Planning for Scotland in 2050

National Planning Framework 4

Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA): Screening / Scoping Report

Appendix B: Society and Equalities baseline information

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1.   Current Evidence Base

1.1.1 The EHRC has provided information on what it considers are the protected characteristics at https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/equality-act/protected-characteristics. The information below is based on the relevant information obtained.

1.1.2 The available evidence would suggest that there are a number of potential gaps. In addition, some evidence may now be seen to be out of date Table 1. These include:

Table 1. Key Evidence Gaps

Area	Potential Gap
Age	How to plan for an ageing population?
Disability	Issues beyond housing - wider accessibility issues
Sex	Update on key spatial gender issues
Race	Accommodation needs of Gypsy/Travellers
Faith	Faith spaces in new development
Sexual Orientation	Spatial implication of the use of land for the community
Other protected characteristics	Pregnancy and maternity, Marriage and civil partnership, Gender re-assignment: confirmation of what, if any spatial / engagement issues.
Poverty and Inequalities	Poverty/Inequality causes that can be alleviated through land use planning

1.1.3 We currently plan the following actions to provide additional evidence (Table 2).

Table 2. Actions to alleviate evidence gaps

Action	Issue covered
Commission Think Pieces on the theme of Scotland2050	We have published Think Pieces on the following themes: Equalities – Age (both Older and Younger people), Disability, Gender
Research	Research on how the existing arrangements are currently being applied in development planning and identify the issues that will need to be considered and addressed in framing future policies.
Early Engagement	We have been engaging with a range of representative groups on the framing of the engagement strategy
Engagement on high level outcomes	Engage directly with a range of representative groups on the delivery of the high level outcomes and the contents of the IIA
NPF4 community Grant Fund	We have launched a community focussed grants scheme – aimed at encouraging local communities to gather and submit their views

Annex A – Age

On 30 June 2018, Scotland's population was estimated to be 5,438,100 - a record high and an increase of 13,300 people (0.2%) over the last year. Since 1998, Scotland's population has increased by 7%. The latest increase in Scotland's population was driven by positive net migration, with 20,900 more people arriving than leaving in the year to mid-2018 (from both overseas and the rest of the UK). In contrast, Scotland had negative natural change with 7,700 more deaths than births over the same period. In 2018, just under one in five people (19%) in Scotland were aged 65 and over, compared with 16% in mid-2007. People aged under 16 made up 17% of the population in 2017 and 64% of people were aged 16 to 64. Further statistical information is available at a local authority level.	**Mid-2018 Population Estimates Scotland (2019)[1]**
The population of Scotland is projected to rise from 5.40 million in 2016 to 5.58 million in 2026 and to continue to rise to 5.69 million in 2041 an increase of 5% over the 25 year period. The population is projected to age as the large number of people around age 50 in 2016 become age 75 by 2041.	**Projected Population of Scotland (2016-based) (2017)**
In the zero future EU migration variant, the population of Scotland is projected to rise to 5.52 million in 2041, resulting in an overall increase of 2% – however, the population is projected to peak at 5.54 million in 2032 then decline after that point until 2041. For the 50% future EU migration variant, the population of Scotland is projected to rise to 5.60 million in 2041 – an increase of 4% from 2016. The population is also projected to peak prior to 2041 in this variant, although slightly later, in 2038 at 5.61 million.	**Projected Population of Scotland (2016-based): Additional variants using alternative European Union migration assumptions (2017)**

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[1] https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/files//statistics/population-estimates/mid-18/mid-year-pop-est-18-pub.pdf

For the 150% future EU migration variant, the population is projected to increase each year to 5.78 million in 2041, a 7% increase. In 2016, there were 2.45 million households in Scotland. By 2041, the number of households in Scotland is projected to increase to 2.76 million, which is an average increase of around 12,700 households per year. One person households are projected to become the most common type. This is partly due to an ageing population as older people are more likely to live alone or in smaller households.	**Household Projections for Scotland (2016-based) (2018)[2]**
Since 2013 there has been a steady increase in adults viewing climate change as an immediate and urgent problem, from less than half (46 per cent) to nearly two thirds (65 per cent) of adults. The largest increase in those who agreed with this is amongst 16-24 year olds, increasing from 38 per cent to 67 per cent.	**Scotland's People Annual Report: Results from 2018 Scottish Household Survey (2019)[3]**
Over the past seven years, council areas with the highest percentage of data zones experiencing depopulation are mainly rural and island areas, as well as areas in the West of Scotland. Older and Younger people are not distributed evenly across Scotland. While the median age for Scotland as a whole was 42 years, the median age of data zones ranged from 19 years in 'Newington and Dalkeith Road – 03' and 'Ruchill – 04' which contain student accommodation for the University of Edinburgh and University of Glasgow respectively to 72 years in 'Falkirk - Town Centre and Callendar Park – 02' which contains a high number of elderly residents.	**Mid-2018 Small Area Population Estimates, Scotland (2019)**
Social media is central for both tweens and teens. Some 23% of 8-11s and 72% of 12-15s have a social media profile. It also noted that nearly a third of online 12-15s have got involved in civic activity online. Six percent of 8-11s and thirty percent of 12-15s who go online say they have signed petitions, shared news stories on social media, written comments or talked online about the news.	**Children and parents: media use and attitudes report (2016)[4]**

[2] https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/files/statistics/household-projections/16/household-proj-16-pub.pdf
[3] https://www.gov.scot/publications/scotlands-people-annual-report-results-2018-scottish-household-survey/pages/7/
[4] https://www.ofcom.org.uk/research-and-data/media-literacy-research/childrens/children-parents-nov16

Although older adults were less likely to use the internet, the gap in internet use between adults aged 16-24 and adults aged 60 and above has fallen over time from 57 percentage points in 2007 to 35 percentage points in 2018. This result has mainly been driven by an increase in internet use amongst adults aged 60+ (from 29 per cent to 65 per cent).	**Scottish Household Survey: Annual Report (2019)**
The key demographic issue for sparsely populated areas- defined as rural areas and small towns where less than 10,000 people can be reached within 30 minutes travel using roads and ferries - is the relatively small number of children and young people, which in the years to come will translate into a shrinking working-age population.	**Demographic change in the Sparsely Populated Areas of Scotland (1991-2046)**
Population decline is a real threat to the sustainability of many, although not all, of Scotland's island communities.	**The National Plan for Scotland's Islands[5]**

Annex A.1 – Older People

Three quarters (75%) of adults travelled the previous day. Older people were less likely to have travelled the previous day. Only 51 per cent of those aged 80 and over had travelled the previous day and 65 per cent of those aged 70 to 79.	**Travel and Transport in Scotland 2018 (2019)[6]**
Over nine in ten adults view their neighbourhood as a very or fairly good place to live, with the majority of adults in Scotland (57.4 per cent) rating their neighbourhood as a *very* good place to live in 2018. Almost nine in ten adults (87 per cent) aged 75 and above said they felt a very or fairly strong sense of belonging to their community, compared to just over seven in ten (73 per cent) of those aged between 16 and 24.	**Scottish Household Survey: Annual Report (2019)**
Almost nine in 10 adults (87 per cent) aged 75 and above said they felt a very strong or fairly strong sense of belonging to their community, compared to just over seven in ten (73 per cent) of those aged between 16 and 24.	

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[5] https://www.gov.scot/publications/national-plan-scotlands-islands/
[6] https://www.transport.gov.scot/media/45852/sct09199889061.pdf

In 2018, 34 per cent of adults said they would like to be more involved in the decisions their council makes that affects their local area, compared to 20 per cent who felt they can influence decisions affecting their local area. Around a fifth (22 per cent) of adults agreed that their council is good at listening to local people's views before it takes decisions. Generally, older adults were more likely than younger adults to say they were satisfied with the performance statements about local government services and less likely to want to be more involved in making decisions. The majority of Homelessness application come from those within the 25-49 age range. Age Scotland – LDPs should identify sites suitable for older people's housing. Would like to see clear national targets for specialist housing, specific targets for sheltered, very sheltered and retirement housing.	**Homelessness in Scotland: 2018 to 2019 – equalities breakdown (2019)[7]** **Individual responses to Places, People and Planning (2017) [8]**

Annex A.2 – Children and Young People

Setting out 9 recommendations, the research focussed on three of the Articles in the UN Charter on the Rights of the Child • Article 12 – a right to be heard and taken seriously in all matters affecting them • Article 15 – a right to gather and use public space, providing no laws are broken • Article 31 – a right to play, rest, leisure and access cultural life appropriate to their age. Recommendations include: - More access to free or cheap fun activities - Improve the quality of our green spaces	**Child Friendly Planning in the UK: A review (2019)[9]** **Health Inequalities: Peer research into the role of communities (2020)[10]**

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[7] https://www.gov.scot/publications/homelessness-scotland-2018-19-equalities-breakdowns/pages/1/

[8] https://consult.scotland.gov.uk/planning-architecture/a-consultation-on-the-future-of-planning/consultation/published_select_respondent

[9] https://www.rtpi.org.uk/media/3608757/childfriendlyplanningintheukareview2019.pdf

[10] https://childreninscotland.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/Health-Inequalities-Report-Chris-Ross.pdf

- Deal with vandalism and regenerate abandoned spaces.	
- Use planning processes to get support for healthier shops and restaurants to set up in our communities.	
- Involve children and young people in decisions about the places we live.	
Democracy matters to Children	**Democracy Matters for Children (to be published soon) (2020)[11]**
- 'children's paths to meaningful involvement in decision-making are currently limited and many children have limited or no experience of participation in democratic processes'	
- one of the most prominent themes was the importance of the physical **environment** for children. Children frequently want 'lots of green spaces' and 'more places to play' 'protected wildlife' and provisions in place around personal safety.	
- on **leisure and socialising,** children were keen for spaces for people to spend time socialising.	
- the children valued places to be physically activity both in and outdoors	
- the children recognised the value of having access to 'healthy, fresh foods' in local shops.	
- a number of local issues were identified as ones which children wanted to have a say in – this included planning and the built environment	
Undertaken by Girl Guides Scotland, this survey showed that:	**Girls in Scotland 2018 (2018)[12]**
- 55% of girls said public transport could be better	
- 23% of girls said there area had few, or no community facilities; and	
- 18% of girls felt unsafe going to the park by themselves.	

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[11] https://www.childrensparliament.org.uk/our-work/democracy-matters-consultation/
[12] https://www.girlguidingscotland.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/Girls-in-Scotland-survey-2018-compressed.pdf

Children's rights should be at the centre of all decisions made in relation to air pollution and climate change. Children should be involved and listened to in local and national discussions and decision-making as a matter of routine.	**State of Children's Rights in Scotland (2016)[13]**
There is a deficit of young people in the Highlands and Islands – those aged 15-30 comprise 17% of the total population compared to 21% across Scotland – and this is projected to continue. Much of this deficit is a result of out-migration within the 15-19-year-old age group as significant numbers leave to pursue education and employment opportunities.	**Young People and the Highlands and Islands (2018)[14]**
A need for good quality housing was regarded as essential, with many of the young people believing that housing must be affordably heated, have space for them to study, have wifi and be a place they feel safe. Young people also identified the importance of having a voice in their own community and good transport links.	**Beyond4Walls (2016)[15]**
In the UK that children's views are not systematically heard on issues that affect them. It recommended that 'structures should be established for the active and meaningful participation of children and give due weight to their views in designing laws, policies, programmes and services at the local and national levels…..' It went on to note that 'Particular attention should be paid to involving younger children and children in vulnerable situations, such as children with disabilities' and to 'Ensure that children are not only heard but also listened to and their views given due weight by all professionals working with children.'

With regard to Article 31, the Committee recommended that the devolved administrations should strengthen its efforts to guarantee the right of the child to engage in play and recreational activities appropriate to the age of the child, including by adopting and implementing play and | **The UN Committee on the Rights of the Child Concluding Observations (2016)[16]** |

[13] https://www.togetherscotland.org.uk/pdfs/TogetherReport2016.pdf
[14] http://www.hie.co.uk/regional-information/economic-reports-and-research/archive/young-people-and-the-highlands-and-islands--maximising-opportunities.html
[15] http://www.childreninscotland.org.uk/project/beyond4walls
[16] https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/sites/default/files/icerd-_concluding_observations.pdf

leisure policies with sufficient and sustainable resources and fully involve children in planning, designing and monitoring the implementation of play policies and activities relevant to play and leisure, at the community, local and national levels.	
Around half of children (52%) walked to school, twenty per cent travelled by bus and around a quarter (24%) travelled by car.	**Travel and Transport in Scotland 2018 (2019)**
Responses supported improved engagement with children and young people. A survey undertaken by YoungScot (2017) to accompany Places, People and Planning concluded that: • the majority of young people feel they should be involved in planning in their local area and that their local councils should look at ways to support children and young people to do this; and • the majority of young people feel that their local council should have to prove that they have involved children and young people in their plans.	**Places, People and Planning (2017) – responses** **YoungScot survey (2017)**[17]

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[17] http://www.gov.scot/Resource/0043/00439240.pdf

Annex B – Disability

In 2011, the proportion of people in Scotland with a long-term activity-limiting health problem or disability was 20%, the same as reported in the 2001 Census.	**Scotland's 2011 Census (Release 2A, Table 8)[18]**
The amount of wheelchair adapted local authority housing for people with physical disabilities has decreased from around 2,525 units in 2006 to 2,062 in 2015. The number of houses had been increasing and peaked in 2013 at 3,239 before declining over the last two years.	**Housing for Older People, those with Disabilities and those with Supported Tenancies (2015)[19]**
The number of sheltered, very sheltered and medium dependency houses provided by local authorities has increased by 2% in the latest year from 20,315 homes in 2018 to 20,746 homes in 2019.	**Housing statistics 2019: key trends summary[20]**
Figures from the 2017/18 Scottish Crime and Justice Survey show that 65% of those with a disability felt very/fairly safe, compared to 80% without a disability. To note that there may be complex factors around and in addition to protected characteristics which make people feel safe/unsafe, for example whether they live in deprived areas.	**Scottish Crime and Justice Survey 2017/18: Main Findings (2019)[21]**
Thirty six per cent of those who have some form of long-standing physical or mental health condition or illness reported not using the internet. This compares with 10 per cent of those who do not have any such condition.	**Scotland's People Annual Report: Results from 2014 Scottish Household Survey (2015) (section 8.3)**
There was a strong relationship between prevalence of health problems or disability and deprivation.	**Overview of Equality Results from the 2011 Census Release 2, focussing on ethnicity, religion and disability (2014) (Key findings)[22]**
A quarter of adults in Scotland (1.1 million people) state that their ability to participate in outdoor	**Scottish Recreation Survey (2014)[23]**

[18] http://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/census-results

[19] http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Housing-Regeneration/HSfS/SpecialNeedsHousing

[20] https://www.gov.scot/publications/housing-statistics-scotland-2019-key-trends-summary/

[21] https://www.gov.scot/binaries/content/documents/govscot/publications/statistics-publication/2019/03/scottish-crime-justice-survey-2017-18-main-findings/documents/scottish-crime-justice-survey-2017-18-main-findings/scottish-crime-justice-survey-2017-18-main-findings/govscot%3Adocument

[22] http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2014/03/7340

[23] http://www.snh.gov.uk/land-and-sea/managing-recreation-and-access/increasing-participation/measuring-participation/

recreation is limited by a long-term illness, health problem or disability.	
	Inclusion Scotland: A Vision for an Inclusive Scotland (2014)[24]
Accessible housing and a desire to see at least 10% of new developments or more being built to wheelchair accessible standards. Access issues should be a compulsory module on all Scottish architecture courses The inclusion of local access panels as statutory consulteees on planning applications. All new homes should be "Homes for Life" All new developments should be checked for access before being built.	
There is a lack of accessible housing across the UK and no mechanism that guarantees accessible housing. The problem is likely to become more acute if new house building should slow.	**UKIM List of Issues Interim Report (2014)[25]**
The most common barriers disabled adults experience when accessing buildings are: stairs; doors or narrow corridors; inadequate lifts or escalators; parking problems; lack of ramps/handrails; footpath design and surfaces; difficulty with transport getting to the building; lack of help or assistance.	**(as above)**
Local authorities, through their planning function, should require the inclusion of wheelchair standard homes in all new developments that are suitably located and provide reasonable access to local amenities. The type, size and market for such homes should be carefully considered at the planning stage, to avoid stereotyping of wheelchair user households and their needs. Planners should play a more positive role in ensuring routine adherence to requirements for inclusive design, and hence adaptability, that are contained within the Building Regulations.	**Mind the Step (2012)[26]**
97% of disabled people or those with a long-term illness considered that people should be involved in	**Scottish Social Attitudes Survey 2015: Table A16[27]**

[24] http://inclusionscotland.org/a-vision-for-an-inclusive-scotland/
[25] http://www.equalityni.org/ECNI/media/ECNI/Publications/Delivering Equality/UNCRPD investigations/UNCRPD-UKIM_List_of_Issues-Interim_Report.PDF
[26] http://horizonhousing.org/static-content-wysiwyg-downloads/Horizon-Housing-Mind-the-step-report.pdf
[27] http://www.gov.scot/Resource/0050/00504535.pdf

making decisions about how local public services are planned. Contains a range of recommendations (primarily aimed at England) including: - preparation of guidance on how and when to engage disabled people; - dedicated section in policy on access and inclusive design - plans not to be considered as 'sound' without evidence address disabled access; - permission granted only where sufficient provision for accessibility and inclusion - remove any requirement to prove immediate need for accessible housing Provides guidance on setting wheelchair accessible housing, includes all tenures.	**Building for Equality: Disability and the Built Environment (2017)**[28] **Wheelchair Accessible Housing Target: Guidance Note: MHDGN 201902 (2019)**[29]

[28] https://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201617/cmselect/cmwomeq/631/63102.htm
[29] https://www.gov.scot/publications/wheelchair-accessible-housing-target-guidance-note-mhdgn-201902/

Annex C – Sex / Gender

Scotland had a relatively even split between genders in 2018, with 51% females and 49% males, although this varied amongst age groups. The youngest age groups had a higher male to female ratio as more male babies are born than female, whilst the oldest age groups had a lower male to female ratio as females have longer life expectancy in Scotland.	**Mid-2018 Population Estimates Scotland (2019)**
Language barriers, lack of confidence and dominant characters can discriminate against some people during community engagement specifically women, minority ethnic groups, young and old people and people with disabilities.	**Hard to reach, easy to ignore (2017)**[30]
Overall stats - In 2017 the vast majority of adults (81 per cent) had taken part in physical activity and sport in the previous four weeks.	**Scotland's People Annual Report: Results from 2017 Scottish Household Survey (2018) (section 8.2.4)**[31]
Overall physical activity and **sport participation is slightly higher for men than women** (83 per cent and 80 per cent respectively. Gender differences are more pronounced for particular types of physical activity and sport. This difference was larger when excluding walking (58 and 49 per cent respectively). The **most common activity was recreational walking**, with similar level of participation for both men and women participating at around the same level (69 and 71 per cent respectively). Single males make up a large proportion of homelessness applicants who have previously slept rough. (around three-quarters)	
For female main applicants, the most common reason for making a homelessness application is a violent or abusive dispute within the household, this accounts for 22% of all applications from female main applicants and compares to 5% of applications from male main applicants.	**Homelessness in Scotland: 2018 to 2019 – equalities breakdown (2019)**
In 2018, 3,605 women graduated with a higher-level Architecture, Planning and the Built Environment qualification, up from 3,450 the previous year – making up 36 per cent of the total.	

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[30] http://whatworksscotland.ac.uk/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/WWSHardToReachOrEasyToIgnoreEvidenceReview.pdf

[31] https://beta.gov.scot/publications/scotlands-people-annual-report-results-2017-scottish-household-survey/

The majority of all adults said that they felt a very strong or fairly strong sense of belonging, with the gender of the respondent having no bearing on their strength of belonging.	**Infrastructure and inclusivity (2019)[32]**
Overall there was no significant difference in use of internet between genders.	**Scottish household survey 2018: annual report (2019)**
Women are slightly more likely than men to become involved in the planning process. This was focussed on development management.	**Scotland's People Annual Report: Results from 2015 Scottish Household Survey (2016) (section 8.2.2)[33]**
NTS planning report	**Planning and Community Involvement in Scotland (2004)[34]**
Do you feel able to influence planning decisions which affect your local area and how it is being developed?	**The National Trust for Scotland Heritage Observatory briefing note (2017)[35]**
Findings on no influence / some influence were similar for male (61%, 35%) and female (59%, 36%), more striking when look at socio-economic group (ABC1 55%, 41%) and C2DE. (66%, 30%)	
Three quarters (73%) of adults travelled the previous day. Men were slightly more likely to have travelled than women; 74 per cent of men had travelled the previous day compared to 72 per cent of women.	**Travel and Transport in Scotland 2018 (2019)**
In 2018 women were more likely than men to walk or catch the bus to work. Men were more likely to cycle to work. Men were more likely to hold a driving licence than women, with around three quarters (76%) of men aged 17+ having one, compared to 64 per cent of women. Since 1999, when 77% of men and 51% of women held licences, the percentage of men with licences has remained fairly stable and percentage of women has increased.	
Figures from the 2017/18 Scottish Crime and Justice Survey (SCJS) show that 66% of women felt very or fairly safe, compared to 89% of men – although both these figures have increased notably over the past decade. With regard to the reasons for that feeling, a question in the 2008/09 SCJS survey asked those	**Scottish Crime and Justice Survey 2017/18: Main Findings (2019)**

[32] https://www.nic.org.uk/infrastructure-and-inclusivity/
[33] https://beta.gov.scot/publications/scotlands-people-results-2015-scottish-household-survey/
[34] http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2004/07/19657/40295
[35] https://www.nts.org.uk/assets/downloads/NTS_briefing_note_-_planning_in_Scotland_-_November_2017.pdf

who felt unsafe why they said that – 1% said because it's a quiet street/isolated area	
Four key facts, which link specifically with arrangements around the participation of women in engagement on the built environment:	**Royal Town Planning Institute, Good Practice Note 7: Gender and Spatial Planning (2007)[36]**
• Women can find it more difficult to engage in planning processes since they are more likely to provide unpaid care and the timing and places of consultation may not recognise caring responsibilities. • Women from some minority ethnic groups may not wish to attend mixed gender consultation meetings. • Studies by the Women's Design Service show an under-representation of disabled women in consultation processes. • Women are less likely than men to access ICT and an over-emphasis on the internet could exclude women. [Note: while this may have been true in 2007, more recent information (2016) from the Scottish Household Survey would suggest that there was no significant difference in internet use between genders.]	

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[36] https://policy-practice.oxfam.org.uk/publications/gender-and-spatial-planning-rtpi-good-practice-note-7-112350

Annex D – Race

Minority ethnic people make up 4% of the population.

2011	% of total population	% of minority ethnic population (rounded estimate)	Base
African	0.6	14	30,000
Asian/Asian Scottish/Asian British	2.7	67	141,000
Caribbean or Black	0.1	3	7,000
Mixed/Multiple ethnic groups	0.4	9	20,000
Other ethnic group	0.3	7	14,000
White	96	n/a	5,084,000
All Minority Ethnic Population	*4*	*100*	*211,000*
All Population	**100**	**n/a**	**5,295,000**

The census revealed that Scotland became a more ethnically diverse country in the decade to 2011. Scotland's minority ethnic population doubled, from 2 to 4 per cent of the total population (from around 102,000 to 211,000 people).	**Analysis of Equality Results from the 2011 Census (2014)[37]**
The highest proportions of minority ethnic groups were in the four large cities. In Glasgow City, 12% of the population were from a minority ethnic group. In City of Edinburgh and Aberdeen City it was 8% and Dundee City it was 6%. These areas also saw the largest increases since 2001 in the proportion of their population who are from minority ethnic groups.	**2011 Census: Release 2A (2013)**
Seventy-eight per cent of those whose ethnicity was recorded as White expressed a very or fairly strong feeling of belonging compared to 71 per cent of those whose ethnicity was recorded as minority ethnic.	**Scottish Household Survey: Annual Report (2019)**
Language barriers, lack of confidence and dominant characters can discriminate against some people during community engagement specifically women, minority ethnic groups, young and old people and people with disabilities.	**Hard to reach, easy to ignore (2017)**
Sets out the key actions for the Scottish Government to drive positive change for minority ethnic communities. It commits the Scottish Government to reaffirm in the Housing Need and Demand Assessment and LHS guidance the expectation that	**Race Equality Action Plan 2017-21 (2017)**

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[37] http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2014/10/8378/0

local authorities fully consider the requirement for larger accommodation, including for minority ethnic families and seek to address any identified need. Some people from specific communities of interest and identity described finding it difficult to get involved in decisions, or having no experience of involvement at all. For example, some asylum seekers, EU citizens, foreign language groups, and some people from different ethnic minority groups described experiences of being detached from the wider community and formal decision-making organisations and forums. They did not know about local groups or understand whether and how they could get involved.	**Local Governance Review: analysis of responses to Democracy Matters (2019)**

Annex D.1 – Gypsy/Travellers

Just over 4,000 people in Scotland identified in the census that their ethnic group was 'White: Gypsy/Traveller' and this represented 0.1 per cent of the population. Some organisations working with Gypsy/Travellers in Scotland estimate that the population figure is much higher. Census data provides some indication of the spatial distribution of the community. The council areas with the most Gypsy/Travellers resident on census day were Perth & Kinross, Glasgow City and the City of Edinburgh. The lowest numbers were resident in the island councils and in Inverclyde. Gypsy/Travellers were less proficient in spoken English than the population as a whole with only 93 per cent able to speak English 'well' or 'very well' compared to 99 per cent of the whole population aged 3 and over. In 2011 Gypsy/Travellers in Scotland, compared to the population as a whole, were more likely to report a long-term health problem or disability and were more likely to report bad or very bad general health. Gypsy/Travellers in Scotland, compared to the population as a whole, were: - less likely to own their home; - more likely to live in a caravan;	**Gypsy/Travellers in Scotland - A Comprehensive Analysis of the 2011 Census (2015)[38]**

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[38] http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2015/12/5103

- more likely to live in overcrowded accommodation; - more likely to have no central heating. Research undertaken in 2018 provides a spatial dimension to Gypsy / Traveller accommodation. It also draws upon public information as to the range of reasons which are cited as material considerations in refusing applications for planning permission for sites.	**Gypsy/Travellers in Scotland (2019)[39]**
Sets out a number of recommendations aimed at providing planning officials with an insight from the perspective of the Gypsy/Traveller community to better inform practice in planning processes.	**Planning processes in Scotland: a Gypsy/Traveller perspective (2016)[40]**
In the response of the Equality and Human Rights Commission (the EHRC) to the UK Government's eighth periodic report to the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, the EHRC noted the lack of residential and transit accommodation across Great Britain routinely affects Gypsy / Traveller women's right to an adequate standard of living.	**Pressing for progress: women's rights and gender equality in 2018**

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[39] https://publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201719/cmselect/cmwomeq/360/report-summary.html
[40] http://www.article12.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/Planning-Processes-in-Scotland-a-Gypsy-Traveller-Perspective.pdf

Annex E – Religion or belief

The analysis contains demographic, health and household information for religion and belief in Scotland. Christian denominations represented the majority of the Scottish population (54 per cent). The next largest religion was 'Muslim' which represented over 1 per cent, and the other religions combined (including 'Hindu', 'Buddhist', 'Sikh' and 'Jewish') represented a further 1 per cent. 37 per cent of the population stated they had no religion in 2011, an increase of over half a million people from 2001. 7 per cent of people did not state their religion.	**Analysis of Equality Results from the 2011 Census (2014)**
'Muslim' people tended to live in large families - 22 per cent had three or more children compared to only 5 per cent of all families. The analysis contains transport and housing information for religion and belief in Scotland.	**Analysis of Equality Results from the 2011 Census - Part 2 (2015)[41]**
Produced by the Faith and Place Network, this policy briefing sets out recommendations for planning authorities in England and Wales based on the five themes of 'understanding one another', 'faith groups and community', 'equality and diversity', 'sharing creative practice' and 'the planning framework'.	**Faith Groups and the Planning System (2016)[42]**

[41] http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2015/03/8716/0
[42] http://faithsforum.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/HUM021015AR-Policy-Briefing-final.pdf

Annex F – Sexual Orientation

As a whole, this group had no special needs or requirements when it came to planning. Their views were representative of the general population. **It suggests that there are in the region of 2% of people in Scotland who identify as LGBO (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Other).** Spatially, a greater proportion of LGB people live in the most deprived areas in Scotland. The analysis also considers factors for the LGB community feeling more isolated in rural areas. The above summary of evidence considered that access to the community may be one reason why a higher proportion of LGBO people live in urban areas, with the latest figures showing that half of all LGBO people lived in large urban areas (in comparison to 35% of heterosexual adults). The Scottish Core Survey Questions 2015 reported that LGBO adults were less likely than heterosexual adults to report good general health. Only 71 per cent of LGBO adults recorded good or very good health compared to 75 per cent of heterosexual adults. And 10 per cent of LGBO adults recorded bad or very bad health compared to seven per cent of heterosexual adults.	**Consultation on the Modernisation of the Planning System with 'seldom heard' Groups (2009)[43]** **Sexual Orientation in Scotland 2017: summary of evidence base (2017)**
Its noted that communities are now recognised to exist beyond geographical areas therefore more needs to be done to tackle the inequalities faced by communities of identity (such as LGBT+ group). It also highlighted successful community engagement projects can be witnessed when a particular section of society is chosen to take part, rather than the wider population. For instance, using a stratified selection process to include young, senior or LGBT+ groups.	**Hard to Reach, Easy to Ignore (2017)**

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[43] http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2009/02/09150350/0

Annex G – Other protected characteristics

We have not been able to gather any information regarding this characteristic.	Pregnancy and maternity
It was reported in Scottish Government Equality Outcomes: Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Evidence Review 2013[44] that in an online survey of Transgender people in the UK in April 2011, employment was identified as being the second top area of concern for the Transgender community. with around a third (31%) of respondents selecting it as their priority. Difficulty in gaining and retaining employment was considered the most important challenge. Spatial/planning policy issues were not mentioned as being an issues.	Gender Re-assignment
We have not been able to gather any information regarding this characteristic.	Marriage and civil partnership

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[44] http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2013/04/7520/downloads

Annex H – Poverty and inequalities

Maps out the potential drivers for poverty, highlighting that a wide range of structural, household and individual-level factors contribute towards causing poverty. A number of factors were identified as being particularly important in driving poverty. - Employment status - The costs of living and housing costs in particular - The social security system - Life chances and future income for children - The labour and housing markets Looking at child poverty, the children recommended: - Build more council / social housing for families. - Provide shelters for people without homes. - Spend more money on streetlights and cleaning parks People in lower income households were more likely to walk or take the bus to work than those in higher income households. People in higher income households were more likely to drive. It is estimated that 20% of Scotland's population (1.03 million people each year) were living in relative poverty after housing costs in 2015-18. Relative poverty for working-age adults has been broadly stable since reporting began. Relative poverty after housing costs for pensioners was 15% in 2015-18 (150,000 pensioners each year). Before housing costs, 18% of pensioners (180,000 pensioners) were in relative poverty in 2015-18. It is estimated that 24% of children (240,000 children each year) were living in relative poverty after housing costs in 2015-18. This compares to 24% (230,000 children) in the previous period. Poverty rates remain higher for families in which somebody is disabled compared to those without. The gap between the two groups has remained fairly steady over the last few years.	**Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2020**[45] **Building the Evidence base for Tackling Poverty (2017)** **The Weight on Our Shoulders (2018)**[46] **Travel and Transport in Scotland 2018 (2019)** **Poverty and income inequality in Scotland: 2015-2018 (2019)**[47]

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[45] https://www.gov.scot/news/scottish-index-of-multiple-deprivation-2020/

[46] https://www.childrensparliament.org.uk/our-work/past-work/child-poverty/

[47] https://www.gov.scot/publications/poverty-income-inequality-scotland-2015-18/

In 2015-18, the poverty rate after housing costs for people in families with a disabled person was 24% (440,000 people each year). This compares with 17% (600,000 people) in a family without a disabled person.	
As Income is measured at a household level, it is difficult to measure the poverty rate for individual adults living with a partner. Information is available. In 2015-18, the relative poverty rate after housing costs was higher for lone mothers (39%, 60,000 lone mothers each year) than for other single working-age adults. The poverty rate for single working-age women without dependent children was 28% (130,000 women), and for single working-age men it was 26% (150,000 men).	
In 2013-18, people from minority ethnic (non-white) groups are more likely to be in relative poverty after housing costs compared to those from the 'White - British' group.	
The poverty rate was 38% (30,000 people each year) for 'Mixed, Black or Black British and Other' ethnic groups, and 34% (40,000 people) for the 'Asian or Asian British' ethnic group. The poverty rate amongst the 'White – Other' group (26%, 70,000 people) was higher than that of the 'White – British' group (18%, 850,000 people).	
This analysis doesn't take into account differences in the age profiles of the ethnic groups.	
The Joseph Rowntree Fund report found major differences in the prevalence of poverty between people of different religious affiliations	**We can solve poverty in the UK (2016)**
In 2017 • the employment rate for the minority ethnic population was 60.6% which is lower than the white population employment rate of 75.0%. • the minority ethnic employment gap was 14.4 percentage points, lower than the gap in 2016 (16.1 percentage points). • the minority ethnic employment gap was much higher for women than men; for women the minority ethnic employment gap	**Regional Employment Patterns in Scotland: Statistics from the Annual Population Survey 2017 (2018**)[48]

[48] https://www.gov.scot/publications/regional-employment-patterns-scotland-statistics-annual-population-survey-2017/

was 22.8 percentage points and for men was 5.7 percentage points.

The employment rate in Scotland decreased slightly by 0.2 percentage points over the year from 74.2% in 2017 to 74.1% in 2018.

The female employment rate of 70.3% in Scotland during 2018, was 1.9 percentage points higher than the 68.4% rate in 2008 and compares with 78.0% for men of the same age, representing a gender employment gap of 7.6 percentage points.

The employment rate for ethnic minorities was 58%, compared to 74% for ethnic white people Population information on Scotland's ethnic groups is also collected in the Annual Population Survey.

The ethnicity question for Scotland was changed in the Labour Force Survey from April 2011 to bring it in line with the 2011 Scottish Census data collection.
- In 2016, the employment rate for ethnic minorities was 57.6% (down 1.3 percentage points from 58.9% in 2015) compared to an employment rate of 73.7% for ethnic white people (up 0.1 percentage points), an employment rate gap of 16.2 percentage points.
- Minority ethnic women had substantially lower employment rates in 2016 (45.0%) than white ethnic women (70.5%), whereas the employment rate for minority ethnic males (71.6%) was more similar to white ethnic males (77.1%).
- Looking at the minority ethnic and white ethnic employment rates in 2016 broken down by age, the employment rate for ethnic minorities aged 16-24 was 38 percentage points lower than the white ethnic group of the same age. This employment rate gap decreased with age with the oldest age group (50-64) having higher employment rates in the minority ethnic group than in the white ethnic group.

In 2018 14 percent of adults in the 20% most deprived areas of Scotland reported living 11 minutes or more walk from their nearest green or blue space, compared to 10 percent of adults in the 20% least deprived areas.

Statistics from the Annual Population Survey: Results for year to 31 December 2018

Regional Employment Patterns in Scotland: Statistics from the Annual Population Survey 2016 (2017)

It noted that a greater proportion of the LGBO group lived in the most deprived quintile (27 per cent compared with 19 per cent of heterosexual adults) in the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation.	**Scottish Household Survey: Annual Report (2019)**
Scottish Surveys Core Questions 2015 shows that LGBO adults were more likely to be unemployed in 2015 than heterosexual adults. Contrasting evidence suggests highlights that LGB people may have similar rates of employment to heterosexual people, with older LGB age groups having higher rates of employment.	**Sexual Orientation in Scotland 2017: summary of evidence base (2017)**
In 2011 Gypsy/Travellers in Scotland, compared to the population as a whole, were: - less likely to be economically active; - more likely to have never worked; - more likely to work in elementary occupations; - more likely to be in the lowest social grade.	**Gypsy/Travellers in Scotland - A Comprehensive Analysis of the 2011 Census (2015)**
We will therefore consider this strategy as we develop NPF4 (National Planning Framework 4) to see how national planning policy can also encourage local development plans to consider how our future places can better support vibrant communities with opportunities for greater social interaction for people of all ages.	**A Connected Scotland (2018)**

Annex I – References

Table 3. Additional evidence base sources

Evidence base	Link
Housing to 2040: stakeholder engagement report 2018 (2019)	https://www.gov.scot/publications/housing-2040-report-stakeholder-engagement-2018/
Barriers to participation in standing for election to local government in Scotland (2019)	https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/publication-download/barriers-participation-standing-election-local-government-scotland
Scotland's Population The Registrar General's Annual Review of Demographic Trends 2017 (2018)	https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/files//statistics/rgar/2017/rgar17.pdf
Programme for Government (2018)	https://www.gov.scot/programme-for-government/
National Performance Framework (2018)	https://nationalperformance.gov.scot
Scottish Health Survey 2017 (2018)	https://www.gov.scot/publications/scottish-health-survey-2017-volume-1-main-report/pages/19/

Evidence to the Scottish Parliament on the Planning Bill (2018)	http://www.parliament.scot/parliamentarybusiness/CurrentCommittees/107202.aspx
Media Report (2018)	https://inews.co.uk/news/thousands-disabled-people-languishing-unsuitable-housing/
CoSLA Progress Report 2017-18 (2018)	http://www.cosla.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/18-03-23_item_04x_cosla_progress_update_2017_18.pdf
Planning Review: Analysis of responses (2017)	https://beta.gov.scot/publications/planning-review-analysis-of-consultation-responses-june-2017/
Barriers Research (2017)	https://beta.gov.scot/publications/barriers-to-community-engagement-in-planning-research/
Planning Review: YoungScot Survey (2017)	https://beta.gov.scot/publications/planning-review-young-scot-survey-results-june-2017/
Disability Rights in the UK (2017)	http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/sites/default/files/crpd-shadow-report-august-2017.pdf
What Kind of Scotland (2017)	http://www.parliament.scot/S5_Local_Gov/Inquiries/Page_19_-_Childrens_Parliament_report.pdf
A Fairer Scotland for Disabled People (2016)	https://www.gov.scot/publications/fairer-scotland-disabled-people-delivery-plan-2021-united-nations-convention/
The Planning Review Analysis of Written Responses (2016)	http://www.gov.scot/Resource/0049/00497228.pdf

Online responses to the Independent Planning Review (2016)	https://www.ideas.gov.scot/independent-review-of-planning
The Planning Review Summary of Workshops (2016)	https://beta.gov.scot/publications/planning-review-working-group-summary-september/
Exploring the Circular Economy with Young People in Scotland (2015)	https://consult.scotland.gov.uk/zero-waste-delivery/making-things-last/supporting_documents/Full_circle_Final_.pdf
Scottish Government Economic Strategy (2015)	https://www.gov.scot/publications/scotlands-economic-strategy/
Gypsy Travellers and the Scottish planning system (2015)	http://pas.org.uk/news/recognition-of-unique-gypsytraveller-culture/
The need for a strategic spatial planning approach to public toilets in Britain (2015)	https://www.researchgate.net/publication/281031483_strategic_issues_in_toilet_provision
Scottish Planning Policy (2014)	https://www.gov.scot/publications/scottish-planning-policy/
Scottish Government Equality Outcomes and Mainstreaming Report 2013	http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2013/04/2397

Scottish Government Equality Outcomes: Age Evidence Review 2013	http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2013/04/8508
Scottish Government Equality Outcomes: Disability Evidence Review 2013	http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2013/04/4875
Scottish Government Equality Outcomes: Gender Evidence Review 2013	http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2013/04/8765
Scottish Government Equality Outcomes: Pregnancy and Maternity Evidence Review 2013	http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2013/04/7829
Scottish Government Equality Outcomes: Religion and Belief Evidence Review 2013	http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2013/04/3276
Creating Places (2013)	http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2013/06/9811/0
Analysis of responses to the National Planning Framework 3: Main Issues Report (2013)	http://scotland.gov.uk/Resource/0043/00437094.pdf
Scottish Census 2011	http://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/en/

PAN 3/2010: Community Engagement	https://www.gov.scot/publications/pan-3-2010-community-engagement/
Gender Balance in Scottish Local Authority Councils (2009)	https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/0952076708100878
Scottish Climate Change Bill EqIA (2009)	http://www.gov.scot/Topics/People/Equality/18507/EQIASearch/ScottishClimateChangeBill
Scottish Environmental Attitudes and Behaviours Survey 2008	http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Research/by-topic/environment/social-research/Environmental-Attitudes
Demographic change in the Sparsely Populated Areas of Scotland (1991-2046)	https://www.hutton.ac.uk/sites/default/files/files/research/srp2016-21/RD3.4.1%20Note%20WP1-3%20web%20-%20published.pdf