

RACISM IN SCOTLAND

APRIL 2004

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11th May 2004

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The key findings from the research are shown as bullet points below:

- Fewer respondents at this latest wave regarded themselves as British (29% vs 39% at the previous wave) – the number of respondents claiming to be Scottish however remained consistent across all the waves;
- The level of those having had **any** exposure to racist behaviour was similar to the previous wave (38% vs 37%);
- The level of claimed ad awareness dropped from 68% at the previous wave to 46% at this latest wave;
- As the high impact medium, TV cut through was the main point of reference for advertising at 68%. Of the two media used in the latest strand of the campaign, 22% claimed to have seen outdoor posters and 10% claimed to have heard advertising on the radio;
- 42% of those who recalled poster advertising spontaneously recalled an aspect relating to the Scottish Executive's overall anti-racism campaign. 15% specifically mentioned an aspect relating to the **current** campaign. The highest mentioned ad was *T shirt* (8%). In relation to the posters, 18% recalled the strapline *One Scotland, many cultures*;
- Overall reach of the poster ads when prompted was 35%. When prompted in this way, *Love hearts* recorded the highest level of reach at 15%;
- 34% agreed that the poster ads *are mainly aimed at people like you*. This however was higher amongst the target audience of 16-24 year olds (47%);
- When spontaneously recalling the radio ads, with the exception of *a Chinese girl from Falkirk* (19%), there were few other mentions which could be attributed to any specific radio ads. 13% did however mention *One Scotland, many cultures* in relation to the radio ads;
- When played two of the radio ads, 24% claimed to have heard at least one – *Ibiza* obtaining reach of 16% and 15% *Label*;

- Spontaneous recall of the strapline *One Scotland, many cultures* was higher at this latest wave, (33% vs 20% at the previous wave) whilst at a prompted level, it was also higher (72% vs 70%). The strapline is clearly now making an impact;
- The pattern of racist tendencies remained consistent across all 4 waves, with between 22% and 25% claiming to be racist. At this latest wave, the level was 23%;
- What constitutes racism is consistent with the last 2 waves:
 - 13% do **not** regard *being impolite or verbally offensive to people from other ethnic backgrounds* as racist;
 - 9% believe it is **not** racist to *physically assault or use violence towards people from other ethnic backgrounds or their property*;
- The level of those regarding racism as serious was similar to the last wave (59%). However, there has been an increase over all the waves in terms of those regarding racism as *very serious* (23% at this latest wave);
- In terms of attitudes, despite improvements being made at the previous wave, trends have now returned to the levels recorded prior to ad activity taking place. Specifically, there were 5 significant movements at this latest wave:
 - A 5% increase in the number agreeing (51%) that *I would be worried if the number of people from other cultural or ethnic backgrounds living in Scotland were to increase*;
 - A 4% increase in the number agreeing (25%) that *people are justified in verbally attacking asylum seekers who get housing and benefits in Scotland*;
 - A 5% increase in those agreeing (62%) that *people from different ethnic or cultural backgrounds living in Scotland expect too much help from the government*;
 - A 5% increase in the number believing that *there is a real danger of race riots occurring soon in parts of Scotland* (38%);
 - A 4% decrease (to the lowest level recorded across the three waves) in agreement (86%) with the statement *I would be proud to live in Scotland as a*

country where different nationalities and cultures can live together without animosity or racist attitudes.

- At the latest wave, respondents appear to be recognising that Scots are perhaps not as hospitable and anti racist as they had been perceived in the past.

A. BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

As part of a long term strategy to address problems of racism in Scotland, The Scottish Executive launched a major advertising campaign in late September 2002. A tracking exercise has been set up to monitor the impact of this campaign in terms of both awareness and its effect on public attitudes. Three previous waves of fieldwork were conducted - in July and November 2001, both to feed in to the development of the campaign and to provide a benchmark against which future progress might be assessed, and in October 2002, immediately following the initial advertising campaign. Wave 4 was conducted following the latest campaign activity which featured outdoor posters and radio advertising and targeted the workplace and young people in particular.

Using our CAPI (Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing) omnibus, Scottish Opinion Survey, as the vehicle for data collection, 1022 adults aged 16 and over were interviewed in-home in 42 sampling points throughout Scotland over the period 15th -23rd April 2004. To ensure that the sample was representative of the adult population in terms of age, sex and social class, it was weighted to match population estimates from the National Readership Survey of January – December 2002. The sample profile, both unweighted and weighted, is shown overleaf.

Table A.1 – Sample Profile

Base: 1022 (%)

		Unweighted	Weighted
SEX:	Male	46	48
	Female	54	52
AGE:	16-24	13	15
	25-34	16	17
	35-44	21	18
	45-54	15	18
	55-64	14	14
	65+	20	19
CLASS:	AB	17	20
	C1	31	28
	C2	23	21
	DE	30	31

A copy of the questionnaire used in the survey is appended. Although advertising and classification data were collected in a face-to-face interview situation, in view of the potentially sensitive nature of the subject matter and to encourage honesty in responding, the questions on racism were answered on a self-completion basis. Respondents were handed a computer to enable them to complete this section of the interview confidentially. By providing this degree of confidentiality in responding, we can ourselves have greater confidence in the accuracy of the data as reliably representative of Scottish attitudes and opinion.

B. MAIN FINDINGS

Computer tabulations with detailed breakdowns are enclosed. The main findings are highlighted in this section of the report. Reference is made to the previous findings as appropriate.

B.1. Ethnicity

As background to the attitudinal data, respondents were asked to classify themselves in terms of colour, ethnic group and country of birth, since any of these might have a bearing on exposure to racism. The questions relating to colour and ethnic group changed in wording at Wave 2 and as such, we are unable to compare the results on these measures to Wave 1.

Table B.1 – Colour consider self to be

Base: All respondents

	Wave 2 (%)	Wave 3 (%)	Wave 4 (%)
White	98	99	97
Black	*	*	*
Other	2	1	3
N (Unweighted):	1045	905	1022

(* = less than 1%, but not zero)

It is estimated that members of non-white minority ethnic communities account for approximately 2% of the Scottish population, which is reflected in the profile of our samples in this respect.

Table B.2 – Ethnic group

Base: All respondents

	Wave 2	Wave 3	Wave 4
	(%)	(%)	(%)
Scottish	77	75	79
British	42	39	29
European	7	5	5
African	1	*	*
Caribbean	*	-	*
Indian	*	*	*
Pakistani	*	*	*
Chinese	*	*	*
Other	2	2	2
N (Unweighted):	1045	905	1022

(* = less than 1%, but not zero)

A number of respondents continued to select more than one option - usually both Scottish and British, although fewer than previously. This is reflected in the significant drop in those considering themselves as British at this latest wave compared to Wave 3 (29% vs 39%) perhaps indicating that amongst Scots, feelings of 'Britishness' are softening, with fewer now regarding themselves as both Scottish and British. Once again, the percentage classifying themselves as Scottish on this measure was lower than had been born in Scotland, as shown in the table below.

Table B.3 – Country of birth

Base: All respondents

	Wave 1	Wave 2	Wave 3	Wave 4
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Scotland	90	88	86	85
England	6	7	9	9
Wales	*	*	*	1
Northern Ireland	1	1	1	1
Republic of Ireland	*	1	*	*
India	*	*	*	*
Pakistan	*	-	*	*
Other	2	2	2	4
N (Unweighted):	1081	1045	905	1022

(* = less than 1%, but not zero)

The decline in those claiming to have been born in Scotland, as noted at Wave 3, continues to be apparent at this latest wave. Specifically, 85% now claimed to have been born in Scotland whilst around one in ten (9%) were born in England.

B.2. Exposure to racism

Data was collected on the level of exposure to racist behaviour either as victim, perpetrator or witness. The general picture was as follows.

Table B.4 - Exposure to racist behaviour

Base: All respondents

	Wave 1	Wave 2	Wave 3	Wave 4
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Personally a victim	11	13	15	14
Responsible for racist abuse	4	4	5	6
Witnessed racial abuse	36	30	32	33
Any exposure	40	35	37	38
N (Unweighted):	1081	1045	905	1022

The most common exposure to racist behaviour continues to be as a witness, with a third of the sample having had an experience of this nature. The figure for those having experienced **any** exposure to racism remained at a similar level to Wave 3 (38%). The level of those having been a victim of racial abuse stabilised at this latest wave at 14%, and, as such, has halted the upward trend that occurred across the previous 3 waves.

The percentage of those admitting to have been responsible for racist abuse remained relatively low, at 6%. If anything however, the trend in the figure is upwards rather than downwards.

Exposure to racist abuse within demographic sub-groups at Wave 4 is shown in the table overleaf. Figures are shown as row percentages - that is, the percentage in each sub-group exposed to racist behaviour in that category.

Table B.5 - Exposure to racist behaviour by demographics

Base: All respondents

		Victim	Responsible	Witnessed
GENDER:	Male	19	8	39
	Female	11	4	28
AGE:	16-24	14	8	46
	25-34	18	12	40
	35-44	17	4	37
	45-54	18	6	36
	55-64	12	6	26
	65+	8	2	15
SEG:	AB	18	4	36
	C1	14	3	31
	C2	13	6	32
	DE	13	10	34

Due to the smaller base sizes within some sub-groups, it is perhaps the general patterns rather than absolute percentages which should be noted.

Although there have been some fluctuations in patterns between waves – some of the trends noted at previous waves continue. Notably these are:

- Men are more likely to have experienced racism on all levels than women;
- AB social groupings are more likely than the other social groups to claim to have been victims of and have witnessed racist behaviour. As has been noted at previous waves this does not necessarily indicate this group has had more experience of racism, merely that their perception of what constitutes racist behaviour is different.

At this latest wave, those within the 25-54 age groups were more likely to have been victims. However, those aged 16-34 were more likely to be responsible or have witnessed racist behaviour.

B.3. The advertising

Although the questions on advertising were asked after the attitudinal data were collected to avoid prompting, the findings are reviewed earlier in the report to enable any developments on these measures of opinion to be assessed against the background of ad awareness levels. The latest ad activity consisted of radio advertising and outdoor posters.

i) Spontaneous recall

When asked whether they had seen or heard any advertising or publicity on the subject of anti racism issues recently, 46% claimed to have done so at this latest wave, compared to 68% at Wave 3. This decline is likely to have been caused in the main by the lack of TV advertising at this latest wave, whilst Wave 3 research followed on from a multi media campaign which included 3 TV ads.

Although the campaign is targeting young people in particular, ad awareness was lower amongst those ages 16-24 (45%) than all the other age groups, with the exception of those aged 55+ (31%). Awareness was however higher amongst those who work (55%).

ii) Media

Among those who had seen or heard any campaign activity, the media mentioned spontaneously as the source of this awareness are shown in the table below:

Table B.6 - Where seen or heard advertising or publicity

Base: Seen or heard racism campaign activity

	Wave 3 (%)	Wave 4 (%)
Advertising on TV	82	68
Programmes on TV	12	17
Advertising in papers	8	10
Articles in newspapers	8	17
Outdoor posters	23	22
Radio	7	10
Cinema	*	1
Don't know/not stated	1	1
N (Unweighted):	612	459

As a high impact medium, television generally emerges as the main point of reference on media recall measures. This therefore accounts for the 68% who claimed to have seen advertising on

TV at this latest wave despite the lack of TV activity. Of the two media used in the latest campaign, outdoor posters remained at a similar level as Wave 3 at 22% whilst radio increased slightly to 10%.

Perhaps the key finding is the increase in those claiming to have seen advertising in the remaining media which suggests that there is generally more ‘noise’ surrounding the issue of racism at the moment. Given that this latest wave was conducted at a time when media coverage of religious and racist tension worldwide was taking place, this overall awareness on the subject is perhaps unsurprising.

iii) Content recall from poster advertising

All those respondents who did not recall poster advertising spontaneously were then asked specifically whether they recalled having seen any advertising on posters on the subject of anti racism recently. When asked in this way, the overall figure of those aware of poster advertising increased from 10% to 21%. The table below shows these respondents’ recall of the ads seen. Other details were recorded and a full breakdown is given in the tabulations.

Table B.7 – Content of the advertising seen on posters

Base: Seen advertising on outdoor posters

	(%)
Any mention attributable to the Scottish Exec campaign	42
Any ad from current campaign	15
- T shirt ad	8
- Necklace ad	3
- Love Hearts ad	2
- Spanner ad	1
- Don’t want racism in the workplace	3
One Scotland many cultures	18
Scotland is a country of many cultures	6
Talking about someone being a ‘Chinky’	5
Show racism a red card	5
Shows the Scottish flag	3
Other	16
Don’t know	32
N (Unweighted):	207

Overall just over two fifths (42%) mentioned some aspect which could be related back to The Scottish Executive’s campaign and 15% specifically mentioned an aspect related to the current

strand of the campaign. The poster with the highest level of cut through was the ad featuring the T-shirt (8%), whilst none of the other posters were mentioned by more than 3%.

Almost one fifth (18%) mentioned *One Scotland many cultures* which does indicate that this strapline is now becoming established. 6% also talked about *Scotland being a country of many cultures*.

Other details were recorded and a full breakdown is given in the tabulations.

iv) Content recall from radio advertising

All those respondents who did not recall radio advertising spontaneously were then asked specifically whether they recalled having heard any advertising on radio on the subject of anti racism recently. When asked in this way, the overall figure of those aware of radio advertising increased from 5% to 13%. The table below shows these respondents' recall of the ads seen. Other details were recorded and a full breakdown is given in the tabulations.

Table B.8 – Content of the advertising heard on radio

Base: Heard advertising on radio

	(%)
Chinese girl from Falkirk ad	19
A young girl talking about racism	4
References to label ad	2
Sticks and stones	2
One Scotland many cultures	13
Phone in about racism	15
Show racism the red card	4
References to news reports	5
Other	6
Don't know	30
N (Unweighted):	122

The main recall from radio advertising was the ad which features the *Chinese girl from Falkirk*, which just under a fifth (19%) mentioned. A further 4% mentioned *a young girl talking about racism* and it may be that these mentions relate to the same ad. With reference to other specific ads, 2% respectively mentioned the *Label ad* and *sticks and stones*. Recall of individual executions, with the exception of the Chinese girl from Falkirk was therefore low.

As was the case with the poster recall, the strapline *One Scotland many cultures* again appears to be cutting through at a good level. Within the context of radio advertising, 13% mentioned this slogan.

For some, the radio recall related to specific news stories or phone ins on the subject of anti racism, as opposed to specific ads.

v) *Campaign reach - posters*

To establish the initial reach of the poster campaign, respondents were shown 6 of the poster ads from the latest campaign and for each of the ads, they were asked to state whether they had seen it recently. The table below shows the results.

Table B.9 – Reach of poster ads

Base: All respondents

	(%)
Seen any	35
- Love hearts	15
- T shirt	12
- Inflammatory behaviour	11
- Delete racism	10
- Necklace	8
- Spanner	6
N (Unweighted):	1022

Overall, just over a third (35%) claimed to have seen at least one of the poster ads. The individual poster with the highest reach was the ad which shows the *love hearts* (15%). Three posters were recognised by a similar number of respondents, *T-shirt* by 12%, *Inflammatory behaviour* by 11% and *Delete racism* by 10%. *Necklace* and *Spanner* were recognised by less than one in ten respondents (8% and 6% respectively).

On this measure, the level of reach was higher amongst the target age group of 16-24 year olds, with 50% recalling having seen at least one of the ads. Reach was also higher amongst those who work (42%) although within this group, it was the ads targeted specifically at young people (*Love hearts* and *T shirt*) which obtained the highest levels of reach.

vi) *Attitudes towards poster ads*

The poster ads continued to be shown and respondents were read out a number of attitudinal statements relating to them. The results are shown in the table below.

Table B.10 – Agreement with statements

Base: All respondents

	Agree strongly	Agree slightly	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree strongly	Disagree slightly	Don't know
They are mainly aimed at people like you	11	23	23	15	22	6
They are mainly aimed at people younger than you	15	24	22	14	18	8
They are mainly aimed at people who work	17	32	22	12	11	6

Overall, only 34% agreed that *the ads are mainly aimed at people like you*. This level however did increase amongst the target audience of 16-24 year olds (47%).

The figure of 39% agreeing that *the ads are mainly aimed at people younger than you* does not in itself tell us much. However, once the results of this are looked at within specific age groups, a clear progression is noted through the age groups whereby 28% of those aged 16-24 agreed with this statement and 25% of those aged 25-34 whilst increasing steadily through the age groups to 58% agreeing amongst those aged 65+. Therefore the older respondents are, the more likely they were to think that the ads are aimed at people younger than them.

vii) *Campaign reach – radio*

Respondents were played two of the radio ads in the current campaign and asked whether they had heard them recently. Similar numbers claimed to have heard each ad, with 16% recalling the Ibiza ad and 15% recalling the Label ad. Overall, 24% claimed to have heard at least one of the ads. These two ads were specifically targeted at 16-24 year olds and the level of reach amongst this group is higher, at 31%.

viii) *Strapline*

When asked to name the slogan or catch-phrase used recently in advertising and publicity on the subject of racism, 33% correctly mentioned '*One Scotland. Many cultures*' compared to 20% at the previous wave. After prompting, acknowledgement of having seen or heard the strapline increased to 72% (70% at the previous wave). It is clear from these high scores and those recorded on previous measures that the strapline is cutting through at strong levels.

B.4. Self-assessment as racist

While it is possible to identify those of a more racist nature from their response to the battery of attitude statements, respondents were also asked directly to assess their stance towards people from an ethnic background or nationality different from their own. Results are shown below.

Table B.11 - Own attitudes toward people of different ethnic background/nationality

Base: All respondents

	Wave 1	Wave 2	Wave 3	Wave 4
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Strongly racist	2	1	1	2
Slightly racist	22	24	21	21
Not racist at all	76	75	78	76
Don't know/not stated	1	-	-	-
N (Unweighted):	1081	1045	905	1022

The pattern in terms of admission to racist tendencies has remained largely consistent across the four waves of the survey to date, with no movement of statistical significance having taken place. Very few admit to being strongly racist, with between 22-25% acknowledging that they are at all racist in attitude. As observed previously in the report, however, this self-classification will depend very much on one's personal definition of racism. Since some are clearly less sensitive than others in this respect, it is likely that these figures represent a best-case scenario, and that the incidence of racist attitudes within Scotland is higher than stated.

B.5. What constitutes racist behaviour?

The extent to which individuals may acknowledge that they are racist will depend on their assessment of what constitutes racist attitudes or behaviour. How far does this need to go in thought, word or deed to be labelled ‘racist’? Respondents were presented with four scenarios and asked to label each as either not racist, slightly racist or strongly racist in their perception. Opinions are summarised in the table below. This question was included for the first time in Wave 2.

Table B.12 – Rating of behaviour as racist

Base: All respondents [N (Unweighted) : Wave 2 – 1045 (%); Wave 3 - 905(%); Wave 4 – 1022(%)]

		Not racist	Slightly racist	Strongly racist
i. Using terms such as ‘Chinky’ or ‘Paki’ in relation to food, shops etc	Wave 2	43%	36%	20%
	Wave 3	43%	38%	19%
	Wave 4	43%	39%	18%
ii. Speaking negatively about people from different ethnic backgrounds to your family or friends in private	Wave 2	29%	46%	24%
	Wave 3	30%	47%	23%
	Wave 4	28%	48%	24%
iii. Being impolite or verbally offensive to people from other ethnic backgrounds in person	Wave 2	12%	24%	63%
	Wave 3	13%	25%	62%
	Wave 4	13%	24%	63%
iv. Physically assaulting or using violence towards people from other ethnic backgrounds or their property	Wave 2	9%	6%	85%
	Wave 3	10%	9%	81%
	Wave 4	9%	10%	81%

The latest findings are largely consistent with the results recorded at the previous two waves. The distinction between what goes on in private and what goes on elsewhere remains evident, with more overt behaviour regarded as more racist. Although it is a minority, it is nonetheless of some concern that just over one in ten (13%) did **not** regard *being impolite or verbally offensive to people from other ethnic backgrounds* as being racist whilst 9% believed that it is **not** racist to *physically assault or use violence towards people from other ethnic backgrounds or their property*.

B.6. Racism as a problem in Scotland

A four point scale was used to assess perceptions of the seriousness of racism as a problem in Scotland today, with the following results. Figures in brackets represent the values applied to ratings in calculating mean scores.

Table B.13 - Seriousness of racism as a problem

Base: All respondents

	Wave 1	Wave 2	Wave 3	Wave 4
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
A very serious problem (4)	13.	15	19	23
A serious problem (3)	33	41	42	36
A slight problem (2)	41	36	33	31
Not a problem at all (1)	8	9	6	10
Don't know/not stated	5	-	-	-
Mean score	2.53	2.61	2.74	2.74
N (Unweighted):	1081	1045	905	1022

Although the level of those regarding racism as serious has remained largely similar to Wave 3 (59% vs 61%), there has been a progressive increase over the waves in terms of those regarding racism as a *very* serious problem. Specifically, just under a quarter (23%) believed the problem to be *very* serious at this latest wave. As some of the earlier findings indicate, respondents were more aware of articles and reports on the subject of anti racism at this latest wave and there appeared to be more general ‘noise’ surrounding the subject. This may have contributed to the perception that racism is becoming a more serious problem in Scotland.

B.7. Attitudes towards race-related issues

Respondents were asked to indicate the strength of their agreement or disagreement with a series of attitude statements concerning race-related issues. A five point scale of Agree strongly (+2) - Disagree strongly (-2) was used for rating purposes, with the figures in brackets denoting the range of values ascribed to ratings in calculating mean scores. The tables opposite and overleaf present a summary of the statements used, percentage ratings and also the mean scores recorded on each, while the data tabulations provide a full demographic analysis. At Wave 2, the wording on a number of statements was altered from that used at Wave 1 and some additional statements were included. This accounts for the lack of comparable data from Wave 1 in some cases.

Whilst a number of improvements in attitudes were noted at Wave 3, at this latest wave, the trends have returned to the levels recorded prior to any ad activity taking place. Specifically, there have been five significant movements in the results since the last wave, all of which were negative. These were:

- A 5% increase in the number agreeing (51%) that *I would be worried if the number of people from other cultural or ethnic backgrounds living in Scotland were to increase*;
- A 4% increase in the number agreeing (25%) that *people are justified in verbally attacking asylum seekers who get housing and benefits in Scotland*;
- A 5% increase in those agreeing (62%) that *people from different ethnic or cultural backgrounds living in Scotland expect too much help from the government*;
- A 5% increase in the number believing that *there is a real danger of race riots occurring soon in parts of Scotland* (38%);
- A 4% decrease (to the lowest level recorded across the three waves) in agreement (86%) with the statement *I would be proud to live in Scotland as a country where different nationalities and cultures can live together without animosity or racist attitudes*.

In addition to the significant movements noted above, over the four waves, there has been a progressive increase in the number believing that *many complaints of racism are an over-reaction to a harmless bit of name-calling* (45% at this latest wave). There have been few improvements in any of the projected attitudes over time.

Although almost three quarters (74%) continue to believe that *Scottish people are generally warm and friendly towards people from other backgrounds who live here*, agreement with this has weakened. Also, for the first time since tracking of the statement began, agreement that *Scots are generally less racist than people in other parts of the UK* has dropped below 50% to 47% at

this latest wave. Clearly therefore respondents are starting to recognise that Scots may not necessarily be as hospitable and anti racist as has been perceived in the past.

There have also been negative movements in the numbers agreeing that *people in Scotland ought to do more to stop racism occurring here* and that *Scottish people should do more to respect the different cultures of other ethnic groups who live here*.

A new statement was added at this latest wave in relation to racism in the workplace. Overall, agreement with the statement *racism is a serious problem in the workplace* received the lowest level of agreement of all the statements, with 33% agreeing, with the highest percentage (43%) uncommitted. This does indicate that this is not seen to be as big an issue as some of the other statements.

Given the significant media coverage of religious and racial tensions around the world the latest advertising has been running in a relatively unfavourable environment. However the weakening of attitudes again after some initial progress following the first burst of television activity in 2002 must be a cause for concern. This might suggest that a more concerted programme of activity is required if there is to be any long term shift in attitudes of a racist nature in Scotland.

C. TABULATIONS

D. APPENDIX

Table B.14 – Attitudes towards race-related issues

Bases: Wave 1 – 1081 (%); Wave 2 – 1045 (%); Wave 3 - 905(%); Wave 4 – 1022 (%)

			Agree strongly (+2)	Agree Slightly (+1)	Neither agree nor disagree (0)	Disagree slightly (-1)	Disagree strongly (-2)	Mean score
a)	Scottish people are generally warm and friendly towards people from other backgrounds who live here	Wave 1	37	41	11	9	2	+1.01
		Wave 2	35	44	10	8	2	+1.02
		Wave 3	33	44	11	10	2	+0.96
		Wave 4	32	42	11	12	3	+0.89
b)	Scots are generally less racist than people in other parts of the UK	Wave 2	21	34	24	15	6	+0.50
		Wave 3	20	31	28	13	7	+0.45
		Wave 4	20	27	33	12	8	+0.39
c)	I would be worried if the number of people from other cultural or ethnic backgrounds living in Scotland were to increase	Wave 2	22	30	19	14	15	+0.31
		Wave 3	17	29	21	15	17	+0.13
		Wave 4	23	28	20	13	17	+0.27
d)	I would be unhappy if someone from a different cultural or ethnic background to me moved in to live next door	Wave 1	7	10	25	14	42	-0.75
		Wave 2	6	8	24	17	45	-0.87
		Wave 3	6	9	20	18	47	-0.91
		Wave 4	6	9	24	16	46	-0.87
e)	Racist attacks on people and their property are a common occurrence in some parts of Scotland	Wave 1	18	33	25	15	9	+0.37
		Wave 2	20	37	21	16	6	+0.50
		Wave 3	17	37	25	15	6	+0.43
		Wave 4	20	37	27	10	6	+0.57
f)	People are justified in verbally attacking asylum seekers who get housing and benefits in Scotland	Wave 1	10	16	15	14	43	-0.67
		Wave 2	8	16	13	19	44	-0.75
		Wave 3	8	13	15	22	41	-0.73
		Wave 4	11	14	13	18	44	-0.69
g)	Many complaints of racism are an over-reaction to a harmless bit of name-calling	Wave 1	12	24	20	21	22	-0.18
		Wave 2	12	29	22	18	18	0.00
		Wave 3	15	27	16	22	19	-0.02
		Wave 4	17	28	20	17	18	-0.09
h)	People from other cultural or ethnic backgrounds can be racist in their attitudes towards Scottish people	Wave 2	30	43	15	7	5	+0.85
		Wave 3	29	45	14	7	5	+0.85
		Wave 4	30	41	19	7	4	+0.87

Table B.14 – Attitudes towards race-related issues (cont'd)

Bases: Wave 1 – 1081 (%); Wave 2 – 1045 (%); Wave 3 – 905(%)

			Agree strongly (+2)	Agree Slightly (+1)	Neither agree nor disagree (0)	Disagree slightly (-1)	Disagree strongly (-2)	Mean score
i)	People from different ethnic or cultural backgrounds living in Scotland expect too much help from the Government	Wave 2	29	34	20	11	6	+0.69
		Wave 3	26	31	25	12	7	+0.57
		Wave 4	31	31	24	9	6	+0.71
j)	There is a real danger of race riots occurring soon in parts of Scotland	Wave 2	13	25	24	23	16	-0.03
		Wave 3	9	24	25	23	19	-0.20
		Wave 4	14	24	27	18	17	-0.01
k)	People from minority ethnic backgrounds living in Scotland should do more to fit in with the Scottish way of life	Wave 2	30	38	19	9	5	+0.79
		Wave 3	31	37	19	9	3	+0.83
		Wave 4	34	33	18	9	6	+0.81
l)	Scottish people should do more to respect the different cultures of other ethnic groups who live here	Wave 2	24	40	19	11	5	+0.68
		Wave 3	26	39	20	11	4	+0.92
		Wave 4	26	36	23	9	6	+0.67
m)	People in Scotland ought to do more to stop racism occurring here	Wave 1	38	34	17	6	4	+0.99
		Wave 2	37	39	16	6	2	+1.03
		Wave 3	40	36	17	5	2	+1.07
		Wave 4	37	36	20	3	3	+1.00
n)	People who come to live in Scotland from other ethnic and cultural backgrounds enrich Scottish culture	Wave 2	14	36	28	14	8	+0.33
		Wave 3	20	34	24	12	9	+0.44
		Wave 4	20	33	28	12	7	+0.46
o)	I would be proud to live in Scotland as a country where different nationalities and cultures can live together without animosity or racist attitudes	Wave 2	65	24	8	2	1	+1.48
		Wave 3	65	25	8	1	1	+1.53
		Wave 4	61	25	11	1	1	+1.44
p)	Racism is a serious problem in the workplace in Scotland	Wave 4	8	21	43	16	13	-0.05

