

ANALYSIS OF RELIGION IN THE 2001 CENSUS
Summary Report

Office of the Chief Statistician
February 2005



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CONTENTS

	Page
Introduction	3
1. Demographics	6
Scottish Population	6
Age Profiles	10
Country of Birth	13
Ethnicity	13
Marital Status	15
Religion of spouse	18
Religion of opposite sex co-habiting couples	20
Ascribed religion of children by religion of parents	22
Family structure and number of dependent children	23
Lone parent families	24
Multiple family households	25
Urban Rural Scotland	27
Household access to cars	28
Local authority analysis	29
2. Housing	32
Accommodation Type	32
Household Tenure	33
Rented Accommodation	35
Communal Establishments	36
Occupancy Rating	37
3. Qualifications and Education	39
Highest Level of Qualification	39
No Qualifications	41
Student Population	42
4. Labour Market	44
Economic Activity	44
Unemployed	47
Self-employed	50
Size of Organisations	52
Occupation and Industry of Employment	53
Hours Worked	55
Socio-Economic Classification	56
5. Health and Care	58
Self-assessed Health	58
Long-term limiting illness and disability	60
Provision of Care	62
Annex	64

INTRODUCTION

The Scottish Executive has made a commitment in its Statistics Plan to develop and publish statistics across the different equality groups. This report helps contribute towards this commitment by publishing detailed information from the 2001 Census for each of the main religion groups in Scotland. Analysis has been carried out across the main policy areas (housing, education, labour market, and health) to provide detailed profiles of the different faith groups living in Scotland today. Comparisons have been made to highlight differences both between and within the different religions.

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

Background

In order to inform the development and monitoring of anti-discrimination policies, Scottish Ministers and the Parliament decided, after much consultation, that questions on religion should be included for the first time in the 2001 Census of Scotland, although on a voluntary basis.

A religion question was also included in the 2001 Census for England and Wales, with the primary purpose to collect more detailed information about particular ethnic minority groups. The situation in Scotland is slightly different as ethnic minorities make up a much smaller proportion of the population (2% compared with 8% in the UK overall); thus, the focus was to obtain more reliable data to identify differences within Scottish society associated with the main religious denominations – Church of Scotland and Roman Catholicism.

There were two separate questions on religion included in the 2001 Census of Scotland. The first question asked about current religion and the second asked about religion of upbringing. A copy of the questions is shown in Annex A.1.

Structure of the report

The report is divided into five chapters and analyses the characteristics of each religion group, as follows:

Chapter 1 – Demographics – this provides information on the population of Scotland covering topics such as the age and sex of the population, ethnicity and marital status of household members. Information is also included on religion of spouse and ascribed religion of children.

Chapter 2 – Housing – this looks at the housing circumstances of each religion group. It covers housing tenure, types of properties in which people live, rented accommodation and the degree of over-crowding.

Chapter 3 – Qualifications and Education – this section focuses on the highest level of qualification achieved and examines any differences across religions by age. Information is also provided on the student population in Scotland.

Chapter 4 – Labour Market – this examines the economic circumstances of people from different religions. It looks at whether people work, the types of work they do, and the number of hours they work. It also covers the circumstances of non-working adults and the situation of women of working age.

Chapter 5 – Health and Care – this section provides information on self-assessed health and limiting long-term illness, and looks at how this differs across the religion groups. There is also information on the provision of care to family members, friends or neighbours.

Throughout the report the analyses are based on current religion, unless otherwise stated.

Findings

Some of the findings in the report include:

- Over a quarter (28%) of people in Scotland who answered the current religion question stated that they had no religion. There are 65% of people who identified themselves as Christian¹, making this the largest religious group. The second largest religious group is Muslim, despite accounting for less than 1% of the Scottish population.
- Age Distribution – Muslims have the youngest age profile with 31% aged under 16 years.
- Geographic Distribution – The minority religion groups tend to be concentrated in the large urban cities of Glasgow and Edinburgh. Nearly half (49%) of the people of the Jewish religion live in East Renfrewshire.
- Ethnicity - Two-thirds of Muslims (67%) are of Pakistani origin. Sikhs and Hindus are predominantly Indian with 86% and 82% respectively from this ethnic group. The most ethnically diverse religious group is Buddhism.
- Education – Around 2 in 5 Sikhs (42%) and Muslims (39%) aged between 16 and 74 have no qualifications. This compares with around a third (33%) of all people in Scotland (aged 16-74).
- Labour Market – The Muslim unemployment rate is highest at 13%, which is nearly double the overall unemployment rate for Scotland (7%).
- Health and Disability – Just over a quarter (26%) of males and 29% of females aged 75 and over report poor health. This varies considerably across the religion groups, with Hindi women and Sikh men (aged 75+) being most likely to report the worst health, 53% and 45% respectively of each group consider themselves to be in poor health.

¹ This includes Church of Scotland, Roman Catholic and Other Christian.

- Christian denominations – The Church of Scotland and Other Christian groups have an older age profile than Roman Catholics, with over 45% and 40%, respectively, aged over 50, compared to 32% of Roman Catholics. These differences in the age profiles may impact on other comparisons and should be considered when drawing any conclusions. A greater proportion of Roman Catholic families have dependent children (48%); this compares with 39% of Other Christians and 36% of people from the Church of Scotland. Roman Catholics are much more likely to live in large urban areas (54% compared to 33% for Church of Scotland and 32% for Other Christians).

Variations in base sizes for tables

Throughout the report, different population bases are used for different tables. Some questions in the Census apply to ‘all people’, whereas others may only apply to ‘all people in households’ (excludes those people living in communal establishments) and thus the base is correspondingly lower.

The population base which has been used is clearly marked in each table or chart heading.

2001 Census in Scotland

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

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

Further information on the Census can be obtained from GROS using the contact details below:

Customer Services
Dissemination and Census Analysis Branch
General Register Office for Scotland
Ladywell House
Ladywell Road
Edinburgh
EH12 7TF
Tel : 0131 314 4254
Fax : 0131 314 4696
Email: customer@gro-scotland.gov.uk

Any enquiries on this report should be directed to the Office of the Chief Statistician at the Scottish Executive. Contact details can be found on page 76.

1. DEMOGRAPHICS

Scottish Population

Table 1.1: Current Religion in Scotland – All People

	Number (000's)	Percentage (%)
Church of Scotland	2,146.3	42.40
Roman Catholic	803.7	15.88
Other Christian	344.6	6.81
Buddhist	6.8	0.13
Hindu	5.6	0.11
Jewish	6.4	0.13
Muslim	42.6	0.84
Sikh	6.6	0.13
Another Religion	27.0	0.53
<i>All Religions</i>	3,389.5	66.96
No religion	1,394.5	27.55
Not Answered	278.1	5.49
<i>All no religion / Not answered</i>	1,672.5	33.04
Base	5,062.0	100.00

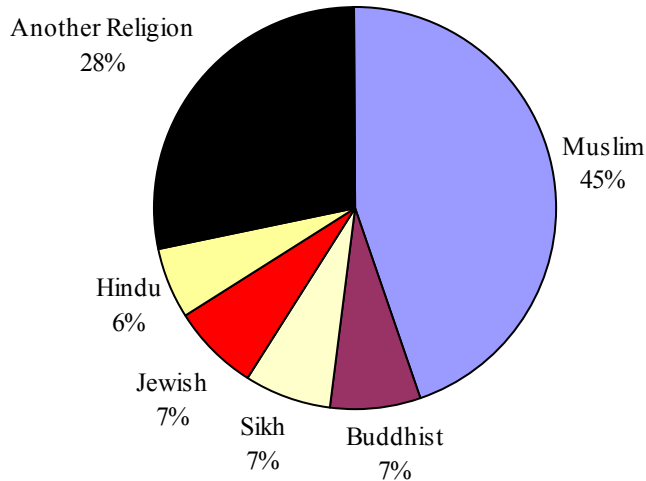
Just over two-thirds (67%) of the Scottish population reported currently having a religion. More than six out of ten people said that their religion was Christian (65%): 42% Church of Scotland, 16% Roman Catholics and 7% Other Christian.

The Other Christian group includes a wide range of groups which can be very different from each other in terms of their approaches to key issues. Examples of the write-in answers include the Church of England, Evangelical, Greek Orthodox, Jehovah's Witness, Methodist, Spiritualist and many others.

After Christianity, Islam was the most common faith with 42.6 thousand people in Scotland describing their religion as Muslim. This is followed by people from Other religions (27 thousand), Buddhists (6.8 thousand), Sikhs (6.6 thousand), Jews (6.4 thousand) and Hindus (5.6 thousand). These groups each accounted for less than 1% of the Scottish population. Even with these groups added together they still account for less than 2% of the overall population.

The profile of the non-Christian religious population is shown in Chart 1.1:

Chart 1.1: Current Religion of Non-Christian Religious Population Percentages



Just under half (45%) of the non-Christian religious population is made up of Muslims. The next largest non-Christian religious groups are Buddhists, Sikhs and Jews with 7% in each group. Those from other religion groups make up a significant proportion of the non-Christian group with 28% responding that they belong to a religion group out with those listed on the Census form. Further information on the write-in answers for those responding ‘Another Religion’ can be found in Annex A.2.

The Census religion questions (first question asked about current religion and the second asked about religion of upbringing) were both voluntary. Nevertheless, over 94% of people choose to answer the question on current religion. Around 28% of people in Scotland stated that they had no current religion.

Results from other UK Censuses suggest that people in Northern Ireland, England and Wales are more likely to identify with a religion than those in Scotland. Around 86% of people in Northern Ireland and 77% of those in England and Wales report having a religion, compared with only 67% of people in Scotland. However, it is difficult to make a direct comparison since there was only one question asked in England and Wales ‘What is your religion?’ as opposed to the two separate questions which were asked in Scotland. In Northern Ireland, two questions were asked but with a preliminary filter; only those people who did not regard themselves as belonging to any religion were asked to record the religion they were brought up in. Investigations by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) suggest that the responses to the question in England and Wales are most likely to reflect peoples’ religion of upbringing² rather than whether they are currently practising in any faith. Thus it is probably more

² Investigations were carried out comparing the responses to the religion question in the Labour Force Survey (LFS) with those from the England and Wales Census. The LFS asks people to list their religion, even if they are no longer practising. The proportions responding to each category are very similar to the proportions in the Census suggesting that the England and Wales Census question was completed in relation to religion of upbringing rather than current religion.

informative to compare the results from the rest of the UK with the response to the Scottish question on religion of upbringing which shows 74% reporting having been brought up in a faith.

Table 1.2 shows the different distribution of people by current religion and religion of upbringing. The largest difference between those reporting that they had a religion during upbringing and those reporting a current religion is for Christians in the Church of Scotland. Over 47% of people quoted this religion during their upbringing but only 42% list this as their current faith.

Table 1.2: Current Religion and Religion of Upbringing – All People
Column Percentages

	Current Religion (%)	Religion of Upbringing (%)	% Difference (+/-)
Church of Scotland	42.40	47.27	4.87
Roman Catholic	15.88	16.98	1.10
Other Christian	6.81	8.38	1.57
Buddhist	0.13	0.09	0.04
Hindu	0.11	0.12	0.01
Jewish	0.13	0.15	0.02
Muslim	0.84	0.83	0.01
Sikh	0.13	0.13	0.00
Another Religion	0.53	0.17	0.37
<i>All Religions</i>	66.96	74.12	7.16
No religion	27.55	17.53	10.02
Not Answered	5.49	8.35	2.86
<i>All no religion / Not answered</i>	33.04	25.88	7.16
Base	5,062,011	5,062,011	-

Further information on how individuals' current religion differs from their religion of upbringing is provided in Table 1.3.

Table 1.3: Current religion by religion of upbringing – All People
Row Percentages

Current religion.....	Religion of upbringing.....										Not answered	Base (=100%)
	Church of Scotland	Roman Catholic	Other Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Another Religion	No Religion		
Church of Scotland	91.7	..	2.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.8	2,146,251
Roman Catholic	2.4	92.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.1	803,732
Other Christian	11.3	2.2	77.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.8	4.2	344,562
Buddhist	16.3	7.9	10.7	46.1	..	..	..	..	..	14.2	3.7	6,830
Hindu	..	..	..	..	94.1	..	..	..	..	..	2.5	5,564
Jewish	..	..	..	..	..	87.8	..	..	..	2.0	5.3	6,448
Muslim	..	..	..	..	..	..	95.0	..	..	..	2.2	42,557
Sikh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90.6	..	..	5.1	6,572
Another religion	21.6	10.0	15.0	..	..	..	..	..	19.8	26.7	6.0	26,974
No Religion	24.9	6.2	6.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	58.4	3.4	1,394,460
Not answered	4.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90.6	278,061
All Religion Groups	47.3	17.0	8.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	17.5	8.4	5,062,011

Note: Any cells representing less than 2% have been marked with “..”. They are judged to be insufficiently reliable for publication.

For the majority of religions, over 90% of people report the same religion of upbringing as their current religion. However there are some exceptions, namely, Other Christians, Buddhists, Jews, and those responding that they have another religion.

Less than half of those people who currently practise Buddhism were brought up as Buddhists (46.1%). Other religious backgrounds of those currently practising Buddhism include Church of Scotland (16.3%), Other Christian religions (10.7%) and Roman Catholic (7.9%). A further 14.2% responded that they had no religious background.

Only 77.1% of Other Christians were brought up in this grouping. The remaining people report their religious background to be Church of Scotland (11.3%) or Roman Catholic (2.2%). Another 4.8% of Other Christians responded that they had no religion during their upbringing.

Table 1.4 below shows the proportion of people responding that they have no current religion by their religion of upbringing.

Table 1.4: Proportion of people with no current religion by religion of upbringing
Percentages

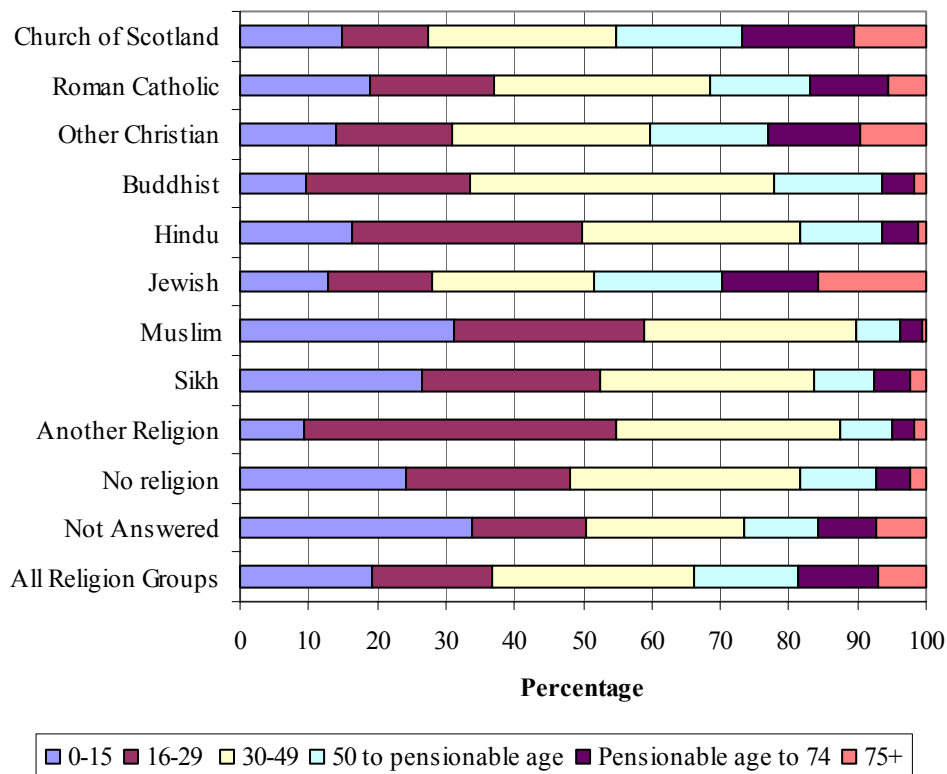
Religion of upbringing	% with no current religion
Church of Scotland	14
Roman Catholic	10
Other Christian	23
Buddhist	21
Hindu	5
Jewish	10
Muslim	2
Sikh	4
Another Religion	16
No religion	92
Not answered	11
All Religion Groups	28

Those persons whose religious background is Other Christian are most likely to respond that they now have no current religion (23%). This is closely followed by Buddhists at 21%.

Age profiles

The age profile for each religion group is shown in Chart 1.2.

Chart 1.2: Age profile of all people by current religion – All People
Percentages



For those who answered the religion question, Muslims have the youngest age profile with 31% aged under 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. Pensionable age is 60 for women and 65 for men.

The age profiles of each religion group are shown separately for men and women in Charts 1.3 and 1.4. 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 these groups than there are men. For example, there are 36% of Jewish women of pensionable age and over, compared to 23% of Jewish men. Also, a third (33%) of Christian women from the Church of Scotland are of pensionable age and above, while there are 20% of Christian men from the Church of Scotland in this age group. However, this may simply reflect the fact that women live longer than men.

Chart 1.3: Age profile of men by current religion – All Males
Percentages

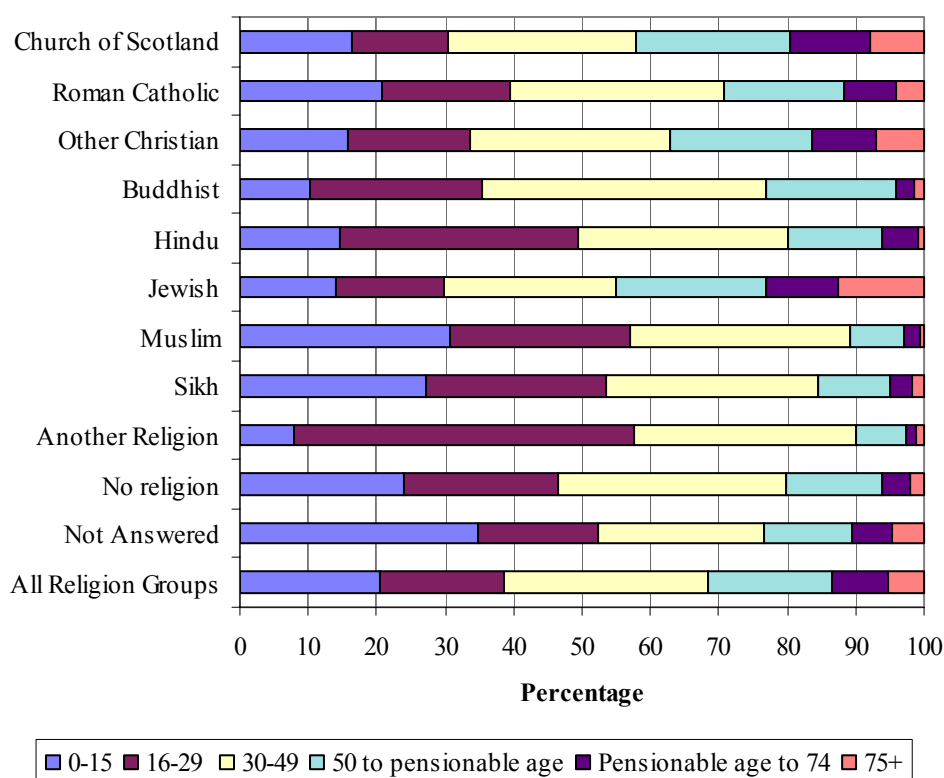


Chart 1.4: Age profile of women by current religion – All Females
Percentages

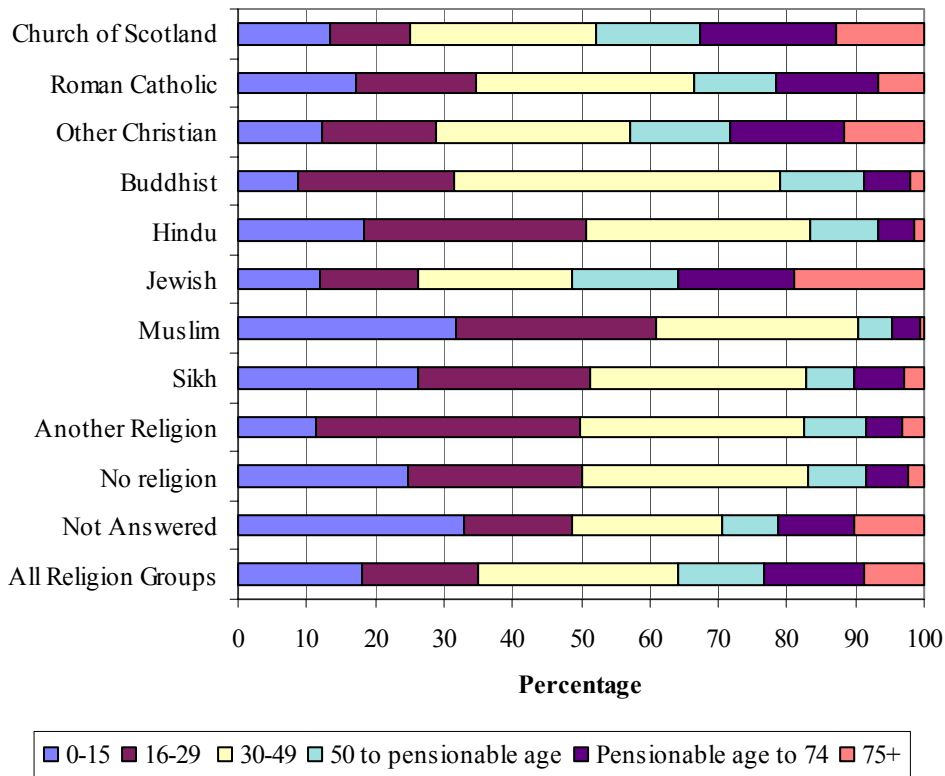
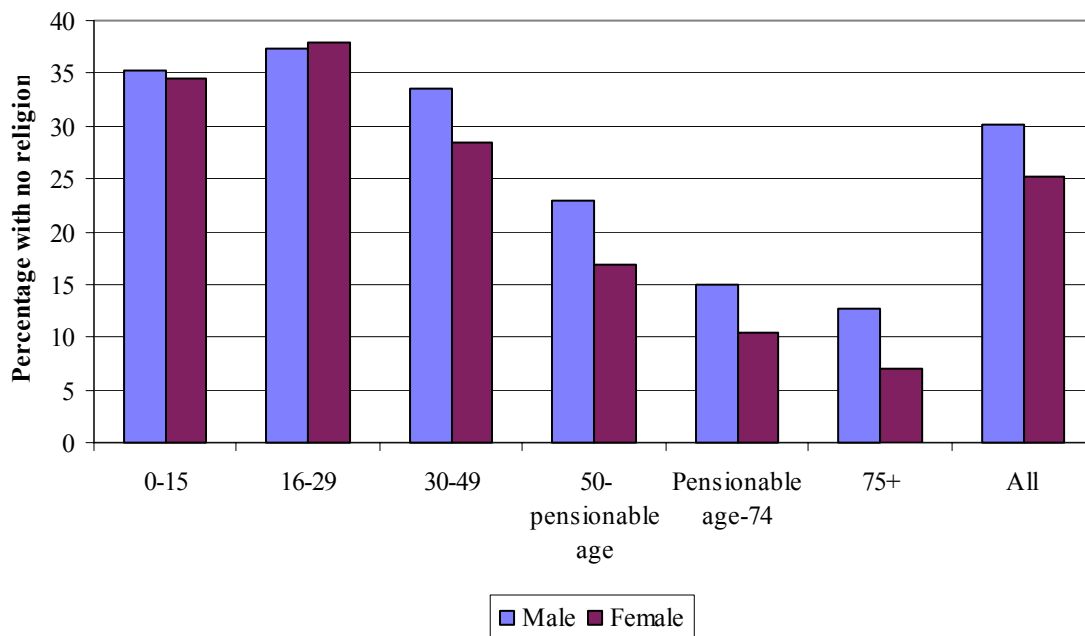


Chart 1.5 shows how the proportion of people with no religion varies with age.

Chart 1.5: Proportion of people with no current religion by sex and age, as a percentage of all people – All People
Percentages



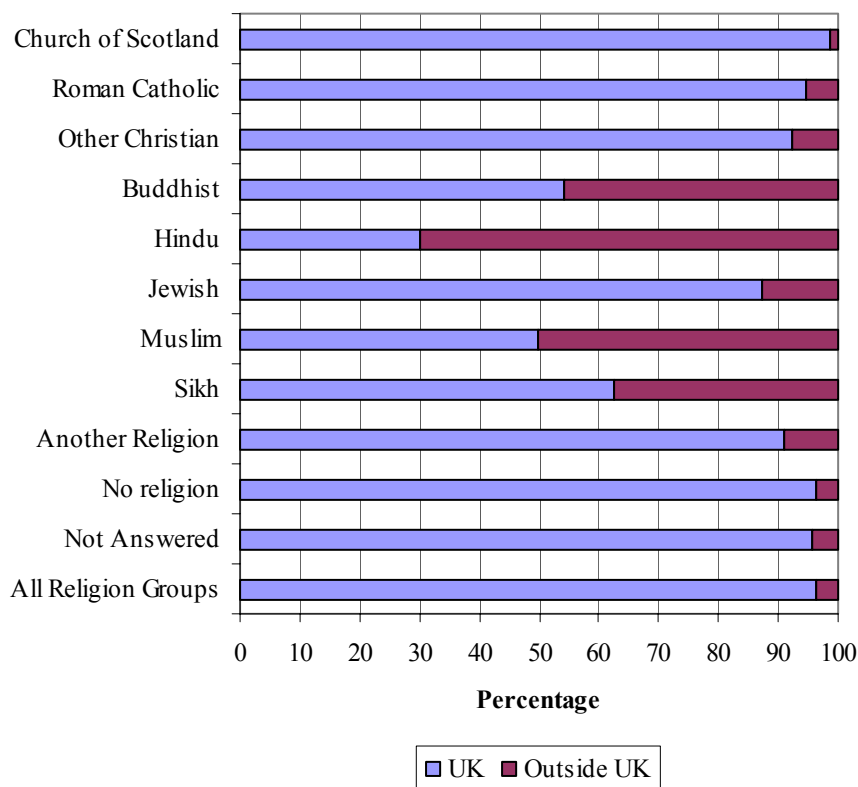
Younger people are much more likely to say they have no current religion compared to those in older age groups. The data on people with no religion presented in Chart 1.5 simply collates that presented in Charts 1.3 and 1.4, but allows you to see the relationship very clearly.

Country of Birth

Hindus are least likely to have been born in the UK with over two-thirds (70%) born outside the UK (Chart 1.6). This is followed by Muslims and Buddhists with 50% and 46% respectively being born in countries outside the UK. Virtually all people whose religious affiliation is to the Church of Scotland were born in the UK (99%).

Please refer to Annex A.3 for detailed information on the country of birth for each religion group.

Chart 1.6: Country of birth by current religion – All People
Percentages



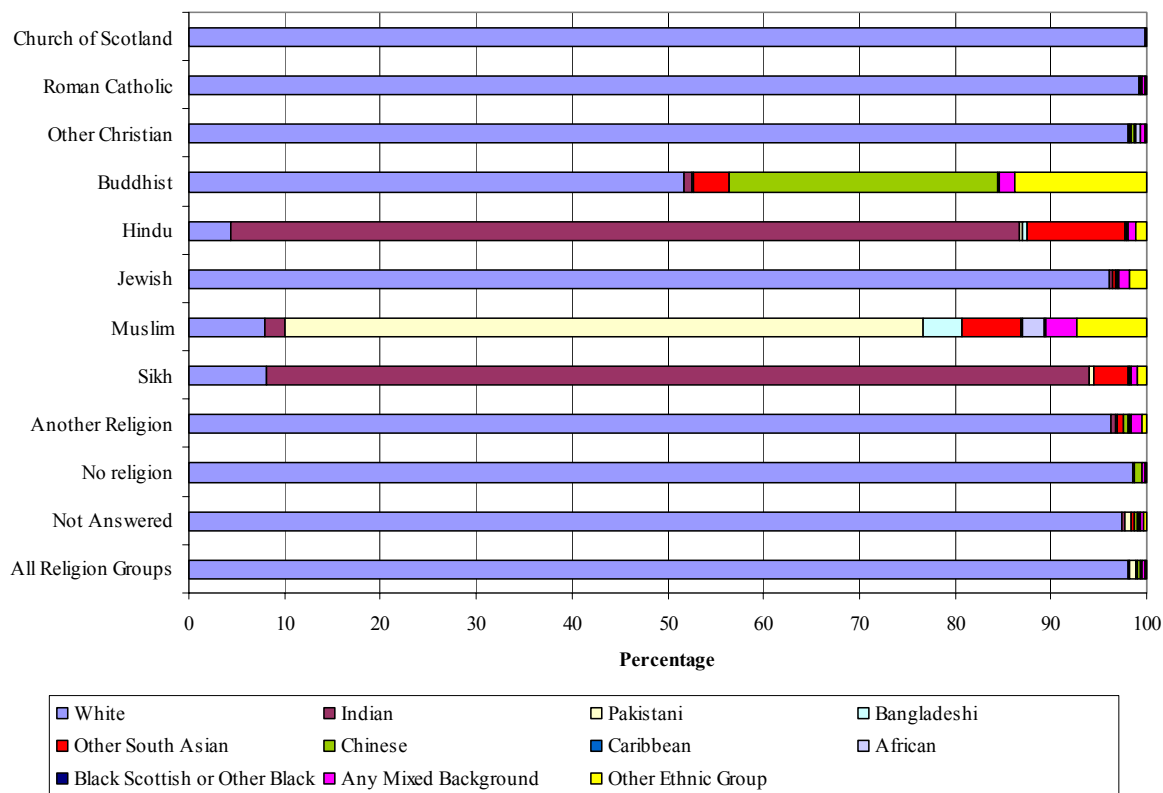
Ethnicity

Information on the ethnicity of persons from each religion group is shown in Chart 1.7. 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%).

Two-thirds of Muslims (67%) are of Pakistani origin. Sikhs and Hindus are predominantly Indian with 86% and 82% respectively from this ethnic group.

The most ethnically diverse religious group is Buddhism. Just over half (52%) of Buddhists are White. The remainder comprise Chinese (28%), Other Ethnic groups (14%), Other South Asian (4%), Mixed (2%) and Indian (1%).

Chart 1.7: Ethnic group by current religion – All People
Percentages

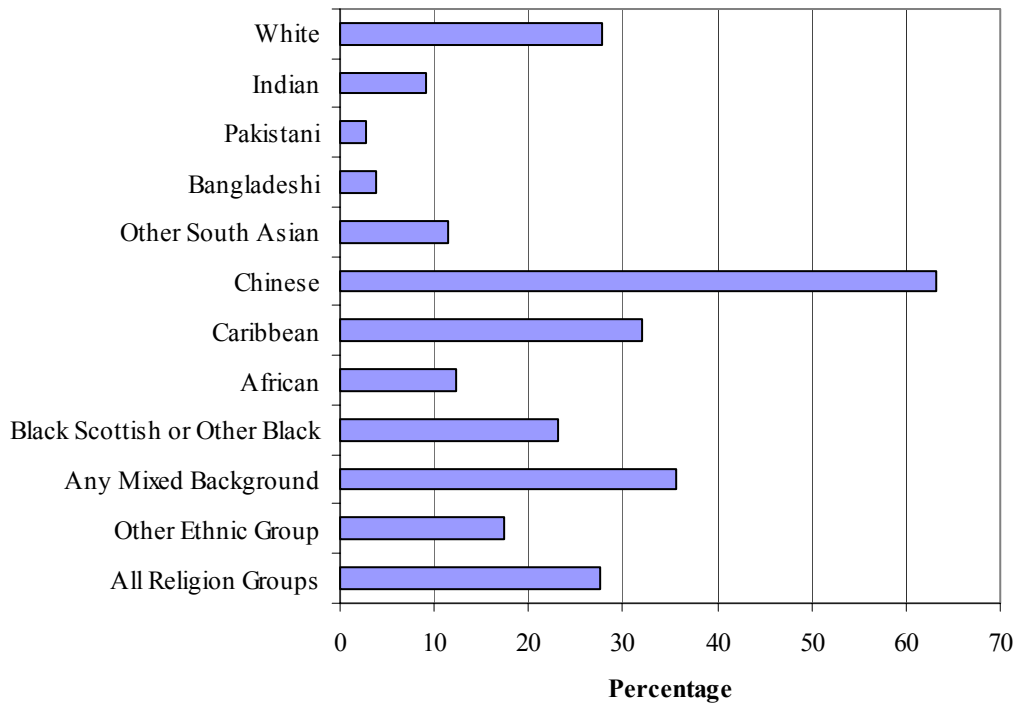


Note: The White category comprises those who responded White Scottish, Other White British, White Irish or Other White.

Chart 1.8 shows that Chinese people are the most likely to report no current religion: 63% responded that they had no current religion. Other groups reporting a high proportion of people with no current religion are Mixed (36%) and those recording their ethnicity as Caribbean (32%).

People from Pakistani and Bangladeshi ethnic groups are the most likely to respond that they are currently practising religion with only 3% and 4% respectively from each group saying that they have no religion.

Chart 1.8: Proportion of people with no current religion by ethnic group – All People Percentages



Note: The White category comprises those who responded White Scottish, Other White British, White Irish or Other White.

There are some differences across ethnic groups in terms of the age of people who responded that they have no current religion. For all ethnic groups 63% of those responding that they had no current religion were aged 29 and under, confirming the commonly held view that religiosity is related to age. However, for Indian people, only 44% of those reporting no current religion were less than 29 years old, only 50% for Pakistanis and only 40% for Caribbean people. (This information is not contained within a table or chart).

Marital status

Muslims and Sikhs are most likely to be married, with 58% of those aged 16 and over being in their first marriage. Over half of Hindus (57%) aged 16 plus are also married.

Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims are least likely to be re-married, separated or divorced.

Those most likely to be widowed include Jewish people (13%), those whose affiliation is to the Church of Scotland (12%) and Other Christians (10%). This can be expected given the older age profiles of these groups as shown in Chart 1.2.

Table 1.5: Marital Status by current religion – All People aged 16 years and over
Row percentages

	Single (never married)	Married (First Marriage)	Re- married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed	Base
Church of Scotland	23	49	6	3	7	12	1,827,740
Roman Catholic	33	43	4	4	7	9	651,607
Other Christian	26	47	7	3	6	10	296,815
Buddhist	40	37	5	4	11	3	6,182
Hindu	34	57	2	2	2	3	4,653
Jewish	27	45	6	2	7	13	5,615
Muslim	30	58	3	4	3	2	29,238
Sikh	28	58	3	3	3	5	4,822
Another Religion	61	23	4	3	6	2	24,485
No religion	42	37	6	4	8	4	1,055,027
Not Answered	37	36	5	4	8	11	183,762
All Religion Groups	31	44	6	4	7	9	4,089,946

Table 1.6 shows, by sex, the proportion of married individuals who fall into each of the main faith groups. It can be seen that one quarter of all married men report having no current faith compared with just under one fifth of married women. Thus there are slightly higher proportions of females than males in the three Christian groups but no significant differences in any of the other categories.

Table 1.6: Religion of individuals in married couples by sex and current religion - All married couples in households
Column Percentages

	Males	Females
Church of Scotland	48.0	51.5
Roman Catholic	14.3	15.7
Other Christian	7.4	8.5
Buddhist	0.1	0.1
Hindu	0.1	0.1
Jewish	0.1	0.1
Muslim	0.8	0.8
Sikh	0.1	0.1
Another Religion	0.4	0.3
No Religion	25.0	19.3
Not Answered	3.6	3.5
All Religion Groups	998,743	998,743

Table 1.7 shows the same information for co-habiting couples of opposite sex.

Table 1.7: Religion of individuals co-habiting by sex and current religion - All co-habiting couples of opposite sex in households

Column Percentages

	Males	Females
Church of Scotland	29.7	31.4
Roman Catholic	13.9	14.7
Other Christian	4.9	5.9
Buddhist	0.2	0.1
Hindu	0.0	0.0
Jewish	0.1	0.1
Muslim	0.2	0.2
Sikh	0.1	0.0
Another Religion	1.3	0.8
No Religion	44.7	42.6
Not Answered	4.8	4.2
All Religion Groups	160,379	160,379

There are much higher proportions of both co-habiting men and women who report having no current religion than for married couples. These differences may, however, be explained by the fact that married couples will generally be older than co-habiting couples.

Once again, there are a slightly higher proportion of men reporting no religion than women (although the difference is smaller than for married couples).

Religion of spouse

Table 1.8 and 1.9 shows the religions of married spouses and opposite sex co-habiting couples respectively; each column of the table shows data for couples where at least one member of the couple is from that religion. For example, for couples where at least one is Church of Scotland, 13.1% of couples are Church of Scotland/No Religion, 68.5% are both Church of Scotland, and 11.2% of couples are Church of Scotland/Roman Catholic. Couples where both spouses report the same religion will only appear once in the table (along the diagonal) but couples with different religious backgrounds will appear twice. This allows the profile for each religion group to be looked at separately.

Table 1.8: Religion of married couples by current religion – All married couples in households
Column Percentages

At least one partner is...	Church of Scotland	Roman Catholic	Other Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Another Religion	No Religion	Not Answered
Religion of other partner:											
Church of Scotland	68.5	31.3	27.6	15.8	6.3	11.1	4.7	3.7	17.9	26.3	21.3
Roman Catholic	11.2	42.3	9.3	6.2	3.9	5.8	3.0	2.6	7.2	13.7	8.9
Other Christian	5.1	4.9	43.9	6.2	3.5	5.7	1.6	3.0	13.4	5.9	5.9
Buddhist	0.1	0.1	0.1	29.7	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.2
Hindu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	68.9	0.1	0.2	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
Jewish	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	55.3	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.3
Muslim	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.4	0.3	79.7	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.9
Sikh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.6	0.1	75.7	0.1	0.0	0.2
Another Religion	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.4	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.3	23.6	0.5	0.8
No Religion	13.1	19.0	15.7	35.1	7.2	13.1	5.5	4.6	29.2	50.8	13.8
Not Answered	1.7	2.0	2.6	4.4	6.2	7.1	4.8	7.2	7.4	2.3	47.6
Base	589,789	210,279	109,918	1,900	1,464	1,807	8,999	1,533	5,069	293,219	48,103

Muslims have the highest rate of 'same religion' marriages: 80% of couples where at least one of the spouses is Muslim are Muslim/Muslim marriages. Sikhs have a similarly high rate of 'same religion' marriages (76%). Buddhists have the lowest rate of 'same religion' marriages: only 30% of marriages involving Buddhists are Buddhist/Buddhist marriages, and a higher proportion of Buddhists are married to people who

report no current faith. 69% of marriages where one spouse is Church of Scotland are Church of Scotland/Church of Scotland marriages compared with 42% of marriages involving at least one Roman Catholic being Roman Catholic/Roman Catholic marriages.

Table 1.8 presented data on the faiths within a marriage regardless of sex. Examination of these data by sex of the spouse reveals some different patterns between different religion groups. For example, for marriages where one partner is Church of Scotland and the other is Roman Catholic, it is equally likely to be the man who is Church of Scotland (or Roman Catholic) as the woman. However, of the marriages involving one partner who is Church of Scotland and the other Muslim, there are eight times as many marriages where it is the woman who is Church of Scotland and the man is Muslim than the other way around. Annex A.4 provides a full breakdown of the religion of married couples by sex.

Religion of opposite sex co-habiting couples

Table 1.9: Religion of opposite sex co-habiting couples by current religion – All opposite sex co-habiting couples in households
Column Percentages

At least one partner is...	Church of Scotland	Roman Catholic	Other Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Another Religion	No Religion	Not Answered
Religion of other partner:											
Church of Scotland	42.6	35.2	33.3	13.8	25.8	31.6	13.3	20.0	11.6	20.6	17.8
Roman Catholic	19.6	20.4	14.4	7.2	11.3	15.4	12.9	9.6	8.9	14.7	11.0
Other Christian	7.2	5.6	15.4	6.1	6.2	7.3	6.0	10.4	7.8	5.3	4.2
Buddhist	0.1	0.1	0.2	13.8	1.0	1.3	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.2
Hindu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	12.4	0.0	0.6	2.6	0.1	0.0	0.1
Jewish	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.0	8.1	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1
Muslim	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.9	3.1	0.0	28.8	4.3	0.1	0.2	0.3
Sikh	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.1	0.4	1.0	19.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Another Religion	0.5	0.6	1.4	3.4	2.1	2.6	0.8	3.5	25.4	1.2	1.4
No Religion	27.1	34.8	32.0	48.4	27.8	30.3	29.2	21.7	40.0	54.8	25.7
Not Answered	2.7	3.0	2.9	5.4	7.2	3.0	6.7	7.8	5.2	3.0	39.1
Base	68,751	38,207	14,906	442	97	234	504	115	2,688	90,480	10,391

Table 1.9 shows the same information for opposite sex co-habiting couples. One of the most striking differences (although perhaps not surprising) is that there is a much higher proportion of each faith group where at least one of the partners does not have any current faith. For example, 27% of co-habiting couples where at least one partner is Church of Scotland are Church of Scotland/No current faith partnerships. This compares to a rate of 13% for married couples.

Table 1.10 shows, for all opposite sex couples (both married and co-habiting), what proportion are co-habiting couples

Table 1.10: Proportion of co-habiting couples (opposite sex) as proportion of all opposite sex couples (both married and cohabiting), by current religion – All opposite sex couples (both married and co-habiting)

Percentages

At least one partner is...	
Church of Scotland	10.4
Roman Catholic	15.4
Other Christian	11.9
Buddhist	18.9
Hindu	6.2
Jewish	11.5
Muslim	5.3
Sikh	7.0
Another Religion	34.7
No Religion	13.4
Not Answered	17.0
Base	1,159,122

The table shows that of the named main religions (i.e. excluding Another Religion and Not Answered), couples involving at least one Buddhist are most likely to be co-habiting (19% of all opposite sex couples are co-habiting). The next highest proportion is for couples where at least one of the couple is Roman Catholic: 15.4% of all opposite sex couples are co-habiting. This compares with 10.4% for Church of Scotland, which may partly reflect the somewhat older age profile for the latter. Perhaps not surprisingly the smallest proportion is found for couples where at least one is Muslim: only 5.3% of these couples are co-habiting.

Ascribed religion of children by religion of parents

The religion of children will generally have been ascribed by their parents (i.e. the person completing the Census form on their behalf). Table 1.11 presents data on the ascribed religion of children against the religion of their parents, where both parents report the same religion. It is worth noting that there may be cases where children consider themselves to have a different religion (or no religion) compared to their parents' religion. In those cases where a parent has completed the form for their child and differences in beliefs exist, the wrong religion may be coded.

Table 1.11: Ascribed current religion of child by current religion of parents (where both parents report the same religion) – All Children with Parents in a Couple
Column percentages

Religion of parents....	Church of Scotland	Roman Catholic	Other Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Another Religion	No Religion	Not Answered
Church of Scotland	87.0	1.4	4.5	1.7	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.2	3.1	3.1	1.9
Roman Catholic	0.7	91.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.0	1.7	1.0	1.3
Other Christian	0.4	0.2	78.9	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	2.4	0.5	0.5
Buddhist	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hindu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	91.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Jewish	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Muslim	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.9	1.2	0.2	94.9	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.3
Sikh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	93.5	0.0	0.0	0.1
Another Religion	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	64.7	0.2	0.3
No Religion	9.1	3.7	11.6	23.5	1.4	1.2	0.5	1.5	21.8	91.1	3.8
Not Answered	2.7	3.1	4.0	6.3	3.9	2.3	3.8	3.3	5.5	4.0	91.6
Base	342,532	101,745	44,284	702	1,126	822	14,792	2,126	1,568	203,411	24,869

The religion of children is heavily influenced by the religion of their parents with over 90% of children with Roman Catholic, Hindu, Jewish, Muslim or Sikh parents being ascribed the same religion. The lowest proportion of children being ascribed the same religion as their parents is where both parents are Buddhists or have Another Religion; 65.2% of children with Buddhist parents and 64.7% of children with parents from Another Religion are ascribed this same religion. The remaining majority are described as having no religion.

Family Structure and Number of Dependent Children

The Census defines a family according to the following definition:

‘A family comprises a group of people consisting of a married or co-habiting couple with or without child(ren), or a lone parent with child(ren).’

Over two-thirds (72%) of families headed by a Muslim have at least one dependent³ child. This compares to 36% of families from the Church of Scotland and 37% of Jewish families having dependent children. This will undoubtedly be related to the relative age structure of the different groups. Chart 1.2 showed that over a quarter of people who list their current religion as Church of Scotland or Jewish are over pensionable age. Thus, it is not surprising that both these groups are much less likely to have dependent children.

Chart 1.9: Families with dependent children as a percentage of all families, by current religion – All Families
Percentages

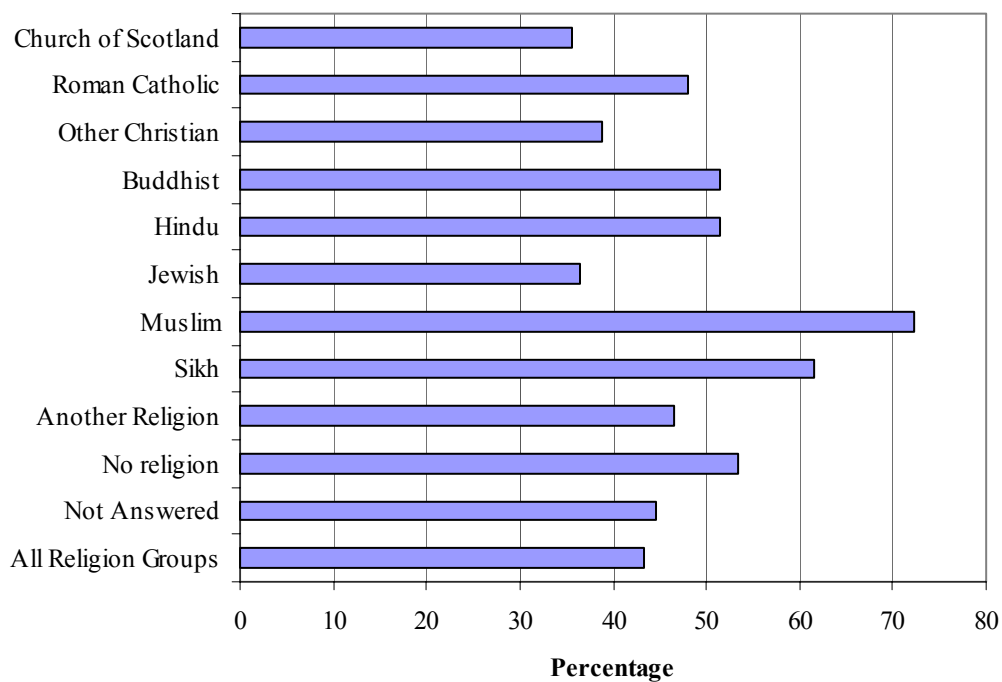


Table 1.12 also shows that Muslim families are most likely to contain large numbers of children; 34% contain three or more dependent children. Similarly, over a quarter (27%) of families headed by a Sikh have three or more dependent children. Those least likely to have three or more children are Hindus with only 11% of such families having this number of dependent children.

³ A dependent child is defined as a person aged 0-15 in a household or aged 16-18, in full-time education and living with his or her parent(s).

Table 1.12: Number of dependent children as a percentage of all families with dependent children, by current religion – All Families with dependent children

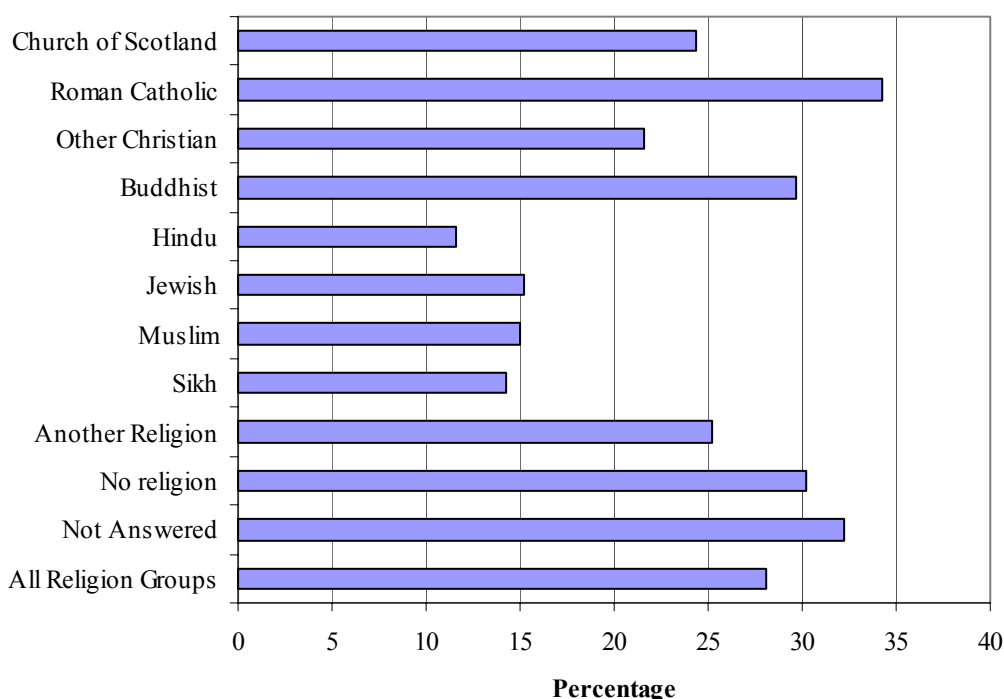
Row percentages

Religion of family reference person ⁴	One dependent child	Two dependent children	Three or more dependent children	Base
Church of Scotland	46	41	14	226,969
Roman Catholic	48	37	15	107,579
Other Christian	43	39	18	38,229
Buddhist	51	35	14	916
Hindu	52	38	11	745
Jewish	42	43	15	636
Muslim	34	32	34	7,174
Sikh	33	40	27	1,012
Another Religion	48	38	14	2,896
No religion	46	39	14	205,686
Not Answered	47	37	16	24,652
All Religion Groups	46	39	15	616,494

Lone Parent Families

Chart 1.10: Lone parent families with dependent children as a percentage of all families with dependent children, by current religion – All Families with dependent children

Percentages



Roman Catholic families with dependent children are the most likely to be lone parent families (34%). This is followed by Buddhist families (30%) and families headed by someone with no religious affiliation (30%).

⁴ The family reference person (FRP) is taken to be the reference person in a lone parent family. In a couple family, the FRP is chosen from the two people in the couple on the basis of their economic activity. If both people have the same economic activity, the FRP is identified as the elder of the two or, if they are the same age, the first member of the couple on the form.

Hindu families with dependent children are least likely to be lone parent families, at 12%. Lone parent families are also less common among the Sikh, Muslim and Jewish communities.

Multiple Family Households

The 2001 Census question asks for the relationship of each person in the household to every other member (except in large households). This enables the identification of concealed families (second or subsequent families in a household), families containing step-children and the relationship between families.

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

Table 1.13 shows the number of families in each household by the religion of the household reference person (HRP).

The household reference person (HRP) replaces the Census term 'Head of Household'. For a person living alone, that person is clearly the HRP. If the household contains only one family (with or without ungrouped individuals) the HRP is the same as the Family Reference Person (FRP). If there is more than one family in the household, the HRP is chosen from among the FRPs using the same criteria as for choosing the FRP (economic activity, then age, then order on the form). If there is no family, then the HRP is chosen from the individuals using the same criteria.

Table 1.13 shows that Buddhists and Jews are most likely to live in single person households, 19.4% and 19.3% respectively for each group.

People from the Church of Scotland (80.9%) and Roman Catholics (81.1%) are most likely to live in households consisting of 1 family only. Only 1% of people from the Church of Scotland and 1.4% of Roman Catholics live in households which consist of 2 or more families.

In contrast, 11.8% of Sikhs and 10.0% of Muslims live in households comprising 2 families. A further 3.7% of Sikhs and 1.7% of Muslims live in households which are made up of 3 or more families.

Table 1.13: Household Structure by current religion of Household Reference Person (HRP) – All People in Households
Column percentages

	Church of Scotland	Roman Catholic	Other Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Another Religion	No Religion	Not Answered	All People in Households
0 – Couples/Lone Parent families	18.1	17.5	21.0	28.9	20.2	25.6	8.5	7.8	36.6	15.8	17.4	17.5
Number of Ungrouped Individuals	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1	16.1	14.5	15.6	19.4	8.1	19.3	5.0	4.6	18.1	12.2	13.6	14.5
2	1.4	1.8	2.3	4.5	4.3	2.7	1.8	1.7	6.5	1.9	2.4	1.7
3	0.4	0.6	1.3	2.1	3.8	1.6	0.8	0.8	5.5	0.9	0.7	0.7
4+	0.2	0.6	1.7	3.0	4.0	2.0	0.9	0.7	6.5	0.9	0.6	0.6
1 – Couple/Lone Parent family	80.9	81.1	78.0	69.4	76.4	74.2	79.8	76.7	62.5	83.1	81.3	81.2
Number of Ungrouped Individuals	0	77.6	74.0	63.8	70.0	70.9	68.8	64.0	57.3	79.0	75.7	77.3
1	3.0	3.9	3.4	4.7	5.4	2.8	8.8	11.0	3.8	3.6	4.6	3.5
2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.2	1.7	1.5	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.3
3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
4+	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
2 – Couples/Lone Parent families	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.6	3.1	0.3	10.0	11.8	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.2
Number of Ungrouped Individuals	0	1.0	0.9	1.3	3.0	0.2	7.6	8.5	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.1
1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.7	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3 or more Couples/Lone Parent families	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.7	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Number of Ungrouped Individuals	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Base	2,112,468	792,021	333,664	6,385	5,306	6,191	42,112	6,537	25,854	1,379,353	266,114	4,976,005

Urban and Rural Scotland

The Scottish Executive Urban Rural Classification is defined as follows:

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

The classification is based on the size of settlements and also how close the settlements are to large settlements in terms of ‘drivetimes’.

Table 1.14: Urban and Rural Scotland by current religion of All People in Households

Row percentages

	Large Urban Areas	Other Urban Areas	Accessible Small Towns	Remote Small Towns	Accessible Rural	Remote Rural	Base
Church of Scotland	33	30	12	3	15	6	2,112,468
Roman Catholic	54	28	8	1	7	2	792,021
Other Christian	32	27	11	3	16	11	333,664
Buddhist	52	21	6	2	12	7	6,385
Hindu	74	16	4	1	4	1	5,306
Jewish	81	8	3	1	5	2	6,191
Muslim	79	13	3	1	3	0	42,112
Sikh	77	14	4	0	4	1	6,537
Another Religion	51	22	7	2	11	7	25,854
No religion	39	30	11	3	13	5	1,379,353
Not Answered	44	29	9	2	11	5	266,114
All Religion Groups	39	29	10	3	13	6	4,976,005

There are large differences between the proportions of people from different religion groups across the different areas of Scotland. There are very high proportions of people from the Hindu, Jewish, Muslim and Sikh faiths living in large urban areas (this corresponds with the high density of certain minority ethnic groups within these areas). More than 50% of the Roman Catholic population in Scotland live in large urban areas compared with around one third of the population who list their current faith as Church of Scotland.

There is a large proportion of people who describe their current faith as ‘Other Christian’ who live in rural areas (27% of the total compared with only 19% of the overall Scottish population). This is perhaps not surprising since this will encompass areas where certain Christian traditions (Free Church of Scotland and the Free Presbetyrian Church of Scotland) are still prevalent.

The proportions of people by urban/rural classification responding that they have no current religion are almost identical to the overall population profile for Scotland.

Household Access to Cars

Table 1.15: Number of cars or van available for use by current religion of All People in Households
Row percentages

	No car or van	1 car or van	2 cars or vans	3 or more cars or vans	Base
Church of Scotland	23	44	26	6	2,112,468
Roman Catholic	32	42	22	4	792,021
Other Christian	21	45	28	7	333,664
Buddhist	28	45	22	5	6,385
Hindu	29	38	26	7	5,306
Jewish	20	34	36	9	6,191
Muslim	22	43	26	10	42,112
Sikh	16	36	33	15	6,537
Another Religion	31	41	22	6	25,854
No religion	25	44	26	5	1,379,353
Not Answered	35	41	20	4	266,114
All Religion Groups	26	44	25	6	4,976,005

Table 1.15 shows the proportion of people within each religion group who live in households with a certain number of cars or vans. Disregarding those who did not answer the question on religion, the group with the largest proportion of people living in a household with no car is the Roman Catholic group. Buddhists and Hindu people are also more likely than the overall average to live in households with no access to cars or vans. However, previous work has shown a very strong link between location and access to cars. The Scottish Executive publication *Social Focus on Urban Rural Scotland*⁵ showed that 46% of households in large urban areas do not have access to a car or van compared to only 21% in remote rural Scotland.

The different age profiles of the religion groups may also be a factor in whether or not they have access to a car, as fewer older people will have a driving licence.

Given the different settlement patterns of different religion groups, we need to take this into account when considering these data. Table 1.16 shows the proportion of households within each of the area types that has no access to a car or a van.

⁵ Social Focus on Urban Rural Scotland 2003, Scottish Executive
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/bulletins/00257-00.asp>

Table 1.16: Proportion of each current religion group within each area type (urban rural classification) with access to no cars or vans – All People in Households with access to no cars/vans
Percentages

	Large Urban Areas	Other Urban Areas	Accessible Small Towns	Remote Small Towns	Accessible Rural	Remote Rural	Base
Church of Scotland	33	23	19	25	12	13	494,014
Roman Catholic	39	27	22	31	14	15	252,626
Other Christian	31	22	16	23	8	11	68,924
Buddhist	40	20	13	25	10	12	1,799
Hindu	33	18	9	40	9	21	1,532
Jewish	20	31	13	57	5	23	1,236
Muslim	25	11	9	16	5	10	9,084
Sikh	17	16	16	21	6	24	1,047
Another Religion	41	27	18	25	8	12	7,888
No religion	34	24	19	27	10	10	344,197
Not Answered	44	33	16	32	16	15	92,206
All Religion Groups	35	25	20	26	11	12	1,274,553

Table 1.16 shows that even when account is taken of the different locations in which different people live, there are still large differences between households from different religion groups in terms of the proportion of households who do not have access to a car or van. Whilst overall 35% of people living in households in large urban areas do not have access to a car or van, that proportion is considerably smaller for Sikhs, Jewish and Muslim people (17%, 20% and 25% respectively). Roman Catholic and Buddhists however have a higher than overall proportion.

Note: Table 1.16 should be treated with some caution since some of the numbers involved are very small. For example, the table suggests that 57% of Jewish people living in remote small towns live in households which do not have access to a car or van. Whilst this may be true, there are only a total of 37 Jewish people living in remote small towns (1% of the total Jewish population) of which 21 of them live in households with no access to cars or vans.

Local Authority Analysis

Information on the religious make-up of each local authority area is provided in Table 1.17

Nearly half (49%) of people from Jewish backgrounds live in East Renfrewshire. The remaining majority of Jewish people live in the large urban areas of Glasgow (17%) and Edinburgh (12%).

The Muslim and Sikh population are most heavily concentrated in Glasgow City with 42% and 36% of each religion group living within the city.

Buddhists and Hindus are most likely to live in the large cities of Glasgow and Edinburgh. 17% of Buddhists live in Glasgow and another 17% live in Edinburgh. Similarly, 22% of Hindus live in Glasgow and a further 22% live in Edinburgh.

People from the Church of Scotland were spread across Scotland.

Just over one in five Roman Catholics (21%) live in Glasgow. A further 14% of Roman Catholics live in North Lanarkshire. In contrast, 11% of all people in Scotland live in Glasgow and 6% live in North Lanarkshire.

Table 1.17: Proportion of each religion group living in each local authority by current religion – All People

	Church of Scotland	Roman Catholic	Other Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Another Religion	No Religion	Not Answered	All People
Aberdeen City	4	1	5	8	9	2	4	2	7	6	4	4
Aberdeenshire	5	1	6	3	1	1	1	1	3	5	4	4
Angus	3	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	2	2
Argyll & Bute	2	1	3	2	1	1	0	0	2	2	2	2
Clackmannanshire	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Dumfries & Galloway	4	1	4	5	1	1	0	1	2	3	2	3
Dundee City	2	4	3	4	7	1	7	3	4	3	3	3
East Ayrshire	3	2	2	1	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
East Dunbartonshire	2	3	2	1	10	1	2	13	1	2	2	2
East Lothian	2	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	2	2
East Renfrewshire	2	2	1	2	4	49	5	6	1	1	2	2
Edinburgh, City of	7	6	11	17	22	12	16	12	21	12	8	9
Eilean Siar	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Falkirk	3	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	3	3
Fife	7	4	7	6	3	2	4	3	6	9	6	7
Glasgow City	8	21	7	17	22	17	42	36	14	9	16	11
Highland	5	2	7	4	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	4
Inverclyde	1	4	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	2
Midlothian	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	2	2	2
Moray	2	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2
North Ayrshire	3	3	2	2	0	1	0	3	2	2	3	3
North Lanarkshire	6	14	4	3	3	1	5	3	3	4	7	6
Orkney Islands	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Perth & Kinross	3	1	3	2	1	1	1	0	3	3	2	3
Renfrewshire	3	5	2	2	2	1	1	4	2	3	4	3
Scottish Borders	3	1	3	2	0	1	0	0	2	2	2	2
Shetland Islands	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
South Ayrshire	3	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	2	2	2	2
South Lanarkshire	6	8	4	3	4	3	3	3	3	5	7	6
Stirling	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	2
West Dunbartonshire	2	4	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2
West Lothian	3	3	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	4	3	3
Base	2,146,251	803,732	344,562	6,830	5,564	6,448	42,557	6,572	26,974	1,394,460	278,061	5,062,011

2. HOUSING

This chapter presents information on people living in households. A household is defined as:

- one person living alone, or
- a group of people (not necessarily related) living at the same address with common housekeeping – sharing either a living room or sitting room, or at least one meal a day.

Persons living in communal establishments are excluded from the analyses unless otherwise stated. A communal establishment is defined as an establishment providing managed residential accommodation (i.e. full-time or part-time supervision of the accommodation). Examples include prisons, large hospitals and hotels.

Accommodation Type

Over two-thirds (71%) of people in households in Scotland live in a house or bungalow. The remaining 29% of people live in a flat, maisonette or apartment. There are considerable variations across the different religion groups, in terms of the proportions living in houses and those living in flats. It should be noted that the type of housing people stay in will be related to where they live; flats will be more common in urban areas as opposed to rural areas.

Table 2.1: Type of housing by current religion of All People in Households in Unshared Accommodation
Row percentages

	House or Bungalow	Flat, Maisonette or apartment	Base
Church of Scotland	76	23	2,111,849
Roman Catholic	66	34	791,696
Other Christian	74	26	333,325
Buddhist	57	43	6,364
Hindu	55	44	5,299
Jewish	62	38	6,187
Muslim	53	47	42,005
Sikh	69	31	6,530
Another Religion	50	50	25,779
No religion	67	33	1,378,308
Not Answered	66	34	265,924
All Religion Groups	71	29	4,973,266

Note: Row percentages may not sum to 100 as a small percentage of people responded that they lived in a caravan or other mobile/temporary structure.

People responding that they have Another Religion are least likely to live in a house (50%). This is followed by Muslims and Hindus with 53% and 55% respectively living in a house/bungalow. This may be partly explained by the high proportion of Muslims and Hindus living in urban areas.

Household Tenure

Table 2.2 presents data on household ownership rates across the different religion groups. Around two-thirds of people aged 16 years and over in Scotland live in owner occupied property.

Of all religion groups, Sikhs and Jewish people are most likely to own their home; over three-quarters of those aged 16 plus in each group did so.

The lowest home ownership rates are experienced by Hindus (59%), Buddhists (60%) and those from Another Religion group (56%).

There are also differences in household tenure across age groups. As expected, younger people are less likely to own their home. However, the level of home ownership among 16-29 year olds varies considerably across religions. Around 80% of Sikhs aged 16-29 own their home, while the comparable figure for Hindus and Buddhists is 40% and 43% respectively.

Table 2.2: Household tenure by current religion of All People in Households aged 16 years and over
Column percentages

	All People	Church of Scotland	Roman Catholic	Other Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Another Religion	No religion	Not Answered
16-29 years												
Owned	60	67	59	53	43	40	62	62	80	45	55	56
Rented / Living rent free	40	33	41	47	57	60	38	38	20	55	45	44
30-49 years												
Owned	71	74	67	71	62	61	82	65	84	66	70	66
Rented / Living rent free	29	26	33	29	38	39	18	35	16	34	30	34
50-pensionable age												
Owned	74	75	65	78	72	91	87	77	84	75	76	69
Rented / Living rent free	26	25	35	22	28	9	13	23	16	25	24	31
Pensionable age-74 years												
Owned	67	69	58	75	72	86	83	76	78	71	66	60
Rented / Living rent free	33	31	42	25	28	14	17	24	22	29	34	40
75 years +												
Owned	55	56	47	63	49	67	76	72	71	57	57	52
Rented / Living rent free	45	44	53	37	51	33	24	28	29	43	43	48
All Ages (16+)												
Owned	67	70	62	69	60	59	79	66	82	56	66	62
Rented / Living rent free	33	30	38	31	40	41	21	34	18	44	34	38
Base	4,007,466	1,794,975	640,262	286,323	5,753	4,402	5,366	28,804	4,787	23,442	1,041,093	172,259

Notes:

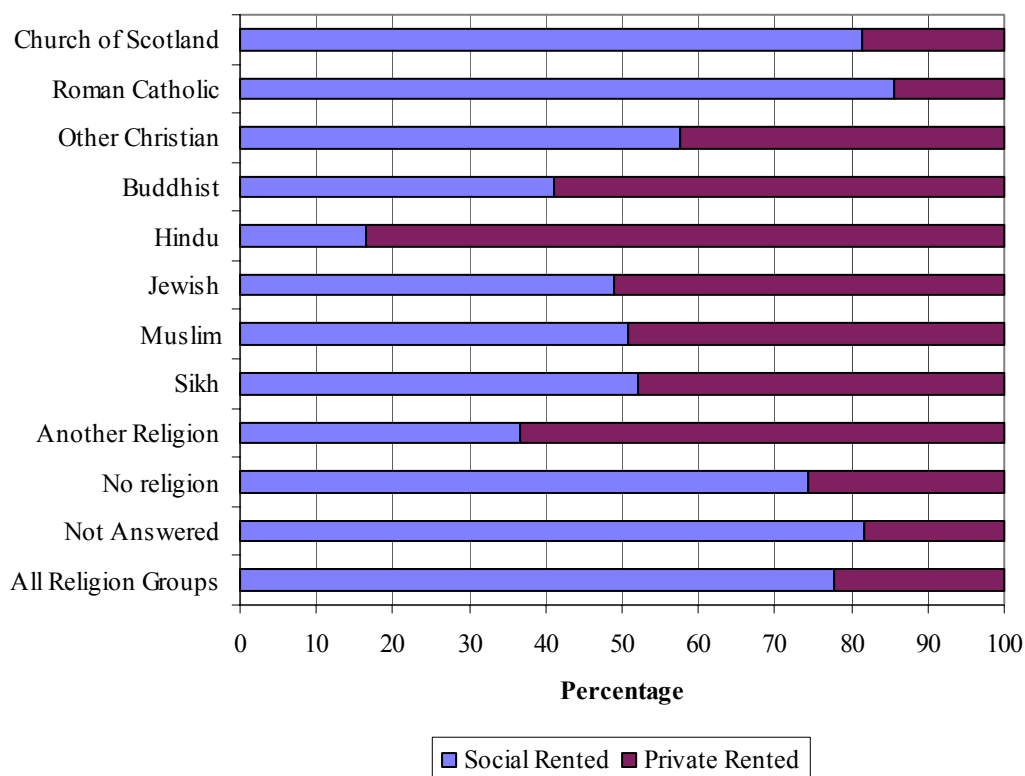
1. Owned includes those responding 'owned outright', 'owns with the help of a mortgage or loan', or 'shared ownership'.
2. It is possible that form-fillers on housing benefit may have responded 'living rent free' in response to the Census question on tenure. As a result, the rented and living rent free categories are combined.

Rented Accommodation⁶

Hindus are least likely to rent in the public sector, with only 16% renting from the Council, Scottish Homes or Housing Associations.

In contrast, people from Christian religions are most likely to rent in the public sector: 86% of Roman Catholics and 81% of people from the Church of Scotland rent in this sector.

Chart 2.1: Rented accommodation by current religion of All People in Rented Accommodation Percentages



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

Further information on the landlord of those living in rented accommodation can be found in Table 2.3.

Not surprisingly, around two-thirds (66%) of Hindus rent from a private landlord or letting agency. As mentioned before, this group are least likely to rent from a public landlord; only 11% of Hindus rent from the council and 5% rent from a housing association or similar.

Around two-thirds of Roman Catholics and people from the Church of Scotland rent their home from the council.

⁶ Note that those persons who answer 'living rent free' to the Census question on 'owns/rents' are placed back into the rented categories. This arises because it is possible that some form-fillers on housing benefit may tick 'living rent free' when they do in fact rent from the Council or another social or private landlord.

Only a small proportion of people rent their accommodation from family or friends. Jews (7%), Muslims (6%), Sikhs (6%) and those from other religions (6%) have the highest proportion of people privately renting from family or friends.

Table 2.3: Landlord by current religion of All People in Rented Accommodation

Row percentages

	Social Rented:	Social Rented:	Private Rented:	Private Rented:	Private Rented:	Private Rented:	
	Council (or Scottish Homes)	Housing association charitable trust or similar	Private landlord or letting agency	Employer of a household member	Relative or friend of a household member	Other	Base
Church of Scotland	67	14	12	3	3	1	626,029
Roman Catholic	68	18	11	1	2	1	295,268
Other Christian	45	13	28	6	4	4	103,711
Buddhist	28	13	46	3	5	5	2,576
Hindu	11	5	66	6	3	9	2,135
Jewish	30	19	39	2	7	3	1,242
Muslim	35	16	38	2	6	4	14,638
Sikh	36	16	38	2	6	2	1,171
Another Religion	27	10	53	2	6	3	11,058
No religion	60	15	20	2	3	1	499,415
Not Answered	65	17	14	1	2	1	116,660
All Religion Groups	63	15	16	2	3	1	1,673,903

Communal Establishments⁷

Table 2.4: People living in communal establishments by current religion - All People

Percentages

	% of all people living in medical and care establishments	% of all people living in other types of communal establishments	% of all people living in communal establishments	Base
Church of Scotland	1.2	0.4	1.6	2,146,251
Roman Catholic	0.8	0.7	1.5	803,732
Other Christian	1.2	2.0	3.2	344,562
Buddhist	0.6	6.0	6.5	6,830
Hindu	0.4	4.3	4.6	5,564
Jewish	2.5	1.5	4.0	6,448
Muslim	0.1	1.0	1.0	42,557
Sikh	0.2	0.3	0.5	6,572
Another Religion	0.3	3.8	4.2	26,974
No religion	0.3	0.8	1.1	1,394,460
Not Answered	2.7	1.6	4.3	278,061
All Religion Groups	0.9	0.8	1.7	5,062,011

⁷ A Communal Establishment is defined as an establishment providing managed residential accommodation. Managed means full-time or part-time supervision of the accommodation. Examples include prisons, large hospitals and hotels.

Buddhists have the highest proportion of people living in communal establishments (6.5%). In comparison, only 0.5% of Sikhs live in communal establishments.

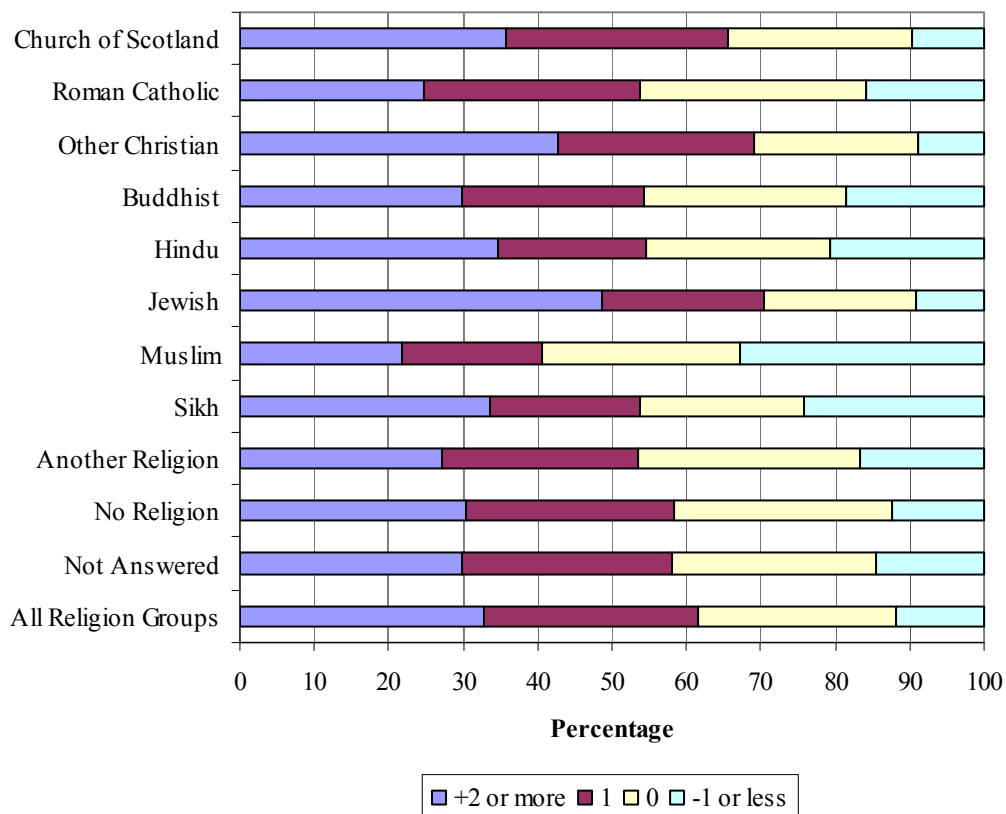
The Jewish group has the highest proportion of people living in medical and care establishments at 2.5%. This is followed by people from the Church of Scotland and Other Christians at 1.2% respectively for each group. The older age profiles of these groups may explain the high proportions in such communal establishments.

Occupancy Rating

The occupancy rating relates the actual number of rooms in a household to the number of rooms required by the household. It is calculated by taking into account the number of people in the household, their ages and their relationship. The occupancy rating highlights households with excess rooms and those with too few rooms (over crowding).

An occupancy rating equal to 0 indicates that the actual number of rooms is equal to the standard required. A rating greater than 0 indicates that there are more rooms than the minimum standard required. However, a rating less than 0 indicates there are fewer rooms than are required and thus the home is over-crowded.

Chart 2.2: Occupancy Rating by current religion of Household Reference Person (HRP) – All HRPs Percentages



Note: The criteria for selecting the HRP is based on economic activity, then age, then order on the form.

Chart 2.2 shows that Muslim households have the highest incidence of households living below the occupancy rating standard, i.e. overcrowded according to this standard (33%). Sikh households have the second highest proportion at 24%.

Jewish households and Other Christian households are least likely to be living below the occupancy rating standard (9% for both groups).

3. QUALIFICATIONS AND EDUCATION

Highest Level of Qualification

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.

Note that these analyses are based on the qualifications of people resident on Census night⁸, irrespective of country of study. In some cases, qualifications earned out with the UK might not be comparable with the groups listed above. It should also be noted that the qualifications question is only asked to those persons aged between 16 and 74 years.

For all people aged 16-74 years, Sikhs are most likely to have no qualifications or qualifications out with those listed in the Census (42%).

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

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

Table 3.1: Highest level of qualification by current religion of All People aged 16-74 years
Row Percentages

	No qualifications or qualifications out with these groups	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Base
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
No religion	25	26	18	8	23	1,022,709
Not Answered	31	26	17	7	19	163,143
All Religion Groups	33	25	16	7	19	3,731,079

⁸ Visitors (i.e. those with another usual address) and people living in special establishments (such as a residential home, nursing home or hospital for six months or more) were excluded from the 2001 Census.

Tables' 3.2-3.5 show how highest level of qualification varies by age.

Table 3.2: Highest level of qualification by current religion of All People aged 16-29 years
Row percentages

	No qualifications or qualifications out with these groups	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Base
Church of Scotland	12	37	27	11	14	271,946
Roman Catholic	13	35	27	10	15	144,673
Other Christian	8	24	35	8	25	58,681
Buddhist	15	15	28	9	32	1,640
Hindu	7	9	25	5	53	1,867
Jewish	9	15	40	7	29	978
Muslim	22	23	24	11	19	11,740
Sikh	19	28	25	10	17	1,695
Another Religion	4	15	43	12	26	12,330
No religion	11	35	27	10	16	332,186
Not Answered	14	35	28	9	14	46,044
All Religion Groups	12	34	28	10	16	883,780

Of those aged 16-29 years, Muslims and Sikhs are most likely to have no qualifications, 22% and 19% respectively.

Over half (53%) of Hindus in this age group (16-29) have a degree. This compares to only 14% of people from the Church of Scotland and 15% of Roman Catholics having a degree.

Table 3.3: Highest level of qualification by current religion of All People aged 30-49 years
Row percentages

	No qualifications or qualifications out with these groups	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Base
Church of Scotland	26	30	17	8	20	588,518
Roman Catholic	32	27	14	8	20	253,458
Other Christian	16	24	15	8	37	99,132
Buddhist	26	11	11	8	44	3,036
Hindu	15	12	6	5	61	1,764
Jewish	10	15	19	7	48	1,520
Muslim	45	15	8	7	26	13,145
Sikh	48	20	9	6	17	2,048
Another Religion	10	17	18	12	43	8,771
No religion	23	26	15	9	27	464,815
Not Answered	24	27	16	9	23	64,220
All Religion Groups	25	28	15	8	24	1,500,427

Muslim and Sikhs continue to have the highest proportion of people with no qualifications in the 30-49 year old age group.

Again, Hindus are the most highly qualified with 61% educated to degree level or above. This is followed by Jews (48%), Buddhists (44%) and those persons with Another Religion (43%).

Tables 3.4 and 3.5 continue to show that Muslim and Sikhs have the highest proportion of people with no qualifications and Hindus are most likely to be educated to degree level or above.

Table 3.4: Highest level of qualification by current religion of All People aged 50 years-pensionable age⁹
Row percentages

	No qualifications or qualifications out with these groups	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Base
Church of Scotland	52	18	9	4	16	393,552
Roman Catholic	59	15	8	4	14	116,624
Other Christian	36	18	10	6	31	59,890
Buddhist	32	10	7	6	45	1,068
Hindu	19	9	3	4	66	669
Jewish	30	15	12	3	40	1,200
Muslim	58	11	5	3	23	2,783
Sikh	65	11	6	3	16	582
Another Religion	26	14	12	6	43	2,086
No religion	42	15	10	5	27	155,838
Not Answered	46	17	10	5	21	29,465
All Religion Groups	50	17	9	4	20	763,757

Table 3.5: Highest level of qualification by current religion of All People pensionable age-74 years
Row percentages

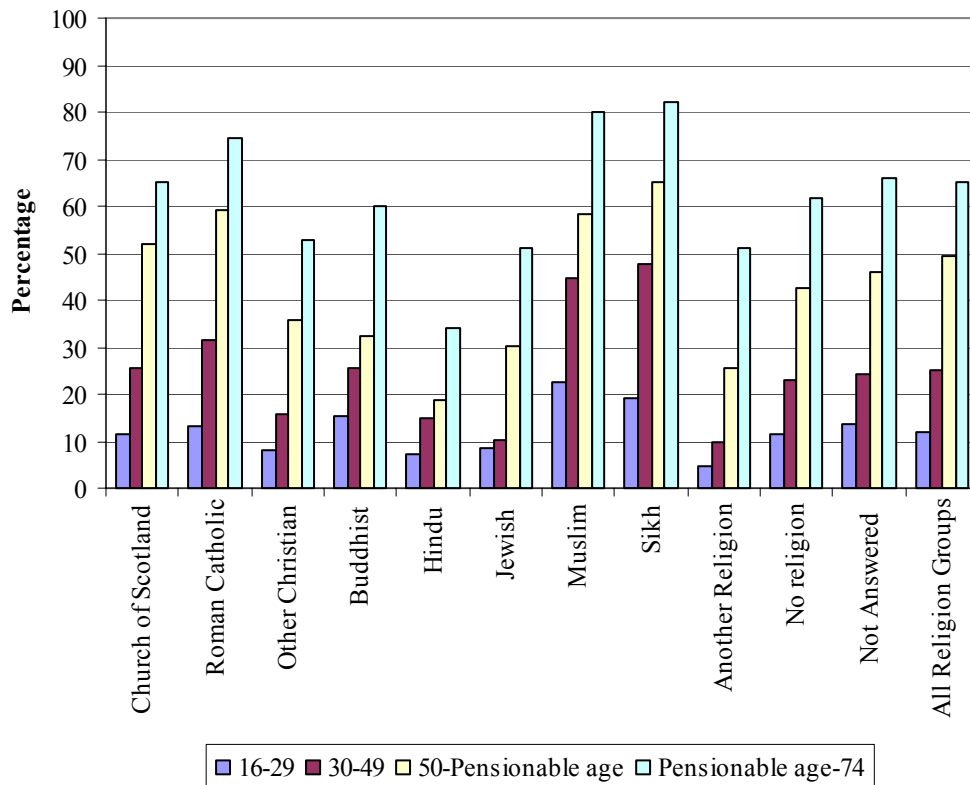
	No qualifications or qualifications out with these groups	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Base
Church of Scotland	65	14	6	2	13	347,649
Roman Catholic	74	10	5	1	9	92,396
Other Christian	53	14	7	2	24	45,817
Buddhist	60	6	6	2	27	322
Hindu	34	8	3	3	52	289
Jewish	51	14	12	1	21	895
Muslim	80	6	2	1	10	1,311
Sikh	82	6	3	1	8	343
Another Religion	51	10	7	3	29	809
No religion	61	11	6	2	19	69,870
Not Answered	66	12	6	2	15	23,414
All Religion Groups	65	13	6	2	14	583,115

No Qualifications

Chart 3.1 illustrates clearly that the proportion of people with no qualifications (or only qualifications out with those listed in the Census) is highly correlated with age. This data simply collates that already presented in Tables 3.2-3.5.

⁹ Pensionable age is 60 for women and 65 for men .

Chart 3.1: Adults with no qualifications (or qualifications out with those listed in the Census) by current religion - All People aged 16-74 years
Percentages

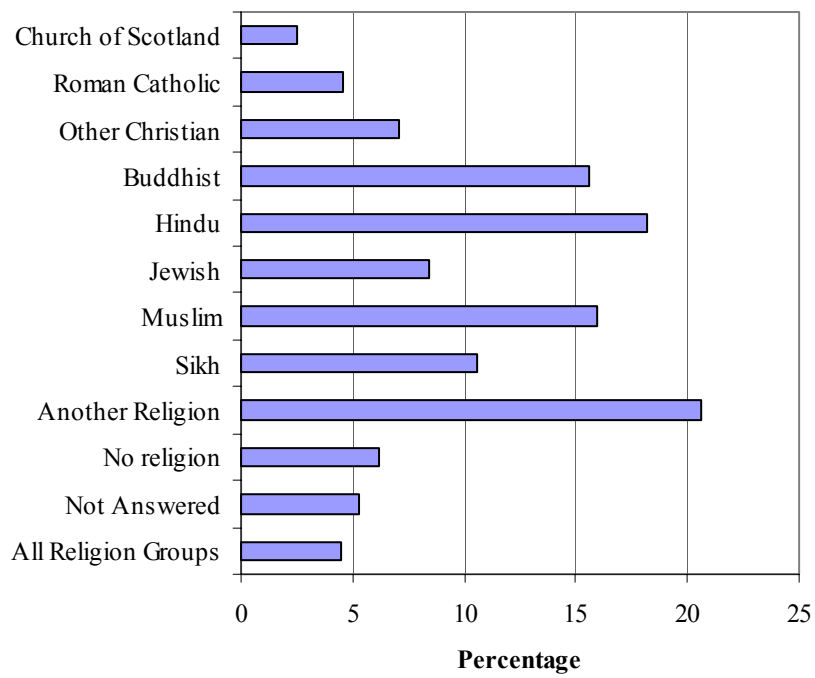


Older people are considerably more likely to have no qualifications than those in younger age bands. For example, 19% of Sikhs aged 16-29 years have no qualifications but this figure increases to 82% for Sikhs of pensionable age-74 years.

Student Population

Details of the proportion of full-time students in each religion group are presented in Chart 3.2. Around 1 in 5 (20.6%) people from Another Religion are full-time students. The Hindu, Muslim and Buddhist populations also have a high proportion of full-time students, with 18.2%, 16.0% and 15.6% respectively. In comparison, only 2.5% of people from the Church of Scotland and 4.6% of Roman Catholics are full-time students.

Chart 3.2: Proportion of full-time students as a percentage of all persons aged 18 years and above by current religion
Percentages



4. LABOUR MARKET

Economic Activity

The economic activity rate represents the number of people who are either in employment or unemployed as a proportion of the total working age population. The 2001 Census definition is consistent with the International Labour Office (ILO) definition, which includes all people of working age who were working, all those who were not working but were looking for work and were available to start within 2 weeks (the unemployed), and full-time students who were economically active. The working age population consists of women aged between 16-59 years and men aged between 16-64 years.

Chart 4.1: Economic Activity Rate by current religion - All People aged 16-pensionable age¹⁰
Percentages

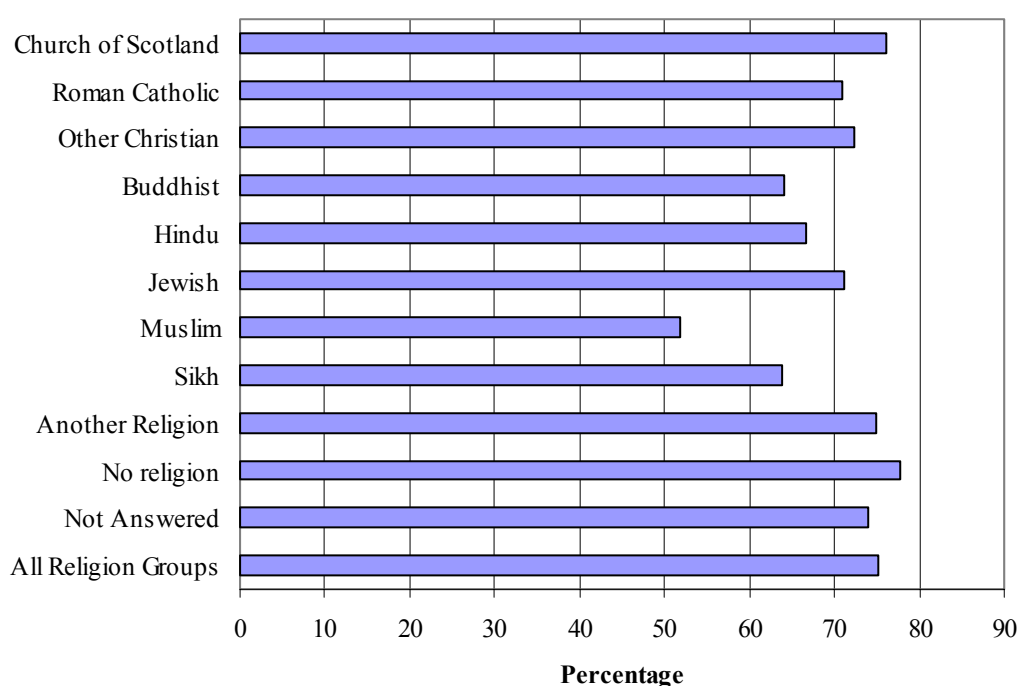


Chart 4.1 shows that Muslims are least likely to be economically active with just over half (52%) of those of working age being in employment or unemployed and seeking employment. This is primarily due to the lower rates for Muslim women. Around 64% of Sikhs and Buddhists are economically active. Those persons who have no religion are most likely to be economically active (78%). This is closely followed by people who report their religion to be Church of Scotland with over three-quarters (76%) being economically active. In contrast, 71% of Roman Catholics are in employment or unemployed (but seeking employment).

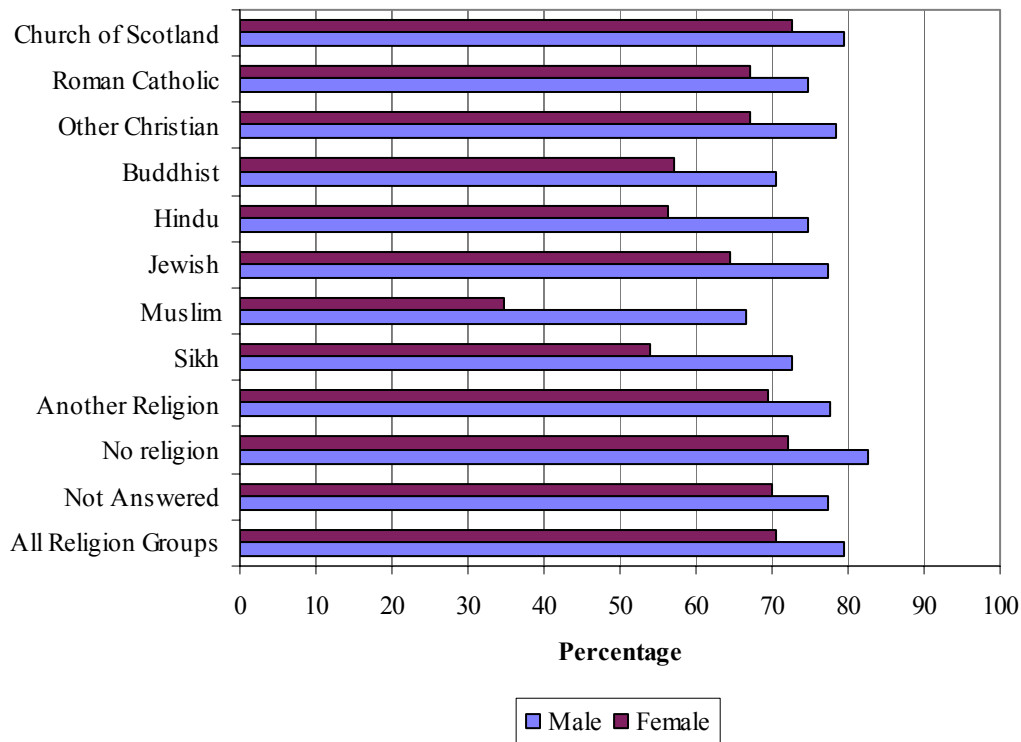
The economic activity rates for men and women are shown in Chart 4.2. Across all religion groups, men are more likely to be economically active than women. The difference between the economic activity rate of men and that of women is greatest for the Muslim group. Around two-thirds of Muslim men (67%) are economically active, while only 35% of Muslim

¹⁰ Pensionable age is 60 for women and 65 for men.

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.

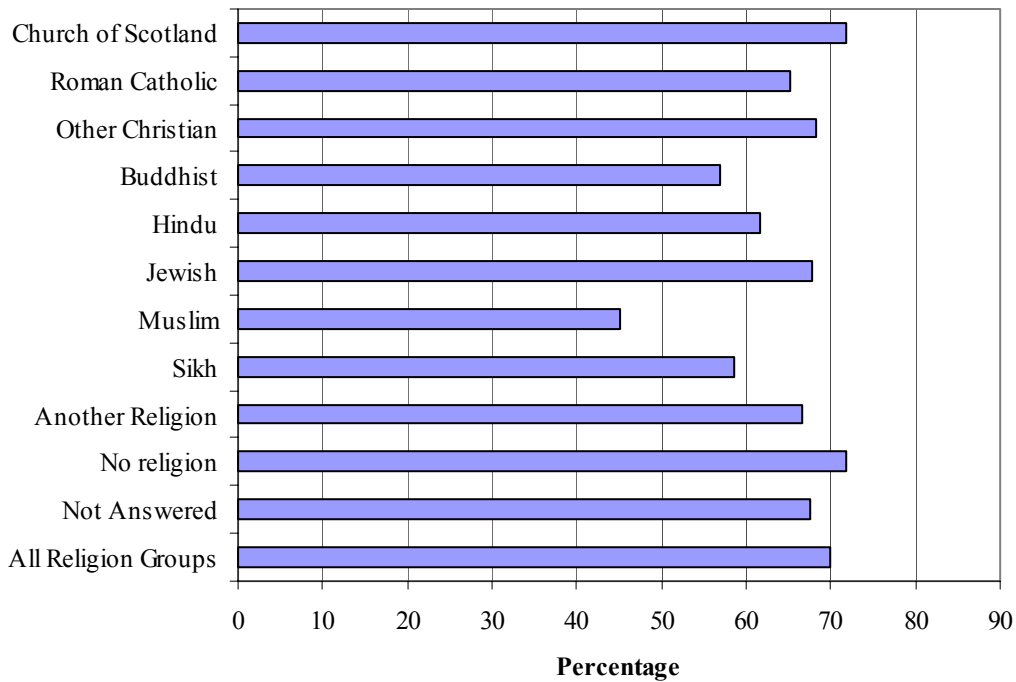
The differences in economic activity rates between men and women are smallest for the Church of Scotland group and Roman Catholics.

Chart 4.2: Economic Activity Rate by sex and current religion - All People aged 16-pensionable age
Percentages



The employment rates for each of the different religion groups are shown in Chart 4.3.

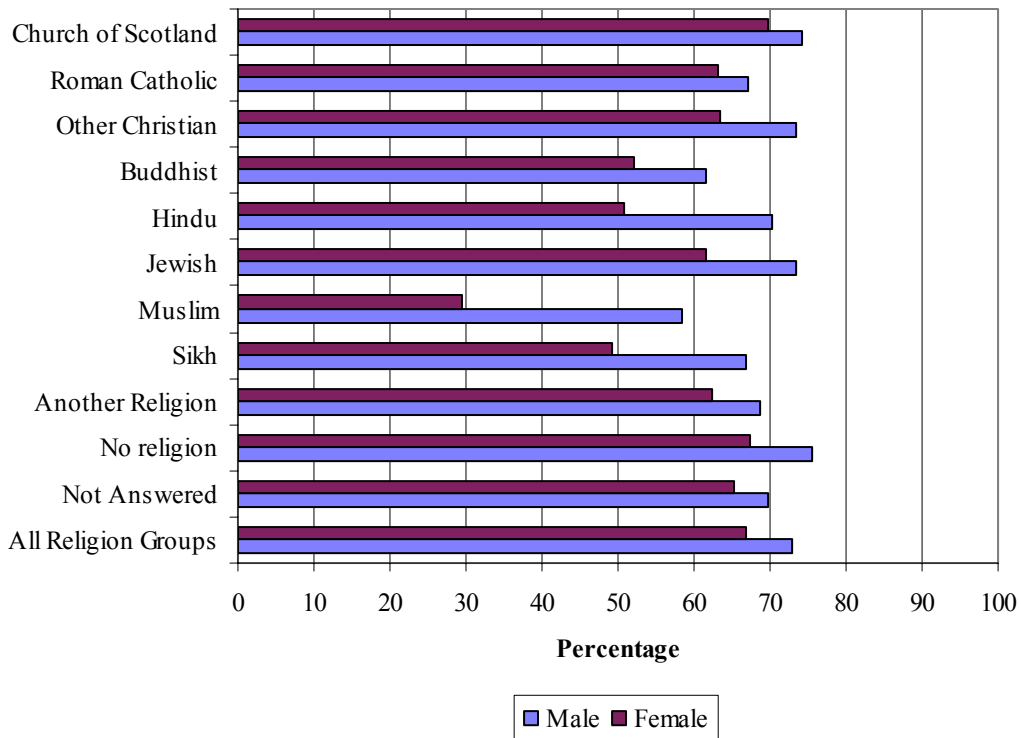
Chart 4.3: Employment Rate by current religion - All People aged 16-pensionable age
Percentages



As can be expected, the employment rates show a similar pattern to the economic activity rates, with Muslims again having the lowest employment rate with less than half (45%) of those of working age being in employment. Those people with a religious affiliation to the Church of Scotland and those with no religion are most likely to be employed with both groups recording employment rates of 72%. Roman Catholics report an employment rate of 65%.

Chart 4.4 shows how the employment rate differs between men and women for each of the religion groups.

Chart 4.4: Employment Rate by sex and current religion - All People aged 16-pensionable age
Percentages



The largest difference in employment rates between men and women is seen in the Muslim group. There are 58% of Muslim men in employment compared to only 29% of Muslim women.

The differences between men and women in terms of their employment rates are smallest for the Roman Catholic group (67% of men compared to 63% of women are in employment) and the Church of Scotland group (74% of men and 70% of women are in employment).

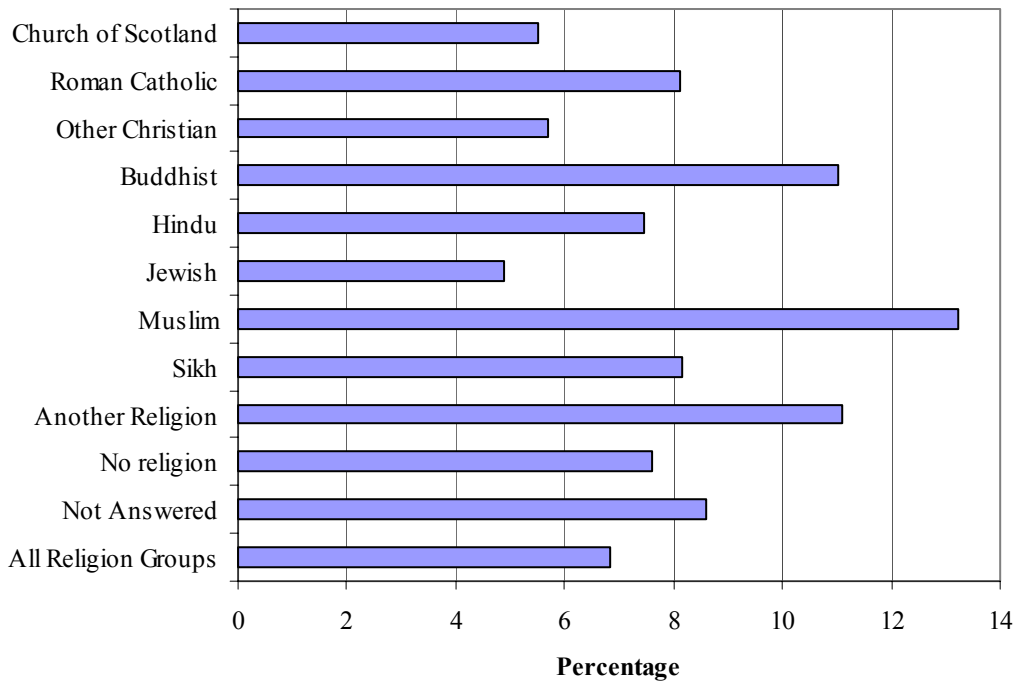
Unemployed

As explained previously, people are defined as unemployed if they are not working but they are available to start work in the next 2 weeks and have either looked for work in the past 4 weeks or are waiting to start a new job.

Muslims have the highest unemployment rate at 13% (Chart 4.5). This is followed by Buddhists and those reporting Another Religion with 11% of both groups unemployed.

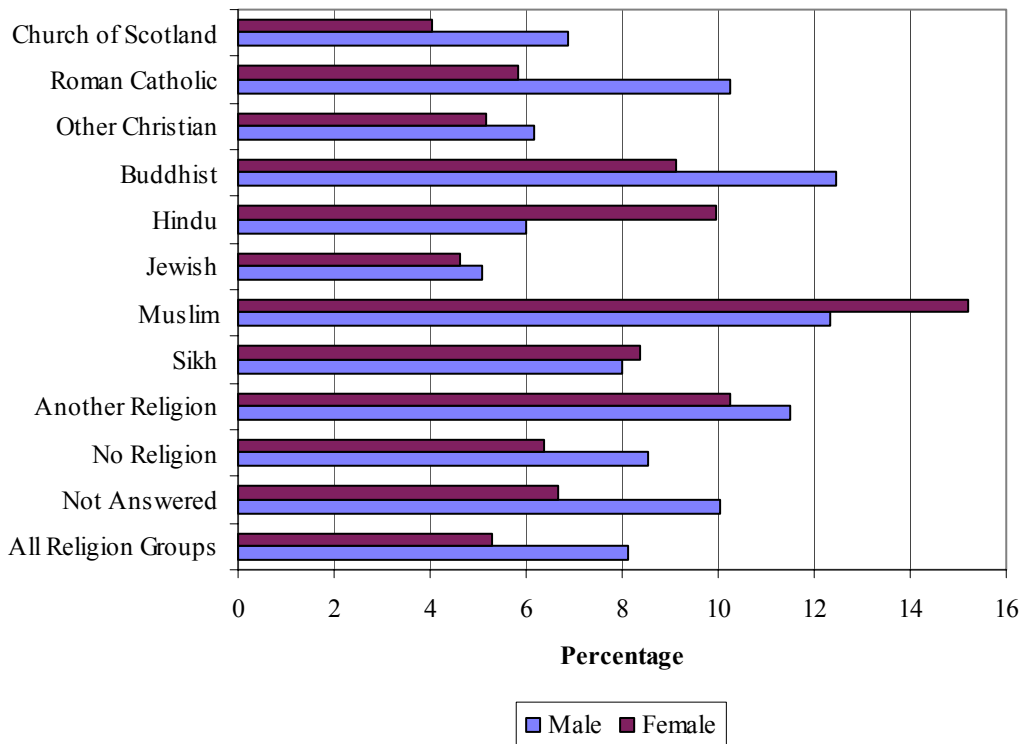
The lowest unemployment rate is in the Jewish group at 5%. People from the Church of Scotland and Other Christian groups also have low unemployment rates at 6%. There are 8% of Roman Catholics unemployed.

Chart 4.5: Unemployment Rate by current religion - All Economically Active People aged 16-pensionable age
Percentages



The difference between the proportion of men and women being unemployed can be seen from Chart 4.6.

Chart 4.6: Unemployment Rate by sex and current religion - All Economically Active People aged 16-pensionable age
Percentages

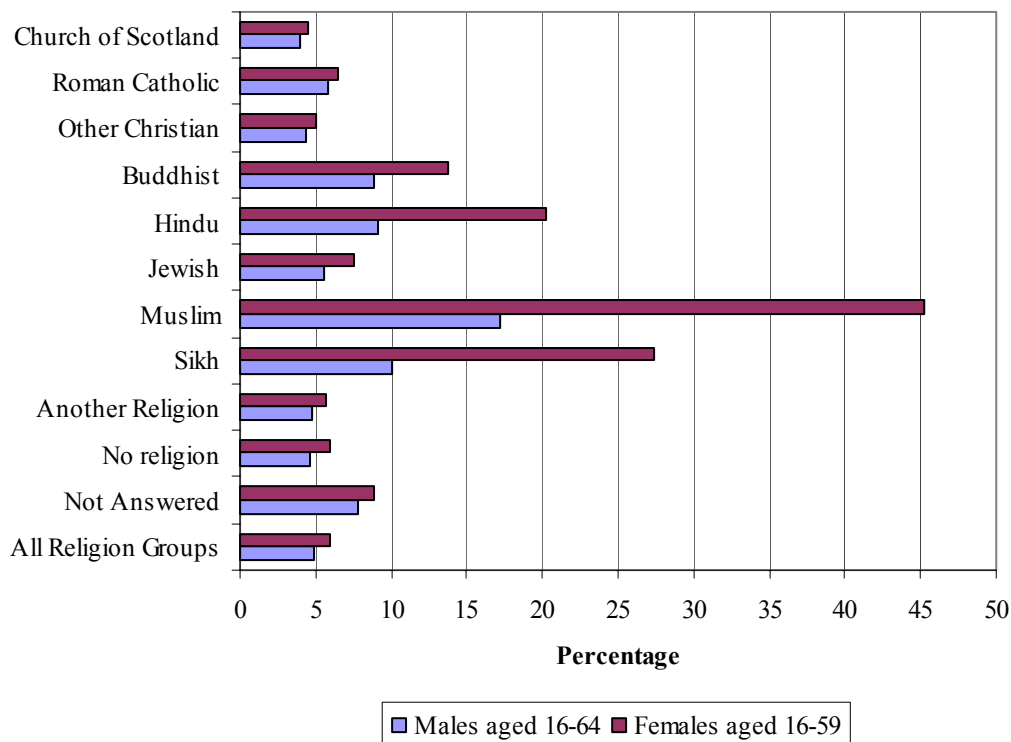


For most of the religion groups, men are more likely to be unemployed than women. There are, however, some exceptions with there being higher proportions of Muslim, Hindu and Sikh women unemployed.

Muslim women are most likely to be unemployed at 15%. Those least likely to be unemployed are women from the Church of Scotland (4%).

Chart 4.7 shows the proportion of men and women who have never worked. For all religion groups, there are a higher proportion of women who have never worked compared to men. However, the differences are greater for some groups.

Chart 4.7: People who have never worked by sex and current religion - All People aged 16-pensionable age
Percentages



For the Christian religions there is very little difference between men and women in terms of the proportions who have never worked. Four per cent of men from the Church of Scotland and Other Christian religions have never worked. This increases to 5% for women reporting the same religions.

In contrast, there are large differences between the sexes for Muslims, Sikhs and Hindus. For example, 45% of Muslim women have never worked, while the comparable figure for Muslim men is 17%.

Self-Employed

Around a third of Sikhs are self-employed, giving this group the highest self-employment rates. Muslims and Jews are the next most likely to be self-employed with 29% and 27% respectively in self-employment.

Those least likely to be self-employed are Roman Catholics with just over 8% being self-employed.

Chart 4.8: Percentage of those in employment who are self-employed by current religion - All People in Employment aged 16-pensionable age
Percentages

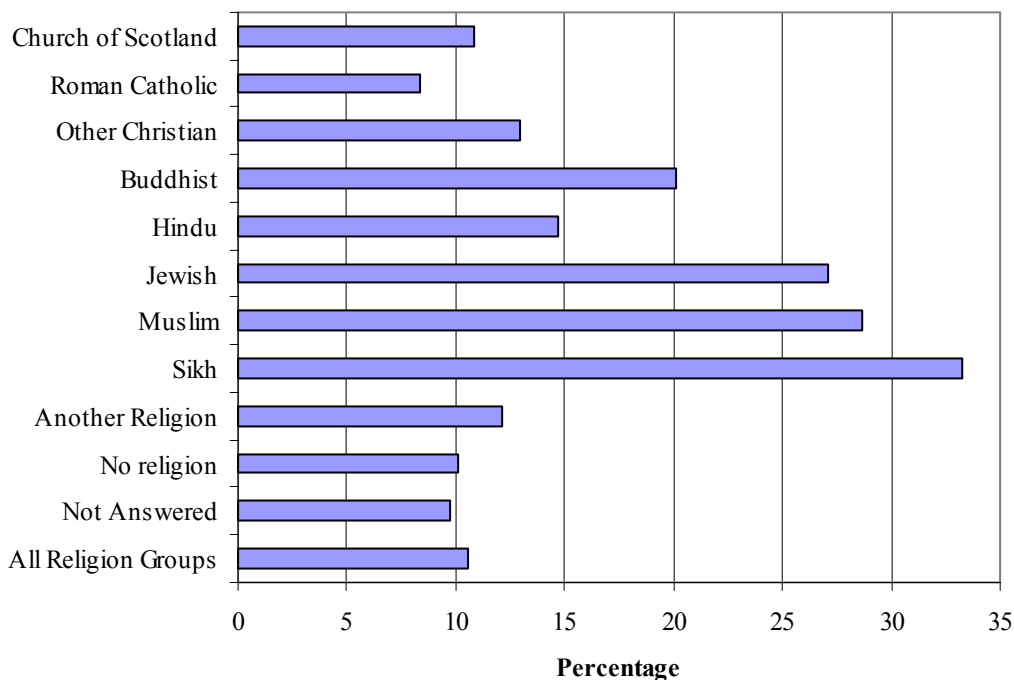


Table 4.1 shows for all people of working age in self-employment whether the business has any employees and also whether those in self-employment work full-time or part-time hours.

The majority of all self-employed people in Scotland work full-time hours with no employees (44%).

Chart 4.8 showed that Sikhs and Muslims are most likely to be self-employed. Both of these groups are most likely to work full-time and have employees.

Information on the proportion of men and women who are self-employed can be found in Chart 4.9. For all religions, men are more likely to be self-employed compared to women. Overall, 15% of men in Scotland are self-employed compared to 6% of women. The largest difference is found in the Jewish group, where 36% of men are working as self-employed compared to 18% of Jewish women.

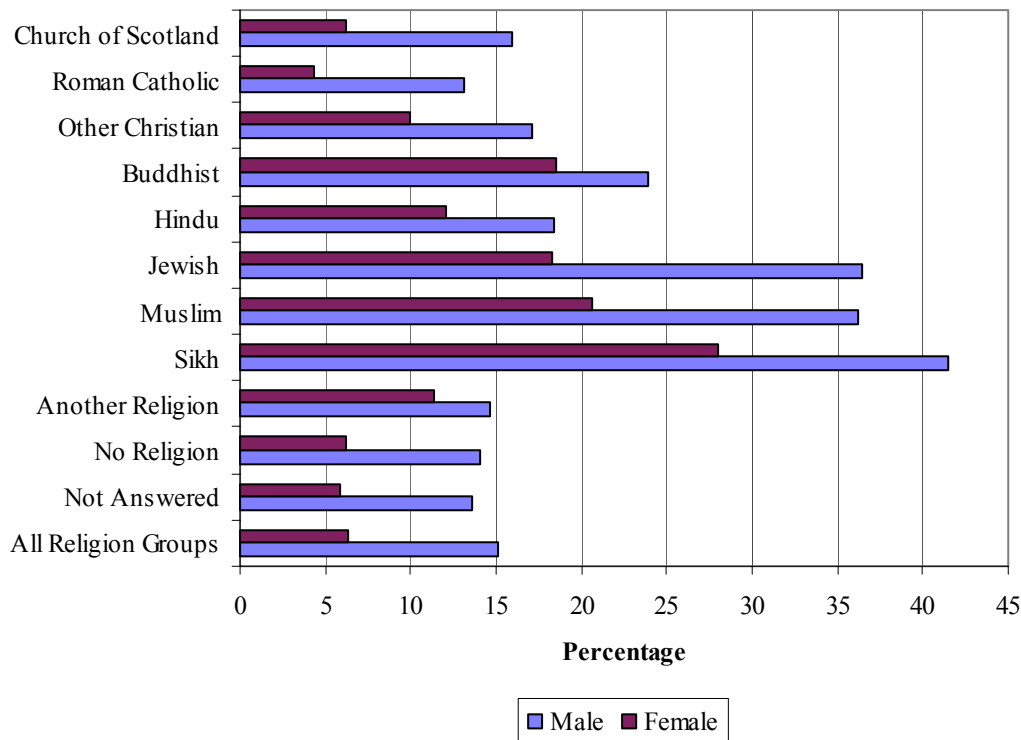
Table 4.1: Self-employed by whether or not business has any employees and hours worked (full-time or part-time) by current religion - All People aged 16-pensionable age who are Self-Employed excluding Full-Time Students

Row percentages

	Self-employed with employees, Part-time	Self-employed with employees, Full-time	Self-employed without employees, Part-time	Self-employed without employees, Full-time	Base
Church of Scotland	5	39	13	43	97,544
Roman Catholic	5	39	12	44	27,963
Other Christian	6	32	21	41	19,046
Buddhist	4	44	23	29	646
Hindu	11	57	8	24	381
Jewish	6	47	16	30	669
Muslim	8	61	6	24	3,515
Sikh	8	62	4	26	828
Another Religion	4	27	22	47	1,809
No religion	4	33	16	47	68,628
Not Answered	5	35	15	46	9,111
All Religion Groups	5	37	14	44	230,140

Chart 4.9: Proportion of men and women in employment who are self-employed by current religion - All People in Employment aged 16-pensionable age

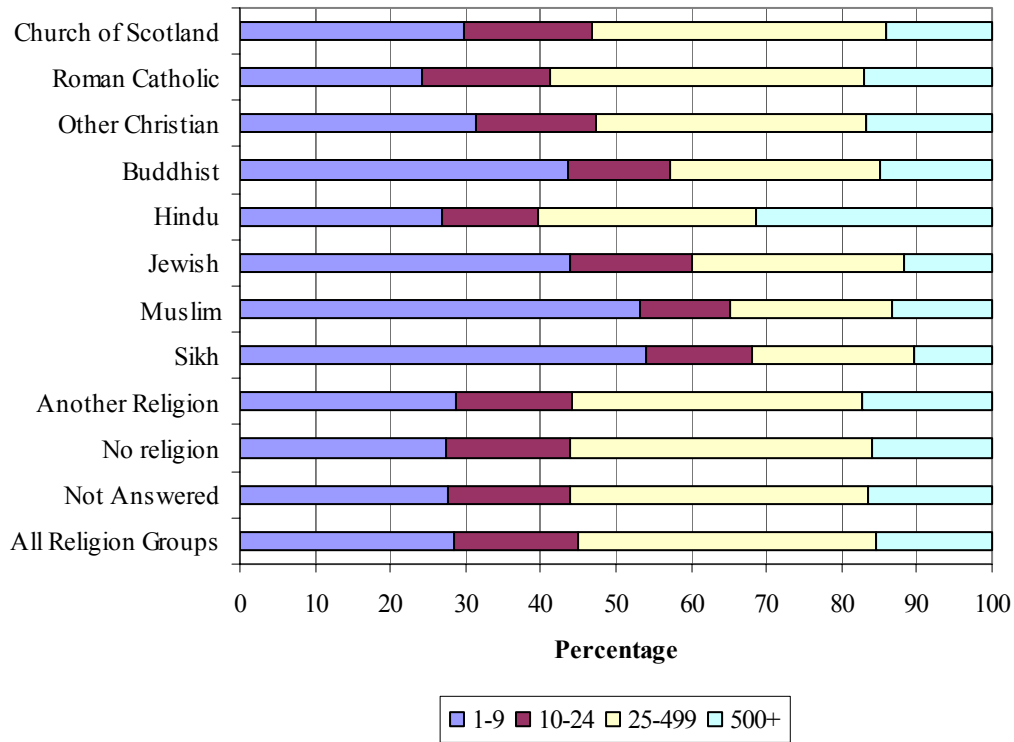
Percentages



Size of Organisations

Chart 4.10 shows that over half of Sikhs (54%) and Muslims (53%) work in organisations with less than 10 employees. This may be explained by the high levels of self-employment within these religion groups.

Chart 4.10: Size of organisation by current religion - All People aged 16-74 in Employment Percentages



Occupation and Industry of Employment

Table 4.2: Occupation of Employment by current religion - All People aged 16-74 years in Employment
Row percentages

	Managers and senior officials	Professional Occupations	Associate Professional and Technical Occupations	Administrative and Secretarial Occupations	Skilled Trades Occupations	Personal Service Occupations	Sales and Customer Service Occupations	Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	Elementary Occupations	Base
Church of Scotland	12	9	13	14	13	8	8	10	13	936,681
Roman Catholic	11	10	14	13	11	8	9	10	14	343,010
Other Christian	15	16	18	12	9	8	7	6	10	154,033
Buddhist	14	20	18	7	14	5	6	4	11	3,325
Hindu	14	45	12	7	3	3	8	2	7	2,698
Jewish	25	26	16	10	4	4	7	3	5	2,686
Muslim	25	13	8	6	9	3	20	4	10	12,610
Sikh	28	8	7	9	11	3	18	6	10	2,579
Another Religion	13	17	20	11	9	5	10	5	11	15,573
No religion	12	12	15	12	12	6	9	9	12	690,860
Not Answered	12	10	14	13	12	7	9	10	13	97,226
All Religion Groups	12	11	14	13	12	7	9	10	13	2,261,281

Sikhs are most likely to describe themselves as having occupations that can be classified as 'managers and senior officials' with 28% giving this response. A quarter of Muslims and Jews also consider themselves to be a manager or senior official. These results could again be influenced by the high levels of self-employment within these religion groups.

Within the Hindu group, 45% of people are in professional occupations. This is not surprising given that Hindus are the most highly qualified; Section 3 showed that Hindus have the highest proportion of people educated to degree level or above.

The Church of Scotland and Roman Catholic groups have the highest proportion of people in elementary occupations such as farm workers, construction labourers, packers and the like; 13% and 14% respectively. In contrast, Jewish people are least likely to have such occupations at 5%.

Table 4.3 shows the breakdown of employment by industry for each religion group.

Table 4.3: Industry of Employment by current religion - All People aged 16-74 years in Employment

<i>Row percentages</i>	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O,P,Q	Base
Church of Scotland	3	..	..	14	..	8	15	5	7	5	10	7	7	13	5	936,681
Roman Catholic	..	..	..	13	..	8	14	6	7	5	10	7	8	13	5	343,010
Other Christian	2	..	..	10	..	5	12	6	5	4	13	9	10	15	6	154,033
Buddhist	..	..	..	9	..	3	9	19	3	3	13	5	10	16	7	3,325
Hindu	..	..	..	5	..	..	13	6	4	4	18	6	8	28	3	2,698
Jewish	..	..	..	10	..	..	21	5	4	3	19	4	11	12	6	2,686
Muslim	..	..	..	6	..	..	36	16	6	3	9	3	5	9	3	12,610
Sikh	..	..	..	7	..	3	35	18	7	4	8	3	3	8	3	2,579
Another Religion	..	..	..	10	..	4	13	8	6	6	17	7	7	10	7	15,573
No religion	..	..	..	14	..	7	14	6	7	5	12	7	7	11	6	690,860
Not Answered	..	..	..	13	..	7	15	6	7	4	12	8	7	11	5	97,226
All Religion Groups	2	..	..	13	..	7	14	6	7	5	11	7	7	12	5	2,261,281

Note: Any cells representing less than 2% have been marked with “..”. They are judged to be insufficiently reliable for publication.

Industry A: Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry

Industry B: Fishing

Industry C: Mining and Quarrying

Industry D: Manufacturing

Industry E: Electricity, Gas and Water Supply

Industry F: Construction

Industry G: Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repairs

Industry H: Hotels and Restaurants

Industry I: Transport, Storage and Communication

Industry J: Financial Intermediaries

Industry K: Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities

Industry L: Public Administration and Defence; Social Security

Industry M: Education

Industry N: Health and Social Work

Industry O,P,Q: Other

The industries which employ the largest proportion of people are Wholesale and Retail trade (14%), Manufacturing (13%), Health and Social Work (12%) and Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities (11%).

Hours Worked

Those most likely to work long hours (49 hours and over) are Sikhs (28%), Muslims (26%) and Hindus (26%). In comparison, only 14% of all people in Scotland work 49 hours or more.

Table 4.4: Hours worked by current religion - All People aged 16-74 in Employment

<i>Row percentages</i>	1-15 hours	16-30 hours	31-37 hours	38-48 hours	49 hours and over	Base
Church of Scotland	7	18	20	40	14	936,681
Roman Catholic	7	18	22	41	12	343,010
Other Christian	9	18	18	38	16	154,033
Buddhist	9	18	17	36	20	3,325
Hindu	8	13	17	36	26	2,698
Jewish	10	19	16	36	20	2,686
Muslim	9	21	13	31	26	12,610
Sikh	8	19	13	31	28	2,579
Another Religion	9	14	20	42	14	15,573
No religion	7	16	20	43	14	690,860
Not Answered	7	16	21	42	14	97,226
All Religion Groups	7	17	20	41	14	2,261,281

Socio-Economic Classification

The National Statistics Socio-Economic classification (NS-SeC) is occupationally based and aims to bring together people with similar socio and economic status. Tables 4.5 and 4.6 show the NS-SeC for working age men and women in each of the religion groups.

Table 4.5: NS-SeC by current religion - All Females aged 16-59
Row percentages

	Higher Managerial and Professional Occupations	Lower Managerial and Professional Occupations	Inter-mediate Occupation	Small employer and own account workers	Lower supervisory and technical occupations	Semi-routine occupations	Routine occupations	Never worked and long-term unemployed	Not classified	Base
Church of Scotland	4	22	17	4	4	19	9	3	18	625,266
Roman Catholic	4	21	15	2	4	18	9	5	21	263,992
Other Christian	7	24	14	5	3	14	6	3	23	115,150
Buddhist	8	20	7	8	3	13	6	9	26	2,778
Hindu	19	16	9	5	2	7	3	15	24	1,893
Jewish	11	26	11	7	2	9	2	3	28	1,745
Muslim	4	8	7	7	2	10	3	35	26	12,673
Sikh	4	10	9	13	2	13	6	22	21	2,017
Another Religion	7	23	13	4	3	12	5	4	29	7,686
No religion	6	22	15	3	4	18	10	5	18	443,004
Not Answered	5	20	16	3	4	18	9	7	19	62,876
All Religion Groups	5	22	16	3	4	18	9	4	19	1,539,080

Table 4.6: NS-SeC by current religion - All Males aged 16-64
Row percentages

	Higher Managerial and Professional Occupations	Lower Managerial and Professional Occupations	Inter-mediate Occupation	Small employer and own account workers	Lower supervisory and technical occupations	Semi-routine occupations	Routine occupations	Never worked and long-term unemployed	Not classified	Base
Church of Scotland	10	18	6	10	14	11	15	4	13	628,750
Roman Catholic	9	16	6	8	12	11	16	5	17	250,763
Other Christian	18	23	6	9	9	8	9	3	16	102,553
Buddhist	14	19	4	12	6	10	5	5	25	2,966
Hindu	40	12	4	8	2	4	2	2	26	2,407
Jewish	25	26	4	13	4	4	3	2	19	1,953
Muslim	10	9	3	20	5	14	5	8	26	14,995
Sikh	8	11	4	27	6	13	7	5	20	2,308
Another Religion	15	20	8	6	8	8	6	3	27	15,501
No religion	12	19	6	8	13	11	14	4	13	509,835
Not Answered	10	17	7	8	12	11	14	6	14	76,853
All Religion Groups	11	18	6	9	13	11	14	4	14	1,608,884

The results from Tables 4.5 and 4.6 show that Hindu men and women are most likely to be working in higher managerial and professional occupations, with 40% of men and 19% of women in these occupations. This may be explained by the high proportion of Hindus (58%) educated to degree level (as shown in Table 3.1).

Over a quarter of Sikh men (27%) and one in five Muslim men (20%) are classified as small employers / own account workers. This is not surprising as Chart 4.8 has already shown that Sikhs and Muslims have the highest proportion of self-employed workers.

A considerable proportion of Muslim and Sikh women have never worked or are classified as long-term unemployed (35% of Muslim women and 22% of Sikh women).

5. HEALTH AND CARE

Self-assessed Health

Table 5.1 shows the percentage of people in each religion group by sex and age who assess themselves to be in good or fairly good health. It is evident for all religion groups that as people become older they are more likely to report poor health. For example, there are around 1% of boys and girls aged under 16 years who are considered to have poor health¹¹. Not surprisingly for people aged 75 and over, this figure increases to 26% for males and 29% for females. There are also differences between men and women in terms of their perception of their health. These differences are most apparent in the older age groups. Some of the differences are summarised below:

- Hindi women and Sikh men aged 75 and over are most likely to report the worst health, with 53% and 45% respectively of each group considering themselves to be in poor health. This compares to 26% of all males and 29% of all females aged 75 and over reporting poor health.
- For each of the Christian groupings (Church of Scotland, Roman Catholics and Other Christians), there is a higher proportion of women aged 75 and above reporting poor health compared to males. This will be linked to the fact that women in this age group may, on average, be older due to more women living longer.
- Hindi, Buddhist, Muslim and Jewish women aged 75+ are also more likely to report poor health compared to their male counterparts.
- In contrast, Sikh men aged 75 and over are more likely to consider themselves in poor health (45%) than Sikh women (34%).

¹¹ The information on the health of young persons may have been supplied by their parent (or guardian) and thus may not necessarily be self-defined.

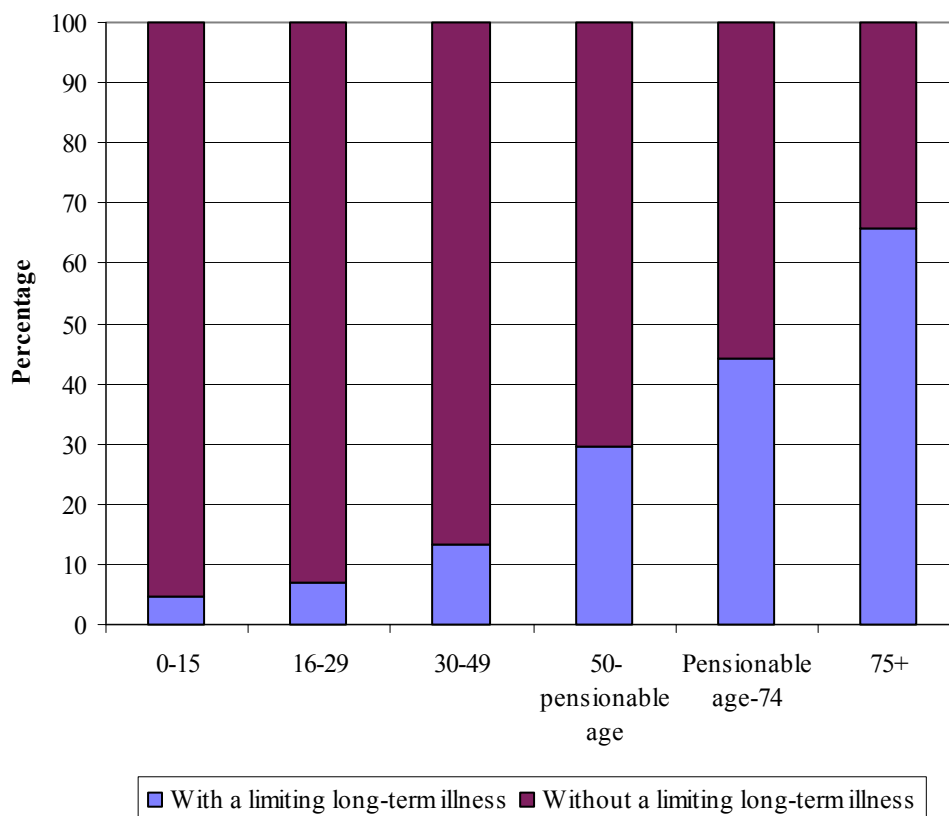
Table 5.1: Proportion of people who assess their health to be 'good or fairly good' by current religion - All People
Percentages

		0-15	16-29	30-49	50-Pensionable age	Pensionable age-74	75+	All People
Church of Scotland	Male	98.7	97.1	92.7	83.5	82.0	75.8	89.6
	Female	98.9	96.6	91.7	85.6	83.5	72.5	88.2
Roman Catholic	Male	98.4	95.9	89.7	74.4	72.4	67.0	87.8
	Female	98.7	95.5	88.4	76.9	73.6	64.0	86.2
Other Christian	Male	98.7	97.2	93.1	85.6	82.9	74.8	90.9
	Female	98.8	96.3	90.9	85.0	83.0	71.4	88.3
Buddhist	Male	99.2	94.4	86.9	82.3	76.0	78.3	88.7
	Female	98.0	95.1	89.2	82.5	82.9	70.0	89.7
Hindu	Male	99.1	98.2	96.7	86.6	81.3	56.7	95.0
	Female	98.5	98.2	93.5	85.3	67.2	47.1	93.1
Jewish	Male	98.4	98.2	92.4	86.4	84.0	71.0	89.3
	Female	98.7	94.8	92.0	86.0	84.1	68.4	86.5
Muslim	Male	98.5	96.5	90.9	71.2	68.2	63.8	92.5
	Female	98.2	95.9	86.2	63.9	52.9	56.2	90.2
Sikh	Male	98.8	97.8	89.7	75.7	72.1	54.8	91.6
	Female	98.8	97.2	87.0	66.5	61.2	66.3	88.7
Another Religion	Male	98.3	94.8	89.9	81.8	76.1	70.3	92.0
	Female	98.2	93.0	86.1	77.5	77.7	71.0	88.4
No religion	Male	98.4	96.6	93.0	84.3	79.9	72.7	92.9
	Female	98.7	95.8	91.5	84.4	80.5	69.5	92.6
Not Answered	Male	99.3	95.7	90.7	80.9	76.0	78.0	91.8
	Female	99.4	95.5	90.5	81.4	77.3	78.8	90.8
All Religion Groups	Male	98.6	96.6	92.2	82.3	80.1	74.3	90.6
	Female	98.9	96.0	90.9	83.7	81.2	71.5	89.2

Limiting long-term illness

The Census asks people whether they have any long-term illness, health problem or disability which limits their daily activities or the work that they can do. Chart 5.1 shows that the rate of disability and long-term illness is highly correlated with age; as people become older they are more likely to suffer from a disability or long-term illness. Overall, 5% of all people aged under 16 years report a disability or long-term illness, compared to 66% of people aged 75 and over.

Chart 5.1: Long-term limiting illness and disability by current religion of All People
Percentages



The results by sex and age are shown in Table 5.2. Across all religion groups, women aged 75 and over are more likely to have a disability or 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 disability or long-term illness. The comparable figure for Sikh and Muslim men of the same age are 55% and 61%. This appears to contrast with the position in Table 5.1 where Sikh men aged 75 and over are less likely to report ‘good or fairly good’ health.

Table 5.2: Proportion of people with long-term limiting illness and disability by current religion – All People

		0-15	16-29	30-49	50-Pensionable age	Pensionable age-74	75+	All People
Church of Scotland	Male	5.0	6.9	12.8	30.1	46.1	60.7	22.3
	Female	3.6	6.3	12.9	25.5	39.5	66.5	25.0
Roman Catholic	Male	5.5	8.2	16.4	41.3	56.5	67.7	22.1
	Female	4.1	7.2	16.4	35.5	50.2	72.2	23.8
Other Christian	Male	5.3	6.5	12.3	27.5	45.6	62.8	20.0
	Female	4.0	6.4	14.2	26.6	40.6	68.4	24.2
Buddhist	Male	4.8	7.5	17.7	31.7	47.0	58.7	17.8
	Female	3.7	7.0	14.2	27.9	42.3	68.6	16.3
Hindu	Male	5.2	3.1	4.6	22.5	49.0	76.7	9.6
	Female	2.2	3.7	9.9	24.3	56.7	82.4	11.4
Jewish	Male	4.3	4.3	10.9	24.2	39.5	61.3	21.2
	Female	2.0	7.2	9.8	23.7	37.0	66.6	26.0
Muslim	Male	5.7	6.9	14.4	45.1	63.3	60.9	13.6
	Female	4.2	6.4	18.9	50.3	70.1	73.6	14.5
Sikh	Male	4.6	5.3	16.2	39.4	50.5	54.8	14.4
	Female	2.9	5.4	17.2	42.0	62.9	69.6	17.1
Another Religion	Male	5.8	7.8	15.7	31.8	45.6	65.1	13.1
	Female	4.7	9.5	20.5	34.0	47.9	69.7	18.7
No religion	Male	5.6	7.1	11.8	27.4	46.6	61.7	13.9
	Female	3.9	6.7	12.4	26.1	42.2	65.6	13.1
Not Answered	Male	6.0	9.0	15.6	32.7	50.6	68.1	17.8
	Female	4.4	8.1	15.0	30.4	45.7	73.0	21.0
All Religion Groups	Male	5.4	7.3	13.2	31.1	47.9	62.3	19.2
	Female	3.9	6.8	13.6	27.6	42.0	67.8	21.4

Provision of Care

Information on the level of help or support given to family members, friends or neighbours is shown in Table 5.3.

Table 5.3: Provision of Care by current religion - All People

Row percentages

	Provides no care	Provides 1-19 hours care a week	Provides 20-49 hours care a week	Provides 50 or more hours care a week
Church of Scotland	89.5	6.6	1.3	2.6
Roman Catholic	89.9	5.8	1.5	2.8
Other Christian	89.1	7.0	1.2	2.7
Buddhist	89.7	7.6	1.1	1.6
Hindu	92.2	5.0	1.1	1.7
Jewish	89.4	7.1	1.2	2.3
Muslim	92.3	4.0	1.4	2.1
Sikh	91.6	4.4	1.7	2.4
Another Religion	90.5	7.0	0.8	1.6
No Religion	92.1	5.4	0.9	1.6
Not Answered	92.7	4.7	0.9	1.6
All Religion Groups	90.5	6.0	1.2	2.3

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

The majority of people in Scotland provide no care (90.5%); however there are variations across religions.

Table 5.3 shows that people from Christian, Buddhist and Jewish backgrounds are most likely to provide at least some form of care. Other Christians provide the most at 10.9%. It is important, however, to take into account the different age structures of each of the religion groups. Table 5.4 shows the ratio of people providing care to the population of pensionable age and above.

Table 5.4: Ratio of number of people providing care to population of pensionable age¹² and above by current religion

	Ratio of people providing care to the number of people of pensionable age and above	Base number of people providing care
Church of Scotland	0.4	224,625
Roman Catholic	0.6	80,841
Other Christian	0.5	37,517
Buddhist	1.6	701
Hindu	1.2	434
Jewish	0.4	682
Muslim	2.1	3,292
Sikh	1.1	553
Another Religion	2.0	2,562
No Religion	1.1	110,192
Not Answered	0.5	20,180
All Religion Groups	0.5	481,579

The data in Table 5.4 is based on some assumptions which are unlikely to be entirely correct: that care takes place within each religion group and that the only people requiring care are those of pensionable age or over. Nevertheless, these standardised data provide a better indication of care provision and show somewhat different results to those of Table 5.3, with Muslims and those people of Another Religion providing the greatest amount of care.

¹² Pensionable age is 60 for women and 65 for men.

ANNEX

A.1 Copy of the 2001 Census questions on Religion

The following extract from the 2001 Census shows the first question (Q13) on current religion and the second (Q14) on religion of upbringing.

<p>13 What religion, religious denomination or body do you belong to?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> None</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Church of Scotland</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Roman Catholic</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other Christian, <i>please write in</i></p> <p><input type="text"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Buddhist</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Hindu <input type="checkbox"/> Jewish</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Muslim <input type="checkbox"/> Sikh</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Another Religion, <i>please write in</i></p> <p><input type="text"/></p>
<p>14 What religion, religious denomination or body were you brought up in?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> None</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Church of Scotland</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Roman Catholic</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other Christian, <i>please write in</i></p> <p><input type="text"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Buddhist</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Hindu <input type="checkbox"/> Jewish</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Muslim <input type="checkbox"/> Sikh</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Another Religion, <i>please write in</i></p> <p><input type="text"/></p>

A.2 Write-in responses for ‘Another Religion’

An analysis of the “write in” answers given for Another Religion in the Census showed that the top 10 answers were as follows:

Table A.2: Top 10 answers for those responding ‘Another Religion’ – All People who listed their current religion as ‘Another Religion’

<i>Percentages</i>	
Jedi	0.277%
Pagan	0.038%
Spiritualist	0.017%
Protestant	0.009%
Baha'I	0.008%
Church of England	0.008%
Jehovah's Witness	0.007%
TOG (Terry's Old Geezers & Gals)	0.006%
Atheist	0.004%
Humanist	0.003%

Table A.2 shows that Jedi was the most popular response for those answering that they had another religion to those listed in the Census form. However, it is important to note that there was an internet campaign when the Census was taking place encouraging people to answer that their religion was “Jedi Knight”.

A.3 Country of Birth

Tables A.3.1 – A.3.11 show the percentage of people in each religion group that are born in different countries or geographic areas. Only countries or areas which account for more than 0.5% (or 30 people) of the population are listed and thus there is a mix of ‘country’ and ‘wider groupings of countries’. Data are presented at the lowest geographic area which passes this threshold thus the percentages will not add to 100%.

Table A.3: Detailed classification for Country of birth

<p>EUROPE</p> <p>United Kingdom</p> <p>England</p> <p>Scotland</p> <p>Northern Ireland</p> <p>Wales</p> <p>UK part not specified</p> <p>Republic of Ireland</p> <p>Ireland (not otherwise stated)</p> <p>Channel Islands and Isle of Man</p> <p>Other Western Europe</p> <p>EU Countries</p> <p>Non EU countries in Western Europe</p> <p>Eastern Europe</p>
<p>AFRICA</p> <p>North Africa</p> <p>Central and Western Africa</p> <p>Nigeria</p> <p>Other Central and Western Africa</p> <p>South and Eastern Africa</p> <p>Kenya</p> <p>South Africa</p> <p>Zimbabwe</p> <p>Other South and Eastern Africa</p>
<p>ASIA</p> <p>Middle East</p> <p>Far East</p> <p>China</p> <p>Other Far East</p> <p>South Asia</p> <p>Bangladesh</p> <p>India</p> <p>Pakistan</p> <p>Other South Asia</p>
<p>NORTH AMERICA</p> <p>Canada</p> <p>Caribbean and West Indies</p> <p>Jamaica</p> <p>Other Caribbean and West Indies</p> <p>USA</p> <p>Other North America</p>
SOUTH AMERICA
OCEANIA
OTHER

Table A.3.1: Country of birth of all people reporting their current religion to be CHURCH OF SCOTLAND – All People

Percentages

Country of Birth	%
Scotland	95.0
England	3.3

Table A.3.2: Country of birth of all people reporting their current religion to be ROMAN CATHOLIC – All People

Percentages

Country of Birth	%
Scotland	89.0
England	4.6
Republic of Ireland	2.0
Other EU countries	1.4
Northern Ireland	1.0

Table A.3.3: Country of birth of all people reporting their current religion to be OTHER CHRISTIAN – All People

Percentages

Country of Birth	%
Scotland	54.1
England	34.1
Northern Ireland	2.6
Other EU countries	2.0
Africa	1.4
Wales	1.4
Asia	1.3
North America	1.2
USA	0.7
Far East (exc. China)	0.6
South Africa	0.5
Oceania	0.5

Table A.3.4: Country of birth of all people reporting their current religion to be BUDDHIST – All People

Percentages

Country of Birth	%
Scotland	37.9
Far East (excl. China)	33.1
England	15.2
China	3.5
South Asia (exc. Bangladesh, India, Pakistan)	3.1
Other EU countries	1.8
USA	0.8
South and Eastern Africa	0.7
Wales	0.6
Oceania	0.5
Northern Ireland	0.5

Table A.3.5: Country of birth of all people reporting their current religion to be HINDU – All People Percentages

Country of Birth	%
India	50.2
Scotland	20.1
England	9.2
South Asia (exc. Bangladesh, India, Pakistan)	5.9
South and Eastern Africa (exc. Kenya, South Africa, Zimbabwe)	4.1
Far East (exc. China)	3.3
Kenya	2.6
South Africa	0.7
North America	0.6
Bangladesh	0.5
Other	0.5

Table A.3.6: Country of birth of all people reporting their current religion to be JEWISH – All People Percentages

Country of Birth	%
Scotland	70.0
England	16.2
USA	3.1
Middle East	2.7
Other EU countries	1.9
Eastern Europe	1.2
South Africa	0.8
Northern Ireland	0.7
Republic of Ireland	0.5

Table A.3.7: Country of birth of all people reporting their current religion to be MUSLIM – All People Percentages

Country of Birth	%
Scotland	40.0
Pakistan	25.9
England	9.3
Middle East	7.3
North Africa	4.1
India	2.8
Eastern Europe	2.4
Bangladesh	2.3
Far East (exc. China)	1.6
South and Eastern Africa (exc. Kenya, South Africa, Zimbabwe)	1.1
South Asia (exc. Bangladesh, India, Pakistan)	0.6
Other EU countries	0.5
Kenya	0.5

Table A.3.8: Country of birth of all people reporting their current religion to be SIKH – All People
Percentages

Country of Birth	%
Scotland	44.5
India	31.7
England	17.5
Kenya	1.6
South Asia (exc. Bangladesh, India, Pakistan)	1.0
South and Eastern Africa (exc. Kenya, South Africa, Zimbabwe)	0.6
Far East (exc. China)	0.5
Pakistan	0.5

Table A.3.9: Country of birth of all people reporting their current religion to be ANOTHER RELIGION – All People
Percentages

Country of Birth	%
Scotland	66.6
England	21.9
Other EU countries	2.0
Northern Ireland	1.5
Oceania	1.2
USA	0.9
South and Eastern Africa	0.8
Wales	0.8
Far East (exc. China)	0.7
Middle East	0.7
Republic of Ireland	0.5
Canada	0.5

Table A.3.10: Country of birth of all people reporting NO RELIGION – All People
Percentages

Country of Birth	%
Scotland	85.0
England	10.5
Other EU countries	1.0
Far East (exc. China)	0.5
North America	0.5
Northern Ireland	0.5

Table A.3.11: Country of birth of all people who refused to answer – All People
Percentages

Country of Birth	%
Scotland	85.7
England	8.8
Other EU countries	1.0
Northern Ireland	0.7
South Asia	0.6
Africa	0.5
North America	0.5
Far East	0.5

A.4 Current religion of married couples by sex

In Tables A.4.1-A.4.11, percentages have been removed and replaced with “..” where the base on which percentages would be calculated is less than 100. This data is judged to be insufficiently reliable for publication.

Table A.4.1: Current religion of spouse when other partner is CHURCH OF SCOTLAND
Row percentages

Religion of spouse:	Male partner is Church of Scotland	Female partner is Church of Scotland	Base
Church of Scotland	50.0	50.0	404,185
Roman Catholic	50.7	49.3	65,865
Other Christian	53.8	46.2	30,294
Buddhist	59.5	40.5	301
Hindu	..	..	92
Jewish	37.3	62.7	201
Muslim	12.2	87.8	426
Sikh	..	..	57
Another Religion	31.6	68.4	909
No Religion	26.4	73.6	77,199
Not Answered	46.7	53.3	10,260

Table A.4.2: Current religion of spouse when other partner is ROMAN CATHOLIC
Row percentages

Religion of spouse:	Male partner is Roman Catholic	Female partner is Roman Catholic	Base
Church of Scotland	49.3	50.7	65,865
Roman Catholic	50.0	50.0	88,911
Other Christian	48.6	51.4	10,230
Buddhist	48.3	51.7	118
Hindu	..	..	57
Jewish	49.5	50.5	105
Muslim	12.9	87.1	271
Sikh	..	..	40
Another Religion	26.8	73.2	365
No Religion	35.6	64.4	40,030
Not Answered	45.7	54.3	4,287

Table A.4.3: Current religion of spouse when other partner is OTHER CHRISTIAN
Row percentages

Religion of spouse:	Male partner is Other Christian	Female partner is Other Christian	Base
Church of Scotland	46.2	53.8	30,294
Roman Catholic	51.4	48.6	10,230
Other Christian	50.0	50.0	48,213
Buddhist	52.1	47.9	117
Hindu	..	..	51
Jewish	35.0	65.0	103
Muslim	34.0	66.0	141
Sikh	..	..	46
Another Religion	33.8	66.2	677
No Religion	25.9	74.1	17,219
Not Answered	44.8	55.2	2,827

Table A.4.4: Current religion of spouse when other partner is BUDDHIST
Row percentages

Religion of spouse:	Male partner is Buddhist	Female partner is Buddhist	Base
Church of Scotland	40.5	59.5	301
Roman Catholic	51.7	48.3	118
Other Christian	47.9	52.1	117
Buddhist	50.0	50.0	565
Hindu	..	..	9
Jewish	..	..	4
Muslim	..	..	7
Sikh	..	..	2
Another Religion	..	..	27
No Religion	40.4	59.6	666
Not Answered	..	..	84

Table A.4.5: Current religion of spouse when other partner is HINDU
Row percentages

Religion of spouse:	Male partner is Hindu	Female partner is Hindu	Base
Church of Scotland	92
Roman Catholic	57
Other Christian	51
Buddhist	9
Hindu	50.0	50.0	1,009
Jewish	1
Muslim	20
Sikh	19
Another Religion	9
No Religion	38.7	61.3	106
Not Answered	91

Table A.4.6: Current religion of spouse when other partner is JEWISH
Row percentages

Religion of spouse:	Male partner is Jewish	Female partner is Jewish	Base
Church of Scotland	62.7	37.3	201
Roman Catholic	50.5	49.5	105
Other Christian	65.0	35.0	103
Buddhist	..	..	4
Hindu	..	..	1
Jewish	50.0	50.0	1,000
Muslim	..	..	5
Sikh	..	..	11
Another Religion	..	..	12
No Religion	41.8	58.2	237
Not Answered	47.7	52.3	128

Table A.4.7: Current religion of spouse when other partner is MUSLIM
Row percentages

Religion of spouse:	Male partner is Muslim	Female partner is Muslim	Base
Church of Scotland	87.8	12.2	426
Roman Catholic	87.1	12.9	271
Other Christian	66.0	34.0	141
Buddhist	..	..	7
Hindu	..	..	20
Jewish	..	..	5
Muslim	50.0	50.0	7,173
Sikh	..	..	13
Another Religion	..	..	18
No Religion	69.2	30.8	497
Not Answered	49.3	50.7	428

Table A.4.8: Current religion of spouse when other partner is SIKH
Row percentages

Religion of spouse:	Male partner is Sikh	Female partner is Sikh	Base
Church of Scotland	57
Roman Catholic	40
Other Christian	46
Buddhist	2
Hindu	19
Jewish	11
Muslim	13
Sikh	50.0	50.0	1,160
Another Religion	4
No Religion	71
Not Answered	48.2	51.8	110

Table A.4.9: Current religion of spouse when other partner has ANOTHER RELIGION
Row percentages

Religion of spouse:	Male partner has Another Religion	Female partner has Another Religion	Base
Church of Scotland	68.4	31.6	909
Roman Catholic	73.2	26.8	365
Other Christian	66.2	33.8	677
Buddhist	..	..	27
Hindu	..	..	9
Jewish	..	..	12
Muslim	..	..	18
Sikh	..	..	4
Another Religion	50.0	50.0	1,194
No Religion	61.9	38.1	1,480
Not Answered	52.1	47.9	374

Table A.4.10: Current religion of spouse when other partner has NO RELIGION
Row percentages

Religion of spouse:	Male partner has No Religion	Female partner has No Religion	Base
Church of Scotland	73.6	26.4	77,199
Roman Catholic	64.4	35.6	40,030
Other Christian	74.1	25.9	17,219
Buddhist	59.6	40.4	666
Hindu	61.3	38.7	106
Jewish	58.2	41.8	237
Muslim	30.8	69.2	497
Sikh	..	..	71
Another Religion	38.1	61.9	1,480
No Religion	50.0	50.0	149,098
Not Answered	52.5	47.5	6,616

Table A.4.11: Current religion of spouse when other partner did NOT ANSWER
Row percentages

Religion of spouse:	Male partner did not answer	Female partner did not answer	Base
Church of Scotland	53.3	46.7	10,260
Roman Catholic	54.3	45.7	4,287
Other Christian	55.2	44.8	2,827
Buddhist	..	..	84
Hindu	..	..	91
Jewish	52.3	47.7	128
Muslim	50.7	49.3	428
Sikh	51.8	48.2	110
Another Religion	47.9	52.1	374
No Religion	47.5	52.5	6,616
Not Answered	50.0	50.0	22,898

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- 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

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