

Health

Education

Environment

Transport

Economy

High Level Summary of Statistics

Key trends for Scotland

2006

Population



High Level Summary of Statistics

2006

Key trends for Scotland

© Crown copyright 2006

ISBN: 0-7559-5121-2

Scottish Executive
St Andrew's House
Edinburgh
EH1 3DG

Produced for the Scottish Executive by Astron B47096 6/06

Published by the Scottish Executive, June, 2006

Further copies are available from
Blackwell's Bookshop
53 South Bridge
Edinburgh
EH1 1YS

The text pages of this document are printed on recycled paper and are 100% recyclable.

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	3
1. ECONOMY	4
Gross Domestic Product.....	4
Industrial Analyses (Input-Output).....	6
Exports.....	9
Manufactured Exports	10
2. BUSINESSES	11
Growing Businesses	11
Business Registrations	12
Innovation and Research & Development.....	13
3. LABOUR MARKET	15
Employment and Economic Activity.....	15
Public Sector Employment.....	17
Earnings	18
People Claiming Worklessness Benefits	19
16-19 Year Old not in Employment, Education or Training.....	20
4. TRANSPORT AND TRAVEL	21
Personal Travel.....	21
Private Transport	27
Public Transport.....	36
Freight Transport	43
Brief Guide to Transport Publications	45
5. LIFELONG LEARNING	46
Universities and Colleges.....	46
Students in Higher Education.....	48
Students in Further Education	50
Financial Support for Learners	51
6. SCHOOL EDUCATION	52
Pupils.....	52
Pupil Attainment.....	53
Schools	56
Teachers	57
Best Start for Children	60
Schools Safety.....	61
School Inclusion.....	64
Modern Curriculum.....	65
7. TOURISM, CULTURE AND SPORT	66
Tourism.....	66
Culture.....	70
Sport.....	74

CONTENTS

8. CHILDREN	81
Growth and Development	81
Child Safety and Wellbeing	84
Social Work Services Staff	88
9. HEALTH & COMMUNITY CARE	92
Health of Scotland's population	92
Health Service Provision	105
10. CRIME AND JUSTICE	117
Crime and Disorder	117
Prison	123
Safer Communities	126
11. HOUSING	131
Stock and Tenure	131
Quality	134
Homelessness	138
12. SOCIAL AND WELFARE	141
Income	141
Low Income	143
Deprivation	145
Rural Areas	147
13. AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES	149
Sustainable Farming	149
Fisheries	153
Food and Drink Industry	155
Forestry	156
14. ENVIRONMENT	158
Climate Change	158
Water	165
Land	169
Waste	172
Biodiversity	175
15. POPULATION AND MIGRATION	178
Population	178
Births	181
Deaths	183
Migration	184
Regional Variations	186
Households	187
INDEX	189

INTRODUCTION

The High Level Summary of Statistics presents statistical trends on the main areas of Government activity in Scotland. It provides a similar, concise format for each topic, presenting information graphically where possible and providing a route into more detailed statistics by listing relevant publications and related websites after each trend.

Trends are presented individually for each sub-topic; the publication does not attempt to provide a flowing narrative between each sub-topic.

The information presented in this publication can be accessed on line via the redesigned Scottish Executive Statistics website at: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics>. The new Home page of the website provides the option to '**Browse Statistics**' listing topics matching the chapter headings of this High Level Summary of Statistics publication. By clicking into each topic, the more detailed list of sub-topics can be accessed, with each linking to the relevant High Level Summary of Statistics trends page.

The High Level Summary of Statistics trend pages will be continually updated on the website as new information becomes available, providing an easy route to finding the most up-to-date statistics available

The background is a solid blue color with several overlapping, semi-transparent white circles of varying sizes. The circles are arranged in a way that they appear to be part of a larger, abstract pattern, possibly resembling a stylized flower or a network of connections. The text is positioned in the upper left quadrant of the page.

chapter one: economy

1. ECONOMY

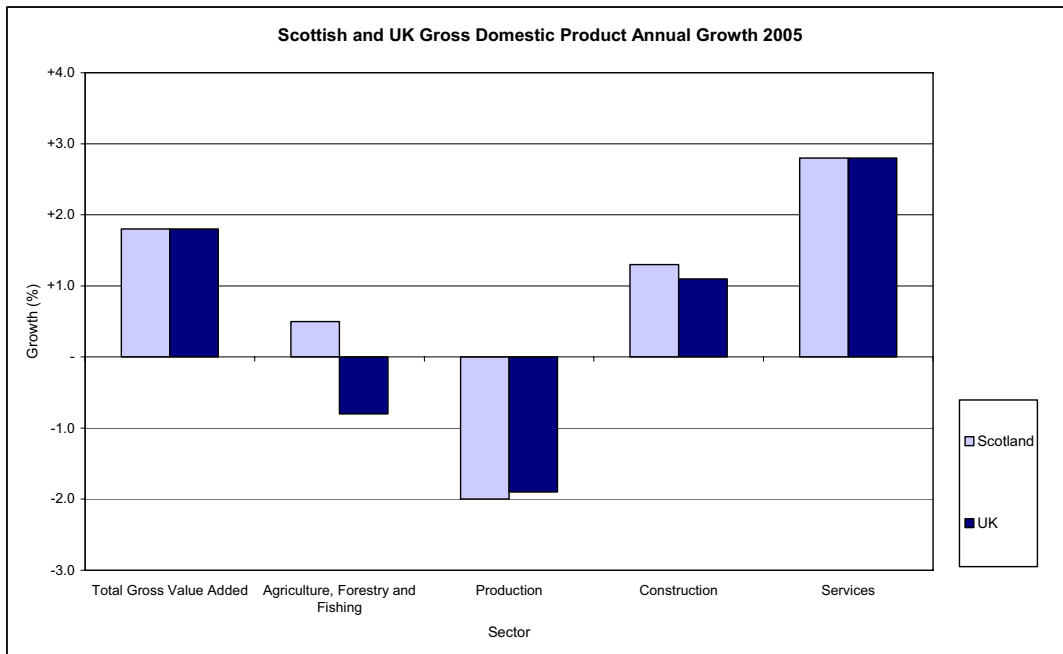
Gross Domestic Product

Latest GDP trends

In the last year, the Scottish economy grew by 1.8%, with growth in the fourth quarter of 2005 of 0.6%. Over 2005, output in the Scottish service sector grew by 2.8%, compared with a 2.0% decrease in production and a 1.3% rise in construction.

In the fourth quarter of 2005, the service sector grew by 0.7%, the construction sector rose by 2.1% and the production sector remained constant.

Headline figures for the UK as a whole mirror the Scottish position, overall GDP rose by 1.8% over the year 2005 and by 0.6% over the latest quarter. In 2005, the UK experienced a 2.8% growth in services, a 1.9% decline in production and 1.1% growth in construction.



Source: Gross Domestic Product, Scottish Executive

GDP Longer Trends

Scottish growth over the period 1975-2005 is lower than that of the UK at 1.8% per year compared to 2.3% per year.

Over the period 1975-2005 Scotland's service sector has average annual growth of 2.5%, compared to growth of 0.5% in production and 0.9% in construction.

Over the same period the UK's service sector has average annual growth of 2.8%, compared to growth of 1.2% in production and 1.9% in construction.

Web link

[Quarterly Scottish Gross Domestic Product Index](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/18879/15391)

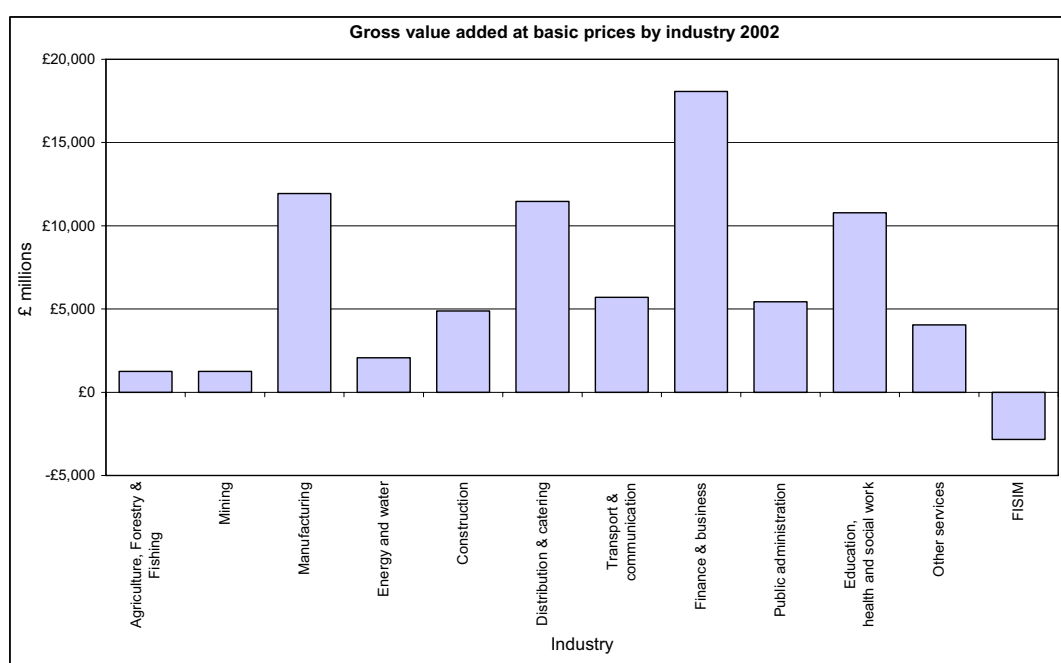
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/18879/15391>

Industrial Analyses (Input-Output)

Gross Value Added at basic prices by industry

Input-Output tables provide a complete picture of the flows of products and services in the economy for a given year, illustrating the relationship between producers and consumers and the interdependencies of industries.

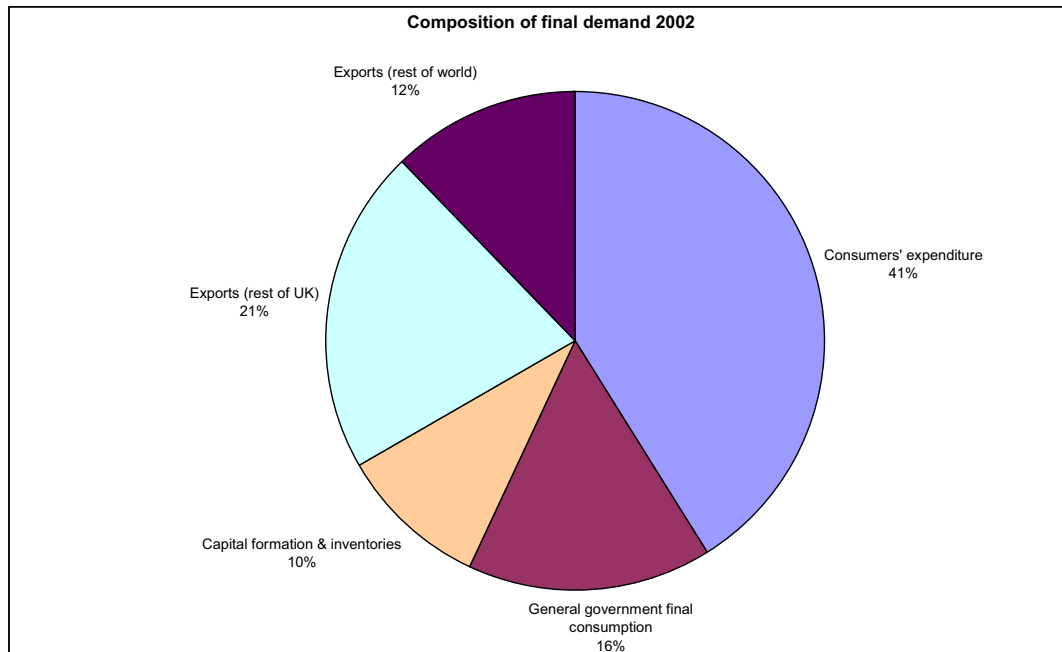
An analysis of eleven broad industrial sectors shows that in 2002, the financial intermediation and other business services sector provided the largest contribution to gross value added at current basic prices, at £18.1 billion out of a total of £74.1 billion. The manufacturing sector contributed £11.9 billion and the distribution and catering sectors £11.5 billion.



Source: FISIM: Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured

Final Demand

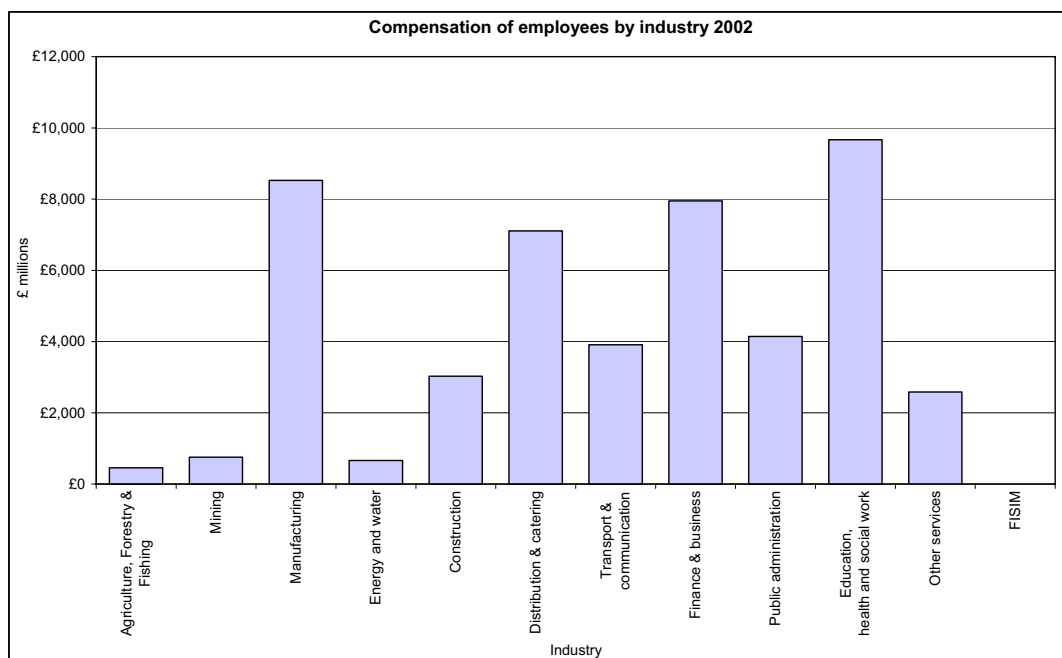
In 2002, 41% of all goods and services entering into final demand were purchased by consumers, 33% were exported and 16% were consumed by central and local government. Gross capital formation by all sectors of the economy was 10% of total final demand.



Source: Scottish Executive Input Output Tables

Compensation of Employees by industry

The education, health and social work sector showed the highest level of compensation of employees (total remuneration in cash or in kind, including the value of social contributions payable by the employer) in 2002 at £9.7 billion. Manufacturing showed the second highest compensation of employees at £8.5 billion followed by the financial intermediation and other business services sector at £7.9 billion.



Source: FISIM: Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured.

Publication

[Input-Output Tables and Multipliers for Scotland 2002](#) (Published 2005)

Web link

[Input Output Tables and Multipliers for Scotland](#)

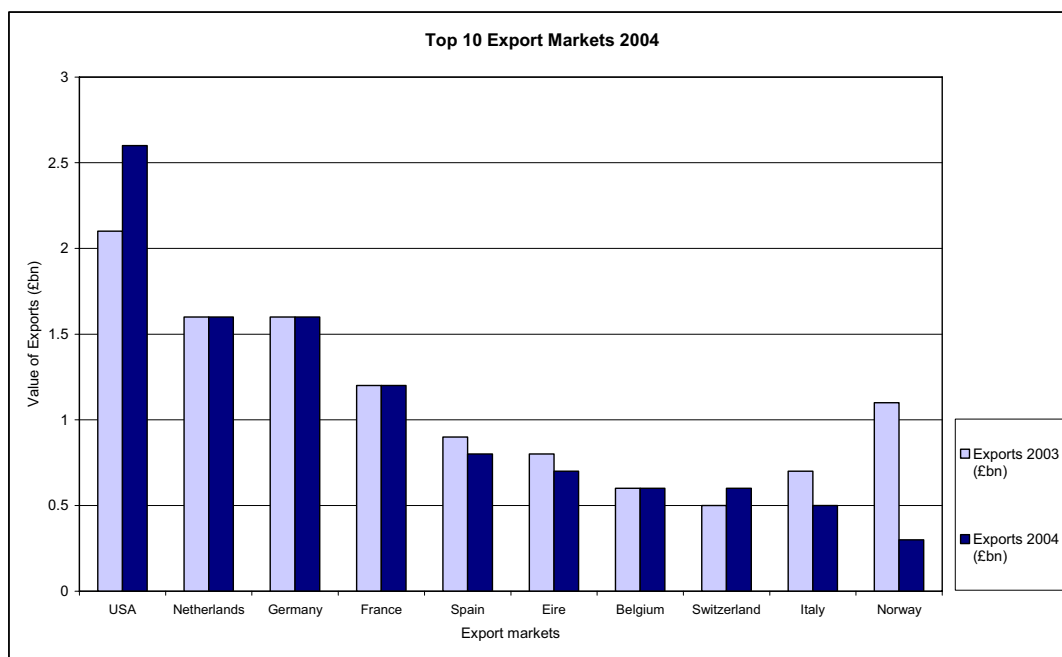
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/14713/484>

Exports

Export data for the period 2003 and 2004 show that total exports from Scotland totalled £17.5 billion in 2004, a reduction of £0.6 billion since 2003, with exports to the EU reduced by £0.4 billion.

In 2004, the top destination for exports was the USA, which accounted for an estimated £2.6 billion (16% of total exports). The USA, Netherlands, Germany, France and Spain are the top 5 markets for Scottish exporters, and together they account for 45% of the total exports (further data are available from the *Global Connections Survey*). The rise in exports to the US from £2.1 billion in 2003 to £2.6 billion in 2004 can mainly be attributed to strong American domestic demand in 2004. Conversely, exports to both France and Germany experienced a marginal decline, largely due to subdued domestic demand in these economies.

However, it should be noted that the reduction in the value of exports to the traditional Scottish export markets within the EU was partially offset by an increase of £0.3 billion to Asia. This is consistent with the emergence of new export markets in the economies of China and India. Indeed, India was in the top 20 export destinations (18th).



Source: Scottish Executive

Web link

[Global Connections Survey](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/export-statistics/gcs-introduction)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/export-statistics/gcs-introduction>

Manufactured Exports

Scottish manufactured export sales grew by 1.9% in real terms in 2005 Q4 (seasonally adjusted) but decreased by 1.8% over the year 2005. Over the year, electronics was the main driver of the decline in export sales with an annual fall of 11%. Also contributing to the annual decline, but to a lesser extent, were chemicals (-4.7%), food and tobacco (-3.9%) and textiles, fur and leather (-3.9%), all other industries grew over the year. Excluding the electronics industry, manufactured exports rose by 1.6% in 2005 Q4 (seasonally adjusted) and increased by 3.5% over the year 2005.

Since the peak at the end of 2000, the level of manufactured export sales has fallen by 36.0% in real terms. This represents an average quarterly decline of 2.2%. Electronics has fallen by 65.5% since 2000 Q4 and is the primary driver of the decline in overall exports over the last five years. Sustained reductions in export sales have also been seen in textiles, fur and leather (-22%). Other industries, such as transport equipment and food & drink have increased exports over this period. If the electronics industry is excluded from the calculation, all other published industries have grown by around 9.7% since 2000.



Source: Scottish Executive

Web link

[Index of Manufactured Exports](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/export-statistics/ime-introduct)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/export-statistics/ime-introduct>



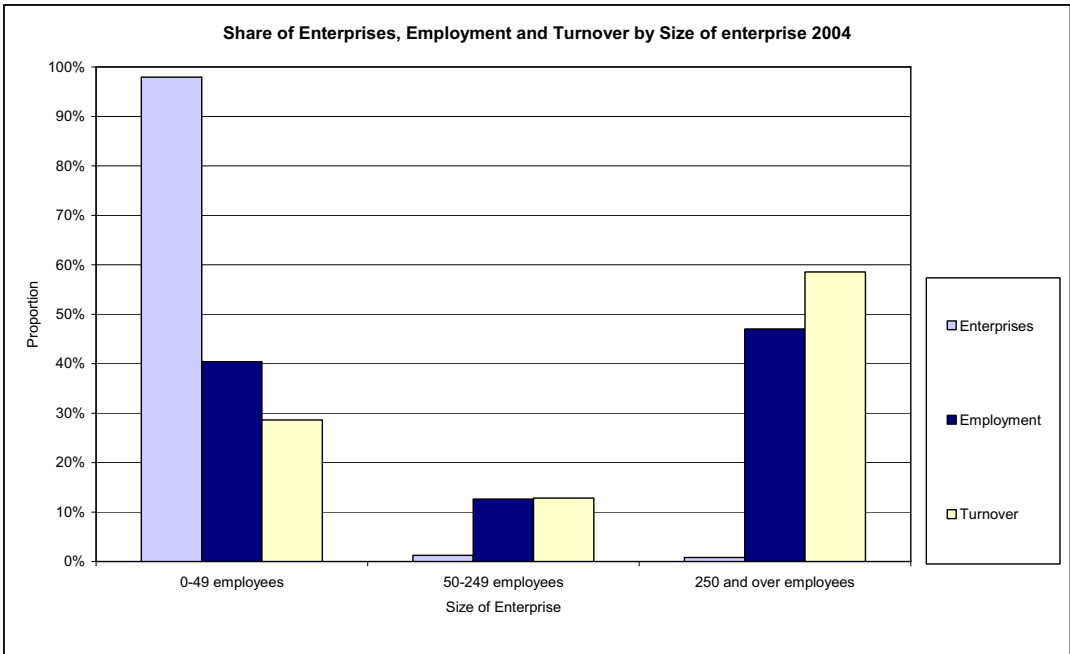
chapter two: businesses

2. BUSINESSES

Growing Businesses

Businesses in Scotland

Scotland lacks a critical mass of larger businesses, and a key challenge is growing and sustaining businesses of scale. In 2004, there were 270,245 private sector enterprises operating in Scotland, with associated employment of 1.880 million. SME's (enterprises with fewer than 250 employees) made up 99% of all enterprises and provided 53% of all jobs. However, the 2,240 large enterprises operating in Scotland accounted for almost 60% of turnover.



Source: Scottish Executive, Office for National Statistics (Inter Departmental Business Register)
Note: Includes unregistered enterprises, excludes central and local government. Turnover figures exclude financial intermediation services.

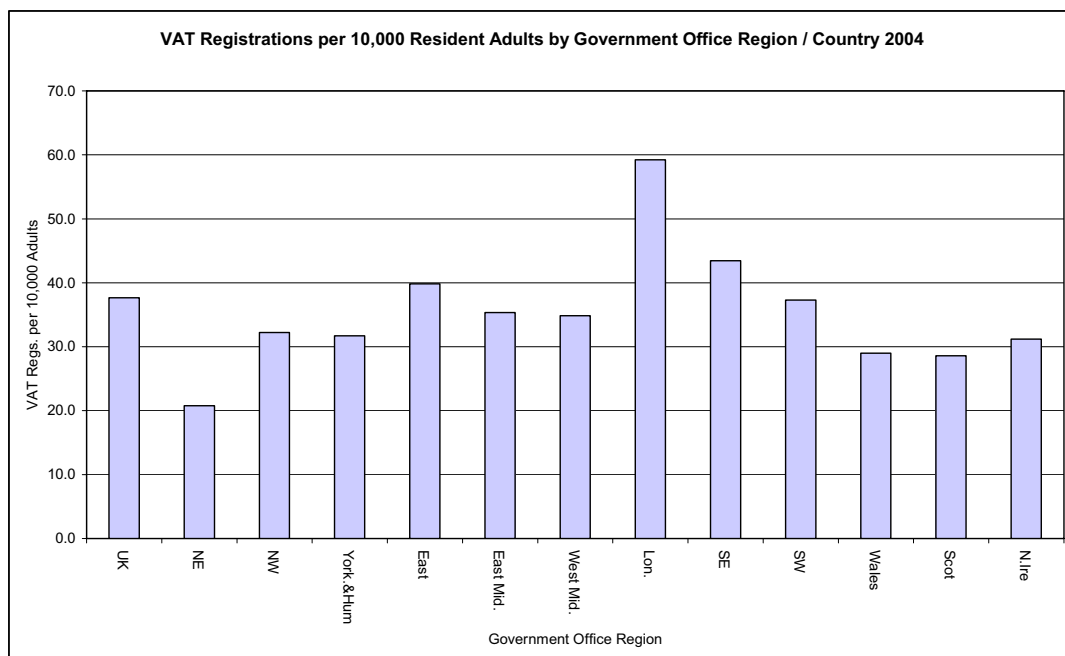
Web link

[Scottish Corporate Sector Statistics](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/18389/13042)
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/18389/13042>

Business Registrations

New business formation is one of the key drivers of economic growth. A high business birth rate drives up levels of innovation, competitiveness and productivity, as firms are replaced by more competitive enterprises in the important process of business churn. VAT registrations are the most reliable official indicator of business start-ups but exclude the very smallest businesses.

In 2004, Scotland had 29 registrations per 10,000 of the adult population in comparison to the UK figure of 38. Excluding London and the South East would result in the UK figure falling to 33 per 10,000 resident adults. Scotland's position in terms of these figures has changed little in the past ten years.



Source: Small Business Service, Department of Trade and Industry

Web link

[Small Business Service VAT statistics](http://www.sbs.gov.uk/sbsgov/action/layer?r.l2=7000000243&r.l1=7000000229&r.s=tl&topicId=7000011757)

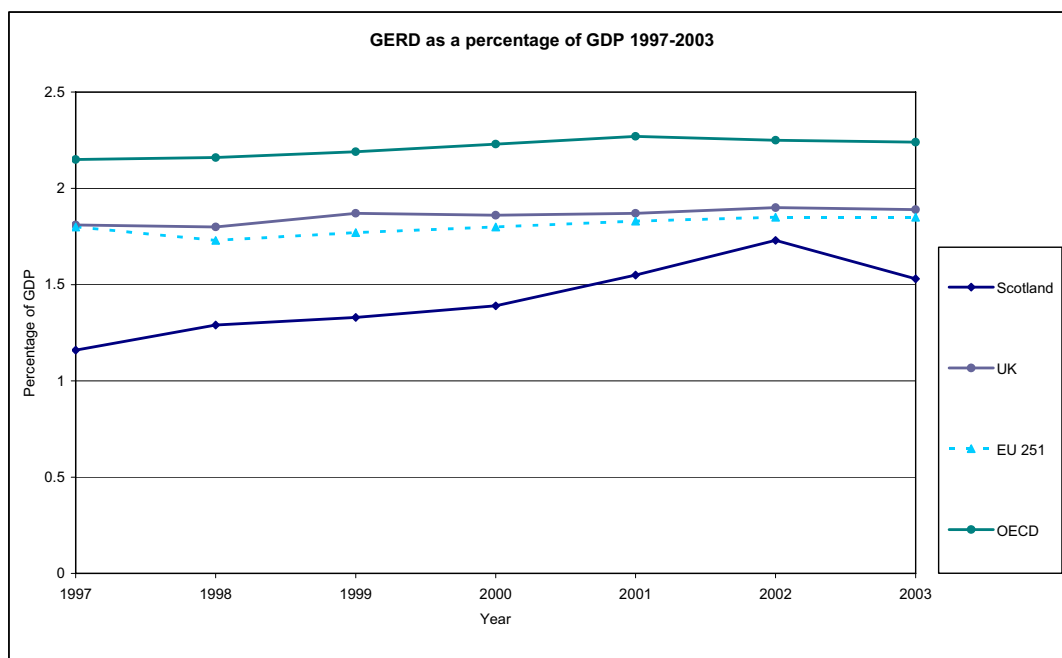
<http://www.sbs.gov.uk/sbsgov/action/layer?r.l2=7000000243&r.l1=7000000229&r.s=tl&topicId=7000011757>

Innovation and Research & Development

R&D Gross Expenditure

Innovation and Research & Development (R&D) are important both for individual firms, and for the economy as a whole. R&D is a component part of the innovation process, characterised as work that increases the stock of knowledge or results in the creation of new products. The introduction of new products or processes, or improvements to existing ones, is a prerequisite for firms to survive, evolve and grow in an increasingly competitive environment. The ongoing process of innovation improves and increases the rate of technical progress in the economy and is recognised in empirical studies as an important source of productivity growth, which is ultimately a key determinant of regional economic growth.

In terms of Gross Expenditure on R&D (GERD, which includes businesses, government and higher education expenditure), Scottish expenditure as a proportion of GDP is broadly comparable to the UK and EU 25 averages, while remaining below the OECD average. In 2003, GERD as a percentage of GDP was 1.53% for Scotland and 1.89% for the UK in comparison to 2.24% for OECD.



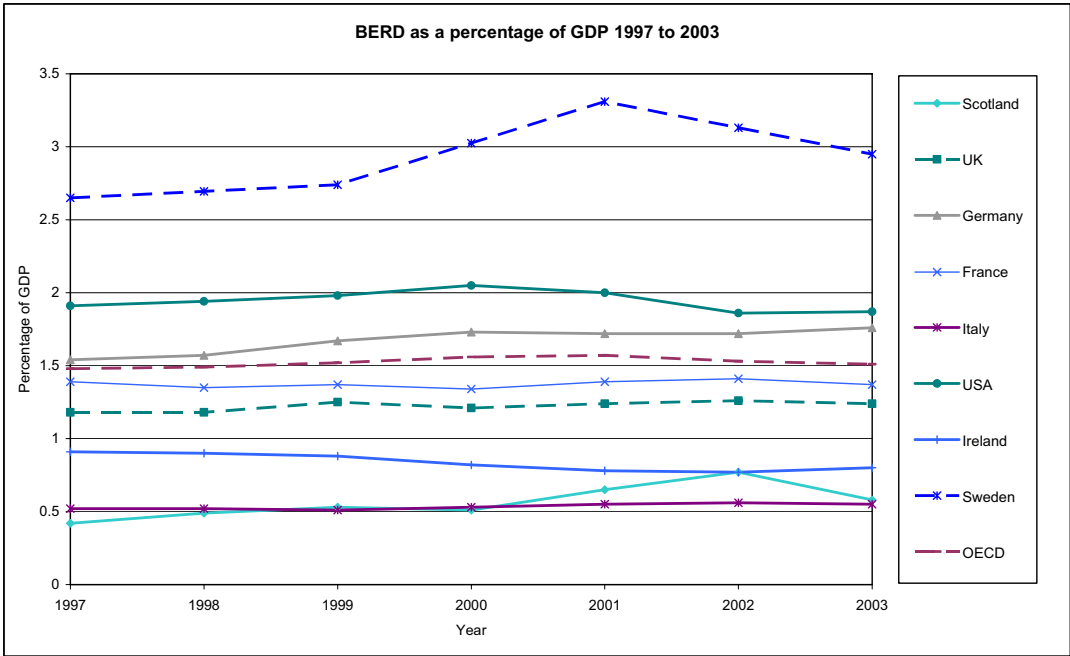
Source: Scottish Executive, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development

Publication

[Business Enterprise Research and Development in Scotland 2003](#) (Published 2005)

R&D Business Expenditure

There has been a significant gap in business R&D expenditure between Scotland and the UK and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) averages in recent years. Scottish Business Enterprise R&D (BERD) was £521 million in 2003. This represented 0.58% of Scottish GDP; the comparable figures were 1.23% for the UK and 1.53% for the OECD as a whole. Over the longer term from 1999 to 2003, BERD increased by 20% in real terms, compared to an increase of 10% in the UK as a whole. Nevertheless, Scotland continues to perform less well than the UK average on this measure.



Source: Scottish Executive, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development

Publication

[Business Enterprise Research and Development in Scotland 2003](#) (Published 2005)

The background is a solid blue color with several overlapping, semi-transparent white circles of varying sizes. The circles are arranged in a way that they appear to be part of a larger, abstract design, possibly representing a network or a series of interconnected nodes. The overall effect is a clean, modern, and somewhat futuristic aesthetic.

chapter three: labour market

3. LABOUR MARKET

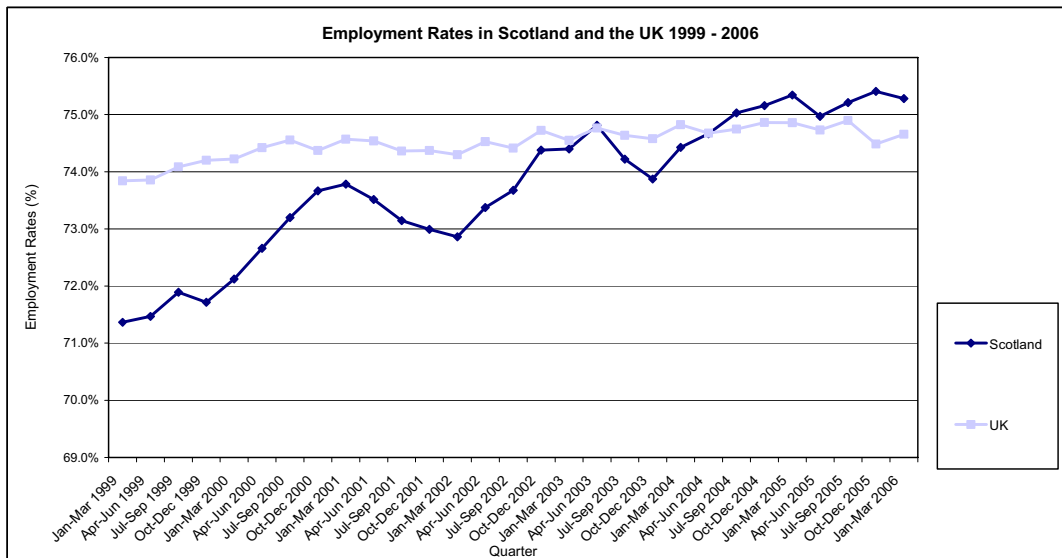
Employment and Economic Activity

Economic Activity

Scotland's labour market has been performing well in recent years, with more individuals in employment than ever before. Both the employment rate and the economic activity rate (those in employment or seeking employment) are at historically high levels. The employment rate for the period Jan-Mar 2006 stood at 75.3%, with the economic activity rate at 79.6%. The employment rate has increased by around 4 percentage points since 1999 with almost 180,000 more people in employment than in 1999.

Currently Scotland is fifth highest out of the 12 UK regions in terms of employment rates and fourth in terms of economic activity rates. Moreover Scotland has higher economic activity and employment rates than England, Wales, Northern Ireland and the UK as a whole.

The latest data show that Scotland has an unemployment rate of 5.3%. This is a reduction of 2 percentage points since 1999. Scotland has the third highest unemployment rate out of the 12 UK regions.



Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Publication

[Labour Market Statistics Scotland](#) Office for National Statistics (Published 2006)

Local Labour Markets

The number of working age people in employment, education or training (EET) in Scotland was estimated to be 2.483 million in 2004. That was 79.4% of the working age people in Scotland, an increase of 1.2 percentage points on 2003. This varies considerably between the different Local Authorities. Glasgow and Inverclyde had the lowest EET proportions in 2004, at 71.1% and 73.7% respectively. Whereas, at the upper end, five areas had EET proportions above 85.0% in 2004: Shetland Islands (87.2%), Orkney Islands (86.7%), East Dunbartonshire (86.2%), Highland (85.9%) and East Renfrewshire (85.9%). The majority of Local Authorities saw an increase in the proportion of working age people in employment, education or training between 2003 and 2004.

Employment, Education or training (EET) rates

Resident Local Authority Area	2003	2004	
	Proportion	Proportion	Number of people
Scotland	78.2%	79.4%	2,483,000
Aberdeen City	82.3%	82.6%	108,000
Aberdeenshire	83.3%	83.8%	119,000
Angus	78.5%	80.7%	52,000
Argyll & Bute	80.0%	80.3%	42,000
Scottish Borders, The	82.5%	83.7%	53,000
Clackmannanshire	75.8%	76.9%	22,000
West Dunbartonshire	74.2%	75.7%	43,000
Dumfries and Galloway	80.2%	81.3%	68,000
Dundee City	76.7%	76.2%	64,000
East Ayrshire	74.2%	76.0%	55,000
East Dunbartonshire	84.1%	86.2%	57,000
East Lothian	79.6%	81.3%	46,000
East Renfrewshire	84.7%	85.9%	48,000
Edinburgh, City of	81.9%	84.0%	247,000
Falkirk	78.9%	79.5%	72,000
Fife	80.0%	80.8%	175,000
Glasgow City	71.1%	71.1%	264,000
Highland	83.4%	85.9%	106,000
Inverclyde	73.5%	73.7%	37,000
Midlothian	79.6%	84.3%	43,000
Moray	82.0%	81.3%	41,000
North Ayrshire	72.0%	73.6%	60,000
North Lanarkshire	70.3%	74.4%	149,000
Orkney Islands	86.6%	86.7%	10,000
Perth and Kinross	82.1%	81.9%	64,000
Renfrewshire	78.1%	78.2%	82,000
Shetland Islands	88.2%	87.2%	11,000
South Ayrshire	77.1%	79.1%	52,000
South Lanarkshire	77.0%	78.3%	148,000
Stirling	80.1%	80.3%	43,000
West Lothian	80.1%	81.9%	88,000
Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	86.6%	84.0%	12,000

Source: Annual Scottish Labour Force Survey 2004/05

Publication

[Annual Scottish Labour Force Survey 2004/05](#) (Published 2005)

Public Sector Employment

As at Quarter 4 (Q4) 2005 there were 580,300 people employed within the public sector in Scotland. This was an increase of 6,200 since the previous year and an increase of 50,200 since 1999. In Q4 2005 the number of people employed in the private sector was 1,880,700. This is an increase of 3,800 on the previous year and an increase of 104,800 since 1999. Public sector employment accounted for 23.6% of total employment in Q4 2005 which is up by 0.2 percentage points since previous year and 0.6 percentage points since 1999.

In Q4 2005 Public sector employment in Scotland consisted of Local Government including police and fire and related services (55.5%), NHS (25.7%), Civil Service (8.9%), Public Corporations (5.1%), Non Departmental Public Bodies (2.1%) and Armed Forces (2.3%).



Source: Quarterly Public Sector Employment Series, Scottish Executive

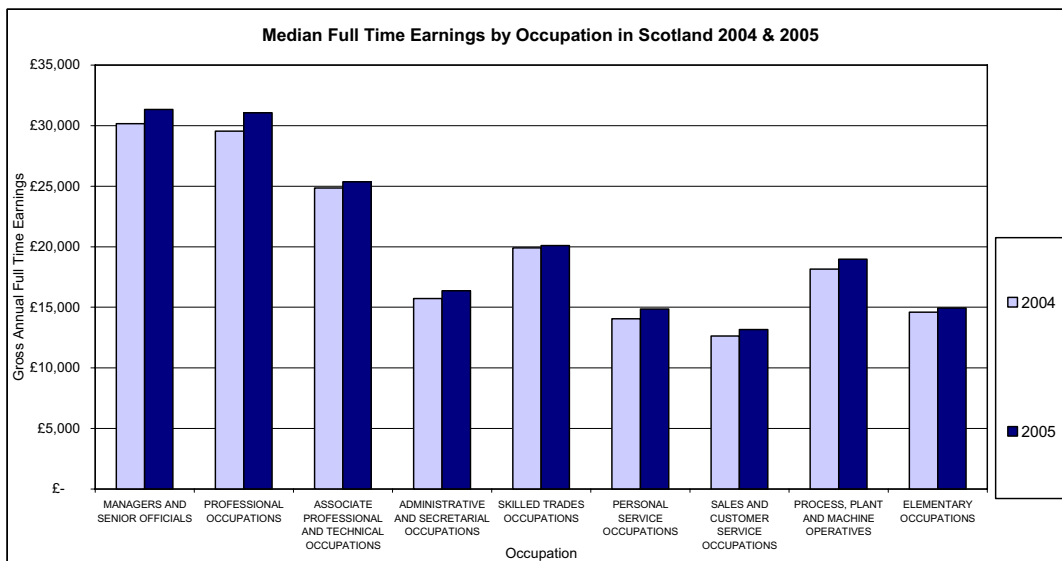
Publication

[Quarterly Public Sector Employment in Scotland – Q4 2005](#) (Published 2006)

Earnings

In 2005 the median gross annual full time income in Scotland was £21,400, up from £20,610 in 2004. However earnings differ considerably by type of occupation. “Managers and Senior Officials” and “Professional Occupations” have the highest median full time earnings at £31,334 and £31,062 respectively. The occupation group with the lowest median full time earnings is the “Sales and Customer Service Occupations” group at just £13,167. All occupation groups saw an increase in earnings between 2004 and 2005, however it should be noted that this does not take account of cost of living increases.

In 2005 Scotland was ranked 8th out of the GB regions in terms of median full time earnings. The highest earnings were in London at £29,841 and the lowest were in the North East at £20,346.



Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, Office for National Statistics

Publication

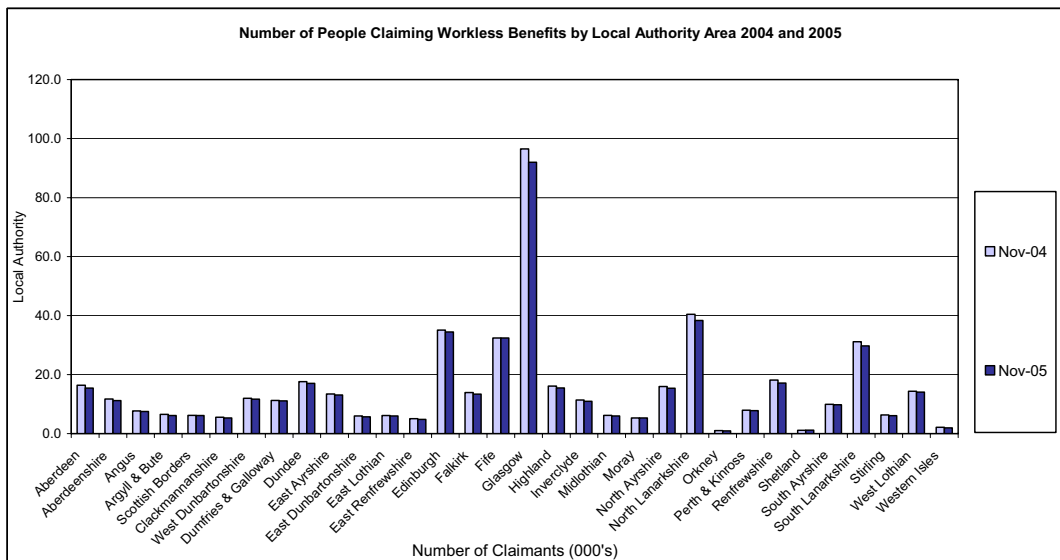
[Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings](#) Office for National Statistics (Published 2006)

People Claiming Worklessness Benefits

The number of people claiming workless benefits (unemployment benefits, incapacity benefit and income support) in Scotland was approximately 473,000 in November 2005. This is a reduction of over 17,800 since the same period in 2004.

Within Glasgow there are over 90,000 people claiming workless benefits which accounts for almost 20% of all workless benefits claimants in Scotland. However this is down from over 96,000 people claiming workless benefits in Glasgow in 2004. North Lanarkshire is the Local Authority area with the second largest amount of benefits claimants at 38,400 which is down from 40,500 in 2004. All but one Local Authority area saw a reduction in people claiming workless benefits between 2003 and 2005. Shetland was the only area to see an increase with the number of people claiming workless benefits increasing by less than 50.

Reducing the number of people claiming workless benefits within Glasgow, North & South Lanarkshire, Renfrewshire, Inverclyde, Dundee and West Dunbartonshire is one of the Closing the Opportunity Gap targets. The number of people claiming workless benefits in these areas has reduced by 10,500 between November 2004 and November 2005.



Source: Department for Work and Pensions

Web link

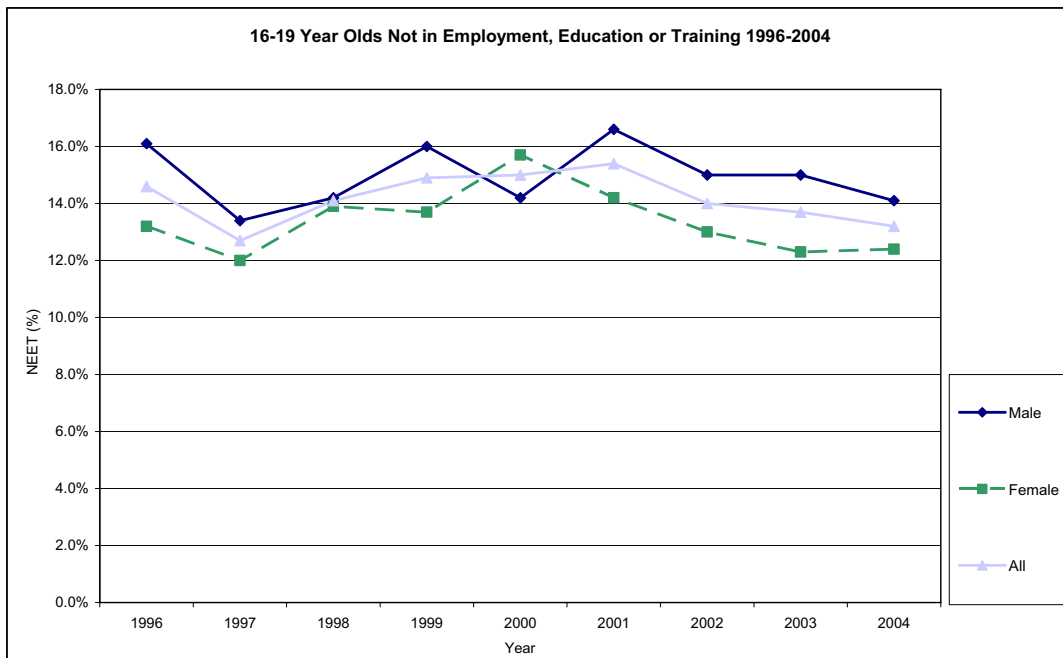
[Closing the opportunity Gap Target A](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/People/Social-Inclusion/17415/CtOG-targets/ctog-target-a)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/People/Social-Inclusion/17415/CtOG-targets/ctog-target-a>

16-19 Year Old not in Employment, Education or Training

The Number of 16-19 year olds Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET) was approximately 35,000 in 2004 which equates to 13.2% of the 16-19 year old population. The proportion NEET in Scotland has not significantly changed in any year since 1996 with the proportion fluctuating between 13% and 15%. Males generally have a higher proportion of NEET than Females.

Reducing the proportion of 16-19 year olds Not in Employment, Education or Training is one of the Closing the Opportunity Gap targets.



Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS), Quarters combined for 1998-2002. The 2003 figures are taken from the Annual Scottish LFS (ASLFS). The 2004 figures are taken from the APS. The APS and ASLFS include boosts to the main LFS. This means there is a discontinuity in the series.

Web link

[Closing the Opportunity Gap Target B](#)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/People/Social-Inclusion/17415/CtOG-targets/ctog-target-b>

The background is a solid blue color with several overlapping, semi-transparent white circles of varying sizes. The circles are arranged in a way that they appear to be part of a larger, abstract pattern, possibly representing orbits or paths. The text is centered in the upper half of the image.

chapter four: transport and travel

4. TRANSPORT AND TRAVEL

Personal Travel

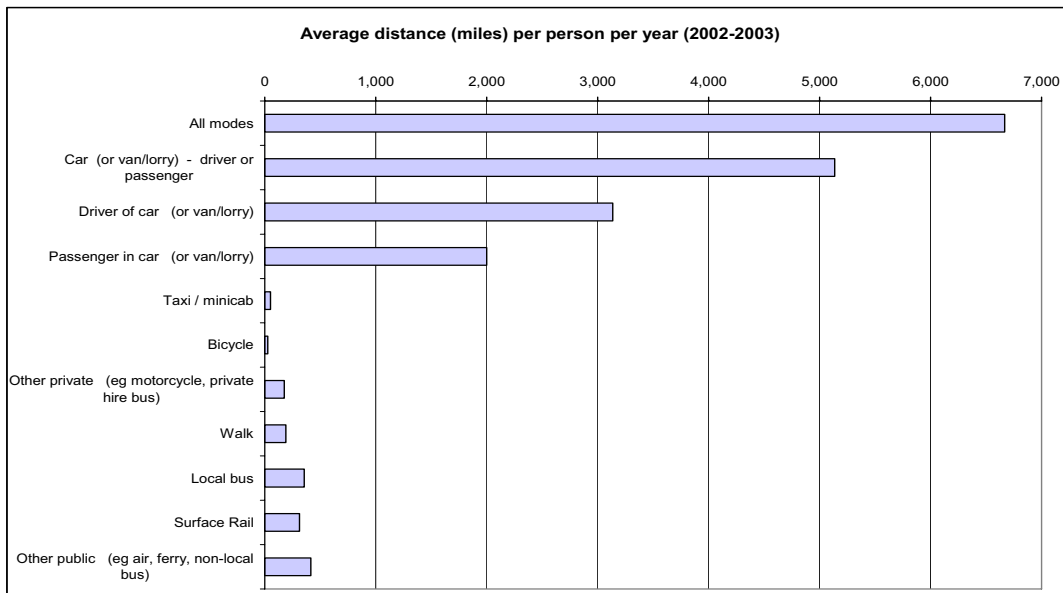
How People Travel

On average, Scots travelled 6,667 miles per person per year within Great Britain in the two-year period 2002/2003, according to the National Travel Survey (NTS). The car was used as the main mode for over three-quarters of the distance travelled: 5,135 miles, of which 3,136 miles was covered as a driver and 1,999 miles as a passenger. (If more than one mode of transport is used during a journey, the "main mode" is that used for the longest stage).

There has been a large rise in the distance travelled, with most of the increase being due to travel by car. In 1985/1986, Scots travelled, on average, only 4,652 miles per person per year, of which only 3,227 miles was by car as the main mode. So, over about 17 years, the average distance travelled per person per year increased by 2,015 miles, of which 1,908 were by car.

Other NTS results for 2002/2003 include average distances travelled per Scottish resident per year of 356 miles by local bus as the main mode for the journey, 313 miles by surface rail, 191 miles by foot, 52 miles by taxi and 26 miles by bicycle.

The NTS covers travel within Great Britain for personal purposes. It excludes travel in the course of work to convey passengers or to deliver goods. Results are given for periods of two or three years because of the small sample size, and, even then, the figures for some modes may fluctuate due to sampling variability. As usual when reporting NTS results, figures for "car" include the relatively small amount of personal travel by van or by lorry.



Source: Scottish Transport Statistics 2005 edition (Table 12.2) and Travel by Scottish residents, 2002 and 2003 (Table D)

Publications

[Travel by Scottish residents: some NTS results](#) (Published 2005)

[Scottish Transport Statistics](#) (Published 2005)

Reasons for Travel

On average, Scots made 991 trips per person per year, and travelled 6,667 miles per person per year, within Great Britain in the two-year period 2002/2003, according to the National Travel Survey (NTS).

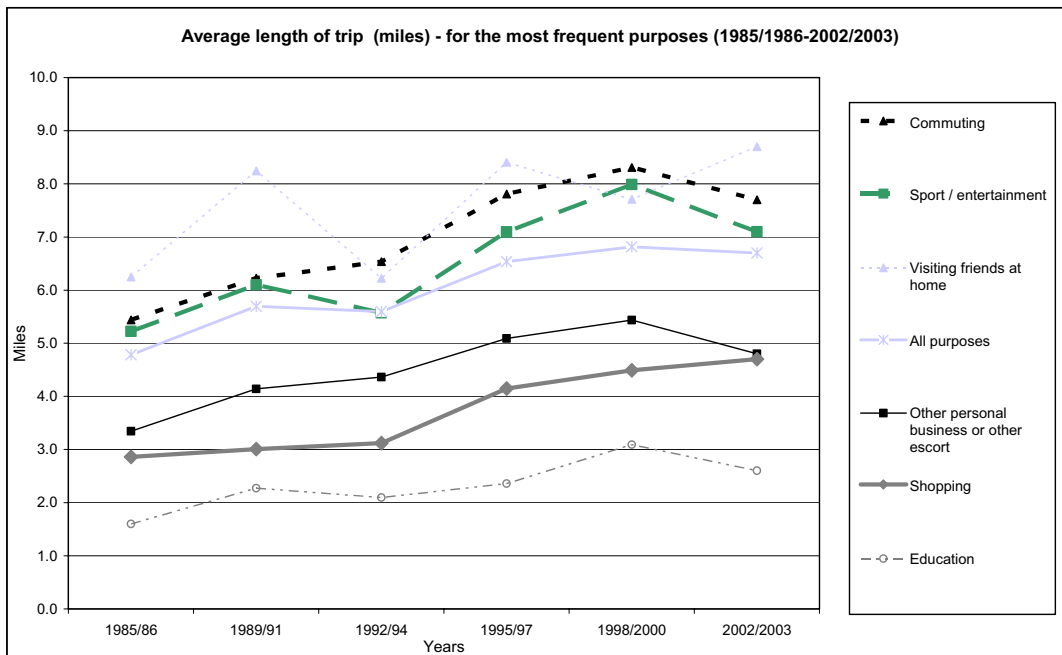
The most frequent purposes of trips were "other personal business or other escort" (e.g. trips to/from banks, churches, doctors, hairdressers and libraries, and escorting someone other than to/from education) with, on average, 199 trips per person per year, shopping (192 trips per person per year), commuting (159) and visiting friends/relatives at home (117).

Commuting trips accounted for an average of 1,232 miles per person per year. (All averages "per person" include children and pensioners, so the average per commuter will be much higher.) The other main purposes were visiting friends/relatives at home (1,019 miles), other personal business or other escort (961 miles), shopping (902 miles), and holidays and day trips within GB (887 miles).

Since 1985/86, there has been little change in the average number of trips per person per year (it has fluctuated between 972 and 1,112, presumably due to sampling variability). However, the average distance travelled per person per year increased by 2,015 miles - from 4,652 miles in 1985/86 to 6,667 miles in 2002/2003 (with some period-to-period fluctuations attributable to sampling variability). The following purposes together accounted for most of the rise in the average distance travelled per person per year: "other personal business or other escort" (up 429 miles); shopping (up 361 miles); holidays and day trips (up 333 miles); visiting friends/relatives at home (up 254 miles) and commuting (up 252 miles).

The chart shows how the average length of trip has risen for the main purposes over the same period (again, there are some period-to-period fluctuations), and that the overall average length of trip rose from 4.8 miles to 6.7 miles.

The NTS covers travel within Great Britain for personal purposes. It excludes travel in the course of work to convey passengers or to deliver goods. Results are given for periods of two or three years because of the small sample size, and, even then, the figures for some purposes may fluctuate due to sampling variability.



Source: Scottish Transport Statistics 2005 edition (Table 12.6) and Travel by Scottish residents ... 2002 and 2003 (Table H3)

Publications

[Travel by Scottish residents: some NTS results](#) (Published 2005)

[Scottish Transport Statistics](#) (Published 2005)

Travel to work

Around two-thirds of people who travelled to work in 2004 did so by car (or van), 60% as the driver and 8% as a passenger, according to the Scottish Household Survey (SHS). 13% took a bus, 13% walked, 3% went by train and 2% cycled. (People who work at or from home are not counted in these figures.)

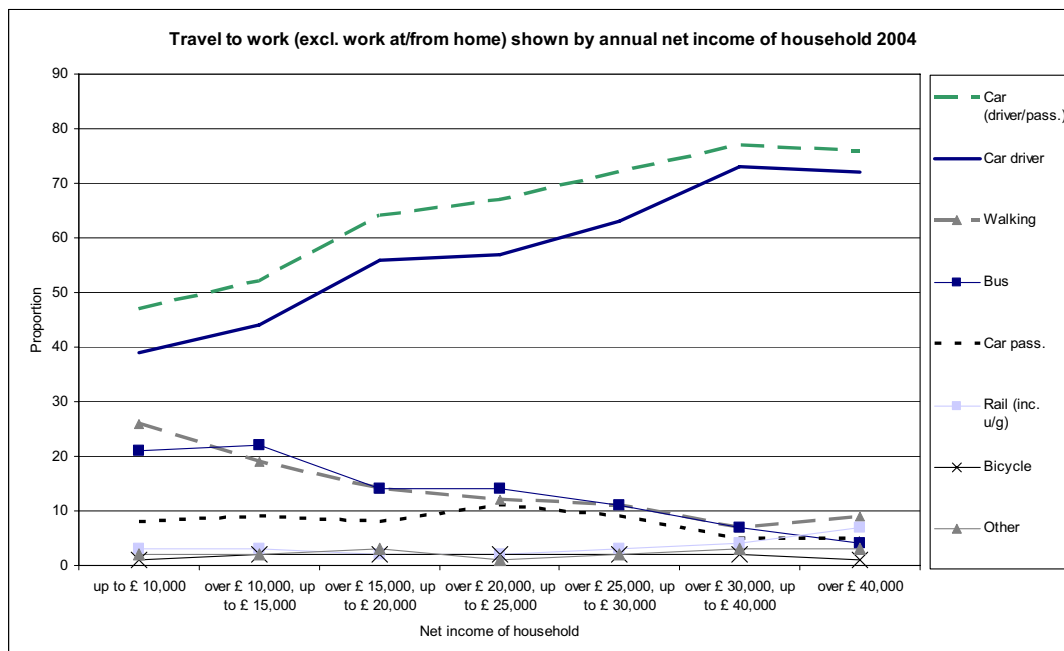
Men were more likely to drive (63% against 56% for women); women were more likely to walk (16% against 9% for men) or go by bus (14% against 11% for men).

The percentage driving to work rose with the income of the household: from 39% for commuters from households with an annual net income of up to £10,000 to 72% of those from "over £40,000" households. The percentage walking fell from 26% in "up to £10,000" households to 9% in "over £40,000" households, and similarly the percentage using the bus dropped from 21% to 4%.

About three-quarters of commuters living in rural areas drove, and only 3-5% went by bus. Large urban areas and "remote" small towns had the lowest percentages driving to work (both 51%) and large urban areas had the highest percentage going by bus (19%).

Since the SHS started in 1999, the percentage driving to work seems to have risen and the percentages who walk or are a passenger in a car may have fallen. However, sampling variability may cause some apparent year-to-year fluctuations.

Census results show that, between 1966 and 2001, there was a large rise in the percentage who commute by car (up from 21% to 68%), and large falls in the percentages who use the bus (down from 43% to 12%) and who walk to work (down from 24% to 12%). Over the same period, there was little change in the percentages travelling to work by train and by bicycle, which remained around 3-4% and 1-2% respectively.



Source: Scottish Transport Statistics 2005 edition (Table 12.17) and Household Transport in 2004 (Table 15)

Publications

[Travel by Scottish residents: some NTS results](#) (Published 2005)

[Scottish Transport Statistics](#) (Published 2005)

Web link

[Scottish Household Survey](#)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/4031>

Travel to School

In 2004, 51% of pupils walked to school, 24% went by bus and 22% by car, according to the Scottish Household Survey (SHS). One per cent cycled, 1% went by train and 2% used other modes of transport.

Pupils aged 4-11 (broadly, primary school ages) were more likely to walk (58% against 42% for 12-18 year olds) or go by car (27% against 15%). Pupils aged 12-

TRANSPORT AND TRAVEL

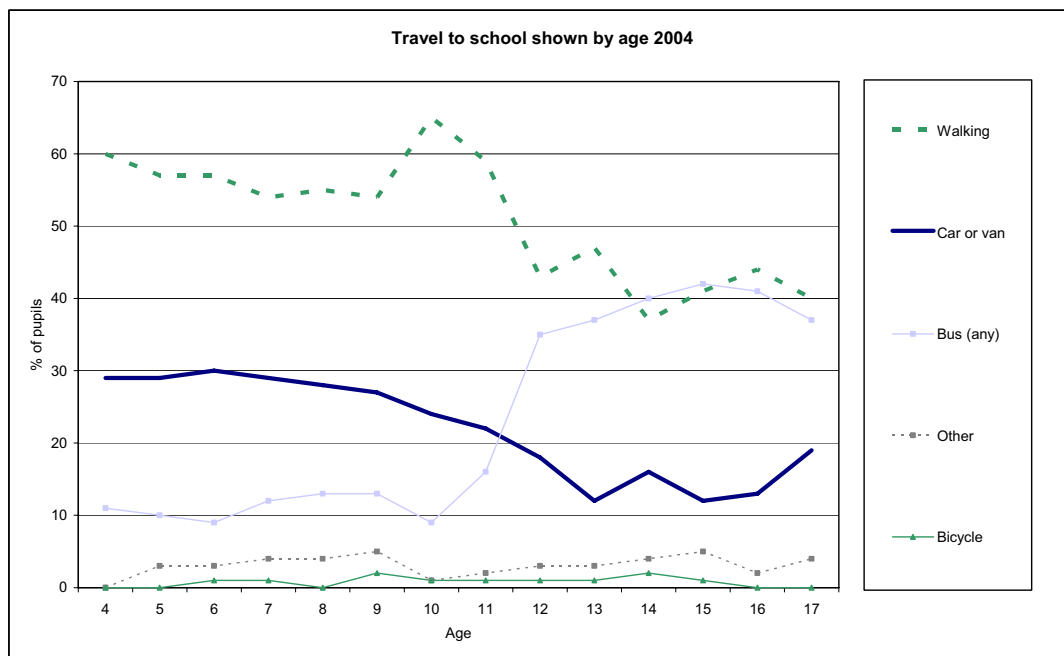
18 were more likely to go by bus (39% against 12%). The chart shows how the use of the different modes changes with age (the apparent year-to-year fluctuations may reflect sampling variability).

The percentage travelling by car rose with the income of the household: from 11% for pupils from households with an annual net income of up to £10,000 to 33% of those from "over £40,000" households. The percentage walking fell from 59% in "up to £10,000" households to 43% in "over £40,000" households; the percentage using the bus did not vary greatly with income.

Just under half of the pupils living in rural areas went by bus, and under a third walked. Fifty-six per cent of pupils in large urban areas walked to school, and only 17% went by bus. The percentage travelling by car did not vary much with the type of area.

Since the SHS started in 1999, the percentage of pupils travelling by car seems to have risen, the percentage who walk may have fallen and there has been little change in the use of the bus. Sampling variability may cause some apparent year-to-year fluctuations.

Over the longer term, the National Travel Survey (NTS) shows that the percentage walking to school has fallen (it was around 69% in 1985/86), that travel by car has risen (from about 6% in 1985/86), and that there has been little change in the use of the bus.



Source: More detailed version of figures from Scottish Transport Statistics 2005 edition (Table 12.18) and Household Transport in 2004 (Table 18)

Publications

[Travel by Scottish residents: some NTS results](#) (Published 2005)

[Scottish Transport Statistics](#) (Published 2005)

Web link

[Scottish Household Survey](#)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/4031>

Private Transport

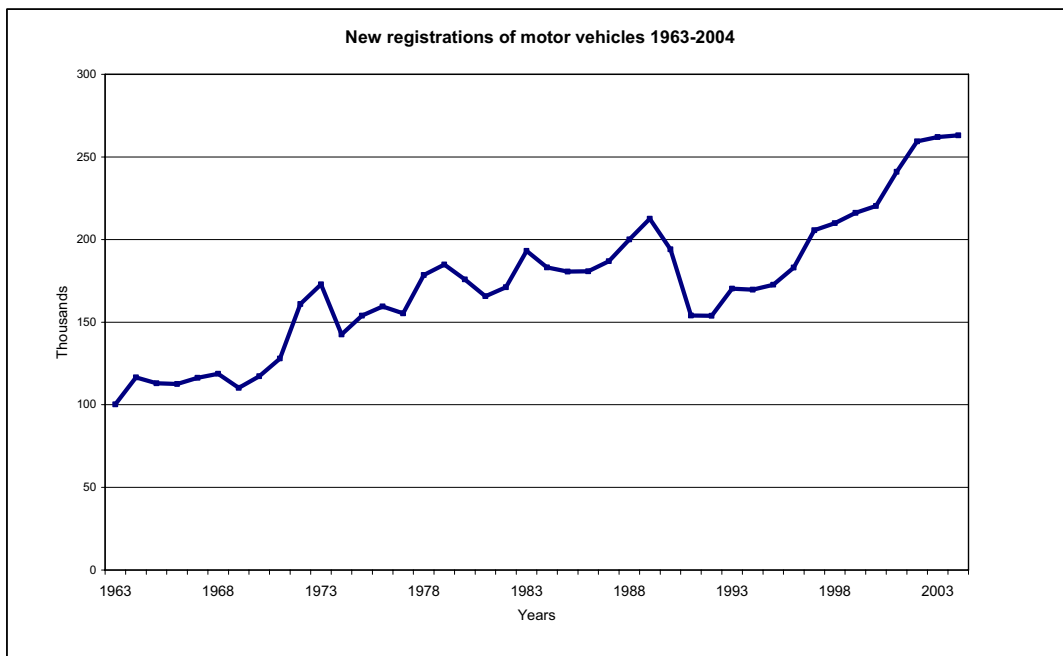
Motor Vehicles Licensed

The total number of motor vehicles licensed in Scotland reached a record level of over 2.4 million at the end of 2004. It has increased steadily over the years, with rises of 29% since 1994, 21% since 1997 and 15% since 1999. However, there were fewer vehicles per 100 population in Scotland (48) than in Great Britain as a whole (56) in 2004.

About 85% of all vehicles licenced in Scotland in 2004 were cars. Seven per cent were light goods vehicles, and motorcycles and heavy goods vehicles each accounted for about 2%. Twenty eight per cent of all vehicles licenced in 2004 ran on diesel, compared with 20% in 1996 (the first year for which such a figure is available).

There was a record number of new registrations of motor vehicles in Scotland in 2004: 263,000. Recent years show rises of 55% since 1994; 28% since 1997 and Twenty two per cent since 1999.

Eighty three per cent of new vehicles licenced in 2004 were cars. Forty per cent of all newly-registered vehicles ran on diesel, compared with 23% in 1999 (the first year for which such a figure is available).



Source: Scottish Transport Statistics 2005 edition (Table H4)

Publication

[Scottish Transport Statistics](#) (Published 2005)

Household Car Availability

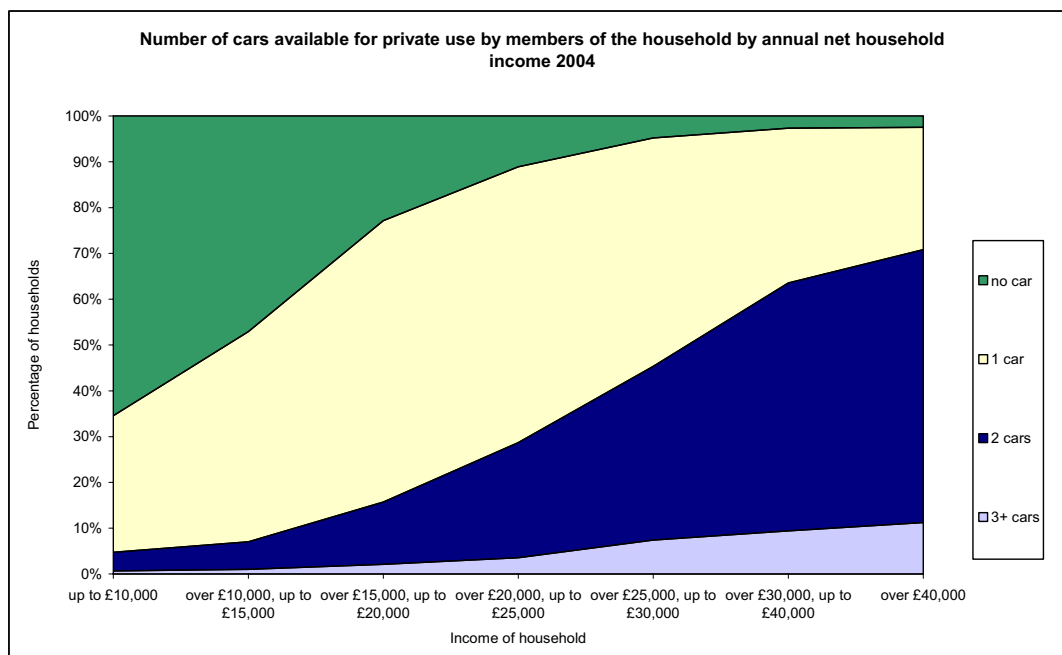
In 2004, 34% of households did not have a car normally available for private use, 43% had one car, 19% had two cars and 3% had three or more cars - so 66% of households had at least one car available for private use, according to the Scottish Household Survey (SHS).

The chart shows how the availability of a car increased with the income of the household, from 35% for households with a net income of up to £10,000 per year, to 98% for those in "over £40,000" households. It also shows how the percentages with two or more cars, and with three or more cars, rose with income.

Around 83-84% of households in rural areas had at least one car, compared with only 56% of those in large urban areas.

The Scottish Household Survey shows that, since 1999, the percentage of households with one or more cars has risen from 63% to 66%, and that 2+ car households have increased from 18% to 23% (in both cases, with some apparent year-to-year fluctuations that are likely to be due to sampling variability).

The Department for Transport has combined the small Scottish samples of some GB surveys (like the National Travel Survey) to show the longer-term growth in the percentages of households with a car (from 51% in 1987 to 69% in 2003) and with 2+ cars (from 11% to 25%). It should be noted that the results of the SHS and the Scottish samples of GB surveys may differ slightly (e.g.) due to sampling variability.



Source: Scottish Transport Statistics 2005 edition (more detailed version of figures appearing in Table 1.18) and Household Transport in 2004 (Table 1)

Publications

[Household Transport: some SHS results](#) (Published 2005)

[Scottish Transport Statistics](#) (Published 2005)

Web link

[Scottish Household Survey](#)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/4031>

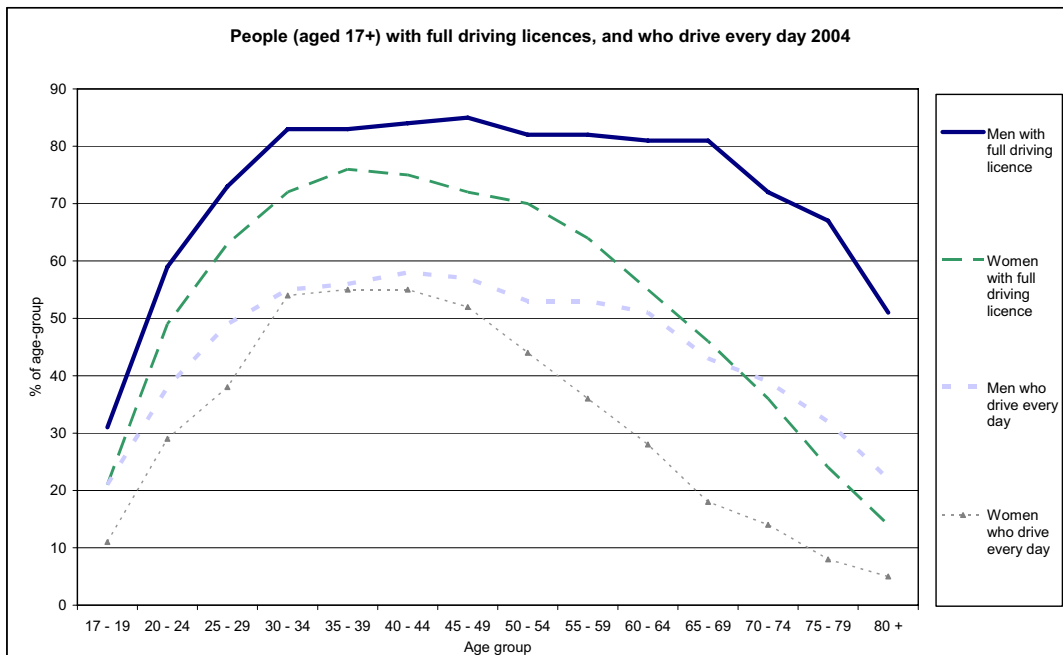
Driving Licence Possession and Frequency of Driving

In 2004, almost two-thirds (65%) of people aged 17+ had a full driving licence: 76% of men but only 57% of women, according to the Scottish Household Survey (SHS). The percentage was highest (around 78%) for those aged 30-49. It was higher for men than for women for every age-group, as shown in the chart. Possession of a full driving licence increased with income, from 41% of people aged 17+ living in households with a net income of up to £10,000 per year, to 93% of those in "over £40,000" households. In rural areas, around four-fifths of people aged 17+ had a full driving licence, compared with under three-fifths in large urban areas.

The Scottish Household Survey shows that, since 1999, the percentage of 17+ year olds with a full driving licence has risen from 63%, with little change in the figure for men and an increase from 52% for women. The small Scottish part of the (GB) National Travel Survey (NTS) sample shows longer-term growth (from 49% in 1985/1986 to 67% in 2002/2003), due mainly to a large increase for women (from 34% to 58%), with the figure for men rising less rapidly (from 68% to 77%). It should be noted that SHS and NTS results differ slightly (e.g.) due to sampling variability.

In 2004, 41% of people aged 17+ said that they drove every day: 48% of men and 35% of women. The percentage was highest (around 55%) for those aged 30-49. It was higher for men than for women for almost every age-group.

The percentage of people aged 17+ who drove every day increased with annual net household income, from 18% of those living in households with a net income of up to £10,000 per year, to 68% in "over £40,000" households. In rural areas, around half the people aged 17+ drove every day, compared with about a third in large urban areas.



Source: more detailed version of figures appearing in Scottish Transport Statistics 2005 edition (Tables 1.16 and 12.10) and Household Transport in 2004 (Tables 2 and 3)

Publications

- [Household Transport: some SHS results](#) (Published 2005)
- [Scottish Transport Statistics](#) (Published 2005)
- [Travel by Scottish residents: some NTS results](#) (Published 2005)

Web link

[Scottish Household Survey](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/4031)
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/4031>

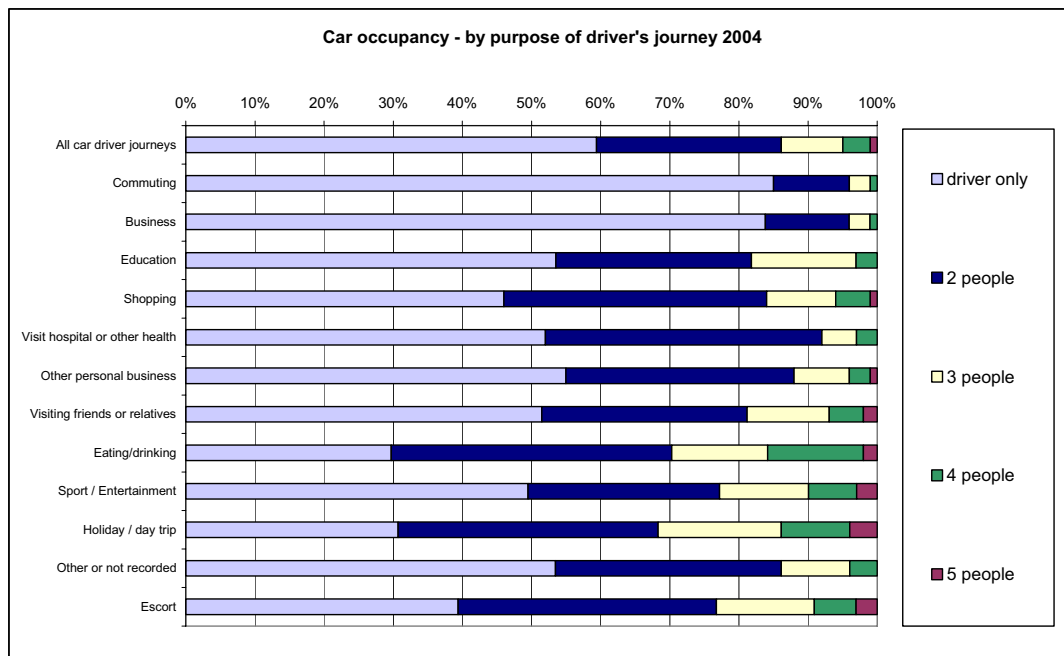
Car Occupancy

Most cars on the road have only one person in them: the driver. The Scottish Household Survey (SHS) asks adults about their journeys on the day before the interview. In 2004, 60% of journeys which were made as the driver of a car were made unaccompanied, 27% were made with one passenger, 9% with two passengers, 4% with three passengers, and 1% with four or more passengers. As a result, the average number of people per car journey was 1.61.

The chart shows that car occupancy varied greatly with the purpose of the driver's journey. Eighty five per cent of car drivers who were commuting travelled alone, only 4% had three or more people in the car, and the average number of people in the car was only 1.20. Eighty three per cent of car driver journeys in the course of business were made unaccompanied, with an average car occupancy of 1.24. In contrast, of car drivers' journeys to eat or drink, or for a holiday or day trip, only 30-31% were unaccompanied, a third had three or more people in the car, and the average occupancy was about 2.2 people per car.

Car occupancy also varied with the start time and the day of the week of the journey. The driver was the sole occupant of the vehicle for 77% of car journeys starting before 7 a.m., and for 74% starting between 7 a.m. and 9.30 a.m., compared with 60% overall. The driver was unaccompanied in 64% of car drivers' journeys during the week, and 47% at weekends.

Car occupancy appears to have fallen since the SHS started in 1999. The proportion of journeys made as the driver of a car in which the person was unaccompanied has increased from about 55% to about 60%, and the average number of occupants for car journeys reported by the driver has decreased from 1.68 to 1.61.



Source: Scottish Household Survey Travel Diary results for 2004 (Table 15)

Publication

[Scottish Household Survey Travel Diary Results](#) (Published 2006)

Web link

[Scottish Household Survey](#)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/4031>

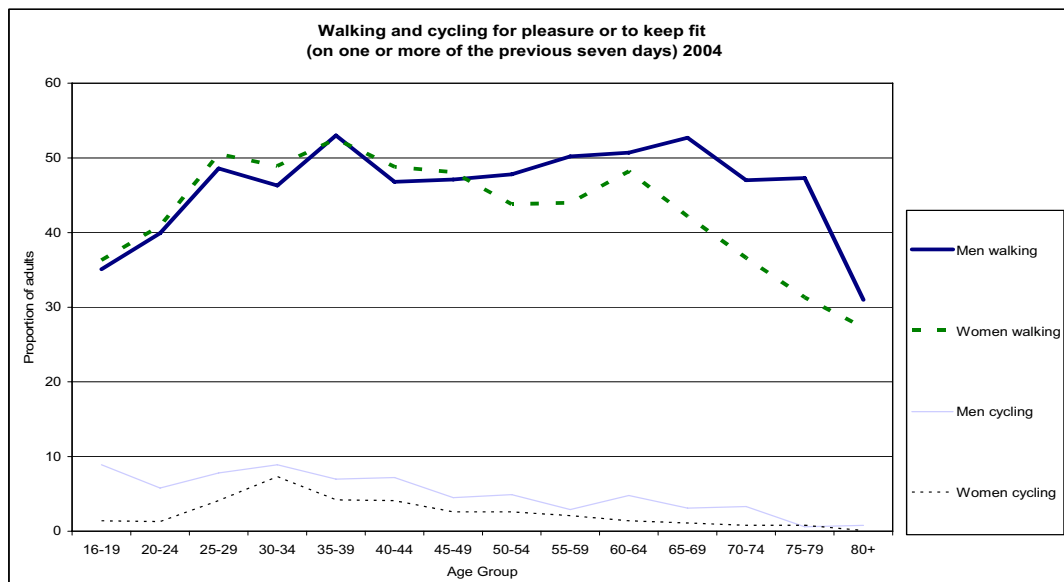
Walking and Cycling

The Scottish Household Survey asks adults whether, in the previous seven days, they walked more than a quarter of a mile in order to go somewhere (e.g. to work, to the shops, or to visit friends). In 2004, 53% of adults had done so. The percentages for men and women were about the same. Adults aged 16-19 were the most likely to have walked to go somewhere, with over two-thirds reporting this, compared with only about half of those in their 50s and 60s, and one third of those aged 80+. The percentage did not vary much with household income.

The interviewer asks a similar question about walking for pleasure or to keep fit (including jogging and walking a dog). Forty-four said that they had done so (46% of men and 42% of women). The chart shows how the percentage varies with sex and age. Walking for pleasure or to keep fit tended to rise with household income.

Similar information is collected about cycling. Three per cent of adults had made a trip of more than a quarter of a mile by bicycle, in the previous seven days, in order to go somewhere. The percentage was slightly higher for men and for younger adults. Four per cent had cycled for pleasure or to keep fit. The chart shows how this varies with sex and age; it also tended to rise with household income.

National Travel Survey (NTS) results for Scotland suggest that the average distance walked per person per year (for journeys for which walking was the main mode of transport) fell from 251 miles in 1985/86 to 182 miles in 1992-94; since then, it may have risen slightly to 191 miles in 2002/2003. The average distance cycled per person per year (for journeys for which cycling was the main mode of transport) was 17-18 miles between 1985/86 and 1992/94; since then, it has varied between 24 and 31 miles (it was 26 miles in 2002/03). Due to the small sample size small sample size, NTS results for Scotland are provided for two- or three-year periods - and, even then, are subject to sampling variability, so one should not make too much of some apparently small period-to-period changes.



Source: more detailed version of figures in Scottish Transport Statistics 2005 edition (Tables 12.11 and 12.12) and Household Transport in 2004 (Tables 12 and 13)

Publications

- [Household Transport: some SHS results](#) (Published 2005)
- [Scottish Transport Statistics](#) (Published 2005)
- [Travel by Scottish residents: some NTS results](#) (Published 2005)

Web link

[Scottish Household Survey](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/4031)
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/4031>

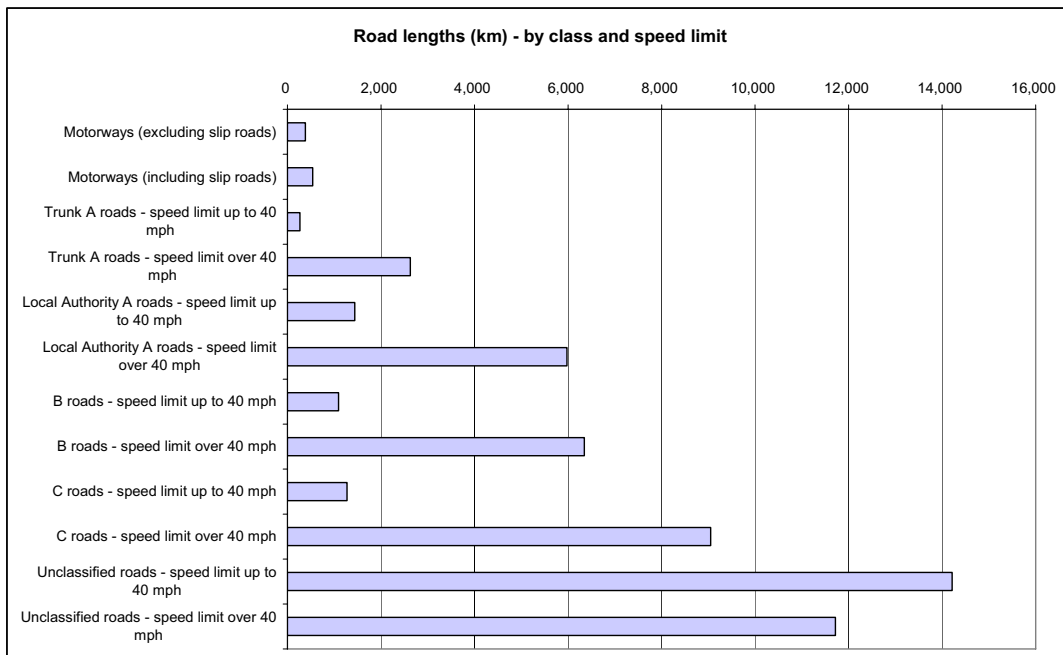
Road Network

There were 54,543 kilometres of public road in Scotland on 1 April 2004.

Scottish Ministers are responsible for the trunk road network, which comprises the motorways and some (but not all) of the main A roads. It accounted for 6% of the total length of the public road network, but carried over a third of all the traffic. Local authorities are responsible for the rest of the public road network.

The chart shows the lengths of road by class and speed limit. Roads with a speed limit of up to 40 mph are described as "built-up"; those with a higher speed limit are "non-built-up". Unclassified roads totalled 25,930 km - almost half the total length of the road network. There were 36,260 km of roads with a speed limit of over 40 mph - about two-thirds of the total network.

The length of motorway (excluding slip roads) has risen from 305 km in 1994 to 383 km in 2004. Over the same period, the total length of the public road network increased by 2,197 km (4%), from 52,346 km in 1994 to 54,543 km in 2004, mainly due to a rise of 1,981 km in the total length of unclassified roads with a speed limit of up to 40 mph.



Source: Scottish Transport Statistics 2005 edition (Table 5.1)

Publication

[Scottish Transport Statistics](#) (Published 2005)

Web link

[Scottish Household Survey](#)
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/4031>

Road Traffic

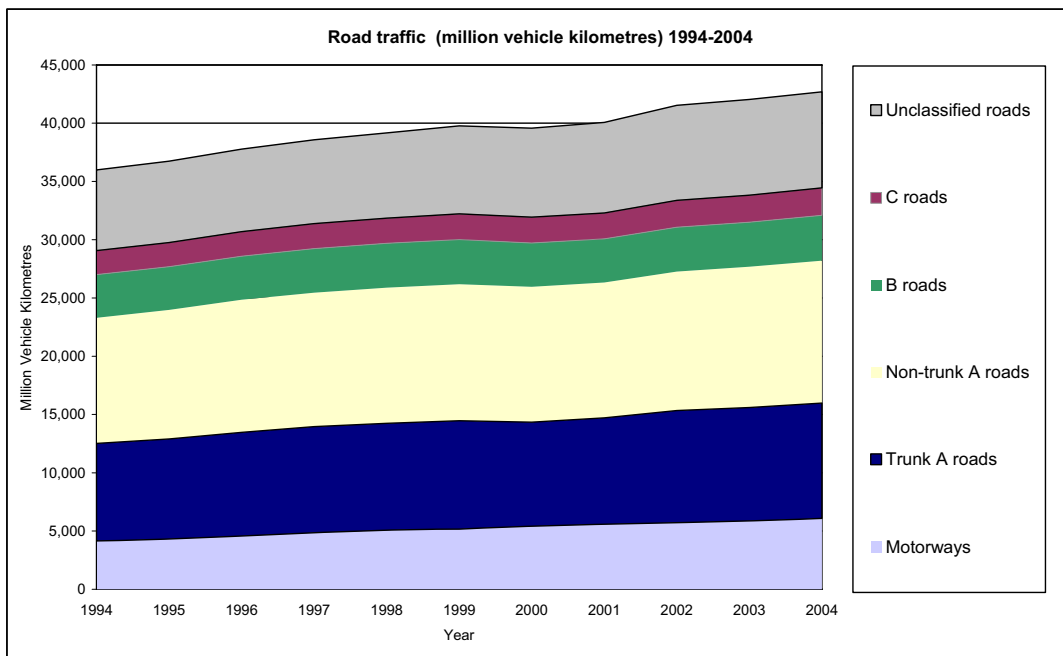
The total volume of traffic on Scotland's roads was at a record level in 2004: 42,691 million vehicle-kilometres.

Motorways accounted for 14% of all traffic in 2004, trunk A roads for 23%, local authority A roads for 29%, B roads for 9%, C roads for 6% and unclassified roads for 19%.

Cars accounted for 79% of the traffic on Scotland's roads in 2004, light goods vehicles for 12%, heavy goods vehicles for 6%, buses for 1.4%, motorcycles for 0.7% and pedal cycles for 0.5%.

The total volume of traffic on Scotland's roads has risen steadily, with rises of 19% since 1994, 11% since 1997, and 7% since 1999. The slight dip in 2000 was due to the fuel price protests. The volume of traffic on Motorways has grown by 47% since 1994, in part due to the expansion of the Motorway network.

1993 is the first year for which there are figures for the total volume of traffic on Scotland's roads. However, estimates for major roads (Motorways and A roads) are available back to 1983. They show that the volume of traffic on major roads roughly doubled between 1983 and 2004, with growth being more rapid for Motorways than for A roads, due in part to the expansion of the Motorway network.



Source: Scottish Transport Statistics 2005 edition (Table 6.1)

Publication

[Scottish Transport Statistics](#) (Published 2005)

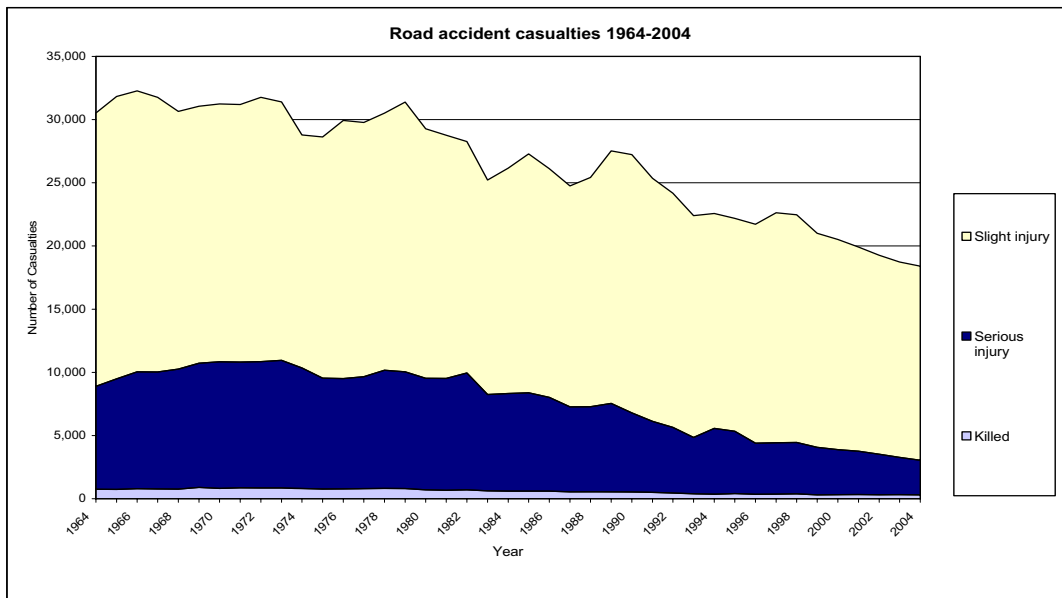
Road Accident Casualties

In 2004, 306 people were killed on Scotland's roads, 2,742 were recorded as seriously injured and 15,357 suffered "slight" injury. Most of the casualties were travelling in cars (11,549, 167 of whom died), 3,063 were pedestrians (75 were killed), 986 were motorcyclists (41 died) and 773 were pedal cyclists (7 died). There were 2,389 child casualties, of whom 12 died,

There are three national casualty reduction targets for 2010, all based on the 1994-98 "baseline" annual averages: reductions of 40% in the numbers killed or seriously injured, 50% in the number of children killed or seriously injured, and 10% in the slight casualty rate. The relevant figures for 2004 were, respectively, 37%, 55% and 23% below the "baseline" levels, so the first target has almost been achieved, and the second and third targets have been achieved.

Between 1994 and 2004, the number of people killed fell by 16%, seriously injured casualties dropped by 47% and there was an 18% fall in overall casualty numbers. Car casualties fell by 11%, pedestrian casualties by 35% and pedal cyclist casualties by 44%. However, motorcyclist casualties increased by 6%. The number of children killed dropped from 37 to 12, the total number of child casualties fell by 43%, and the number of casualties who were pupils on a journey to or from school fell by 50%, from 830 to 419.

Over the longer term, casualty numbers have fallen considerably from the peak levels of the late 1960s and early 1970s.



Source: Road Accidents Scotland 2004 (Table 2)

Publications

- [Road Accidents Scotland](#) (Published 2006)
- [Key Road Accident Statistics](#) (Published 2005)
- [Scottish Transport Statistics](#) (Published 2005)

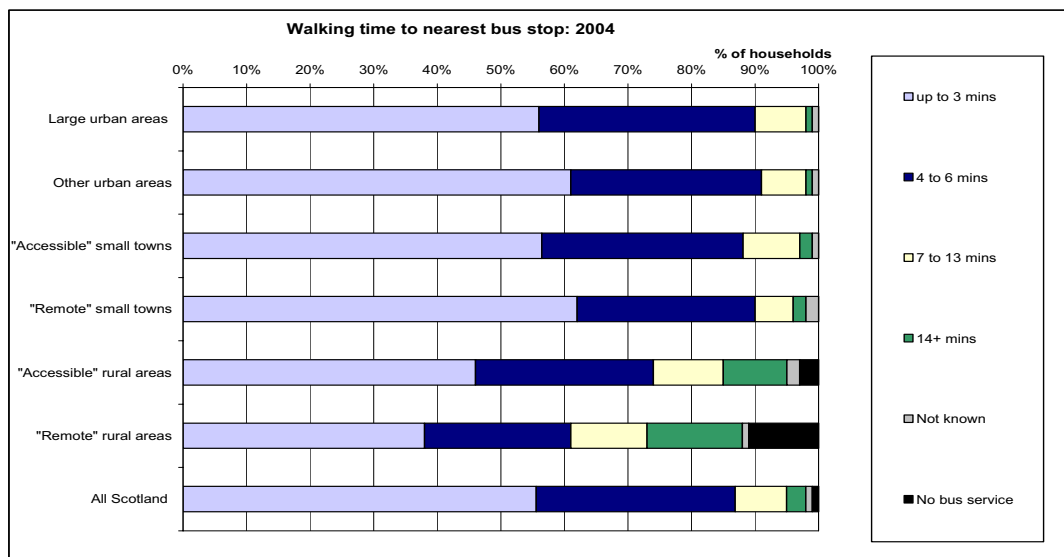
Public Transport

Availability of bus Services

The Scottish Household Survey asks householders about the distance to the nearest bus stop, or place where one can get a bus, and the frequency of service there. In 2004, about 55% of householders said that they were within three minutes walk of a bus stop, 31% that they were within 4-6 minutes walk, 8% within 7-13 minutes walk, 3% said 14 or more minutes, 1% did not know how long it would take to walk to the nearest bus stop, and 1% said that they did not have a bus service.

The chart shows that there were some considerable differences between urban and rural areas: as would be expected, a lower proportion of the population in rural areas lived within a short walk of a bus stop, and a higher percentage of the householders in some of the most remote areas said that they had no bus service.

The householder is also asked about the frequency of service at the nearest stop. 23% did not know what it was, 24% said that there was at least one bus every 13 minutes, 23% said one every 14-26 minutes, 25% said one every 27-63 minutes, and 4% said one every 64 minutes or more. In general, bus services are much less frequent in small towns and rural areas. For example, only 1-4% of householders in small towns and rural areas said they had at least one bus every 13 minutes, compared with 44% in large urban areas and 20% in other urban areas.



Sources: Scottish Transport Statistics 2005 (Table 2.7), Bus and Coach Statistics 2004-05 (Table 11)

Publications

[Bus and Coach Statistics](#) (Published 2006)

[Scottish Transport Statistics](#) (Published 2005)

Web link

[Scottish Household Survey](#)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/4031>

Local Bus Services

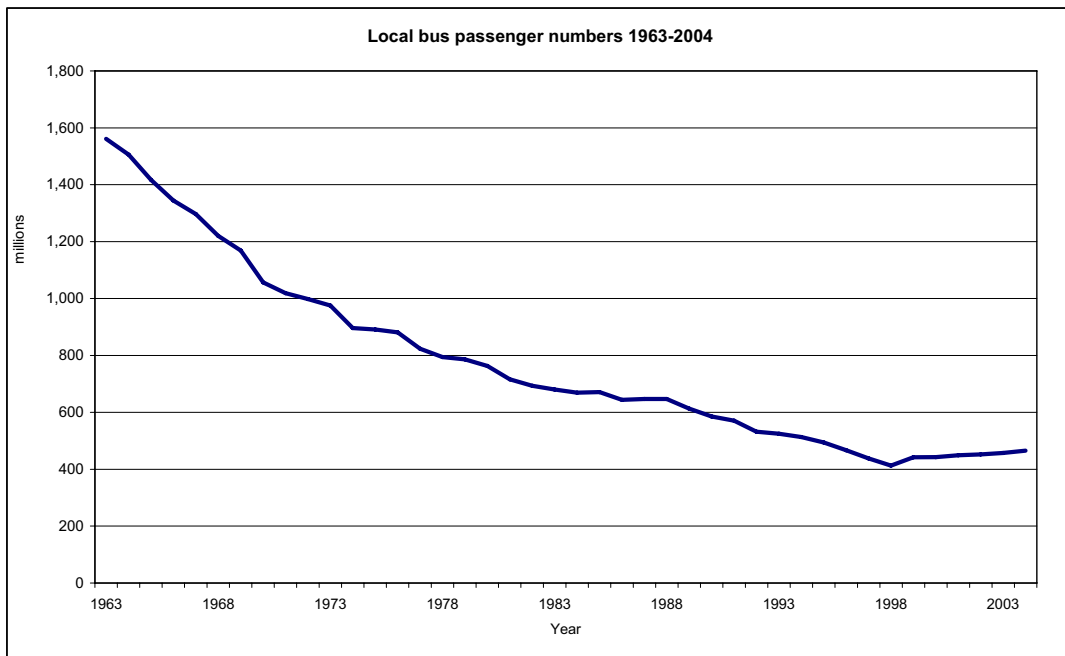
Local buses are the most frequently used mode of public transport in Scotland. The number of local bus passenger journeys has increased in each of the past six years, from the "all-time low" value of 413 million in 1998/99 to 465 million in 2004-05 (there is a relatively small break in the series between 1998/99 and 1999/00).

These increases follow a long period of decline. There were almost 1,700 million passenger journeys on local bus services in 1960. The number had almost halved by 1975 (when it was 891 million), and the falls continued in most of the following years until the apparent change in trend after 1998/99.

Although many more journeys are made by local bus than by rail, the National Travel Survey shows that the overall total distances which (on average) Scots travel by the two modes are broadly similar, at around 300-400 miles per head per year for each mode. This is because the average journey length is much greater for rail than for local bus.

Relative to the population, more journeys are made on local bus services in Scotland (92 per person per year in 2004-05) than in Great Britain as a whole (79).

The Scottish Household Survey asks adults who have used local bus services in the past month whether they agree or disagree with statements about a range of aspects of the services. In 2004, 72% of people who had used their local bus service in the past month agreed that the buses were on time, 75% agreed that services ran when the person needed them, and 68% agreed that the fares were good value.



Source: updated version of Scottish Transport Statistics 2005 edition (Table H1) and Bus and Coach Statistics 2004-05 (Table 2.1)

Publications

[Bus and Coach Statistics](#) (Published 2006)

[Scottish Transport Statistics](#) (Published 2005)

[Travel by Scottish residents](#) (Published 2005)

Web link

[Scottish Household Survey](#)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/4031>

Rail Passenger Services

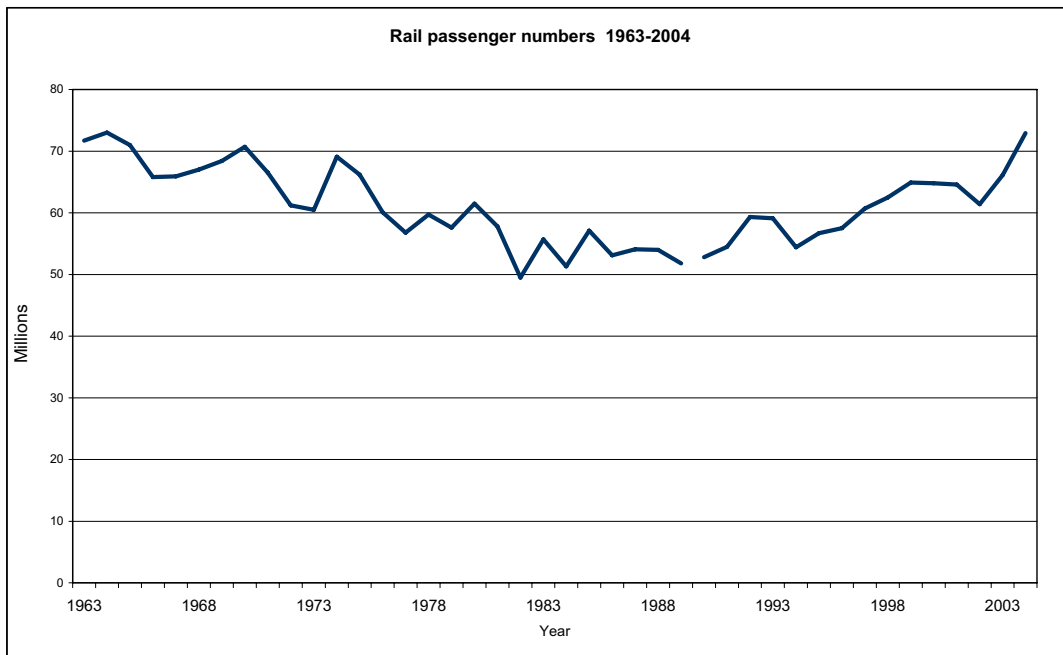
The number of rail passenger journeys originating in Scotland rose to 72.9 million in 2004-05: the highest level for about 40 years (the previous peak was 73.0 million in 1964).

Over the longer-term, rail passenger numbers fell from 73 million in 1964 to a low of 50 million in 1982. Over the next 10-15 years, passenger numbers remained between 50 million and 60 million per year, before rising to 64.9 million in 1999/00. That short-term peak level was followed by lower figures from 2000/01 to 2002/03, due to the effects on services of the post-Hatfield speed restrictions and the ScotRail drivers' pay dispute. Patronage subsequently recovered, with large increases in the latest two years.

The rail punctuality Public Performance Measure for ScotRail (the percentage of services which arrived at their final destination within five minutes of the timetabled time) fell from 93.9% in 1997/98 to just over 82% in 2001/02 and 2002/03 (when services were affected by the post-Hatfield speed restrictions and the drivers' pay dispute); it was 83.1% in 2004/05.

According to the National Passenger Survey, the percentage of ScotRail passengers who were very satisfied or fairly satisfied with their journey fell from 86 % in 1999 to 80% in 2002, before rising to 85% in 2004. The percentage who felt that value for money was "good" was 62% in 1999 and 58% in 2004.

The Scottish Household Survey asks adults who have used train services in the past month whether they agree or disagree with statements about a range of aspects of the services. In 2003, 78% agreed that the trains were on time, 80% agreed that services ran when the person needed them, and 61% agreed that the fares were good value.



Source: updated version of Scottish Transport Statistics 2005 edition (Table H1)

Publications

[Household Transport](#) (Published 2005)

[Scottish Transport Statistics](#) (Published 2005)

Web link

[Scottish Household Survey](#)

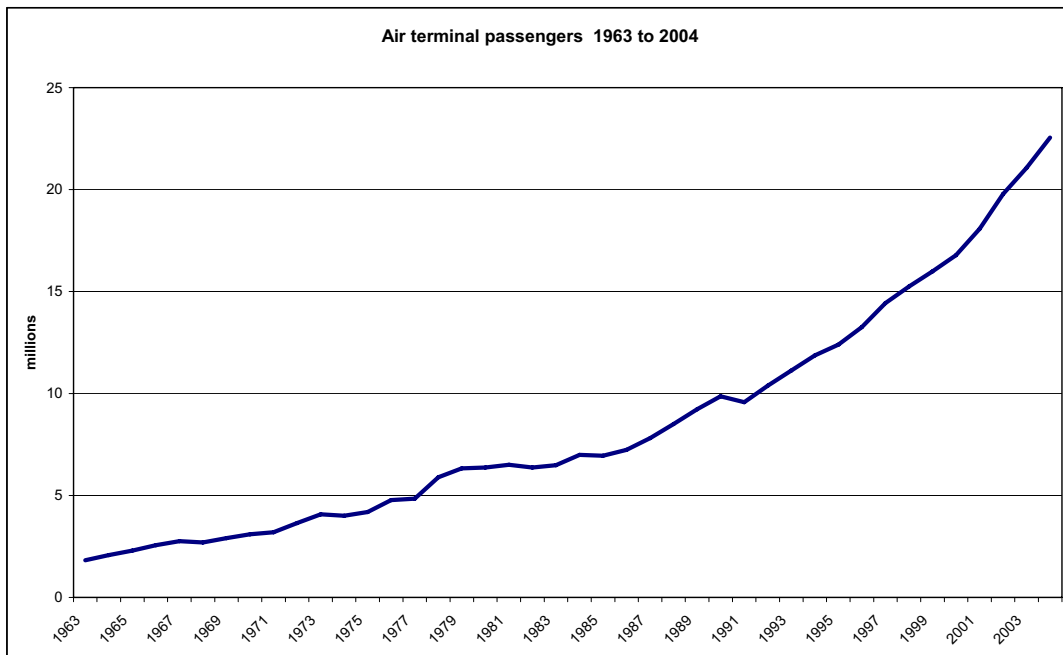
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/4031>

Air Services

There was a record number of air terminal passengers in 2004: 22.6 million. There has been almost continuous growth from 1.2 million in 1960, with increases in all but five of the years since then.

Low-cost airlines have contributed to the rapid growth in recent years. In 2004, more than half the passengers who used Scottish airports were travelling to or from other UK airports - principally London Heathrow (3.9 million), Gatwick (1.6 million), Stansted (1.5 million), Luton (1.2 million), Belfast (0.8 million) and Birmingham (0.8 million). International passenger numbers were greatest for flights to/from Amsterdam (1.0 million), Dublin (0.8 million) and Palma DeMallorca (0.5 million).

Highlands and Islands Airports Ltd (HIAL) operates 10 airports, which served a total of 930,000 terminal passengers in 2004. Over half of these were at Inverness (520,000); most of the rest were at Stornoway (111,000), Sumburgh (108,000) and Kirkwall (102,000).



Source: Scottish Transport Statistics 2005 edition (Table H1)

Publication

[Scottish Transport Statistics](#) (Published 2005)

Ferry Services

In 2004, CalMac ferries carried about 5.3 million passengers. The most heavily-used routes were: Wemyss Bay - Rothesay (764,000); Ardrossan - Brodick (717,000); Largs - Cumbrae (683,000); Oban - Craignure (653,000) and Gourock - Dunoon (620,000). CalMac services carried a total of 1.1 million cars, the numbers on the the specified routes being: 152,000 for Wemyss Bay - Rothesay; 126,000 for Ardrossan - Brodick; 132,000 for Largs - Cumbrae; 116,000 for Oban - Craignure and 90,000 for Gourock - Dunoon.

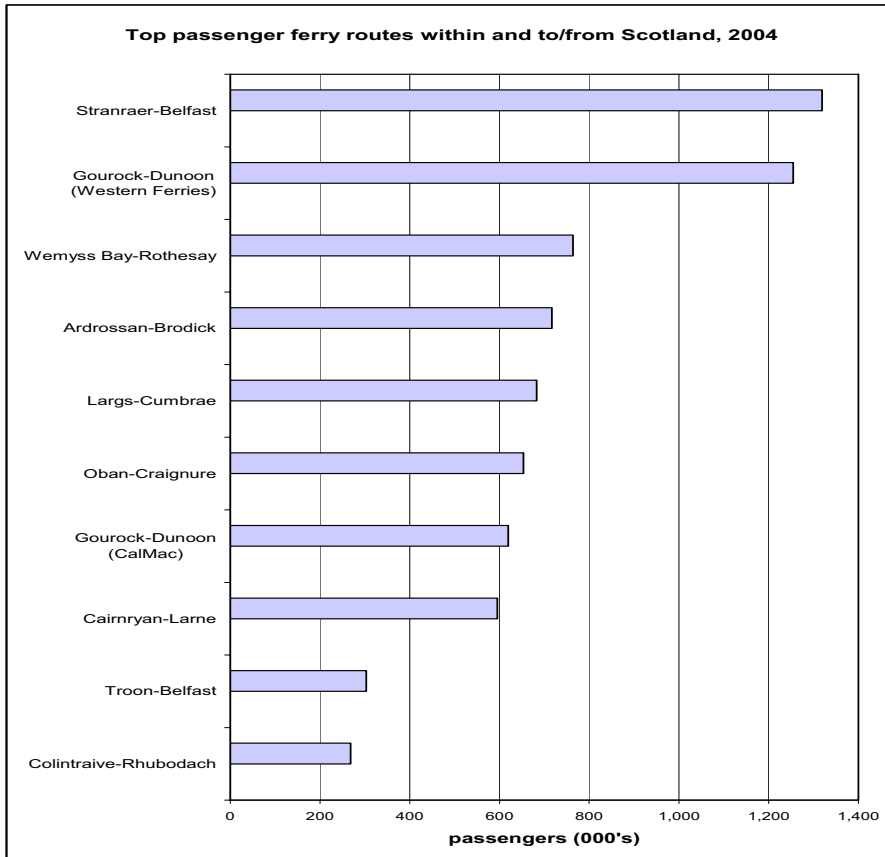
There were 2.3 million passenger journeys between Scotland and Northern Ireland in 2004: 1.32 million on the Stranraer - Belfast route, 595,000 on Cairnryan - Larne, 303,000 on Troon - Belfast and 120,000 on Troon - Larne. The numbers of cars carried on these routes (in 2003) were: 239,000 for Stranraer - Belfast ; 139,000 for Cairnryan - Larne, 87,000 for Troon - Belfast and 25,000 for Troon - Larne.

In 2004, 1.3 million people used the Western Ferries Gourock - Dunoon service, which carried 553,000 cars. The Renfrew - Yoker ferry carried 129,000 passengers, and about 70,000 people used the Gourock - Kilcreggan service.

289,000 passengers and 64,000 cars were carried on the NorthWeb link ferry services to and from Orkney and Shetland in 2004. Orkney Ferries intra-island services carried 322,000 passengers and 60,000 cars. 755,000 passenger journeys

were made on Shetland Islands Council services in 2004, which carried 315,000 cars.

The Rosyth-Zeebrugge service (which started in May 2002) carried 192,000 passengers in 2004.



Source: Scottish Transport Statistics 2005 edition (Tables 10.12, 10.14 and 10.15)

Publication

[Scottish Transport Statistics](#) (Published 2005)

Travel Information and Concessionary Fares

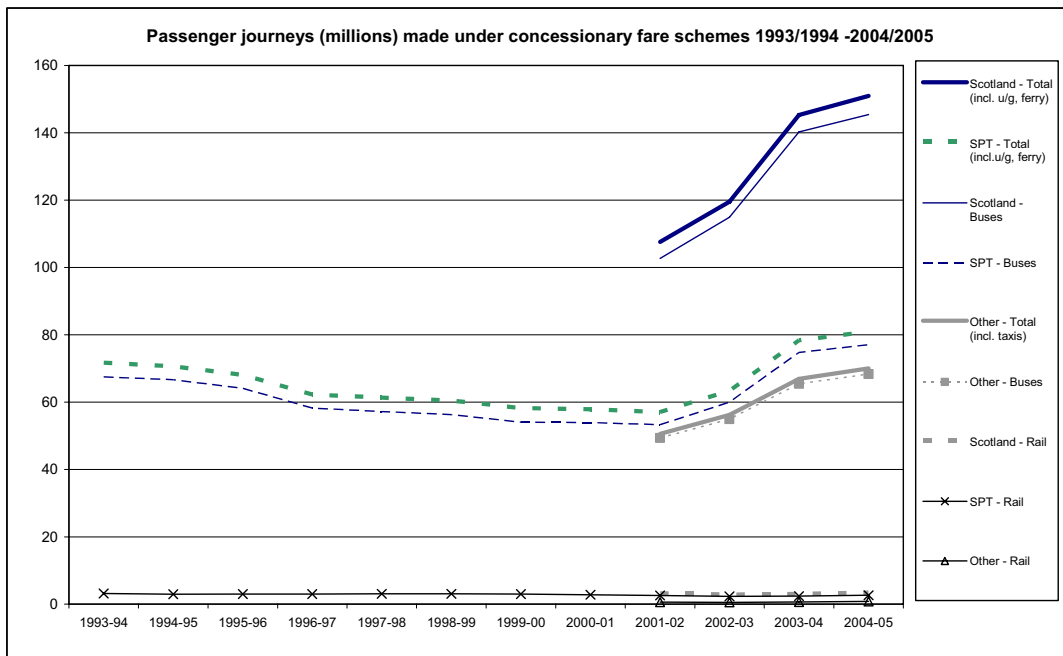
In 2004, the Scottish Household Survey (SHS) found that 79% of adults who had used a local bus service in the past month agreed that finding out about routes and times was easy. Similarly, 85% of rail users interviewed in 2003 agreed that finding out about routes and times was easy. However, 23% of all householders interviewed in 2004 said that they did not know the frequency of services at their nearest bus stop.

Traveline Scotland "went live" for telephone calls on 3 January 2001. The number of calls answered has risen rapidly, from 195,000 in 2001 to 585,000 in 2004 (an average of about 1,600 per day).

The Traveline Web site was formally launched on 16 December 2002, and had 1.8 million hits in 2004 (an average of about 4,900 per day). In interviews conducted in 2003 and 2004, the SHS found that 4.4% of adults said that they had telephoned Traveline to get information or advice about travel before making a journey by public transport in the month before the interview.

A national minimum standard of free off-peak local bus travel for elderly and disabled people in Scotland was introduced on 30th September 2002. The figures for the 2003/04 financial year were the first to show the full effects of this, and also the effects of the extension, on 1 April 2003, of the arrangements to men aged 60-64 (who then became eligible to receive the same travel benefits as women aged 60+ and men aged 65+).

The total number of bus journeys made under concessionary fare schemes has increased from about 103 million in 2001/02 to about 145 million in 2004/05. This is expected to increase further, following the introduction of free Scotland-wide bus travel (with no restriction at "peak" times) for elderly and disabled people on 1st April 2006.



Source: updated version of Scottish Transport Statistics 2005 edition (Table 12.25)

Publication

[Scottish Transport Statistics](#) (Published 2005)

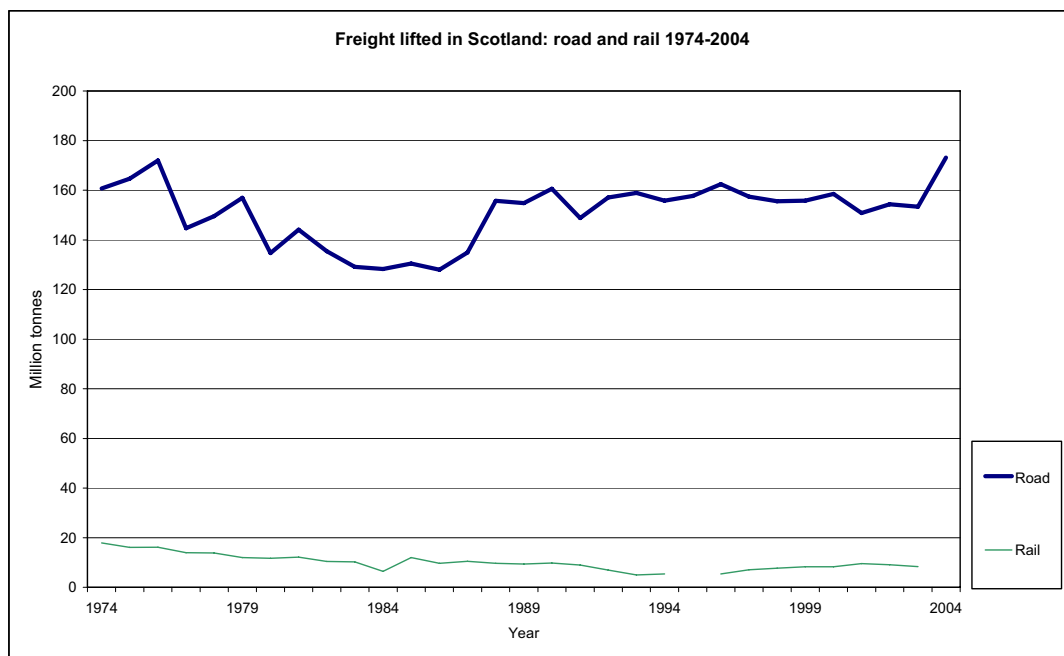
Freight Transport

Rail and Freight Weight

Road accounts for the vast majority of freight traffic, when this is measured on a "tonnes lifted in Scotland" basis: generally around 150-160 million tonnes in each year since 1988. The apparent sharp increase in 2004 is thought to be due to a break in the series (following changes to the methodology and processing system of the Department for Transport's Continuous Survey of Road Goods Transport) rather than representing a genuine rise.

Rail freight has increased slightly from the mid-1990s "all-time low", to around 8-10 million tonnes in recent years.

Most road hauls are short-distance. When measured in "tonne-kilometres" (which take account of the distance that the freight is carried, and are unaffected by freight being lifted several times en route), road is around 14-15 billion and rail about 3 billion. (Such figures are available for fewer years - e.g. only from 1996/97 for rail).



Source: Scottish Transport Statistics 2005 edition (Table H2)

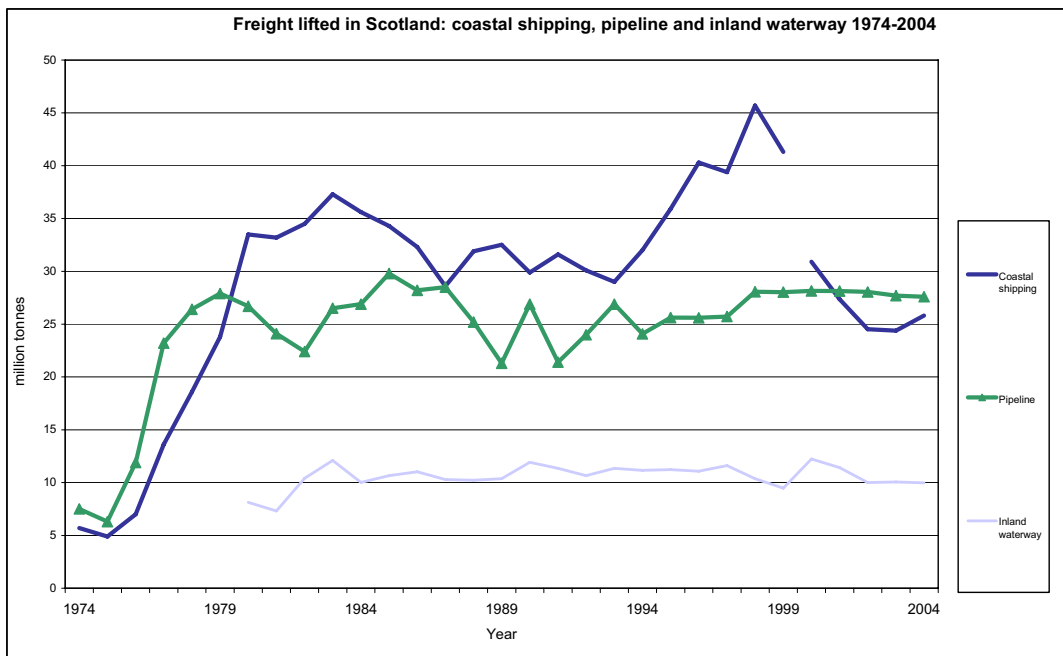
Publication

[Scottish Transport Statistics](#) (Published 2005)

Coastwise Shipping Inland Waterways and Pipelines

Following the oil-related increases in the 1970s, the tonnages lifted in Scotland by coastal shipping and pipelines have fluctuated over the past 20 years, and are currently around 25-30 million tonnes each per year. (A new EC Maritime Statistics Directive caused the break in the "coastal shipping" series.) Inland waterway freight has remained fairly stable, around 10-12 million tonnes.

When measured in "tonne-kilometres" (which take account of the distance that the freight is carried, and are unaffected by freight being lifted several times en route), shipping is around 14-15 billion, pipeline roughly 6 billion, and inland waterway ¼ billion. (Such figures are available for fewer years).



Source: updated version of Scottish Transport Statistics 2005 edition (Table H2)

Publication

[Scottish Transport Statistics](#) (Published 2005)

Brief Guide to Transport Publications

[Scottish Transport Statistics](#) The Summary describes the trends for each mode of transport over the past ten years, compares some key statistics with the equivalent figures for Great Britain and provides longer-term historical series. The chapters include: Road transport vehicles, Bus and coach travel, Road freight, Toll bridges, Road network, Road traffic, Injury road accidents, Rail services, Air transport, Water transport, Finance, Personal and cross-modal travel and International Comparisons.

[Updated versions of Scottish Transport Statistics tables](#) Provide a further year's figures for some of the "key" topics in the publication. Generally, updated tables are provided for topics for which the figures in the printed publication were a year "behind" most of the other figures. For example, the printed edition which appeared in August 2005 showed bus passenger numbers up to the 2003-04 financial year; the updated versions of its tables included the bus passenger numbers for the 2004-05 financial year (plus revisions that the Department for Transport then made to the figures for some earlier years).

[Excel Versions of Transport Statistics Tables](#)

www.scotland.gov.uk/transtat/sheets

[Extra road accident statistics tables](#)

www.scotland.gov.uk/transtat/extras

[Road Accidents Scotland](#) The Summary shows the main trends in the numbers of road accidents and casualties in the past ten years. The commentary provides description of longer-term trends, provides more detailed analyses of the numbers of accidents, motorists and casualties, and compares the Scottish figures with those of other countries. There is also an article on the casualty reduction targets for 2010. The tables cover Accidents, Accident costs, Vehicles involved, Drivers and riders, Drivers breath-tested, Drink-drive accidents and casualties, and Casualties.

[Other Transport Statistics publications](#)

- *Key Transport Statistics* - a six-page card showing key statistics.
- *Household Transport* - main (non-Travel Diary) Scottish Household Survey (SHS) results for Scotland as a whole.
- *Transport across Scotland* - main (non-Travel Diary) SHS results for Local Authority (LA) areas, with some for Regional Transport Partnership (RTP) areas.
- *SHS Travel Diary results* - results for Scotland as a whole, with some for LA and RTP areas.
- *Travel by Scottish residents* - National Travel Survey results for Scotland
- *Bus and Coach Statistics* - results of DfT's survey of Public Service Vehicle operators and bus-related results from the SHS.
- *Key Road Accidents Statistics* - provisional road accident and casualty numbers (which are later superseded by the figures in the *Road Accidents Scotland* volume).

Web link

[Transport Statistics Publications](#)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/transtat/latest>



chapter five: lifelong learning

5. LIFELONG LEARNING

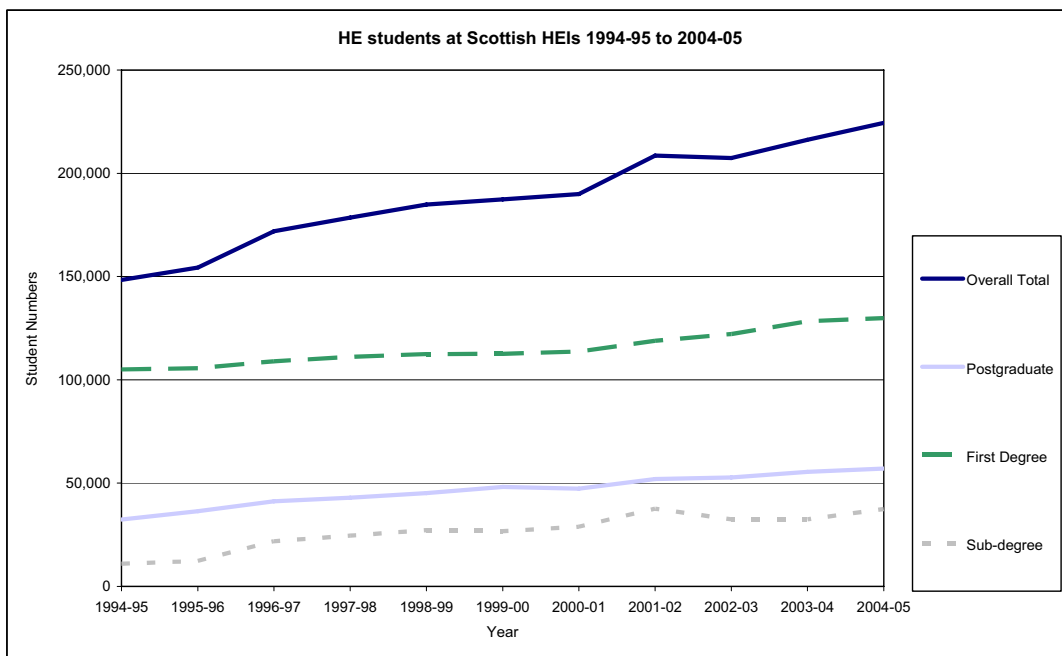
Universities and Colleges

Higher Education Students at Higher Education Institutions (HEIs)

Since 1994-95, the number of higher education students studying in Scotland's HEIs has been steadily increasing. Increases have been experienced at all levels of study, however the highest rise has occurred in the number of students undertaking sub-degree level study in HEIs. The number of HE students in HEIs has increased by 51% over the period 1994-95 to 2004-05 to 224,390.

The percentage increase in student numbers over this period by each level of HE study differ significantly. Study at first-degree level has increased by 24%, whilst postgraduate student numbers have increased by 76% and sub-degree level by 241%.

The differing rate of increase in student numbers at each level of study has changed the proportion each level contributes to the total. In 1994-95, first degree level contributed 71% of the students at HE level in HEIs, whereas in 2004-05 this stood at 58%. In contrast, postgraduate and sub-degree study now make up a higher proportion of this cohort. Postgraduate students now account for 25% (in 1994-95 their contribution to the total was 22%) and sub-degree students make up 17% of the total (7% in 1994-95).



Source: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA)

Publication

[Students in Higher Education at Scottish Institutions: 2004-05](#) (Published 2006)

Higher Education Students at Further Education Colleges (FECs)

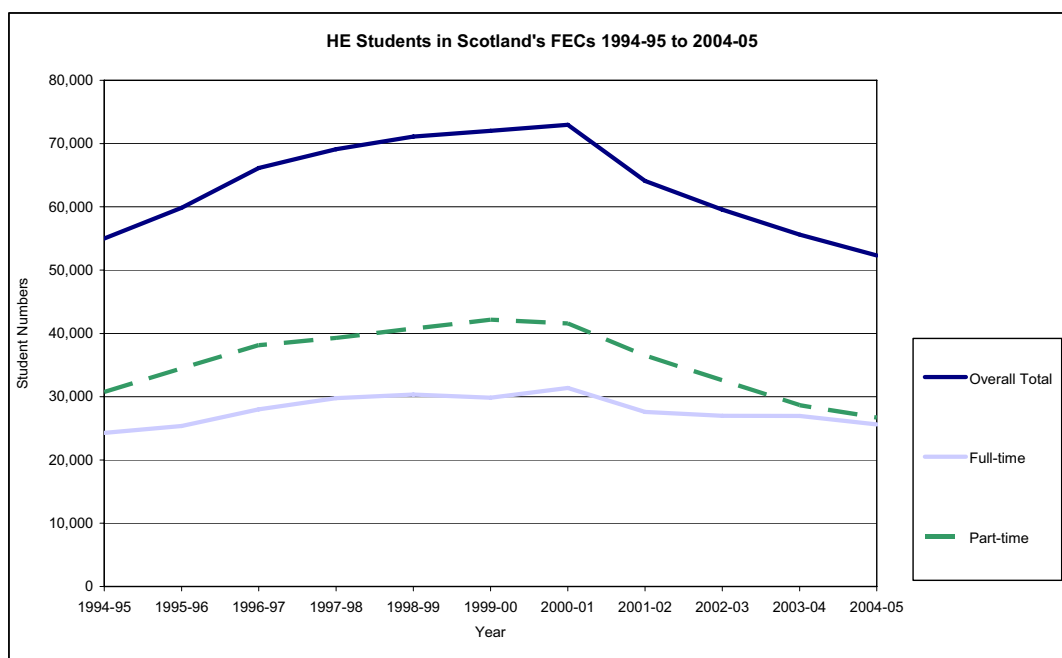
Over the period 1994-95 to 2004-05 there has been a fall in the number of students undertaking HE level study in Scotland's FECs. Although the drop over this period is relatively modest at 5%, there has been a far greater fall in this number since the numbers peaked in 2000-01. Since this peak year (the period 2000-01 to 2004-05), HE students in FECs have fallen by 28% from 72,950 to 52,315.

Since 1994-95 there has been a 6% increase in the number of students undertaking full-time HE study in FECs. There are now 25,625 students of this type.

In contrast, there has been drop in the number of students studying part-time HE in FECs. There are now 26,690 HE students studying part-time, representing a decrease of 13% since 1994-95.

Since peaking in 2000-01, student numbers have fallen by 28%. Although full-time student numbers have increased since 1994-95, they have fallen by 18% since 2000-01. Part-time numbers have fallen by 36% over the same period.

The majority (98%) of HE students in Scotland's FECs are undertaking study at sub-degree level. This is consistent amongst both the full and part-time cohort.



Source: Scottish Funding Council (SFC)

Publication

[Students in Higher Education at Scottish Institutions: 2004-05](#) (Published 2006)

Students in Higher Education

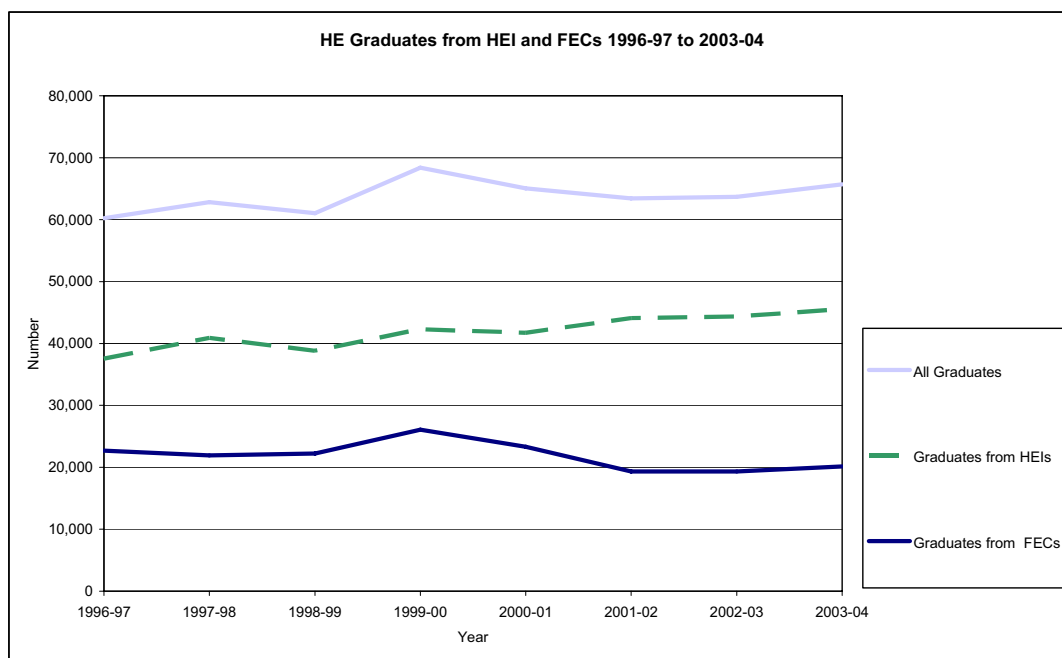
Higher Education Graduates from HEIs and FECs

Over the period 1996-97 to 2003-04, the number of HE graduates peaked in 1999-00 at 68,385. Since this peak, the number of graduates fell in both 2000-01 and 2001-02, before increasing again in 2002-03 and 2003-04.

The number of HE graduates in Scotland in 2003-04 was 65,720. This represented an increase of 3.2% on the 2002-03 figures.

The number of HE graduates from Higher Education Institutions has increased by 21.4% since 1996-97 to its current level of 45,565 graduates. In contrast, the number of HE graduates from Further Education Colleges has decreased by 11.2% since 1996-97 to its current level of 20,160 graduates.

The contribution of HE graduates from HEIs to the total number of HE graduates has increased from 62% in 1996-97 to 69% in 2003-04. There has been a corresponding drop in the contribution of HE graduates from FECs to the total from 38% to 31%.



Source: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) and Scottish Funding Council (SFC)

Publication

[Higher Education Graduates And Graduate Destinations 2003-04](#) (Published 2005)

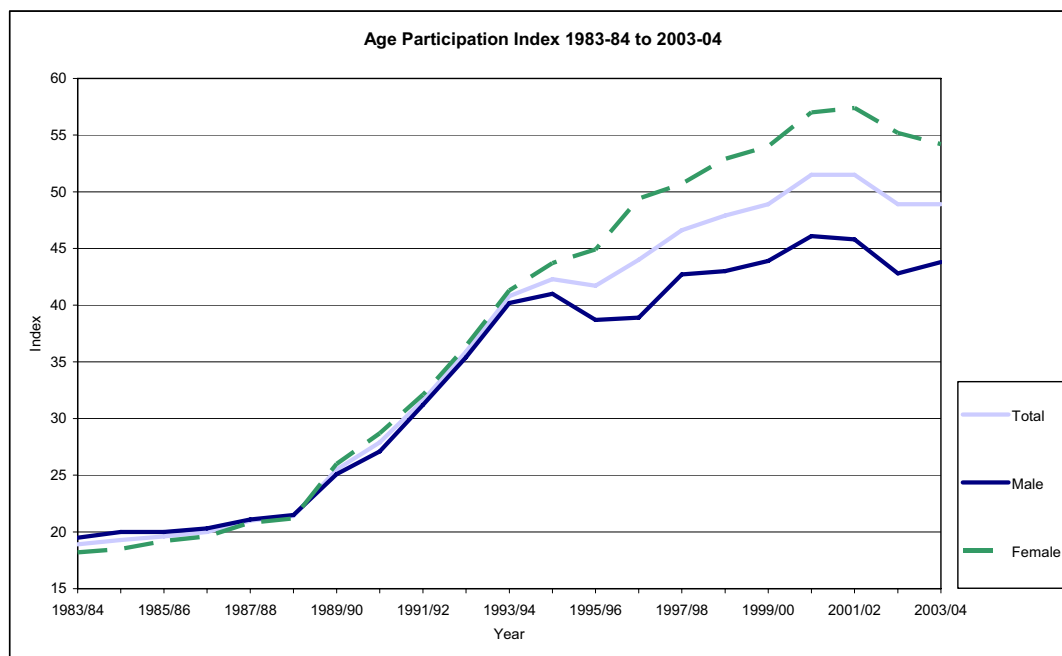
Age Participation Index (API)

The Scottish Age Participation Index (API) for a given year is defined as the number of young Scots aged under 21 who enter a full-time HE course for the first time in that year taken as a percentage of the population of 17 year olds at 31 December in the same year. In simple terms it is an estimate of the share of 17 year olds in the population who can be expected to enter HE for the first time before their 21st birthday, if current trends continue.

In 2003-04, the Age Participation Index for Scotland was 48.9%. This was unchanged from 2002-03. The index has been just around the 50% mark for the past 7 years, reaching 51.5 between 2000 and 2002.

Over the same time period participation by women has been around 10 percentage points higher than by men; in 2003-04 the API for females was 54.2% while the figure for males was 43.8%.

Components of the index have been calculated by level of study and type of institution attended. Initial participation at degree level has risen by 1.8 percentage points since 1999-2000, standing at 29.7% in 2003-04. The sub-degree component of the API remained at the same level as the previous year, at 19.2%. This is a decline by 1.8 percentage points since 1999-2000.



Source: Scottish Executive Lifelong Learning Statistics, Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) and Scottish Funding Council (SFC)

Publication

[The Age Participation Index For Scotland 2003-04](#) (Published 2006)

Students in Further Education

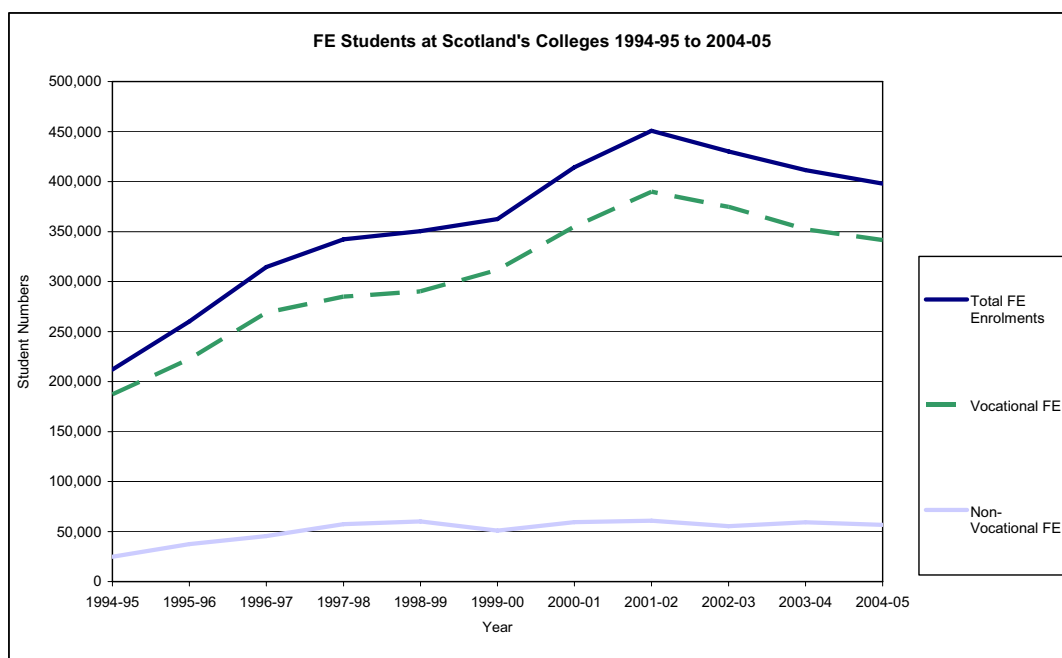
FE Students at Scotland's Colleges (FECs)

The number of further education enrolments at FE level in Scotland's colleges has increased dramatically since 1994-95. There are now 398,120 FE enrolments, an increase of 88% since 1994-95.

There has been a steady decline in FE enrolments since peaking in 2001-02. Enrolments have fallen from 450,790 in 2001-02 to their current level, which represents a decrease of 12% over this period.

The majority of enrolments at FE level are for vocational courses. In 2004-05 vocational enrolments accounted for 86% of the total. Vocational enrolments have increased by 82% since 1994-95, but have fallen by 12% since 2001-02.

Fourteen per cent of enrolments are at non-vocational level. Over the period 1994-95 to 2004-05, non-vocational enrolments increased by 128%. Non-vocational enrolments have fallen by 7% since 2001-02.



Source: Scottish Funding Council (SFC)

Publication

[Lifelong Learning Statistics 2005](#) (Published 2005)

Financial Support for Learners

HE student support

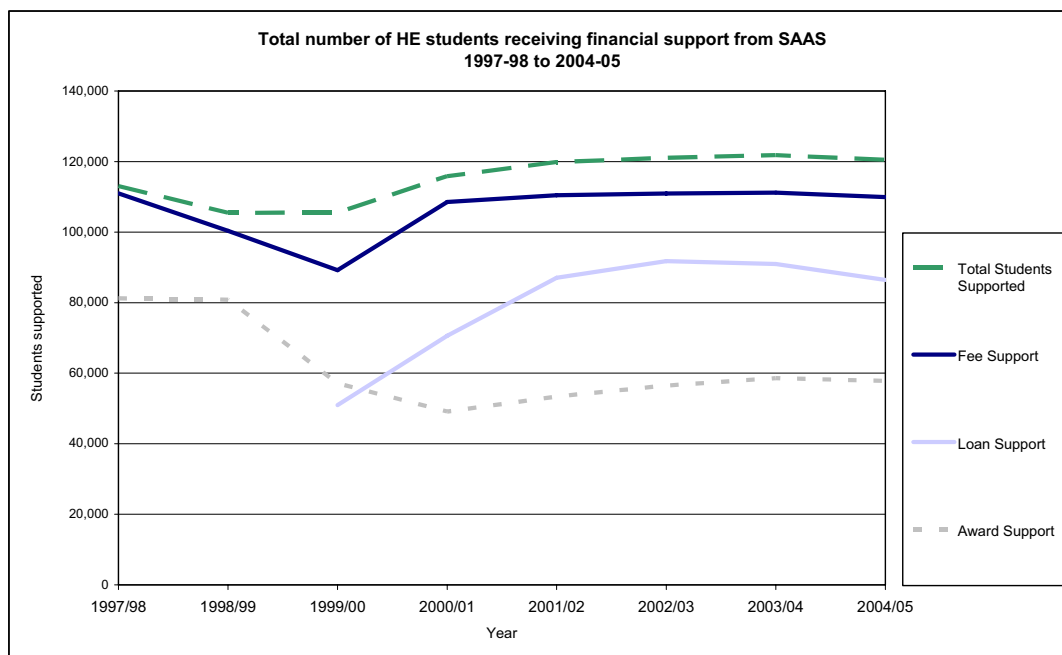
The Student Awards Agency for Scotland (SAAS) support Scottish-domiciled higher education students studying at institutions in Scotland and elsewhere and EU-domiciled students studying in Scotland.

Over the period 1997-98 to 2004-05, the total number of HE students supported by SAAS has increased by 7% to 120,525.

Over the same time period the number of students receiving tuition fee support has remained fairly constant (although there was a dip in 1999-00 due to the abolition of tuition fee support in that year). In 2004-05 there were 109,955 students receiving tuition fee support, a decrease of 1% since 1997-98.

SAAS have calculated student loan entitlement since 1999-00 (prior to this students applied directly to their institution) and since this time there has been a marked rise in the number of students receiving loan support. 86,440 students received loan support in 2004-05, an increase of 70% since 1999-00.

The number of students receiving non-repayable financial awards since 1997-98 has fallen by 29% to 57,825. However, the number of young students, students with dependents and students with disabilities receiving award support has increased by over 255 in this period to 40,465 students.



Source: Student Awards Agency for Scotland (SAAS)

Publication

[Student Awards In Scotland 2004-05](#) (Published 2005)

The background is a solid blue color with several overlapping, semi-transparent white circles of varying sizes. The circles are arranged in a way that they appear to be part of a larger, abstract pattern, possibly resembling a stylized flower or a network of connections. The overall effect is clean and modern.

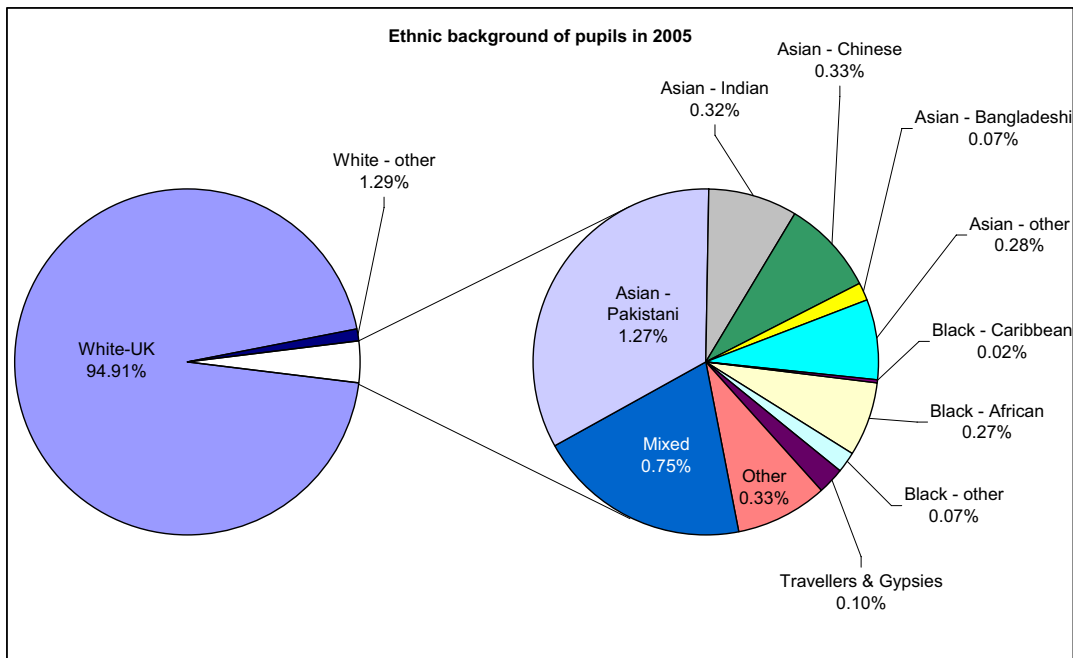
chapter six: school education

6. SCHOOL EDUCATION

Pupils

Pupil Numbers

In 2005 there were 713,240 pupils in publicly funded schools. The number has fallen from 763,539 in 1997. The latest projections suggest a further 13% fall in pupil numbers by 2016. There were a further 30,321 pupils in independent schools, which equates to 4% of school pupils.



Source: School Pupil Census

Publications

[Pupils in Scotland, 2005](#) (Published 2006)

[Independent School Census, April 2006](#) (Published 2006)

[Pupil Projections 2005](#) (Published 2005)

Education out with Schools

There were 544 children known to be educated at home due to parental choice. It is recognised however that more such children may be home educated, but are not currently in contact with their local authority.

Publication

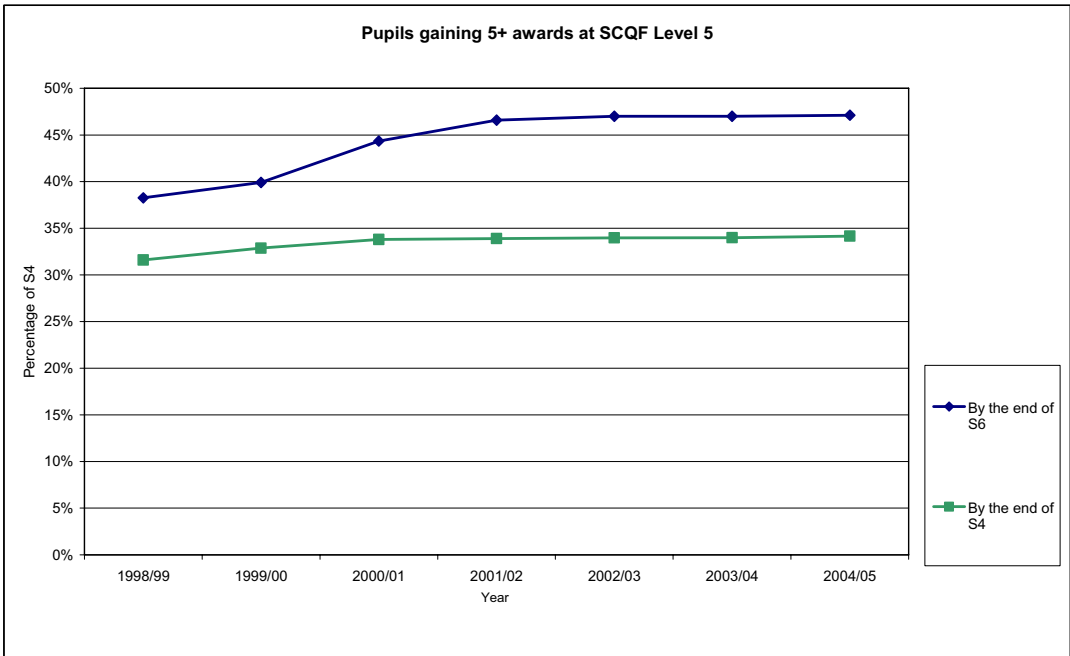
[Children Educated Outwith Schools, 2004/05](#) (Published 2005)

Pupil Attainment

Pupil Attainment S4-S6

The percentage of pupils gaining 5 or more Standard Grades at credit level (or equivalent) by the end of S6 increased from 38% in 1998/99 to 47% in 2002/03 and has since remained constant. However, there have only been modest improvements in S4 over the last 5 years.

More than nine out of ten pupils gained a Standard Grade (or equivalent) in both English and Maths in 2004/05; this has been consistent over a number of years.

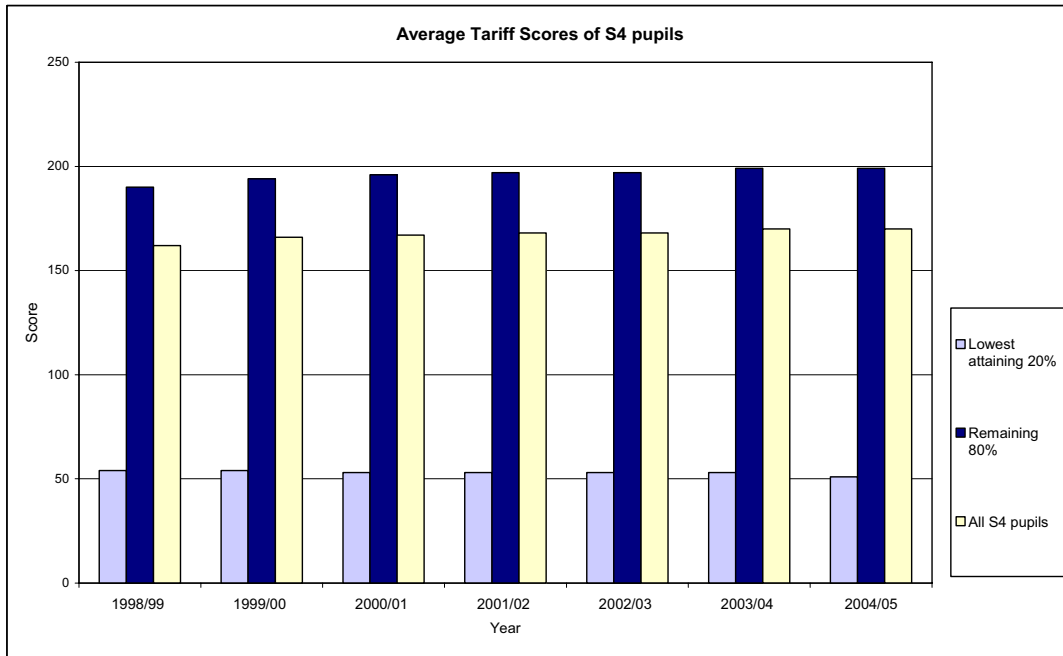


Source: Scottish Executive Education Statistics

Average Tariff Scores of S4 pupils

Attainment of the lowest performing 20% of pupils in S4 had remained constant in recent years but dropped slightly in 2004/05. Meanwhile, attainment of all S4 pupils gradually increased, until 2004/05 when it then flattened.

Increasing the average tariff score of the lowest attaining 20% of S4 pupils by 5% by 2008 is one of the Closing the Opportunity Gap targets.



Source: Scottish Executive Education Statistics

Link

[Closing the Opportunity Gap](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/People/Social-Inclusion/17415/opportunity)

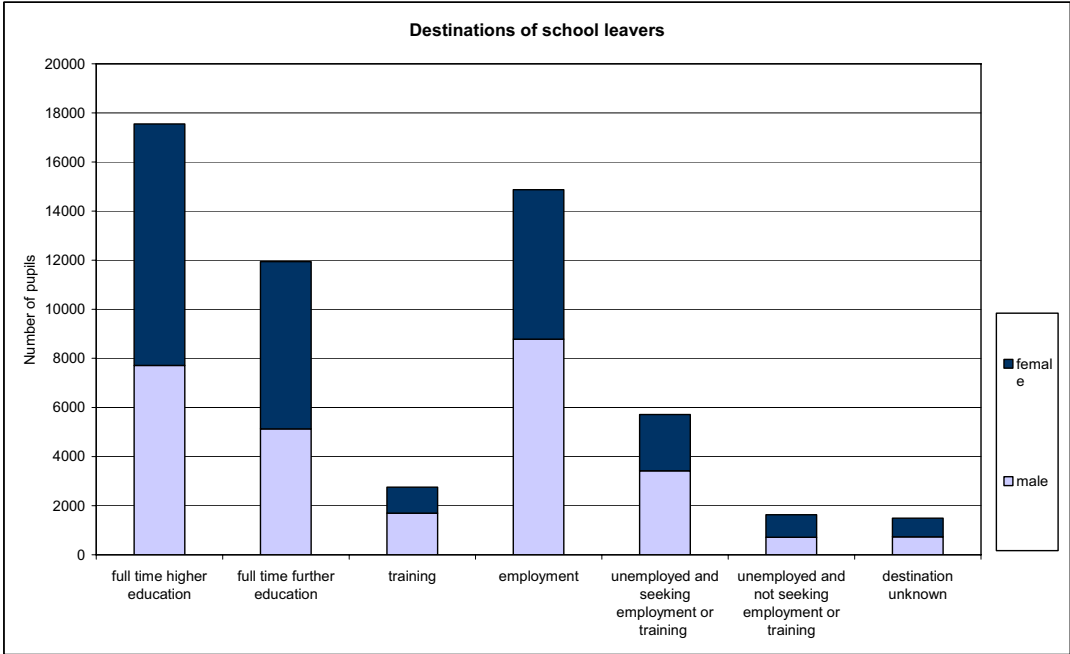
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/People/Social-Inclusion/17415/opportunity>

Publication

[SQA attainment and school leaver qualifications in Scotland: 2004/05](#) (Published 2006)

Destinations of School Leavers

Half of school leavers in 2004/05 went on to Further or Higher education. There was a 2 percentage point rise in the proportion of leavers going into Higher Education in 2004/05, whilst the proportion going into Further Education remained stable. Ten percent of school leavers are seeking employment or training in the autumn after leaving school.



Source: Destination of Leavers from Scottish Schools

Publication

[Destinations of Leaver from Scottish Schools: 2004/05](#) (Published 2005)

Schools

The School Estate

In 2005 there were 2,194 primary schools, 385 secondary schools and 190 special schools. Data from the first school estates survey in 2003 was incomplete, but 60% of respondents reported the condition of their school was satisfactory or good. The results of the 2004 survey suggested 57% of schools were in good or satisfactory condition, though there is some concern about the consistency of data collection between local authorities. Data was not collected in 2005.

Publications

[Pupils in Scotland, 2005](#) (Published 2006)

[School Estate Statistics, 2004](#) (Published 2005)

Class Sizes

In 2003 average class sizes were for S1/S2 Maths, 25.4 pupils; for S1/S2 English, 25.9 pupils.

Average primary class sizes by type of class and stage, 1998- 2005

Class Type	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
All	24.9	24.6	24.4	24.3	24.0	23.7	23.9	23.6
Single stage	26.5	26.1	25.7	25.7	25.5	25.1	25.3	25.1
Composite	20.7	20.6	20.5	20.6	20.2	20.1	20.2	19.9
Single stage classes by stage								
P1	24.7	24.0	23.7	23.7	23.5	23.2	23.2	23.1
P2	26.3	25.4	25.0	24.8	24.6	24.3	24.6	24.2
P3	26.9	26.4	26.0	25.3	25.3	24.6	25.1	25.1
P4	27.3	27.0	26.6	26.5	26.3	25.9	26.1	26.0
P5	27.1	27.1	26.7	26.7	26.5	26.2	26.5	26.3
P6	26.8	26.7	26.7	26.7	26.6	26.3	26.2	26.2
P7	26.3	26.0	25.8	26.2	26.0	25.7	25.9	25.4

School Expenditure

Total gross revenue spend by local authorities on schools was £4,180 million in 2004/05, an increase of 8% on the previous year (5.7% in real terms).

Gross Revenue Expenditure on Education on Education (£ms)

	Pre-school	Primary	Secondary	Special	Total ⁽¹⁾
2002-03	213	1,300	1,473	354	3,533
2003-04	237	1,436	1,610	391	3,873
2004-05	259	1,533	1,723	435	4,180

(1) Includes expenditure by Local Authorities which cannot be apportioned to the stages of education.

Publication

[Expenditure on school Education in Scotland, 2006](#) (Published 2006)

Teachers

Teacher Numbers

2005 figures show that the full-time equivalent number of school education staff were:

• school-based teachers	50,517
• pre-school teachers	1,662
• visiting teachers	1,452
• classroom assistants	5,414
• other classroom staff	8,529
• non-classroom staff	8,412
• other LA based support staff	2,396

Pupil teacher ratios have been improving since 1997.

Pupil teacher ratios

	1997	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Primary	19.9	19.0	18.9	18.0	18.2	17.6	17.1
Secondary	13.2	13	12.9	12.7	12.8	12.7	12.3
<i>Special</i>	4.7	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.5

Publication

[Teachers in Scotland, 2005](#) (Published 2006)

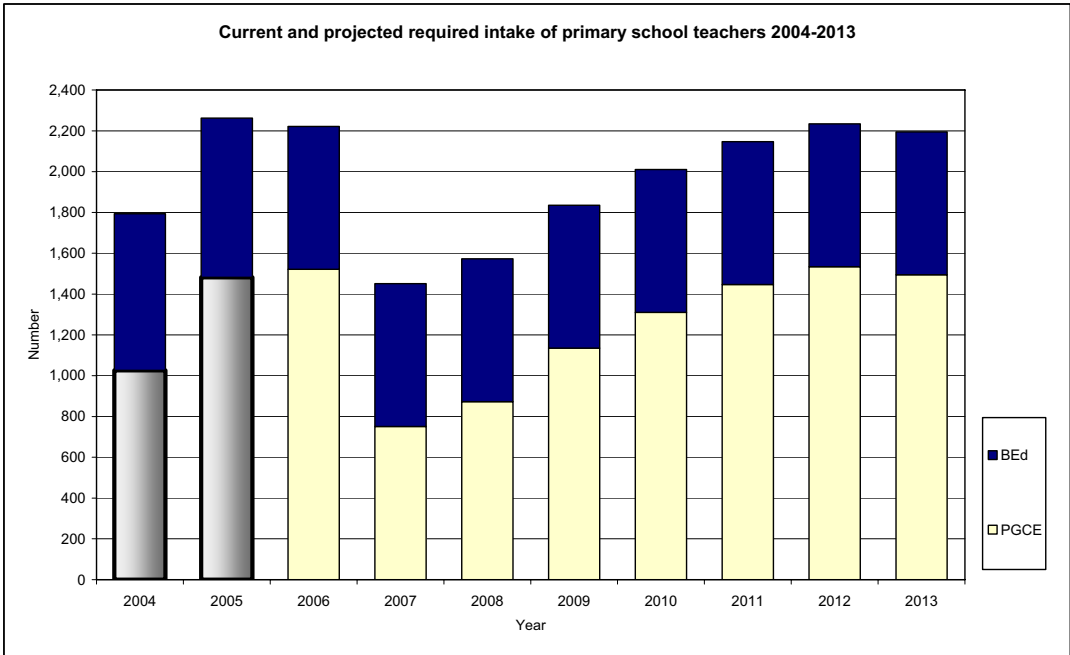
Teacher Workforce Planning

Teacher workforce planning is carried out annually to ensure adequate supply of teachers, up to 53,000 by 2007. The model takes into account falling pupil projections, rates of teachers leaving and joining the profession, drop out rates from university courses, etc.

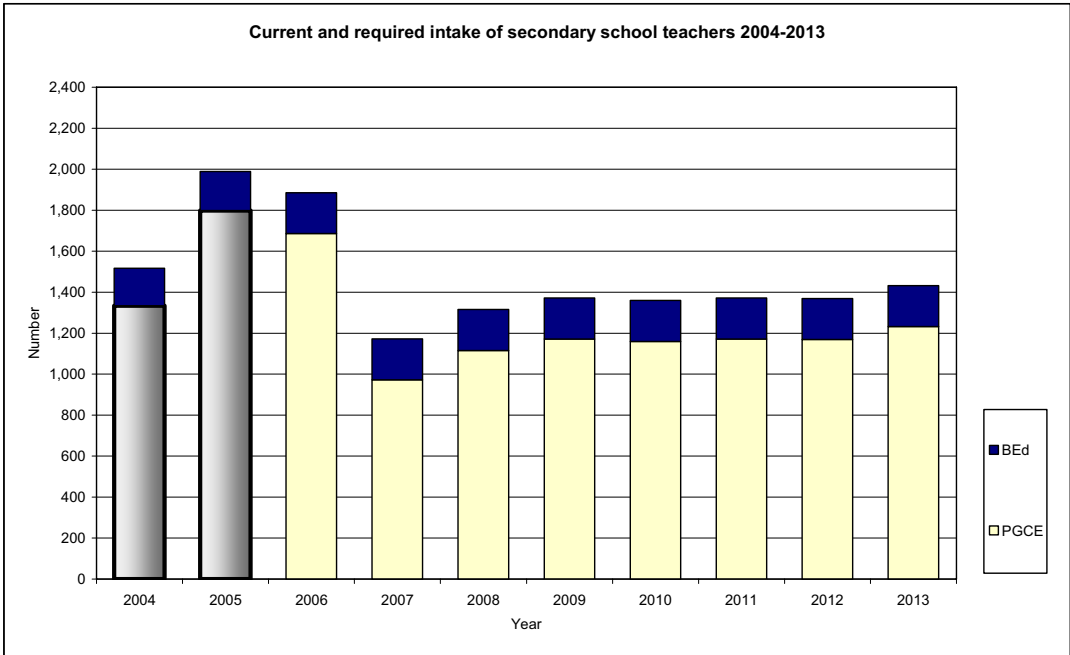
A challenging increase in requirement for teacher training in 2004 was met, with the even greater increase in 2005 almost met. A similar level is required in 2006.

Numbers include requirements necessary for “McCrone” changes in class contact time.

Current and projected requirements for number of teachers in primary and secondary staff are shown in the charts below.



Source: Scottish Executive Education Statistics



Source: Scottish Executive Education Statistics

Teacher Vacancies

Vacancy statistics show that generally there is not a shortage of teachers. However there are some difficulties in particular subject areas. Higher rates of vacancies are to be found in Gaelic medium, English and Modern Studies. In February 2005 there were just over 440 vacancies which had lasted over 3 months.

Publication

[Teacher Vacancies and Probationer Allocations, 2005](#) (Published 2005)

Best Start for Children

School Nutrition

Of those entitled to free meals, 67% were present and took a free school meal in January 2005, a percentage which has declined slightly in recent years.

Amongst all pupils present on the survey day, 47% took a meal supplied by the school, a decrease from 51% in 2003 and 49% in 2004.

Anecdotal evidence suggests the introduction of cashless systems may have initially lowered uptake rates where pupils forget their swipe-card, as does the introduction of new menus.

A third of mainstream schools had an anonymised system for free school meals receipt, nearly every publicly funded primary schools gave free fresh fruit to P1 and P2 pupils and 94% of all schools had free fresh chilled water available to pupils and staff at all times.

Publication

[School Meals in Scotland, January 2005](#) (Published 2005)

Schools Safety

Discipline

The 2004 teachers' perceptions data indicated that most indiscipline in school is low level but that this is regularly experienced by teachers, particularly in secondary school. Data below represent reports by teachers of behaviour that occurred at least once in their classrooms during a one week period:

- Pupil on pupil physical violence was reported by 56% of secondary teacher respondents, and 63% of primary teachers
- Pupil on teacher physical violence was reported by 8% of secondary teachers and 2% of primary teachers
- Pupil on pupil verbal abuse was reported by 79% of secondary teachers and 63% of primary teachers
- Pupil on teacher verbal abuse was reported by 45% of secondary teachers and 12% of primary teachers
- Pupil on pupil racist abuse was reported by 11% of secondary teachers and 4% of primary teachers
- Pupil on pupil sexist abuse was reported by 33% of secondary teachers and 12% of primary teachers

Publication

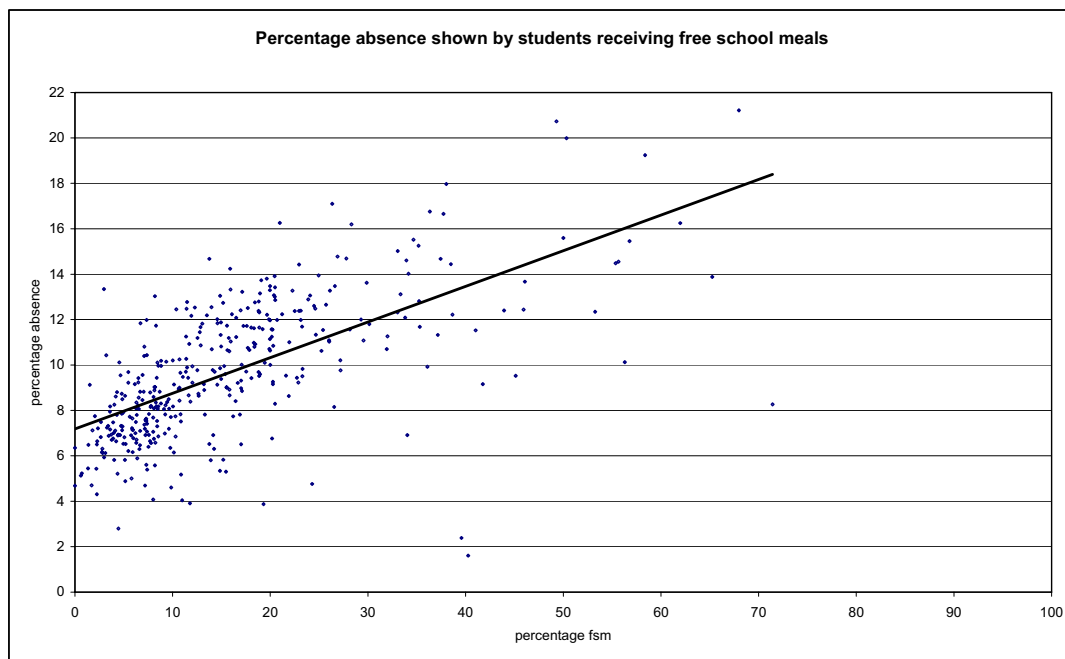
[Discipline in Scottish Schools, 2004](#) (Published 2004)

School Attendance

During 2004/05 the total rate of absence for primary schools was 5.0%, authorised absence was 4.1%, unauthorised absence was 0.9%, temporary exclusions were 0.02%. The percentage attendance in primary schools by local authority ranged from 92.9% (Glasgow) to 96.4% (Scottish Borders).

The total rate of absence for secondary schools was 9.8%, authorised absence was 7.7%, unauthorised absence was 1.9% and temporary exclusions were 0.24%. The percentage attendance in secondary schools by local authority ranged from 86.6% (Glasgow) to 94.0% (East Renfrewshire).

In general, schools with higher levels of deprivation had higher levels of absence, although there were many schools which did not follow this trend. Reason for absences included; 2.8% of days lost due to sickness, 0.8% due to truancy and 0.5% due to holidays. Ten per cent of pupils are responsible for 90% of truancy.



Source: Scottish Executive Education Statistics

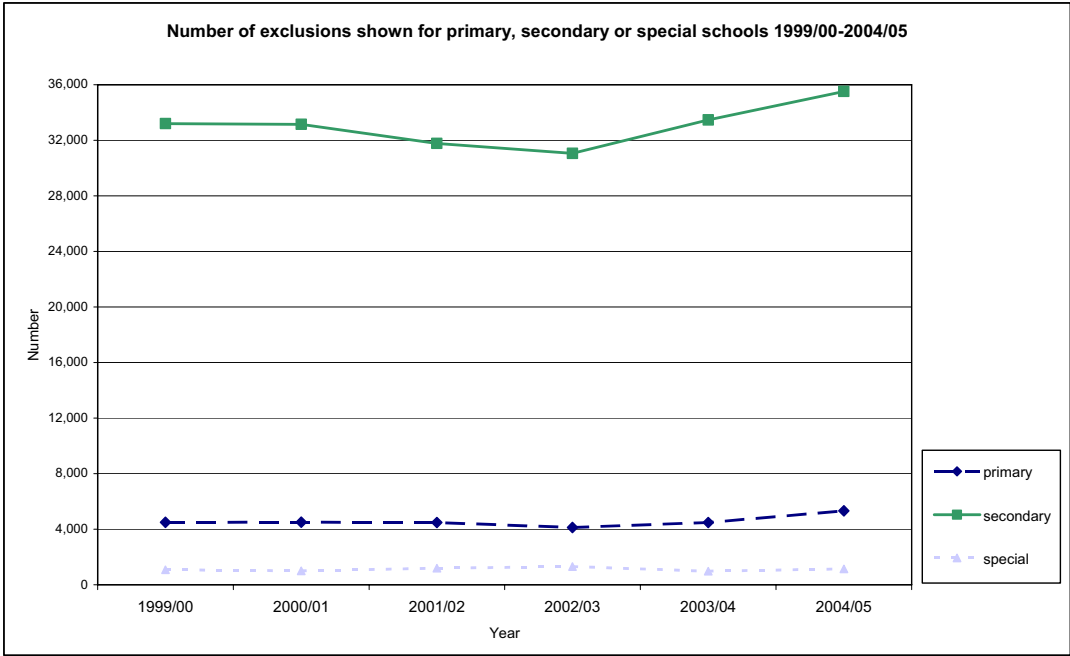
Publication

[Attendance and Absence in Scottish Schools, 2004/05](#) (Published 2005)

School Exclusions

During 2004/05 there were 41,974 exclusions from local authority schools in Scotland, an increase of 8% from 2003/04. In 271 cases, pupils were removed from the register of the school, though local authorities may also reach agreements with parents to move a pupil to another school without the use of a formal 'removal from register'

The increase may be related to the dropping of the target to reduce exclusions. Rates were highest in S3. Deprivation, educational needs, and "looked after by LA" were all issues linked to high rates.



Source: Scottish Executive Education Statistics

Publication

[Exclusions from Schools, 2004/05](#) (Published 2006)

School Inclusion

Special Educational Needs

In 2005 34,577 pupils (4.8%) have a Record of Needs or Individualised Educational Programme (6.7% of boys and 3.0% of girls). About a fifth of these have specific learning difficulties in language or maths (including dyslexia), or moderate learning difficulties and 27,540 (80% of them) are in mainstream schools. They make up 3.9% of mainstream school pupils.

	All time in mainstream classes	Some time in mainstream classes	Mainstream school, but non-mainstream classes	Special school
2003	18,838 61%	3,747 12%	681 2%	7,573 25%
2004	20,999 64%	3,612 11%	752 2%	7,242 22%
2005	22,788 66%	3,879 11%	873 3%	7,037 20%

There has been an increase in number with autistic spectrum disorders (2,663 in special schools in 2003; 3,484 in 2005) which is usually ascribed to better identification and recognition of ASD.

Publication

[Pupils in Scotland 2005](#) (Published 2006)

Modern Curriculum

Drug Education

The last annual survey on drug education found that in 2002/03, nearly every local authority primary and secondary school and 96% of local authority special schools were providing drug education.

Publication

[Drug Education in Schools 2002/2003](#) (Published 2003)

Gaelic

The number of primary school pupils in Gaelic medium education in 2005/06 was 2,048, with a further 160 being taught Gaelic through the medium of Gaelic. In secondary there were 433 pupils receiving Gaelic medium education, with a further 1,292 being taught Gaelic through the medium of Gaelic.

The number of school entries in 2004/05 for Higher grade Gaelic (learners) was 103; the same as last year. The number of school entries in 2004/05 for Higher grade Gaidhlig was 102, slightly higher than in the preceding two years

Music Tuition

There were 574 peripatetic music instructors recorded in the 2005 staff census as centrally employed, together with those attached to schools.

The background is a solid blue color with several overlapping, semi-transparent white circles of varying sizes. The circles are arranged in a way that they appear to be part of a larger, abstract design, possibly representing a globe or a network. The text is centered in the upper half of the page.

chapter seven: tourism, culture and sport

7. TOURISM, CULTURE AND SPORT

Tourism

Expenditure and visits

Tourism is one of Scotland's largest business sectors. It is an important element in the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Scotland, from major cities to rural areas many of which depend on the industry for jobs and infrastructure.

Tourism is worth £4.4 billion per annum to the Scottish economy (based on figures for 2003). In 2003, over 18 million tourists took overnight trips to Scotland.



Source: VisitScotland (United Kingdom Tourism Monitor and International Passenger Surveys (1995-2003))

Publication

[Scottish Tourism: The Next Decade – A Tourism Framework for Change](#) sets out broadly the things the industry will need to do to keep Scottish tourism growing sustainably in that changing market. (Published 2006)

Web links

Historic Scotland safeguards the nation's built heritage and promotes it's understanding and enjoyment on behalf of Scottish Ministers.

[Historic Scotland](#)

<http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/>

VisitScotland is the principal agency for the promotion and development of Scotland's tourism industry

[Visit Scotland](#)

<http://www.visitscotland.org/>

Overseas Visitors

Information on the number of visitors from overseas is captured by the International Passenger Survey (IPS).

The latest provisional figures released from the IPS for 2005, show an increase of 31% in the total number of visits to Scotland by overseas residents compared to the period January to December 2004. In comparison, overseas visits to the UK rose by 8%.

These figures show that the number of visits to Scotland from Europe rose by 60% compared to January-December 2004. The figures show a slight decrease of 2%, but a slight increase of 4%, in the number of visits from North America and 'Other Countries' respectively, over the comparable period.

However it should be noted that these figures come with an important caveat. Prestwick airport was introduced into the IPS sample at the beginning of 2005 and so figures for 2005 include an estimate of the number of visitors who arrived in Scotland via Prestwick. Care should be exercised when comparing the results from 2005 with those published from previous years. (Source: International Passenger Survey, Office for National Statistics (ONS) and VisitScotland)

Web link

[Transport Travel and Tourism Table15](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_transport/mq6-q4-2005.pdf) Office for National Statistics (Published 2005)
http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_transport/mq6-q4-2005.pdf

Domestic Visitors

In terms of domestic visitors, the United Kingdom Tourism Survey (UKTS) measures the volume and value of tourism trips taken by residents in the UK. In 2003, around 16.5 million tourists took overnight trips to Scotland and the annual expenditure was about £3.6 billion. In 2002, tourism supported around 9% of all employment.

Following an extensive review of tourism data, the UKTS has moved to a new methodology for measuring the volume and value of domestic overnight trips from May 2005. The 2005 results are likely to be available in late summer 2006.

Web link

[Tourism in Scotland 2003](http://www.scotexchange.net/research_and_statistics/essentials/tourism_in_scotland_2003.htm)
http://www.scotexchange.net/research_and_statistics/essentials/tourism_in_scotland_2003.htm

Accommodation Occupancy and Visitor Attractions

Information from Visit Scotland shows that rising accommodation occupancy and visitor attraction figures point to strong performance. The Scottish average room occupancy figure for hotels recorded in February 2006 (54%) shows a 4 percentage point increase on the rate achieved for the same month last year (50%). In terms of visitor attractions, an overall increase in visits of 2.8% was experienced when 2005 data is compared with 2004 data.

Quality Assurance

High quality in every aspect of Scottish tourism is vital and it is important that the expectations of our visitors are fulfilled during their visits to Scotland.

Every tourism and related business – including those operated by the public and voluntary sectors – will be strongly encouraged to be come part of VisitScotland's Quality Assurance schemes, where they will be supported in raising standards.

Marketing

Evaluation of marketing effectiveness is measured by VisitScotland:

- i) The UK Direct Marketing Campaign evaluation, looking at direct mail marketing activity and its estimated return, showed that major campaigns running during 2004 raised a return on investment figure of £32 for every £1 spent.
- ii) Visit Scotland International Marketing Campaigns Evaluation, looking at the return on marketing spend, showed that the overall return on investment for France, Germany and Sweden in 2004 was £23 for every £1 spent.

Promotion of Scotland

EventScotland is Scotland's dedicated national events agency, responsible for attracting, creating and developing sporting and cultural events throughout the country. Established in 2003, EventScotland co-ordinates the delivery of the Major Events Strategy, published in November 2002 by the Scottish Executive. EventScotland's vision is to enhance Scotland's international profile as one of the world's foremost events destinations by 2015, increasing visitor numbers to Scotland and maximising all tourism related business for the continued development of the Scottish economy.

EventScotland's primary objective focuses on delivering international events to Scotland and the International Events Programme has been developed to support and attract those events which will generate significant international media coverage and/or create significant economic impact for Scotland.

Event tourism is one of the fastest growing industries in the world. EventScotland channels all its efforts towards ensuring Scotland remains one of the premier events destinations in the world.

Examples of events supported/secured by EventScotland include:

The Open Golf Championship
Heineken Cup Final 2005
Davis Cup 2006
Sudirman Cup - Badminton World Team Championships 2007
Ryder Cup 2014
Edinburgh International Film Festival
Glasgow International Festival of Contemporary Visual Art

Night Afore (part of Edinburgh's Hogmanay celebrations)

Web link

[Event Scotland](#)

www.eventscotland.org

Golf Tourism

There are over 540 golf courses in Scotland and 5 of the 8 Open Championship venues are Scottish. Participation in golf in Scotland runs at twice the UK average.

VisitScotland continue to promote the Scottish golf product throughout the world. Golf Tourism is worth in the region of £300m to the Scottish economy. Spending by overseas visitors is estimated at £66m with £46m of this by US visitors (2002 figures).

On average, golfers spend twice that of other visitors to Scotland and for every £1 spent of a green fee, a further £5 is spent elsewhere in the Scottish economy.

Culture

Participation and Attendance

The Scottish Arts Council's latest 2004 survey on arts participation and attendance in Scotland, surveyed almost 3,000 adults. Key findings were that the majority of the population (75%) had attended an arts or cultural activity in the past year, and around two-fifths (39%) would consider attending an arts or cultural activity that they have never been to before, indicating potential demand. Two thirds (67%) of adults in Scotland had participated in some type of art or cultural activity in the past year, the most popular being reading books. About half (49%) of Scots adults indicated that they were 'very or quite' interested in arts and cultural events generally, a slightly higher percentage than recorded in the 2001 (45%) and 1998 (44%) surveys. Please note that the attendance and participation data are not strictly comparable to similar data collected in previous years due to a change in the definition used.

Other sources shows that:

- There were 1.4 million visits to the National Museums of Scotland in 2004/05, higher than any of the figures since 2000/01
- There were 1.2 million visits to the National Galleries of Scotland in 2003/04, higher than any of the previous years since 1999/00
- The number of readers at the National Library of Scotland was around 84,000 in 2003/04, showing a slight increase since 2001/02
- Based on the Scottish Arts Council's Core Funded Organisations audit, data recorded for total participation in cultural activities showed 8.23m in 2003/04 (compared to 4.67m in 2000/01, 5.46m in 2001-02 and 5.44m in 2002/03)
- There were over 530,000 attendances at Scottish Screen Regional Film Theatres in 2004/05, broadly similar to the previous years since 2001/02

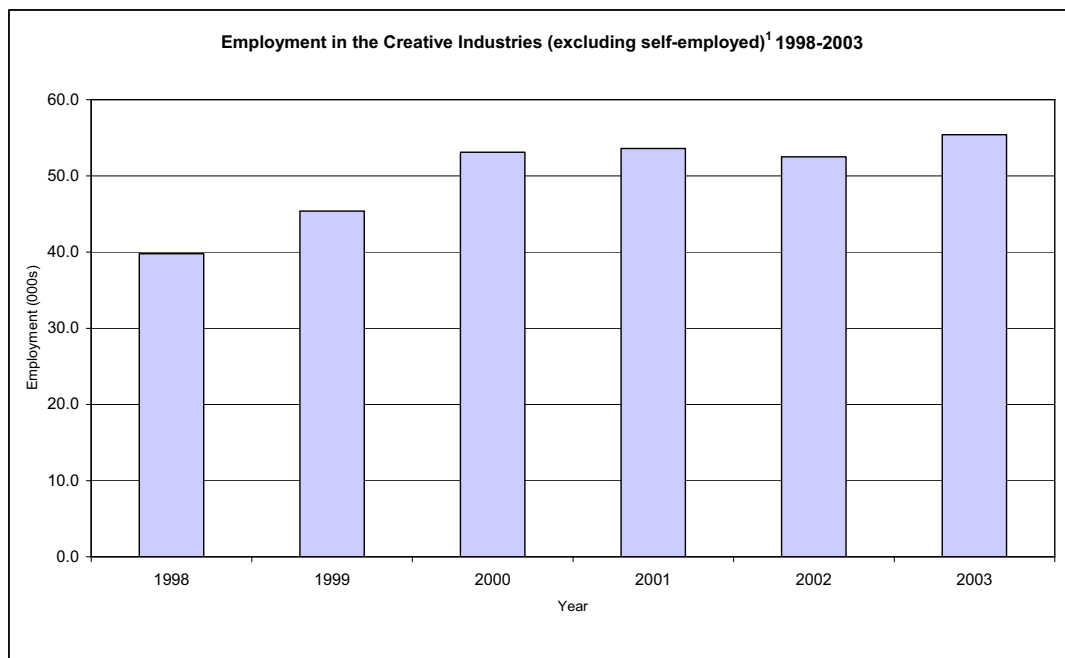
Web link

[Scottish Arts Council Taking Part Volume 1 – main report](#) Scottish Arts Council (Published 2005)

Creative Industries

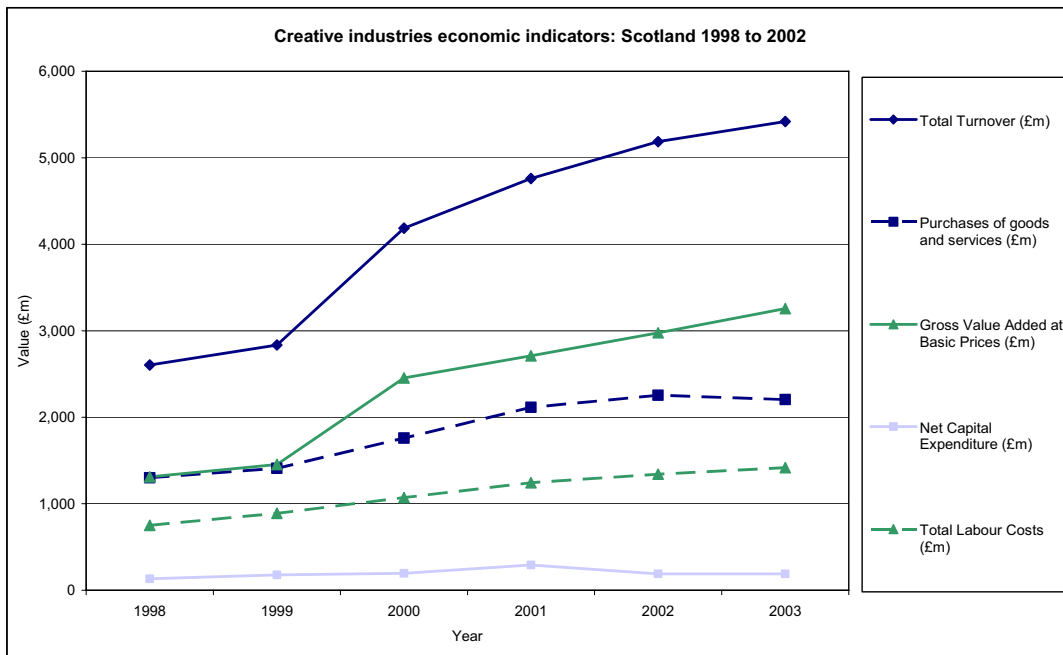
Estimates of employment (excluding self-employed) in the creative industries in Scotland has been increasing year on year to 2001, with a decrease in 2002, followed by an increase in 2003 when the creative industries employed just over 55,000 people in Scotland. The software and computer services sector contributes more employees (15,800) to the total than any other sectors.

Creative industries generated £5.4 billion of turnover in Scotland in 2003, an increase of over 4% since 2002. Gross value added increased by 9% to £3.3 billion over the same period. (Gross value added represents the income generated by businesses out of which is paid wages and salaries, the cost of capital investment, and financial charges, before arriving at a figure for profit).



Source: Annual Business Inquiry

1. Using SIC codes to estimate employer jobs in advertising, architecture, video film & photography, music and the visual and performing arts, publishing, software & computer services, radio & tv, arts/antiques trade, and designer fashion.



Source: Annual Business Inquiry

Language

For the first time in 2005, information was collected as part of the pupil census on the extent of Gaelic medium education in Scotland. Results from the Scottish Executive annual Pupil Census carried out in September 2005 show that (in publicly funded schools) there were 2,048 primary school pupils receiving at least some of the curriculum through Gaelic medium education. A further 160 primary school pupils were being taught Gaelic through the medium of Gaelic and a further 2,924 were being taught Gaelic as a learner.

There were 433 secondary school pupils receiving at least some of the curriculum through Gaelic medium education. A further 1,292 secondary school pupils were being taught Gaelic through the medium of Gaelic and a further 2,095 were being taught Gaelic as a learner.

The number of school entries in 2004/05 for Higher grade Gaelic (learners) was 103, the same as last year. The number of school entries in 2004/2005 for Higher grade Gaidhlig was 102, slightly higher than the preceding two years.

Publication

[Pupils in Scotland, 2005](#) (Published 2005)

Public Libraries

Public library services in Scotland are entirely the responsibility of local authorities which have a statutory duty to secure the provision of adequate library facilities for all persons resident in their area. Currently there are some 545 public libraries in Scotland, and a further 82 mobile libraries, which serve rural areas.

According to Audit Scotland, the number of borrowers from public libraries in 2003-04 remained steady at just under 1.2 million people, for the 28 councils providing reliable information. Across Scotland, the percentage of the resident population borrowing from public libraries was 24.3%, almost the same as the previous year. The total number of items borrowed fell by over 1.5 million items (4.7%) to 32.5 million items. Overall, the average number of issues per borrower was 27.2, continuing the decline over the last six years.

The introduction of learning centres and learning access points has been phased across Scotland, so that some councils have had these facilities for longer than others. Across Scotland the number of users, for the 27 councils providing reliable information, was just over 287,000, about 7.2% of the population. Each of them used the service an average of 8.3 times, a total of 2.4 million occasions.

Publication

[Cultural & community services Performance Indicators 2003/2004](#) Audit Scotland
(Published 2005)

Sport

Strategy for Sport

Sport has the potential to improve people's quality of life and the Executive is committed to widening access to and encouraging people to take part in sporting activities at all levels. There are a number of strategies and programmes in place aimed at increasing participation in sport at all levels and in developing and realising potential. They also address the importance of keeping physically active and the wider benefits that this and participating in sport can bring.

Sport 21 2003-2007, the National Strategy for Sport in Scotland, is founded on 3 visions and sets out the key challenge for 2020 and 11 targets for 2007 and beyond. The [National and Regional Facilities Strategy](#) was launched by the Executive in March 2003. The [National Physical Activity Strategy](#) aims at increasing physical activity in the home, school, community and workplace. Sports Scotland is the national agency for promoting and developing sport in Scotland.

Web links

[National Strategy for Sport in Scotland](#)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/00017964>

[National and Regional Facilities Strategy](#)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Sport/sport-scotland/17984/11058>

Publication

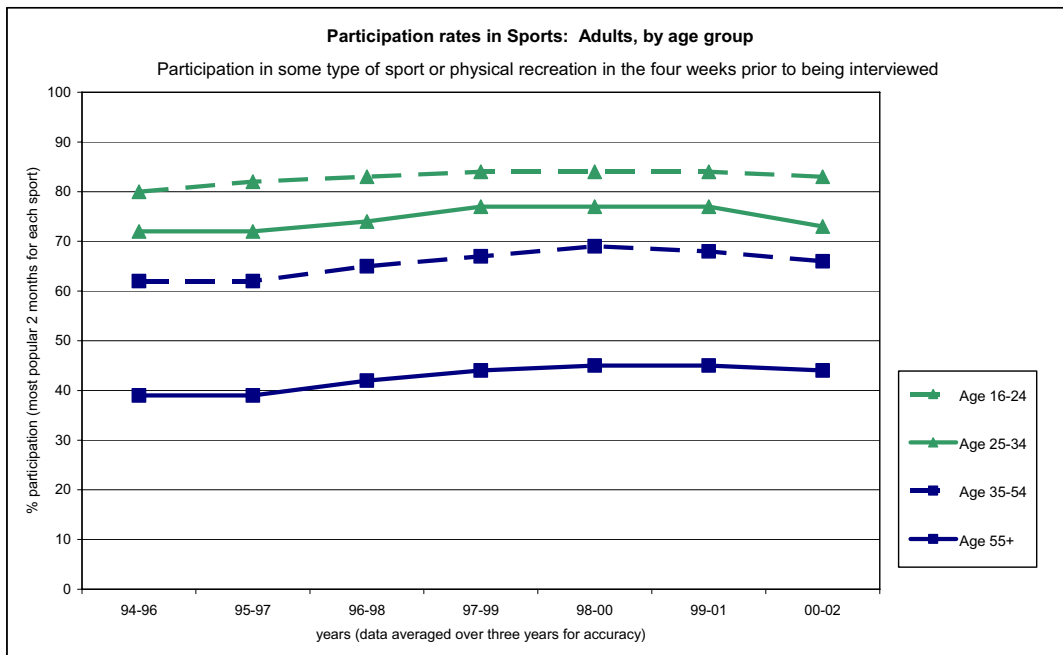
[National Physical Activity Strategy](#) (Published 2005)

Sport Participation

Sportscotland survey measure extent of participation in sport in Scotland, with results from the most recent large-scale survey due to be reported on this year. The Executive is committed to encouraging participation in sports, but recent trends show a slight decline in 2000/02 compared with the previous two years. Adult participation rates in sports are higher for males (67%) than females (58%), although the gap has reduced over the last 15 years. Participation rates decline with age, and are generally lower for people in the social class DE.

Summary results which are available for 2002-2004 show that,

- 49% of adults aged 16 and over took part in one or more sports at least once a week
- 87% of children aged eight to 15 took part at least once a week (excluding taking part in sport during PE lessons)
- 61% of adults took part at least once a month
- 95% of children took part at least once a month



Source: **sportscotland**

Publication

[Sports Participation in Scotland 2001](#) Sport Scotland (Published 2002)

Web link

[sportscotland](http://www.sportscotland.org.uk)

<http://www.sportscotland.org.uk>

Excellence

As part of Scotland's national strategy for sport, the target is to have 250 medallists on the world stage by 2007. The following table shows the number of Scottish medallists on the world stage between April 2003 and January 2005:

	Number of medallists on the world stage since April 2003
by December 2003	32
by August 2004	135
by January 2005	151

Source: **sportscotland**

Facilities

Sports Scotland figures show that there are more than 12,000 'built' sports facilities in Scotland which includes almost 6,000 pitches, more than 2,000 tennis courts and over 1,000 bowling greens. In addition there are around 3,600 countryside sports facilities such as cycle paths, angling areas and riding schools.

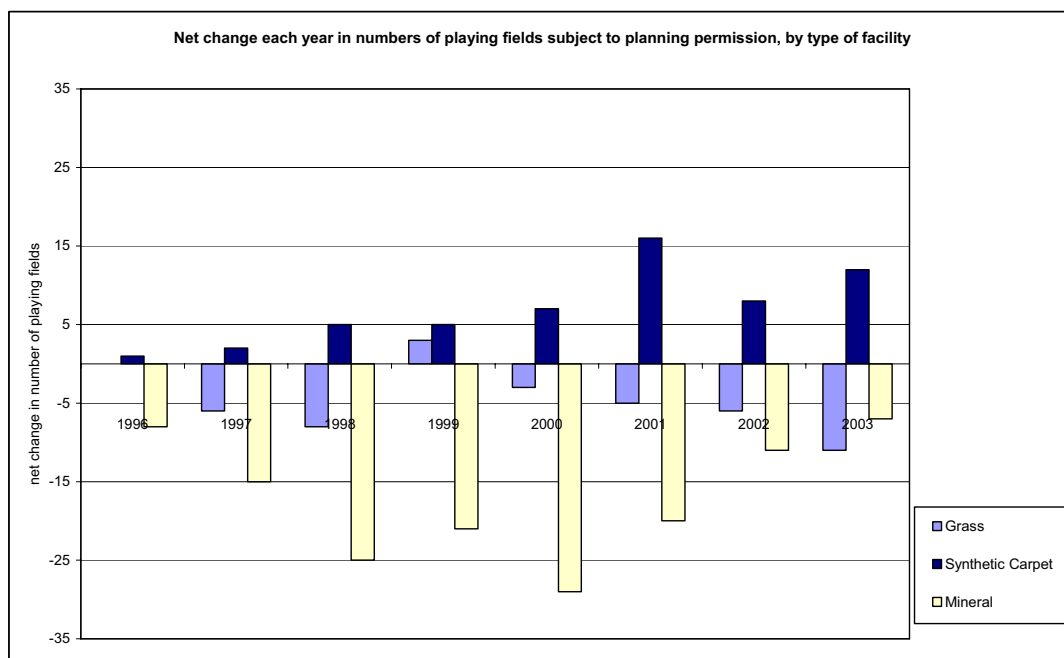
- In 2005, 95% of the Scottish population live within 20 minutes, by car, of a sports hall at 420 locations.
- In 2005, 65% of the Scottish population live within 20 minutes, by foot, of a sports hall at these locations
- An estimated 60% of Scottish sports facilities are local authority owned, while 20% are owned by sports clubs

Pitches

Scotland's total stock of sports pitches is an estimated 5,900, at December 2005.

From June 1996 to 31 March 2005, there were:

- 525 planning applications for development on playing fields across Scotland
- 329 of these applications involved the proposed loss of sports pitches
- A net loss of 112 playing fields up to 31 March 2005 involving the loss of 178 mineral pitches, which were being phased out as not appropriate for modern day use
- In the 15 months to 31 March 2005, there was a net increase of 4 playing fields
- In the same period, there were 122 synthetic playing fields developed which improved the availability of playing fields



Source: **Sportscotland** Playing Field Monitoring Report (May 2004)

Physical Activity

Adults - key summary findings from the Scottish Health Survey 2003 for the adult population include the following:

- The proportion of the population participating in physical activity, for at least 15 minutes in the last four weeks, increased from 80% in 1998 to 83% in 2003 in men, and from 80% to 82% in women aged 16-74. These increases were due to a higher prevalence of walking and sports and exercise.
- The proportions of men and women aged 16-74 meeting the physical activity recommendations (30 minutes of at least moderate exercise on most days of the week) increased significantly from 41% in 1998 to 44% in 2003 in men, and from 30% in 1998 to 33% in 2003 in women. Increases in physical activity participation were particularly marked for men and women aged 55-74.
- The proportion of men with high activity levels decreased markedly with age from 59% among men aged 16-24, to 13% among men aged 75 and over.
- The proportion of women with high activity levels remained stable between the ages of 16 and 54 (35-40%) and decreased thereafter to 6% among women aged 75 and over.

Children - key summary findings from the Scottish Health Survey 2003 for children include the following:

- 74% of boys and 63% of girls aged 2-15 participated in physical activity for 60 minutes or more on 7 days a week (the level of activity currently recommended for children). The Scottish Executive's long-term target is for 80% of children to meet the recommendations.
- A further 12% of boys and 18% of girls participated for at least 30 minutes on 7 days (which is the recommended target for children who are currently inactive).
- Overall activity levels declined with age among girls (but not among boys) after the age of 8-10. By age 13-15, only 41% of girls did at least 60 minutes' physical activity on 7 days. In contrast, the percentage of 13-15 year-old boys who did so remained high at 68%.
- Boys' activity levels did not vary to any great extent by socio-demographic factors. In contrast, there was a tendency for girls' activity levels to increase as household income decreased, and as area deprivation increased.

Publication

[Scottish Health Survey 2003](#) (Published 2005)

Physical Education

Sport 21 2003-2007 includes a target: 'To make progress towards all school children taking part in at least two hours of high quality physical education classes a week'. In order to provide a baseline assessment of the starting position from which progress towards this target can be measured, a survey of taught physical education provision in the 2004/05 school year was undertaken. The key messages are that:

Primary Schools:

- On average, primary schools allocate 1 hour and 10 minutes of the weekly curriculum to physical education.
- The vast majority of primary school pupils (93%) have provision within their curriculum for at least 45 minutes of taught physical education.
- Just over two thirds (69%) of primary school pupils have provision for 1 hour of taught physical education within their curriculum.
- Just under a third (30%) of primary school pupils have provision for 90 minutes of taught physical education, with one in twenty (5%) primary school pupils currently receiving the 2 hour aspiration.

It should be noted that ad hoc activities within primary schools such as health week, sports days and cycling proficiency are not included in these figures as these do not currently form part of the standard (curriculum) school week. These activities, although not strictly physical education, are seen by many schools as an important part of a child's overall physical activity at school.

Secondary Schools (S1 - S4):

- On average, secondary schools allocate 1 hour and 40 minutes of the weekly curriculum to physical education.
- Almost all (99.5%) S1 to S4 pupils have provision in their curriculum for at least 45 minutes of taught physical education. 87% are provided 1 hour per week.
- Almost three quarters (72%) of S1 to S4 pupils have provision in their curriculum for at least 90 minutes of taught physical education.
- 7% of secondary school pupils are currently provided the 2 hour aspiration.

Secondary Schools (S5 - S6):

- Non National Qualification physical education drops off significantly for S5 and S6.
- Just under a third (30%) of S5 pupils are provided 45 minutes or more of taught physical education in their curriculum, falling to around 1 in 8 (12%) in S6.

Publication

[Progress towards the recommendations of the Physical Education Review Group](#)
(Published January 2006)

Golf

Clubgolf, the Scottish national junior golf strategy which was launched in 2003, has been developed to take forward the Scottish Executive's commitment to introduce every nine year old child in Scotland to the game by 2009.

During the clubgolf pilot phase in 2004, the number of juniors playing golf within clubs in Scotland grew by over 4%.

Since its launch in February 2005, clubgolf's introductory game, firstclubgolf has exceeded its targets for participation by more than 20% with 12,226 nine year olds experiencing firstclubgolf (target figure was 10,000). Just under 5,000 of these children, around 40%, moved on to Stage 1 coaching at their local clubs (estimate was for 10-20% moving to the golf club).



chapter eight: children

8. CHILDREN

Growth and Development

Childcare

Between January 2004 and January 2005 the number of pre-school education and childcare centres grew by 2%, while the number of childminders declined by 1%.

The average cost to parents of a nursery place is £28 per day. Other childcare is less expensive, with childminders charging parents £21 per day, and crèches £24 per day. The number of women with dependent children working full time increased by 1.9% between 2003 and 2004. The increase was higher for single women with dependent children (3.8%).

In September 2005, approximately 82% of staff who worked directly with children in pre-school and childcare centres had a relevant qualification at any level, and 71% had a childcare qualification at SVQ level 2 or above.

Publication

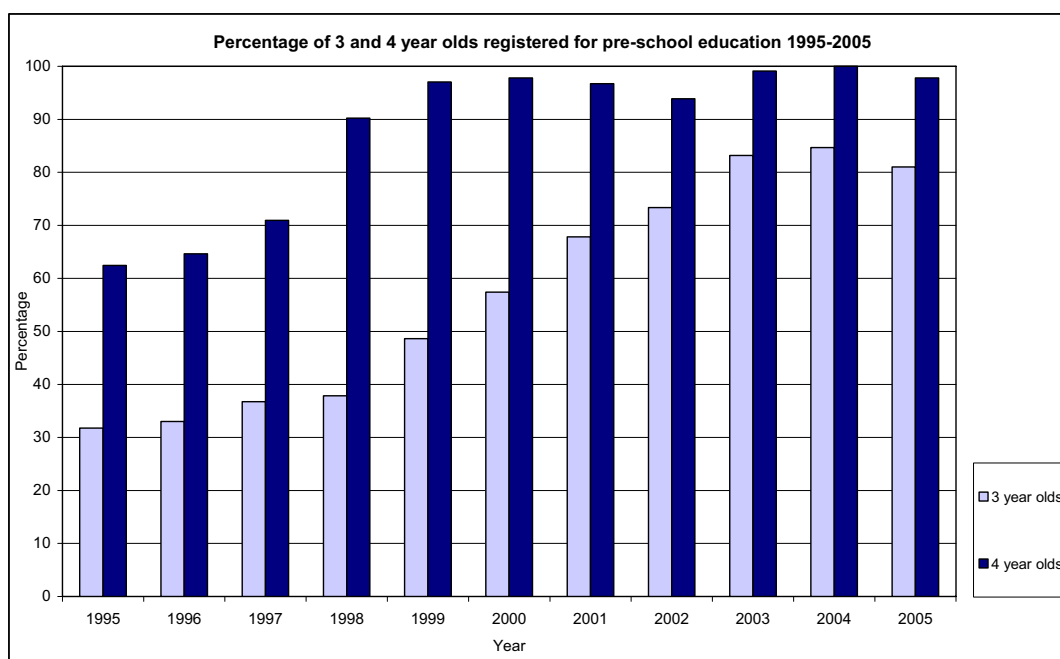
[Pre-School and Childcare Workforce Statistics 2005](#) (Published 2006)

Nursery Places

In January 2005, 81% of three year olds and 97.8% of four year olds in Scotland attended pre-school education. This compares to 85.4% of three year olds and 100% of four year olds the year before.

There are 2,836 providers of pre-school education in Scotland, employing 12,573 staff of which 17.3% are qualified teachers.

Internationally, Scotland has a relatively high proportion of 3 and 4 year olds attending pre-school (8th from 28 OECD countries).



Source: Pre-school and Childcare Statistics 2005

Publication

[Pre-School and Childcare Statistics 2005](#) (Published 2005)

Community Involvement

In 2003, 18% of 16-24 year olds were engaged in some form of voluntary activity. This was lower than for other age groups. However, of those who did some voluntary work, a quarter spent more than 16 hours per week doing this, higher than for older people.

Almost one third of a million young people, aged 5–25 years, were reported to have participated in voluntary and statutory youth work across Scotland in 2001-02. This represents 25% of the youth population.

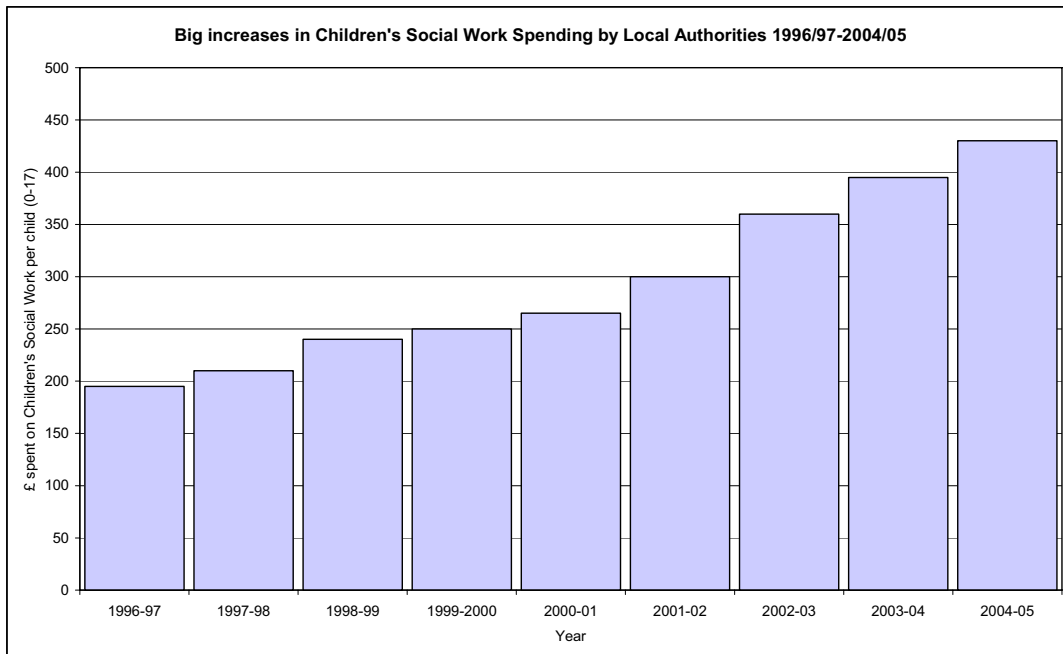
Almost 40,000 adults support youth work at local level. One fifth of the youth work workforce is employed by local authorities. Of the total workforce, 17% is paid, with 83% being volunteers. Two thirds of the workforce is female.

Local authorities spend £35.1 million per year collectively on youth work. This represents 1.26% of the total local authority education budget.

Child Safety and Wellbeing

Spending

There have been increases in spending on children's social work by local authority areas.

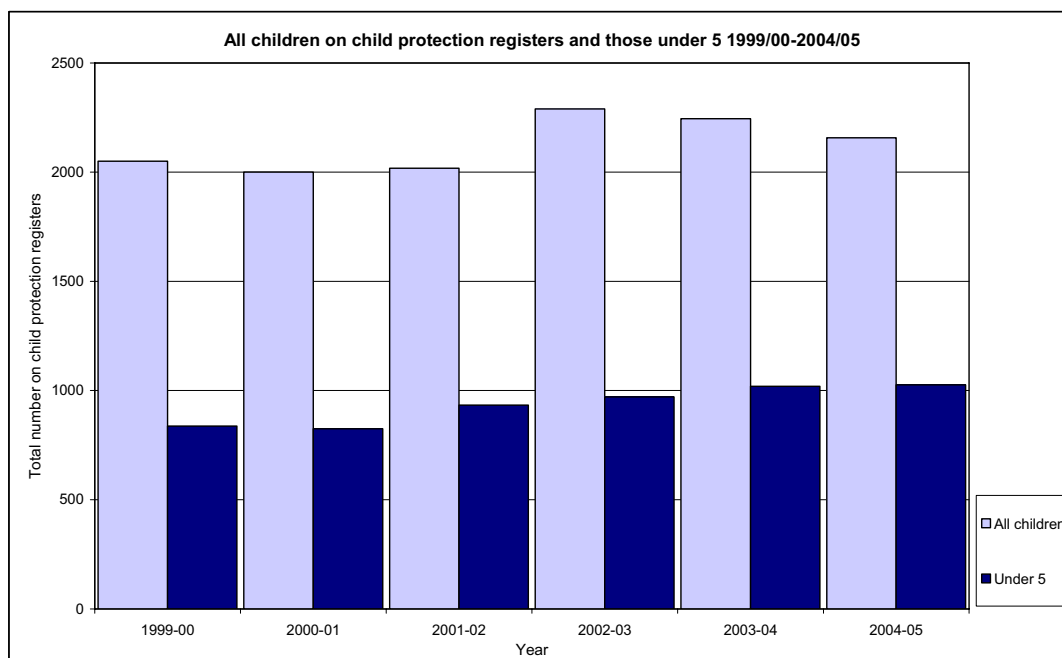


Source: Local Government Financial Statistics, Scottish Executive, Mid-year population estimates, General Register Office for Scotland

Child Protection

Between April 2004 and March 2005, the number of child protection referrals has increased by 9%, the number of children subject to an initial case conference has decreased by 1% and the number of children added to child protection registers has decreased by 6%.

The number of children on child protection registers at 31 March 2005 has decreased by 4% from the previous year, and is equivalent to two children per 1,000 children aged under 18. A similar number of boys and girls are on child protection registers and over 80% of them are under the age of 11.



Source: Children's Social Work Statistics 2004-05, Scottish Executive

Publication

[Children's Social Work Statistics 2004-05](#) (Published 2005)

Looked After Children

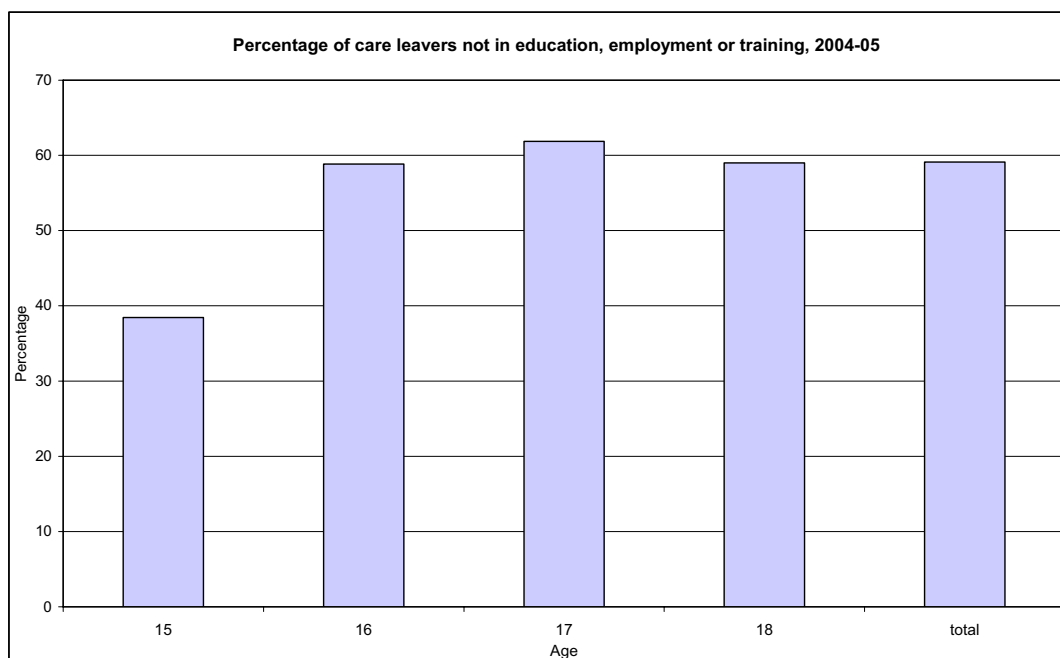
Over 12,000 children were looked after by local authorities in 2005, an increase of 4% from the previous year. A further 2,000 received short-term respite care. The majority (57%) were looked after at home with their parents or with family and friends. Approximately 29% were looked after with foster carers or prospective adopters, and 13% were in residential accommodation.

Care Leavers

Social work departments were no longer in touch with 25% of care leavers who were eligible for aftercare support, up from 22% in 2004. Of those care leavers still in touch with social work departments, 59% were not in employment, education or training.

This proportion of care leavers with qualifications at SCQF level 3 or above increases by 3% from the previous year. Thirty-seven per cent of children looked after at home and 55% of children looked after away from home achieved at least one qualification at SCQF level 3 or above.

Eleven per cent of young people still in touch with local authorities experienced a period of homelessness in the year after leaving care and 8% had moved accommodation more than three times.



Source: Children's Social Work Statistics 2004-05, Scottish Executive

Publication

[Children's Social Work Statistics 2004-05](#) (Published 2005)

Secure Accommodation

The average cost of secure accommodation per person per week was £3,458 in 2004-05, making the estimated annual cost for secure accommodation £16.6 million, an 8% increase on the previous year.

There were 273 admissions to secure accommodation in 2004-05, an increase of 13% from the previous year. There was an average of 87 residents in secure accommodation throughout the year, ranging from 76 to 95.

Almost half of children admitted during the year were 15 years old.

Of all young people discharged during the year, 31% had been in secure for less than one month, 4% had been in secure for more than a year

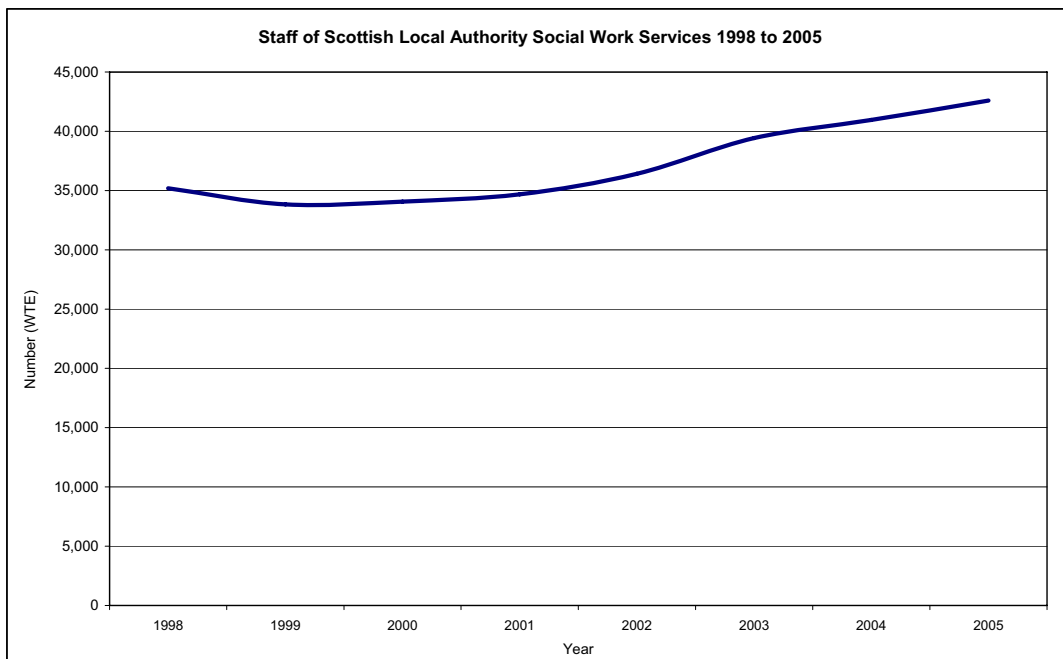
Publication

[Children's Social Work Statistics 2004-05](#) (Published 2005)

Social Work Services Staff

Workforce

There were 42,953 whole time equivalent (WTE) staff employed by Scottish Local Authority Social Services in October 2005. This represented an increase of 4% from the 2004 total and an increase of 26% since 1999.



Source: Staff of Scottish Local Authority Social Work Services, 2005

Publication

[Staff of Scottish Local Authority Social Work Services, 2005](#) (Published 2005)

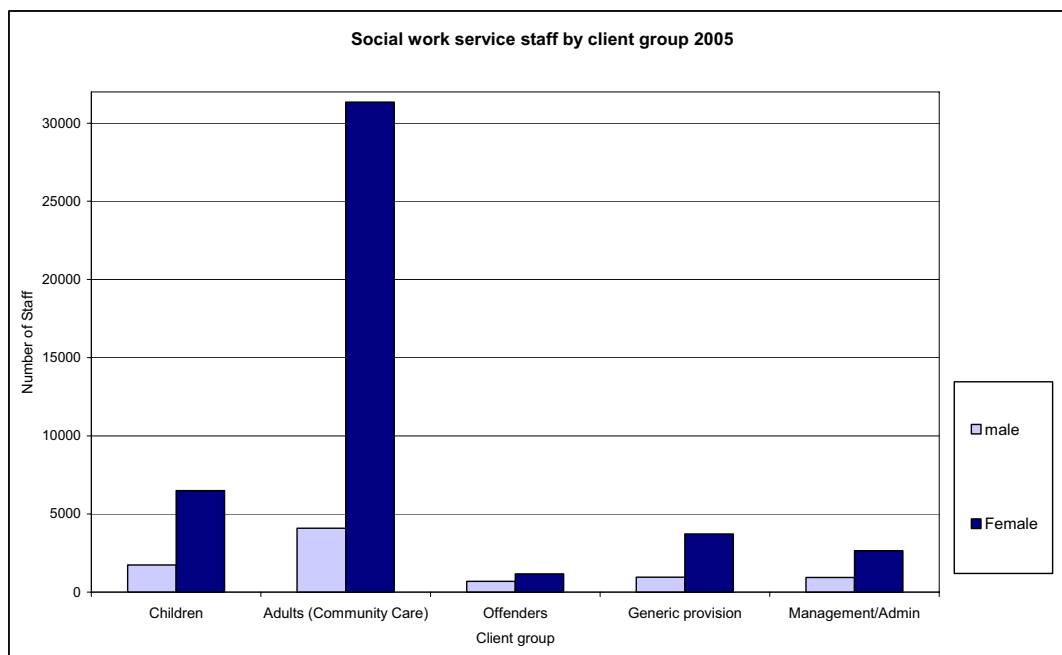
CHILDREN

Workforce by Client Group and Gender

Thirty per cent of staff employed by Scottish Local Authority Social Work Services in October 2005 were fieldwork staff and 28% were domiciliary staff (mainly home carers). A further 15% worked in residential establishments for adults and 9% were located in day care centres for adults.

Sixty one per cent of staff provided services for adults, a further 17% provided services for children and 4% provided services for offenders. Ten per cent of staff provided generic services for more than one client group.

The majority (84%) of all staff in 2005 were female. This proportion was highest for staff providing services for adults, where 89% were female, and lowest for staff providing services for offenders (63%).



Source: Staff of Scottish Local Authority Social Work Services, 2005

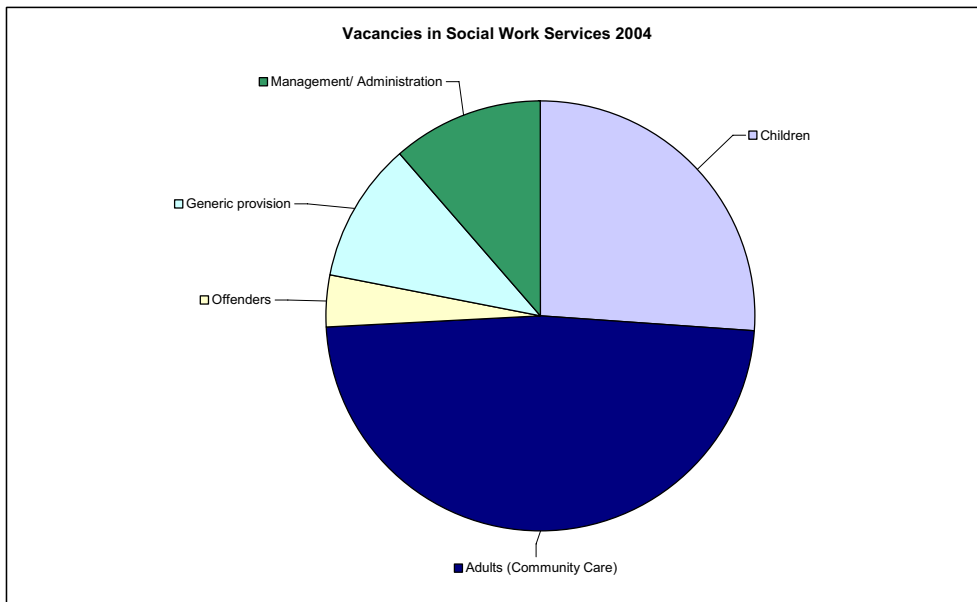
Publication

[Staff of Scottish Local Authority Social Work Services 2005](#) (Published 2005)

Vacancies

There were 2,874 WTE vacancies in Scottish Local Authority Social Work Services in October 2004. This has remained quite consistent since vacancies were first collected in 2002. Vacancy rates were highest in children services (10%) and management/administration (9%) and lowest in services for offenders (6%).

The chart below shows that 45% of the 2,874 WTE vacant posts were in adult services and a further 25% were in children services.



Source: Staff of Scottish Local Authority Social Work Services, 2005

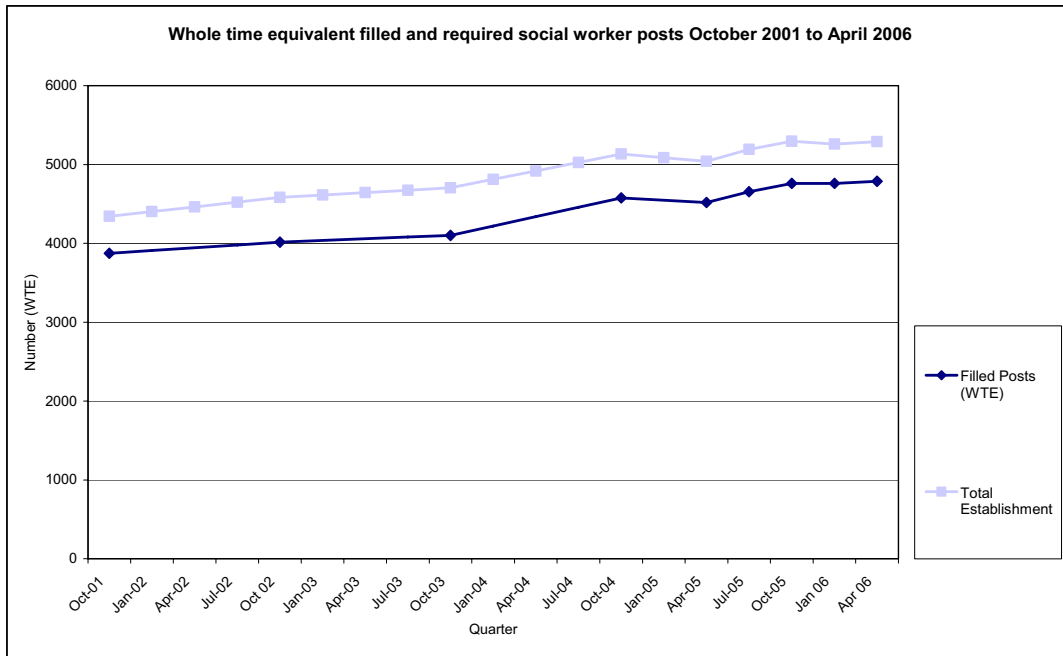
Publication

[Staff of Scottish Local Authority Social Work Services, 2004](#) (Published 2005)

Social Workers Posts and Vacancies

The total number of filled social worker posts has increased by 24% between October 2001 and April 2006, from 3,873 whole time equivalent (WTE) to 4,787 WTE.

The total number of vacant social worker posts has also increased slightly by 7% from October 2001 (471 WTE) to April 2006 (504 WTE).



Source: Social Worker Posts and Vacancies: April 2006

Publication

[Social Worker Posts and Vacancies: April 2006](#) (Published 2006)



chapter nine: health & community care

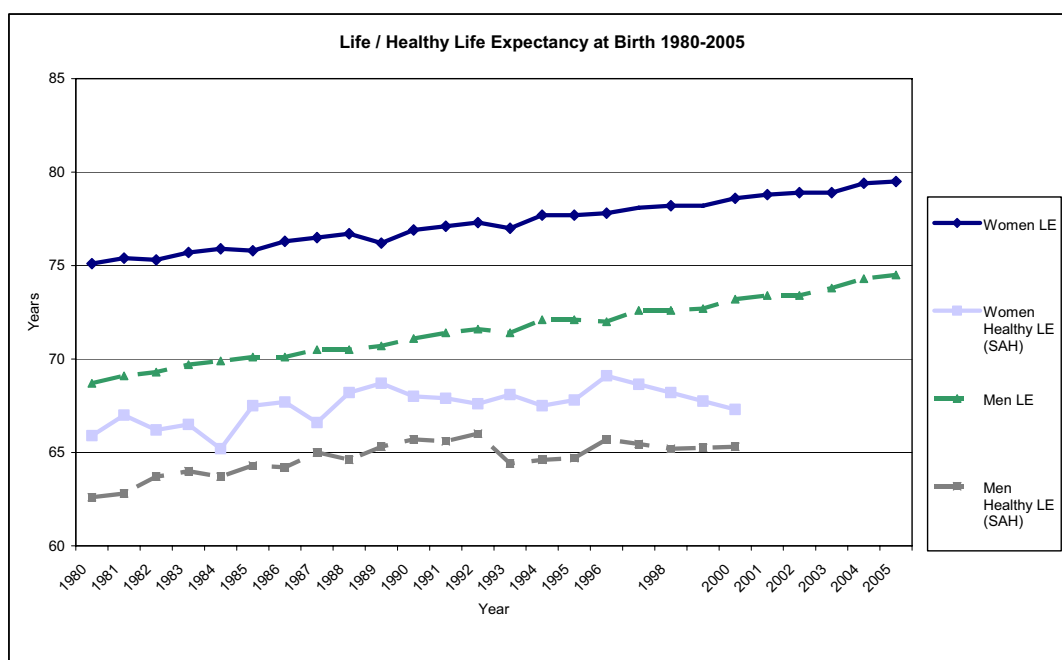
9. HEALTH & COMMUNITY CARE

Health of Scotland's population

Life Expectancy

Life expectancy, the number of years that a person can expect to live on average, is a single measure of population health which is used to monitor public health, health inequalities, the outcome of health service interventions and to allocate resources.

Life expectancy at birth for Scots continues to improve, and recent trends show a slight narrowing of the gap between males and females to around 5.3 years in 2002-2004 (males now having life expectancy at birth of 73.8 years compared with 79.1 for females). However life expectancy in Scotland remains low compared with most Western European countries. In terms of quality of life, healthy life expectancy at birth (based on Self-Assessed Health) has also increased over the longer term but at a lower rate than the increase in overall life expectancy. The gap between life expectancy and healthy life expectancy is greater for women than for men, suggesting that they spend more years in poor health.



Sources:

1. Data from 1980 to 2000 taken from "Healthy Life Expectancy in Scotland" Report.
2. Data for 2001 – 2003 from GRO(S). Data are provided as 3 year rolling averages and have been plotted against the middle year in this chart.

Publications - Information and Statistics Division

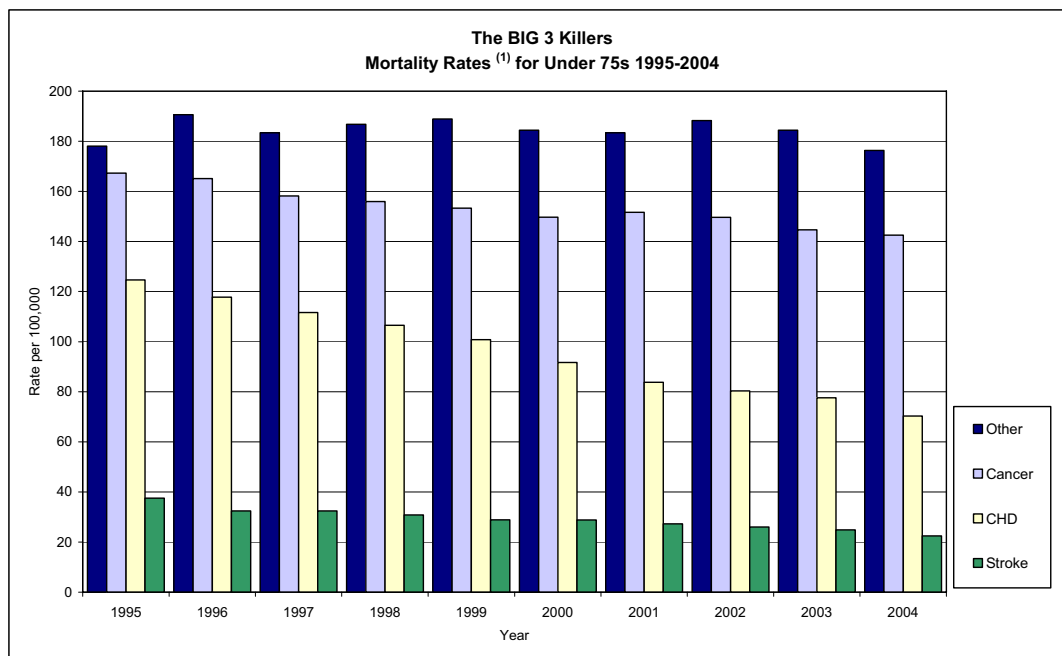
[Healthy Life Expectancy in Scotland \(Executive Summary\)](#) (Published 2004)

[Healthy Life Expectancy in Scotland \(Full Report\), March 2004](#) (Published 2004)

Mortality Rates

Part of the increase in overall life expectancy stems from the impact of improvements in lifestyle, and in healthcare provision, on reducing premature mortality from the three big killers: cancer, coronary heart disease (CHD) and stroke.

The overall mortality rate for the under 75s dropped from 507 per 100,000 in 1995 to 412 in 2004. This was largely due to the fall in mortality rates for cancer, CHD and stroke which, when combined, fell from 329 per 100,000 in 1995 to 235 in 2004. This represented a fall from 65% of all deaths to 57% over the period.

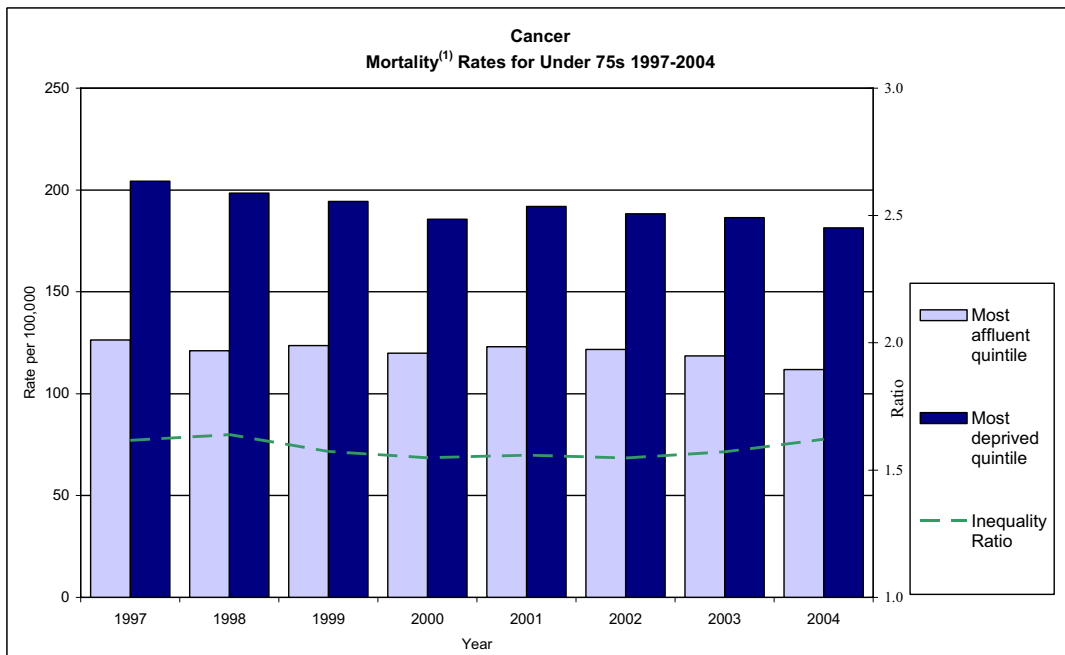
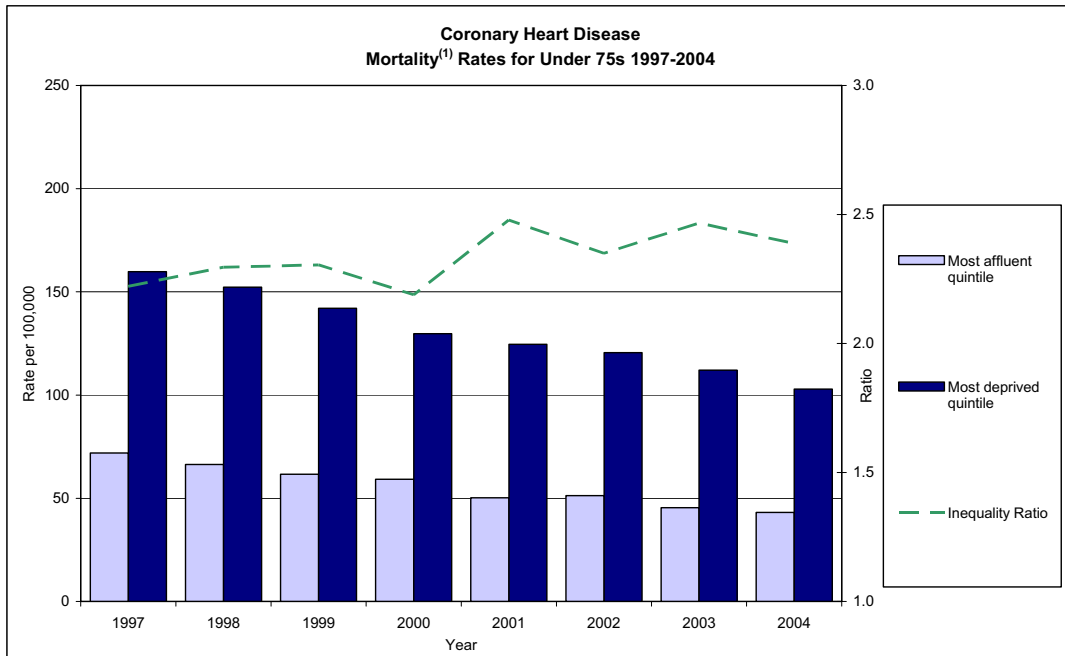


Source: General Register Office for Scotland (GRO(S))

1. Standardised to the European Population

Health Outcome Inequalities

Inequalities in health outcomes are apparent between areas with different levels of deprivation. Premature mortality from cancer and CHD both show a gap between the experience of the most and least affluent.



Source: Analytical Services Health, Scottish Executive

Publication

[Inequalities in Health - Report of the Measuring Inequalities in Health Working Group](#)
(Published 2004)

Web link

[Scottish Public Health Observatory](#)
www.scotpho.org.uk

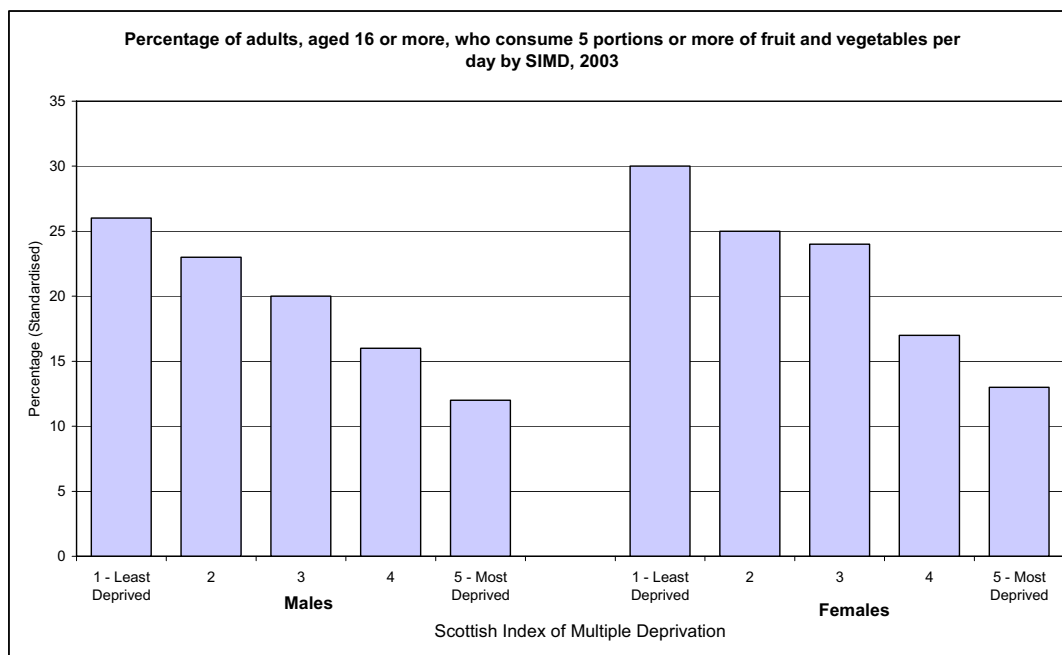
Diet

The White Paper on health 'Towards a Healthier Scotland' stated that Scotland's diet is a major cause of poor health in the country. The Scottish diet is traditionally high in fat, salt and sugar, and low in fruit and vegetables.

A recent review of dietary progress¹ has indicated that although some progress has been made towards reducing total fat intake since 1996, there has been no change in the intake of saturated fat, fruit and vegetables, bread, oil rich fish and breakfast cereals. Furthermore the data indicate that there appears to have been an increase in the consumption of non- milk extrinsic sugars (added sugars).

There are marked differences in diet between affluent and deprived areas². Females in the least deprived areas (30%) are twice as likely to consume the recommended 5 or more portions of fruit and vegetables per day than those in the most deprived areas (13%) according to the Scottish Health Survey in 2003. A similar picture emerges for Males with 26% consuming the recommended levels in the least deprived areas compared with 12% in the most deprived areas. The same pattern is seen when examining Scottish data from the Expenditure and Food Survey.

Other differences detected between most and least deprived areas included higher intakes of wholemeal bread in the least deprived quintile and lowest intakes of non-starch polysaccharide (dietary fibre) intakes in those most deprived. Interestingly there were no differences in the intakes of fat or saturated fat detected between those most and least deprived.



Source: Analytical Services Health, Scottish Executive

Publication

[Scottish Health Survey 2003](#)

Reference

1. Wrieden WL, Barton KL, Armstrong J, McNeill G.A Review of Food Consumption and Nutrient Intakes From National Surveys in Scotland: Comparison to The Scottish Dietary Targets. Available on the Food Standards Agency Web site by mid July 2006. <http://www.food.gov.uk/scotland/>

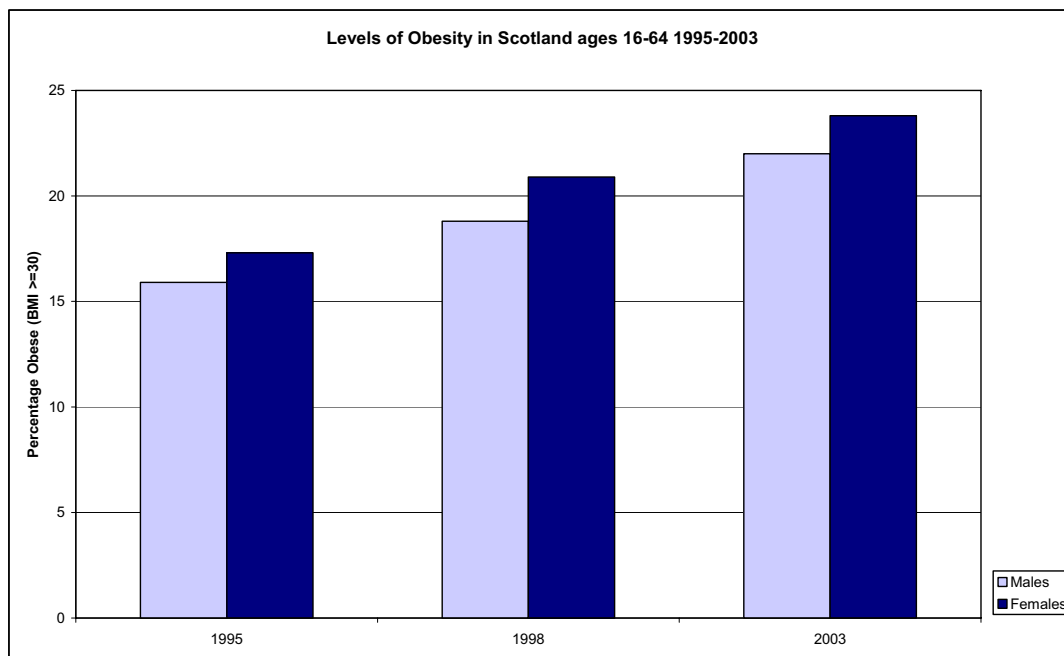
Obesity

Obesity can reduce people's overall quality of life, it creates a strain on health services and leads to premature death due to its association with serious chronic conditions such as type 2 diabetes, hypertension, and hyperlipidaemia, which are major risk factors for cardiovascular disease. The two major lifestyle factors associated with the growth of obesity are physical inactivity and poor diet.

Body Mass Index is the most commonly accepted measure of general obesity. BMI is defined as weight (kg) divided by height (m²). Adults are classed as overweight if their BMI is 25 or greater, and obese if their BMI is 30 or greater.

The 2003 Scottish Health Survey estimated that in Scotland around 22% of men and 24% of women were obese. There has been a marked increase in the prevalence of obesity since 1995 when 16% of men and 17% of women were obese.

Almost two-thirds of men (64%) and more than half of women (57%) were overweight (including obese) in 2003.



Source: Scottish Health Survey

Publication

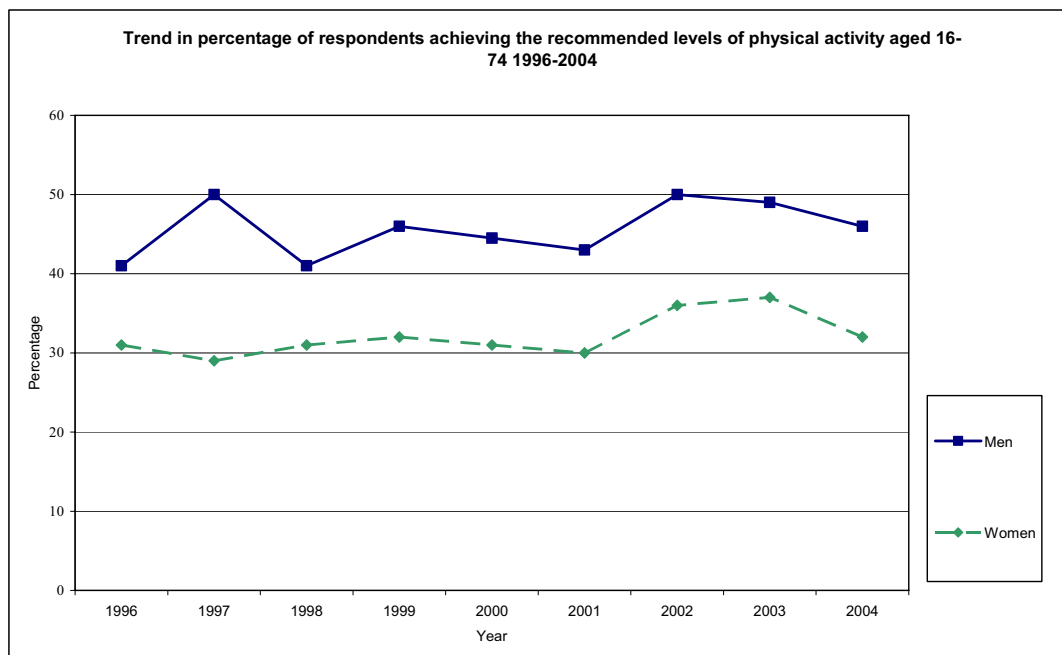
[Scottish Health Survey - 2003 results](#) (Published 2005)

Physical Activity

The current recommended levels of activity in terms of health benefits and protection against coronary heart disease are five or more moderate sessions, or three or more vigorous sessions, per week. These measures of activity are therefore based on the intensity, frequency and duration of sessions taken.

The Health Education Population Survey (HEPS), which samples adults aged 16 to 74 years old in Scotland, has found generally low levels of physical activity in Scotland, with most men and women failing to achieve recommended levels.

For men there has been a slight increase between 1996 and 2004 in the numbers achieving the recommended levels, although there is no definite trend over time. The percentage achieving the recommended levels are consistently higher for men than women.



Source: Health Education Population Survey

Smoking

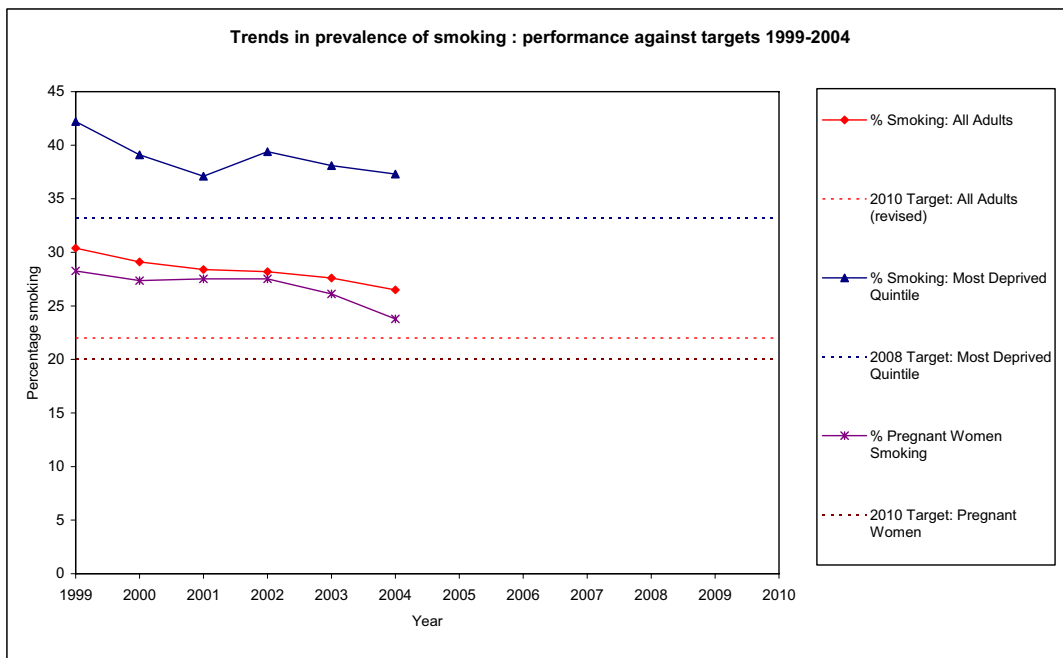
Smoking remains one of the most damaging factors in Scotland's poor health record. It is estimated that every year 13,000 people in Scotland die prematurely from smoking related diseases including lung cancer, coronary heart disease and stroke.

The percentage of persons aged 16 or more in Scotland who smoke has fallen from 30.4% in 1999 to 26.5% in 2004. In view of this, a new, tougher target has been set for 2010 of 22%.

A target has also been set for those who live in the most deprived areas of 33.2% by 2008. The prevalence of smoking in the most deprived areas has fallen from 42.2% in 1999 to 37.3% in 2004.

There is a further national target to reduce smoking during pregnancy which seeks a reduction in the proportion of women who smoke during pregnancy from 29% to 23% between 1995 and 2005 and to 20% by 2010. The proportion of women smoking during pregnancy in 2004 was 23.8%.

Smoking prevalence is expected to fall further following the introduction of the smoking in public places legislation.



Sources: Scottish Household Survey, ISD Scotland SMR02.

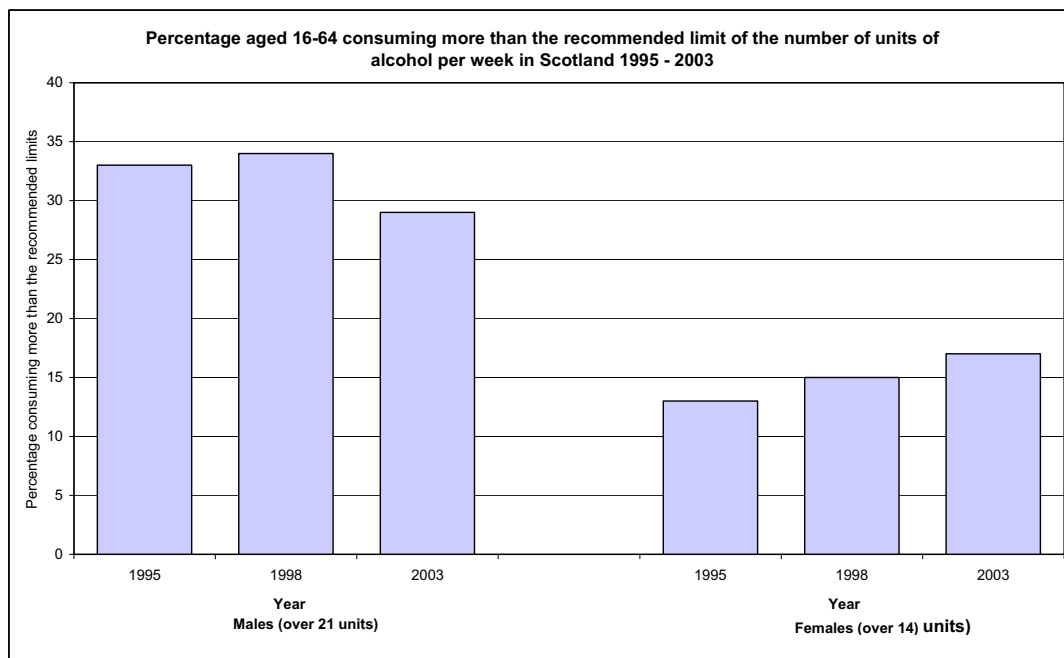
Alcohol

Misuse of alcohol contributes to a wide range of health and social problems, including high blood pressure, liver cirrhosis, pancreatitis, cancer, suicide, accidents, and antisocial behaviours including crime and domestic violence.

In terms of weekly limits, men are advised to drink no more than 21 units of alcohol per week, and women no more than 14 units. Young people in Scotland in the age group 16-24 are more likely to exceed weekly-recommended limits than people in any other age group.

Men are far more likely to consume more than the recommended weekly limit than women with 29% reporting this in 2003 compared to only 17% for women. However, there has been a clear increase over time for women (from 13% in 1995 to 15% in 1998 and 17% in 2003) whereas there has been a reduction in the percentage of men consuming more than the recommended limit (33% in 1995, 34% in 1998 and 29% in 2003).

The Scottish Health Survey 2003 showed a negative relationship between deprivation and alcohol consumption, with people in the least deprived areas most likely to exceed the weekly limits.

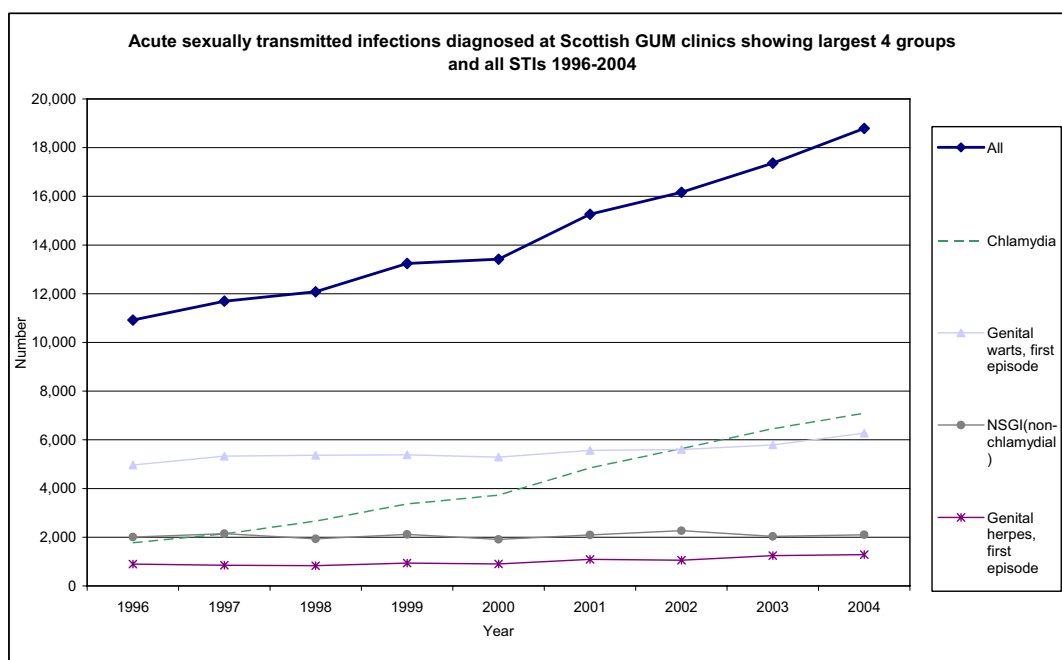


Source: Scottish Health Survey

Sexual Health

While teenage conceptions in Scotland are still amongst the highest in Western Europe, there has been some reduction in the rate of teenage conceptions in recent years, from 8.3 per 1,000 in 1991/92 to 7.5 per 1,000 in 2003/04 for 13-15 year olds and from 77.4 per 1,000 to 68.2 per 1,000 for 16-19 year olds.

Since 1996, there has been an upward trend in numbers of diagnoses of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) in Scotland. There has been a fourfold increase in the incidence of Chlamydia infection in recent years, from 1,770 in 1996 to 7,090 cases in 2004. It has been suggested that some of the increase is related to an increased awareness and to wider application of laboratory tests. There is also thought to be a genuine increase in the level of infection, particularly amongst young people.



Source: Information Services NHS National Health Services Scotland

Web link

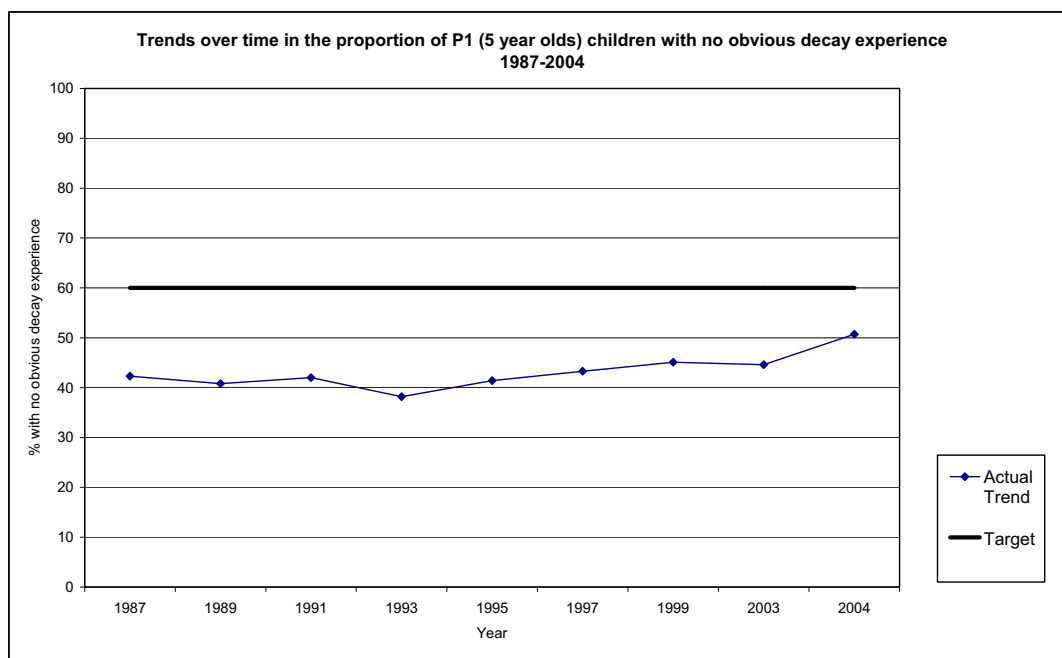
[Scottish Health Statistics – Sexual Health](http://www.isdscotland.org)

<http://www.isdscotland.org>

Dental Health

Compared with European countries, the dental health of children in Scotland is poor, with substantially higher levels of recorded decay. The overall estimate of obvious decay experience in 5 year olds in Scotland of 2.36 teeth per child is higher than the corresponding value recorded recently for England (1.49), but slightly lower than that recorded for Wales (2.42).

The target set by the Scottish Executive in 1999 in Towards a Healthier Scotland is that 60% of Scottish five year old children will have no obvious decay experience by the year 2010. In 2004, 50.7% of Scottish five year olds fell into this category. The situation varies across Scotland, with the least deprived areas already meeting the target and much higher levels of decay in the most deprived.



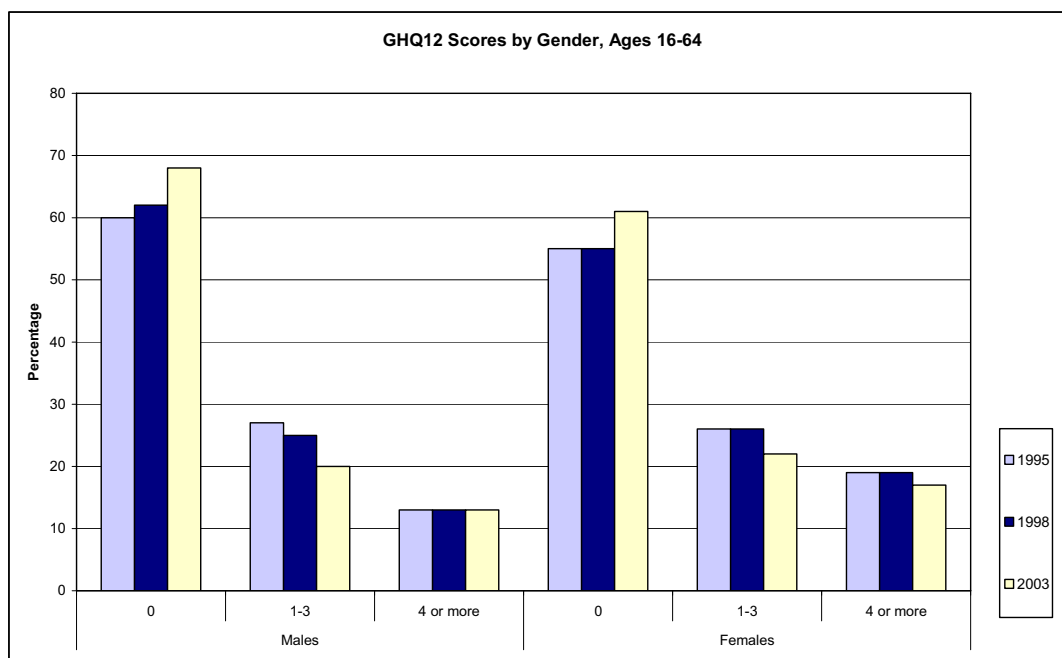
Source: Report of the National Dental Inspection Programme of Scotland 2004

Mental Health

People living with chronic disease, especially with mental health problems, is an increasing challenge for society. Depression and anxiety were the 3rd and 4th most common conditions reported in GP consultations in 2003/04. Psychosocial health is measured by the General Health Questionnaire (GHQ12). This is a widely used standard measure of mental distress and psychological ill-health, consisting of 12 questions on recent concentration abilities, sleeping patterns, self-esteem, stress, despair, depression, and confidence. Overall scores range between 0 and 12. A score of four or more indicates the presence of a possible psychiatric disorder. A score of zero could, in contrast, be considered to be an indicator of psychological well-being.

The proportion of men with high GHQ12 scores has remained constant over time at 13%, while it declined slightly for women, from 19% in 1995 and 1998 to 17% in 2003. However, there is a marked increase in those with zero scores, with men increasing from 60% in 1995 to 68% in 2003 and women increasing from 55% in 1995 to 61% in 2003. In Scotland in 2004 there were 835 suicides (including events of undetermined intent), the same level as in 1994 and 1995. Numbers of suicides showed an upward trend from 1995 up until 2002. They dropped from 899 in 2002 to 794 in 2003. Around three quarters of suicides each year are by males.

There has been a continuous increase in the number of prescriptions for antidepressants - from 1.16 million in 1992/93 to 3.48 million in 2004/05, with a commensurate increase in cost. Estimated daily use of antidepressant drugs by the population aged 15 to 90 increased from 1.9% in 1992/93 to 8.3% in 2004/05.



Source: Scottish Health Survey

Health Service Provision

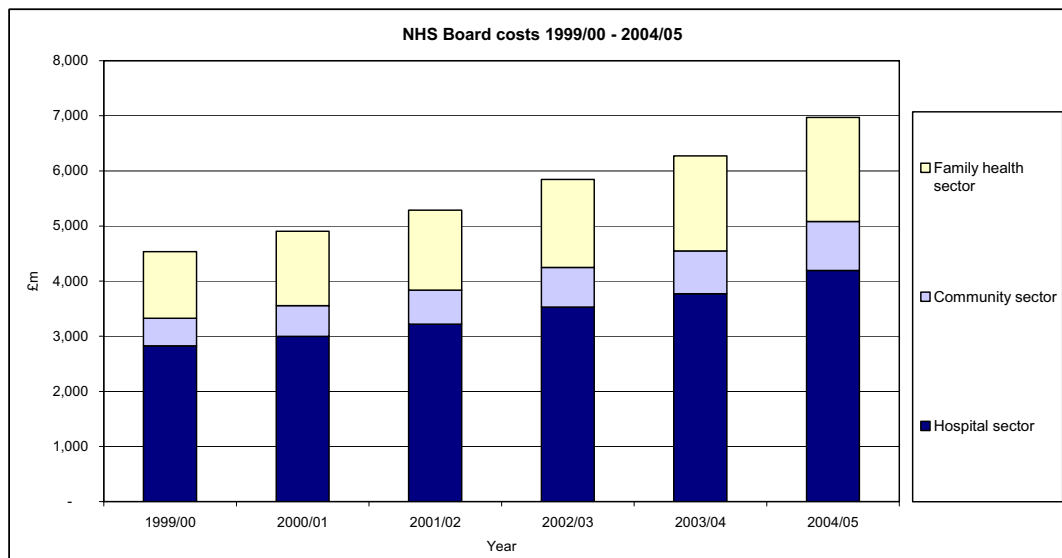
Health Expenditure

Total expenditure on the NHS in Scotland in 2004/05 was £8bn. Of this, £7bn was spent by the Area Health Boards. Details of this expenditure can be found in the [NHS Cost Book](#).

In 2004/05, 60% of Board expenditure was on hospital care, 13% on community health services and the remaining 27% on family healthcare.

Over half of the total family healthcare expenditure of £1.9 billion was spent on community prescribing costs, one third was spent on primary medical services (GP practices) and the remainder was on dental and ophthalmic services .

In addition to this NHS expenditure, Local Authorities spent around £1bn on providing community care in 2004/05.



Source: ISD

Web link

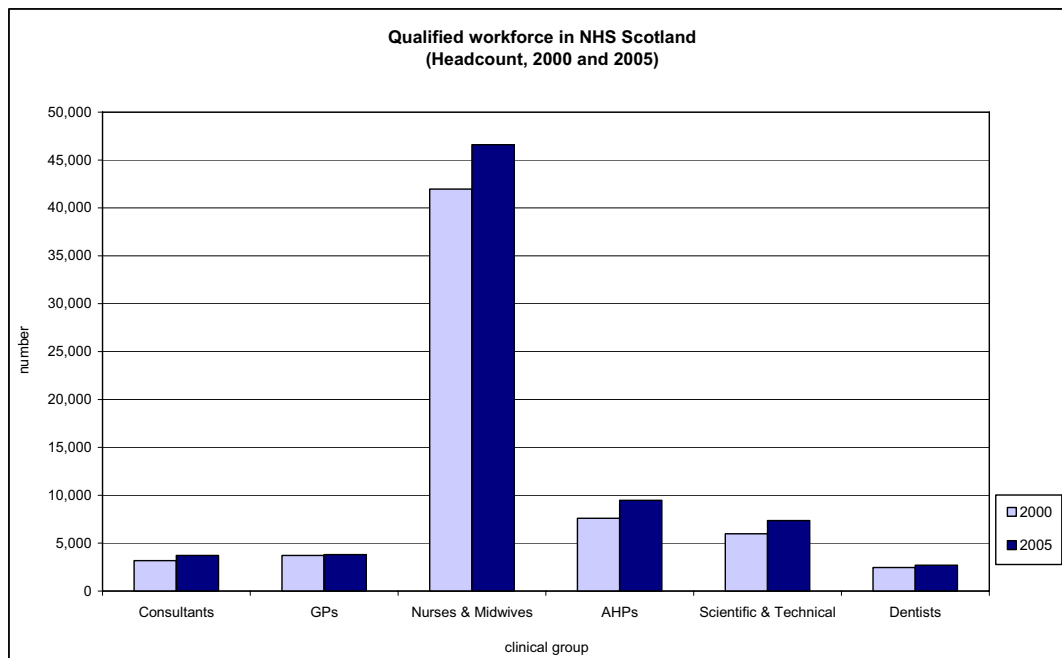
[Scottish Health Statistics - Costs](#)

<http://www.isdscotland.org>

Health Workforce

Around 70% of NHS expenditure is on staff. Between 2000 and 2005 there were significant increases in the headcount numbers of all qualified clinical staff: the number of qualified nurses and midwives grew by over 4,600 (11%), the number of consultants increased by almost 500 (16%); the number of dentists grew by 230 (9%), and the number of GPs grew by around 90 (2.5%).

At 30th September 2005 there were 153,996 staff in NHS Scotland. Almost half (43%) are in the Nursing & Midwifery staff group, while management, administration and clerical staff make up 19%.



Source: ISD

Web link

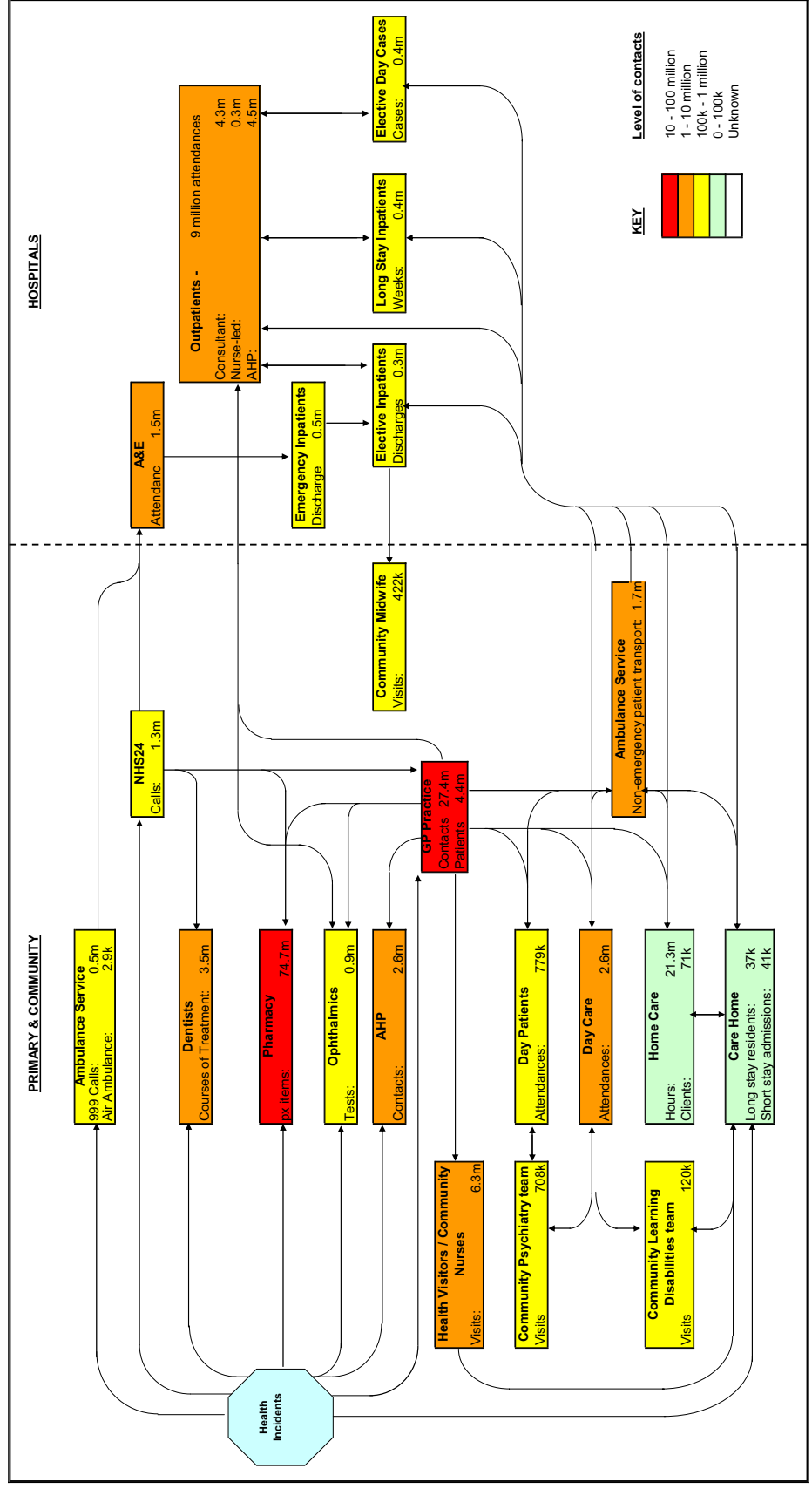
[Scottish Health Statistics - Workforce](http://www.isdscotland.org)

<http://www.isdscotland.org>

Patient Contacts

The diagram on the next page illustrates many of the patient contacts that operate throughout the health care system; in primary care, in the community and in hospital. The Executive's policy, set out in 'Delivering for Health', is to provide more treatment outwith the hospital setting, and also to focus on more anticipatory care and better management of chronic illness to shift the balance of care further away from the acute area.

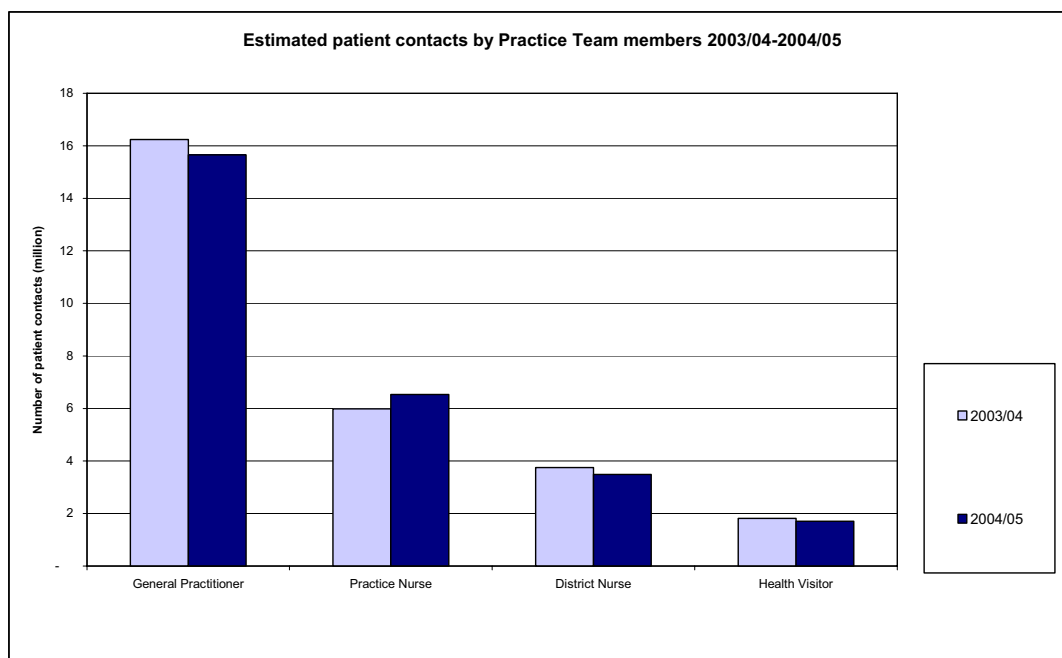
DIAGRAM SHOWING PATIENT CONTACTS FOR PRIMARY CARE, THE COMMUNITY AND HOSPITAL CARE



Family Health Service

Family Health Services consists of General Practice, community pharmacies, dentists and ophthalmic services.

A practice team consists of the General Practitioners (GP) and the disciplines supporting them. Estimates from sample data reveal that there were approximately 27 million face-to-face contacts with practice teams in Scotland in the year ending March 2005. This breaks down to 15.5 million, 6.5 million, 3.5 million and 1.7 million contacts for GPs, practice nurses, district nurses and health visitors respectively.



Source: Practice Team Information ISD

Web links

Scottish Health Statistics: - [Practice Team Information](#)
<http://www.isdscotland.org> - [Community prescribing](#)
 - [Dentists](#)
 - [Ophthalmics](#)

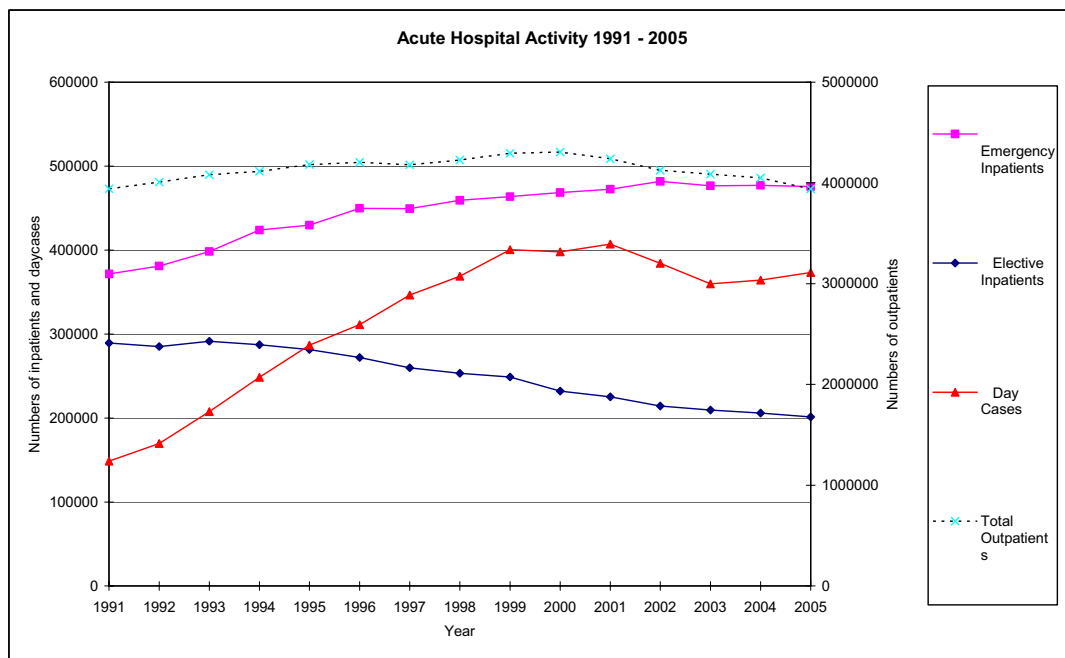
Acute Hospital Care

Acute hospitals provide a wide range of specialist care and treatment for patients, for example outpatient consultation, emergency treatment, surgery, diagnostic procedures, and close observation and short-term care of patients with worrying health symptoms. Data on acute hospitals exclude obstetric, psychiatric and long stay care services.

It can be seen from the chart below that emergency inpatient activity was on an upward trend until 2002, and has levelled off since then at around 475,000 patients. In the early 1990's more people were treated as elective inpatients than as day cases, but from 1996 onwards there were more day cases – numbers of which peaked in 2001 – while numbers of elective inpatients continued to drop. The total number of elective inpatient and day case discharges has been falling since 1999.

These recent falls in traditional activity figures result from changes in clinical practice and service delivery. Changing clinical practice has resulted in a reduction in the number of procedures undertaken (e.g. hysterectomies, insertion of grommets etc). Drug developments (e.g. troponin for suspected heart attacks) can result in fewer hospital admissions.

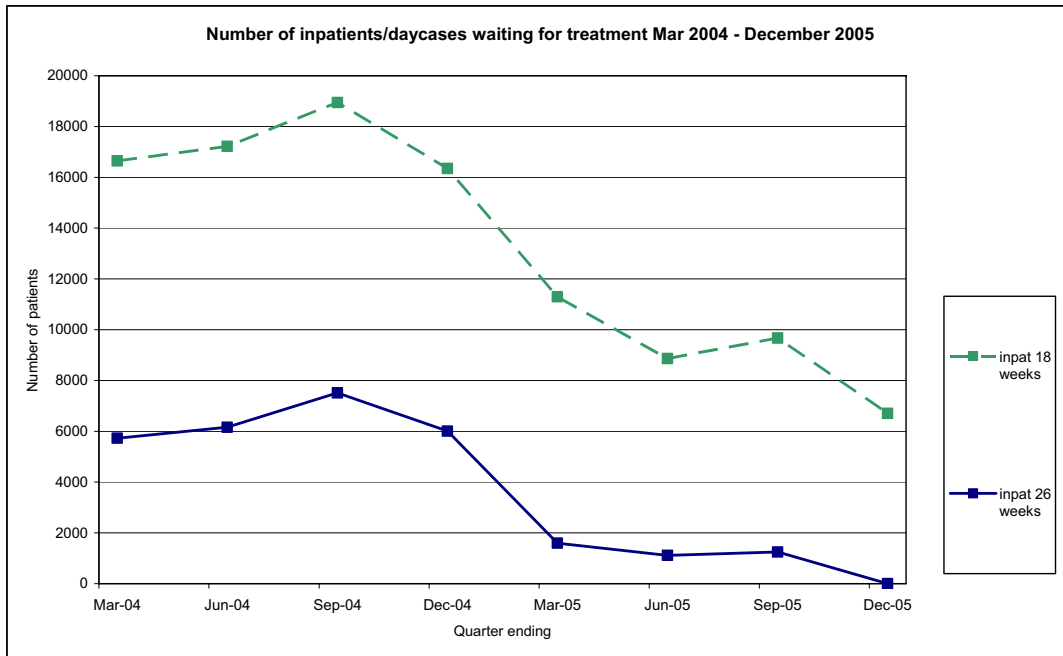
Outpatient activity (shown on right hand axis of graph) has also shown a slight fall in recent years. This activity, again, is impacted upon by redesigned services. For example, some return outpatients, where clinically appropriate, are now offered a telephone consultation as an alternative to a clinic appointment. One-stop clinics, in some specialties, increasingly offer a consultation, diagnosis and treatment service all in one visit, where previously this could involve several appointments.



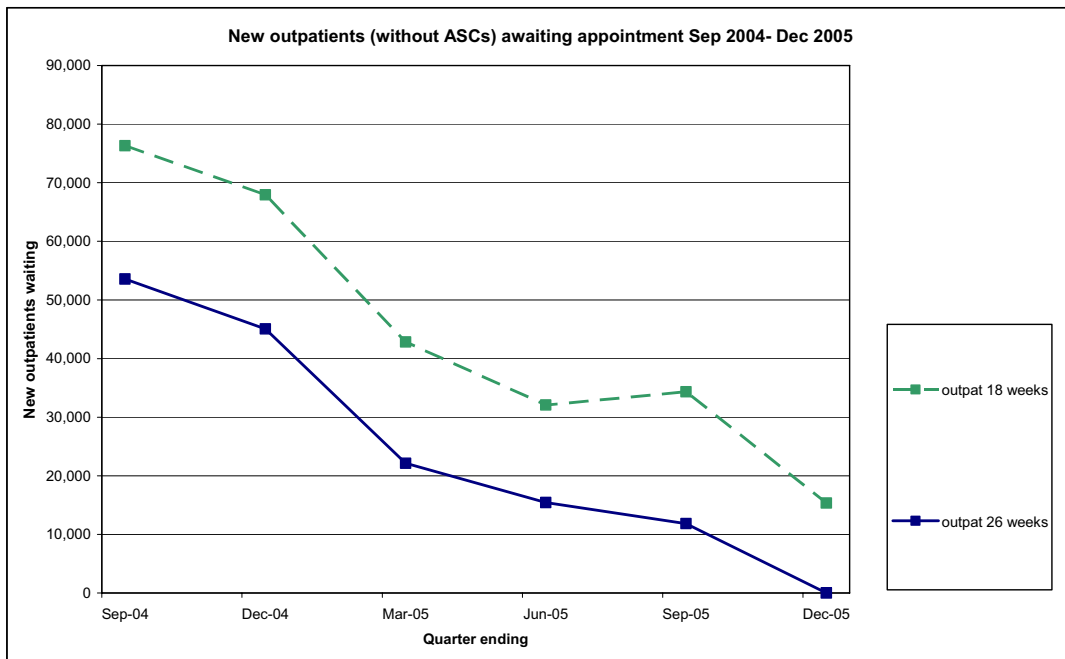
Source: ISDSScotland

Waiting Times

There have been significant reductions in maximum waiting times. For both inpatient/daycases and outpatients the number of patients with a treatment guarantee, those with an Availability Status Code (ASC), who had been waiting over 6 months had effectively fallen to zero at 31 December 2005. The next target is for maximum waiting time of 18 weeks at 31 December 2007.



Source: ISD Quarterly SMR3 Census



Source: Outpatient Waiting List Census

Web link

Scottish Health Statistics - [Acute Activity, Waiting Times and Waiting List](#)

<http://www.isdscotland.org>

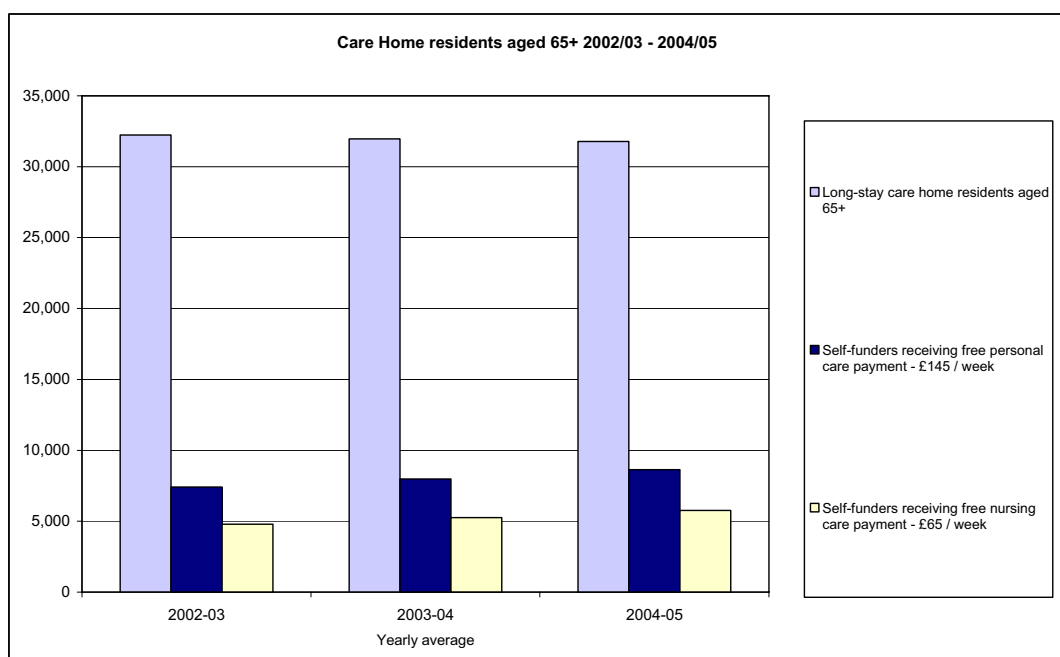
Older People Services

Nearly 73,000 older people in Scotland are now receiving personal care services free of charge. This includes people living in care homes and at home.

Care Homes

There are currently around 32,000 long-stay residents, aged 65+, in Care Homes. Prior to the introduction of the free personal and nursing care policy, the majority of these people were receiving these services for free but self-funders in Care Homes would have had to pay for their entire costs.

There are now 8,900 self-funders in care homes who are benefiting from this policy. These people receive £145 each week for personal care and around two-thirds (5,900 people) receive a further £65 each week for nursing care.



Source: Scottish Executive Health Department, Scottish Care Homes Census

Home Care Services

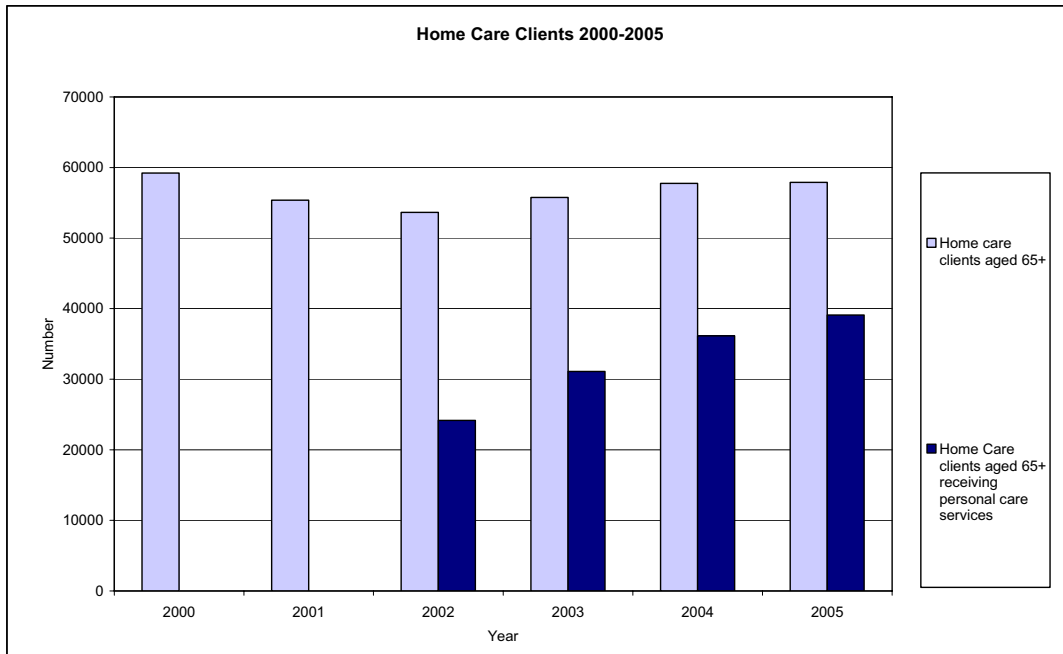
The number of older people receiving home care services reached a low in 2002 at around 53,600 people. Since the introduction of free personal care it has increased each year to 57,900 in 2005. Over this time we have seen a shift towards more intensive home care provision and an increasing proportion of clients receiving personal care services.

Since July 2002, there has been an increase in the number of people receiving free personal care (FPC) services at home. The latest figures for September 2005 show

HEALTH AND COMMUNITY CARE

that nearly 41,000 people are now benefiting by having personal care services provided without charge at home.

In 2002, 45% of home care clients received personal care services. This has steadily increased each year to reach 68% in 2005.



Source: Scottish Executive Health Department, Home Care Census

Publication

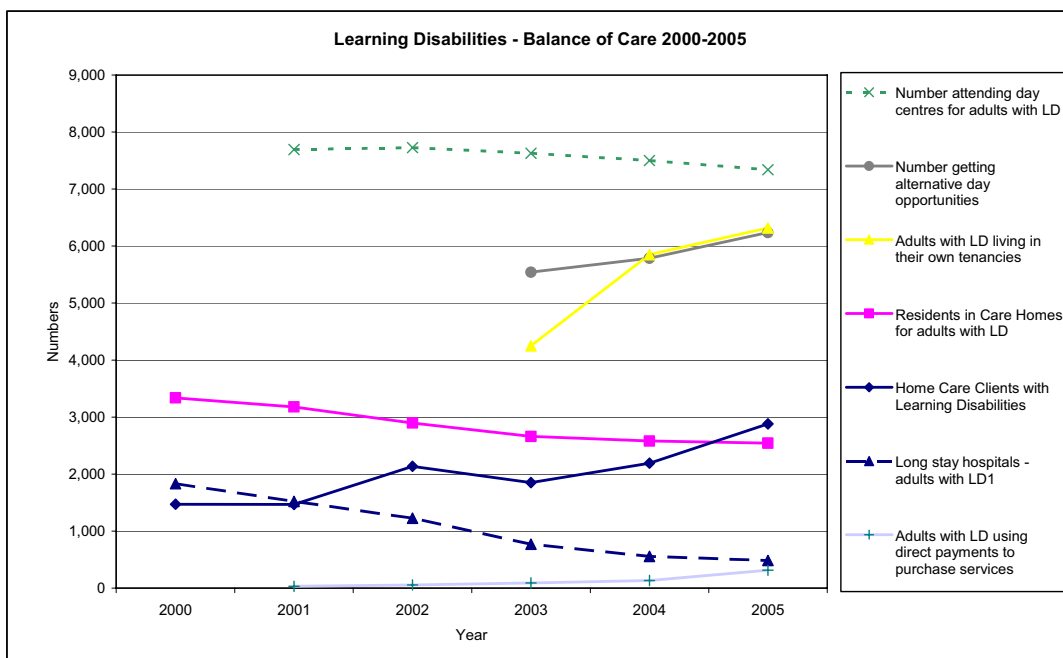
[Free Personal and Nursing Care, Scotland 2002-05](#) (Published 2006)

People with Learning Disabilities

'The Same as You' review of services for people with learning disabilities was published in May 2000 and made 29 recommendations for developing learning disability services setting out a programme for change over 10 years. Since 2000, the number of adults with learning disabilities resident in long-stay hospitals has decreased substantially from over 1,800 in 2000 to just over 480 people in 2005 (a drop of nearly three-quarters). Over the same period the number of adults with learning disabilities in care homes has fallen by nearly a quarter from 3,300 in 2000 to 2,500 in 2005,

At the same time the number of adults with learning disabilities receiving home care services has increased from 1,500 in 2000 to 4,900 in 2005. Over 6,300 adults with learning disabilities now live in their own tenancies, an increase of 2,000 in the two years since this data was first collected in 2003. Although numbers are still small (315 people in 2005) an increasing number of adults with learning disabilities are using direct payments to directly purchase the services they require.

The Same as You? said that the role of day centres should change. Nobody should go to a day centre full-time but should instead get alternative day opportunities for at least part of the week. Over the last three years we have seen a gradual decline in the number of people attending day centres coupled with an increase in the number of adults with learning disabilities getting alternative day opportunities.



Source: Scottish Executive and ISD Scotland

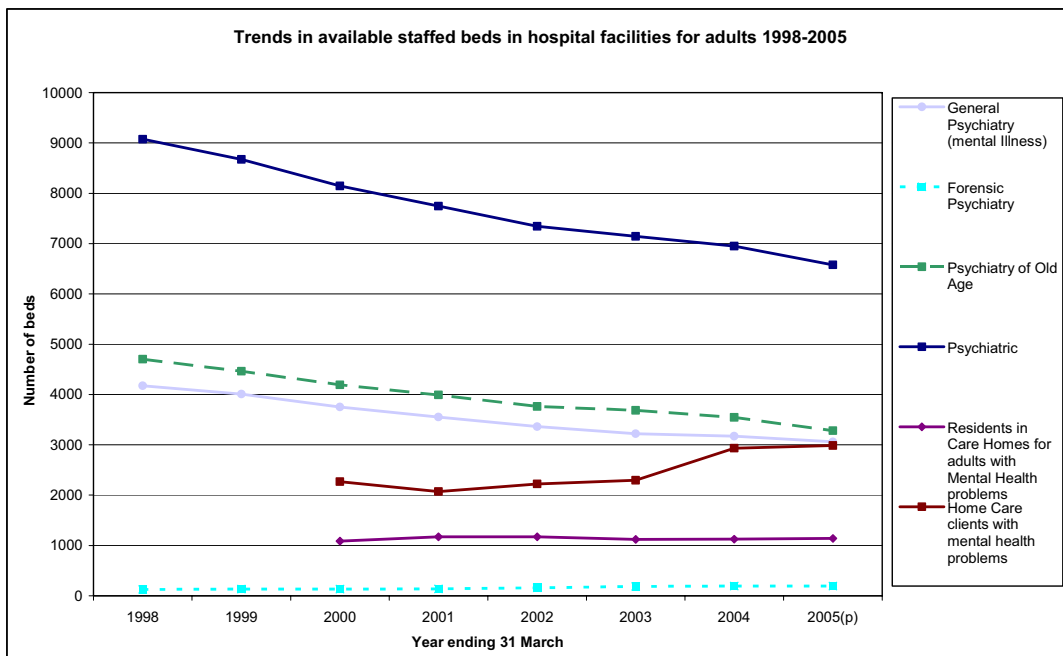
Publication

[Adults with Learning Disabilities: Implementation of The Same as You? Scotland 2005](#) (Published 2006)

Mental Health Services

Scottish Executive policy is that as many people as possible should be treated in the community, avoiding hospital admission or a lengthy stay in hospital unless really necessary. For over a decade the number of hospital beds required for patients with mental illness has continued to decline.

The number of mental health patients resident in hospital for over a year has fallen from over 7,000 in 1991 to under 3,000 in 2001. The number of mental health home care clients rose sharply by 28% in 2004 to almost 3,000, while the numbers of residents in care homes specialising in mental health has remained steady at just over 1,100.



Source: ISD (S)1

The background is a solid blue color with several overlapping, semi-transparent white circles of varying sizes. The circles are arranged in a way that they appear to be part of a larger, abstract design, possibly representing a globe or a network. The text is centered in the upper portion of the page.

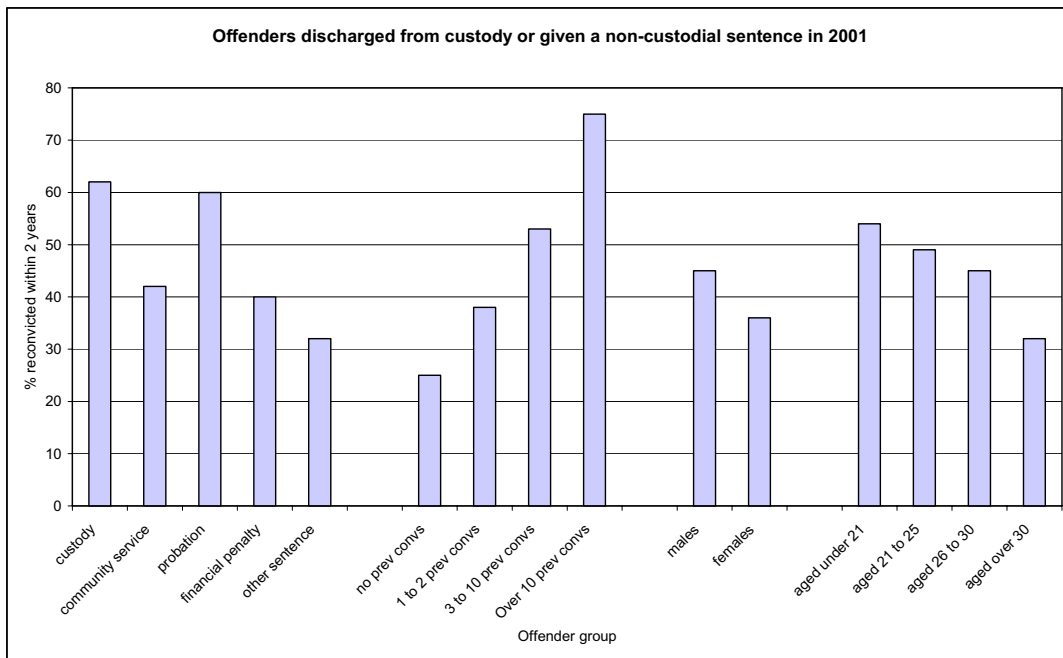
chapter ten: crime and justice

10. CRIME AND JUSTICE

Crime and Disorder

Re-offending

Among the cohort of offenders who were discharged from custody or given a non-custodial sentence in 2001, the overall two-year reconviction rate was 44%. This rate was highest for offenders who were discharged from custody (62%), male (45%), aged under 21 (54%) or who had over 10 previous convictions (75%).



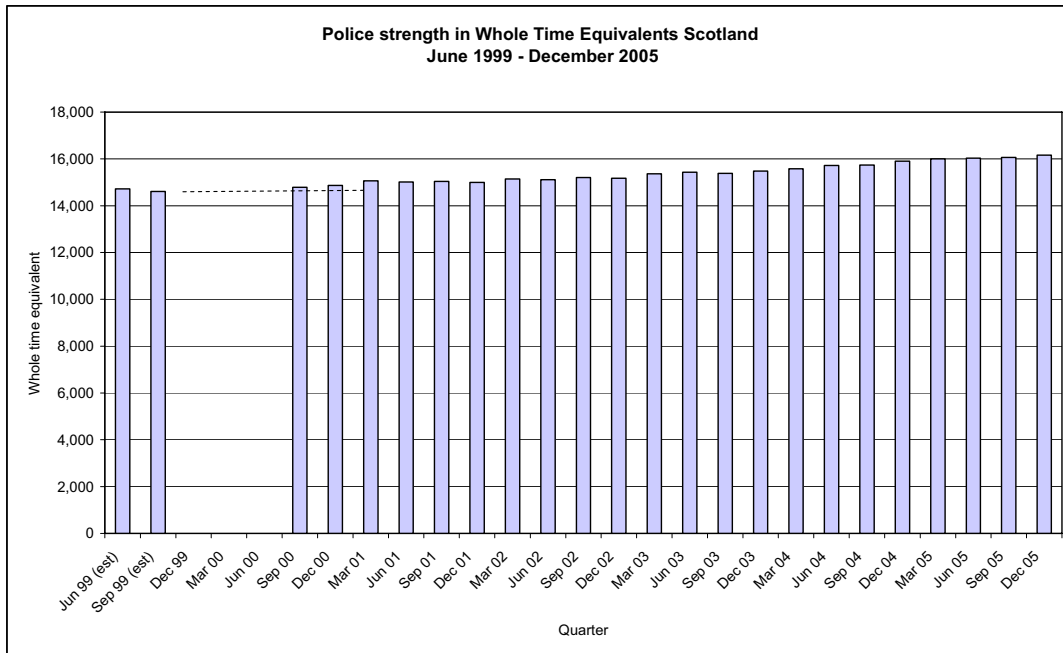
Source: Scottish Executive Justice Department Scottish Offenders Index

Publication

[Reconvictions of offenders discharged from custody or given non-custodial sentences in 1999, Scotland](#) (Published 2005)

Police Strength

As at 31 December 2005 there were 16,164 whole time equivalents (WTE) officers serving with the eight police forces in Scotland, an increase of 256 (2%) since December 2004, and up 1,443 (10%) from an estimated wte of 14,721 in June 1999. There was also a record level of civilian support staff, at 7,030 wte, up 36% since June 1999 (estimated wte of 5,160).



Source: Her Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary

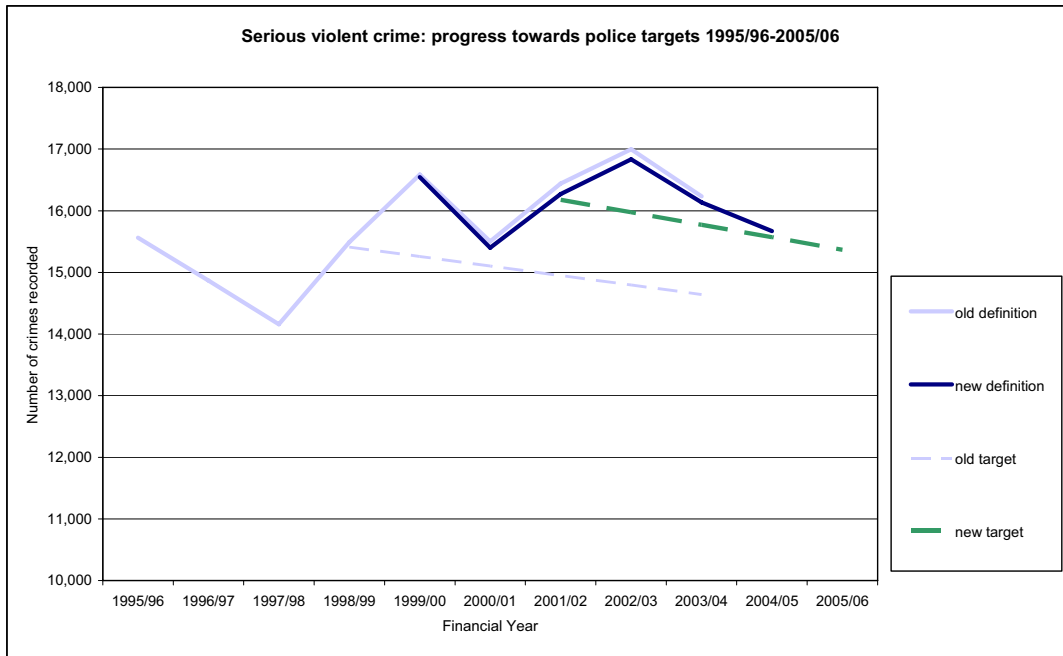
Publication

[Annual Report of Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland 2004/05](#) (Published 2005)

Serious Violent Crime

Given the rising trend in the numbers of serious violent crime observed since 1997/98, the baseline for a target of 5% reduction by 2005/06 is higher than in the previous Spending Round, at 16,177.

However, if the level of reduction achieved in 2004/05 is maintained, it is likely the target for 2005/06 will be met.



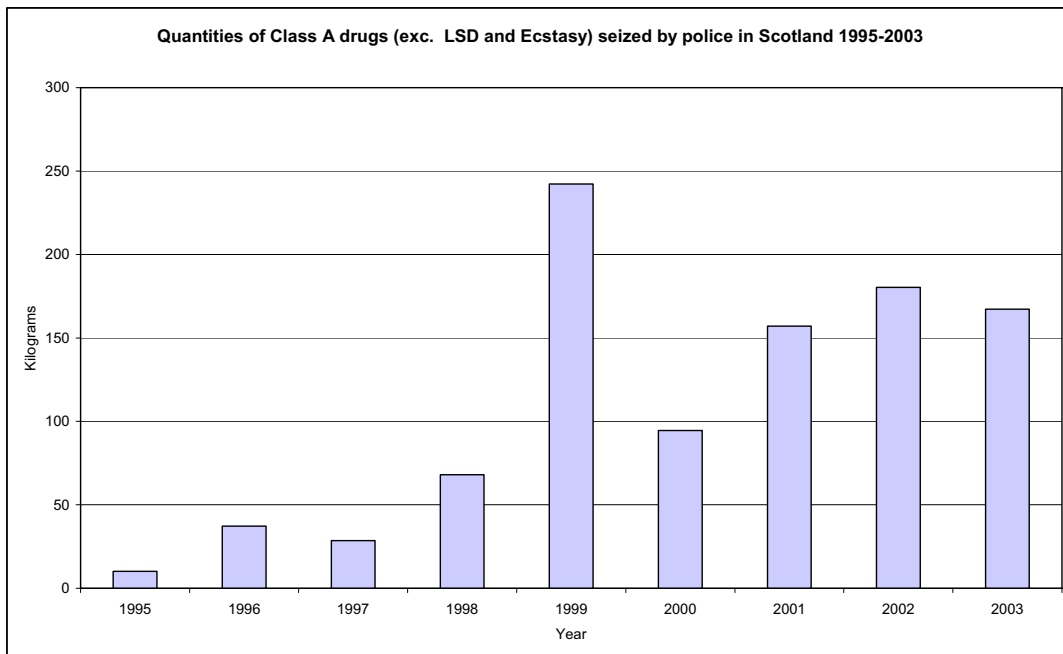
Source: Scottish Police Statistical Returns

Publication

[Recorded Crime in Scotland 2004/05](#) (Published 2005)

Drugs Justice

Although the quantity of Class A drugs seized (excluding LSD and Ecstasy) can vary from year to year, the chart demonstrates clearly that there has been a general increase in the quantities of drugs being seized. The average quantity seized each year from 2001 to 2003 was nearly 7 times the average quantity seized each year from 1995 to 1997. The chart also demonstrates the impact of the Scottish Drugs Enforcement Agency, which was set up in 2000.

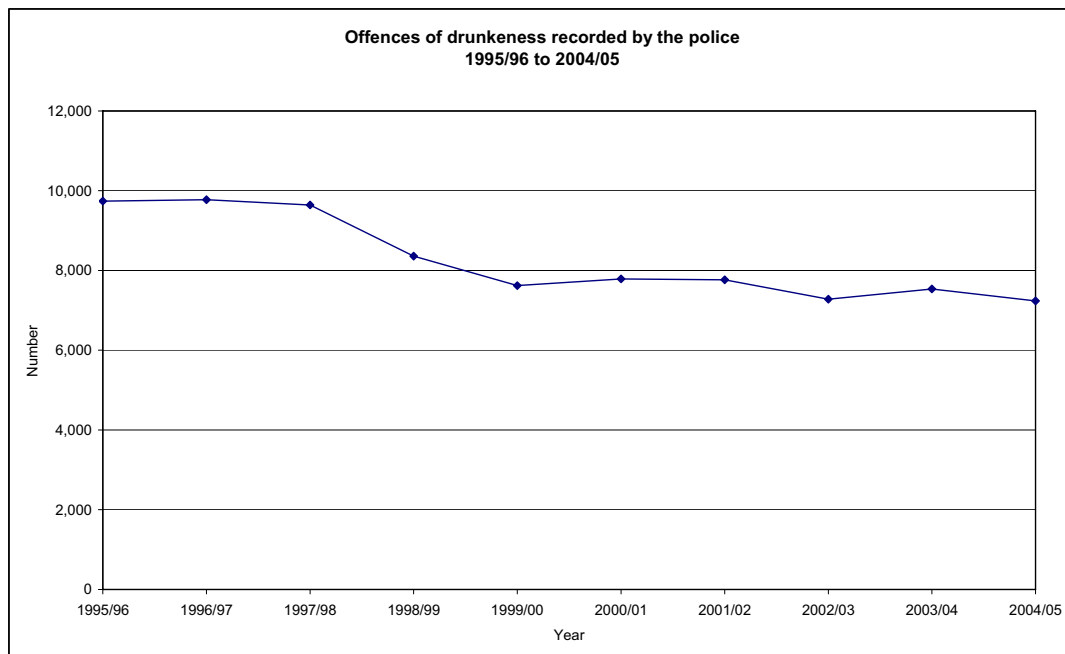


Source: Scottish Police Statistics

Drunkenness Offences

Despite media reports of an increase in “binge drinking”, the actual numbers of offences of drunkenness recorded by the police have been generally decreasing since 1995/96 and in 2004/05 stood at around 75% of the level in 1995/96.

Although the numbers show some signs of flattening out there was a 4% decrease in the numbers recorded between 2003/04 and 2004/05. However, incidents of “binge drinking” may be accompanied by offending behaviour more serious than the drunkenness itself and the police would record the more serious of the offences, such as assault or breach of the peace.



Source: Scottish Police Statistics

Publication

[Recorded Crime in Scotland 2004/05](#) (Published 2005)

Domestic Abuse

The numbers of refuge places provided by Women’s Aid have generally increased since 1995/96. In 2004/05 there were 425 places available, over one-third more than in 1995/96.

The Scottish Executive is committed to implementing the National Strategy to Address Domestic Abuse. As part of this strategy, £10 million was made available for three years from April 2001 for a Refuge Development Programme. The figures show there was an increase of 28% in refuge place numbers between 2000/01 and 2004/05.



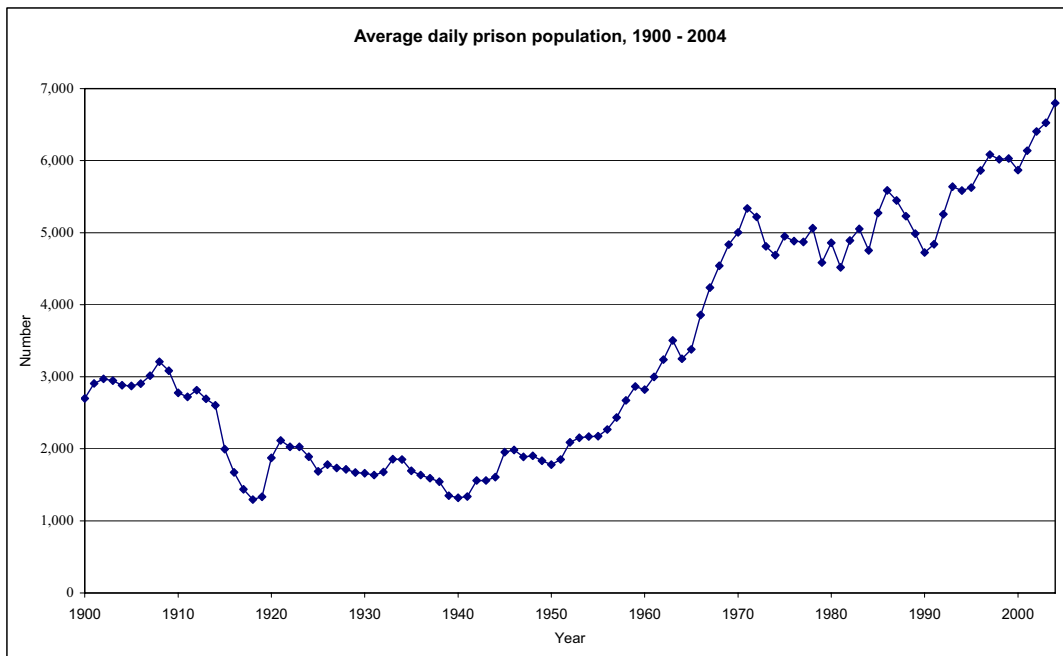
Source: Women’s Aid Refuges

⁽¹⁾ Excluding places provided by six groups unaffiliated to Women’s Aid

Prison

Prison population

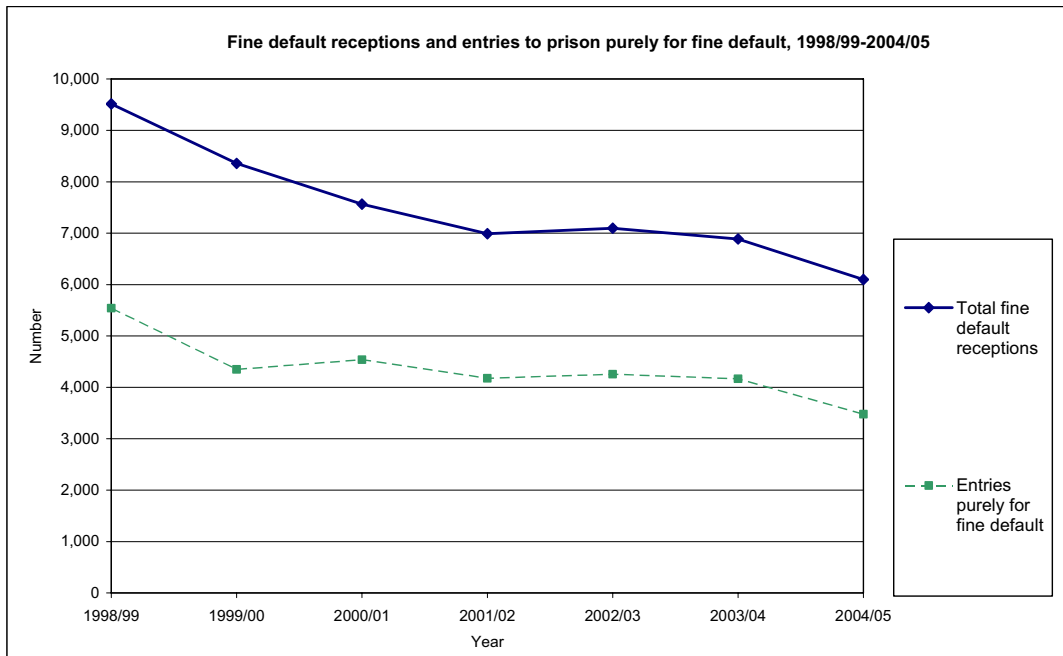
In 2004/05, the average daily population in Scottish prisons totalled 6,779, an increase of 2% when compared with the 2003/04 figure of 6,621, and the highest annual level ever recorded. Over the nine year period, 1996/97 – 2004/05, the average daily prison population has increased by 13%. In the same nine year period the female prison population has increased by 75%; over six times the growth experienced in the male prison population (11%). The average daily female prison population increased from 314 in 2003/04 to 332 in 2004/05, an increase of 6%. The graph below illustrates the change in the average daily prison population from 1900 to 2004.



Source: Prison Statistics Scotland

Fine Default

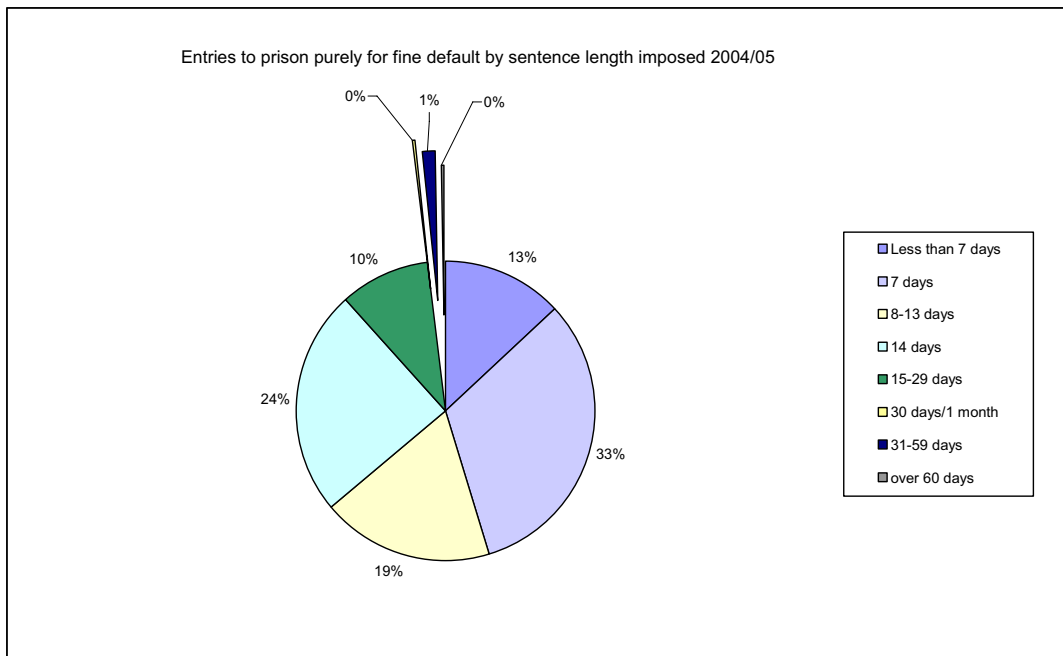
The number of fine default receptions has decreased from 10,720 in 1997 to 6,098 in 2004/05; a decrease of 43%. Although the numbers still seem substantial they have little effect on the overall size of the prison population. A reception is counted whenever a warrant is received from court (although multiple warrants from the same court on the same day will be counted as one reception), this means that the prisoner may already be in prison for a different crime. The graph below illustrates this as the figures on 'entries purely for fine default' count only those cases where the prisoner was not already in prison. So, in 2004/05 there were only 3,478 entries to prison for fine default, compared to 6,098 fine default receptions.



Source: Prison Statistics Scotland

Fine Default Custody

People imprisoned for defaulting on a fine, spend only very short periods of time in custody. The chart below illustrates the sentences imposed for people entering prison for fine default in 2004/05. This shows that 88% of fine defaulters have a sentence imposed of 14 days or less. Fine defaulters only serve half of the sentence imposed and may leave earlier if they pay some or all of the fine amount outstanding. This combined with the fact that most sentences for fine default are served concurrently with any other sentences, means that the average daily population of fine defaulters was 61 in 2004/05.



Source: Prison Statistics Scotland

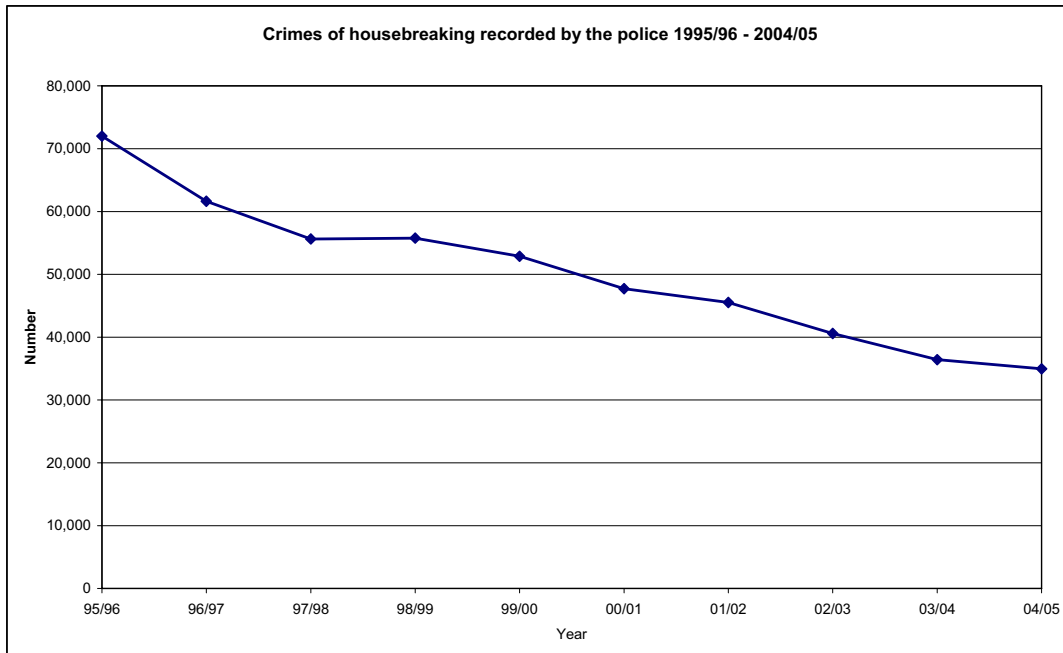
Publication

[Prison Statistics Scotland 2004/05](#) (Published 2005)

Safer Communities

Housebreaking

Crimes of housebreaking recorded by the police have been decreasing since their peak in 1991. The number of housebreakings fell by 4% during 2004/05 and, at 34,959, is less than one third of the level recorded in the early 1990's. The current police target is to reduce housebreakings by 5% compared to a baseline calculated as the average for the three financial years 2000/01 to 2002/03.



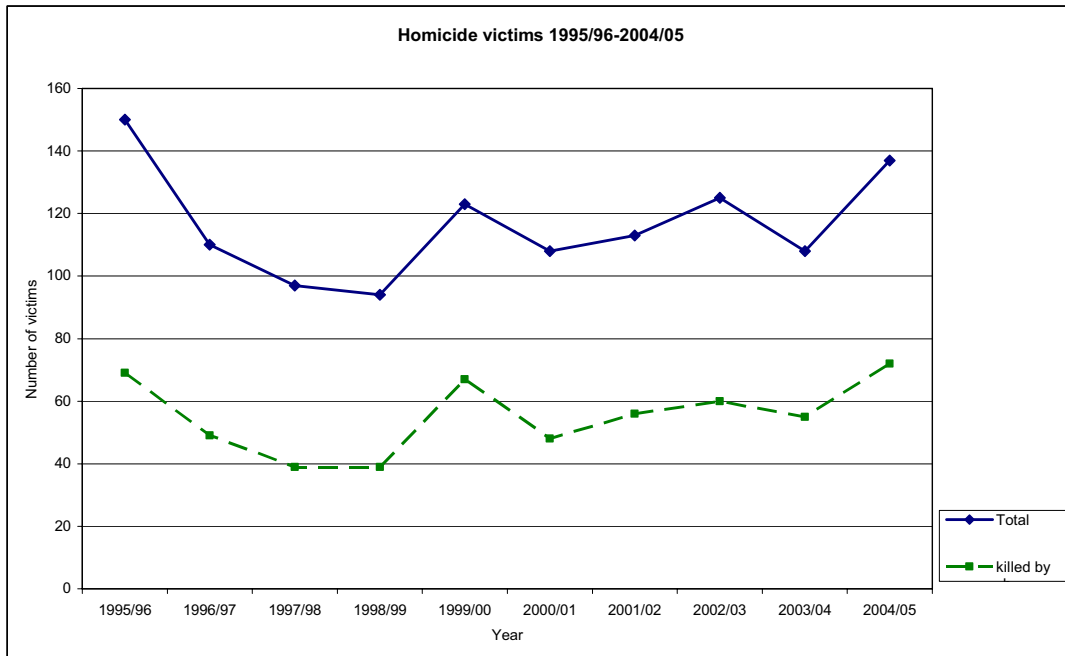
Source: Scottish Police Statistical Return

Publication

[Recorded Crime in Scotland 2004/05](#) (Published 2005)

Knife Crimes

For homicides recorded between 1995/96 and 2004/04, sharp instruments were the most common method of killing, accounting for 48% of all victims. This proportion ranged from a low of 40% in 1997/98 to 54% in 1999/00.



Source: SEJD Scottish Homicide Statistics

Publication

[Homicide in Scotland, 2004/05](#) (Published 2005)

Youth Crime

Nationally, both the number of children referred to SCRA on offence grounds, and the number of offence-based referrals received by SCRA, rose by 6% in 2004/05 from the previous year. The average number of offence based referrals per child remained constant at 2.08.

Persistent offenders were responsible for 31% of offence-based referrals, a reduction of 2% from the previous year. The number of persistent offenders rose by 5%.

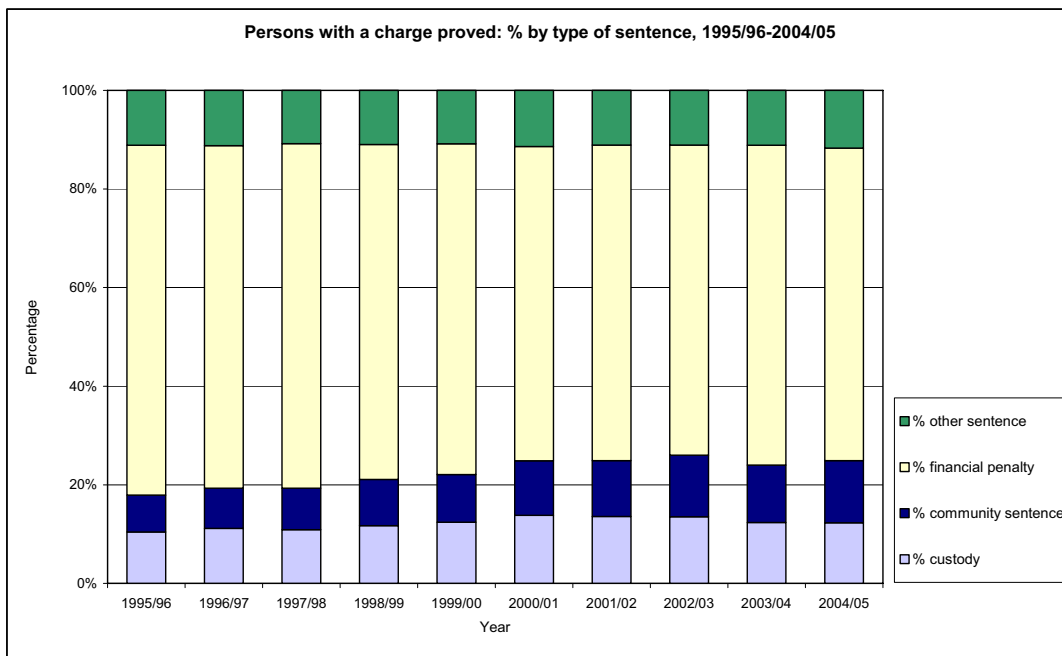
Source: SCRA: Scottish Youth Justice: Performance Update Report 2004-05.

Sentences Imposed

The total number of persons convicted in Scottish courts fell steadily from 155,000 in 1995/96 to 113,000 in 2000/01, since when there has been a modest recovery in numbers to 134,000 in 2004/05. During this period the proportion of convictions resulting in a custodial sentence increased slowly from 10% in 1995/96 to 14% in 2002/03 before falling back to 12% in 2004/05. The proportion of convictions resulting in some form of community sentence increased steadily over the last 10 years, from 7% in 1995/96 to 13% in 2004/05.

Much of the overall rise in the number of convictions in the last few years reflects increases for certain types of crime and offence, in particular non-sexual crimes of violence, shoplifting, handling offensive weapons, drug offences, common assault and breach of the peace. Convictions for other categories of crime or offence have either generally remained stable or shown a decrease.

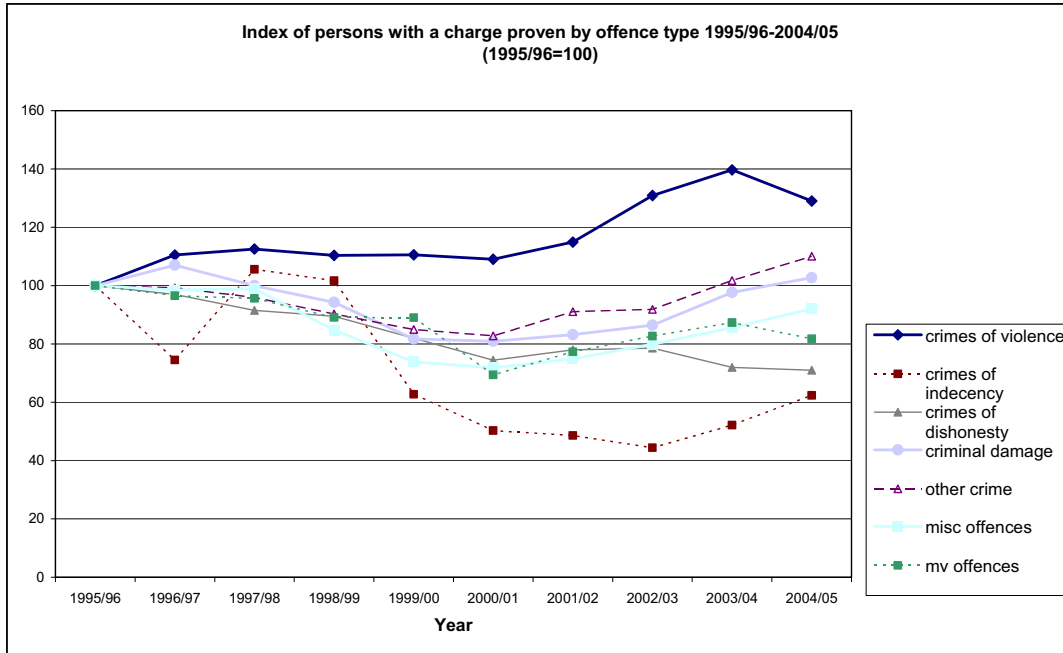
New types of community sentence have accounted for an increasing number of convictions in recent years following national rollouts of pilot schemes. In 2004/05, the number of convictions resulting in a restriction of liberty order was 1,300 while the number resulting in a drug treatment and testing order was 800. Together these types of sentence accounted for 12% of all convictions resulting in a community sentence in 2004/05.



Source: Scottish Executive Justice Department court proceedings database

Summary Justice Review

The McInnes Review of summary justice took place against the background a general decline in the volume of district court business over the last decade. The number of convictions recorded in the district (including stipendiary magistrates) courts in 2003 was over a third (37%) lower than the number recorded in 1994. After a period of decline, the number of convictions recorded for Sheriff summary courts has increased steadily since 2000. The number of convictions in Sheriff solemn courts has also shown a marked rise since 2000.



Source: Scottish Executive Justice Department court proceedings database

Publication

[Criminal proceedings in Scottish courts, 2004/05](#) (Published 2005)

The background is a solid blue color with several overlapping, semi-transparent white circles of varying sizes. The circles are arranged in a way that they appear to be part of a larger, abstract design, possibly representing a globe or a network. The text is positioned in the upper left quadrant of the page.

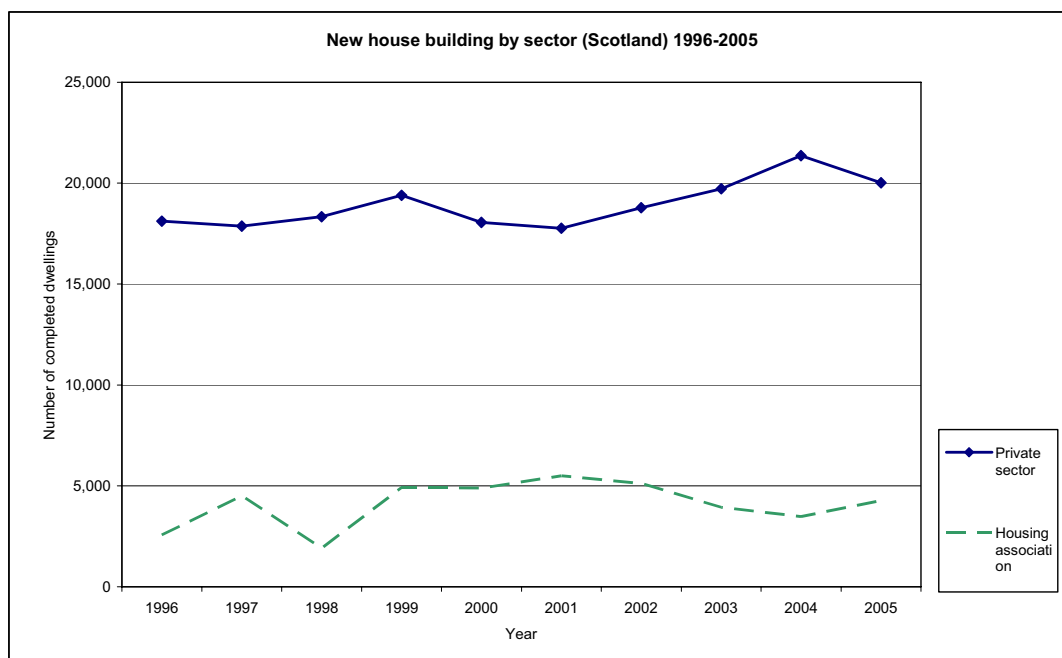
chapter eleven: housing

11. HOUSING

Stock and Tenure

New Build

Scottish builders are currently building between 23,000 and 24,000 houses per year and have sustained new building at over 20,000 houses per year since the early 1990s. Over the past 10 years the total stock of houses in Scotland has been increasing by around 19,000 houses per year (new building minus houses demolished). A key feature of house building in Scotland over the last 60 years has been the sustained growth in private new building, which now accounts for around 80% of all new building.



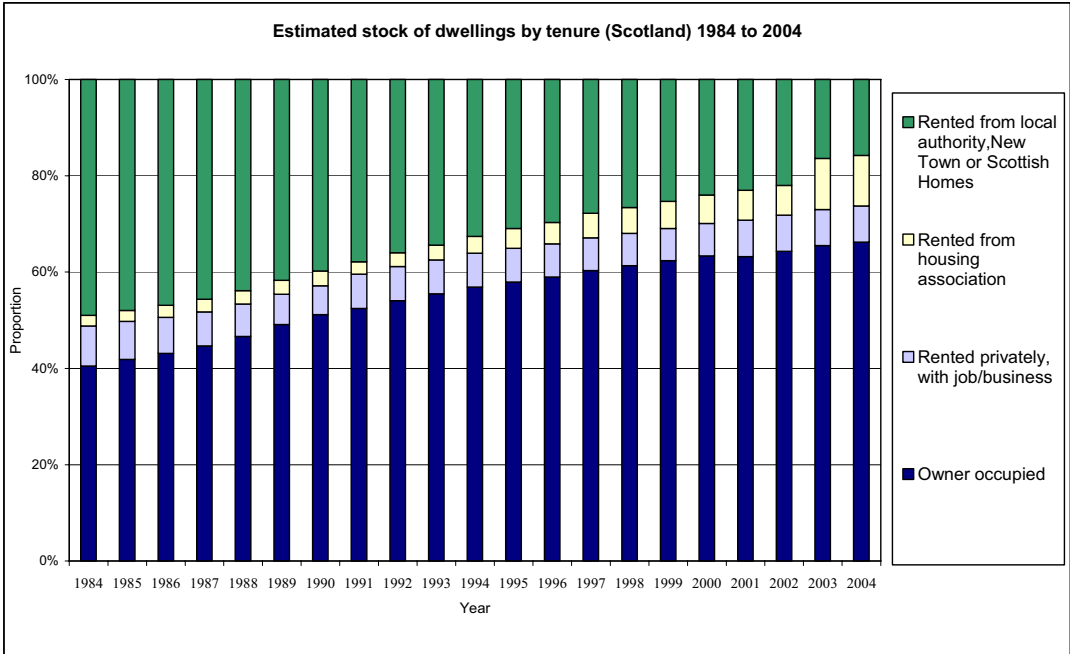
Source: Scottish Executive Housing Statistics

Publication

[Housing trends in Scotland: quarter ending 31 December 2005](#) (Published 2006)

Tenure

A combination of the high and growing proportion of private sector new building and Right to Buy sales has dramatically changed tenure patterns in Scotland. Between 1981 and 2004 owner occupation increased from 36% to 66%, while social renting decreased from 54% to 26%.



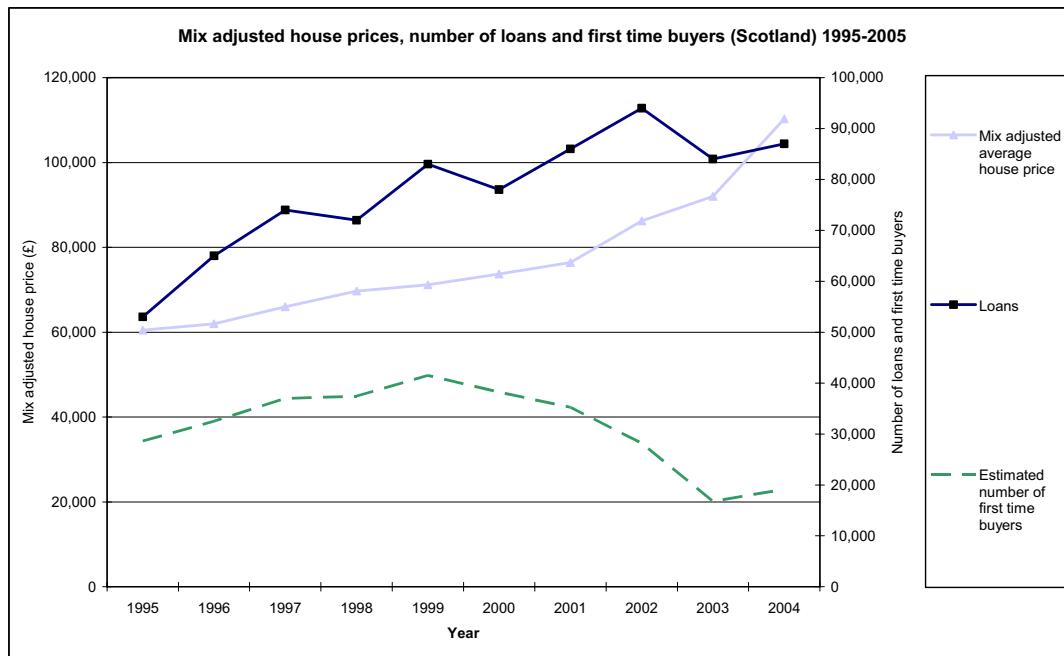
Source: Scottish Executive Housing Statistics

Publication

[Housing trends in Scotland: quarter ending 31 December 2005](#) (Published 2006)

Housing Market

Although not as acute as elsewhere in the UK, Scotland has experienced a marked upswing in average house prices since 2000. There are real problems of affordability in some areas, particularly for potential first-time buyers who may find the costs of owner-occupation prohibitive. More recently, there has been some indication that the market is easing off and the proportion of first time buyers is beginning to pick up.



Source: Scottish Executive Housing Statistics

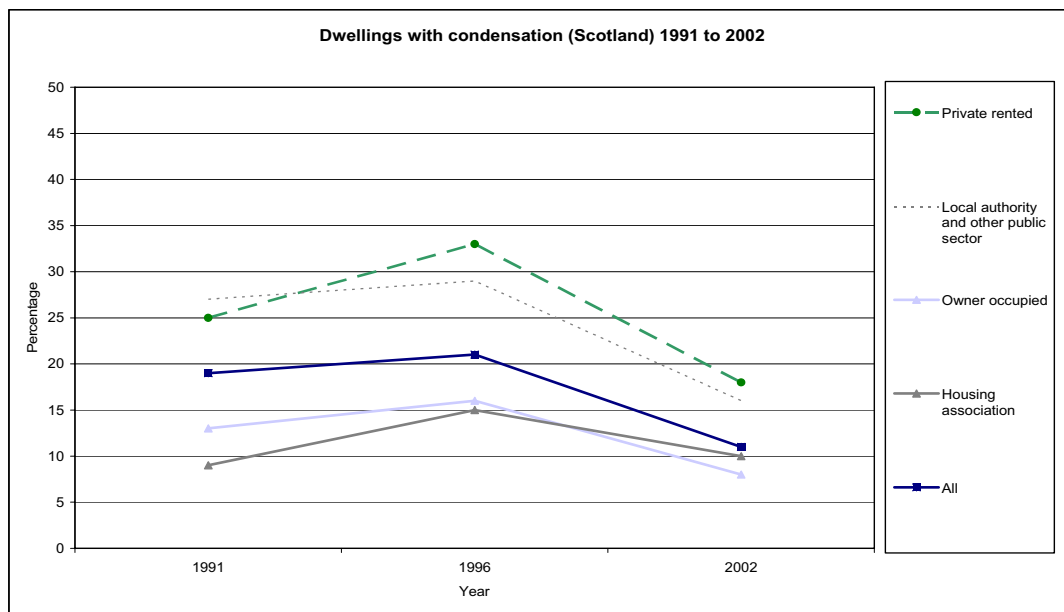
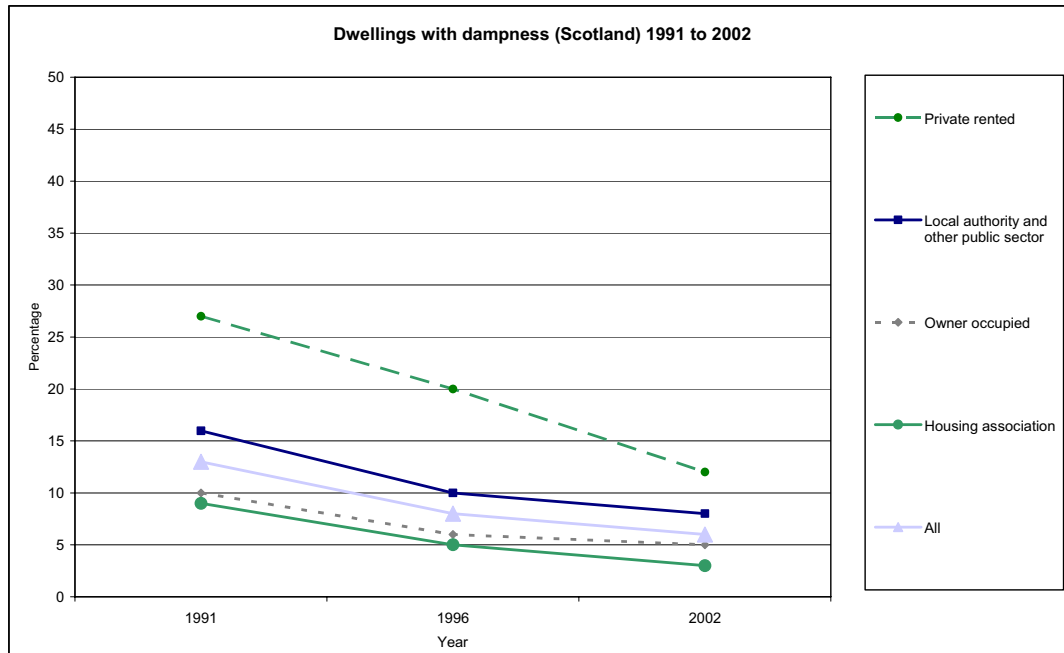
Publication

[Housing trends in Scotland: quarter ending 31 December 2005](#) (Published 2006)

Quality

Dampness and Condensation

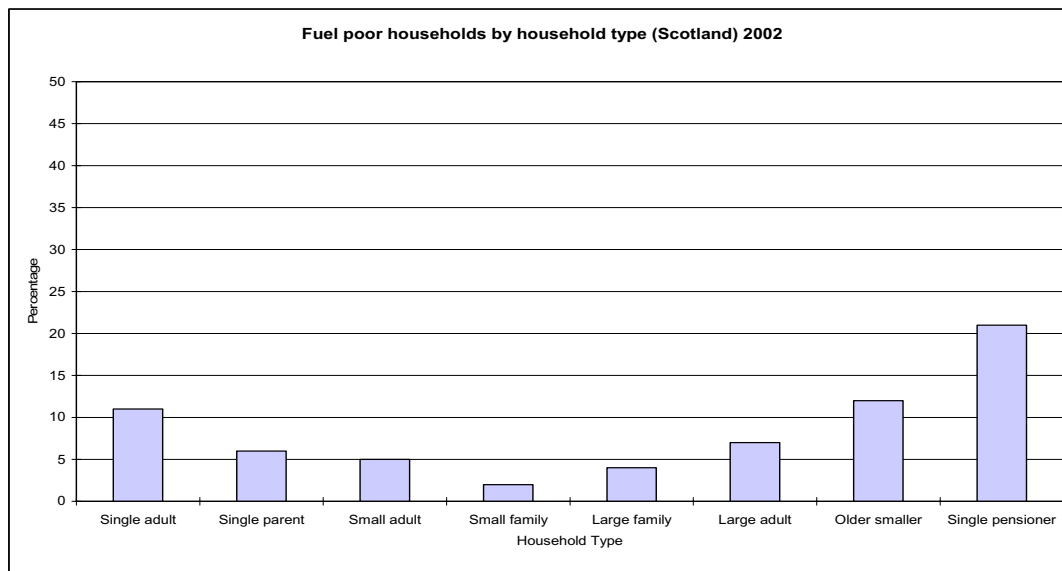
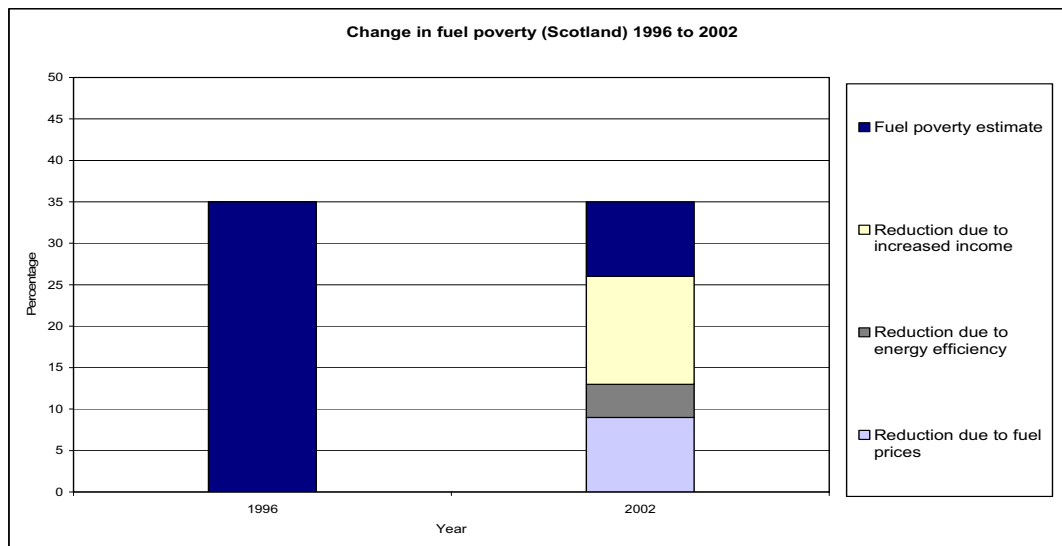
Successive Scottish House Condition Surveys show that the number of homes suffering from condensation or dampness has fallen, but 73% of local authority housing, 64% of housing association housing and 70% of private sector housing falls short of the new Scottish Housing Quality Standard, and 41% of houses have some urgent disrepair.



Source: Community Scotland, Scottish House Condition Survey

Fuel Poverty

Central heating is an important factor in reducing the incidence of damp and condensation, resulting in improved health and comfort for occupants, as well as enhanced energy efficiency of the dwelling. The proportion of dwellings with full central heating has risen from 62% in 1991 to 86% in 2002. Fuel poverty fell sharply between 1996 and 2002 mainly due to increased income, with single adults and older households most likely to be fuel poor. The latest information from the Continuous Scottish House Condition Survey shows a small increase, from 13% of households fuel poor in 2002 to 14.5% in 2003-04.



Source: Community Scotland, Scottish House Condition Survey

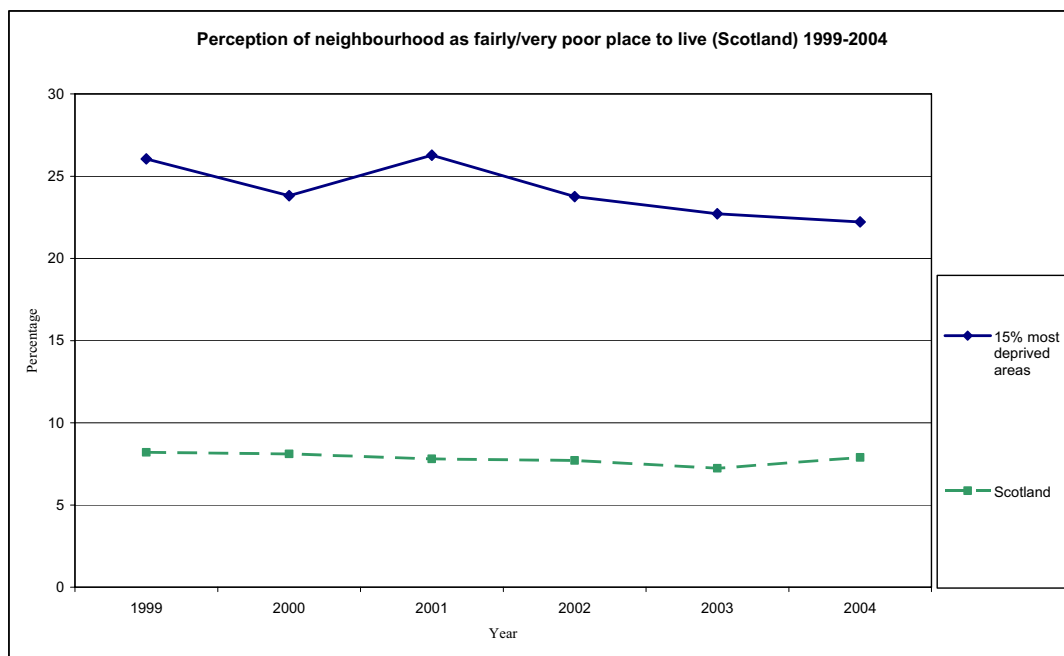
Web link

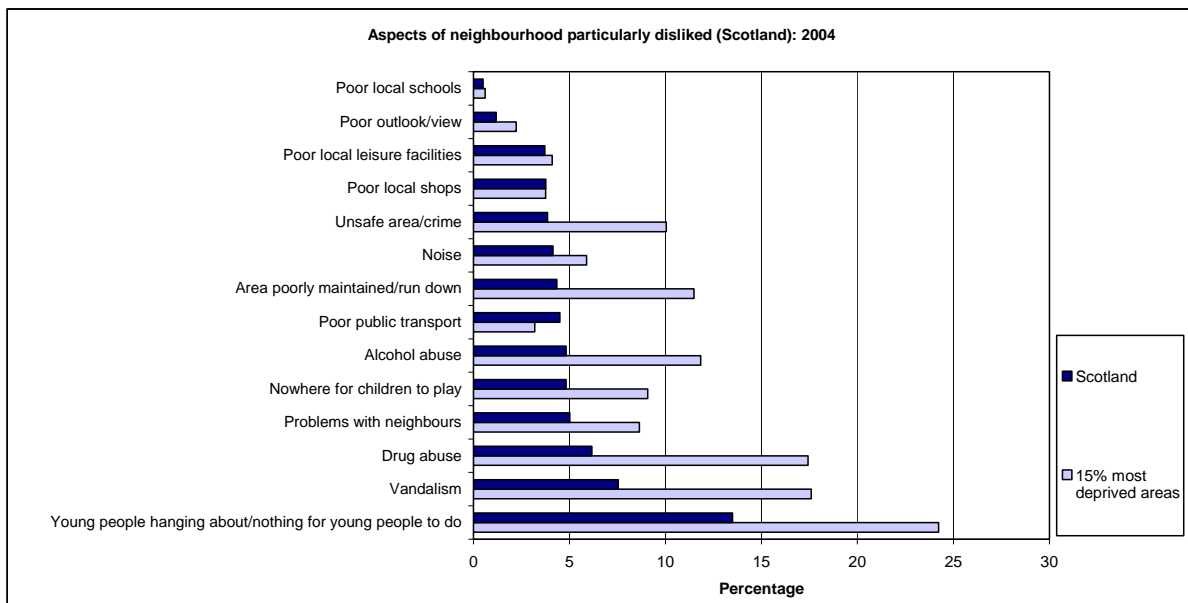
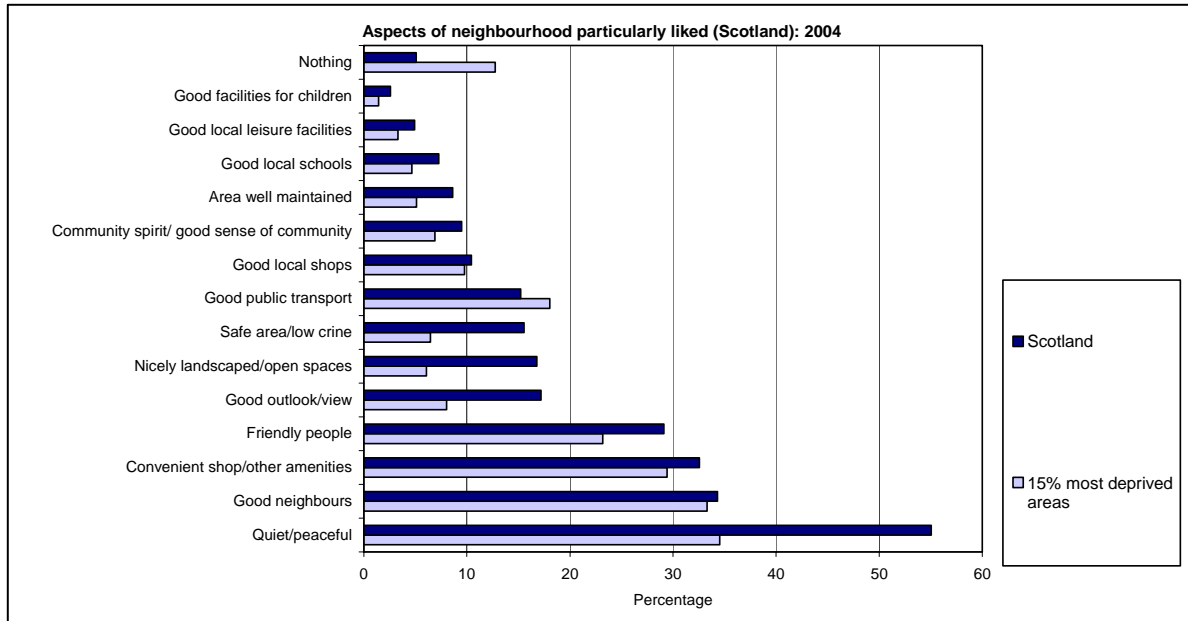
[Scottish House Condition Survey](http://www.shcs.gov.uk/)

<http://www.shcs.gov.uk/>

Perceptions of Neighbourhood

Improving housing quality is part of a wider investment in building attractive and sustainable communities, and enhancing the opportunities and quality of life for those who live in them. Delivering these outcomes is especially challenging in Scotland's most deprived areas – those ranked in the most deprived 15% identified in the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004. There is some indication that perceptions of neighbourhood are becoming somewhat less negative over time for these areas. However, while the most deprived areas are similar to the rest of Scotland in terms of what residents like about them, there are stark differences in terms of what they dislike, with much greater dissatisfaction with quality of life issues such as the local environment, vandalism and the behaviour of young people.





Source: Scottish Household Survey

Web link

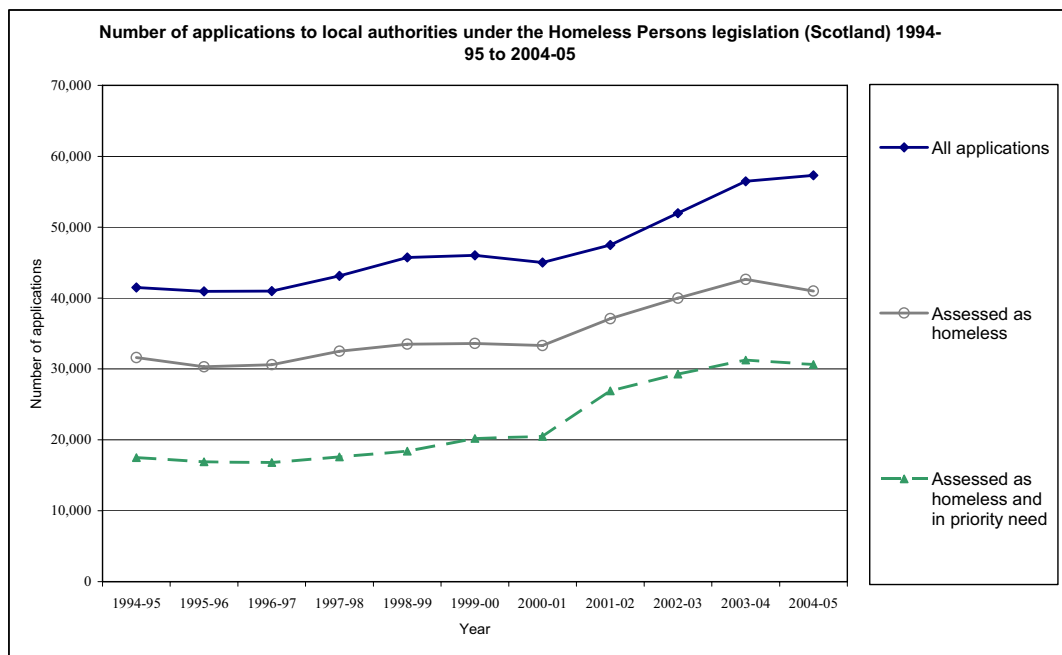
[Scottish Household Survey](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/4031)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/4031>

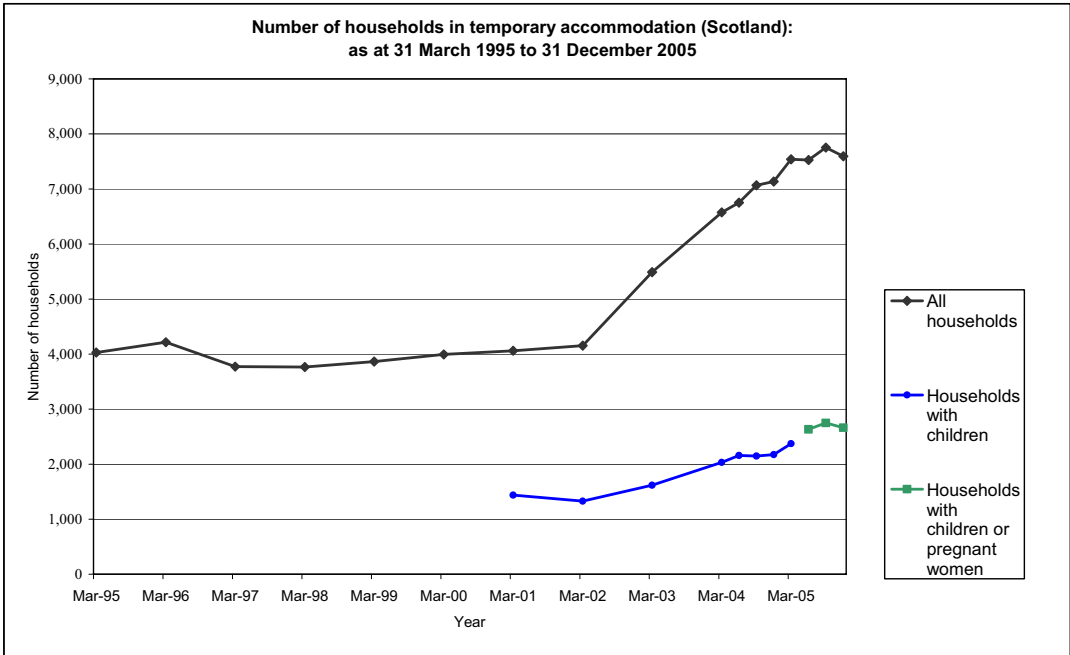
Homelessness

Applications and Assessments

The number of people applying to local authorities as homeless has risen significantly since new duties were placed on authorities in autumn 2002 to provide temporary accommodation for all applicants assessed as homeless. The rise in the number of people applying since 2001-02 is due to an increase in the number of single people applying. These are the people primarily affected by the new legislation who would not have had any rights to accommodation before the 2001 Housing Act. The numbers placed by local authorities in temporary accommodation under the homelessness legislation have also increased substantially since 2002 when local authorities began implementing their new duties. However, the more recent data indicate that the rate of increase in applications and numbers in temporary accommodation may be easing off.



Source: Scottish Executive Housing Statistics



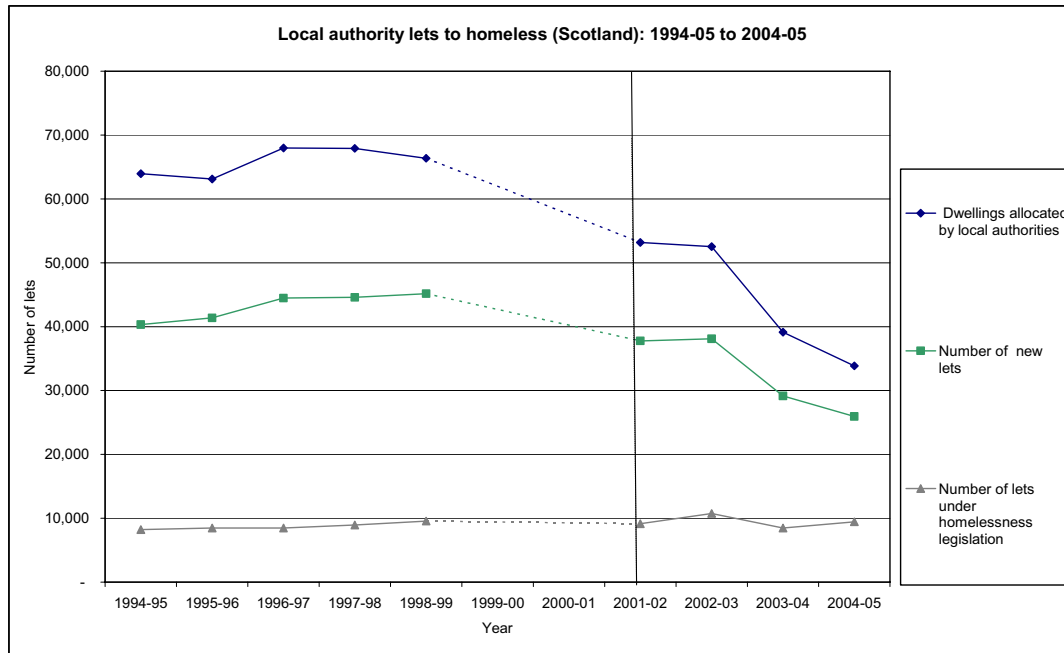
Source: Scottish Executive Housing Statistics

Publication

[Operation of the Homeless Persons legislation in Scotland](#) (Published 2005)

Lets to Homeless

The percentage of lets to homeless people is a key indicator in measuring local authorities' capacity to respond to the 2012 target for the removal of the priority need test in homelessness legislation. While the number of local authority lets overall have been falling over the past couple of years, the proportion of lets to homeless have increased, with the latest figures confirming the observed upward trend: in 2005, 32% of all local authority lettings were to homeless households, compared to 26% for 2004.



Source: Scottish Executive Housing Statistics

Note: Due to stock transfers, figures do not include Glasgow, Dumfries & Galloway and Scottish Borders from 2003-04.

Publication

[Operation of the Homeless Persons legislation in Scotland](#) (Published 2005)



chapter twelve: social and welfare

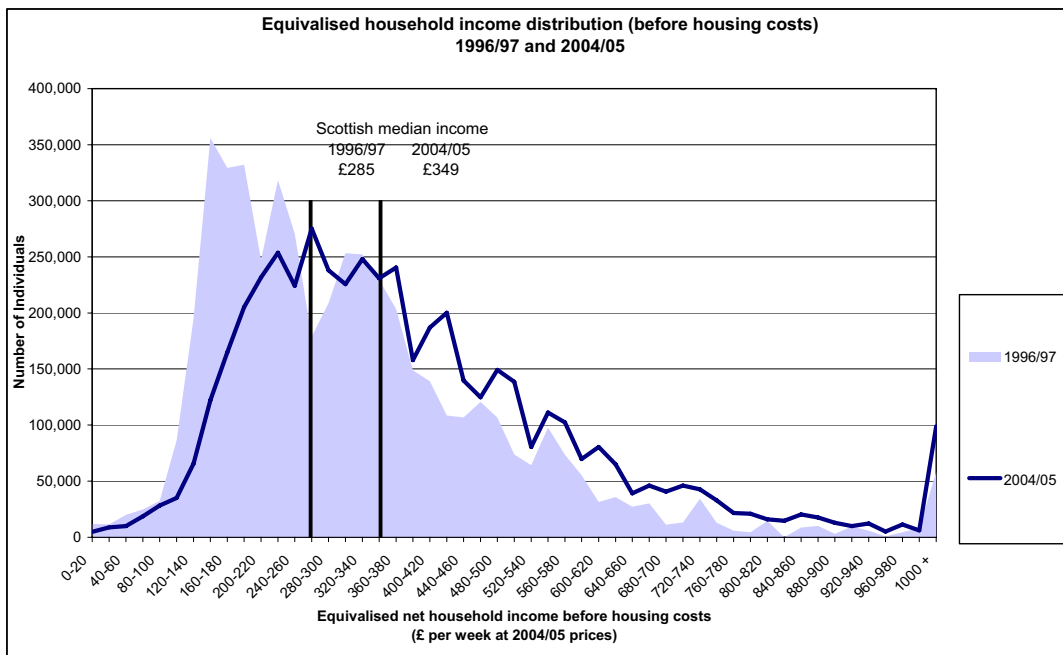
12. SOCIAL AND WELFARE

Income

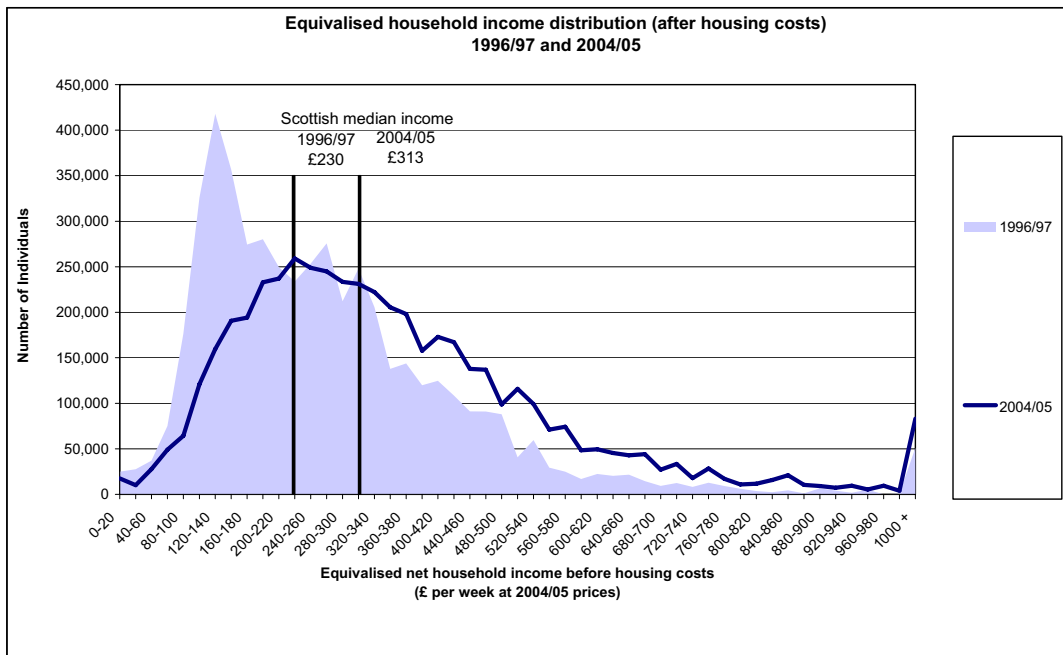
More people working and higher productivity have both contributed to the fact that, on average, households in Scotland are getting better off.

Household income - *Median weekly equivalised disposable income before housing costs* - rose by £64 in real terms between 1996/97 and 2004/05, from £285 in 1996/97 (in 2004/05 prices) to £349 in 2004/05.

Median weekly equivalised disposable income after housing costs - rose by £74 in real terms between 1996/97 and 2004/05, from £240 in 1996/97 (in 2004/05 prices) to £313 in 2004/05.



Source: DWP Family Resources Survey, Household Below Average Income datasets
 (Equivalisation is the process of adjusting household income to account for variations in household size and composition.)



Source: DWP Family Resources Survey, Household Below Average Income datasets
(Equivalisation is the process of adjusting household income to account for variations in household size and composition.)

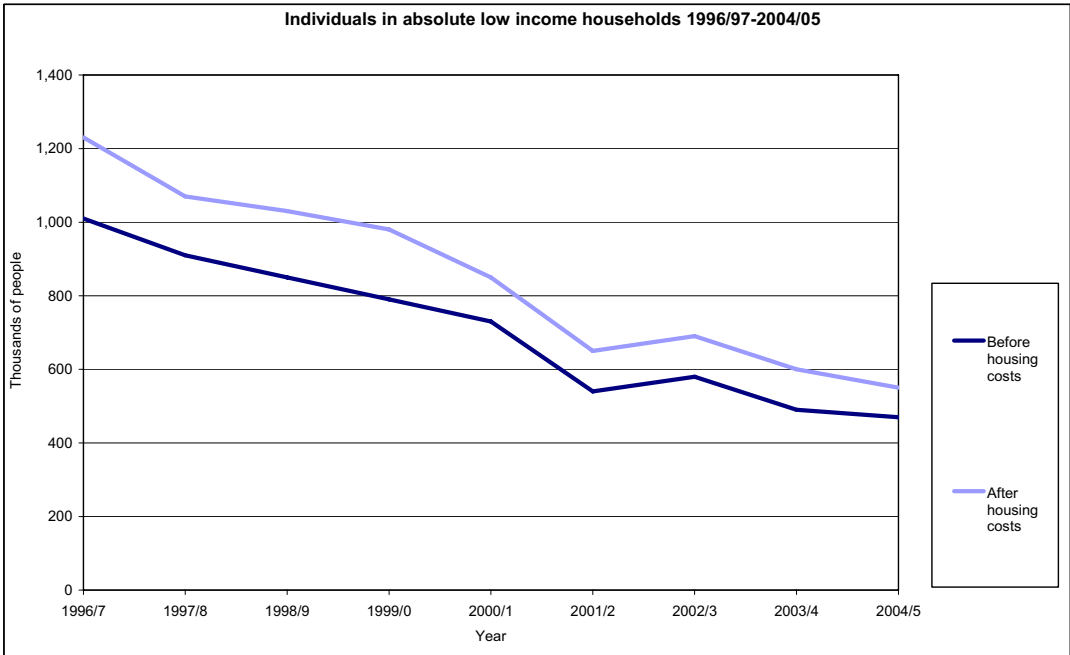
Low Income

Individuals in Absolute Low Income

Absolute low income is a measure of whether those in the lowest income households are seeing their incomes rise in real terms.

The current low income estimates for 2004/05 show that the number of individuals in absolute low income households before housing costs fell from 1,010,000 in 1996/97 to 470,000 in 2004/05. This is a decrease of 53%.

The number of individuals in low income households after housing costs was 1,230,000 in 1996/97, falling to 550,000 in 2004/05. This is a decrease of 55%.



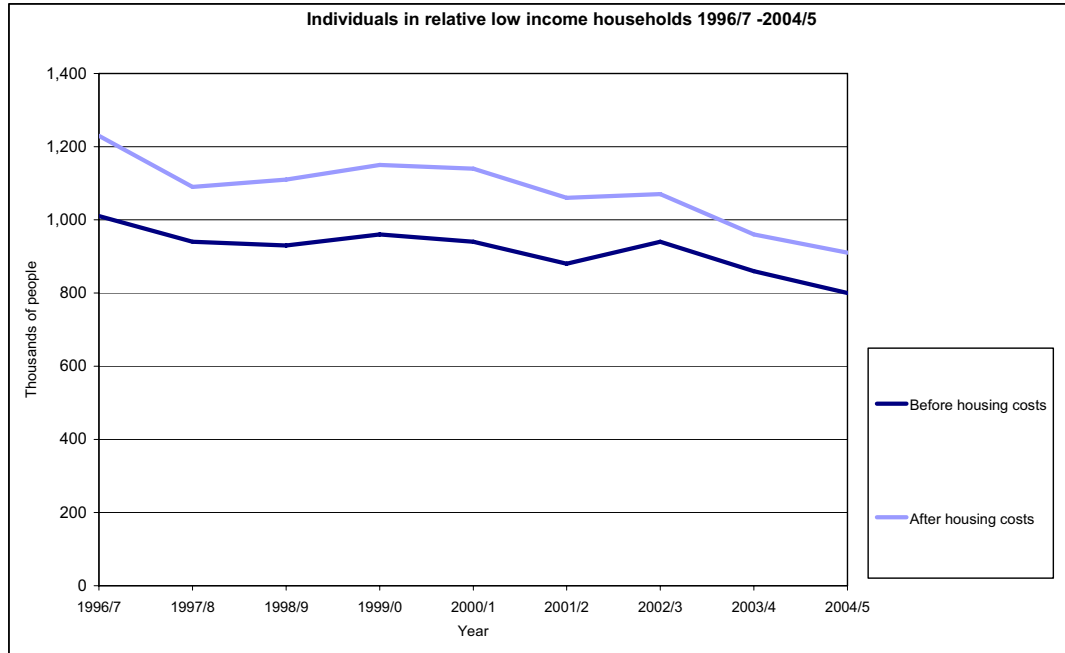
Source: Family Resource Survey, DWP

Individuals in Relative Low Income

Relative low income is a measure of whether those in the lowest income households are keeping pace with the growth of incomes in the economy as a whole.

The number of individuals in relative low income households before housing costs fell by 21%, from 1,010,000 in 1996/97 to 800,000 in 2004/05.

After housing costs numbers fell by 26%, from 1,230,000 in 1996/97 to 910,000 in 2004/05.



Source: Family Resource Survey, DWP

Web link

[Income and Benefit Statistics](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/18968/15952)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/18968/15952>

Deprivation

Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

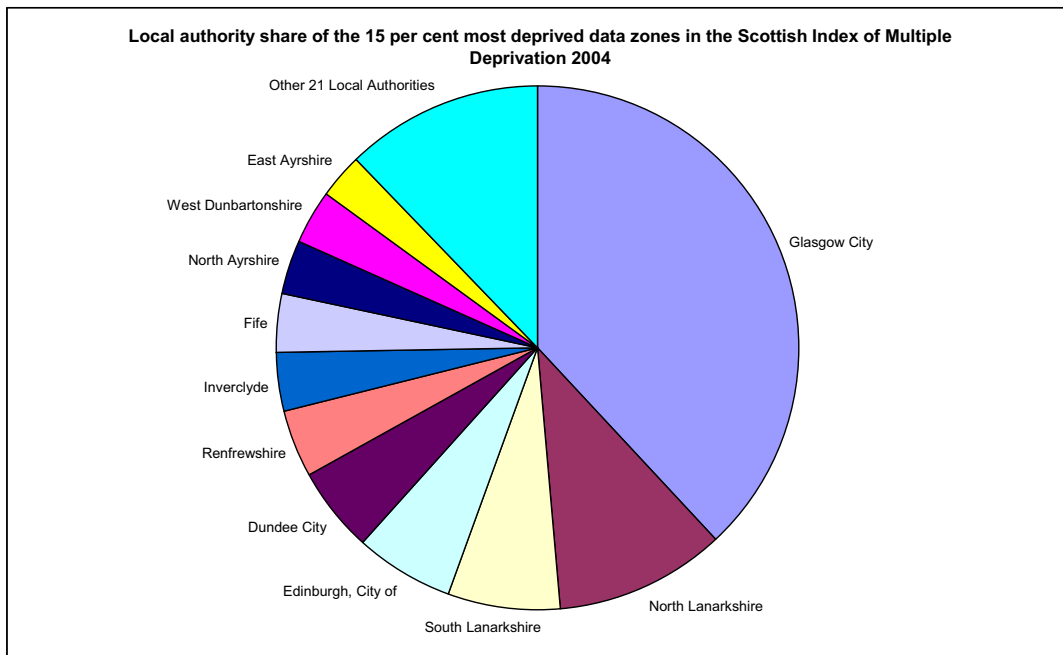
The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2004 is the Scottish Executive's official measure for identifying small area concentrations of multiple deprivation across all of Scotland. The SIMD is relevant to policies and funding wholly or partly aimed at tackling or taking account of the causes and effects of concentrations of multiple deprivation.

The Index is based on the small area statistical geography of data zones which contain on average 750 people. There are 6,505 data zones, covering the whole of Scotland, which nest within local authority boundaries. The SIMD is constructed from a combination of six domains, which are assigned weightings to create the final index. The domain ranks are combined using the ratios 6:6:3:3:2:1 in the following order: Current Income, Employment, Health, Education, Skills and Training, Geographic Access and Telecommunications and Housing.

Concentrations of multiple deprivation are predominantly found in Glasgow City. Almost 70% of the 5% most deprived areas; 50% the 10% most deprived areas; and 38% of the 15% most deprived areas are found in Glasgow City.

Over 50 per cent of the data zones in Glasgow City are defined to be in the 15% most deprived areas nationally; the comparable statistics for other local authorities with relatively high concentrations are Inverclyde (33%); Dundee (28%), West Dunbartonshire (27%), and North Lanarkshire (25%). East Lothian, Eilean Siar, Moray, Orkney Islands and Shetland Islands have no areas in the 15% most deprived areas across Scotland.

Because the data in the income domain of the SIMD measures absolute levels of things like benefits and tax credits, it can be used as a proxy for levels of individual deprivation, and 38% of all income deprived people live in the 15% most deprived areas.



Source: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation, 2004

Publication

[Social Focus on Deprived Areas, 2005](#) (Published 2005)

Web links

[Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004](#)

www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/simd2004

[Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics](#)

www.sns.gov.uk

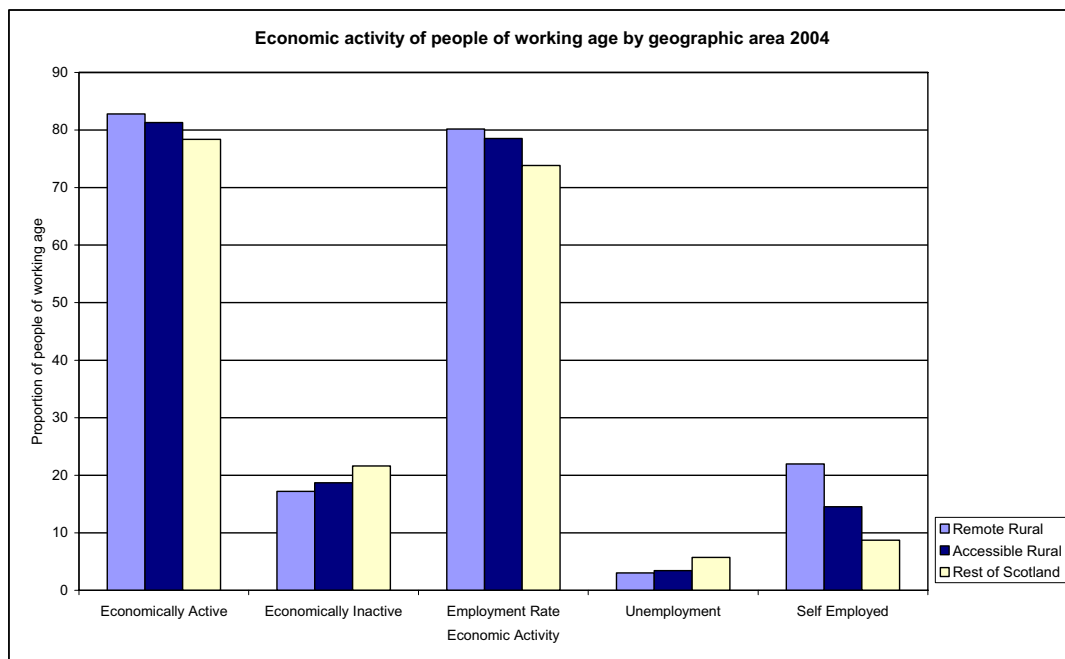
Rural Areas

Rural Economic Activity

The figure shows that inactivity rates (those neither in employment nor unemployed) are lower in rural Scotland than in the rest of Scotland. The main reasons for being economically inactive are long term sickness or disability, being a student and looking after family. The employment rate (the number of people employed as a proportion of the total population of working age) is higher in rural Scotland than in the rest of Scotland.

The figure shows that the unemployment rate (the number of people unemployed as a proportion of the number of economically active) is lowest in accessible rural areas.

Rates of self employment are higher in rural areas.



Source: Annual Scottish Labour Force Survey, 2004

Rural Enterprise

Business start up rates as a percentage of the population are higher in rural areas but are lower as a percentage of firms. Rural areas account for 48% of all business start ups.

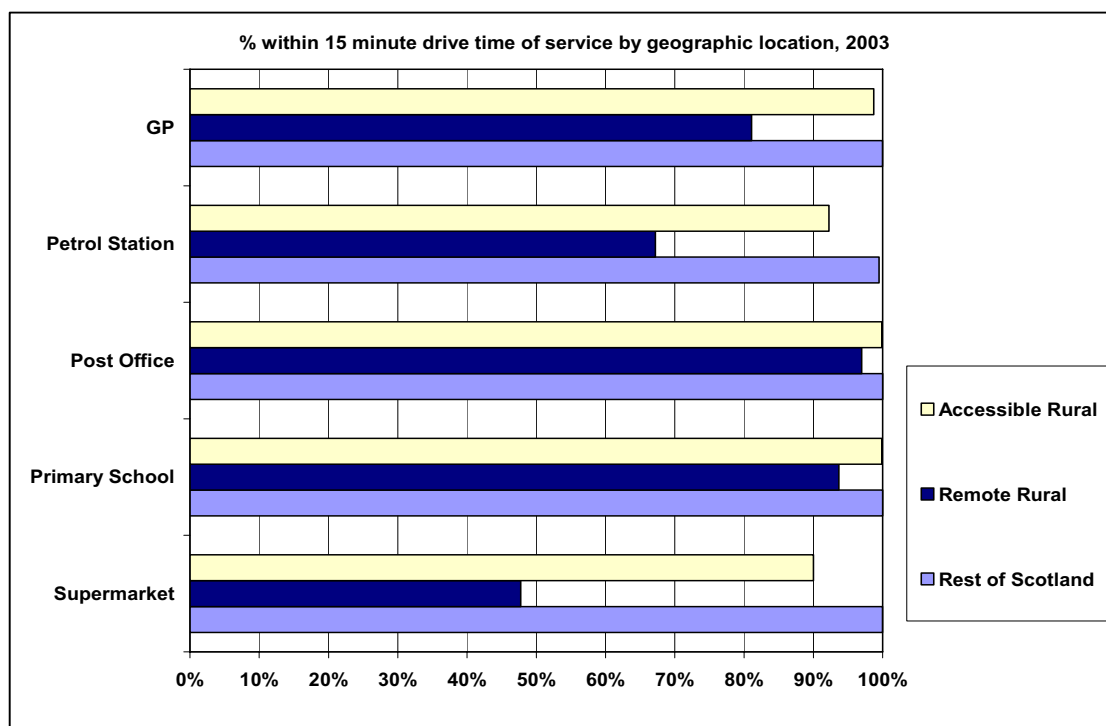
Enterprise start-ups by geographic location, 2004

	Accessible Rural	Remote Rural	Rest of Scotland
Number of registrations	3,965	1630	5,960
% of registrations	34%	14%	52%
Area of population aged 16+	531,114	227,317	3,331,515
Start ups per 10,000 population	75	72	18
Start ups per 1,000 firms	74	55	91

Source: Inter Departmental Business Register, Office for National Statistics

Rural Access to Services

The figure shows that nearly 20% of people in remote rural Scotland are more than 15 minutes drive away from their GP. Access to petrol stations is a particular problem in remote rural areas.



Source: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation, 2004 (based on data zones)

Publication

[Rural Scotland Key Facts 2004](#) (Published 2004)



chapter thirteen: agriculture and fisheries

13. AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

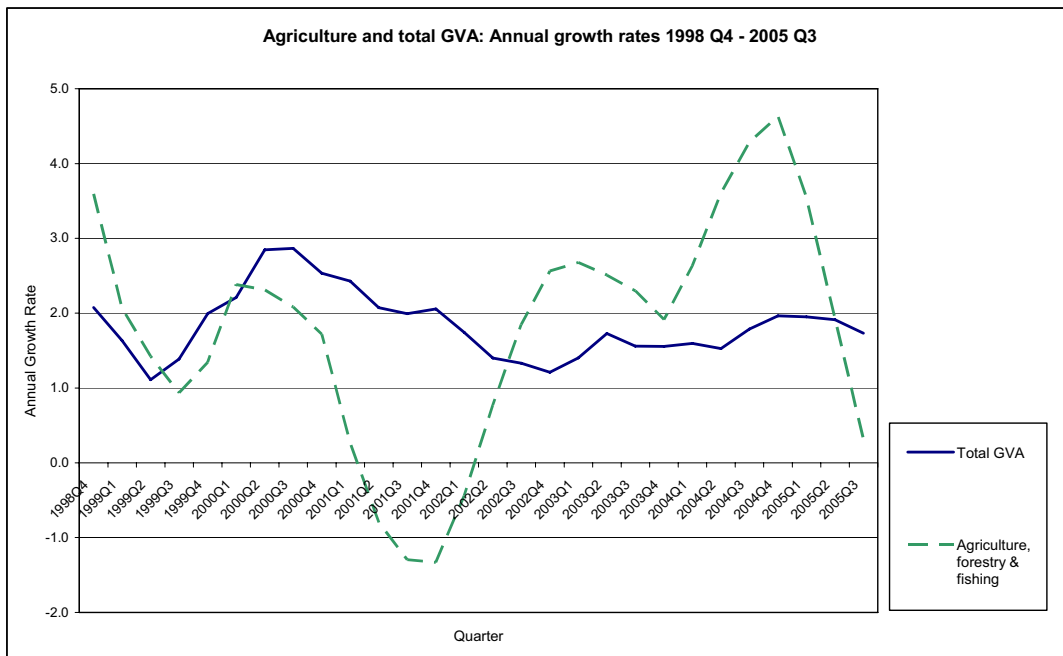
Sustainable Farming

Rural Economy

Whilst primary industries remain locally important in some rural areas, as with urban areas, service-sector activities are the most significant overall.

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing continued to out-perform the economy as a whole in the four quarters to 2005 Q1, although this needs to be seen in the context of the 2001 trough. For 2005 Q1 and 2005 Q2 annual growth rates declined for Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing and were exceeded in both quarters by total Gross Value Added (GVA).

Agriculture remains the dominant land use in rural areas, and whilst difficult to quantify, both its direct impact upon the environment and indirect impacts upon (e.g. tourism) should be acknowledged.



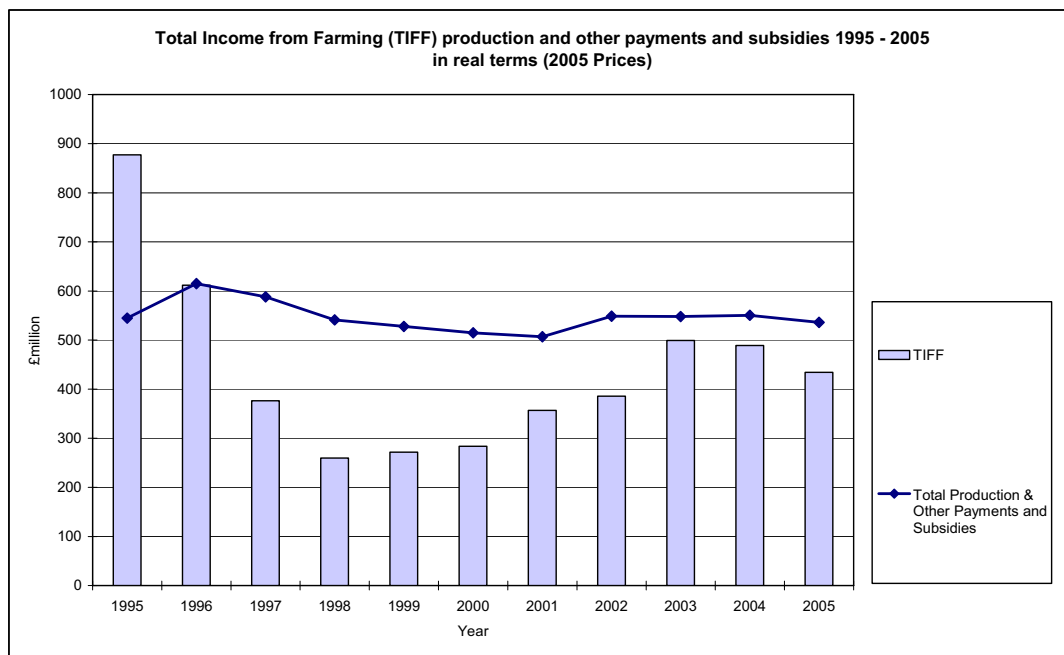
Source: Quarterly GVA Statistics, Scottish Executive

Total Income From Farming

Between 1990 and 1995 Scottish aggregate farm incomes in real terms almost tripled to reach a historically high level in 1995.

Compared to the mid 1990s aggregate farm incomes remain relatively low, however, 1995 was an exceptional good year. The fall from 1995-98 was primarily due to a strong pound, weak world commodity prices and the impact of BSE (Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy) and then Foot and Mouth Disease. Since 1998, in real terms, Total Income from Farming (TIFF) has now recovered to around 50% of the 1995 peak.

TIFF figures for 2005 show aggregate incomes to have fallen by 8.4% since 2004 (or fallen by 10.9% once inflation is taken into account). The figures show that in 2005 TIFF is estimated to be £436 million.



Source: Scottish Agricultural Output, Input and Output Statistics

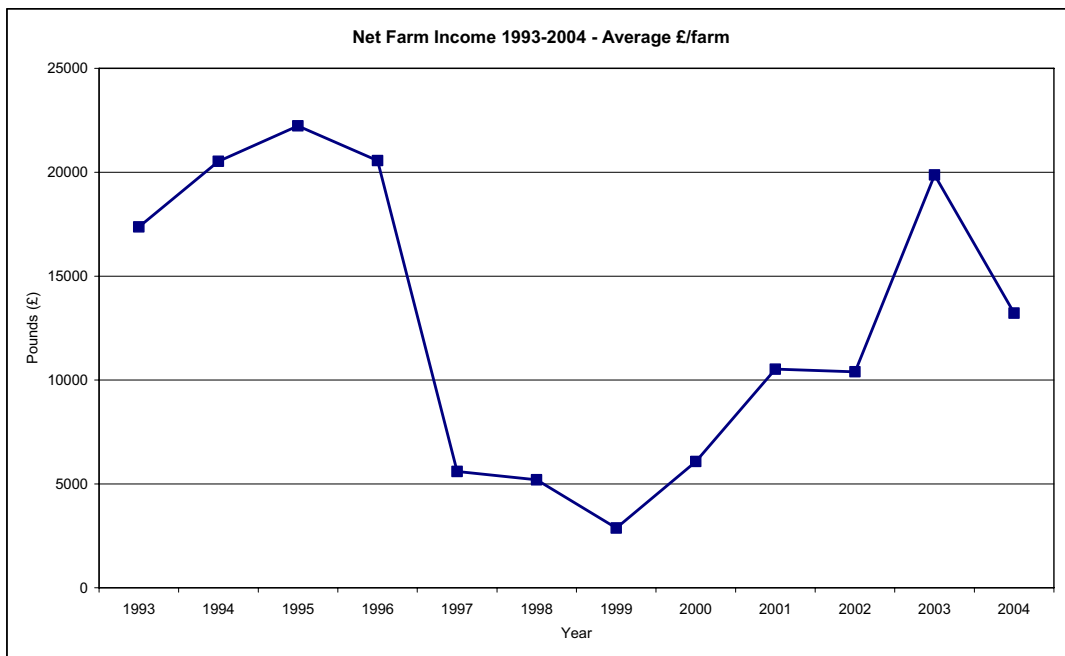
Publication

[Scottish Agriculture Output, Input and Income Statistics 2005](#) (Published 2006)

Net Farm Income

The trends in net farm incomes have broadly followed that for total income from farming, that is, incomes were historically high in the mid 1990s and have fallen back since that time.

In 2004, net farm incomes were lower across most sectors due to a combination of lower output prices and higher input costs. In particular cereal and potato prices for the 2004 harvest were lower than the previous year, whilst input costs such as fuel, fertilisers and agrochemicals increased. Dairy farmers saw a small increase in net farm income despite increased costs, primarily due to receipt of the dairy premium.



Source: Farm Accounts Survey, Scottish Executive Environment and Rural Affairs Department.

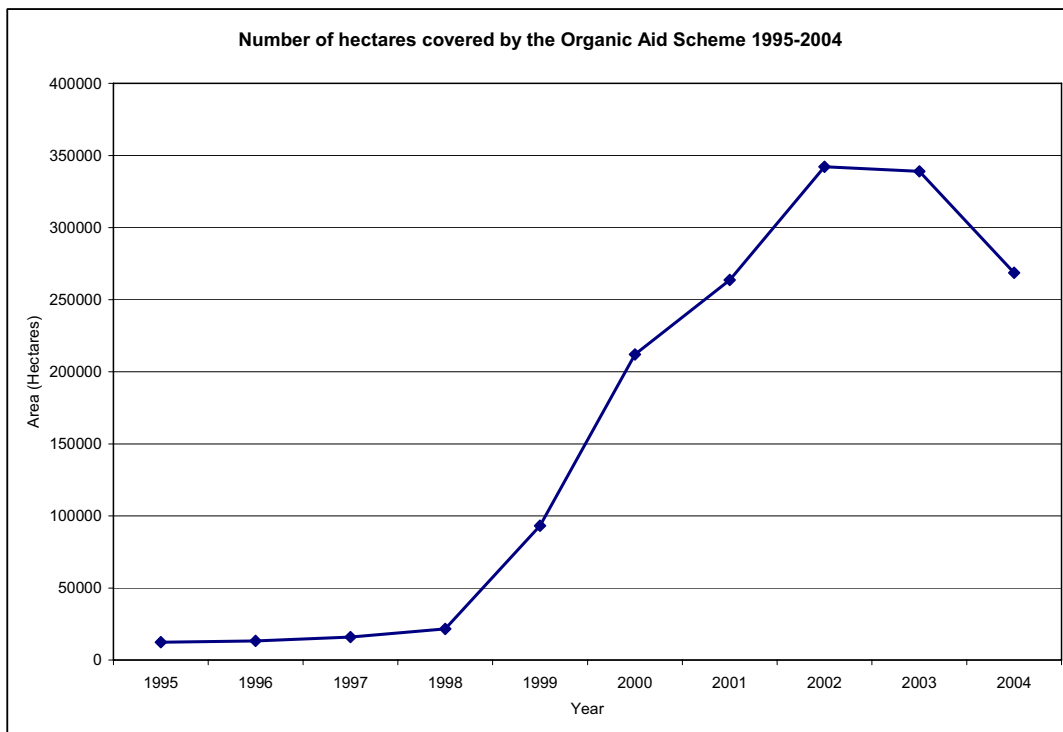
Web link

[Farm Incomes in Scotland](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/intheSE/-4/59052)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/intheSE/-4/59052>

Organic Farming

Up until 2002, there was a marked increase in the area covered by the Organic Aid Scheme but this has declined since then. Until recently, the bulk of the increase has involved rough grazing, however, the Organic Aid Scheme is now targeted more towards attracting the conversion of arable land, where the environmental benefits of converting to organic land are greater.



Source: Organic Annual Report

Publication

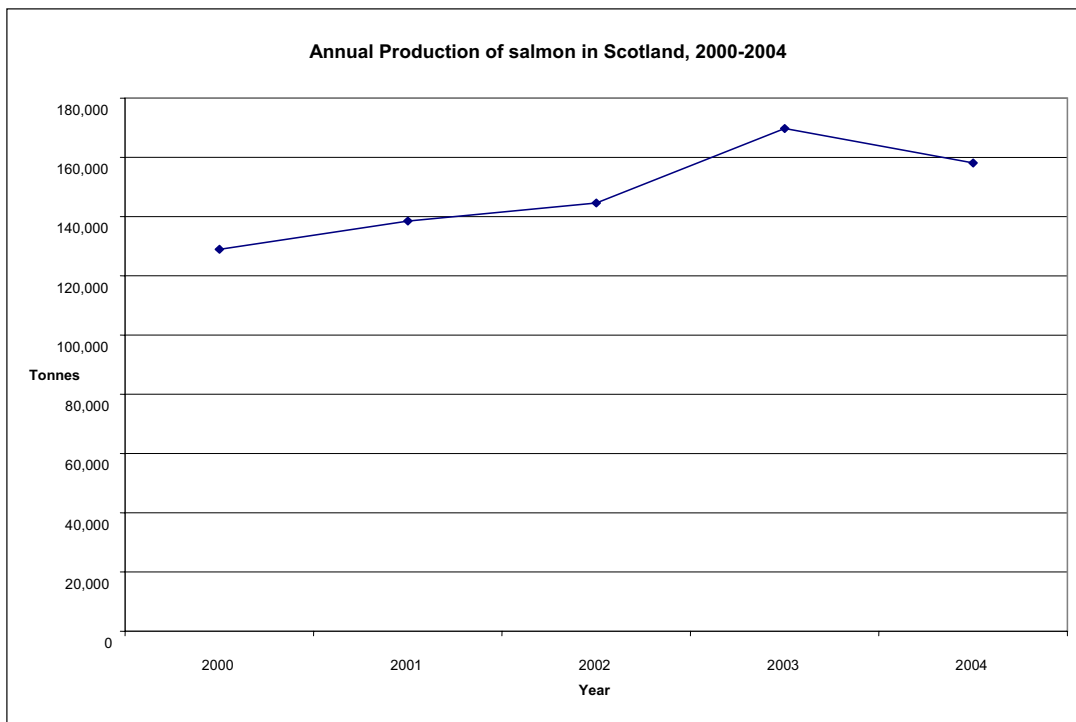
[Organic Annual Report 2005](#) (Published 2005)

Fisheries

Aquaculture Support

Current data suggests that there are around 2,300 full-time equivalent jobs supported directly by aquaculture and that the fin-fish aquaculture sector had a farm gate value of approximately £340 million in 2004. Of this over £330m was Atlantic salmon production.

Production of salmon has increased steadily over the past few years, but there was a drop in production in 2004 as can be seen in the graph below.



Source : Fisheries Research Services (FRS)

Web link

[Fisheries Research Services \(FRS\)](http://www.marlab.ac.uk/Delivery/standaloneCM.aspx?contentid=770)

<http://www.marlab.ac.uk/Delivery/standaloneCM.aspx?contentid=770>

Sea Fisheries

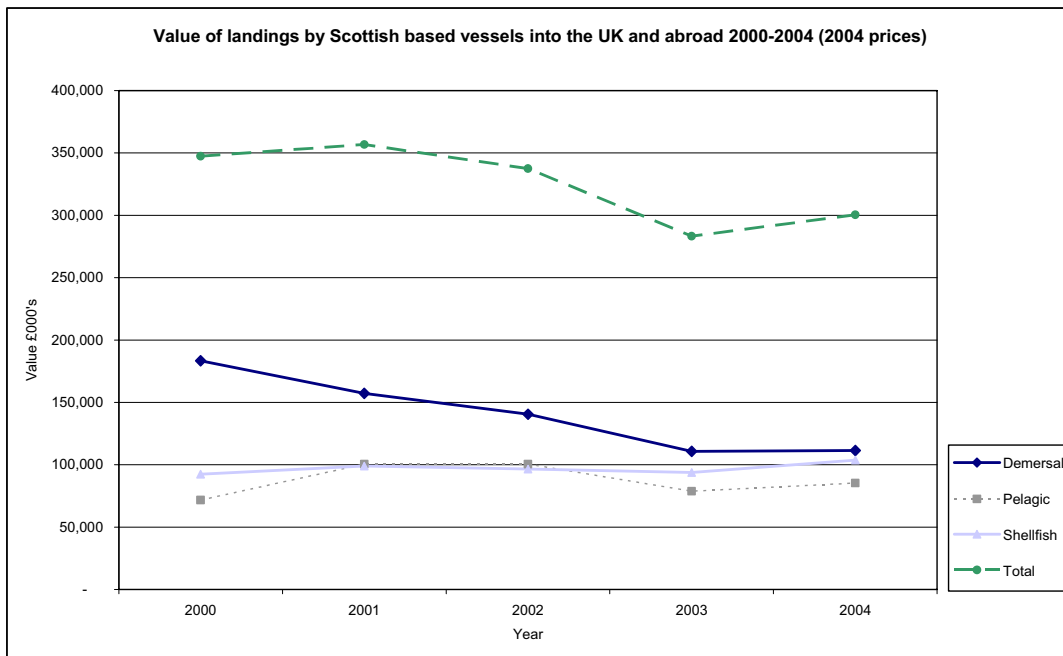
The graph below displays the value of landings by Scottish based vessels into the UK and abroad for the years 2000-2004 (in 2004 prices).

The value of demersal landings has fallen steadily over the period 2000-2004. In 2000, the value of demersal landed by Scottish based vessels totalled £174m, by 2004 this had fallen to £111m. This represented a fall of 39% in real terms over the period.

Over the same period, the value of pelagic landings have increased from £72m in 2000 to £85m in 2004.

The value of shellfish landings has also increased over the period. In 2000 the value of landings totalled £92m and in 2004, £104m.

In 2000, the value of demersal landings accounted for 53% of the total value of landings, by 2004 this had fallen to 37%.



Source: Scottish Executive Environment and Rural Affairs Department

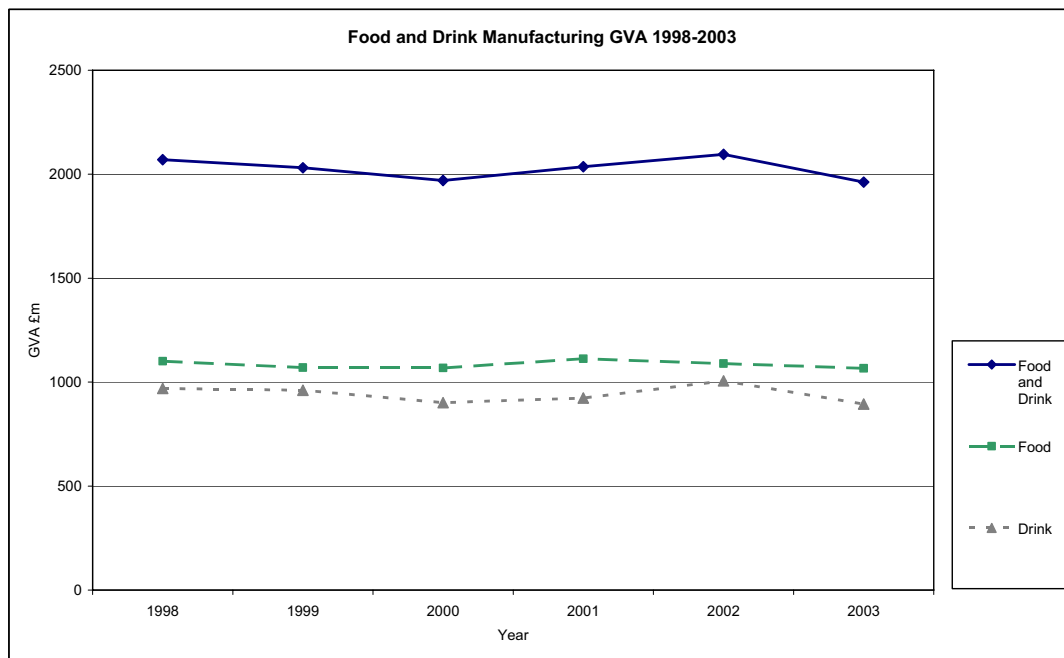
Food and Drink Industry

Scottish Produce Exports

The Global Connections Survey (GCS) estimates food and drink exports since 2002. Food and drink manufacturing exports were £2,805 million in 2002, £2,900 in 2003 and £2,845 million in 2004. (Note that previous estimates from GCS have been revised downwards due to changes in the methodology).

Food and Drink GVA

The figure shows total gross value added (GVA) at basic prices in Scottish food and drink manufacturing for each year 1998 to 2003. GVA in food and drink has fluctuated over the period; it increased to £2,096m in 2002 before falling to £1,962m in 2003.



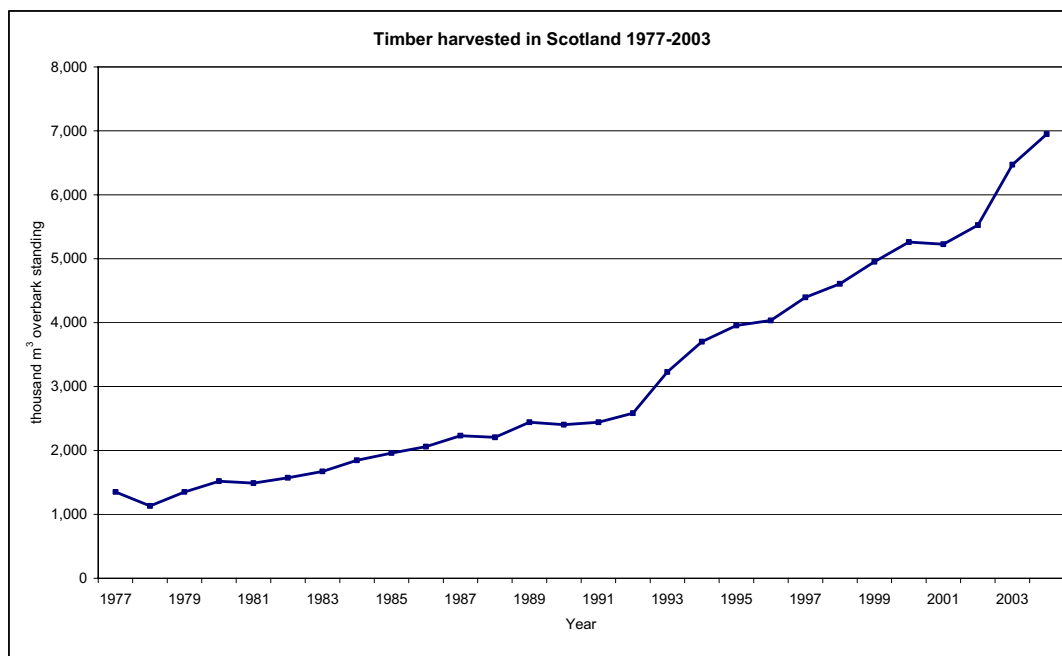
Source: Scottish Annual Business Survey (SABS)

Forestry

Timber Harvested

A total of 6.9 million m³ overbark standing of timber was harvested from forests in Scotland in 2004. This represents an increase of 88% from the 1994 level.

The last forecast of softwood conifer production (produced in 2000) indicated that timber availability would rise from an annual average of 6.2 million m³ in the period 2002-2006, to 7.9 million m³ in 2007-2011 and 9.1 million m³ in 2012-2016. A new forecast will be published during 2006. Current hardwood production is around 50,000 m³, but more could be produced if markets were available.



Source: Forestry Commission

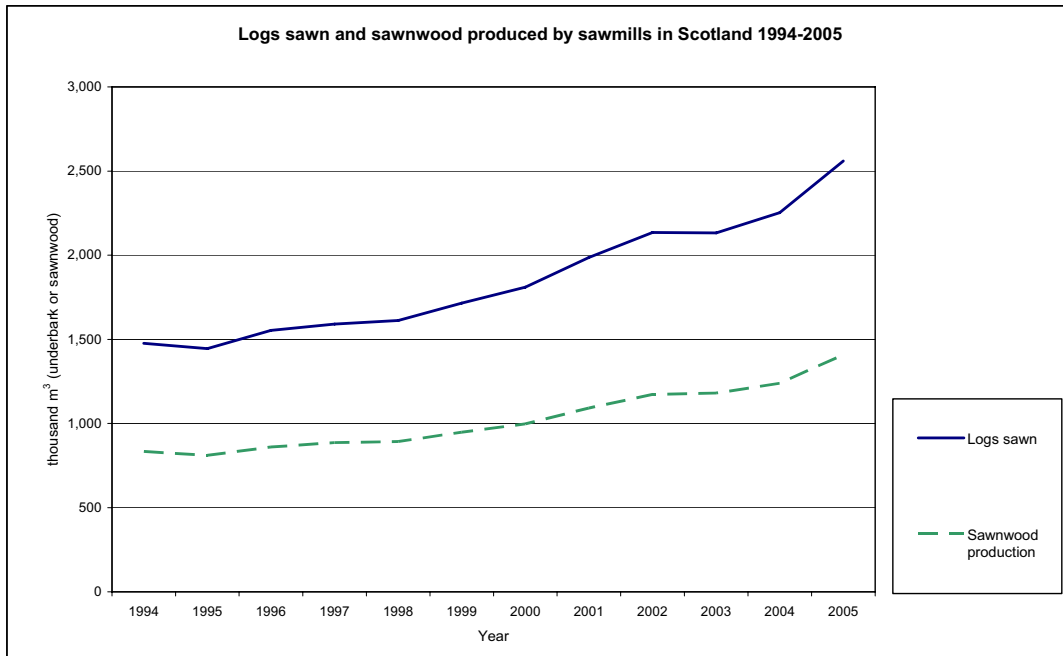
Web link

[Forestry Statistics](http://www.forestry.gov.uk/statistics)

<http://www.forestry.gov.uk/statistics>

Sawnwood Production

A total of 2.3 million tonnes of logs (2.2 million m³ underbark) were sawn by Scottish sawmills in 2004, producing 1.2 million m³ sawnwood. This represents a 5% increase on the previous year and an increase of about 50% since 1994.



Source: Forestry Commission

Web link

[Forestry Statistics](http://www.forestry.gov.uk/statistics)

<http://www.forestry.gov.uk/statistics>



chapter fourteen: environment

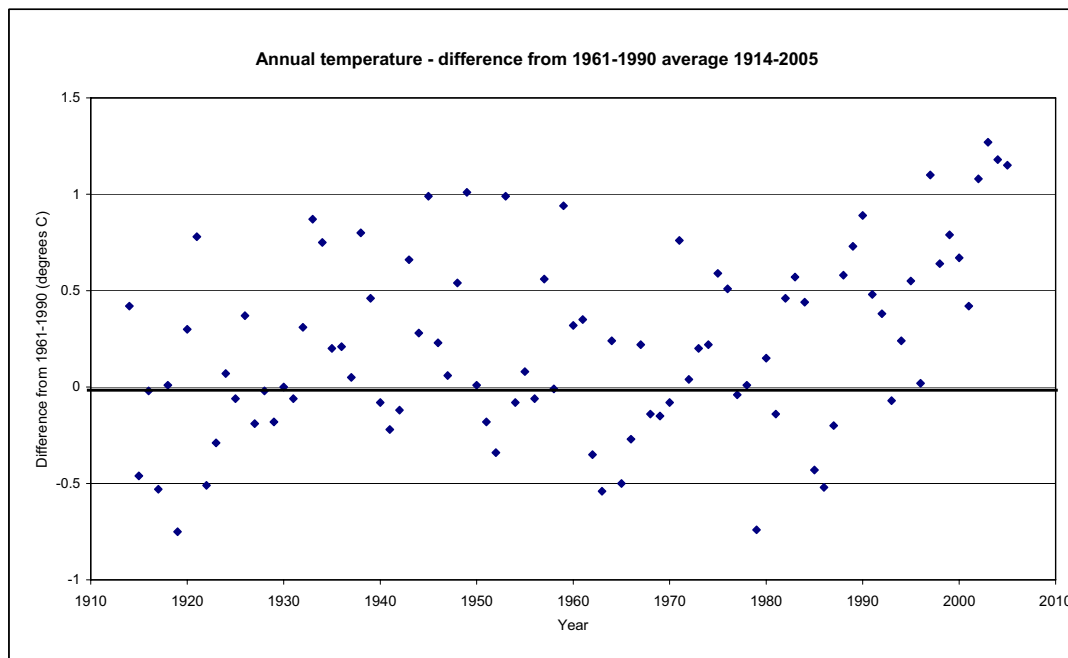
14. ENVIRONMENT

Climate Change

Annual Temperature

The global average surface temperature has increased over the 20th century by about 0.6°C ¹. The 2003, 2004 and 2005 temperatures for Scotland are the highest since the record began in 1914.

By the end of the century, temperatures in Scotland are predicted to increase by up to 3.5°C during the summer months and around 2.5°C during the winter. Whilst the global impacts of climate change are immense, there are also wide-ranging implications for Scotland. These include increased flood risk, and impacts on water resources, agriculture, transport, tourism and disease; all of great economic, social and environmental importance.



Source: Met Office

Publication

[Scottish Environment Statistics Online](#)

Web link

[Scottish Temperature data](#) Met Office.

Reference

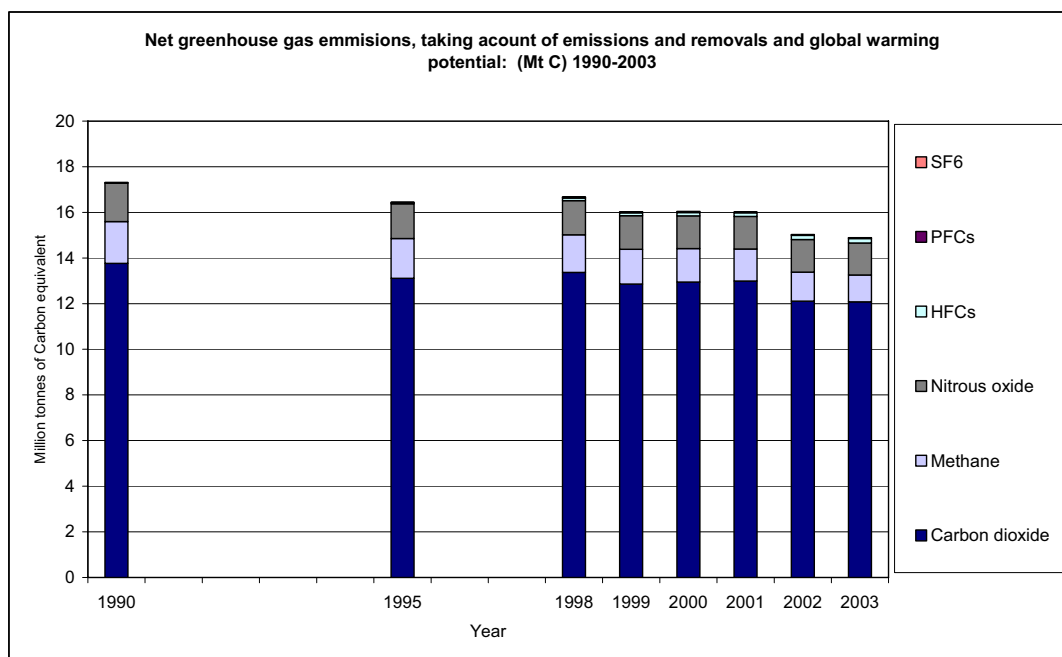
1. UKCIP (2002). [Climate Change Scenarios for the United Kingdom](#)

Net greenhouse Gas Emissions

Measured against 1990, Scottish net emissions of greenhouse gases in 2003 (taking account of emissions and removals due to land use change and forestry) were some 2.4 million tonnes of carbon equivalent lower (a reduction of around 14%).

In 2003, Scotland's net emissions of carbon dioxide were 12.1 million tonnes of carbon equivalent (around 8% of the UK total). In 2003, UK net emissions of greenhouse gases were 13% below baseline levels¹. The Kyoto Protocol (1997) set legally binding targets under which the UK must reduce emissions of a basket' of six GHGs to 12.5% below baselines

UK figures include an 'unallocated' component (4% of the UK total in 2003) which is not factored into individual country's totals. The 'unallocated' component includes some emissions from energy industries and aviation emissions among others.



Source: NetCen

Publication

[Scottish Environment Statistics Online](#)

Web link

Baggott, L Brown, R Milne, TP Murrells, N Passant, DG Thistlewaite (2004). [Greenhouse Gas Inventories for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland 1990-2003](#) NETCEN, AEA Technology, AEAT/ENV/R/1761

Reference

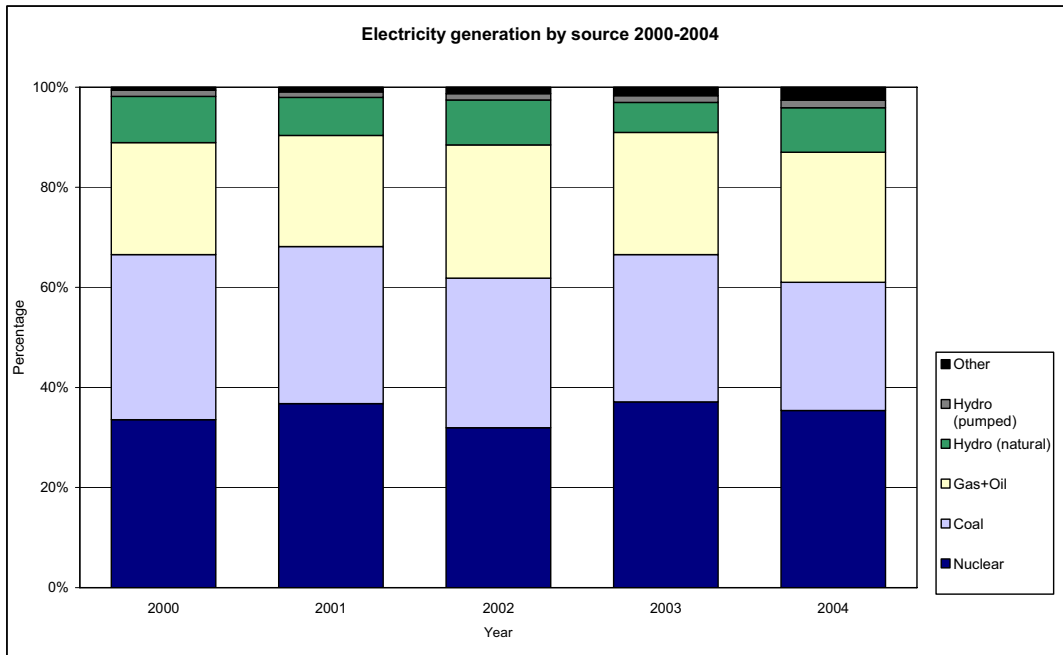
1. Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs ([2003](#)) [UK Climate Change Sustainable Development Indicator and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Final Figures](#)

Electricity Generation

Public generation of heat and electricity accounted for one third of the carbon dioxide emitted in Scotland in 2003. The Scottish Executive set a target that 18% of electricity generated in Scotland by 2010 should come from renewable sources using the Renewables Obligation (Scotland). Following consultation, the Scottish Executive announced in March 2003 its longer term aspiration that 40% of electricity generated in Scotland by 2020 should come from renewable sources.

Hydro natural flow is rainfall dependent, and since it is the largest source of renewable electricity generation in Scotland, the total renewable energy output each year varies with annual rainfall. Reduced rainfall in 2003 led to less electricity being generated from renewable sources (7.7%), whilst the wetter weather in 2004 produced higher outputs and more renewable energy being generated (10.3%). (Pumped storage is not a renewable source of energy because it uses electricity produced by other means to create a store of hydrological power.)

The amount of electricity generated from non-Hydro renewable sources (includes wind, wave, solar power and thermal renewables) in Scotland increased from 0.6% in 2000 to 2.6% in 2004.



Source: Department of Trade and Industry

Publication

[Scottish Environment Statistics Online](#)

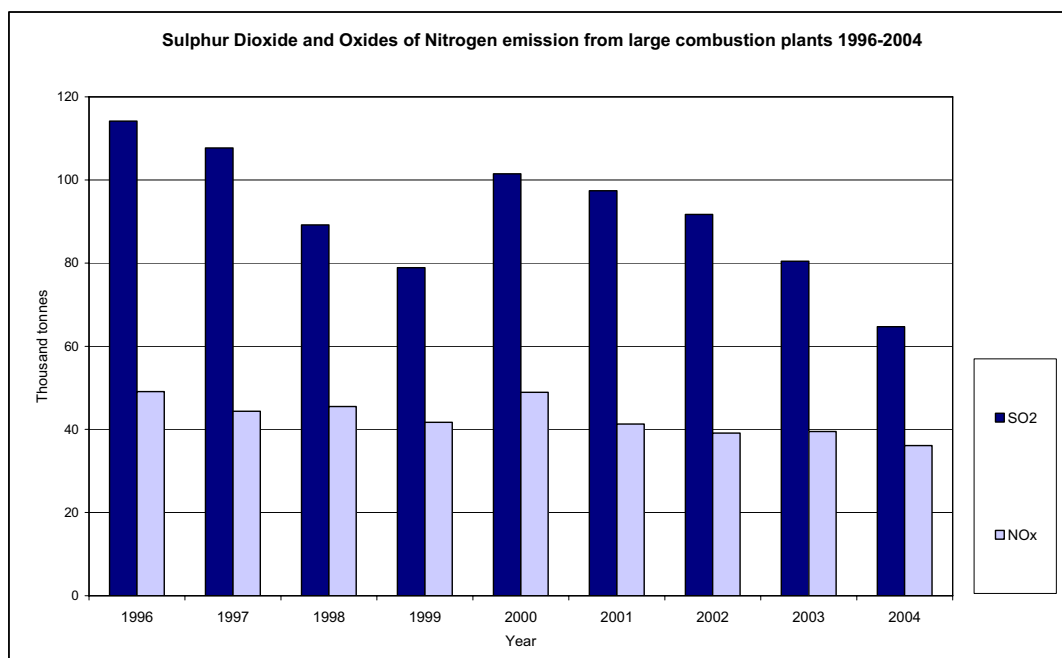
Web link

[Energy Trends December 2005](#) Department of Trade and Industry (Published 2005)

Air

Sulphur dioxide (SO₂) and oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) affect human health through respiratory damage, and ecosystem health through acidification. SO₂ and NO_x are released into the atmosphere through the combustion of fossil fuels. In 2004, large combustion plants (LCPs) accounted for 88% of the SO₂ emissions and 22% of NO_x emissions in the UK. (Large combustion plants have a rated thermal output of over 50 megawatts.)

The revised EC Large Combustion Plants Directive (2001/80/ EC) called for a 60% reduction in SO₂ emissions by 2003 and a 30% reduction in NO_x emissions by 1998, from a 1980 baseline. By 2004, UK emissions for SO₂ and NO_x were 79% and 63% respectively below 1980 levels¹. In Scotland, SO₂ emissions from the electricity supply industry fell between 1996 and 1999, but rose in 2000. This was due to the increased use of coal-fired power stations, necessary to offset the reduced capacity of the nuclear sector because of refurbishment work at certain plants.



Source: UK National Air Quality Archive

Publication

[Scottish Environment Statistics Online](#)

Web link

[Scottish Environmental Protection Agency Environmental Data: Emissions of SO₂ and NO_x from Large Combustion Plants in Scotland](#)

Reference

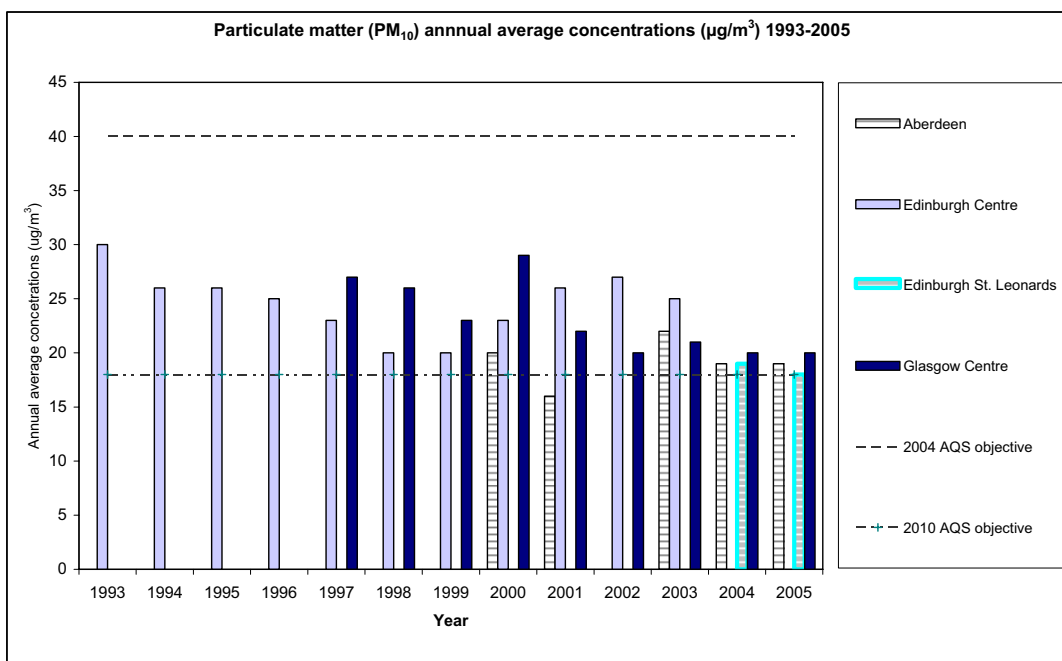
1. Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs [e-Digest Statistics about Air Quality](#).

PM₁₀ Concentration

Particulate pollution can harm the human respiratory and cardiovascular systems, and is linked to asthma and mortality. Smaller particles are the most damaging and current targets focus on particles less than 10µm in diameter (PM₁₀).

Coal burning, diesel combustion, construction, mining and quarrying are the major sources of particulate emissions. Road transport accounted for around 23% of UK emissions of PM₁₀ in 2004). Between 1990 and 2004, UK emissions of PM₁₀ fell by 48%. The Air Quality Strategy¹ objectives for PM₁₀ come in two stages. Stage 1 (to be met by the end of 2004): a 24-hour mean of 50µg/m³ not to be exceeded more than 35 times a year, and an annual mean of 40µg/m³.

Stage 2 (to be met by the end of 2010): a 24-hour mean of 50 µg/m³ not to be exceeded more than seven times a year, and an annual mean of 18µg/m³. Stage 1 objectives were met at all automatic monitoring sites in 2005.



Source: UK National Air Quality Archive

Publication

[Scottish Environment Statistics Online](#)

Web link

[UK National Air Quality Information Archive](#)

Reference

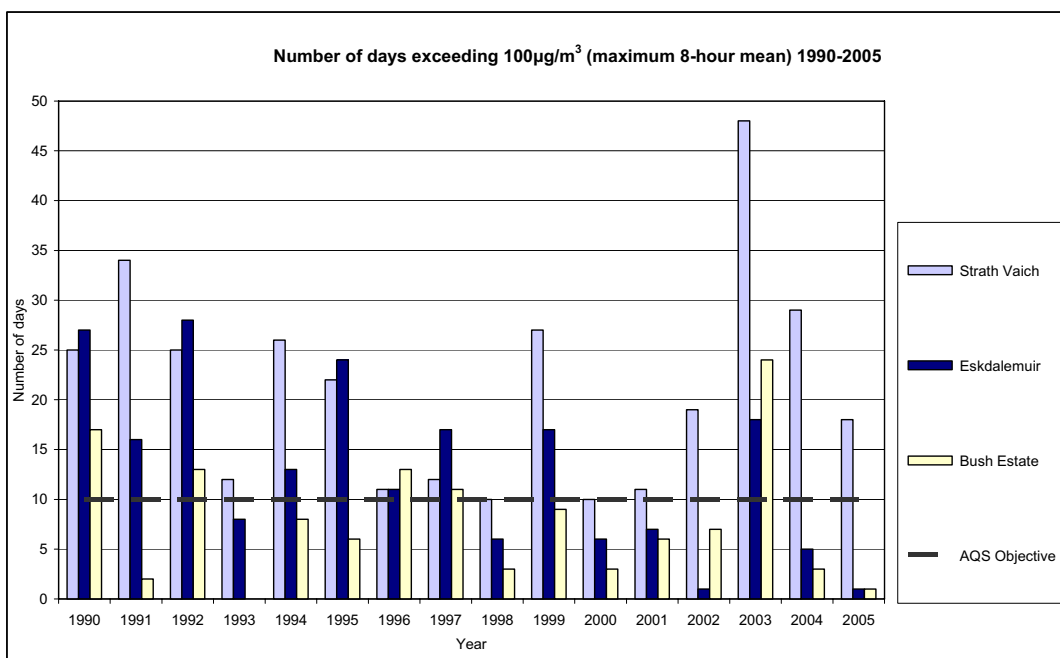
1. Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, Scottish Executive, Welsh Assembly Government & DOE Northern Ireland (2003). [The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland: Addendum.](#)

Ground Level Ozone Concentration

Ozone in the stratosphere forms a layer that protects the earth against harmful ultra-violet radiation, but tropospheric (ground level) ozone is a damaging oxidant. Exposure to high ozone concentrations can cause respiratory damage, and affects vegetation by damaging leaves and reducing yields.

Ozone is formed by a slow, complicated series of reactions from other pollutants that may be blown over from Europe. The most important man-made precursors are nitrogen oxides and volatile organic compounds produced by road transport, industrial processes and solvent use. Ozone concentrations tend to be lower in urban areas where it is converted to nitrogen dioxide by reacting with nitrogen oxides.

The Air Quality Strategy¹ objective for ground level ozone (to be met by 2005) is for the maximum daily concentration (measured as an 8-hour running mean) of 100µg/m³ not to be exceeded more than 10 times a year. (Objective not currently included in the Air Quality Regulations because of the transboundary nature of ozone). In 2005, this objective was not met at Strath Vaich (18 exceedences).



Source: UK National Air Quality Archive

Publication

[Scottish Environment Statistics Online](#)

Web link

[UK National Air Quality Information Archive](#)

Reference

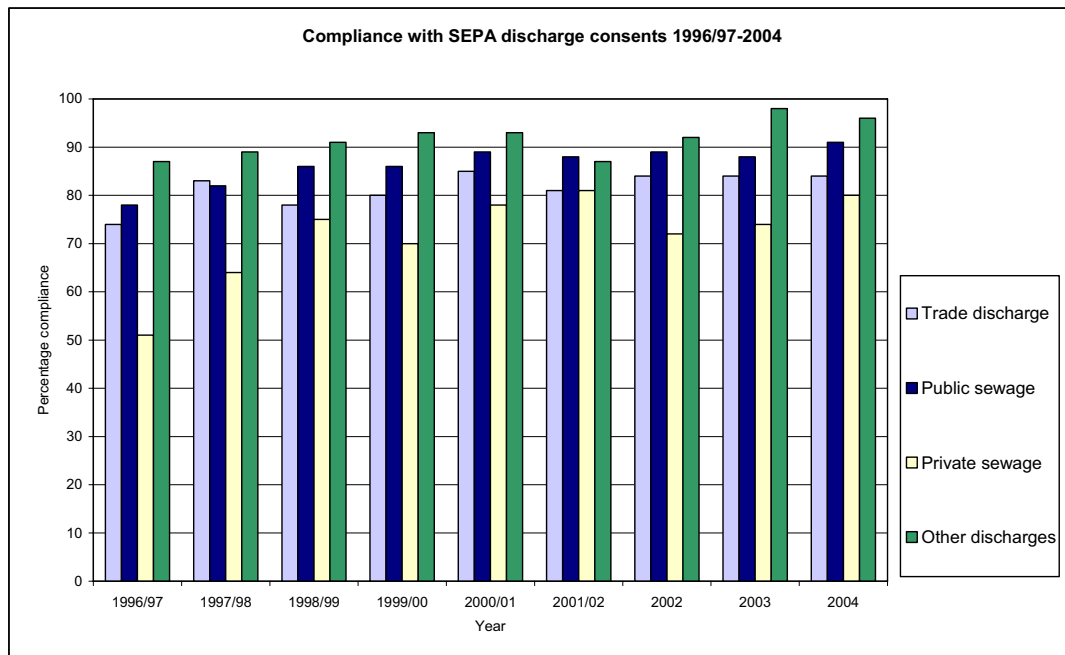
1. Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, Scottish Executive, Welsh Assembly Government & DOE Northern Ireland (2003). [The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland: Addendum.](#)

Water

Effluent Compliance with Discharge Consents

Under the Control of Pollution Act 1974 it was an offence to cause or knowingly permit discharge of poisonous, noxious or polluting substances to controlled waters in Scotland. Discharges of sewage and trade effluent into the water environment (including all coastal and inland waters) were, however, permitted under a discharge consent authorised by the Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA). Authorisations contained conditions on both the quality and quantity of effluent permitted. SEPA control these discharges through licensing and monitoring; the CoPA provisions have with effect from April 2006 been replaced by the Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2005.

The overall compliance rate increased from 73% in 1996-1997 to 87% in 2004. Compliance rates for trade effluent rose by 10 percentage points since 1996-1997 to 84% in 2004 compared with a 13 percentage point rise for public sewage works to 91%. SEPA set a target of 95% compliance for licences issued under the Control of Pollution Act by 2003/2004¹. The overall compliance rate takes account of both instantaneous standards and rolling 12 month standards.



Source: Scottish Environment Protection Agency

Publication

[Scottish Environment Statistics Online](#)

Web link

[Annual Report and Accounts 2004-5](#) Scottish Environment Protection Agency (Published 2006).

Reference

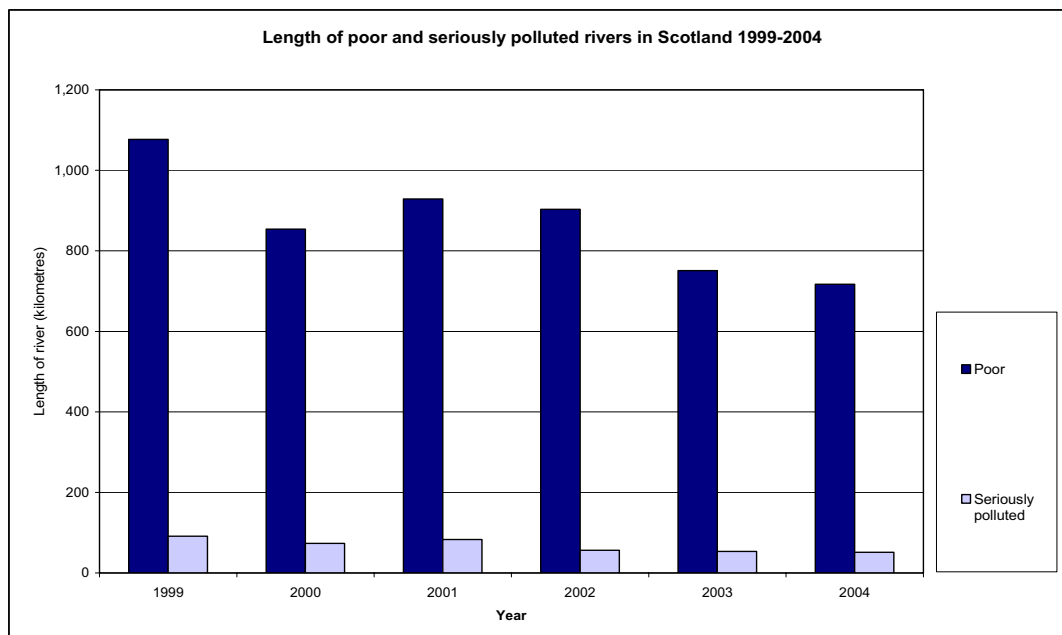
1. Scottish Environment Protection Agency (2003). [Corporate Plan April 2003-March 2004](#)

River Water Quality

Low standards of river water quality may threaten the aquatic environment, drinking water quality and recreational water use. Sewage, industry, urban development and agriculture are some of the factors that may affect river water quality.

The Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) has established a Digitised River Network (DRN) to classify about 25,000 km of the approximately 100,000 km of rivers and burns in Scotland. The DRN comprises those watercourses draining a catchment of 10 km² or more. Rivers are classified as *excellent*, *good*, *fair*, *poor* or *seriously polluted* according to measures of chemical, biological, nutrient and aesthetic quality. Between 2000 and 2004 the length of 'unclassified' river fell by 70% to 3,807 km.

Between 1999 and 2004, the length of poor and seriously polluted rivers in Scotland fell by 402 km. SEPA set a target of a reduction of 351 km in poor and seriously polluted rivers for the period 1999-2006¹. Poor biological and nutrient quality are the most frequent reasons for classifying rivers as poor or seriously polluted.



Source: Scottish Environment Protection Agency

Publication

[Scottish Environment Statistics Online](#)

Web link

[National Water Quality Classification 2004](#) Scottish Environment Protection Agency (2004).

Reference

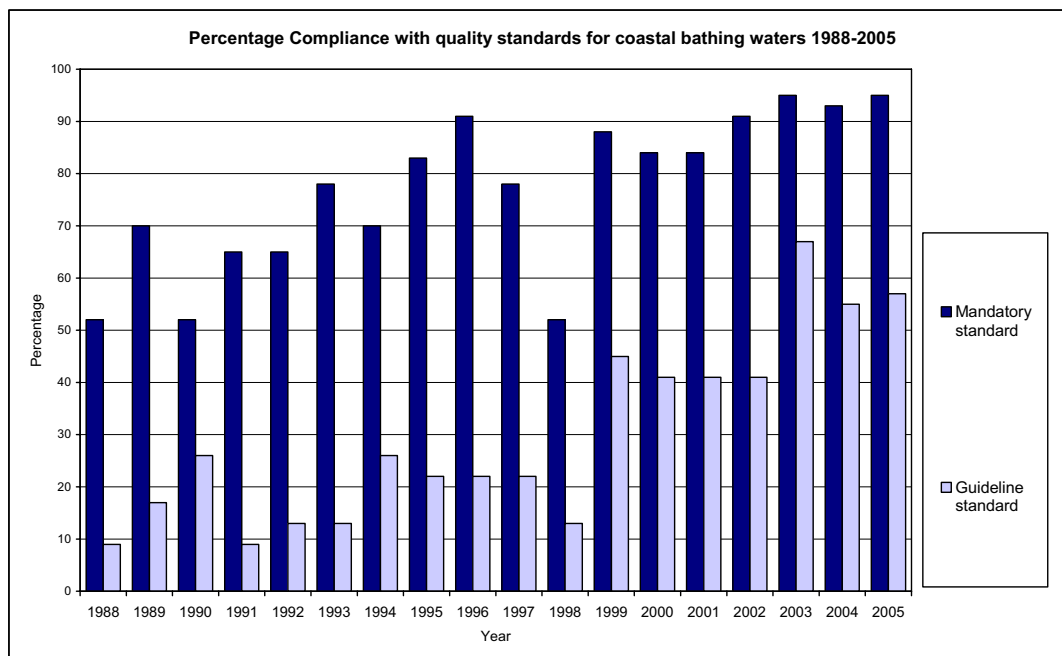
1. Scottish Environment Protection Agency (2003). [Corporate Plan April 2003-March 2004](#)

Coastal Bathing Water Quality

High quality bathing waters are important for a wide variety of interests and support Scotland's tourism industry. Monitoring the quality of these waters provides an indication of the health risks of bathing from both direct and diffuse discharges of effluents containing faecal contaminants.

EC Bathing Water Directive (76/160/ EEC)¹ sets out two quality standards - the 'mandatory' standard, and the stricter 'guideline' standard. Member states should comply with the mandatory standard and aim to comply with the guideline standard. In 2005, 95% of identified coastal bathing waters achieved the mandatory standard, and 57% also complied with the guideline standard. In addition to these coastal bathing waters, the two inland bathing waters both met the mandatory standard.

It is important to note that the weather is thought to affect compliance, with wet weather often contributing to poorer results and, conversely, drier, hotter weather associated with better results. The fall in compliance rates between 2003 and 2004 may have been a result of the extremely wet weather, especially storm events of 2004.



Source: Scottish Environment Protection Agency

Publication

[Scottish Environment Statistics Online](#)

Web link

[Scottish Bathing Waters 2005](#) Scottish Environment Protection Agency (2005).

References

1. European Commission (1976). [Bathing Water Directive \(76/160/ EEC\)](#)

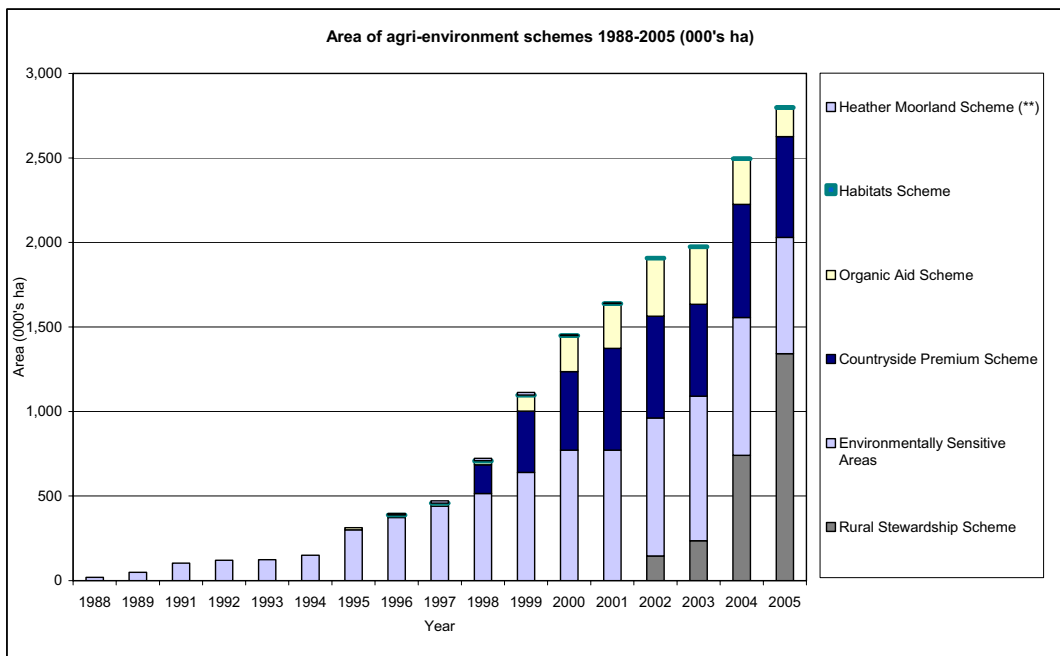
Land

Land Under Agri-Environment Schemes

Agri-environment schemes are designed to promote sustainable agriculture. Farmers are paid aid to enter into management agreements that aim to reduce the intensity of farming and improve the environmental performance of their land. The Rural Stewardship Scheme is the Executive's largest agri-environment scheme. The area of land covered by the Rural Stewardship Scheme increased from 145,400 hectares in 2002 to 1,324,000 hectares in 2005.

In 1999, the area of land covered by the Organic Aid Scheme totalled 93,200 hectares which increased to 342,100 hectares in 2002. The area has since fallen to 171,000 hectares in 2005, partly due to a change in implementation to concentrate funding on high quality land and products for which there is a potential market.

In 2003, the first round of the ESA 10 year plans came to an end. The trend will be for the participation to fall steadily until 2013, when the last of the 10 year plans will end. Arrangements are now in place to give ESA and Habitat Scheme leavers guaranteed access to the Rural Stewardship Scheme. This aims to ensure that any conservation benefits built up over the 10 years are maintained and furthered, and that there is a continued flow of funding to farmers and the rural economy.



Source: Scottish Executive Environment and Rural Affairs Department

Note: all figures for 21st March in each year. A number of participants included in the Heather Moorland scheme have transferred to the countryside scheme

Publication

[Scottish Environment Statistics Online](#)

Web link

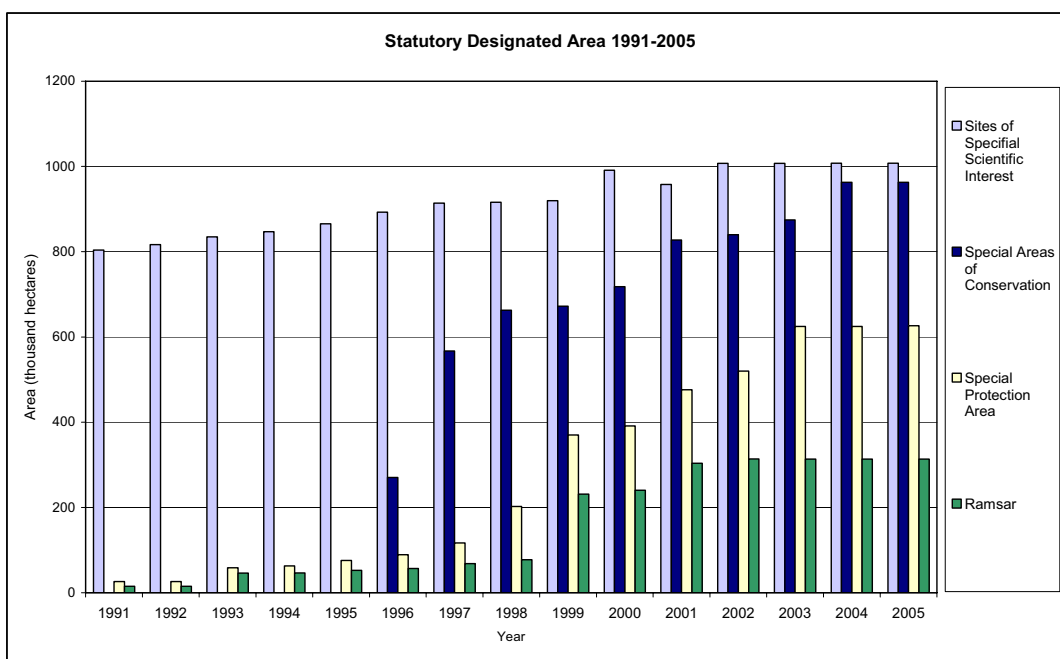
[Agriculture and Fisheries Statistics](#) Scottish Executive Environment and Rural Affairs Department.

Statutory Designated Areas

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) are notified as areas of outstanding quality to protect their flora, fauna, geological or physiographical features. At 31 March 2005, there were 1,451 SSSIs in Scotland, covering a total of 1,008,000 hectares (13% of land in Scotland).

Special Area of Conservation (SAC) sites are designated under the 1992 EC Habitats Directive to protect wildlife and their habitats throughout the EU. Special Protection Area (SPA) sites are designated under the 1979 EC Wild Birds Directive to safeguard naturally occurring and migratory species of wild birds. Ramsar sites are designated under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance. At 31 March 2005, there were 238 SACs, 139 SPAs (in addition there are 3 SPAs which have been subsumed into larger sites) and 51 Ramsar sites in Scotland.

A designated site may be protected by more than one scheme. For example, about two thirds of the area of SACs and 80% of SPAs and Ramsar sites also have SSSI designations.



Source: Scottish Natural Heritage

Publication

[Scottish Environment Statistics Online](#)

Web link

[Facts and Figures 2003/2004](#) Scottish Natural Heritage (2004).

Waste

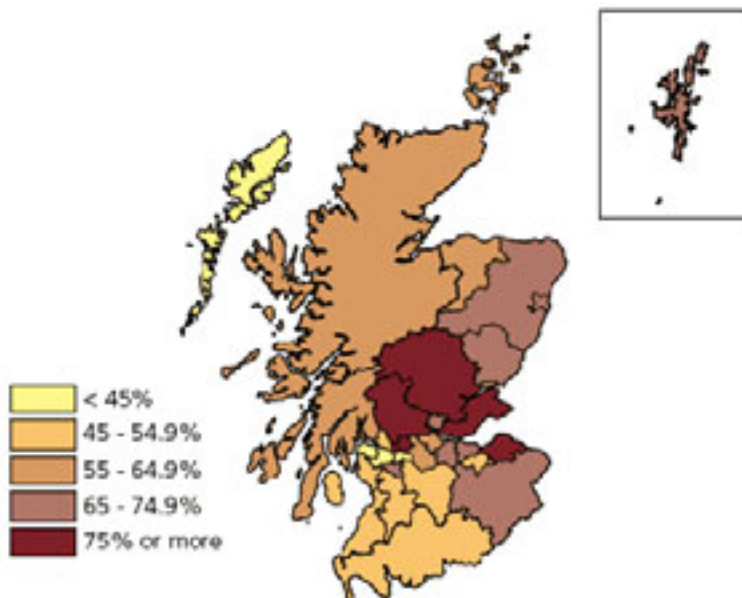
Municipal Waste Arisings and Recycling Rate

In 2004, 61% of households surveyed in the Scottish Household Survey said they had recycled one or more of the tabulated items in the past month, increasing from 55% in 2003. More than half had recycled paper and card, over a third had recycled plastic and metal cans. Since 2003, the percentage of households recycling waste has increased for each item in the survey.

The chart shows the percentage of households surveyed who said they recycled some waste material, by local authority area, averaged over 2003 and 2004.

In the National Waste Plan¹ the Executive set a target of 25% of total municipal waste to be recycled/composted by 2006. In 2005, 22.8% of municipal waste (excluding industrial waste) was recycled or composted². Most industrial waste collected by local authorities is recycled.

% of households surveyed 2003 - 2004 , who had recycled certain waste items in the past month, by local authority



Source: Scottish Household Survey

Publication

[Scottish Environment Statistics Online](#)

[Scotland's people: Annual Report: Results from the 2003/2004 Scottish Household Survey](#) (Published 2005).

References

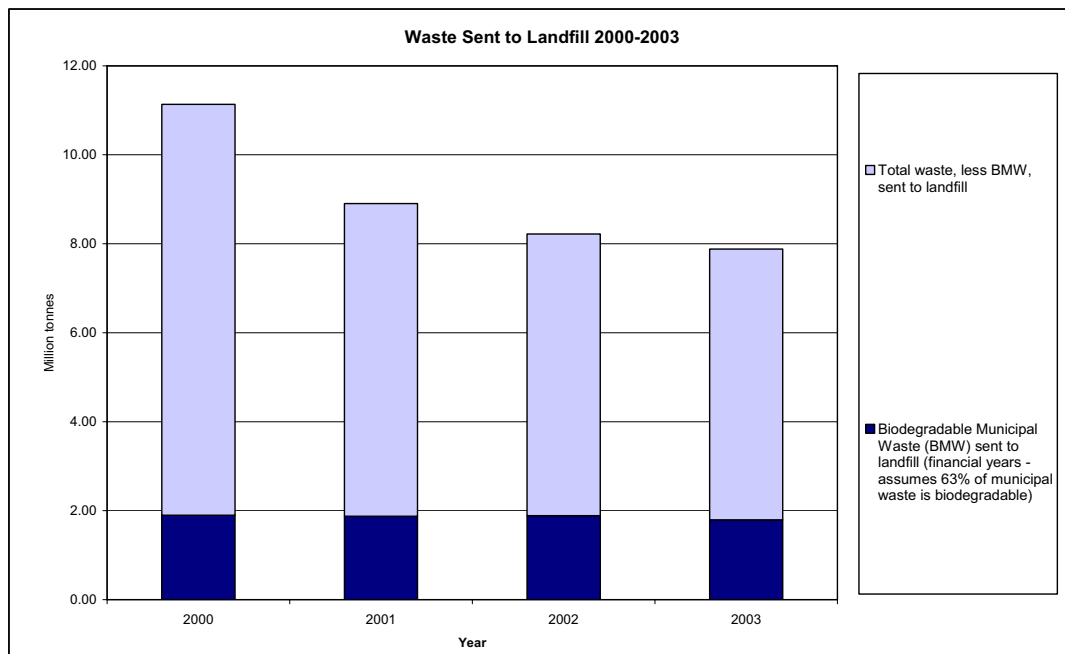
1. Scottish Environment Protection Agency [National Waste Plan](#) (Published 2003).
2. Scottish Environment Protection Agency [Landfill Allowance Scheme Quarterly Monitoring Returns](#) (Published 2006).

Waste sent to Landfill

The disposal of waste to landfill can result in the loss of many tonnes of valuable materials, release pollutants into the soil and watercourses, and emit methane, a greenhouse gas.

The National Waste Strategy¹ places disposal to landfill at the bottom of its waste hierarchy. In Scotland, 7.9 million tonnes were landfilled in 2003. In 2003/4 Biodegradable Municipal Waste (BMW) accounted for 1.8 million tonnes (23%) of this total. BMW includes items such as paper and card, textiles, food and garden waste. SEPA provisionally estimate that in 2005, 1.58 million tonnes of BMW was landfilled².

The EU Landfill Directive (1999/31/ EC) requires a reduction in the amount of biodegradable municipal waste (BMW) sent to landfill. The target for the amount of BMW sent to landfill is 1.32 million tonnes by 2010, falling to 880,000 tonnes by 2013, and 620,000 tonnes by 2020.



Source: Scottish Environment Protection Agency

Publication

[Scottish Environment Statistics Online](#)

Web link

[Waste Data Digest 5](#) Scottish Environment Protection Agency (Published 2005).

Reference

1. Scottish Environment Protection Agency, [National Waste Strategy: Scotland](#). (Published 1999).

2. Scottish Environment Protection Agency (2006). [Landfill Allowance Scheme Quarterly Monitoring Returns](#)

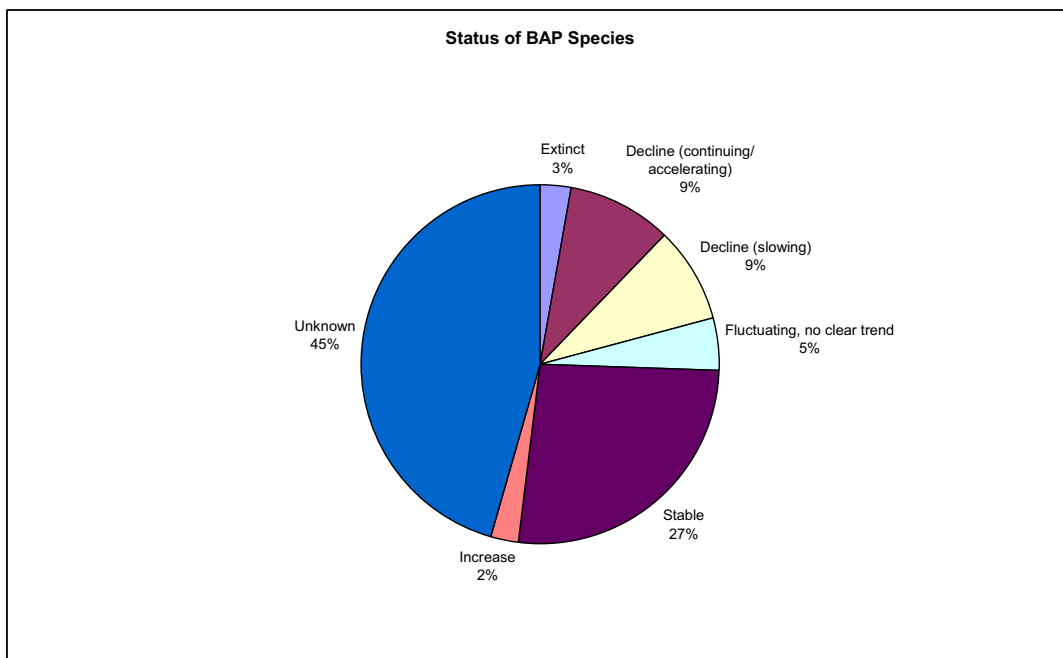
Biodiversity

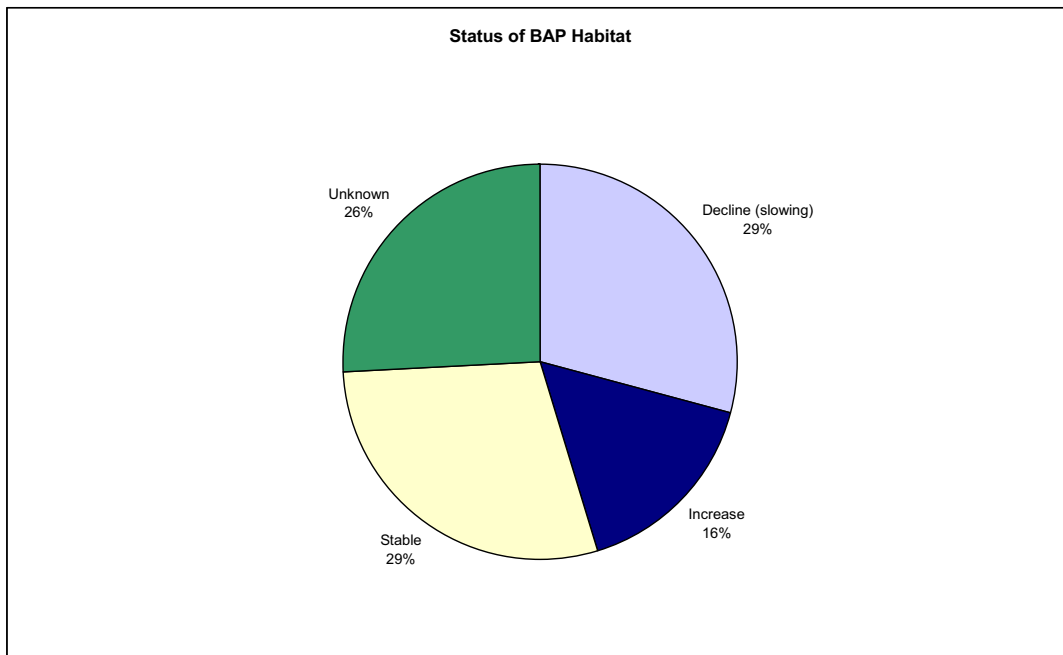
BAP species and habitats

Biodiversity refers to the variety of life. In 1992, the UN Convention on Biological Diversity recognised the need to protect biodiversity. The UK was one of the 150 countries to sign up to the convention, and the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UKBAP) was published to develop strategies to protect biological diversity¹. The Scottish Biodiversity Forum is responsible for implementing the objectives of the UKBAP in Scotland².

By 2001, action plans had been developed for 45 habitats and 391 species in the UK. Of these, 41 BAP priority habitats and 261 species either occur in, or have recently been lost from Scotland. By 2002, 27% of the species considered were stable and 2% increasing, while 18% were in decline. The 5 species that are listed as 'extinct' held this status prior to the establishment of the UKBAP programme³.

Figures for habitats indicate that 29% of those considered were stable and 16% increasing, while 29% were in decline.





Source: Scottish Natural Heritage/ Joint Nature Conservation Committee

Publication

[Scottish Environment Statistics Online](#)

Web link

[Scottish Natural Heritage: Trends \(2004\)](#) (Published 2004)

References

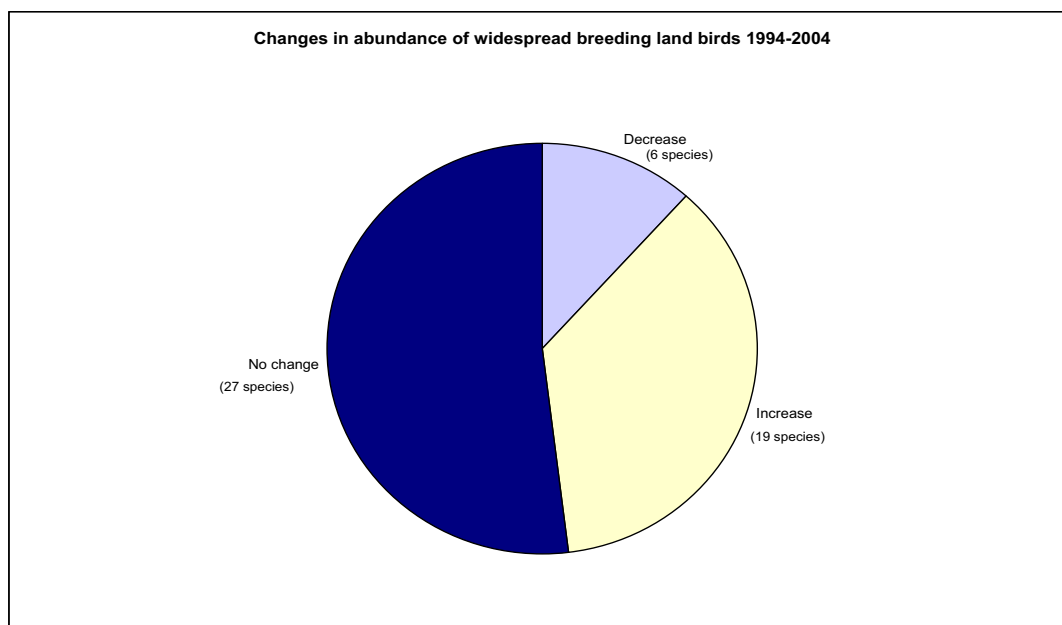
1. Department of the Environment, [Biodiversity: the UK Action Plan](#) (Published 1994).
2. Scottish Executive, [Scotland's Biodiversity: It's in Your Hands. A strategy for the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity in Scotland. Scottish Biodiversity Forum](#). (Published 2004).
3. Scottish Executive, [Biodiversity in Scotland: Progress Report. SE Central Research Unit](#) (Published 2002).

Widespread Breeding Land Birds

In addition to enhancing the quality of life, wildlife is a valuable indicator as to the state of the environment. Birds respond quickly to habitat changes, and populations have been well monitored over time.

Between 1994 and 2004, 19 out of 52 terrestrial and freshwater breeding birds surveyed in Scotland showed a statistically significant increase in numbers, 6 showed a significant decrease and 27 showed no significant change. Many of these changes are likely to reflect short-term or localised fluctuations in environmental conditions rather than long-term trends¹.

Naturally occurring birds and their habitats are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004 and the EC Birds Directive (79/409/ EEC and amendments). Following the publication of the UK Biodiversity Action Plan 1994, species action plans have been developed for 26 particularly vulnerable species of birds. Of the four BAP species that featured in the Breeding Bird Survey in Scotland, the Song Thrush showed a significant increase in numbers (22%), while the others showed no significant change.



Source: British Trust for Ornithology/Royal Society for Protection of Birds.

Publication

[Scottish Environment Statistics Online](#)

Web link

Raven, M.J et al. (2005). [The Breeding Bird Survey 2004](#). BTO, JNCC, RSPB

Reference

1. Mackey, E.C et al. (2001). [Natural Heritage Trends: Scotland 2001](#). Scottish Natural Heritage

The background is a solid blue color with several overlapping, semi-transparent white circles of varying sizes. The circles are arranged in a way that they appear to be part of a larger, abstract design, possibly representing a globe or a network. The text is centered in the upper half of the page.

chapter fifteen: population and migration

15. POPULATION AND MIGRATION

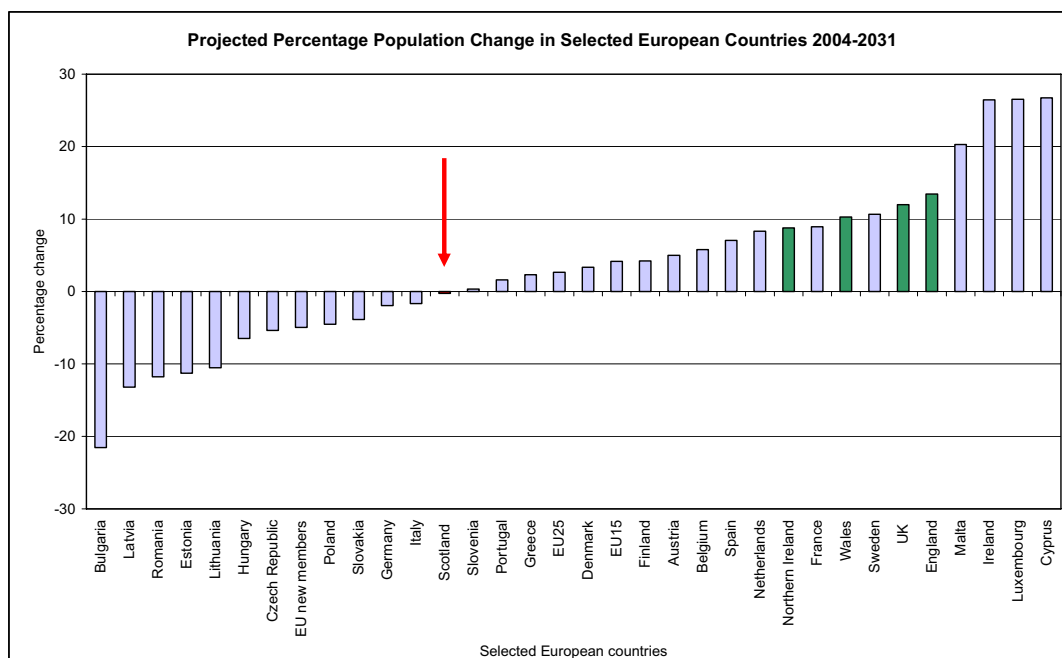
Population

Projected Population

Scotland's population in mid-2005 is estimated at 5,094,800. It has been falling slowly since the mid-1970s (peak of 5.24 million in 1974), having exceeded 5 million for the first time in 1939. Looking forward, the population is projected to rise to 5.13 million in 2019 before falling to 5.07 million by 2031, falling below 5 million in 2036.

The population will increase up to 2019 because the natural decrease (where the number of deaths exceeds the number of births) is assumed to be offset by more migrants moving to Scotland. After this the natural decrease will become the most significant factor in the levels of Scotland's population, overshadowing the assumed levels of in-migration. Since the late 1990s the number of births has been below the number of deaths (by 2,300 in 2004/05).

Scotland is not alone in having a "natural decrease" in population (i.e. deaths exceed births). But, for most of Europe, this is compensated by higher in-migration than in Scotland. The population of Europe (EU-25) is projected to increase (by 2.7% between 2004 and 2031). Italy, Germany and seven of the new accession states in Eastern Europe are amongst the countries with a projected population decline which exceeds Scotland's over the next 30 years.



Source: Government Actuary's Department (GAD) (UK and constituent countries) and Eurostat.

Note: Eurostat also publish an alternative UK projection not shown here.

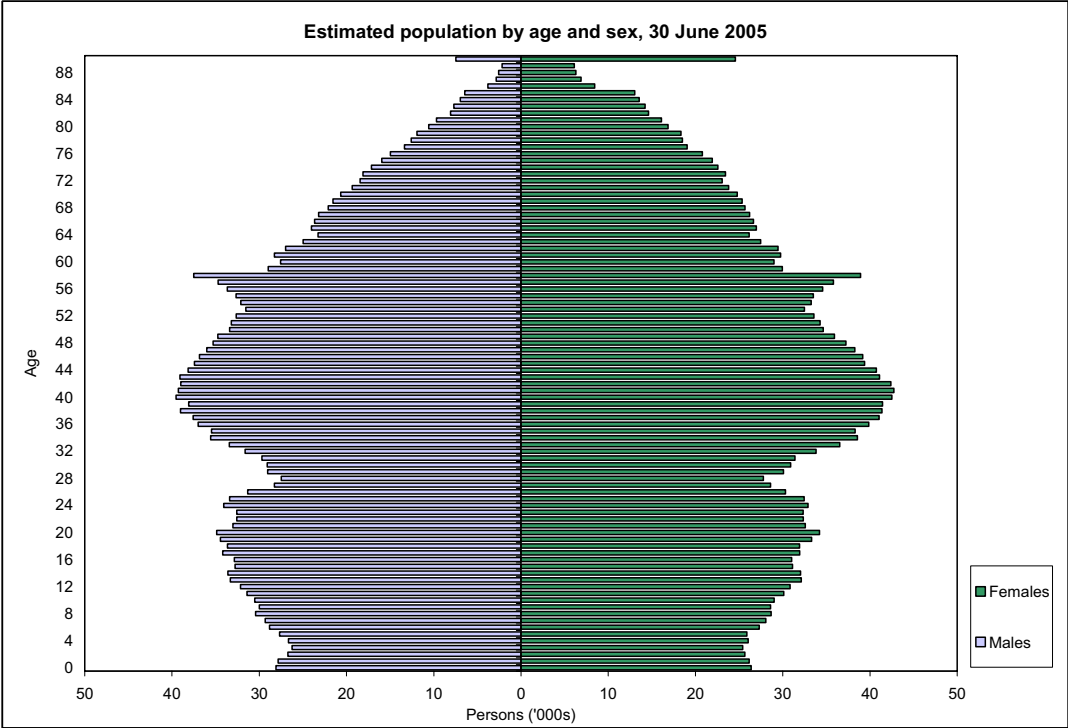
Web link

[Population projections](http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/library/popproj/index.html)

<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/library/popproj/index.html>

Age Structure

There are peaks of people in their mid-50s and mid-30s. This is a result of the “baby booms” after the Second World War and in the 1960s. The recent decline in births is reflected in the tapering at younger ages. There are relatively more elderly women aged over 75.



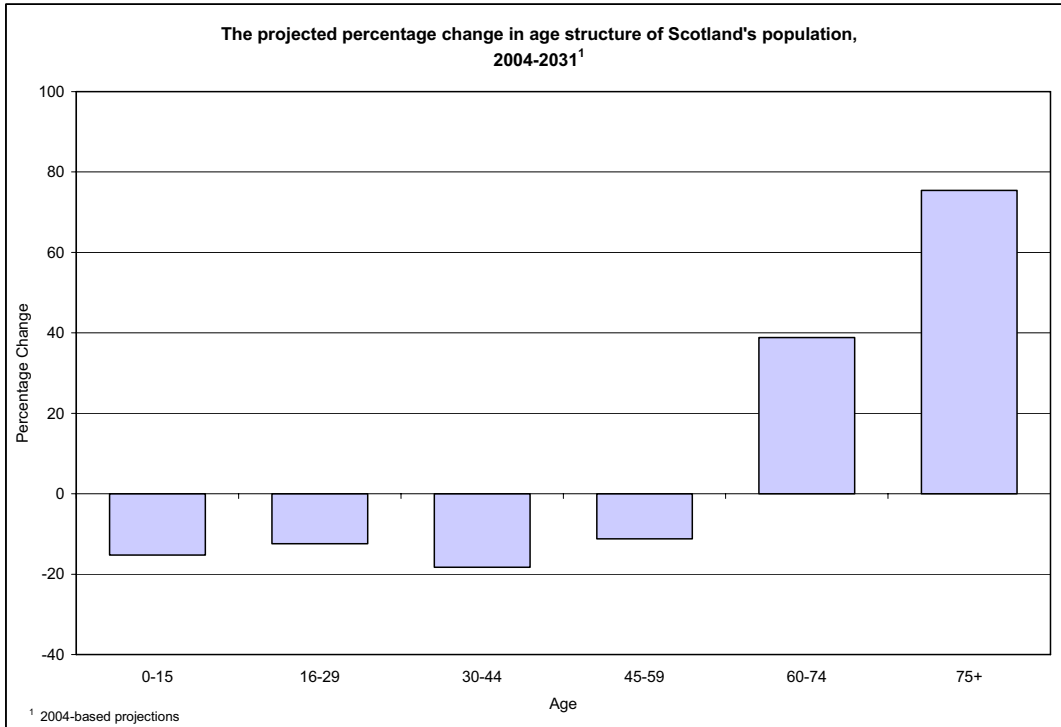
Source: General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) 2005 mid-year population estimates.

Web link

[Mid-year 2005 population estimates Scotland](http://81.201.129.42/statistics/library/mid-2005-population-estimates/index.html)
<http://81.201.129.42/statistics/library/mid-2005-population-estimates/index.html>

Changes in Age Structure

Looking forward, Scotland can expect to see fewer people in the younger age groups and more older people (particularly aged 75 and over).



Source: Government Actuary's Department 2004-based national population projections.

Working Age population

This means that people of working age will reduce, as a percentage of the total population.

Age structure of Scotland's population 2004-2041

	2004	2011	2021	2031	2041
Children	18%	17%	16%	16%	15%
Working Age	63%	63%	63%	59%	57%
Pension Age	19%	20%	21%	26%	28%

Source: GROS 2004 mid-year population estimates and GAD 2004-based national population projections.

Working age and pensionable age populations are based on the state pension age for the given year. Between 2010 and 2020, state pension age will change from 65 years for men and 60 years for women, to 65 years for both sexes.

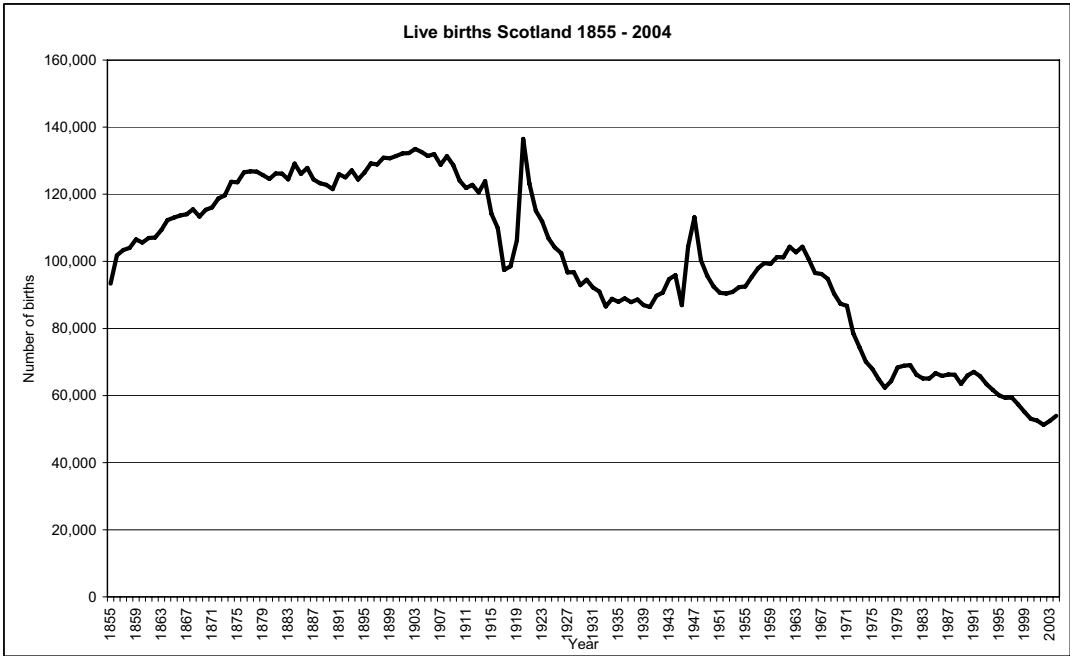
Births

Births in Scotland

The long term trend in the number of births has been downwards for many years.

The number of births in 2002 (51,270) was the lowest since civil registration began in 1855. Since then, however, the number has increased. The total in 2004 (53,957) was the highest in 5 years and 2.9% more than in 2003.

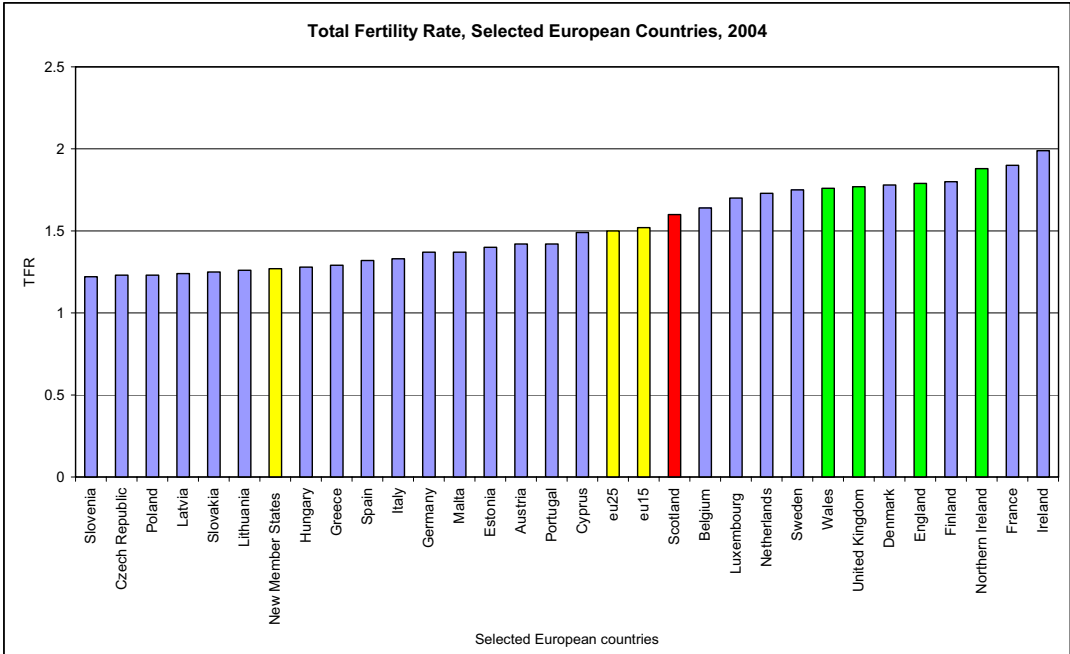
The smaller number of births has been accompanied by a trend towards later child bearing. In 2004, the average age of all mothers was 29.4, compared with 27.4 in 1991, 26.1 in 1977 and 27.4 in 1964.



Source: GROS registration data

Births European Comparison

Scotland’s birth rate (10.6 per thousand population in 2004) is lower than the UK (11.7) and some European countries such as France (12.7) and Ireland (14.2). But, as the chart below shows, Scotland’s total fertility rate* is similar to the European average.



Source: GROS and Eurostat.

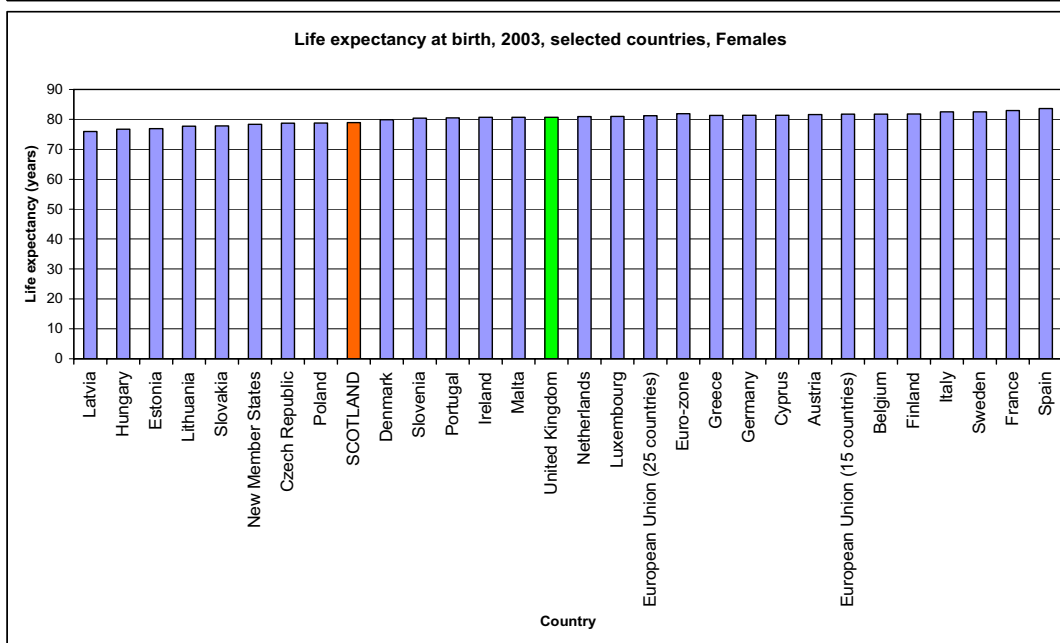
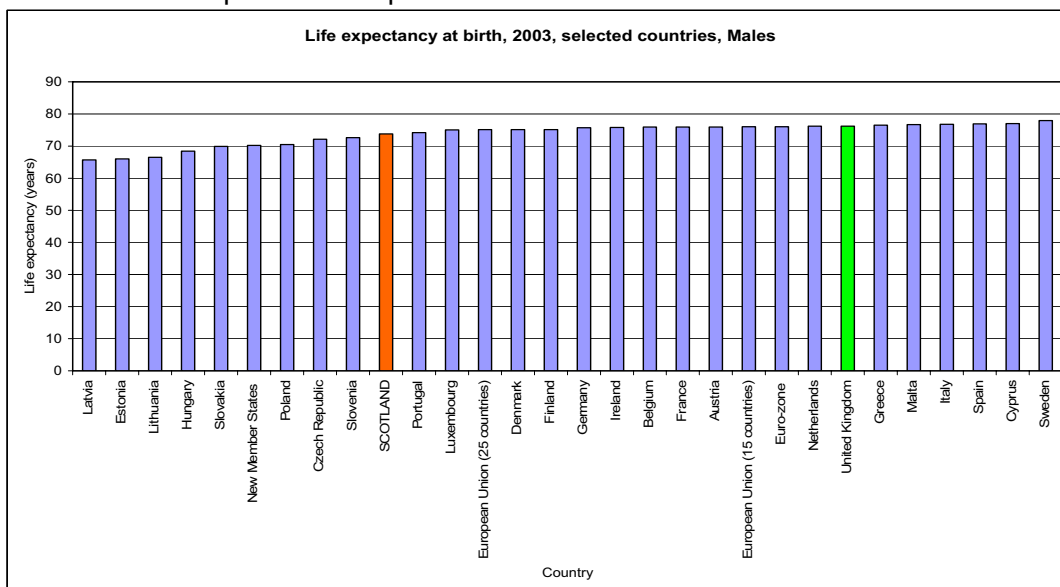
*The total fertility rate (TFR) is a commonly used summary measure of fertility levels calculated by summing the age specific rates for a single year. It gives the average number of children that a group of women would expect to have if they experienced the observed age specific fertility rates in each of their childbearing years. For a population to replace itself, the TFR needs to be around 2.1.

Deaths

Deaths in Scotland and Europe

The number of deaths has been falling gradually for many years. In 1975, for example, the number of deaths was 63,125, while the total for 2004 was 56,187, the lowest-ever level and 4% below 2003.

Despite improvements in the death rate, Scotland's death rate (11.1 per thousand in 2004) remains very high compared with the UK (10.3 in 2003) or the rest of Europe (9.8 in 2002 for EU-25). Life expectancy, similarly, is improving but still well below the UK and most parts of Europe.



Source: GAD (UK and constituent countries) and Eurostat.

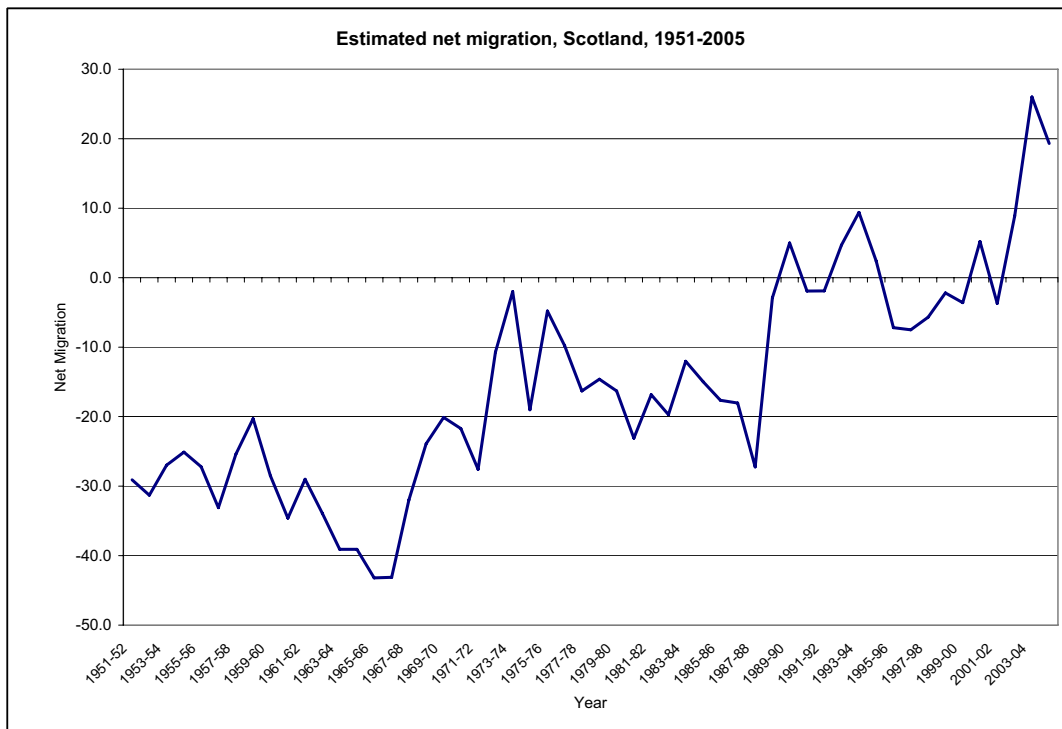
Migration

Net Migration

Migration is more difficult to measure than births and deaths. People can move within the UK, emigrate, or move to the UK from within the European Economic Area with no obligation to register their migration.

Traditionally, Scotland was a country of emigration. For example, in the mid-1960s there was a net outflow of around 40,000 people per year. However this has changed. Since the early 1990s, inflows and outflows have been approximately equal, while in the last three years there have been net in-migration gains of around 9,000 in 2002-03, 26,000 in 2003-04 (the highest net gain recorded) and 19,000 in 2004-05.

Broadly speaking, migrant flows in and out of Scotland in recent years have been 80,000+ in each direction (50,000+ migrating to or from other parts of the UK and 30,000+ to and from the rest of the world). The level of net migration can be significantly affected by relatively small changes in these gross flows from year to year, particularly if one flow rises while the other falls.



Source: General Register Office for Scotland

Migration Data Sources

The best available sources of migration information are GP registrations and the International Passenger Survey (IPS) which samples people using the principal air, sea and tunnel routes to and from the UK. The IPS sample is small, particularly for Scottish migrants (approximately 100 survey contacts during 2004) and estimates derived from the IPS are therefore less reliable than UK-level estimates – particularly as regards country of origin/destination and age of migrants.

The 2001 Census, provides a snapshot of better data, based on the Census question about “What was your usual address one year ago?” Even that does not identify people who were in Scotland one year ago but have since moved out with the UK.

Web link

[Statistics on Migration – Scotland Census 2001](http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/library/occpapers/scotlands-census-2001-statistics-on-migration/index.html)

<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/library/occpapers/scotlands-census-2001-statistics-on-migration/index.html>

Regional Variations

Local Area Population

There are large regional variations.

Rural areas generally have above-average fertility. For example, in 2004 East Renfrewshire, Dumfries and Galloway and Highlands were the local authority areas with the highest age-standardised birth rate (that is, a birth rate which reflects the proportion of the population of child bearing age). Fertility tends to be lower in the cities. Death rates are high, and life expectancy low, in Greater Glasgow and, to a lesser extent some other parts of west central Scotland.

The patterns of migration over the period 1995-2005 indicate the highest net out-migration rates in: Aberdeen City, Shetland Islands and Dundee City. The highest net in-migration rates were in East Lothian, West Lothian and Scottish Borders.

Between 1995 and 2005, the combined effect of these factors, along with the underlying population structure, resulted in a population increase of more than 6% in West Lothian and East Lothian and a decrease of more than 6% in Eliean Siar, Aberdeen City, Inverclyde and Dundee City.

Households

Household Projections

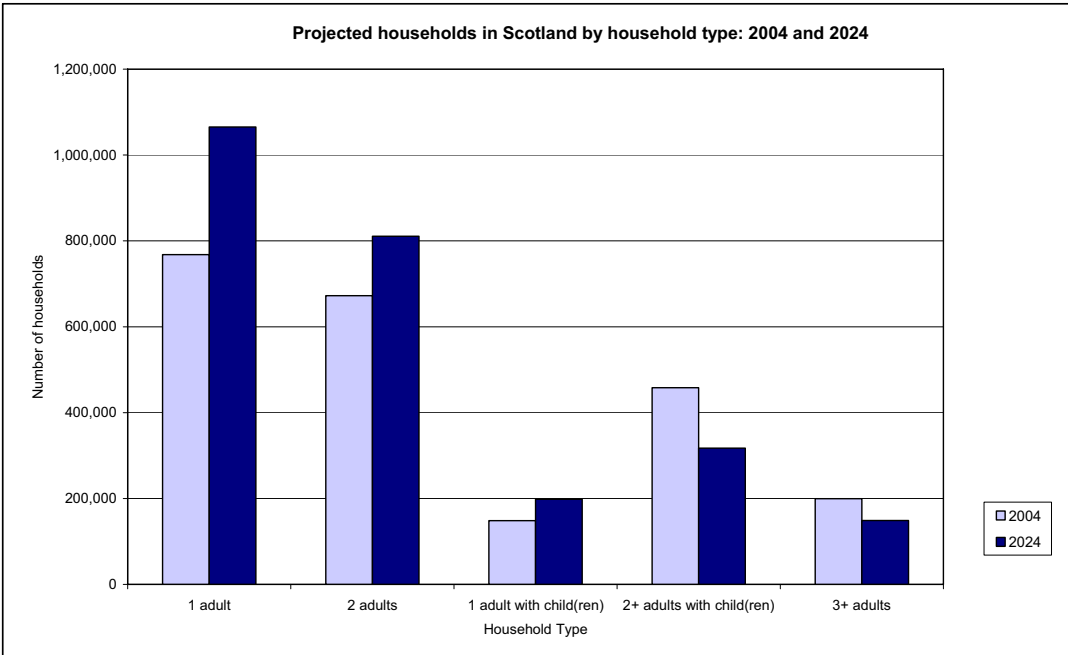
Between 2004 and 2024, the number of households in Scotland is projected to increase by 13% to 2.5 million - an average of 14,800 additional households per year.

Most of the projected increase is the result of the ageing population and more people living alone or in smaller households, rather than an increase in the overall population. The average household size is projected to decrease from 2.22 people in 2004 to 1.97 in 2024.

As shown below, there is a large projected increase in the number of adults living alone, from 770,000 (34% of all households) in 2004 to over a million (42%) by 2024. There are also projected increases in other small households - households containing just two adults without children are projected to rise from 670,000 to 810,000, and the number of households containing one adult with children is projected to rise from 150,000 to 200,000.

In contrast, the number of larger households is projected to fall, with households containing two or more adults with children decreasing from 460,000 (20% of all households) in 2004 to 320,000 (12%) by 2024. There is also a projected decrease in the number of households containing three or more adults, from 200,000 to 150,000.

The population projections show that Scotland's population is ageing, with a projected increase in the number of people in the older age groups and fewer people in the younger age groups. This trend is reflected in the household projections, with the largest increases shown in households headed by people aged 60 and over (an increase of over a third between 2004 and 2024, from 770,000 to 990,000). In contrast, households headed by someone aged under 60 are projected to increase by just 2%, to around 1.5 million. The number of households headed by someone aged 85 or over is projected to more than double over the same period, from 56,000 to 120,000.



Source: Scottish Household Projections, General Register Office for Scotland

Web link

[Household estimates and projections](http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/library/household-estimates-projections/index.html)
http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/library/household-estimates-projections/index.html

Publication

[Registrar General's Annual Report](#)



index

INDEX

16-19 Year Old not in Employment, Education or Training	20	Earnings	18
Acute Hospital Care	110	Economic Activity	15
Age Participation Index (API)	49	ECONOMY	4
Age Structure	179	EDUCATION	52
AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES	149	Education out with Schools	52
Air	161	Effluent Compliance with Discharge Consents	165
Air Services	39	Electricity Generation	160
Alcohol	101	Employment and Economic Activity	15
Annual Temperature	158	ENVIRONMENT	158
Applications and Assessments	138	Expenditure and visits	66
Aquaculture Support	153	Exports	9
Availability of bus Services	36	Family Health Service	109
Average Tariff Scores of S4 pupils	54	FE Students at Scotland's Colleges (FECs)	50
BAP species and habitats	175	Ferry Services	40
Best Start for Children	60	Final Demand	7
Biodiversity	175	Financial Support for Learners	51
Births	181	Fine Default Custody	125
Births European Comparison	182	Fine Default Sentences	124
Births in Scotland	181	Fisheries	153
Brief Guide to Transport Publications	45	Food and Drink GVA	155
Business Registrations	12	Food and Drink Industry	155
BUSINESSES	11	Forestry	156
Businesses in Scotland	11	Freight Transport	43
Car Occupancy	30	Fuel Poverty	135
Care Leavers	86	Gaelic	65
Changes in Age Structure	180	GDP Longer Trends	5
Child Protection	85	Golf	80
Child Safety and Wellbeing	84	Golf Tourism	69
Childcare	81	Gross Domestic Product	4
CHILDREN	81	Gross Value Added at basic prices by industry	6
Class Sizes	56	Ground Level Ozone Concentration	163
Climate Change	158	Growing Businesses	11
Coastal Bathing Water Quality	168	Growth and Development	81
Coastwise Shipping Inland Waterways and Pipelines	44	HE student support	51
Community Involvement	83	HEALTH & COMMUNITY CARE	92
Compensation of Employees by Industry	8	Health Expenditure	105
Creative Industries	71	Health of Scotland's population	92
Crime and Disorder	117	Health Outcome Inequalities	94
CRIME AND JUSTICE	117	Health Service Provision	105
Cultural Participation	70	Health Workforce	106
Culture	70	Higher Education Graduates from HEIs and FECs	48
Dampness and Condensation	134	Higher Education Students at Further Education Colleges (FECs)	47
Deaths	183	Higher Education Students at Higher Education Institutions (HEIs)	46
Deaths in Scotland and Europe	183	Homelessness	138
Dental Health	103	Housebreaking	126
Deprivation	145	Household Car Availability	28
Destinations of School Leavers	55	Household projections	187
Diet	96	Households	187
Discipline	61	HOUSING	131
Domestic Abuse	122	Housing Market	133
Driving Licence Possession and Frequency of Driving	29	How People Travel	21
Drug Education	65	Income	141
Drugs Justice	120	Individuals in Absolute Low Income	143
Drunkenness Offences	121		

Individuals in Relative Low Income.....	144
Industrial Analyses (Input-Output)	6
Innovation and Research and Development	13
Knife Crimes.....	127
LABOUR MARKET	15
Land	169
Land Under Agri-Environment Schemes.....	169
Language.....	72
Latest GDP trends.....	4
Lets to Homeless.....	140
Life Expectancy.....	92
LIFELONG LEARNING	46
Local Area Population.....	186
Local Bus Services.....	37
Local Labour Markets.....	16
Looked After Children.....	86
Low Income	143
Manufactured Exports	10
Marketing.....	68
Mental Health.....	104
Mental Health Services.....	116
Migration	184
Migration Data Sources.....	185
Modern Curriculum	65
Mortality Rates.....	93
Motor Vehicles Licensed.....	27
Municipal Waste Arisings and Recycling Rate	172
Music Tuition.....	65
Net Farm Income.....	151
Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions.....	159
Net Migration.....	184
New Build.....	131
Nursery Places.....	82
Obesity.....	98
Older People Services.....	113
Organic Farming.....	152
Overseas visitors.....	67
Patient Contacts.....	107
People Claiming Worklessness Benefits	19
People with Learning Disabilities.....	115
Perceptions of Neighbourhood.....	136
Personal Travel	21
Physical Activity.....	78, 99
Physical Education.....	79
Pitches.....	77
PM ₁₀ Concentration.....	162
Police Strength.....	118
Population	178
POPULATION AND MIGRATION	178
Prison	123
Prison population.....	123
Private Transport	27
Projected Population.....	178
Promotion of Scotland.....	68
Public Libraries.....	73
Public Sector Employment	17
Public Transport	36
Pupil Attainment	53
Pupil Attainment S4-S6.....	53
Pupil Numbers.....	52
Pupils	52
Quality	134
Quality Assurance.....	68
R&D Business Expenditure.....	14
R&D Gross Expenditure.....	13
Rail and Freight Weight.....	43
Rail Passenger Services.....	38
Reasons for Travel.....	22
Regional Variations	186
Re-offending.....	117
River Water Quality.....	167
Road Accident Casualties.....	35
Road Network.....	33
Road Traffic.....	34
Rural Access to Services.....	148
Rural Areas	147
Rural Economic Activity.....	147
Rural Economy.....	149
Rural Enterprise.....	148
Safer Communities	126
Sawnwood Production.....	157
School Attendance.....	62
School Estates.....	56
School Exclusions.....	63
School Expenditure.....	56
School Inclusion	64
School Nutrition.....	60
Schools	56
Schools Safety	61
Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation.....	145
Scottish Produce Exports.....	155
Sea Fisheries.....	154
Secure Accommodation.....	87
Sentences Imposed.....	129
Serious Violent Crime.....	119
Sexual Health.....	102
Smoking.....	100
SOCIAL AND WELFARE	141
Social Work Services Staff	88
Social Workers Posts and Vacancies.....	91
Special Educational Needs.....	64
Spending.....	84
Sport	74
Sport Participation.....	74
Sports Excellence.....	76
Sports Facilities.....	76
Statutory Designated Areas.....	171
Stock and Tenure	131
Strategy for Sports.....	74
Students in Further Education	50
Students in Higher Education	48
Summary Justice Review.....	130
Sustainable Farming	149
Teacher Numbers.....	57
Teacher Vacancies.....	59

INDEX

Teacher Workforce Planning	58	Vacancies	90
Teachers	57	Waiting Times	111
Tenure	132	Walking and Cycling	31
Timber Harvested	156	Waste	172
Total Income From Farming	150	Waste sent to Landfill	173
Tourism	66	Water	165
TOURISM CULTURE & SPORT	66	Widespread Breeding Land Birds	177
TRANSPORT	21	Workforce	88
Travel Information and Concessionary Fares ..	41	Workforce by Client Group and Gender	89
Travel to School	24	Working Age population	180
Travel to work	23	Youth Crime	128
Universities and Colleges	46		

SCOTTISH EXECUTIVE STATISTICIAN GROUP

OUR AIM

To provide relevant and reliable 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 our understanding of customer requirements to ensure statistics are kept relevant and analysis is well targeted;
 - 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;
 - Minimising the burden on data providers through dropping or streamlining collections as appropriate, to ensure the benefits of the information justify the costs of collection.
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;
 - Working with other analysts to maximise the contribution of our own and other analysts' work;
 - Ensuring value for money;
 - Making best use of Information and Communications Technology;
 - 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 Protocol. http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about_ns/cop/

SCOTTISH EXECUTIVE STATISTICIAN GROUP

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 Publications'

Correspondence and enquiries

Enquiries on High Level Summary of Statistics should be addressed to:

Gayle Johnston
Office of the Chief Statistician
Scottish Executive
3rd Floor West rear, St Andrew's House
EDINBURGH, EH12 5PN
Telephone: 0131 244 3339 Fax: 0131 244 5427
e-mail: gayle.johnston@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 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
Business	(0141) 242 5446
Income, Tax and Benefits	(0131) 244 2583
Local government finance	(0131) 244 7033
Environment, planning & local government staffing	(0131) 244 0445
Equality	(0131) 244 0442
Housing	(0131) 244 7236
Transport	(0131) 244 7255
Health	(0131) 244 3432
Community Care	(0131) 244 3777
Social Justice	(0131) 244 0442
Scottish Executive personnel	(0131) 244 3926
Agricultural census and labour force	(0131) 244 6150
Fisheries	(0131) 244 6441
Courts and law	(0131) 244 2227
Recorded crime	(0131) 244 2635
Prisons	(0131) 244 2147

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

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

SCOTTISH EXECUTIVE STATISTICIAN GROUP

Most recent Statistical Publications relating to the Social And Welfare theme

Ref no.	Title	Last published	Price
0-7559-4595-6	Social Focus on Deprived Areas	2005	Free
0-7559-3912-3	Analysis of religion in the 2001 Census	2005	Free
0-7559-4140-3	Social Focus on Disability	2004	Free
0-7559-2441-X	Analysis of Ethnicity in the 2001 Census	2004	Free
0-7559-0673-X	Social Focus on Urban Rural Scotland	2003	Free
0-7559-0307-X	Social Focus on Women and Men	2002	Free
	Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics [website]	N/A	Free
	Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 [website]	N/A	Free

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 or 0131 622 8258, Fax: 0131 557 8148 or 0131 557 8149. 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, 3R02, 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.



SCOTTISH EXECUTIVE

© Crown copyright 2006

This document is also available
on the Scottish Executive website: www.scotland.gov.uk/stats

Astron B47096 6/06

Further copies are available from
Blackwell's Bookshop
53 South Bridge
Edinburgh
EH1 1YS

Telephone orders and enquiries
0131 622 8283 or 0131 622 8258

Fax orders
0131 557 8149

Email orders
business.edinburgh@blackwell.co.uk



w w w . s c o t l a n d . g o v . u k