

Headline Results from
the 2006 Scottish Household Survey

TNS System Three

1. Background to the survey

The Scottish Household Survey (SHS) is a continuous sample survey of the population in private residences in Scotland. The survey, started in 1999, is financed by the Scottish Executive. From 1999 to 2006, it was undertaken by a partnership of TNS System Three and Ipsos-MORI Scotland. From 2007 the partnership included the Scottish Centre for Social Research. The aim of the survey is to provide representative information about the composition, characteristics and behaviour of Scottish households, nationally and at Local Authority level. There are no geographical exclusions from the survey; it covers all parts of Scotland, including the Highlands and Islands.

The survey covers a wide range of topics. This allows links to be made between different policy areas. There is a particular focus on information to inform policy on transport, communities and local government. The purpose of this Headline Report is to release the 2006 survey data into the public domain. A full report on the findings of the 2005/2006 survey will be published in August 2007. It will present the results for the two calendar years taken together, in order to obtain a sample size that is large enough to provide results by Local Authority. The figures in this report are provisional: some may be revised for the full annual report.

The survey sample provides a nationally representative sample of private households and of the adult population in private households. This is achieved by splitting the interview between a household respondent and an adult selected at random from the permanent residents of the household. In 2006, the survey covered 15,618 households and 14,190 random adults.

Interviewing is conducted using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The survey questionnaire is in two parts. The householder or their spouse/partner completes Part 1 of the interview. Once the composition of the household has been established, one of the adults in the household is randomly selected by the computer to complete Part 2. In all households with only one adult the same person completes both parts but as the number of adults in the household increases, the probability of the random adult being the same as the household respondent declines.

The data presented in the report have been weighted in one of two ways. Household data (collected in Part 1 of the interview) are weighted to take account of the disproportionate sampling and response between local authorities. Random adult data

(from Part 2) are weighted to reflect both the disproportionate sampling and response to Part 2 between local authorities and the different probabilities of selection within households.

Full details of the survey can be obtained from the companion Technical Reports. There are three parts to the Technical Reports detailing separately the methodology, the fieldwork outcomes and the questionnaire used. The Technical Reports, Annual report and other publications from the survey are on-line at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/shs>.

2. The composition and characteristics of households in Scotland

The SHS collects information on a number of levels: for the household as a whole, about individual household members and for the Scottish population resident in private households. Information about the household, including details of the age, sex and working status of all household members is collected from the household respondent. The structure of households is illustrated in Figures 2.1 and 2.2. Almost a third of households (32%) in Scotland contain only one adult (single adult i.e. one person of non-pensionable age, or single pensioner¹). Families with children aged under 16 make up just over a quarter (26%) of households. Single adult households (of non-pensionable age) are more common in large urban areas; 21% in large urban areas compared with, for example 12% in remote rural areas (Table 2.1). The General Register Office for Scotland publishes household estimates based on SHS data. These figures differ from those published here, as they are weighted using the 2001 Census results to adjust for any bias due to the under- or over-sampling of certain household types.

¹ Definitions can be found in Section 8

Figure 2.1: Household type
2006 data, Households

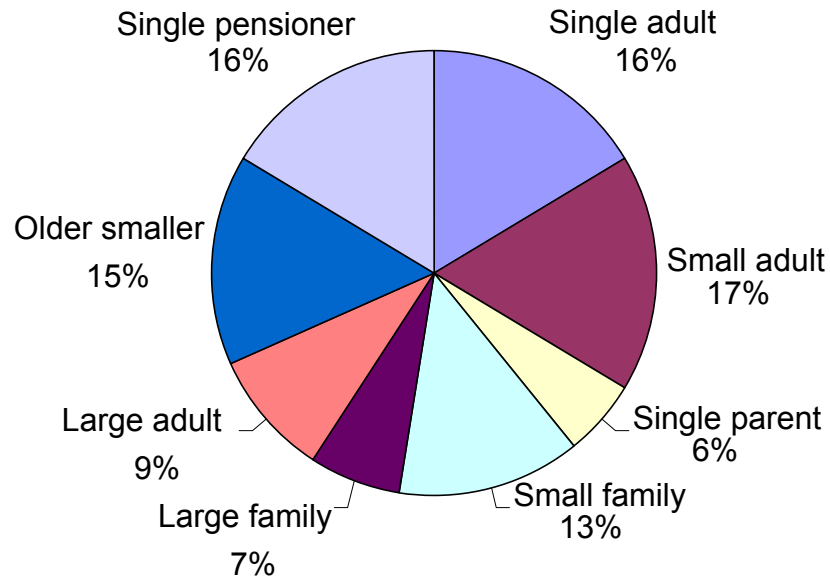


Figure 2.2: Number of people in the household
2006 data, Households

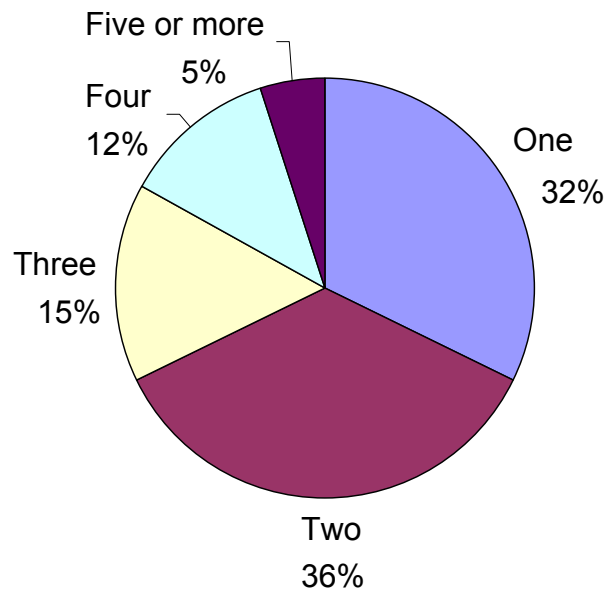


Table 2.1: Household type² by urban/rural classification

Column percentages, 2006 data

Households

	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
Single adult	21	15	14	16	10	12	16
Small adult	16	17	16	15	20	20	17
Single parent	6	6	5	5	5	3	6
Small family	12	14	14	13	15	13	13
Large family	6	6	9	9	7	6	7
Large adult	9	9	11	7	11	8	9
Older smaller	13	15	16	16	19	20	15
Single pensioner	17	16	16	19	14	17	16
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>5,660</i>	<i>4,495</i>	<i>1,434</i>	<i>764</i>	<i>1,837</i>	<i>1,427</i>	<i>15,617</i>

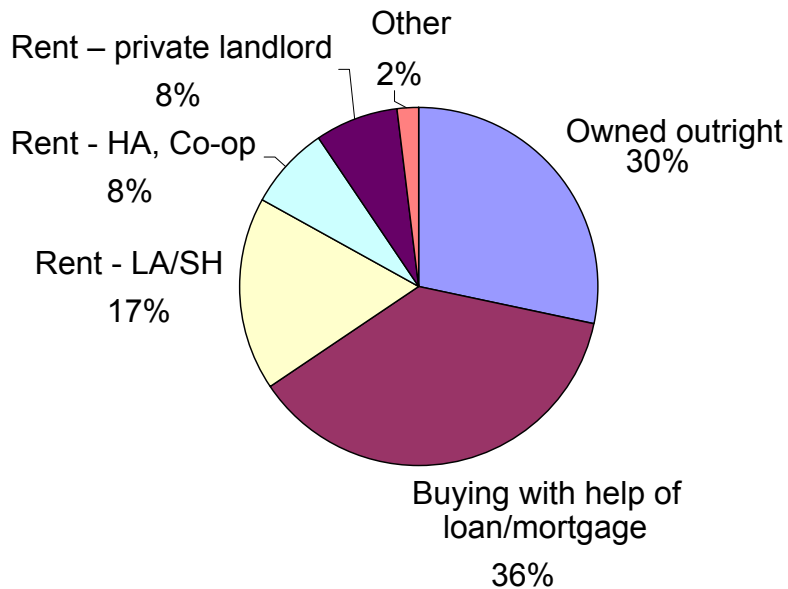
² See Section 8 for definitions

3. Housing and neighbourhoods

Figure 3.1 shows the tenure breakdown of Scotland’s housing. Owner-occupation – either owned outright or buying with a mortgage – accounts for two-thirds (66%) of tenure, while 25% of households rent from a social landlord and 8% rent from a private landlord. Around two-thirds (67%) of single parent families live in rented accommodation compared with around a quarter of other families (22% of small families and 25% of large families (Table 3.1). Renting is most common in large urban areas where 38% of households live in rented accommodation (Table 3.2)

Overall, 9% of adults have lived in their current residence for less than a year, while 12% have been resident for 31 years or more (Table 3.3). Turnover is particularly high in the private rented sector where 43% have been in their current property for less than one year.

Figure 3.1: Tenure of household
2006 data, Households



The majority of adults (92%) feel that their local area is either a 'very good' or 'fairly good' place to live (Table 3.4) but there is considerable variation between areas when local levels of deprivation³ are taken into account, especially in the proportion saying their area is 'very good'. For example, 73% of those in the least deprived areas rate their neighbourhood as 'very good' whereas only 25% of those in the most deprived areas give their neighbourhood the same rating.

Adults living in the most deprived areas are much more likely to feel that there are problems in their neighbourhood. For example 43% of adults living in the most deprived areas feel that there is a problem with rubbish and litter and a third that vandalism (33%), rowdy behaviour (32%) and drug misuse or dealing (30%) are common. In contrast, 15% of adults living in the least deprived areas feel that rubbish and litter is a common problem and fewer than 1 in 10 that vandalism (8%), rowdy behaviour (6%) or drug abuse and dealing (3%) are common (Table 3.5).

³ Using the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation – see Section 8 for definitions

Table 3.1: Tenure of household by household type

Column percentages, 2006 data, Households

	Single adult	Small adult	Single parent	Small family	Large family	Large adult	Older smaller	Single pensioner	All
Owned outright	16	23	4	8	11	28	67	51	30
Buying with help of loan/mortgage	31	50	26	70	62	48	12	6	36
Rent - Local Authority / Scottish Homes	23	10	36	11	14	11	13	25	17
Rent - Housing Association / Co-op	12	4	19	5	7	5	4	12	8
Rent - private landlord	15	12	12	5	4	6	2	3	8
Other	3	2	2	1	1	2	2	3	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>2,533</i>	<i>2,683</i>	<i>847</i>	<i>2,084</i>	<i>1,040</i>	<i>1,473</i>	<i>2,375</i>	<i>2,583</i>	<i>15,618</i>

Table 3.2: Tenure of household by urban/rural classification

Column percentages, 2006 data, Households

	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
Owned outright	26	28	29	32	37	42	30
Buying with help of loan/mortgage	33	39	41	30	38	29	36
Rent - Local authority/ Scottish Homes	16	20	19	26	13	11	17
Rent - Housing Assoc /Co-op	12	6	5	6	3	3	8
Rent - private landlord	10	5	4	5	7	8	8
Other	2	1	2	1	2	6	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>5,660</i>	<i>4,495</i>	<i>1,434</i>	<i>764</i>	<i>1,837</i>	<i>1,427</i>	<i>15,617</i>

Table 3.3: Time in current residence by tenure of household

Row percentages, 2006, Adult population

	Under 1 year	1 to 2 years	3 to 4 years	5 to 10 years	11 - 15 years	16 - 20 years	21 - 30 years	> 30 years	Total	Base
Owned outright	3	4	5	15	11	12	22	26	100	4,400
Buying with help of loan/mortgage	7	12	13	27	16	12	9	4	100	4,918
Rent - Local authority/ Scottish Homes	9	13	12	23	10	9	11	12	100	2,466
Rent - Housing Assoc /Co-op	9	16	17	28	10	7	7	6	100	1,059
Rent - private landlord	43	27	11	10	3	2	2	2	100	1,040
Other	10	17	8	22	11	10	11	11	100	301
All	9	11	11	22	12	11	12	12	100	14,184

Table 3.4 Rating of neighbourhood as a place to live by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation quintile

Column percentages, 2006 data, Adult population

	1 (most deprived)	2	3	4	5 (least deprived)	Scotland
Very good	25	41	57	65	73	52
Fairly good	52	50	39	32	26	40
Fairly poor	14	5	3	2	1	5
Very poor	8	2	1	0	0	2
No opinion	1	1	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	2,989	2,841	3,148	2,703	2,506	14,187

Table 3.5: Perception of prevalence of neighbourhood problems by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation quintile (% saying each is very or fairly common)

Column percentages, 2006 data, Adult population

	1 (most deprived)	2	3	4	5 (least deprived)	Scotland
Noisy neighbours/loud parties	17	10	5	3	2	8
Vandalism/ graffiti/ damage to property	33	19	11	8	8	16
Rubbish or litter lying around	43	34	25	17	15	27
Neighbour disputes	11	6	4	3	1	5
Groups or individual harrassing others	22	13	7	5	5	11
Drug misuse or dealing	30	15	8	4	3	12
Rowdy behaviour	32	20	12	8	6	16
<i>Base</i>	<i>2,989</i>	<i>2,841</i>	<i>3,148</i>	<i>2,703</i>	<i>2,506</i>	<i>14,187</i>

Columns may add to more than 100% since multiple responses were allowed

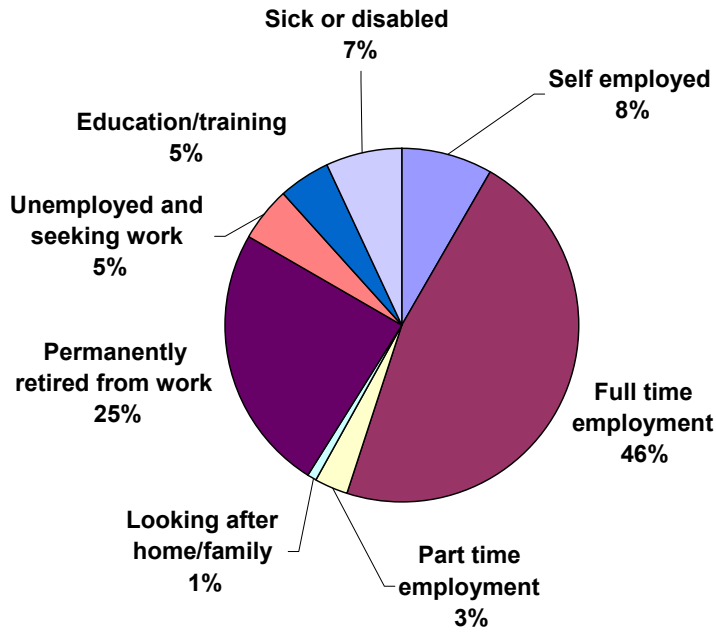
4. Economic activity and finances

The SHS collects data on economic activity and the characteristics of individuals and households in different economic activity categories. The questionnaire also covers household income and other financial areas such as savings and use of credit. It should be noted, however, that the SHS is not designed to provide reliable statistics on unemployment rates and average earnings. The SHS has questions on these topics only for selecting the data of particular groups, such as unemployed or low paid people, for further analysis or for use as background variables when analysing other topics.

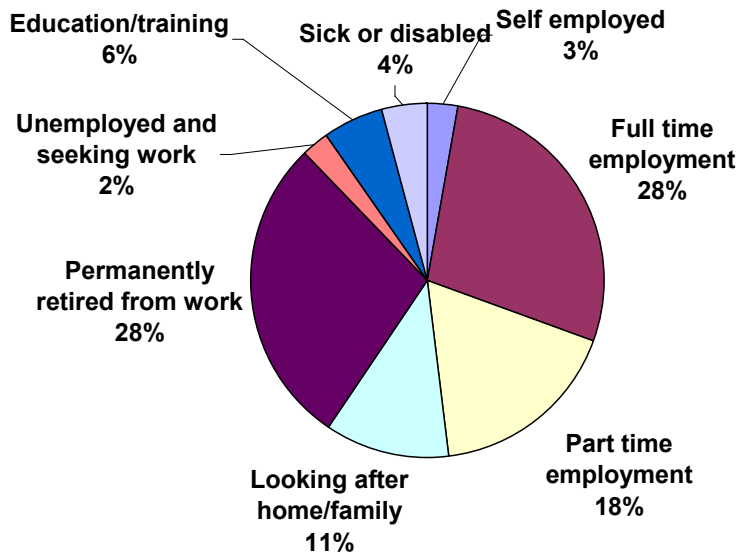
The SHS's information about the **economic status** of members of the household reflects the view of the respondent to the "household" part of the interview, and so may not conform to official definitions of employment and unemployment, for example. The SHS is not directly comparable with the Labour Force Survey (LFS) - the official source of employment, qualifications and training data in the UK. Household income in the SHS is the income of the householder and partner only, and so is not directly comparable to the Family Resources Survey (FRS) - the official source of income data in the UK.

Figures 4.1 and 4.2 show the economic activity of adults in Scotland by gender. Almost half (46%) of all men and 28% of women are in full-time employment. Women are more likely than men to be in part-time employment; 18% compared with 3%. A quarter of men (25%) and 28% of women are retired from work. Eleven percent (11%) of women report that they are looking after home and family.

Figure 4.1: Economic activity of adults in Scotland
2006 data, Adult males



2006 data, Adult females



Full-time employment rates are lower in the most deprived areas in Scotland than in the least deprived areas (29% compared with 39%), while a greater proportion of adults in the most deprived areas are permanently sick or disabled; 10% compared with 1% (Table 4.1).

Table 4.2 shows that, among women of working age, single parents are the group least likely to be in full-time employment (20%) and are more likely to describe themselves as 'looking after home and family' (34%) than 'unemployed and seeking work' (9%).

Overall, single pensioner households have the lowest annual household incomes - 89% have an income of less than £15,000 per year with 43% having an income of between £6,000 and £10,000. Most single parent families have an income of less than £20,000 (Table 4.3).

Not including mortgages, almost three quarters (73%) of all households had not used any form of credit to borrow money in the last 12 months, with a bank overdraft (12%) being the most commonly reported method (Table 4.4).

Table 4.1: Economic activity by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation quintile

Column percentages, 2006 data, Adult population

	1 (most deprived)	2	3	4	5 (least deprived)	Scotland
Self employed	2	4	6	8	7	5
Full-time employment	29	34	39	40	39	36
Part-time employment	9	11	12	12	11	11
Looking after home/family	10	7	5	6	6	7
Permanently retired from work	25	28	27	26	27	27
Unemployed and seeking work	8	3	2	1	1	3
At school	1	2	1	2	2	1
Higher/further education	4	4	3	3	5	4
Government work/training scheme	0	0	0	0	0	0
Permanently sick or disabled	10	6	4	2	1	5
Unable to work due to short term ill-health	1	1	0	0	0	1
Other	1	0	1	0	0	0
All	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>2,989</i>	<i>2,841</i>	<i>3,148</i>	<i>2,703</i>	<i>2,506</i>	<i>14,187</i>

Table 4.2: Economic status of women by household type

Column percentages, 2006 data, Female adults of working age (16-59 years)

	Single adult	Small adult	Single parent	Small family	Large family	Large adult	Older smaller	All
Self employed	3	5	3	4	4	1	5	4
Full time employment	52	48	20	32	26	44	34	39
Part time employment	10	18	26	38	26	21	21	23
Looking after home/family	3	11	34	19	21	11	16	15
Permanently retired from work	2	3	-	-	-	0	11	1
Unemployed and seeking work	6	3	9	1	3	3	0	3
At school	-	1	-	0	10	5	-	2
Higher/further education	6	5	4	2	8	11	-	6
Government work/training scheme	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0
Permanently sick or disabled	15	5	3	1	2	3	10	5
Unable to work due to short term ill-health	2	1	1	0	-	1	1	1
Other	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	1
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>1,036</i>	<i>1,232</i>	<i>745</i>	<i>977</i>	<i>470</i>	<i>525</i>	<i>88</i>	<i>5,073</i>

Table 4.3: Net annual household income* by household type

Column percentages, 2006 data, Households

	Single adult	Small adult	Single parent	Small family	Large family	Large adult	Older smaller	Single pensioner	All
£0 - £6000	12	2	5	1	1	3	6	17	7
£6001 - £10000	23	7	23	3	2	7	22	43	18
£10001 -£15000	28	11	37	7	8	14	29	29	20
£15001 - £20000	18	14	21	12	10	13	18	7	14
£20001 - £25000	9	14	7	14	15	15	11	2	11
£25001 - £30000	4	15	3	17	16	15	6	1	9
£30001 - £40000	3	22	3	27	24	21	5	1	13
£40001+	2	14	1	19	23	12	3	0	9
Total (income known)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>2,388</i>	<i>2,602</i>	<i>836</i>	<i>2,074</i>	<i>1,027</i>	<i>1,422</i>	<i>2,256</i>	<i>2,425</i>	<i>15,030</i>

* Household income in the SHS is that of the householder and their partner only

Table 4.4: Use of credit to borrow money in the past 12 months by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation quintile

Column percentages, 2006 data, Households

	1 (most deprived)	2	3	4	5 (least deprived)	All
Bank overdraft	9	12	13	13	13	12
Loan from bank, building society or credit union	6	8	9	9	9	8
Loan from a finance company	5	3	3	3	3	3
Loan from a money lender or 'tally man'	0	0	0	0	-	0
Loan from friend or relative	4	3	2	2	1	2
Loan, or advance on wages, from employer	0	0	0	0	0	0
A (DSS) Social Fund loan	5	2	1	0	0	2
Cheque-cashing service	0	0	0	0	-	0
Pawnbroker	1	0	0	-	0	0
Other borrowing	0	1	1	0	1	1
None of these	73	74	73	74	73	73
Refused	3	3	3	4	5	3
Base	<i>3,278</i>	<i>3,100</i>	<i>3,452</i>	<i>2,945</i>	<i>2,832</i>	<i>15,607</i>

Columns may add up to more than 100% due to multiple response

Note: Mortgages are not included

5. Transport and travel

A high proportion of adults (63%) travel to work/education in a car or van, either as a driver or passenger. In addition, 16% walk and 13% travel by bus, while only 2% cycle and 4% travel by rail. Car use is higher in rural than urban areas (Table 5.1). There are differences in modes of transport by income. Among those adults in households with an income of over £40,000 per year, just over three quarters (76%) travel by car compared with 29% of those in the lowest income group. The reverse is true for bus travel, just under a quarter (23%) of adults in the lowest income group travel to work or education by bus compared with only 7% of those with an income of over £40,000 (Table 5.2).

Around half of all school pupils (51%) walk to school. Twenty-four per cent travel by bus, while 21% travel to school in a car or van. Children in rural areas are more likely to travel to school by bus, and less likely to walk, compared with children in urban areas (Table 5.3).

Just over two-thirds of households (68%) have access to at least one car for private use. Almost all (99%) households with a net annual income over £40,000 a year have access to a car for private use, compared with only 37% of households with a net annual income of £6,000 or less (Table 5.4).

Households with cars in rural areas spend more each month on fuel for cars; 37% of households with cars in accessible rural areas and 31% of households with cars in remote rural areas spend £100 or more on fuel for their cars each month compared with 20% of households with cars in large urban areas (Table 5.5).

Men are more likely than women to have a driving licence; 77% of men compared with 58% of women. Just over a third of women have never held a UK driving licence (Table 5.6).

Table 5.1: How adults usually travel to work/education by urban/rural classification

Column percentages, 2006 data, Adults in work or education, excluding those who work from home

	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
Walking	19	14	14	28	7	16	16
Driver car/van	46	58	59	51	73	67	56
Passenger car/van	7	8	8	7	6	5	7
Bicycle	2	2	1	4	0	3	2
Bus (public, school or works)	19	11	13	7	9	6	13
Rail	5	5	3	1	3	1	4
Other	2	2	2	2	2	3	2
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>2,326</i>	<i>1,959</i>	<i>623</i>	<i>344</i>	<i>775</i>	<i>566</i>	<i>6,593</i>

Table 5.2: How adults usually travel to work or education by net annual household income

Column percentages, 2006 data, Adults in work or education, excluding those who work from home

	£0 - £6,000	£6,001 - £10,000	£10,001 - £15,000	£15,001 - £20,000	£20,001 - £25,000	£25,001 - £30,000	£30,001 - £40,000	Over £40,000	All (income known)
Walking	39	29	23	20	15	15	12	7	15
Driver car/van	28	32	38	48	56	61	63	70	56
Passenger car/van	1	8	8	7	9	7	6	6	7
Bicycle	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Bus (public, school or works)	23	21	23	19	12	11	11	7	13
Rail	5	4	4	3	3	3	4	6	4
Other	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	3	2
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>142</i>	<i>352</i>	<i>930</i>	<i>989</i>	<i>951</i>	<i>949</i>	<i>1,297</i>	<i>883</i>	<i>6,493</i>

Table 5.3: How school children normally travel to school by urban/rural classification

Column percentages, 2006 data, Pupils in full-time education at school

	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
Walking	57	58	51	69	24	33	51
Driver/passenger car/van	24	23	17	17	21	15	21
Bicycle	0	1	2	3	1	0	1
Bus (ordinary or school)	17	15	27	11	50	50	24
Rail	1	1	2	-	2	-	1
Other	1	1	1	-	2	3	1
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>1,056</i>	<i>990</i>	<i>323</i>	<i>155</i>	<i>420</i>	<i>296</i>	<i>3,240</i>

Table 5.4: Whether any cars normally available to the household for private use by net annual household income

Column percentages, 2006 data, Households

	£0 – £6,000	£6,001 – £10,000	£10,001 – £15,000	£15,001 – £20,000	£20,001 – £25,000	£25,001 – £30,000	£30,001 – £40,000	Over £40,000	All (income known)
Yes	37	39	51	74	86	93	97	99	68
No	63	61	49	26	14	7	3	1	32
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>998</i>	<i>2,634</i>	<i>3,018</i>	<i>2,085</i>	<i>1,641</i>	<i>1,404</i>	<i>1,846</i>	<i>1,292</i>	<i>14,918</i>

Table 5.5: Total expenditure on fuel for cars per month by urban/rural classification

Column percentages, 2006 data, Households with access to at least one car

	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
£0-£25	13	10	8	11	7	9	10
£25-£50	35	29	25	29	22	26	29
£50-£75	13	13	12	13	12	13	13
£75-£100	20	22	21	23	22	21	21
£100+	20	25	34	25	37	31	27
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>2,880</i>	<i>2,861</i>	<i>1,008</i>	<i>484</i>	<i>1,488</i>	<i>1,135</i>	<i>9,856</i>

Table 5.6: Type of driving licence (if any) held by sex

Column percentages, 2006 data, Adult population aged 17 and over

	Male	Female	All
Full driving licence	77	58	66
Provisional licence	4	5	4
Disqualified from driving	1	0	0
Suspended on medical grounds	1	1	1
Never held a UK driving licence	16	35	26
Did not reapply for licence at age 70	2	2	2
Total	100	100	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>6,056</i>	<i>8,018</i>	<i>14,074</i>

6. Access to services

Overall, the majority of adults find most services convenient to access. However, adults with no access to a car found some services less convenient to access than those with cars. Just over half of respondents who have access to a car (53%) and less than half (45%) of those who have no access to a car find outpatients departments very or fairly convenient. Adults with access to a car are less likely to say public transport is convenient (83%) compared to those without (94%). They are more likely than those without a car to say that banks, doctors and outpatients are convenient (Table 6.1).

The type of area impacts on perceptions of convenience of some services. For example, adults living in large urban areas are least likely to find post offices convenient - 84% compared with 94% in remote small towns. Respondents in rural areas are less likely to report that they find public transport, ATMs, chemists or pharmacists convenient (Table 6.2).

Just under half of all respondents (43%) agree that the services provided by their local council are of high quality. However, this was strongly related to the respondent's age. Older people were more likely to agree or strongly agree (59% of those aged 75 and over) that services were of high quality. Around a third (34%) of 16-24 year olds agreed that services were of high quality but an equal proportion gave a neutral response or expressed no opinion (Table 6.3).

Recycling services are used by the majority of households in Scotland; 80% reported that they recycle at least one type of item. Plastic and metal cans are least likely to be recycled; 47% of households recycle plastic and 48% metal cans. Recycling is correlated to whether households have access to a car. For example, 66% of household with access to a car recycle glass bottles compared with 38% with no access to a car (Table 6.4).

Table 6.5 shows that the majority of 16 to 24 year olds (78%) have access to the internet but access declines with age; 28% of those aged 60-74 and 8% of those aged 75 and over have access to the internet (Table 6.5). Overall, almost three quarters (73%) of those who access the internet have a broadband connection. However, this is much lower in remote rural areas (57%) compared with urban areas (76%) (Table 6.6).

Table 6.1: Percentage finding services very or fairly convenient by access to a car

Column percentage, 2006 data, Adult population

	Access to a car	No access to a car	All
Post office	87	86	87
Banking services	75	72	75
Cash machine or ATM	86	78	84
Doctors surgery	83	76	81
Small amount of grocery or food shopping	94	93	94
Police station	63	59	62
Chemist/pharmacist	88	87	88
Hospital outpatients department	53	45	51
Petrol station	86	52	77
Public transport	83	94	86
Public telephone box	53	60	55
<i>Base</i>	<i>9,444</i>	<i>4,382</i>	<i>13,826</i>

Columns add to more than 100% since multiple responses allowed

Table 6.2: Percentage finding services very or fairly convenient by urban/rural classification

Column percentages, 2006 data, Adult population

	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
Post office	84	86	91	94	88	90	87
Banking services	74	78	75	90	63	74	75
Cash machine or ATM	85	87	90	93	73	79	84
Doctors surgery	79	81	89	90	79	86	81
Small amount of grocery or food shopping	94	95	95	96	89	94	94
Police station	59	67	65	87	49	67	62
Chemist/pharmacist	90	90	94	95	76	76	88
Hospital outpatients department	51	55	44	72	42	48	51
Petrol station	75	80	80	85	70	82	77
Public transport	93	91	88	83	65	58	86
Public telephone box	53	54	52	69	54	63	55
<i>Base</i>	<i>4,887</i>	<i>4,055</i>	<i>1,298</i>	<i>716</i>	<i>1,575</i>	<i>1,295</i>	<i>13,826</i>

Columns may add to more than 100% since multiple responses allowed

Table 6.3: Level of agreement with the statement 'My council provides high quality services' by age

Column percentages, 2006 data, Adult population

	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75 plus	All
Strongly agree	5	4	4	5	6	9	5
Tend to agree	29	35	35	36	43	50	38
Neither agree nor disagree	20	24	23	20	16	13	20
Tend to disagree	19	21	20	21	19	14	20
Strongly disagree	12	11	14	16	12	7	13
No opinion	14	6	4	3	4	6	5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>1,110</i>	<i>1,974</i>	<i>2,548</i>	<i>3,520</i>	<i>3,210</i>	<i>1,818</i>	<i>14,180</i>

Table 6.4: Items recycled in the past month by whether have access to a car

Column percentages, 2006 data, Households

	Access to a car	No Access to a car	All
Glass bottles	66	38	57
Plastic	53	34	47
Metal cans	55	34	48
Newspaper/magazine/paper/cardboard	82	63	76
One or more of these items	87	67	80
<i>Base</i>	<i>10,733</i>	<i>4,883</i>	<i>15,616</i>

Columns add to more than 100% since multiple responses allowed

Table 6.5: Access to the Internet by age

Column percentages, 2006 data, Adult population

	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75 plus	All
Yes	78	74	72	60	28	8	55
No	22	25	28	40	72	92	45
Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>1,111</i>	<i>1,976</i>	<i>2,550</i>	<i>3,524</i>	<i>3,211</i>	<i>1,818</i>	<i>14,190</i>

Table 6.6: Broadband internet connection by urban/rural classification

Column percentages, 2006 data, Adult population

	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
Adults who use the internet							
Yes	76	76	74	70	70	57	73
No	22	22	25	29	29	43	25
Don't know	2	1	1	1	1	0	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>2,307</i>	<i>2,068</i>	<i>643</i>	<i>365</i>	<i>956</i>	<i>733</i>	<i>7,072</i>
All adults							
Yes	38	42	40	39	43	34	40
No	61	57	59	61	56	66	59
Don't know	1	1	0	1	0	0	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>5,004</i>	<i>4,139</i>	<i>1,312</i>	<i>724</i>	<i>1,663</i>	<i>1,348</i>	<i>14,190</i>

7. Health

Figure 6.1 shows the proportion of adults who smoke in Scotland by age and gender. Smoking is most common among 25 to 34 year old men (34%) and this is also the age group where there is the largest difference between men and women. Smoking increases among males between the ages of 16-24 and 25-34 but the same patterns is not seen among women.

As can be seen from Table 7.1, smoking is more prevalent in the most deprived areas; 41% compared with 12% in the least deprived areas. Table 7.2 shows that people living in the most deprived areas are also less likely to report that their health is good; 41% in the most deprived areas compared with 64% in the least deprived areas.

Figure 7.1: Whether respondent smokes, by age and gender

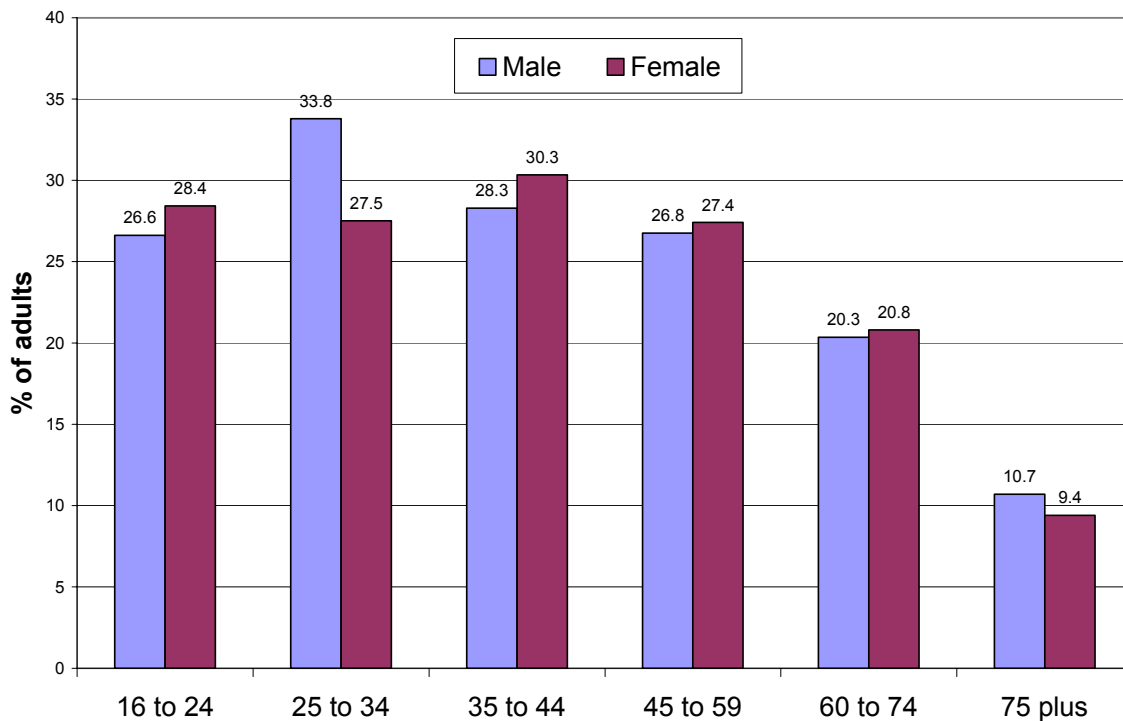


Table 7.1: Whether respondent smokes by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation quintile

Column percentages, 2006 data, Adult population

	1 (most deprived)	2	3	4	5 (least deprived)	Scotland
Yes	41	29	24	17	12	25
No	59	71	76	83	88	75
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>2,987</i>	<i>2,840</i>	<i>3,146</i>	<i>2,699</i>	<i>2,504</i>	<i>14,176</i>

Table 7.2: Self perception of health by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation quintile

Column percentages, 2006 data, Adult population

	1 (most deprived)	2	3	4	5 (least deprived)	Scotland
Good	41	49	55	60	64	54
Fairly good	37	35	32	30	27	32
Not good	21	16	13	10	8	14
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>2,987</i>	<i>2,840</i>	<i>3,146</i>	<i>2,699</i>	<i>2,504</i>	<i>14,176</i>

8. Definitions

Household type

The SHS uses eight household types defined as follows:

1. A **single adult** household contains one adult of non-pensionable age and no children.
2. A **single parent** household contains one adult of any age and one or more children.
3. A **single pensioner** household contains one adult of pensionable age and no children. Pensionable age is 60 for women and 65 for men.
4. A **small family** household contains two adults of any age and one or two children.
5. An **older smaller** household contains one adult of non-pensionable age and one of pensionable age and no children, or two adults of pensionable age and no children.
6. A **large adult** household contains three or more adults and no children.
7. A **small adult** household contains two adults of non-pensionable age and no children.
8. A **large family** household contains two adults of any age and three or more children, or three or more adults of any age and one or more children.

Urban/rural classification

The Scottish Executive six-fold urban/rural classification of Scotland has been adopted. This classification is based on settlement size and remoteness (measured by drive times) allowing more detailed geographical analysis to be conducted on a larger sample size. The classification being used in this report is the 2006 version.

The areas in which respondents live have been classified as follows:

Large urban areas – settlements of over 125,000 people.

Other urban areas – settlements of 10,000 to 125,000 people.

Accessible small towns – settlements of between 3,000 and 10,000 people and within 30 minutes drive of a settlement of 10,000 or more.

Remote small towns – settlements of between 3,000 and 10,000 people and with a drive time of over 30 minutes to a settlement of 10,000 or more.

Accessible rural – settlements of less than 3,000 people and within 30 minutes drive of a settlement of 10,000 or more.

Remote rural – settlements of less than 3,000 people with a drive time of more than 30 minutes to a settlement of 10,000 or more.

Isolated houses and hamlets are included in settlements of fewer than 3,000 people.

Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2006 identifies the most deprived areas across Scotland. It is based on 31 indicators in the six individual domains of Current Income, Employment, Housing, Health, Education, Skills and Training and Geographic Access to Services and Telecommunications.

SIMD is presented at data zone level, enabling small pockets of deprivation to be identified. The data zones are ranked from most deprived (1) to least deprived (6,505) on the overall SIMD and on each of the individual domains. The result is a comprehensive picture of relative area deprivation across Scotland. In the tables in this report, the data zones are grouped into quintiles, from the most deprived 20% (1) to the least deprived 20% (5).

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