

SCOTLAND'S CENSUS 2001

The Registrar General's 2001 Census Report
to the Scottish Parliament



General Register Office
for
SCOTLAND
information about Scotland's people

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**LAID BEFORE THE SCOTTISH PARLIAMENT PURSUANT TO
SECTION 4(1) OF THE CENSUS ACT 1920**

REGISTRAR GENERAL FOR SCOTLAND

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INTRODUCTION

This report is one of five printed reports presenting the main results from the 2001 Census in Scotland. The report provides summary statistics for the majority of census questions and topics taking where appropriate comparable statistics from the previous Census in 1991. It is published under the authority of, and to meet the requirements of, Section 4(1) of the Census Act 1920.

2001 Census Reports

There are five printed reports presenting the main results of Scotland's Census 2001.

Scotland's Census 2001 - 2001 Population Report (GROS 2002, ISBN 1-874451-66-4).

This report gives population by age and sex for Council areas.

The Registrar General's 2001 Census Report to the Scottish Parliament
(GROS 2003, ISBN 1-874451-70-2).

This is a summary report introducing the Census results – mainly at Scotland level. It also contains some brief commentary on the findings.

Key Statistics for Council areas and Health Board areas, Scotland
(GROS 2003, ISBN 1-874451-67-2).

This report provides summary statistics covering the majority of Census topics for Council and Health Board areas.

Key Statistics for Settlements and Localities, Scotland (GROS 2003, ISBN 1-874451-68-0).

This report provides summary statistics covering the majority of Census topics for Settlements and Localities.

Scotland's Census 2001 - Reference Volume (GROS 2003, ISBN 1-874451-69-9).

This report contains, for Scotland level only, the detailed statistical tables produced for the Census. It is useful as a guide to the many tables that are only available electronically. Comparable tables are available electronically for Council areas, Health Board areas, and a range of other areas.

Information in this report

This report, ***The Registrar General's 2001 Census Report to the Scottish Parliament***, is intended as a brief introduction to the wealth of statistics that are produced in a variety of formats and delivered in a variety of media for a variety of geographical areas. The report has also been made available on the GROS website at www.gro-scotland.gov.uk.

This report contains 24 tables, each giving information for Scotland. Some tables provide statistics for the 32 Council areas in Scotland. Table titles are listed on the contents page.

The results in this report are a combination of counts and (displayed in italics in the tables) percentages.

The tables in this report form only a small subset of the results to be made available from the 2001 Census. Information on further results and the different methods of accessing the results are provided in the **Further Information** section on page 3. More detailed information on the terms used in tables; comparability with 1991; the Census questions; and response and imputation rates is available as part of the *Supporting Information for the Census Results*. This can be found in the electronic document '*Scotland's Census - A guide to the results and how to obtain them*' on the Census pages of the GROS website (www.gro-scotland.gov.uk) or by contacting GROS Customer Services.

Comparisons with the 1991 Census

The 2001 Census results have been adjusted to take account of estimated undercoverage in the Census based on the One Number Census methodology, which used the results of the Census Coverage Survey (see page 7 for more detail on the **One Number Census**). Figures re-aggregated from the 1991 Census were not similarly adjusted for under-enumeration. However the bias in the 1991 figures caused by unadjusted underenumeration should not materially affect the percentage distributions presented in this report.

FURTHER INFORMATION

More detailed statistics covering the full range of topics from the 2001 Census in Scotland for a variety of geographical areas will be available by March 2003. Descriptions of the products and how they will be delivered are available in the Supporting Information section of the electronic document '*Scotland's Census – A guide to the results and how to obtain them*', which is available on the Census pages of the GROS website (www.gro-scotland.gov.uk).

SCROL (Scotland's Census Results On Line)

SCROL, accessible at www.scrol.gov.uk, from March 2003 will progressively provide free on line access to all of the detailed results from the 2001 Census in Scotland.

In addition to the website, a series of CD-ROMs has also been developed. These provide access to a wider range of data than the SCROL website, along with more functionality for analysing the results.

Contacts

Further information about the Census products, or assistance in finding the appropriate data or requests for additional data not part of the Census products can be obtained from GROS Customer Services.

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Separate Censuses were carried out, on the same day and using similar methodologies, in England and Wales, and Northern Ireland. Information on these Censuses is available from:

England and Wales

Census Customer Services
Office for National Statistics
Segensworth Road
Titchfield
Fareham
Hants
PO15 5RR
Tel: 01329 913800
Fax: 01329 813587
International: Tel: +44 1329 813800
Fax: +44 1329 813587
E-mail: census.customerservices@ons.gov.uk
Website: www.statistics.gov.uk

Northern Ireland

Census Customer Services
Northern Ireland Statistics and
Research Agency
McAuley House
2-14 Castle Street
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BT1 1SA
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International: Tel: +44 28 9034 8160
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E-mail: census.nisra@dfpni.gov.uk
Website: www.nisra.gov.uk

Where results for England and Wales and Northern Ireland have been published in a similar format to the tables in this report, aggregated tables providing results for the UK are available from any of the three UK Census Offices listed above.

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2001 CENSUS BACKGROUND

Consultation

Potential users of the results from 2001 Census have been consulted since 1996, when plans for the first tests of procedures and questions were being planned. A White Paper *'The 2001 Census of Population'* published in March 1999 set out the (pre-devolution) UK government's plans for the 2001 Census. Further major consultations involving Roadshows and consultation papers took place in spring 1999 and autumn 2001 to identify user needs and to assist the design of the results to be produced from the collected data.

Legislation

The 1920 Census Act allows for the carrying out of a Census no sooner than five years after the previous Census. However, various other legislative requirements need to be fulfilled before a Census can be held. In the period up to publication of the White Paper, the Census Offices and users had been refining both the business cases for each Census topic and the wording of the question (or questions) to be asked in order to obtain the required information. Prior to every Census, a Census Order is required. This states the date of the Census, the people who are required to complete the form, those who are to be included on the form and the topics on which questions will be asked. The operational aspects of the Census also require legislative approval. This information is set out in Census Regulations, which contain details of how the Census is to be conducted. The Regulations include a copy of the Census form. The decision to include a question on religion in the 2001 Census, resulted in additional legislation, with the 1920 Census Act, Census Order 2000 and Census Regulations 2000 all requiring amendment to make provision for religion information to be asked.

Fieldwork

The Census was designed to collect information on the resident population on Census Day – 29 April 2001. Ahead of this day, enumerators delivered Census forms to every identified household space and communal establishment. Residents were asked to complete the forms with the information as correct on Census Day, and to return the completed forms by post. If a completed form was not received back, an enumerator visited the address in order to collect the form by hand or to issue a reminder to post back. Special arrangements were made to enumerate the Armed Forces and people sleeping rough. The overall response rate (that is, the proportion of people included on a returned Census form) is estimated as 96 per cent.

The Census was followed by the Census Coverage Survey (CCS), which took place between 24 May and 18 June 2001. This was an interview survey of some 36,000 households and 92 communal

establishments in Scotland. Comparison of the results of the CCS with the Census was used to adjust the Census counts for under-enumeration (see the **One Number Census** paragraphs). The CCS achieved a household response rate (the proportion of identified households, which were successfully interviewed) of 95 per cent.

Census content

The results are based on the information collected from the Census forms. Copies of the Census forms used are contained in the *2001 Census Definitions Volume* or available on the Census pages of the GROS website (www.gro-scotland.gov.uk). All questions included in the 1991 Census were included in the 2001 Census with the exception of questions relating to usual address and whereabouts on Census night (see **Populations covered in this report** in the **Definitions** section on page 10). However, the answer categories in some questions, such as ethnic group were updated. There were also new questions on general health, the provision of unpaid care, time since last paid employment, the size of work force at place of work, supervision of employees and two voluntary questions on religion.

The Census questions asked of all people covered:

- sex, age (date of birth) and marital status
- relationship to others in the household (where applicable)
- whether schoolchild/student
- whether term-time address
- country of birth
- ethnic group
- religion - current and upbringing
- health
- limiting long-term illness
- provision of unpaid care
- address one year ago
- address of place of work or study
- means of travel to work or study
- knowledge of Gaelic

whilst questions for those aged 16 to 74 covered:

- qualifications
- economic activity and employment status
- number of employees at place of work
- year since last employed
- occupation and industry of employment
- hours worked

in addition, the person filling in the form in each household was asked about:

- type of accommodation and whether self-contained
- number of rooms
- availability of bath/shower and toilet
- lowest floor level
- presence of central heating
- availability of cars or vans
- tenure
- landlord
- whether or not accommodation was rented as furnished

Processing

Returned forms were fed through scanning machinery, which captured all the ticked responses, and stored most written answers in digital form. The latter were coded into categories either by automatic systems, which recognise terms given in response to questions, or by manual coding. This data was then edited to ensure that the data was consistent, and was followed by an imputation process to supply responses for questions, which had not been completed on the original form.

One Number Census

Following the 1991 Census, it was acknowledged that the Census suffered from a degree of undercount, the extent and nature of which was not identified by the 1991 Census Validation Survey. As a result the detailed 1991 Census tables were not consistent with the final estimate of 1991 Census Day population.

To avoid a similar situation following the 2001 Census, the Census Coverage Survey (CCS) and the One Number Census (ONC) projects were initiated.

The 2001 CCS was an intensive enumeration of a representative sample of postcodes in Scotland and was designed to be independent of the Census and provide the ONC Project with the required data to estimate underenumeration. The ONC Project derives its name from the intention to eliminate different population counts so that all Census outputs add to one number – the national population estimate that has been adjusted for undercounting. The ONC Project ensured that the most appropriate estimation procedures were used to calculate the final Census data.

More detail on the conduct of the One Number Census is available on the Census pages of the GROS website (www.gro-scotland.gov.uk).

Comparability with the 1991 Census

Given the approach taken to estimating underenumeration in the 2001 Census, a comparison of percentage distributions will give a more useful comparison than a comparison of counts. It is comparisons of percentage distributions that are contained in this report.

A comparison of the coverage achieved in the 1991 and 2001 Censuses is presented in the table below.

Comparison of Census coverage in the 1991 and 2001 Censuses	<i>percentage</i>	
	1991	2001
Enumerated in the Census	96.9	96.1
People identified as missing and included in Census results	1.2	3.9
Census coverage of the population	98.1	100
Missing but not included in Census results	1.9	0
Total	100	100

The level of actual census enumeration was similar in 1991 and 2001, 96.9 per cent compared with 96.1 per cent, respectively. But, as the table shows, the 2001 Census results cover the whole population compared with 98.1 per cent coverage in the 1991 Census. The difference in coverage lies in the approach to estimating under-enumeration in the two Censuses.

In 1991, the Census method allowed enumerators to identify many occupied households where the people within them had not returned a form and include an allowance for them in the Census tables. This gave an overall coverage of 98.1 per cent. The method did not enable enumerators to identify people missed from households where a form was returned, nor to make an allowance for any occupied households that they failed to locate. Using data from administrative sources and the 1991 Census Validation Survey it was estimated that these people accounted for about 1.9 per cent of the population. These were not added to the Census tables.

In the 2001 Census, the One Number Census methodology allowed for both types of missing people to be adjusted for in the Census tables.

Quality of the Results

The use of the One Number Census methodology means that the results of the 2001 Census cover the entire population of Scotland, and are believed to be the most reliable results obtained by any Census in Scotland. However, there are a number of sources of potential error in the results. These include

- Incorrect or incomplete information provided on the forms.
- Sampling error related to estimates derived through the One Number Census process.
- Unidentified dependencies between the Census and the Census Coverage Survey.
- Errors introduced during processing and imputation.

Some elements of incorrect information will have been corrected during the edit process (see **Processing** above). Other biases will have been corrected by the One Number Census process. Following this, the results have undergone an extensive quality assurance process, including checks against aggregated administrative information on particular groups such as students and the Armed Forces. Elements of dependency between the Census and Census Coverage Survey have been identified and corrected for, by cross-checking with alternative data sources.

Since the adjustments for under-enumeration through the One Number Census methodology are estimates based on a sample survey, sampling errors can be used as a guide in assessing the accuracy of the adjustments. The sampling error can be used to construct a 95 per cent confidence interval - that is a range in which we can be 95 per cent confident that the true value lies. For the population of Scotland, this confidence interval is ± 0.3 per cent of the estimated population.

Confidentiality

The Registrar General has a legal obligation not to reveal information collected in confidence in the Census about individual people and households. Protecting the Census data is of key importance and steps have been taken to safeguard confidentiality and protect against disclosure of personal information provided on the Census form. Further information is given in *'Scotland's Census – A guide to the results and how to obtain them'*, which is available on the Census pages of the GROS website (www.gros-scotland.gov.uk) or by contacting GROS Customer Services.

DEFINITIONS

Populations covered in this report

Each table in this report relates to one or more populations, where population is used in the statistical sense of an item being counted. Many tables relate to the population 'All people', but other tables relate to subsets of 'All people', such as 'People in employment aged 16 to 74', or to distinct populations such as 'All households'.

People

In the 2001 Census information was collected only on usual residents (this contrasts to the 1991 Census which collected information on both usual residents and visitors on Census night). A usual resident at an address is generally defined as someone who spends most of their time residing at that address. It includes:

- People who usually live at the address but are temporarily away from home (on holiday, visiting friends or relatives or temporarily in a hospital or similar establishment) on Census Day.
- A spouse or partner who works away from home for part of the time, or is a member of the Armed Forces.
- Students at their term-time address.
- A baby born before 30th April 2001 even if he or she is still in hospital.
- People present on Census Day, even if temporarily, who have no other usual address.

However, it does not include:

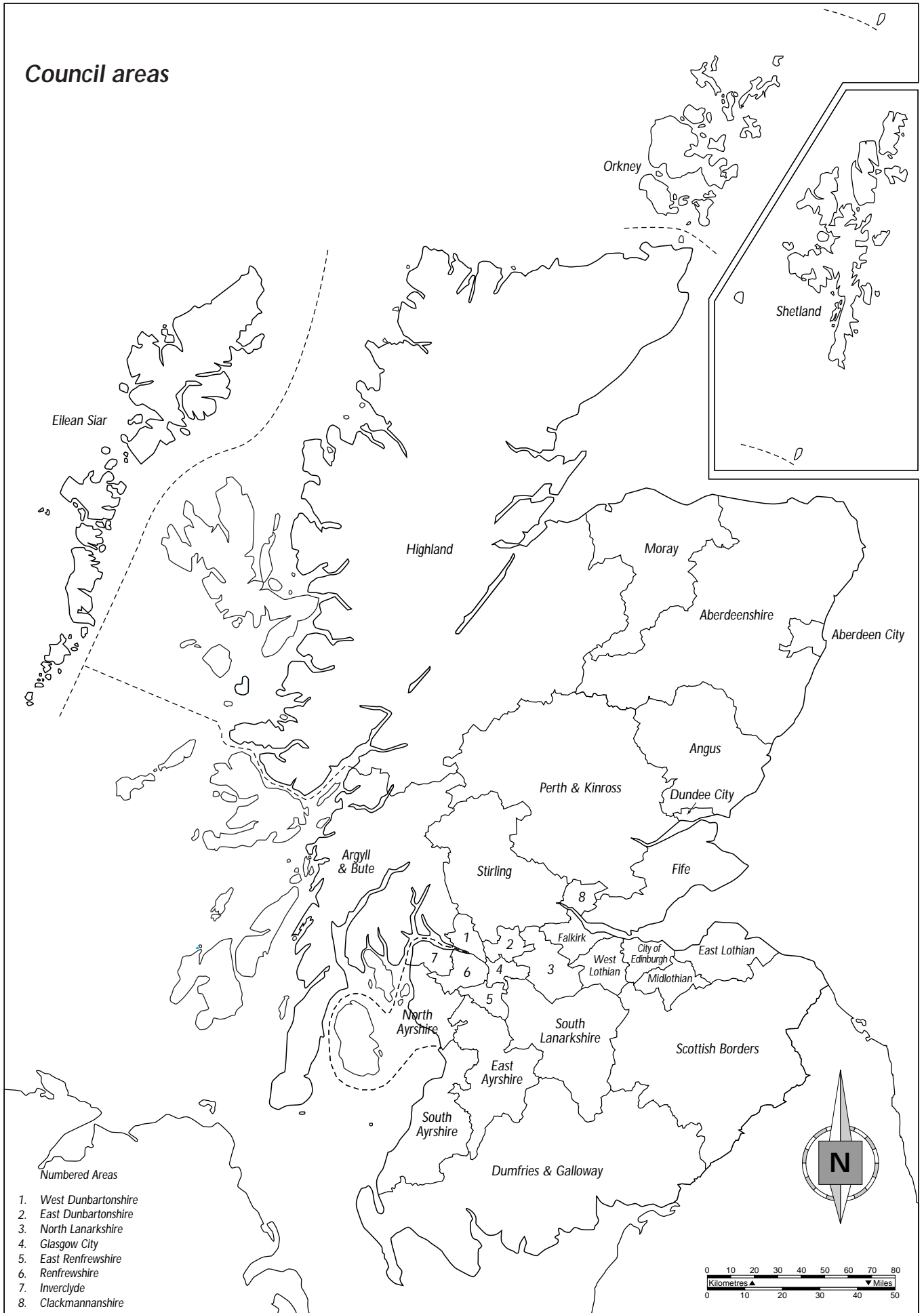
- Anyone present on Census Day who has another usual address.
- Anyone who has been living, or will live, in a special establishment such as a residential home, nursing home or hospital for six months or more.

Households

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

More information on the definition of table populations can be found in the *2001 Census Definitions Volume* due to be published by the Office for National Statistics in March 2003 or from the Census Supporting Information which can be accessed via the electronic document '*Scotland's Census - A Guide to the results and how to obtain them*' on the Census pages of the GROS website (www.gro-scotland.gov.uk) or by contacting GROS Customer Services.

Council areas



Astron Cartographic Centre B20909 7/2001

COMMENTARY

Demography

Age and sex (Table 1)

An ageing population

Of the 5,062,011 residents in Scotland on Census Day (29 April 2001), some 36 per cent were aged under 30. The corresponding figure from the previous Census in 1991 was 41 per cent. Conversely, the older age groups all increased as a proportion of the whole population (with the exception of the small 60-64 age group, who comprised 5 per cent of the population in both Censuses).

Males accounted for 48 per cent of the population in 2001. This proportion varied from 51 per cent of the 0 to 15 age group to 40 per cent of those aged 65 and over. More information about the basic demographic composition of the population of Scotland on both Census Day and at mid-year (30 June 2001) was given in *Scotland's Census 2001 - 2001 Population Report*, (GROS, ISBN 1-874451-66-4, £5). This included a breakdown by Council area. Figures for each Scottish Parliamentary Constituency are given in the **Appendix** to this report.

Marital status (Table 2)

Fewer married people

People who were recorded, as single (i.e. had never married) in the 2001 Census represented 31 per cent of the total population. This was an increase from 1991 when the corresponding figure was 27 per cent. Divorcees were another group to increase in relative terms (from 5 per cent in 1991 to 7 per cent). There were falls in the proportions of people who were widowed (from 10 per cent to 9 per cent) and married, including re-married and separated, (from 58 per cent to 54 per cent).

Males were more likely than females to be single or married, while females were more likely to be divorced or widowed.

Households and families

Household type (Table 3)

Households are getting smaller

There were 2,192,246 households in the 2001 Census containing 4,976,005 residents – an average household size of 2.27. The corresponding figure from 1991 was 2.44. The decrease in average household size is reflected in the changes in the proportion of types of household.

There were decreases in the proportions of persons living in household types Large family (from 18 per cent in 1991 to 15 per cent in 2001), Large adult (19 per cent to 17 per cent) and Small family (from 22 per cent to 21 per cent). Conversely, there were increases in the proportions of persons – and households - in types Single adult (persons increased from 5 per cent to 8 per cent), Single parent (from 5 per cent to 6 per cent) and Small adult (from 14 per cent to 15 per cent). There were also increases in the proportion of persons in Single pensioner households (from 6 per cent to 7 per cent). The proportion

of households in this category did not show an increase because the total number of households increased relatively more than the total number of residents.

The proportion of households with children (Single parent, Large family and Small family) decreased from 28 per cent in 1991 to 26 per cent in 2001.

Family type (Table 4)

Less than half of families headed by a married couple

The number of families in households identified in the 2001 Census was 2,352,535. The average size of family was 2.12 persons. The corresponding figure from 1991 was 2.26.

Married couple families represented 42.5 per cent of all families. This contrasted with 1991 when over half of all families were married couples. Each category of married couple family (classified by number of dependent children) fell broadly in proportion with the general fall – with couples with no dependent children in the household remaining the most common, followed by couples with 2 dependent children. Cohabiting couple families doubled in relative terms from 1991 (3.5 per cent) to 2001 (6.9 per cent). The proportions in each category based on number of dependent children increased with the general increase, with couples with no dependent children in the household the most common and, unlike married couples, couples with one dependent child next most common.

The proportion of families headed by a lone father (1.4 per cent in 2001) was slightly down from 1991, but of these the proportion with dependent children rose. The proportion of lone mother families rose overall (from 8.8 per cent to 9.6 per cent), with increases in the proportion of those with dependent children more than compensating for the decrease in the proportion with no dependent children.

Taking all these families together, it can be seen that dependent children were more likely to be in lone parent or cohabiting couple families in 2001 than in 1991.

Housing

Accommodation type (Table 5)

Houses and bungalows more prevalent

In almost two-thirds (64 per cent) of cases in 2001, a household occupied a whole house or bungalow. Council areas with particularly high proportions of such households were Aberdeenshire (87 per cent), Eilean Siar (93 per cent), Highland (87 per cent), Orkney Islands (92 per cent) and Shetland Islands (90 per cent). High proportions of households in flats were found in Aberdeen City (50 per cent), Dundee City (52 per cent), the City of Edinburgh (59 per cent) and Glasgow City (70 per cent).

The proportion of households occupying whole houses or bungalows increased from 61 per cent in 1991 to 64 per cent in 2001. Increases were particularly noticeable in West Dunbartonshire (up 7 percentage points), Renfrewshire, Glasgow City, Inverclyde, Dundee City (all 6 points higher), and North Lanarkshire (5 points higher).

Tenure (Table 6)

Large increase in owner occupation

The proportion of households owning their accommodation rose from 52 to 63 per cent between 1991 and 2001. There was also an increase in the proportion renting from the private sector (7 per cent to 10 per cent) and a corresponding decrease in the proportion in the social rented sector (i.e. renting from the Council, Scottish Homes, a housing association, housing co-operative, charitable trust or non-profit housing company). The increase in home ownership was fairly general across all Council areas although the proportions varied considerably from over 80 per cent in East Dunbartonshire and East Renfrewshire to below 50 per cent in Glasgow City.

The Council areas with the highest proportion in the social rented sector were Glasgow City and North Lanarkshire with over 35 per cent. The areas with the largest proportions of households in the private rented sector were fairly diverse with Dumfries & Galloway, Dundee City, the City of Edinburgh, Moray, Perth & Kinross and Scottish Borders all having 15 per cent in this category.

Cultural attributes

Ethnic group (Table 7)

More non-Whites than in 1991

Some 2 per cent of the population of Scotland in 2001 were from a minority (non-White) ethnic group, compared with 1.3 per cent in 1991. After the White ethnic group, the largest numbers of people were in the Pakistani, Chinese, and Indian ethnic groups. The table below shows the detailed changes between 1991 and 2001 for broadly comparable groupings of the different classifications used in either Census.

	2001	1991
All persons (100 per cent)	100.00	100.00
White	97.99	98.75
Indian	0.30	0.20
Pakistani	0.63	0.42
Bangladeshi	0.04	0.02
Other South Asian	0.12	0.09
Chinese	0.32	0.21
Caribbean	0.04	0.02
African	0.10	0.06
Black Scottish or Other Black	0.02	0.05
Other	0.44	0.18

The proportion of the population in each of the non-White groups increased, apart from in Black Scottish or Other Black, where the inclusion of a tick box for Mixed background on the 2001 Census form may have affected response.

The fall in the proportion of the White population was particularly marked in the younger age groups (for example the percentage of 16 to 29 year olds who were White fell from 98.4 to 96.8 per cent). The rise in the proportion of 0-15 year olds was particularly marked in the ‘Other’ group.

Country of birth (Table 8)

More English-born in Scotland

Roughly an eighth of the population of Scotland in 2001 (12.9 per cent) were born elsewhere, an increase from 10.9 per cent in 1991. By far the largest proportion of those born outwith Scotland were born in England.

As might be expected, the proportion of people born in Scotland was highest in the youngest age group. Among other age groups, the proportion born in Scotland was highest in the older population. The proportions of people born in Scotland in the age groups from 16 to 59 were relatively low. This reflects the numbers of people born in Northern Ireland and Other European Union countries in the 16 to 29 age group, and people born Elsewhere both in this age group and in the 30 to 44 age group.

Religion (Table 9)

Census data on religion for the first time

The 2001 Census contained for the first time two questions on religion relating to religion of upbringing and current religion. For religion of upbringing, by far the largest category was the Church of Scotland (47.3 per cent) followed by None (17.5 per cent) and Roman Catholic (17.0 per cent) – see table below. The largest of the non-Christian groups was the Muslim group with 0.8 per cent.

	% of all persons in each category: religion of upbringing	% of all persons in each category: current religion	% of those with religion of upbringing whose current religion same	% of those with current religion whose religion of upbringing same
All persons	100.0	100.0	81.2	81.2
None	17.5	27.5	91.7	58.4
Church of Scotland	47.3	42.4	82.3	91.7
Roman Catholic	17.0	15.9	86.4	92.4
Other Christian	8.4	6.8	62.6	77.1
Buddhist	0.1	0.1	66.9	46.1
Hindu	0.1	0.1	88.4	94.1
Jewish	0.1	0.1	76.0	87.8
Muslim	0.8	0.8	95.6	95.0
Sikh	0.1	0.1	87.2	90.6
Another Religion	0.2	0.5	63.1	19.8
Not Answered	8.4	5.5	59.6	90.6

A similar pattern is revealed for current religion, although the proportions of people adhering to the Church of Scotland (42.4 per cent) and Roman Catholic (15.9 per cent) were less than the equivalent proportions for religion of upbringing. The proportion of people recording None as their current religion at 27.5 per cent was greater than the corresponding proportion for religion of upbringing.

The above table also shows that the groups with the highest proportion of those brought up in the religion who are current adherents were Muslim (96 per cent), and, disregarding the None group, Hindu (88 per cent), Sikh (87 per cent) and Roman Catholic (86 per cent). The groups with the lowest proportion of

current adherents who were brought up in the same religion, again disregarding None, were Another religion (20 per cent), Buddhist (46 per cent) and Other Christian (77 per cent).

Gaelic (Table 10)

Fewer Gaelic speakers

The number of persons aged 3 or over who spoke Gaelic in 2001 was 58,652, compared with 65,978 in 1991, a fall of 11 per cent. The corresponding figures for those who could speak, read or write were 65,674 in 2001 and 69,510 in 1991, a fall of 6 per cent. The number who could speak, read, write or understand Gaelic in 2001 was 92,396.

For Scotland as a whole the proportion of persons aged 3 or over speaking Gaelic was 1.2 per cent (a fall from 1.4 per cent in 1991). The Council areas with the highest proportions speaking Gaelic were Eilean Siar (61.1 per cent), Highland (6.3 per cent) and Argyll & Bute (4.7 per cent).

Illness and health

Long-term illness (Table 11)

Large increase in recorded long-term illness

20 per cent of the population indicated that they had a long-term illness, health problem or disability that limited their daily activities or the work they could do in 2001. This was an increase over 1991 when 14 per cent reported such an illness. The proportion varied among Council areas with Glasgow City (26 per cent in 2001) and North Lanarkshire (23 per cent) highest, and Aberdeenshire (15 per cent), East Renfrewshire (16 per cent) and Shetland Islands (16 per cent) lowest. Allowing for the general increase in reporting such illness across Scotland from 1991 to 2001, the distribution among Council areas changed relatively little.

General health (Tables 11 and 12)

More poor health in social rented and rent free sectors

A new question in the 2001 Census asked about each person's general health over the twelve months before the Census. Around two-thirds reported that their health had been 'good', just over a fifth said it had been 'fairly good' with a tenth in the remaining category 'not good'.

As might be expected there was a strong relationship between the responses to the question on health and that on long-term illness. Only 15 per cent of those with a long-term illness said their health had been 'good' compared with 81 per cent of those with no long-term illness. Conversely, 44 per cent of those with a long-term illness said their health had been 'not good', while for those with no long-term illness the figure was 1 per cent.

This relationship was fairly uniform across Council areas except in the two areas (Glasgow City and North Lanarkshire) reporting high levels of long-term illness. Those two areas showed the lowest rates of reporting health as 'good' among those with a long-term illness – and Glasgow City reported the lowest rate among those with no long-term illness.

When the response to the question on health is analysed by the tenure of household, high proportions of reporting of health 'not good' were found in the social rented sector and in households living rent free (both 18 per cent compared with 10 per cent for all persons in households). Low proportions of health 'not good' were seen in households buying their accommodation with a mortgage or loan (5 per cent).

Economic activity

Sex (Table 13)

Fewer men in full-time employment

Questions on economic activity were asked only of persons aged 16 to 74 in 2001. Of these, around two-thirds (65 per cent) were economically active in that they were working or were unemployed. This represented a slight drop of 1 per cent from 1991. Within this fairly static picture there were falls in the proportions of full-time employees (42 per cent in 1991 to 40 per cent in 2001), and persons unemployed (8 per cent to 4 per cent). There were increases in the proportions who were part-time employees (10 per cent in 1991 and 11 per cent in 2001), those self-employed (rising from 6 per cent to 7 per cent) and in economically active full-time students (1 per cent to 3 per cent).

Amongst persons who were not economically active, the largest group in 2001 was those retired (14 per cent), then those who were permanently sick or disabled (7 per cent). Both these proportions were much as in 1991, as was the proportion of economically inactive students (4 per cent). The main difference between 1991 and 2001 in those economically inactive was the fall in the proportion of those reported as looking after the home or family - down from 12 per cent to 6 per cent.

While for both males and females the proportion of part-time employees rose between 1991 and 2001, around seven-eighths of this type of employee were female. The fall in the proportion of those aged 16 to 74 who are full-time employees was predominantly due to the fall in males who are so employed (from 55 per cent to 51 per cent).

Females predominated in the category of 'looking after the home or family'. The fall mentioned above in this category for males and females combined was explained by the fall observed for females (from 22 per cent to 10 per cent).

Council area (Table 14)

Glasgow City has most unemployed and inactive

The Council areas where the self-employed constituted the highest proportions of those who are working tend to be rural: Orkney Islands (25 per cent), Argyll & Bute (19 per cent) and Scottish Borders (18 per cent). The picture was very similar in 1991.

Relatively high numbers of unemployed persons as a proportion of those economically active were found in Glasgow City (10 per cent) and Dundee City, East Ayrshire, North Ayrshire and West Dunbartonshire (all 9 per cent). The lowest rate of unemployment was in Shetland Islands (3 per cent). All Council areas showed falls in the percentage unemployed from 1991.

Council areas with a high rate of unemployment tended also to have a relatively high proportion of persons aged 16 to 74 who were economically inactive. Glasgow City (with 44 per cent) had the highest percentage of economically inactive.

Providing Care (Table 15)

One in ten a carer

The 2001 Census had a new question on the time spent by a person providing care, that is unpaid help to a family member, friend or neighbour because of long-term physical or mental ill-health or disability (including problems related to old age). Nine-tenths of the population reported that they provided no care, while 6.0 per cent reported they provided such help for up to 19 hours a week, 1.2 per cent provided 20 to 49 hours a week, and 2.3 per cent provided at least 50 hours a week.

Whether or not a person provided care and, if so, the amount of time spent so doing, was related to a person's economic activity status. Around a seventh of those in part-time employment were carers (a higher proportion than for all persons). A similar proportion of those economically inactive were carers, but a relatively high proportion of them (5.4 per cent) spent at least 50 hours a week in this activity. The proportion of those aged over 74 who were carers was relatively low (at 6.0 per cent) but around a half of them were carers for at least 50 hours a week.

National Statistics – Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC) (Table 16)

New classification has replaced Social Class by Occupation

The new National Statistics – Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC) replaces the former classification - the Registrar General's Social Class by Occupation. Of those in employment in 2001, the largest NS-SeC group was that of 'Lower managerial and professional occupations' representing a quarter of workers. This group has grown since 1991 when it was a fifth of workers; the growth is largely attributable to a growth in the number of females. Those with semi-routine occupations formed the next largest group with 16 per cent of workers – little changed from 1991. Around three-fifths of this group were female in 2001. The next largest groups in 2001, Intermediate occupations (with 13 per cent) and Routine occupations (12 per cent), both fell as proportions of all workers compared with 1991. The first of these was largely female in 2001 (72 per cent of the group) the second largely male (64 per cent).

Males tended to be spread out across all groups more than females. In particular they were relatively highly represented in the groups Large employers and higher managerial and professional occupations and Higher professional occupations. Both of these groups increased as proportions of the number of workers from 1991 to 2001.

Industry (Table 17)

Over a fifth of working women employed in Health and Social Work

The largest industry group in 2001 was 'Wholesale and retail trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles' with 14.4 per cent of those working – little changed from 1991. Manufacturing (at 13.2 per cent of workers)

had fallen from being the largest group in 1991 (with 18.2 per cent). Of workers in Manufacturing, 70 per cent were males. Health and Social Work increased its share of the workforce slightly (from 10.9 per cent to 12.4 per cent), and contained 21.4 per cent of female workers, more than any other industry group. At 11.2 per cent of workers, the next largest group in 2001, Real estate; Renting and Business Activities, showed a large increase from 1991 when it had 6.9 per cent of workers.

Other groups were either relatively small or were relatively unchanged from 1991. Of these, industries with mostly female workers were Education (7.3 per cent of workers in 2001), Hotels and Restaurants (5.7 per cent), and Financial Intermediation (4.6 per cent). Predominantly male groups were Transport, Storage and Communication (6.7 per cent of workers in 2001), Construction (7.5 per cent), Agriculture; Hunting; Forestry (2.1 per cent), Mining and Quarrying (0.3 per cent), and Fishing (0.3 per cent).

Tenure by Economic Activity (Table 18)

Unemployment higher in social rented and rent free sectors

The 2001 Census shows that there is a relationship between household tenure and economic activity, particularly self-employment, unemployment and economic inactivity. Looking at each tenure group, the highest proportions of self-employed (around a fifth of workers) were found in households owning their accommodation outright and those renting unfurnished in the private sector. Unemployment was relatively high (around a sixth of those economically active) in households in the social rented sector and those living rent free. Economic inactivity was high (over a half of all persons) in the same tenure categories and also in households owning their accommodation outright. A relatively low rate of unemployment (3 per cent) was seen in the owned sector generally. Economic inactivity was particularly low (18 per cent) in households buying their accommodation with a mortgage or loan.

Ethnic group by Economic Activity (Table 19)

Asians more likely to be self-employed

Self-employment was relatively high among ethnic groups with origins in Asia: Pakistani (36 per cent), Chinese (26 per cent), Indian (24 per cent), Bangladeshi (23 per cent) and Other South Asian (21 per cent). Unemployment was at or around the average for all groups (6 per cent) for the White groups and Indian and Chinese, while other groups had higher unemployment rates (from 9 per cent to 12 per cent). Economic inactivity was highest among the Pakistani and Other South Asian population (49 per cent for both).

Religion by Economic Activity (Table 20)

Muslims more likely to be unemployed

Around a third of workers who were Sikh, Muslim or Jewish were self-employed in 2001 as were a quarter of Buddhist workers. This compares with 11 per cent of the population aged 16 to 74 as a whole. One in ten Muslims who were economically active was unemployed, compared with 6 per cent of the population as a whole. Economic inactivity was relatively high among Buddhists and Muslims.

Travel

Cars and vans (Table 21)

More households with cars

About a third (34 per cent) of households were without a car or van in 2001. This was a fall from over two-fifths (43 per cent) in 1991. That the availability of cars increased from 1991 is also borne out by the fact that the percentage of households with two or more cars increased from 16 per cent to 22 per cent, while the proportion with one car also increased from 41 per cent to 43 per cent. The average number of cars per household increased from 0.76 in 1991 to 0.93 in 2001.

The Council areas with the highest proportions of households without a car or van were Glasgow City (56 per cent), Dundee City (46 per cent), Inverclyde and West Dunbartonshire (both 43 per cent). The lowest proportions were in Aberdeenshire (18 per cent) and East Renfrewshire (20 per cent).

Travel to work (Table 22)

More go to work by car

In the 2001 Census the 1991 questions on destination and means of travel to work were extended to cover travel to either work or study. Those whose destination of travel was deemed to be their workplace were workers who were not full-time students. Most of this group in 2001 (64 per cent) travelled to work by Car or motorcycle. The corresponding figure for 1991 was 56 per cent - representing an increase of 8 percentage points. This increase was at the expense of travel by Bus etc, which fell from 16 per cent in 1991 to 13 per cent, and Other means of transport (chiefly on foot or bicycle), which fell from 20 per cent to 14 per cent. The proportion of people working at home increased slightly from 5 per cent to 6 per cent.

Council areas with the largest proportions of workers travelling by Train or underground were Glasgow City and West Dunbartonshire (with 9 per cent compared with 3 per cent for Scotland as a whole).

Travelling to work by Bus etc was most common in the City of Edinburgh (26 per cent) and Glasgow City (24 per cent). Travelling by Other means was most common in Moray and Argyll & Bute (both 23 per cent). Working at home was most prevalent in rural areas such as Orkney Islands (15 per cent), Dumfries & Galloway (11 per cent) and Argyll & Bute, Eilean Siar, Highland, and Scottish Borders (all 10 per cent).

Travel to study (Table 23)

Many students still walk or cycle

Half of students and school-children travelled to their place of study by Other means i.e. chiefly by foot or bicycle. Almost a quarter fell into each of the categories Bus etc and Car or motorcycle. The remainder (3 per cent) travelled by Train or underground. Council areas with the highest proportions travelling to study by Train or underground were West Dunbartonshire (9 per cent) and East Renfrewshire (8 per cent). The latter was also the area with the highest proportion travelling by Car or motorcycle (31 per cent). Areas with the highest proportions travelling by Bus etc were the 3 islands areas: Eilean Siar (50 per cent), Shetland Islands (39 per cent) and Orkney Islands (38 per cent).

Travellers to study by Other means were relatively common in Aberdeen City (53 per cent), Dundee City (51 per cent) and East Lothian, the City of Edinburgh and Midlothian (all 50 per cent).

Educational Qualifications

Highest level obtained (Table 24)

A third have no educational qualifications

The 2001 Census asked form-fillers to tick as many of eight boxes that applied to indicate the type of qualifications obtained by those aged 16 to 74. The previous Census sought information about each degree, professional or vocational qualification (if any) held by persons aged 18 or over.

In 2001, the responses were used to assign each person to his or her highest level of qualification. A third of persons aged 16 to 74 had no qualifications recorded in the categories listed against the tick boxes on the form. There were a quarter whose highest qualification was at group 1, 16 per cent at group 2, 7 per cent at group 3 and 19 per cent at group 4 (degree or professional qualifications). Groups 3 and 4 roughly cover the same range of qualifications as in the 1991 question and just over a quarter (26 per cent) of persons aged 16 to 74 were in this category. The corresponding percentage in 1991 was 14 per cent, although it would be difficult to place a high degree of confidence in this comparison because of differences in the way the data were collected and in the age range covered.

The Council areas with the highest proportions of people with none of the listed qualifications were East Ayrshire and Glasgow City (both with 41 per cent). Those with most at level 4 were the City of Edinburgh (32 per cent) and East Dunbartonshire and East Renfrewshire (both with 29 per cent).

Table 1 Persons by age and sex, 2001 and 1991

	Persons		Male		Female	
	2001	Percentage 1991	2001	Percentage 1991	2001	Percentage 1991
Total	5,062,011	100	2,432,494	100	2,629,517	100
0-15	972,065	19	498,249	20	473,816	18
16-29	883,780	17	438,887	18	444,893	17
30-44	1,162,958	23	563,468	23	599,490	23
45-59	976,575	19	481,878	20	494,697	19
60-64	261,733	5	124,651	5	137,082	5
65 and over	804,900	16	325,361	13	479,539	18

Table 2 Persons aged over 16 by marital status and sex, 2001 and 1991

	Persons		Male		Female	
	2001	Percentage	2001	Percentage	2001	Percentage
		1991		1991		1991
All persons	4,089,946	100	1,934,245	100	2,155,701	100
Single (never married)	1,249,455	31	651,881	34	597,574	28
Married (first marriage)	1,810,756	44	904,356	47	906,400	42
Re-married	225,818	6	116,152	6	109,666	5
Separated (but still legally married) ¹	146,203	4	61,572	3	84,631	4
Divorced	287,236	7	119,828	6	167,408	8
Widowed	370,478	9	80,456	4	290,022	13

Footnote:

1 'Separated' not a valid category in 1991. Separated people were asked to tick 'Married (first marriage)' or 'Re-married' as appropriate.

Table 3 Persons in households, and households by household type ¹, 2001 and 1991

Scottish Household Survey Descriptor	Percentage	
	2001	1991
All persons	4,976,005	100
1 adult of non-pensionable age	392,382	8
2 adults of non-pensionable age and no children	740,620	15
1 adult of any age and 1 or more children	317,335	6
2 adults and 1 or 2 children	1,034,708	21
2 adults and 3 or more children or 3 or more adults and 1 or more children	759,739	15
3 or more adults and no children	830,797	17
1 adult of non-pensionable age and 1 of pensionable age and no children or 2 adults of pensionable age and no children	571,976	11
1 adult of pensionable age	328,448	7
All households	2,192,246	100
1 adult of non-pensionable age	392,382	18
2 adults of non-pensionable age and no children	370,310	17
1 adult of any age and 1 or more children	122,556	6
2 adults and 1 or 2 children	292,551	13
2 adults and 3 or more children or 3 or more adults and 1 or more children	154,685	7
3 or more adults and no children	245,326	11
1 adult of non-pensionable age and 1 of pensionable age and no children or 2 adults of pensionable age and no children	285,988	13
1 adult of pensionable age	328,448	15

Footnote:

1 In this classification a 'child' is a person aged 0 to 15 and an 'adult' is a person aged 16 or over.

Table 4 Families¹ by type of family and number of dependent children, 2001 and 1991

	Percentage	
	2001	1991
Total	2,352,535	100.0
Married couple family	998,743	42.5
No dependent children	617,619	26.3
One dependent child	149,139	6.3
Two dependent child	168,943	7.2
Three or more dependent child	63,042	2.7
Cohabiting couple family²	163,434	6.9
No dependent children	100,991	4.3
One dependent child	33,266	1.4
Two dependent child	20,643	0.9
Three or more dependent child	8,534	0.4
Lone parent family (male)	33,528	1.4
No dependent children	18,299	0.8
One dependent child	10,684	0.5
Two dependent child	3,559	0.2
Three or more dependent child	986	0.0
Lone parent family (female)	226,610	9.6
No dependent children	68,911	2.9
One dependent child	91,064	3.9
Two dependent child	48,261	2.1
Three or more dependent child	18,374	0.8
Ungrouped individual	930,220	39.5

Footnotes:

- 1 Including ungrouped individuals.
- 2 In 2001, some 2 per cent of cohabiting couples were of the same sex. In 1991, members of cohabiting couples of the same sex were counted as 'ungrouped individuals'.

Table 5 Households by accommodation type and Council area, 2001 and 1991

Council area	All households (=100%)		Whole house or bungalow		Flat, maisonette or apartment		A caravan or other mobile or temporary structure		
	2001	Percentage	2001	Percentage	2001	Percentage	2001	Percentage	
		1991		1991		1991		1991	
Scotland	2,192,246	1,406,095	64	61	781,595	36	39	4,556	0
Aberdeen City	97,013	48,830	50	50	48,044	50	50	139	0
Aberdeenshire	90,736	78,958	87	86	11,433	13	13	345	1
Angus	46,945	35,012	75	73	11,772	25	27	161	0
Argyll & Bute	38,969	26,782	69	66	11,894	31	32	293	1
Clackmannanshire	20,558	14,963	73	73	5,580	27	27	15	0
Dumfries & Galloway	63,807	54,338	85	84	9,280	15	15	189	1
Dundee City	66,908	31,764	47	42	35,120	52	58	24	0
East Ayrshire	50,346	37,805	75	73	12,493	25	27	48	0
East Dunbartonshire	42,206	34,362	81	82	7,806	18	18	38	0
East Lothian	38,157	28,790	75	74	9,322	24	26	45	0
East Renfrewshire	34,950	27,386	78	76	7,520	22	24	44	0
Edinburgh, City of	204,683	83,707	41	40	120,912	59	60	64	0
Eilean Siar	11,275	10,465	93	93	759	7	5	51	2
Falkirk	62,598	43,293	69	67	19,255	31	33	50	0
Fife	150,274	110,815	74	72	39,176	26	28	283	0
Glasgow City	271,596	82,473	30	24	188,799	70	76	324	0
Highland	89,533	77,637	87	88	11,395	13	11	501	1
Inverclyde	36,691	18,834	51	45	17,800	49	54	57	0
Midlothian	32,922	26,142	79	81	6,415	19	18	365	1
Moray	35,803	30,898	86	87	4,644	13	12	261	1
North Ayrshire	58,726	43,911	75	73	14,653	25	26	162	0
North Lanarkshire	132,619	91,516	69	64	40,930	31	36	173	0
Orkney Islands	8,342	7,675	92	91	617	7	8	50	2
Perth & Kinross	58,323	43,643	75	74	14,439	25	25	241	0
Renfrewshire	75,355	45,388	60	54	29,930	40	46	37	0
Scottish Borders	47,371	35,017	74	72	12,295	26	28	59	0
Shetland Islands	9,111	8,245	90	92	817	9	7	49	1
South Ayrshire	48,748	36,775	75	74	11,876	24	25	97	0
South Lanarkshire	126,496	89,521	71	68	36,791	29	32	184	0
Stirling	35,508	26,032	73	73	9,356	26	27	120	1
West Dunbartonshire	40,781	22,085	54	48	18,658	46	52	49	0
West Lothian	64,896	53,033	82	80	11,814	18	20	38	0

Table 6 Households by tenure and Council area, 2001 and 1991

Council area	All households (=100%)		Owned		Social rented ¹		Private rented and lives rent free			
	2001	Percentage 1991	2001	Percentage 1991	2001	Percentage 1991	2001	Percentage 1991		
Scotland	2,192,246	1,372,103	63	52	595,143	27	41	225,000	10	7
Aberdeen City	97,013	59,212	61	51	26,018	27	42	11,783	12	8
Aberdeenshire	90,736	64,670	71	62	16,890	19	26	9,176	10	11
Angus	46,945	30,491	65	56	10,806	23	33	5,648	12	11
Argyll & Bute	38,969	25,162	65	56	8,284	21	27	5,523	14	16
Clackmannanshire	20,558	11,995	58	48	7,071	34	49	1,492	7	3
Dumfries & Galloway	63,807	40,553	64	57	13,706	21	31	9,548	15	12
Dundee City	66,908	35,874	54	42	21,242	32	50	9,792	15	8
East Ayrshire	50,346	29,567	59	43	16,896	34	54	3,883	8	3
East Dunbartonshire	42,206	34,171	81	77	6,402	15	21	1,633	4	2
East Lothian	38,157	24,404	64	54	10,479	27	39	3,274	9	6
East Renfrewshire	34,950	29,143	83	80	4,314	12	18	1,493	4	2
Edinburgh, City of	204,683	140,342	69	66	33,750	16	24	30,591	15	10
Eilean Siar	11,275	8,105	72	69	1,951	17	21	1,219	11	10
Falkirk	62,598	37,800	60	48	20,751	33	50	4,047	6	2
Fife	150,274	97,268	65	56	39,775	26	38	13,231	9	6
Glasgow City	271,596	131,828	49	36	106,501	39	57	33,267	12	7
Highland	89,533	58,868	66	56	19,315	22	32	11,350	13	12
Inverclyde	36,691	22,134	60	43	11,891	32	52	2,666	7	5
Midlothian	32,922	20,898	63	53	9,878	30	42	2,146	7	5
Moray	35,803	22,669	63	55	7,904	22	31	5,230	15	14
North Ayrshire	58,726	35,924	61	51	18,203	31	45	4,599	8	4
North Lanarkshire	132,619	77,154	58	39	47,798	36	59	7,667	6	2
Orkney Islands	8,342	6,015	72	68	1,169	14	18	1,158	14	13
Perth & Kinross	58,323	38,469	66	60	11,068	19	26	8,786	15	14
Renfrewshire	75,355	49,012	65	52	20,753	28	45	5,590	7	3
Scottish Borders	47,371	28,793	61	53	11,528	24	33	7,050	15	13
Shetland Islands	9,111	5,774	63	54	2,354	26	34	983	11	13
South Ayrshire	48,748	34,561	71	62	9,854	20	33	4,333	9	5
South Lanarkshire	126,496	85,083	67	53	33,635	27	44	7,778	6	3
Stirling	35,508	23,632	67	58	8,029	23	35	3,847	11	7
West Dunbartonshire	40,781	21,847	54	41	16,403	40	57	2,531	6	2
West Lothian	64,896	40,685	63	48	20,525	32	50	3,686	6	2

Footnote:

1 Social rented comprises accommodation rented from a Council, from Scottish Homes, from a Housing Association, Charitable Trust, Non-profit Housing Company or a Registered Social Landlord.

Table 7 Persons by age and ethnic group, 2001 and 1991

	Total (=100%)		White		Indian		Pakistani, Bangladeshi and other South Asian		Chinese		Other		
	2001	1991	2001	Percentage	2001	Percentage	2001	Percentage	2001	Percentage	2001	Percentage	
Total	5,062,011	4,960,334	98.0	98.7	15,037	0.3	39,970	0.8	16,310	0.3	30,360	0.6	0.3
0-15	972,065	942,658	97.0	97.9	3,473	0.4	12,827	1.3	3,524	0.4	9,583	1.0	0.6
16-29	883,780	855,081	96.8	98.4	4,470	0.5	10,777	1.2	5,219	0.6	8,233	0.9	0.4
30-44	1,162,958	1,137,616	97.8	98.5	3,746	0.3	9,693	0.8	4,126	0.4	7,777	0.7	0.4
45-59	976,575	964,834	98.8	99.3	2,104	0.2	4,196	0.4	2,267	0.2	3,174	0.3	0.1
60-64	261,733	259,407	99.1	99.6	467	0.2	1,021	0.4	393	0.2	445	0.2	0.1
65 and over	804,900	800,738	99.5	99.8	777	0.1	1,456	0.2	781	0.1	1,148	0.1	0.1

Table 8 Persons by age and country of birth, 2001 and 1991

	Total (=100%)		Scotland		England		Wales		Northern Ireland		Republic of Ireland		Other EU countries ¹		Elsewhere						
	2001	1991	2001	Percentage	2001	Percentage	2001	Percentage	2001	Percentage	2001	Percentage	2001	Percentage	2001	Percentage					
Total	5,062,011	4,410,400	87.1	89.1	408,948	8.1	7.1	16,623	0.3	33,528	0.7	0.5	21,774	0.4	0.5	44,432	0.9	0.6	126,306	2.5	2.0
0-15	972,065	907,061	93.3	93.2	42,193	4.3	4.6	1,503	0.2	1,479	0.2	0.2	540	0.1	0.1	5,759	0.6	0.5	13,530	1.4	1.3
16-29	883,780	742,051	84.0	88.1	78,939	8.9	7.8	2,878	0.3	10,351	1.2	0.5	3,481	0.4	0.2	14,685	1.7	0.7	31,395	3.6	2.4
30-44	1,162,958	983,810	84.6	86.7	111,513	9.6	8.6	4,476	0.4	7,910	0.7	0.6	3,519	0.3	0.4	11,337	1.0	0.6	40,393	3.5	2.8
45-59	976,575	840,242	86.0	88.7	92,831	9.5	7.7	4,104	0.4	6,724	0.7	0.6	5,083	0.5	0.7	5,851	0.6	0.4	21,740	2.2	1.5
60-64	261,733	229,718	87.8	89.4	21,890	8.4	6.3	815	0.3	1,625	0.6	0.7	1,945	0.7	0.9	1,349	0.5	0.7	4,391	1.7	1.9
65 and over	804,900	707,518	87.9	88.8	61,582	7.7	7.0	2,847	0.4	5,439	0.7	0.8	7,206	0.9	0.9	5,451	0.7	0.5	14,857	1.8	1.6

Footnote:

¹ 'Other EU countries' includes United Kingdom, part not specified, Ireland, part not specified, Channel Islands and Isle of Man.

Table 9 Persons by current religion and religion of upbringing, 2001

Religion of Upbringing	All persons	Religion - Current											Another Religion	Not Answered
		None	Church of Scotland	Roman Catholic	Other Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh				
All persons	5,062,011	1,394,460	2,146,251	803,732	344,562	6,830	5,564	6,448	42,557	6,572	26,974	278,061		
None	887,221	813,858	32,642	11,825	16,697	970	72	129	332	47	7,206	3,443		
Church of Scotland	2,392,601	346,890	1,968,906	19,082	39,014	1,110	36	120	307	37	5,828	11,271		
Roman Catholic	859,503	86,205	15,025	742,745	7,626	538	15	58	223	14	2,693	4,361		
Other Christian	424,221	95,847	48,285	4,671	265,559	731	28	91	197	73	4,036	4,703		
Buddhist	4,704	996	71	49	189	3,146	6	1	11	4	68	163		
Hindu	5,921	317	34	21	64	13	5,237	2	61	11	32	129		
Jewish	7,446	774	197	89	156	26	5	5,661	6	55	86	391		
Muslim	42,264	846	62	36	119	13	14	4	40,415	30	51	674		
Sikh	6,821	248	95	40	138	9	4	31	37	5,951	23	245		
Another Religion	8,447	1,357	329	84	618	22	8	10	50	17	5,328	624		
Not Answered	422,862	47,122	80,605	25,090	14,382	252	139	341	918	333	1,623	252,057		

Table 10 Persons aged 3 and over by ability in Gaelic and Council area, 2001 and 1991

Council area	All persons aged 3 and over (=100%)		Able to speak language		Speak, read or write		Speak, read, write or understand ¹		
	2001	2001	Percentage		Percentage		2001	Percentage	
			2001	1991	2001	1991			
Scotland	4,900,492	58,652	1.2	1.4	65,674	1.3	1.4	92,396	1.9
Aberdeen City	205,973	1,420	0.7	0.6	1,714	0.8	0.6	2,554	1.2
Aberdeenshire	219,365	875	0.4	0.4	1,088	0.5	0.5	1,843	0.8
Angus	105,158	488	0.5	0.5	583	0.6	0.5	934	0.9
Argyll & Bute	88,676	4,168	4.7	5.5	4,618	5.2	5.8	6,515	7.3
Clackmannanshire	46,528	303	0.7	0.6	349	0.8	0.6	517	1.1
Dumfries & Galloway	143,546	450	0.3	0.4	585	0.4	0.4	969	0.7
Dundee City	141,443	645	0.5	0.4	833	0.6	0.5	1,295	0.9
East Ayrshire	116,454	369	0.3	0.3	438	0.4	0.4	730	0.6
East Dunbartonshire	104,973	893	0.9	0.9	1,001	1.0	1.0	1,496	1.4
East Lothian	86,919	337	0.4	0.4	429	0.5	0.4	690	0.8
East Renfrewshire	86,243	590	0.7	0.7	664	0.8	0.7	1,015	1.2
Edinburgh, City of	435,411	3,132	0.7	0.8	3,995	0.9	0.9	6,022	1.4
Eilean Siar	25,745	15,723	61.1	68.4	16,049	62.3	69.1	18,423	71.6
Falkirk	140,320	527	0.4	0.4	632	0.5	0.4	1,063	0.8
Fife	338,143	1,108	0.3	0.5	1,438	0.4	0.5	2,426	0.7
Glasgow City	559,139	5,731	1.0	1.0	6,576	1.2	1.1	9,941	1.8
Highland	202,291	12,669	6.3	7.5	13,585	6.7	7.8	18,363	9.1
Inverclyde	81,600	413	0.5	0.5	508	0.6	0.6	809	1.0
Midlothian	78,014	246	0.3	0.3	314	0.4	0.3	501	0.6
Moray	84,122	460	0.5	0.6	561	0.7	0.6	929	1.1
North Ayrshire	131,620	559	0.4	0.5	684	0.5	0.5	1,103	0.8
North Lanarkshire	309,773	1,018	0.3	0.3	1,212	0.4	0.4	2,046	0.7
Orkney Islands	18,698	92	0.5	0.5	106	0.6	0.5	172	0.9
Perth & Kinross	130,802	1,453	1.1	1.2	1,727	1.3	1.3	2,480	1.9
Renfrewshire	167,219	989	0.6	0.6	1,139	0.7	0.7	1,842	1.1
Scottish Borders	103,572	377	0.4	0.5	499	0.5	0.5	820	0.8
Shetland Islands	21,211	96	0.5	0.5	110	0.5	0.5	183	0.9
South Ayrshire	108,940	423	0.4	0.4	514	0.5	0.5	816	0.7
South Lanarkshire	292,283	1,079	0.4	0.4	1,302	0.4	0.5	2,157	0.7
Stirling	83,438	948	1.1	1.1	1,101	1.3	1.2	1,587	1.9
West Dunbartonshire	90,374	498	0.6	0.7	594	0.7	0.8	1,000	1.1
West Lothian	152,499	573	0.4	0.4	726	0.5	0.4	1,155	0.8

Footnote:

1 'Understand spoken Gaelic' was a new response category in 2001.

Table 11 Persons by limiting long-term illness (LLTI), general health¹, and Council area, 2001 and 1991

Council area	Total						Has LLTI						Does not have LLTI						Has LLTI	
	Total (=100%)		Percentages		Total (=100%)		Percentages		Total (=100%)		Percentages		Total (=100%)		Percentages		Total (=100%)		Percentage	
	Good	Fairly Good	Not Good		Good	Fairly Good	Not Good		Good	Fairly Good	Not Good		Good	Fairly Good	Not Good		Good	Fairly Good	Not Good	2001
Scotland	5,062,011	68	22	10	1,027,872	15	41	44	4,034,139	81	17	1	20	14						
Aberdeen City	212,125	70	21	8	37,173	16	42	42	174,952	82	17	1	18	13						
Aberdeenshire	226,871	74	20	7	34,755	18	45	38	192,116	84	15	1	15	9						
Angus	108,400	71	21	8	20,120	18	43	38	88,280	83	16	1	19	12						
Argyll & Bute	91,306	69	22	9	18,183	16	45	39	73,123	82	17	1	20	12						
Clackmannanshire	48,077	66	23	11	10,386	14	41	45	37,691	80	19	2	22	14						
Dumfries & Galloway	147,765	67	24	10	30,460	15	44	41	117,305	80	19	1	21	13						
Dundee City	145,663	67	22	11	32,492	16	40	44	113,171	81	17	2	22	16						
East Ayrshire	120,235	66	23	11	26,689	14	42	44	93,546	81	17	1	22	15						
East Dunbartonshire	108,243	73	19	8	17,938	17	41	42	90,305	84	15	1	17	10						
East Lothian	90,088	70	21	9	17,133	17	43	40	72,955	82	16	1	19	13						
East Renfrewshire	89,311	74	18	8	14,235	17	42	41	75,076	85	14	1	16	10						
Edinburgh, City of	448,624	72	20	8	77,165	18	42	40	371,459	83	15	1	17	12						
Eilean Siar	26,502	70	22	9	5,431	16	45	39	21,071	83	16	1	20	13						
Falkirk	145,191	66	23	10	30,766	15	42	44	114,425	80	18	2	21	15						
Fife	349,429	67	23	9	71,095	16	43	41	278,334	80	18	1	20	13						
Glasgow City	577,869	60	24	16	151,145	12	34	54	426,724	77	21	2	26	19						
Highland	208,914	71	21	8	38,474	18	45	38	170,440	83	16	1	18	11						
Inverclyde	84,203	67	21	12	19,006	16	38	46	65,197	82	16	2	23	16						
Midlothian	80,941	69	22	9	15,521	17	42	41	65,420	81	17	1	19	12						
Moray	86,940	72	21	7	14,508	17	45	38	72,432	83	16	1	17	10						
North Ayrshire	135,817	67	22	11	29,473	14	41	45	106,344	81	17	1	22	15						
North Lanarkshire	321,067	64	23	13	74,232	13	38	50	246,835	80	19	2	23	17						
Orkney Islands	19,245	73	21	7	3,355	18	38	34	15,890	84	15	1	17	11						
Perth & Kinross	134,949	72	21	8	24,070	18	45	37	110,879	83	15	1	18	12						
Renfrewshire	172,867	67	22	11	36,272	14	40	46	136,595	81	17	2	21	14						
Scottish Borders	106,764	71	21	8	18,613	17	45	38	88,151	82	16	1	17	11						
Shetland Islands	21,988	72	22	7	3,460	16	48	37	18,528	82	17	1	16	9						
South Ayrshire	112,097	68	22	10	23,748	15	43	42	88,349	83	16	1	21	14						
South Lanarkshire	302,216	67	22	11	65,537	14	39	47	236,679	81	17	1	22	14						
Stirling	86,212	71	21	9	15,945	16	43	41	70,267	83	16	1	18	13						
West Dunbartonshire	93,378	64	24	12	21,189	14	38	48	72,189	79	19	2	23	14						
West Lothian	158,714	69	21	10	29,303	15	40	45	129,411	81	17	2	18	12						

Footnote:

¹ The 2001 Census was the first time a question was included on health in twelve months before Census with categories 'good', 'fairly good' and 'not good'.

Table 12 Persons in households by tenure and general health¹, 2001

	All persons (=100%)	Percentages		
		Good	Fairly Good	Not Good
All tenures	4,976,005	68	22	10
Owned	3,302,102	74	19	7
Owns outright	996,065	62	27	11
Owns buying with mortgage or loan	2,280,332	79	16	5
Owns shared ownership	25,705	67	22	11
Social rented	1,216,979	54	28	18
Rented council or Scottish Homes	977,908	54	28	18
Rented other social ²	239,071	55	28	18
Private rented	313,751	73	20	8
Private rented - furnished	163,439	75	18	7
Private rented - unfurnished	150,312	70	21	9
Lives rent free	143,173	56	27	18

Footnotes:

1 *Meaning health over twelve months before Census.*

2 *Comprises rented from a Housing Association, Charitable Trust, Non-profit Housing Company or a Registered Social Landlord.*

Table 13 Persons aged 16 - 74 by economic activity and sex, 2001 and 1991

	Persons				Male		Female	
	2001		1991		2001		1991	
	2001	Percentage	1991	Percentage	2001	Percentage	2001	Percentage
All persons aged 16 - 74	3,731,079	100	100	100	1,808,946	100	1,922,133	100
Economically active	2,424,081	65	66	77	1,296,705	72	1,127,376	59
Employee - part-time	414,989	11	10	2	52,731	3	362,258	19
Employee - full-time	1,501,858	40	42	55	919,663	51	582,195	30
Self-employed	246,188	7	6	9	179,095	10	67,093	3
Unemployed ¹	148,082	4	8	11	96,816	5	51,266	3
Economically active full-time student	112,964	3	1	1	48,400	3	64,564	3
Economically inactive	1,306,998	35	34	23	512,241	28	794,757	41
Retired	518,403	14	13	11	207,250	11	311,153	16
Student	159,874	4	4	4	77,368	4	82,506	4
Looking after home/family	205,760	6	12	1	16,593	1	189,167	10
Permanently sick/disabled	277,687	7	6	7	147,748	8	129,939	7
Other ²	145,274	4	0	0	63,282	3	81,992	4

Footnotes:

1 In 2001, people did not count as unemployed unless they were available to start a new job within 2 weeks. This condition did not apply in 1991.

2 In 1991, people ticking 'Other' in response to the question on economic activity were requested to enter their activity in a write-in box. The entry was, when appropriate, subsequently coded to one of the other categories. In 2001, there was no write-in box under the equivalent tick box.

Table 14 Persons aged 16 - 74 by economic activity and Council area, 2001 and 1991

Council area	Number										Percentage															
	All persons aged 16 - 74					Employee					Economically inactive				of persons in employment ² who are self-employed				of economically active who are unemployed ¹				of all persons who are economically inactive			
	Full-time	Part-time	Self-employed	Unemployed ¹	Economically active full-time student	Retired	Student	Looking after home/family	Permanently sick/disabled	Other	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991				
Scotland	3,731,079	1,501,858	414,989	246,188	148,082	112,964	518,403	159,874	205,760	277,687	145,274	11	10	6	10	6	10	35	35	34	34	34	34			
Aberdeen City	162,653	72,120	18,010	8,537	4,424	8,199	19,569	10,775	7,511	8,300	5,208	9	7	4	4	4	5	32	32	30	30	30	30			
Aberdeenshire	164,674	70,271	22,124	16,533	4,191	4,385	20,273	4,626	10,619	6,994	4,658	15	14	4	4	4	4	29	29	30	30	30	30			
Angus	79,056	31,927	9,898	6,258	3,043	2,101	12,514	2,602	4,183	4,110	2,420	13	12	6	7	33	32	33	32	32	32	32	32			
Argyll & Bute	66,506	25,064	7,891	7,663	2,677	1,120	10,828	1,706	3,527	3,884	2,146	19	18	6	8	33	34	33	34	34	34	34	34			
Clackmannanshire	35,009	13,884	3,972	1,878	1,438	766	4,984	1,062	2,087	3,143	1,795	10	8	7	10	37	36	37	36	36	36	36	36			
Dumfries & Galloway	107,391	37,338	14,218	11,268	4,477	1,801	18,556	2,682	6,008	7,283	3,760	18	16	6	8	36	35	36	35	35	35	35	35			
Dundee City	108,107	38,392	11,150	4,444	5,796	5,202	15,979	8,774	4,954	8,933	4,483	8	7	9	14	40	40	35	35	35	35	35	35			
East Ayrshire	87,811	33,434	9,908	5,507	4,800	1,964	12,891	2,899	5,502	7,332	3,574	11	10	9	13	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37			
East Dunbartonshire	79,233	32,832	9,331	5,852	2,126	2,940	12,310	3,450	3,816	4,200	2,376	12	10	4	6	33	32	33	32	32	32	32	32			
East Lothian	64,109	27,058	8,268	5,210	1,720	1,208	9,751	1,521	3,627	3,724	2,022	13	10	4	8	32	33	32	33	33	33	33	33			
East Renfrewshire	63,882	26,411	7,599	5,232	1,614	2,468	9,304	2,782	3,581	3,150	1,741	13	13	4	6	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32			
Edinburgh, City of	342,431	147,135	34,432	22,875	9,892	16,545	42,349	25,478	15,182	17,304	11,239	11	9	4	9	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33			
Eilean Siar	18,949	6,898	2,471	1,829	956	346	2,941	594	1,033	1,147	734	16	16	8	11	34	36	34	36	36	36	36	36			
Falkirk	106,989	46,155	12,227	5,578	4,019	2,530	15,547	2,654	5,782	8,463	4,034	9	8	6	11	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34			
Fife	254,713	105,314	29,579	14,495	11,307	6,642	37,081	11,370	13,798	16,929	8,198	10	9	7	9	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34			
Glasgow City	430,967	148,542	36,051	17,673	23,621	15,144	53,661	26,806	28,287	53,226	27,956	9	7	10	20	44	41	44	41	41	41	41	41			
Highland	152,684	59,455	19,653	15,585	6,500	2,817	22,206	3,642	8,985	8,477	5,364	16	15	6	9	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32			
Inverclyde	61,658	24,106	6,624	2,517	2,836	1,655	8,912	2,344	3,406	6,385	2,873	8	6	8	15	39	38	39	38	38	38	38	38			
Midlothian	58,789	26,276	7,936	3,666	1,531	1,411	7,986	1,352	2,961	3,851	1,819	10	8	4	8	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31			
Moray	63,191	26,306	8,417	5,109	2,225	1,234	9,304	1,859	3,896	2,886	1,955	13	13	5	7	31	33	31	33	33	33	33	33			
North Ayrshire	99,061	36,617	10,780	5,807	5,698	2,517	15,106	3,624	6,381	8,429	4,102	11	9	9	12	38	37	38	37	37	37	37	37			
North Lanarkshire	237,357	98,570	23,299	10,423	10,651	5,958	30,448	8,034	13,452	25,012	11,510	8	7	7	14	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37			
Orkney Islands	13,912	4,994	1,907	2,282	420	263	1,958	324	750	631	383	25	25	4	5	29	32	32	32	32	32	32	32			
Perth & Kinross	97,824	39,143	11,968	10,058	2,730	2,390	15,648	2,986	5,188	4,681	3,032	16	14	4	6	32	33	32	33	33	33	33	33			
Renfrewshire	127,993	55,500	14,012	6,106	4,798	4,014	17,597	4,261	6,130	10,673	4,602	8	7	6	11	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34			
Scottish Borders	77,138	30,024	10,275	8,750	2,389	1,553	12,425	2,103	3,839	3,575	2,205	18	15	5	6	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31			
Shetland Islands	15,698	7,078	2,376	1,656	377	302	1,746	345	794	604	420	15	14	3	5	25	28	25	28	28	28	28	28			
South Ayrshire	81,903	30,554	9,526	5,885	3,575	2,169	13,989	2,879	4,750	5,806	2,770	13	11	7	9	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37			
South Lanarkshire	223,181	92,657	23,361	13,256	8,480	6,158	31,075	7,513	12,297	19,518	8,866	10	9	6	11	36	35	36	35	35	35	35	35			
Stirling	63,552	24,050	7,066	5,668	1,889	2,705	8,694	3,877	3,492	3,943	2,168	15	13	5	8	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35			
West Dunbartonshire	68,271	27,367	7,555	2,744	3,724	1,894	9,499	2,291	3,696	6,509	2,992	7	6	9	13	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37			
West Lothian	116,387	56,386	13,105	5,844	4,158	2,563	12,972	2,659	6,246	8,585	3,869	8	7	5	9	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29			

Footnotes:

1 In 2001, people did not count as unemployed unless they were available to start a new job within 2 weeks. This condition did not apply in 1991.

2 'In employment' comprises employees and self-employed.

Table 15 Population by economic position and time spent providing care, 2001

	Total (=100%)	Percentage			
		Not a carer	Provides care		
			1 - 19 hours	20 - 49 hours	50 or more hours
Total	5,062,011	90.5	6.0	1.2	2.3
Aged under 16	972,065	98.8	1.0	0.1	0.1
Aged 16-74 - in part-time employment ^{1,2}	550,669	86.0	10.4	1.7	1.9
Aged 16-74 - in full-time employment ^{1,2}	1,710,612	89.5	8.2	1.2	1.2
Aged 16-74 - unemployed ¹	162,800	90.2	6.6	1.5	1.7
Aged 16-74 - economically inactive	1,306,998	86.5	6.1	1.9	5.4
Aged 75 and over	358,867	94.0	2.3	0.7	3.0

Footnotes:

1 Includes economically active full-time students.

2 Includes self-employed.

Table 16 Persons aged 16 - 74 in employment¹ by NS-SeC² and sex, 2001 and 1991

	Total		Male		Female	
	2001	Percentage 1991	2001	Percentage 2001	2001	Percentage 1991
	100	100	100	100	100	100
All persons aged 16 - 74 in employment¹	2,261,281	100	1,192,329	100	1,068,952	100
Large employers and higher managerial and professional occupations	80,031	4	58,804	5	21,227	2
Higher professional occupations	153,052	7	105,625	9	47,427	4
Lower managerial and professional occupations	570,739	25	267,612	22	303,127	28
Intermediate occupations	300,766	13	84,918	7	215,848	20
Small employers and own account workers	186,056	8	135,373	11	50,683	5
Lower supervisory and technical occupations	231,561	10	178,387	15	53,174	5
Semi-routine occupations	359,789	16	140,921	12	218,868	20
Routine occupations	281,041	12	179,849	15	101,192	9
Full-time student	98246	4	40840	3	57406	5
Occupation not stated or inadequately described ³	0	0	0	0	0	0

Footnotes:

1 'In employment' includes full-time students in employment.

2 NS-SeC = National Statistics - Socio-economic Classification.

3 Occupation was coded or imputed for all persons counted as in employment in 2001.

Table 17 Persons aged 16 - 74 in employment¹ by industry and sex, 2001 and 1991

	Total		Male		Female	
	2001	Percentage 2001 1991	2001	Percentage 2001 1991	2001	Percentage 2001 1991
All persons aged 16 - 74 over in employment¹	2,261,281	100.0	1,192,329	100.0	1,068,951	100.0
Agriculture; Hunting; Forestry	48,419	2.1	38,403	3.2	10,016	0.9
Fishing	6,727	0.3	5,951	0.5	776	0.1
Mining & Quarrying	28,118	1.2	24,035	2.0	4,083	0.4
Manufacturing	299,213	13.2	209,609	17.6	89,603	8.4
Electricity; Gas and Water Supply	22,639	1.0	16,755	1.4	5,884	0.6
Construction	169,150	7.5	153,362	12.9	15,788	1.5
Wholesale and Retail trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles	325,335	14.4	156,778	13.1	168,557	15.8
Hotels and Restaurants	129,865	5.7	51,213	4.3	78,652	7.4
Transport Storage and Communication	151,618	6.7	111,326	9.3	40,292	3.8
Financial Intermediation	104,866	4.6	42,694	3.6	62,172	5.8
Real Estate; Renting and Business Activities	252,662	11.2	140,657	11.8	112,005	10.5
Public Administration & Defence; Social Security	158,059	7.0	83,844	7.0	74,215	6.9
Education	164,978	7.3	51,682	4.3	113,296	10.6
Health and Social Work	279,635	12.4	51,355	4.3	228,280	21.4
Other	119,997	5.3	54,665	4.6	65,332	6.1

Footnote:

1 'In employment' includes full-time students in employment.

Table 18 Persons aged 16 - 74 in households by tenure and economic activity, 2001

	All persons aged 16 - 74		Economically active						Economically inactive				Percentage	
	Employee		Self-employed		Un-employed	F-full-time student	Retired	Student	Looking after home/family	Permanently sick/disabled	Other	of persons in employment ² who are self-employed	of economically active who are unemployed	of all persons who are economically inactive
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time										
All tenures	3,682,393	1,494,124	414,146	245,234	147,241	108,170	515,952	145,312	205,622	266,610	139,982	11	6	35
Owned	2,515,544	1,168,327	301,749	207,389	57,002	70,537	361,229	80,918	102,266	107,110	59,017	12	3	28
Owns outright	775,455	204,147	71,844	71,229	16,568	12,640	279,803	18,451	33,967	43,051	23,755	21	4	51
Owns buying with mortgage or loan	1,720,670	955,497	227,878	135,289	39,639	57,130	79,565	61,228	67,536	62,632	34,276	10	3	18
Owns shared ownership	19,419	8,683	2,027	871	795	767	1,861	1,239	763	1,427	986	8	6	32
Social rented	832,177	214,125	87,452	17,544	68,729	15,386	129,859	27,963	76,413	133,152	61,554	5	17	52
Rented council or Scottish Homes	671,193	173,143	70,976	13,900	55,104	12,031	108,919	21,875	60,631	105,374	49,240	5	17	52
Rented other social ¹	160,984	40,982	16,476	3,644	13,625	3,355	20,940	6,088	15,782	27,778	12,314	6	17	51
Private rented	245,117	89,689	18,401	17,245	15,133	20,439	11,713	33,001	15,683	13,305	10,508	14	9	34
Private rented - furnished	140,081	50,911	7,274	5,459	8,703	17,464	2,676	28,557	6,737	6,491	5,809	9	10	36
Private rented - unfurnished	105,036	38,778	11,127	11,786	6,430	2,975	9,037	4,444	8,946	6,814	4,699	19	9	32
Lives rent free	89,555	21,983	6,544	3,056	6,377	1,808	13,151	3,430	11,260	13,043	8,903	10	16	56

Footnote:

1 Comprises rented from a Housing Association, Charitable Trust, Non-profit Housing Company or a Registered Social Landlord.

2 'In employment' comprises employees and self-employed.

Table 19 Persons aged 16 - 74 by ethnic group and economic activity, 2001

All persons aged 16 - 74	Economically active						Economically inactive					Percentage		
	Employee		Self-employed	Un-employed	Full-time student	Retired	Student	Looking after home/family	Permanently sick/disabled	Other	of persons in employment ¹ who are self-employed	of economically active who are unemployed	of all persons who are economically inactive	
	Full-time	Part-time												
All ethnic groups	3,731,079	1,501,858	414,989	246,188	148,082	112,964	518,403	159,874	205,760	277,687	145,274	11	6	35
White Scottish	3,249,488	1,316,105	368,612	202,251	131,302	93,015	466,377	115,049	172,939	255,528	128,310	11	6	35
Other White British	307,071	128,482	31,597	28,094	9,960	10,050	37,842	20,621	19,190	13,660	7,575	15	5	32
White Irish	41,402	15,605	3,678	2,767	1,405	1,594	6,489	2,944	1,905	3,378	1,637	13	6	39
Other White	62,158	23,586	5,437	5,544	2,133	3,516	4,522	9,067	3,963	2,078	2,312	16	5	35
Indian	11,335	3,641	868	1,433	434	704	601	1,505	970	481	698	24	6	38
Pakistani	21,070	3,668	1,835	3,037	1,055	1,081	833	2,665	3,515	1,348	2,033	36	10	49
Bangladeshi	1,354	285	158	131	63	82	43	219	186	44	143	23	9	47
Other South Asian	4,365	1,079	315	367	242	225	191	905	365	189	487	21	11	49
Chinese	12,548	3,285	880	1,472	401	996	806	2,878	1,008	260	562	26	6	44
Caribbean	1,398	573	122	83	95	77	68	150	91	66	73	11	10	32
African	3,880	1,187	285	160	228	502	74	846	233	87	278	10	10	39
Black Scottish or Other Black	736	230	64	45	50	42	43	84	39	59	80	13	12	41
Any Mixed Background	6,851	2,055	549	395	365	678	351	1,272	394	358	434	13	9	41
Other Ethnic Group	7,423	2,077	589	409	349	402	163	1,669	962	151	652	13	9	48

Footnote:

1 'In employment' comprises employees and self-employed.

Table 20 Persons aged 16 - 74 by religion of upbringing and economic activity, 2001

All persons aged 16 - 74	Economically active						Economically inactive					Percentage		
	Employee		Self-employed	Un-employed	Full-time student	Retired	Student	Looking after home/family	Permanently sick/disabled	Other	of persons in employment ¹ who are self-employed	of economically active who are unemployed	of all persons who are economically inactive	
	Full-time	Part-time												
All persons	3,731,079	1,501,858	414,989	246,188	148,082	112,964	518,403	159,874	205,760	277,687	145,274	11	6	35
None	566,082	250,323	61,116	31,464	35,398	28,165	21,947	38,503	40,212	31,677	27,277	9	9	28
Church of Scotland	1,852,650	748,955	214,541	129,313	57,920	42,459	323,964	51,929	87,630	136,887	59,052	12	5	36
Roman Catholic	669,492	266,290	72,282	35,232	30,325	20,997	79,169	28,271	38,729	67,194	31,003	9	7	37
Other Christian	336,521	132,091	36,739	30,090	9,201	10,285	52,076	20,329	20,220	17,253	8,237	15	4	35
Buddhist	3,880	964	257	406	135	254	215	834	481	95	239	25	7	48
Hindu	4,908	1,911	334	407	164	312	281	715	394	118	272	15	5	36
Jewish	5,395	1,587	536	881	134	190	757	455	271	337	247	29	4	38
Muslim	29,008	5,515	2,343	3,677	1,540	1,602	959	4,615	4,313	1,491	2,953	32	10	49
Sikh	4,928	1,172	436	875	221	255	290	512	412	301	454	35	7	40
Another Religion	6,532	2,565	477	451	385	535	340	855	288	358	278	13	9	32
Not Answered	251,683	90,485	25,928	13,392	12,659	7,910	38,405	12,856	12,810	21,976	15,262	10	8	40

Footnote:

1 'In employment' comprises employees and self-employed.

Table 21 Households by number of cars or vans and Council area, 2001 and 1991

Council area	All households (=100%)		None		One		Two or more		
	2001	1991	2001	Percentage	2001	Percentage	2001	Percentage	
				1991		1991		1991	
Scotland	2,192,246	750,422	34	43	950,275	43	491,549	22	16
Aberdeen City	97,013	32,827	34	40	44,107	45	20,079	21	17
Aberdeenshire	90,736	16,210	18	23	40,709	45	33,817	37	29
Angus	46,945	12,407	26	34	21,813	46	12,725	27	19
Argyll & Bute	38,969	10,859	28	34	18,449	47	9,661	25	19
Clackmannanshire	20,558	6,058	29	37	9,323	45	5,177	25	18
Dumfries & Galloway	63,807	16,154	25	31	30,965	49	16,688	26	20
Dundee City	66,908	30,454	46	55	27,200	41	9,254	14	10
East Ayrshire	50,346	16,860	33	42	22,196	44	11,290	22	15
East Dunbartonshire	42,206	8,723	21	25	18,853	45	14,630	35	29
East Lothian	38,157	10,375	27	36	17,426	46	10,356	27	19
East Renfrewshire	34,950	6,933	20	25	15,152	43	12,865	37	31
Edinburgh, City of	204,683	80,891	40	46	89,067	44	34,725	17	14
Eilean Siar	11,275	3,364	30	38	5,254	47	2,657	24	16
Falkirk	62,598	19,264	31	40	27,522	44	15,812	25	16
Fife	150,274	44,387	30	38	68,622	46	37,265	25	17
Glasgow City	271,596	152,688	56	67	93,253	34	25,655	9	6
Highland	89,533	22,495	25	31	44,012	49	23,026	26	19
Inverclyde	36,691	15,690	43	53	14,547	40	6,454	18	12
Midlothian	32,922	9,119	28	36	15,003	46	8,800	27	19
Moray	35,803	8,460	24	31	18,060	50	9,283	26	19
North Ayrshire	58,726	21,176	36	44	25,653	44	11,897	20	14
North Lanarkshire	132,619	48,448	37	47	56,555	43	27,616	21	13
Orkney Islands	8,342	1,870	22	27	4,003	48	2,469	30	22
Perth & Kinross	58,323	13,805	24	31	26,861	46	17,657	30	23
Renfrewshire	75,355	28,030	37	47	31,202	41	16,123	21	15
Scottish Borders	47,371	11,245	24	31	22,556	48	13,570	29	21
Shetland Islands	9,111	2,141	23	29	4,020	44	2,950	32	26
South Ayrshire	48,748	14,234	29	37	22,227	46	12,287	25	19
South Lanarkshire	126,496	41,030	32	41	54,597	43	30,869	24	17
Stirling	35,508	8,662	24	33	15,342	43	11,504	32	25
West Dunbartonshire	40,781	17,626	43	53	16,630	41	6,525	16	10
West Lothian	64,896	17,937	28	37	29,096	45	17,863	28	18

Table 22 Persons aged 16 - 74 in employment who are not full-time students by means of travel to work and Council area, 2001 and 1991

Council area	Total (=100%)		Train or underground		Bus, minibus, coach or taxi		Car or motorcycle		Other means		Working at home				
	2001	1991	Percentage		Percentage		Percentage		Percentage		Percentage				
			2001	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991			
Scotland	2,163,035	73,326	3	3	270,867	13	16	1,386,844	64	308,544	14	20	123,454	6	5
Aberdeen City	98,667	451	0	0	14,446	15	21	60,888	62	18,870	19	21	4,012	4	3
Aberdeenshire	108,928	729	1	1	5,554	5	6	76,854	71	17,224	16	23	8,567	8	10
Angus	48,083	764	2	1	2,698	6	6	32,257	67	9,251	19	26	3,113	6	7
Argyll & Bute	40,618	1,318	3	3	1,765	4	6	24,152	59	9,346	23	27	4,037	10	11
Clackmannanshire	19,734	193	1	1	1,550	8	10	14,794	75	2,274	12	20	923	5	3
Dumfries & Galloway	62,824	288	0	0	2,839	5	5	40,619	65	12,434	20	25	6,644	11	13
Dundee City	53,986	436	1	1	9,414	17	26	33,603	62	8,488	16	20	2,045	4	2
East Ayrshire	48,849	822	2	1	4,514	9	13	34,968	72	5,843	12	20	2,702	6	5
East Dunbartonshire	48,015	3,487	7	6	4,825	10	12	34,088	71	3,226	7	11	2,389	5	3
East Lothian	40,536	1,529	4	2	5,641	14	17	26,402	65	4,653	11	17	2,311	6	5
East Renfrewshire	39,242	2,985	8	7	3,747	10	10	28,010	71	2,276	6	9	2,224	6	4
Edinburgh, City of	204,442	3,171	2	1	53,437	26	31	96,576	47	40,614	20	19	10,644	5	4
Eilean Siar	11,198	123	1	0	820	7	8	7,591	68	1,550	14	21	1,114	10	12
Falkirk	63,960	2,508	4	3	4,933	8	13	47,212	74	6,866	11	18	2,441	4	2
Fife	149,388	4,642	3	2	12,054	8	11	106,391	71	18,938	13	20	7,363	5	4
Glasgow City	202,266	18,500	9	7	47,978	24	31	99,173	49	28,049	14	20	8,566	4	2
Highland	94,693	1,220	1	1	5,851	6	8	59,855	63	18,722	20	25	9,045	10	11
Inverclyde	33,247	1,174	4	3	5,173	16	20	21,796	66	3,763	11	20	1,341	4	2
Midlothian	37,878	121	0	0	7,253	19	24	25,147	66	3,667	10	15	1,690	4	3
Moray	39,832	833	2	1	1,820	5	6	25,341	64	9,115	23	31	2,723	7	8
North Ayrshire	53,204	2,383	4	3	5,267	10	13	36,355	68	6,339	12	19	2,860	5	5
North Lanarkshire	132,292	6,310	5	4	17,216	13	18	92,554	70	11,481	9	17	4,731	4	2
Orkney Islands	9,183	12	0	0	229	2	2	5,494	60	2,044	22	24	1,404	15	21
Perth & Kinross	61,169	556	1	1	4,230	7	9	39,965	65	10,814	18	22	5,604	9	10
Renfrewshire	75,618	4,322	6	5	11,187	15	20	50,353	67	6,923	9	17	2,833	4	2
Scottish Borders	49,049	242	0	0	1,768	4	5	31,635	64	10,534	21	30	4,870	10	11
Shetland Islands	11,110	7	0	0	544	5	6	8,188	74	1,609	14	22	762	7	10
South Ayrshire	45,965	1,466	3	2	3,841	8	12	31,828	69	5,896	13	19	2,934	6	6
South Lanarkshire	129,274	5,387	4	5	14,982	12	16	90,732	70	12,094	9	16	6,079	5	4
Stirling	36,784	1,276	3	3	2,373	6	10	25,328	69	4,823	13	19	2,984	8	8
West Dunbartonshire	37,666	3,378	9	8	5,305	14	18	23,463	62	4,167	11	19	1,353	4	2
West Lothian	75,335	2,693	4	3	7,613	10	16	55,232	73	6,651	9	15	3,146	4	3

Table 23 Persons travelling to place of study¹ by means of transport and Council area, 2001

Council area	Total (=100%)	Percentage					
		Train or underground	Bus, minibus, coach or taxi	Car or motorcycle	Other means	Studying at home	
Scotland	1,092,972	3	24	23	44	6	
Aberdeen City	48,839	0	18	23	53	6	
Aberdeenshire	48,968	1	30	24	40	5	
Angus	21,754	1	19	27	48	5	
Argyll & Bute	17,633	5	29	25	34	7	
Clackmannanshire	10,328	1	21	25	48	5	
Dumfries & Galloway	28,649	0	26	27	40	6	
Dundee City	36,182	0	19	24	51	6	
East Ayrshire	25,497	2	29	23	40	6	
East Dunbartonshire	24,789	6	20	27	42	5	
East Lothian	18,280	1	19	25	50	5	
East Renfrewshire	20,967	8	24	31	32	5	
Edinburgh, City of	103,905	0	22	21	50	6	
Eilean Siar	5,252	0	50	21	20	8	
Falkirk	28,499	3	23	27	43	5	
Fife	75,778	1	26	21	45	6	
Glasgow City	134,409	6	23	18	46	8	
Highland	41,283	0	28	22	42	7	
Inverclyde	18,012	4	28	27	36	6	
Midlothian	16,800	0	21	23	50	5	
Moray	17,919	0	22	22	49	6	
North Ayrshire	29,411	6	24	22	42	6	
North Lanarkshire	68,080	4	26	24	40	6	
Orkney Islands	3,906	0	38	21	34	7	
Perth & Kinross	26,885	1	25	28	41	6	
Renfrewshire	36,102	4	26	26	38	5	
Scottish Borders	20,719	0	26	23	45	5	
Shetland Islands	4,553	0	39	27	29	5	
South Ayrshire	22,514	4	24	27	41	6	
South Lanarkshire	63,054	4	26	24	40	5	
Stirling	20,386	2	23	24	46	6	
West Dunbartonshire	19,931	9	22	24	39	6	
West Lothian	33,688	2	22	26	46	5	

Footnote:

1 Full-time students (including schoolchildren) whether or not in employment and part-time students not in employment.

Table 24 Persons aged 16 - 74 by highest level of qualification ¹ and Council area, 2001 and 1991

Council area	Total (=100%)	No Qualifications	Percentages					Percentage Group 3 and 4	
			Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	2001	1991	
Scotland	3,731,079	33	25	16	7	19	26	14	
Aberdeen City	162,653	26	25	17	8	24	32	18	
Aberdeenshire	164,674	30	28	15	7	20	28	16	
Angus	79,056	33	27	14	8	18	26	14	
Argyll & Bute	66,506	30	24	17	6	23	29	17	
Clackmannanshire	35,009	36	27	14	7	15	23	12	
Dumfries & Galloway	107,391	40	26	13	5	16	22	13	
Dundee City	108,107	34	24	17	7	18	25	13	
East Ayrshire	87,811	41	25	14	6	13	19	9	
East Dunbartonshire	79,233	24	22	18	7	29	36	24	
East Lothian	64,109	32	27	15	6	20	26	14	
East Renfrewshire	63,882	23	21	19	8	29	37	24	
Edinburgh, City of	342,431	23	20	19	6	32	39	23	
Eilean Siar	18,949	38	23	14	6	19	25	14	
Falkirk	106,989	34	29	15	7	14	22	11	
Fife	254,713	32	26	16	8	18	26	13	
Glasgow City	430,967	41	21	15	6	18	24	11	
Highland	152,684	33	26	15	6	20	26	15	
Inverclyde	61,658	39	25	14	8	14	23	11	
Midlothian	58,789	35	29	15	6	15	21	10	
Moray	63,191	31	29	15	7	18	25	12	
North Ayrshire	99,061	37	26	15	7	15	22	11	
North Lanarkshire	237,357	40	26	14	7	12	19	9	
Orkney Islands	13,912	36	24	16	4	19	24	15	
Perth & Kinross	97,824	29	24	15	7	24	31	17	
Renfrewshire	127,993	34	25	16	8	18	26	13	
Scottish Borders	77,138	34	25	14	6	21	27	13	
Shetland Islands	15,698	30	30	15	5	20	25	13	
South Ayrshire	81,903	33	24	15	7	20	28	16	
South Lanarkshire	223,181	35	25	16	8	16	24	13	
Stirling	63,552	27	22	18	7	27	33	20	
West Dunbartonshire	68,271	39	26	15	8	12	20	8	
West Lothian	116,387	32	30	15	7	16	23	11	

Footnote:

¹ Highest level of Qualification is defined as:

- 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 qualifications.

Appendix Population by age, sex and Scottish parliamentary constituency, 2001

Scottish parliamentary constituency	Persons			Males			Females					
	All ages	Percentages		All ages	Percentages		All ages	Percentages				
	0-15	16-59	60+	0-15	16-59	60+	0-15	16-59	60+			
Scotland	5,062,011	19	62	19	2,432,494	20	66	13	2,629,517	18	59	23
Aberdeen Central	66,533	12	71	17	32,920	13	76	12	33,613	11	66	22
Aberdeen North	68,970	20	64	16	33,563	21	67	12	35,407	19	61	20
Aberdeen South	76,622	17	63	19	37,335	18	68	14	39,287	16	59	25
Airdrie and Shotts	76,407	20	63	17	36,867	22	67	12	39,540	19	59	21
Angus	76,614	19	61	20	37,198	20	65	15	39,416	18	57	25
Argyll and Bute	63,664	19	58	23	30,690	20	63	17	32,974	18	53	29
AYR	69,642	18	59	23	33,014	19	64	17	36,628	17	55	28
Banff and Buchan	75,140	20	61	18	37,316	21	65	14	37,824	19	57	23
Caithness, Sutherland and Easter Ross	51,823	19	60	21	25,642	21	64	15	26,181	18	55	27
Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley	83,128	20	60	20	39,981	21	64	15	43,147	18	57	25
Central Fife	75,255	21	61	18	36,117	22	65	13	39,138	20	58	22
Clydebank and Milngavie	67,679	20	60	20	31,804	22	64	14	35,875	19	57	25
Clydesdale	81,888	20	62	18	39,474	21	66	13	42,414	18	59	23
Coatbridge and Chryston	67,588	20	63	17	32,172	21	67	12	35,416	19	60	21
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	64,552	21	65	14	31,379	23	67	10	33,173	20	62	18
Cunninghame North	70,069	19	59	22	33,083	21	64	16	36,986	18	55	27
Cunninghame South	65,748	21	63	16	31,155	23	66	11	34,593	20	60	20
Dumbarton	75,562	19	63	17	37,124	20	68	12	38,438	18	59	23
Dumfries	80,784	19	60	21	38,988	21	64	15	41,796	18	56	26
Dundee East	72,879	19	60	21	34,471	20	64	16	38,408	17	56	26
Dundee West	71,792	17	64	20	34,143	18	68	14	37,649	16	60	25
Dunfermline East	67,166	20	62	18	32,411	22	65	13	34,755	19	58	23
Dunfermline West	68,148	20	63	17	32,874	21	67	12	35,274	20	59	21
East Kilbride	85,864	21	62	17	41,321	22	65	12	44,543	19	59	22
East Lothian	75,266	21	59	20	36,005	22	63	15	39,261	20	56	25
Eastwood	89,311	21	60	18	42,583	23	64	13	46,728	20	57	23
Edinburgh Central	76,897	10	74	15	37,383	11	79	11	39,514	10	70	20
Edinburgh East and Musselburgh	75,014	19	61	20	35,404	20	65	15	39,610	17	58	25
Edinburgh North and Leith	74,353	14	70	16	35,773	15	74	11	38,580	13	67	20
Edinburgh Pentlands	77,820	21	62	17	37,810	22	66	12	40,010	20	59	22
Edinburgh South	79,511	15	67	18	37,387	17	71	12	42,124	14	63	23
Edinburgh West	79,851	20	59	21	37,912	22	63	15	41,939	18	56	25
Falkirk East	75,762	20	63	17	36,657	21	66	13	39,105	19	59	22
Falkirk West	69,429	19	62	19	33,359	20	66	14	36,070	18	58	24
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	66,981	18	57	24	32,315	19	62	19	34,666	18	53	30

Appendix Population by age, sex and Scottish parliamentary constituency, 2001

Scottish parliamentary constituency	Persons			Males			Females					
	All ages	Percentages		All ages	Percentages		All ages	Percentages				
		0-15	16-59		60+	0-15		16-59	60+	0-15	16-59	60+
Glasgow Anniesland	63,964	19	59	22	29,405	22	63	15	34,559	17	55	27
Glasgow Baillieston	63,281	22	60	17	29,635	24	63	12	33,646	20	58	22
Glasgow Cathcart	63,226	19	63	18	29,672	21	67	12	33,554	18	59	23
Glasgow Govan	60,393	18	66	17	29,086	19	70	11	31,307	17	61	22
Glasgow Kelvin	65,625	11	74	14	31,762	12	79	9	33,863	11	71	19
Glasgow Maryhill	62,305	17	65	18	28,994	19	69	12	33,311	15	62	22
Glasgow Pollok	63,616	21	58	20	29,261	24	62	14	34,355	19	55	26
Glasgow Rutherglen	64,940	20	61	19	30,196	21	65	13	34,744	18	58	24
Glasgow Shettleston	57,437	18	63	19	27,639	19	68	13	29,798	17	59	24
Glasgow Springburn	68,172	19	62	19	32,283	21	66	13	35,889	17	58	24
Gordon	78,212	21	63	17	38,764	21	66	12	39,448	20	59	21
Greenock and Inverclyde	62,478	19	61	20	29,753	21	65	14	32,725	18	57	25
Hamilton North and Bellshill	69,459	20	64	16	33,201	22	67	11	36,258	19	61	21
Hamilton South	60,005	20	63	17	28,601	21	67	12	31,404	19	60	21
Inverness East, Nairn and Lochaber	85,125	19	62	19	41,406	20	66	14	43,719	18	58	24
Kilmarnock and Loudoun	79,562	20	62	19	38,253	21	66	13	41,309	18	58	24
Kirkcaldy	64,032	19	60	21	30,473	20	65	15	33,559	18	56	26
Linlithgow	71,371	21	63	17	34,442	22	66	12	36,929	20	59	21
Livingston	87,343	23	65	12	42,259	24	68	8	45,084	22	63	15
Midlothian	64,050	21	61	18	30,565	22	64	14	33,485	20	58	22
Moray	79,228	20	61	19	39,662	21	66	13	39,566	20	56	24
Motherwell and Wishaw	67,289	20	61	20	31,885	21	65	14	35,404	18	57	25
North East Fife	74,828	18	62	21	35,753	19	66	15	39,075	16	58	26
North Tayside	77,530	18	58	23	37,429	19	63	18	40,101	17	54	29
Ochil	74,941	20	63	17	36,072	21	66	12	38,869	20	59	21
Orkney	19,245	20	60	20	9,497	21	65	14	9,748	19	56	25
Paisley North	60,264	19	62	19	28,624	21	66	13	31,640	18	59	23
Paisley South	67,008	19	61	20	31,586	21	65	14	35,422	18	57	25
Perth	79,402	19	60	20	38,286	20	65	15	41,116	18	56	26
Ross, Skye and Inverness West	71,966	20	61	19	35,249	21	65	14	36,717	19	57	24
Roxburgh and Berwickshire	58,409	19	58	23	28,155	19	63	18	30,254	18	54	28
Shetland	21,988	22	62	16	11,071	22	66	11	10,917	21	57	22
Stirling	70,143	19	62	19	33,599	21	66	14	36,544	18	58	24
Strathkelvin and Bearsden	81,163	20	62	18	39,118	22	65	13	42,045	19	59	23
Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	65,246	20	61	19	31,311	21	65	14	33,935	18	57	24
West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine	81,231	22	63	16	40,175	23	66	11	41,056	21	59	20
West Renfrewshire	67,320	20	64	16	32,660	21	67	12	34,660	19	61	20
Western Isles	26,502	19	58	23	13,082	19	64	16	13,420	19	52	29

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