

HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS

EXTRACTED TRENDS BY RELIGION

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HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY RELIGION

HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS (HLSES)

EXTRACTED TRENDS BY RELIGION 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 religion group or religion group in combination with age, disability, gender or ethnicity. 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 religion 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 RELIGION**

1. POPULATION & MIGRATION

Extracted HLSES Trends by Religion 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 RELIGION

Population Profiles

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

It should be noted that the data presented below on disability and long-term illness are taken from the 2001 Census. It should be noted that the Census uses slightly different definitions of disability and long-term illness and different output categories than data from the Scottish Household Survey (SHS). 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.

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

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

HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY RELIGION

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

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

Publications

Social Focus on Disability 2004

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

Social Focus on Women and Men 2002

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

Web Link

General Register Office for Scotland (GROS)

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

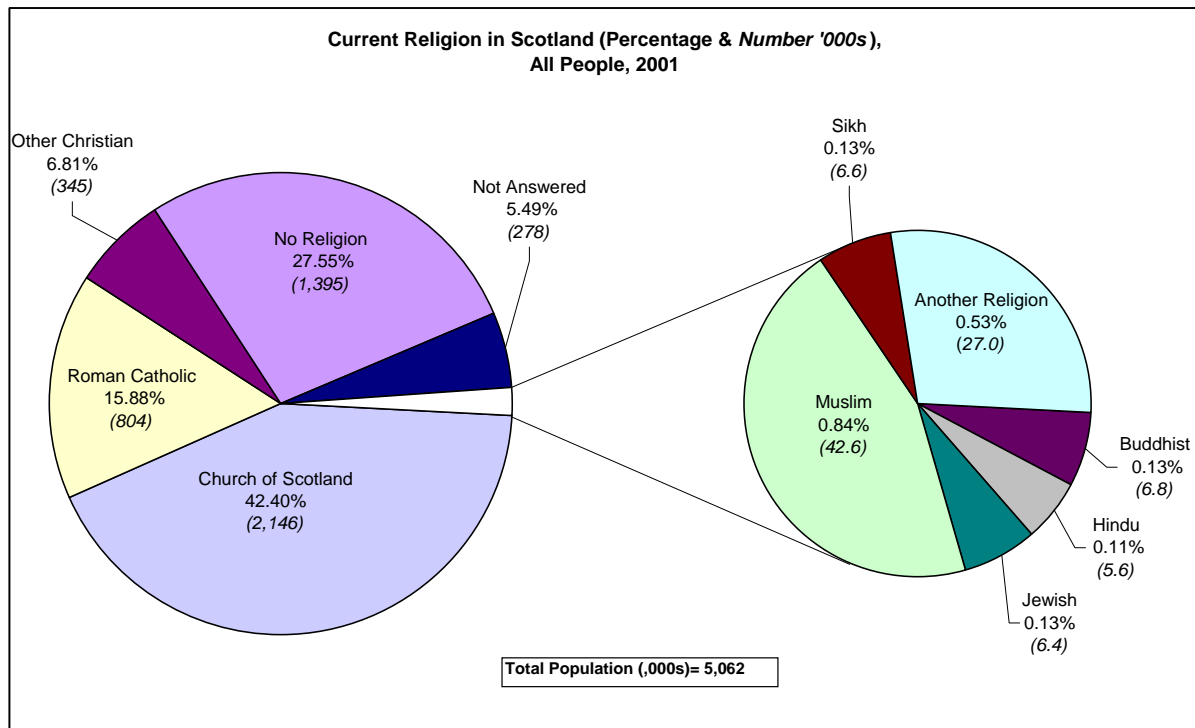
HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY RELIGION

Population Profile: Religion Group

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

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

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



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

Publication

Analysis of Religion in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

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

Web Link

General Register Office for Scotland (GROS)

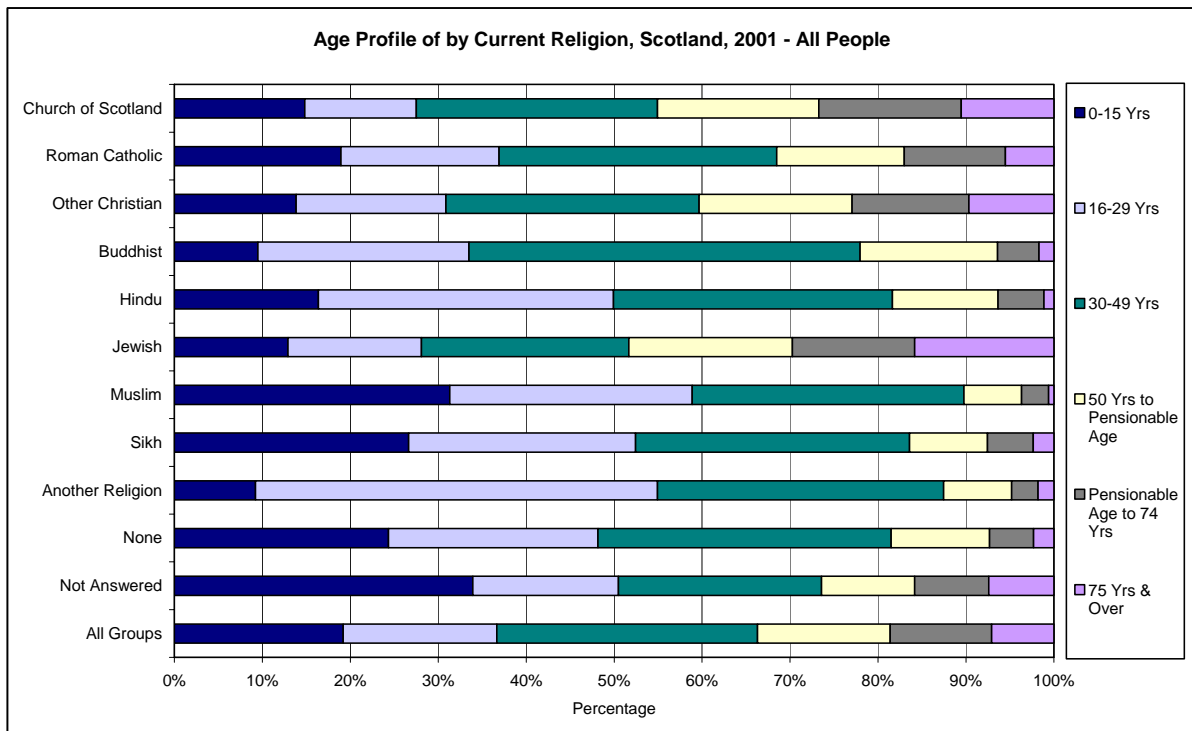
<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/>

HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY RELIGION

Population Profile: Religion Group & Age & Sex

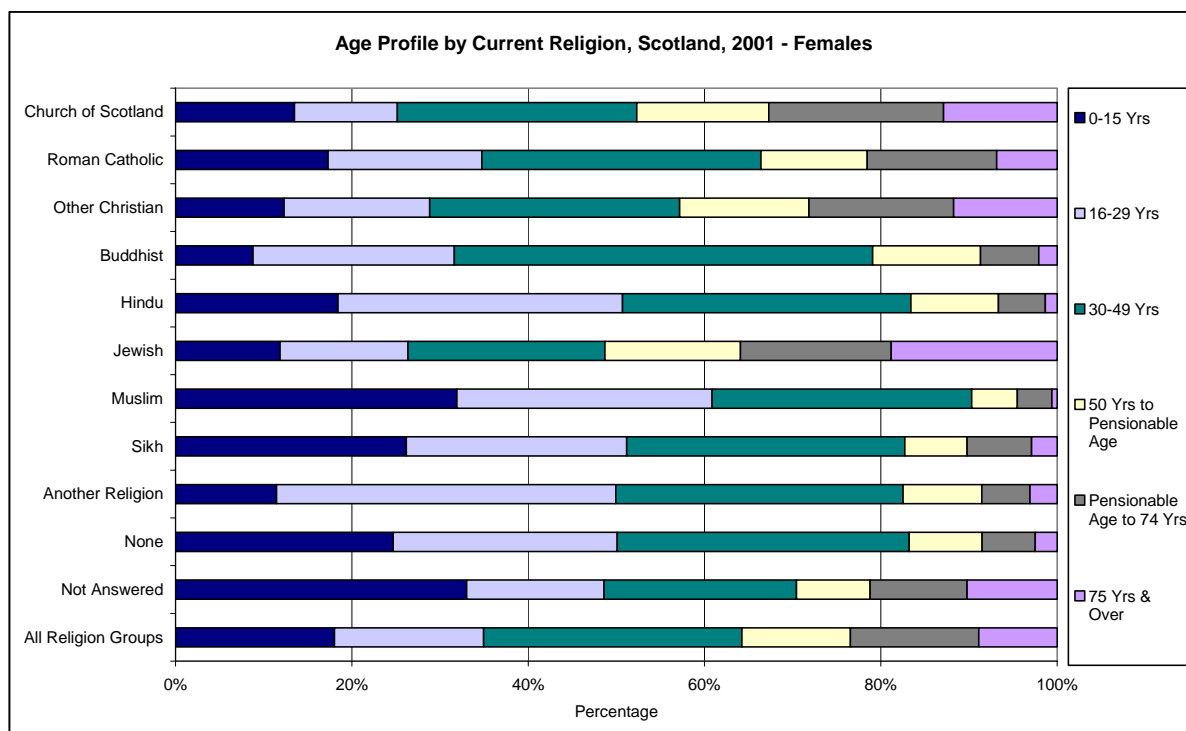
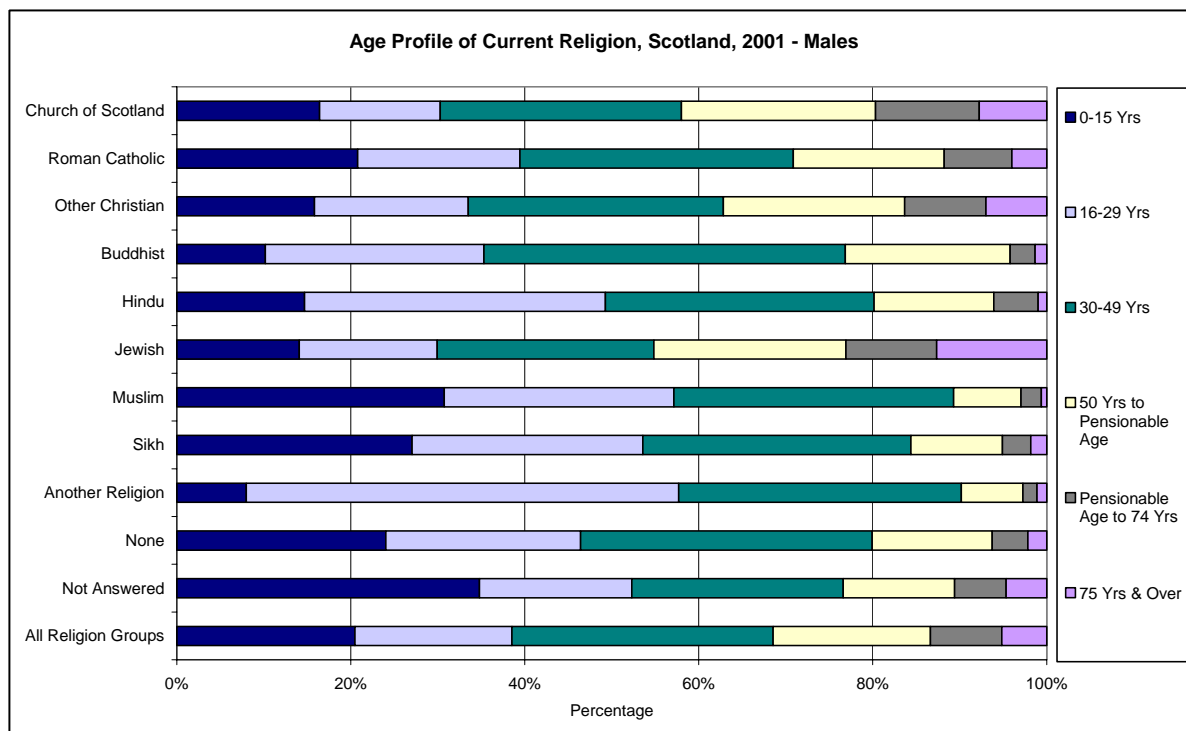
Of those who answered the religion question in the 2001 Census, Muslims have the youngest age profile with 31% aged less than 16 years. This is followed by Sikhs (27%) and those with no religion (24%). In contrast, the age profile of Christian and Jewish groups is much older. Over a quarter (27%) of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

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



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HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY RELIGION



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

Publications

Analysis of Religion in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

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

Social Focus on Women and Men 2002

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

Web Link

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

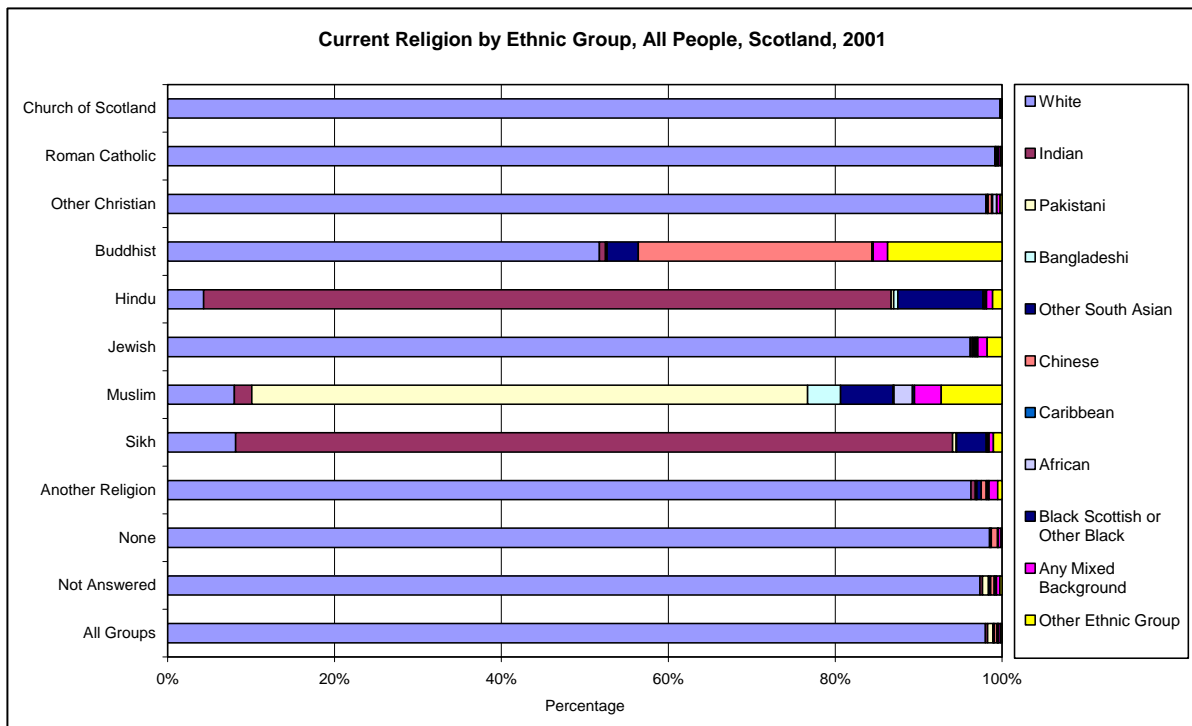
HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY RELIGION

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/>

2. BUSINESSES

Extracted HLSES Trends by Religion 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 RELIGION

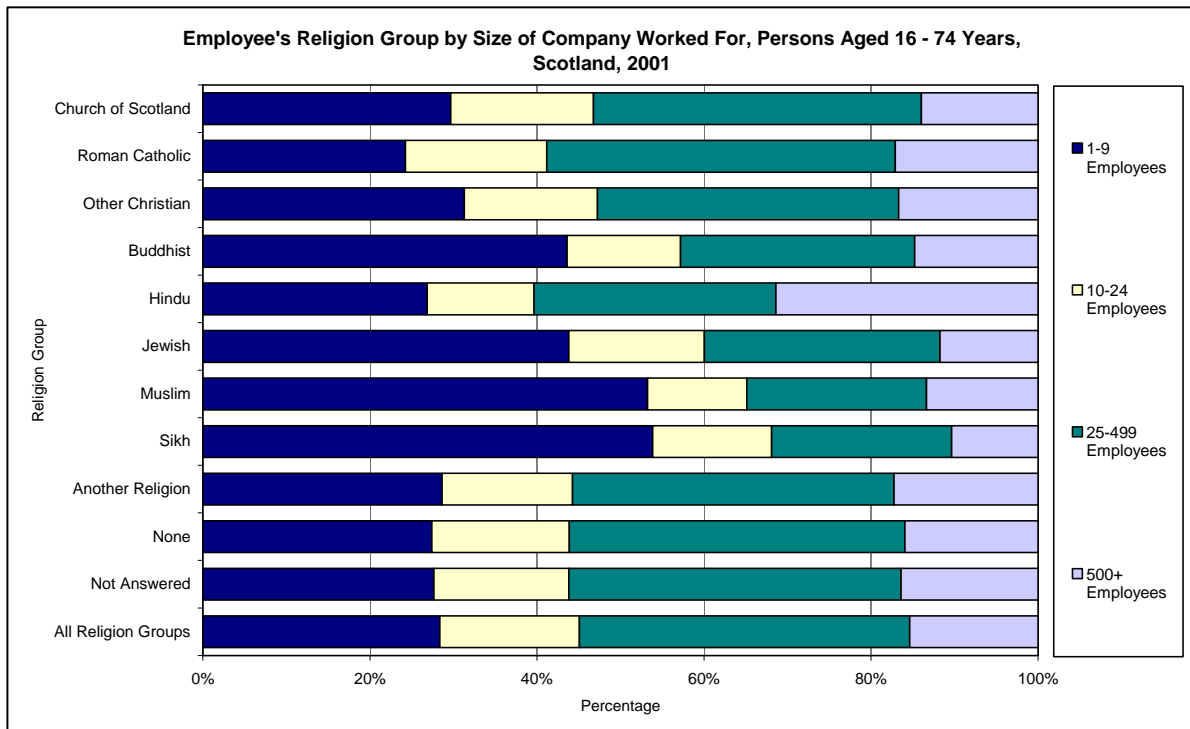
Size of Companies in Scotland

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: Religion Group

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

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



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

Publication

Analysis of Religion in the 2001 Census

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

**HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS
EXTRACTED TRENDS BY RELIGION**

Web Link

General Register Office for Scotland (GROS)

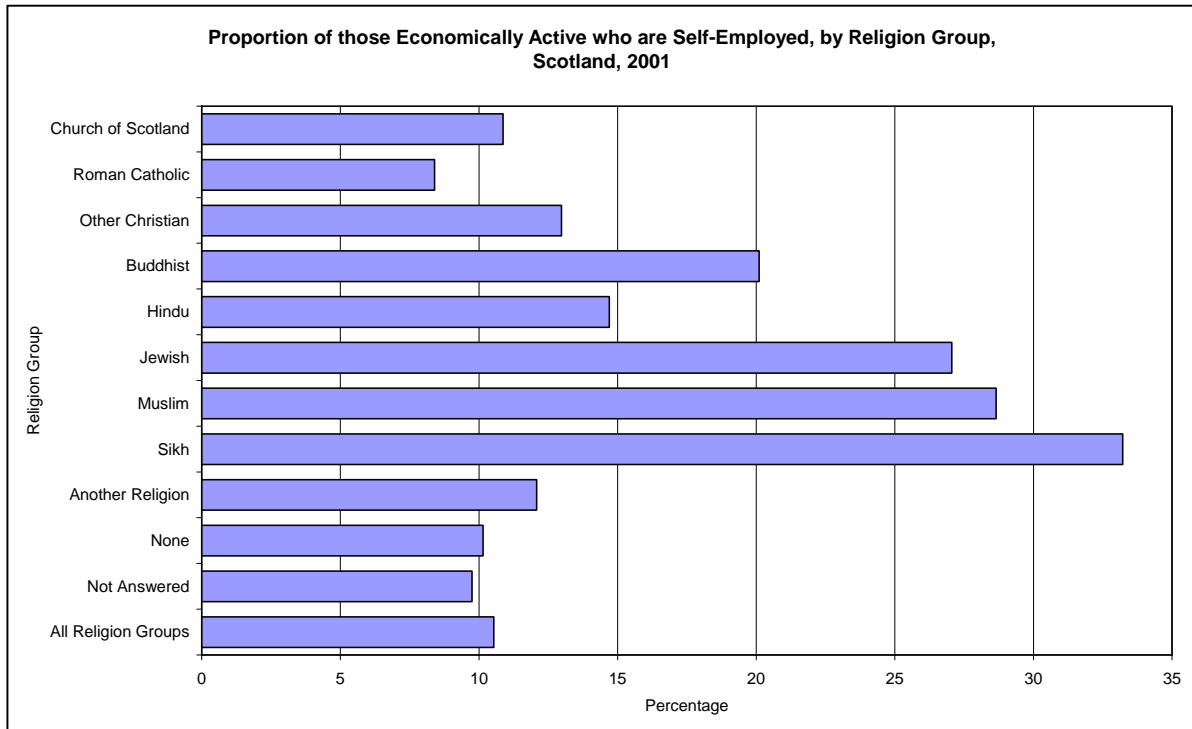
<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/>

HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY RELIGION

Self-Employment

Self-Employment: Religion Group

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



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

Publication

Analysis of Religion in the 2001 Census

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

Web Link

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3. LABOUR MARKET

Extracted HLSES Trends by Religion 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 RELIGION

Employment and Economic Activity

Scotland's Economic Activity

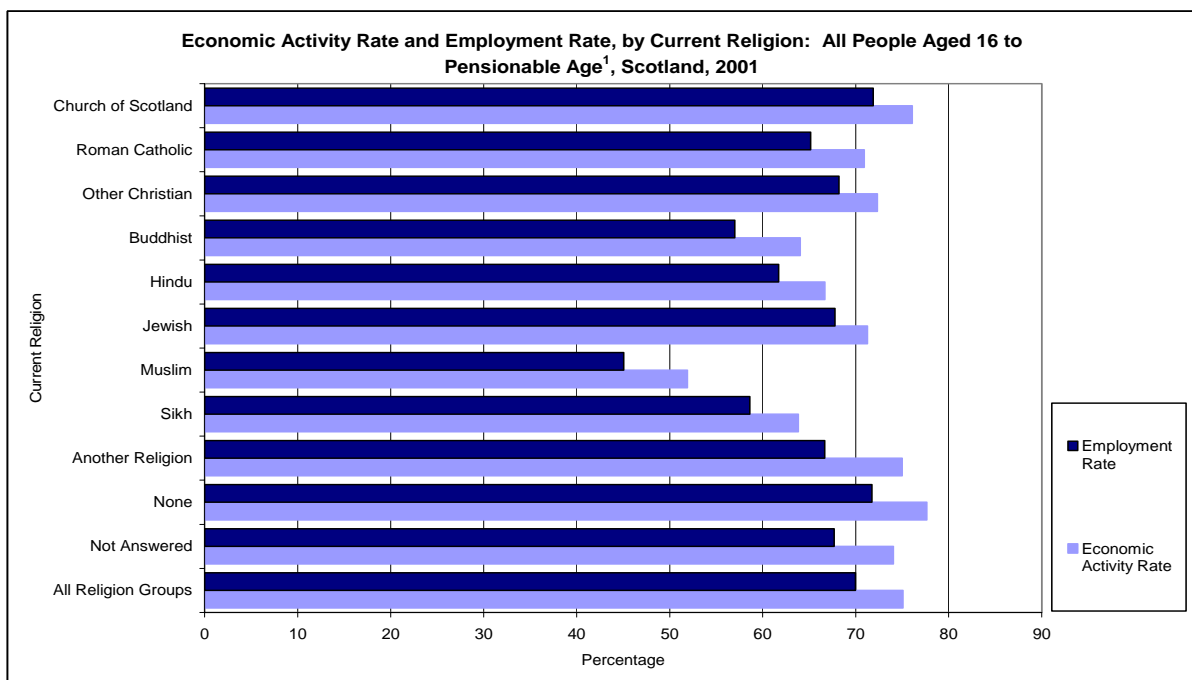
Scotland's Economic Activity: Religion Group

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

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

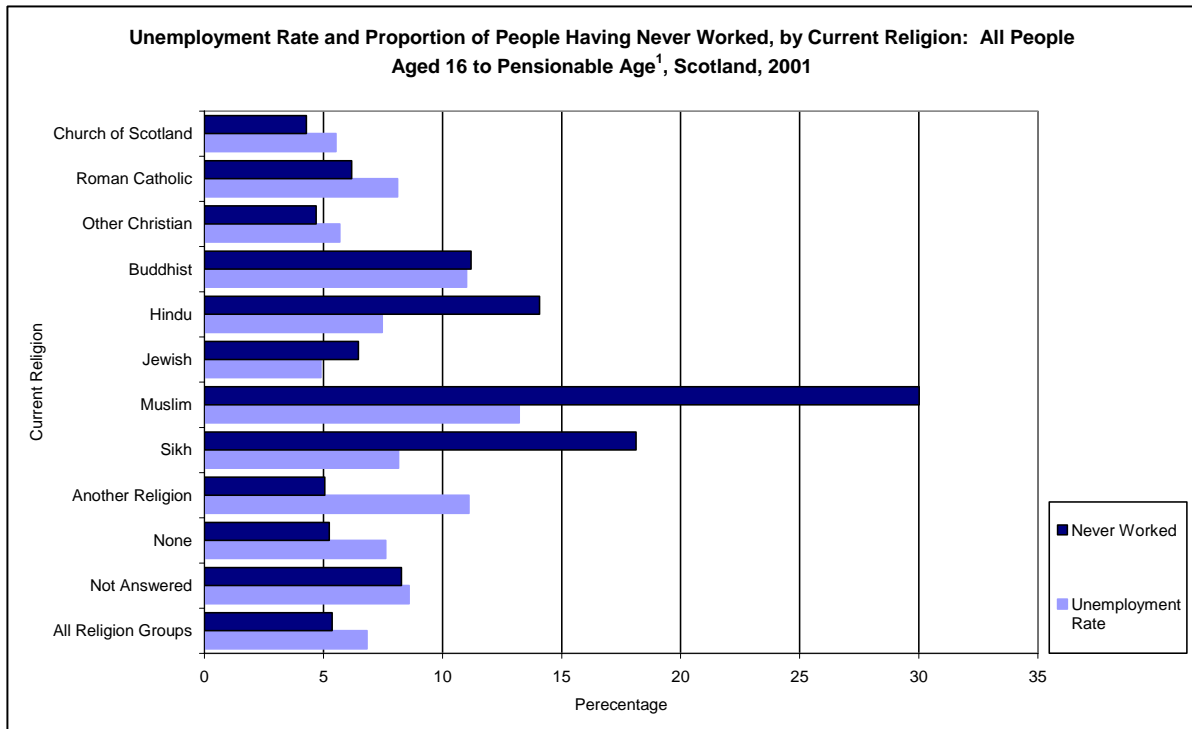
Of all religious groups, Muslims are most likely to have never worked (30%), followed by Sikhs (18%) and Hindus (14%). The proportion of people having never worked is lowest for those identifying as Church of Scotland (4%) followed closely by Other Christian and Another Religion (5% for both groups)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

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



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HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY RELIGION



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

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

Publication

Analysis of Religion in the 2001 Census

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

Web Link

General Register Office for Scotland (GROS)

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4. TRANSPORT AND TRAVEL

Extracted HLSES Trends by Religion Group

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HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY RELIGION

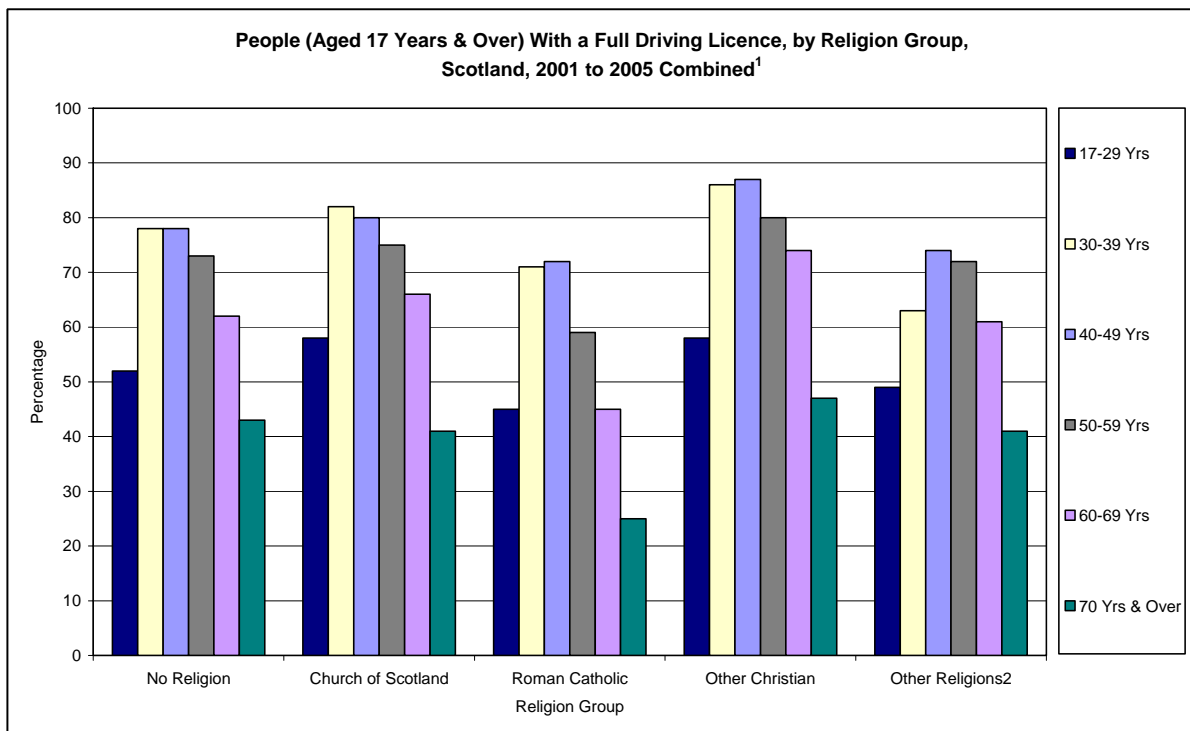
Private Transport

Driving Licence Possession

Driving Licence Possession: Religion Group & Age

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

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



Source: Scottish Household Survey - 2001 to 2005

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

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

Publication

Analysis of Religion in the 2001 Census

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

Web Link

Scottish Household Survey

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

5. LIFELONG LEARNING

Extracted HLSES Trends by Religion Group

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

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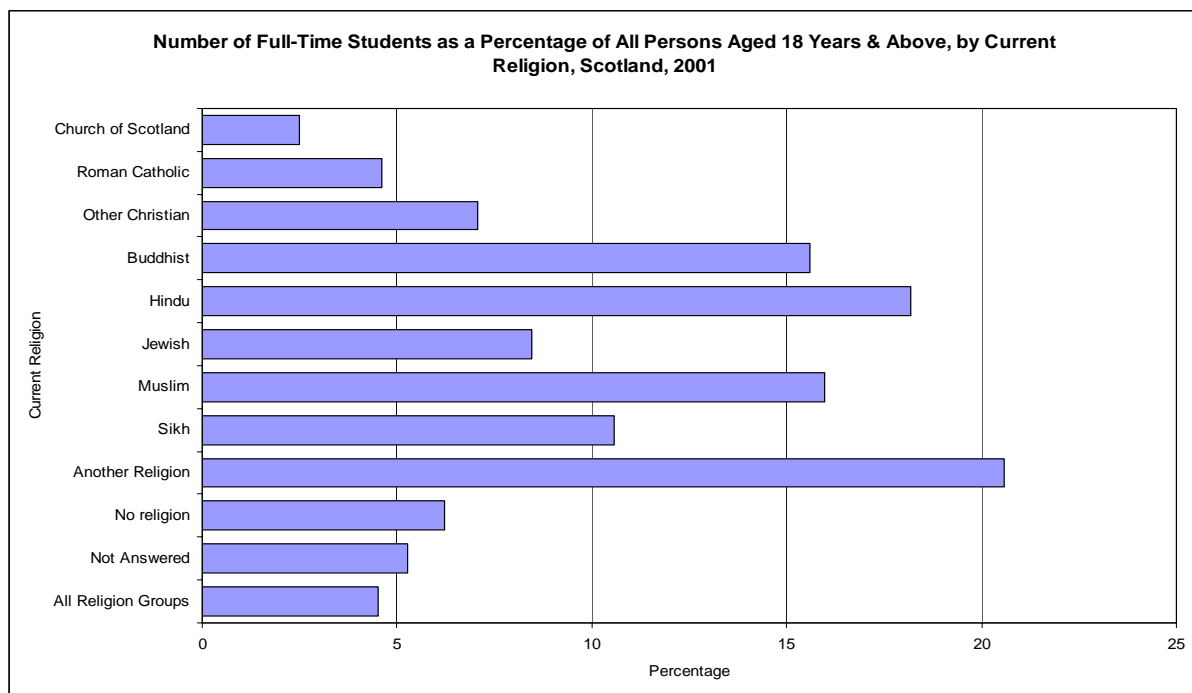
Education and Religion

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

Student Population: Religion

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

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



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

Publication

Analysis of Religion in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

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

Web Site

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HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY OF EQUALITY STATISTICS EXTRACTED TRENDS BY RELIGION

Highest Level Qualification: Religion Group

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Publication

Analysis of Religion in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

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Web Link

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11. HOUSING

Extracted HLSES Trends by Religion Group

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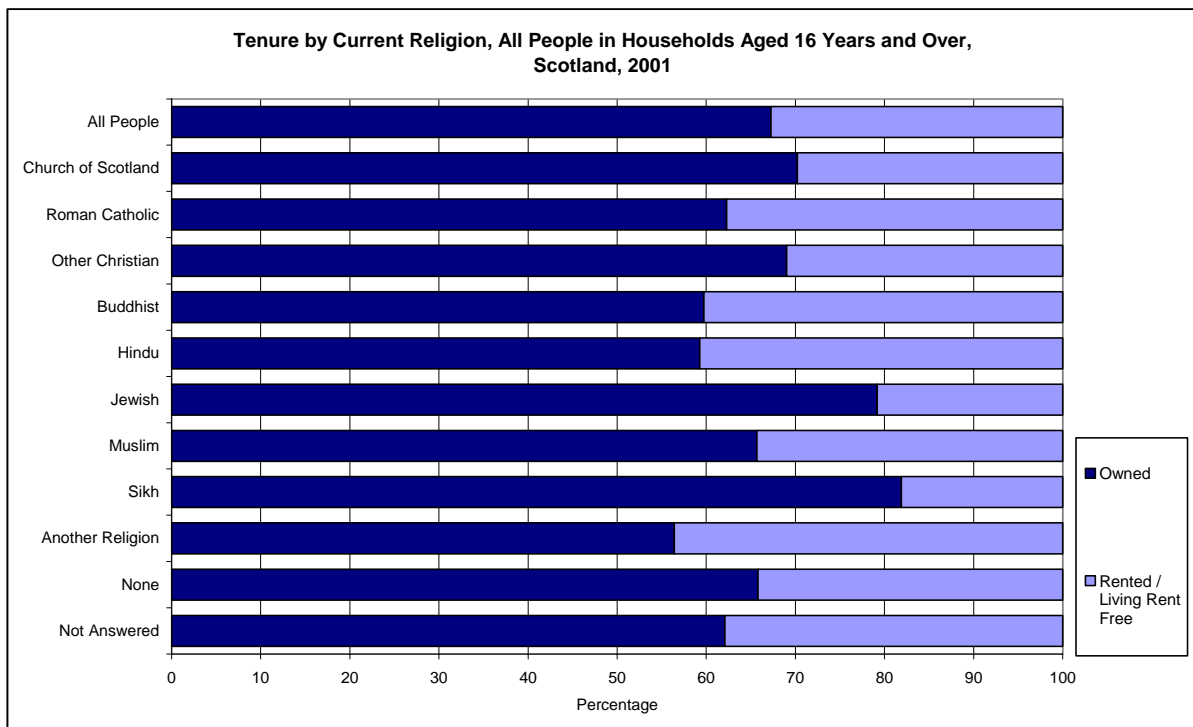
Stock and Tenure

Stock and Tenure: Religion Group

According to the 2001 Census, 67% of people aged 16 years and over in Scotland live in homes which are owned either outright or with a loan or mortgage.

The highest rates of home ownership of all religion groups are for the following groups; Sikh (82%), Jewish (79%) and Church of Scotland (70%).

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



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

Publication

Analysis of Religion in the 2001 Census - Summary Report

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

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