



**ETHNIC GROUP PROFILE
FROM THE 2001 CENSUS
NHS Greater Glasgow Area**

**GGNHSB Information Services
September 2005**

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INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

The information in this report was drawn from data collected as part of the 2001 Census for Scotland. The 2001 Census ethnic group question recorded each persons perceived ethnic group and used 14 groups including an 'Other Ethnic Group' category to describe Scotland's population.

This report should be regarded as an exploratory analysis intended to highlight some of the key differences found between ethnic groups. It is also important to note that the majority of asylum seekers and refugees presently residing in Greater Glasgow arrived after the Census date and are therefore not included in these analyses.

Some of the main findings from the Greater Glasgow analysis are:

- Greater Glasgow has the largest Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) population in Scotland (4.5% or 39,318 people)
- 38.7% of the total Scottish BME population live in the Greater Glasgow area, and 45.7% of all BME people in Greater Glasgow are Pakistani
- The BME population is younger than the White population (29.5% under 16 compared to just under 19% for the White groups)
- People from BME communities are more likely to be married than those from the White groups (53% and 38% respectively) and have larger families (29% had 3 or more dependent children compared to 14% of White people)
- BME people have a more positive view of their general health than the White population (91% compared to 86%)
- Greater Glasgow residents are more likely to live in a flat, maisonette or apartment compared with Scotland (49% vs. 29%), and a higher proportion of BME people in Greater Glasgow live in a flat than those from the White groups (56% vs. 49%)
- A higher proportion of BME households are overcrowded compared to White households (32% and 18% respectively)
- People from BME communities are less likely to be economically active than those from the White groups. However, those that are economically active are more likely to describe themselves as managers and senior officials and be self-employed
- There are substantial differences in educational attainment e.g. 50% of Africans possess a degree whereas 44% of Pakistanis have no qualifications.

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1. DEMOGRAPHY

1.1 Population Distribution

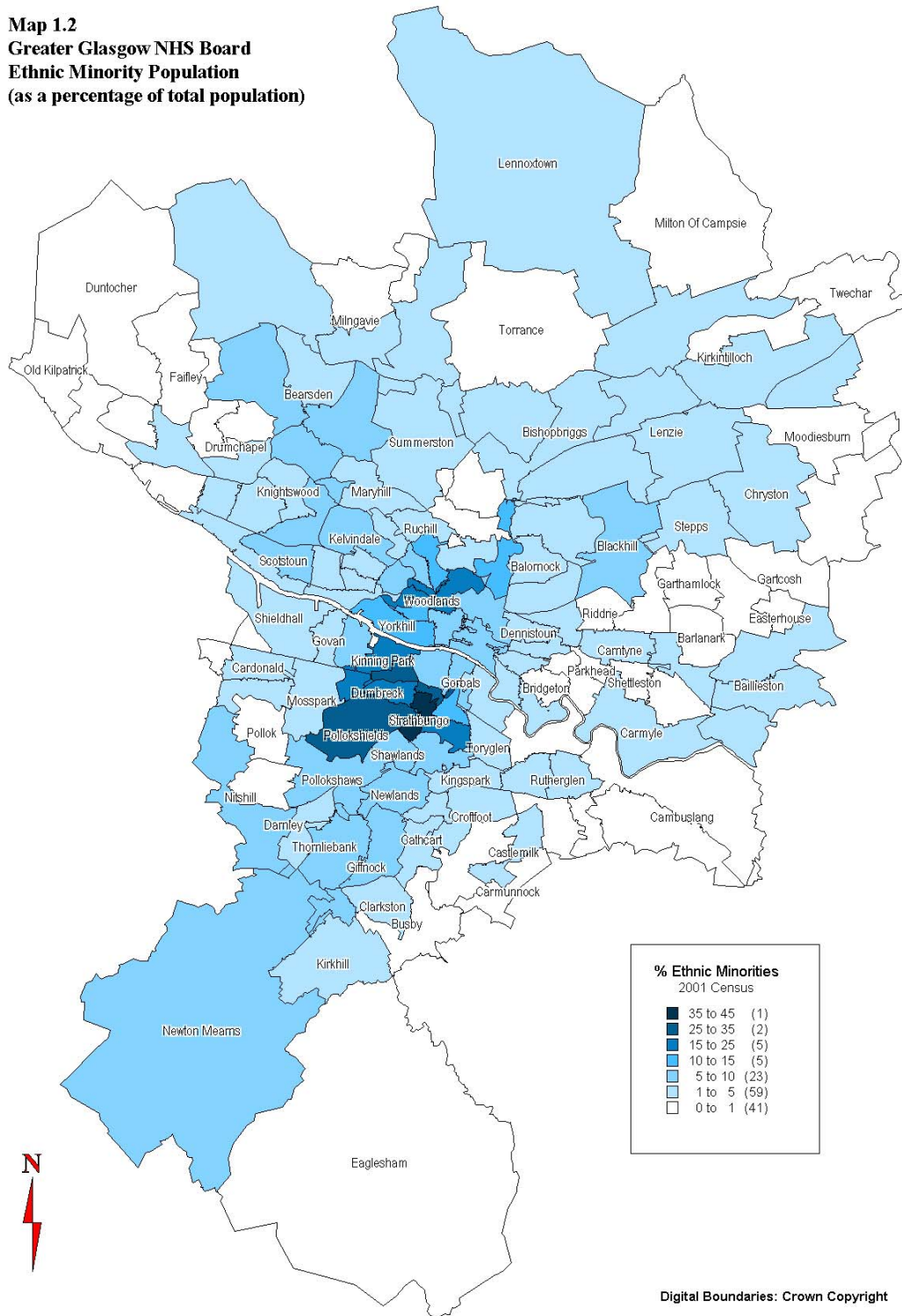
The 2001 Census reported that Greater Glasgow NHS Board had a population of 867,150, 4.5% (39,318) of whom came from a BME community. This constitutes the largest proportion of any NHS Board area in Scotland as can be seen from Map 1.1.

Map 1.1
Scottish NHS Board Areas
% Minority Ethnic Groups by Health Board Area
(2001 Census)
Scotland = 2.01%



Map 1.2 shows the distribution of BME people within Greater Glasgow by postcode sector. This ranges from less than 1% in areas such as Eaglesham, Nitshill, Pollok, the Clydebank area, parts of Milngavie, and the east end of Glasgow (Easterhouse, Parkhead and Shettleston) to over 20% in areas such as Woodlands, Dumbreck, South Kinning Park and Pollokshields. Strathbungo has the largest BME community in Greater Glasgow at 37.6%.

Map 1.2
Greater Glasgow NHS Board
Ethnic Minority Population
(as a percentage of total population)



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Table 1.1 shows the numbers and percentage of each ethnic group within Greater Glasgow and Scotland.

Table 1.1
Ethnic Group – Greater Glasgow & Scotland

ETHNIC GROUP	GREATER GLASGOW		SCOTLAND	
	No	%	No	%
White Scottish	767,351	88.5	4,459,071	88.1
Other white British	31,384	3.6	373,685	7.4
White Irish	15,531	1.8	49,428	1.0
Other White	13,566	1.6	78,150	1.5
Indian	6,564	0.8	15,037	0.3
Pakistani	17,964	2.1	31,793	0.6
Bangladeshi	295	0.03	1,981	0.04
Other South Asian	2,417	0.3	6,196	0.1
Chinese	4,912	0.6	16,310	0.3
Caribbean	366	0.04	1,778	0.04
African	1,379	0.2	5,118	0.1
Black Scottish or other Black	271	0.03	1,129	0.02
Any Mixed Background	2,623	0.3	12,764	0.3
Other Ethnic Group	2,527	0.3	9,571	0.2
ALL PEOPLE	867,150		5,062,011	

- 95.5% of the Greater Glasgow population is White.
- 38.7% of the total Scottish BME population live in the Greater Glasgow area.
- 45.7% of people from BME communities in Greater Glasgow are Pakistani.
- Pakistani, Indian, Bangladeshi, Chinese and Other South Asian people make up 82% of all BME communities in Greater Glasgow.

1.2 Age and Gender

Figures 1.1 to 1.3 shows the age distribution for all people, males and females in Greater Glasgow.

Figure 1.1
% Age Distribution by Ethnic Group - All People
Greater Glasgow

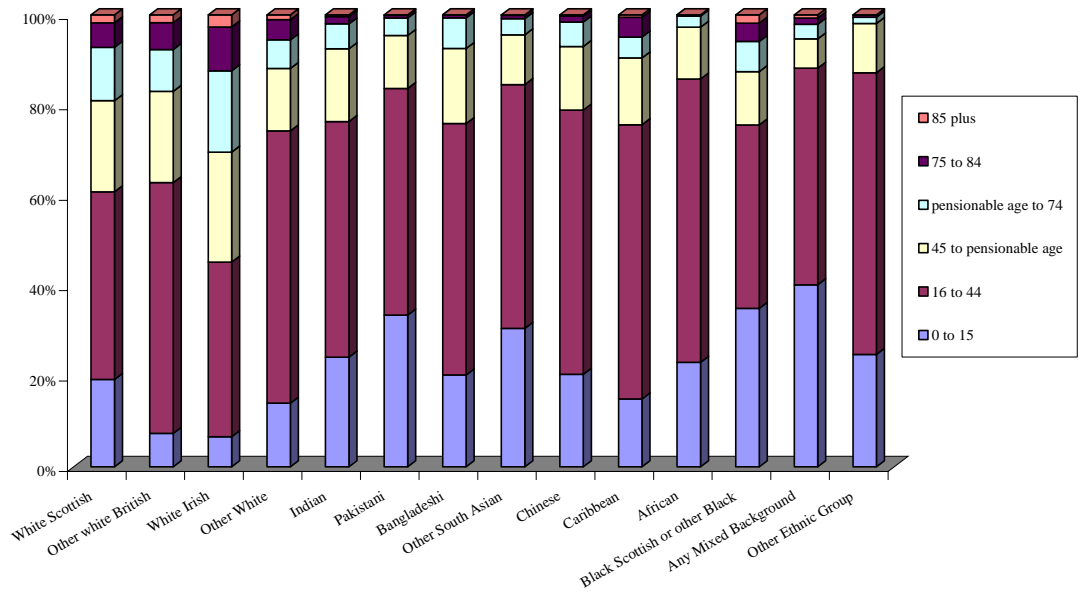


Figure 1.2
% Age Distribution by Ethnic Group - Males
Greater Glasgow

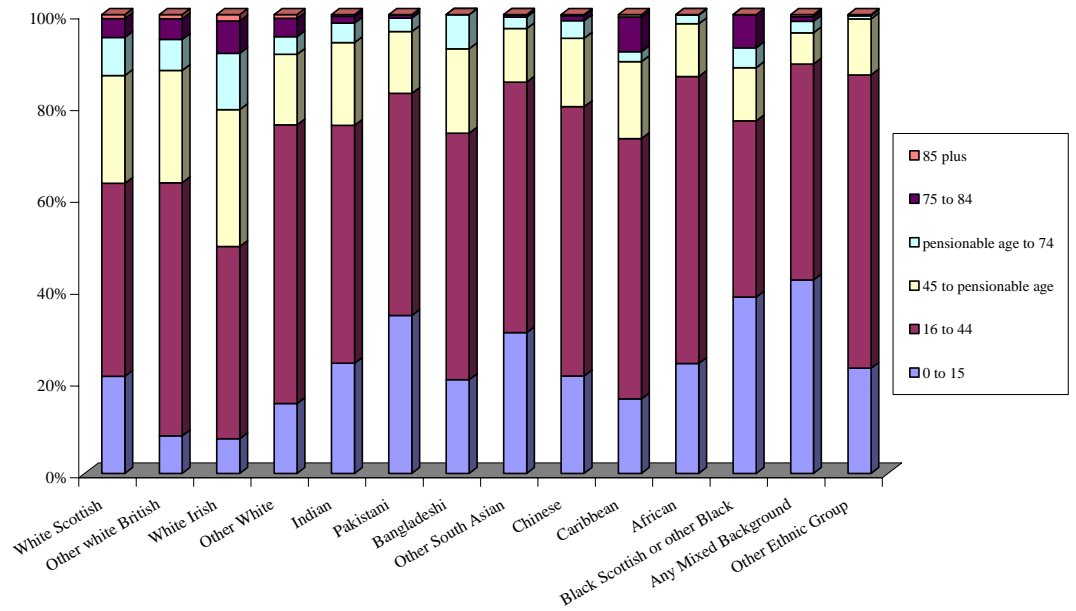
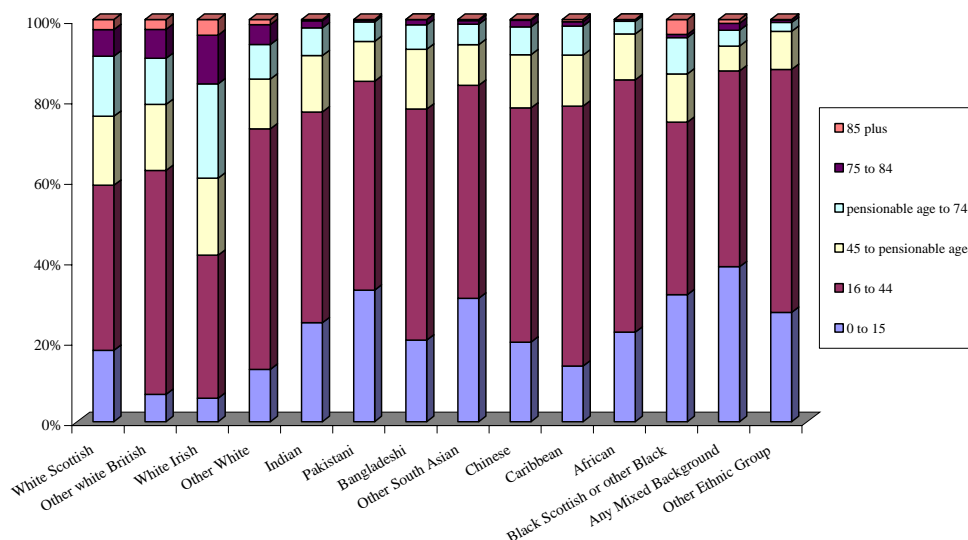


Figure 1.3
% Age Distribution by Ethnic Group - Females
Greater Glasgow



(i) Under 16 age-group

- 29.5% of the total BME population of Greater Glasgow is under 16. Just under 19% of people from the White groups were under 16.
- Mixed background people had the highest proportion of under 16's (40%), next largest were Black Scottish or other Black (35%) and Pakistani (34%).
- More than one fifth of people from each BME group were under 16 with the exception of the Caribbean group (15%)
- The lowest proportions in this age-group were reported by the Other White British and White Irish groups (7%)
- There is no great difference between genders

(ii) Pensionable age and over

- 19% of people from the White groups were of pensionable age or over whereas just over 5% of the BME population were in this age-group.
- The proportion for the White Irish group was 30%.
- There was a higher proportion of females of pensionable age or over in all ethnic groups although this was more marked in the White groups.

1.3 Marital Status and Family Structure

i) Marital Status

Table 1.2 shows marital status by ethnic group for the Greater Glasgow area for those people aged 16 and over.

Table 1.2
Marital Status by Ethnic Group – Greater Glasgow
Aged 16 plus

ETHNIC GROUP	All people (16 plus)	Marital Status (%)					
		Single	Married	Re-married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
White Scottish	618907	36.8	37.7	3.6	4.5	7.4	10.0
Other White British	29053	42.3	35.5	5.1	3.1	6.3	7.7
White Irish	14496	34.4	40.4	1.9	4.1	5.5	13.7
Other White	11657	49.6	33.5	3.2	2.9	5.2	5.6
Indian	4971	31.1	56.4	2.1	2.9	2.8	4.7
Pakistani	11934	28.8	58.7	2.7	4.4	2.1	3.1
Bangladeshi	235	32.8	55.7	0.4	4.7	1.3	5.1
Other South Asian	1676	34.7	52.4	1.6	4.4	3.6	3.2
Chinese	3906	41.0	47.2	2.1	3.5	3.1	3.0
Caribbean	311	47.6	28.6	2.9	8.7	8.4	3.9
African	1060	42.9	42.9	1.5	5.8	3.9	3.0
Black Scottish or Other Black	176	40.9	28.4	3.4	9.1	6.8	11.4
Any Mixed Background	1566	61.4	24.6	1.5	3.8	4.2	4.4
Other Ethnic Group	1898	38.5	51.7	2.5	2.7	3.0	1.7
ALL PEOPLE (aged 16 plus)	699948	37.1	38.2	3.6	4.4	7.1	9.7

- 37% of people in Greater Glasgow are single. The comparative figure for all Scotland is 31%.
- People from Any Mixed Background are most likely to be single (61%).
- BME people are more likely to be married than those from the White groups (53% and 38% respectively)
- The highest proportions of married people are seen in the Pakistani, Indian, Bangladeshi, Other South Asian and Other Ethnic Group populations.
- Pakistani, Indian and Bangladeshi people were least likely to be divorced (less than 3%) and those from the Caribbean, White Scottish and Black Scottish or Other Black most likely (7% to 8%).

(ii) Families with No Dependent Children

Table 1.3 shows the % of families in Greater Glasgow who have no dependent children by the ethnic group of the family reference person.

Table 1.3

% of Families¹ with No Dependent Children by Ethnic Group of Family Reference Person² - Greater Glasgow

Ethnic Group of Family Reference Person¹	Number of Families	% of families with no dependent children
White Scottish	204,424	53.7
Other White British	8,796	59.9
White Irish	4,632	64.8
Other White	3,010	54.6
Indian	1,627	40.5
Pakistani	4,115	27.8
Bangladeshi	72	44.4
Other South Asian	577	28.8
Chinese	1,152	40.5
Caribbean	93	40.9
African	303	31.4
Black Scottish or Other Black	47	44.7
Any Mixed Background	363	42.1
Other Ethnic Group	548	27.4
All Families	229,759	53.3

- Over half of all people from the White groups reported having no dependent children (54%). This compares to an average of 33% for BME groups.
- However, caution should be exercised when interpreting these data as due to the older age structure of this population it may be that more people from the White groups have children who are not classed as dependent (i.e. who have left home or are still at home but outwith the age groups in footnote 3).

¹ A family comprises a group of people consisting of a married or cohabiting couple with or without child(ren), or a lone parent with child(ren).

² The family reference person is taken to be the lone parent in a lone parent family. In a couple family, the reference person is chosen from the two people in the couple on the basis of their economic activity. If economic activity is the same, the reference person is taken to be the elder of the two.

(iii) Families with Dependent Children

Table 1.4 shows the number of families with dependent children and the number of dependent children in Greater Glasgow by the ethnic group of the family reference person.

Table 1.4

% of Families with Dependent Children & Number of Dependent Children³ by Ethnic Group of Family Reference Person - Greater Glasgow

Ethnic Group of Family Reference Person	Number of Families with Dependent Children	Number of Dependent Children (%)		
		One Dependent Child	Two Dependent Children	Three or more Dependent Children
White Scottish	94,697	50.8	35.7	13.5
Other White British	3,525	46.2	39.0	14.8
White Irish	1,629	47.8	34.6	17.7
Other White	1,368	46.9	37.6	15.6
Indian	968	40.2	39.2	20.7
Pakistani	2,973	32.1	30.2	37.7
Bangladeshi	40	55.0	25.0	20.0
Other South Asian	411	41.4	38.0	20.7
Chinese	686	47.2	37.3	15.5
Caribbean	55	54.5	27.3	18.2
African	208	42.8	34.1	23.1
Black Scottish or Other Black	26	50.0	30.8	19.2
Any Mixed Background	210	46.2	36.7	17.1
Other Ethnic Group	398	41.2	35.7	23.1
All Families with Dependent Children	107,194	49.8	35.7	14.5

- 37.7% of Pakistani families have three or more dependent children compared with 13.5% of White Scottish families.
- Generally speaking families from the White groups are least likely to have three or more dependent children.

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

(iv) Lone Parent Families

Table 1.5 shows the % of families who are lone parent families in Greater Glasgow by the ethnic group of the family reference person.

Table 1.5
% of Families with who are Lone Parent Families⁴ by Ethnic Group of Family Reference Person - Greater Glasgow

Ethnic Group of Family Reference Person	Number of Families	% of families who are lone parent families
White Scottish	94,697	40.9
Other White British	3,525	22.6
White Irish	1,629	25.3
Other White	1,368	21.4
Indian	968	14.0
Pakistani	2,973	17.9
Bangladeshi	40	17.5
Other South Asian	411	20.9
Chinese	686	19.4
Caribbean	55	38.2
African	208	41.3
Black Scottish or Other Black	26	42.3
Any Mixed Background	210	42.9
Other Ethnic Group	398	16.8
All Families	107,194	38.6

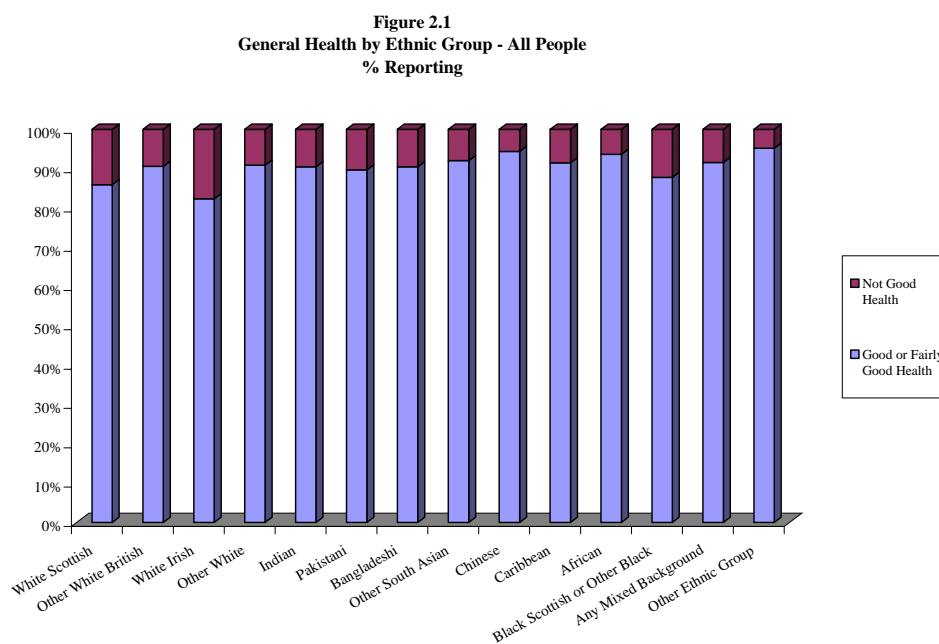
- Families from the White Scottish, African, Caribbean, Black Scottish or Other Black and Any Mixed Background groups are more likely to be lone parents families (c. 40%).
- In comparison less than 20% of Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Chinese and families from Other Ethnic Groups were lone parent families.

⁴ Usually, a lone parent family is a father or mother with his or her child(ren) where the parent does not have a spouse or partner in the household and the child(ren) do not have a spouse, partner or child in the household. It also includes a lone grandparent with his or her grandchild(ren) where there are no children in the intervening generation in the household.

2. HEALTH

2.1 General Health

Figure 2.1 shows the proportion of people in each ethnic group who consider themselves to have good or fairly good health or not good health.



- Overall 86% of all people considered their health to be good or fairly good.
- People from the Other Ethnic Group viewed their health most positively (95.2%) followed closely by the Chinese (94.4%), Africans (93.7%) and Other South Asian people (92.1%).
- This contrasts with people from the White Irish group of whom 82.4% considered their health as good or fairly good.

There is a well known relationship between self-perceived health and increasing age and further analysis by age-group shows up some differences.

- Less than 2% of all people in the 0 to 15 age-group reported their health as not good.
- This figure rises markedly with increasing age with just under one third of all people aged 60 and over reporting their health as not good.

- The highest percentages were reported by Pakistani people aged 65 and over of whom 42.4% reported their health as not good.
- In contrast only 10.3% of people from the Other Ethnic Group and 17.3% of Bangladeshi people aged 65 and over reported a negative view of their health.

2.2 Long Term Limiting Illness and Disability

Table 2.1 shows the % of people with a long term limiting illness or disability by age and ethnic group.

Table 2.1
% of People with a Long Term Limiting Illness or Disability by Age Group and Ethnic Group - Greater Glasgow

Ethnic Group	Age-Group						All Ages
	0 to 15	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 59	60 to 64	65 plus	
White Scottish	5.5	7.5	12.8	25.5	48.5	60.1	24.5
Other White British	5.8	4.5	6.6	15.4	33.5	55.6	17.6
White Irish	4.8	4.8	9.2	25.4	47.2	62.3	31.0
Other White	5.0	4.6	6.7	16.7	40.2	58.4	15.0
Indian	3.5	6.1	7.8	20.2	52.2	65.9	15.1
Pakistani	4.9	7.3	11.6	29.6	64.4	68.0	16.2
Bangladeshi	5.0	7.8	4.6	35.5	15.4	82.4	18.3
Other South Asian	5.7	3.9	9.1	24.5	46.7	57.6	14.1
Chinese	2.8	2.7	2.7	14.4	43.1	56.9	10.5
Caribbean	3.6	5.2	8.8	18.0	30.8	48.1	14.5
African	4.7	7.1	4.6	13.3	26.3	53.3	8.9
Black Scottish or Other Black	2.1	5.0	20.0	28.3	50.0	52.9	17.7
Any Mixed Background	6.6	9.9	13.4	26.4	58.1	57.6	14.6
Other Ethnic Group	3.7	5.8	5.4	13.4	22.7	48.7	8.2
ALL PEOPLE	5.5	7.1	12.0	24.9	48.1	60.0	23.8

Overall people from BME communities were less likely to report having a long term limiting illness or disability than those from the White groups. However this figure may be misleading due to the younger age distribution of BME communities and it is therefore better to look at differences by age group.

- Long term illness and disability increases with age as can be seen from Table 2.1
- There is little difference between ethnic groups for children under 15
- 10% of people aged 16 to 24 from the Any Mixed Background group reported a long term illness or disability

- More variation begins to be seen in the 25 to 34 age-group with 20.0% of Black Scottish or Other Black people reporting a problem. People from Any Mixed Background, White Scottish and Pakistani groups also report an increased incidence of long term illness (12 to 13%)
- In the 35 to 59 age-group Bangladeshi people have the highest incidence of long-term illness and disability (35.5%). The second highest incidence was amongst Pakistanis (29.6%).
- 82.4% of Bangladeshi people aged 65 and over report having a long term illness with most groups reporting an incidence of over 50%.

3. HOUSING

3.1 Accommodation Type

Table 3.1 shows the number and % of all people in households in unshared accommodation by type of accommodation and ethnic group.

Table 3.1
% of All People in Households in Unshared Accommodation by Type of Housing & Ethnic Group

Ethnic Group	House or Bungalow	Flat, Maisonette or Apartment
White Scottish	52.0	48.0
Other White British	45.7	54.3
White Irish	47.8	52.2
Other White	37.1	62.9
Indian	60.3	39.7
Pakistani	43.1	56.9
Bangladeshi	45.4	54.6
Other South Asian	33.0	67.0
Chinese	53.5	46.5
Caribbean	29.8	70.2
African	20.3	79.7
Black Scottish or Other Black	24.1	75.9
Any Mixed Background	38.4	61.6
Other Ethnic Group	27.8	72.2
ALL PEOPLE IN HOUSEHOLDS IN UNSHARED ACCOMODATION	51.1	48.9

- Accommodation type is markedly different in Glasgow compared to Scotland.
- Nearly half of all Greater Glasgow residents live in a flat, maisonette or apartment whereas 71% of people in Scotland live in a house.
- These figures vary by Ethnic Group. Approximately 80% of all African people in Greater Glasgow live in a flat, maisonette or apartment flat. Just over 60% of Indian people live in a house.
- Overall people from BME communities are more likely to live in a flat, maisonette or apartment than people from the White group (56% and 49% respectively)

3.2 Tenure Type

Table 3.2 shows the % of all people in households aged 16 plus by tenure type⁵ and ethnic group.

Table 3.2
Type of Tenure by Ethnic Group
% of All People in Households aged 16 plus

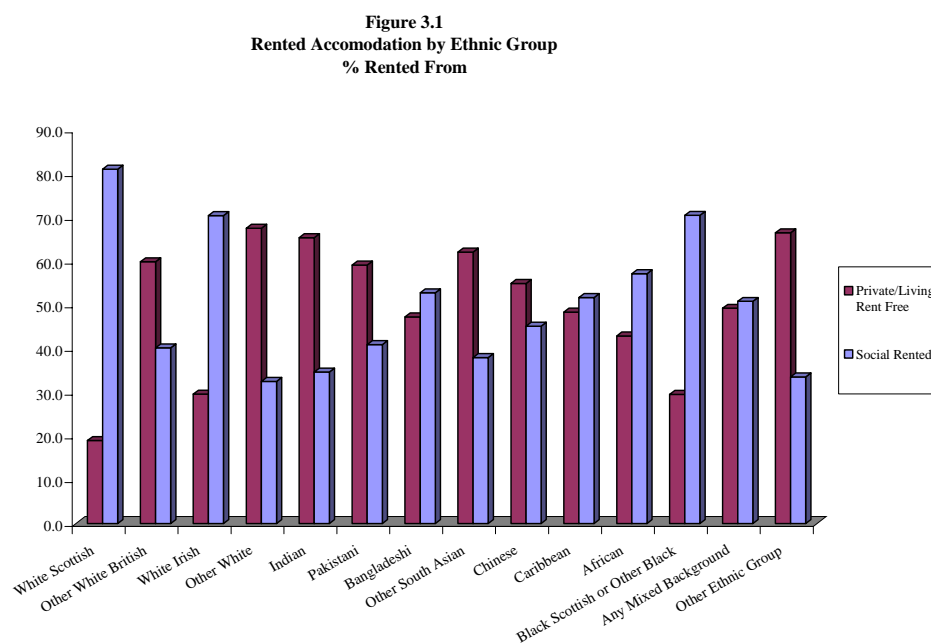
Ethnic Group	Owned	Rented / Living Rent Free
White Scottish	61.3	38.7
Other White British	66.8	33.2
White Irish	62.4	37.6
Other White	56.2	43.8
Indian	77.8	22.2
Pakistani	74.9	25.1
Bangladeshi	60.8	39.2
Other South Asian	43.3	56.7
Chinese	67.9	32.1
Caribbean	50.3	49.7
African	34.3	65.7
Black Scottish or Other Black	39.3	60.7
Any Mixed Background	45.0	55.0
Other Ethnic Group	36.2	63.8
ALL PEOPLE IN HOUSEHOLDS aged 16 plus	61.6	38.4

- Overall 62% of Greater Glasgow residents owned their own homes.
- BME people were more likely to live in their own house (66% compared to 61% of White people)
- Nearly 78% of Indian and 75% of Pakistani people lived in owned homes. The lowest percentage of home ownership was found among African households (34%).
- Over three-fifths of African, Other Ethnic Group and Black Scottish or Other Black people lived in rented accommodation.

⁵ Those persons who answer 'living rent free' to the Census question on 'owns/rents' have been placed back into the rented categories. This has been done because it is possible that some form-fillers on housing benefit may tick 'living rent free' when they do in fact rent from the Council or another social or private landlord.

The information on rented accommodation can be further broken down into those living in social rented accommodation and those in private rented accommodation.⁶

Figure 3.1 shows the % of all people aged 16 plus in rented accommodation by ethnic group and rented accommodation type.



- Overall 77% of all people in rented accommodation were in social rented accommodation.

This varied by ethnic group.

- 58% of BME people were in private rented accommodation
- Approximately two-thirds of people from Other Ethnic, Other South Asian and Indian groups rented privately.
- However, the highest proportion of private renting was in the Other White group (67.5%)

⁶ Social Rented accommodation includes those homes that are rented from the Council (or Scottish Homes), RSL and Housing Associations. Private Rented accommodation includes those homes that are rented from a private landlord or letting agency, employer of a household member, relatives or friends, and any others.

3.3 Communal Establishments

Communal establishments are categorised into two broad groups: medical and care, and other types⁷

Table 3.3 shows the % of people living in communal establishments by type and ethnic group.

Table 3.3
% of People Living in Communal Establishments by Ethnic Group.

Ethnic Group	All People Living in Communal Establishments	People Living in Medical and Care Establishments	People Living in Other Communal Establishments
White Scottish	1.5	1.0	0.6
Other White British	3.4	0.6	2.8
White Irish	3.0	1.4	1.6
Other White	6.9	0.7	6.2
Indian	1.2	0.2	1.0
Pakistani	0.3	0.0	0.2
Bangladeshi	1.0	0.3	0.7
Other South Asian	2.2	0.5	1.6
Chinese	3.4	0.2	3.2
Caribbean	3.0	0.3	2.7
African	4.0	0.2	3.8
Black Scottish or Other Black	1.5	0.0	1.5
Any Mixed Background	2.8	0.1	2.7
Other Ethnic Group	4.4	0.2	4.2
ALL PEOPLE	1.7	0.9	0.8

- In total 14,645 people (1.7% of the total population) were recorded as living in communal establishments in 2001 with just over half (54%) living in a medical and care establishment.
- For all communal establishments the highest proportions were from the Other White group (6.9%), the Other Ethnic Group (4.4%) and Africans (4.0%). Pakistanis and Bangladeshis had the lowest percentages (0.3% and 1.0%).
- People from BME communities were less likely to be living in medical and care establishments than those from the White groups (0.1% and 0.9%).
- The reverse is found for other communal establishments with 1.4% of all BME people living in this group compared to 0.8% from the White groups although the highest proportion is found in the Other white group (6.2%).

⁷ The 'other' category includes: Defence establishments (including ships), Prison Service Establishments, Educational Establishments, Hotels, Boarding Houses, Guest Houses, Hostels, Civilian Ships, Persons Sleeping Rough and Other Establishments.

3.4 Occupancy Rating

Occupancy rating is a measure of under-occupancy and overcrowding calculated by GRO.

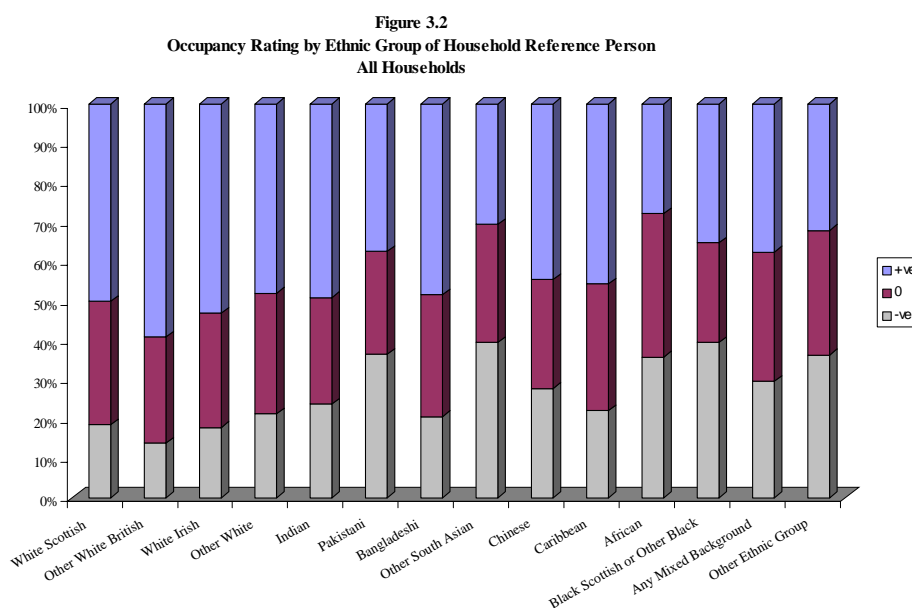
The ratings are categorised as follows:

Positive rating (1 or 2+ or more) = more rooms than ‘required’ by that household.

Zero rating = actual number of rooms equal to number required

Negative rating (-1 or less) = overcrowded

Figure 3.2 shows the occupancy rating by ethnic group of the household reference person (HRP) for all households (shared and unshared)



- Other South Asian and Black Scottish or Other Black households have the highest incidence of overcrowding (39%) followed closely by Pakistani, African and Other Ethnic Group households (36%).
- The Other White British group has the lowest proportion of overcrowded households (14%)
- In total 32.3% of BME households were overcrowded compared with 18.3% of households from the White groups.

4. EMPLOYMENT

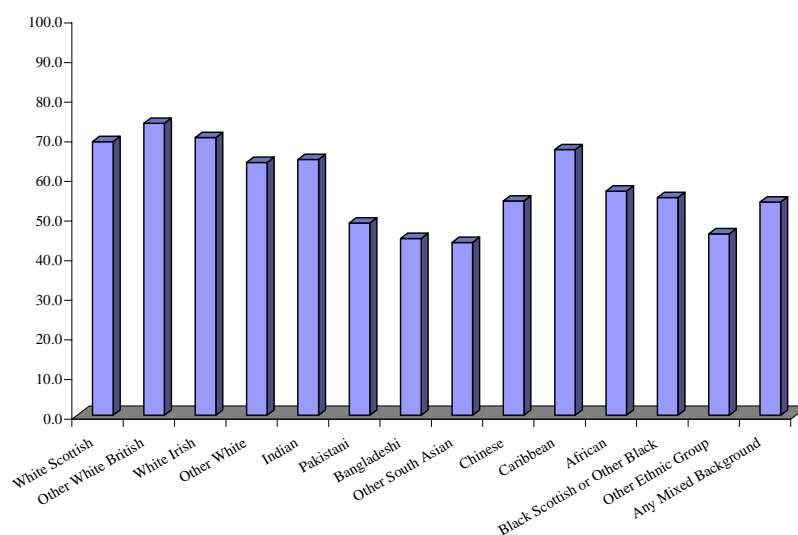
The information contained in sections 4.1 to 4.4 relate to people aged 16 to pensionable age (males 16 to 64 and females 16 to 59). The information in section 4.5 (occupation and industry) relates to people aged 16 to 74.

4.1 Economic Activity

Economic activity was classified into two broad groups economically active⁸ and economically inactive⁹.

Figure 4.1 shows the % of all people aged 16 to pensionable age who were economically active by ethnic group.

Figure 4.1
% of Economically Active People Aged 16 to Pensionable Age
by Ethnic Group



- Overall 68% of all people aged 16 to pensionable age were classed as economically active. The rate for all BME groups was 52%.
- The highest proportion of economically active people came from the Other White British group (74%). The highest rates of economic activity found within BME groups were for Caribbean and Indian people (67% and 65%).
- Bangladeshis and Other South Asian people had the lowest rates of economic activity (45% and 44%)

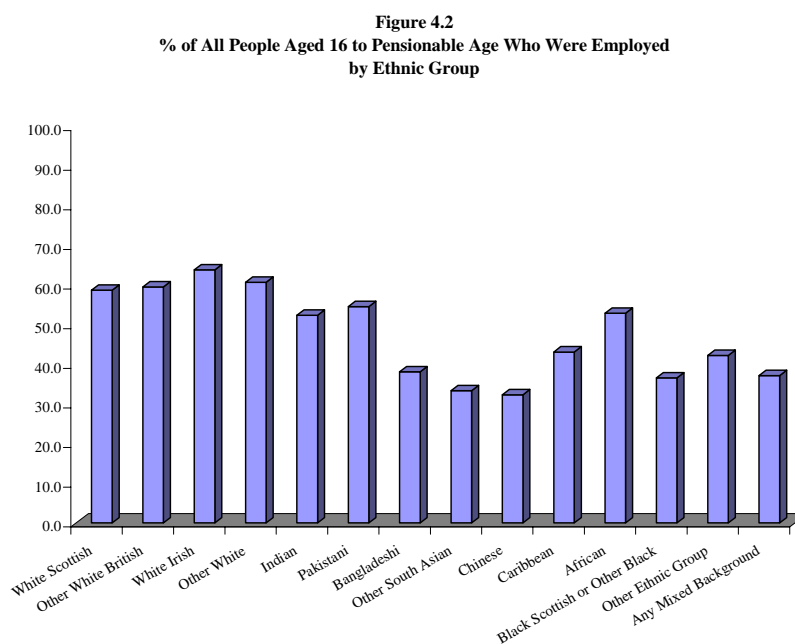
⁸ All people who were working in the week before the Census are described as economically active. In addition, the category includes people who were classified as unemployed and looking for work.

⁹ Specific categories of Economic Inactivity are: Retired, Student, Looking after family/home, Permanently sick/disabled and Other. A person who is looking for work but is not available to start work within 2 weeks is counted as Economically Inactive.

4.2 Employment

(i) Employment Rate

Figure 4.2 shows the % of all people aged 16 to pensionable age who were employed by ethnic group.



- Employment rates were generally lower in Greater Glasgow than the Scottish average (59% vs. 70%).

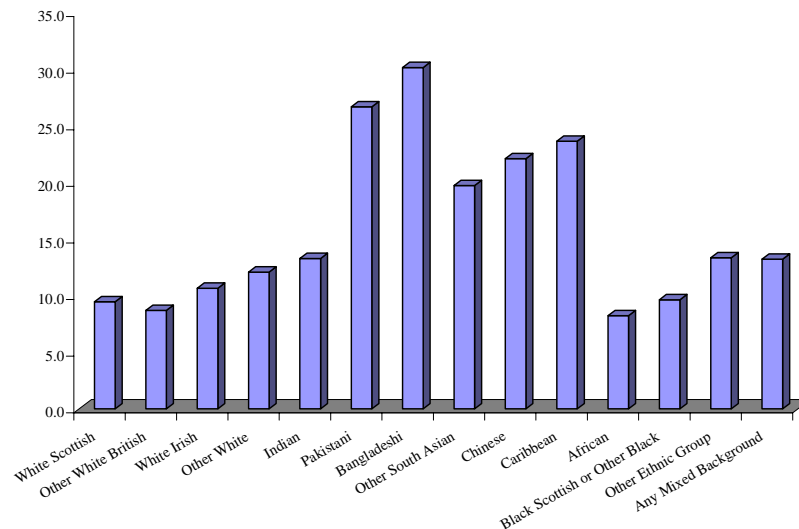
In Greater Glasgow

- Other White British people had the highest employment rate at 63.9%.
- People from BME communities had a lower employment rate than those from the White groups. Overall 60% of people from the White groups were employed compared to 41% of BME people.
- Other South Asian and Bangladeshi people had the lowest employment rates (32.3% and 33.3%).

(ii) Self-employed

The % of all people in employment who are self-employed is shown in figure 4.3

Figure 4.3
% of Employed People Aged 16 to 74 Who Were Self-employed
by Ethnic Group

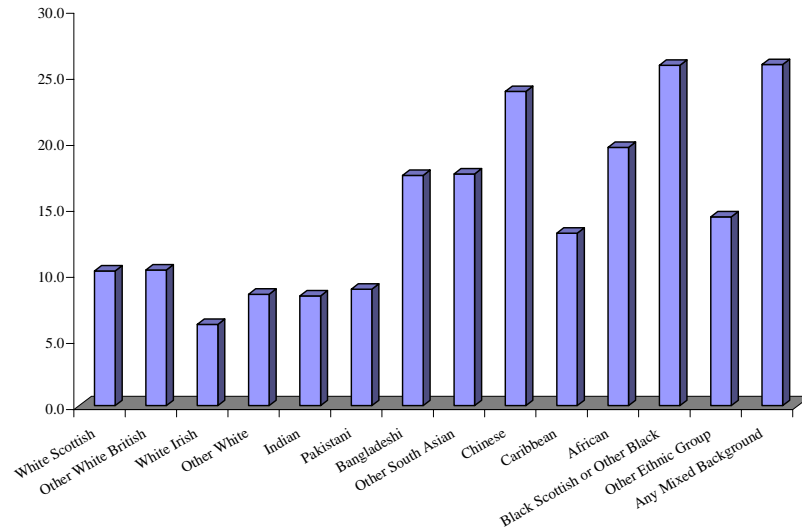


- People from BME communities were more likely to be self-employed than those from the White groups.
- Just over 30% of Pakistanis were self-employed followed closely by Indians (27%) and Chinese (24%).
- White Scottish and Caribbean people had the lowest self-employment rates (8%).

4.3 Unemployment Rate

Figure 4.4 shows the % of economically active people aged 16 to pensionable age who were unemployed by ethnic group.

Figure 4.4
% of Economically Active People Aged 16 to 74 Who Were Unemployed
by Ethnic Group

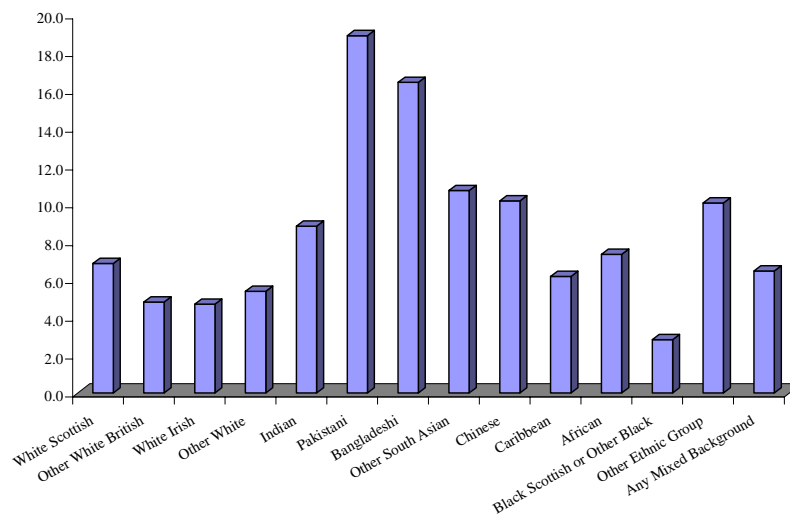


- People from the African, Other Ethnic, Other South Asian, Any Mixed Background and Caribbean groups had the highest unemployment rates (20% to 26%).
- Generally, the lowest unemployment rates were in the White groups, 10% compared to 16% of all BME people

4.4 Looking After Home/Family

Figure 4.5 shows % of all people aged 16 to pensionable age looking after home/family by ethnic group.

Figure 4.4
% of All People Aged 16 to 74 Looking after Home/Family
by Ethnic Group



It is worth examining this group of people (part of the economically inactive group) as it may in part help our understanding of differences found in the economic activity rates.

- A higher proportion of people from BME communities are looking after their home/family than those from the White Groups (13% and 7% respectively).
- 19% of Pakistani people are looking after home/family.
- Analysis by gender shows that 36% of Pakistani women and 31% of Bangladeshi women fall into this category
- Overall 26% of women from BME groups look after the home/family compared to 12% of women from the White groups.
- This suggests that some of the differences found in economic activity rates between ethnic groups may be due more to cultural rather than economic factors

Although the analysis is limited these figures certainly illustrate the complexity of such analysis by ethnic group.

4.5 Occupation & Industry

The occupation and industry questions in the Census related to all people aged 16 to 74 in employment the week before Census.

(i) Occupational group

Table 4.1 shows the occupation group¹⁰ for each ethnic group.

**Table 4.1 % Occupation by Ethnic Group
All People in Employment**

Ethnic Group	Base	Managers and Senior Officials	Professional Occupations	Associate Professional & Technical Occupations	Administrative & Secretarial Occupations	Skilled Trade Occupations	Personal Service Occupations	Sales & Customer Service Occupations	Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	Elementary Occupations
White Scottish	304028	11.7	11.8	14.6	14.8	9.8	7.5	9.6	7.8	12.4
Other White British	16785	15.7	26.6	20.6	11.1	4.2	4.7	6.7	3.2	7.2
White Irish	6552	12.6	22.7	17.1	10.5	7.0	6.0	6.4	7.0	10.9
Other White	6010	14.0	29.8	16.8	10.0	5.3	4.8	8.2	2.5	8.6
Indian	2705	21.8	23.0	8.8	9.0	7.3	3.1	14.8	4.1	8.1
Pakistani	4669	24.0	10.8	8.3	8.2	7.5	3.2	24.7	4.7	8.7
Bangladeshi	81	14.8	32.1	7.4	7.4	7.4	3.7	12.3	2.5	12.3
Other South Asian	567	18.9	19.6	14.3	9.7	6.2	5.6	11.3	5.5	9.0
Chinese	1721	12.7	17.5	6.7	7.4	27.4	3.3	8.5	1.7	14.8
Caribbean	162	7.4	21.0	21.6	12.3	4.9	6.8	8.6	5.6	11.7
African	490	8.6	22.4	21.0	9.6	3.5	9.2	8.6	2.4	14.7
Black Scottish or Other Black	68	8.8	11.8	27.9	10.3	4.4	4.4	17.6	1.5	13.2
Any Mixed Background	645	10.2	19.8	18.4	10.1	6.4	6.2	13.0	3.3	12.6
Other Ethnic Group	705	11.6	27.4	22.4	7.7	5.7	5.7	7.8	3.3	8.5
ALL PEOPLE IN EMPLOYMENT	345188	12.2	13.2	14.8	14.2	9.4	7.2	9.6	7.4	12.0

- 24% of Pakistanis and 22% of Indians described themselves as being managers and senior officials.
- 32% of Bangladeshis were in professional occupations compared to the Scottish figure of 16%.
- In contrast, 12.3% of Bangladeshis worked in elementary occupations¹¹ in Greater Glasgow compared to the all Scotland figure of 24%.
- In general BME people were more likely to describe themselves as belonging to a managerial, senior or professional occupation or in sales or customer service than those from the White groups.

¹⁰ Occupation Group based on 2000 SOC categories

¹¹ This occupation group includes farm and construction workers and packers etc.

(ii) Industry

Table 4.2 shows % those in employment by industry and ethnic group.

<i>Industries are categorised as follows:</i>	
A. Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	I. Transport Storage and Communications
B. Fishing	J. Financial Intermediaries
C. Mining and Quarrying	K. Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities
D. Manufacturing	L. Public Administration and Defence, Social Security
E. Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	M. Education
F. Construction	N. Health and Social Work
G. Wholesale and Retail trade, Repairs	O. P, Q. Other
H. Hotels and Restaurants	

**Table 4.2 % Industry by Ethnic Group
All People in Employment (base as in Table 4.?)**

Ethnic Group	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O,P,Q
White Scottish	0.5	0.0	0.2	10.9	1.0	7.6	14.9	5.2	7.4	5.6	12.7	6.7	8.2	13.5	5.7
Other White British	0.3	0.0	0.2	7.8	1.2	3.1	10.3	5.4	5.8	5.5	16.0	6.5	14.4	15.2	8.4
White Irish	0.2	0.0	0.3	7.2	1.1	10.9	9.5	5.2	6.2	4.4	12.9	5.8	13.5	16.6	6.2
Other White	0.2	0.0	0.1	7.8	0.9	2.3	8.8	11.7	4.9	3.8	17.8	3.6	18.2	12.4	7.4
Indian	0.3	0.0	0.0	5.4	1.0	1.4	27.1	12.6	7.8	3.8	11.4	3.6	6.5	15.8	3.3
Pakistani	0.2	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.9	1.4	42.2	12.7	7.3	3.6	9.8	3.5	4.3	7.0	2.7
Bangladeshi	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	1.2	1.2	11.1	19.8	4.9	3.7	14.8	0.0	12.3	27.2	1.2
Other South Asian	0.2	0.0	0.2	6.3	0.5	1.6	19.9	14.1	6.9	3.5	9.3	5.6	6.9	21.7	3.2
Chinese	0.4	0.0	0.1	5.7	0.5	1.8	9.6	47.1	2.4	2.8	9.0	1.7	7.0	8.6	3.1
Caribbean	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	0.6	3.1	8.0	4.9	6.8	6.8	10.5	6.8	13.0	25.3	6.2
African	0.0	0.0	0.4	7.1	0.0	1.0	9.0	11.6	3.9	3.9	16.5	3.9	12.4	24.7	5.5
Black Scottish or Other Black	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	1.5	2.9	19.1	2.9	2.9	7.4	17.6	2.9	11.8	16.2	8.8
Any Mixed Background	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.6	3.7	12.6	13.5	4.8	5.4	15.2	5.3	8.8	17.2	6.8
Other Ethnic Group	0.3	0.0	0.3	7.5	0.7	1.4	6.2	12.1	5.2	3.1	13.9	2.8	15.0	26.4	5.0
ALL PEOPLE IN EMPLOYMENT	0.5	0.0	0.2	10.4	1.0	7.1	14.9	5.7	7.2	5.5	12.9	6.5	8.7	13.6	5.8

- In general the largest employers are the Wholesale and Retail Trade (14.9%), Health and Social Work (13.6%), and Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities (12.9%).
- Just over 42% of Pakistanis and 27% of Indians work in the Wholesale and Retail industry.
- Approximately one quarter of all Bangladeshis, African and Caribbean and people from Other Ethnic Groups work in the Health and Social Work sector.
- This is broadly in line with the all Scotland proportions although it is interesting to note that in Scotland 45% of all Bangladeshis work in Hotels and Restaurants compared to just under 20% in Greater Glasgow.

5. EDUCATION

Highest Educational Qualification

Table 5.1 shows the highest educational qualification obtained by ethnic group for people aged 16 to 74 years.

Educational qualifications have been grouped as follows:

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

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

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

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

Table 5.1

Highest Educational Qualification – Greater Glasgow

All people aged 16 to 74

	Total	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	No Qualifications or Qualifications Outwith These Groups
Ethnic Group	No	%	%	%	%	%
White Scottish	563,853	22.6	15.3	6.6	17.6	38.0
Other White British	26,647	13.7	20.2	5.7	45.4	15.0
White Irish	12,575	13.4	15.8	5.1	28.1	37.6
Other White	10,904	9.3	15.9	5.5	45.5	23.8
Indian	4,840	17.0	14.0	7.2	31.1	30.7
Pakistani	11,807	18.3	13.5	8.0	16.5	43.7
Bangladeshi	233	9.9	18.5	5.2	45.5	21.0
Other South Asian	1,656	15.3	12.7	9.4	30.5	32.1
Chinese	3,827	12.1	15.4	6.2	27.5	38.8
Caribbean	293	26.3	15.7	9.9	32.4	15.7
African	1,056	13.5	11.8	8.8	48.9	17.0
Black Scottish or Other Black	160	15.0	13.1	9.4	28.8	33.8
Any Mixed Background	1,511	17.3	22.1	6.0	28.7	25.9
Other Ethnic Group	1,885	8.3	11.4	6.5	43.7	30.1
ALL PEOPLE	641,247	21.5	15.4	6.5	19.8	36.8

- 36.8% of all people aged 16 to 74 in Greater Glasgow have no qualifications compared with 33.3% in Scotland.

- This figure peaks at nearly 44% for Pakistani people followed closely by Chinese, White Scottish and White Irish people (38% to 39%).
- The African and Caribbean and Other White British groups have the lowest proportions of people who have no qualifications (15% to 17%).
- People from BME communities are more likely to possess a degree or equivalent (25.8% for all BME people compared to 19.5% for white people).
- Nearly 50% of all people from the African group possess a degree.

Further differences are apparent by age-group

(i) 16 to 34 age-group

- 31.7% of people from the Other Ethnic Group had no qualifications in this age-group. The next highest were Black Scottish and Other Black (30.0%), Pakistani (27.2%) and Other south Asian (26.9%).
- Other White (45.7) Bangladeshi (45.0%) and Other White British (42.9%) people possessed a degree.
- With the exception of the White Scottish, Pakistani and Black Scottish or British groups approximately 30% to 40% of all other people in this age-group possessed a degree.

(ii) 35 to 54 age-group

- 60.3% of Pakistani people had no qualifications in this age-group. The next highest were Chinese people (58.7%).
- Caribbean people were least likely to have no qualifications (10.2%).
- African people were the most likely to possess a degree (63.6%). Just over half of Black Scottish or Other Black, Other White British and Other white people had a degree (approximately 52% each).
- Pakistani people were least likely to possess a degree (14.7%)

(iii) 55 to 74 age-group

- 83.7% of Chinese people in this age group had no qualifications. The next highest were Pakistani people (76.1%) and White Irish people (73.1%).
- African people were least likely to have no qualifications (34.8%)

- Overall 66.8% of all people in this age group had no qualifications.
- 55.9% of Bangladeshi people in this age group possessed a degree. The next highest were the Other White British group (38.5%).
- Chinese and Black Scottish or Other Black people were least likely to possess a degree at approximately 10% each.

6. RELIGION

Current Religion

Table 6.1 shows the number and % of current religion reported by all people in GGNHSB and Scotland.

Table 6.1
Current Religion – Greater Glasgow & Scotland

CURRENT RELIGION	GREATER GLASGOW		SCOTLAND	
	No	%	No	%
None	191,616	22.10	1,394,460	27.55
Church of Scotland	298,609	34.44	2,146,251	42.40
Roman Catholic	242,624	27.98	803,732	15.88
Other Christian	37,027	4.27	344,562	6.81
Buddhist	1,454	0.17	6,830	0.13
Hindu	2,016	0.23	5,564	0.11
Jewish	4,248	0.49	6,448	0.13
Muslim	20,902	2.41	42,557	0.84
Sikh	3,731	0.43	6,572	0.13
Another religion	4,690	0.54	26,974	0.53
Not answered	60,233	6.95	278,061	5.49
All People	867,150		5,062,011	

- Two thirds of all people in Greater Glasgow are Christian. Within this group a higher percentage of people are of the Roman Catholic faith in Greater Glasgow than in Scotland (28% and 16% respectively)
- Islam (2.4%) was the next largest religion. Other religions make up 1.9% of the population.
- 49% of all Muslims in Scotland live in the Greater Glasgow area. 57% of Sikhs and 66% of people from the Jewish faith also reside in Greater Glasgow.
- Overall 71% of people in Greater Glasgow reported having a religion compared with 67% in Scotland.
- Relatively few people refused to answer this question.