

Health

Education

Businesses

Transport

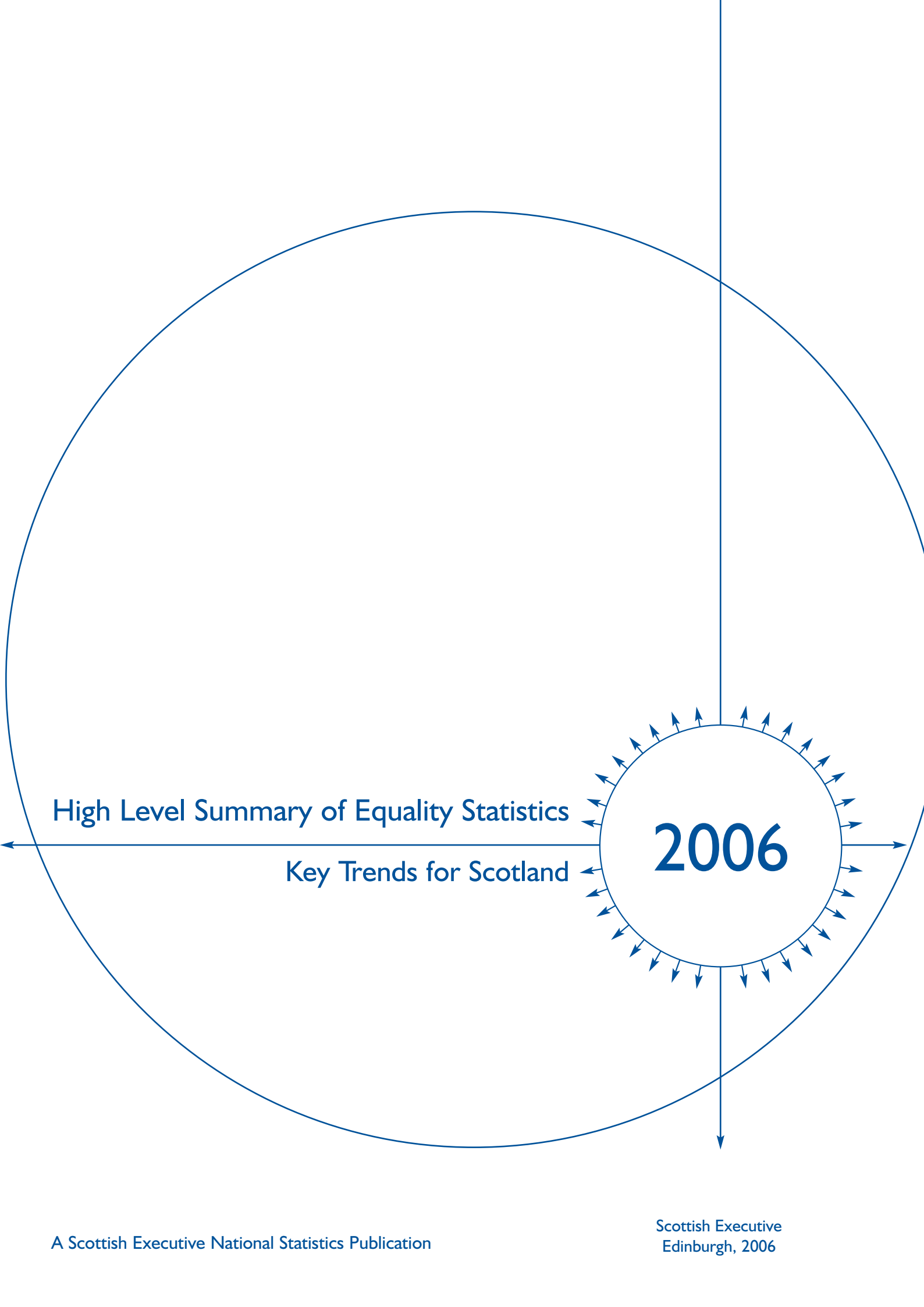
High Level Summary of Equality Statistics

Key Trends for Scotland

2006

Population





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Key Trends for Scotland

2006

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HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS

The High Level Summary of Equality Statistics (HLSES) presents statistical trends on the main areas of Government activity in Scotland. The topics included in this publication are summarised below and are broken down by the following equality dimensions **age, disability, ethnicity, gender and in some cases religion.**

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HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS (HLSES)

INTRODUCTION

The High Level Summary of Equality Statistics (HLSES) presents statistical trends on the main areas of Government activity in Scotland across a number of equality dimensions including age, disability, ethnicity, gender and in some cases religion. It provides a standardised, concise format for each topic; presenting information graphically where possible and provides a route into more detailed statistics on each topic and each equality dimension by listing relevant publications and websites after each trend. In some cases web links to qualitative research are also provided.

The HLSES reflects the key areas of Government activity identified in the High Level Summary of Statistics (HLSS), an allied publication issued by the Scottish Executive in June 2006. Where the HLSS presents substantial data by any of the above equality dimensions, these are also shown in this publication for ease of reference. The HLSS can be accessed on the Scottish Executive web site at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics>.

As well as presenting information on key trends, the HLSES aims to show where differences and potential areas of inequality may exist in Scotland for the groups outlined above. Trends are presented individually for each sub-topic; the publication does not attempt to provide a flowing narrative between sub-topics and it is not intended to provide a definitive set of equality statistics.

The information presented in this publication can be accessed on-line via the Scottish Executive Statistics website at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/HLSES>. The main publication presents information by topic area, however in addition to this, data relating to each separate equality dimension have been made available in a series of sub publications which can be accessed using the above link. Data have been made available in this way for those who may be interested in a particular equality dimension.

DEFINITIONS AND CAVEATS

Data from surveys

There are limitations in how far some topics can be disaggregated by the equality dimensions included in this publication. Data taken from sample surveys often contain small numbers, particularly in the case of ethnicity and to a lesser extent disability. Such data are prone to sampling error and trends based on such data can show a high degree of volatility. In such instances, data may have been combined for multiple years or multiple ethnic groups, whilst in other cases data may be shown for a single year only. In other instances small data may have been suppressed in order to protect individuals' confidentiality.

Disability

Information on disability in Scotland is collected by the Scottish Executive and other organisations using both administrative and survey sources. However, the exact information collected and the definition of disability which is employed, differ between data collections depending on the reasons for the collection. Overall however data are collected in line with the definition of disability outlined in the Disability Discrimination Act 1995. This publication presents information on disability using data from a number of these different sources and, as such, the disability categories used differ within and across topics in some cases. More detailed information on this and related issues can be found in the Scottish Executive publication entitled the Social Focus on Disability 2004 (<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/socialfocusondisability>). The Scottish Executive is currently working towards a harmonised definition of disability on its core surveys.

Ethnicity

Information on Scotland's ethnic groups is collected by the Scottish Executive and other organisations using administrative and survey sources and has also been collected by the General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) on the 1991 and 2001 Census. The majority of data collections currently define and classify ethnic groups according to the definition and classification adopted on the 2001 Census. However there are slight differences across data collections in the categories used to describe certain ethnic groups and some collections report more ethnic groups than others. These differences depend on the reasons for the collection and the size of the sample or administrative dataset. This publication presents information on ethnic group using data from a number of these different sources and, as such, the ethnic group categories used differ within and across topics in some cases. The next Census will take place in 2011 and the Scottish Executive is currently reviewing the 2001 ethnicity classification. Further information on the review is provided in chapter 1 of this publication.

Research Links

Where statistics are not available by any of the above equality dimensions, web links to relevant qualitative research have been provided, where possible. In the main, this relates to statistics on ethnicity.

Possible reasons underlying any differences reported in this publication are not discussed here. Factors which contribute to differences between equality groups represent a complex interplay of cultural, demographic and socio-economic factors and, as such are outwith the scope of this publication.

Sexual Orientation and LGBT Groups

The publication does not disaggregate topics by sexual orientation or provide data for lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender (LGBT) groups. Quantitative data for these groups are not widely collected by central government. It has proven difficult to collect this information on sample surveys partly because it is difficult to establish a robust sample frame. Such information may be deemed to be private and personal by many respondents and agreement on a standard classification scheme for sexual orientation has yet to be fully established. For similar reasons, statistics on sexual orientation and LGBT groups are also rarely collected on administrative data collections. However, a selection of research and other information on sexual orientation and LGBT issues has been undertaken and a range of this is available on the Scottish Executive equality web site at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/People/Equality/SexualOrientation/intro>. The Office of the Chief Statistician (OCS) plan to further investigate the issues outlined above in 2007.

Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics (SNS)

This publication presents data at Scotland level and by deprived areas in some cases but data at local level are not provided. A variety of local level data are available using the links provided and can also be accessed on-line from the Scottish Executive's Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics (SNS) website at <http://www.sns.gov.uk> is the Executive's on-going programme to improve the availability, consistency and accessibility of small area statistics in Scotland and is the main way which the Executive will disseminate small area statistics. SNS provides information on health, education, poverty, unemployment, housing, population, crime and social/ community issues at the data zone level and above and breakdowns are available by age and gender in many cases and by ethnicity and disability for some topics.

chapter one: **Population and Migration**

1. POPULATION & MIGRATION

Introduction to Population and Migration and Equality

This section of the High Level Summary of Equality Statistics (HLSES) presents key information on Scotland's population and migration across a number of equality dimensions including age, disability, ethnicity, gender and religion. The future impact of Scotland's ageing population is also covered in more detail in the main High Level Summary of Statistics (HLSS) chapter on population and migration which can be viewed on the Scottish Executive statistics website at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics>.

The analysis is not intended to provide a definitive set of population or migration data for the above equality dimensions and more detailed statistics, where available, are referenced in the links provided. It is also not possible to break down all topics by all equality dimensions.

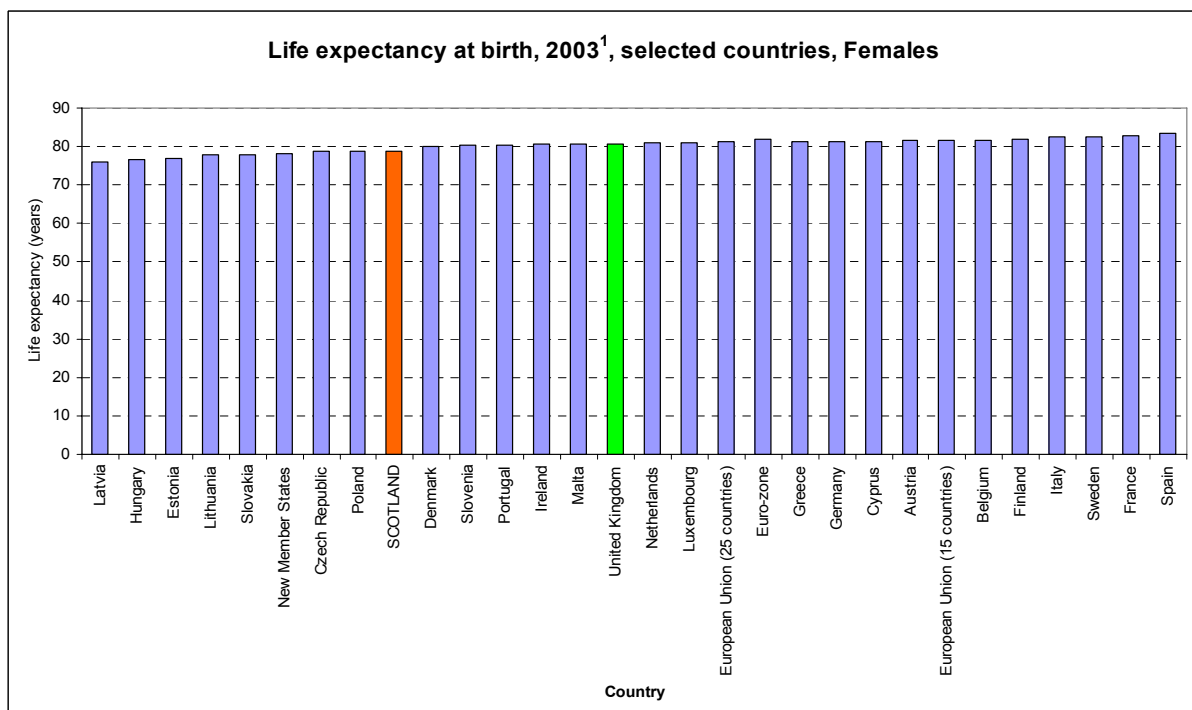
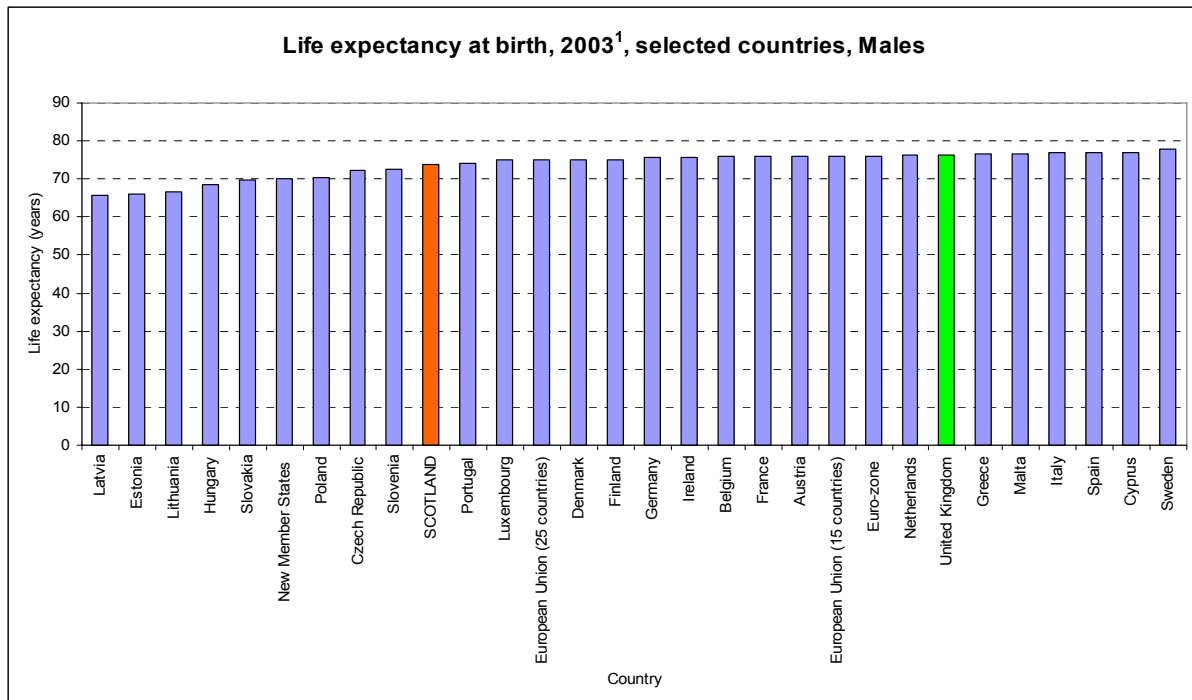
Possible reasons underlying the differences reported in this chapter are not detailed here. Factors which contribute to differences between equality groups represent a complex interplay of cultural, demographic and socio-economic factors and, as such are outwith the scope of this publication.

It should be noted that during the 1991 Census, the term gender was used but for the 2001 Census publications, a decision was taken to change the wording from gender to sex. For continuity, the term gender is adopted throughout this publication.

Life Expectancy

Life Expectancy: Gender

Life expectancy of males and females in Scotland is improving but is still well below the UK and most parts of Europe (as shown in the charts below). Life expectancy data for people (including males and females) in Scotland, for 2003 to 2005, are available from the General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) and can be obtained using the link provided below.



Source: GAD (UK and constituent countries) and Eurostat

Note: 1. 2003 data are the latest Eurostat figures available for all countries listed.

Web Link

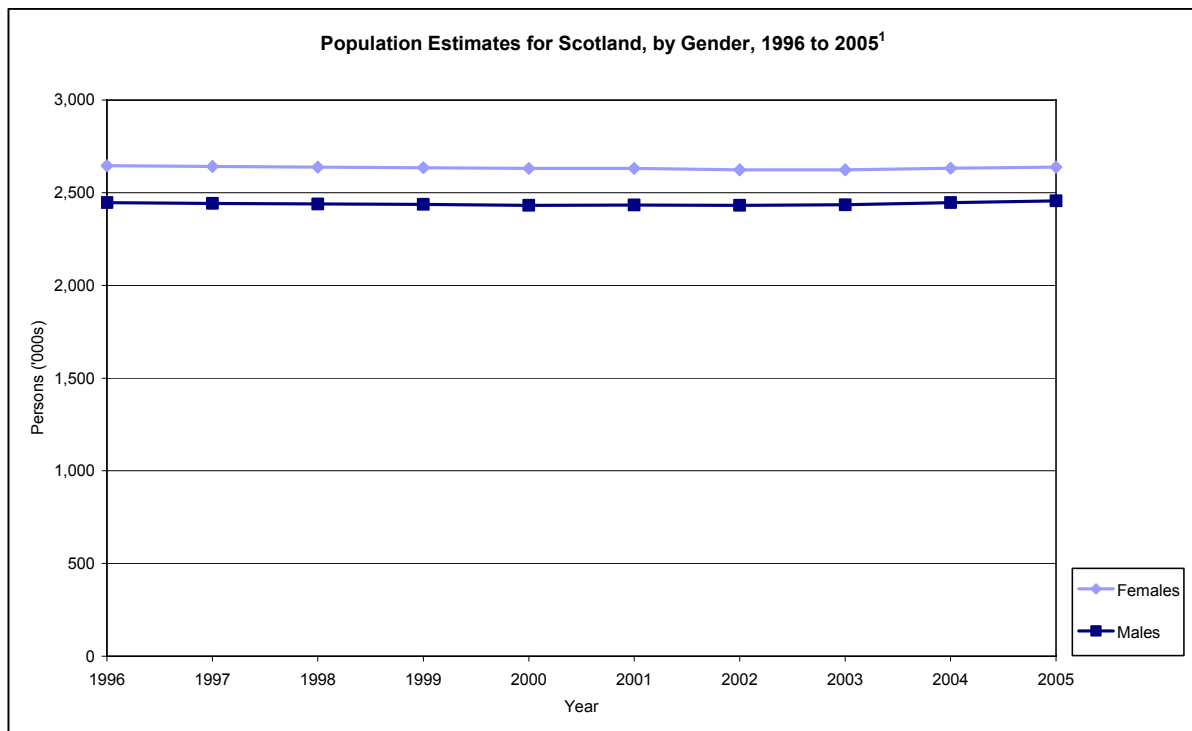
Life Expectancy for Administrative Areas within Scotland, 2003-2005

<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/library/life-expectancy/le2003-05/index.html>

Population Profiles

Population Profile: Gender

Fifty-two per cent of Scotland's population are female (2.63 million) and 48% are male (2.45 million) as at 30 June 2005. In the first half of the decade the population declined very slightly for males and females, however in recent years there has been a very slight upturn for both the number of males and females.



Source: General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) - Mid Year Population Estimates, 1996 to 2005

Note: 1. As at 30 June in each respective year.

Publications

Social Focus on Women and Men 2002

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/sfwm/docs/sfwm-00.asp>

Mid-2005 Population Estimates Scotland

<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/library/mid-2005-population-estimates/index.html>

Web Link

General Register Office for Scotland (GROS)

<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/>

Population Profile: Ethnic Group

Population information on Scotland's ethnic groups is collected in Scotland's Census which takes place every 10 years. Data were collected for the first time in 1991 and were subsequently collected on the 2001 Census. Between 1991 and 2001, the classification used to collect information on ethnic group was revised in order to better reflect the diversity of Scotland's ethnic groups and these changes are reflected in the breakdowns provided below. The next Census will take place in 2011 and the Scottish Executive are currently reviewing the 2001 ethnicity classification (links to more information about review are provided below).

The size of the minority ethnic population was just over 100,000 in 2001 or 2.0% of the total population of Scotland (based on the 2001 ethnicity classification). This compares to just over 60,000 in 1991 or 1.2% (based on the 1991 ethnicity classification). Whilst the total Scottish population increased by 1.3% during this time, Scotland's minority ethnic population increased by 62.3%.

Pakistanis were the largest minority ethnic group, followed by Chinese, Indians and those from Any Mixed Backgrounds in 2001. Over 70% of the total minority ethnic population were Asian: Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Chinese or Other South Asian and over 12% of the total minority ethnic population described their ethnic group as Mixed.

Scottish Population by Ethnic Group, 2001			
<i>Column Percentages & Number</i>			
2001	% of Total Population	% of Minority Ethnic Population	Base
White Scottish	88.09	n/a	4,459,071
Other White British	7.38	n/a	373,685
White Irish	0.98	n/a	49,428
Other White	1.54	n/a	78,150
Indian	0.3	14.79	15,037
Pakistani	0.63	31.27	31,793
Bangladeshi	0.04	1.95	1,981
Chinese	0.32	16.04	16,310
Other South Asian	0.12	6.09	6,196
Caribbean	0.04	1.75	1,778
African	0.1	5.03	5,118
Black Scottish or other Black	0.02	1.11	1,129
Any Mixed Background	0.25	12.55	12,764
Other Ethnic Group	0.19	9.41	9,571
All Minority Ethnic Population	2.01	100	101,677
All Population	100	n/a	5,062,011

Source: General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) - 2001 Census

Publication

Analysis of Ethnicity in the 2001 Census - Summary Report
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/02/18876/32937>

Web Links

General Register Office for Scotland (GROS)
<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/>

Ethnic Identity and the Census - Main Report (Published 2005)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/06/22142242/22440>

Ethnic Identity and the Census - Summary Report (Published 2005)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/06/22142508/25107>

Review of Census Ethnicity Classifications Consultation 2005 (Published 2005)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/06/22110457/04594>

Analysis of Response to Census Ethnicity Classifications Consultation 2005
(Published 2005)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/statsdocs/ethclassconresponses05pdf>

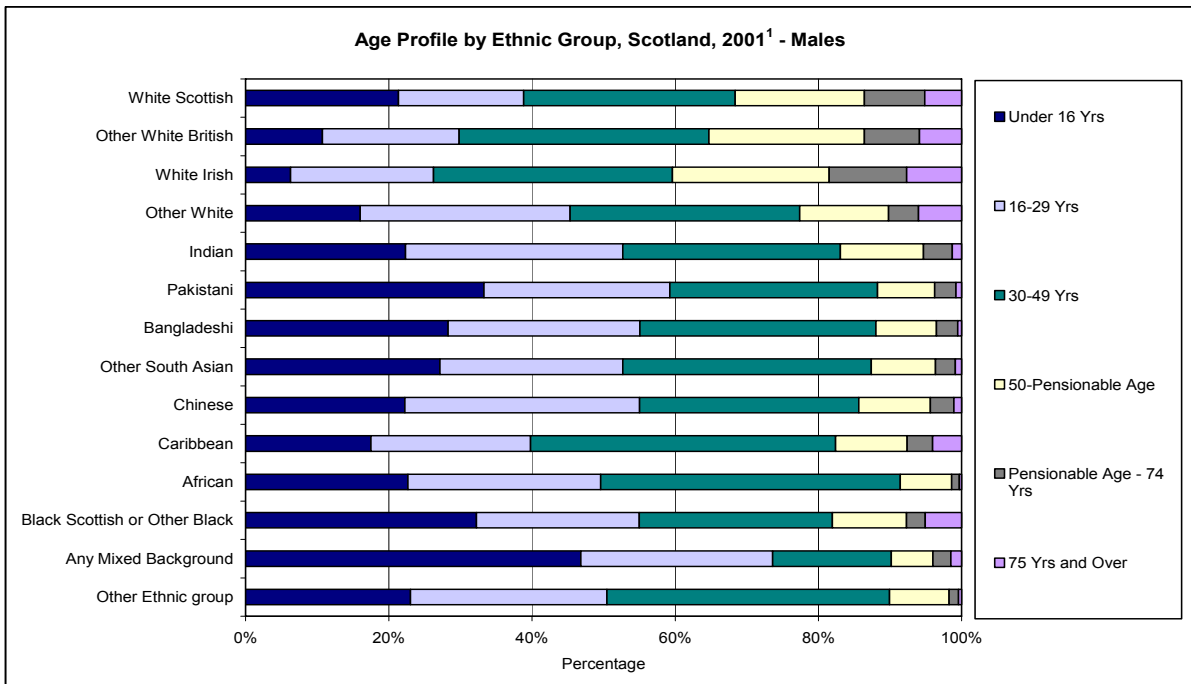
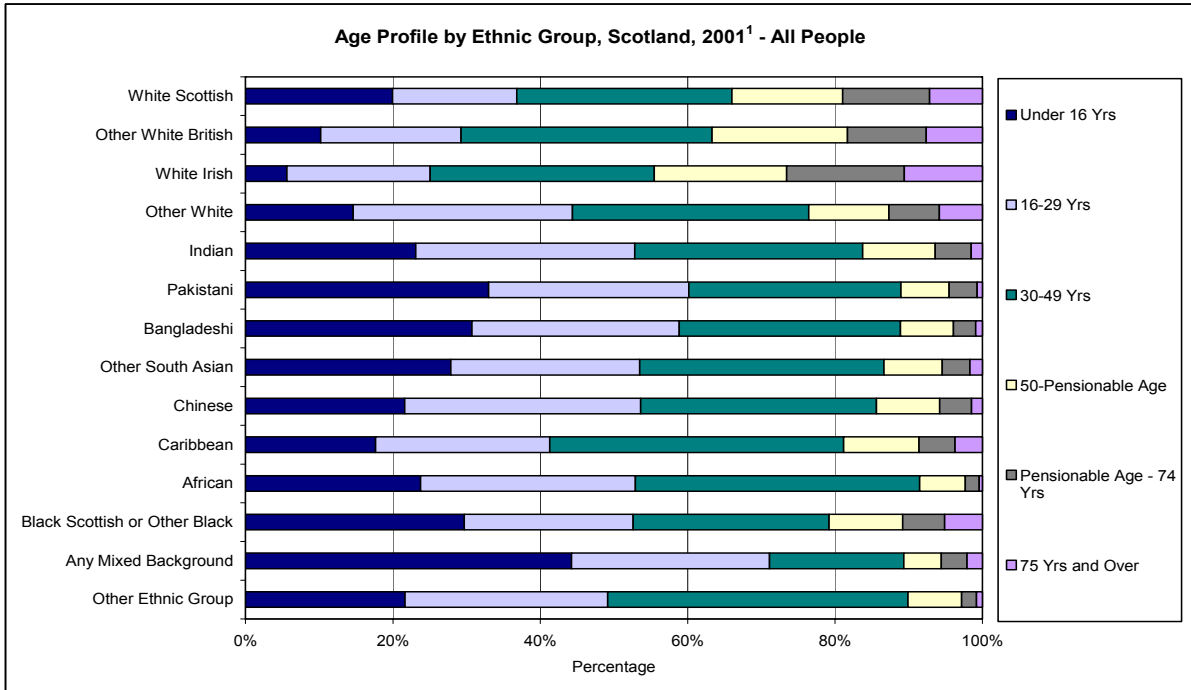
Scotland's Census Test 2006

<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/census/censushm2011/index.html>

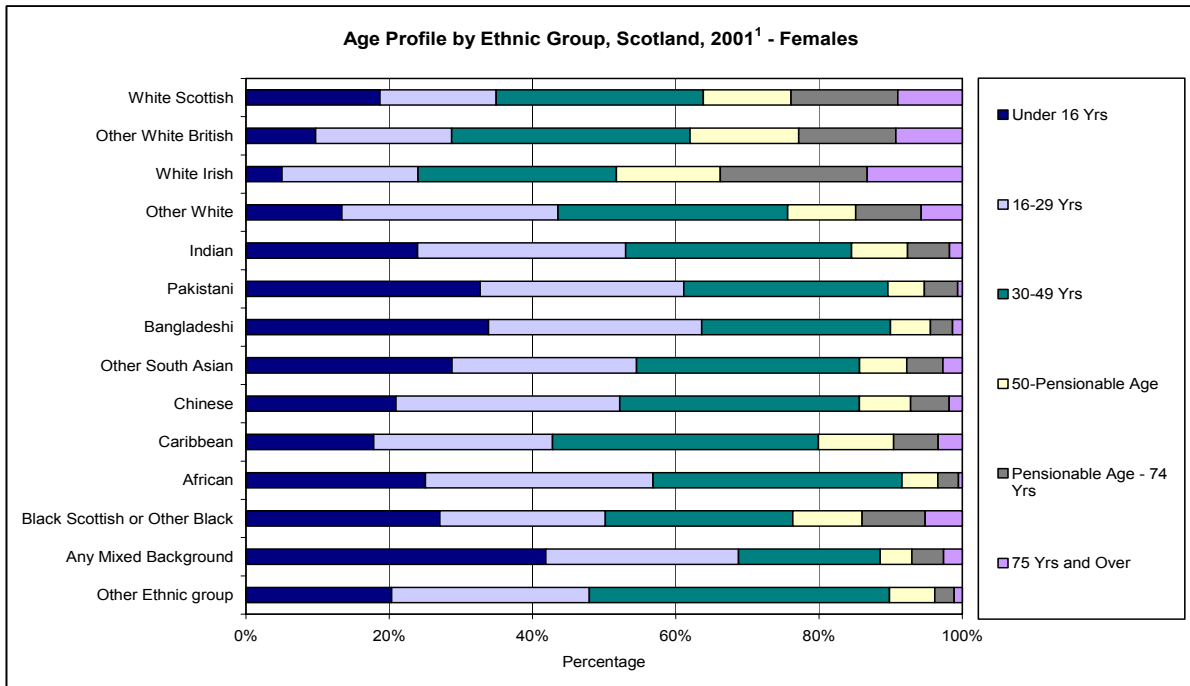
Population Profile: Ethnic Group, Age & Gender

For both males and females, minority ethnic groups have a younger age distribution than white ethnic groups; with the exception of the Caribbean group, more than 20% of the population for all other minority ethnic groups was less than 16 years olds in 2001.

The Mixed ethnic group has the youngest age structure; 44% are under the age of 16 years. The White Irish population has the highest proportion of people of pensionable age and over (27%).



Cont'd...



Source: General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) - 2001 Census

Note: 1. The age band '50 to Pensionable Age' refers to males aged between 50 and 64 years and females aged between 50 and 59 years. The age band 'Pensionable Age – 74 Yrs' refers to males aged between 65 and 74 years and females aged between 60 and 74 years. These are based on the state pension age of males and females in 2001 when the Census data were collected.

Publication

Analysis of Ethnicity in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/02/18876/32937>

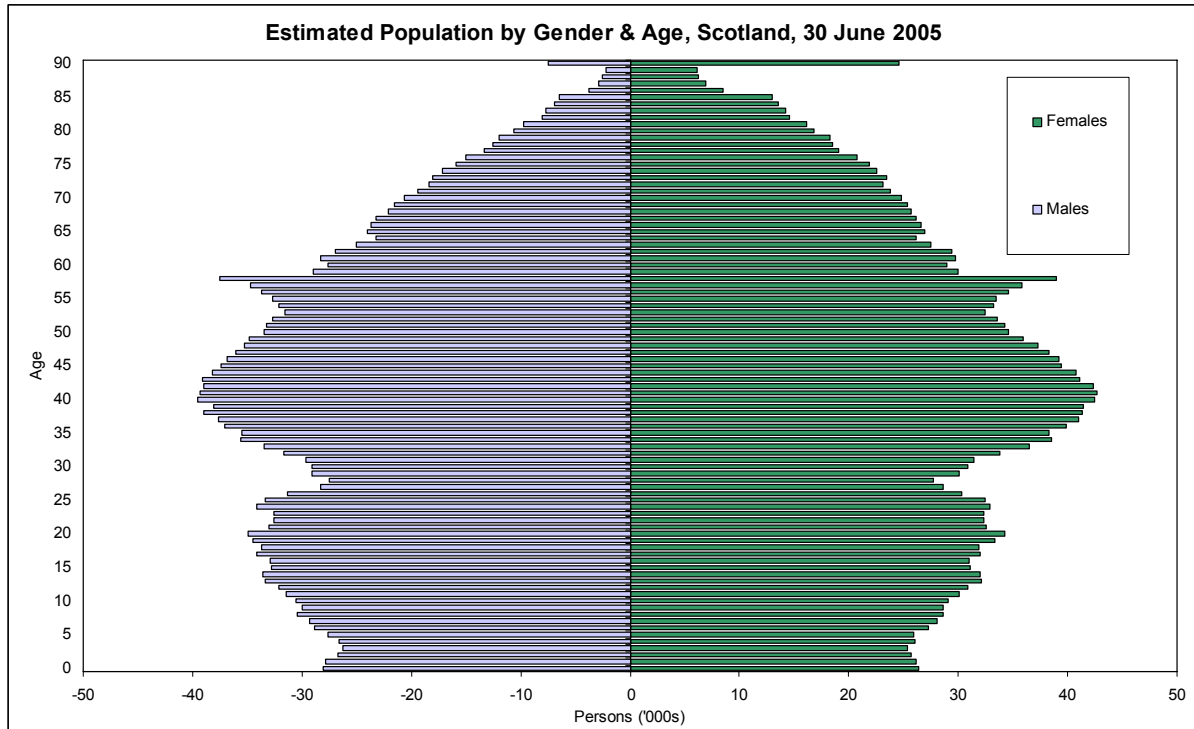
Web Link

General Register Office for Scotland (GROS)

<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/>

Population Profile: Gender & Age

There are peaks of people in their mid-50s and around 40 years. This is a result of the “baby booms” after the Second World War and in the 1960s. The recent decline in births is reflected in the tapering at younger ages. There are relatively more women aged over 75.



Source: General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) - 2005 mid-year population estimates

Publication

Social Focus on Women and Men 2002

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/sfwm/docs/sfwm-00.asp>

Web Link

General Register Office for Scotland (GROS)

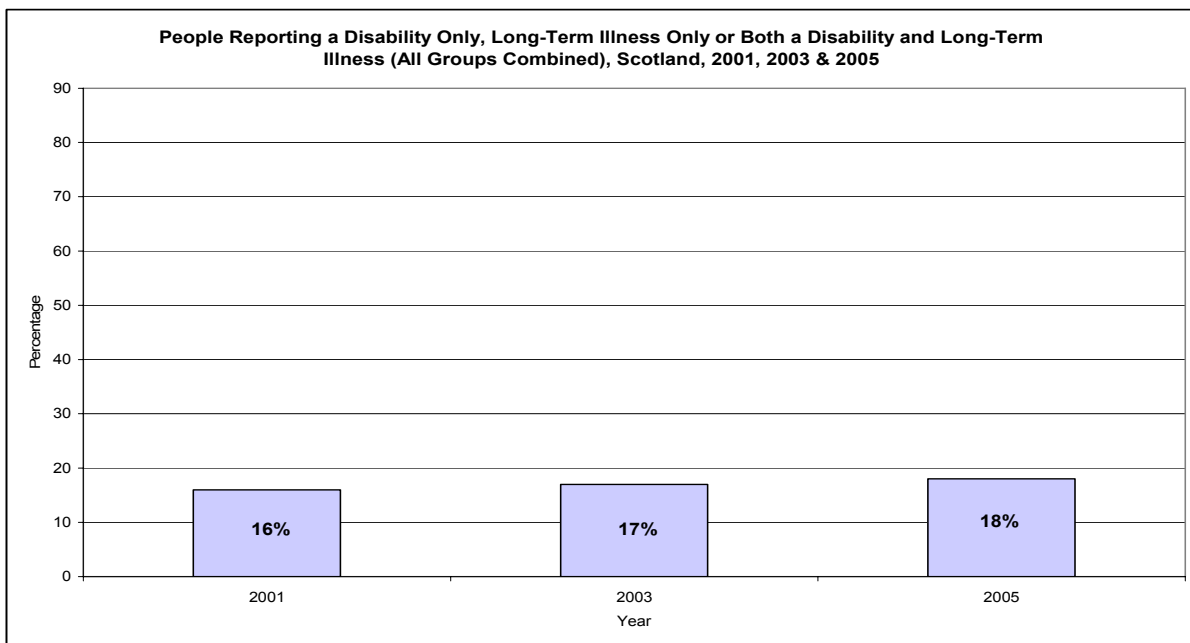
<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/library/mid-2005-population-estimates/index.html>

Population Profile: Disability & Long-Term Illness

It should be noted that the data presented below on disability and long-term illness are taken from either the 2001 Census or the Scottish Household Survey (SHS). It should be noted that the Census and the SHS use slightly different definitions of disability and long-term illness and different output categories for the data. The 2001 Census asked people if they had a long-term illness, health problem or disability which limits daily activity, responses of 'yes' or 'no' were recorded and the output category used is 'limiting long-term illness'. The SHS asks respondents if they have disability only, a long-term illness only, both a disability and a long-term illness or neither. More detailed information on the different definitions used by administrative data collections, sample surveys and the Census can be found in the Scottish Executive's publication entitled the Social Focus on Disability 2004 and a web link to this document is provided below.

Information on disability and long-term illness in Scotland is collected from both administrative and survey sources. The type of information that is collected and the definition of disability and long-term illness which is employed differ between data collections depending on the reason for the collection.

The Scottish Household Survey (SHS) uses the following categories for disability and long-term illness; disability only, long-term illness only and disability & long-term illness. When these categories are combined, the SHS shows that the *overall* proportion of people reporting a disability and/ or a long-term illness and disability & long-term illness is 18% in 2005, 17% in 2003 and 16% in 2001.



Source: Scottish Household Survey - 2001, 2003 & 2005

Publication

Social Focus on Disability 2004

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/08/19818/41697>

Web Link

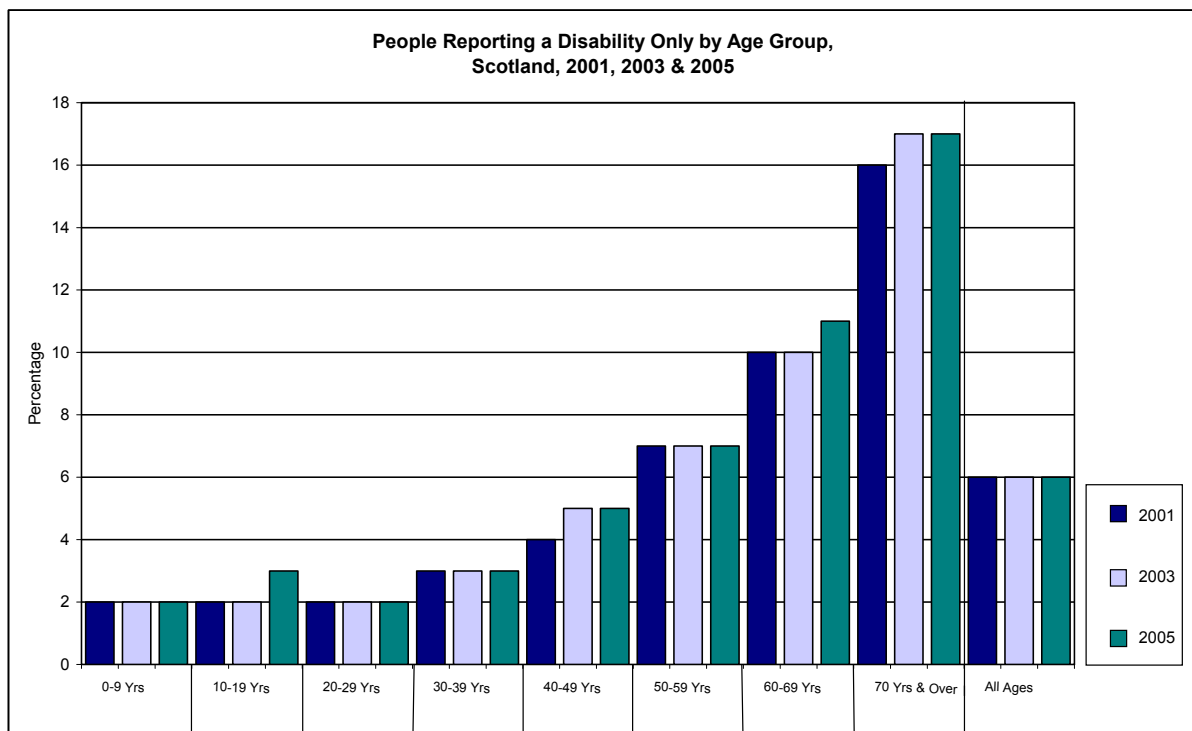
Scottish Household Survey

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/4031>

Population Profile: Disability Only & Age

The number of people reporting a disability increases with age and most sharply for those in older age groups.

Six per cent of people of all ages report having a disability (but not a long-term illness according to the Scottish Household Survey) in 2005 and this proportion has not changed since 2001. There is little difference in the proportion of people reporting a disability between the age of 0 and 39 years (ranging from 2 to 3 per cent in 2005). The proportion of people reporting a disability increases more steeply for older age groups and is greatest for those aged 70 year and over (17% in 2005).



Source: Scottish Household Survey - 2001, 2003 & 2005

Publication

Social Focus on Disability 2004

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/08/19818/41697>

Web Link

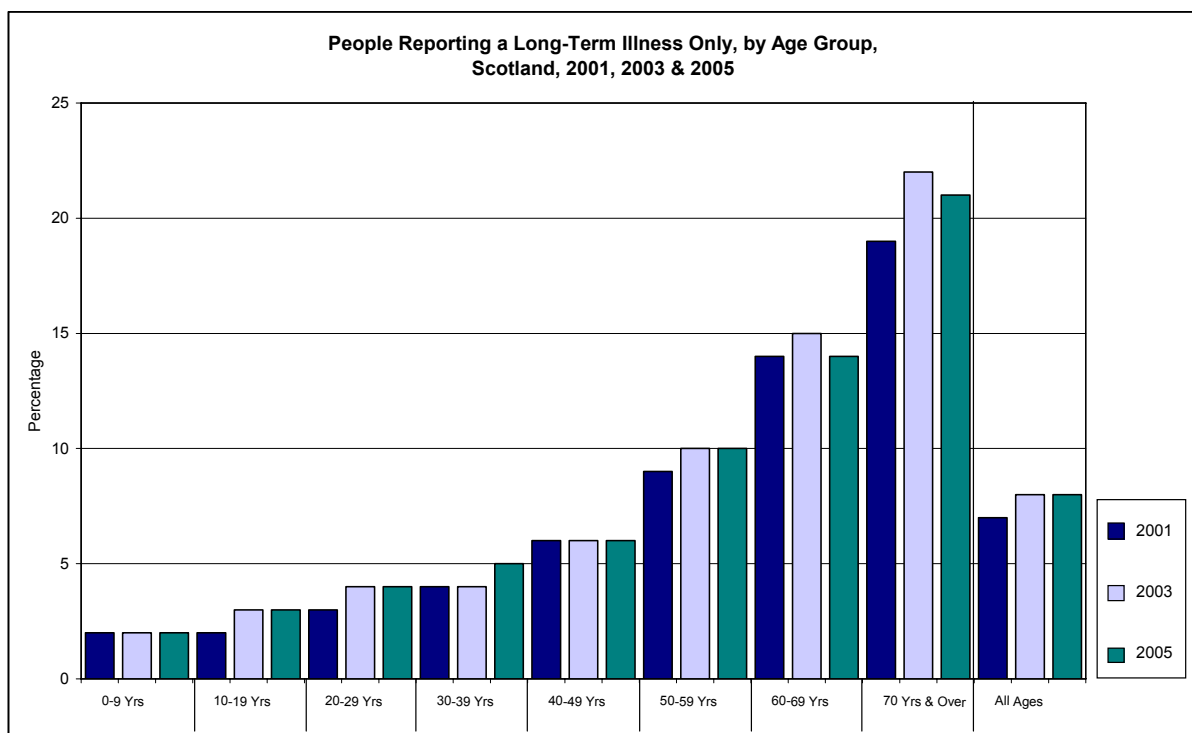
Scottish Household Survey

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/4031>

Population Profile: Long-Term Illness Only & Age

The number of people reporting a long-term illness increases with age, more sharply for older age groups.

Eight per cent of people of all ages report having a long-term illness (but not a disability according to the Scottish Household Survey) in 2005, a very slight increase from 7% in 2001. The proportion of people reporting a long-term illness increases fairly consistently with age, for example 2% of those aged 0 to 9 years, 3% of those aged 30 to 39 year and 7% of those aged 50 to 59 years in 2005. As would be expected, the proportion of people reporting a long-term illness increases more steeply for older age groups and is greatest for those aged 70 years and over (17% in 2005).



Source: Scottish Household Survey - 2001, 2003 & 2005

Publication

Social Focus on Disability 2004

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/08/19818/41697>

Web Link

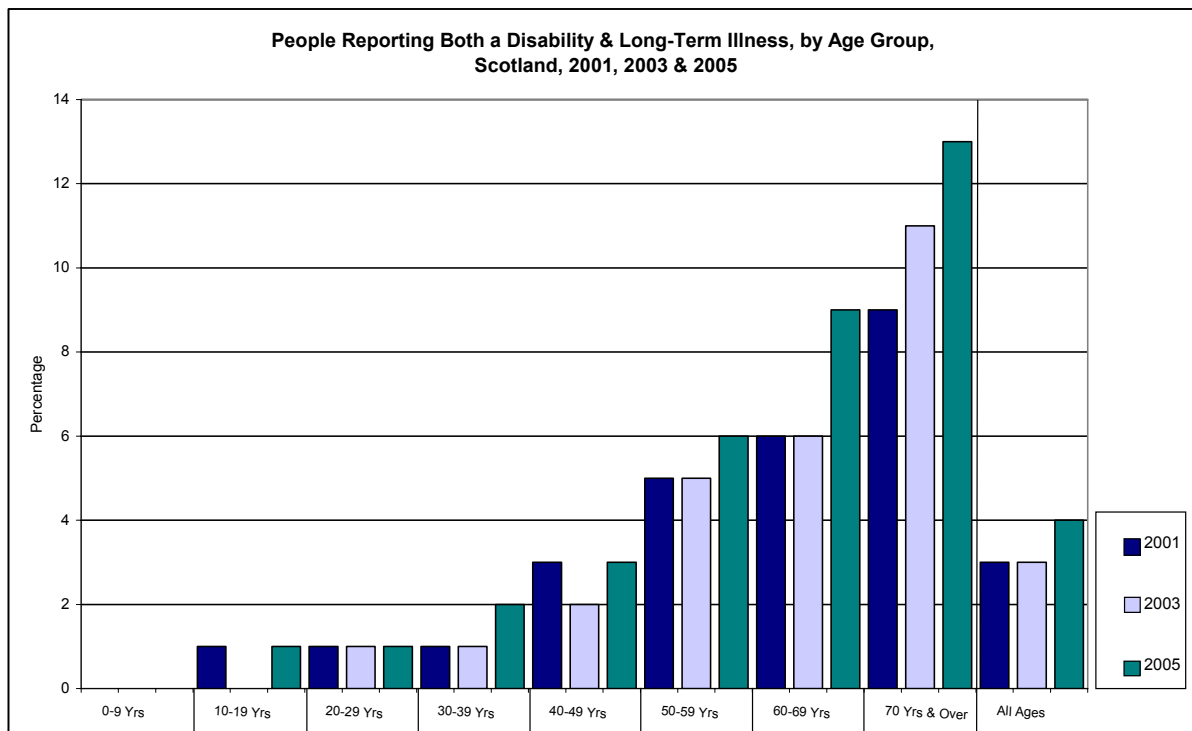
Scottish Household Survey

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/4031>

Population Profile: Disability & Long-Term Illness by Age

The number of people reporting both a disability *and* long-term illness increases with age, more sharply for older age groups.

Four per cent of people of all ages reported having a disability *and* long-term illness (according to the Scottish Household Survey) in 2005, a slight increase from 2001. The proportion of people reporting a disability *and* long-term illness is fairly similar for those aged between 0 and 49 years (ranging from 0 to 3% in 2005). As would be expected, the proportion of people reporting a disability *and* long-term illness increases more steeply for older age groups and is greatest for those aged 70 years and over (13% in 2005).



Source: Scottish Household Survey - 2001, 2003 & 2005

Publication

Social Focus on Disability 2004

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/08/19818/41697>

Web Link

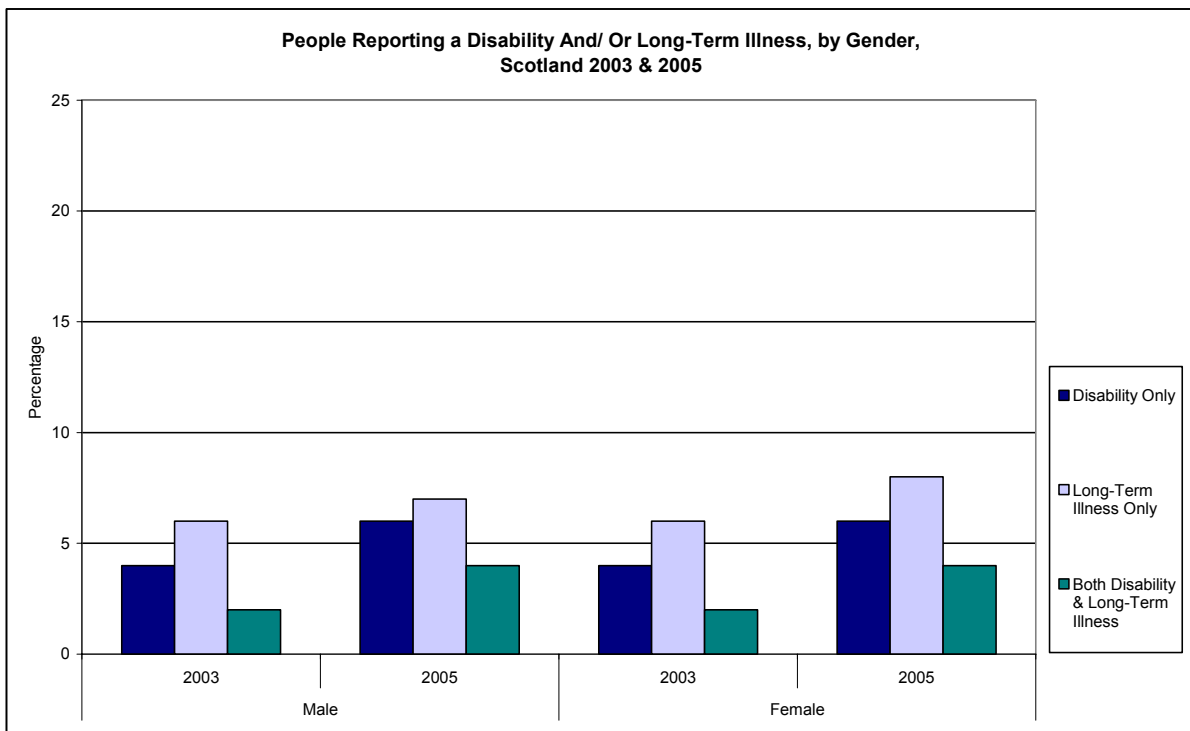
Scottish Household Survey

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/4031>

Population Profile: Disability and/ or Long-Term Illness by Gender

According to the Scottish Household Survey, there is very little difference in the proportion of males and females who report a disability and/ or long-term illness in 2003 and 2005.

Between 2003 and 2005 the proportion of both males and females reporting a disability only (and no long-term illness) increased slightly from 4% to 6%. The proportion of males who reported a long-term illness only (and no disability) increased very slightly from 6% to 7%, whilst for females it increased slightly from 6% to 8%. The proportion of both males and females who report a disability and long-term illness increased slightly from 2% to 4%.



Source: Scottish Household Survey - 2003 & 2005

Publications

Social Focus on Disability 2004

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/08/19818/41697>

Social Focus on Women and Men 2002

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/sfwm/docs/sfwm-00.asp>

Web Link

Scottish Household Survey

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/4031>

POPULATION & MIGRATION Equality

Population Profile: Limiting Long-Term Illness by Ethnic Group & Age

According to the 2001 Census, the four white ethnic groups (all ages) have a higher rate of limiting long-term illness than minority ethnic groups (all ages). However these data are best looked at within age bands since the incidence of limiting long-term illness increases with age and since the age structure is markedly different for different ethnic groups; notably minority ethnic groups comprise a higher proportion of people in the younger age groups than white ethnic groups.

Within the 16 to 24 age group, Bangladeshi and Black Scottish or Other Black people have the highest incidence of limiting long-term illness with each group reporting 8%.

The Black Scottish or Other Black population and those from mixed ethnic backgrounds aged 25 to 34 years have the highest proportion of people with a limiting long-term illness. Within the 35 to 59 age group, Pakistanis have the highest rate of disability and/ or long-term illness (28%).

It is evident that as the population ages, a much higher proportion of people report a limiting long-term illness. For all ethnic groups, at least 50% of people aged 60 years and over report themselves to have a limiting long-term illness. This is highest for the Pakistani group with 66% having a limiting long-term illness.

People in the White Irish group have the highest proportion of people reporting a limiting long-term illness, 26% for all ages. However this will in part reflect the fact that this ethnic group has the highest proportion of people of state pension age and over.

Proportion of All People Reporting A Limiting Long-Term Illness by Ethnic Group & Age Scotland, 2001							
Ethnic Group	Scotland, 2001						
	Age Group						Base
	Percentage						
	0-15 Yrs	16-24 Yrs	25-34 Yrs	35-59 Yrs	60 Yrs & Over	All Ages	
All People	5	6	9	19	51	20	5,062,011
White Scottish	5	6	10	20	51	21	4,459,071
Other White British	5	5	7	15	47	18	373,685
White Irish	5	5	7	21	55	26	49,428
Other White	4	4	6	14	51	14	78,150
Indian	4	5	6	18	56	13	15,037
Pakistani	5	7	10	28	66	16	31,793
Bangladeshi	5	8	6	21	45	12	1,981
Other South Asian	5	5	10	19	53	13	6,196
Chinese	4	3	3	12	49	9	16,310
Caribbean	5	7	9	15	48	14	1,778
African	5	6	5	11	45	8	5,118
Black Scottish or other Black	5	8	12	23	55	17	1,129
Any Mixed Background	5	7	12	22	54	12	12,764
Other Ethnic Group	4	4	4	11	44	8	9,571

Source: General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) - 2001 Census

Publications

Social Focus on Disability 2004

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/08/19818/41697>

Analysis of Ethnicity in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/02/18876/32937>

Web Link

General Register Office for Scotland (GROS)

<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/>

POPULATION & MIGRATION Equality

Population Profile: Limiting Long-Term Illness by Religion Group, Age & Gender

Information on Scotland's religion groups is collected on Scotland's Census which takes place every 10 years. Data were collected for the first time on the 2001 Census and will be collected again in 2011.

Across all religion groups, women aged 75 years and over are more likely to have a limiting long-term illness, compared to men in the same age group. The largest differences are seen for Sikhs and Muslims. For example, 70% of Sikh women and 74% of Muslim women aged 75 and over report a limiting long-term illness, whilst the figures for Sikh and Muslim men of the same age are 65% and 55% respectively. However, in part these differences will reflect the fact that there are more females than males aged 75 and over and females in this age group have a longer life expectancy and hence a greater number are likely to develop a limiting long-term illness than men.

Proportion of All People with a Limiting Long-Term Illness by Current Religion, Age Group & Gender, Scotland, 2001										
Percentage & Number										
Religion Group	Gender	Scotland, 2001								Base
		Age Group								
		Percentage								
		50 Yrs to Pensionable Age					Pensionable Age to 74 Yrs		75Yrs & Over	
		0-15 Yrs	16-29 Yrs	30-49 Yrs						
Church of Scotland	Male	5	7	13	30	46	61	22	984,229	
	Female	4	6	13	26	40	67	25	1,162,022	
Roman Catholic	Male	6	8	16	41	57	68	22	372,020	
	Female	4	7	16	36	50	72	24	431,712	
Other Christian	Male	5	7	12	28	46	63	20	151,186	
	Female	4	6	14	27	41	68	24	193,376	
Buddhist	Male	5	8	18	32	47	59	18	3,465	
	Female	4	7	14	28	42	69	16	3,365	
Hindu	Male	5	3	5	23	49	77	10	3,038	
	Female	2	4	10	24	57	82	11	2,526	
Jewish	Male	4	4	11	24	40	61	21	3,107	
	Female	2	7	10	24	37	67	26	3,341	
Muslim	Male	6	7	14	45	63	61	14	22,621	
	Female	4	6	19	50	70	74	15	19,936	
Sikh	Male	5	5	16	39	51	55	14	3,401	
	Female	3	5	17	42	63	70	17	3,171	
Another Religion	Male	6	8	16	32	46	65	13	17,366	
	Female	5	10	21	34	48	70	19	9,608	
None	Male	6	7	12	27	47	62	14	731,348	
	Female	4	7	12	26	42	66	13	663,112	
Not Answered	Male	6	9	16	33	51	68	18	140,713	
	Female	4	8	15	30	46	73	21	137,348	
All Religion Groups	Male	5	7	13	31	48	62	19	2,432,494	
	Female	4	7	14	28	42	68	21	2,629,517	

Source: General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) - 2001 Census

Publications

Social Focus on Disability 2004

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/08/19818/41697>

Social Focus on Women and Men 2002

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/sfwm/docs/sfwm-00.asp>

Web Link

General Register Office for Scotland (GROS)

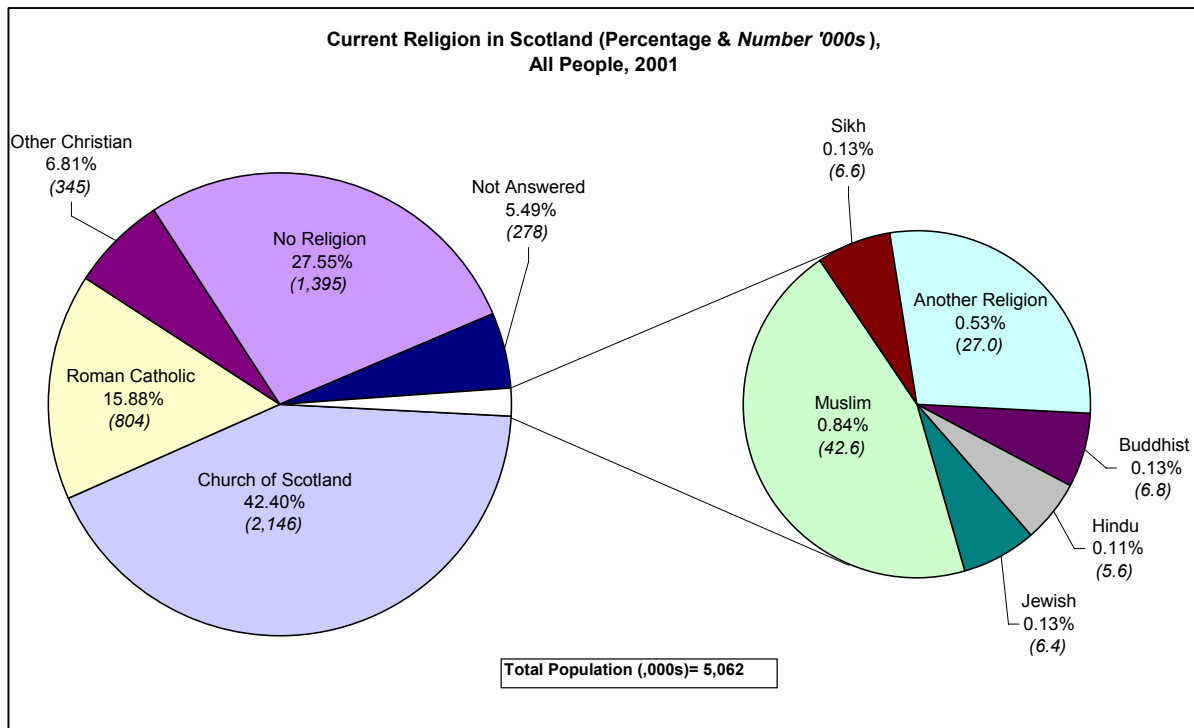
<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/>

Population Profile: Religion Group

Just over two-thirds of the Scottish population reported currently having a religion in the 2001 Census. More than six out of ten people said that their religion was Christian (65.09%); 42.40% Church of Scotland, 15.88% Roman Catholic and 6.81% Other Christian.

The Other Christian group includes a wide range of groups. Examples of write-in answers include the Church of England, Evangelical, and Greek Orthodox, Jehovah's Witness, Methodist, Spiritualist and many others.

After Christianity, Islam was the most common faith with 0.84% (42,600 people) describing their religion as Muslim. This is followed by people from Another Religion (0.53% or 27,000 people), Buddhists (0.13% or 6,000 people), Sikhs (0.13% or 6,600 people), Jews (0.13% or 6,400 people), and Hindus (0.11% or 5,600 people). Overall, people in these religion groups account for 2.80% of all people in all religion groups.



Source: General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) - 2001 Census

Publication

Analysis of Religion in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/02/20757/53568>

Web Link

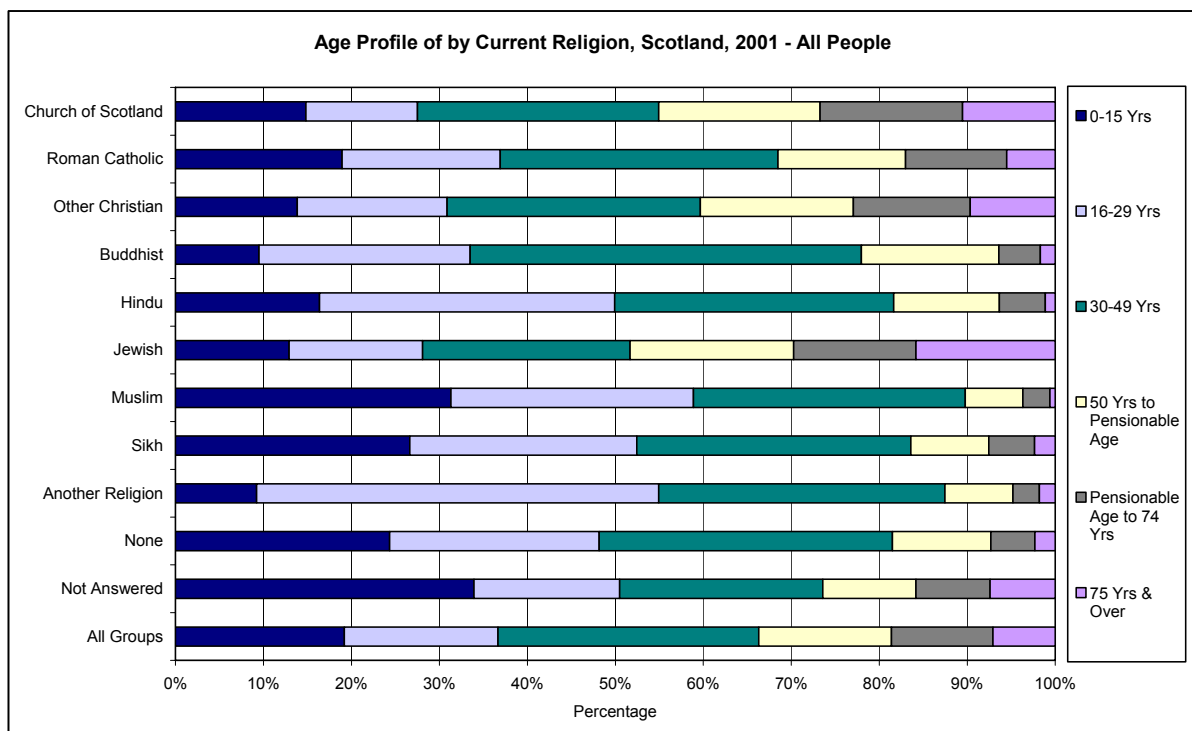
General Register Office for Scotland (GROS)

<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/>

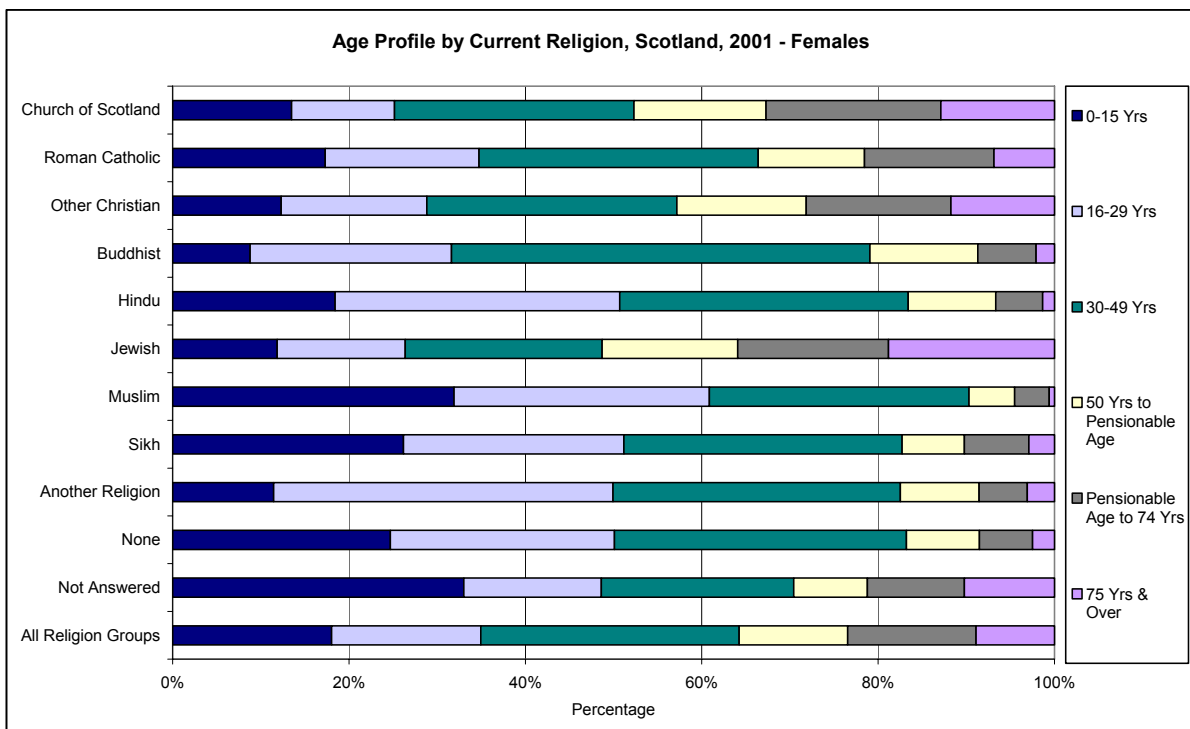
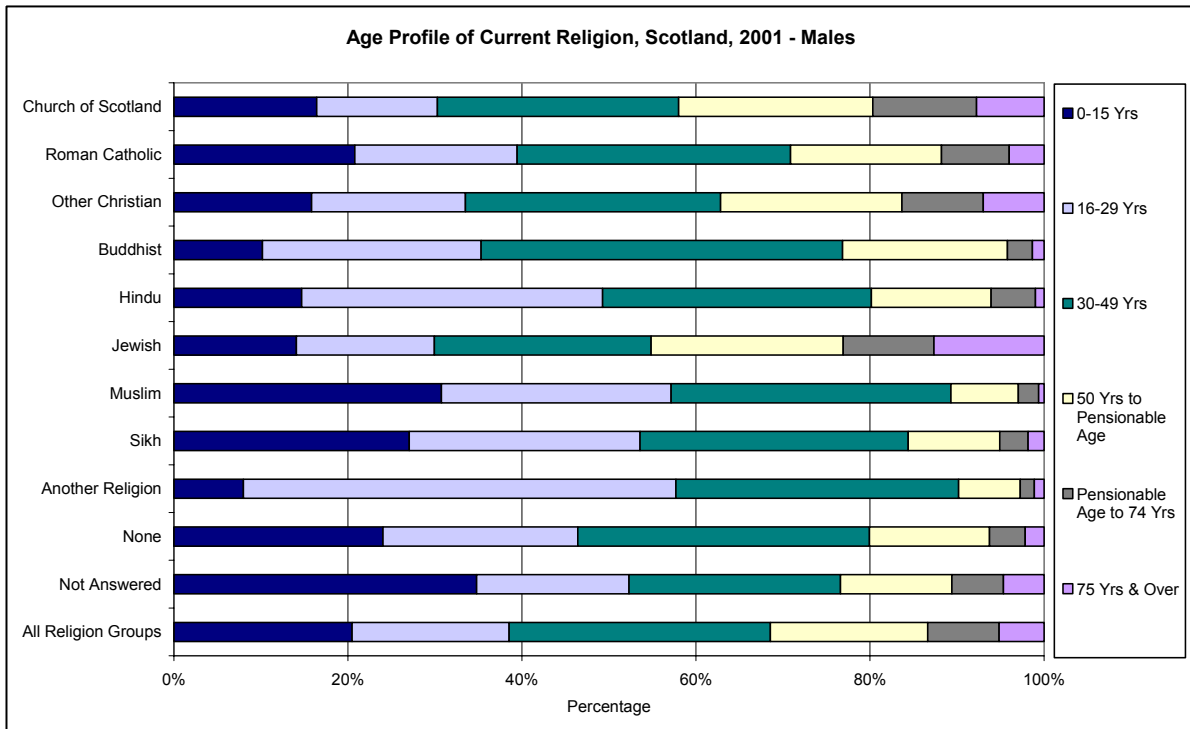
Population Profile: Religion Group & Age & Sex

Of those who answered the religion question in the 2001 Census, Muslims have the youngest age profile with 31% aged less than 16 years. This is followed by Sikhs (27%) and those with no religion (24%). In contrast, the age profile of Christian and Jewish groups is much older. Over a quarter (27%) of those belonging to the Church of Scotland and 30% of Jews are of pensionable age or above. Similarly, 23% of Other Christians and 17% of Roman Catholics are within this age group.

The Christian and Jewish groups also have the oldest age profiles for both men and women. There are, however, a greater proportion of women in the older age groups than there are men. For example, thirty-six per cent of Jewish women are of pensionable age and over, compared to 23% of Jewish men. Thirty-three per cent of women in the Church of Scotland group, 22% of women in the Roman Catholic group and 28% of women in the Other Christian group are of pensionable age or over. This compares to 28%, 12% and 16% of men in these religion groups respectively.



Cont'd...



Source: General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) - 2001 Census

Publications

Analysis of Religion in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/02/20757/53568>

Social Focus on Women and Men 2002

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/sfwm/docs/sfwm-00.asp>

Web Link

General Register Office for Scotland (GROS)

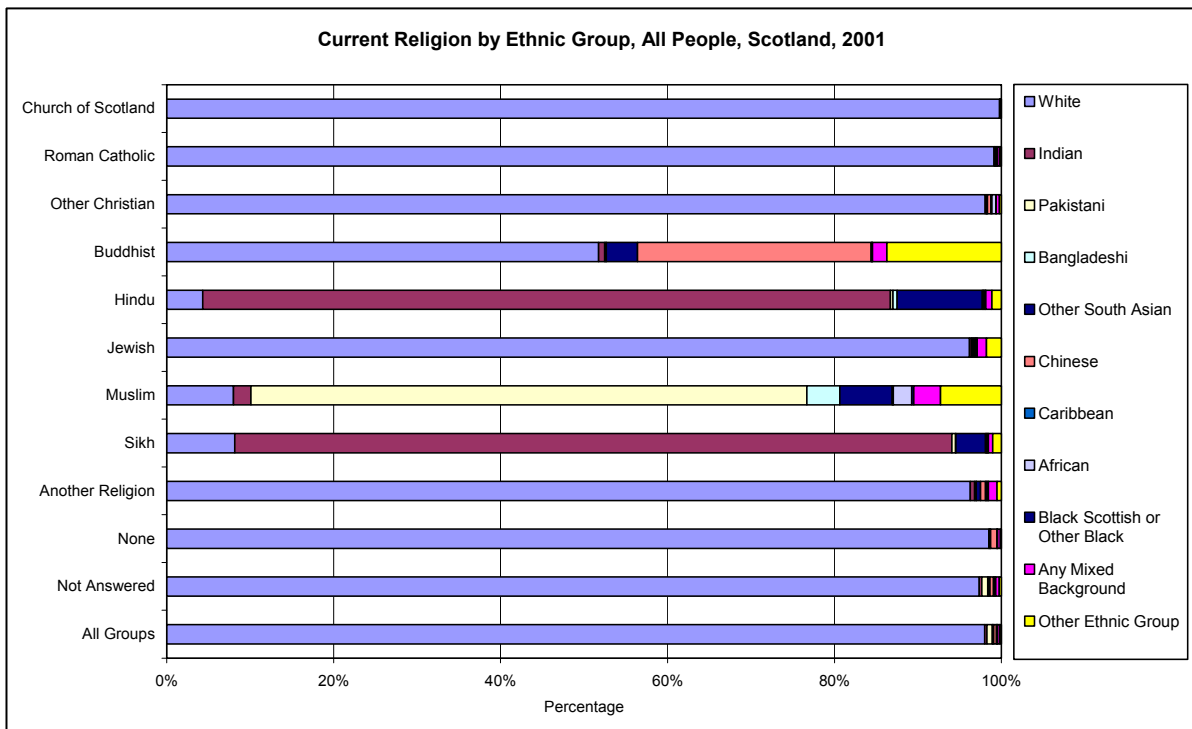
<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/>

Population Profile: Religion Group & Ethnic Group

Virtually all people whose religious affiliation is to the Church of Scotland are from a white ethnic group (99.8%). The vast majority of people from the other Christian backgrounds are also white; 99.1% of Roman Catholics and 98.1% of Other Christians are from a white ethnic group. Jewish people are also primarily from a white background (96.2%).

Two-thirds of Muslims (66.6%) are of Pakistani origin. Sikhs and Hindus are predominantly Indian with 85.9% and 82.4% respectively from this ethnic group.

The most ethnically diverse religious group is Buddhism. Just over half (51.8%) of Buddhists are from a white ethnic group. The remainder comprise people from the following ethnic groups; Chinese (28.0%), Other Ethnic groups (13.7%), Other South Asian (3.7%), Mixed (1.7%) and Indian (0.7%).



Source: General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) - 2001 Census

Publications

Analysis of Religion in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/02/20757/53568>

Analysis of Ethnicity in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/02/18876/32937>

Web Link

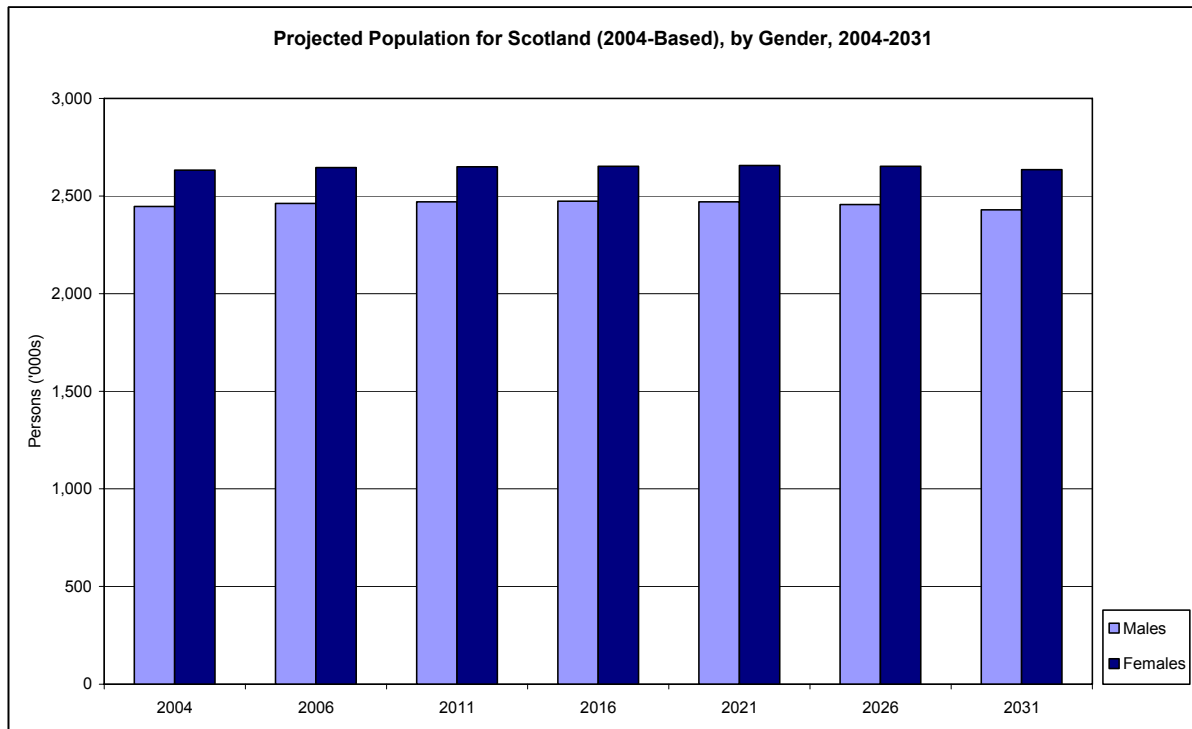
General Register Office for Scotland (GROS)

<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/>

Projected Population

Projected Population: Gender

Scotland's male and female population is estimated to rise until 2021, after which it is expected to slowly decline by 2031.



Source: Government Actuary's Department 2004-based projections

Publications

Social Focus on Women and Men 2002

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/sfwm/docs/sfwm-00.asp>

Projected Population of Scotland (2004-based)

<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/library/popproj/04population-projections/index.html>

Web Links

General Register Office for Scotland (GROS)

<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/>

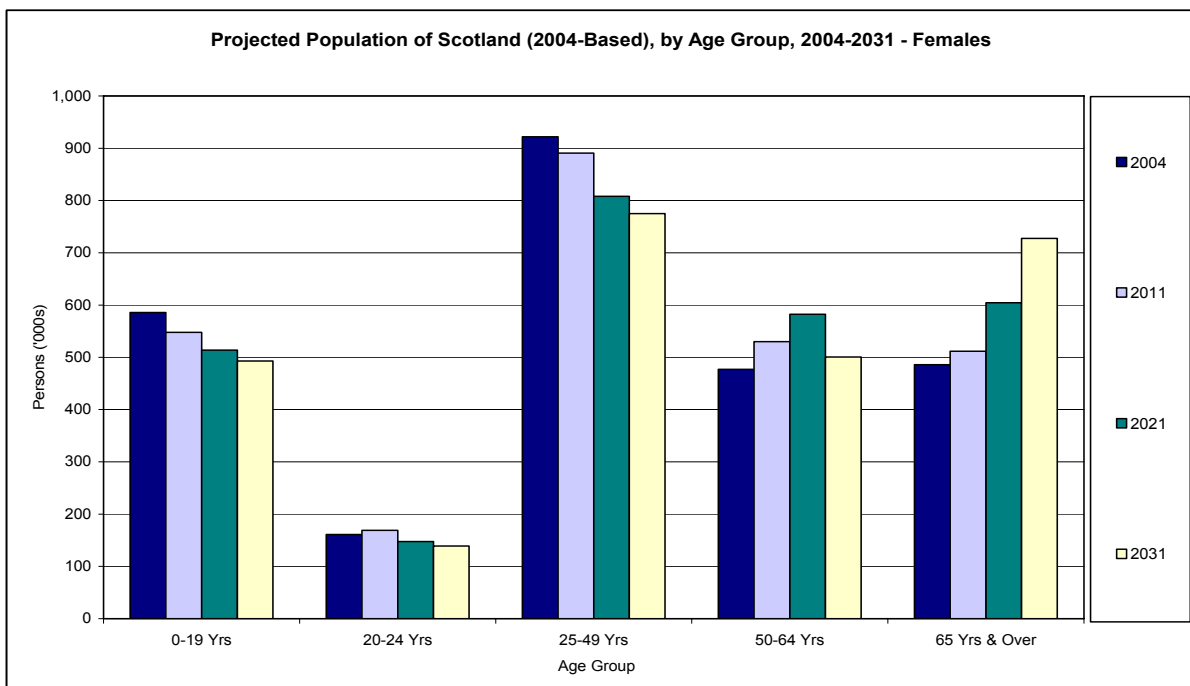
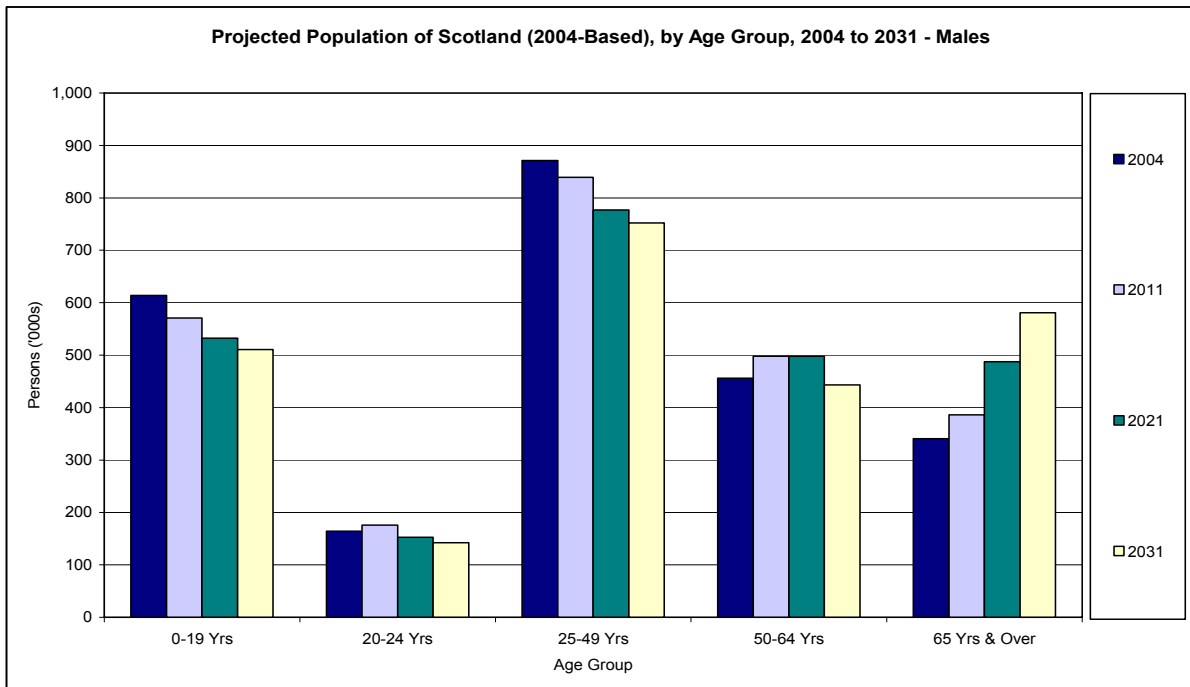
Government Actuary's Department (GAD)

http://www.gad.gov.uk/Population_Projections/Population_projections_background.htm

Projected Population: Gender & Age

For younger age groups, the number of males and females is projected to decline, whilst it is set to rise among older age groups.

In general, Scotland's male and female populations are projected to decline for those aged 49 years and under between 2004 and 2031. Most notably, the male population aged 65 years and over is projected to rise steadily from 341 thousand in 2004 to 581 thousand in 2031 (up 71%), whilst for females it is projected to rise from 486 thousand to 727 thousand (up 50%).



Source: General Register Office for Scotland (GROS)

Publications

Social Focus on Women and Men 2002

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/sfwm/docs/sfwm-00.asp>

Projected Population of Scotland (2004-based)

<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/library/popproj/04population-projections/index.html>

Web Links

General Register Office for Scotland (GROS)

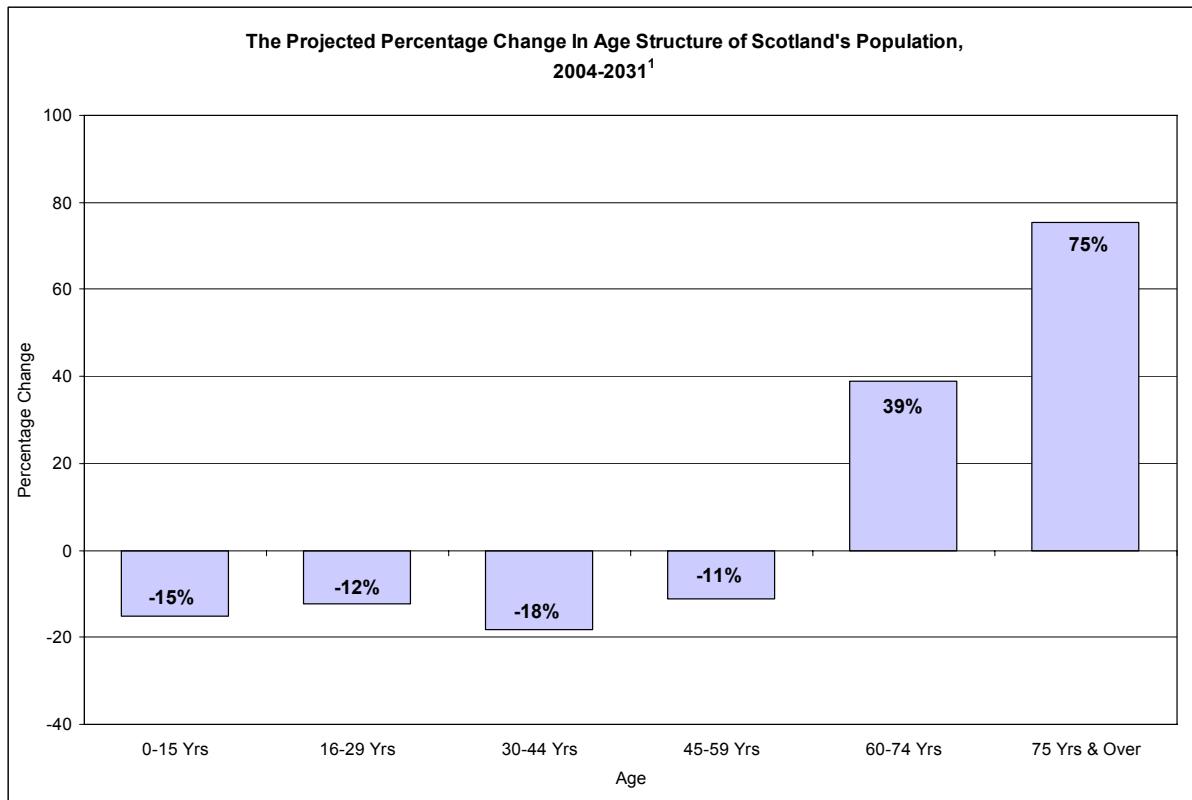
<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/>

Government Actuary's Department (GAD)

http://www.gad.gov.uk/Population_Projections/Population_projections_background.htm

Projected Population: Age

Looking forward, Scotland can expect to see fewer people in the younger age groups and more older people (particularly aged 75 and over).



Source: Government Actuary's Department

Note: 1. 2004-based projections.

Publication

Projected Population of Scotland (2004-based)

<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/library/popproj/04population-projections/index.html>

Web Links

General Register Office for Scotland (GROS)

<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/library/index.html>

Government Actuary's Department (GAD)

http://www.gad.gov.uk/Population_Projections/Population_projections_background.htm

Projected Population: Broad Age Group

The percentage of the population who are children and who are of working age is projected to decline in the future. In part, the projected decrease in the working age population is offset by the increase in state pension age to 65 for both sexes between 2010 and 2020. Conversely the proportion of the population who are of pension age is projected to increase.

Age Structure of Scotland's Population 2004-2041					
	Column Percentages				
Age Group	2004	2011	2021	2031	2041
Children ¹	18	17	16	16	15
Working Age ²	63	63	63	59	57
Pension Age ²	19	20	21	26	28

Source: General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) - 2004 Mid-Year Population Estimates
Government Actuary's Department - 2004-Based National Population Projections

Notes: 1. Children under the age of 16 years.

2. Working age and pensionable age populations are based on the state pension age for the given year. Between 2010 and 2020, state pension age will change from 65 years for men and 60 years for women, to 65 years for both sexes.

Publication

Projected Population of Scotland (2004-based)

<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/library/popproj/04population-projections/index.html>

Web Links

General Register Office for Scotland (GROS)

<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/library/index.html>

Government Actuary's Department (GAD)

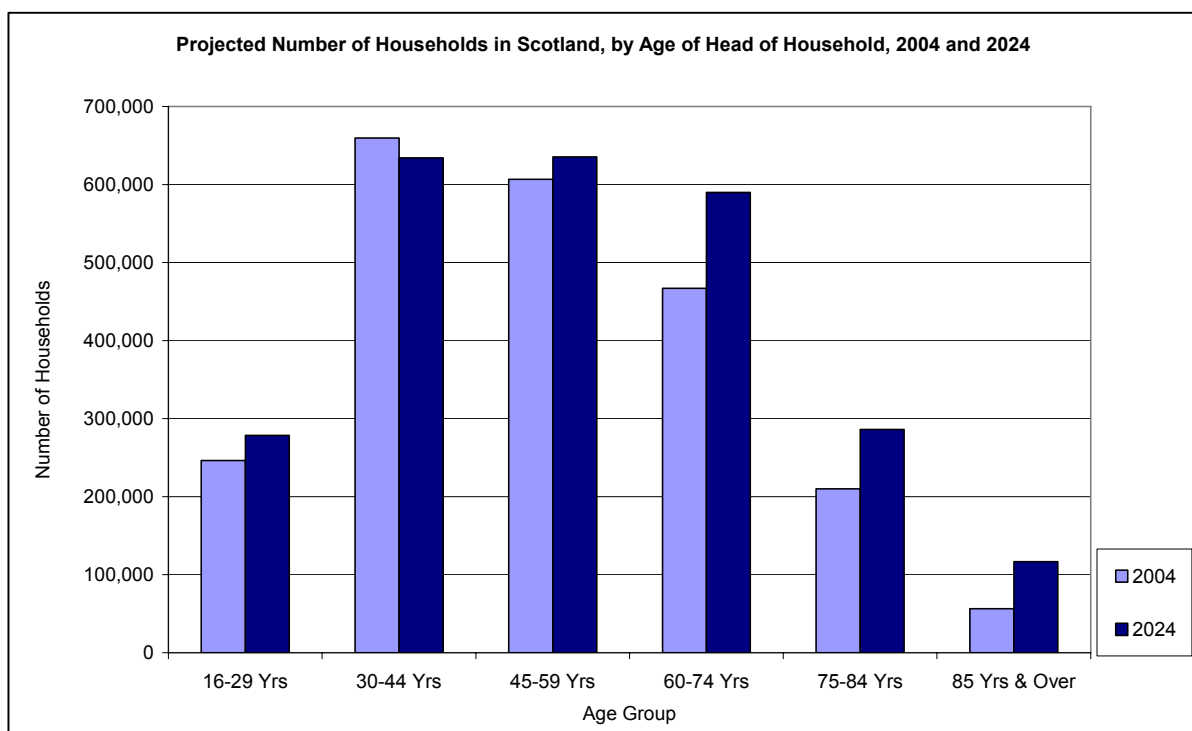
http://www.gad.gov.uk/Population_Projections/Population_projections_background.htm

Household Estimates and Projections

Household Estimates and Projections: Age

Scotland's population is ageing, with more people in the older age groups and fewer in the younger age groups. This has an impact on household structure, as children tend to live in larger households and older people in smaller ones.

The greatest projected increases are in households headed by people aged 60 or over (an increase of over a third between 2004 and 2024, from 730,000 to 990,000). In contrast, households headed by someone aged under 60 are projected to increase by just two per cent, to around 1.55 million. The number of households headed by someone aged 85 or over is projected to more than double over the same period, from 56,000 to 120,000.



Source: General Register Office for Scotland: 2004-based Household Projections

Publication

Household Projects for Scotland: 2004-based

<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/library/household-estimates-projections/household-projections-for-scotland-2004-based/index.html>

Web Link

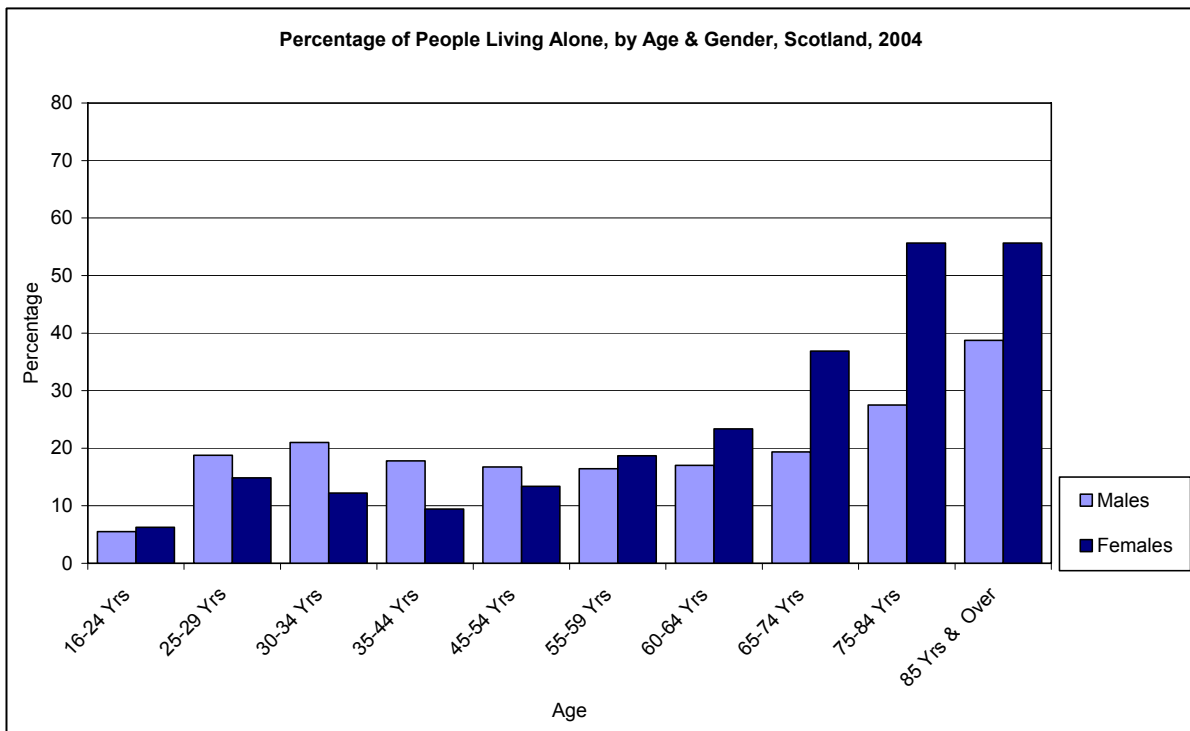
General Register Office for Scotland (GROS)

<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/library/index.html>

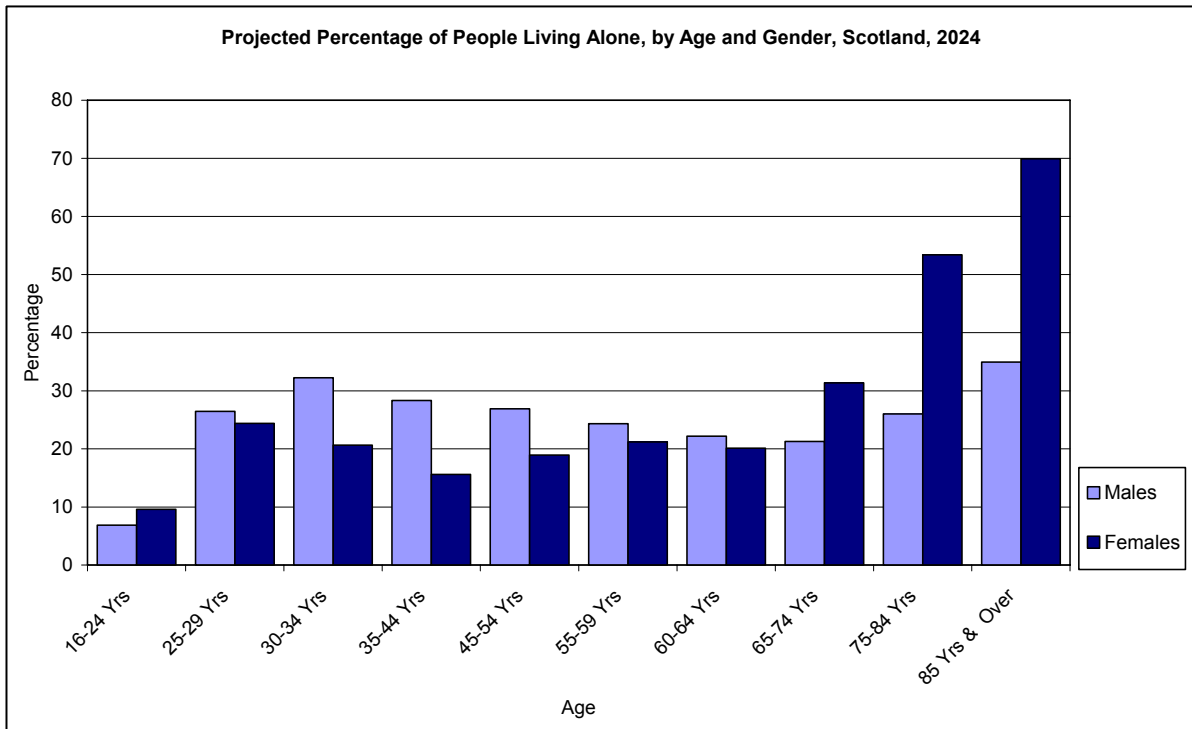
Household Estimates and Projections: Age & Gender

In 2004, 19% of people aged 16 or over lived alone, and this is projected to rise to 25% by 2024. The figures vary according to gender and age. In most age groups up to their mid-50s, men are more likely to live alone than women. However, from the age of 55 onwards, women are more likely to live alone, and the figures increase with age. This is influenced by women’s greater life expectancy, and the tendency of women to marry men who are older than them. 56% of women aged 85 or over lived alone in 2004, and this is projected to rise to 70% by 2024.

The gap between the average life expectancy of men and women in Scotland is decreasing, as men are living longer. In the 60+ age group, this is leading to a greater projected increase in the number of men living alone between 2004 and 2024 (up by 60%), and the number of two adult households (up by 40%), when compared with the number of women living alone (up by 30%).



Cont'd...



Source: General Register Office for Scotland: 2004-based Household Projections

Publication

Household Projects for Scotland: 2004-based

<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/library/household-estimates-projections/household-projections-for-scotland-2004-based/index.html>

Web Link

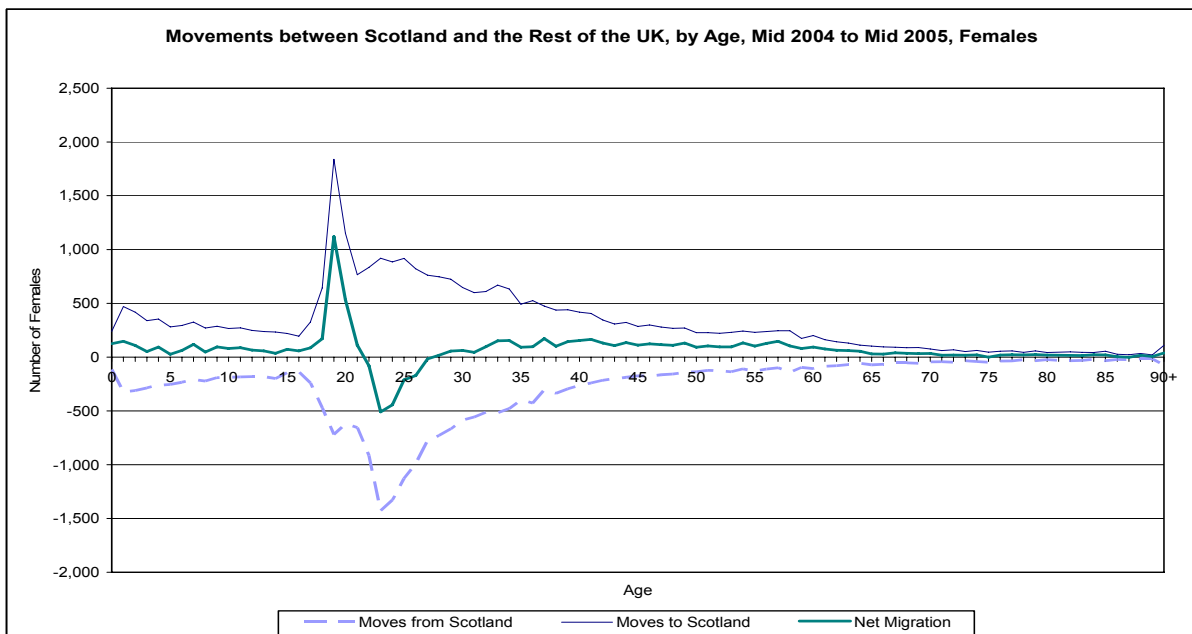
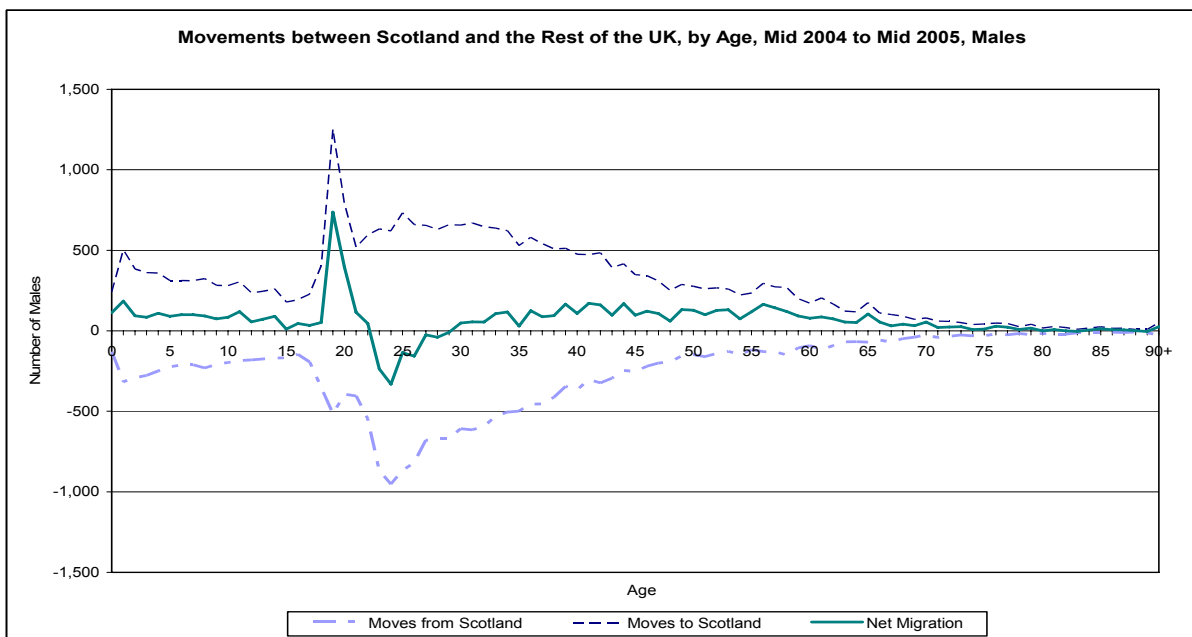
General Register Office for Scotland (GROS)

<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/library/index.html>

Migration

Movements between Scotland and the Rest of the UK: Age & Gender

The age and gender of migrants remains relatively constant from year to year. The peak ages for migrating are the late teens to mid-twenties reflecting moves out of the parental home for higher education or employment. There also tend to be smaller peaks for moves of the very young, under the age of five, as their parents move home before the children have started school. The pattern of migration is very similar for men and women, though more women than men tend to migrate in their early twenties. However, this may reflect different patterns of re-registering with an NHS doctor after a move (the main migration source for migration estimates) rather than different patterns of migration.



Source: The National Health Service Central Register

Web Link

General Register Office for Scotland

<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/library/migration.html>

chapter two: **Businesses**

2. BUSINESSES

Introduction to Businesses and Equality

This section of the High Level Summary of Equality Statistics (HLSES) presents key information on businesses in Scotland across a number of equality dimensions including age, disability, ethnicity, gender and religion. It is intended to compliment the key areas of activity identified in the main High Level Summary of Statistics (HLSS) chapter on businesses (<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics>) from an equalities perspective and includes a few additional topics where these are particularly relevant to equality issues. Where the main HLSS publication presents data by any of these equality dimensions, these are also shown here for ease of reference.

As well as showing key high level trends, the analysis highlights where differences and potential areas of inequality may exist for businesses in Scotland for those groups outlined above. The analysis is not intended to provide a definitive set of equalities data and more detailed statistics across the equality dimensions, where available, are referenced in the links provided. It is also not possible to break down all topics by all equality dimensions.

There are limitations in how far some data can be broken down by the above equality dimensions. Data taken from sample surveys often contain small numbers, particularly in the case of smaller ethnic groups and to some extent disability. As such, some data are prone to sampling error and trends based on such data often show a high degree of volatility. In such instances, data may have been combined for multiple years or multiple ethnic groups, whilst in other cases data may be shown for a single year only. In other instances small data may have been suppressed in order to protect individuals' confidentiality.

Possible reasons underlying the differences reported in this chapter are not detailed here. Factors which contribute to differences between equality groups represent a complex interplay of cultural, demographic and socio-economic factors and, as such are outwith the scope of this publication.

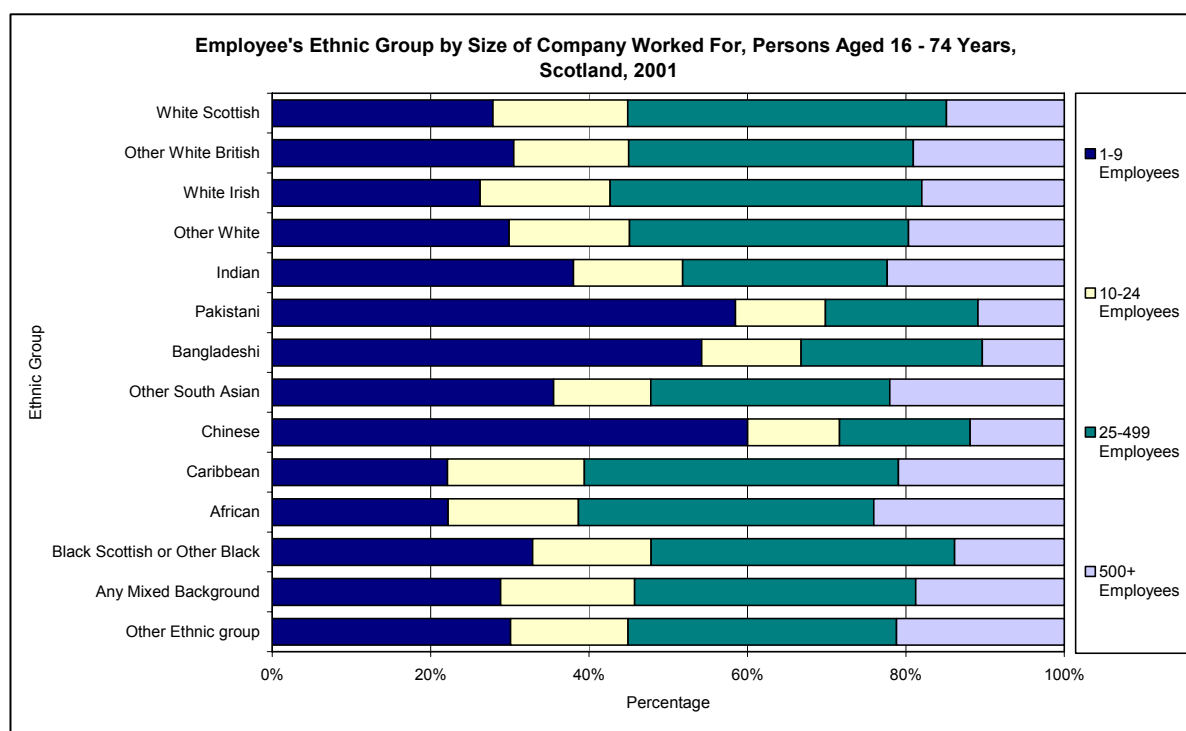
Size of Companies in Scotland

Scotland lacks a critical mass of larger scale businesses, and a key challenge is growing and sustaining businesses of scale.

Size of Companies in Scotland: Ethnic Group

The Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) classifies firms employing less than 50 employees as 'small' and firms employing more than 250 people as 'large'. The banded data available from the Census do not match these groupings and therefore the figures outlined above will to some extent under report the actual number of people working for small and large companies.

In 2001, 60% of Chinese adults and 58% of Pakistani adults work in organisations employing 9 people or less (micro-businesses) compared with 28% of White Scottish adults. Seventy-two per cent of Chinese adults, 69% of Pakistani adults and 67% of Bangladeshi adults worked in 'small' businesses employing 24 people or less. For 'large' businesses employing 500 people or more, 24% of African adults and 22% Indian adults and Other South Asians adults worked for companies of this size.



Source: General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) - 2001 Census

Publications

Analysis of Ethnicity in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/02/18876/32937>

Minority Ethnic Enterprise in Scotland: A National Scoping Study

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/06/20132742/28083>

Web Link

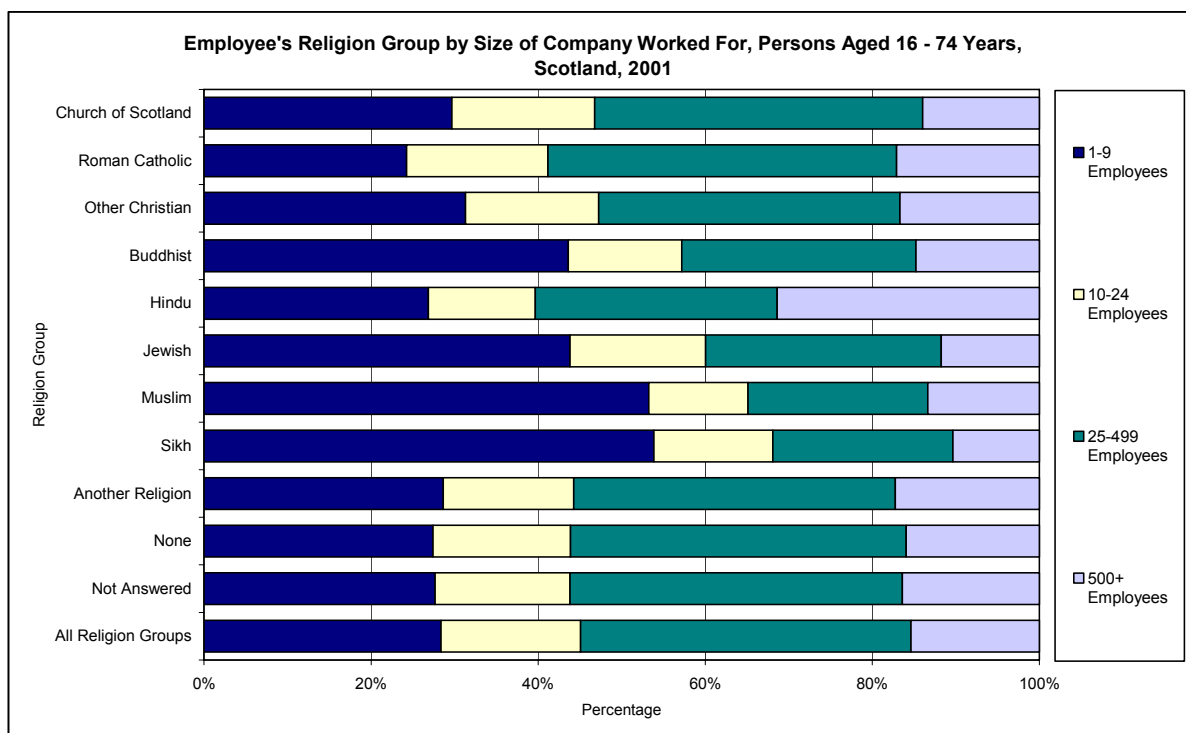
General Register Office for Scotland (GROS)

<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk>

Size of Companies in Scotland: Religion Group

The Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) classifies firms employing less than 50 employees as 'small' and firms employing more than 250 people as 'large'. The banded data available from the Census do not match these groupings and therefore the figures outlined above will to some extent under report the actual number of people working for small and large companies.

In 2001, over half of Sikhs (54%) and Muslims (53%) worked in organisations with 9 people or less (micro-businesses). Forty-four per cent of both Jewish and Buddhist adults worked in micro-businesses compared with 30% of adults in the Church of Scotland religion group and 24% of adults in the Roman Catholic religion group. Sixty-eight per cent of Sikh adults and 65% of Muslim adults worked for 'small' businesses. This compares to 47% of adults in the Church of Scotland religion group and 41% of adults in the Roman Catholic religion group who worked for 'small' businesses.



Source: General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) - 2001 Census

Publication

Analysis of Religion in the 2001 Census

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/02/20757/53567>

Web Link

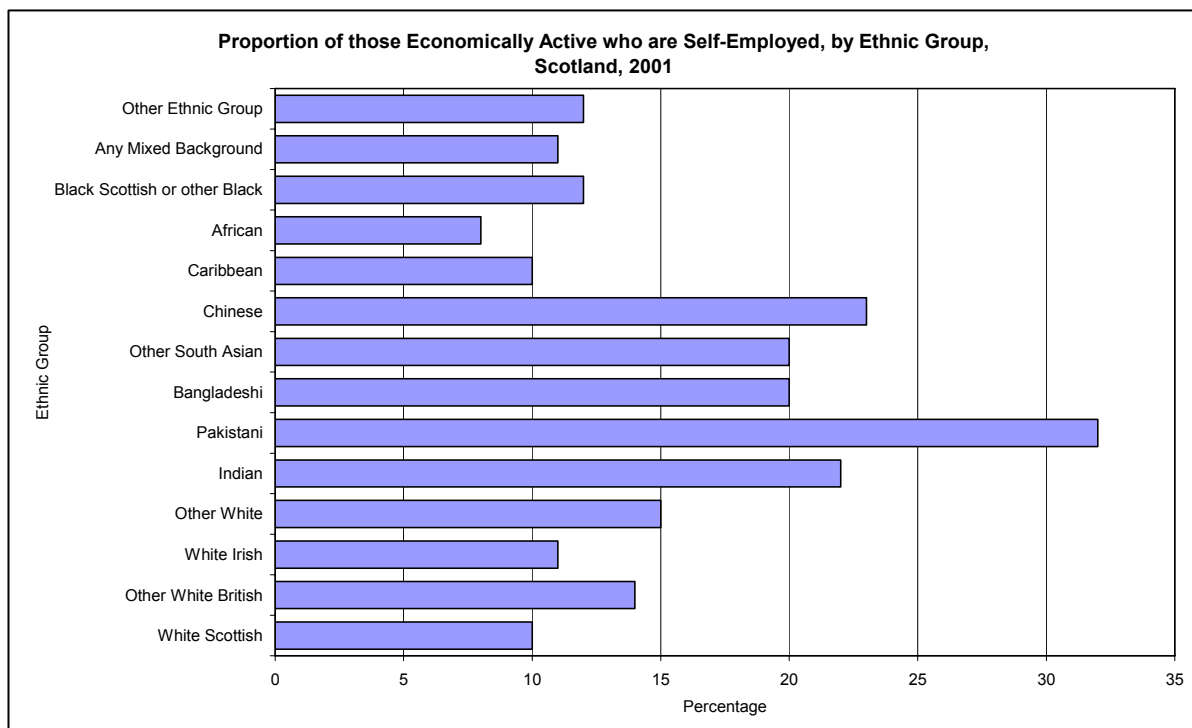
General Register Office for Scotland (GROS)

<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/>

Self-Employment

Self-Employment: Ethnic Group

In 2001, the proportion of all people in employment who were self-employed was highest for the following ethnic groups; Pakistani (32%), Chinese (23%) and Indian (22%). Bangladeshi and Other South Asian also have high rates of self-employment (20% cent for both groups). By comparison, self-employment rates were substantially lower for the following groups; White Scottish (10%) and Caribbean (10%) and people in the African group had the lowest rate of self-employment at 8%.



Source: General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) - 2001 Census

Publications

Analysis of Ethnicity in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/02/18876/32937>

Minority Ethnic Enterprise in Scotland: A National Scoping Study

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/06/20132742/28083>

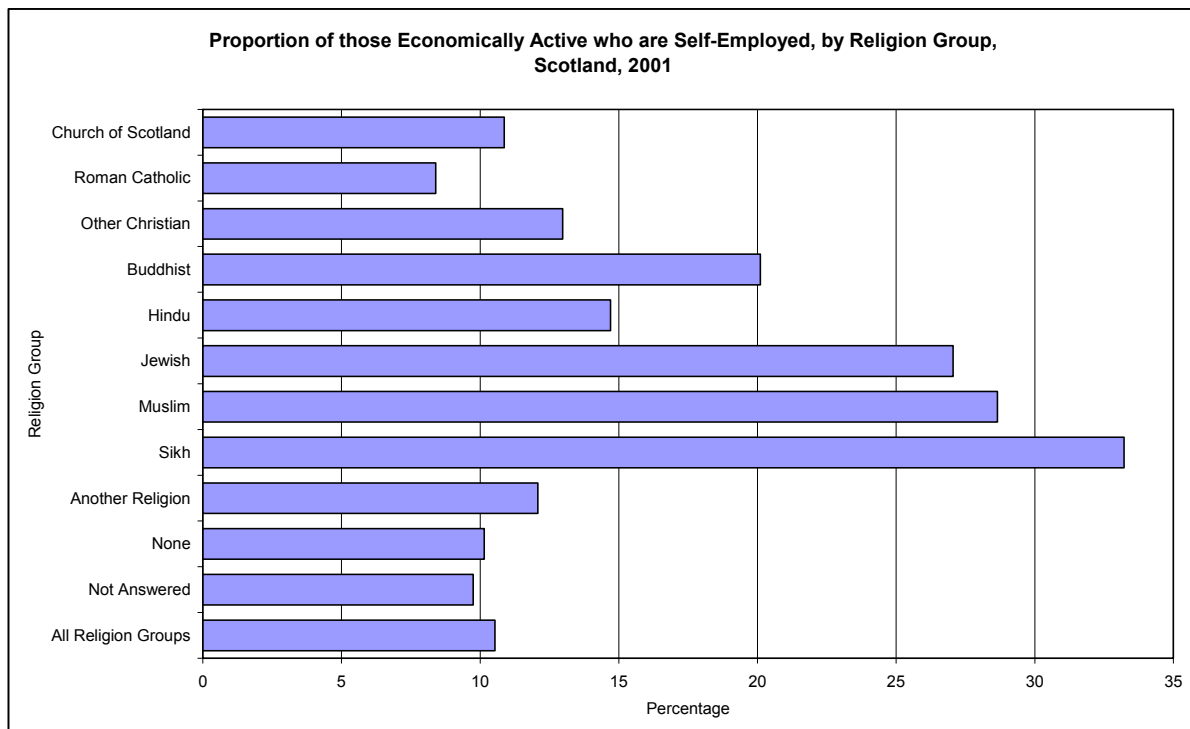
Web Link

General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) - Census Statistics

<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk>

Self-Employment: Religion Group

In 2001, the proportion of all people in employment who were self-employed was highest for the following religion groups; Sikhs (33%), Muslims (29%) and Jewish (27%). By comparison, self-employment rates were substantially lower for the following religion groups; Other Christian (13%), Another Religion (12%) and Roman Catholic which had the lowest self-employment rate at 8%.



Source: General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) – 2001 Census

Publication

Analysis of Religion in the 2001 Census

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/02/20757/53567>

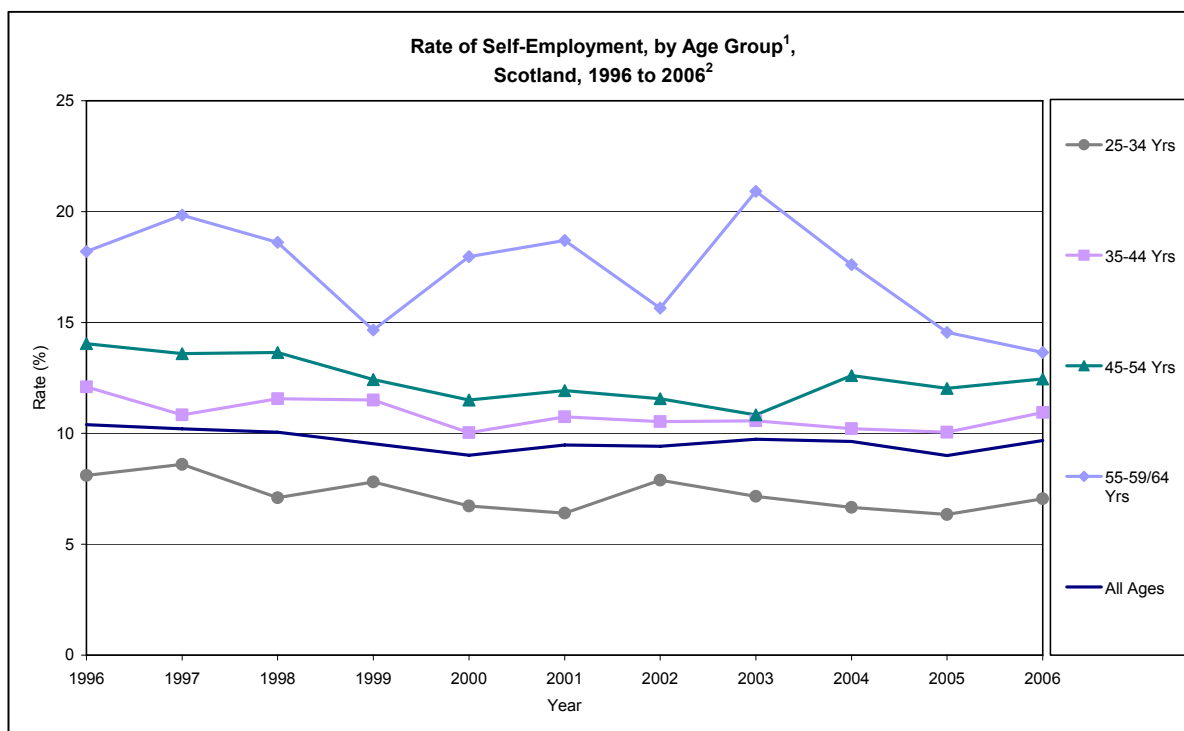
Web Link

General Register Office for Scotland (GROS)

<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk>

Self-Employment: Age

Rates of self-employment increase with age with the rate being highest for adults aged 55 to pensionable age (14% of adults in this age group) and lowest for those aged 25 to 30 years (7% of adults in this age group)¹. In general, rates of self-employment have tended to fluctuate year on year for each age group but do appear to be decreasing for those aged 55 to pensionable age in recent years, following a peak in 2003 (21% of adults in this age group).



Source: Labour Force Survey, Spring Quarters (March to May)

Note: 1. Data for 16 to 24 year olds for 1996 to 2006 have been suppressed due to unreliability. 2. Figures are based on working age population in employment; 16 to 59 years for women and 16 to 64 years for men.

Publication

Annual Population Survey in Scotland 2005

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/06/28140032/0>

Self-Employment: Gender

Working age males are much more likely to be self-employed (13.2%) than females (5.7%) in 2006. Since 1996, rates of self-employment have remained fairly constant for both males and females.



Source: Labour Force Survey, Spring Quarters (March to May)

Publications

Social Focus on Women and Men 2002

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/sfwm/docs/sfwm-00.asp>

Annual Population Survey in Scotland 2005

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/06/28140032/0>

National Centre For Women's Enterprise: Feasibility Study:- Final Research Report

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/47034/0028812.pdf>

Entrepreneurship

Household Survey of Entrepreneurship Scotland, 2003

The Household Survey of Entrepreneurship Scotland (HSES) (biennial), segments the working age population into three entrepreneurial groups. These include;

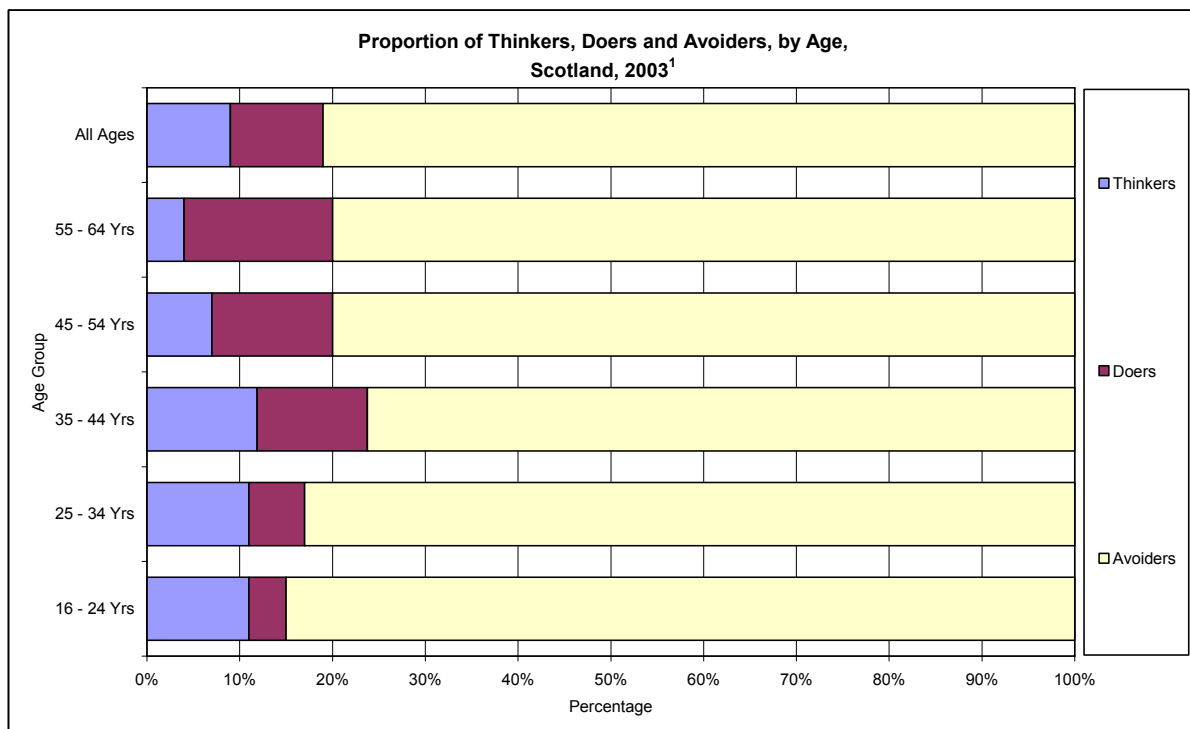
Thinkers - those who are thinking about becoming entrepreneurs.

Doers - those who are already entrepreneurs through running their own business or by being self-employed.

Avoiders - those who are neither currently engaged in entrepreneurial activity nor thinking about doing so.

Household Survey of Entrepreneurship Scotland, 2003: Age

In 2003, the Household Survey of Entrepreneurship Scotland estimates that adults aged between 35 and 44 years are most likely to be 'Thinkers' (12% of this age group), whilst those aged between 55 and 64 years are most likely to be 'Doers' (16% of this age group). Those aged between 16 to 24 years are most likely to be 'Avoiders'. The HSES shows that people are less likely to be 'Thinkers' and more likely to become 'Doers' as they get older, however the proportion of people who are 'Avoiders' tends to remain the same regardless of age.



Source: Household Survey of Entrepreneurship Scotland, 2003

Note: 1. These data are not National Statistics.

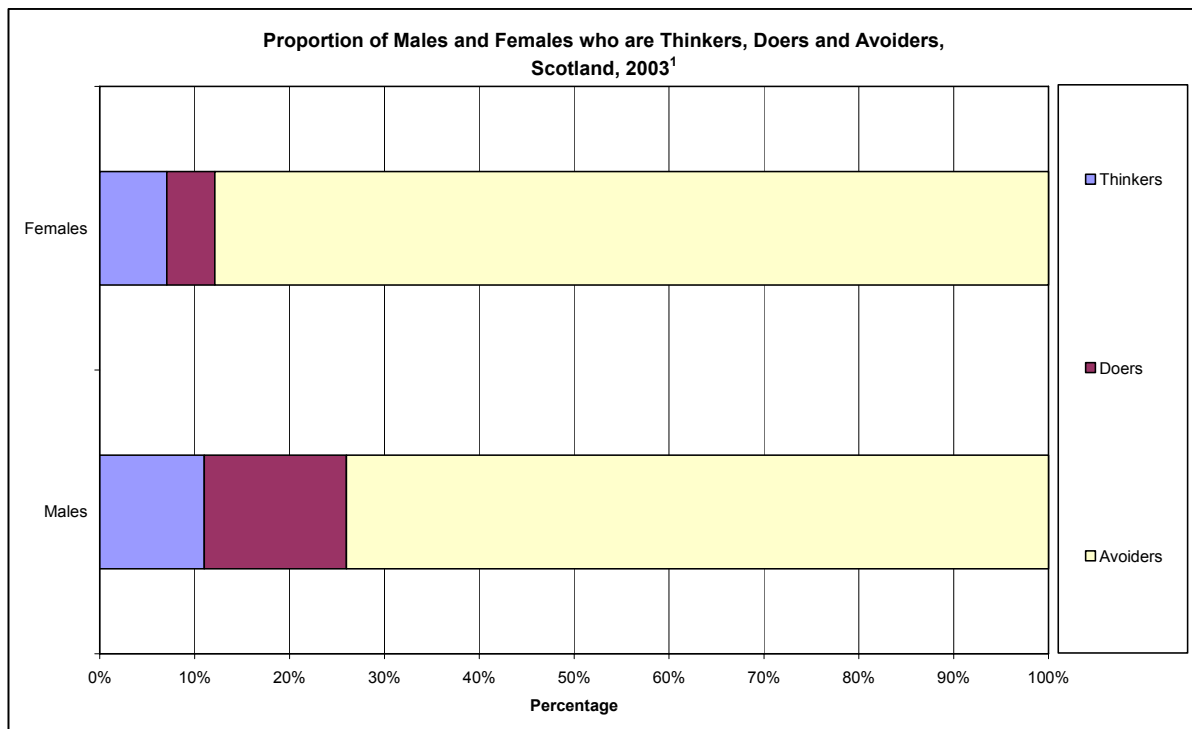
Publication

Household Survey of Entrepreneurship 2003 Published 2005

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/06/09113446/34484>

Household Survey of Entrepreneurship Scotland, 2003: Gender

In 2003, the Household Survey of Entrepreneurship Scotland estimates that a slightly higher proportion of males are 'Thinkers' (11%) compared to females (7%) and higher proportion of males are 'Doers' (15%) compared to females (5%). The HSES estimates that a higher proportion of females are likely to be 'Avoiders' (87%) compared to males (74%).



Source: Household Survey of Entrepreneurship Scotland, 2003
Note: 1. These data are not National Statistics.

Publications

Social Focus on Women and Men 2002

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/sfwm/docs/sfwm-00.asp>

Household Survey of Entrepreneurship 2003 Published 2005

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/06/09113446/34484>

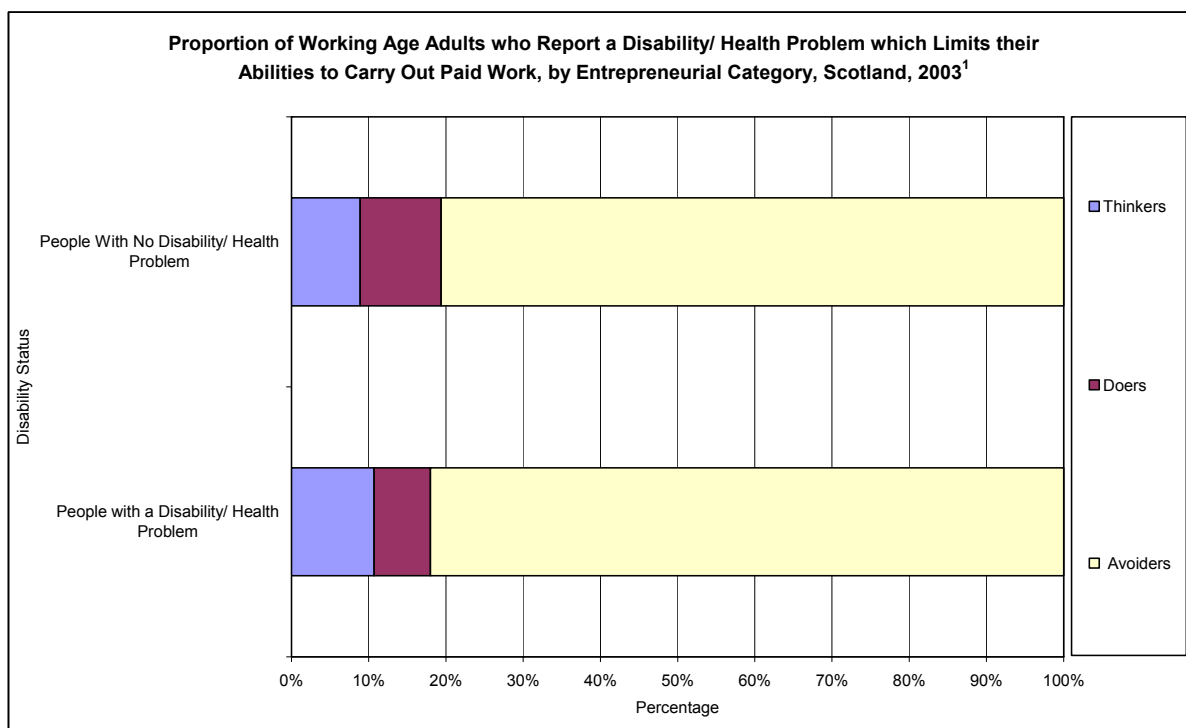
National Centre For Women's Enterprise: Feasibility Study:- Final Research Report

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/47034/0028812.pdf>

Household Survey of Entrepreneurship Scotland, 2003: Disability

In 2003, the Household Survey of Entrepreneurship Scotland asked respondents whether they have a disability/ health problem which limits their abilities to carry out paid work. It then categorised respondents as 'Thinkers', 'Doers' or 'Avoiders'.

A slightly higher proportion of those people reporting a disability/ health problem are 'Thinkers' (11%), compared to those who did not report a disability/ health problem (9%). Conversely, a slightly higher proportion of those not reporting a disability/ health problem are 'Doers' (11%), compared to those reporting a disability/ health problem (7%). The proportion of 'Avoiders' is just over 80% for both groups.



Source: Household Survey of Entrepreneurship Scotland, 2003

Note: 1. These data are not National Statistics.

Publications

Social Focus on Disability 2004

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/08/19818/41697>

Household Survey of Entrepreneurship 2003 Published 2005

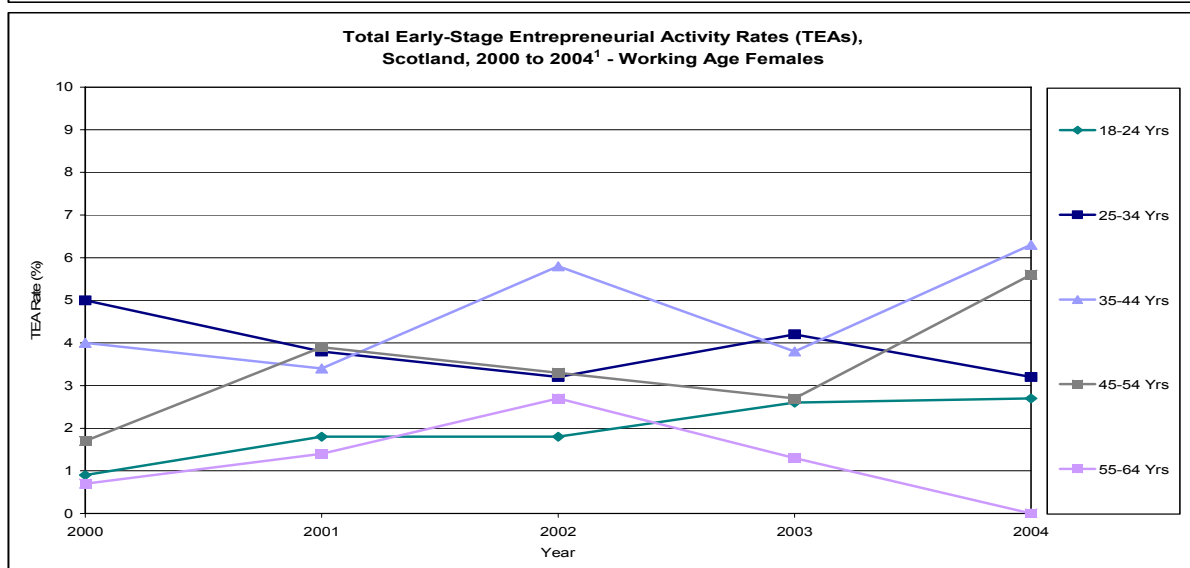
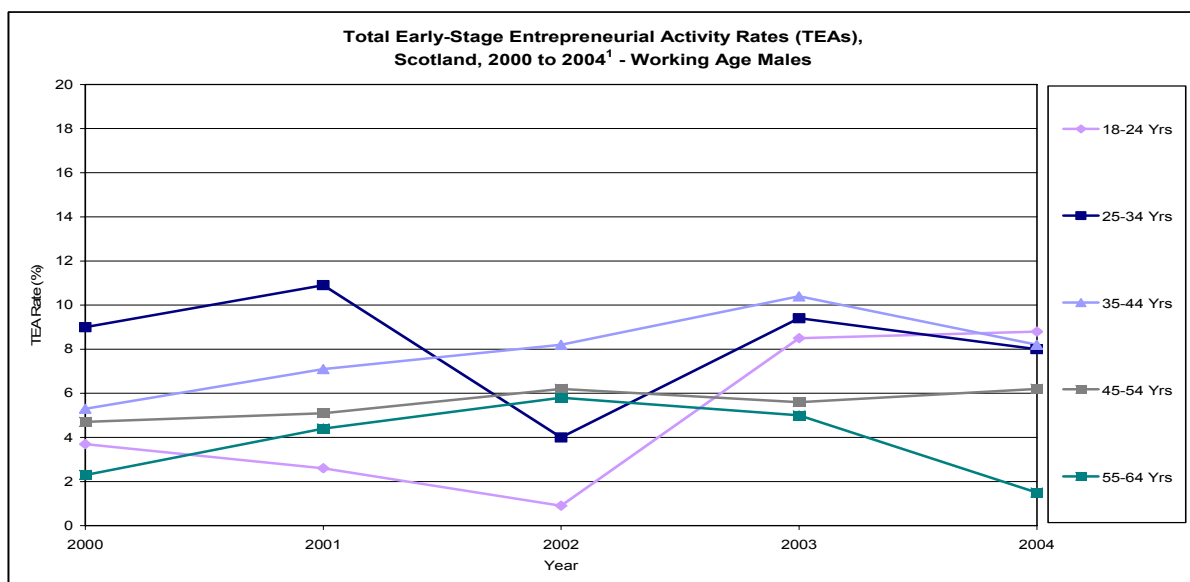
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/06/09113446/34484>

Global Entrepreneurship Monitor

The Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM) records entrepreneurial activity by measuring Total Early-stage Entrepreneurial Activity (TEAs) rates. TEA rates measure the percentage of the adult working age population that is actively trying to start a business or that own and manage a business that is less than three and a half years old. The GEM is produced by Strathclyde University.

Global Entrepreneurship Monitor: Age & Gender

The GEM estimates that TEA rates are higher for male adults than for female adults across all age groups in 2004. Among males, TEA rates are highest for those aged 18-24 years (8.8%) and lowest for those aged 55 to 64 years (1.5%). However for females, TEA rates are highest for those aged 35 to 44 years (6.3%), whilst the rate was lowest for those aged 55 to 64 years (0%).



Source: Strathclyde University - Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
 Note: 1. These data are not National Statistics.

Publication

Social Focus on Women and Men 2002

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/sfwm/docs/sfwm-00.asp>

Web Link

The Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM) Research Programme - University of Strathclyde

<http://www.entrepreneur.strath.ac.uk/research/gem/>

chapter three: **Labour Market**

3. LABOUR MARKET

Introduction to the Labour Market and Equality

This section of the High Level Summary of Equality Statistics (HLSES) presents key information on Scotland's labour market across a number of equality dimensions including age, disability, ethnicity, gender and religion. It reflects key areas of activity identified in the main High Level Summary of Statistics chapter on the labour market (<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics>) from an equalities perspective and includes a few additional topics where these are particularly relevant to equality issues. Where the main HLSS publication presents data by any of these equality dimensions, these are also shown here for ease of reference.

As well as showing key high level trends, the analysis highlights where differences and potential areas of inequality may exist in Scotland's labour market for those groups outlined above. The analysis is not intended to provide a definitive set of equalities data and more detailed statistics across the equality dimensions, where available, are referenced in the links provided. It is also not possible to break down all topics by all equality dimensions.

There are limitations in how far some data can be broken down by the above equality dimensions. Data taken from sample surveys often contain small numbers, particularly in the case of smaller ethnic groups and to some extent disability. As such, some data are prone to sampling error and trends based on such data often show a high degree of volatility. In such instances, data may have been combined for multiple years or multiple ethnic groups, whilst in other cases data may be shown for a single year only. In other instances small data may have been suppressed in order to protect individuals' confidentiality.

Possible reasons underlying the differences reported in this chapter are not detailed here. Factors which contribute to differences between equality groups represent a complex interplay of cultural, demographic and socio-economic factors and, as such are outwith the scope of this publication.

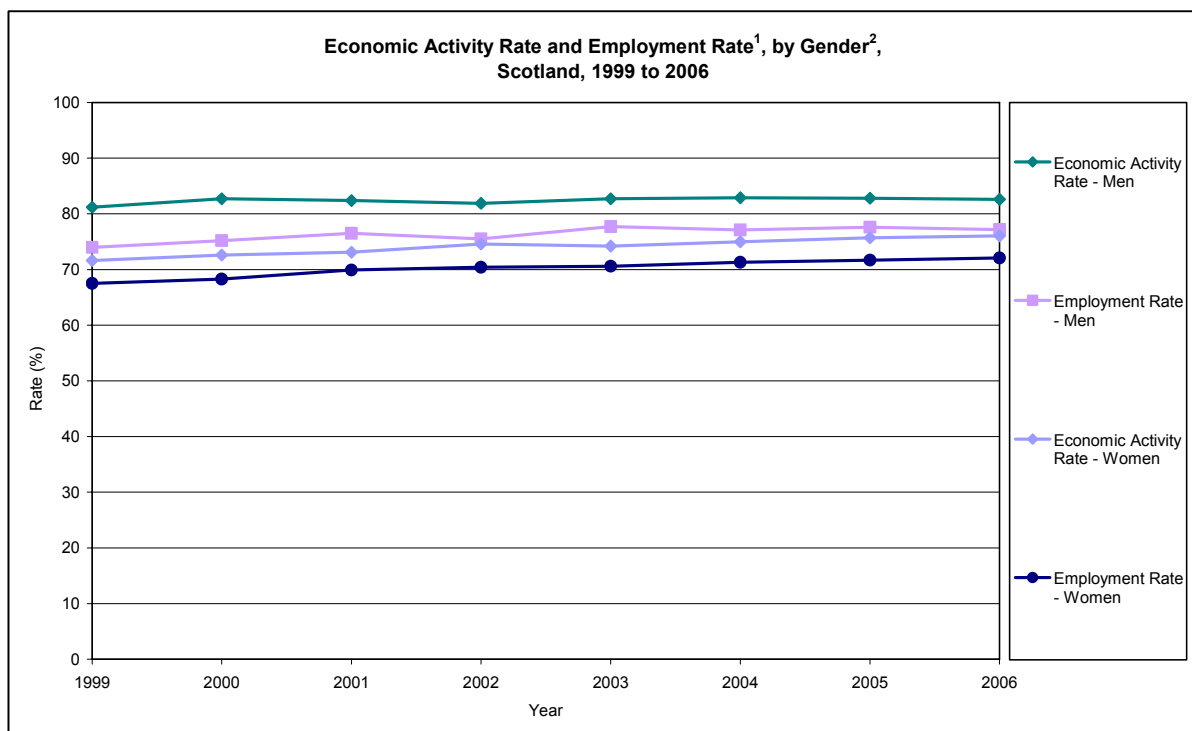
Employment and Economic Activity

Scotland's Economic Activity

Scotland's Economic Activity: Gender

Scotland's labour market has been performing well in recent years, with more individuals in employment than ever before. Between 1999 and 2006 economic activity rates and employment rates have been consistently high for both men and women and have increased steadily for both groups. In 2006, 77.2% of males and 72.1% of females are in employment.

Female employment rates rose from 67.5% in 1999 to 72.1% in 2006. Despite this, female economic activity and employment rates remain more than 5 percentage points lower than for males in 2006, although this gap had narrowed slightly since 1999.



Source: Labour Force Survey, Spring Quarters (March to May)

Notes: 1. Includes males and females in part-time and full-time employment.

2. Rates are for females aged 16-59 years and males aged 16-64 years.

Publications

Social Focus on Women and Men 2002

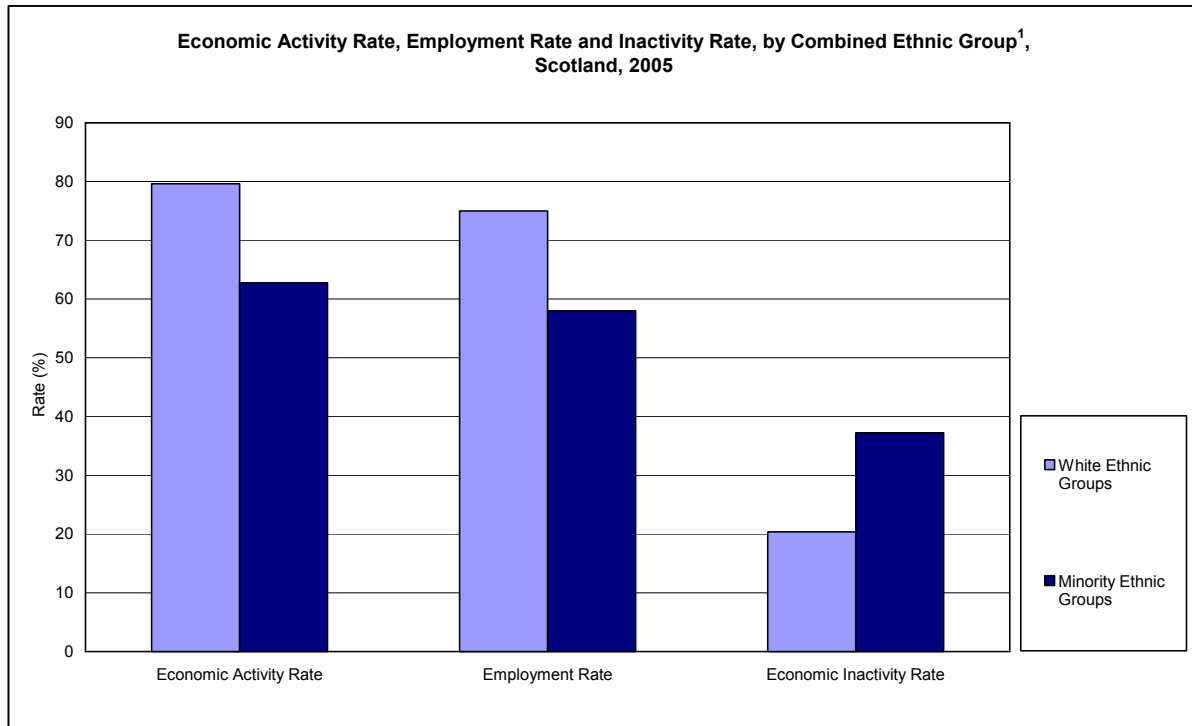
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/sfwm/docs/sfwm-00.asp>

Annual Population Survey in Scotland, 2005

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/06/28140032/0>

Scotland's Economic Activity: Ethnic Group

In 2005, adults from minority ethnic groups have a markedly lower employment rate (58%) than those from white ethnic groups (75%); a difference of 17 percentage points¹. A similar difference can be observed for economic activity rates. Correspondingly, people from minority ethnic groups have higher economic inactivity rates (37%) than people from white ethnic groups (20%)¹.



Source: Annual Population Survey in Scotland, 2005

Notes: 1. Rates for minority ethnic groups are based on small sample sizes and as such, these data are subject to a high degree of sampling error.

2. Rates are for females aged 16 to 59 year and males aged 16 to 64 years.

Publications

Analysis of Ethnicity in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/02/18876/32937>

Annual Population Survey in Scotland, 2005

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/06/28140032/0>

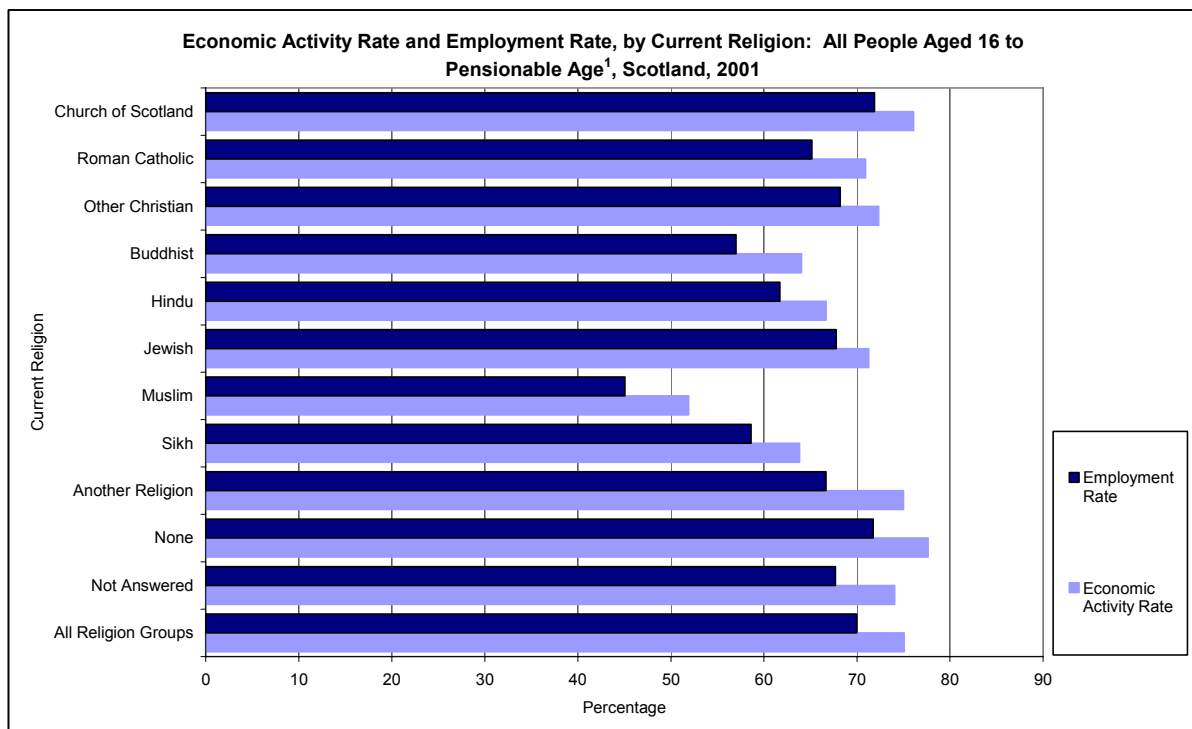
Scotland's Economic Activity: Religion Group

In 2001, Muslims are the least likely to be economically active with just over half (52%) of those of working age being in employment or unemployed and seeking employment. Sixty-four per cent of both Sikhs and Buddhists are economically active. Seventy-six per cent of people who report their religion to be Church of Scotland are economically active and this is followed closely by Roman Catholics, 71% of whom are economically active.

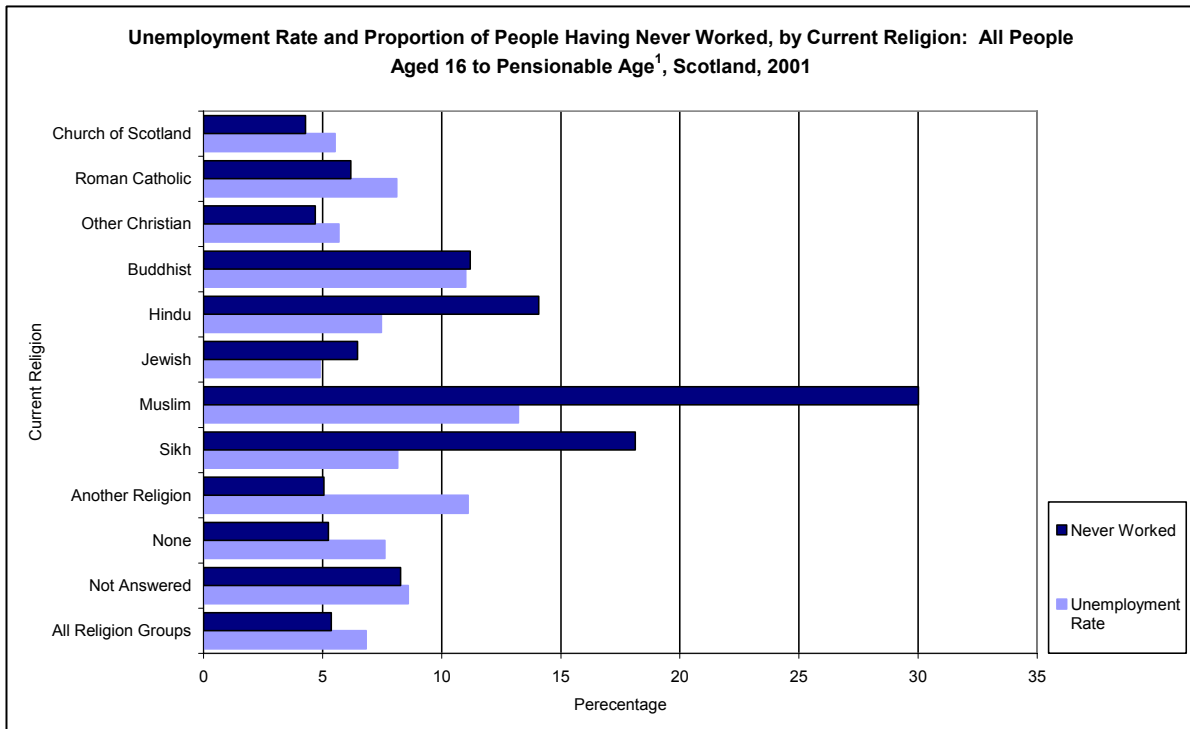
Muslims have the highest unemployment rate at 13%. This is followed by Buddhists and those reporting Another Religion with 11% of both groups unemployed. The lowest unemployment rate is for the Jewish group at 5%. People from the Church of Scotland and Other Christian groups also have low rates of unemployment at 6%. Eight per cent of Roman Catholics were unemployed.

Of all religious groups, Muslims are most likely to have never worked (30%), followed by Sikhs (18%) and Hindus (14%). The proportion of people having never worked is lowest for those identifying as Church of Scotland (4%) followed closely by Other Christian and Another Religion (5% for both groups) and Roman Catholic (6%).

It should be noted that there is an effect of gender on employment and unemployment rates (economic activity) for different religion groups shown below. This is most notable for males and females in the Muslim religion group. According to the 2001 Census, around two-thirds of Muslim men (67%) are economically active, while only 35% of Muslim women are in employment or unemployed (but still seeking employment) . There are also large differences between Hindu and Sikh men and women in terms of their economic activity rates.



Cont'd...



Source: General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) - 2001 Census

Note: 1. The age band '16 to Pensionable Age' refers to females aged between 16 and 59 years and males aged between 16 and 64 years. This is based on the state pension age in 2001 when the Census data were collected.

Publication

Analysis of Religion in the 2001 Census

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/02/20757/53567>

Web Link

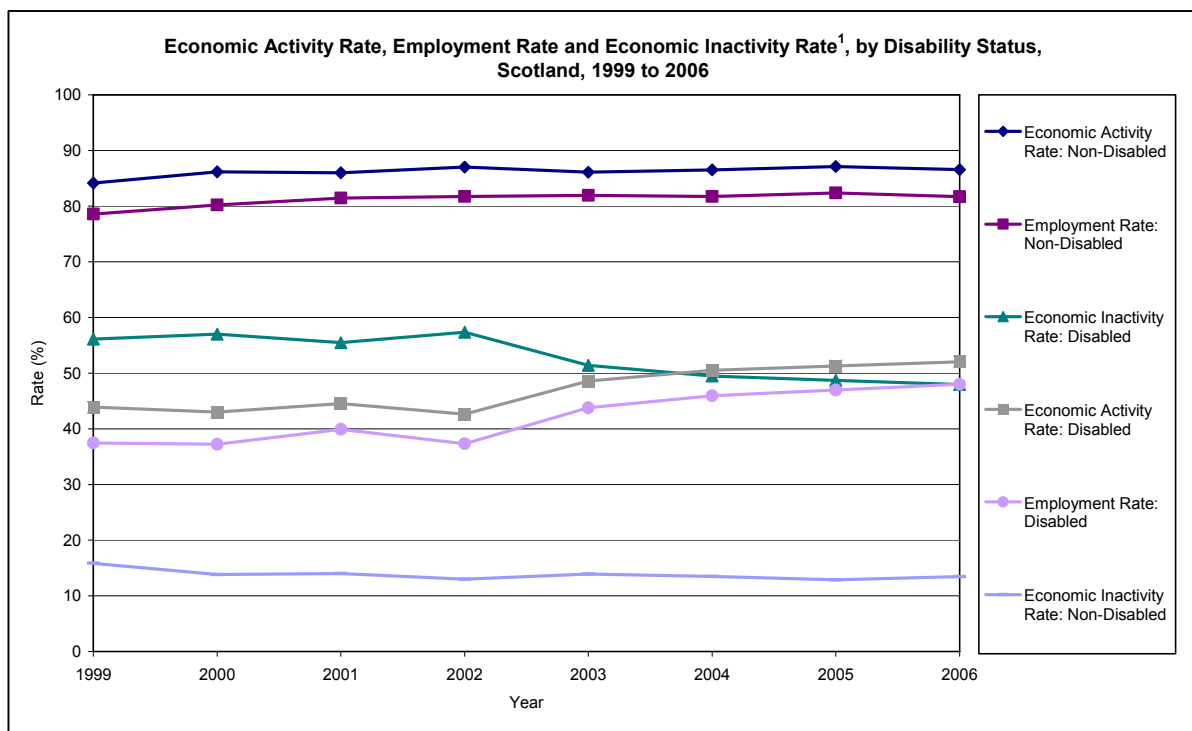
General Register Office for Scotland (GROS)

<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/>

Scotland's Economic Activity: Disability

In 2006, the employment rate for non-disabled adults (82%) is considerably higher than for disabled adults (48%), although this gap has narrowed slightly by 7 percentage points since 1999, at which time the employment rate for disabled adults was 38%, compared to 79% for non-disabled adults. Employment rates have continued to increase steadily for both groups during this time. As would be expected, trends in economic activity show a similar pattern.

In 2006, inactivity rates are almost four times as high for disabled adults (48%) than for non-disabled adults (13%). Inactivity rates have decreased steadily for both groups since 1999, though this has been most marked for disabled adults.



Source: Labour Force Survey, Spring Quarters (March to May)

Note: 1. Rates are for females aged 16 to 59 years and males aged 16 to 64 years.

Publications

Social Focus on Disability 2004

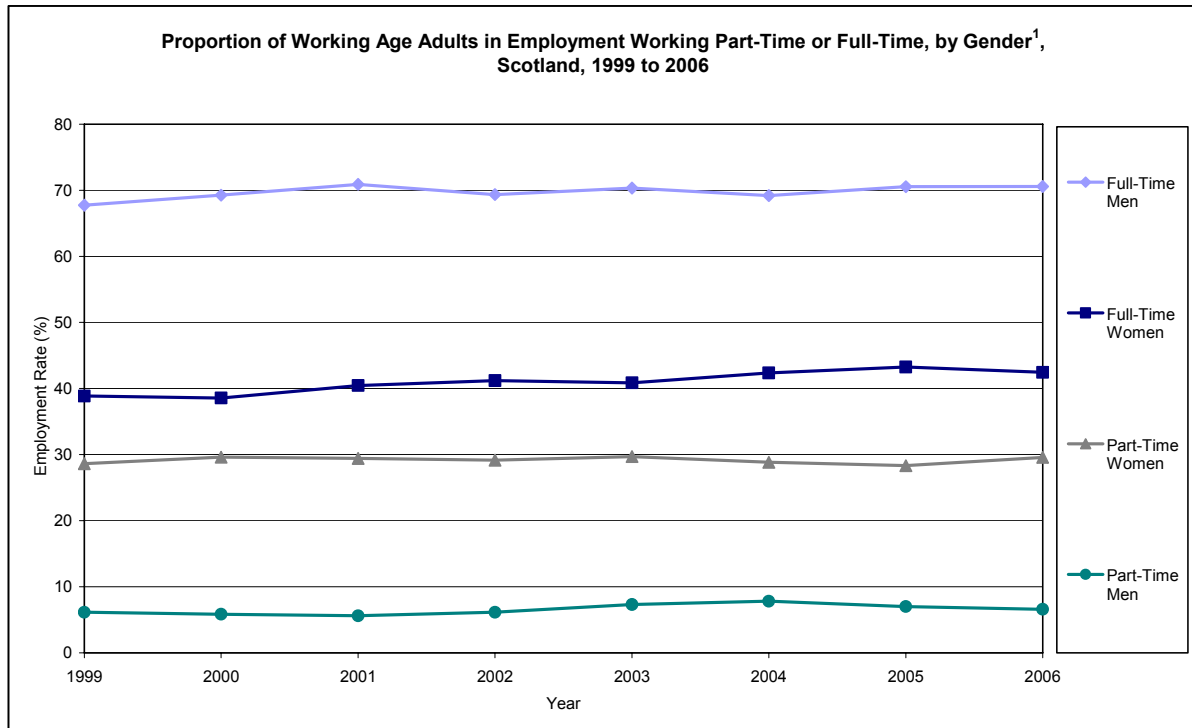
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/08/19818/41697>

Annual Population Survey in Scotland, 2005

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/06/28140032/0>

Scotland's Economic Activity: Gender

In 2006, the employment rate for men in full-time employment (71%) is markedly higher than for females (43%). Conversely, the employment rate for females in part-time employment (28%) is markedly higher than for males (7%). Since 1999, these gender differences have remained fairly constant, although they have started to narrow slightly in more recent years.



Source: Labour Force Survey, Spring Quarters (March to May)

Note: 1. Rates are for females aged 16 to 59 years and males aged 16 to 64 years.

Publications

Social Focus on Women and Men 2002

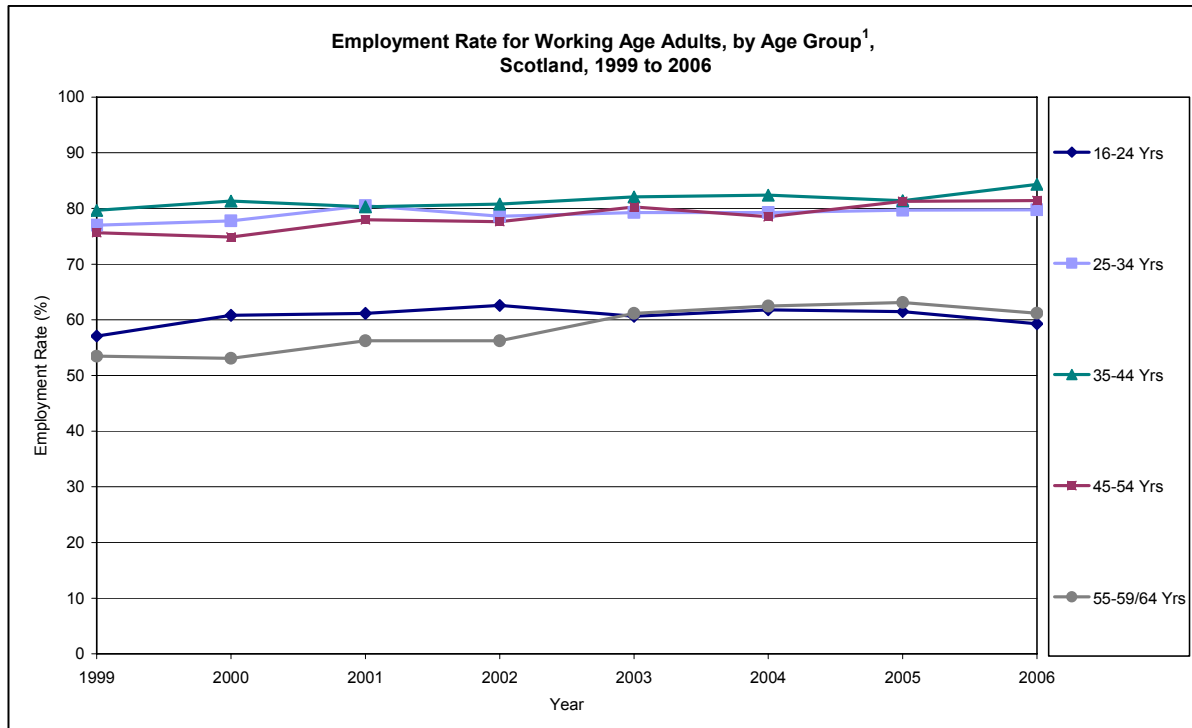
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/sfwm/docs/sfwm-00.asp>

Annual Population Survey in Scotland, 2005

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/06/28140032/0>

Scotland's Economic Activity: Age

In 2006, the employment rate for those age groups between 25 and 54 years are very similar at around 80%, whilst for those aged between 16 and 24 years and 55 and 59/64 years it is around 60%. Since 1999, the employment rate has increased most markedly for those aged 55 to 59/64 years (a rise of almost 8 percentage points), whilst it has increased more marginally for the remaining age groups.



Source: Labour Force Survey, Spring Quarters

Note: 1. The age band '55-59/64' refers to females aged 55 to 59 years and males aged 59 to 64 years.

Publication

Annual Population Survey in Scotland, 2005

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/06/28140032/0>

Earnings

The earnings data below show median earnings and mean earnings. Median earnings is the preferred average earnings measure as the earnings distribution is heavily skewed and the median is not affected by a few people with extremely high earnings to the same degree as the mean is. Mean earnings, however, are used to monitor the gender pay gap internationally.

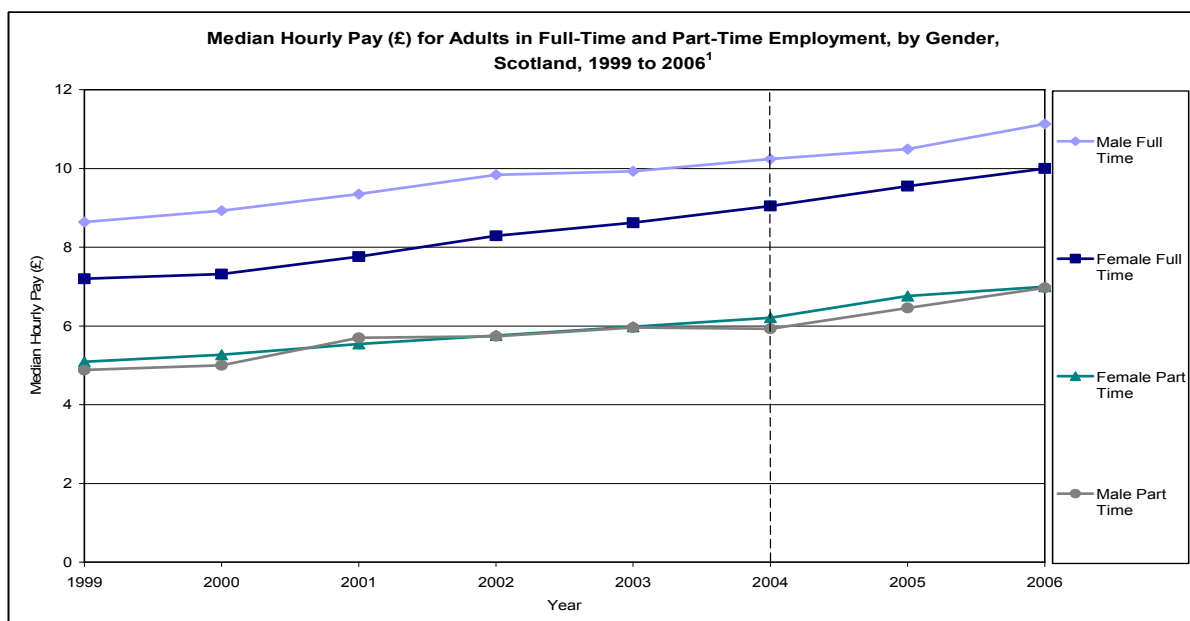
Earnings: Median Hourly Pay: Gender

In 2006, **median** hourly pay for adults in full-time employment is 10% lower for females (£10.00) than for males (£11.13). There is virtually no difference between median hourly pay for part-time employment, with females earning £7.00 and males earning £6.97.

In 1999, median hourly pay for females in full-time employment was 17% lower for females than for males and by 2003 this had narrowed to 13%. Since 2004 the gap has continued to narrow and in 2006 median hourly pay for females is 10% lower than for males. Figures for 2004 onwards are not comparable with previous years¹.

In 1999, median hourly pay for females in part-time employment was 6% lower for males than for females and by 2003 this had narrowed to 0.3%, similar to the size of the gap in 2006 (0.4%).

Between 1999 and 2006 median hourly pay (£) has increased substantially for male and females in both part-time and full-time employment. The largest proportion increase in median hourly pay is for males in part-time employment up by 52% from £4.88 in 1999 to £6.97 in 2006.



Source: Office for National Statistics - Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings

Notes:

1. To improve coverage and hence make the survey more representative, supplementary information was collected from the 2004 ASHE survey onwards. The 2004 and 2005 results are therefore discontinuous with the results of 2003 and previous years, for which no supplementary information was collected.

Publications

Social Focus on Women and Men 2002

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/sfwm/docs/sfwm-00.asp>

Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=13101>

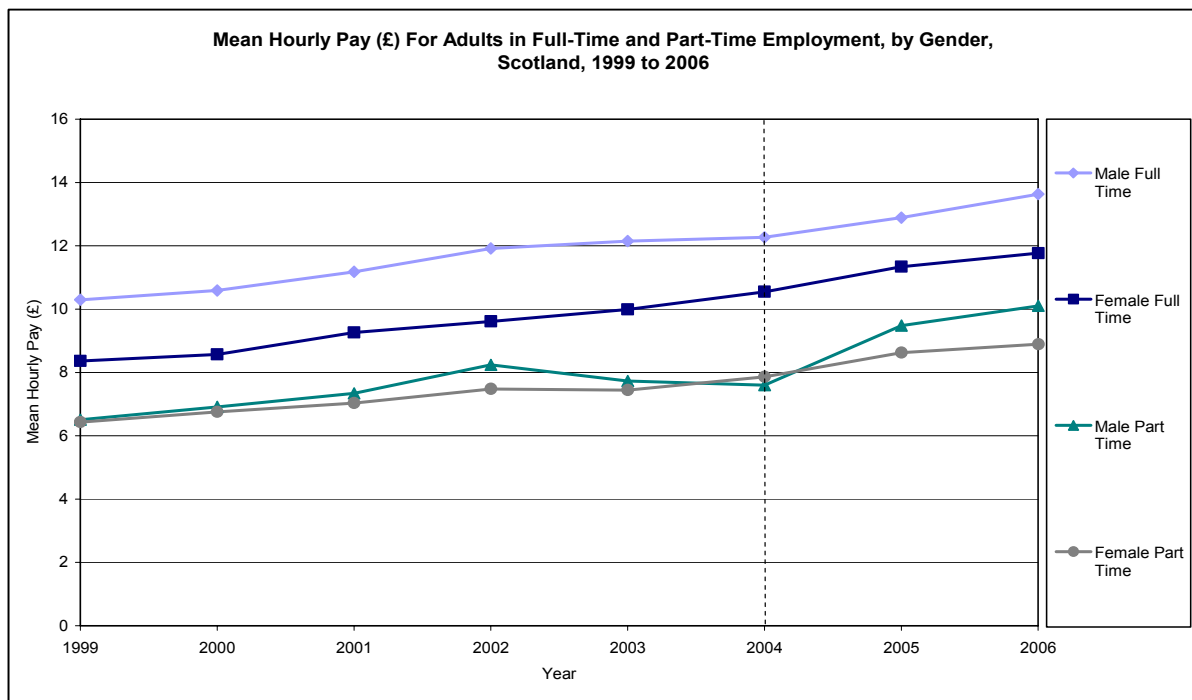
Earnings: Mean Hourly Pay: Gender

In 2006, **mean** hourly pay for adults in full-time employment is 14% lower for females (£11.77) than for males (£13.63). Mean hourly pay for adults in part-time employment is 12% lower for females (£8.89) than for males (£10.10).

In 1999, mean hourly pay for females in full-time employment was 19% lower than for males and by 2003 this had narrowed slightly to 18%. Since 2004, the pay gap has narrowed further and in 2006 mean hourly pay for females is 14% lower than for males. Figures for 2004 onwards are not comparable with previous years¹.

In 1999, mean hourly pay for females in part-time employment was 1% lower for females than for males and by 2003 this gap had increased to 4%. In 2006, mean hourly pay for females in part-time employment is 12% lower for females than males.

Between 1999 and 2006 mean hourly pay (£) has increased substantially for males and females in both part-time and full-time employment. The largest proportion increase in mean hourly pay is for males in part-time employment up by 55% from £6.51 in 1999 to £10.10 in 2006.



Source: Office for National Statistics - Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings

Note:

1. To improve coverage and hence make the survey more representative, supplementary information was collected from the 2004 ASHE survey onwards. The 2004 and 2005 results are therefore discontinuous with the results of 2003 and previous years, for which no supplementary information was collected.

Publications

Social Focus on Women and Men 2002

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/sfwm/docs/sfwm-00.asp>

Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=13101>

Earnings: Median Weekly Pay: Disability

In 2006, the average median weekly pay of full-time employees was estimated to be 5% higher for non-disabled adults (£375) than for disabled¹ adults (£357). By comparison disabled adults were estimated to earn £250 per week in 1999, compared to £288 for non-disabled adults, a pay gap of 15%^{2,3}.

Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS), Spring Quarters

Notes: 1. The LFS questions on health and disability reflect the provisions of the Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) 1995. The LFS broadly classifies disabled into three categories records: DDA disabled (current disabled) only - who have a current disability which includes people who have a long-term disability which substantially limits their day-to-day activities; Work-limiting disabled - people who have a long-term disability which affects the kind of work or amount of work they might do; and a third category where respondents have both.

2. The Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) is the preferred source of estimates of earnings, however questions on disability are not asked in the ASHE.

3. Pay estimates are based on small sample sizes and as such, these data are subject to a high degree of sampling error.

Publications

Social Focus on Disability 2004

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/08/19818/41697>

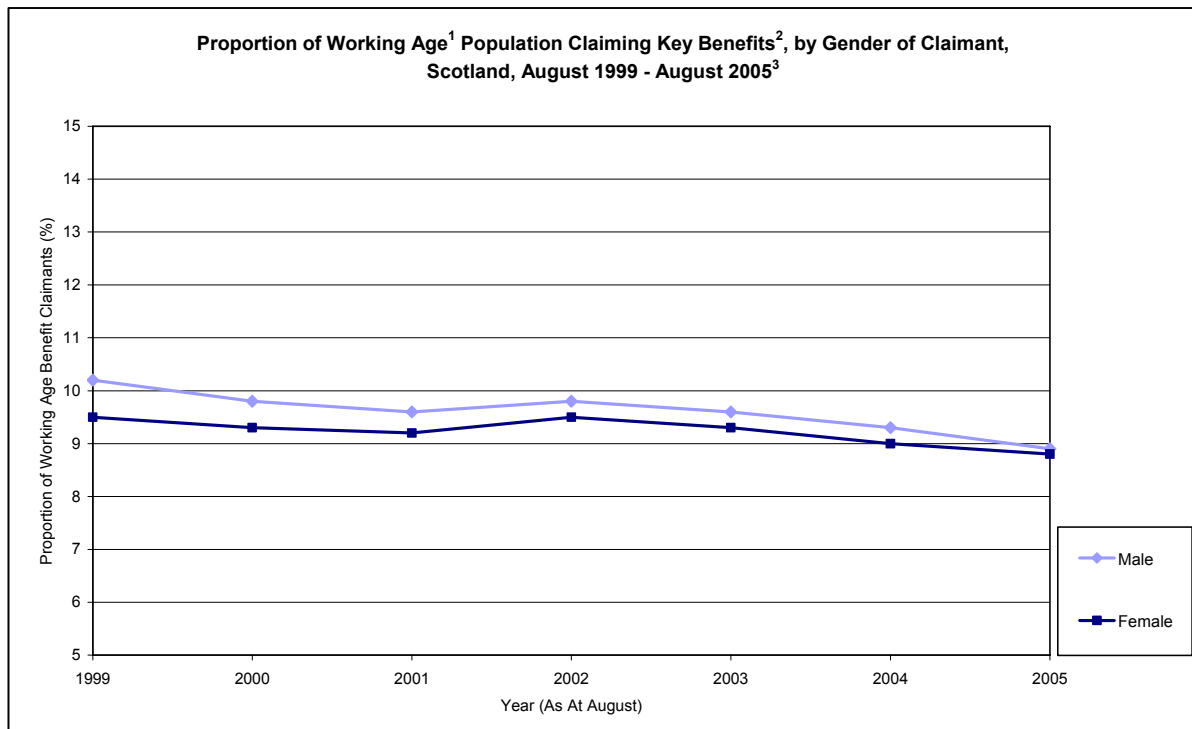
Annual Population Survey in Scotland, 2005

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/06/28140032/0>

Benefits Claimants

Working Age Key Benefits Claimants: Gender

In 2005, the proportion of adult males and females claiming key benefits is very similar (at just under 9%). The proportion has decreased steadily for both groups since 1999, though this is most marked for males (a fall of 1.3 percentage points).



Source: Department of Work and Pensions (DWP) Information Directorate: Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study - as at August

Notes: 1. Males aged 16 to 64 years and females aged 16 to 59 years.

2. Key benefits include; Jobseekers Allowance (JSA), Income Support (IS) (including Pension Credit for males aged 60-64 from 2003 onwards), Incapacity Benefit (IB), Severe Disablement Allowance (SDA), Disability Living Allowance (DLA) (from May 2002), Carer's Allowance (CA), Bereavement Benefits (BB)/ Widow Benefits (WB) and National Insurance Credits through JSA and IB.

3. Time series benefit figures are affected by the introduction of Child Tax Credit from April 2003.

Publication

Social Focus on Women and Men 2002

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/sfwm/docs/sfwm-00.asp>

Web Link

Department of Work & Pensions (DWP) Tabulation Tool

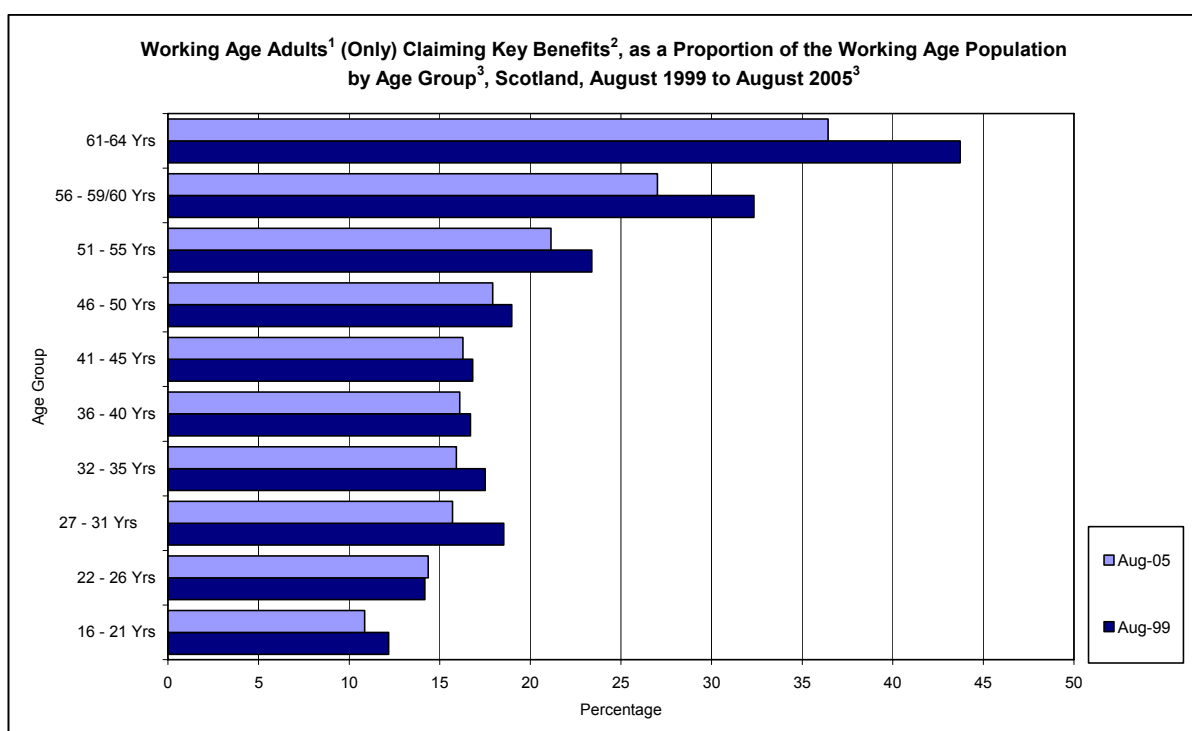
<http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/tabtool.asp>

Working Age Key Benefits Claimants: Age

In general, the proportion of adults claiming key benefits¹ tends to increase with age, although it is similar for those aged between 22 and 45 years.

In 2005, 11% of working age adults between 16 and 21 years are claiming key benefits, compared to 36% of those aged between 61 and 64 years². There is little fluctuation among those aged between 22 and 45 years for whom the proportion claiming key benefits varies between 14% and 16%.

With the exception of those aged 22 to 26 years, the proportion of people claiming key benefits has decreased for all age groups since 1999, with the largest fall being for those aged between 61-64 years (down from 44% in 1999 to 36% in 2005).



Source: Department of Work and Pensions: Information Directorate - Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study (WPLS) - as at August

Notes: 1. Key benefits include; Jobseekers Allowance (JSA), Income Support (IS) (including Pension Credit for males aged 60-64 from 2003 onwards), Incapacity Benefit (IB), Severe Disablement Allowance (SDA), Disability Living Allowance (DLA) (from May 2002), Carer's Allowance (CA), Bereavement Benefits (BB)/ Widow Benefits (WB) and National Insurance Credits through JSA and IB.

2. Those aged 61-64 year include males of working age only. The age band '56- 59/ 60 Yrs' refers to females aged between 56 and 59 years and males aged between 56 and 60 years i.e. based on those who would still be working according to state pension age at the time.

3. Time series benefit figures are affected by the introduction of Child Tax Credit from April 2003.

Web Link

Department of Work & Pensions (DWP) Tabulation Tool

<http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/tabtool.asp>

Working Age Key Benefits Claimants: Ethnic Group

In 2005, the proportion of the working age population¹ claiming key benefits² is slightly higher for white ethnic groups (13.9%) than for minority ethnic groups³ (9.8%).

Source: Annual Population Survey in Scotland 2005 (January - December).

Notes: 1. Refers to males aged between 16 and 64 years and females aged between 16 and 59 years.

2. Key benefits include: Unemployment related benefits, National Insurance credits, Income Support (not as unemployed person) and Sickness or disability benefits (excluding Disabled Persons Tax Credit).

3. Figures for minority ethnic groups are based on small sample sizes and as such, these data are subject to a high degree of sampling error.

Publication

Analysis of Ethnicity in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/02/18876/32937>

Web Link

Annual Population Survey in Scotland, 2005

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/06/28140032/0>

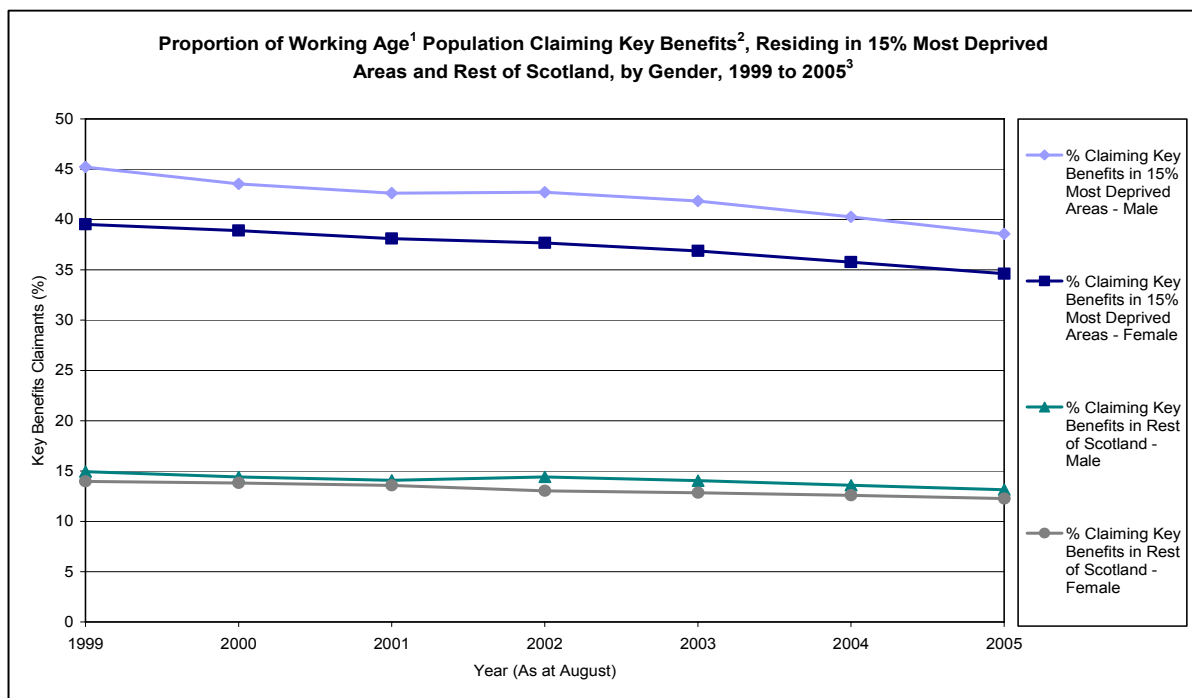
Working Age Key Benefits Claimants: Gender & Deprived Areas

The data outlined below are based on the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2006.

The proportion of both male and female working age adults claiming key benefits who reside in the 15% most deprived areas of Scotland is markedly higher than for males and females living in the rest of Scotland.

In 2005, 39% of males residing in the 15% most deprived areas are claiming key benefits, compared to 13% of those residing in the rest of Scotland. By comparison 35% of females residing in the 15% most deprived areas are claiming key benefits compared to 12% of those living in the rest of Scotland.

Since 1999, the proportion of both males and females claiming key benefits has decreased steadily for all areas, though this has been more marked for those residing in the 15% most deprived areas of Scotland.



Source: Benefits Data: Department of Work & Pensions (DWP)
 Population Estimates: General Register Office for Scotland (GROS)
 Deprived Areas: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2006

Notes: 1. Defined as males aged between 16 and 64 years and females aged between 16 and 59 years.

2. Key benefits include; Jobseekers Allowance (JSA), Income Support (IS) (including Pension Credit for males aged 60-64 from 2003 onwards), Incapacity Benefit (IB), Severe Disablement Allowance (SDA), Disability Living Allowance (DLA) (from May 2002), Carer's Allowance (CA), Bereavement Benefits (BB)/ Widow Benefits (WB) and National Insurance Credits through JSA and IB.

3. Time series benefit figures are affected by the introduction of Child Tax Credit from April 2003.

Publications

Social Focus on Women and Men 2002

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/sfwm/docs/sfwm-00.asp>

Social Focus on Deprived Areas 2005

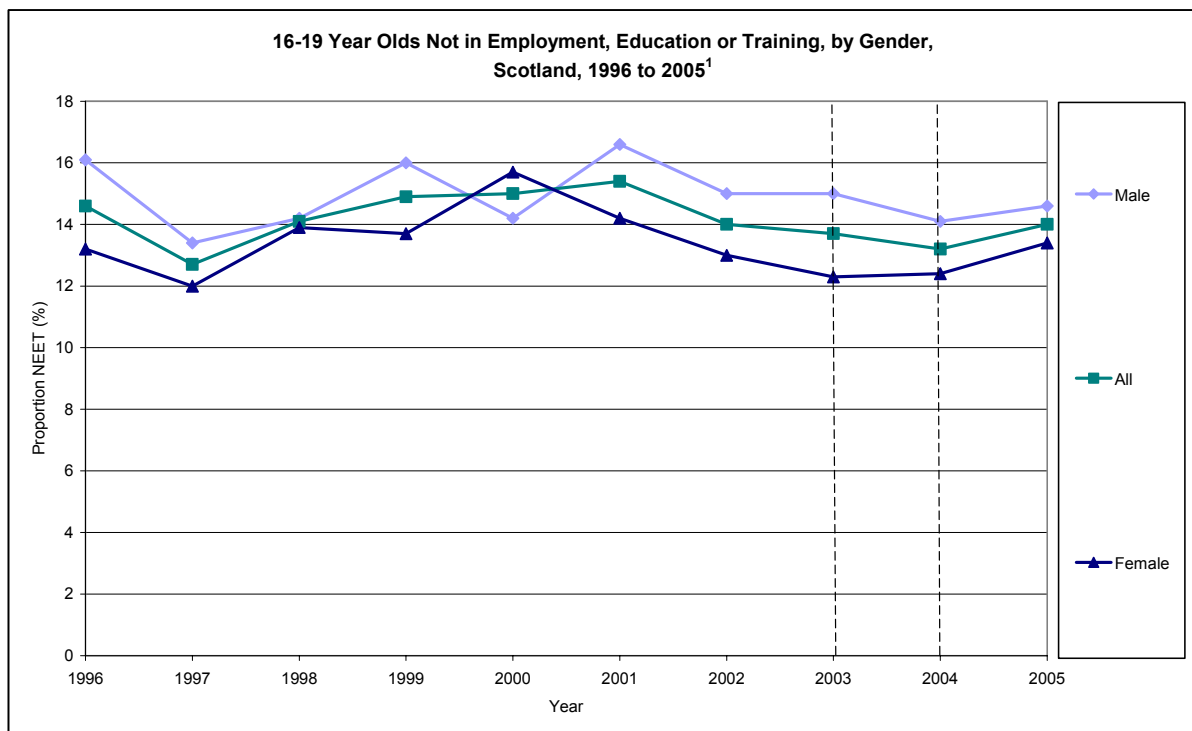
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/SocialFocusOnDeprivedAreas>

16-19 Year Olds Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET)

16-19 Years Olds NEET: Age

In 2005, the number of 16 to 19 year olds Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET) is approximately 36,000, equating to 14.0% of all those aged 16 to 19 years. For males aged 16 to 19 years, the NEET proportion was 14.6%, compared to 13.9% for females aged 16 to 19 years. There has not been a marked change in the NEET proportion in any year since 1996.

Reducing the proportion of 16-19 year olds Not in Employment, Education or Training is one of the Closing the Opportunity Gap targets.



Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS), quarters combined for 1996-2002. The 2003 figures are taken from the Annual Scottish LFS (ASLFS). From 2004 onwards figures are taken from the Annual Population Survey (APS). The APS and ASLFS include boosts to the main LFS. This means there is discontinuity in the series.

Publication

Social Focus on Women and Men 2002

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/sfwm/docs/sfwm-00.asp>

Web Link

Closing the Opportunity Gap Target B

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/People/Social-Inclusion/17415/CtOG-targets/ctog-target-b>

chapter four: **Transport and Travel**

4. TRANSPORT AND TRAVEL

Introduction to Transport and Travel and Equality

This section of the High Level Summary of Equality Statistics (HLSES) presents key information on transport and travel in Scotland across a number of equality dimensions including age, disability, gender and, in a small number of cases, ethnicity and religion. It reflects key areas of activity identified in the main High Level Summary of Statistics (HLSS) chapter on transport and travel (<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics>) from an equalities perspective and includes a few additional topics where these are particularly relevant to equality issues. Where the main HLSS publication presents data by any of these equality dimensions, these are also shown here for ease of reference.

As well as showing key high level trends, these analyses highlight where differences and potential areas of inequality may exist for transport and travel in Scotland for those groups outlined above. These analyses are not intended to provide a definitive set of equalities data and more detailed statistics for some of the equality dimensions, where available, may be found using the links provided. It is also not possible to breakdown all topics by all equality dimensions.

There are limitations in how far some data can be broken down by the above equality dimensions. Data taken from sample surveys often contain small numbers, particularly in the case of smaller ethnic groups and to some extent disability. As such, some data are prone to sampling error and trends based on such data often show a high degree of volatility. In such instances, data may have been combined for multiple years or multiple ethnic groups, whilst in other cases data may be shown for a single year only. In other instances small data may have been suppressed in order to protect individuals' confidentiality.

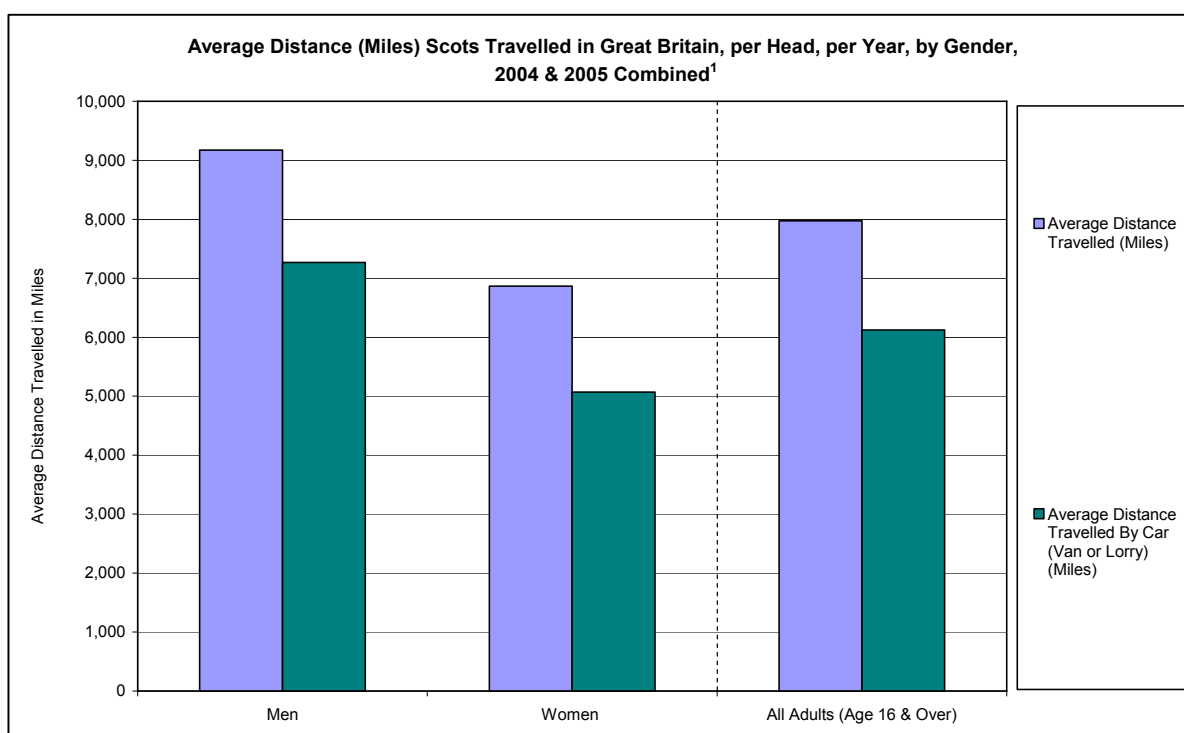
Possible reasons underlying any differences reported in this chapter are not discussed here. Factors which contribute to differences between equality groups represent a complex interplay of cultural, demographic and socio-economic factors and, as such are outwith the scope of this publication. However some links to relevant research are provided, where available.

Personal Travel

Average Distance Travelled

Average Distance Travelled: Gender

On average, Scots travelled 7,332 miles per person (all ages) per year in Great Britain in the two year period 2004-2005 (combined), according to the National Travel Survey (NTS). The car (or van/ lorry) was used as the main mode of transport for over three-quarters of the distance travelled (5,621 miles). For adults (people aged 16 and over) the average was 7,972 miles per head per year. On average, men travelled 9,175 miles compared to 6,866 miles for women (a difference of 2,309 miles). A car, van or lorry was the main mode of transport for both men (79% of distance travelled) and women (74% of all distance travelled).



Source: National Travel Survey (NTS) - 2004 & 2005

Note: 1. Sample data have been combined for 2004 and 2005 in order to boost sample size and reduce the effect of sampling error.

Publications

Social Focus on Women and Men 2002

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/sfwm/docs/sfwm-00.asp>

Travel by Scottish residents: some NTS results (Published 2005)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/04/1894658/46593>

Scottish Transport Statistics (Published 2005)

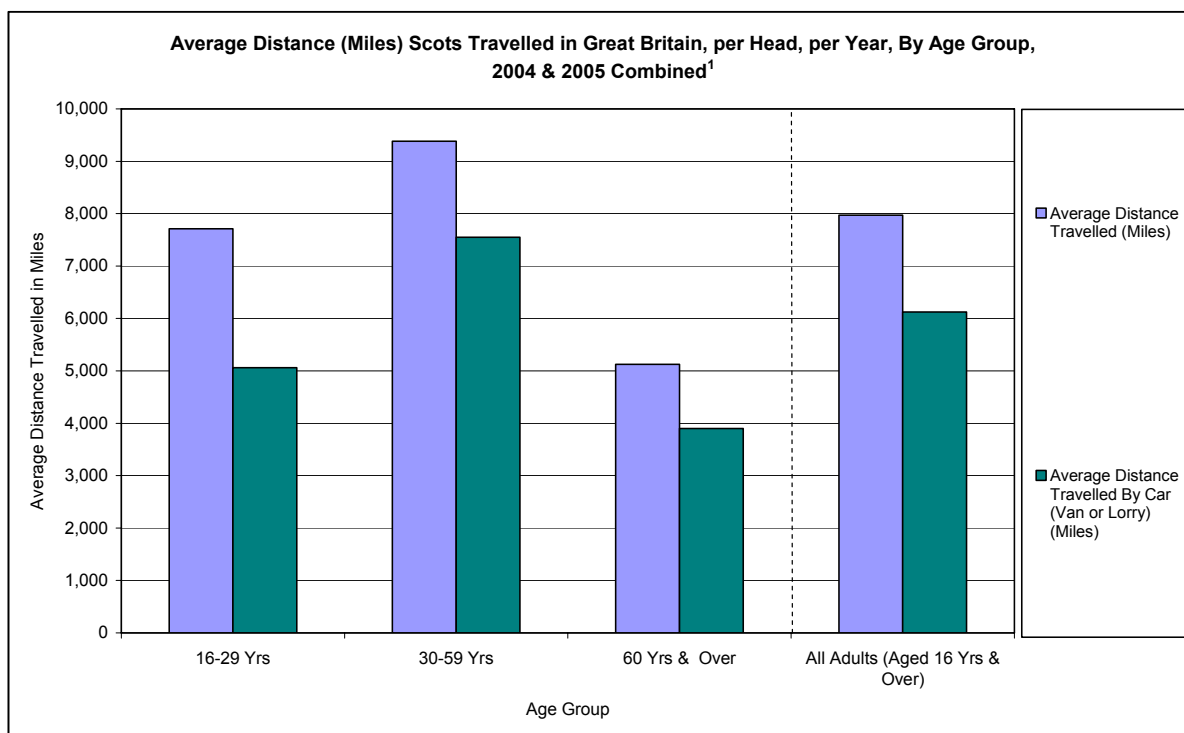
www.scotland.gov.uk/transtat/sts

Updated Versions of Scottish Transport Statistics Tables

www.scotland.gov.uk/transtat/stsupdate

Average Distance Travelled: Age

According to the National Travel Survey (NTS), adults aged between 30 and 59 years, travelled a greater average distance in Great Britain per person, per year (9,382 miles) in 2004-2005 combined, than adults aged between 16 and 29 years or aged 60 years and over. Adults aged between 30 and 59 years used a car (or van/ lorry) for 80% of the annual distance travelled. This proportion of car usage is the highest of all age groups.



Source: National Travel Survey (NTS) - 2003 & 2004

Note: 1. Sample data have been combined for 2004 and 2005 in order to boost sample size and reduce the effect of sampling error.

Publications

Travel by Scottish residents: some NTS results (Published 2005)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/04/1894658/46593>

Scottish Transport Statistics (Published 2005)

www.scotland.gov.uk/transtat/sts

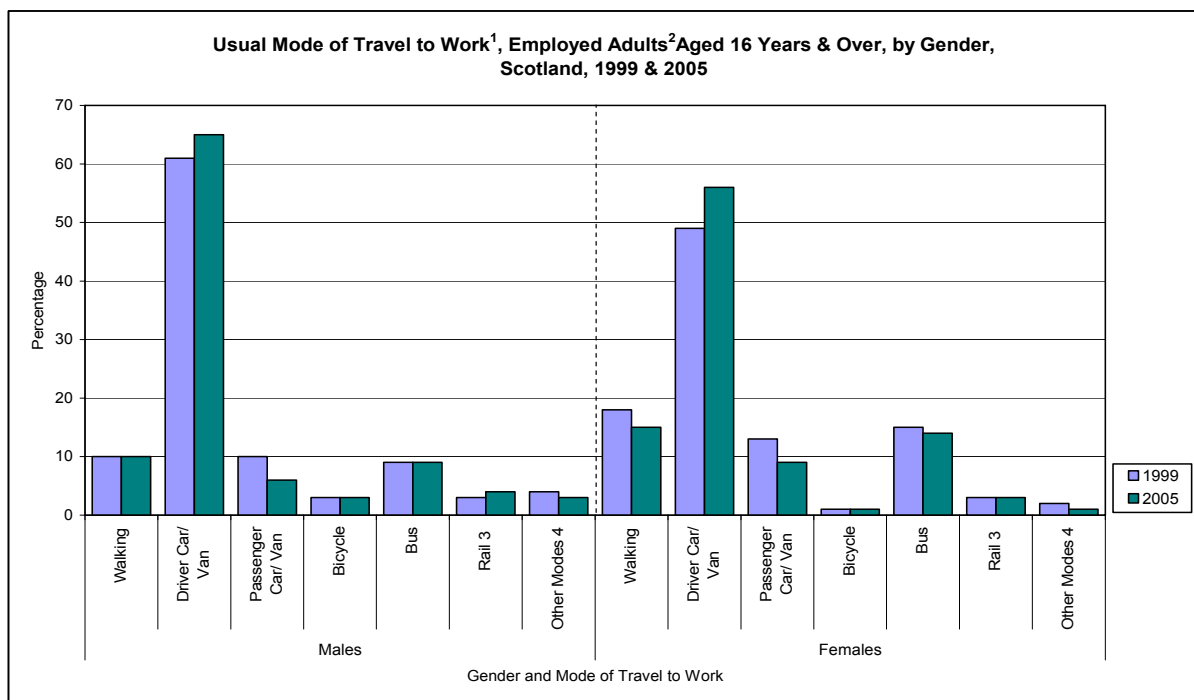
Travel to Work

Mode of Transport to Work

Mode of Transport to Work: Gender

According to the Scottish Household Survey in 2005, the car/van is the most popular mode of commuting to work for both males (71%) and females (65%), as either a driver or a passenger. Since 1999, larger proportions of both males and females drive to work, and smaller proportions travel as a car passenger.

In 2005, 10% of men who commuted walked to work, as did 15% of women. The bus was the next most popular mode of transport for commuting to work for both males (9%) and females (14%) in 2005. The bicycle and 'Other Modes' of transport are the least popular ways to commute to work for both males (3% for both modes) and females (1% for both modes).



Source: Scottish Household Survey -1999 & 2005

Notes: 1. Excluding those people who worked at or from home.

2. Those whose current situation is described as 'self-employed', 'employed full-time' or 'employed part-time'.

3. Rail includes Glasgow Underground.

4. Other Modes include forms of transport such as lorry, motorcycle, taxi etc.

Publications

Social Focus on Women and Men 2002

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/sfwm/docs/sfwm-00.asp>

Household Transport in 2005: some Scottish Household Survey results (Published 2006)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Transport-Travel/PubHouseTran>

Scottish Transport Statistics (Published 2005)

www.scotland.gov.uk/transtat/sts

Updated Versions of Scottish Transport Statistics Tables

www.scotland.gov.uk/transtat/stsupdate

Web Link

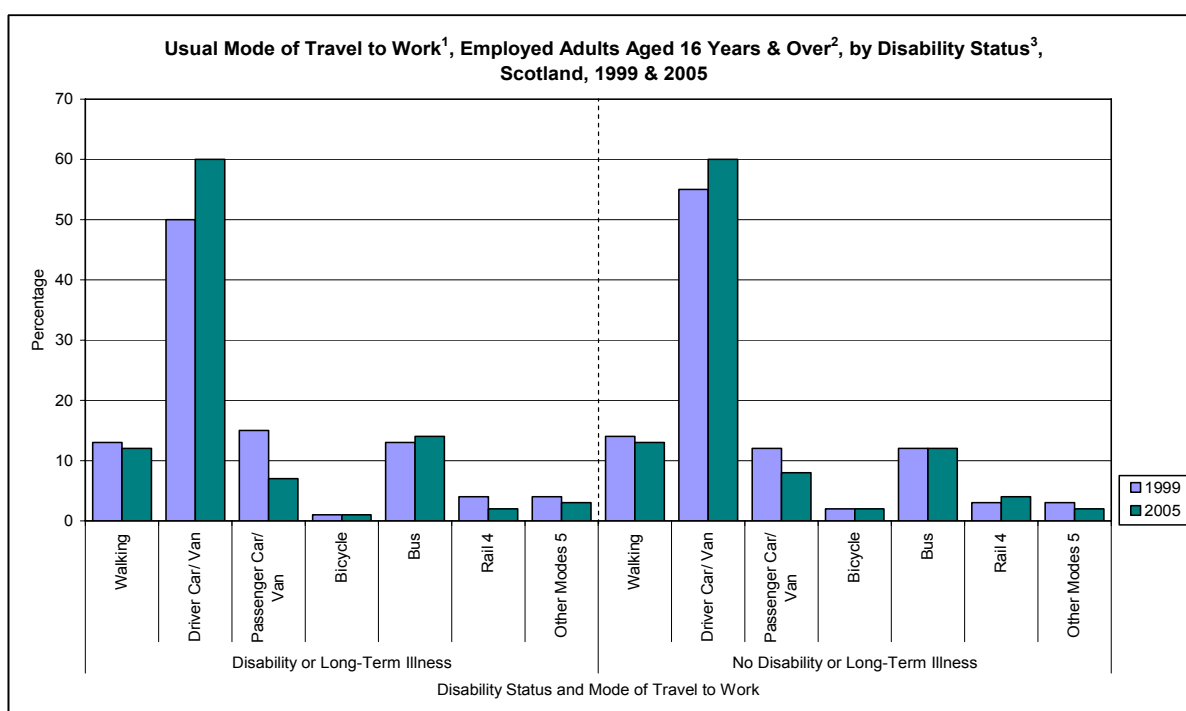
Scottish Household Survey

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/4031>

Mode of Transport to Work: Disability

According to the 2005 Scottish Household Survey, there is relatively little difference in the modes of transport by which people with and without a disability/ long-term illness commute to work. The most popular mode of transport for both groups is the car/ van, either as driver or passenger (67% of adults with a disability/ long-term illness and 68% of adults with no disability/ long-term illness). Since 1999, higher proportions of both groups are commuting to work as a car driver, and fewer travel as a car passenger.

The bicycle is the least popular mode of transport for commuting to work for adults with a disability/ long-term illness (1%), whilst the bicycle and other modes of transport are the least popular mode of transport for adults with no disability/ long-term illness (2% for both modes).



Source: Scottish Household Survey -1999 & 2005

Notes: 1. Excluding those people who worked at or from home.

2. Those whose current situation is described as 'self-employed', 'employed full-time' or 'employed part-time'.

3. Disability status is self-assessed by the respondent.

4. Rail includes Glasgow Underground.

5. Other Modes include forms of transport such as lorry, motorcycle, taxi etc.

Publication

Social Focus on Disability 2004

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/08/19818/41697>

Web Link

Scottish Household Survey

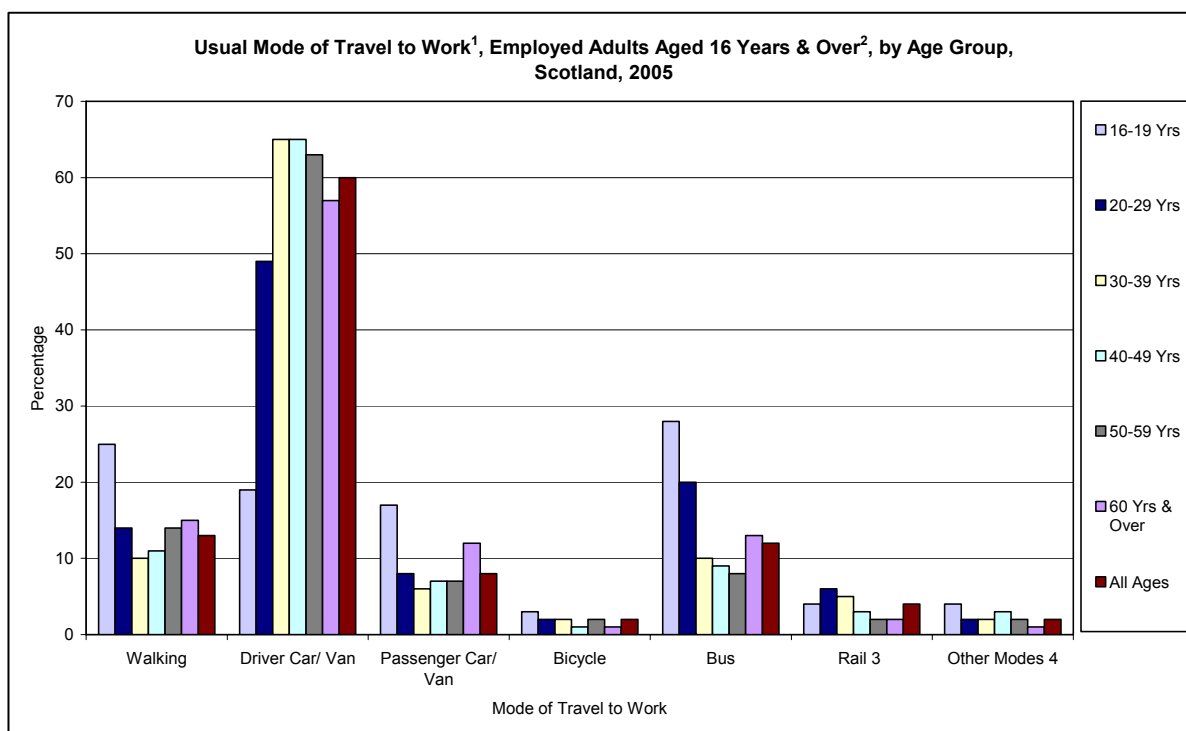
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/4031>

Mode of Transport to Work: Age

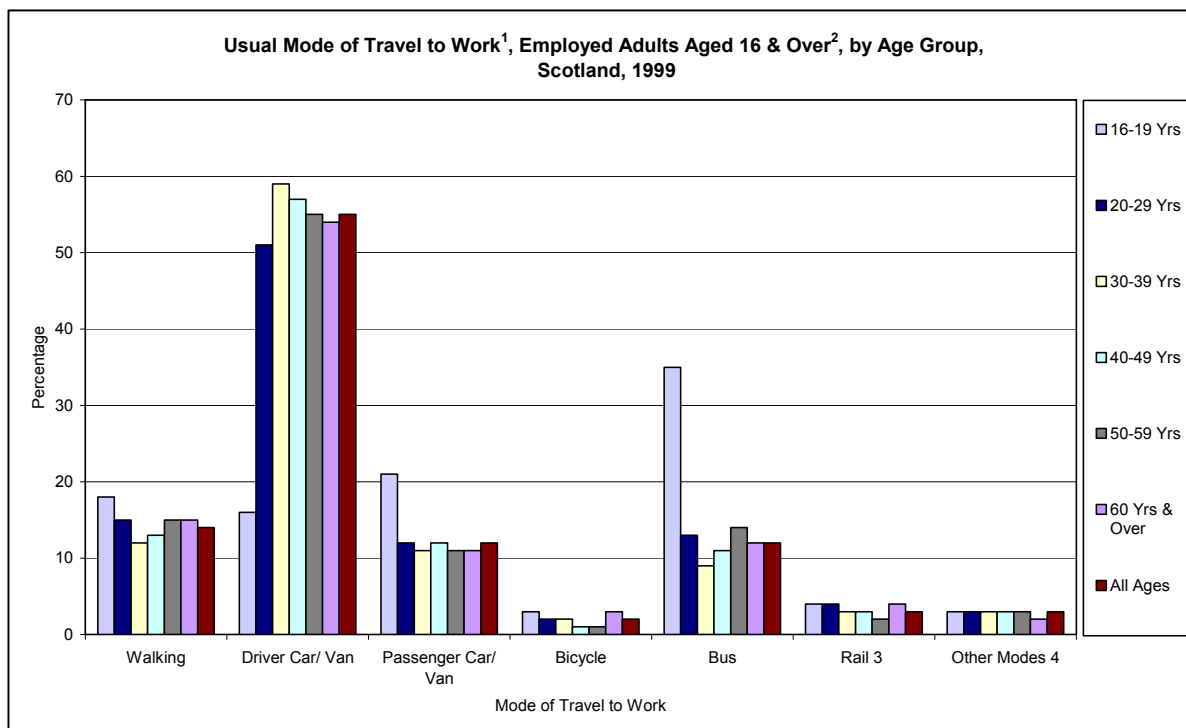
According to the Scottish Household Survey in 2005, the car/van (either as a passenger or driver) is the most popular form of transport used to commute to work for all age groups. In general, the use of a car to commute to work increases with age (with the exception of those aged between 50 and 59 years). Conversely, the use of the bus to commute to work tends to decline with age (with the exception of those aged 60 years and over). Adults aged between 16 and 19 years are most likely to commute to work by car/ van (36% either as a driver or passenger), followed by the bus (28%) and then walking (25%).

In general the modes of transport which different age groups use to commute to work have not changed dramatically since 1999. However there are a few differences. In 2005, of 30-39 year olds who travelled to work, 65% drove compared to only 59% in 1999; the corresponding increase for 40-49 year olds was from 57% in 1999 to 65% in 2005 and for 50-59 year olds from 55% to 63%.

Thirteen per cent of adults aged 20 to 29 years commuted to work by bus in 1999 and this increased to 20% in 2005.



Cont'd...



Source: Scottish Household Survey -1999 & 2005

Notes: 1. Excluding those people who worked at or from home.

2. Those whose current situation is described as 'self-employed', 'employed full-time' or 'employed part-time'.

3. Rail includes Glasgow Underground.

4. Other Modes include forms of transport such as lorry, motorcycle, taxi etc.

Publications

Household Transport in 2005: some Scottish Household Survey results (Published 2006)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Transport-Travel/PubHouseTran>

Scottish Transport Statistics (Published 2005)

www.scotland.gov.uk/transtat/sts

Updated Versions of Scottish Transport Statistics Tables

www.scotland.gov.uk/transtat/stsupdate

Web Link

Scottish Household Survey

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/4031>

Travel to School

Travel to School: Age (Children)

In 2005, 53% of pupils walked to school, 24% went by bus and 21% by car, according to the Scottish Household Survey (SHS). One per cent cycled, 1% went by train and 2% used other modes of transport.

Pupils aged 4 to 11 years (broadly, primary school ages) were more likely to walk (59% against 45% for 12 to 18 year olds) or go by car (26% against 14%). Pupils aged 12 to 18 years were more likely to go by bus (38% against 13%). The chart shows how the use of the different modes changes with age (the apparent year-to-year fluctuations may reflect sampling variability).

Roughly half of the pupils living in rural areas went by bus, and under a third walked. Fifty-six per cent of pupils in large urban areas walked to school, and only 20% went by bus. The percentage travelling by car did not vary much with the type of area.

Since the SHS started in 1999, the percentage of pupils travelling by car seems to have risen, the percentage who walk may have fallen and there has been little change in the use of the bus. Sampling variability may cause some apparent year-to-year fluctuations. Over the longer term, the National Travel Survey (NTS) shows that the percentage walking to school has fallen (it was around 69% in 1985-86), that those who travel by car has risen (from about 6% in 1985-86), and that there has been little change in the use of the bus.



Source: More detailed version of figures from an updated version of this table available in Scottish Transport Statistics 2005 edition (Table 12.18) and Household Transport in 2005 (Table 27)

Publications

Household Transport in 2005: some Scottish Household Survey results (Published 2006)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Transport-Travel/PubHouseTran>

Scottish Transport Statistics (Published 2005)

www.scotland.gov.uk/transtat/sts

Updated Versions of Scottish Transport Statistics Tables

www.scotland.gov.uk/transtat/stsupdate

Web Link

Scottish Household Survey

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/4031>

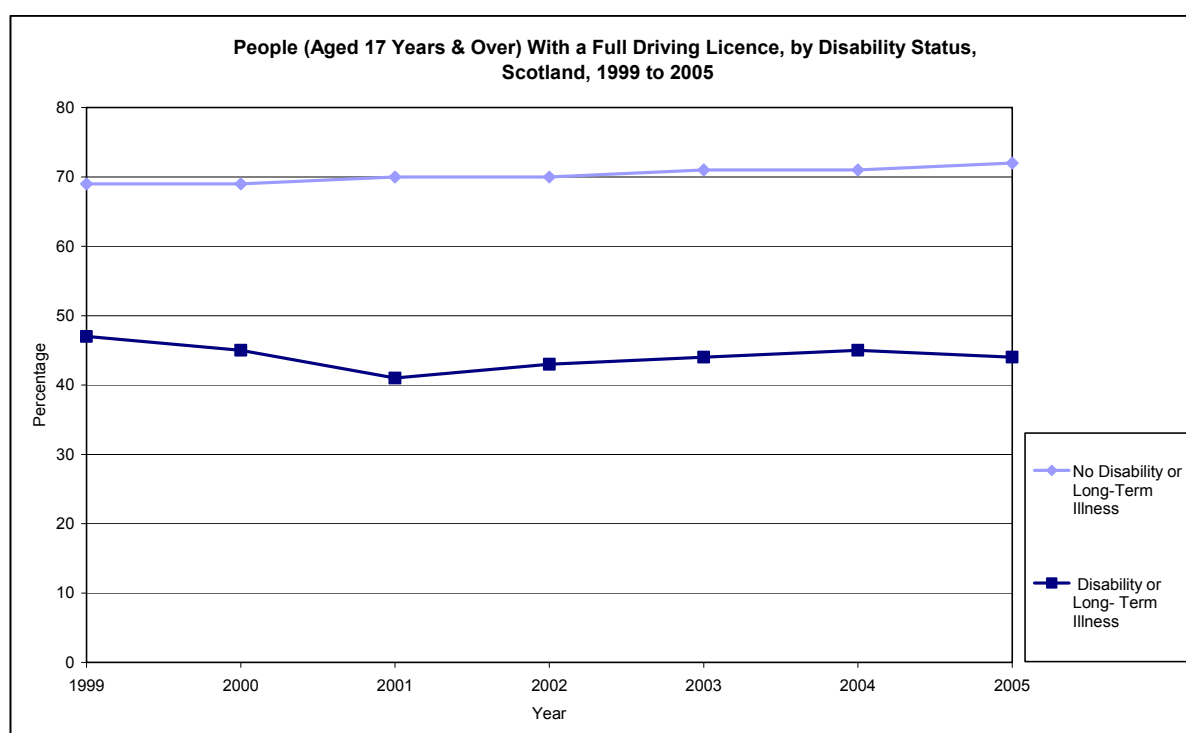
Private Transport

Driving Licence Possession

Driving Licence Possession: Disability

In 2005, the Scottish Household Survey estimates that 44% of people aged 17 and over who have a disability or long-term illness hold a full driving licence. This compares to 72% of people who report no disability/ long-term illness.

Since 1999 the proportion of people aged 17 and over who hold a full driving licence and have no disability or long-term illness has increased steadily year on year, whilst for those with a disability or long-term illness the proportion fell to a low of 41% in 2001 and has since increased steadily to around 45%.



Source: Scottish Household Survey - 1999 to 2005

Publications

Social Focus on Disability 2004

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/08/19818/41697>

Reid-Howie Associates (2004) Transport Provision for Disabled People: Progress since 1998

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/07/19591/39825>

Web Link

Scottish Household Survey

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/4031>

Driving Licence Possession: Ethnic Group

According to the combined results of the Scottish Household Survey between 2001 and 2005, adults from minority ethnic groups are markedly less likely to hold a driving licence (48%) than white ethnic groups (66%). However it should be noted that the number of respondents from minority ethnic groups on which the first proportion is based is fairly small (531) (even when five years' data are combined) and as such could be subject to a degree of sampling error.

Adults (17 Years & Over) - Driving Licence Possession by Combined Ethnic Group ¹ , Scotland, 2003-2005 (Combined) ²				<i>Percentage & Number</i>
Ethnic Group (Combined)	Scotland			
	2003-2005 (Combined)			
	Driving Licence Possession 17 Years & Over			
	YES	NO		Base
White Ethnic Groups	66	34		38,281
Minority Ethnic Groups ³	48	52		531
All People⁴	65	35		38,826

Source: Scottish Household Survey - April 2003 to December 2005

Notes: 1. Survey data have been combined for the period April 2003 to December 2005, due to small sample sizes for minority ethnic groups in each given year.

2. Ethnic groups have been combined due to small sample sizes.

3. The percentage shown for minority ethnic groups, is based on a small sample size or just over 500 respondents and as such could be subject to a degree of sampling error.

4. Includes counts of ethnic group unknown or not disclosed, therefore numbers do not sum to total.

5. The SHS does not provide ethnic group information for 2001, 2002 or the first three months of 2003 because of problems with the way the data for that period were collected and coded.

Publication

Analysis of Ethnicity in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/02/18876/32937>

Web Link

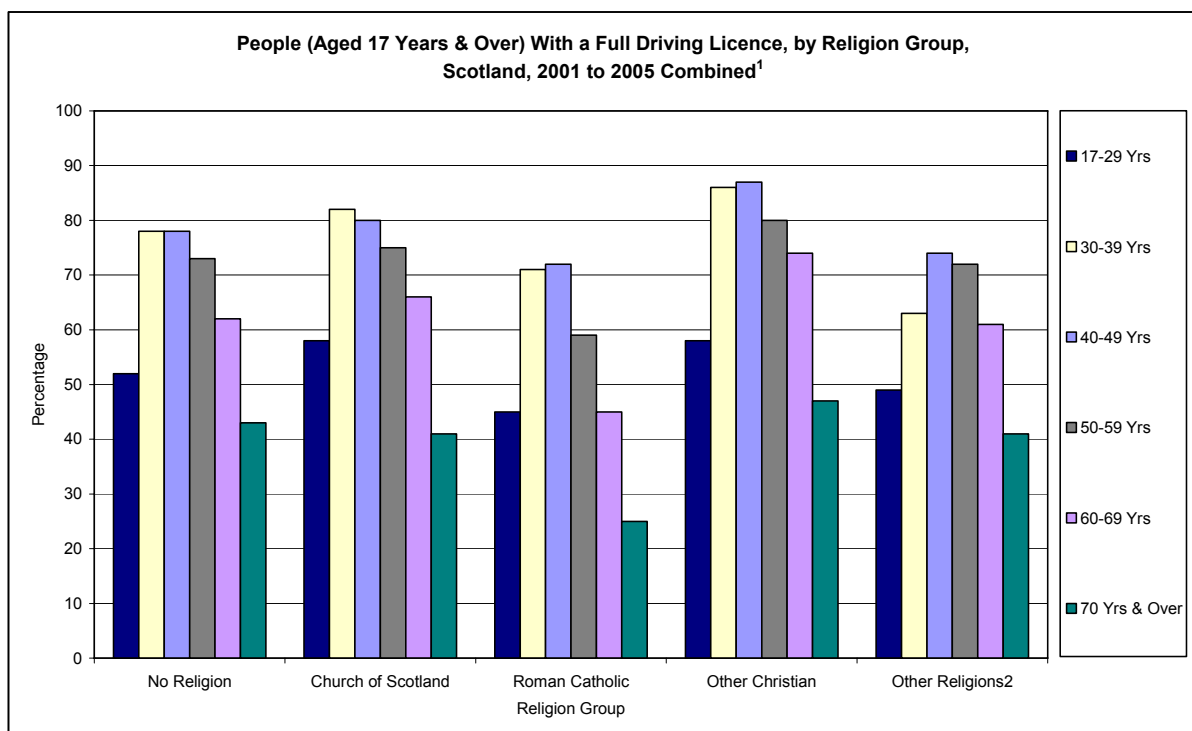
Scottish Household Survey

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/4031>

Driving Licence Possession: Religion Group & Age

Combining data from 2001 to 2005, the Scottish Household Survey shows that adults aged 17 years and over who classify themselves as belonging to an Other Christian religion group are most likely to possess a driving licence (72%). This compares to 55% of adults classifying themselves as Roman Catholic. However for most religion groups there are no marked differences in the proportion of adults who hold a driving licence.

Across all religion groups and those with no religion, it can be seen that the proportion of people with a full driving licence increases markedly between the ages of 17 to 29 years and 30 to 39 years. After the age of 40 to 49 years, the proportion of those with a full driving licence starts to decline for the remaining age groups.



Source: Scottish Household Survey - 2001 to 2005

Notes: 1. Survey data have been combined for each year from 2001 to 2005, due to small sample sizes for certain religion groups in each given year.

2. Includes Buddhist, Hindu, Muslim, Jewish, Sikh and "Another religion". Sample sizes for these religion groups are too small to break down further.

Publication

Analysis of Religion in the 2001 Census

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/02/20757/53567>

Web Link

Scottish Household Survey

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/4031>

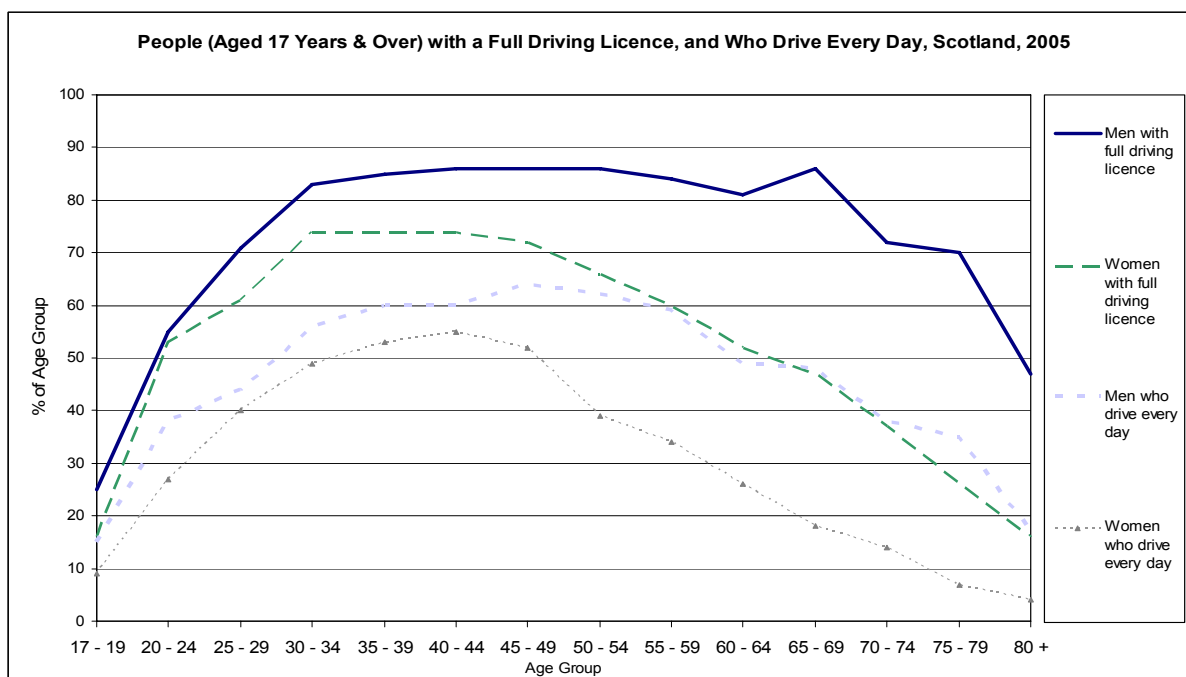
Frequency of Driving

Frequency of Driving: Age & Gender

In 2005, almost two-thirds (65%) of people aged 17 years and over had a full driving licence: 77% of men but only 56% of women, according to the Scottish Household Survey (SHS). The percentage was highest (around 78% to 79%) for those aged 30 to 49 years. It was higher for men than for women for every age-group, as shown in the chart. Possession of a full driving licence increased with income, from 44% of people aged 17 years and over living in households with a net income of up to £10,000 per year, to 92% of those in "over £40,000" households. In rural areas, around four-fifths of people aged 17 years and over had a full driving licence, compared with under three-fifths in large urban areas.

The Scottish Household Survey shows that, since 1999, the percentage of 17 years and over with a full driving licence has risen from 63%, with little change in the figure for men and an increase from 52% for women. The small Scottish part of the (GB) National Travel Survey (NTS) sample shows longer-term growth (from 49% in 1985-1986 to 67% in 2004-2005), due mainly to a large increase for women (from 34% to 58%), with the figure for men rising less rapidly (from 68% to 78%). It should be noted that SHS and NTS results differ slightly (e.g.) due to sampling variability.

In 2005, 41% of people aged 17 years and over said that they drove every day: 50% of men and 34% of women. The percentage was highest (around 55%) for those aged 30 to 49 years. It was higher for men than for women for every age group. The percentage of people aged 17 years and over who drove every day increased with annual net household income, from 19% of those living in households with a net income of up to £10,000 per year, to 70% in "over £40,000" households. In rural areas, around half the people aged 17 years and over drove every day, compared with about a third in large urban areas.



Source: More detailed version of figures appearing in an updated version of Scottish Transport Statistics 2005 edition (Tables 1.16 and 12.10) and Household Transport in 2005 (Tables 2 and 3)

Publications

Social Focus on Women and Men 2002

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/sfwm/docs/sfwm-00.asp>

Household Transport in 2005: some SHS results (Published 2006)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Transport-Travel/PubHouseTran>

Scottish Transport Statistics (Published 2005)

www.scotland.gov.uk/transtat/sts

Updated Versions of Scottish Transport Statistics Tables

www.scotland.gov.uk/transtat/stsupdate

Travel by Scottish residents: some NTS results (Published 2005)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/04/1894658/46593>

Web Link

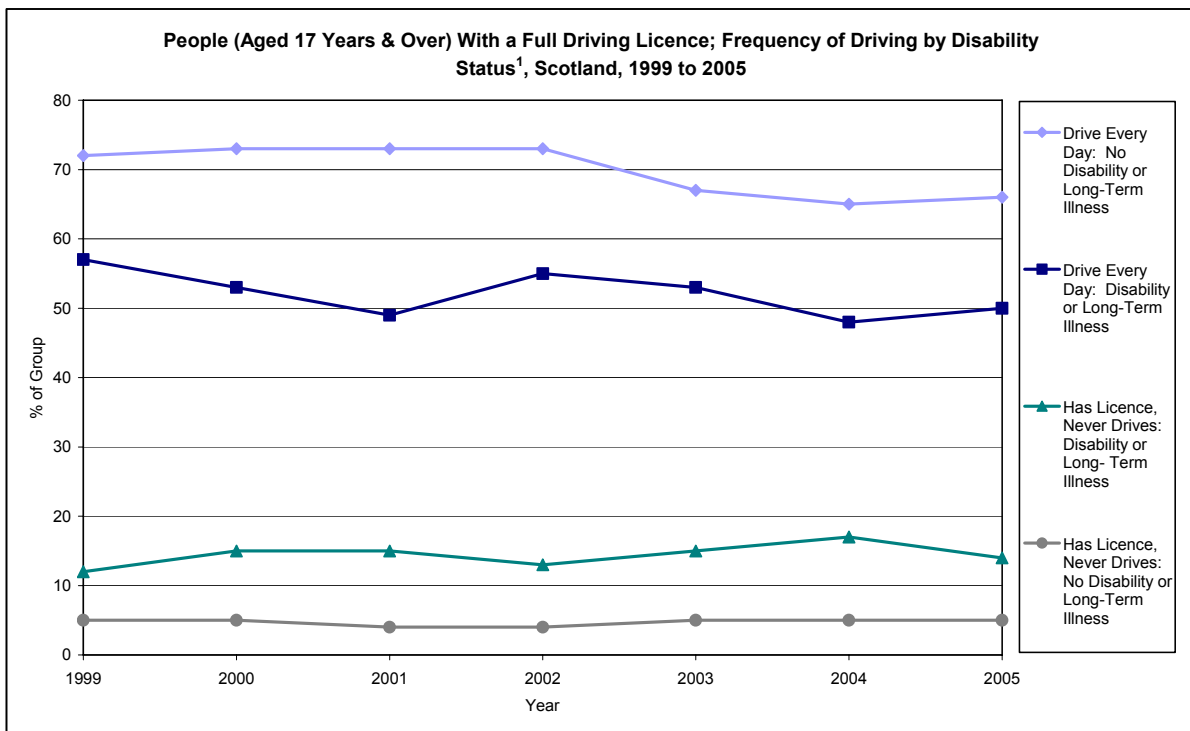
Scottish Household Survey

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/4031>

Frequency of Driving: Disability

According to the Scottish Household Survey in 2005, 50% of adults aged 17 years and over who report a disability or long-term illness (and who possess a full driving licence) drive every day. This compares to 66% of those who report no disability/ long-term illness. Though data are quite volatile year on year, in general, the proportion of adults who drive every day has tended to decrease for both groups between 1999 and 2005.

In 2005, 14% of adults with a disability/ long-term illness possess a full driving licence but never drive. This compares to 5% of those with no disability/ long-term illness. There has been relatively little change in these proportions since 1999.



Source: Scottish Household Survey -1999 to 2005

Note: 1. Disability status is self-assessed by the respondent.

Publications

Social Focus on Disability 2004

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/08/19818/41697>

Reid-Howie Associates (2004) Transport Provision for Disabled People: Progress since 1998

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/07/19591/39825>

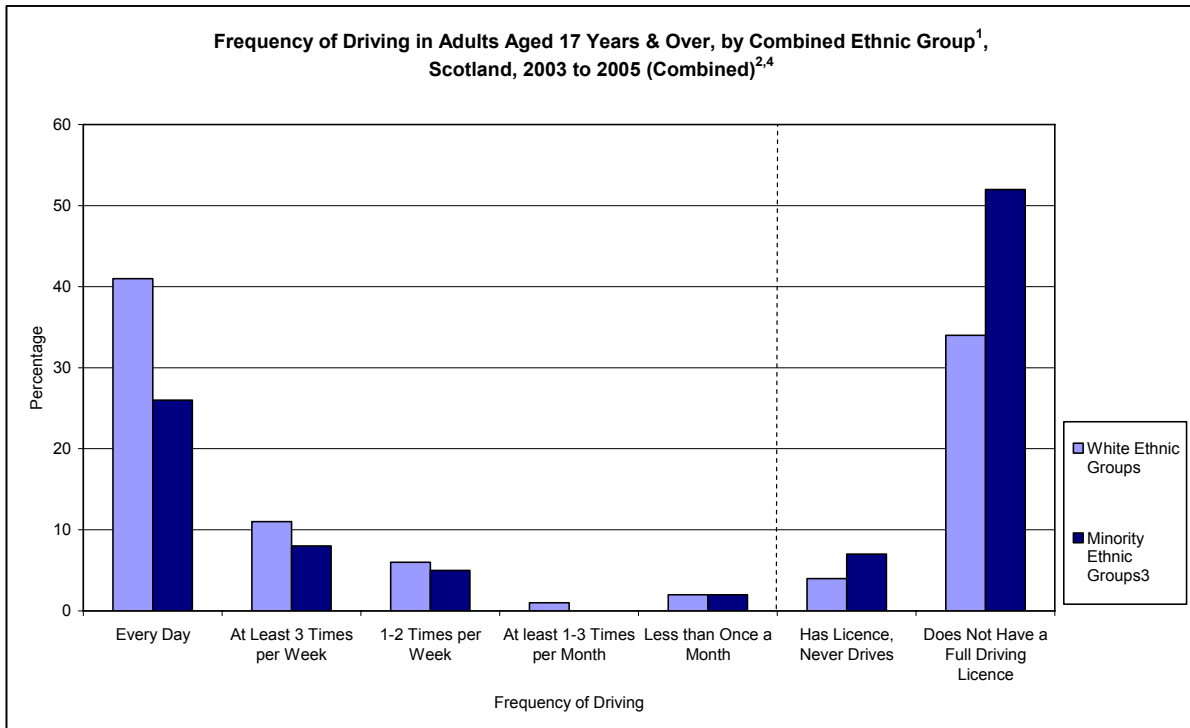
Web Link

Scottish Household Survey

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/4031>

Frequency of Driving: Ethnic Group

Combining data from 2003 to 2005, the Scottish Household Survey estimates that 26% of adults (aged 17 years and above) from minority ethnic groups drive every day, compared to 41% of adults from white ethnic groups. Also of note is that over half (52%) of adults from minority ethnic groups do not have a full driving licence, compared to 34% of adults from white ethnic groups.



Source: Scottish Household Survey - April 2003 to December 2005

Notes: 1. Ethnic groups have been combined due to small sample sizes.

2. The percentage shown for minority ethnic groups is based on a small sample size or just over 500 respondents and as such could be subject to a degree of sampling error.

3. Survey data have been combined for 2003 to 2005, due to small sample sizes for minority ethnic groups in each given year.

4. The SHS does not provide ethnic group information for 2001, 2002 or the first three months of 2003 because of problems with the way in which the data for that period were collected and coded.

Publication

Analysis of Ethnicity in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/02/18876/32937>

Web Link

Scottish Household Survey

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/4031>

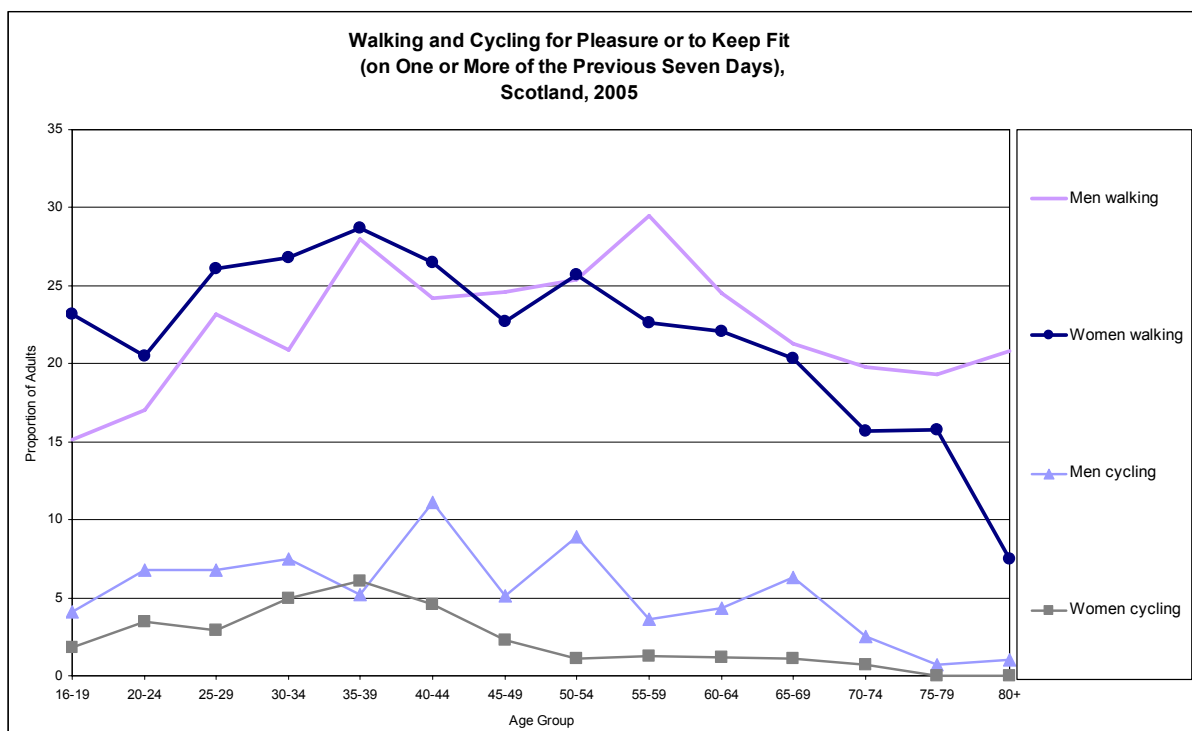
Walking and Cycling

Walking and Cycling: Age & Gender

The Scottish Household Survey asks adults whether, in the previous seven days, they walked more than a quarter of a mile in order to go somewhere (e.g. to work, to the shops, or to visit friends). In 2005, 53% of adults had done so. The percentages for men and women were about the same. Adults aged 16 to 19 years were the most likely to have walked to go somewhere, with over two-thirds reporting this, compared with only about half of those in their 50s and 60s, and one third of those aged 80 years and over. The percentage did not vary much with household income.

The interviewer asks a similar question about walking for pleasure or to keep fit (including jogging and walking a dog). Forty-six per cent of adults said that they had done so (48% of men and 45% of women). The chart shows how the percentage varies with sex and age. Walking for pleasure or to keep fit tended to rise with household income.

Similar information is collected about cycling. Three per cent of adults had made a trip of more than a quarter of a mile by bicycle, in the previous seven days, in order to go somewhere. The percentage was slightly higher for men and for younger adults. Four per cent had cycled for pleasure or to keep fit. The chart shows how this varies with sex and age; it also tended to rise with household income.



Source: More detailed version of figures in an updated version of Scottish Transport Statistics 2005 edition (Tables 12.11 and 12.12) and Household Transport in 2005 (Tables 12 and 13)

Publications

Social Focus on Women and Men 2002

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/sfwm/docs/sfwm-00.asp>

Household Transport in 2005: some SHS results (Published 2006)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Transport-Travel/PubHouseTran>

Scottish Transport Statistics (Published 2005)

www.scotland.gov.uk/transtat/sts

updated versions of Scottish Transport Statistics tables

www.scotland.gov.uk/transtat/stsupdate

Web Link

Scottish Household Survey

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/4031>

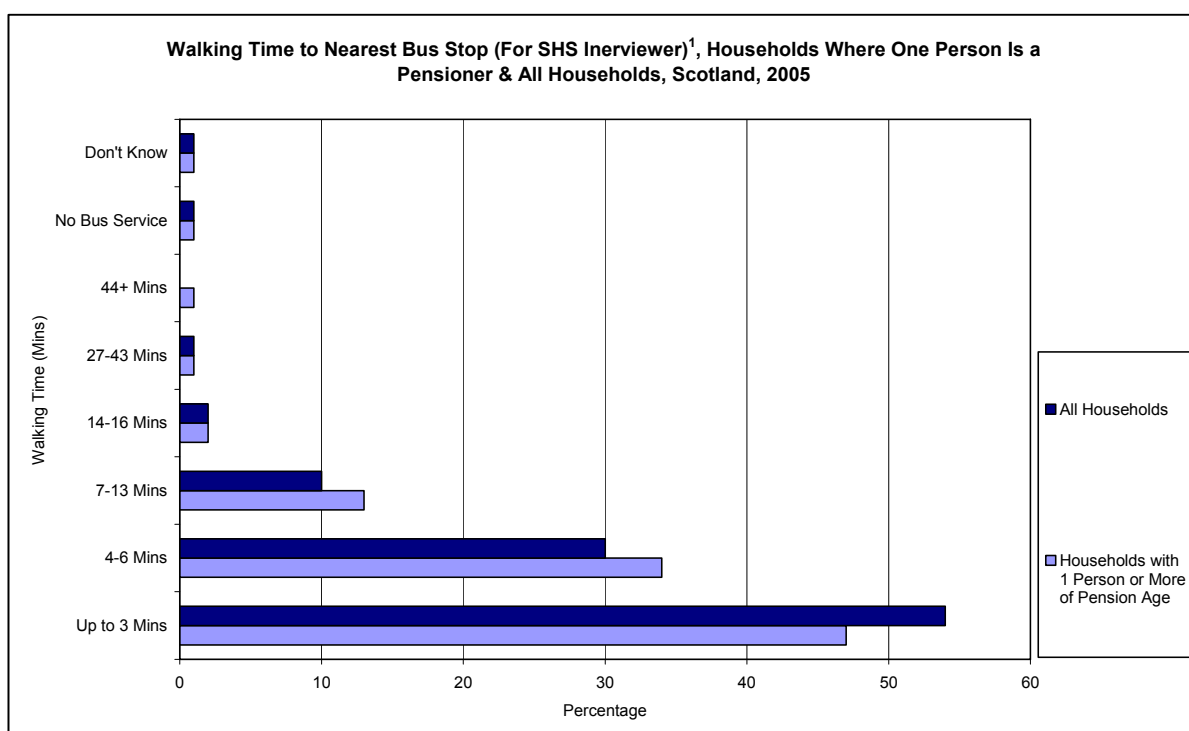
Public Transport

Availability of Bus Services

Availability of Bus Services: Age

According to the Scottish Household Survey 2005, there is little difference in walking time to the nearest bus stop for households containing one or more people of pensionable age and all households.

Forty-seven per cent of respondents from households containing one or more people of pensionable age reported that walking time¹ to the nearest bus stop took under 3 minutes. Only 1% reported that it took 44 minutes or more and only 1% reported that there was no bus service.



Source: Scottish Household Survey - 2005

Note: 1. This SHS question is phrased as “About how long would it take me (the SHS interviewer) to walk from here (the respondent’s house) to the nearest bus stop?”, therefore responses should not be affected by different levels of mobility experienced by respondents.

Publications

Bus and Coach Statistics 2004-05 (Published 2006)

www.scotland.gov.uk/transtat/latest

Scottish Transport Statistics (Published 2005)

www.scotland.gov.uk/transtat/sts

Updated Versions of Scottish Transport Statistics Tables

www.scotland.gov.uk/transtat/stsupdate

Web Link

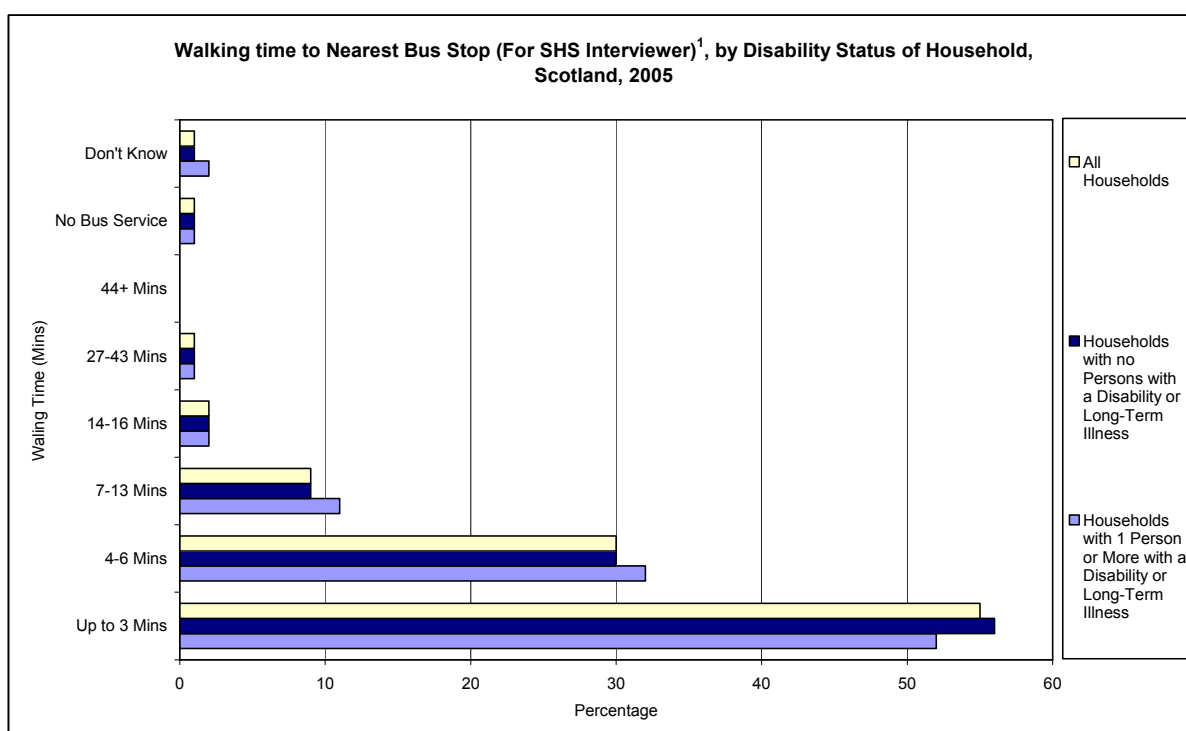
Scottish Household Survey

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/4031>

Availability of Bus Services: Disability

According to the Scottish Household Survey 2005, there is virtually no difference in walking time to the nearest bus stop for households containing one or more people with a disability or long-term illness, households containing no people with a disability or long-term illness and all households.

In 2005, 52% of respondents in households containing one or more people with a disability or long-term illness, reported that walking time¹ to the nearest bus stop was under 3 minutes, 0% reported that it took 44 minutes or more and 1% reported that there was no bus service.



Source: Scottish Household Survey, 2005

Notes: 1. This SHS question is phrased as "About how long would it take me (the SHS interviewer) to walk from here (the respondent's house) to the nearest bus stop. Therefore responses should not be affected by different levels of mobility experienced by respondents.

Publications

Social Focus on Disability 2004

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/08/19818/41697>

Reid-Howie Associates (2004) Transport Provision for Disabled People: Progress since 1998

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/07/19591/39825>

Web Link

Scottish Household Survey

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/4031>

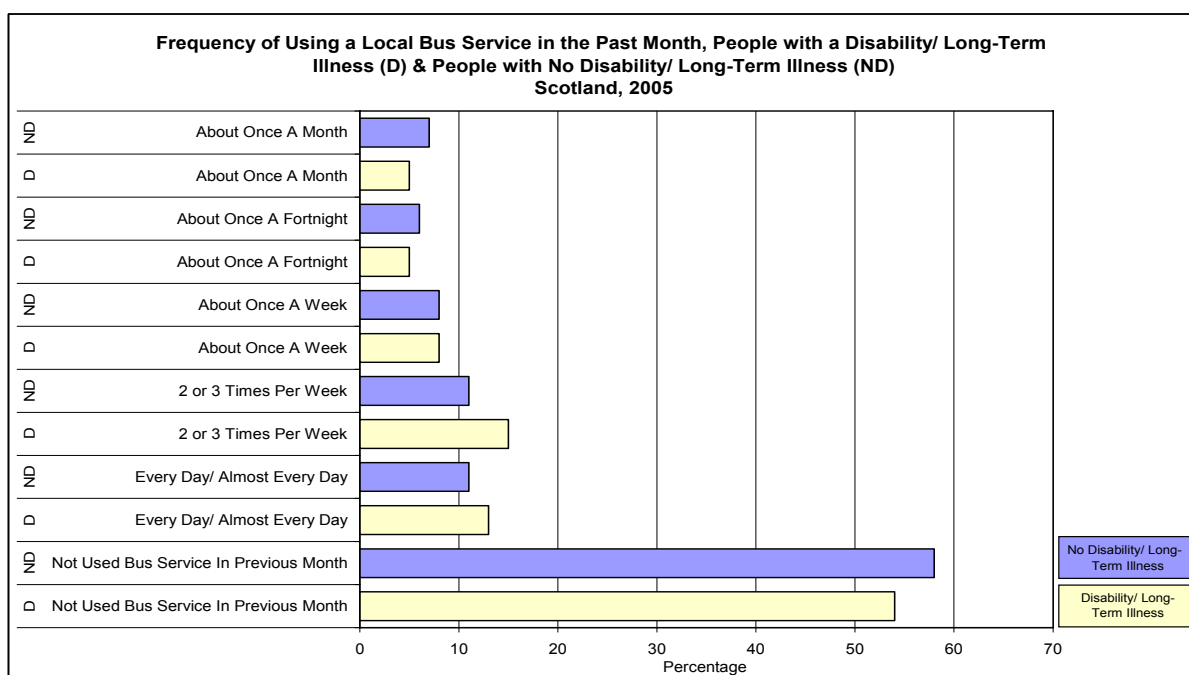
Local Bus Services

Local Bus Services: Disability

Adults with a disability or long-term illness are more likely to use a local bus service than those with no disability or long-term illness.

The Scottish Household Survey 2005 estimates that adults with a disability or long-term illness are most likely to use a bus service 2 or 3 times a week (15%) or every day/almost every day (13%). Those with no disability or long-term illness are also most likely to use a bus service 2 or 3 times a week (11%) or every day/ almost every day (11%).

Fifty-six per cent of adults with a disability or long-term illness have used a bus service in the previous month (to the survey interview). This compares to 42% of adults reporting no disability or long-term illness. Since 2002, the most marked difference in frequency of local bus use is that the proportion of adults with a disability or long-term illness using the bus every day or almost every day has increased from 9% to 13%.



Source: Scottish Household Survey

Publications

Social Focus on Disability 2004

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/08/19818/41697>

Reid-Howie Associates (2004) Transport Provision for Disabled People: Progress since 1998

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/07/19591/39825>

Web Link

Scottish Household Survey

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/4031>

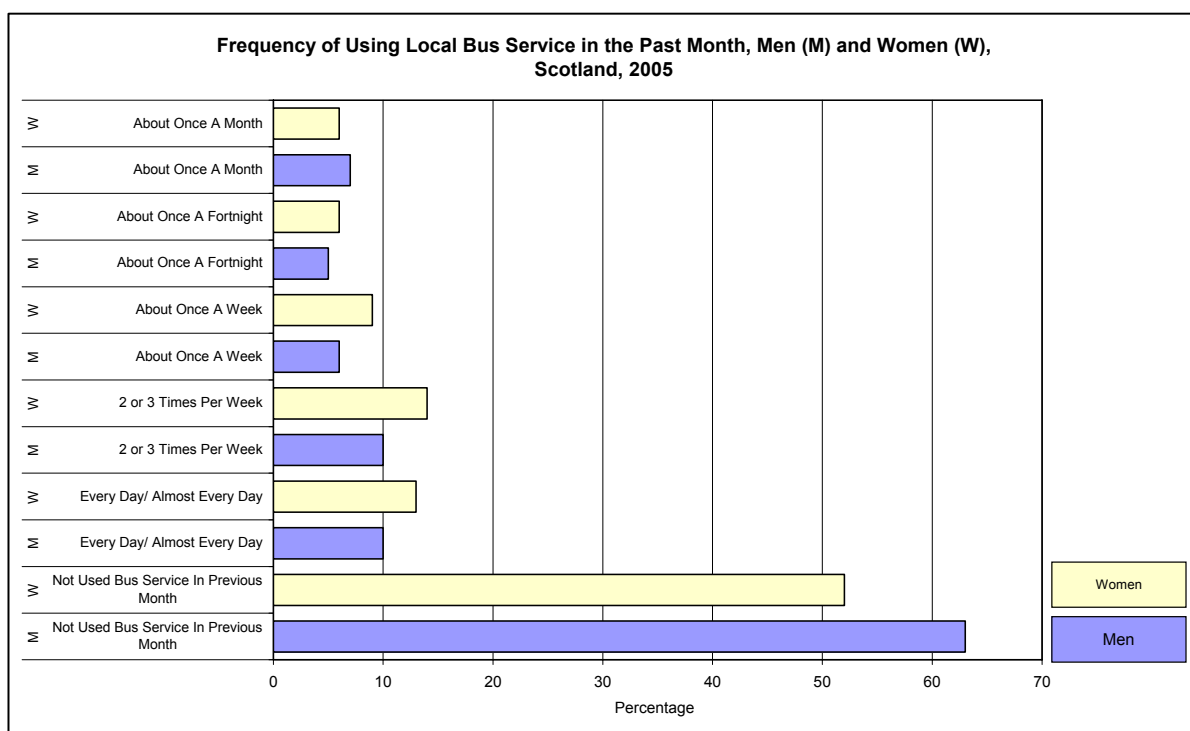
Local Bus Services: Gender

Women make more use of local bus services than men.

The Scottish Household Survey 2005 estimates that women are most likely to use a bus service 2 or 3 times a week (14%) or every day/almost every day (13%). Men are also most likely to use a bus service 2 or 3 times a week (10%) or every day/almost every day (10%).

Thirty-six per cent of men have used a bus service in the previous month (to the survey interview) compared to 48% of women.

Since 2002 there has been virtually no change in the use of local bus services by men and women.



Source: Scottish Household Survey

Publications

Social Focus on Women and Men 2002

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/sfwm/docs/sfwm-00.asp>

Household Transport in 2005 - some Scottish Household Survey results (published 2006)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Transport-Travel/PubHouseTran>

Bus and Coach Statistics 2004-05 (Published 2006)

www.scotland.gov.uk/transtat/latest

Web Link

Scottish Household Survey

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/4031>

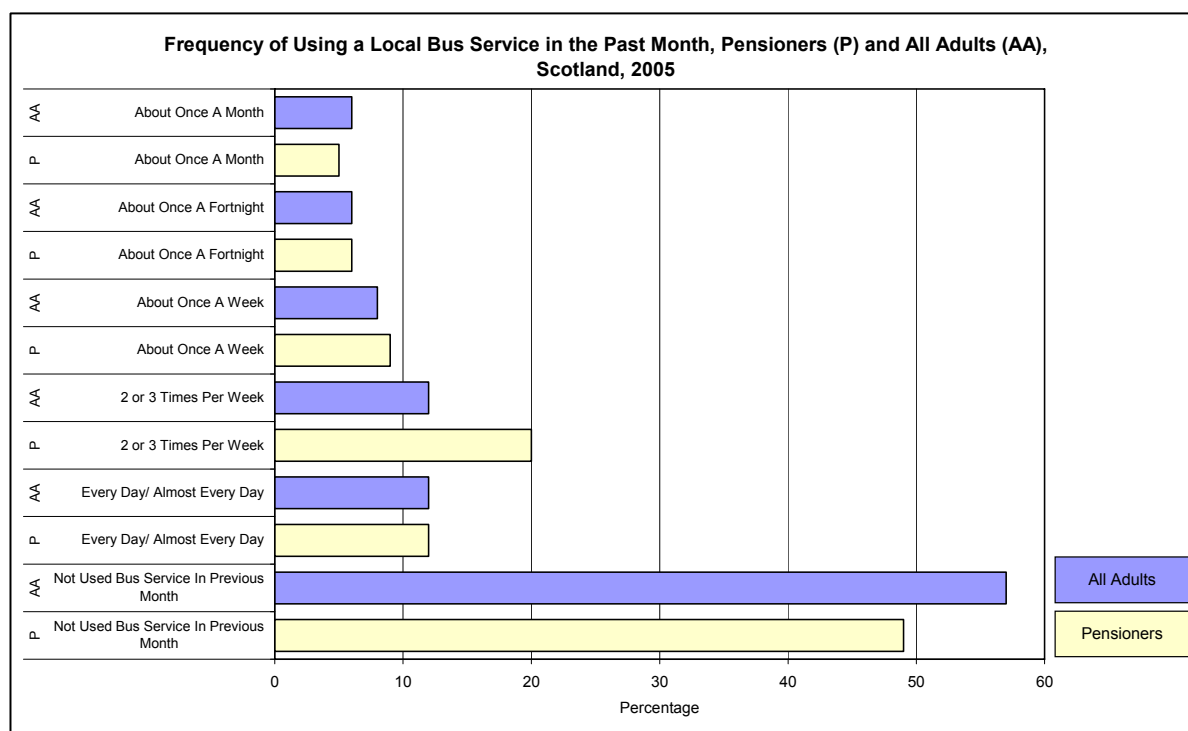
Local Bus Services: Age

Pensioners are more likely to use local bus services than other adults.

The Scottish Household Survey in 2005 estimates that pensioners are most likely to use a bus service 2 to 3 times a week (20%), whereas adults as a whole are most likely to use a bus service 2 to 3 times a week (12%) or every day/ almost every day (12%).

Fifty-one per cent of pensioners have used a bus service in the previous month (to the survey interview) compared to 46% of adults as a whole.

Since 2002, the most marked difference in local bus use is that proportion of pensioners using a local bus service in the previous month (to survey) has increased from 46% to 51%.



Source: Scottish Household Survey

Publications

Household Transport in 2005: some Scottish Household Survey results (Published 2006)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Transport-Travel/PubHouseTran>

Bus and Coach Statistics 2004-05 (Published 2006)

www.scotland.gov.uk/transtat/latest

Web Link

Scottish Household Survey

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/4031>

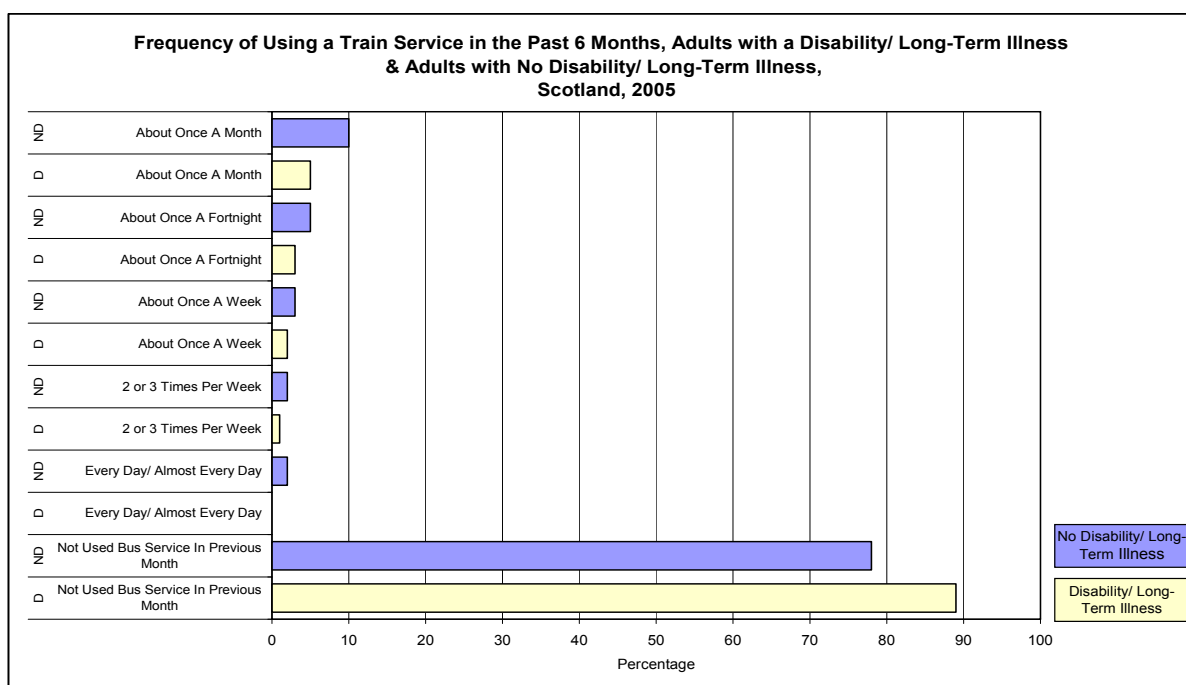
Rail Passenger Services

Rail Passenger Services: Disability

Adults with a disability or long-term illness are less likely to use the train service than adults with no disability or long-term illness.

The Scottish Household Survey in 2005 estimates that adults with a disability or long-term illness are most likely to use a train service about once a month (5%), as are those with no disability/ long-term illness (10%).

Eight per cent of adults with a disability or long-term illness have used a train service in the previous month (to the survey interview). This compares to 22% of adults with no disability or long-term illness. Compared to 2002, there is relatively little difference in the use of train services for adults with a disability or long-term illness and those with no disability or long-term illness.



Source: Scottish Household Survey

Publications

Social Focus on Disability 2004

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/08/19818/41697>

Reid-Howie Associates (2004) Transport Provision for Disabled People: Progress since 1998

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/07/19591/39825>

Web Link

Scottish Household Survey

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/4031>

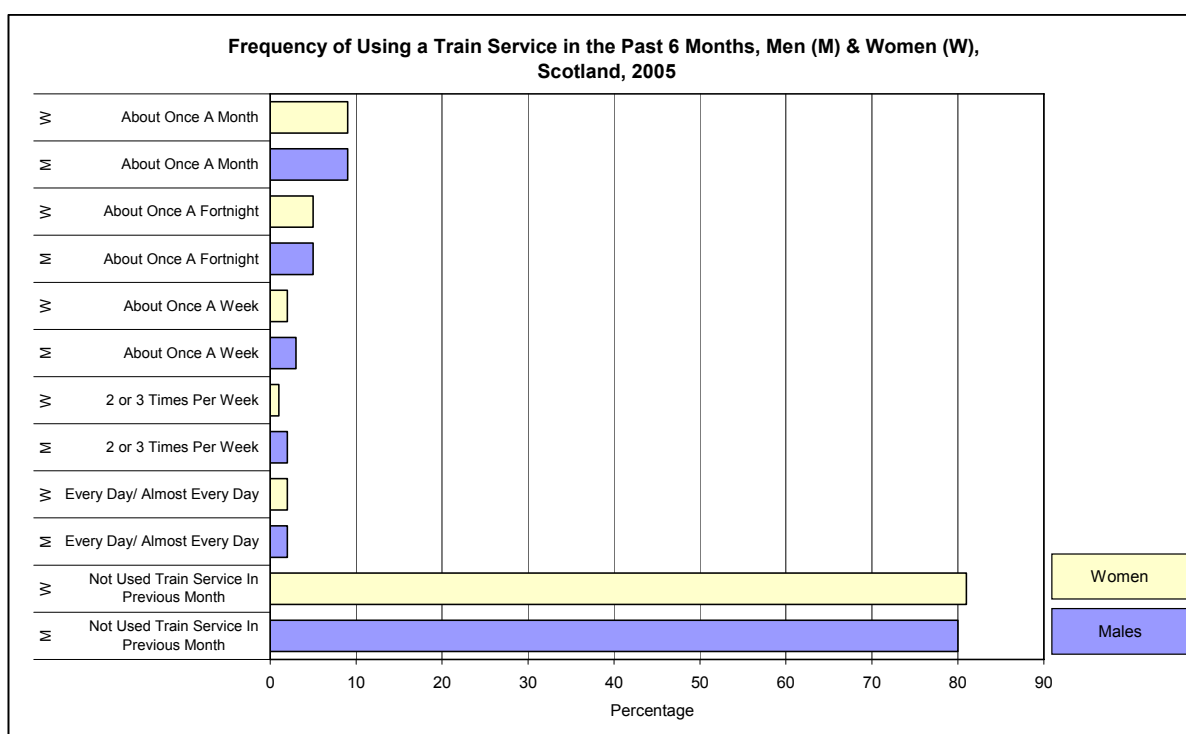
Rail Passenger Services: Gender

There is very little difference in train usage for men and women.

The Scottish Household Survey in 2005 estimates that both adult men and women are most likely to use a train service about once a month (9% for both groups).

Twenty per cent of adult men had used a train service in the previous month (to the survey interview) and this compares similarly to 19% of adult men.

Since 2002, the most marked difference in use of the train service is that the proportion of adult men who used a train service in the previous month increased from 14% to 20%.



Source: Scottish Household Survey

Publications

Social Focus on Women and Men 2002

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/sfwm/docs/sfwm-00.asp>

Household Transport in 2005: some Scottish Household Survey results (Published 2006)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Transport-Travel/PubHouseTran>

Web Link

Scottish Household Survey

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/4031>

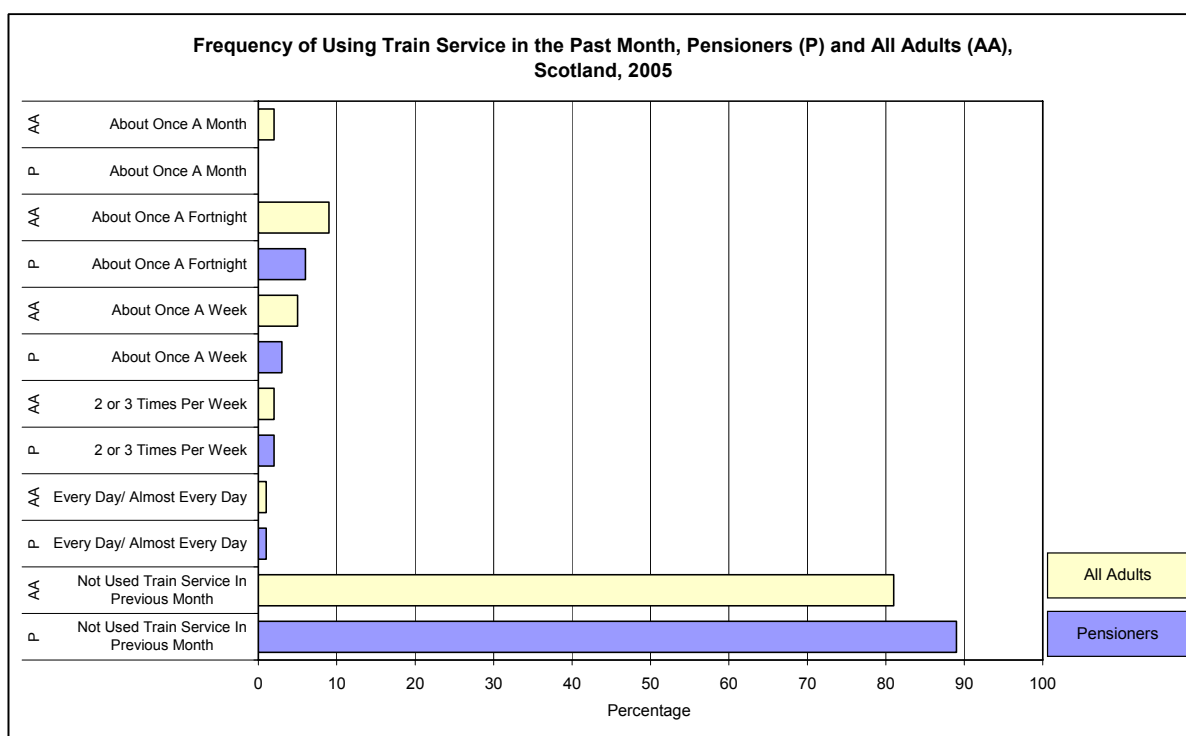
Rail Passenger Services: Age

Pensioners are less likely to use train services than adults as a whole.

The Scottish Household Survey in 2005 estimates that both pensioners and all adults are most likely to use the train about once a fortnight (6% of pensioners and 9% of all adults).

Eleven per cent of pensioners have used a train service in the previous month (to the survey interview). This compares to 19% of adults as a whole.

Since 2002, the most marked differences in use of the train service are that the proportion of those who used a train service about once a fortnight has increased from 3% to 9% for adults as a whole and the proportion who used a train service about once a month decreased from 5% to 0% for pensioners and from 7% to 2% for adults as a whole.



Source: Scottish Household Survey

Publication

Transport in 2005: some Scottish Household Survey results (Published 2006)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Transport-Travel/PubHouseTran>

Web Link

Scottish Household Survey

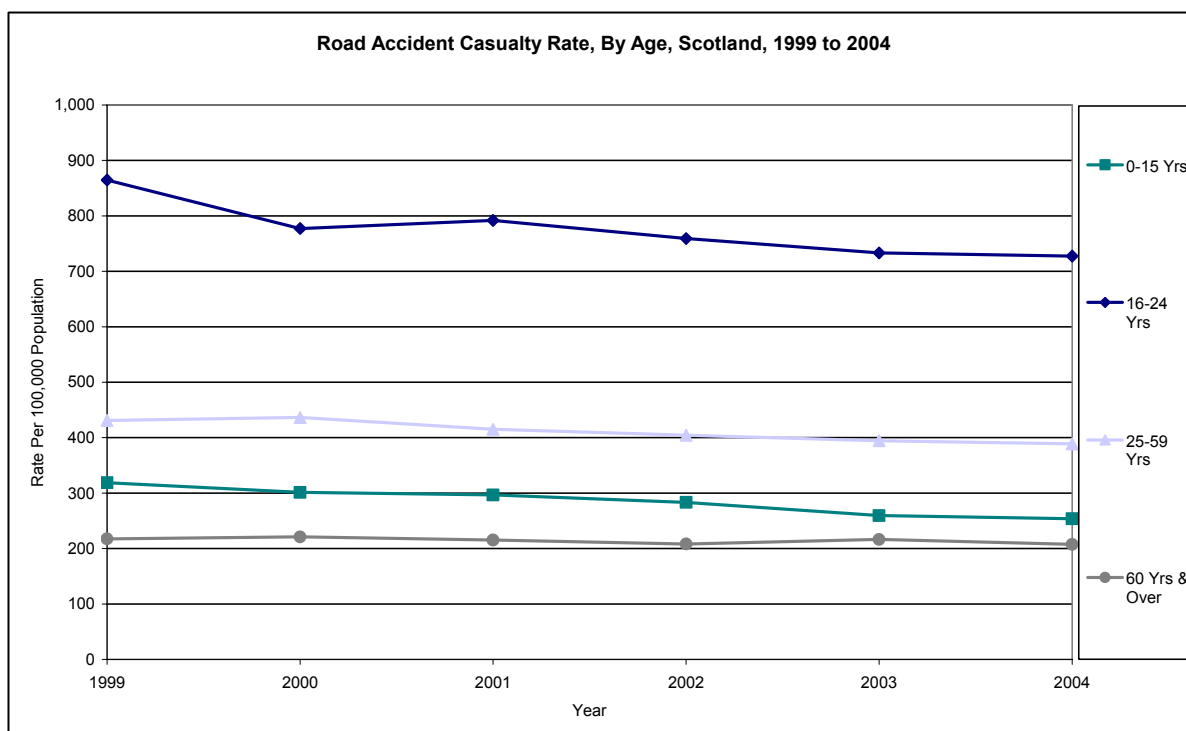
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/4031>

Road Accident Casualties

Road Accident Casualties: Age

In 2004, the rate of road accident casualties was markedly higher for people aged between 16 to 24 years (728 per 100,000 population). This was followed by people aged 25 to 59 years (389 per 100,000 population) and 0 to 15 years (254 per 100,000 population), with those aged 60 years and over having the lowest rate (208 per 100,000 population).

Since 1999 casualty rates have been steadily declining across all age groups, with the exception of those aged 60 and above, for whom rates have remained fairly static. The largest decrease was for people aged 16 to 24 years for whom casualty rates fell from 864 per 100,000 population in 1999 to 728 per 100,000 population in 2004.



Source: Road Accident Data: Road Accidents Scotland
Mid Year Population Estimates: General Register Office for Scotland

Publication

Road Accidents Scotland

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Transport-Travel/PubRoadAcc>

chapter five: Lifelong Learning

5. LIFELONG LEARNING

Introduction to Lifelong Learning and Equality

This section of the High Level Summary of Equality Statistics (HLSES) presents key information on lifelong learning in Scotland across a number of equality dimensions including age, disability, ethnicity, gender and religion. It reflects key areas of activity identified in the main High Level Summary of Statistics (HLSS) chapter on lifelong learning (<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics>) from an equalities perspective and includes a few additional topics where these are particularly relevant to equality issues. Where the main HLSS publication presents data by any of these equality dimensions, these are also shown here for ease of reference.

As well as showing key high level trends, the analysis highlights where differences and potential areas of inequality may exist for lifelong learning in Scotland for those groups outlined above. The analysis is not intended to provide a definitive set of equalities data and more detailed statistics across the equality dimensions, where available, are referenced in the links provided. It is also not possible to break down all topics by all equality dimensions.

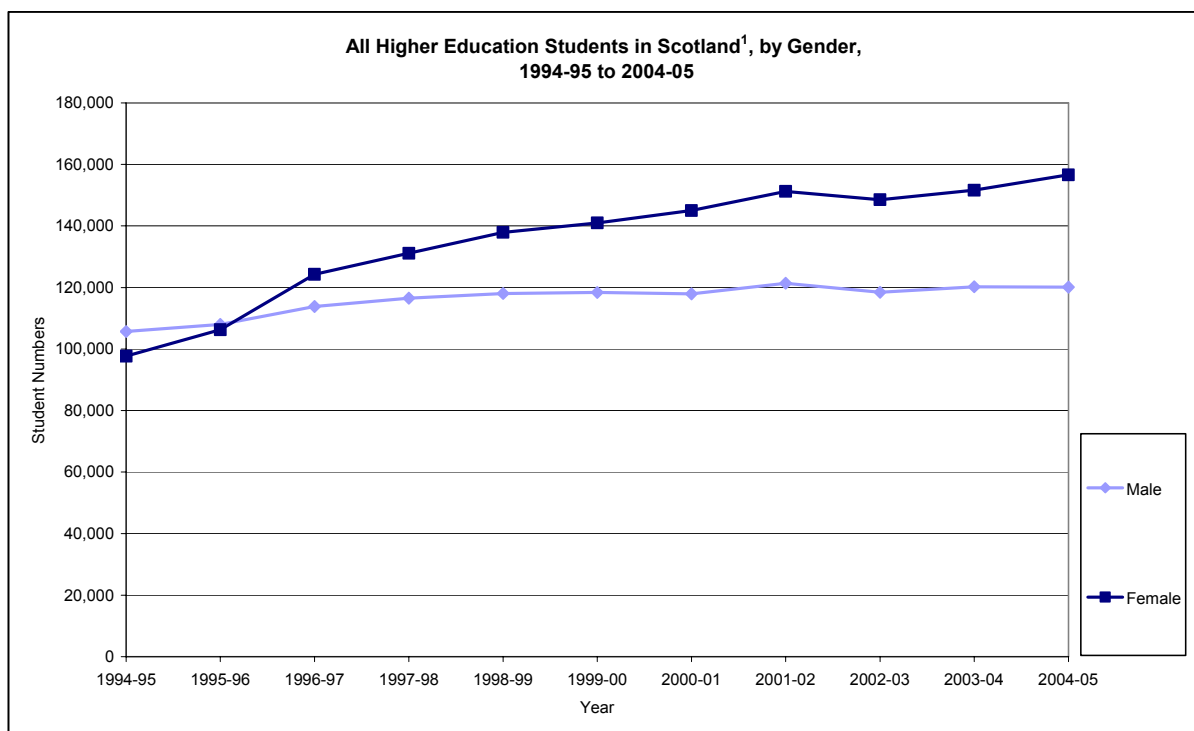
There are limitations in how far some data can be broken down by the above equality dimensions. Much of the information in this chapter is derived from administrative data collected for example at the time of application or enrolment for a course. Some information, such as that on ethnicity and disability, are not mandatory and therefore may not have been supplied by a significant number of students.

Possible reasons underlying the differences reported in this chapter are not detailed here. Factors which contribute to differences between equality groups represent a complex interplay of cultural, demographic and socio-economic factors and, as such, are outwith the scope of this publication. However some links to relevant research are provided, where available.

Higher Education Students in Scotland

Higher Education Students in Scotland: Gender

Since 1994-95 the number of higher education students studying in Scotland has been steadily increasing. In the ten years since 1994-95, the number of male students has increased by 14% from 105,690 to 120,090, whilst for females it has increased by 60% from 97,670 to 156,615. Since 1996-97, female students have outnumbered male students and this gap is increasing steadily. In 2004-05 female students account for 57% of all higher education students.



Source: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) and Scottish Funding Council (SFC)

Note: 1. Numbers include students on Higher Education courses at Higher Education Institutions or Further Education Colleges in Scotland.

Publications

Social Focus on Women and Men 2002

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/sfwm/docs/sfwm-00.asp>

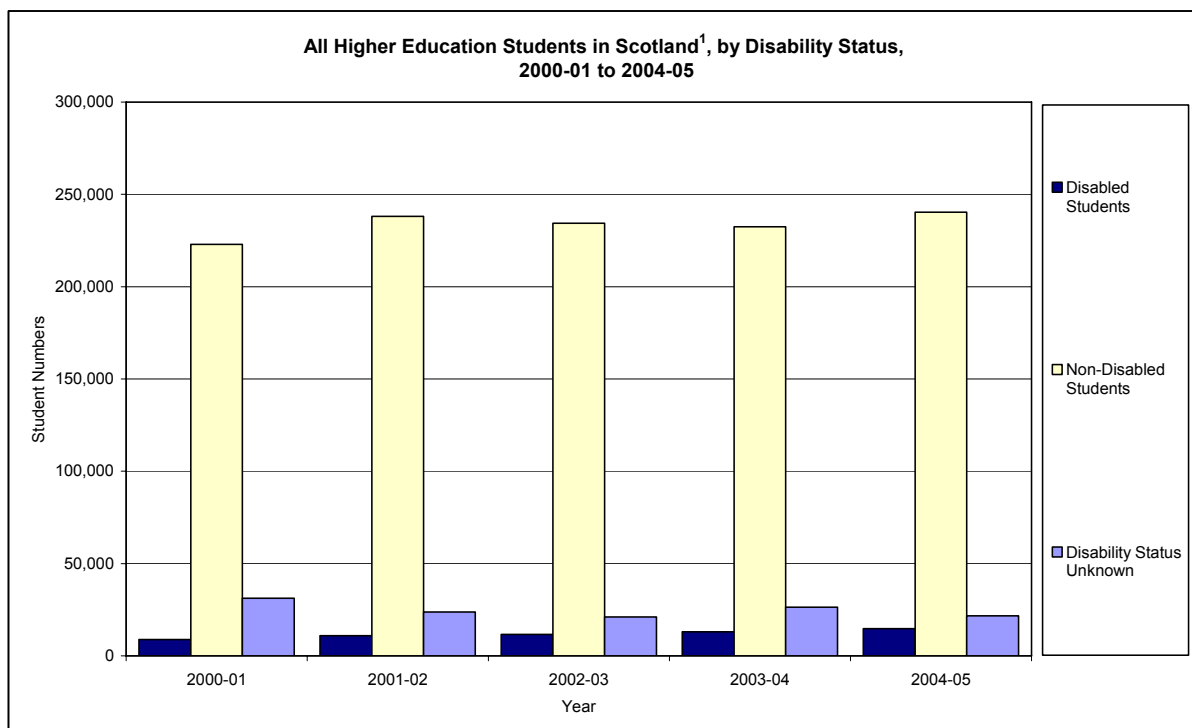
Students in Higher Education at Scottish Institutions: 2004-05 (Published 2006)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/04/28100117/0>

Higher Education Students in Scotland: Disability

Since 2000-01 the number of higher education students studying in Scotland has been steadily increasing for disabled and non-disabled people. In the five years since 2000-01, the number of disabled students has increased by 67% from 8,820 to 14,720, whilst for non-disabled students it has increased by 8% from 222,955 to 240,270 (where disability status is known). In 2004-05 disabled students account for 6% of all higher education students and this compares to 3% in 2000-01 (where disability status is known).

It should be noted that these figures may represent an undercount of the number of disabled and/or non-disabled students because the number of students for whom disability status is unknown/ not disclosed is fairly high for each year reported (ranging from 8% to 12%).



Source: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) and Scottish Funding Council (SFC)

Note: 1. Numbers include students on Higher Education courses at Higher Education Institutions or Further Education Colleges in Scotland.

Publications

Social Focus on Disability 2004

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/08/19818/41697>

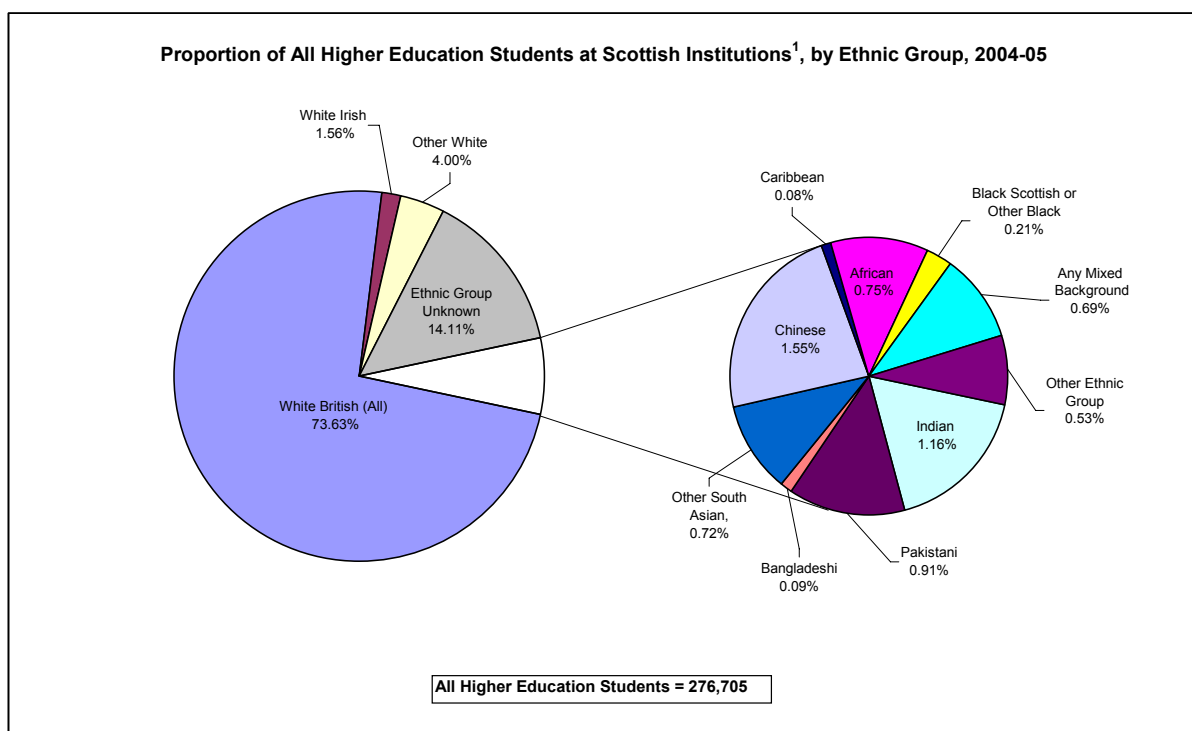
Students in Higher Education at Scottish Institutions: 2004-05 (Published 2006)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/04/28100117/0>

Higher Education Students in Scotland: Ethnic Group

The proportion of higher education students studying in Scotland who are from minority ethnic groups is 6.7% in 2004-05 (where ethnic group is known), similar to the figure of 6.6% in 2003-04. In 2004-05, Chinese people form the largest minority ethnic group (1.6%), followed by Indian people (1.2%) and Caribbean students form the smallest group (0.08%), followed by Bangladeshi students (0.09%) (where ethnic group is known). Nearly 19,000 students from countries outside Europe study at Scottish institutions and are included in these statistics.

It should be noted that these figures may represent an undercount of the number of students in any of the ethnic groups shown because the number of students for whom ethnic groups is unknown/ not disclosed is fairly high (around 14%).



Source: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) and Scottish Funding Council (SFC)
 Note: 1. Numbers include students on Higher Education courses at Higher Education Institutions or Further Education Colleges in Scotland.

Publications

Analysis of Ethnicity in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

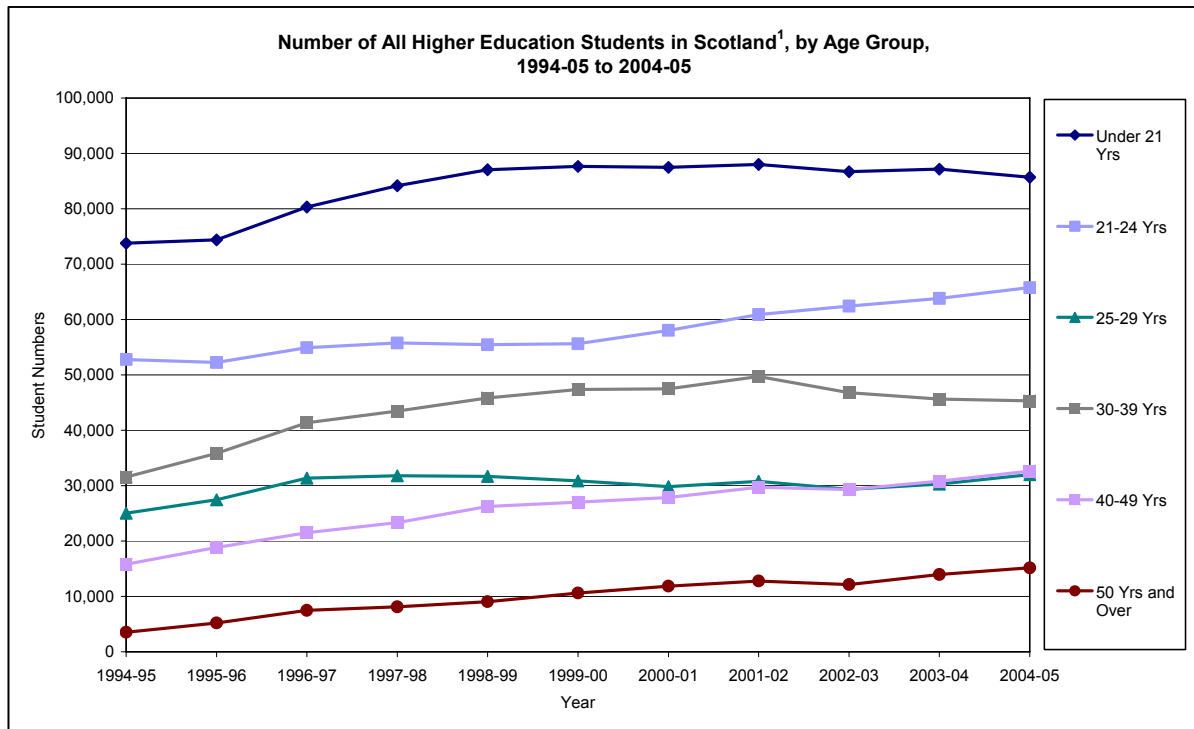
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/02/18876/32937>

Students in Higher Education at Scottish Institutions: 2004-05 (Published 2006)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/04/28100117/0>

Higher Education Students in Scotland: Age

Since 1994-95, the number of higher education students studying in Scotland has increased across all age groups. The largest increase has been for students aged 50 years and over, more than a four-fold increase from 3,515 in 1994-95 to 15,145 in 2004-05 and this is followed by students aged between 40 and 49 years, who have more than doubled from 15,810 in 1994-95 to 32,630 in 2004-05. As would be expected, the highest proportion (over 50%) of all higher education students are aged 24 years or less, in 2004-05.



Source: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) and Scottish Funding Council (SFC)
 Note: 1. Numbers include students on Higher Education courses at Higher Education Institutions or Further Education Colleges in Scotland.

Publication

Students in Higher Education at Scottish Institutions: 2004-05 (Published 2006)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/04/28100117/0>

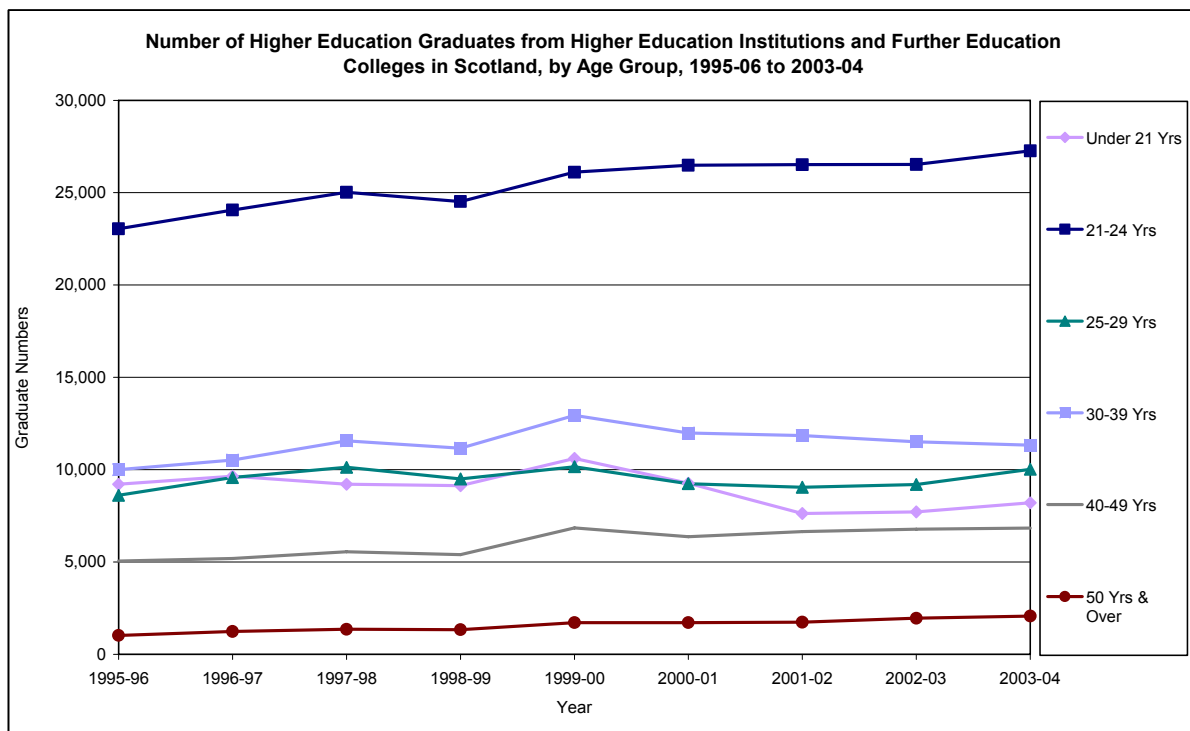
Graduates of Higher Education Courses

Graduates of Higher Education Courses: Age

In 2003-04, there were 65,720 graduates from higher education courses in Scotland. This compares to a figure of 56,940 in 1995-96.

As would be expected, the highest proportion (over 50%) of higher education graduates are aged 24 years or under in 2003-04. This compares to 32% of those aged between 25 and 39 years and 13% aged 40 years and over.

With the exception of those aged between 21 and 24 years, the number of higher education graduates peaked for all age groups in 1999-00. In the period 1995-96 to 2003-04, the number of students graduating has increased for all age groups, with the exception of those aged under 21 years for whom there has been a decrease of 11% from 9,210 to 8,200. During this time the largest proportional increase in graduate numbers has been for those aged 50 years and over, with the number more than doubling from 1,025 to 2,070 (this is likely to reflect the fact that the number of students in this age group has increased most rapidly during this period).



Source: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) and Scottish Funding Council (SFC)

Publication

Students in Higher Education at Scottish Institutions: 2004-05 (Published 2006)

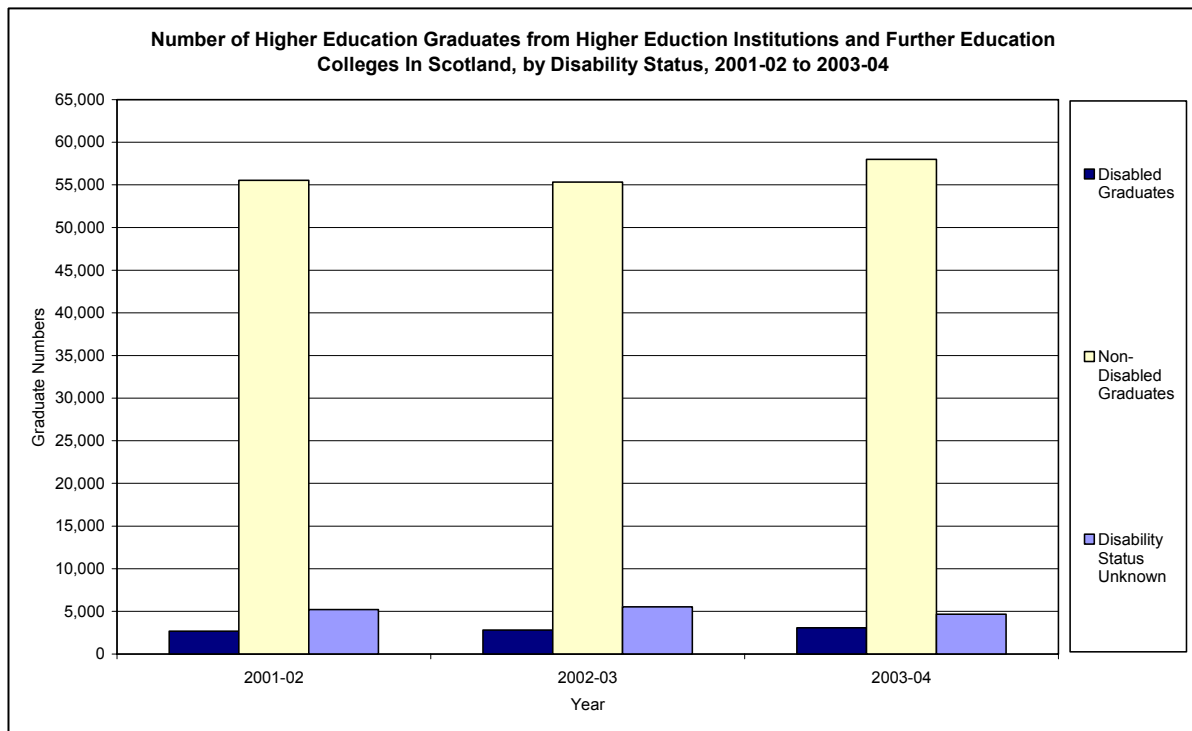
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/04/28100117/0>

Graduates of Higher Education Courses: Disability

The proportion of higher education graduates who are disabled is 5% in 2003-04, compared to 88% who are not disabled. For 7% of graduates, disability status is unknown/ not disclosed. These proportions have remained fairly constant since 2001-02.

Between 2001-02 and 2003-04, the number of disabled graduates has increased by 15% from 2,680 to 3,075. By comparison, the number of non-disabled graduates increased by 4% from 55,545 to 57,980.

It should be noted that these figures may represent an undercount of the number of disabled or non-disabled graduates because of the number of graduates for whom disability status is unknown/ not disclosed is fairly high for each year reported (ranging from 7% to 9%).



Source: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) and Scottish Funding Council (SFC)

Publications

Social Focus on Disability 2004

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/08/19818/41697>

Higher Education Graduates And Graduate Destinations 2003-04 (Published 2005)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/12/06121551/15518>

Graduates of Higher Education Courses - Subject Area

Graduates of Higher Education Courses - Subject Area: Gender

The number of female graduates from higher education courses is increasing. In 1995-96, 51% of all graduates were female and by 2003-04 this has risen to 57%. For the most part, this is accounted for by the increase in females entering higher education during this time.

In certain subject areas graduates are more likely to be male than female. In 2003-04, 89% of graduates from Engineering and Technology, 76% of graduates from Mathematical Sciences and 75% of graduates from Architecture were male.

Conversely, in other subject areas graduates are more likely to be female than male. In 2003-04, 84% of graduates from Allied Medicine, 73% of graduates from Education, 72% of graduates from Languages, 71% of graduates from Social Studies and 69% of graduates from the Creative Arts were female. The subject areas in which males outnumber females (and vice versa) are virtually the same in 1995-96 and 2003-04.

Graduates from Higher Education Courses in Scotland, by Subject Area and Gender, 1995-96 and 2003-04
Row Percentages & Number

Subject Area	Graduates from Higher Education Courses in Scotland					
	1995-96			2003-04		
	Percentage of All Graduates		Base	Percentage of All Graduates		Base
	Male	Female		Males	Females	
Agriculture	61	39	1,190	41	59	985
Allied Medicine	21	79	3,020	16	84	6,470
Architecture	80	20	2,515	75	25	2,080
Biological Sciences	40	60	2,390	33	67	3,255
Business Administration	42	58	14,035	41	59	13,930
Combined	45	55	3,850	47	53	3,800
Creative Arts	35	65	2,795	31	69	5,135
Education	26	74	3,865	27	73	4,445
Engineering and Technology	88	12	6,780	89	11	5,580
Humanities	48	52	1,335	44	55	1,415
Languages	31	69	1,610	28	72	1,415
Mass Communication	43	57	1,090	40	60	1,305
Mathematical Sciences	72	28	3,235	76	24	4,835
Medicine and Dentistry	49	51	1,065	41	59	1,330
Physical Sciences	63	37	2,090	61	39	1,645
Social Studies	34	66	6,080	29	71	8,100
All Subjects	49	51	n/a	43	57	n/a
Base	27,685	29,260	56,940	28,460	37,265	65,720

Source: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) and Scottish Funding Council (SFC)

Publications

Social Focus on Women and Men 2002

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/sfwm/docs/sfwm-00.asp>

Students in Higher Education at Scottish Institutions: 2004-05 (Published 2006)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/04/28100117/0>

LIFELONG LEARNING Equality

Graduates of Higher Education Courses - Subject Area: Ethnic Group

In 2003-04, just over half of graduates from minority ethnic groups graduated in one of the following three subjects; Business Administration (28.0%), Education (13.5%) or Mass Communication (10.9%).

It should be borne in mind that the proportions outlined below may be underestimated for either combined ethnic group since the ethnic group of graduates was unknown/ not disclosed by a fairly large number of students (10% in 2003-04).

Graduates from Higher Education Courses in Scotland, By Subject Area and Combined Ethnic Group, 2003-04					
<i>Column Percentages & Number</i>					
Subject Area	Graduates from Higher Education Courses in Scotland				
	2003-04				
	Percentage of All Graduates				Base
	White Ethnic Groups	Minority Ethnic Groups	Not Known		
Agriculture	1.6	0.4	1.0		985
Allied Medicine	10.5	6.9	6.3		6,470
Architecture	3.3	3.0	2.0		2,080
Biological Sciences	5.2	3.9	4.0		3,255
Business Administration	18.9	28.0	34.7		13,930
Combined	8.8	3.7	2.7		5,135
Creative Arts	6.8	3.5	8.8		4,445
Education	8.3	13.5	7.0		5,580
Engineering and Technology	2.2	1.0	2.3		1,415
Humanities	2.1	2.2	2.3		1,415
Languages	2.1	1.6	1.6		1,305
Mass Communication	7.4	10.9	5.0		4,835
Mathematical Sciences	1.9	4.6	1.7		1,330
Medicine and Dentistry	5.7	6.0	6.6		3,800
Physical Sciences	2.5	2.1	3.2		1,645
Social Studies	12.8	8.8	10.9		8,100
All Subjects	100.0	100.0	100.0		n/a
Base	54,305	4,560	6,855		65,720

Source: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) and Scottish Funding Council (SFC)

Publications

Analysis of Ethnicity in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/02/18876/32937>

Students in Higher Education at Scottish Institutions: 2004-05 (Published 2006)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/04/28100117/0>

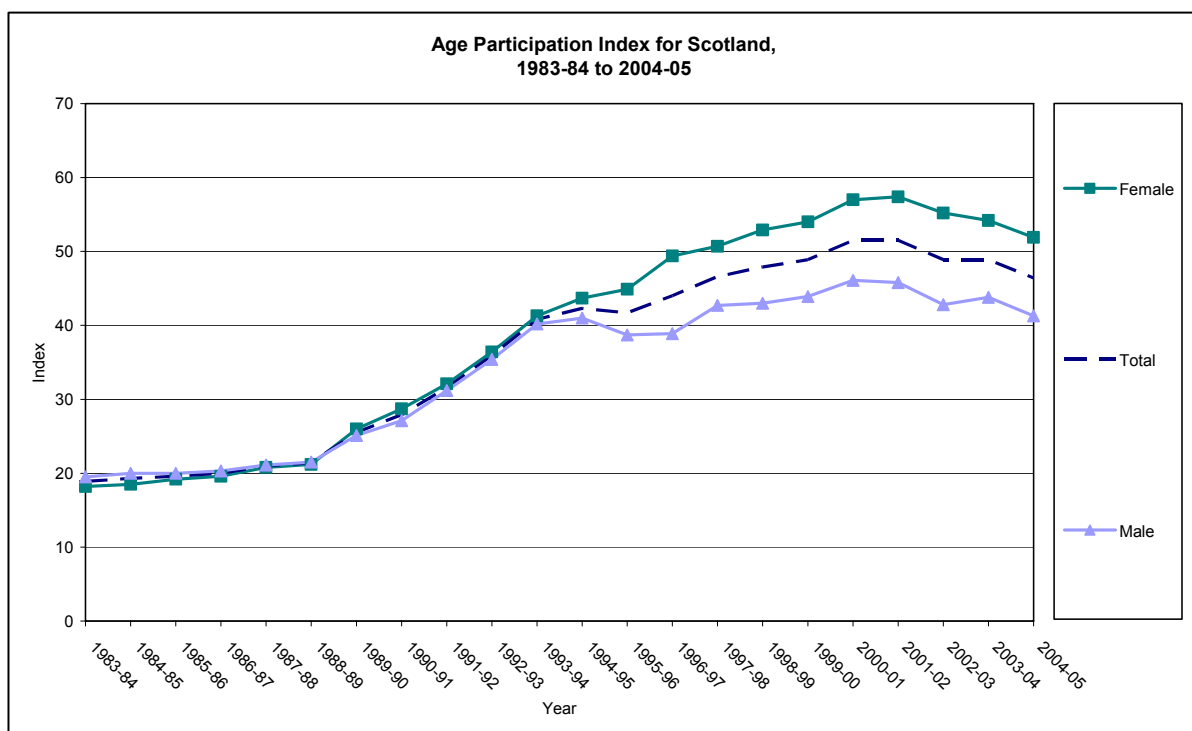
Age Participation Index (API)

The Scottish Age Participation Index (API) for a given year is defined as the number of young Scots aged under 21 who enter a full-time HE course for the first time in that year, taken as a percentage of the population of 17 year olds at 31 December in the same year. In simple terms, it is an estimate of the share of 17 year olds in the population who can be expected to enter HE for the first time before their 21st birthday, if current trends continue.

In 2004-05, the Age Participation Index for Scotland is 46.4. This has declined by 2.5 percentage points since 2003-04. The index had reached 51.5 between 2000 and 2002, before reducing to the current value.

Since the early 1990s participation by women has been higher than by men, for the past few years by around 10 percentage points, with the index for women standing at 51.9.

Components of the index have been calculated by level of study. Initial participation at degree level in 2004-05 is at the same level as in 1999-2000: 27.9. The sub-degree component of the API in 2004-05 is 2.5 points below the value of 1999-2000.



Source: Scottish Executive Lifelong Learning Statistics
Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) and Scottish Funding Council (SFC)

Publication

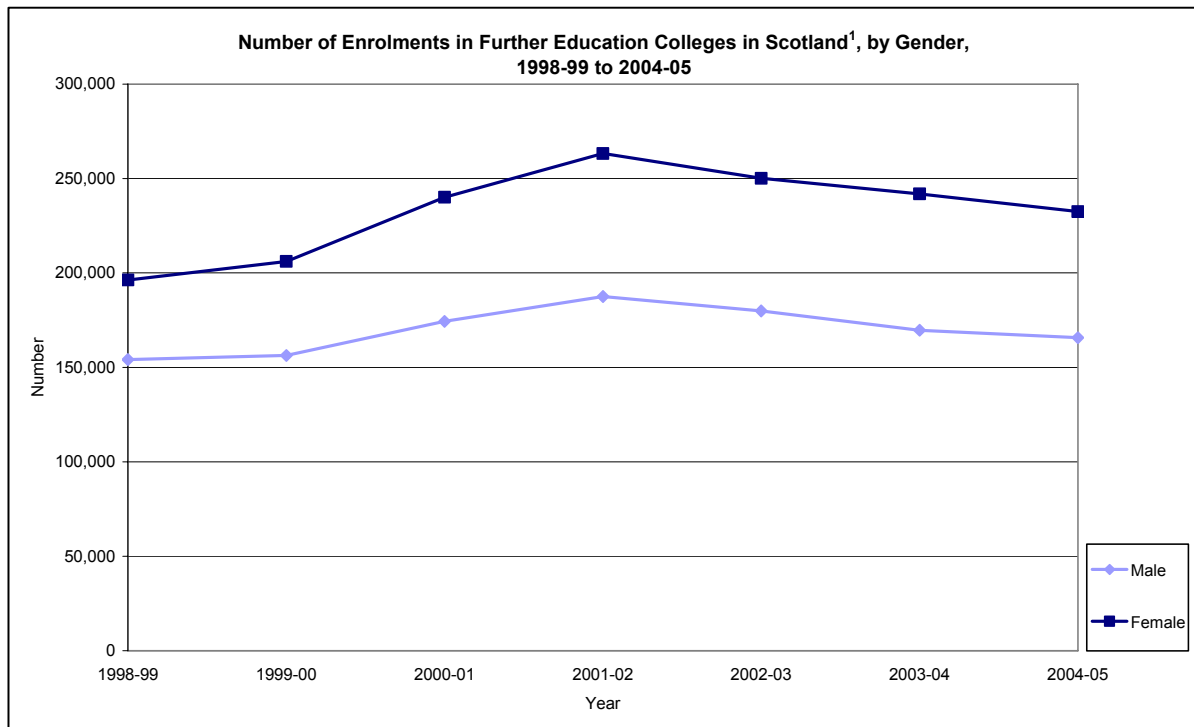
The Age Participation Index For Scotland 2004-05 (Published July 2006)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/07/07155757/0>

Enrolments in Further Education Courses

Enrolments in Further Education Courses: Gender

Between 1998-99 and 2004-05, the number of further education enrolments at FE level in Scotland's colleges increased by 18% for females, from 196,295 to 232,465. For males it has increased by 7% for from 154,150 to 165,660. For both males and females, enrolments peaked in 2001-02. Females account for 58% of all enrolments in 2004-05 and correspondingly, males account for 42%.



Source: Scottish Further Education Funding Council (SFEFC)

Note: 1. Numbers correspond to enrolments on both Vocational and Non-Vocational Further Education courses at Further Education Colleges.

Publications

Social Focus on Women and Men 2002

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/sfwm/docs/sfwm-00.asp>

Lifelong Learning Statistics 2005 (Published 2005)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/12/01155233/52337>

Web Links

Scottish Funding Council – Infact Database

www.sfc.ac.uk/statistics/stats_infact.htm

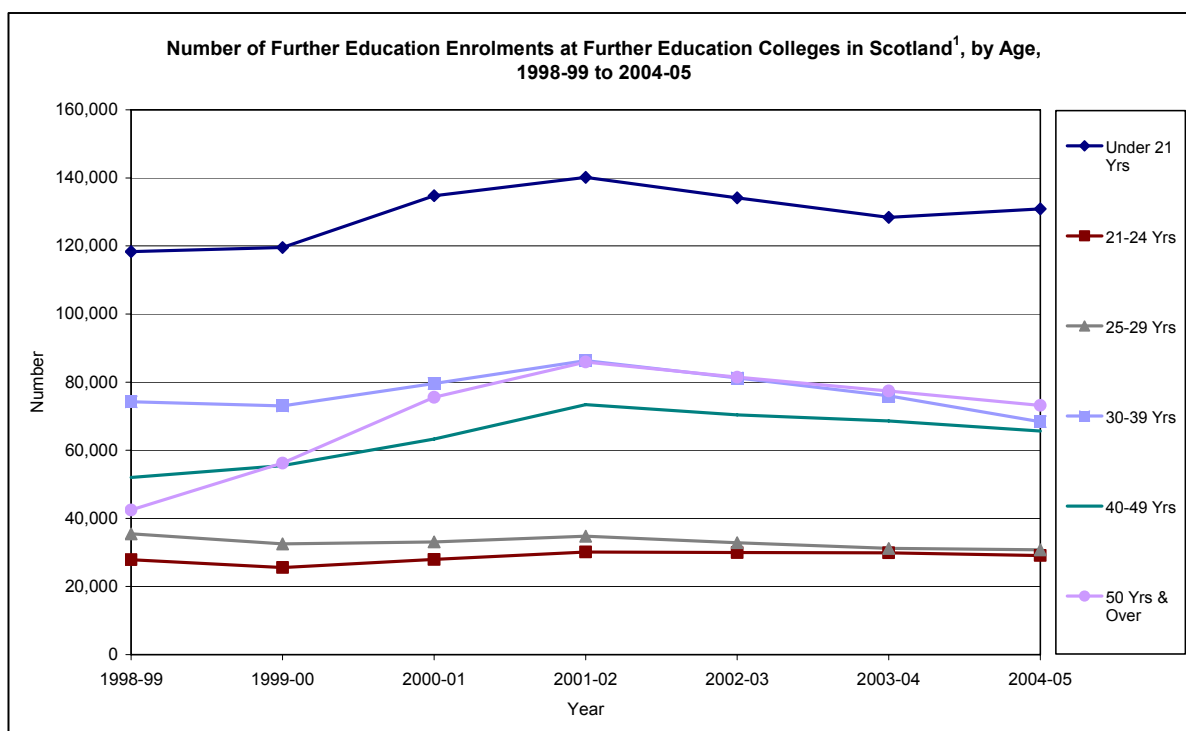
The Datasets section within the Lifelong Learning statistics website contains further Higher Education analysis

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/topics/statistics/browse/lifelong-learning/datasets>

Enrolments in Further Education Courses: Age

In 2004-05, the number of further education enrolments at FE level in Scotland's colleges is highest for those aged under 21 years (33%), followed by those aged 50 year and over (18%).

Across all age groups, the number of enrolments peaked in 2001-02 and with the exception of those aged under 21 years, has since decreased year on year for all remaining age groups. Between 1998-99 and 2004-05, the number of enrolments has increased most markedly for those aged 50 years and over, up 72% from 42,460 to 73,215. The number of enrolments has decreased most markedly for those aged between 25 and 29 years, down 13% from 35,485 to 30,790.



Source: Scottish Further Education Funding Council (SFEFC)

Note: 1. Numbers correspond to enrolments on both Vocational and Non-Vocational Further Education courses at Further Education Colleges.

Publications

Social Focus on Women and Men 2002

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/sfwm/docs/sfwm-00.asp>

Lifelong Learning Statistics 2005 (Published 2005)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/12/01155233/52337>

Web Links

Scottish Funding Council – Infact Database

www.sfc.ac.uk/statistics/stats_infact.htm

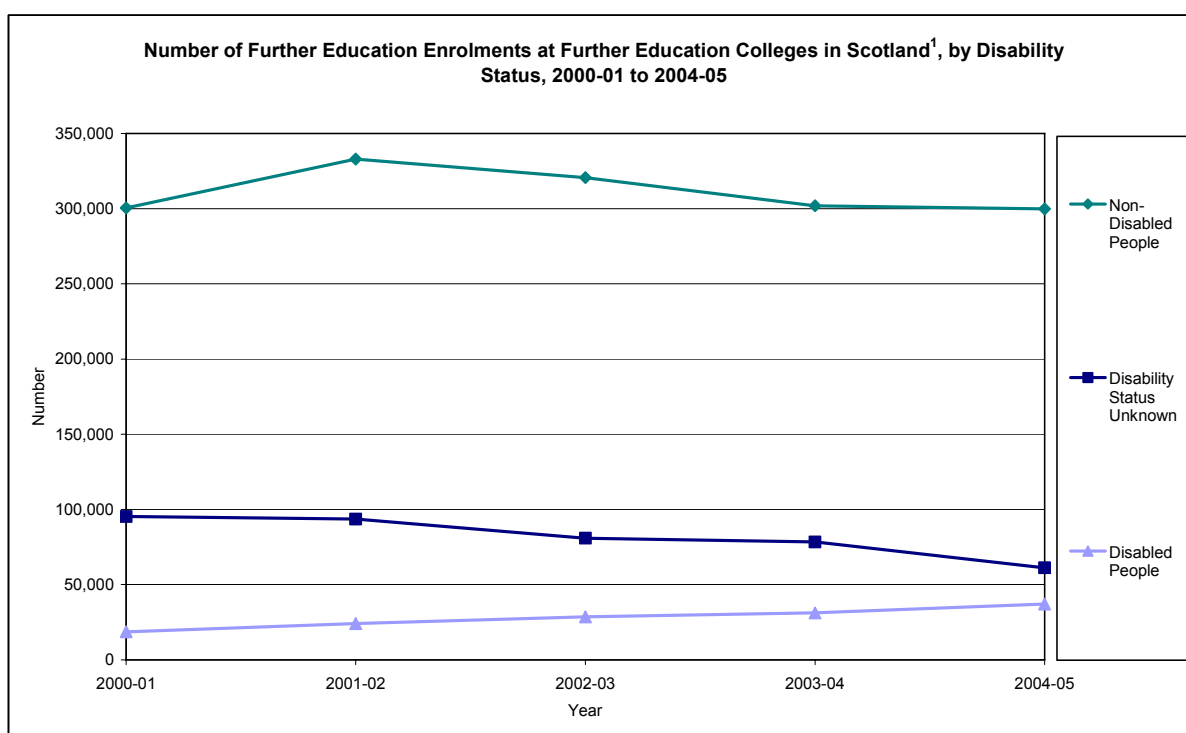
The Datasets section within the Lifelong Learning statistics website contains further Higher Education analysis

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/topics/statistics/browse/lifelong-learning/datasets>

Enrolments in Further Education Courses: Disability

In 2004-05, disabled people account for 9% of all further education enrolments at FE level in Scotland's colleges (where disability status is known/ disclosed) and this compares to 4% in 2000-01. Between 2000-01 and 2004-05 the number of disabled people enrolling at FE level almost doubled, up from 18,645 to 37,130.

It should be noted that these figures may represent an undercount of the number of disabled or non-disabled enrolments because the number of people for whom disability status is unknown/ not disclosed is fairly high for each year reported. The figures reported above *may* in part be due to the fact that since 2000-01 the number of people whose disability status is unknown/ not disclosed has decreased markedly by 36% i.e. more people may be disclosing their disability status rather than more disabled people entering further education *per se*.



Source: Scottish Further Education Funding Council (SFEFC)

Notes: 1. Numbers correspond to enrolments on both Vocational and Non-Vocational Further Education courses at Further Education Colleges.

Publications

Social Focus on Disability 2004

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/08/19818/41697>

Lifelong Learning Statistics 2005 (Published 2005)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/12/01155233/52337>

Web Links

Scottish Funding Council – Infact Database

www.sfc.ac.uk/statistics/stats_infact.htm

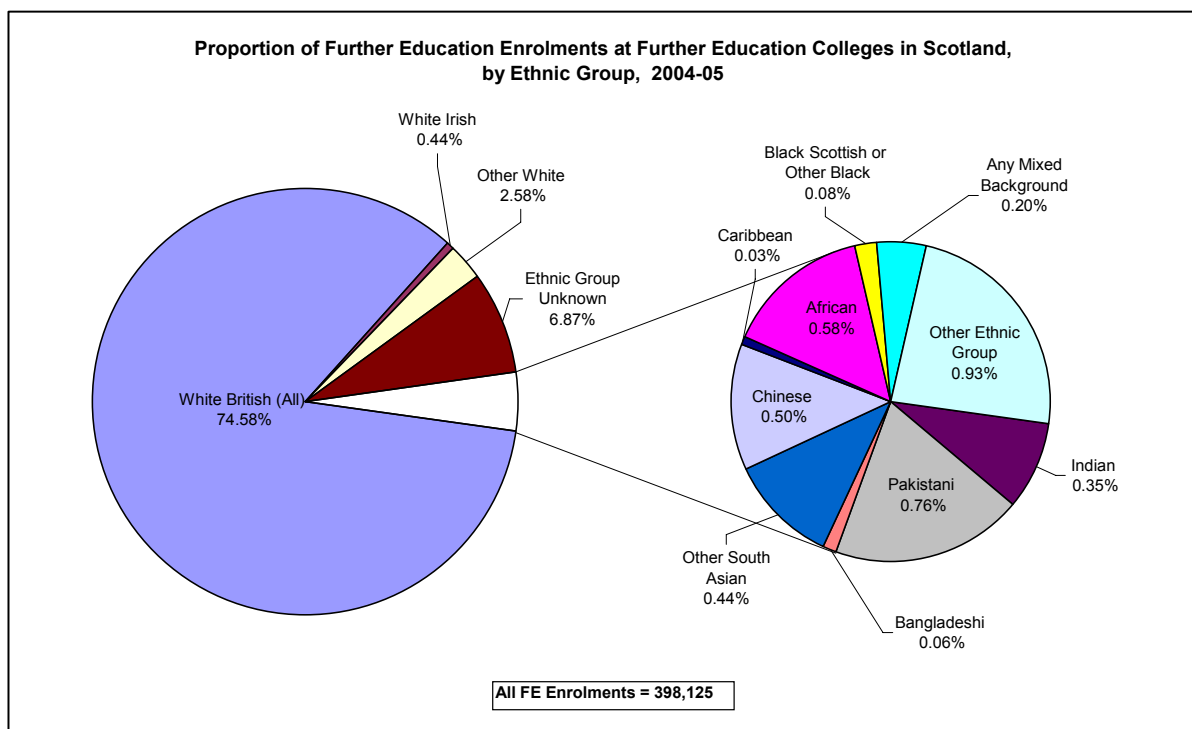
The Datasets section within the Lifelong Learning statistics website contains further Higher Education analysis

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/topics/statistics/browse/lifelong-learning/datasets>

Enrolments in Further Education Courses: Ethnic Group

In 2003-04 and 2004-05, people from minority ethnic groups accounted for 3.90% of all further education enrolments at FE level in Scotland's colleges (where ethnic group is known/ disclosed). In 2004-05, enrolments by people from minority ethnic groups were highest for people in the Other Ethnic Group (0.93%), followed by those in the Pakistani group (0.76%) and those in the African group (0.58%). These proportions were very similar in 2003-04.

It should be noted that these figures may represent an undercount of the number of people in any of the ethnic groups shown here because the number of students for whom ethnic groups is unknown/ not disclosed is around 7% in both reported years.



Source: Scottish Further Education Funding Council (SFEFC)

Note: 1. Numbers correspond to enrolments on both Vocational and Non-Vocational Further Education courses at Further Education Colleges.

Publications

Analysis of Ethnicity in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/02/18876/32937>

Lifelong Learning Statistics 2005 (Published 2005)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/12/01155233/52337>

Web Links

Scottish Funding Council – Infact Database

www.sfc.ac.uk/statistics/stats_infact.htm

The Datasets section within the Lifelong Learning statistics website contains further Higher Education analysis

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/topics/statistics/browse/lifelong-learning/datasets>

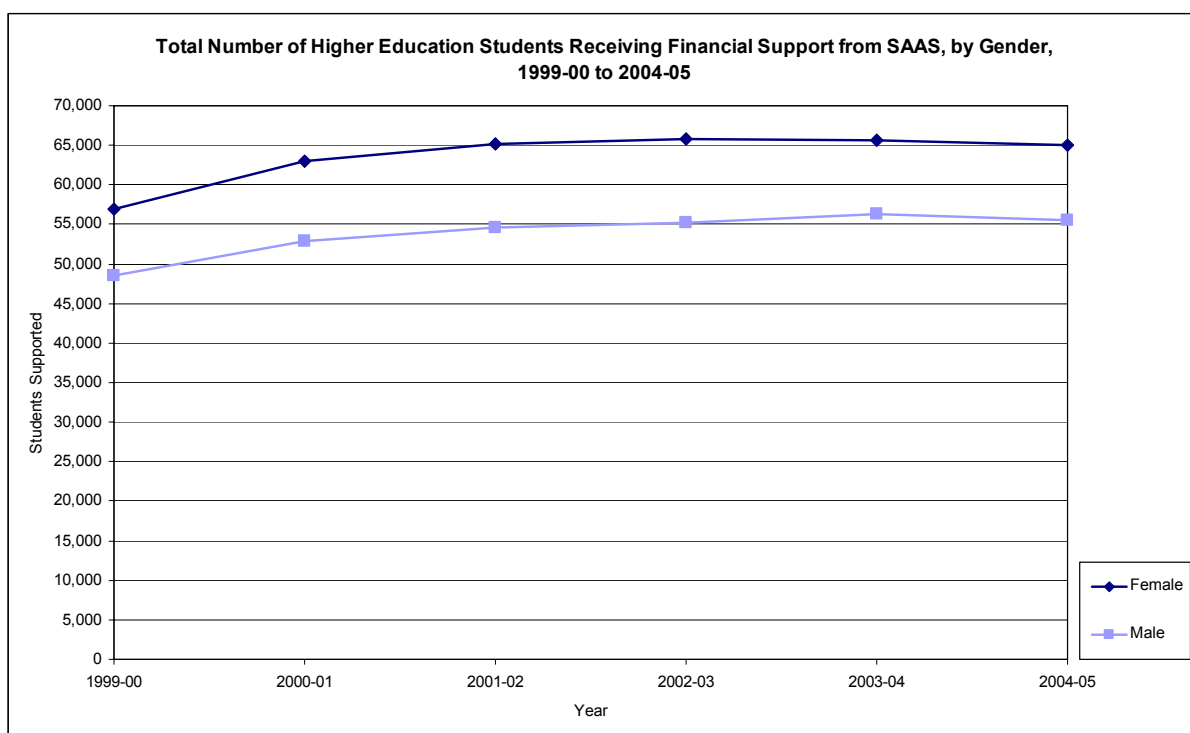
Financial Support for Learners

HE Student Financial Support: Gender

The Student Award Agency for Scotland (SAAS) supports Scottish-domiciled higher education students studying in institutions in Scotland and elsewhere and EU-domiciled students studying in Scotland.

In 2004-05, 54% of students supported by SAAS are female (64,995) and 46% are male (55,530). This ratio has remained the same since 1999-00.

Between 1999-00 and 2004-05 the total number of female and male students supported by SAAS has increased by 14% in both cases.



Source: Student Awards Agency for Scotland (SAAS)

Publications

Social Focus on Women and Men 2002

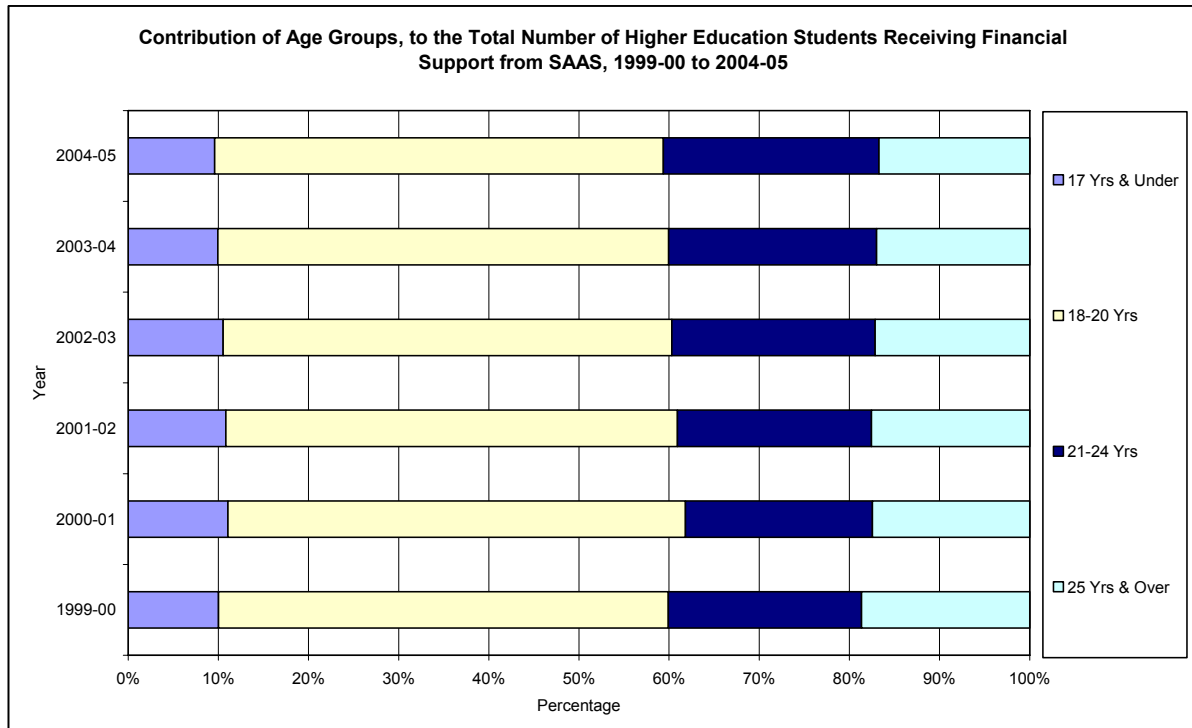
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/sfwm/docs/sfwm-00.asp>

Student Awards In Scotland 2004-05 (Published 2005)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/12/1395648/56490>

HE Student Financial Support: Age

In 2004-05, half of all students receiving financial support from SAAS are aged between 18 and 20 years (59,980) and just under a quarter are aged between 21 and 24 years (28,815). Since 1999-00 the age distribution of students receiving financial support has remained approximately the same.



Source: Student Awards Agency for Scotland (SAAS)

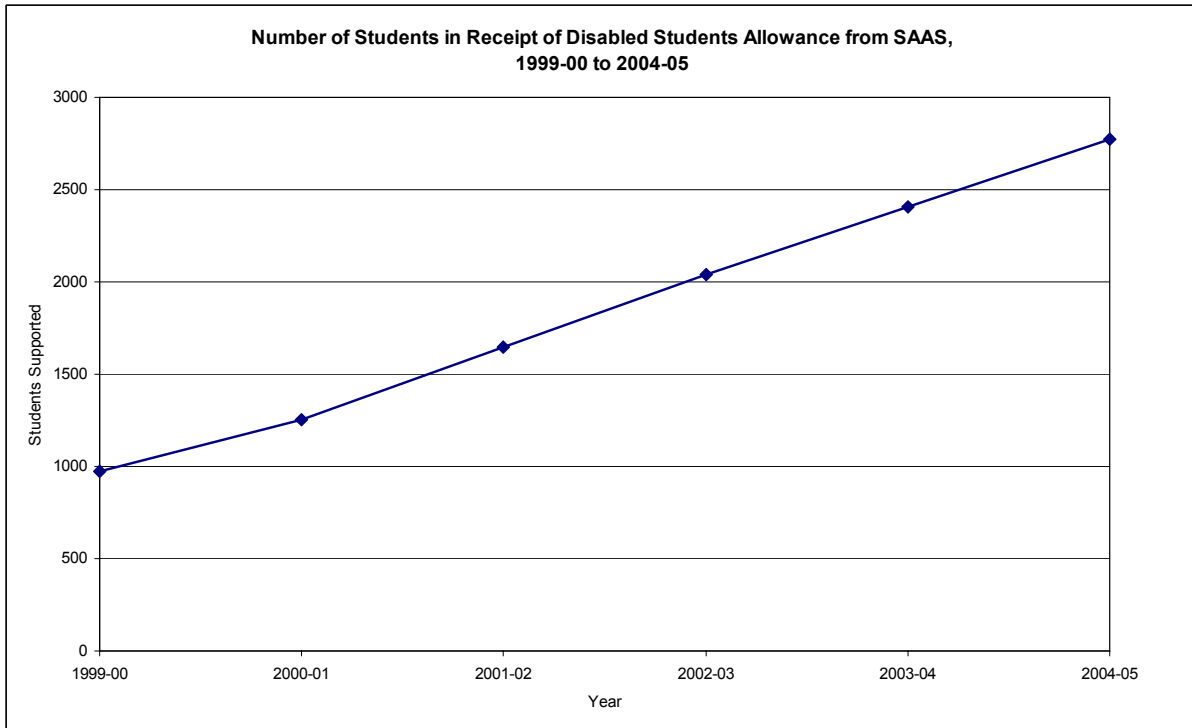
Publication

Student Awards In Scotland 2004-05 (Published 2005)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/12/1395648/56490>

HE Student Financial Support: Disability

The number of students in receipt of Disabled Students Allowance (DSA) from SAAS has increased almost three fold, from 975 in 1999-00 to 2,775 in 2004-05.



Source: Student Awards Agency for Scotland (SAAS)

Publications

Social Focus on Disability 2004

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/08/19818/41697>

Student Awards In Scotland 2004-05 (Published 2005)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/12/1395648/56490>

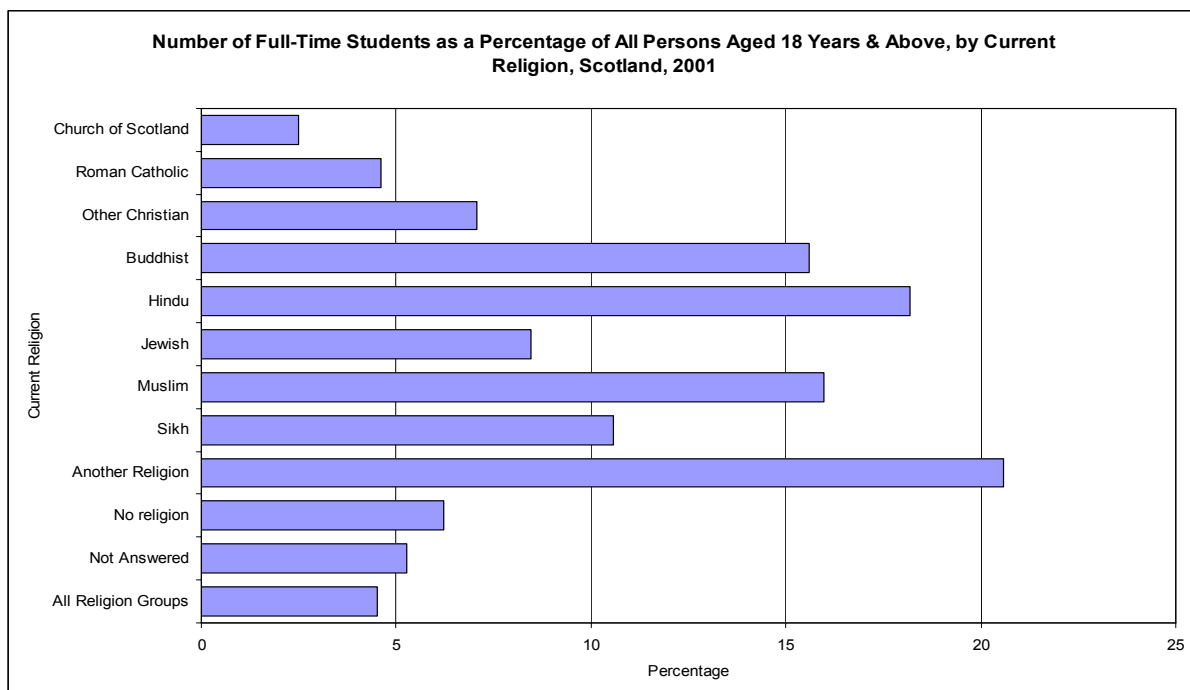
Education and Religion

Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) and Scottish Further Education Funding Council (SFEFC) do not collect information about religion group. However a variety of education data are collected on the 2001 Census and can be broken down by religion group. A selection of these data are presented below.

Student Population: Religion

Compared to Christian religion groups in 2001, a higher proportion of people from all non Christian religion groups are full-time students aged 18 and above. Around a fifth (20.6%) people from Another Religion are full-time students aged 18 and above. The Hindu, Muslim and Buddhist populations also have a high proportion of full-time students; 18.2%, 16.0% and 15.6% respectively. By comparison, only 2.5% of people from the Church of Scotland and 4.6% of Roman Catholics are full-time students.

It should, however, be noted that the age distribution of minority ethnic groups (who are more likely to be members of the non-Christian religion groups) tend to be younger than for white ethnic groups and therefore it *might* be expected that numbers of full-time students in the non-Christian religion groups would be higher.



Source: General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) - 2001 Census

Publication

Analysis of Religion in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/02/20757/53567>

Web Site

General Register Office for Scotland (GROS)

<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/>

Highest Level Qualification: Religion Group

According to the 2001 Census, of people aged 16 to 74 years, Sikhs were most likely to have no qualifications or qualifications outwith those listed in the Census (42%).

Hindus had by far the highest proportion of degree level qualifications (58%). This was followed by Buddhists with 40% being educated to degree level or above.

The qualification levels of Church of Scotland and Roman Catholic groups were very similar.

It should be noted however that people in the non-Christian religion groups who have recently arrived in Scotland *may* be more likely to have qualifications outwith those which were listed on the 2001 Census and this *may* have an effect on the proportions shown below.

Highest Level of Qualification by Religion Group, All People Aged 16-74 Years, Scotland, 2001						
Percentage and Number						
Current Religion Group	2001					Base
	No Qualifications or Qualifications Outwith These Groups	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	
Church of Scotland	38	25	14	6	16	1,601,665
Roman Catholic	39	24	15	7	16	607,151
Other Christian	25	21	17	7	31	263,520
Buddhist	26	12	15	7	40	6,066
Hindu	14	10	13	5	58	4,589
Jewish	23	15	20	5	37	4,593
Muslim	39	18	14	8	22	28,979
Sikh	42	21	14	7	16	4,668
Another Religion	10	16	30	11	33	23,996
None	25	26	18	8	23	1,022,709
Not Answered	31	26	17	7	19	163,143
All People	33	25	16	7	19	3,731,079

Source: General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) - 2001 Census

Notes: The 2001 Census defines the highest level of qualification as follows;

Group 1 - 'O' Grade, Standard Grade, Intermediate 1, Intermediate 2, City and Guilds Craft, SVQ Level 1 or 2 or equivalent.

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

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

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

Publication

Analysis of Religion in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/02/20757/53567>

Web Link

General Register Office for Scotland (GROS)

<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/>

chapter six: **School Education**

6. SCHOOL EDUCATION

Introduction to School Education and Equality

This section of the High Level Summary of Equality Statistics (HLSES) presents key information on school education in Scotland across a number of equality dimensions including age, disability, ethnicity and gender. It reflects key areas of activity identified in the main High Level Summary of Statistics (HLSS) chapter on school education (<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics>) from an equalities perspective and includes a few additional topics where these are particularly relevant to equality issues. The main HLSS publication presents a varied range of statistics on children and young people and these can be used in conjunction with the additional equality breakdowns shown here.

As well as showing key high level trends, the analysis highlights where differences and potential areas of inequality may exist in school education in Scotland for those groups outlined above. The analysis is not intended to provide a definitive set of equalities data and more detailed statistics across the equality dimensions, where available, are referenced in the links provided. It is also not possible to break down all topics by all equality dimensions.

There are limitations in how far some data can be broken down by the above equality dimensions. Data often contain small numbers, particularly in the case of smaller ethnic groups and to some extent disability. As such, some data show a high degree of volatility. In such instances, data may have been combined for multiple years or multiple ethnic groups, whilst in other cases data may be shown for a single year only. In other instances small data may have been suppressed in order to protect individuals' confidentiality

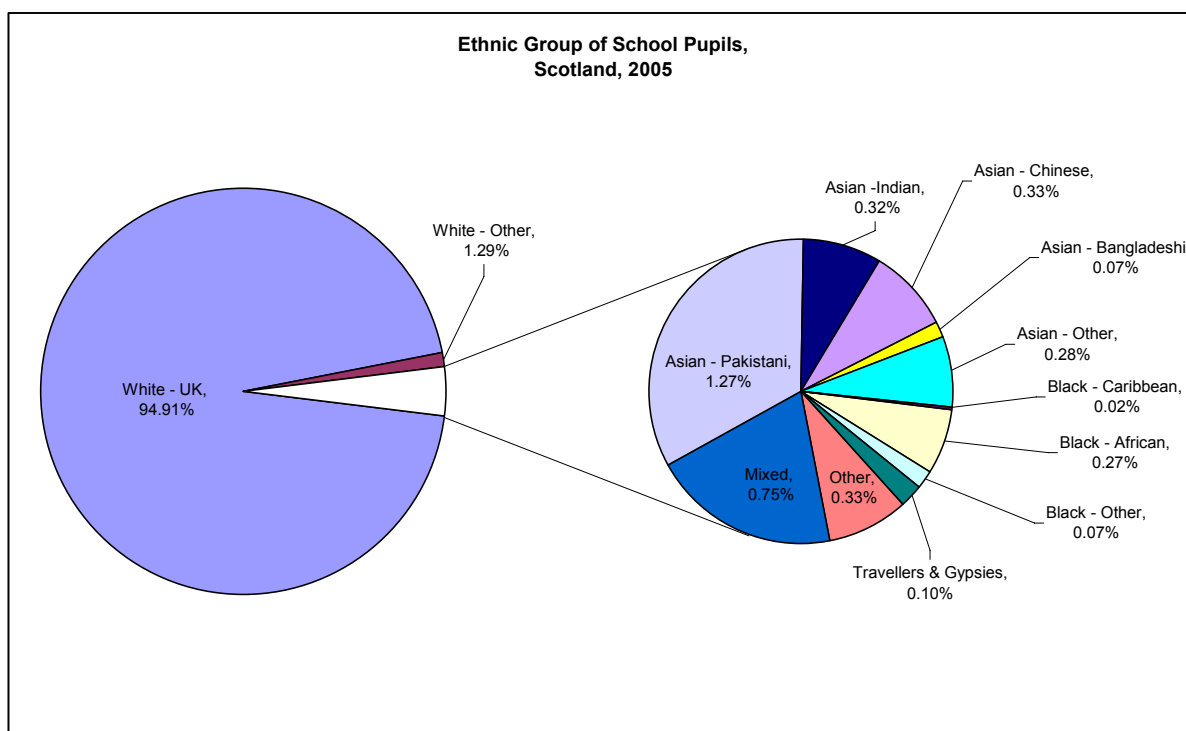
Possible reasons underlying the differences reported in this chapter are not detailed here. Factors which contribute to differences between equality groups represent a complex interplay of cultural, demographic and socio-economic factors and, as such, are outwith the scope of this publication.

Pupil Numbers

Pupils Numbers: Ethnic Group

In 2005, 3.80% of pupils in publicly funded schools were from minority ethnic groups, where ethnic group was known/ disclosed. The largest minority ethnic group were Pakistani (1.27%), followed by Mixed Ethnic Background (0.75%) whilst the smallest group was Black Caribbean (0.02%).

It should be noted that 3.03% of pupils did not disclose their ethnic group and this could have led to an underestimation of pupil numbers for any of the ethnic groups shown here.



Source: Pupils in Scotland, 2005

Note: 1. Figures are based on information where ethnic group is known/ disclosed.

Publications

Analysis of Ethnicity in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/02/18876/32937>

Pupils in Scotland, 2005 (Published 2006)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/02/28083932/0>

Independent School Census, April 2006 (Published 2006)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/04/25091645/0>

Pupil Projections 2005 (Published 2005)

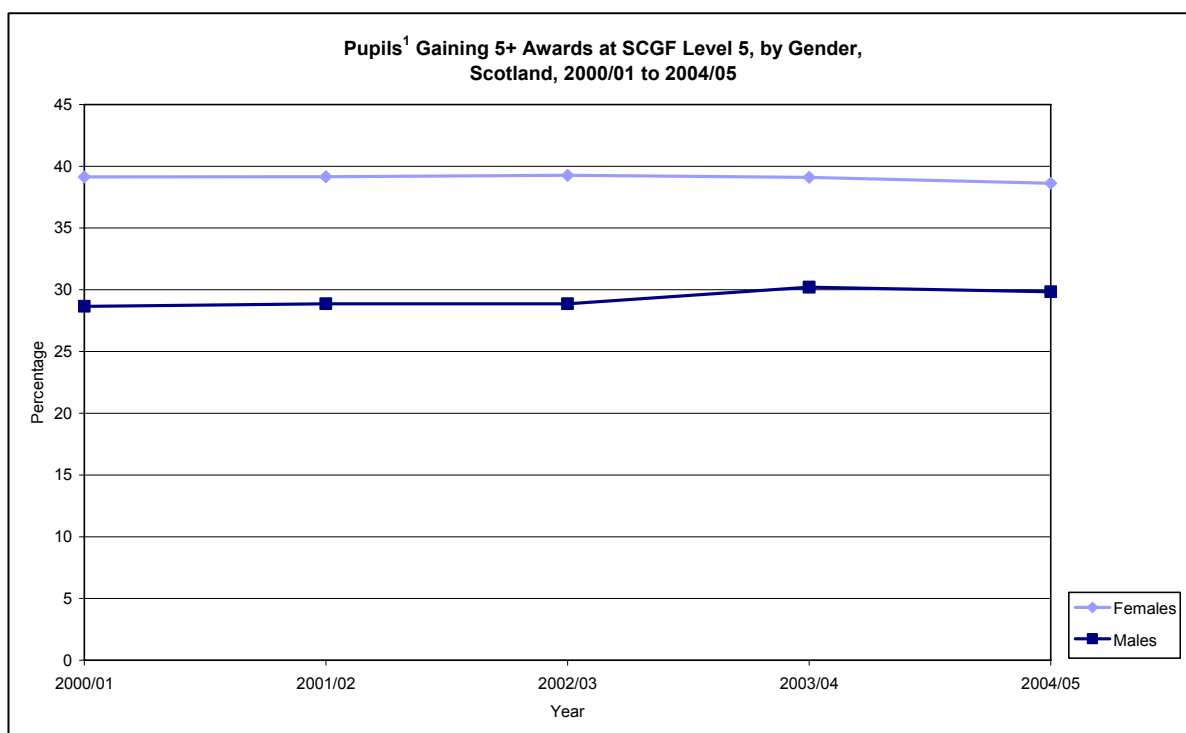
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/11/14163317/33174>

Pupil Attainment

The following analysis relating to pupil attainment is based on data from the Scottish Qualifications Authority (SQA), combined with information returned by schools as part of the annual school census. It does not recognise pupils' achievements in individual National Qualifications units and non-SQA accredited courses and it does not include achievements of pupils in special or independent schools. Further information and a full list of SQA National Qualifications are available from SQA Attainment and School Leaver Qualifications in Scotland: 2004/05 <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/03/09080409/0>.

Pupil Attainment: Gender

Thirty-nine per cent of females and 30% of males gained 5 or more Standard Grades at credit level (or equivalent) by the end of S4 in 2004/05. These proportions have remained almost constant since 2000/01.



Source: SQA Attainment and School Leaver Qualifications in Scotland: 2004/05.

Note: 1. Figures are based on attainment in S4.

Publications

Social Focus on Women and Men 2002

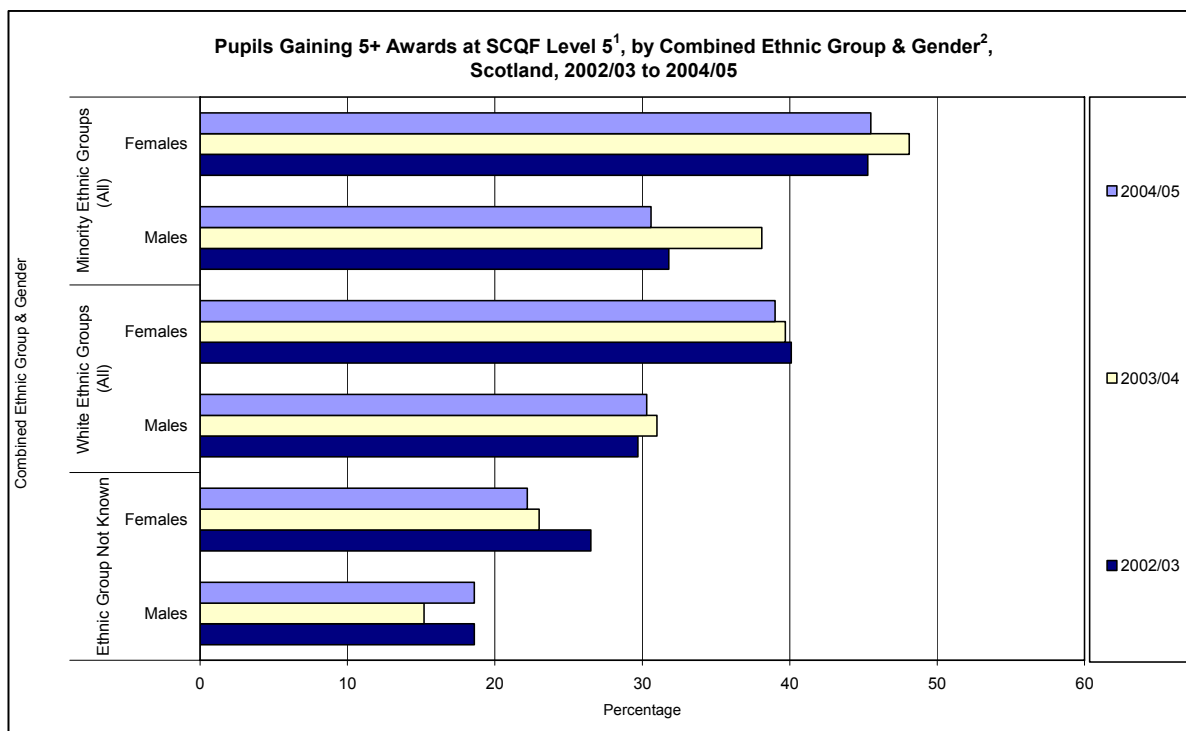
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/sfwm/docs/sfwm-00.asp>

SQA Attainment and School Leaver Qualifications in Scotland: 2004/05

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/03/09080409/0>

Pupil Attainment: Ethnic Group & Gender

The percentage of S4 pupils gaining 5 or more Standard Grades at credit level (or equivalent) in 2004/05 was markedly higher for females from minority ethnic groups (46%) compared to females from white ethnic groups (39%). There is little difference in attainment by males in each group (around 30% of males in both groups). These proportions have remained relatively similar since 2002/03.



Source: SQA Attainment and School Leaver Qualifications in Scotland: 2004/05.

- Notes: 1. Figures are based on attainment in S4.
2. Ethnic groups have been combined due to small numbers.

Publications

Analysis of Ethnicity in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/02/18876/32937>

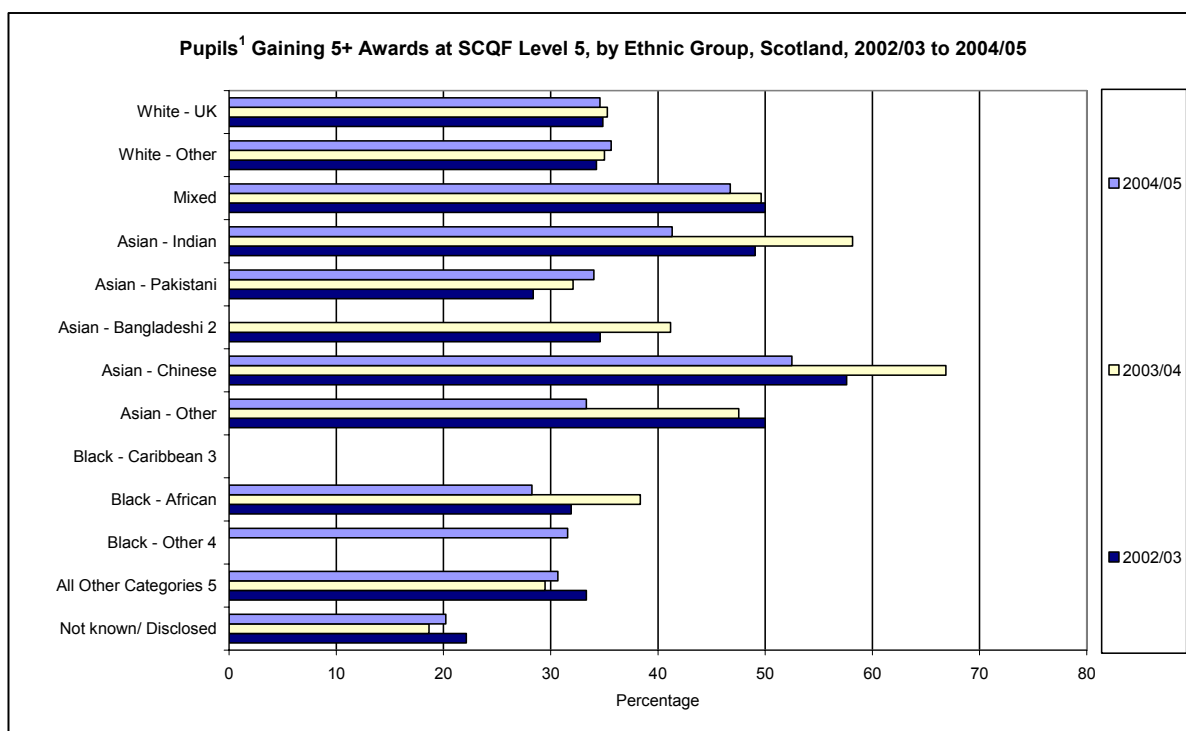
SQA Attainment and School Leaver Qualifications in Scotland: 2004/05

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/03/09080409/0>

Pupil Attainment: Ethnic Group

The percentage of S4 pupils gaining 5 or more Standard Grades at credit level in 2004/05 (or equivalent) is highest for Chinese pupils (52%) and lowest for pupils whose ethnic group is not known/ disclosed (20%), followed by Black African pupils (28%). Attainment patterns have remained fairly constant across all ethnic groups since 2002/03 (where data can be disclosed²⁻⁴).

Information on ethnic group was not known/not disclosed in all cases. For this group the proportion of pupils gaining 5 or more Standard Grades at credit level in 2004/05 is lower than for any of the ethnic groups listed. As such, the proportions shown for any of the ethnic group shown may be overestimated.



Source: SQA Attainment and School Leaver Qualifications in Scotland: 2004/05.

Notes: 1. Figures are based on attainment in S4.

2-4. For some or all years, percentages are based on less than 5 pupils have not been reported in order to protect the identity of the individuals.

5. Includes: Occupational Traveller, Gypsy/Traveller, Other Traveller and 'Other' Categories.

Publications

Analysis of Ethnicity in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/02/18876/32937>

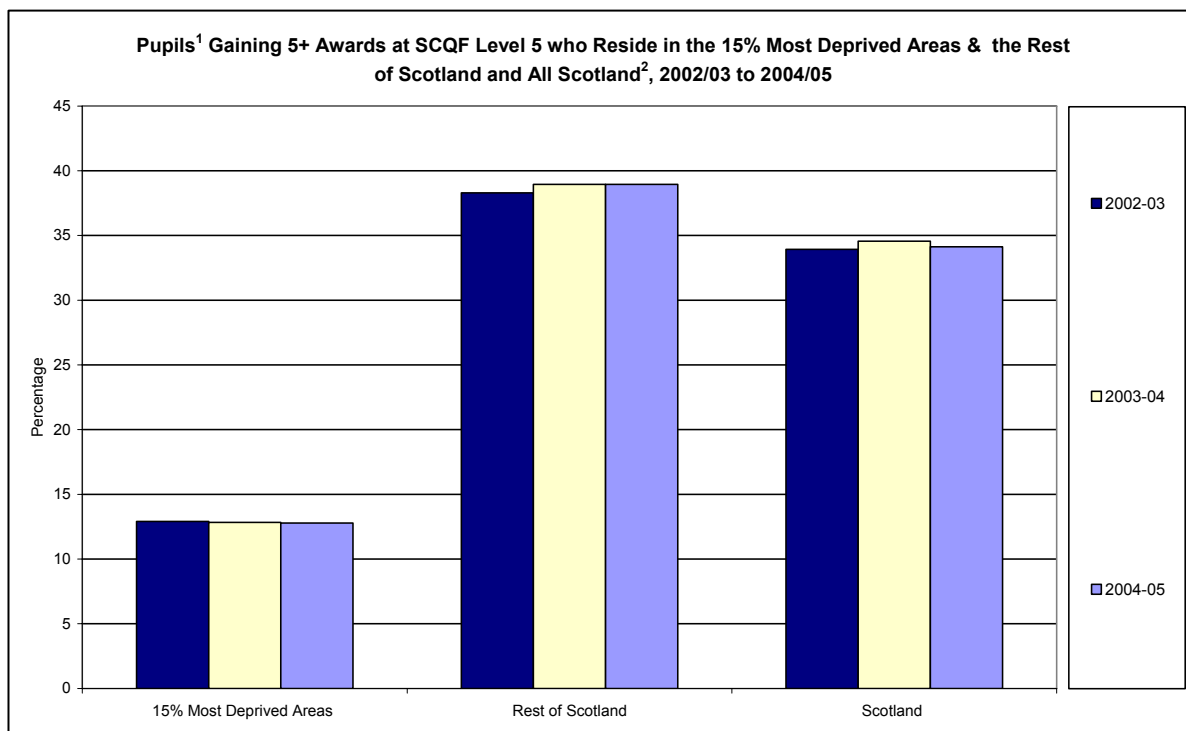
SQA Attainment and School Leaver Qualifications in Scotland: 2004/05

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/03/09080409/0>

Pupil Attainment: Deprived Areas

The data outlined below are based on the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2006.

The percentage of pupils gaining 5 or more Standard Grades at credit level (or equivalent) is 13% in the 15 per cent most deprived areas in Scotland, compared to 39% in the Rest of Scotland in 2004/05. This gap has remained almost unchanged since 2002/03.



Source: Awards Data: SQA Attainment and School Leaver Qualifications in Scotland: 2004/05.

Deprived Areas Data: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2006

Notes: 1. Figures are based on attainment in S4.

2. Where postcodes were not available, it was not possible to assign an SIMD rank and as such it was not possible to assign an SIMD to all pupils.

Publications

Social Focus on Deprived Areas 2005

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/SocialFocusOnDeprivedAreas>

SQA Attainment and School Leaver Qualifications in Scotland: 2004/05

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/03/09080409/0>

Web Link

Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/SIMD>

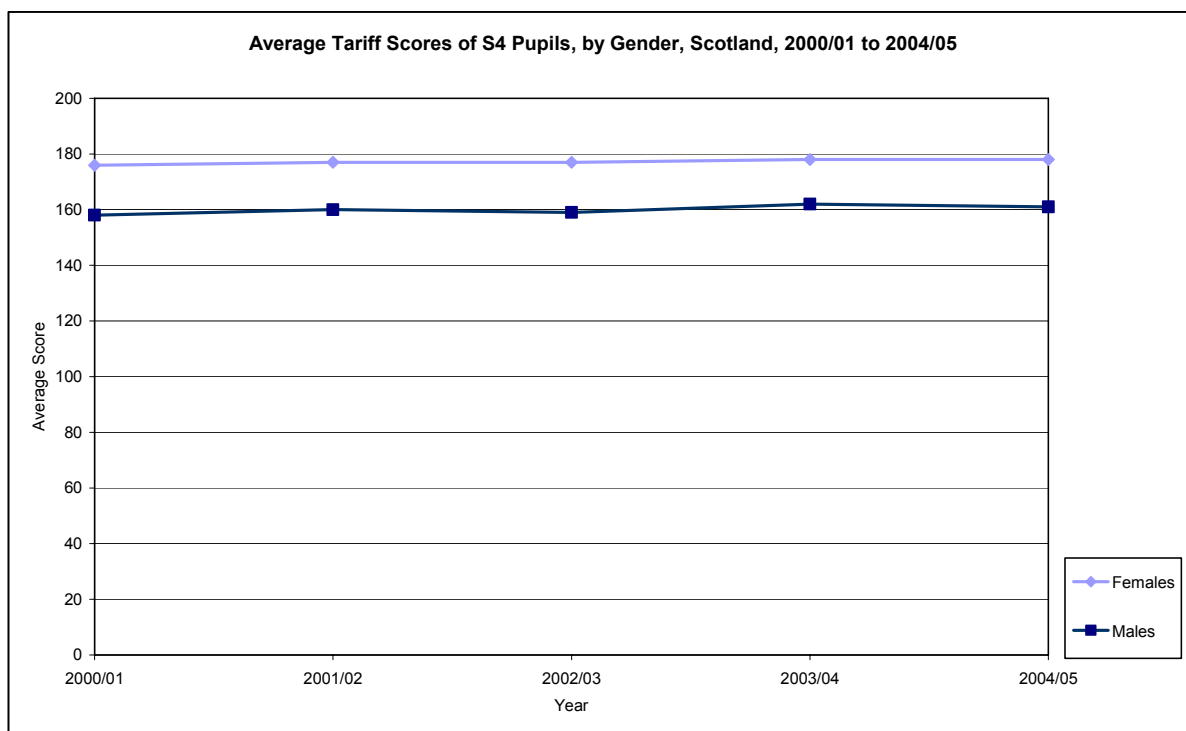
Average Tariff Scores of S4 Pupils

The purpose of calculating an average tariff score is to enable certifications of different types to be considered together. This makes it easier to compare average attainment for different sub-groups within the population. The tariff score of a pupil is calculated by allocating a score to each level of qualification and award, using the Unified Points Score scale. For example, a Standard Grade at level 1 counts as 38 points and at level 4 counts as 14 points. There is no theoretical maximum for tariff scores; the maximum tariff score in a year could relate to only one pupil and could, therefore be disclosive; in the past maxima have tended to be between 600-700. Further information and a full list of SQA National Qualifications and their associated tariff scores is shown in Annex A of SQA Attainment and School Leaver Qualifications in Scotland: 2004/05 <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/03/09080409/0>

Average Tariff Scores of S4 Pupils: Gender

The average tariff score of S4 pupils is slightly higher for females (178) than for males (161) in 2004/05 and this gap has remained fairly constant since 2000/01.

The current tariff score scale does not recognise pupils' achievements in individual National Qualifications units and non-SQA accredited courses and it does not include achievements of pupils in Special Schools.



Source: SQA Attainment and School Leaver Qualifications in Scotland 2004/05

Publications

Social Focus on Women and Men 2002

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/sfwm/docs/sfwm-00.asp>

SQA Attainment and School Leaver Qualifications in Scotland: 2004/05

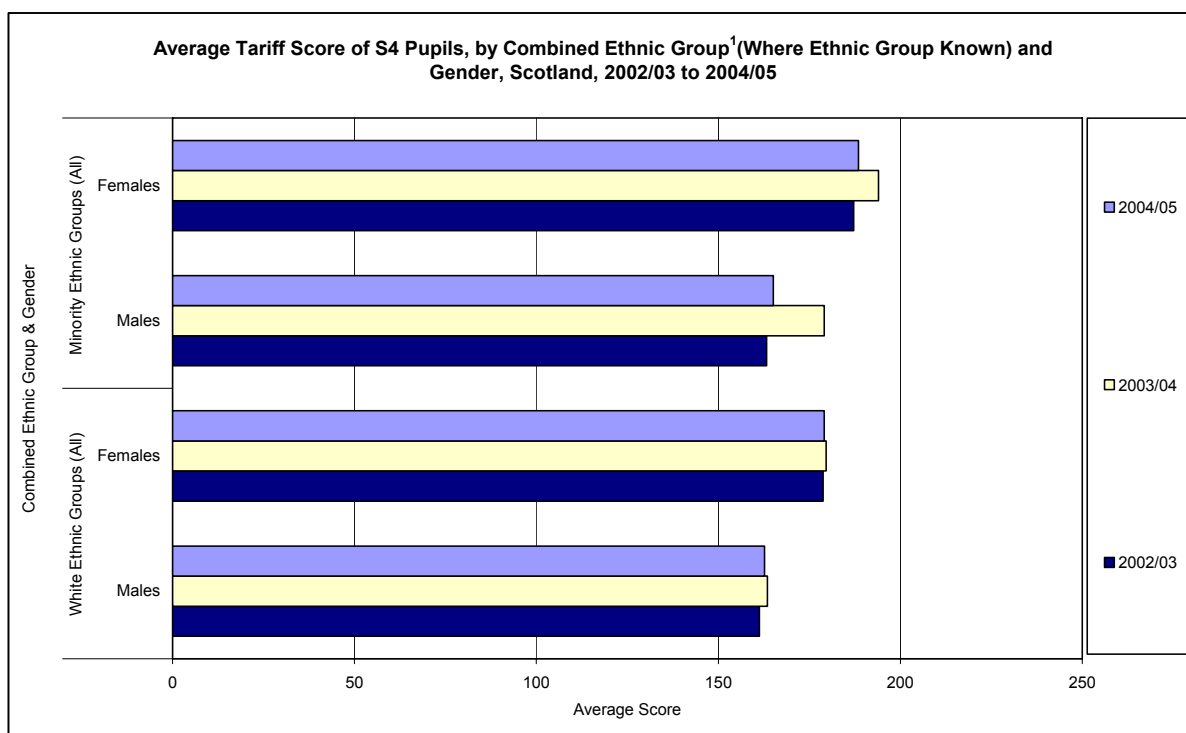
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/03/09080409/0>

Average Tariff Scores of S4 Pupils: Ethnic Group & Gender

The average tariff score of S4 male pupils was just over 160 for both minority ethnic groups and white ethnic groups in 2004/05. The average tariff score for female pupils from minority ethnic groups was 189, whilst it was 179 for females from white ethnic groups.

Average tariff scores for all groups have remained fairly constant since 2002/03.

The current tariff score scale does not recognise pupils' achievements in individual National Qualifications units and non-SQA accredited courses and it does not include achievements of pupils in special schools.



Source: SQA Attainment and School Leaver Qualifications in Scotland: 2004/05

Note: 1. Ethnic groups have been combined due to small numbers.

Publications

Analysis of Ethnicity in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/02/18876/32937>

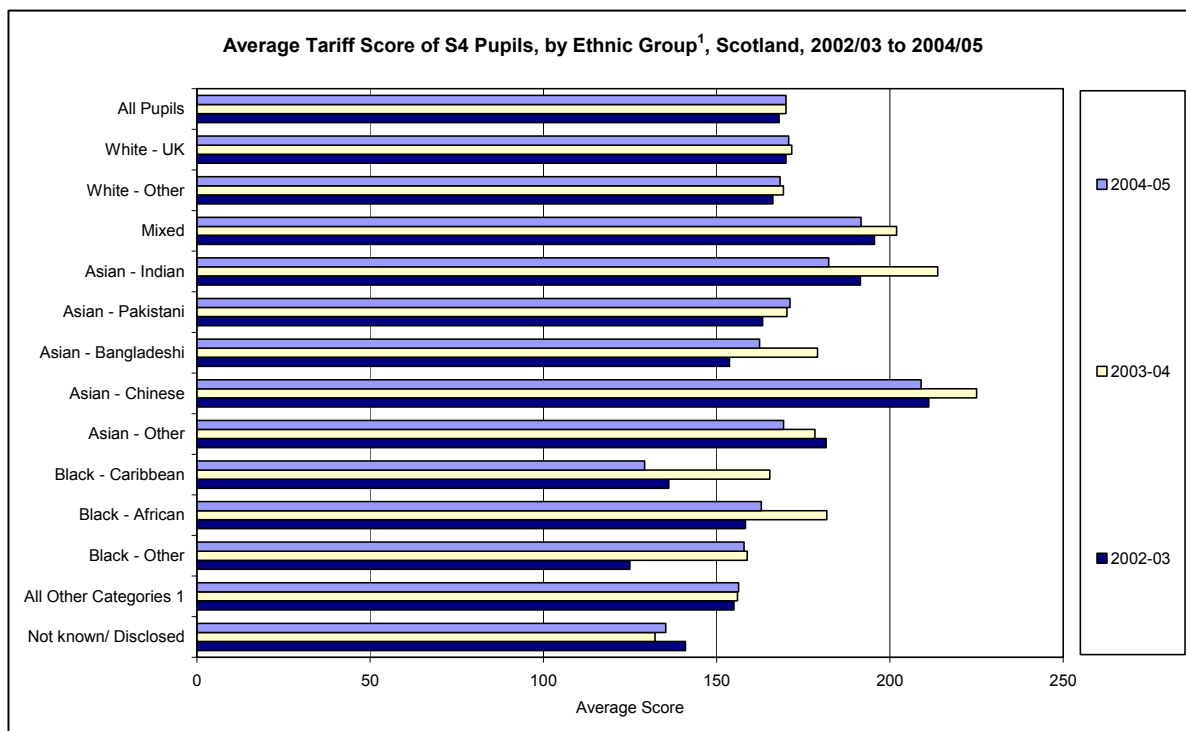
SQA Attainment and School Leaver Qualifications in Scotland: 2004/05

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/03/09080409/0>

Average Tariff Scores of S4 Pupils: Ethnic Group

The average tariff score of S4 pupils in 2004/05 was highest for Chinese pupils (209) and lowest for Black Caribbean pupils (129). In general, there has been little variation in average tariff scores across ethnic groups since 2002/03.

The current tariff score scale does not recognise pupils' achievements in individual National Qualifications units and non-SQA accredited courses and it does not include achievements of pupils in special schools.



Source: SQA Attainment and School Leaver Qualifications in Scotland 2004/05

Note: 1. Includes: Occupational Traveller, Gypsy/Traveller, Other Traveller and 'Other' Categories.

Publications

Analysis of Ethnicity in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/02/18876/32937>

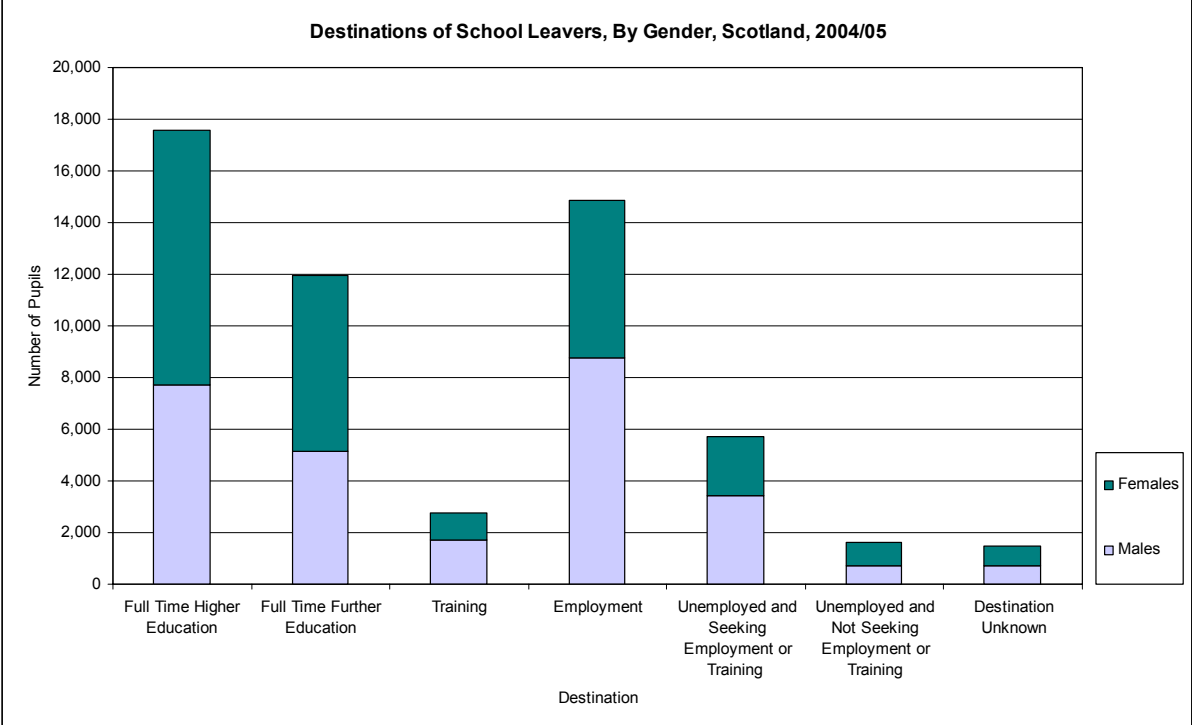
SQA Attainment and School Leaver Qualifications in Scotland: 2004/05

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/03/09080409/0>

Destination of School Leavers

Destination of School Leavers: Gender

Sixty per cent of female school leavers and 45% of male school leavers went on to full time further or higher education in 2004/05. A higher proportion of males went on to employment (31%) compared to females (22%), whilst a slightly higher proportion of males were unemployed and seeking employment or training (12%) than females (8%). Of those who went into training, 62% were male and 38% were female.



Source: Destination of Leavers from Scottish Schools

Publications

Social Focus on Women and Men 2002

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/sfwm/docs/sfwm-00.asp>

Destinations of Leaver from Scottish Schools: 2004/05 (Published 2005)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/12/06133725/37257>

Teachers

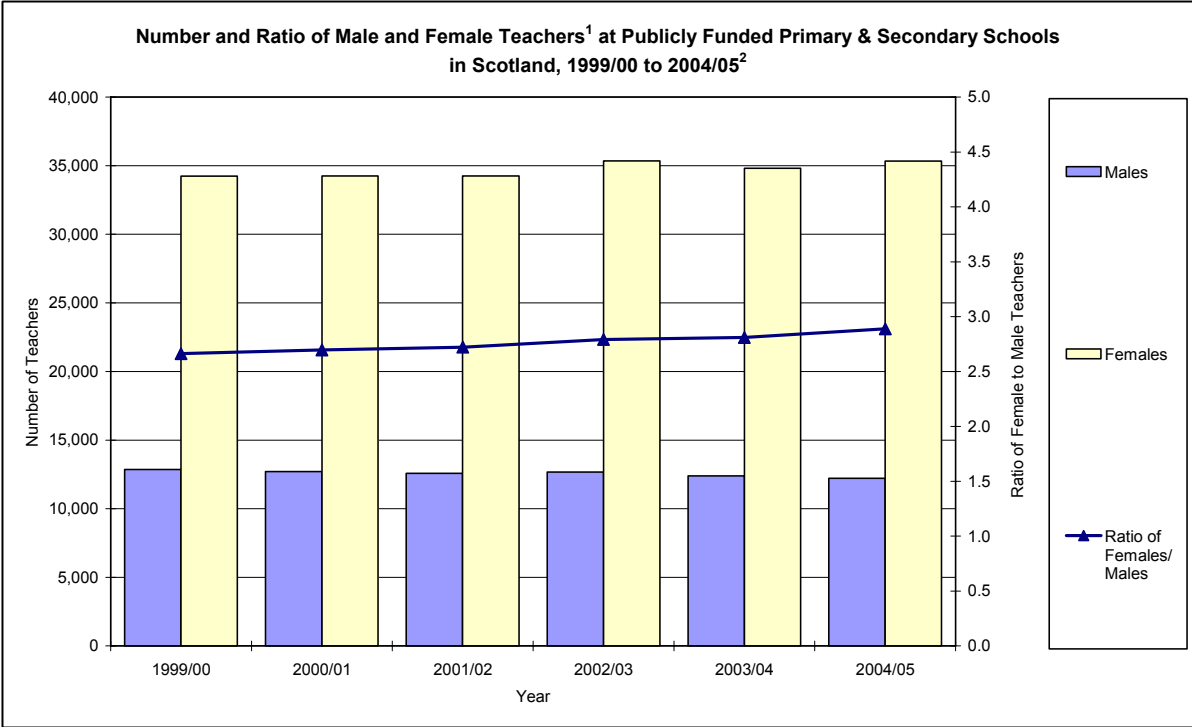
Teacher Numbers

Teacher Numbers: Gender

Female school teachers considerably outnumber males in publicly funded primary and secondary schools.

In 2004/05, female school teachers outnumber males by a ratio of 2.9:1 and this compares to a ratio of 2.7:1 in 1999/00.

The number of male school teachers has decreased by 5% from 12,858 in 1999/00 to 12,228 in 2004/05. Conversely, the number of female school teachers has increased by 3% from 34,240 to 35,333 during this period.



Source: Teachers in Scotland, 2005
 Notes: 1. Figures are based on Full-Time Equivalent teachers.
 2. Teacher numbers as at September of the academic year.

Publications

Social Focus on Women and Men 2002
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/sfwm/docs/sfwm-00.asp>
 Teachers in Scotland, 2005 (Published 2006)
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/03/28083648/0>

Teacher Numbers: Ethnic Group

Where ethnic group is known, primary school teachers from a minority ethnic group account for 0.5% of all primary teachers, whilst for secondary school teachers this is 1.1% in 2005. However it should be noted that these proportions may be underestimated because 4% of teachers did not disclose their ethnic group.

Number of Primary & Secondary School Teachers ^{1,2} , by Ethnic Group, Scotland, 2005		
Scotland, 2005		
Ethnic Group	Primary School Teachers	Secondary School Teachers
White - UK	16,802	14,695
White - Other	361	586
Mixed	20	34
Asian - Indian	17	31
Asian - Pakistani	*	45
Asian - Bangladeshi	*	*
Asian - Chinese	10	11
Asian - Other	*	10
Black - Caribbean	*	5
Black - African	*	31
Black - Other	*	18
Other Ethnic Group	23	53
Not Disclosed/ Known	650	959

Source: Teachers in Scotland, 2005

Notes: 1. Figures do not include Head Teachers, Deputy Heads or Principals.

2. '*' Counts of less than 5 have been suppressed to protect respondent confidentiality.

Publications

Analysis of Ethnicity in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

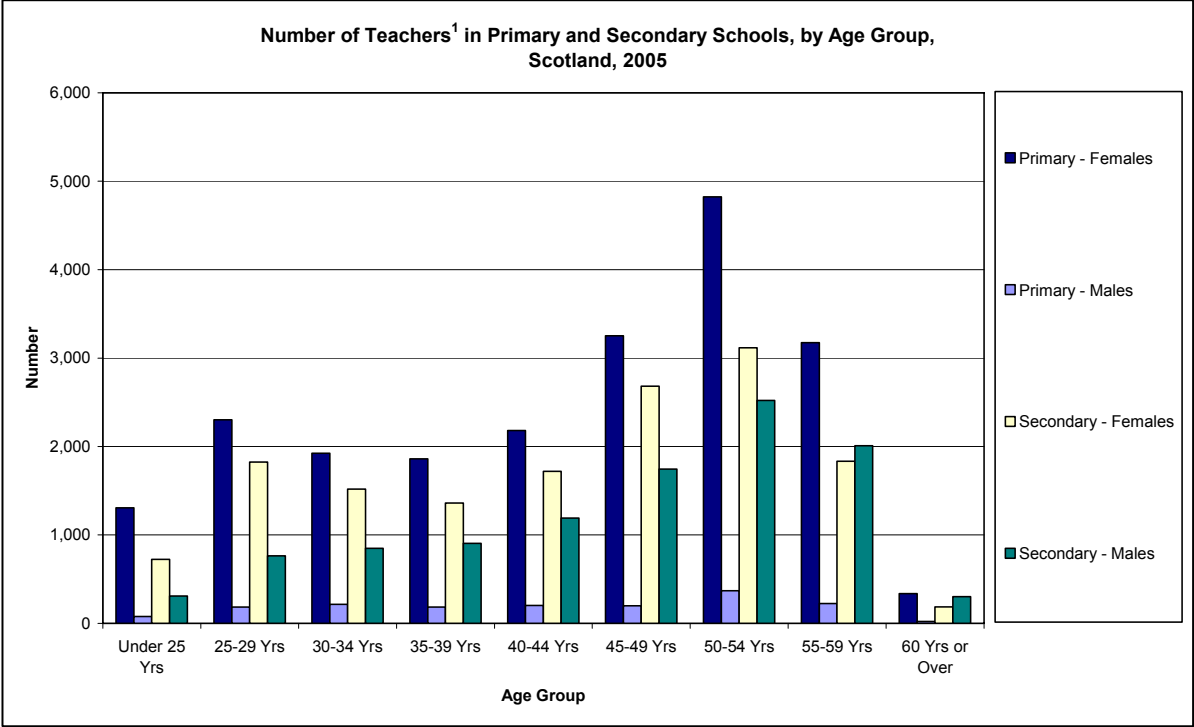
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/02/18876/32937>

Teachers in Scotland, 2005 (Published 2006)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/03/28083648/0>

Teacher Numbers: Age

More than a third of male and female primary and secondary school teachers are aged between 50 and 59 years in 2005. There were fewer male and female teachers in the younger age groups, most notably those aged under 25 years.



Source: Teachers in Scotland, 2005
 Note: 1. Excludes teachers in grant aided schools.

Publications

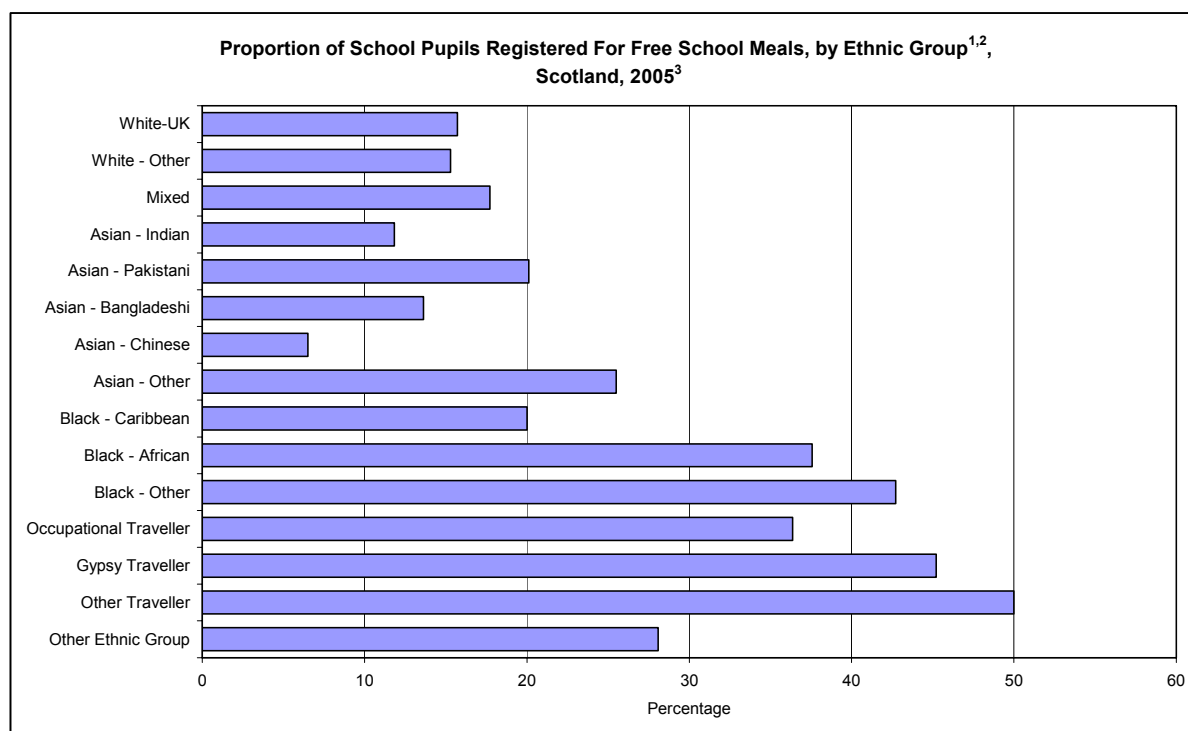
Social Focus on Women and Men 2002
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/sfwm/docs/sfwm-00.asp>
 Teachers in Scotland, 2005 (Published 2006)
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/03/28083648/0>

Best Start for Children

School Nutrition

School Nutrition: Ethnic Group

There was marked variation in the proportion of school pupils registered for free school meals across different ethnic groups in 2005. Of all pupils, the proportion registered for free school meals was highest for pupils in the Other Traveller Group (50% of all pupils in this group), followed by 45% of Gypsy/ Traveller pupils and 43% of Other Black pupils. Only 7% of all Chinese pupils were registered for free school meals.



Source: Pupils in Scotland, 2005

Notes: 1. Figures are based on data where ethnic group is known/ disclosed.

2. It should be noted that percentages for certain ethnic groups are based on total counts of 150 or less.

3. Pupils entitled to free school meals are those within families who receive Income Support (IS) or Income-based Job Seekers Allowance (IBJSA). Those within families who receive support under Part VI of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999 may also be entitled. Children who receive IS or IBJSA in their own right are also entitled to receive free school meals. Also entitled are children whose parents or carers receive Child Tax Credit, do not receive Working Tax Credit and have an annual income (as assessed by the Inland Revenue) of below £13,910. It should be noted that whilst pupils may be registered for free school meals, they may not necessarily take up free school meals.

Publications

Analysis of Ethnicity in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/02/18876/32937>

School Meals in Scotland, January 2006 (Published 2006)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/06/05141444/0>

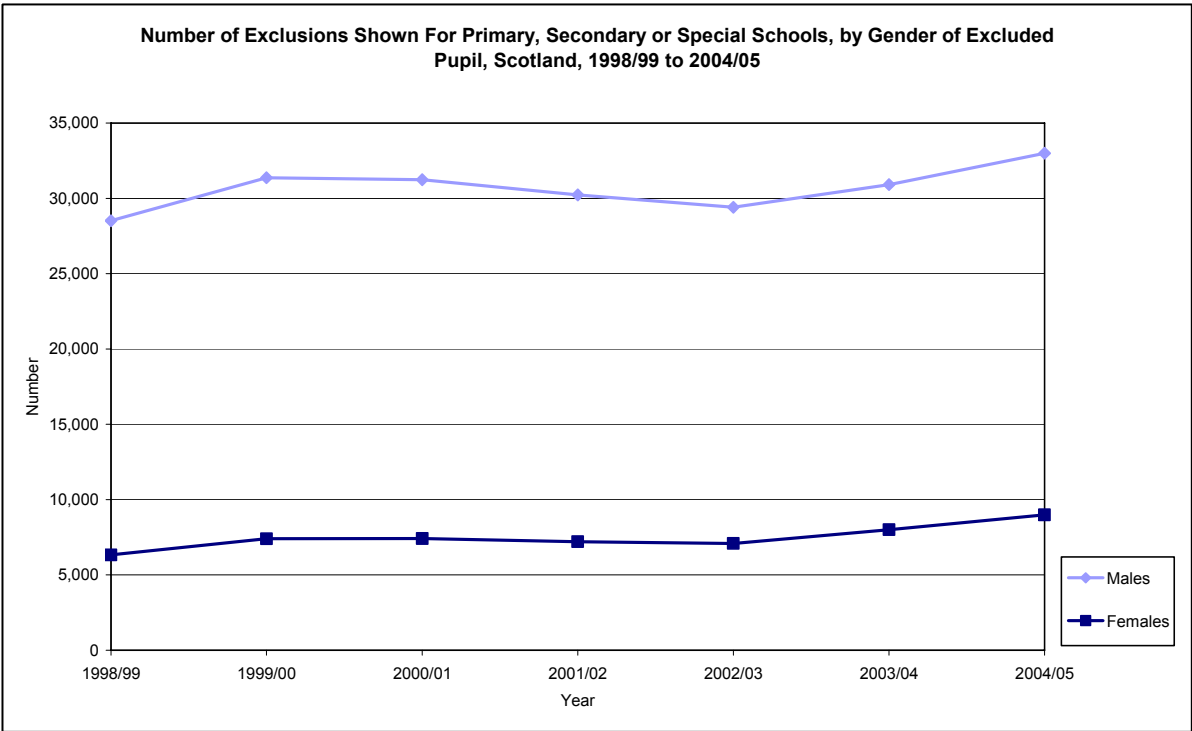
Pupils in Scotland, 2005 (Published 2006)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/02/28083932/0>

School Exclusions

School Exclusions: Gender

During 2004-05, 79% of pupil exclusions from Local Authority schools in Scotland were males and 21% were females. Male pupil exclusions have increased from 28,510 in 1998/99 to 32,993 in 2004/05 (a rise of 16%), whilst female pupil exclusions have increased by a greater proportion (42%), though the actual increase in numbers (from 6,321 to 8,981) has been less than the 4,483 increase in the number of boys excluded.



Source: Scottish Executive Education Department

Publications

Social Focus on Women and Men 2002

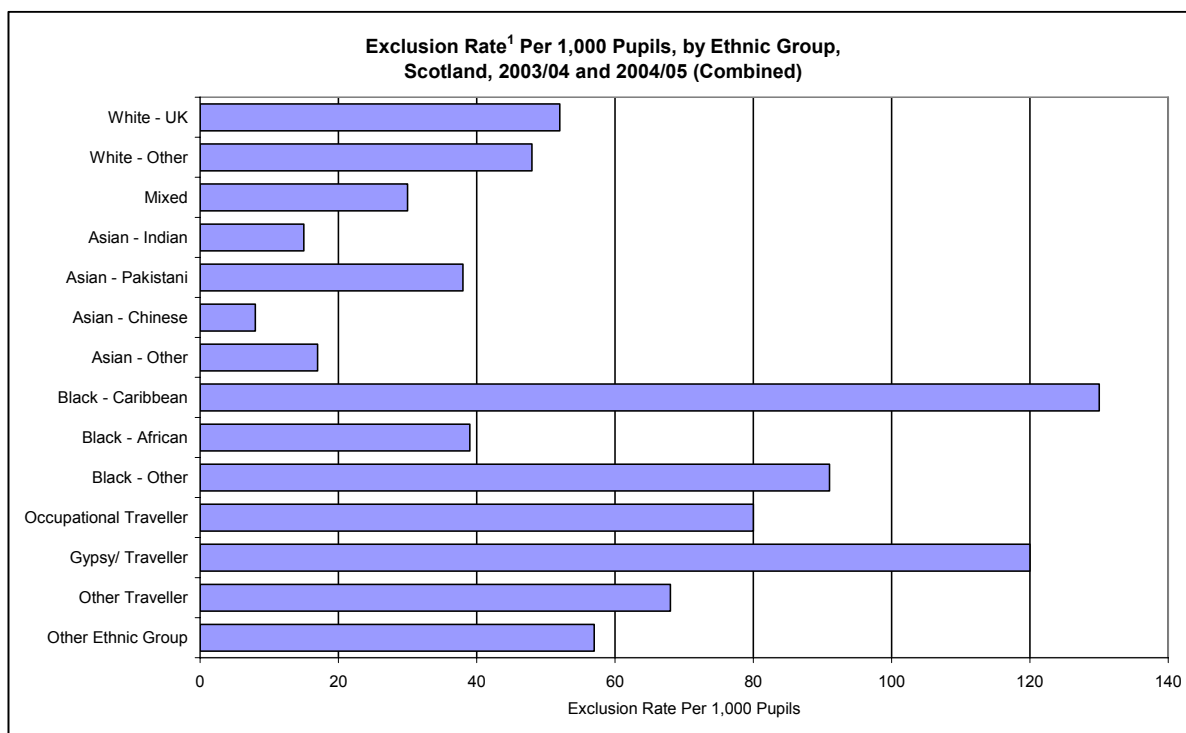
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/sfwm/docs/sfwm-00.asp>

Exclusions from Schools, 2004/05 (Published 2006)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/01/30144545/0>

School Exclusions: Ethnic Group

Exclusion rates vary widely across ethnic groups. The rate of exclusion per 1,000 pupils, averaged across 2003/04 and 2004/05, was highest for those in the Black Caribbean group (130 per 1,000 pupils), followed by those in the Gypsy/ Traveller group (120 per 1,000 pupils). Exclusion rates were lowest for pupils in the Chinese group (8 per 1,000 pupils), followed by those in the Indian group (15 per 1,000 pupils).



Source: Exclusions from Schools 2004/05

Note: 1. Exclusion rates may be underestimated for all ethnic groups due to the fact that information about ethnic group was not known/ disclosed by over 2,300 pupils in 2003/04 and 2004/05 (combined).

Publications

Analysis of Ethnicity in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/02/18876/32937>

Exclusions from Schools, 2004/05 (Published 2006)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/01/30144545/0>

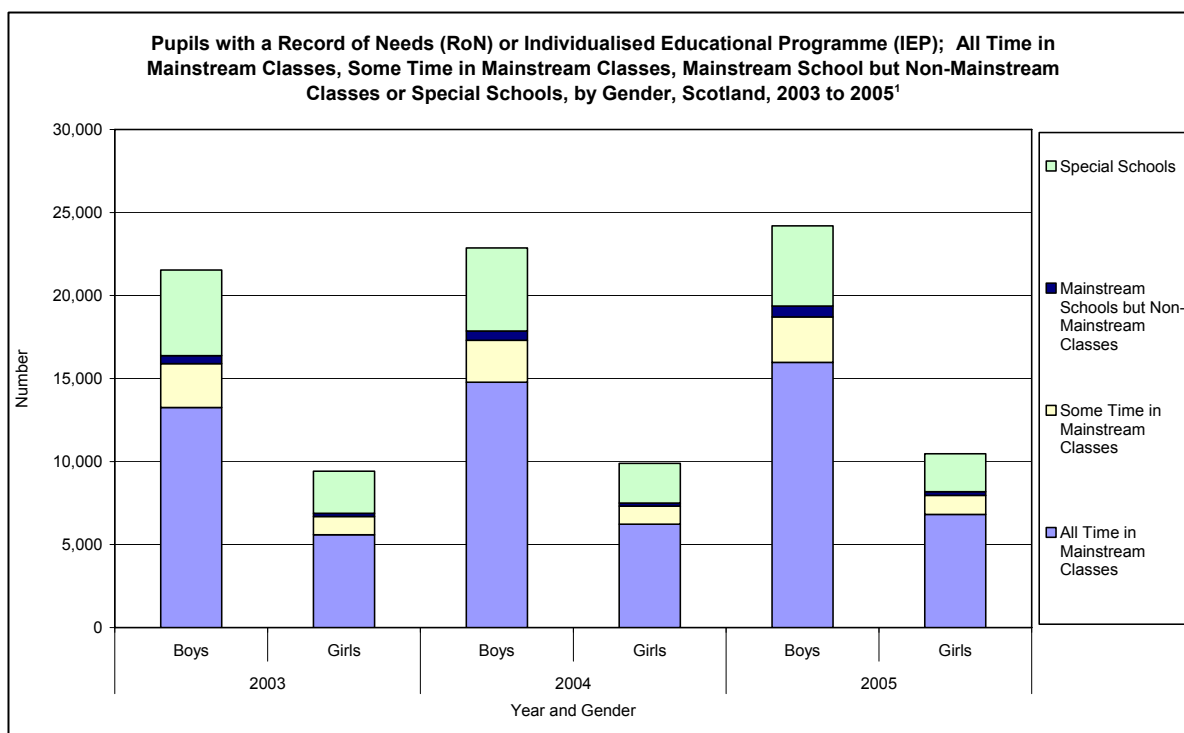
School Inclusion

Special Educational Needs¹

Special Educational Needs¹: Gender

A markedly higher proportion of pupils with a Record of Needs (RoN) or Individualised Education Programme (IEP) are male, regardless of the type of classes or school they attend and this is consistent over time. In 2005, 70% were male.

Of all pupils with a RoN or IEP, the majority (66%) were in mainstream classes all the time, while 23% were attending special schools or special units/ classes all the time and 11% were in mainstream classes sometimes. The 70:30 male to female ratio was constant across types of provision.



Source: Pupils in Scotland, 2005

Notes:

1. This information pre-dates the implementation of the Additional Support for Learning Act in November 2005.

Publications

Social Focus on Women and Men 2002

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/sfwm/docs/sfwm-00.asp>

Pupils in Scotland 2005 (Published 2006)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/02/28083932/0>

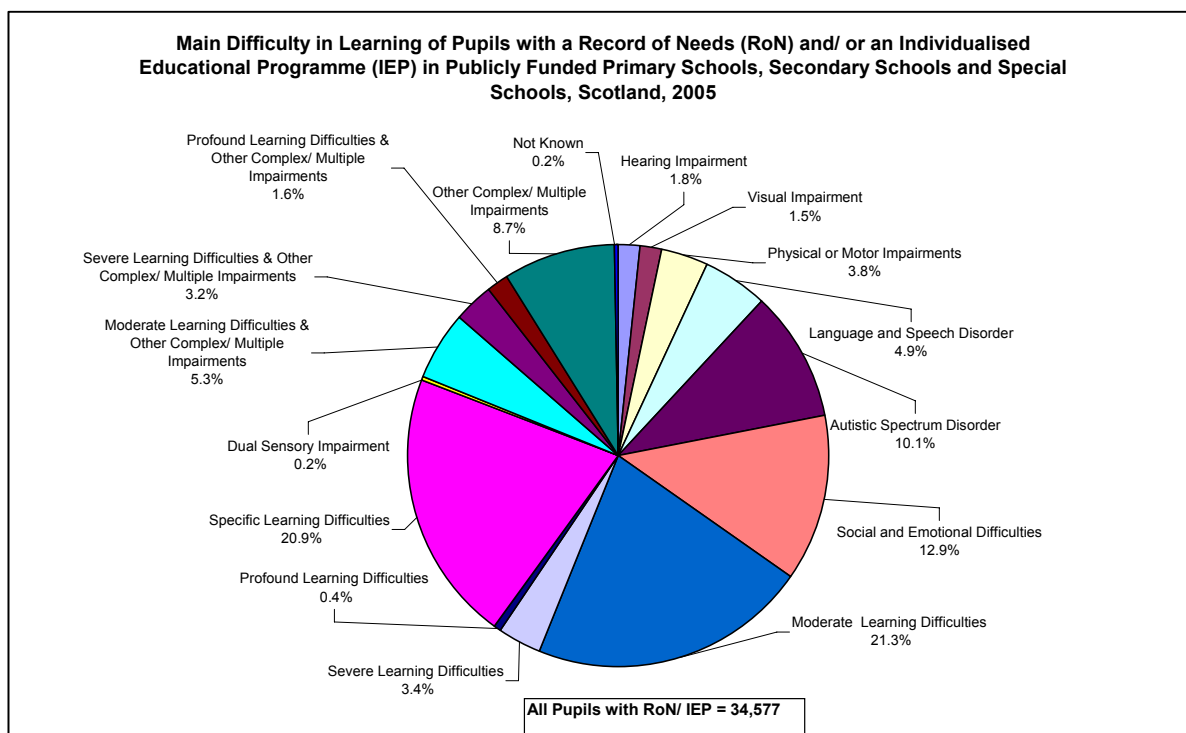
Learning Difficulties

The following information relates to those pupils with special educational needs where their main difficulty in learning was reported as a 'learning difficulty'. This information pre-dates the implementation of the Additional Support for Learning Act in November 2005

Learning Difficulties: Age (Children)

Of pupils with a Record of Needs (RoN) and/ or an Individualised Educational Programme (IEP), a fairly large proportion had moderate learning difficulties (21.3%) or specific learning difficulties (20.9%) in 2005.

Between 2003 and 2005, the proportion of pupils with a RoN or IEP remained fairly constant for most types of learning difficulty.



Source: Pupils in Scotland, 2003, 2004 & 2005

Publications

Social Focus on Disability 2004

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/08/19818/41697>

Pupils in Scotland 2005 (Published 2006)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/02/28083932/0>

Pupils in Schools, 2004 (Published 2005)

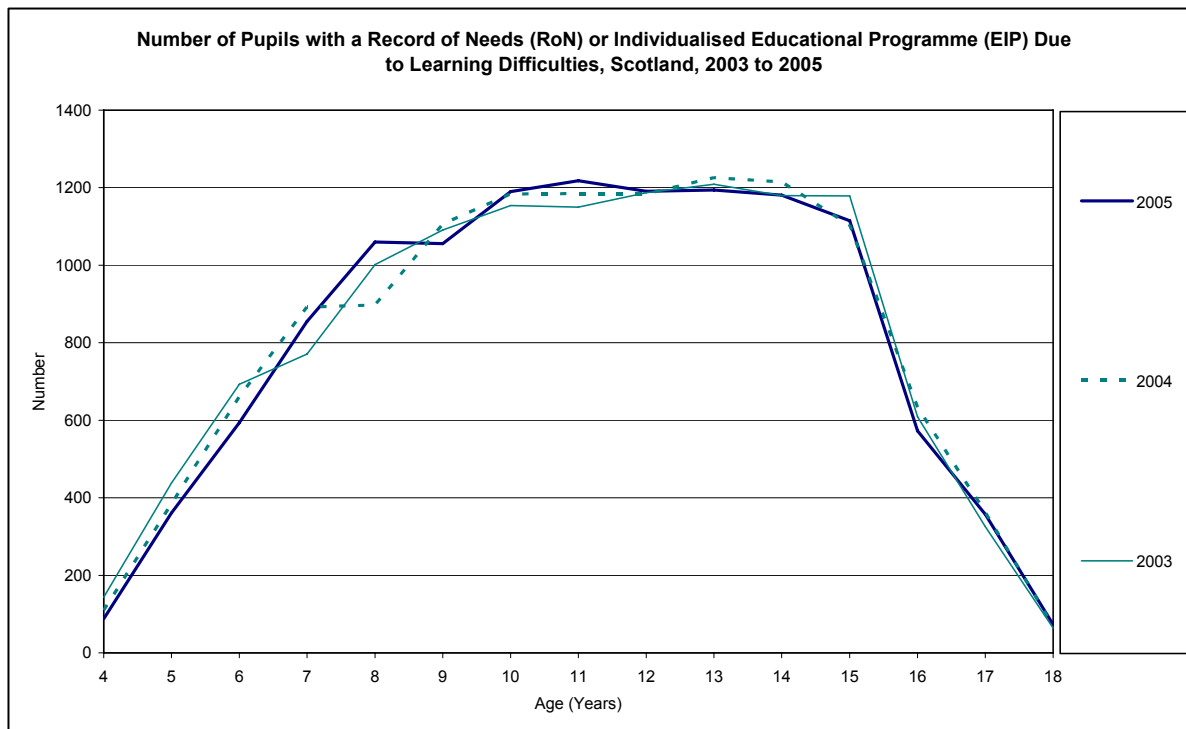
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/04/11114958/50011>

Pupils in Schools, 2003 (Published 2004)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/06/19559/39459>

Learning Difficulties: Age

The number of pupils with a Record of Needs (RoN) or Individualised Education Programme (IEP) for learning difficulties increases steadily with age throughout primary school, then remains constant throughout secondary school.



Source: Scottish Executive Education Department

Publications

Social Focus on Disability 2004

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/08/19818/41697>

Pupils in Scotland 2005 (Published 2006)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/02/28083932/0>

Pupils in Schools, 2004 (Published 2005)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/04/11114958/50011>

Pupils in Schools, 2003 (Published 2004)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/06/19559/39459>

Learning Difficulties: Ethnic Group

Of pupils based in special schools, 4.9% were from a minority ethnic background (where ethnic group was disclosed/ known) in 2005. The equivalent proportions for all pupils in publicly funded schools was 3.8%. However it should be noted that 4.4% of all special school pupils did not disclose their ethnic group and therefore the figures shown below may be underestimated for either group.

Pupils Based in Special Schools Ethnic Group (Where Known), Scotland, 2005¹	
Column Percentages	
Scotland, 2005	
Pupils Based at Special Schools	
Ethnic Group	% Total
White Ethnic Groups	95.1
Minority Ethnic Groups	4.9
All Pupils	100.0

Source: Pupils in Scotland, 2005

Note: 1. Excludes pupils in grant-aided special schools.

Publications

Analysis of Ethnicity in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/02/18876/32937>

Pupils in Scotland 2005 (Published 2006)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/02/28083932/0>

chapter seven: **Tourism, Culture and Sport**

7. TOURISM, CULTURE & SPORT

Introduction to Tourism, Culture & Sport and Equality

This section of the High Level Summary of Equality Statistics (HLSES) presents key information on tourism, culture and sport in Scotland across a number of equality dimensions including age, disability, ethnicity and gender. It reflects key areas of activity identified in the main High Level Summary of Statistics (HLSS) chapter on the tourism, culture and sport (<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics>) from an equalities perspective, where data are available. Where the main HLSS publication presents data by any of these equality dimensions, these are also shown here for ease of reference.

As well as showing key high level trends, the analysis highlights where differences and potential areas of inequality may exist for tourism, culture and sport in Scotland for those groups outlined above. The analysis is not intended to provide a definitive set of equalities data and more detailed statistics across the equality dimensions, where available, are referenced in the links provided. It is also not possible to break down all topics by all equality dimensions.

At present there is not extensive information available for tourism, culture and sport relating to equality dimensions but, in future, more data will become available.

A major breakthrough will be the inclusion of culture and sport questions in the Scottish Household Survey (which will be published under National Statistics), with data collection due to start in 2007. This will provide high quality data on culture and sport participation and attendance and will add significantly to existing data (e.g. data collected by the Scottish Arts Council and **sportscotland**).

In addition, several non-departmental public bodies are now collecting data on visitor numbers by equality dimensions (e.g. for museums, libraries and film theatres) and VisitScotland is in the process of preparing a Disability Equality Scheme. This scheme will cover VisitScotland's approach to disability equality across all of its activities, including Quality and Standards, Marketing, Tourist Information Services, Strategy and Planning and Industry Engagement.

There are limitations in how far some data can be broken down by the above equality dimensions. Data taken from sample surveys often contain small numbers, particularly in the case of smaller ethnic groups and to some extent disability. As such, some data are prone to sampling error and trends based on such data often show a high degree of volatility. In such instances, data may have been combined for multiple years or multiple ethnic groups, whilst in other cases data may be shown for a single year only. In other instances small data may have been suppressed in order to protect individuals' confidentiality

Possible reasons underlying the differences reported in this chapter are not detailed here. Factors which contribute to differences between equality groups represent a complex interplay of cultural, demographic and socio-economic factors and, as such are outwith the scope of this publication.

Tourism

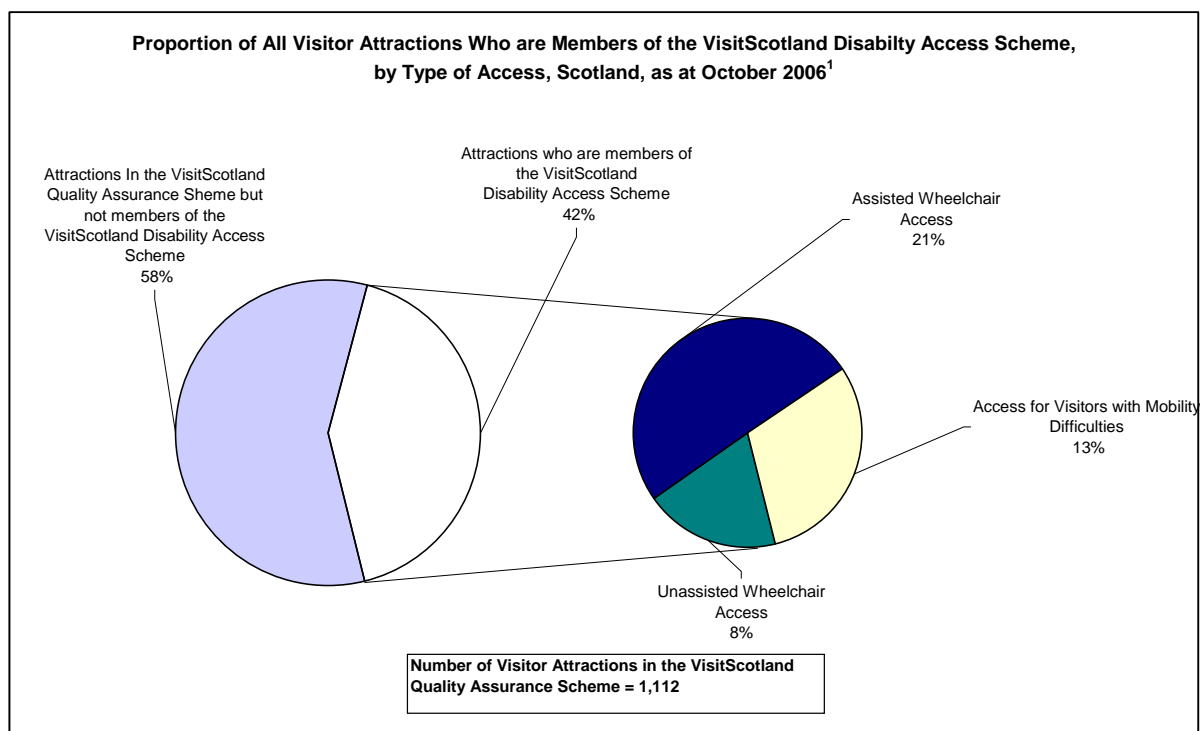
At present there is not extensive information available for Tourism relating to equality dimensions but, in future, more data will become available. Several non-departmental public bodies are now collecting data on visitor numbers by equality dimensions (e.g. for museums, libraries and film theatres) and VisitScotland is in the process of preparing a Disability Equality Scheme. This scheme will cover VisitScotland's approach to disability equality across all of its activities, including Quality and Standards, Marketing, Tourist Information Services, Strategy and Planning and Industry Engagement.

Disability Access

Currently, VisitScotland runs a Disability Access Scheme as part of its Quality Assurance Scheme. Under this scheme, properties may be assessed then awarded a grade depending on their suitability for different levels of mobility impairment.

Data are available for the number of visitor attractions in the Quality Assurance Scheme which are also members of the Disability Access Scheme.

As at October 2006, there are 1,112 visitor attractions in the VisitScotland Quality Assurance Scheme. Forty-two per cent of these are members of the VisitScotland Disability Access Scheme and provide some form of disability access. Of these, 8% provided unassisted disability access, 21% provided assisted wheelchair access and 13% provided access for visitors with Mobility Difficulties. Fifty-eight per cent are not in the VisitScotland Disability Access Scheme but this not preclude them from having some form of disability access provision.



Source: VisitScotland

Note: 1. These data are not National Statistics.

Publication

Social Focus on Disability 2004

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/08/19818/41697>

Web Link

VisitScotland is the principal agency for the promotion and development of Scotland's tourism industry. Further information on accessibility is available at the following VisitScotland web site

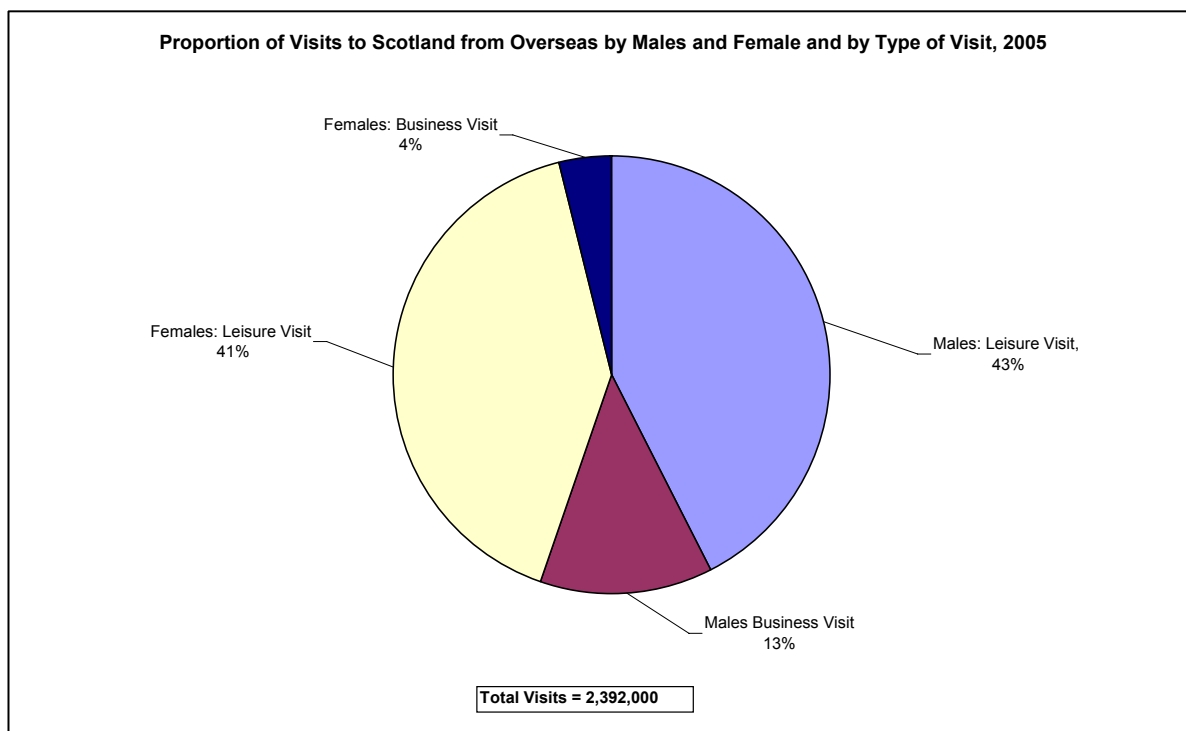
<http://www.visitscotland.com/accommodation/accessiblescotland/>

Visits to Scotland from Overseas

Information on the number of visits to Scotland from overseas is captured by the International Passenger Survey (IPS).

Visits to Scotland from Overseas: Gender

In 2005, there were 2.4 million visits to Scotland from overseas. Of these, 43% of visits were by males for leisure, 41% were by females for leisure, 13% were by males for business and 4% were by females on business.



Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS) - International Passenger Survey (IPS)

Publication

International Passenger Survey (IPS) - Office for National Statistics (ONS)

http://www.statistics.gov.uk/ssd/surveys/international_passenger_survey.asp

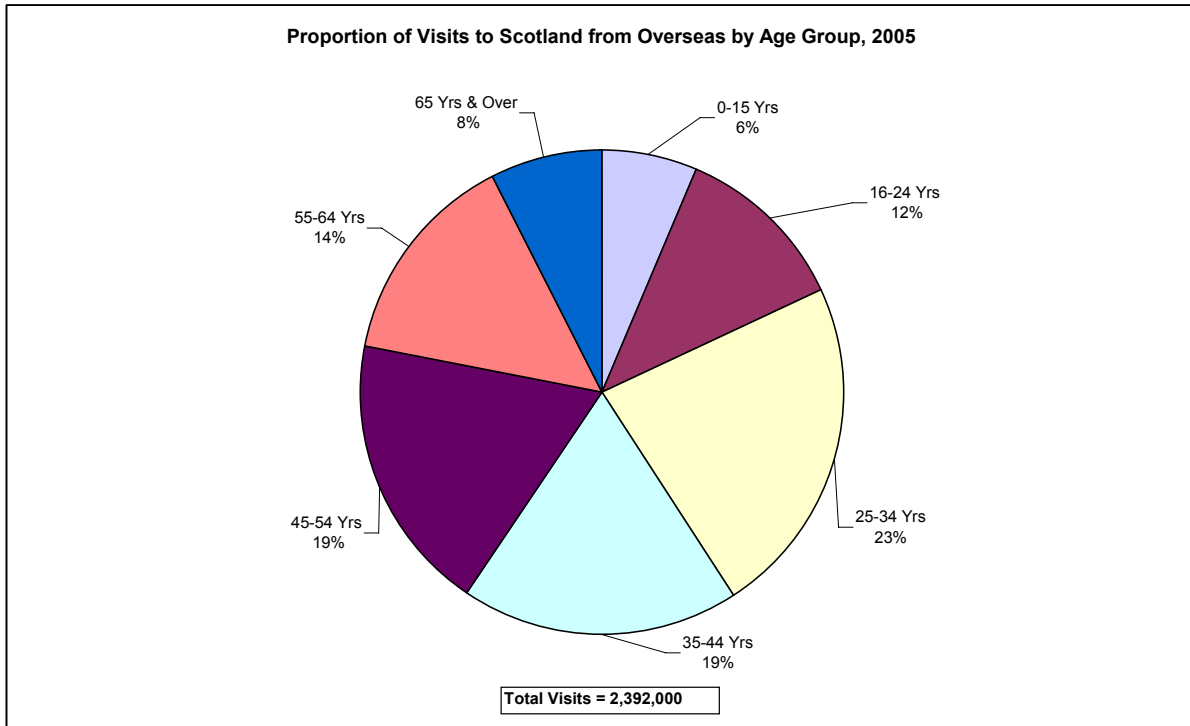
Web Link

Office for National Statistics (ONS)

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/>

Visits to Scotland from Overseas: Age

In 2005, there were 2.4 million visits to Scotland from overseas. Of these, the largest proportion of visits were made by those aged 25 to 34 years (23%), followed by 19% of both those aged between 35 to 44 years and 45 to 54 years. The smallest proportion of visits were made by those aged between 0 and 15 years.



Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS) - International Passenger Survey (IPS)

Publication

International Passenger Survey (IPS) - Office for National Statistics (ONS)

http://www.statistics.gov.uk/ssd/surveys/international_passenger_survey.asp

Web Link

Office for National Statistics (ONS)

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/>

Culture

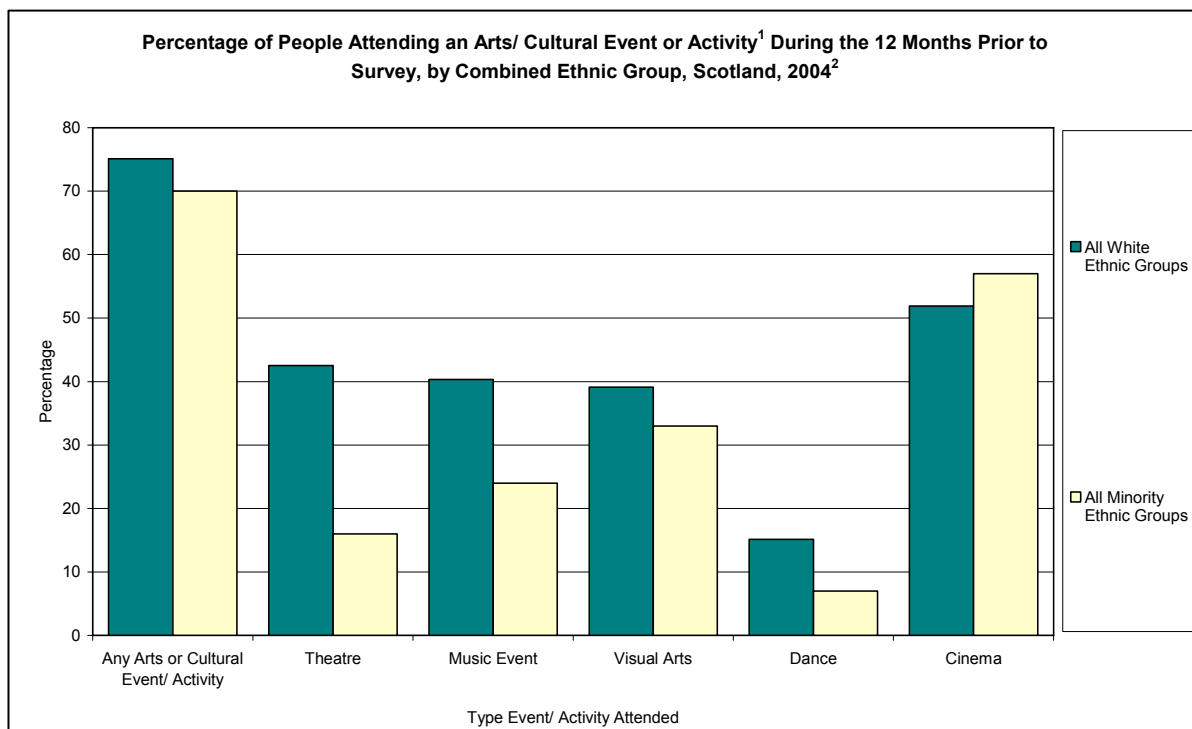
The Scottish Arts Council's latest Taking Part Survey was conducted in 2004 and asked almost 3,000 adults about their participation and attendance of cultural/ arts activities and events in the 12 month period prior to survey.

Cultural Attendance

Cultural Attendance: Ethnic Group

The Taking Part Survey indicates that there are some marked differences in the proportion of people who attended different types of arts or cultural events/ activities between white ethnic groups and minority ethnic groups but overall a similar proportion attend.

In 2004, it is estimated that 43% of people from white ethnic groups attended the theatre compared to 16% of those from minority ethnic groups. Fifteen per cent of people from a white ethnic group attended a dance event compared to 7% of people from minority ethnic groups. Those from minority ethnic groups are slightly more likely to attend the cinema (57%) compared to those from white ethnic groups (52%).



Source: Scottish Arts Council - Taking Part Survey 2004

Notes: 1. Visual arts excludes cinema.

2. These data are not National Statistics.

Publication

Analysis of Ethnicity in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/02/18876/32937>

Web Link

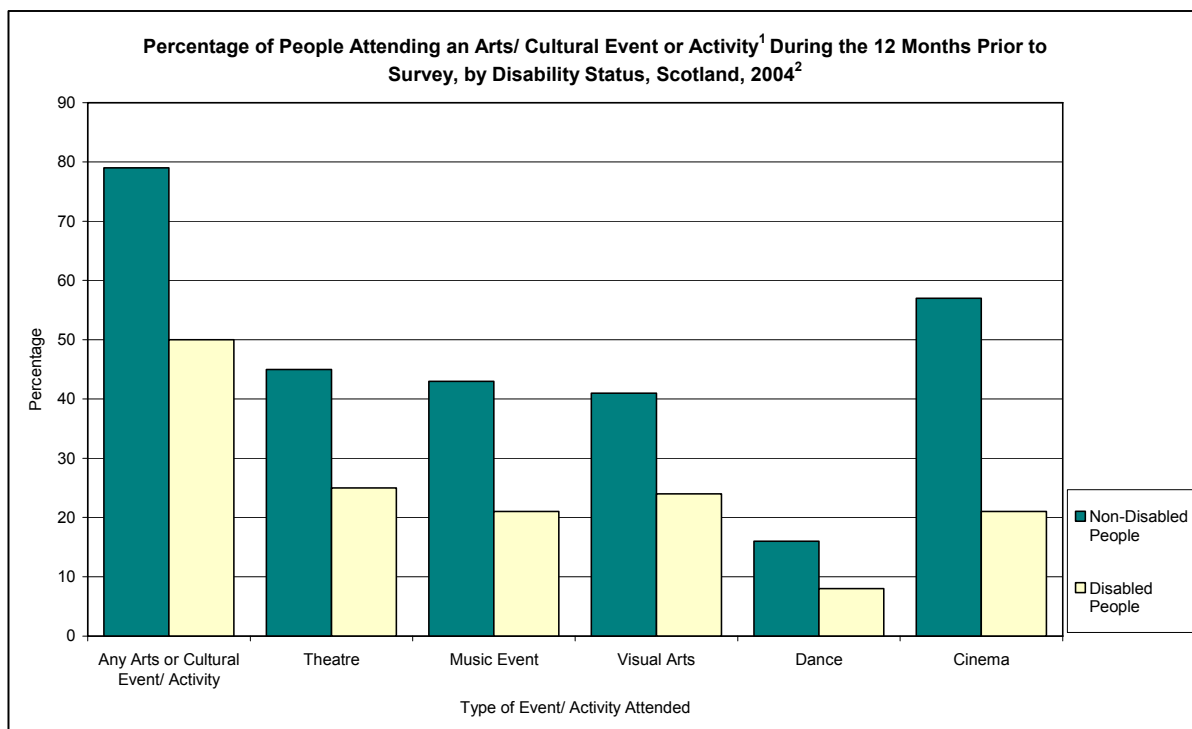
Scottish Arts Council Taking Part Volume 1 – Main Report (Published 2005)

<http://www.scottisharts.org.uk/1/information/publications/1002308.aspx>

Cultural Attendance: Disability

The Taking Part Survey indicates that there are some marked differences in the proportion of disabled and non-disabled people who attended arts or cultural events/ activities.

In 2004, 79% of non-disabled people attended an arts or cultural event/ activity compared to 50% of disabled people. There are also differences in the proportions of people in these groups who attend different types of event/ activity. For example 57% of non-disabled people attended the cinema compared to 21% of disabled people and 43% of non-disabled people attended a music event compared to 21% of disabled people.



Source: Scottish Arts Council - Taking Part Survey 2004

Notes: 1. Visual arts excludes cinema.

2. These data are not National Statistics.

Publication

Social Focus on Disability 2004

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/08/19818/41697>

Web Link

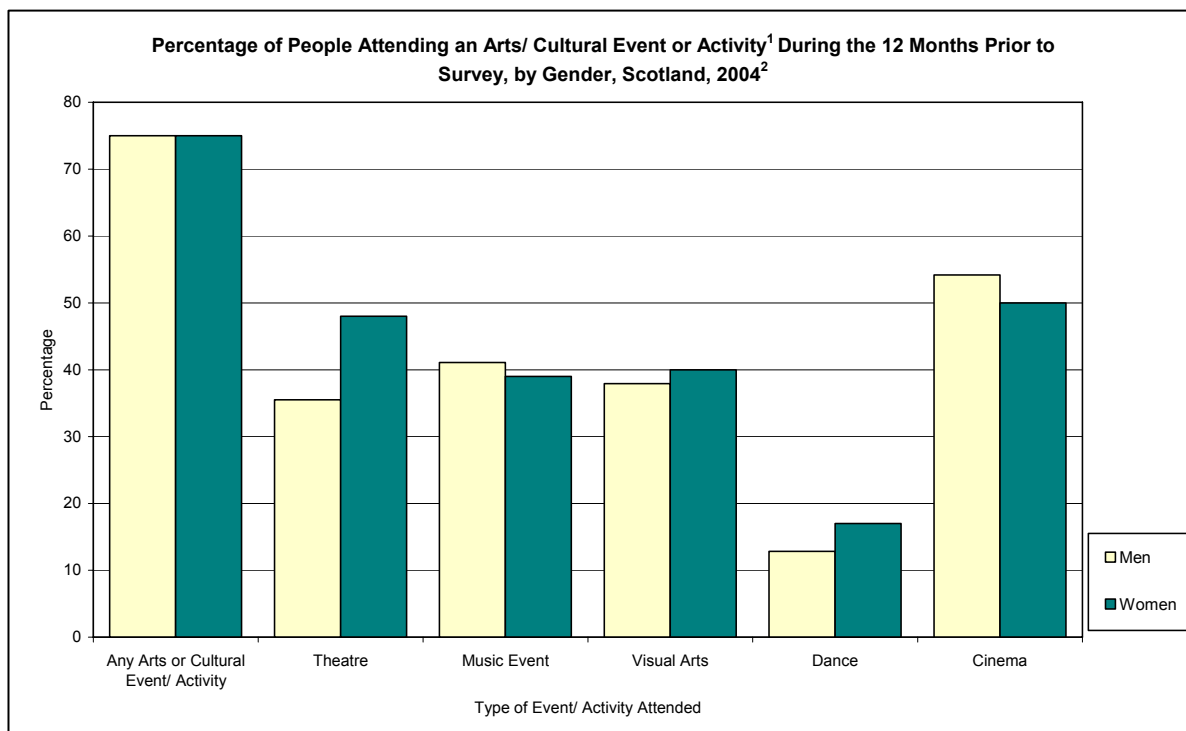
Scottish Arts Council Taking Part Volume 1 - Main Report (Published 2005)

<http://www.scottisharts.org.uk/1/information/publications/1002308.aspx>

Cultural Attendance: Gender

The Taking Part Survey indicates that there are some differences in the types of art or cultural activity/ event attended by men and women but overall the same proportion attended some kind of activity/event.

In 2004, 48% of women attended the theatre compared to 36% of men. Seventeen per cent of women attended a dance event compared to 13% of men. Conversely, 54% of men attended the cinema compared to 50% of women.



Source: Scottish Arts Council - Taking Part Survey 2004

Notes: 1. Visual arts excludes cinema.

2. These data are not National Statistics.

Publication

Social Focus on Women and Men 2002

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/sfwm/docs/sfwm-00.asp>

Web Link

Scottish Arts Council Taking Part Volume 1 - Main Report (Published 2005)

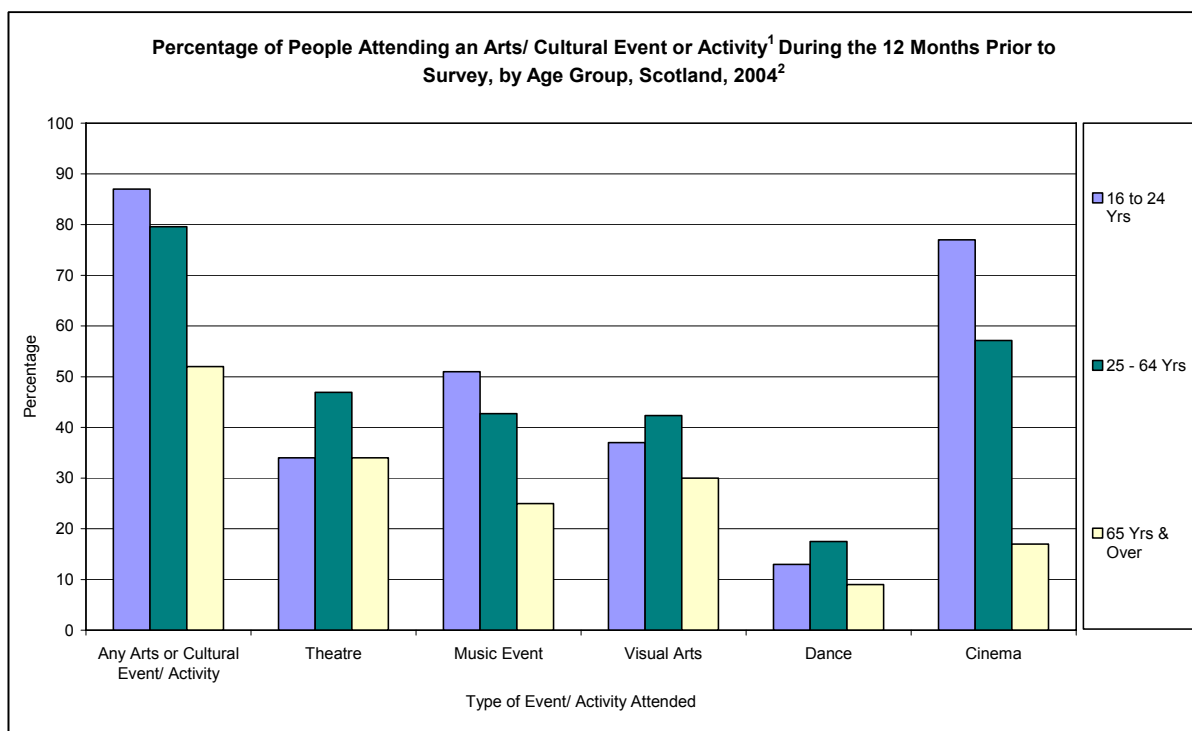
<http://www.scottisharts.org.uk/1/information/publications/1002308.aspx>

Cultural Attendance: Age

The Taking Part Survey indicates that there are differences in the types of arts or cultural activity/ event attended by different age groups.

The Taking Part Survey estimates that a similar number of 16 to 24 years olds and 25 to 64 years olds attended an arts or cultural event/ activity (upwards of 80% of people in both groups) and this compares to 52% of those people aged 65 years and over.

People aged 25 to 64 years were more likely to attend the theatre (46%) compared to those aged 16 to 24 years and 65 years and over (34% of people in both groups). People aged 16 to 24 years were more likely to attend a music event (51%) compared to those aged 25 to 64 years (42%) and 65 years and over (25%). People aged 16 to 24 years are much more likely to attend the cinema (77%) compared to those aged 25 to 64 years (57%) and 65 years and over (17%).



Source: Scottish Arts Council - Taking Part Survey 2004

Notes: 1. Visual arts excludes cinema.

2. These data are not National Statistics.

Web Link

Scottish Arts Council Taking Part Volume 1 - Main Report (Published 2005)

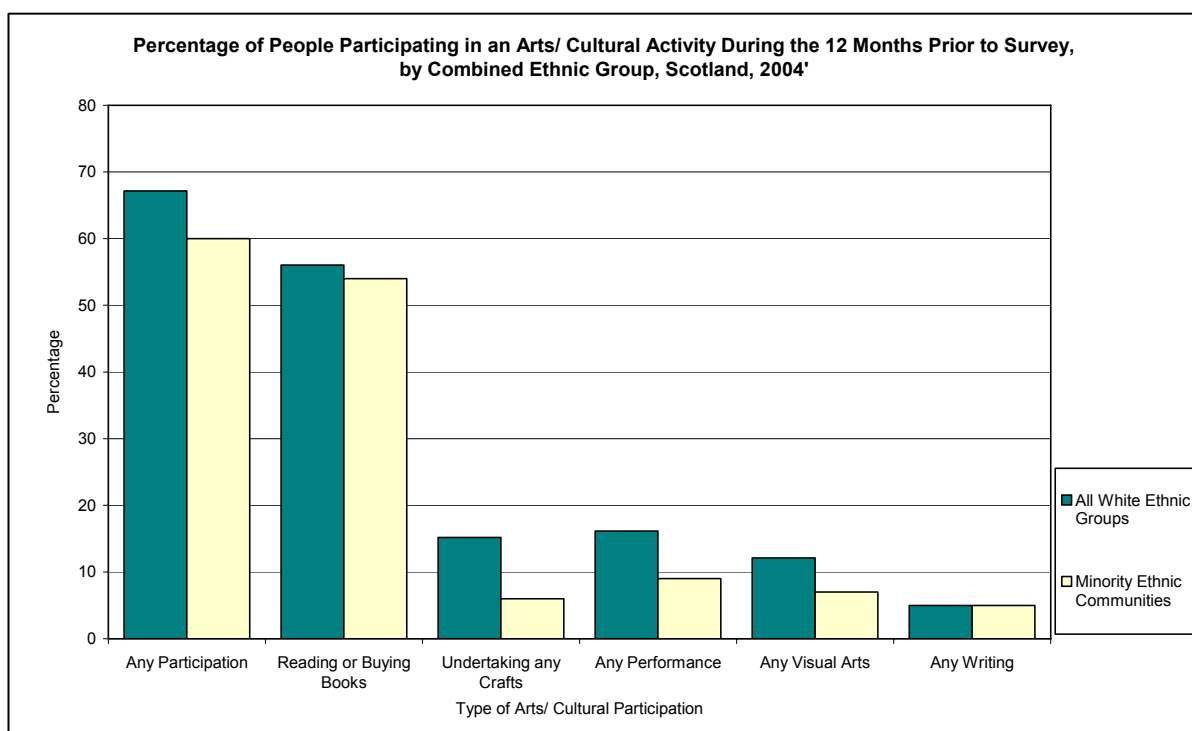
<http://www.scottisharts.org.uk/1/information/publications/1002308.aspx>

Cultural Participation

Cultural Participation: Ethnic Group

The Taking Part Survey indicates that there are some small differences in the type of arts or cultural activities people participate in across ethnic groups, however overall participation rates are very similar for white ethnic groups and minority ethnic groups.

In 2004, it is estimated that 67% of people from white ethnic groups participated in an arts or cultural activity compared to 60% of people from minority ethnic groups. The proportion of people undertaking crafts was higher for white ethnic groups (15%) compared to those from minority ethnic groups (6%). Twelve per cent of people from white ethnic groups attended a visual arts activity compared to 7% of people from minority ethnic groups.



Source: Scottish Arts Council - Taking Part Survey 2004

Note: 1. These data are not National Statistics.

Publication

Analysis of Ethnicity in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/02/18876/32937>

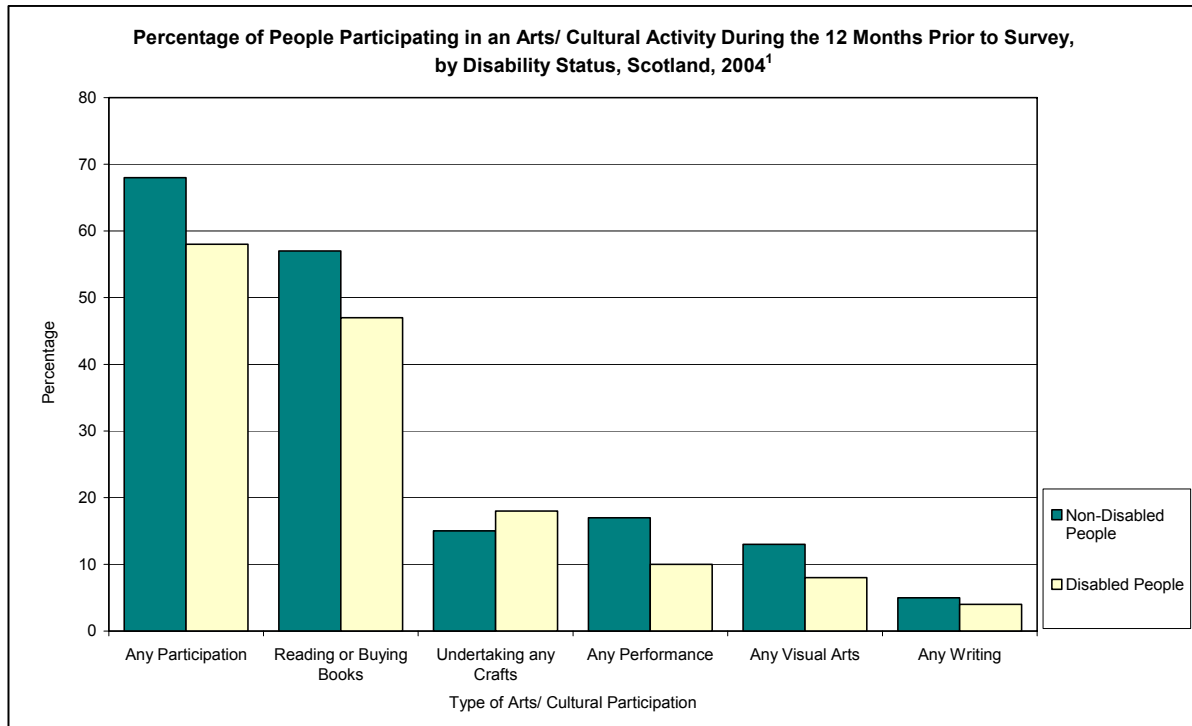
Web Link

Scottish Arts Council Taking Part Volume 1 - Main Report (Published 2005)

<http://www.scottisharts.org.uk/1/information/publications/1002308.aspx>

Cultural Participation: Disability

The Taking Part Survey 2004 indicates that there are some differences in participation in arts or cultural activities between disabled people and non-disabled people. Fifty-eight per cent of disabled people participated in an arts or cultural activity compared to 68% of non-disabled people. Fifty-seven per cent of non-disabled people read or buy books compared to 47% of non-disabled people.



Source: Scottish Arts Council - Taking Part Survey 2004
 Note: 1. These data are not National Statistics.

Publication

Social Focus on Disability 2004

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/08/19818/41697>

Web Link

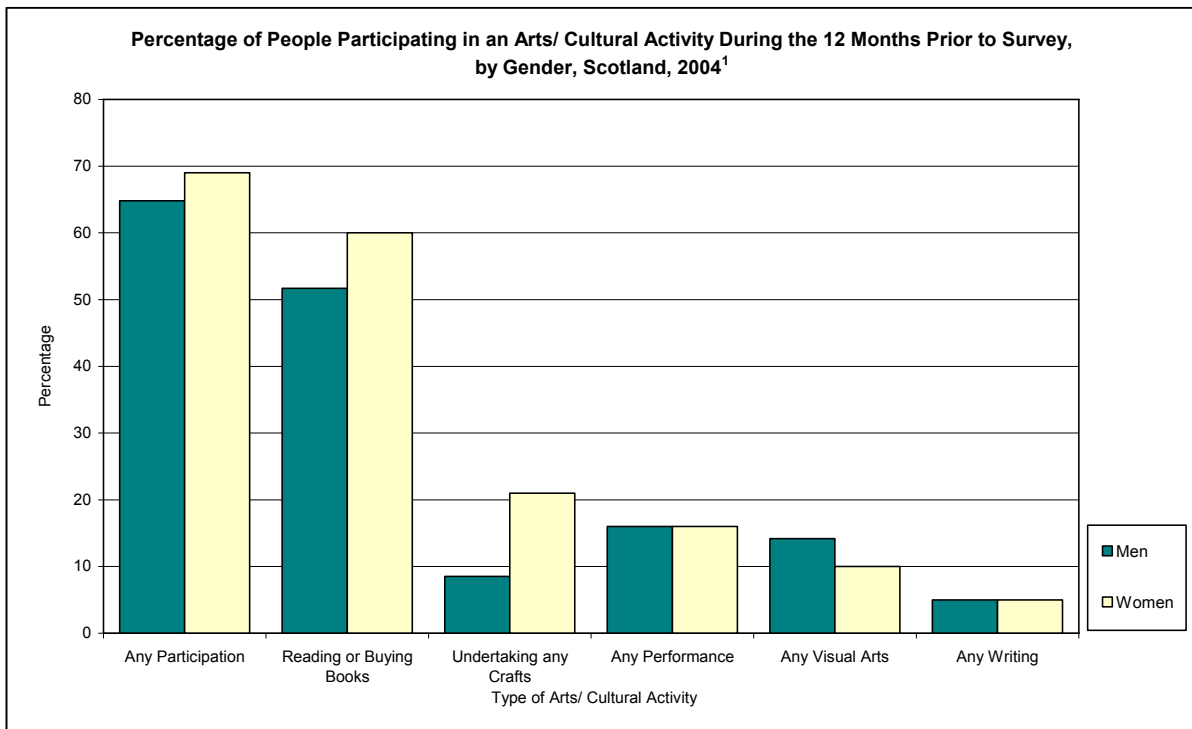
Scottish Arts Council Taking Part Volume 1 - Main Report (Published 2005)

<http://www.scottisharts.org.uk/1/information/publications/1002308.aspx>

Cultural Participation: Gender

The Taking Part Survey indicates that there is relatively little difference in participation of arts or cultural activities between men and women.

In 2004, 69% of women and 65% of men participated in an arts or cultural activity. The only marked difference is in the proportion undertaking crafts (21% of women and 9% of men).



Source: Scottish Arts Council - Taking Part Survey 2004

Note: 1. These data are not National Statistics.

Publication

Social Focus on Women and Men 2002

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/sfwm/docs/sfwm-00.asp>

Web Link

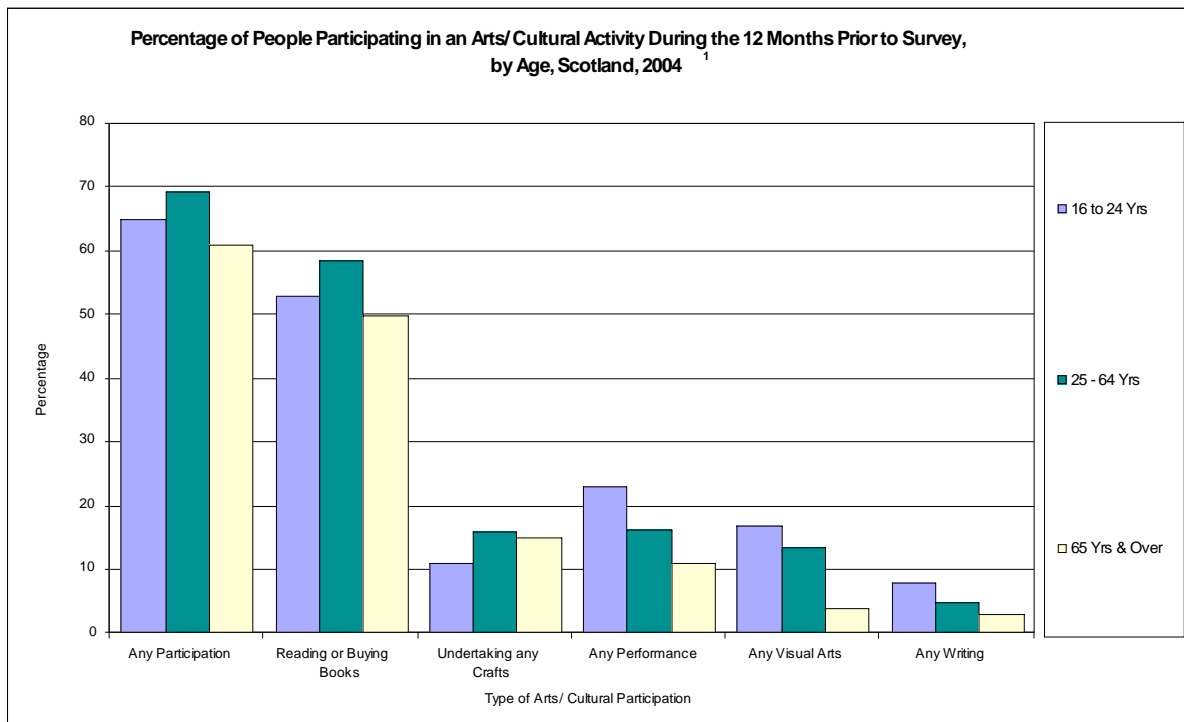
Scottish Arts Council Taking Part Volume 1 - Main Report (Published 2005)

<http://www.scottisharts.org.uk/1/information/publications/1002308.aspx>

Cultural Participation: Age

The Taking Part Survey indicates that the proportion of people participating an arts or cultural activity is very similar, across all types of activity, for people of all age groups.

In 2004, it is estimated that 69% of people aged 25 to 64 years participated in an arts or cultural activity, compared to 65% of those aged 16 to 24 years and 61% of those aged 65 years and over.



Source: Scottish Arts Council - Taking Part Survey 2004

Note: 1. These data are not National Statistics.

Web Link

Scottish Arts Council Taking Part Volume 1 - Main Report (Published 2005)

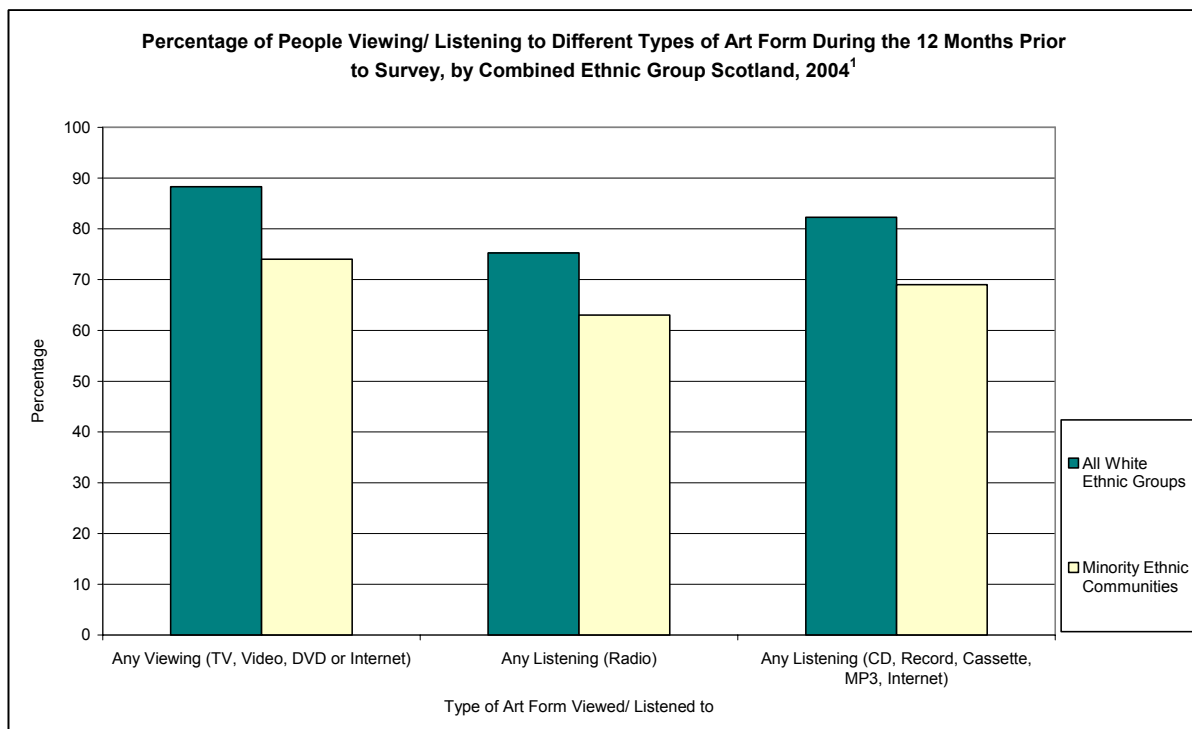
<http://www.scottisharts.org.uk/1/information/publications/1002308.aspx>

Culture: Viewing & Listening

Culture: Viewing & Listening: Ethnic Group

The Taking Part Survey indicates that there are some differences in viewing of/ listening to art forms between white ethnic groups and minority ethnic groups.

In 2004, it is estimated that 88% of people from white ethnic groups view the television, a video, a DVD, or the Internet, compared to 74% of people from minority ethnic groups. Seventy-five per cent of people from white ethnic groups listened to the radio compared to 63% of people from minority ethnic groups.



Source: Scottish Arts Council - Taking Part Survey 2004

Note: 1. These data are not National Statistics.

Publication

Analysis of Ethnicity in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/02/18876/32937>

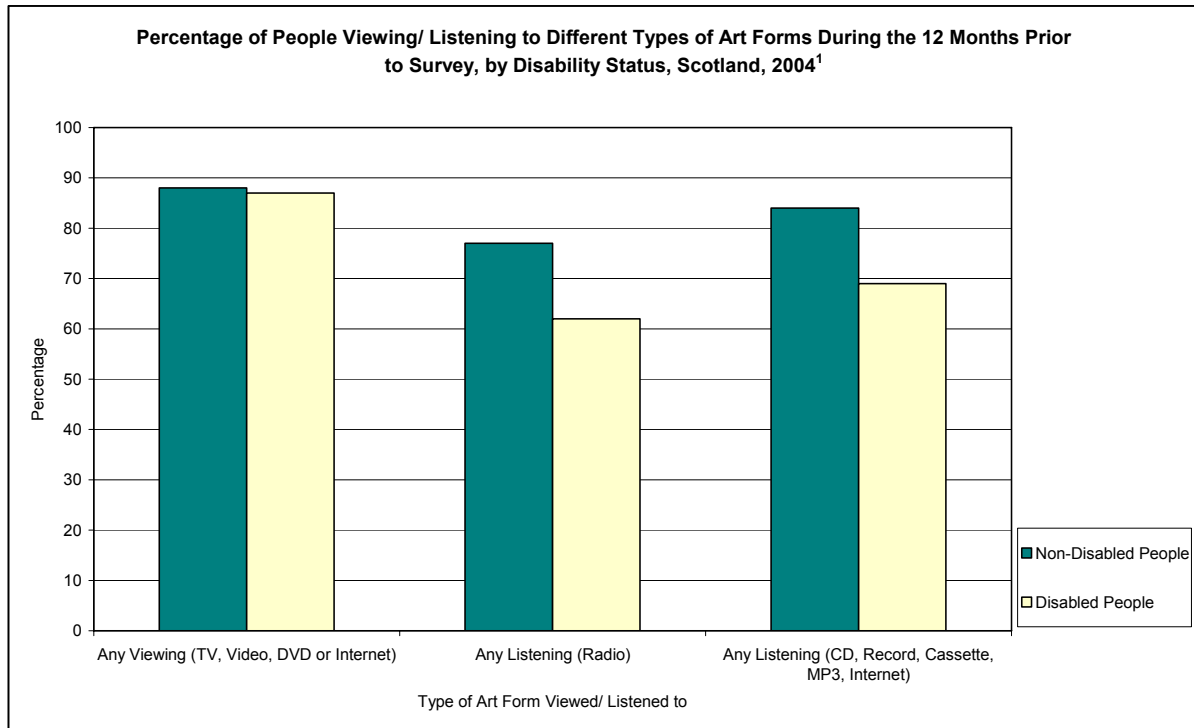
Web Link

Scottish Arts Council Taking Part Volume 1 - Main Report (Published 2005)

<http://www.scottisharts.org.uk/1/information/publications/1002308.aspx>

Culture: Viewing & Listening: Disability

The Taking Part Survey 2004 indicates that whilst the percentage of people viewing art forms is similar for disabled (87%) and non-disabled people (88%) there are some differences for listening to art forms, for example, 84% of non-disabled people listened to a CD, record, cassette, MP3 or the Internet compared to 69% of disabled people.



Source: Scottish Arts Council - Taking Part Survey 2004

Note: 1. These data are not National Statistics

Publication

Social Focus on Disability 2004

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/08/19818/41697>

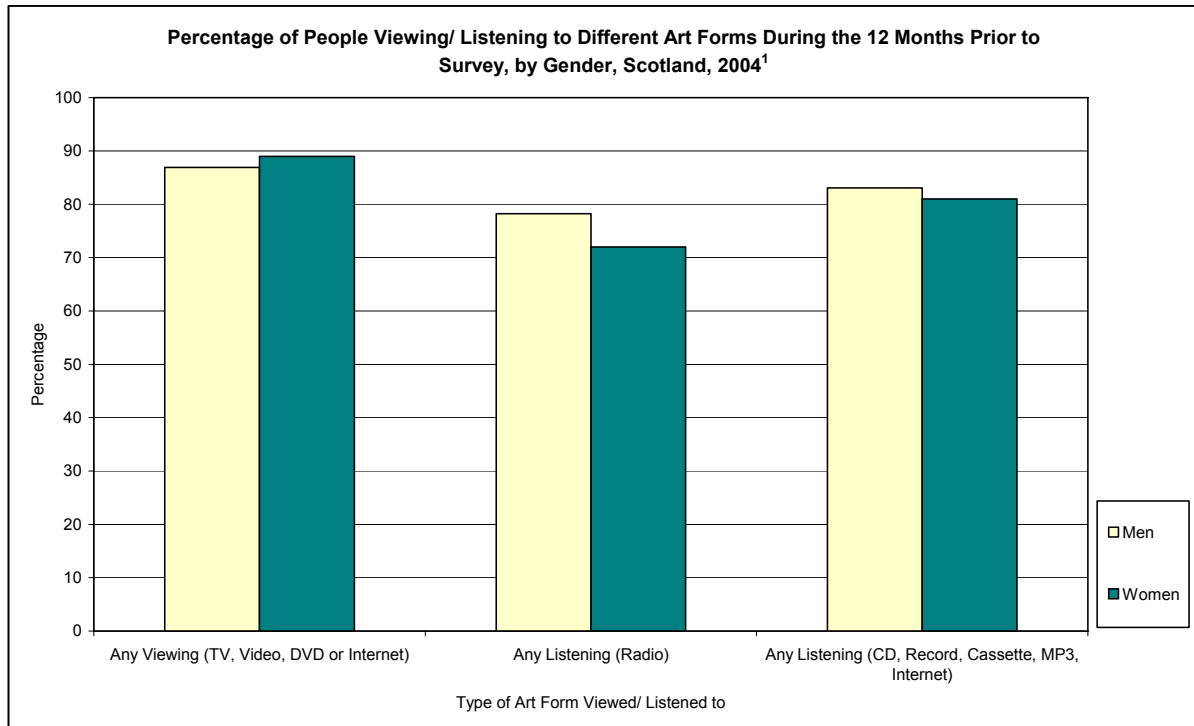
Web Link

Scottish Arts Council Taking Part Volume 1 - Main Report (Published 2005)

<http://www.scottisharts.org.uk/1/information/publications/1002308.aspx>

Culture: Viewing & Listening: Gender

The Taking Part Survey indicates that there is relatively little difference in the types of art form which men and women listen to or view. For example in 2004 it is estimated that 89% of women view the television, a video, a DVD or the Internet compared to 87% of men. Seventy-eight per cent of men listened to radio compared to 72% of women.



Source: Scottish Arts Council - Taking Part Survey 2004

Note: 1. These data are not National Statistics.

Publication

Social Focus on Women and Men 2002

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/sfwm/docs/sfwm-00.asp>

Web Link

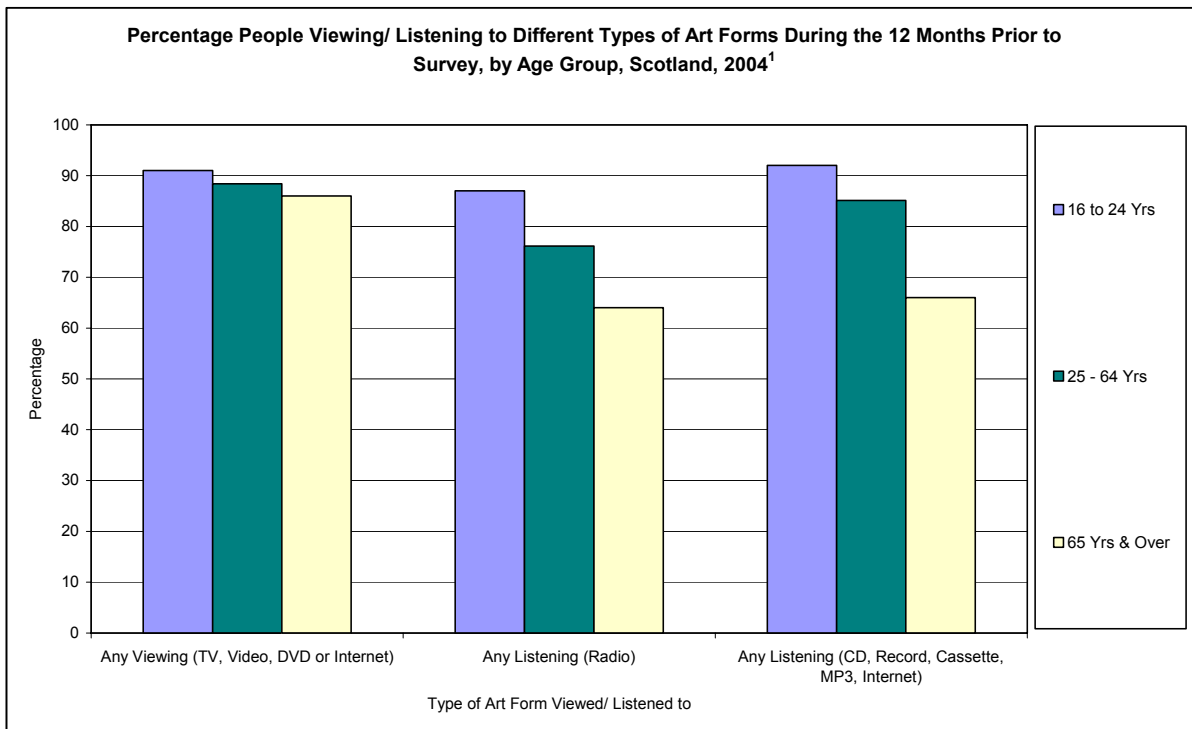
Scottish Arts Council Taking Part Volume 1 - Main Report (Published 2005)

<http://www.scottisharts.org.uk/1/information/publications/1002308.aspx>

Culture: Viewing & Listening: Age

The Taking Part Survey indicates that the proportion of people viewing or listening to different types of art forms tends to decline with age.

In 2004, it is estimated that 87% of 16 to 24 years olds listened to the radio, compared to 76% of those aged 25 to 64 years and 64% of those aged 65 years and over.



Source: Scottish Arts Council - Taking Part Survey 2004

Note: 1. These data are not National Statistics.

Web Link

Scottish Arts Council Taking Part Volume 1 - Main Report (Published 2005)

<http://www.scottisharts.org.uk/1/information/publications/1002308.aspx>

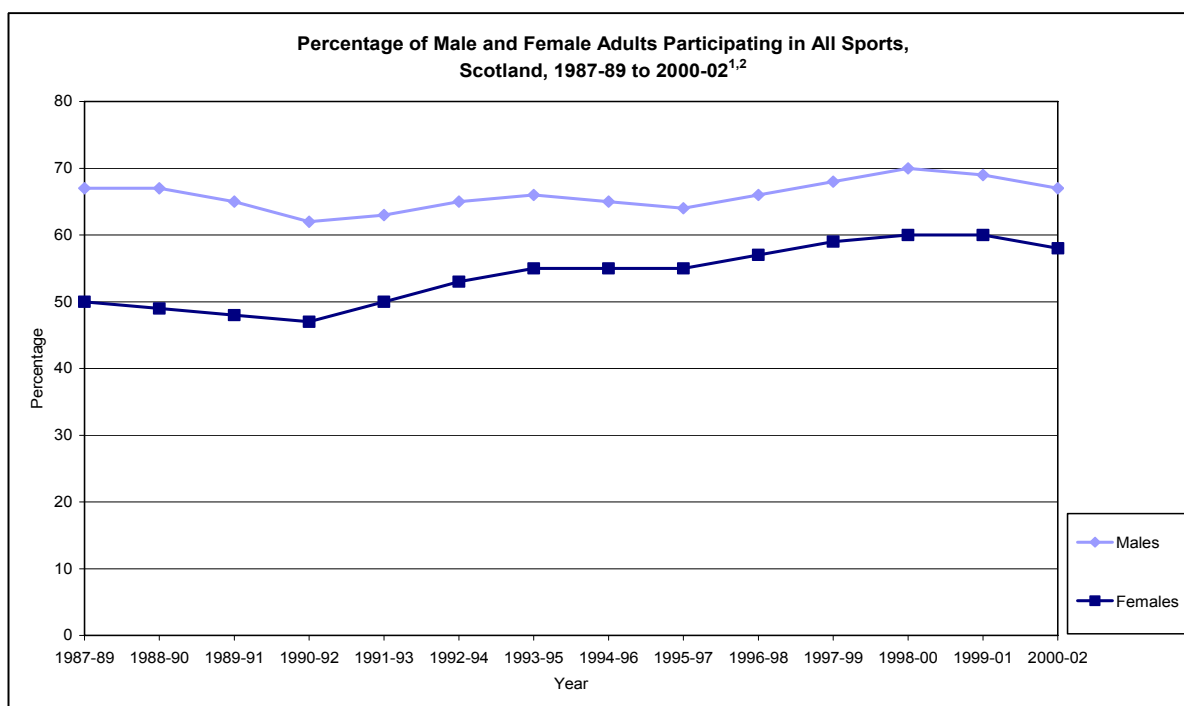
Sport

Sportscotland conduct the Sports Participation Survey, which is conducted on a sample of approximately 6,000 Scottish adults per year. A participant is defined as someone who has taken part in sport at least once in the four weeks prior to interview. Survey data for 2000-02 are the latest published data. Data for more recent years will be published by the end of 2006.

Sport Participation

Sport Participation: Gender

The Sport Participation Survey estimates that 67% of males participate in sport, compared to 58% of females in 2000-02. Over the past decade, this gender difference has narrowed slightly due to a marginal and fairly sustained increase in the number of females participating in sport.



Source: **sportscotland** – Sport Participation Survey

Notes: 1. Trends in sports participation are calculated on three years' data.

2. These data are not National Statistics.

Publications

Social Focus on Women and Men 2002

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/sfwm/docs/sfwm-00.asp>

Sports Participation in Scotland 2001 **Sportscotland** (Published 2002)

<http://www.sportscotland.org.uk/ChannelNavigation/Resource+Library/Publications/Sports+Participation+in+Scotland+2001.htm>

Sportscotland research (various) on increasing sport and physical activity for girls

<http://www.sportscotland.org.uk/ChannelNavigation/Resource+Library/TopicNavigation/Research/>

Web Link

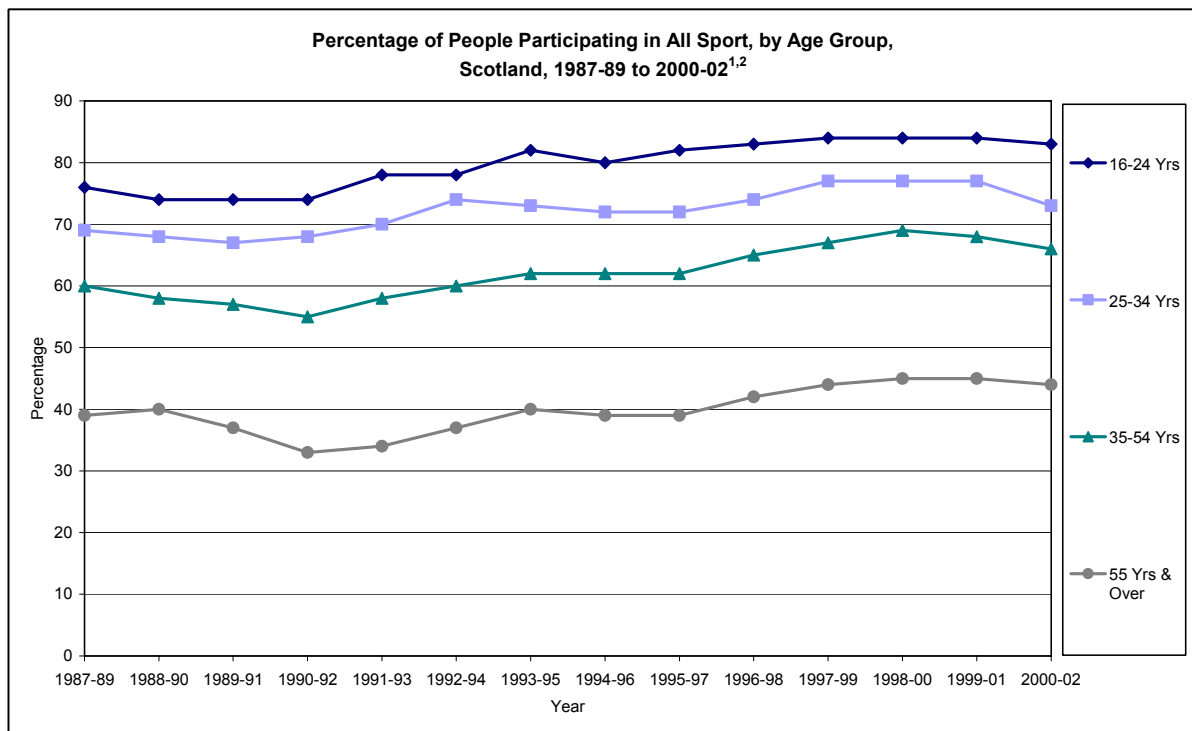
sportscotland

<http://www.sportscotland.org.uk/>

Sport Participation: Age Group

The Sport Participation Survey shows that participation in sports tends to decrease with age. The survey estimates that 83% of 16 to 24 year olds participate in sport, followed by 73% of 25 to 34 year olds, 66% of 35 to 54 year olds and 44% of adults aged 55 years and over in 2000-02.

In general, participation rates in sport have increased marginally, yet in a fairly sustained way, for each of the above age groups over the past decade, though there appears to be a slight dip in participation rates in recent years.



Source: **sportscotland** – Sport Participation Survey

Notes: 1. Trends in sports participation are calculated on three years' data.

2. These data are not National Statistics.

Publications

Sports Participation in Scotland 2001 **Sportscotland** (Published 2002)

<http://www.sportscotland.org.uk/ChannelNavigation/Resource+Library/Publications/Sports+Participati+on+in+Scotland+2001.htm>

Older People, Sport and Physical Activity: A Review of Key Issues (Published November 2004) **Sportscotland**

<http://www.sportscotland.org.uk/ChannelNavigation/Resource+Library/TopicNavigation/Research/>

Web Link

sportscotland

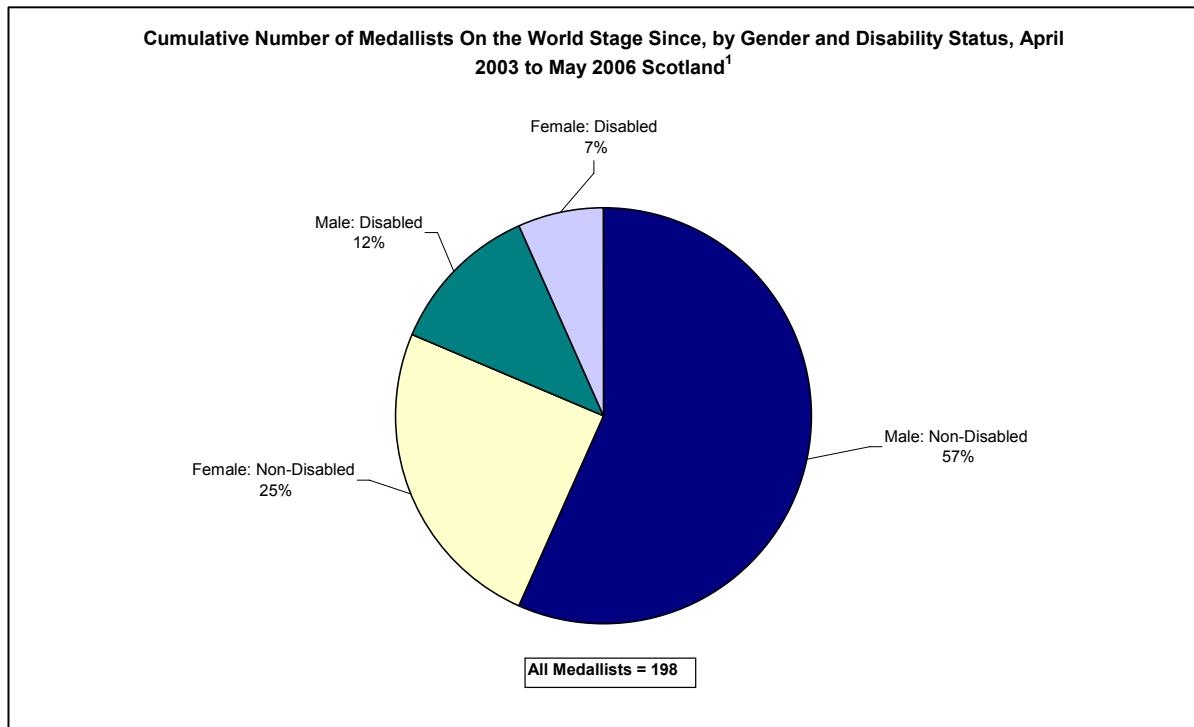
<http://www.sportscotland.org.uk/>

Excellence in Sport

Excellence in Sport: Disability & Gender

As part of Scotland's national strategy for sport, the target is to have a cumulative total of 250 medallists on the world stage by 2007.

In the period April 2003 to May 2006, there is a total of 198 Scottish medallists on the world stage. Of these, 57% are male and non-disabled, 25% are female and non-disabled, 12% are male and disabled and 7% are female and disabled.



Source: **sportscotland**

Note: 1. These data are not National Statistics

Publications

Social Focus on Disability 2004

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/08/19818/41697>

Social Focus on Women and Men 2002

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/sfwm/docs/sfwm-00.asp>

Sports Participation in Scotland 2001 **Sportscotland** (Published 2002)

<http://www.sportscotland.org.uk/ChannelNavigation/Resource+Library/Publications/Sports+Participation+in+Scotland+2001.htm>

Web Link

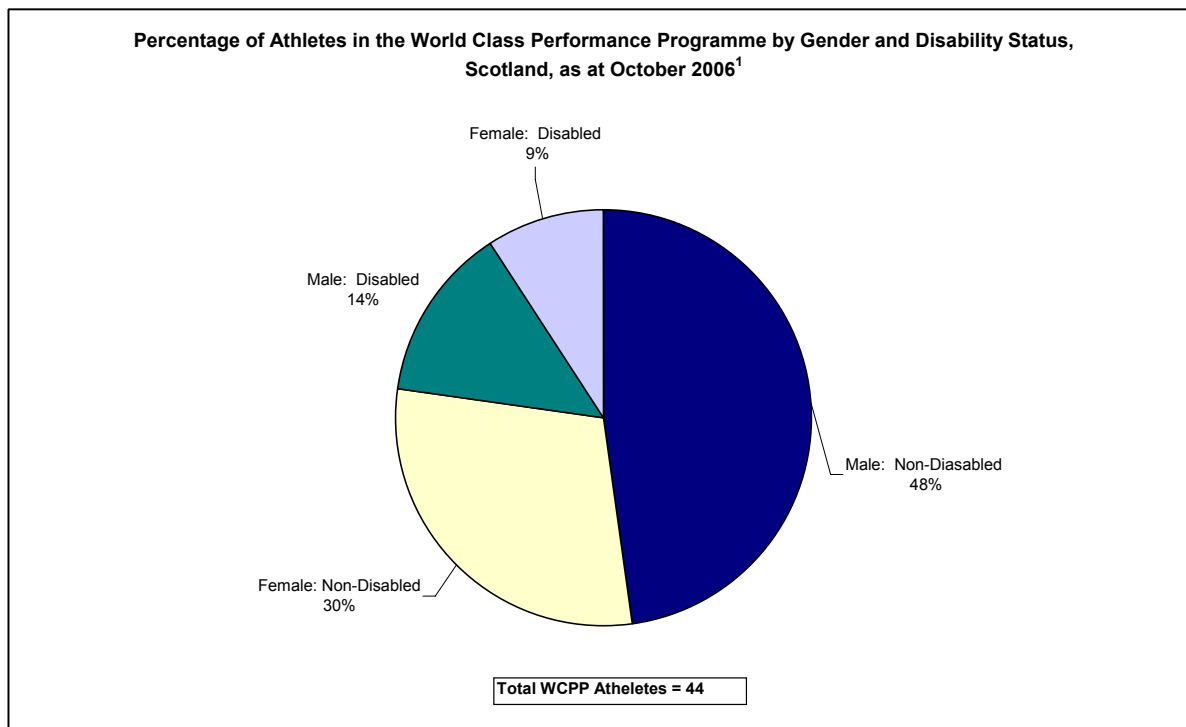
sportscotland

<http://www.sportscotland.org.uk/>

Excellence in Sport: Disability & Gender

The World Class Performance Programme (WCPP) is a Lottery funded programme (administered by UK Sport), aimed at providing support for the UK's top athletes in the Olympic sports.

There were 44 Scottish athletes in the WCPP in 2006. Forty-eight per cent were male and non-disabled, 30% were female and non-disabled, 14% were male and disabled and 9% were female and disabled (it should be noted that these percentages are based on very small numbers; a total of 44 people).



Source: UK Sport

Note: 1. These data are not National Statistics

Publications

Social Focus on Disability 2004

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/08/19818/41697>

Social Focus on Women and Men 2002

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/sfwm/docs/sfwm-00.asp>

Web Link

UK Sport

<http://www.uk sport.gov.uk/>

Physical Activity

It should be noted that definition of recommended physical activity levels used in the Scottish Health Survey (SHS) differs slightly from the definition used in the Health Education Population Survey (HEPS) (used elsewhere in this publication) and as such data from the surveys are not directly comparable. The Scottish Health Survey uses Scottish Executive's definition of recommended levels of physical activity i.e. bodily movement that results in the expenditure of energy. The recommended level of physical activity is defined as participation in 30 minutes or more of moderate to vigorous activity on at least five days a week.

Physical Activity: Age

Adults - key summary findings from the Scottish Health Survey 2003 for the adult population include the following:

- The proportion of the population participating in physical activity, for at least 15 minutes in the last four weeks, increased from 80% in 1998 to 83% in 2003 for men, and from 80% to 82% for women aged 16 to 74 years. These increases were due to a higher prevalence of walking and sports and exercise.
- The proportions of men and women aged 16 to 74 years meeting the physical activity recommendations (30 minutes of at least moderate exercise on most days of the week) increased considerably from 41% in 1998 to 44% in 2003 for men, and from 30% in 1998 to 33% in 2003 for women. Increases in physical activity participation were particularly marked for men and women aged 55 to 74 years.
- The proportion of men with high activity levels decreased markedly with age from 59% among men aged 16 to 24 years, to 13% among men aged 75 years and over.
- The proportion of women with high activity levels remained stable between the ages of 16 and 54 years (35-40%) and decreased thereafter to 6% among women aged 75 years and over.

Children - key summary findings from the Scottish Health Survey 2003 for children include the following:

- Seventy-four per cent of boys and 63% of girls aged 2 to 15 years participated in physical activity for 60 minutes or more on 7 days a week (the level of activity currently recommended for children). The Scottish Executive's long-term target is for 80% of children to meet the recommendations.
- A further 12% of boys and 18% of girls participated for at least 30 minutes on 7 days (which is the recommended target for children who are currently inactive).
- Overall activity levels declined with age among girls (but not among boys) after the age of 8 to 10 years. By age 13 to 15 years, only 41% of girls did at least 60 minutes' physical activity on 7 days. In contrast, the percentage of 13 to 15 year old boys who did so remained high at 68%.
- Boys' activity levels did not vary to any great extent by socio-demographic factors. In contrast, there was a tendency for girls' activity levels to increase as household income decreased, and as area deprivation increased.

Publications

Social Focus on Women and Men 2002

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/sfwm/docs/sfwm-00.asp>

Scottish Health Survey 2003 (Published 2005)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/11/25145024/50251>

chapter eight: **Children and Young People**

8. CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLE

Introduction to Children & Young People and Equality

This section of the High Level Summary of Equality Statistics (HLSES) presents key information on children and young people in Scotland across a number of equality dimensions including age, disability, ethnicity and gender. It reflects key areas of activity identified in the main High Level Summary of Statistics (HLSS) chapter on children and young people (<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics>) from an equalities perspective and includes a few additional topics where these are particularly relevant to equality issues. The main HLSS publication presents a varied range of statistics on children and young people and these can be used in conjunction with the additional equality breakdowns shown here.

As well as showing key high level trends, the analysis highlights where differences and potential areas of inequality may exist for children and young people in Scotland for those groups outlined above. The analysis is not intended to provide a definitive set of equalities data and more detailed statistics across the equality dimensions, where available, are referenced in the links provided. It is also not possible to break down all topics by all equality dimensions.

There are limitations in how far some data can be broken down by the above equality dimensions. Data often contain small numbers, particularly in the case of smaller ethnic groups and to some extent disability. As such, some data show a high degree of volatility. In such instances, data may have been combined for multiple years or multiple ethnic groups, whilst in other cases data may be shown for a single year only. In other instances small data may have been suppressed in order to protect individuals' confidentiality

Possible reasons underlying the differences reported in this chapter are not detailed here. Factors which contribute to differences between equality groups represent a complex interplay of cultural, demographic and socio-economic factors and, as such are outwith the scope of this publication.

Childcare

Services Provided in Childcare and Pre-School Education Centres: Area Deprivation

The data provided below are based on the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2006 and show the spread of services provided in Scotland's childcare and pre-school education centres in the 15% most deprived areas and the rest of Scotland.

A number of services are well catered for in the 15% most deprived areas. For example 45% of all children/ family centres are in the 15% most deprived areas, as are 31% of crèche facilities and 28% of family support services. Only 6% of playgroup services, however, are in the 15% most deprived areas.

Total Number of Services ¹ Provided in Scottish Childcare and Pre-School Education Centres, by Area Deprivation (Excluding Childminders) ² , January 2006 ³					
Type of Service	Area Deprivation				All Services (Scotland)
	15% Most Deprived		Rest of Scotland		
	Number	%	Number	%	
Nursery	388	15	2,133	85	2,521
Playgroup	44	6	692	94	736
Out of School Club	189	18	862	82	1,051
Creche	92	31	201	69	293
Children/ Family Centre	80	45	97	55	177
Breakfast Club	75	18	345	82	420
Holiday Play Scheme	143	20	585	80	728
Family Support	203	28	513	72	716
Professional Health Care	61	18	285	82	346
Gaelic Provision	2	2	79	98	81
Outdoor Play Area	458	15	2,502	85	2,960
All Services³	1,735	17	8,294	83	10,029

Source: Childcare data: Pre-school and Childcare Statistics 2006

Deprived area data: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2006

Notes: 1. A single childcare and pre-school education centre can provide multiple services.

2. Figures reported are likely to be undercounts as 759 centres did not provide information about services provided other than main service.

3. Services exclude childminders.

Publications

Social Focus on Deprived Areas 2005

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/SocialFocusOnDeprivedAreas>

Pre-School and Childcare Statistics 2006

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/09/13155926/1>

Web Link

Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/SIMD>

Staff Vacancies at Childcare Centres: Area Deprivation

The data provided below are based on the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2006.

Pre-school and childcare centres situated in the 15% most deprived areas are more likely to have staff vacancies.

Overall, there were 870 pre-school and childcare centres with at least one vacancy (18% of all centres) in September 2005. Forty-one per cent of centres in the 15% most deprived areas have a least one vacancy compared with 17% of centres in the rest of Scotland.

Number of Childcare Centres with at Least One Vacancy, By Area Deprivation Scotland, As at September 2005				
Deprived Areas	Number of Centres with at Least One Vacancy		Percentage of all Centres with at Least One Vacancy	
	Number	Percentage	Number of Centres with at Least One Long-Term Vacancy	Percentage of all Centres with at Least One Long-Term Vacancy
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
15% Most Deprived	110	41	30	13
Rest of Scotland	760	17	300	7
Total Centres	870	18	330	7

Source: Childcare vacancy data: Pre-school and Childcare Workforce Statistics 2005
Deprived area data: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2006

Publications

Social Focus on Deprived Areas 2005

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/SocialFocusOnDeprivedAreas>

Pre-School and Childcare Workforce Statistics 2005 (Published 2006)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/02/22115728/0>

Web Link

Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/SIMD>

Staff Profiles: Age, Gender, Ethnic Group & Disability Status

At September 2005, the majority of staff in the Pre-school and Childcare workforce in Scotland are females (98%) compared with only 47% of the entire Scottish Workforce who are female. The majority of staff in the Pre-School and Childcare workforce are from white ethnic groups (98%), the same as compared with the entire Scottish Workforce. Also, 41% of the Pre-School and Childcare workforce are aged between 35 and 49 years, compared with only 19% of the entire Scottish Workforce. Approximately 3,030 Pre-School and Childcare staff (10% of this workforce) report having a disability or health problem lasting one year or more, compared to 21% of staff in the entire Scottish workforce.

Profile of Pre-School Education and Childcare Staff, Scotland, as at September 2005
Number & Column Percentages

Staff Profile	Pre-school Education and Childcare Workforce		Total Scottish Workforce
	Number	% of All Staff	% of All Staff
Age and Gender			
Male	640	2	53
16-24 Yrs	200	1	8
25-34 Yrs	170	1	11
35-49 Yrs	180	1	20
50 Yrs & Over	90	0	15
Female	29,910	98	47
16-24 Yrs	4,550	15	7
25-34 Yrs	5,630	18	10
35-49 Yrs	12,440	41	19
50 Yrs & Over	4,560	15	11
Age not known	2,730	9	n/a
Unknown gender	90	0	n/a
Ethnic Group (Combined)			
White - Scottish	27,320	89	98.00
White - Other	2,730	9	
Asian, Black, Mixed or Other Ethnicity	360	1	2
Ethnic Group Not Disclosed/ Not Known	230	1	n/a
Workers with Disability or Health Problem Lasting One Year or More			
Has a Disability or Health Problem	3,030	10	21
No Disability or Health Problem	27,280	89	79
Disability Status Unknown	330	1	n/a

Source: Pre-school and Childcare Workforce Statistics 2005

Note: n/a – not available.

Publications

Social Focus on Women and Men 2002

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/sfwm/docs/sfwm-00.asp>

Analysis of Ethnicity in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/02/18876/32937>

Social Focus on Disability 2004

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/08/19818/41697>

Pre-School and Childcare Workforce Statistics 2005 (Published 2006)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/02/22115728/0>

Community Involvement

Community Involvement: Age & Gender

The Scottish Household Survey (SHS) estimates that 17% of 16 to 24 year olds were engaged in some form of voluntary activity in 2005, with females (18%) being slightly more likely to volunteer than males (15%). There has been relatively little change in these proportions since 2001.

Proportion of 16 - 24 Year Olds Who Gave Up Time to Help as an Organiser/ Volunteer in the Past 12 Months, by Gender, Scotland, 2001, 2003 & 2005 ¹			
	Percentage		
	2001	2003	2005
Sex	Age 16 - 24 Years		
Male	17	16	15
Female	22	19	18
All	19	18	17

Source: Scottish Household Survey - 2001, 2003 & 2005

Note: 1. The figure for 2005 is not directly comparable with those from previous years due to changes in the survey questionnaire.

Publication

Social Focus on Women and Men 2002

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/sfwm/docs/sfwm-00.asp>

Web Link

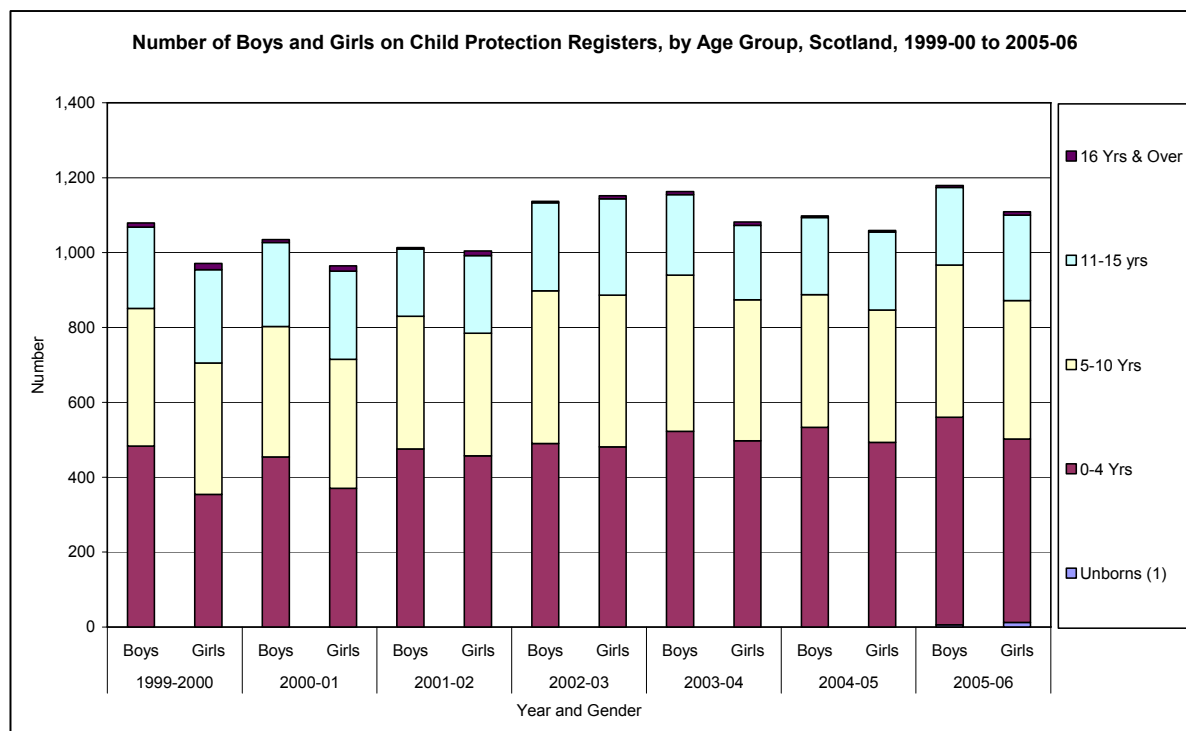
Scottish Household Survey

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/4031>

Child Protection

Child Protection: Age & Gender

In 2005-06, 52% of children on child protection registers were boys and 48% were girls. Currently, 47% of boys and 44% of girls on children protection registers are aged between 0 to 4 years. The number of boys on child protection register has increased by 7% over the last year, from 1,098 in 2004-05 to 1,179 in 2005-06. For girls, it has increased by 5% over the same time period, from 1,059 in 2004-05 to 1,109 in 2005-06.



Source: Children and Social Work Statistics

General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) - Mid Year Population Estimates

Note: 1. In 2005-06, information on 'unborns' were collected for the first time.

Publication

Children Protection Statistics 2005-06 (Published 2006)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/09/27110441/0>

Web Link

General Register Office for Scotland (GROS)

<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/>

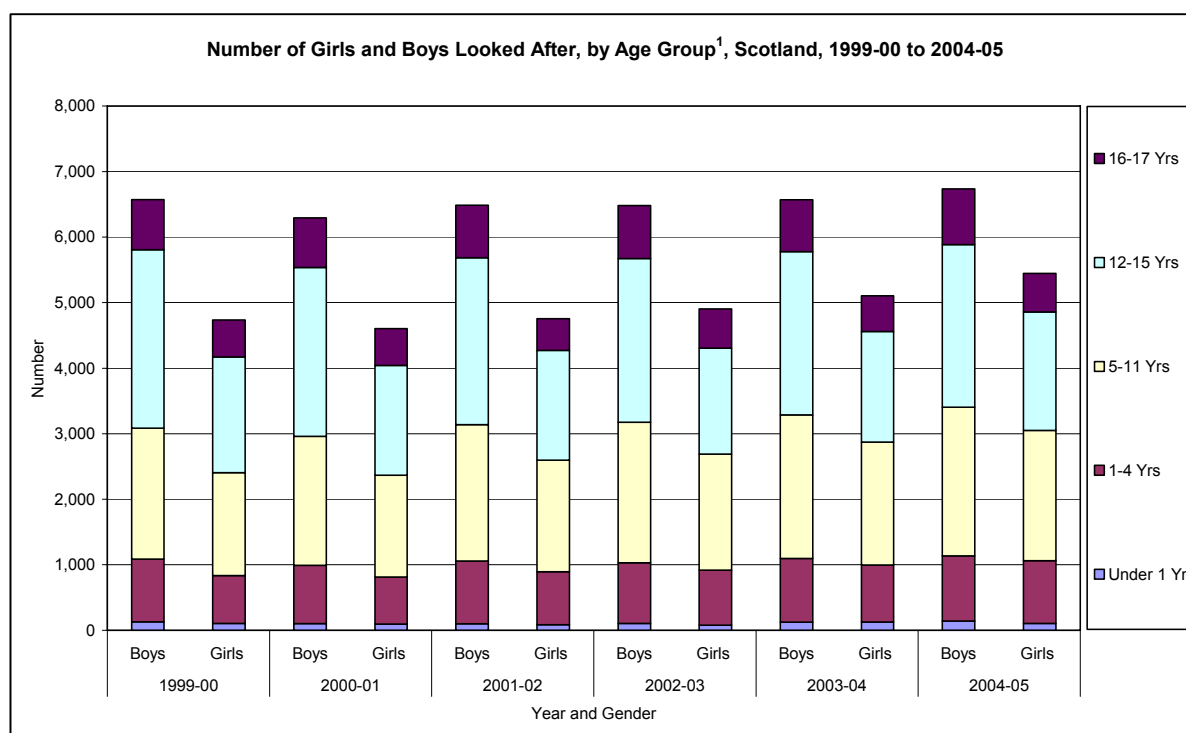
Looked After Children

Looked After Children: Age & Gender

In 2004-05, boys account for 55% of all children being looked after by Local Authorities and girls account for 45%.

In 2004-05, 20% of boys being looked after are aged between 12 and 15 years, with a further 19% aged between 5 and 11 years. For girls, 16% are aged between 5 and 11 years, with a further 15% aged between 12 and 15 years.

The number of boys looked after increased by 3% over the last year, from 6,571 in 2003-04 to 6,736 in 2004-05. The number of girls looked after increased by 7% over the same time period, from 5,104 in 2003-04 to 5,448 in 2004-05.



Source: Children and Social Work Statistics 2004-05
General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) - Mid Year Population Estimates

Note: 1. Figures do not include counts of 'unknown' age.

Publication

Children's Social Work Statistics 2004-05 (Published 2005)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/10/2791127/11278>

Web Link

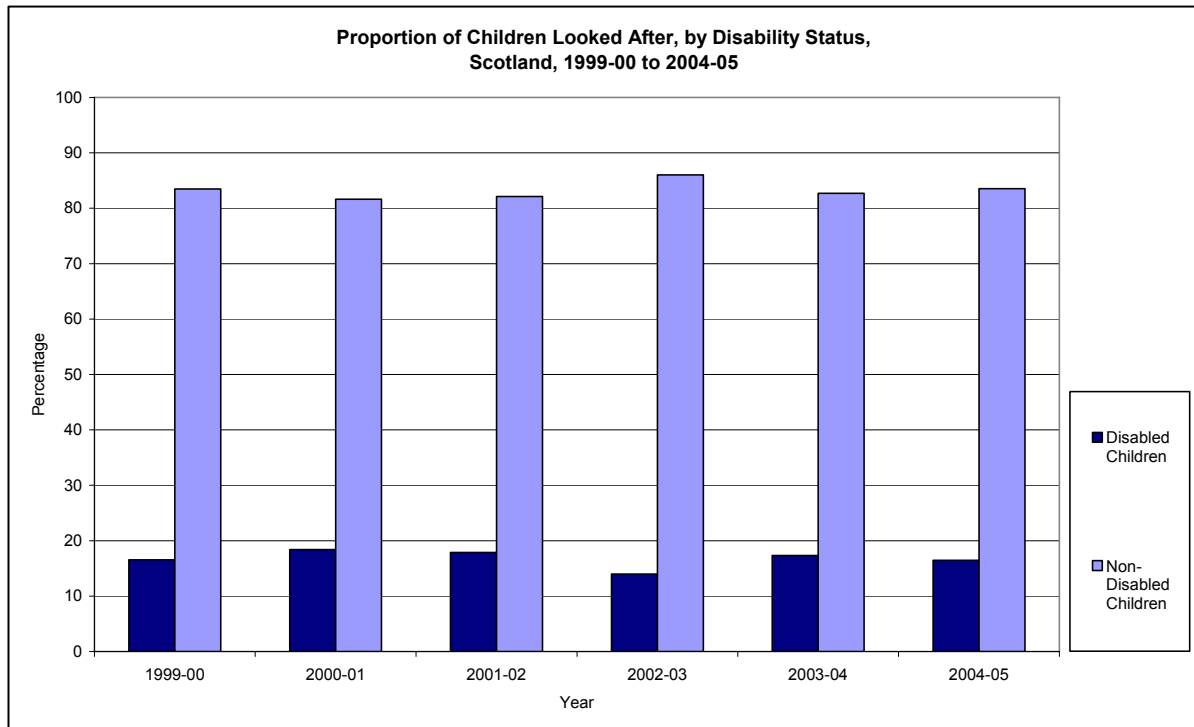
General Register Office for Scotland (GROS)

<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/>

Looked After Children: Disability

Sixteen per cent of children being looked after by Local Authorities have a disability in 2004-05; a proportion that has remained fairly constant since 1999-00.

Of those children with a disability, the majority (56%) have social, emotional and behavioural difficulties, whilst 17% have significant learning disabilities, in 2004-05.



Source: Children and Social Work Statistics 2004-05

Publications

Social Focus on Disability 2004

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/08/19818/41697>

Children's Social Work Statistics 2004-05 (Published 2005)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/10/2791127/11278>

Looked After Children: Ethnic Group

In 2004-05, the proportion of children being looked after by Local Authorities who are from minority ethnic groups is 2%; a slightly lower proportion than for children from minority ethnic groups in the Scottish population as a whole (3%).

Number of Children Looked After, by Ethnic Group, Scotland, 1999-00 to 2004-05 ^{1,2}							Number
Ethnic Group	Scotland						
	Children Looked After						
	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	
White	11,175	10,794	11,047	11,163	11,436	10,153	
Black-Caribbean	0	*	*	*	*	*	
Black-African	*	7	12	14	20	25	
Black-Other	6	7	*	*	0	*	
Indian	*	10	6	6	*	6	
Pakistani	32	21	30	38	30	24	
Bangladeshi	0	8	5	0	*	*	
Chinese	*	*	5	7	8	6	
Mixed Ethnic Background	52	72	85	100	114	95	
Other Ethnic Group	37	18	44	52	57	32	
Unknown	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,834	
All Children	11,309	10,942	11,242	11,388	11,675	12,185	

Source: Children and Social Work Statistics 2004-05, Scottish Executive

Notes: 1. In the years 1999-00 to 2003-04 children with unreported ethnic origin were allocated to an ethnic group rather than being presented as 'unknown'.

2. Cells containing '*' represent small numbers that are suppressed to maintain confidentiality.

n/a = not applicable.

Publications

Analysis of Ethnicity in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/02/18876/32937>

Children's Social Work Statistics 2004-05 (Published 2005)

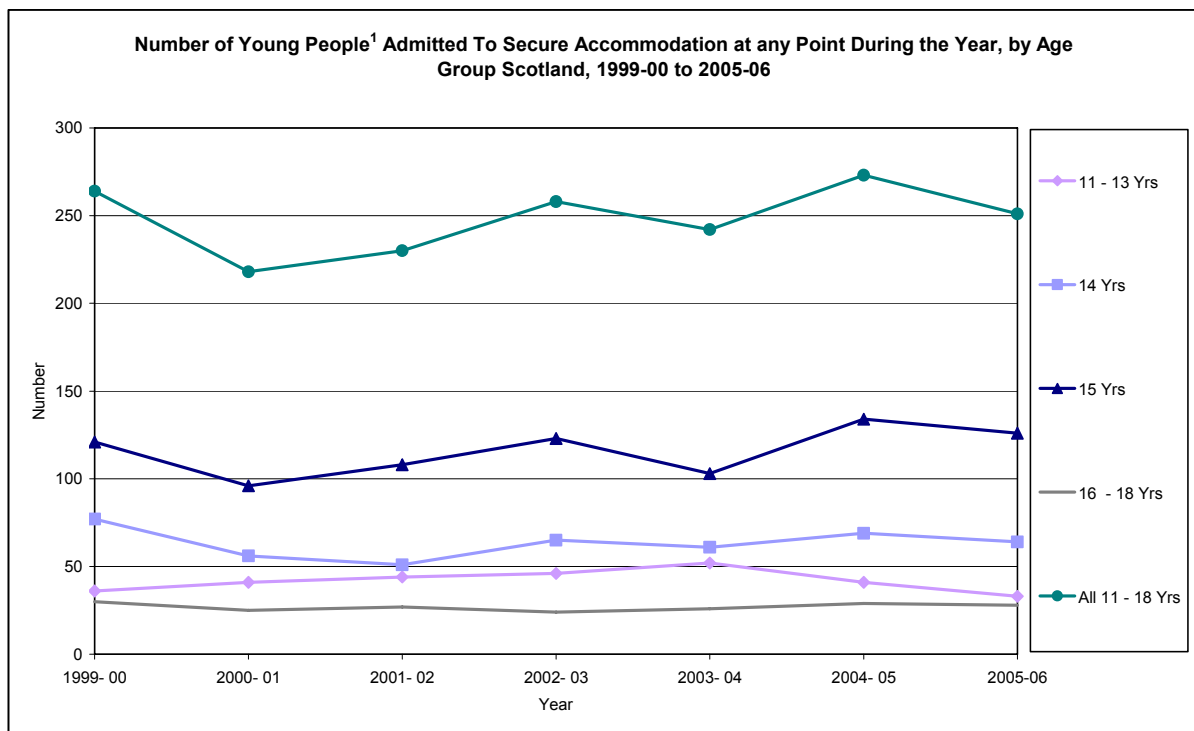
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/10/2791127/11278>

Secure Accommodation

Secure Accommodation: Age

There were 251 admissions to secure accommodation during 2005-06. Of these 126 admissions were for young people aged 15 years and 64 young people aged 14 years.

The total number of admissions decreased by 8%, from 273 in 2004-05 to 251 in 2005-06. Between 1999-00 and 2005-06 the number of admissions for each age has remained fairly constant overall, with slight variation year on year.



Source: Secure Accommodation Statistics 2005-06

Note: 1. Whilst children as young as 11 and 12 years and as old as 17 or 18 years may be admitted to secure accommodation, these numbers tend to be very small and as such single year age bands cannot be shown for these age groups in order to preserve individuals' confidentiality.

Publication

Secure Accommodation Statistics, 2005-06

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/08/31160332/17>

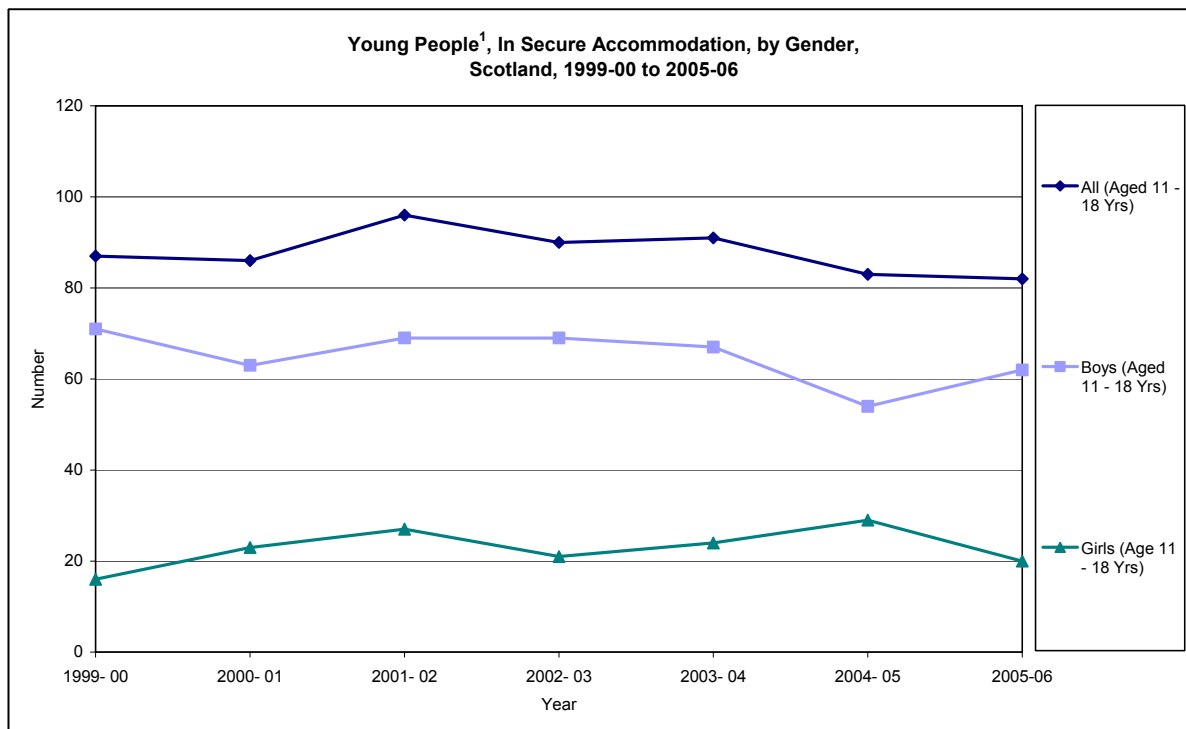
Web Link

General Register Office for Scotland (GROS)

<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/>

Secure Accommodation: Gender

There were 82 young people aged 11 to 18 years in secure accommodation as at 31st March 2006. Of these, 62 were boys and 20 were girls. Since 1999-00, there have only been small variations in this gender split.



Source: Secure Accommodation Statistics 2005-06

Note: 1. It should be noted that whilst children as young as 11 and 12 years and as old as 17 or 18 years may be admitted to secure accommodation, these numbers tend to be very small in number.

Publication

Secure Accommodation Statistics, 2005-06

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/08/31160332/17>

Web Link

General Register Office for Scotland (GROS)

<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/>

Social Work Services Staff

Social Work Services Staff: Disability & Ethnic Group

People from minority ethnic groups account for 0.8% of all Scottish social work services staff in 2005 (where ethnic group is known/ disclosed). This is lower than the proportion of people from minority ethnic groups in the Scottish labour force as a whole (2% in 2005). Staff from minority ethnic groups are more highly represented in the 'Social Worker' group (1.4% of this group) than any other staff group.

Disabled people account for 1.7% of all Scottish social work services staff in 2005 (where disability status is known). They are more highly represented in the 'Support Staff' group (3.5% of this group) than in any other staff group.

Staff of Scottish Social Work Services, by Ethnic Group and Disability Status, 2005								
	By Ethnic Group				By Declaration of Having a Disability			
	White Ethnic Groups	Minority Ethnic Groups	Not Known/ Disclosed	Total Number	Yes	No	Not Known	Total Number
	Percentage				Percentage			
Senior Managers, etc.	81.3	0.8	17.9	1,874	1.9	71.1	26.9	1,874
Social Workers	76.2	1.4	22.4	5,191	2.5	68.4	29	5,191
Other Qualified Fieldwork Staff	80.3	1	18.7	2,539	2.4	70.9	26.6	2,539
Social Work Assistants	82.6	1.3	16.1	2,620	2.9	71.1	26	2,620
Home Care Staff & Managers	81.1	0.4	18.5	16,924	0.5	69.9	29.6	16,924
Other Domiciliary Staff	81.8	0.6	17.6	654	0.3	66.2	33.5	654
Day Care - Managers & Qualified	85.6	1.3	13.1	1,721	1.2	77	21.8	1,721
Day Care - Care Staff	84.2	0.8	14.9	2,570	1.6	68	30.4	2,570
Residential - Managers & Qualified	82.3	1.3	16.4	5,652	1.3	81.1	17.6	5,652
Residential - Care Staff	71.2	0.4	28.4	2,850	0.5	64.4	35.2	2,850
Support Staff	82.7	1.1	16.2	11,170	3.5	72.3	24.2	11,170
Secondments	75	0	25	48	2.1	64.6	33.3	48
Unknown	81.5	0	18.5	195	0	95.4	4.6	195
All Staff	80.9	0.8	18.3	54,008	1.7	71.5	26.8	54,008

Source: Staff of Scottish Local Authority Social Work Services, 2005

Publications

Analysis of Ethnicity in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/02/18876/32937>

Social Focus on Disability 2004

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/08/19818/41697>

Staff of Scottish Local Authority Social Work Services, 2005 (Revised version, published 2006)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/06/27091022/0>

Social Work Services Staff: Gender

Overall, staff in Scottish social work services are much more likely to be female (84.3% in 2005) than male. However the ratio of female to male staff does differ according to the client groups which staff work with. It is highest for staff working with 'Adults Not Separately Identified' where females account for 92.4% of all staff and is lowest for staff working with 'Offenders' where females account for just 62.7% of all staff.

Staff of Scottish Social Work Services, by Client Group and Gender, 2005						
Number & Row Percentages						
Client Group	Number of Staff				% of Staff	
	Males	Females	Total	WTE ¹	Males	Females
Children	1,741	6,495	8,236	7,227	21.1	78.9
Adults (Community Care)	4,083	31,348	35,435	26,130	11.5	88.5
Older People	897	6,767	7,664	6,029	11.7	88.3
People with Physical Disabilities	149	370	519	403	28.7	71.3
People with Mental Health Problems	64	213	277	213	23.1	76.9
People with Learning Disabilities	1,279	3,333	4,615	3,739	27.7	72.2
Adults (Not Separately Identified)	1,694	20,665	22,360	15,744	7.6	92.4
Offenders	693	1,164	1,857	1,694	37.3	62.7
Generic Provision	960	3,728	4,691	4,089	20.5	79.5
Management/ Administration	941	2,653	3,594	3,280	26.2	73.8
Unknown	60	135	195	173	30.8	69.2
Total	8,478	45,523	54,008	42,593	15.7	84.3

Source: Staff of Scottish Local Authority Social Work Services, 2005

Note: 1. WTE – Whole Time Equivalents.

Publications

Social Focus on Women and Men 2002

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/sfwm/docs/sfwm-00.asp>

Staff of Scottish Local Authority Social Work Services, 2005 (Revised version, published 2006)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/06/27091022/0>

chapter nine: **Health and Community Care**

9. HEALTH & COMMUNITY CARE

Introduction to Health & Community Care and Equality

This section of the High Level Summary of Equality Statistics (HLSES) presents key information on health and community care in Scotland across a number of equality dimensions including age, disability, gender and ethnic group in a small number of cases. It reflects key areas of activity identified in the main High Level Summary of Statistics (HLSS) chapter on health and community care (<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics>) from an equalities perspective and includes a few additional topics where these are particularly relevant to equality issues. Where the main HLSS publication presents data by any of these equality dimensions, these are also shown here for ease of reference.

As well as showing key high level trends, the analysis highlights where differences and potential areas of inequality may exist for health and community care in Scotland for those groups outlined above. The analysis is not intended to provide a definitive set of equalities data and more detailed statistics across the equality dimensions, where available, are referenced in the links provided. It is also not possible to break down all topics by all equality dimensions.

There are limitations in how far some data can be broken down by the above equality dimensions. Data often contain small numbers, particularly in the case of smaller ethnic groups and to some extent disability. As such, some data show a high degree of volatility. In such instances, data may have been combined for multiple years or multiple ethnic groups, whilst in other cases data may be shown for a single year only. In other instances small data may have been suppressed in order to protect individuals' confidentiality

Data on health and community care are not always collected for disability and ethnicity to the same extent as for age and gender. This fact is reflected in the range of data that can be provided in this chapter. Some links to research and information on health in relation to ethnic groups are provided at the end of this chapter.

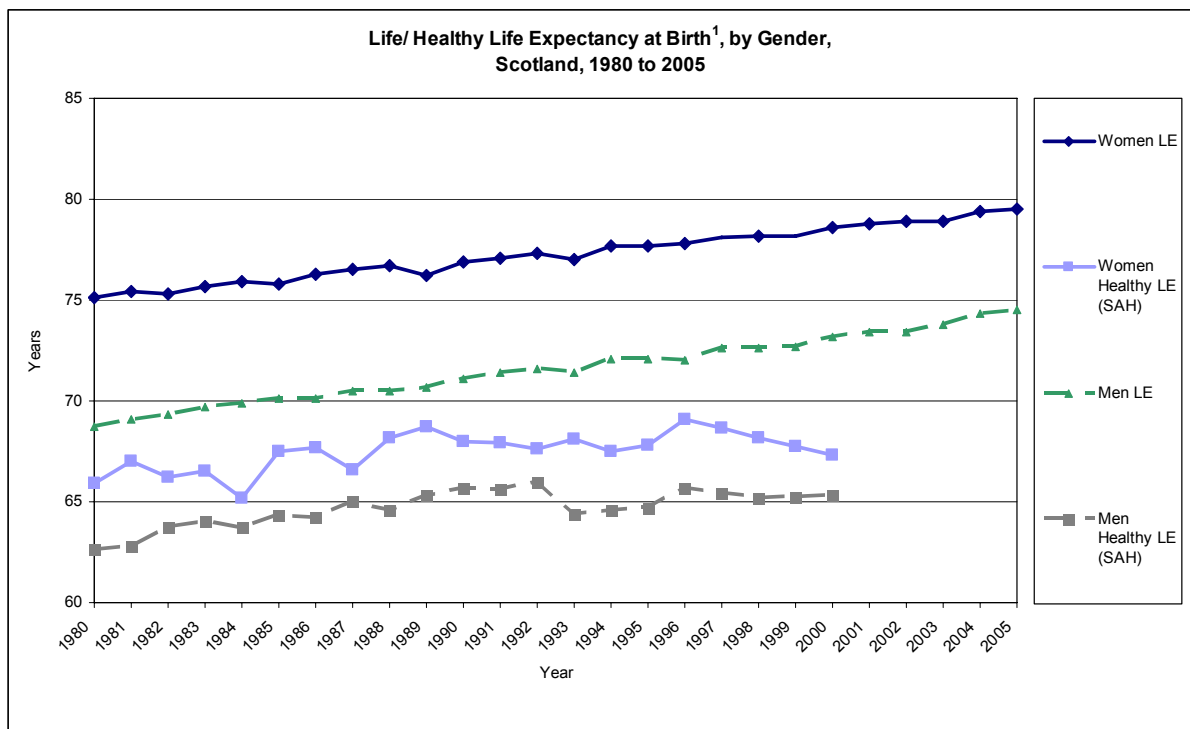
Possible reasons underlying the differences reported in this chapter are not detailed here. Factors which contribute to differences between equality groups represent a complex interplay of cultural, demographic and socio-economic factors and, as such are outwith the scope of this publication.

Life Expectancy

Life Expectancy: Gender

Life expectancy; the number of years that a person can expect to live on average, is a single measure of population health which is used to monitor public health, health inequalities, the outcome of health service interventions and to allocate resources.

Life expectancy (LE) at birth for Scots continues to improve, and recent trends show a slight narrowing of the gap between males and females to around 5.3 years in 2002-2004 (males now having life expectancy at birth of 73.8 years compared with 79.1 for females). However LE in Scotland remains low compared with most Western European countries. In terms of quality of life, healthy life expectancy (Healthy LE) at birth (based on Self-Assessed Health) has also increased over the longer term but at a lower rate than the increase in overall life expectancy. The gap between life expectancy and healthy life expectancy is greater for women than for men, suggesting that they spend more years in poor health.



Sources: Health life expectancy data are taken from the "Healthy Life Expectancy in Scotland" Report. Life expectancy data are from the Government Actuary Department (GAD)

Notes: 1. Estimates of Health LE depend on the way good health is defined, and on the source of the health status data used in these calculations. The two main approaches to defining good health used for these data are: i) use of limiting longstanding illness (LLI), where 'good health' is defined as reporting the absence of LLI, and ii) use of self-assessed general health status (SAH), where 'good health' is defined as reporting health as 'good' or 'fairly good'

Publications

Social Focus on Women and Men 2002

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/sfwm/docs/sfwm-00.asp>

Healthy Life Expectancy in Scotland (Executive Summary) (Published 2004)

http://www.isdscotland.org/isd/files/HLE%20exec_summary.pdf#search='healthy%20life%20expectancy'

Healthy Life Expectancy in Scotland (Full Report), March 2004 (Published 2004)

http://www.isdscotland.org/isd/files/HLE_report_2004.pdf

Web Link

Government Actuary Department (GAD)

http://www.gad.gov.uk/Life_Tables/Interim_life_tables.htm

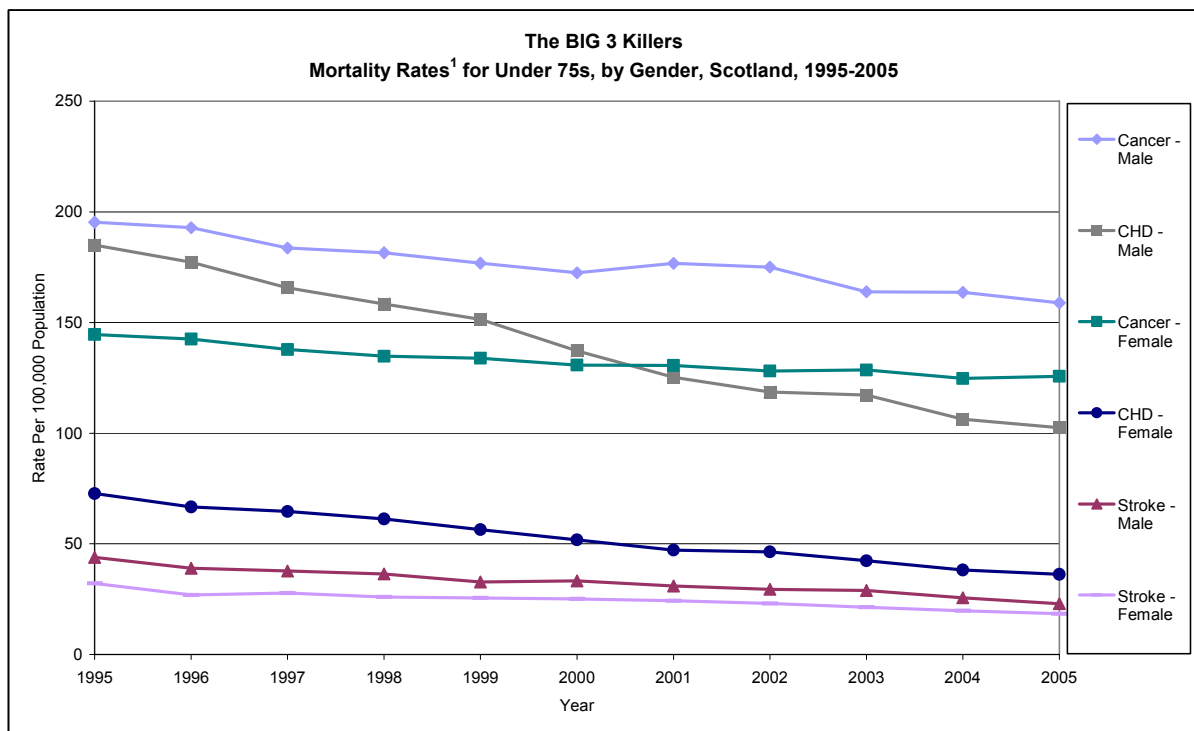
Mortality Rates

Mortality Rates: Gender

Part of the increase in overall life expectancy for males and females stems from the impact of improvements in lifestyle, and in healthcare provision, on reducing premature mortality from the three big killers: cancer, coronary heart disease (CHD) and stroke. Nevertheless enduring gender differences in premature mortality remain, largely in respect of cancer and CHD.

The mortality rate for cancer for males under 75 is 159 per 100,000 in 2005, compared to 126 per 100,000 for females. Mortality rates for CHD for males under 75 is 102 per 100,000, compared 36 per 100,000 for females. Mortality rates for stroke do not differ substantially for males and females.

Mortality rates for CHD and cancer have decreased substantially, for both males and females since 1999, with the gap between male and female rates reducing greatly for CHD. Mortality rates for stroke have also decreased, though less markedly.



Source: General Register Office for Scotland (GROS)

Note: 1. Standardised to the European Population.

Publication

Social Focus on Women and Men 2002

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/sfwm/docs/sfwm-00.asp>

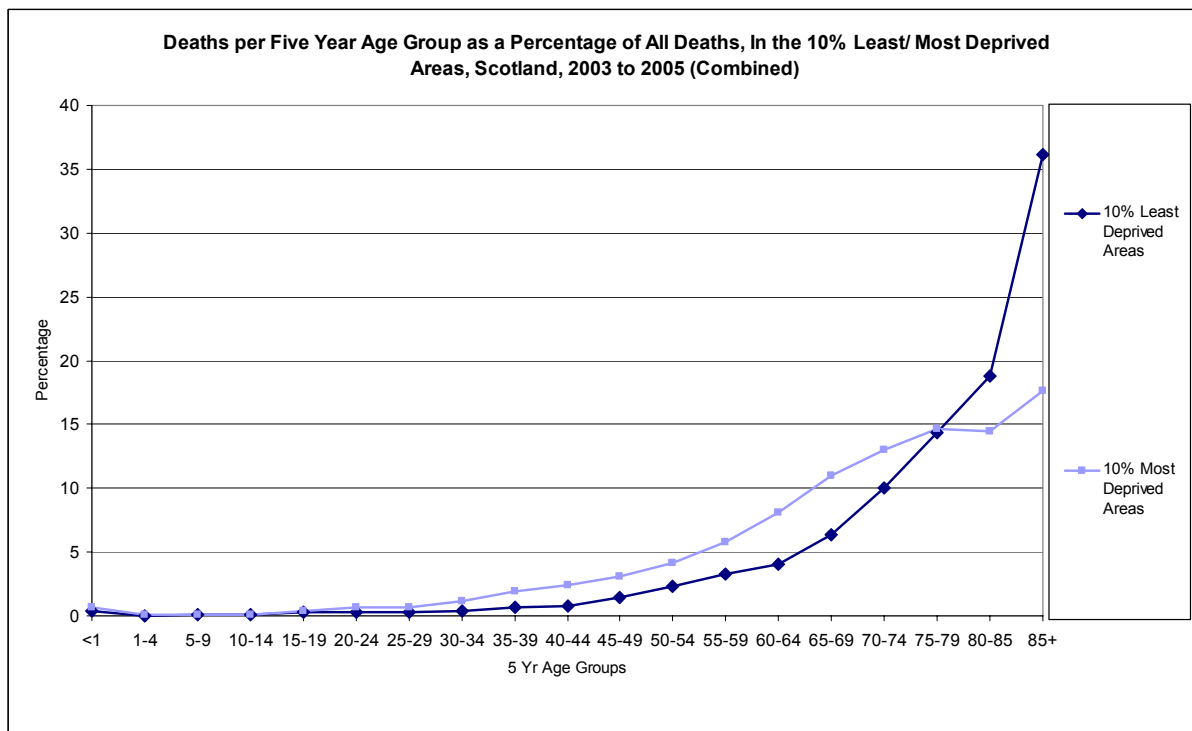
Mortality Rates: Age & Area Deprivation

The following data are based on the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2006.

Life expectancy in the 10% least deprived areas is higher than in the 10% most deprived areas and deaths in the under 75 age group account for 53% of all deaths in the 10% most deprived areas, compared to 31% of all deaths in the 10% least deprived areas in 2003 to 2005 (combined).

The average annual number of deaths for those aged between 20 and 49 years account for 10% of all deaths in the 10% most deprived areas, compared to 4% of all deaths in the 10 least deprived areas.

As would be expected the percentage of all deaths in both groups increases as age increases. However, from the age of 75 years onwards the proportion of all deaths in the 10% most deprived areas is lower than in the 10% least deprived areas reflecting the fact that people in the 10% most deprived areas tend to die younger than those in the 10% least deprived areas. Similarly from the age of 80 years onwards the percentage of all deaths in the 10% least deprived areas shows a sharp increase in comparison to the percentage of all deaths in the 10% most deprived areas and reflects the fact that people in the 10% least deprived tend to live longer and die later.



Source: Deaths data - Information and Statistics Division (ISD) Scotland
 Deprived areas data - Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2006

Publication

Social Focus on Deprived Areas 2005

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/SocialFocusonDeprivedAreas>

Web Link

Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/SIMD>

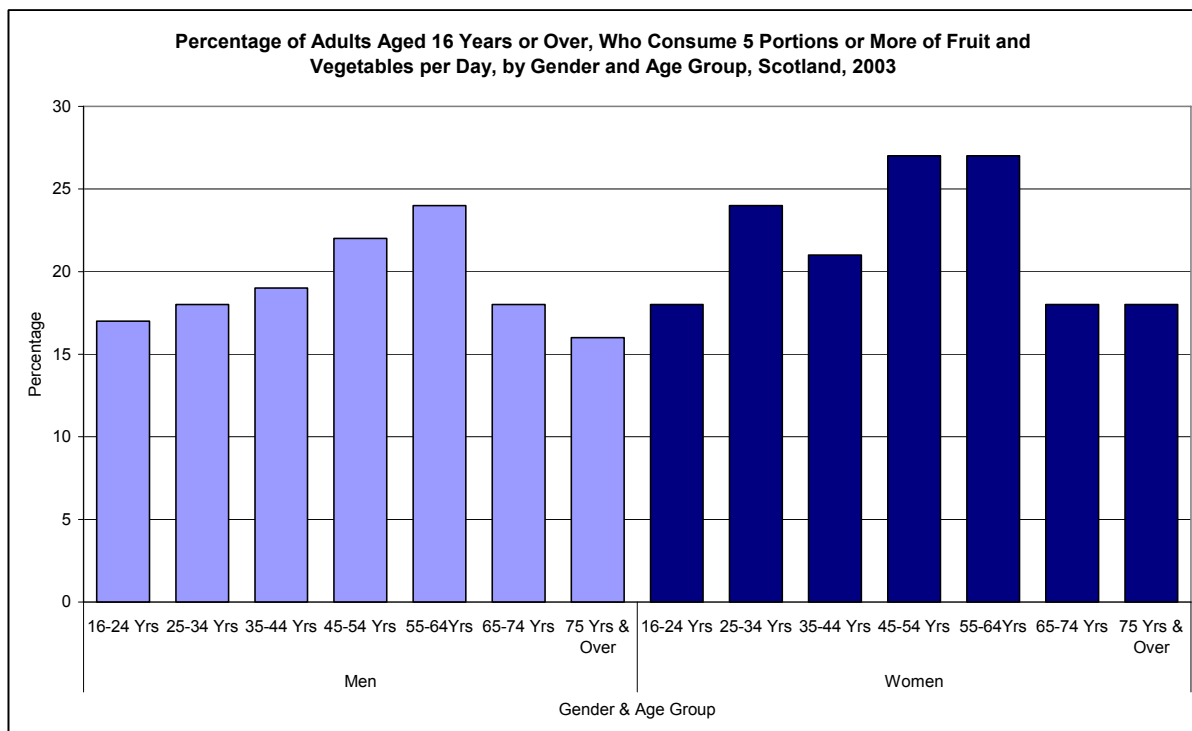
Diet

Diet: Age & Gender

The White Paper on health 'Towards a Healthier Scotland' published in 1999, stated that Scotland's diet is a major cause of poor health in the country. The Scottish diet is traditionally high in fat, salt and sugar, and low in fruit and vegetables.

A recent review of dietary progress¹ has indicated that although some progress has been made towards reducing total fat intake since 1996, there has been no change in the intake of saturated fat, fruit and vegetables, bread, oil rich fish and breakfast cereals. Furthermore the data indicate that there appears to have been an increase in the consumption of non-milk extrinsic sugars (i.e. sugars not found in dairy products, for example honey, fruit juices, table sugar and confectionery are all examples of non-milk extrinsic sugars. These are sometimes called added sugars).

According to the Scottish Health Survey 2003, a slightly higher proportion of women than men eat 5 portions or more of fruit or vegetables per day, across most age group. Men aged between 55 and 64 years are most likely to eat 5 portions or more of fruit or vegetables per day (24% of all men in this age group), whilst women aged between 45 to 54 years and 55 to 64 years are most likely to eat 5 portions or more of fruit and vegetables per day (27% of women in both groups).



Source: Analytical Services Health, Scottish Executive

Publications

Social Focus on Women and Men 2002

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/sfwm/docs/sfwm-00.asp>

Scottish Health Survey 2003

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/11/25145024/50251>

Reference

1. Wrieden WL, Barton KL, Armstrong J, McNeill G.A Review of Food Consumption and Nutrient Intakes From National Surveys in Scotland: Comparison to The Scottish Dietary Targets. Available on the Food Standards Agency Web site by mid July 2006 (<http://www.food.gov.uk/scotland/>).

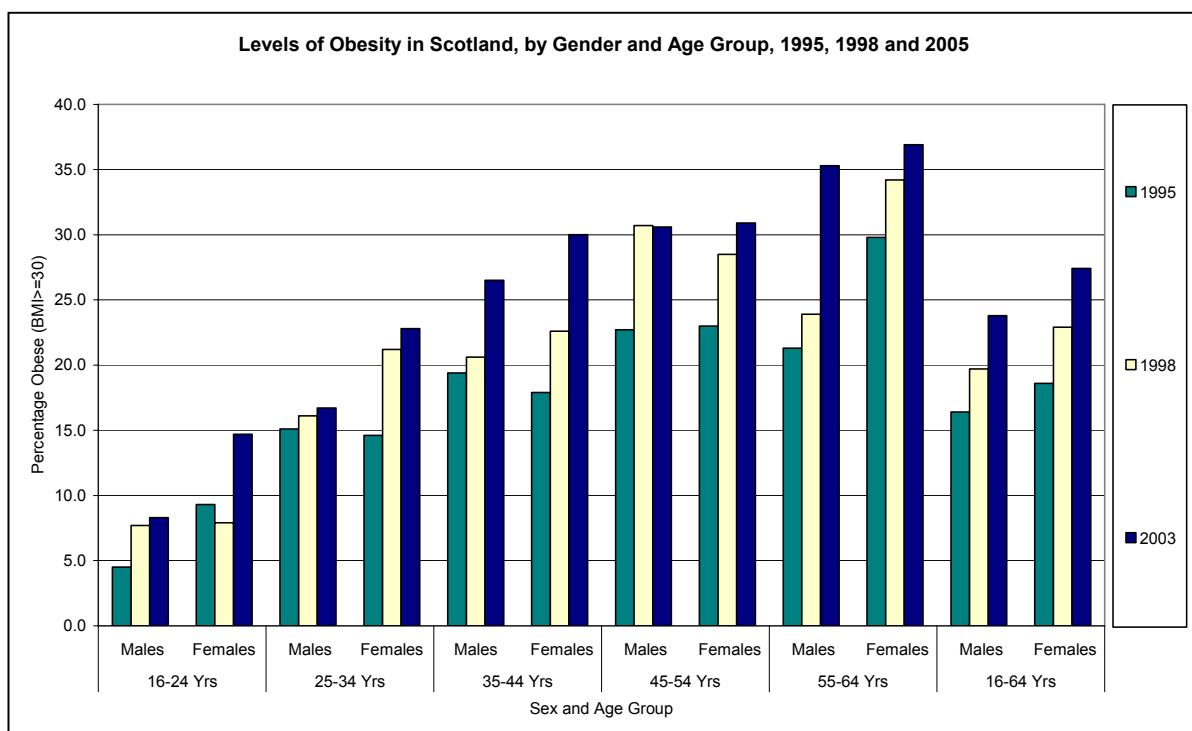
Obesity

Obesity: Age & Gender

Body Mass Index (BMI) is the most commonly accepted measure of general obesity. BMI is defined as (kg) divided by height (m²). Adults are classed as overweight if their BMI is 25 or greater, and obese if their BMI is 30 or greater.

The 2003 Scottish Health Survey estimates that in Scotland around 24% of men and 27% of women are obese. In general, the prevalence of obesity increases with age for both males and females.

There has been a marked increase in the prevalence of obesity since 1995 when just 16% of men and 19% of women were obese.



Source: Scottish Health Survey

Publications

Social Focus on Women and Men 2002

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/sfwm/docs/sfwm-00.asp>

Scottish Health Survey - 2003 results (Published 2005)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/11/25145024/50251>

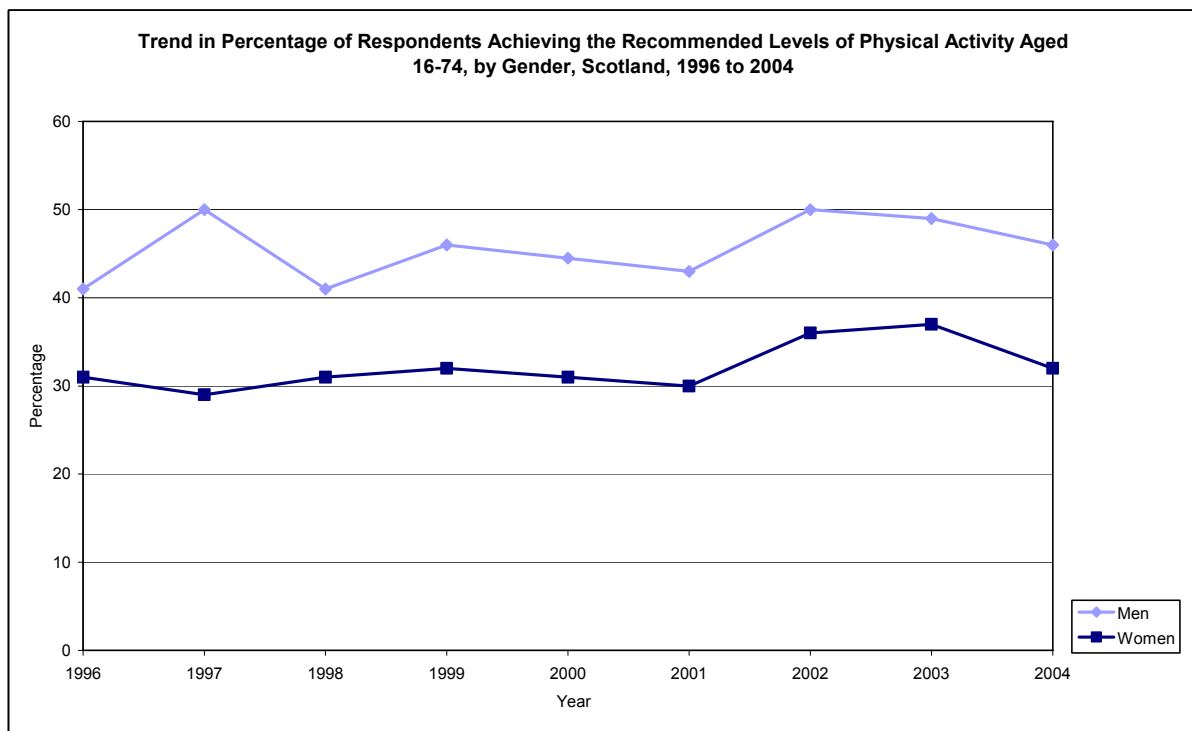
Physical Activity

It should be noted that definition of recommended activity levels used in Health Education Population Survey (HEPS) presented below differs slightly from the definition used in the Scottish Health Survey (data from which are used elsewhere in this publication). As such the data are not directly comparable.

Physical Activity: Gender

The Health Education Population Survey (HEPS), which samples adults aged 16 to 74 years old in Scotland, has found generally low levels of physical activity in Scotland, with most men and women failing to achieve recommended levels of activity (defined in the HEPS as at least five sessions of moderate activity per week (*one session of moderate activity would last 30 minutes and where breathing would be faster than normal through physical exertion*) or at least three sessions of vigorous activity per week (*one session of vigorous activity would last 20 minutes and activity would induce sweating or being out of breath*)).

For men, there has been a slight increase between 1996 and 2004 in the numbers achieving the recommended levels, although there is no definitive trend over time given the volatility of the sample data (as shown below). The percentage achieving the recommended levels is consistently higher for men than women.



Source: Health Education Population Survey (HEPS)

Publications

Social Focus on Women and Men 2002

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/sfwm/docs/sfwm-00.asp>

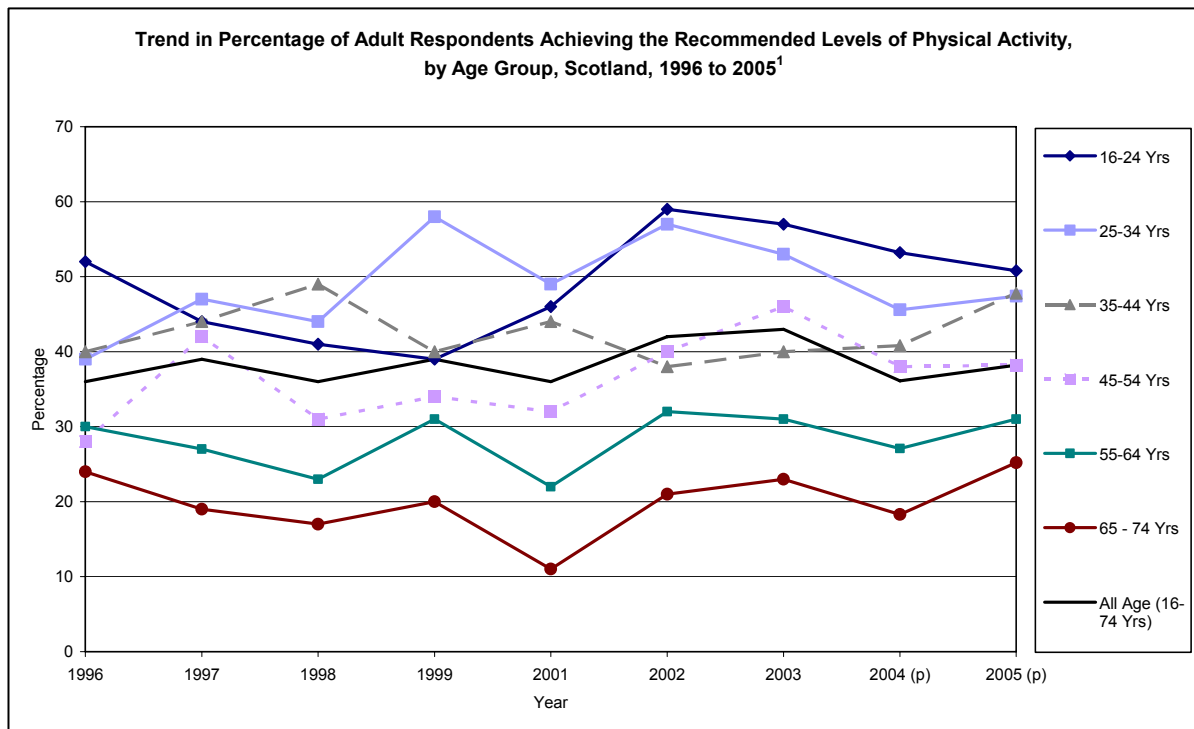
Health Education Population Survey (HEPS)

<http://www.hebs.scot.nhs.uk/researchcentre/pdf/RE045Final2004.pdf>

Physical Activity: Age

The Health Education Population Survey (HEPS), which samples adults aged 16 to 74 years old in Scotland, has found that levels of recommended physical activity in Scotland tend to decline with age and are fairly low for each age group (recommended physical activity is defined in the HEPS as at least five sessions of moderate activity per week (*one session of moderate activity would last 30 minutes and where breathing would be faster than normal through physical exertion*) or at least three sessions of vigorous activity per week (*one session of vigorous activity would last 20 minutes and activity would induce sweating or being out of breath*)). These patterns have been fairly consistent over time.

In 2005, HEPS estimates that 51% of 16 to 24 year olds were achieving recommended levels of physical activity. This compares to 38% of those aged between 45 and 54 years and 25% of those aged between 65 and 74 years.



Source: Health Education Population Survey (HEPS)

Note: 1. Figures for 2000 are not available.

p = provisional.

Publication

Health Education Population Survey (HEPS)

<http://www.hebs.scot.nhs.uk/researchcentre/pdf/RE045Final2004.pdf>

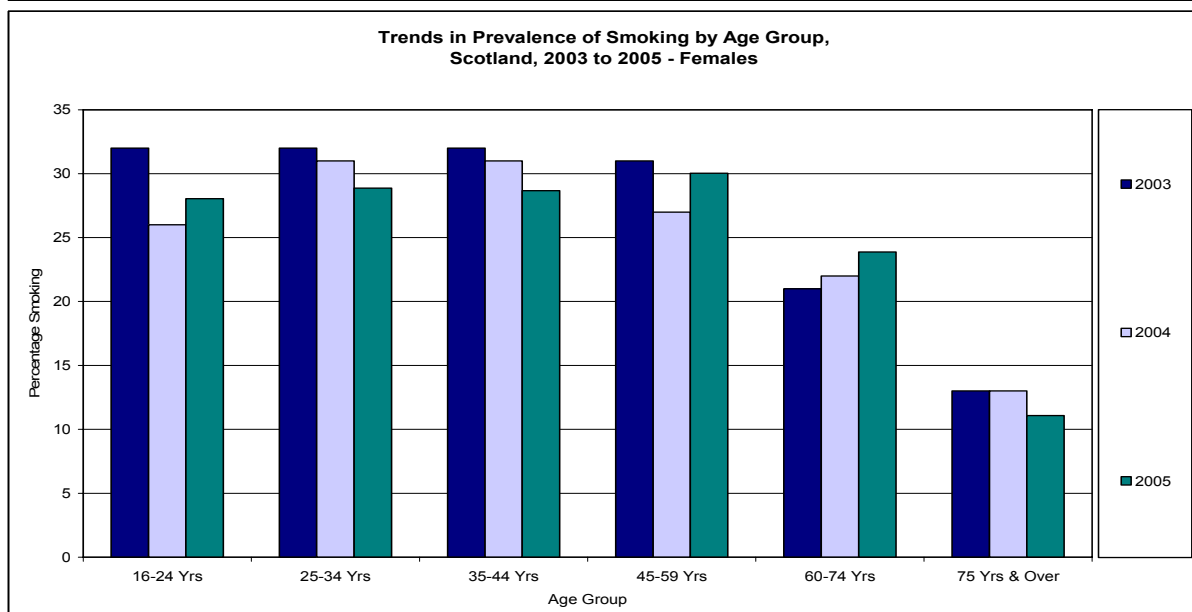
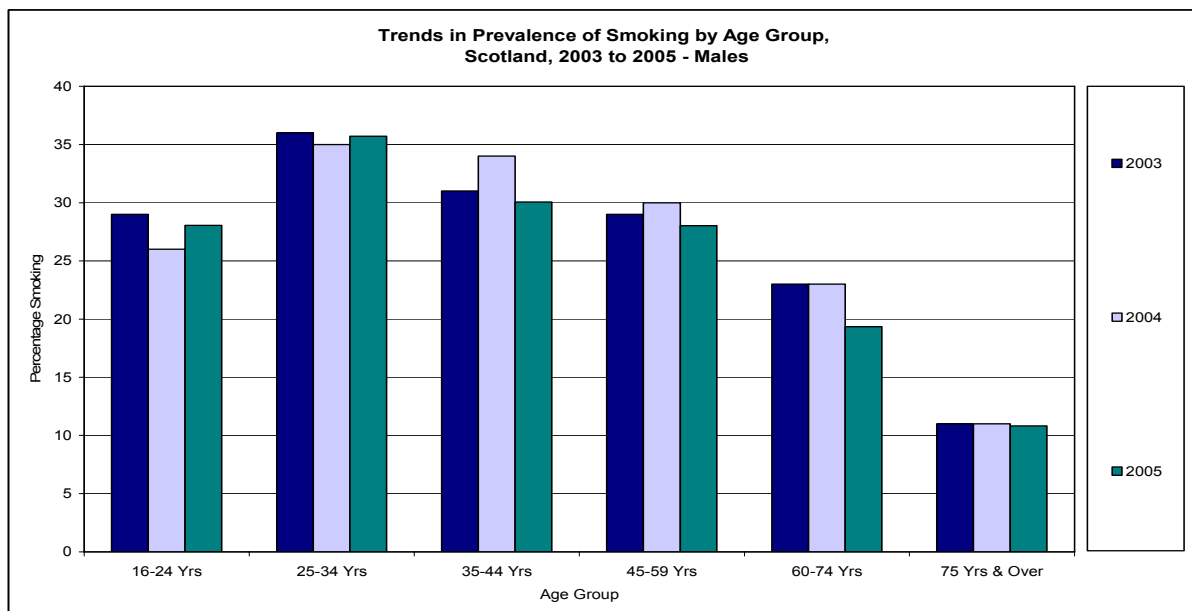
Smoking

Smoking: Age & Gender

The prevalence of smoking in both males and females is relatively similar for those aged between 16 and 59 years and then begins to decrease at age 60 years and over.

According to the Scottish Household Survey, the prevalence of smoking among males is estimated to be highest in those aged 25 to 34 years (36%) in 2005, whilst for females it is highest for the age bands 25 to 34, 35 to 44, and 45 to 59 (29%, 29% and 30% respectively).

Between 2003 and 2005, the prevalence of smoking is estimated to have decreased most for males aged 60 to 74 years for both males (a fall of 4 percentage points) and for females aged 16 to 24 years (a fall of 4 percentage points).



Source: Scottish Household Survey

Publication

Social Focus on Women and Men 2002

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/sfwm/docs/sfwm-00.asp>

Web Link

Scottish Household Survey

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/4031>

Smoking: Ethnic Group

It is estimated that the prevalence of smoking among white ethnic groups is higher than for minority ethnic groups.

Prevalence of Smoking by Combined Ethnic Group ¹ , Scotland, 1999 to 2004 ²							Percentage
Combined Ethnic Group	Scotland						
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	
White Ethnic Groups	31	29	28	28	28	27	
Minority Ethnic Groups	19	16	n/a	n/a	17	18	

Source: Scottish Household Survey

Notes: 1. Some percentages are based on counts of 200 or less and should therefore be treated with caution.

2. Data on smoking for minority ethnic groups are not available on the SHS for 2001 and 2002 due to date quality issues.

n/a = not available.

Publications

Analysis of Ethnicity in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/02/18876/32937>

Scottish Household Survey

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/4031>

Smoking: Disability

The Scottish Household Survey (SHS) estimates that the prevalence of smoking is slightly higher in adults with a disability and/ or long term illness compared to those with no disability and/ or long term illness and this appears to be fairly consistent over time.

In 2005, the SHS estimates that 33% of adults with a disability and long-term illness smoke, compared to 30% of those with a disability only, 29% of those with a long-term illness only and 25% of those with no disability or long-term illness.

Prevalence of Smoking by Disability Status, Scotland, 2001 to 2005					
Disability Status	Prevalence of Smoking				
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Disability Only	31	32	30	28	30
Long-Term Illness Only	32	32	31	31	29
Both Disability and Long-Term Illness	35	35	32	33	33
No Disability or Long-Term Illness	27	27	27	25	25
All People	28	28	28	27	26

Source: Scottish Household Survey

Publications

Social Focus on Disability 2004

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/08/19818/41697>

Scottish Household Survey

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/4031>

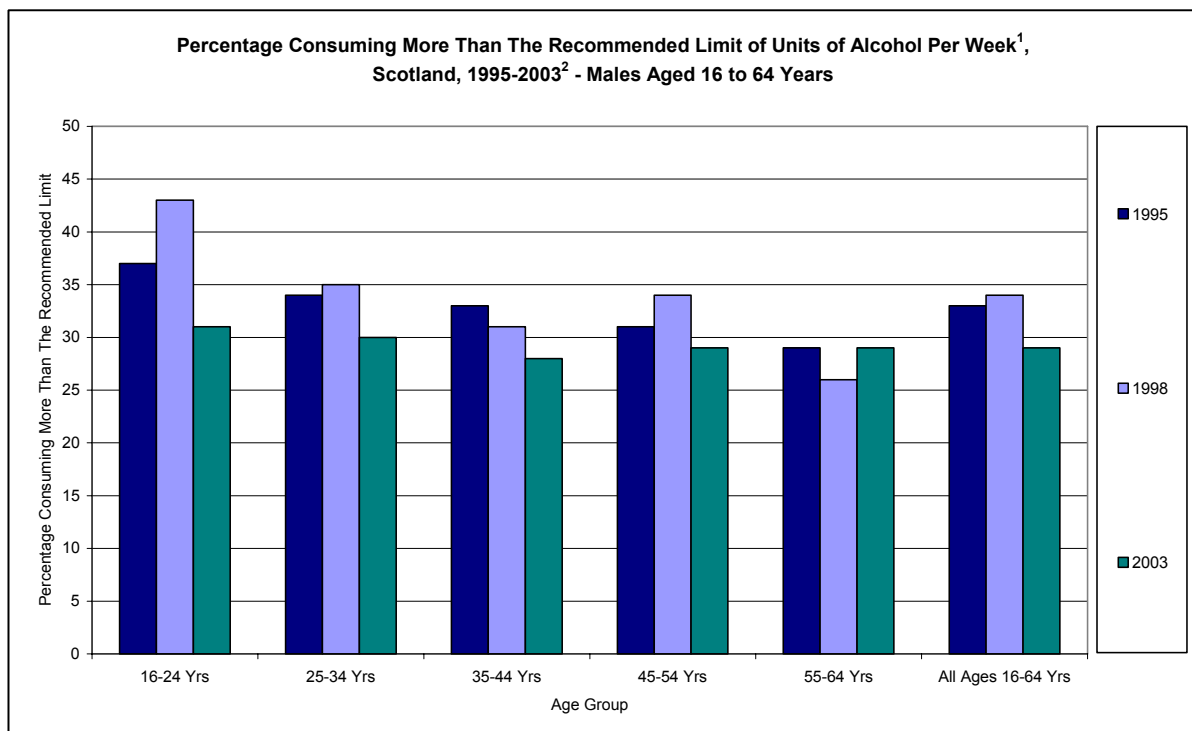
Alcohol

Alcohol: Age & Gender

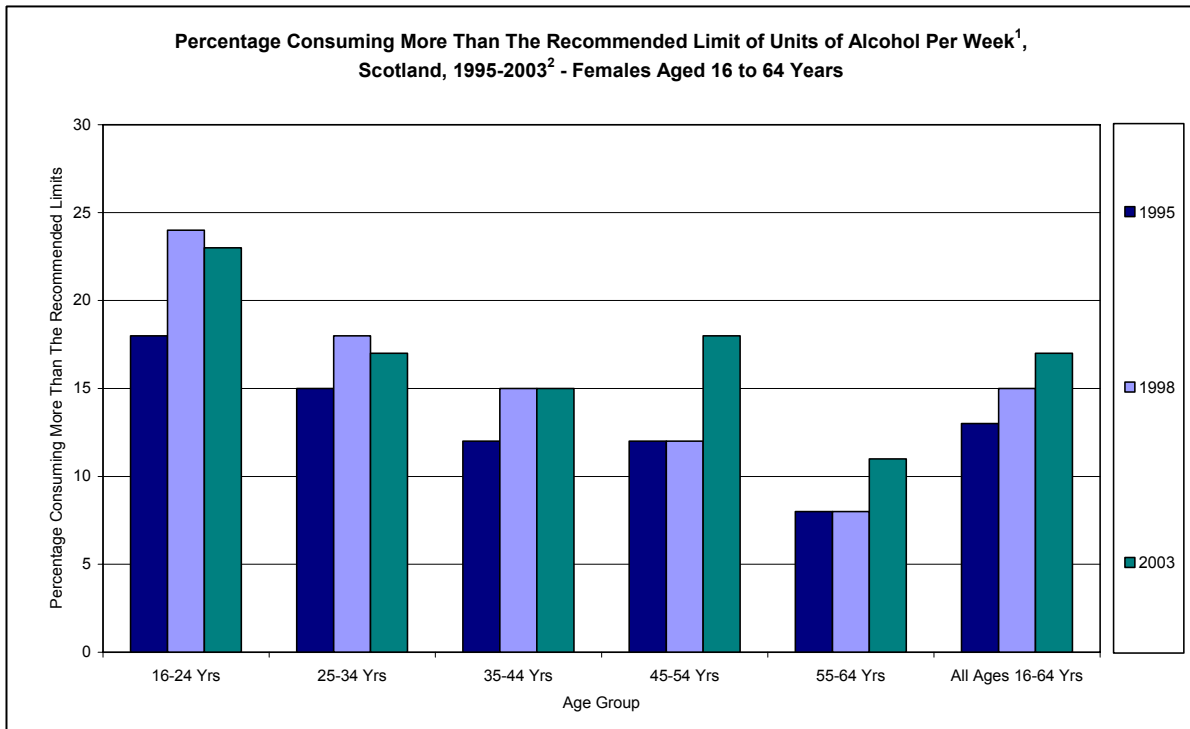
In terms of recommended weekly alcohol limits, men are advised to drink no more than 21 units of alcohol per week, and women no more than 14 units.

Men are far more likely to consume more than the recommended weekly limit than women with 29% reporting this in 2003 compared to only 17% of women. However, there has been a clear increase over time for women (from 13% in 1995 to 17% in 2003) whereas there has been a reduction in the percentage of men consuming more than the recommended limit (down from 33% in 1995 to 29% in 2003).

There is little variation by age in the percentage of males exceeding the recommended weekly limit in (around 30% for all age groups between 16 to 64 years in 2003). Among women, the proportion exceeding the recommended weekly limit tends to decrease as age increases, from 23% of women aged 16 to 24 years to 11% of women aged 55 to 64 years.



Cont'd...



Source: Scottish Health Survey

Notes: 1. Some examples of what one unit of alcohol is equal to are; Half a pint of ordinary strength beer, lager, or cider (3–4% alcohol by volume), or a small pub measure (25 ml) of spirits (40% alcohol by volume), or a standard pub measure (50 ml) of fortified wine such as sherry or port (20% alcohol by volume). There are one and half units of alcohol in the following examples; a small glass (125 ml) of ordinary strength wine (12% alcohol by volume), or standard pub measure (35 ml) of spirits (40% alcohol by volume).

2. Figures for 2003 are the latest published.

Publications

Social Focus on Women and Men 2002

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/sfwm/docs/sfwm-00.asp>

Scottish Health Survey, 2003

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/11/25145024/50251>

Sexual Health

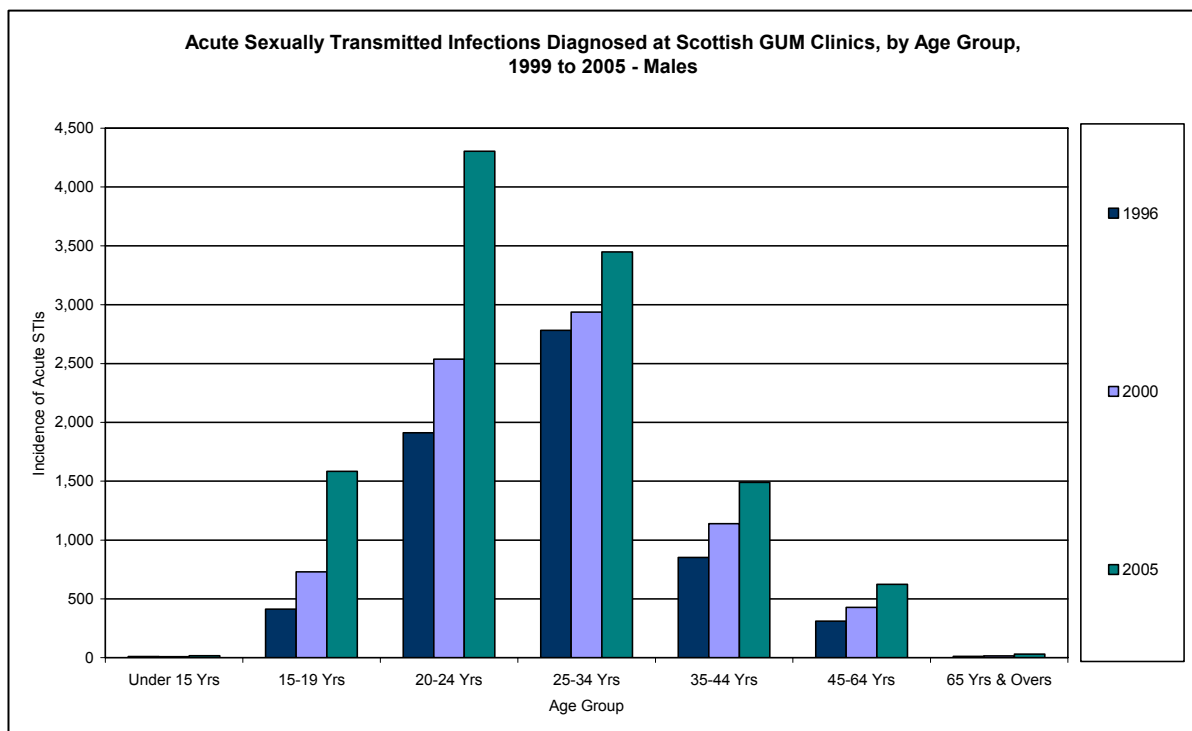
Sexual Health: Age & Gender

Since 1996, there has been an upward trend in numbers of diagnoses of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) in Scotland for both males and females, particularly for younger age groups.

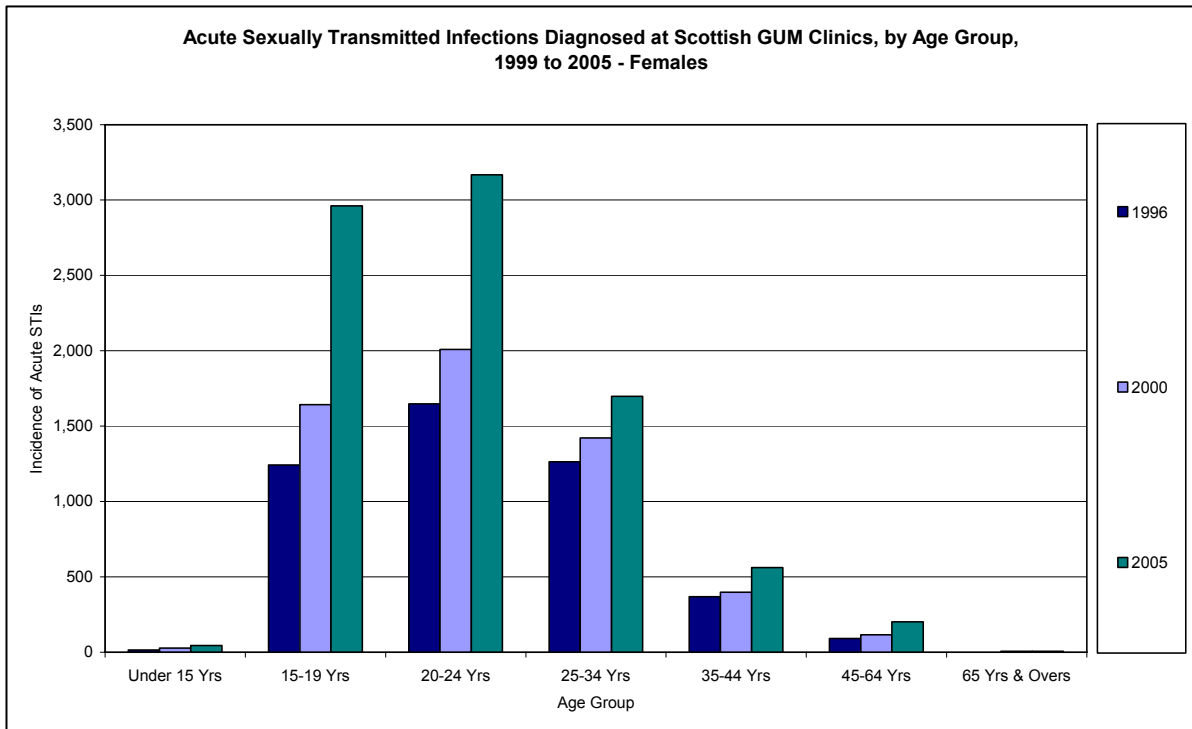
The incidence of STIs has increased by more than 80% for both males (up from 6,292 in 1996 to 11,497 in 2005) and females (up from 4,627 in 1996 to 8,641 in 2005). In 2005, 57% of diagnoses were for males and 43% were for females. There has been little variation in this ratio since 1996.

The incidence of STIs for females is highest for those aged 20 to 24 years (37% of all female diagnoses) in 2005. The incidence of STIs for males is also highest for those aged 20 to 24 years in 2005 (37% of all male diagnoses), with the incidence amongst this age group increasing substantially since 1996.

Between 2000 and 2005, the most marked increase in incidence of STI's occurred for both men and women aged between 15 to 19 years and 20 to 24 years.



Cont'd...



Source: Information Services Division (ISD)

Publication

Social Focus on Women and Men 2002

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/sfwm/docs/sfwm-00.asp>

Web Link

Scottish Health Statistics - Sexual Health

<http://www.isdscotland.org>

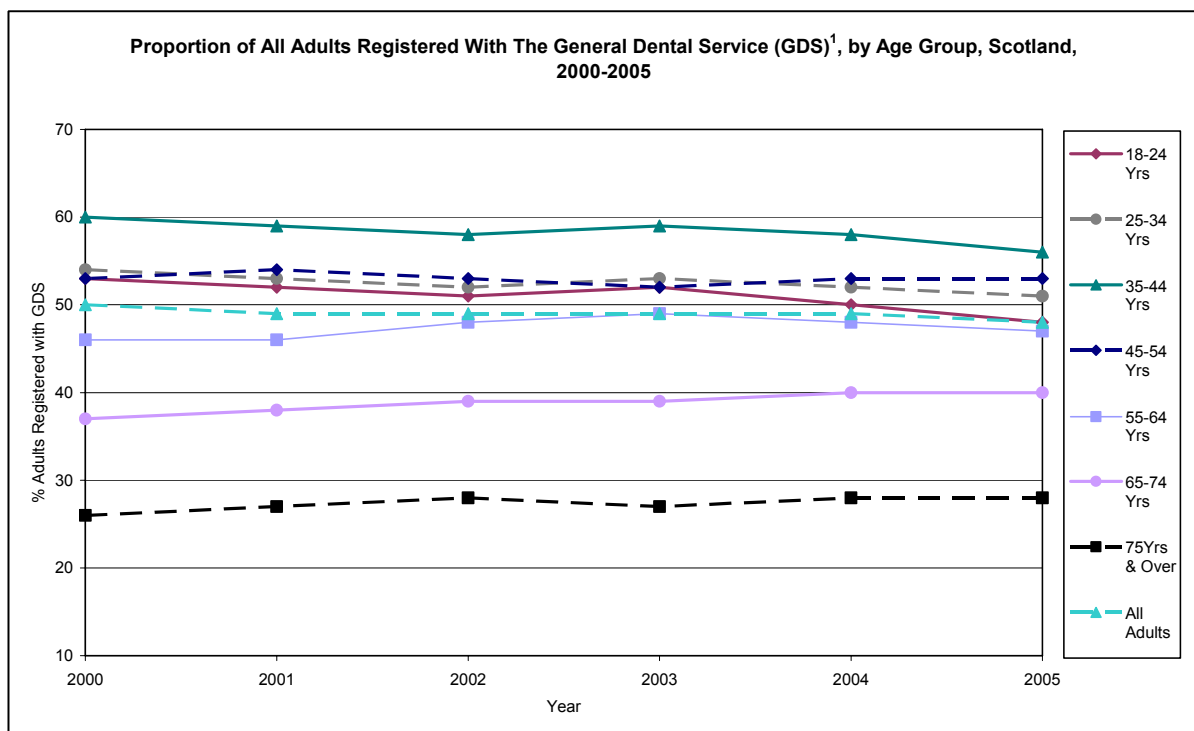
Dental Health

Dental Health: Age

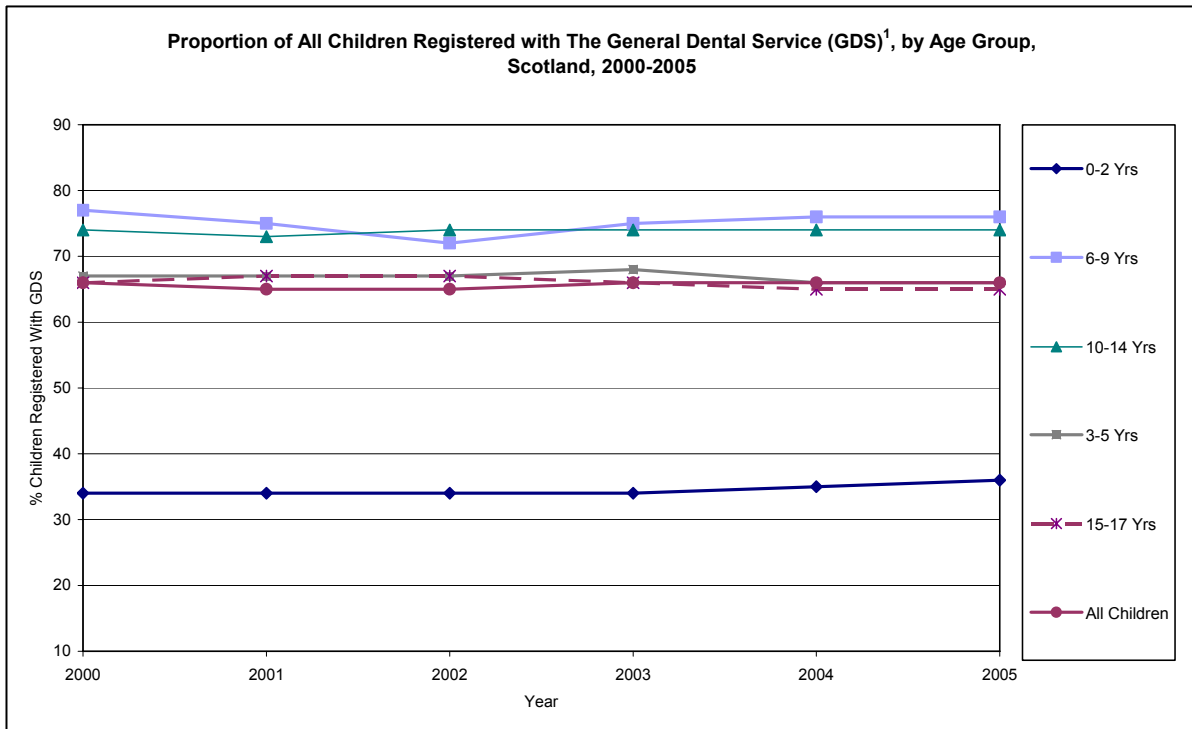
The proportion of adults registered with the General Dental Service (GDS)¹ has decreased very slightly in the past five years, however it remains virtually unchanged for children.

The proportion of all adults registered with the GDS is 48% in 2005, compared to 50% in 2000. Slightly fewer adults aged between 18 and 44 years are registered with the GDS in 2005 compared to 2000 but the reverse is true for adults aged between 55 years and over.

In 2005, the proportion of all children registered with the GDS is 66% and this was also the case in 2000. During this time there has been little variation in the proportion of children registered with the GDS for each age group.



Cont'd...



Source: Information Services Division (ISD)

Note: 1. The NHS General Dental Service (GDS) is usually the first point of contact that patients have with dental treatment.

Publications

Information Services Division (ISD)

<http://www.isdscotland.org>

Dentistry In The New Millennium (2002)

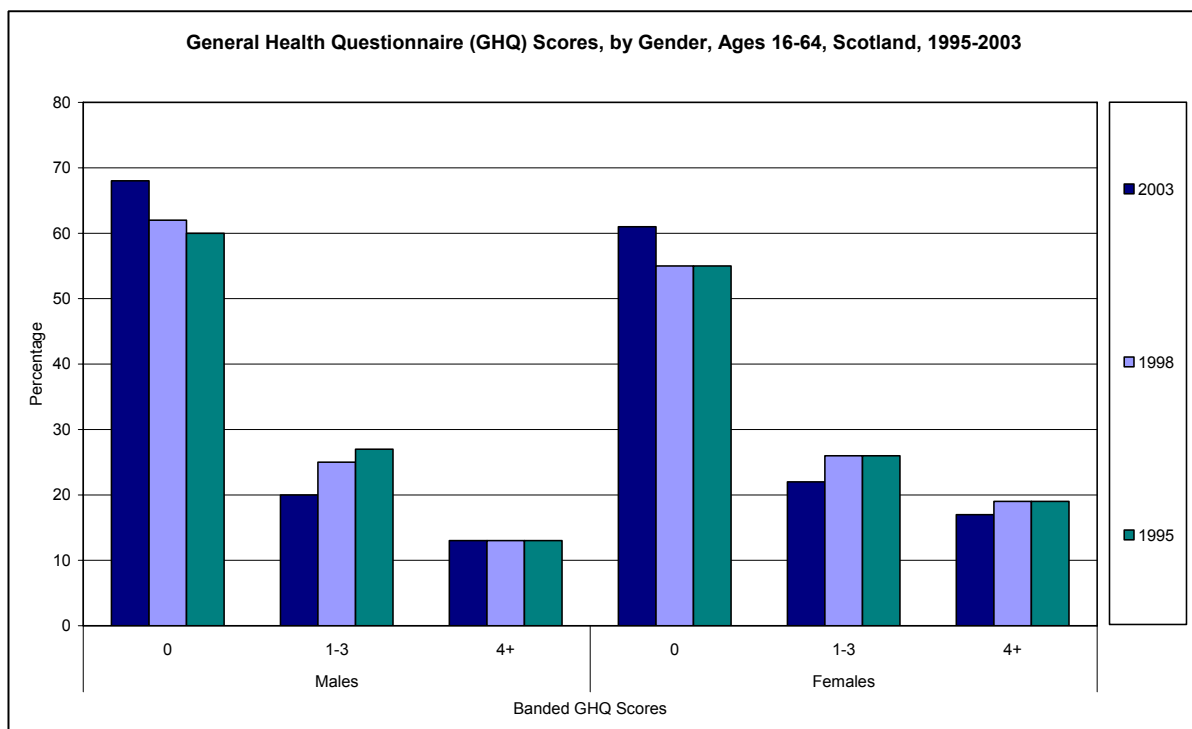
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2002/04/14431/1887>

Mental Health

Mental Health: Gender

Psychosocial health is measured in the Scottish Health Survey by the General Health Questionnaire (GHQ12). This is a widely used standard measure of mental distress and psychological ill-health. Overall scores ranged between 0 and 12. A score of four or more indicates the presence of a possible psychiatric disorder, whilst a score of zero could, in contrast, be considered to be an indicator of psychological well-being.

The proportion of men with high GHQ12 scores (4+) has remained constant over time at 13%, while it declined slightly for women, from 19% in 1995 and 1998 to 17% in 2003. However, there is a marked increase in the numbers with zero scores, for males this increased from 60% in 1995 to 68% in 2003 and for females this increased from 55% in 1995 to 61% in 2003.



Source: Scottish Health Survey

Publications

Social Focus on Women and Men 2002

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/sfwm/docs/sfwm-00.asp>

Scottish Health Survey, 2003

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/11/25145024/50251>

Web Link

Scottish Executive National Programme for Improving Mental Health and Well-Being

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Health/health/mental-health/NationalProgramme>

Shifting the Balance of Care

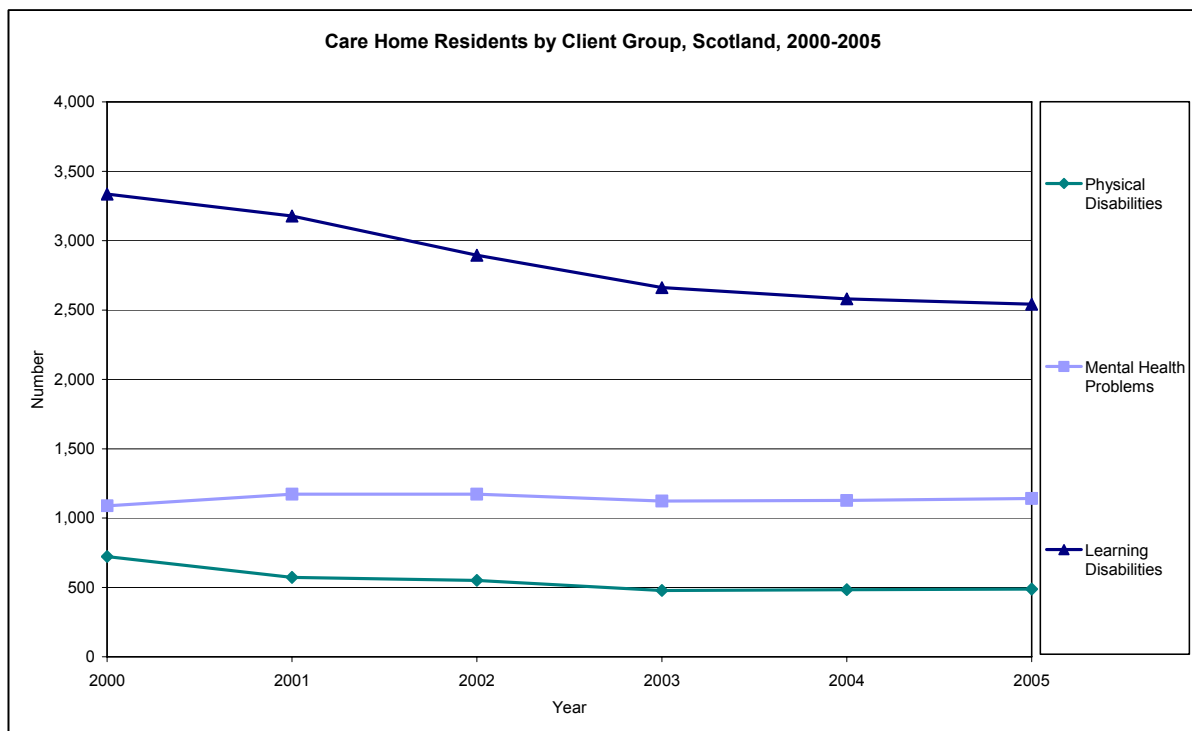
Delivering for Health sets out a strategy for shifting the balance of care, which will see services provided as locally as possible in a variety of different settings. As part of this there has been a shift in the balance of care from institutional to home-based settings in order to enable more people to live and be cared for in their own homes. This will not only help those who wish to remain in their own homes but should reduce the number of people inappropriately admitted to hospital and care settings.

Care Homes

Since 2003, the number of long stay care home residents aged 16 years and over had fallen by almost 1,000 (2.5%) from just under 38,000 to around 37,000 in 2005.

Care Homes: Disability

Since 2000 the number of residents in care homes for adults with learning disabilities has fallen from over 3,300 to over 2,500 (a drop of 24%). During the same period the number of residents in care homes for adults with physical disabilities has also dropped from 723 to 488 (a drop of 33%) and the number of residents in care homes for adults with mental health problems increased slightly (by around 50 residents or 3%).



Source: Care Homes, Scotland September 2005

Publication

Care Homes, Scotland September 2005

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/03/14105932/0>

Care Homes: Ethnic Group

The number of care home residents from minority ethnic backgrounds has remained stable at roughly 0.5% between 2003 and 2005.

Source: Care Homes, Scotland September 2005

Publication

Care Homes, Scotland September 2005

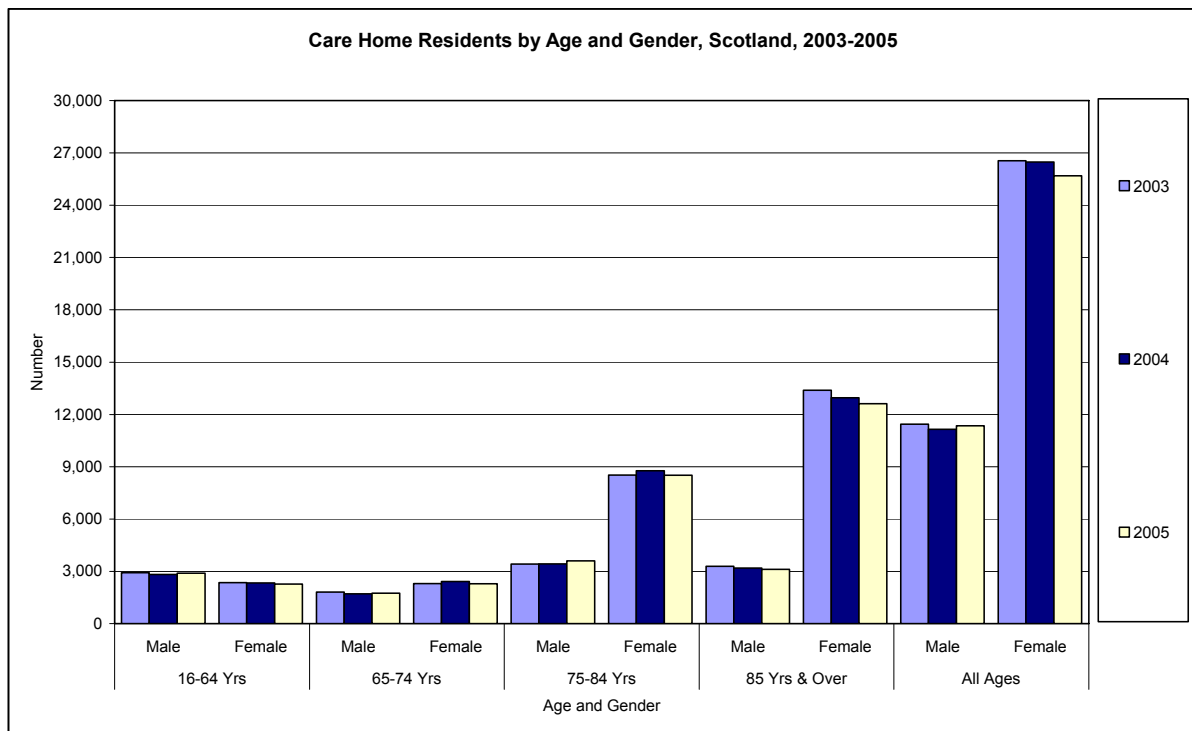
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/03/14105932/0>

Care Homes: Age & Gender

Over the period 2003 to 2005 the number of older people (aged 65 years or over) in care homes, which make up 86% of the care home population, fell by almost 900 from the 2003 level of around 33,000. This drop can mainly be attributed to a drop in the numbers of residents aged 85 years and over in care homes with almost 1,000 fewer in 2005 than in 2003.

In 2005, females made up over 70% of the care home population, due mainly to the larger numbers of females aged 75 years and over in care homes. However, between 2003 and 2005 there was a drop in the number of female long stay residents with almost 900 fewer in 2005 than in 2003. This is mainly attributable to the drop in the number of females aged 85 years and over.

The picture for male care home residents is however different with small drops in the number of males for all age groups apart from men aged 75 to 84 years where there was a rise. Overall, this has led to the numbers of male residents remaining relatively stable between 2003 and 2005.



Source: Scottish Executive Health Department, Scottish Care Homes Census

Publication

Care Homes, Scotland September 2005

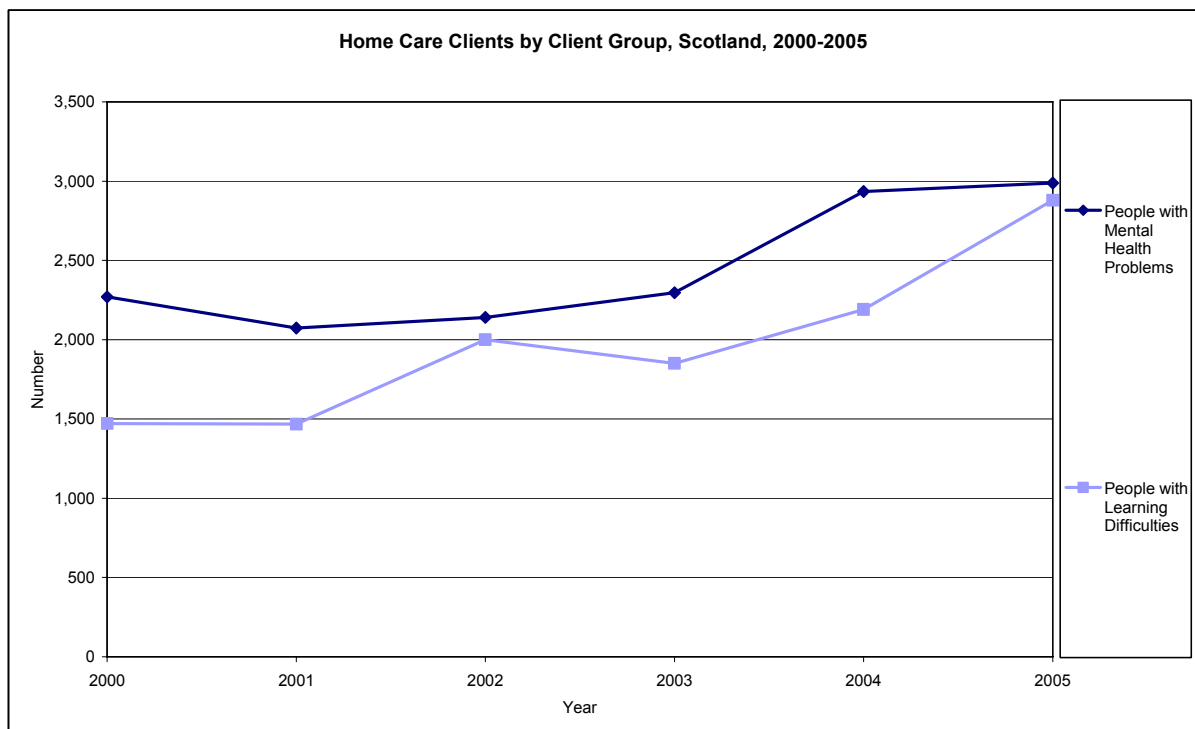
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/03/14105932/0>

Home Care Services

Since 2003 the number of home care clients had risen by almost 7,000 (11%) to 71,000 from the 2003 level of just over 64,000.

Home Care Services: Learning Difficulties and Mental Health Problems

Since 2000 the number of adults with learning disabilities receiving home care has risen from just under 1,500 to just under 3,000 (a rise of 96%). During the same period the number of adults with mental health problems receiving home care also rose from just over 2,200 to just under 3,000 (a rise of 32%).



Source: Scottish Executive Health Department, Home Care Census

Publications

Social Focus on Disability 2004

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/08/19818/41697>

Adults with Learning Disabilities: Implementation of The Same as You? Scotland 2005 (Published 2006)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/05/22101802/0>

The Same As You? – a review of services for people with learning disabilities (Published 2000)

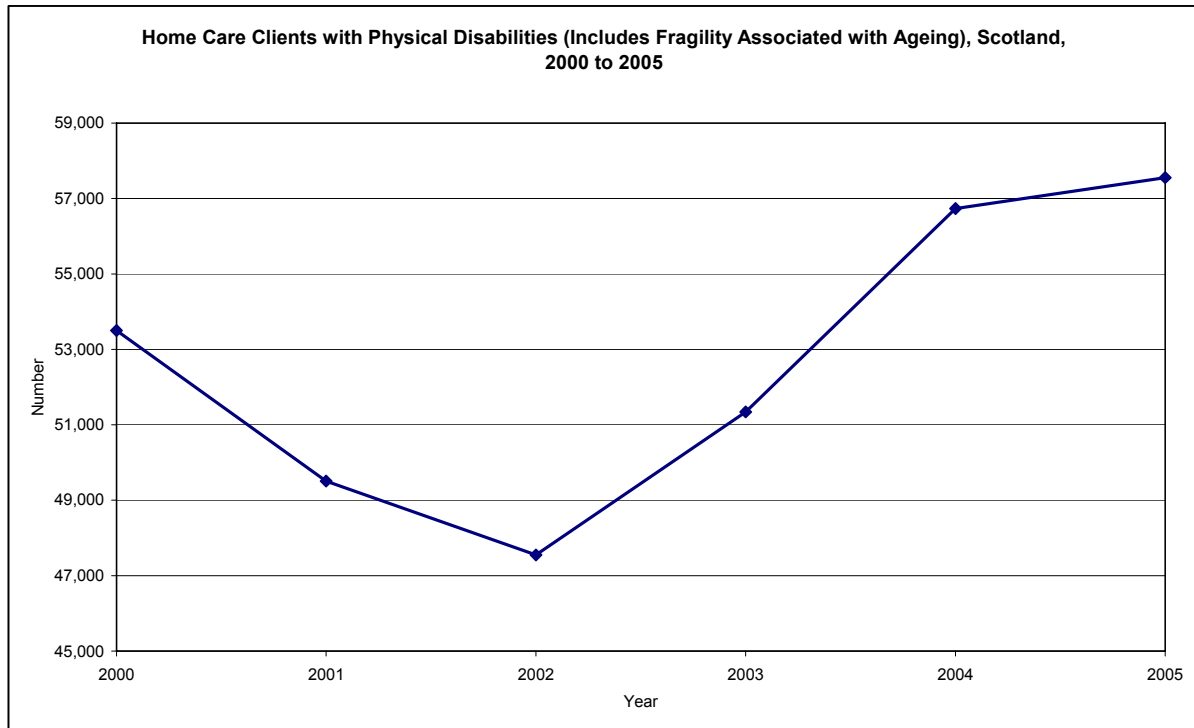
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/1095/0001661.pdf>

Home Care Services, Scotland 2005

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/11/28160037/00376>

Home Care Services: Physical Disabilities

The number of home care clients with physical disabilities (including frailty due to old age) has increased by over 10,000 since 2002, to its 2005 level of just over 57,500. This has been largely driven by the rise in the number of people aged 65 and over in this category with an increase of almost 9,000 since 2002, mainly due to the introduction of Free Personal Care in July 2002.



Source: Scottish Executive Health Department, Home Care Census

Publications

Social Focus on Disability 2004

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/08/19818/41697>

Home Care Services, Scotland 2005

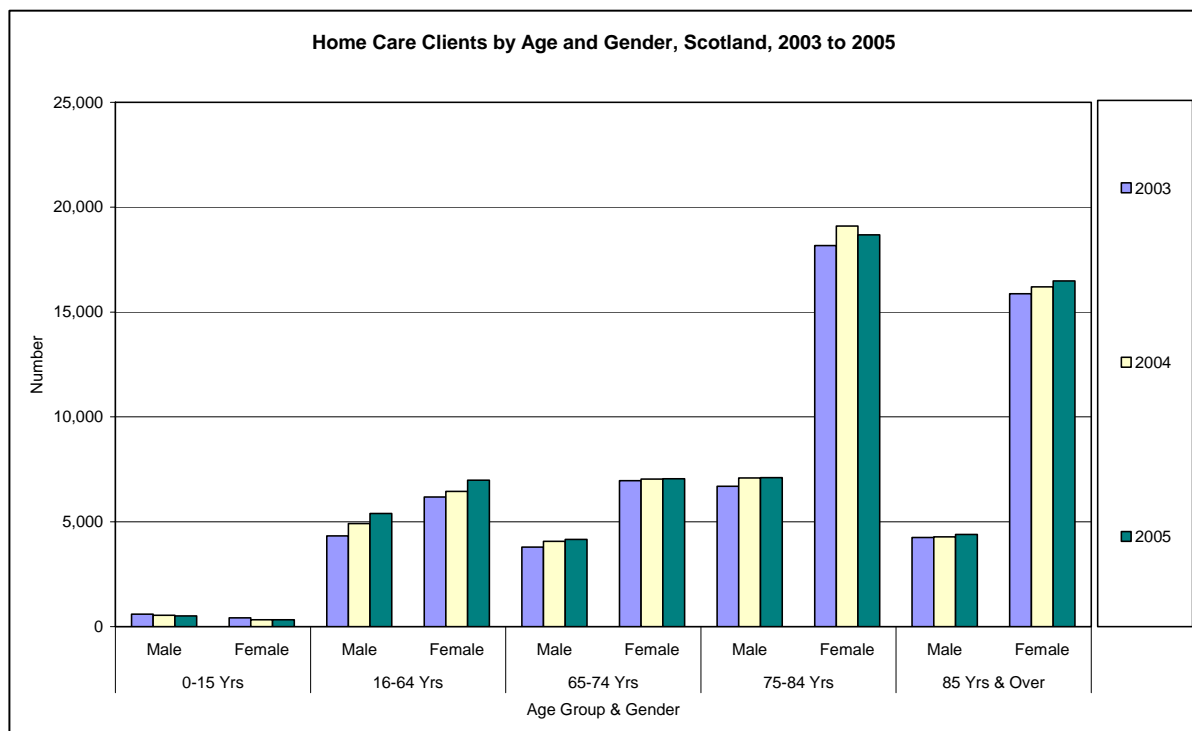
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/11/28160037/00376>

Home Care

Home Care: Age and Gender

Between 2003 and 2005 there was an increase in the number of home care clients in each age group with the exception of the 0 to 15 year age group in which there was a small drop. In 2005, roughly 58,000 home care clients were aged 65 or over, this was an increase of over 2,000 from the 2003 level of around 56,000. The biggest increase occurred in the 16 to 64 year age group with over 1,000 more males and 800 more females in this age group in 2005 than in 2003. There were also increases of over 900 and 750 in the 75 to 84 years and 85 years and over age groups.

In 2005, females made up 70% of all home care clients, due mainly to the large numbers aged 75 years and over.



Source: Scottish Executive Health Department, Home Care Census

Publication

Home Care Scotland 2005

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/11/28160037/00376>

Further Information/ Research on Ethnic Groups and Health

Black and minority ethnic health and wellbeing in Greater Glasgow NHS Board

http://library.nhs.uk/mediaAssets/library/nhs.uk_report_bme_health_and_wellbeing_summary.pdf

Ethnicity and Health in Scotland: Can We Fill the Information Gap? A Demonstration Project Focusing on Coronary Heart Disease and Linkage of Census and Health Records - (Published by University of Edinburgh)

<http://www.chs.med.ed.ac.uk/phs/research/Retrocoding%20final%20report.pdf>

National Resource Centre for Ethnic Minority Health

<http://www.nrcemh.nhs.uk/scotland/publications.html>

Self-Harm and Suicide Amongst Black and Minority Ethnic Women – A Conference Report (Published by Glasgow Violence Against Women Partnership)

<http://www.gvawp.org.uk/Resources/pdfs/Self-harm-and-suicide-among-BME-women.pdf>

Translation, interpreting and communication support: a review of provision in public services in Scotland

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/90506/0021781.pdf>

chapter ten: **Crime and Justice**

10. CRIME & JUSTICE

Introduction to Crime & Justice and Equality

This section of the High Level Summary of Equality Statistics (HLSES) presents key information on crime and justice in Scotland across a number of equality dimensions including age, disability, ethnicity and gender. It reflects key areas of activity identified in the main High Level Summary of Statistics (HLSS) chapter on the crime and justice (<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics>) from an equalities perspective and includes a few additional topics where these are particularly relevant to equality issues. Where the main HLSS publication presents data by any of these equality dimensions, these are also shown here for ease of reference.

As well as showing key high level trends, the analysis highlights where differences and potential areas of inequality may exist in terms of crime and justice in Scotland for those groups outlined above. The analysis is not intended to provide a definitive set of equalities data and more detailed statistics across the equality dimensions, where available, are referenced in the links provided. It is also not possible to break down all topics by all equality dimensions.

There are limitations in how far some data can be broken down by the above equality dimensions. Data often contain small numbers, particularly in the case of smaller ethnic groups and to some extent disability. As such, some data show a high degree of volatility. In such instances, data may have been combined for multiple years or multiple ethnic groups, whilst in other cases data may be shown for a single year only. In other instances small data may have been suppressed in order to protect individuals' confidentiality

Possible reasons underlying the differences reported in this chapter are not detailed here. Factors which contribute to differences between equality groups represent a complex interplay of cultural, demographic and socio-economic factors and, as such are outwith the scope of this publication.

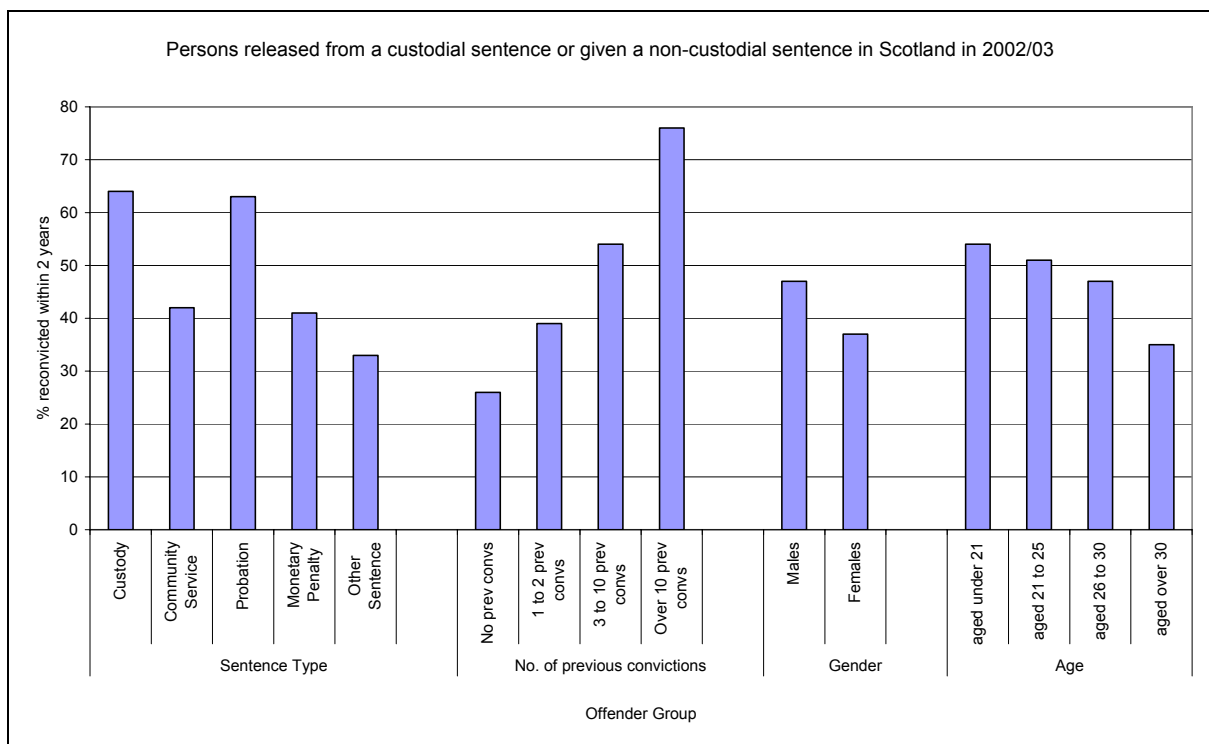
Crime and Disorder

Crime and Disorder

Re-offending

Age & Gender

Among the cohort of offenders who were discharged from custody or given a non-custodial sentence in 2002/03, the overall two-year reconviction rate was 45%. This rate was highest for offenders who were discharged from custody (64%), male (47%), aged under 21 (54%) or who had over 10 previous convictions (76%).



Source: Scottish Executive Justice Department Scottish Offenders Index

Publications

Social Focus on Women and Men 2002

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/sfwm/docs/sfwm-00.asp>

Reconvictions of Offenders Discharged from Custody or Given Non-Custodial Sentences in 2002/03, Scotland (Published 2006)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/bulletins/00534>

Police Strength

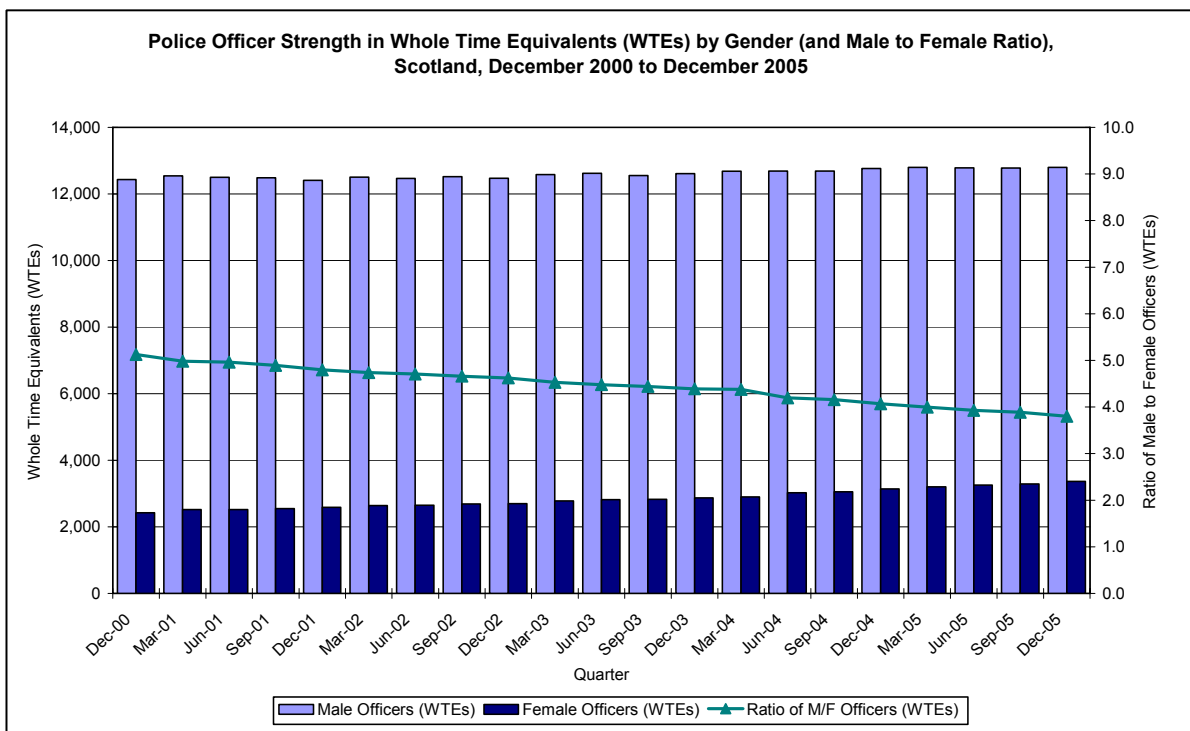
Police Strength: Gender

There are markedly more male than female police officers and special constables serving with the eight police forces in Scotland, although this gap continues to narrow.

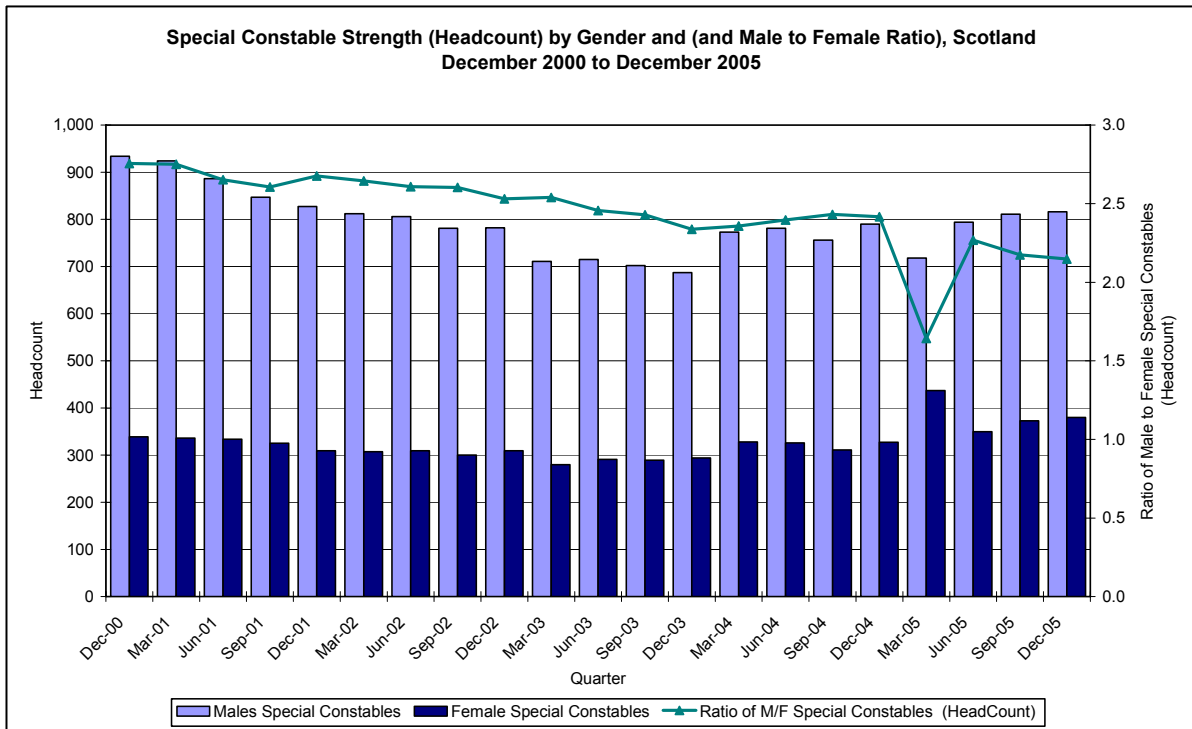
In terms of Whole Time Equivalents (WTEs), male officers (12,797) outnumber female officers (3,367) by almost 4:1 as at December 2005. However this gap has narrowed over recent years and compares to a ratio of approximately 5:1 as at December 2000. This reflects the fact that since December 2000, the number of officers (WTEs) has increased more sharply for females (997 additional officers, a rise of 42%) than for males (377 additional officers, a rise of 3%).

Based on headcount figures, male special constables (816) outnumber females (380) by 2:1 as at December 2005. However this gap has narrowed over recent years and compares to a ratio of just under 3:1 as at December 2000. However this more strongly reflects the decrease in the number of male special constables during this time than the increase in the number of female special constables.

It should be borne in mind that, in general, females are more likely to work part-time than males and as such this is likely to have an impact on WTE figures i.e. these are likely to be higher for males than females. This does not apply to headcount figures, which includes both part-time and full-time employees.



Cont'd...



Source: Scottish Executive Police Division

Publications

Social Focus on Women and Men 2002

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/sfwm/docs/sfwm-00.asp>

Annual Report of Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland 2004/05 (Published 2005)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/10/3192658/26589>

Police Strength: Ethnic Group

Approximately 1% of police officers, support staff and special constables were from minority ethnic groups as at March 2005. This has increased from approximately 0.5% as at December 1999. By way of comparison, 2% of the Scottish labour force as a whole were from minority ethnic groups in 2005 (according to the Annual Population Survey 2005).

Police Officers Strength, Police Support Staff Strength & Special Constable Strength, Headcount¹, by Ethnic Group, Scotland, April 1998 - March 2005 Number (Headcount)

Year	Scotland					
	Police Officers Strength		Police Support Staff Strength		Special Constable Strength	
	White Ethnic Groups	Minority Ethnic Groups	White Ethnic Groups	Minority Ethnic Groups	White Ethnic Groups	Minority Ethnic Groups
1998-99	14,759	55	5,319	29	1,632	19
1999-00	14,646	70	5,425	32	1,508	20
2000-01	15,064	91	5,610	29	1,437	12
2001-02	15,213	94	5,793	30	1,256	15
2002-03	15,417	100	6,207	31	1,123	13
2003-04	15,560	185	6,797	56	1,120	15
2004-05	15,991	184	7,141	66	1,173	13

Source: Her Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary (HMIC)

Note: 1. Figures are on a headcount basis and therefore include a count of all staff regardless of whether they work full-time or part-time.

Publications

Analysis of Ethnicity in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/02/18876/32937>

Annual Report of Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland 2004/05 (Published 2005)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/10/3192658/26589>

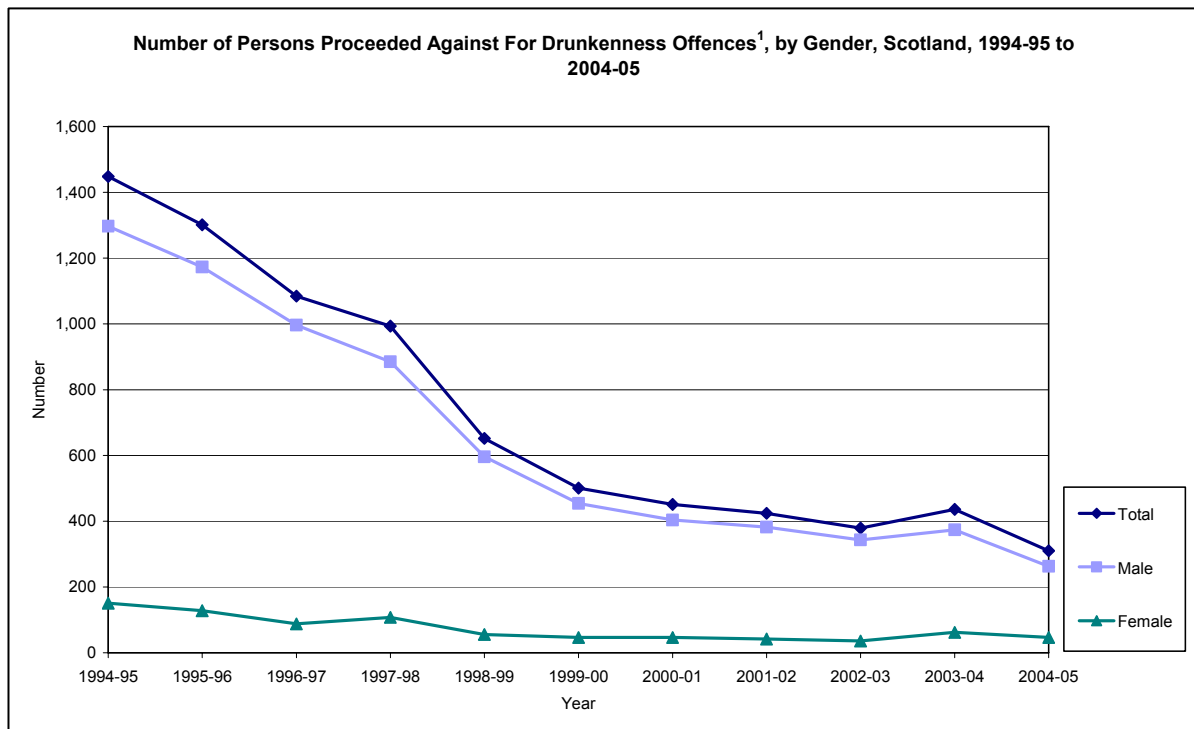
Drunkenness Offences

Drunkenness Offences: Gender

Males account for 85% of all persons proceeded against for drunkenness offences in 2004-05. The total number of persons proceeded against for such offences has decreased dramatically over the past decade, most markedly for males.

The number of males proceeded against for drunkenness offences has decreased by 80% from 1,297 in 1994-95 to 263 in 2004-05. By comparison the number of females proceeded against for such offences has fallen by 69% from 151 to 47.

It should be noted that the overall decline in numbers prosecuted for drunkenness offences partly reflects greater use of alternatives to prosecution such as fiscal fines for this type of offence.



Source: Scottish Executive Court Proceedings Database

Note: 1. Where main offence.

Publications

Social Focus on Women and Men 2002

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/sfwm/docs/sfwm-00.asp>

Criminal Proceedings in Scottish Courts, 2004/05 (Published 2006)

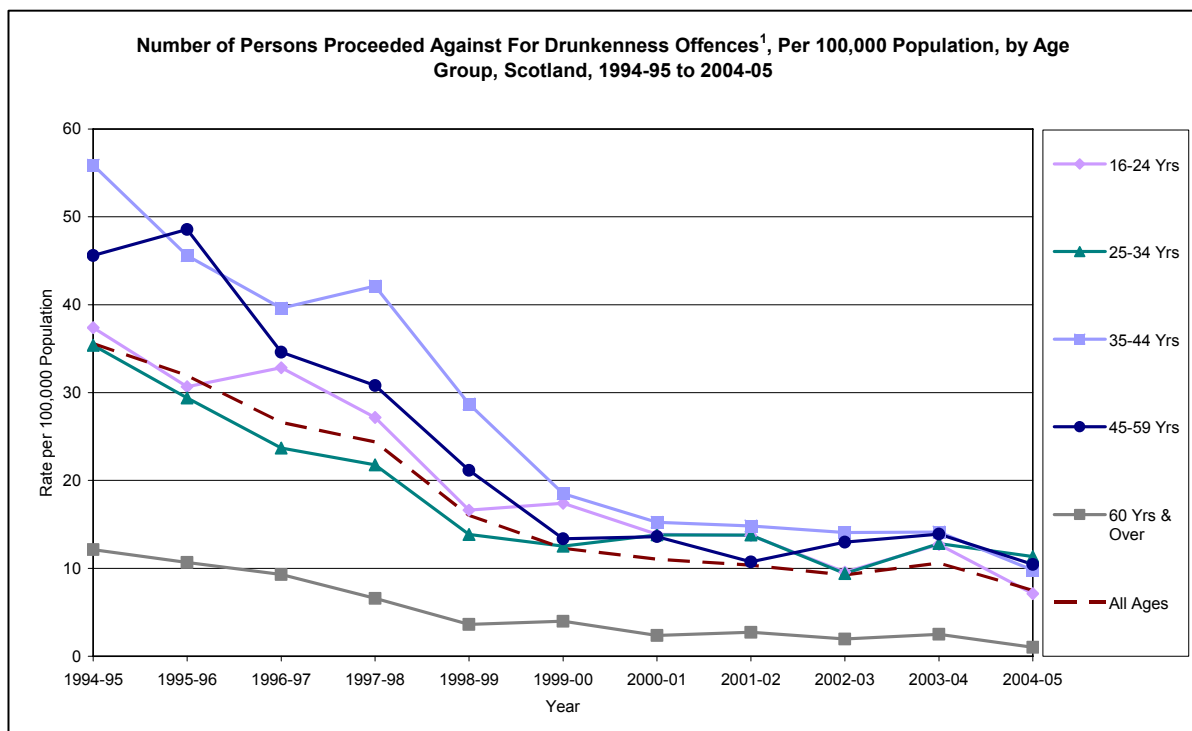
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/04/25104019/0>

Drunkenness Offences: Age

Over the past decade, the number of persons proceeded against for drunkenness offences has decreased markedly for adults across all age groups.

With the exception of those aged 60 and over, there is little difference in the number of persons proceeded against for drunkenness offences across age groups in 2004-05. However since 1994-95, there has been a particularly marked fall in the number of persons proceeded against for these offences who are aged between 35 and 59 years.

It should be noted that the overall decline in numbers prosecuted for drunkenness offences partly reflects greater use of alternatives to prosecution such as fiscal fines for this type of offence.



Source: Scottish Executive Court Proceedings Database

Note: 1. Where main offence.

Publication

Criminal Proceedings in Scottish Courts, 2004/05 (Published 2006)

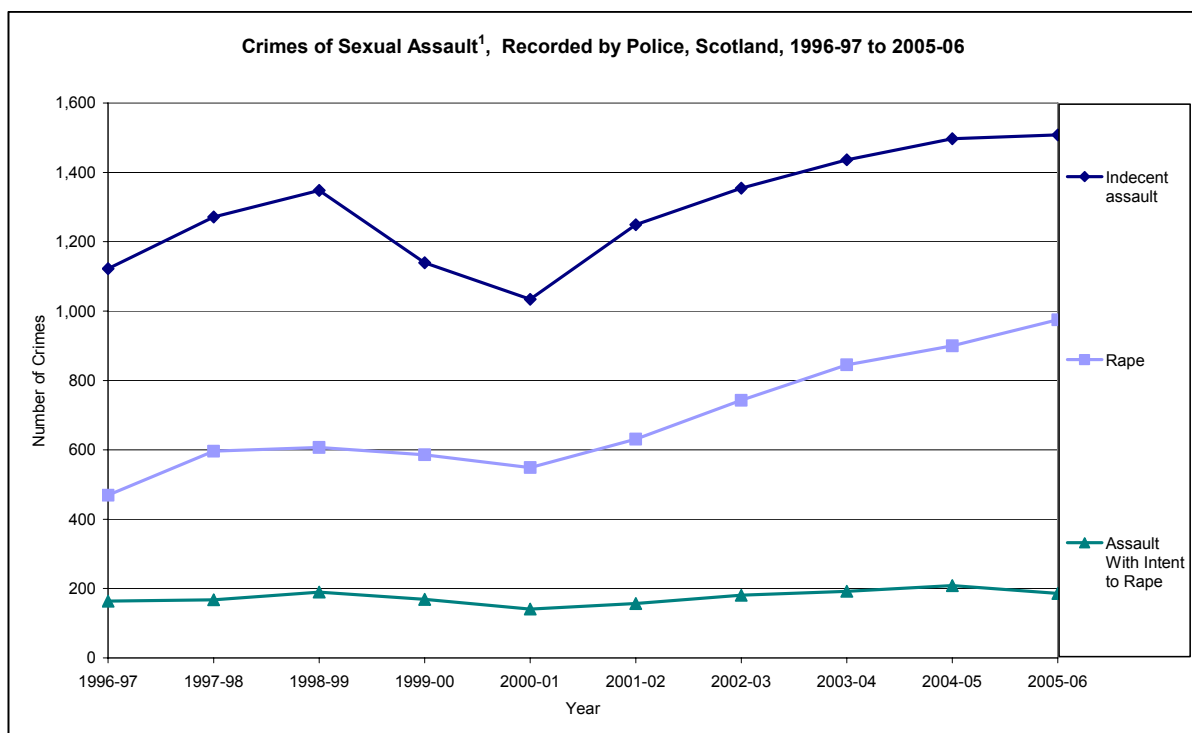
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/04/25104019/0>

Crimes of Sexual Assault

Crimes of Sexual Assault: Gender

Crimes of rape and indecent assault have increased over the past decade, whilst crimes of assault with intent to rape have remained fairly constant.

Crimes of rape have increased more than twofold from 469 in 1996-97 to 975 in 2005-06 and over the same period, crimes of indecent assault increased from 1,122 to 1,508 (up 34%), whilst crime of assault with intent to rape have increased marginally from 164 to 186 (up 13%). These figures partially reflect pro-active efforts by the police to encourage the reporting of crimes such as rape and attempted rape, including those which have occurred in the past.



Source: Recorded Crime in Scotland, 2005-06

Note: 1. Under current Scots Law crimes of rape and assault with intent to rape can only be committed by a male (perpetrator) against a female (victim).

Publications

Social Focus on Women and Men 2002

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/sfwm/docs/sfwm-00.asp>

Recorded Crime in Scotland, 2005-06

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/08/30140700/0>

Domestic Abuse

Domestic Abuse: Gender of Victims & Perpetrators

In 2005-06, the victim was female in 86.1% of incidents of domestic abuse where the gender of the victim was recorded. The perpetrator was male in 86.1% of incidents where the perpetrator's gender was recorded.

The percentage of incidents of domestic abuse where the victim is female and the perpetrator is male has gradually decreased since 1999-00.

Incidents of Domestic Abuse Recorded by the Police, by Gender of Victim and Perpetrator as a Percentage of Incidents, Scotland, 1999-00 to 2005-06							
Gender of Victim & Perpetrator	Scotland						
	Percentage						
	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Female Victim, Male Perpetrator	91.6	91.4	90.3	89.1	86.6	86.0	85.3
Male Victim, Female Perpetrator	7.2	7.7	8.4	9.0	9.0	10.4	10.9
Male Victim, Male Perpetrator	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
Female Victim, Female Perpetrator	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8
Unknown	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.4	3.0	1.9	2.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number of Incidents	33,197	35,126	35,255	35,894	41,233	43,631	45,796

Source: Scottish Executive - Domestic Abuse Recorded by the Police in Scotland, 2005-06

Publications

Social Focus on Women and Men 2002

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/sfwm/docs/sfwm-00.asp>

Domestic Abuse Recorded by the Police in Scotland, 2005-06

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/09/22094647/1>

Domestic Abuse: Age of Victims and Perpetrators

The majority of victims of domestic abuse recorded by the police are aged between 26 and 50 years. Similarly most perpetrators are between these ages. This reflects the fact that the victim and perpetrator are often in similar age groups.

Incidents of Domestic Abuse Recorded by the Police by Age Distribution of Victims, as a Percentage of Incidents, where Age of Victim Known, Scotland, 1999-00 to 2005-06 ¹							
Victim's Age Group	Scotland						
	Percentage						
	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Under 16 Yrs	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
16-18 Yrs	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.6	3.8	4.3
19-21 Yrs	7.5	8.6	8.4	8.7	8.3	8.6	8.9
22-25 Yrs	11.4	11.3	11.8	11.9	13	12.9	13.4
26-30 Yrs	18.7	17.5	16.8	17.1	16	15.8	15.3
31-35 Yrs	19.7	18.8	18.6	18.7	17.7	17.0	16.2
36-40 Yrs	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.4	16.7	16.2	15.7
41-50 Yrs	15.6	16.9	17.2	17.0	17.8	18.5	19.1
51-60 Yrs	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.5	5.3	5.5	5.7
61 Yrs and Over	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Incidents of Domestic Abuse Recorded by the Police by Age Distribution of Perpetrators, as a Percentage of Incidents where Age of Perpetrator Known, Scotland, 1999-00 to 2005-06 ¹							
Perpetrator's Age Group	Scotland						
	Percentage						
	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Under 16 Yrs	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
16-18 Yrs	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.1
19-21 Yrs	4.8	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.9	6.5
22-25 Yrs	10.2	9.8	10	10.1	10.9	11.1	12.0
26-30 Yrs	17.5	16.6	16.1	16.2	15.2	15.1	14.7
31-35 Yrs	20.3	19.1	19.1	19.5	18.9	17.6	16.7
36-40 Yrs	17.8	17.8	18.3	17.4	18	17.6	16.9
41-50 Yrs	18.4	19.8	20.1	20.7	20.7	21.5	22.1
51-60 Yrs	7.5	7.4	7.3	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.1
61 Yrs and Over	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.1	1.7	1.9	1.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Scottish Executive - Domestic Abuse Recorded by the Police in Scotland, 1999-00 to 2005-06

Note: 1. Data in cells containing '*' are based on small numbers and have been suppressed in order to protect individuals' confidentiality.

Publication

Domestic Abuse Recorded by the Police in Scotland, 2005-06

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/09/22094647/1>

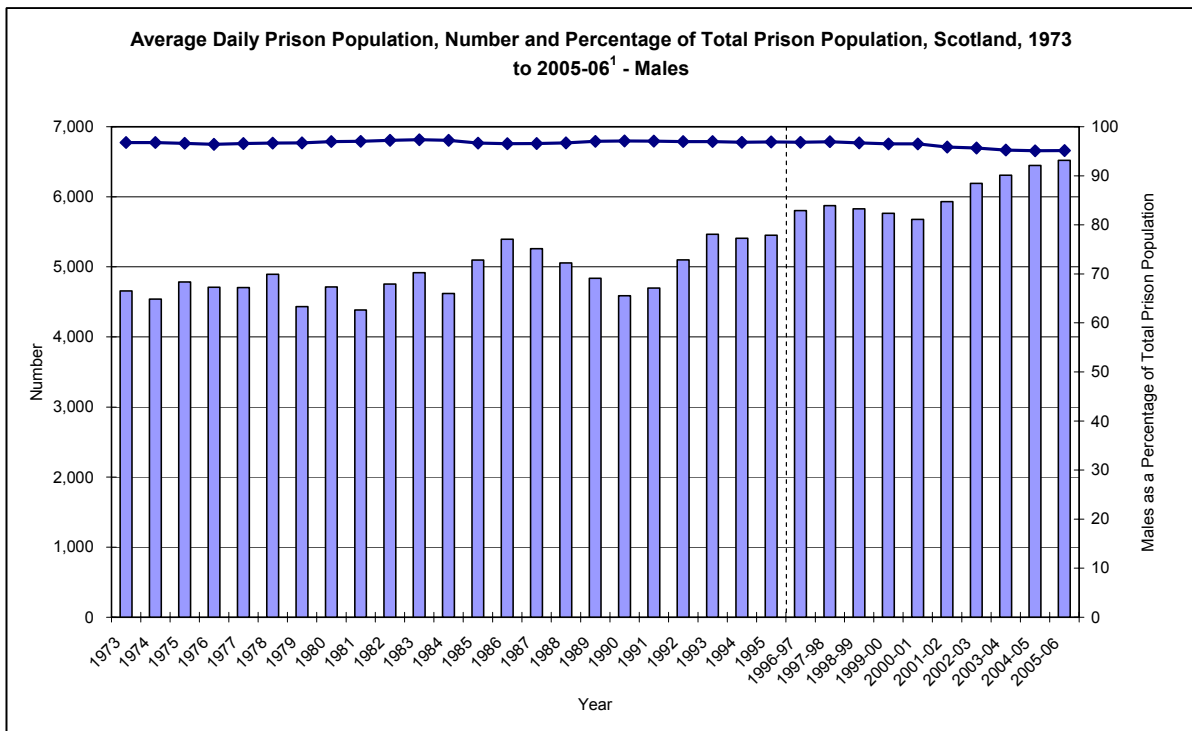
Prison

Prison Population

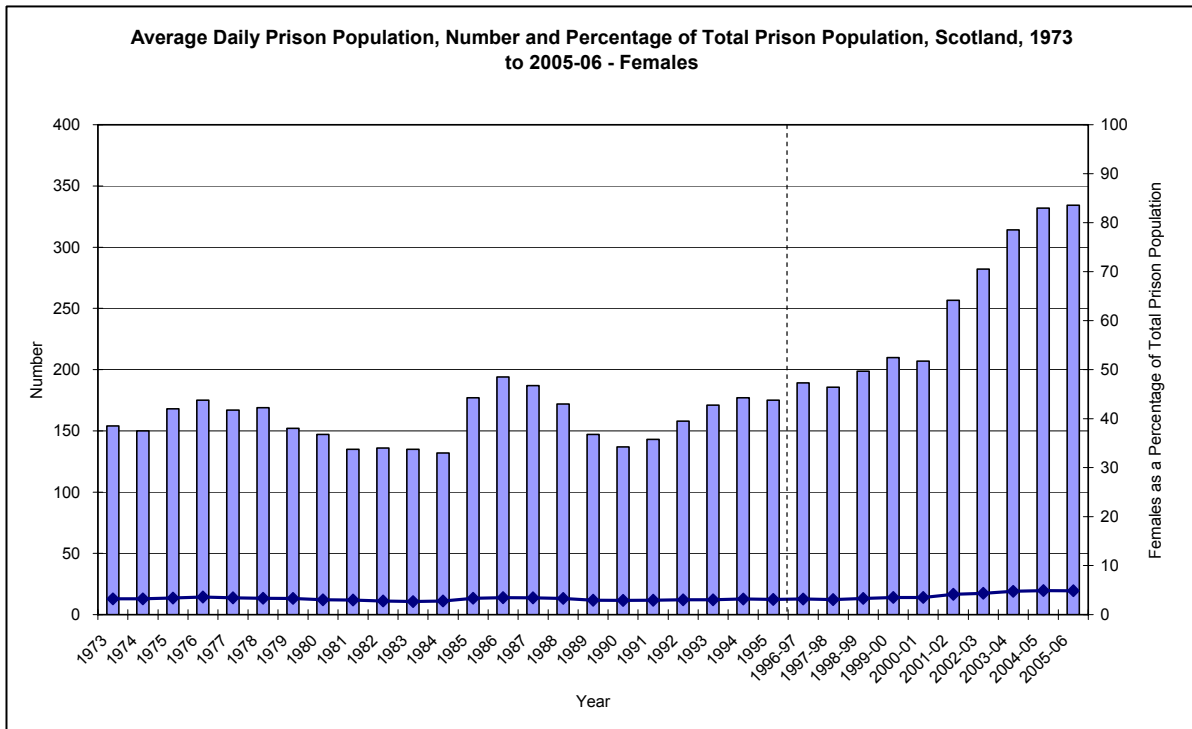
Prison Population: Gender

In 2005-06, the average daily male population in Scottish prisons totalled 6,523 and males accounted for 95% of the total prison population. Since 2004-05 the male prison population has increased slightly by 1.2%, up from 6,447. Between 1973 and 2005-06, the male prison population has increased by 40%, up from 4,656 and is currently at it's highest level since 1973.

In 2005-06, the average daily female population in Scottish prisons totalled 334 and females accounted for 5% of the total prison population. The female prison population remained largely unchanged between 2004-05 and 2005-06. However, between 1973 and 2005-06, the female prison population more than doubled, up from 180, and is currently at it's highest level since 1973.



Cont'd...



Source: Prison Statistics Scotland

Note: 1. Figures from 1996-97 onwards are for financial rather than calendar years.

Publications

Social Focus on Women and Men 2002

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/sfwm/docs/sfwm-00.asp>

Prison Statistics Scotland, 2005-06

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/08/18103613/0>

Prison Population: Ethnic Group

On the 30th June 2005, people from all minority ethnic groups accounted for 2.46% of the total Scottish prison population and this is relatively similar to the proportion of the Scottish adult population as a whole who are from minority ethnic groups (1.77% according to the 2001 Census). There is relatively little difference between minority ethnic groups, however the largest group is Pakistani (0.61%), followed by Other ethnic group (0.47%) and Black-Caribbean (0.36%). The smallest minority ethnic group is Bangladeshi (0.03%), followed by Other Asian and Mixed Other (0.04% in for both groups).

Since 2001, there has been relatively little change in the proportion of the Scottish prison population who are from minority ethnic groups.

Scottish Prison Population By Ethnic Group ¹ as at 30 June, 2001 to 2005					
Ethnic Group	Scottish Prison Population				
	Percentage				
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
White	97.88	98.41	98.24	96.93	97.54
Black-Caribbean	0.21	0.21	0.31	0.34	0.36
Black-African	0.37	0.09	0.09	0.20	0.27
Black-Other	0.21	0.23	0.20	0.24	0.33
Indian	0.22	0.15	0.15	0.11	0.16
Pakistani	0.43	0.47	0.57	0.76	0.61
Bangladeshi	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.03
Chinese	0.16	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.15
Other Asian	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.04
Mixed Other	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.04
Other Ethnic Group	0.50	0.40	0.37	0.45	0.47
Unknown	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.88	n/a
All Ethnic Groups	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
All Minority Ethnic Groups	2.12	1.59	1.76	2.20	2.46

Source: Prison Statistics Scotland

Note: 1. A new prisoner records system was introduced in 2004 resulting in a number of prisoners with an 'Unknown' ethnicity in 2004.

Publications

Analysis of Ethnicity in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/02/18876/32937>

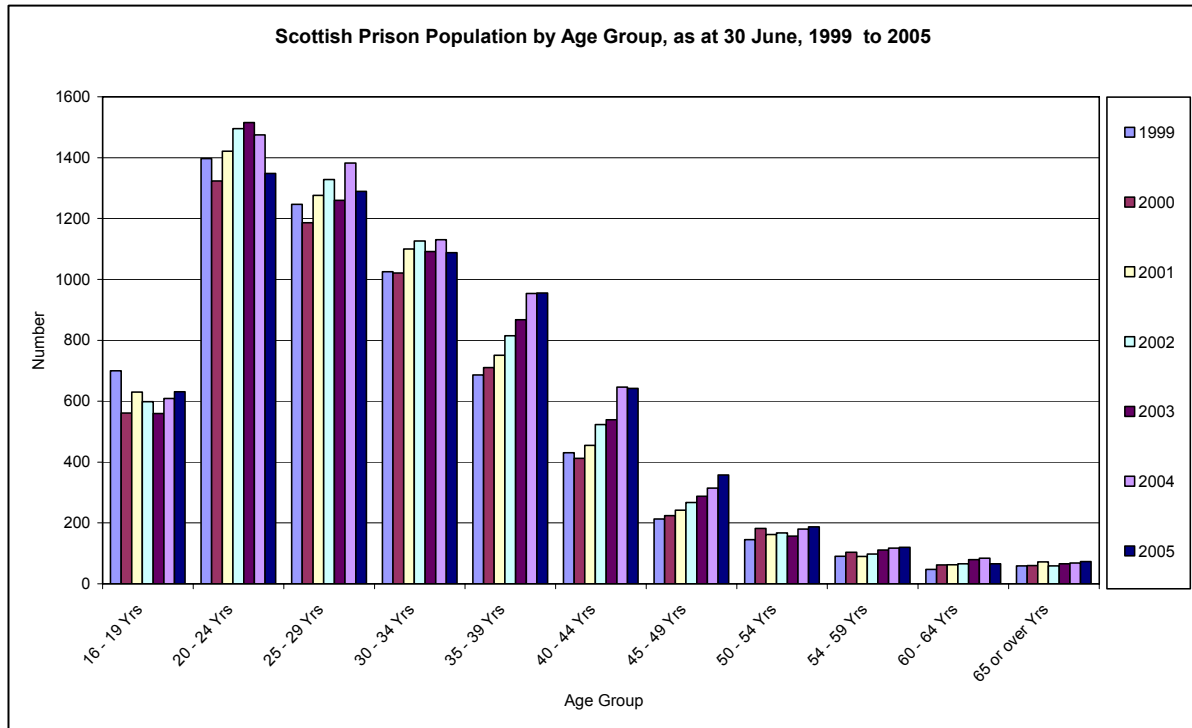
Prison Statistics Scotland, 2005-06

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/08/18103613/0>

Prison Population: Age Group

On 30 June 2005, just under half (49%) of prisoners were aged between 25 and 39 years, 29% were under 25 years, 14% were aged between 40 and 49 and just 7% were aged over 50 years.

On the 30 June 1999, there were more younger prisoners, 35% were aged under 25 years. There were also smaller numbers of older prisoners, only 11% were aged between 40 and 49 years and just 6% were aged over 50.



Source: Prison Statistics Scotland

Publication

Prison Statistics Scotland, 2005-06

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/08/18103613/0>

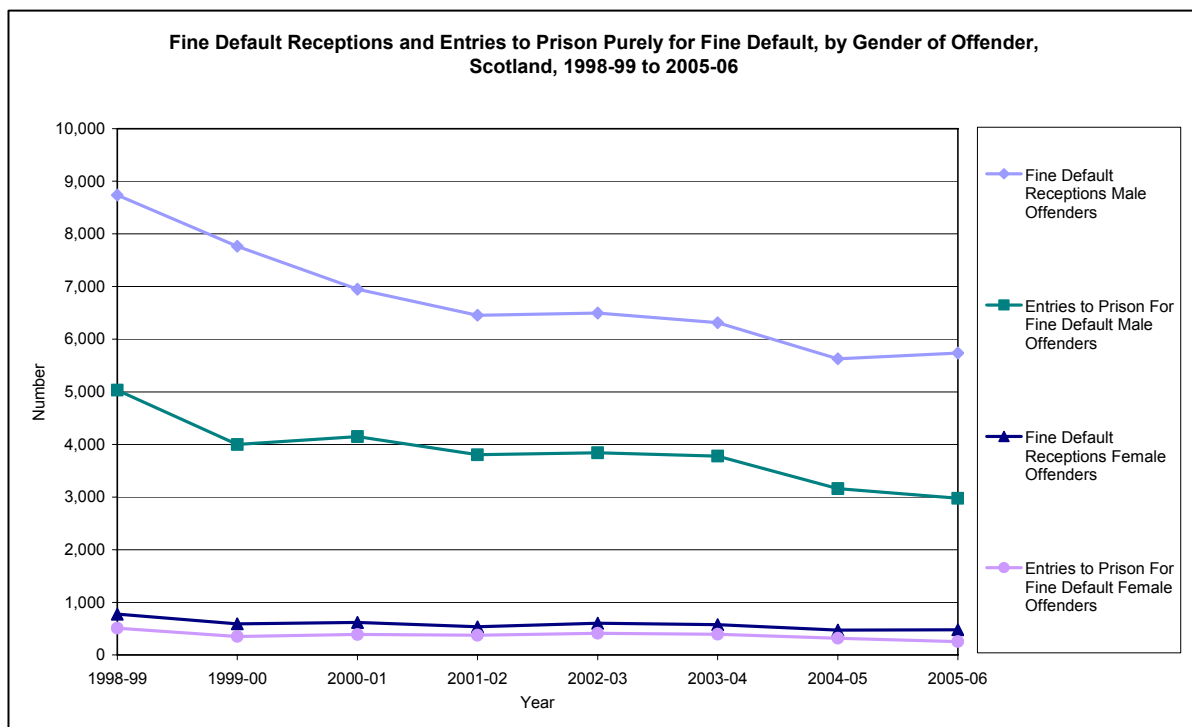
Fine Default

Fine Default: Gender

In 2005-06, 92% (5,734) of fine default receptions were for male offenders, with 8% (479) being female offenders. The number of fine default receptions has decreased for both male offenders (down 34%) and female offenders (down 38%) since 1998-99.

Fine default receptions (like all receptions) count warrants received, not people entering prison, so in some cases a prisoner who is already in custody will ask for outstanding fines to be taken into account. This will result in the receipt of a warrant and a fine default reception would be recorded. However, as fine default sentences are served concurrently (at the same time) as any other sentences, no extra time in prison would be served and the average daily prison population would be unchanged. The figures on entries to prison purely for fine default only count people entering prison from the community with a warrant for fine default only and no other warrant.

It should also be noted that sentences for fine default tend to be very short, therefore only a fairly small number of people are in prison for this reason at any given time. Therefore although the numbers outlined below seem high, they have little effect on the overall size of the prison population. In 2005-06, the average daily prison population of fine defaulters was 53.



Source: Prison Statistics Scotland

Publications

Social Focus on Women and Men 2002

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/sfwm/docs/sfwm-00.asp>

Prison Statistics Scotland, 2004-05

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/08/18102211/22138>

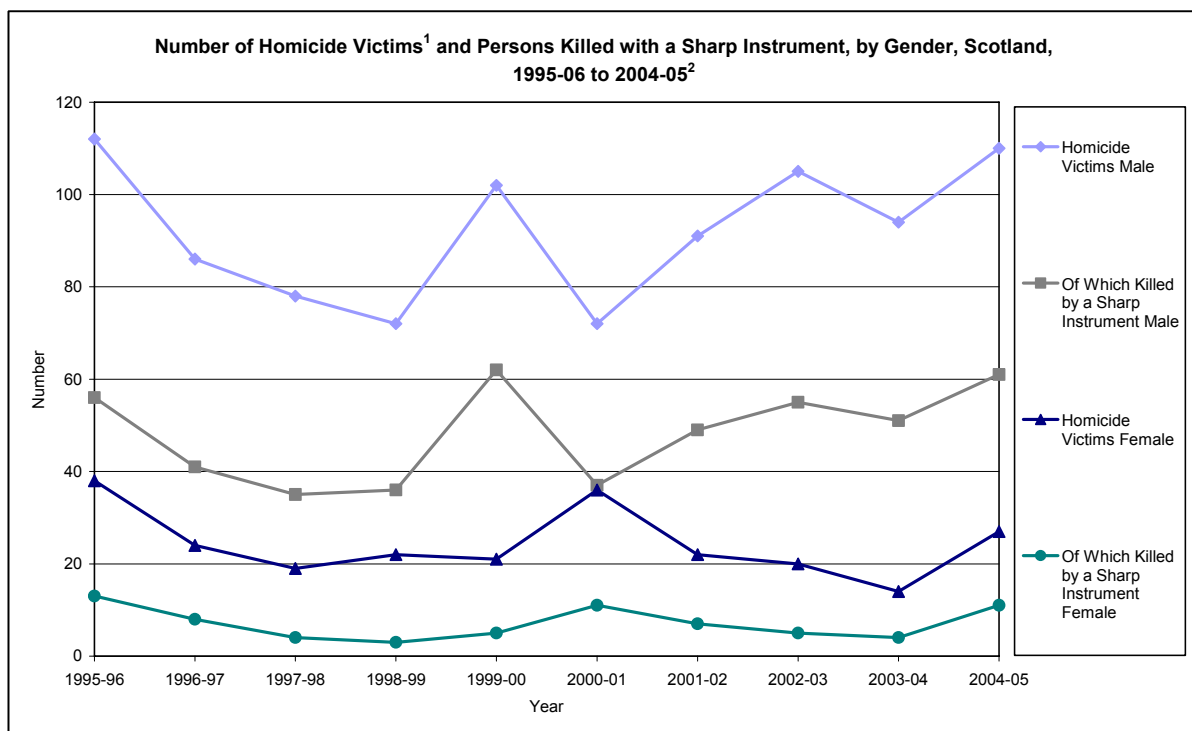
Homicide

Homicide Victims: Gender

Scottish homicide victims are far more likely to be male than female and male homicide victims are slightly more likely to be killed with a sharp instrument than female victims.

Eighty per cent of homicide victims in Scotland were male (110) in 2004-05 as at November 2005. Of these 55% (61) were killed with a sharp instrument. Twenty per cent of homicide victims in this period were female (27), of whom 41% (11) were killed with a sharp instrument.

It should be borne in mind that the number of homicide victims is small and tends to fluctuate year on year for both males and females, as do the number of victims killed with a sharp instrument.



Source: Scottish Executive Justice Department - Scottish Homicide Index

Notes: 1. As at 28th November 2005 recorded as homicide.

2. Figures for 1995-96 include 17 victims (5 males and 12 females) of the Dunblane shootings.

Publications

Social Focus on Women and Men 2002

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/sfwm/docs/sfwm-00.asp>

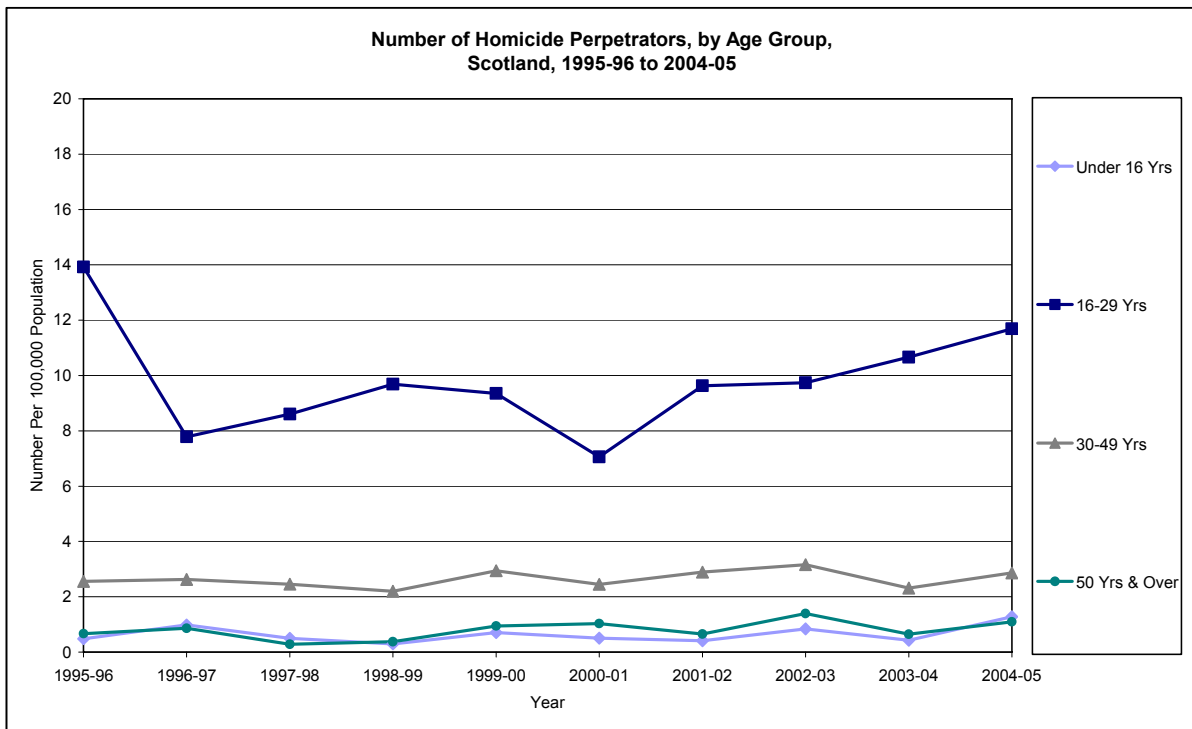
Homicide in Scotland

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Crime-Justice/PubHomicide>

Homicide Perpetrators: Age

The number of homicide perpetrators (per 100,000 head of population) is highest for those aged between 16 and 29 years (12 per 100,000 head of population) in 2004-05 and is markedly lower for all other age groups.

It should be borne in mind that the number of homicide perpetrators is small and tends to fluctuate year on year.



Source: Scottish Executive Justice Department - Scottish Homicide Index
General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) - Mid Year Population Estimates

Publication

Homicide in Scotland

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Crime-Justice/PubHomicide>

Youth Crime

Youth Crime: Gender

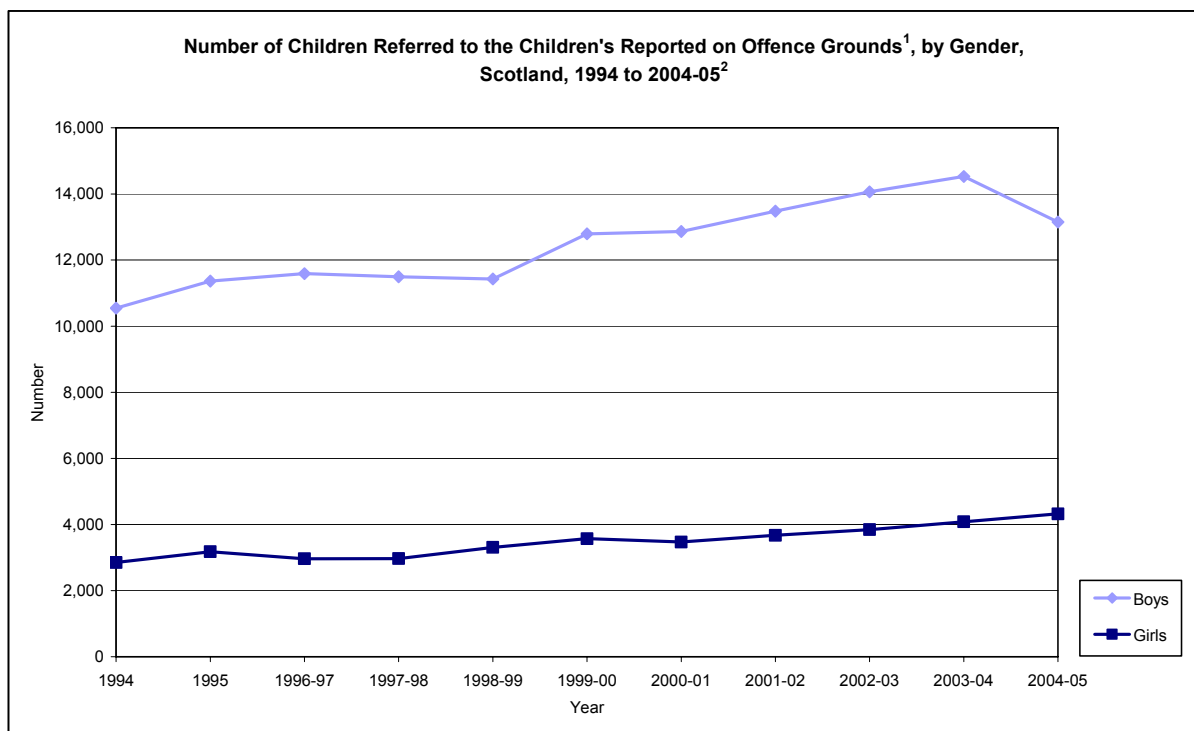
Most children between the ages of 8 and 16 years who are alleged to have committed offences are dealt with by the Children's Hearings System.

Seventy-five per cent of children referred to the Children's Reporter on offence grounds were male and 25% were female in 2004-05.

The number of male children referred on offence grounds has increased by 25% from 10,545 in 1994 to 13,151 in 2004-05, whilst for females it has increased by 51% from 2,852 to 4,320.

It should be noted that children may also be referred to the Children's Reporter on non-offence grounds and these form the majority of referrals.

The following data are not National Statistics.



Source: Scottish Children's Reporter Administration (SCRA)

Notes: 1. Children are referred to the Children's Reporter for allegedly offending under section 52(2)(i) of The Children (Scotland) Act 1995.

2. Data from 1999-00 onwards is 'on receipt' in the reporting years. Data from previous years is 'on disposal' in the reporting year.

Publications

Scottish Youth Justice: Performance Update Report 2004-05

http://www.scra.gov.uk/documents/Scottish_Youth_Justice_Annual_Update_Report_v00h1.pdf

Scottish Children's Reporter Administration Annual Report 2004-05

www.scra.gov.uk

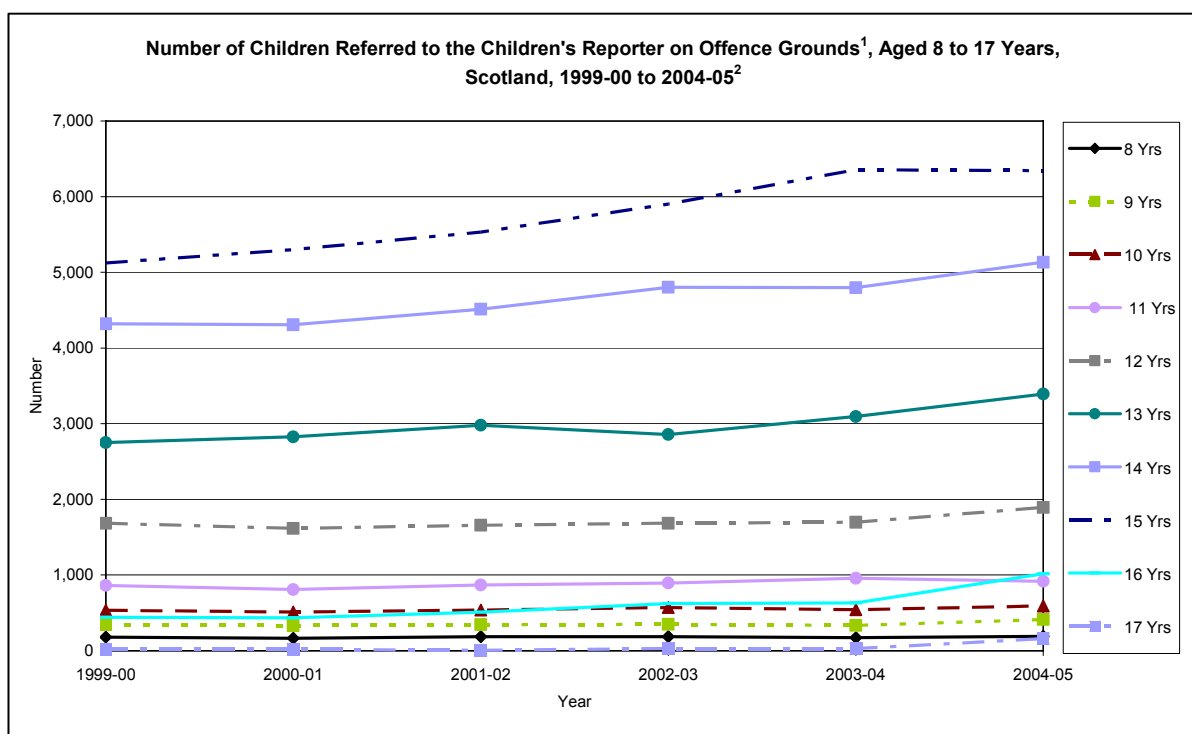
Youth Crime: Age

Offence referrals to the Children’s Reporter are most likely to occur for children aged 15 years.

Since 1999-00, offence referrals have increased for all children aged between 8 and 17 years, with the largest increase being for children aged 15 (up 24%), followed by those aged 13 years (up 23%).

It should be noted that the number of young people aged 16 or 17 years who are referred is relatively small. This is because most offenders in this age group are dealt with by the adult Criminal Justice System.

The following data are not National Statistics.



Source: Scottish Children’s Reporter Administration (SCRA)

Notes: 1. Children are referred to the Children’s Reporter for allegedly offending under section 52(2)(i) of The Children (Scotland) Act 1995.

2. Data from 1999/00 onwards is ‘on receipt’ in the reporting years. Data from previous years is ‘on disposal’ in the reporting year.

Publications

Scottish Youth Justice: Performance Update Report 2004-05

http://www.scra.gov.uk/documents/Scottish_Youth_Justice_Annual_Update_Report_v00h1.pdf

Scottish Children’s Reporter Administration Annual Report 2004-05

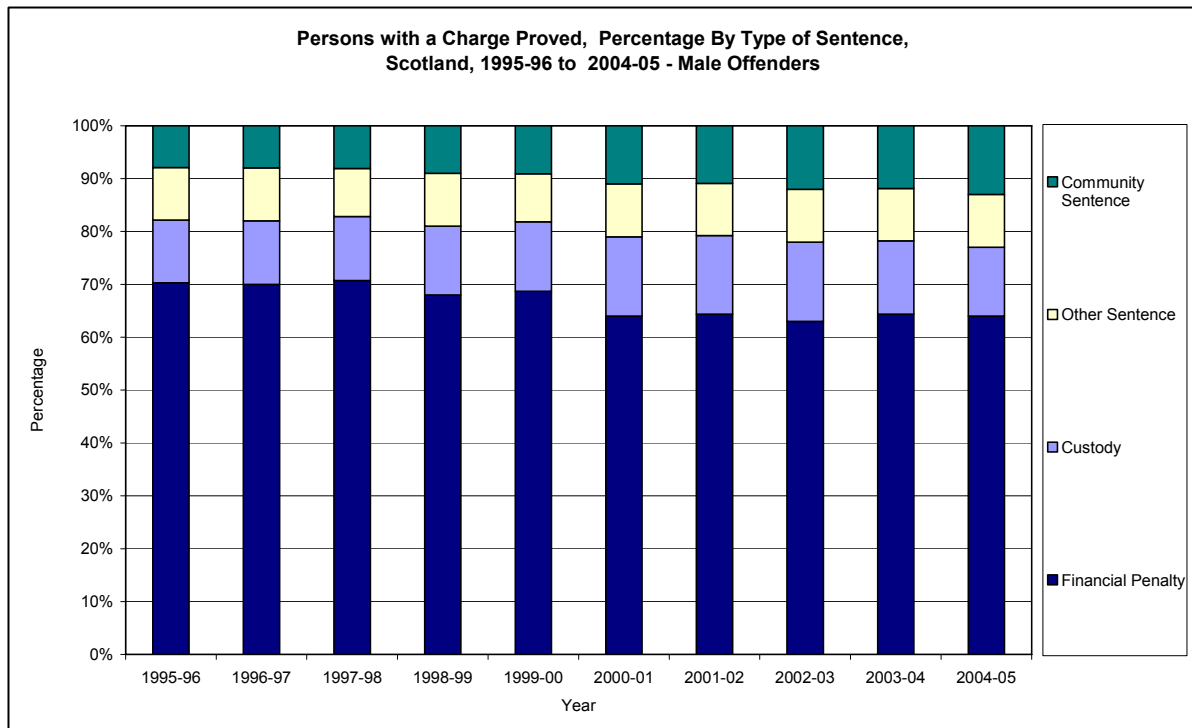
www.scra.gov.uk

Sentences Imposed

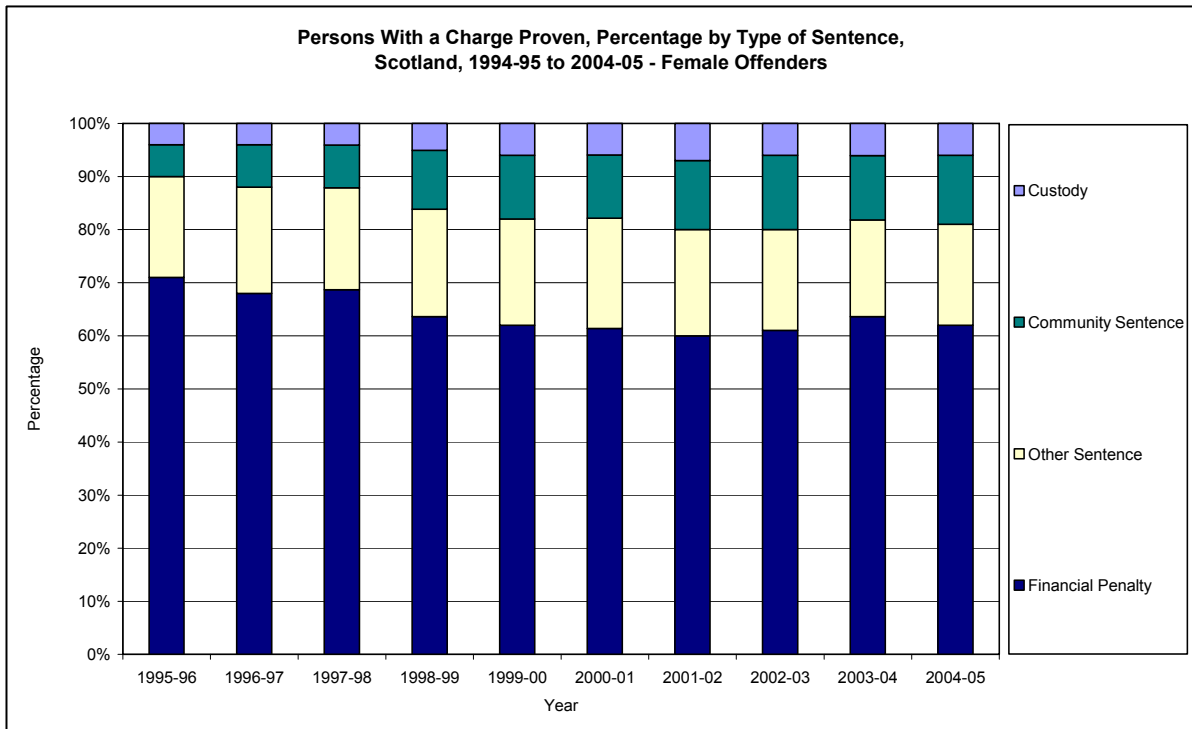
Sentences Imposed: Gender

Over 60% of all convictions for both male and female adults resulted in financial penalty. Thirteen per cent of all male convictions resulted in a custodial sentence in 2004-05, compared to 6% of all female convictions. A further 13% of both male and female convictions resulted in a community sentence, whilst 'Other Sentences' accounted for 10% of all male convictions and 19% of all female convictions.

Since 1995-96 the number of convictions resulting in financial penalty has decreased steadily for both males and females. Conversely, there has been a steady rise in the proportion of convictions resulting in a community sentence for both males and females which, in part, can be explained by the introduction of new types of community sentences that have been rolled out nationally over the past decade.



Cont'd...



Source: Scottish Executive Justice Department Court Proceedings Database

Publications

Social Focus on Women and Men 2002

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/sfwm/docs/sfwm-00.asp>

Criminal Proceedings in Scottish Courts, 2004/05 (Published 2006)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/04/25104019/0>

chapter eleven: **Housing**

11. HOUSING

Introduction to Housing and Equality

This section of the High Level Summary of Equality Statistics (HLSES) presents key information on housing and homelessness in Scotland across a number of equality dimensions including age, disability, ethnicity, gender and religion. It reflects key areas of activity identified in the main High Level Summary of Statistics (HLSS) chapter on the housing (<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics>) from an equalities perspective and includes a few additional topics where these are particularly relevant to equality issues. Where the main HLSS publication presents data by any of these equality dimensions, these are also shown here for ease of reference.

As well as showing key high level trends, the analysis highlights where differences and potential areas of inequality may exist for housing and homelessness in Scotland for those groups outlined above. The analysis is not intended to provide a definitive set of equalities data and more detailed statistics across the equality dimensions, where available, are referenced in the links provided. It is also not possible to break down all topics by all equality dimensions.

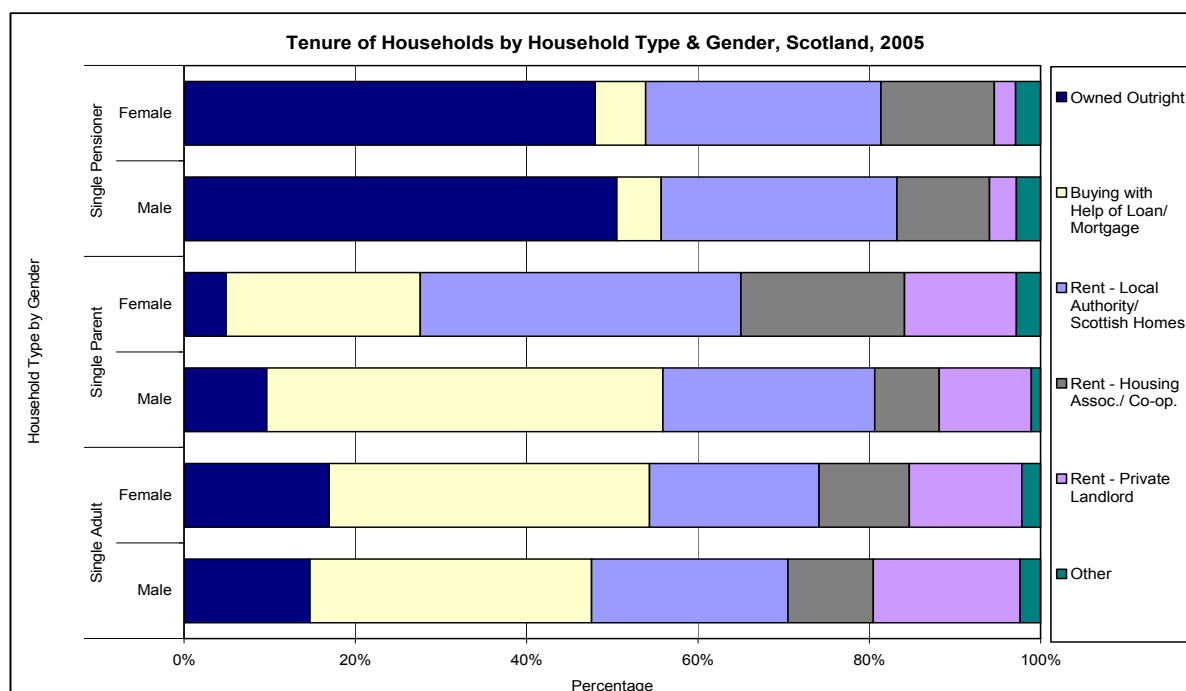
There are limitations in how far some data can be broken down by the above equality dimensions. Data often contain small numbers, particularly in the case of smaller ethnic groups and to some extent disability. As such, some data show a high degree of volatility. In such instances, data may have been combined for multiple years or multiple ethnic groups, whilst in other cases data may be shown for a single year only. In other instances small data may have been suppressed in order to protect individuals' confidentiality

Possible reasons underlying the differences reported in this chapter are not detailed here. Factors which contribute to differences between equality groups represent a complex interplay of cultural, demographic and socio-economic factors and, as such are outwith the scope of this publication.

Stock and Tenure

Stock and Tenure: Gender & Household Type

The Scottish Household Survey estimates that 10% of male single parents own a property outright, compared to 5% of single female parents in 2005. Similarly, 46% of male single parents are buying a property with the help of a loan/ mortgage compared to 23% of female single parents. Nineteen per cent of female single parents rent from a housing association/ co-operative, compared to 8% of male single parents. These patterns show little change since 2001.



Source: Scottish Household Survey, 2005

Publication

Social Focus on Women and Men 2002

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/sfwm/docs/sfwm-00.asp>

Web Link

Scottish Household Survey

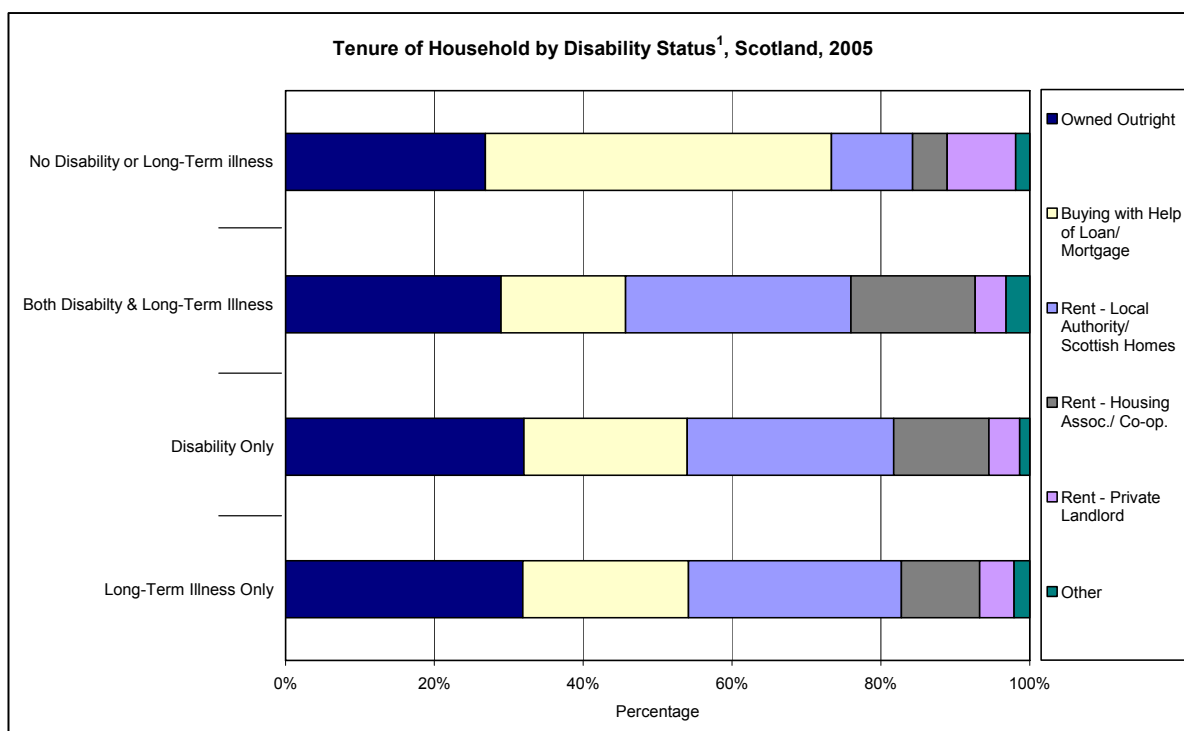
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/4031>

Stock and Tenure: Disability

The Scottish Household Survey estimates that 32% of households containing at least one member with a disability only or long-term illness only reside in a property which is owned outright, in 2005¹. This compares to 27% of households which contain no members with a disability/ long-term illness.¹

It is estimated that 47% of households containing members with no disability and/ or long-term illness reside in a property which is being bought with the help of a loan/ mortgage in 2005¹, whilst 22% of households containing at least one member with a long-term illness only or disability only are doing so¹. Twenty-nine per cent households containing at least one member with a long-term illness only and 28% of households containing at least one member with a disability only, reside in a property which is being rented from a Local Authority/ Scottish Homes in 2005, compared to just 11% of households containing no members with a disability or long-term illness¹.

These patterns show little change since 2001.



Source: Scottish Household Survey, 2005

Note: 1. Figures refer to households where at least one person in the household has a disability and/ or long-term illness. Therefore it should be noted that persons with a disability and/ or long-term illness residing in any of the types of tenure listed may not be the owner, person paying rent, mortgage holder etc as this may be another person in the household, for example a partner or parent.

Publication

Social Focus on Disability 2004

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/08/19818/41697>

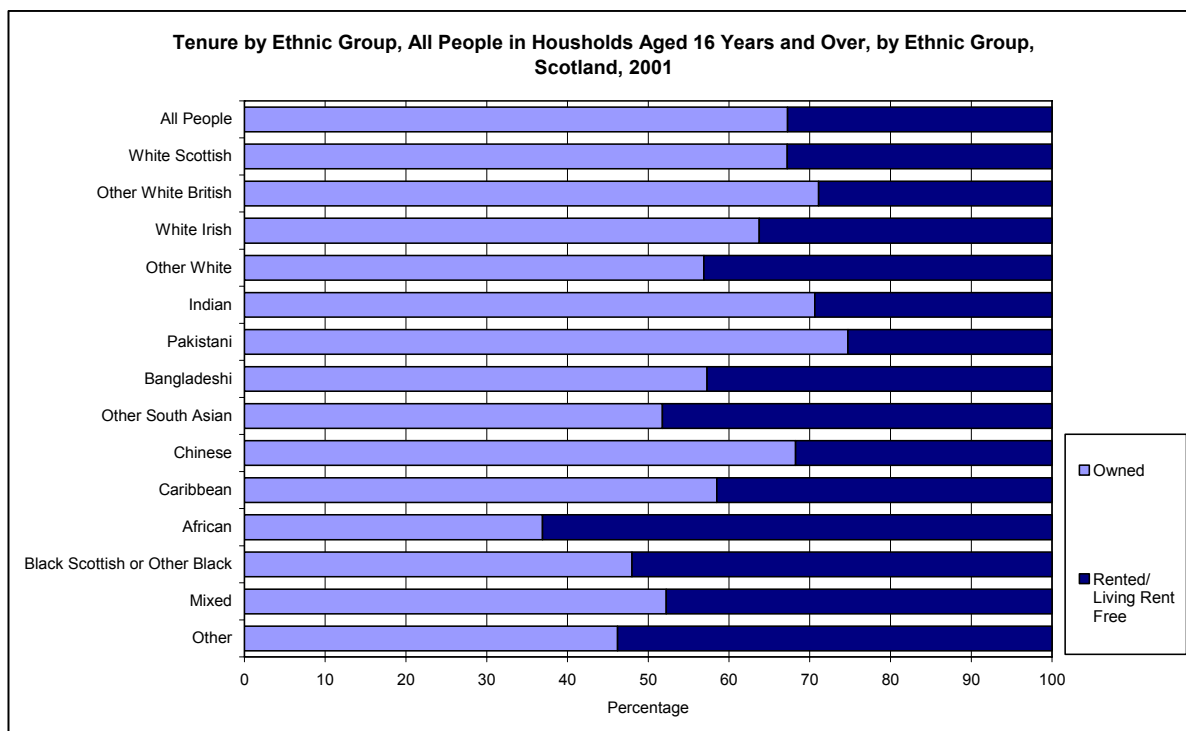
Web Link

Scottish Household Survey

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/4031>

Stock and Tenure: Ethnic Group

According to the 2001 Census, 67% of people in Scotland aged 16 years and above live in homes which are owned either outright or with a loan or mortgage. The rate is over 70% for people who are Pakistani, Other White British or Indian. The rate falls to less than 50% for people in the following groups; African, Black Scottish or Other Black and Other Ethnic Group.



Source: General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) - 2001 Census

Publication

Analysis of Ethnicity in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/02/18876/32937>

Web Link

General Register Office for Scotland (GROS)

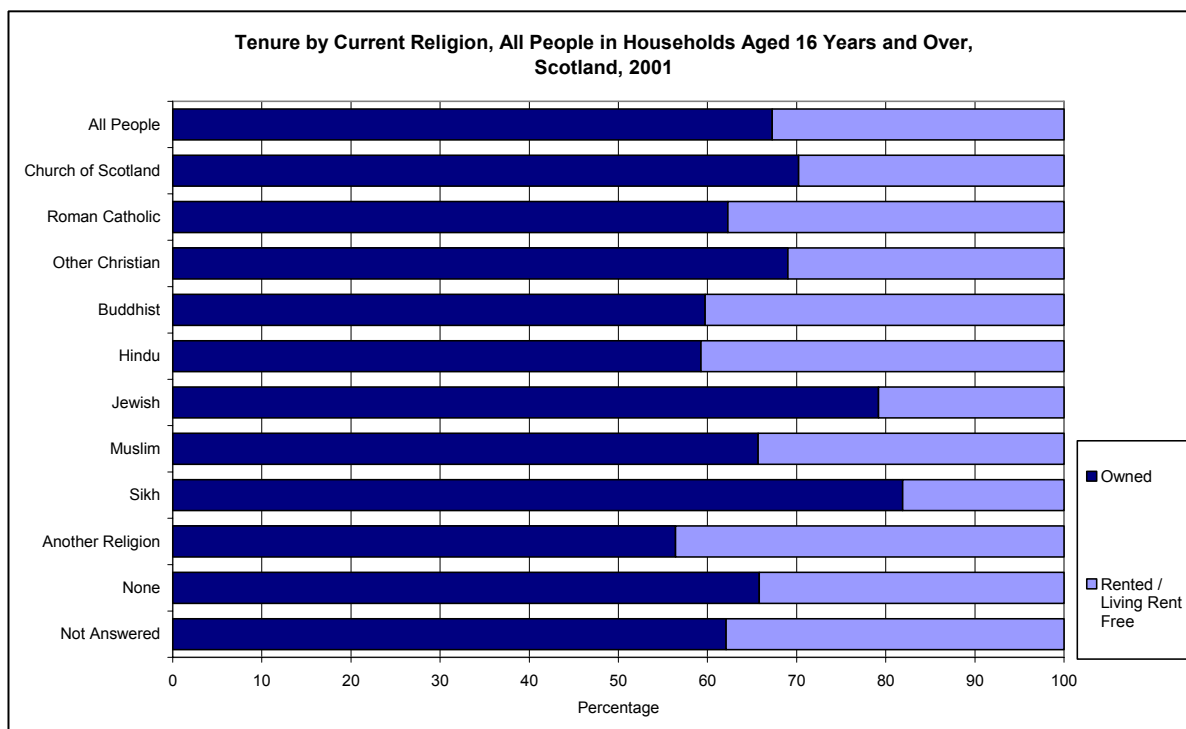
<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/>

Stock and Tenure: Religion Group

According to the 2001 Census, 67% of people aged 16 years and over in Scotland live in homes which are owned either outright or with a loan or mortgage.

The highest rates of home ownership of all religion groups are for the following groups; Sikh (82%), Jewish (79%) and Church of Scotland (70%).

The lowest rates of home ownership are experienced by Hindus (59%), Buddhists (60%) and those from Another Religion (56%).



Source: General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) - 2001 Census

Publication

Analysis of Religion in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/02/20757/53568>

Web Link

General Register Office for Scotland (GROS)

<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/>

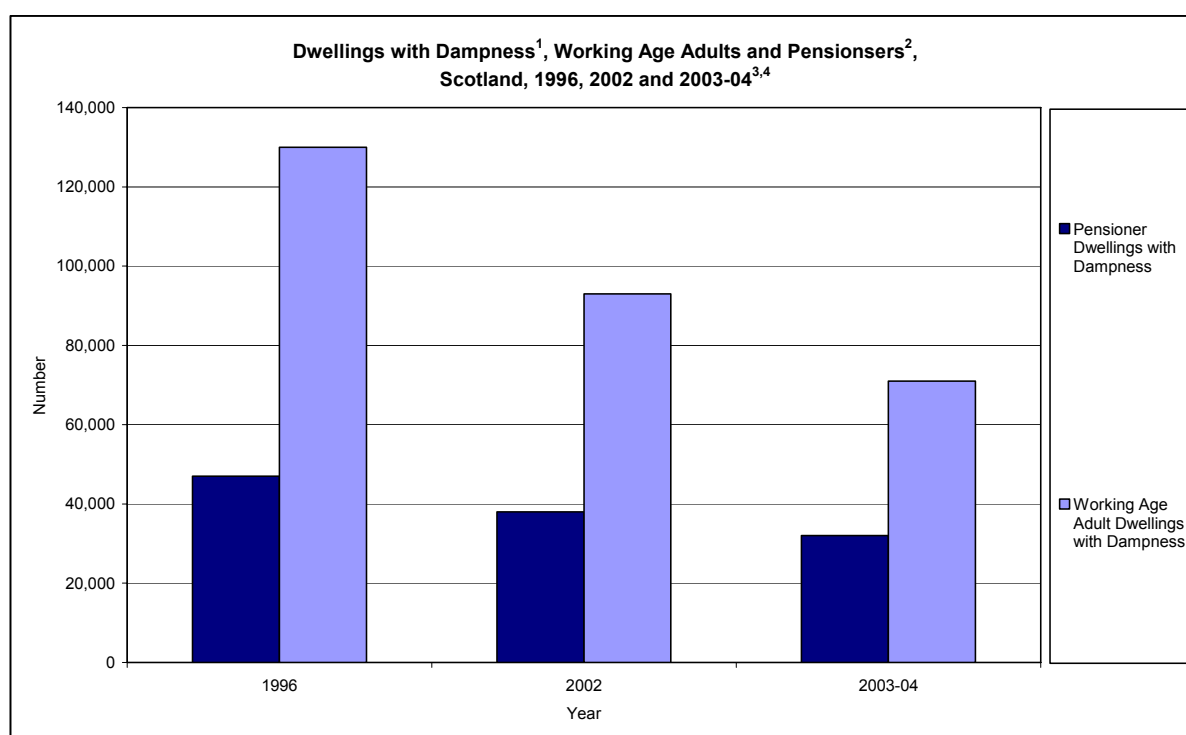
Housing Quality

Housing Dampness

Housing Dampness: Age

The Scottish House Condition Survey estimates that the number of working age adult and pensioner households with dampness has markedly decreased.

Between 1996 and 2003-04, the number of working age adult households with dampness has decreased from 130,000 to 71,000 (a fall of 45%). The number of pensioner households with dampness has decreased from 47,000 to 32,000 (a fall of 32%).



Source: Communities Scotland - Scottish House Condition Survey

Notes: 1. Figures for dampness and condensation must not be added to yield a composite figure as this will not necessarily be correct.

2. Figures have been categorised on the basis of whether the head of the household is of working age/ pensionable age. A pensioner household is recorded if the highest income householder is female and aged 60+ or male and aged 65+. It should be noted that elsewhere categories have been published on the basis of whether anybody of pensionable age/ working age is living in the household.

3. Figures cover the period October 2003 to September 2004.

4. These data are not National Statistics but are collected and managed according to National Statistics standards.

Web Link

Scottish House Condition Survey

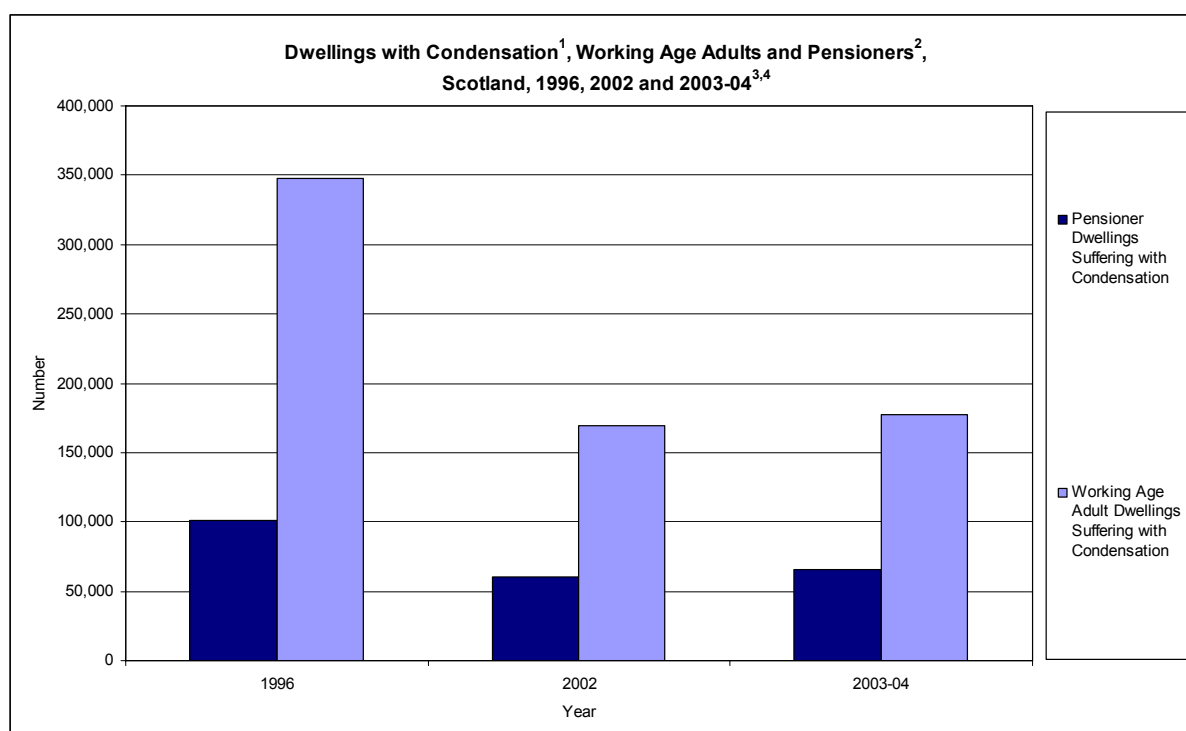
<http://www.shcs.gov.uk>

Housing Condensation

Housing Condensation: Age

The Scottish House Condition Survey estimates that the number of working age adult and pensioner households with condensation have markedly decreased.

Between 1996 and 2003-04 the number of working age adult households with condensation decreased from 348,000 to 177,000 (a fall of 49%). The number of pensioner households with condensation decreased from 101,000 to 66,000 (a fall of 35%).



Source: Communities Scotland - Scottish House Condition Survey

Notes: 1. Figures for dampness and condensation must not be added to yield a composite figure as this will not necessarily be correct.

2. Figures have been categorised on the basis of whether the head of the household is of working age/ pensionable age. A pensioner household is recorded if the highest income householder is female and aged 60+ or male and aged 65+. It should be noted that elsewhere categories have been published on the basis of whether anybody of pensionable age/ working age is living in the household.

3. Figures cover the period October 2003 to September 2004.

4. These data are not National Statistics but are collected and managed according to National Statistics standards.

Web Link

Scottish House Condition Survey

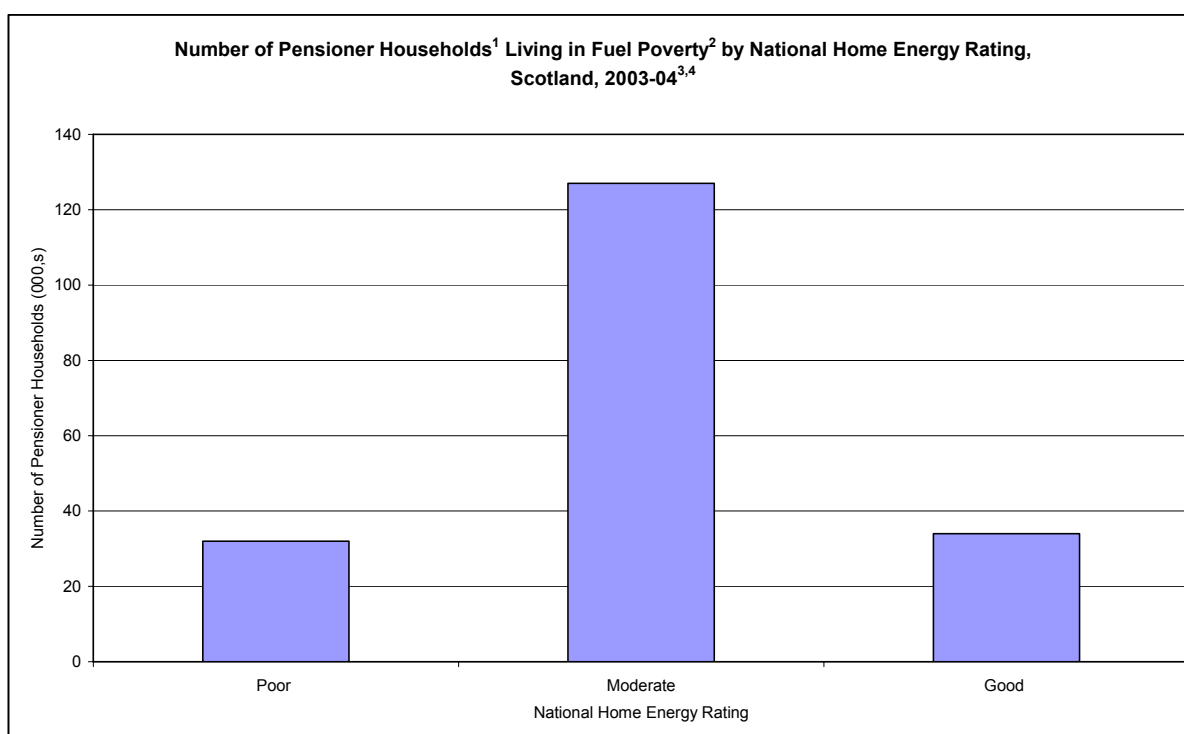
<http://www.shcs.gov.uk>

Fuel Poverty

Central heating is an important factor in reducing the incidence of dampness or condensation, resulting in improved health and comfort of occupants, as well as the enhanced energy efficiency of the dwelling.

Fuel Poverty: Age

According to the Scottish House Condition Survey (SHCS) 2003-04, the majority of pensioner households living in fuel poverty (66% or 127,000 in number) were given a moderate energy rating. 17% or 32,000 pensioner households living in fuel poverty were given a poor energy rating and 18% (34,000 pensioner households) were given a good energy rating.



Source: Communities Scotland - Scottish House Condition Survey

Notes:

1. Figures have been categorised on the basis of whether the head of the household is of pensionable age. A pensioner household is recorded if the highest income householder is female and aged 60+ or male and aged 65+. It should be noted that elsewhere categories have been published on the basis of whether anybody of pensionable age lives in the household.
2. Fuel poverty is defined as per the Fuel Poverty Statement. It states that a household is in fuel poverty if it would be required to spend more than 10% of its income (including Housing Benefit or Income Support for Mortgage Interest) on all household fuel use. Previous years may use a different definition of fuel poverty as per the Scottish House Conditions Survey 1996 Fuel Poverty Report and such data are not directly comparable.
3. Data cover the period October 2003 to September 2004.
4. These data are not National Statistics but are collected and managed according to National Statistics standards.

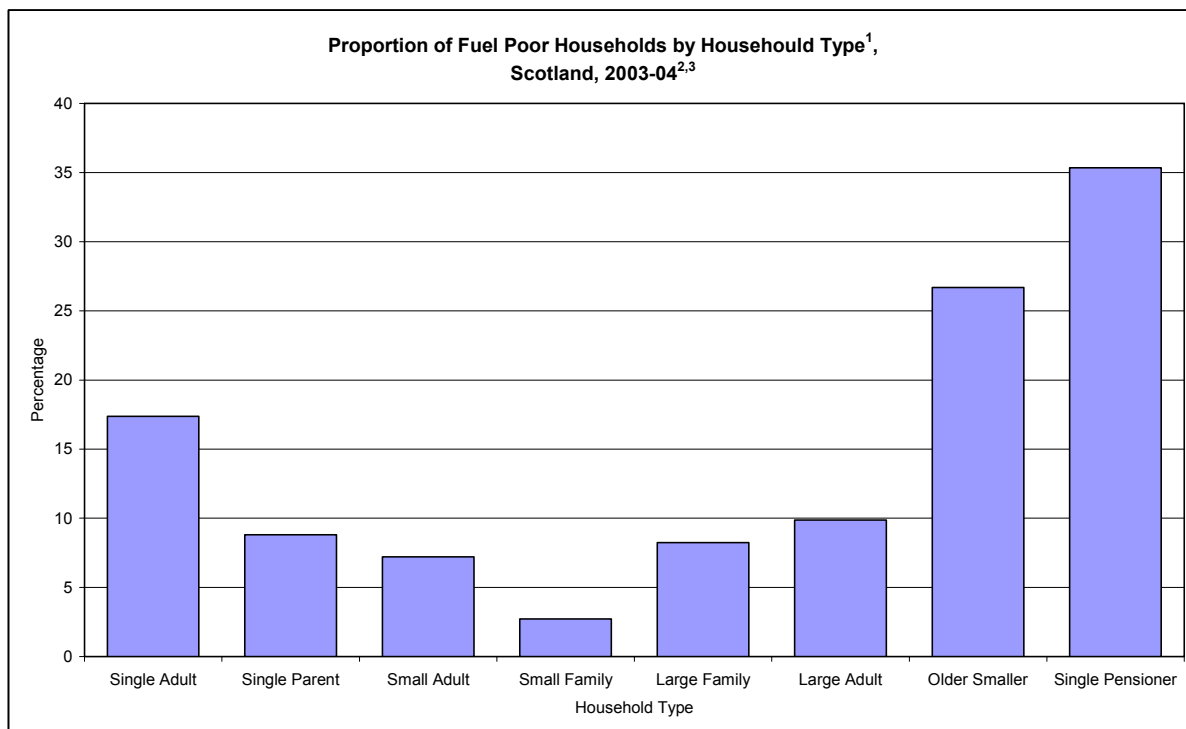
Web Link

Scottish House Condition Survey

<http://www.shcs.gov.uk>

Fuel Poverty: Age & Household Type

The Scottish House Condition Survey estimates that single pensioners households and older smaller households¹ were most likely to be fuel poor in 2003-04. Of all single pensioner households, 35% were fuel poor and of all older smaller households, 27% were fuel poor.



Source: Communities Scotland, Scottish House Condition Survey

Notes: 1. **‘Small Adult’** refers to a household containing two adults of non-pensionable age.

‘Small Family’ refers to a household containing two adults of any age and one or two children.

‘Large Family’ refers to a household containing two adults of any age and three or more children, or three or more adults of any age and one or more children.

‘Large Adult’ refers to a household containing three or more adults and no children.

‘Older Smaller’ refers to a household containing one adult of non-pensionable age and one of pensionable age and no children, or two adults of pensionable age and no children.

2. These data are not National Statistics but are collected and managed according to National Statistics standards.

3. Pensionable age is 60 years and over for females and 65 years and over for males.

Web Link

Scottish House Condition Survey

<http://www.shcs.gov.uk>

Perceptions & Neighbourhoods

The Scottish Household Survey asks respondents about which aspects of their immediate neighbourhood they like and dislike. The data collected yield a very large number of such aspects, however the analyses presented below show only the top ten aspects of neighbourhoods liked and disliked by different groups of people.

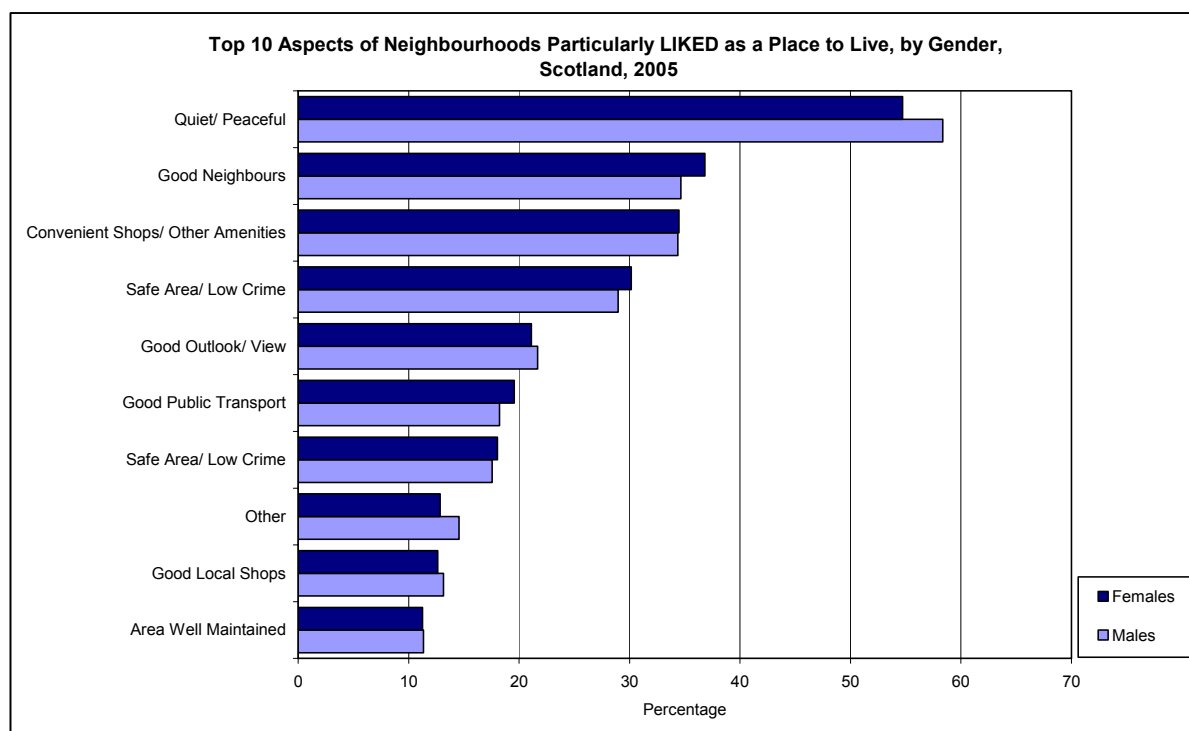
Perceptions & Neighbourhoods: Gender

According to the Scottish Household Survey, there is relatively little difference in the top 10 aspects of neighbourhoods which males and females *liked* as a place to live in 2005.

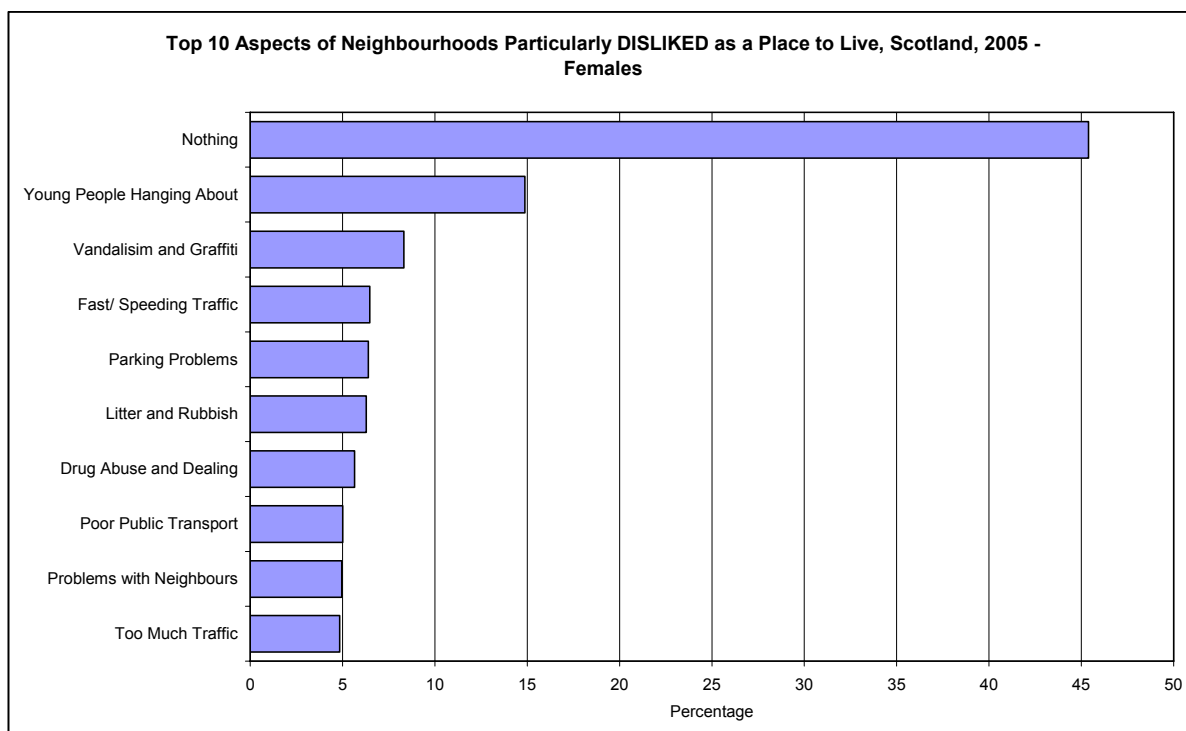
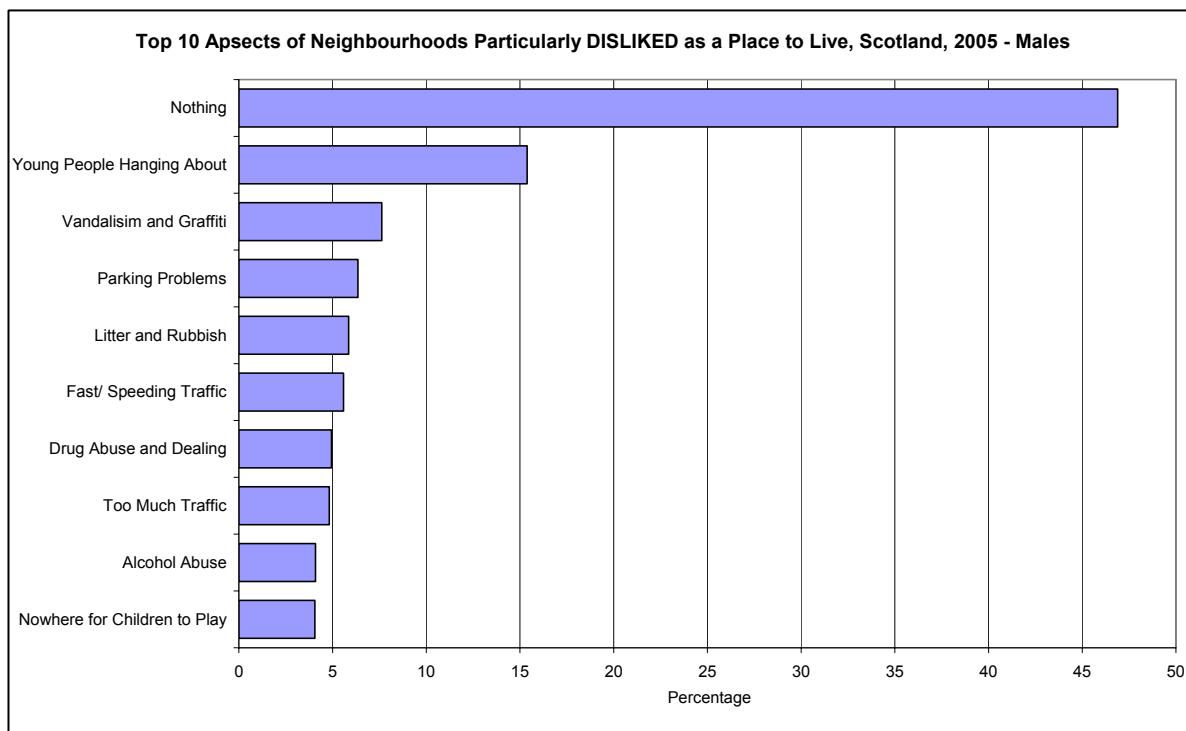
A quiet/ peaceful neighbourhood is the most *liked* top 10 aspect of neighbourhoods for both males (58%) and females (55%). However only 11% of both males and females reported that they *liked* the neighbourhood because the area is well maintained.

Similarly there is little, although some, difference in the top 10 aspects of neighbourhoods which males and females *disliked*. Forty-seven per cent of males and 45% of females report that they *disliked* nothing about their neighbourhoods. This was followed by a *dislike* of young people hanging about (15% of both males and females) and vandalism and graffiti (8% of both males and females).

Of the top 10 aspects of neighbourhoods *disliked*, only males included nowhere for children to play (4%) and alcohol abuse (4%) were in their top 10, whilst only females included poor public transport (5%) and problems with neighbours (5%) in their top 10.



Cont'd...



Source: Scottish Household Survey, 2005

Publication

Social Focus on Women and Men 2002

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/sfwm/docs/sfwm-00.asp>

Web Link

Scottish Household Survey

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/4031>

Perceptions & Neighbourhoods: Age

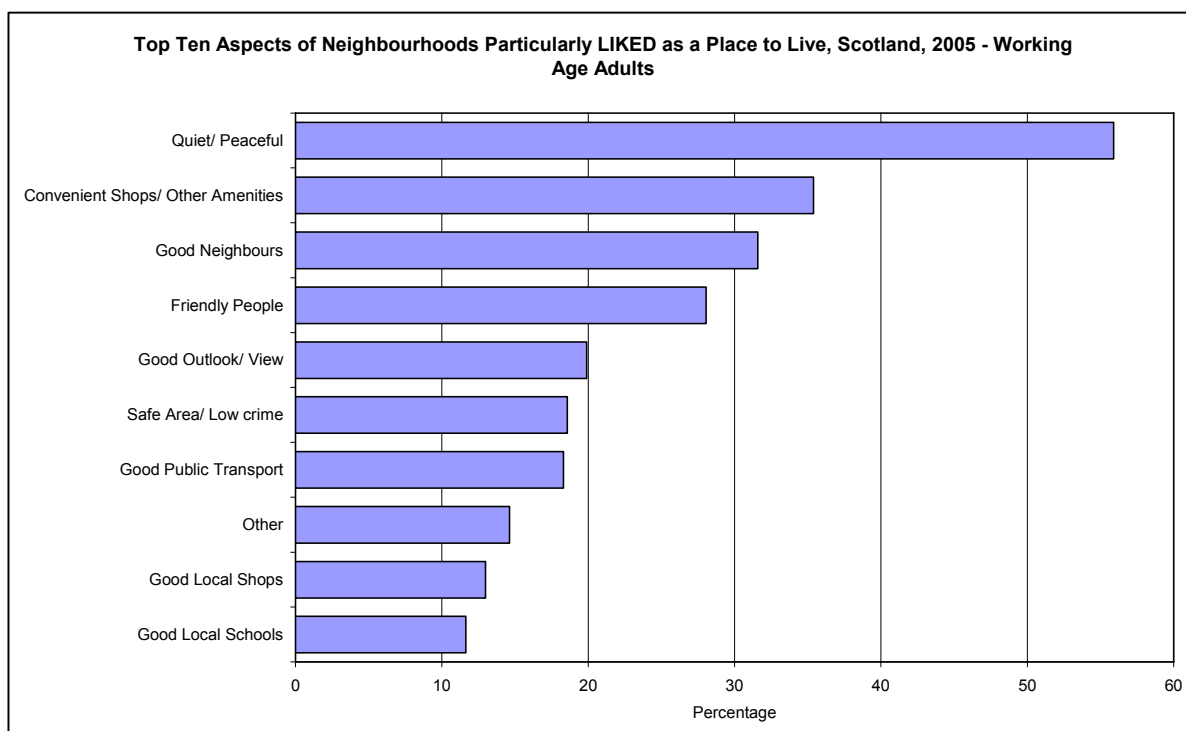
According to the Scottish Household Survey, there is relatively little, though some, difference in the top 10 aspects of neighbourhoods which working age adults and pensioners *liked* as a place to live in 2005. Working age adults are defined as males aged between 16 and 64 years and females aged between 16 and 59 years. Pensioners are defined as males aged 65 years and over and females aged 60 years and over.

A quiet/ peaceful neighbourhood is the most *liked* aspect of neighbourhoods for both working age adults (56%) and pensioners (57%). Convenient shops/ other amenities, good neighbours and friendly people were also ranked highly.

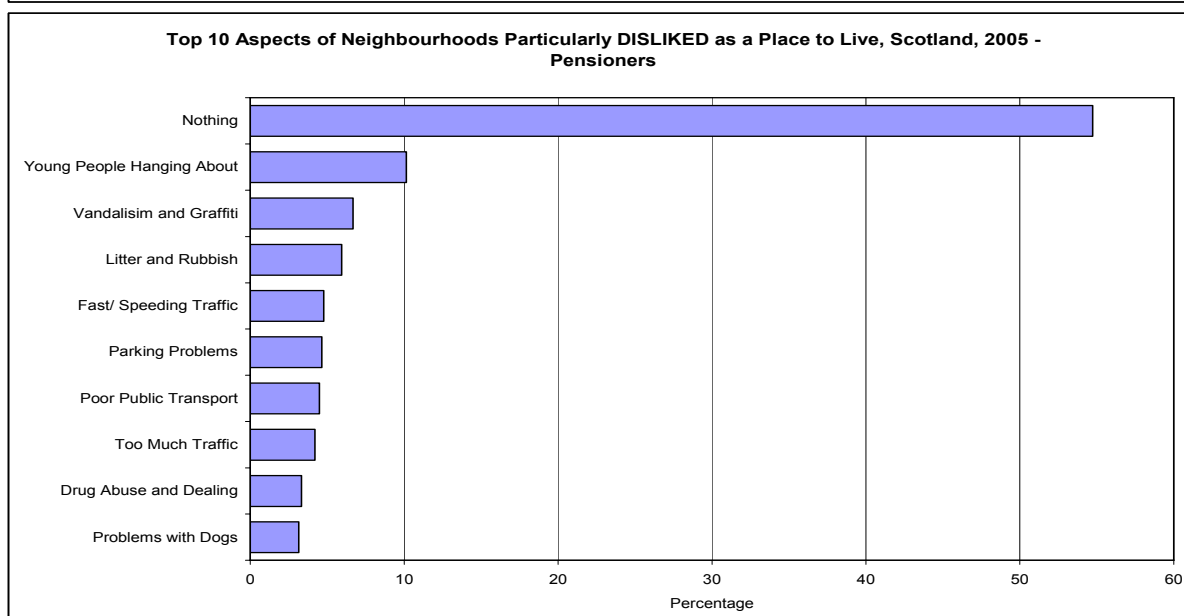
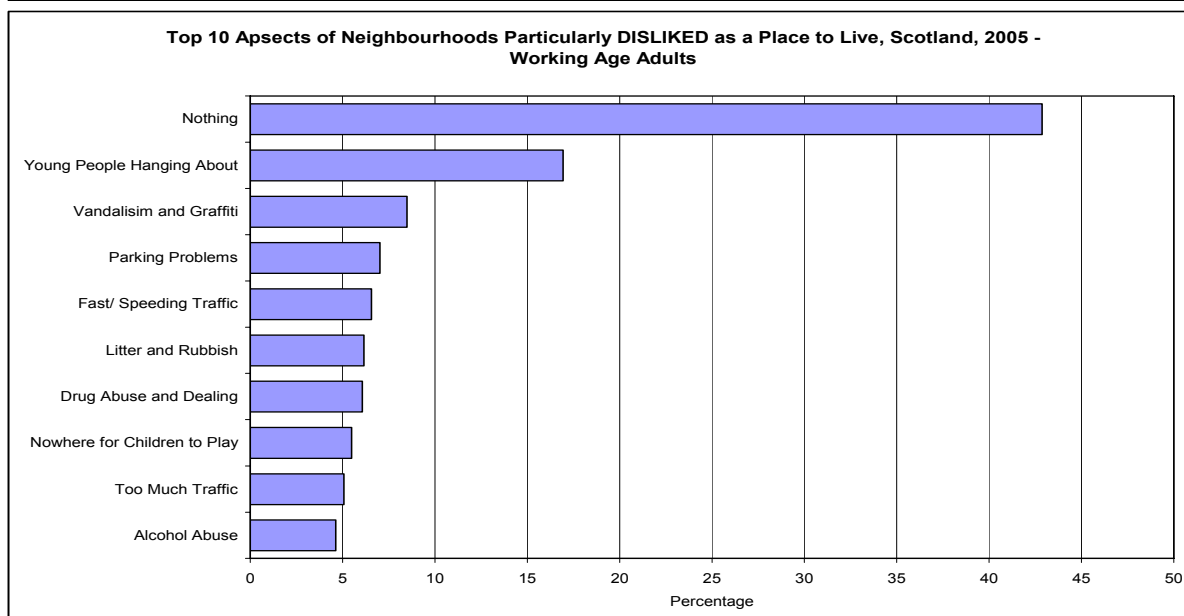
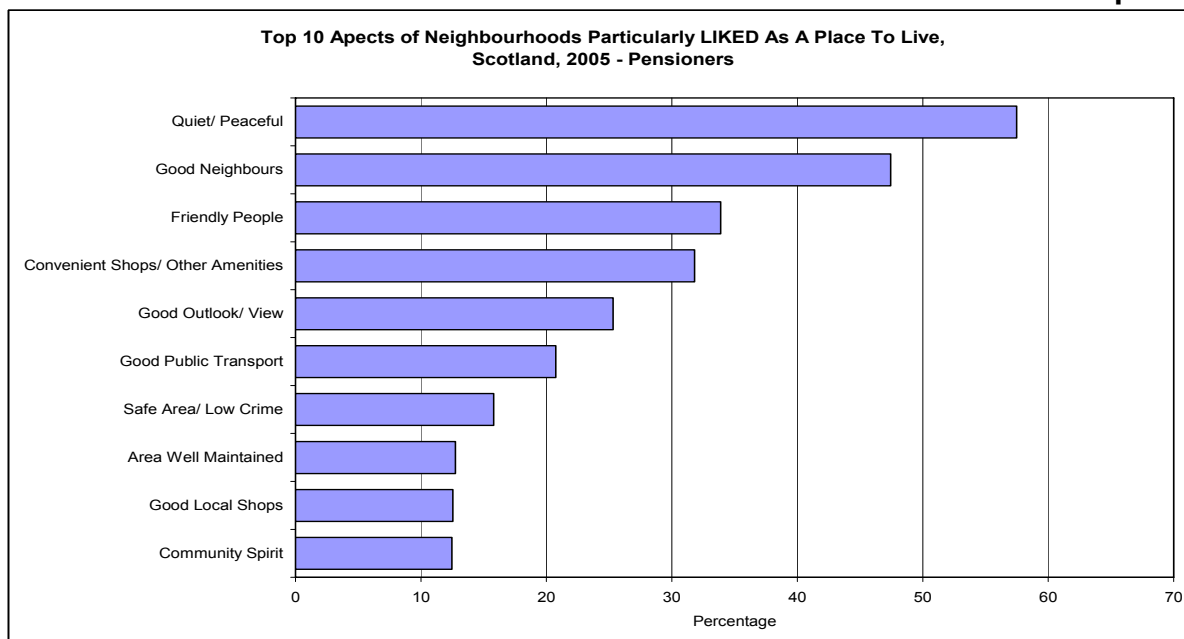
Of the top 10 aspects of neighbourhoods *liked*, for working age adults (but not pensioners) these included other aspects (15%) and good local shops (13%), whilst only area well maintained (13%) and community Spirit (12%) reached the pensioners top 10 (but not the working age adults top ten).

Of the top 10 aspects of neighbourhoods *disliked*, 55% of pensioners and 43% of working age adults reported that there was nothing they disliked. Young people hanging about and vandalism and graffiti were ranked highly as *dislikes* by both working age adults and pensioners.

Of the top 10 aspects of neighbourhoods *disliked*, alcohol abuse (5%) and nowhere for children to play (5%) were included in the top 10 for working age adults (but not pensioners), whilst only pensioners included poor public transport (4%) and problems with dogs (3%) in their top 10.



Cont'd...



Source: Scottish Household Survey, 2005

Publication

Social Focus on Women and Men 2002

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/sfwm/docs/sfwm-00.asp>

Web Link

Scottish Household Survey

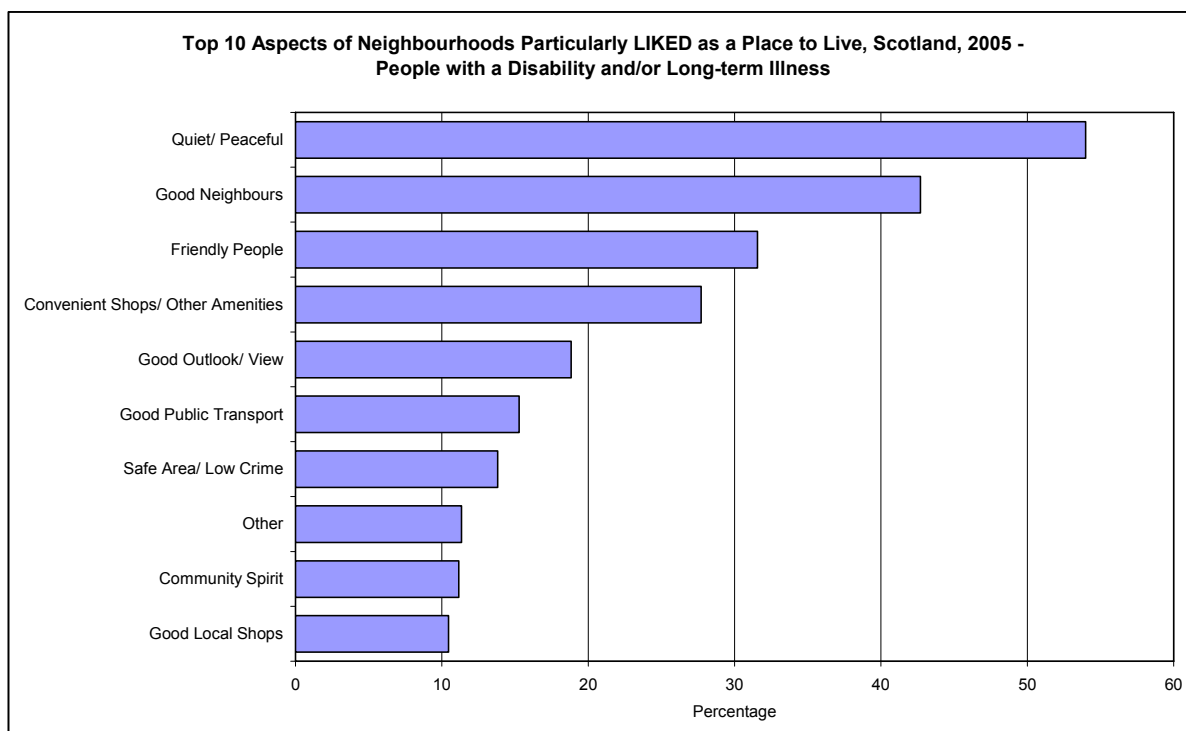
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/4031>

Perceptions & Neighbourhoods: Disability

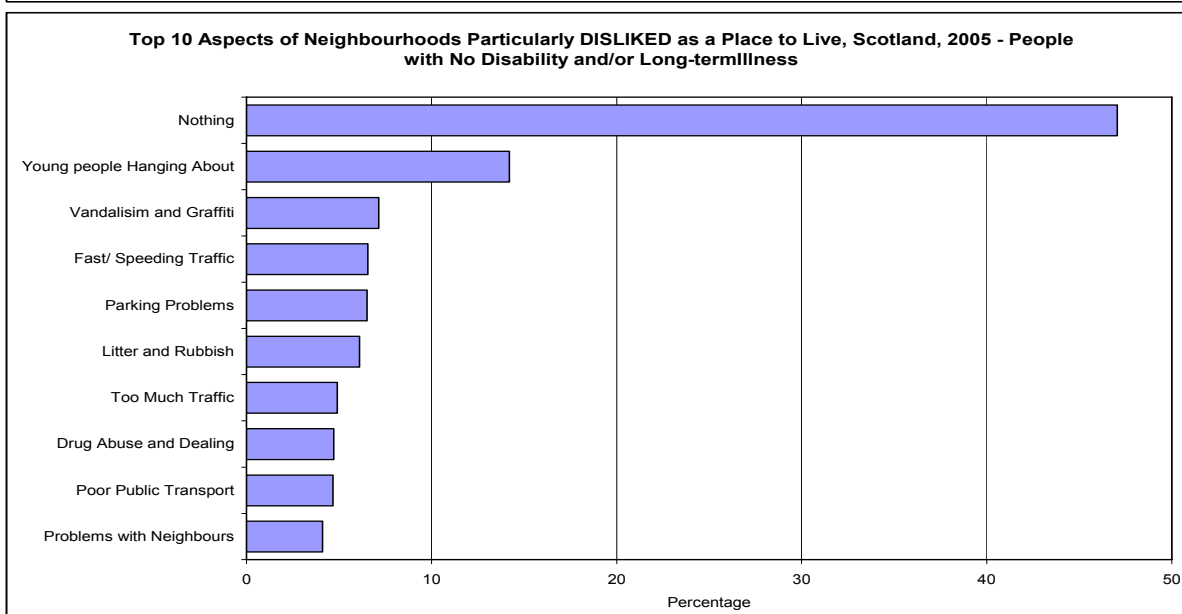
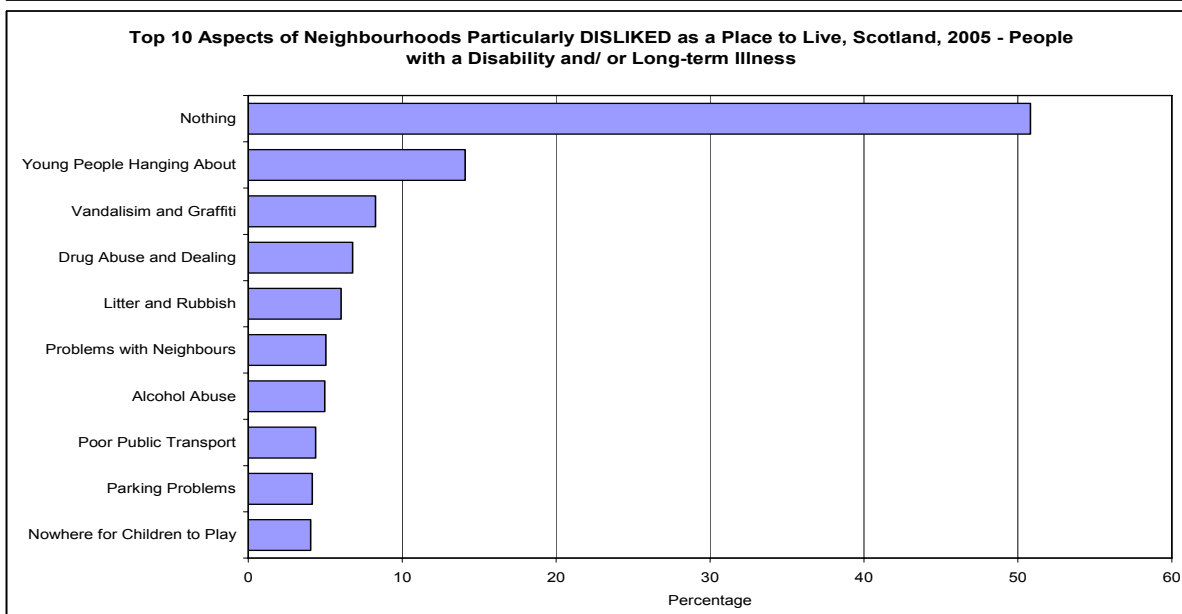
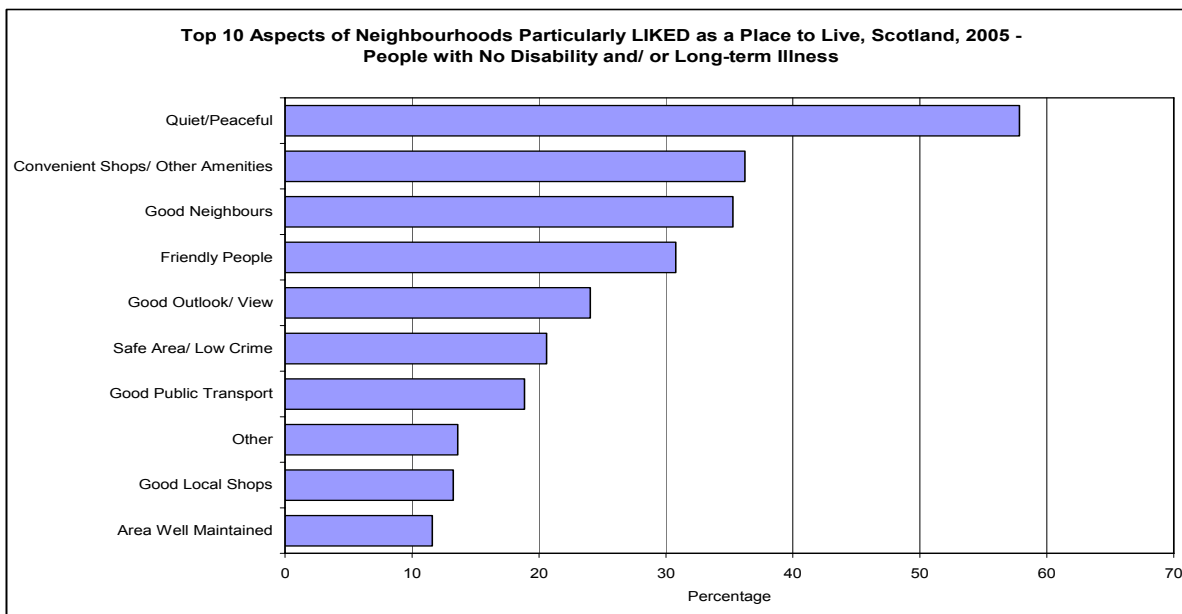
According to the Scottish Household Survey, there is relatively little, though some, difference in the top 10 aspects of neighbourhoods which people with a disability and/ or long-term illness and people with no disability or long-term illness *liked* and *disliked* as a place to live in 2005.

A quiet/ peaceful neighbourhood is the most *liked* aspect of neighbourhoods for people with a disability and/or long-term illness (54%) and those with no disability and/or long-term illness (58%). The former group ranked good neighbours as the second most *liked* aspect (43%), whereas this was ranked third by the latter group (35%). Community spirit was only included in the top 10 by those with a disability and/ or long-term illness and only area well maintained was included in the top 10 by those with no disability and/or long-term illness.

Fifty-one per cent of respondents with a disability and/ or long-term illness reported that they *disliked* nothing about their neighbourhoods, compared to 47% of people with no disability and/ or long-term illness. Young people hanging about was the most disliked aspect of neighbourhoods for both groups (14% of both people with a disability and/or long-term illness and people with no disability and/or long-term illness). Only the former group included nowhere for children to play and alcohol abuse in their top 10 *dislikes*, and only the latter group included too much traffic and fast/ speeding traffic in their top 10 *dislikes*.



Cont'd...



Source: Scottish Household Survey 2005

Publication

Social Focus on Disability 2004

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/08/19818/41697>

Web Link

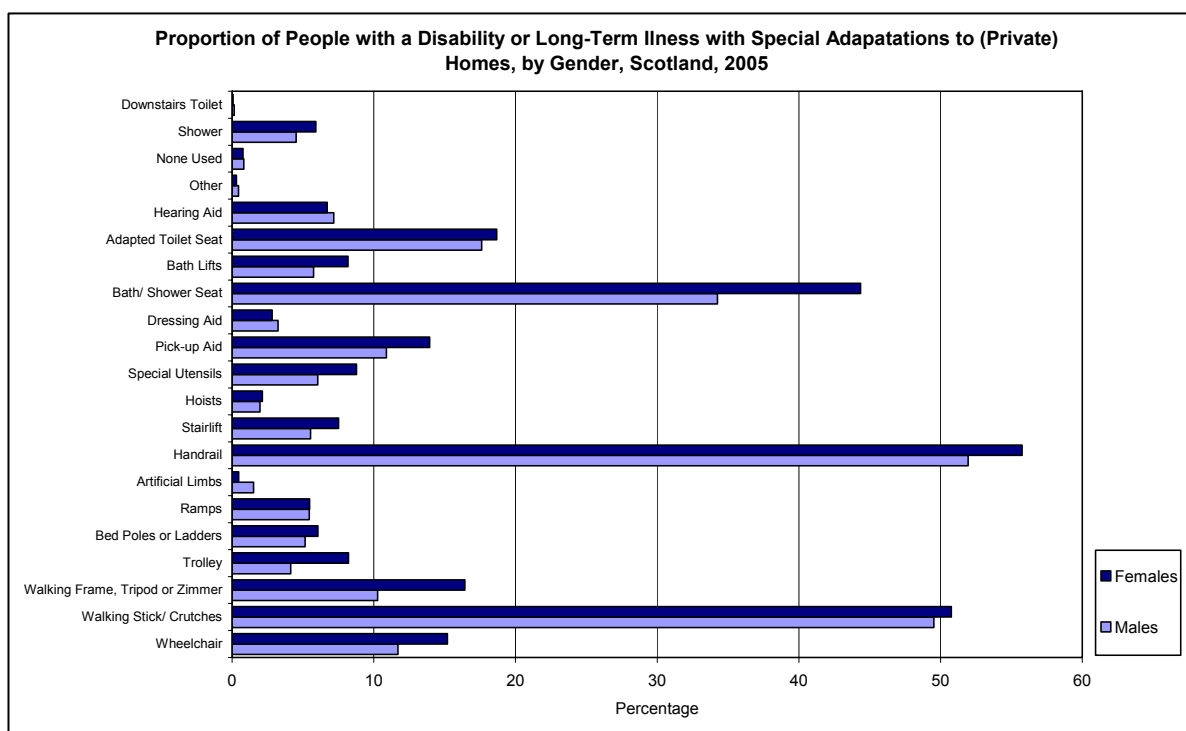
Scottish Household Survey

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/4031>

Special Adaptations in the Home

Special Adaptations in the Home: Disability & Gender

The 2005 Scottish Household Survey estimates that the most frequent piece of special equipment/ adaptation required in the home for both females (56%) and males (52%) with a disability or long-term illness is a handrail. This is followed closely by a walking stick or crutches, 51% of females and 50% of males. The least common piece of special equipment/ adaptation for the home was a downstairs toilet, 0.07% of females and 0.14% of males.



Source: Scottish Household Survey 2005

Publication

Social Focus on Disability 2004

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/08/19818/41697>

Web Link

Scottish Household Survey

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/4031>

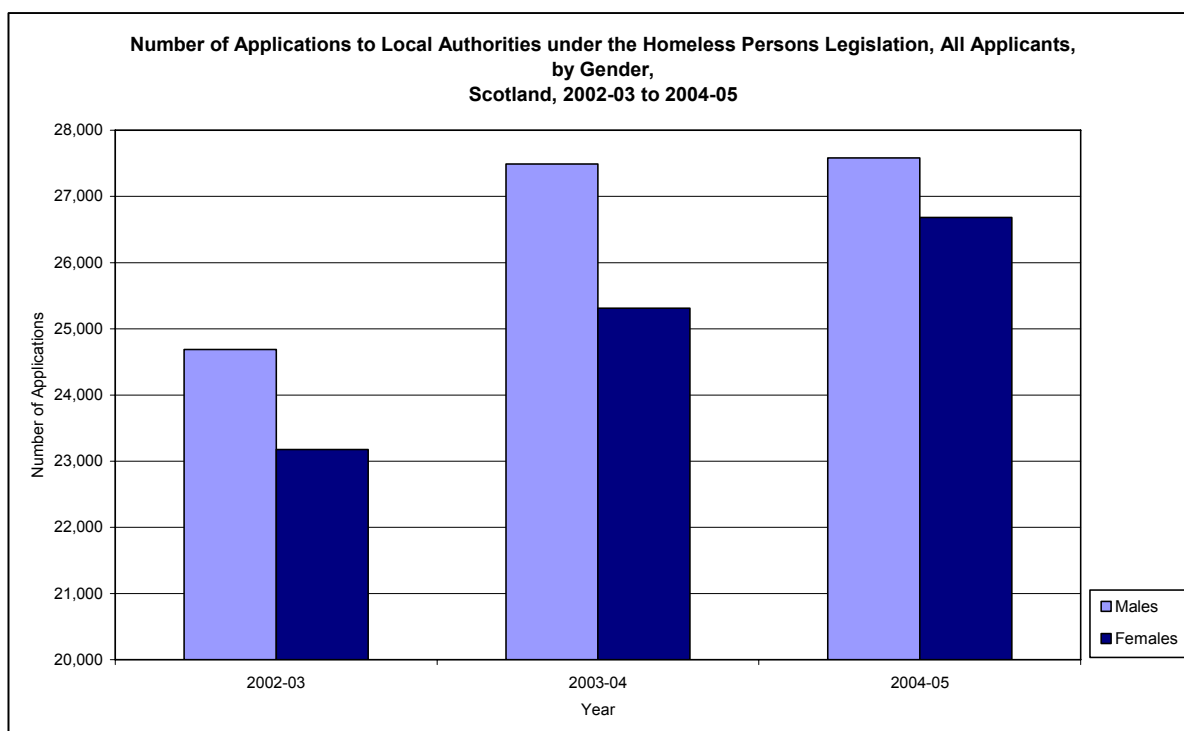
Homelessness

Homeless Applications to Local Authorities

Homeless Applications to Local Authorities: Gender

In 2004-05, 51% of all applications to Local Authorities as homeless were made by males and 49% were made by females.

The number of homeless applications by males has risen from 24,686 in 2002-03 to 27,584 in 2004-05 (a rise of 12%). For females the number has risen from 23,175 to 26,681 (a rise of 15%).



Source: Scottish Executive Housing Statistics

Publications

Social Focus on Women and Men 2002

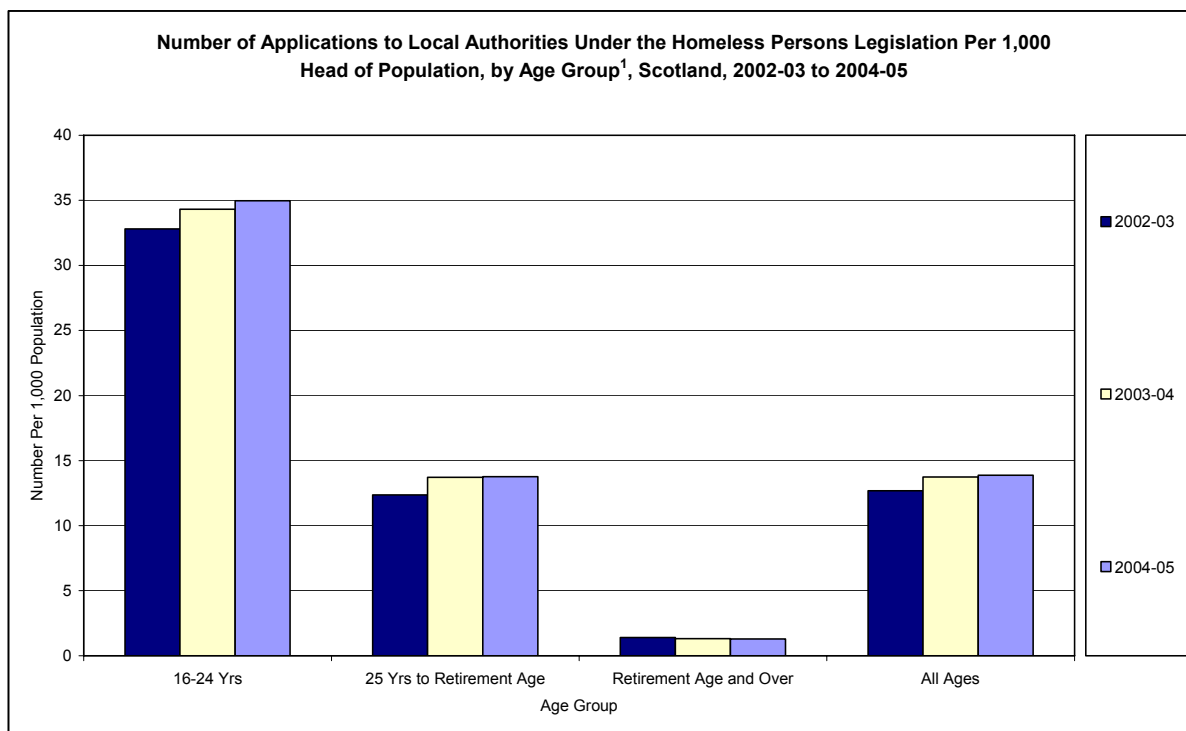
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/sfwm/docs/sfwm-00.asp>

Operation of the Homeless Persons legislation in Scotland (Published 2005)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/03/27113728/0>

Homeless Applications to Local Authorities: Age

For 2004-05, the rate of homeless applications to Local Authorities was highest for those aged 16 to 24 years (35 per 1,000 population), followed by those aged 25 to retirement age (14 per 1,000 population). Those of retirement age or over represent a very small proportion (1 per 1,000 population). Rates have remained similar since 2002-03.



Source: Scottish Executive Housing Statistics

Notes:

1. '25 Yrs to Retirement Age' is defined as females aged between 25 to 59 years and males aged between 25 and 64 years. 'Retirement Age and Over' is defined as females aged 60 years and over and males aged 65 years and over.

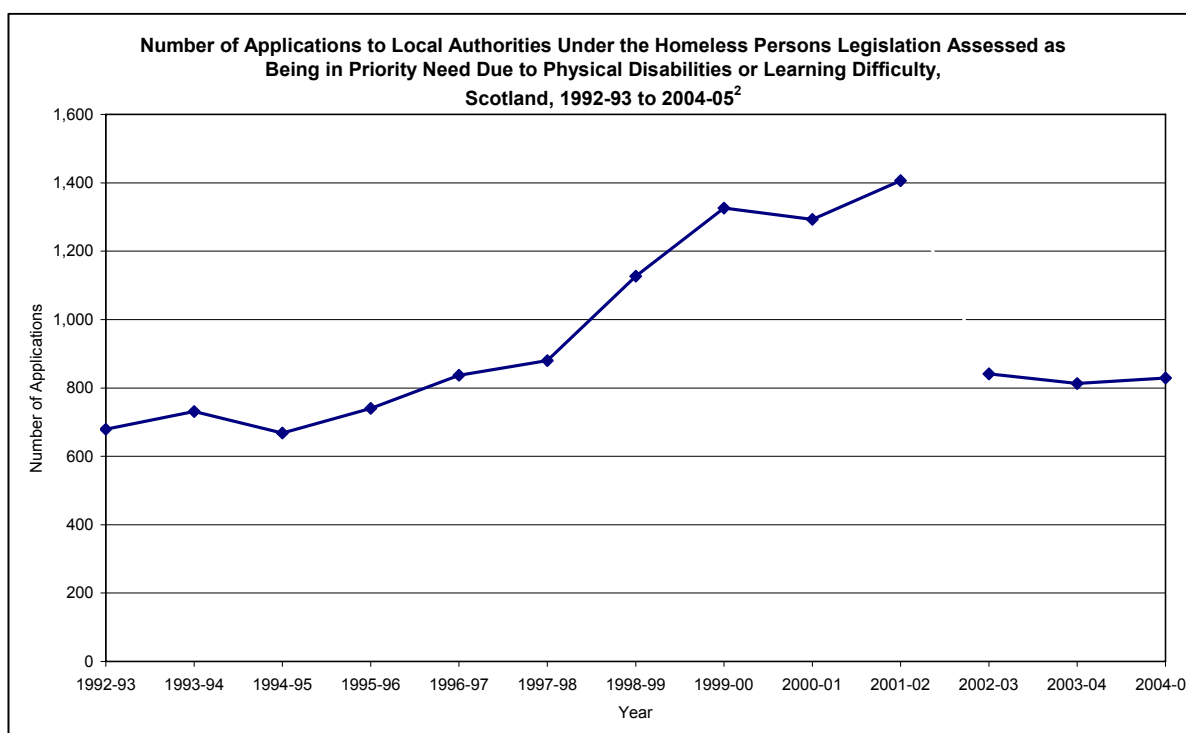
Publication

Operation of the Homeless Persons legislation in Scotland (Published 2005)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/03/27113728/0>

Homeless Applications to Local Authorities: Disability

In general, the number of disabled people making a homeless application to Local Authorities assessed as being a priority need (due to having a physical disability or learning disability) increased between 1992-93 and 2001-02, when the number peaked at 1,406. Figures from 2002 onwards are not comparable with figures for previous years due to changes in recording² but have remained relatively constant since 2002-03.



Source: Scottish Executive Housing Statistics

Notes: 1. Figures represent applicants assessed as being in priority need due to having a physical disability or learning need. This will not include applicants who may have disabilities but are recorded as being in priority need for some other reason.

2. The HL1 return was revised from 2001 to include a wider range of priority need categories, and this may have affected the recording of applicants assessed as being in priority need due to having disabilities.

Publications

Social Focus on Disability 2004

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/08/19818/41697>

Operation of the Homeless Persons Legislation in Scotland (Published 2005)

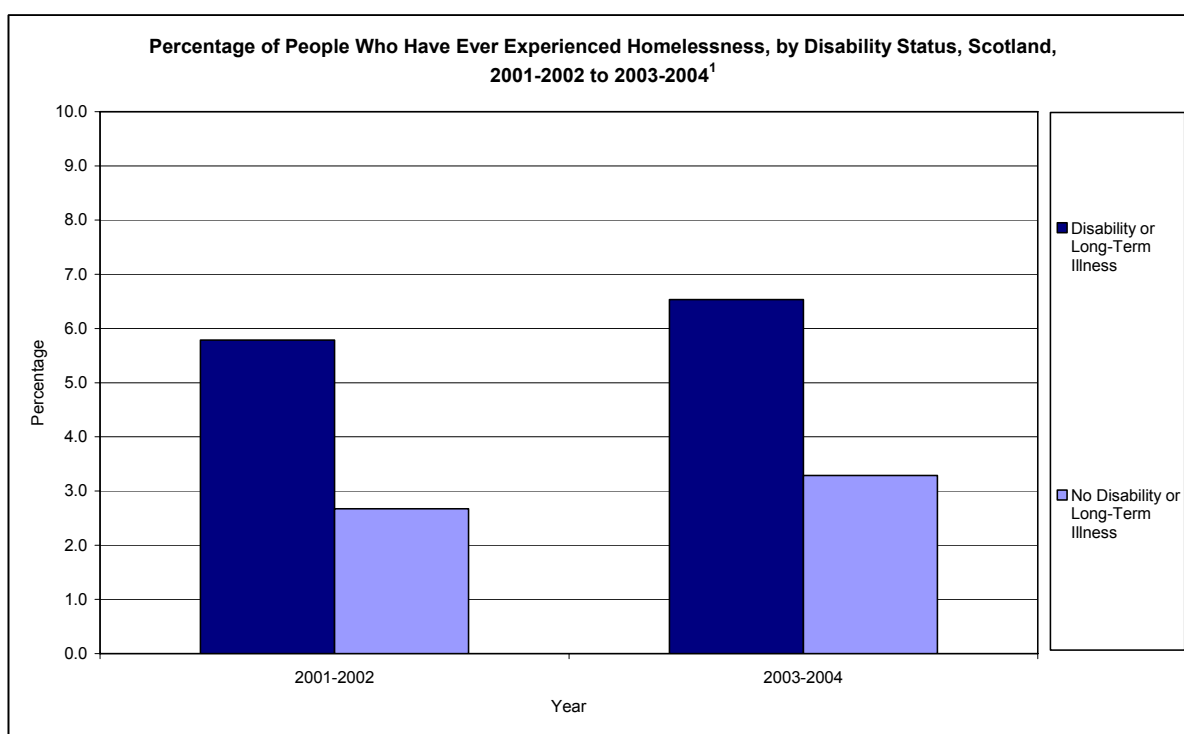
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/03/27113728/0>

Experience of Homelessness

Experience of Homelessness: Disability

The Scottish Household Survey estimates that people who have *ever* experienced homelessness are more likely to have with a disability or long-term illness.

Of people who have *ever* experienced homelessness, 6.5% reported having a disability or long-term illness in 2003-2004¹. This compares to 3.3% of those who do not report a disability or long-term illness. Comparable proportions for 2001-2002¹ are 5.8% and 2.7% respectively.



Source: Scottish Household Survey

Note: 1. Data covering two survey years have been combined due to small numbers.

Publication

Social Focus on Disability 2004

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/08/19818/41697>

Web Link

Scottish Household Survey

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/4031>

chapter twelve: **Social and Welfare**

12. SOCIAL & WELFARE

Introduction to Social & Welfare Issues and Equality

This section of the High Level Summary of Equality Statistics (HLSES) presents key information on social and welfare issues in Scotland across a number of equality dimensions including age, disability, ethnicity and gender. It reflects key areas of activity identified in the main High Level Summary of Statistics (HLSS) chapter on social and welfare issues (<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics>) from an equalities perspective and includes a few additional topics where these are particularly relevant to equality issues. Where the main HLSS publication presents data by any of these equality dimensions, these are also shown here for ease of reference.

As well as showing key high level trends, the analysis highlights where differences and potential areas of inequality may exist for social and welfare issues in Scotland for those groups outlined above. The analysis is not intended to provide a definitive set of equalities data and more detailed statistics across the equality dimensions, where available, are referenced in the links provided. It is also not possible to break down all topics by all equality dimensions.

There are limitations in how far some data can be broken down by the above equality dimensions. Data often contain small numbers, particularly in the case of smaller ethnic groups and to some extent disability. As such, some data show a high degree of volatility. In such instances, data may have been combined for multiple years or multiple ethnic groups, whilst in other cases data may be shown for a single year only. In other instances small data may have been suppressed in order to protect individuals' confidentiality

Possible reasons underlying the differences reported in this chapter are not detailed here. Factors which contribute to differences between equality groups represent a complex interplay of cultural, demographic and socio-economic factors and, as such are outwith the scope of this publication.

Income

A comprehensive set of income and age group definitions are provided at the end of this chapter.

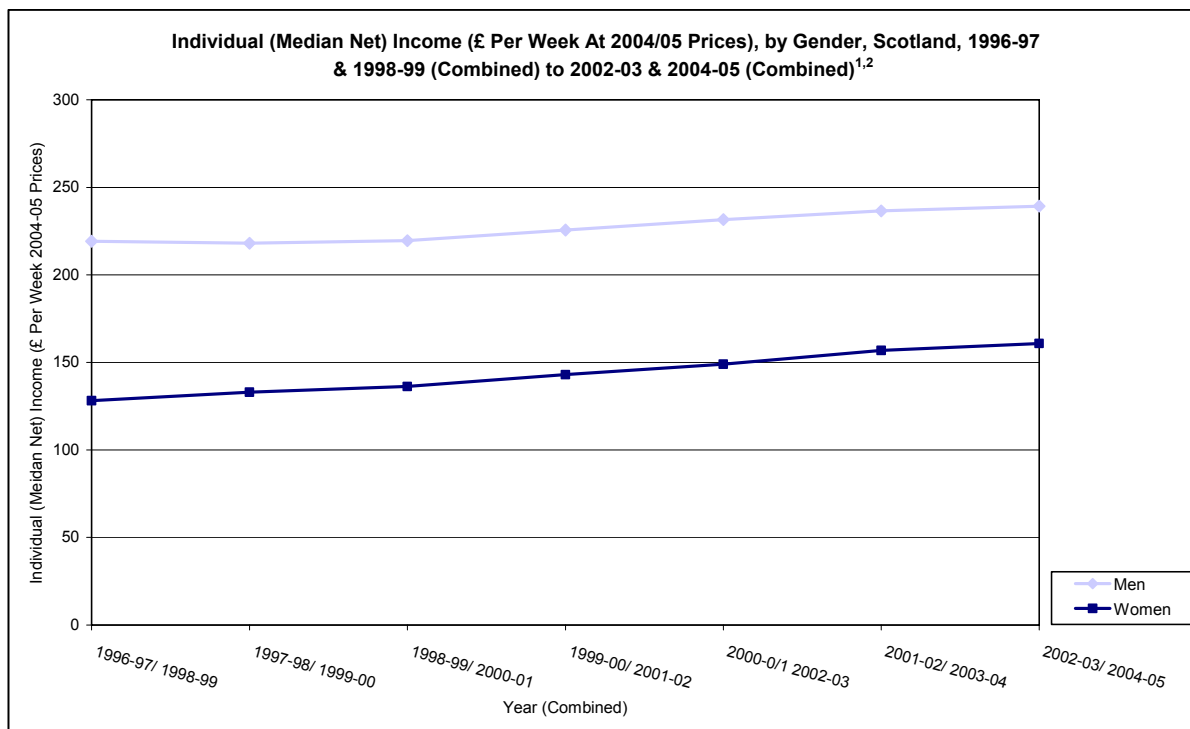
Individual Income

Individual Income: Gender

The individual income series provide estimates of the individual income of women and men and changes in income over time. These provide a means of comparing the income accruing to women and men, either directly or in their own right; that is income from all sources including earnings, investments, benefits, pensions and other sources. The individual income series do not provide a means of comparing the living standards of women and men, nor of different groups of women: the analyses take no account of the extent to which members of a household share their incomes or resources with other household members.

When looking at average income, median income is the preferred measure of average income as the income distribution is heavily skewed and the median is not affected by a few people with extremely high incomes to the same degree as the mean is.

The weekly median net individual income is 49% higher for males (£239) in 2003/04 - 2004/05 (combined) than females (£161). However this gap has narrowed somewhat over the past few years, for example in 1996/97 - 1998/99 (combined) income was 71% higher for males (£219) than females (£128).



Source: Individual Income - Women & Equality Unit - Department for Communities and Local Government

Notes: 1. Years have been combined due to small numbers.

2. From 2002-03 onwards there has been a doubling of the Scottish sample, therefore estimates from 2002-03 onwards should be less prone to fluctuation.

Publication

Social Focus on Women and Men 2002

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/sfwm/docs/sfwm-00.asp>

Web Link

Individual Incomes of Men and Women

http://www.womenandequalityunit.gov.uk/indiv_incomes/index.htm

Individual Income: Ethnic Group

Median weekly individual income is currently higher for white ethnic groups than for minority ethnic groups.

Individual (Median, Net) Income (£ Per Week At 2004-05 Prices) of Household Heads, By Combined Ethnic Group, 2002/03 to 2004/05¹		
£ Stirling		
Year (Combined)	Individual (Median, Net) Income (£ Per Week At 2004-05 Prices)	
	Household Head	
	Scotland	
	White Ethnic Groups	Minority Ethnic Groups
2002-03 to 2004-05	195	165

Source: Individual Income - Women & Equality Unit - Department for Communities and Local Government

Note: 1. Due to small sample sizes, reliable estimates for individual years and individual ethnic groups are not available and instead, data have been combined for multiple years and by broad ethnic group. Trend data are volatile due to small sample sizes and as such time series are not available.

Publication

Analysis of Ethnicity in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/02/18876/32937>

Web Link

Individual Incomes of Men and Women

http://www.womenandequalityunit.gov.uk/indiv_incomes/index.htm

Low Income

The following section is based on household income. The household (net disposable) income has been adjusted (equivalised) for the size and composition of the household, and can therefore, be used as a proxy for material living standards.

Relative low income is a measure of whether those in the lowest income households are keeping pace with the growth of income in the economy as a whole.

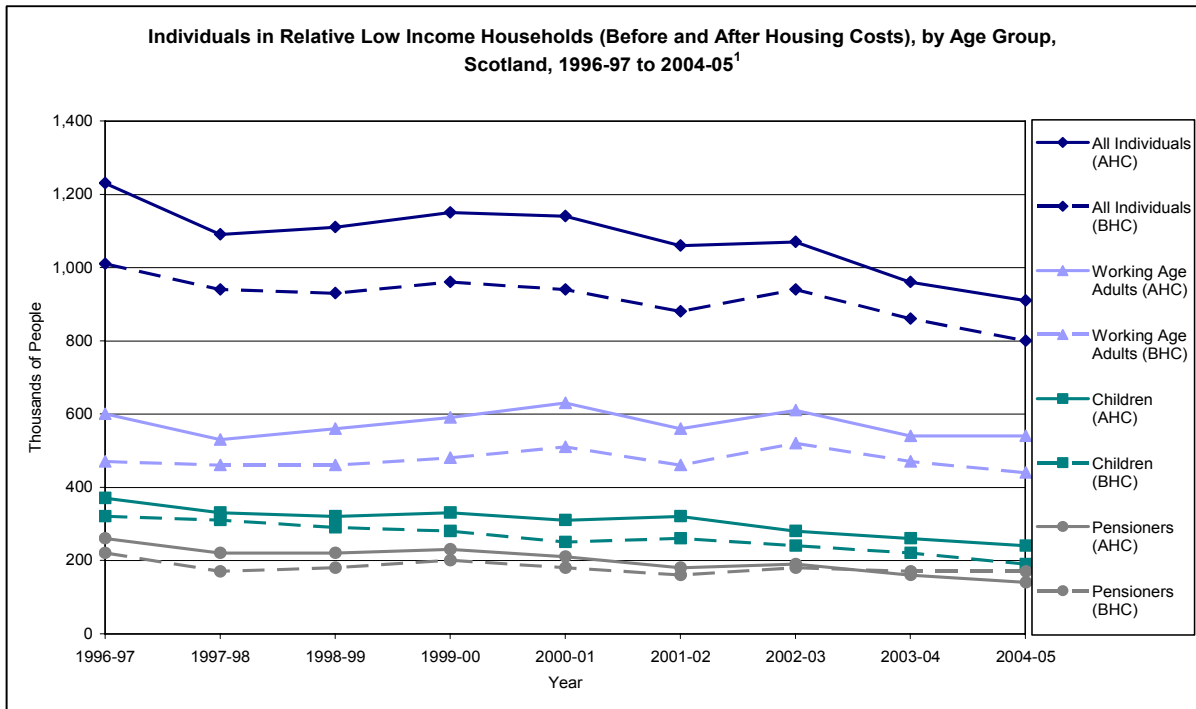
Individuals in Relative Low Income: Age

Over the past decade, the number of individuals in relative low income households has steadily decreased for all age groups but most markedly for children and pensioners.

Before Housing Costs - In 2004-05, 19% of all children live in relative low income households. The number of children in relative low income households decreased by 41% from 320,000 in 1996-97 to 190,000 in 2004-05. In 2004-05, 18% of all pensioners live in relative low income households. The number of pensioners in relative low income households decreased by 23% from 220,000 in 1996-97 to 170,000 in 2004-05. In 2004-05, 15% of working age adults live in relative low income households. The number of working age adults in relative low income has remained fairly steady between 1996-97 and 2004-05.

After Housing Costs - In 2004-05, 23% of children live in relative low income households. The number of children in relative low income households decreased by 35% from 370,000 in 1996-97 to 240,000 in 2004-05. In 2004-05, 16% of pensioners live in relative low income households. The number of pensioners in relative low income households decreased by 46% from 260,000 in 1996-97 to 140,000 in 2004-05. In 2004-05, 18% of working age adults live in relative low income households. The number of working age adults in relative low income has remained fairly steady between 1996-97 and 2004-05.

SOCIAL & WELFARE Equality



Source: Households Below Average Income (HBAI), Department of Work and Pensions

Note: 1. From 2002-03 onwards there has been a doubling of the Scottish sample, therefore estimates from 2002-03 onwards should be less prone to fluctuation.

Publication

Income and Benefits Statistics for Scotland

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/topics/statistics/18968/15950>

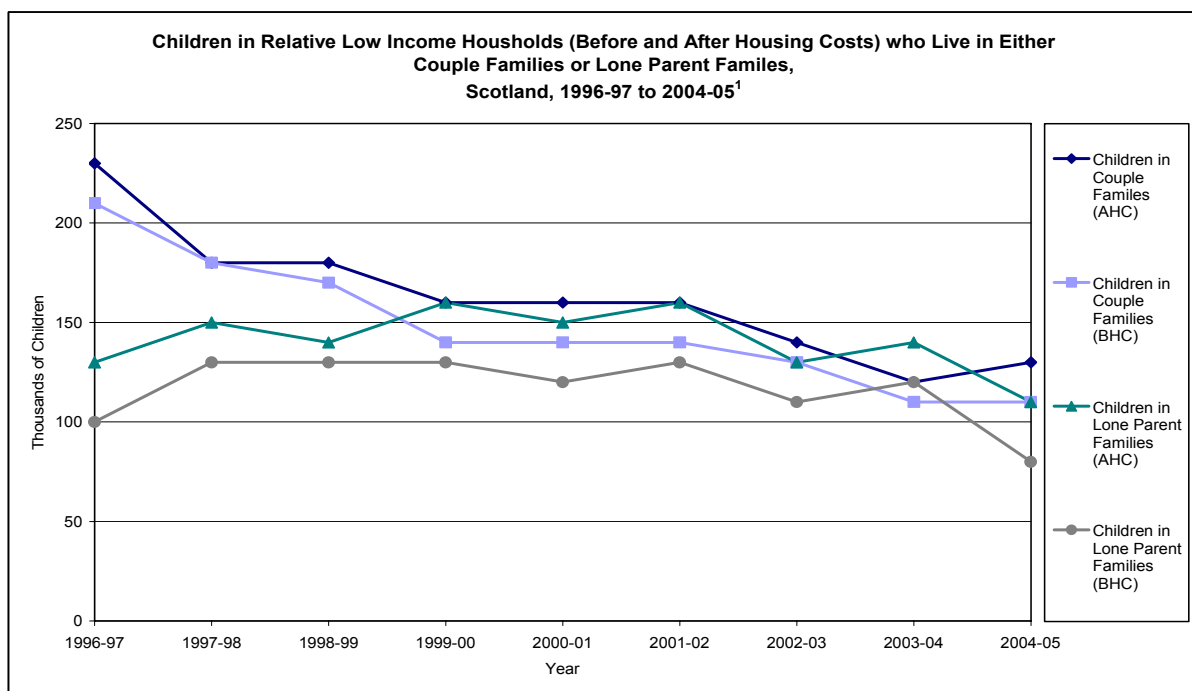
Individuals in Relative Low Income: Family Type & Age (Children)

Relative low income is a measure of whether those in the lowest income households are keeping pace with the growth of income in the economy as a whole.

Children in lone parent families are more likely to live in relative low income households than those in families with two parents.

Before Housing Costs - In 2004-05, 14% of children in families with two parents i.e. a couple, live in relative low income households. This compares to 31% of children in lone parent families. The number of children in couple families in relative low income households decreased by 48% from 210,000 in 1996-97 to 110,000 in 2004-05. By comparison, the number of children in lone parent families in relative low income decreased by 20% from 100,000 in 1996-97 to 80,000 in 2004-05.

After Housing Costs - In 2004-05, 17% of children in families with two parents i.e. a couple, live in relative low income households. This compares to 40% of children in lone parent families. The number of children in couple families in relative low income households decreased by 43% from 230,000 in 1996-97 to 130,000 in 2004-05. By comparison, the number of children in lone parent families in relative low income decreased by 15% from 130,000 in 1996-97 to 110,000 in 2004-05.



Source: Households Below Average Income (HBAI), Department of Work and Pensions

Note: 1. From 2002-03 onwards there has been a doubling of the Scottish sample, therefore estimates from 2002-03 onwards should be less prone to fluctuation.

Publication

Income and Benefits Statistics for Scotland

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/topics/statistics/18968/15950>

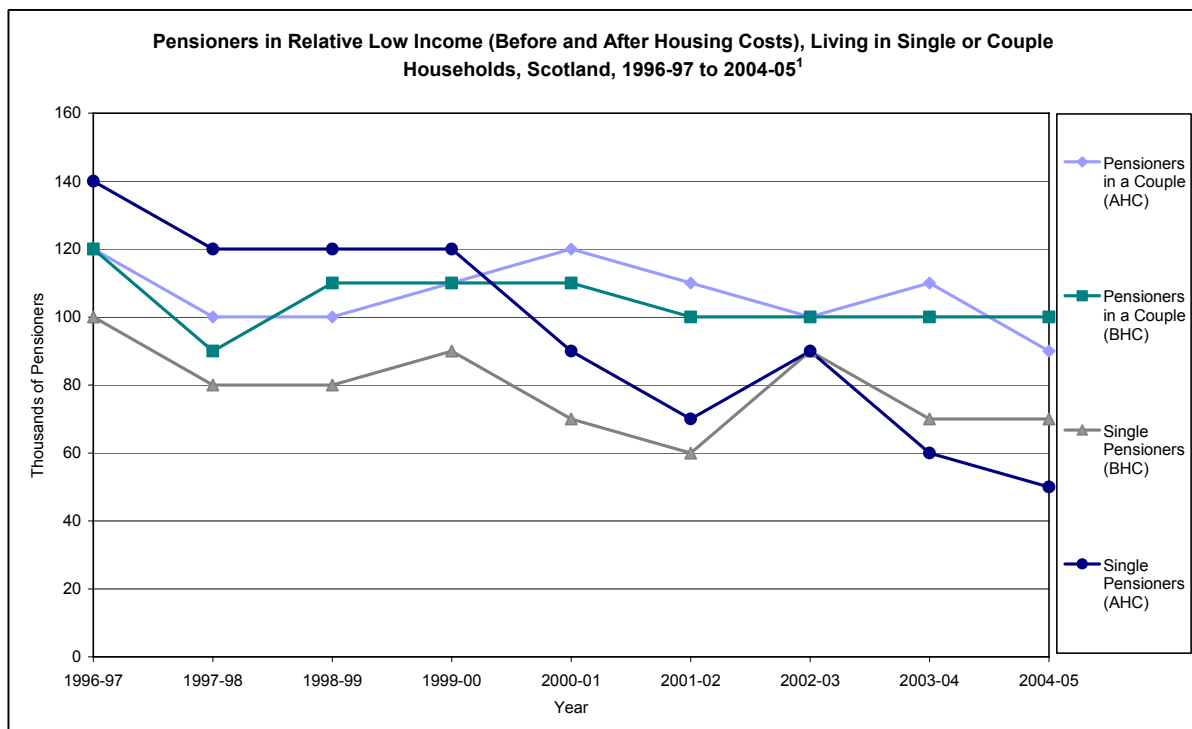
Individuals in Relative Low Income: Family Type & Age (Pensioners)

Relative low income is a measure of whether those in the lowest income households are keeping pace with the growth of income in the economy as a whole.

There is relatively little difference in the proportion of single pensioners and pensioners living as couple who are in relative low income households. However over the past decade the number of single pensioners living in relative low income households has decreased far more rapidly than for pensioners living as couples.

Before Housing Costs - In 2004-05, 19% of pensioners living as a couple were in relative low income households. This compares to 17% of single pensioners. The number of pensioner couples in relative low income households has decreased by 17% from 120,000 in 1996-97 to 100,000 in 2004-05. By comparison, the number of single pensioners living in relative low income households has decreased by 30% from 100,000 in 1996-97 to 70,000 in 2004-05.

After Housing Costs - In 2004-05, 17% of pensioners living as a couple were in relative low income households. This compares to 13% of single pensioners. The number of pensioner couples in relative low income households has decreased by 25% from 120,000 in 1996-97 to 90,000 in 2004-05. By comparison the number of single pensioners in relative low income households has decreased by 64% from 140,000 in 1996-97 to 50,000 in 2004-05.



Source: Households Below Average Income (HBAI), Department of Work and Pensions

Note: 1. From 2002-03 onwards there has been a doubling of the Scottish sample, therefore estimates from 2002-03 onwards should be less prone to fluctuation.

Publication

Income and Benefits Statistics for Scotland

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/topics/statistics/18968/15950>

Individuals in Relative Low Income: Family Type & Age (Working Age Adults)

Relative low income is a measure of whether those in the lowest income households are keeping pace with the growth of income in the economy as a whole.

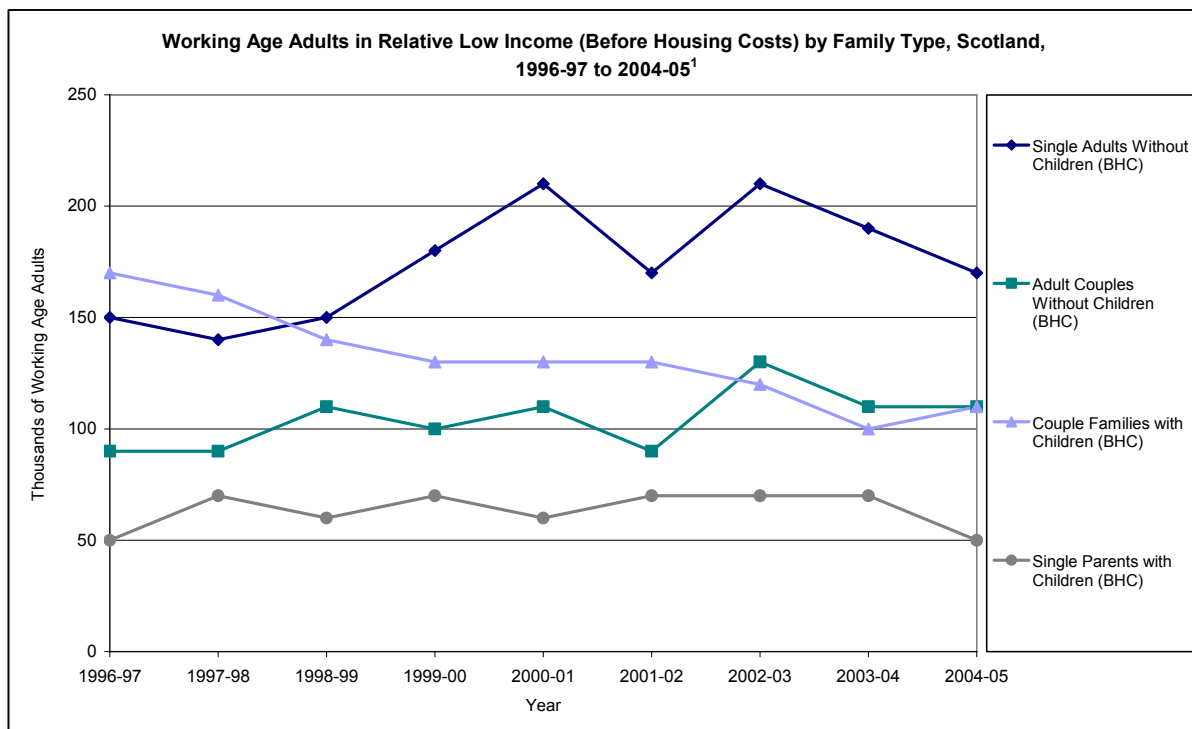
Lone parents with children are more likely to live in relative low income households than single adults or adult couples with or without children.

Before Housing Costs - In 2004-05, 18% of single adults without children are in relative low income households. This compares to 10% of adults living as a couple without children, 13% of adults living as a couple with children and 30% of single parents with children.

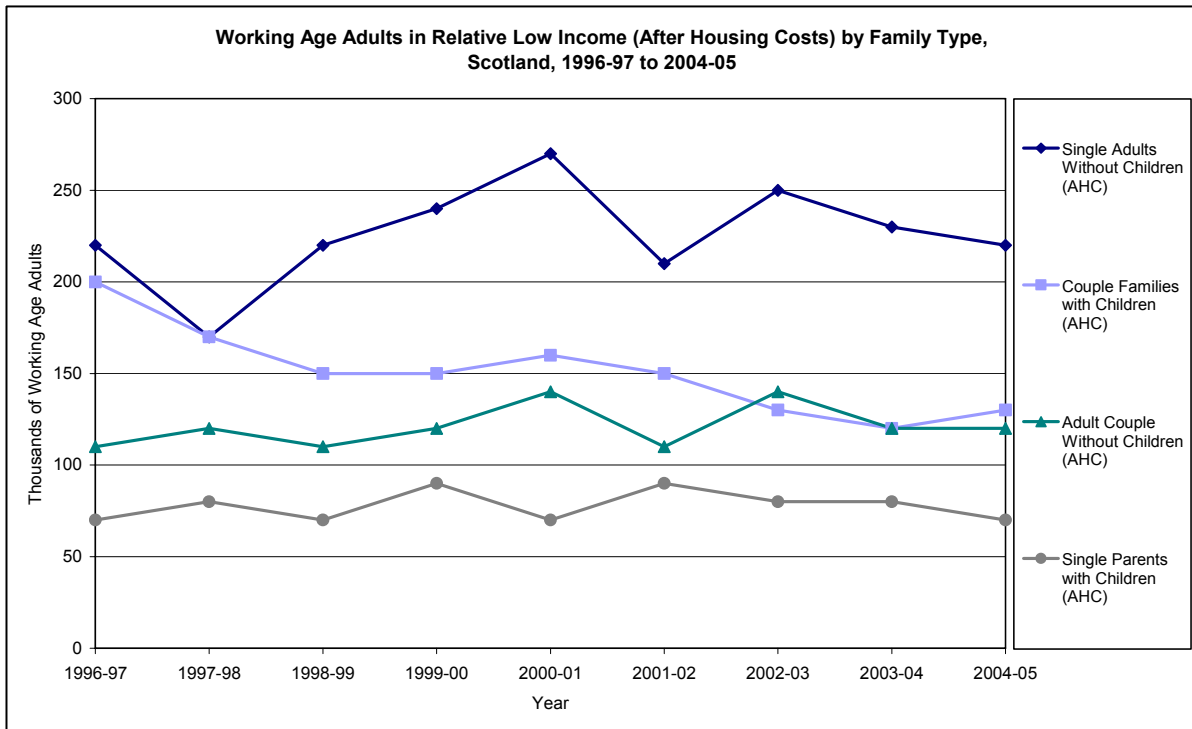
The number of single parents with children in relative low income households was 50,000 in 1996-97 and 2004-05. By comparison, the number of adults living as a couple with children in relative low income has decrease by 35% from 170,000 in 1996-97 to 110,000 in 2004-05.

After Housing Costs - In 2004-05, 23% of single adults without children are in relative low income households. This compares to 15% of adults living as a couple with children, 11% of adults living as a couple without children and 39% of single parents with children.

The number of single parents with children in relative low income households was 70,000 in 1996-97 and 2004-05. By comparison, the number of adults living as a couple with children in relative low income decreased by 35% from 200,000 in 1996-97 to 130,000 in 2004-05.



Cont'd...



Source: Households Below Average Income (HBAI), Department of Work and Pensions

Note: 1. From 2002-03 onwards there has been a doubling of the Scottish sample, therefore estimates from 2002-03 onwards should be less prone to fluctuation.

Publication

Income and Benefits Statistics for Scotland

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/topics/statistics/18968/15950>

Individuals in Relative Low Income: Household Employment Status: Age (Children)

Relative low income is a measure of whether those in the lowest income households are keeping pace with the growth of income in the economy as a whole.

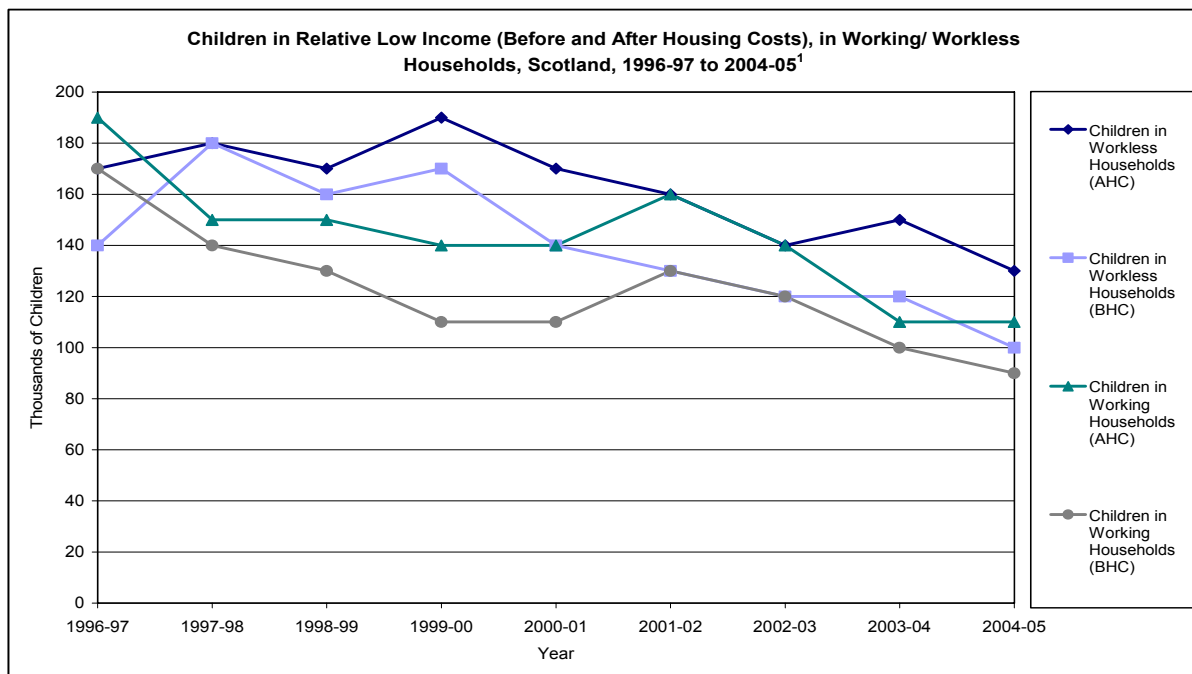
Children in workless households i.e. households with no income generated through employment, are more likely to live in relative low income than those in working households.

Before Housing Costs - In 2004-05, 58% of children in workless households are in relative low income. This compares to 11% of children in working households.

The number of children in workless households in relative low income has decreased by 29% from 140,000 in 1996-97 to 100,000 in 2004-05. By comparison, the number of children in working households in relative low income has decreased by 47% from 170,000 in 1996-97 to 90,000 in 2004-05.

After Housing Costs - In 2004-05, 72% of children in workless households are in relative low income. This compares to 13% of children in working households.

The number of children in workless households in relative low income has decreased by 24% from 170,000 in 1996-97 to 130,000 in 2004-05. By comparison, the number of children in working households in relative low income has decreased by 42% from 190,000 in 1996-97 to 110,000 in 2004-05.



Source: Households Below Average Income (HBAI), Department of Work and Pensions
 Note: 1. From 2002-03 onwards there has been a doubling of the Scottish sample, therefore estimates from 2002-03 onwards should be less prone to fluctuation.

**Individuals in Relative Low Income: Household Employment Status: Age
(Working Age Adults)**

Relative low income is a measure of whether those in the lowest income households are keeping pace with the growth of income in the economy as a whole.

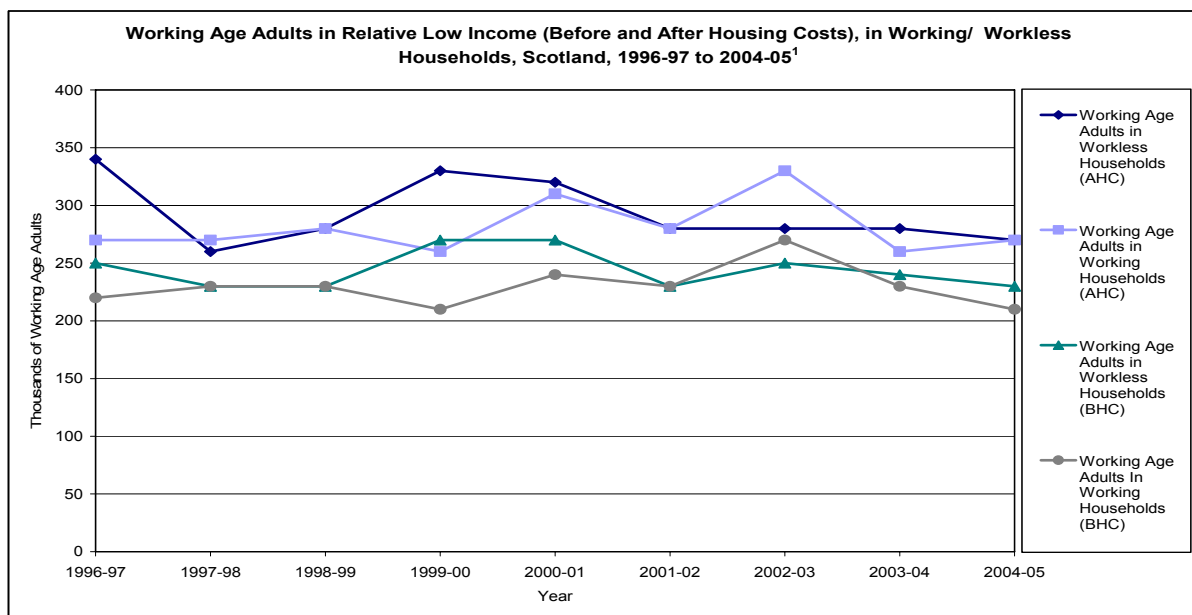
Adults in workless households i.e. households with no income generated through employment, are more likely to be in relative low income than adults in working households.

Before Housing Costs - In 2004-05, 53% of working age adults in workless households are in relative low income. This compares to 8% of adults in working households.

The number of working age adults in workless households in relative low income decreased by 8% from 250,000 in 1996-97 to 230,000 in 2004-05. By comparison, the number of working age adults in working households in relative low income decreased by 5% from 220,000 in 1996-97 to 210,000 in 2004-05.

After Housing Costs - In 2004-05, 61% of working age adults in workless households are in relative low income. This compares to 10% of adults in working households.

The number of working age adults in workless households in relative low income decreased by 21% from 340,000 in 1996-97 to 270,000 in 2004-05. By comparison, the number of working age adults in working households in relative low income was 270,000 in 1996-97 and 2004-05.



Source: Households Below Average Income (HBAI), Department of Work and Pensions

Note: 1. From 2002-03 onwards there has been a doubling of the Scottish sample, therefore estimates from 2002-03 onwards should be less prone to fluctuation.

Publication

Income and Benefits Statistics for Scotland

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/topics/statistics/18968/15950>

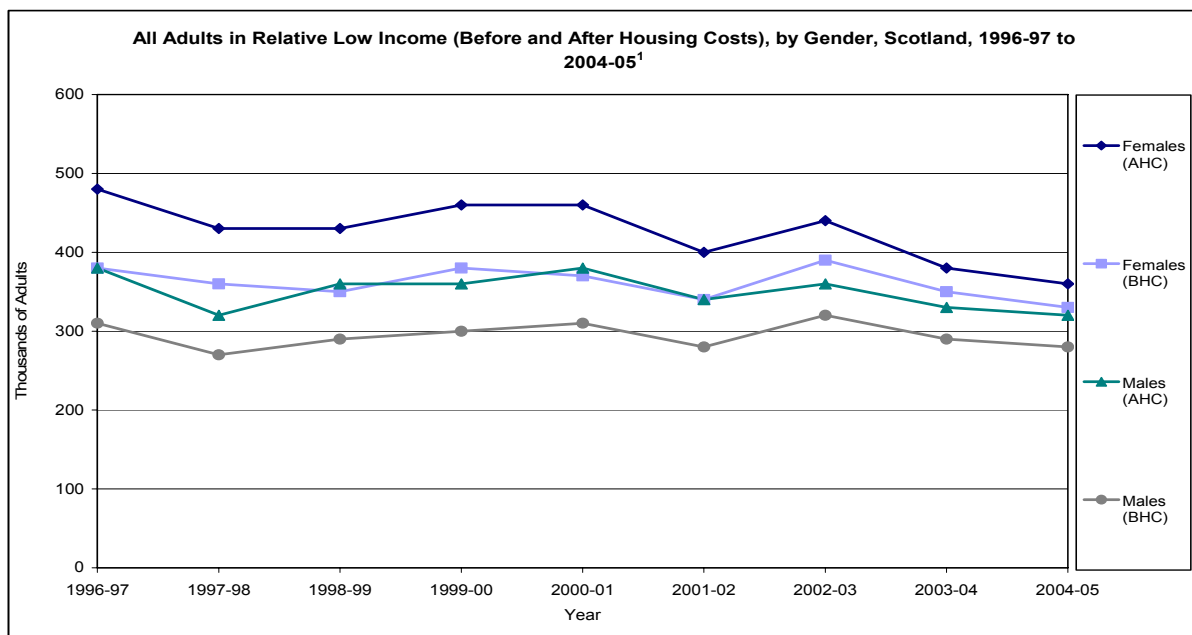
Individuals in Relative Low Income: Gender & Age (All Adults)

Relative low income is a measure of whether those in the lowest income households are keeping pace with the growth of income in the economy as a whole.

There is relatively little difference in the proportion of males and females living in low income households. However over the past decade, the number of females living in relative low income households has decreased more rapidly than for males.

Before Housing Costs - In 2004-05, 16% of all females live in relative low income households and this compares to 15% of males. The number of males in relative low income households has fallen by 10% from 310,000 in 1996-97 to 280,000 in 2004-05. The number of females in relative low income households has fallen by 13% from 380,000 to 330,000 during this period.

After Housing Costs - In 2004-05, 17% of both females and males live in relative low income households. The number of males in relative low income households has fallen by 16% from 380,000 in 1996-97 to 320,000 in 2004-05. The number of females in relative low income households has fallen by 25% from 480,000 to 360,000 during this period.



Source: Households Below Average Income (HBAI), Department of Work and Pensions
 Note: 1. From 2002-03 onwards there has been a doubling of the Scottish sample, therefore estimates from 2002-03 onwards should be less prone to fluctuation.

Publication

Social Focus on Women and Men 2002
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/sfwm/docs/sfwm-00.asp>

Web Link

Income and Benefits Statistics for Scotland
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/topics/statistics/18968/15950>

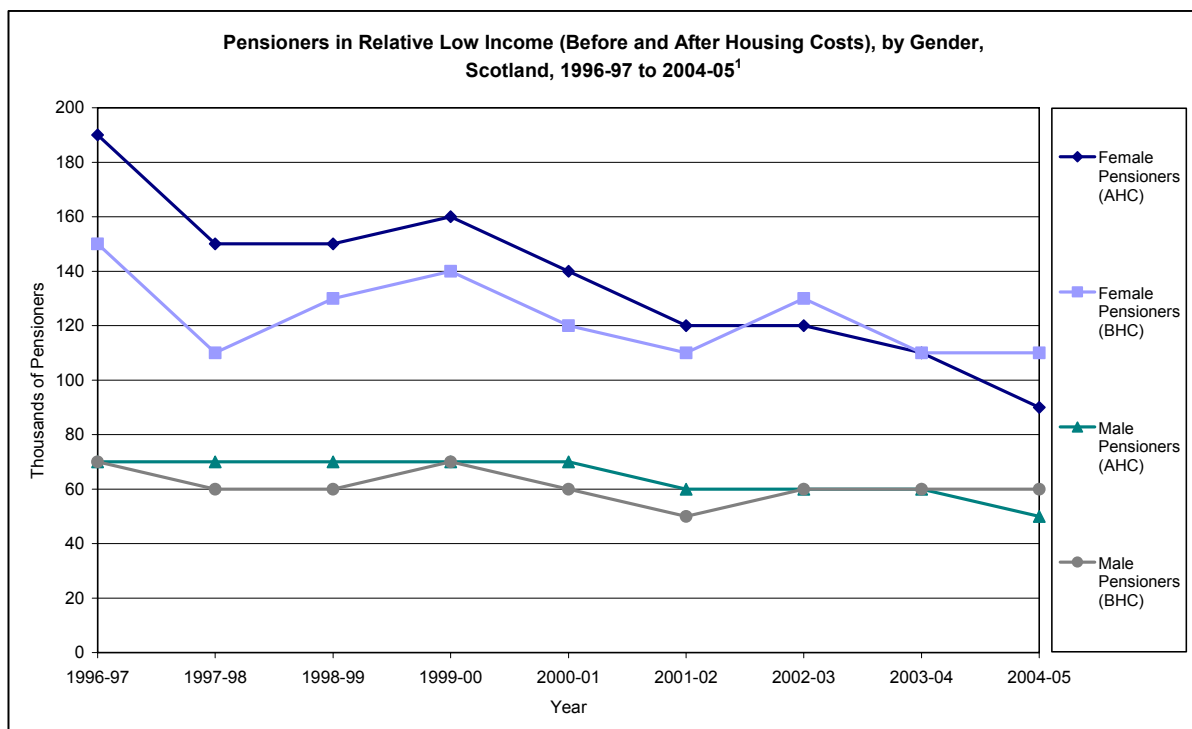
Individuals in Relative Low Income: Gender & Age (Pensioners)

Relative low income is a measure of whether those in the lowest income households are keeping pace with the growth of income in the economy as a whole.

There is relatively little difference in the proportion of male and female pensioners living in relative low income. However over the past decade the number of female pensioners living in relative low income has decreased more markedly than for males.

Before Housing Costs - In 2004-05, 18% of both male and female pensioners live in relative low income households. The number of female pensioners living in relative low income has decreased by 27% from 150,000 in 1996-97 to 110,000 in 2004-05. By comparison, the number of male pensioners living in relative low income has decreased by 14% from 70,000 in 1996-97 to 60,000 in 2004-05

After Housing Costs - In 2004-05, 16% of female pensioners live in relative low income households. This compares to 15% of male pensioners. The number of female pensioners living in relative low income has decreased by 53% from 190,000 in 1996-97 to 90,000 in 2004-05. By comparison, the number of male pensioners living in relative low income has decreased by 29% from 70,000 in 1996-97 to 50,000 in 2004-05



Source: Households Below Average Income (HBAI), Department of Work and Pensions
 Note: 1. From 2002-03 onwards there has been a doubling of the Scottish sample, therefore estimates from 2002-03 onwards should be less prone to fluctuation.

Web Link

Income and Benefits Statistics for Scotland

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/topics/statistics/18968/15950>

Individuals in Relative Low Income: Age & Disability

Before Housing Costs

In 2004-05, just under a quarter (22%) of **all individuals** living in households with at least one disabled adult or disabled child were living in relative low income, compared to 14% of those in households with no disabled adults or disabled children.

In 2004-05, 26% of all **children** living in households with at least one disabled adult or disabled child were living in relative low income, compared to 17% of those in households with no disabled adults or disabled children.

In 2004-05, 25% of all **working-age adults** living in households with at least one disabled adult or disabled child were living in relative low income, compared to 12% of those living in households with no disabled adults or disabled children.

In 2004-05, 17% of all **pensioners** living in households with at least one disabled adult or disabled child were living in relative low income, compared to 20% of those living in households with no disabled adults or disabled children.

After Housing Costs

In 2004-05, just under a quarter (24%) of **all individuals** living in households with at least one disabled adult or disabled child were living in relative low income, compared to 16% of those in households with no disabled adults or disabled children.

In 2004-05, 32% of all **children** living in households with at least one disabled adult or disabled child were living in relative low income, compared to 20% of those in households with no disabled adults or disabled children.

In 2004-05, 30% of all **working-age adults** living in households with at least one disabled adult or disabled child were living in relative low income, compared to 14% of those living in households with no disabled adults or disabled children.

In 2004-05, 14% of all **pensioners** living in households with at least one disabled adult or disabled child were living in relative low income, compared to 17% of those living in households with no disabled adults or disabled children.

Source: Households Below Average Income (HBAI), Department of Work and Pensions

Publications

Social Focus on Disability 2004

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/08/19818/41697>

Income and Benefits Statistics for Scotland

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/topics/statistics/18968/15950>

Individuals in Relative Low Income: Ethnic Group

Relative low income is a measure of whether those in the lowest income households are keeping pace with the growth of income in the economy as a whole.

Before Housing Costs - In 2004-05, 25% of all individuals living in households headed by an adult from a minority ethnic group were living in relative low income households, compared to 16% of those living in households headed by an adult from a white ethnic group.

After Housing Costs - In 2004-05, 29% of all individuals living in households headed by an adult from a minority ethnic group were living in relative low income households, compared to 18% of those living in households headed by an adult from a white ethnic group.

Source: Households Below Average Income (HBAI), Department of Work and Pensions

Publications

Analysis of Ethnicity in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/02/18876/32937>

Income and Benefits Statistics for Scotland

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/topics/statistics/18968/15950>

Deprived Areas

The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) is the Scottish Executive's official measure for identifying small area concentrations of multiple deprivation across all of Scotland. Detailed information about how the SIMD is constructed can be found on the web site referenced below.

Deprived Areas: Gender

The following data are based on the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2006.

Scotland's 2001 Census day population was 5,062,011, of whom almost 780,000 (15.3%) live in the 15% most deprived areas across Scotland. Of all females, 412,218 (15.7%) live in the 15% most deprived areas, compared to 363,999 (15.0%) of all males.

Scottish Population, by Sex, Residing in the 15% Most Deprived Areas and Rest of Scotland, 2001						
	Numbers, <i>Column Percentages</i>					
	All People		Males		Females	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
15% Most Deprived Areas	776,217	15.3	363,999	15.0	412,218	15.7
Rest of Scotland	4,285,794	84.7	2,068,495	85.0	2,217,299	84.3
Scotland	5,062,011	100.0	2,432,494	100.0	2,629,517	100.0

Source: Population data - General Register Office for Scotland (GROS), 2001 Census
Deprived areas data - Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2006

Publications

Social Focus on Women and Men 2002

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/sfwm/docs/sfwm-00.asp>

Social Focus on Deprived Areas 2005

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/SocialFocusOnDeprivedAreas>

Web Link

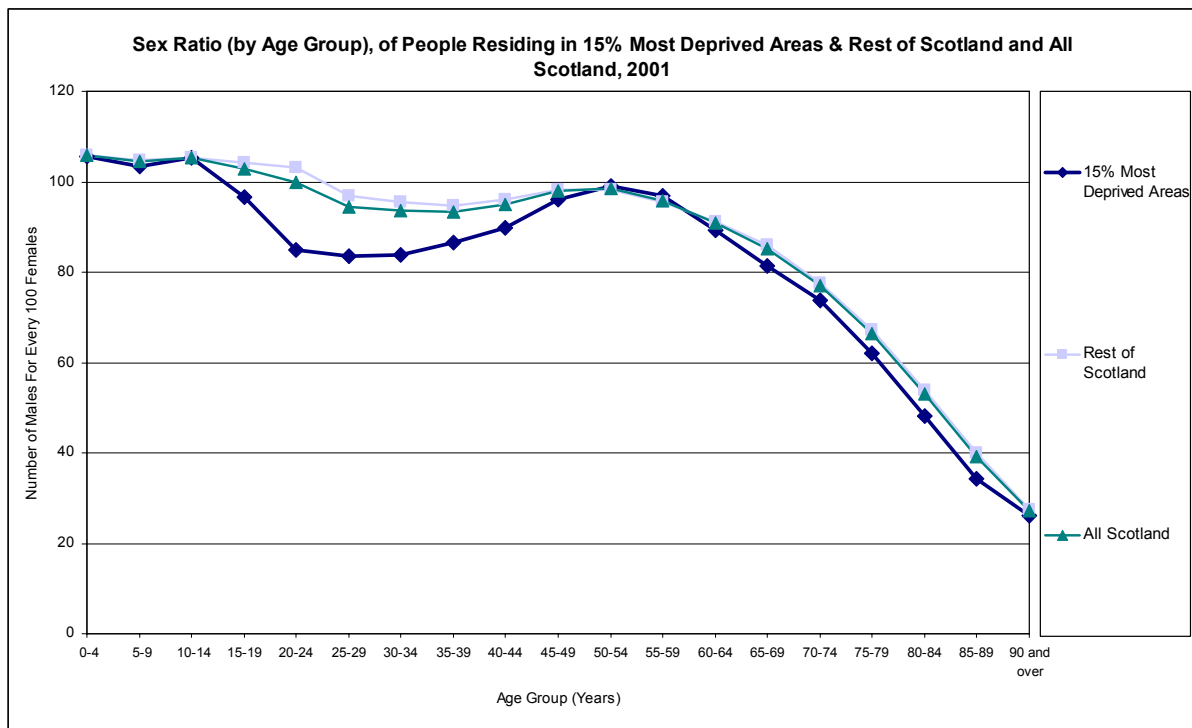
Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/SIMD>

Deprived Areas: Age & Gender

The data used in the following analysis are based on the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2006.

Overall in Scotland there are 93 males for every 100 females. This is not surprising given that female life expectancy is higher than that of males. However, there are differences in the sex ratios for the younger age groups for the 15% most deprived areas compared to the rest of Scotland; in particular there are higher proportions of females in the 20 to 44 and 65 to 89 age groups living in the 15% most deprived areas. The proportion of lone parents living in the most deprived areas is one factor explaining the dip in the sex ratio in the 20 to 44 age groups, while premature mortality among males is a factor in the 65 to 89 age groups. Understanding other factors would need further analysis. The Census shows that 93% of all lone parent households (with dependent children) in the 10% most deprived areas are female lone parent households compared with 88% in the 10% least deprived areas.



Source: Age & sex data -General Register Office for Scotland (GROS), 2001 Census
Deprived area data - Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2006

Publications

Social Focus on Women and Men 2002

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/sfwm/docs/sfwm-00.asp>

Social Focus on Deprived Areas 2005

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/SocialFocusOnDeprivedAreas>

Web Link

Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/SIMD>

Deprived Areas: Age

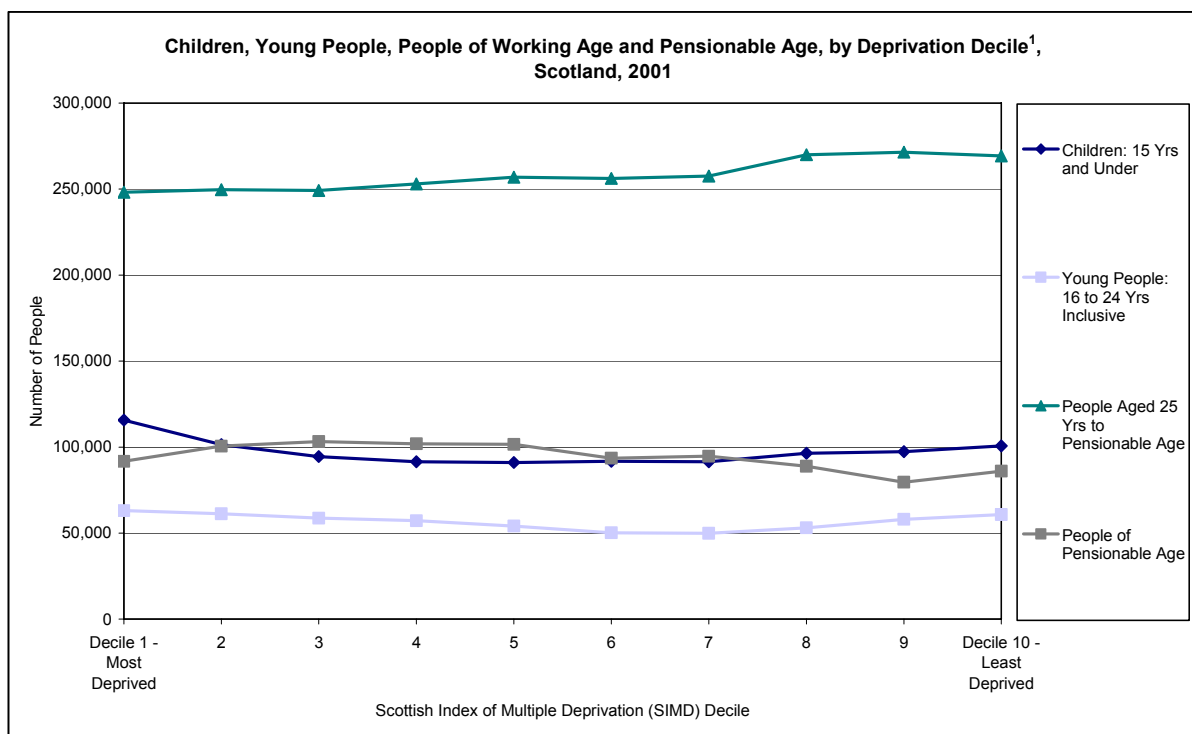
The data used in the following analysis are based on the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2006.

There are some differences in the age structure across deprived areas, particularly for children.

Looking at the spread of children across deprived areas, there are high numbers in the most deprived areas (deciles 1 and 2) but a high number also reside in the least deprived areas (decile 10).

The spread of young people aged 16 to 24 years dips in deciles 6, 7 & 8 which tend to be the more rural areas.

There are relatively more people aged 25 years to pensionable age in the less deprived areas. Pensioners are less likely than average to live in either the most or least deprived areas which tend to be more urban areas.



Source: Age Data - General Register Office for Scotland (GROS), 2001 Census
Deprived Areas Data - Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2006

Note: 1. In this instance, a decile refers to Scotland divided into 10% portions.

Publication

Social Focus on Deprived Areas 2005

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/SocialFocusOnDeprivedAreas>

Web Link

Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/SIMD>

Deprived Areas: Ethnic Group

The data used in the following analysis are based on the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2006.

The 2001 Census shows that there are just over 100,000 people describing themselves as from minority ethnic groups in Scotland. This equates to some 2% of the population. Analysing the minority ethnic backgrounds of people by the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation is not straightforward. Whilst differing levels of deprivation and poverty are a major factor, results should be considered in the context of small populations, differing concentrations in large urban areas (where there are more deprived areas) and other factors such as the age structure of different groups, family composition and housing tenure.

The analysis shows that people describing themselves as belonging to groups including Other White British, Other White, Indian and Chinese are more likely to live in the least deprived deciles. People describing themselves as belonging to the following groups; Other South Asian, African and Black Scottish or Other Black have higher than average proportions of their population living the most deprived deciles.

Ethnic Group ¹ by Deprivation Decile ² , Scotland, 2001											
Numbers & Row Percentages											
Ethnic Group	Population	Decile 1 (Most Deprived)	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 10 (Least Deprived)
White Scottish	4,459,071	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	9
Other White British	373,685	4	5	6	7	10	12	13	14	14	16
White Irish	49,428	12	10	11	10	9	8	8	10	10	12
Other White	78,150	6	6	7	8	9	9	10	12	13	19
Indian	15,037	5	6	8	8	7	7	9	13	17	19
Pakistani	31,793	9	8	12	16	7	8	8	9	11	12
Bangladeshi	1,981	10	11	11	8	9	5	9	12	13	12
Other South Asian	6,196	14	12	8	7	7	6	7	11	11	16
Chinese	16,310	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	12	15	21
Caribbean	1,778	11	9	11	8	9	9	9	10	10	13
African	5,118	18	13	9	9	7	8	6	8	8	14
Black Scottish or Other Black	1,129	19	12	12	10	8	7	7	8	9	10
Other Ethnic Background	9,571	11	9	8	8	7	8	8	11	13	18
Any Mixed Background	12,764	11	9	10	9	9	8	8	11	11	15
All People	5,062,011	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

Source: Ethnic group data - General Register Office for Scotland (GROS), 2001 Census
Deprived areas data - Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2006

- Notes: 1. Some cells are based on counts of less than 100.
2. In this instance a decile refers to Scotland divided in 10% portions.

Publications

Analysis of Ethnicity in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/02/18876/32937>

Social Focus on Deprived Areas 2005

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/SocialFocusOnDeprivedAreas>

Web Link

Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/SIMD>

Definitions of Income

Individual and Household Income

Individual income measures income that has been accrued to all adult men and women either directly or in their own right. Individual income estimates do not however, provide a means of comparing living standards of women and men as it does not take into account the extent to which members of a household share their incomes or resources with other household members. In order to estimate living standards we therefore use 'household income' which has to be adjusted or 'equivalised' to compare households that vary in size and composition. The median is most commonly used to represent average income due to the highly skewed nature of the income distribution, which leads to the very high incomes of a few having a disproportionate impact on the mean.

Individual Income Definitions

Total individual income: equal to gross income, defined as income from all sources received by an individual, plus tax credits.

Net individual income (as used in this chapter): income from all sources received by an individual net of income tax and National Insurance contributions.

Disposable individual income: includes Housing Benefit, Council Tax Benefit and property income from letting and sub-letting (apportioned across household adults where appropriate), and deducts National Insurance contributions, income tax payments, childcare costs, travel to work costs, parental contributions to students living away from home, maintenance and child support payments (which are deducted from the income of the person making the payment), and housing costs (including Council Tax, all costs apportioned across household adults where appropriate).

Household Income Definitions

Total household income: total income from all sources including from Tax Credits, *before* deductions of income tax and National Insurance.

Net household income: total income *after* deductions for income tax and National Insurance contributions.

Net disposable household income: total income *after* deductions for income tax, National Insurance Contributions, council tax, pension contributions and maintenance payments.

Equivalised net disposable household income (as used in this chapter): 'Equivalised' income is used to allow comparisons of living standards between different household types. Income is adjusted to take into account variations in the size and composition of the household. This adjustment reflects the fact that a family of several people requires a higher income than a single person in order for both households to enjoy a comparable standard of living. The key assumption is that all individuals in the household benefit equally from the combined (equivalised) income of the household. There are several different equivalence scales. The household income estimates contained in this chapter use the McClements equivalisation scale.

There are distinct equivalence scales used for income before housing costs (BHC) and income after housing costs (AHC).

Before housing costs: Net disposable income, equivalised using the before housing costs equivalisation scale. Certain incomes in kind are included such as free school meals and TV licenses for over 75s.

After housing costs: Net disposable income with income as for BHC but with rent/mortgage payments, water charges, structural insurance premiums, ground rent and service charges deducted. This is equivalised using the after housing costs equivalisation scale.

Relative low income (as used in this chapter): Individuals living in households whose equivalised income is below 60% of GB median income in the same year.

Definitions of Age

The data reported in this chapter refer to working age adults and pensioners. Working age adults is defined as females aged 16 to 59 years and males aged 16 to 64 years. Pensioners refers to females aged 60 and over and males aged 65 and over.

Publications

For further information on income definitions and sources of income see the 'Guide To Income Statistics', Scottish Economic Statistics 2004

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/library5/finance/ses04-00.asp>.

For further information on individual incomes see 'Individual Incomes of Men and Women 1996/97 to 2004/05

http://www.womenandequalityunit.gov.uk/indiv_incomes/index.htm

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SCOTTISH EXECUTIVE STATISTICIAN GROUP

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OUR AIM

To provide relevant and reliable information, analysis and advice that meets the needs of government, business and the people of Scotland.

OBJECTIVES

1. To produce statistics and analysis relevant to user needs by
 - Developing our understanding of customer requirements to ensure statistics are kept relevant and analysis is well targeted;
 - Developing the range of statistics and analysis we produce;
 - Where practicable improving timeliness;
 - Providing more statistics disaggregated by age, gender and ethnicity;
 - Developing more data for small areas through the Neighbourhood Statistics project;
 - Contributing to production of comparable statistics across the UK and internationally.
2. To ensure effective use of our statistics by
 - Contributing more directly to policy processes inside and where possible outside government;
 - Improving access to and presentation of data and analysis;
 - Improving the advice provided on statistics.
3. To work effectively with users and providers by
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 - Involving users and providers in planning developments in outputs and processes;
 - Minimising the burden on data providers through dropping or streamlining collections as appropriate, to ensure the benefits of the information justify the costs of collection.
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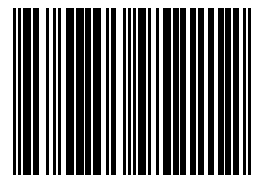
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