



Women. Men. Different. Equal.
Equal Opportunities Commission Scotland

Public Policy Scottish Statistics Desktop Research

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On behalf of the Equal Opportunities
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Introduction

Background

The aim of this report was to collate and summarise current significant statistics on key policy areas, where gender disaggregated data is available for Scotland, and identify any key issues which emerge from this.

This report was created as a piece of desktop research, utilising publicly available sources, including existing data sets already held by the EOC and examining key public policy areas and data sets not already held by the EOC to provide an up-to-date summary of Scottish statistics, gender-disaggregated where possible, regarding the following topics:

- Key demographic projections for Scotland over the next 20 years
- Families
- Violence and crime
- Health
- Immigration and asylum in Scotland
- Civil society and participation

Families – current and projections on household structures and incomes

Household structures

According to the 2001 Census there were 2,192,246 households containing 4,976,005 residents – an average household size of 2.27¹.

The Scottish Household Survey 2003-4², showed that women make up 74% of single pensioner households, 92% of lone parent households; and 32% of single adult households^{3,4}. Within the single pensioner group, 77% of women are widowed (66% for men); 14% have never been married (21% for men); and 9% are separated or divorced (13% for men).

Within the single adult group, there are proportionally more women than men aged up to 24 years old. However between the ages 25 to 44 years, there are more men than women living by themselves. Between the ages 45 to 54, the numbers are equal however, from the age of 55 years and older, there are more single female households. The marital status of the single adults shows similar patterns for both women and men, with 57% of women and 60% of men being single; and a further 32% of women and 33% of men are divorced or separated. For the lone parent group, who are nearly all women, 50% are single or never married, and 44% are divorced or separated⁵.

The table below shows households in Scotland by household type.

Households in Scotland by household type, 1998-2012

	1998	2003	2007	2012
1-person: men	13	15	16	17
1-person: women	18	19	20	21
1 adult, 1 child	3	4	4	4
1 adult, 2 or more children	3	3	3	4
2 or more adults, 1 or more children	21	18	15	12
2 adults	30	30	31	32
3 or more adults	11	11	11	10
All Households (Base)	2169.9	2260.2	2336.2	2429.8

Source: Scottish Executive Housing Statistics Branch Note: Figures based on 1998 projections⁶.

According to the Scottish Executive within the single adult group 51% of women and 46% of men own their home and 47% of women and 52% of men rent properties; of the single pensioner group 49% of women and 52% of men own their home and 48% of women and 46% of men rent; and for lone parents 24% own their home and 75% rent properties^{7, 8}.

¹ GRO Annual Report to Scottish Parliament Scotland's Census 2001

² This is the most recent Scottish Household Survey for which an annual report is available.

³ The high proportion of female single pensioners can be attributed to the longer life expectancy of women compared with men.

⁴ Scottish Household Survey 2003-4

⁵ Social Focus on Men and Women, Scottish Executive 2002, pg 12

⁶ Social Focus on Men and Women, Scottish Executive 2002, pg 13

⁷ This information is not available disaggregated, however 93% of this group are women.

According to the 2001 census there were 2,352,535 families in households. Married couple families represented 42.5 per cent of all families, with cohabiting couples representing 6.9%. Families with a lone father accounted for 1.4% and a lone mother 9.6%⁹.

The table below shows the percentage of men and women receiving care, designated by household type.

Percentage of the population who need regular help or care due to long-standing illness or disability, 2000

Household Type	Male	Female
Single adult	7	9
Small Adult	7	9
Lone parent	7	7
Small family	5	5
Large family	9	11
Large adult	14	11
Older smaller	19	23
Single pensioner	21	22

Source: Scottish Household Survey 2000.

Note: Population refers to adult population aged 16 and older, living in private homes. This is the percentage of people with long term illness or disability, and records details for all household members¹⁰.

Rooflessness

Rooflessness is the term used where people literally 'sleep rough' on the streets. The Scottish Executive funded research into this which was conducted during 9th – 15th May 2001. The monitoring found that the daily average number of people who had slept rough the night before was 64, of which 70% were aged between 25-40. 84% of these were male and 16% were female¹¹.

Carers and care provision

According to the 2001 Census there were 481,579 people providing unpaid care (10% of total population). Of this 6.0% reported they provided such help for up to 19 hours a week, 1.2% provided 20 to 49 hours a week, and 2.3% provided at least 50 hours a week¹². 60.15% of people providing care were female and 39.85% were male¹³. 52.31% of unpaid carers were also employed. 2.34% of carers were under 16 and 19.54% were above pensionable age¹⁴.

Women account for 81% of professional carers in 2005, with men accounting for 19%, however the male workforce has grown by 70% in the last year, compared to 27% for the female workforce^{15, 16, 17}.

⁸ Social Focus of Men and Women, Scottish Executive 2002, pg 14

⁹ GRO Annual Report to Scottish Parliament Scotland's Census 2001

¹⁰ Social Focus on Men and Women, Scottish Executive 2002, pg 12

¹¹ Social Focus of Men and Women, Scottish Executive 2002, pg 15 This also contains further information on types of activity which are limited and adaptations installed to enable activity pp16-17.

¹² <http://www.scrol.gov.uk/scrol/browser/profile.jsp>

¹³ <http://www.scrol.gov.uk/scrol/browser/profile.jsp>

¹⁴ <http://www.scrol.gov.uk/scrol/browser/profile.jsp> this information is not available disaggregated by gender.

¹⁵ Scotland's Social Services Labour Market: 2nd Report of National Workforce Group pg 2

Adult services include residential care homes, day care, home care, work with people with learning difficulties and mental health problems. The main component of child services is early education and childcare, which encompasses playgroups, crèches, nurseries and child minding. Care homes for children and young people make up another significant element of child social services¹⁸. Care is provided primarily by the private sector, followed by the voluntary and the public sectors respectively, then by unpaid care.

The Scottish Executive estimate that over 440,000 hours of adult home care are provided each week on a professional basis¹⁹. Of this 76% is provided by the Local Authority, 22% by the independent sector (private and voluntary sector) and 2% by other means²⁰.

Childminders

Regarding children, according to the Scottish Executive there were 6,211 childminders in Scotland in 2003²¹. Of which 79 were male (1%) and 6,132 were female (99%)²². There are approximately 22,561 children being cared for by childminders in Scotland²³.

¹⁶ Scotland's Social Services Labour Market: 2nd Report of National Workforce Group pg 9

¹⁷ For breakdown by gender and service see figure 5.1 on pg 20, Scotland's Social Services Labour Market: 2nd Report of National Workforce Group, for breakdown by gender and sector see figure 5.2 on pg 21.

¹⁸ Scotland's Social Services Labour Market: 2nd Report of National Workforce Group pg 2

¹⁹ "Providing Personal Care to Older People in Scotland: The Perspective of Home Care Providers", Dinah Matthew, Scottish Executive Health and Community Care Research Findings no 6, 2001 pg 1

²⁰ "Providing Personal Care to Older People in Scotland: The Perspective of Home Care Providers", Dinah Matthew, Scottish Executive Health and Community Care Research Findings no 6, 2001 pg 3

²¹ Statistics Publication Notice Education Series ISSN 1479-7569 (online) *Summary Results of the 2003 Survey of Childminders* 5 August 2003 pg 1

²² Statistics Publication Notice Education Series ISSN 1479-7569 (online) *Summary Results of the 2003 Survey of Childminders* 5 August 2003 pg4

²³ Statistics Publication Notice Education Series ISSN 1479-7569 (online) *Summary Results of the 2003 Survey of Childminders* 5 August 2003 pg1

Key demographic projections for Scotland over next 20 years

Base line demographics in Scotland

According to the 2001 census the resident population of Scotland on Census Day (29 April 2001) was 5,062,011, of which 52% were female and 48% were male²⁴. The Registrar General's Annual Report of Demographic Trends 2004 indicates that this has increased in the year to 30 June 2004 to 5,078,400²⁵.

According to the 2001 census the median age for males was 37.00 and for females 39.00. There were 1.04 males per female under 25 years, and 0.88 males per female aged 25 or over²⁶.

Future projections

The long-term projections are based on the Registrar General's Annual Report of Demographic Trends 2004 and the Registrar General's Projected Population for 2004.

The latest estimate of Scotland's population (30 June 2004) is 5,078,400²⁷. Current projections suggest that Scotland's population will rise, peaking at just over 5.1 million in 2019 and then slowly declining, falling below 5 million in 2036 and reaching 4.86 million by 2044²⁸.

The number of children aged under 16 is projected to fall by 18 per cent by 2028, and by 15% (from 0.94 million in 2004 to 0.79 million) by 2031. The number of people aged 75 and over is projected to rise by over 60% by 2028 and by 75% (from 0.37 million in 2004 to 0.65 million) by 2031. The population of males aged 65 and over is projected to increase by just over 70% by 2031, whilst for females the corresponding increase is just under 50%.²⁹

According to the Registrar General's Annual Review of Demographic Trends 2004 the main reason for population decline in Scotland in the future is a nature decrease due to a widening gap between births and deaths, rising to almost 14,000 a year by 2028³⁰.

A useful summary measure of the age structure of a population is the dependency ratio - the ratio of persons aged under 16 or over pensionable age to those of working age. The Registrar General projects that the dependency ratio will remain around 60 per 100 from 2004 to 2021. After 2021, following the completion of the change to the state pension age, the dependency ratio will rise, to 71 per 100 working age population in 2031, and eventually to 75 in 2044. A downward trend in the number of births is expected, to a projected level of about 46,000 by 2031.

Based on these rates, expectations of life at birth are projected to increase from 73.8 in 2002-04 to 79.1 in 2030-31 for males; and from 79.1 in 2002-04 to 83.6 in 2030-31 for females³¹,³².

²⁴ Scotland's Census 2001 Population Report, pg 1. There is more data in this report disaggregating population by age and gender (pg 7), and by age, gender and council area (pg 8-13)

²⁵ Registrar General Annual Report 2004, pg 2

²⁶ <http://www.scrol.gov.uk/scrol/browser/profile.jsp>

²⁷ Registrar General Annual Report 2004, pg 2

²⁸ Registrar General for Scotland Projected Population of Scotland (2004-based), pg 2

²⁹ Registrar General for Scotland Projected Population of Scotland (2004-based), pg 6

³⁰ Figure 1.6, Scotland's Population 2004, the Registrar General's Annual Review of Demographic Trends

While Scotland's population is projected to fall from 2019, the populations of the other three countries in the UK are projected to rise to 2031, and continue rising except for Northern Ireland where the population is projected to peak in 2033 and then slowly decline³³.

³¹ Registrar General for Scotland Projected Population of Scotland (2004-based), pg 7

³² Full details of projected population disaggregated by gender and age covering 2004, 2008, 2011, 2018, 2021, 2028, 2031 are available on pg 21 of the Registrar General for Scotland Projected Population of Scotland (2004-based).

³³ Registrar General for Scotland Projected Population of Scotland (2004-based), pg 1

Violence and crime

Rape and domestic violence

In 2004/5 there were 1109 officially reported rapes and attempted rapes³⁴, this is the highest number ever recorded in Scotland. In 2004/5 69% of those rapes and attempted rapes recorded by the police were cleared up³⁵.

The table shows rapes recorded and cleared up by Police Force in 2004/5

	Rapes Recorded
Central	56
Dumfries & Galloway	22
Fife	102
Grampian	86
Lothian & Borders	289
Northern	65
Strathclyde	416
Tayside	73
Scotland	1109

Source CrJ/2005/10³⁶

Scottish Rape Crisis centres dealt with over 6,000 calls from women in 1998. An average of only 20% reported their abuse to the police. Approximately 90% of women and girls contacting us were abused by someone known to them. Only 2% reported abuse by women, most often in cases with multiple abusers³⁷.

³⁴ Scottish Executive Statistical Bulletin, Criminal Justice Series CrJ/2005/10 October 2005

³⁵ Scottish Executive Statistical Bulletin, Criminal Justice Series CrJ/2005/10 October 2005 The definition of "cleared up" is noted below. This definition came into force with effect from 1 April 1996.

"A crime or offence is regarded as cleared up where there exists a sufficiency of evidence under Scots law, to justify consideration of criminal proceedings notwithstanding that a report is not submitted to the procurator fiscal because either

(i) by standing agreement with the procurator fiscal, the police warn the accused due to the minor nature of the offence, or

(ii) reporting is inappropriate due to the non-age of the accused, death of the accused or other similar circumstances.

For some types of crime or offence the case is cleared up immediately because the offender is "caught in the act", e.g. motoring offences. In Scots law, the confession of an accused person to a crime would not in general be sufficient to allow a prosecution to be taken as corroborative evidence is required. Thus, a case cannot be regarded as "cleared up" on the basis of a confession alone. In some cases there is sufficient evidence but a prosecution cannot be brought, for example, because the accused has left the country. In such cases, the offender is said to have been traced and the crime is regarded as cleared up. The other terms in the definition describe the various actions that must be taken by the police against offenders."

³⁶ Scottish Executive Statistical Bulletin, Criminal Justice Series CrJ/2005/10 October 2005

³⁷ Rape Crisis Scotland www.rapecrisisscotland.org.uk

According to the Roofie Foundation there were 626 cases of date rape in Scotland in 2002³⁸. This accounts for 0.02% of all cases in the UK and Ireland, and is an increase of 36% on alleged cases in 2001.

In 2004 there were 43,678 cases of domestic violence recorded by the police³⁹. 50% of these (21,795) lead to the recording of one or more criminal offences. 88% of these were with a female victim and a male perpetrator, where this information was recorded. 45% involved co-habitees or spouses, 32% ex-partners or ex-spouses and 17% involved current non-cohabiting partners. 91% of all recorded incidents took place in the home.

The most frequent age for victims is 41-50 for both females and males. For perpetrators, the most frequent age group for both females and males is 41-50. When looking at the incidence per 100,000 population, females are at most risk of being victims of domestic abuse when aged between 26 and 30 and males when aged between 31 and 35.⁴⁰

Convictions rates for rapes have steadily dropped over the past 2 decades. In 1977-1981 the conviction rate was 20%, this dropped to 8% in 1993-1997 and to 6% in 1998 –2001, an overall decline of 14%⁴¹.

According to the Scottish Executive there were 589 cases of rape recorded in 2001, there were 36 convictions for rape (6% of cases)⁴². Also in 2001 there were 164 cases recorded of assault with intent to rape and 19 convictions for assault with intent to rape (11.5% of cases).

Information on specific prosecutions regarding rape is not available, nor on cases dropped or unsuccessful. This information is only available generically relating to total caseload, however according to an investigation by the Sunday Herald 32% of rape cases reported to the police did not get passed to the procurator fiscal in 2004. In 2002-03, 620 rapes were reported to police and more than 500 cases were passed on to procurators fiscal, yet in 2003 only 83 men appeared in the High Court on rape charges (13% of reported rapes and 16% of cases).⁴³

Regarding domestic violence 63% of cases recorded were referred to the procurator fiscal for prosecution⁴⁴. In 6 per cent of cases in 2004 a police warning was given; 24% of cases involved some other type of action and in 6% of cases no further action was taken⁴⁵. These cases are disaggregated by police force and victim's gender; age and gender; and type of action taken in the following tables.

³⁸ <http://www.roofie.com/press.htm>

³⁹ Scottish Executive Statistical Bulletin Criminal Justice series CrJ/2005/9 Sept 2005

⁴⁰ Scottish Executive Statistical Bulletin Criminal Justice series CrJ/2005/9 Sept 2005 pg6

⁴¹ "Rape: Still a forgotten issue," Briefing Document: For *Strengthening the Linkages – Consolidating the European Network* Project, Linda Regan and Liz Kelly, Child and Woman Abuse Studies Unit, London Metropolitan University, September 2003

⁴² Scottish Parliament Written Answer S1W-33927 19 February 2003

<http://www.scottish.parliament.uk/business/pqa/wa-03/wa0219.htm>

⁴³ <http://www.sundayherald.com/53425> Liam McDougall 08 January 2006

⁴⁴ Scottish Executive Statistical Bulletin Criminal Justice series CrJ/2005/9 Sept 2005 pg7

⁴⁵ Scottish Executive Statistical Bulletin Criminal Justice series CrJ/2005/9 Sept 2005 pg7

Domestic violence recorded by police force and victim's gender

	Domestic Violence Recorded	Incidents by victim's gender		
		Female	Male	Total
Central	1988	1786	192	1988
Dumfries & Galloway	1006	880	126	1006
Fife	2575	2393	182	2575
Grampian	4482	3912	570	4482
Lothian & Borders	7724	6871	852	7723
Northern	1557	1388	168	1557
Strathclyde	20864	17841	2348	20189
Tayside	3482	3036	446	3482
Scotland	43678	38117	4885	43002

Source CrJ/2005/9 tables 1 and 3^{46, 47}

Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police, age and gender distribution of victims, 1 January - 31 December 2004 (Population as at mid 2004)^{48, 49}

Victim's Age Group	Number				Rate per 100,000 population (1)		
	Female	Male	Not recorded	Total	Female	Male	Total
Under 16	42	5	-	47	9	1	5
16-18	1,558	68	6	1,632	1,627	67	829
19-21	3,409	224	18	3,651	3,521	227	1,867
22-25	5,054	455	12	5,521	3,954	347	2,133
26-30	6,091	605	36	6,732	4,115	424	2,315
31-35	6,385	858	30	7,273	3,422	496	2,022
36-40	6,027	840	24	6,891	2,889	434	1,713
41-50	6,694	1,165	48	7,907	1,748	320	1,059
51-60	1,906	433	12	2,351	574	135	360
61 and over	505	154	3	662	85	35	64
Not recorded	446	78	487	1,011			
TOTAL	38,117	4,885	676	43,678	1,448	200	860

⁴⁶ Scottish Executive Statistical Bulletin Criminal Justice series CrJ/2005/9 Sept 2005 pg 10 and 12

⁴⁷ Further information is available on number of crimes and offences and non-crimes relating to domestic abuse in Scottish Executive Statistical Bulletin Criminal Justice series CrJ/2005/9 Sept 2005

⁴⁸ Scottish Executive Statistical Bulletin Criminal Justice series CrJ/2005/9 Sept 2005 Table 7, pg 16 The information on perpetrators is also available disaggregated by age and gender.

⁴⁹ Further disaggregated data is available regarding age and gender of victim / perpetrator, relationship between victim and perpetrator, and location in Scottish Executive Statistical Bulletin Criminal Justice series CrJ/2005/9 Sept 2005

Action taken by the police against identified perpetrators of crimes or offences⁵⁰ of domestic abuse cleared up by the police, by police force area 1 January - 31 December 2004

	Referral to PF	Police Warning	Other action	No further action	Not recorded	Total
Central	589	2	-	8	-	599
Dumfries & Galloway	280	245	131	104	-	760
Fife	890	84	318	6	-	1298
Grampian	796	363	2628	224	15	4026
Lothian & Borders	1817	316	431	9	-	2573
Northern	535	1	-	-	-	536
Strathclyde	8197	241	1747	482	280	10947
Tayside	528	-	-	528	-	1056
Scotland	13632	1252	5255	1361	295	21795

1. 'Other action' includes such action as referrals to support groups such as victim support.

Prison

In 2004/05, the average daily population in Scottish prisons totaled 6,779, an increase of 2% when compared with the 2003/04 figure of 6,621 and the highest annual level ever recorded⁵¹. Of this 332 (5%) were female and 6447 (95%) were male. The average daily remand population was 1,216 and the average population of sentenced young offenders was 560 of which 530 (95%) were male and 30 (5%) were female⁵². The number of unruly certificates received in 2004/05 was 20 all but one of these related to a male child^{53, 54}.

Women in prison are generally held in Cornton Vale (the specialist women's prison) however they are also held in Greenock, and in small numbers at Aberdeen, Dumfries and Inverness. Provisions for women in these prisons are very limited⁵⁵.

A new project - Time Out (also known as 218) is a specialist facility for women offenders in Glasgow. It aims to provide residential and community based resources to women offenders aged 18 years or over who have had involvement in the criminal justice system, have a substance misuse problem and who are assessed as vulnerable to custody or re-offending. It is currently under evaluation.

Sentencing

The largest groups of sentenced male prisoners detained on 30 June 2004 for a specific crime were those convicted of either serious assault or drugs offences. All but one of those

⁵⁰ Scottish Executive Criminal Justice Series CrJ/2005/9

⁵¹ Scottish Executive Criminal Justice Statistical Bulletin CrJ/2005/8 (August 2005) Prison statistics 2004-5

⁵² Scottish Executive Criminal Justice Statistical Bulletin CrJ/2005/8 (August 2005) Prison statistics 2004-5 pg 5

⁵³ Sections 24 and 297 of the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1975 provide that where a child over the age of 14 appears before a court charged with a crime or offence and the court considers that, because of the child's unruly character, release on bail or detention by a local authority is not appropriate, the child may be detained in the prison system on the authority of the court.

⁵⁴ During 2004/05, 3 unruly certificates were received regarding fourteen year olds, 9 certificates were received in respect of fifteen year olds, 7 certificates for sixteen year olds and 1 certificate for a seventeen year old. However it is not specified which age the girl was. Scottish Executive Criminal Justice Statistical Bulletin CrJ/2005/8 (August 2005) Prison Statistics 2004-5 pg 9

⁵⁵ Her Majesty's Inspector of Prisons (Scotland) Annual Report 2004/5

sentenced for crimes of indecency were male. The largest groups of female prisoners were those detained for drugs offences or for other theft⁵⁶.

See following tables for average daily sentenced population of sentenced young offenders and adults by length of sentence 2004/5, Adult direct sentenced receptions to prisons by main crime / offence 2004/5 and Main crime / offence of remand / sentenced prisoners in custody at 30 June 2004⁵⁷.

Drugs

The peak age of drug use was between 20 and 24 years of age, with 28% reporting having taken an illicit drug in the previous year. Men (12%) were significantly more likely to have taken an illicit drug in the last year than women (7%)^{58, 59}.

During 2002 two specialist drug courts were piloted in Glasgow and Fife, handing down drug testing and treatment orders to 96 offenders. Overall, 16 women (17%) made subject to DTTOs and 80 men (83%) were made subject to an order. In Glasgow women comprised 21% of offenders (10/47) with men comprising 39% (37/47) and in Fife women comprised 12% (6/49) with men comprising 88% (43/49)⁶⁰.

⁵⁶ Scottish Executive Criminal Justice Statistical Bulletin CrJ/2005/8 (August 2005) Prison Statistics 2004-5 pg 5

⁵⁷ Further information on prison receptions (adult and YOI), sentenced receptions (adult and YOI) both by court, by length of sentence and offence, unruly certificates. Also breaches of discipline by gender, type and punishment is available in Scottish Executive Criminal Justice Statistical Bulletin CrJ/2005/8 (August 2005) Prison Statistics 2004-5

⁵⁸ Scottish Crime Survey 2003 pg Vi

⁵⁹ Scottish Crime Survey 2003 Table 7.2 highlights drug use disaggregated by gender and age.

⁶⁰ Drug Testing and Treatment Orders – evaluation of Scottish pilot by Susan Eley, Kathryn Gallop, Gill Mclvor, Kerry Morgan, Rowdy Yates, Department of Applied Social Science, University of Stirling, Scottish Executive Central Research Unit 2002 Pg 23

Average daily population of sentenced young offenders by length of sentence 2004/5

	Length of sentence									
	Fine default	<3mths	3-6mths	6mths - <2yrs	2yrs - <4yrs	4yrs + ex life	life	Recall from supervision / licence	other	total
Male	7	9	52	197	112	129	16	8	1	530
Female	-	1	3	15	6	2	3	-	-	30
Total	7	10	55	212	118	131	19	8	1	560

Average daily population of sentenced adults by length of sentence 2004/5

	Length of sentence									
	Fine default	<3mths	3-6mths	6mths - <2yrs	2yrs - <4yrs	4yrs + ex life	life	Recall from supervision / licence	other	total
Male	50	66	369	878	716	1,771	583	347	4	4,784
Female	4	5	26	70	47	49	14	2	-	218
Total	54	71	396	948	763	1,821	597	348	4	5,001⁶¹

Adult direct sentenced receptions to prisons by main crime / offence 2004/5

	Non sexual crime of violence	Crimes of indecency	Crime of dishonesty	Fire-raising, vandalism etc	Other crimes	(Sub Total crimes)	Misc offences	Motor vehicles offences	Unknown charge	Other jurisdiction charge	(Sub-Total offences)	Total
Male	1028	202	3253	217	1817	(6517)	1966	1055	-	47	(3021)	9585
Female	68	-	336	12	151	(567)	127	19	-	1	(146)	714
Total	1096	202	3589	229	1968	(7084)	2093	1074	-	48	(3167)	10299

⁶¹ Figures rounded therefore may not match gender totals (Source)

Main crime / offence of remand / sentenced prisoners in custody at 30 June 2004

	Non sexual crime of violence	Crimes of indecency	Crime of dishonesty	Fire-raising, vandalism etc	Other crimes	(Sub Total crimes)	Misc offences	Motor vehicles offences	Unknown charge	Other jurisdiction charge	(Sub-Total offences)	Total
<i>Remand</i>												
R Male	320	38	334	34	259	(985)	180	47	0	0	(227)	1212
R Female	14	0	36	1	16	(67)	17	0	0	0	(17)	84
<i>Total</i>	<i>334</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>370</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>275</i>	<i>(1052)</i>	<i>197</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>(244)</i>	<i>1296</i>
<i>Sentenced</i>												
S Male	2231	408	735	281	73	(4382)	389	268	337	32	(657)	5408
S Female	80	1	70	49	7	(236)	18	3	1	0	(21)	258
Total	2311	409	805	330	80	(4618)	407	271	338	32	(678)	5666

Crime

There are 2 pieces of research relevant to the prevalence and perception of crime – the Scottish Crime Survey 2003 and the Scottish Crime and Victimization Survey which is an ongoing piece of research until 2007.

In 2002 men were slightly more likely than women to become victims of both household and personal crime. This is particularly evident amongst 16 to 24 year old men in relation to personal crime⁶². Men in this age group had almost double the risk of being the victim of a personal crime (21% compared to just 12%) of women in the same age group. Those aged 60 or over were the least likely to become a victim of both personal and household crime.

44% of women felt 'very' or 'a bit' unsafe walking alone after dark compared with just 18% of men. In terms of age, those aged 60 or over were the most likely to feel unsafe walking alone after dark. It is interesting to note that there was little difference in the proportion reporting to be 'very' or 'a bit' unsafe between the ages of 16 and 59 for both men and women, but after that age such feelings increased substantially⁶³.

A question in the Scottish Crime Survey 2003 relating to feelings of safety when alone at home at night produced a similar pattern of results, 10% of women compared to just 3% of men reported feeling 'a bit' or 'very' unsafe when in this situation. It was 16 to 24 year-old women who were most afraid of being alone in their home at night, not those aged 60 or over.⁶⁴

Lifetime experience (at some point since the age of 16) of 'persistent and unwanted attention' is relatively common – overall, some 17% of women and 7% of men said they had experienced it at some stage, though not all would consider themselves to have been the victims of stalking.⁶⁵

Amongst 16 to 24 year olds, women were far more likely to report being worried than men (56% versus 32% respectively). However, amongst those 25 or over, there was little difference between men and women in the extent to which they worry about crime⁶⁶.

⁶² Scottish Crime Survey 2003 pg V

⁶³ Scottish Crime Survey 2003 pg 31

⁶⁴ Scottish Crime Survey 2003 pg32

⁶⁵ Stalking & Harassment by Sue Morris, Robert Gordon University, Simon Anderson and Lorraine Murray, NFO System Three, Scottish Executive Social Research, 2002

⁶⁶ Scottish Crime Survey pg 32

Health

Number of patients and place of treatment

This data on how many NHS patients are male / female, and on whether treated by the NHS or privately was unavailable.

Diseases

Stroke

Stroke⁶⁷ is the third leading cause of mortality in Scotland (6,174 deaths in 2004)⁶⁸, ⁶⁹.

Cancer

It is estimated that 1 in 3 people in Scotland will develop some form of cancer during their lifetime, and that around 1 in 8 males and 1 in 7 females will develop some form of cancer before the age of 65⁷⁰. Having survived to age 65 without cancer, the risk of getting cancer subsequently is 1 in 3 for males and 1 in 3 for females⁷¹.

For males, the most common cancers are lung, prostate and colorectal cancers accounting for 53% of cancers in males, followed by colorectal cancer. For females, the most common cancers are breast, lung and colorectal cancers accounting for 54% of cancers in women⁷². For the most common cancers, for males, the lifetime risk of developing lung cancer is estimated as 1 in 11; of prostate cancer 1 in 15, and 1 in 16 men are estimated to develop colorectal cancer in their lifetime. For females, the estimated lifetime risk is 1 in 10 for breast cancer, 1 in 17 for lung cancer, and 1 in 20 for colorectal cancer⁷³. Further information on the ten most common cancers in males and females is available from ISD Scotland⁷⁴.

Cardiovascular disease

According to the Scottish Health Survey 2003 “Just under 15% of men and women aged 16+ had any cardiovascular disorder, this increased markedly with age. The largest difference between men and women was seen in the prevalence of heart attack (reported by 4.2% of men and 2.4% of women)”⁷⁵, ⁷⁶.

⁶⁷ The term 'stroke' is often used to cover all Cerebrovascular disease (CVD) including subarachnoid haemorrhage, stroke (non-traumatic intracerebral haemorrhage and cerebral infarction) and transient ischaemic attacks (TIAs).

⁶⁸ ISD Scotland

http://www.isdscotland.org/isd/info3.jsp?p_service=Content.show&pContentID=2432&p_applic=CCC&

⁶⁹ Further information is available as follows: Cerebrovascular Disease mortality by cause year, health board, age group and sex 1995-2004

http://www.isdscotland.org/isd/info3.jsp?p_service=Content.show&pContentID=2432&p_applic=CCC&

⁷⁰ ISD Scotland

⁷¹ ISD Scotland

⁷² http://www.isdscotland.org/isd/files/Cancer_in_Scotland_summary_m.pdf

⁷³ ISD Scotland

⁷⁴ A summary table showing numbers of cases and age-standardised incidence rates for each cancer, sex and year (1993-2002) can be found at http://www.isdscotland.org/isd/files/cancer_incandmort_summary_m.xls.

Detailed numbers and rates by age band, sex and health board for 26 cancer sites and for all cancers combined over the period 1980-2002 can be found within the cancer-specific categories listed at http://www.isdscotland.org/cancer_information

⁷⁵ Scottish Health Survey 2003 (Summary), pg 1

Diabetes

According to the Scottish Health Survey 2003 2.8% of men and 3.7% of women aged 16 and over had doctor-diagnosed diabetes; this increased with age in both sexes. The prevalence of doctor-diagnosed diabetes was higher among both men and women in households in the lowest income quintile or living in the most deprived areas⁷⁷.

Respiratory Health

According to the Scottish Health Survey 2003 13% of men and 14% of women between 16-74 years old have doctor-diagnosed asthma. Of this more than a quarter of men and women aged 16+ reported a history of wheezing. 16% had experienced wheezing attacks in the past twelve months. Half of those who reported wheezing said their symptoms interfered with their daily activities however this information was not disaggregated by gender⁷⁸.

Infectious disease

Information on infectious disease was not available disaggregated by gender with the exception of tuberculosis⁷⁹.

Life Expectancy and Mortality

Male life expectancy in 2004 stands at 74.2 years and 79.3 years for females.⁸⁰ Healthy life expectancy (HLE) is defined as the number of years people can expect to live in good health. The discrepancy between healthy and total life expectancy (LE) therefore indicates the length of time people can expect to spend in poor health⁸¹. According to the Scottish Executive life expectancy for females at birth in 2000 was 78.7 years, with 73% of this free from limiting long-term illness and 85% will be enjoying 'Good' or 'Fairly Good' health. For males in the same period the proportions of those years that are free from limiting long-term illness (74%) and in 'Good' or 'Fairly Good' health (88%)⁸². Inequality measures in general are wider for males than females⁸³.

In 2004, the two most common causes of death were cancer (27 per cent of deaths) and ischaemic heart disease (19 per cent)⁸⁴.

Death rates, by sex, for the most common causes of death per 100,000 population are shown in the table below⁸⁵.

⁷⁶ Further information can be found at ISD Scotland - Heart Disease mortality - by cause, year, health board, age group and sex 1995-2004;

http://www.isdscotland.org/isd/info3.jsp?pContentID=3075&p_applic=CCC&p_service=Content.show&

⁷⁷ Scottish Health Survey 2003 (Summary) pg 9

⁷⁸ Scottish Health Survey 2003 (Summary) pg 8

⁷⁹ <http://www.isdscotland.org/isd/files/infdisd25698.xls>

⁸⁰ Scotland's Population 2004, The Registrar General's Annual Review of Demographic Trends

⁸¹ ISD Scotland

⁸² Healthy Life Expectancy in Scotland - David Clark Amy McKeon Matt Sutton Rachael Wood
On behalf of the HLE Measurement in Scotland Steering Group March 2004

⁸³ Healthy Life Expectancy in Scotland - David Clark Amy McKeon Matt Sutton Rachael Wood
On behalf of the HLE Measurement in Scotland Steering Group March 2004 pg 39

⁸⁴ Scotland's Population 2004, The Registrar General's Annual Review of Demographic Trends

⁸⁵ Scotland's Population 2004, The Registrar General's Annual Review of Demographic Trends

Death rates by gender

2004	All sites (cancer)	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancer	Prostate / Breast (male / female)	Ischaemic heart disease	Cerebrovascular disease
Male	313	88	33 (Prostate)	238	94
Female	280	67	41 (Breast)	189	147

According to the Registrar General's Annual Review of Demographic Trends 2004, "over the last 20 years or so, male death rates from lung cancer have fallen by over a quarter (from 119 per 100,000 population in 1980-82 to 88 in 2004). By contrast, the rates for women, though still considerably lower than those for men, have increased by over 60 per cent (from 41 per 100,000 population in 1980-82 compared to 67 in 2004)."⁸⁶

In 2004, deaths from intentional self-harm numbered 606 (448 males (73%) and 158 females (27%)). Suicide is the most common cause of death for men aged 15-34 and 35-44 and women aged 15-34. For men the most frequent cause of these deaths was hanging, strangulation and suffocation, whereas for women it was poisoning⁸⁷.

Other health issues

Dental

According to the Scottish Health Survey women were more likely than men to have all false teeth (18% of men and 12% of women). Although the proportion of adults aged 16-64 with all false teeth declined between 1998 and 2003, from 8% to 5% in men, and from 11% to 7% in women. Women were more likely than men to brush more than once a day (81% of women and 63% of men). Over two-thirds of women and just over half of men attend a dentist at least once every six months.⁸⁸

Alcohol

According to the 2003 Scottish Health Survey 27% of men reported usual alcohol consumption in excess of the recommended limit of 21 units per week. The proportion of women reporting usual consumption in excess of the recommended limit of 14 units per week was half that of men⁸⁹. In 2003/04 there were 5225 admissions to general hospitals with alcoholic liver disease, of which 69% were male and 31% were female⁹⁰. On average, men drank 17.2 units of alcohol and women 6.5 units per week⁹¹.

Smoking

Fewer than three in ten men and women aged 16+ reported that they smoked cigarettes. As the chart illustrates, this was highest in those aged 25-34 (39% of men and 35% of women) and fell with age to 15% of men and 12% of women aged 75+. Of current smokers, 38% of men and 33% of women smoked 20 or more cigarettes a day.⁹²

⁸⁶ Scotland's Population 2004 The Registrar General's Annual Review of Demographic Trends

⁸⁷ Scotland's Population 2004 The Registrar General's Annual Review of Demographic Trends

⁸⁸ Scottish Health Survey (Summary) pg 7

⁸⁹ Scottish Health Survey (Summary) pg 2

⁹⁰ Chief Medical Officer's Annual Report 2004 pg 15

⁹¹ Scottish Health Survey (Summary) pg 2 – this also provides further information disaggregated by age

⁹² Scottish Health Survey (Summary) pg 3

Activity, diet and obesity

According to the Scottish Health Survey 2003 more than four-fifths of adults aged 16-74 were physically active for at least 15 minutes in the last four weeks. The proportions of men and women aged 16-74 meeting the physical activity recommendations (30 minutes of at least moderate exercise on most days of the week) were 44% of men, and 33% of women⁹³.

On average, women consumed 3.2 portions of fruit and vegetables per day and men consumed 3.0 portions. One in five (20% of men and 22% of women) consumed the recommended amount of five or more portions per day, this increased with age in both sexes up to the age of 55-64, and declined thereafter⁹⁴.

According to the Chief Medical Officer's Annual Report 2004 65% of men and 60% of women were either overweight (BMI over 25-30 kg/m²) or obese (BMI >30 kg/m²)⁹⁵. Men were more likely than women to be overweight (43% of men and 34% of women). However, women were more likely than men to be obese (26% of women and 22% of men), or morbidly obese (BMI over >40 kg/m²) (3.4% of women and 1.6% of men)⁹⁶.

Mental Health

According to the Scottish Health Survey 2003 women (17%) were more likely than men (13%) to have a high GHQ12 score, which indicates a possible psychiatric disorder. Similarly, women (61%) were less likely than men (68%) to have a GHQ12 score of zero, which could be considered to be an indicator of psychological well-being⁹⁷. The total number of men admitted to mental illness specialties during the year ending 31 March 2001 was 15664 (52%) with 14522 women (48%) being admitted in the same period⁹⁸. The ratio of first admissions to re-admissions and transfers is similar for men and women⁹⁹.

Use of Health Services

According to the Scottish Health Survey overall, women (20%) were more likely than men (16%) to have consulted a GP in the past two weeks, with over a third of men and women having visited hospital as an outpatient during the previous 12 months; within that number 9% of men and 13% of women had been admitted as inpatients. 42% of men and 54% of women aged 16 and over were taking at least one prescription medication (excluding contraceptives). The use of medication increased with age. One in five women aged 16-54 were using contraceptive medication.¹⁰⁰

⁹³ Scottish Health Survey (Summary) pg SHS 2003 pg 5

⁹⁴ Scottish Health Survey (Summary) pg SHS 2003 pg 4 – also has a chart showing further disaggregation by age

⁹⁵ Chief Medical Officer's Annual Report 2004 pg 19

⁹⁶ Scottish Health Survey (Summary) pg SHS 2003 pg 5

⁹⁷ Scottish Health Survey (Summary) pg SHS 2003 pg 6

⁹⁸ ISD Scotland – For the number of men and women in each age group admitted to mental illness specialities during the year ending 31 March 2001 (Total number of first admissions and number of re-admissions and transfers) see

http://www.isdscotland.org/isd/info3.jsp?pContentID=1217&p_applic=CCC&p_service=Content.show&

⁹⁹ ISD Scotland

¹⁰⁰ Scottish Health Survey (Summary) pg 7

Immigration and Asylum

Asylum

There were 1,400 grants of asylum in the UK in the first three quarters of 2005^{101,102}. (This information is not available disaggregated by host country i.e. Scotland)

At the end of 2004 there were a total of 5,995 asylum seekers in Scotland; 5,790 asylum seekers were dispersed to Glasgow City, Scotland (receiving accommodation and subsistence support).¹⁰³ A further 205 asylum seekers were in Scotland receiving subsistence support only from NASS. This information is not available disaggregated.

Information is available on applications and initial decisions disaggregated by age, nationality, and gender¹⁰⁴ however this is not disaggregated by host country i.e. Scotland. This information is available for 2003 and 2004, and is available with dependants being included in the total or with dependant information provided separately. Information on appeals is not disaggregated by gender or by host country¹⁰⁵.

Information is available on applications for support, disaggregated by nationality and type of support; information is not available disaggregated by gender¹⁰⁶.

Pertaining directly to Scotland:

2004 – subsistence only NASS support

Region	Local Authority	Total
	Glasgow	55
	Edinburgh	90
	Other	60
Scotland		205
England		20550
Wales		110
N Ireland		15
Other		15
Total UK		20875

Scotland is supporting 0.9% of UK Asylum seekers who are receiving subsistence only from NASS¹⁰⁷.

According to COSLA briefing October 2003 Scottish Local Authorities supported 285 subsistence only cases in 2003, broken down by local authority as follows:

¹⁰¹ Home Office Asylum Statistics Quarterly Bulletin, 3rd Quarter 2005

¹⁰² Oral Answer provided by Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Scotland (David Cairns) in response to oral Parliamentary Question 13 December 2005 (Hansard)

¹⁰³ Home Office RDS asylum statistics 2004, pg 5

¹⁰⁴ Home Office RDS Asylum Statistics 2004, pg 55

¹⁰⁵ Home Office RDS Asylum Statistics 2004, pg 56 et seq

¹⁰⁶ Home Office RDS Asylum Statistics 2004, pg 56 et seq

¹⁰⁷ Home Office RDS Asylum Statistics 2004

Council Region	Support Only Cases
Stirling Council	2
South Lanarkshire	4
Renfrewshire Council	3
North Lanarkshire Council	2
Moray Council	3
Highland Council	1
Glasgow City Council	127
Fife Council	5
Falkirk Council	4
Edinburgh City Council	91
East Renfrewshire	3
East Lothian Council	2
East Dunbartonshire Council	3
Dundee City Council	12
D & G	2
Borders Council	1
Aberdeenshire Council	4
Aberdeen City Council	16
Total	285

This information is not available for 2004 or 2005. No information was available as to gender or other factors.

Scotland is supporting 14% of UK asylum seekers who are receiving accommodation and subsistence from NASS¹⁰⁸.

2004 – accommodation and subsistence NASS support

Region	LA	Dispersed	Disbenefitted	Total
England		31,605	895	32,500
Wales		2,340	5	2,345
Scotland	Glasgow City	5,790	0	5,790
Northern Ireland		115	0	115
Total (United Kingdom)		39,850	900	40,750

Information relating to how many children are seeking asylum in Scotland is not available. Information on dependants is only available disaggregated by nationality and age.¹⁰⁹

Of the 5,995 asylum seekers in Scotland in 2004, 5,915 were living in the community and 80 (1.3%) were in detention in Dungavel Detention Centre¹¹⁰.

¹⁰⁸ Home Office RDS Asylum Statistics 2004

¹⁰⁹ Home Office RDS Asylum Statistics pg 58

¹¹⁰ Home Office RDS Asylum Statistics 2004

Detention

According to the Home Office RDS Asylum Statistics 2004 at 25 December 2004 there were 1,950 people detained under Immigration Act powers, of which 1,515 were asylum seekers, of whom 25 were minors. See table below.¹¹¹ Regarding those held in Scotland 80 total detainees were held in Dungavel of whom 60 were asylum seekers and less than 5 were minors. This information was not available disaggregated by gender.

Sex	Total detainees	of whom, asylum seekers(2)	of whom, minors(3)
Female	215	165	10
Male	1,735	1,345	15
Total	1,950	1,515	25

Home Office RDS Asylum Statistics 2004

Insufficient evidence was available on gender to consider whether gender makes a difference to placement. It is Home Office policy that Dungavel should primarily be used for single men as it is presumed that this is the group most at risk of flight, however women and children are also being detained there.

The UNHCR Statistical Yearbook 2003 country report on the UK outlines the numbers of refugees and asylum seekers for the UK from 1995-2003 and the numbers relating to determination of status as detailed in the tables below.

Category	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Refugees	90,909	98,577	107,933	121,716	148,922	186,248	233,389	260,687	276,522
Asylum-seekers	69,650	57,405	51,795	64,770	125,100	94,500	42,200	41,300	23,900
Returned refugees (figures not available)									
Totals	160,559	155,982	159,728	186,486	274,022	280,748	275,589	301,987	300,422

Asylum and refugee status determination during the year (incl. appeal/review) Responsibility (2003): Government									
Category	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
New apps	55,000	37,000	41,500	58,500	91,200	98,900	91,600	103,080	61,050
1951 Convention Status	2,430	4,175	7,390	10,600	30,880	29,529	24,610	24,865	21,450
Allowed/humanitarian	6,780	7,510	4,740	6,455	4,640	12,645	27,325	22,470	7,800

No information was available as to gender disaggregation or age, only by country of origin.

¹¹¹ Table 9.1 Home office RDS Asylum Statistics

Grants of asylum / refugee status

In the whole of the UK the principal applicant was male in 73% cases for initial decision. 3% of these cases were granted asylum, compared with 6% of cases where the applicant was female (27% of all cases)¹¹². However the Home Office notes that “these differences may be a result of different factors (e.g. different mixes of nationalities for males and females) and do not necessarily imply any difference in the initial decision making process for males and females”.¹¹³

Data regarding grants, refusals and removals is not available disaggregated neither by host country nor by gender. This information appears not to have been recorded. Once application has been granted no further monitoring takes place.

Information on how many refugees or asylum seekers came to Scotland after their status was granted appears not to have been recorded. Once application has been granted no further monitoring takes place.

Immigration

Immigration should not be confused with asylum. The 1951 Geneva Convention on Refugees defines asylum, whereas immigration involves a choice to move to another country to live and work. We have immigration into the UK and emigration out of the UK (i.e. immigration into other countries), as well as migration within the UK.

Information on immigration is not available disaggregated by gender or host country.

Migration

In 2004, migrants (including immigrants) boosted the population by a net 26,000: 15,500 from the rest of the UK, 11,700 from the rest of the world and an adjustment for unmeasured migration of -1,500¹¹⁴. In the short-term it is assumed that there will be a net inflow of 21,000 migrants to Scotland in 2004-2005, 13,500 in 2005-2006 and 8,500 in 2006-2007¹¹⁵. It is assumed that from 2008 onwards there will be a net inflow of 4,000 people per year to the end of the projection period, i.e. the total migration inflow is assumed to be greater than the total outflow¹¹⁶. In-migrants from the rest of the UK exceeded out-migrants in every age group¹¹⁷.

¹¹² Home Office RDS Asylum Statistics 2004 p10

¹¹³ Home Office RDS Asylum Statistics 2004 p10

¹¹⁴ Scotland's Population 2004, the Registrar General's Annual Review of Demographic Trends

¹¹⁵ Registrar General for Scotland Projected Population of Scotland (2004-based), figure 3

¹¹⁶ Registrar General for Scotland Projected Population of Scotland (2004-based), pg 10

¹¹⁷ Scotland's Population 2004, the Registrar General's Annual Review of Demographic Trends

Civic society and participation

Public appointments

As at 1 December 2001 there were 966 chair and board member appointees of which 626 (64%) were male and 330 (36%) were female¹¹⁸. Of those chairs appointed (132) 102 (77%) were male, 30 (23%) were female. Of the board members appointed (834) 534 (64%) were male and 300 (36%) were female¹¹⁹. Further information is available disaggregated by race; disability and political activity however not collectively disaggregated i.e. gender then race etc).

The Office of the Commissioner for Public Appointments in Scotland opened in 2004. It regulates appointments to 106 bodies out of 141 NDPB's.

According to the annual report of OCPAS for 2004-05 there were 891 public appointments in Scotland at 31 May 2005.

Type of Appointment	Total number	Male percent of total (total male)	Female percent of total (total female)
Chairs	106	80% (85)	20% (21)
Members	785	64% (499)	36% (286)

Of the 249 appointments made during the Commissioner's first year (2004/05) 71% were male (176) and 29% were female (73). The annual report also highlights how many of the total appointments made were of candidates from an ethnic minority or with a disability however it does not provide this information disaggregated by gender¹²⁰.

There have also been a number of high profile public appointments / posts as a sample the table below shows some of the most high profile appointments by gender:

Public Body	Male	Female
Information Commissioner	Yes	
Scottish Commissioner for Children and Young People		Yes
Her Majesty's Inspector of Prisons	Yes	
Prison Complaints Commissioner	Yes	
Public Services Commissioner		Yes
Parliamentary Standards Commissioner	Yes	
Standards Commission (Convenor)	Yes	
Auditor General	Yes	
Her Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary	Yes	
Her Majesty's Inspector of Fire	Yes	

¹¹⁸ Appointments to NDPB's in Scotland Report Feb 2003 (sc Ex pub appts site)

¹¹⁹ Appointments to NDPB's in Scotland Report Feb 2003 (sc Ex pub appts site)

¹²⁰ Office of the Commissioner for Public Appointments in Scotland Annual Report 2004-05

Services		
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Community Councils

There are 110 community councils in Scotland. There is no central collection of data regarding community councillors therefore the scope of this is outside that which can be conducted within the allocated days for this piece of work.

Local Authorities

There are 32 Local Authorities in Scotland. According to COSLA's survey of councillors 2003 of 1222 councillors, 21.8% of councillors were female and 78.2% were male¹²¹. The table below shows the number of male and female councillors elected in each local authority in Scotland¹²².

Local Authority	Male	Female	Total number of councillors
Aberdeen	67%	33%	43
Aberdeenshire	74%	26%	68
Angus	76%	24%	29
Argyll & Bute	86%	14%	36
Clackmannanshire	89%	11%	18
Dumfries & Galloway	79%	21%	47
Dundee	76%	24%	29
East Ayrshire	81%	19%	32
East Dunbartonshire	67%	33%	24
East Lothian	83%	17%	23
East Renfrewshire	85%	15%	20
Edinburgh	81%	19%	58
Eilean Siar	90%	10%	31
Falkirk	84%	16%	32
Fife	73%	27%	78
Glasgow	71%	29%	79
Highland	74%	26%	80
Inverclyde	95%	5%	20
Midlothian	83%	17%	18
Moray	85%	15%	26
North Ayrshire	70%	30%	30
North Lanarkshire	87%	13%	70
Orkney Islands	90%	10%	21
Perth & Kinross	76%	24%	41
Renfrewshire	75%	25%	40
Scottish Borders	74%	26%	34
Shetland Islands	86%	14%	22
South Ayrshire	80%	20%	30
South Lanarkshire	78%	22%	67

¹²¹ COSLA Survey of Councillors 2003 pg 4

¹²² COSLA Survey of Councillors 2003 32

Stirling	82%	18%	22
West Dunbartonshire	73%	27%	22
West Lothian	84%	16%	22
Total			1222

The table below shows the percentage of female councillors elected in Scotland in each political party in 2003.

Party	Female	Male
Scottish Labour	19%	81%
Scottish National Party	25%	74%
Scottish Liberal Democrats	33%	67%
Scottish Conservative and Unionist Party	23%	77%
Independent / Other	15%	85%
Total	22%	78% ¹²³

According to the COSLA survey male councillors were more likely to have a long-term limiting illness, disability or health problem as opposed to female councillors (9.1% male, 7.3% female)¹²⁴. 3.0% of female councillors and 2.1% of male councillors stated that they required to make special arrangements to allow them to undertake council duties¹²⁵.

33% of female councillors have caring responsibilities, whilst only 25% of male councillors have similar responsibilities¹²⁶.

The table below shows the academic qualifications female and male councillors; on the whole female councillors have a higher level of education than male councillors¹²⁷.

Highest educational qualification: by type and gender of councillor

	Male	Female
Degree	33	45
HE below Degree	12	14
Professional/ vocational	14	12
Highers/ 'A' levels	8	13
O' grades	11	7
Other	6	4
None	14	5

According to the COSLA survey male councillors were more likely to be in full-time employment (23.8% male, 19% female) or be self-employed (20.4% male, 16% female) than female councillors. Female councillors were more likely to be in part-time employment (16.6% female, 8.2% male) and were more likely to classify themselves as full-time councillor (28.8% female, 25.0% male)¹²⁸.

¹²³ COSLA Survey of Councillors 2003 pg 9

¹²⁴ COSLA Survey of Councillors 2003 pg 11

¹²⁵ COSLA Survey of Councillors 2003 pg 12

¹²⁶ COSLA Survey of Councillors 2003 pg 13 further information on age of person cared for is also available

¹²⁷ COSLA Survey of Councillors 2003 pg 15

¹²⁸ COSLA Survey of Councillors 2003 pg 17

74% of female councillors have an annual income of less than £20,000, compared to 56.8% of male councillors. At the other end of the income spectrum, 17.5% of male councillors earn over £30,000 compared to only 8.9% of female councillors. The table below gives a full breakdown of earnings¹²⁹.

Annual income of Scotland's councillors (% in bands)	All	Female	Male
<£10k	26.1	37.7	22.9
£10k - £20k	34.4	36.3	33.9
£20k - £30k	23.9	17.1	25.8
£30k - £40k	9.7	7.5	10.3
>£40k	5.9	1.4	7.2

Of Scotland's 32 Local Authorities, 6 council leaders are female (18%), and 26 are male (82%)¹³⁰. 4 Council Chief Executives are female (12.5%), and 28 are male (87.5%)¹³¹, and 7 Civic Heads are female (22%) and 25 are male (78%)¹³².

Information on senior management within local authorities and general workforce statistics was not readily available.

Scottish Parliament

Party	Constituency		Regional		Total		Total
	Female (% of total seats)	Male (% of total seats)	Female (% of total seats)	Male (% of total seats)	Female (% of total seats)	Male (% of total seats)	
Scottish Labour	26 (52%)	20 (40%)	2 (4%)	2 (4%)	28 (56%)	22 (44%)	50
Scottish National Party	3 (12%)	5 (20%)	6 (24%)	11 (44%)	9 (36%)	16 (64%)	25
Scottish Liberal Democrats	0 (0%)	13 (77%)	2 (11%)	2 (1%)	2 (11%)	15 (88%)	17
Scottish Conservative and Unionist Party	0 (0%)	3 (17%)	4 (23%)	10 (58%)	4 (23%)	13 (77%)	17
Scottish Green Party	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (28%)	5 (72%)	2 (28%)	5 (72%)	7

¹²⁹ COSLA Survey of Councillors 2003 pg 21

¹³⁰ http://www.cosla.gov.uk/council_leaders.asp?leftId=10001B56F-10766746&rightId=10001B56F-10771121&hybrid=false

¹³¹ http://www.cosla.gov.uk/council_execs.asp?leftId=10001B58F-10766746&rightId=10001B58F-10771226&hybrid=false

¹³² http://www.cosla.gov.uk/civic_heads.asp?leftId=10001B5A8-10766746&rightId=10001B5A8-10771335&hybrid=false

Scottish Socialist Party	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	4 (66%)	2 (33%)	4 (66%)	2 (33%)	6
Independent MSP	1 (20%)	1(20%)	1(20%)	2(40%)	2(40%)	3 (60%)	5
Scottish Senior Citizens' Unity Party	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	1
Presiding Officer (George Reid)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	1
Total	30	43	21	35	51	78	

Source Scottish Parliament¹³³

Within the political parties the leadership roles are filled as follows:

Labour	Male
Liberal Democrat	Male
SNP	Female
Conservative	Female
Green Party	Co-lead (Male and Female)
SSP	Male
SSCUP	Male

This equates to 57% male leadership, 28% female leadership and 14% co-leadership.

Within the Scottish Parliament senior roles are as follows:

Role	Male (% of total)	Female(% of total)	Total
Presiding Officer	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	1
Depute Presiding Officer (2)	1 (50%)	1 (50%)	2
Corporate body – chair ¹³⁴	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	1
Corporate body members (4) ¹³⁵	3 (75%)	1 (25%)	4
Parliamentary Bureau – chair ¹³⁶	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	1
Parliamentary Bureau Members (7) ¹³⁷	4 (57%)	3 (43%)	7

Source Scottish Parliament¹³⁸

¹³³ Scottish Parliament - Factsheets on Male and Female MSP's

¹³⁴ Chair of the Corporate Body is the Presiding Officer

¹³⁵ Corporate body members are appointed by parliament after election by their peers i.e. msp's

¹³⁶ Chair of the Corporate Body is the Presiding Officer

¹³⁷ Each party may nominate 1 member of the parliamentary bureau

¹³⁸ Scottish Parliament Factsheet – Ministers, Law Officers and Parliamentary Aids 2005

Within the Scottish Executive there are 19 ministerial places shared by the coalition of the Labour Party and the Liberal Democrat Party. Of these places 5 (26%) are held by women (all Labour party) and 14 (74%) are held by men (6 Liberal Democrat, 8 Labour party).¹³⁹

There are 2 senior law officials linked to the Scottish Executive, the Lord Advocate (also a minister) and the Solicitor General. A male and female hold these roles respectively.¹⁴⁰

Within the Scottish Executive the most senior civil service post is held by a man. Only 1 of 9 heads of department posts is held by a female (11%) with the other 8 being held by men (89%) as follows:

Department	Male	Female
Development		Yes
Finance	Yes	
Education	Yes	
Enterprise, Transport and Lifelong Learning	Yes	
Environment and Rural Affairs	Yes	
Crown Office	Yes	
Health	Yes	
Legal and Parliamentary Affairs	Yes	
Justice	Yes	

UK Parliament

Scotland has 59 seats out of 646 available in the UK Parliament.

Party	Constituency		Total
	Female (% of total seats)	Male (% of total seats)	
Scottish Labour	7 (17%)	32 (83%)	39
Scottish National Party	0 (0%)	6 (100%)	6
Scottish Liberal Democrats	1 (9%)	11 (91%)	12
Scottish Conservative and Unionist Party	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	1
Speaker	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	1
Total	8 (14%)	51 (86%)	59¹⁴¹

¹³⁹ Scottish Parliament Factsheet - Ministers, Law Officers and Parliamentary Aids 2005

¹⁴⁰ Scottish Parliament Factsheet - Ministers, Law Officers and Parliamentary Aids 2005

¹⁴¹ <http://www.parliament.uk/directories/hciolists/gender.cfm>

Within the political parties there are no female leaders and currently only 1 Scottish Leader (SNP). The Speaker of the House of Commons is a Scottish male (Labour Party). Within the UK Government (currently the Labour Party) there are 22 ministerial places. Of these places 7 (31%) are held by women and 15 (69%) are held by men. Of which 4 men represent Scottish constituencies. Three other members attend the cabinet, the Attorney General (male), Minister of State for Europe (Scottish male), and the Lords Chief whip (male). Within the Scotland Office there are 2 senior posts, Secretary of State for Scotland and Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Scotland. Scottish men currently hold both of these posts, along with 2 other ministerial posts.

Within the second chamber of the UK Parliament, the House of Lords, members are as follows:

By Type	Men	Women	Total
Archbishops and bishops	26	0	26
Life Peers under the Appellate Jurisdiction Act 1876	27	1	28
Life Peers under the Life Peerages Act 1958	450	130	580
Peers under House of Lords Act 1999	89	3	92
TOTAL			726¹⁴²

This information is not provided disaggregated by country nor would it easily be separate. Data is not available disaggregated by party or constituency along with gender.

EU Parliament

Scotland has 7 seats in the Parliament of the European Union.

Party (European / UK)	Female (% of total seats)	Male (% of total seats)	Total
Socialist Group / Scottish Labour	1 (50%)	1 (50%)	2
Liberal Democrat Alliance / Liberal Democrat	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	1
Green Party - Free Alliance / Green Party	0 (0%)	2 (100%)	2
European People's Party (Christian Democrats) and European Democrats / SNP	0 (0%)	2 (100%)	2
Total	2 (28%)	5 (72%)	7

The UK has 2 EU Commissioners, of which 1 is male and 1 is female, neither is Scottish.

Legal profession

There are 9 judges in the Inner House of the Court of Session, of whom 8 are male and 1 is female. In the Outer House of the Court of Session there are 18 judges, of whom 3 are

¹⁴² <http://www.parliament.uk/directories/hciolists/gender.cfm>

female and 15 are male. These judges also sit in the High Court of Justiciary. The principal clerk of session and justiciary courts is male¹⁴³.

There are 139 sheriffs of whom 24 (17%) are female and 115 (83%) are male. The courts are divided into 6 sheriffdoms presided over by Sheriffs Principal, of whom all are currently male¹⁴⁴.

There are also a number of specialist courts or legal bodies in Scotland as follows:

Court	Head of court / body / members	Male	Female	Total
Court of Lord Lyon	Lord Lyon	1 (100%)	0	1
Lands Tribunal	President / 3 members	4 (100%)	0	4
Office of the Public Guardian	Public Guardian / 2 deputes	1 (depute – 50%)	2 (OPG and Depute – 100% and 50% respectively)	3
Scottish Land Court	Chair / 3 members	4 (100%)	0	4
Office of Accountant in Bankruptcy	Chief Executive	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	1
Scottish Law Commission	Chair / 4 Commissioners / Chief Executive	1 chair (100%)	0 (0%)	1
		4 commissioners (100%)	0 (0%)	4
		1 chief executive (100%)	0 (0%)	1

Source – Scottish Courts Website¹⁴⁵

Information was not available for the Office of the Social Security Commissioners, Pensions Appeal Tribunal, VAT and Duties Tribunal or the Accountant of Court.

Legal professionals are regulated by 2 bodies, either the Law Society of Scotland (solicitors) or the Faculty of Advocates (advocates).

Within the Faculty of Advocates there are 6 office bearers – of which 2 are female and 4 are male (including the dean of the faculty).

Within the Law Society of Scotland there are 3 senior roles: President, Vice President and Chief Executive which are held respectively by a female, and 2 males.

¹⁴³ www.scotcourts.org.uk

¹⁴⁴ www.scotcourts.org.uk

¹⁴⁵ www.scotcourts.gov.uk

There were 11,562 solicitors on the Law Society's Roll at 31st October 2004 (i.e. those holding up-to-date practice certificates). This included 558 admissions during the year, of which 375 (64%) were women and 183 (36%) were men.

An analysis of Practising Certificate holders by age and gender:

Age	Male (% of total)	Female (% of total)	Total
Under 30	564 (38%)	887 (62%)	1451
Over 30 and under 40	1,484 (49%)	1,522 (51%)	3006
Over 40 and under 50	1,794 (62%)	1,083 (38%)	2887
Over 50 and under 60	1,362 (79%)	342 (21%)	1704
Over 60 and under 70	295 (87%)	42 (13%)	337
Over 70 and under 80	53 (89%)	6 (11%)	59
Over 80	7 (100%)	– (0%)	7
Undisclosed	– (0%)	2 (100%)	2
Total	5559 (58%)	3884 (42%)	9443

Source Law Society Annual Report 2004¹⁴⁶

An analysis of partners holding practicing certificates by age and gender

Age	Male (% of total)	Female (% of total)	Total
Under 30	9 (52%)	8 (48%)	17
Over 30 and under 40	581 (69%)	271 (31%)	852
Over 40 and under 50	1181 (79%)	326 (21%)	1507
Over 50 and under 60	908 (90%)	111 (10%)	1019
Over 60 and under 70	152 (90%)	16 (10%)	168
Over 70 and under 80	18 (75%)	6 (25%)	24
Over 80	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	1
Undisclosed	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	1
Total	2850	739	3589

Source Law Society Annual Report 2004¹⁴⁷

Information on advocates is not available disaggregated.

Volunteering

According to the Scottish Household Survey 2003 over 1.2 million adults (24% of the population) volunteer formally and informally on a regular basis in Scotland¹⁴⁸. Of this 22% of men volunteered and 25% of women¹⁴⁹. Rates of voluntary activity vary by age, gender, economic status, income and area type, however this information is only provided disaggregated by each distinct category not by more than one category¹⁵⁰. Information is available regarding gender and type of organisation and type of activity, as well as by number of hours¹⁵¹.

¹⁴⁶ Law Society Annual Report 2004

¹⁴⁷ Law Society Annual Report 2004

¹⁴⁸ Scottish Household Survey 2003 pg 129

¹⁴⁹ Scottish Household Survey 2003 pg 130 – table 7.1, figure 7-1 shows this information disaggregated by age as well.

¹⁵⁰ Scottish Household Survey 2003 pg 129

¹⁵¹ Scottish Household Survey 2003 pg 133 Type of organisation – table 7.7, type of activity – table 7.8, number of hours – table 7.9

According to Volunteer Development Scotland 43% of adults in Scotland took part in formal volunteer activity in 2004^{152, 153}. This equates to 1.76 million adults of which 44% were women and 43% men*¹⁵⁴. 83% of adults in Scotland say they took part in informal volunteer activity. This equates to 3.32 million adults; of which 81% were women and 78% men*¹⁵⁵.

According to VDS 68% of volunteer managers in 2003 were female and 32% were male¹⁵⁶.

According to the Scottish Council for Voluntary Organisations (SCVO) there were 119,000 employees in the voluntary sector in 2004, of which 75% were female and 25% were male¹⁵⁷. According to SCVO women were more likely to be working part-time in the voluntary sector (57%) than men (48%)¹⁵⁸.

Further information on gender diversity in the voluntary sector is available in the SCVO briefing on this issue, including disaggregation of information by size and type of organisation worked for¹⁵⁹.

Trade Unions

Information on Trade Union membership was not readily available.

Engaging in Scottish Parliament

Information on engagement with Scottish Parliament was not readily available.

¹⁵² Formal volunteering being where someone acts in a voluntary capacity for an organisation, body or agency on a regular basis, informal volunteering being where someone does work on a voluntary basis e.g. does the garden, shopping etc for an elderly neighbour.

¹⁵³ Volunteer Development Scotland Annual Digest of Statistics on Volunteering in Scotland 2005, pg 4

¹⁵⁴ * Some people volunteered for more than one organisations hence total is less than 100%.

Volunteer Development Scotland Annual Digest of Statistics on Volunteering in Scotland 2005, pg 4.

¹⁵⁵ * Some people volunteered for more than one organisations hence total is less than 100%.

Volunteer Development Scotland Annual Digest of Statistics on Volunteering in Scotland 2005, pg 5

¹⁵⁶ Volunteer Development Scotland Annual Digest of Statistics on Volunteering in Scotland 2005, pg 6

¹⁵⁷ SCVO Voluntary sector workforce statistics 2005

<http://www.scvo.org.uk/scvo/Information/ViewInformation.aspx?al=t&page=&all=&from=DSR&Info=158&TCID=27&PageName=Facts> This information also provides data on disability and ethnicity but does not disaggregate the data further by gender.

¹⁵⁸ SCVO Voluntary sector workforce statistics 2005

<http://www.scvo.org.uk/scvo/Information/ViewInformation.aspx?al=t&page=&all=&from=DSR&Info=158&TCID=27&PageName=Facts>

¹⁵⁹ Diversity in the voluntary sector workforce (August 2003)

<http://www.scvo.org.uk/scvo/Information/ViewInformation.aspx?al=t&page=&all=&from=DSR&Info=174&TCID=33&PageName=Equality>

Observations

In compiling the report the author found that many sources do not keep statistics or that these are not available in disaggregated form. Where statistics were available disaggregated by gender, very few were then further disaggregated by age, disability or other status. Sometimes this information is available separately, however not in a form whereby it can be cross-referenced to provide a gender disaggregated picture. It would be beneficial if agencies when creating statistics would disaggregate by more than one factor as well as by individual factors e.g. age and gender.

It would also be beneficial if agencies would consider which factors to use, many utilise gender, age, disability or race/nationality; however few use factors such as social or economic status, religion or belief, sexual orientation and urban / rural location. In particular with regard to health, crime and civic participation the analysis of these additional factors would be very useful.

Some of the information is only available for the UK as a whole and not for Scotland as a distinct entity, therefore whilst some of that information was disaggregated by gender it did not provide information relating to gender in Scotland.

The information in this report has been referenced to enable easy access to it. Many of the sources used provide additional information or provide the information in a different form e.g. graphs and pictograms which may be of use, where this occurs it has been highlighted in the footnotes that further useful information is available.

Recommendations

Key demographic projections

1. The EOC should consider engaging in dialogue with the Scottish and UK Governments with regarding to the implications of the falling population in Scotland and the measures necessary to halt this decline e.g. better provision for child bearing and rearing in later years (for women and men) as more people are having families later in life.
2. The EOC should engage the UK and Scottish Governments to reconsider the policies and incentives on migration and immigration (see specific recommendations on this below).

Families

3. The EOC should encourage others to carry out, or should consider providing itself, further research around families as detailed below:
 - Research on rooflessness and homelessness is needed to identify the extent of the problem and how it affects men and women.
 - Research on unpaid and paid carers is needed, in particular with disaggregated figures by gender, age, social / economic status.
 - Research on care provision is needed with regard to who it is provided for (adult / child, male / female) and how it is provided (by unpaid / paid carer, in the home, externally etc).
4. The EOC should hold discussions with Scotland's Children and Young Person's commission around gender and young people's issues.

Violence and crime

5. The EOC should encourage the Crown Office to provide:
 - More analysis of rape and attempted rape data to show how many reported cases are going to court, and how many convictions are being attained¹⁶⁰. This analysis should also be carried out relating to domestic violence.
6. The EOC should encourage the Scottish Executive to collate:
 - official statistics collated relating to reported date rape.
 - disaggregated data collated relating to the award of unruly certificates for children.
 - data relating to drug testing and treatment orders and to the use of drug testing in prisons. This information should be available disaggregated by a range of factors, including gender.
7. The EOC should call for an independent evaluation of the Time Out project.
8. The EOC should campaign for better access to court reports. This would enable easier comparison of court referrals, types of crime, conviction rates and sentencing.

¹⁶⁰ This information should not need to be collated by making FOI requests to each police force for their referrals to the Procurator Fiscal then comparing this with cases referred by the PF and court reports of judgements.

9. The EOC should consider conducting or commissioning research into hate crimes against men and women, including domestic violence.

Health

10. The EOC should encourage the NHS to collect:
 - Disaggregated data on how many patients are treated on the NHS and privately. This data should include information on gender and other aspects of multiple identity e.g. race, faith / belief, age etc and should be available disaggregated by more than one element e.g. gender and race.
11. The EOC should encourage the NHS to research or conduct further analysis on:
 - common disease by key factors e.g. age, social / economic status, gender; relating to heart attack, stroke, diabetes and respiratory disorders.
 - why women are more likely to visit their GP and be admitted.
 - why women are more likely than men to be pre-disposed to mental health problems, yet more men than women are admitted to hospital for such problems.
 - intentional self-harm, in particular relating to the high prevalence of this among men, especially young men between 15-34.
 - cancer in men and women, and why women's cancer rates are increasing whilst men's are decreasing, despite men having higher rates of lung and colorectal cancer than women (2 of the 3 most common types of cancer).

Immigration and asylum

12. The EOC should encourage the UK Government (ONS and Home Office) to collect better information on asylum. This should include:
 - Statistics on asylum disaggregated by host country (i.e. Scotland, England, Wales, Northern Ireland), not just provided for the UK.
 - All statistics on asylum disaggregated by age, gender etc.
 - Numbers of asylum seekers and refugees in Scotland, where they are, what support they receive, what stage their application is at, decisions on applications and appeals, grants and removals.
 - Data on what happens to refugees and asylum seekers after their status has been granted e.g. whether they stay in the same country, move to another part of the UK, what they do etc.
 - Information relating to children disaggregated by gender and host country.
 - Information on immigration collated and disaggregated by gender and host country.
13. The EOC should consider conducting research into support issues for men and women who seek asylum in Scotland e.g. provision of housing, food, education etc.
14. The EOC should consider conducting research into the differential treatment of men and women in the asylum process.

Civil society and participation

15. The EOC should develop guidelines on gender monitoring, in particular with regard to civil society. These guidelines should include male, female and transgender issues.

The guidelines should also highlight issues around multiple identities e.g. race, disability, age etc.

16. The EOC should conduct discussions with the Scottish Executive, Scottish Public Appointments Commissioner, Scottish Public Services Ombudsman, SCVO and other appropriate parties regarding how to monitor gender in public appointments and civic participation, and who is best placed to collate this information.
17. The EOC should encourage the collation of:
 - Central data on community councils disaggregated by common factors e.g. gender, age, etc
 - Data on all public appointments, which are not covered by OCPAS
 - Data collated centrally on senior management and general workforce in Local Authorities and other public authorities.
 - Data on the members of the Office of Social Security Commissioners, Pensions Appeal Tribunal, VAT and Duties Tribunal and the Accountant of the Court should be publicly available, disaggregated by gender and other identity such as race, disability etc.
18. The EOC should encourage the Scottish Executive to set targets on the central collation of gender data on senior management and general workforce in Local and other public authorities, and to publish their own statistics on it as they have already done on race.
19. The EOC should engage with the Scottish and UK Parliaments to encourage them to provide data as follows:
 - Disaggregated data by gender for the Scottish Parliament and the House of Commons.
 - Disaggregated data by gender, nationality and party for the House of Lords.
20. The EOC should engage with the Faculty of Advocates to encourage them to provide data as follows:
 - Data on the gender of members of the Faculty of Advocates.
 - Data on QC's, Head of Stables and direct entrants disaggregated by gender and other identities e.g. race, disability etc.
21. The EOC should discuss with the Scottish Executive and should consider sponsoring a question in the Scottish Household Survey to ensure that it provides disaggregated data on volunteering, disaggregated by multiple factors e.g. age, gender and disability.
22. The EOC should engage with the STUC to encourage them or have them encourage the trade unions to collate data on gender of trade union members and to make this information publicly available.

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