The Scottish Government

NATIONAL STATISTICS

Scotland's People

Annual report: results from 2011

Scottish Household Survey

A National Statistics Publication for Scotland

Scotland's People

Annual report: results from 2011

Scottish Household Survey

The Scottish Government, Edinburgh 2012

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1 Background to the survey

INTRODUCTION

The Scottish Household Survey (SHS) is a continuous survey based on a sample of the general population in private residences in Scotland. The survey started in 1999 and, since then, has been carried out by a team from Ipsos MORI and TNS-BMRB (formerly TNS System Three).

The SHS is designed to provide reliable and up-to-date information on the composition, characteristics, attitudes and behaviour of Scottish households and individuals, both nationally and at a sub-national level. It covers a wide range of topics to allow links to be made between different policy areas. The specific aims of the survey are:

- To provide household and individual information particularly to support the work of the Scottish Government's transport, communities and local government policy areas and the work of the Scottish Parliament;

- To permit disaggregation of information both geographically and in terms of population sub-groups (such as families with children or the elderly);

- To allow the relationships between social variables within households to be examined. This will support cross-analysis on a range of issues;

- To allow early detection of national trends;

- To allow detailed follow-up surveys of sub-samples from the main survey sample, if required.

THE ANNUAL REPORT

SHS results have been reported in a series of Annual Reports between 1999 and 2010. The annual report is designed to act as an introduction to the survey and to present and interpret some of the key policy-relevant results.

A comprehensive range of web tables is provided on the SHS website.[1] A series of SHS 2009/2010 Local Authority Tables were published in October 2011, as part of the Scottish Government's ambition to extend the use of SHS data. Similar information is also being published through an experimental SHS Interactive Mapping tool which presents time-series analysis from the survey for key measures across all local authorities in Scotland[2]. The user

[1] www.scotland.gov.uk/SHSAnnualReport

[2] www.scotland.gov.uk/SHSPublications

is able to select the measure of interest including ones such as neighbourhood rating, car availability and provision of unpaid care. All relevant analysis for the measure selected is displayed as a time-series in an accompanying chart along with thematic map showing differences in estimates between all local authorities. Relevant metadata is also built in to the system to offer contextual information, as well as additional notes on the questions or variables used in the survey.

Whilst this latest release only gives a single year data period, some analysis may be able to be re-produced for certain local authorities. Please contact the SHS Project Team with any enquiries.[3]

STRUCTURE OF THE ANNUAL REPORT

At the start of each chapter introductory paragraphs draw on key policy documents to set the results that follow into the policy context for the topic it covers. In most of the chapters, the introduction draws on the Scottish Budget Spending Review 2007.[4] This document highlights the current Government's overall purpose of increasing sustainable economic growth, and five strategic objectives, which are designed to ensure the purpose is delivered – as defined by the National Performance Framework. The framework was updated in December 2011. The objectives that are most relevant to the subject of a chapter, as defined in the spending review, are identified. The five objectives are:

Wealthier and Fairer - Enable businesses and people to increase their wealth and more people to share fairly in that wealth.

Smarter - Expand opportunities for Scots to succeed from nurture through to life long learning ensuring higher and more widely shared achievements.

Healthier - Help people to sustain and improve their health, especially in disadvantaged communities, ensuring better, local and faster access to health care.

Safer and Stronger - Help local communities to flourish, becoming stronger, safer place to live, offering improved opportunities and a better quality of life.

Greener - Improve Scotland's natural and built environment and the sustainable use and enjoyment of it.

Additional policy documents, including more detailed strategies on particular policy areas, are drawn on as appropriate and are referenced in the text.

[3] shs@scotland.gsi.gov.uk 0131 244 8420

[4] Scottish Government (2007) *Scottish Budget Spending Review 2007*, Edinburgh: Scottish Government. www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2007/11/13092240/0

The SHS is the source of information on eight of the 50 national indicators in the Government's National Performance Framework.[5] The two transport indicators[6] will be reported on separately by Transport Scotland within their Transport and Travel in Scotland 2010 report[7] and in the SHS Travel Diary Results publication[8]. This report provides estimates for the remaining six national indicators:

Improve people's **perceptions of their neighbourhood** (Chapter 4);

Widen **use of the Internet** (Chapter 9);

Reduce the percentage of the **adult population who smoke** (Chapter 10);

Improve people's perceptions of the **quality of public services** (Chapter 11);

Improve the **responsiveness of public services** (Chapter 11);

Increase **cultural engagement** (Chapter 13).

In some cases the SHS is not the official source of statistics on a particular topic: such as income, employment or housing. The interview collects information on these topics to select the data of particular groups for further analysis or for use as background variables when analysing other topics. The results are included in order to set the context for, and aid interpretation of, the remaining chapters. Where results are not the official source, this is indicated in the chapter introduction.

The Scottish Government conducts several major population surveys that are used to inform the policy debate in Scotland, and in some instances the surveys can be complimentary. In particular, the Scottish House Condition Survey[9] (SHCS) looks at the physical condition of Scotland's homes as well as the experiences of the householders. The SHS and SHCS were combined in to a single survey with fieldwork starting in January 2012. First results from the new survey will be released from summer 2013, for which a consultation for future dissemination options will be undertaken late 2012 to early 2013.

There are also a number of GB or UK surveys that include a Scottish dimension. The Integrated Household Survey[10] (IHS) is a composite survey combining questions asked in a number of Office for National Statistics GB-wide social surveys. The IHS is currently designated as "experimental statistics" so while the results should be considered with some

[5] Information on the suite of indicators which comprise the performance framework can be found at www.scotland.gov.uk/About/scotPerforms/indicators

[6] To reduce the proportion of driver journeys delayed due to traffic congestion and to increase the proportion of journeys to work made by public or active transport.

[7] www.transportscotland.gov.uk/analysis/statistics/publications/transport-and-travel-in-scotland-previous-editions

[8] www.transportscotland.gov.uk/analysis/statistics/publications/shs-travel-diary-results-previous-editions

[9] www.scotland.gov.uk/SHCS

[10] http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/dcp14858_181623.xml

care, in some instances the IHS may be particularly useful for making cross-GB comparisons. Please contact the Survey Methodology and Co-ordination team (0131 244 3339) if you have any queries.

The results are presented in the 12 main chapters covering: household composition; housing; neighbourhoods and communities; economic activity; finance; education; transport; internet; health and caring; local services; volunteering; culture and sport.

Guidance on using the information in the report and a glossary with detailed definitions of some of the key terms are included as annexes. Additional annexes present results on the main classificatory variables used in this report and provide guidance on assessing confidence intervals and the statistical significance of the results.

ADDITIONAL SHS REPORTING

Full details of the survey will also be made available through the companion Technical Reports. There are two parts to the technical reporting detailing the methodology and fieldwork outcomes[11] and, separately, the questionnaire[12] used.

A number of other Scottish Government publications covering previous years are also available. A comprehensive listing of all publications is available from the SHS website.[13]

CHANGES TO THE SHS IN 2011

Due to the high level of demand for space in the SHS, the questionnaire undergoes a substantial review every two years and a light refresh in the years in between to ensure that the information collected is relevant to current policy interests and is making the best use of the time in the survey. The existing questionnaire was updated prior to the start of 2011 and a number of sections were revised. The key changes made were:

- HA3 (household relationship matrix) new response options added
- RE10C (bus services) items D, E and F deleted and item M added
- RE10E (train services) items D, E and F deleted and item M added
- HH57 and HH59 (benefits) item T added
- HB2 (property type) old question reinstated
- HB3 (lowest floor level) old question reinstated
- HB4 ('other' property type) old question reinstated
- RAND_ID (sexual identity) question added

[11] www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/PublicationMethodology

[12] www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/PublicationQuestionnaire

[13] www.scotland.gov.uk/SHSPublications

- RECYC (recycling) item F deleted
- AREA4 (greenspace in area) question deleted
- AREA5 (greenspace used) question deleted
- GREEN1 (distance to greenspace) question added
- GREEN2 (greenspace used) question added

Further information on the SHS Questionnaire can be found via the relevant technical report on the SHS website[14].

SAMPLING

The sample for the survey meets a number of criteria. It is designed to provide nationally representative samples of private households and of the adult population in private households. This is achieved by splitting the interview between a household respondent and an adult selected at random from the permanent residents of the household.

In order to meet the reporting requirements, the sample is structured to be nationally representative each quarter and to provide a representative sample for larger local authorities each year. The sample is also designed to provide data for every local authority, regardless of size, over a two-year period. This is achieved by disproportionately sampling to achieve a minimum sample equivalent to a simple random sample of 500 interviews in each local authority area.

This report is based on data collected in the one year sampling period (2011). A new SHS was developed throughout 2011 and went out in to the field from January 2012. The new survey incorporates most of the elements from the SHS 2011 though at the same time incorporates the Scottish House Condition Survey (SHCS)[15] also. The new survey was designed to provide certain high-level estimates at a local authority level on an annul basis and as such a decision was made to run the SHS 2011 as a single year survey only, rather than as the first year of a two-year SHS 2011/2012.

The sample design for 2011, like the one used from 1999 onwards, uses a multi-stage stratified design with a mix of unclustered and clustered sampling. For the current contract, starting in 2007, the sampling strategy was revised to achieve a higher proportion of interviews from unclustered sample. In general, reducing the level of clustering in a sample increases its statistical efficiency, allowing the same level of precision to be achieved with fewer interviews than would be required from a clustered sample. However, unclustered sampling is generally more expensive, particularly in rural areas because of the larger distances between addresses. The revised sampling strategy was designed to achieve the optimum balance between these approaches. As a result, the cost-effectiveness of the interviewing has improved compared with the previous design because it now requires fewer interviews to achieve the same level of precision.

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[14] www.scotland.gov.uk/SHSPublications

[15] www.scotland.gov.uk/SHCS

The SHS sample is selected from the small user Postcode Address File (PAF) for Scotland, expanded to take account of addresses which might only be listed once but actually contain multiple dwellings, such as tenement blocks and multi-storey flats. Although the small user PAF excludes many institutional addresses such as student halls of residence or nurses' homes, there are no geographical exclusions from the survey, which covers all parts of Scotland, including the Highlands and Islands.

The main features of the design are:

- First stage, disproportionate stratification by local authority;
- Within each local authority, second stage stratification by the Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification[16] with large urban and other urban areas combined into an 'urban' stratum and all other areas combined into a 'rural' stratum;
- Unclustered sampling is used in the 'urban' strata, with addresses sorted by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD)[17] and selected systematically from a random starting point;
- Clustered sampling is used in the 'rural' strata, with datazones used as primary sampling units which are selected with probability proportionate to size and, within each, a systematic sample selected from a random starting point.

There are some variations to this overall design:

- In local authorities with 80% or more of the household population in 'urban' areas, the sample is wholly unclustered;
- In local authorities with 80% or more of the household population in 'rural' areas, the sample is wholly clustered;
- The local authorities of Western Isles, Orkney and Shetland have wholly unclustered samples even though the urban rural classification suggests they should be wholly clustered. The reason for this is that sample size in these areas means that between 1 in 6 and 1 in 8 households should be sampled. Clustered samples in these areas would be no more efficient than an unclustered sample but would require larger samples for the same level of precision.

THE SHS INTERVIEW

Interviewing is conducted in respondents' homes using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) with data collected by interviewers on handheld or laptop computers.

The survey questionnaire is in two parts. The household reference person, who is the Highest Income Householder (HIH) or their spouse/partner completes Part 1 of the interview. Details of all members of the household, including children, are collected during the household interview. This section asks about the people in the household, access to

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[16] For further information on the Urban Rural Classification, please see the Glossary in Annex 2.

[17] For further information on the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation, please see the Glossary in Annex 2.

services like internet and recycling, and opportunities in the community for children and young people. Subsequently a child is selected from all household members under 16 (the 'random child') and the household respondent is asked questions about childcare for that child. A child who is at school is also selected (the 'random school child')[18] and the household respondent answers questions about the school that child attends and the journey they make to go there.

Once the composition of the household has been established, one of the adults in the household is randomly selected by the computer to complete Part 2.[19] In all households with a single adult the same person completes both parts, but as the number of adults in the household increases, the probability of the random adult being the same as the household respondent declines.[20]

The household section of the interview deals with topics such as household composition and current economic situation of household members; accommodation, access to the internet and broadband connection; recycling; cars available to the household, employment details of the highest income householder; household income, savings and use of financial services; housing costs; childcare and schooling. The random adult section deals with marital status, ethnicity and religion, individuals' accommodation change; experiences of homelessness and housing problems; neighbourhoods and community safety; transport modes, car dependency, congestion and road safety; travel planning; use of the internet; public services; income and employment; participation in culture and sport. Further information on the topic coverage is available on the SHS website.[21]

RESPONSE RATES

After excluding addresses that were outwith the scope of the survey[22], the overall response rate for this sweep of the survey was 68.7% which continues a fairly steady response rate year on year within the SHS. There was significant variation in response between local authorities. The highest response rate was achieved in Orkney (78.9%) and the lowest response was achieved in Edinburgh (59.9%). Further information on response rates and other such information is available in the accompanying SHS 2011 Methodology and Fieldwork Outcomes report[23].

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[18] The random school child may be the same as, or different from, the random child.

[19] Adults who are household members but have been living away for the previous six months are excluded from the selection of the random adult. Children and students living away during term time are counted as household members but are excluded from the random adult and random school child selection.

[20] Where the same person completes both parts one and two (i.e. they are both the household respondent and selected as the random adult) the CAPI (Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing) script does not repeat the questions common to both sections. This means that these respondents are not asked for the same information twice.

[21] www.scotland.gov.uk/SHSTopics

[22] These are mainly vacant or derelict addresses, or occasionally those without any private dwellings (such as businesses).

[23] www.scotland.gov.uk/SHSPublications

WEIGHTING

Post-survey weighting takes account of the disproportionate sampling between local authorities, the differential response between authorities and any residual mismatch between the profile of responding households/adults and the profile of the population.

The data presented in the report have been weighted in one of two ways.

Household data (collected in Part 1 of the interview) are weighted to take account of the disproportionate sampling and response between local authorities. The profile of household occupants within each local authority sample is then compared with the age/sex profile of the population, as published by the National Records for Scotland (NRS).[24] The SPSS software module g-Calib is used to produce calibration weights that match the survey sample to these population estimates. The procedure produces weights that provide both survey estimates and grossed up population estimates. This means, for example, that as well as being able to provide survey estimates (the **percentage** of households in owner-occupation), the survey can provide population estimates of the total **number** of households in owner-occupation.

Random adult data (from Part 2) are weighted to reflect both the disproportionate sampling and response to Part 2 between local authorities and the different probabilities of selection within households.[25] The profile of participating adults is then compared with the profile of adults produced by the National Records for and corrective weights calculated that provide survey and population estimates.

The random child and the random school child are dealt with in a similar way – weighting to correct for disproportionate sampling is undertaken and then residual weights, aligning the sample profile with official estimates, are calculated. The only exception to this is that in the case of the random school child, there are no official estimates of the age/sex profile of school children within each local authority. In this case, the population estimates are calculated within the survey itself using the information on the economic status of all household members and household grossing weights. Estimates of the number of school children in each age group are used as the basis for comparing the profile of the random school child and the profile of all school children.[26]

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[24] www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/theme/households/estimates

[25] In households where there is only one adult, that person has 100% chance of selection for part two but where there is more than one adult, the probability of a particular person being selected is less. This has been taken into account in the weighting.

[26] Further information available from Scottish Government School Education Statistics. http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/School-Education

2 The Composition and Characteristics of Households and Adults in Scotland

INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

The Scottish Household Survey (SHS) collects information from the household respondent about all household members including children. This information is used principally for selecting the data of particular groups for further cross-cutting analysis or for use as background variables when analysing other topics.

The National Records of Scotland (NRS) uses the SHS to publish household estimates based on SHS data. Estimates of total numbers of households derived from the SHS 2011, using the household grossing weight[27], are the same as the 2011 household estimates from NRS. Estimates for particular types of household, as described in this chapter, are likely to differ from NRS due to differences in weighting.

The characteristics of adults and the Highest Income Householder (HIH)[28] are used in this report as variables to examine SHS questions in the chapters that follow. The age and number of people in the household are combined in 'household type', a variable which is used to examine the relationship of household composition with a number of different topics throughout this report.

To set the scene for the subsequent analysis, this chapter briefly presents information on selected characteristics of all household members and of adults. It examines household types and considers the relationship between household type and degree of rurality.

Main Findings

- Just under half (49%) of adults are married and living with a spouse, while just over a third (34%) have never been married or in a civil partnership.
- The majority of adults (96.8%) are of white ethnic origin, with Scottish being the predominant ethnic group (80.3%). Adults of Asian ethnic origin represent the biggest minority ethnic group (2.0%).
- Around 5% of young adults aged 16 to 24 are married, and by the time adults reach the age of 35 to 44 the majority are married and living with their spouse or in a same sex civil partnership (58%).

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[27] For details of the weighting in general, please see the SHS Methodology and Fieldwork Outcomes report: www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/PublicationMethodology

[28] For information on how this is derived, see Glossary – Annex 2.

- A third (33%) of households in Scotland contains only one person, made up of single adults (18%) and single pensioners (15%). Small families without children also account for one-third of households.
- Just over one-fifth of households in large urban areas are single adult households (22%).

ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

The gender and age of all household members, including children, are presented in Table 2.1. There are more female (52%) than male (48%) household members, similar to previous years. Just under a fifth (18%) of household members is aged under 16, while just under a quarter (23%) is 60 or over.

Table 2.1: Characteristics of household members

Column percentages, 2011 data

All household members

Gender	
Male	48
Female	52
All	100
Base	*31,885*

Age	
0 to 15	18
16 to 24	12
25 to 34	12
35 to 44	14
45 to 59	21
60 to 74	16
75 plus	7
All	100
Base	*31,885*

ADULTS IN PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS

Table 2.2 presents the characteristics of adults, based on those selected to take part in the 'random adult' interview. As with all household members, 52% of adults are female and 48% are male. Those aged 16-24 represent 15% of adults. Those aged 45 to 59 make up a quarter (25%) of all adults, while those 75 or over represent just under one-tenth (9%) of adults.

Table 2.2: The characteristics of adults

Column percentages, 2011 data

Adults

Gender	
Male	48
Female	52
All	100
Base	*12,893*

Age	
16 to 24	15
25 to 34	15
35 to 44	17
45 to 59	25
60 to 74	19
75 plus	9
All	100
Base	*12,893*

Marital status	
Single - never married or never formed a legally recognised same sex civil partnership	34
Married and living with husband / wife	49
A civil partner in a legally recognised same sex civil partnership	0
Married and separated from husband / wife	3
In a legally recognised same sex civil partnership and separated from your civil partner	0
Divorced	7
Formerly a civil partner, the same sex civil partnership now legally dissolved	0
Widowed	8
A surviving same sex civil partner: your partner having since died	0
All	100
Base	*12,892*

Ethnicity	
White	**96.8**
Scottish	80.3
Other British	12.6
Irish	0.6
Any other White background	3.3
Mixed or multiple ethnic groups	**0.1**
Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British	**2.0**
Pakistani, Pakistani Scottish or Pakistani British	0.9
Indian, Indian Scottish or Indian British	0.5
Bangladeshi, Bangladeshi Scottish or Bangladeshi British	0.1
Chinese, Chinese Scottish or Chinese British	0.3
Any other Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British	0.2
African, Caribbean or Black	**0.7**
African, African Scottish or African British	0.5
Caribbean, Caribbean Scottish or Caribbean British	0.1
Black, Black Scottish or Black British	0.1
Any other Black background	0.1
Any other background	**0.4**
All	100
Base	*12,886*

Just under half (49%) of adults are married and living with a spouse, and just under 1% are living in a same sex civil partnership. The majority of adults (96.8%) are of white ethnic origin with Scottish being the predominant ethnic group (80.3%). The next biggest group is ‘other British’ (12.6%), while 3.2% of adults are non-white. Adults of Asian ethnic origin represent the biggest non-white group (2.0%).

Figure 2.1 examines the relationships between current marital status and adults of different ages. Of those adults aged 16-24, the majority (95%) have never been married. By the time adults reach the age of 35-44, the majority are married and living with spouse or in a civil partnership (58% in total). As would be expected, having never been married or in a same sex civil partnership declines throughout all age groups until the 75 and over, at which point it remains constant at 7%.

From the ages of 35 to 74, marriage is the predominant current status. Those aged 75 or over are more often ‘widowed’ (44%) although the same proportion are still married.

The data underlying Figure 2.1 are presented in Table 2.3. As well as showing the percentages of each age group who are married, divorced etc,[29] it also shows the percentage of each marital status category who are aged 16-24, 25-34 and so on.[30] Like marriage, being divorced or separated is more common than average between the ages of 35-74, and also like marriage, this peaks between the ages of 45-59 (46%).

[29] Shown as row percents.

[30] Shown as column percents.

Figure 2.1: Current marital status of adults by age

2011 data, Adults (base: 12,892; minimum: 1,022)

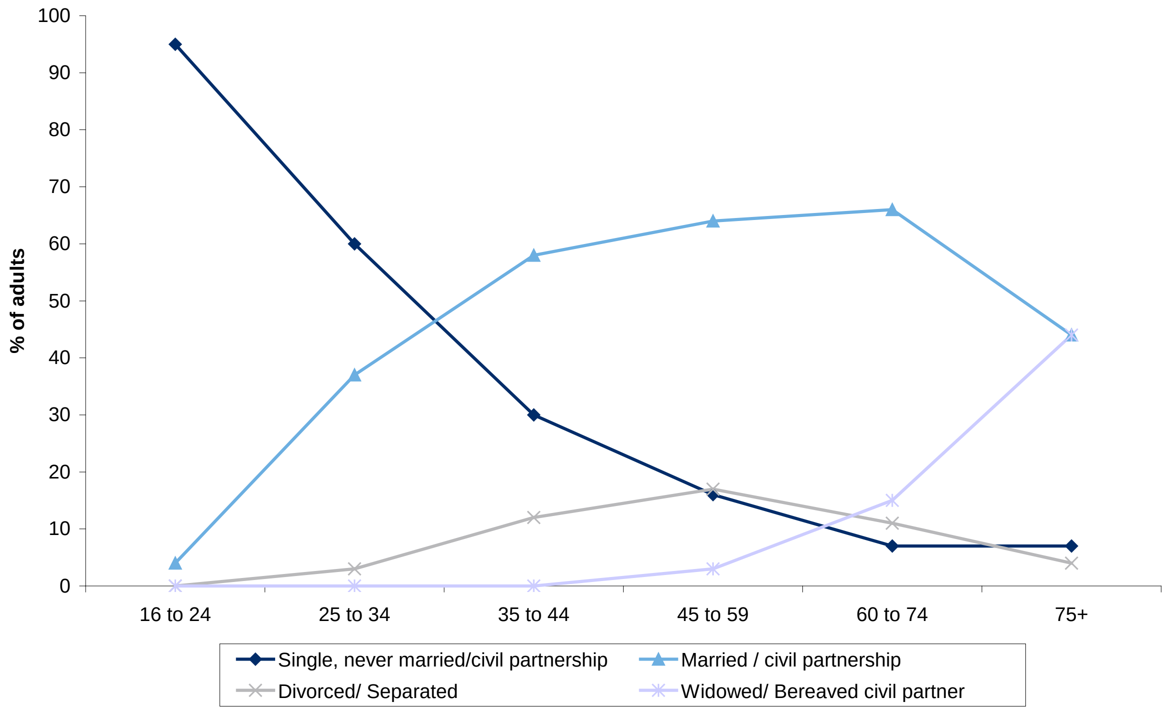

Table 2.3: Age and marital status of adult population

Row and column percentages, 2011 data

Adults		Single, never married / civil partner-ship	Married / civil partner-ship	Divorced / Separated	Widowed / Bereaved civil partner	All (column)	Total (row)	*Row base*
16 to 24	*Row*	*95*	*4*	*0*	*0*		*100*	*1,022*
	Column	41	1	0	0	**15**		
25 to 34	*Row*	*60*	*37*	*3*	*0*		*100*	*1,741*
	Column	26	11	5	0	**15**		
35 to 44	*Row*	*30*	*58*	*12*	*0*		*100*	*2,055*
	Column	15	21	22	1	**17**		
45 to 59	*Row*	*16*	*64*	*17*	*3*		*100*	*3,217*
	Column	12	32	46	9	**25**		
60 to 74	*Row*	*7*	*66*	*11*	*15*		*100*	*3,126*
	Column	4	26	23	38	**19**		
75+	*Row*	*7*	*44*	*4*	*44*		*100*	*1,731*
	Column	2	8	4	52	**9**		
All		***34***	***49***	***9***	***8***		***100***	*12,892*
Total (column)		100	100	100	100	100		
Column base		*3,927*	*5,449*	*1,725*	*1,791*	*12,892*		

The question on self-identified sexual orientation was introduced to the SHS in 2011 as one of the Scottish Government's "core" questions.[31] Developed by the Office for National Statistics[32], the question was designed to provide statistics to underpin the equality monitoring responsibilities of public sector organisations and to assess the disadvantage or relative discrimination experienced by the lesbian, gay and bisexual population.

Table 2.4 shows that 98% of adults identified themselves as heterosexual or straight, whilst just under one per cent identified themselves as lesbian, gay or bisexual. The 'other' option (0.1%) addresses the fact that not all people will identify themselves as being in the three main categories. It is interesting to note that only 0.5% of adult stated they don't know or refused the question. Comparisons by gender show there was a slightly larger proportion of men stating they were gay at 0.8% compared to women at 0.6%.

Table 2.4: Sexual orientation by gender

Column percentages, 2011 data

Adults	Male	Female	All
Heterosexual / Straight	98.3	98.6	98.4
Gay / Lesbian	0.8	0.6	0.7
Bisexual	0.2	0.3	0.2
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1
Dont know	0.1	0.0	0.1
Refused	0.5	0.4	0.4
All	100	100	100
Base	*5,559*	*7,334*	*12,893*

It should be noted that estimates on self-identified sexual orientation from the SHS may be considered to under-represent the lesbian, gay and bisexual population. Potential reasons for this are discussed in Annex 2.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE

Household type is derived from the details collected from the household respondent about all household members, using a combination of age and number of people in the household. Combining the data in this way provides, in effect, an indicator of the life stage and family circumstance of households.

The structure of households, as represented by household type, is illustrated in Figure 2.2 and full definitions are included in the Glossary (Annex 2). A third of households in Scotland contain only one adult alone, split as 18% in single adult households and 15% in single pensioner households. Small families without children also account for one-third of households (small adult, older smaller), while almost a quarter (24%) are families with children aged under 16 (single parent, small family, large family).

[31] www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/About/SurveyHarm

[32] www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/measuring-equality/equality/sexual-identity-project/index.html

Figure 2.2: Household type

2011 data, Households (base: 14,358)

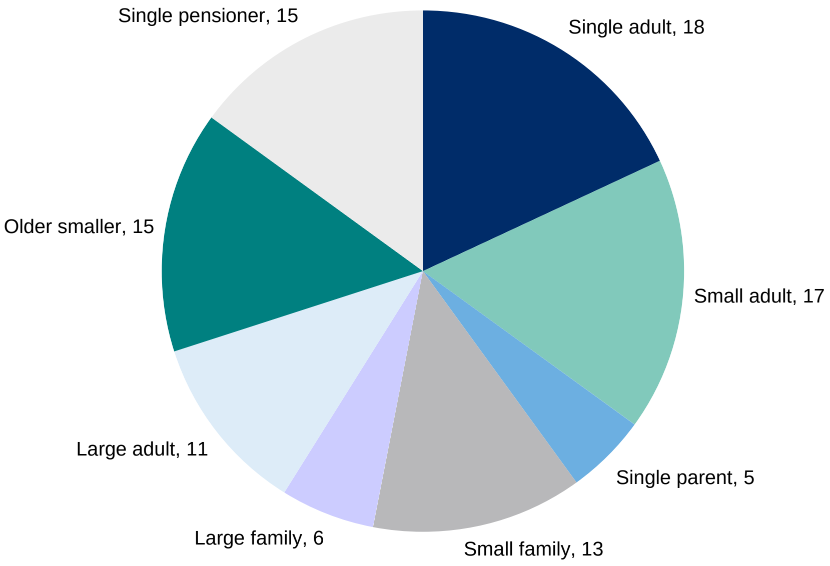

Table 2.5 shows the extent to which household type varies according to degree of rurality.[33] In general the differences between different types of area are relatively small. Exceptions are higher than average levels of single adults in large urban areas and of older smaller households in remote rural areas (both 22%). A slightly increased amount of small adult households (20%) can be found in accessible rural areas.

Table 2.5: Household type by Urban Rural Classification

Column percentages, 2011 data

Households	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
Single adult	22	16	15	18	12	14	18
Small adult	18	16	16	14	20	17	17
Single parent	5	6	5	4	4	4	5
Small family	12	14	14	12	14	10	13
Large family	5	6	8	6	8	6	6
Large adult	10	11	10	11	11	11	11
Older smaller	13	16	17	17	18	22	15
Single pensioner	15	15	16	18	14	17	15
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*5,166*	*4,318*	*1,231*	*775*	*1,550*	*1,316*	*14,356*

Additional tables providing further information on the composition and characteristics of households are available on the SHS website.[34]

[33] As defined using the Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification, see Glossary – Annex 2 for definitions.

[34] www.scotland.gov.uk/SHSAnnualReport

3 Housing

INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

The Scottish Government's vision for the future of housing aims to significantly enhance the quality and sustainability of our existing housing stock and the surrounding neighbourhoods with a housing system which provides an affordable home for all.[35] While the Scottish House Condition Survey (SHCS)[36] is the primary source of information about the physical condition of housing in Scotland, the Scottish Household Survey (SHS) also includes some questions on housing which are used to explore the relationships between living circumstances and the characteristics, attitudes and behaviours of Scottish households.

This chapter presents some basic information on housing tenure in Scotland, including changes over the past decade and how tenure varies with household type, rurality and deprivation. It also looks at the changing nature of housing tenure based on the length of time people have lived at their current address.

Main Findings

- Owner occupation is the predominant tenure for most household types (64% of all households), the notable exception being for single parent households (where 47% are in social rented housing) and, to a somewhat lesser extent, single adult households (35% in the social rented sector).

- The private rented sector has shown small but consistent signs of growth from 5% in 1999 to 11% in 2011, associated with a decline in the social rented sector (around 23% for the past five years).

- The 15% most deprived areas in Scotland are characterised by high concentrations of social housing, with over half (56%) of households in the social rented sector; compared to 17% in the rest of Scotland.

- Almost half (49%) of those who have lived at their current address for less than one year are from the private rented sector. Owner occupied households show more long-term stability in staying at a single address.

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[35] Scottish Government (2011) *Homes Fit for the 21st Century: The Scottish Government's Strategy and Action Plan for Housing in the Next Decade: 2011-2020* www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2011/02/03132933/0

[36] www.scotland.gov.uk/SHCS

HOUSING TENURE

The last 50 years have seen a substantial change in housing tenure in Scotland. Historically, there has been a marked increase in the proportion of owner-occupier households, from a quarter in 1961[37] to close to two thirds in recent years (64% in 2011) (Table 3.1) although this is showing annual reductions from 66% in 2009. This was mirrored in the decline of the private and social rented sector, which in 1961 accounted for 34% and 41% of households respectively.

Reflecting changes in cultural attitudes toward home ownership, two structural factors have contributed to this shift: the introduction of the right to buy for public authority tenants in 1979 coupled with the decline of public authority new build, and the increased contribution of private sector building.

The more recent SHS data, from 2005 through to 2011, continues to give some indication that the rising trend in relation to owner-occupation may have hit a peak in the last decade, possibly in part due to increasing pressure in the housing market. While the private rented sector has shown small but consistent growth from 5% in 1999 to 11% in 2011, this has been mirrored through a decline in the social rented sector (32% to 23%).

Table 3.1: Tenure of household by year

Column percentages, 1999-2011 data

Households	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Owner occupied	61	62	64	65	65	64	66	65	66	66	66	65	64
Social rented	32	30	28	28	26	27	25	25	23	23	22	23	23
Private rented	5	6	6	6	6	7	8	8	9	9	10	11	11
Other	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*14,679*	*15,547*	*15,566*	*15,073*	*14,880*	*15,942*	*15,395*	*15,618*	*13,406*	*13,814*	*14,190*	*14,214*	*14,358*

The decline in social housing has been accompanied by substantial changes in the profile of its tenants. Data from the Scottish Census show that in 1981, the profile of social sector tenants was similar to the profile of households in society generally in terms of their size, composition, and social and economic characteristics. This is no longer the case and tenure patterns show marked differences by household type, reflecting differences in life stage and household circumstances (Table 3.2).[38]

Owner occupation is the predominant tenure for most household types, the notable exception being for single parent households (30%) and, to a somewhat lesser extent, single adult households (44%). Almost half of single parent households are in social housing (47%), which is the predominant tenure for this group. Single adult and pensioner households are both also somewhat overrepresented in the social sector relative to other groups. Those in the private rented sector are more likely to be single parent, single adult and small adult (around one in five of each household type) compared to other household types.

[37] www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/census/index.html

[38] For full definition of Household Type see Glossary - Annex 2.

Table 3.2: Tenure of household by household type

Column percentages, 2011 data

Households	Single adult	Small adult	Single parent	Small family	Large family	Large adult	Older smaller	Single pensioner	All
Owner occupied	44	69	30	71	67	75	81	60	64
Social rented	35	13	47	17	22	15	14	33	23
Private rented	20	16	21	11	10	9	3	4	11
Other	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	3	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*2,360*	*2,371*	*766*	*1,838*	*863*	*1,386*	*2,438*	*2,336*	*14,358*

The patterns highlighted above reflect to some extent differences in access to resources. Young adults in the early stages of their working lives are more likely to move around more often, whilst single parents and pensioners may likely be more static in their housing usage.

There is a strong geographic component to the changing profile of the social housing sector and a link with deprivation. The 15% most deprived areas[39] are characterised by high concentrations of social housing (Table 3.3), with over half (56%) of households in the social rented sector; compared to 23% overall – both of which are a slight increase on the 2009/2010 estimates of 54% and 22% respectively. More generally, there is a consistent and marked linear relationship between levels of social sector renting and deprivation.[40]

Table 3.3: Tenure of household by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Column percentages, 2011 data

Households	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Owner occupied	35	69	64
Social rented	56	17	23
Private rented	8	12	11
Other	1	2	2
Total	100	100	100
Base	*2,068*	*12,277*	*14,345*

Tenure also varies between urban and rural areas, although this is somewhat less marked (Table 3.4). Levels of owner-occupation are higher in rural areas and accessible small towns, the former due to the relatively small social rented sector in rural areas, while the latter reflects in part urban workers moving out of high pressure housing markets to more affordable areas. Private renting is somewhat more common in large urban areas (15%, compared to 11% overall).

[39] As defined by the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation - see Glossary in Annex 2.

[40] Analysis derived using SIMD deciles, not presented in this report.

Table 3.4: Tenure of household by Urban Rural Classification

Column percentages, 2011 data

Households	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
Owner occupied	58	66	70	64	72	71	64
Social rented	27	24	22	26	13	14	23
Private rented	15	9	7	8	11	11	11
Other	1	1	1	1	3	3	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*5,166*	*4,318*	*1,231*	*775*	*1,550*	*1,316*	*14,356*

Table 3.5 shows that those adults who have lived at their current address for less than one year are typically those from the private rented sector (49%). Those living within the social rented sector show comparatively similar levels up to 10 years living at their current address (around one in four), though this then drops off somewhat to 17% for those living there for more than 10 years. As expected, those in owner occupied households are more likely to live at the same address for much longer; around two-thirds of those living at their current address for between three and ten years are in owner occupied households, increasing to 80% for those residing at the same address for more than 10 years.

Table 3.5: Tenure of household by how long lived at current address

Column percentages, 2011 data

Adults	Less than one year	1 to 2 years	3 to 4 years	5 to 10 years	More than 10 years	All
Owner occupied	28	42	63	71	80	67
Social rented	22	25	24	23	17	20
Private rented	49	30	12	5	1	11
Other	2	2	1	1	1	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*1,149*	*1,294*	*1,439*	*2,842*	*6,169*	*12,893*

4 Neighbourhoods and Communities

INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

Improving the quality of life in Scotland's neighbourhoods and communities is one of the Government's five strategic objectives:[41] *Help local communities to flourish, becoming stronger, safer places to live, offering improved opportunities and a better quality of life*.

The Scottish Household Survey (SHS) is one of the sources of evidence that can be used to assess the national outcomes and targets associated with this overarching objective. It is used specifically to monitor one of the national indicators associated with the objective: *'Improve people's perceptions of their neighbourhood'* and the outcome '*we live our lives safe from crime, disorder and danger*' can draw directly on the survey findings presented in this chapter.

This chapter starts with an overview of public perceptions of the neighbourhoods in which they live to help understand what makes a neighbourhood a good place to live. It then moves on to look at perceptions of the prevalence and experience of anti-social behaviour. Finally, it looks at the perceptions of personal safety within neighbourhoods.

Main Findings

- More than half (55.9%) of adults rate their neighbourhood as a very good place to live, continuing a rising trend seen over recent years.
- Adults living in rural areas of Scotland are more likely to say their neighbourhood is 'very good' (75% of those living in remote rural areas) whilst more strikingly the proportion rating their neighbourhood as very good increases as levels of deprivation decline.
- Three quarters of adults (75%) of adults say they like the sense of community in their neighbourhood, whilst only 22% say they have good public transport in their neighbourhood. Over a quarter (27%) of adults particularly dislike the unpleasant environment they live in.
- Overall prevalence of different types of anti-social behaviour is relatively low, though the most commonly perceived problems are animal nuisance such as noise or dog fouling (26% saying this is very or fairly common in their area) and rubbish or litter lying around (25%). Perception of vandalism such as graffiti or damage to property (11 per cent) continues to decrease year on year.
- Around three fifths of adults say they have not experienced any kind of neighbourhood problems (58%), though this decreases to 45% for those living in the 15 per cent most

[41] Scottish Government (2007) *Scottish Budget Spending Review 2007*, Edinburgh: Scottish Government. www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2007/11/13092240

deprived areas of Scotland.

- More than three quarters of adults say they feel very or fairly safe when walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark, with males (90%) more likely to feel safe than females (67%).

NEIGHBOURHOODS

Overall ratings of neighbourhoods

Overall ratings of neighbourhoods have been consistently high over the past decade, with over nine in ten typically saying their neighbourhood is a fairly or very good place to live (Table 4.1). In 2011, over half (55.9%) of all adults chose the highest rating 'very good', the highest rating since the SHS first started collecting this information in 1999. Just under 6% rated their neighbourhood as being fairly or very poor, again the lowest recorded.

Table 4.1: Rating of neighbourhood as a place to live by year

Column percentages, 1999-2011 data

Adults	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Very/fairly good	*90.7*	*91.8*	*91.8*	*91.7*	*92.4*	*91.7*	*92.1*	*92.0*	*92.4*	*92.5*	*93.6*	*93.5*	*93.9*
Very good	49.4	51.5	49.9	49.8	52.8	50.3	50.7	51.1	51.7	53.1	55.0	55.4	55.9
Fairly good	41.3	40.3	41.9	41.9	39.6	41.4	41.4	40.9	40.7	39.4	38.6	38.1	38.0
Fairly poor	5.4	5.1	4.9	5.2	4.7	5.4	5.1	5.2	4.8	4.9	4.3	4.4	4.2
Very poor	3.4	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	1.8	1.8	1.7
No opinion	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*13,782*	*14,557*	*14,643*	*14,042*	*13,968*	*14,778*	*14,071*	*14,190*	*10,385*	*9,314*	*12,543*	*12,439*	*12,893*

As Table 4.2 illustrates, there is a clear pattern in ratings of neighbourhoods between urban and rural areas. For example, people in remote rural areas are the most likely to rate their neighbourhood as a very good place to live (75%). In contrast, the percentage of people living in urban areas and accessible towns rating their neighbourhood as a 'very good' place to live ranges between 50% and 61%.

Table 4.2: Rating of neighbourhood as a place to live by Urban Rural Classification

Column percentages, 2011 data

Adults	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
Very good	50	52	61	66	69	75	56
Fairly good	43	41	34	31	28	22	38
Fairly poor	5	5	2	2	2	2	4
Very poor	2	2	2	1	1	1	2
No opinion	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*4,523*	*3,939*	*1,111*	*716*	*1,384*	*1,218*	*12,891*

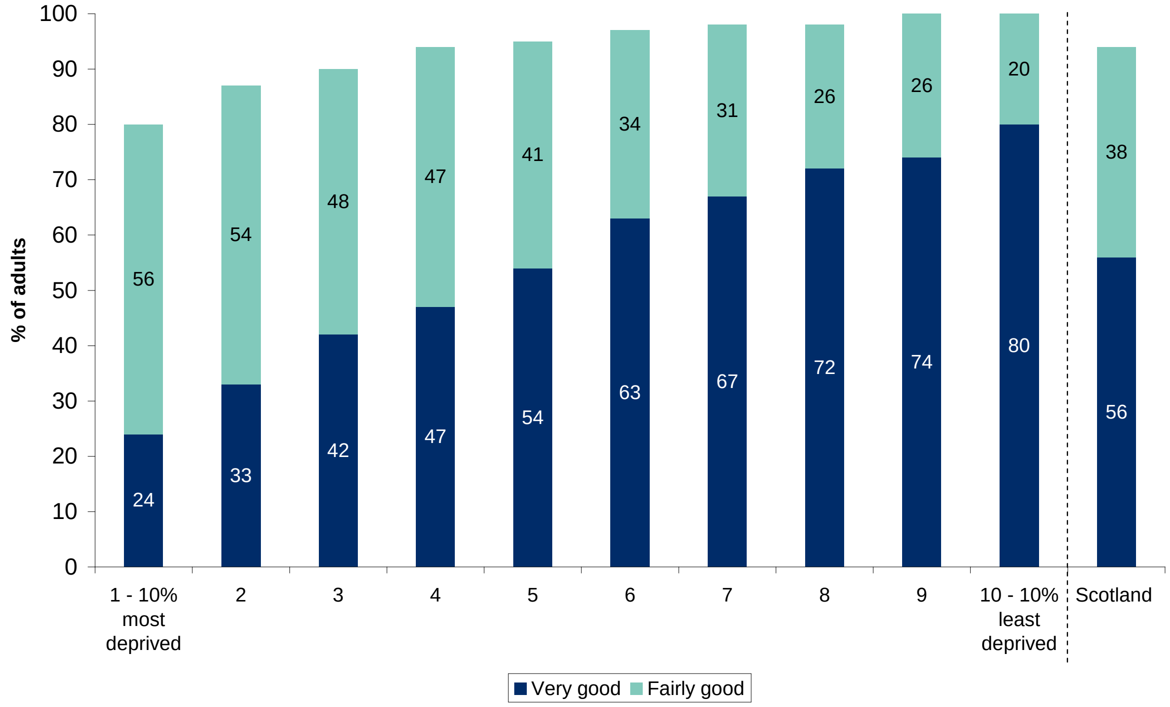
However, the variations by levels of deprivation[42] reveal further area-based differences. As Figure 4.1 shows, the proportion rating their neighbourhood as very good increases

[42] As defined by the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation - see Glossary in Annex 2.

significantly as deprivation declines. Of those living in the 10% most deprived areas of Scotland, 24% rate their neighbourhood as a very good place to live; though 80% still rate their neighbourhood as either a fairly good or very good place to live. This proportion rises as deprivation decreases, with 80% of those living in the 10% least deprived areas rating their neighbourhood as very good.

Figure 4.1: Rating of neighbourhood as a place to live by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

2011 data, Adults (base: 12,881; minimum: 1,074)



Aspects of neighbourhood particularly liked and disliked

Overall ratings of neighbourhoods are a useful snapshot of general perceptions but additional insights can be gained from asking people what aspects of their neighbourhood they particularly like and dislike.

Respondents to the SHS are asked to mention spontaneously any aspects of their neighbourhood which they particularly like or dislike, and their answers are then coded using a list comprised of 31 'likes' and 34 'dislikes' that has been developed over the years. The items mentioned as positive and negative aspects of neighbourhoods have been grouped further into the following themes (see Annex 2 for full details of the coding):

Positive aspects	**Negative aspects**
Pleasant environment	Unpleasant environment
Safe environment	Unsafe environment
Good public transport	Poor public transport
Good amenities	Poor amenities
Sense of community / friendly people	No sense of community / Problem residents / Substance abuse

Table 4.3 presents the groups of positive aspects people mentioned by their overall neighbourhood rating. On the whole the way in which people rate their neighbourhood overall conforms well to how they rate specific aspects of it. For example, the proportion who say there is nothing they particularly like about their neighbourhood increases sharply as neighbourhood ratings decline, from just 1% in the group who rate their neighbourhood as very good to 49% in the group who rate it as very poor. Interestingly, of those who rate their neighbourhood as very poor just 2% also say there neighbourhood is a safe environment.

Generally, as rating of neighbourhood declines (from very good down to very poor), those saying they like the different aspects of their neighbourhood also decreases. In particular, there is a clear pattern of how liking the sense of community or the friendly people in the neighbourhood is linked with neighbourhood rating. Views on whether or not public transport is good do not appear to be as strongly related to overall neighbourhood ratings as the other four main aspects are.

Table 4.3: Aspects of neighbourhood particularly liked by rating of neighbourhood as a place to live

Percentages, 2011 data

Adults	Very good	Fairly good	Fairly poor	Very poor	No opinion	All
Pleasant environment	66	54	45	24	*	60
Safe environment	31	15	2	2	*	23
Good public transport	21	25	24	18	*	22
Good amenities	49	40	28	20	*	44
Sense of community / friendly people	85	67	36	22	*	75
Other	2	3	2	3	*	2
None	1	5	21	49	*	4
Base	*5,623*	*3,447*	*395*	*161*	*31*	*9,657*

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

Table 4.4 and Table 4.5 present these positive aspects according to the type of area in which people live, based on the urban rural classification, and its level of deprivation. The findings in relation to area type are as might be expected. People in rural areas (especially remote) have more positive views in terms of the extent to which their neighbourhoods are pleasant or safe, but are less likely than people in the other types of area to mention having good public transport (2% in remote rural areas compared to 32% in large urban areas). In contrast, people in large urban areas are the least likely to mention aspects relating to the sense of community or friendliness of local people (67%).

Table 4.4: Aspects of neighbourhood particularly liked by Urban Rural Classification

Percentages, 2011 data

Adults	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
Pleasant environment	61	58	56	65	62	68	60
Safe environment	19	21	27	31	31	38	23
Good public transport	32	22	18	14	9	2	22
Good amenities	43	44	53	49	41	46	44
Sense of community / friendly people	67	75	81	79	85	91	75
Other	3	2	2	0	2	2	2
None	4	5	5	4	2	1	4
Base	*3,402*	*2,917*	*839*	*539*	*1,059*	*899*	*9,655*

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

People living in the 15% most deprived areas in Scotland are less likely than those living elsewhere to mention that their local neighbourhood is pleasant, safe, or has a sense of community and friendly people. Similarly, 9% of people in the most deprived areas say they like nothing about their neighbourhood compared with just 3% in the rest of Scotland.

Table 4.5: Aspects of neighbourhood particularly liked by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Percentages, 2011 data

Adults	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Pleasant environment	49	62	60
Safe environment	9	26	23
Good public transport	27	22	22
Good amenities	42	45	44
Sense of community / friendly people	66	76	75
Other	2	2	2
None	9	3	4
Base	*1,388*	*8,262*	*9,650*

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

Aspects of neighbourhood particularly disliked

As was the case with the positive aspects presented above, when examining overall neighbourhood perceptions and dislikes there is a strong correspondence between overall ratings and mentions of particular negative aspects (Table 4.6). In particular, 9% of those who rate their neighbourhood as very good say it lacks a sense of community or has problems with residents or substance abuse compared with 84% of those who say their neighbourhood is a very poor place to live. This pattern can be seen, to varying degrees across all neighbourhood aspects with the exception of perceptions of public transport, which appears to be unrelated to overall perceptions.

Table 4.6: Aspects of neighbourhood particularly disliked by rating of neighbourhood as a place to live

Percentages, 2011 data

Adults	Very good	Fairly good	Fairly poor	Very poor	No opinion	All
Unpleasant environment	21	32	50	60	*	27
Unsafe environment	1	3	22	39	*	3
Poor public transport	6	5	6	7	*	6
Poor amenities	10	14	22	27	*	13
No sense of community / problem residents / substance abuse	9	27	70	84	*	20
Other	3	3	6	4	*	3
None	52	34	8	2	*	43
Base	*5,623*	*3,447*	*395*	*161*	*31*	*9,657*

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

Table 4.7 to an extent mirrors Table 4.6 above, with people in remote rural areas being the least likely to mention aspects of their neighbourhood as unpleasant or lacking a community or having problems with local residents or substance abuse. Sixteen per cent of those in remote rural areas dislike the unpleasant environment they live within, compared to 32% in large urban areas. There is much less variation between people in the different areas when it comes to what they dislike compared with what they like. This in part reflects the fact that the proportions mentioning particular things they dislike about their neighbourhood are generally lower than the corresponding proportions mentioning positive aspects. The main exception is again transport issues, with those in remote rural areas (16%) noting poor public transport as an issue, compared to less than 5% in urban areas.

Table 4.7: Aspects of neighbourhood particularly disliked by Urban Rural Classification

Percentages, 2011 data

Adults	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Access-ible small towns	Remote small towns	Access-ible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
Unpleasant environment	32	26	24	25	22	16	27
Unsafe environment	5	4	1	0	1	1	3
Poor public transport	4	3	7	4	15	16	6
Poor amenities	12	12	14	8	15	17	13
No sense of community / problem residents / substance abuse	23	22	18	14	10	9	20
Other	3	2	3	2	4	8	3
None	39	45	46	52	44	45	43
Base	*3,402*	*2,917*	*839*	*539*	*1,059*	*899*	*9,655*

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

Table 4.8 presents the neighbourhood aspects particularly disliked by people in the 15% most deprived of areas and by those in the rest of Scotland. As seen previously with analysis presented looking at positive aspects, there is relatively less variation between the areas when it comes to aspects such as public transport and amenities, and much more in relation to aspects such as the safety of the neighbourhood. Most strikingly, over four in ten (40%) of those in the 15% most deprived of areas mention that their neighbourhood has no sense of community or problems with residents or substance abuse compared with 16% of those in the rest of Scotland.

Table 4.8: Aspects of neighbourhood particularly disliked by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Percentages, 2011 data

Adults	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Unpleasant environment	34	26	27
Unsafe environment	8	2	3
Poor public transport	4	6	6
Poor amenities	15	12	12
No sense of community / problem residents / substance abuse	40	16	20
Other	3	3	3
None	32	44	43
Base	*1,388*	*8,262*	*9,650*

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

Neighbourhood improvements

The final section under Neighbourhoods looks at public perceptions of the extent to which neighbourhoods improved in the preceding three years.

Table 4.9: Perceptions of neighbourhood improvements in past three years by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Column percentages, 2011 data

Adults	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Got much better	5	2	2
Got a little better	17	9	10
Stayed the same	52	70	68
Got a little worse	12	11	11
Got much worse	9	4	4
No opinion	5	5	5
Base	*1,388*	*8,262*	*9,650*

Looking first at Scotland as a whole the prevailing perception (68%) is that things have stayed the same, with those saying things have got worse (15%) slightly outweighing the proportion saying things have improved (12%). However, looking at perceptions of neighbourhood improvements by area deprivation reveals some notable differences. The views of people in the most deprived areas are a bit more polarised than those in the rest of Scotland; they are more likely to say that their neighbourhood has got better (22% versus 11%) and they are more likely to say that it has got worse (21% versus 15%). Just over half (52%) of those in the 15% most deprived areas say things have stayed the same compared with over two-thirds (70%) in the rest of Scotland.

ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

The neighbourhood aspects discussed previously draw on respondents' spontaneous suggestions of things they like and dislike about their local areas. This section now looks at public perceptions of some specific neighbourhood problems such as anti-social behaviour.

Previous research on SHS data showed that the perceived prevalence of anti-social behaviour in the local area was a key factor influencing respondents' overall perception of their neighbourhood as being rated poor.[43] Groupings of the nine neighbourhood problems queried through the survey were derived fall into four distinct groups:

General anti-social behaviour	Neighbour problems	Rubbish and fouling	Vehicles
Vandalism / graffiti / damage to property	Noisy neighbours / loud parties	Rubbish or litter lying around	Abandoned or burnt out vehicles
Groups or individuals harassing others	Neighbour disputes	Animal nuisance such as noise or dog fouling	
Drug misuse or dealing			
Rowdy behaviour			

Perceptions of neighbourhood problems

Table 4.10 presents perceptions of the nine neighbourhood problems, listed under the four anti-social behaviour groups identified above. The most prevalent problems are animal nuisance such as noise or dog fouling and rubbish or litter lying around, with 26% and 25% respectively saying this is very or fairly common in their neighbourhood, After rubbish and fouling, the most common issues fall under the 'general anti-social behaviour' category with rowdy behaviour (14%) the next most prevalent.

Up to 2010 there had been a trend of gradual improvements in perceptions of neighbourhood problems, with 2010 representing the lowest measures of problems for all categories. However, in 2011 many of the categories have seen a slight increase, in particular with animal nuisance such as noise or dog fouling increasing by over two percentage points to 27% in 2011.

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[43] Scottish Government (2008), *Scotland's People Annual Report: Results from 2007/2008 Scottish Household Survey*. www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2009/09/01114213

Table 4.10: Percentage of people saying a problem is very/fairly common in their neighbourhood

Percentages, 1999-2011 data

Adults	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
General anti-social behaviour						
Vandalism / graffiti / damage to property	17.7	17.1	18.6	19.2	18.1	18.7
Groups or individual harassing others	*	*	*	*	*	*
Drug misuse or dealing	*	*	*	*	*	*
Rowdy behaviour	*	*	*	*	*	*
Neighbour problems						
Noisy neighbours / loud parties	8.2	7.8	7.3	8.4	8.0	8.7
Neighbour disputes	*	*	*	*	*	*
Rubbish and fouling						
Rubbish or litter lying around	29.8	28.8	29.1	30.8	29.1	29.1
Animal nuisance such as noise or dog fouling	*	*	*	*	*	*
Vehicles						
Abandoned or burnt out vehicles	*	*	*	*	*	*
Base	*13,780*	*14,557*	*14,643*	*14,042*	*13,966*	*14,777*

Adults	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
General anti-social behaviour							
Vandalism / graffiti / damage to property	16.5	16.3	16.6	15.4	14.0	11.3	11.0
Groups or individual harassing others	11.4	11.2	11.8	11.5	10.2	8.4	8.3
Drug misuse or dealing	12.4	12.2	12.4	12.7	12.1	11.0	11.7
Rowdy behaviour	16.9	16.3	17.3	16.7	16.1	13.8	13.9
Neighbour problems							
Noisy neighbours / loud parties	7.8	7.9	9.4	9.8	9.6	9.6	10.4
Neighbour disputes	5.2	5.2	4.9	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.6
Rubbish and fouling							
Rubbish or litter lying around	27.2	27.1	29.1	29.2	26.3	24.4	24.9
Animal nuisance such as noise or dog fouling	*	*	*	*	23.7	23.4	25.6
Vehicles							
Abandoned or burnt out vehicles	*	*	2.1	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.1
Base	*14,071*	*14,190*	*10,385*	*9,314*	*11,396*	*11,140*	*11,279*

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

Many of the response categories are not comparable across all years, with most of them either changed or added in 2005 and 2007.

Although the overall prevalence of these neighbourhood problems is relatively low, the extent to which different types of people and different types of community experiences them varies quite markedly.

Table 4.11 shows across all anti-social behaviour categories that, as areas become more deprived, perceptions of prevalence generally increase. The biggest contrast in perceptions of prevalence between the most and least deprived areas are seen in general anti-social behaviour, in particular drug misuse or dealing (31% in the 10% most deprived areas compared to 3% in the 10% least deprived areas) and rowdy behaviour (33% down to 7%). Similarly, the rubbish and fouling category shows a high relative difference with rubbish and litter lying around ranging from 44% in the 10% most deprived areas down to 17% in the 10% least deprived areas and similar for animal nuisance such as noise or dog fouling (39% down 15%).

Table 4.11: Perception of prevalence of neighbourhood problems by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Percentages, 2011 data

	← 10% most deprived								10% least deprived →		
Adults	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**Scot-land**
General anti-social behaviour											
Vandalism / graffiti / damage to property	26	21	13	12	11	6	5	5	6	5	11
Groups or individual harassing others	21	18	12	9	9	4	3	3	3	3	8
Drug misuse or dealing	31	25	19	14	10	6	4	3	3	3	12
Rowdy behaviour	33	25	19	16	14	8	6	6	6	7	14
Neighbour problems											
Noisy neighbours / loud parties	22	17	15	13	10	8	5	5	5	3	10
Neighbour disputes	13	10	9	5	5	3	3	3	2	2	6
Rubbish and fouling											
Rubbish or litter lying around	44	38	31	29	26	20	17	14	16	17	25
Animal nuisance such as noise or dog fouling	39	39	32	29	27	23	18	16	18	15	26
Vehicles											
Abandoned or burnt out vehicles	4	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1
Base	*1,052*	*1,061*	*1,134*	*1,300*	*1,238*	*1,233*	*1,068*	*1,219*	*1,027*	*936*	*11,268*

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

It can also be seen that people living in social rented housing are most likely to perceive all neighbourhood problems as prevalent compared to other household tenure types (Table 4.12). In particular, those from the social rented sector are more likely to perceive drug misuse or dealing as being a problem in their neighbourhood (26%), or be concerned over issues such as rubbish or dog fouling (33%). This can, at least in part, be seen by the link between social rented housing and deprivation. Over half of households (56%) in the 15% most deprived areas are in the social rented sector, compared with 23% of households overall[44]. Table 4.13 shows, perceptions of neighbourhood problems decline as age increases.

[44] See Chapter 3 Housing for further information.

Table 4.12: Perception of prevalence of neighbourhood problems by tenure of household

Percentages, 2011 data

Adults	Owner occupied	Social rented	Private rented	Other	All
General anti-social behaviour					
Vandalism / graffiti / damage to property	9	19	9	8	11
Groups or individual harassing others	6	17	7	8	8
Drug misuse or dealing	8	26	10	14	12
Rowdy behaviour	10	24	20	12	14
Neighbour problems					
Noisy neighbours/loud parties	7	20	16	9	10
Neighbour disputes	4	12	6	3	6
Rubbish and fouling					
Rubbish or litter lying around	22	34	25	29	25
Animal nuisance such as noise or dog fouling	24	34	19	23	26
Vehicle					
Abandoned or burnt out vehicles	1	2	1	3	1
Base	*7,312*	*2,647*	*1,134*	*186*	*11,279*

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

Table 4.13: Perception of prevalence of neighbourhood problems by age of respondent

Percentages, 2011 data

Adults	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75 plus	All
General anti-social behaviour							
Vandalism / graffiti / damage to property	14	13	13	11	8	5	11
Groups or individual harassing others	12	12	9	9	4	3	8
Drug misuse or dealing	15	14	13	12	8	6	12
Rowdy behaviour	23	20	15	12	8	5	14
Neighbour problem							
Noisy neighbours/loud parties	17	16	11	9	5	3	10
Neighbour disputes	9	8	6	5	3	2	6
Rubbish and fouling							
Rubbish or litter lying around	30	31	27	23	22	15	25
Animal nuisance such as noise or dog fouling	23	29	30	26	24	18	26
Vehicle							
Abandoned or burnt out vehicles	2	1	1	1	1	0	1
Base	*913*	*1,532*	*1,795*	*2,812*	*2,705*	*1,522*	*11,279*

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

Table 4.14 shows that perception of prevalence of neighbourhood problems are, in almost all cases, more likely to be perceived to be common by people living in urban areas as compared to those from rural areas. Those living in urban areas are more likely to be concerned by rubbish or litter lying around (at least 25%) or animal nuisance such as noise or dog fouling (at least 26%). Looking at general anti-social behaviour, it can be seen that there is a broad range in perceptions between urban and rural areas of prevalence of rowdy behaviour and of vandalism, graffiti or damage to property. Perceptions of rowdy behaviour range between 17% in large urban areas, compared with 4% in remote rural areas. A similar pattern is seen in perceptions of vandalism, graffiti or damage to property ranging from 16% in large urban areas to 4% in remote rural areas.

Table 4.14: Perception of prevalence of neighbourhood problems by Urban Rural Classification

Percentages, 2011 data

Adults	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
General anti-social behaviour							
Vandalism / graffiti / damage to property	16	10	8	5	5	4	11
Groups or individual harassing others	10	10	6	5	4	3	8
Drug misuse or dealing	13	13	13	9	6	5	12
Rowdy behaviour	17	16	12	10	5	4	14
Neighbour problem							
Noisy neighbours/loud parties	14	10	8	9	3	4	10
Neighbour disputes	6	6	5	3	3	3	6
Rubbish and fouling							
Rubbish or litter lying around	31	25	22	19	14	12	25
Animal nuisance such as noise or dog fouling	29	26	27	23	20	16	26
Vehicle							
Abandoned or burnt out vehicles	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Base	*3,935*	*3,419*	*992*	*645*	*1,211*	*1,075*	*11,277*

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

Personal experience of neighbourhood problems

The previous section focused on perceptions of neighbourhood problems. Figure 4.2 compares perception and actual experience of those problems, presenting the proportions of people who say that each problem is very or fairly common in their area as well as the proportion who say they experienced each problem in their neighbourhood in the previous year.

The key thing to note is that, in most cases, perceptions outstrip reported experiences of each problem. In other words, some adults who said they perceive a particular anti-social behaviour to be common have not experienced it themselves. Of course it is not always necessary to have direct personal experience of some issues to know or perceive that they are a particular problem in an area. For example in the case of vandalism, a person may not have experienced vandalism to their property, but could well have seen property that has been vandalised in their neighbourhood.

Another example is drug misuse or drug dealing, which might involve a small number of people in an area directly, but the paraphernalia associated with drug misuse will be visible to people living in the area where it takes place and those dealing in drugs may be known to local residents.

It should also be borne in mind that experience is self-defined so that, for example, one respondent may say they have experienced drug dealing because they have seen it taking place, while another's experience may be of being offered drugs by a dealer.

One quarter (25%) of adults perceive rubbish or litter lying around to be a problem, though less than one fifth (19%) have actually experienced or seen any.

Figure 4.2: Perceptions and experience of neighbourhood problems

2011 data, Adults (base: 11,279)

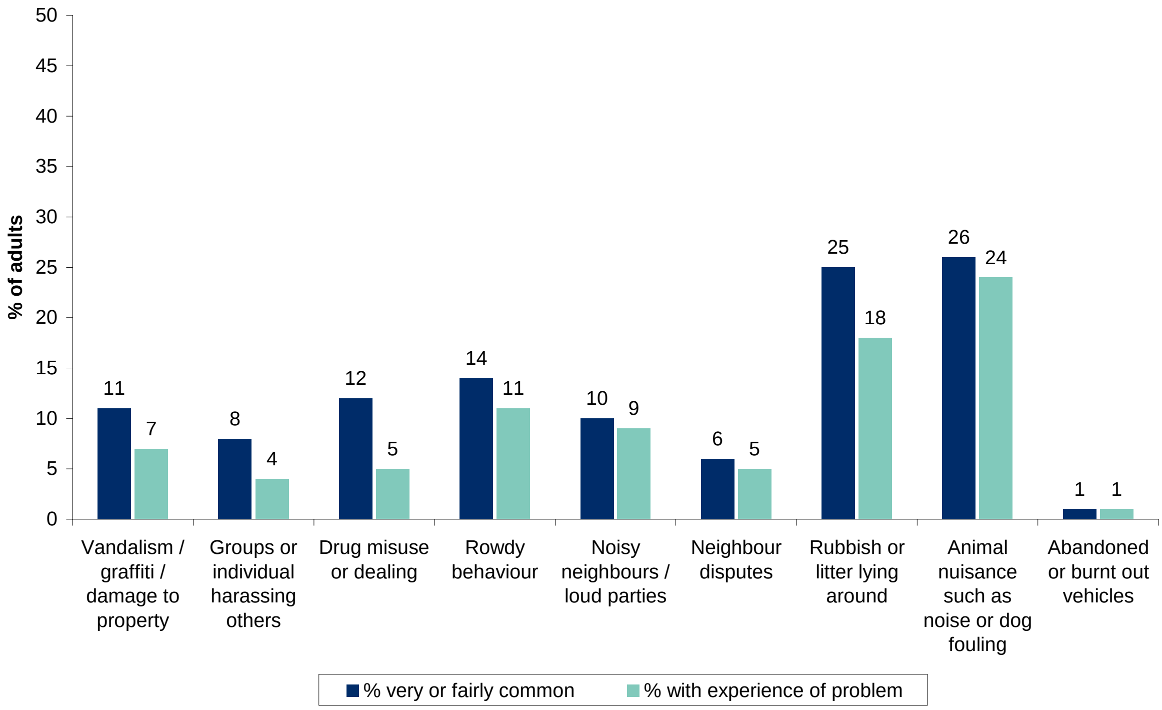

Table 4.15 to Table 4.17 present the proportions of people who say they have experienced each of these problems by area deprivation, housing tenure and urban rural classification. As found above in relation to perceptions of neighbourhood problems, experience of these problems is generally greatest among people in the most deprived 15% of neighbourhoods, in social rented housing and in urban areas.

Table 4.15: Experience of neighbourhood problems by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Percentages, 2011 data

Adults	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
General anti-social behaviour			
Vandalism / graffiti / damage to property	13	6	7
Groups or individual harassing others	10	3	4
Drug misuse or dealing	13	4	5
Rowdy behaviour	21	9	11
Neighbour problem			
Noisy neighbours/loud parties	17	8	9
Neighbour disputes	9	4	5
Rubbish or fouling			
Rubbish or litter lying around	28	17	18
Animal nuisance such as noise or dog fouling	30	23	24
Vehicle			
Abandoned or burnt out vehicles	2	1	1
None	45	60	58
Base	*1,617*	*9,651*	*11,268*

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

Table 4.16: Experience of neighbourhood problems by tenure of household

Percentages, 2011 data

Adults	Owner occupied	Social rented	Private rented	Other	All
General anti-social behaviour					
Vandalism / graffiti / damage to property	6	11	6	6	7
Groups or individual harassing others	3	8	4	6	4
Drug misuse or dealing	4	12	6	6	5
Rowdy behaviour	8	17	16	15	11
Neighbour problem					
Noisy neighbours/loud parties	7	16	13	10	9
Neighbour disputes	3	9	6	3	5
Rubbish or fouling					
Rubbish or litter lying around	17	22	19	25	18
Animal nuisance such as noise or dog fouling	24	27	18	24	24
Vehicle					
Abandoned or burnt out vehicles	1	1	1	6	1
None	60	50	61	64	59
Base	*7,312*	*2,647*	*1,134*	*186*	*11,279*

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

Table 4.17: Experience of neighbourhood problems by Urban Rural Classification

Percentages, 2011 data

Adults	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
General anti-social behaviour							
Vandalism / graffiti / damage to property	9	7	5	6	3	2	7
Groups or individual harassing others	5	5	3	4	2	1	4
Drug misuse or dealing	6	7	5	4	2	2	5
Rowdy behaviour	13	12	10	10	6	3	11
Neighbour problem							
Noisy neighbours/loud parties	12	10	7	7	3	4	9
Neighbour disputes	5	5	4	5	3	3	5
Rubbish or fouling							
Rubbish or litter lying around	23	17	13	16	14	10	18
Animal nuisance such as noise or dog fouling	26	23	27	25	19	18	24
Vehicle							
Abandoned or burnt out vehicles	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
None	52	58	58	58	68	73	58
Base	*3,935*	*3,419*	*992*	*645*	*1,211*	*1,075*	*11,277*

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

Reporting neighbourhood problems

Table 4.18 examines the proportion of people who say they have experienced a problem and have also reported it (for example to the council or police). Only those who had experienced a problem were asked whether they had reported the issue.

Around one in six people who say that animal nuisance is a problem or that litter is a common problem have reported it (15% and 18% respectively) compared to over two in five who have reported problems such as individuals/groups harassing people (44%) and vandalism (43%). It is not possible to conclude from this why such a difference might exist, but it could reflect differences in people's perceptions of the impact or significance of problems. For example there may be an acceptance that lesser issues such rubbish or lying around will routinely be remedied by regular street cleaning activities, rather than needing a specific intervention.

Table 4.18: Whether respondent has reported a neighbourhood problem to anyone in the last 12 months

Percentages, 2011 data

Adults	Has reported problem	Base
General anti-social behaviour		
Vandalism / graffiti / damage to property	43	*714*
Groups or individual harassing others	44	*437*
Drug misuse or dealing	23	*569*
Rowdy behaviour	25	*1,158*
Neighbour problem		
Noisy neighbours/loud parties	34	*963*
Neighbour disputes	38	*522*
Rubbish or fouling		
Rubbish or litter lying around	18	*1,914*
Animal nuisance such as noise or dog fouling	15	*2,614*
Vehicle		
Abandoned or burnt out vehicles	29	*114*

Table 4.19 shows the extent to which adults are either satisfied or dissatisfied with what local agencies are doing in tackling anti-social behaviour in their area. Those providing no opinion on each of the agencies varies considerably, and perhaps reflects the level of understanding people have on what each agency can do to tackle anti-social behaviour issues.

Over half (52%) of adults are either fairly or very satisfied with what the police are doing to tackle anti-social behaviour, with 38% saying similarly for the council. The other agencies show much higher levels of no opinion being offered.

Table 4.19: Satisfaction with extent to which agencies are tackling anti-social behaviour

Row percentages, 2011 data

Adults	Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dis-satisfied	Fairly dis-satisfied	Very dis-satisfied	No opinion	All	*Base*
The police	16	36	12	6	5	24	100	*11,279*
The Council	9	29	14	8	6	33	100	*11,279*
Housing associations	4	11	12	2	2	68	100	*11,279*
Landlords or other property owners	5	12	13	2	2	67	100	*11,279*
Other agencies or institutions	3	7	12	1	1	77	100	*11,279*

FEAR OF CRIME

This section looks at two questions in the survey about fear of crime; one refers to "walking alone in the local neighbourhood after dark" and the second asks about safety "at home alone at night".

Over three quarters of adults (78%) say they feel very or fairly safe while walking alone in the neighbourhood after dark, whilst almost all (97%) say they feel safe when they are alone in their home at night (Table 4.20).

There is relatively little variation by gender and age for those feeling safe in their home though comparative figures do vary quite markedly when walking alone at night. For example, women are more likely than men to say they would not feel safe, with two thirds (67%) of females saying they would feel fairly or very safe compared to 90% of males.

Perceptions of safety at home do not appear to be very strongly associated with age, although when walking alone at night those in the oldest age group are less likely to say they would feel safe than all other age groups (27% of those aged 75 and over say they feel either very or a bit unsafe).

Table 4.20: Perceptions of safety when walking alone in the neighbourhood and in their home alone at night by gender and age

Column percentages, 2011 data

Adults	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60-74	75+	All
Walking alone									
Very / Fairly safe	90	67	81	82	82	82	74	60	78
Very / A bit unsafe	8	29	19	18	17	17	21	27	19
Don't Know	2	4	1	0	1	2	5	13	3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*4,165*	*5,498*	*774*	*1,313*	*1,536*	*2,422*	*2,327*	*1,291*	*9,663*
At home									
Very / Fairly safe	99	95	95	96	98	97	97	97	97
Very / A bit unsafe	1	5	5	4	2	2	2	2	3
Don't Know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*4,165*	*5,498*	*774*	*1,313*	*1,536*	*2,422*	*2,327*	*1,291*	*9,663*

This question is only asked of three-quarters of the sample.

Table 4.21 compares perceptions of safety in the most deprived 15% of areas with perceptions in the rest of Scotland. A clear pattern is evident; 65% of people in the most deprived areas say they would feel very or fairly safe when walking alone compared with around four in five (81%) of those elsewhere in Scotland. Similarly, the proportion who say they would not feel safe at all is almost twice as high in the most deprived areas compared with elsewhere (32% and 17% respectively). There is also evidence of those living in the most deprived areas of Scotland feeling less sure about being safe in their home alone at night (6% feel a bit or very unsafe, compared to 2% from the rest of Scotland).

Table 4.21: Perceptions of safety when walking alone in the neighbourhood and in their home alone at night by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Column percentages, 2011 data

Adults	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Walking alone			
Very / Fairly safe	65	81	78
Very / A bit unsafe	32	17	19
Don't Know	3	3	3
Total	100	100	100
Base	*1,387*	*8,264*	*9,651*
At home			
Very / Fairly safe	94	97	97
Very / A bit unsafe	6	2	3
Don't Know	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100
Base	*1,387*	*8,264*	*9,651*

This question is only asked of three-quarters of the sample.

Whether a person has some form of long-standing limiting illness, health problem or disability appears to have an association with feeling of safety. Almost four in five adults (78%) with no illness or disability feel safe when walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark, whilst around three in ten of those with some form of illness or disability say they feel either a bit unsafe or very unsafe. Similar variations can be seen in those feeling safe alone in their home at night, though to a lesser extent and focused more on those people who have more severe health problems.

Table 4.22: Perceptions of safety when walking alone in the neighbourhood and in their home alone at night by disability

Column percentages, 2011 data

Adults	Yes, disability	Yes, illness or health problem	Yes, both disability and illness or health	No, neither	All
Walking alone					
Very / Fairly safe	64	68	61	83	78
Very / A bit unsafe	28	27	31	16	19
Don't Know	7	5	9	1	3
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*666*	*1,404*	*918*	*6,674*	*9,662*
At home					
Very / Fairly safe	96	96	93	97	97
Very / A bit unsafe	4	4	6	2	3
Don't Know	0	0	1	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*666*	*1,404*	*918*	*6,674*	*9,662*

This question is only asked of three-quarters of the sample.

When examining overall neighbourhood perceptions there is a strong correspondence between overall ratings of neighbourhood and the feeling of safety in the neighbourhood. Of those who rated their neighbourhood as either fairly poor or very poor almost one quarter said they felt very or a bit unsafe in their home at night.

Table 4.23: Perceptions of safety when walking alone in the neighbourhood and in their home alone at night by rating of neighbourhood as a place to live

Column percentages, 2011 data

Adults	Very good	Fairly good	Fairly poor	Very poor	No opinion	All
Walking alone						
Very / Fairly safe	84	75	55	30	*	78
Very / A bit unsafe	13	23	42	69	*	19
Don't Know	3	3	3	2	*	3
Total	100	100	100	100	*	100
Base	*5,619*	*3,448*	*400*	*165*	*31*	*9,663*
At home						
Very / Fairly safe	98	96	91	77	*	97
Very / A bit unsafe	1	3	9	23	*	3
Don't Know	0	0	0	-	*	0
Total	100	100	100	100	*	100
Base	*5,619*	*3,448*	*400*	*165*	*31*	*9,663*

This question is only asked of three-quarters of the sample.

There is evidence that those people who have experienced groups or individuals intimidating or harassing them of having feelings of being more unsafe. Just under half (49%) who have experienced harassment say they feel a bit or very unsafe when walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark, compared to 17% for those who have not.

Table 4.24: Perceptions of safety when walking alone in the neighbourhood and in their home alone at night by experience of harassment

Column percentages, 2011 data

Adults	Have experienced harassment	Have not experienced harassment	All
Walking alone			
Very / Fairly safe	50	80	78
Very / A bit unsafe	49	17	19
Don't Know	0	3	3
Total	100	100	100
Base	*316*	*7,733*	*8,049*
At home			
Very / Fairly safe	84	97	97
Very / A bit unsafe	16	2	3
Don't Know	-	0	0
Total	100	100	100
Base	*316*	*7,733*	*8,049*

This question is only asked of three-quarters of the sample.

5 Economic Activity

INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

The Scottish Government is committed to improving the economic situation and opportunity of people in Scotland, through sustainable economic growth.[45] The Scottish Household Survey (SHS) gathers information about the current economic situation and the characteristics of individuals and households in different economic activity categories.

The information gathered in the SHS about the current economic situation of members of the household is reported by the respondent to the 'household' part of the interview and may not conform to official definitions of employment and unemployment. The SHS has questions on these topics only for selecting the data of particular groups, such as working adults[46] or those who are permanently retired from work, for further analysis or for use as background variables when analysing other topics.

The official source of statistics on employment, unemployment and economic activity is the Labour Force Survey for Scotland and the Annual Population Survey at a local authority level. Results from both surveys are available from the Scottish Government website[47].

In this chapter, the current economic situation of adult men and women is considered. This is followed by an examination of the economic situation of working households, starting with the number of working adults within households. In households with adults of working age,[48] the current economic situation is further analysed by gender and whether an adult has a long standing illness, health problem or disability. The socio-economic classification of working households is also examined. Finally, this chapter explores the current economic situation of women of working age, specifically investigating the impact of women's marital status and whether there are children present in the household.

Main Findings

- Fifty nine per cent of men and 49% of women are currently in work. Women are more likely to be in part-time employment than men (17% compared with 4%). In contrast self-employment is more common among men than women (9% and 3% respectively).

- Women's participation in the labour market has increased over recent years. Two-thirds

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[45] Scottish Government 2007, *The Government Economic Strategy*, Edinburgh, Scottish Government www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2007/11/12115041

[46] Refer to the Glossary in Annex 2 for further definitions of the working age population.

[47] www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Labour-Market

[48] Defined as 16-64 for males and females.

(66%) of working age women are in some form of paid work. Like men, most of the women in paid work are in full-time employment (37%). Unlike men, the next most common option among women is part-time employment; 21% of working age women work part-time.

- Those who have attained degree level or professional qualifications have the highest proportion in full-time employment (59%). Of those who have no qualifications, less than three-in-ten (29%) are in full-time employment.

CURRENT ECONOMIC SITUATION

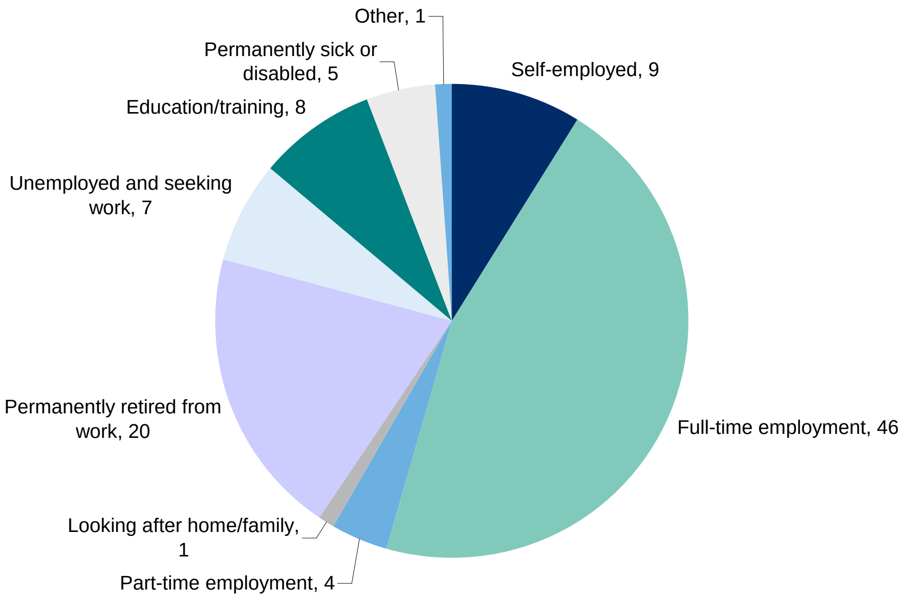
Figure 5.1 shows the current economic situation of adults by gender. Fifty nine per cent of men and 49% of women are currently in work. In addition, around one in seven (15%) men and one in ten (10%) women are looking for work or are in some form of education or training preparatory to work. Virtually all of the remainder are unavailable for work (27% of men and 41% of women) either currently, due to them looking after the home or family, or because they are permanently sick or disabled, or permanently retired.

Just under half (46%) of all men and 29% of women are in full-time employment. Women are more likely to be in part-time employment than men (17% compared with 4%). In contrast self-employment is more common among men than women (9% and 3% respectively).

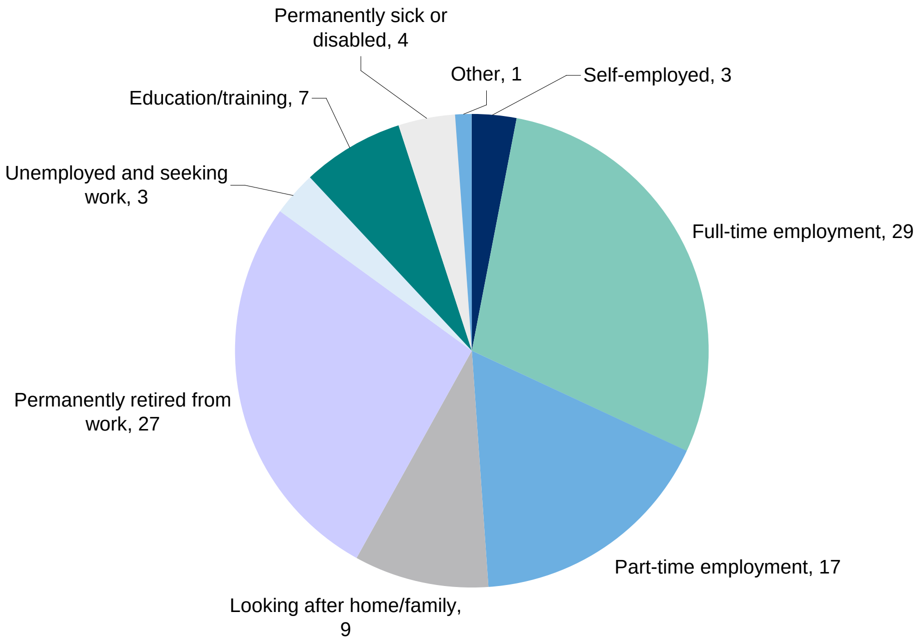
Figure 5.1: Current economic situation of adults aged 16 and over

2011 data, Adult males (base: 5,559)

Percentage of adult males



2011 data, Adult females (base: 7,334)
Percentage of adult females



Although there are relatively high levels of both men and women in work, there remains some evidence of the traditional model of caring for home and family being a female role. Nine per cent of women report that they are looking after home and family compared with 1% of men.

One-in-five men (20%) and over a quarter (27%) of women are permanently retired from work. The higher proportion of retired women arises as a consequence of their longer life expectancy and the lower retirement age for women.

WORKING HOUSEHOLDS

In this section the focus is on working households. Firstly, the number of adults in paid employment[49] in households is examined. Subsequently, adults of working age are investigated in more detail.

Please note that due to changes in the state pension age (specifically the current female state pension age which is changing dynamically to match the male state pension age), the definition of working adults and household is based on any adults aged 16 to 64. Please see the definitions related to economic activity in Annex 2 for further information.

[49] Including those in full or part time employment and the self-employed.

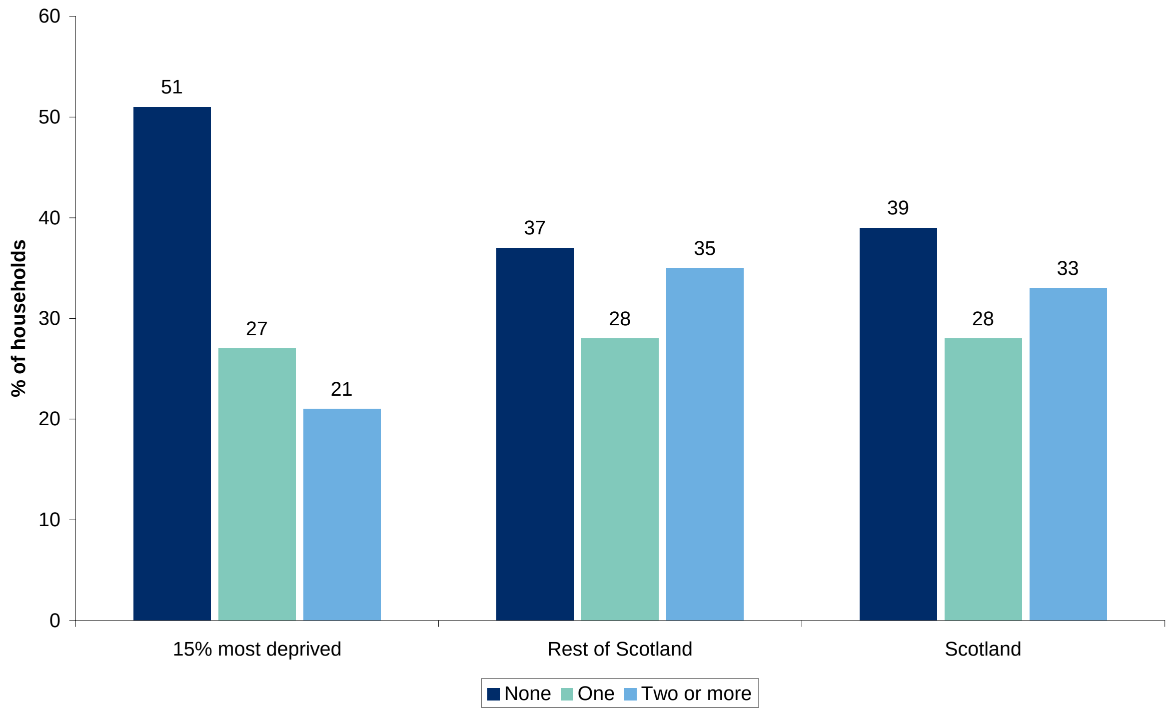
Adults in paid employment

As Figure 5.2 shows, in Scotland as a whole, six in ten households include at least one adult in paid employment. This is made up of a third of households (33%) containing two or more adults in paid employment and 28% having one. The remaining households (39%) contain no adults in paid employment.

The number of working adults in a household varies according to the deprivation levels of the area in which they are situated.[50] A slight majority of households in the 15% most deprived of areas include no adults in paid employment (51%). Conversely the majority of households in the rest of Scotland contain one or more working adult (63% compared with 37% having no adults in paid employment).

Figure 5.2: Number of adults in paid employment by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

2011 data, Households (base: 14,345; minimum: 2,068)



Current economic situation of working age adults

Not all households contain adults of working age,[51] so it is useful to look at the current economic situation of men and women in this category. As Table 5.1 shows, men of working age are employed predominantly either full-time (55%) or are self-employed (10%). Taken together with the relatively small proportion of working age men employed part-time, this means that over two-thirds (69%) of adult men of working age are currently engaged in some form of paid work. Six

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[50] As defined using the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation - see Glossary in Annex 2.

[51] Defined as 16-64 for males and females.

Women's participation in the labour market has increased over recent years. Just over three-fifths (62%) of working age women are in some form of paid work. Like men, most of the women in paid work are in full-time employment (37%). Unlike men, the next most common option among women is part-time employment; 21% of working age women are in part-time employment. Twelve per cent of working age women do not participate in the labour market because they are looking after their home or family.

It is relatively uncommon for men or women of working age to be permanently retired from work (5% males; 7% females). This will under-represent all those who have taken early retirement as some who do so will subsequently take up other employment opportunities.

Table 5.1: Current economic situation of adults of working age by gender

Column percentages, 2011 data

Working age adults (16-64) in employment	Male	Female	All
Self-employed	10	4	7
Full-time employment	55	37	46
Part-time employment	4	21	13
Looking after home/family	1	12	6
Permanently retired from work	5	7	6
Unemployed and seeking work	9	4	6
At school	3	3	3
Higher/further education	7	7	7
Government work/training scheme	0	0	0
Permanently sick or disabled	6	4	5
Unable to work due to short term ill-health	1	1	1
Other	0	0	0
All	100	100	100
Base	*4,092*	*5,123*	*9,215*

There are a number of differences in current economic situation when looking at the highest level of qualification people have achieved. Those who have attained degree level or professional qualifications have the highest proportion in full-time employment (59%). Of those who have no qualifications, less than three-in-ten (29%) are in full-time employment. Similarly, almost one-fifth (18%) of those with no qualifications are permanently sick or disabled, higher than any other groups.

Table 5.2: Current economic situation of adults of working age by highest level of qualification

Column percentages, 2011 data

Working age adults (16-64) in employment	Degree, Profess-ional qualif-ication	HNC/HND or equiv-alent	Higher, A level or equiv-alent	O' Grade, Standard grade or equiv-alent	Other qualif-ication	No qualif-ications	All
Self-employed	8	7	7	6	7	5	7
Full-time employment	59	53	42	42	19	29	46
Part-time employment	12	16	12	13	15	11	13
Looking after home/family	5	4	4	8	6	10	6
Permanently retired from work	7	4	4	3	21	11	6
Unemployed and seeking work	2	7	5	10	11	10	6
At school	0	-	4	7	-	1	3
Higher/further education	5	7	17	4	6	1	7
Government work/training scheme	-	-	0	1	-	-	0
Permanently sick or disabled	1	2	3	4	13	18	5
Unable to work due to short term ill-health	0	0	1	1	1	2	1
Other	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*2,718*	*1,140*	*1,585*	*2,019*	*262*	*1,444*	*9,215*

Still focusing on adults of working age, it is possible to compare the differing economic situations of the adults who have a long-standing illness, health problem or disability that limits their daily activities, with those of the rest of the adult population (Table 5.3). Over one-quarter (26%) of adults of working age with a long-standing illness, health problem or disability are permanently sick or disabled. Additionally, 4% are currently unable to work due to short term illness or injury. The biggest difference between those who do or do not have any long-standing limiting illness, health problem or disability lies in the proportion in full-time employment (25% who do as against 51% who do not).

Table 5.3: Current economic situation of adults of working age by long-standing limiting illness, health problem or disability

Column percentages, 2011 data

Working age adults (16-64) in employment	Yes, some form of disability and/or long-term illness	No disability or long-term illness	All
Self-employed	4	8	7
Full-time employment	25	51	46
Part-time employment	8	14	13
Looking after home/family	8	6	6
Permanently retired from work	12	5	6
Unemployed and seeking work	8	6	6
At school	1	3	3
Higher/further education	4	8	7
Government work/training scheme	-	0	0
Permanently sick or disabled	26	0	5
Unable to work due to short term ill-health	4	0	1
Other	0	0	0
All	100	100	100
Base	*2,029*	*7,179*	*9,208*

Socio-economic classification of working age adults

The SHS collects information about the current or past employment of the Highest Income Householder and the random adult (if different). The information collected is used to classify households and adults using the National Statistics Socio-Economic and Standard Industrial Classifications (NS-SEC; NS-SIC).[52] Table 5.4 focuses on working adults of working age, comparing the socio-economic classification of those who are self-employed, employed full-time and in part-time employment.

Unsurprisingly, three-fifths (60%) of self-employed people are classified as 'small employers and own account workers' while most of the remainder (28% of self-employed working adults of working age) are in professional occupations.

There is a higher concentration of part-time employment in semi-routine occupations (30% of part-time employees compared with 14% of full-time employees and 1% of self-employed adults of working age). After semi-routine the most common occupations for those in part-time employment are intermediate and lower managerial professional (22% and 18% respectively).

[52] http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/classifications/index.html

Table 5.4: Socio-Economic Classification (NS-SEC) by economic situation

Column percentages, 2011 data

Working age adults (16-64) in employment	Self-employed	Full-time employment	Part-time employment	All
Higher managerial and professional occupati	12	10	5	9
Lower managerial and professional occupatic	16	29	18	25
Intermediate occupations	2	17	22	17
Small employers and own account workers	60	2	1	7
Lower supervisory and technical occupations	0	12	7	9
Semi-routine occupations	1	14	30	17
Routine occupations	4	14	15	13
All (NS-SEC known)	5	3	2	3
Base	*339*	*2,047*	*862*	*3,248*

Table 5.5 considers how NS-SEC varies between working age women and men. A higher proportion of women than men work in lower managerial and professional, intermediate and in semi-routine occupations. In contrast, men are more often employed in lower supervisory and technical and in routine occupations and, reflecting the higher levels of self-employment among men, to be small employers or own account workers.

Table 5.5: Socio-Economic Classification (NS-SEC) by gender

Column percentages, 2011 data

Working age adults (16-64) in employment	Male	Female	All
Higher managerial and professional occupations	11	8	9
Lower managerial and professional occupations	22	28	25
Intermediate occupations	10	23	17
Small employers and own account workers	10	5	7
Lower supervisory and technical occupations	15	6	10
Semi-routine occupations	13	21	17
Routine occupations	20	9	14
All (NS-SEC known)	100	100	100
Base	*1,212*	*1,931*	*3,143*

Women of working age

The final section of this chapter focuses on the current economic situation of women of working age, examining the difference in situation firstly according to whether there are children in the household and then by their current marital status.

As Table 5.1 demonstrated previously, the majority of women of working age are in some form of employment. Table 5.6 shows that this remains the case regardless of whether there are children in the household or not; 63% of working age women with children are employed or self-employed, while similarly 61% of working age women without children in the household are also in some form of employment.

The main differences between the two groups of working age women are that a higher proportion of those with no children in the household are employed full-time (43% compared with 28% of those where children are present) while, unsurprisingly, a higher proportion who have children in the household are looking after the home or family (22% compared with 5% of those with no children present).

Table 5.6: Current economic situation of women by presence of children in the household

Column percentages, 2011 data

Working age females (16-64) in employment	Yes, have children	No children	All
Self-employed	5	3	4
Full-time employment	28	43	37
Part-time employment	30	15	21
Looking after home/family	22	5	12
Permanently retired from work	0	12	7
Unemployed and seeking work	5	4	4
At school	3	2	3
Higher/further education	4	8	7
Government work/training scheme	0	0	0
Permanently sick or disabled	2	6	4
Unable to work due to short term ill-health	0	1	1
Other	0	0	0
All	100	100	100
Base	*1,990*	*3,133*	*5,123*

The different economic situation of women of working age according to their current marital status broadly reflects the links between age and marital status (Chapter 2) and between economic situation and presence of children previously discussed (Table 5.6).

Table 5.7 shows, for example, a higher proportion of married working age women are in full time or part-time employment (37% and 25% respectively). Just under one-in-six (16%) of women of working age who have never been married are in higher or further education, reflecting the relatively high proportion of younger people (16-24) who are in this category. A slightly higher proportion of women who are divorced or separated are in full-time employment (42%) as compared to the other martial status groups.

Table 5.7: Current economic situation of women by marital status

Column percentages, 2011 data

Working age females (16-64) in employment	Single, never married / civil partnership	Married / civil partnership	Divorced / Separated	Widowed / Bereaved civil partner	All
Self-employed	2	6	4	3	4
Full-time employment	36	37	42	22	37
Part-time employment	15	25	21	17	21
Looking after home/family	10	15	8	8	12
Permanently retired from work	2	10	8	33	7
Unemployed and seeking work	7	2	5	3	4
At school	7	0	-	-	3
Higher/further education	16	1	1	-	7
Government work/training scheme	0	-	-	-	0
Permanently sick or disabled	4	3	8	14	4
Unable to work due to short term ill-health	1	0	1	-	1
Other	0	0	0	-	0
All	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*1,916*	*2,159*	*837*	*211*	*5,123*

6 Finance

INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

The Scottish Government framework to tackle poverty, income inequality and financial exclusion in Scotland is set out in 'Achieving our Potential' which was published in November 2008. It outlines the key actions required by the Scottish Government and its partners such as the strengthening of income maximisation work, launching a campaign to raise awareness of statutory workers' rights and supporting people who find it hardest to get into jobs or use public services. It also calls for the UK government to transfer responsibility for personal taxation and benefits to Scotland, simplify the tax credits scheme and promote the greater availability of childcare vouchers.

Achieving Our Potential is one of three key elements of the Scottish Government's approach to alleviating disadvantage, which also focuses on reducing health inequalities and providing children with the best start in life.

The SHS asks several key questions that are used to measure progress against financial inclusion targets. This chapter begins by providing a picture of how households in Scotland are managing financially and looks at how this has changed recently. Other measures of financial inclusion[53] from the SHS examined across time are whether the household uses a bank account or other finance such as a credit union or Post Office Account, whether the household has savings or investments and what types of credit and debt, if any, the household uses.

The analysis of financial inclusion is presented for a number of different groups - those with lower and higher incomes, different types of household and those with different income sources. Some commentary is provided throughout this chapter based on more in-depth analysis than that actually presented. The actual analysis will be presented as accompanying web tables on the SHS website[54].

Main Findings

- Throughout 2011, the percentage of people who feel positively about their household finances has decreased, from 48% at the end of 2010 to 44% at the end of 2011. Overall, just under half (47%) of all adults in 2011 say they manage quite well or very well.

- Less than three-in-ten (28%) of single parent households say they are not managing well

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[53] It should be noted that the SHS is not designed to provide reliable statistics on average income. Household income in the SHS is the income of the highest income household and partner only, and so is not directly comparable to the Family Resources Survey (FRS) - the official source of income data in the UK. research.dwp.gov.uk/asd/frs

[54] www.scotland.gov.uk/SHSAnnualReport

financially. Those households in social and private rented sectors are less likely to say they are managing well (25% and 36% respectively) as compared to those who live in owner occupied accommodation (58%).

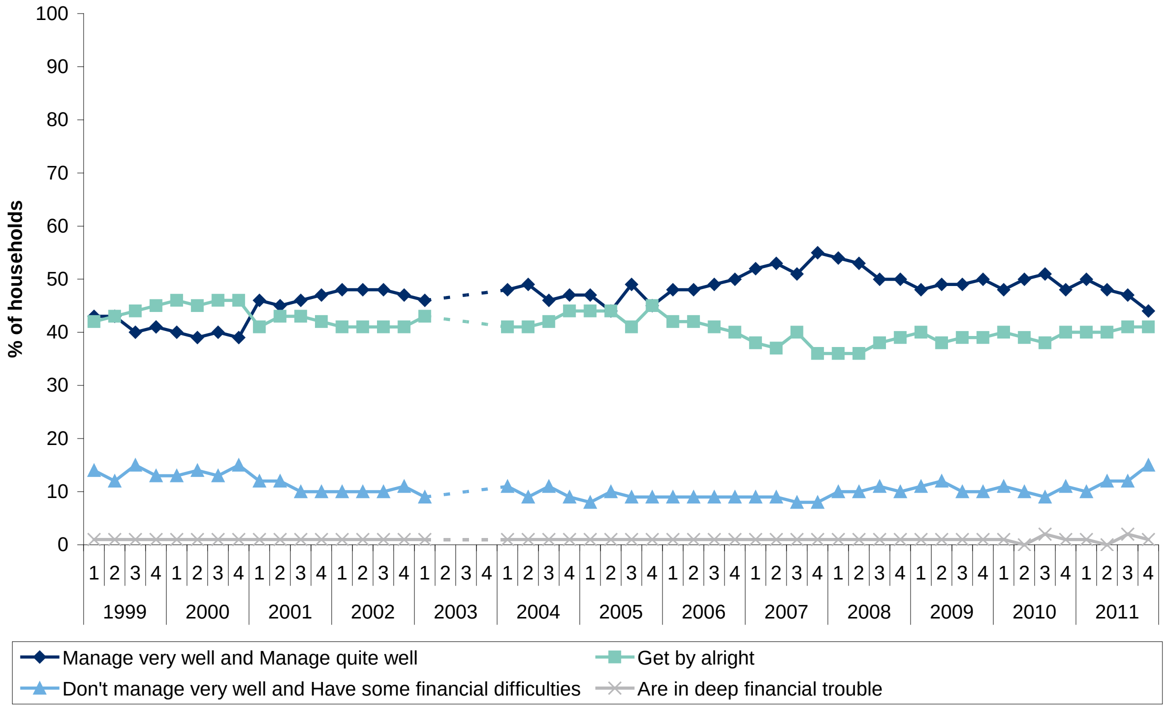
- Almost three-in-ten households (27%) did not have any savings or investments in 2011, with almost one-in-ten households (12%) having less than £1,000 savings.
- A third (33%) of single parent households and around a half (52%) of single adult have savings and investments. Over half (56%) of households in the social rented sector have no savings.

HOW HOUSEHOLDS ARE MANAGING FINANCIALLY

The SHS asks respondents to rate how they feel their households have coped financially over the last year. Trends over time for this questions are presented in Figure 6.1 below.

Figure 6.1: How the household is managing financially this year

1999-2011 data, Households (2011 base: 7,130)



This question was only asked between January and March in 2003.

Between 1999 and 2007 the SHS data suggested that an increasing number of people felt positive about their household finances, rising from around 40% of households rating themselves as managing 'quite well or very well' in 1999 to a peak of 55% in the fourth quarter of 2007. During 2008 this proportion fell by five percentage points while the proportion of people describing themselves as 'getting by alright' conversely increased.

Throughout 2011, the percentage of people who feel positively about their household finances has decreased, from 48% at the end of 2010 to 44% at the end of 2011. This is offset by an increase of three percentage points over this time period in those saying they don't manage very well or have some financial difficulties (to 15% in 2011 quarter 4).

The proportion of respondents describing themselves as in 'deep financial trouble' has remained consistently low, around one per cent over the period that this question has been asked.

If we combine the data into three broad categories - those managing well, those getting by and those not managing well,[55] we can see that households with lower incomes are much more likely to say they are not managing well, with 22% of those with a household income of less than £10,000 saying this, compared with just 4% of those households with an income in excess of £30,000.

Figure 6.2: How the household is managing financially this year by net annual household income

2011 data, Households (base: 6,895; minimum: 806)

From June 2007, this question was asked of half of the sample.
Household income in the SHS is that of the highest income householder and their partner only.
Includes all adults for whom household income is known or has been imputed. Excludes refusals/don't know responses.

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[55] Arguably, the definitions mean different things to different respondents i.e. 'deep financial trouble' or 'managing well' are quite subjective terms. Combining all the broadly positive and broadly negative responses controls for some of the differences in interpretation between different positive and negative responses.

Just less than three-in-ten single parent households (28%) say they are not managing well financially (Table 6.1). One-in-five single adults also say they are not managing well, while only 3% of older smaller households and 5% of single pensioners say this. The likelihood of saying they are not managing well financially reduces with age - the median of those managing well is 54 while the median age of those not managing well is 43.

Table 6.1: How the household is managing financially this year by household type

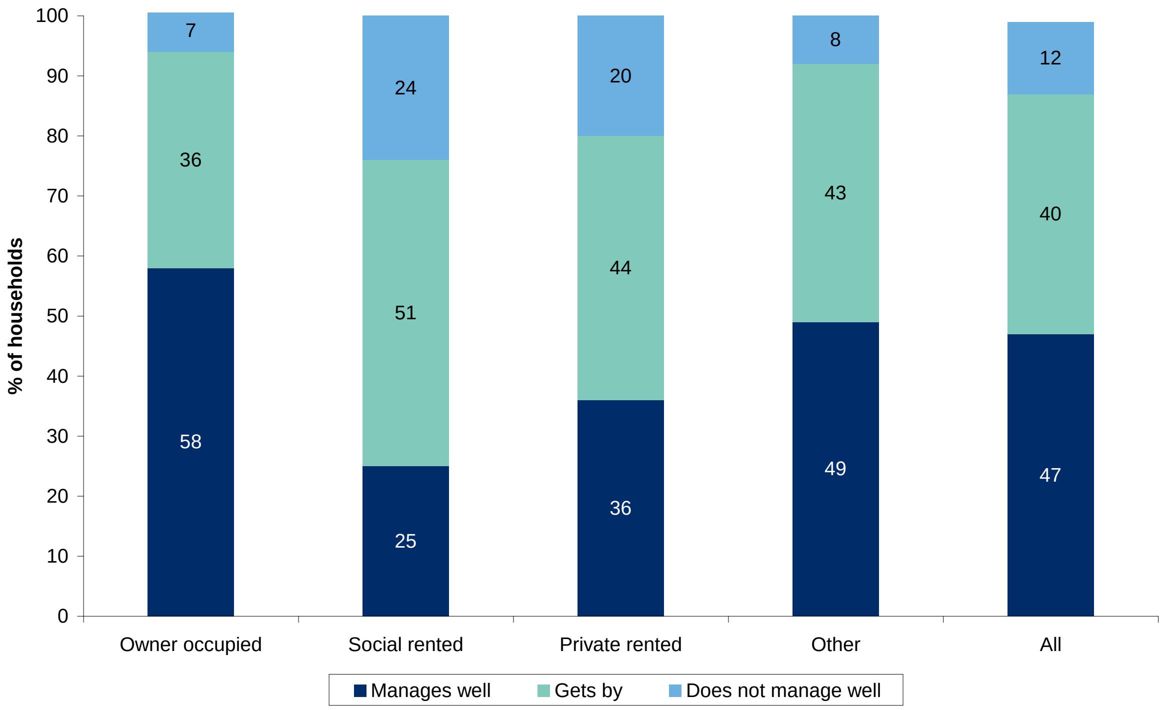
Column percentages, 2011 data

Households	Single adult	Small adult	Single parent	Small family	Large family	Large adult	Older smaller	Single pension-er	All
Manages well	35	54	22	45	38	47	61	54	47
Gets by	41	36	49	42	46	42	36	41	40
Does not manage well	24	10	28	13	15	11	3	5	12
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*1,172*	*1,165*	*382*	*914*	*414*	*683*	*1,194*	*1,206*	*7,130*

Managing financially for a household can be difficult if housing affordability is a concern. Figure 6.3 shows that those households in social and private rented sectors are less likely to say they are managing well (25% and 36% respectively) as compared to those who live in owner occupied accommodation (58%). Those within the social rented sector appear to have more concerns around not managing very well financially (24%).

Figure 6.3: How the household is managing financially this year by tenure of household

2011 data, Households (base: 7,130; minimum: 120)



Those households relying on benefits were far less positive about their finances than those whose income comes mainly from earnings or non-earned sources (Table 6.2).[56] Almost one-in-five households relying on benefits say they are not managing well (19%) compared with fewer than one-in-ten of those relying mainly on earnings (9%) and 4% of those whose income is mainly from 'other sources'.

Table 6.2: How the household is managing financially this year by income sources

Column percentages, 2011 data

Households	Main income from earning	Main income from benefits	Main income from other sources	An equal mix of income sources	All
Manages well	51	36	68	*	47
Gets by	39	45	28	*	40
Does not manage well	9	19	4	*	12
All	100	100	100	*	100
Base	*3,700*	*2,565*	*623*	*242*	*7,130*

Please note that analyses for 'an equal mix of income sources' is considered to contain a discrepancy in the data so estimates have been suppressed

Respondents in households where the Highest Income Householder (HIH) is male more commonly say they do manage well (51%, compared with 42% of households where the HIH is female). There are also marked differences in how people are managing financially when looking at age, with an increase in those managing well as the HIH get older (33% of those aged 16 to 24 up to 59% of those aged 75 plus), as against decreasing pattern for those not managing well (21% of those aged 16 to 24 down to 4% of those aged 75 plus).

Table 6.3: How the household is managing financially this year by sex and age of highest income householder

Column percentages, 2011 data

Households	Male	Female	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75 plus	All
Manages well	51	42	33	41	41	45	56	59	47
Gets by	39	42	46	44	40	41	38	38	40
Does not manage well	10	15	21	15	19	14	6	4	12
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*4,152*	*2,978*	*272*	*903*	*1,211*	*2,054*	*1,685*	*1,005*	*7,130*

There is a concentration of perceived financial difficulty in areas of deprivation (Table 6.4). Twice the proportion of households in the 15% most deprived data zones (according to the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation) say they are not managing well financially, compared with the rest of Scotland (22%, compared with 11%).

[56] Occupational pensions, other investments and other non-earned income such as maintenance payments or student grants.

Table 6.4: How the household is managing financially this year by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Column percentages, 2011 data

Households	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Manages well	31	50	47
Gets by	47	39	40
Does not manage well	22	11	12
All	100	100	100
Base	*1,008*	*6,118*	*7,126*

From June 2007 this question was asked of half the sample

SAVINGS AND INVESTMENTS

Prior to 2009, information on savings or investments was asked via two questions: whether the highest income householder or their spouse or partner had any money saved or invested then a follow up question to ask how much using banded amounts. These were consolidated into a single question from January 2009. As such, analysis from 2009 onwards may not be directly comparable to those from previous years. Those saying they do have savings has increased slightly from previously, which is likely caused by the introduction of the amount of savings (e.g. less than £1,000) into the question.

Table 6.5 presents figures about whether SHS respondents had savings or investments. Almost three-in-ten households did not having any savings or investments in 2011 (27%), while just over one-in-ten households have less than £1,000 savings (12%). Prior to change of questions in the SHS in 2009, there had been an apparent decrease in the amount of savings being less than £1,000.

Table 6.5: Whether respondent or partner has any savings or investments by year

Column percentages, 1999-2011 data

Households	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
No savings	40	40	40	37	37	40	40	41	41	42	25	29	27
Has savings	*54*	*53*	*53*	*54*	*54*	*52*	*52*	*51*	*50*	*48*	*61*	*60*	*63*
Less than £1,000	10	9	8	9	8	7	7	6	6	5	18	12	12
£1,000 or more	44	44	45	45	46	45	45	45	44	43	43	48	51
Don't know	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
Refused	6	7	7	8	8	7	8	8	7	9	12	9	9
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*14,653*	*15,544*	*15,557*	*15,072*	*14,877*	*15,936*	*15,388*	*15,611*	*11,424*	*10,363*	*10,324*	*10,999*	*10,788*

Direct comparisons between 2009 and earlier years is not possible due to a change in questions. As respondents are now asked the amount of savings they hold at the same time as whether they have any savings, there been a move for those who say they have less than £1,000 savings from having previously said they had no savings.

Figure 6.4 shows that over a quarter of households in Scotland do not have any savings or investments (27%), with the proportion with savings or investments increasing from 49% of those with the lowest incomes to 81% of those with the highest incomes. A third (33%) of single parent households have savings and investments compared with 76% of older smaller households (Figure 6.5). Two-fifths of single adult households (41%) say they have no savings or investments.

Figure 6.4: Whether respondent or partner has any savings or investments by net annual household income

2011 data, Households (base: 10,414; minimum: 1,790)

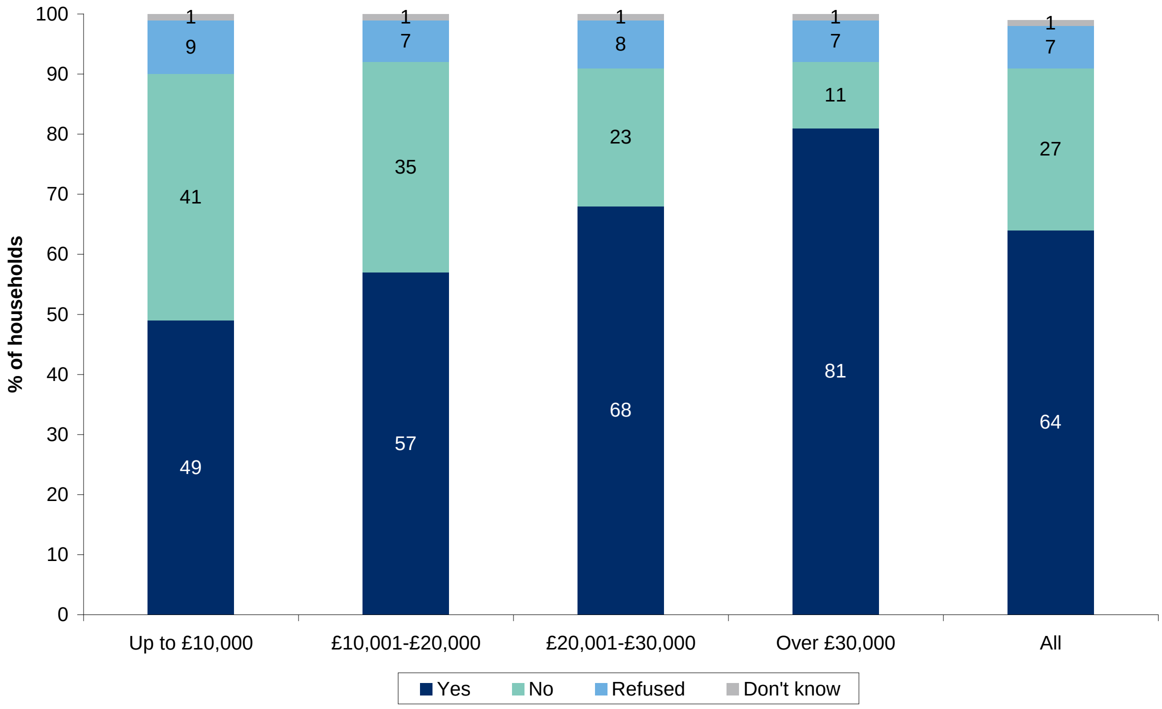
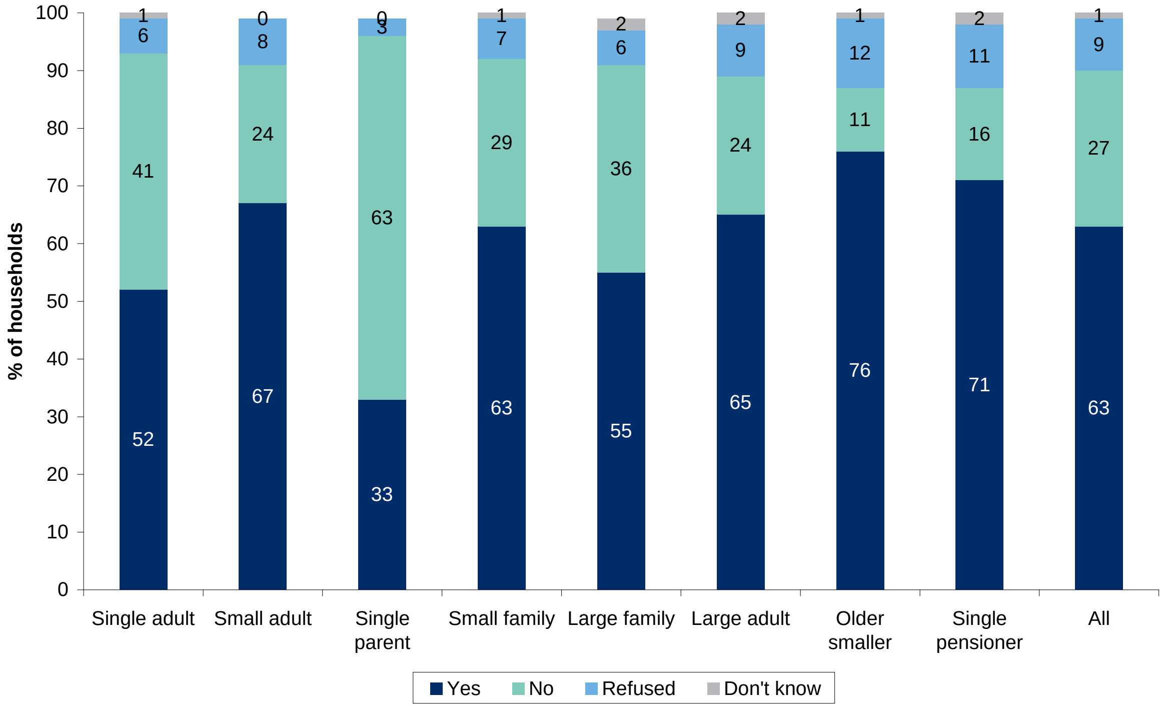


Figure 6.5: Whether respondent or partner has any savings or investments by household type

2011 data, Households (base: 10,788; minimum: 561)



There are also differences by tenure, with 76% of owners having savings or investments, compared with just 35% of social renters. Around one third of those in the private rented sector (32%) have savings of at least £1,000 compared to just 19% of those in the social rented sector.

Table 6.6: Whether respondent or partner has any savings or investments by tenure of household

Column percentages, 2011 data

Households	Owner occupied	Social rented	Private rented	Other	All
No savings	14	56	43	27	27
Has savings	*76*	*35*	*51*	*57*	*63*
Less than £1,000	10	16	19	9	12
£1,000 or more	66	19	32	48	51
Don't know	1	1	1	2	1
Refused	9	8	5	14	9
All	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*7,045*	*2,462*	*1,106*	*175*	*10,788*

Again, there is a relationship between having savings or investments and age and gender of the HIH. The median age of those with savings is 54 while the median age of those without is 43, reflected in the changing profile of savings within Table 6.7. Respondents from households where the HIH is female are less likely to report having savings (56%, compared with 68% headed by men).

Table 6.7: Whether respondent or partner has any savings or investments by sex and age of highest income householder

Column percentages, 2011 data

Households	Male	Female	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75 plus	All
No savings	22	34	58	39	36	26	17	11	27
Has savings	*68*	*56*	*38*	*55*	*57*	*64*	*72*	*74*	*63*
Less than £1,000	12	13	18	18	13	12	9	9	12
£1,000 or more	57	43	20	36	43	52	63	66	51
Don't know	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	1
Refused	8	9	4	5	7	9	10	13	9
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*6,272*	*4,516*	*393*	*1,351*	*1,843*	*3,169*	*2,543*	*1,489*	*10,788*

USE OF CREDIT

The questions on use of credit within the SHS changed in 2009. Previously, respondents were asked whether they used a variety of sources to either purchase goods or to borrow money using credit. These were replaced with questions on whether in the previous month they had any money outstanding on either accounts (e.g. credit cards, etc) or through loans (e.g. personal loans, etc). As such, analysis from 2009 may not be directly comparable to those from previous years.

Owing money through credit

A third of households owed money on their credit card from the previous month, with 28% of those owing money on a credit card and 3% of those with shop or store cards owing money (Table 6.8). Those households with higher income are more likely to owe money on credit cards, with two-fifths (40%) with an income of over £30,000 owing money to a credit card in the previous month. The proportion of people who have money outstanding on such credit also increases with household income. Just over four-fifths of households with incomes of up to £10,000 do not have any money outstanding (81%), compared to over half (54%) with an income exceeding £30,000.

Table 6.8: Whether respondent or partner owe money to the following by gender of the highest income householder and net annual household income

Percentages, 2011 data

Households	Male	Female	Up to £10,000	£10,001 - £20,000	£20,001 - £30,000	Over £30,000	All
Credit Cards	30	24	14	21	35	40	28
Charge Cards	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Shop or store cards	3	4	2	2	5	5	3
None of these	64	69	81	74	59	54	67
Refused	5	5	4	4	5	5	4
Base	*6,272*	*4,516*	*1,790*	*3,723*	*2,241*	*2,660*	*10,414*

Columns may not add to 100% since multiple responses were allowed.

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

Includes all households for whom household income is known or has been imputed.

As illustrated in Table 6.9, single pensioner households were the least likely to owe money via credit in the previous month, with 83% did not owing money via credit. Small family households were less likely to owe nothing (53%), with 40% owing money to a credit card.

Table 6.9: Whether respondent or partner owe money to the following by household type

Percentages, 2011 data

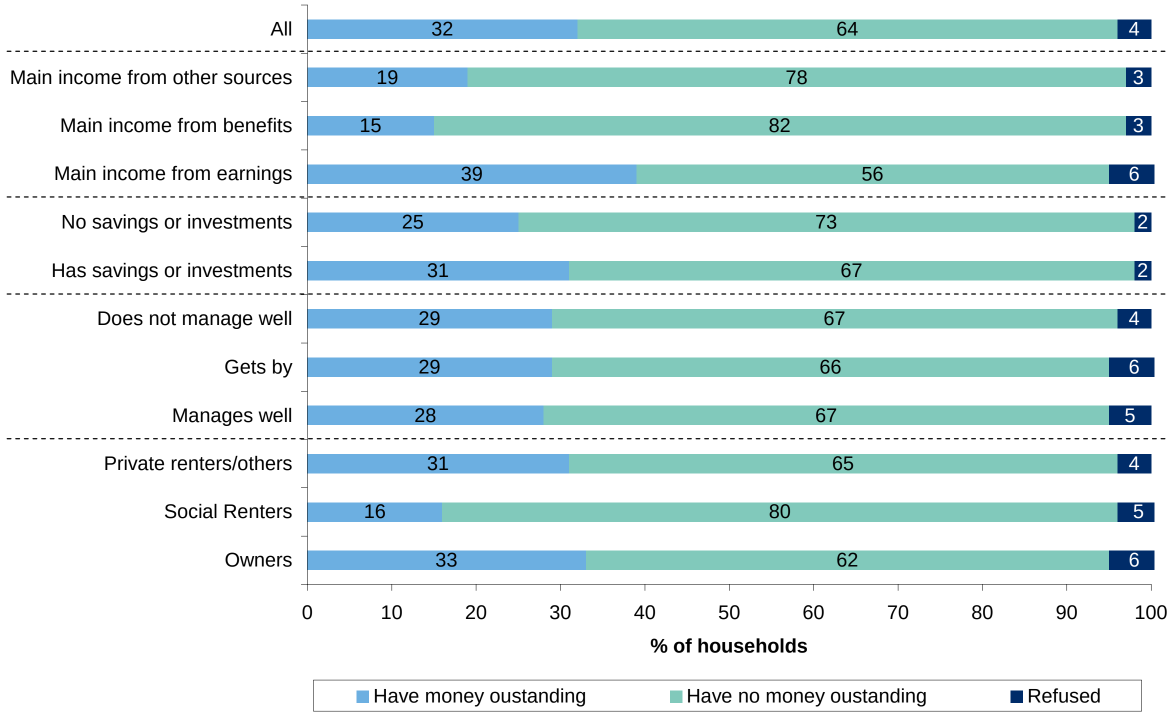
Households	Single adult	Small adult	Single parent	Small family	Large family	Large adult	Older smaller	Single pension-er	All
Credit Cards	26	35	28	40	38	29	19	11	27
Charge Cards	0	1	-	1	0	0	0	0	0
Shop or store cards	2	4	5	6	7	3	2	1	3
None of these	69	59	66	53	54	64	73	83	66
Refused	5	6	4	5	5	6	7	5	5
Base	*1,746*	*1,807*	*561*	*1,408*	*645*	*1,031*	*1,827*	*1,763*	*10,788*

Columns may not add to 100% since multiple responses were allowed.

Figure 6.6 shows that having money outstanding on credit is more commonly associated with affluence rather than financial hardship. Owners, those saying they are managing well financially, those with savings or investments and those whose main income is from earnings are, to some extent, more likely to owe money. Social renters and those whose main income is from benefits are less likely to owe money (16% and 15% respectively).

Figure 6.6: Whether respondent or partner owe money to the following by tenure and financial circumstances

2011 data, Households (base: 10,788; minimum: 381)



Household income in the SHS is that of the highest income householder and their partner only. Includes all households for whom household income is known or has been imputed.

Use of loans

Credit, as well as being used to make purchases through sources such as credit cards, can be used as a way of borrowing money. Table 6.10 shows the main types of loans people take out. The most common source is through a personal loan (such as through a bank or building society) with 12% of all households having such a loan. There is a small difference in the uptake of loans between males and females as highest income householders (13% and 9% respectively), though there is in the uptake of personal loans when looking at income is more pronounced. Only 3% of households with income less than £10,000 have a personal loan, compared to just over one-fifth (21%) where the income is over £30,000.

Table 6.10: Whether respondent or partner has any loans by gender of highest income householder and net annual household income

Percentages, 2011 data

Households	Male	Female	Up to £10,000	£10,001 - £20,000	£20,001 - £30,000	Over £30,000	All
Catalogues or mail order schemes	3	5	3	4	4	4	4
Hire or Rental Purchase Agreements	3	2	1	2	3	5	3
Personal loan, e.g. with Bank, Building Society	13	9	3	8	15	21	12
Cash loan from company that comes to your home to collect payments	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
Loan from a pawnbroker/ cash converters	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
Loan from a Credit Union	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
Loan from a Social Fund	1	2	2	2	1	0	1
Loan from an Employer	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
Loan from a friend, relative or other private individual	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
Other type of loan	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
Loan from a student loan company	2	3	2	3	3	2	3
Student loan from a bank or building society	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
A loan from a pay day lender	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
None of these	73	74	82	77	70	65	73
Refused	5	5	4	4	5	5	4
Base	*6,272*	*4,516*	*1,790*	*3,723*	*2,241*	*2,660*	*10,414*

Columns may not add to 100% since multiple responses were allowed.

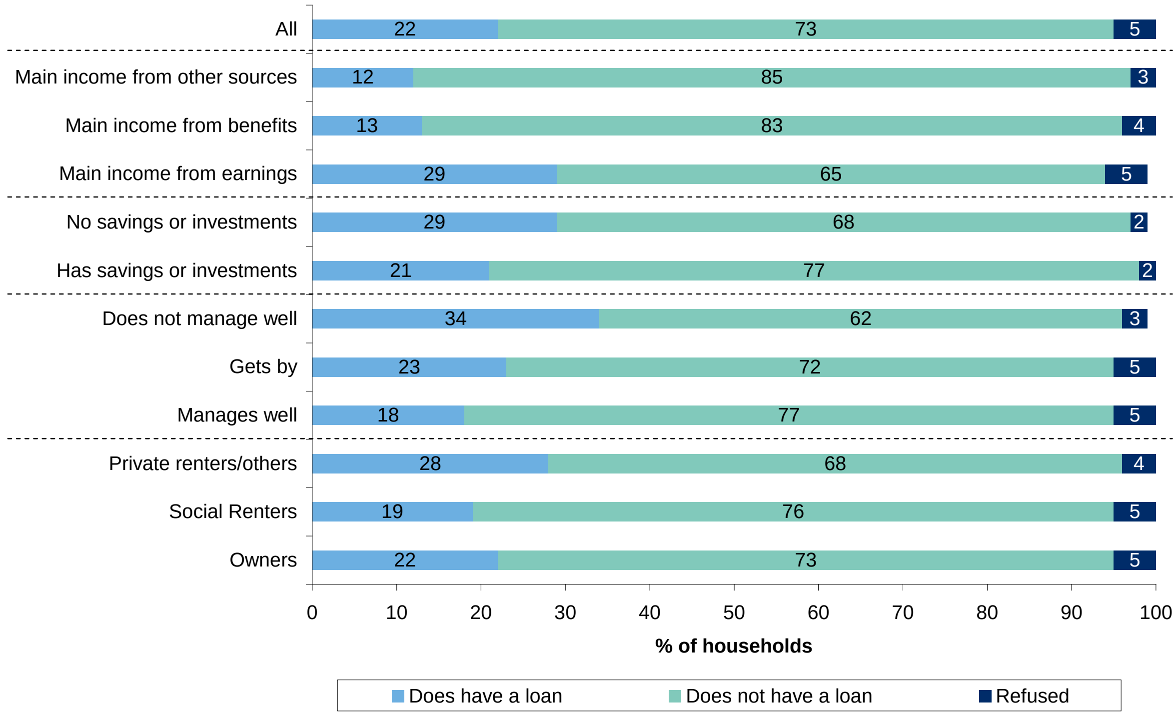
Household income in the SHS is that of the highest income householder and their partner only.

Includes all households for whom household income is known or has been imputed.

Figure 6.7 shows that the use of credit to borrow money differs depending on the tenure or financial circumstances of the household. Those households who are in the private rented sector, are not managing well financially, who have no savings or investments or those where the main income is from earnings are more likely to take out a loan.

Figure 6.7: Whether respondent or partner has any loans by tenure of household and financial circumstances

2011 data, Households (base: 10,788; minimum: 381)



There is some evidence that borrowing using credit is more commonly associated with financial hardship, with 34% of those who say they are not managing well financially having borrowed, compared with 23% who are 'getting by' and 18% of those who are managing well. Those without savings or investments are also more likely to borrow than those with savings (29% and 21% respectively). Similarly, those whose main income is from earnings are more likely to have a loan (29%) than those where income comes from benefits or other sources (around one in eight).

BANKING

The SHS has asked about bank or building society accounts annually since 1999, with more details collected on Credit Unions and Post Office accounts since January 2007. The proportion of households with neither the respondent nor their partner having a bank or building society has seen a gradual decrease over the period to 2011. Just 4% of households in 2011 do not have any banking facilities (Table 6.11).

Table 6.11: Whether respondent or partner has a bank or building society account by year

Column percentages, 1999-2011 data

Households	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Yes	86	86	87	88	89	90	91	91	91	91	93	92	93
No	12	11	11	8	7	6	5	6	5	5	4	4	4
Refused	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	3	4	5	3	4	3
Base	*14,653*	*15,545*	*15,558*	*15,072*	*14,877*	*15,936*	*15,388*	*15,611*	*11,424*	*10,364*	*10,289*	*10,999*	*10,788*

From June 2007, this question was asked of three quarters of the sample.

This analysis excludes Credit Unions and Post Office accounts.

There is a clear pattern between not having a bank, building society or other account and levels of income and deprivation (Table 6.12). Those in the lowest income category were more likely to have no accounts, with 3% giving the 'none of these' option compared with less than 1% of those with household incomes above £30,000. Similarly, 3% of households in the 15% most deprived areas did not have an account of any kind compared with only 1% in the rest of Scotland. Those households with a smaller income are more likely to say they make use of banking facilities through the Post Office (11% of those with an income of up to £10,000).

Table 6.12: Whether respondent or partner has banking facilities by net annual household income and Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Percentages, 2011 data

Households	Up to £10,000	£10,001 - £20,000	£20,001 - £30,000	Over £30,000	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	All
Bank account	87	91	95	96	84	93	92
Building Society account	11	14	19	29	8	20	18
Credit Union Account	2	3	5	4	6	3	3
Post Office Card Account	11	9	3	2	12	5	6
None of these	3	1	0	0	3	1	1
Refused	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
Base	*1,790*	*3,723*	*2,241*	*2,660*	*1,534*	*9,245*	*10,779*

Columns may not add to 100% since multiple responses were allowed.

7 Education and Young People

INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

Ensuring that everyone in Scotland has equal access to learning opportunities to achieve their full potential and increase skill levels across the population is a key part of achieving the Scottish Government's purpose:[57] *To focus government and public services on creating a more successful country, with opportunities for all of Scotland to flourish, through increasing sustainable economic growth*. This is captured through one of the five strategic objectives:[58] *Expand opportunities for people in Scotland to succeed from nurture through to life long learning ensuring higher and more widely shared achievements.*

Although the Scottish Household Survey (SHS) is not the definitive source of information about education and qualifications in Scotland[59], it can contribute to the measurement of key education indicators. Education level is also an important factor that can be used in the wider analysis of the Survey's data, for example to explore differences in people's characteristics and attitudes by educational attainment.

This chapter starts with an overview of educational qualifications achieved across the population as a whole and across key sub groups. It then looks at levels of satisfaction with schooling, and how these vary with the type of area and age of the child. Analysis is then presented on the types of play areas available for children to play in, along with measures on perceptions of adults on how safe it is for children to play there. Finally, this chapter looks at the types of activities young people engage in within their local area.

Main Findings

- One-fifth (20%) of adults have no qualifications, with relatively little difference between males and females, though those with no qualifications are more likely to have lower incomes.
- Levels of satisfaction of schooling amongst parents are high, with over nine in ten (92%) of all parents with school aged children satisfied with the education provided by their child's school.
- Satisfaction parents have with schooling decreases slightly as the age of the school child increases, decreasing from 95% for those aged 4 to 6 down to 89% for those aged 13

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[57] www.scotland.gov.uk/About/scotPerforms

[58] Scottish Government (2007) *Scottish Budget Spending Review 2007*, Edinburgh: Scottish Government. www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2007/11/13092240

[59] See www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/School-Education and www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Lifelong-learning

and above.

- Typically around two-fifths of households have access to some form of play areas within their neighbourhood. A half have access to a park, and 46% have access to either a playground or field or other open space.
- Generally, those households within rural areas are more likely to say children would be very safe or fairly safe when walking or cycling to play areas on their own, ranging from around three-fifths for most play areas in urban areas to around four-fifths in rural areas.
- Most householders would feel comfortable with children being aged around 9 or 10 years old to play without supervision at such play areas. This increases to closer to 11 years old when playing within a natural environment or wooded area.
- Just over three-quarters (76%) of young people aged 8 to 21 take part in some of activities regularly, with the majority of young people (54%) taking part in sports or sporting activity whether played competitively or not.

HIGHEST QUALIFICATION LEVEL

Table 7.1 and Table 7.2 present the proportions of people who attained qualifications by gender, age and, for those of working age, by household income. Respondents to the SHS are asked about a wide variety of qualifications and these have been condensed into the categories presented in the tables.

Table 7.1: Highest level of qualification held by gender and age

Column percentages, 2011 data

Adults	Male	Female	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75 plus	All
Degree, Professional qualification	26	27	11	39	35	29	22	17	27
HNC/HND or equivalent	12	10	11	17	13	11	6	3	11
Higher, A level or equivalent	19	15	34	16	18	16	10	7	17
O Grade, Standard Grade or equivalent	20	20	35	19	22	20	14	6	20
Other qualification	4	6	2	1	1	3	11	15	5
No qualifications	19	22	6	7	10	21	36	51	20
Qualification unknown	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*5,559*	*7,334*	*1,022*	*1,741*	*2,055*	*3,217*	*3,127*	*1,731*	*12,893*

One-fifth (20%) of all adults had none of the qualifications presented. Of these, by far the highest proportion was in the 75 and over age group, with over half (51%) having no qualifications There was little difference between men and women on the highest level of qualifications they held, though slightly more females reported having no qualifications than males (22% compared to 19%).

Established links between degree level qualifications and higher incomes can be seen among working adults interviewed as part of the SHS. Just under one-in-five (18%) of those in the lowest income bracket have a degree or professional qualification compared with half of the working age respondents with the highest incomes (50%). Additionally, those of working age in the highest income brackets were considerably less likely to have no qualifications (3%). Around a quarter of adults with a household income of less than £15,000 had no qualifications.

Table 7.2: Highest level of qualifications held by adults of working age by net annual household income

Column percentages, 2011 data

Working age adults (16-64)	£0 - £6,000	£6,001 - £10,000	£10,001 - £15,000	£15,001 - £20,000	£20,001 - £25,000	£25,001 - £30,000	£30,001 - £40,000	£40,001+	All
Degree, Professional qualification	18	14	14	20	27	30	34	50	29
HNC/HND or equivalent	10	10	11	11	14	16	13	13	13
Higher, A level or equivalent	22	18	16	21	16	20	21	19	19
O Grade, Standard Grade or equivalent	25	22	28	26	25	22	23	14	23
Other qualification	3	6	4	3	3	3	2	0	3
No qualifications	23	29	25	18	15	9	7	3	14
Qualification unknown	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*445*	*831*	*1,406*	*1,357*	*1,210*	*895*	*1,383*	*1,419*	*8,946*

Household income in the SHS is that of the highest income householder and their partner only. Includes all adults for whom household income is known or has been imputed. Excludes refusals/don't know responses.

SATISFACTION WITH SCHOOLING

Parents of school aged children were asked about their satisfaction with the following three aspects of their child's schooling:[60]

- the education provided;
- the school's explanation of how parents can support children's learning outside school; and
- the amount of information provided about their child's progress.

Type of area

Table 7.3 and Table 7.4 look at satisfaction with schooling according to the type of area in which parents live, based on the level of deprivation and urban rural classification. Overall levels of satisfaction with schooling are high. Over nine in ten (92%) of all parents with school-aged children are satisfied with the education provided by their child's school, slightly fewer (87%) are satisfied with the amount of information about their child's progress, and 80% are satisfied with the school's explanation of what support children need outside school (the tables present the items in order of the level of satisfaction, rather than the order presented in the questionnaire). These are broadly comparable to estimates from 2009/2010.

[60] In families with more than one school aged child, one was selected at random to be asked about.

Table 7.3: Satisfaction with schooling by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Percentages, 2011 data

Parents of school aged children, % strongly agreed/tend to agree	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
I am satisfied with the education provided by the school	89	92	92
The school keeps me well informed about {child}'s progress	86	87	87
The school explains how I can support {child}'s learning outside school	78	81	80
Base	*392*	*2,320*	*2,712*

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

Table 7.3 shows that for all three aspects noted above, satisfaction levels are similar for parents in the 15% most deprived areas and in the rest of Scotland, though those in the deprived areas are slightly lower. Table 7.4 demonstrates that levels of satisfaction with all aspects of schooling are similarly high across all urban and rural areas, though slightly less satisfaction within remote rural areas particularly when considering whether the school explains how it can support the child's learning outside of the school.

Table 7.4: Satisfaction with schooling by Urban Rural Classification

Percentages, 2011 data

Parents of school aged children, % strongly agreed/tend to agree	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
I am satisfied with the education provided by my school	90	93	91	94	92	92	92
The school keeps me well informed about {child}'s progress	86	88	83	88	89	87	87
The school explains how I can support {child}'s learning outside school	79	82	83	83	80	76	80
Base	*861*	*862*	*267*	*143*	*335*	*246*	*2,714*

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

Age of child

Parents' satisfaction with schooling can differ depending on the age of their child, which could reflect different levels of satisfaction with primary schools compared to secondary schools, or it could be the result of changing expectations for their children as they get older. As Table 7.5 demonstrates, satisfaction with the different elements of schooling does decrease as the age of the child increases. There is a more pronounced effect when considering the statement that their child's school explains how they can support their learning outside school: satisfaction is lower among parents of children aged 13 and over (74%) than it is for parents of the youngest school children (87%).

Table 7.5: Satisfaction with schooling by age of random school child

Percentages, 2011 data

Parents of school aged children, % strongly agreed/tend to agree	4 to 6	7 to 9	10 to 12	13 and above	All
I am satisfied with the education provided by my school	95	93	91	89	92
The school keeps me well informed about {child}'s progress	91	89	86	84	87
The school explains how I can support {child}'s learning outside school	87	85	81	74	80
Base	*447*	*642*	*645*	*981*	*2,715*

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

OPPORTUNITIES FOR CHILDREN TO PLAY

At the start of 2009, a series of questions on the opportunities for children to play in their neighbourhood was added to the SHS to measure progress on the Early Years Framework.[61] A key element of this framework is in improving the physical and social environment for children, with an emphasis on play. The set of questions is asked in one of two ways. If there is a child aged between 6 and 12 years, the questions will be set in the context of one of the children in the household. Otherwise, when there are no children in the household the questions will be asked in more general terms.

Table 7.6 shows that around two-fifths of households have access to play areas within their neighbourhood. A half (50%) have access to a park, whilst 46% can access either a playground or field or other open space. There are some differences based on the level of deprivation. In particular, of those households within the 15% most deprived areas of Scotland only 26% say there is a natural environment or wooded area in their neighbourhood, as compared to 44% in the rest of Scotland.

There is evidence of greater variation in access to play areas for children when considering the level of rurality. As expected, much higher proportion of households in rural areas have access to either fields (around 65%) and natural environment or wooded areas (around 66%) than urban areas. Those from the large urban areas generally have the lowest proportion of households being able to access children play areas, other than parks (51%).

[61] Scottish Government (2009), *The Early Years Framework*. www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2009/01/13095148

Table 7.6: Types of children play areas available in the neighbourhood by Urban Rural Classification and Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Percentages, 2011 data

Households	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
Playground	40	51	61	51	43	39	46
Park	51	51	65	44	43	28	50
Football or other games pitch	31	43	49	36	36	36	37
Field or other open space	34	50	60	44	60	65	46
School playground	31	42	45	44	31	31	36
Natural environment / wooded area	28	45	58	40	59	66	42
Base	*2,610*	*2,157*	*620*	*371*	*783*	*635*	*7,176*

Households	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Playground	43	46	46
Park	48	50	50
Football or other games pitch	39	37	37
Field or other open space	38	48	46
School playground	33	37	36
Natural environment / wooded area	26	44	42
Base	*1,047*	*6,125*	*7,172*

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

This question is only asked of half the sample.

Generally, those households within rural areas are more likely to say children would be very safe or fairly safe when walking or cycling to play areas on their own (Table 7.7), ranging from around three-fifths for most play areas in urban areas to around four-fifths in rural areas.

There are also marked differences in feeling of safety when looking at deprivation. Those in the least deprived areas of Scotland are more likely to say it is safer for children to travel on their own to such play areas than those in the 15% most deprived areas of Scotland.

Table 7.7: How safe it would be for children to walk or cycle to play areas on their own by Urban Rural Classification and Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Percentages, 2011 data

Households	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
Playground	63	67	73	80	71	80	68
Park	51	61	70	74	72	76	60
Football or other games pitch	59	66	64	79	70	75	65
Field or other open space	58	62	65	71	73	80	64
School playground	65	69	74	76	72	79	69
Natural environment / wooded area	41	43	50	65	64	74	50
Street/Road	46	52	59	46	48	54	50
Base (minimum)	*1,054*	*1,084*	*378*	*198*	*336*	*235*	*3,285*

Households	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Playground	57	69	68
Park	45	62	60
Football or other games pitch	56	67	65
Field or other open space	50	66	64
School playground	60	71	69
Natural environment / wooded area	31	52	50
Street/Road	46	50	50
Base (minimum)	*449*	*2,834*	*3,283*

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

This question is only asked of half the sample.

Table 7.8 shows similar patterns of variation when considering how safe it would be for children to go to play areas with two or three friends to play. Again, those in rural areas are generally more likely to say they think children would be safer than those living in urban areas. Intuitively, the overall feeling of safety for each type of play area are higher when going with two or three friends than they are when children travel alone. There is little difference in feelings of safety when considering the streets around the respondent's home.

Table 7.8: How safe it would be for children to go to play areas with 2 or 3 friends by Urban Rural Classification and Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Percentages, 2011 data

Households	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
Playground	69	74	79	85	76	84	74
Park	60	69	77	81	79	80	68
Football or other games pitch	67	71	73	79	76	79	71
Field or other open space	65	67	72	77	76	83	70
School playground	68	72	78	77	75	81	73
Natural environment / wooded area	48	50	56	72	67	78	56
Street/Road	48	53	60	49	49	57	51
Base (minimum)	*1,054*	*1,084*	*378*	*198*	*336*	*235*	*3,285*

Households	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Playground	63	76	74
Park	53	70	68
Football or other games pitch	64	73	71
Field or other open space	57	72	70
School playground	65	74	73
Natural environment / wooded area	36	58	56
Street/Road	50	52	51
Base (minimum)	*449*	*2,834*	*3,283*

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

This question is only asked of half the sample.

Householders concerns of children being bullied or harmed by other children while playing in play areas show little variation across the different types of play areas (Table 7.9), though the lowest proportion of those with a concern over bullying by other children are for those playing within the streets around the respondent's home (25%). The next lowest is within school playgrounds, which may be associated with a greater likelihood of supervision by adults.

As before, there are marked differences when looking at impacts or rurality and deprivation. Those from rural areas are less concerned about bullying by other children (less than one third across all play areas) as compared to those from urban areas (up to a half of householders are concerned across all play areas).

Table 7.9: Concern of bullying by children in play areas by Urban Rural Classification and Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Percentages, 2011 data

Households	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
Playground	41	43	36	38	27	20	38
Park	46	43	36	39	29	26	41
Football or other games pitch	41	40	38	36	28	23	38
Field or other open space	42	43	30	42	20	14	36
School playground	37	34	28	38	24	15	33
Natural environment / wooded area	45	49	38	44	23	11	39
Street/Road	29	26	18	30	17	11	25
Base (minimum)	*1,054*	*1,084*	*378*	*198*	*336*	*235*	*3,285*

Households	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Playground	56	35	38
Park	56	39	41
Football or other games pitch	52	35	38
Field or other open space	52	33	36
School playground	46	30	33
Natural environment / wooded area	63	36	39
Street/Road	36	23	25
Base (minimum)	*36*	*23*	*25*

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

This question is only asked of half the sample.

There is less concern amongst householders of children being harmed by adults whilst playing in play areas (Table 7.10), though those saying they are very or fairly concerned are still high at around one third or higher within each play area. The greatest concern of safety is related to those playing within a natural environment or wooded area (42%). In particular, those from the 15% most deprived areas of Scotland are much more likely to be concerned about the safety of children in coming to harm by adults in wooded areas (60%) than in other areas of Scotland (41%).

Table 7.10: Concern of children being harmed by adults in play areas by Urban Rural Classification and Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Percentages, 2011 data

Households	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
Playground	35	35	27	32	23	13	32
Park	43	39	28	34	24	20	37
Football or other games pitch	37	36	26	28	28	18	33
Field or other open space	41	41	30	35	22	14	35
School playground	30	28	20	31	20	10	26
Natural environment / wooded area	49	52	45	42	27	13	42
Street/Road	28	26	17	25	17	11	24
Base (minimum)	*1,054*	*1,084*	*378*	*198*	*336*	*235*	*3,285*

Households	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Playground	45	29	32
Park	49	35	37
Football or other games pitch	49	35	37
Field or other open space	48	33	35
School playground	35	25	26
Natural environment / wooded area	60	41	42
Street/Road	32	23	24
Base (minimum)	*449*	*2,834*	*3,283*

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

This question is only asked of half the sample.

Table 7.11 shows the median age at which households believe the youngest age should be when it would be safe for a child to play in each of the different play areas without supervision. As can be seen, most would feel comfortable with children being aged around 9 or 10 years old to play without supervision at such play areas. This increases to closer to 11 years old when playing within a natural environment or wooded area.

Table 7.11: Youngest age at which it would be safe for a child to play without supervision by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation and Urban Rural Classification

Percentages, 2011 data

Households	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
Playground	9.5	9.4	9.1	8.6	8.6	8.1	9.2
Park	10.4	9.7	9.3	8.9	8.8	8.4	9.8
Football or other games pitch	10.0	9.8	9.8	8.8	9.0	8.5	9.7
Field or other open space	10.2	10.0	9.8	9.2	8.8	8.1	9.7
School playground	9.5	9.3	9.3	8.9	8.5	8.2	9.2
Natural environment / wooded area	11.0	11.0	10.8	9.9	9.8	9.0	10.6
Street/Road	9.3	8.9	8.8	9.2	9.1	9.0	9.1
Base	*1,054*	*1,084*	*378*	*198*	*336*	*235*	*3,285*

Households	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Playground	9.6	9.2	9.2
Park	10.4	9.7	9.8
Football or other games pitch	10.2	9.6	9.7
Field or other open space	10.4	9.6	9.7
School playground	9.7	9.2	9.2
Natural environment / wooded area	11.6	10.4	10.6
Street/Road	9.3	9.0	9.1
Base	*449*	*2,834*	*3,285*

Median age presented

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

This question is only asked of half the sample.

Those living in the 15% most deprived areas of Scotland believe children should be slightly older before being allowed to play unsupervised. Similarly, those living in rural areas believe children can be slightly younger before being allowed to play unsupervised (aged just over 8 in playgrounds for example).

Participation in activities

The Scottish Government is interested in the extent to which young adults and children are involved in a range of activities. Those households for which there is someone aged between 8 and 21 are asked a series of questions within the SHS on whether they take part in a series of activities regularly. A fuller description of the activities are provided in the Glossary in Annex 2.

Table 7.12 shows that the majority of young people (54%) take part in sports or sporting activity whether played competitively or not. One quarter (24%) take part in music or drama activities (such playing in a band or a theatre group). Three per cent of young people are involved representing young people's views or involvement in youth politics while four per cent are involved in mentoring or peer education.

Table 7.12: Activities young people aged 8 to 21 take part in by Urban Rural Classification and Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Percentages, 2011 data

Households	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
Music or drama activities	25	21	26	21	29	30	24
Other arts activities	8	7	6	4	8	8	7
Sports or sporting activity	56	53	52	46	57	56	54
Other outdoor activities	17	20	20	26	27	34	21
Other groups or clubs	21	23	27	30	28	32	24
Representing young people's views	3	2	4	2	4	4	3
Mentoring or peer education	4	3	4	1	3	4	4
None	24	27	24	28	21	13	24
Base	*884*	*791*	*225*	*146*	*292*	*215*	*2,553*

Households	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Music or drama activities	19	25	24
Other arts activities	8	7	7
Sports or sporting activity	46	56	54
Other outdoor activities	19	21	21
Other groups or clubs	19	25	24
Representing young people's views	3	3	3
Mentoring or peer education	2	4	4
None	33	23	24
Base	*392*	*2,160*	*2,552*

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

This question is only asked of half the sample.

There are clear patterns in those not taking part in any of the activities within deprivation (33% in the 15% most deprived compared to 23% in the least deprived areas) and through the Urban Rural Classification (from around a quarter in urban areas down to 13% in remote rural areas). Those in remote rural areas are most likely to take part in other outdoor activities (34%) which may reflect more informal and independent activities.

Participation in any of the activities is lower for those living in the 15% most deprived areas of Scotland: most notably, 46% regularly take part in sporting activities compared to 56% in the least deprived areas, with similar differences in those undertaking music or drama activities (19% and 25% respectively).

8 Transport and Travel

INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

An efficient transport system is essential to Scotland's economy, communities, environment, health and general well-being. Transport is important to everybody in Scotland, allowing them to reach workplaces or schools, have access to shops or services, visit friends and family and enjoy leisure services. Improving transport and the associated transport choices in Scotland plays an important role in achieving the Scottish Government's overall Purpose:[62] *to focus Government and public services on creating a more successful country, with opportunities for all of Scotland to flourish, through increasing sustainable economic growth*.

Two key transport National Indicators that are used to measure Government progress use Scottish Household Survey (SHS) data are: *reduce traffic congestion;* and, *increase the proportion of journeys to work made by public or active transport*.

Transport Scotland publishes the SHS transport and travel data directly.[63] The Transport and Travel in Scotland publication includes information on households' access to cars and bikes, frequency of driving, modes of travel to work and school (including an update to the National Indicator), use and opinions of public transport and access to services. The SHS Travel Diary publication provides information about travel by adults, including journey purposes and the means of transport used amongst others, as well as an update to the congestion National Indicator.

The SHS also provides a range of other transport-related information that can be used to understand travel patterns and choices across Scotland as well as monitoring progress on Scotland's Transport Strategy.[64] This sets out current policy which aims to improve journey times and connections, reduce emissions, and improve the quality, accessibility and affordability of transport. This chapter focuses on the number of cars available to households and possession of driving licenses.

Main Findings

- Seven-in-ten (70%) of households have a car available for private use, with those living in rural areas more likely to own at least one car (86% in remote rural areas compared to 61% in large urban areas).

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[62] Scottish Government (2007) *Scottish Budget Spending Review 2007*, Edinburgh: Scottish Government. www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2007/11/13092240

[63] www.transportscotland.gov.uk/analysis/statistics/publications

[64] Scottish Government (2006) *Scotland's Transport Strategy Summary*, Edinburgh: Scottish Government

- Car availability is strongly associated with income: in those households with a net annual household income of over £25,000 over nine in ten households have access to at least one car, whilst at least half of households with an income of £15,000 or below do not have access to a car at all

- There has been a period of relative stability in the number cars households have access to, though 2011 estimates suggest that some two car households were downsizing to just one car (22% in 2010 down to 21% in 2011),

- Just over two thirds (67%) of adults hold a full driving licence, with a higher proportion of males (76%) compared to females (60%)

CARS AND DRIVING

Access to cars

Overall, seventy per cent of households in Scotland have access to at least one car (Table 8.1). However, this varies depending on a number of factors, such as the type of area an individual resides, or their level of income. Four-in-ten (39%) households in large urban areas do not have access to a car compared to around 13% of households in rural areas of Scotland. Those households in rural areas are also more likely to have access to a larger number of cars, with 44% of households in accessible rural areas having access to two or more cars. This difference may be due to less frequent/direct public transport services that are available in rural areas.

Table 8.1: Number of cars normally available to the household for private use by Urban Rural Classification

Column percentages, 2011 data

Households	Large urban areas	Other urban	Small accessible towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	All
No access to cars	39	28	25	30	13	14	30
At least one	*61*	*72*	*75*	*70*	*87*	*86*	*70*
One	43	46	45	48	43	49	45
Two or more	18	26	30	22	44	37	25
Base	*5,166*	*4,318*	*1,231*	*775*	*1,550*	*1,316*	*14,356*

Car availability is also strongly associated with income (Table 8.2); the higher a household's income the higher likelihood it will have access to at least one car. Indeed, in those households with a net annual household income of over £25,000 over nine in ten households have access to at least one car. Ninety eight per cent of households with an income greater than £40,000 have access to at least one car. In contrast, at least half of households with an income of £15,000 or below do not have access to a car at all. This means that fewer households from groups with below average income levels (such as single adults/parents/pensioners) have access to a car.

Table 8.2: Number of cars normally available to the household for private use by net annual household income

Column percentages, 2011 data

Households	£0 - £6,000	£6,001 - £10,000	£10,001 - £15,000	£15,001 - £20,000	£20,001 - £25,000	£25,001 - £30,000	£30,001 - £40,000	£40,001+	All
No access to cars	58	60	50	33	17	10	4	2	29
At least one	*42*	*40*	*50*	*67*	*83*	*90*	*96*	*98*	*71*
One	34	34	43	55	58	55	48	27	45
Two or more	8	5	7	13	25	35	48	71	26
Base	*703*	*1,722*	*2,752*	*2,195*	*1,733*	*1,224*	*1,764*	*1,744*	*13,837*

Household income in the SHS is that of the highest income householder and their partner only. Includes all adults for whom household income is known or has been imputed. Excludes refusals/don't know responses.

There are clear links between access to a car and the level of deprivation of an area which are shown in Figure 8.1. Forty six per cent of households in the 15% most deprived areas of Scotland[65] have at least one car available to them compared with around three-quarters (74%) in the rest of Scotland. This difference is more pronounced when looking at households with two or more cars; less than one-in-ten households (9%) in the 15% most deprived areas have two or more cars available to them compared with almost three-in-ten (28%) in the rest of Scotland. Part of the reason behind these findings will be the link between multiple deprivation and the urban rural classification, i.e. most areas in the 15% most deprived are urban areas.

[65] As defined using the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation - see Glossary in Annex 2.

Figure 8.1: Number of cars normally available to the household for private use by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

2011 data, Households (base: 14,345; minimum: 2,068)

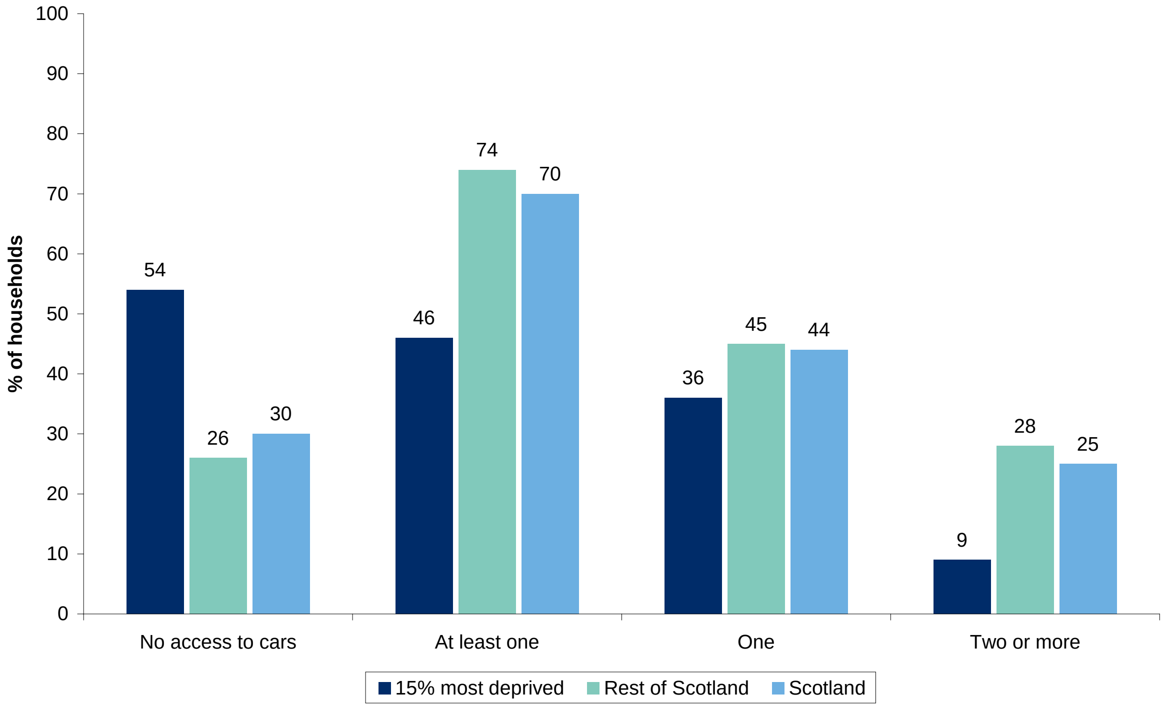
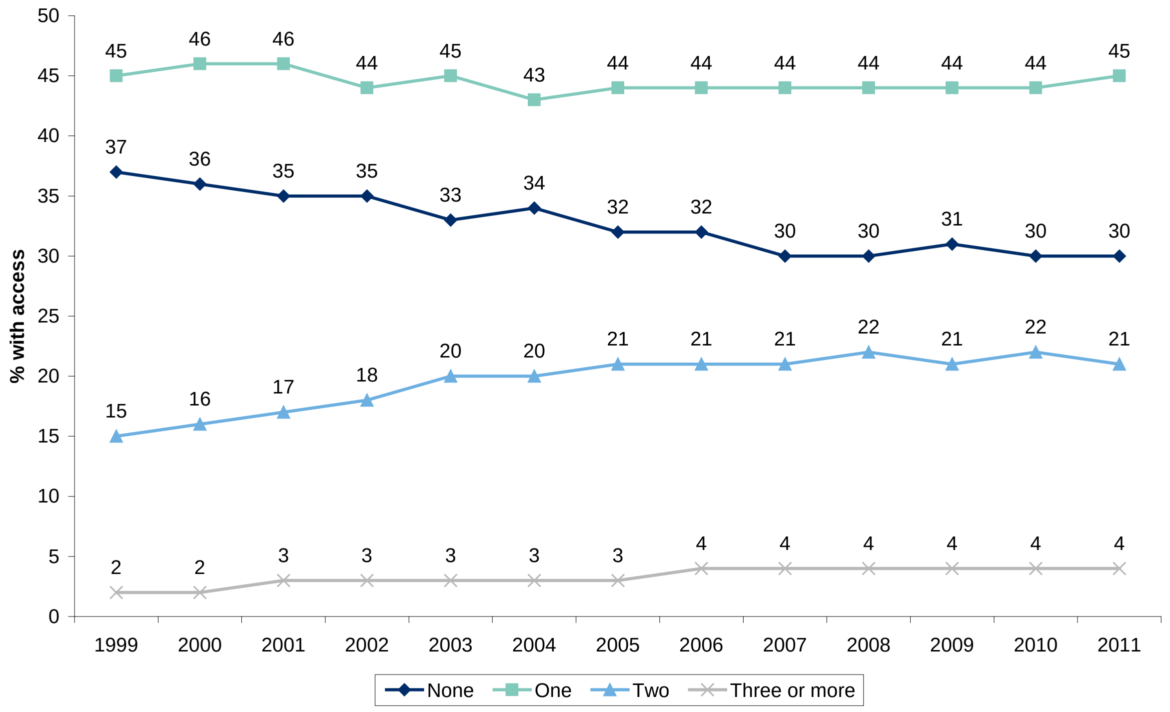


Figure 8.2 shows the changes in car availability over time. Over the period 1999 to 2011 the proportion of households having no access to a car had declined steadily – 37% of households in 1999 did not have access to a car compared to 30% in 2007 from which the figure has remained relatively stable through to 2011. Those households with access to just one car has remained relatively stable over the past decade, particularly since 2005 when it has remained at 44% though there has been a one percentage point increase to 45% in 2011. In contrast there ha been a general increasing trend of households with access to a larger number of cars, with those with access to two cars increasing from 15% in 1999 through to 22% in 2010 before dropping back by one percentage point to 21% in 2011. Those with access to three or more cars remains relatively stable at 4%.

This demonstrates that the overall increase in the number of cars on Scotland's roads has arisen from a widening of availability of access to more households coupled with an increase in multi-car ownership. Though at the same time, the slight downturn in 2011 in multi-car households does suggest financial pressures as evidenced in chapter 6 may be making an effect on how many cars households can afford to run.

Figure 8.2: Household car access by year

1999-2011 data, Household (2011 base: 14,358)

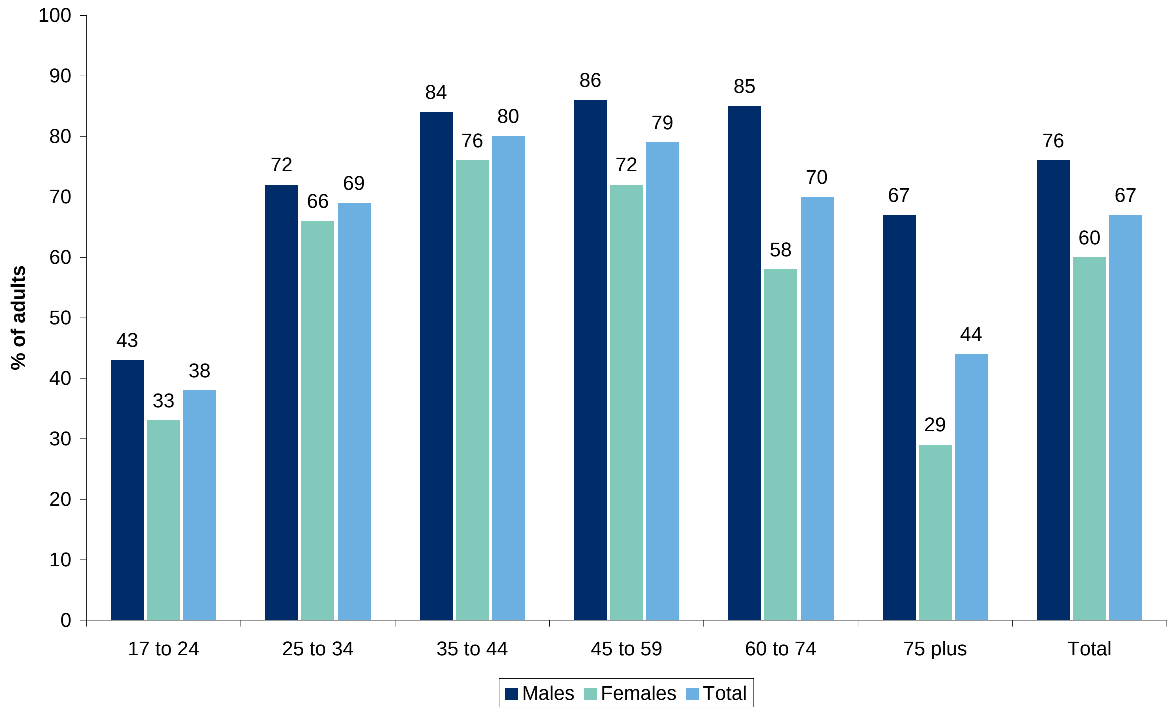


Driving licences

As Figure 8.3 shows, just over two-thirds (67%) of adults hold a full driving licence with a higher proportion of males (76%) holding a licence as compared to females (60%). The percentage with a full licence peaks for females within the 35 and 44 age group (76%) and for males between the ages of 45 and 59 (86%). There are significant differences between driving licence possession amongst most age groups for males and females, however these are most pronounced in those aged 60 and over. Around 29% of females aged over 75 have a licence compared with 67% of males.

Figure 8.3: Adults who hold a full driving license by gender within age

2011 data, Adults aged 17 and over (base: 12,801; minimum: 406)



9 Internet

INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

The Scottish Government is committed to ensuring that all of Scotland is well positioned to take full advantage of all of the opportunities offered by the digital age.[66] World-class digital infrastructure that is used effectively by businesses and individuals is part of this and will support economic growth, social cohesion and future innovation.

Action as part of the strategy will allow Scotland's businesses, whether in rural or urban areas, to remain competitive in global marketplaces, support the development of innovative digital businesses and enable new ways of doing business that can cut costs, improve customer service and reduce our country's carbon footprint. It will allow public services, including health and social care, to be delivered in new, convenient and cost effective ways that provide everybody with access to sources of knowledge, education and entertainment that were not even imagined a generation ago.

The Scottish Household Survey (SHS) provides statistics on a number of relevant areas that can be used to measure progress. This chapter begins by looking at take-up of Internet and broadband by households in Scotland, with a focus on how this varies by income and area. It then looks at personal use of the Internet – including where and how the Internet is accessed – by key demographic factors, such as age and gender, health status, income and deprivation. The following section looks at reasons why adults do not use the Internet. The final part looks at use of Government and local authority websites to access information and services.

Main Findings

- Almost three-quarters of Scottish households report having home Internet access in 2011 (73%) which continues a long established year-on-year increase. Home Internet access increases with net annual household income, from around half of households for those with income less than £15,000 up to 98% of those with an income greater than £40,000.

- Nearly all of the households in Scotland who access the Internet at home have a broadband connection (97%). Broadband uptake rates, where households have an internet connection, show very little difference by deprivation and by rurality.

- Just under a quarter of adults (24%) do not use the Internet at all, an improvement on the 27% reported in 2009/2010. There is a clear relationship between age and use of the Internet, with use declining as respondents get older. Similarly, women are more likely than men to be non-users (26% and 21% respectively) though the main gender difference is among those aged 60 or older, with very little difference in the proportion of younger

[66] www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Economy/digital

males and females who do not use the Internet.

- The ways in which people access the internet are becoming increasingly diverse and complex, in particular the proportion of those accessing the internet on the move, for example on a mobile phone, increasing 7% in 2009/2010 to 14% in 2011.

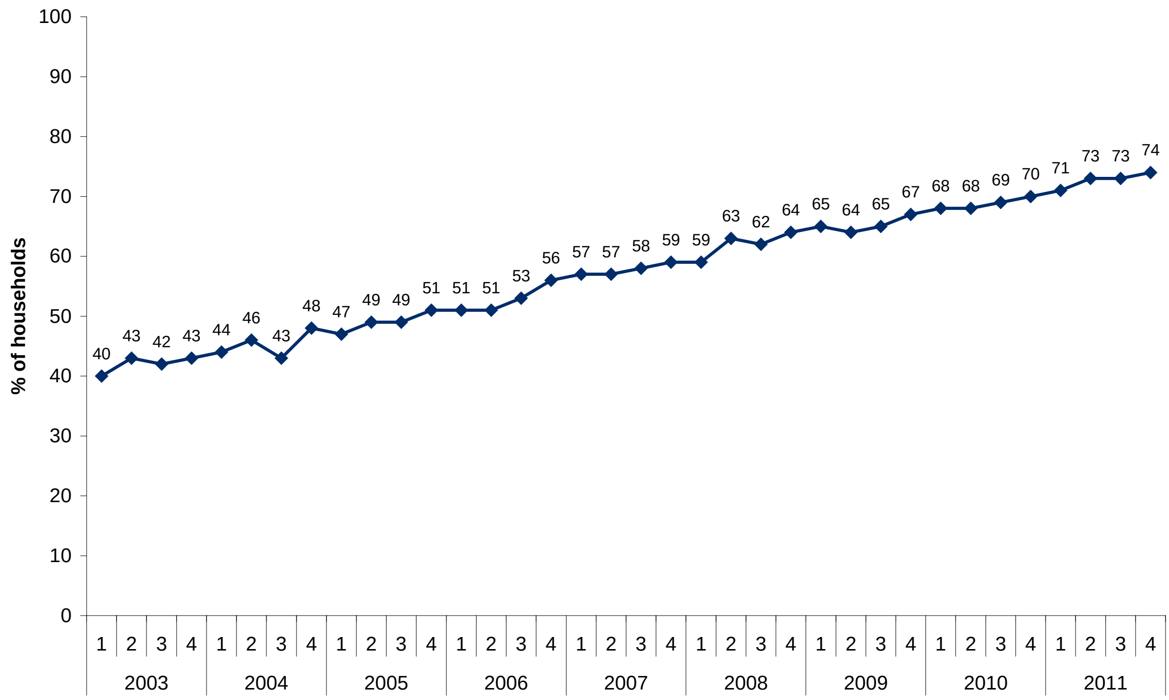
- The SHS asked adults who make no personal use of the Internet the reasons why they did not. Among the most common responses related to people's preferences or requirements were, 30% saying they did not like using the Internet/computers, 26% saying they did not need to use the Internet/computers and 23% saying they did not how to use a computer.

HOUSEHOLD INTERNET AND BROADBAND TAKE UP

The SHS has asked whether households currently have access to the Internet from their home every year since 2003. Figure 9.1 displays the figures for households with Internet access by quarter from 2003 to 2011. The proportion of households with home Internet access has seen a gradual increase year on year. In the first quarter of 2003, 40% of households surveyed had Internet access, which increased to 74% by the end of 2011.

Figure 9.1: Households with home Internet access by quarter

2003-2011 data, Households (base 2011: 10,777)



Home Internet access increases with net annual household income (Table 9.1) - although there is a break in the pattern for income bracket £6,001-£10,000 which appears to repeat annually. According to 2011 data, around a half of households with incomes of less than £15,000 had home Internet access, increasing to 99% of households with incomes over £40,000.

Table 9.1: Households with home Internet access by net annual household income

Column percentages, 2011 data

Households	£0 - £6,000	£6,001 - £10,000	£10,001 - £15,000	£15,001 - £20,000	£20,001 - £25,000	£25,001 - £30,000	£30,001 - £40,000	£40,001+	All
Yes	54	43	54	69	85	90	96	98	73
No	45	57	45	31	15	9	4	2	27
Don't know	0	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*560*	*1,303*	*2,033*	*1,598*	*1,307*	*929*	*1,341*	*1,317*	*10,388*

This question is only asked of half of the sample.

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

Includes all adults for whom household income is known or has been imputed. Excludes refusals/don't know responses. The figures here differ from other tables due to the smaller base total.

Table 9.2 shows that households in the 15% most deprived areas of Scotland[67] are much less likely than those in the rest of Scotland to have access to the Internet at home, at 59% and 75% respectively.

Table 9.2: Households with home Internet access by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Column percentages, 2011 data

Households	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Yes	59	75	73
No	41	25	27
Don't know	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100
Base	*1,564*	*9,203*	*10,767*

This question is only asked of half of the sample.

Table 9.3 reports the prevalence of home Internet access by type of area, based on the Urban Rural Classification[68]. The proportion of households with home Internet access is slightly higher in rural areas than in small towns and urban areas, though the difference has narrowed since 2008. Households in accessible rural areas have the highest proportion of home Internet access at 78%.

[67] As defined by the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation: see Glossary in Annex 2.

[68] See Glossary in Annex 2.

Table 9.3: Households with home Internet access by Urban Rural Classification

Column percentages, 2011 data

Households	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
Yes	72	73	71	63	78	75	73
No	28	27	28	37	22	25	27
Don't know	-	0	0	-	0	-	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*3,887*	*3,288*	*919*	*563*	*1,140*	*979*	*10,776*

This question is only asked of half of the sample.

Since 2007 the SHS has asked households who currently have access to the Internet from home if they have a broadband connection. The vast majority (97%) of households that have access to the Internet from home have a broadband connection[69]. The proportion of households with access to the Internet with a broadband connection has risen year on year since 2007 (from 87%).

Although broadband is now the predominant method for accessing the Internet, take up of broadband varies slightly with household income (Table 9.4). Among households who access the Internet and have a net annual income of more than £40,000, there is almost complete uptake of broadband (99%). This compares to 94% of households who access the Internet and have a net annual household income of between £10,001-£15,000.

Table 9.4: Households with an Internet connection who have broadband by net annual household income

Column percentages, 2011 data

Households with Internet connection	£0 - £6,000	£6,001 - £10,000	£10,001 - £15,000	£15,001 - £20,000	£20,001 - £25,000	£25,001 - £30,000	£30,001 - £40,000	£40,001+	All
Yes	97	96	94	96	96	97	99	99	97
No	2	3	6	3	3	2	1	1	3
Don't know	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	-	0
Total	100	99	99	99	99	99	100	100	100
Base	*299*	*551*	*1,079*	*1,094*	*1,108*	*837*	*1,277*	*1,290*	*7,535*

Totals do not sum to 100 as the "don't knows" have not been included.

This question is only asked of half of the sample.

Household income in the SHS is that of the highest income householder and their partner only. Includes all adults for whom household income is known or has been imputed. Excludes refusals/don't know responses.

[69] Please note the vast majority of households that have access to the Internet have a broadband connection. Separate data for all households can be provided on request, if required.

More than nine out of ten households in Scotland who access the Internet at home have a broadband connection, regardless of the level of deprivation or rurality of the area. Broadband uptake rates are very similar among Internet using households in the 15% most deprived of areas of Scotland (at 95%) compared to the rest of Scotland (at 97%) (Table 9.5). For the first time there appears to be little evidence of differences in broadband uptake dependent on the level of rurality (Table 9.6).

Table 9.5: Households with an Internet connection who have broadband by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Column percentages, 2011 data

Households with Internet connection	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Yes	95	97	97
No	5	2	3
Don't know	1	0	0
Total	99	100	100
Base	*912*	*6,826*	*7,738*

Totals do not sum to 100 as the “don’t knows” have not been included.

This question is only asked of half of the sample.

Table 9.6: Households with an Internet connection who have broadband by Urban Rural Classification

Column percentages, 2011 data

Households with Internet connection	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
Yes	97	97	96	96	97	97	97
No	2	3	4	4	3	3	3
Don't know	0	0	0	-	0	1	0
Total	99	99	100	98	100	99	100
Base	*2,748*	*2,366*	*659*	*354*	*887*	*733*	*7,747*

Totals do not sum to 100 as the “don’t knows” have not been included.

This question is only asked of half of the sample.

PERSONAL INTERNET USE

In addition to the questions on household take up of Internet and broadband, the SHS asks a randomly selected adult in the household whether they personally use the Internet these days, either for work or personal use. Overall, 76% of adults surveyed said that they used the Internet. Just 1% of those said that they *only* used it for work purposes, suggesting that the majority of users make use of the Internet, at least sometimes, for personal purposes.

The following section focuses on those who do *not* use the Internet at all, as the barriers to future use are arguably greatest amongst these groups. Overall, 24% of adults surveyed in 2011 did not use the Internet at all, which is a increase from the figure of 27% reported in 2009/2010.

Table 9.7: Use of Internet by age within gender

Column percentages, 2011 data

Adults	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75 plus	All
All adults							
Internet user	96	95	91	80	55	19	76
Does not use the Internet	4	5	9	20	45	81	24
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*1,022*	*1,741*	*2,055*	*3,217*	*3,127*	*1,731*	*12,893*
Men							
Internet user	96	95	90	79	60	27	79
Does not use the Internet	4	5	10	21	40	73	21
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*450*	*725*	*881*	*1,472*	*1,389*	*642*	*5,559*
Women							
Internet user	96	95	92	81	52	14	74
Does not use the Internet	4	5	8	19	48	86	26
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*572*	*1,016*	*1,174*	*1,745*	*1,738*	*1,089*	*7,334*

Table 9.7 shows differences in use of the Internet by gender and age. Overall, a higher proportion of women (26%) do not use the Internet compared to men (21%). The main differences between genders are among those aged 60 or older, with very little difference in the proportion of male and female non-users of the Internet in the younger age groups. Indeed, there is a clear linear relationship between age and use of the Internet, with use declining as respondents get older. Just 4% of men and women aged 16 to 24 do not use the Internet, whereas the corresponding figures for those aged 75 and over are 73% and 86% respectively.

Around half of those who have some form of a long-term illness, health problem or disability do not use the Internet, compared with 19% of those who do not have any of these conditions (Table 9.8). There is a very strong correlation between health status and age, so this could be, at least in part, a reflection of the relatively low levels of Internet use among older people, who are also more likely to have a long-term illness, health problem and/or disability. Overall, prevalence of not using the Internet is generally highest where adults have both a disability *and* a long-term illness.

Table 9.8: Use of Internet by whether has a long-standing limiting, illness, health problem or disability by age group

Column percentages, 2011 data

Adults	Has a disability (only)	Has a long-term illness (only)	Has both disability and a long-term illness	Has neither disability or long term illness	All	*Base (min)*
16 to 24						
Internet user	*	*	*	96	96	*21*
Does not use the Internet	*	*	*	4	4	
25 to 34						
Internet user	*	87	*	96	95	*43*
Does not use the Internet	*	13	*	4	5	
35 to 44						
Internet user	*	78	*	94	91	*72*
Does not use the Internet	*	22	*	6	9	
45 to 59						
Internet user	57	72	57	86	80	*185*
Does not use the Internet	43	28	43	14	20	
60 to 74						
Internet user	45	43	41	64	55	*292*
Does not use the Internet	55	57	59	36	45	
75 plus						
Internet user	13	17	16	24	19	*265*
Does not use the Internet	87	83	84	76	81	
All						
Internet user	43	50	42	81	73	*3,764*
Does not use the Internet	57	50	58	19	27	

As with the previous data presented on household Internet use, there are also differences in the use of the Internet by net annual household income (Table 9.9). In general, the proportion of adults who use the Internet increases as net annual income increases - with the exception of those living in households with a net annual income of under £6,000 where there appears to be a relatively higher proportion of adults using the internet compared to other income groups (e.g. 64% for less than £6,000 dropping to 52% where income is between £6,001 and £10,000). Only 3% of adults surveyed who lived in a household with a net annual income in excess of £40,000 did not use the Internet.

Table 9.9: Use of the Internet by net annual household income

Column percentages, 2011 data

Adults	£0 - £6,000	£6,001 - £10,000	£10,001 - £15,000	£15,001 - £20,000	£20,001 - £25,000	£25,001 - £30,000	£30,001 - £40,000	£40,001+	All
Internet user	64	52	57	71	82	86	93	97	77
Does not use the Internet	36	48	43	29	18	14	7	3	23
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*643*	*1,606*	*2,580*	*2,003*	*1,537*	*1,077*	*1,509*	*1,518*	*12,473*

Household income in the SHS is that of the highest income householder and their partner only. Includes all adults for whom household income is known or has been imputed. Excludes refusals/don't know responses.

A higher proportion of adults living in the 15% most deprived areas of Scotland do not use the Internet (34%) compared to those living in the rest of the country (22%) though this difference appears to be reducing year on year (Table 9.10).

Table 9.10: Use of the Internet by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Column percentages, 2011 data

Adults	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Personal / work	66	77	75
Work only	0	1	1
Does not use	34	22	24
Total	100	100	100
Base	*1,844*	*11,037*	*12,881*

WHERE AND HOW USERS ACCESS THE INTERNET

The ways in which people access the Internet are becoming increasingly diverse and complex. Since 2007 the SHS has asked adults who personally use the Internet about the location where they access it and which methods they used. Table 9.11 shows that the majority (95%) of adults who use the Internet access it at home, followed by at work (21%). Fourteen per cent said that they accessed the Internet whilst on the move, for example using a mobile phone, which is a big change compared to results from 2009/2010 (7%). There appears to be a relationship between age and accessing the Internet on the move, with 24% of users aged 16-24 accessing the Internet on the move, compared to 3% of users aged 60-74.[70]

Table 9.11: Where adults who use the Internet access it for personal use

Column percentages, 2011 data

Adults who make personal use of the internet	
At home	95
At work	21
Mobile phone/WAP/on the move	14
School, college, university, other educational institution	8
At another persons home	7
Public library	4
Internet café or shop	2
A government/council office	0
Community or voluntary centre/organisation	0
Somewhere else	1
Don't know	0
Base	*4,400*

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

There appears to be a relationship between household annual net income and where users access the Internet for personal use. Adult Internet users in lower income households are less likely to access the Internet from home or work, but more likely to access it from a public library and at some kind of educational institution than those in higher income households (Table 9.12). Of those adults from low income households (less than £6,000) and high

[70] Analysis not presented

income households (over £40,000) are more likely to access the internet on the move than others.

Table 9.12: Where adults who use the Internet access it for personal use by annual net income

Column percentages, 2011 data

Adults who make personal use of the internet	£0 - £6,000	£6,001 - £10,000	£10,001 - £15,000	£15,001 - £20,000	£20,001 - £25,000	£25,001 - £30,000	£30,001 - £40,000	£40,001+	All
At home	89	86	90	94	96	98	99	99	95
At work	6	9	11	18	22	24	23	37	22
Mobile phone/WAP/ on the move	19	10	14	11	13	12	14	20	14
School, college, university, other educational institution	27	10	8	7	5	7	7	6	8
At another persons home	12	14	10	6	5	9	4	4	7
Public library	11	10	6	3	3	3	2	2	4
Internet café or shop	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	2
A government/council office	0	1	0	-	1	0	0	0	0
Community or voluntary centre/organisation	0	0	1	0	0	-	0	0	0
Somewhere else	4	1	2	0	0	1	1	1	1
Don't know	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	0
Base	*204*	*354*	*651*	*638*	*612*	*426*	*674*	*721*	*4,280*

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

The SHS also asks about methods used to access the Internet for personal use. Nearly all Internet users (98u%) used a personal computer or laptop, although 30% had used other devices, such as through the television (digital, cable or satellite), telephone (a mobile or Smartphone), or a games console (e.g. PS2 or xBox) (Table 9.13). In 2009/2010, 16% had used some other method to access the internet, and this is probably explained by the overall increase in internet on the move seen in Table 9.12. Use of alternative methods to access the Internet appears to be more prevalent amongst younger age groups, with 44% of 16-24 year old Internet users using alternative methods, compared to only 2% of Internet users aged 75 and over.

Table 9.13: Which methods are used to access the Internet for personal use by age

Column percentages, 2011 data

Adults who make personal use of the internet	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60-74	75+	All
A personal computer or laptop	96	97	99	99	99	99	98
Other	48	44	33	19	9	2	30
Mobile phone / Smartphone / PDA etc	*44*	*43*	*30*	*18*	*7*	*1*	*28*
A games console	*14*	*8*	*6*	*2*	*0*	*-*	*6*
Digital, cable or satellite television	*1*	*4*	*2*	*2*	*2*	*0*	*2*
Another way	*1*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*1*	*1*	*1*
Base	*481*	*769*	*924*	*1,215*	*848*	*163*	*4,400*

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

WHY PEOPLE DO NOT USE THE INTERNET

The SHS asked adults who make no personal use of the Internet the reasons why they did not (Table 9.14). Among the most common responses related to people's preferences or requirements were, 30% saying they did not like using the Internet/computers, 26% saying they did not need to use the Internet/computers and 16% saying there is nothing of interest on the Internet. Not knowing how to use a computer appears to be another common reason for not using the Internet: around a quarter of non-users (23%) said that they did not know how to use a computer, and a further 7% said that it would be too difficult to learn to use the Internet. Cost also seems to be an issue, with 11% saying that they could not afford a computer and 3% saying that an Internet connection would be too expensive.

Table 9.14: Reasons why people might not use the Internet (other than work)

Percentages, 2011 data

Adults who make no personal use of the internet	
I don't like using the internet or computers	30
I don't need to use the internet or computers	26
I don't know how to use a computer	23
There's nothing of interest to me on the internet	16
I can't afford a computer	11
It would be too difficult to learn how to use the internet	7
I prefer to do things in person rather than use computers	8
Internet connection would be too expensive	3
I am concerned about privacy e.g. keeping credit card or personal details safe	3
I have a disability or illness that prevents me	3
I am worried about the unsuitable or inappropriate material on the internet	1
Other reason	8
Base	*2,033*

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

USE OF LOCAL AUTHORITY AND GOVERNMENT WEBSITES

It is possible to access an increasing number of public services and information online. Online services and information can be quicker and more convenient for people to use, and can be provided at a lower cost than other methods. However, a person's use of websites to access public services is dependent both upon them having access to the Internet and their tendency to access information or services online. The SHS explored the part played by ICT-based public service delivery by asking which, if any, things the respondent had ever used their local council website and (non-specified) government websites for.

Table 9.15 presents the proportions of respondents who have ever used a local council or government website. The figures for all adults help present a fuller picture of the use of these websites, as they take into account the fact that 24% of adults surveyed did not use the Internet (Table 9.7). It should be noted that these figures do not take account whether people have actually needed to access information or use these services in the first place (for example, only car owners require road tax and few people each year need to renew their passport).

Table 9.15: Use (ever) of public services on the Internet

Column percentages, 2011 data

Adults	Internet users	All adults
Local authority website		
Finding information	48	38
Download a form	14	11
Make a complaint	6	5
Ask a question	8	6
Participate in a discussion forum	1	1
Access services like report a fault, renew library books, planning applications	10	8
Make payment like council tax or parking fine	10	8
Some other purpose	9	7
Any purpose	56	44
None of these	44	31
Do not use the Internet	-	24
Base	*9,339*	*12,779*
Government website		
Apply for road tax	36	29
Complete income tax assessment	9	7
Register to vote	9	7
Look for information: health services	16	12
Look for information: healthy living/health	11	9
Apply for / renew TV licence	19	15
Apply for benefits	5	4
Renew passport	14	11
Other	8	6
Any purpose	57	46
None of these	43	31
Do not use the Internet	-	24
Base	*4,668*	*6,370*

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

The question on use of government websites was only asked of half the sample.

When looking at Internet users specifically, less than half have made no use of either local authority websites (44%) or government websites (43%). Among those who had used local authority websites, the most common reasons were to find information or to apply for road tax. In contrast, only a very small proportion (1%) had ever participated in a discussion forum using local authority websites.

10 Health and Caring

INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

Improving health is one of the Scottish Government's five strategic objectives:[71] *Help people to sustain and improve their health, especially in disadvantaged communities, ensuring better, local and faster access to health care*.

This is supported by the national outcome: *'we live longer, healthier lives'*. A series of national indicators and targets has been devised to help assess progress towards achieving these national outcomes and strategic objectives. A number of these indicators are directly related to health and health-related behaviours. For example, the following target was set in relation to smoking: '*Reduce the percentage of adults who smoke*'. The Scottish Household Survey (SHS) was used to monitor progress towards this target.

Although other sources of data on health in Scotland exist, such as the Scottish Health Survey (SHeS)[72], the long time-series and relatively large sample sizes available from the SHS mean that it is currently better placed than other surveys to monitor progress towards the smoking reduction target and to provide data on self-assessed health status to proxy healthy life expectancy. These measures are both explored in this chapter, alongside the prevalence of long-standing illness or disability in households in Scotland and arising need for regular care and support.

The section on adult smoking looks at trends in smoking prevalence between 1999 and 2011 and examines the influence of age, sex and deprivation. The health and caring experiences of men and women are examined, as well as consideration of who is providing such care. The influence of other factors such as housing tenure, household income and area deprivation is also explored. Finally, some analysis on life satisfaction is presented.

Main Findings

- Less than one quarter (23%) of adults smoked in 2011 which continues a general downwards trend in the proportion of adults who smoke. The 2011 proportion is a 7.4 percentage point reduction on 1999.

- Typically, more men than women smoke (25% and 22% respectively). Younger men more commonly smoke than younger women, with the gap widest (five percentage points) between the ages of 25 and 44 years.

- Adults in the 15% most deprived areas of Scotland are considerably more likely than

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[71] Scottish Government (2007) *Scottish Budget Spending Review 2007*, Edinburgh: Scottish Government. www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2007/11/13092240

[72] www.scotland.gov.uk/ScottishHealthSurvey

those in the rest of Scotland to say that they are current smokers (40% and 21% respectively).

- A third of households in Scotland (34%) contain at least one person with a long-standing illness, health problem or disability. Owner occupier households (30%) and those who rent from the private sector (21%) are less likely to contain someone with long-standing health problems or disabilities than those living in the social rented sector (53%) or other tenure type.
- While 13 per cent of all households contain at least one person who requires regular help or care, around one in four single pensioners (23%) and one in five older smaller households (22%) have care needs.
- Just one in ten owner occupiers (10%) and less than one in ten private renters (7%) have someone in the household with care needs, compared with one in four social renters (25%).
- Three quarters of adults (75%) say their own health is either 'very good' or 'good', compared to 6% of those saying it is 'bad' or 'very bad'.
- People living in the 15% most deprived of areas in Scotland are more likely to say their health is poor compared with those living elsewhere (11%, compared with 5%).

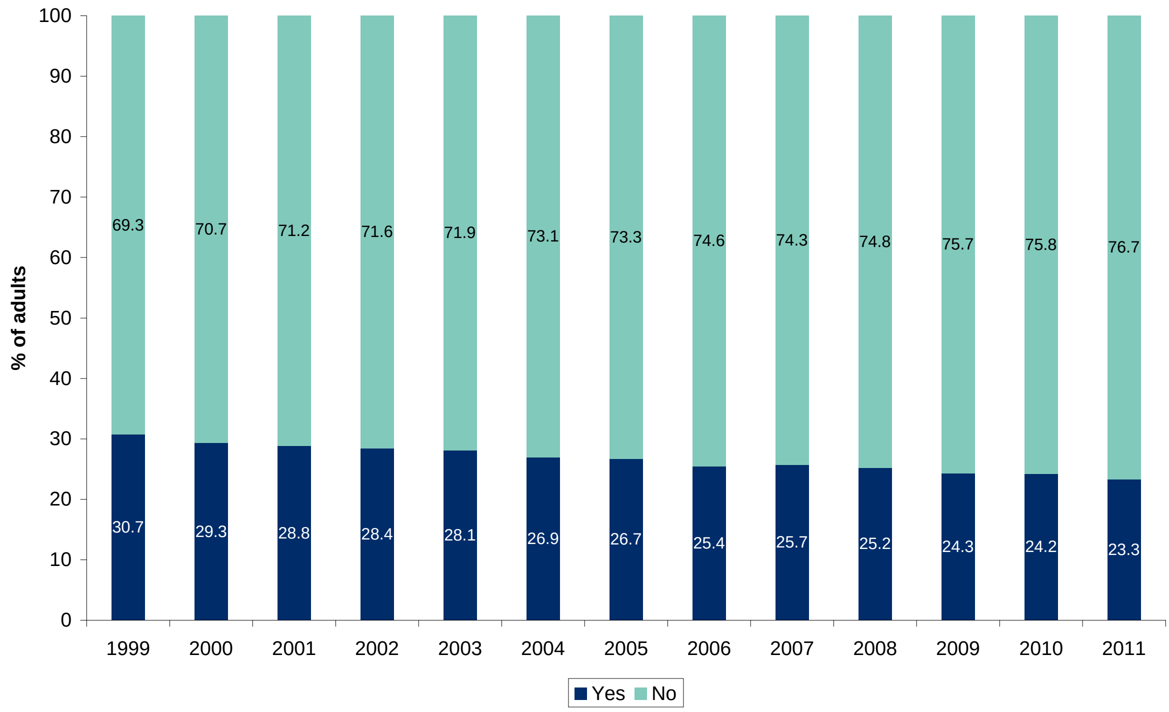
SMOKING IN ADULTS

Legislation to prohibit smoking in public places came into effect in late March 2006. The primary intention of the legislation was to reduce the harm from environmental tobacco smoke in the general population and, in particular, among employees exposed to smoke in the course of their work (e.g. bar workers). The legislation might, as an additional consequence, have encouraged some people to give up smoking, though there is no apparent change in the overall trend through that period.

Figure 10.1 shows the trend in proportion of adults saying they smoke between 1999 and 2011, with smoking among adults seeing a gradual decline from 30.7% in 1999 to 23.3% in 2011.

Figure 10.1: Whether respondent smokes by year

1999-2011 data, Adults (2011 base: 12,886)



This question is only asked of three quarters of the sample.

Figure 10.1 shows that the smoking rate declined every year between 1999 and 2011, except in 2007 where there was a slight increase. The average reduction across the period is around half a percentage point each year.

There are apparent differences in the proportion of men and women who smoke, along with the prevalence of smoking in different age groups (Figure 10.2). Typically, more men than women smoke (25% and 22% respectively). Younger men more commonly smoke than younger women, with the gap widest (five percentage points) between the ages of 25 and 44 years. Younger people more commonly smoke though there is a pronounced drop in smoking prevalence among those aged over 60 years. Among the 60-74 year old group, the proportion smoking is down to 1 in 5, reducing to 1 in 10 among those aged 75 or over.

Figure 10.3 shows the variation in smoking behaviour by economic status, with those still at school least commonly smoking (2%) followed by those permanently retired from work (14%). The adults who most commonly smoke are those unable to work due to short-term ill-health (55%), those unemployed and seeking work (49%) and those who are permanently sick or disabled (48%). These overall patterns remain unchanged from the estimates reported from 2010.

Figure 10.2: Percentage of respondents who smoke by age and gender

2011 data, Adults (base: 12,886; minimum: 449)

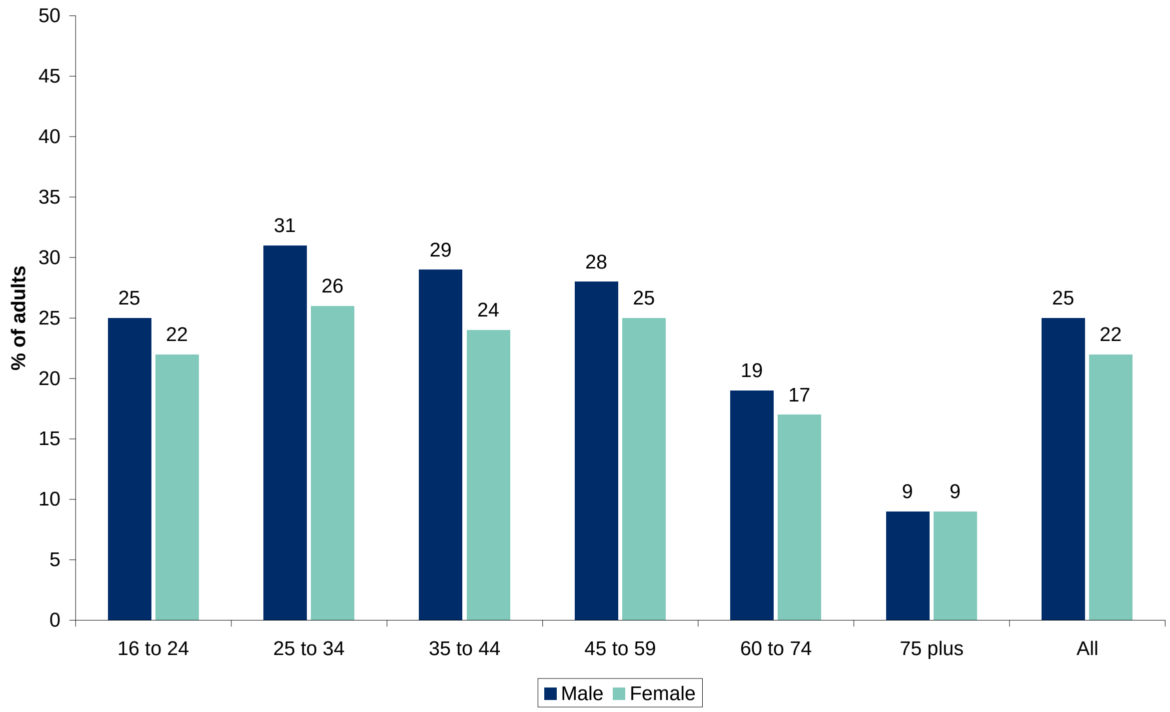


Figure 10.3: Percentage of respondents who smoke by economic status

2011 data, Adults (base: 12,886; minimum: 87)

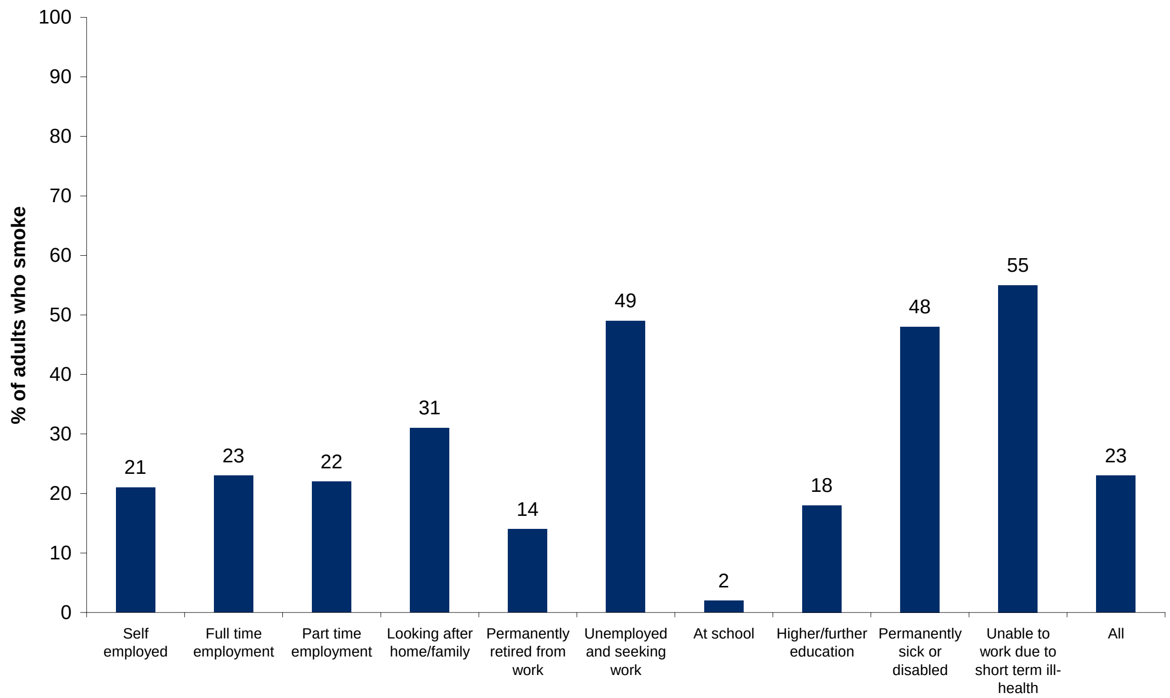


Figure 10.4 illustrates the relationship between smoking prevalence and area deprivation.[73] Adults in the 15% most deprived areas of Scotland are considerably more likely than those in the rest of Scotland to say that they are current smokers (40% and 21% respectively). Looking across from the 10% most deprived to the 10% least deprived areas shows a trend of generally decreasing smoking prevalence rates. Around one in ten adults living in the 10% least deprived areas of Scotland smoke, compared to 40% in the most deprived areas. Comparisons to estimates from 2010 suggest smoking rates in the most deprived areas are decreasing more than those in the least deprived areas.

Figure 10.4: Percentage of respondents who smoke by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

2011 data, Adults (base: 12,874; minimum: 1,074)

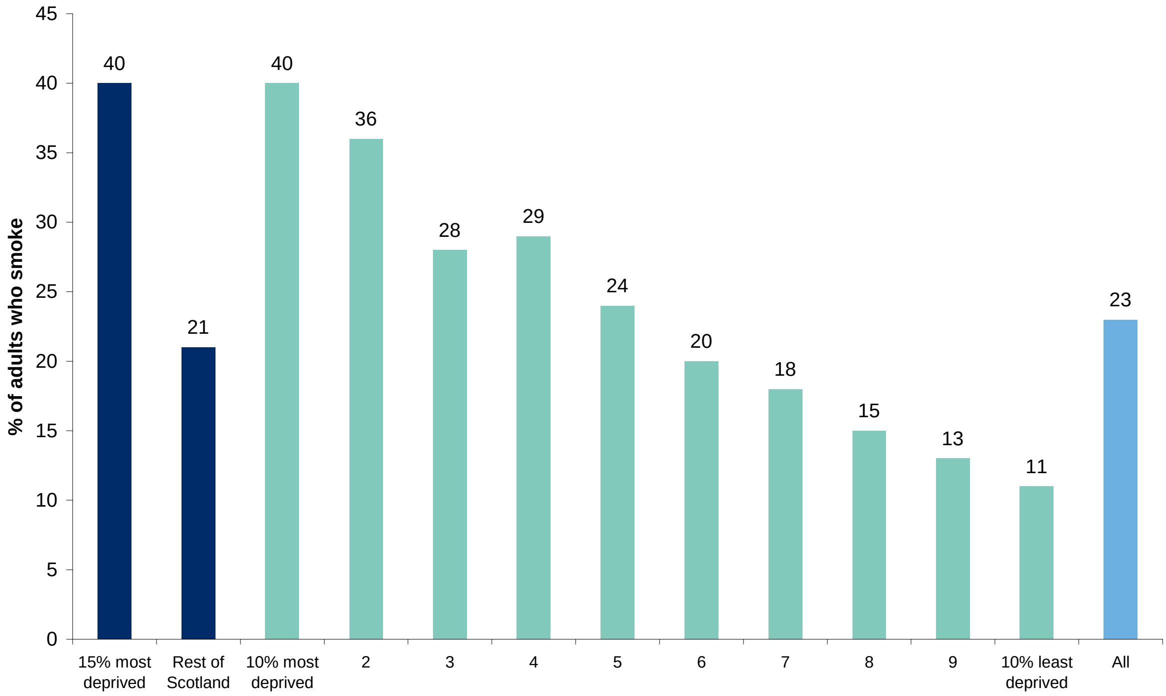
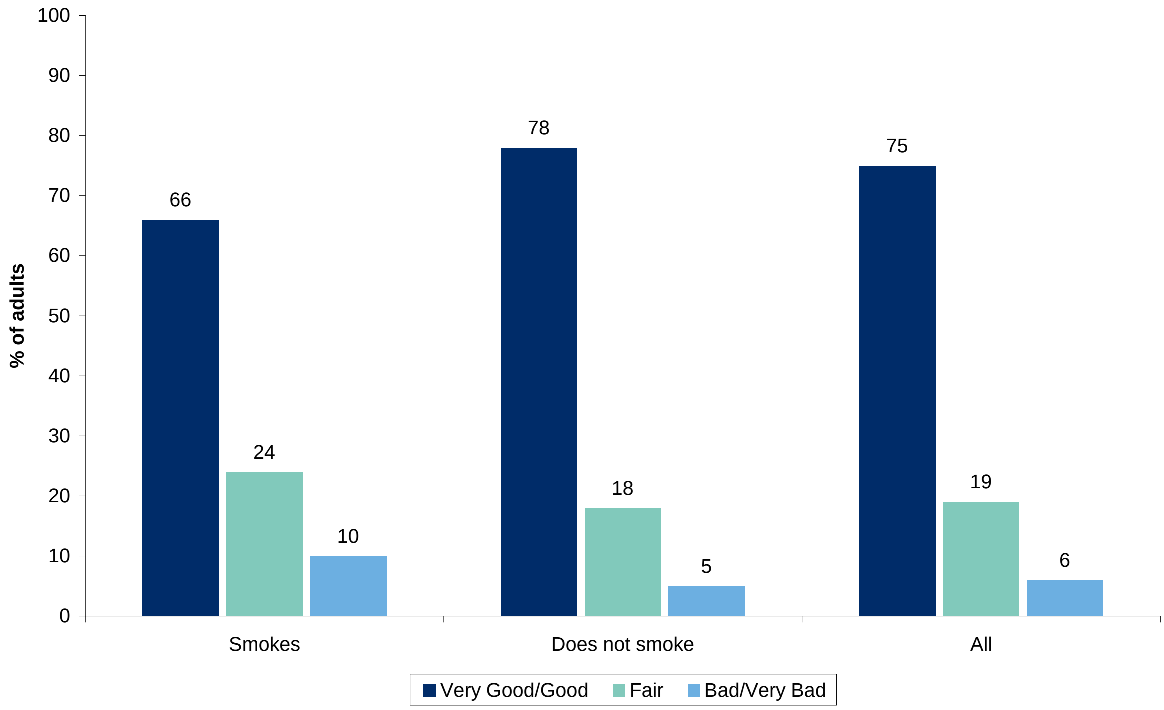


Figure 10.5 compares the self-assessed health status of non-smokers and smokers. Smoking causes and exacerbates a number of chronic respiratory diseases and cardio-vascular disease, and can worsen the health of people with long-term conditions such as asthma. Smokers are less likely than non-smokers to describe their health as 'good' or 'very good' (66% and 78% respectively) while 10% of smokers say their health is 'bad' or 'very bad' compared with 5% of non-smokers. The determinants of self perceived health are examined further towards the end of the chapter.

[73] As defined by the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation - see Glossary in Annex 2.

Figure 10.5: Percentage of respondents who smoke by self perception of health
2011 data, Adults (base: 12,886; minimum: 3,129)



LONG-STANDING ILLNESS OR DISABILITY

The SHS asks participants whether anyone in their household, including children, has: "*Any long-standing illness, health problem or disability that limits your/their daily activity or the kind of work that you/they can do? By disability as opposed to ill-health, I mean a physical or mental impairment, which has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on their ability to carry out normal day to day activities.*"

The question is therefore a subjective measure of long-standing illness, disability and health problems and is not subject to any verification. In addition, this wording does not capture all forms of disability covered by the legal definition within the Disability Discrimination Act 2005, though this is being explored for future years of the survey.[74]

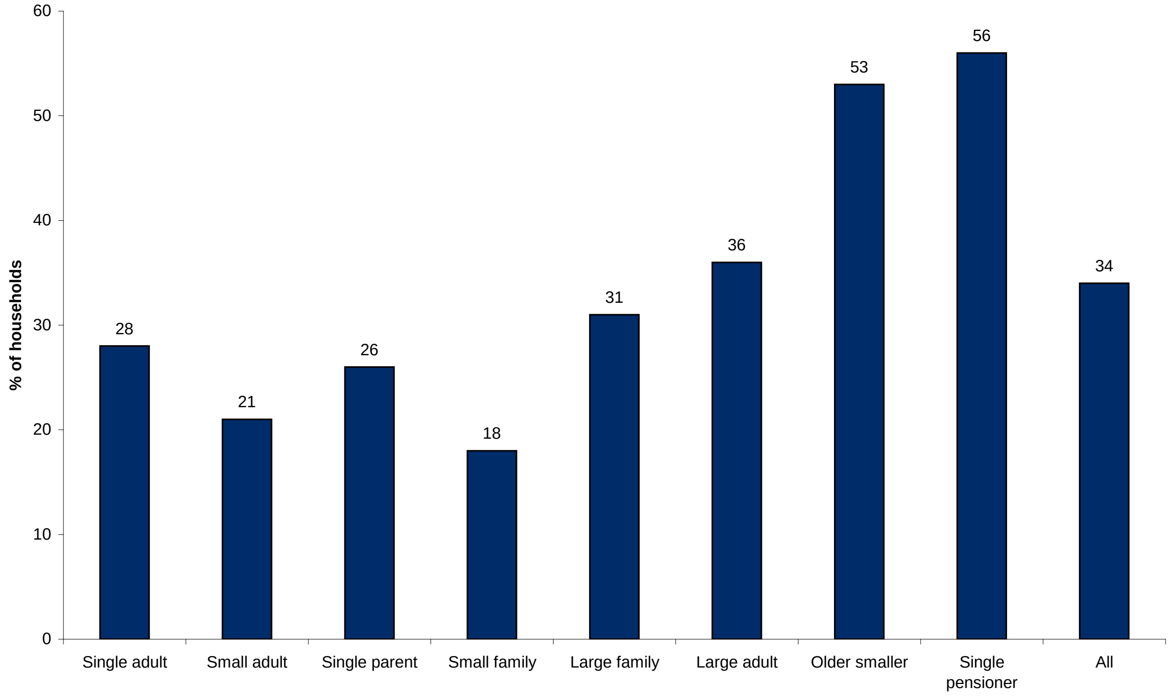
Figure 10.6 shows that around a third of households in Scotland (34%) contain at least one person with a long-standing illness, health problem or disability. This figure covers all members of the household, including children. Households comprised of older people are more likely to contain someone with a long-standing health problem or disability, with over half of 'older smaller'[75] (53%) and 'single pensioner' households (56%) doing so compared with only 18% of small family households.

[74] See, for example: www.equalityhumanrights.com/your-rights/disability/

[75] These households contain two adults, at least one of whom is of pensionable age.

Figure 10.6: Households where someone in the household has a long-standing illness, health problem or disability by household type

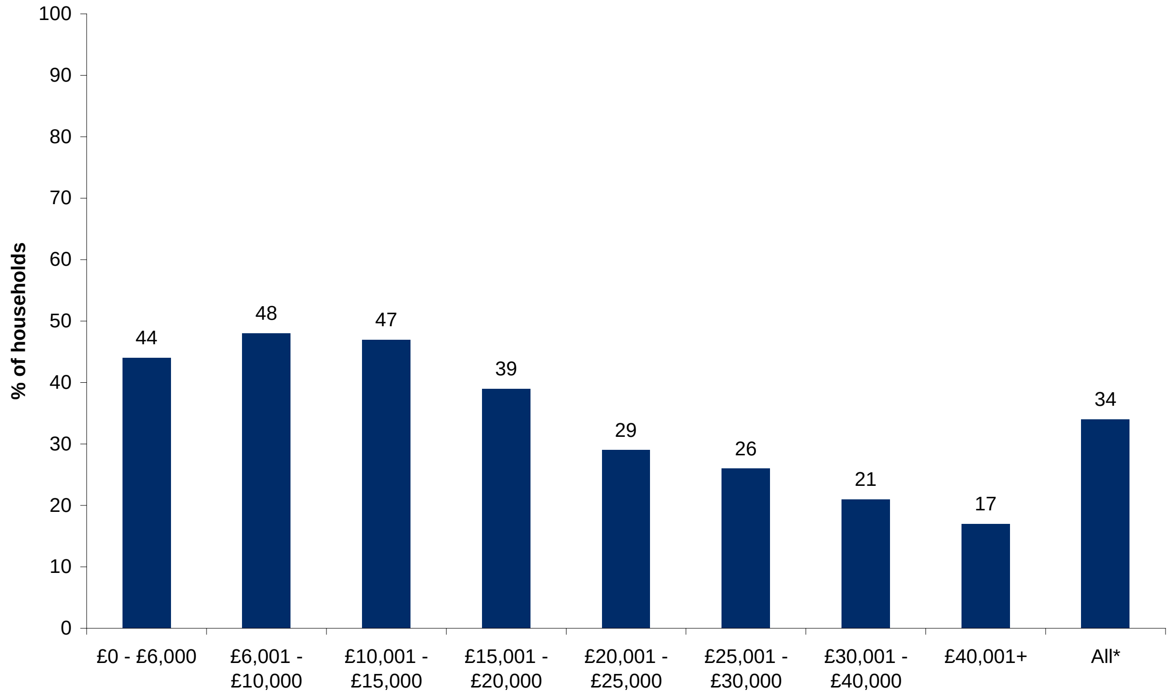
2011 data, Households (base: 14,358; minimum: 766)



In Figure 10.7 just under half of households with net annual incomes between £6,001 and £15,000 contain someone with a long-standing illness, health problem or disability. The corresponding figure for households with a net annual income of over £40,000 is 17%. These findings are partly explained by the income profile of older households, which suggest that older smaller households and single pensioner households have lower income than other households.

Figure 10.7: Households where someone in the household has a long-standing illness, health problem or disability by net annual household income

2011 data, Households (base: 13,837; minimum: 703)



Household income in the SHS is that of the highest income householder and their partner only. Includes all adults for whom household income is known or has been imputed. Excludes refusals/don't know responses.

Owner occupier households (30%) and those who rent from the private sector (21%) are less likely to contain someone with long-standing health problems or disabilities than those living in the social rented sector (53%) or other tenure types (Figure 10.8). The discussion above noted that many pensioners and single pensioners in particular have low incomes. However, although they can have lower incomes, older people are more likely to be owner occupiers than people in other age groups, so the association between disability, health status and living in the social rented sector is likely to be explained by factors other than just the age of the householders.

Figure 10.9 shows the age and gender profile of those with a long-term health issue or disability. The gender split of those with a long-term health issue or disability is 54% female and 46% male overall, with proportionately more ill or disabled women than men in the over 70 age group (37%, compared with 29% of ill or disabled men).

There is evidence of a greater concentration of males with health issues or disabilities in their youth. Around one in ten males aged less than twenty years, compared with around one in five of females are reported as having a disability or long-term illness.

Figure 10.8: Households where someone in the household has a long-standing illness, health problem or disability by tenure of household

2011 data, Households (base: 14,358; minimum: 233)

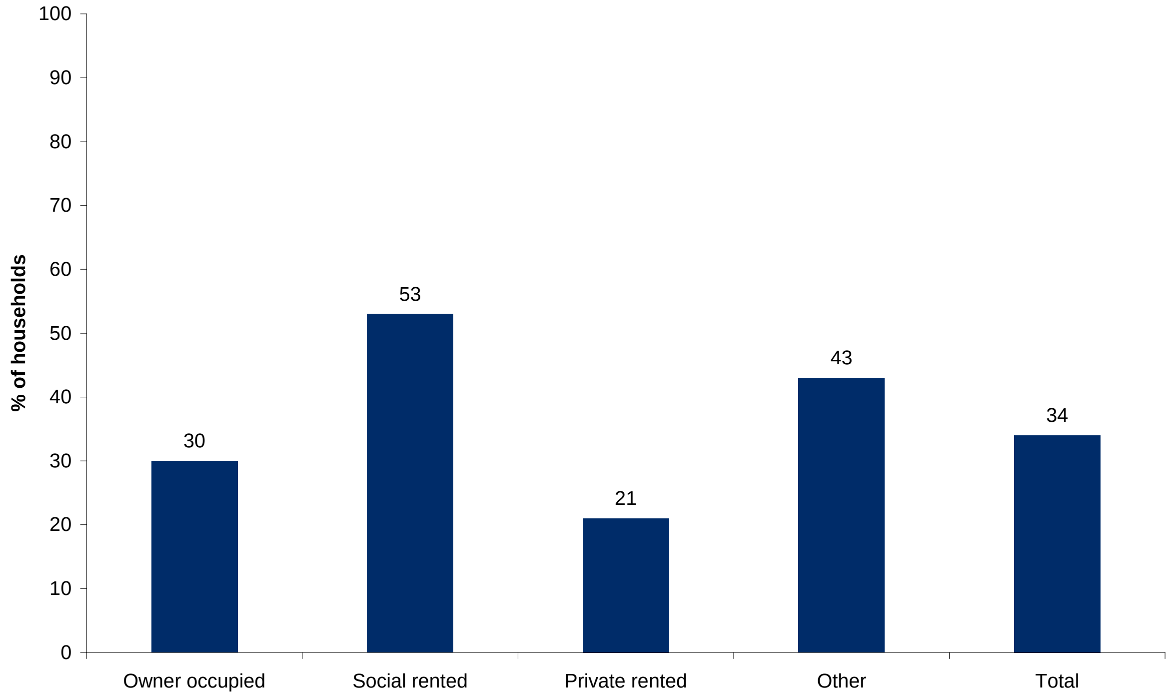
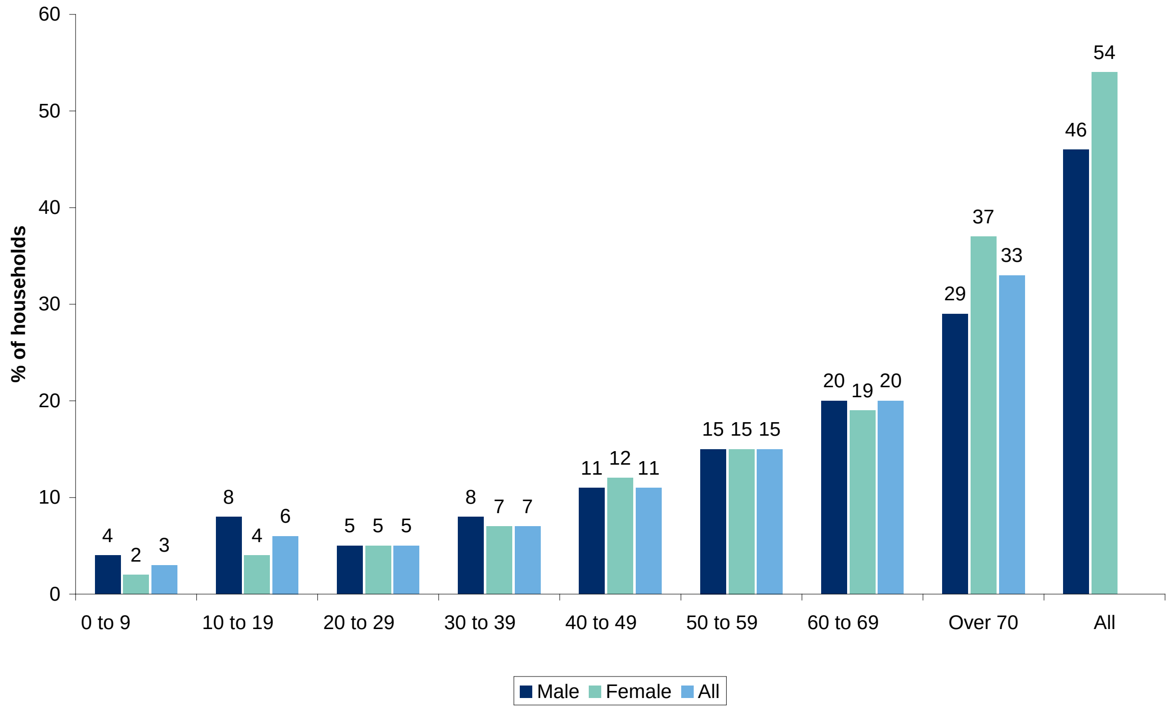


Figure 10.9: Household members with a long-standing limiting illness, health problem or disability by age and gender

2011 data, Household members with a disability and/or long-term illness (base: 31,836; min: 1,672)



CARE NEEDS WITHIN THE HOME

This section looks at the care needs of household members in Scotland, including children's needs. Figure 10.10 shows that while 13% of all households contain at least one person who requires regular help or care, close to one in four single pensioners (23%) and older smaller households (22%) have care needs. Looking across different types of household, it can be seen that just over two-fifths (43%) of those households with care needs contain only one adult[76] so such households are more likely to need care from outside the household.

Figure 10.10: Households containing someone who needs regular help or care by household type

2011 data, Households (base: 12,016; minimum: 766)

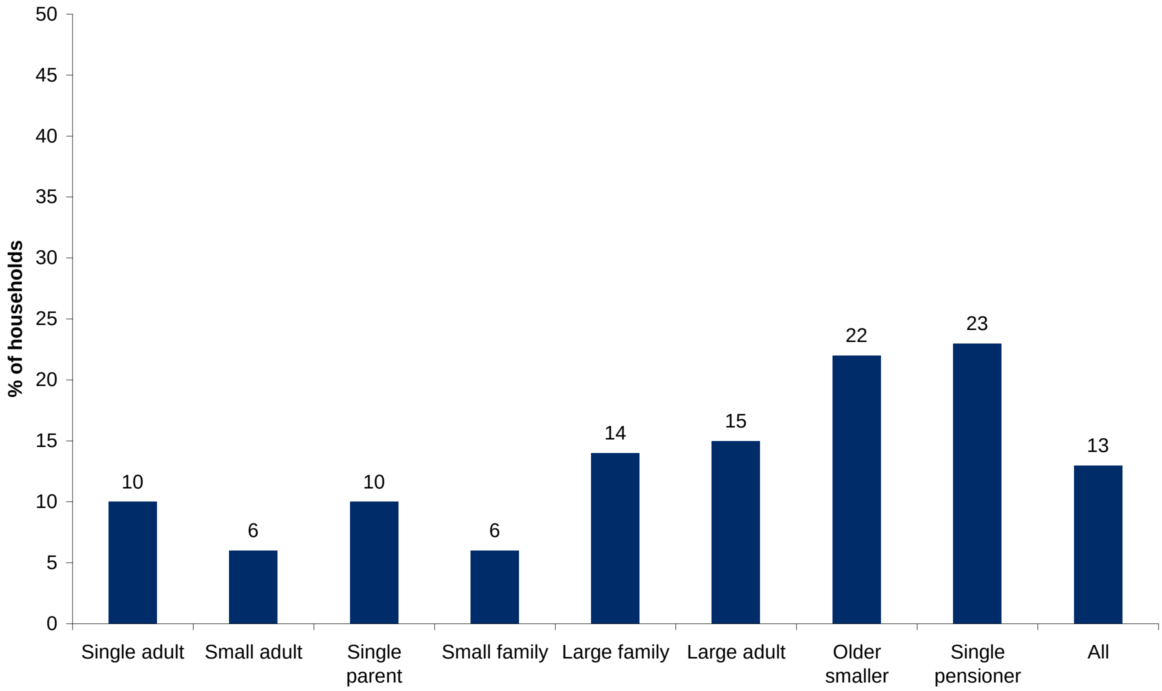


Table 10.1 shows how the required care is being provided, which can either be provided by someone inside the household, from a person outside the household or a combination of both. As would be expected for single adult and single pensioner households the care is provided from outside the household.

Table 10.1: Households containing someone who needs regular help or care by household type

Percentages, 2011 data

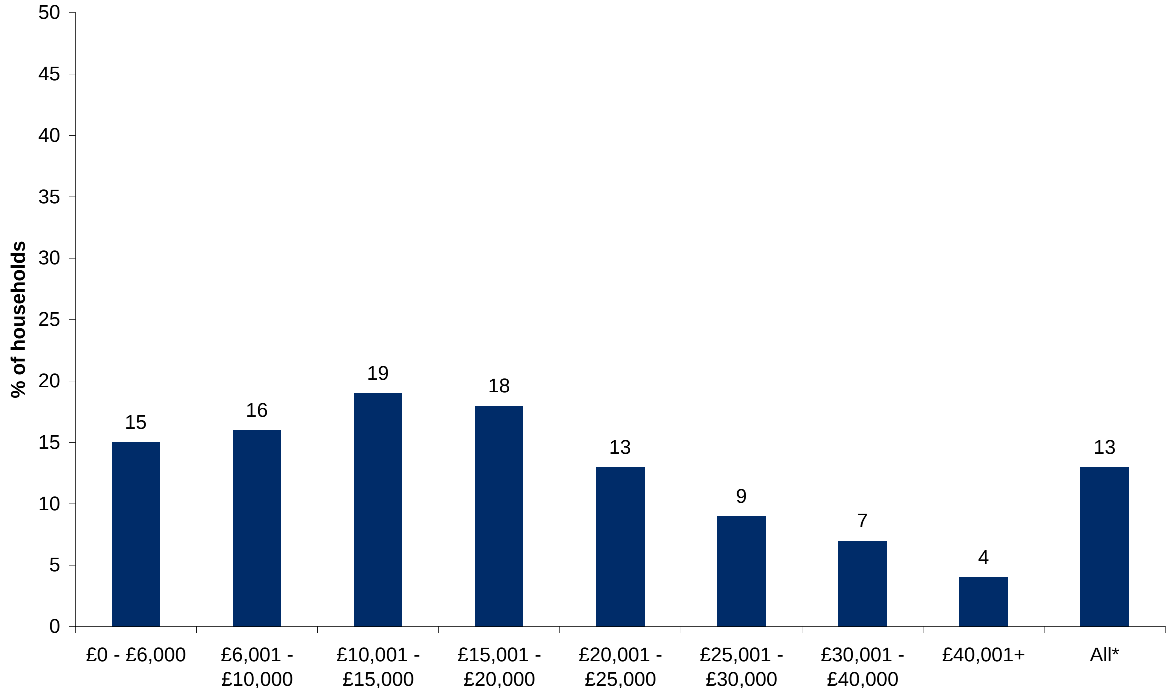
Households	Single adult	Small adult	Single parent	Small family	Large family	Large adult	Older smaller	Single pension-er	All	*Base*
Care provided within household (informal)	0	5	7	6	13	13	19	0	7	*14,358*
Care provided from outside the household (informal and formal)	10	2	4	2	3	4	8	20	7	*14,358*

[76] Single adults, single parents and single pensioners.

There is also a significant pattern between needing care and household income, with the highest income households being the least likely to contain someone in need of regular care or help. Between 15% and 19% of households with a net annual income of £20,000 or less contain someone who requires regular help, compared with around one in ten with incomes more than £20,000 and just 4% of households with an annual income above £40,000 (Figure 10.11).

Figure 10.11: Households containing someone who needs regular help or care by net annual household income

2011 data, Households (base: 11,634; minimum: 487)



Household income in the SHS is that of the highest income householder and their partner only. Includes all adults for whom household income is known or has been imputed. Excludes refusals/don't know responses.

When looking at the provision of care it is of interest that for the lower income households with a net annual income of £15,000 or below, a higher percentage of households receive the required care from outside the household, whilst for net annual incomes above £15,000 care is slightly more likely to be provided within the home (Table 10.2).

Table 10.2: Households containing someone who needs regular help or care by net annual household income

Percentages, 2011 data

Households	£0 - £6,000	£6,001 - £10,000	£10,001 - £15,000	£15,001 - £20,000	£20,001 - £25,000	£25,001 - £30,000	£30,001 - £40,000	£40,001+	All	*Base*
Care provided within household (informal)	5	5	8	11	9	7	6	4	7	*14,358*
Care provided from outside the household (informal and formal)	10	12	12	9	5	3	2	2	7	*14,358*

Table 10.3 shows that just one in ten owner occupiers (10%) and less than one in ten private renters (7%) have someone in the household with care needs, compared with one in four social renters (25%).

Table 10.3: Households containing someone who needs regular help or care by tenure of household

Column percentages, 2011 data

Households	Owner occupied	Social rented	Private rented	Other	Total
Yes	10	25	7	19	13
No	90	75	93	81	87
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*8,146*	*2,484*	*1,208*	*178*	*12,016*

In Table 10.4, social renters are the most prevalent household type to contain an unpaid carer providing care within the household (11%). In Scotland overall, around 7% of households contain someone providing unpaid care within the home.

Table 10.4: Households containing someone who provides regular unpaid help or care within the household by tenure of household

Column percentages, 2011 data

Households	Owner occupied	Social rented	Private rented	Other	Total
Yes	6	11	4	8	7
No	94	89	96	92	93
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*9,379*	*3,285*	*1,461*	*233*	*14,358*

Looking at the provision of unpaid care by adults in Scotland, just over 88% of adults don't provide any unpaid care. Table 10.5 also shows that 8.5% provide unpaid care solely outside of the household and 3.0% provide unpaid care solely inside of the household. By taking those people who do not provide any unpaid care out of the analysis, it can be seen that 72% of adult carers solely provide care to someone outside the household, with 25% providing care solely within the household and just 3% providing care inside and outside the household.

Table 10.5: Provision of unpaid care by adults

Column percentages, 2011 data

Adults	
Don't provide unpaid care	88.2
Provide unpaid care outside the household	8.5
Provide unpaid care inside the household	3.0
Both	0.4
Total	100
Base	*12,893*

Columns may not add to 100% due to rounding.

SELF PERCEPTION OF HEALTH

Three quarters of adults (75%) say their own health is either 'very good' or 'good', compared to 6% of those saying it is 'bad' or 'very bad' (see Table 10.6). There is little difference in self perception of health between males and females. There are differences in health when looking at age however, with those 60 and above much more likely to say their health is in general 'bad' or 'very bad' (around one in ten adults aged 60 and over).

Table 10.6: Self perception of health by gender and age

Column percentages, 2011 data

Adults	Male	Female	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75 plus	All
Very Good/Good	76	74	86	86	82	73	65	51	75
Fair	19	20	12	11	14	20	26	37	19
Bad/Very Bad	5	6	2	2	4	7	9	11	6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*5,555*	*7,331*	*1,020*	*1,740*	*2,053*	*3,216*	*3,126*	*1,731*	*12,886*

There is a relationship between income and perceived health - one in which age may be a contributory factor though - with one in ten of those with a net annual household income of £15,000 or less saying they have 'bad' or 'very bad' health compared with 2% or less where income in excess of £30,000 (Table 10.7).

Table 10.7: Self perception of health by net annual household income

Column percentages, 2011 data

Adults	£0 - £6,000	£6,001 - £10,000	£10,001 - £15,000	£15,001 - £20,000	£20,001 - £25,000	£25,001 - £30,000	£30,001 - £40,000	£40,001+	All
Very Good/Good	62	61	64	70	77	81	85	89	75
Fair	28	29	26	22	18	16	13	9	19
Bad/Very Bad	10	10	10	7	5	3	2	1	6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*642*	*1,606*	*2,580*	*2,002*	*1,536*	*1,077*	*1,507*	*1,517*	*12,467*

Household income in the SHS is that of the highest income householder and their partner only. Includes all adults for whom household income is known or has been imputed. Excludes refusals/don't know responses.

Looking at tenure (Table 10.8), those adults who live in the social rented sector are more likely to say their health in general has been 'bad' or 'very bad' (13%) as compared to those from owner occupied households or the private rented sector (4%).

Table 10.8: Self perception of health by tenure of household

Column percentages, 2011 data

Adults	Owner occupied	Social rented	Private rented	Other	All
Very Good/Good	80	56	81	72	75
Fair	16	31	14	21	19
Bad/Very Bad	4	13	4	7	6
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*8,364*	*3,011*	*1,301*	*210*	*12,886*

Table 10.9 shows that people living in the 15% most deprived of areas in Scotland[77] are more likely to say their health is poor compared with those living elsewhere (11%, compared with 5%). When considering differences in perception of health by deprivation deciles (from the 10% most deprived areas to the 10% least deprived), we see a gradual increase in the proportion saying their health is good. Around two thirds of adults living in the 30% most deprived areas in Scotland say their health is 'good' or 'very good', which compares against over four fifths for those in the 30% least deprived areas.

Table 10.9: Self perception of health by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Column percentages, 2011 data

	← 10% most deprived							10% least deprived →		
Adults	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**Scot-land**
Very Good/Good	64	64	68	73	73	77	78	82	84	84	75
Fair	25	27	23	21	20	18	18	15	13	13	19
Bad/Very Bad	11	10	9	6	7	5	4	3	3	3	6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*1,200*	*1,213*	*1,316*	*1,441*	*1,433*	*1,390*	*1,207*	*1,421*	*1,179*	*1,074*	*12,874*

Adults	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Very Good/Good	63	77	75
Fair	26	18	19
Bad/Very Bad	11	5	6
Total	100	100	100
Base	*1,843*	*11,031*	*12,874*

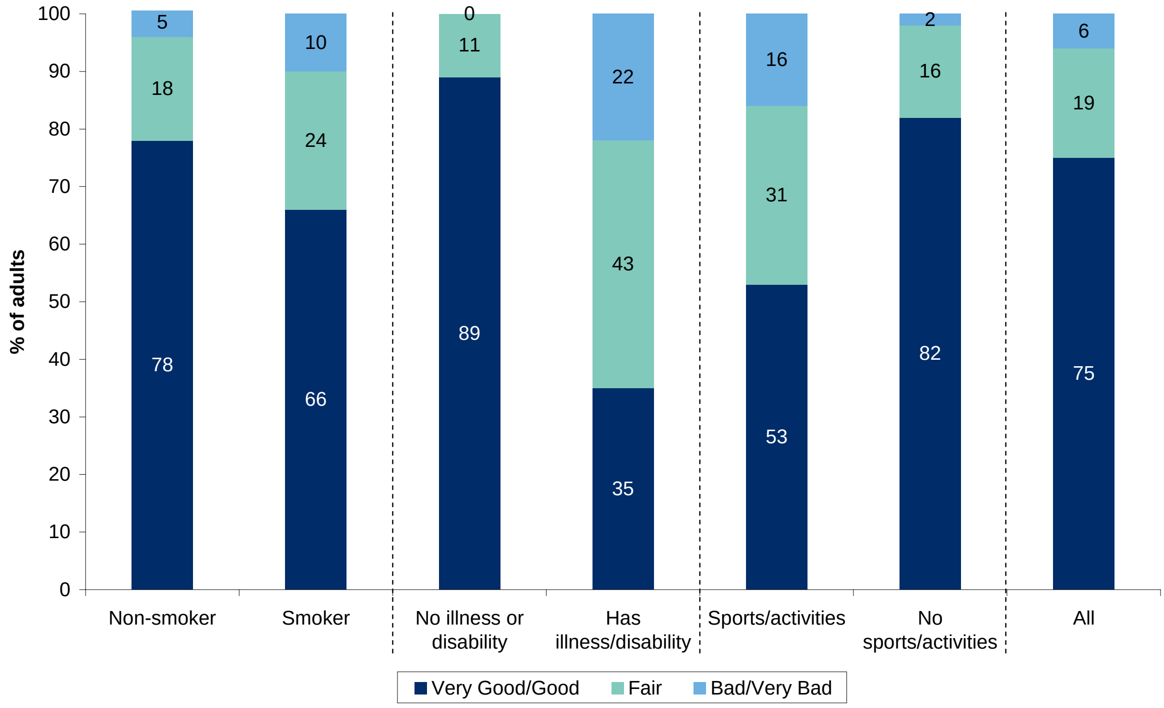
Figure 10.12 shows that smokers are less likely than non-smokers to describe their health as good, with 78% of non-smokers describing their health as 'good' or 'very good' as against 66% for smokers. However, it is unclear how smoking works alongside age - since older people less commonly smoke but more commonly report not having good health, while smokers tend to be younger but also tend to report less good health.

It is also evident that differences exist in self perception of health depending on whether people have undertaken any physical activity in the past four weeks. The vast majority of adults who have undertake some form of physical activity (82%) consider their health to be 'good' or 'very good', with only 2% saying it was 'bad' or 'very bad'. In contrast, 16% of those people who have undertaken no physical activity the past four weeks described their health as 'bad' or 'very bad'.

[77] As defined using the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation - see Glossary in Annex 2.

Figure 10.12: Self perception of health by smoking, illness or disability and whether has done physical activity in the past four weeks

2011 data, Adults (base: 12,886; minimum: 2,823)



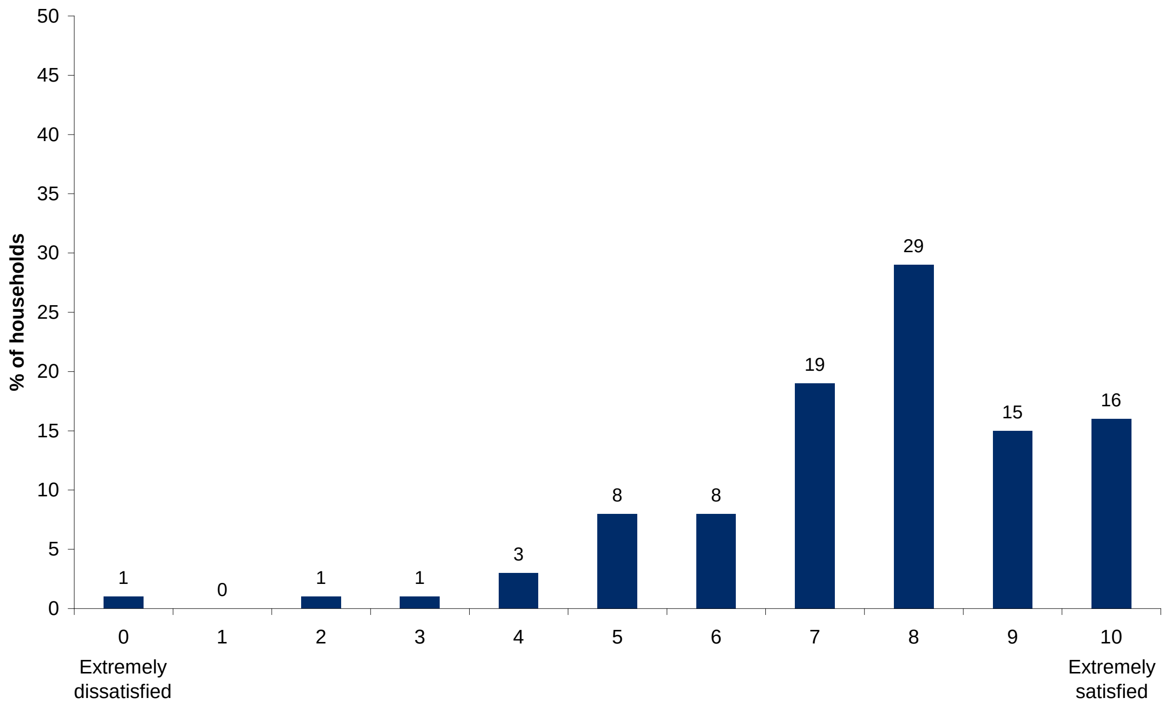
LIFE SATISFACTION

At the start of 2009, the following question on life satisfaction was introduced in to the SHS: "*All things considered, how satisfied are you with your life as a whole nowadays on a scale where 0 means extremely dissatisfied and 10 means extremely satisfied?*". It should be noted that the concept of life satisfaction, or happiness, refers to a cognitive sense of satisfaction with life, and does not simply refer to an absence of negative experiences.

Figure 10.13 shows that the majority of adults are generally satisfied with their life as a whole nowadays. Sixteen per cent of adults are extremely satisfied with their life, whilst the highest grouping was for those rating their level of satisfaction at eight (29%).

Figure 10.13: Satisfaction with life as a whole nowadays

2011 data, Adults (base: 9,597)



There are some differences in life satisfaction when looking at variables of interest such as age and gender. When looking at differences by age, there is some evidence that suggests those people aged between 35 and 59 having a lower a average life satisfaction score (around 8.5) compared to other age groups. In particular, the 60 to 74 age group had the highest average life satisfaction score of 8.9 which in part may reflect the relative freedom offered by retirement and not being stressed by work activities.

Table 10.10: Satisfaction with life as a whole nowadays by gender and age

Column percentages, 2011 data

Adults	Male	Female	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75 plus	All
0-3	3	3	2	3	3	4	2	2	3
4-6	17	17	14	16	18	18	15	18	17
7-10	80	81	84	82	79	78	83	80	81
Mean	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.9	8.7	8.7
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*8,082*	*10,429*	*1,535*	*2,478*	*3,083*	*4,570*	*4,458*	*2,387*	*18,511*

11 Local Services

INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

Public services, many of which are delivered at local level, are of great importance to the people of Scotland. The quality of these services is crucial to the shaping of a flourishing, productive and equitable Scotland. Local public services are changing to respond to the social, demographic and economic challenges of the twenty-first century. Scotland's 32 local authorities work closely with other organisations (through Community Planning Partnerships) to plan and deliver a wide range of services that improve the lives of people living in their areas.

As part of the National Performance Framework, which is supported by local councils, one of the Scottish Government's national outcomes is that '*our public services are high quality, continually improving, efficient and responsive to local people's needs*'.[78] There are also two National Indicators relating to public services: '*improve people's perceptions of the quality of public services*' (National Indicator 33) and '*improve the responsiveness of public services*' (National Indicator 34). Progress on these two indicators is monitored using data from the Scottish Household Survey (SHS). Many local authorities also use the SHS to assess progress towards their Single Outcome Agreements (a statement of the outcomes that they want to see for their local area).

This chapter begins by exploring satisfaction with the quality of local services and attitudes to involvement in local decision making. It then reports respondents' views on local authority performance and convenience of local services. This chapter also looks in more detail at household recycling levels and use of council run parks and open spaces, as examples of specific services or amenities that are provided at local level.

Main Findings

- In 2011, 66% of adults were satisfied with three public services: local health services, schools and public transport. The corresponding figure in 2007 (the first year this data was collected) was 57%.

- Just over two-fifths (22%) of adults agreed that they can influence decisions affecting their local area and 36% said they would like to be more involved in the decisions their council makes.

- Generally, older adults are more likely than younger adults to say they are satisfied with local government performance and less likely to want to be more involved in making decisions. Adults in higher income households are more likely to want to be involved in decisions that affect the local area than those from lower income households.

[78] www.scotland.gov.uk/ScotlandPerforms

- Adults who live in rural areas are less likely to say local services would be convenient to access than those in small towns and urban areas. This was particularly the case for public transport, dentists and chemists/pharmacists.

- Almost nine-in-ten households have recycled some paper (including newspaper, magazines and cardboard), glass jars and bottles, metal cans or plastic bottles in the past month (89%), an increase of 3 percentage points compared to 2010.

- Recycling of these items is clearly related to the type of property in which households live, reflecting the differing availability of recycling services to residents in different types of property. For example, 94% of households living in a house or bungalow recycle one or more of these items compared with up to 80% for those living in flats. Within flats, fewer of those living on the higher floors recycle items: 49% of households living in a flat with the lowest floor level being the fifth floor or higher.

- Over half of adults (56%) in Scotland have access to a useable greenspace (apart from their own garden) that they could walk to within five minutes (13% would have to walk more than 10 minutes). Adults who live less than a five minute walk from useable greenspace are four times more likely to use it every day or several times a week than those who live more than a ten minute walk from useable greenspace (44% versus 11%). Those who use their local greenspace every day or several times a week are considerably more likely to say that their health is good or very good than those who never use their local greenspace (81% versus 63%).

- Around 15% of adults have either not used council run parks and open spaces in the past year or have never used them. More than two-thirds of adults are satisfied with council run parks and open spaces (70%), with around one-in-twenty (6%) being dissatisfied.

LOCAL SERVICE QUALITY

The Scottish Government's National Indicator to 'improve people's perceptions of the quality of public services' is measured by the percentage of adults who say they are (very or fairly) satisfied with three public services: local health services, schools and public transport. In 2011, 66% of adults said they were very or fairly satisfied with these services (Table 11.1). The position on this indicator has improved by 9 percentage points in five years: in 2007, 57% of adults said they were very or fairly satisfied with all three local services.

Looking at the services individually, adults tend to be most satisfied with local health services, followed by local schools and public transport. In 2011, 88% of adults were satisfied with local health services, compared to 76% who were satisfied with public transport.

Table 11.1: Percentage of people very or fairly satisfied with the quality of public services delivered (local health services, local schools and public transport) by year

Percentages, 2007-2011 data

Adults	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Local health services	81	85	86	86	88
Local Schools	79	81	83	83	85
Public Transport	69	73	75	74	76
% satisfied with all three services*	57	62	65	64	66
Base	*10,083*	*9,156*	*9,627*	*8,950*	*9,606*

* Percentages reported for all three services combined are of those for which an opinion was given.
This question is only asked of three-quarters of the sample.

Involvement in local decision making

The *Commission on the Future Delivery of Public Services* report (2011)[79] highlighted the importance of ensuring that our public services are built around people and communities. The National Performance Framework also includes a National Indicator which aims to 'improve the responsiveness of public services'. This is measured as the percentage of adults in the SHS who agree that they can influence decisions affecting their local area. Typically, just over one in five adults agree with this statement (Table 11.2). The figure has increased slightly from 20% in 2007 to 23% in 2011.

Table 11.2: Percentage of people who agree with the statement 'I can influence decisions affecting my local area' by year

Percentages, 2007-2011 data

Adults	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Can influence decisions	19.6	21.7	21.8	21.3	22.5
Base	*10,225*	*9,246*	*9,709*	*9,020*	*9,664*

This question is only asked of three-quarters of the sample.

The proportion of adults who agree that they would like greater involvement in the decisions affecting their local area tends to be higher than those who perceive they can influence them. In 2011, 36% of adults said they would like to be more involved in the decisions their council makes that affects their local area, compared to 22% who felt they can influence decisions affecting their local area (Figure 11.1). In 2011, just under a quarter (23%) of adults agreed that their council is good at listening to local people's views before it takes decisions.

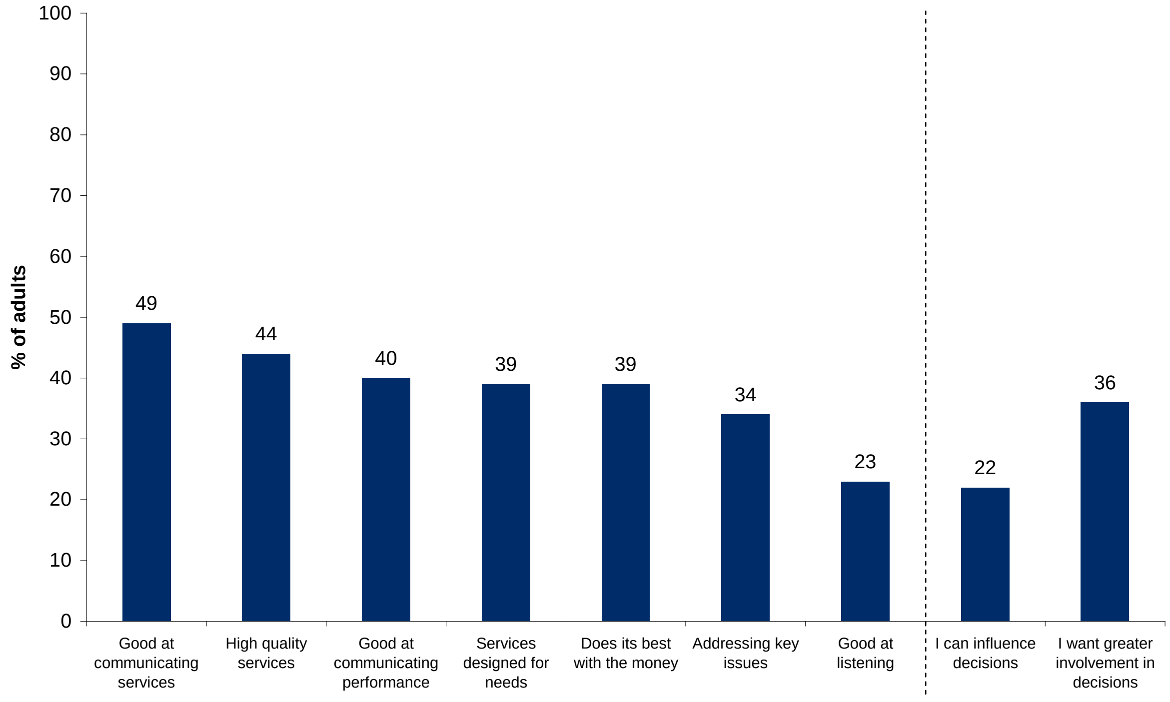
[79] www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2011/06/27154527

PERCEPTIONS OF LOCAL AUTHORITY SERVICES AND PERFORMANCE

Figure 11.1 shows the percentage of adults who agreed (strongly or slightly) with a number of other statements about different aspects of their local authority's performance. The highest level of agreement was almost half (49%) who said their council is good at letting people know about the kinds of services it provides. The lowest level of agreement were with statements about being able to influence decisions and the council being good at listening to local people's views, which are discussed above.

Figure 11.1: Percentage agreeing with various statements about local authority services and performance

2011 data, Adults (base: 9,696)



This question is only asked of three-quarters of the sample.

Table 11.3 shows there are some differences by age group in agreement with statements about local authority services and performance. Generally, older adults are more likely than younger adults to say they are satisfied with the performance statements about local government services and less likely to want to be more involved in making decisions. The strongest desire to participate in local decision-making was shown by those aged 25 to 34, with around 44% of this group saying they would like to have greater involvement with decisions affecting their local area.

Table 11.3: Percentage agreeing with various statements about local council services by age

Percentages, 2011 data

Adults	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75 plus	All
My local council is good at letting people know about the kinds of services it provides	40	44	47	48	56	58	49
My local council provides high quality services	40	40	42	41	48	57	44
My council is good at letting local people know how well it is performing	27	32	39	42	49	52	40
My local council designs its services around the needs of the people who use them	37	38	38	36	43	47	39
My local council does the best it can with the money available	30	31	37	39	46	52	39
My local council is addressing the key issues affecting the quality of life in my local neighbourhood	28	30	32	33	40	44	34
My council is good at listening to local people's views before it takes decisions	19	21	23	22	26	32	23
I can influence decisions affecting my local area	22	23	22	23	23	18	22
I would like to be more involved in the decisions my council makes that affect my local area	33	44	42	40	30	14	36
Base	*761*	*1,278*	*1,547*	*2,420*	*2,390*	*1,268*	*9,664*

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

This question is only asked of three-quarters of the sample.

Table 11.4 examines differences in agreement with statements about local authority performance by net annual household income. Adults in households with incomes of £20,000 or less were slightly more likely to agree with the majority of these statements than adults in households in higher household income bands. The notable exceptions were the statements around being involved in decisions that affect the local area, where those in the higher income groups were most likely to agree. For example, a quarter (25%) of adults with a household income of between £6,001 and £10,000 said they would like to be more involved in council decision-making, rising to 44% of those earning £40,001 or more.

Table 11.4: Percentage agreeing with various statements about local council services by net annual household income

Percentages, 2011 data

Adults	£0-£6,000	£6,001-£10,000	£10,001 - £15,000	£15,001-£20,000	£20,001-£25,000	£25,001-£30,000	£30,001-£40,000	£40,001+	All
My local council is good at letting people know about the kinds of services it provides	49	51	47	50	46	50	50	47	49
My local council provides high quality services	43	49	45	46	39	41	41	43	44
My council is good at letting local people know how well it is performing	39	43	44	44	37	41	37	38	40
My local council designs its services around the needs of the people who use them	40	43	40	41	37	37	37	38	39
My local council does the best it can with the money available	41	44	42	40	34	38	37	35	39
My local council is addressing the key issues affecting the quality of life in my local neighbourhood	37	37	35	36	32	34	32	32	34
My council is good at listening to local people's views before it takes decisions	28	28	26	24	21	22	23	19	23
I can influence decisions affecting my local area	21	20	21	20	21	24	25	26	22
I would like to be more involved in the decisions my council makes that affect my local area	31	25	30	33	39	40	42	44	36
Base	*517*	*1,216*	*1,910*	*1,456*	*1,149*	*819*	*1,133*	*1,151*	*9,351*

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

This question is only asked of three-quarters of the sample.

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

Includes all adults for whom household income is known or has been imputed. Excludes refusals/don't know responses.

Table 11.5 looks at differences in agreement with statements about local authority performance by the level of deprivation of the area, as defined using the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD)[80] and divided into quintiles. The levels of agreement for 'my local council provides high quality services' and 'my local council is good at letting people know about the kinds of services it provides' were lower in the 20% most deprived areas. In the most deprived areas, 38% of adults agreed that services were high quality, compared with 49% in the least deprived areas. Meanwhile, 45% agreed that their council is good at letting them know about services provided, compared to 53% in the least deprived areas. Perceptions of being able to influence decisions and the desire to be involved in decision-making did not show a consistent pattern of differences by level of deprivation.

[80] See Glossary in Annex 2

Table 11.5: Percentage agreeing with various statements about local council services by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Percentages, 2011 data

	← 20% most deprived			20% least deprived →		
Adults	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**All**
My local council is good at letting people know about the kinds of services it provides	45	48	45	51	53	49
My local council provides high quality services	38	41	43	46	49	44
My council is good at letting local people know how well it is performing	41	40	38	42	41	40
My local council designs its services around the needs of the people who use them	37	38	38	40	43	39
My local council does the best it can with the money available	37	39	38	39	39	39
My local council is addressing the key issues affecting the quality of life in my local neighbourhood	32	34	31	36	37	34
My council is good at listening to local people's views before it takes decisions	24	24	21	23	25	23
I can influence decisions affecting my local area	21	22	22	24	24	22
I would like to be more involved in the decisions my council makes that affect my local area	36	36	34	36	37	36
Base	*1,825*	*2,074*	*2,110*	*2,002*	*1,644*	*9,655*

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

This question is only asked of three-quarters of the sample.

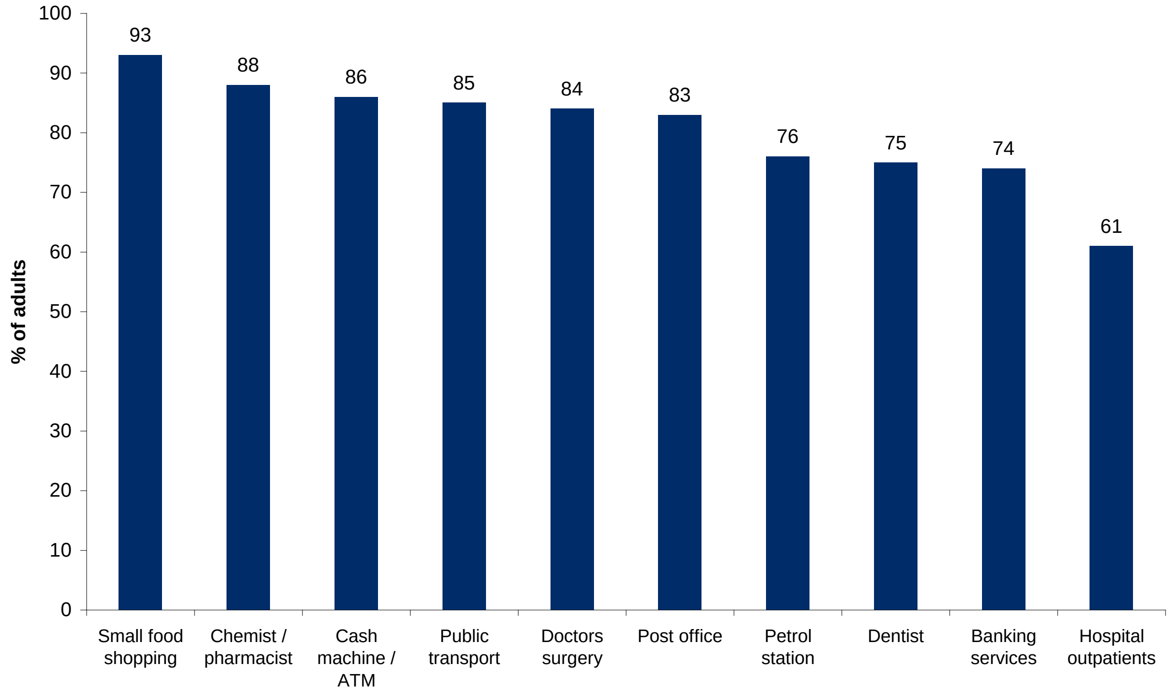
Table 11.4 and Table 11.5 reveal slightly different results when looking at views on council services by two different measures of disadvantage (household income and area based deprivation as measured by the SIMD). Overall, adults in lower income households were more likely to view council services more positively than those in higher income groups, while the reverse is true for those in more deprived areas. It is not known why this is the case, but it is important to note that the SIMD measures deprivation and not affluence, so income alone offers a different perspective. The approach used within the SIMD assumes that there are a number of different aspects that all contribute to deprivation.

CONVENIENCE OF SERVICES

The SHS asks adults how convenient or inconvenient they would find it to make use of a selected range of local services during their normal opening hours, assuming they needed to. With the exception of hospital outpatients, at least three-quarters (74%) of adults surveyed said they would find the services (very or fairly) convenient if they needed to use them (Figure 11.2). Over nine-in-ten (93%) said they would find shopping for small amounts of food convenient, which was the highest percentage for any of the services. The lowest percentage of adults (61%) said they would find hospital outpatient services convenient.

Figure 11.2: Percentage who would find various local services very or fairly convenient

2011 data, Adults (base: 9,684)



This question is only asked of three-quarters of the sample.

Table 11.6 shows that adults who live in rural areas[81] were less likely to say services would be convenient to access than those in small towns and urban areas. This was particularly the case for public transport, with 55% of adults in remote rural areas saying they would find public transport convenient to access, compared with 93% of those in large urban areas. A much higher proportion of adults in urban areas also said dentists and chemists were convenient compared to those in remote rural areas.

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[81] As defined using the Scottish Government's Urban Rural Classification - see Glossary in Annex 2

Table 11.6: Percentage finding services very or fairly convenient by Urban Rural Classification

Percentages, 2011 data

Adults	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
Small amount of grocery or food shopping	95	94	94	93	87	85	93
Chemist/pharmacist	91	90	93	92	76	69	88
Cash machine or ATM	89	88	90	92	71	71	86
Public transport	93	90	87	82	63	55	85
Doctors surgery	84	84	91	87	78	80	84
Post office	82	84	90	90	77	79	83
Petrol station	75	81	73	85	66	70	76
Dentist	78	79	79	77	59	54	75
Banking services	75	77	75	88	62	61	74
Hospital outpatient department	64	63	49	70	56	45	61
Base	*3,397*	*2,936*	*814*	*559*	*1,056*	*921*	*9,683*

This question is only asked of three-quarters of the sample.

RECYCLING

The next section of this chapter discusses the recycling of a range of household waste items, firstly across Scotland as a whole and over time, then in more detail by different types of car access, accommodation, tenure, household type and area deprivation.

Figure 11.3: Percentage recycling each item in the past year

2011 data, Households (base: 10,777)

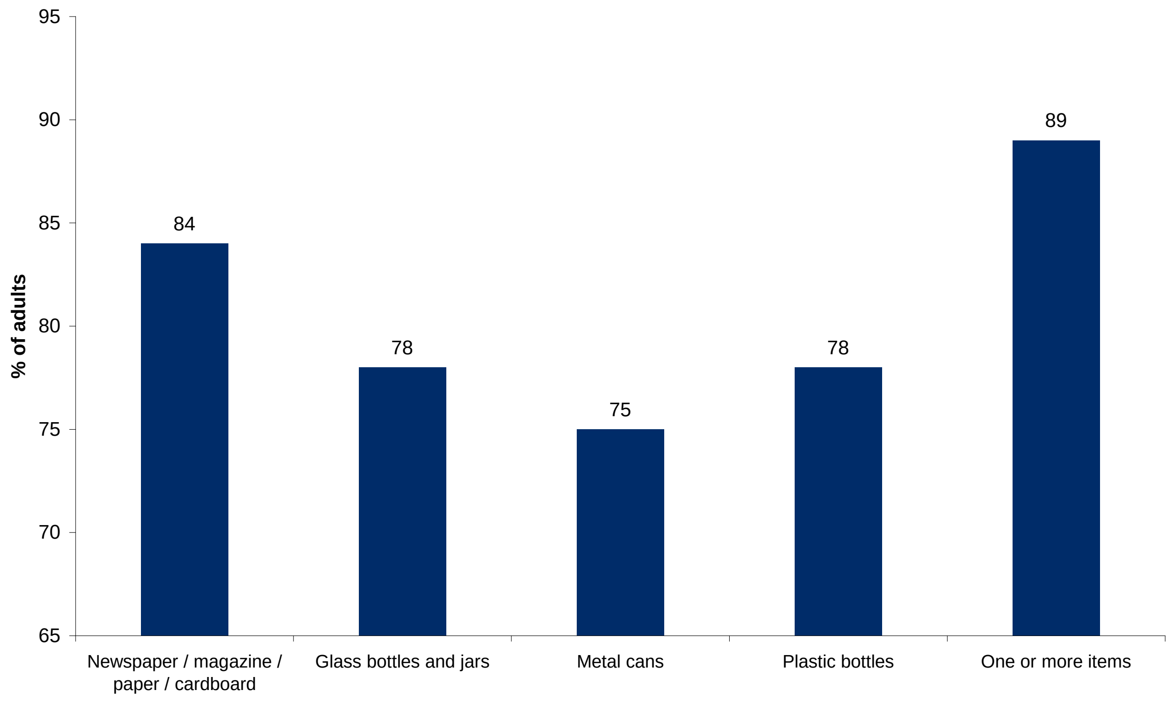

Figure 11.3 shows the percentage of households that reported recycling waste items in the previous month in 2011. Recycling services are used by the majority (89%) of households in Scotland. Households are typically more likely to recycle newspapers, magazines, paper and cardboard (84%), though there are still high recycling rates for the other items which also show increases of at least 3 percentage points compared to 2010.

Table 11.7 shows the percentage of households recycling at least some of the different types of waste has increased considerably since 2003, and continues to increase year-on-year. These increases may in part be linked, among other things, to the increase in recycling services over that period as well as changing behaviours and attitudes of individuals. All items have seen considerable increases in recycling rates since 2003, with recycling of plastic bottles increasing from 12% in 2003 to 78% in 2011. Overall recycling rates of increased by 5 percentage points over the past five years to just under nine in ten households recycling at least one of the items.

Table 11.7: Percentage recycling items in the past month by year

Percentages, 2003-2011 data

Households	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Newspaper / magazine / paper / cardboard	45	53	69	76	81	83	84	84	84
Glass bottles and jars	35	39	50	57	67	70	73	76	78
Metal cans	14	20	37	48	59	65	69	73	75
Plastic bottles	12	19	36	46	58	65	71	74	78
One or more of the above	55	61	75	80	84	87	88	88	89
Base	*11,185*	*15,941*	*15,393*	*15,616*	*11,331*	*10,369*	*11,039*	*10,313*	*10,777*

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

This question is only asked of three-quarters of the sample.

In previous years the questions asked whether or not the household recycled each of four items (yes or no). In 2007 this was changed to how much (all/most/some/none) was recycled. There was also a change to the items 'glass bottles' became 'glass bottles and jars' and 'plastic' became 'plastic bottles'.

The relationship between recycling and access to a car is explored in Table 11.8. Households with access to at least one car are considerably more likely to recycle one or more of the items compared to households without access to cars (93% and 79% respectively). While the same is true for the individual waste items, the biggest difference between households with and without access to cars relates to the recycling of glass bottles and jars (21 percentage points difference).

Table 11.8: Percentage recycling items in the past month by access to a car

Percentages, 2011 data

Households	Access to a car	No access to a car	All
Newspaper / magazine / paper / cardboard	89	73	84
Glass bottles and jars	85	64	78
Metal cans	80	62	75
Plastic bottles	83	66	78
One or more of the above	93	79	89
Base	*7,666*	*3,111*	*10,777*

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

This question is only asked of three-quarters of the sample.

Recycling of the items is clearly related to the type of property in which households live, reflecting the differing availability of recycling services to residents in different types of property (Table 11.9). For example, 94% of households living in a house or bungalow recycle one or more of these items compared with up to 80% for those living in flats. Within flats, fewer of those living on the higher floors recycle items. In particular, for those households in living in the 5th floor or higher the recycling rates drop to less than half (49%) recycling at least one of the items in the past month.

The same relationship is true for the individual waste items between accommodation types; households living in houses or bungalows recycle the most followed by those in flats on the ground floor and lastly by those in flats on higher floors. The relationship between household waste items within accommodation types remains broadly the same regardless of accommodation type; for example newspapers and similar materials are the most recycled household waste items in houses or bungalows and flats irrespective of floor level.

Table 11.9: Percentage recycling items in the past month by accommodation type

Percentages, 2011 data

		Flat						
Households	House or bungalow	Ground floor/4-in-a block	1st floor or basement	2nd floor	3rd/4th floor	5th floor or higher	Other	All
Newspaper / magazine / paper / cardboard	91	74	74	64	61	44	*	84
Glass bottles and jars	86	67	64	59	62	41	*	78
Metal cans	82	65	61	51	52	33	*	75
Plastic bottles	84	70	68	63	62	41	*	78
One or more of the above	94	80	80	74	71	49	*	89
Base	*7,433*	*1,435*	*1,101*	*411*	*254*	*107*	*36*	*10,777*

The 'All' category includes households living in caravans or other accommodation

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

This question is only asked of three-quarters of the sample.

Table 11.10 shows the percentage of households recycling at least some of each waste item, and of at least one of them, according to whether they own or rent their accommodation.

Given the relationship between accommodation type and recycling seen previously and the fact that there are links between type of accommodation and tenure, it would be expected that variations in recycling by tenure might reflect variations in type of accommodation. It can be seen from Table 11.10 that owner occupiers, the majority of whom live in houses or bungalows, are more likely to recycle (for example, well over nine in ten owner occupiers recycle one or more items as opposed to around three quarters of renters). Levels of recycling are similar between renters from the social and private rented sectors. Those in the private rented sector are more likely to recycle at least one of the items compared to those from the social rented sector (80% and 77% respectively).

Table 11.10: Percentage recycling items in the past month by tenure of household

Percentages, 2011 data

Households	Owner occupied	Social rented	Private rented	Other	All
Newspaper / magazine / paper / cardboard	90	72	72	73	84
Glass bottles and jars	86	62	69	66	78
Metal cans	81	62	61	65	75
Plastic bottles	84	66	69	65	78
One or more of the above	94	77	80	80	89
Base	*7,110*	*2,428*	*1,063*	*176*	*10,777*

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

This question is only asked of three-quarters of the sample.

Recycling also varies according to household type (Table 11.11). A lower percentage of single adult (78%) and single parent households (82%) recycle than does any other household type. This is likely to be linked to the type of tenure and the associated accommodation type of these households.

Table 11.11: Percentage recycling items in the past month by household type

Percentages, 2011 data

Households	Single adult	Small adult	Single parent	Small family	Large family	Large adult	Older smaller	Single pen-sioner	All
Newspaper / magazine / paper / cardboard	71	85	77	87	88	89	92	85	84
Glass bottles and jars	67	81	68	82	83	84	86	75	78
Metal cans	61	75	68	79	84	81	82	72	75
Plastic bottles	66	80	74	84	86	84	84	74	78
One or more of the above	79	91	82	91	92	93	94	87	89
Base	*1,749*	*1,784*	*580*	*1,374*	*655*	*1,052*	*1,847*	*1,736*	*10,777*

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

This question is only asked of three-quarters of the sample.

Older smaller households report the highest levels of recycling overall; for example, over nine in ten (94%) recycle at least one item and a similar proportion (92%) recycles newspapers and other pulp products. Once again this is likely to be linked to accommodation type and tenure of such households. Large families report the highest levels of recycling plastic bottles (around 86%), which may be related to usage of that type of product, although this is not covered in the SHS.

Table 11.12 looks at the percentage of household recycling at least one item of waste by both accommodation type and household type. For each household type, a higher percentage of those living in houses or bungalows recycle compared with those living in flats. Much of the difference between household types shown in Table 11.11 can be explained by the different types of accommodation type they live in. However, older smaller families are most likely to recycle at least one item (96% of those in a house or bungalow for example)

Table 11.12: Percentage of households recycling one or more items in the past month by household type and accommodation type

Percentages, 2011 data

Households	House or bungalow	Flat or maisonette	Other	All	Base
Single adult	92	71	*	79	*1,749*
Small adult	95	83	*	91	*1,784*
Single parent	91	71	*	82	*580*
Small family	94	79	*	91	*1,374*
Large family	95	77	*	92	*655*
Large adult	96	79	*	93	*1,052*
Older smaller	96	86	*	94	*1,847*
Single pensioner	91	81	*	87	*1,736*
All	94	78	*	89	
Base	*7,433*	*3,308*	*36*		*10,777*

The 'All' category includes households living in caravans or other accommodation

Columns add to more than 100% since multiple responses allowed for items being recycled.

This question is only asked of three-quarters of the sample.

Table 11.13 shows how recycling varies across accommodation type by area deprivation. The percentage of households recycling at least one waste item increases as the level of area deprivation decreases, from 79% of households living in the 20% most deprived datazones to 96% of households living in the 20% least deprived datazones.

Table 11.13: Percentage of households recycling one or more items in the past month by accommodation type and Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Percentages, 2011 data

	← 20% most deprived			20% least deprived →			
Households	1	2	3	4	5	Scotland	*Base*
House or bungalow	91	93	93	95	98	94	*7,428*
Flat or maisonette	70	78	82	82	87	78	*3,303*
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*36*
All	79	87	89	92	96	89	
Base	*2,038*	*2,316*	*2,311*	*2,226*	*1,876*		*10,767*

The 'All' category includes households living in caravans or other accommodation

Columns add to more than 100% since multiple responses allowed for items being recycled.

This question is only asked of three-quarters of the sample.

GREENSPACE

Access to good quality greenspace is associated with higher levels of physical activity and improved quality of life, including better health and wellbeing. Other research has also shown that being very satisfied with the quality of your local greenspace is associated with higher life satisfaction, greater social trust and a higher sense of community cohesion.[82] The impacts of greenspace and the wider neighbourhood physical environment on health are recognised in 'Equally Well',[83] the Scottish Government's strategic framework on health inequalities, and in 'Good Places, Better Health'[84] which seeks to improve evidence based policy-making in relation to physical environments and health.

This section starts by looking at the key factors and characteristics associated with greenspace use. Firstly, consideration of how accessible people's nearest local greenspaces are and how this affects how often they use them, as well as the associations between these two factors and self perception of health. The section then looks at the perceptions of council run parks and open spaces, for both frequency of use and peoples' satisfaction with them.

Please note that from January 2011 there were two major changes to the greenspace questions. Previously, the first question related to any greenspace area in the neighbourhood that the householders could use which they considered to be safe and pleasant. This changed to a question on the distance, in walking minutes, to the nearest greenspace.

> *How far is it to a local greenspace area that you and your family can use? How long would it take me to walk there? [The interviewee is told that for this question, greenspace includes a park, green or other area of grass in their neighbourhood. Leaving aside any private garden space that they might have.]*

The follow up question on how often this greenspace was used was retained though the response categories were altered to provide more detail on regular use.

Availability and accessibility of open spaces

A number of Scottish local authorities are working to develop accessibility standards for their open space in line with national planning guidance. In most cases, the accessibility standard is taken to be equivalent to a five minute walk to the nearest usable open space.[85] The SHS asks specifically about greenspace, one type of open space.

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[82] Reid, S. & Curtice, J. (2010), *Scottish Social Attitudes Survey 2009: Sustainable Places and Greenspace*. Scottish Government. www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2010/07/02134238

[83] Scottish Government (2008), *Equally Well: Report of the Ministerial Task Force on Health Inequalities.* www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2008/06/25104032

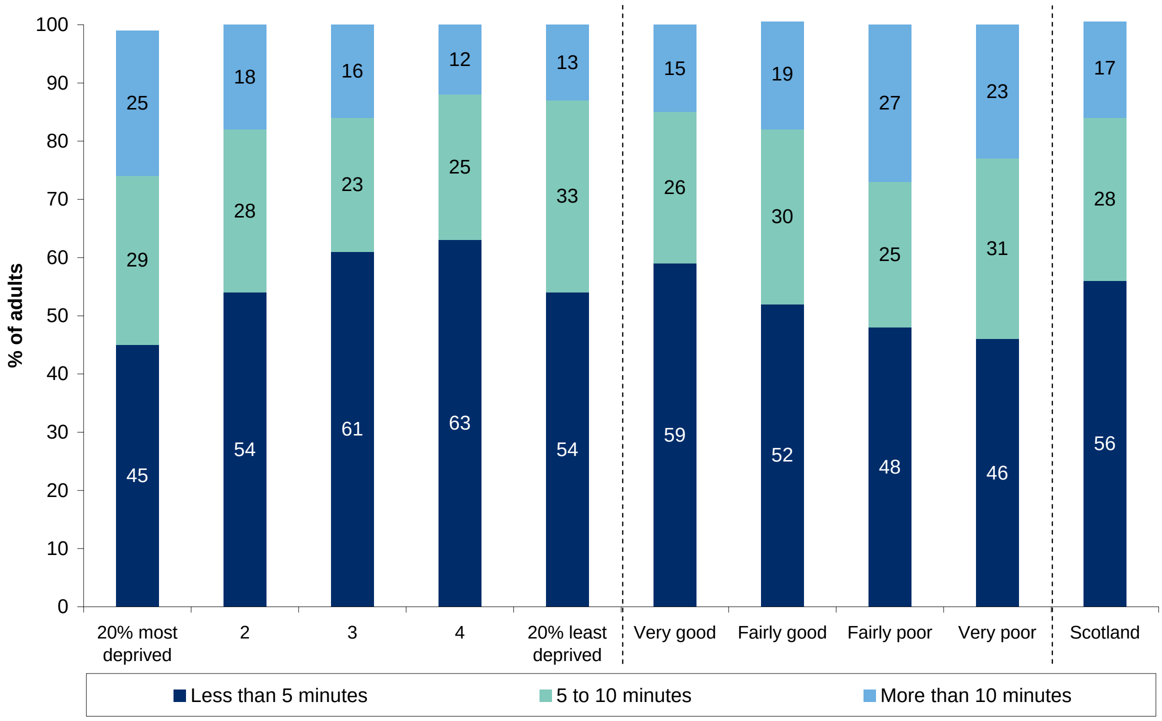
[84] Scottish Government (2008), *Good Places, Better Health: A New Approach to the Environment and Health in Scotland.* www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2008/12/11090318

[85] Greenspace Scotland, Scottish Natural Heritage (2012) *Developing greenspace standards Framework and pathfinder projects - interim report*. www.greenspacescotland.org.uk/greenspace-standards.aspx

Figure 11.4 shows that over half (56%) of adults in Scotland have access to a useable local greenspace that is within a five minute walk from their home. The first part of the chart shows that access to local greenspace differs significantly by area deprivation levels. Less than half (45%) of those living in the 20% most deprived areas of Scotland have access to useable greenspace within a five minute walk, rising to a high of 63% of those in the second least deprived areas. The 20% least deprived areas of Scotland have a higher proportion than any other group saying that their local greenspace is a 5-10 minute walk away (33%). However, those in the most deprived areas are twice as likely as those in the least deprived areas to say that a local greenspace area that they and their family can use is more than a 10 minute walk away (25% versus 13%).

Figure 11.4: How far away (in walking minutes) nearest usable greenspace is by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation and rating of neighbourhood as a place to live

2011 data, Adults (base: 9,424; minimum: 150)



This question is asked of three quarters of the sample.

Figure 11.4 also shows that there is an association between access to greenspace and how people rate their neighbourhood as a place to live. Three fifths (59%) of adults who rate their neighbourhood as a very good place to live say they have access to useable greenspace within a five minute walk, compared to less than half (46%) of those rating their neighbourhood as poor. It is not possible to say from this survey data the strength of the influence, if any, that accessibility of greenspace has on rating of neighbourhood. It is likely to be one factor among many influences that are not explored here. Scottish data on what makes somewhere a good place to live are available in the 2009 Scottish Social Attitudes survey.[86]

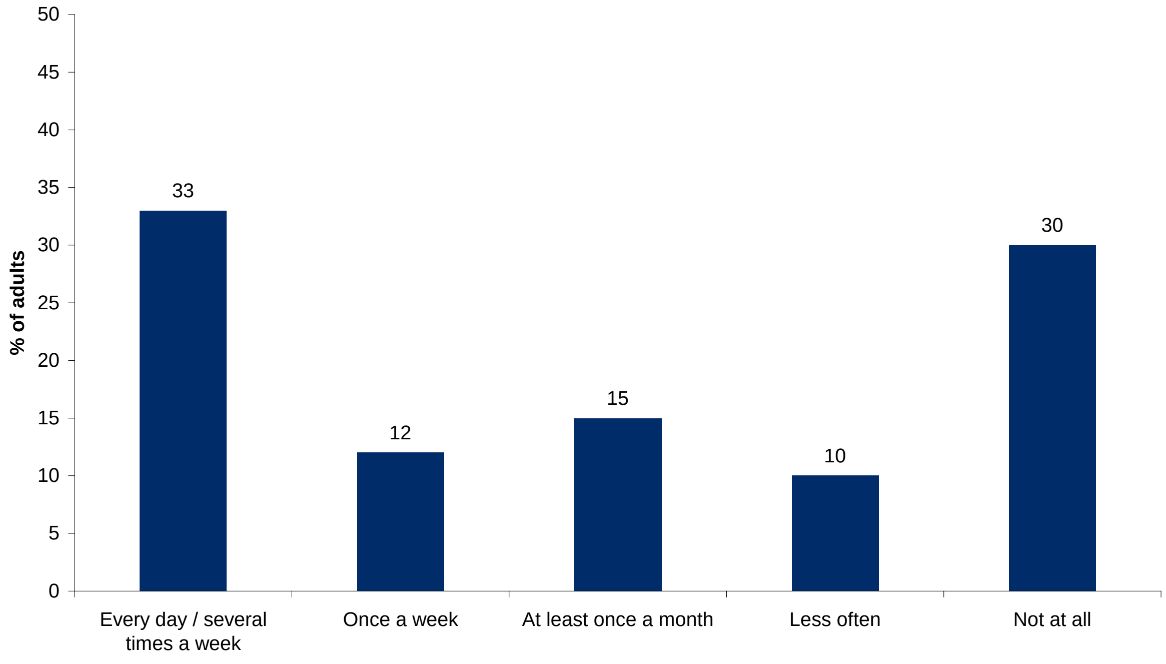
[86] Reid, S. & Curtice, J. (2010), *Scottish Social Attitudes Survey 2009: Sustainable Places and Greenspace*. Scottish Government. www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2010/07/02134238

Frequency of use of greenspace

Overall one third (33%) of adults use their local greenspace either every day or several times a week, broadly similar proportions to those who use them less often (37% in total) or not at all (30%) (Figure 11.5).

Figure 11.5: How often uses nearest usable greenspace

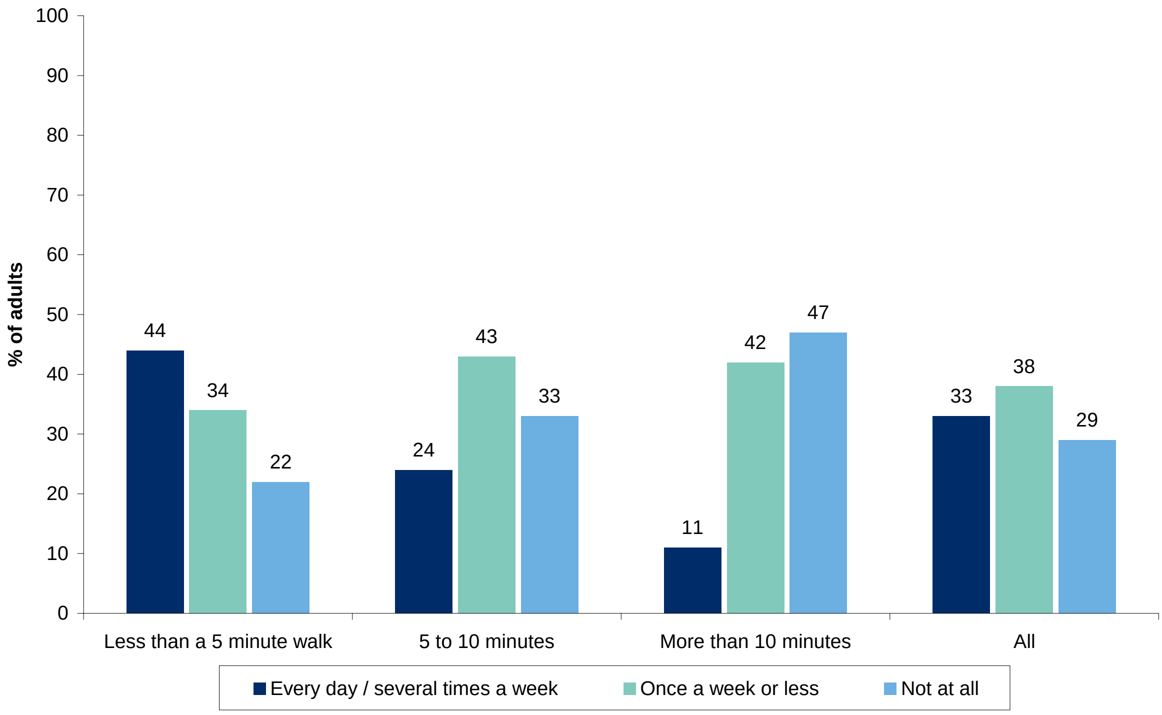
2011 data, Adults (base: 9,587)



This question is asked of three quarters of the sample.

Figure 11.6 shows a strong link between how far people have to walk to reach their local greenspace and how often they use it. Adults who live less than a 5 minute walk from useable greenspace are almost twice as likely to use it every day or several times a week than those who live a 5-10 minute walk away (44% versus 24%), and are four times more likely to use it every day or several times a week than those who live more than a 10 minute walk away (44% versus 11%). Similarly, those who live more than a 10 minute walk from useable greenspace are more than twice as likely to say they never use it than those who live less than a five minute walk away (47% versus 22%).

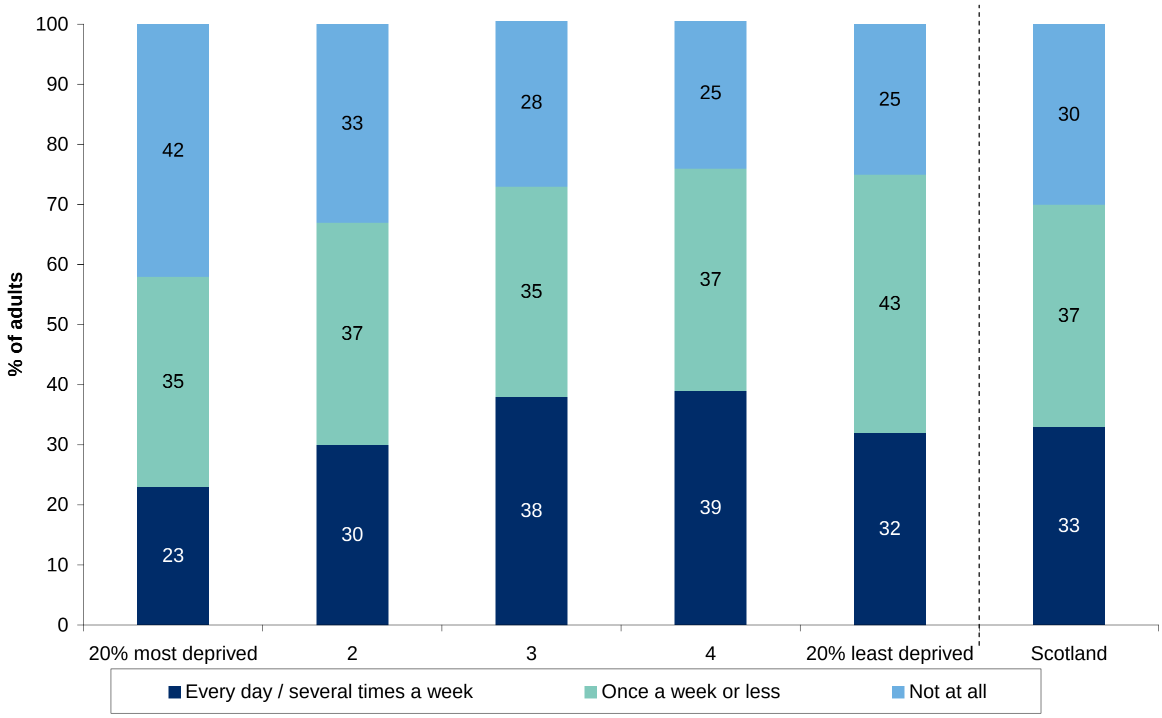
Figure 11.6: How far away nearest usable greenspace is by how often used
2011 data, Adults (base: 9,394; minimum: 1,700)



Frequency of use of local greenspace differs considerably by area deprivation levels (Figure 11.7). Less than a quarter (23%) of those in the most deprived areas use their local greenspace every day or several times a week, versus 32% in the least deprived areas and 39% in the second least deprived areas. Similarly a quarter (25%) of those in the least and second least deprived areas never use their local greenspace, but this rises to 42% of those in the most deprived areas.

Figure 11.7: How often uses nearest usable greenspace by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

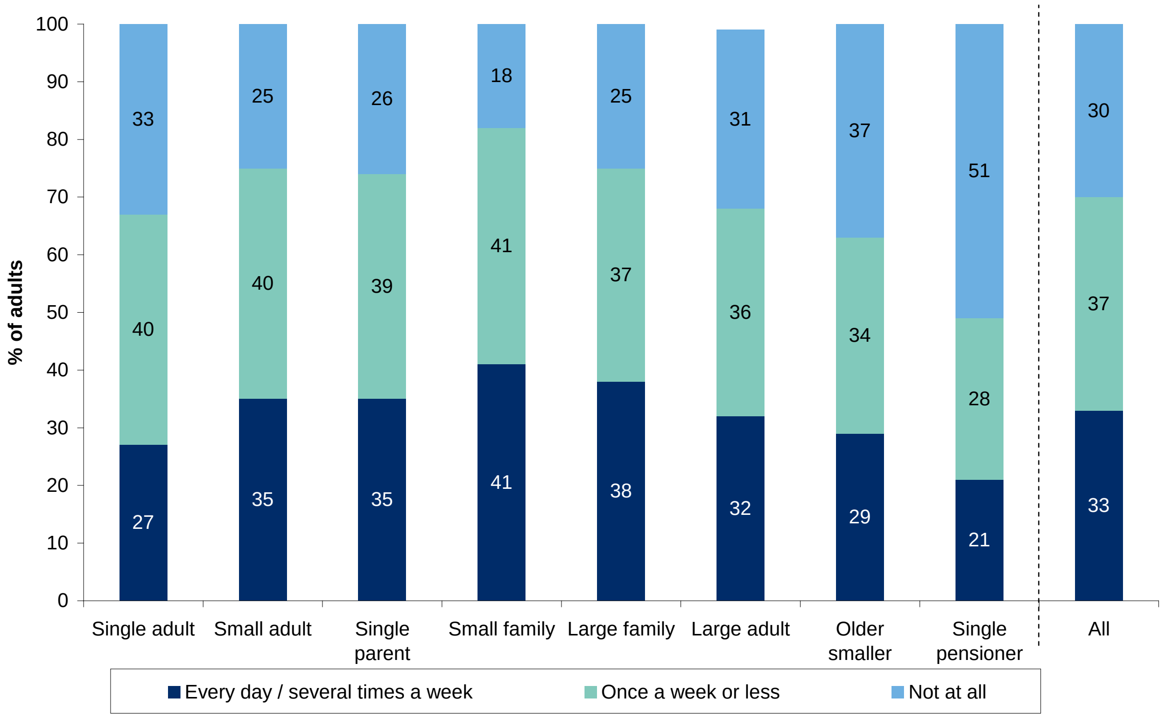
2011 data, Adults (base: 9,580; minimum: 1,688)



This question is asked of three quarters of the sample.

Adults who live in households with children are most likely to use local greenspace frequently (Figure 11.8), with around four-in-ten of small family households (41%) and large family households (38%) using the greenspace at least several times a week. Single pensioner adults are the least likely to use their local greenspace, with over half (51%) saying they never use it and only one in five (12%) using it every day or several times a week. One third of young adults who live alone (single adults) do not use their nearest greenspace at all.

Figure 11.8: How often uses nearest usable greenspace by household type
2011 data, Adults (base: 9,587, minimum: 521)



This question is asked of three quarters of the sample.

Greenspace and health

Table 11.14 shows that those adults who have useable greenspace within a five minute walk from their home are more likely to say their health in general has been very good or good than those whose nearest useable greenspace is more than a ten minute walk away (78% versus 67%). Similarly those whose nearest useable greenspace is more than a ten minute walk away are almost twice as likely as those for whom it is less than five minutes away to say that they their health is bad or very bad (9% versus 5%). Again, it is not possible to say from this data the strength of influence of accessibility to greenspace on health, merely that there is an association. However, separate research has found that people who use greenspace regularly are more likely to be physically active, which in turn can have benefits both on people's physical health and their mental wellbeing[87] and Scottish Government funded research is due to be published later in the year which will explore this further[88].

[87] Bell, S, Hamilton, V et al (2008) *greenspace scotland research report: greenspace and quality of life: a critical literature review*, Stirling: greenspace scotland.

[88] Greenhealth: *The contribution of green and open space in public health and wellbeing* project is being undertaken by the James Hutton Institute, Edinburgh School of Architecture and Landscape, University of Glasgow and Biomathematics and Statistics Scotland, on behalf of the Scottish Government.

Table 11.14: How far away nearest usable greenspace is by self perception of health

Row percentages, 2011 data

Adults	Very good / Good	Fair	Very bad / Bad	Total	*Base*
Less than a 5 minute walk	78	17	5	100	*5,164*
5 to 10 minutes	75	19	5	100	*2,550*
More than 10 minutes	67	24	9	100	*1,704*
All	75	19	6	100	*9,418*

This question is asked of three quarters of the sample.

Table 11.15 shows that those who use their local greenspace every day or several times a week are much more likely to say that their health in general is good or very good than those who don't use it at all (81% versus 63%). Similarly those who never use their local greenspace are almost four times as likely as those who use it every day or several times a week to say their health is bad or very bad (11% versus 3%). Again it is not possible to say from this data whether using greenspace improves health or whether those who are healthy are more likely to use their local greenspace and to what extent bad health may be limiting greenspace use. Again these issues will be explored further in the aforementioned forthcoming Scottish Government funded research.

Table 11.15: How often uses nearest usable greenspace by self perception of health

Column percentages, 2011 data

Adults	Very good / Good	Fair	Very bad / Bad	Scotland
Every day / several times a week	35	27	17	33
Once a week or less	39	32	27	37
Not at all	25	41	56	30
Total	100	100	100	100
Base	*6,801*	*2,068*	*712*	*9,581*

This question is asked of three quarters of the sample.

Perceptions of council run parks and open spaces

The analyses above was concerned only with adults nearest useable greenspace. This section presents data specifically on council run parks and open spaces.

Table 11.16 shows use of and satisfaction with council run parks and open spaces by gender and age. The frequency of use of council run parks and open spaces over the past 12 months varies considerably. Adults are most likely to have used such open spaces at least once a week or about once a month (24% and 21% respectively) in the past 12 months, with a fairly even spread across the remaining frequency categories including 15% who have never used them, 14% who have not used them in the past year, 13% who use them once or twice a year, and a further 13% who use them most days.

Table 11.16: Frequency of using and satisfaction with council run parks and open spaces by gender and age

Column percentages, 2011 data

Adults	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60-74	75+	All
Frequency of use									
Most days	13	13	13	15	14	14	11	5	13
At least once a week	24	23	26	32	34	19	17	11	24
About once a month	21	21	24	23	24	21	20	12	21
Once or twice a year	13	13	13	13	11	15	13	11	13
Not used in the past year	13	15	10	6	7	15	19	34	14
Never used	16	15	14	10	10	16	19	27	15
Don't Know	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*4,198*	*5,466*	*761*	*1,278*	*1,547*	*2,420*	*2,390*	*1,268*	*9,664*
Satisfaction									
Satisfied	70	70	71	76	76	70	68	53	70
Neither satisfied nor dissatis	6	6	6	4	6	6	6	8	6
Dissatisfied	6	6	7	8	8	6	4	4	6
No opinion	18	18	16	12	11	19	22	35	18
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*4,198*	*5,466*	*761*	*1,278*	*1,547*	*2,420*	*2,390*	*1,268*	*9,664*

This question is only asked of three-quarters of the sample.

There are a number of variations in use of council run parks and open spaces by age, especially for the older age groups where a third (34%) of those aged 75 and over have not used council run park or open spaces in the past year and over a quarter (27%) say they never use them. Those from the younger age groups, 16 to 44, are the most frequent users of greenspace. In relation to gender, however, there are no variations in the use of and satisfaction with council run parks and open spaces.

Table 11.16 also shows that more than two-thirds of adults are satisfied with council run parks and open spaces (70%), with only 6% being dissatisfied. There are a number of differences in satisfaction with open spaces across different age groups, although these appear likely to be associated with frequency of use. Three quarters (76%) of those aged 25 to 44 are satisfied. The highest levels of dissatisfaction are also expressed by younger age groups, however, the comparatively low levels of both satisfaction and dissatisfaction expressed by those in older age groups can be explained by the higher proportions saying they have no opinion.

Table 11.17 shows that there is some variation in use of council run parks and open spaces when looking at deprivation. There is little difference between those living in the most and least deprived areas in terms of the proportion who use council run parks and open space most days. However those in the least deprived areas are more likely to use them at least once a week (27% versus 23%) or about once a month (26% versus 17%) and less likely to say they never use council run parks and open space (10% versus 18%) than those in the most deprived areas. There is quite a marked difference in level of satisfaction with council run parks and open spaces by deprivation. Just under two thirds of those in the 20% least deprived areas are satisfied with such services (64%), increasing to 78% in the least deprived areas.

Table 11.17: Frequency of using and satisfaction with council run parks and open spaces by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Column percentages, 2011 data

Adults	← 20% most deprived 1	2	3	4	20% least deprived → 5	Scotland
Frequency of use						
Most days	12	13	12	12	13	13
At least once a week	23	23	22	23	27	24
About once a month	17	21	20	22	26	21
Once or twice a year	13	12	13	14	12	13
Not used in the past year	16	15	15	13	11	14
Never used	18	16	18	15	10	15
Don't Know	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*1,825*	*2,074*	*2,110*	*2,002*	*1,644*	*9,655*
Satisfaction						
Satisfied	64	68	67	73	78	70
Neither satisfied nor	6	6	7	6	5	6
Dissatisfied	8	7	6	4	4	6
No opinion	22	18	20	17	13	18
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*1,825*	*2,074*	*2,110*	*2,002*	*1,644*	*9,655*

This question is only asked of three-quarters of the sample.

Table 11.18 examines differences in people's use of and satisfaction with council run parks and open spaces by how they rate their neighbourhood as a place to live. Although the majority of people across all neighbourhood rating levels are satisfied with such open spaces, the percentage of those satisfied decreases steadily from seven in ten (73%) for those rating their neighbourhood as a very good place to live to over half (54%) for those saying it is very poor.

There are also variations in people's frequency of using council run parks and open spaces by neighbourhood rating. For example, those who never use such spaces varies from 15% for those rating their neighbourhood as a very good place to live to almost a quarter (23%) for those rating their neighbourhood as very poor.

Table 11.18: Frequency of using and satisfaction with council run parks and open spaces by rating of neighbourhood as a place to live

Column percentages, 2011 data

Adults	Very good	Fairly good	Fairly poor	Very poor	All
Frequency of use					
Most days	13	12	11	11	13
At least once a week	23	24	21	24	24
About once a month	21	22	20	12	21
Once or twice a year	12	14	16	14	13
Not used in the past year	15	13	17	17	14
Never used	15	15	15	23	15
Don't Know	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*5,728*	*3,354*	*392*	*157*	*9,664*
Satisfaction					
Satisfied	73	68	59	54	70
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	5	7	8	11	6
Dissatisfied	4	8	13	17	6
No opinion	18	17	21	18	18
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*5,728*	*3,354*	*392*	*157*	*9,664*

This question is only asked of three-quarters of the sample.

Table 11.19 shows that those who are satisfied with council run parks and open spaces are more likely to use them, and use them more frequently. Almost half (46%) of those who are satisfied with parks and open spaces use them at least once a week or most days, compared to 36% who are dissatisfied. Those who are dissatisfied with parks and open spaces are twice as likely as those who are satisfied to say they have not used them in the past year (16% versus 7%) or have never used them (10% versus 5%). The proportions who use council run parks and greenspaces about once a month or once or twice a year are very similar between those who are satisfied and dissatisfied with them.

Table 11.19: Frequency of using council run parks and open spaces by satisfaction

Column percentages, 2011 data

Adults	Satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	No opinion	Total
Most days	16	6	12	1	13
At least once a week	30	12	24	2	24
About once a month	26	16	24	2	21
Once or twice a year	15	14	14	3	13
Not used in the past year	7	32	16	33	14
Never used	5	19	10	58	15
Don't Know	0	0	0	1	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*6,625*	*588*	*513*	*1,938*	*9,664*

This question is only asked of three-quarters of the sample.

12 Volunteering

INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

The Scottish Government recognises that volunteers of all ages form a valuable national resource, vital to the success of Scotland, and that volunteering is a key component of strong communities. Volunteering is all about new experiences, feeling good and making a difference. Volunteering has a number of benefits, in terms of skills development, well-being, community empowerment and strengthening public services.

The definition of volunteering currently used by the Scottish Government is: '*the giving of time and energy through a third party, which can bring measurable benefits to the volunteer, individual beneficiaries, groups and organisations, communities, environment and society at large. It is a choice undertaken of one's own free will, and is not motivated primarily for financial gain or for a wage or salary*'.[89] This broadly encompasses 'formal volunteering' – where unpaid help is undertaken through a group, club, charity or other organisation[90], to help other people or to help a cause. In contrast, 'informal volunteering' refers to unpaid help given as an individual directly to people who are not relatives.

The volunteering questions in the Scottish Household Survey (SHS) ask about providing unpaid help to organisations or groups, therefore the focus of this chapter is on formal volunteering. This chapter presents findings about the prevalence and frequency of volunteering, the type of organisations and activities for which individuals give up their time, hours spent volunteering in the past month, and reasons why people who volunteered in the past have now given up. A number of terms are used interchangeably to refer to volunteering throughout the chapter (e.g. unpaid help, unpaid work, unpaid activity and voluntary work).

It should be noted that the main volunteering questions in the SHS are only asked of half the sample, whilst follow up questions, such as what might encourage people to volunteer in the future are asked of one quarter of the sample. As such, analyses on volunteering can be based on smaller sample sizes and be affected by wider confidence intervals.

Main Findings

- Levels of volunteering have remained relatively stable over the last five years, with around three in ten people providing unpaid help to organisations or groups.
- Levels of volunteering vary according to gender across all age groups. Overall, a slightly higher percentage of women (33%) than men (27%) volunteered in the last twelve

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[89] Scottish Executive (2004) *Volunteering Strategy* www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/05/19348/36990

[90] Scottish Government (2008) *Scottish Household Survey Analytical Report: Volunteering* www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2008/01/18110338

months.

- Levels of volunteering vary by economic status, with a lower proportion of people from lower income households volunteering in the last twelve months compared with higher income groups.

- The type of organisations most commonly volunteered for are schools (23%), followed by other youth/children's organisations (19%), and health, disability and social welfare organisations (19%).

- Younger adults are more likely to volunteer with children/young people, and help with sporting activities, whilst older adults are more likely to volunteer with the elderly and for religious organisations.

- 57% of volunteers in Scotland volunteered for less than six hours in the previous four weeks.

- The most common reasons that people gave for stopping volunteering were due to changes in their circumstances, such as no longer having time (27%), changing job (12%), moving house (11%) or due to illness (10%).

PROVIDING UNPAID HELP TO ORGANISATIONS OR INDIVIDUALS

Prevalence of volunteering

Table 12.1 shows that three-in-ten adults (30%) have provided unpaid help to organisations or groups in the last 12 months. There was a small difference by gender, with a slightly higher percentage of women (33%) saying that they volunteered compared with men (27%).

Table 12.1: Whether provided unpaid help to organisations or individuals in the last 12 months by gender

Column percentages, 2011 data

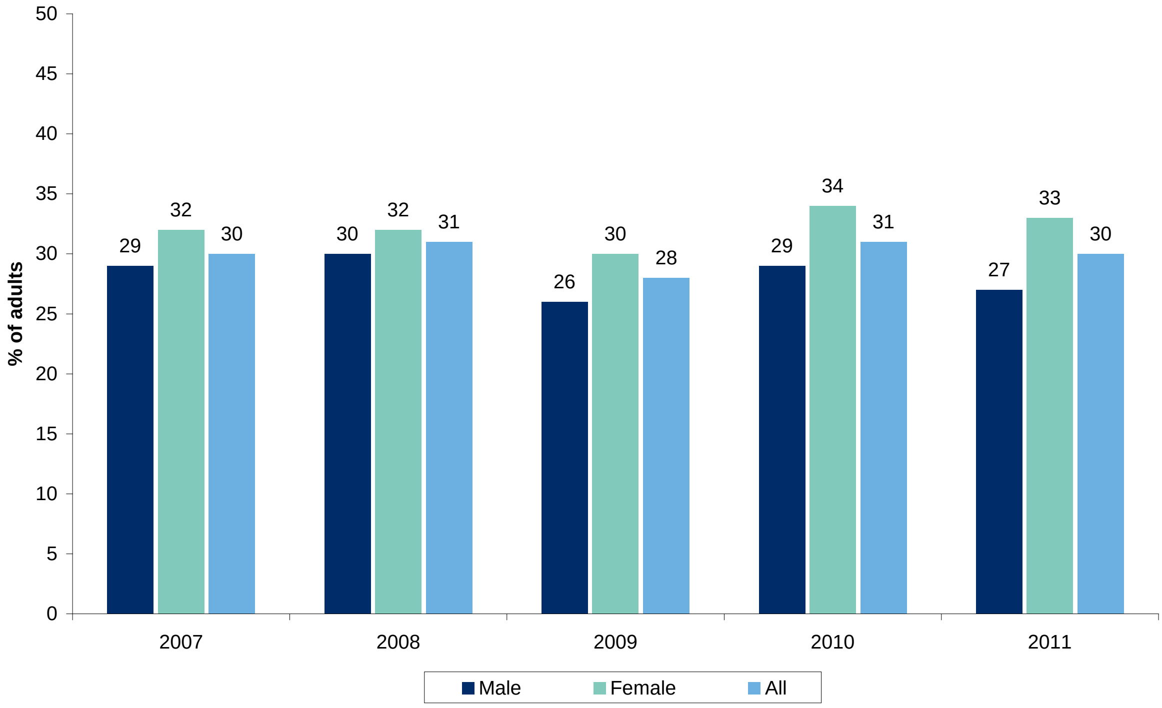
Adults	Male	Female	All
Yes	27	33	30
No	73	67	70
Total	100	100	100
Base	*2,782*	*3,646*	*6,428*

This question is only asked of half the sample

Figure 12.1 shows the trend in volunteering over the past five years. The overall rate of volunteering has remained relatively stable over the time period, at around three in ten adults. Between 2007 and 2011 the proportion of females volunteering has been consistently higher than males.

Figure 12.1: Percentage providing unpaid help to organisations or groups in the last 12 months by gender and year

2007 to 2011 data, Adults (2011 base: 6,428; minimum: 2,782)

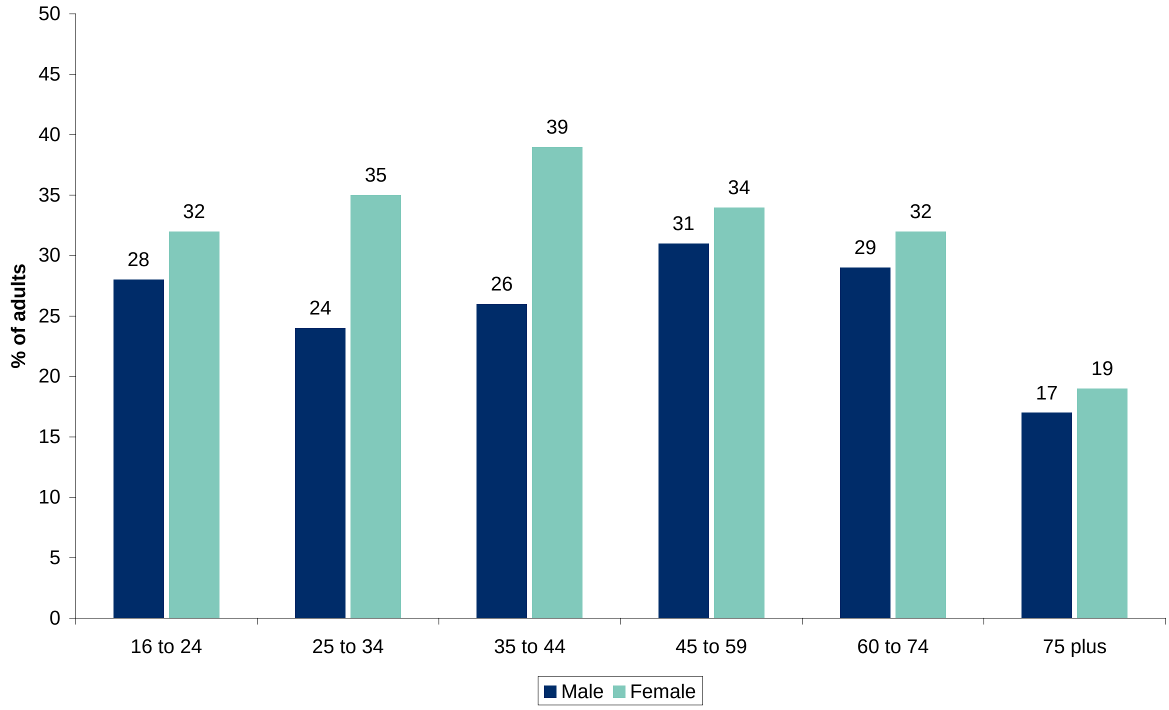


This question is only asked of half the sample.

Figure 12.2 shows that the gender difference is true for most age groups. In 2011, the biggest difference between males and females was within the 35 to 44 age group, where a higher proportion of females (39%) volunteered than males (26%).

Figure 12.2: Percentage providing unpaid help to organisations or groups in the last 12 months by age within gender

2011 data, Adults (base: 6,428; minimum: 228)



This question is only asked of half the sample.

Rates of formal volunteering are lower among men aged 25 to 34 compared to all other age groups under 75, with less than one quarter (24%) of men aged 25 to 34 providing unpaid help. After the age of 74, the level of volunteering declines: 17% of men and 19% of women aged 75 and over provided unpaid help to organisations or groups in the last 12 months.

Table 12.2: Whether provided unpaid help to organisations or groups in the last 12 months by current economic situation

Column percentages, 2011 data

Adults	Self - employed	Full-time employ-ment	Part-time employ-ment	Looking after home / family	Perma-nently retired from work	Unem-ployed and seeking work	Higher / further education	Perma-nently sick or disabled	All
Yes	41	30	40	31	26	20	34	14	30
No	59	70	60	69	74	80	66	86	70
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*353*	*2,015*	*663*	*333*	*2,077*	*288*	*229*	*334*	*6,428*

This question is only asked of half the sample.

Additional categories suppressed from table due to low base totals.

There is also variation in volunteering according to individuals' current economic situation (Table 12.2). Those who are self-employed (41%) and those in part time employment (40%) are most likely to volunteer, followed by those in higher or further education (34%). Adults who are permanently sick or disabled (14%) are least likely to volunteer. One fifth (20%) of those unemployed and seeking work had volunteered in the previous 12 months.

Table 12.3 shows that the prevalence of volunteering is lower for those in the most deprived areas[91] (19%) than in the rest of Scotland (32%).

Table 12.3: Whether provided unpaid help to organisations or groups in the last 12 months by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Column percentages, 2011 data

Adults	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Yes	19	32	30
No	81	68	70
Total	100	100	100
Base	*937*	*5,487*	*6,424*

This question is only asked of half the sample.

In general, the percentage of adults volunteering increases with income (Table 12.4). Around 24% of all adults from lower income households (those earning less than £15,000) volunteered in the last 12 months, compared to 43% of those with a net household income of more than £40,000.

Overall, the results from 2011 looking at levels of volunteering by economic situation, area deprivation and household income support existing knowledge about the under-representation of disadvantaged groups in volunteering.

Table 12.4: Whether provided unpaid help to organisations or groups in the last 12 months by net annual household income

Column percentages, 2011 data

Adults	£0 - £6,000	£6,001 - £10,000	£10,001 - £15,000	£15,001 - £20,000	£20,001 - £25,000	£25,001 - £30,000	£30,001 - £40,000	£40,001+	All
Yes	23	25	24	26	30	34	32	43	30
No	77	75	76	74	70	66	68	57	70
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*357*	*825*	*1,272*	*976*	*772*	*532*	*731*	*749*	*6,214*

This question is only asked of half the sample.
Household income in the SHS is that of the highest income householder and their partner only.
Includes all adults for whom household income is known or has been imputed. Excludes refusals/don't know responses.

[91] As defined using the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation - see Glossary in Annex 2.

Frequency of volunteering

As well as considering the prevalence of volunteering it is also useful to consider the frequency with which it takes place. Table 12.5 shows that 17% of those who provided unpaid help in the last month did so several times a week. Just under a quarter (24%) of volunteers provide unpaid help about once a week, whereas 23% provide it a few times a year.

There was some variation in the frequency of volunteering between men and women, with a higher proportion of males (20%) than females (15%) volunteering several times a week, and a higher proportion of females (18%) than males (13%) volunteering at least once a month (but less than once a week).

Table 12.5: Frequency of unpaid help to organisations or groups in the last 12 months by gender

Column percentages, 2011 data

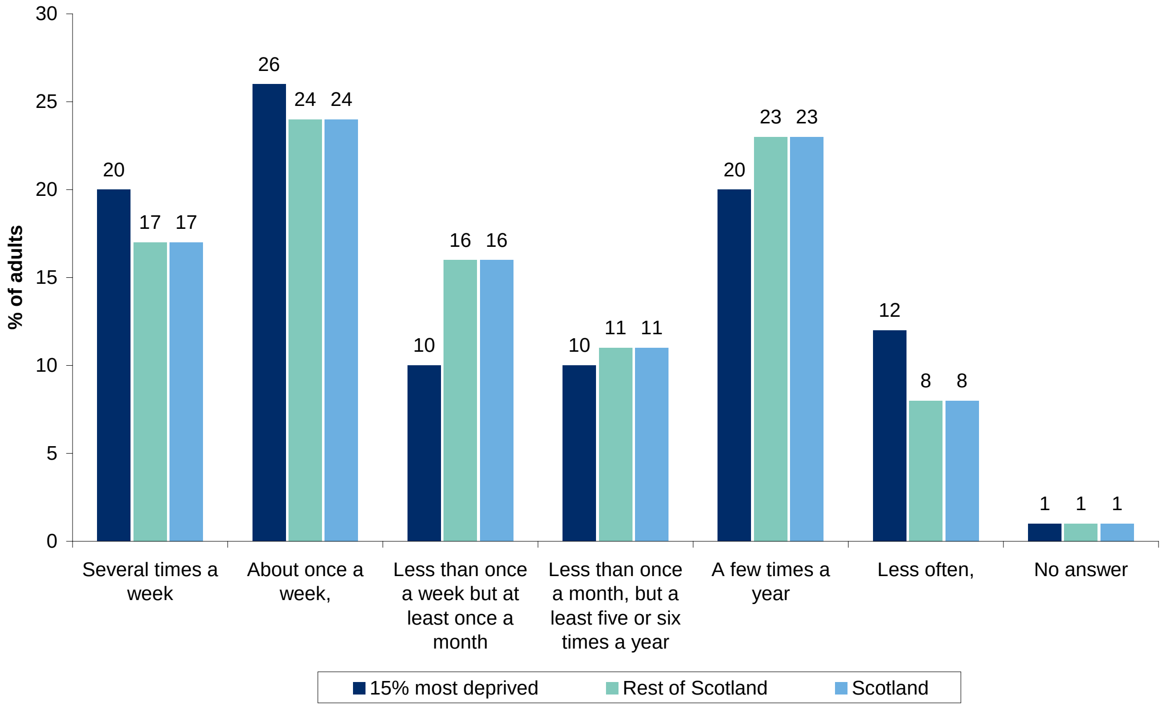
Adults who volunteer	Male	Female	All
Several times a week	20	15	17
About once a week,	23	25	24
Less than once a week but at least once a month	13	18	16
Less than once a month, but a least five or six times a year	11	11	11
A few times a year	24	22	23
Less often,	7	9	8
No answer	1	0	1
All	100	100	100
Base	*728*	*1,151*	*1,879*

This question is only asked of half the sample.

Figure 12.3 shows how the frequency of volunteering varies by area level deprivation. Although the proportion of volunteers in the 15% most deprived areas is lower than the rest of Scotland, those who do volunteer in these areas do so more frequently than in the rest of Scotland (either several times a week or about once a week).

Figure 12.3: Frequency of unpaid help to organisations or groups in the last 12 months by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

2011 data, Adults who volunteer (base: 1,878; minimum: 180)



This question is only asked of half the sample.

Types of volunteering

Table 12.6 represents the types of groups or organisations that adults volunteered with in the last 12 months. The most common type was volunteering through schools (23%). This was followed by other youth and children's organisations and health, disability and social welfare organisations (both 19%) and religious organisations (18%).

There is some apparent variation in the types of organisations people volunteered for by area deprivation (Table 12.6), although given the relatively small sample size for the 15% most deprived areas, these differences could have occurred by chance. The largest difference was in the percentage volunteering for groups relating to health, disability and social welfare, which was higher in the most deprived areas (26%) compared to the rest of Scotland (18%).

Table 12.6: Types of organisations or groups for which adults provided help for in the last 12 months by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Percentages, 2011 data

Adults who did voluntary work in the last 12 months	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Childrens activities associated with school	19	24	23
Youth / children	18	19	19
Health, disability and social welfare	26	18	19
Religion	17	18	18
Sport / exercise (coaching or organising)	12	15	15
Local community or neighbourhood groups	16	15	15
Hobbies / recreation / arts / social clubs	11	14	14
The elderly	13	11	11
The environment, animals	6	6	6
Education for adults	7	5	5
Safety, first aid	4	4	4
Citizens groups	5	3	3
Politics	2	1	2
Justice and human rights	3	2	2
Trade union activities	3	2	2
None of these	5	4	4
Base	*183*	*1,723*	*1,906*

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

This question is only asked of half the sample.

Table 12.7 shows that volunteering with schools was most common among adults aged 35 to 44 (41%). Adults aged 16 to 24 were most likely to have volunteered with other organisations working with young people or children (24%). Volunteering through sport also showed some differences by age, with 22% of adults aged 16 to 24 volunteering in sports compared to, at most, 16% across the other age groups. In contrast, volunteering for religious organisations and organisations dealing with elderly people tended to increase as adults get older. Close to half (46%) of those adults aged 75 and over who volunteered did so with religious organisations.

Table 12.7: Types of organisations or groups for which adults provided help for in the last 12 months by age

Percentages, 2011 data

Adults who did voluntary work in the last 12 months	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75 plus	All
Children's activities associated with school	21	31	41	23	9	3	23
Youth / children	24	26	25	20	9	4	19
Health, disability and social welfare	15	20	15	20	22	20	19
Religion	10	10	11	17	28	46	18
Sport / exercise (coaching or organising)	22	16	15	13	12	7	15
Local community or neighbourhood groups	9	12	14	14	24	12	15
Hobbies / recreation / arts / social clubs	18	14	13	14	11	10	14
The elderly	7	8	8	12	18	14	11
The environment, animals	9	5	7	6	4	3	6
Education for adults	5	9	2	5	4	5	5
Safety, first aid	8	5	3	3	1	2	4
Citizens groups	1	1	3	3	5	4	3
Politics	1	2	1	1	3	0	2
Justice and human rights	4	1	3	2	2	3	2
Trade union activities	.	2	3	3	1	1	2
None of these	6	4	4	4	4	5	4
Base	*154*	*268*	*341*	*508*	*484*	*152*	*1,907*

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

This question is only asked of half the sample.

Table 12.8 shows the type of unpaid help or activities that respondents undertook on behalf of the group or organisation they gave most help to in the last 12 months. The most common activity was 'generally helping out', with 44% of adults who volunteered doing this. In terms of more specific roles, one third (33%) of adults helped to raise money, whilst 29% helped to organise or run events or activities, and 28% said they did 'whatever is required'.

There are some differences in the types of activities that adults from the 15% most deprived areas of Scotland have undertaken compared to adults in the rest of Scotland (although due to small base sizes for the 15% most deprived areas, these could have occurred by chance). The biggest differences were in 'committee work' (11% in the most deprived areas compared with 19% in the rest of Scotland), 'helping to organise events' (22% in the most deprived areas compared with 29% in the rest of Scotland) and 'representing others' (10% in the most deprived areas compared with 4% from the rest of Scotland).

Table 12.8: Types of unpaid activity adults have undertaken in the last 12 months by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Percentages, 2011 data

Adults who did voluntary work in the last 12 months	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Generally helping out	41	44	44
Raising money	31	33	33
Helping to organise or run events or activities	22	29	29
Doing whatever is required	23	28	28
Committee work	11	19	19
Education or training or coaching	15	17	17
Providing advice or assistance to others	13	15	15
Office work or administration	7	12	11
Visiting, buddying or befriending people	9	7	7
Providing transport or driving	5	7	7
Managing, organising or co-ordinating other unpaid helpers	6	7	7
Providing direct services (e.g. meals on wheels, doing odd jobs)	7	6	6
Campaigning	4	5	5
Representing others	10	4	4
Counselling	4	3	3
IT Support	3	3	3
Advocacy	2	2	2
None	7	1	2
Base	*180*	*1,695*	*1,875*

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

This question is only asked of half the sample.

Time spent volunteering

Respondents who had volunteered in the last 12 months were asked the number of hours that they had done so in the last four weeks. Table 12.9 shows that almost three quarters (74%) of volunteers in Scotland spent 10 hours or less volunteering in the last four weeks, and the majority of these (55% of volunteers) did so for between one and five hours. A lower proportion (13%) of those in the most deprived areas spent between 6 and 10 hours volunteering, compared to 18% in the rest of Scotland; while a higher proportion (11%) in the most deprived areas spent between 16 and 20 hours volunteering, compared to 6% in the rest of Scotland.

Table 12.9: Total number of hours of unpaid work provided in the last four weeks by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Column percentages, 2011 data

Adults who did voluntary work in the last 12 months	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Less than an hour	3	2	2
Between 1 and 5 hours	56	55	55
6 to 10 hours	13	18	17
11 to 15 hours	8	7	7
16 to 20 hours	11	6	7
21 to 35 hours	4	5	5
36 hours or more	6	6	6
Don't know	-	0	0
Total	100	100	100
Base	*180*	*1,695*	*1,875*

This question is only asked of half the sample.

Reasons for Stopping Volunteering

Table 12.10 shows that of those respondents who said they had not given unpaid help to clubs or organisations in the last 12 months, 27% said they had nonetheless done so previously. This figure has remained fairly constant in recent years, ranging between 25% and 29% of respondents since 2007.

Table 12.10: Reasons why adults stopped providing unpaid help by gender

Column percentages, 2011 data

Whether ever volunteered (although not in past 12 months)	Male	Female	All
Yes	26	29	27
No	72	69	70
Don't know	2	2	2
All	100	100	100
Base	*1,677*	*2,065*	*3,742*

This question is only asked of a quarter of the sample.

Table 12.11 shows that the most common reasons people gave for stopping volunteering were because of changes to their life circumstances, for example because they no longer had the time (27%), their circumstances had changed (17%), they had changed job (12%), they moved house (11%) or due to illness (10%). There was little indication that people stopped volunteering due to anything the organisation they had volunteered for had done, or had failed to do: for example, 2% said they had felt unappreciated and 2% felt things could have been better organised.

Generally, there is not much difference between men's and women's reasons for stopping volunteering. Men were slightly more likely than women to say they did not have the time any longer (29% compared to 26%) or that they got bored or lost interest (5% compared to 2%). Women were slightly more likely than men to say they had moved house (12% compared to 9%), stopped through illness (11% compared to 9%) or had children (7% compared to 5%).

Table 12.11: Reasons why adults stopped providing unpaid help by gender

Column percentages, 2011 data

Reasons for stopping unpaid help	Male	Female	All
I didn't have the time any longer	29	26	27
My circumstances changed	17	17	17
Changed job/started work/job got busier	11	12	12
I moved house	9	12	11
Through illness	9	11	10
I had children	5	7	6
I had new caring responsibilities	3	4	4
I got bored or lost interest	5	2	3
I had achieved what I wanted to achieve	3	3	3
Things could have been better organised	2	1	2
I wanted a change	2	2	2
I didn't feel appreciated	2	1	2
It was costing me money	1	0	0
Other reasons	27	24	26
Base	*435*	*612*	*1,047*

This question is only asked of a quarter of the sample.

Correspondingly, when asked what might encourage them to volunteer again in the future, the most common response (as outlined in Table 12.12) was 'if it fitted in with my other commitments' (14%). This suggests that people are most likely to opt in or out of volunteering according to how much time they have to give to it, and the fit with other commitments in their life at the time. However, 8% of respondents said they might be encouraged to volunteer again in the future 'if it fitted with my interests and skills', suggesting there may be potential to tailor more volunteering opportunities to the interests and skills individuals feel they have to offer.

There was little difference in the reasons that men and women gave for potentially starting to volunteer again in the future. Females were slightly more likely to say they would volunteer in the future if it fitted in with other commitments (16% compared to 13%), while men were slightly more likely to say if it fitted in with their interests and skills (9% compared to 7%).

Table 12.12: Reasons why adults may undertake unpaid help in the future by gender

Column percentages, 2011 data

Reasons for undertaking unpaid work in the future	Male	Female	All
If it fitted in with my other commitments	13	16	14
If it fitted in with my interests and skills	9	7	8
If I thought I could help others	4	4	4
If someone asked me to do something	4	4	4
If I could volunteer when I felt like it	4	4	4
If it would improve my career/job prospects	4	3	3
If it was good fun	3	2	3
If I knew more about the opportunities available	2	2	2
If it would improve my skills	2	2	2
If it helped me gain qualifications	2	2	2
If I was certain that it wouldn't effect my benefits	1	1	1
If I was sure I wouldn't be out of pocket	1	0	1
If someone I knew volunteered with me	1	2	1
If there were more people like me volunteering	1	1	1
If I had more confidence	1	1	1
Other (specify)	25	27	26
No others	22	22	22
Don't Know	23	17	20
Base	*1,677*	*2,065*	*3,742*

This question is only asked of a quarter of the sample.

13 Culture and Sport

INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

The Scottish Government is committed to promoting and supporting sport and cultural activities because it recognises and values the benefits that sport and culture bring, not only to individuals, but to our communities. The Government's work is focused on widening access and participation and ensuring that the necessary infrastructure is in place to deliver sporting and cultural opportunities whilst promoting a drive to achieve sporting and cultural excellence. This work contributes to the Government's strategic objectives[92], through understanding and monitoring levels of cultural engagement and sporting participation both at the national and sub-national levels and to inform decisions on government and local government policy making. For example, Scottish Household Survey (SHS) data now contributes to National Indicator 41: *Increase cultural engagement*.

The SHS is the primary source of information on cultural attendance and sporting participation in Scotland and it is the only source of data on attendance and participation at local authority level. Questions on cultural attendance and sporting participation were introduced in the SHS for the first time in 2007. It is possible to obtain local authority level data once every two years.

The suite of culture and sport questions within the SHS covers attendance at cultural events and places, and participating in cultural and sports activities. This chapter explores the prevalence and frequency of attending cultural events and places of culture and participating in cultural activities in the last 12 months and of participation in sport in the last 4 weeks.

Main Findings

- Almost nine-in-ten (87%) of adults have engaged in culture in 2011, either through attending or visiting a cultural event or place or participating in a cultural activity.
- Just over three-quarters (76%) have attended a cultural event or place in the last 12 months, the most popular form of cultural attendance is watching films at a cinema (54% of adults) and around a third (31%) attending live music events.
- Attendance is higher amongst women than men at some, but not all types of cultural place or event. The overall levels of cultural attendance falls with increasing age of respondent. This is partly due to the popularity of cinema attendance amongst younger age groups.
- Just under three-quarters of adults participated in some form of cultural activity in 2011 (73%). By far the most popular form of cultural participation is reading for pleasure (63%). Participation in most cultural activities is higher amongst women (79%) than men

[92] www.scotland.gov.uk/ScotlandPerforms

(67%).

- Just over half of adults (52%) are satisfied with council run libraries, and slightly less for theatres or concert halls (45%) and museums and galleries (44%). Around nine-in-ten adults who have used these services in the past year are very or fairly satisfied with them

- Three-quarters of adults (75%) participated in sport (including recreational walking) in the last four weeks. When walking was excluded, just over half of adults (54%) had undertaken at least one of the remaining sports activities in the last four weeks.

- The percentage of women who had participated in sport in the last four weeks was lower than the corresponding figure for men (72% versus 78%). Among different age groups, participation was highest among those aged 16 to 44 (around 84%), thereafter, participation decreased steadily until the age of 75, after which there was a sharp reduction with only 42% of those aged 75 and over engaging in sport in the past four weeks.

- By far the most prevalent activity was walking for 30 minutes (for recreational purposes) with over half of adults (57%) having done this compared with fewer than one-in-five undertaking any other individual activity, with swimming the next biggest at 18%.

CULTURE

Within this report, attendance at “a cultural event or place of culture” is defined as those people who attend at least one type of cultural place in the previous year. There are a number of different types of cultural events and places of culture. Examples of these include cinemas, libraries and live music events. For a complete list of cultural places or events see the Glossary in Annex 2.

Likewise, participation in any cultural activity means that people take part in at least one activity in the previous year. Examples of cultural activities include reading for pleasure, dancing and crafts. The Glossary in Annex 2 provides complete list of activities which are classed as cultural participation.

The percentage of adults who have engaged in culture is defined as those who have either participated in a cultural activity or who have attended at least one type of cultural place in the previous 12 months.

This report provides high level information on cultural engagement, attendance and participation. It also provides some key messages on people’s levels of satisfaction with local authority cultural services. More detailed information on the reasons for and against attending cultural places and participating in particular activities is available in the Scottish Household Survey People and Culture in Scotland 2007/08 report, published in November 2009[93].

[93] www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2009/11/24085939

CULTURAL ENGAGEMENT

This section contains data on levels of cultural engagement from 2007 to 2011. This is a composite measure which measures the percentage of adults who have either participated in a cultural activity or who have attended or visited a cultural event or place in the last 12 months.

Table 13.1 shows that the level of cultural engagement has increased from 85% in 2010 to 87% in 2011. Between 85% and 87% of adults have engaged in culture in the last 12 months in each of the years from 2007 to 2011. This information is used to inform progress on the Scottish Government's National Indicator 41: *Increase cultural engagement*. Equalities breakdowns for this indicator will be published as part of the Scottish Government's Equalities website[94].

Table 13.1: Cultural engagement by adults in the last 12 months by year

Column percentages, 2011 data

Adults	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
No	13	14	14	15	13
Yes	87	86	86	85	87
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*10,305*	*9,226*	*9,134*	*9,622*	*9,683*

ATTENDANCE AT CULTURAL EVENTS AND PLACES

This section contains statistics on the percentage of adults who have attended a cultural event or who have visited a place of culture in the last 12 months from 2007 and 2011, as well attendance at specific events or places over this time period. Data for 2011 are presented on cultural attendance for a number of socio-economic indicators. These include gender, age, highest qualification level, area deprivation, long-standing illness, health problem or disability, and urban and rural areas

Data are also provided on the frequency at which those who attended particular cultural events or visited places of culture have done so in the past 12 months. Note that is possible to produce results for cultural attendance broken down by other socio-economic groups not listed here.

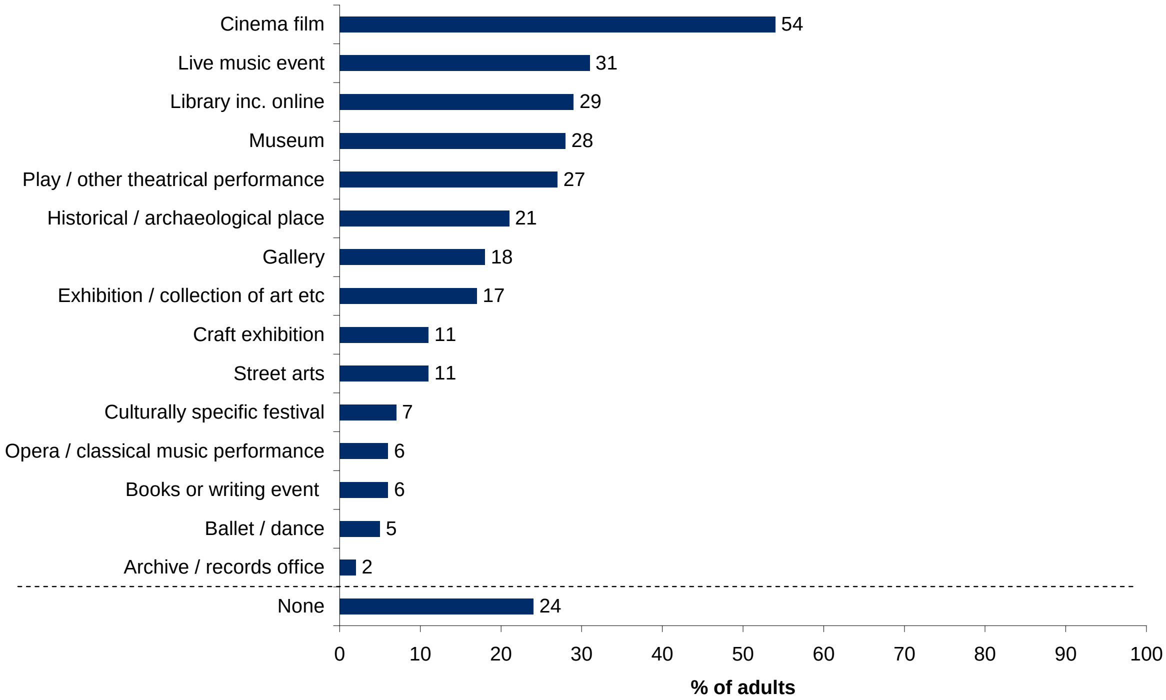
Attendance at specific cultural events or places

Figure 13.1 shows levels of attendance by adults at specific cultural events and visiting places of culture (not as a result of paid work, school or academic activities) in the last 12 months for 2011. It can be inferred from the chart that around three quarters of adults (76%) attended a cultural event or place of culture in the last 12 months.

[94] www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/People/Equality/Equalities

Figure 13.1: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months

2011 data, Adults (base: 9,683



The chart shows that:

- Over half of respondents (54%) viewed a film at a cinema in the last 12 months, making this the most common type of cultural attendance.
- The next most common types of cultural attendance are live music events (31%), libraries (29%), museums (28%) and plays or other theatrical performances (27%).
- Attendance at three other types of cultural place is between 15 and 25 per cent. These are historical or archaeological places (21%), galleries (18%) and exhibitions (including art) (17%).
- Attendance at other cultural events or places of culture is lower (11 per cent of respondents or less).
- Just under a quarter of adults (24%) did not attend a cultural event or place of culture in the last 12 months

Table 13.2 shows the percentage of adults who have attended cultural events or places of culture in the last 12 months in each year from 2007 to 2011.

Table 13.2: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months, 2007-2011

Percentages, 2007-2011 data

Attendance	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Any attendance	76	75	74	74	76
Any attendance (excluding cinema)	67	66	64	64	66
Film at cinema or other venue	52	52	53	51	54
Other live music event e.g. jazz event	27	27	27	27	31
Library (any type of library, e.g. public / mobile / online)	31	30	29	28	29
Museum	26	26	26	26	28
Play, drama other theatricalperformance (musical / pantomime)	28	28	27	26	27
Place of historical or archaeological interest	20	20	20	18	21
Gallery	16	16	17	17	18
Exhibition or collection of art, photography or sculpture	18	19	17	17	17
Craft exhibition	12	11	11	10	11
Street arts (art in everyday surroundings like parks, streets or shopping centre) or circus (not animals)	12	10	10	11	11
Culturally specific festival (mela/feis)	6	6	6	7	7
Opera / operetta / classical music performance	7	6	6	6	6
Event connected with books or writing	5	5	5	5	6
Ballet / contemporary dance / other live dance event e.g. multi cultural	6	5	5	5	5
Archive or records office	2	2	2	2	2
None	24	25	26	26	24
Base	*10,305*	*9,226*	*9,134*	*9,622*	*9,683*

The table shows that:

- Around three quarters (76%) of adults attended a cultural event or place of culture in 2011. This is an increase from levels in 2009 and 2010 (74%) but is the same as recorded in 2007.

- Viewing a film at the cinema has been consistently the most popular form of cultural attendance and this has increased from 51% in 2010 to 54% in 2011.

- The proportion of adults who attended a cultural event or place of culture other than the cinema in 2011 has also shown an increase from 2009 and 2010 levels (66% in 2011 compared with 64% in 2009 and 2010) but is lower than the 2007 figure (67%).

- Attendance by adults at other forms of cultural event or place has either increased or stayed the same between 2010 and 2011.

- Attendance at other live music events has seen the largest percentage point increase (from 27% recorded in each of the years between 2007 and 2010 to 31% in 2011). Visits to museums have shown a similar pattern (from 26% in each of the years between 2007 and 2010 to 28% in 2011). Attendance at places of historical or archaeological interest has increased to 21% in 2011 from 18% in 2010. This followed three years in which attendance was at 20%.

- The percentage of adults who have visited a library in the last 12 months has seen a slight drop from 2007 to 2011, from 31% to 29%.

Attendance by gender and age

Table 13.3 shows levels of attendance at any cultural event or place of culture in the last 12 months by gender and age of respondent for 2011.

Table 13.3: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in last 12 months by gender and age

Column percentages, 2011 data

Adults	Male	Female	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75 plus	All
No	25	24	13	14	18	26	32	55	24
Yes	75	76	87	86	82	74	68	45	76
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*4,164*	*5,519*	*746*	*1,341*	*1,544*	*2,411*	*2,325*	*1,316*	*9,683*

More women attend a cultural event than men (76% and 75% respectively) although the difference between men and women is much less than that for cultural participation. Analysis on cultural participation by gender is presented later in this chapter.

The level of cultural attendance declines with age and decreases considerably for those aged 45 or older. Whilst levels of cultural attendance are over 80% for adults aged 16 to 45, the figure falls to 74% for those aged 45 to 59 and to less than half (45%) of all adults aged 75 or over.

Table 13.4 shows how attendance at specific cultural events and visiting places of culture varies by gender and age.

Table 13.4: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months by gender and age

Percentages, 2011 data

Adults	Male	Female	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75 plus	All
Film at cinema or other venue	53	54	80	73	66	50	31	13	54
Other live music event e.g. jazz event	31	30	41	39	35	32	20	9	31
Library (any type of library, e.g. public / mobile / online)	24	33	30	33	33	24	29	20	29
Museum	28	29	22	33	33	30	28	17	28
Play, drama other theatrical performance (musical / pantomime)	22	32	24	25	30	30	29	20	27
Place of historical or archaeological interest	22	20	13	23	26	24	22	9	21
Gallery	17	18	14	17	20	21	18	10	18
Exhibition or collection of art, photography or sculpture	18	17	14	16	20	21	17	9	17
Craft exhibition	9	13	4	9	12	14	15	7	11
Street arts (art in everyday surroundings like parks, streets or shopping centre) or circus (not animals)	11	10	9	15	15	12	7	2	11
Culturally specific festival (mela/feis)	8	7	6	10	8	8	6	2	7
Opera / operetta / classical	5	7	4	4	4	7	10	7	6
Event connected with books or writing	5	6	5	6	6	6	6	3	6
Ballet / contemporary dance / other live dance event e.g.	4	6	4	5	6	6	5	2	5
Archive or records office	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	1	2
None	25	24	13	14	18	26	32	55	24
Base	*4,164*	*5,519*	*746*	*1,341*	*1,544*	*2,411*	*2,325*	*1,316*	*9,683*

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

This question is only asked of three quarters of the sample.

The key points are:

- There are some cultural events or places in which women are much more likely to attend or visit than men. The greatest percentage point difference is for attendance at plays, drama or theatrical performances (32% of women compared with 22% of men). Library visits also show considerable differences by gender, with 33% of women and 24% of men reporting that they have visited in the last 12 months.

- There are some cultural events where attendance by men is greater than for women. For instance, 22% of men state that they have attended a place of historical or archaeological interest in the last year compared with 20% of women.

- Cultural attendance at specific events vary by age for particular activities. However, overall attendance at any cultural event is highest for the younger age groups and lowest for the oldest age groups.

- Differences between the youngest and oldest age groups are most marked for cinema attendance and for attendance at live music events. Four fifths of 16 to 24 year olds state that they have viewed films at the cinema in the last 12 months, compared with 13% of those aged 75 or greater. Over four out of ten (41%) of 16 to 24 year olds state that they have attended a live music event in the last 12 months. This compares with 20% of 60 to 74 year olds and 9% of those aged 75 or greater.

- For some cultural places, attendance is highest for the middle age groups. This includes attendance at plays, drama or theatrical performances with 30% of 45 to 59 year olds stating they attended, compared with 24% of 16 to 24 year olds.

- Attendance at some cultural places appear to show a slightly more uniform pattern across different age groups. This includes visits to libraries, in which attendance figures were very similar for all groups apart from those aged 45 to 59 and those aged 75 or greater.

Attendance by highest level of qualification

Figure 13.2 shows that in 2011, attendance at cultural places and visiting places of culture is highest for those with degrees or professional qualifications (92%). Attendance is lowest for those with no qualifications (45%).

Figure 13.2: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months by highest level of qualification

2011 data, Adults (base: 9,683)

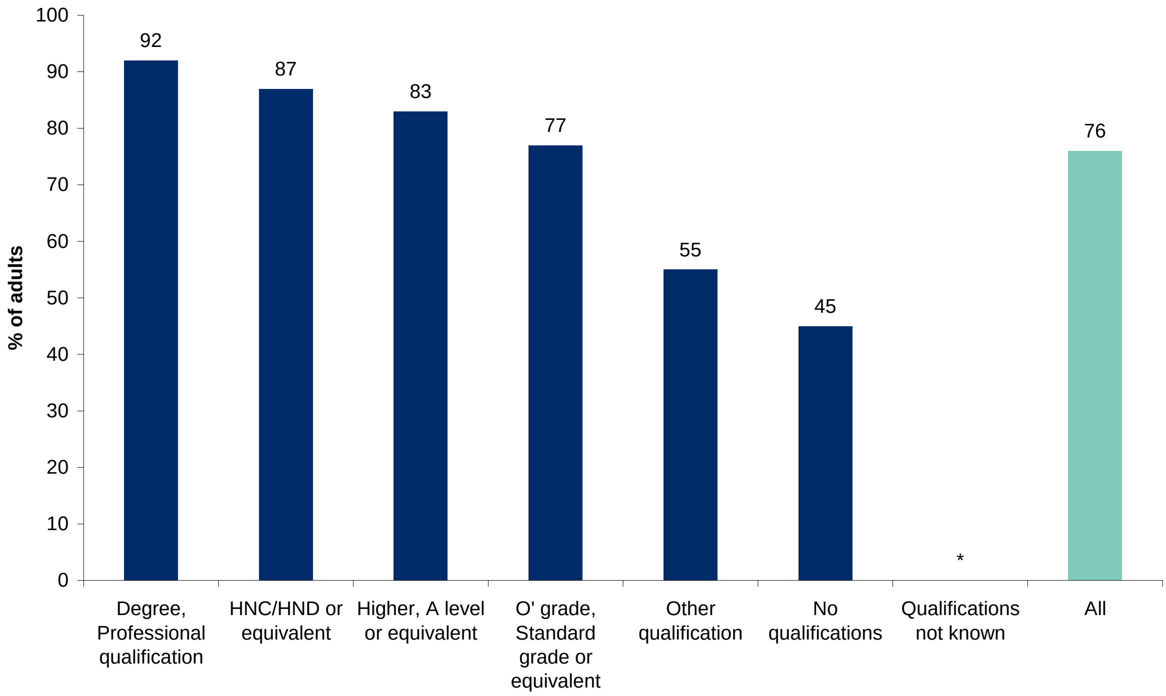


Table 13.5 shows that in 2011, attendance at each individual cultural event or place is consistently highest for adults with a degree or professional qualification. Attendance at all types of cultural event or place is lowest among adults with no qualifications.

Table 13.5: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months by highest qualification level

Percentages, 2011 data

Adults	Degree, Professional qualification	HNC/HND or equivalent	Higher, A level or equivalent	O' Grade, Standard grade or equivalent	Other qualification	No qualifications	Qualifications not known	All
Film at cinema or other venue	71	66	65	56	24	20	*	54
Other live music event e.g. jazz event	44	39	39	26	15	10	*	31
Library (any type of library, e.g. public / mobile / online)	42	30	33	22	22	15	*	29
Museum	50	29	30	17	14	13	*	28
Play, drama other theatrical performance (musical / pantomime)	42	29	31	20	19	13	*	27
Place of historical or archaeological interest	41	22	22	11	8	5	*	21
Gallery	36	16	18	10	6	5	*	18
Exhibition or collection of art, photography or sculpture	36	19	18	8	6	3	*	17
Craft exhibition	21	11	9	7	7	4	*	11
Street arts (art in everyday surroundings like parks, streets or shopping centre) or circus (not animals)	21	11	11	6	3	2	*	11
Culturally specific festival (mela/feis)	15	7	8	4	1	1	*	7
Opera / operetta / classical music performance	14	3	6	3	3	1	*	6
Event connected with books or writing	14	5	5	1	1	1	*	6
Ballet / contemporary dance / other live dance event e.g. multi cultural	11	5	5	2	2	1	*	5
Archive or records office	5	3	3	1	1	0	*	2
None	8	13	17	23	45	55	*	24
Base	*2,533*	*970*	*1,374*	*1,777*	*579*	*2,385*	*65*	*9,683*

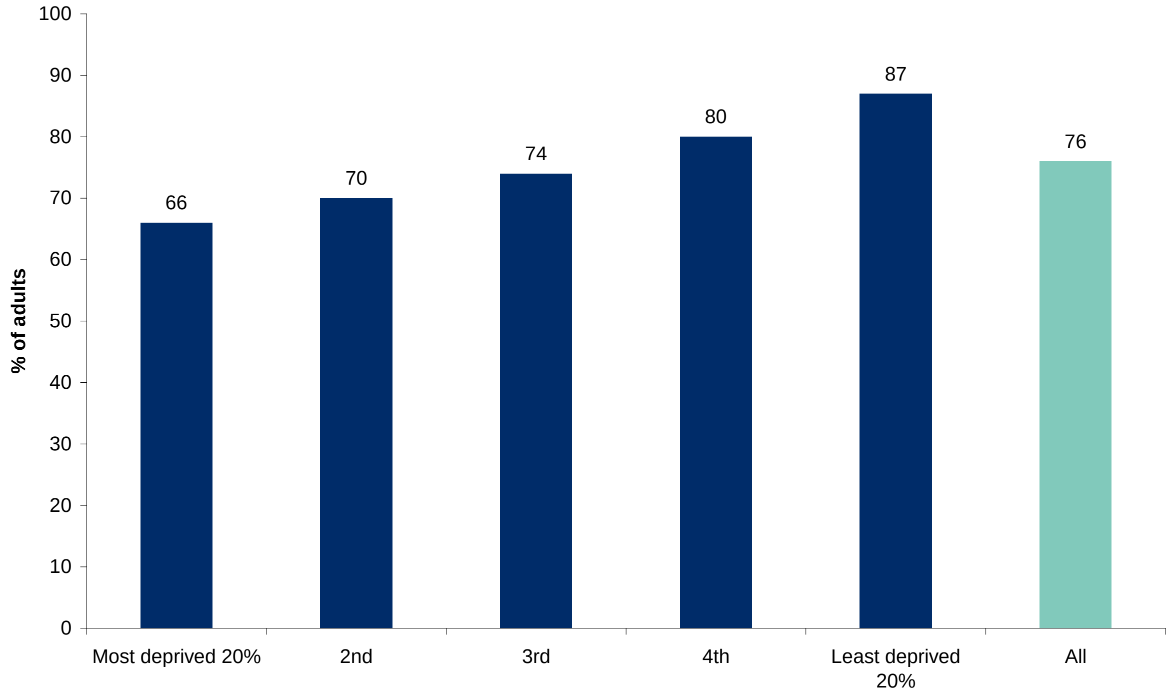
This question is only asked of three quarters of the sample.

Attendance by area deprivation

Figure 13.3 shows that levels of cultural attendance varies with the area deprivation that respondents live in. Respondents living in more deprived areas are the least likely to visit a cultural place or event in 2011. There is greater than a 20 percentage point difference in cultural attendance by adults between the most and least deprived areas (66% compared with 87%).

Figure 13.3: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

2011 data, Adults (base: 9,675)



Attendance by long-standing illness, health problem or disability

Figure 13.4: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months by long-standing illness, health problem or disability

2011 data, Adults (base: 9,683)

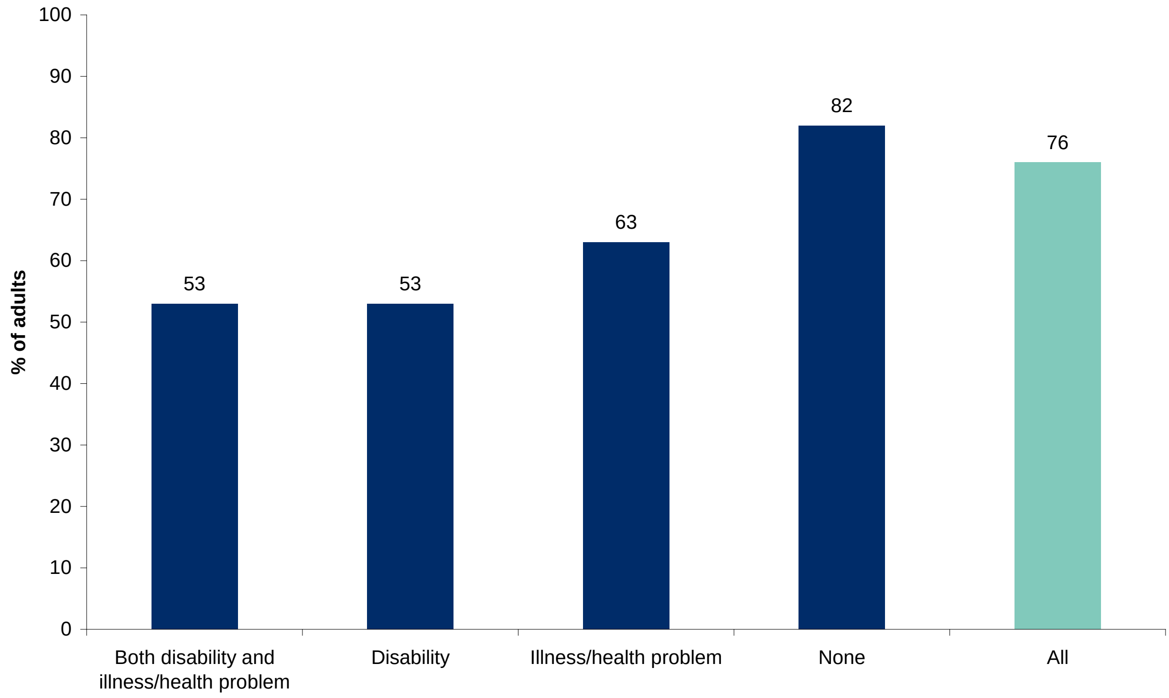


Figure 13.4 shows that those with either a disability, illness or health problem, or both, are much less likely to attend a cultural event than those without.

Attendance in urban and rural areas

Figure 13.5 shows that attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in 2011 is highest in large urban areas (78%), compared with 76% for Scotland as a whole. Overall cultural attendance is lowest in remote areas (70% of adults).

Figure 13.5: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months by Urban Rural Classification

2011 data, Adults (base: 9,682)

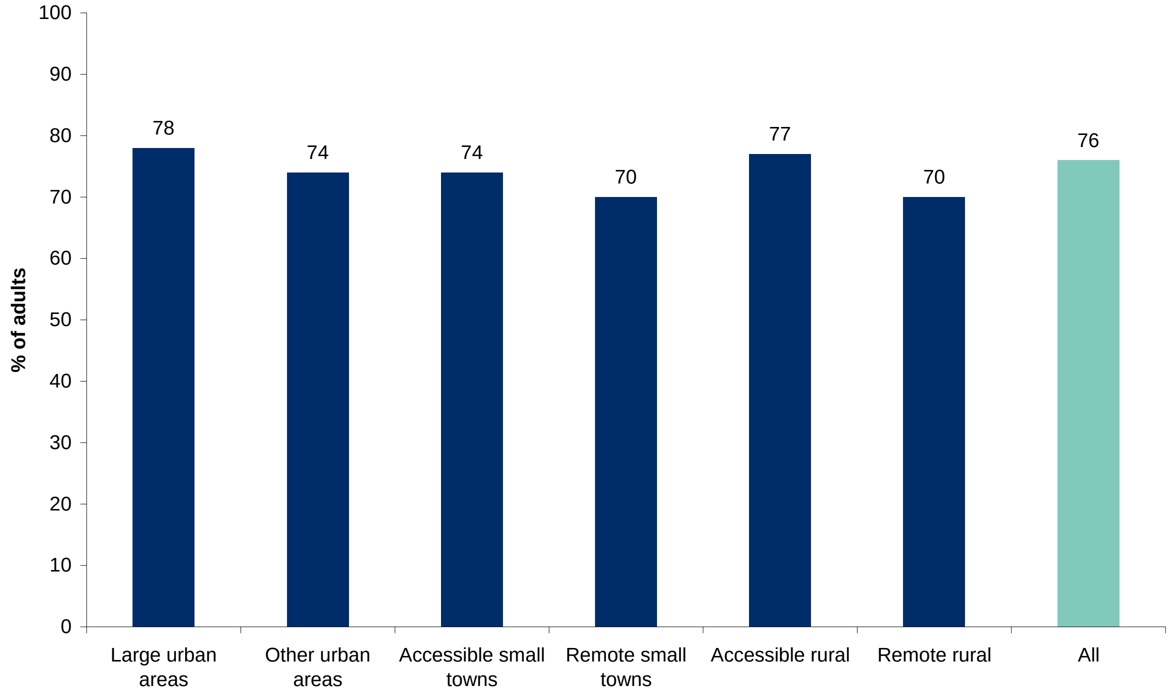


Table 13.6 shows that attendance at specific events or places of culture in 2011 is often highest for respondents who live in large urban areas. This is particularly notable for cinema attendance, visiting galleries and museums and street arts. Attendance at places of historical or archaeological interest and attending craft exhibitions is highest amongst those who live in more rural areas.

Table 13.6: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months by Urban Rural Classification

Percentages, 2011 data

Adults	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	All
Film at cinema or other venue	59	52	54	42	51	41	53
Other live music event e.g. jazz event	34	29	27	27	31	27	31
Library (any type of library, e.g. public / mobile / online)	31	28	28	26	25	25	29
Museum	36	22	21	18	25	27	28
Play, drama other theatrical performance (musical / pantomime)	29	26	27	21	30	22	27
Place of historical or archaeological interest	22	19	18	20	24	25	21
Gallery	22	13	14	13	19	18	18
Exhibition or collection of art, photography or sculpture	22	12	13	16	20	19	17
Craft exhibition	10	8	10	14	17	19	11
Street arts (art in everyday surroundings like parks, streets or shopping centre) or circus (not animals)	13	9	10	8	10	7	11
Culturally specific festival (mela/feis)	9	5	6	8	7	9	7
Opera / operetta / classical music performance	8	4	5	6	7	7	6
Event connected with books or writing	7	4	4	4	7	5	6
Ballet / contemporary dance / other live dance event e.g. multi cultural	6	5	4	5	4	5	5
Archive or records office	2	2	2	2	3	3	2
None	22	26	26	30	23	30	24
Base	*3,396*	*2,936*	*814*	*559*	*1,056*	*921*	*9,682*

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

This question is only asked of three quarters of the sample.

Frequency of attending cultural events or places

Table 13.7 provides more information on how regularly those who attended particular cultural events or visited places of culture had done so in the past year. The table shows that libraries are by far the most frequently visited cultural place or event. Of those that visited a library, around one in five (19%) visited a library at least once a week in the past year. A further 42% of respondents visited at least once a month. For comparison, of those who visited a cinema, 4% attended once a week and around a quarter (26%) attended at least once a month. Visits to other cultural events or places in the past 12 months were far less frequent.

Table 13.7: Frequency of attending cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months

Frequency of attending cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months

Adults	At least once a week	Less often than once a week / at least once a month	Less often than once a month / at least 3-4 times a year	Twice in the last 12 months	Once in the last 12 months	Don't know	Total	*Base*
Film at cinema or other venue	4	26	40	20	9	0	100	*4,538*
Other live music event e.g. jazz event	1	12	34	29	24	0	100	*2,687*
Library (any type of library, e.g. public / mobile / online)	19	42	21	12	5	0	100	*2,750*
Museum	1	8	31	35	26	0	100	*2,676*
Play, drama other theatrical performance (musical / pantomime)	0	5	31	35	29	0	100	*2,567*
Place of historical or archaeological interest	1	9	36	30	23	0	100	*1,945*
Gallery	1	10	33	32	24	0	100	*1,651*
Exhibition or collection of art, photography or sculpture	1	10	31	32	26	0	100	*1,650*
Craft exhibition	0	5	26	35	34	0	100	*1,121*
Street arts (art in everyday surroundings like parks, streets or shopping centre) or circus (not animals)	2	7	21	30	40	1	100	*923*
Culturally specific festival (mela/feis)	1	3	15	29	52	1	100	*696*
Opera / operetta / classical music performance	1	8	22	29	39	1	100	*621*
Event connected with books or writing	1	9	18	28	43	1	100	*526*
Ballet / contemporary dance / other live dance event e.g. multi cultural	1	4	16	27	51	0	100	*472*
Archive or records office	4	13	23	22	38	1	100	*222*

PARTICIPATION IN CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

This section contains data on percentage of adults who participated in a cultural activity in the last 12 months from 2007 and 2011, as well as participation specific activities over this time period. Data for 2011 are presented on cultural participation for a number of socio-economic indicators. These include gender, age, highest level of qualification, area deprivation, long-standing illness, health problem or disability, and urban and rural areas.

Data are also provided on the frequency at which those who have participated in culture have done so in the past 12 months. Note that is possible to produce results for cultural participation broken down by other socio-economic groups not listed here.

Participation in specific cultural activities

Figure 13.6 shows levels of cultural participation in specific activities by adults in the last 12 months for 2011. It can be inferred from the chart that 73% of adults participated in a cultural activity in the last year. The chart shows that:

- Reading for pleasure is by far the most common cultural activity in 2011 with 63% of adults saying that they have done this in the last year.
- The next most popular activity is dancing (17%), followed by crafts (12%) and playing and writing music (10%).
- Participation levels in all other cultural activities is less than 10%.
- Over a quarter of adults did not participate in any cultural activity in the past year (27%).

Figure 13.6: Participation in cultural activities in the last 12 months

2011 data, Adults (base: 9,684)

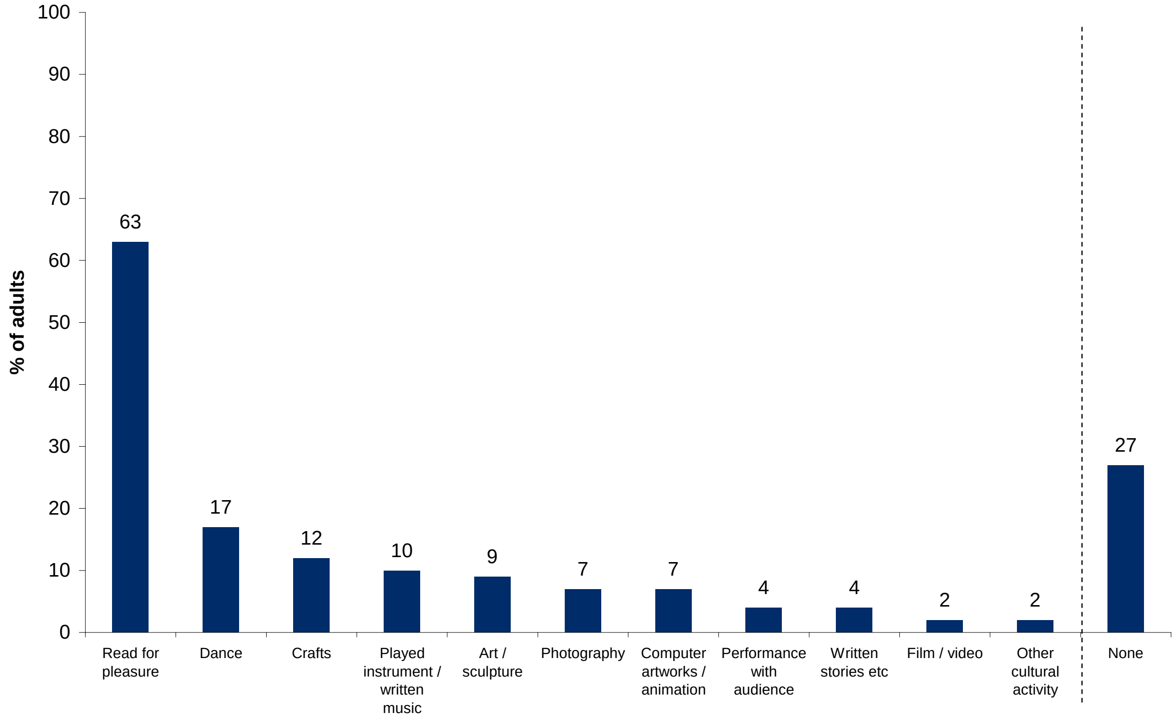


Table 13.8 shows the percentage of adults who have participated in cultural activities in the last 12 months in each year from 2007 to 2011. The table shows that:

- The percentage of adults who participated in a cultural activity in the last 12 months has increased from 71% to 73% between 2010 and 2011 but this is lower than the value recorded in 2007 and 2008 (74%).
- Reading for pleasure is consistently the most popular form of cultural participation. This has been at around 63 or 64% of adults in each of the years between 2007 and 2011, except for 2010 (61%).

- The proportion of adults who participated in a cultural activity in the last 12 months other than reading in 2011 has also shown an increase from 2010 levels (42% compared with 40%) but is lower than the 2007 figure (46%).

- Dance participation in the last 12 months has fallen from 23% in 2007 to 17% in 2011, although this has been no change in this activity in the last 2 years.

- Participation in other cultural activities has seen little change between 2007 and 2011.

Table 13.8: Participation in cultural activities in the last 12 months by year

Percentages, 2007 to 2011 data

Adults	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Any participation	74	74	73	71	73
Any participation (excluding reading)	46	43	43	40	42
Read for pleasure	63	64	63	61	63
Dance	23	21	19	17	17
Crafts such as textile, wood, pottery, etc.	12	12	11	11	12
Played a musical instrument or written music	11	11	11	10	10
Painting, drawing, printmaking or sculpture	10	10	10	9	9
Photography as an artistic activity (not family or holiday 'snaps')	8	7	8	7	7
Used a computer to create original artworks or animation	8	7	7	6	7
Rehearsed, performed or in front of audience, e.g. play or choir (not karaoke)	5	4	5	4	4
Written any stories, books, plays or poetry	4	4	4	4	4
Made films or videos as an artistic activity (not family or holidays)	2	2	2	2	2
Other cultural activity	0	0	2	0	2
None	26	26	27	29	27
Base	*10,305*	*9,227*	*9,135*	*9,622*	*9,684*

Participation by gender and age

Table 13.9 shows levels of participation in any cultural activity in the last 12 months by gender and age of respondent for 2011.

Table 13.9: Participation in any cultural activity in the last 12 months by gender and age

Column percentages, 2011 data

Adults	Male	Female	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75 plus	All
Not participated in any	33	21	26	26	26	27	24	33	27
Participated in any	67	79	74	74	74	73	76	67	73
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*4,165*	*5,519*	*746*	*1,341*	*1,544*	*2,412*	*2,325*	*1,316*	*9,684*

It can be seen that:

- Over 70% of adults participate in any cultural activity (73%)

- More women participate in a cultural activity than men (79% and 67% respectively).

- Levels of cultural participation are broadly constant for those aged 16 to 74 (at around 74%) whilst participation levels are lower for those aged 75 or over (67%).

Table 13.10 shows how participation in specific cultural activities vary by age and gender. The key points are:

- Overall cultural participation is higher for women than men, but there are specific activities in which participation by men is greater.

- Women participate more than men in a number of cultural activities including reading for pleasure (70% compared with 55%), dancing (21% compared with 13%) and in crafts (17% compared with 7%).

- Participation in some activities is higher for men than women. This includes playing a musical instrument or writing music (14% of men, 7% of women), photography as an artistic activity (9% of men compared with 6% of women) and using a computer to create artworks or animation (8% of men compared with 5% of women).

- Participation in some but not all cultural activities decreases with increasing age of respondent. For instance, participation in dance is most popular for younger age groups (with 26% of 16 to 24 year olds and 23% for 25 to 34 year-olds saying they danced), whilst the figure drops to 15% for 35 to 44 year olds and it is 7% for those aged 75 or above.

- Reading for pleasure shows little difference with age, although it is a less popular activity amongst 16 to 24 year olds (52% compared with 63% for all adults across Scotland).

- Participation in crafts gradually increases by age from 9% of 16 to 24 year olds to 17% of 60 to 74 year olds.

Table 13.10: Participation in cultural activities in the last 12 months by gender and age

Percentages, 2011 data

Adults	Male	Female	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75 plus	All
Read for pleasure	55	70	52	63	66	65	68	60	63
Dance	13	21	26	23	15	16	14	7	17
Crafts such as textile, wood, pottery, etc.	7	17	9	10	11	13	17	10	12
Played a musical instrument or written music	14	7	19	13	11	9	7	4	10
Painting, drawing, printmaking or sculpture	7	11	17	12	9	7	6	2	9
Photography as an artistic activity (not family or holiday 'snaps')	9	6	9	9	8	7	7	2	7
Used a computer to create original artworks or animation	8	5	13	9	6	6	4	1	7
Rehearsed, performed or sang in front of audience, e.g. play or choir (not karaoke)	4	4	6	5	3	4	4	2	4
Written any stories, books, plays or poetry	4	4	8	4	3	3	3	2	4
Made films or videos as an artistic activity (not family or holidays)	3	1	6	3	2	2	1	0	2
Other cultural activity	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
None	33	21	26	26	26	27	24	33	27
Base	*4,165*	*5,519*	*746*	*1,341*	*1,544*	*2,412*	*2,325*	*1,316*	*9,684*

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

This question is only asked of three quarters of the sample.

Participation by highest level of qualification

Figure 13.7 shows that participation in any cultural activity in 2011 is highest amongst adults with a degree or professional qualifications (87%) and lowest for those with no qualifications (56%).

Table 13.11 shows that participation in specific cultural activities in 2011 is consistently highest for those with a degree or professional qualification. Participation in specific activities is always lowest for those with no qualifications.

Figure 13.7: Participation in any cultural activity in the last 12 months by highest level of qualification

2011 data, Adults (base: 9,684)

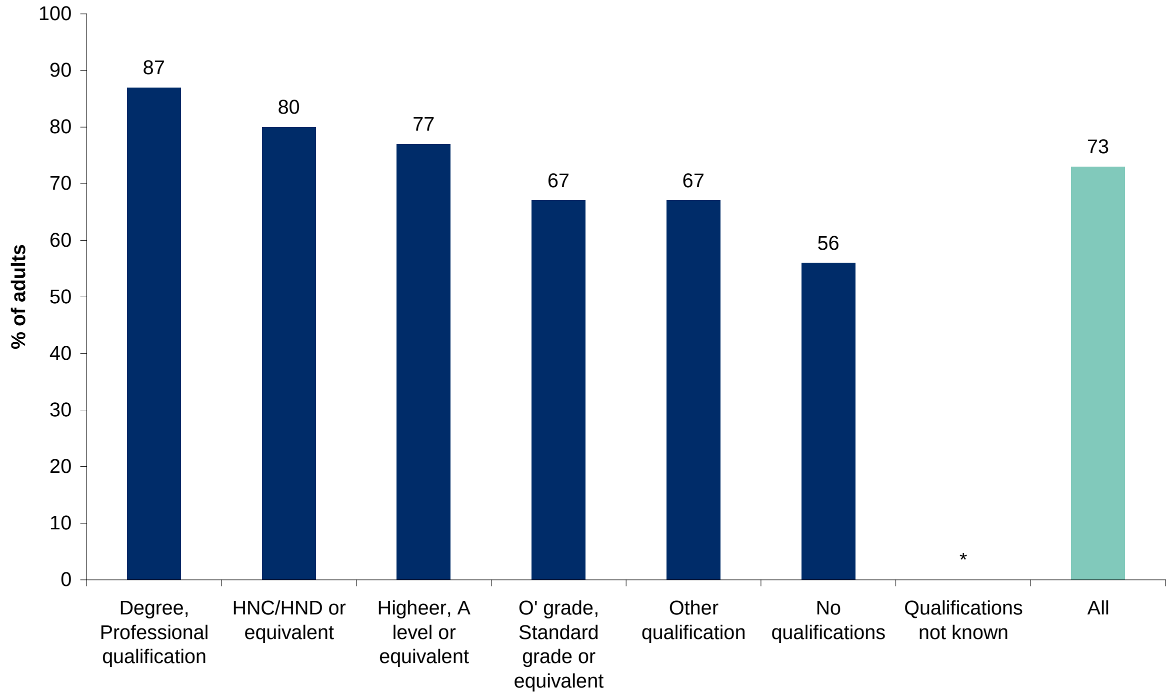


Table 13.11: Participation in cultural activities in the last 12 months by highest level of qualification

Percentages, 2011 data

Adults	Degree, Profess-ional qualif-ication	HNC/HND or equiv-alent	Higher, A level or equiv-alent	O' Grade, Standard grade or equiv-alent	Other qualif-ication	No qual-ifications	Qualif-ications not known	All
Read for pleasure	81	68	66	51	60	47	*	63
Dance	23	22	18	18	10	8	*	17
Crafts such as textile, wood, pottery, etc.	17	14	11	9	12	8	*	12
Played musical instrument / written music	16	10	13	9	4	3	*	10
Painting / drawing / printmaking / sculpture	13	12	11	8	5	2	*	9
Photography	13	9	7	5	2	1	*	7
Computer artworks or animation	10	11	7	5	2	1	*	7
Rehearsed / performed /	7	5	4	3	2	1	*	4
Written stories / books / plays / poetry	6	4	4	3	1	1	*	4
Made films / videos	3	2	3	2	0	0	*	2
Other cultural activity	3	3	2	1	1	1	*	2
None	13	20	23	33	33	44	*	27
Base	*2,534*	*970*	*1,374*	*1,777*	*579*	*2,385*	*65*	*9,684*

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

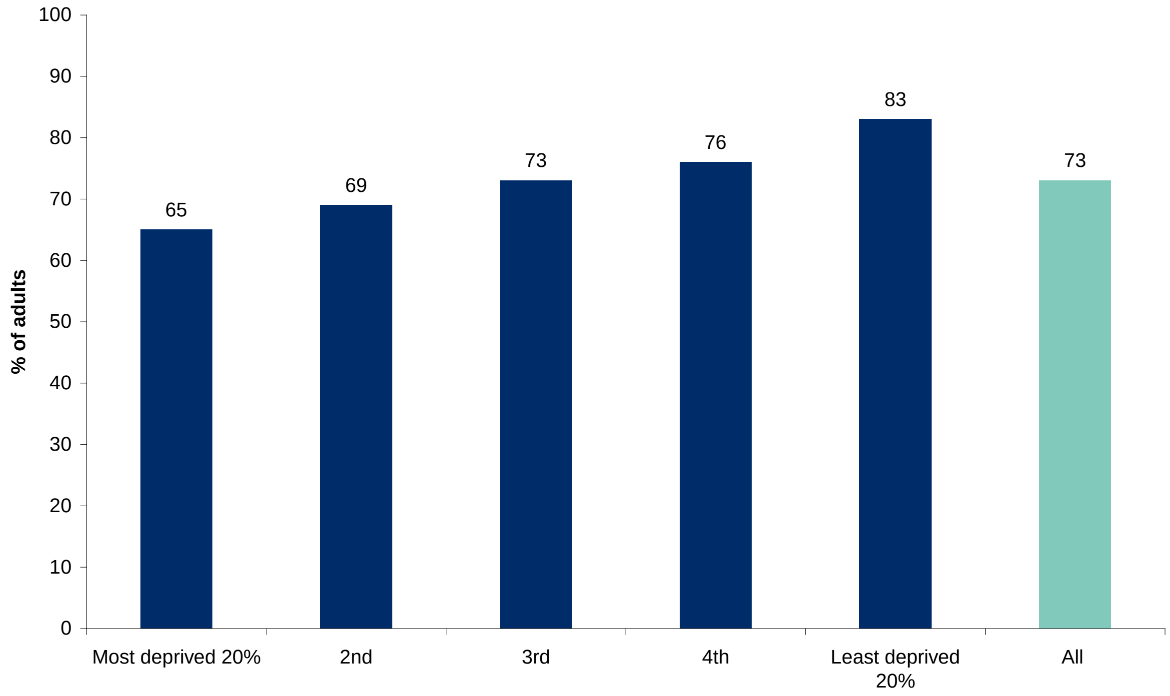
This question is only asked of three quarters of the sample.

Participation by area deprivation

Figure 13.8 shows that adult cultural participation varies with the area deprivation that respondents live in. Respondents living in more deprived areas participate less in any cultural activity – there is almost a 20 percentage point difference in cultural participation between the most and least deprived areas.

Figure 13.8: Participation in any cultural activity in the last 12 months by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

2011 data, Adults (base: 9,676)

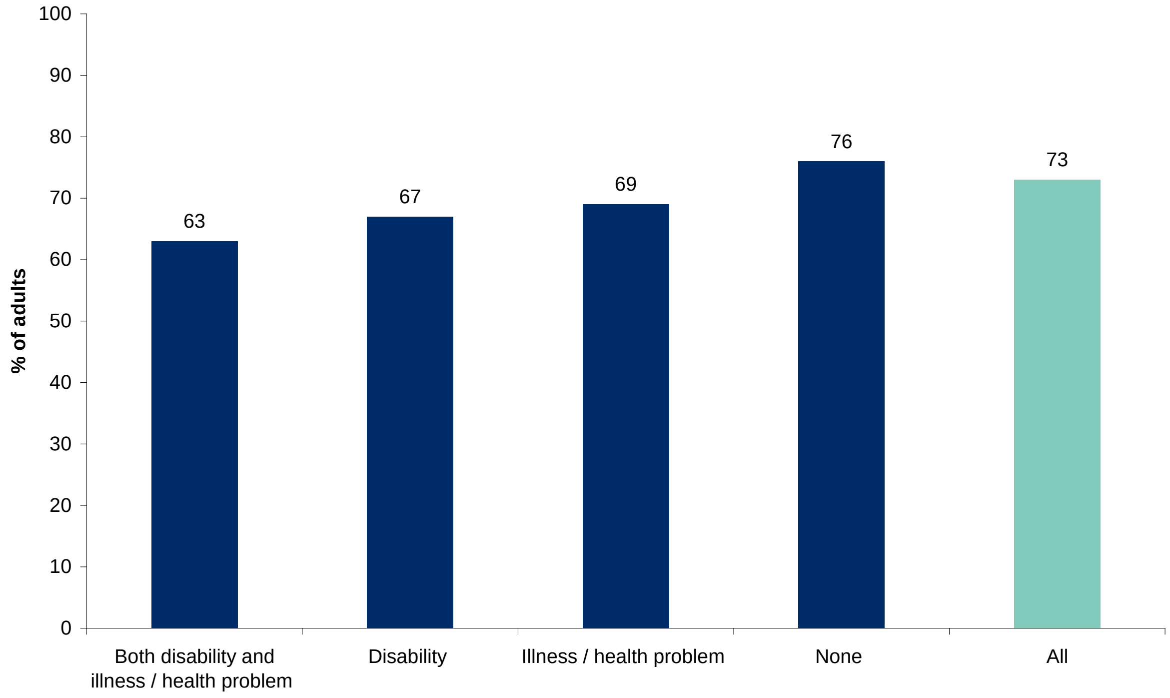


Participation by long-standing illness, health problem or disability

Figure 13.9 shows that those with a disability (67%), or illness or health problem (69%) are less likely to participate than those without (76%). It also shows that those who have both a disability and a long-term illness are the least likely to participate in any cultural activity (63%).

Figure 13.9: Participation in any cultural activity in the last 12 months by long-standing illness, health problem or disability

2011 data, Adults (base: 9,683)



Participation in urban and rural areas

Figure 13.10: Participation in any cultural activity in the last 12 months by Urban Rural Classification

2011 data, Adults (base: 9,683)

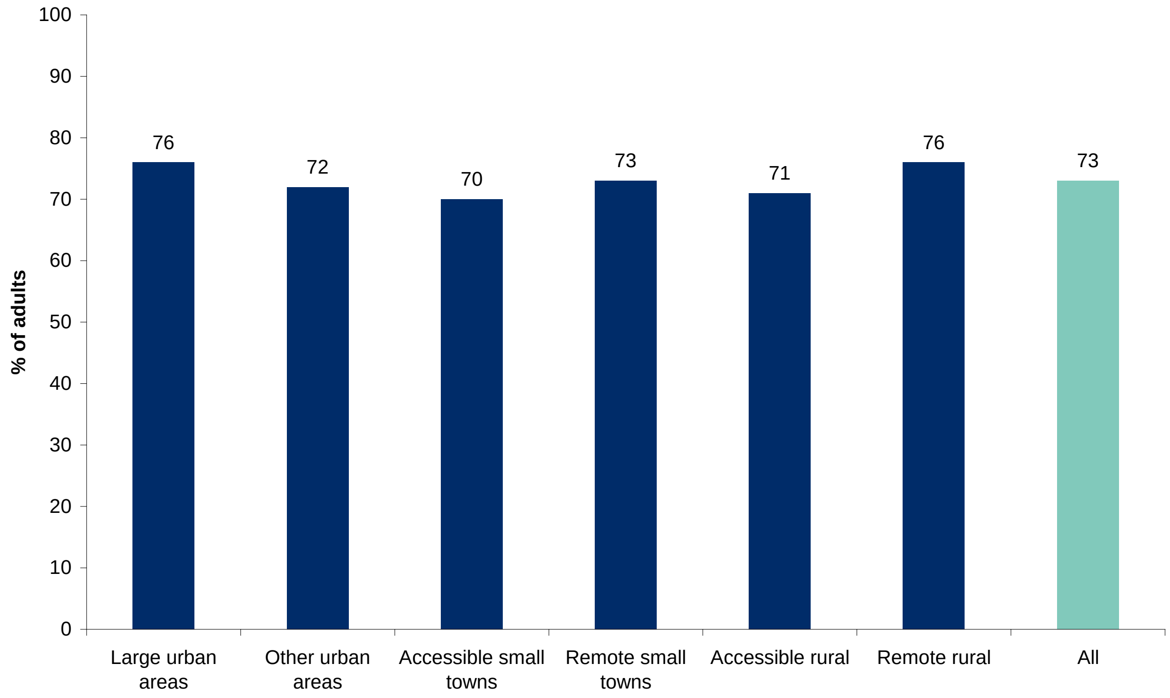


Figure 13.10 shows that cultural participation by adults is highest in large urban areas and remote rural areas (both 76%). Cultural participation is lowest in accessible small towns and accessible rural areas (70% and 71% of adults respectively).

Table 13.12 shows that participation in specific cultural activities is generally highest in remote rural areas and in large urban areas, but these can vary according to the specific activity. For instance, dancing is comparatively popular in large urban areas and in more rural areas. In contrast, participation in crafts and in photography are more popular in more rural areas only.

Table 13.12: Participation in cultural activities in the last 12 months by Urban Rural Classification

Percentages, 2011 data

Adults	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	All
Read for pleasure	65	62	59	61	62	65	63
Dance	20	16	13	13	15	18	17
Crafts such as textile, wood, pottery, etc.	11	12	11	15	13	20	12
Played musical instrument / written	11	10	9	7	10	13	10
Painting / drawing / printmaking / sculpture	9	8	8	10	9	10	9
Photography	7	7	6	9	9	12	7
Computer artworks or animation	7	7	3	9	5	8	7
Rehearsed / performed / sang	5	3	2	4	4	7	4
Written stories / books / plays / poetry	5	3	3	4	5	4	4
Made films/videos	3	2	1	3	2	1	2
Other cultural activity	2	2	2	1	2	2	2
None	24	28	30	27	29	24	27
Base	*3,397*	*2,936*	*814*	*559*	*1,056*	*921*	*9,683*

This question is only asked of three quarters of the sample.

Frequency of participating in cultural activities

Table 13.13 shows that reading for pleasure is the cultural activity which respondents most frequently participated in. Of those that read for pleasure in the last year, 83% state that they read at least once a week with a further 10% saying that they had read at least once a month. Playing a musical instrument or writing music is also a common activity, with 61% of those who participated having done so at least once a week. The general pattern for many other cultural activities is that although a relatively small proportion of adults participated in them, those that did participate often did so frequently (at least once a month).

Table 13.13: Frequency of participating in cultural activities in the last 12 months

Row percentages, 2011 data

Adults	At least once a week	Less often than once a week but at least once a month	Less often than once a month but at least 3-4 times a year	Twice in the last 12 months	Once in the last 12 months	Don't know	Total	*Base*
Read for pleasure	83	10	5	2	1	0	100	*6,217*
Dance	35	22	24	13	6	0	100	*1,534*
Crafts such as textile, wood, pottery, etc.	47	27	18	5	2	0	100	*1,275*
Played a musical instrument or written music	61	20	12	4	2	1	100	*879*
Painting, drawing, printmaking or sculpture	39	25	23	9	4	0	100	*813*
Photography as an artistic activity (not family or holiday 'snaps')	30	37	22	10	1	0	100	*675*
Used a computer to create original artworks or animation	36	29	20	10	4	0	100	*525*
Rehearsed, performed or sang in front of audience, e.g. play or choir (not karaoke)	34	19	19	12	14	1	100	*381*
Written any stories, books, plays or poetry	30	30	23	10	8	0	100	*355*
Made films or videos as an artistic activity (not	15	22	23	29	11	1	100	*162*
Other cultural activity	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*19*

This question is only asked of three quarters of the sample.

SATISFACTION WITH LOCAL AUTHORITY CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Since 2007, questions have been asked in the Local Services suite of questions in the SHS on the frequency of use and satisfaction with local authority cultural services. In particular, data are available on how frequently people use council run libraries, museums and galleries and theatres and concert halls and on how satisfied they are with each of these services.

Table 13.14 provides data on levels of satisfaction with local authority run cultural services from 2007 to 2011.

Of the three services, respondents are most satisfied with libraries, although this has seen a slight drop from 55% saying that they are very or fairly satisfied in 2007 and 2008 to 52% in 2011. Satisfaction with theatres or concert halls has been around 42% and 45% over this time period. For museums and galleries, there has been an increase in satisfaction levels from 38% to 44% between 2010 and 2011. This increase can be explained by a relative decrease in those having no opinion on museums and galleries. Prior to 2010, satisfaction levels were between 41% and 42%.

Levels of dissatisfaction (adults who are very or fairly dissatisfied) in 2011 are low for each of the three services (around 2 to 3 per cent) and this has fallen slightly from 2007 levels when 3 to 5 per cent of respondents were very or fairly dissatisfied with local authority run cultural services.

Table 13.14: Satisfaction with local authority cultural services

Column percentages, 2007 to 2011 data

Adults	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Libraries					
Very/fairly satisfied	55	55	53	52	52
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	10	8	7	8	8
Very/fairly dissatisfied	3	2	2	3	2
No opinion	32	34	37	38	37
Museums and galleries					
Very/fairly satisfied	41	42	41	38	44
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	14	12	10	11	10
Very/fairly dissatisfied	4	3	3	2	2
No opinion	41	42	45	48	44
Theatres or concert halls					
Very/fairly satisfied	44	44	43	42	45
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	14	11	10	10	10
Very/fairly dissatisfied	5	4	4	3	3
No opinion	38	40	43	45	42
Base	*10,222*	*9,244*	*9,708*	*9,020*	*9,664*

This question is asked of three quarters of the sample.

The percentage of respondents who gave no opinion on their local authority run cultural service was lowest for libraries, although this has increased from 32% in 2007 to 37% in 2011. Those with no opinion on museums and galleries has increased from 41% in 2007 to 48% in 2010, before falling to 44% in 2011. There is a similar pattern for satisfaction levels with theatres and concert halls, with 38% having no opinion in 2007. This increased to 45% in 2010 and dropped to 42% in 2011. A considerable percentage of respondents who have never used a local authority cultural service have no opinion; this is presented in Table 13.15.

Table 13.15 shows how frequently respondents use of each of three local authority cultural services with how satisfied they were with them in 2011. Around nine out of ten adults who have used each of the three services in the past year are very or fairly satisfied (92% for libraries, 90% for museums or galleries and 89% for theatres and concert halls). The percentage of adults who are very or fairly satisfied with each service is lower for those who have not used them in the past year (41% for libraries, 35% for museums and galleries and 31% for theatres and concert halls). The percentage of adults who are fairly or very dissatisfied with each of the cultural services is slightly higher for those who use them less frequently. Not surprisingly, the percentage of adults who express no opinion increases amongst those who have not used the service in the past year or not at all.

Table 13.15: Frequency of use and Satisfaction with local authority cultural services
Column percentages, 2011 data

Adults	Have used in the past	Not used in the past year	Never used / don't
Libraries			
Very/fairly satisfied	92	41	22
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	4	13	9
Very/fairly dissatisfied	2	3	2
No opinion	2	42	68
	3,512	*2,714*	*3,438*
Museums and galleries			
Very/fairly satisfied	90	35	15
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	5	14	10
Very/fairly dissatisfied	1	3	2
No opinion	4	48	73
	2,834	*3,044*	*3,786*
Theatres or concert halls			
Very/fairly satisfied	89	31	13
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	5	16	10
Very/fairly dissatisfied	3	4	3
No opinion	3	49	75
	3,282	*2,851*	*3,531*

This question is asked of three quarters of the sample.

OTHER CULTURE DATA AVAILABLE FROM THE SHS

Participation by young people in cultural activities

From 2009, questions have been asked in the Education and Young People suite of questions in the SHS on the extent to which young adults and children are regularly involved in a range of activities. These questions are asked of households for which there is someone aged between 8 and 21. In particular, data are available on participation in any music or drama activities such as playing in a band or a theatre group and participation in any other arts activities such as a photography or art club. Some analysis is presented in Chapter 7 of this report.

Scottish Household Survey: People and Culture in Scotland, 2007/08 report

This is a useful source of information on the barriers and levers to cultural attendance and participation. It may provide supplementary contextual evidence to support the results which have been obtained in this year's report.

In 2007 and 2008, a sub-sample of respondents from the Scottish Household Survey were asked a more detailed suite of questions about their cultural engagement. The "Scottish

Household Survey: People and Culture in Scotland, 2007/08"[95] report contains results of a representative, random sample survey of around 6,800 adults (aged 16 years and over) in Scotland. The survey asked questions on the extent of people's cultural participation and attendance. It asked about reasons why people do or do not take part and reasons for visiting and attending places of culture. The questionnaire also explored exposure to cultural activities when growing up, use of the internet to access cultural websites, and volunteering (in general) and for culture and arts organisations. Findings from the "People and Culture in Scotland" report can be used to provide supplementary evidence to support some of the findings of the SHS 2011 report.

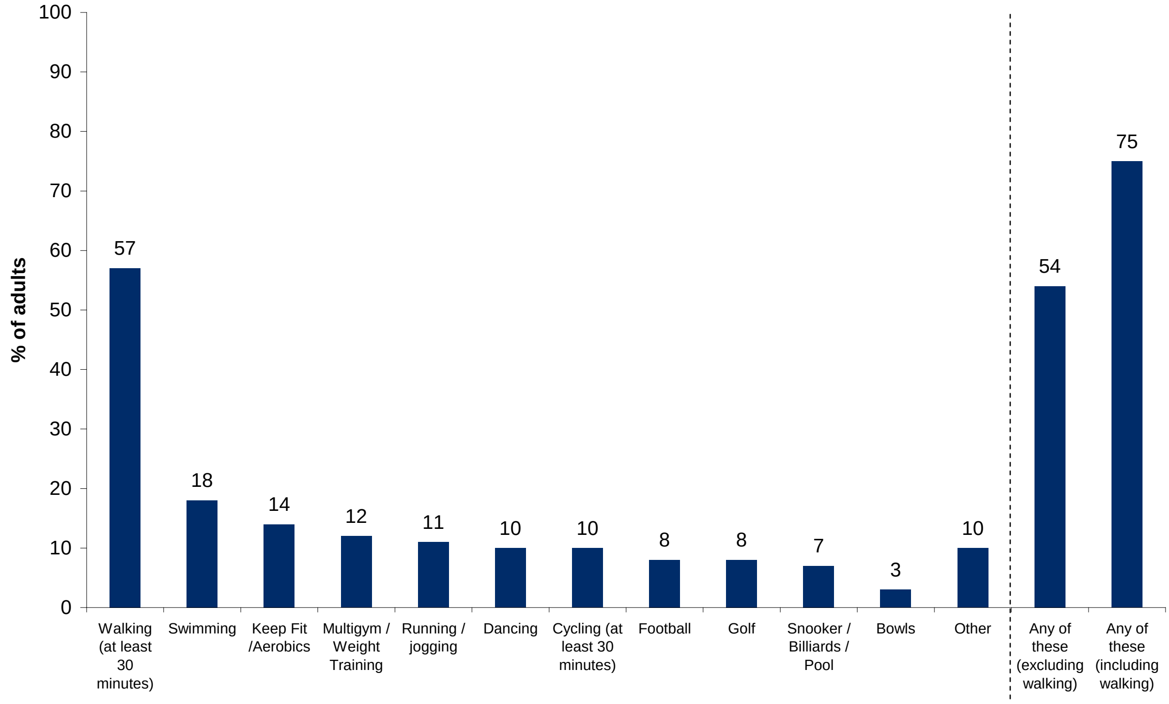
PARTICIPATION IN SPORT

The final questions in this section investigated levels of participation among adults in sport. A broad definition of sport is used and includes, for example, recreational walking for more than 30 minutes. For this question, adults were asked about participation in the last four weeks. The results are shown in Figure 13.12.

Three-quarters of adults (75%) had participated in any sport in the last four weeks. By far the most prevalent activity was walking for 30 minutes (for recreational purposes). Over half (57%) had done this in the last four weeks compared with fewer than one-in-five undertaking any other individual activity. When walking was excluded, just over half of adults (54%) had undertaken at least one of the remaining sports activities in the last four weeks. Most of the sports show a one percentage point increase compared to estimates from 2009/2010.

Figure 13.11: Participation in sport in the last four weeks

2011 data, Adults (base: 9,683)



95 www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2009/11/24085939

Previous analysis of SHS data[96] has shown that there is a relationship between participation in overall sport excluding and including walking and self-assessed health. Those who rated their own health over the last 12 months as good were more likely to participate in sport, though it is unclear from this to what extent good health is a result of taking part in sport or, instead, to what extent having good health enables participation in sport.

Table 13.16 shows that in 2011, a higher proportion of people who rated their health in general to be ‘very good’ or ‘good’ participated in a sporting activity than those who had ‘bad’ or ‘very bad’ health. Including walking, 82% of those with ‘good’ or ‘very good’ health reported participating in any sporting activity over the past twelve months compared to 26% who said they had ‘bad’ or ‘very bad’ health.

Table 13.16: Participation in any sporting activity and self-assessed health over past twelve months

Column percentages, 2011 data

Adults	Very good / Good health	Fair health	Very bad / Bad health	All
Participation in any sporting activity excluding walking				
Yes	62	36	16	54
No	38	64	84	46
Total	100	100	100	100
Participation in any sporting activity including walking				
Yes	82	60	26	75
No	18	40	74	25
Total	100	100	100	100
Base	*6,851*	*2,156*	*676*	*9,683*

It can also be seen that there is an increasing trend of participation in sports as deprivation decreases (Table 13.17). Those living in the 20% least deprived areas of Scotland are much more likely to participate in any sporting activity (83%, including walking) compared to the 20% most deprived (65%).

[96] Scottish Government (2009) *Scotland's People Annual Report: Results from 2007/2008 Scottish Household Survey*, Edinburgh: Scottish Government. www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2009/09/01114213

Table 13.17: Participation in any sporting activity by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Column percentages, 2011 data

Adults	← 20% most deprived 1	2	3	4	20% least deprived → 5	All
Participation in any sporting activity excluding walking						
Yes	44	49	52	58	64	54
No	56	51	48	42	36	46
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Participation in any sporting activity including walking						
Yes	65	71	74	79	83	75
No	35	29	26	21	17	25
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*1,790*	*2,027*	*2,148*	*1,981*	*1,729*	*9,675*

Differences in sports participation levels between genders and between adults of different ages are explored in Table 13.18. The percentage of women who had participated in sport in the last four weeks was lower than the corresponding figure for men (72% versus 78%), and if walking is excluded then the difference is more pronounced (12 percentage point difference excluding walking compared to six percentage point difference including walking). Among different age groups, participation was highest among those aged 16 to 44 (around 84%), thereafter, participation decreased steadily until the age of 75, after which there was a sharp reduction with only 42% of those aged 75 and over engaging in sport in the past four weeks.

Table 13.18: Participation in sport in the last four weeks by gender and age

Percentages, 2011 data

Adults	Male	Female	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75 plus	All
Walking (at least 30 minutes for recreational purposes)	56	58	52	61	64	63	55	32	57
Swimming	17	18	21	25	27	15	11	2	18
Keep Fit /Aerobics	9	18	19	18	17	13	10	5	14
Multigym use / Weight Training	15	9	23	20	14	9	4	1	12
Running / jogging	14	9	24	20	15	8	2	0	11
Cycling (at least 30 minutes for recreational, health, training or competition purposes)	14	7	11	13	17	11	5	0	10
Dancing	6	14	16	14	10	9	8	4	10
Football	17	1	24	15	10	3	1	-	8
Golf	15	2	7	9	8	8	9	4	8
Snooker / Billiards / Pool	12	2	15	12	5	4	2	1	7
Bowls	4	2	3	2	2	2	5	6	3
Other	12	8	17	13	12	9	6	2	10
Any of these (excluding walking)	60	48	75	69	64	50	38	21	54
Any of these (including walking)	78	72	86	84	83	76	65	42	75
None of these	22	28	14	16	17	24	35	58	25
Base	*4,164*	*5,519*	*746*	*1,341*	*1,544*	*2,411*	*2,325*	*1,316*	*9,683*

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

This question is only asked of three quarters of the sample.

Walking was the predominant activity regardless of gender and for all age groups, though only 32% of those aged 75 and over participated in such walking activities. Similar proportions of men and women had walked for at least 30 minutes for recreational purposes in the past four weeks (56% and 58% respectively). The peak age group for walking was 35 to 44 (64%).

Over half of all adults had participated in sport (excluding walking) in 2011 (54%). Participation was higher among men (60%) than women (48%) and declined with age (for example 75% of those aged 16 to 24 compared with 21% of those 75 or over had participated in other sports activities).

There were some differences between the other sports and physical activities. The activities with the highest participation in the last four weeks after walking were swimming (18%), taking part in keep fit or aerobics (14%) or multigym use/weight training (12%), each one percentage point higher than estimates from 2009/2010; a higher proportion of women than men had undertaken both swimming and taking part in keep fit or aerobics, particularly the latter (18% as against 9%). Participation in all other individual physical activities (other than dancing) was higher or equal among men than women.

For the majority of activities (excluding walking), participation in the last four weeks broadly decreased with age. Exceptions to this included: cycling where the peak age was 35-44 (17%); swimming which showed increasing participation between the ages of 16 and 44, decreasing thereafter; and, golf where a similar proportion of all ages up to 75 had played golf in the past four weeks. Those aged 60 and over were more likely to have played bowls in the last four weeks than any other age group (5% of those aged 60-74 and 6% of those aged 75 and over), although participation in bowls was relatively low among all adults (3%).

Table 13.19 shows that in nearly all sporting activities, as area deprivation decreased participation increased. The exceptions to this were; football and bowls which saw similar participation levels across all areas. Snooker, billiards or pool show higher participation rates in the more deprived areas (e.g. 8% in the 20% most deprived areas) as compared to 5% in the 20% least deprived areas. The table also shows those who rated their health as good in the last 12 months were more likely to participate in all sports.

Table 13.19: Participation in sport in the last four weeks by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation and self-assessment of health in past 12 months

Percentages, 2011 data

Adults	← 20% most deprived 1	2	3	4	20% least deprived → 5	Very good / Good health	Fair health	Very bad / Bad health	All
Walking (at least 30 minutes for recreational purposes)	47	54	58	62	63	63	45	18	57
Swimming	14	16	17	20	22	21	10	4	18
Keep Fit / Aerobics	12	12	13	16	16	17	7	3	14
Multigym use / Weight Training	8	11	10	13	16	14	5	1	12
Running / jogging	7	10	10	13	15	14	4	1	11
Dancing	9	10	10	10	12	12	5	3	10
Cycling (at least 30 minutes for recreational, health, training or competition purposes)	6	7	11	14	14	13	5	2	10
Football	9	9	8	10	7	10	3	1	8
Golf	4	6	7	10	12	9	4	1	8
Snooker / Billiards / Pool	8	7	6	6	5	7	6	2	7
Bowls	3	4	2	3	4	3	3	1	3
Other	6	7	11	12	15	12	5	2	10
Any of these (excluding	44	49	52	58	64	62	35	16	54
Any of these (including	65	71	74	79	83	82	60	26	75
None of these	35	29	26	21	17	18	40	74	25
Base	*1,790*	*2,027*	*2,148*	*1,981*	*1,729*	*6,844*	*2,155*	*676*	*9,675*

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

This question is only asked of three quarters of the sample.

Frequency of participation in sports

Having established the percentage of adults taking part in sport in the last four weeks, those who participated in the activities were asked the number of days they had undertaken at least one of them during that period (rather than using a frequency scale). This enabled an average to be calculated from the answers provided, which is shown in the last row of Table 13.20. On average adults had undertaken sporting activity on over 14 days in the last four weeks, which would equate to a frequency of around three and a half days per week.

Table 13.20: Frequency of participating in sport in the last four weeks by gender and age

Column percentages, 2011 data

Adults	Male	Female	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75 plus	All
1-4 days	22	25	23	22	24	25	24	27	24
5-8 days	17	18	16	17	17	19	17	19	17
9-14 days	18	16	18	21	17	15	16	12	17
15-20 days	15	13	16	15	15	13	12	14	14
21-28 days	27	28	27	25	27	28	32	27	28
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
'Mean'	14.2	14.0	14.2	13.9	14.0	13.9	14.6	13.6	14.1
Base	*3,087*	*3,776*	*634*	*1,133*	*1,274*	*1,795*	*1,505*	*522*	*6,863*

The frequency of taking part in these activities in the last four weeks does not vary substantially by gender nor, broadly, by age. However, perhaps surprisingly, of those participating in sporting activities, the average number of days in which people participated in sport increased over the age of 60. Those aged 60 to 74 undertook an average of 14.6 days of participation in sporting activities in the previous four week period which equates to close to four days a week. Almost a third of adults in this age group (32%) participated in sport at least 5 days a week (21 to 28 days over a four week period).

The slightly higher participation rate among 60 to 74 year olds may be affected by a number of factors. Those from the older age group are likely to be retired and hence have more opportunities to participate in sporting activities. Also, these figures do not record the intensity or duration of participation so although those aged 60 and over do sport most often it may be at a lower intensity or for shorter periods than those in younger age groups.

Annex 1 Using the information in this report

HOW DATA IS DISPLAYED IN TABLES

All tables are presented in the format 'dependent variable by independent variable' where the independent variable is being used to examine or explain variation in the dependent variable. Thus, a table titled 'housing tenure by household type' shows how housing tenures vary among different household types. Where the tables show column percentages, the dependent variable is shown in the rows and the columns show the independent variable. Where the tables show row percentages, this is switched and the dependent variable is shown in the columns. Some summary tables combine three dimensions, for example agreement by age within statement. These are shown as cell percentages.

All tables have a descriptive and numerical base showing the population or population sub-group examined in it. While all results have been calculated using weighted data, the bases shown provide the unweighted counts. It should therefore be noted that the results and bases presented cannot be used to calculate how many respondents gave a certain answer.

REPORTING CONVENTIONS

In general, percentages in tables have been rounded to the nearest whole number. Zero values are shown as a dash (-), values greater than 0% but less than 0.5% are shown as 0% and values of 0.5% but less than 1% are rounded up to 1%. Columns or rows may not add to 100% because of rounding, where 'don't know/refused' answers are not shown[97] or where multiple responses to a question are possible.

In some tables, percentages have been removed from columns and replaced with '*' where the base on which percentages would be calculated is less than 100, though on occasions this has been loosened. This data is judged to be insufficiently reliable for publication.

VARIATIONS IN BASE SIZE FOR TOTALS

As the questionnaire is administered using computer assisted personal interviewing (CAPI), item non-response is kept to a minimum. Bases do fluctuate slightly due to small amounts of missing information (where, for example, the age or sex of household members has been refused and where derived variables such as household type use this information).

Some questions are asked of a reduced sample and the bases are correspondingly lower. In 2007 some questions were streamed or changed in the course of the year and again the base size is lower. Further changes to streaming was made in both 2008 and 2009

[97] Missing responses are not included within the analysis. Similarly the 'don't know/refused' options are typically not shown as a separate category in the tables.

alongside any other changes to questions across the different years. A footnote is included below a table where this occurs.

The sample base annex (Annex 3) gives details of frequencies and bases for the main dependent variables.

STATISTICAL SIGNIFICANCE

All proportions produced in a survey have a degree of error associated with them because they are generated from a sample of the population rather than the population as a whole. Any proportion measured in the survey has an associated confidence interval (within which the 'true' proportion of the whole population is likely to lie), usually expressed as ±x%. It is possible with any survey that the sample achieved produces estimates that are outside this range. The number of times out of a 100 surveys when the result achieved would lie within the confidence interval is also quoted; conventionally the level set is 95 out of 100, or 95%.[98] Technically, all results should be quoted in this way. However, it is less cumbersome to simply report the percentage as a single percentage, the convention adopted in this report.

Where sample sizes are small or comparisons are made between sub-groups of the sample, the sampling error needs to be taken into account. There are formulae to calculate whether differences are statistically significant (i.e. they are unlikely to have occurred by chance) and Annex 4 provides a simple way to estimate if differences are significant.

[98] For example, a survey result with a confidence interval of ±2% at the 95% level means that the 'true' population value lies with 2% either side of that result. If the survey was repeated 100 times, the proportion would be within the confidence interval quoted.

Annex 2 Glossary

This Annex includes an list of terms used within the report. Definitions for those terms and, in some cases, further explanation of the term are provided.

CURRENT ECONOMIC SITUATION

The household respondent is asked to select which of the following categories best describes the current situation of each member of the household:

- Self-employed
- Employed full-time
- Employed part-time
- Looking after the home or family
- Permanently retired from work
- Unemployed and seeking work
- At school
- In further/higher education
- Government work or training scheme
- Permanently sick or disabled
- Unable to work because of short-term illness or injury
- Pre-school/not yet at school
- Other

SHS data on the **economic situation** of members of the household reflects the view of the respondent to the 'household' part of the interview, and so may not conform to official definitions of employment and unemployment, for example. The SHS cannot provide estimates of unemployment that are comparable to official statistics of unemployment.[99] Therefore, the SHS cannot be used as a source of unemployment rates or average

[99] For further information, please see the SHS Methodology and Fieldwork Outcomes reports: www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/PublicationMethodology

earnings. Please see the Scottish Government Statistics website[100] for details of Scottish Government contacts who deal with unemployment rates and average earnings statistics.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, QUALIFICATIONS AND TRAINING

The SHS is not directly comparable with the Labour Force Survey (LFS) which is the official source of employment, qualifications and training data in the UK. Compared with the LFS, the SHS under-estimates the level of employment and over-estimates both unemployment and economic inactivity. This is due to the fact that current economic situation in the SHS is asked in a single question whereas in the LFS it is determined by a selection of other questions.

The SHS also underestimates the number of people with a qualification of some sort, as the LFS covers all possible levels of qualifications. The LFS is the preferred source of estimates on employment, qualifications and training as it uses internationally agreed definitions and is used for international comparisons including OECD indicators.

It should be noted that SHS estimates of working age adults historically were based on the traditional working age definition (males aged 16-64, females aged 16-59). From 2011, these have been replaced by estimates based on the population aged 16-64 to account for legislative changes in the state retirement age. Specifically the current female state pension age is changing dynamically to match the male state pension age. The Office for National Statistics (ONS) no longer publish rates using a working age definition, instead reports rates for all people aged 16 to 64.

HIGHEST LEVEL OF QUALIFICATION

The highest level of qualification has been classified as follows:

- **O Grade, Standard Grade or equivalent** - Includes: O Grade, Standard Grade, GCSE, GCE O level, CSE, NQ Access 3 Cluster, Intermediate 1, Intermediate 2, Senior Certificate, GNVQ/ GSVQ Foundation or Intermediate, SVQ Level 1, SVQ Level 2, SCOTVEC/National Certificate Module, City and Guilds Craft, RSA Diploma or equivalent.

- **Higher, A Level or equivalent** - Includes: Higher Grade, Advanced Higher, CSYS, A Level, AS Level, Advanced Senior Certificate. GNVQ/ GSVQ Advanced, SVQ Level 3, ONC, OND, SCOTVEC National Diploma, City and Guilds Advanced Craft, RSA Advanced Diploma or equivalent.

- **HNC/ HND or equivalent** - Includes: HNC, HND, SVQ Level 4, RSA Higher Diploma or equivalent

- **Degree, Professional qualification** - Includes: First degree, Higher degree, SVQ Level 5, Professional qualifications e.g. teaching, accountancy

- **Other qualification**

[100] www.scotland.gov.uk/statistics

- **No qualifications**
- **Qualifications not known**

Please see the Scottish Government Statistics website[101] for details of Scottish Government contacts who deal with economic activity, qualifications and training statistics.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC SITUATION

Household economic situation refers to economic situation of the highest income householder (HIH) and/or their spouse or partner. The variable is derived from the question that asks about the economic activity of members of the household. Household economic situation variable includes the following categories:

- Single working adult
- Non-working single
- Working couple
- Couple, one works
- Couple, neither work

As mentioned previously (see Current Economic Situation), SHS data on the economic situation of the household reflects the view of the respondent to the 'household' part of the interview, and so may not conform to official definitions of employment and unemployment, for example.

HOUSEHOLD INCOME

The term **net annual household income** refers to income (i.e. after taxation and other deductions) from employment, benefits and other sources that is brought into the household by the highest income householder and/or their spouse or partner. This includes any contribution to household finances made by other household members (e.g. dig money).

The definition is not the same as that used by other Government surveys such as the Family Resources Survey. These measure the income of all household members. Income data from the SHS should not, therefore, be compared with other sources without careful consideration of the methods used in compiling the data.[102] The SHS is not designed to provide reliable statistics on average income or average earnings. The current income information collected through the SHS is only intended to provide estimates by income band. The SHS asks for income only for use as a 'background' variable when analysing other topics, or for selecting

[101] www.scotland.gov.uk/Statistics

[102] More information on household income can be found in Raab, G., MacDonald, C., and Macintyre, C. (2004) Comparison of Income Data between Surveys of Scottish Households: Research report for Communities Scotland. Further information on this report is available on the SHS website.

the data for particular sub-groups of the population (such as the low paid) for further analysis.[103]

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

For the purposes of the SHS, a **household** is defined as one person, or a group of people, living in accommodation as their only or main residence and either sharing at least one meal a day or sharing the living accommodation.

The respondent for the first part of the interview must be the **household reference person**, a person in whose name the accommodation is owned or rented or who is otherwise responsible for the accommodation.

In households that have joint householders, the household reference person is defined as the **highest income householder (HIH)**, that is, the person with the highest income. If householders have exactly the same income, the older is taken as the household reference person.

Adult is used to refer to those aged 16 and over (except where otherwise stated). **Children** are aged under 16 years.

References to **working age** population throughout the publication refer to the working age definition as discussed in the economic activity, qualifications and training section in the Glossary.

In each household, one of the eligible adult members of the household is randomly selected to take part in the second half of the interview. Eligible adults are adult household members who have not been living apart from the household continuously for the previous six months. This might include adults working away from home, in the Armed Forces or in prison. The person selected is referred to as the **random adult**. The household respondent is automatically the random adult in one-adult households and may be the same as the household respondent in households with more than one adult.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE

The SHS uses eight household types defined as follows:

- A **single adult** household contains one adult of working age and no children.
- A **single parent** household contains one adult of any age and one or more children.
- A **single pensioner** household contains one adult of pensionable age and no children. Pensionable age is 60 for women and 65 for men.
- A **small family** household contains two adults of any age and one or two children.

[103] For further information, please see the SHS Methodology and Fieldwork Outcomes reports: www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/PublicationMethodology

- An **older smaller** household contains one adult of working age and one of pensionable age and no children, or two adults of pensionable age and no children.
- A **large adult** household contains three or more adults and no children.
- A **small adult** household contains two adults of working age and no children.
- A **large family** household contains two adults of any age and three or more children, or three or more adults of any age and one or more children.

HOUSING TENURE

The SHS collects information on the ways in which households occupy their accommodation and from which organisation or individual their accommodation is rented, where this is the case. These are combined into a housing tenure variable, which is shown in the annual report broken down into four categories, namely:

- **owner occupied**, which includes households who own outright and those buying with a mortgage or loan.
- the **social rented** sector, which includes households renting from a local authority and all households renting from a Housing Association or Co-operative.
- the **private rented** sector, which includes households renting from an individual private landlord.
- **other** tenure, which includes any other category of tenure such as living rent free.

INCOME IMPUTATION

While in general the level of missing data throughout the SHS is minimal, one section of the questionnaire is substantially affected by missing information. In the section on household income, approximately one-in-three of respondents either refuse to answer the questions or are unable to provide information that is sufficiently reliable to report, for example, because there are no details of the level of income received for one or more components of their income.

Statistical analysis of data gathered in the survey on the characteristics of households where income is available, allows income data to be imputed for households where income data is missing. Income imputation is a process whereby complete information given by 'similar' households is used for respondents that have missing income information. Income is collected as a variety of different components, such as income from employment, benefits and other sources, which are summed to create total net household income. Income was imputed for each component using either Hot Deck imputation, where the sample is divided into subgroups based on relevant characteristics, or Predictive Mean, where a statistical model is constructed and the value is predicted using this model. After imputation, income data is unavailable for between 3%-4% of households. Please contact the SHS project team if you would like further information on the imputation process.

LONG-STANDING LIMITING ILLNESS, HEALTH PROBLEM OR DISABILITY

The question '*Could I just check, do you have any long-standing illness, health problem or disability that limits your daily activities or the kind of work you can do? By disability as opposed to ill-health, I mean a physical or mental impairment, which has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on your ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities.*' was asked of the random adult respondent to establish the prevalence of long-term illness among the adult population.[104] The respondent's own assessment of what constitutes a long-standing illness, health problem or disability was used rather than a medical assessment of illness.

It should be noted that that this data is not directly comparable to reports relating to the period 1999-2002. During this period, the SHS Annual Reports used data from the household respondent about each household member. From 2003, the survey results were extracted from the question asked to the random adult directly.

MARITAL STATUS

The random adult is asked to confirm their marital status using the following categories:

- Single, that is, never married or never formed a legally recognised same sex civil partnership
- Married and living with husband/wife
- A civil partner in a legally recognised same sex civil partnership
- Married and separated from husband/wife
- In a legally recognised same sex civil partnership and separated from your civil partner
- Divorced
- Formerly a civil partner, the same sex civil partnership now legally dissolved
- Widowed
- A surviving same sex civil partner: your partner having since died

Where these have been used in the report to analyse results, these categories have been combined as:

- Single/never been married
- Cohabiting/living together
- Married/civil partnership

[104] For further details, please see question RG5 in the SHS questionnaire: www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/PublicationQuestionnaire

- Separated/divorced/dissolved civil partnership
- Widowed/bereaved civil partner

PARTICIPATION, ATTENDANCE AND ENGAGEMENT AT CULTURAL EVENTS

Cultural engagement is defined as those adults who have either participated in a cultural activity or who have attended at least one type of cultural place in the previous 12 months.

Attendance at "a cultural event or place of culture" can cover any one of the following:

- Film at cinema or other venue
- Exhibition or collection of art, photography or sculpture
- Craft exhibition
- Event connected with books or writing
- Street arts (art in everyday surroundings like parks, streets or shopping centre) or circus (not animals)
- Culturally specific festival (mela/Feis)
- Play, drama other theatrical performance (musical / pantomime)
- Opera /operetta/ classical music performance
- Other live music event eg. jazz event
- Ballet / contemporary dance / other live dance event e.g. multi cultural
- Library (any type of library, e.g. public / mobile / online)
- Archive or records office
- Museum
- Gallery
- Place of historical or archaeological interest
- None

Participation in "any cultural activity" means that people do at least one activity from the available list asked of respondents in the survey (rather than each and every cultural activity). The activities are listed as follows:

- Dance
- Played a musical instrument or written music

- Rehearsed, performed or sang in front of audience such as a play or choir
- Painting, drawing, printmaking or sculpture
- Photography as an artistic activity
- Made films or videos as an artistic activity
- Used a computer to create original artworks or animation
- Crafts such as textile, wood, pottery, etc.
- Read for pleasure (not newspapers, magazines or comics)
- Written any stories, books, plays or poetry
- Other cultural activity
- None

POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE ASPECTS OF NEIGHBOURHOOD

Respondents to the SHS are asked spontaneously to mention any aspects of their neighbourhood, if any, they particularly like. Their answers are coded using a list comprised of 31 'likes' and 34 'dislikes'. These positive and negative aspects have been grouped in the analysis as follows:

Positive aspects:

- **Pleasant environment** - Includes: Area well maintained; Safe/slow traffic; Clean/tidy place to live; No pollution/fresh air; Good quality houses/investment potential; Pace of life/quality of life; Nicely landscaped/open spaces; Convenient shop/other amenities; Good outlook/view; Like house; Like area/living here; Privacy; Rural/green/countryside/seaside; No/little traffic.
- **Safe environment** - Includes: Safety, security or accessibility measures (CCTV, warden, concierge etc); Safe area/low crime.
- **Good amenities** - Includes: Friendly people; Good local shops; Good local leisure facilities; Good local schools; Good facilities for young people.
- **Sense of community/friendly people** - Includes: Quiet/peaceful; Good neighbours; Family/friends here; Community spirit.
- **Other** - Includes: Accessible/good location/handy; Always lived here/been here a long time; Affordable/prices/sell well.

Negative aspects:

- **Unpleasant environment** - Includes: Area poorly maintained/run down; Lack of privacy; Problems with road/pavements/drainage; Pollutions/smells/problem with industry; Inadequate street lighting; Poor outlook/view; Problems with dogs; Vandalism and graffiti; Environmental noise; Parking problems; Too much traffic; Litter/rubbish; Property/gardens in poor condition.

- **Unsafe environment** - Includes: Unsafe area/crime; Lack of policing.
- **Poor amenities** - Includes: Lack of amenities (doctor, bank post office, etc.); Poor local shops; Poor local leisure facilities; Poor local schools; Nowhere for children to play.
- **No sense of community/Problem residents/substance abuse** - Includes: Bad reputation, 'rough' area, problem residents moving in; Problems with neighbours; Drug abuse and dealing; Alcohol abuse; Young people hanging about/nothing for young people to do.
- **Other** - Includes: No jobs/investment, poverty; Environment - weather, hills, flooding etc; Too much being built; Too expensive; Too far from the town/city/shops.

SCOTTISH INDEX OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION

The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD)[105] identifies the most deprived areas across Scotland. It is based on 38 indicators across seven individual domains, namely: income, employment, health, education, skills and training, housing, geographic access and crime.

SIMD is derived at data zone level, enabling small area concentrations of deprivation to be identified. The data zones are ranked from most deprived (1) to least deprived (6,505) on the overall SIMD and on each of the individual domains. The result is a comprehensive picture of relative area deprivation across Scotland.

Table A 1: Number of households by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation
2011 data

	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent
1 - 10% most deprived	1,352	1,439	10.0
2	1,346	1,436	10.0
3	1,461	1,535	10.7
4	1,611	1,532	10.7
5	1,569	1,499	10.5
6	1,524	1,442	10.1
7	1,351	1,218	8.5
8	1,586	1,590	11.1
9	1,322	1,362	9.5
10 - 10% least deprived	1,223	1,289	9.0
Total	14,345	14,345	100

[105] www.scotland.gov.uk/SIMD

The classificatory variable used in the analysis contained in the report is based on the 2009 version of SIMD. In the tables, the data zones are grouped as the 15% most deprived data zones and the rest of Scotland. Occasionally deciles (from the 10% most deprived data zones to 10% least deprived)[106] or quintiles (from the 20% most to the 20% least deprived data zones)[107] are used.

SELF-IDENTIFIED SEXUAL ORIENTATION

The question on self-identified sexual orientation, presented in Chapter 2, was introduced to the SHS in 2011 to provide statistics to underpin the equality monitoring responsibilities of public sector organisations and to assess the disadvantage or relative discrimination experienced by the lesbian, gay and bisexual population. Despite this positive step in collecting such information, it is felt that the figures are likely to under-report the percentage of lesbian, gay or bisexual (LGB) people within society due to a number of reasons, including the following.

- Asking about sexual orientation/identity is a new development in national surveys and such questions can be seen as intrusive and personal.
- There is still significant prejudice and discrimination against LGB people in society. In a context where some LGB people will not have told friends and family about their sexual identity, there is a real question about whether LGB people generally would want to be open with an interviewer.
- The default option for being uncertain about one's sexual orientation may be to respond 'straight/heterosexual' rather than to say 'Don't know / not sure'.
- Particular LGB people are still less likely to be open where they belong to groups or communities where an LGB identity is less acceptable.

Despite the uncertainties of the data, it does make sense to collect statistics on sexual orientation, to start to make this a more standard element within data collection. This does not mean that data will necessarily become reliable over the short term, but they may still be able to offer useful insights into the experience of some LGB people in particular areas of policy interest. The Scottish Government is looking at how it can improve its data collection on these issues going forward.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION (NS-SEC)

National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SEC)[108] is an occupationally-based classification which, in line with all official statistics and surveys, is used in the SHS. The eight-fold analytic version of NS-SEC has been used.

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[106] Numbered 1 (most deprived) to 10 (least deprived).

[107] Numbered 1 (most deprived) to 5 (least deprived).

[108] More information on the definition of NS-SEC can be found at www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/classifications/current-standard-classifications/index.html

Respondents' occupations and details of their employment status (whether an employer, self-employed or employee; whether a supervisor; number of employees at the workplace) have been used to create the following classifications:

- Higher managerial and professional occupations.
- Lower managerial and professional occupations.
- Intermediate occupations.
- Small employers and own account workers.
- Lower supervisory and technical occupations.
- Semi-routine occupations.
- Routine occupations.

URBAN RURAL CLASSIFICATION

The Scottish Government six-fold urban/rural classification of Scotland is used throughout this report. This classification is based on settlement size and remoteness (measured by drive times) allowing more detailed geographical analysis to be conducted on a larger sample size. The classification being used in this report is the 2009-2010 version as there were delays in the 2011-2012 version being finalised which meant it could not be made available in time to be used in this reports analyses.[109]

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

- **Large urban areas** - settlements of over 125,000 people.
- **Other urban areas** - settlements of 10,000 to 125,000 people.
- **Accessible small towns** - settlements of between 3,000 and 10,000 people and within 30 minutes drive of a settlement of 10,000 or more.
- **Remote small towns** - settlements of between 3,000 and 10,000 people and with a drive time of over 30 minutes to a settlement of 10,000 or more.
- **Accessible rural** - settlements of less than 3,000 people and within 30 minutes drive of a settlement of 10,000 or more.
- **Remote rural** - settlements of less than 3,000 people with a drive time of more than 30 minutes to a settlement of 10,000 or more.

Table A 2.2 shows the percentage of households in each area type.

[109] More information on the six-fold urban/rural classification of Scotland is available at: www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/About/Methodology/UrbanRuralClassification

Table A 2.2: Number of households by Scottish Government 2009-2010 Urban Rural Classification
2011 data

	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent
Large urban areas	5,166	5,811	40.5
Other urban areas	4,318	4,308	30.0
Small accessible towns	1,231	1,237	8.6
Small remote towns	775	589	4.1
Accessible rural	1,550	1,517	10.6
Remote rural	1,316	894	6.2
Total	14,356	14,356	100

VOLUNTEERING

This section of the questionnaire was revised for the 2006 survey in order to gather greater information on individuals' experience of volunteering and barriers that may prevent them from participation. Respondents were asked to give a 'yes' or 'no' response to a question on whether they had given up any time to help clubs, charities, campaigns or organisations in the last 12 months. This question was followed up by a question asked of those who said no to the first, which gave a list of types of groups and organisations and asked for which, if any, the respondent had undertaken any work or activities on a voluntary basis. The list of options was revised substantially in 2007. The third question asked if there were any other types of organisations not on the list for which respondents had given up their time. Respondents who did not answer 'yes' to the first question, or who answered 'none' to the first question but 'yes' to the second or third question were classed as having taken part in voluntary activities.

It should be noted that the main volunteering questions are only asked of half the sample, whilst follow up questions such as what might encourage people to volunteer in the future are asked of one quarter of the sample. As such analyses on volunteering can be based on smaller sample sizes and hence be affected by wider confidence intervals.

YOUTH ACTIVITIES

The Scottish Government is interested in the extent to which young adults and children are involved in a range of activities. Those households for which there is someone aged between 8 and 21 are asked a series of questions within the SHS on whether they take part in a series of activities regularly. These activities are:

- *Any music or drama activities* such as playing in a band or a theatre group;
- *Any other arts activities* such as a photography or art club including classes;
- *Any sports or sporting activity* whether played competitively or not;
- *Any other outdoor activities* such as walking, angling, bird-watching, etc;
- *Any other groups or clubs* such as a youth club or youth group, scouts, chess club, bridge club, etc;

- *Representing young people's views* or involvement in youth politics (e.g. Youth Forum or Dialogue Youth);
- *Mentoring or peer education*; and,
- *None.*

Annex 3 Main classificatory variables and sample bases

In this annex, results for the main household and adult variables that are commonly used for classificatory purposes within the report are detailed, along with their unweighted sample bases. All figures are based on the 2011 data.

Table A 3.1: Main household classification variables

2011 data

Gender of Highest Income Householder	
Male	58
Female	42
All	100
Base (households)	14,358

Household type	
Single adult	18
Small adult	17
Single parent	5
Small family	13
Large family	6
Large adult	11
Older smaller	15
Single pensioner	15
All	100
Base (households)	14,358

Tenure	
Owner occupied	64
Social rented	23
Private rented	11
Other	2
All	100
Base (households)	14,358

Property type	
House or bungalow	66
Flat / maisonette (including four-in-a-block or conversion)	34
A room or rooms	0
Other	0
All	100
Base (households)	14,358

Urban/Rural classification	
Large urban areas	40
Other urban areas	30
Small accessible towns	9
Small remote towns	4
Accessible rural	11
Remote rural	6
All	100
Base (households)	14,356

Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation	
15% most deprived data zones	15
Rest of Scotland	85
All Scotland	100
Base (households)	14,345

Net annual household income	
£0 - £6,000	5
£6,001 - £10,000	12
£10,001 - £15,000	20
£15,001 - £20,000	16
£20,001 - £25,000	13
£25,001 - £30,000	9
£30,001 - £40,000	13
Over £40,000	13
All	100
Base (households)	13,837

* Includes all adults for whom household income is known or has been imputed. Household income in the SHS is that of the highest income householder and their partner only.

Household classification variables with less than 14,358 cases have a number of cases with missing information.

Table A 3.2: Main adult classification variables

2011 data

Age	
16 to 24	15
25 to 34	15
35 to 44	17
45 to 59	25
60 to 74	19
75 plus	9
All	100
Base (adults)	12,893

Gender	
Male	48
Female	52
All	100
Base (adults)	12,893

Current economic situation	All adults	Adults of working age
Self employed	6	7
Full time employment	37	46
Part time employment	11	13
Looking after home/family	5	6
Permanently retired from work	24	6
Unemployed and seeking work	5	6
At school	2	3
Higher/further education	5	7
Government work/training scheme	0	0
Permanently sick or disabled	4	5
Unable to work due to short term ill-health	1	1
Other	0	0
All	100	100
Base (adults)	12,893	9,215

National Statistics Socio-Economic Classification (NS-	
Higher managerial and professional occupations	8
Lower managerial and professional occupations	23
Intermediate occupations	15
Small employers and own account workers	7
Lower supervisory and technical occupations	9
Semi-routine occupations	21
Routine occupations	16
All	100
Base (working adults of working age)	4,912

Whether respondent has any long-standing illness or	
Yes	26
No	74
All	100
Base (adults)	12,886

Adult classification variables with less than 12,893 cases have a number of cases with missing information.

Annex 4 Confidence intervals and statistical significance

THE REPRESENTATIVENESS OF THE SCOTTISH HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

Although the Scottish Household Survey (SHS) sample is chosen at random, the people who take part in the survey will not necessarily be a representative cross-section of the population. Like all sample surveys the results of the SHS are estimates of the corresponding figures for the whole population and these results might vary from the true values in the population for three main reasons:

1. The sample source does not completely cover the population because accommodation in hospitals, prisons, military bases, larger student halls etc. are excluded from the sampling frame. The SHS provides a sample of private households rather than all households. The effect of this on the representativeness of the data is not known.

2. Some people refuse to take part in the survey and some cannot be contacted by interviewers. If these people are systematically different from the people who are interviewed, this represents a potential source of bias in the data. Comparison of the SHS data with other sources suggests that for the survey as a whole, any bias due to non-response is not significant.[110]

3. Samples always have some natural variability because of the random selection of households and people within households. In some areas where the sample is clustered, the selection of sampling points adds to this variability.

Each of these sources of variability becomes much more important when small sub-samples of the population are examined. For example, a sub-sample with only 100 households might have had very different results if the sampling had, by chance, selected four or five more households with children, or households including one or two adults of pensionable age and no younger adults.

CONFIDENCE INTERVALS

The likely extent of sampling variability can be quantified by calculating the 'standard error' associated with an estimate produced from a random sample. Statistical sampling theory states that, on average:

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[110] For further information, please see the SHS Methodology and Fieldwork Outcomes reports: www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/PublicationMethodology

- only about one sample in three (33%) would produce an estimate that differed from the (unknown) true value by more than one standard error;
- only about one sample in twenty (5%) would produce an estimate that differed from the true value by more than two standard errors;
- only about one sample in 400 (0.25%) would produce an estimate that differed from the true value by more than three standard errors.

By convention, the '95% confidence interval' is defined as the estimate plus or minus about twice the standard error because there is only a 5% chance (on average) that a sample would produce an estimate that differs from the true value of that quantity by more than this amount.

There is no simple 'rule of thumb' for the size of standard errors: the standard error of the estimate of a percentage depends upon several things:

- the value of the percentage itself;
- the size of the sample (or sub-sample) from which it was calculated (i.e. the number of sample cases corresponding to 100%);
- the sampling fraction (i.e. the fraction of the relevant population that is included in the sample);
- the 'design effect' associated with the way in which the sample was selected (for example, a clustered random sample would be expected to have larger standard errors than a simple random sample of the same size).

Table A 4.1 at the end of this Annex shows the 95% confidence limits for a range of estimates calculated for a range of sample sizes, incorporating a design factor of 1.3[111] to account for the fact that some of the sample is clustered rather than a simple random sample. To estimate the potential variability for an estimate for the survey you should read along the row with the value closest to the estimate until you reach the column for the value closest to the sub-sample. This gives a value which, when added and subtracted from the estimate, gives the range (the 95% confidence interval) within which the true value is likely to lie. Where the exact value is not given in the table, we recommend using the closest value in the table. Otherwise, you may also derive more precise estimates through using standard formulas for confidence intervals from survey estimates, incorporating a design factor of 1.3.

For example, if the survey estimates that 18% (rounded to the nearest whole number) in Scotland are Single Adult households and this has a confidence interval of ±0.8%, it means that, if the estimate were 18.0% we could be 95% confident that the true value for the population lies between 17.2% and 18.8%.

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[111] The design factor is calculated as an overall average across a number of variables, and should not be taken as a 'typical' value across all variables. For further information, please see the SHS Methodology and Fieldwork Outcomes reports: www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/PublicationMethodology

However, smaller sample sizes have wider confidence intervals. So, for example, looking at household type might show that in, say, Edinburgh, 24% of households are Single Adult households. However, if fewer than 2,500 households in Edinburgh are interviewed this estimate has a 95% confidence interval of approximately ±2.5%. Assuming that the estimate is 24.0%, this suggests that the true value lies between 21.5% and 26.5%. Clearly, the estimate for any single area is less reliable that the estimate for Scotland as a whole.

STATISTICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Because the survey's estimates may be affected by sampling errors, apparent differences of a few percentage points between sub-samples may not reflect real differences in the population. It might be that the true values in the population are similar but the random selection of households for the survey has, by chance, produced a sample which gives a high estimate for one sub-sample and a low estimate for the other.

A difference between two areas is significant if it is so large that a difference of that size (or greater) is unlikely to have occurred purely by chance. Conventionally, significance is tested at the 5% level, which means that a difference is considered significant if it would only have occurred once in 20 different samples. Testing significance involves comparing the difference between the two samples with the 95% confidence limits for each of the two estimates.

For example, suppose the survey estimates that there are 14% Single Adult households in Stirling (±4.1%), 10% in Aberdeenshire (±1.7%), 15% in Fife (±2.0%), and 24% in Edinburgh (±2.5%). Assuming that the estimates' values are 'exact' (i.e. that the figure underlying 10% is 10.0%), we can say the following:

- the difference between Stirling and Fife is not significant because the difference between the two (1%) is smaller than either of the confidence limits (at least ±2.0%). In general, if the difference is smaller than the larger of the two limits, it could have occurred by chance and is not significant;

- the difference between Stirling and Edinburgh is significant because the difference (10%) is greater than the sum of the limits (4.1 + 2.5 = 6.6%). In general, a difference that is greater than the sum of the limits is significant.

If the difference is greater than the larger of the two confidence limits but less than the sum of the two limits, the difference might be significant, although the test is more complex.

Statistical sampling theory suggests that the difference is significant if it is greater than the square root of the sum of the squares of the limits for the two estimates.

The difference of 5% between Aberdeenshire and Fife is greater than the largest confidence limit (±4.1%) but it is less than the sum of the two limits (4.1% + 2.0% = 6.1%) so it might be significant. In this case $4.1^2 = 16.81$ and $2.0^2 = 4$ giving a total of 20.81. The square root of this is 4.56, which means that the difference of 5% is significant (although only just). Similar calculations will indicate whether or not other pairs of estimates differ significantly.

It should be noted that the estimates published in this report have been rounded, generally to the nearest whole number, and this can affect the apparent significance of some of the results. For example:

- if the estimate for Aberdeenshire was 10.49% (rounded to 10%) and the estimate for the Fife was 14.51% (rounded to 15%) the difference would be calculated as 4.02% rather than 5%. This is below the calculated 'significance threshold' value of 4.56%;

- if, however, the estimate for the Lothians was 10.51% (rounded to 11%) and the estimate for Fife was 15.49% (rounded to 15%) the difference would be calculated as 4.98% rather than 5%. This is higher than 4.56%.

For this reason, caution should be exercised where differences are on the margins of significance. In general, we would suggest that differences should only be considered significant where the difference is clearly beyond the threshold of significance.

STATISTICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND REPRESENTATIVENESS

Calculations of confidence limits and statistical significance only take account of sampling variability. The survey's results could also be affected by non-contact/non-response bias. If the characteristics of the people who should have been in the survey but who could not be contacted, or who refused to take part, differ markedly from those of the people who were interviewed, there might be bias in the estimates. If that is the case, the SHS's results will not be representative of the whole population.

Without knowing the true values (for the population as a whole) of some quantities, we cannot be sure about the extent of any such biases in the SHS. However, comparison of SHS results with information from other sources suggests that they are broadly representative of the overall Scottish population, and therefore that any non-contact or non-response biases are not large overall. However, such biases could, of course, be more significant for some sub-groups of the population or in certain Council areas, particularly those that have the highest non-response rates.

In addition, because it is a survey of private households, the SHS does not cover some sections of the population - for example, it does not collect information about students in halls of residence. Please refer to the companion technical reports[112] for a comparison of SHS results with information from other sources.

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[112] For further information, please see the SHS Methodology and Fieldwork Outcomes reports: www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/PublicationMethodology

Table A 4.1: Estimated sampling error associated with different proportions for different sample sizes

	100	200	500	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000	7,000	8,000	9,000	10,000	11,000	12,000	13,000	15,000
5%	5.6%	3.9%	2.5%	1.8%	1.2%	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
10%	7.6%	5.4%	3.4%	2.4%	1.7%	1.4%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%
15%	9.1%	6.4%	4.1%	2.9%	2.0%	1.7%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%
20%	10.2%	7.2%	4.6%	3.2%	2.3%	1.9%	1.6%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%
25%	11.0%	7.8%	4.9%	3.5%	2.5%	2.0%	1.7%	1.6%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%
30%	11.7%	8.3%	5.2%	3.7%	2.6%	2.1%	1.8%	1.7%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%
35%	12.2%	8.6%	5.4%	3.8%	2.7%	2.2%	1.9%	1.7%	1.6%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%
40%	12.5%	8.8%	5.6%	3.9%	2.8%	2.3%	2.0%	1.8%	1.6%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%
45%	12.7%	9.0%	5.7%	4.0%	2.8%	2.3%	2.0%	1.8%	1.6%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%
50%	12.7%	9.0%	5.7%	4.0%	2.8%	2.3%	2.0%	1.8%	1.6%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%
55%	12.7%	9.0%	5.7%	4.0%	2.8%	2.3%	2.0%	1.8%	1.6%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%
60%	12.5%	8.8%	5.6%	3.9%	2.8%	2.3%	2.0%	1.8%	1.6%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%
65%	12.2%	8.6%	5.4%	3.8%	2.7%	2.2%	1.9%	1.7%	1.6%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%
70%	11.7%	8.3%	5.2%	3.7%	2.6%	2.1%	1.8%	1.7%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%
75%	11.0%	7.8%	4.9%	3.5%	2.5%	2.0%	1.7%	1.6%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%
80%	10.2%	7.2%	4.6%	3.2%	2.3%	1.9%	1.6%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%
85%	9.1%	6.4%	4.1%	2.9%	2.0%	1.7%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%
90%	7.6%	5.4%	3.4%	2.4%	1.7%	1.4%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%
95%	5.6%	3.9%	2.5%	1.8%	1.2%	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%

Annex 5 SHS Dissemination and Reporting

KEY FINDINGS AND REPORTS

Results are reported in a series of annual reports, topic reports and other Scottish government publications which can be found on the survey's website[113].

The annual report is designed to act as an introduction to the survey and to present and interpret some of the key policy-relevant results at a national level. A series of Web Tables are published in support of the annual report, providing more detailed analysis and further disaggregations of data, including some sub-national estimates.

The SHS Local Authority Tables present all the tables and charts from the annual report, where appropriate, for each local authority. Results are presented in the format of tables and charts, without narrative, showing the results separately for each local authority alongside comparisons against the national average. These are available either through an interactive Excel workbook or as standalone PDF documents for each local authority.

The SHS Interactive Mapping tool time-series analysis from the survey for key measures across all local authorities in Scotland. The user is able to select the measure of interest including ones such as neighbourhood rating, car availability and provision of unpaid care. All relevant analysis for the measure selected is displayed as a time-series in an accompanying chart along with thematic map showing differences in estimates between all local authorities. Relevant metadata is also built in to the system to offer contextual information, as well as additional notes on the questions or variables used in the survey. This is being released as a development tool so any comments on the appropriateness or suggestions for improvement would be gratefully received.

Further information available from the SHS annual publication summary pages on the SHS website[114].

MICRODATA ACCESS

To stimulate use of SHS data, particularly amongst local authorities, a number of data access procedures have been in place to allow access to detailed information.

[113] www.scotland.gov.uk/SHS

[114] www.scotland.gov.uk/SHSAnnualReport

- *Follow-up surveys* provide opportunities to researchers to use the SHS to identify a sample for follow-up research. This may allow more detailed probing of certain sub-groups or variables of interest, and to examine under-lying issues within the data.

- Similarly, a request to be provided with a *special dataset* can be submitted where the standard publicly available and anonymised datasets does not contain all the information researchers require. This should allow users to undertake more detailed analyses for a specific project.

- A simplified version of the full survey data is available, called SHS Lite. This dataset incorporates a significant reduction in the number of variables, complex data loops removed and replaced with summarised variables, with variables organised into 'sets' of related variables. This dataset is only derived using two-year datasets, with the latest available being SHS Lite 2009/2010.

- A ad-hoc request service is also available allowing requests for analysis to be submitted to the SHS Project Team.

For information on how to access SHS data please see the Data Access page on the SHS website[115].

Anonymised copies of the survey are deposited with the Economic and Social Data Service website[116] after each biennial survey completion, together with supporting documentation to facilitate wider access to, and analysis of, the information gathered.

[115] www.scotland.gov.uk/SHSDataAccess

[116] www.esds.ac.uk/findingData/shsTitles.asp

A NATIONAL STATISTICS PUBLICATION FOR SCOTLAND

The United Kingdom Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

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- meet identified user needs;
- are well explained and readily accessible;
- are produced according to sound methods, and
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