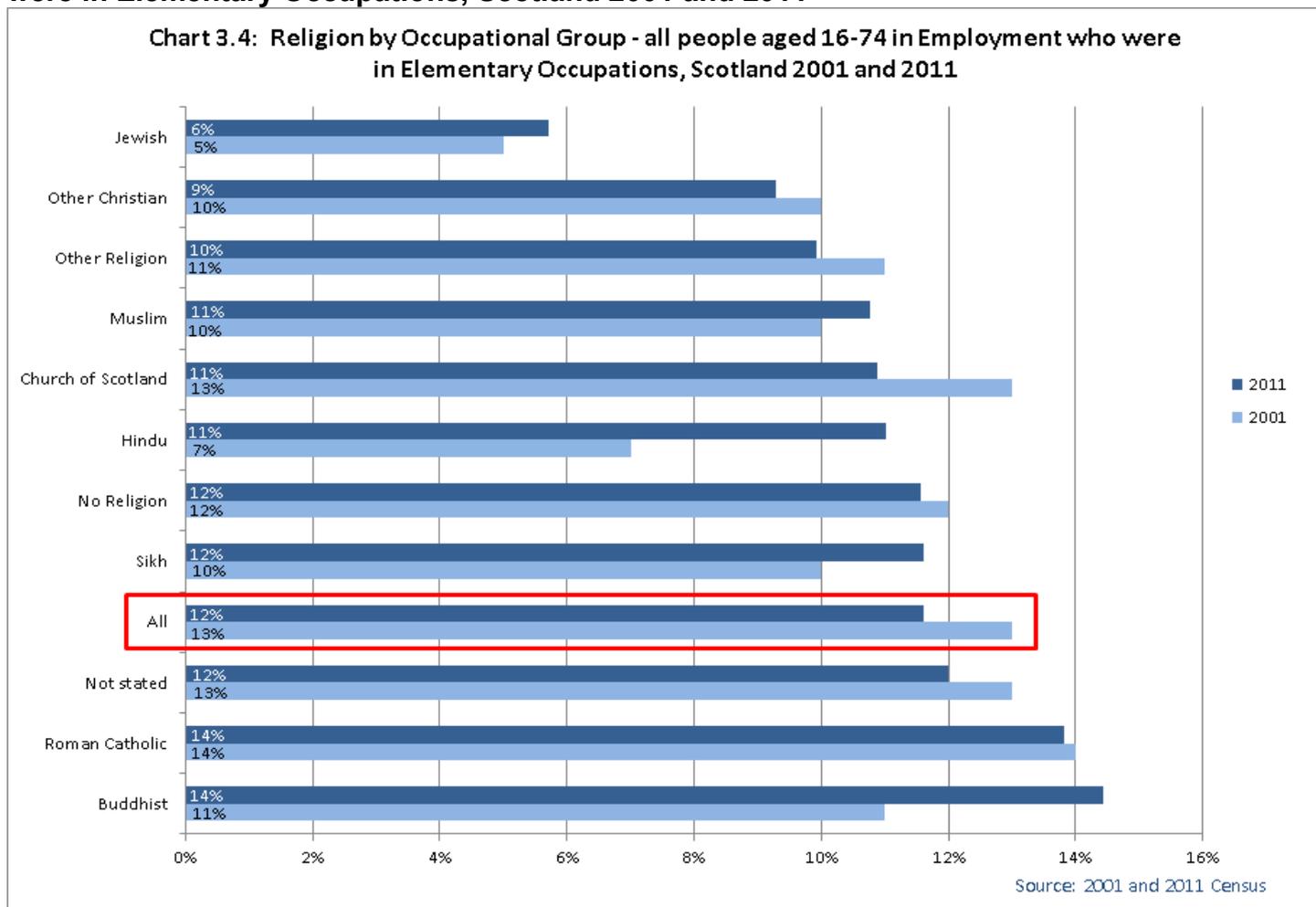


Chart 3.4 shows that in 2011 around an eighth (12 per cent) of people were in ‘Elementary Occupations’ and this was down slightly over the decade.

Those who identified as ‘Roman Catholic’ and ‘Buddhist’ were the most likely to be employed in ‘Elementary occupations’, with the latter group seeing a three percentage point increase over the decade

Only 6 per cent of those who identified as ‘Jewish’ were in ‘Elementary occupations’.

Chart 3.5: Religion by gender – for Managers, Directors and Senior Officials aged 16-74 years in employment, Scotland 2011

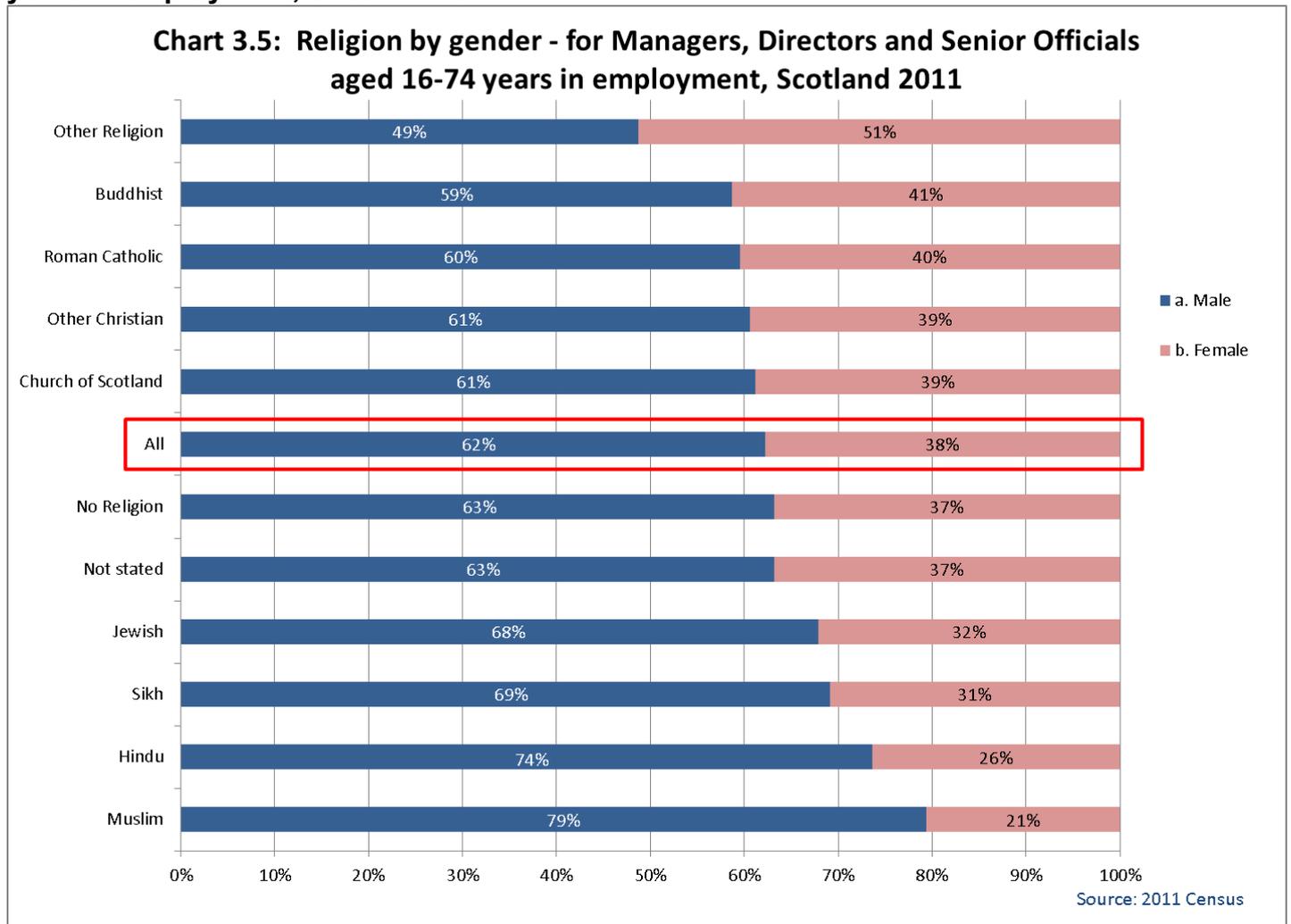


Chart 3.5 shows that the majority (62 per cent) of ‘Managers, Directors and Senior Officials’ were male, and males comprised the majority for all categories except ‘Other Religion’.

This gender split was most pronounced for the ‘Hindu’ and ‘Muslim’ groups, at more than 70:30 male to female.

A gender split is available for the other occupational groups in the accompanying excel tables.

Chart 3.6: Religion by Industry – people aged 16-74 in employment, Scotland 2011⁵⁷

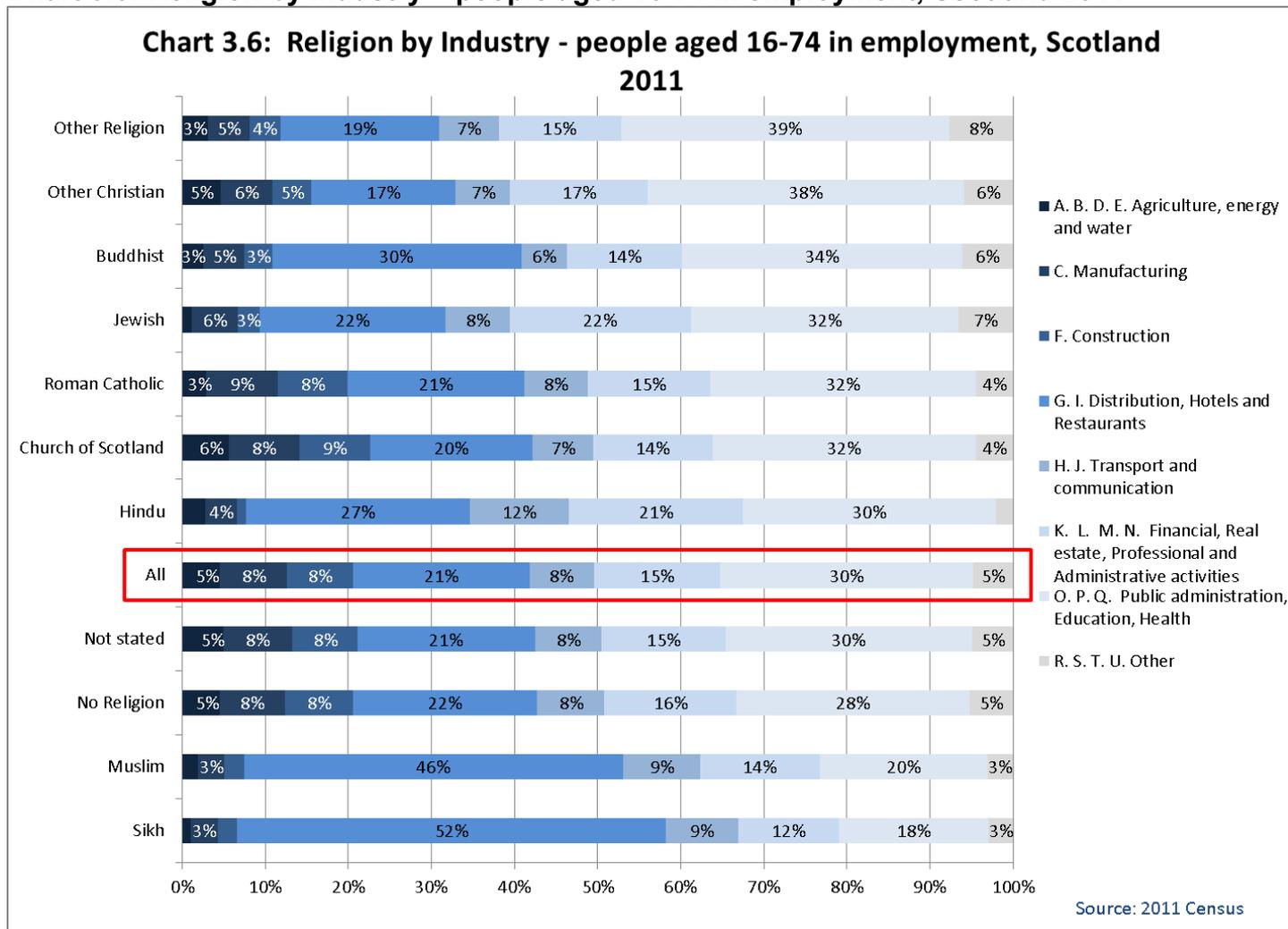


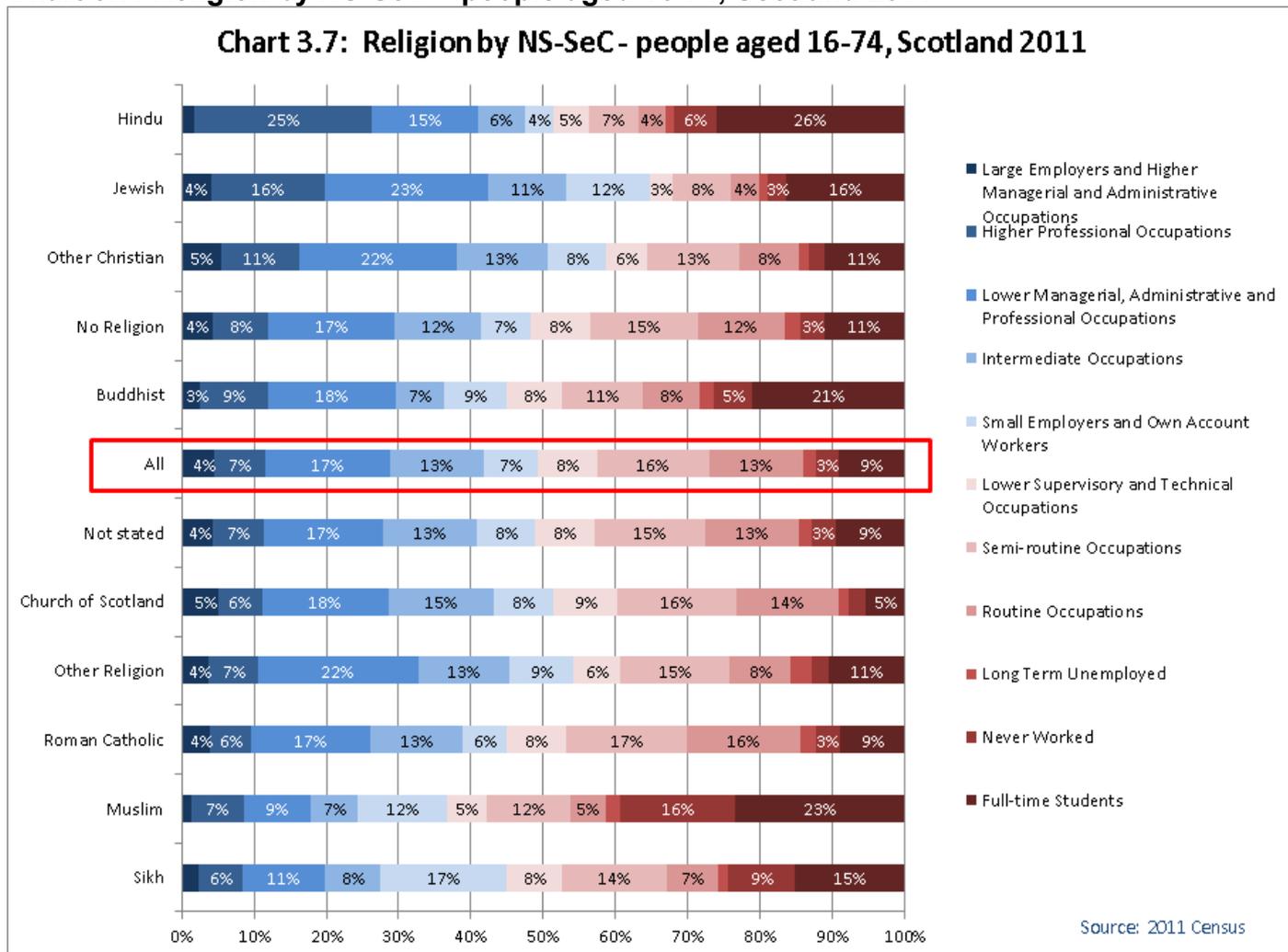
Chart 3.6 shows that 'Public Administration, Education, Health' was the industry sector accounting for the largest number of people aged 16-74 in employment (30 per cent). This proportion varied across the religion groups, ranging from less than a fifth (18 per cent) of Sikhs to almost two fifths (39 per cent) of those who recorded 'Other Religion'.

The next largest industry sector was 'Distribution, Hotels and Restaurants' where one fifth (21 per cent) of people were employed. Those who identified as 'Muslim' and 'Sikh' were well represented in this industry (46 and 52 per cent respectively).

Those who identified as 'Church of Scotland' reported relatively high proportions in the 'Agriculture Energy and Water', 'Manufacturing' and 'Construction' sectors – almost a quarter of this group worked in these industries.

⁵⁷ 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 3.7: Religion by NS-SeC – 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.⁵⁸

Chart 3.7 shows that those who recorded their religion as ‘No religion’ had slightly more representation in the highest two occupational NS-SeC groups than the ‘Roman Catholic’ and ‘Church of Scotland’ groups.

The ‘Hindu’ and ‘Jewish’ groups had the most representation in the highest two occupational categories (26 and 20 per cent respectively).

Only 15 per cent of the ‘Jewish’ group worked in ‘Lower Supervisory and Technical Occupations’, ‘Semi-routine Occupations’ and ‘Routine Occupations’ compared to 37 per cent of the population as a whole.

Almost a quarter (23 per cent) of the ‘Muslim’ group were full-time students, and a further 16 per cent had never worked.

Chart 3.8: Religion by hours worked – people aged 16-74 in employment, Scotland 2011

⁵⁸ 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 3.8: Religion by hours worked - people aged 16-74 in employment, Scotland 2011

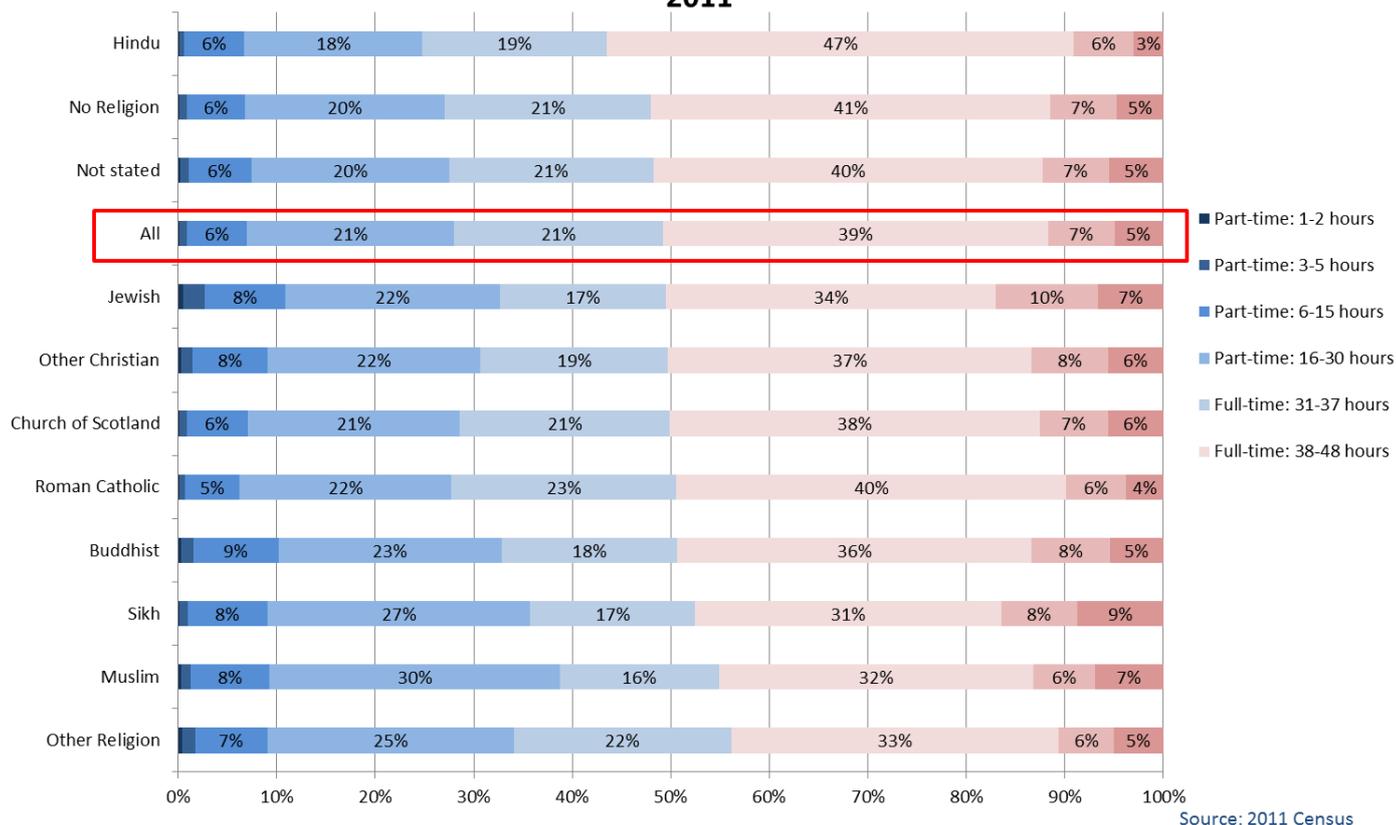
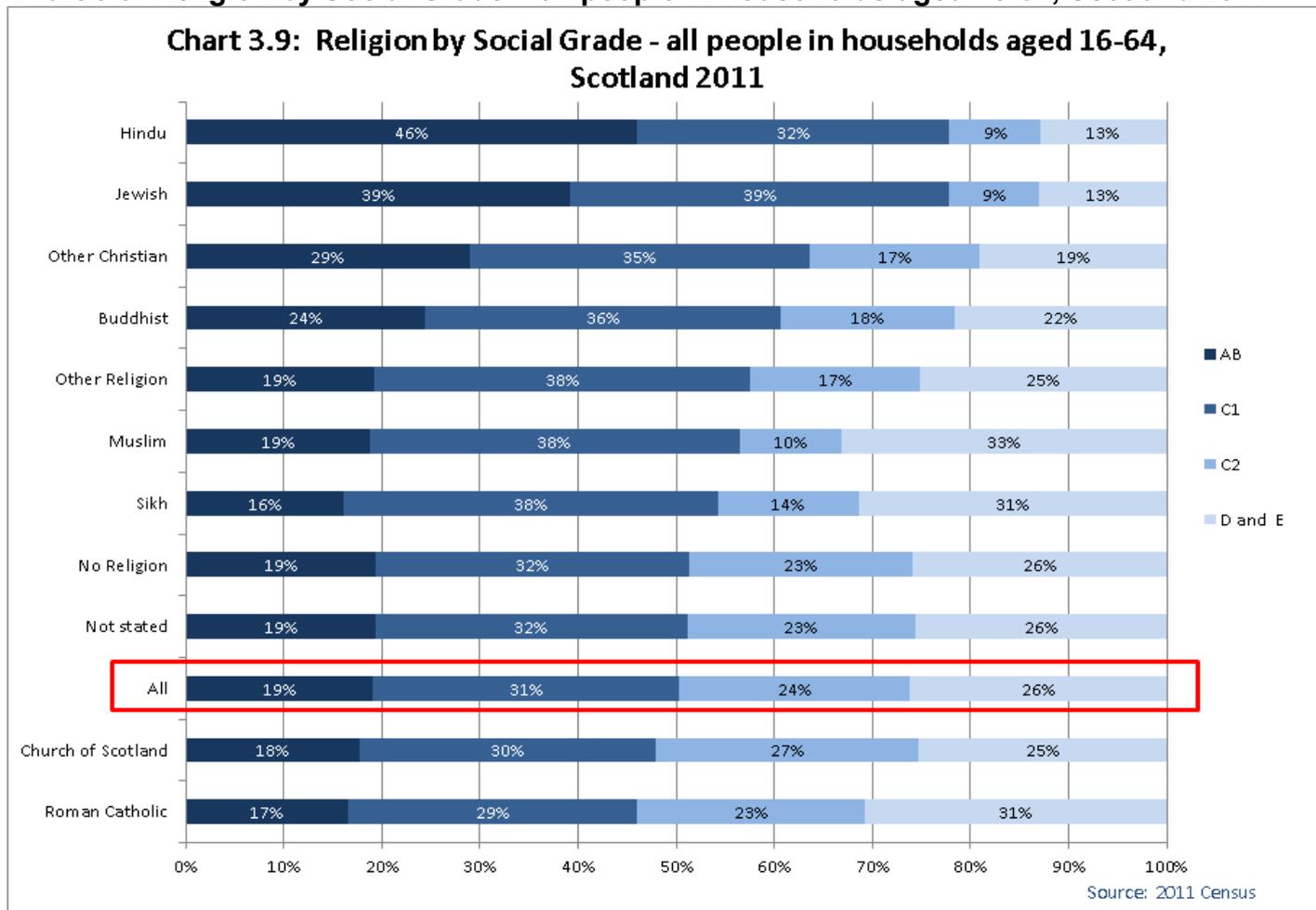


Chart 3.8 shows that the majority (60 per cent) of people in employment worked between 31 and 48 hours per week. Those who recorded 'No religion' worked longer hours on average than those who recorded as 'Church of Scotland' and 'Roman Catholic'.

Those who identified as 'Hindu' were most likely to work longer hours of 38 hours or more per week (56 per cent). Those who reported their religion as 'Jewish' were the most likely to work 49 hours or more (17 per cent) and Sikhs were the most likely to work very long hours of 60 hours or more (9 per cent) per week.

Chart 3.9: Religion by Social Grade – all people in households aged 16-64, Scotland 2011



Social grade is the socio-economic classification⁵⁹ used by the Market Research and Marketing Industries, most often in the analysis of spending habits and consumer attitudes. Although it is not possible to allocate social grades precisely from information collected in the 2011 Census, the Market Research Society has developed a method for using Census information to provide a good approximation of social grade.

Chart 3.9 shows that half of people aged 16-64 were in the highest social grades, 'AB' and 'C1'. The only religions where a minority were in these grades were 'Roman Catholic' and 'Church of Scotland' (48 per cent and 46 per cent, respectively). All other religion categories showed higher than average proportions with almost four in five Hindu and Jewish people in these social grades. Almost half (46 per cent) of Hindus were in the highest social grade, 'AB'.

⁵⁹AB 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

Chart 3.10: Religion by gender – all people in households aged 16-64 who were Social Grade AB, Scotland 2011

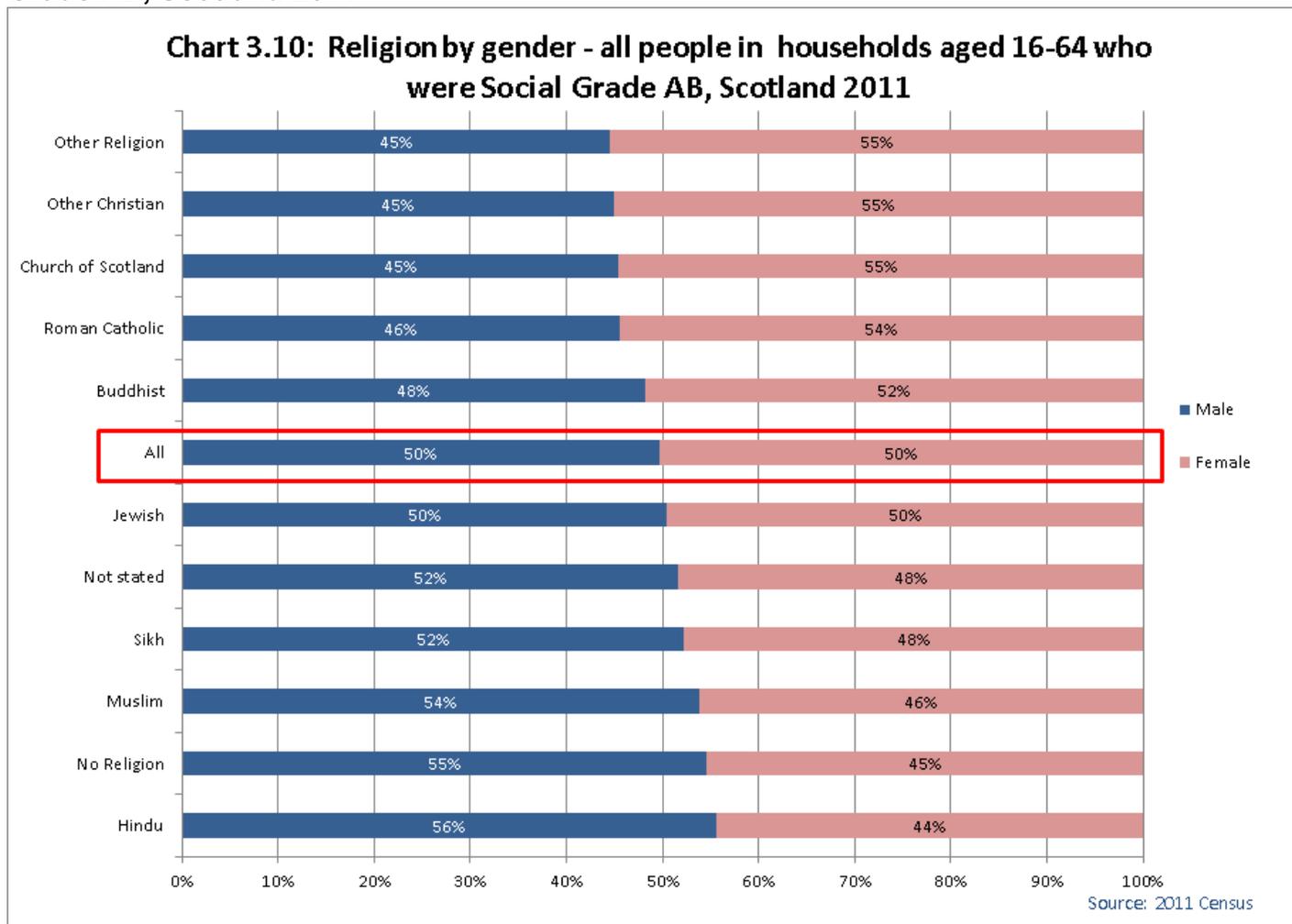


Chart 3.10 shows that there was an even gender split for those in the highest social grade, 'AB'. However this varied by religion – the majority (55 per cent) of those who recorded as 'Church of Scotland' in the 'AB' group were female. The opposite was true for Hindus, of whom the majority (56 per cent) were male.

Chapter 3.2: Education

Key Findings:

- Hindus had the highest qualifications and were most likely to be full-time students;
- Those who recorded their religion as 'Roman Catholic' or 'Church of Scotland' had the lowest qualifications and, along with 'No religion' were least likely to be full-time students.

Chart 3.11: Full-time students as a Proportion of those aged 16-24 by Religion, Scotland 2011

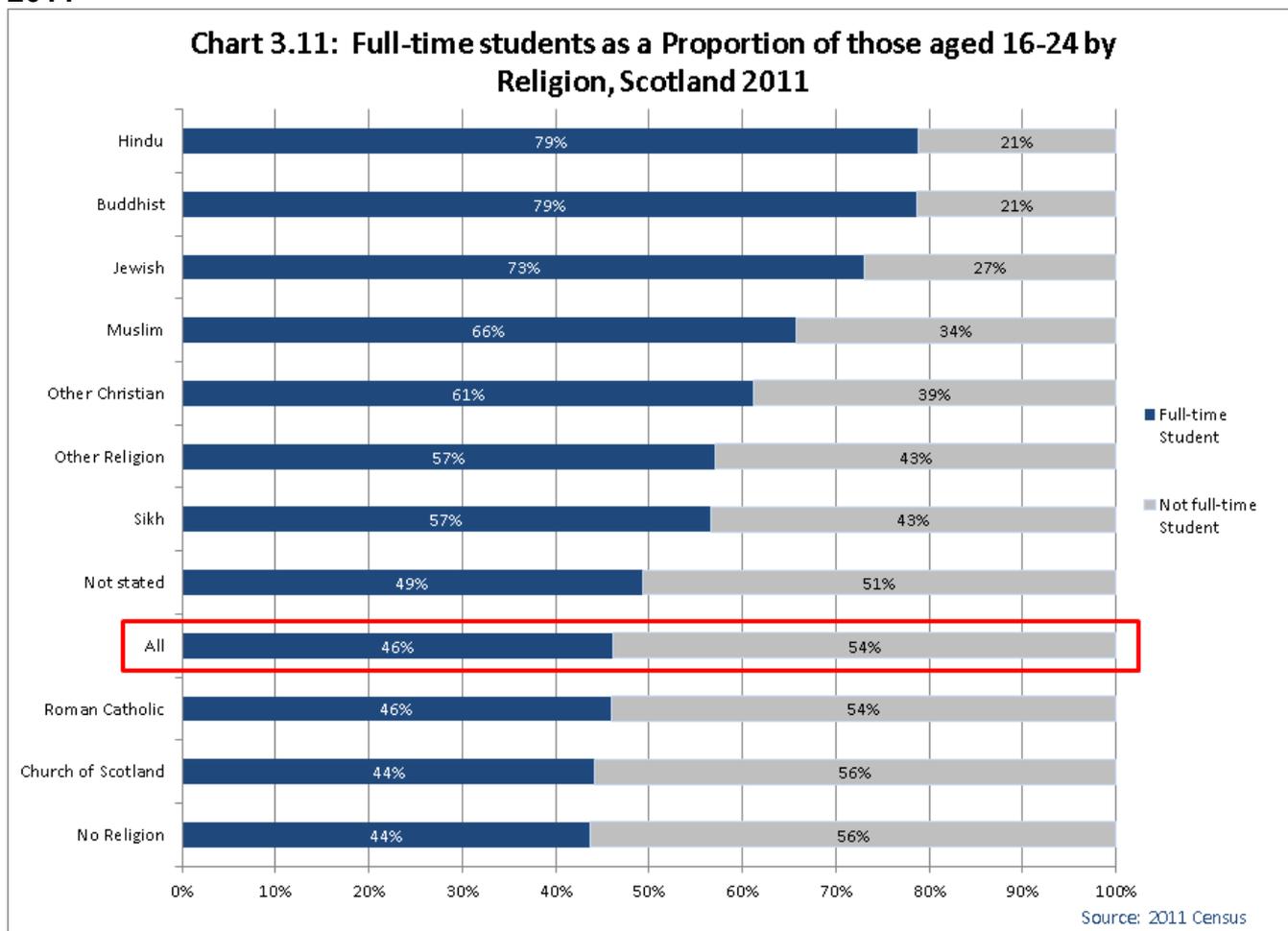


Chart 3.11 shows that almost half (46 per cent) of people aged 16-24 were full-time students. This proportion was slightly lower for those in the 'Roman Catholic', 'Church of Scotland' and 'No religion' groups, whereas every other religion category recorded higher proportions. Almost 80 per cent of Hindus and Buddhists in the 16-24 age group were full-time students.

Chart 3.12: Religion by Highest Qualification – all people aged 16+, Scotland 2011⁶⁰

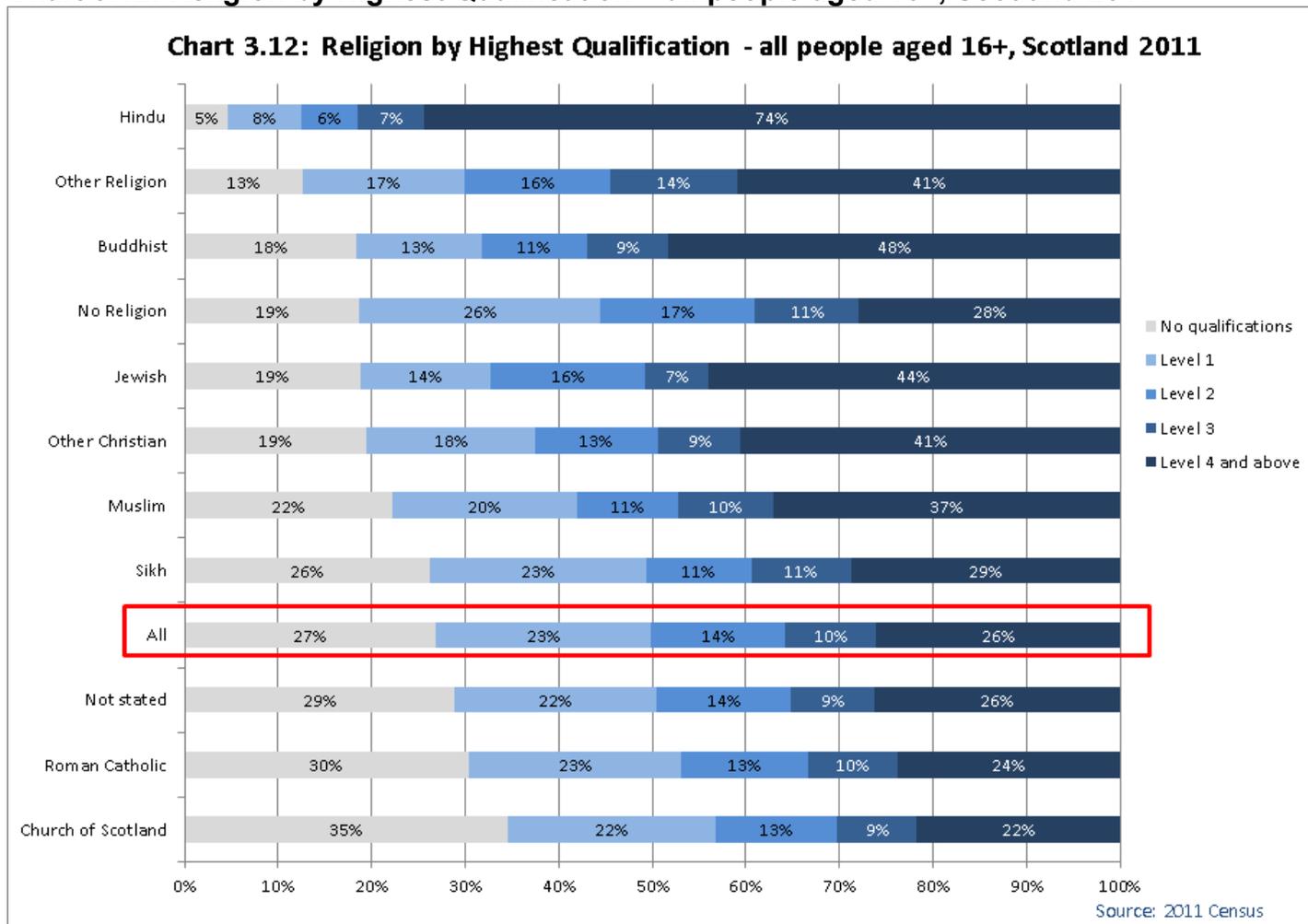


Chart 3.12 shows that around a quarter (27 per cent) of people aged 16+ had no qualifications. Around a quarter had 'Level 1'⁶¹, a further quarter had either 'Level 2' or 'Level 3', and the remaining quarter had 'Level 4 and above'.

Those who recorded their religion as 'Church of Scotland' were the most likely to have no qualifications (35 per cent) and those who recorded as 'Hindu' were the least likely (5 per cent).

Hindus were the most likely to be highly qualified (74 per cent having 'Level 4 and above' qualifications), while those who recorded as 'Church of Scotland' were the least likely (22 per cent).

⁶⁰ 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.

⁶¹ **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)'

Chapter 3.3: Housing

Key Findings:

- Those identifying as 'Church of Scotland' and 'Sikh' were most likely to own their own home and they tended to live in houses. Hindus were the least likely to own their home and tended to live in flats;
- Home ownership increased over the decade for those who recorded as 'Church of Scotland' but fell for almost every other religion;
- Roman Catholics were most likely to live in social rented accommodation;
- Hindus who rented their accommodation were most likely to rent privately and those who identified as 'Church of Scotland' and 'Roman Catholic' were most likely to live in social rented accommodation;
- Overcrowding was highest for Muslims and lowest for those who identified as 'Church of Scotland'.

Chart 3.13: Religion by Tenure – people in households aged 16+, Scotland 2011

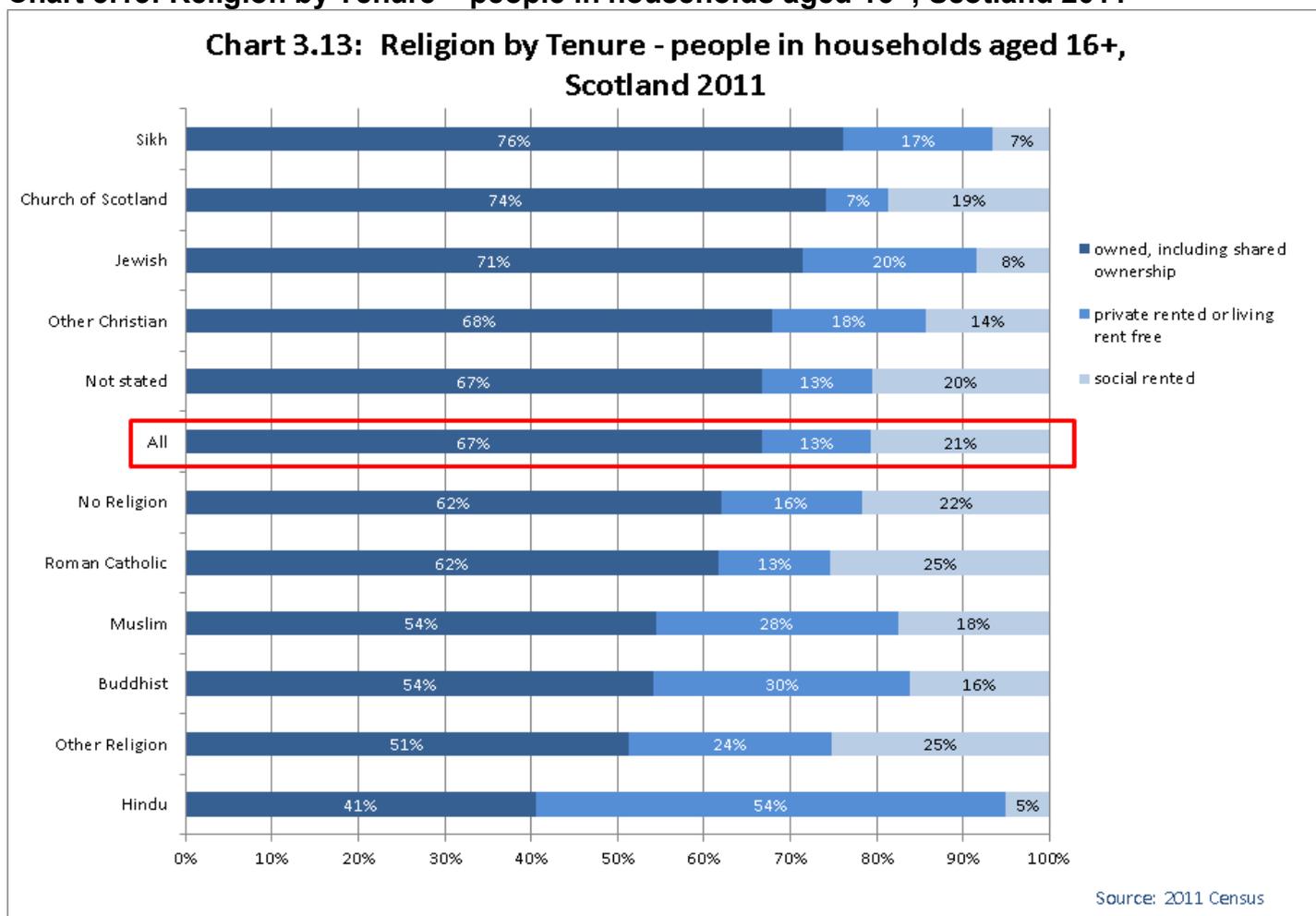


Chart 3.13 shows that two thirds (67 per cent) of people aged 16 and over owned their home (either, owned outright or with a mortgage or loan), a fifth (21 per cent) social rented and the remaining eighth (13 per cent) private rented or lived rent free.⁶²

⁶² Within this category, no more than 2 per cent of people were classed as living rent free.

Housing tenure varied by religion group. Home ownership was high amongst those who recorded their religion as 'Church of Scotland' (74 per cent). It should be noted that this group had an older age profile.

Muslims, Buddhists and Hindus were among the least likely to own their own home. The majority of Hindus (54 per cent) privately rented or lived rent free.

Roman Catholics were most likely to social rent (25 per cent).

Chart 3.14: Home Ownership by Religion – people in households aged 16+, Scotland 2001 and 2011

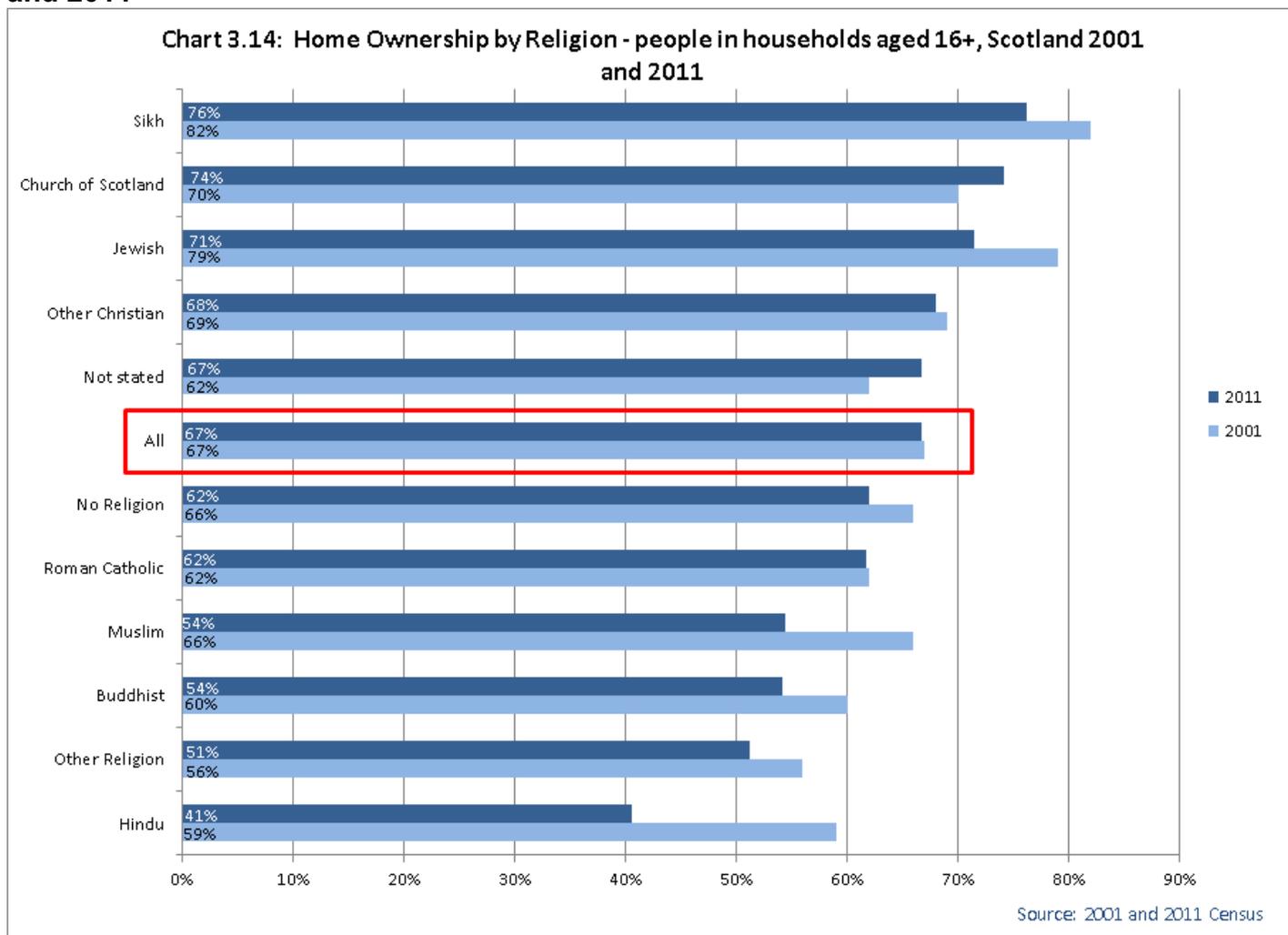


Chart 3.14 shows that home ownership remained constant between 2001 and 2011 (at 67 per cent)⁶³. It increased over the decade for those who recorded as 'Church of Scotland' but fell for almost every other group. Home ownership for the 'Hindu' group fell by 18 percentage points and for the 'Muslim' group there was a 12 percentage point fall.

⁶³ This chart focuses on home ownership – it doesn't show change in the private rented and social rented sectors.

Chart 3.15: Religion by Type of Accommodation – all people in households, Scotland 2011

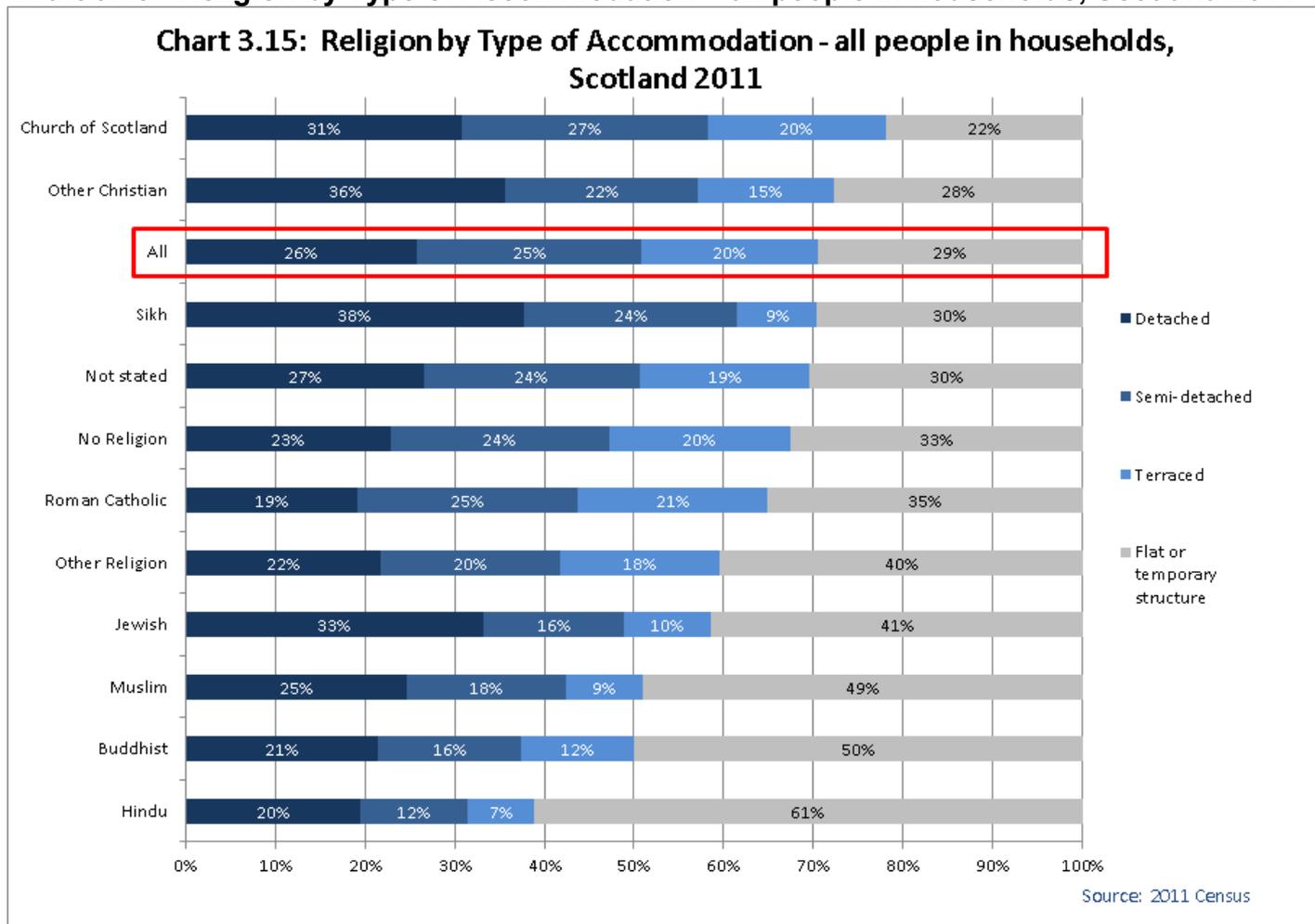


Chart 3.15 shows that over two thirds (71 per cent) of people lived in houses and just under a third (29 per cent) lived in flats. A quarter (26 per cent) of people lived in a detached house, a further quarter (25 per cent) in a semi-detached house and a fifth (20 per cent) lived in a terraced house.

Those who recorded as 'Church of Scotland' were most likely to live in a house (78 per cent) and those from the 'Sikh' group were the most likely to live in a detached house (38 per cent).

Hindus were the most likely to live in a flat (61 per cent).⁶⁴

⁶⁴ Within the 'Flat or Temporary Structure' category, less than 1 per cent of people were classed as living in a temporary structure (excluding 'White: Gypsy/Traveller' where the proportion was higher. See chapter 2).

Chart 3.16: Religion by Landlord – people aged 16 or over in Rented Accommodation households, Scotland 2011

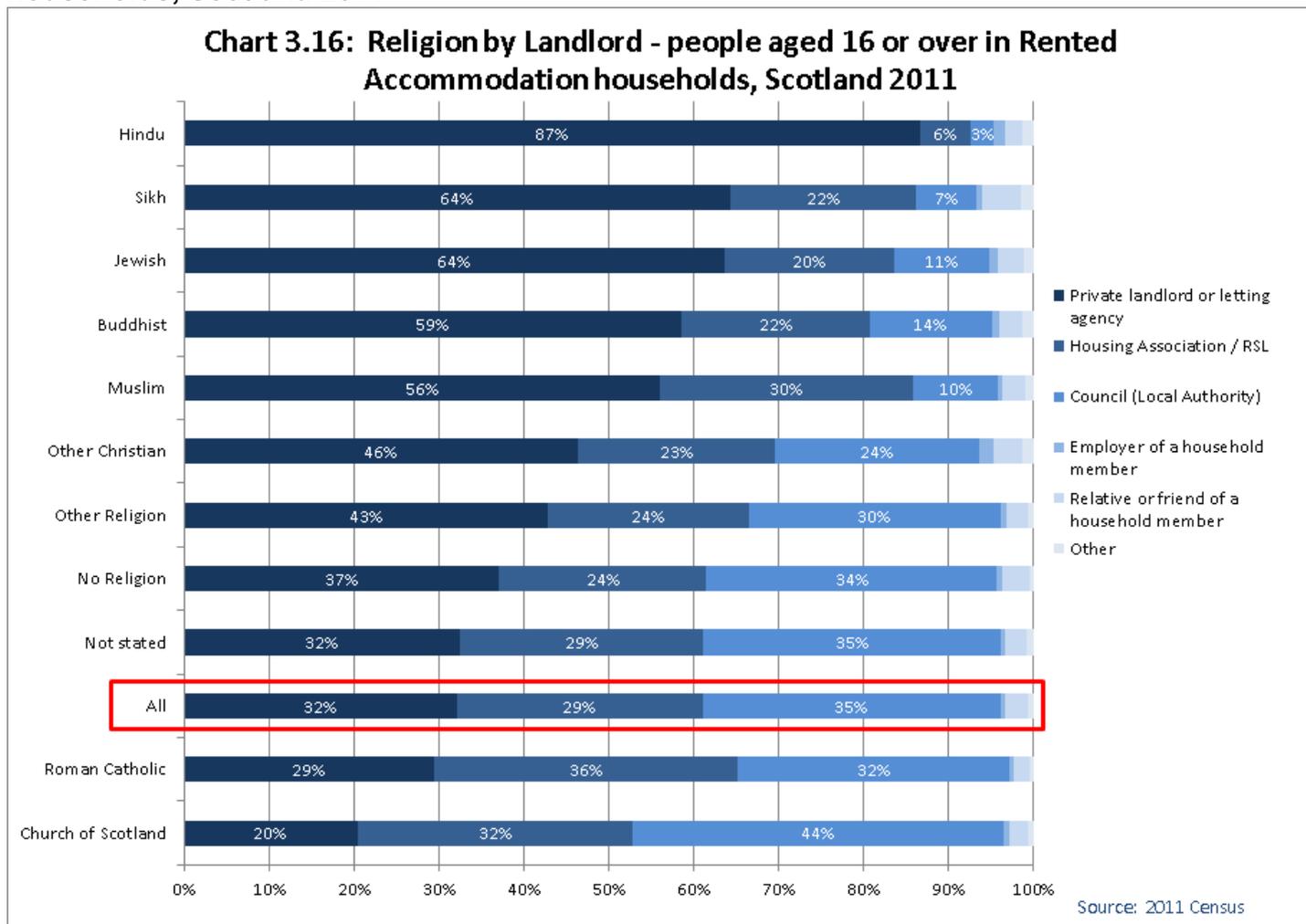


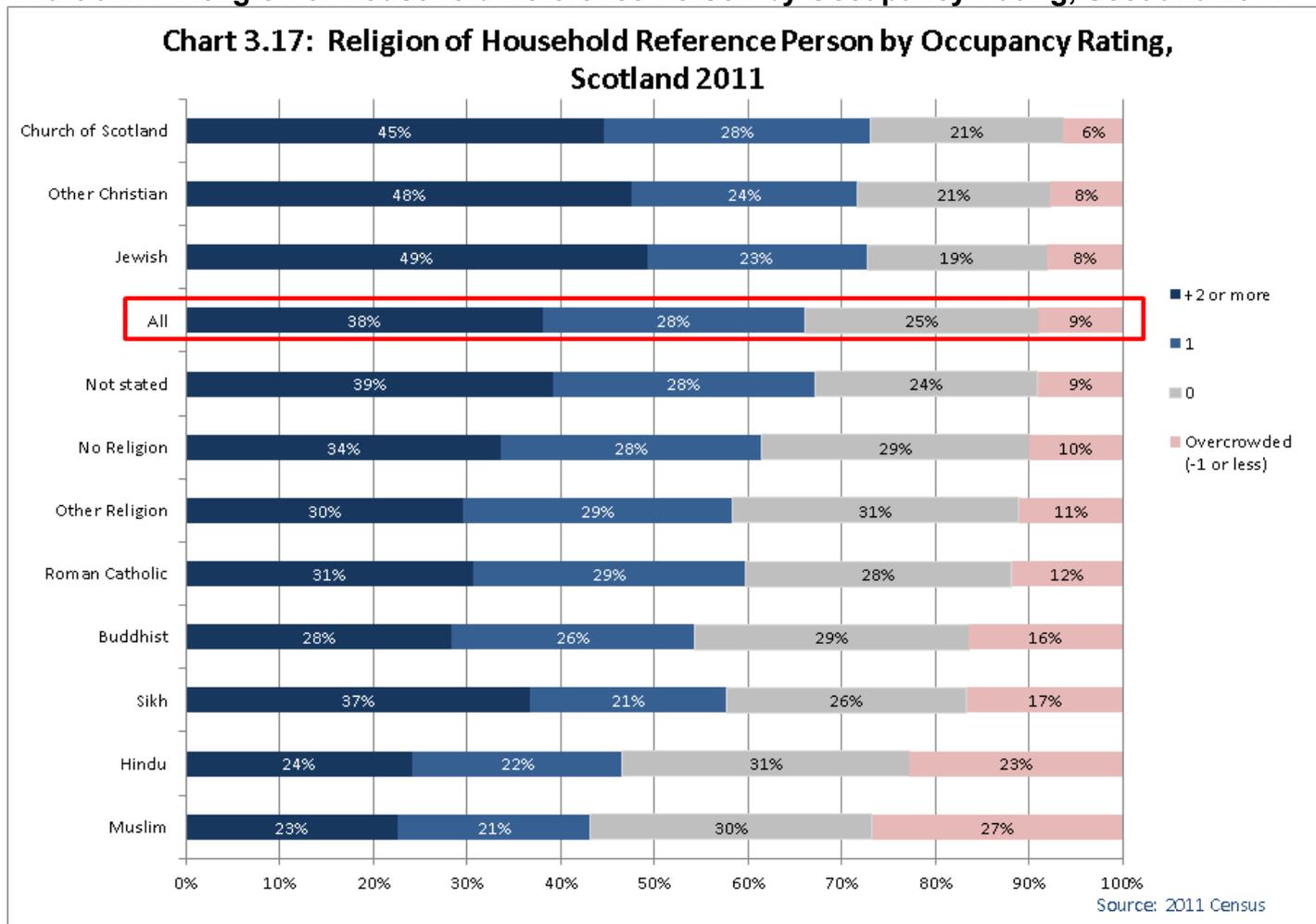
Chart 3.16 shows a fairly even split for those who rented their accommodation across the three main landlords - private, housing association/registered social landlord and council.⁶⁵

People who recorded their religion as 'Church of Scotland' and 'Roman Catholic' were more likely to social rent than those from the other religions.

Those who identified as 'Muslim', 'Buddhist', 'Jewish', 'Sikh' and 'Hindu' were much more likely to rent privately. Almost 90 per cent of Hindus who rented their home did so through a private landlord.

⁶⁵ 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 3.17: Religion of Household Reference Person by Occupancy Rating, Scotland 2011



Occupancy rating⁶⁶ provides a measure of whether a household's accommodation is overcrowded or under-occupied and gives an indication of how many households may be living in overcrowded conditions. The occupancy rating of a household is calculated by subtracting the notional number of rooms required from the actual number of rooms.

Chart 3.17 shows that almost a tenth (9 per cent) of households in Scotland were overcrowded. This ranged from 6 per cent of 'Church of Scotland' households to 27 per cent of 'Muslim' households.

Three quarters (73 per cent) of 'Church of Scotland' households were under-occupied (i.e. had more rooms than the standard requirement) compared to 60 per cent of 'Roman Catholic' and 43 per cent of 'Muslim' households.

⁶⁶ For an explanation of how occupancy rating is calculated see www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/variables-classification/occupancy-rating

Chart 3.18: Religion of Household Reference Person by Central Heating, Scotland 2011

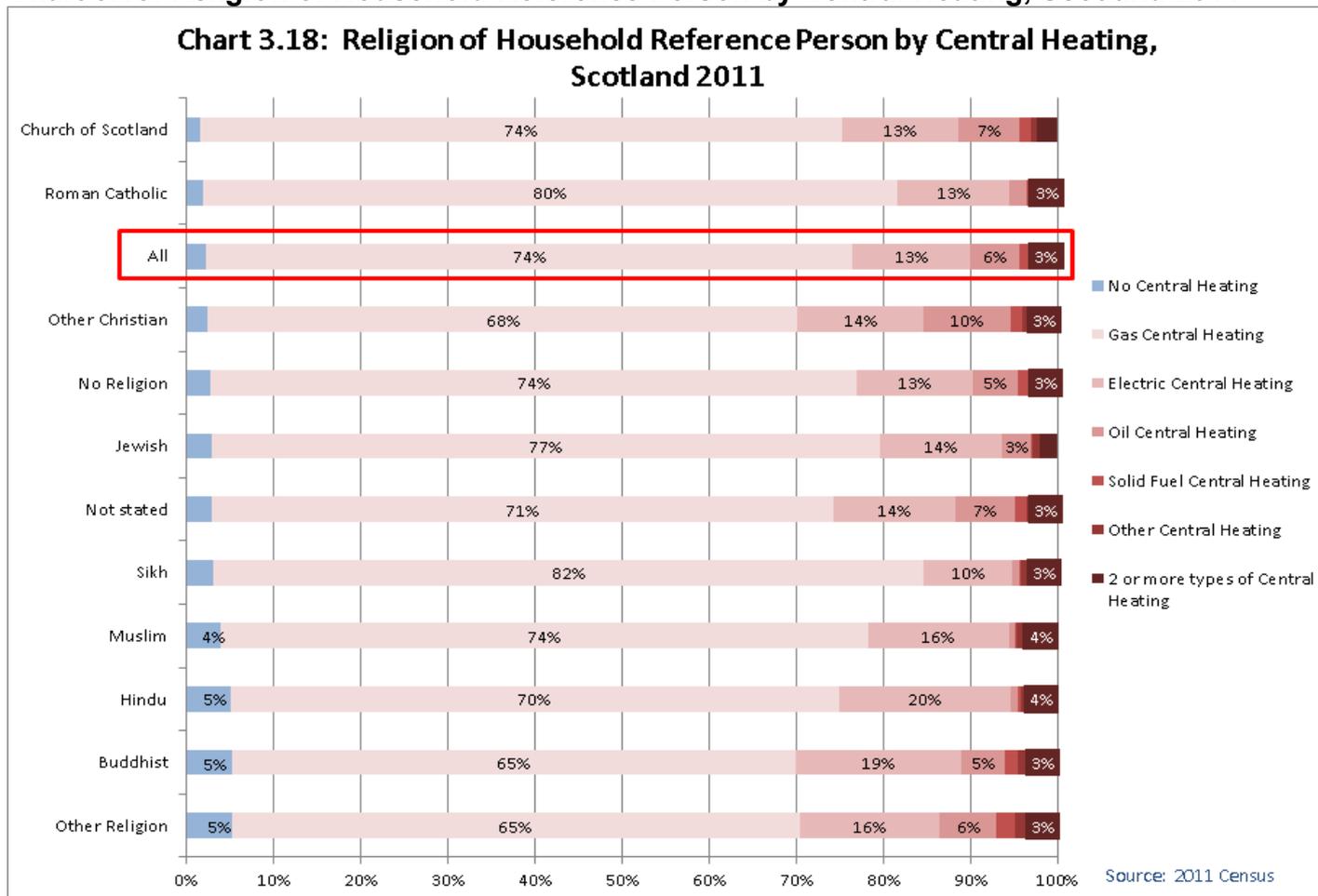


Chart 3.18 shows that the most common form of central heating in households in Scotland was gas central heating (74 per cent). Around an eighth (13 per cent) of households had electric central heating and a tenth had other types of central heating. Two per cent of households had no central heating.

‘Sikh’, ‘Muslim’, ‘Hindu’ and ‘Buddhist’ households were amongst the groups most likely to have no central heating. Households where the reference person recorded as ‘Church of Scotland’ were the least likely to have no central heating. Five per cent of ‘Buddhist’ households had no central heating.

Chapter 3.4: Transport

Key Finding:

- Sikhs had the most access to a car or van and Hindus had the least.

Chart 3.19: Religion by Number of Cars – all people in Households aged 16+, Scotland 2011

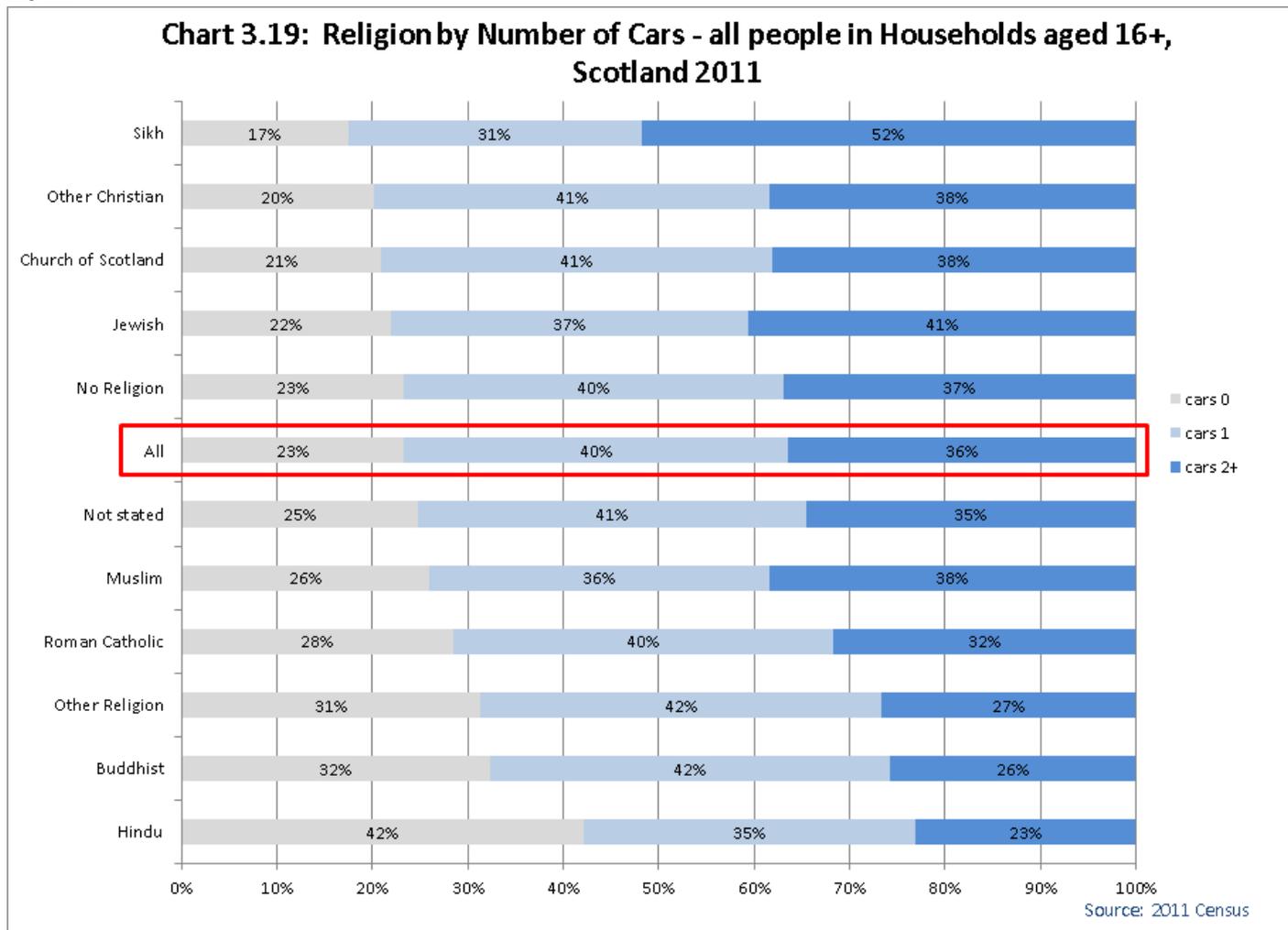


Chart 3.19 shows that around a quarter (23 per cent) of people aged 16 and over in households had no access to a car or van, two fifths (40 per cent) had access to one car or van and the remaining third (36 per cent) had access to two or more cars or vans.

Sikhs had the highest car access with the majority (52 per cent) having access to two or more cars or vans. Hindus had the lowest car access, with over two fifths (42 per cent) living in households with no access to a car or van.

People who recorded as 'Church of Scotland' had more access to cars or vans than those who recorded as 'Roman Catholic' and 'No religion'.

Chart 3.20: Religion by Number of Cars – all people aged 16+ in households in rural areas, Scotland 2011

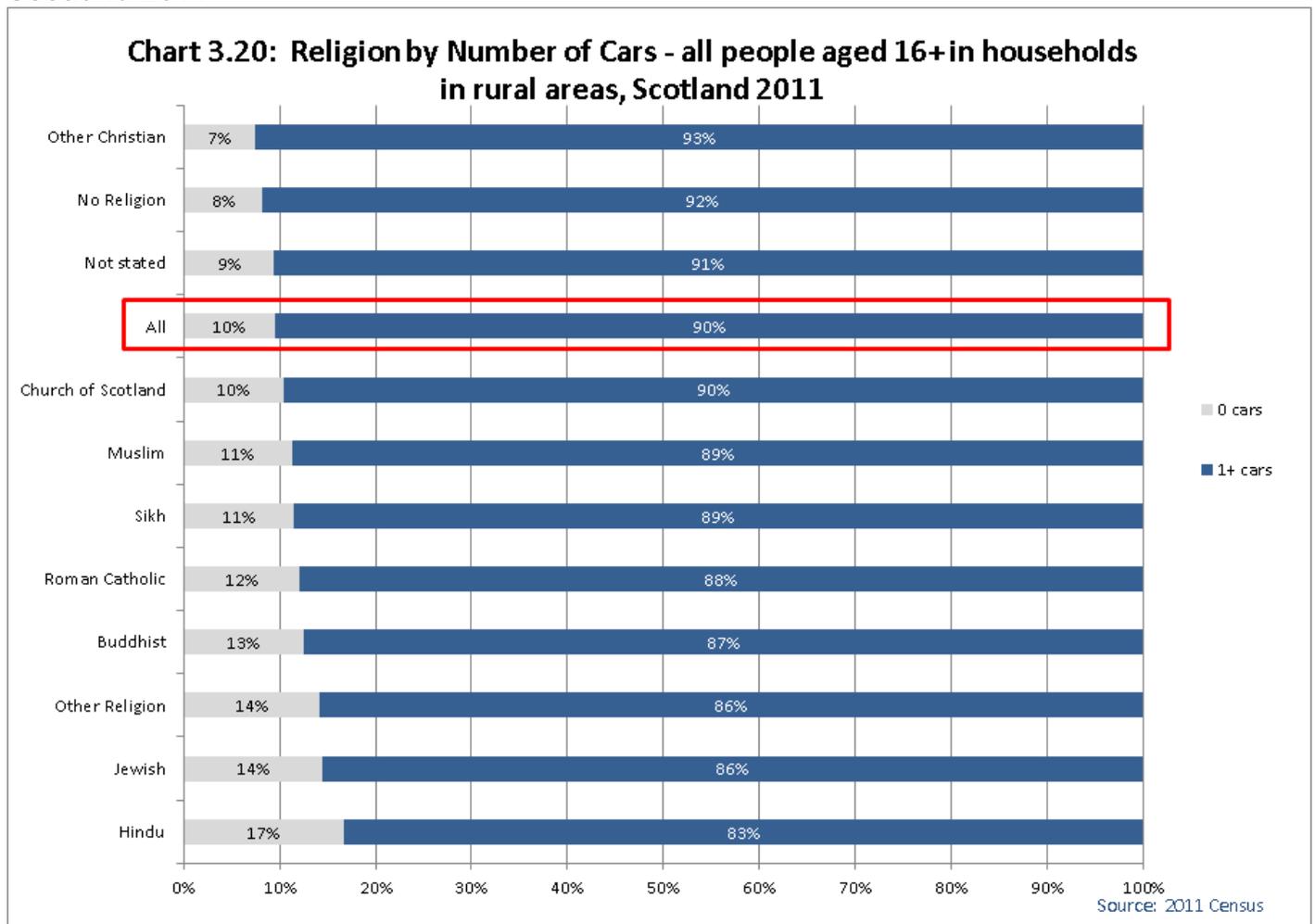


Chart 3.20 shows that a tenth (10 per cent) of people aged 16 and over in households in rural areas didn't have access to a car or van. This varied from 7 per cent of those who recorded as 'Other Christian' to 17 per cent of those who recorded as 'Hindu'. Those who recorded as 'Roman Catholic' in rural areas were more likely to have no car or van access than 'Church of Scotland' and those who recorded 'No Religion'.

Chart 3.21: Religion by Method of Travel to Work – those aged 16-74 in Employment (excluding Full-Time students), Scotland 2011

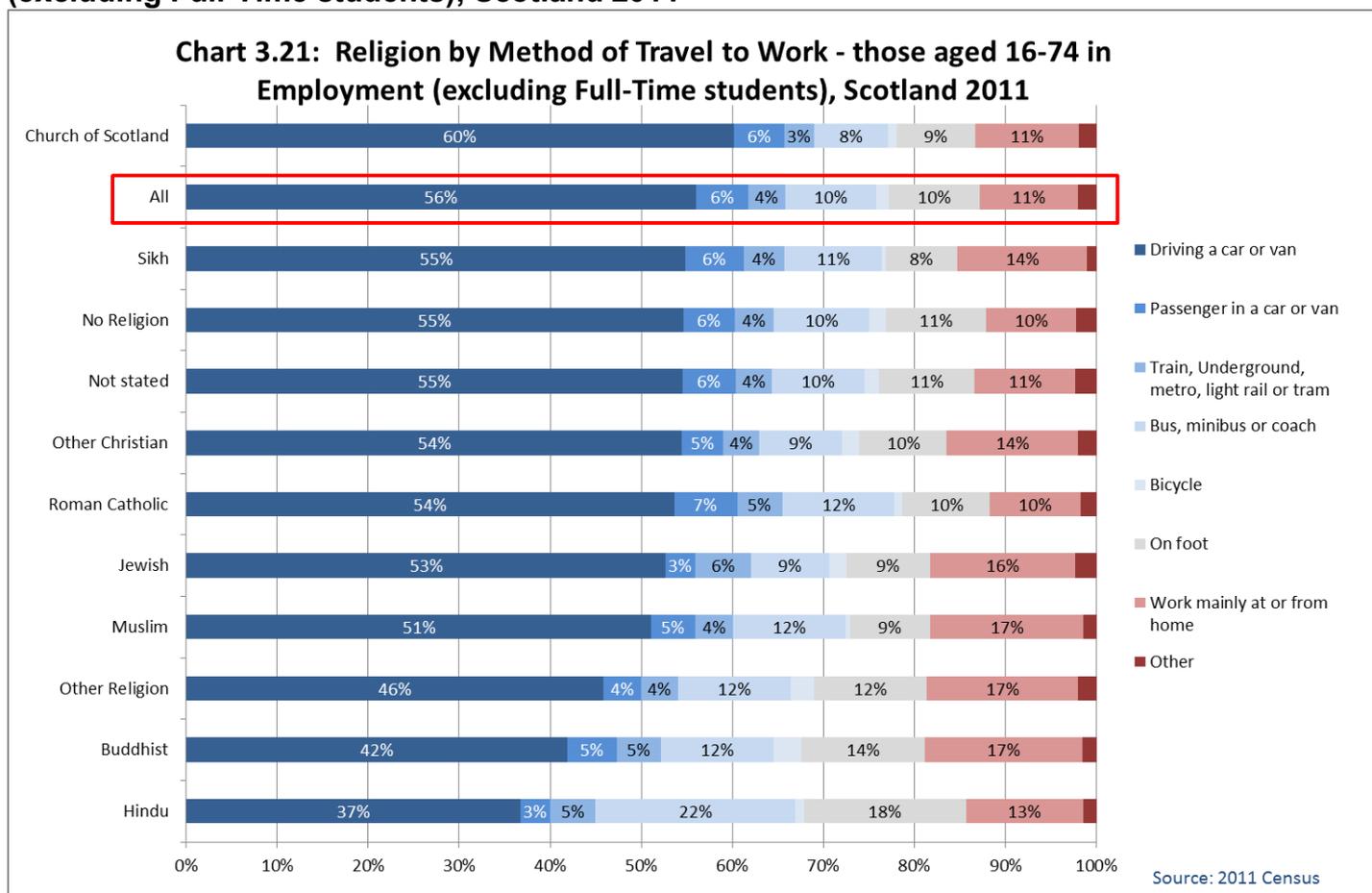


Chart 3.21 shows that the majority of people in employment drove to work (56 per cent). All of the other modes of transport were much less common with only a tenth using the bus and a tenth walking. A further tenth worked mainly at or from home.

Only those who recorded as 'Church of Scotland' had a higher than average proportion of people who drove to work (60 per cent). Hindus were the least likely to drive to work (37 per cent).

Hindus were also the group most likely to take the bus to work (22 per cent). Buddhists were the group most likely to work mainly at or from home (17 per cent).

Chart 3.22: Religion by Method of Travel to Study – all people aged 4+ studying the week before the census, Scotland 2011

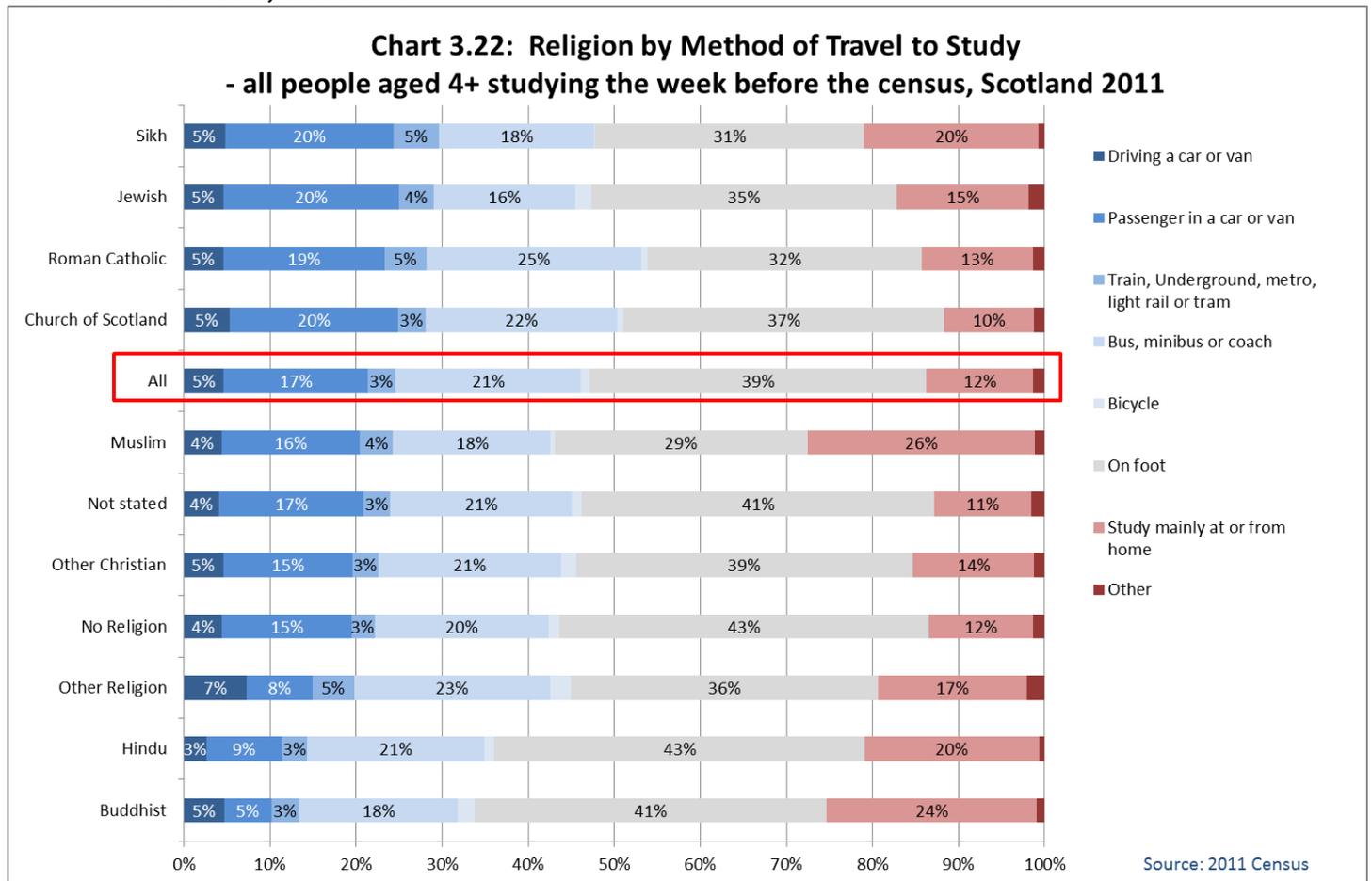


Chart 3.22 shows that the most common method of travel to study⁶⁷ was on foot (39 per cent). A fifth (21 per cent) of people travelled to their place of study by car (mainly as passengers) and a further fifth travelled by bus. An eighth of people studied at home.⁶⁸

The 'Church of Scotland' and 'Roman Catholic' groups showed similar profiles with around half of people travelling to their place of study by car, train or bus. Those recording 'No Religion' were more likely to walk.

Those who identified as 'Sikh' and 'Jewish' were the most likely to travel by car and 'Hindu' and 'Buddhist' the least.

⁶⁷ This includes both school children and university or college students

⁶⁸ 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 3.23: Religion by Distance Travelled to Work – all people aged 16-74 in Employment (excluding Full-Time students), Scotland 2011

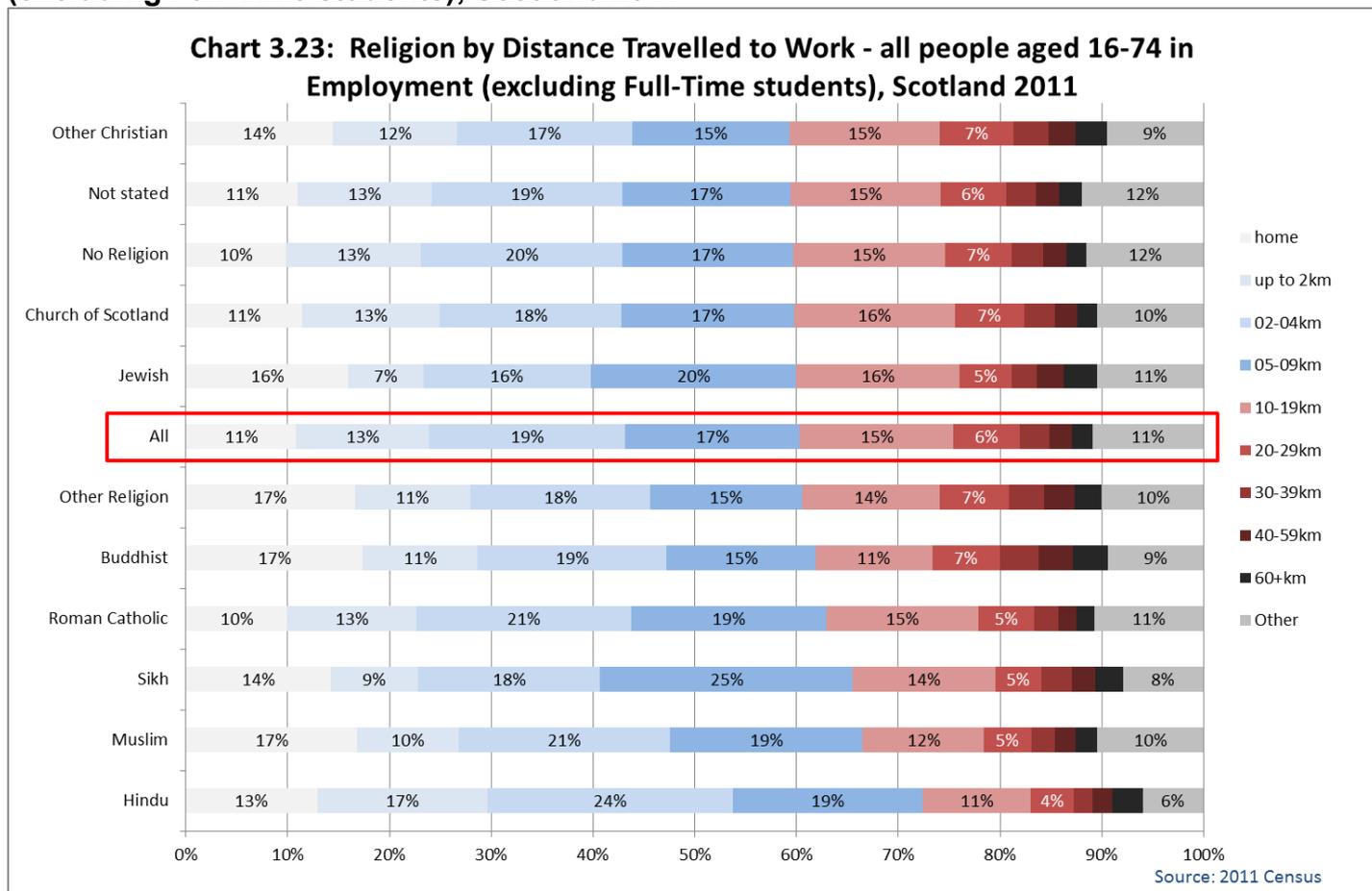


Chart 3.23 shows that the majority (60 per cent) of people travelled less than 10km to their place of work, including those who worked at home. A quarter of people travelled between 10km and 29km and 7 per cent travelled 30km or more.

Hindus were the most likely to travel shorter distances of less than 10km (72 per cent) and those who recorded as ‘Other Christian’ were more likely to travel longer distances of 10km or over.

Buddhists were the most likely to work mainly at or from home, and were also the most likely to travel very long distances of 30km or more.

Chart 3.24: Religion by Distance Travelled to Place of Study – all people aged 4+ Studying the week before the census, Scotland 2011

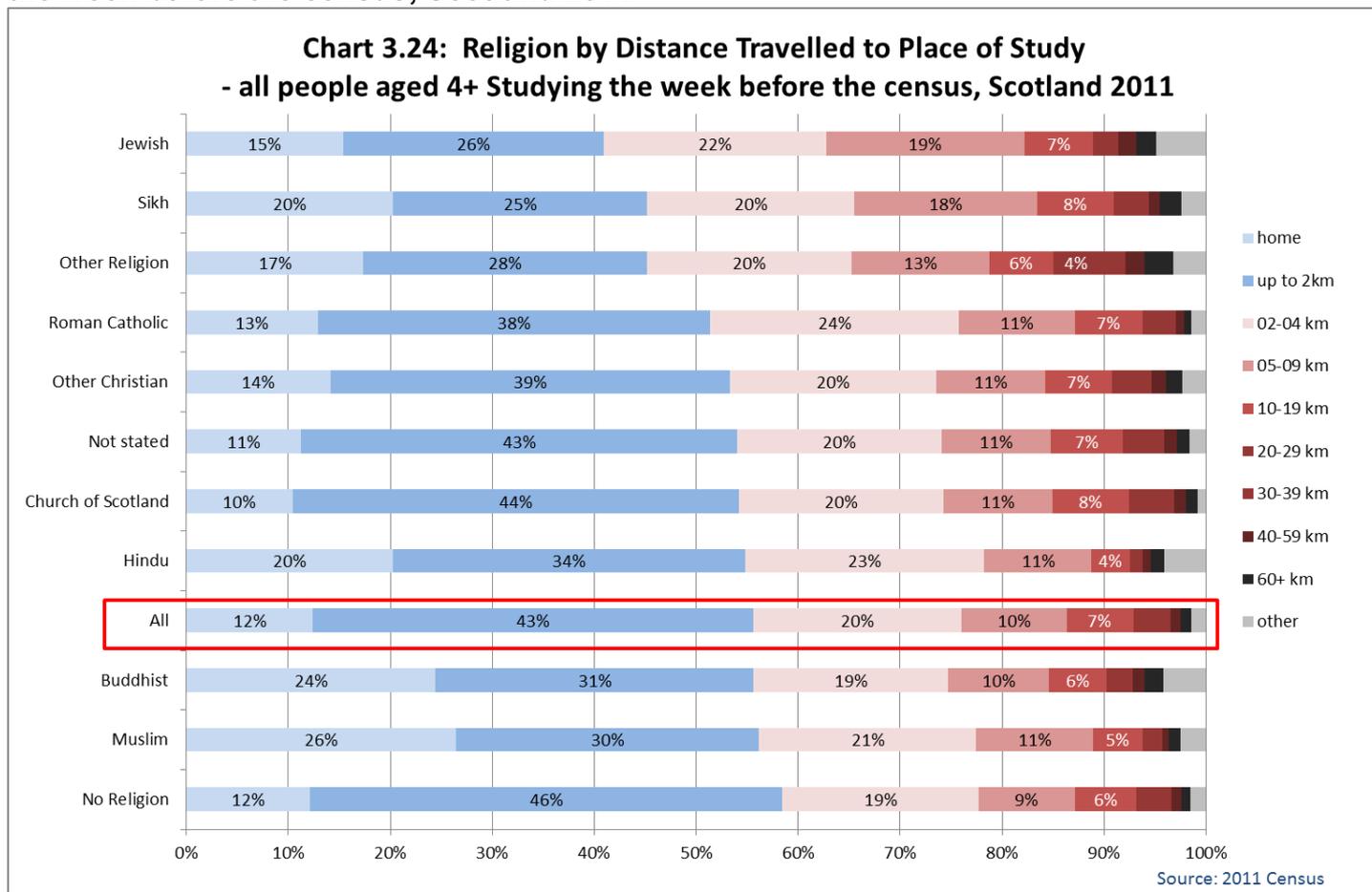


Chart 3.24 shows that the majority (56 per cent) of people who were studying travelled less than 2km to their place of study⁶⁹, including those who studied from home.⁷⁰ A further third travelled between 2km and 9km and the remaining 12 per cent travelled 10km or more.

Those who recorded their religion as ‘Jewish’ were the most likely to travel longer distances of 2km or more to their place of study and those who recorded ‘No religion’ were the most likely to travel less than 2km.

Those who recorded an ‘Other Religion’ were most likely to travel very long distances of 10km or more.

⁶⁹ This includes both school children and university or college students

⁷⁰ 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>

Chapter 4A: Disability

Introduction

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

There are many other important inter-relationships between disability and other variables that could not be examined; either due to limitations of Census data or time constraints. In addition, the report does not try to provide commentary on the causes and background to the differences illustrated. The intention is that the report should stimulate discussion by highlighting interesting differences between people with or without a limiting long-term health problem or disability.

Summary of Disability Findings

In 2011, compared to the population in Scotland, disabled people were:

- More likely to be economically inactive;
- More likely to be 'retired';
- Less likely to be in the higher NS-SeC groups;
- Much more likely to have never worked;
- More likely to be in the lowest ('D and E') social grades;
- More likely to have 'no qualifications';
- More likely to live in a flat, and less likely to have access to a car;
- Less likely to drive to work, and more likely to work from home.

Background

As part of the 2011 Census, all people in Scotland were asked to indicate whether or not their day-to-day activities were limited because of a health problem or disability that had lasted, or was expected to last, at least 12 months, including those related to age. The majority (80 per cent, or 4,255,000 people) reported in the 2011 Census that they were 'not limited' by a long-term health problem or disability; 10 per cent (506,000 people) reported that they were 'limited a lot', and a further 10 per cent (535,000 people) reported that they were 'limited a little'.

The following analysis explores the responses to this question and draws upon other data sources. It compares results to other relevant variables to examine relationships, but does not seek to determine causation.

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Chapter 4A.1: Labour Market

Key Findings:

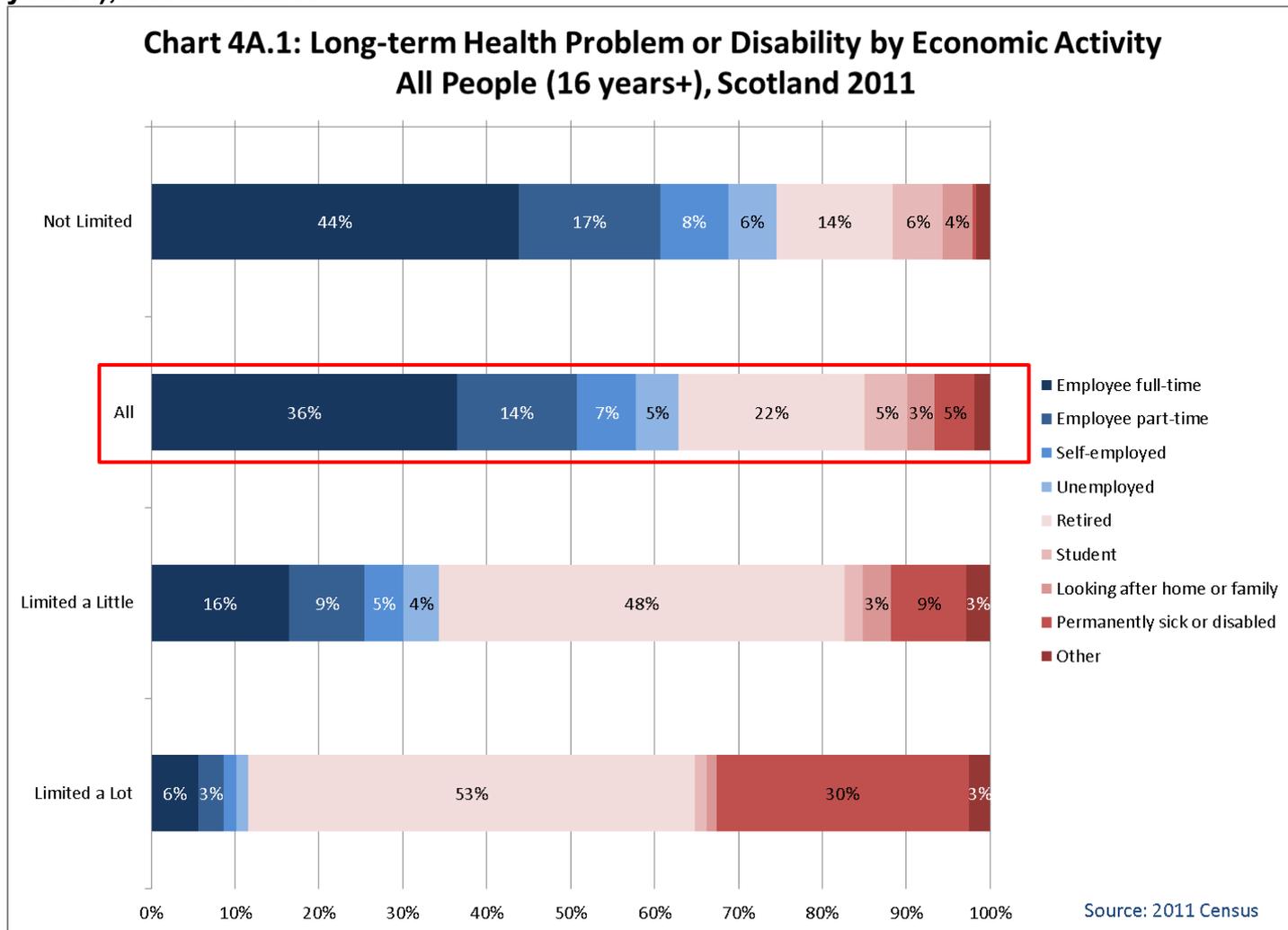
Disabled people were:

- More likely to be economically inactive;
- More likely to be 'retired';
- Less likely to be in the higher NS-SeC groups;
- Much more likely to have never worked;
- More likely to be in the lowest ('D and E') social grades.

The Life Opportunities Survey (2011) explored the barriers to employment for both disabled and non-disabled people. The findings showed that disabled people were more likely than non-

disabled people to face barriers to work because of lack of confidence and attitudes of employers. Disabled people also cited health conditions, impairments and disability as barriers to work.

Chart 4A.1: Long-term Health Problem or Disability by Economic Activity, All People (16 years+), Scotland 2011



Economic activity⁷¹ 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.

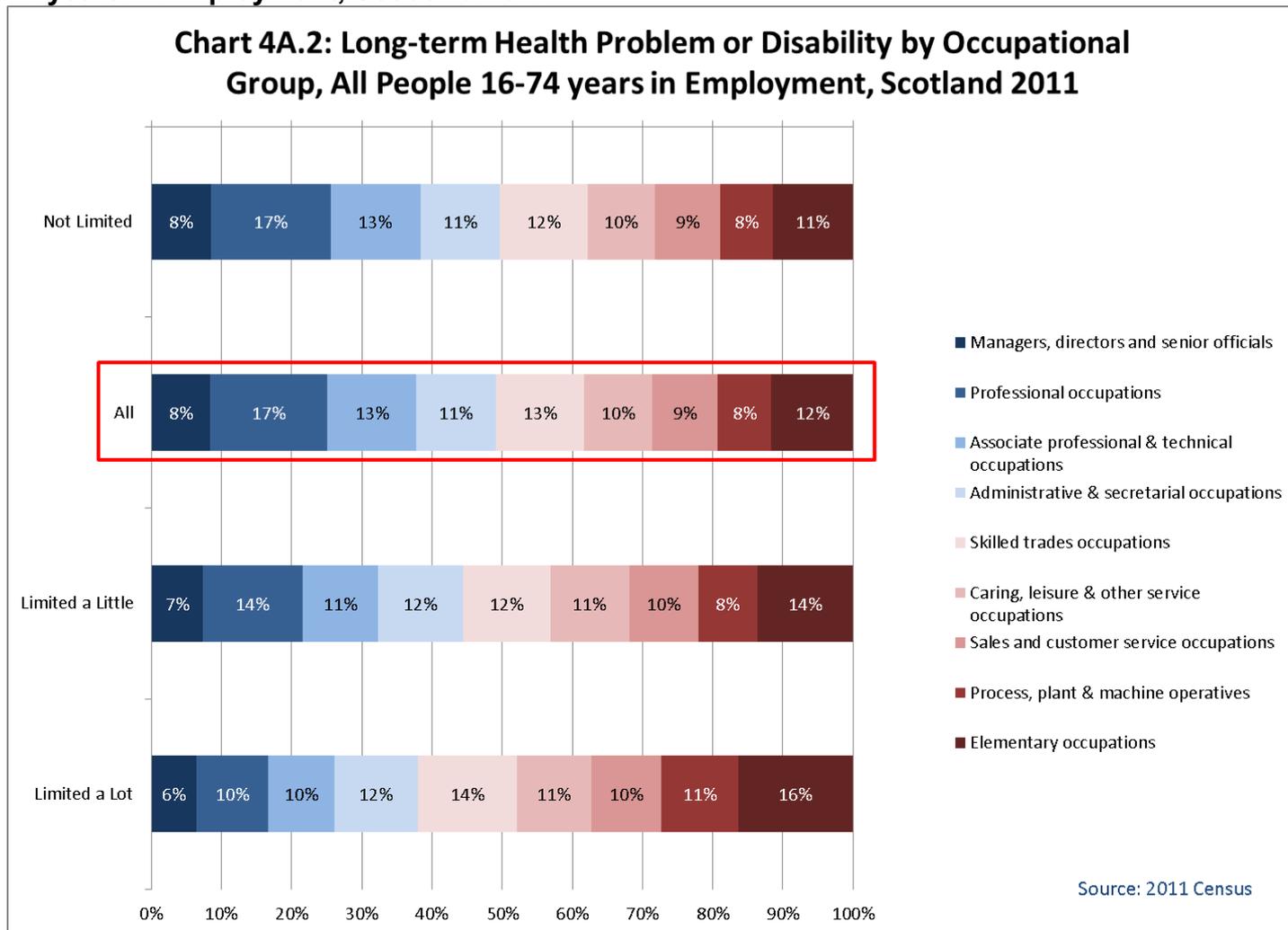
Chart 4A.1 shows that people who were limited by a long-term health problem or disability were much less likely to be economically active than those who were not limited. Only 12 per cent of those who were 'limited a lot' were economically active compared to 63 per cent of the population and 74 per cent who were 'not limited'.

The vast majority (88 per cent) of people whose day-to-day activities were 'limited a lot' were economically inactive; consisting mostly of people who were 'retired' (53 per cent) and 'permanently sick or disabled' (30 per cent).

⁷¹ Those defined as economically active are either employees, self-employed or unemployed, indicated in blue in the above chart. 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.

The 'limited a little' group had a similar proportion of people who were 'retired' (48 per cent) as the 'limited a lot' group (53 per cent), but the proportion of people who reported that they were 'permanently sick or disabled' was much smaller (9 per cent compared to 30 per cent).

Chart 4A.2: Long-term Health Problem or Disability by Occupational Group, All People 16-74 years in Employment, Scotland 2011



A person's occupational group relates to their main job and is derived from either their job title or details of the activities involved in their job.⁷²

Chart 4A.2 shows that people aged 16-74 whose day-to-day activities were limited were less likely to be working in the highest three occupational groups, and were more likely to be working in the lower groups. Those whose activities were 'limited a lot' were more likely to be working in 'Elementary Occupations' (16 per cent), and as 'Process, Plant & Machine operatives' (11 per cent) compared to those who were not limited.

People whose day-to-day activities were 'not limited' were more likely to be 'Managers, Directors and Senior Officials' and 'Professionals', than those who were limited. A quarter of people (26 per cent) who were 'not limited' were in these occupational groups, compared to 17 per cent of people who were 'limited a lot' by a long-term health problem or disability.

⁷² Further information on the occupational classification used in the 2011 Census (SOC2010) can be found at: <http://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/variables-classification/occupation>

Chart 4A.3: Long-term Health Problem or Disability by Gender, for Managers, Directors and Senior Officials, All People 16-74 years in Employment, Scotland 2011

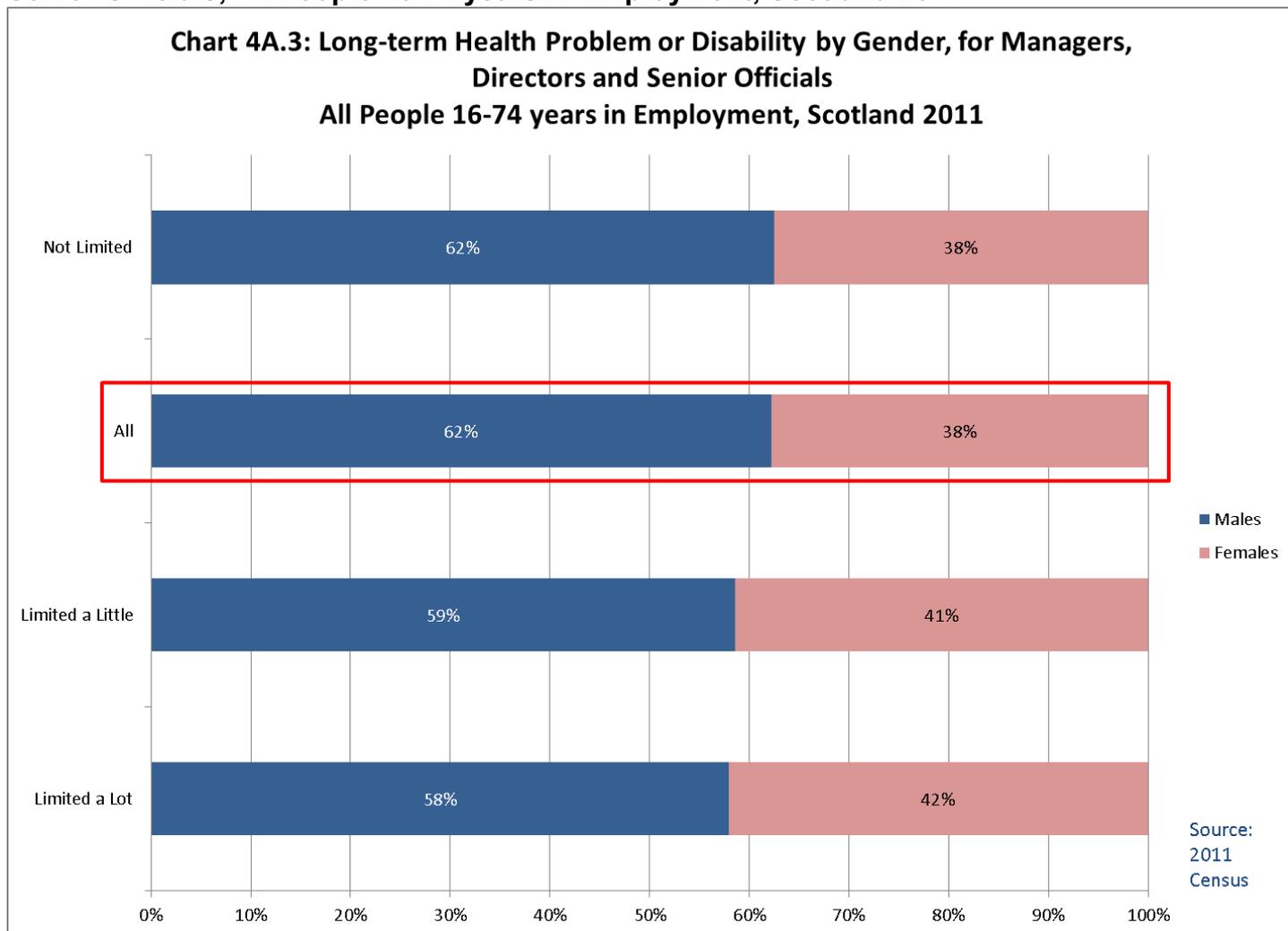


Chart 4A.3 shows that the majority of ‘Managers, Directors and Senior Officials’ were male, and this was the case both for groups who were limited and those who were not.

There was a slightly higher proportion of female ‘Managers, Directors and Senior Officials’ in the ‘limited a lot’ group (42 per cent), compared to the ‘limited a little’ (41 per cent) and ‘not limited’ (38 per cent) groups.

A gender split is available for other occupational groups in the accompanying excel tables.

Chart 4A.4: Long-term Health Problem or Disability by Industry, All People 16-74 years in Employment, Scotland 2011⁷³

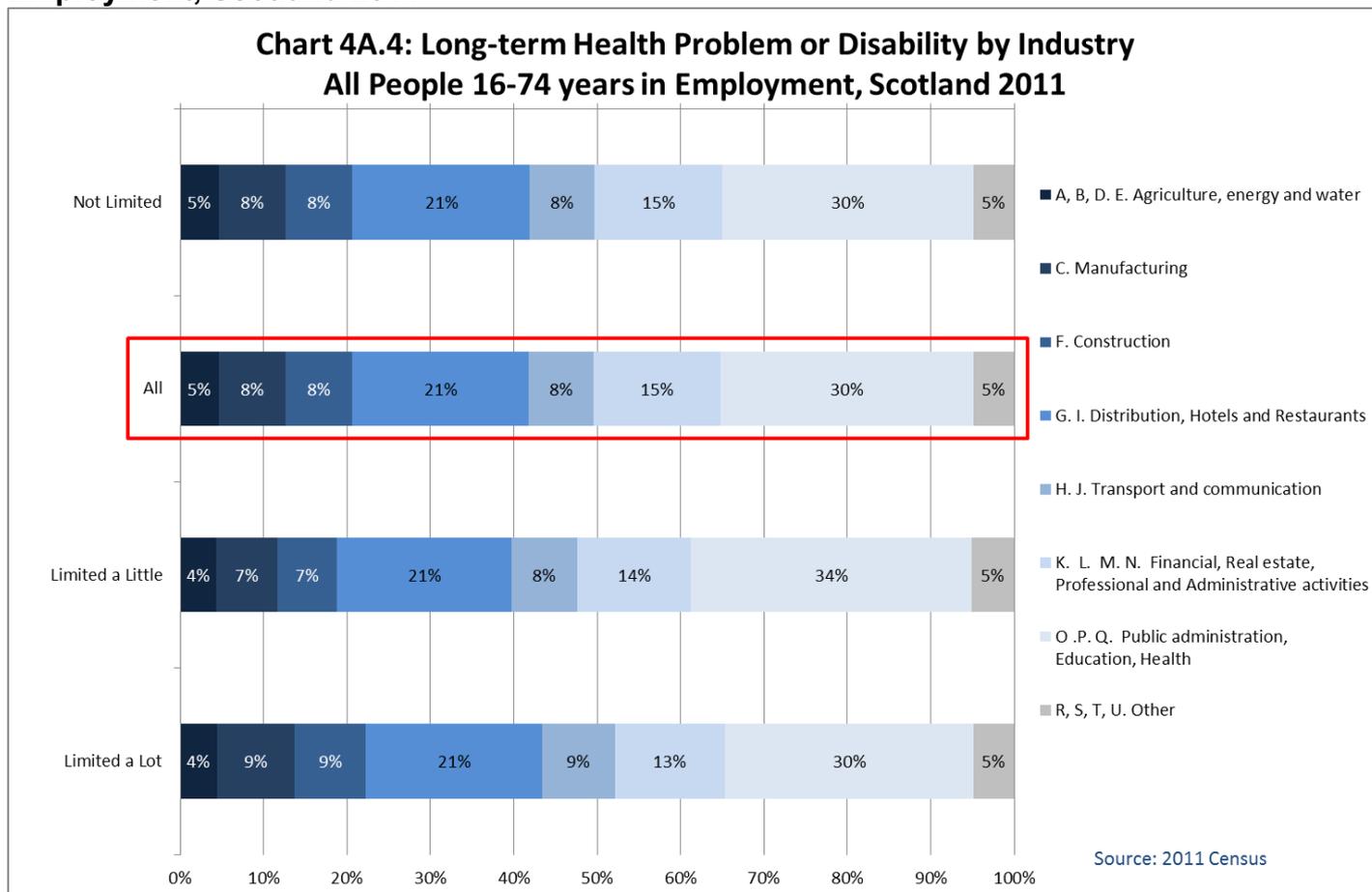
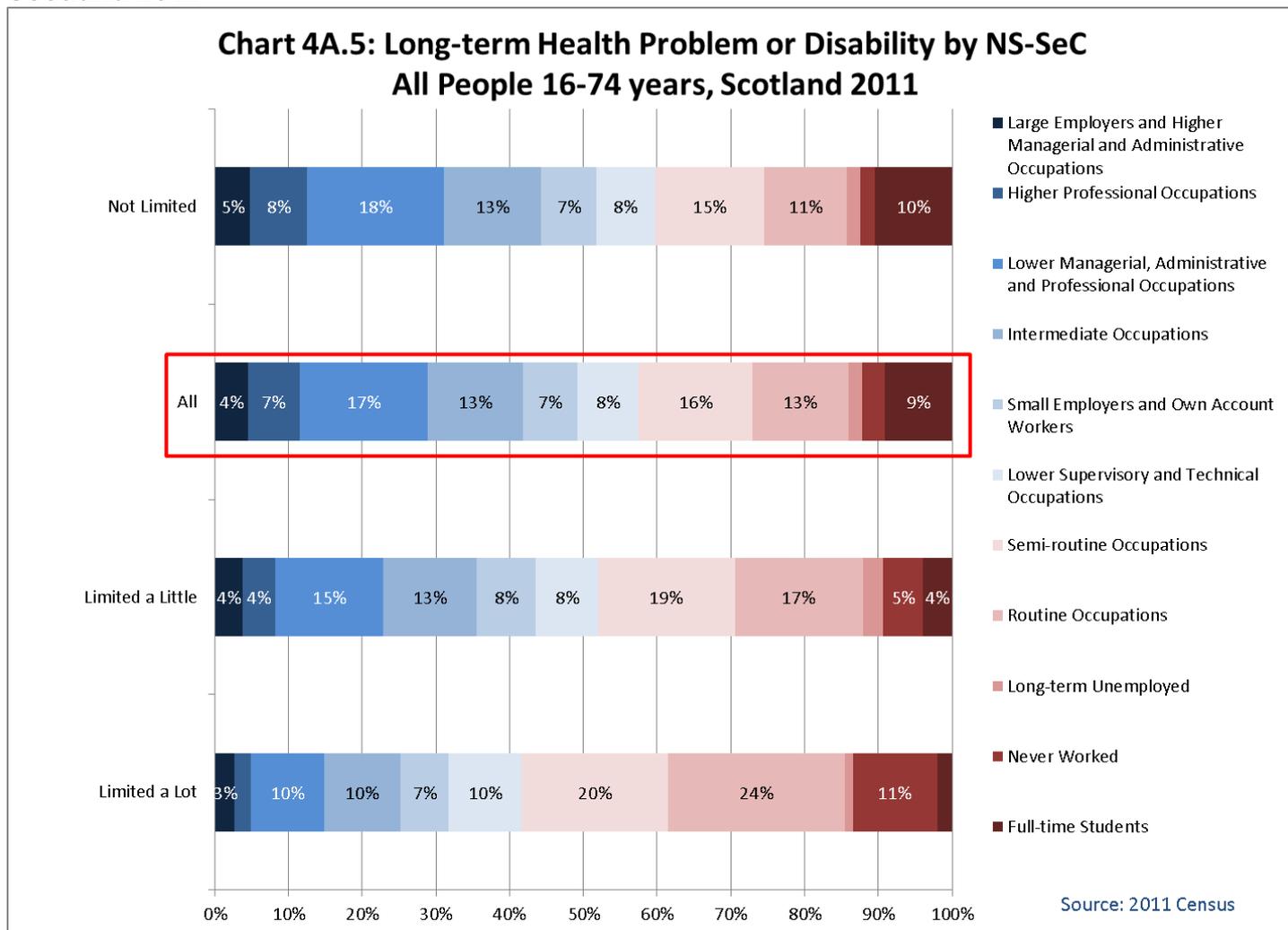


Chart 4A.4 shows that the industry profile for those who were limited by a long-term health problem was similar to that for those who were not limited. There were only very slight differences between the groups, with a slightly higher proportion (34 per cent) of people who were 'limited a little' in 'Public Administration, Education and Health' compared to 30 per cent of people who were 'not limited' and 'limited a lot'.

⁷³ 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 4A.5: Long-term Health Problem or Disability by NS-SeC, All People 16-74 years, 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.⁷⁴

Chart 4A.5 shows that people who were 'not limited' by a long-term health problem or disability had slightly more representation in the higher NS-SeC groups than people who were 'limited a little' and 'limited a lot'. An eighth (13 per cent) of those who were 'not limited' were in the two highest groups compared to 8 per cent of those who were 'limited a little' and 5 per cent of those who were 'limited a lot'.

Around a tenth (11 per cent) of people whose day-to-day activities were 'limited a lot' by a long-term health problem or disability had never worked, compared to 2 per cent of people who were 'not limited'.

⁷⁴ 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 4A.6: Long-term Health Problem or Disability by Weekly Hours Worked, All People 16-74 years in Employment, Scotland 2011

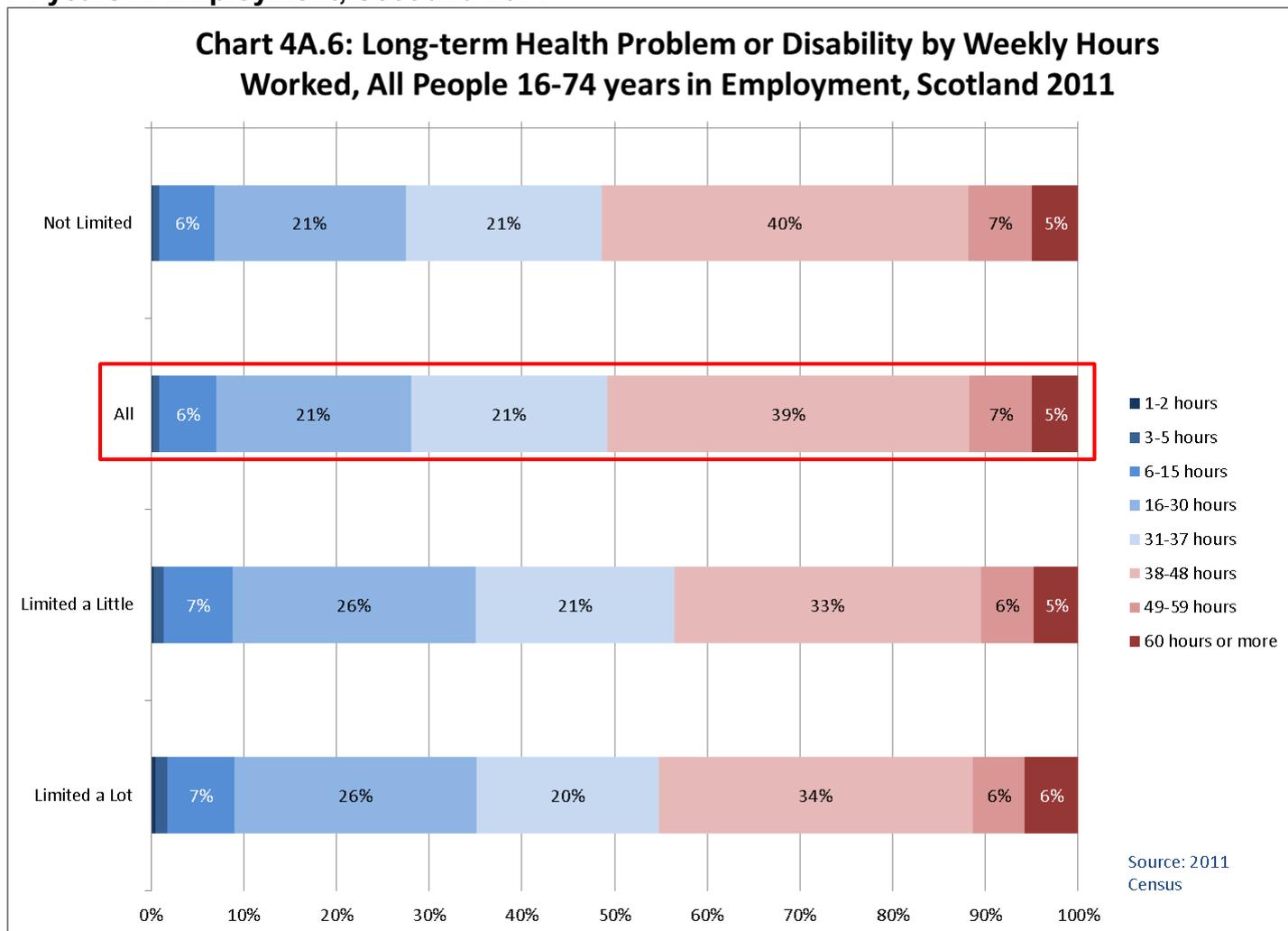


Chart 4A.6 shows that people who were limited either ‘a little’ or ‘a lot’ generally worked fewer hours per week compared to people who were ‘not limited’.

Over half of employed people who were ‘limited a little’ (56 per cent) and ‘limited a lot’ (55 per cent) worked 37 hours or less per week, compared to 49 per cent of people who were ‘not limited’.

Chart 4A.7: Long-term Health Problem or Disability by Social Grade, All People in Households (16-64 years), Scotland 2011

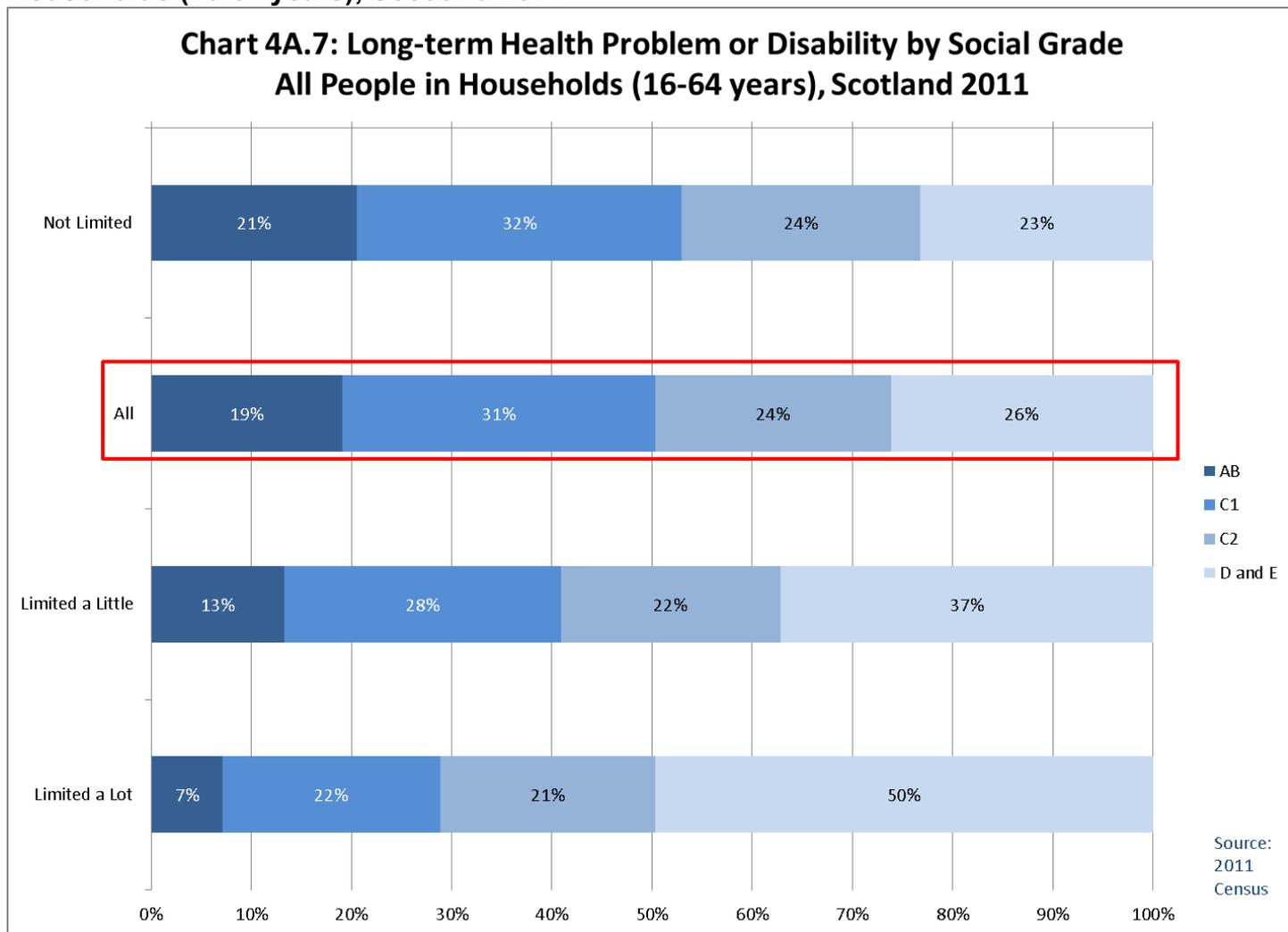


Chart 4A.7 shows that half of people aged 16-64 were in the highest social grades, AB and C1⁷⁵. The 'limited a lot' and 'limited a little' groups had lower proportions of people in these grades (29 per cent and 41 per cent, respectively).

Half of people (50 per cent) who were 'limited a lot' by a long-term health problem or disability were in the lowest 'D and E' social grades. This was more than double the proportion from the 'not limited' group (23 per cent).

⁷⁵ 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

Chart 4A.8: Long-term Health Problem or Disability by Gender, All People (16-64 years) in AB Social Grade Households, Scotland 2011

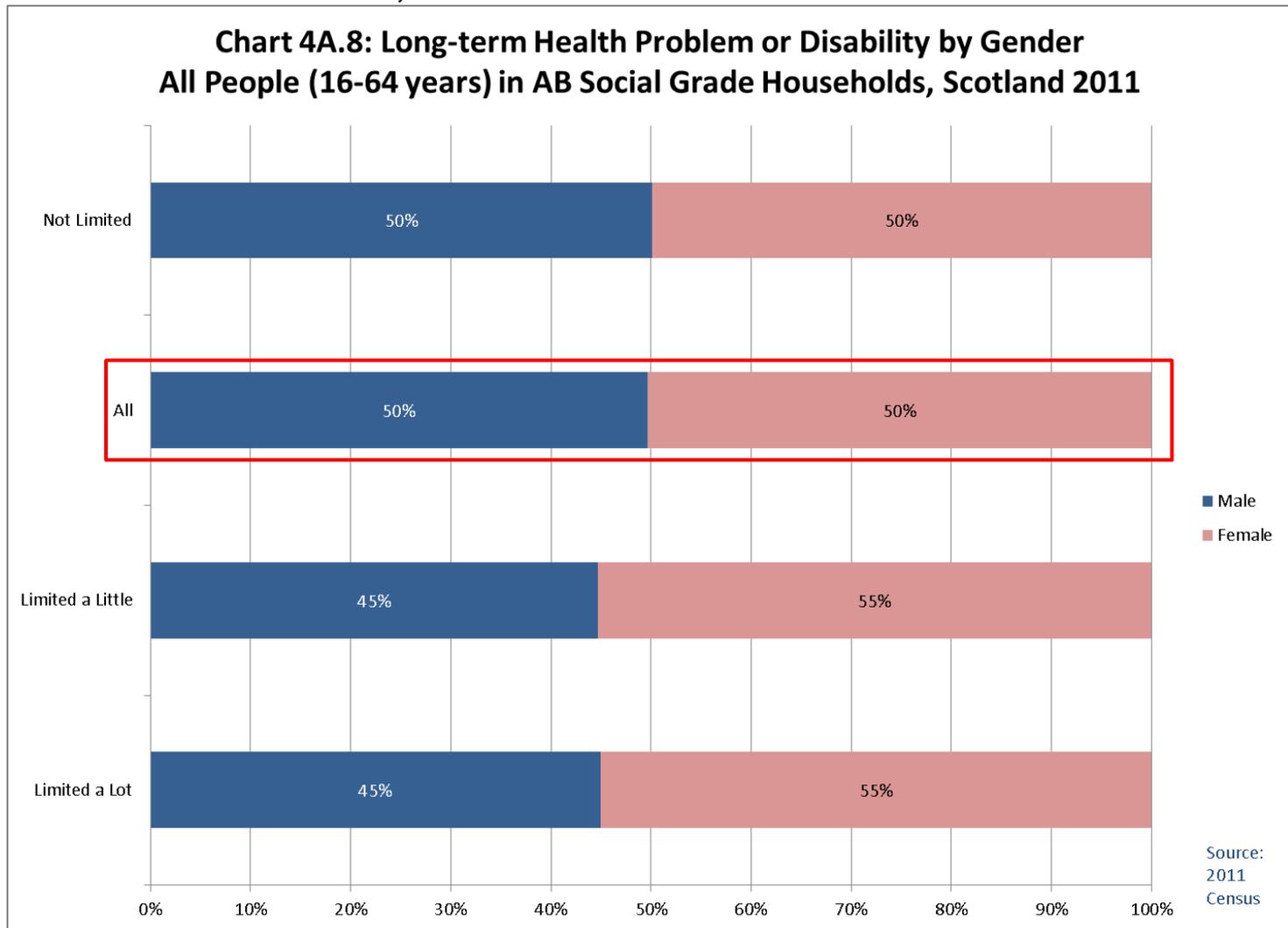


Chart 4A.8 presents a breakdown by gender of people in the highest (AB) social grade households. (The social grade of a household is determined by the social grade of the household reference person). In the population as a whole, and amongst those who were 'not limited', there was a 50-50 split between males and females.

However, amongst those who were limited by a long-term health problem or disability there was a higher proportion of females in the highest (AB) social grade households (55 per cent).

Chapter 4A.2: Education

Key Finding:

- People with a limiting long-term health problem or disability were more likely to have 'no qualifications' than people who were not limited.

Chart 4A.9: Long-term Health Problem or Disability, by proportion of All People (16-24 years) who were Full-Time students, Scotland 2011

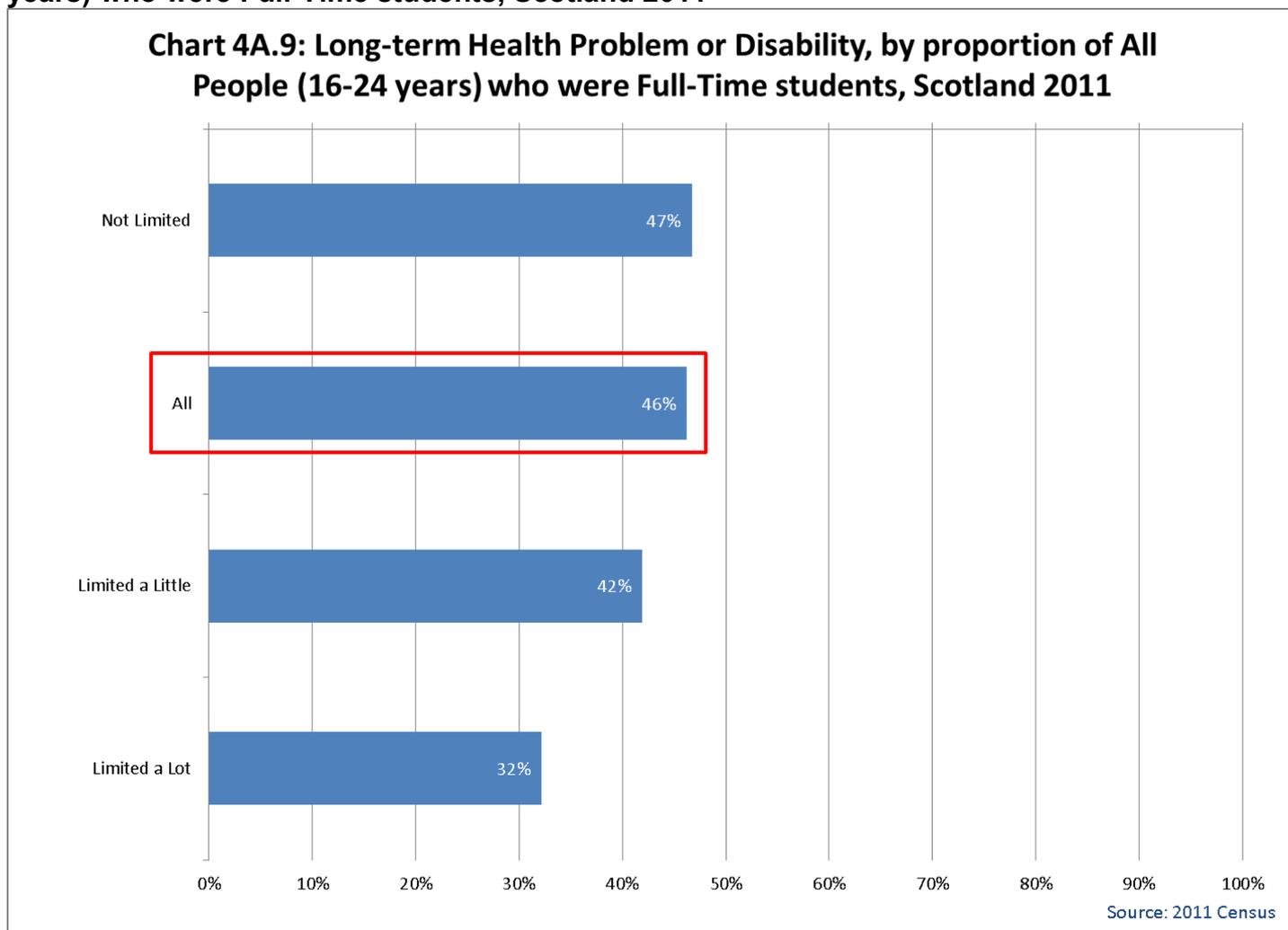


Chart 4A.9 shows that 46 per cent of people aged 16 to 24 years in Scotland were full-time students. This proportion was smaller for those who were limited by a long-term health problem or disability; 42 per cent of those 'limited a little' and 32 per cent of those 'limited a lot' were full-time students, compared to almost half (47 per cent) of young people who were 'not limited'.

Chart 4A.10: Long-term Health Problem or Disability by Highest Level of Qualification, All People (16 years+), Scotland 2011

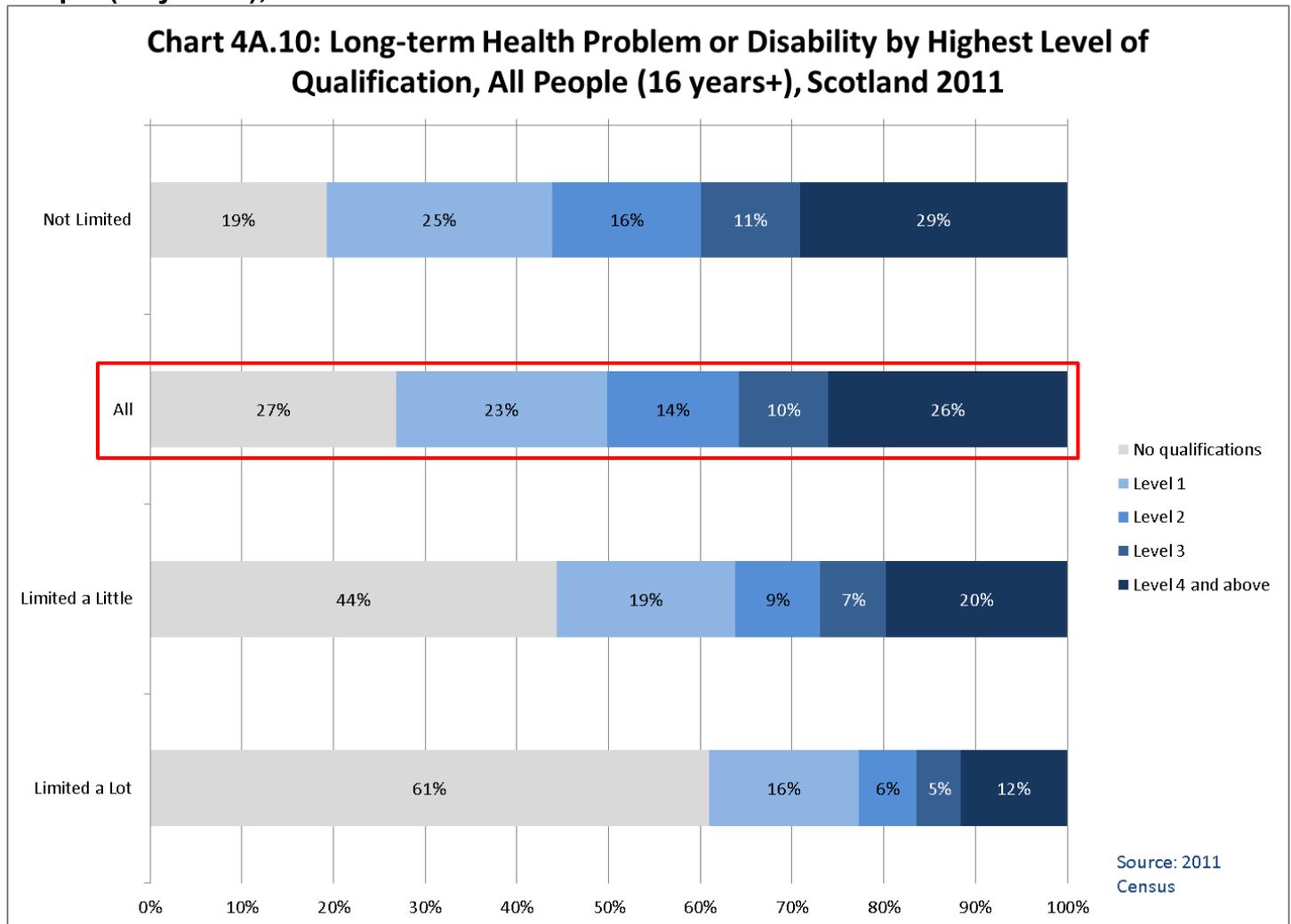


Chart 4A.10 shows that around a quarter (27 per cent) of people aged 16 and over had no qualifications. Just over a quarter (26 per cent) of the population aged 16 and over held a 'Level 4 and above' qualification, i.e. held degree or equivalent qualifications.⁷⁶

Those who were 'not limited' by a long-term health problem or disability were most likely to be highly qualified; 29 per cent of people in this group held 'Level 4 and above' qualifications. Those who were 'limited a lot' were the least likely to be highly qualified (12 per cent).

People who reported that they were 'limited a lot' were most likely to have 'no qualifications' (61 per cent) and the 'not limited' group were the least likely (19 per cent).⁷⁷

⁷⁶ **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)'

Chart 4A.11: Long-term Health Problem or Disability by Gender, All People (16 years+) with No Qualifications, Scotland 2011

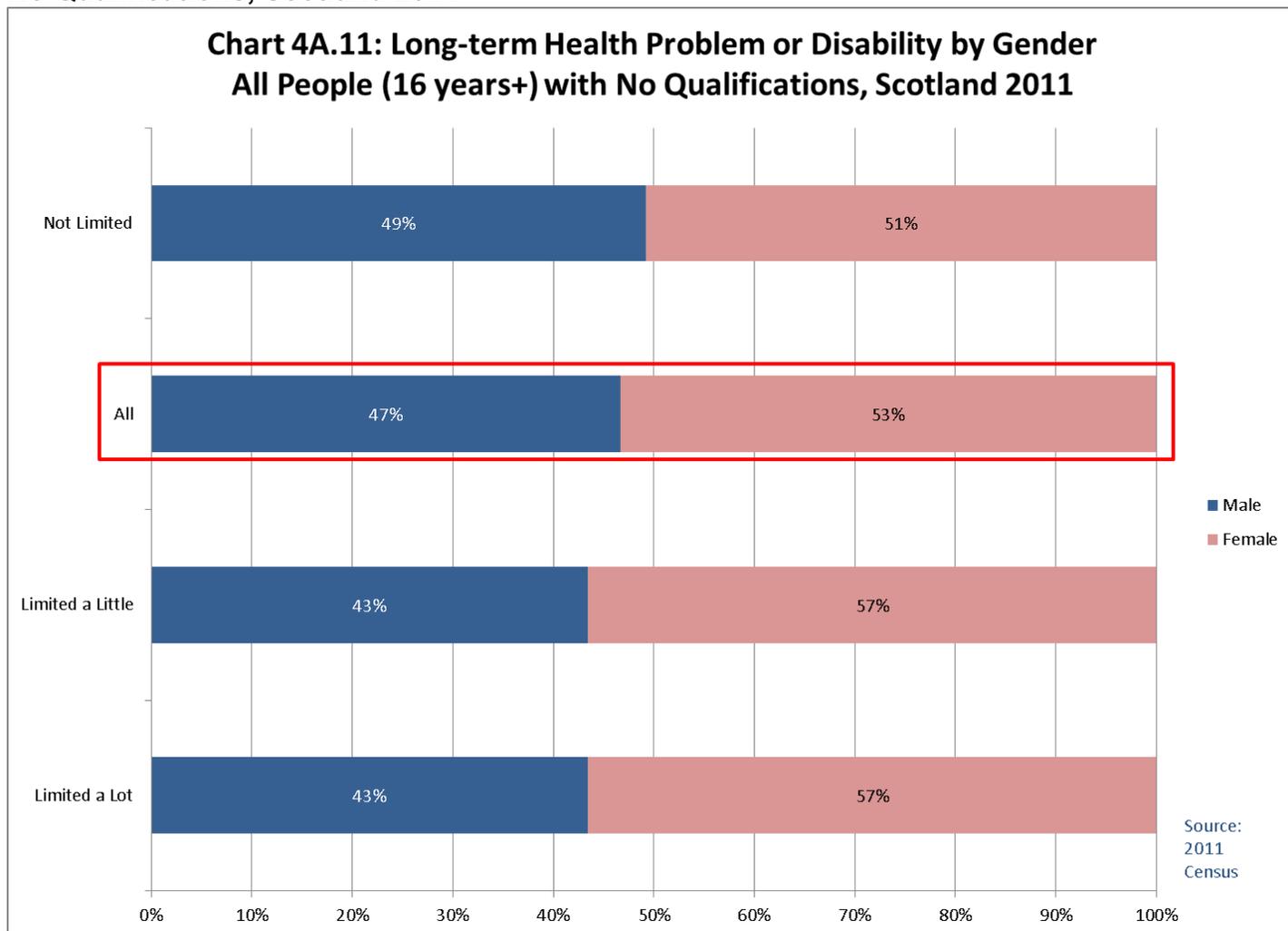


Chart 4A.11 shows that a majority of those with no qualifications were female (53 per cent).

Of those with no qualifications who were limited by a long-term health problem or disability, 57 per cent were female compared to 51 per cent of females who recorded that they were 'not limited'.

⁷⁷ 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.

Chapter 4A.3: Housing

Key Finding:

- People who reported a limiting long-term health problem or disability were more likely to live in a flat, and less likely to have access to a car.

Chart 4A.12: Long-term Health Problem or Disability by Accommodation Type, All People in Households, Scotland 2011⁷⁸

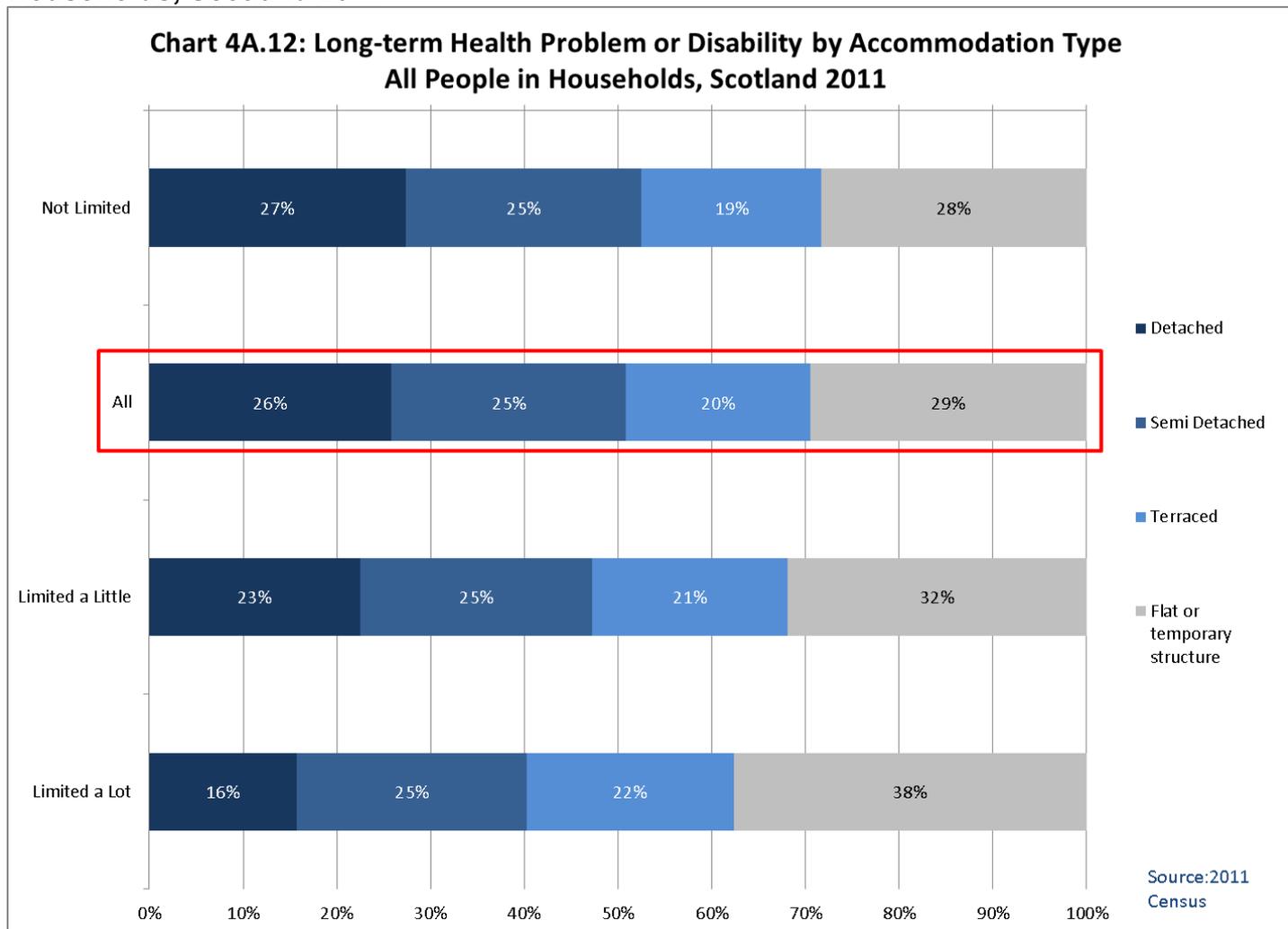


Chart 4A.12 shows that over two thirds (71 per cent) of people lived in houses and just under a third (29 per cent) lived in flats. A quarter (26 per cent) of people lived in a detached house; a further quarter (25 per cent) in a semi-detached house and a fifth of people (20 per cent) lived in a terraced house.

Those who were 'limited a lot' by a long-term health problem or disability were most likely to live in a flat (38 per cent) and people who were 'not limited' were the most likely to live in a detached house (27 per cent).

⁷⁸ Within the 'Flat or Temporary Structure' category, less than 1 per cent of people were classed as living in a temporary structure (excluding 'White: Gypsy/Traveller' where the proportion was higher. See chapter 2).

Chart 4A.13: Long-term Health Problem or Disability by Tenure, All People (16 years+) in Households, Scotland 2011

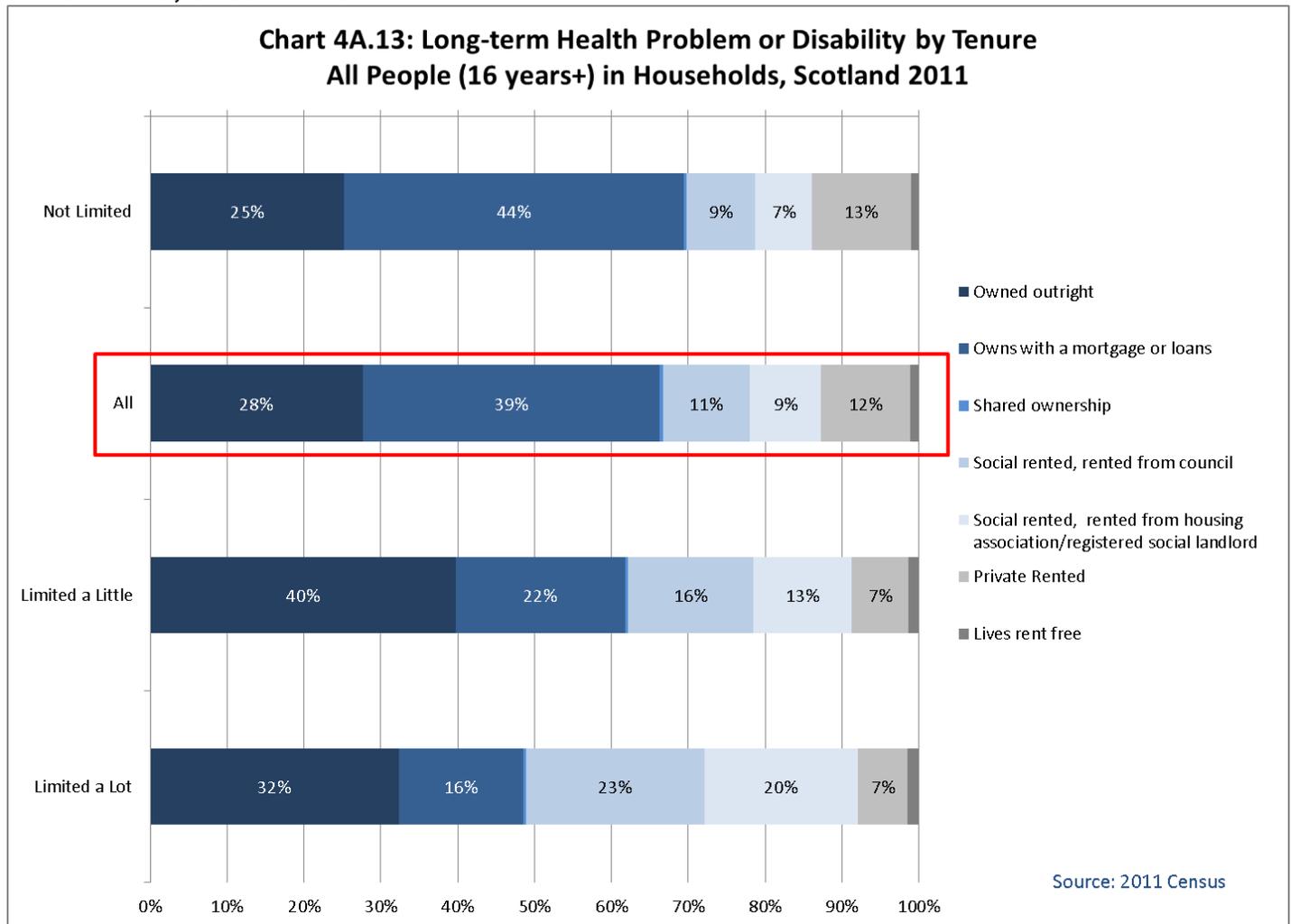


Chart 4A.13 shows that two thirds (67 per cent) of people owned their home (either outright or with a mortgage), a fifth (20 per cent) social rented and the remaining eighth (13 per cent) rented privately or lived rent free⁷⁹.

Home ownership was highest amongst those who recorded that they were 'not limited' by a long-term health problem or disability (70 per cent); however, outright ownership was higher amongst those who were limited, and this is likely to be related to the older age profile of these groups.

Almost half of people who were 'limited a lot' (43 per cent) lived in social rented accommodation, and rented from either the council or a housing association/registered social landlord - this was double the proportion in the population as a whole.

⁷⁹ Within this category, no more than 2 per cent of people were classed as living rent free.

Chart 4A.14: Long-Term Health Problem or Disability by Landlord Type, All People (16 years+) in Rented Accommodation, Scotland 2011

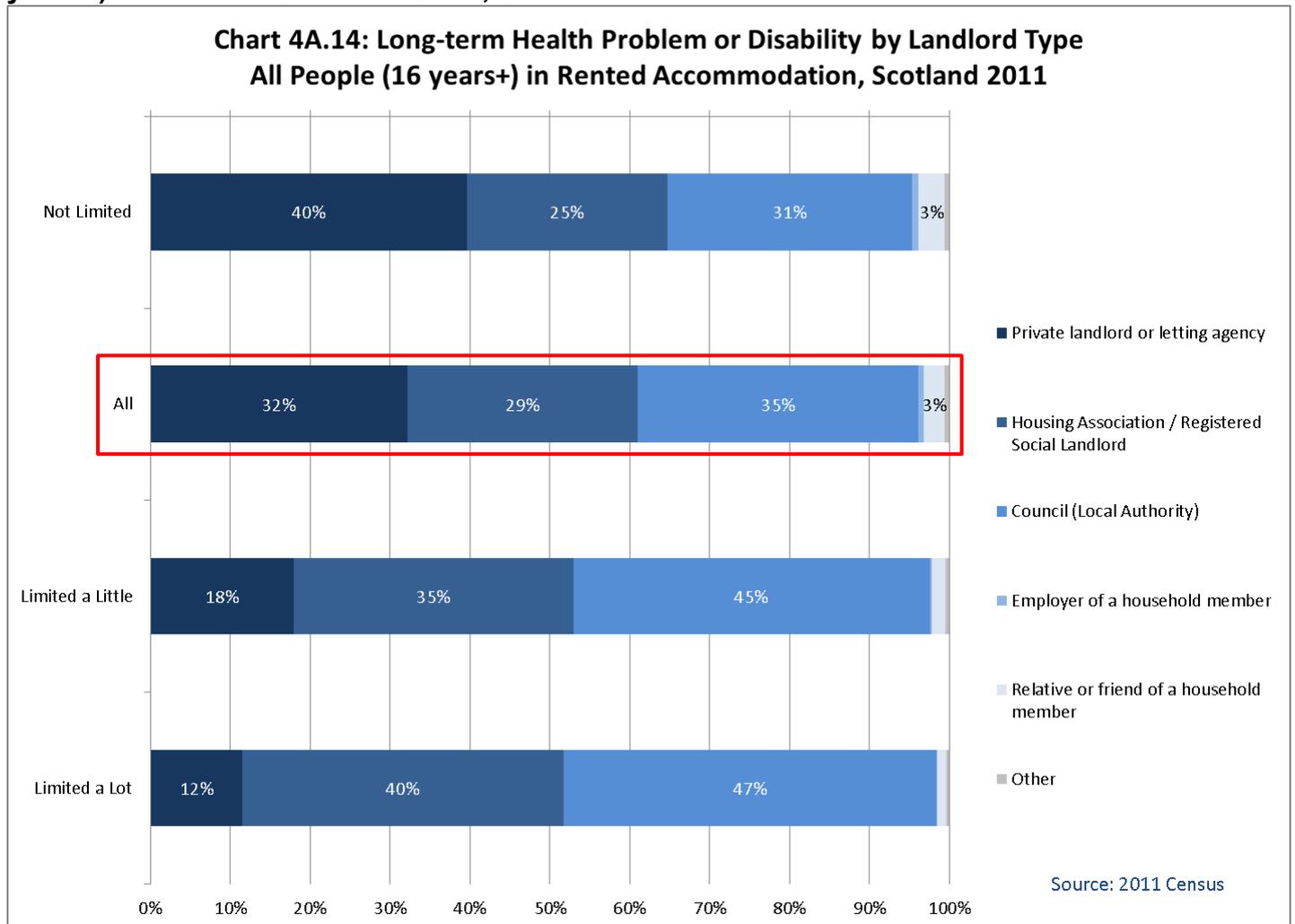


Chart 4A.14 shows a fairly even split for those who rented their accommodation across the three main types of landlord - private, housing association and council.⁸⁰

However people who recorded that their day-to-day activities were 'limited a lot' (87 per cent) were more likely to social rent than those who were 'limited a little' (80 per cent) and those who were 'not limited' (56 per cent).

Those who were 'not limited' were much more likely to rent privately. Two fifths (40 per cent) of the 'not limited' group who rented their home did so through a private landlord.

⁸⁰ 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 4A.15: Long-term Health Problem or Disability by Occupancy Rating⁸¹, All HRPs, Scotland 2011

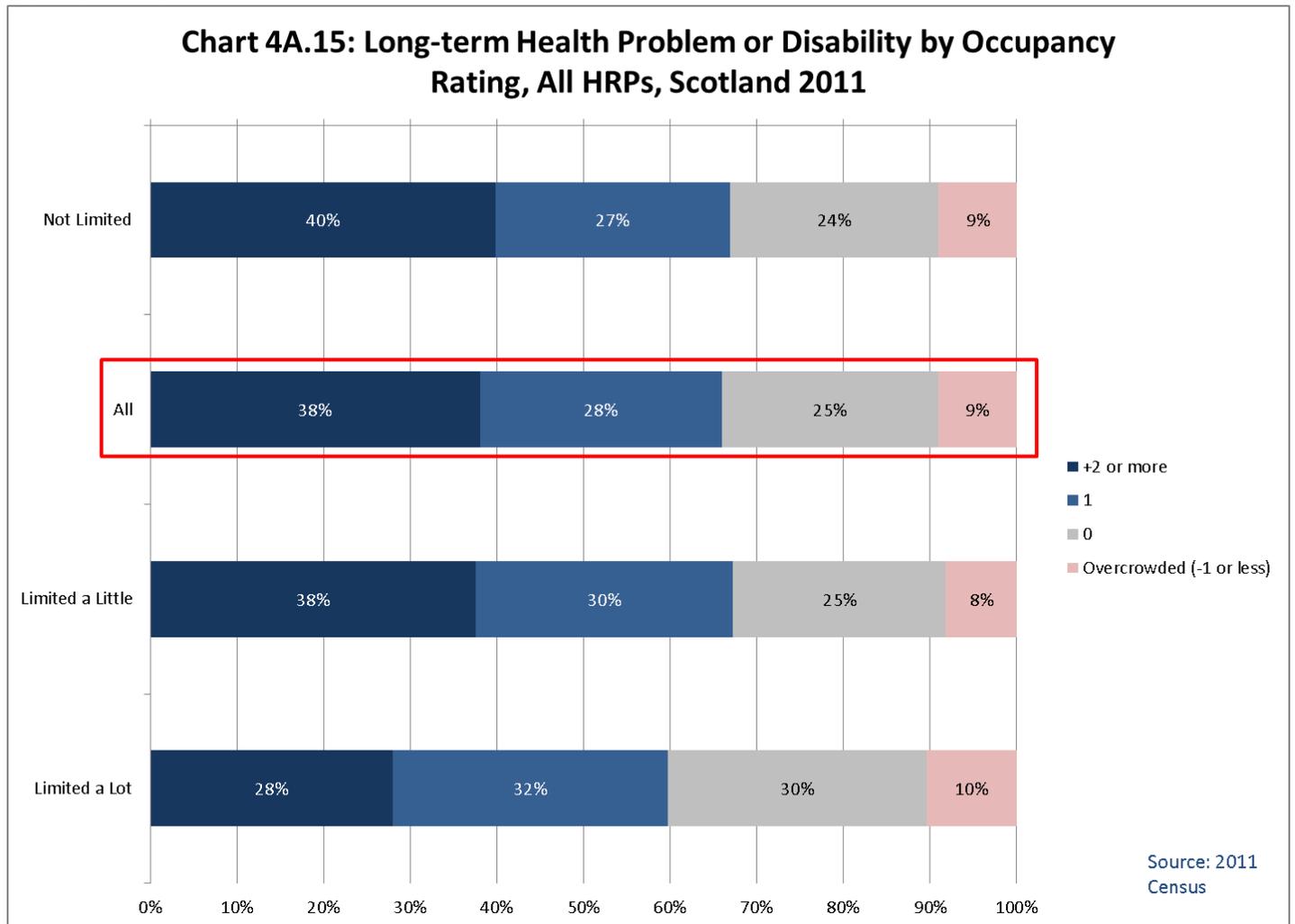


Chart 4A.15 shows that almost a tenth (9 per cent) of households in Scotland were overcrowded and the proportion was slightly higher (10 per cent) in households where the household reference person (HRP) was 'limited a lot' by a long-term health problem or disability.

Households where the HRP was 'limited a lot' by a long-term health problem or disability were less likely to be under-occupied (i.e. have more rooms than the standard requirement).

⁸¹ For an explanation of how occupancy rating is calculated see www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/variables-classification/occupancy-rating

Chart 4A.16: Long-term Health Problem or Disability by Type of Central Heating, All HRPs, Scotland 2011

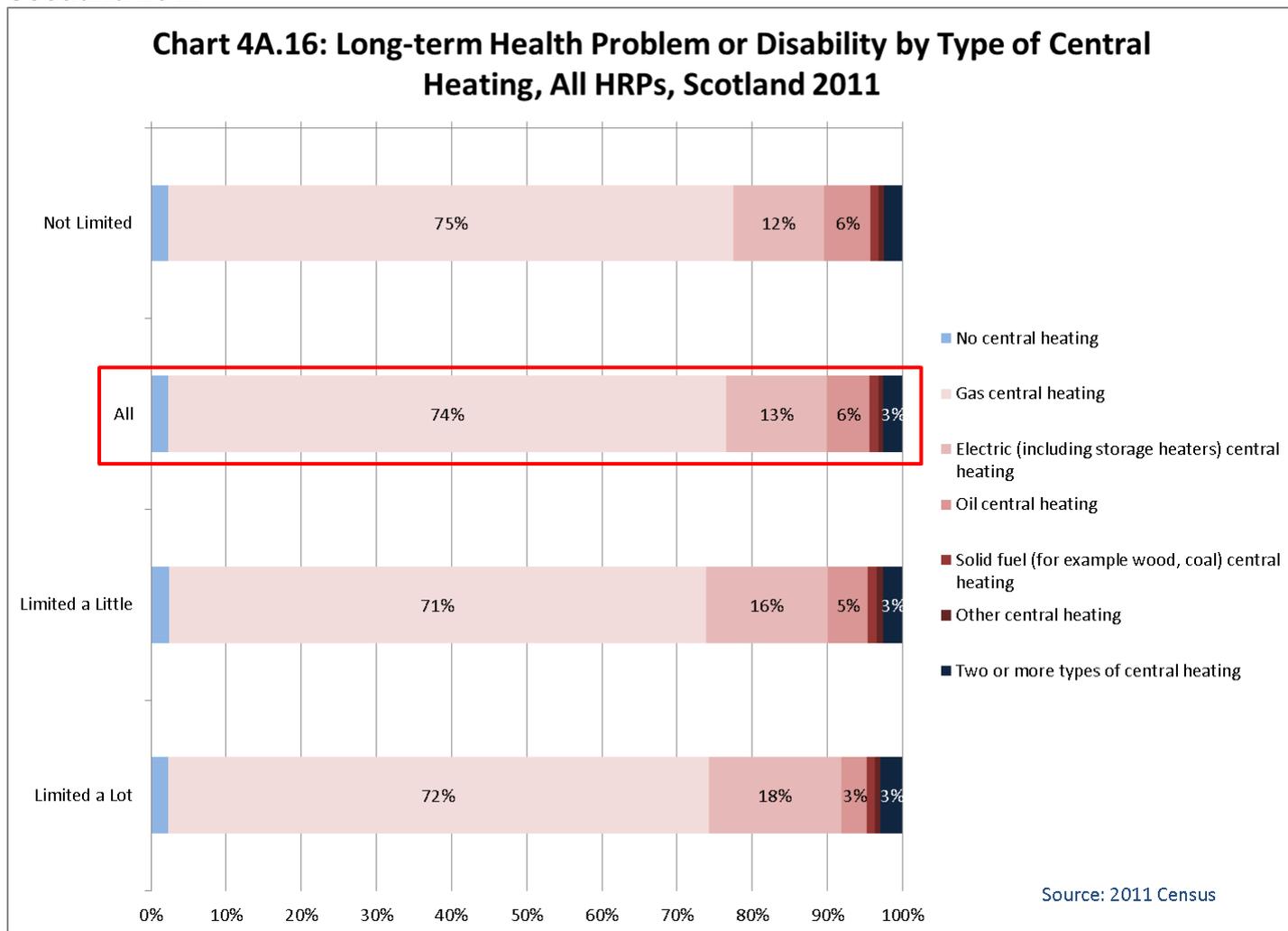


Chart 4A.16 shows that only a small proportion (around 2 per cent) of households from each group had no central heating. The most common type of central heating for households in Scotland was gas central heating, and around three quarters of people in each of the groups had this type of heating.

People who recorded that they were 'limited a lot' were the most likely to have electric (including storage heaters) central heating (18 per cent).

Chapter 4A.4: Transport

Key Finding:

- People who were limited by a long-term health problem or disability were less likely to drive to work, and were most likely to work from home.

Chart 4A.17: Long-term Health Problem or Disability by Car or Van availability, All People in Households (16 years+), Scotland 2011

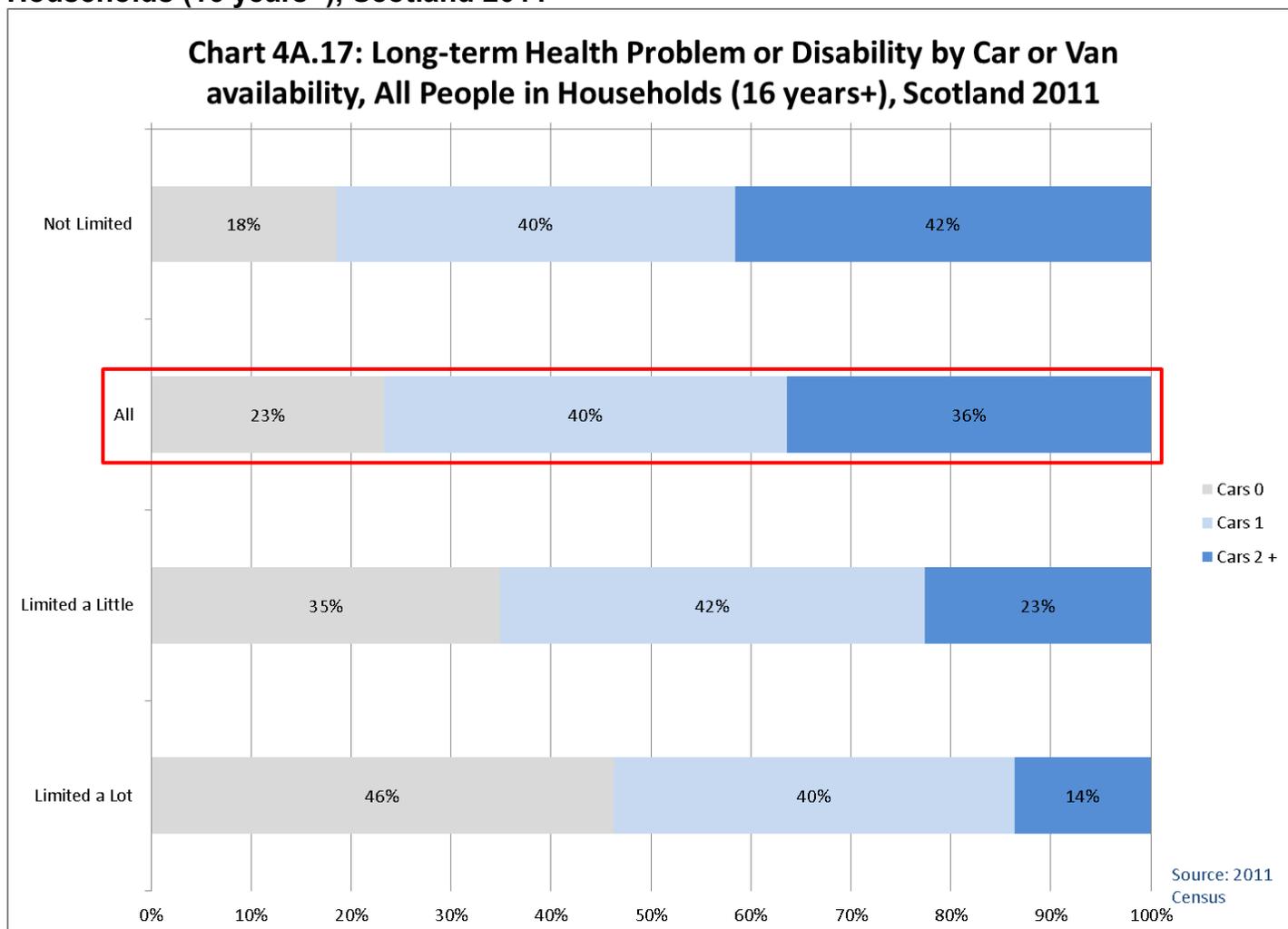


Chart 4A.17 shows that around a quarter (23 per cent) of people aged 16 and over in households had no access to a car or van, two fifths (40 per cent) had access to one and the remaining third (36 per cent) had access to two or more.

People with a limiting long-term health problem or disability were less likely to have access to a car or van. Those who were 'limited a lot' had the lowest car access with almost half (46 per cent) of people having no access to a car or van.

Chart 4A.18: Long-term Health Problem or Disability by Car or Van availability, All People (16 years+) Living in Rural Areas, Scotland 2011

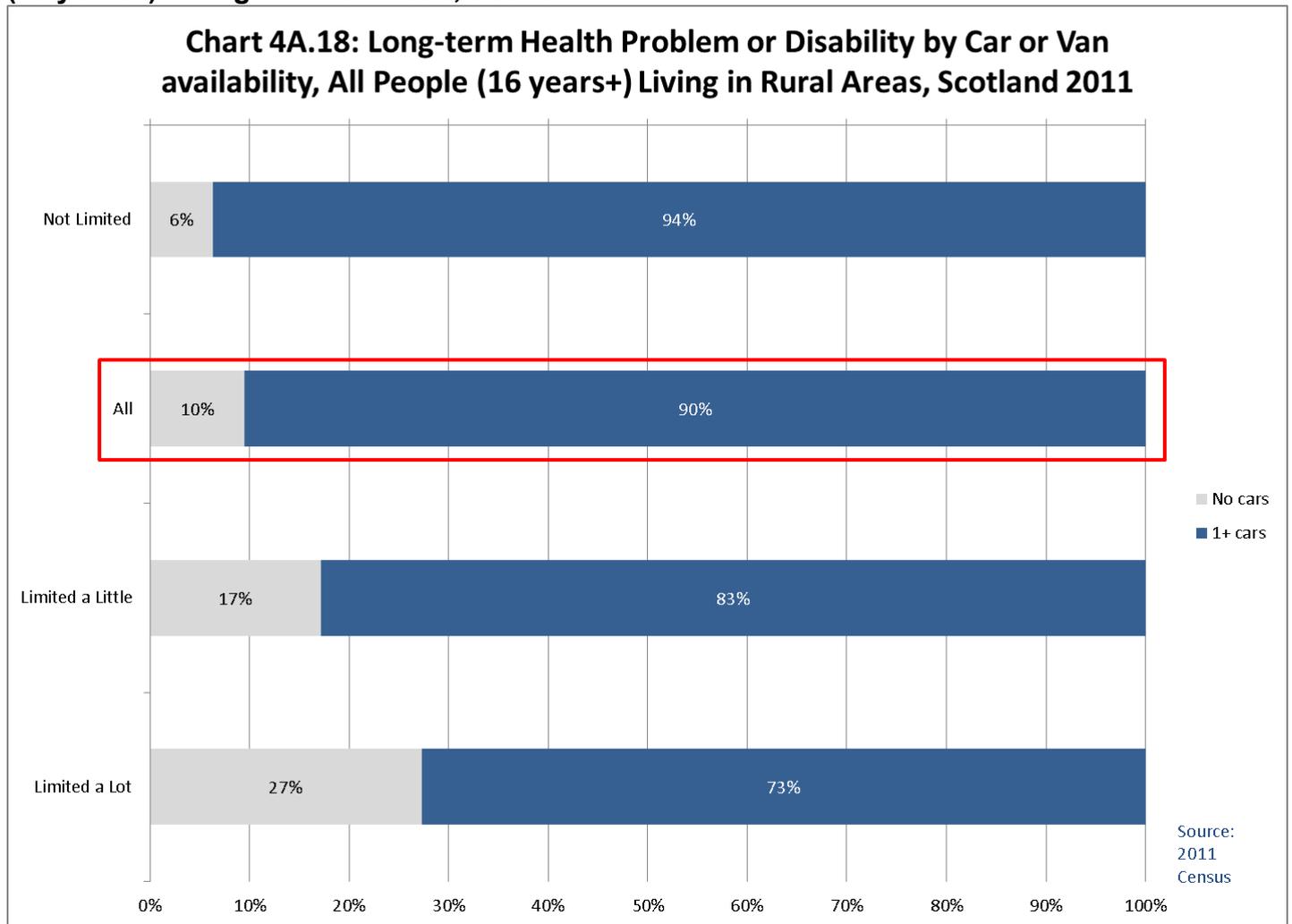


Chart 4A.18 shows that a tenth (10 per cent) of people aged 16 and over in households in rural areas didn't have access to a car or a van. People in rural areas who were limited by a long-term health problem or disability were less likely to have access - only 73 per cent of those 'limited a lot' had access to a car or van compared to 94 per cent of those who were 'not limited'.

It should be noted that the 'limited a lot' group had a much older age profile than the 'not limited' group.

Chart 4A.19: Long-term Health Problem or Disability by Method of Travel to Work, All People 16-74 years in Employment, excluding FT⁸² students, Scotland 2011

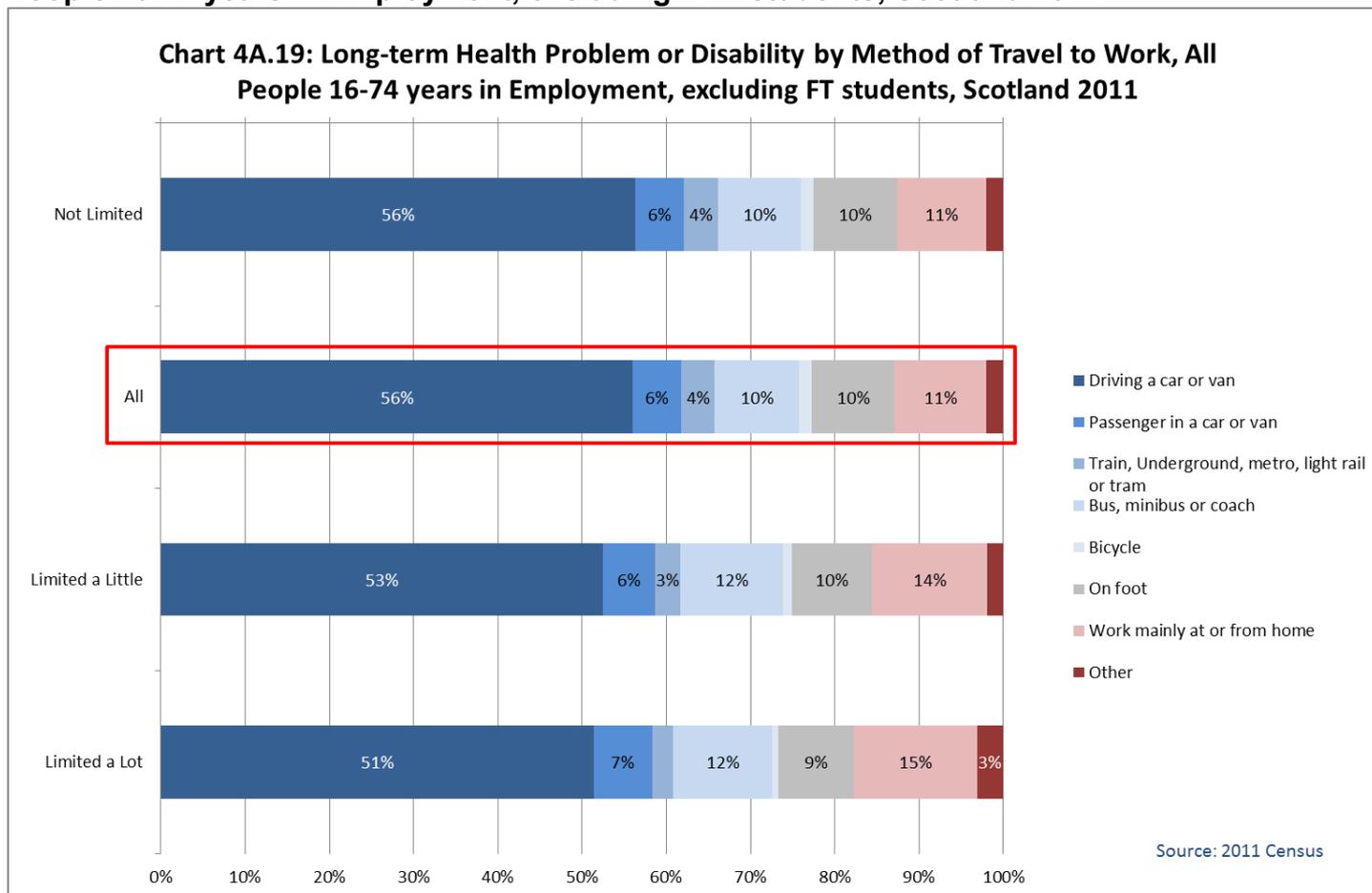


Chart 4A.19 shows that the majority (56 per cent) of people in employment drove to work. All of the other modes of transport were much less common with only a tenth (10 per cent) using the bus and a similar proportion walking. A further tenth (11 per cent) worked mainly at or from home.

People who were 'limited a lot' by a long-term health problem or disability were the least likely to drive to work (51 per cent), and were most likely to work mainly at or from home (15 per cent).

⁸² FT – Full-Time Students

Chart 4A.20: Long-term Health Problem or Disability by Distance Travelled to Work, All People 16-74 years in Employment, excluding FT⁸³ students, Scotland 2011

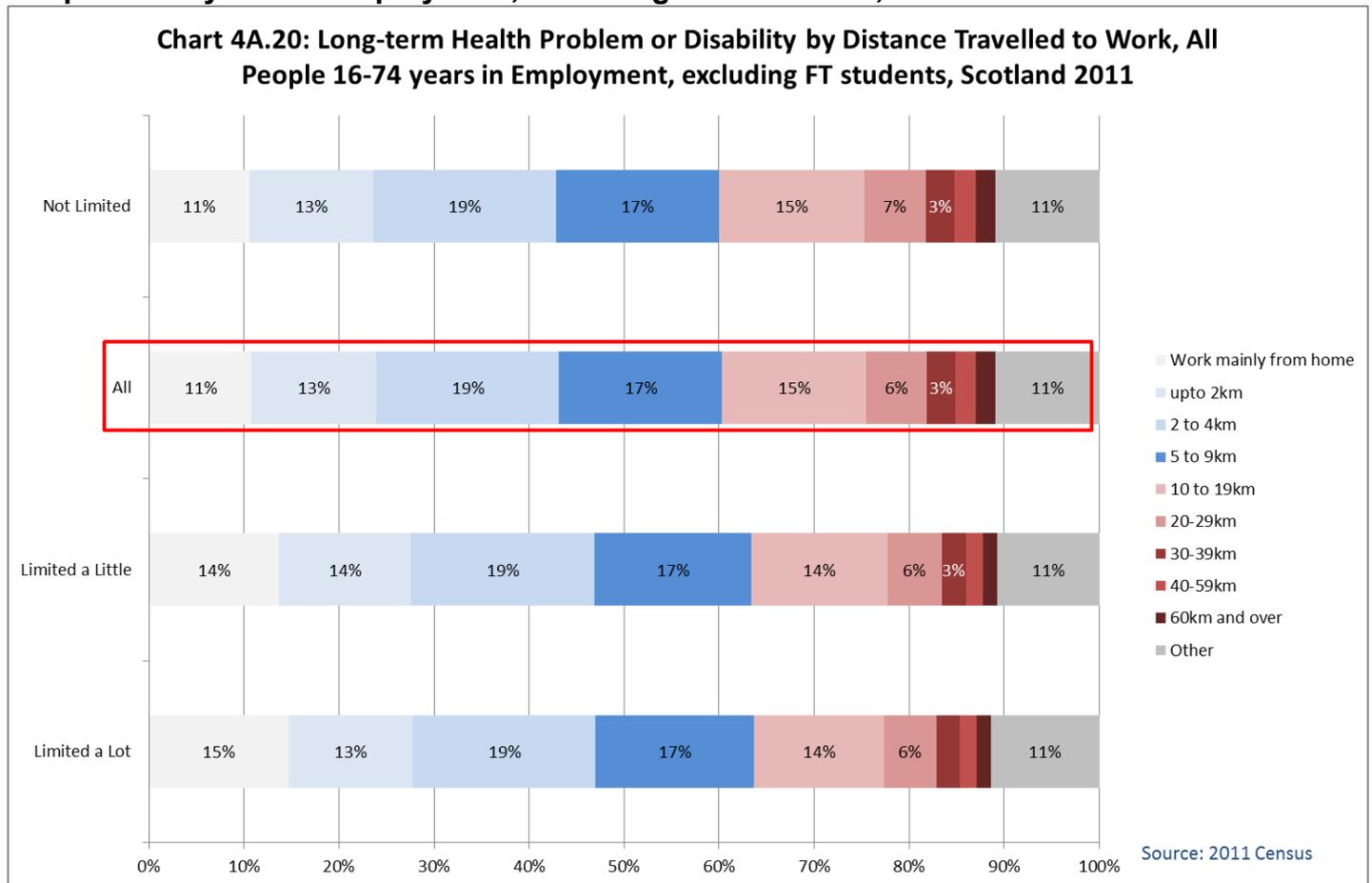


Chart 4A.20 shows that the majority (60 per cent) of people travelled less than 10km to their place of work, including those who worked mainly at or from home. Two fifths (21 per cent) of people travelled between 10km and 29km; 7 per cent travelled 30km or more, and 11 per cent recorded an 'other' distance⁸⁴.

People 'limited a lot' by a long-term health problem or disability were slightly more likely to travel shorter distances of less than 10km (64 per cent) and people who were 'not limited' were slightly more likely to travel longer distances of 10km or over.

People who were limited by long-term health problems or disability were more likely to work at home than people who were 'not limited'.

⁸³ FT – Full-Time Students

⁸⁴ This includes people who were working offshore, those with no fixed place of work, and people working outside of the UK.

Chart 4A.21: Long-term Health Problem or Disability by Method of Travel to Study, All People (4 years+) studying the week before the Census, Scotland 2011

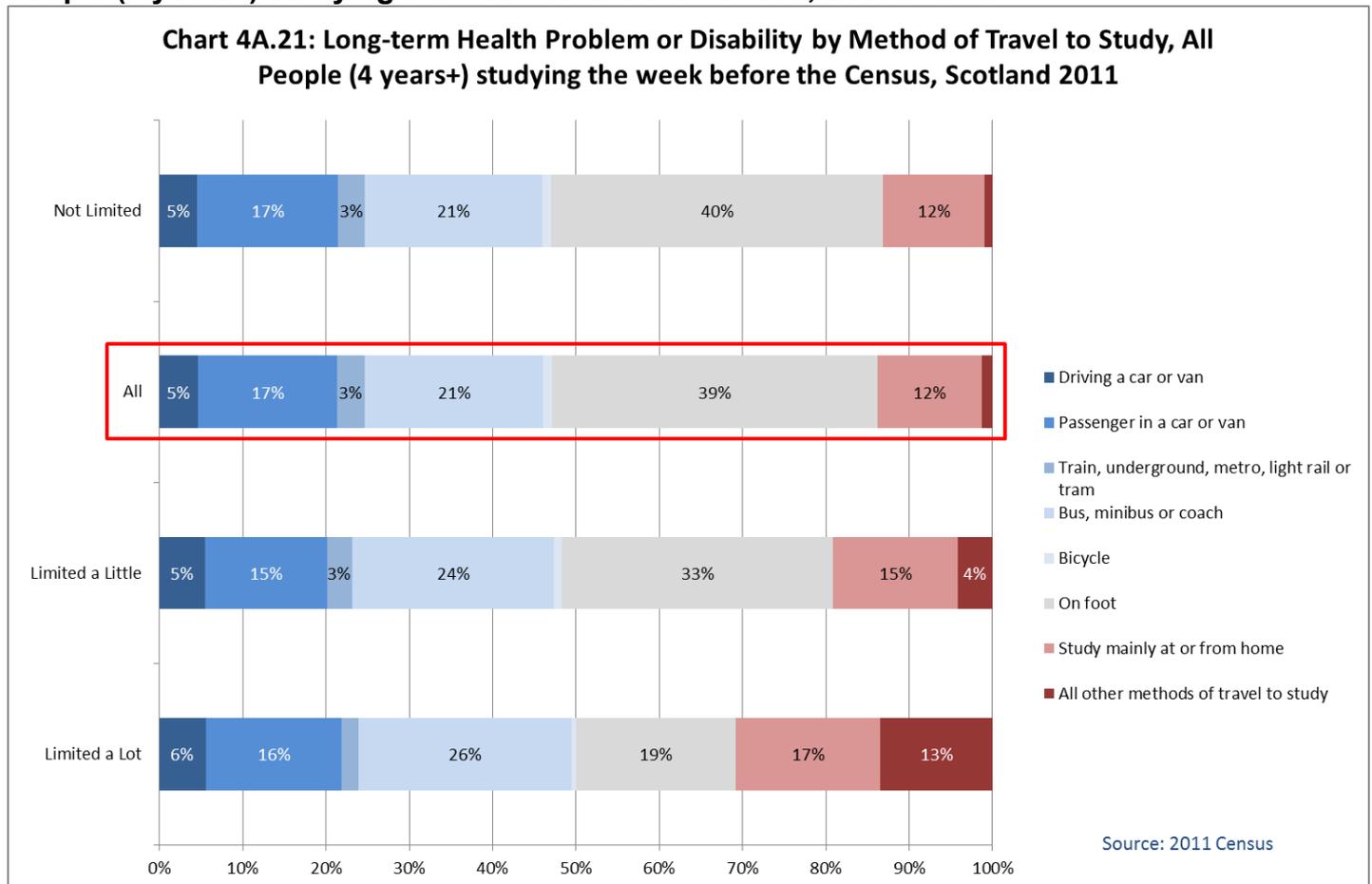


Chart 4A.21 shows that the most common method of travel to study⁸⁵ was on foot (39 per cent). A fifth of people travelled to their place of study by car (mainly as passengers) and a further fifth travelled by bus. An eighth (12 per cent) of people studied at home.⁸⁶

Around 40 per cent of those who were not limited by a long-term health problem or disability travelled on foot. Those who recorded that they were ‘limited a lot’ were less likely to walk (19 per cent) than the other groups.

⁸⁵ This includes both school children and university or college students

⁸⁶ 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 4A.22: Long-term Health Problem or Disability by Distance Travelled to Study, All People (4 years+) studying the week before the Census, Scotland 2011

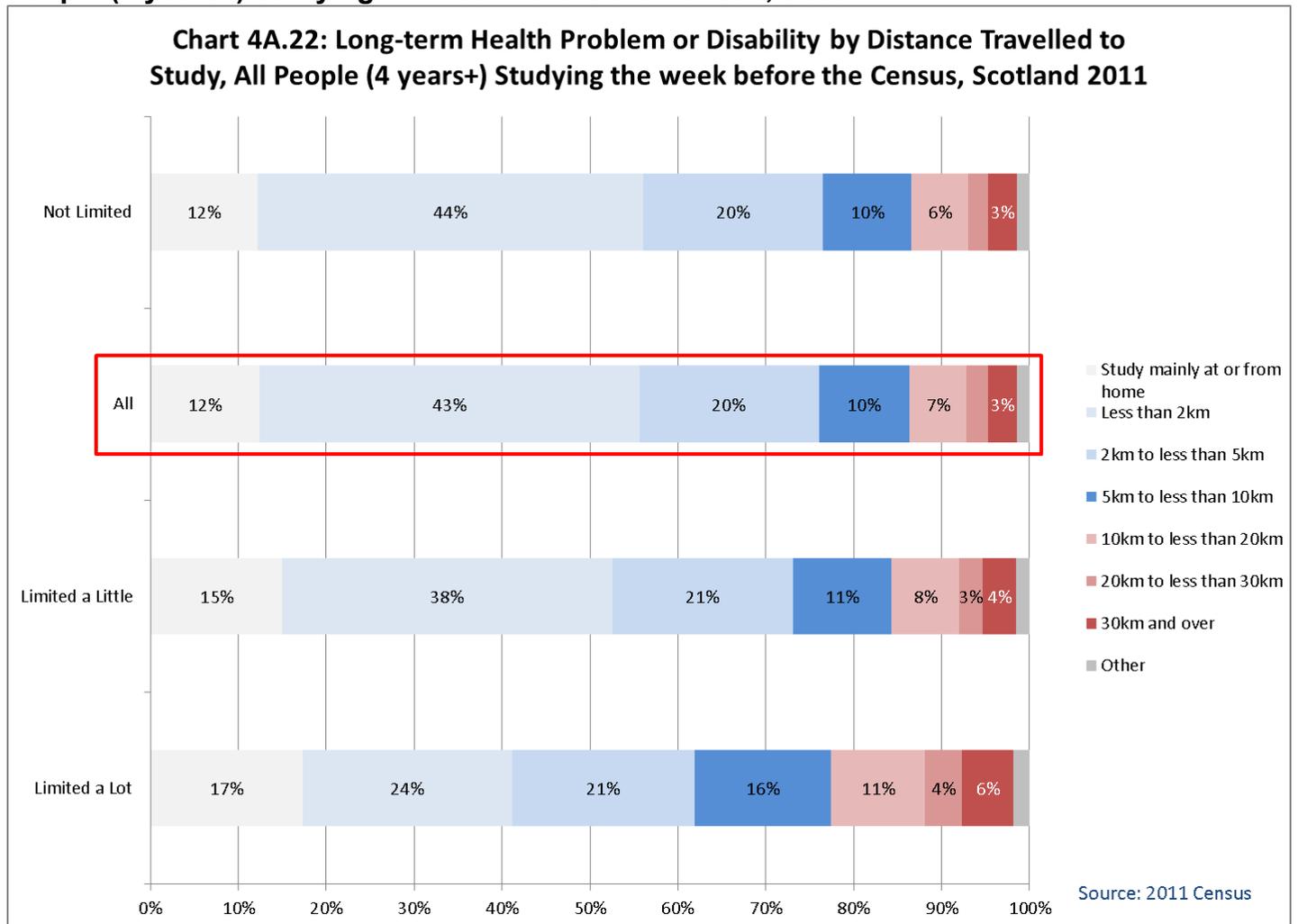


Chart 4A.22 shows that the majority (56 per cent) of people travelled less than 2km to their place of study⁸⁷, including those who studied from home.⁸⁸ A further third travelled between 2km and 9km and the remaining 15 per cent travelled 10km or more.

People who were 'limited a lot' were the most likely to travel longer distances, of 2km or more, to their place of study and those who were 'not limited' were the most likely to travel less than 2km.

Those who recorded that their day-to-day activities were 'limited a lot' were the most likely to travel very long distances of 10km or more to get to their place of study.

⁸⁷ This includes both school children and university or college students

⁸⁸ 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>

Chapter 4B: BSL users

Introduction

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

Deaf people face barriers in their everyday lives that are caused by a lack of understanding of their language, culture and history. This chapter seeks to strengthen the evidence base in this area, and does not try to provide commentary on the causes and background to any differences illustrated. The intention is that the report should stimulate discussion by highlighting interesting differences between people who are users of BSL and those who are not.

The Scottish Government supports the principles of British Sign Language (BSL) (SCOTLAND BILL) proposed by Mark Griffin MSP and has suggested a number of changes to streamline and strengthen its provisions and set these out in the Government Memorandum. The Bill requires listed authorities to publish BSL plans setting out how they will promote and support BSL across their functions.

Summary of BSL Findings

In 2011, compared to the population in Scotland, BSL users were:

- Less likely to be economically active, and more likely to be 'permanently sick or disabled';
- More likely to be employed in 'Public Administration, Education and Health' industries;
- Much more likely to have never worked;
- More likely to work fewer hours per week;
- Less likely to be in the highest AB social grade;
- More likely to have no qualifications, and less likely to hold high level qualifications;
- Much more likely to live in social rented accommodation, and less likely to be home owners;
- Much more likely to be living in overcrowded households;
- More likely to have no access to a car or van, and less likely to have multiple cars.

Background

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

Around 12,500 people in Scotland (0.24 per cent of the population aged 3 years and over) indicated on the 2011 census form that they used British Sign Language (BSL) at home; this was a rate of 24 BSL users per 10,000 people in the population.

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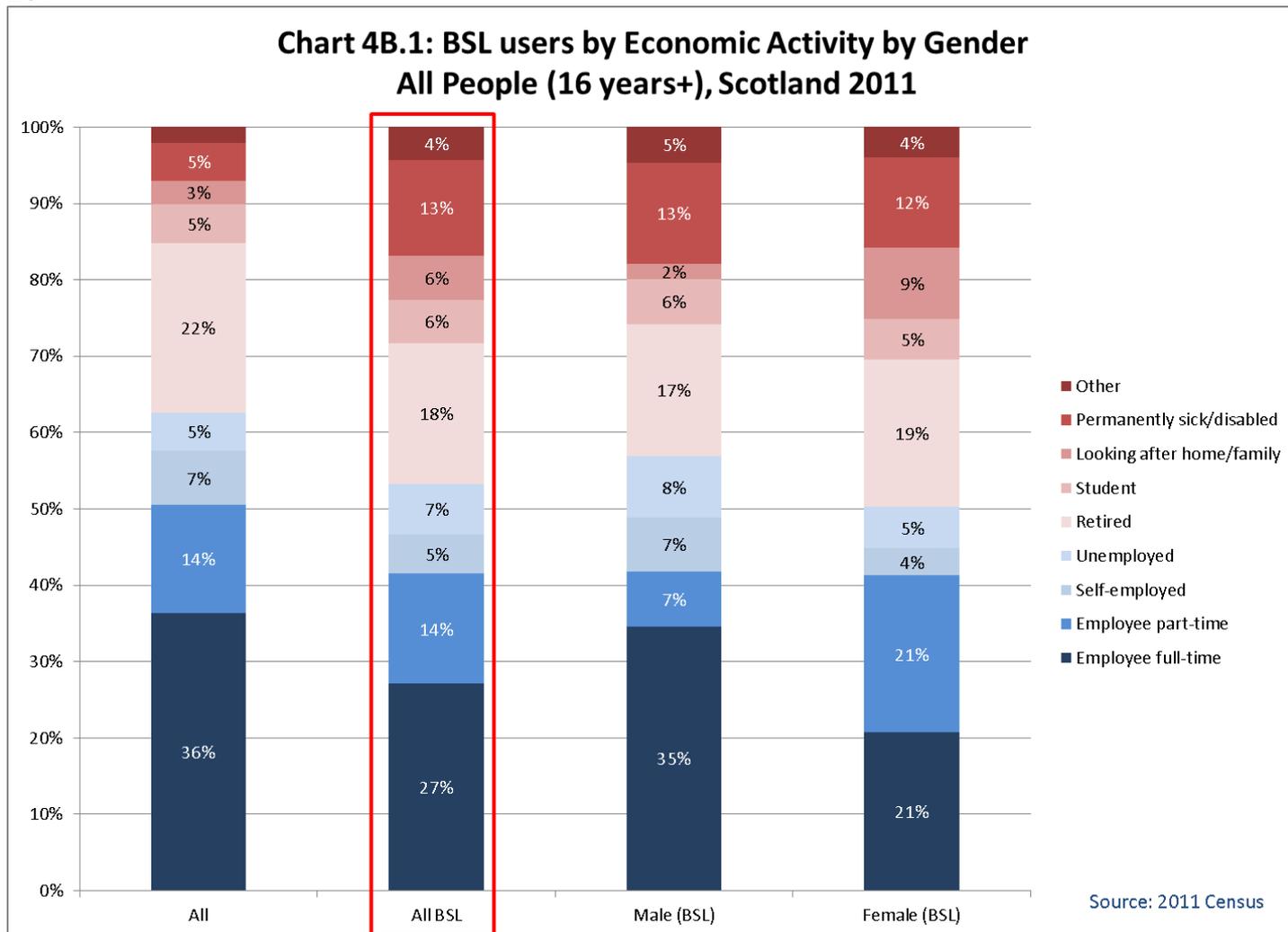
Chapter 4B.1: Labour Market

Key Findings:

BSL users were:

- Less likely to be economically active, and more likely to be 'permanently sick or disabled';
- More likely to be employed in 'Public Administration, Education and Health' industries;
- Much more likely to have never worked;
- More likely to work fewer hours per week;
- Less likely to be in the highest AB social grade.

Chart 4B.1: BSL users by Economic Activity by Gender, All People (16 years+), Scotland 2011



Economic activity⁸⁹ 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.

Chart 4B.1 shows that BSL users aged 16 and over were less likely to be economically active than the population as a whole (53 and 62 per cent, respectively), and were almost three times as likely to be 'permanently sick or disabled' (13 per cent compared to 5 per cent).

⁸⁹ Those defined as economically active are either employees, self-employed or unemployed, indicated in blue in the above chart. 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.

Male BSL users were more likely than females to work full-time as an employee (35 compared to 21 per cent) and were also the more likely to be economically active (57 compared to 50 per cent). Female BSL users were more likely to be 'retired' and were also three times more likely than males to be working as a part-time employee.

Chart 4B.2: BSL users by Occupational Group by Gender, All People 16-74 years in Employment, Scotland 2011⁹⁰

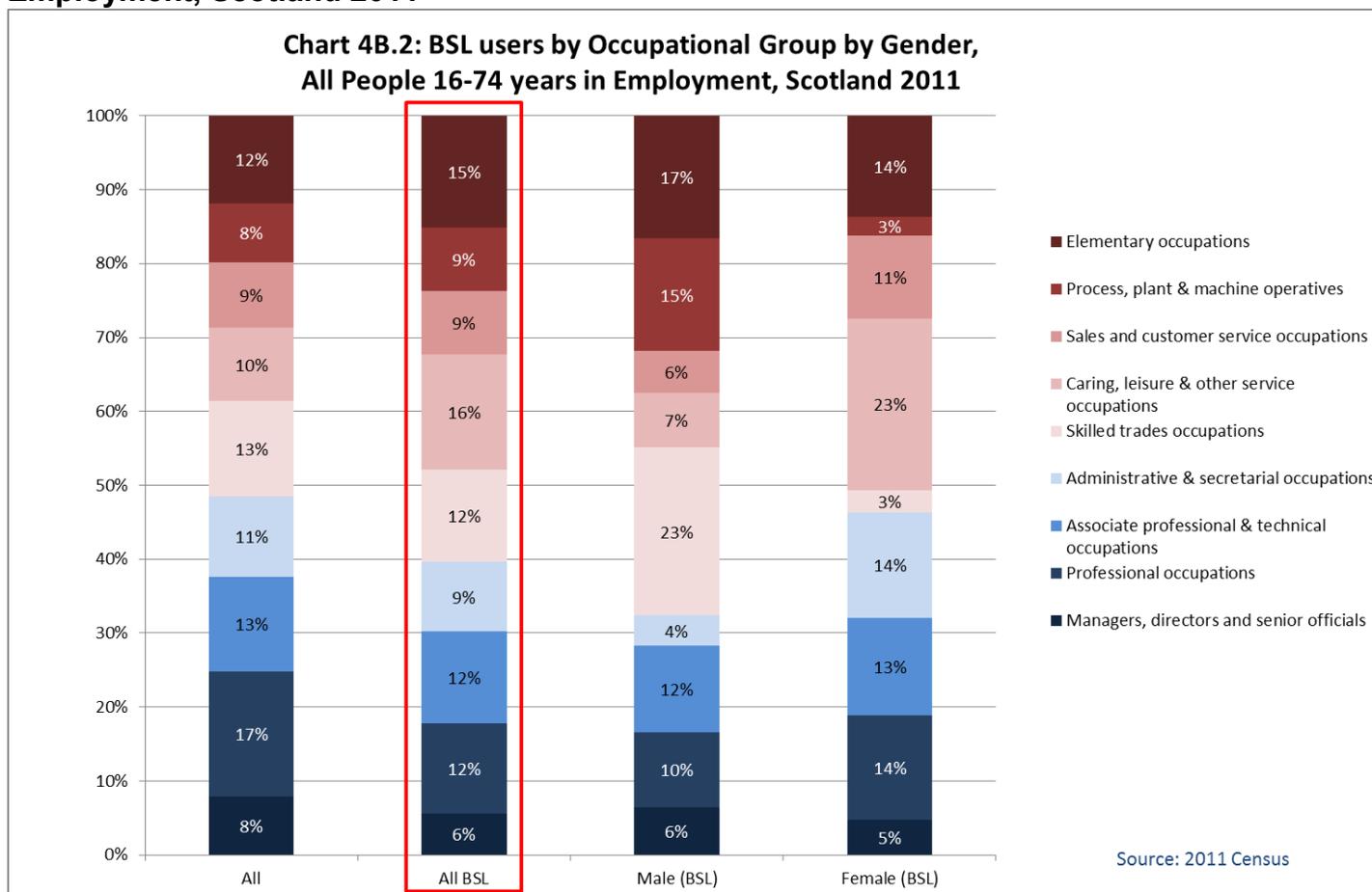


Chart 4B.2 shows that BSL users aged 16 to 74 in employment were less likely to be in the two highest occupational groups ('Managers, Directors and Senior Officials', and 'Professional occupations') compared to the population as a whole (18 per cent compared to 25 per cent).

A higher proportion of BSL users were employed in 'Caring, Leisure & Other Service Occupations', and this was driven by female BSL users, where just under a quarter (23 per cent) were employed in these occupational groups.

Almost a quarter of male BSL users worked in 'Skilled Trades Occupations' (23 per cent), compared to only 3 per cent of female BSL users.

⁹⁰ Further information on the occupational classification used in the 2011 Census (SOC2010) can be found at: <http://www.scotlandcensus.gov.uk/variables-classification/occupation>

Chart 4B.3: BSL users by Gender, for Managers, Directors and Senior Officials, All People 16-74 years in Employment, Scotland 2011

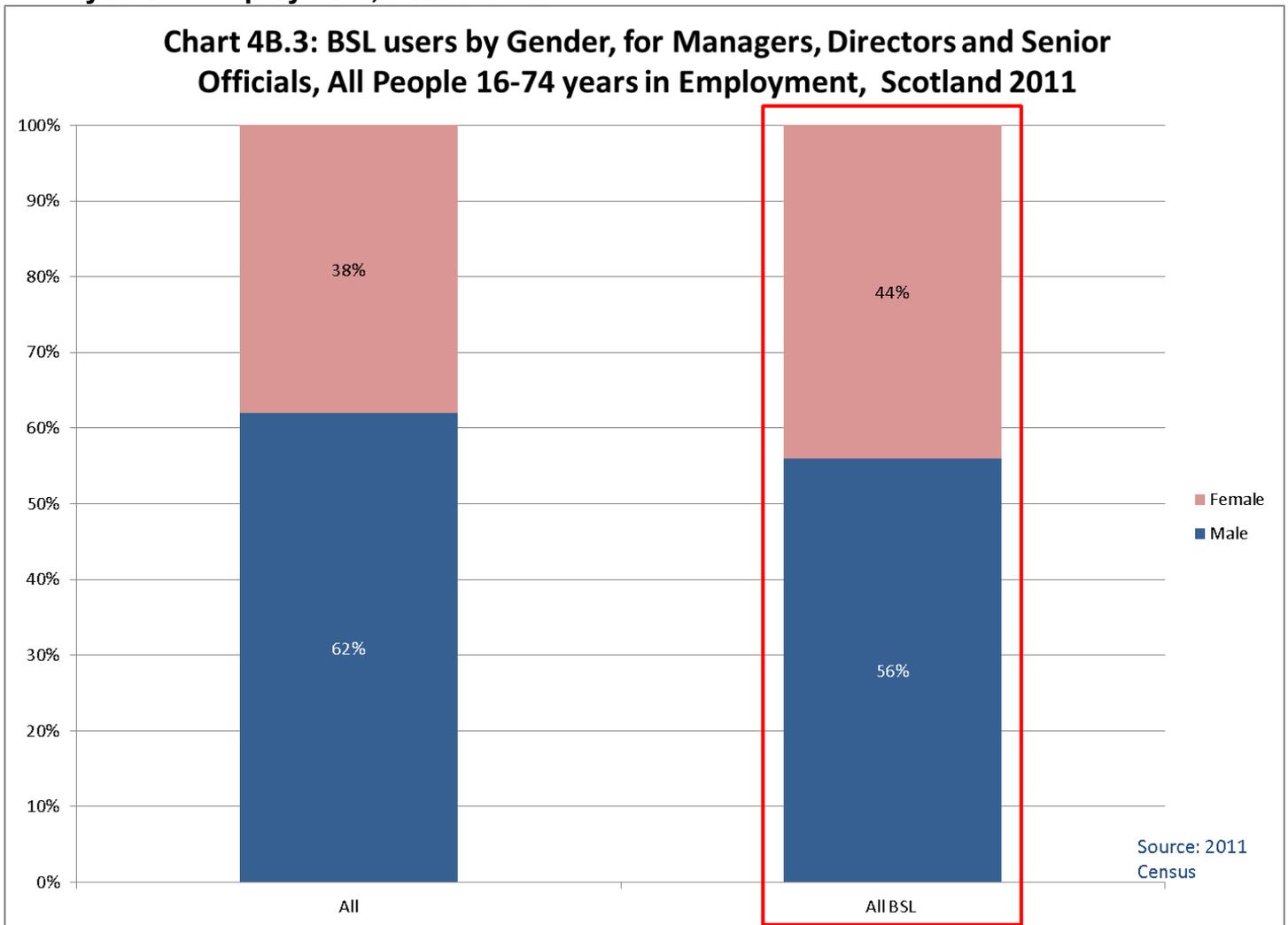


Chart 4B.3 shows that a higher proportion of males than females were employed as 'Managers, Directors and Senior Officials', in both the population as a whole and amongst BSL users. A slightly higher proportion of females who used BSL were employed as 'Managers, Directors and Senior Officials' compared to females in the population as a whole (44 and 38 per cent, respectively).

Chart 4B.4: BSL users by Industry by Age, All People 16-74 years in Employment, Scotland 2011⁹¹

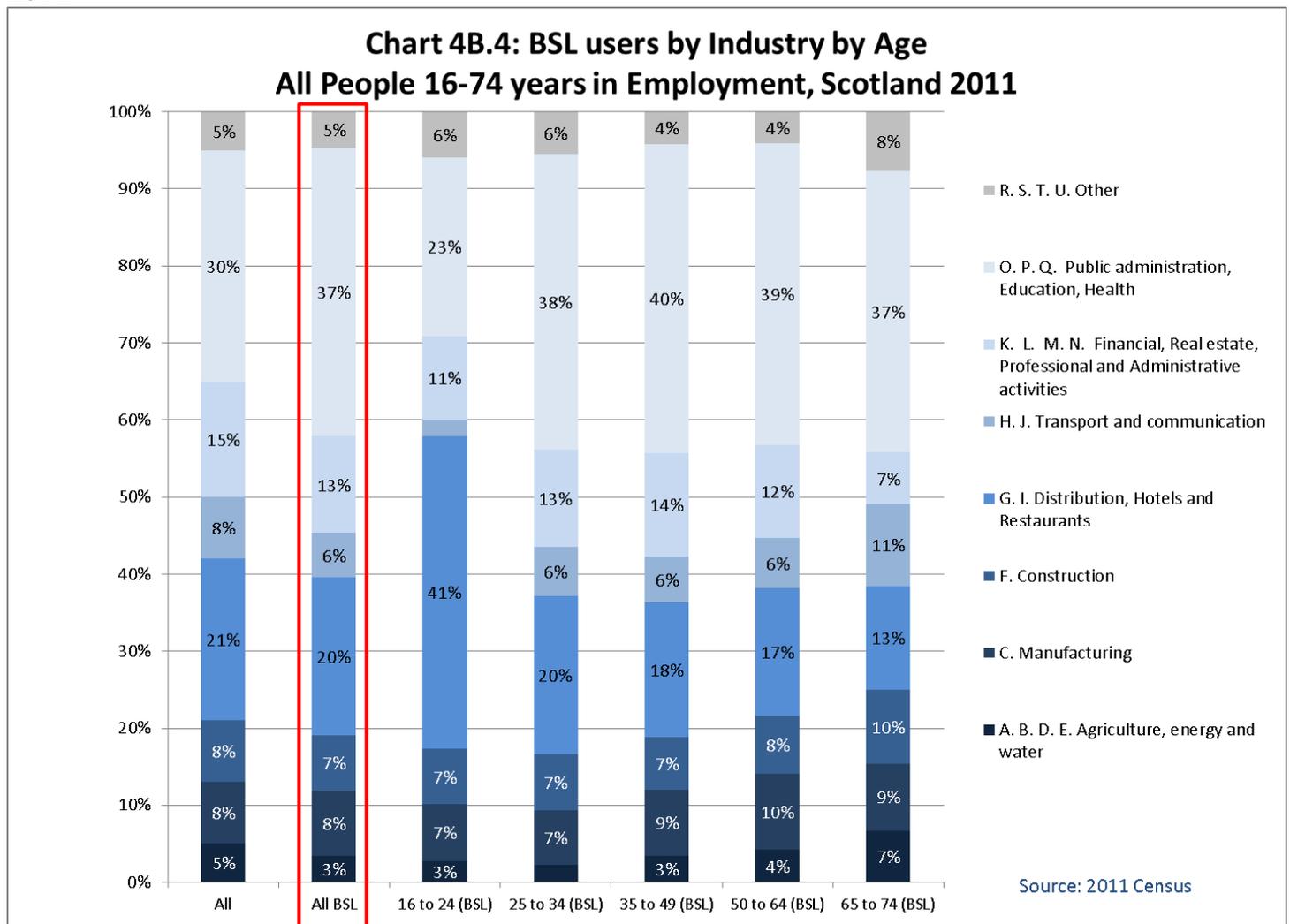


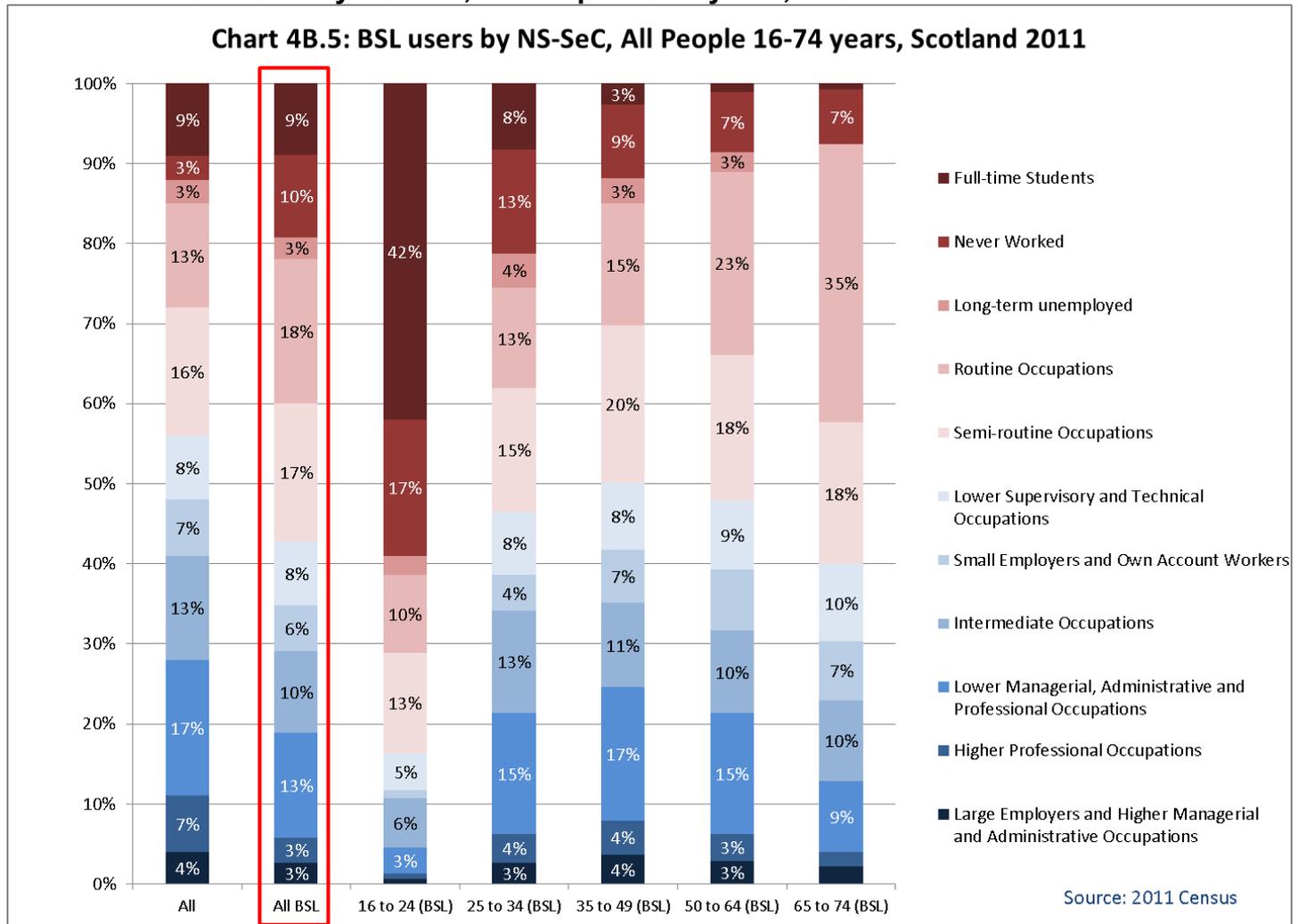
Chart 4B.4 shows that the largest proportion of BSL users were employed in ‘Public Administration, Education and Health’ industries⁹² (37 per cent), and this was a higher proportion than for all people (30 per cent).

BSL users in the 16 to 24 age group were twice as likely to be employed in ‘Distribution, Hotels and Restaurant’ industries (41 per cent) compared to all BSL users (20 per cent).

⁹¹ Age band categories used in the chart represent BSL users only.

⁹² 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 4B.5: BSL users by NS-SeC, All People 16-74 years, Scotland 2011⁹³



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.⁹⁴

Chart 4B.5 shows that 10 per cent of BSL users aged 16 to 74 years had never worked. This was a much higher rate than in the population as a whole (3 per cent).

The proportion of BSL users who were full-time students was the same as the population as a whole (9 per cent) - more than two fifths (42 per cent) of BSL users in the 16 to 24 years age group were full-time students, compared to 46 per cent of the population aged 16 to 24 years (see chart 1.9).

BSL users in the 35 to 49 age group had the most representation in the three highest occupational categories.

⁹³ Age band categories used in the chart represent BSL users only.

⁹⁴ 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 4B.6: BSL users by Weekly Hours Worked, All People 16-74 years in Employment, Scotland 2011

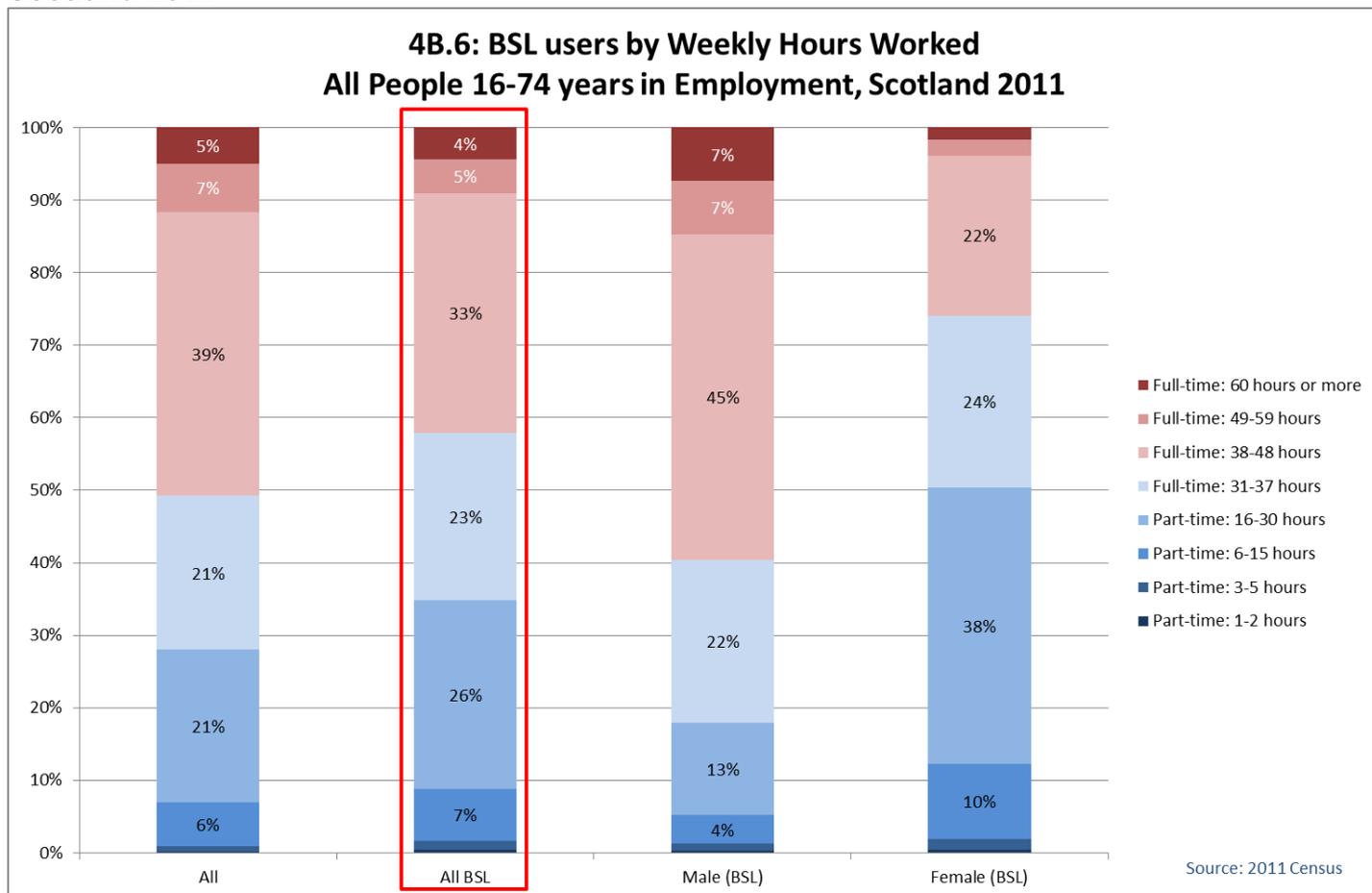


Chart 4B.6 shows that BSL users were more likely to work fewer hours per week, when compared to all people who were in employment. A third (35 per cent) of BSL users worked 30 hours or less per week, compared to 28 per cent of all people in employment.

Male BSL users were most likely to work between 38 and 48 hours per week (45 per cent). Female BSL users were more likely to work shorter hours, between 16 and 30 hours per week (38 per cent).

Four per cent of BSL users worked over 60 hours per week, with males more likely to than females.

Chart 4B.7: BSL users by Social Grade by Age band⁹⁵, All People (16-64 years), Scotland 2011⁹⁶

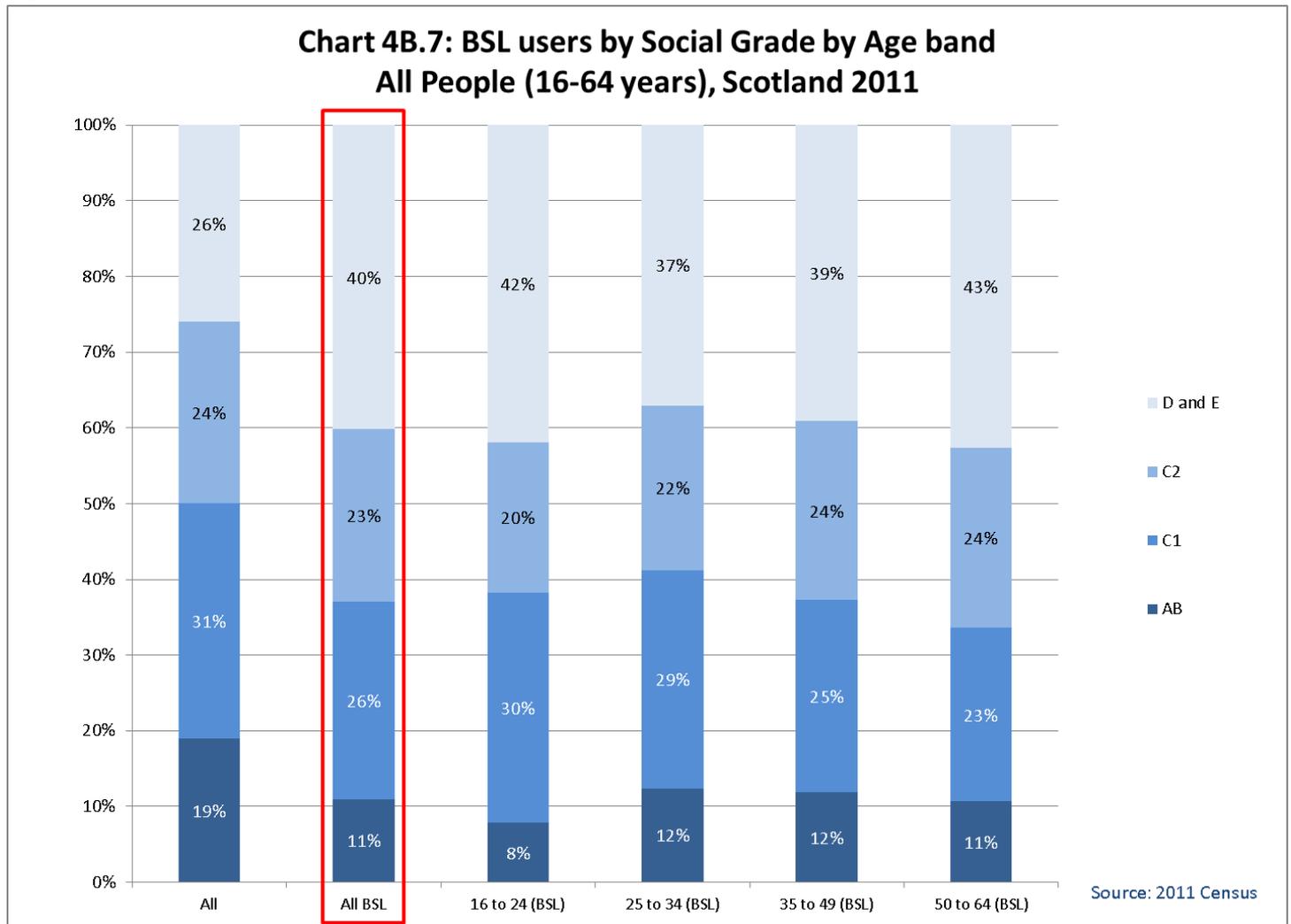


Chart 4B.7 shows that two fifths (40 per cent) of BSL users aged 16 to 64 were in the lowest (D and E) social grades, and this was much higher than the proportion of the population (26 per cent) in this social grade. Around a quarter (23 per cent) of BSL users were in the C2 social grade, and a further quarter (26 per cent) in the C1 grade.

Around one in ten BSL users were in the highest AB social grade compared to one in five of the population. BSL users aged 25 to 34 years were slightly more likely to be in the top AB and C1 social grades, compared to those who were aged 50 to 64 years.

⁹⁵ Age band categories used in the chart represent BSL users only.

⁹⁶ 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.

Chart 4B.8: BSL users by Age band and Gender, All People (16-64 years) Social Grade AB, in Households, Scotland 2011⁹⁷

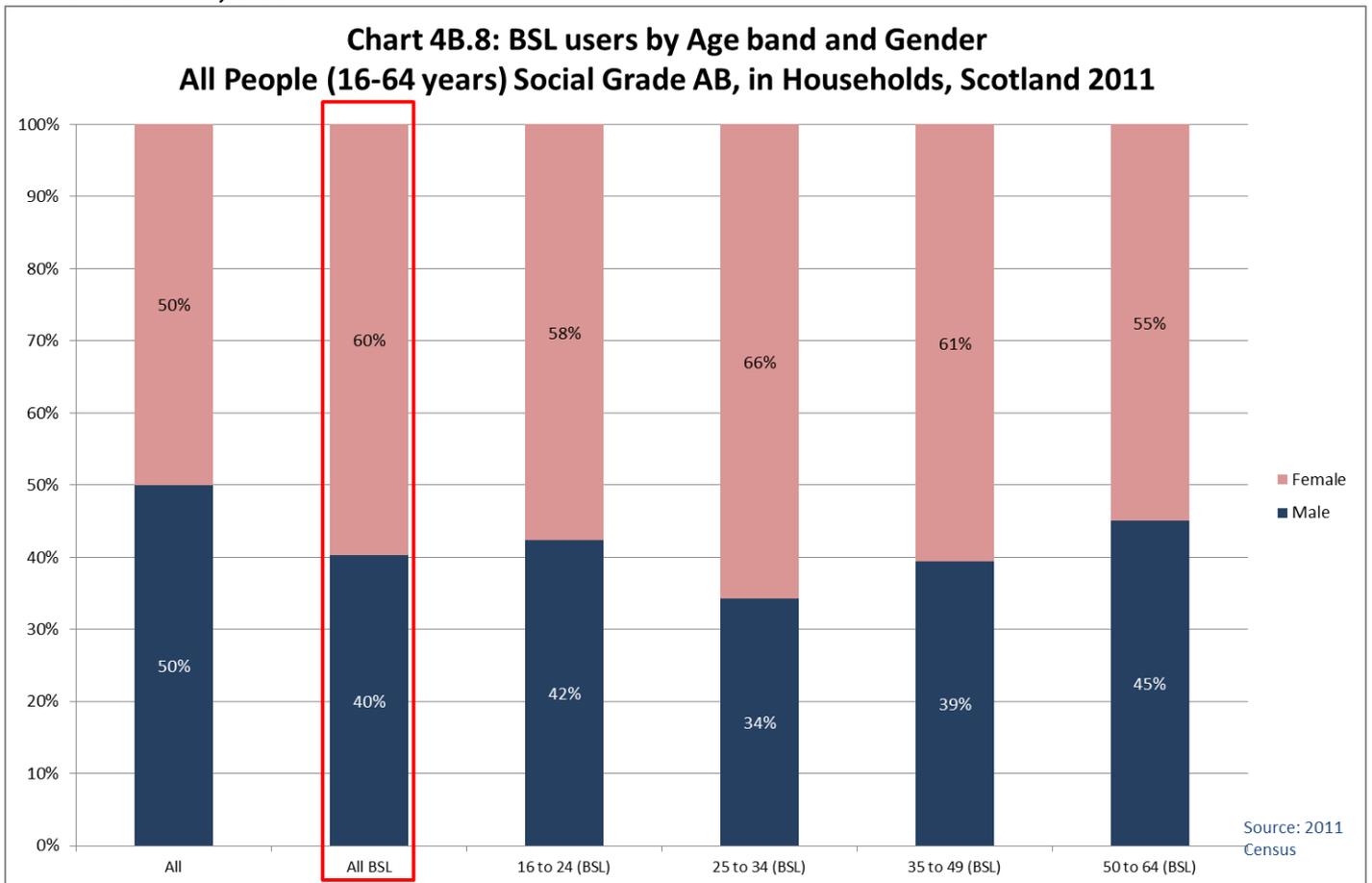


Chart 4B.8 shows that the majority (60 per cent) of BSL users in the highest, AB, social grade were female compared to half (50 per cent) of the general population.

BSL users in the AB social grade who were aged 25 to 34 years were much more likely to be female (66 per cent) than male.

⁹⁷ Age band categories used in the chart represent BSL users only.

Chapter 4B.2: Education

Key Finding:

- BSL users were more likely to have no qualifications, and less likely to hold high level qualifications.

Chart 4B.9: BSL users by Highest Level of Qualification⁹⁸ by Age, All People (16 years+), Scotland 2011⁹⁹

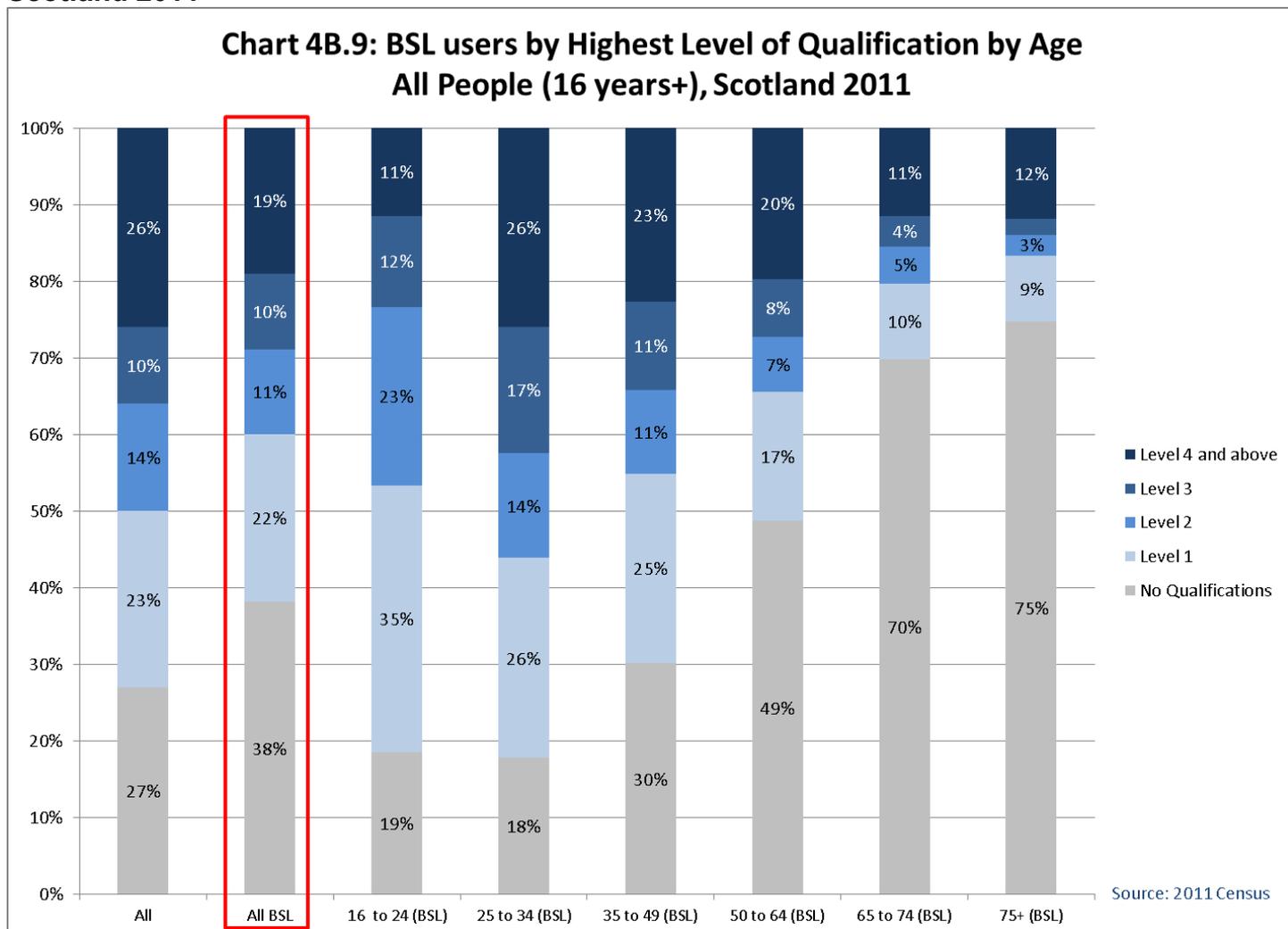


Chart 4B.9 shows that BSL users were more likely to have no qualifications, and less likely to have 'Level 4 and above' qualifications compared to the population.

⁹⁸ **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)'

⁹⁹ 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.

Nearly two fifths (38 per cent) of BSL users had no qualifications, while a fifth (19 per cent) held degree or equivalent qualifications (Level 4 and above). Older BSL users were much more likely to have 'no qualifications' and those in the 25 to 34 years age group were the most highly qualified.

Chart 4B.10: BSL users with no qualifications by Age and Gender, All People (16 years+) with No Qualifications, Scotland 2011¹⁰⁰

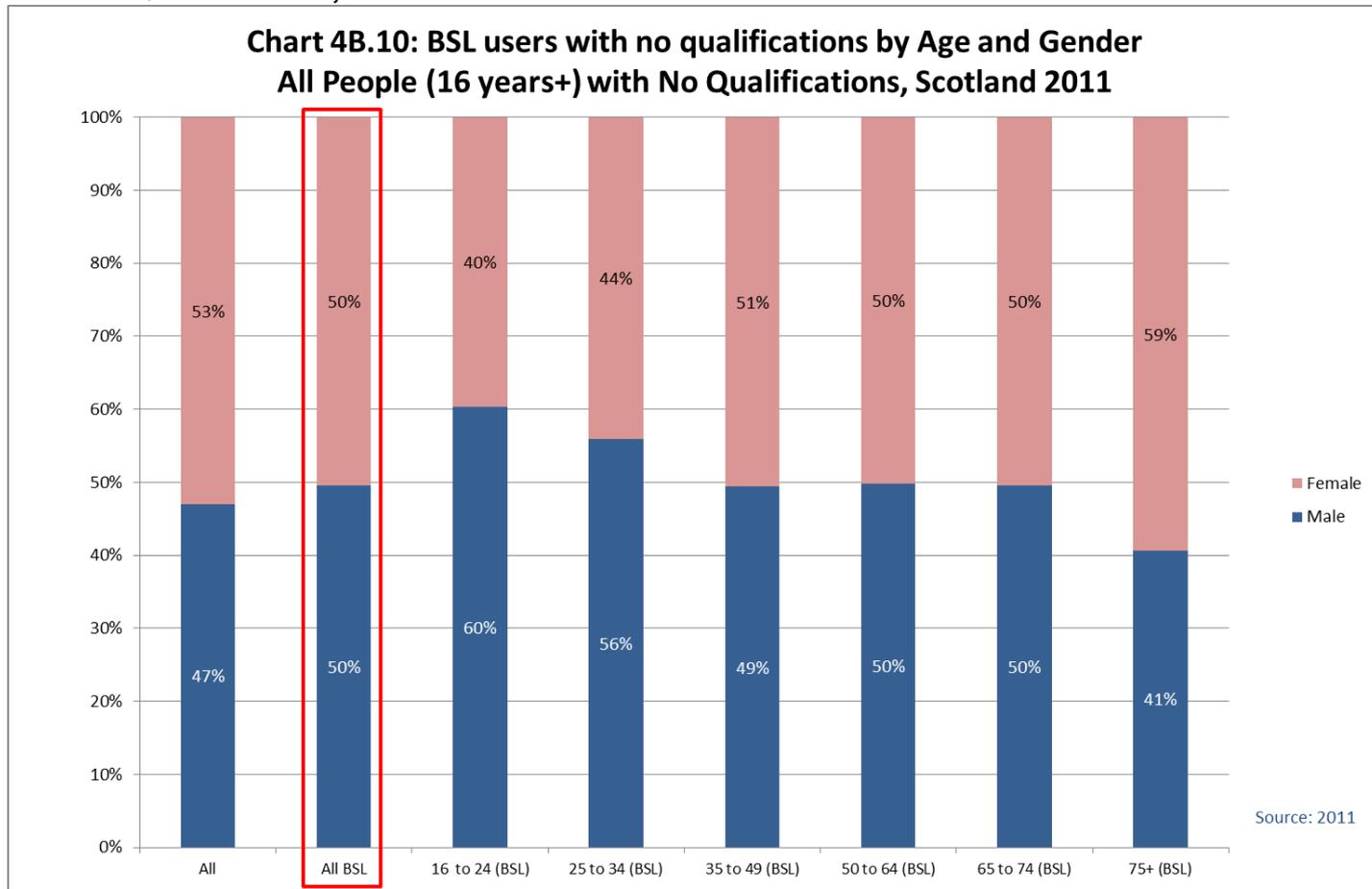


Chart 4B.10 shows that there was a 50-50 gender split amongst BSL users who had 'no qualifications'.

Amongst BSL users aged 16 to 24 years, there were a higher proportion of males than females who had 'no qualifications' (60 per cent), whereas in the 75 years and over age group, there was a higher proportion of females who had 'no qualifications' (59 per cent).

¹⁰⁰ Age band categories used in the chart represent BSL users only.

Chapter 4B.3: Housing

Key Findings:

BSL users were:

- Much more likely to live in social rented accommodation, and less likely to be home owners;
- Much more likely to be living in overcrowded households.

Chart 4B.11: BSL users by Tenure by Gender, All People in households (16 years+), Scotland 2011

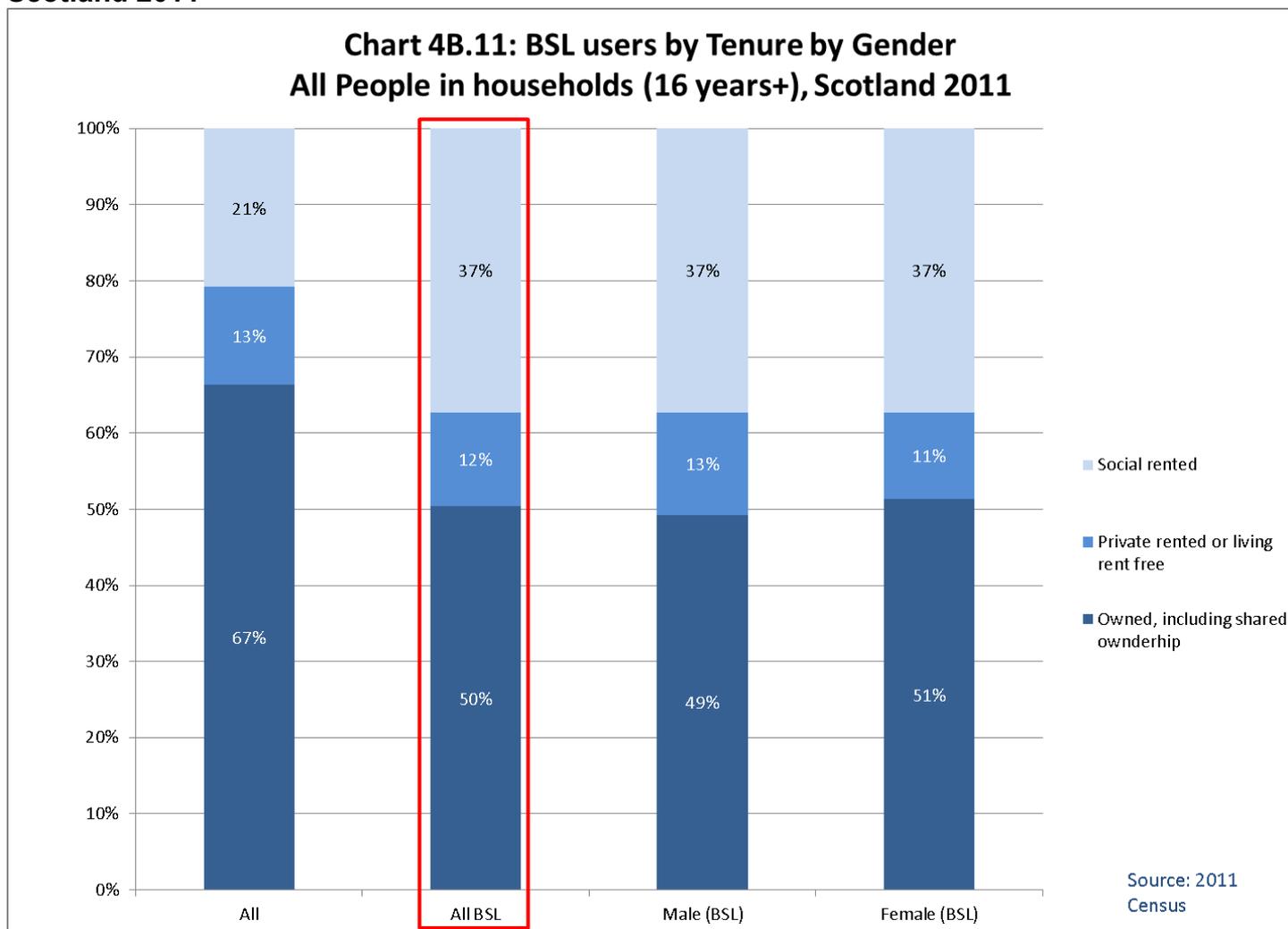


Chart 4B.11 shows that half (50 per cent) of BSL users lived in properties that they owned (either outright or with a mortgage or loan), two fifths (37 per cent) lived in social rented accommodation, and the remaining eighth (12 per cent) were living in private rented accommodation (or living rent free)¹⁰¹.

This split was relatively similar regardless of gender. However, compared to the general population, BSL users were almost twice as likely to live in social rented accommodation (37 per cent of BSL users compared to 21 per cent of all people) and were less likely to be home owners - 50 per cent of BSL users owned their home, compared to 67 per cent of all people.

¹⁰¹ Within this category, no more than 2 per cent of people were classed as living rent free.

Chart 4B.12: BSL users by Accommodation Type by Gender, All People (3 years+), Scotland 2011

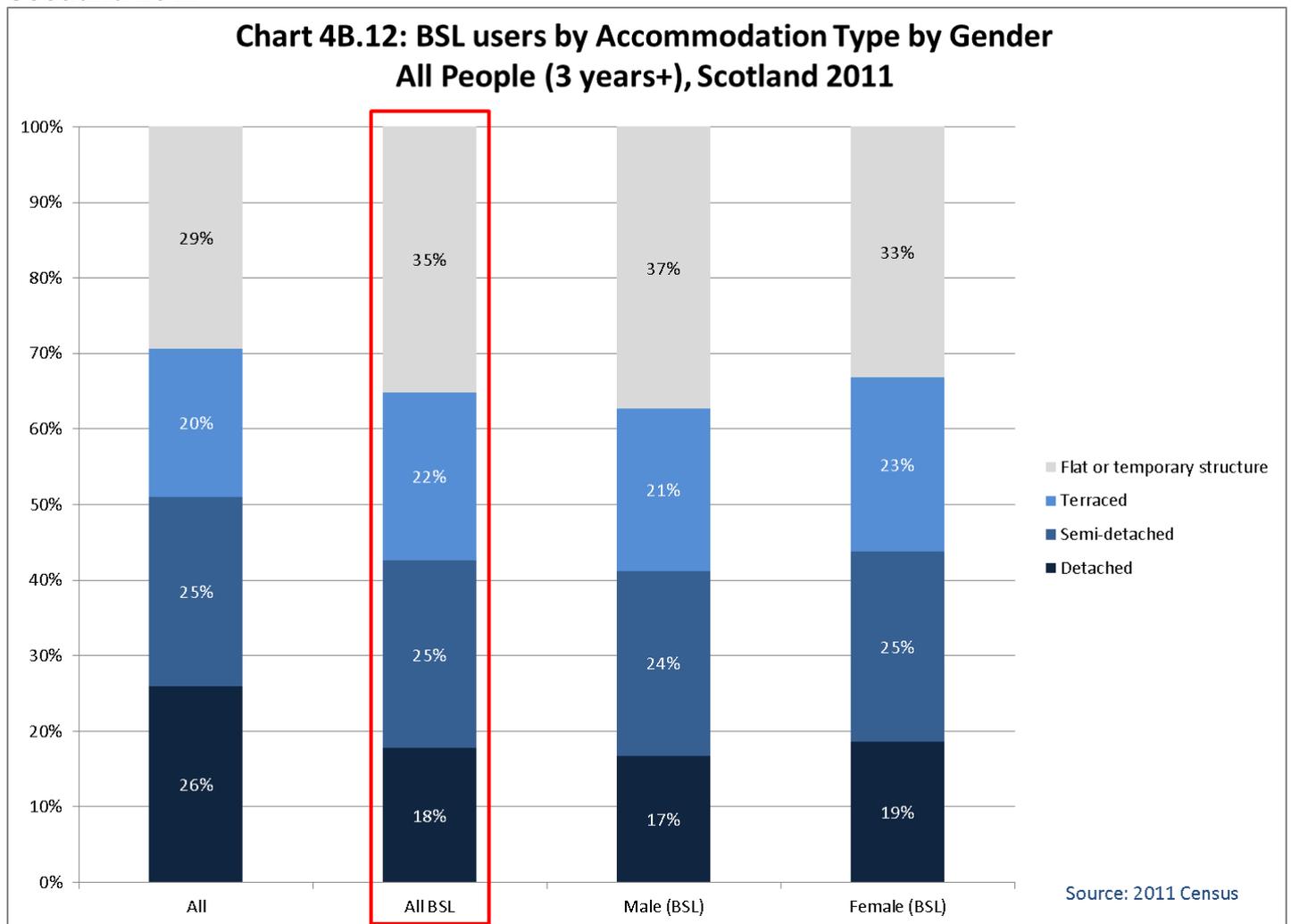


Chart 4B.12 shows that just over a third (35 per cent) of BSL users were living in a flat or temporary structure. A quarter (22 per cent) lived in a terraced house, and a further quarter (25 per cent) lived in a semi-detached house. The remainder (18 per cent) of BSL users lived in a 'detached' house.

BSL users were less likely to be living in detached accommodation and more likely to be living in a flat compared to the population as a whole.

A slightly higher proportion of male BSL users (37 per cent) were living in a 'flat or temporary structure'¹⁰², compared to female BSL users (33 per cent).

¹⁰² Within the 'Flat or Temporary Structure' category, less than 1 per cent of people were classed as living in a temporary structure (excluding 'White: Gypsy/Traveller' where the proportion was higher. See chapter 2).

Chart 4B.13: BSL users by Landlord Type, All People (3 years+) in Rented Accommodation, Scotland 2011

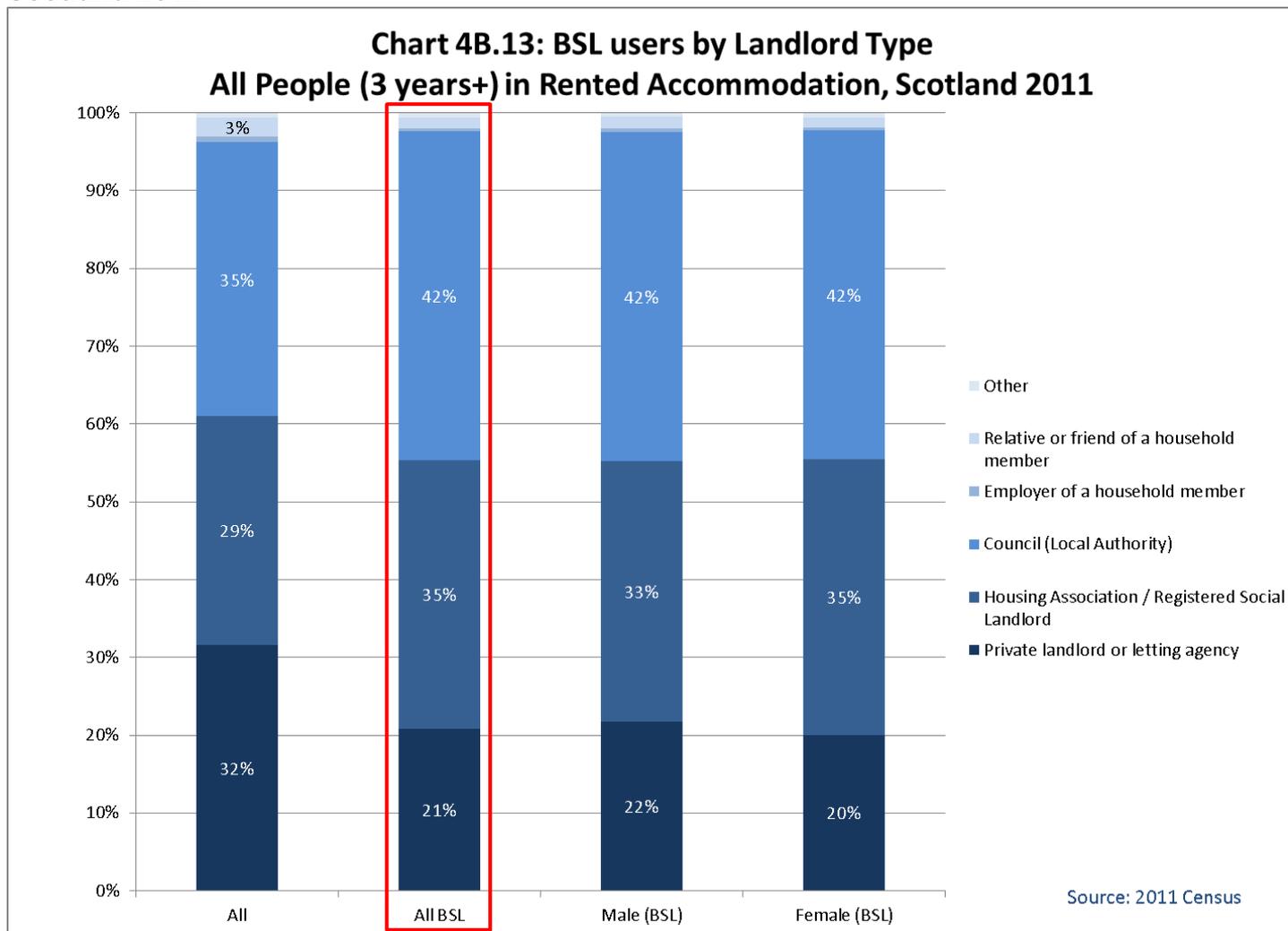


Chart 4B.13 shows that BSL users in rented accommodation were less likely to rent privately than those in the population (21 and 32 per cent, respectively).

BSL users were more likely to rent from the Council (42 per cent) or from a Housing Association/Registered Social Landlord (35 per cent). This trend was similar for both male and female BSL users.¹⁰³

¹⁰³ 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 4B.14: BSL users by Occupancy Rating¹⁰⁴, All HRPs (3 years+), Scotland 2011

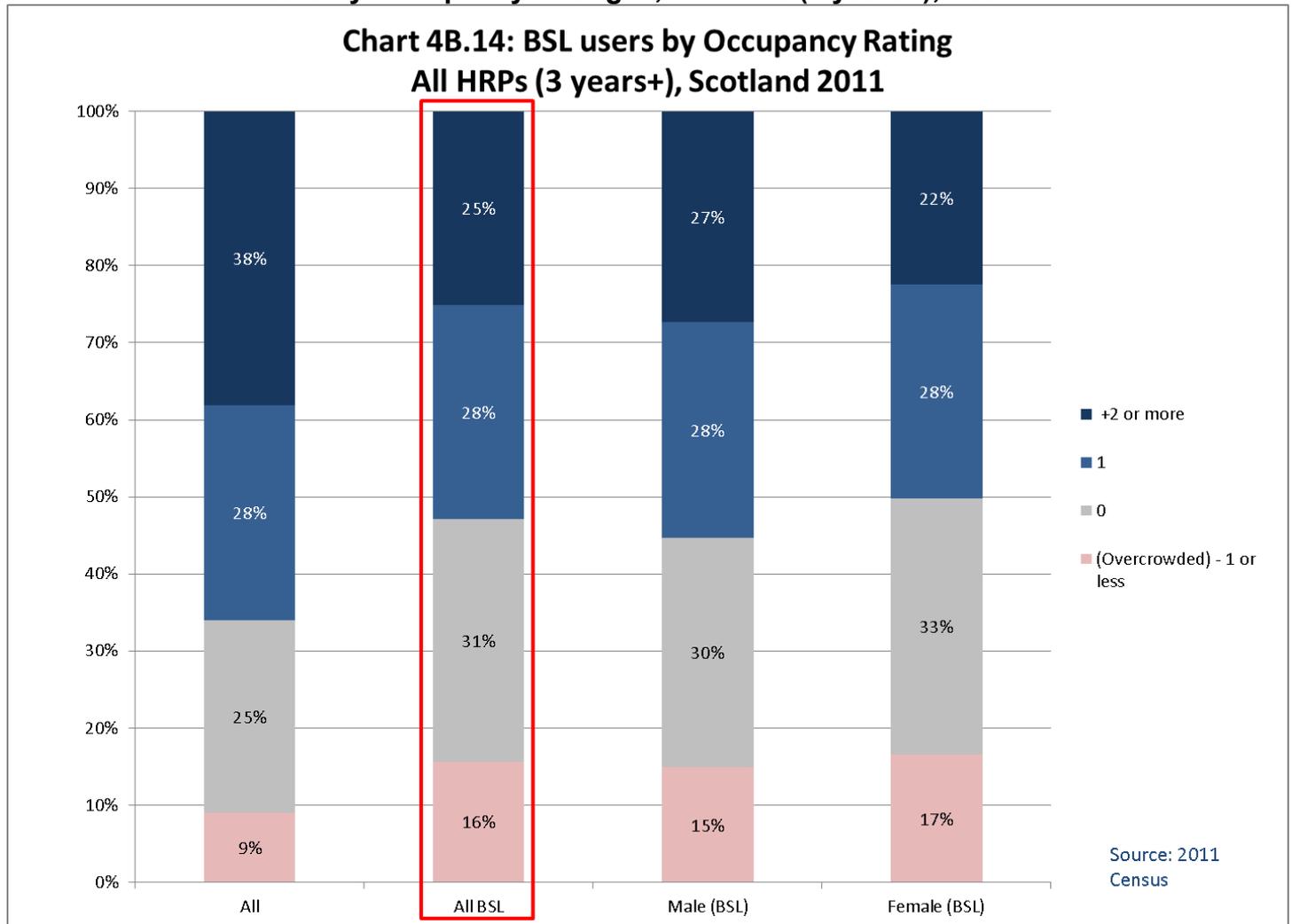


Chart 4B.14 shows that BSL users were almost twice as likely to live in overcrowded households (16 per cent) compared to the population as a whole (9 per cent).

Female BSL users were slightly more likely to be living in overcrowded accommodation than males. A slightly higher proportion of male BSL users lived in under-occupied accommodation (55 per cent) compared to female BSL users (50 per cent).

¹⁰⁴ For an explanation of how occupancy rating is calculated see www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/variables-classification/occupancy-rating

Chart 4B.15: BSL users by Type of Central Heating, All HRPs (3 years+), Scotland 2011

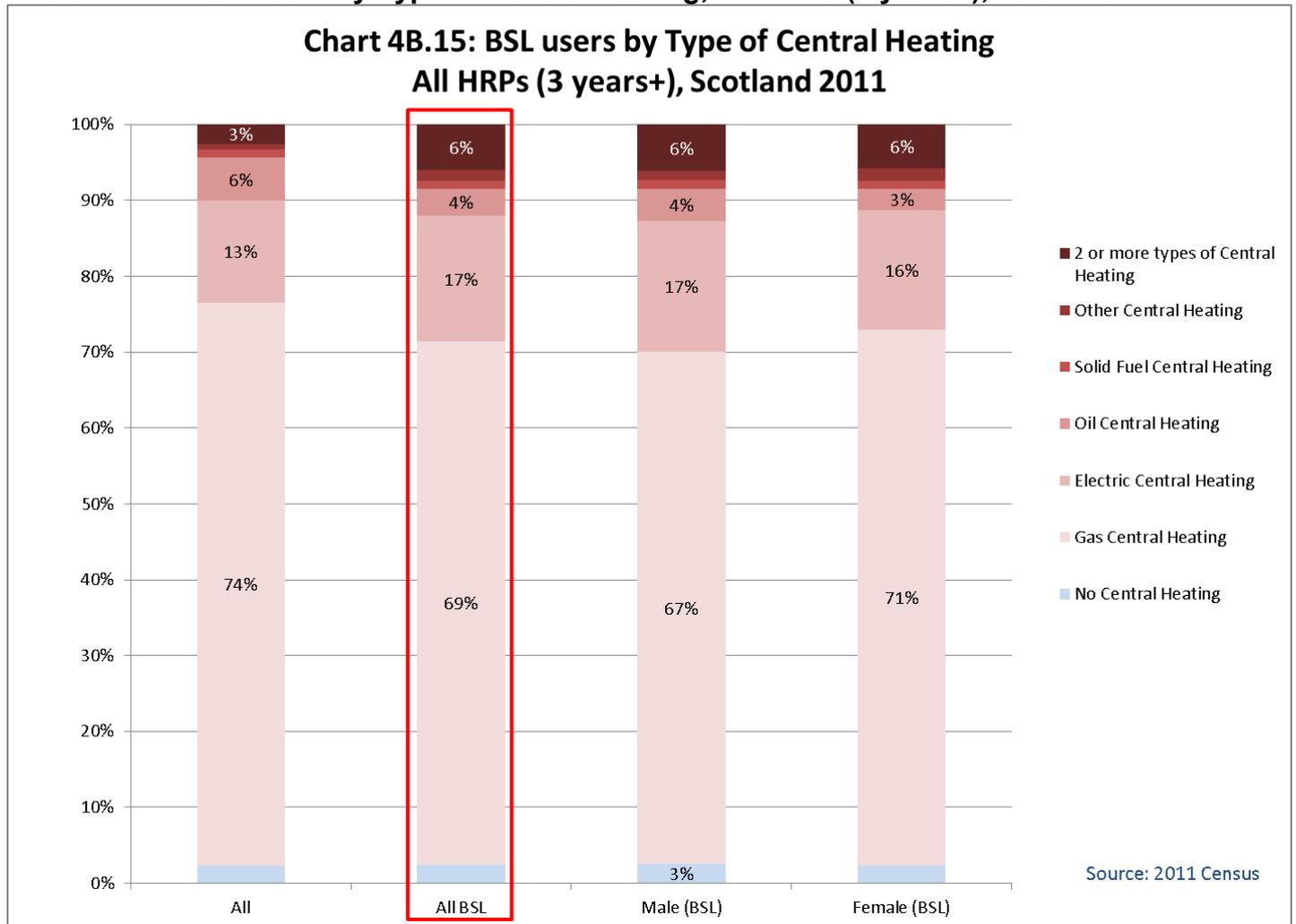


Chart 4B.15 shows that the majority of BSL user households had gas central heating (69 per cent), with around one fifth (17 per cent) having electric central heating. Two per cent of BSL households had no central heating, and a slightly higher proportion of male BSL users were in households with no central heating (3 per cent).

A slightly higher proportion of BSL households had electric central heating compared to all households (17 and 13 per cent, respectively).

Chapter 4B.4: Transport

Key Finding:

- BSL users were more likely to have no access to a car or van, and less likely to have multiple cars or vans.

Chart 4B.16: BSL users by Car or Van availability, All People (16 years+) in Households, Scotland 2011

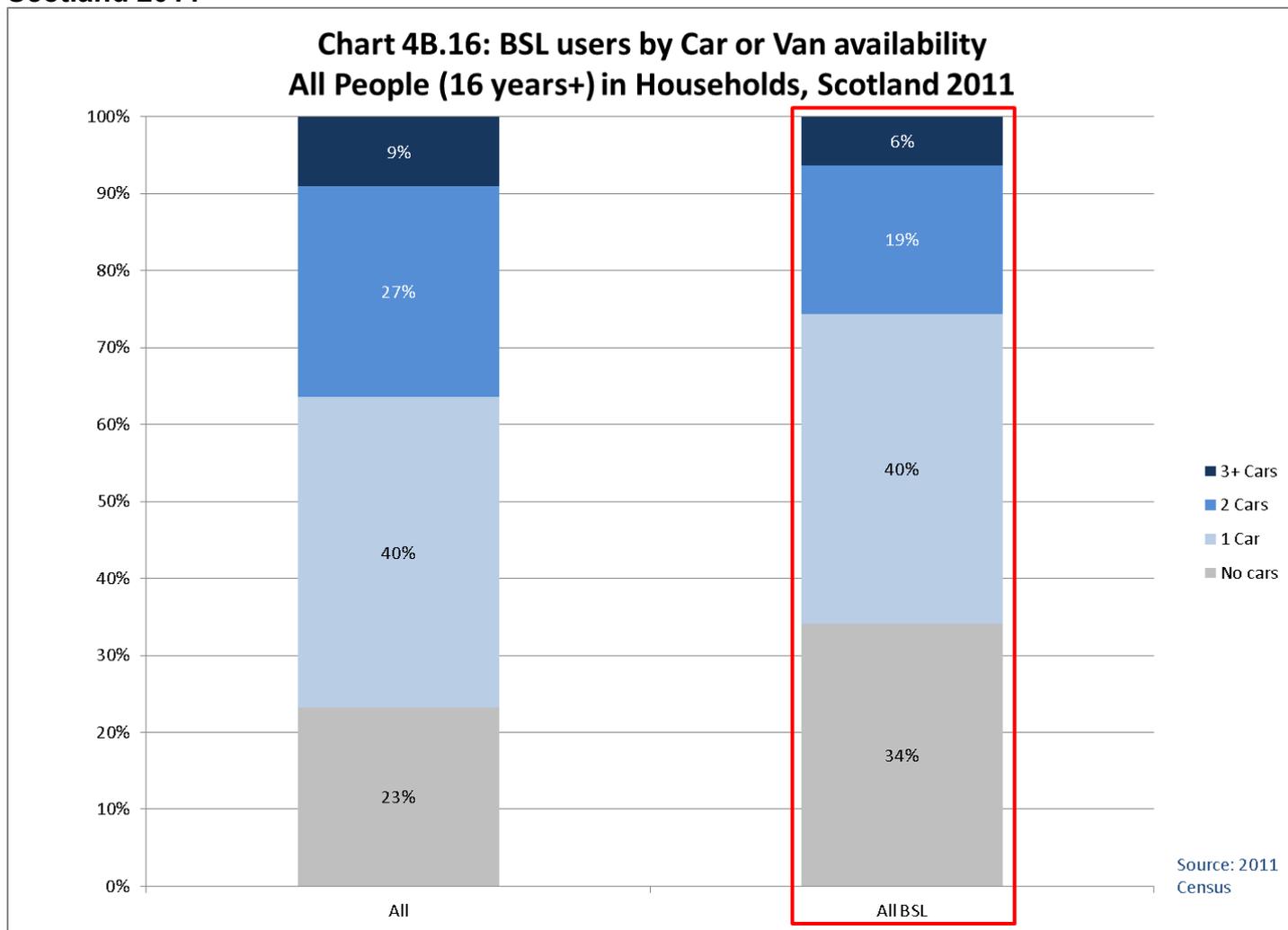


Chart 4B.16 shows that over a third (34 per cent) of BSL users aged 16 and over in households had no access to a car or van; 40 per cent had access to one car or van, and a quarter of BSL users had access to 2 or more cars or vans.

Compared to the population as a whole, BSL users were more likely to have no car or van access (34 versus 23 per cent), and less likely to have access to multiple cars/vans (25 versus 36 per cent).

Chart 4B.17: BSL users by Method of Travel to Work by Gender, All People 16-74 years in Employment, excluding Full-Time students, Scotland 2011

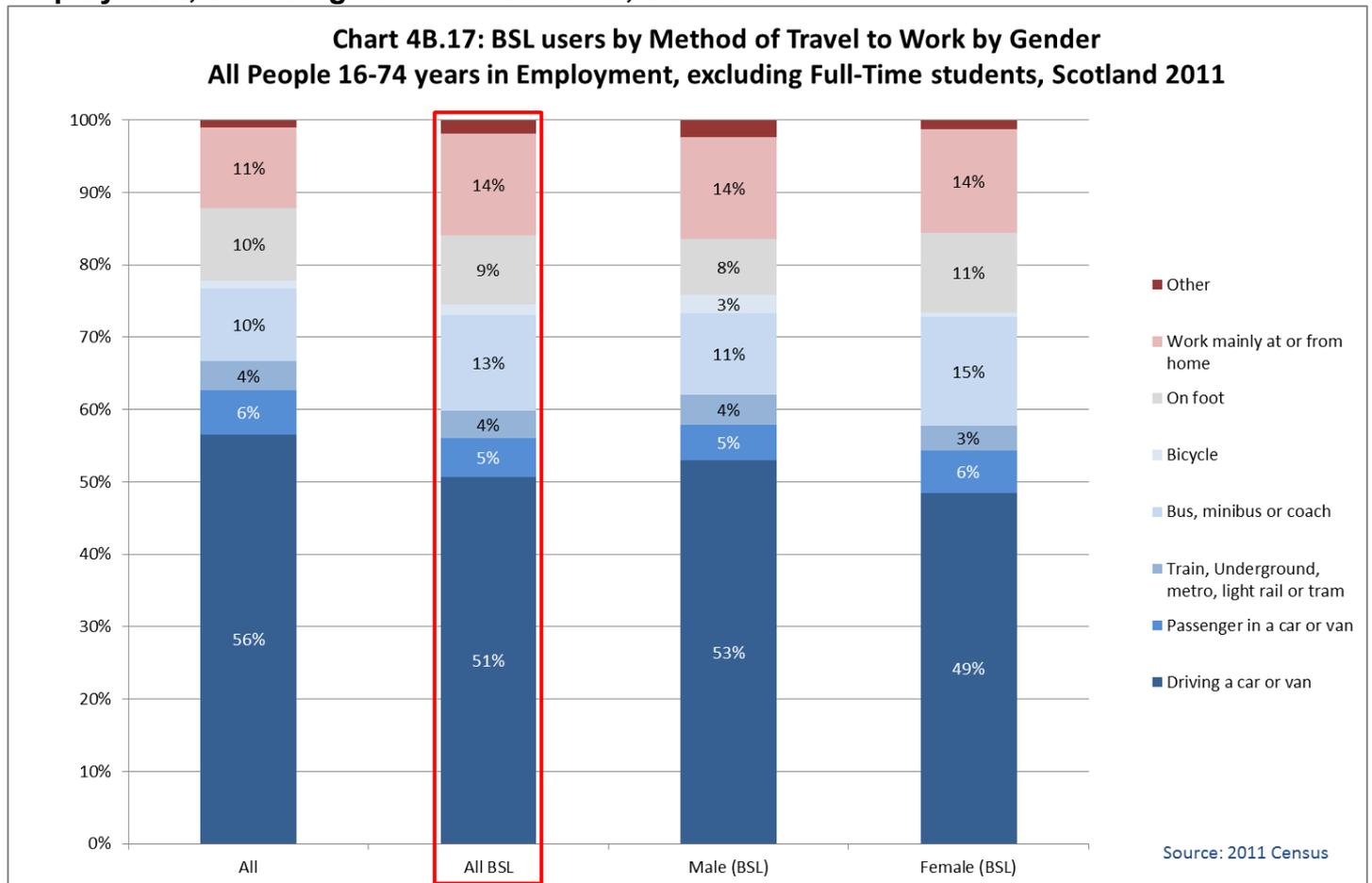


Chart 4B.17 shows that half (51 per cent) of BSL users drove to work, with home working and travelling by bus the next most common methods for travelling to work.

Female BSL users were less likely to drive to work (49 per cent) compared to male BSL users (53 per cent), but were more likely to walk to work than males (11 per cent and 8 per cent, respectively).

Chart 4B.18: BSL users by Distance Travelled to Work by Age, All People 16-74 years in Employment, excluding Full-Time students, Scotland 2011¹⁰⁵

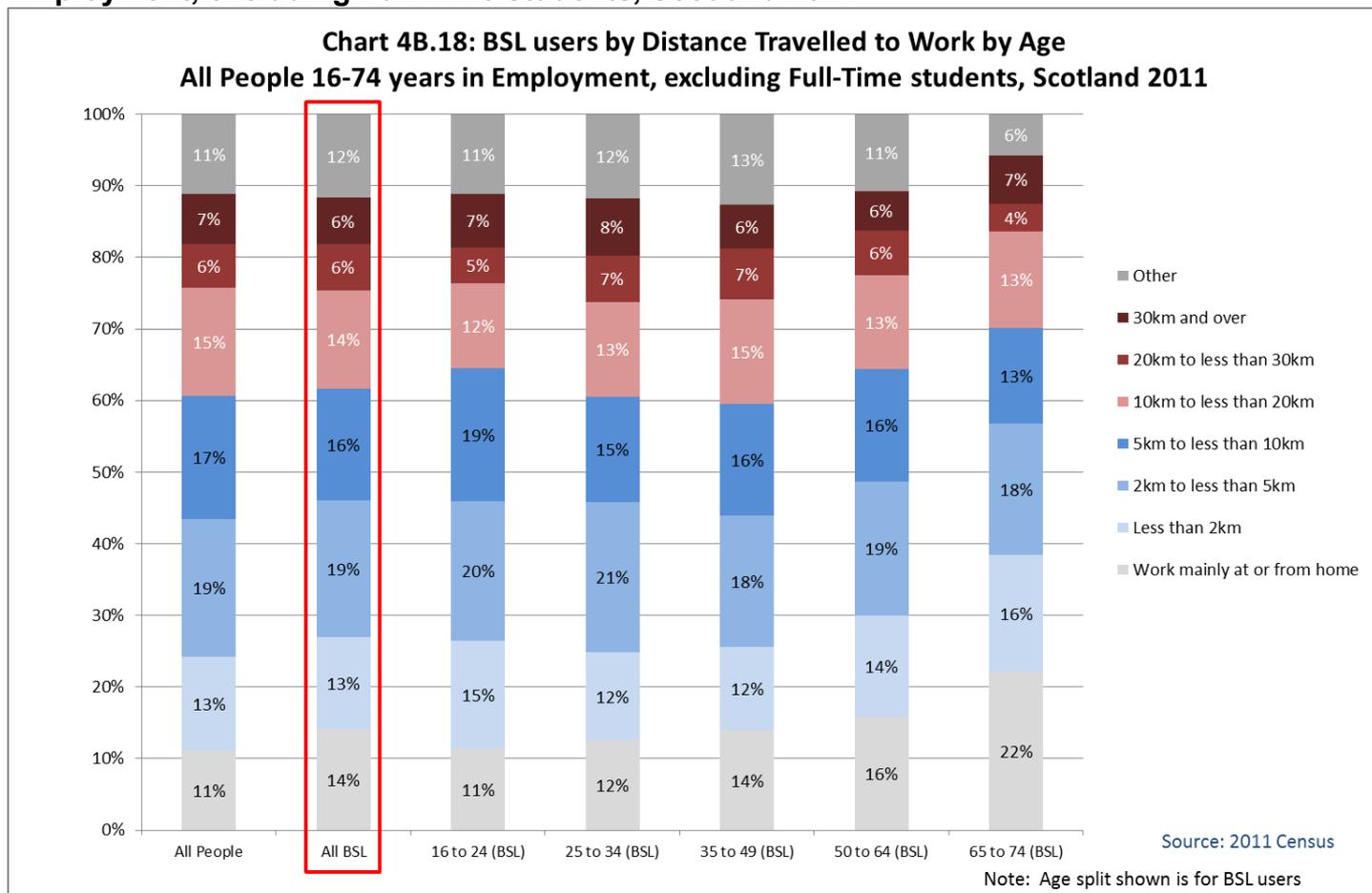


Chart 4B.18 shows that the travel to work profile of BSL users aged 16 to 74 in employment was fairly similar to that of the population as a whole. Over half of BSL users travelled less than 10km to get to their place of work. Older BSL users, aged 65 to 74, were most likely to work from home (22 per cent), and least likely to travel more than 10km to get to work.

BSL users who were aged between 25 and 49 were the most likely to travel furthest to get to work, with around two-fifths of this group travelling more than 10km to get to work.

¹⁰⁵ Age band categories used in the chart represent BSL users only.

Chart 4B.19: BSL users by Method of Travel to Study by Gender, All People (4 years+) studying the week before the Census, Scotland 2011

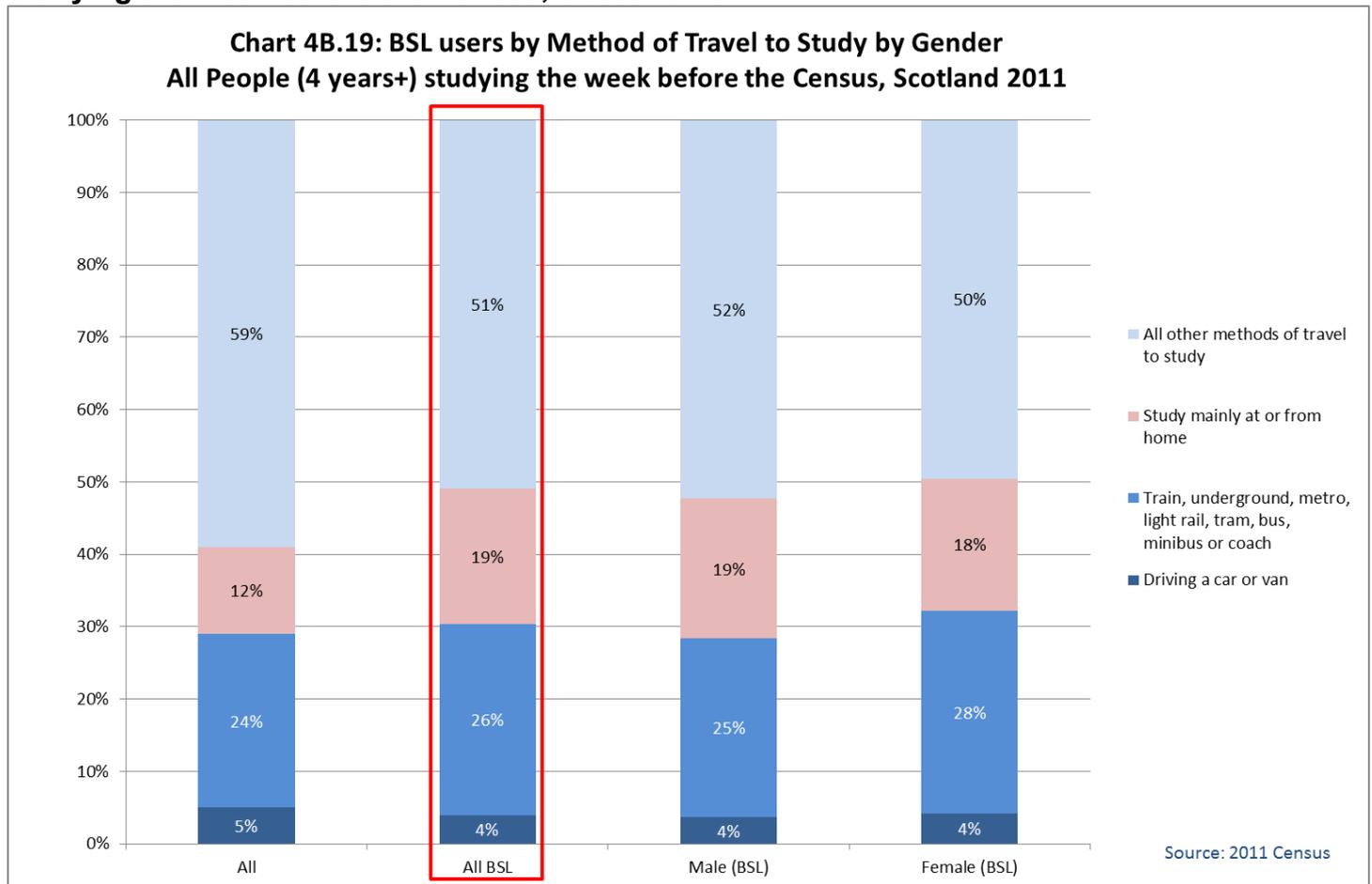


Chart 4B.19 shows that BSL users were more likely to study¹⁰⁶ at home compared to the population (19 and 12 per cent, respectively).¹⁰⁷

Four per cent of BSL users drove to their place of study compared to 5 per cent of the population. A quarter took the train or bus, and a fifth studied mainly from home. The remaining half of BSL users used a different method of transport, including walking and cycling.

Female BSL users were slightly more likely to use the train or bus (28 per cent) than males (25 per cent) to travel to their place of study.

¹⁰⁶ This includes both school children and university or college students

¹⁰⁷ 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 4B.20: BSL users by Distance Travelled to Study, All People (4 years+) Studying the week before the Census, Scotland 2011

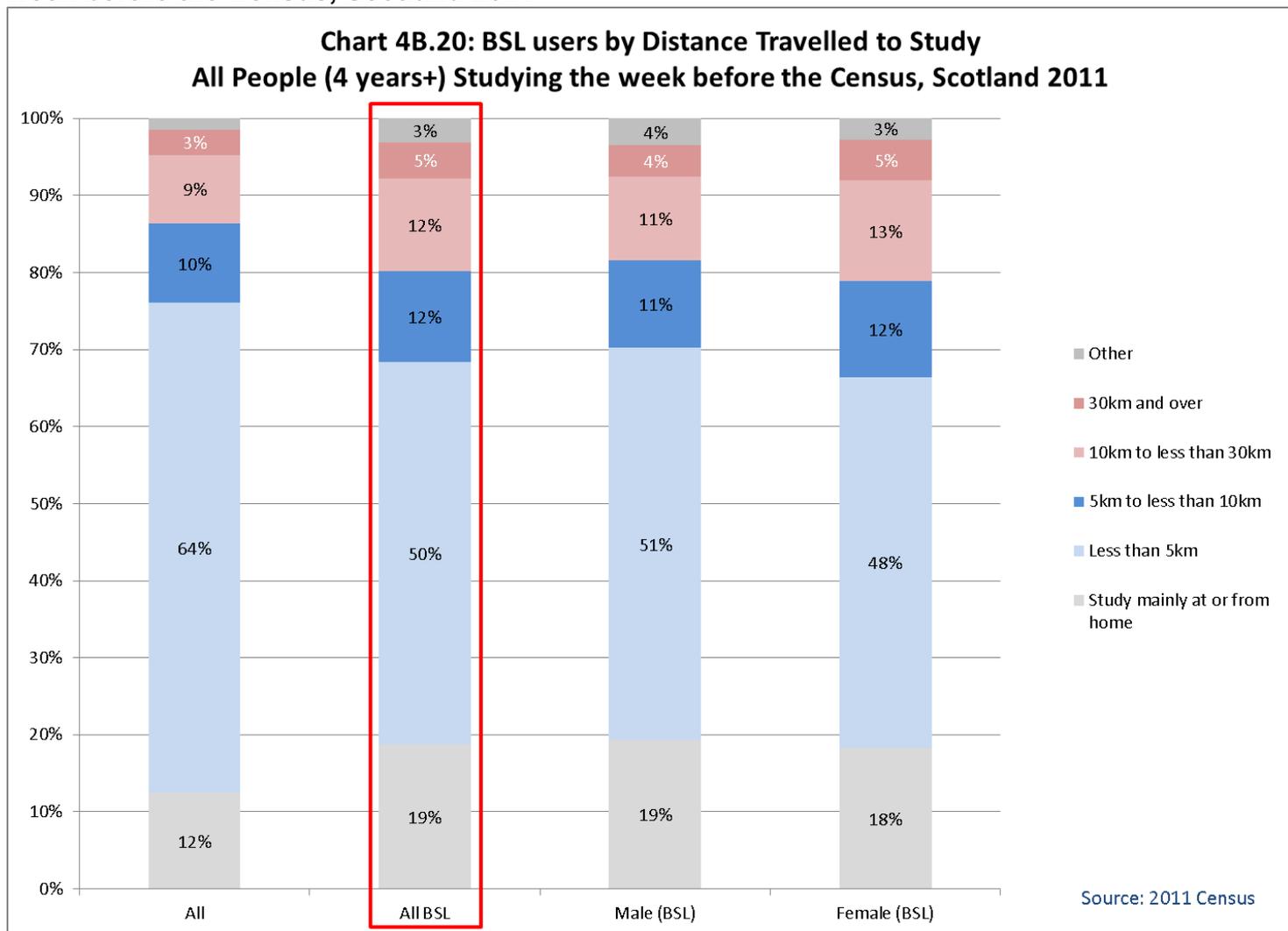


Chart 4B.20 shows that a fifth (19 per cent) of BSL users studied mainly at or from home, with the majority travelling less than 5Km to get to their place of study¹⁰⁸ (68 per cent), including those who studied at home.¹⁰⁹

Compared to all people, BSL users were more likely to study at or from home; 12 per cent of people studied at or from home, compared to 19 per cent of BSL users.

¹⁰⁸ This includes both school children and university or college students

¹⁰⁹ 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>

Annex A: Definitions

Ethnic Group Abbreviations

Throughout this paper the following abbreviations have been applied to make it easier to read and allowing for smaller labels in the charts:

- 'Asian, Asian Scottish, or Asian British' - 'Asian'
- 'Pakistani, Pakistani Scottish, or Pakistani British' - 'Pakistani'
- 'Indian, Indian Scottish, or Indian British' - 'Indian'
- 'Bangladeshi, Bangladeshi Scottish, or Bangladeshi British' - 'Bangladeshi'
- 'Chinese, Chinese Scottish, or Chinese British' - 'Chinese'
- 'African, African Scottish, or African British' - 'African'
- 'Caribbean, Caribbean Scottish, or Caribbean British' - 'Caribbean'
- 'Black, Black Scottish, or Black British' - 'Black'
- 'Arab, Arab Scottish, or Arab British' - 'Arab'

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.

Occupancy Rating

The occupancy rating of a household is calculated by subtracting the notional number of rooms required from the actual number of rooms. The Scottish Household Survey (SHS) reports on the 'Bedroom Standard' which is different to occupancy rating. Bedroom Standard is defined in the Housing (overcrowding) Act 2003 based on the number of bedrooms in a dwelling and the people in a household who can share a bedroom. This definition is distinct from the rules introduced by the UK Government in April 2013 for the size of accommodation that Housing Benefit will cover for working age tenants renting in the social sector, known as the 'spare room subsidy'.

Labour Force Survey (LFS) / Annual Population Survey (APS)

There are a number of differences between the outputs from the 2011 Census and the Labour Force Survey (LFS), which occur for various reasons. These include coverage and data collection differences, handling of proxy responses, coding and classification differences, sampling variability (for the LFS) and the self-completion nature of the census.

Urban and Rural Scotland: The Scottish Government 6-fold urban rural classification:

Large Urban Areas – Settlements of 125,000 or more people
Other Urban Areas - Settlements of 10,000 to 124,999 people
Accessible Small Towns – Settlements of 3,000 to 9,999 people and within 30 minutes' drive of a settlement of 10,000 or more.
Remote Small Towns - Settlements of 3,000 to 9,999 people and with a drive time of over 30 minutes to a settlement of 10,000 or more.
Accessible Rural – 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.
Remote Rural - Areas with a population of less than 3,000 people, and with a drive time of over 30 minutes to a settlement of 10,000 or more.

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 B: Census Questionnaire

The following shows questions asked in the 2011 Census questionnaire:

Ethnicity:

15 What is your ethnic group?

◆ Choose **ONE** section from A to F, then tick **ONE** box which best describes your ethnic group or background.

A White

- Scottish
- Other British
- Irish
- Gypsy / Traveller
- Polish
- Other white ethnic group, please write in

B Mixed or multiple ethnic groups

- Any mixed or multiple ethnic groups, please write in

C Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British

- Pakistani, Pakistani Scottish or Pakistani British
- Indian, Indian Scottish or Indian British
- Bangladeshi, Bangladeshi Scottish or Bangladeshi British
- Chinese, Chinese Scottish or Chinese British
- Other, please write in

D African

- African, African Scottish or African British
- Other, please write in

E Caribbean or Black

- Caribbean, Caribbean Scottish or Caribbean British
- Black, Black Scottish or Black British
- Other, please write in

F Other ethnic group

- Arab, Arab Scottish or Arab British
- Other, please write in

Annex C: Useful Links

- Scotland's Census website
<http://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/>
- Scotland's Census website - Additional Tables
<http://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/ods-web/data-warehouse.html>
- Scottish Government's 'Overview of Equality Results from the 2011 Census Release 2'
<http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2014/03/7340>
- Scottish Government's 'Analysis of Equality Results from the 2011 Census'
<http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2014/10/8378>
- Scottish Government Equality Evidence Website
<http://www.gov.scot/Topics/People/Equality/Equalities>
- Scottish Government Housing Market Analysis 'Specialist Housing Evidence Finder'
<http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Built-Environment/Housing/supply-demand/chma/hnda/DraftingArea/SPEvidenceFinder>
- 'Analysis of Religion in 2001 Census'
<http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2005/02/20757/53568>
- 'Analysis of Ethnicity in 2001 Census'
<http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2004/02/18876/32937>
- Annual Population Survey <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Labour-Market/Publications>
- Scottish Government Education Statistics
<http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/School-Education>
- Scottish Government Lifelong Learning statistics
<http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Lifelong-learning>
- Scottish Government Transport Scotland Statistics
<http://www.transportscotland.gov.uk/publications-stats>
- Scottish Government Housing Statistics for Scotland
<http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Housing-Regeneration/HSfS>
- SCORE
<http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Housing-Regeneration/SCORE>
- Where Gypsy travellers Live
<http://www.scottish.parliament.uk/parliamentarybusiness/CurrentCommittees/49027.aspx>
- Gypsy/Traveller Accommodation Analysis - 2011 Census and Scottish Housing Charter 2013/14 <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Built-Environment/Housing/supply-demand/chma/hnda/gypsytravelleranalysis>

- Gypsies/Travellers in Scotland: The Twice Yearly Count - No. 16: July 2009
<http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2010/08/18105029/0>
- Scotland's Census Household Questionnaire
<http://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/glossary/census-questionnaire-2011>
- Scottish Government Equality Evidence Reviews (Disability)
<http://www.gov.scot/Topics/People/Equality/Equalities/Equalevrev>
- Census 'Metadata – Variables and Classifications' page:
<http://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/variables-classification>
- British Sign Language (BSL) Bill:
<http://www.scottish.parliament.uk/parliamentarybusiness/Bills/82853.aspx>

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How to access background or source data

The data collected for this statistical bulletin:

- are available in more detail through Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics
- are available via an alternative route <Scotland's Census Website – Additional Tables section>
- may be made available on request, subject to consideration of legal and ethical factors.
- cannot be made available by Scottish Government for further analysis as Scottish Government is not the data controller. Please contact National Records of Scotland for further information.

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