

SCOTLAND'S people

SCOTTISH HOUSEHOLD SURVEY FIELDWORK OUTCOMES 2005



SCOTTISH HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

Fieldwork outcomes 2005

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1. Survey overview

Background to the SHS

The Scottish Household Survey (SHS) is a major cross-sectional survey that was first commissioned by the Scottish Executive in 1998 to provide reliable and up-to-date information on the composition, characteristics and behaviour of Scottish households, both nationally and at a sub-national level.

The specific aims of the survey are as follows:

- to provide household and individual information previously unavailable in Scotland, particularly to support the work of the Scottish Executive's transport, communities and local government policy areas and the work of the Scottish Parliament
- to permit disaggregation of such information both geographically and in terms of population sub-groups (such as families with children or the elderly)
- to allow the relationships between social variables within households to be examined. This will support cross-departmental and inter-departmental policies such as those on social justice
- to allow early detection of national trends
- to allow detailed follow-up surveys of sub-samples from the main survey sample, if required.

Since 1999, the SHS has been carried out by a team from Ipsos MORI Scotland and TNS Social. The same team was reappointed when the survey was subject to tender in 2002.

Detailed Technical Reports have been published annually covering the survey methodology, fieldwork outcomes and the questionnaire used. To provide users with the information they require and to limit unnecessary duplication, these three aspects of the survey have been split into three separate documents.

Scottish Household Survey: Methodology 2005 - includes information about the sample size and design (e.g. stratification and clustering within local authorities), data collection methods and instruments, the limitations of the data, and the Scottish MOSAIC classification.

Scottish Household Survey: Fieldwork outcomes 2005 - includes information about response rates, weighting factors, establishing the quality of the SHS results (by comparing them with those of the Census and other surveys), the survey's design factors and complex standard errors.

Scottish Household Survey: Questionnaire January to December 2005 - shows all the questions (apart from repetitive details within the Travel Diary, and sections which identify and correct errors), to whom they relate, and the circumstances in which certain questions are not asked.

This document deals with fieldwork outcomes and data quality for 2005.

Reporting conventions

In tables showing percentages as whole numbers, zero values are displayed as a dash (-), values between 0% and 0.5% are displayed as 0% and values between 0.5% and 1% are rounded to 1%. Where percentages are shown to one or more decimal place, the final digit will have been rounded up or down. As a result of rounding within tables, the sum of individual items may not equal the totals for rows or columns.

2. Fieldwork targets and outcomes

The requirements of the sample for the survey are as follows:

- it should provide an achieved national sample of 31,000 interviews over two years
- interviews should be spread evenly across the 24 months of interviewing
- the sample should be fully national in character (i.e. covering the whole of mainland Scotland and the Islands) and each quarter should produce nationally representative results
- results as reliable as those of a simple random sample of 500 should be available for the larger local authorities on an annual basis and for all local authorities (regardless of size) after 2 years
- the sample should be capable of producing data representative both of Scottish households and the adult (aged 16+) population resident in private households.

With the sample designed to meet these objectives, these represent the key performance criteria for the survey. The survey's administration procedures are designed to minimise the impact of problems such as potential respondents not being at home or being unable to take part because of communication difficulties. Interviewers are required, for example, to make a minimum of 6 calls at each address on different days and at different times before it is considered 'no contact'. Even then, addresses will be reissued at a later stage in the fieldwork. Similarly 'soft' refusals such as 'too busy' or 'going out' are reissued.

Where interviewers are unable to conduct interviews in English or because the respondent is blind or partially sighted, these addresses will be revisited by an interviewer accompanied by an interpreter and, if appropriate, with showcards printed in a range of languages to minimise the extent to which language and communication barriers prevent people from taking part.

Nevertheless, participation in surveys is voluntary and some potential respondents refuse to take part. Similarly, no contact may be made at an address. This often reflects combinations of household types (single adults of working age), lifestyles (long working hours, active social lives), particular types of neighbourhoods and passive refusal (reluctance to open doors to strangers).

Sample performance

Ineligible addresses

The sampling for the survey¹ makes assumptions about the proportion of addresses that will be ineligible for interview in each local authority. Ineligible addresses would include derelict, vacant and non-

¹ See *Scottish Household Survey: Methodology 2005*

residential addresses. The allowance for ineligible addresses is based on the proportion that was actually identified in the course of the 1999/2000 SHS fieldwork, the most recent two-year sweep when the sample was being designed in 2002. The extent to which these assumptions are accurate has an important bearing on the survey outcomes. If there are more 'deadwood' addresses, the interviewers have a smaller pool of addresses from which to achieve the target number of interviews. Conversely, a smaller proportion of 'deadwood' addresses should make it easier to achieve the target number of interviews but this target will be met with a lower response rate. Thus, overall, if the proportion of deadwood differs from the sampling assumptions this might have some impact on achieving the interview target and the target response rate.

Table 2-1 shows the proportion of deadwood addresses assumed in each local authority when sampling for 2005 and compares this with the proportion recorded by interviewers in the field.

Table 2-1: Deadwood rate assumptions and actual deadwood
Sorted in descending order of deviation (absolute value) between actual and assumption

	1999/2000 deadwood (assumption for sampling 2005/2006) (%)	2005 actual deadwood (%)	Deviation (% points)
Eilean Siar	11.5	19.5	8.0
North Ayrshire	9.1	13.5	4.4
Falkirk	4.7	8.9	4.2
West Dunbartonshire	6.5	10.6	4.1
Shetland Islands	13.4	10.2	-3.2
Moray	9.9	12.9	3.0
Perth and Kinross	7.6	10.4	2.8
Argyll and Bute	16.4	19.1	2.7
Dundee City	13.0	10.6	-2.4
Fife	6.5	8.7	2.2
West Lothian	6.6	4.5	-2.1
East Renfrewshire	5.5	3.6	-1.9
Glasgow City	12.9	11.0	-1.9
South Lanarkshire	6.8	4.9	-1.9
East Lothian	7.3	9.1	1.8
Dumfries and Galloway	8.0	9.4	1.4
Angus	6.2	7.5	1.3
Clackmannanshire	5.8	4.6	-1.2
Orkney Islands	15.5	14.3	-1.2
Midlothian	4.2	5.3	1.1
Renfrewshire	10.1	9.0	-1.1
Edinburgh, City of	9.2	8.3	-0.9
Aberdeen City	9.8	9.0	-0.8
East Dunbartonshire	3.0	3.8	0.8
Aberdeenshire	9.7	9.0	-0.7
South Ayrshire	7.2	7.8	0.6
East Ayrshire	7.6	8.0	0.4
Inverclyde	11.4	11.8	0.4
Highland	13.0	12.7	-0.3
North Lanarkshire	6.6	6.8	0.2
Stirling	6.4	6.3	-0.2
Scottish Borders	10.5	10.5	0.0
All areas	9.1	9.3	0.2

This shows that overall, and in many local authorities, the level of deadwood recorded by interviewers was close to that used as the basis for the survey sampling. There is, of course, some deviation from the

assumptions, reflecting sampling variability in both the base data used for sampling and the sampled addresses and the passage of time since 2000. In spite of the deviation from assumptions, using different deadwood assumptions in individual local authorities rather than previous practice of a uniform 10% in all areas improves the structure of the sample and should contribute to meeting fieldwork targets. Where the experience differs from the assumptions this is likely to reflect a combination of factors such as:

- housing regeneration and redevelopment, which leads to demolition and vacant properties (increasing deadwood) and properties being brought back into use (lowering deadwood).
- expansion of holiday properties and second homes, which are ineligible for inclusion in the survey, raising deadwood.

Fieldwork performance

The profile of the sample selected and the level of deadwood are primarily qualities of the sampling frame and the assumptions used to sample. Inaccuracy and bias in these can have a knock-on effect on fieldwork performance. The other elements of fieldwork performance reflect:

- survey administration procedures and interviewer performance
- the availability of members of the public to be interviewed
- the ability of members of the public to participate in the interview
- the willingness of members of the public to participate in the survey.

Performance on each of these elements (as well as deadwood) is recorded as part of interviewers' attempts to secure interviews although there is, inevitably, interaction between these different aspects of performance. Overall, performance is summarised in the survey response rate and this is shown below for the 2005 sample. This takes account of the continuous nature of the survey. The data file for each year will contain a small proportion of interviews conducted on samples drawn in previous years. Similarly some of the addresses issued during any year will not be carried out until after the data file has been closed for analysis. These interviews are carried into the next data file. The response rates therefore report the outcomes for addresses sampled for a given period regardless of when the interview was carried out.

Table 2-2: Summary of outcomes at issued addresses for 2005 sample

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Complete interview	15,395	62.7	69.1
Interview / partial interview achieved but data deleted	89	0.4	0.4
No contact with anyone at the address	2,712	11.0	12.2
Office refusal	546	2.2	2.4
Refusal by selected respondent	2,586	10.5	11.6
Refusal by proxy	283	1.2	1.3
Broken appointment, no recontact	132	0.5	0.6
Ill at home during survey period	202	0.8	0.9
Away/in hospital during survey period	174	0.7	0.8
Language	9	0.0	0.0
Other non-response	164	0.7	0.7

Total eligible for inclusion in the survey	22,292	90.7	100.0
Not yet built/under construction	12	0.0	
Demolished/derelict	286	1.2	
Vacant/empty	990	4.0	
Non-residential address	323	1.3	
Communal establishment/institution	34	0.1	
Address out of scope	416	1.7	
Insufficient address/no trace	153	0.6	
Other ineligible	67	0.3	
Total ineligible	2,281	9.3	
Total issued addresses	24,573	100.0	

Trends in response rates

The response rate of 69.1% in 2005 is very slightly higher than the 68.9% achieved in the 2003/2004 sweep of the survey and also higher than the previous two-year sweeps of the SHS. In 1999/2000 the overall response rate was 66% and in 2001/2002 was 67%. The table below shows the rates for each local authority.

Table 2-3: Trends in SHS response rates 1999 to 2005

	Response rate 1999/2000 (%)	Response rate 2001/2002 (%)	Response rate 2003/2004 (%)	Response rate 2005 (%)	Change 2003/2004 to 2005 (% points)	Average 1999-2005 (%)
Aberdeen City	65	67	66	68	2	66
Aberdeenshire	68	70	74	72	-2	71
Angus	67	73	75	77	2	73
Argyll and Bute	71	69	73	75	2	72
Clackmannanshire	66	62	71	74	3	68
Dumfries and Galloway	69	69	73	70	-3	70
Dundee City	62	66	67	70	3	66
East Ayrshire	69	71	75	72	-3	72
East Dumbartonshire	68	69	73	69	-4	70
East Lothian	67	63	67	67	0	66
East Renfrewshire	59	63	66	63	-3	63
Edinburgh, City of	64	60	63	64	1	63
Eilean Siar	79	81	79	78	-1	79
Falkirk	66	65	74	74	0	70
Fife	65	65	75	78	3	71
Glasgow City	62	63	60	58	-2	61
Highland	68	71	70	70	0	70
Inverclyde	68	69	73	74	1	71
Midlothian	66	66	68	68	0	67
Moray	72	72	76	75	-1	74
North Ayrshire	70	63	69	64	-5	66
North Lanarkshire	61	64	67	70	3	66
Orkney Islands	70	80	80	81	1	78
Perth and Kinross	70	68	67	73	6	70
Renfrewshire	64	65	71	61	-10	65
Scottish Borders	68	71	78	78	0	74
Shetland Islands	70	78	80	78	-2	77
South Ayrshire	67	68	71	72	1	69
South Lanarkshire	64	65	67	68	1	66
Stirling	68	71	77	77	0	73
West Dumbartonshire	63	64	67	66	-1	65
West Lothian	65	65	71	69	-2	68
Total	66	67	69	69	0	68

The most notable change between 2003/2004 and 2005 is the decline of 10 percentage points in the response rate achieved in Renfrewshire. The issue in this particular local authority appears to be a few batches of addresses with very high rates of non-contact and/or refusal which have reduced the overall response rate.

The highest response rates were achieved in island and largely rural authorities, with Orkney achieving a response rate of 81% and four local authorities (Shetland, Eilean Siar, Scottish Borders and Fife) with a rate of 78%. The lowest response rates were in Glasgow City (58%), Renfrewshire (61%), East

Renfrewshire (63%), the City of Edinburgh and North Ayrshire (both on 64%). Glasgow stands out as the only local authority with a consistently low and declining response rate.

Achieved interviews compared with targets – household interviews

The number of interviews compared with the target, and the corresponding response rates, are the principal measures of survey performance although issues of data quality and bias also need to be considered. The table below compares interview targets and achievement in each local authority.

Table 2-4: Household interview targets and numbers achieved in each local authority, 2005

	Target	Achieved	% of target achieved	Over / under achieved
Aberdeen City	662	644	97	-18
Aberdeenshire	612	600	98	-12
Angus	312	335	107	23
Argyll & Bute	297	293	99	-4
Clackmannanshire	288	304	106	16
Dumf & Galloway	431	401	93	-30
Dundee City	435	464	107	29
East Ayrshire	327	321	98	-6
East Dunbartonshire	286	263	92	-23
East Lothian	300	276	92	-24
East Renfrewshire	275	275	100	0
Edinburgh City	1,360	1,250	92	-110
Eilean Siar	299	263	88	-36
Falkirk	396	400	101	4
Fife	984	1,088	111	104
Glasgow City	1,833	1,608	88	-225
Highland	596	574	96	-22
Inverclyde	288	282	98	-6
Midlothian	288	280	97	-8
Moray	300	295	98	-5
North Ayrshire	396	328	83	-68
North Lanarkshire	858	922	107	64
Orkney Islands	294	326	111	32
Perth & Kinross	379	369	97	-10
Renfrewshire	515	452	88	-63
Scottish Borders	312	328	105	16
Shetland Islands	299	316	106	17
South Ayrshire	324	324	100	0
South Lanarkshire	823	826	100	3
Stirling	288	312	108	24
West Dunbartonshire	253	247	98	-6
West Lothian	432	429	99	-3
Total	15,742	15,395	98	-347

The highest levels of under-achievement were in Glasgow City and the City of Edinburgh – Scotland's largest cities and this has been a consistent feature of the SHS since it started, reflecting the concentrations of household and neighbourhood characteristics that make refusal and non-response more likely. Taken together, these authorities account for 49% of the total shortfall (i.e. the sum of all the authorities where the interviews achieved is short of target). The highest percentage shortfalls were in North Ayrshire (83% of target achieved) and Glasgow, Renfrewshire and Eilean Siar (88% achieved).

Achieved interviews – the random adult

The two-part structure of the SHS interview requires the selection of a random adult within the household who completes the second half of the interview. This represents a second opportunity for potential respondents to withdraw from the interview either because they refuse to take part or are unable, unavailable or not contactable for interview.

There is inevitably a degree of attrition between the household and random adult sections of the interview, especially where the person selected is not the same as the household respondent. This aspect of the survey has deteriorated since 1999/2000 when a random adult interview was achieved in 94% of households in which a household interview was completed. In 2005, random adult interviews were achieved at 91% of households where a household interview was completed. The participation rate varied from 84% in Dundee and 85% in Aberdeen to 98% in Orkney and 96% in Shetland. A participation rate of 91% means that while the overall household response rate was 69%, the random adult response rate was 63%. As with the household response rate, this is still higher than the rates of 62% in both the 1999/2000 and 2001/2002 sweeps although slightly lower than the 2003/2004 rate of 64%. Across local authorities, there is some variation in the random adult response rate, with rates of 51% in Glasgow and 57% in Renfrewshire and Edinburgh. This compares with rates of 75% in Fife and Shetland and 80% in Orkney.

Table 2-5: Random adult (RA) response rates, 2005

	Valid addresses	Household interviews	Random adult interviews	RA interviews as % of valid addresses	RA interviews as % of household int's
Aberdeen City	951	644	549	58	85
Aberdeenshire	835	600	549	66	92
Angus	434	335	310	71	93
Argyll and Bute	394	293	270	69	92
Clackmannanshire	413	304	279	68	92
Dumfries and Galloway	571	401	381	67	95
Dundee City	660	464	389	59	84
East Ayrshire	448	321	305	68	95
East Dumbartonshire	381	263	239	63	91
East Lothian	409	276	258	63	93
East Renfrewshire	434	275	260	60	95
Edinburgh City	1,965	1250	1125	57	90
Eilean Siar	335	263	244	73	93
Falkirk	541	400	364	67	91
Fife	1,381	1088	1030	75	95
Glasgow City	2,790	1608	1,435	51	89
Highland	817	574	533	65	93
Inverclyde	381	282	265	70	94
Midlothian	410	280	253	62	90
Moray	392	295	277	71	94
North Ayrshire	514	328	307	60	94
North Lanarkshire	1,311	922	820	63	89
Orkney	401	326	320	80	98
Perth and Kinross	501	369	329	66	89
Renfrewshire	738	452	417	57	92
Scottish Borders	419	328	306	73	93
Shetland	404	316	304	75	96
South Ayrshire	451	324	300	67	93
South Lanarkshire	1,215	826	760	63	92
Stirling	405	312	296	73	95

	Valid addresses	Household interviews	Random adult interviews	RA interviews as % of valid addresses	RA interviews as % of household int's
West Dumbartonshire	372	247	227	61	92
West Lothian	619	429	370	60	86
Total	22,292	15,395	14,071	63	91

3. Weighting

Two types of weighting are potentially necessary with a sample of this kind. The first is intrinsic to the survey design and represents weights necessary to compensate for unequal probabilities of selection for individuals, households or other units of analysis. The second may be necessary to counteract the effects of non-response bias. Although these represent two distinct rationales for weighting, in terms of analysis the different weights are combined into a single weighting variable for each unit of analysis.

In the SHS, there are five weights that can be used – four in the main survey dataset and one specific to the travel diary. However, LA_WT and IND_WT are used for most analyses, with the others used for smaller specific subsets of the sample.

- LA_WT which is used for analysis of data about the household and data collected from or about the HIH and spouse. This includes all variables asked in the first part of the interview, apart from the questions about the random schoolchild and the random child receiving childcare.
- IND_WT which is used for analysis of data in derived variables about the random adult or collected from the random adult. This includes all variables in the second part of the interview.
- KID_WT which is used for analysis of questions related to the random schoolchild – HE9 to HE17N inclusive (see *Questionnaire*).
- RANKIDWT which is used for question HE5 where a child receiving childcare is selected at random from all the children receiving childcare in the household.
- TRAV_WT, contained in the travel diary data, which is used for analysing that data.

Design weighting

Weighting for analysis based on household data

The weight for analysis of household data, LA_WT, has two main elements. Firstly, it is necessary to ‘weight up’ those local authorities which were under-sampled and ‘weight down’ those which were over-sampled (this is a weight of the first type mentioned above, which adjusts for unequal probabilities of selection). Secondly, the weight addresses any disproportionality introduced by differential response rates between local authorities. The combination of these two elements is shown in Table 3-1. (The weights for some local authorities vary between one quarter and the next because the number of achieved interviews fluctuates between quarters.) The final sample profile across the two years should, therefore, correctly reflect the distribution of households across Scotland’s local authorities.

Weights are calculated for each local authority so that each quarterly data file the data is nationally representative in each quarter. This should allow any published findings to be reproduced by selecting the relevant quarter’s data. In practice, however, it may not be possible to reproduce exactly some of the

results from earlier publications if the data for that quarter were subsequently changed (e.g. to correct errors that were identified later) and because there is some overlap between the quarter in which interviews take place and the quarter's data with which it is processed. For example, the data processed as Q4 2005 will contain data from interviews carried out in the first quarter of 2006 so although they are weighted as Q4, they have a value of 1 for the Quarter variable.

Table 3-1: Weights to account for disproportionate sampling and differences in household response rates by local authority and quarter, 2005

	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Aberdeen City	0.99	1.17	1.11	1.02
Aberdeenshire	1.46	0.89	0.95	1.13
Angus	0.74	1.00	1.10	1.18
Argyll and Bute	1.01	0.97	0.84	0.95
Clackmannanshire	0.54	0.48	0.58	0.34
Dumfries and Galloway	0.89	1.52	0.96	1.47
Dundee City	0.92	1.09	0.97	1.20
East Ayrshire	1.21	0.87	0.94	1.96
East Dunbartonshire	0.96	1.26	1.78	0.78
East Lothian	1.02	1.02	0.77	1.26
East Renfrewshire	0.95	0.89	0.86	0.83
Edinburgh City	1.22	1.23	1.21	0.96
Eilean Siar	0.31	0.27	0.36	0.30
Falkirk	1.06	1.17	1.17	0.93
Fife	0.87	1.04	0.89	1.15
Glasgow City	1.28	1.17	1.16	1.21
Highland	1.03	1.01	1.06	1.34
Inverclyde	1.37	0.98	0.72	1.01
Midlothian	0.82	0.76	0.77	0.93
Moray	0.63	0.91	0.99	0.93
North Ayrshire	0.98	1.57	1.24	1.47
North Lanarkshire	1.15	0.97	0.95	1.02
Orkney	0.18	0.15	0.19	0.19
Perth and Kinross	1.22	1.11	1.21	0.87
Renfrewshire	1.18	1.30	1.54	0.85
Scottish Borders	1.12	0.90	1.40	0.71
Shetland	0.17	0.20	0.21	0.25
South Ayrshire	1.19	0.92	1.02	1.14
South Lanarkshire	1.09	1.17	1.02	1.05
Stirling	0.91	0.68	0.82	0.73
West Dunbartonshire	1.04	0.88	1.36	1.48
West Lothian	0.99	1.08	1.07	1.03

No other weight is applied across all cases in order to compensate/adjust for the unequal probabilities of selection. Strictly speaking, however, a corrective weight should be applied in those cases in which the Multiple Occupancy Indicator (MOI) on the Postcode Address File (PAF) is found to be inaccurate. The reason for this is that a property-type bias might otherwise be introduced. For example, if tenement properties were consistently found to contain multiple dwellings when the MOI had indicated that they contained just one, each achieved interview at such an address should be given a weight proportional to the actual number of dwellings, to compensate for the reduced probability of selection for each dwelling at that address. All properties within that local authority area should then be weighted back down slightly in order that the actual and weighted sample sizes remain the same.

In practice, the MOI was found to be inaccurate in only about 2% of cases. The impact of weighting to correct for these would have been negligible so it was decided not to weight by the MOI in order to avoid additional complexity in the weighting scheme for the survey.

Similarly, in theory an additional weight should be applied in cases where a dwelling contains more than one household, only one of which is interviewed, in order to adjust for the lower probability of selection for each of the households in that dwelling. In practice, however, as only a very small number of dwellings were found to contain more than one household, the use of such a weight would make very little difference to the overall results, and it was therefore felt that it was not worthwhile introducing further complication to the weighting calculations.

Weighting for analysis based on individual (random adult) data

Using the Postcode Address File produces a sample of households, so for analysis of individual level data it is also necessary to weight the responses of the random adult by the number of adults resident in the household who were eligible for interview.² The reason for this is that individuals living in larger households have a lower probability of selection than adults in, for example, single adult households where that one person must be sampled.

As a result of this, the *unweighted* profile of 'random adult' respondents will tend to be skewed towards those sections of the population most likely to live in households with fewer adults (older people and older females in particular) and away from those likely to live in households with larger numbers of adults (younger people). Once the data are weighted by the number of eligible adults in the household, however, one should see the profile correct itself significantly. In most surveys of this kind, however, some under-representation of younger people and males, and over-representation of older people and females, is likely to remain because of the effects of non-response bias. Depending on the extent of the remaining skew, it may be necessary to adopt further corrective measures but this has not been the case so far.

Analysis of data based on the random adult also requires a further weight to take account of differences between the number of such interviews completed in each local authority area and the actual adult population of such areas. Like the element of the household data weight which adjusts for differences in fieldwork outcomes by local authority, this is intended not to compensate for unequal probabilities of selection but to ensure that the final profile of 'individual' data correctly reflects the relative populations of the different local authority areas once variations in fieldwork outcomes have been assessed. This is not identical to the weight described for analysis of household data, since variation in response rates for the second part of the interview may have produced a slightly different distribution from that of 'householder' interviews. The weights required for each local authority (which are then multiplied by the number of

² This weight incorporates the local authority weight described earlier. This is necessary for all analyses (whether of households or individuals) if the Scottish population resident in private households is to be represented accurately. The way in which weights are combined is further described later in this section.

adults in the household to create the weight for each case, which is then scaled so that the number of weighted cases is the same as the total number of random adult interviews) are summarised below.

Table 3-2: Weights to account for disproportionate sampling and differences in random adult response rates by local authority and quarter, 2005

	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Aberdeen City	1.16	1.47	1.18	1.11
Aberdeenshire	1.42	0.85	0.88	1.05
Angus	0.73	0.97	1.04	1.14
Argyll and Bute	1.07	1.05	0.86	0.88
Clackmannanshire	0.55	0.47	0.62	0.36
Dumfries and Galloway	0.79	1.56	0.88	1.52
Dundee City	1.19	1.24	1.05	1.57
East Ayrshire	1.18	0.79	0.97	1.68
East Dunbartonshire	1.00	1.25	1.57	0.69
East Lothian	1.07	0.94	0.84	1.29
East Renfrewshire	0.78	0.89	0.75	0.77
Edinburgh, City of	1.38	1.30	1.33	1.03
Eilean Siar	0.31	0.26	0.28	0.27
Falkirk	1.04	1.21	1.26	0.92
Fife	0.85	0.98	0.89	1.08
Glasgow City	1.34	1.35	1.25	1.28
Highland	1.05	0.99	1.02	1.28
Inverclyde	1.54	0.81	0.62	1.08
Midlothian	0.70	0.63	0.77	1.04
Moray	0.51	0.86	0.99	0.85
North Ayrshire	0.90	1.41	1.24	1.31
North Lanarkshire	1.11	1.02	0.95	1.01
Orkney	0.17	0.14	0.17	0.17
Perth and Kinross	1.26	1.16	1.33	1.02
Renfrewshire	1.15	1.24	1.46	0.76
Scottish Borders	1.09	0.88	1.50	0.76
Shetland	0.16	0.18	0.18	0.23
South Ayrshire	1.19	0.82	1.05	1.05
South Lanarkshire	1.01	1.12	1.01	0.99
Stirling	0.92	0.59	0.77	0.73
West Dunbartonshire	1.12	0.89	1.39	1.51
West Lothian	1.00	1.18	1.04	1.14

Weighting for analysis based on the 'random schoolchild'

Data relating to the information collected about a 'random schoolchild' needs to be weighted so that this information will represent correctly the population of schoolchildren resident within households. If not, it will proportionately over-represent the characteristics and experiences of 'only' children and under-represent those of children from larger families. The weight for the random schoolchild case is created by combining the number of schoolchildren in the household and the relevant local authority weight, and scaling the result so that the number of weighted cases is the same as the total number of random schoolchildren about whom the questions were asked.

Weighting for the selection of a random child receiving childcare

In households with more than one child using some form of childcare, one child is selected randomly by the CAPI script and questions about the use of childcare are asked in relation to that person. This data needs to be weighted to account for the lower probability of each child being selected in households with

multiple children. The weight for the random child is created by combining the number of children in the household using childcare and the relevant local authority weight, and scaling the result so that the number of weighted cases is the same as the total number of children about whom the questions were asked.

Weighting for analysis based on the Travel Diary

Examination of the SHS data suggests that significantly fewer interviews take place on Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays than on other days of the week. As differences in the proportions of adults interviewed on each day of the week will affect the Travel Diary data's representativeness of travel patterns for the week as a whole, it was decided to introduce a weight to compensate for this. This simply 'up-weights' interviews carried out on days of the week on which fewer than one-seventh of all interviews have taken place and 'down-weights' those carried out on days on which more than one-seventh of all interviews have been completed.

It is also apparent that the distribution of interviews by the day of the week differs for certain sub-sections of the adult population. For example, disproportionately more adults in full-time employment are interviewed at the weekend (due to their greater availability then), thus yielding an inaccurate picture of the travel patterns of those in full-time employment. The Travel Diary weighting factor is therefore refined to compensate for this.

The weight created for any analysis of the Travel Diary combines the above weighting factors and the existing 'random adult' weights. Further information about the Travel Diary, including a comparison to the National Travel Survey, is available in the Travel Diary User Guide.³

No additional corrective weighting

The weighting scheme for the SHS is intentionally simple. This reflects, in part, a desire to keep the processes of the survey straightforward so that the data can be made available for analysis as quickly as possible. It also reflects the limited extent to which the SHS data differs substantially from comparator data, as shown below. Thus, no additional corrective weighting has ever been applied to the data beyond that required to account for sample design and differential response rates between local authorities.

This aspect of the survey has been subject to review by the Office for National Statistics as part of a major study comparing non-respondents to the SHS with Census data.⁴ This study concluded that while comparison with the Census showed some bias in the SHS, this was not substantial although some corrective weighting would be recommended. Further work looking at the scope for corrective weighting has been undertaken and this is likely to be developed further with revised weighting arrangements developed for the 2007-2010 phase of the survey.

³ <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/4712>

⁴ Freeth, S and Sparks, J (2004) *The Scottish Household Survey: Report of the 2001 Census-linked study of survey non-response*. Full report available at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/topics/statistics/16002/22861>

4. Data quality

The issue of bias arises in every survey of the population. There are a number of sources of bias, some of which reflect aspects of the survey design (such as the sampling frame or who is deemed eligible for interview). However, bias is also a reflection of those aspects of fieldwork outcomes mentioned above:

- the quality of survey administration procedures
- whether potential respondents can be found at home at times when interviewers call
- whether they are able to participate in the interview i.e. not restricted by ill health, disability or communication barriers
- the willingness of members of the public to participate in the survey.

A high response rate is generally viewed as one of the key measures of data quality and, all other things being equal, a high response rate and a large sample should ensure accurate estimates. However, to the extent that non-response to the survey is not spread evenly, either geographically or between sub-groups of the population, the resulting bias will limit the accuracy of the survey's estimates. The question of bias is considered by comparing key results from the SHS with comparator data. Since the publication of the 2001 Census, this source is the most accurate comparator for population data and in spite of being a few years behind the current SHS, population measures such as age distribution and household types change little from year-to-year.

Household type, property type, tenure and number of bedrooms

Single adult and large adult households are under-represented, and single pensioner and older smaller households over-represented, when household types in the 2005 SHS are compared with the Census (Table 4-1).

Table 4-1: Comparison of household types in the 2001 Census and the 2005 SHS

	2001 Census	2005 SHS *
	% (n=2,192,246)	% (n=15,395)
Single adult	17.9	16.2
Small adult	16.9	17.1
Single parent	5.6	5.9
Small family	13.3	13.5
Large family	7.1	6.9
Large adult	11.2	9.1
Older smaller	13.0	15.0
Single pensioner	15.0	16.4

* SHS data weighted by local authority size only

As Table 4-2 shows, the sample appears robust in terms of the variables associated with accommodation/property characteristics. Compared with the 2001 (which is four years older than the data in the SHS) there is a slight over-representation of houses and under-representation of flats and, reflecting this, over-representation of owners who own their property outright relative to the Census and under-representation rented and 'other' tenures.

Table 4-2: Comparison of key variables in the 2001 Census and the 2005 SHS

	2001 Census (n= 2,192,246)	2005 SHS (n=15,395)
	%	%
Property type* ‡		
House or bungalow	64	66
<i>Detached</i>	20	21
<i>Semi-detached</i>	23	23
<i>Terraced</i>	20	22
Flat, Maisonette or Apartment	35	34
Other	1	0
Tenure* †		
Own outright	23	29
Own with mortgage	39	37
Rent	35	32
<i>Local authority/Scottish Homes^{††}</i>	22	17
<i>Housing Association/Co-operative</i>	6	8
<i>Private rented</i>	7	7
Other	4	2

* SHS data weighted by local authority size only

‡ includes households in shared dwellings

† Pays part rent and mortgage (shared ownership) included in 'Own with mortgage'

†† Although Scottish Homes no longer exists and had largely disposed of its rented housing stock the reference is retained in the questionnaire in case some tenants continue to think Scottish Homes is their landlord.

Age and sex profile of the 'random adult' sample

When a single adult is randomly selected within households, the unweighted sample of adults always under-represents those living in multi-adult households, since they have a smaller chance of selection for interview. As Table 4-3 shows, weighting to equalise probabilities of selection generally has the effect of bringing the profile of the 'random adult' sample closer to that of the adult population. The SHS data shown have been weighted both by the number of adults resident in the household and by the local authority weight described in the previous section. These two weights tend to act in the same direction, since those larger local authority areas which are 'weighted up' also tend to be ones with a higher average household size.

Table 4-3: Comparison of weighted and unweighted age and sex profile of 2005 SHS data with 2001 Census estimates

	Census estimates for 2001	SHS random adults unweighted	SHS random adults weighted*	SHS all adults weighted**
	%	%	%	%
Male				
16 – 24	7.0	3.6	5.2	6.5
25 – 59	29.3	25.1	26.5	27.7
60 plus	11.0	13.7	12.8	12.2
Total	47.3	42.4	44.5	46.5
Female				
16 – 24	6.9	4.5	5.7	6.8
25 – 59	30.7	31.7	32.3	30.8
60 plus	15.1	21.4	17.5	15.9
Total	52.7	57.6	55.5	53.5
All adults		(n=14,070)	(n=14,070)	(n=27,910)
16 – 24	13.9	8.2	10.9	13.3
25 – 59	60.1	56.8	58.9	58.6
60 plus	26.1	35.1	30.2	28.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Weighted by number of adults and local authority size

** Weighted by local authority size

However, even after this design weighting has been applied, the weighted random adult sample for 2005 still does not match the profile of the adult population suggested by the Census estimates with, as expected, under-representation of younger people in general and 16-24 year olds in particular. Consequently, older people are over-represented in the random adult sample.

Driving and transport

In relation to driving and transport, the survey results also look broadly in line with what one might expect from other sources such as the National Travel Survey and the differences which exist are, again, comfortably within the confidence intervals associated with the two surveys. Mode of travel comparisons with other sources are less conclusive, though methodological or classification differences may be playing a part here.

Table 4-4: Comparison of key variables relating to driving and transport

	2003/2004 National Travel Survey (n= 1,563 households)	2001 Census (n= 2,192,246 households)	2005 SHS
	%	%	%
% adults with full driving licences			(n=13,964) *
Males aged 17 +	77		77
Females aged 17 +	58		56
Total	67		65
Mode of travel to school[†]			(n=3,279) **
Walking	54	51	53
Car	20	20	21
Bus	24	25	23
Other	2	3	3
% households with regular use of cars^{††}			(n=15,395) ***
No car	31	34	32
1 car	43	43	44
2 or more cars	22	22	24
		2001 Census	2005 SHS*
		%	%
Mode of travel to work			
<i>incl. those who work at / from home</i>			(n=6,831)
Car or motorcycle		64	61
Bus, minibus, coach or taxi		13	11
Train, underground		3	3
Other means (e.g. walking and cycling)		14	14
Working at or from home		6	11
		2004	2005
		Labour Force Survey, Autumn quarter	
	%	%	2005 SHS*
Mode of travel to work			(n=6,044)
<i>excl. those who work at / from home</i>			
Car, van, minibus, works van	69	69	68
Bicycle	1	2	2
Bus, coach, private bus	12	12	11
Rail (incl Underground)	3	4	4
Walk	12	13	13
Other (incl Taxi)	3	1	2
*	SHS weighted by number of adults and local authority size		
**	SHS weighted by local authority size and number of school children in household		
***	SHS weighted by local authority size only		
†	Census figures are for method of travel to place of study, age 5-17		
††	the National Travel Survey figures relate to 2004 alone, and were produced from the combined Scottish results of the NTS, the General Household Survey and the Expenditure and Food Survey. The Census figures relate to cars and vans available for private use.		

Ethnicity

When comparing the ethnic composition of all household members with that of the population as a whole (as recorded in the 2001 Census), there is good agreement between the Census and the 2005 SHS. For example, in the Census, 98.0% of the population is recorded as White. In the 2005 SHS 97.5% of all household members are recorded as White. Within the detailed non-White categories the differences between the SHS and the Census suggest that Black and Asian groups represent a higher proportion of household members. The largest difference between the Census and the SHS is in the proportions recorded as White Scottish and White Other British.

Table 4-5: Comparison of ethnicity in Census 2001 and 2005 SHS

	% of Census population 2001	% of all household members 2005 SHS
White	98.0	97.5
Scottish	88.1	86.1
Other British	7.4	9.0
Irish	1.0	0.7
Any other White background	1.5	1.7
Mixed	0.2	0.2
Any mixed background	0.2	0.2
Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British	1.3	1.8
Indian	0.3	0.3
Pakistani	0.6	0.8
Bangladeshi	0.0	0.1
Chinese	0.1	0.2
Any other Asian background	0.3	0.4
Black, Black Scottish or Black British	0.1	0.4
Caribbean	0.0	0.0
African	0.1	0.3
Any other Black background.	0.0	0.1
Other ethnic group	0.2	0.1

Urban/rural classification

Analysis of the Scottish Household Survey makes extensive use of the Scottish Executive's classification of areas into different degrees of urbanity and rurality. This classifies settlements according to their size and for settlements with a population of less than 10,000, their proximity to a settlement with a population of 10,000 or more.⁵

Table 4-6 compares the urban/rural classification of the SHS sample for 2005 with the profile of all addresses sampled for the survey, the profile of eligible addresses and participating households. This shows that the addresses sampled in 2005 (column 2) under-represent urban areas and over-represent

⁵ Full details available in Scottish Executive (2004) *Scottish Executive Urban Rural Classification 2003-2004* available at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/library5/rural/seurc-00.asp>

rural areas but when disproportionate sampling is taken into account by weighting, the profile matches the population.

Table 4-6: Comparison of all Scottish households, all sampled households, all eligible households and participating households by urban/rural classification

	All Scottish addresses*	All sampled addresses (unweighted)	All sampled addresses**	All eligible households**	All participating households***
Large urban areas	41	40	42	42	42
Other urban	29	26	28	28	28
Small accessible towns	10	10	11	11	11
Small remote towns	3	5	3	3	3
Accessible rural	12	11	12	12	12
Remote rural	6	8	5	5	6

* Weighted by number households within each unit postcode

** Weighted to reflect disproportionate sampling across local authorities

*** Weighted to reflect disproportionate sampling and non-response across local authorities

Comparison of the households at which SHS interviews were achieved and the classification of all households sampled at a local authority level shows that there is a good match between the two within local authorities although overall, large urban areas are under-represented. Table 4-7 compares the proportion of households in each local authority in each type of area.

Table 4-7: Comparison of 2005 SE urban/rural classification of eligible addresses and 2005 participating households

Row percentages, all eligible addresses shown in bold, participating households in plain text

	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Total
Aberdeen City	93.5		5.3		1.3		100.0
Aberdeen City	93.6		4.9		1.5		100.0
Aberdeenshire		19.2	17.2	9.9	39.1	14.5	100.0
Aberdeenshire		19.3	16.5	9.3	38.8	16.0	100.0
Angus	12.2	47.6	22.7		17.5		100.0
Angus	13.6	46.2	23.9		16.3		100.0
Argyll and Bute		16.6		43.0	8.3	32.1	100.0
Argyll and Bute		15.5		41.0	9.2	34.3	100.0
Clackmannanshire		52.9	28.3		18.8		100.0
Clackmannanshire		54.2	25.0		20.8		100.0
Dumfries and Galloway		31.9	17.5	8.6	28.3	13.6	100.0
Dumfries and Galloway		29.7	16.3	8.9	31.3	13.8	100.0
Dundee City	99.1				0.9		100.0
Dundee City	99.2				0.8		100.0
East Ayrshire		33.0	36.2		26.8	4.0	100.0
East Ayrshire		29.3	40.3		26.8	3.7	100.0
East Dumbartonshire	62.9	24.2	7.7		5.2		100.0
East Dumbartonshire	64.5	26.0	4.4		5.1		100.0
East Lothian	24.0		38.7	17.5	10.0	9.8	100.0
East Lothian	22.3		34.3	20.0	10.9	12.5	100.0
East Renfrewshire	88.9		6.9		4.3		100.0
East Renfrewshire	88.8		7.4		3.7		100.0
Edinburgh City	97.2		2.2		0.6		100.0
Edinburgh City	97.6		1.7		0.7		100.0
Eilean Siar				38.2		61.8	100.0
Eilean Siar				35.4		64.6	100.0
Falkirk		87.5	6.1		6.4		100.0
Falkirk		86.1	6.5		7.4		100.0
Fife		66.5	20.0		13.5		100.0
Fife		65.7	21.0		13.3		100.0
Glasgow City	99.5				0.5		100.0
Glasgow City	99.6				0.4		100.0
Highland		22.9	14.9	13.3	9.2	39.7	100.0
Highland		23.0	14.2	12.9	9.7	40.1	100.0
Inverclyde		87.7	3.3		9.0		100.0
Inverclyde		87.9	3.4		8.7		100.0
Midlothian		59.9	18.5		21.7		100.0
Midlothian		58.4	19.5		22.1		100.0
Moray		26.2	30.4		34.0	9.4	100.0
Moray		27.1	30.7		33.1	9.2	100.0
North Ayrshire		67.8	12.5		17.0	2.7	100.0
North Ayrshire		64.3	12.8		18.3	4.6	100.0
North Lanarkshire	68.2	14.1	11.3		6.3		100.0
North Lanarkshire	69.4	12.5	11.5		6.6		100.0
Orkney				35.7		64.3	100.0
Orkney				37.3		62.7	100.0
Perth and Kinross		29.1	28.2		33.4	9.3	100.0
Perth and Kinross		27.6	28.4		34.6	9.5	100.0
Renfrewshire	78.3	6.9	11.3		3.5		100.0
Renfrewshire	78.7	6.5	9.9		4.9		100.0
Scottish Borders		20.0	28.4	3.5	40.9	7.3	100.0
Scottish Borders		24.8	27.2	2.8	40.1	5.2	100.0
Shetland				37.3		62.7	100.0
Shetland				35.9		64.1	100.0
South Ayrshire		67.4	7.0	10.4	14.7	0.4	100.0
South Ayrshire		65.8	6.1	10.2	17.3	0.6	100.0
South Lanarkshire	25.8	57.9	5.9		10.5		100.0
South Lanarkshire	26.1	56.2	6.7		11.0		100.0
Stirling		53.7	4.3		35.6	6.4	100.0
Stirling		55.6	4.1		35.4	4.9	100.0
West Dumbartonshire	52.0	46.5			1.4		100.0
West Dumbartonshire	52.1	46.2			1.7		100.0
West Lothian		64.2	18.4		17.4		100.0
West Lothian		61.4	18.8		19.7		100.0
Scotland	38.1	29.8	11.7	3.1	12.3	5.1	100.0
Scotland	41.5	27.5	10.9	3.0	11.9	5.2	100.0

Rows may not always add to 100% because of rounding.

Economic activity

One area where the results of the SHS indicate significant differences from other sources is in relation to indicators of economic activity. As the following table shows, the most recent results from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) suggest that the SHS may be under-representing people in employment, and over-representing the economically inactive. It should be emphasised, however, that the information from the SHS shown here is based on the respondent's own classification of their economic activity (collected at the start of the interview), rather than on the full International Labour Organisation definition, which is not classified by the respondent and is the basis for official estimates of unemployment. The SHS is not an official source of statistics on employment (see **Methodology**, section 4 on limitations of the data).

Table 4-8: Comparison of economic activity variables among adults of working age

	2005 Annual Population Survey	2003/2004 SHS *
	%	%
Males	(n=15,985)	(n=4,469)
Employed	77.6	75.0
Unemployed	5.2	5.9
Economically inactive	17.2	19.1
Females	(n=16,259)	(n=5,076)
Employed	72.1	67.4
Unemployed	3.3	2.8
Economically inactive	24.5	39.8
All adults	(n=32,244)	(n=9,545)
Employed	74.9	71.0
Unemployed	4.3	4.3
Economically inactive	20.8	24.7

* weighted by number of adults and local authority size

Figures in this table have been calculated using all working age people as the denominator, headline unemployment statistics are not calculated on this basis

Annual Population Survey data are sourced from quarterly Labour Force Survey data and the annual Labour Force Survey boost data.

5. Survey design factors and complex standard errors

Data collected in surveys are always an estimate of the true proportions in the population. The accuracy of these estimates – the sampling error – can be calculated for any estimate in the survey using information about the proportion of people giving the response and the number of people in the sample (or sub-sample). The sampling error can be expressed as a ‘confidence interval’, which can be added to and subtracted from the survey estimate to give a range within which it is fairly certain that the true value lies.

Since the SHS is not a simple random sample (SRS) design, the confidence intervals need to take account of the impact of clustering and stratification. The SHS, therefore, has what is known as a ‘complex standard error’. While for some variables the design of the sample improves the precision of the survey estimates compared with a simple random sample, the overall effect of the survey design is to reduce the precision of the estimates. The relationship between the complex standard error and the theoretical simple random sample standard error for a sample of the same size is summarised in the ‘design factor’.

The Taylor Expansion Method was used to calculate the complex standard errors for a series of results in the study. This is a well-established technique for working through the effects of stratification and clustering. As can be seen from Table 5-1, these ranged from 1.08 to 1.76. The overall average is 1.17, but that should not be taken as a ‘typical’ value, given the distribution of values across different variables. However, it suggests that the original assumption of a design effect of 1.1-1.2 was reasonable and using a value of 1.2 as a ‘rule of thumb’ for adjusting the standard errors of the survey data would account for the design factors associated with most variables in the survey.

The 95% confidence intervals shown are based on complex standard errors.

Table 5-1: Design factors and confidence intervals for key variables in 2005 data

Characteristics	Estimate	95% Confidence Intervals		SRS error for the same size of sample	SHS Complex Standard Error	Design Factor
		Lower	Upper			
Tenure						
Owner-occupied	65.6	64.5	66.6	0.38	0.53	1.40
Social-rented Sector	25.0	24.0	26.0	0.35	0.52	1.49
Privately rented	7.4	6.9	7.9	0.21	0.25	1.21
Below bedroom standard	2.7	2.4	3.0	0.13	0.14	1.08
Property type						
Detached house	20.8	19.6	21.9	0.34	0.60	1.76
Semi-detached house	22.5	21.6	23.5	0.34	0.49	1.44
Terraced house	22.3	21.2	23.5	0.33	0.59	1.75
Flat/maisonette	34.0	32.9	35.1	0.37	0.55	1.46
Economic status of working age adults						
Full time employee	49.7	48.5	50.8	0.51	0.58	1.14
Part time employee	13.5	12.7	14.3	0.35	0.40	1.14
Self-employed	6.5	5.9	7.1	0.25	0.30	1.19
Unemployed	4.2	3.8	4.7	0.21	0.24	1.11
HIH or partner has a bank/building society account	91.0	90.5	91.5	0.23	0.26	1.14
Marital status of all adults						
Married/cohabiting	49.0	48.3	49.6	0.27	0.33	1.23
Separated/divorced	5.9	5.7	6.2	0.13	0.14	1.14
Single/never married	38.3	37.7	38.9	0.26	0.29	1.11
Widowed	6.8	6.5	7.1	0.13	0.16	1.21
Access to the internet	50.8	49.8	51.9	0.42	0.54	1.29
Travel to work in a car	60.1	58.8	61.5	0.59	0.67	1.13
Require regular care or help	12.1	11.5	12.6	0.26	0.30	1.13
Reporting long-standing illness, disability or health problem	34.1	33.2	35.0	0.38	0.45	1.19

HIH = Highest income householder

SCOTTISH EXECUTIVE STATISTICAL SERVICES

Our aim

The aim of the Statistical Service is to provide relevant and reliable statistical information, analysis and advice that meet the needs of government, business and the people of Scotland.

OBJECTIVES

1. To produce statistics and analysis relevant to user needs by

- Developing the range of statistics and analysis we produce;
- Where practicable improving timeliness;
- Providing more statistics disaggregated by age, gender and ethnicity;
- Developing more data for small areas through the Neighbourhood Statistics project;
- Contributing to production of comparable statistics across the UK and internationally.

2. To ensure effective use of our statistics by

- Contributing more directly to policy processes inside and where possible outside government;
- Improving access to and presentation of data and analysis;
- Improving the advice provided on statistics.

3. To work effectively with users and providers by

- Maintaining arrangements to consult and involve users and providers
- Involving users and providers in planning developments in outputs and processes

4. To develop the quality of statistics by

- Assuring and improving quality as an integral part of data collection and analysis and through regular reviews in line with National Statistics quality strategy;
- Developing statistical methods, systems and classifications;
- Working with the rest of the Government Statistical Service to develop joint approaches/solutions where appropriate.

5. To assure the integrity of statistics by

- Maintaining and promoting integrity through implementation of the National Statistics Code of Practice and related protocols;
- Safeguarding the confidentiality of data subjects.

6. To ensure the efficient and effective delivery of statistics products and services by

- Making best use of all sources including administrative sources,
- Minimising the burden on data providers through Survey Monitoring & Advice;
- Ensuring value for money;
- Making best use of Information and Communications Technology;
- Working with other analysts;
- Ensuring effective communication within the Statistician Group.

7. To develop our workforce and competences

- Ensuring recruitment of staff with the necessary skills and potential;
- Ensuring development of expertise amongst existing staff;
- Promoting and upholding the standards of the statistics profession.

This is a National Statistics publication

"This is a National Statistics publication. It has been produced to high professional standards set out in the National Statistics Code of Practice and Release Practice Protocol. http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about_ns/cop/default.asp.

These statistics undergo regular quality assurance reviews to ensure that they meet customer needs. They are produced free from any political interference.

Details of pre-release access will be provided in the Scottish Executive Statistics Website under 'Forthcoming Releases'

Correspondence and enquiries

Enquiries on the Scottish Household Survey should be addressed to:

SHS Team
Analytical Services Division
Scottish Executive Development Department
1-F Victoria Quay
Edinburgh EH6 6QQ
Telephone (0131) 244 8420; Fax: (0131) 244 7573
e-mail: shs@scotland.gsi.gov.uk

General enquiries on Scottish Executive statistics can be addressed to:

Ryan Stewart
Office of the Chief Statistician
Scottish Executive
3 Floor West Rear, St Andrews House
EDINBURGH EH1 3DG
Telephone: (0131) 244 0442; Fax: (0131) 244 0335
e-mail: statistics.enquiries@scotland.gsi.gov.uk

Advice on specific areas of Scottish Executive statistical work can be obtained from staff at the telephone numbers given below:

Scottish Executive Statistics contacts

Schools – qualifications	(0131) 244 0315
Schools – pupils and teachers	(0131) 244 1689
Further and Higher Education	(0141) 242 0273
The Economy	(0131) 244 2234
Labour market	(0141) 242 5446
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Other contacts for Scottish statistics

Forestry Commission	(0131) 314 6337
The Scottish Funding Councils for Higher and Further Education	(0131) 313 6575
General Register Office for Scotland - Vital statistics and publications - Population statistics, census statistics or digital boundary products	(0131) 314 4243 (0131) 314 4254

For **general enquiries about National Statistics** in the United Kingdom Government contact the National Statistics Public Enquiry Service on **020 7533 5888**
minicom: 01633 812399
Email: info@statistics.gov.uk
Fax: 01633 652747
Letters: room DG/18, 1 Drummond Gate, LONDON SW1V 2QQ

You can also find National Statistics on the internet - go to www.statistics.gov.uk

If you would like to be consulted about new or existing statistical collections or to receive notification of forthcoming statistical publications, please register your statistical interest on the Scottish Executive ScotStat web site at www.scotland.gov.uk/scotstat To register your interest in SHS news, register your interest in 'cross-cutting surveys'.

Current staff names, e-mail addresses and the publications listed below as well as a range of other statistical publications can be found on the Scottish Executive Web site at www.scotland.gov.uk/stats.

Further information on the General Register Office for Scotland is available on the website www.gro-scotland.gov.uk

Most recent Statistical Publications relating to the Scottish Household Survey

Ref no.	Title	Last published	Price
Tm / 2005 / 5	Household Transport: some Scottish Household Survey results	December 2005	£ 2.00
Tm / 2006 / 1	Transport across Scotland: some SHS results for parts of Scotland	January 2006	£ 2.00
Tm / 2006 / 3	Scottish Household Survey Travel Diary results	March 2006	£ 2.00
Tm / 2006 / 2	Bus and Coach Statistics	February 2006	£2.00
	Scotland's People: Results from the 2005 Scottish Household Survey	August 2006	£20.00
	Scottish Household Survey: Methodology 2005	August 2006	£2.00
	Scottish Household Survey: Questionnaire: January to December 2005	August 2006	£2.00

Additional copies of these publications may be purchased from **Scottish Executive Publication Sales, Blackwell's Bookshop, 53 South Bridge, Edinburgh, EH1 1YS**, Telephone: (0131) 622 8283, Fax: (0131) 622 8258 or (0131) 557 81480. Cheques should be made payable to 'Blackwell's Bookshop'.

Complaints and suggestions

If you are not satisfied with our service, please write to the Chief Statistician, Mr Rob Wishart, 4 Floor East Rear, St Andrews House, Edinburgh, EH1 3DG, Telephone: (0131) 244 0302, e-mail rob.wishart@scotland.gsi.gov.uk. We also welcome any comments or suggestions that would help us to improve our standards of service.

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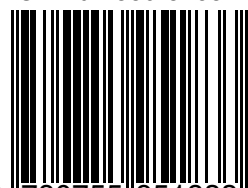
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