Scotland’s People

Annual report: Results from 2012

Scottish Household Survey

A National Statistics Publication for Scotland

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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 up to 2011 followed a fairly consistent survey design. From 2012 onwards, the survey was substantially redesigned to include elements of the Scottish House Condition Survey[1] (SHCS) including the follow-up Physical Survey component. The survey is now run through a consortium led by Ipsos MORI.

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 and to examine the physical condition of Scotland's homes. It covers a wide range of topics to allow links to be made between different policy areas. The specific aims of the survey are:

- Meet central and local Government needs for priority policy relevant data across a broad range of topics (including needs for continuing time-series of data collected by the SHS and SHCS previously);

- Be understandable and useful to stakeholders and so lead to a high level of buy-in and use of the SHS;

- Have built in flexibility to respond to different data needs regarding geography and frequency (e.g. to provide some data annually at Local Authority level, and some biennially at national level), and changes to these requirements over time;

- Align with other surveys and data vehicles (in particular the Scottish Health Survey and Scottish Crime and Justice Survey);

- Produce high quality data in accordance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics[2] so as to provide data that is suitable for the production of National Statistics publications in a cost effective way.;

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

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

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

[2] www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/code-of-practice/index.html

- 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 2011. 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. Findings from the Physical Survey component and other house condition information will be published through a separate SHCS 2012 Main Findings publication scheduled for release in December 2013.

A comprehensive range of web tables to accompany this report is provided on the SHS website.[3] A series of Local Authority Tables are also available via the SHS website. Similar information is also published through the SHS Interactive Mapping tool which presents time-series analysis from the survey for key measures across all local authorities in Scotland[4]. 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.

Whilst this release focuses on a number of key results, the SHS Project Team can be contacted with any additional analysis requests or enquiries.[5]

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.[6] 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:

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

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

[5] shs@scotland.gsi.gov.uk 0131 244 1685

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

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.

The SHS is the source of information on eight of the 50 national indicators in the Government's National Performance Framework.[7] The two transport indicators[8] will be reported on separately by Transport Scotland within their Transport and Travel in Scotland, 2012 report[9] and in the SHS Travel Diary 2012 Results publication[10]. 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).

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

[8] 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.

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

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

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]

COMPARABILITY WITH OTHER SOURCES

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. The Long Term Strategy for Population Surveys in Scotland 2009-2019, of which the SHS is a central element, is designed to improve the way population surveys are run and to increase the availability and use of survey data, both at a national and local level. A topic guide is available through this workstream setting out an inventory of sources.[14]

There are also a number of GB or UK surveys that include a Scottish dimension. The Integrated Household Survey[15] (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 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.

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

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

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

[14] www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/About/scotlandsurveys

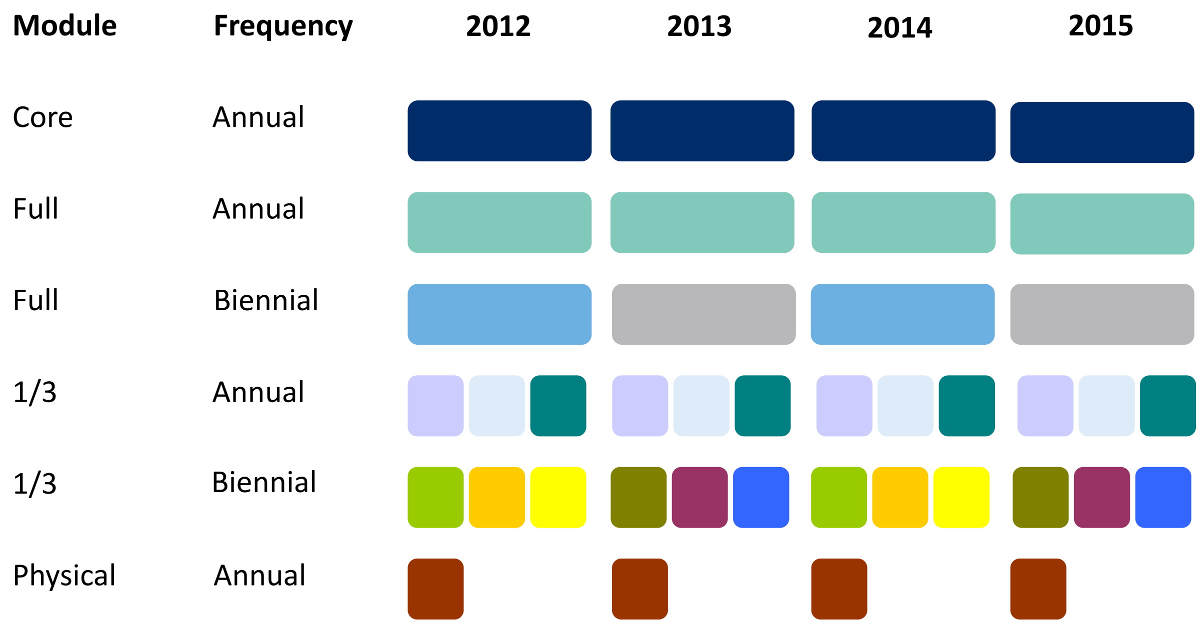
[15] www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/surveys/list-of-surveys/survey.html?survey=Integrated+Household+Survey

SURVEY DESIGN

As noted earlier, from January 2012 a new SHS went in to the field which had a substantially restructured sample design and integrated the previous SHCS. The new survey uses a fully unclustered core and modular structure with some questions being asked of the full sample and others of a one-third sub-sample. The overall sample size has reduced from around 14,000 household interviews to about 11,000 though improvements in efficiency of the survey design mean it will be possible to attain local authority estimates on an annual basis where analysis permits. While the overall sample size of the survey has reduced, the survey design improvements has meant that the precision of estimates have not been affected significantly.

Diagram 1.1 provides a visual representation of how the core and modular design is structured within each year and how this rotates and replicates across to subsequent years also. This includes a "core" set of 20 questions which have been designed to be asked in consistent ways with other surveys, such as age and gender. The subsequent "modules" of questions have been designed to be flexible in terms of topic, frequency and geography. For example, questions asked of the "full" sample and asked on an "annual" basis would be able to provide local authority level on an annual basis. Similarly, questions might only be asked of "1/3" of the sample on a "biennial" basis (i.e. asked every second year). Such questions could only get national level estimates.

Diagram 1.1: Representation of multi-year core and modular design



The survey questionnaire itself is structured in three main parts.

The household reference person, who is the Highest Income Householder (HIH) or their spouse/partner completes part 1 of the interview ('Household'). Details of all members of the household, including children, are collected during the household interview. This includes questions related to the composition and characteristics of the household, and involves capturing basic demographic information of all members of the household, such as gender, age and economic situation at this stage, as well detailed information on dwelling characteristics as captured through the old SHCS. The topics covered in the Household section of the survey are presented in Diagram 1.2.

Diagram 1.2: Topics covered in SHS 2012 Household component

Household Composition	People living in household, basic demographics
Accommodation	Tenure, Property type, Number of rooms
Household Services	Number of bedrooms, Internet access, Food waste/recycling
Driving and Transport	Cars, Fuel spend, Bicycles
Young People	Schools and travel, Play, Safety, Activities
Health and Disability	Disability and type, Caring, Noise
Housing	Aspirations, Repairs, Satisfaction, Water supply
Heating and Energy	Room types, Heating controls, Regimes, Costs, Suitability, Resilience in emergencies, Types, Smoke alarms
Condensation and Damp	Problems
Housing and Health	Adaptations, Services
Household Employment	Householder details
Household Income	Householder/Spouse paid/self-employed/other jobs, Benefits, Other sources
Household Finances	Bank, Savings, Credits, Insurance, Managing financially
Mortgages and Rent	Initial buy, Current, Service charge, Rent costs

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')[16] 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 ('Random Adult').[17] This covers the behavioural and attitudinal type questions, such as satisfaction with local services, and captures further demographic information on the random adult. This element also covers the "Travel Diary" component which asks about travel behaviours on the day

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

[17] 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.

previous to that of the interview day. 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.[18] The topics covered in the Random Adult section of the survey are presented in Diagram 1.3.

Diagram 1.3: Topics covered in SHS 2012 Random Adult component

Adult Characteristics	Demographics, Country of birth and date of entry
Accommodation	Current/previous tenure, Homelessness
Neighbourhoods and Communities	Rating, Belonging, Police, Greenspace, Anti-social Behaviour, Feeling safe, Discrimination, Neighbours
Education and Training	Education
Internet	Use, Methods, Public sector, Non-users
Travel and Transport	Licence, Car dependency, Park and rides, Travel to work/education, Congestion, Car Sharing, Company car, Air travel, Bicycle, Walking, Buses, Trains, Mode changes, Ferry, Crime on public transport, Young Scot card, Journey planning, Accidents, Travel Diary
Services	Council, Public, Cost, Convenience, Outdoors use
Culture and Sport	Attendance and participation in Culture, Participation in Sport, Olympics
Health and Disability	General health, Concessionary travel, Smoking now/previously
Adult Employment	Economic activity

At the end of the Household component of the survey, the HIH is asked if they would be willing to have the follow-up component “Physical Survey” of the dwelling arranged. Such surveys are conducted by professional surveyors through a visual inspection of the dwelling. The surveyor will assess the condition, design and energy efficiency of the home, with much of their time spent surveying the outside, but they will ask to see all the rooms inside. Results from the Physical Survey will be reported on separately later in the year.

[18] 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.

Further information on the SHS Questionnaire can be found via the relevant technical report on the SHS website.[19]

SAMPLING

The sample for the SHS 2012 was designed by the Scottish Government. The sample design was coordinated with the sample designs for the Scottish Health Survey (SHeS) and the Scottish Crime and Justice Survey (SCJS) as part of a survey efficiency project and to allow the samples of the three surveys to be pooled for further analysis.[20]

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.

The SHS sample has been designed to allow annual publication of results at Scotland level and for local authorities. To meet these requirements the target sample size for Scotland was 10,678 household interviews with a minimum local authority target of 258 (West Lothian). From 2012 onwards the physical survey of the Scottish House Condition Survey (SHCS) has been incorporated into the SHS. A subsample of the main sample has been allocated to the physical survey, which has a required sample size of 3,004 for Scotland and a minimum of 80 for each local authority.

The sample design, like the one used from 1999 onwards, uses a multi-stage stratified design though from 2012 moved to a fully unclustered design. In order to provide annual local authority results without specifying an excessive overall sample size, the sample was disproportionately stratified (smaller local authorities have a higher sample proportion relative to their populations than the larger local authorities). To deliver the required local authority precision the minimum effective sample size for each local authority was set at 250. For local authorities where an effective size sample of 250 would have decreased estimate precision by more than 25% from the previous sweep of the survey the target effective sample size was increased such that the decrease in precision was less than 25%.

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 systematic random sampling was used to select the addresses from the sample frame with the addresses ordered by urban-rural classification, Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) rank and postcode;

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

[20] Further information on the sample designs and the methodology uses is available here: www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/About/SurveyDesigns201215

- Once the overall sample was selected systematic random sampling was used to select the subsample for the physical survey.

As the samples for the SHS, SHeS and SCJS are all being selected by the Scottish Government from 2012 onwards, addresses selected for any of the surveys are removed from the sample frame so that they cannot be re-sampled for another survey. This will help to reduce respondent burden and facilitate the development of the pooled sample. The addresses are removed from the sample frame for a minimum of 4 years.

RESPONSE RATES

Survey response is an important indicator of survey quality as non-response can introduce bias into survey estimates. After excluding addresses that were outwith the scope of the survey[21], the overall response rate for this sweep of the survey was 67.2% (10,644 achieved sample). This is slightly below the long-term (1999 to 2011) average response rate for the SHS of 67.9%. However, it should be noted that the calculation has changed slightly for 2012 as a portion of the addresses of unknown eligibility are considered to be eligible (addresses of unknown eligibility have been allocated as eligible and ineligible proportional to the levels of eligibility for the remainder of the sample) whereas previously they would all have been classed as ineligible.

There was significant variation in response between local authorities. Four local authorities had response rates below 60% in 2012 (East Renfrewshire, Aberdeen City, Glasgow City and Midlothian). The level for Glasgow is consistent with the long-term average response rate for the local authority of approximately 60%. The other three local authorities had long-term average response rates of over 64%. While variations in response rates from year-to-year are expected for local authorities due to relatively small sample sizes, these particular areas will be closely monitored in future SHS sweeps.

The conversion from household interview to random adult completion was almost 93% for 2012, this was an increase from 90% in 2011. However, it should be noted that two of the local authorities (Midlothian and East Renfrewshire) which had household response rates below 60% also had random adult conversion rates of below 90%. This double effect led to a relatively low number of completed random adult interviews in East Renfrewshire and Midlothian.

Further information on response rates and other such information is available in the accompanying SHS 2012 Methodology and Fieldwork Outcomes report[22].

WEIGHTING

Like the sampling, the weighting was undertaken by the Scottish Government rather than the survey contractor (as had previously been the case), but the methodology applied was largely consistent with that from previous sweeps of the survey. The procedures for the

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

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

implementation of the weighting methodology were developed by the Scottish Government working with the Methodology Advisory Service at the Office for National Statistics.[23]

Weighting procedures for survey data are required to correct for unequal probabilities of selection and variations in response rates from different groups. The weighting procedures for the SHS incorporate a selection weighting stage to address the unequal selection probabilities and calibration weighting to correct for non-response bias. Calibration weighting derives weights such that the weighted survey totals match known population totals. For the 2012 SHS the population totals used were the National Records of Scotland's (NRS) "Mid-2011 Population Estimates Scotland" and for households the NRS "Estimates of Households and Dwellings in Scotland, 2011" were used.[24] To undertake the calibration weighting the ReGenesees Package for R was used and within this to execute the calibration a linear distance function was implemented.

Three weights were derived for the main section of the 2012 SHS; a household weight; random adult weight; and a random schoolchild weight. Further weights were required for analysis of the travel diary and physical survey sections which are not covered in this report.

The household weights were derived in three steps. The address selection weights were calculated to compensate for unequal probabilities of selection of addresses in different survey strata. For the SHS there were 32 strata – one for each local authority. The stratum selection weights were then used as entry weights for a calibration stage, so that the weighted total of all members of responding households matched NRS population totals for age bands and sex within each local authority. A final household adjustment was then applied so that the weighted number of households from the sample matched the NRS local authority household estimates.

A similar approach was taken to derive the random adult weights. Again, a stratum selection weight was created based on comparing the percentage of responding random adults to the percentage of adults within each stratum (local authority), this time using NRS mid-year population estimates. The probability that of an adult within a household being selected for the random adult interview was inversely proportional to the number of adults within a household – i.e. in a single adult household the only adult resident must be sampled but in a three adult household each adult only has a one in three chance of being selected. To correct for this unequal probability of selection an adult selection weight equal to the number of adults in the household was applied. Finally, the weighted total of responding random adults were adjusted to match the NRS population totals for age bands and sex within each local authority.

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. Therefore, the population of schoolchildren was estimated using the survey data by applying the household grossing weight to calculate the total number of pupils in each local authority by age group. The selection weights were then combined and applied to the data before the calibration was run to match the random schoolchild totals to the target populations by age group and local authority.

[23] A report on the development of the weighting procedures is available here: www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/About/Surveys/WeightingProjectReport

[24] 2011 estimates were used as the 2012 estimates were not available at the time the weighting was undertaken.

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. It should be noted though that estimates of total numbers of households derived from the SHS 2012, using the household grossing weight[25], are the same as the 2011 household estimates from NRS[26]. 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)[27] 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 (48%) of adults are married and living with a spouse, while just over a third (35%) have never been married or in a civil partnership.
- The majority of adults (96.3%) are of white ethnic origin, with Scottish being the predominant ethnic group (78.8%). Adults of Asian ethnic origin represent the biggest minority ethnic group (2.5%).
- Around 5% of young adults aged 16 to 24 are married, and by the time adults reach the

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

[26] 2012 household estimates were published too late in summer 2013 to allow them to be used in the derivation of the SHS 2012 weights

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

age of 35 to 44 the majority are married and living with their spouse or in a same sex civil partnership (56%).

- Around a third (34%) of households in Scotland contains only one person, made up of single adults (19%) and single pensioners (15%). Smaller households without children also account for one-third of households.

- Just under one-quarter of households in large urban areas are single adult households (24%) whilst a quarter (25%) of households in remote rural areas in Scotland are older smaller households (households with no children and up to 2 adults of which one can be of pensionable age).

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 (17%) of household members are aged under 16, while just under a quarter (23%) are 60 or over.

Table 2.1: Characteristics of household members

Column percentages, 2012 data

All household members

Gender	
Male	48
Female	52
All	100
Base	*23,240*

Age	
0 to 15	17
16 to 24	12
25 to 34	13
35 to 44	13
45 to 59	21
60 to 74	16
75 plus	7
All	100
Base	*23,240*

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 14% 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 These figures are comparable to those from 2011.

Table 2.2: The characteristics of adults

Column percentages, 2012 data

Adults

Gender	
Male	48
Female	52
All	100
Base	*9,890*

Age	
16 to 24	14
25 to 34	16
35 to 44	16
45 to 59	25
60 to 74	20
75 plus	9
All	100
Base	*9,890*

Marital status	
Never married and never registered a same-sex civil partnership	35
Married	48
In a registered same-sex civil partnership	0
Separated, but still legally married	2
Separated, but still legally in a same-sex civil partnership	0
Divorced	7
Formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved	-
Widowed	7
Surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership	-
All	100
Base	*9,890*

Ethnicity	
White	**96.3**
Scottish	78.8
Other British	13.1
Irish	0.7
Any other White background	3.7
Mixed or multiple ethnic groups	**0.1**
Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British	**2.5**
Pakistani, Pakistani Scottish or Pakistani British	1.0
Indian, Indian Scottish or Indian British	0.8
Bangladeshi, Bangladeshi Scottish or Bangladeshi British	0.1
Chinese, Chinese Scottish or Chinese British	0.4
Any other Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British	0.3
African, Caribbean or Black	**0.6**
African, African Scottish or African British	0.3
Caribbean, Caribbean Scottish or Caribbean British	0.1
Black, Black Scottish or Black British	0.1
Any other Black background	0.2
Any other background	**0.5**
All	100
Base	*9,890*

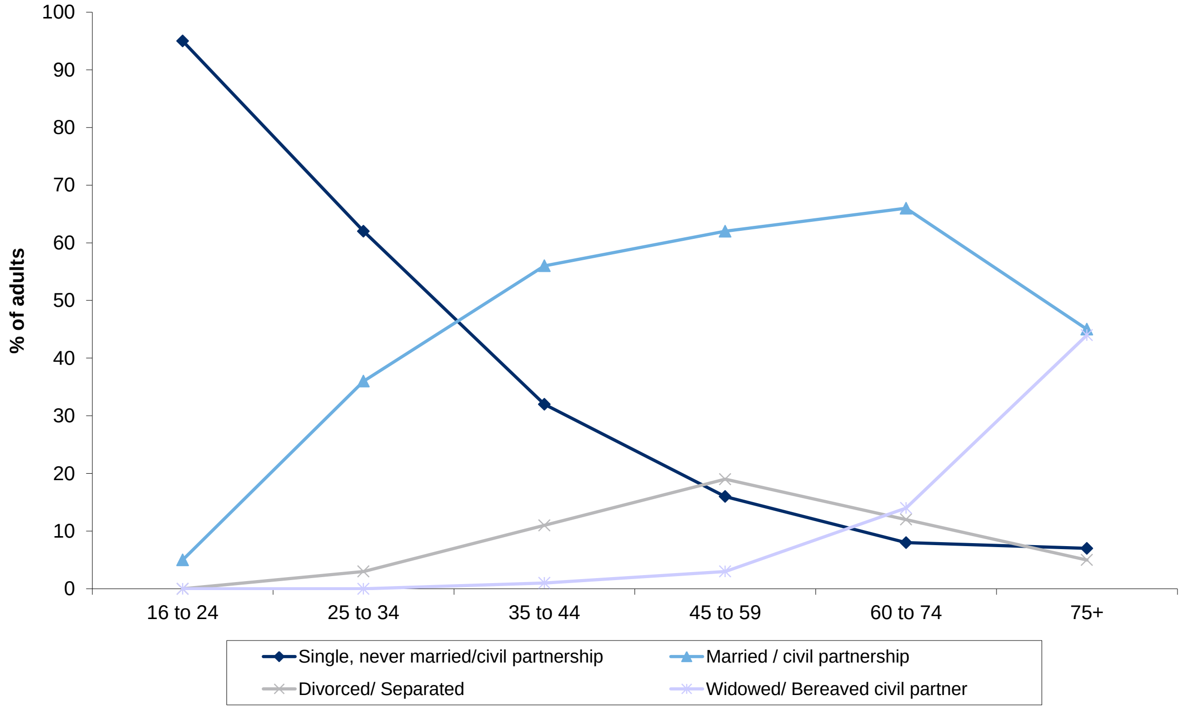
Religion	
None	43.1
Church of Scotland	29.7
Roman Catholic	16.0
Other Christian	7.9
Muslim	1.6
Buddhist	0.2
Sikh	0.3
Jewish	0.1
Hindu	0.5
Pagan	0.1
Another religion	0.6
All	100
Base	*9,890*

Just under half (48%) of adults are married and living with a spouse, and less than 1% are living in a same sex civil partnership. The majority of adults (96.3%) are of white ethnic origin with Scottish being the predominant ethnic group (78.8%). The next biggest group is ‘other British’ (13.1%), while 3.7% of adults are non-white. Adults of Asian ethnic origin represent the biggest non-white group (2.5%).

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 or been in a same sex civil partnership. From the ages of 35 to 74, marriage is the predominant current status (56% of adults aged 35 to 44 are married or in a civil partnership). Those aged 75 or over are more often 'widowed' or a bereaved civil partner (44%) although the same proportion are still married.

Figure 2.1: Current marital status of adults by age

2012 data, Adults (base minimum: 780)



The data underlying Figure 2.1 are presented in Table 2.3 in more detail. As well as showing the percentages of each age group who are married, divorced etc,[28] it also shows the percentage of each marital status category who are aged 16-24, 25-34 and so on.[29] 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 (48%).

28 Shown as row percents.

29 Shown as column percents.

Table 2.3: Age and marital status of adult population

Row and column percentages, 2012 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*	*5*	*0*	*-*		*100*	*780*
	Column	39	1	0	-	14		
25 to 34	*Row*	*62*	*36*	*3*	*0*		*100*	*1,380*
	Column	28	12	4	0	16		
35 to 44	*Row*	*32*	*56*	*11*	*1*		*100*	*1,550*
	Column	15	19	18	2	16		
45 to 59	*Row*	*16*	*62*	*19*	*3*		*100*	*2,460*
	Column	12	33	48	9	25		
60 to 74	*Row*	*8*	*66*	*12*	*14*		*100*	*2,440*
	Column	5	27	24	36	20		
75+	*Row*	*7*	*45*	*5*	*44*		*100*	*1,290*
	Column	2	8	4	52	9		
All (row)		*35*	*48*	*10*	*7*		*100*	*9,890*
Total (column)		100	100	100	100	100		
Column base		*3,080*	*4,090*	*1,390*	*1,330*	*9,890*		

The question on sexual orientation was introduced to the SHS in 2011 as one of the Scottish Government's "core" questions.[30] Developed by the Office for National Statistics[31], the question was designed to provide accurate statistics to underpin the equality monitoring responsibilities of public sector organisations and to assess the disadvantage or relative discrimination experience by the lesbian, gay and bisexual population. See notes on self-identified sexual orientation in Annex 2 for further information on the data limitations.

Table 2.4 shows that 98% of adults identified themselves as heterosexual or straight. The 'other' option (0.1%) addresses the fact that not all people will fall in the three main categories. It is interesting to note that 0.8% of adults stated they refused or preferred not to answer the question, a slight increase from 0.4% in 2011. Comparisons by gender show there was a slightly larger proportion of men stating they were gay or lesbian at 0.9% compared to women at 0.5%.

Table 2.4: Sexual orientation by gender

Column percentages, 2012 data

Adults	Male	Female	All
Heterosexual / Straight	97.7	98.3	98.0
Gay / Lesbian	0.9	0.5	0.7
Bisexual	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other	0.2	0.1	0.1
Refused/Prefer not to say	0.9	0.7	0.8
All	100	100	100
Base	*4,410*	*5,490*	*9,890*

30 www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/About/SurveyHarm

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

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). Just over a third of households in Scotland contain only one adult living alone, split as 19% 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 (23%) are families with children aged under 16 (single parent, small family, large family).

Figure 2.2: Household type

2012 data, Households (base: 10,640)

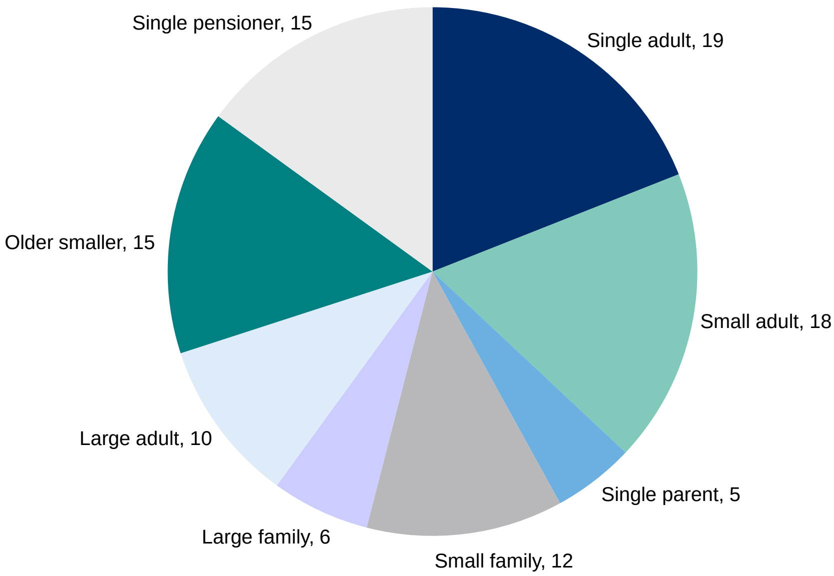


Table 2.5 shows the extent to which household type varies according to degree of rurality.[32] In general the differences between different types of area are relatively small. Exceptions are higher than average levels of single adults in large urban areas (24%) and of older smaller households in remote rural areas (25%).

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

Table 2.5: Household type by Urban Rural Classification

Column percentages, 2012 data

Households	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
Single adult	24	17	13	17	13	12	19
Small adult	19	17	16	14	17	17	18
Single parent	5	6	5	6	4	3	5
Small family	11	13	14	10	14	10	12
Large family	4	6	8	6	7	7	6
Large adult	9	12	9	8	12	8	10
Older smaller	12	15	18	16	19	25	15
Single pensioner	15	15	15	22	13	18	15
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*3,520*	*3,230*	*960*	*620*	*1,150*	*1,160*	*10,640*

Additional tables providing further information on the composition and characteristics of households are available on the SHS website.[33]

[33] 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.[34] While the Scottish House Condition Survey (SHCS)[35] 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 (63% of all households), the notable exception being for single parent households (where 45% are in social rented housing) and, to a somewhat lesser extent, single adult households (33% in the social rented sector).
- The private rented sector has shown small but consistent signs of growth from 5% in 1999 to 13% in 2012, associated with a decline in the social rented sector from the turn of the Century though more notably a dip in owner occupation recently from a high of 66% up to 2009 decreasing to 63% in 2012.
- The 15% most deprived areas in Scotland are characterised by high concentrations of social housing, with over half (55%) of households in the social rented sector; compared to 17% in the rest of Scotland.
- Just over half (51%) 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 (81% of households who have lived at their current address for more than 10 years are owner occupied).

[34] 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

[35] 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[36] to close to two thirds in recent years (63% in 2012) (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 2012, 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 13% in 2012, this has been mirrored through a decline in the social rented sector (32% to 23%) though more notably in the owner occupied housing (from a high of 66% in 2009 to 63% in 2012).

Table 3.1: Tenure of household by year

Column percentages, 1999-2012 data

Households	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Owner occupied	61	62	64	65	65	64	66	65	66	66	66	65	64	63
Social rented	32	30	28	28	26	27	25	25	23	23	22	23	23	23
Private rented	5	6	6	6	6	7	8	8	9	9	10	11	11	13
Other	2	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	100
Base	*14,680*	*15,550*	*15,570*	*15,070*	*14,880*	*15,940*	*15,400*	*15,620*	*13,410*	*13,810*	*14,190*	*14,210*	*14,360*	*10,640*

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).[37]

Owner occupation is the predominant tenure for most household types, the notable exception being for single parent households and, to a somewhat lesser extent, single adult households. Almost half of single parent households are in social housing (45%), 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 (33% and 29% respectively). Those in the private rented sector are more likely to be single parent, single adult and small adult (between 20% and 25% for each household type) compared to other household types.

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

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

Table 3.2: Tenure of household by household type

Column percentages, 2012 data

Households	Single adult	Small adult	Single parent	Small family	Large family	Large adult	Older smaller	Single pensioner	All
Owner occupied	41	64	28	69	70	76	82	64	63
Social rented	33	15	45	16	21	16	14	29	23
Private rented	23	20	25	14	9	8	3	4	13
Other	3	1	3	1	0	1	1	2	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*1,880*	*1,730*	*610*	*1,240*	*610*	*960*	*1,810*	*1,810*	*10,640*

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[38] are characterised by high concentrations of social housing (Table 3.3), with over half (55%) of households in the social rented sector; compared to 23% overall. More generally, there is a consistent and marked linear relationship between levels of social sector renting and deprivation, which is evident when looking at the differences between SIMD deciles.

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

Column percentages, 2012 data

	← 10% most deprived									10% least deprived →
Households	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Owner occupied	29	45	51	60	64	68	71	80	81	84
Social rented	59	42	31	25	21	16	14	6	5	1
Private rented	9	12	16	14	13	15	13	12	14	14
Other	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*1,030*	*1,000*	*1,040*	*1,170*	*1,140*	*1,150*	*1,180*	*1,110*	*940*	*900*

Households	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Owner occupied	33	68	63
Social rented	55	17	23
Private rented	10	14	13
Other	2	2	2
Total	100	100	100
Base	*1,510*	*9,130*	*10,640*

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 (16%, compared to 13% overall).

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

Table 3.4: Tenure of household by Urban Rural Classification

Column percentages, 2012 data

Households	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
Owner occupied	57	63	68	58	71	73	63
Social rented	25	24	20	28	15	15	23
Private rented	16	12	10	12	12	9	13
Other	2	1	2	1	2	3	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*3,520*	*3,230*	*960*	*620*	*1,150*	*1,160*	*10,640*

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 (51%). As expected, those in owner occupied households are more likely to live at the same address for much longer; over four-in-five households of those residing at the same address for more than 10 years are owner occupied (81%). Those living within the social rented sector show a peak of residence at between 3 to 4 years (27%) before dropping back down.

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

Column percentages, 2012 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	39	54	71	81	66
Social rented	19	25	27	23	16	20
Private rented	51	34	17	5	2	13
Other	2	2	1	1	1	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*990*	*1,080*	*940*	*2,150*	*4,740*	*9,890*

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:[39] *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. It then moves on to look at perceptions of the prevalence and experience of anti-social behaviour and perceptions of personal safety within neighbourhoods. It also investigates people's confidence in the police to tackle and prevent crime. Finally, this chapter looks at issues around how engaged people are with their community and how prepared they are for emergency situations.

Main Findings

- More than half (55.2 per cent) of adults rate their neighbourhood as a very good place to live. This continues the trend of consistently high ratings, though is a decrease from the figure of 55.9 per cent in 2011.
- 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.
- 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 (30 per cent saying this is very or fairly common in their area) and rubbish or litter lying around (29 per cent).
- Around half of adults say they have not experienced any kind of neighbourhood problems (53 per cent), though this decreases to 43 per cent for those living in the 15 per cent most deprived areas of Scotland.
- Over four in five (82 per cent) adults say they feel very or fairly safe when walking alone

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

in their neighbourhood after dark, with males (90 per cent) more likely to feel safe than females (75 per cent).

- Two thirds (68%) of people feel that the crime rate in their local area is about the same as it was two years ago. Of those who noted a change in crime rate, more people feel that there is now more crime in their local area as opposed to less crime (18% versus 9%).
- Around seven in ten adults are confident in the ability of their local police. Over three quarters (77%) are confident in the ability of police to investigate incidents after they occur, while confidence in the ability of police to prevent crime and to catch criminals is slightly lower (64% and 69% respectively).
- Over three quarters (77%) of adults feel very or fairly strongly that they belong to their immediate neighbourhood. People from a white ethnic background are almost twice as likely to feel very strongly that they belong to their immediate neighbourhood compared to those from a non-white ethnic background (35% versus 17%).

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 2012, over half (55.2%) of all adults chose the highest rating 'very good', continues the trend of consistently high ratings, though is a decrease from the figure of 55.9 per cent in 2011. Around 6% rated their neighbourhood as being fairly or very poor.

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

Column percentages, 1999-2012 data

Adults	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
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*	*93.7*
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	55.2
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	38.5
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	4.3
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	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	0.3
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*13,780*	*14,560*	*14,640*	*14,040*	*13,970*	*14,780*	*14,070*	*14,190*	*10,390*	*9,310*	*12,540*	*12,440*	*12,890*	*9,890*

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 60%.

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

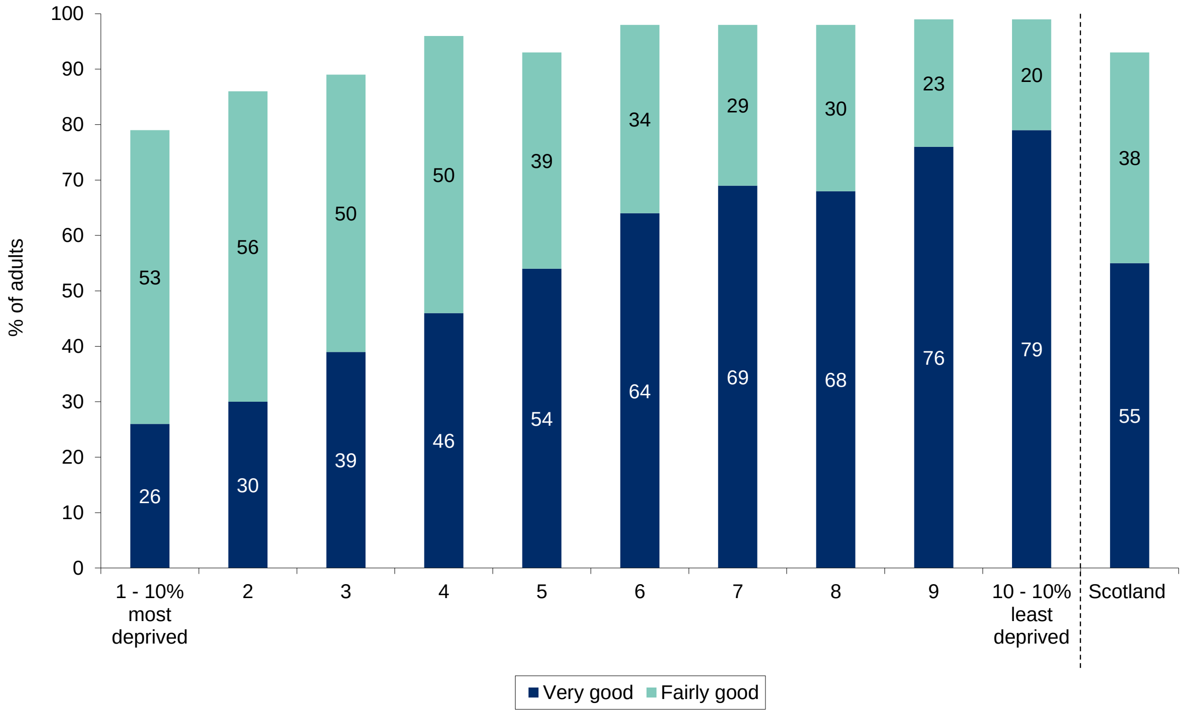
Column percentages, 2012 data

Adults	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
Very good	50	52	60	58	67	75	55
Fairly good	42	42	35	38	30	21	38
Fairly poor	6	5	3	2	1	2	4
Very poor	2	2	2	3	1	2	2
No opinion	0	0	0	-	1	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*3,270*	*2,990*	*890*	*590*	*1,050*	*1,100*	*9,890*

However, the variations by levels of deprivation[40] reveal further area-based differences. As Figure 4.1 shows, the proportion rating their neighbourhood as very good increases significantly as deprivation declines. Of those living in the 10% most deprived areas of Scotland, 26% rate their neighbourhood as a very good place to live; though 79% still rate their neighbourhood as either a fairly good or very good place to live. This proportion rises as deprivation decreases, with 79% 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

2012 data, Adults (base: 9,890; minimum: 810)



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

Neighbourhood improvements

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

Table 4.3: Perceptions of neighbourhood improvements in past three years by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Column percentages, 2012 data

Adults	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Got much better	5	2	2
Got a little better	17	10	11
Stayed the same	48	68	65
Got a little worse	14	12	12
Got much worse	11	3	4
No opinion	5	4	4
Base	*1,400*	*8,490*	*9,890*

Looking first at Scotland as a whole the prevailing perception (65%) is that things have stayed the same, with those saying things have got worse (16%) slightly outweighing the proportion saying things have improved (13%). 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 12%) and they are more likely to say that it has got worse (25% versus 15%). Just under half (48%) of those in the 15% most deprived areas say things have stayed the same compared with around two-thirds (68%) 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.[41] Groupings of the nine neighbourhood problems queried through the survey were derived fall into four distinct groups:

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

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 4.4 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 30% and 29% 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 (15%) 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. The past year in particular has has seen a slight increase for many of the categories, in particular animal nuisance such as noise or dog fouling has increased by over four percentage points to 30% in 2012.

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

Percentages, 1999-2012 data

Adults	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
General anti-social behaviour							
Vandalism / graffiti / damage to property	17.7	17.1	18.6	19.2	18.1	18.7	16.5
Groups or individual harassing others	*	*	*	*	*	*	11.4
Drug misuse or dealing	*	*	*	*	*	*	12.4
Rowdy behaviour	*	*	*	*	*	*	16.9
Neighbour problems							
Noisy neighbours / loud parties	8.2	7.8	7.3	8.4	8.0	8.7	7.8
Neighbour disputes	*	*	*	*	*	*	5.2
Rubbish and fouling							
Rubbish or litter lying around	29.8	28.8	29.1	30.8	29.1	29.1	27.2
Animal nuisance such as noise or dog fouling	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Vehicles							
Abandoned or burnt out vehicles	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Base	*13,780*	*14,560*	*14,640*	*14,040*	*13,970*	*14,780*	*14,070*

Adults	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
General anti-social behaviour							
Vandalism / graffiti / damage to property	16.3	16.6	15.4	14.0	11.3	11.0	11.5
Groups or individual harassing others	11.2	11.8	11.5	10.2	8.4	8.3	8.3
Drug misuse or dealing	12.2	12.4	12.7	12.1	11.0	11.7	12.9
Rowdy behaviour	16.3	17.3	16.7	16.1	13.8	13.9	14.5
Neighbour problems							
Noisy neighbours / loud parties	7.9	9.4	9.8	9.6	9.6	10.4	11.6
Neighbour disputes	5.2	4.9	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.6	6.5
Rubbish and fouling							
Rubbish or litter lying around	27.1	29.1	29.2	26.3	24.4	24.9	29.2
Animal nuisance such as noise or dog fouling	*	*	*	23.7	23.4	25.6	29.7
Vehicles							
Abandoned or burnt out vehicles	*	2.1	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.0
Base	*14,190*	*10,390*	*9,310*	*11,400*	*11,140*	*11,280*	*9,890*

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.

Table 4.5 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 (37% in the 10% most deprived areas compared to 2% in the 10% least deprived areas) and rowdy behaviour (32% down to 7%). Similarly, the rubbish and fouling category shows a high relative difference with rubbish and litter lying around ranging from 47% in the 10% most deprived areas down to 17% in the 10% least deprived areas and similarly for animal nuisance such as noise or dog fouling (45% down 20%).

Table 4.5: Perception of prevalence of neighbourhood problems by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Percentages, 2012 data

Adults	← 10% most deprived 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	10% least deprived → 8	9	10	Scot-land
General anti-social behaviour											
Vandalism / graffiti / damage to property	29	19	17	12	11	7	5	5	6	4	11
Groups or individual harassing others	21	16	14	8	8	4	3	3	3	3	8
Drug misuse or dealing	37	26	21	13	11	7	5	5	2	2	13
Rowdy behaviour	32	26	21	14	14	9	9	9	6	7	15
Neighbour problems											
Noisy neighbours / loud parties	25	20	17	11	12	7	8	5	6	5	12
Neighbour disputes	15	12	9	6	5	5	4	4	2	2	6
Rubbish and fouling											
Rubbish or litter lying around	47	40	37	33	31	25	22	23	17	16	29
Animal nuisance such as noise or dog fouling	45	40	38	33	29	22	25	23	23	20	30
Vehicles											
Abandoned or burnt out vehicles	4	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Base	*960*	*920*	*970*	*1,110*	*1,070*	*1,080*	*1,090*	*1,030*	*860*	*810*	*9,890*

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 4.6). In particular, those from the social rented sector are more likely to perceive drug misuse or dealing as being a problem in their neighbourhood (27%), or be concerned over issues such as rubbish or dog fouling (39%). This can, at least in part, be seen by the link between social rented housing and deprivation. Over half of households (55%) in the 15% most deprived areas are in the social rented sector, compared with 23% of households overall[42]. Table 4.7 shows, perceptions of neighbourhood problems decline as age increases.

[42] See Chapter 3 Housing for further information.

Table 4.6: Perception of prevalence of neighbourhood problems by tenure of household

Percentages, 2012 data

Adults	Owner occupied	Social rented	Private rented	Other	All
General anti-social behaviour					
Vandalism / graffiti / damage to property	9	21	11	14	11
Groups or individual harassing others	6	17	8	11	8
Drug misuse or dealing	9	27	8	13	13
Rowdy behaviour	11	25	18	15	15
Neighbour problems					
Noisy neighbours / loud parties	7	22	17	14	12
Neighbour disputes	5	13	5	5	6
Rubbish and fouling					
Rubbish or litter lying around	26	39	31	32	29
Animal nuisance such as noise or dog fouling	28	39	23	25	30
Vehicles					
Abandoned or burnt out vehicles	1	3	1	0	1
Base	*6,320*	*2,270*	*1,160*	*140*	*9,890*

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

Table 4.7: Perception of prevalence of neighbourhood problems by age of respondent

Percentages, 2012 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	13	17	13	11	8	5	11
Groups or individual harassing others	11	12	10	8	5	2	8
Drug misuse or dealing	12	17	14	13	11	7	13
Rowdy behaviour	21	22	16	13	9	4	15
Neighbour problems							
Noisy neighbours / loud parties	20	18	12	10	6	4	12
Neighbour disputes	8	10	7	6	4	2	6
Rubbish and fouling							
Rubbish or litter lying around	35	36	29	28	26	18	29
Animal nuisance such as noise or dog fouling	29	33	34	29	29	19	30
Vehicles							
Abandoned or burnt out vehicles	0	2	2	1	1	0	1
Base	*780*	*1,380*	*1,550*	*2,460*	*2,440*	*1,290*	*9,890*

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

Table 4.8 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 28%) or animal nuisance such as noise or dog fouling (at least 30%). 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 19% in large urban areas, compared with 5% 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 3% in remote rural areas.

Table 4.8: Perception of prevalence of neighbourhood problems by Urban Rural Classification

Percentages, 2012 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	11	8	5	3	11
Groups or individual harassing others	10	9	10	6	5	3	8
Drug misuse or dealing	15	14	13	13	7	6	13
Rowdy behaviour	19	14	15	14	7	5	15
Neighbour problems							
Noisy neighbours / loud parties	15	11	11	15	6	3	12
Neighbour disputes	7	7	7	6	5	3	6
Rubbish and fouling							
Rubbish or litter lying around	35	28	27	26	20	18	29
Animal nuisance such as noise or dog fouling	33	30	30	31	22	17	30
Vehicles							
Abandoned or burnt out vehicles	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
Base	*3,270*	*2,990*	*890*	*590*	*1,050*	*1,100*	*9,890*

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.

Almost three in ten (29%) adults perceive rubbish or litter lying around to be a problem, though just over two in ten (21%) have actually experienced or seen any.

Figure 4.2: Perceptions and experience of neighbourhood problems

2012 data, Adults (base: 9,890)

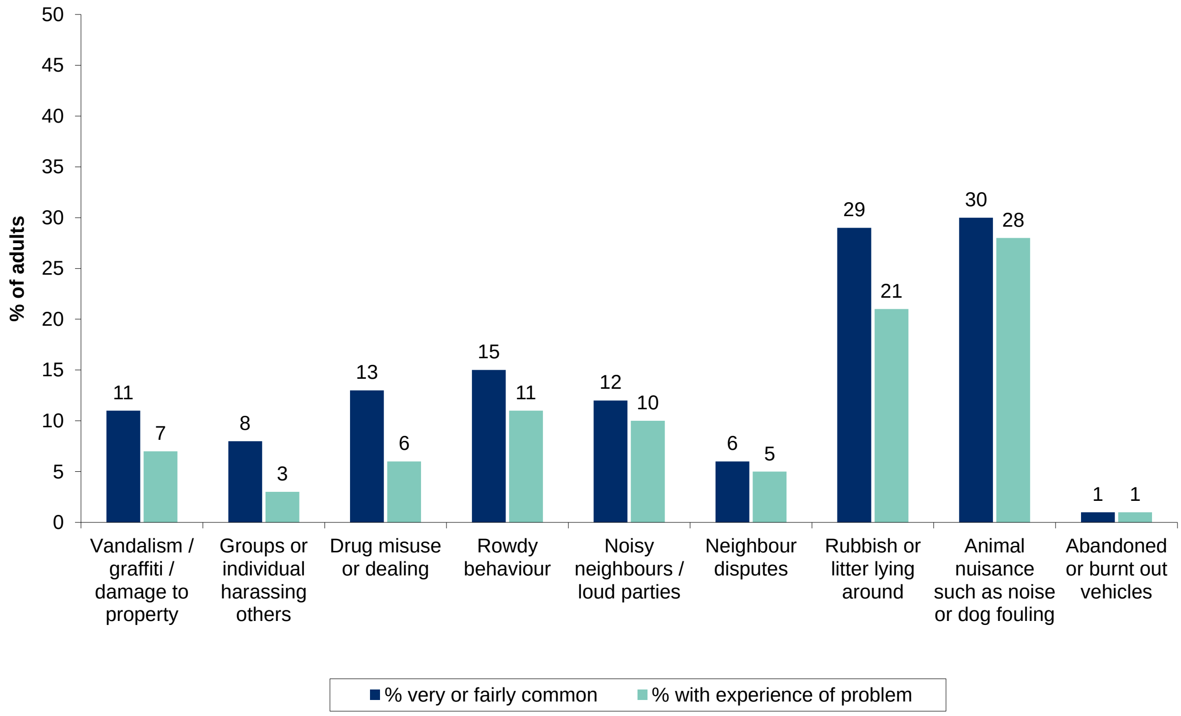


Table 4.9 to Table 4.11 present the proportions of people who say they have experienced each of these problems by area deprivation, housing tenure and urban rural classification. As found above in relation to perceptions of neighbourhood problems, experience of these problems is generally greatest among people in the most deprived 15% of neighbourhoods, in social rented housing and in urban areas.

Table 4.9: Experience of neighbourhood problems by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Percentages, 2012 data

Adults	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
General anti-social behaviour			
Vandalism / graffiti / damage to	13	5	7
Groups or individual harassing	8	3	3
Drug misuse or dealing	13	4	6
Rowdy behaviour	18	10	11
Neighbour problems			
Noisy neighbours / loud parties	18	9	10
Neighbour disputes	9	4	5
Rubbish and fouling			
Rubbish or litter lying around	28	20	21
Animal nuisance such as noise or dog fouling	34	27	28
Vehicles			
Abandoned or burnt out vehicles	1	1	1
None	43	55	53
Base	*1,400*	*8,490*	*9,890*

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

Table 4.10: Experience of neighbourhood problems by tenure of household

Percentages, 2012 data

Adults	Owner occupied	Social rented	Private rented	Other	All
General anti-social behaviour					
Vandalism / graffiti / damage to property	6	9	6	9	7
Groups or individual harassing others	2	7	4	9	3
Drug misuse or dealing	4	11	5	8	6
Rowdy behaviour	9	16	12	14	11
Neighbour problems					
Noisy neighbours / loud parties	8	16	12	8	10
Neighbour disputes	4	9	4	6	5
Rubbish and fouling					
Rubbish or litter lying around	20	23	22	26	21
Animal nuisance such as noise or dog fouling	28	34	21	24	28
Vehicles					
Abandoned or burnt out vehicles	1	1	1	-	1
None	56	44	55	51	53
Base	*6,320*	*2,270*	*1,160*	*140*	*9,890*

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

Table 4.11: Experience of neighbourhood problems by Urban Rural Classification

Percentages, 2012 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	8	7	7	6	3	3	7
Groups or individual harassing others	4	3	5	5	3	2	3
Drug misuse or dealing	7	6	6	6	2	2	6
Rowdy behaviour	14	11	12	14	7	3	11
Neighbour problems							
Noisy neighbours / loud parties	12	10	10	12	6	4	10
Neighbour disputes	5	5	5	5	4	4	5
Rubbish and fouling							
Rubbish or litter lying around	23	20	20	26	16	17	21
Animal nuisance such as noise or dog fouling	28	29	33	36	25	22	28
Vehicles							
Abandoned or burnt out vehicles	1	1	1	2	2	1	1
None	51	54	52	46	58	62	53
Base	*3,270*	*2,990*	*890*	*590*	*1,050*	*1,100*	*9,890*

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

CRIME

Fear of crime

This section looks firstly 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". The final part of this section investigates reasons for discrimination and harassment.

Over four in five adults (82%) say they feel very or fairly safe while walking alone in the neighbourhood after dark, whilst almost all (98%) say they feel safe when they are alone in their home at night (Table 4.12).

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 three quarters (75%) 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 (28% of those aged 75 and over say they feel either very or a bit unsafe).

Table 4.12: Perceptions of safety when walking alone in the neighbourhood and in their home alone at night by gender and age

Column percentages, 2012 data

Adults	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60-74	75+	All
Walking alone									
Very / Fairly safe	90	75	83	85	86	84	79	68	82
Very / A bit unsafe	9	24	16	15	14	15	19	28	17
Don't Know	1	2	1	1	0	0	2	5	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*4,290*	*5,190*	*770*	*1,370*	*1,540*	*2,410*	*2,320*	*1,060*	*9,480*
At home									
Very / Fairly safe	99	97	97	97	98	98	98	97	98
Very / A bit unsafe	1	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
Don't Know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*4,410*	*5,490*	*780*	*1,380*	*1,550*	*2,460*	*2,440*	*1,290*	*9,890*

Walking alone estimates are not directly comparable with 2011. 'Not applicable' was added to the response options and it appears as though a number of the don't knows are now in that category. Responses of n/a are therefore excluded from the analysis.

Table 4.13 compares perceptions of safety in the most deprived 15% of areas with perceptions in the rest of Scotland. A clear pattern is evident; 66% of people in the most deprived areas say they would feel very or fairly safe when walking alone compared with over four in five (85%) of those elsewhere in Scotland. Similarly, the proportion who say they would not feel safe is more than twice as high in the most deprived areas compared with elsewhere (33% and 14% 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 (5% feel a bit or very unsafe, compared to 2% from the rest of Scotland).

Table 4.13: Perceptions of safety when walking alone in the neighbourhood and in their home alone at night by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Column percentages, 2012 data

Adults	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Walking alone			
Very / Fairly safe	66	85	82
Very / A bit unsafe	33	14	17
Don't Know	1	1	1
Total	100	100	100
Base	*1,320*	*8,160*	*9,480*
At home			
Very / Fairly safe	95	98	98
Very / A bit unsafe	5	2	2
Don't Know	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100
Base	*1,400*	*8,490*	*9,890*

Walking alone estimates are not directly comparable with 2011.

Whether a person has some form of long-standing limiting illness, health problem or disability appears to have an association with feeling of safety. Over four in five adults (86%) with no illness or disability feel safe when walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark, whilst around a quarter 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.

Table 4.14: Perceptions of safety when walking alone in the neighbourhood and in their home alone at night by disability

Column percentages, 2012 data

Adults	Yes, disability	Yes, illness or health problem	Yes, both disability and illness or health	No, neither	All
Walking alone					
Very / Fairly safe	72	76	66	86	83
Very / A bit unsafe	25	23	31	14	16
Don't Know	3	2	3	1	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*360*	*950*	*460*	*4,620*	*6,390*
At home					
Very / Fairly safe	94	97	95	98	98
Very / A bit unsafe	6	3	5	2	2
Don't Know	1	-	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*420*	*1,020*	*560*	*4,690*	*6,680*

Walking alone estimates are not directly comparable with 2011.

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, one in five said they felt very or a bit unsafe in their home at night.

Table 4.15: 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, 2012 data

Adults	Very good	Fairly good	Fairly poor	Very poor	No opinion	All
Walking alone						
Very / Fairly safe	89	78	52	43	*	82
Very / A bit unsafe	10	21	48	56	*	17
Don't Know	1	1	0	1	*	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*5,400*	*3,490*	*400*	*170*	*20*	*9,480*
At home						
Very / Fairly safe	99	98	91	79	*	98
Very / A bit unsafe	1	2	9	21	*	2
Don't Know	0	0	-	-	*	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*5,650*	*3,620*	*420*	*180*	*20*	*9,890*

Walking alone estimates are not directly comparable with 2011.

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 (45%) who have experienced harassment say they feel a bit or very unsafe when walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark, compared to 16% for those who have not.

Table 4.16: Perceptions of safety when walking alone in the neighbourhood and in their home alone at night by experience of harassment

Column percentages, 2012 data

Adults	Have experienced harassment	Have not experienced harassment	All
Walking alone			
Very / Fairly safe	54	83	82
Very / A bit unsafe	45	16	17
Don't Know	1	1	1
Total	100	100	100
Base	*320*	*9,150*	*9,480*
At home			
Very / Fairly safe	89	98	98
Very / A bit unsafe	11	2	2
Don't Know	-	0	0
Total	100	100	100
Base	*330*	*9,570*	*9,890*

Walking alone estimates are not directly comparable with 2011.

Almost one in ten (9%) adults in Scotland reported having been harassed or discriminated against. Table 4.17 shows that almost three in ten (28%) of those who have been harassed or discriminated against reported that they were discriminated against because of their ethnic group and this was the most common response given. After ethnic group, age was the next most common reason and was given by just over one in ten (11%).

Table 4.17: Reasons for discrimination or harassment

Percentages, 2012 data

Adults who have been harassed or discriminated against	
Ethnic group	28
Age	11
Disability	7
Gender	7
Religion	6
Sexual orientation	2
Different accent/not Scottish/not	2
Appearance	1
Random violence/hooliganism	0
Other	39
Don't know	5
Refused	0
Base	*810*

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

Perception of crime

This section looks at adults perceptions of how the crime rate in their local area has changed compared to two years ago and also investigates levels of confidence in the ability of the police.

Table 4.18 shows that two thirds (68%) of people feel that the crime rate has remained about the same as it was two years ago. Of those who noted a change in crime rate, more people feel that there is now more crime in their local area as opposed to less crime (18% versus 9%). The views of people in the 15% most deprived areas are a bit more polarised than those in the rest of Scotland; they are more likely to say that there is more crime in their area (25% versus 18%) but are also more likely to say that there is less crime (14% versus 7%). Just over half (54%) of those in the most deprived areas say things have stayed the same compared with over two-thirds (70%) in the rest of Scotland.

Table 4.18: Change in crime rate compared to two years ago by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Column percentages, 2012 data

Adults	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	All
A lot more	10	4	4
A little more	15	14	14
About the same	54	70	68
A little less	10	6	7
A lot less	4	1	2
Don't know	7	5	5
All	100	100	100
Base	*1,150*	*7,100*	*8,240*

Table 4.19 displays the percentage of people who are either very or fairly confident in the ability of local police in tackling crime. Around seven in ten adults are confident in the ability of their local police. Over three quarters (77%) are confident in the ability of police to investigate incidents after they occur, while confidence in the ability of police to prevent crime and to catch criminals is slightly lower (64% and 69% respectively). It can be seen that confidence generally decreases with age, with the exception being the 75+ group for which levels of confidence are high.

Table 4.19: Percentage of people saying they are very/fairly confident in the police by gender and age

Percentages, 2012 data

Adults	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60-74	75+	All
Prevent crime	63	64	73	63	60	60	61	73	64
Respond quickly to appropriate calls and information from public	72	75	80	76	74	69	69	80	74
Deal with incidents as they occur	74	77	80	77	76	72	72	82	75
Investigate incidents after they occur	76	78	81	76	78	75	75	82	77
Solve crimes	69	73	78	72	71	67	69	77	71
Catch criminals	68	69	76	70	67	65	67	74	69
Base	*3,760*	*4,500*	*660*	*1,170*	*1,360*	*2,110*	*2,010*	*940*	*8,280*

Confidence in the police is lower in the 15% most deprived areas compared to the rest of Scotland (Table 4.20). In particular, only 56% of people in the most deprived areas are confident in the ability of the police to catch criminals, compared with almost two thirds (65%) of people in the rest of Scotland.

Table 4.20: Percentage of people saying they are very/fairly confident in the police by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Percentages, 2012 data

Adults	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	All
Prevent crime	56	65	64
Respond quickly to appropriate calls and information from public	67	75	74
Deal with incidents as they occur	70	76	75
Investigate incidents after they occur	71	78	77
Solve crimes	66	72	71
Catch criminals	64	70	69
Base	*1,180*	*7,100*	*8,280*

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND RESILIENCE

It is of interest to investigate how strongly individuals feel they belong to their immediate neighbourhood. It can be seen in Table 4.21 that over three quarters (77%) of adults feel very or fairly strongly that they belong to their immediate neighbourhood. People from a white ethnic background are almost twice as likely to feel very strongly that they belong to their immediate neighbourhood compared to those from a non-white ethnic background (35% versus 17%). Similarly, those from a non-white ethnic background are twice as likely to feel not all strongly that they belong to their immediate neighbourhood (13% versus 6%).

Table 4.21: Strength of feeling of belonging to community by ethnicity

Column percentages, 2012 data

Adults	White	Non-white	All
Very strongly	35	17	34
Fairly strongly	43	45	43
Not very strongly	15	22	16
Not at all strongly	6	13	6
Don't know	1	2	1
Total	100	100	100
Base	*9,630*	*260*	*9,890*

It can be seen in Table 4.22 that the strength of feeling of belonging increases with age, with over half (53%) of those aged 75+ saying that they feel very strongly that they belong to their immediate neighbourhood compared to less than a quarter of those aged 16-24 (22%).

Table 4.22: Strength of feeling of belonging to community by gender and age

Column percentages, 2012 data

Adults	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60-74	75+	All
Very strongly	32	36	22	21	29	35	47	53	34
Fairly strongly	44	43	48	47	47	42	39	36	43
Not very strongly	17	15	21	20	16	16	10	9	16
Not at all strongly	6	6	8	10	7	5	4	2	6
Don't know	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*4,410*	*5,490*	*780*	*1,380*	*1,550*	*2,460*	*2,440*	*1,290*	*9,890*

Differences can also be seen when looking at deprivation. Table 4.23 shows that those living in the 15% most deprived areas are twice as likely to say that they feel not at all strongly that they belong to their immediate neighbourhood compared to those in the rest of Scotland (11% versus 5%).

Table 4.23: Strength of feeling of belonging to community by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Column percentages, 2012 data

Adults	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	All
Very strongly	29	35	34
Fairly strongly	41	44	43
Not very strongly	17	15	16
Not at all strongly	11	5	6
Don't know	1	1	1
Total	100	100	100
Base	*1,400*	*8,490*	*9,890*

Resilience

Table 4.24 shows that around nine in ten people agree that they could rely on friend/relatives in the neighbourhood for help, to look after their home or for advice or support. Nearly all respondents (95%) said that they would offer to help their neighbourhoods in an emergency, while only two per cent disagreed with this statement.

Table 4.24: Involvement with other people in the neighbourhood

Percentages, 2012 data

Adults	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	*Base*
Could rely on friends/relatives in neighbourhood for help	70	20	4	4	1	*9,890*
Could rely on friends/relatives in neighbourhood to look after home	74	17	3	4	2	*9,890*
Could turn to friends/relatives in neighbourhood for advice or support	68	20	5	6	2	*9,890*
Would offer help to neighbours in an emergency	78	17	3	1	1	*9,890*

Ready Scotland is a suite of guidance which sets out a recommended approach to preparing for and dealing with emergencies.[43] From January 2012, the SHS incorporated three separate questions to help support the work of Ready Scotland. As noted in Table 4.24, 78% of adults said they strongly agree they would offer help to neighbours in an emergency. This provides strong evidence of a willingness and ability to help in an emergency, reinforcing the concept of helping neighbours and feeling of belonging to the community.

Householders were also asked about how prepared they think the household is for periods of major disruption, such as a period of severe weather. Table 4.25 shows that 2% of

[43] www.readyscotland.org

households think their household would not have enough food in their household to eat without going to the shops that same day. Over half (57%) of households feel they could last six days or more.

Table 4.25: Number of days could last on food supplies in emergency by tenure of household

Column percentages, 2012 data

Households	Owner occupied	Social rented	Private rented	All
0	1	3	3	2
1-2	8	15	19	11
3-5	27	36	35	30
6-9	38	29	32	35
10-15	17	12	7	15
16-25	4	2	2	3
26 or more	4	2	1	4
Total	100	100	100	100
Mean	8.1	6.4	5.7	7.4
Base	*1,750*	*590*	*270*	*2,640*

There are apparent differences when looking at different tenure types, with those in the private rented sector, and to a lesser extent those in the social rented sector, more likely to say they can only last a short period of time (average of 5.7 days) compared to those in owner occupied housing (average 8.1 days). Four per cent of households feel they could last for 26 days or more, mostly with those in owner occupied housing.

Differences are also evident when looking at household income (Table 4.26), as those with lower incomes feel they cannot last as long (6.7 days for those with an income of up to £10,000) compared to higher incomes.

Table 4.26: Number of days could last on food supplies in emergency by net annual household income

Column percentages, 2012 data

Households	Up to £10,000	£10,001 - £20,000	£20,001 - £30,000	Over £30,000	All
0	6	1	1	1	2
1-2	14	12	10	9	11
3-5	31	30	29	30	30
6-9	29	35	38	38	36
10-15	15	15	13	15	15
16-25	2	3	5	3	3
26 or more	3	3	4	4	4
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Mean	6.7	7.4	7.9	7.7	7.4
Base	*350*	*870*	*550*	*770*	*2,640*

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.

It is recognised that emergencies can happen at any time, and that there are a few small steps that householders can take to prepare their family and home for the unexpected things that can cause disruption to daily lives. Table 4.27 shows that almost a third (31%) of households do not have a first aid kit, a particular problem in social rented housing where over a half (51%) do not have one.

Table 4.27: Availability of emergency response items in household by tenure of household

Column percentages, 2012 data

Households	Owner occupied	Social rented	Private rented	All
First aid kit				
Yes	70	43	49	61
No, could not locate within five minutes	7	5	8	7
No, don't have	23	51	41	31
Don't know	0	1	1	1
All	100	100	100	100
Torch				
Yes	89	65	68	81
No, could not locate within five minutes	5	7	4	6
No, don't have	5	28	27	13
Don't know	1	1	1	1
All	100	100	100	100
Important documents				
Yes	88	79	81	85
No, could not locate within five minutes	10	13	10	11
No, don't have	1	6	8	3
Don't know	0	1	1	1
All	100	100	100	100
Battery-powered/Wind-up radio				
Yes	36	22	30	32
No, could not locate within five minutes	9	5	8	8
No, don't have	55	72	61	59
Don't know	0	1	1	1
All	100	100	100	100
Base	*1,750*	*590*	*270*	*2,640*

Almost all households say they could easily access important documents, such as birth certificates and insurance policies, within five minutes (86%) though around one-in-ten (11%) say they have the documents but could not locate them easily. Eight per cent of households in the private rented sector say they do not have such important documents at all.

Table 4.28: Availability of emergency response items in household by net annual household income

Column percentages, 2012 data

Households	Up to £10,000	£10,001 - £20,000	£20,001 - £30,000	Over £30,000	All
First aid kit					
Yes	44	53	67	74	62
No, could not locate within five minutes	6	8	7	6	7
No, don't have	49	37	26	20	31
Don't know	1	1	-	-	1
All	100	100	100	100	100
Torch					
Yes	74	77	83	88	81
No, could not locate within five minutes	4	6	5	5	5
No, don't have	21	16	11	6	13
Don't know	0	1	0	0	1
All	100	100	100	100	100
Important documents					
Yes	80	84	87	89	86
No, could not locate within five minutes	12	11	10	10	11
No, don't have	5	4	2	1	3
Don't know	2	1	0	-	1
All	100	100	100	100	100
Battery-powered/Wind-up radio					
Yes	25	29	33	37	32
No, could not locate within five minutes	6	8	8	8	8
No, don't have	68	61	59	55	60
Don't know	1	1	0	1	1
All	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*350*	*870*	*550*	*770*	*2,640*

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 also notable differences when looking at income, with those from lower income households less likely to either have or be able to locate easily emergency response items. IN particular, around half (49%) of those households with a net annual household income of less than £10,000 saying they do not have a first aid kit.

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.[44] 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[45] 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[46].

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,[47] the current economic situation is further analysed by gender and whether an adult has a long standing illness, health problem or disability. 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 eight 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 4% respectively).

- 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

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

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

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

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

of the women in paid work are in full-time employment (36%). 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, just over a quarter (26%) are in full-time employment.

CURRENT ECONOMIC SITUATION

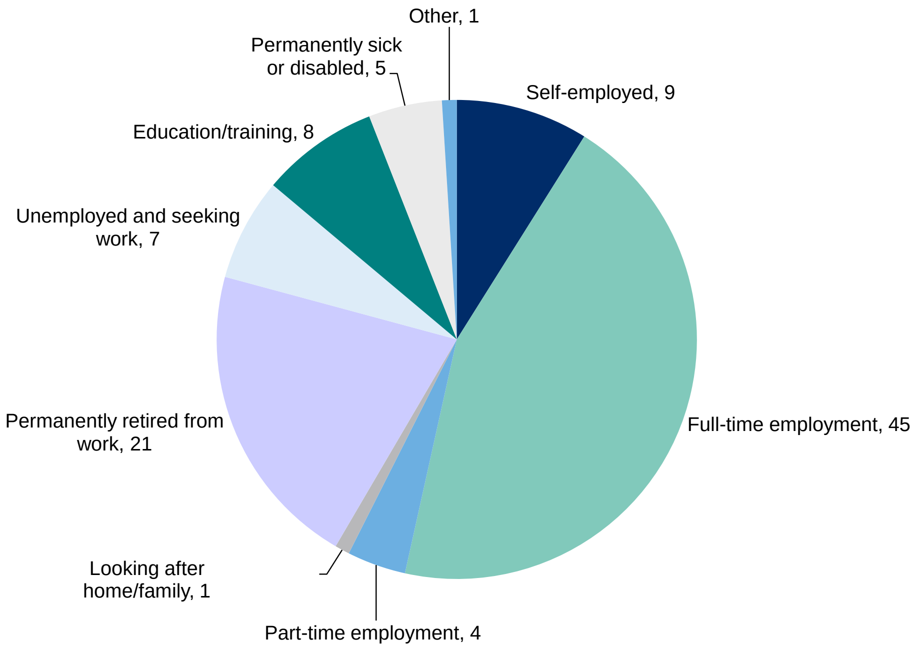
Figure 5.1 shows the current economic situation of adults by gender. Fifty eight per cent of men and 49% of women are currently in work. In addition, around one-in-seven (15%) men and one-in-ten (10%) women are looking for work or are in some form of education or training preparatory to work. Virtually all of the remainder are currently unavailable for work (28% of men and 41% of women), either due to them looking after the home or family, or because they are permanently sick or disabled, or permanently retired.

Just under half (45%) of all men and 28% 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 4% respectively).

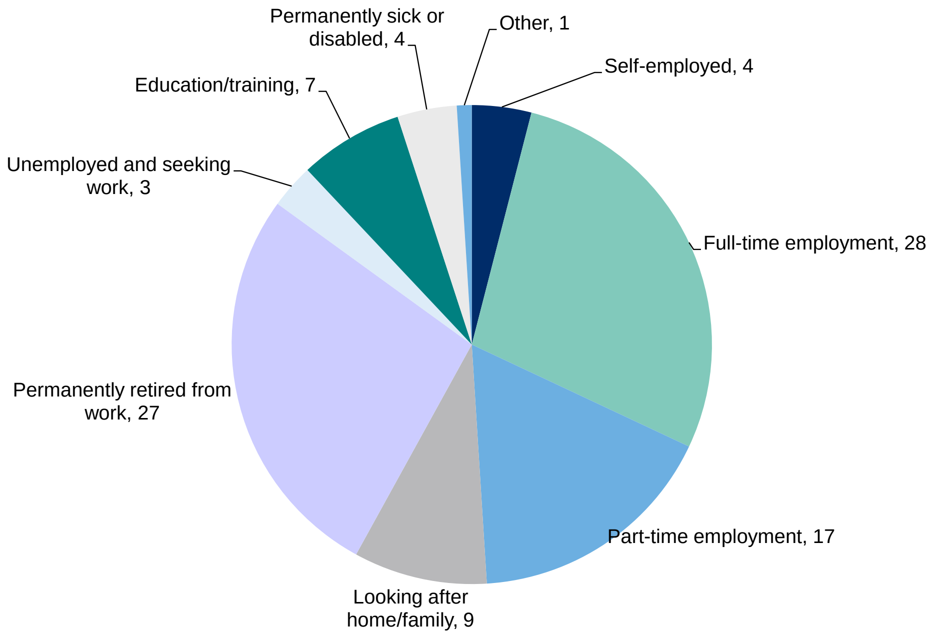
Figure 5.1: Current economic situation of adults aged 16 and over

2012 data, Adult males (base: 4,410)

Percentage of adult males



2012 data, Adult females (base: 5,490)
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 (21%) 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, though this age discrepancy is narrowing.

WORKING HOUSEHOLDS

In this section the focus is on working households. Firstly, the number of adults in paid employment[48] 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.

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

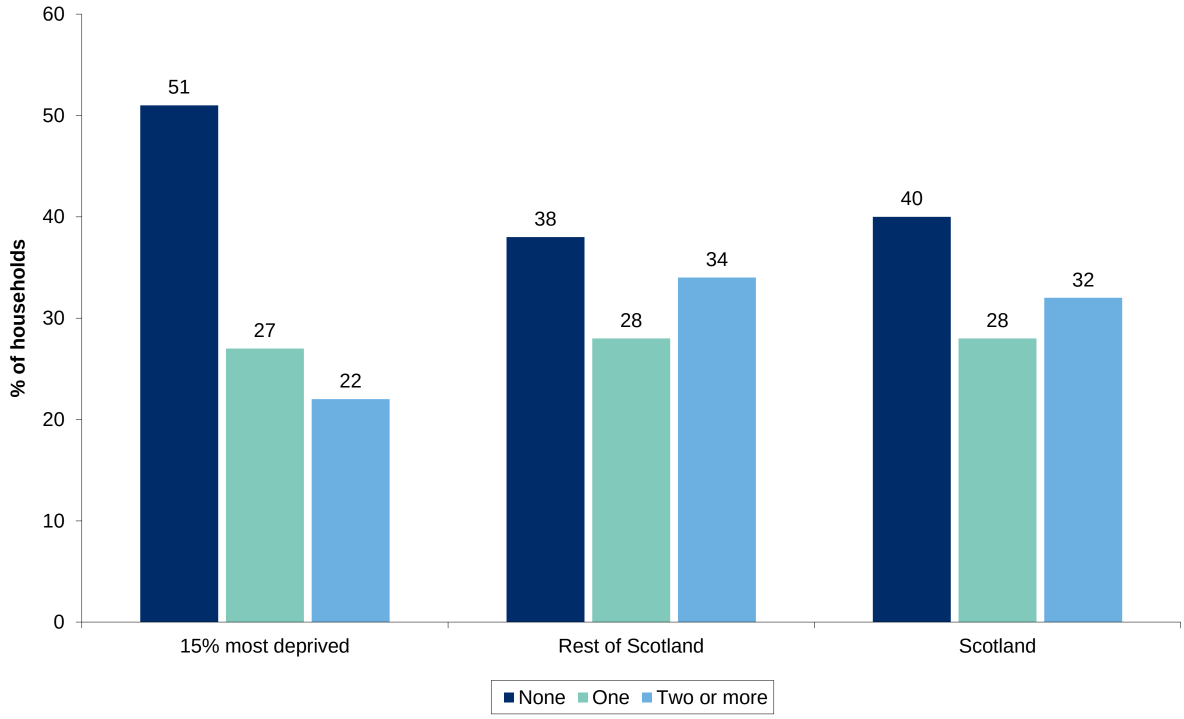
Adults in paid employment

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 just under a third of households (32%) containing two or more adults in paid employment and 28% having one. The remaining households (40%) 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.[49] 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 (62% compared with 38% having no adults in paid employment).

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

2012 data, Households (base: 10,640; minimum: 1,510)



Current economic situation of working age adults

Not all households contain adults of working age,[50] 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 (54%) 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.

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

[50] 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 (36%). 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, 2012 data

Working age adults (16-64) in employment	Male	Female	All
Self-employed	10	5	7
Full-time employment	54	36	45
Part-time employment	5	21	13
Looking after home/family	1	12	6
Permanently retired from work	5	7	6
Unemployed and seeking work	9	4	7
At school	3	3	3
Higher/further education	7	7	7
Government work/training scheme	0	0	0
Permanently sick or disabled	6	5	5
Unable to work due to short term ill-health	1	0	1
Other	0	0	0
All	100	100	100
Base	*3,210*	*3,840*	*7,040*

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, just over a quarter (26%) are in full-time employment. Similarly, almost one-fifth (17%) 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, 2012 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	8	8	7	3	6	7
Full-time employment	59	52	44	38	25	26	45
Part-time employment	12	14	13	14	18	11	13
Looking after home/family	4	5	5	8	9	12	6
Permanently retired from work	7	4	3	4	30	12	6
Unemployed and seeking work	2	7	5	11	6	11	7
At school	-	-	5	8	-	1	3
Higher/further education	6	7	15	4	-	1	7
Government work/training scheme	-	0	0	1	-	0	0
Permanently sick or disabled	2	3	3	6	8	17	5
Unable to work due to short term ill-health	0	0	0	1	1	2	1
Other	0	-	0	0	-	0	0
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*2,080*	*870*	*1,280*	*1,540*	*130*	*1,100*	*7,040*

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). Three-in-ten (30%) adults of working age with a long-standing illness, health problem or disability are permanently sick or disabled. Additionally, 3% 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 (22% who do as against 50% who do not). If you exclude those who are permanently sick or disabled, then the proportion of people with health issues who are in full-time employment rises to 31%.

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

Column percentages, 2012 data

				Excluding 'Permanently sick or disabled'		
Working age adults (16-64) in employment	Yes, some form of disability and/or long-term illness	No disability or long-term illness	All	Yes, some form of disability and/or long-term illness	No disability or long-term illness	All
Self-employed	4	9	8	5	9	8
Full-time employment	22	50	45	31	50	47
Part-time employment	7	14	13	11	14	13
Looking after home/family	6	6	6	9	6	6
Permanently retired from work	14	5	7	20	5	7
Unemployed and seeking work	11	5	6	16	5	7
At school	1	3	3	1	3	3
Higher/further education	2	8	7	3	8	8
Government work/training scheme	0	0	0	0	0	0
Permanently sick or disabled	30	0	5	~	~	~
Unable to work due to short term ill-health	3	0	1	4	0	1
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
All	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*990*	*3,720*	*4,710*	*680*	*3,710*	*4,390*

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 5.4 shows that this remains the case regardless of whether there are children in the household or not; 60% of working age women with children are employed or self-employed, while similarly 63% 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 24% of those where children are present) while, unsurprisingly, a higher proportion who have children in the household are looking after the home or family (24% compared with 5% of those with no children present).

Table 5.4: Current economic situation of women by presence of children in the household

Column percentages, 2012 data

Working age females (16-64) in employment	Yes, have	No children	All
Self-employed	6	4	5
Full-time employment	24	43	36
Part-time employment	30	16	21
Looking after home/family	24	5	12
Permanently retired from work	0	11	7
Unemployed and seeking work	5	4	4
At school	4	2	3
Higher/further education	5	8	7
Government work/training scheme	0	0	0
Permanently sick or disabled	2	7	5
Unable to work due to short term ill-health	0	1	0
Other	0	0	0
All	100	100	100
Base	*1,390*	*2,440*	*3,840*

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 5.4).

Table 5.5 shows, for example, a higher proportion of married, including those in a civil partnership, working age women are in full time or part-time employment (36% and 27% respectively). Almost one-in-six (15%) 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 5.5: Current economic situation of women by marital status

Column percentages, 2012 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	7	5	1	5
Full-time employment	35	36	42	28	36
Part-time employment	16	27	17	15	21
Looking after home/family	10	15	5	10	12
Permanently retired from work	2	10	9	28	7
Unemployed and seeking work	7	2	6	6	4
At school	7	-	-	-	3
Higher/further education	15	1	2	1	7
Government work/training scheme	0	-	-	-	0
Permanently sick or disabled	5	3	11	11	5
Unable to work due to short term ill-health	0	0	1	0	0
Other	0	0	1	-	0
All	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*1,420*	*1,580*	*680*	*150*	*3,840*

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[51] 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[52].

Main Findings

- Throughout 2012, the percentage of people who feel positively about their household finances has remained fairly stable at around 47%, following a dip to 44% at the end of 2011.
- One-fifth (20%) of single parent households say they are managing well financially.

[51] 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

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

Those households in social and private rented sectors are less likely to say they are managing well (24% and 36% respectively) as compared to those who live in owner occupied accommodation (58%).

- Just over one-quarter of households (26%) did not have any savings or investments in 2012, with 15% having less than £1,000 savings.

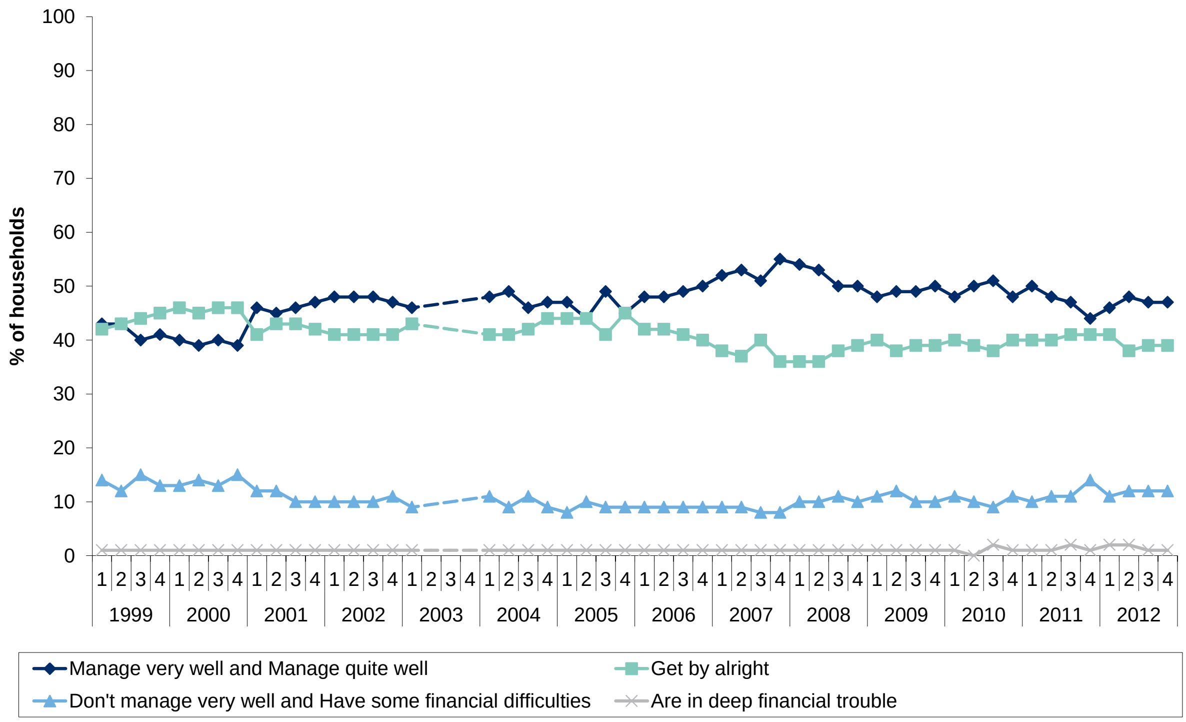
- Just over a third (36%) of single parent households and over half (55%) of single adult have savings and investments. Around half (53%) of households in the social rented sector have no savings.

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

1999-2012 data, Households (2012 base minimum: 2,290)



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.

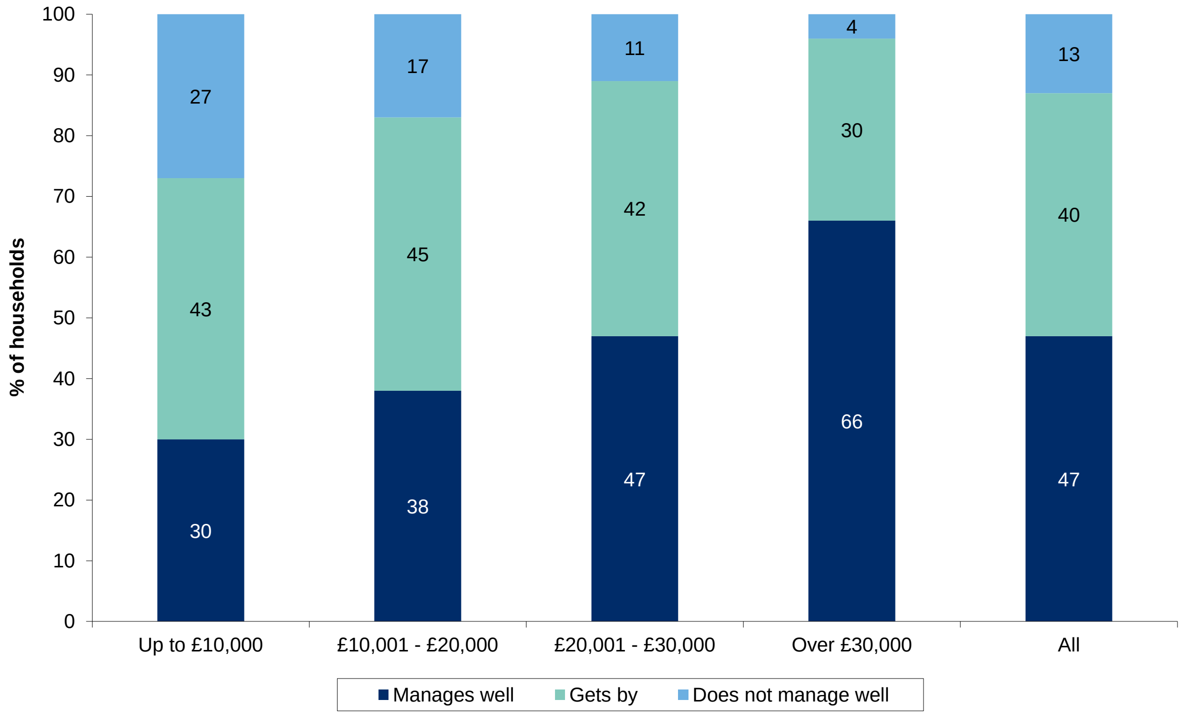
Throughout 2012, the percentage of people who feel positively about their household finances has remained fairly stable at around 47%, following a dip to 44% at the end of 2011.

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. However it had increased to 2% between January and June 2012.

If we combine the data into three broad categories - those managing well, those getting by and those not managing well,[53] we can see that households with lower incomes are much more likely to say they are not managing well, with 27% 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

2012 data, Households (base: 10,210; minimum: 1,450)



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.

Just less than one-third of single parent households (31%) say they are not managing well financially (Table 6.1). One-in-four single adults also say they are not managing well, while

[53] 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.

only 4% of older smaller households and 6% 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 55 while the median age of those not managing well is 44.

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

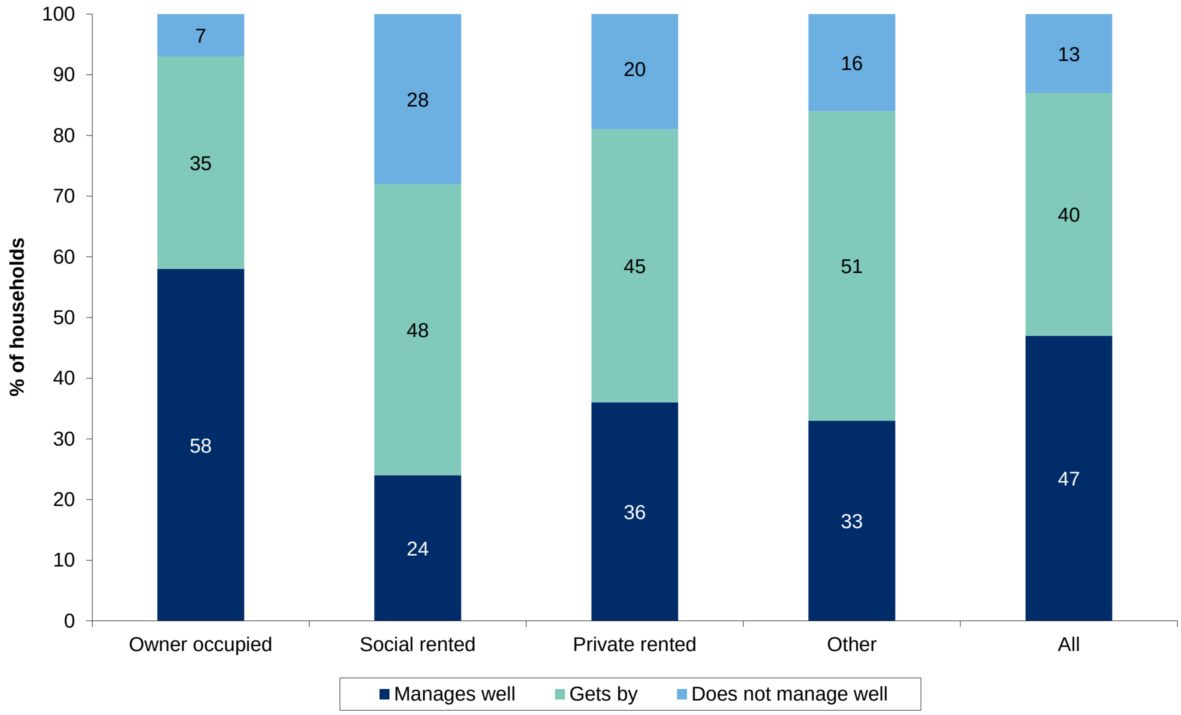
Column percentages, 2012 data

Households	Single adult	Small adult	Single parent	Small family	Large family	Large adult	Older smaller	Single pensioner	All
Manages well	36	50	20	43	39	53	62	55	47
Gets by	39	39	49	44	43	38	34	40	40
Does not manage well	25	11	31	13	18	10	4	6	13
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*1,880*	*1,720*	*610*	*1,240*	*610*	*950*	*1,790*	*1,790*	*10,570*

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 (24% 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 (28%), an increase of four percentage points from 2011.

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

2012 data, Households (base: 1,310; minimum: 150)



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).[54] Almost one-in-five households relying on benefits say they are not managing well (21%) compared with one-in-ten of those relying mainly on earnings (10%) 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, 2012 data

Households	Main income from earnings	Main income from benefits	Main income from other sources	An equal mix of income sources	All
Manages well	51	35	69	43	47
Gets by	39	44	28	42	40
Does not manage well	10	21	4	15	13
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*5,490*	*3,680*	*1,030*	*370*	*10,570*

Respondents in households where the Highest Income Householder (HIH) is male more commonly say they do manage well (52%, compared with 40% 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 (31% of those aged 16 to 24 increasing to 58% of those aged 75 plus), as against decreasing pattern for those not managing well (24% 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, 2012 data

Households	Male	Female	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75 plus	All
Manages well	52	40	31	42	38	46	57	58	47
Gets by	36	44	45	42	42	38	37	38	40
Does not manage well	11	16	24	16	20	16	6	4	13
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*6,210*	*4,370*	*410*	*1,360*	*1,720*	*3,070*	*2,610*	*1,400*	*10,570*

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 (24%, compared with 11%).

[54] 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, 2012 data

Households	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Manages well	27	51	47
Gets by	49	38	40
Does not manage well	24	11	13
Total	100	100	100
Base	*1,500*	*9,070*	*10,570*

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. From January 2012, the question was also reduced in scope to only be asked of one-third of the sample.

Table 6.5 presents figures about whether SHS respondents had savings or investments. Just over one-quarter of households did not having any savings or investments in 2012 (26%), while 15% of households have less than £1,000 savings. 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, 1999-2012 data

Households	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
No savings	40	40	40	37	37	40	40	41	41	42	25	29	27	26
Has savings	*54*	*53*	*53*	*54*	*54*	*52*	*52*	*51*	*50*	*48*	*61*	*60*	*63*	*65*
Less than £1,000	10	9	8	9	8	7	7	6	6	5	18	12	12	15
£1,000 or more	44	44	45	45	46	45	45	45	44	43	43	48	51	50
Don't know	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Refused	6	7	7	8	8	7	8	8	7	9	12	9	9	9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*14,650*	*15,540*	*15,560*	*15,070*	*14,880*	*15,940*	*15,390*	*15,610*	*11,420*	*10,360*	*10,320*	*11,000*	*10,790*	*3,460*

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. Note also that question reduced to being asked of 1/3 of the sample in 2012.

Figure 6.4 shows that over a quarter of households in Scotland do not have any savings or investments (26%), with the proportion with savings or investments increasing from 49% of those with the lowest incomes to 82% of those with the highest incomes. A third (36%) of single parent households have savings and investments compared with 80% of older smaller households (Figure 6.5). Less than two-fifths of single adult households (37%) say they have no savings or investments, a decrease of four percentage points from 2011.

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

2012 data, Households (base: 3,330; minimum: 500)

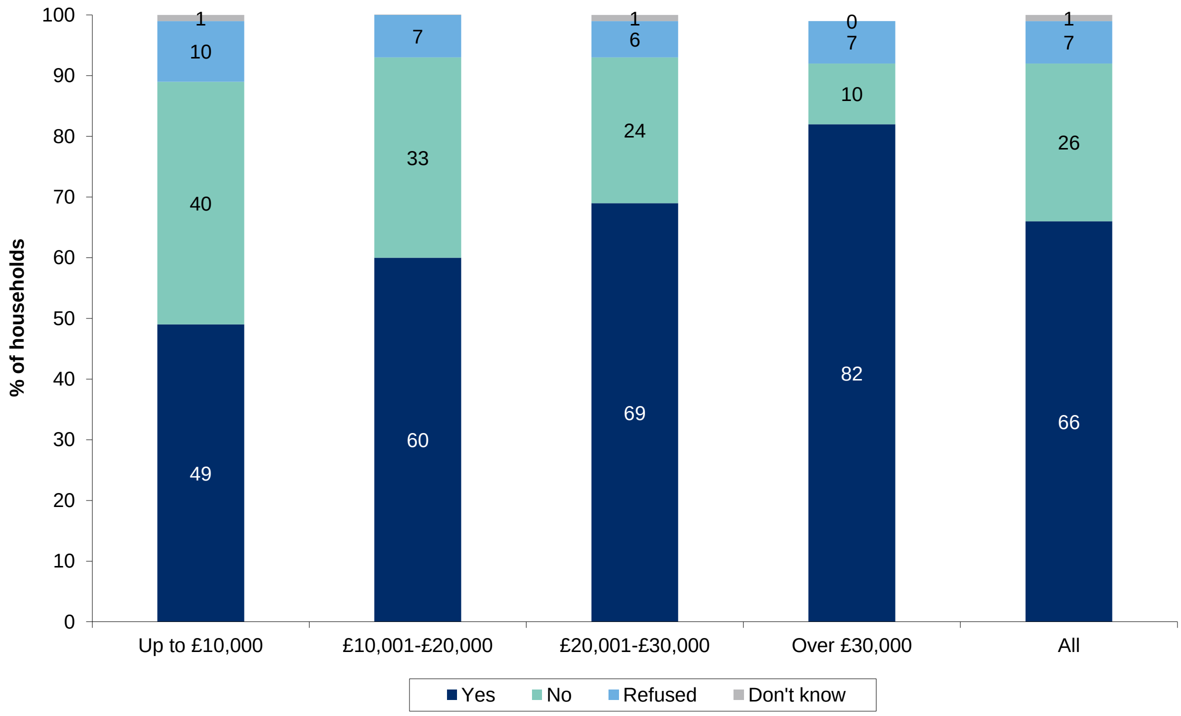
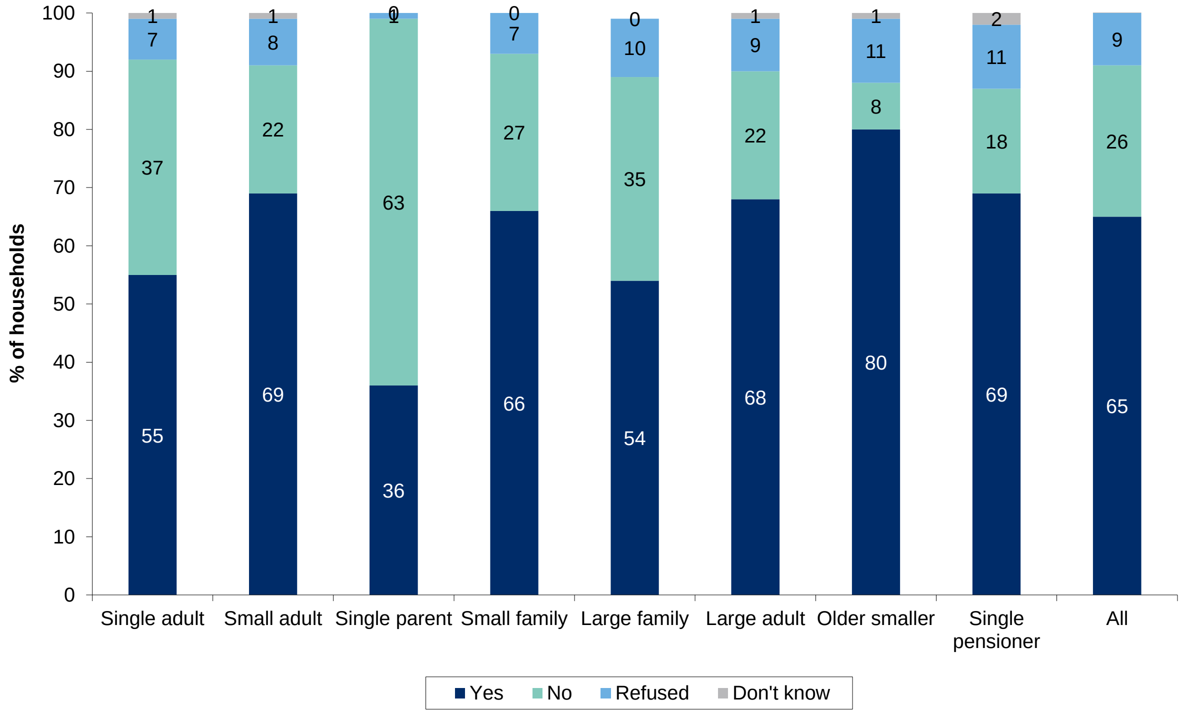


Figure 6.5: Whether respondent or partner has any savings or investments by household type

2012 data, Households (base: 3,460; minimum: 190)



There are also differences by tenure, with 77% of owners having savings or investments, compared with just 38% of social renters. Around one third of those in the private rented sector (19%) have savings of at least £1,000 compared to just 16% 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, 2012 data

Households	Owner occupied	Social rented	Private rented	Other	All
No savings	12	53	40	*	26
Has savings	*77*	*38*	*54*	*	*65*
Less than £1,000	10	21	25	*	15
£1,000 or more	67	16	29	*	50
Don't know	1	2	1	*	1
Refused	10	8	5	*	9
Total	100	100	100	*	100
Base	*2,240*	*770*	*410*	*50*	*3,460*

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 45, reflected in the changing profile of savings within Table 6.7. Households headed by females are less likely to report having savings (59%, compared with 69% 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, 2012 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	31	53	38	32	25	16	12	26
Has savings	*69*	*59*	*41*	*56*	*60*	*66*	*74*	*73*	*65*
Less than £1,000	13	18	19	22	17	15	11	9	15
£1,000 or more	56	42	22	34	42	51	63	64	50
Don't know	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Refused	9	8	5	5	7	9	10	14	9
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*2,040*	*1,420*	*130*	*440*	*560*	*990*	*890*	*460*	*3,460*

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. From January 2012 these questions were reduced to be asked of one-third of the sample.

Owing money through credit

One in four (25%) households owed money on a credit card and 3% owed money on shop or store cards (Table 6.8). Those households with higher income are more likely to owe money on credit cards, with around two-fifths (38%) 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. Over four-fifths of households with incomes of up to £10,000 do not have any money outstanding (84%), compared to over half (58%) 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, 2012 data

Households	Male	Female	Up to £10,000	£10,001 - £20,000	£20,001 - £30,000	Over £30,000	All
Credit Cards	26	23	11	18	30	38	25
Charge Cards	0	0	-	0	1	0	0
Shop or store cards	3	3	1	2	4	4	3
None of these	69	71	84	77	65	58	69
Refused	5	5	4	3	3	4	5
Base	*2,040*	*1,420*	*500*	*1,150*	*800*	*890*	*3,460*

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 81% not owing money via credit. Small family households were less likely to owe nothing (55%), with 40% owing money to a credit card.

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

Percentages, 2012 data

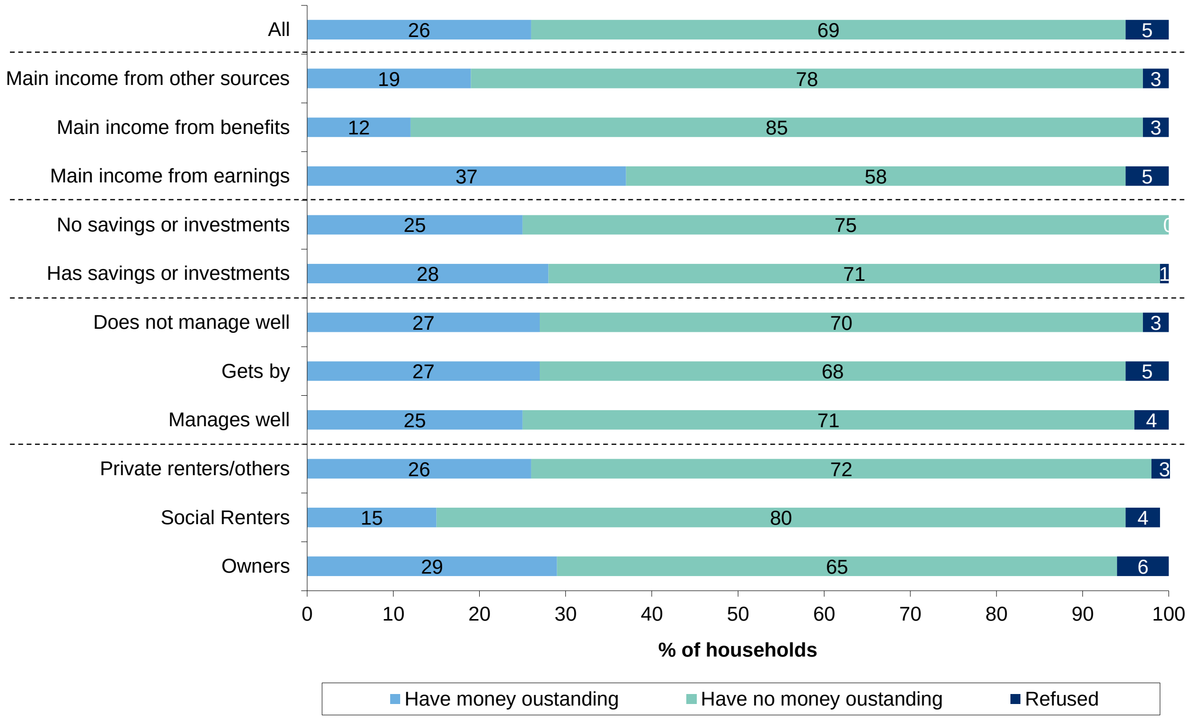
Households	Single adult	Small adult	Single parent	Small family	Large family	Large adult	Older smaller	Single pensioner	All
Credit Cards	21	33	27	40	33	26	16	12	25
Charge Cards	0	1	-	-	1	0	-	0	0
Shop or store cards	1	3	6	6	5	3	2	1	3
None of these	74	60	70	55	60	67	77	81	69
Refused	3	6	1	4	6	5	6	6	5
Base	*630*	*540*	*200*	*370*	*190*	*330*	*620*	*580*	*3,460*

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 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 (15% and 12% respectively).

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

2012 data, Households (base: 3,460; minimum: 340)



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 11% of all households having such a loan. There is very little difference in the uptake of loans between males and females as highest income householders (11% and 10% respectively), though there is in the uptake of personal loans when looking at income which is more pronounced. Only 2% of households with income less than £10,000 have a personal loan, compared to just over one-fifth (22%) 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, 2012 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	4	6	3	5	6	4	5
Hire or Rental Purchase Agreements	3	3	1	2	2	6	3
Personal loan, e.g. with Bank, Building Society	11	10	2	6	11	22	11
Cash loan from company that comes to your home to collect payments	0	1	1	1	0	0	1
Loan from a pawnbroker /cash converters	-	0	0	0	-	0	0
Loan from a Credit Union	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
Loan from a Social Fund	1	1	3	1	0	-	1
Loan from an Employer	0	-	-	-	-	0	0
Loan from a friend, relative or other private individual	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other type of loan	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
Loan from a student loan company	2	2	2	1	3	2	2
Student loan from a bank or building society	2	0	0	1	2	1	1
A loan from a pay day	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
None of these	75	73	85	80	74	63	75
Refused	4	4	4	2	2	4	3
Base	*2,040*	*1,420*	*500*	*1,150*	*800*	*890*	*3,330*

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

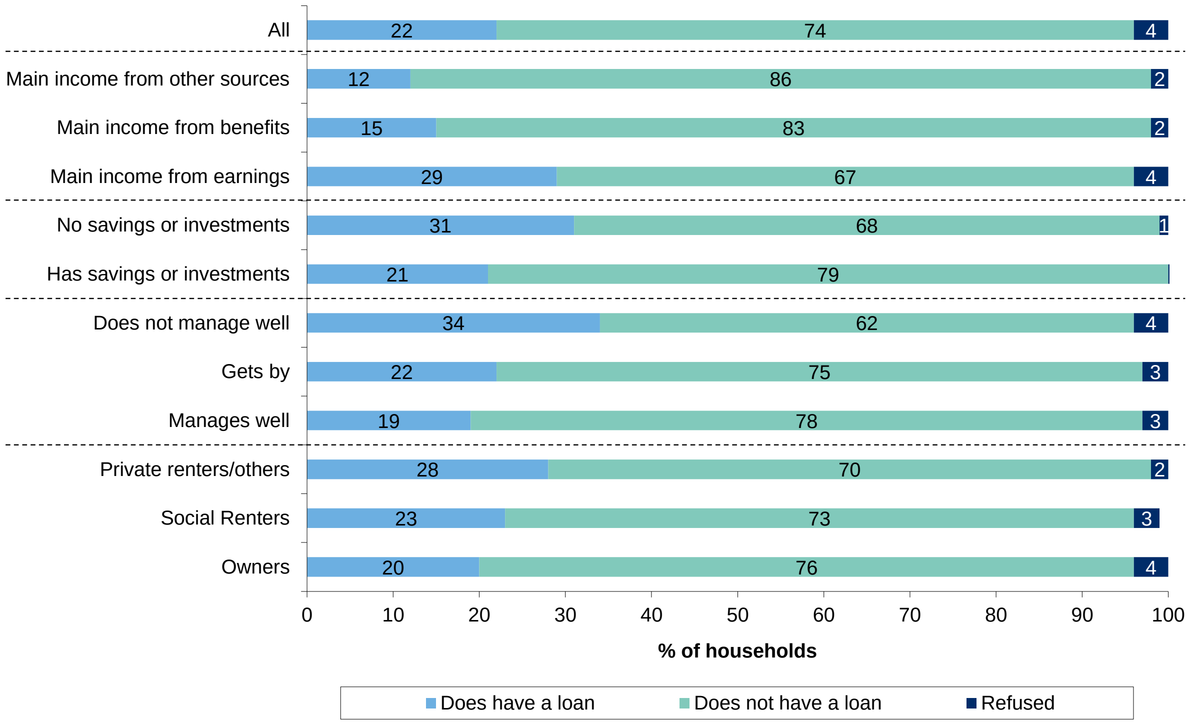
Household income in the SHS is that of the highest income householder and their partner only.

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

2012 data, Households (base: 3,460; minimum: 340)



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 22% who are 'getting by' and 19% of those who are managing well. Those without savings or investments are also more likely to borrow than those with savings (31% 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. These questions were reduced in scope to be asked one-third of the sample in 2012.

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

Column percentages, 1999-2012 data

Households	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Yes	86	86	87	88	89	90	91	91	91	91	93	92	93	93
No	12	11	11	8	7	6	5	6	5	5	4	4	4	6
Refused	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	3	4	5	3	4	3	1
Base	*14,650*	*15,550*	*15,560*	*15,070*	*14,880*	*15,940*	*15,390*	*15,610*	*11,420*	*10,360*	*10,290*	*11,000*	*10,790*	*3,460*

From June 2007, this question was asked of three quarters of the sample.
From January 2012, this question was asked of one third of the sample.
This analysis excludes Credit Unions and Post Office accounts.

The proportion of households with neither the respondent nor their spouse or partner having a bank or building society had seen a gradual decrease over the period to 2011, though this increased from just 4% of households in 2011 not having any banking facilities to 6% in 2012 (Table 6.11).

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 1% giving the 'none of these' option compared with less than 1% of those with household incomes above £20,000. Similarly, 2% 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 (9% of those with an income of between £10,001 and £20,000).

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

Percentages, 2012 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	89	90	94	96	81	93	91
Building Society account	8	12	19	25	8	18	16
Credit Union Account	3	3	3	6	7	3	4
Post Office Card Account	8	9	4	2	12	4	6
None of these	1	1	0	0	2	1	1
Refused	3	2	2	2	5	3	2
Base	*500*	*1,150*	*800*	*890*	*490*	*2,970*	*3,460*

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:[55] *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:[56] *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[57], 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. 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.

It should be noted that the SHS 2011 Annual Report presented information on parents satisfaction with schooling. The relevant questions were dropped from the SHS from January 2012, though some comparative results are available in the Local Services chapter.

Main Findings

- One-fifth (21%) 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.
- Almost nine-in-ten households (88%) with young children have access to some form of play areas within their neighbourhood. Over half have access to a park (57%), whilst

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

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

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

around half have access to either a playground (52%) or field or other open space (49%).

- Generally, those households with young children 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 with young children 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 for those living in urban areas.

- Just less than three-quarters (73%) of young people aged 8 to 21 take part in some of activities regularly, with the majority of young people (53%) 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, 2012 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	28	13	40	33	30	23	15	27
HNC/HND or equivalent	11	10	9	15	15	11	6	3	10
Higher, A level or equivalent	19	16	35	18	17	15	12	7	17
O Grade, Standard Grade or equivalent	20	19	35	18	21	21	11	6	19
Other qualification	3	5	1	1	1	2	10	14	4
No qualifications	21	22	6	8	12	20	38	54	21
Qualification unknown	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*4,410*	*5,490*	*780*	*1,380*	*1,550*	*2,460*	*2,440*	*1,290*	*9,890*

One-fifth (21%) 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 (54%) having no qualifications There was little difference between men and women on the highest level of qualifications they held.

Established links between degree level qualifications and higher incomes can be seen among working adults interviewed as part of the SHS (Table 7.2). Less than one-in-five of those in the lowest income brackets (up to £15,000) have a degree or professional qualification compared with half of the working age respondents with the highest incomes (51% for those with incomes above £40,000). 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, 2012 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	19	12	14	21	23	23	34	51	29
HNC/HND or equivalent	9	8	9	10	12	14	12	14	12
Higher, A level or equivalent	27	17	18	17	20	22	21	18	19
O Grade, Standard Grade or equivalent	20	29	28	29	25	22	22	14	23
Other qualification	2	4	2	2	3	1	1	0	2
No qualifications	20	30	27	21	15	16	8	3	14
Qualification unknown	3	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*200*	*600*	*1,010*	*990*	*920*	*760*	*1,060*	*1,300*	*6,830*

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.

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.[58] 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 was previously asked in one of two ways: if there was a child aged between 6 and 12 years, the questions were set in the context of one of the children in the household; otherwise, when there were no children in the household the questions were asked in more general terms. From January 2012, this was changed so that the questions were only asked if where there was a child aged 6 to 12 in the household. This means that results will not be comparable with previous years, as households with children will likely be more knowledgeable of opportunities for children to play in their neighbourhood, so estimates should be higher.

Table 7.3 shows that just under nine-in-ten households with children aged 6 to 12 have access to play areas within their neighbourhood. More than a half (57%) have access to a park, whilst 52% can access a playground and 49% a 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 20% say there is a natural environment or wooded area in their neighbourhood, as compared to almost half of households (47%) 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, a higher proportion of households in rural areas have access to either fields and natural environment or wooded areas than urban areas. Those from the large urban areas have the lowest proportion of households being able to access children play areas, other than parks (58%). Over one-in-ten (12%) households with young children say they have access to no play areas, particularly in large urban (15%) and other urban (13%) areas.

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

Table 7.3: Types of children play areas available in the neighbourhood by Urban Rural Classification and Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Percentages, 2012 data

Households containing children aged 6 to 12	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
Playground	42	52	66	64	63	58	52
Park	58	53	70	74	56	50	57
Football or other games pitch	32	42	62	64	51	61	44
Field or other open space	34	47	65	56	63	83	49
School playground	24	38	39	47	35	40	34
Natural environment / wooded	28	39	55	53	61	78	43
Access to at least one play area	*85*	*86*	*93*	*94*	*91*	*95*	*88*
Access to none	*15*	*13*	*7*	*6*	*9*	*5*	*12*
Base	*420*	*410*	*140*	*70*	*140*	*150*	*1,330*

Households containing children aged 6 to 12	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Playground	42	54	52
Park	51	59	57
Football or other games pitch	36	45	44
Field or other open space	34	52	49
School playground	21	36	34
Natural environment / wooded	20	47	43
Access to at least one play area	*81*	*89*	*88*
Access to none	*19*	*10*	*12*
Base	*220*	*1,100*	*1,330*

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

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 7.4), 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 7.4: 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, 2012 data

Households containing children aged 6 to 12	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
Playground	54	69	68	*	81	77	67
Park	44	59	71	*	76	79	59
Football or other games pitch	52	52	64	*	73	79	60
Field or other open space	58	57	61	*	76	81	64
School playground	58	59	67	*	82	74	65
Natural environment / wooded	34	32	39	*	61	67	44
Street/Road	50	59	62	55	63	58	56
Base (minimum)	*100*	*160*	*60*	*30*	*50*	*50*	*450*

Households containing children aged 6 to 12	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Playground	51	70	67
Park	43	62	59
Football or other games pitch	48	62	60
Field or other open space	44	66	64
School playground	*	66	65
Natural environment / wooded	*	47	44
Street/Road	43	59	56
Base (minimum)	*50*	*400*	*450*

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

Table 7.5 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 7.5: 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, 2012 data

Households containing children aged 6 to 12	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
Playground	61	75	72	*	85	82	73
Park	54	69	74	*	85	85	67
Football or other games pitch	61	62	71	*	83	86	69
Field or other open space	63	66	63	*	84	86	70
School playground	61	64	70	*	91	79	70
Natural environment / wooded	35	41	45	*	67	72	50
Street/Road	53	62	65	60	65	60	59
Base (minimum)	*100*	*160*	*60*	*30*	*50*	*50*	*450*

Households containing children aged 6 to 12	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Playground	60	75	73
Park	53	70	67
Football or other games pitch	61	70	69
Field or other open space	54	72	70
School playground	*	71	70
Natural environment / wooded	*	53	50
Street/Road	48	61	59
Base (minimum)	*50*	*400*	*450*

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

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 7.6), 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 (28%). The next lowest is within fields and other open spaces and 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 (for example, 56% of households in large urban areas would be concerned with bullying if children played in natural environment and wooded areas).

There is less concern amongst householders of children being harmed by adults whilst playing in play areas (Table 7.7), 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 (46%). 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.

Table 7.6: Concern of bullying by children in play areas by Urban Rural Classification and Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Percentages, 2012 data

Households containing children aged 6 to 12	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
Playground	53	45	39	*	18	28	41
Park	54	45	37	*	19	26	43
Football or other games pitch	52	45	43	*	22	21	40
Field or other open space	48	43	34	*	20	19	36
School playground	41	44	32	*	15	16	36
Natural environment / wooded	56	47	33	*	25	18	40
Street/Road	27	36	30	18	11	21	28
Base (minimum)	*100*	*160*	*60*	*30*	*50*	*50*	*450*

Households containing children aged 6 to 12	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Playground	68	37	41
Park	60	40	43
Football or other games pitch	56	37	40
Field or other open space	60	33	36
School playground	*	32	36
Natural environment / wooded	*	37	40
Street/Road	42	24	28
Base (minimum)	*50*	*400*	*450*

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

Table 7.7: Concern of children being harmed by adults in play areas by Urban Rural Classification and Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Percentages, 2012 data

Households containing children aged 6 to 12	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
Playground	49	41	32	*	25	23	38
Park	49	43	28	*	18	20	39
Football or other games pitch	45	44	33	*	18	20	36
Field or other open space	47	44	32	*	19	20	35
School playground	36	39	24	*	12	16	30
Natural environment / wooded	61	56	42	*	30	27	46
Street/Road	26	33	27	21	16	24	27
Base (minimum)	*100*	*160*	*60*	*30*	*50*	*50*	*450*

Households containing children aged 6 to 12	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Playground	51	36	38
Park	55	36	39
Football or other games pitch	48	34	36
Field or other open space	53	33	35
School playground	*	28	30
Natural environment / wooded	*	43	46
Street/Road	38	24	27
Base (minimum)	*50*	*400*	*450*

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

Table 7.8 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 around 11 years old when playing within a natural environment or wooded area.

Table 7.8: 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, 2012 data

Households containing children aged 6 to 12	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
Playground	10.1	9.0	9.1	*	8.6	9.0	9.3
Park	10.5	9.1	9.2	*	8.7	9.0	9.6
Football or other games pitch	10.4	9.3	9.3	*	9.0	9.2	9.5
Field or other open space	10.2	9.2	9.1	*	9.0	8.9	9.4
School playground	10.1	9.4	9.1	*	9.1	9.2	9.4
Natural environment / wooded	11.3	11.0	10.3	*	9.8	9.5	10.5
Street/Road	8.9	8.5	7.9	8.8	8.6	8.3	8.6
Base (minimum)	*90*	*140*	*50*	*30*	*50*	*50*	*660*

Households containing children aged 6 to 12	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Playground	9.8	9.2	9.3
Park	10.3	9.4	9.6
Football or other games pitch	10.2	9.4	9.5
Field or other open space	10.6	9.2	9.4
School playground	*	9.3	9.4
Natural environment / wooded	*	10.3	10.5
Street/Road	9.1	8.5	8.6
Base (minimum)	*40*	*380*	*660*

Mean age presented

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

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.

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 7.9 shows that the majority of young people (53%) take part in sports or sporting activity whether played competitively or not. One quarter (26%) 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 7.9: Activities young people aged 8 to 21 take part in by Urban Rural Classification and Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Percentages, 2012 data

Households containing anyone aged 8 to 21	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
Music or drama activities	27	22	26	38	26	33	26
Other arts activities	6	7	6	6	8	10	7
Sports or sporting activity	52	49	58	63	57	63	53
Other outdoor activities	16	17	21	25	26	41	20
Other groups or clubs	22	20	30	32	28	33	24
Representing young people's	2	3	2	0	3	8	3
Mentoring or peer education	3	3	4	5	5	11	4
None	28	32	24	21	24	12	27
Base	*770*	*730*	*230*	*120*	*280*	*260*	*2,390*

Households containing anyone aged 8 to 21	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Music or drama activities	22	27	26
Other arts activities	4	7	7
Sports or sporting activity	42	56	53
Other outdoor activities	16	21	20
Other groups or clubs	20	25	24
Representing young people's	2	3	3
Mentoring or peer education	2	5	4
None	34	26	27
Base	*350*	*2,040*	*2,390*

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

There are clear patterns in those not taking part in any of the activities within deprivation (34% in the 15% most deprived compared to 26% in the least deprived areas) and through the Urban Rural Classification (from around a quarter in urban areas down to 12% 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, 42% regularly take part in sporting activities compared to 56% in the least deprived areas, with similar differences in those undertaking music or drama activities (22% and 27% 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:[59] *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.[60] 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.[61] 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

- Just under seven-in-ten (69%) of households have a car available for private use, with those living in rural areas more likely to own at least one car (83% in remote rural areas compared to 59% in large urban areas).

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

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

[61] 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 £40,000 almost all households (98%) 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 2012 estimates suggest a slight increase in the number of households with access to three or more cars (5%).

- Just over two thirds (68%) of adults hold a full driving licence, with a higher proportion of males (76%) compared to females (62%) – the proportion of females represents a two percentage point increase from 60% in 2011.

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 (41%) households in large urban areas do not have access to a car compared to less than one-in-five 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 – though of interest is that this drops to 35% for those living in remote rural areas. This differences may be due to less frequent/direct public transport services that are available in rural areas, though also perhaps a reliance on other forms of transport.

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

Column percentages, 2012 data

Households	Large urban areas	Other urban	Small accessible towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	All
No access to cars	41	30	23	31	14	17	31
At least one	*59*	*70*	*77*	*69*	*86*	*83*	*69*
One	41	43	47	49	42	48	43
Two or more	18	27	30	20	44	35	26
Base	*3,520*	*3,230*	*960*	*620*	*1,150*	*1,160*	*10,640*

Car availability is also strongly associated with income; 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 £30,000 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, 2012 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	61	64	51	37	21	13	7	2	30
At least one	*39*	*36*	*49*	*63*	*79*	*87*	*93*	*98*	*70*
One	30	31	40	53	57	55	47	29	43
Two or more	9	5	9	10	22	32	46	69	27
Base	*310*	*1,150*	*1,960*	*1,620*	*1,350*	*990*	*1,320*	*1,560*	*10,260*

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 five per cent of households in the 15% most deprived areas of Scotland[62] have at least one car available to them compared with around three-quarters (73%) in the rest of Scotland. This difference is more pronounced when looking at households with two or more cars; one-in-ten households (10%) in the 15% most deprived areas have two or more cars available to them compared with almost three-in-ten (29%) 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.

[62] 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

2012 data, Households (base: 10,640; minimum: 1,510)

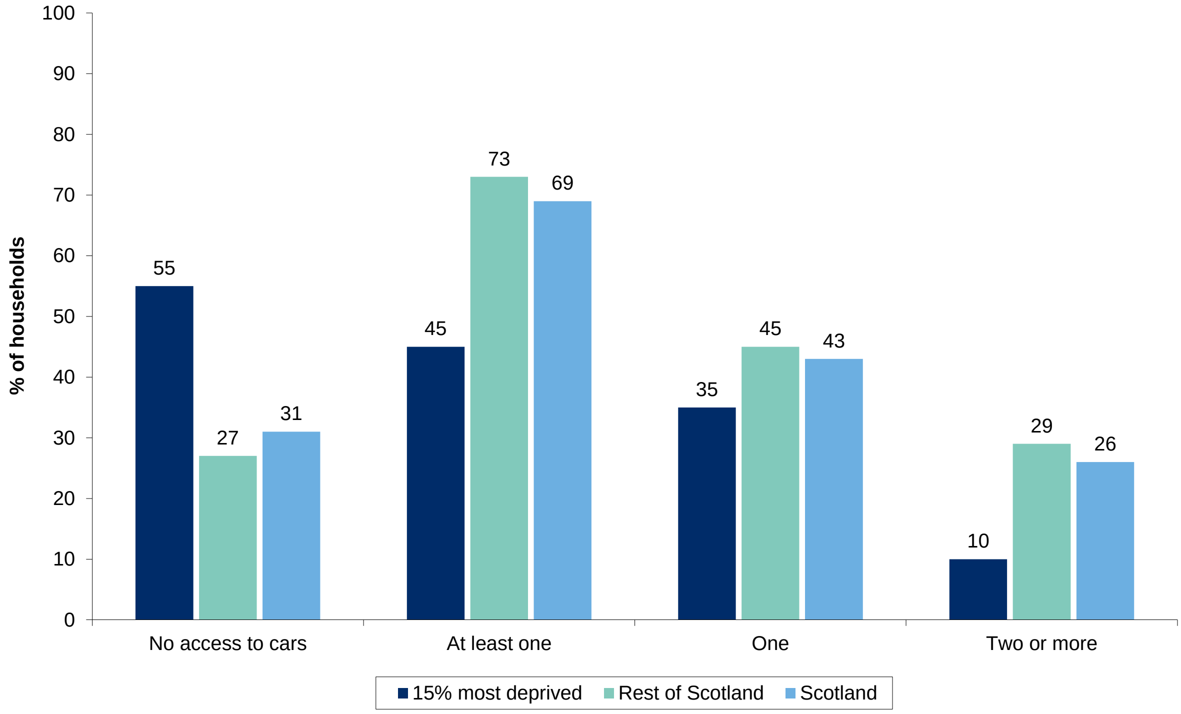
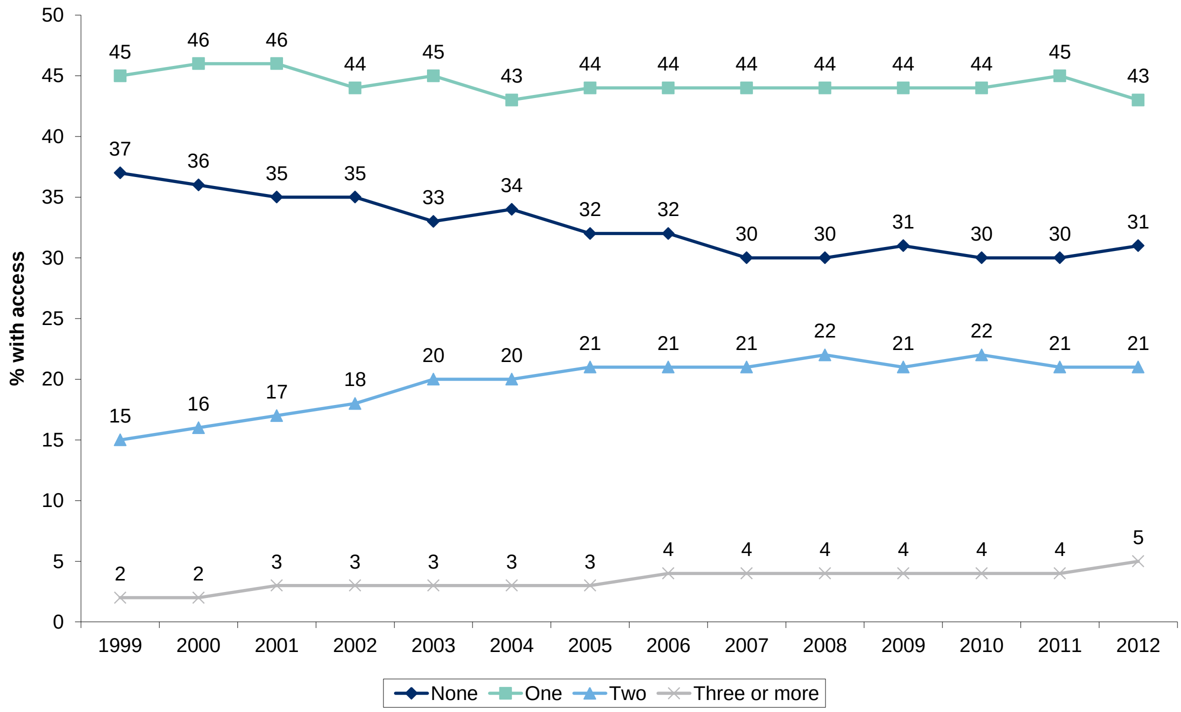


Figure 8.2 shows the changes in car availability over time. Over the last decade the proportion of households having no access to a car had declined steadily – 37% of households in 1999 did not have access to a car compared to 30% in 2007 from which the figure has remained relatively stable through to 2012. Those households with access to just one car has remained relatively stable over the past decade, particularly since 2005 when it has remained at around 44% though there has been a decrease to 43% in 2012. In contrast there has 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 a high of 22% in 2010. Those with access to three or more cars increased by one percentage point to 5% in 2012 (had been 4% for the previous six years).

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

1999-2012 data, Household (2012 base: 10,640)

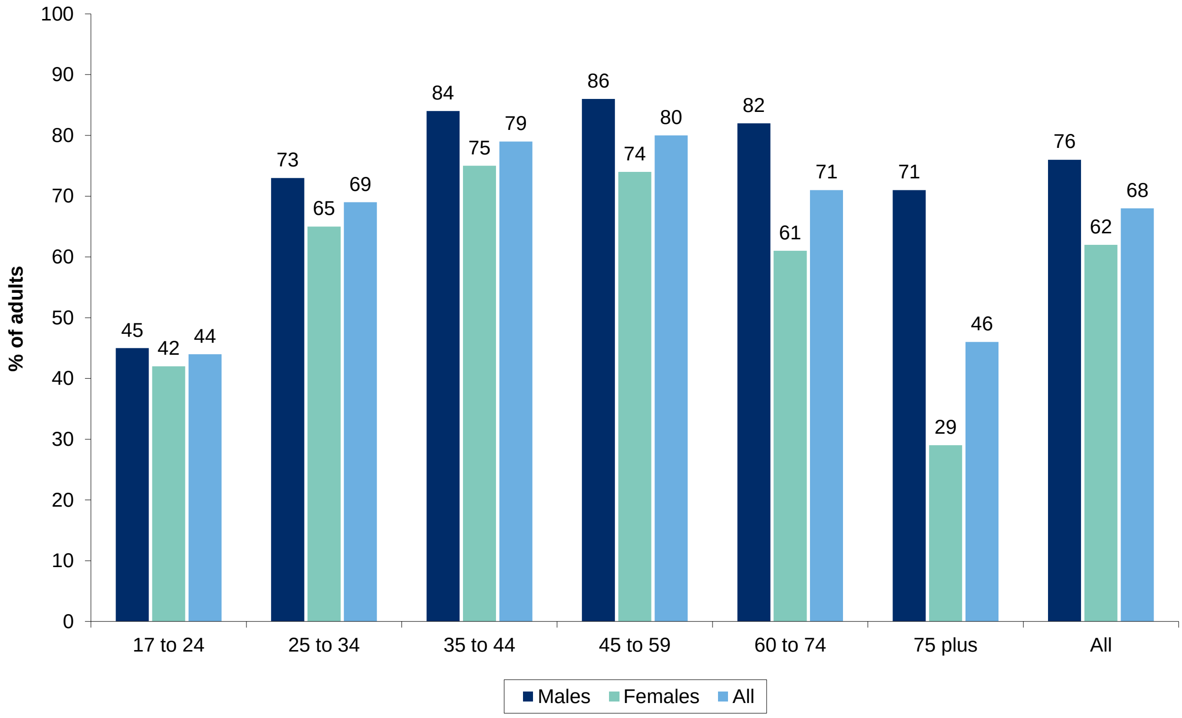


Driving licences

As Figure 8.3 shows, just over two-thirds (68%) of adults hold a full driving licence with a higher proportion of males (76%) holding a licence as compared to females (62%) – the proportion of females represents a two percentage point increase from 60% in 2011. The percentage with a full licence peaks for females within the 35 and 44 age group (75%) 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 71% of males.

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

2012 data, Adults aged 17 and over (base: 4,380; minimum: 340)



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.[63] 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

- Over three-quarters of Scottish households report having home Internet access in 2012 (76%) which continues a long established year-on-year increase – three percentage point increase from 73% in 2011. 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 (96%). Broadband uptake rates, where households have an internet connection, show very little difference by deprivation and by rurality.

- Just over one-fifth of adults (22%) do not use the Internet at all, an improvement on the 24% reported in 2011. There is a clear relationship between age and use of the Internet, with use declining as respondents get older – though the proportion of old people using the internet continues to increase year on year (21% of those aged 75 and over in 2012

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

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 from 14% in 2011 to 25% in 2012.

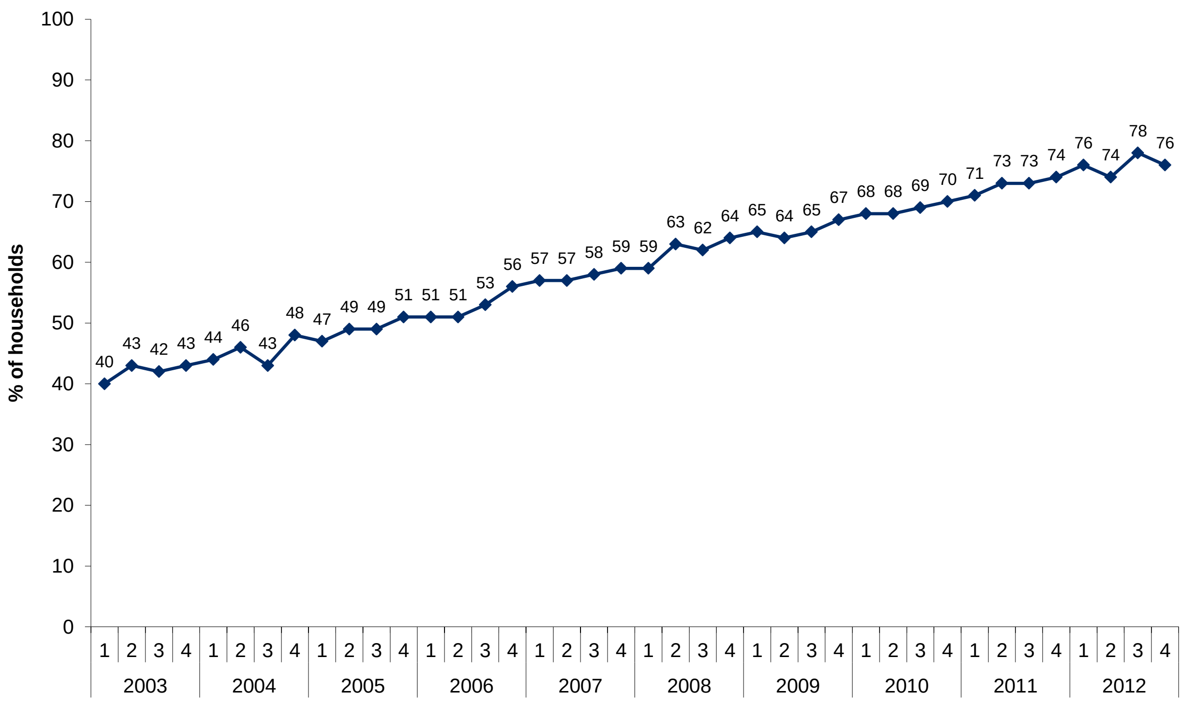
- The SHS asked adults who make no personal use of the Internet the reasons why they did not. Among the most common responses related to people's preferences or requirements were, 32% saying they did not like using the Internet/computers, 27% saying they did not need to use the Internet/computers and perhaps more importantly 25% 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 2012. 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 a peak of 78% in quarter 3 of 2012 – 76% across the entire year.

Figure 9.1: Households with home Internet access by quarter

2003-2012 data, Households (base minimum 2012: 740)



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 2012 data, around a half of households with incomes of less than £15,000 had home Internet access, increasing to 98% of households with incomes over £40,000.

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

Column percentages, 2012 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	58	47	53	69	86	94	95	98	76
No	42	53	47	31	14	6	5	2	24
Don't know	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*100*	*370*	*630*	*550*	*420*	*320*	*400*	*520*	*3,300*

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[64] are much less likely than those in the rest of Scotland to have access to the Internet at home, at 63% and 78% respectively. It should be noted that households in the 15% most deprived areas of Scotland saw a four percentage point increase in internet access from 59% in 2011.

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

Column percentages, 2012 data

Households	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Yes	63	78	76
No	37	22	24
Don't know	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100
Base	*480*	*2,940*	*3,420*

Table 9.3 reports the prevalence of home Internet access by type of area, based on the Urban Rural Classification[65]. The proportion of households with home Internet access is slightly higher in rural areas than in small towns and urban areas, particularly in accessible rural areas (81%) though the difference has continued to narrow each year.

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

[65] See Glossary in Annex 2.

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

Column percentages, 2012 data

Households	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
Yes	75	75	77	75	81	75	76
No	25	25	23	25	19	25	24
Don't know	-	0	-	-	-	-	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*1,140*	*1,050*	*310*	*200*	*350*	*370*	*3,420*

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 (96%) of households that have access to the Internet from home have a broadband connection[66]. 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 91% of households who access the Internet and have a net annual household income of less than £10,000.

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

Column percentages, 2012 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	91	91	94	94	96	96	97	99	96
No	9	9	4	4	3	2	2	1	3
Don't know	-	0	2	2	1	2	1	-	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*50*	*170*	*330*	*370*	*350*	*300*	*380*	*510*	*2,450*

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.

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 (94%) compared to the rest of Scotland (96%) (Table 9.5). Similarly, there appears to be little evidence of differences in broadband uptake dependent on the level of rurality (Table 9.6), though those households from accessible small town areas have the lowest take up (94%).

[66] 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.

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

Column percentages, 2012 data

Households with Internet connection	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Yes	94	96	96
No	5	3	3
Don't know	1	1	1
Total	100	100	100
Base	*290*	*2,250*	*2,540*

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

Column percentages, 2012 data

Households with Internet connection	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
Yes	96	95	94	97	96	97	96
No	3	4	6	3	2	2	3
Don't know	1	1	1	-	2	1	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*840*	*760*	*240*	*140*	*280*	*280*	*2,540*

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, 78% of adults 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, 22% of adults in 2012 did not use the Internet at all, which is a decrease from 24% in 2011.

Table 9.7 shows differences in use of the Internet by gender and age. There is no difference in personal use of the internet by gender (both male and female 22%). There is a clear linear relationship between age and use of the Internet, with use declining as respondents get older. Less than 5% of men and women aged 16 to 34 do not use the Internet (e.g. 2% of women aged 16 to 24), whereas the corresponding figures for those aged 75 and over rises to almost four-in-five (79%).

Table 9.7: Use of Internet by age within gender

Column percentages, 2012 data

Adults	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75 plus	All
All adults							
Internet user	97	96	91	82	59	21	78
Does not use the Internet	3	4	9	18	41	79	22
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*400*	*670*	*720*	*1,210*	*1,200*	*650*	*4,840*
Men							
Internet user	97	95	87	82	58	22	78
Does not use the Internet	3	5	13	18	42	78	22
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*180*	*280*	*340*	*580*	*540*	*250*	*2,170*
Women							
Internet user	98	97	95	83	60	21	78
Does not use the Internet	2	3	5	17	40	79	22
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*220*	*390*	*380*	*630*	*660*	*400*	*2,670*

Around half (46%) of those who have some form of a long-term illness, health problem or disability do not use the Internet, compared with 14% 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.

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

Column percentages, 2012 data

Adults	Has a disability and/or long-term illness	Has neither disability or long term illness	All	*Base (min)*
16 to 24				
Internet user	*	97	97	*20*
Does not use the Internet at all	*	3	3	
25 to 34				
Internet user	86	97	96	*60*
Does not use the Internet at all	14	3	4	
35 to 44				
Internet user	83	91	91	*60*
Does not use the Internet at all	17	9	9	
45 to 59				
Internet user	66	89	83	*220*
Does not use the Internet at all	34	11	17	
60 to 74				
Internet user	45	66	58	*360*
Does not use the Internet at all	55	34	42	
75 plus				
Internet user	21	24	22	*260*
Does not use the Internet at all	79	76	78	
All				
Internet user	54	86	78	*970*
Does not use the Internet at all	46	14	22	

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. 63% for less than £6,000 dropping to 55% where income is between £6,001 and £10,000). Only 2% of adults 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, 2012 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	63	55	60	67	81	86	94	98	78
Does not use the Internet	37	45	40	33	19	14	6	2	22
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*150*	*550*	*900*	*790*	*630*	*440*	*540*	*660*	*4,660*

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 (32%) compared to those living in the rest of the country (20%) though this difference appears to be reducing year on year – both a decrease of two percentage points from 2011 (Table 9.10).

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

Column percentages, 2012 data

Adults	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Personal / work	67	79	77
Work only	1	1	1
Does not use	32	20	22
Total	100	100	100
Base	*680*	*4,160*	*4,840*

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 almost all (96%) of adults who use the Internet access it at home. One quarter (25%) 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 2011 (14%). Just under a quarter (24%) say the make personal use of the Internet whilst at work. There appears to be a relationship between age and accessing the Internet on the move, with around two-fifths of users aged 16-34 accessing the Internet on the move, decreasing with age down to 3% of users aged 60-74.[67]

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

Column percentages, 2012 data

Adults who make personal use of the internet	
At home	96
Mobile phone/WAP/on the move	25
At work	24
School, college, university, other educational institution	10
At another persons home	10
Public library	5
Internet café or shop	4
Community or voluntary centre/organisation	1
A government/council office	0
Somewhere else	1
Don't know	0
Base	*2,250*

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 at another person's home and at some kind of educational institution than those in higher income

[67] Analysis not presented

households (Table 9.12). There is a noticeable relationship between income and those accessing the Internet either on the move or at work.

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

Column percentages, 2012 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	88	87	90	96	98	99	97	100	96
Mobile phone/WAP/ on the move	21	20	23	21	27	23	28	29	25
At work	6	5	9	16	22	25	27	42	24
At another persons home	24	14	13	13	9	10	8	8	10
School, college, university, other educational institution	28	15	12	6	9	8	7	7	9
Public library	8	13	8	7	2	2	2	3	4
Internet café or shop	11	2	6	3	1	4	3	3	3
Community or voluntary centre/organisation	-	1	2	3	-	0	-	1	1
Somewhere else	-	1	0	1	0	1	1	3	1
A government/council office	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	1	0
Don't know	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0
Base	*50*	*160*	*310*	*320*	*300*	*260*	*330*	*430*	*2,170*

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 (96%) used a personal computer or laptop, although almost half (46%) 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). The use of mobile solutions to access the Internet has increased significantly from 28% in 2011 to either 42% of mobile phones and smartphones and 11% using tablets. Use of alternative methods to access the Internet appears to be more prevalent amongst younger age groups, with 73% of 16-24 year old Internet users using alternative methods, compared to only 3% 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, 2012 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	93	96	97	97	97	100	96
Other	73	58	50	34	20	3	46
Mobile phone / iPhone / Smartphone	*66*	*55*	*48*	*30*	*14*	*3*	*42*
A tablet - iPad/Playbook or similar	*12*	*14*	*14*	*9*	*8*	*0*	*11*
A games console	*16*	*11*	*9*	*4*	*1*	*-*	*8*
Digital, cable or satellite television	*3*	*5*	*4*	*4*	*3*	*1*	*4*
Another way	*-*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*-*	*-*	*0*
Base	*260*	*390*	*430*	*640*	*440*	*90*	*2,250*

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, 32% saying they did not like using the Internet/computers, 27% saying they did not need to use the Internet/computers and 12% 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: a quarter of non-users (25%) said that they did not know how to use a computer, and a further 8% said that it would be too difficult to learn to use the Internet. Cost also seems to be an issue, with 12% saying that they could not afford a computer and 2% saying that an Internet connection would be too expensive.

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

Percentages, 2012 data

Adults who make no personal use of the internet	
I don't like using the internet or computers	32
I don't need to use the internet or computers	27
I don't know how to use a computer	25
There's nothing of interest to me on the internet	12
I can't afford a computer	12
It would be too difficult to learn how to use the internet	8
I prefer to do things in person rather than use computers	8
I am concerned about privacy e.g. keeping credit card or personal details safe	4
I have a disability or illness that prevents me	3
Internet connection would be too expensive	2
I am worried about the unsuitable or inappropriate material on the internet	2
Other reason	5
Base	*960*

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 22% 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, 2012 data

Adults	Internet users	All adults
Local authority website		
Finding information	52	40
Download a form	13	10
Access services like report a fault, renew library books	11	8
Make payment like council tax or parking fine	10	8
Ask a question	8	6
Make a complaint	5	4
Participate in a discussion forum	1	1
Some other purpose	9	7
Any purpose	62	48
None of these	38	29
Do not use the Internet	-	23
Base	*2,270*	*3,190*
Government website		
Apply for road tax	39	31
Apply for or renew my TV licence	20	15
Apply for or renew passport	16	12
Look for information about health services	13	10
Register to vote	11	8
Complete income tax assessment	10	8
Look for information about health or healthy living	9	7
Apply for benefits	6	5
Other	9	7
Any purpose	64	49
None of these	36	28
Do not use the Internet	-	23
Base	*2,270*	*3,190*

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

When looking at Internet users specifically, less than two-in-five have made no use of either local authority websites (38%) or government websites (36%). Among those who had used local authority websites, the most common reasons were to find information (52%). 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:[68] *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)[69], 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 provision of regular care and support.

The section on adult smoking looks at trends in smoking prevalence between 1999 and 2012 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.

Main Findings

- Less than one quarter (23%) of adults smoked in 2012 which continues a general downwards trend in the proportion of adults who smoke. The 2012 proportion is a 0.4 percentage point reduction on 2011 and 7.8 percentage point reduction on 1999.
- Typically, more men than women smoke (24% and 21% respectively), with the gap widest (five percentage points) between the ages of 35 and 44 years.
- 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 (37% and 20%

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

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

respectively) though the gap continues to narrow year on year.

- Around one third of households in Scotland (34%) contain at least one person with a long-standing illness, health problem or disability. Owner occupier households (29%) and those who rent from the private sector (22%) are less likely to contain someone with long-standing health problems or disabilities than those living in the social rented sector (54%) or other tenure type.

- Just under one-in-ten people in Scotland (8.5%) look after or give any regular help or support to family members, friends, neighbours or others because of health issues;

- Around three quarters of adults (74%) say their own health is either 'very good' or 'good', compared to 7% 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 (12%, compared with 6%).

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 2012, with smoking among adults seeing a gradual decline from 30.7% in 1999 to 22.9% in 2012.

Figure 10.1: Whether respondent smokes by year

1999-2012 data, Adults (2012 base: 9,890)

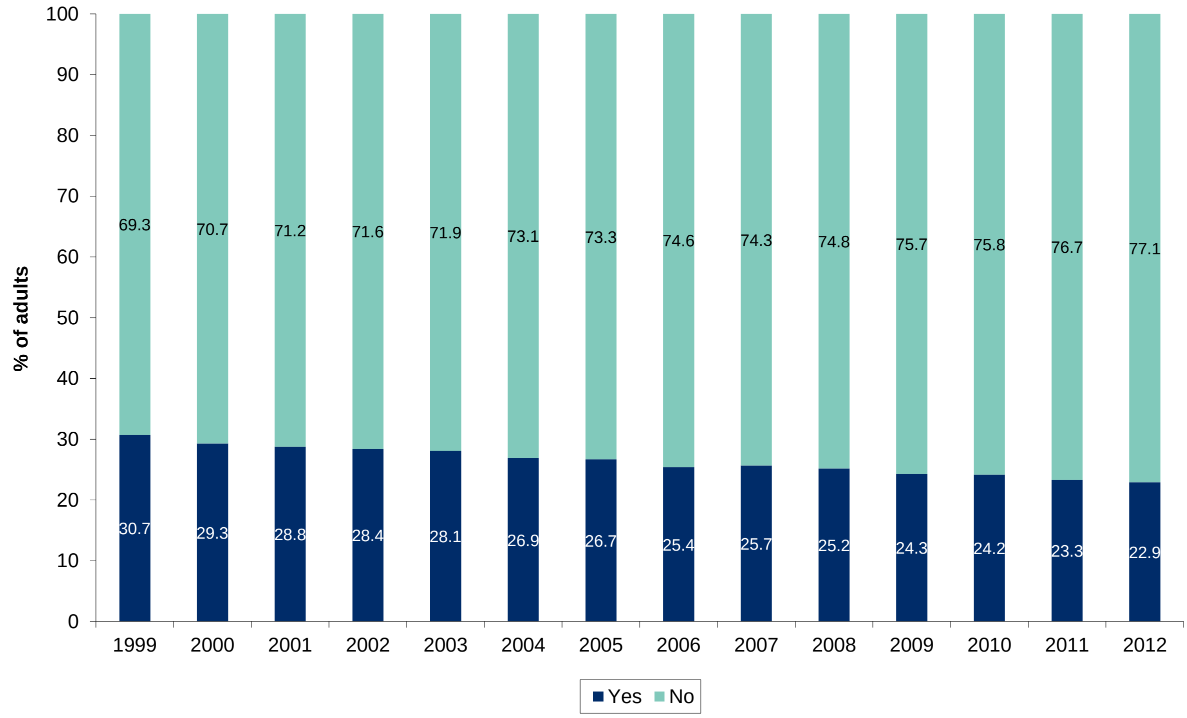


Figure 10.1 shows that the smoking rate declined every year between 1999 and 2012, except in 2007 where there was a slight increase. The average reduction across the period is around half a percentage point each year.

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 (24% and 21% respectively), with the gap widest (five percentage points) between the ages of 35 and 44 years. Whilst younger people more commonly smoke, 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 (19%), reducing to less than 1 in 10 among those aged 75 or over (7%).

Figure 10.3 shows the variation in smoking behaviour by economic status, with those still at school least commonly smoking (3%) 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 (60%), those unemployed and seeking work (51%) and those who are permanently sick or disabled (51%). These overall patterns remain unchanged from the estimates reported from 2011.

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

2012 data, Adults (base: 4,410; minimum: 370)

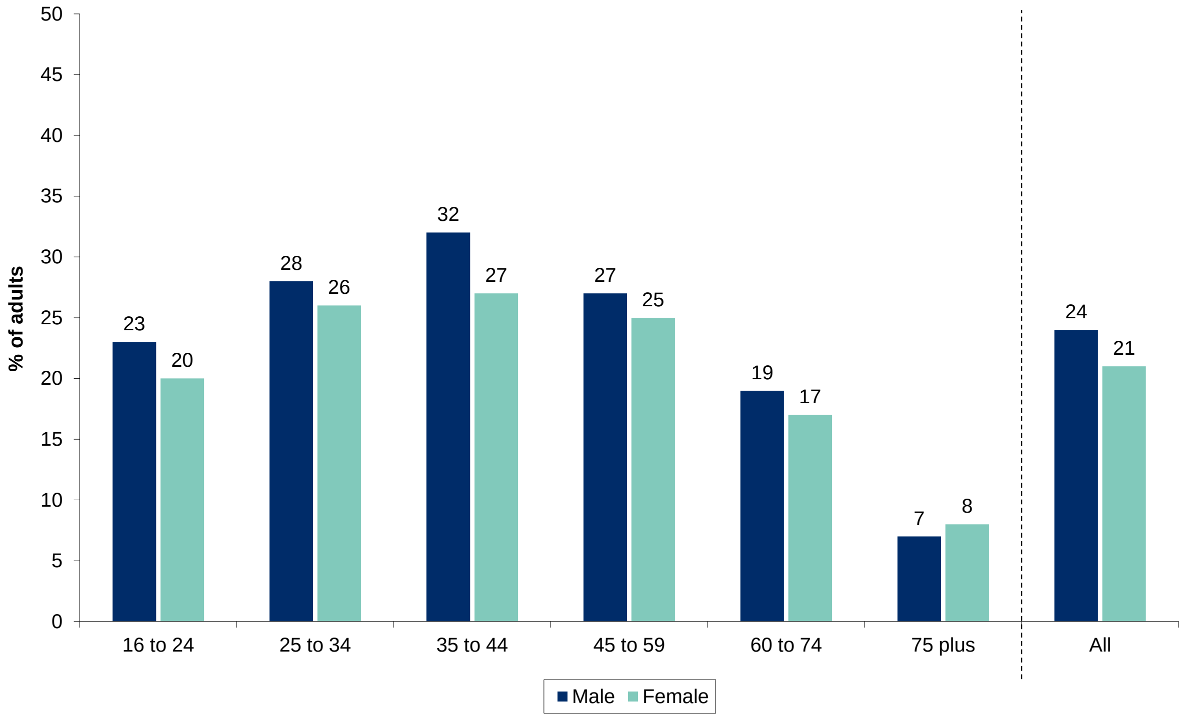


Figure 10.3: Percentage of respondents who smoke by economic status

2012 data, Adults (base: 9,890; minimum: 60)

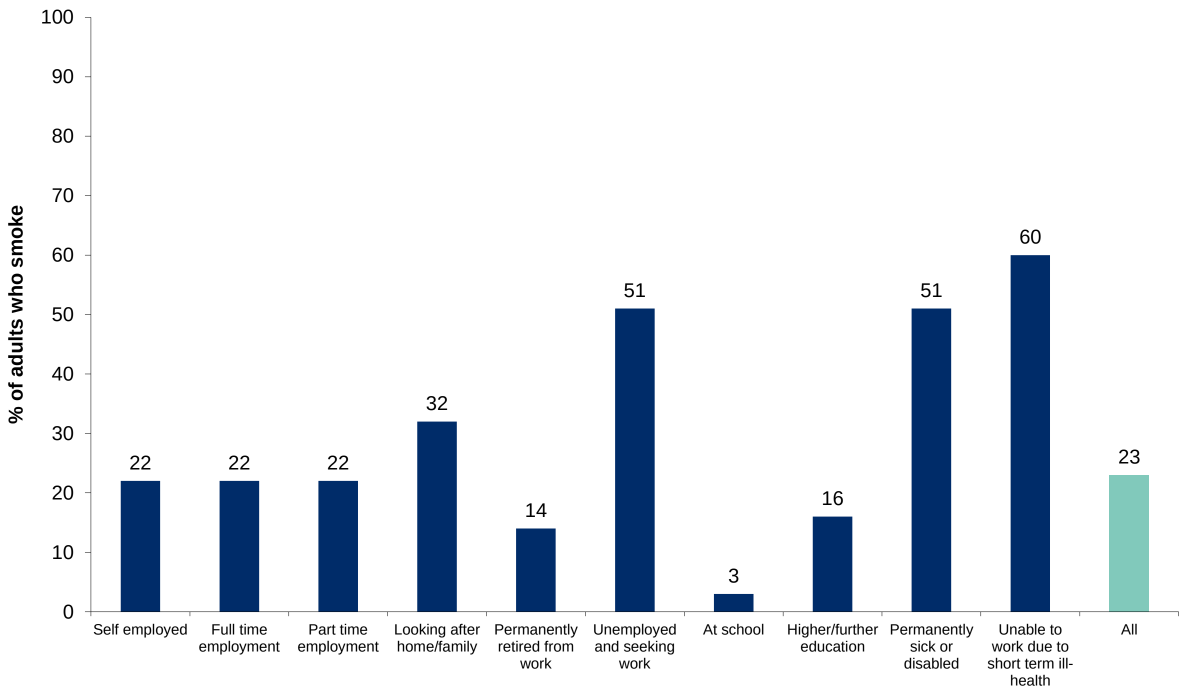


Figure 10.4 illustrates the relationship between smoking prevalence and area deprivation.[70] Adults in the 15% most deprived areas of Scotland are considerably more likely than those in the rest of Scotland to say that they are current smokers (37% and 20% respectively). Looking across from the 10% 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 around two-fifths of adults (39%) in the most deprived areas.

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

2012 data, Adults (base: 9,890; minimum: 810)

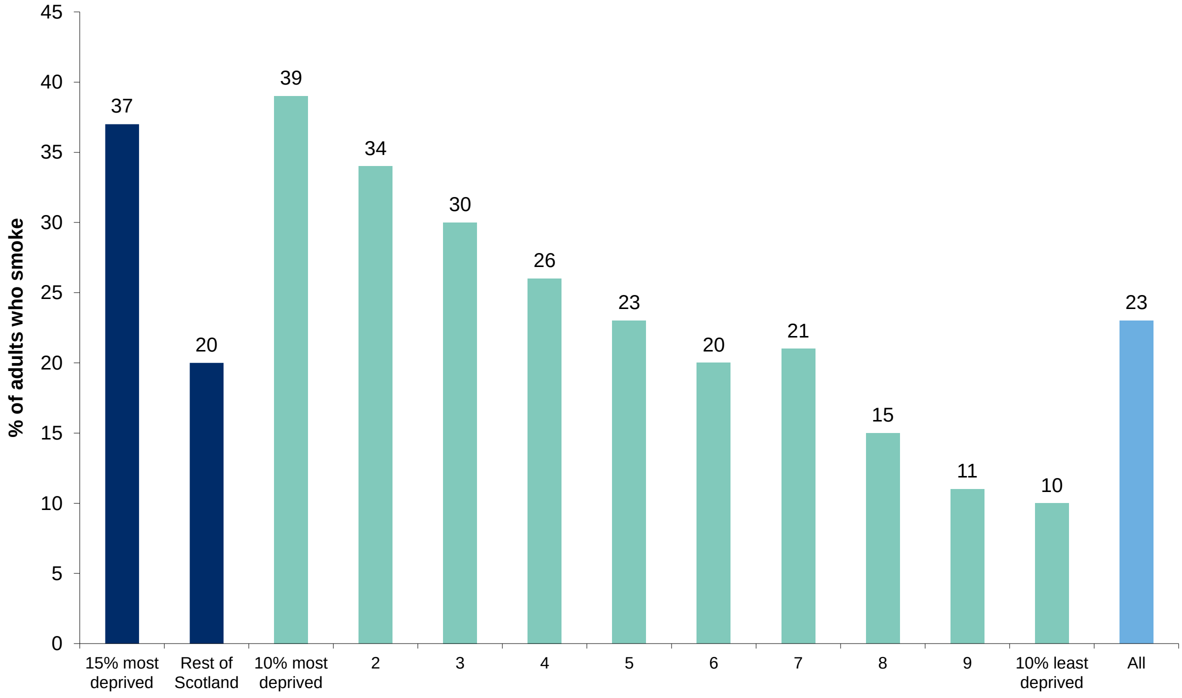
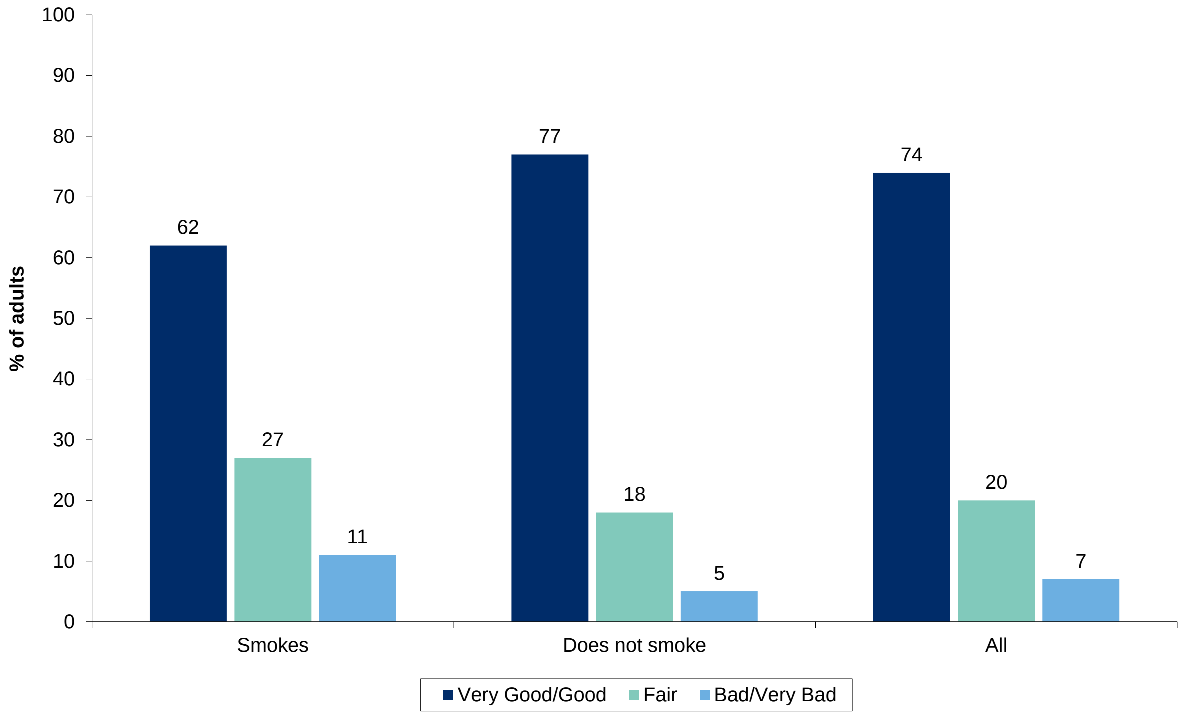


Figure 10.5 compares the self-assessed health status of non-smokers and smokers. Smoking causes and exacerbates a number of chronic respiratory diseases and cardio-vascular disease, and can worsen the health of people with long-term conditions such as asthma. Smokers are less likely than non-smokers to describe their health as 'good' or 'very good' (62% and 77% respectively) while 11% 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.

[70] 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
2012 data, Adults (base: 9,890; minimum: 2,380)



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.[71]

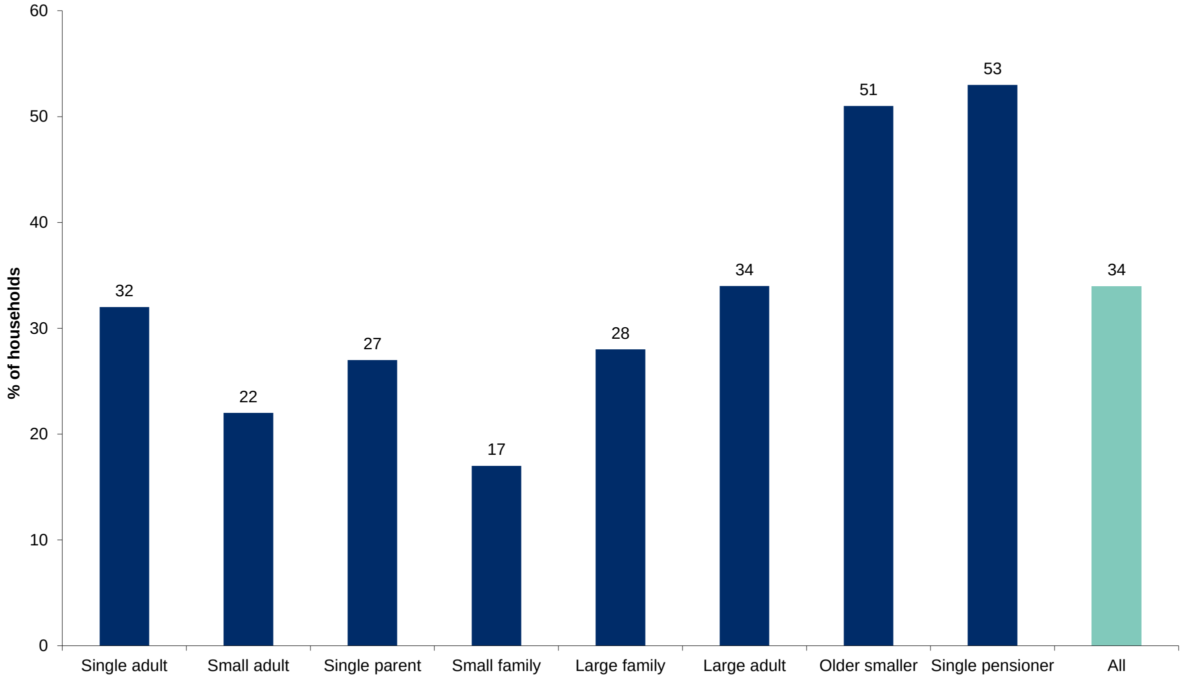
Figure 10.6 shows that around a third of households in Scotland (34%) contain at least one person with a long-standing illness, health problem or disability. This figure covers all members of the household, including children. Households comprised of older people are more likely to contain someone with a long-standing health problem or disability, with over half of 'older smaller'[72] (51%) and 'single pensioner' households (53%) doing so compared with only 17% of small family households.

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

[72] 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

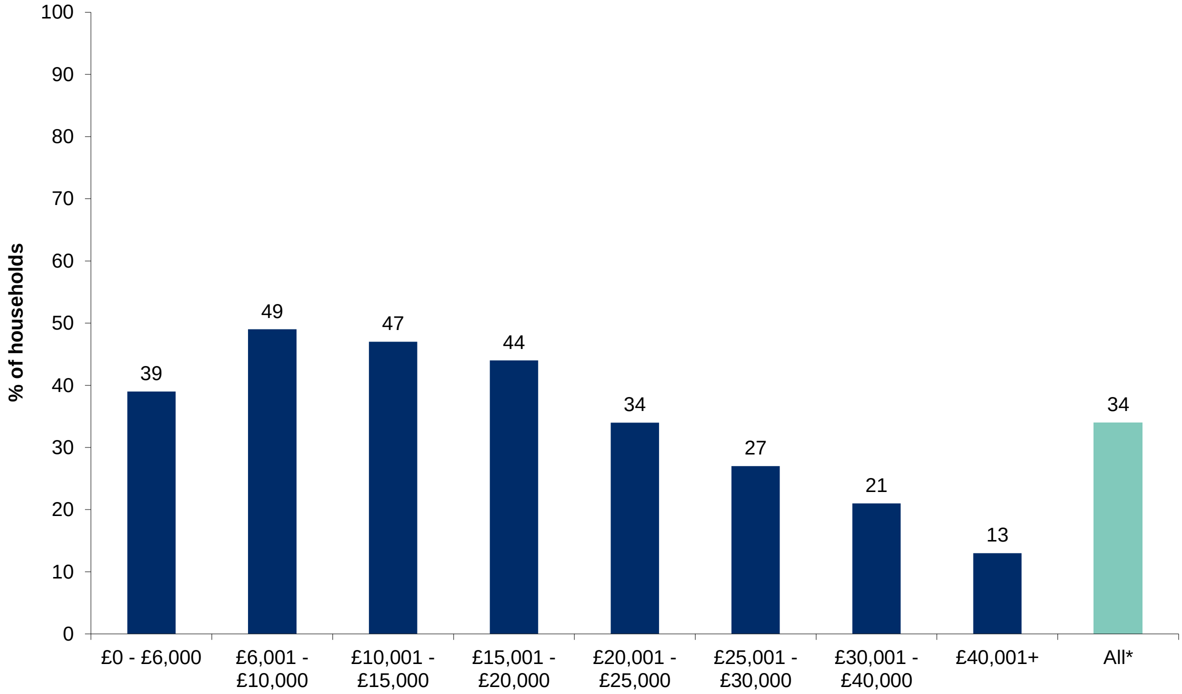
2012 data, Households (base: 10,640; minimum: 610)



In Figure 10.7 it can be seen that the proportion of households which contain someone with a long-standing illness, health problem or disability decreases as the net annual household income (of the highest income householder and their spouse or partner) increases. For example, more than two-fifths of households with an income of less than £20,000 have someone with some of form of long-standing illness, health problem or disability. The corresponding figure for households with a net annual income of over £40,000 is 13%. 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

2012 data, Households (base: 20,260; minimum: 310)



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 (29%) and those who rent from the private sector (22%) are less likely to contain someone with long-standing health problems or disabilities than those living in the social rented sector (54%) 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 people with a long-term health issue or disability. This shows that females are slightly more likely to have a long-term health issue or disability across most of the age groups. Overall, 17% of males have a health problem compared to 19% of females.

There is some evidence of a greater concentration of males with health issues or disabilities in their youth, with a slightly higher proportion of males than females aged less than twenty reported as having a disability or long-term illness. The analysis in Figure 10.9 differs from that presented in 2011 as it now looks at age within gender breakdowns (e.g. 7% of males aged 0 to 9 have a health problem) rather than looking at age within gender and health problems at the same time (e.g. 2011 estimates showed that 4% of all males with some form of long-term health issue or disability were aged 0 to 9).

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

2012 data, Households (base: 10,640; minimum: 160)

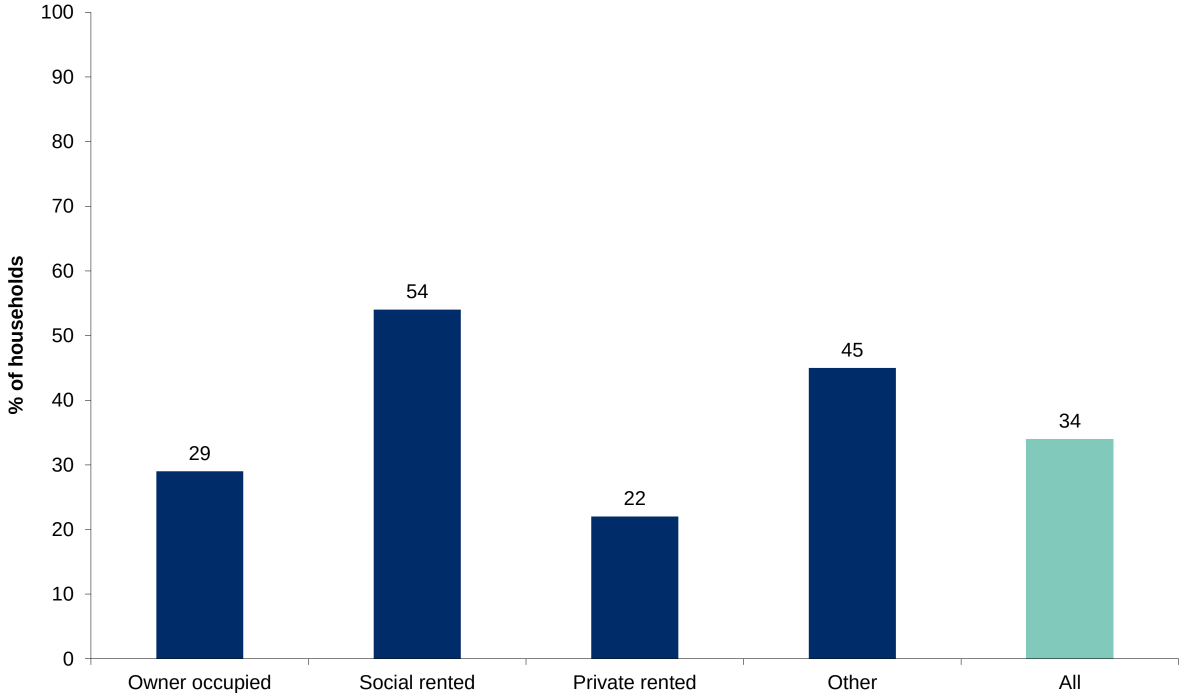
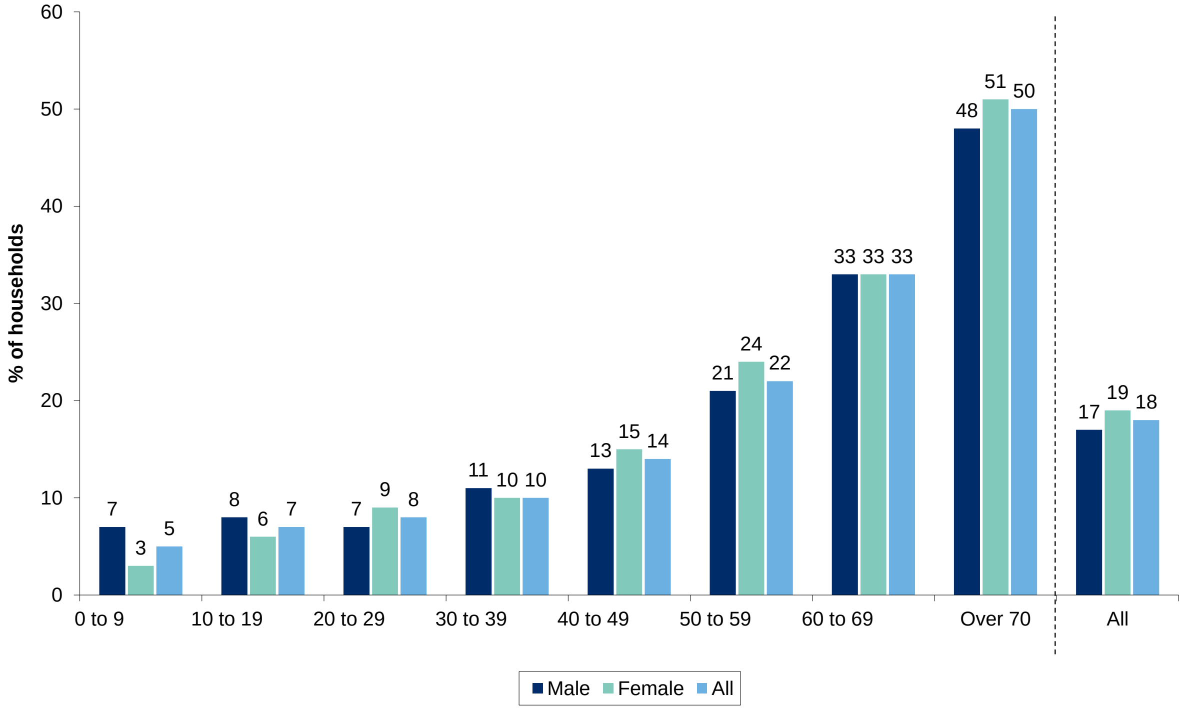


Figure 10.9: Household members with a long-standing limiting illness, health problem or disability by age within gender

2012 data, Household members with a disability and/or long-term illness (base: 23,210; min: 11,260)



CARE PROVISION WITHIN THE HOME

This section looks at whether household members in Scotland look after or give any regular help or support to other family members, friends, neighbours or others because of either long-term physical, mental ill-health or disability, or problems related to old age. In Table 10.1, social renters are the most prevalent household type to contain an unpaid carer providing care to others (16%). In Scotland overall, around 13% of households contain someone providing unpaid care to others.

Table 10.1: Households containing someone who provides regular unpaid help or care to others by tenure of household

Column percentages, 2012 data

Households	Owner occupied	Social rented	Private rented	Other	All
Yes	13	16	7	14	13
No	87	84	93	86	87
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*6,830*	*2,410*	*1,250*	*160*	*10,640*

Looking at the provision of unpaid care by adults in Scotland (Table 10.2), just over nine-in-ten adults (91.5%) don't provide any unpaid care whilst 8.5% of adult do provides care. This analysis differs from that presented in 2011 where the SHS was able to differentiate between care provision provided either within or outwith the household.

Table 10.2: Provision of unpaid care by adults (withing or outwith the household)

Column percentages, 2012 data

Adults	
Does provide care	8.5
Don't provide unpaid care	91.5
Total	100
Base	*9,890*

SELF PERCEPTION OF HEALTH

Just under three quarters of adults (74%) of adults say their own health is either 'very good' or 'good', compared to 7% of those saying it is 'bad' or 'very bad' (see Table 10.3). 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 10.3: Self perception of health by gender and age

Column percentages, 2012 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	74	73	88	85	80	71	61	51	74
Fair	19	21	10	12	16	20	29	36	20
Bad/Very Bad	7	6	2	3	4	9	10	13	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*4,410*	*5,490*	*780*	*1,380*	*1,550*	*2,460*	*2,440*	*1,290*	*9,890*

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 £20,000 or less saying they have 'bad' or 'very bad' health compared with 3% or less where income in excess of £30,000 (Table 10.4).

Table 10.4: Self perception of health by net annual household income

Column percentages, 2012 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	68	57	63	64	74	79	83	88	74
Fair	23	29	27	25	19	17	14	11	20
Bad/Very Bad	9	14	10	11	7	4	3	1	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*290*	*1,100*	*1,870*	*1,540*	*1,260*	*900*	*1,190*	*1,380*	*9,530*

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 10.5), those adults who live in the social rented sector are more likely to say their health in general has been 'bad' or 'very bad' (16%) as compared to those from owner occupied households or the private rented sector (4%).

Table 10.5: Self perception of health by tenure of household

Column percentages, 2012 data

Adults	Owner occupied	Social rented	Private rented	Other	All
Very Good/Good	78	56	82	63	74
Fair	18	28	14	25	20
Bad/Very Bad	4	16	4	12	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*6,320*	*2,270*	*1,160*	*140*	*9,890*

Table 10.6 shows that people living in the 15% most deprived of areas in Scotland[73] are more likely to say their health is poor compared with those living elsewhere (12%, compared with 6%). 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 around four fifths for those in the 30% least deprived areas (84% in the 10% least deprived areas).

Table 10.6: Self perception of health by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Column percentages, 2012 data

	← 10% most deprived							10% least deprived →		
Adults	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**Scot-land**
Very Good/Good	59	64	70	70	74	76	78	78	82	84	74
Fair	27	26	21	22	20	18	16	18	16	13	20
Bad/Very Bad	14	10	9	8	6	6	5	3	3	2	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*960*	*920*	*970*	*1,110*	*1,070*	*1,080*	*1,090*	*1,030*	*860*	*810*	*9,890*

Adults	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Very Good/Good	61	76	74
Fair	26	19	20
Bad/Very Bad	12	6	7
Total	100	100	100
Base	*1,400*	*8,490*	*9,890*

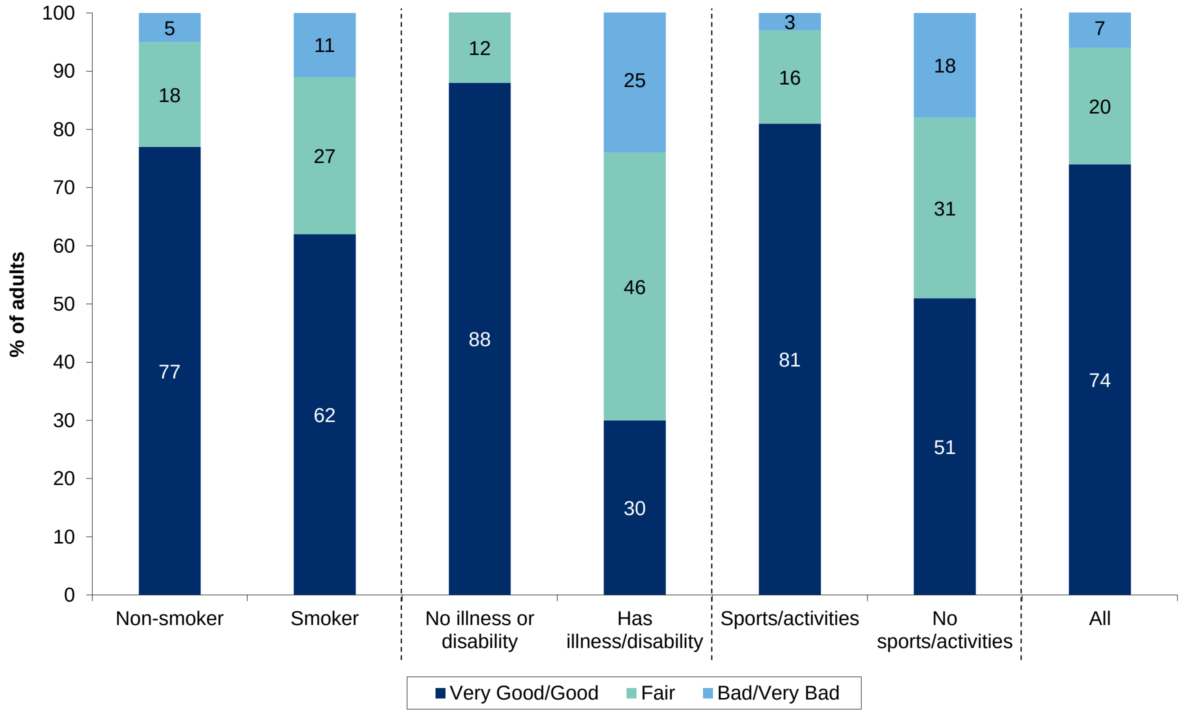
Figure 10.10 shows that smokers are less likely than non-smokers to describe their health as good, with 77% of non-smokers describing their health as 'good' or 'very good' as against 62% for smokers. However, it is unclear how smoking works alongside age - since older people less commonly smoke but more 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 (81%) consider their health to be 'good' or 'very good', with only 3% saying it was 'bad' or 'very bad'. In contrast, 18% of those people who have undertaken no physical activity the past four weeks described their health as 'bad' or 'very bad'.

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

Figure 10.10: Self perception of health by smoking, illness or disability and whether has done physical activity in the past four weeks

2012 data, Adults (base: 9,890; minimum: 1,990)



It should be noted that the SHS previously collected information on life satisfaction. From January 2012, this was replaced by the Short Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-being Scale (SWEMWBS). This falls part of the core question set as discussed in Chapter 1 of this report. Differences in results between those from the SHS and the Scottish Health Survey are still being reviewed before SHS results can be released. A supplementary release will be included on the SHS website in due course.

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 (NPF), 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'.* 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 waste 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 2012, 63% of adults were satisfied with three public services: local health services, schools and public transport. The corresponding figure in 2007 was 57%.
- In 2012, around one-fifth (21%) of adults agreed that they can influence decisions affecting their local area and around a third (33%) 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.
- 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.

- In the week before interview, almost three in four (73%) households disposed of food waste in the general waste with other rubbish. A quarter of households used a local authority provided caddy/receptacle/bin while one in ten households disposed of food waste in home composting.

- Two in five (42 per cent) adults visited Scotland's outdoors one or more times per week in 2012. A further one in five (19 per cent) made a visit to the outdoors at least once a month, and another fifth (20 per cent) did not make any visits to the outdoors.

- Just over a third of those living in the 20 per cent most deprived areas in Scotland visited the outdoors at least once a week compared to nearly half of those in the 20 per cent least deprived areas (35 per cent versus 46 per cent). In addition, under a third of adults (28 per cent) living in the 20 per cent most deprived areas did not make any visits to the outdoors, compared to just over 10 per cent of people in the 20 per cent least deprived areas.

- Seven in ten adults (71 per cent) in Scotland have access to a useable greenspace (apart from their own garden) that they could walk to within six minutes (12 per cent would have to walk more than 13 minutes). Adults who live less six minutes or less 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 (35 per cent versus 9 per cent). 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 (80 per cent versus 65 per cent).

- Almost three quarters of adults are satisfied with their local greenspace (73 per cent), with almost one in ten (9%) 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. The percentage of adults who said they were very or fairly satisfied with these services fell from 66% in 2011 to 63% in 2012 (Table 11.1).

Looking at the services individually, adults tend to be most satisfied with local health services, followed by local schools and public transport. In 2012, 87% of adults were satisfied with local health services, compared to 72% who were satisfied with public transport. The percentage of people who were very or fairly satisfied with each service compared to 2011 has fallen for all three services.

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, 2007-2012 data

Adults	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Local health services	81	85	86	86	88	87
Local Schools	79	81	83	83	85	83
Public Transport	69	73	75	74	76	72
% satisfied with all three services*	57	62	65	64	66	63
Base	*10,080*	*9,160*	*9,630*	*8,950*	*9,610*	*9,830*

* Percentages reported for all three services combined are those for which an opinion was given. Respondents could express no opinion for up to two of the services.

INVOLVEMENT IN LOCAL DECISION MAKING

The *Commission on the Future Delivery of Public Services* report[74] (2011) 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 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 from 19.6% in 2007 to 21.5 % in 2012.

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

Percentages, 2007-2012 data

Adults	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Can influence decisions	19.6	21.7	21.8	21.3	22.4	21.5
Base	*10,230*	*9,250*	*9,710*	*9,020*	*9,660*	*9,890*

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 2012, 33% of adults said they would like to be more involved in the decisions their council makes that affects their local area, compared to 21% who felt they can influence decisions affecting their local area (Figure 11.1). In 2012, a quarter (25%) of adults agreed that their council is good at listening to local people’s views before it takes decisions.

PERCEPTIONS OF LOCAL AUTHORITY SERVICES AND PERFORMANCE

Figure 11.1 shows the percentage of adults who agreed (strongly or slightly) with a number of statements about different aspects of their local authority's performance. The highest level of agreement was almost half (48%) who said their council is good at letting people know about the kinds of services it provides. The lowest levels of agreement were with statements about being able to influence decisions and the council being good at listening to local people's views.

[74] http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2011/06/27154527

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

2012 data, Adults (base: 9,890)

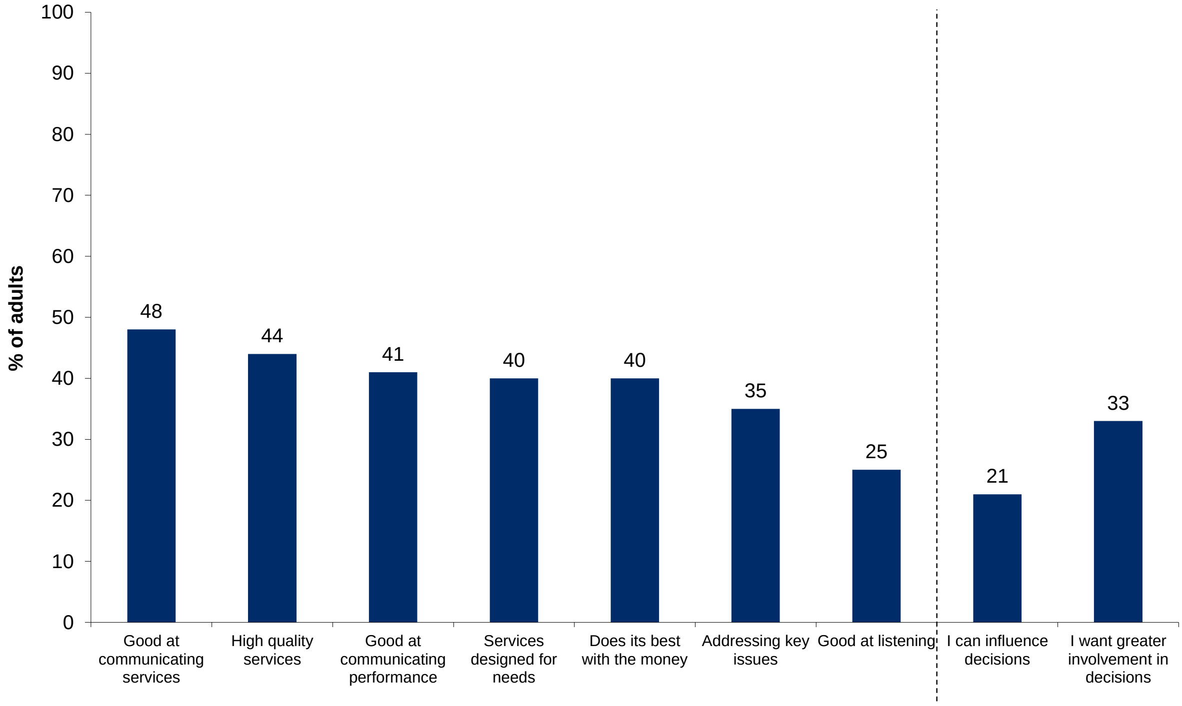


Table 11.3 shows there are some differences by age group in agreement with statements about local authority services and performance. Generally, older adults are more likely than younger adults to say they are satisfied with the performance statements about local government services and less likely to want to be more involved in making decisions. Around a half of 60-74 year olds and those 75 years and over agreed with the statement that their council does the best it can with the money available, compared to around 31% of 16-34 year olds. The strongest desire to participate in local decision-making was shown by those aged 25 to 44, with 39% of both 25 to 34 year olds and 35 to 44 year olds 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, 2012 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	41	40	45	47	57	57	48
My local council provides high quality services	42	42	42	42	47	54	44
My council is good at letting local people know how well it is performing	29	32	36	43	53	51	41
My local council designs its services around the needs of the people who use them	37	36	39	39	44	49	40
My local council does the best it can with the money available	31	31	39	41	49	52	40
My local council is addressing the key issues affecting the quality of life in my local neighbourhood	29	30	34	33	42	45	35
My council is good at listening to local people's views before it takes decisions	23	21	24	22	29	33	25
I can influence decisions affecting my local area	22	20	24	22	23	14	21
I would like to be more involved in the decisions my council makes that	31	39	39	37	28	16	33
Base	*780*	*1,380*	*1,550*	*2,460*	*2,440*	*1,290*	*9,890*

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

Table 11.4 shows the differences in agreement with statements about local authority performance by net annual household income. Adults in households with incomes between £6,001 - £20,000 were more likely to agree with the majority of these statements than adults in households in higher household income bands or the lowest income band. The notable exceptions were the statements around influencing decisions and being involved in decisions that affect the local area. In these instances, the higher income groups were most likely to agree. For example, just over a quarter (27%) of adults with a household income of between £6001 and £10,000 said they would like to be more involved in council decision-making, compared to 41% 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, 2012 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	44	49	50	51	47	45	46	47	48
My local council provides high quality services	37	47	44	47	42	42	42	46	44
My council is good at letting local people know how well it is performing	39	48	44	48	40	39	37	36	41
My local council designs its services around the needs of the people who use them	34	42	43	44	38	39	36	42	40
My local council does the best it can with the money available	38	43	43	43	40	39	36	39	40
My local council is addressing the key issues affecting the quality of life in my local neighbourhood	34	38	36	39	34	37	30	35	35
My council is good at listening to local people's views before it takes decisions	25	30	28	28	24	21	20	23	25
I can influence decisions affecting my local area	17	19	18	20	20	22	21	28	21
I would like to be more involved in the decisions my council makes that affect my local area	26	27	26	29	34	38	36	41	33
Base	*290*	*1,100*	*1,870*	*1,540*	*1,260*	*900*	*1,190*	*1,380*	*9,530*

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

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) and divided into quintiles[75]. The levels of agreement for 'my council is good at listening to local people's views before it takes decisions' were highest for the 20% most deprived areas. For all other statements, the levels of agreement for the 20% most deprived areas were below the overall average. In the most deprived areas, 43% of adults agreed that services were high quality, compared with 45% in the least deprived areas. Perceptions of being able to influence decisions and the desire to be involved in decision-making were lower in the 20% most deprived areas compared to the least deprived areas.

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. The perception of being able to influence decisions and the desire to be involved in decision-making were lower for both lower income groups and those in the most deprived areas.

[75] See Glossary in Annex 2.

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

Percentages, 2012 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	47	46	50	50	48
My local council provides high quality services	43	43	42	48	45	44
My council is good at letting local people know how well it is performing	40	41	41	42	40	41
My local council designs its services around the needs of the people who use them	38	40	40	41	41	40
My local council does the best it can with the money available	39	41	40	41	40	40
My local council is addressing the key issues affecting the quality of life in my local neighbourhood	33	34	34	36	36	35
My council is good at listening to local people's views before it takes decisions	27	26	24	24	23	25
I can influence decisions affecting my local area	20	20	20	24	23	21
I would like to be more involved in the decisions my council makes that affect my local area	30	32	34	35	34	33
Base	*1,880*	*2,080*	*2,150*	*2,120*	*1,670*	*9,890*

CONVENIENCE OF LOCAL 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 listed. Only 60% of adults said they would find hospital outpatient services convenient, which was the lowest percentage for any of the services listed.

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

2012 data, Adults (base: 9,890)

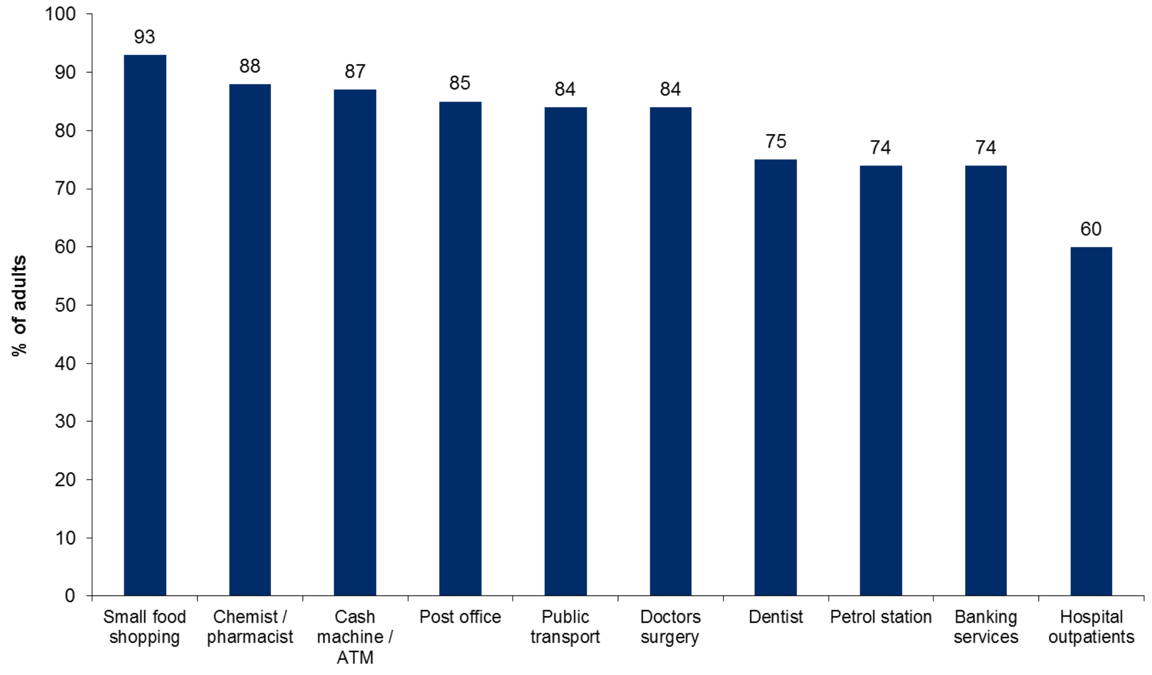


Table 11.6 shows that adults who live in rural areas[76] were less likely to say services would be convenient to access than those in small towns and urban areas. This was particularly the case for public transport, with 58% of adults in remote rural areas saying they would find public transport convenient to access, compared with 92% 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.

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

Percentages, 2012 data

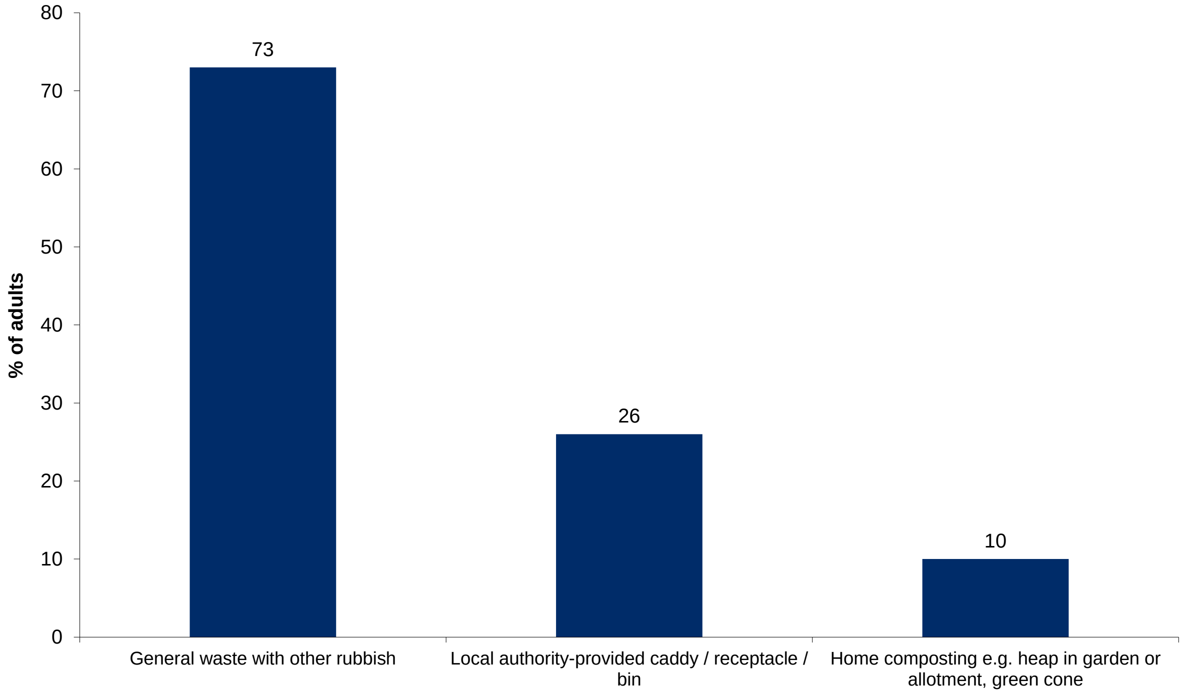
Adults	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
Small amount of grocery or food shopping	95	94	96	96	86	88	93
Chemist/pharmacist	92	90	93	91	77	73	88
Cash machine or ATM	90	89	93	94	74	77	87
Post office	86	84	91	90	80	83	85
Public transport	92	88	82	79	65	58	84
Doctors surgery	86	85	88	90	77	80	84
Dentist	79	79	79	75	62	54	75
Petrol station	73	79	72	86	65	67	74
Banking services	76	78	78	87	59	61	74
Hospital outpatient department	65	63	49	72	51	46	60
Base	*3,270*	*2,990*	*890*	*590*	*1,050*	*1,100*	*9,890*

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

WASTE

This section looks at the methods used to dispose of food waste across Scotland.

Figure 11.3: Methods used to dispose of food waste in the past week
2012 data, Households (base: 3,460)



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

Figure 11.3 shows that in the week before interview, almost three in four (73%) households disposed of food waste in the general waste with other rubbish. A quarter of households used a local authority provided caddy/receptacle/bin while one in ten households disposed of food waste in home composting.

VISITS TO THE OUTDOORS AND ACCESS TO GREENSPACE

Increasing people's participation in physical activity is a priority of the Scottish Government, which includes a National Indicator on encouraging greater use of Scotland's outdoors. Visits to the outdoors and access to good quality greenspace is associated with higher levels of physical activity and improved quality of life, including better health and wellbeing. In addition to bringing people into closer contact with the natural environment, enjoyment of the outdoors also helps people to understand better the many social, economic and environmental benefits nature and biodiversity has to offer.

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.[77] The impacts of greenspace and the wider neighbourhood physical environment on health are recognised in 'Equally Well',[78] the Scottish Government's strategic framework on health inequalities, and in 'Good Places, Better Health'[79] which seeks to improve evidence-based policy making in relation to physical environments and health.

This section starts by looking at key factors and characteristics associated with visits to Scotland's outdoors for leisure and recreation purposes. This is followed by examining people's use of local greenspaces. Consideration is given to 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 peoples' satisfaction with local greenspaces across a range of characteristics.

From January 2012 there were changes to the SHS questionnaire to ask about visits to the outdoors and access to local greenspace. A new question on visits to the outdoors was included to replace a similar question in the Scottish Recreation Survey, which has provided the data for measuring the Scottish Government's visits to the outdoors National Indicator[80]. An additional question on satisfaction with local greenspace was also introduced.

It should be noted that the greenspace questions used in 2012 differed from the wording agreed in 2011. In particular, the response options on the distance of a person's nearest local greenspace were changed. Following consultation with key stakeholders and users of the data, it has been agreed that from 2013 the responses options on this question will return to asking about greenspace that is less than 5 minutes' walk away. The intention is to provide meaningful time series data in the longer term.

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

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

[79] 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

[80] The Scottish Recreation Survey completed a ten year contract at the end of 2012. From August 2014 the Scottish Household Survey will become the data source for the visits to the outdoors National Indicator.

Visits to Scotland's outdoors for leisure or recreation

Increasing the number of adults making visits to the outdoors at least once a week is a National Indicator of the Scottish Government. Outdoor visits for leisure and recreation purposes includes visits to both urban and countryside open spaces, for example, to woodland, parks, farmland, paths and beaches and for a range of purposes, such as walking, running, mountain biking or kayaking. The social, economic and environmental benefits to be gained from people's use of the outdoors includes improved quality of life, better health and well-being, greater understanding of the natural world, economic development and stronger communities.

Figure 11.4 shows that 42% of Scottish adults are estimated to have visited Scotland's outdoors one or more times per week in 2012. This is consistent with the results of the 2012 Scottish Recreation Survey, which the National Indicator is currently based on. The chart also shows that a further fifth of adults (19%) made a visit to the outdoors at least once a month, and another fifth of Scottish adults (20%) did not make any visits to the outdoors.

Figure 11.4: Frequency of visits made to the outdoors

2012 data, Adults (base: 9,890)

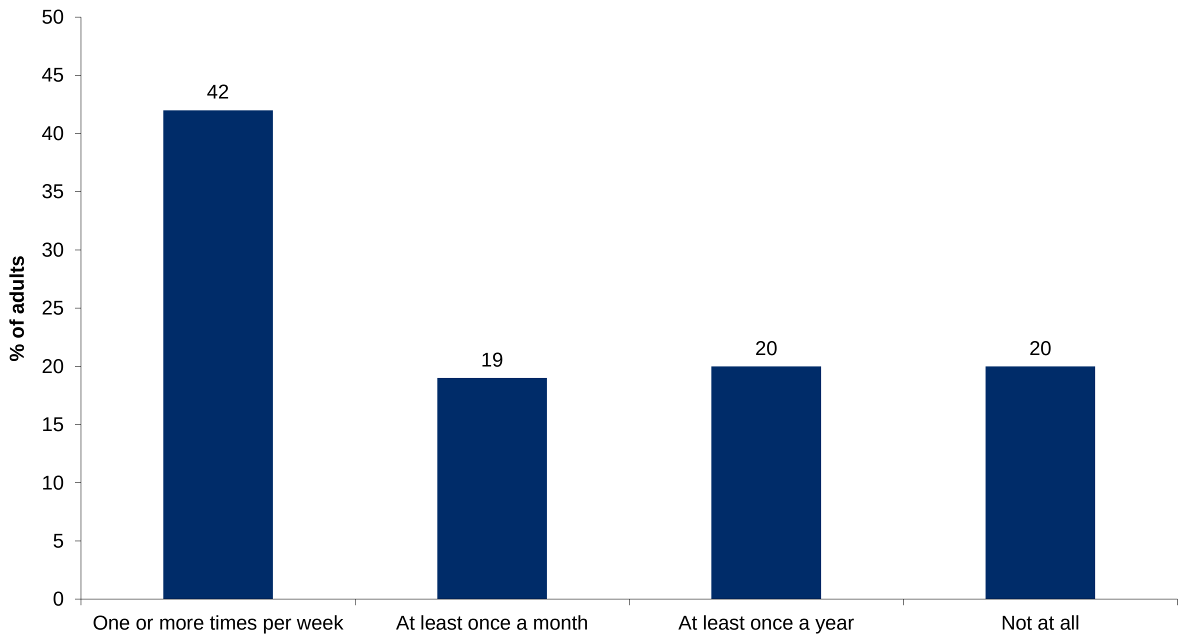

Table 11.7 shows that there is substantial variation in the proportion of adults making visits to the outdoors by deprivation areas. Just over a third of those living in the 20% most deprived areas in Scotland visited the outdoors at least once a week compared to nearly half of those in the 20% least deprived areas (35% versus 46%). In addition, under a third of adults (28%) living in the 20% most deprived areas did not make any visits to the outdoors, compared to just over 10% of people in the 20% least deprived areas.

Table 11.7: Frequency of visits made to the outdoors by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation quintiles

Column percentages, 2012 data

	← 20% most deprived			20% least deprived →		
Adults	1	2	3	4	5	Scotland
One or more times per week	35	37	44	48	46	42
At least once a month	16	16	17	20	24	19
At least once a year	21	22	19	18	18	20
Not at all	28	24	20	14	12	20
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*1,880*	*2,080*	*2,150*	*2,120*	*1,670*	*9,890*

Table 11.8 shows visits to the outdoors made by people living in the 10% most deprived areas compared to people resident in the rest of Scotland. This shows that while 32% of people in the 10% most deprived areas visited the outdoors at least once a week, this is less than the 43% of people in the rest of the country making similar visits. In addition, a third of people in the 10% most deprived areas never visited the outdoors, which is considerably higher than those in the rest of Scotland (31% versus 18%).

Table 11.8: Frequency of visits made to the outdoors by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation bottom 10% compared to the rest of Scotland

Column percentages, 2012 data

Adults	10% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
One or more times per week	32	43	42
At least once a month	16	19	19
At least once a year	21	20	20
Not at all	31	18	20
Total	100	100	100
Base	*960*	*8,930*	*9,890*

Table 11.9 shows visits to the outdoors by gender and age group. The data suggests that men were slightly more likely than women to visit the outdoors at least once a week (44% versus 41%), though there was very little difference between men and women visiting the outdoors less often or not at all.

Table 11.9: Frequency of visits made to the outdoors by age group and gender

Column percentages, 2012 data

Adults	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60-74	75+	All
One or more times per week	44	41	42	44	45	44	44	23	42
At least once a month	19	18	18	22	24	19	15	12	19
At least once a year	18	21	22	22	19	19	18	20	20
Not at all	19	20	18	12	13	17	24	45	20
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*4,410*	*5,490*	*780*	*1,380*	*1,550*	*2,460*	*2,440*	*1,290*	*9,890*

Table 11.9 also shows variations in visits made to the outdoors by age group. Just under a quarter (23%) of those in the over-75 age group made visits to the outdoors at least once a week. Almost half (45%) of the same age group never visited the outdoors in the last year. Those from the other age groups were the most frequent visitors to the outdoors, though there was very little difference overall between the 16-74 age groups.

Availability and accessibility of local greenspaces

The previous section examined people's visits to any outdoor space in Scotland. This next section explores people's access to, and use of, greenspace in their local neighbourhood and how satisfied they are with that greenspace. 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[81] to the nearest usable open space.[82]

Figure 11.5 shows that over two thirds (71%) of adults in Scotland had access to a useable local greenspace that is within a six minute walk from their home.

Figure 11.5: Walking distance to nearest useable greenspace

2012 data, Adults (base: 9,680)

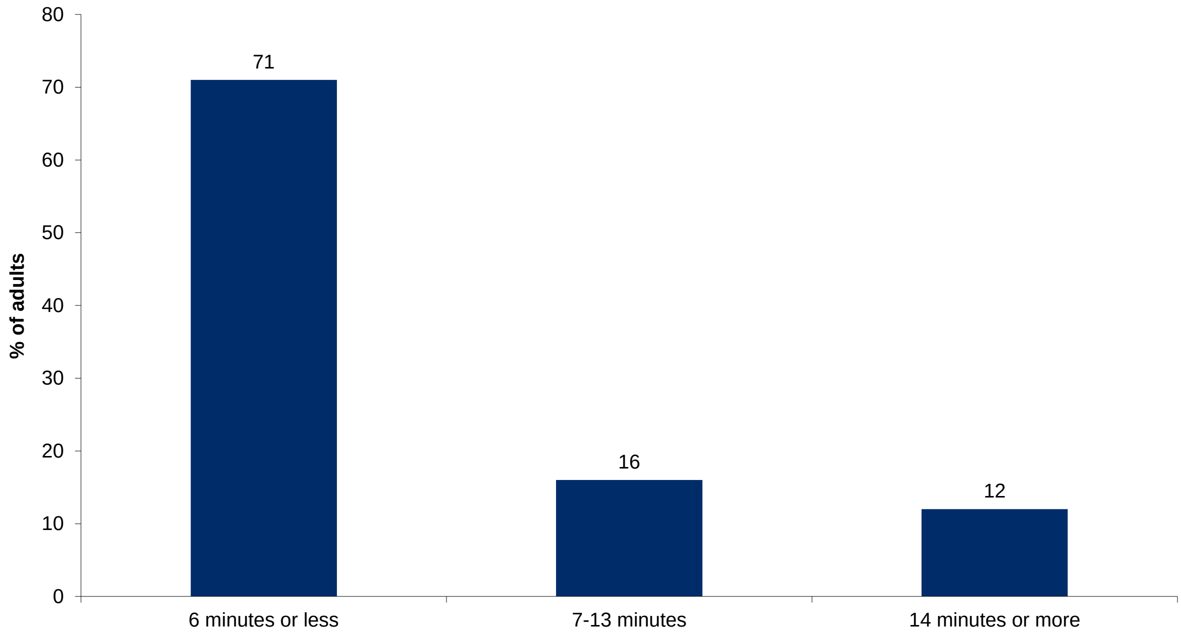

Table 11.10 shows that access to local greenspace differs by area deprivation levels. More than half (61%) of those living in the 20% most deprived areas of Scotland have access to a useable greenspace within a six minute walk, rising to 75% of people in the top three least deprived areas. Those in the most deprived areas are around 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 14 minute walk away (19% versus 9%).

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[81] The response options were changed for the 2012 questionnaire to capture the walking distance to a person's nearest greenspace: 3 minutes or less, 4-6 minutes, 7-13 minutes, 14-26 minutes, 27-43 minutes, 44 minutes or longer. The response options in the 2013 questionnaire will be: a 5 minute walk or less, within a 6-10 minute walk, within an 11-20 minute walk, within a 21-30 minute walk, more than 30 minutes' walk away.

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

Table 11.10: Walking distance to nearest greenspace by SIMD

Column percentages, 2012 data

	← 20% most deprived			20% least deprived →		
Adults	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**Scotland**
6 minutes or less	61	70	75	75	75	71
7-13 minutes	20	16	15	14	16	16
14 minutes or more	19	14	9	11	9	12
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*1,840*	*2,020*	*2,100*	*2,080*	*1,650*	*9,680*

Table 11.11 shows that there is an association between access to greenspace and how people rate their neighbourhood as a place to live. Three quarters (75%) of adults who rate their neighbourhood as a very good place to live say they have access to useable greenspace within a six minute walk, compared to 60% of those rating their neighbourhood as very 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.

Table 11.11: Walking distance to nearest greenspace by rating of neighbourhood as place to live

Column percentages, 2012 data

Adults	**Very good**	**Fairly good**	**Fairly poor**	**Very poor**	**All**
6 minutes or less	75	68	62	60	71
7-13 minutes	15	18	21	17	16
14 minutes or more	10	15	17	22	12
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*5,550*	*3,540*	*400*	*170*	*9,670*

Frequency of use of greenspace

Figure 11.6 shows that less than a third (28%) of adults use their local greenspace either every day or several times a week. This is lower than those who use them more infrequently (40% in total), or not at all (32%).

Figure 11.6: Frequency of how often uses nearest useable greenspace

2012 data, Adults (base: 9,660)

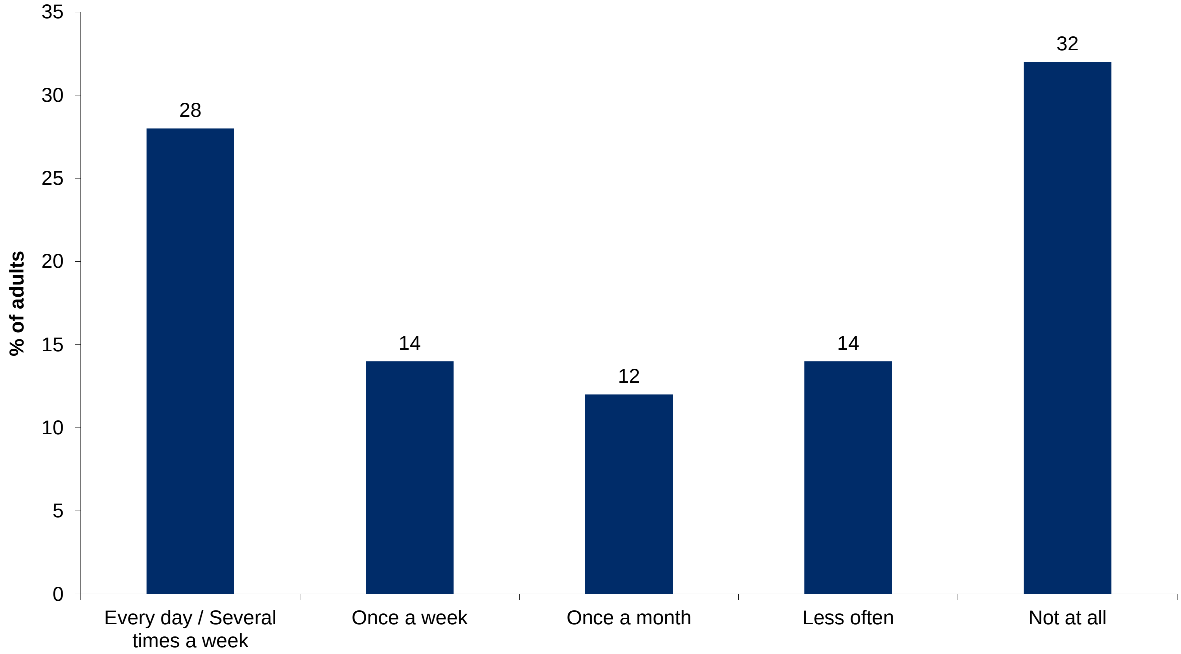


Table 11.12 shows a link between how far people have to walk to reach their local greenspace and how often they use it. Adults who live less than a 6 minute walk from useable greenspace are more than twice as likely to use it every day or several times a week than those who live a 7-13 minute walk away (35% versus 14%), and they are nearly four times more likely to use it every day or several times a week than those who live more than 14 minutes' walk away (35% versus 9%). Similarly, those who live more than a 14 minute walk from useable greenspace are more likely to say they never use it than those who live less than a 6 minute walk away (43% versus 29%).

Table 11.12: How far away nearest useable greenspace is by how often greenspace is used

Column percentages, 2012 data

Adults	6 minutes or less	7-13 minutes	14 minutes or more	All
Every day / Several times a week	35	14	9	28
Once a week or less	36	49	48	40
Not at all	29	37	43	32
Total	100	100	100	100
Base	*6,820*	*1,620*	*1,220*	*9,660*

Frequency of use of local greenspace differs considerably by area deprivation levels (Table 11.13). Around a fifth (21%) of those in the most deprived areas use their local greenspace every day or several times a week, compared to under a third (29%) of people in the least deprived areas and over a third (34%) of people in the second least deprived areas. Similarly nearly a quarter (24%) of those people living in the least deprived areas say they never use their local greenspace, but this rises to 40% of those living in the most deprived areas.

Table 11.13: How often visits nearest greenspace by SIMD

Column percentages, 2012 data

	← 20% most deprived			20% least deprived →		
Adults	1	2	3	4	5	Scotland
Every day / Several times a week	21	24	33	34	29	28
Once a week or less	39	37	37	39	47	40
Not at all	40	39	30	27	24	32
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*1,830*	*2,010*	*2,100*	*2,080*	*1,650*	*9,660*

Greenspace and health

Table 11.14 shows that those adults who have a useable greenspace within a six 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 fourteen minutes' walk away (75% versus 69%). 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[83]. Scottish Government funded research due to report shortly examines further the links between greenspace and physical and mental health[84].

Table 11.14: Walking distance to nearest greenspace by self-perception of health

Row percentages, 2012 data

Adults	Very Good/ Good	Fair	Very Bad/ Bad	Total	*Base*
6 minutes or less	75	19	6	100	*6,830*
7-13 minutes	72	20	8	100	*1,620*
14 minutes or more	69	22	9	100	*1,220*
All	74	20	6	100	*9,680*

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 (80% versus 65%). Similarly those who never use their local greenspace are almost three times more likely than those who use it every day or several times a week to say their health is bad or very bad (11% versus 4%). Again it is not possible to say from this data whether using greenspace improves health or whether those who are

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

[84] 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.

healthy are more likely to use their local greenspace and to what extent bad health may be limiting greenspace use.

Table 11.15: How often visits nearest greenspace by self-perception of health

Row percentages, 2012 data

Adults	Very Good/Good	Fair	Very Bad/Bad	Total	*Base*
Every day / Several times a week	80	16	4	100	*2810*
Once a week or less	77	19	5	100	*3630*
Not at all	65	24	11	100	*3210*
All	74	20	6	100	*9660*

Satisfaction with local greenspaces

The previous section was concerned with adults' access to and use of their nearest greenspace. This next section presents data specifically on satisfaction with those greenspaces.

Figure 11.7 shows that nearly three quarters of adults are satisfied with their local greenspace (73%), with 9% being dissatisfied.

Figure 11.7: Satisfaction with local greenspaces

2012 data, Adults (base: 9,680)

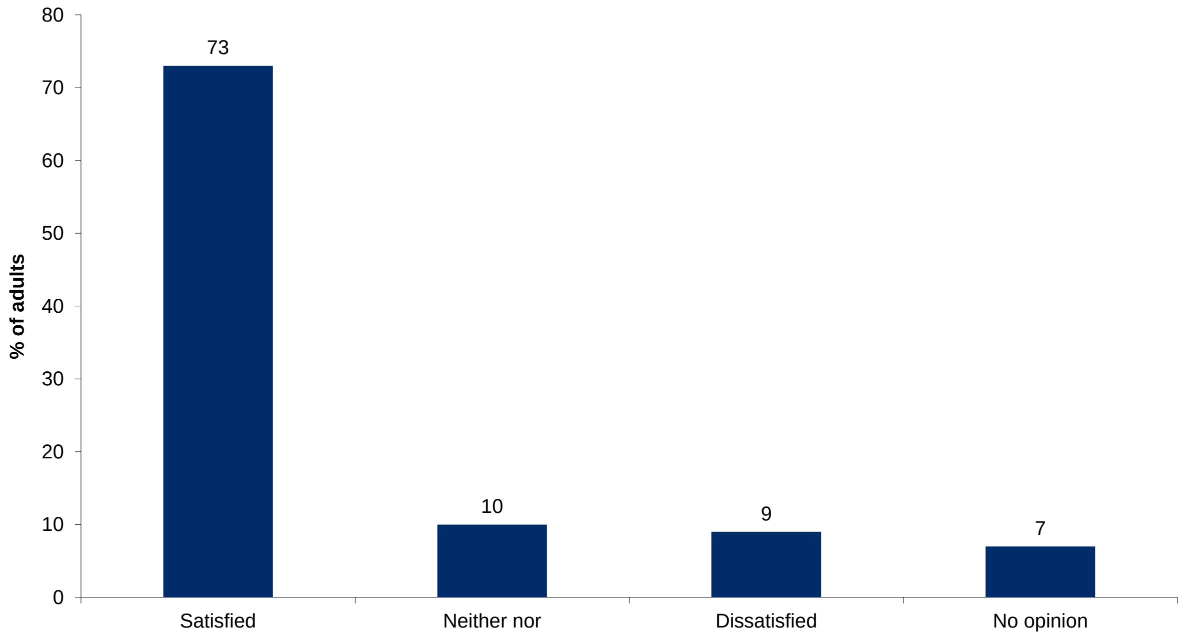


Table 11.16 shows levels of satisfaction with local greenspaces by gender and age group. There is no difference between men and women's satisfaction with their local greenspace, though women are slightly more likely than men to report that they are dissatisfied (10% versus 8%).

Across all age groups, at least seven in ten people are satisfied with their local greenspace. The highest levels of dissatisfaction, compared to the adult population as a whole, can be found in the 35-44 age group (12%). Those aged 75 or over are less likely to be dissatisfied compared with any other age group (4%). The lower level of dissatisfaction expressed by those in the oldest age group can be explained, in part at least, by the higher proportion of people in this category saying they have no opinion (15%).

Table 11.16: Satisfaction with local greenspaces by gender and age group

Column percentages, 2012 data

Adults	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60-74	75+	All
Satisfied	73	72	70	73	75	73	74	71	73
Neither	11	10	11	10	8	11	10	11	10
Dissatisfied	8	10	9	11	12	10	8	4	9
No opinion	7	7	9	6	4	6	8	15	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*4,310*	*5,370*	*770*	*1,340*	*1,530*	*2,420*	*2,390*	*1,240*	*9,680*

Table 11.17 shows that there is considerable variation in satisfaction with greenspaces when looking at area deprivation levels. Under two thirds of those in the 20% least deprived areas are satisfied with their local greenspace (61%), increasing to over three quarters (81%) of people in the least deprived areas. Similarly, while only 5% of people in the least deprived areas report that they are dissatisfied with their local green space, 16% of people in the most deprived areas report the same.

Table 11.17: Satisfaction with local greenspace by SIMD

Column percentages, 2012 data

	← 20% most deprived			20% least deprived →		
Adults	1	2	3	4	5	Scotland
Satisfied	61	69	77	77	81	73
Neither	14	11	10	9	8	10
Dissatisfied	16	11	7	7	6	9
No opinion	9	9	6	7	5	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*1,840*	*2,020*	*2,100*	*2,080*	*1,650*	*9,680*

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 and it is important to recognise the benefits of volunteering, in terms of skills development, 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"*[85]. This definition broadly encompasses 'formal volunteering' – where unpaid work is undertaken through an organisation, group or club to help other people or to help a cause (such as improving the environment). 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).

Main Findings

- Levels of volunteering have remained relatively stable over the last 5 years, with around three in ten adults providing unpaid help to organisations or groups. In 2012, 29% of adults provided unpaid help to organisations or groups in the last 12 months.

- Levels of volunteering vary according to gender across all age groups. Overall, in 2012, more women (31%) than men (27%) volunteered in the last 12 months.

- Levels of volunteering vary according to economic status with fewer people from lower socio-economic groups volunteering compared with higher income groups.

- The type of organisations most commonly volunteered for are health, disability and social welfare organisations (22%), youth or children's organisations (20%) and local community

[85] Scottish Executive (2004) *Volunteering Strategy*

or neighbourhood groups (18%).

- Younger adults are more likely to work with children and young people and help with sporting activities, whilst older adults are more likely to volunteer with organisations working with elderly people and for religious organisations.

- Half of the people who volunteer (50%) do so for between one and five hours per week.

- Most people stop volunteering due to changes in their circumstances such as no longer having time (38%), due to illness (12%), they have moved house (11%) or had started paid employment (9%).

PROVIDING UNPAID HELP TO ORGANISATIONS OR GROUPS

Prevalence of providing unpaid help

Table 12.1 shows that 29% of adults have provided unpaid help to organisations or groups in the last 12 months. There is a small difference along gender lines with a slightly higher percentage of women (31%) saying that they provide unpaid help compared with men (27%). Figure 12.1 shows the trend in volunteering over the past 5 years. It can be seen that the overall rate of volunteering has remained relatively stable over the time period with the proportion of females being consistently higher than males.

Table 12.1: Whether provided unpaid help to organisations or groups in the last 12 months by gender

Column percentages, 2012 data

Adults	Male	Female	All
Yes	27	31	29
No	73	69	71
Total	100	100	100
Base	*4,410*	*5,490*	*9,890*

Figure 12.1: Percentage providing unpaid help to organisations or groups in the last 12 months by gender

2008-2012 data, Adults (2012 base: 9,890 minimum base: 2,450)

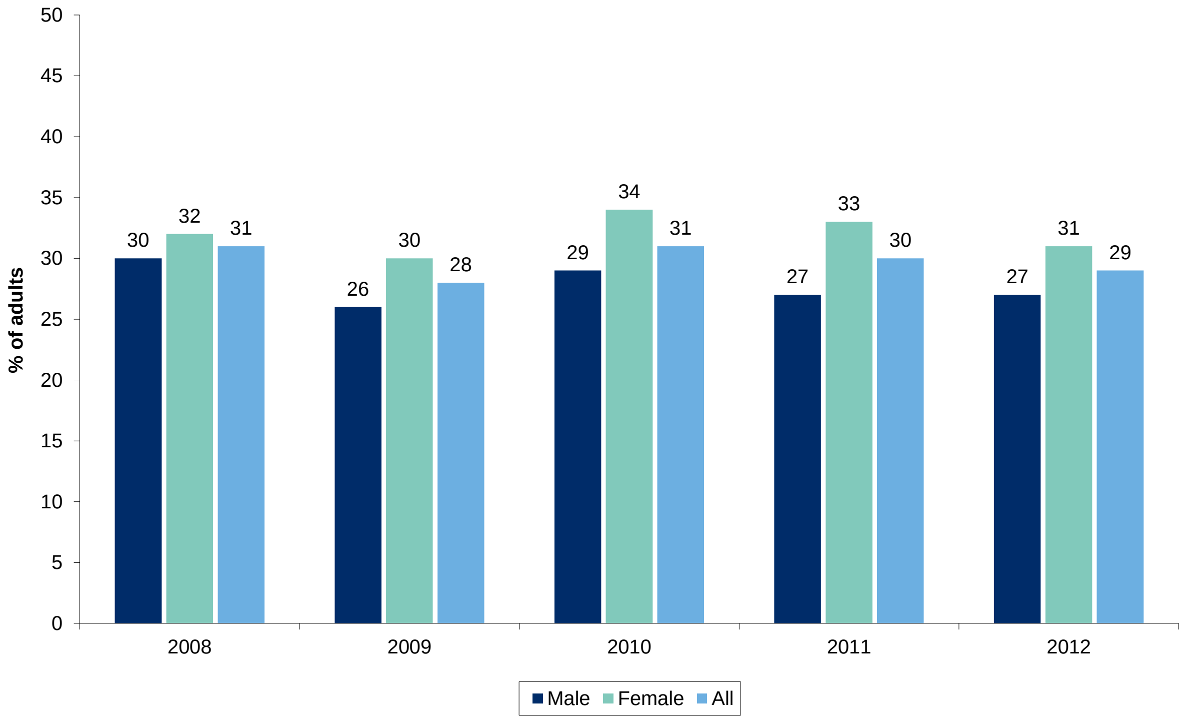
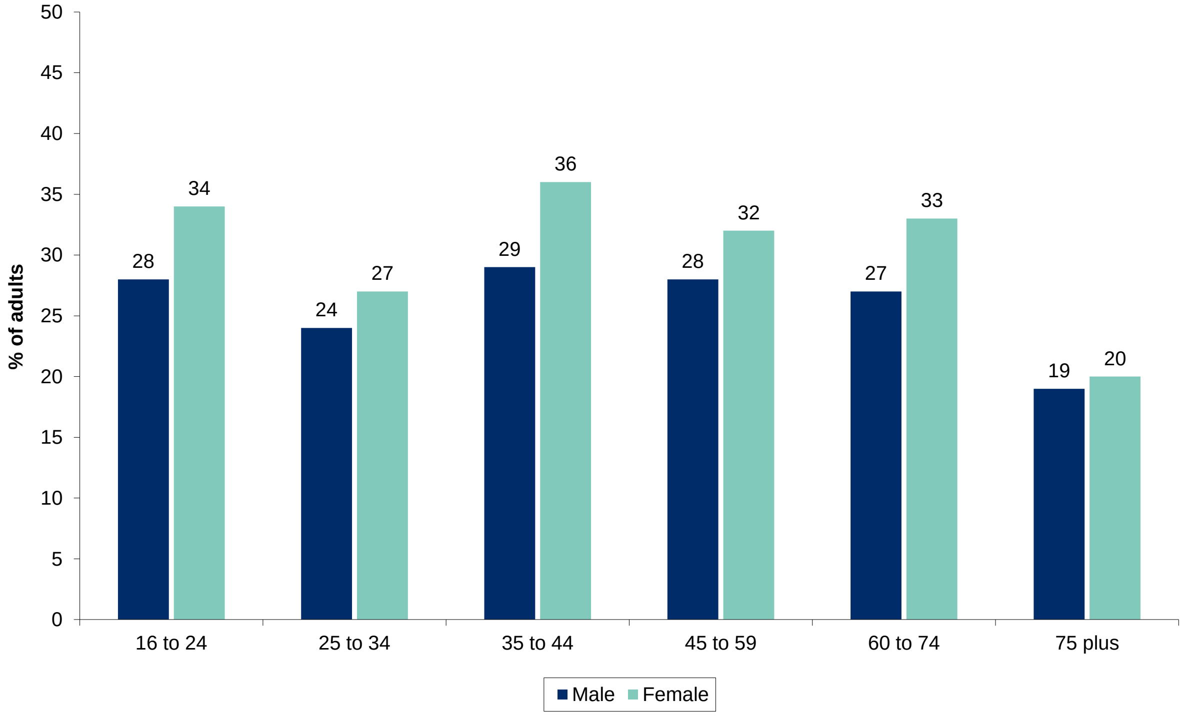


Figure 12.2 shows that the gender difference is true for all age groups. In 2012, the biggest difference between males and females was within the 35 to 44 age group, where a higher proportion of females (36%) volunteered than males (29%).

Volunteering is lowest among men aged 25 to 34 compared to all of the other age groups under the age of 75 with just under one quarter (24%) of men in this age group providing unpaid help. After the age of 75, providing unpaid help declines: 19% of men and 20% of women aged 75 and over have provided unpaid help to organisations or groups in the last 12 months.

Figure 12.2: Percentage providing unpaid help to organisations or groups in the last 12 months by age within gender

2012 data, Adults (minimum base: 370)



There is also variation in volunteering according to individuals' current economic situation (Table 12.2). Those who are 'self-employed' (40%) are most likely to provide unpaid help, followed by those in higher / further education (38%). Adults who are permanently sick or disabled (15%) are least likely to volunteer. Nearly one fifth (19%) of those unemployed and seeking work had volunteered in the previous 12 months.

Table 12.2: Whether provided unpaid help to organisations or groups in the last 12 months by current economic situation

Column percentages, 2012 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	40	28	33	29	27	19	38	15	29
No	60	72	67	71	73	81	62	85	71
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*580*	*3,140*	*1,020*	*480*	*3,200*	*490*	*310*	*510*	*9,890*

Additional categories suppressed from table due to low base totals

shows the prevalence of volunteering by level of deprivation, as defined using the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD). It can be seen that volunteering is lower for those in the 15% most deprived areas (19%) than in the rest of Scotland (31%).

Table 12.3: Whether provided unpaid help to organisations or groups in the last 12 months by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Column percentages, 2012 data

Adults	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Yes	19	31	29
No	81	69	71
Total	100	100	100
Base	*1,400*	*8,490*	*9,890*

Table 12.4 shows the differences in volunteering by household income band. It can be seen that in general the percentage of adults volunteering increases with income. Just over one-fifth (22%) of adults in households in net income bands £6,001-£15,000 volunteered in the last 12 months, compared to two-fifths (40%) of those with a net household income of more than £40,000.

Table 12.4: Whether provided unpaid help to organisations or groups in the last 12 months by net annual household income

Column percentages, 2012 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	19	22	22	24	28	32	34	40	29
No	81	78	78	76	72	68	66	60	71
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*290*	*1,100*	*1,870*	*1,540*	*1,260*	*900*	*1,190*	*1,380*	*9,530*

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.

Overall, the results from 2012 looking at levels of volunteering by economic situation, household income and area deprivation support existing evidence about the under-representation of disadvantaged groups in volunteering.

Table 12.5 shows differences in volunteering by Urban Rural classification[86]. It can be seen that the rate of volunteering in rural areas is markedly higher than in urban areas, with 45% of adults in remote rural areas providing unpaid help to groups or organisations compared to 26% in large and other urban areas.

Table 12.5: Whether provided unpaid help to organisations or groups in the last 12 months by Urban Rural Classification

Column percentages, 2012 data

Adults	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	All
Yes	26	26	32	32	36	45	29
No	74	74	68	68	64	55	71
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*3,270*	*2,990*	*890*	*590*	*1,050*	*1,100*	*9,890*

86 As defined using the Scottish Government's Urban Rural Classification – see Glossary in Annex 2

Frequency of help provided

As well as considering the prevalence of unpaid help it is also useful to consider the frequency with which volunteers undertake any unpaid work. Table 12.6 shows that 18% of those who provide unpaid help do so several times a week. Just under a quarter (24%) of volunteers provide unpaid help about once a week whereas 16% 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 (21%) than females (17%) volunteering several times a week, and a higher proportion of females (26%) than males (21%) volunteering about once a week.

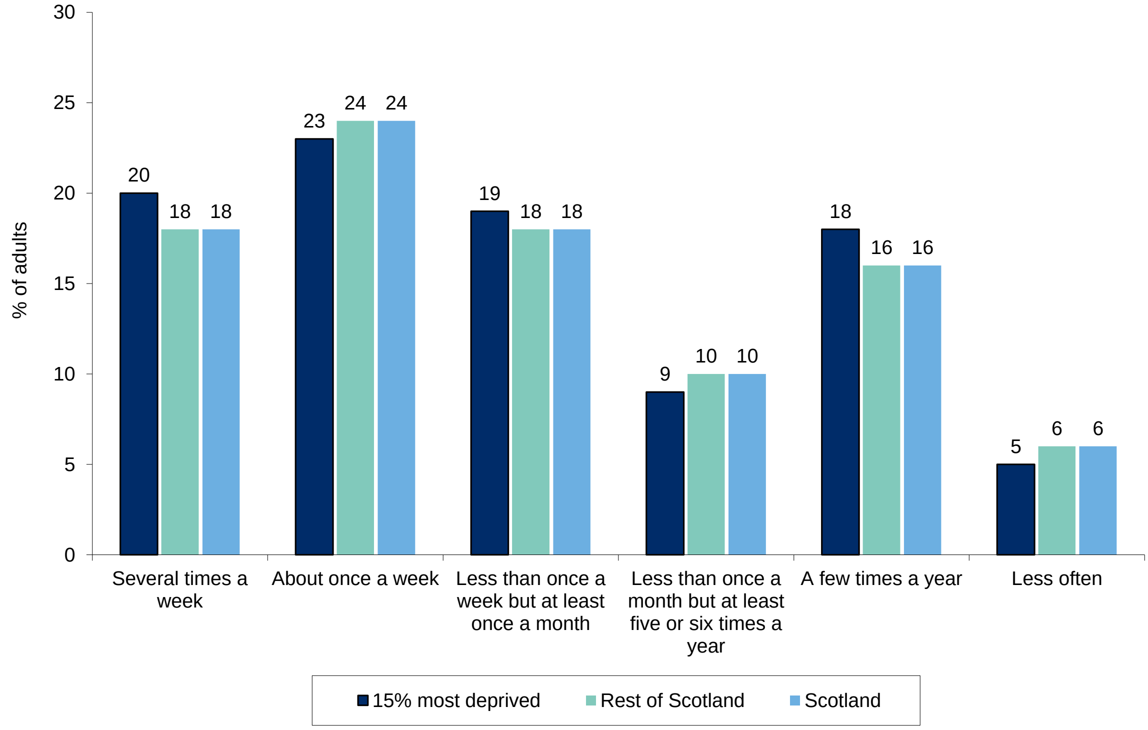
Table 12.6: Frequency of unpaid help to organisations or groups in the last 12 months by gender

Column percentages, 2012 data

Adults	Male	Female	Scotland
Several times a week	21	17	18
About once a week	21	26	24
Less than once a week but at least once a month	16	19	18
Less than once a month but at least five or six times a year	12	9	10
A few times a year	15	16	16
Less often	6	6	6
No answer	8	7	8
All	100	100	100
Base	*1,190*	*1,740*	*2,930*

Figure 12.3 shows how the frequency of volunteering varies by area level deprivation. It can be seen that, although the proportion of volunteers in the 15% most deprived areas is lower than the rest of Scotland (Table 12.4), those who do volunteer in these areas do so more frequently than in the rest of Scotland (several times a week).

Figure 12.3: Frequency of unpaid help to organisations or groups in the last 12 months by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation
2012 data, Adults (base 2,930)



Types of unpaid help provided

This section explores the types of organisations that people help and the types of activities undertaken, as well as the total number of hours provided in the last four weeks.

Table 12.7 presents the types of organisations that adults who did voluntary work in the last 12 months provided unpaid help to. The most common types of organisations which volunteers helped with were those working with ‘health, disability and social welfare’ organisations (22%). This was followed by people who work with ‘youth / children’ (20%) and ‘local community or neighborhood groups’ (18%). The next most common types of volunteering were ‘children’s activities associated with school’ (17%) and ‘religious groups’ (17%).

Table 12.7 also shows the variation in the types of organisations that adults are volunteering with by Urban Rural Classification. It can be seen that a higher percentage of adults in large urban areas (25%) provided unpaid help to ‘Health, disability and social welfare’ organisations compared to remote rural areas (16%). Conversely, over one-third (34%) of volunteers in remote rural areas provided unpaid help to ‘Local community or neighbourhood’ organisations and 24% provided help to ‘Hobbies/recreation/arts/social’ organisations, compared to 13% for each of these in large urban areas.

Table 12.7: Types of organisations or groups for which adults provided help for in the last 12 months by Urban Rural Classification

Percentages, 2012 data

Adults who did voluntary work in the last 12 months	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	All
Health, disability and social welfare	25	23	19	20	20	16	22
Youth / children	17	19	19	32	23	25	20
Local community or neighbourhood	13	15	15	22	26	34	18
Children's activities associated with schools	16	18	18	27	15	21	17
Religious groups	16	18	16	24	13	18	17
Sport / exercise (coaching or organising)	11	18	19	15	16	16	15
Hobbies / recreation / arts / social clubs	13	10	16	27	17	24	15
The elderly	10	12	12	11	10	14	11
Citizens groups	5	3	4	9	6	8	5
Education for adults	4	3	4	6	4	5	4
Wildlife protection	3	2	5	4	8	7	4
Environmental protection	4	3	2	4	8	7	4
Safety, first aid	3	2	3	2	6	5	3
Justice and human rights	5	2	3	6	2	3	3
Domestic animal welfare	3	3	2	0	5	6	3
Political groups	2	1	2	2	2	2	2
Trade union activities	3	1	1	1	1	3	2
None	5	6	4	1	6	4	5
Dont know	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
Base	*840*	*740*	*270*	*210*	*380*	*500*	*2,930*

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

Table 12.8 shows the types of organisations that adults volunteered with in the last 12 months by age. Providing help with 'Children's activities associated with schools' was most common among adults aged 35 to 44 (36%). Adults aged 16 to 24 were most likely to have volunteered with organisations working with 'Youth / children' or 'Health, disability and social welfare' (both 26%). Volunteering through 'Sport / exercise (coaching or organising)' 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 groups' and organisations working with 'The elderly' tends to increase as adults get older. Of those adults aged 75 and over who volunteer, 37% did so with religious groups and 20% with organisations working with the elderly.

Table 12.8: Types of organisations or groups for which adults provided help for in the last 12 months by age

Percentages, 2012 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
Health, disability and social welfare	26	24	15	23	25	15	22
Youth / children	26	25	28	22	9	3	20
Local community or neighbourhood	17	11	17	19	24	20	18
Children's activities associated with schools	15	21	36	16	7	4	17
Religious groups	11	10	13	15	26	37	17
Sport / exercise (coaching or organising)	22	14	16	16	10	8	15
Hobbies / recreation / arts / social clubs	11	16	12	15	18	15	15
The elderly	7	5	8	11	19	20	11
Citizens groups	5	4	2	4	8	8	5
Education for adults	1	4	3	5	5	3	4
Wildlife protection	3	4	3	5	4	4	4
Environmental protection	3	4	4	5	5	3	4
Safety, first aid	6	3	4	4	1	0	3
Justice and human rights	4	5	3	3	3	2	3
Domestic animal welfare	3	4	3	4	2	2	3
Political groups	2	2	1	2	3	2	2
Trade union activities	1	2	3	2	0	1	2
None	5	3	6	4	6	9	5
Dont know	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
Base	*230*	*390*	*520*	*770*	*770*	*250*	*2,930*

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

Table 12.9 shows the type of unpaid work 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 unpaid activity undertaken was ‘Generally helping out’, with 43% of adults who volunteered doing this type of activity. In terms of more specific roles, 34% of adults helped by ‘Raising money’, whilst 31% helped to ‘Organise or run events or activities’. Thirty per cent said they did ‘Whatever is required’.

It can be seen that there are some differences between the types of activities by gender. For example, the proportion of females ‘Generally helping out’ was 45% compared to 40% of males, whereas the proportion ‘Raising money’ was 39% compared to 29% of males. Conversely, a higher proportion of males were involved in ‘Education or training or coaching’ (18%) compared to females (11%) and ‘Managing, organising or co-ordinating other unpaid helpers’ (10%) compared to females (7%).

Table 12.9: Types of unpaid activity adults have undertaken in the last 12 months by gender

Percentages, 2012 data

Adults who did voluntary work in the last 12 months	Male	Female	All
Generally helping out	40	45	43
Raising money	29	39	34
Helping to organise or run events or activities	30	31	31
Doing whatever is required	28	31	30
Committee work	24	21	23
Providing advice or assistance to others	14	15	14
Education or training or coaching	18	11	14
Office work or administration	10	11	11
Visiting, buddying or befriending people	6	11	9
Providing transport or driving	8	6	7
Managing, organising or co-ordinating other unpaid helpers	10	7	8
Providing direct services (e.g. meals on wheels, doing odd jobs)	6	8	7
Campaigning	5	4	4
Counselling	4	4	4
Representing others	5	5	5
IT Support	5	1	3
Advocacy	2	2	2
No answer	0	0	0
Base	*1,090*	*1,610*	*2,690*

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

Time spent volunteering

Respondents who had undertaken voluntary work in the last 12 months were asked the specific number of hours that they provided unpaid help in the last four weeks. Table 12.10 shows that 71% of volunteers in Scotland provided unpaid help for 10 hours or less, and that the half (50%) provided help for between one and 5 hours. It can be seen that the percentage of adults providing more than 20 hours of unpaid work a week was higher in the 15% most deprived areas than in the rest of Scotland.

Table 12.10: Total number of hours of unpaid work provided in the last four weeks by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Column percentages, 2012 data

Adults who did voluntary work in the last 12 months	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Less than an hour	2	3	3
Between 1 and 5 hours	53	49	50
6 to 10 hours	11	19	18
11 to 15 hours	7	8	8
16 to 20 hours	7	9	8
21 to 35 hours	9	7	7
36 hours or more	11	5	6
All	100	100	100
Base	*240*	*2,450*	*2,690*

Reasons for stopping volunteering

Table 12.11 shows that of those respondents who said they had *not* given unpaid help to clubs or organisations in the last 12 months, 23% said they had nonetheless given unpaid help to an organisation or group previously. This figure has remained fairly constant in recent years, ranging between 23% and 27% of respondents since 2008.

Table 12.11: Adults not involved in volunteering but have previously volunteered

Column percentages, 2008-2012 data

Adults not involved in volunteering	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Yes	27	23	25	24	23
No	71	75	74	75	76
Don't know	1	1	1	1	1
Base	*2,130*	*3,430*	*2,650*	*3,390*	*6,960*

Table 12.12 shows that the majority of respondents stopped being involved in voluntary work or activities because of changes to their life circumstances, for example because they no longer had the time (38%), due to illness (12%), they moved house (11%) or had started paid employment (9%). 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, only 1% said they had felt unappreciated and 2% felt things could have been better organised.

Table 12.12: Reasons why adults stopped providing unpaid help

Column percentages, 2012 data

Reasons for stopping unpaid help	Male	Female	All
I didn't have the time any longer	38	37	38
Through illness	8	15	12
I moved house	11	11	11
I started paid employment	9	8	9
I had achieved what I wanted to achieve	7	3	5
I had children	4	5	5
I had new caring responsibilities	3	4	4
My circumstances changed	3	4	3
I got bored or lost interest	1	3	2
Things could have been better organised	3	1	2
I wanted a change	1	2	2
I didn't feel appreciated	2	1	1
It was costing me money	1	0	1
Other reasons (Please specify)	7	5	6
Base	*700*	*1,000*	*1,690*

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

Correspondingly, when asked what might encourage them to undertake work or activities on a voluntary basis again in the future, the most common response (Table 12.13) was 'if it fitted in with my other commitments' (16%). 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, 5% of respondents said they might be encouraged to undertake unpaid work or activities again in the future 'if it fitted in with my interests and skills' or 'if someone asked me to do something', suggesting there may be potential to tailor more volunteering opportunities to the interests and skills individuals feel they have to offer or improve communication about the opportunities on offer.

Table 12.13: Reasons why adults may undertake unpaid work in the future

Column percentages, 2012 data

Reasons for undertaking unpaid work in the future	Male	Female	All
If it fitted in with my other commitments	14	18	16
If someone asked me to do something	5	5	5
If it fitted in with my interests and skills	5	5	5
If I thought I could help others	4	4	4
If I knew more about the opportunities available	2	2	2
If it was good fun	2	2	2
If I could volunteer when I felt like it	2	2	2
If someone I knew volunteered with me	0	1	1
If there were more people like me volunteering	1	0	1
If it would improve my skills	1	1	1
If it helped me gain qualifications	1	1	1
If it would improve my career/job prospects	2	1	1
If I was certain that it wouldn't effect my benefits	0	0	0
If I was sure I wouldn't be out of pocket	0	0	0
If I had more confidence	0	0	0
No answer	56	52	54
Other	1	1	1
Don't know	12	10	11
Base	*3,220*	*3,740*	*6,960*

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

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[87], 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. From 2012, It is possible to obtain data for at local authority level every year.

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

- Nine-in-ten (90%) of adults have engaged in culture in 2012, either through attending or visiting a cultural event or place or participating in a cultural activity.
- Over three-quarters (78%) 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) with around a third (31%) attending live music events and theatres.
- 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.
- Over three-quarters (78%) of adults participated in some form of cultural activity in 2012. By far the most popular form of cultural participation is reading for pleasure (69%). Overall participation in cultural activities is higher amongst women (84%) than men (73%), but

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

there are some activities in which participation amongst men is higher.

- Three-quarters of adults (74%) participated in sport (including recreational walking) in the last four weeks. By far the most prevalent activity was walking for 30 minutes (for recreational purposes) with almost six-in-ten (59%) having done this compared with fewer than one-in-five undertaking any other individual activity, with swimming the next biggest at 18%. When walking was excluded, just over half of adults (51%) had undertaken at least one of the remaining sports activities in the last four weeks.

- Overall sports participation is higher for men than women (77% and 72% respectively). This difference is larger when walking is excluded, with 57% of men and 46% of women participating in a sport other than walking.

- Sports participation decreases with age, particularly amongst those aged 45 or older. Around 83% to 84% of adults aged between 16 to 44 participated in a sport in the previous four weeks in 2012. This decreases to 66% of those aged between 60 and 74 and 44% of those aged 75 or older.

- Although headline rates of adult participation in sport have remained generally stable from 2007 to 2012, the frequency of participation amongst those who do take part in sport has increased. In 2007, 23% of participants took part in sport regularly (on 22 to 28 days) in the four weeks prior to interview. By 2012, this figure had increased to 28%.

- Around half of respondents in 2012 (including non-users) were very or fairly satisfied with local authority sports and leisure facilities (51%) and libraries (50%). The corresponding figures for service users in the past year were 88% for sports and leisure facilities and 93% for libraries.

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 a 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.

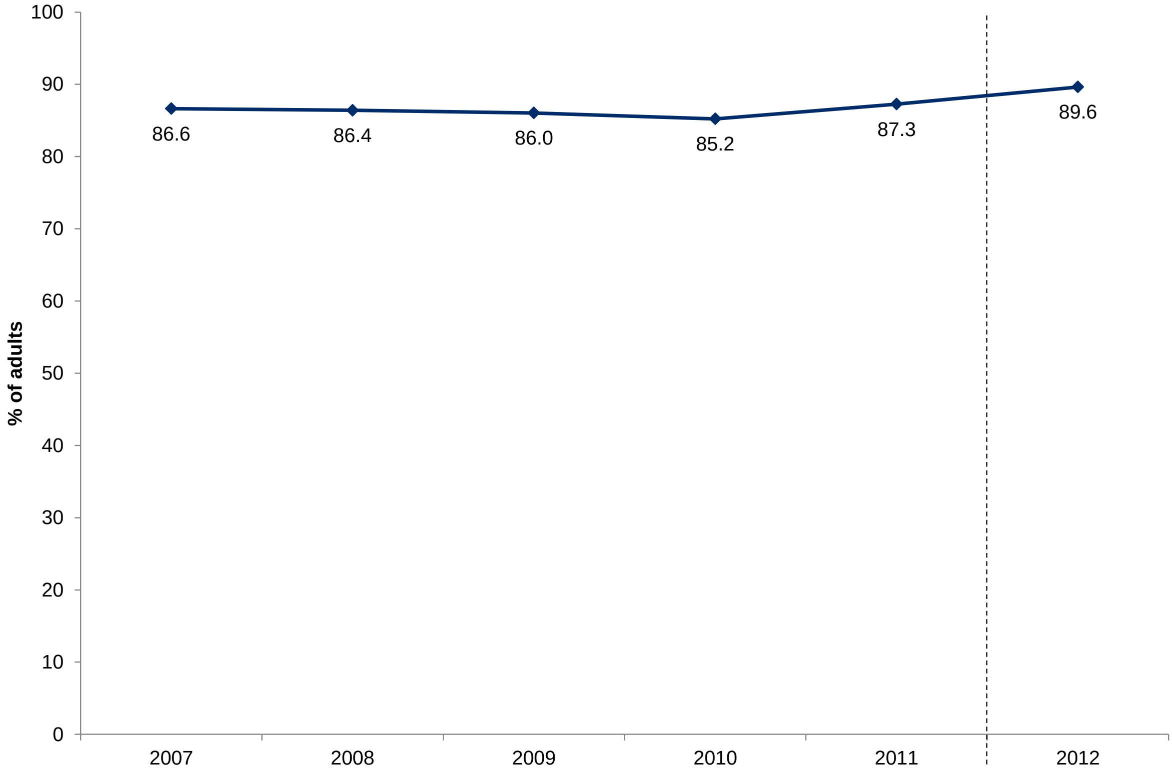
This report provides high level information on cultural engagement, attendance and participation. It also provides some key messages on people's levels of satisfaction with local authority cultural services. More detailed information on the reasons for and against attending cultural places and participating in particular activities is available in the Scottish Household Survey People and Culture in Scotland 2007/08 report, published in November 2009.

CULTURAL ENGAGEMENT

This section contains data on levels of cultural engagement. 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. This information is used to inform progress on the Scottish Government's National Indicator 41: *Increase cultural engagement*. In 2012, the percentage of adults who engaged in culture was just below 90%. Note that the 2012 figure is not directly comparable to those for the years 2007 to 2011 due to changes in the wording of the cultural attendance and participation questions; the figures for these years are provided for illustration only. More detailed information on wording of the culture questions can be found in the Scottish Household Survey questionnaire for 2012[88]. The wording of the previous culture questions can be found in the comparable questionnaire for 2011.

Figure 13.1: Cultural engagement by adults in the last 12 months by year*

Percentages, 2007 to 2012 data



* Note that the figure for 2012 is not directly comparable with previous years due to changes in the wording of the cultural attendance and participation questions.

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

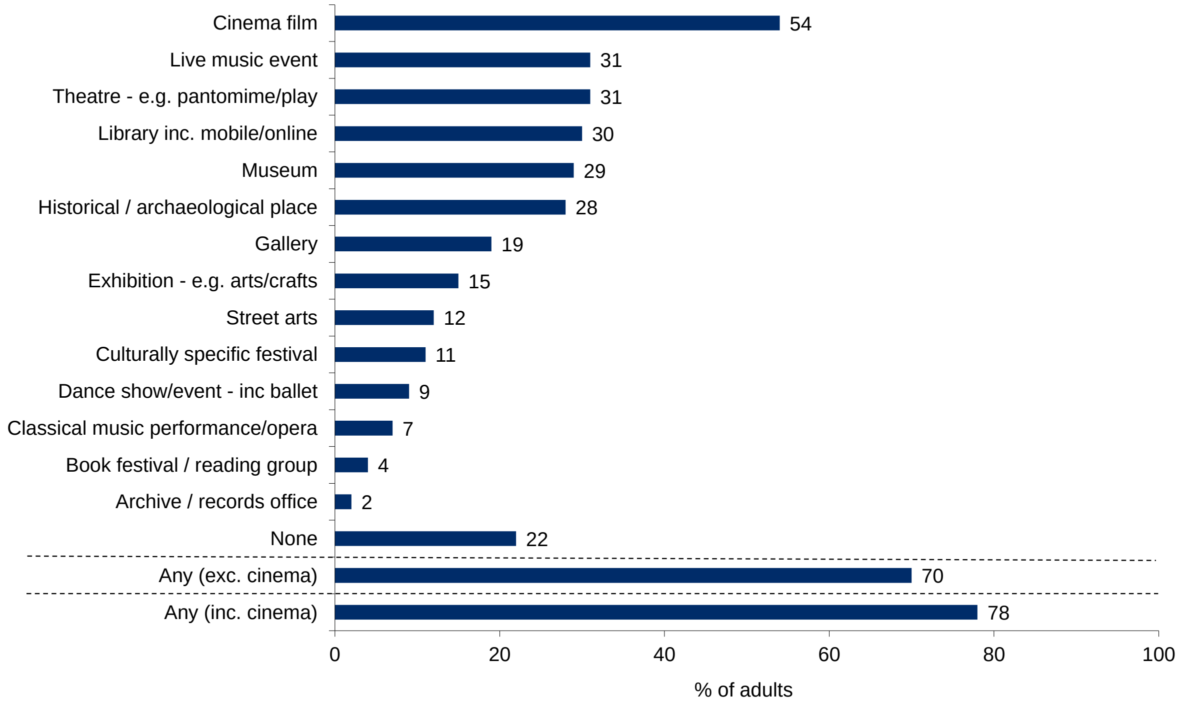
ATTENDANCE AT CULTURAL EVENTS AND PLACES

Attendance at specific cultural events or places

Figure 13.2 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 2012.

Figure 13.2: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months

2012 data, Adults (base: 9,890)



The chart also shows that:

- Almost 8-in-10 adults (78%) attended a cultural event or place of culture in the last 12 months. When excluding cinema, this figure falls slightly to 70%.
- 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 at live music events and theatres (both 31%), followed by libraries (30%), museums (29%) and historical or archaeological places (28%).
- Attendance at two other types of cultural place is between 15 and 20 per cent. These are galleries (19%) and exhibitions (including arts and crafts) (15%).
- Attendance at other cultural events or places of culture is lower (12 per cent of respondents or less).

- Just over a fifth of adults (22%) did not attend a cultural event or place of culture in the last 12 months.

Attendance by gender and age

Table 13.1 shows levels of attendance at any cultural event or place of culture in the last 12 months by gender and age of respondent for 2012.

Table 13.1: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months, by gender and age

Column percentages, 2012 data

Adults	Male	Female	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75 plus	All
Any cultural attendance (including cinema)	77	80	90	89	85	77	69	51	78
Any cultural attendance (excluding cinema)	67	73	75	77	76	69	67	49	70
Base	*4,410*	*5,490*	*780*	*1,380*	*1,550*	*2,460*	*2,440*	*1,290*	*9,890*

More women attend a cultural event than men (80% and 77% respectively). When excluding cinema, the difference between men and women is greater (6 percentage points), although the difference 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 85% or greater for adults aged 16 to 45, the figure falls to 77% for those aged 45 to 59 and to around half (51%) of all adults aged 75 or over. When excluding cinema, the differences in cultural attendance between age groups are much less marked.

Table 13.2 shows how attendance at specific cultural events and visiting places of culture varies by gender and age.

Table 13.2: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months by gender and age

Percentages, 2012 data

Adults	Male	Female	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75 plus	All
Cinema	52	55	80	75	67	48	30	14	54
Live music event - e.g. traditional music, rock concert, jazz event (not opera or classical music performance)	31	31	46	39	35	31	19	8	31
Theatre - e.g. pantomime / musical / play	25	37	25	28	34	35	37	21	31
Library (including mobile and online)	26	34	32	32	34	25	31	26	30
Museum	28	30	23	36	37	29	27	14	29
Historic place - e.g. castle, stately home and grounds, battle or archaeological site	28	28	22	31	36	30	27	12	28
Gallery	18	20	16	21	24	20	19	9	19
Exhibition - including art, photography and crafts	14	16	12	16	18	17	16	7	15
Street arts (e.g. musical performances or art in parks, streets or shopping centre)	12	12	12	15	16	13	10	2	12
Culturally specific festival (e.g. mela /Feis/ local Gala days)	10	11	8	11	16	13	9	3	11
Dance show / event - e.g. ballet	7	12	10	9	13	10	8	4	9
Classical music performance or opera	6	8	5	4	6	8	10	7	7
Book festival or reading group	3	5	3	4	5	5	5	2	4
Archive or records office (e.g. Scotland's Family History Peoples Centre)	2	2	1	1	2	2	3	1	2
None	23	20	10	11	15	23	31	49	22
Base	*4,410*	*5,490*	*780*	*1,380*	*1,550*	*2,460*	*2,440*	*1,290*	*9,890*

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

The key points are:

- There are some cultural events or places in which women are more likely to attend or visit than men. The greatest percentage point difference is for attendance at plays, drama or theatrical performances (37% of women compared with 25% of men). Library visits also show considerable differences by gender, with 34% of women and 26% of men reporting that they have visited in the last 12 months.

- There are some cultural events where attendance by men is the same as for women. For instance, both 31% of men and women state that they have attended a live music event in the past year and 28% have visited a historic place.

- Cultural attendance at specific events or places vary by age. 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 14% of those aged 75 or greater. Just under half (46%) of 16 to 24 year olds state that they have attended a live music event in the last 12 months. This compares with 19% of 60 to 74 year olds and 8% of those aged 75 or greater.

- For some cultural places, attendance is highest for many of the middle and older age groups. This includes attendance at theatres where between 34% and 37% of 35 to 74 year olds stated they attended, compared with 25% of 16 to 24 year olds and 21% of those aged 75 or greater.

- 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 13.3 shows that in 2012, attendance at cultural places and visiting places of culture is highest for those with degrees or professional qualifications (93%). Attendance is lowest for those with no qualifications (50%). The percentage of adults who attended any cultural event or place (excluding cinema) shows a similar picture; 88% for those with degrees or professional qualifications and 44% for those with no qualifications.

Figure 13.3: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months by highest level of qualification

2012 data, Adults (base: 9,890)

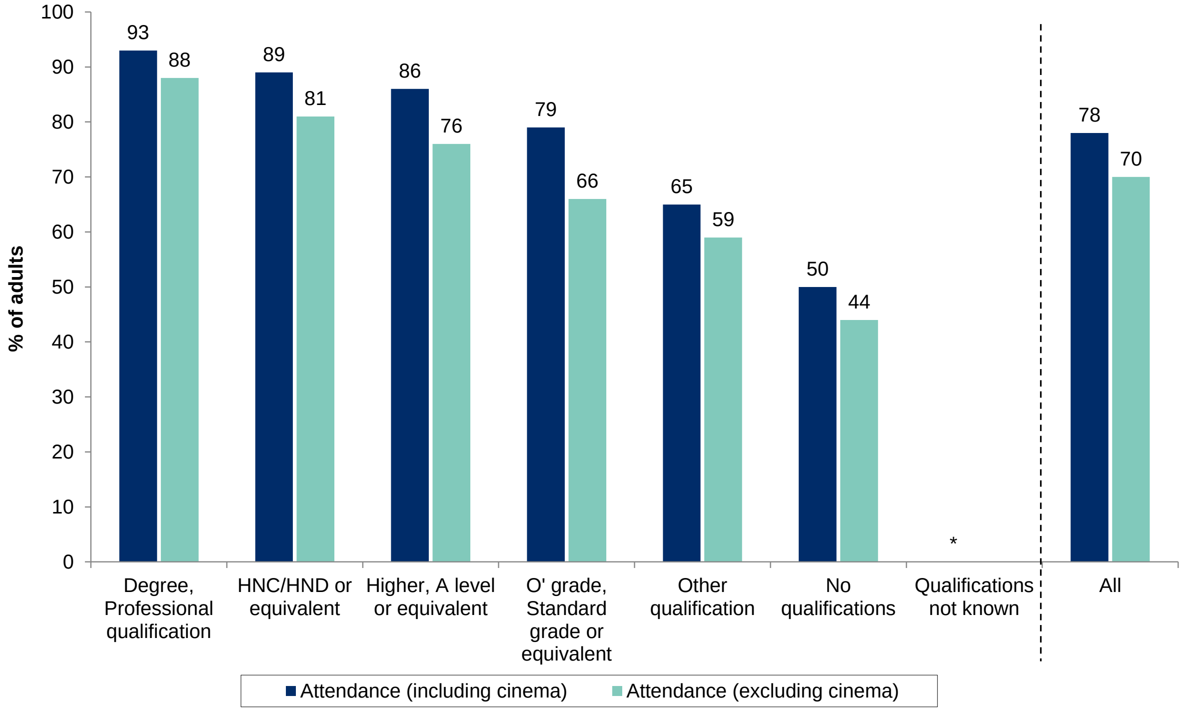


Table 13.3 shows that in 2012, attendance at each individual cultural event or place is consistently highest for adults with a degree or professional qualification. Attendance at different types of cultural event or place is usually lowest among adults with no qualifications. This may be because there are a large percentage of people interviewed in the survey who are aged 60 and over with no qualifications.

Table 13.3: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months by highest qualification level

Percentages, 2012 data

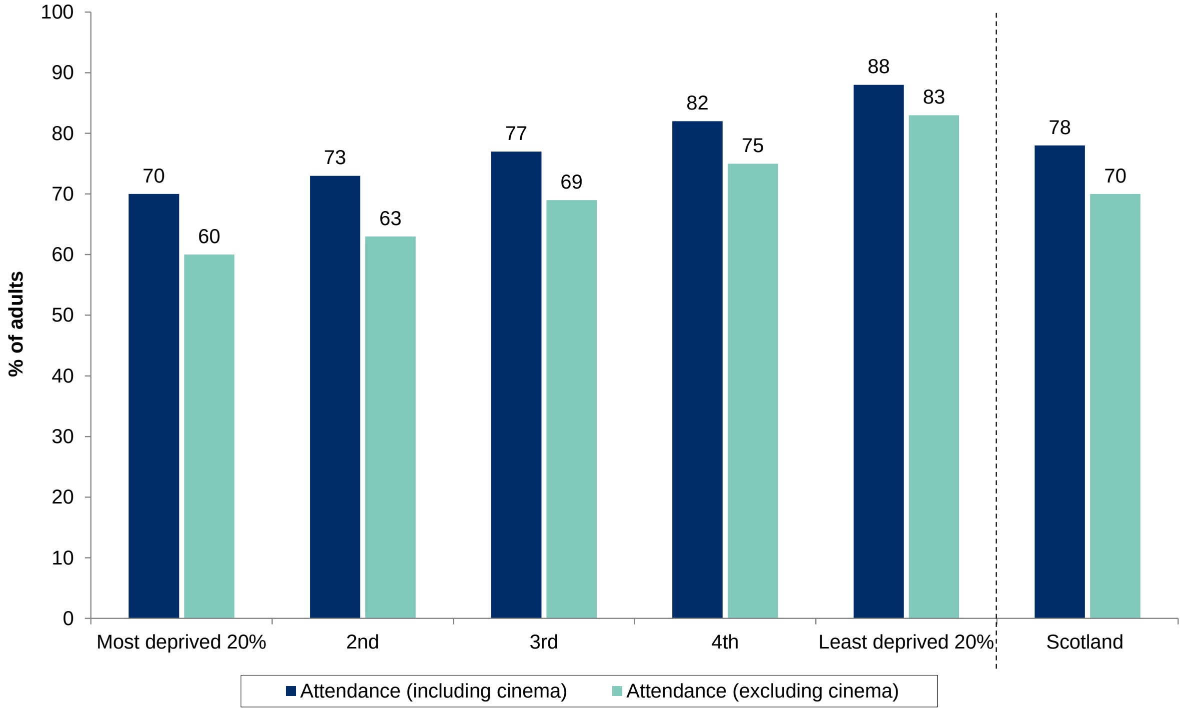
Adults	Degree, Professional qualification	HNC/HND or equivalent	Higher, A level or equivalent	O' Grade, Standard grade or equivalent	Other qualification	No qualifications	Qualifications not known	All
Cinema	71	67	64	55	25	21	*	54
Live music event - e.g. traditional music, rock concert, jazz event (not opera or classical music performance)	44	41	39	26	12	9	*	31
Theatre - e.g. pantomime / musical / play	47	37	31	23	27	17	*	31
Library (including mobile and online)	40	33	32	25	25	18	*	30
Museum	48	33	30	20	16	12	*	29
Historic place - e.g. castle, stately home and grounds, battle or archaeological site	51	35	26	18	15	9	*	28
Gallery	37	21	20	10	8	6	*	19
Exhibition - including art, photography and crafts	32	18	15	6	6	3	*	15
Street arts (e.g. musical performances or art in parks, streets or shopping centre)	21	15	13	8	5	4	*	12
Culturally specific festival (e.g. mela /Feis/ local Gala days)	20	12	10	6	5	3	*	11
Dance show / event - e.g. ballet	16	12	9	8	5	3	*	9
Classical music performance or opera	17	6	5	3	4	1	*	7
Book festival or reading group	10	3	4	1	0	1	*	4
Archive or records office (e.g. Scotland's Family History Peoples Centre)	3	2	2	1	1	0	*	2
None	7	11	14	21	35	50	*	22
Base	*2,600*	*1,000*	*1,530*	*1,770*	*480*	*2,460*	*60*	*9,890*

Attendance by area deprivation

Figure 13.4 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 2012. There is an 18 percentage point difference in cultural attendance by adults between the most and least deprived areas (70% compared with 88%). When excluding cinema, the differences are slightly more pronounced (60% in the most deprived areas and 83% in the least deprived areas).

Figure 13.4: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

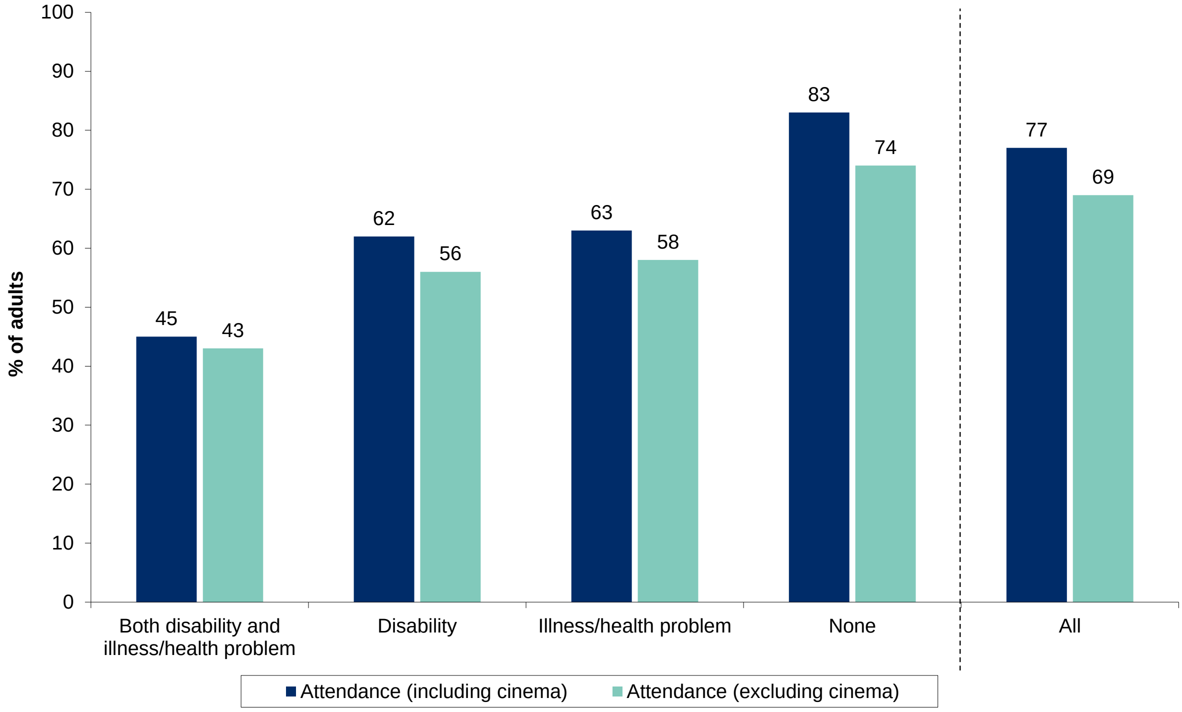
2012 data, Adults (base: 9,890)



Attendance by long-standing illness, health problem or disability

Figure 13.5 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. The same pattern exists when considering cultural attendance (excluding cinema), although the difference is smaller.

Figure 13.5: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months by long-standing illness, health problem or disability
2012 data, Adults (base: 6,680)



This question was asked in the survey from January to September 2012

Frequency of attending cultural events or places

Table 13.4 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 (20%) visited a library at least once a week in the past year. A further 41% 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 (24%) attended at least once a month. Visits to other cultural events or places in the past 12 months were far less frequent.

Table 13.4: Frequency of attending cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months

Row percentages, 2012 data

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*
Cinema	4	24	42	22	8	0	100	*4,620*
Live music event - e.g. traditional music, rock concert, jazz event (not opera or classical music performance)	1	10	33	32	23	0	100	*2,770*
Theatre - e.g. pantomime / musical / play	0	5	25	39	31	0	100	*2,940*
Library (including mobile and online)	20	41	20	14	6	0	100	*3,010*
Museum	1	10	27	36	26	0	100	*2,810*
Historic place - e.g. castle, stately home and grounds, battle or archaeological site	1	9	32	36	22	0	100	*2,620*
Gallery	1	11	29	33	25	0	100	*1,810*
Exhibition - including art, photography and crafts	1	9	27	32	31	0	100	*1,540*
Street arts (e.g. musical performances or art in parks, streets or shopping centre)	1	4	18	33	44	0	100	*1,090*
Culturally specific festival (e.g. mela /Feis/ local Gala days)	0	2	15	32	51	0	100	*1,070*
Dance show / event - e.g. ballet	1	3	15	29	51	1	100	*890*
Classical music performance or opera	1	9	29	29	30	1	100	*740*
Book festival or reading group	3	10	8	19	60	1	100	*410*
Archive or records office (e.g. Scotland's Family History Peoples Centre)	1	7	16	16	57	2	100	*210*

PARTICIPATION IN CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

This section contains data on the percentage of adults who participated in a cultural activity in the last 12 months in 2012, as well as participation in specific activities over this time period. Data for 2012 are presented on cultural participation for a number of socio-economic indicators. These include gender, age, highest level of qualification, area deprivation and long-standing illness, health problem or disability.

Data are also provided on the frequency in which those who have participated in culture have done so in the past 12 months.

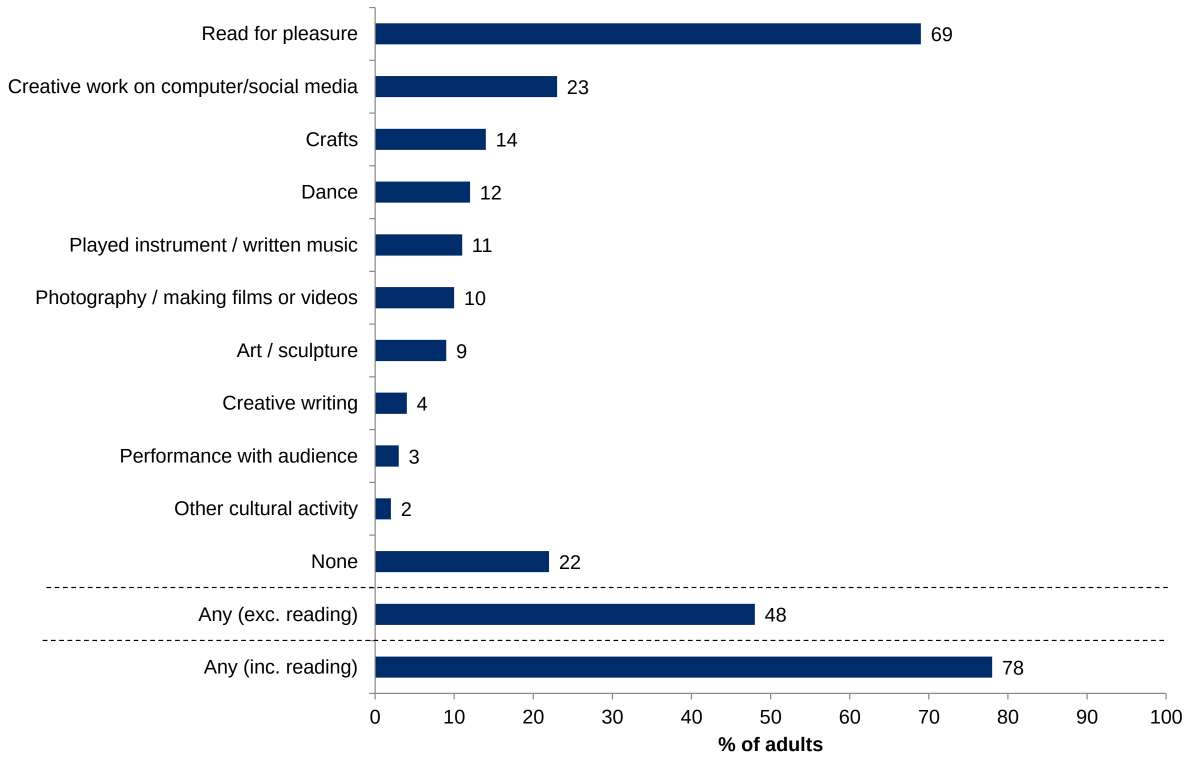
Participation in specific cultural activities

Figure 13.6 shows levels of cultural participation in specific activities by adults in the last 12 months for 2012. The chart shows that:

- Reading for pleasure is by far the most common cultural activity in 2012 with 69% of adults saying that they have done this in the last year.
- The next most popular activity is doing creative work on a computer or by social media (23%), followed by crafts (14%), dancing (12%), playing and writing music (11%).
- Participation levels in all other cultural activities is 10% or less.
- Over a fifth of adults did not participate in any cultural activity in the past year (22%). Participation in a cultural activity in the last 12 months was 78%; the percentage who participated in a cultural activity (excluding reading) was much lower at 48%.

Figure 13.6: Participation in cultural activities in the last 12 months

2012 data, Adults (base: 9,890)



Participation by gender and age

Table 13.5 shows levels of participation in any cultural activity in the last 12 months by gender and age of respondent for 2012.

Table 13.5: Participation in any cultural activity in the last 12 months by gender and age

Column percentages, 2012 data

Adults	Male	Female	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75 plus	All
Participated in any (including reading)	73	84	79	81	79	78	79	71	78
Participated in any (excluding reading)	44	51	62	54	49	45	44	30	48
Base	*4,410*	*5,490*	*780*	*1,380*	*1,550*	*2,460*	*2,440*	*1,290*	*9,890*

It can be seen that:

- More women participate in a cultural activity than men (84% and 73% respectively). When excluding reading, the difference between women and men is much less (51% and 44% respectively).
- Levels of cultural participation are broadly constant for those aged 16 to 74 (between 78% and 81%) whilst participation levels are lower for those aged 75 or over (71%). The differences between age groups are much more marked when considering cultural participation excluding reading (from 62% of adults aged 16 to 24 to 30% of adults aged 75 or greater).

Table 13.6 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 (77% compared with 61%), crafts (22% compared with 6%) and in dancing (15% compared with 9%).
- Participation in some activities is higher for men than women. This includes playing a musical instrument or writing music (14% of men, 8% of women) and using a computer or social media to produce creative work of any kind (25% compared with 21%).
- Participation in some but not all cultural activities decreases with increasing age of respondent. For instance, 35% of 16 to 24 year olds and 31% of 25 to 34 year olds used a computer or social media to produce creative work of any kind. This compares with 15% of 60 to 74 year olds and 4% of those aged 75 or older. Participation in dance is most popular for younger age groups (15% of 16 to 24 year olds compared with 6% 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 (62% compared with 69% for all adults across Scotland).

- Participation in crafts increases by age from 7% of 16 to 24 year olds to 22% of 60 to 74 year olds before falling again in over 75 year olds.

Table 13.6: Participation in cultural activities in the last 12 months by gender and age

Percentages, 2012 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 (not newspapers, magazines or comics)	61	77	62	69	71	70	72	66	69
Used a computer / social media to produce creative work of any kind	25	21	35	31	27	21	15	4	23
Crafts such as knitting, wood, pottery, etc.	6	22	7	11	11	16	22	17	14
Dance - e.g. ceilidh, salsa, Highland dancing, ballet	9	15	15	14	13	13	10	6	12
Played a musical instrument or written music	14	8	23	14	12	8	6	4	11
Photography / making films or videos as an artistic activity (not family or holiday 'snaps')	11	9	12	13	10	10	9	3	10
Painting, drawing, printmaking or sculpture	8	11	18	13	11	7	6	3	9
Creative writing - stories, books, plays or poetry	4	5	8	6	4	4	3	1	4
Took part in a play / sang in a choir or other performance (not karaoke)	2	4	7	3	2	3	3	1	3
Other cultural activity	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2
None	27	16	21	19	21	22	21	29	22
Base	*4,410*	*5,490*	*780*	*1,380*	*1,550*	*2,460*	*2,440*	*1,290*	*9,890*

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

Participation by highest level of qualification

Figure 13.7 shows that participation in any cultural activity in 2012 is highest amongst adults with a degree or professional qualifications (94%) and lowest for those with no qualifications (58%). A similar picture can be seen when looking at the percentage of adults who participated in a cultural activity other than reading, although the difference between qualification levels is even greater.

Table 13.7 shows that participation in specific cultural activities in 2012 is nearly always highest for those with a degree or professional qualification. The percentage of adults with no qualifications who read for pleasure is much higher than for other cultural activity. This may be because there are a large percentage of people interviewed in the survey who are aged 60 and over with no qualifications.

Figure 13.7: Participation in any cultural activity in the last 12 months by highest level of qualification

2012 data, Adults (base: 9,890)

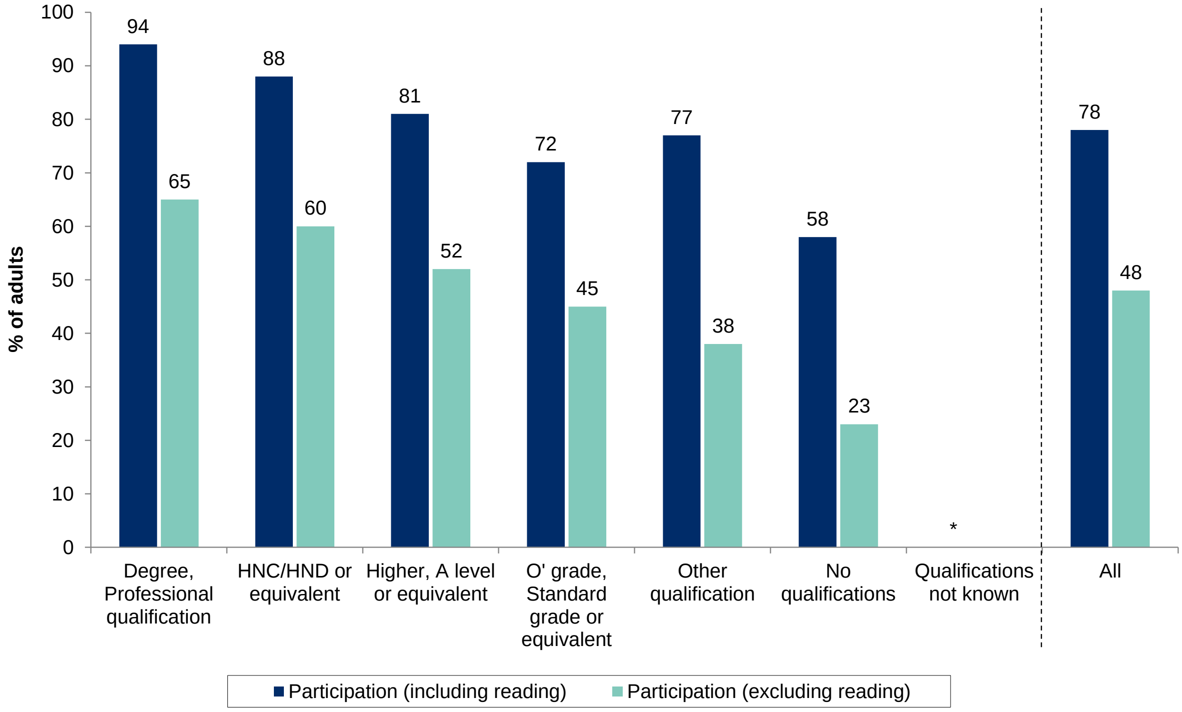


Table 13.7: Participation in cultural activities in the last 12 months by highest level of qualification

Percentages, 2012 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
Read for pleasure (not newspapers, magazines or comics)	89	75	70	59	69	50	*	69
Used a computer / social media to produce creative work of any kind	33	33	27	22	8	5	*	23
Crafts such as knitting, wood, pottery, etc.	20	15	13	11	19	10	*	14
Dance - e.g. ceilidh, salsa, Highland dancing, ballet	20	12	13	10	6	5	*	12
Played a musical instrument or written music	16	13	15	10	3	3	*	11
Photography / making films or videos as an artistic activity (not family or holiday 'snaps')	18	13	11	6	4	2	*	10
Painting, drawing, printmaking or sculpture	12	14	13	9	5	3	*	9
Creative writing - stories, books, plays or poetry	7	5	5	3	1	1	*	4
Took part in a play / sang in a choir or other performance (not karaoke)	6	4	4	2	1	1	*	3
Other cultural activity	5	3	1	1	1	1	*	2
None	6	12	19	28	23	42	*	22
Base	*2,600*	*1,000*	*1,530*	*1,770*	*480*	*2,460*	*60*	*9,890*

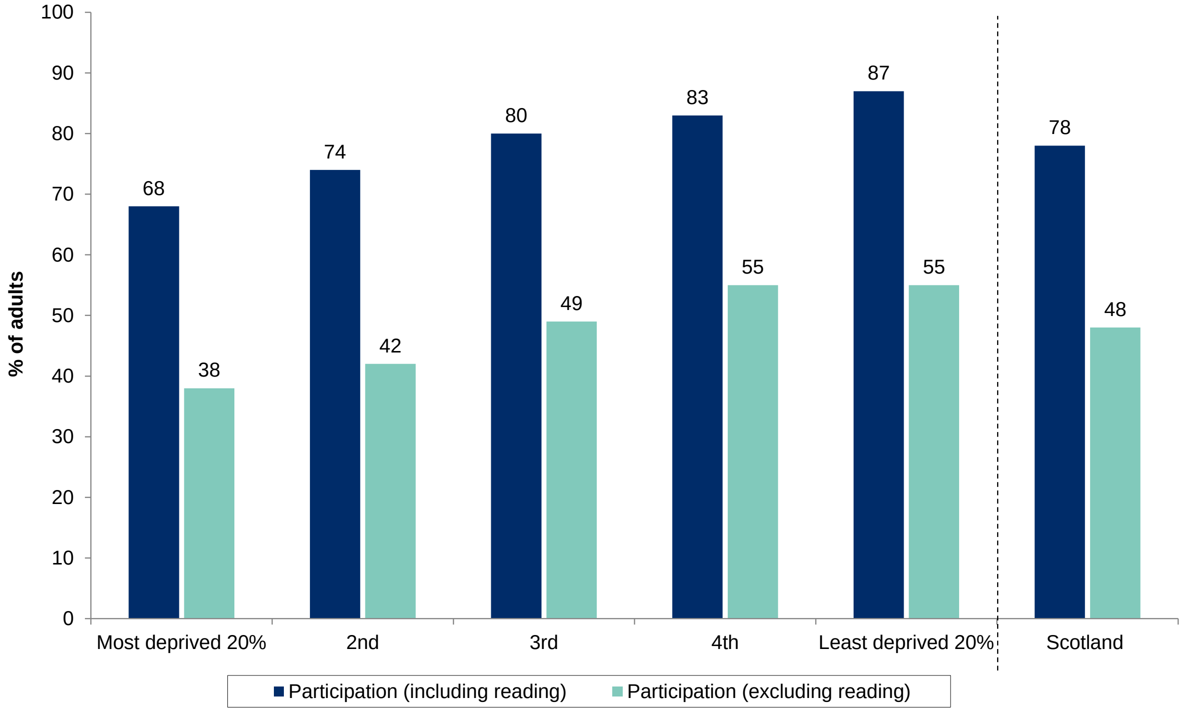
Columns add to more than 100% since multiple responses allowed.

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 nearly a 20 percentage point difference in cultural participation between the most and least deprived areas. The percentage of adults who participated in a cultural activity other than reading in the past 12 months shows a similar pattern with area deprivation that respondents live in.

Figure 13.8: Participation in any cultural activity in the last 12 months by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

2012 data, Adults (base: 9,890)

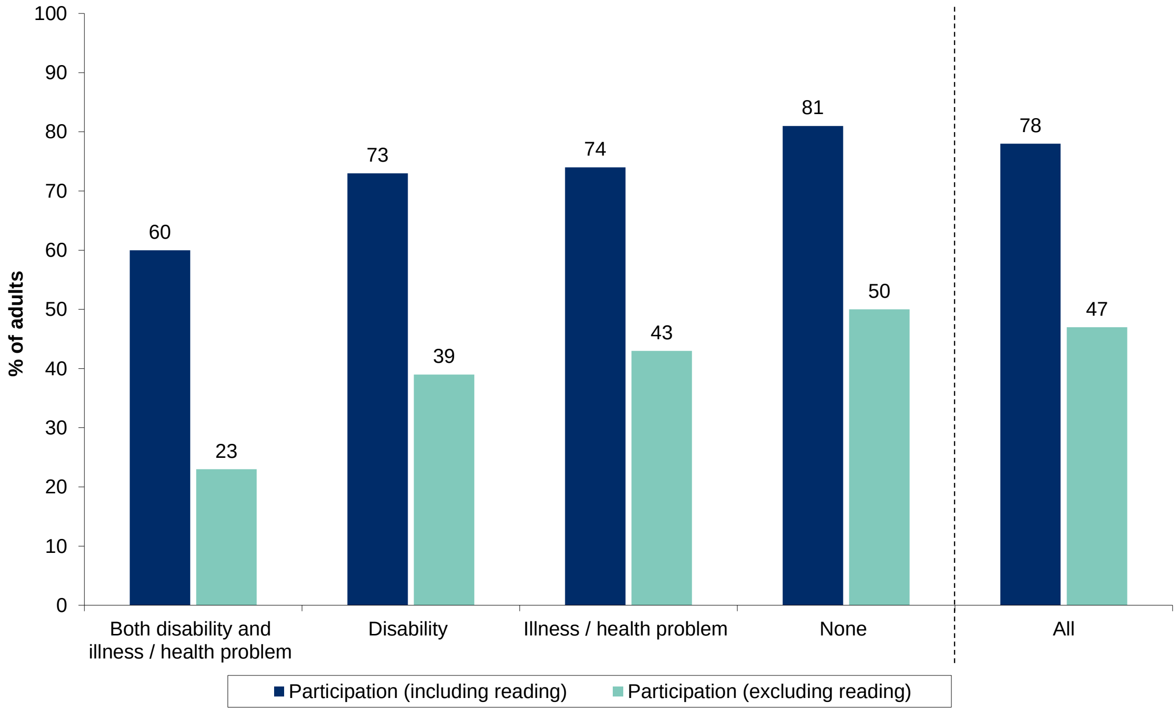


Participation by long-standing illness, health problem or disability

Figure 13.9 shows that those with a disability (73%), or illness or health problem (74%) are less likely to participate than those without (81%). 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 (60%). The picture is more marked when considering any cultural participation other than reading, with 23% of those who have both a disability and long-term illness participating, compared with 50% with neither a disability or long-term illness.

Figure 13.9: Participation in any cultural activity in the last 12 months by long-standing illness, health problem or disability

2012 data, Adults (base: 6,680)



Note that this question was asked in the survey from January to September 2012

Frequency of participating in cultural activities

Table 13.8 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, 82% state that they read at least once a week with a further 10% saying that they had read at least once a month. Using a computer or social media for creative work was also frequent amongst participants, with 64% of those who participated having done so at least once a week. Around six-in-ten (59%) of those who played a musical instrument or wrote music did 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). This contrasts with attendance at many cultural events or places, where a higher proportion of adults attended, albeit less frequently.

Table 13.8: Frequency of participating in cultural activities in the last 12 months
Row percentages, 2012 data

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*
Read for pleasure (not newspapers, magazines or comics)	82	10	5	2	1	0	100	*6,880*
Used a computer / social media to produce creative work of any kind	64	16	11	6	3	0	100	*2,000*
Crafts such as knitting, wood, pottery, etc.	53	23	15	7	2	0	100	*1,660*
Dance - e.g. ceilidh, salsa, Highland dancing, ballet	24	19	27	20	10	0	100	*1,160*
Played a musical instrument or written music	59	23	12	5	2	0	100	*970*
Photography / making films or videos as an artistic activity (not family or holiday 'snaps')	35	33	22	7	3	1	100	*950*
Painting, drawing, printmaking or sculpture	44	26	19	9	2	1	100	*870*
Creative writing - stories, books, plays or poetry	41	29	19	7	4	0	100	*400*
Took part in a play / sang in a choir or other performance (not karaoke)	37	16	18	15	14	0	100	*320*
Other cultural activity	37	17	22	12	10	1	100	*220*

PARTICIPATION IN SPORT

This section contains data on the percentage of adults who participated in a sport in the previous four weeks in 2012, as well as participation in specific sports over this time period. The Glossary in Annex 2 provides a complete list of activities which are included in the Sport question in the SHS. In some cases, information is provided for each of the years from 2007 to 2012 and figures are presented by age, gender, area deprivation and whether respondents have a long-standing illness, health problem or disability. Results are presented which show how frequently adults participate in sports in each of the years from 2007 to 2012. The report also provides some key messages on people's levels of satisfaction with local authority local authority sports and leisure facilities.

Participation in specific sports in the last four weeks

Figure 13.10 shows the percentage of adults who participated in sports in the previous four weeks in 2012. Around three quarters of adults (74%) had participated in any sport in the last four weeks. By far the most prevalent activity was walking for 30 minutes (for recreational purposes). Almost six-in-ten adults (59%) 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 (51%) had undertaken at least one of the remaining sports in the four weeks.

Figure 13.10: Participation in sport in the last four weeks
2012 data, Adults (base: 9,890)

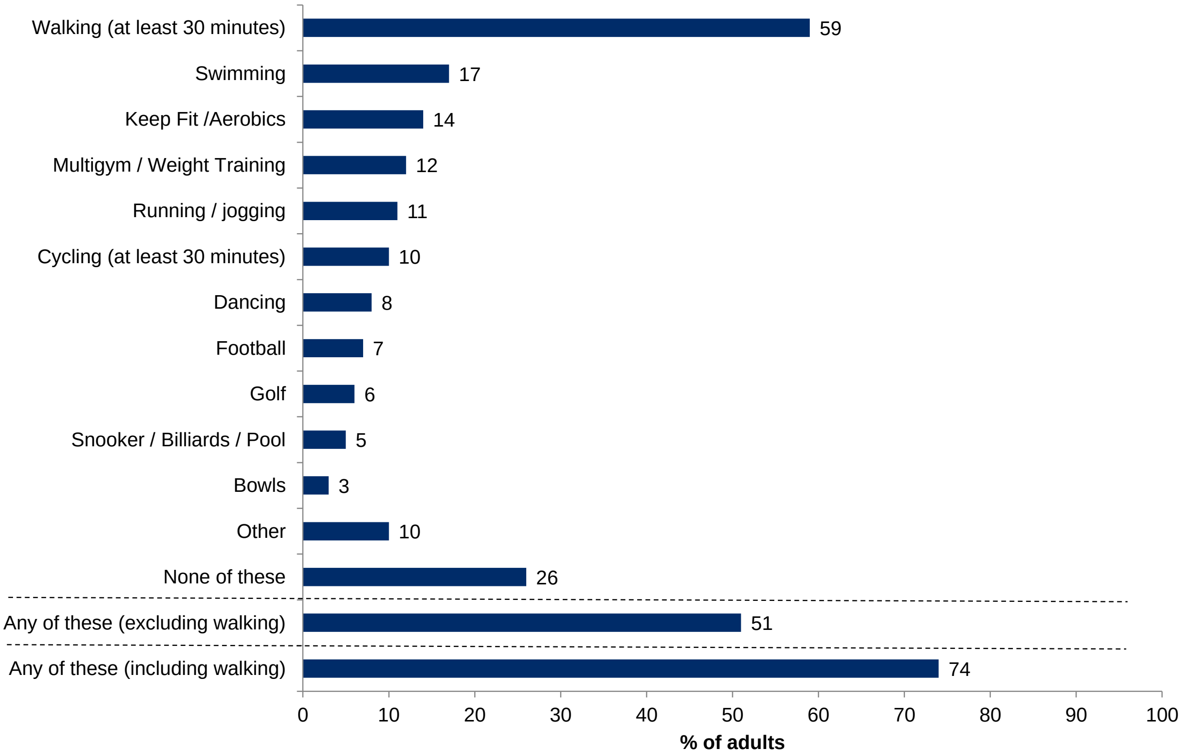


Figure 13.11 shows the participation figures for sport amongst all adults in each year from 2007 to 2012. The percentage of adults who participated in any sport in the previous four weeks has remained broadly constant between 2007 and 2010 at between 72% and 73%, although it is slightly higher in 2011 (75%) and 2012 (74%). When excluding walking, the sports participation figures have remained broadly constant between 2007 and 2012, but were slightly higher in 2011. The percentage of adults who walked for more than 30 minutes at a time in the last four weeks has seen an increase from 54% in 2010 to 59% in 2012.

Participation in sports – trends over time

Figure 13.11: Participation in sport in the last four weeks

Percentages, 2007 to 2012 data

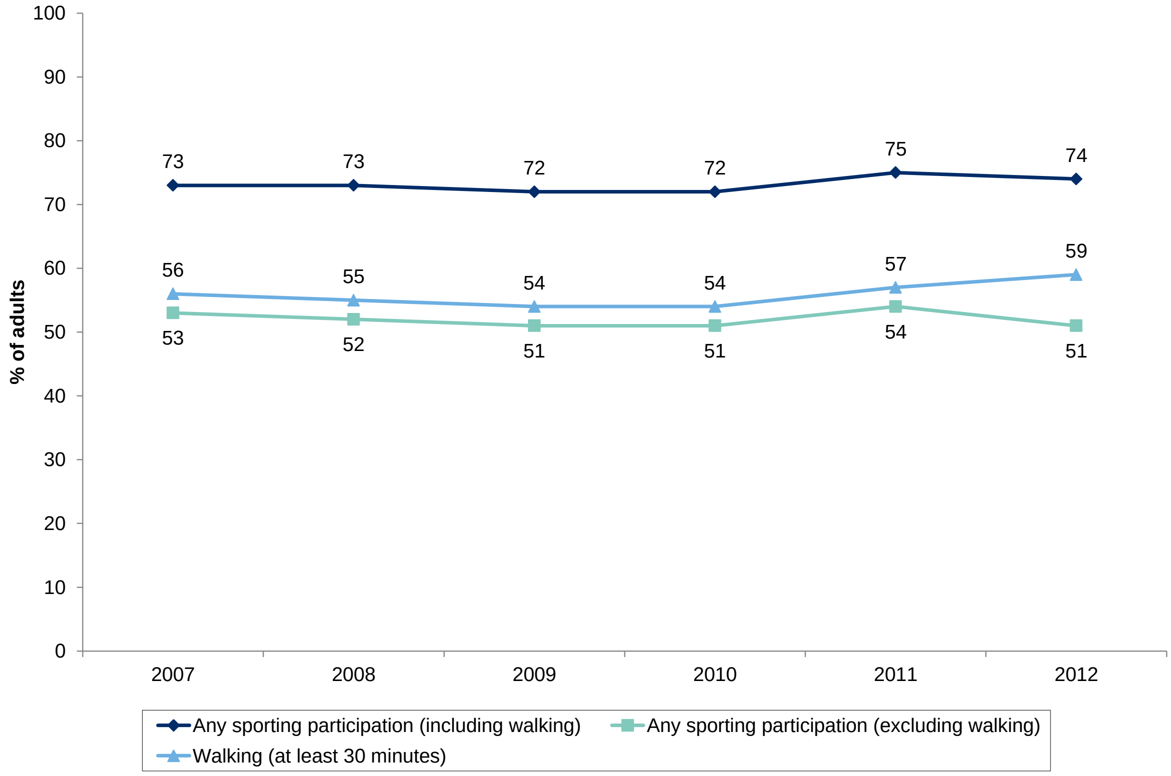


Table 13.9 shows there has been little difference in the percentage of adults who participate in many sports activities between 2007 and 2012, although there has been a fall in the percentage of adults who danced in the past four weeks, from 14% in 2007 to 8% in 2012 and a slight fall in those who played golf over this time period, from 9% to 6%. There is a trend in the last six years of increasing frequency of participation amongst those who do take part in sport and this will be explored later in the chapter.

Table 13.9: Participation in sport in the last four weeks

Percentages 2007 to 2012 data

Adults	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Any sporting participation (including walking)	73	73	72	72	75	74
Any sporting participation (excluding walking)	53	52	51	51	54	51
Walking (at least 30 minutes)	56	55	54	54	57	59
Swimming	19	19	17	17	18	17
Keep Fit /Aerobics	12	12	12	13	14	14
Multigym / Weight Training	11	11	11	11	12	12
Running / jogging	10	9	10	10	11	11
Cycling (at least 30 minutes)	9	9	9	9	10	10
Dancing	14	12	11	10	10	8
Football	9	8	9	9	8	7
Golf	9	8	8	7	8	6
Snooker / Billiards / Pool	9	9	8	7	7	5
Bowls	4	4	3	3	3	3
Other	9	10	6	8	10	10
None of these	27	27	28	28	25	26
Base	*10,300*	*9,230*	*9,130*	*9,620*	*9,680*	*9,890*

Figure 13.12: Participation in sport in the last four weeks, by age

Percentages, 2007 to 2012 data

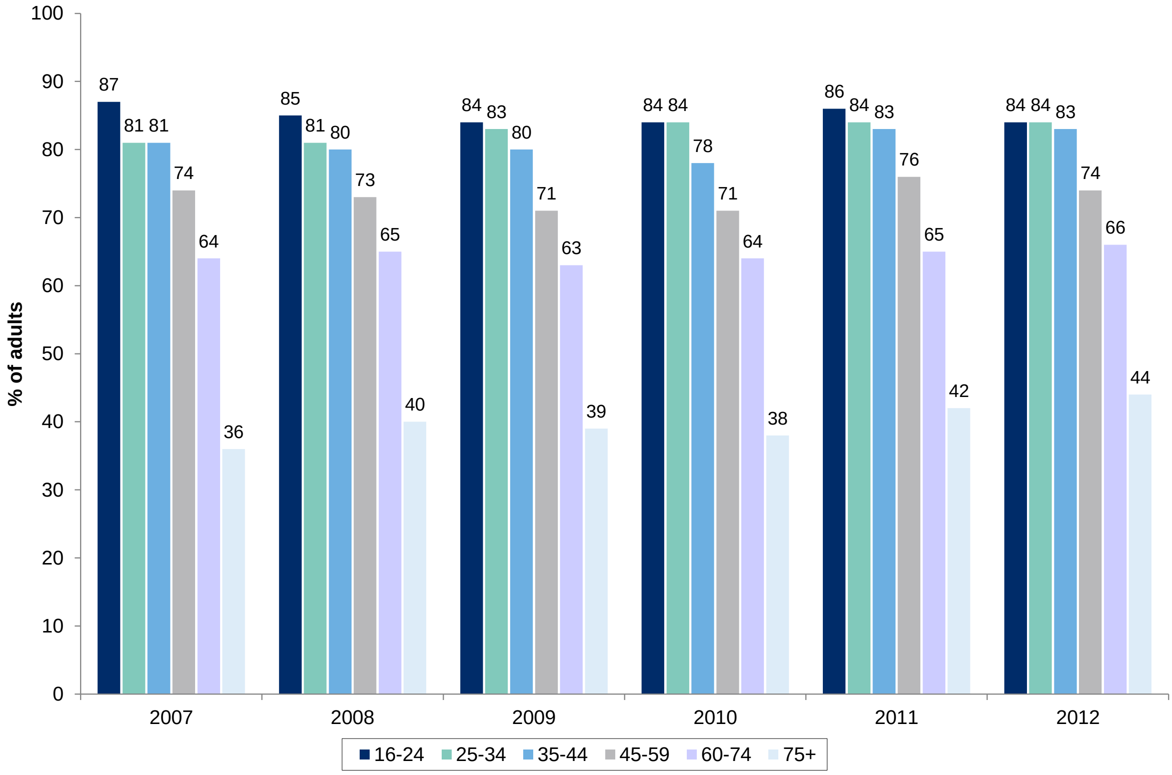


Figure 13.12 shows how sports participation in the previous four weeks has changed amongst different age groups from 2007 to 2012. Sports participation decreases with age, with around 83% to 84% of adults aged between 16 to 44 participating in a sport in the previous four weeks in 2012. This figure falls to 74% for those aged between 45 and 59 and to 66% for those aged between 60 to 74 respectively. It falls more sharply to 44% of those aged 75 or greater.

The differences between age groups are not as large as in 2007, although for some age groups there is no clear trend in levels of participation in any sport over time, with fluctuations between years. However, there has been an increase in participation in sports for those aged 75 or greater, from 36% in 2007 to 44% in 2012.

Figure 13.13: Participation in any sport (excluding walking) in the last four weeks, by age

Percentages, 2007 to 2012 data

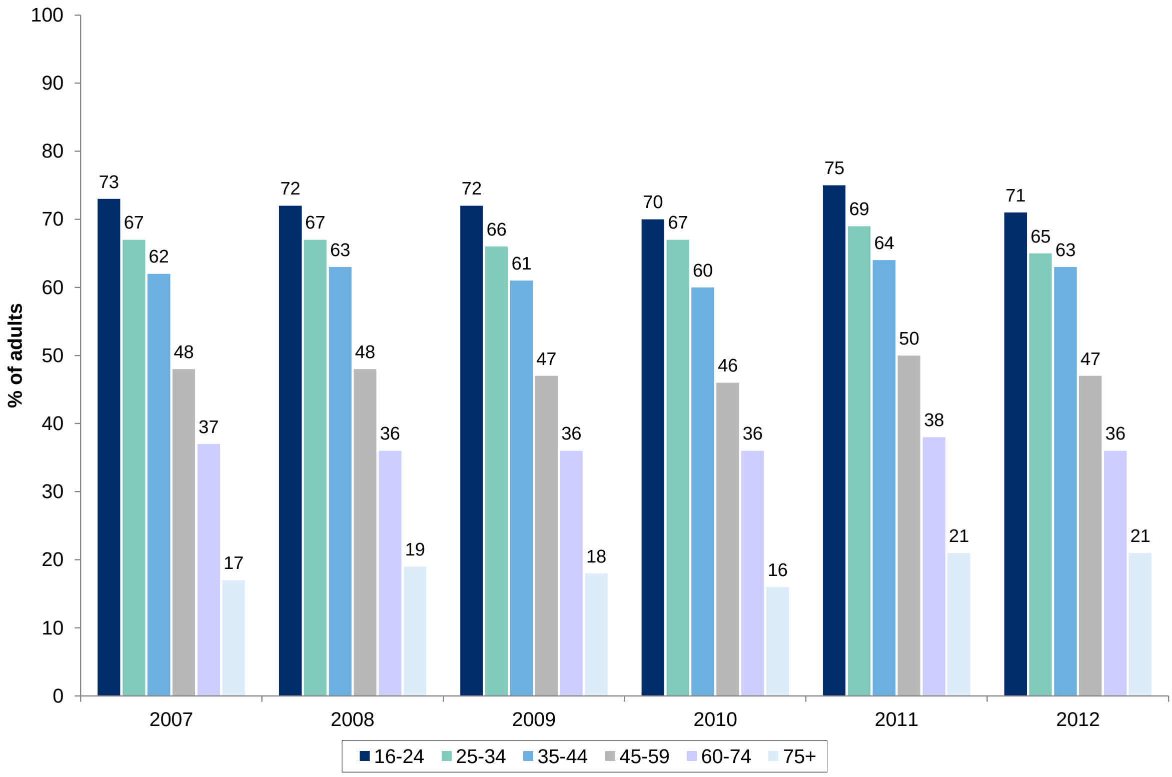


Figure 13.13 shows how the age breakdown of adults who participated in any sports other than walking in the previous four weeks has changed over time from 2007 to 2012. When excluding walking as a sporting activity, a similar pattern can be found as for all sports participation, but the differences between age groups is greater, with the middle and older age groups participating far less than younger age groups. For instance, in 2012, 47% of adults aged 45 to 59 participated in a sport other than walking in the previous four weeks, compared with 74% for all sports. There is very little difference in participation levels in many age groups over time although there has been an increase in those aged 75 or older (from 17% in 2007 to 21% in 2012).

Figure 13.14: Participation in walking in the last four weeks, by age

Percentages, 2007 to 2012 data

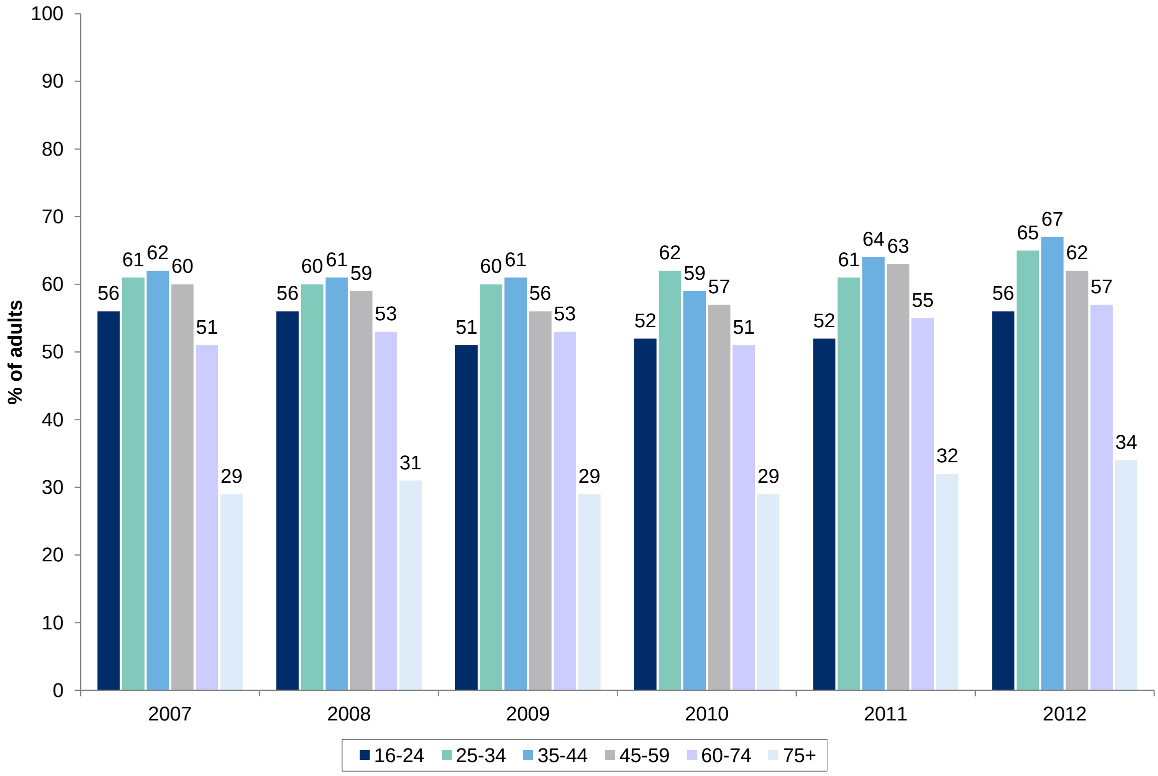


Figure 13.14 shows how the age breakdown of adults who participated in walking in the previous four weeks has changed over time from 2007 to 2012. The percentage of adults who walked more than 30 minutes at a time in the previous four weeks shows a more uniform pattern amongst many age groups than for participation figures for any sports. In 2012, walking was most popular amongst those aged 35 to 44 (67%), followed by those aged 25 to 34 (65%) and 45 to 59 year olds (62%). There has been an increase from 2010 to 2012 in the proportion of adults who walked for pleasure in the previous four weeks across all age groups.

Participation in specific sports by gender and age

Table 13.10 presents results on sports participation in the past four weeks by age and gender for 2012. The main points are:

- Overall sports participation is higher for men than women (77% and 72% respectively). This difference is larger when walking is excluded, with 57% of men and 46% of women participating in a sport other than walking.

- There are a number of specific sports in which participation by women is greater. Walking for at least 30 minutes is the most popular form of sport for both men and women and it is more popular amongst women (60%, compared with 57% of men). Swimming, keep fit/aerobics and dancing are all more popular amongst women compared with men.

- Participation in many other sports and activities is higher amongst men than women. These include football, multigym and weight training and golf.

- Some of the sports activities listed below are most popular with younger adults. Playing football is particularly associated with age, with 20% of people aged 16 to 24 participating in the previous four weeks, compared with 4% of 45 to 59 year olds. Some sports such as swimming and cycling show much less of a pattern of with age and are most popular amongst adults aged 35 to 44 (26% and 16% respectively).

Table 13.10: Participation in sports in the past four weeks by gender and age

Percentages, 2012 data

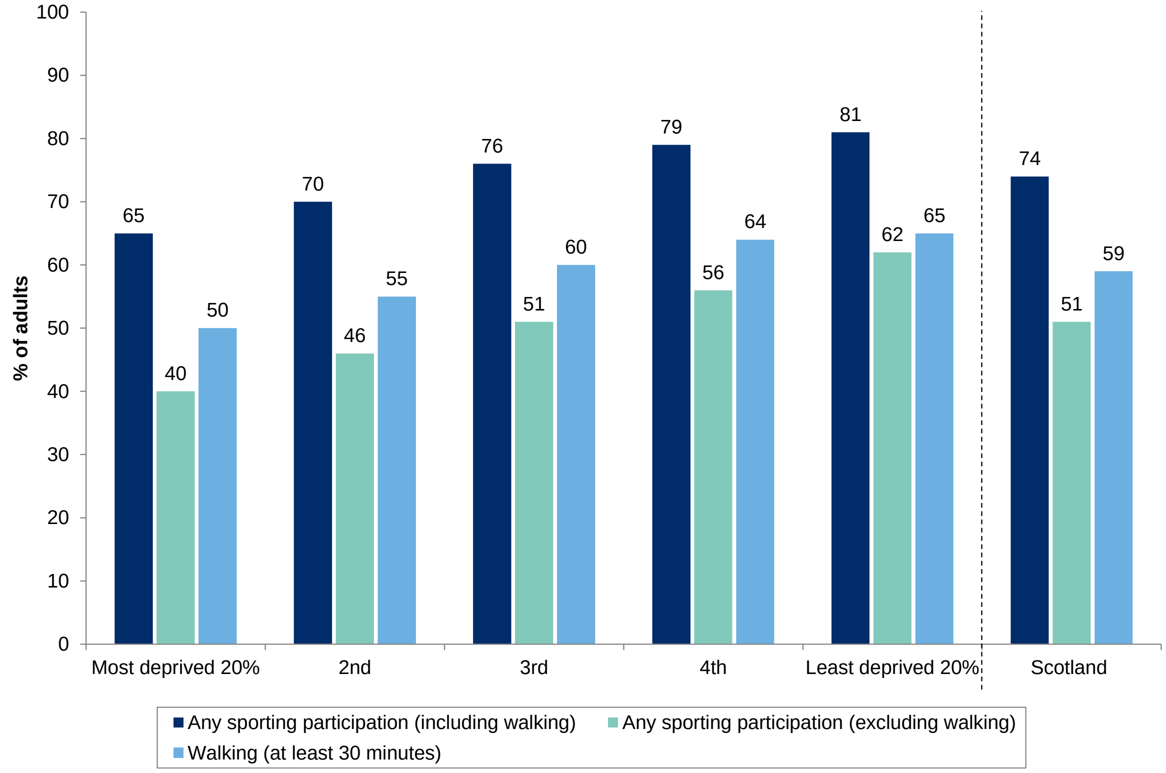
Adults	Male	Female	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75 plus	All
Any sporting participation (including walking)	77	72	84	84	83	74	66	44	74
Any sporting participation (excluding walking)	57	46	71	65	63	47	36	21	51
Walking (at least 30 minutes)	57	60	56	65	67	62	57	34	59
Swimming	15	19	22	24	26	14	10	3	17
Keep Fit /Aerobics	10	18	20	19	18	12	9	5	14
Multigym / Weight Training	16	8	24	18	14	9	4	1	12
Running / jogging	13	9	24	19	16	7	2	0	11
Cycling (at least 30 minutes)	14	6	11	13	16	10	4	1	10
Dancing	4	11	11	9	7	7	6	4	8
Football	15	1	20	13	8	4	0	.	7
Golf	11	2	6	6	6	7	8	4	6
Snooker / Billiards / Pool	10	2	11	9	6	4	2	1	5
Bowls	3	2	2	2	1	2	4	6	3
Other	12	7	15	13	10	9	6	2	10
None of these	23	28	16	16	17	26	34	56	26
Base	*4,410*	*5,490*	*780*	*1,380*	*1,550*	*2,460*	*2,440*	*1,290*	*9,890*

Participation in sports by area deprivation

In 2012, participation by adults in any sport (including walking) in the previous four weeks varied according to the area deprivation that respondents live in (65% of those in the most deprived areas compared with 81% in the least deprived areas). Variation in levels of sports participation with area deprivation is greater when walking is excluded (40% in the most deprived areas, compared with 62% in the least deprived areas).

Figure 13.15: Participation in Sport in the last four weeks by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

2012 data, Adults (base: 9,890)

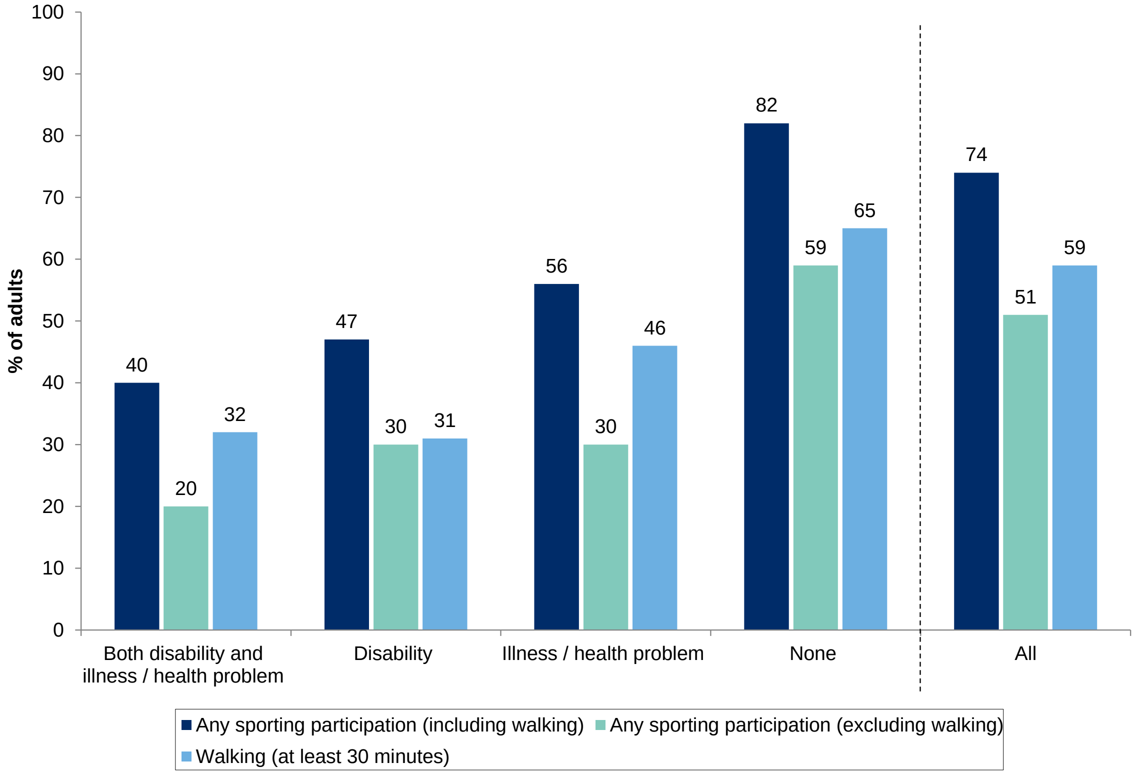


Participation in sports by long-standing illness, health problem or disability

Figure 13.16 shows that those with a disability (47%), or illness or health problem (56%) are less likely to participate in any sports than those without (82%). It also shows that those who have both a disability and a long-term illness are the least likely to participate in a sporting activity (40%). When excluding walking as an activity, 30% of those with a disability or with an illness or health problem participated in a sport in the previous four weeks. This compares with 20% of adults with both an illness or disability and 59% with neither. Walking rates are lowest amongst adults with a disability (31%, compared with 46% with an illness or health problem).

Figure 13.16: Participation in sport in the last four weeks, by long-standing illness, health problem or disability

2012 data, Adults (base: 6,680)



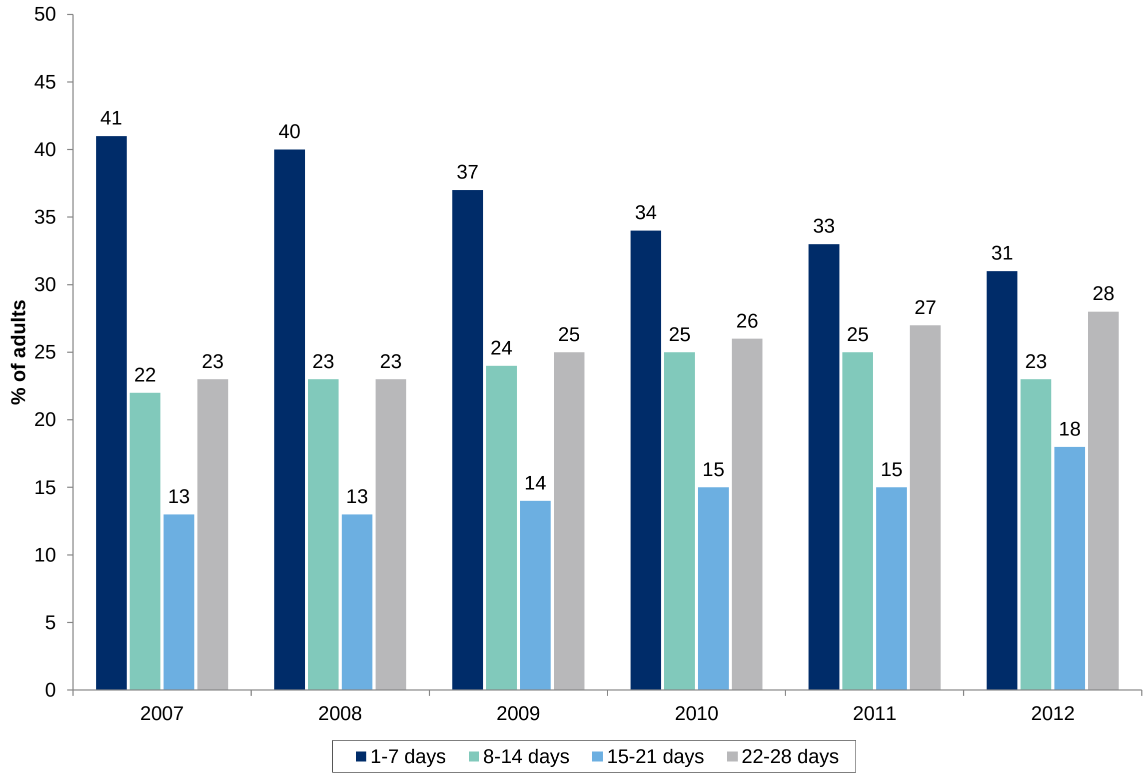
This question was asked in the survey from January to September 2012

Frequency of participation in sports – trends over time

Figure 13.17 shows how the frequency of participation has changed over time of those who took in sport over the previous four weeks. In general, there has been a gradual increase in the frequency of those who participated between 2007 and 2012. In 2007, 23% of participants took part in sport on 22 to 28 days in the four weeks prior to interview. By 2012, this had increased to 28%. In contrast, the percentage of participants who took part in sport less frequently has fallen over this time period. In 2007, 41% of participants took part in sport infrequently (on between 1 and 7 days on the four weeks prior to interview). By 2012, this figure had fallen to 31% of participants.

Figure 13.17: Frequency of participation by adults who took part in sport in the previous four weeks

Percentages, 2007-2012 data



SATISFACTION WITH LOCAL AUTHORITY CULTURAL AND SPORTS SERVICES

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 and sport and leisure services. In particular, data are available on how frequently people use council run sport and leisure facilities, libraries, museums and galleries and theatres and concert halls and on how satisfied they are with each of these services.

Table 13.11 provides data on levels of satisfaction with local authority cultural and sport and leisure services from 2007 to 2012. Of the four services, respondents (including non-users) are most satisfied with sports and leisure facilities and libraries (around 50% of all respondents are very or fairly satisfied). Levels of satisfaction with museums and galleries amongst all respondents varied between 38% and 44% in each of the years between 2007 and 2012. The percentage of respondents with no opinion on each of these services has increased over this time period.

Table 13.11: Satisfaction with local authority culture and sport and leisure services. All people

Column percentages, 2007 to 2012 data

Adults	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Sports and leisure facilities						
Very/fairly satisfied	50	50	48	49	51	51
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	11	9	9	9	9	7
Very/fairly dissatisfied	9	8	8	8	8	5
No opinion	30	32	35	35	33	36
Libraries						
Very/fairly satisfied	55	55	53	52	52	50
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	10	8	7	8	8	8
Very/fairly dissatisfied	3	2	2	3	2	2
No opinion	32	34	37	38	37	39
Museums and galleries						
Very/fairly satisfied	41	42	41	38	44	42
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	14	12	10	11	10	10
Very/fairly dissatisfied	4	3	3	2	2	2
No opinion	41	42	45	48	44	46
Theatres or concert halls						
Very/fairly satisfied	44	44	43	42	45	44
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	14	11	10	10	10	9
Very/fairly dissatisfied	5	4	4	3	3	2
No opinion	38	40	43	45	42	45
Base	*10,220*	*9,240*	*9,710*	*9,020*	*9,660*	*9,890*

Table 13.12 shows levels of satisfaction in local authority culture and sport and leisure services, amongst adults who have used these services in the past year. In 2012, the percentage of respondents who were very or fairly satisfied with each of the four services ranged from 88% for sports and leisure facilities to 93% for libraries. Satisfaction levels amongst service users in the past year have increased for all of the four services. The percentage of respondents who were very or fairly dissatisfied with sports and leisure facilities is slightly higher than for other services in 2012 (7% compared with 2% for other services), although levels have fallen slightly from 2007, when 10% of service users were very or slightly dissatisfied.

Table 13.12: Satisfaction with local authority culture and sport and leisure services. Service users within the past year only

Column percentages, 2007 to 2012 data

Adults	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Sports and leisure facilities						
Very/fairly satisfied	82	83	82	82	85	88
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	7	6	6	6	5	5
Very/fairly dissatisfied	10	9	10	9	8	7
No opinion	1	1	1	2	2	1
Base	*3,650*	*3,210*	*3,270*	*3,140*	*3,230*	*3,400*
Libraries						
Very/fairly satisfied	90	92	92	91	92	93
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	5	4	4	4	4	3
Very/fairly dissatisfied	3	3	3	4	2	2
No opinion	2	1	1	2	2	2
Base	*4,090*	*3,510*	*3,590*	*3,400*	*3,510*	*3,450*
Museums and galleries						
Very/fairly satisfied	87	89	88	87	90	92
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	8	7	6	7	5	3
Very/fairly dissatisfied	2	2	3	2	1	2
No opinion	3	2	4	4	4	3
Base	*2,870*	*2,630*	*2,720*	*2,460*	*2,830*	*2,800*
Theatres or concert halls						
Very/fairly satisfied	86	87	88	88	89	90
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	8	6	6	6	5	5
Very/fairly dissatisfied	3	4	3	3	3	2
No opinion	3	3	3	3	3	3
Base	*3,560*	*3,210*	*3,270*	*2,960*	*3,280*	*3,020*

OTHER CULTURE AND SPORT DATA AVAILABLE FROM THE SHS

Participation by young people in cultural and sports 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. Data are also presented on participation in any sports or sporting activity by young people whether played they have been played competitively or not. Some analysis is presented in Chapter 7 of this report.

Volunteering in sports activities

From 2009, have been asked in from the Scottish Household Survey on the percentage of adults who volunteer or provide unpaid help in sports or exercise (coaching or organising. Some analysis is presented in Chapter 12 of this report and in the Scottish Government's Assessing Legacy 2014 website[89].

Scottish Household Survey: "People and Culture in Scotland, 2007/2008" and "People and Sport in Scotland, 2007/2008" reports

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 and sports participation. Two reports were produced which contain results of a representative, random sample survey of around 6,800 adults (aged 16 years and over) in Scotland. The "Scottish Household Survey: People and Culture in Scotland, 2007/2008"[90] report 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. The Scottish Household Survey: People and Sport in Scotland, 2007/2008" report asked equivalent questions on sporting participation as well as information on availability of sport facilities. The survey findings from the "People and Culture in Scotland" and the "People and Sport in Scotland" reports can be used to provide supplementary evidence to support some of the findings of the SHS 2012 report.

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[89] www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/ArtsCultureSport/Sport/MajorEvents/Glasgow-2014/Commonwealth-games/Indicators

[90] www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2009/11/24085939

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, which have been rounded to the nearest 10 to comply with disclosure control principles of the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. 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[91] 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 50. 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. From January 2012, the redesigned survey asked questions either of full or one-third sample

[91] 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.

allocation. This concept of streaming was first introduced to the SHS in 2007, when 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 alongside any other changes to questions across the different years.

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%.[92] 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.

[92] 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.[93] Therefore, the SHS cannot be used as a source of unemployment rates or average

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[93] 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[94] for details of Scottish Government contacts who deal with unemployment rates and average earnings statistics through the Labour Market topic.

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 were 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: School leaving certificate, NQ unit, 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**

[94] www.scotland.gov.uk/statistics

- **No qualifications**
- **Qualifications not known**

Please see the Scottish Government Statistics website[95] 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.[96] 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

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[95] www.scotland.gov.uk/Statistics

[96] 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.[97]

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, i.e. those aged 16 to 64.

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.

[97] 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.

A more advanced income imputation project was undertaken by the Scottish Government Income and Poverty Statistics team in 2010 to impute income for adults in multi-adult households for which the SHS does not capture any information. Estimates from this project were released through the "Relative Poverty Across Scottish Local Authorities" publication in August 2010[98] as data being developed. These estimates were subsequently used in a project commissioned by the Improvement Service to develop improved measures of local incomes and poverty in Scotland at a small level published in March 2013.[99]

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.[100] 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. It should also be noted that this question was changed from October 2012 to become a two part question: '*Do you have a physical or mental condition or illness lasting or expected to last 12 months and more?*' and if so then '*Does your condition or illness reduce your ability to carry-out day-to-day activities?*'. As these definitions are not comparable, the analysis based in this report is based on the respondents from January 2012 to September 2012 when looking at long-standing limiting illness, health problem or disability.

MARITAL STATUS

The random adult is asked to confirm their legal 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

[98] www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2010/08/26155956

[99] www.improvementservice.org.uk/income-modelling-project

[100] For further details, please see question RG5 in the SHS questionnaire: www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/PublicationQuestionnaire

- Formerly a civil partner, the same sex civil partnership now legally dissolved
- Widowed
- A surviving same sex civil partner: your partner having since died

It should be noted that this question was changed from October 2012 to remove references to "single" and to simplify the wording of the other status types. Whilst two different variables have been created in the datasets to reflect the different questions being asked, a combined derived variable was produced.

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
- 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.

A number of changes were made to the questions in 2012. The ordering of questions changed from asking about "attendance" then "participation", in 2011 for example, to asking about "participation" first from January 2012. The types of activities or events were also reworded (e.g. 'Dance' became 'Dance – e.g. ceilidh, salsa, Highland dancing, ballet') as well as switching the order of the activities and events also. More detailed information on the changes can be found in the SHS 2011 and 2012 Questionnaire publications.[101]

Attendance at "a cultural event or place of culture" can cover any one of the following:

- Cinema
- Library (including mobile and online)
- Classical music performance or opera
- Live music event - e.g. traditional music, rock concert, jazz event (not opera or classical music performance)

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

- Theatre – e.g. pantomime / musical / play
- Dance show / event – e.g. ballet
- Historic place – e.g. castle, stately home and grounds, battle or archaeological site
- Museum
- Gallery
- Exhibition – including art, photography and crafts
- Street arts (e.g. musical performances or art in parks, streets or shopping centre)
- Culturally specific festival (e.g. mela /Feis/ local Gala days)
- Book festival or reading group
- Archive or records office (e.g. Scotland's Family History Peoples Centre)
- 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:

- Read for pleasure (not newspapers, magazines or comics)
- Dance – e.g. ceilidh, salsa, Highland dancing, ballet
- Played a musical instrument or written music
- Took part in a play / sang in a choir or other performance (not karaoke)
- Painting, drawing, printmaking or sculpture
- Photography / making films or videos as an artistic activity (not family or holiday 'snaps')
- Used a computer / social media to produce creative work of any kind
- Crafts such as knitting, wood, pottery, etc.
- Creative writing - stories, books, plays or poetry
- Other cultural activity
- None

Participation in "any sporting activity" means that people do at least one activity from the available list asked of respondents in the survey (rather than each and every sporting activity). The activities are listed as follows:

- Walking (at least 30 minutes for recreational purposes)

- Swimming
- Football
- Cycling (at least 30 minutes for recreational,health, training or competition purposes)
- Keep Fit /Aerobics
- Multigym use / Weight Training
- Golf
- Running / jogging
- Snooker / Billiards / Pool
- Dancing
- Bowls
- Other - please specify (eg Angling, Badminton, Judo, Horse-riding, Skiing, Sailing, Yoga)
- + Angling, bird-watching
- + Racket/ball sports
- + Field sports (shooting, archery)
- + Water sports
- + Winter sports (curling, skating, skiing)
- + Boxing, martial arts
- + Riding
- + Pilates, Yoga, Tai-Chi
- + Climbing, hillwalking
- None of these

Note, that activities prefixed above with a '+' indicate that these are backcoded following data collection based on the open text responses to the 'Other' category. This means that these activities will have been coded as 'Other' at point of collection but then moved out during the post-data processing to be assigned against the more detailed variables, and the number of responses within the 'Other' category thus lowered. The analysis presented in this report groups these additional activities back under the 'Other' category though.

SCOTTISH INDEX OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION

The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD)[102] is the Scottish Government's official tool for identifying those places in Scotland suffering from deprivation. It incorporates several different aspects of deprivation, combining them into a single index. The seven domains in SIMD 2012, used to measure the multiple aspects of deprivation, are: income, employment, health, education, skills and training, housing, geographic access to services and crime.

It divides Scotland into 6,505 small areas, called datazones, each containing around 350 households. The Index provides a relative ranking for each datazone, from 1 (most deprived) to 6,505 (least deprived). By identifying small areas where there are concentrations of multiple deprivation, the SIMD can be used to target policies and resources at the places with greatest need.

Table A 2.1: Number of households by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2012

2012 data, Frequency rounded to base 10

	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent
1 - 10% most deprived	1,030	1,140	10.7
2	1,000	1,100	10.3
3	1,040	1,130	10.6
4	1,170	1,080	10.2
5	1,140	1,060	10.0
6	1,150	1,100	10.4
7	1,180	1,010	9.5
8	1,110	1,070	10.0
9	940	990	9.3
10 - 10% least deprived	900	970	9.1
Total	10,640	10,640	100

The classificatory variable used in the analysis contained in the report is based on the 2012 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)[103] or quintiles (from the 20% most to the 20% least deprived data zones)[104] 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.

[102] www.scotland.gov.uk/SIMD

[103] Numbered 1 (most deprived) to 10 (least deprived).

[104] Numbered 1 (most deprived) to 5 (least deprived).

- 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)[105] 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.

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.

[105] 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

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 2011-2012 version.[106]

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.

Table A 2.2: Number of households by Scottish Government 2011-2012 Urban Rural Classification

2012 data, Frequency rounded to base 10

	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent
Large urban areas	3,520	4,260	40.1
Other urban areas	3,230	3,170	29.8
Small accessible towns	960	900	8.5
Small remote towns	620	410	3.9
Accessible rural	1,150	1,190	11.2
Remote rural	1,160	700	6.6
Total	10,640	10,640	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

[106] More information on the six-fold urban/rural classification of Scotland is available at: www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/About/Methodology/UrbanRuralClassification

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.

A series of follow-up questions are asked to determine the frequency and types of activities adults volunteer within, if it is clear from their responses to the first three questions that they have indeed volunteered within the previous 12 months. Similarly, for those that haven't volunteered a follow-up question is asked on what might encourage them to volunteer in the future. It should be noted that in some cases during post-data processing where respondents have subsequently been identified as volunteers from their answers to the second and third questions they may not have been asked the follow up questions during the actual interview. As such the number of people asked the follow-up questions might not match the total number of volunteers identified in the final dataset.".

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 2012 data.

Table A 3.1: Main household classification variables

2012 data

Gender of Highest Income Householder	
Male	58
Female	42
All	100
Base (households)	10,640

Household type	
Single adult	19
Small adult	18
Single parent	5
Small family	12
Large family	6
Large adult	10
Older smaller	15
Single pensioner	15
All	100
Base (households)	10,640

Tenure	
Owner occupied	63
Owned outright	*31*
Buying with help of loan/mortgage	*32*
Social rented	23
Local Authority	*13*
Housing association, Co-operative	*9*
Private rented	13
Other	2
All	100
Base (households)	10,640

Property type	
A house or bungalow	65
A flat, maisonette or apartment (including four-in-a-block or conversion)	34
A room or rooms	0
A caravan, mobile home or a houseboat	0
Some other kind of accommodation	0
All	100
Base (households)	10,640

Urban/Rural classification	
Large urban areas	40
Other urban areas	30
Small accessible towns	9
Small remote towns	4
Accessible rural	11
Remote rural	7
All	100
Base (households)	10,640

Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation	
15% most deprived data zones	16
Rest of Scotland	84
All Scotland	100
Base (households)	10,640

Net annual household income	
£0 - £6,000	3
£6,001 - £10,000	11
£10,001 - £15,000	19
£15,001 - £20,000	15
£20,001 - £25,000	13
£25,001 - £30,000	10
£30,001 - £40,000	13
Over £40,000	16
All	100
Base (households)	10,260

* 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 may have a number of cases with missing information.

Table A 3.2: Main adult classification variables

2012 data

Age	
16 to 24	14
25 to 34	16
35 to 44	16
45 to 59	25
60 to 74	20
75 plus	9
All	100
Base (adults)	9,890

Gender	
Male	48
Female	52
All	100
Base (adults)	9,890

Current economic situation	All adults	Adults of working age
Self employed	6	7
Full time employment	36	45
Part time employment	11	13
Looking after home/family	5	6
Permanently retired from work	24	6
Unemployed and seeking work	5	7
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	0	1
Other	0	0
All	100	100
Base (adults)	9,890	7,040

Whether respondent has any long-standing illness or disability	
Yes	25
No	75
All	100
Base (adults)	6,680

Adult classification variables may 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.[107]

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:

[107] 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 1.19[108] to account for the complex survey design. 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 1.19.

For example, if the survey estimates that 19% (rounded to the nearest whole number) in Scotland are ‘single adult’ households and this has a confidence interval of ±0.9%, it means that, if the estimate were 18.0% we could be 95% confident that the true value for the population lies between 17.1% and 18.9%.

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[108] 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, 28% of households are 'single adult' households. However, there were 780 households in Edinburgh interviewed so this estimate has a 95% confidence interval of approximately ±3.7%. This suggests that the true value lies between 24.35% and 31.7%. 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[109] for a comparison of SHS results with information from other sources.

[109] 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	300	400	500	700	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000	7,000	8,000	9,000	10,000	11,000
5%	5.1%	3.6%	2.9%	2.5%	2.3%	1.9%	1.6%	1.1%	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
10%	7.0%	4.9%	4.0%	3.5%	3.1%	2.6%	2.2%	1.6%	1.3%	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%
15%	8.3%	5.9%	4.8%	4.2%	3.7%	3.1%	2.6%	1.9%	1.5%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%
20%	9.3%	6.6%	5.4%	4.7%	4.2%	3.5%	3.0%	2.1%	1.7%	1.5%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%
25%	10.1%	7.1%	5.8%	5.0%	4.5%	3.8%	3.2%	2.3%	1.8%	1.6%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%
30%	10.7%	7.6%	6.2%	5.3%	4.8%	4.0%	3.4%	2.4%	2.0%	1.7%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%
35%	11.1%	7.9%	6.4%	5.6%	5.0%	4.2%	3.5%	2.5%	2.0%	1.8%	1.6%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%
40%	11.4%	8.1%	6.6%	5.7%	5.1%	4.3%	3.6%	2.6%	2.1%	1.8%	1.6%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%
45%	11.6%	8.2%	6.7%	5.8%	5.2%	4.4%	3.7%	2.6%	2.1%	1.8%	1.6%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%
50%	11.7%	8.2%	6.7%	5.8%	5.2%	4.4%	3.7%	2.6%	2.1%	1.8%	1.6%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%
55%	11.6%	8.2%	6.7%	5.8%	5.2%	4.4%	3.7%	2.6%	2.1%	1.8%	1.6%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%
60%	11.4%	8.1%	6.6%	5.7%	5.1%	4.3%	3.6%	2.6%	2.1%	1.8%	1.6%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%
65%	11.1%	7.9%	6.4%	5.6%	5.0%	4.2%	3.5%	2.5%	2.0%	1.8%	1.6%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%
70%	10.7%	7.6%	6.2%	5.3%	4.8%	4.0%	3.4%	2.4%	2.0%	1.7%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%
75%	10.1%	7.1%	5.8%	5.0%	4.5%	3.8%	3.2%	2.3%	1.8%	1.6%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%
80%	9.3%	6.6%	5.4%	4.7%	4.2%	3.5%	3.0%	2.1%	1.7%	1.5%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%
85%	8.3%	5.9%	4.8%	4.2%	3.7%	3.1%	2.6%	1.9%	1.5%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%
90%	7.0%	4.9%	4.0%	3.5%	3.1%	2.6%	2.2%	1.6%	1.3%	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%
95%	5.1%	3.6%	2.9%	2.5%	2.3%	1.9%	1.6%	1.1%	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	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[110].

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 provides 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 a 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.

Further information available from the SHS annual publication summary pages on the SHS website[111].

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.

- *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

[110] www.scotland.gov.uk/SHS

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

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..

- 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[112].

Anonymised copies of the survey are deposited with the UK Data Service website[113] after each biennial survey completion, together with supporting documentation to facilitate wider access to, and analysis of, the information gathered.

[112] www.scotland.gov.uk/SHSDataAccess

[113] discover.ukdataservice.ac.uk/series/?sn=2000048

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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