

Scotland's Census 2011

Release 2A

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Scotland's Census

- ▶ Census results have already shown population growth in Scotland
- ▶ These latest results paint a detailed picture of Scottish society and it's a more diverse picture than we have seen before
- ▶ They will help us all plan for the future of Scotland using accurate information showing who we are and how we live

Yesterday's Release

- ▶ New information in yesterday's release covers:
 - Marital and civil partnership status
 - Ethnicity
 - Country of birth
 - National identity
 - Language
 - Religion
 - Health
 - Housing and accommodation

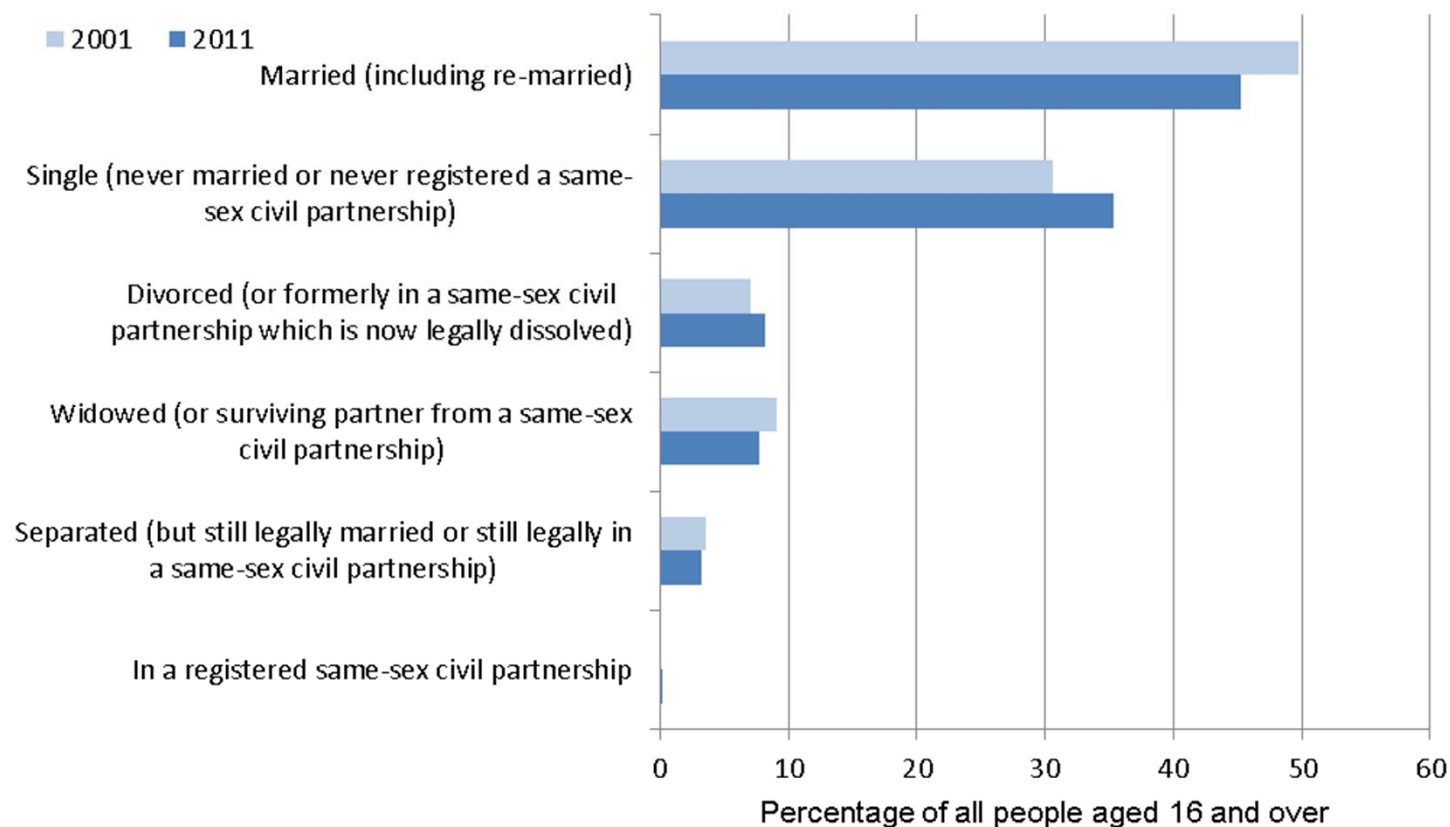
 - ▶ Published at national, council area and health board areas
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The population context

- ▶ Scotland's population was 5.3 million on 27 March 2011
- ▶ Population grew by over 0.2 million (4.6 per cent) since 2001 (7.1% increase in E&W)
- ▶ Under 5s up, whilst fall in 5-14 year olds
- ▶ More over 65s:
 - One in six aged 65 or over
 - More than 34,000 people aged 90 or over

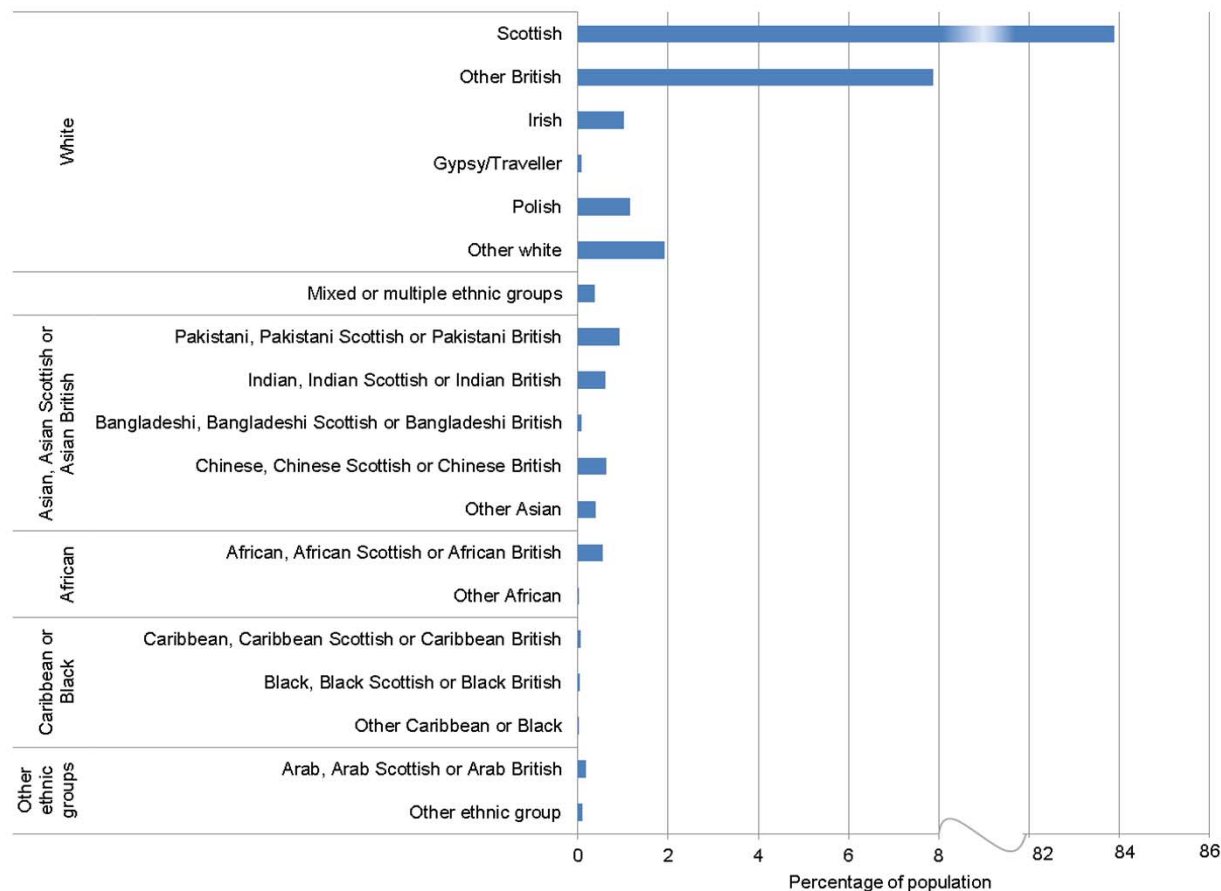
Marital & civil partnership status

Proportion of population by status, 2011 and 2001



Ethnicity

Proportion of population by ethnicity, 2011



Ethnicity

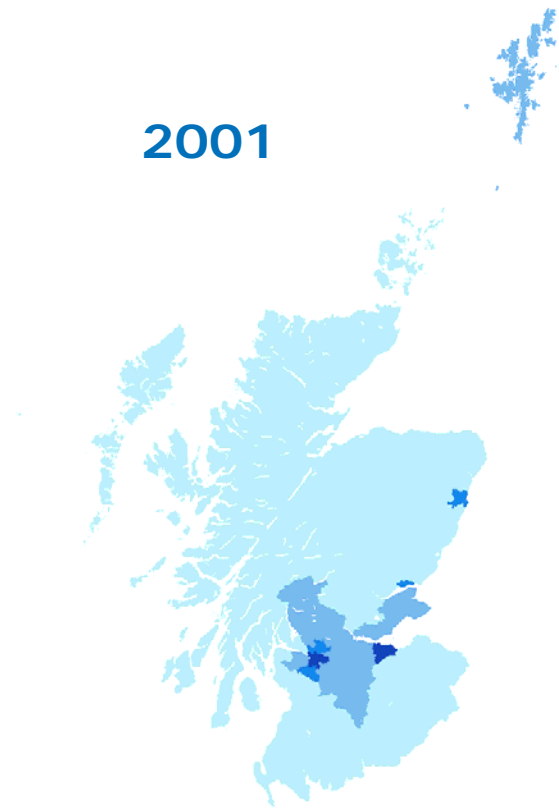
Proportion of people by ethnic group, 2001 and 2011

Broad ethnic group	2001	2011
White Scottish	88.1	84.0
White other British	7.4	7.9
Other white	2.5	4.2
Mixed or multiple ethnic groups	0.3	0.4
Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British	1.4	2.7
African	0.2	0.6
Caribbean or Black		0.1
Other ethnic groups	0.2	0.3

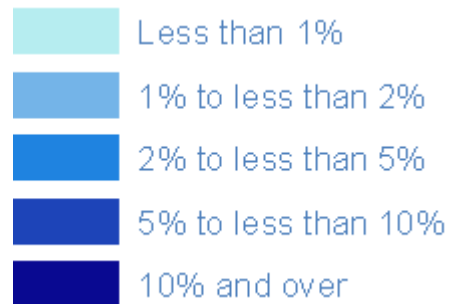
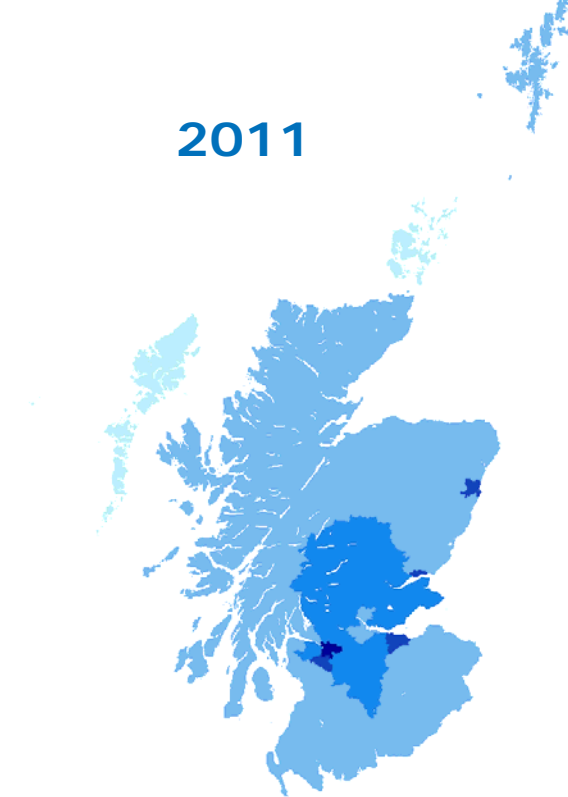
Growing ethnic diversity

Proportion of people reported as belonging to minority ethnic group
between 2001 and 2011

2001



2011



Growing ethnic diversity

- ▶ The proportion of population reported as belonging to a minority ethnic group varies by council area:

Highest:

Glasgow City - 12 per cent

City of Edinburgh and Aberdeen City - 8 per cent

Dundee City - 6 per cent

Lowest:

North Ayrshire – 1.1 per cent

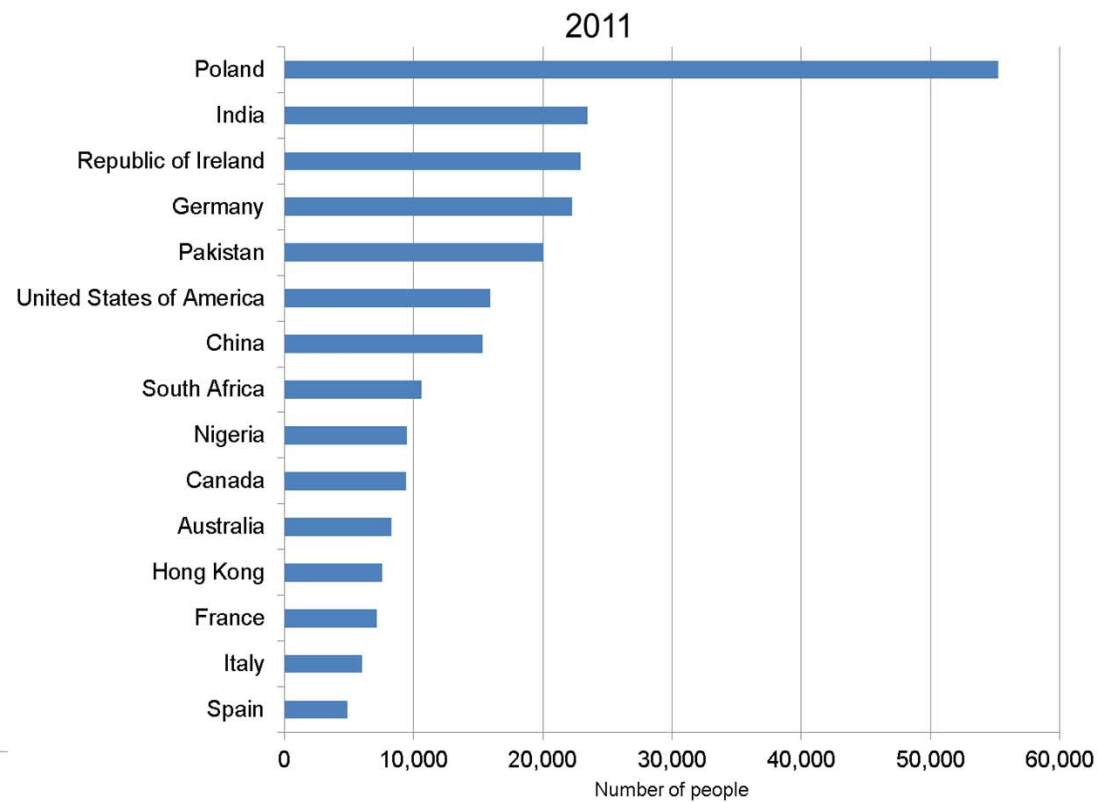
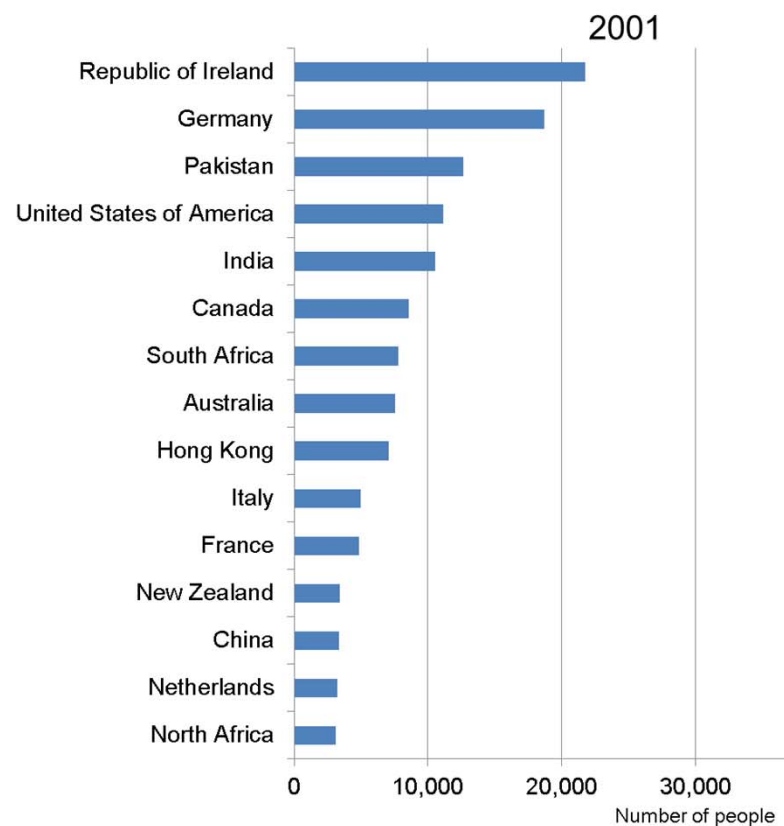
Eilean Siar – 0.9 per cent

Orkney Islands – 0.7 per cent

More people born abroad

- ▶ 7 per cent of people living in Scotland were born abroad, increase of 3 percentage points since 2001
- ▶ 55 per cent of those born abroad arrived between 2004 and 2011
- ▶ 69 per cent were of working age (aged 16-64) when they arrived
- ▶ 38 per cent were in their twenties
- ▶ In Aberdeen City, 1 person in 6 was born abroad compared with East Ayrshire where 1 person in 44 was born abroad

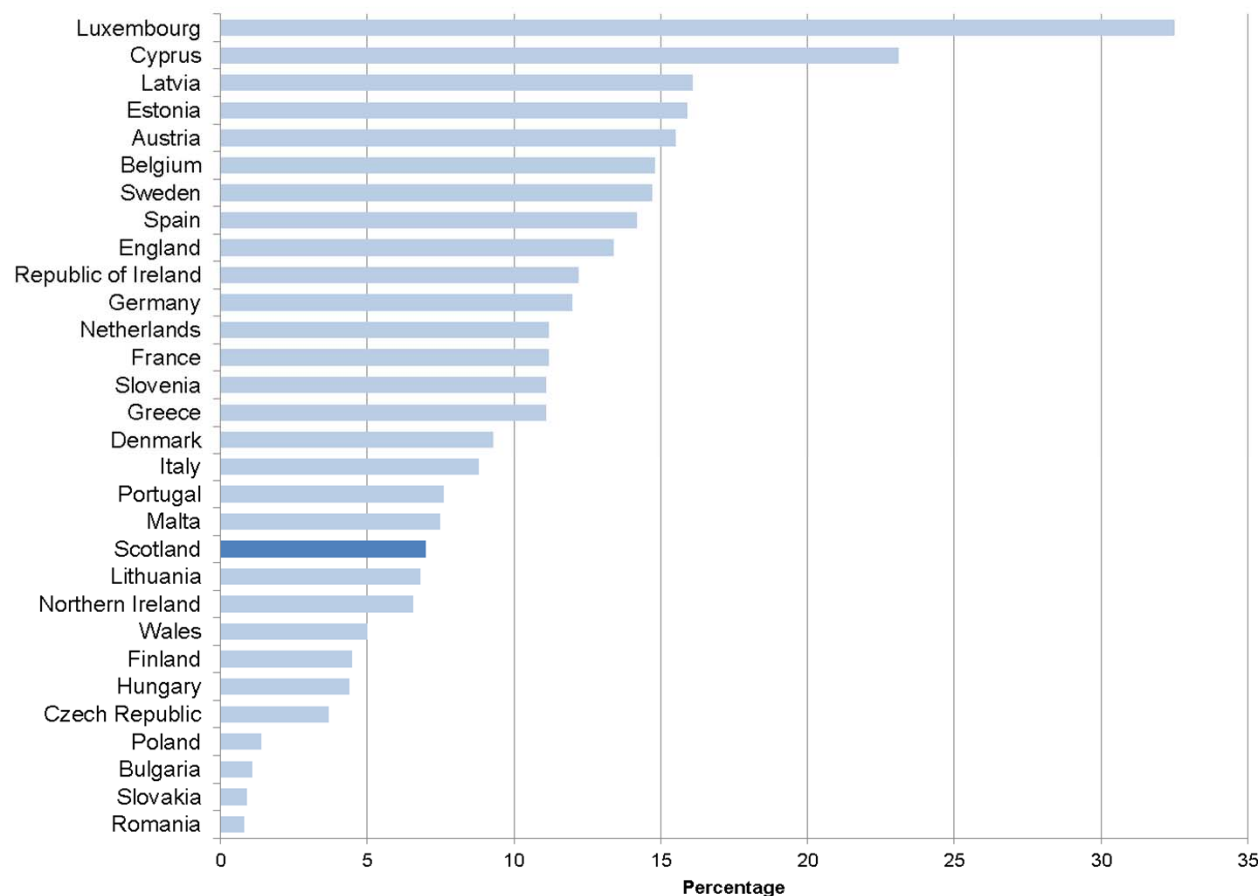
Countries of birth outside of the UK



Poland as country of birth: Local pattern

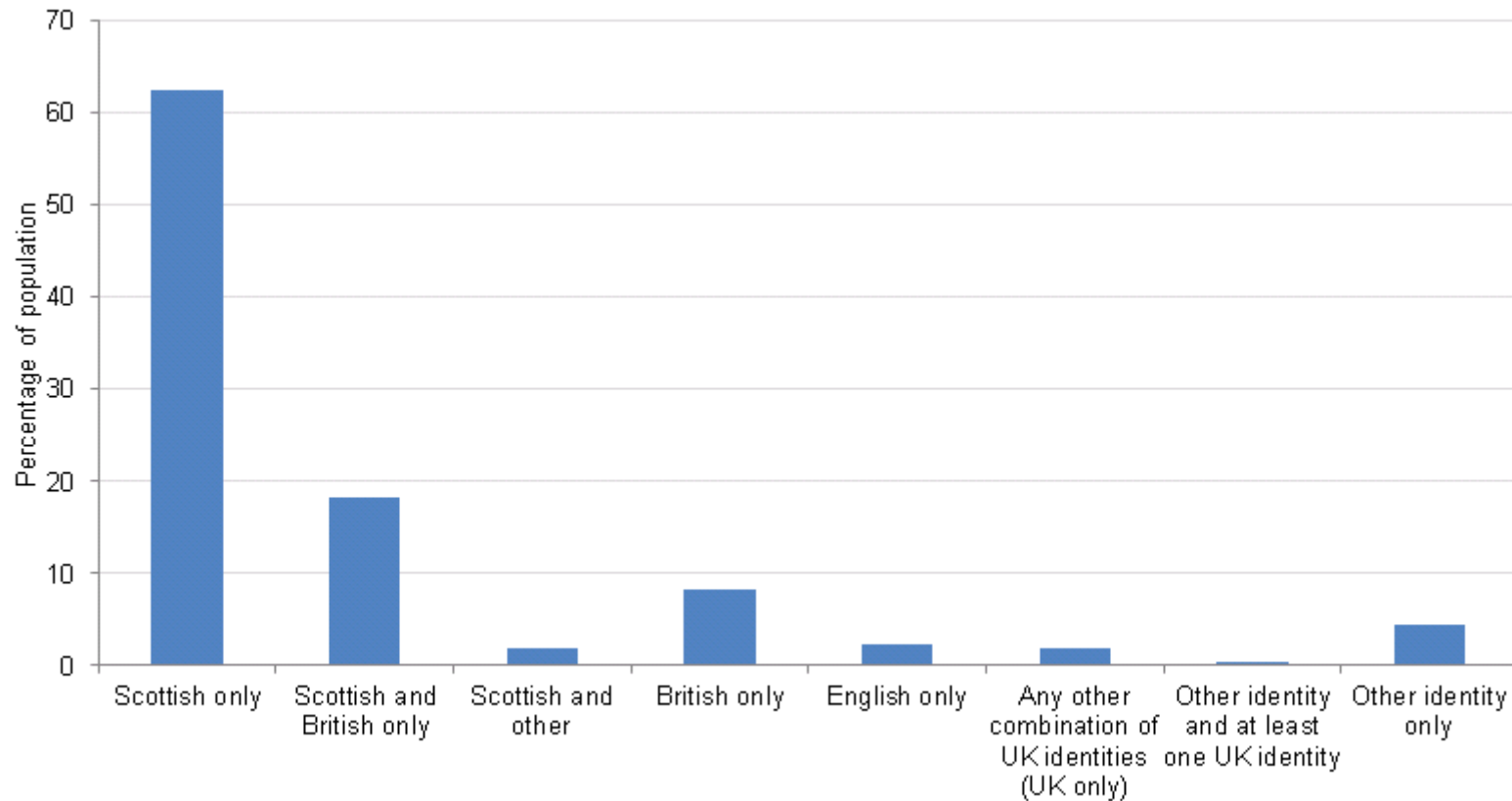
- ▶ Councils with highest proportion of people in their area born in Poland:
 - Aberdeen City (2.9 per cent)
 - City of Edinburgh (2.4 per cent)
 - West Lothian (1.7 per cent)
- ▶ Councils with lowest proportion of people in their area born in Poland:
 - North Ayrshire (0.16 per cent)
 - Inverclyde (0.13 per cent)
 - East Dunbartonshire (0.12 per cent)

European comparisons: Proportion of foreign born population

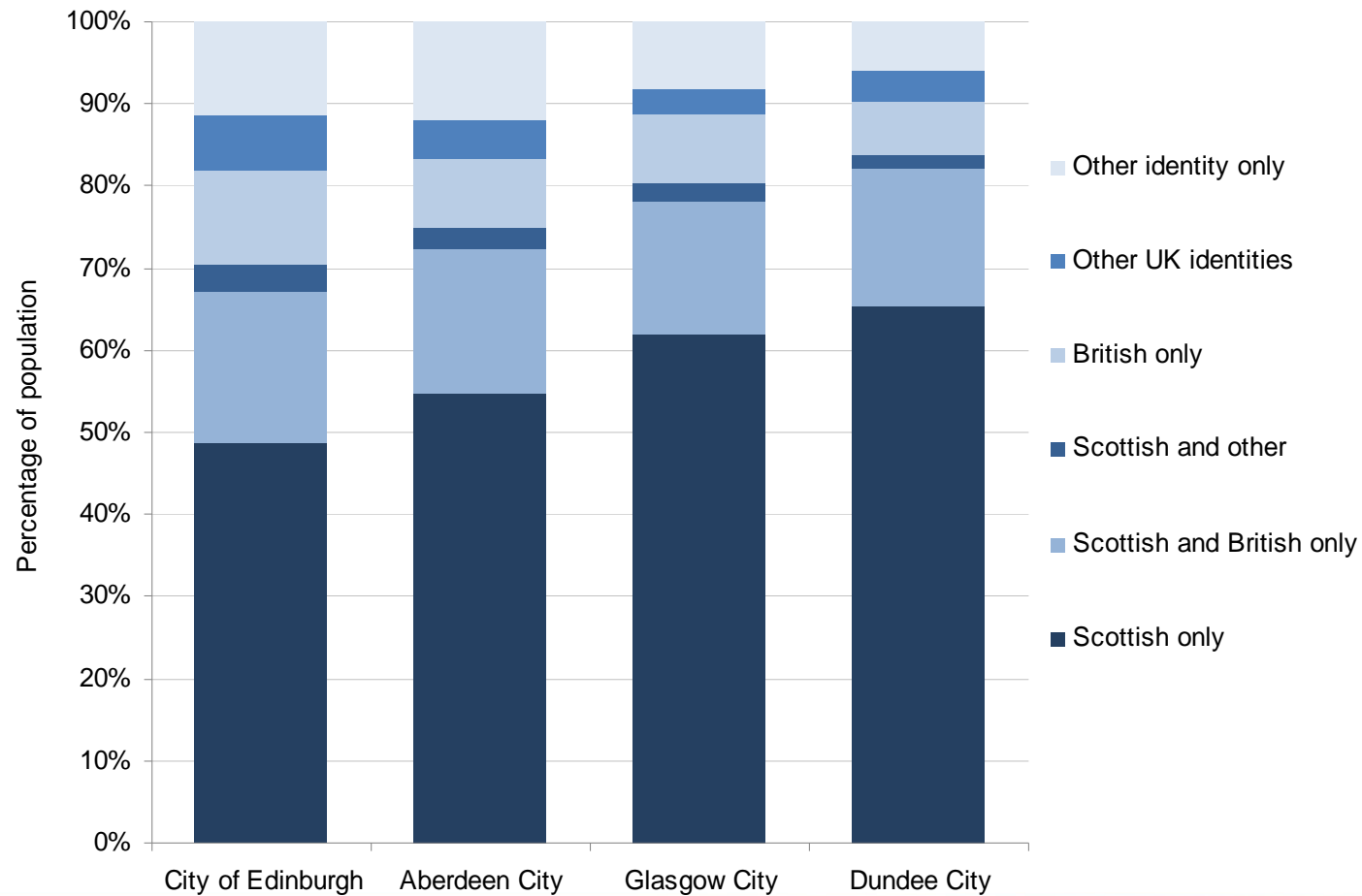


National identity

Proportion of population by national identity, 2011



National identity – 4 city councils



Language

English language proficiency

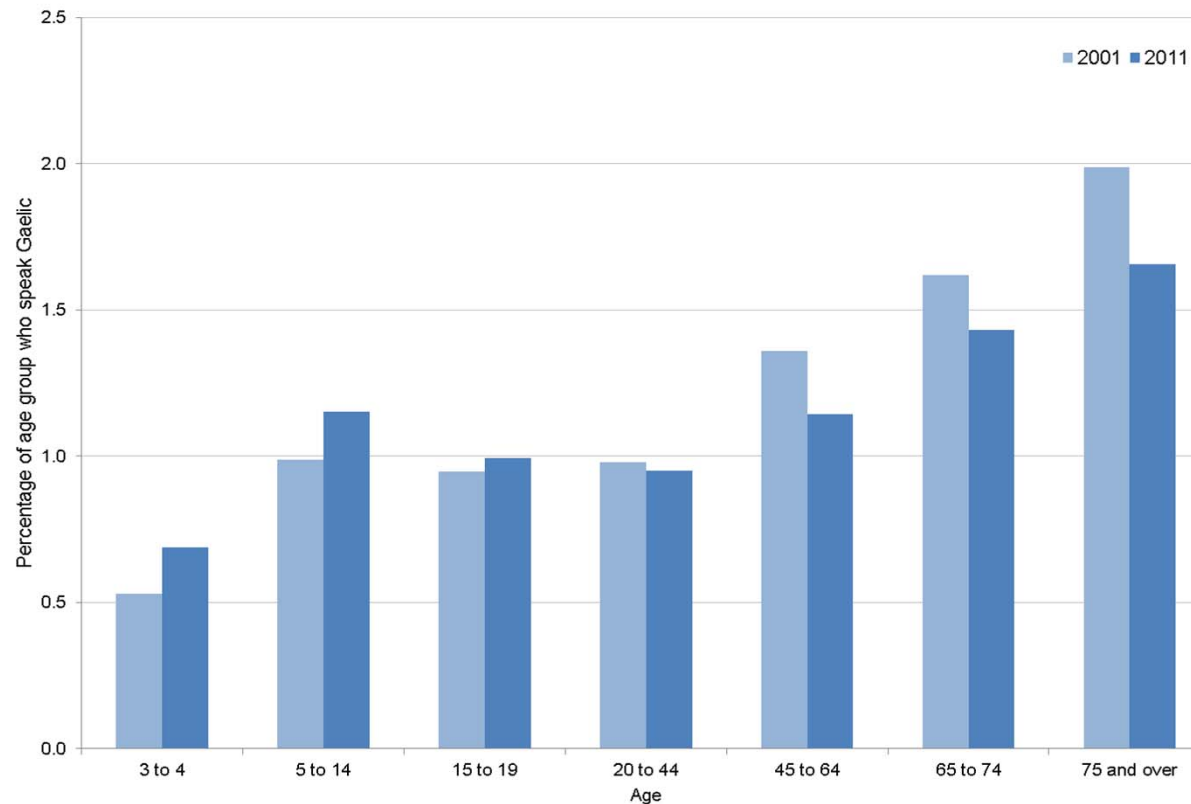
- ▶ 1.4 per cent of people (73,000) aged 3 and over in Scotland were reported as being unable to speak English well or at all.

Language spoken at home

Language	Number	Percentage
English only	4,741,000	92.6
Scots	56,000	1.1
Polish	54,000	1.1
Gaelic	25,000	0.5
British Sign Language	13,000	0.2
Other	230,000	4.5

Gaelic

Gaelic speakers by age, Scotland, 2001 and 2011

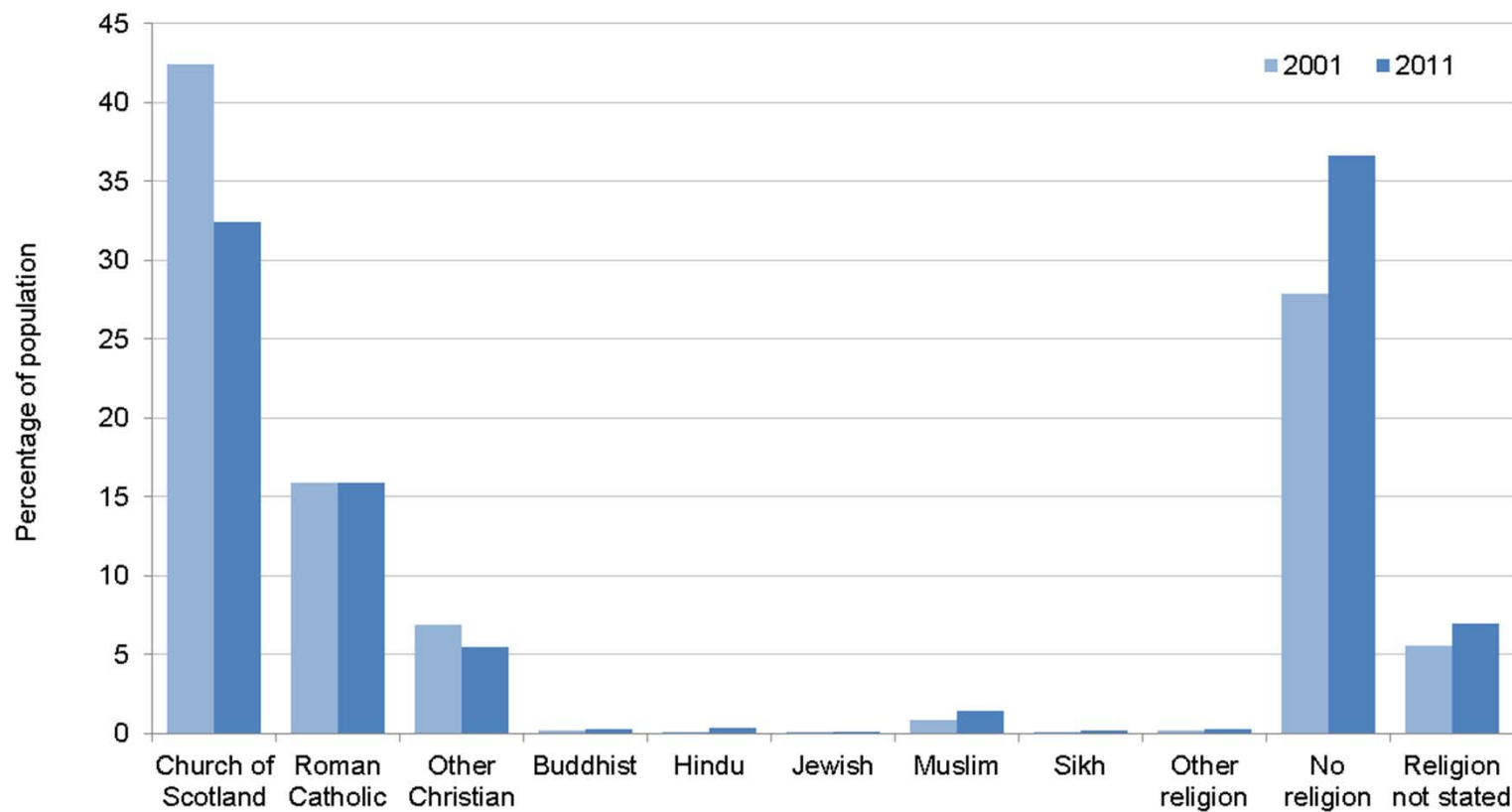


Scots Language Issues

- ▶ Strong desire for Scots language question
 - ▶ Cognitive testing of question revealed lack of understanding of what Scots is:
 - *“Scots is only what I would consider to be English with a Scottish accent....”*
 - *“I wouldn’t know where to put the difference between Scottish dialects of English and Scots.”*
 - *“...Who do I consider to speak Scots? Well probably somebody from about 250 years ago.”*
 - ▶ As a result – 38% of people aged 3+ in Scotland can speak, read, write or understand Scots, and 30% can speak it.
 - ▶ Likely to be an over-estimate and results should be interpreted with caution
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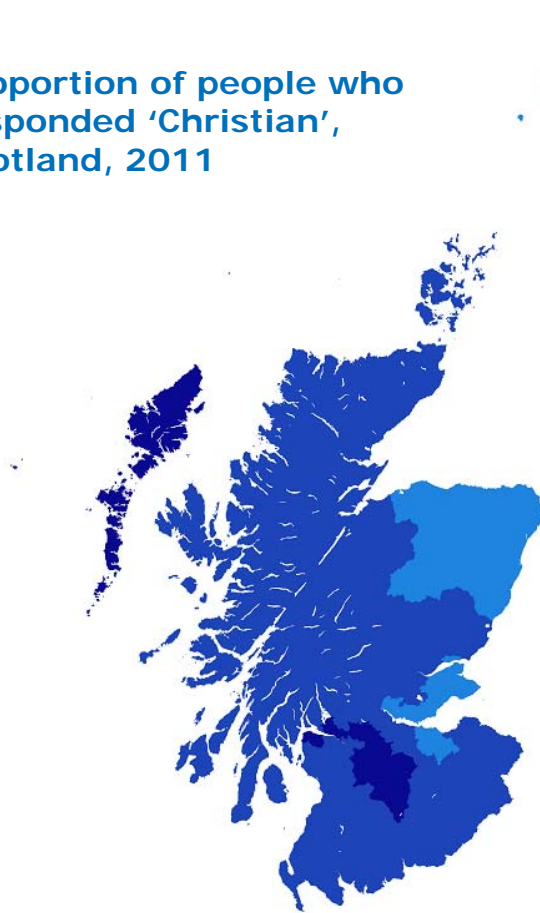
Belonging to a religion

Proportion of people by religion, Scotland, 2001 and 2011

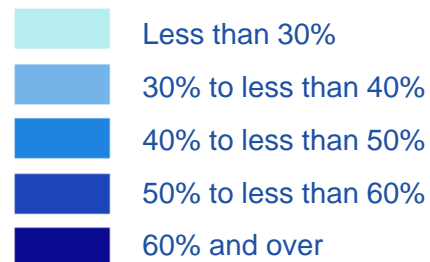
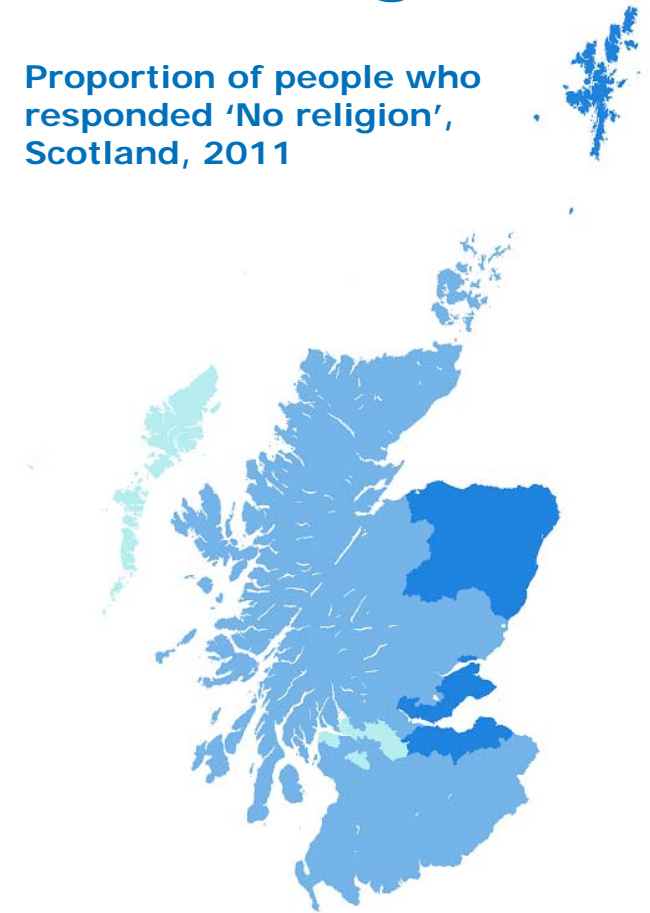


Christian compared to No Religion

Proportion of people who responded 'Christian', Scotland, 2011



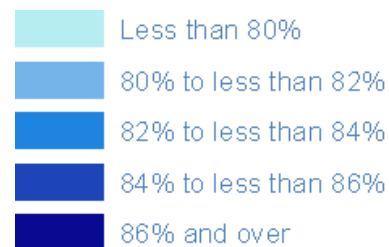
Proportion of people who responded 'No religion', Scotland, 2011



Self-perception of general health

- ▶ 82 per cent of usual residents reported their general health as 'Very good' or 'Good'.
- ▶ This varied across the country from 77 per cent in Glasgow City to 87 per cent in Aberdeenshire.

Proportion of people with general health 'Very good' or 'Good', Scotland, 2011

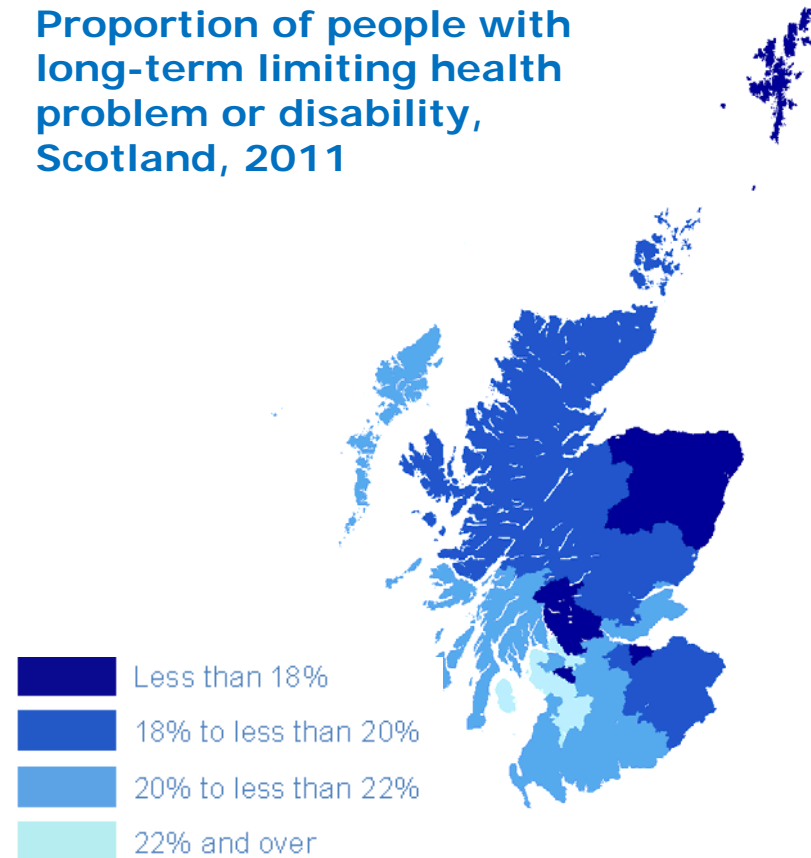


Scotland's
Census 2011
Shaping our future

Long-term limiting health problem or disability

- ▶ 20 per cent of people (1,040,000) had a long-term health problem or disability which limited their daily activities. Unchanged since 2001.
- ▶ This ranged from 15 per cent in Aberdeenshire to 24 per cent in Inverclyde

Proportion of people with long-term limiting health problem or disability, Scotland, 2011



Long-term health conditions

- ▶ New question for 2011
- ▶ Around 300,000 text responses provided, some of which could be coded to one of the tick box responses.
- ▶ Users prefer to wait for more accurate results
- ▶ Results will be provided in a later release.

20 Do you have any of the following conditions which have lasted, or are expected to last, at least 12 months?

◆ Tick all that apply.

- ☐ Deafness or partial hearing loss
- ☐ Blindness or partial sight loss
- ☐ Learning disability (for example, Down's Syndrome)
- ☐ Learning difficulty (for example, dyslexia)
- ☐ Developmental disorder (for example, Autistic Spectrum Disorder or Asperger's Syndrome)
- ☐ Physical disability
- ☐ Mental health condition
- ☐ Long-term illness, disease or condition
- ☐ Other condition, please write in

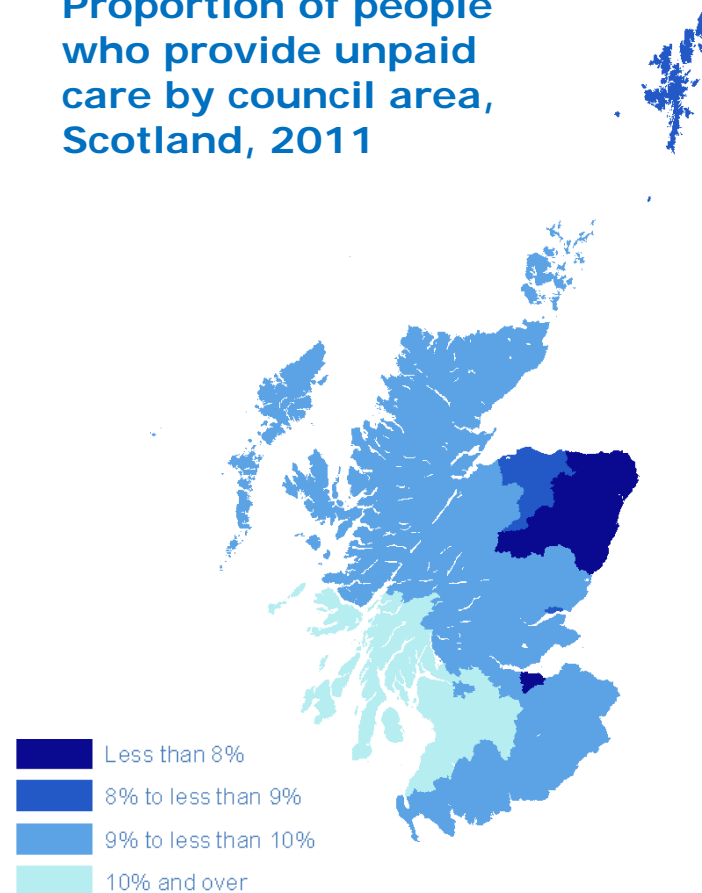
or

☐ No condition

Provision of unpaid care

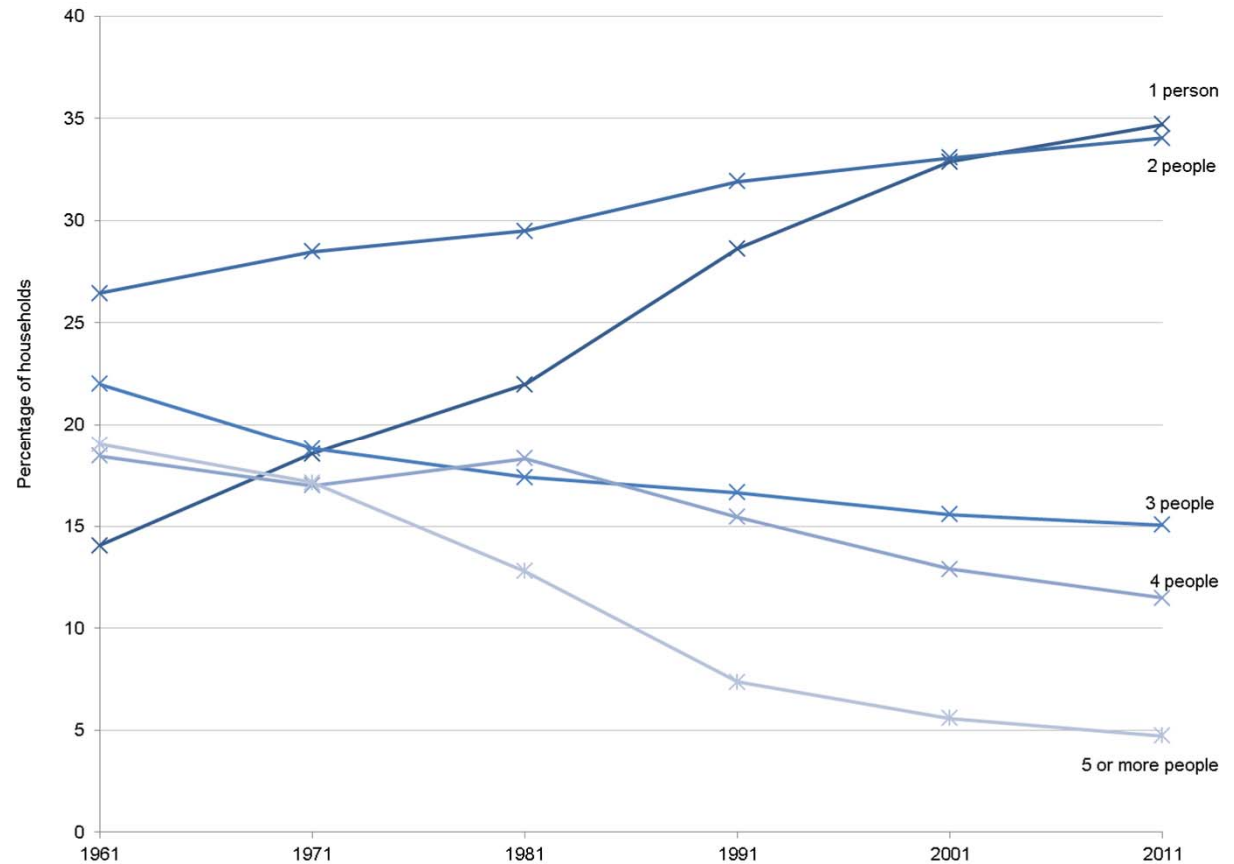
- ▶ 500,000 people (9 per cent) provided unpaid care for someone because of long term physical or mental ill health or disability, or problems related to old age. Little change since 2001.
- ▶ Of those, 44 per cent (219,000) were providing 20 or more hours of care a week which was a seven percentage points increase since 2001.

Proportion of people who provide unpaid care by council area, Scotland, 2011

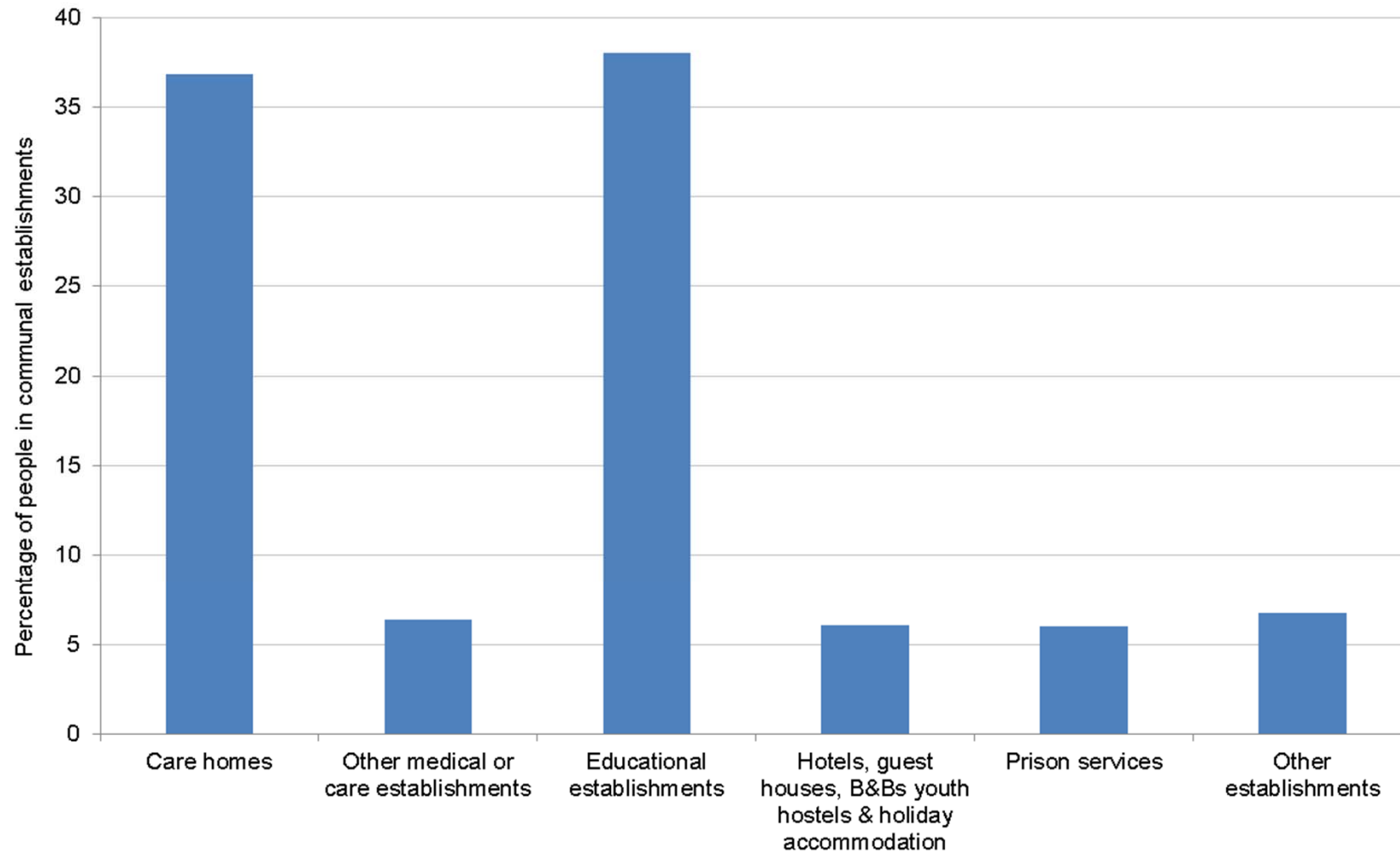


Housing and accommodation

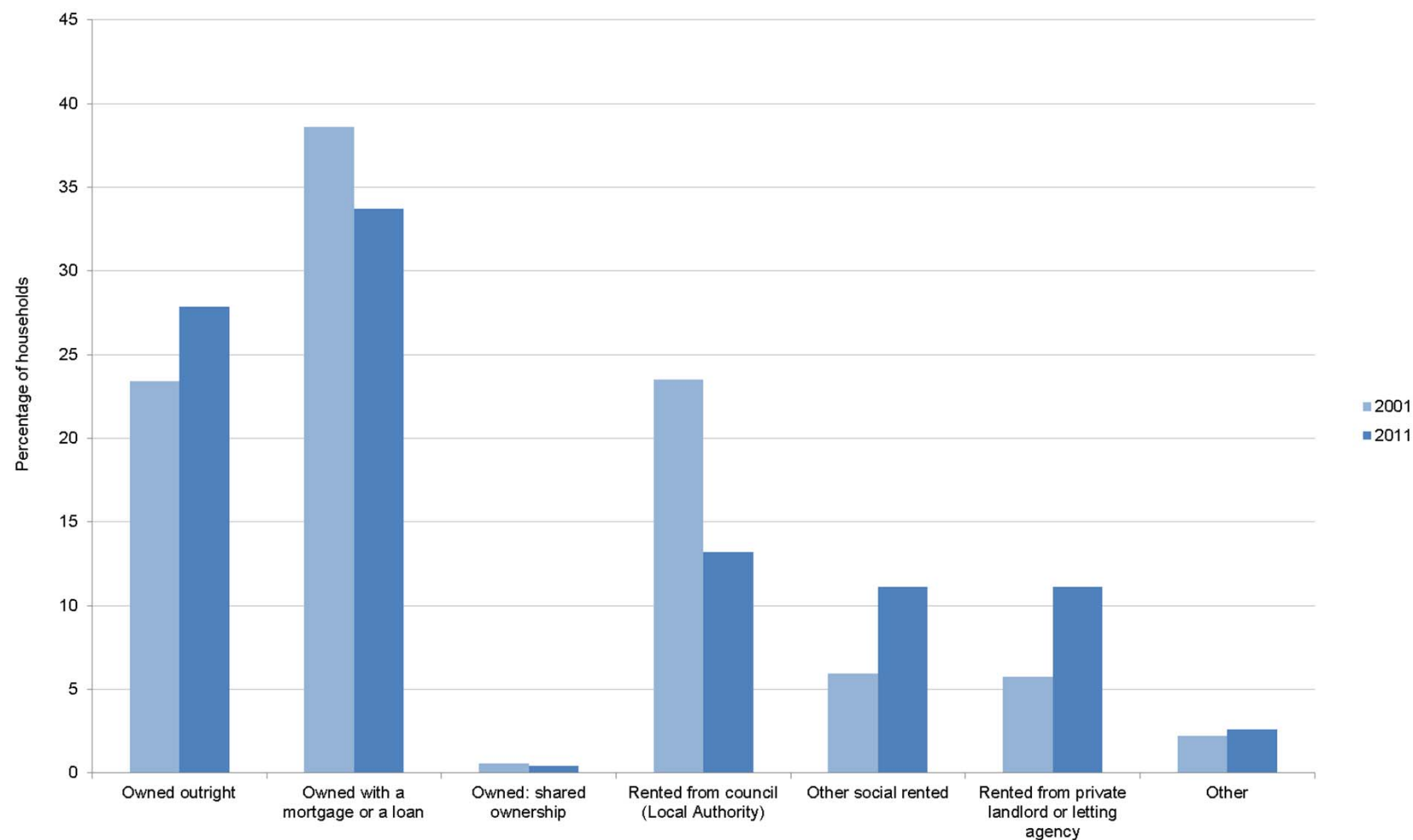
- ▶ One person households now most common household type
- ▶ accounts for 35 per cent of all households.



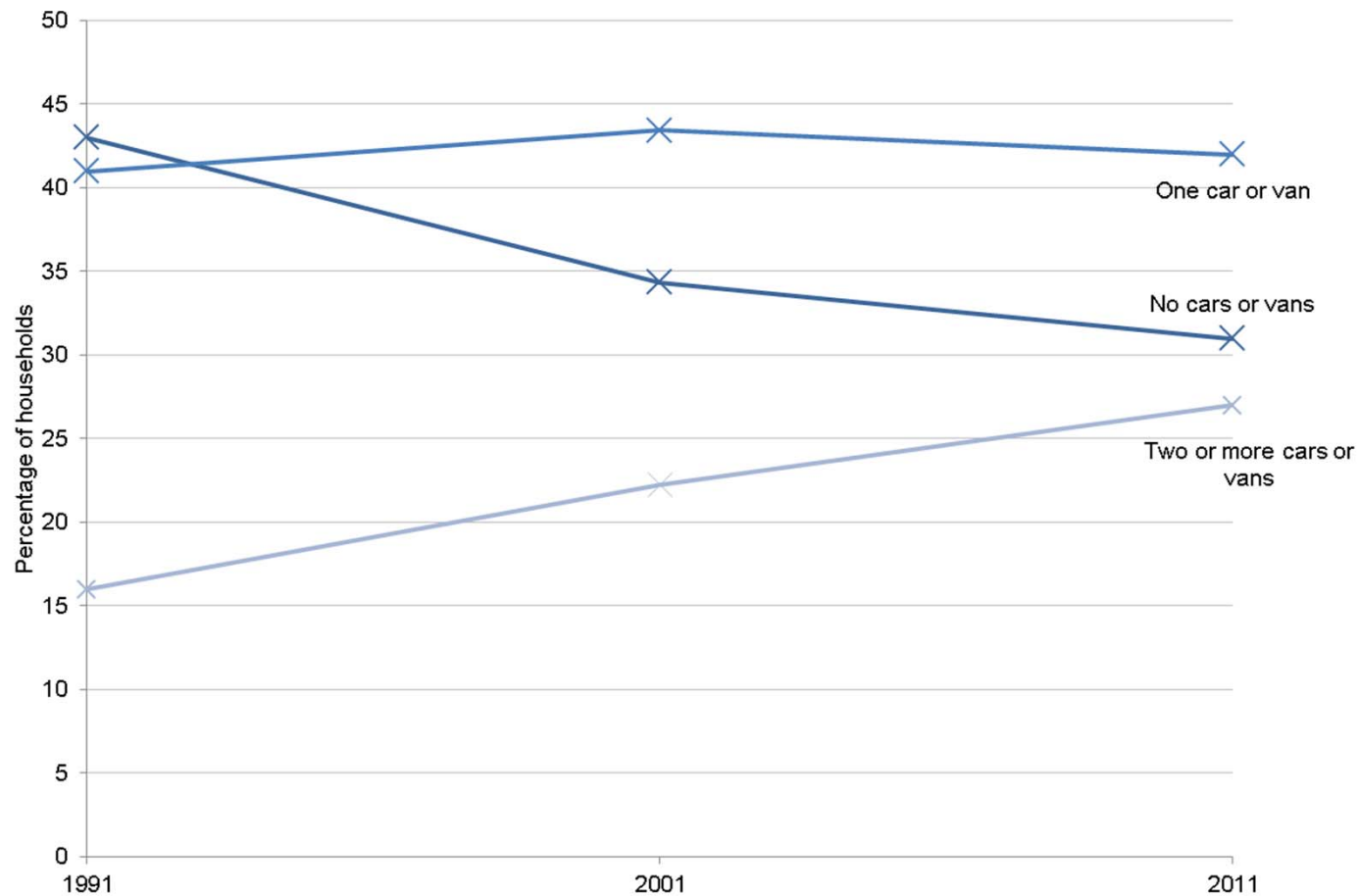
Communal establishments



Household tenure



Car or van availability



Summary

- ▶ A picture of change and growing diversity
- ▶ But much more still to come:
 - Release 2B (early November) – All levels of geography for today's topics plus:
 - Education
 - Labour Market
 - ▶ Release 2C (mid December) – All levels of geography
 - Living Arrangements

Further information

- ▶ All data available at: www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk
 - ▶ Also sign up there for our e-newsletter
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- ▶ General Enquiries: Customer@gro-scotland.gsi.gov.uk