



SLS: religion questions from Census





What is the SLS?

The Scottish Longitudinal Study (SLS) is a large-scale, anonymised linkage study created using data from current Scottish administrative and statistical sources.

- The SLS is designed to capture 5.5% of the Scottish population
- The SLS sample is selected using 20 semi- random birthdates
- It is a joint project between NRS & University of Edinburgh

Sample size much larger than most surveys

±270,000 traced SLS members and ±505,000 household members

Representative of the Scottish population

No age limits (babies-oldest old) & includes communal establishments

Covers many areas of interest

Demography, economic and social issues, health, housing, mortality, migration, fertility etc

Can be linked with detailed geographical information

Users can provide look-up tables relevant to their research projects





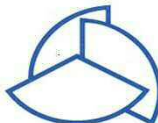



SLS-DSU

The main data included are:

What data are included?

- Census data (1991, 2001 & 2011)
- Births, deaths and marriages (from 1991 onwards)
- Migration information (from GP registration data)
- School education information (from 2007 onwards)
- Weather and pollution data for each part of Scotland
- Measures of how populated/rural an area is
- Measures of area-level deprivation (SIMD, Carstairs, etc)

Data from NHS Scotland may also be linked into the SLS, however further approvals are required to access this data

	 Office for National Statistics ONS Longitudinal Study	 National Records of Scotland Scottish Longitudinal Study	 Northern Ireland Statistics & Research Agency Northern Ireland Longitudinal Study
Study sample	1% of the population of England & Wales	5% of the population of Scotland	28% of the population of Northern Ireland
Records from 2011 Census	580,000	~270,000	~500,000
Censuses in the study	1971, 1981, 1991, 2001, 2011	1991, 2001, 2011	1991, 2001, 2011
Academic user support	 CeLSIUS <small>CENTRE FOR LONGITUDINAL STUDY INFORMATION & USER SUPPORT</small> Centre for Longitudinal Study Information & User Support, University College London	 SLS-DSU <small>SCOTTISH LONGITUDINAL STUDY DEVELOPMENT & SUPPORT UNIT</small> Scottish Longitudinal Study Development & Support Unit, University of St. Andrews & University of Edinburgh	 NILS-RSU <small>NORTHERN IRELAND LONGITUDINAL STUDY RESEARCH SUPPORT UNIT</small> Northern Ireland Longitudinal Study Research Support Unit, Queens University Belfast
Census data available	Complete census data for study members and for people living in the same household as a study member	Complete census data for study members and for people living in the same household as a study member	Complete census data for study members and for people living in the same household as a study member
Event data available	Civil registration system <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Births of sample members • Births to sample mothers • Stillbirths / Infant deaths • Deaths of sample members • Widow(er)hoods NHS Central Register <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immigration • Emigration • Minor events Cancer registries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cancer data 	Civil registration system <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Births of sample members • Births to sample mothers • Births to sample fathers • Stillbirths / Infant deaths • Marriages • Deaths of sample members • Widow(er)hoods NHS Central Register <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immigration • Emigration Scottish Govt. Education Directorate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School level education data including attendance, exclusions, attainment and qualifications Other data available, subject to approval <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hospital episodes • Maternity data • Cancer data 	Civil registration system <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Births of sample members • Births to sample mothers • Births to sample fathers • Infant mortality • Deaths of sample members Health card registration system <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immigration • Emigration • Internal migration Land & Property Services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing data Health & Social Care <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health data linked in one-off distinct linkage projects (e.g. breast screening, dental treatments) subject to approval



Religion in the SLS

- Only 2001 & 2011 has questions on religion, not Census 1991.
- The questions on religion were not compulsory, so there may be selectivity in the response on these variables.



Religion questions in the SLS - 2001

What religion, religious denomination or body do you belong to? (RELIGP0) (94% valid response rate)

13 What religion, religious denomination or body do you belong to?

☐ None

☐ Church of Scotland

☐ Roman Catholic

☐ Other Christian, *please write in*

☐ Buddhist

☐ Hindu

☐ Muslim

☐ Jewish

☐ Sikh

☐ Another Religion, *please write in*

What religion, religious denomination or body were you brought up in? (RELIGR0) (91% valid response rate)

14 What religion, religious denomination or body were you brought up in?

☐ None

☐ Church of Scotland

☐ Roman Catholic

☐ Other Christian, *please write in*

☐ Buddhist

☐ Hindu

☐ Muslim

☐ Jewish

☐ Sikh

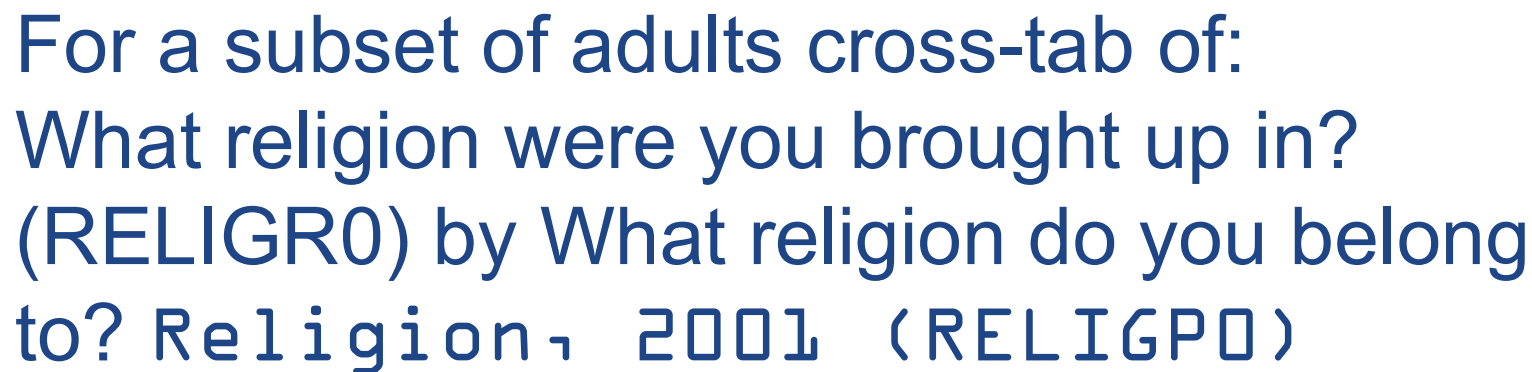
☐ Another Religion, *please write in*



What religion do you belong to?

Religion, 2001 (RELIGPO)

Code	Name	Number	%
-666	Inadequately described	13638	5.14
-888	NCR (non-resident students)	857	0.32
1	Roman Catholic	41663	15.71
20	Church of Scotland	113304	42.74
300	Buddhist	349	0.13
301	Hindu	275	0.10
302	Muslim (Islam)	2164	0.82
303	Sikh	430	0.16
304	Jewish	337	0.13
701	Other Christian - Tick Only (Scotland Only)	1106	0.42
702	Other Christian - Tick and Text (Scotland Only)	11511	4.34
703	Other Christian - Text Only (Scotland Only)	5459	2.06
704-706	Another Religion	1361	0.51
899	None	72675	27.41
	Total	265129	100



Note: rounded to nearest 50, for SDC reasons & small numbers blank does not mean zero it can also be up to 49



Religion questions in the SLS - 2011

What religion, religious denomination or body do you belong to? (RELIGION1)

13 What religion, religious denomination or body do you belong to?

◆ This question is voluntary.

- ☐ None
- ☐ Church of Scotland
- ☐ Roman Catholic
- ☐ Other Christian, please write in below
- ☐ Muslim
- ☐ Buddhist
- ☐ Sikh
- ☐ Jewish
- ☐ Hindu
- ☐ Another religion or body, please write in

[Grid of boxes for writing in]

What religion, religious denomination or body were you brought up in? (RELIGR0)

14 What religion, religious denomination or body were you brought up in?

- ☐ [unclear]
- ☐ [unclear] Scotland
- ☐ [unclear]
- ☐ Other, please write in
- ☐ [unclear]
- ☐ [unclear]
- ☐ Muslim
- ☐ Sikh
- ☐ Another Religion, please write in

[Grid of boxes for writing in]



Religion group (Scotland).

2011

(RELPS1)

1 / None	98087
2 / Church of Scotland	89660
3 / Roman catholic	42260
4 / Other Christian	14570
5 / Buddhist	575
6 / Hindu	754
7 / Jewish	285
8 / Muslim	3610
9 / Sikh	520
10 / Other religion or body	770
11 / Not stated	17626
-88 / No code required	721



Exploring sectarianism through inter-sectarian partnerships (upbringing)

Figure 4. *Homogamy by the age of the female partner:*

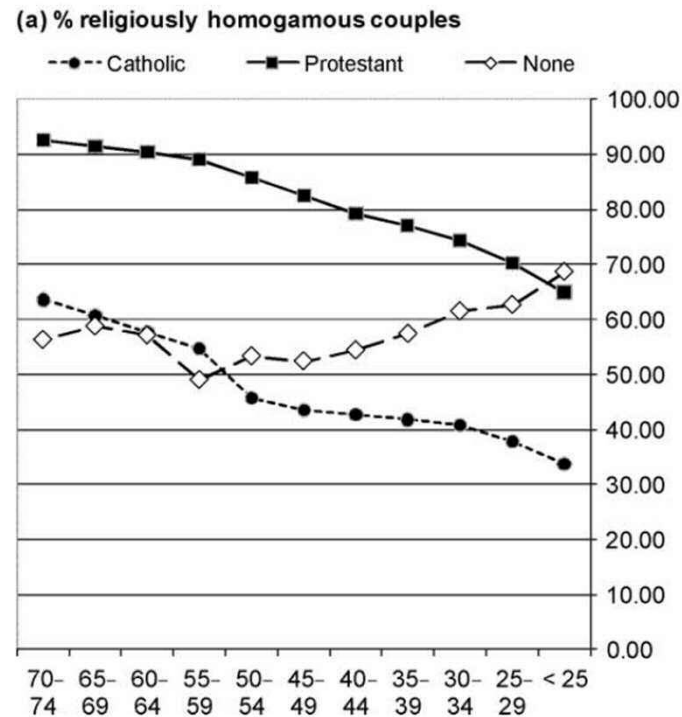


Table 3. *Homogonous and mixed partnerships in Scotland by religion raised of partners*

Homogamous partnerships			Mixed partnerships		
	Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent
Protestant-Protestant	62,182	55.7%	Protestant- Catholic	18,430	16.5%
Catholic-Catholic	9,896	8.9%	Protestant-No religion	8,231	7.4%
No religion-No religion	8,126	7.3%	Catholic-No religion	4,762	4.3%
All homogamous	80,204	71.9%	All mixed	31,423	28.1%

“...many people without a Catholic background will have Catholics who are part of their extended family, and similarly many Catholics will have Protestant family members. This would be expected to reduce sectarian discrimination and conflict.”

(pg. 1950)



*mortality differentials
among religious groups
are not consistent across*

Scotland and Northern Ireland...In Scotland, Catholics remain at a greater socio-economic disadvantage relative to Protestants than in Northern Ireland and are also at mortality disadvantage. These disadvantages may result from sectarian discrimination acting on a much smaller minority group that is without the protection of the well-established anti-discrimination

legislation enacted in

Source: Wright, D.M., Rosato, M., Raab, G., Dibben, C., Boyle, P. and O'reilly, D., 2017. Does equality legislation reduce intergroup differences? Religious affiliation, socio-economic status and mortality in Scotland and Northern Ireland: A cohort study of 400,000 people. *Health & place*, 45, pp.32-38.

Equality legislation and religious group differences in health

Table 3

All-cause mortality comparing religious groups in Scotland and Northern Ireland (IRRs and 95% CIs). Models fitted separately for each sex. *Adjusted for age, housing tenure, social class, car access, education. Corresponding covariate estimates are presented in Table 2. **Overall comparison of mortality rates in Scotland and Northern Ireland from models without religion by country interactions.

Source: Scottish Longitudinal Study and Northern Ireland Longitudinal Study.

	Men Adjusted for age	Fully adjusted*	Women Adjusted for age	Fully adjusted*
<i>Scotland</i>				
Protestant	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Catholic	1.39 (1.28, 1.51)	1.14 (1.04, 1.24)	1.29 (1.17, 1.42)	1.12 (1.01, 1.23)
No religion	0.96 (0.88, 1.05)	0.95 (0.88, 1.04)	1.01 (0.90, 1.13)	0.96 (0.86, 1.08)
Not answered	1.32 (1.13, 1.54)	1.20 (1.02, 1.40)	1.35 (1.12, 1.63)	1.19 (0.99, 1.43)
<i>Northern Ireland</i>				
Protestant	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Catholic	1.05 (0.99, 1.12)	0.95 (0.89, 1.02)	1.07 (0.99, 1.15)	0.99 (0.91, 1.07)
No religion	1.21 (1.09, 1.34)	1.12 (1.01, 1.25)	1.16 (1.00, 1.35)	1.09 (0.94, 1.27)
Not answered	1.13 (0.97, 1.31)	1.05 (0.90, 1.22)	1.36 (1.14, 1.61)	1.27 (1.07, 1.51)
Scotland vs. Northern Ireland**		1.19 (1.14, 1.25)		1.26 (1.20, 1.34)



Migration and religion in Scotland

- In general, religious people move significantly less often than people who do not count themselves as religious
- Members of the Church of Scotland or the Roman Catholic church move less often than non-religious people.
- Controlling for other influences, Catholics are less likely to migrate than Protestants.
- Controlling for several other influences it was found that people between the age 16 – 26 who have moved from a rural to an urban area between 1991 and 2001 are more likely to have become secular than people who have migrated in other directions.



Migration and Religion in Scotland

A study on the influence of religion on migration behaviour

LSCS Research Working Paper 8.0

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Jasper van Dijck
Radboud University Nijmegen
Faculty of Social Science

Peteke Feijten
University of St Andrews
Faculty of Geography and Geosciences

Paul Boyle
University of St Andrews
Faculty of Geography and Geosciences





Tom Clemens

tom.clemens@ed.ac.uk





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Thanks for listening!
Any questions or comments to:

@ed.ac.uk

or

@nrscotland.gov.uk