

HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS

EXTRACTED TRENDS BY ETHNIC GROUP

LIST OF EXTRACTED TRENDS:

INTRODUCTION.....	3
POPULATION & MIGRATION	4
Population Profiles	5
BUSINESSES.....	12
Size of Companies in Scotland	13
Self-Employment.....	14
LABOUR MARKET	15
Employment and Economic Activity.....	16
Benefits Claimants.....	17
TRANSPORT AND TRAVEL.....	18
Private Transport	19
LIFELONG LEARNING	21
Higher Education Students in Scotland.....	22
Graduates of Higher Education Courses.....	23
SCHOOL EDUCATION.....	25
Pupil Numbers	26
Pupil Attainment.....	27
Teachers	32
Best Start for Children.....	33
School Exclusions	34
Learning Difficulties	35
TOURISM, CULTURE & SPORT.....	36
Culture.....	37
CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLE.....	40
Childcare	41
Looked After Children.....	42
Social Work Services Staff	43

**HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS
EXTRACTED TRENDS BY ETHNIC GROUP**

HEALTH & COMMUNITY CARE	44
Smoking	45
Shifting the Balance of Care	46
Further Information/ Research on Ethnic Groups and Health	47
CRIME & JUSTICE	48
Prison	50
HOUSING	51
Stock and Tenure	52
SOCIAL & WELFARE	53
Income	54
Deprived Areas	56
Definitions of Income	57

HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY ETHNIC GROUP

HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS (HLSES)

EXTRACTED TRENDS BY ETHNIC GROUP

INTRODUCTION

The following document shows a series of data extracts taken from the High Level Summary of Equality Statistics (HLSES), where data are presented by ethnic group or ethnic group in combination with age, disability, gender or in some cases religion. Data have been extracted in this way to provide ease of access to those users who may have specific interest in statistics broken down by ethnic group.

The HLSES presents statistical trends on the main areas of Government activity in Scotland across several equality dimensions including age, disability, ethnicity, gender and in some cases religion and can be accessed on the Scottish Executive web-site at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/hlSES>.

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

For further information on the definitions and caveats applicable to this data extract, please refer to the introduction of the HLSES <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/hlSES>.

**HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS
EXTRACTED TRENDS BY ETHNIC GROUP**

1. POPULATION & MIGRATION

Extracted HLSES Trends by Ethnic Group

To view the complete chapter, including caveats, please refer to the main HLSES at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/hlSES>.

HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY ETHNIC GROUP

Population Profiles

Population Profile: Ethnic Group

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

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

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

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

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

Publication

Analysis of Ethnicity in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

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

Web Links

HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY ETHNIC GROUP

General Register Office for Scotland (GROS)

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

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

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

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

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

Review of Census Ethnicity Classifications Consultation 2005 (Published 2005)

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

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

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

Scotland's Census Test 2006

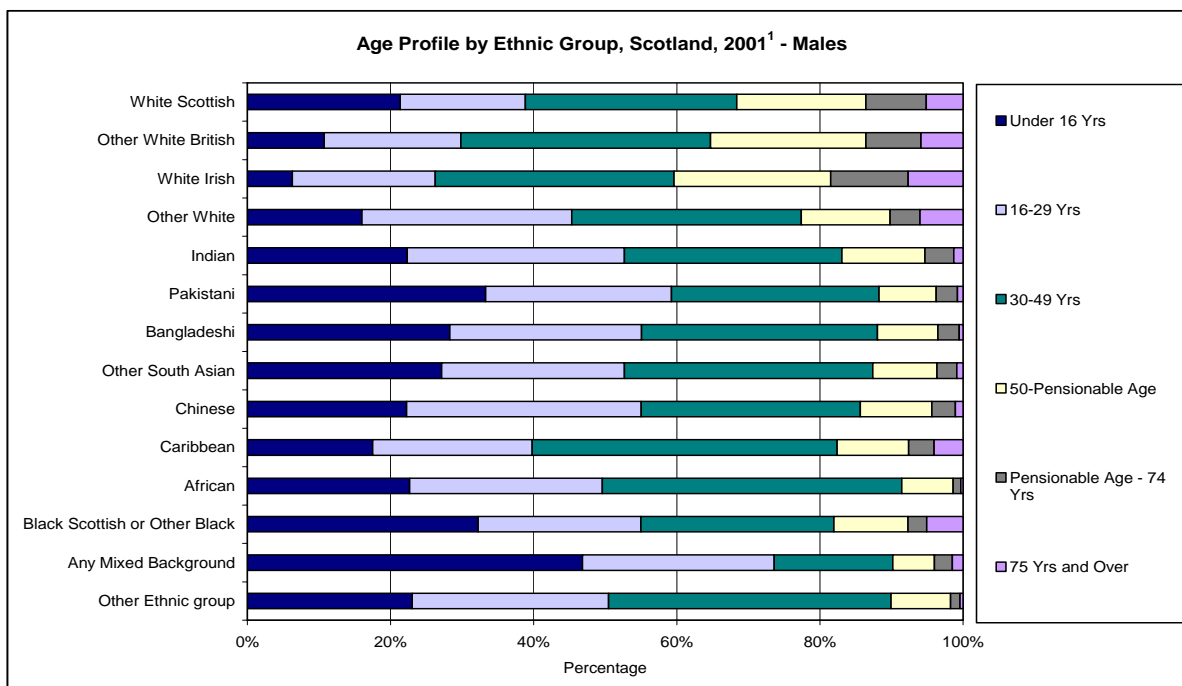
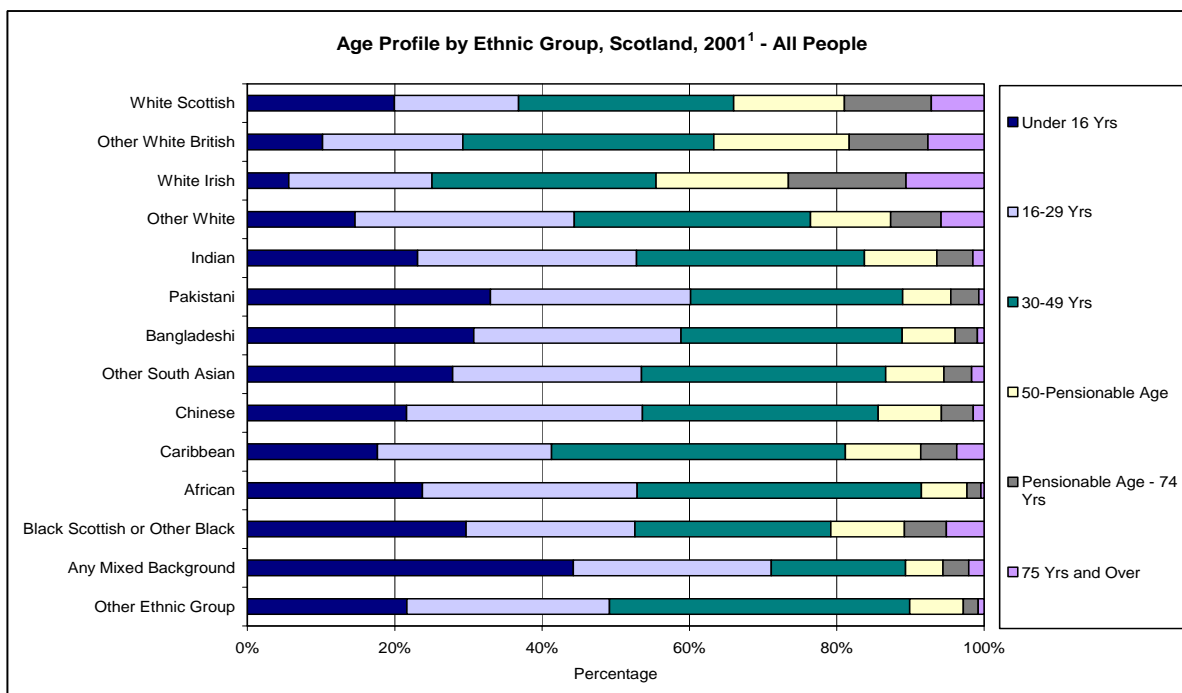
<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/census/censushm2011/index.html>

HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY ETHNIC GROUP

Population Profile: Ethnic Group, Age & Gender

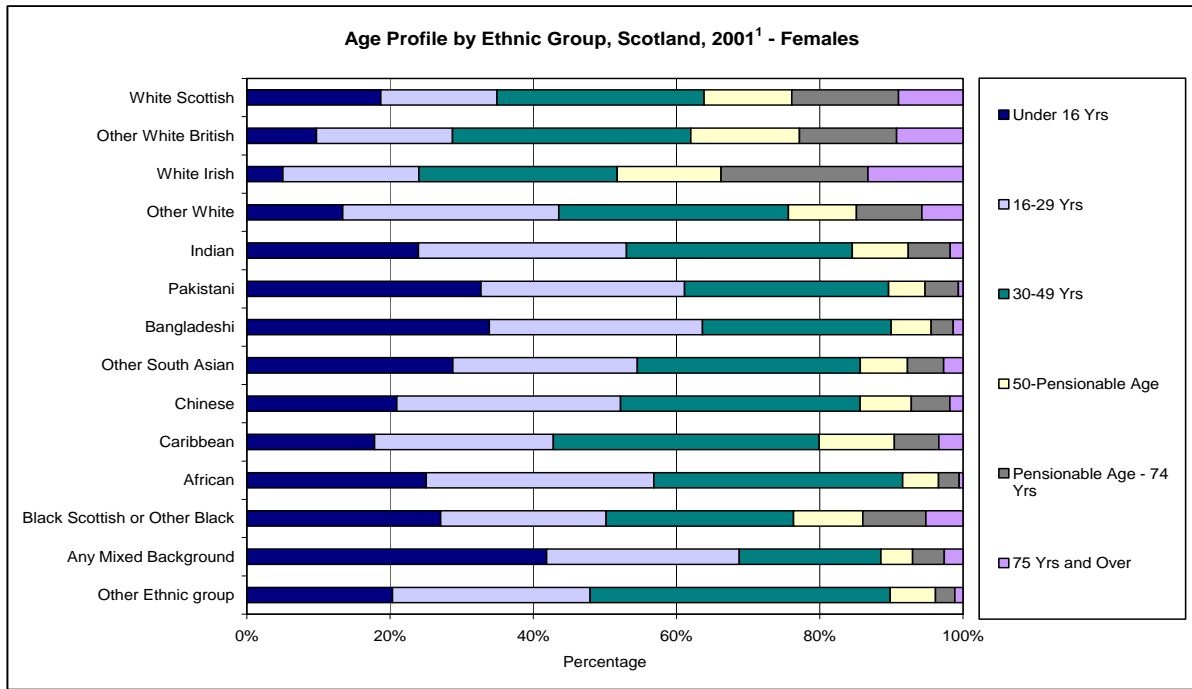
For both males and females, minority ethnic groups have a younger age distribution than white ethnic groups; with the exception of the Caribbean group, more than 20% of the population for all other minority ethnic groups was less than 16 years olds in 2001.

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



Cont'd...

HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY ETHNIC GROUP



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

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

Publication

Analysis of Ethnicity in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

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

Web Link

General Register Office for Scotland (GROS)

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

HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY ETHNIC GROUP

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY ETHNIC GROUP

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

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

Publications

Social Focus on Disability 2004

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

Analysis of Ethnicity in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

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

Web Link

General Register Office for Scotland (GROS)

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

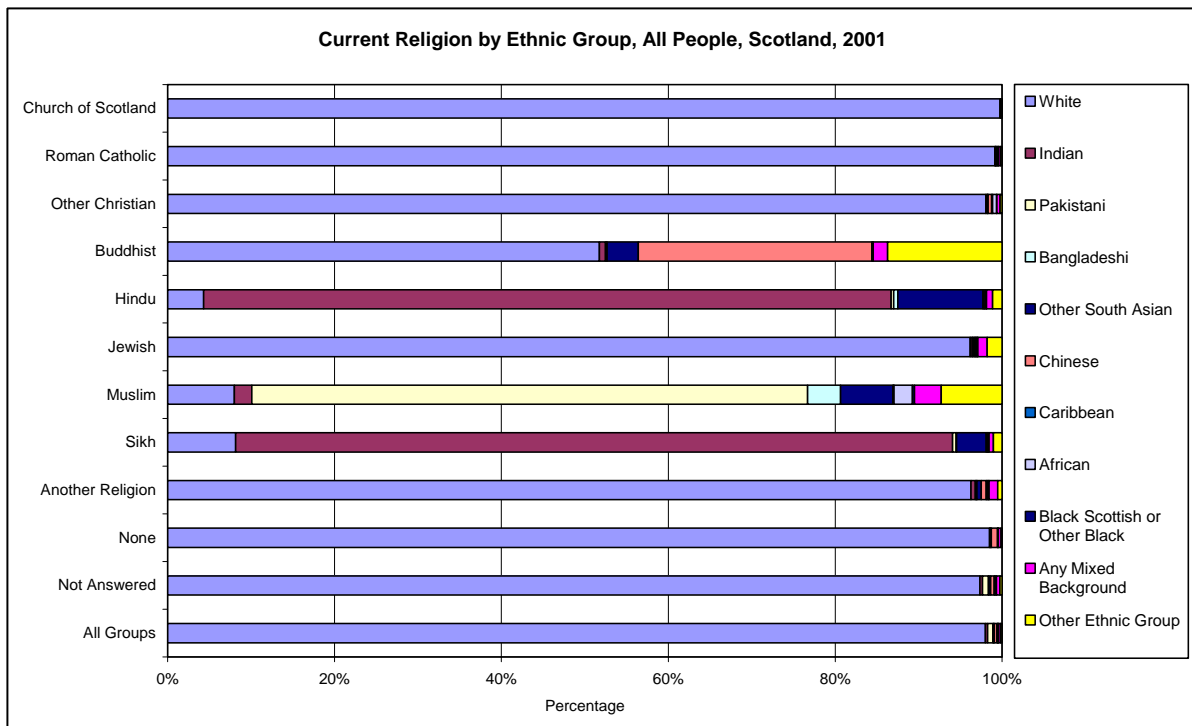
HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY ETHNIC GROUP

Population Profile: Religion Group & Ethnic Group

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

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

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



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

Publications

Analysis of Religion in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

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

Analysis of Ethnicity in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

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

Web Link

General Register Office for Scotland (GROS)

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

**HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS
EXTRACTED TRENDS BY ETHNIC GROUP**

2. BUSINESSES

Extracted HLSES Trends by Ethnic Group

To view the complete chapter, including caveats, please refer to the main HLSES at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/hlSES>.

HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY ETHNIC GROUP

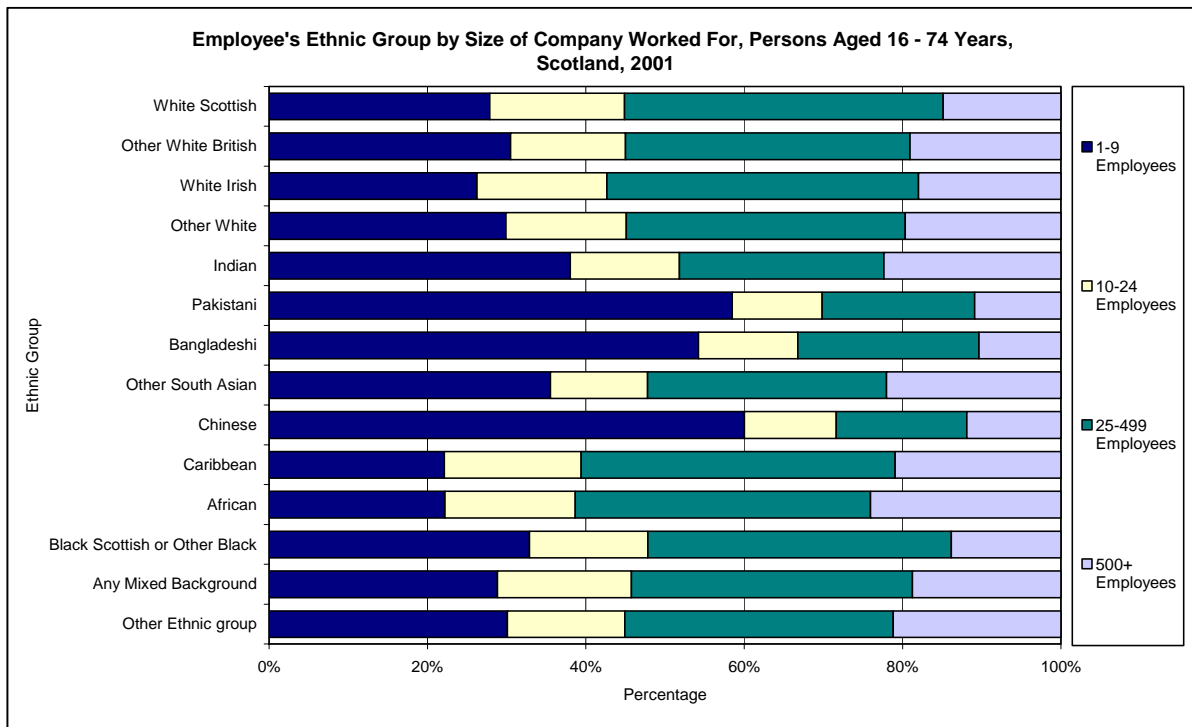
Size of Companies in Scotland

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

Size of Companies in Scotland: Ethnic Group

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

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



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

Publications

Analysis of Ethnicity in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

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

Minority Ethnic Enterprise in Scotland: A National Scoping Study

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

Web Link

General Register Office for Scotland (GROS)

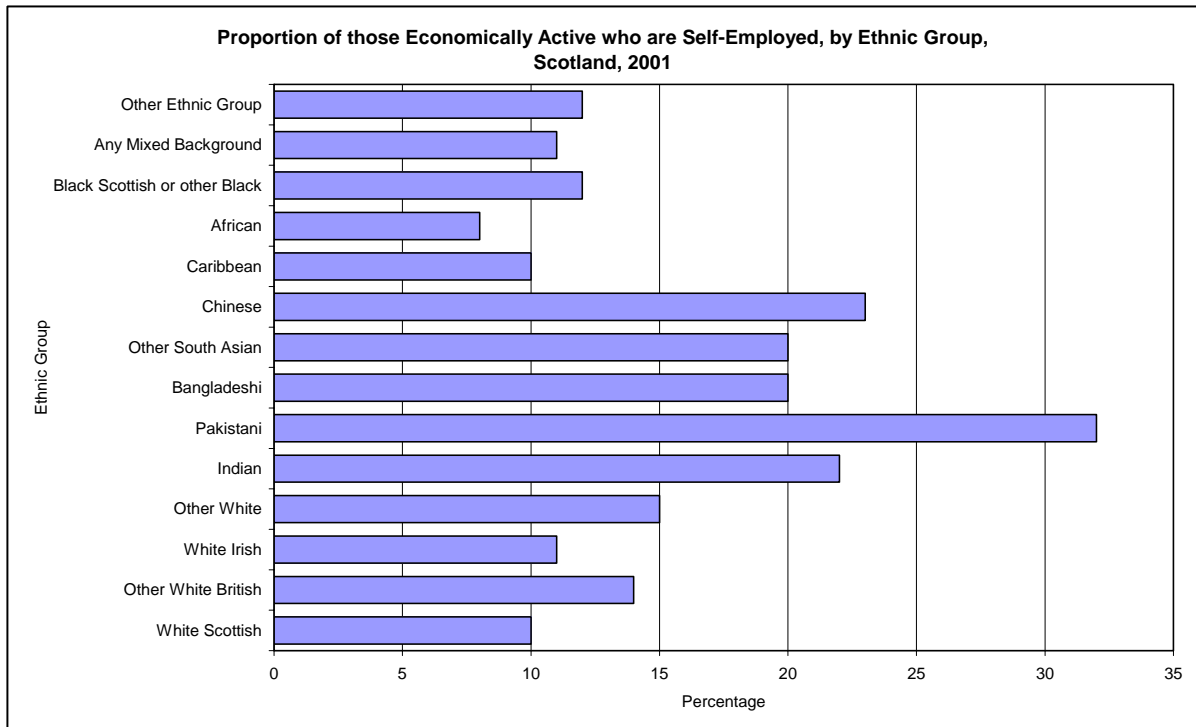
<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk>

HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY ETHNIC GROUP

Self-Employment

Self-Employment: Ethnic Group

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



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

Publications

Analysis of Ethnicity in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

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

Minority Ethnic Enterprise in Scotland: A National Scoping Study

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

Web Link

General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) - Census Statistics

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

3. LABOUR MARKET

Extracted HLSES Trends by Ethnic Group

To view the complete chapter, including caveats, please refer to the main HLSES at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/hlSES>.

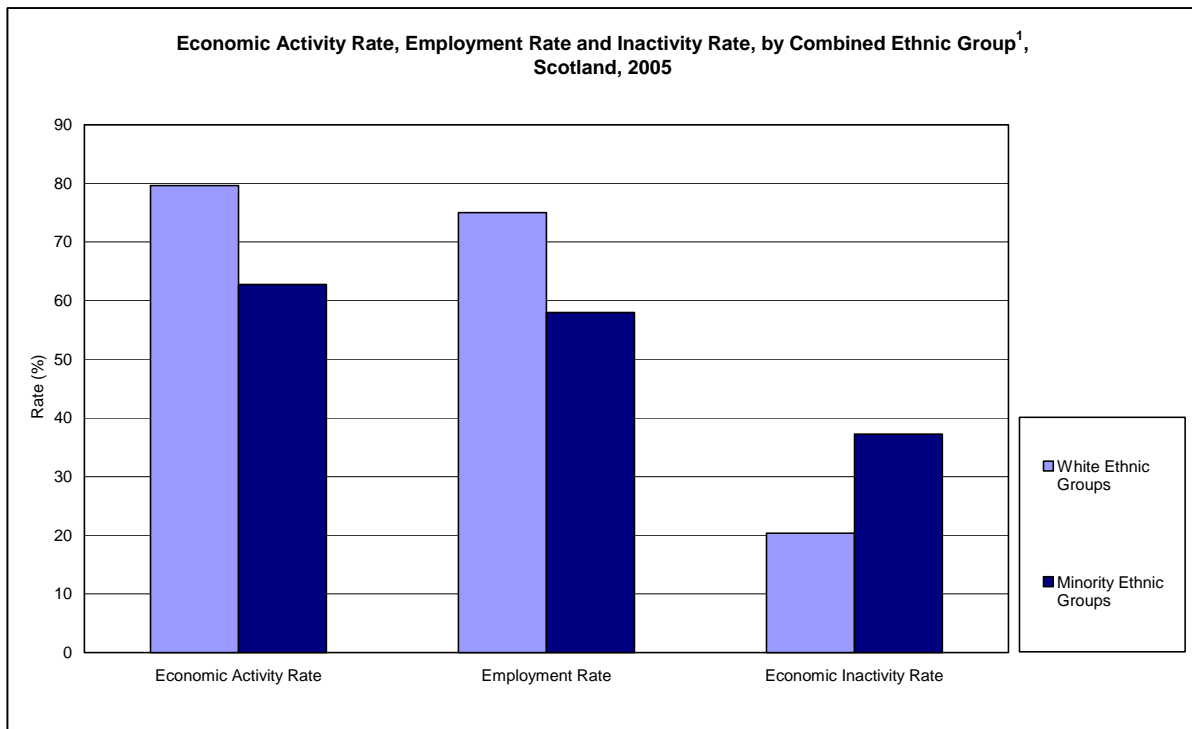
HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY ETHNIC GROUP

Employment and Economic Activity

Scotland's Economic Activity

Scotland's Economic Activity: Ethnic Group

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



Source: Annual Population Survey in Scotland, 2005

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

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

Publications

Analysis of Ethnicity in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

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

Annual Population Survey in Scotland, 2005

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

HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY ETHNIC GROUP

Benefits Claimants

Working Age Key Benefits Claimants: Ethnic Group

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

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

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

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

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

Publication

Analysis of Ethnicity in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

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

Web Link

Annual Population Survey in Scotland, 2005

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

**HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS
EXTRACTED TRENDS BY ETHNIC GROUP**

4. TRANSPORT AND TRAVEL

Extracted HLSES Trends by Ethnic Group

To view the complete chapter, including caveats, please refer to the main HLSES at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/hlSES>.

HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY ETHNIC GROUP

Private Transport

Driving Licence Possession

Driving Licence Possession: Ethnic Group

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

Adults (17 Years & Over) - Driving Licence Possession by Combined Ethnic Group¹, Scotland, 2003-2005 (Combined)²				<i>Percentage & Number</i>
Ethnic Group (Combined)	Scotland			Base
	2003-2005 (Combined)			
	Driving Licence Possession 17 Years & Over			
	YES	NO		
White Ethnic Groups	66	34	38,281	
Minority Ethnic Groups ³	48	52	531	
All People⁴	65	35	38,826	

Source: Scottish Household Survey - April 2003 to December 2005

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

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

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

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

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

Publication

Analysis of Ethnicity in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

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

Web Link

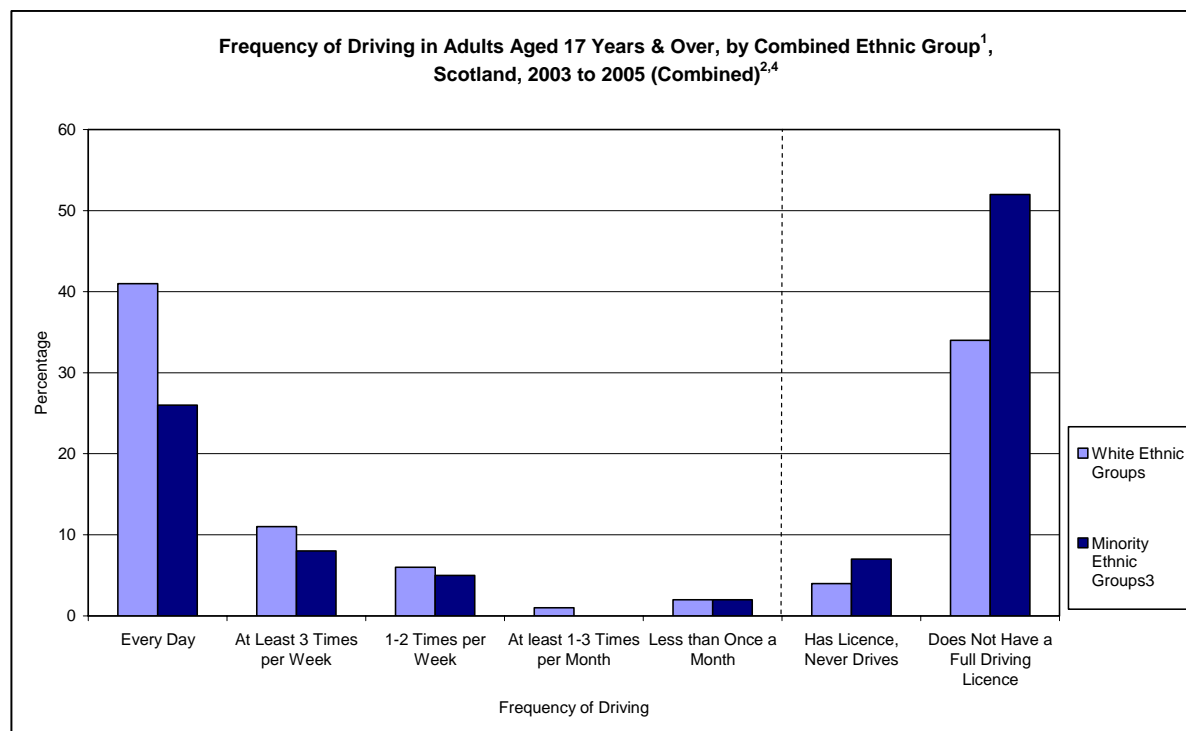
Scottish Household Survey

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

HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY ETHNIC GROUP

Frequency of Driving: Ethnic Group

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



Source: Scottish Household Survey - April 2003 to December 2005

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

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

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

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

Publication

Analysis of Ethnicity in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

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

Web Link

Scottish Household Survey

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

5. LIFELONG LEARNING

Extracted HLSES Trends by Ethnic Group

To view the complete chapter, including caveats, please refer to the main HLSES at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/hlSES>.

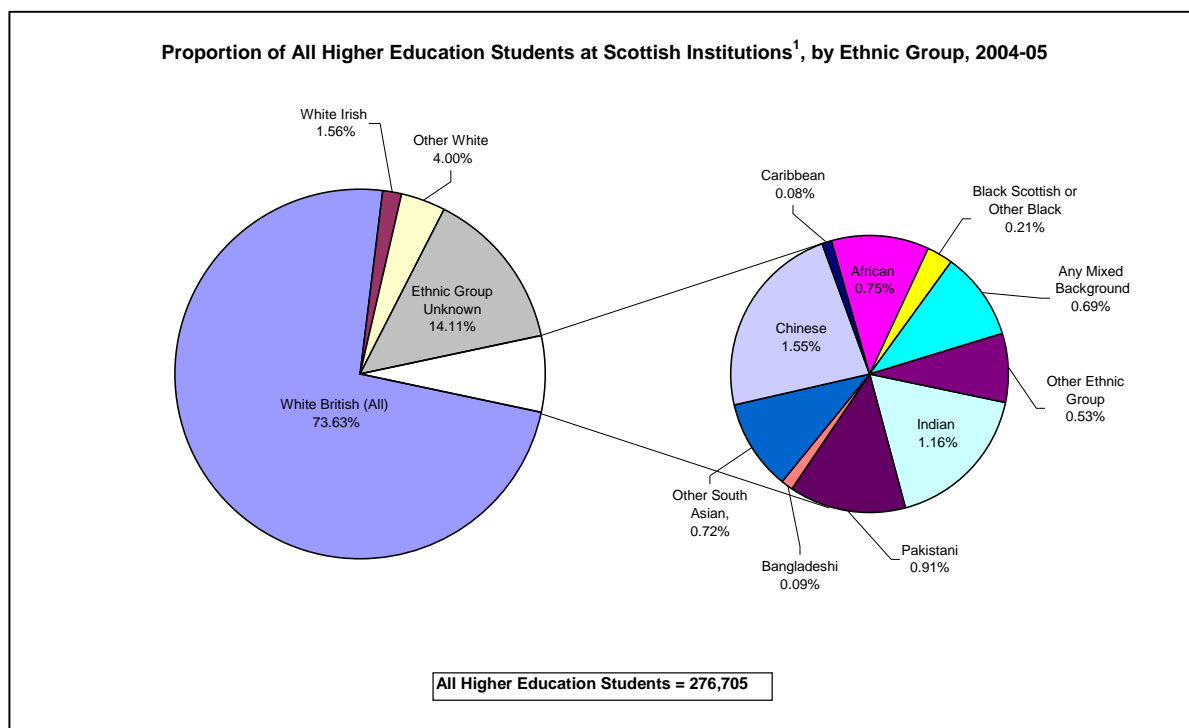
HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY ETHNIC GROUP

Higher Education Students in Scotland

Higher Education Students in Scotland: Ethnic Group

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

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



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

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

Publications

Analysis of Ethnicity in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

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

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

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

HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY ETHNIC GROUP

Graduates of Higher Education Courses

Graduates of Higher Education Courses - Subject Area

Graduates of Higher Education Courses - Subject Area: Ethnic Group

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

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

Graduates from Higher Education Courses in Scotland, By Subject Area and Combined Ethnic Group, 2003-04
Column Percentages & Number

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

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

Publications

Analysis of Ethnicity in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

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

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

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

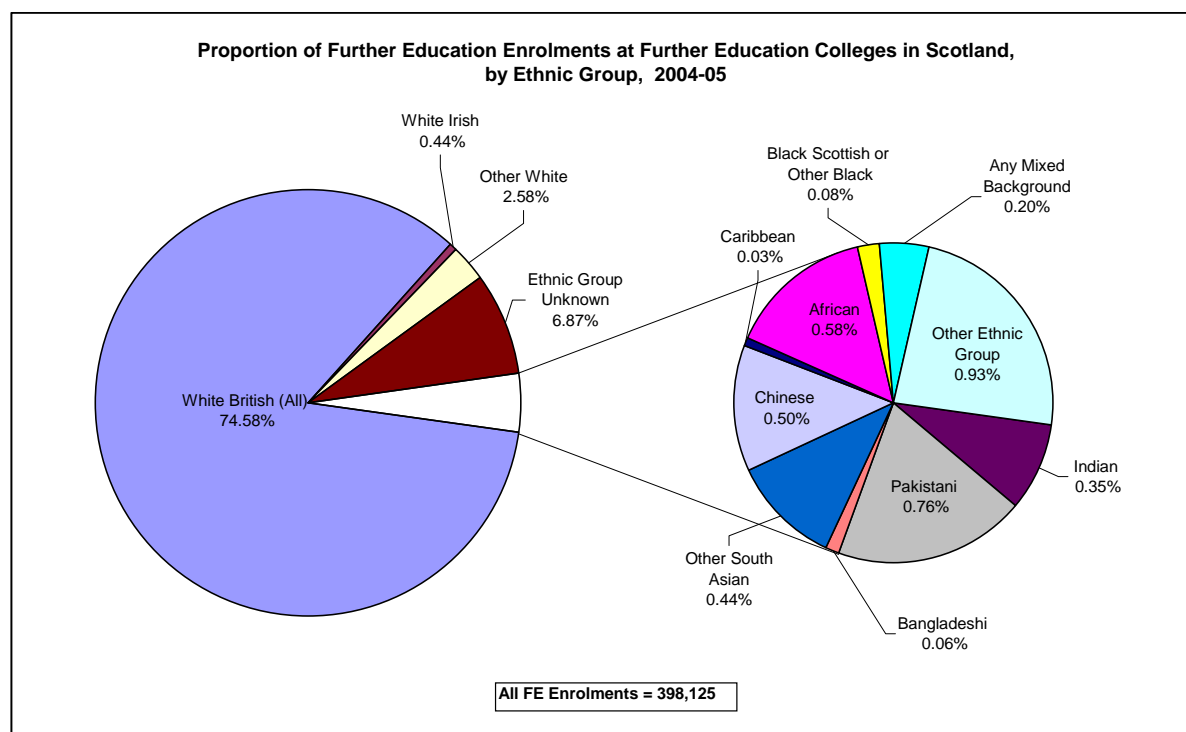
HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY ETHNIC GROUP

Enrolments in Further Education Courses

Enrolments in Further Education Courses: Ethnic Group

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

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



Source: Scottish Further Education Funding Council (SFEFC)

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

Publications

Analysis of Ethnicity in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

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

Lifelong Learning Statistics 2005 (Published 2005)

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

Web Links

Scottish Funding Council – Infact Database

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

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

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

**HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS
EXTRACTED TRENDS BY ETHNIC GROUP**

6. SCHOOL EDUCATION

Extracted HLSES Trends by Ethnic Group

To view the complete chapter, including caveats, please refer to the main HLSES at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/hlSES>.

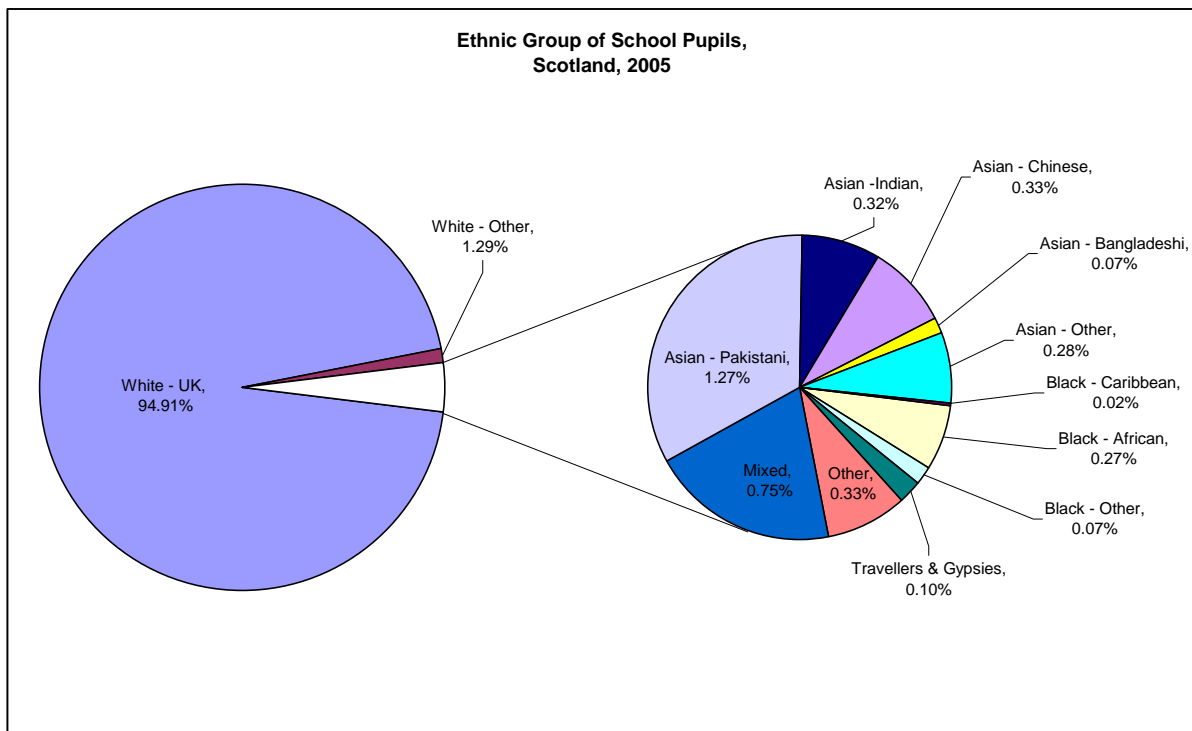
HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY ETHNIC GROUP

Pupil Numbers

Pupils Numbers: Ethnic Group

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

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



Source: Pupils in Scotland, 2005

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

Publications

Analysis of Ethnicity in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

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

Pupils in Scotland, 2005 (Published 2006)

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

Independent School Census, April 2006 (Published 2006)

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

Pupil Projections 2005 (Published 2005)

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

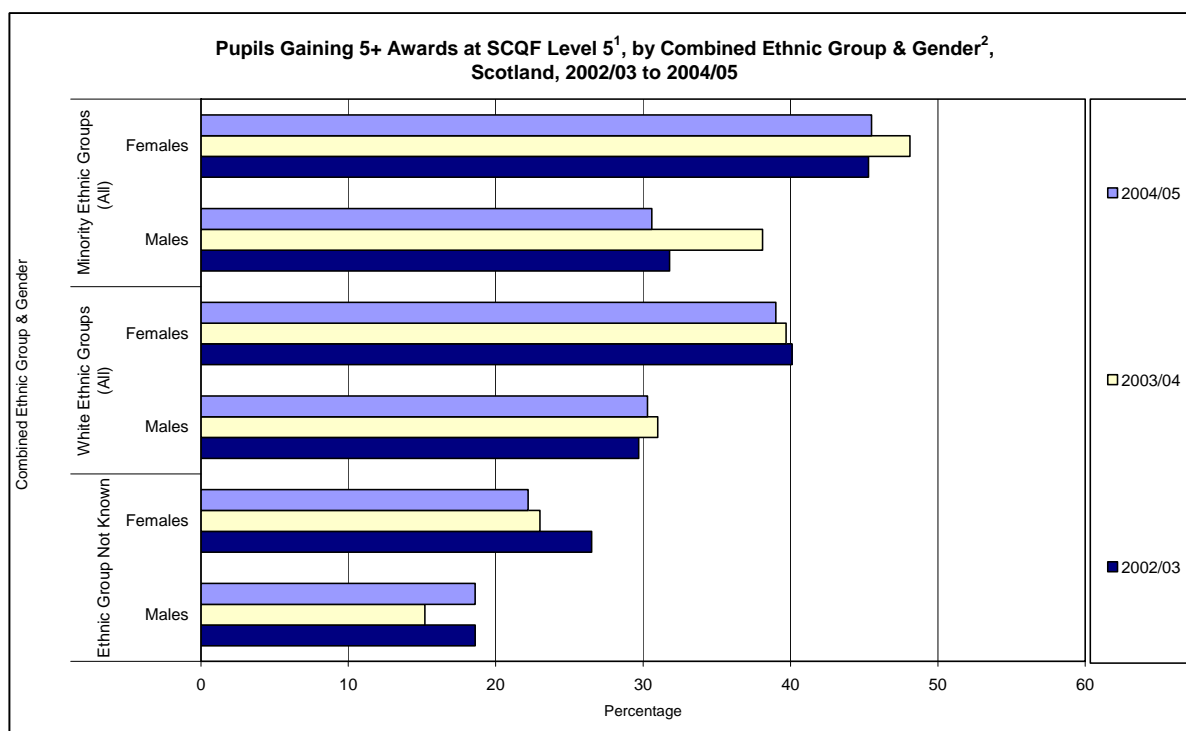
HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY ETHNIC GROUP

Pupil Attainment

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

Pupil Attainment: Ethnic Group & Gender

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



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

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

2. Ethnic groups have been combined due to small numbers.

Publications

Analysis of Ethnicity in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

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

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

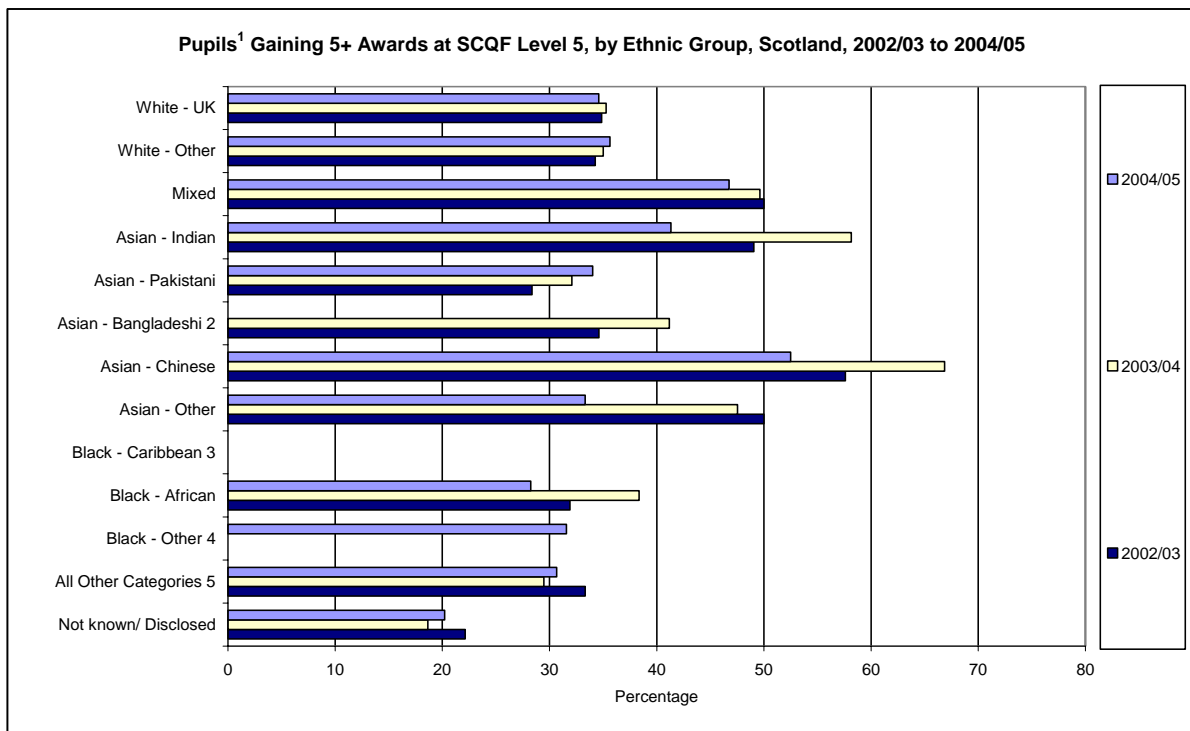
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/03/09080409/0>

HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY ETHNIC GROUP

Pupil Attainment: Ethnic Group

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

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



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

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

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

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

Publications

Analysis of Ethnicity in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

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

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

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

HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY ETHNIC GROUP

Average Tariff Scores of S4 Pupils

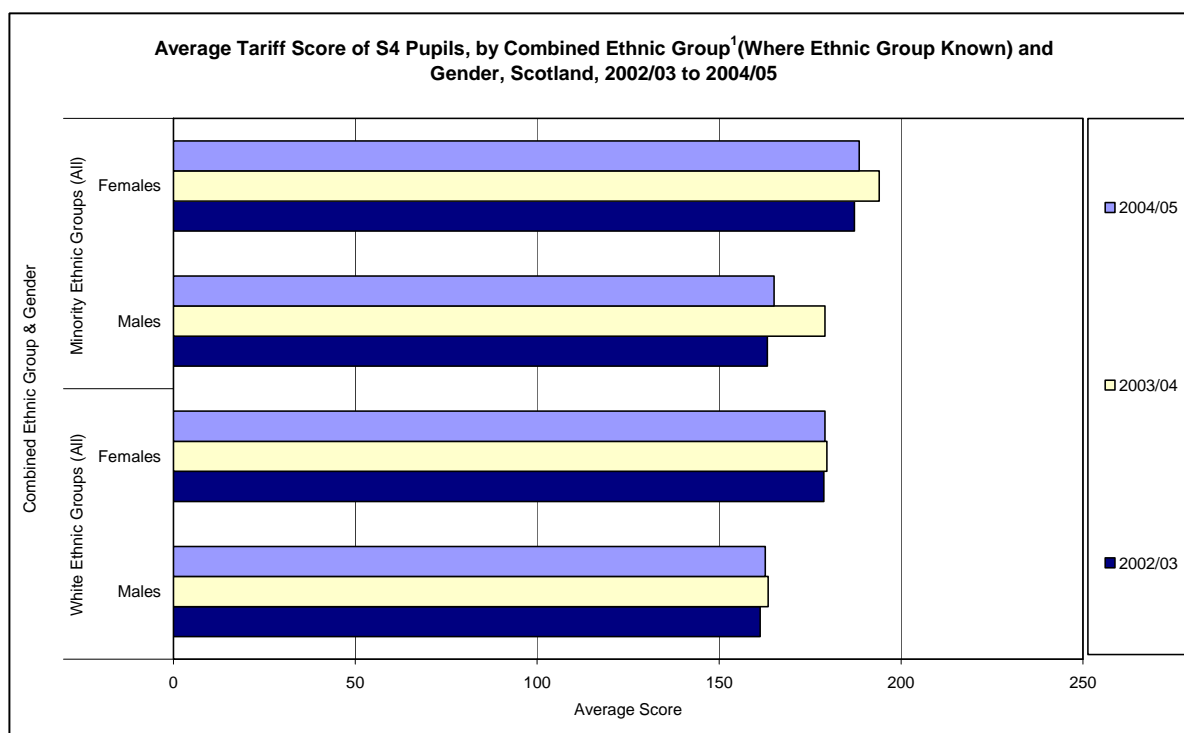
The purpose of calculating an average tariff score is to enable certifications of different types to be considered together. This makes it easier to compare average attainment for different sub-groups within the population. The tariff score of a pupil is calculated by allocating a score to each level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

Average Tariff Scores of S4 Pupils: Ethnic Group & Gender

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

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

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



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

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

HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY ETHNIC GROUP

Publications

Analysis of Ethnicity in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

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

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

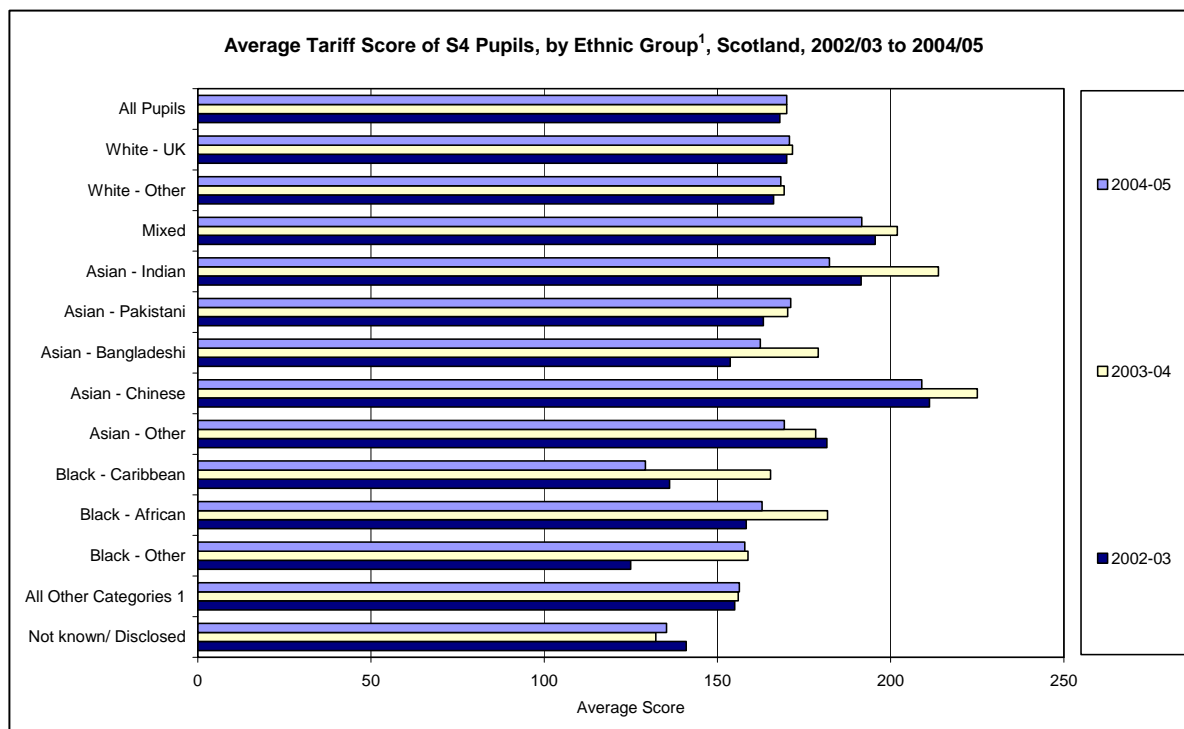
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/03/09080409/0>

HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY ETHNIC GROUP

Average Tariff Scores of S4 Pupils: Ethnic Group

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

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



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

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

Publications

Analysis of Ethnicity in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

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

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

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

HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY ETHNIC GROUP

Teachers

Teacher Numbers

Teacher Numbers: Ethnic Group

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

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

Source: Teachers in Scotland, 2005

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

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

Publications

Analysis of Ethnicity in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

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

Teachers in Scotland, 2005 (Published 2006)

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

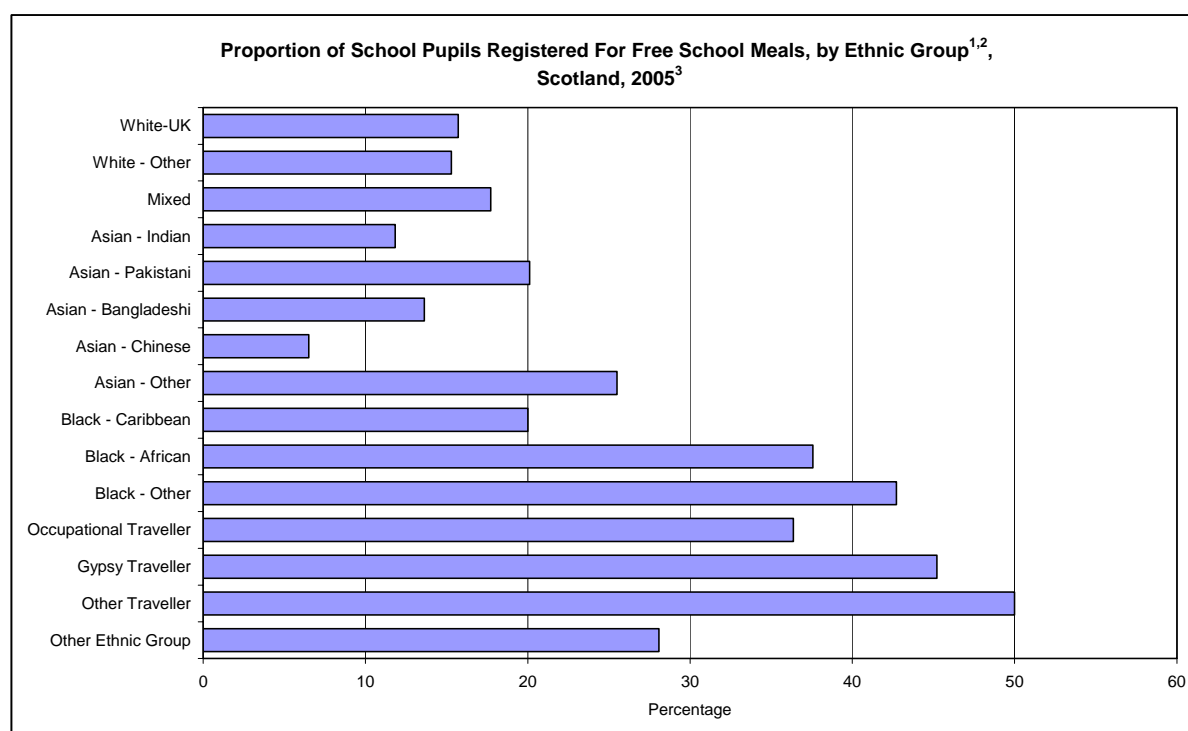
HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY ETHNIC GROUP

Best Start for Children

School Nutrition

School Nutrition: Ethnic Group

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



Source: Pupils in Scotland, 2005

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

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

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

Publications

Analysis of Ethnicity in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

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

School Meals in Scotland, January 2006 (Published 2006)

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

Pupils in Scotland, 2005 (Published 2006)

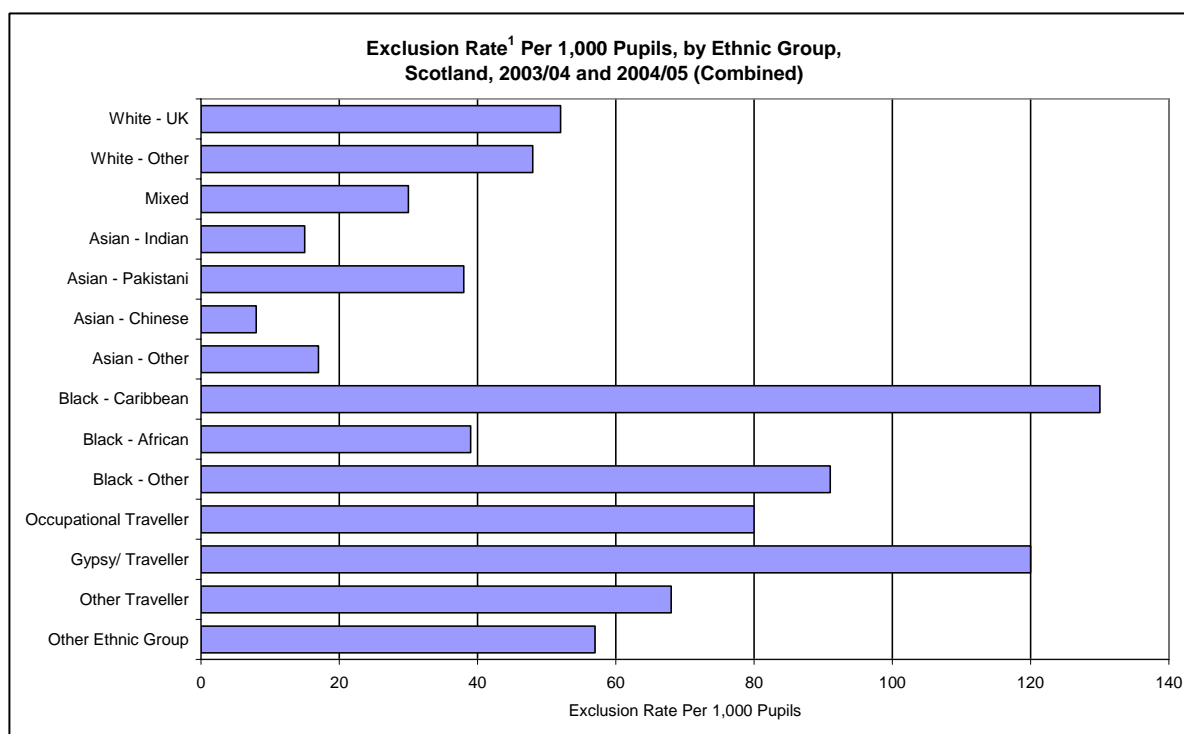
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/02/28083932/0>

HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY ETHNIC GROUP

School Exclusions

School Exclusions: Ethnic Group

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



Source: Exclusions from Schools 2004/05

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

Publications

Analysis of Ethnicity in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

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

Exclusions from Schools, 2004/05 (Published 2006)

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

HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY ETHNIC GROUP

Learning Difficulties

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

Learning Difficulties: Ethnic Group

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

Pupils Based in Special Schools Ethnic Group (Where Known), Scotland, 2005 ¹	
Column Percentages	
Scotland, 2005	
Pupils Based at Special Schools	
Ethnic Group	% Total
White Ethnic Groups	95.1
Minority Ethnic Groups	4.9
All Pupils	100.0

Source: Pupils in Scotland, 2005

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

Publications

Analysis of Ethnicity in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

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

Pupils in Scotland 2005 (Published 2006)

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

**HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS
EXTRACTED TRENDS BY ETHNIC GROUP**

7. TOURISM, CULTURE & SPORT

Extracted HLSES Trends by Ethnic Group

To view the complete chapter, including caveats, please refer to the main HLSES at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/hlSES>.

HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY ETHNIC GROUP

Culture

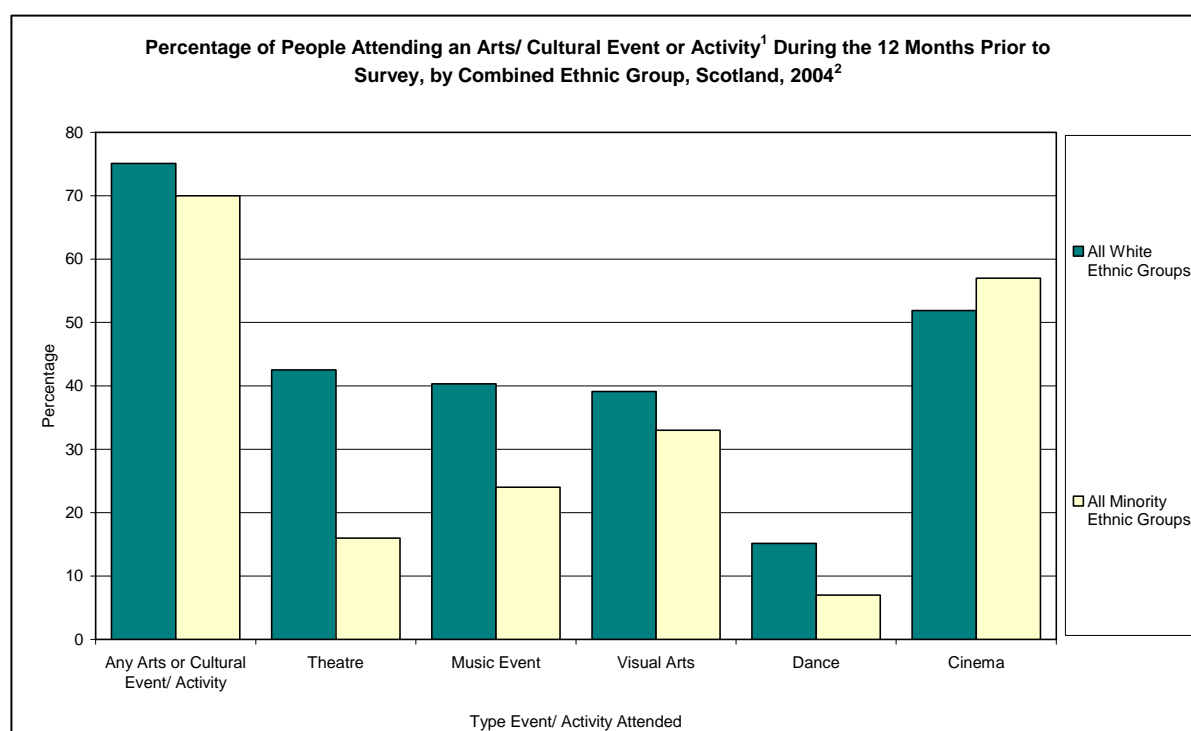
The Scottish Arts Council's latest Taking Part Survey was conducted in 2004 and asked almost 3,000 adults about their participation and attendance of cultural/ arts activities and events in the 12 month period prior to survey.

Cultural Attendance

Cultural Attendance: Ethnic Group

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

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



Source: Scottish Arts Council - Taking Part Survey 2004

Notes: 1. Visual arts excludes cinema.

2. These data are not National Statistics.

Publication

Analysis of Ethnicity in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

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

Web Link

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

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

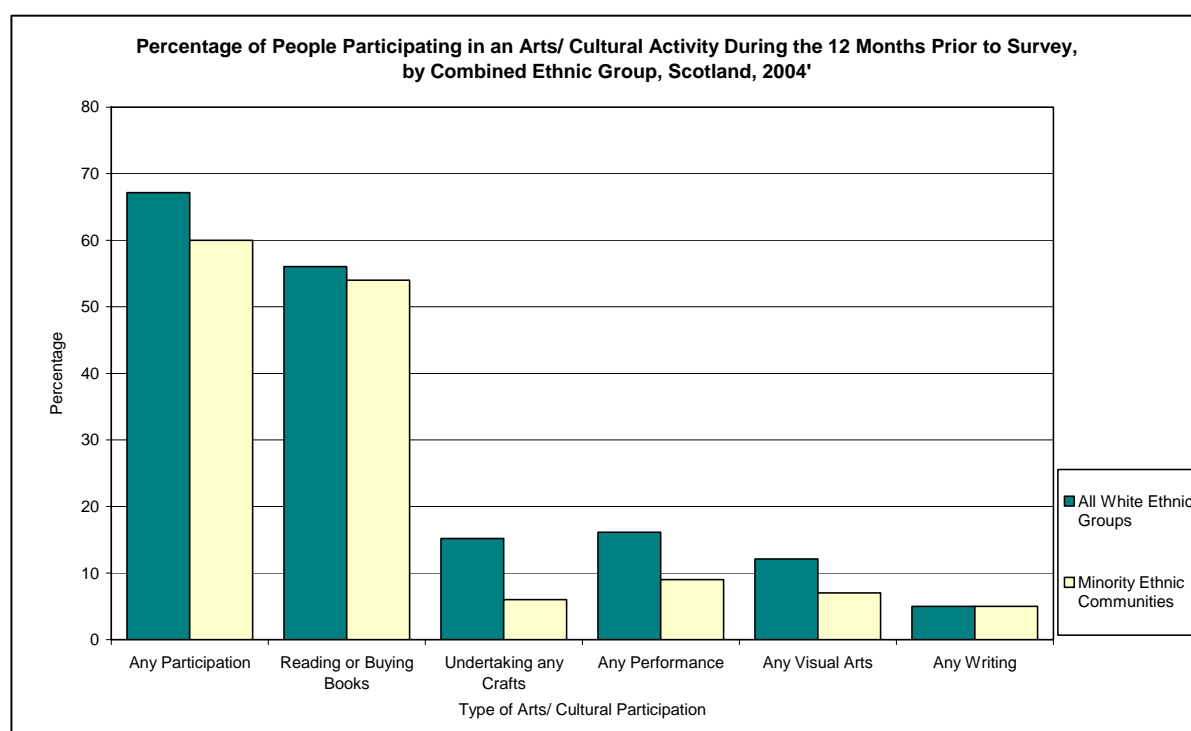
HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY ETHNIC GROUP

Cultural Participation

Cultural Participation: Ethnic Group

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

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



Source: Scottish Arts Council - Taking Part Survey 2004

Note: 1. These data are not National Statistics.

Publication

Analysis of Ethnicity in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

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

Web Link

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

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

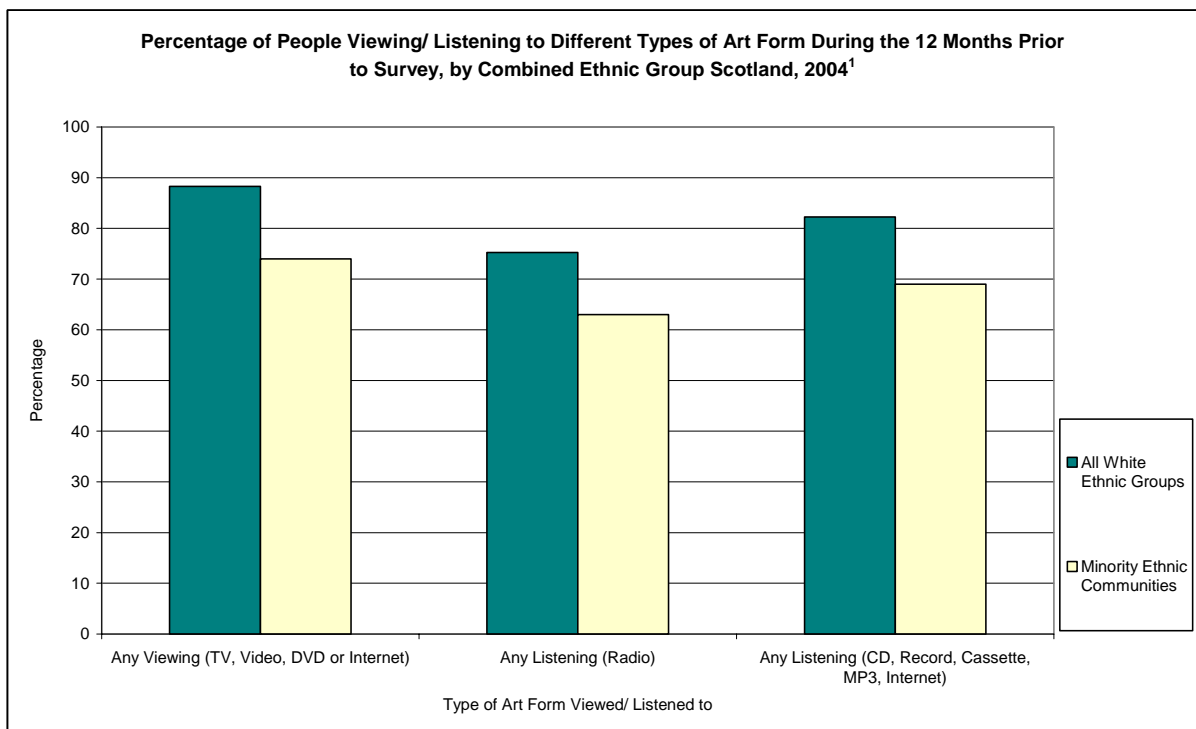
HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY ETHNIC GROUP

Culture: Viewing & Listening

Culture: Viewing & Listening: Ethnic Group

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

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



Source: Scottish Arts Council - Taking Part Survey 2004

Note: 1. These data are not National Statistics.

Publication

Analysis of Ethnicity in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

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

Web Link

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

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

**HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS
EXTRACTED TRENDS BY ETHNIC GROUP**

8. CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLE

Extracted HLSES Trends by Ethnic Group

To view the complete chapter, including caveats, please refer to the main HLSES at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/hlSES>.

HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY ETHNIC GROUP

Childcare

Staff Profiles: Age, Gender, Ethnic Group & Disability Status

At September 2005, the majority of staff in the Pre-school and Childcare workforce in Scotland are females (98%) compared with only 47% of the entire Scottish Workforce who are female. The majority of staff in the Pre-School and Childcare workforce are from white ethnic groups (98%), the same as compared with the entire Scottish Workforce. Also, 41% of the Pre-School and Childcare workforce are aged between 35 and 49 years, compared with only 19% of the entire Scottish Workforce. Approximately 3,030 Pre-School and Childcare staff (10% of this workforce) report having a disability or health problem lasting one year or more, compared to 21% of staff in the entire Scottish workforce.

Profile of Pre-School Education and Childcare Staff, Scotland, as at September 2005			
<i>Number & Column Percentages</i>			
Staff Profile	Pre-school Education and Childcare Workforce		Total Scottish Workforce
	Number	% of All Staff	% of All Staff
Age and Gender			
Male	640	2	53
16-24 Yrs	200	1	8
25-34 Yrs	170	1	11
35-49 Yrs	180	1	20
50 Yrs & Over	90	0	15
Female	29,910	98	47
16-24 Yrs	4,550	15	7
25-34 Yrs	5,630	18	10
35-49 Yrs	12,440	41	19
50 Yrs & Over	4,560	15	11
Age not known	2,730	9	n/a
Unknown gender	90	0	n/a
Ethnic Group (Combined)			
White - Scottish	27,320	89	98.00
White - Other	2,730	9	
Asian, Black, Mixed or Other Ethnicity	360	1	2
Ethnic Group Not Disclosed/ Not Known	230	1	n/a
Workers with Disability or Health Problem Lasting One Year or More			
Has a Disability or Health Problem	3,030	10	21
No Disability or Health Problem	27,280	89	79
Disability Status Unknown	330	1	n/a

Source: Pre-school and Childcare Workforce Statistics 2005

Note: n/a – not available.

Publications

Social Focus on Women and Men 2002

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

Analysis of Ethnicity in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

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

Social Focus on Disability 2004

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

Pre-School and Childcare Workforce Statistics 2005 (Published 2006)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/02/22115728/0>

HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY ETHNIC GROUP

Looked After Children

Looked After Children: Ethnic Group

In 2004-05, the proportion of children being looked after by Local Authorities who are from minority ethnic groups is 2%; a slightly lower proportion than for children from minority ethnic groups in the Scottish population as a whole (3%).

Number of Children Looked After, by Ethnic Group, Scotland, 1999-00 to 2004-05 ^{1,2}							Number
Ethnic Group	Scotland						
	Children Looked After						
	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	
White	11,175	10,794	11,047	11,163	11,436	10,153	
Black-Caribbean	0	*	*	*	*	*	
Black-African	*	7	12	14	20	25	
Black-Other	6	7	*	*	0	*	
Indian	*	10	6	6	*	6	
Pakistani	32	21	30	38	30	24	
Bangladeshi	0	8	5	0	*	*	
Chinese	*	*	5	7	8	6	
Mixed Ethnic Background	52	72	85	100	114	95	
Other Ethnic Group	37	18	44	52	57	32	
Unknown	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,834	
All Children	11,309	10,942	11,242	11,388	11,675	12,185	

Source: Children and Social Work Statistics 2004-05, Scottish Executive

Notes: 1. In the years 1999-00 to 2003-04 children with unreported ethnic origin were allocated to an ethnic group rather than being presented as 'unknown'.

2. Cells containing '*' represent small numbers that are suppressed to maintain confidentiality.

n/a = not applicable.

Publications

Analysis of Ethnicity in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

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

Children's Social Work Statistics 2004-05 (Published 2005)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/10/2791127/11278>

HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY ETHNIC GROUP

Social Work Services Staff

Social Work Services Staff: Disability & Ethnic Group

People from minority ethnic groups account for 0.8% of all Scottish social work services staff in 2005 (where ethnic group is known/ disclosed). This is lower than the proportion of people from minority ethnic groups in the Scottish labour force as a whole (2% in 2005). Staff from minority ethnic groups are more highly represented in the 'Social Worker' group (1.4% of this group) than any other staff group.

Disabled people account for 1.7% of all Scottish social work services staff in 2005 (where disability status is known). They are more highly represented in the 'Support Staff' group (3.5% of this group) than in any other staff group.

Staff of Scottish Social Work Services, by Ethnic Group and Disability Status, 2005								
	By Ethnic Group				By Declaration of Having a Disability			
	White Ethnic Groups	Minority Ethnic Groups	Not Known/ Disclosed	Total Number	Yes	No	Not Known	Total Number
	Percentage				Percentage			
Senior Managers, etc.	81.3	0.8	17.9	1,874	1.9	71.1	26.9	1,874
Social Workers	76.2	1.4	22.4	5,191	2.5	68.4	29	5,191
Other Qualified Fieldwork Staff	80.3	1	18.7	2,539	2.4	70.9	26.6	2,539
Social Work Assistants	82.6	1.3	16.1	2,620	2.9	71.1	26	2,620
Home Care Staff & Managers	81.1	0.4	18.5	16,924	0.5	69.9	29.6	16,924
Other Domiciliary Staff	81.8	0.6	17.6	654	0.3	66.2	33.5	654
Day Care - Managers & Qualified Care Staff	85.6	1.3	13.1	1,721	1.2	77	21.8	1,721
Day Care - Care Staff	84.2	0.8	14.9	2,570	1.6	68	30.4	2,570
Residential - Managers & Qualified Care Staff	82.3	1.3	16.4	5,652	1.3	81.1	17.6	5,652
Residential - Care Staff	71.2	0.4	28.4	2,850	0.5	64.4	35.2	2,850
Support Staff	82.7	1.1	16.2	11,170	3.5	72.3	24.2	11,170
Secondments	75	0	25	48	2.1	64.6	33.3	48
Unknown	81.5	0	18.5	195	0	95.4	4.6	195
All Staff	80.9	0.8	18.3	54,008	1.7	71.5	26.8	54,008

Source: Staff of Scottish Local Authority Social Work Services, 2005

Publications

Analysis of Ethnicity in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

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

Social Focus on Disability 2004

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

Staff of Scottish Local Authority Social Work Services, 2005 (Revised version, published 2006)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/06/27091022/0>

**HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS
EXTRACTED TRENDS BY ETHNIC GROUP**

9. HEALTH & COMMUNITY CARE

Extracted HLSES Trends by Ethnic Group

To view the complete chapter, including caveats, please refer to the main HLSES at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/hlSES>.

HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY ETHNIC GROUP

Smoking

Smoking: Ethnic Group

It is estimated that the prevalence of smoking among white ethnic groups is higher than for minority ethnic groups.

Prevalence of Smoking by Combined Ethnic Group ¹ , Scotland, 1999 to 2004 ²							Percentage
Combined Ethnic Group	Scotland						
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	
White Ethnic Groups	31	29	28	28	28	27	
Minority Ethnic Groups	19	16	n/a	n/a	17	18	

Source: Scottish Household Survey

Notes: 1. Some percentages are based on counts of 200 or less and should therefore be treated with caution.

2. Data on smoking for minority ethnic groups are not available on the SHS for 2001 and 2002 due to data quality issues.

n/a = not available.

Publications

Analysis of Ethnicity in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

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

Scottish Household Survey

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

HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY ETHNIC GROUP

Shifting the Balance of Care

Delivering for Health sets out a strategy for shifting the balance of care, which will see services provided as locally as possible in a variety of different settings. As part of this there has been a shift in the balance of care from institutional to home-based settings in order to enable more people to live and be cared for in their own homes. This will not only help those who wish to remain in their own homes but should reduce the number of people inappropriately admitted to hospital and care settings.

Care Homes

Since 2003, the number of long stay care home residents aged 16 years and over had fallen by almost 1,000 (2.5%) from just under 38,000 to around 37,000 in 2005.

Care Homes: Ethnic Group

The number of care home residents from minority ethnic backgrounds has remained stable at roughly 0.5% between 2003 and 2005.

Source: Care Homes, Scotland September 2005

Publication

Care Homes, Scotland September 2005

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/03/14105932/0>

HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY ETHNIC GROUP

Further Information/ Research on Ethnic Groups and Health

Black and minority ethnic health and wellbeing in Greater Glasgow NHS Board

http://library.nhs.uk/mediaAssets/library/nhs.uk_report_bme_health_and_wellbeing_summary.pdf

Ethnicity and Health in Scotland: Can We Fill the Information Gap? A Demonstration Project Focusing on Coronary Heart Disease and Linkage of Census and Health Records - (Published by University of Edinburgh)

<http://www.chs.med.ed.ac.uk/phs/research/Retrocoding%20final%20report.pdf>

National Resource Centre for Ethnic Minority Health

<http://www.nrcemh.nhs.uk/publications.html>

Self-Harm and Suicide Amongst Black and Minority Ethnic Women – A Conference Report (Published by Glasgow Violence Against Women Partnership)

<http://www.gvawp.org.uk/Resources/pdfs/Self-harm-and-suicide-among-BME-women.pdf>

Translation, interpreting and communication support: a review of provision in public services in Scotland

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/90506/0021781.pdf>

10. CRIME & JUSTICE

Extracted HLSES Trends by Ethnic Group

To view the complete chapter, including caveats, please refer to the main HLSES at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/hlSES>.

HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY ETHNIC GROUP

Police Strength

Police Strength: Ethnic Group

Approximately 1% of police officers, support staff and special constables were from minority ethnic groups as at March 2005. This has increased from approximately 0.5% as at December 1999. By way of comparison, 2% of the Scottish labour force as a whole were from minority ethnic groups in 2005 (according to the Annual Population Survey 2005).

Police Officers Strength, Police Support Staff Strength & Special Constable Strength, Headcount ¹ , by Ethnic Group, Scotland, April 1998 - March 2005							
Year	Scotland						
	Police Officers Strength		Police Support Staff Strength		Special Constable Strength		
	White Ethnic Groups	Minority Ethnic Groups	White Ethnic Groups	Minority Ethnic Groups	White Ethnic Groups	Minority Ethnic Groups	
1998-99	14,759	55	5,319	29	1,632		19
1999-00	14,646	70	5,425	32	1,508		20
2000-01	15,064	91	5,610	29	1,437		12
2001-02	15,213	94	5,793	30	1,256		15
2002-03	15,417	100	6,207	31	1,123		13
2003-04	15,560	185	6,797	56	1,120		15
2004-05	15,991	184	7,141	66	1,173		13

Source: Her Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary (HMIC)

Note: 1. Figures are on a headcount basis and therefore include a count of all staff regardless of whether they work full-time or part-time.

Publications

Analysis of Ethnicity in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

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

Annual Report of Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland 2004/05 (Published 2005)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/10/3192658/26589>

HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY ETHNIC GROUP

Prison

Prison Population

Prison Population: Ethnic Group

On the 30th June 2005, people from all minority ethnic groups accounted for 2.46% of the total Scottish prison population and this is relatively similar to the proportion of the Scottish adult population as a whole who are from minority ethnic groups (1.77% according to the 2001 Census). There is relatively little difference between minority ethnic groups, however the largest group is Pakistani (0.61%), followed by Other ethnic group (0.47%) and Black-Caribbean (0.36%). The smallest minority ethnic group is Bangladeshi (0.03%), followed by Other Asian and Mixed Other (0.04% in for both groups).

Since 2001, there has been relatively little change in the proportion of the Scottish prison population who are from minority ethnic groups.

Scottish Prison Population By Ethnic Group ¹ as at 30 June, 2001 to 2005					
Ethnic Group	Scottish Prison Population				
	Percentage				
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
White	97.88	98.41	98.24	96.93	97.54
Black-Caribbean	0.21	0.21	0.31	0.34	0.36
Black-African	0.37	0.09	0.09	0.20	0.27
Black-Other	0.21	0.23	0.20	0.24	0.33
Indian	0.22	0.15	0.15	0.11	0.16
Pakistani	0.43	0.47	0.57	0.76	0.61
Bangladeshi	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.03
Chinese	0.16	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.15
Other Asian	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.04
Mixed Other	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.04
Other Ethnic Group	0.50	0.40	0.37	0.45	0.47
Unknown	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.88	n/a
All Ethnic Groups	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
All Minority Ethnic Groups	2.12	1.59	1.76	2.20	2.46

Source: Prison Statistics Scotland

Note: 1. A new prisoner records system was introduced in 2004 resulting in a number of prisoners with an 'Unknown' ethnicity in 2004.

Publications

Analysis of Ethnicity in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

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

Prison Statistics Scotland, 2005-06

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/08/18103613/0>

11. HOUSING

Extracted HLSES Trends by Ethnic Group

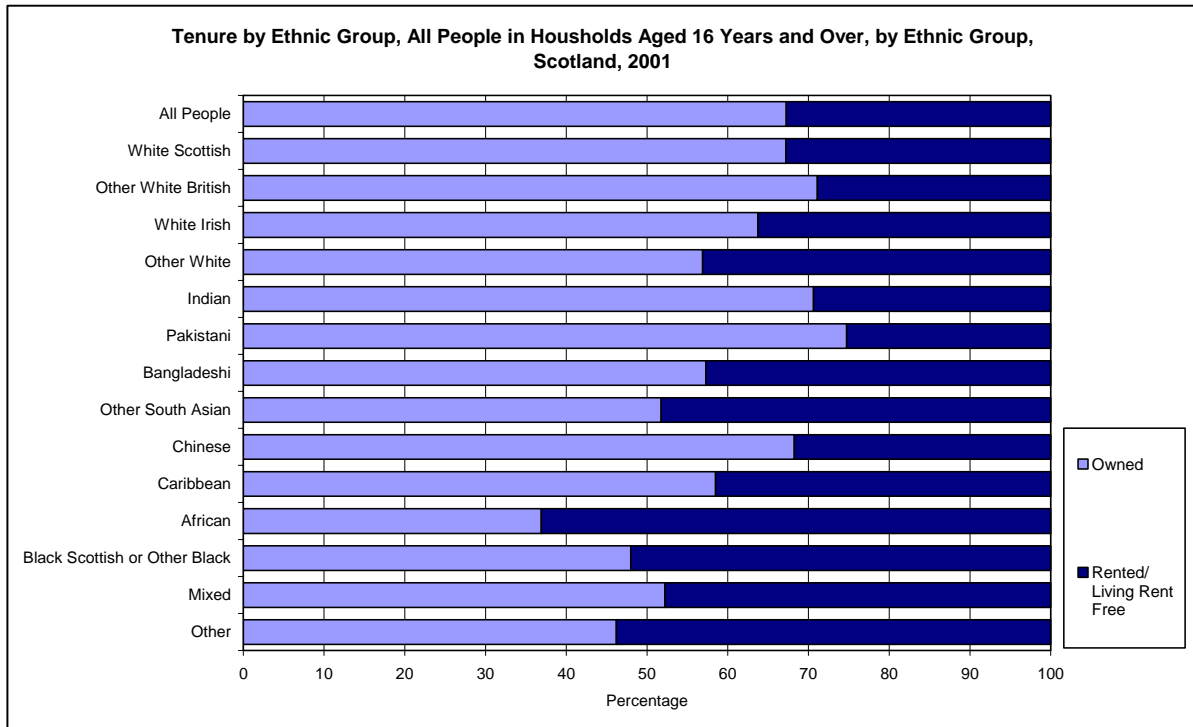
To view the complete chapter, including caveats, please refer to the main HLSES at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/hlSES>.

HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY ETHNIC GROUP

Stock and Tenure

Stock and Tenure: Ethnic Group

According to the 2001 Census, 67% of people in Scotland aged 16 years and above live in homes which are owned either outright or with a loan or mortgage. The rate is over 70% for people who are Pakistani, Other White British or Indian. The rate falls to less than 50% for people in the following groups; African, Black Scottish or Other Black and Other Ethnic Group.



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

Publication

Analysis of Ethnicity in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

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

Web Link

General Register Office for Scotland (GROS)

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

12. SOCIAL & WELFARE

Extracted HLSES Trends by Ethnic Group

To view the complete chapter, including caveats, please refer to the main HLSES at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/hlSES>.

HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY ETHNIC GROUP

Income

A comprehensive set of income and age group definitions are provided at the end of this chapter.

Individual Income

Individual Income: Ethnic Group

Median weekly individual income is currently higher for white ethnic groups than for minority ethnic groups.

Individual (Median, Net) Income (£ Per Week At 2004-05 Prices) of Household Heads, By Combined Ethnic Group, 2002/03 to 2004/05 ¹		
£ Stirling		
Year (Combined)	Individual (Median, Net) Income (£ Per Week At 2004-05 Prices)	
	Household Head	
	Scotland	
	White Ethnic Groups	Minority Ethnic Groups
2002-03 to 2004-05	195	165

Source: Individual Income - Women & Equality Unit - Department for Communities and Local Government

Note: 1. Due to small sample sizes, reliable estimates for individual years and individual ethnic groups are not available and instead, data have been combined for multiple years and by broad ethnic group. Trend data are volatile due to small sample sizes and as such time series are not available.

Publication

Analysis of Ethnicity in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

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

Web Link

Individual Incomes of Men and Women

http://www.womenandequalityunit.gov.uk/indiv_incomes/index.htm

HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY ETHNIC GROUP

Low Income

The following section is based on household income. The household (net disposable) income has been adjusted (equivalised) for the size and composition of the household, and can therefore, be used as a proxy for material living standards.

Relative low income is a measure of whether those in the lowest income households are keeping pace with the growth of income in the economy as a whole.

Individuals in Relative Low Income: Ethnic Group

Relative low income is a measure of whether those in the lowest income households are keeping pace with the growth of income in the economy as a whole.

Before Housing Costs - In 2004-05, 25% of all individuals living in households headed by an adult from a minority ethnic group were living in relative low income households, compared to 16% of those living in households headed by an adult from a white ethnic group.

After Housing Costs - In 2004-05, 29% of all individuals living in households headed by an adult from a minority ethnic group were living in relative low income households, compared to 18% of those living in households headed by an adult from a white ethnic group.

Source: Households Below Average Income (HBAI), Department of Work and Pensions

Publications

Analysis of Ethnicity in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

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

Income and Benefits Statistics for Scotland

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/topics/statistics/18968/15950>

HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY ETHNIC GROUP

Deprived Areas

Deprived Areas: Ethnic Group

The data used in the following analysis are based on the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2006.

The 2001 Census shows that there are just over 100,000 people describing themselves as from minority ethnic groups in Scotland. This equates to some 2% of the population. Analysing the minority ethnic backgrounds of people by the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation is not straightforward. Whilst differing levels of deprivation and poverty are a major factor, results should be considered in the context of small populations, differing concentrations in large urban areas (where there are more deprived areas) and other factors such as the age structure of different groups, family composition and housing tenure.

The analysis shows that people describing themselves as belonging to groups including Other White British, Other White, Indian and Chinese are more likely to live in the least deprived deciles. People describing themselves as belonging to the following groups; Other South Asian, African and Black Scottish or Other Black have higher than average proportions of their population living the most deprived deciles.

Ethnic Group ¹ by Deprivation Decile ² , Scotland, 2001											
											Numbers & Row Percentages
Ethnic Group	Population	Decile 1 (Most Deprived)	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 10 (Least Deprived)
White Scottish	4,459,071	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	9
Other White British	373,685	4	5	6	7	10	12	13	14	14	16
White Irish	49,428	12	10	11	10	9	8	8	10	10	12
Other White	78,150	6	6	7	8	9	9	10	12	13	19
Indian	15,037	5	6	8	8	7	7	9	13	17	19
Pakistani	31,793	9	8	12	16	7	8	8	9	11	12
Bangladeshi	1,981	10	11	11	8	9	5	9	12	13	12
Other South Asian	6,196	14	12	8	7	7	6	7	11	11	16
Chinese	16,310	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	12	15	21
Caribbean	1,778	11	9	11	8	9	9	9	10	10	13
African	5,118	18	13	9	9	7	8	6	8	8	14
Black Scottish or Other Black	1,129	19	12	12	10	8	7	7	8	9	10
Other Ethnic Background	9,571	11	9	8	8	7	8	8	11	13	18
Any Mixed Background	12,764	11	9	10	9	9	8	8	11	11	15
All People	5,062,011	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

Source: Ethnic group data - General Register Office for Scotland (GROS), 2001 Census
Deprived areas data - Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2006

Notes: 1. Some cells are based on counts of less than 100.

2. In this instance a decile refers to Scotland divided in 10% portions.

Publications

Analysis of Ethnicity in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

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

Social Focus on Deprived Areas 2005

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

Web Link

Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD)

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

HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY ETHNIC GROUP

Definitions of Income

Individual and Household Income

Individual income measures income that has been accrued to all adult men and women either directly or in their own right. Individual income estimates do not however, provide a means of comparing living standards of women and men as it does not take into account the extent to which members of a household share their incomes or resources with other household members. In order to estimate living standards we therefore use 'household income' which has to be adjusted or 'equivalised' to compare households that vary in size and composition. The median is most commonly used to represent average income due to the highly skewed nature of the income distribution, which leads to the very high incomes of a few having a disproportionate impact on the mean.

Individual Income Definitions

Total individual income: equal to gross income, defined as income from all sources received by an individual, plus tax credits.

Net individual income (as used in this chapter): income from all sources received by an individual net of income tax and National Insurance contributions.

Disposable individual income: includes Housing Benefit, Council Tax Benefit and property income from letting and sub-letting (apportioned across household adults where appropriate), and deducts National Insurance contributions, income tax payments, childcare costs, travel to work costs, parental contributions to students living away from home, maintenance and child support payments (which are deducted from the income of the person making the payment), and housing costs (including Council Tax, all costs apportioned across household adults where appropriate).

Household Income Definitions

Total household income: total income from all sources including from Tax Credits, *before* deductions of income tax and National Insurance.

Net household income: total income *after* deductions for income tax and National Insurance contributions.

Net disposable household income: total income *after* deductions for income tax, National Insurance Contributions, council tax, pension contributions and maintenance payments.

Equivalised net disposable household income (as used in this chapter): 'Equivalised' income is used to allow comparisons of living standards between different household types. Income is adjusted to take into account variations in the size and composition of the household. This adjustment reflects the fact that a family of several people requires a higher income than a single person in order for both households to enjoy a comparable standard of living. The key assumption is that all individuals in the household benefit equally from the combined (equivalised) income of the household. There are several different equivalence scales. The household income estimates contained in this chapter use the McClements equivalisation scale. There are distinct equivalence scales used for income before housing costs (BHC) and income after housing costs (AHC).

HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY ETHNIC GROUP

Before housing costs: Net disposable income, equivalised using the before housing costs equivalisation scale. Certain incomes in kind are included such as free school meals and TV licenses for over 75s.

After housing costs: Net disposable income with income as for BHC but with rent/mortgage payments, water charges, structural insurance premiums, ground rent and service charges deducted. This is equivalised using the after housing costs equivalisation scale.

Relative low income (as used in this chapter): Individuals living in households whose equivalised income is below 60% of GB median income in the same year.

Definitions of Age

The data reported in this chapter refer to working age adults and pensioners. Working age adults is defined as females aged 16 to 59 years and males aged 16 to 64 years. Pensioners refers to females aged 60 and over and males aged 65 and over.

Publications

For further information on income definitions and sources of income see the 'Guide To Income Statistics', Scottish Economic Statistics 2004

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/library5/finance/ses04-00.asp>.

For further information on individual incomes see 'Individual Incomes of Men and Women 1996/97 to 2004/05

http://www.womenandequalityunit.gov.uk/indiv_incomes/index.htm