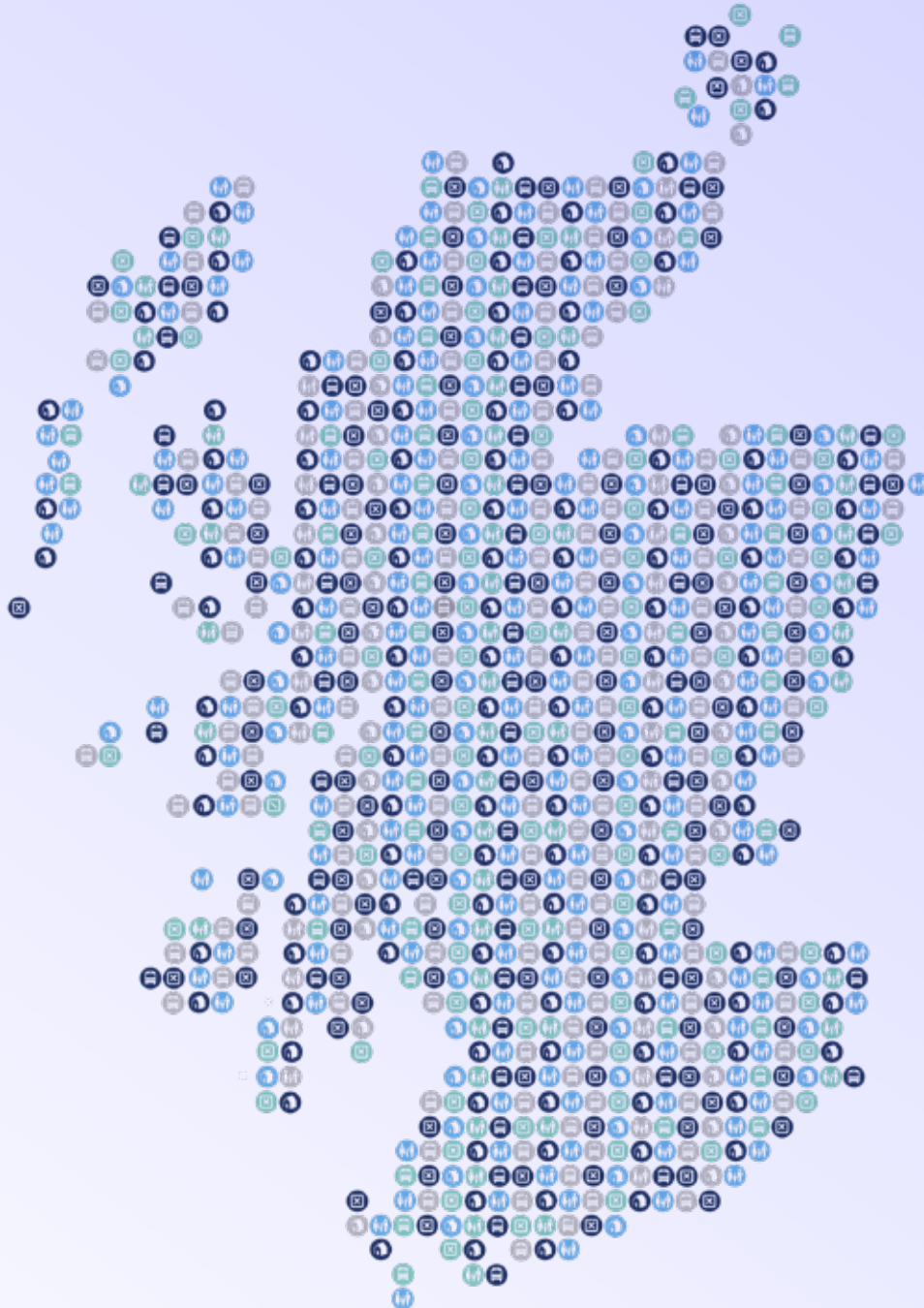


Scottish Household Survey: Response rates, Reissuing and Survey Quality 2018



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Response rates, reissuing and survey quality:
Does reissuing reduce non-response bias in the
Scottish Household Survey

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Executive Summary

Reissuing non-responses is a widespread practise in surveys, to maintain high response rates and reduce the risk of non-response bias. However, reissuing is costly. This paper assesses the impact of reissuing on survey estimates using data from two sweeps of the Scottish Household Survey (SHS), 2014 and 2016.

Method

The analysis explores how the published results of the survey would differ if reissuing had not been used. As reissues have increased the response rate by around 10-11 percentage points in the SHS, the analysis examines the potential impact on estimates of reducing the response rate target by this amount.

The impact of reducing response rates on a range of key measures is estimated by comparing the published estimates from the weighted full survey sample (after reissuing) with estimates from first issue interviews only, weighted as if they were the final achieved sample. The analysis examines the impact both at the national level and among key sub-groups. The scale of the impact on each estimate is reported in terms of the impact in absolute terms and also standardised to control for the effect of different base sizes and prevalence levels.

Differences between first issue sample and those who respond at reissue (before weighting)

Reissues are more common in urban areas than rural areas and in the most deprived 15% of areas than the rest of Scotland. Compared to the first issue sample, the reissue sample was younger and contained more men. Single adult households were also more prevalent in the reissue sample than the first issue sample.

The potential impact of these differences on the final weighted estimates is reduced by the fact that a number of these variables are included in the weighting strategy.

Twelve measures, covering a range of areas were analysed across both waves. The impact of reissuing on eleven key estimates at sub-group-level was also examined, looking specifically at gender, age, rurality, deprivation, tenure, area and household type. Across two sweeps this gave 704 estimates.

Findings

1. Overall, the impact of reissuing to increase the response rate on national estimates was small.

Most estimates saw a change that was less than one standard error of the published estimates. The average impact was equivalent to 0.72 standard errors and the maximum found was equivalent to 2.1 standard errors.

2. The absolute impact of reissuing on sub-group estimates was larger than for national estimates. However, this was because these estimates themselves are less precise as they are based on smaller sample sizes.

In terms of the standardised difference, the average change was equivalent to half of the standard error associated with the main estimates. For most estimates, the impact was less than one standard error. For only 20 out of 704 sub-group estimates the impact was greater than 1.5 standard error.

There did appear to be some particular sub-groups – particularly single adult households and households in the Central Region – that were more affected by reissuing than others. However, this was driven, at least in part, by these groups containing a higher proportion of reissue interviews than other sub-groups.

Conclusions

General reissuing is not having have a meaningful impact on the survey estimates. This is in line with previous research in finding that increasing response rates through reissuing has only a small impact on the survey estimates.

1 Introduction

- 1.1 The Scottish Household Survey (SHS) is the largest and one of the most important surveys in Scotland and is central to the Scottish Government's evidence based approach to policy making.
- 1.2 The SHS is an important source of data for a variety of areas including housing, public services, physical activity, volunteering and cultural participation. It provides one-third of the National Performance Framework Indicators, is the source of evidence for Single Outcome Agreements and a number of Benchmarking Frameworks and informs cross-reaching policy development.

Background

- 1.3 Like most major face-to-face random probability surveys, response rates on SHS have been declining, albeit slowly.
- 1.4 The long-term average response rate for 1999-2011 was 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 whereas previously they would all have been classed as ineligible. This calculation change would have led to a lower response rate in years prior to 2012, if it had been calculated on the same basis.
- 1.5 In 2008, the SHS response rate was 67% and this fell to 64% by 2018. It is, however, taking more and more fieldwork effort and cost to achieve these headline figures. Like many major face-to-face surveys, the SHS has increasingly relied on reissuing non-responding samples at first issue to other interviewers to try and maintain the overall response rate.

Overview of the project

- 1.6 The primary focus of this analysis is to assess what impact reissuing had on survey estimates, building on the previous work described above to explore the effect of the response rate on the quality of the estimates. This methodological investigation provides important evidence for other surveys grappling with falling response rates and rising cost issues. Reissuing is a widespread practice in surveys, whereby people who have not responded to the first interviewer¹ are revisited by another interviewer in an effort to get

¹ This could be because the respondent was unable/would prefer not to complete the interview at that time, or because the interviewer failed to contact the respondent. The initial interviewer is required to make 6+ calls on different days and at different times to try and establish contact.

them to take part. It is a common technique for maintaining a high response rate and reducing the risk of non-response bias.

- 1.7 The analysis in this paper explores how the published results of the survey would differ if reissuing had not been used. It does this by comparing the published estimates from the weighted full survey sample with estimates from first issue interviews only, weighted as if they were the final achieved sample. This is done across a range of key measures at the national level, on estimates for key sub-groups, and for two waves of SHS data (2014 and 2016).
- 1.8 For SHS, in 2014 reissues increased the response rate from 56% to 67%, and in 2016 from 54% to 64%. Therefore, the analysis presented shows the effect of reducing the response rate by around 10-11 percentage points on SHS.
- 1.9 The scale of the impact on each estimate is reported in two main ways. Firstly, in terms of the absolute difference. This has been calculated as the published estimate minus the revised lower response rate estimate. Secondly, because the absolute differences are not a good indicator of significance, we also standardise these differences. This has been done by comparing them to the standard error of the published full sample estimate.

2 Summary of previous literature on non-response bias

- 2.1 Traditionally, response rates have been used as a key proxy measure of survey quality – with a high response rate indicating good quality. However, empirical studies suggest that response rates are not a good measure of survey error or bias and their use as such (although widespread) is problematic (Biemer et 2017).
- 2.2 Overall, research concerning non-response bias generally agrees on the demographics of those who respond less frequently to surveys. They tend to be young, single, and in employment (Luiten, 2013; Foster, 1998; Lynn and Clark, 2002; Hall et al, 2011). This is mainly because these types of people are harder to contact.
- 2.3 However, much of the literature finds a very weak link between response rates and non-response bias (Sturgis et al, 2016; Teitler, Reichman and Sprachman, 2003; Keeter, Miller, Groves and Presser, 2000; Merkle and Edelman, 2002; Curtin, Presser and Singer, 2000; Groves, 2006; Lynn papers as cited in D'Souza et al 2016). This is partly because good weighting strategies help to correct for patterns of differential response.
- 2.4 Empirical studies of non-response fall into two types, absolute non-response studies and relative non-response studies. Absolute non-response studies compare survey estimates to good estimates of a "true" value of a variable, normally from the Census to look at total non-response bias. Relative non-response bias studies assess how survey estimates change with increasing fieldwork effort (e.g. number of contact attempts, extent of reissuing) and therefore changes in target response rates. There are two key academic meta-analysis studies:
 - Groves and Peytcheva (2008) conducted a meta-analysis of absolute non-response in 59 studies (covering 959 estimates). While they found examples of large non-response bias existing, they also found that there was a very low correlation between non-response bias and response rates, and greater variation within studies than between them. They argue for the importance of finding theories that link unit non-response to non-response bias and make a distinction between missing respondents that don't introduce bias and those that do.
 - Sturgis et al (2016) examined relative non-response bias and fieldwork effort in 541 non-demographic variables in six surveys. They conclude that "response rate appears to have only a weak association with non-response bias".
- 2.5 As well as these major meta-analysis studies, there are a number of individual studies that provide useful contextual information:
 - In 2015, ONS undertook analysis of the impact of a lower response rate on the Crime Survey of England and Wales. They concluded "This analysis suggests that the impact of a lower response rate on the key CSEW estimates will be tiny and may be zero for some sub-groups. If the

response rate is lowered by eight percentage points [...] the largest impact on any point estimate would be expected to be approximately 0.3 percentage points. Some sub-group impacts might be larger than this but that would be due to the larger level of random sampling error that affects these estimates rather than any additional systematic impact."

- The technical reports for SCJS 2014/15 and 2016/17 included analyses to consider the impact of a significant drop in response rate on key survey estimates. The analysis considered the average absolute difference (AAD) in response estimates for selected variables (including the prevalence of being a victim of vandalism, assault crime and of personal crime) between the overall final sample compared with the first issue sample. The 16/17 report concluded that a lower response rate "has a relatively marginal impact on key survey estimates".
- Two unpublished studies examining relative non-response in the SHS have been undertaken as Q-step summer placement projects, with input from both Ipsos MORI and the Scottish Government. These studies have informed the analysis of the 2014 and 2016 waves of the SHS presented in this paper.
- A similar study examining the impact of reissuing on estimates in the Scottish Crime and Justice Survey (SCJS) has been undertaken.

2.6 Relative non-response bias studies have suggested that, while on average the impact is relatively small, that some types of variable appear more susceptible to bias than others, such as attitudes and behaviours linked to civic engagement. D'Souza et al (2017) found that reissuing unproductive cases did reduce non-response bias for estimates for rates of volunteering and community oriented activities although they questioned how far reissuing was a cost-effective way of reducing non-response bias. However, it should be clearly emphasised that bias occurs at an estimate level rather than at a survey level.

3 Approach to analysis

- 3.1 This is a relative non-response bias study, estimating the impact of a change in the response rate rather than assessing the overall level of non-response bias². At the core of the analysis is the question, ‘What impact does reissuing have on the survey estimates?’
- 3.2 The analysis compares estimates from the weighted full survey sample with estimates from first issue interviews only. It is important to note that the estimates from the first issue interviews were weighted as if they were the final achieved sample³. This analysis is, in effect, showing how the published results of the survey would differ if reissuing had not been used, and the fieldwork had been completed with lower response rates.

Figure 3.1: Overview of the two types of estimate and how they correspond to the reissuing strategies and response rate.

Data estimate based on	Reissuing strategy	Response rate 2014	Response rate 2016
Fully achieved sample (same as current published estimates)	Reissue almost all of what can be (current approach)	67.0%	64.2%
First issue respondents only (Issue 1 estimates)	No reissues	56.1%	53.8%

- 3.3 Overall, twelve key survey measures for each of the surveys were selected for analysis at the national level. These are detailed in Table 3.1 along with the sample sizes. These include some of the headline measures as well as measures asked of a subset of the survey.
- 3.4 Additionally, estimates for the 11 random adult measures were analysed by key sub-groups: gender, age, rurality, deprivation, tenure, area and household type.

² Such as Freeth & Sparks, 2004.

³ Details of the approach to weighting can be found in the 2016 technical report. <https://www2.gov.scot/Resource/0054/00546545.pdf>

Table 3.1: Key survey measures included in the analysis

	2014 base ⁴	2016 base	Notes
National level estimates			
% satisfied (very or fairly) with local public services	9,746	9,594	Adults
% agree (strongly or slightly) they 'can influence decisions affecting my local area'	9,798	9,642	Adults
% using the internet for personal use	4,787	4707	Adults (asked of a sub-set)
% rate neighbourhood as a very good place to live	9,798	9642	Adults
% participated in a cultural activity or attended a cultural place or event in the last 12 months	5,140	5,008	Adults (asked of a sub-set)
% that make one or more visits to the outdoors per week	9,798	9,642	Adults
% live within 5 min walk of greenspace	9,798	9,642	Adults
% provided unpaid help to organisations or groups within last 12 months	9,798	9,642	Adults
% participation in physical activity or sport in last four weeks	9,798	9,642	Adults
% rate general health as bad or very bad	9,798	9,642	Adults
% experienced either discrimination or harassment	9,798	9,642	Adults
% households not managing well financially	10,632	10,470	Households

3.5 Impact was measured in two ways. Firstly, through the absolute percentage point difference between the final sample estimate and the first issue only sample estimate. The absolute difference gives a good indicator of overall impact on each estimate.

3.6 However, using the absolute difference alone does not give a fair test of the impact of re-issuing as (everything else being equal) we would expect the size of the difference to be largest for estimates around 50% and to decrease as the estimate moves away from 50%. The absolute difference also takes no account of the sample size. Additionally, traditional tests for significance such as a chi squared test or formal hypothesis testing were not appropriate, since the samples are not independent (subsamples of the full sample are compared to the full sample). Alternative tests could be used, but the impact of re-issuing would have to be extreme for a difference to be significant; so they are not very discriminating.

3.7 In order to compare the magnitude of differences across estimates, it was necessary to standardise these in some way. This has been done in different ways in the past. For example, for their assessment of the impact of a lower

⁴ These are base sizes before any adjustment for the design effect.

response rate on the Crime Survey of England and Wales, Williams and Hoceková (2015) converted 'effect sizes' into t-scores.

- 3.8 Impacts were standardised by calculating the ratio of the absolute difference between the estimate to the standard error of the main estimate. This method of standardising is equivalent to the Bias Ratio method described in Sarndal et al (1993).
- 3.9 We favoured standardising impacts in this way as the size can be intuitively compared to sampling error. A value of one for this measure means that the difference between the estimates is equal to one standard error of the main estimate.
- 3.10 Standard errors and confidence intervals were adjusted to take account of the published guidance on assumptions around the expected survey design factors in the SHS and SCJS. The analysis used a design factor assumption of 1.2. The standard errors given throughout this report are after adjustment for the design factor and therefore based on the net effective sample size of the estimates⁵ and do not need further adjustment to calculate the confidence intervals.

⁵ Sample size divided by the square of the design factor.

4 Results

4.1 We briefly summarise the difference in the profile of people who respond at first issue to those who respond at reissue at the start of this section before examining the impact of excluding reissues on survey estimates.

How do those that respond at first issue differ from those who respond at reissue?

4.2 Reissues accounted for 16% of random adult interviews in 2014 and 18% in 2016.

Table 4.1: Profile of first issue random adult respondents compared with reissue respondents. SHS 2014 and 2016 unweighted

	SHS							
	2014				2016			
	First issue	Reissue	Final	N	First issue	Reissue	Final	N
Male	45%	45%	45%	4,442	45%	48%	46%	4,401
Female	55%	55%	55%	5,356	55%	52%	54%	5,241
Total	100%	100%	100%	9,798	100%	100%	100%	9,642
16 – 24	7%	11%	8%	787	8%	8%	8%	727
25 – 44	28%	33%	28%	2,787	27%	36%	29%	2,752
45 – 59	26%	26%	26%	2,532	25%	25%	25%	2,379
60+	39%	29%	38%	3,692	41%	32%	39%	3,784
Total	100%	100%	100%	9,798	100%	100%	100%	9,642
Urban	78%	88%	79%	7,752	77%	85%	78%	7,528
Rural	22%	12%	21%	2,046	23%	15%	22%	2,114
Total	100%	100%	100%	9,798	100%	100%	100%	9,642
15% most	14%	20%	15%	1,476	13%	17%	14%	1,349
Rest	86%	80%	85%	8,322	87%	83%	86%	8,293
Total	100%	100%	100%	9,798	100%	100%	100%	9,642
Single adult	18%	26%	19%	1,850	17%	26%	19%	1,807
Small adult	15%	16%	15%	1,494	15%	15%	15%	1,446
Single parent	5%	8%	5%	526	6%	8%	6%	570
Small family	12%	11%	12%	1,171	12%	11%	12%	1,153
Large family	6%	4%	6%	549	5%	4%	5%	433
Large adult	8%	7%	8%	792	8%	6%	7%	707
Older small	18%	12%	17%	1,659	19%	14%	18%	1,725
Single pensioner	18%	15%	18%	1,757	19%	16%	19%	1,801
Total	100%	100%	100%	9,798	100%	100%	100%	9,642
N	8,273	1,525	9,798		7,923	1,719	9,642	

4.3 The profile of people who respond at reissue is broadly in line with the profile of those who respond at first issue in both years and the differences are not

stark. Table 4.1 show the unweighted distributions across key sub-groups by when interviewed.

- 4.4 In both waves, men and those who were in the younger age bands comprised a higher proportion of reissue interviews than first issue interviews. This echoes findings from previous research reported in Chapter 2.
- 4.5 In relation to rurality and deprivation, reissue interviews were more likely to occur in urban areas, and in the 15% most deprived areas than first issue interviews were.
- 4.6 With regard to household type, Single Adult and Single Parent households comprised a higher proportion of reissue interviews than first issues, while the opposite was the case for Older Smaller households and Single Pensioner households.

What is the impact of reissuing on national estimates?

- 4.7 Table 4.2 shows the impact of reissuing on twelve estimates at the Scotland-wide level for the 2016 wave of the SHS.
- 4.8 The difference between the final sample estimates and the issue 1 survey estimate was small in absolute terms.
- 4.9 The average absolute difference between the final sample and the first issue estimates was 0.33 percentage points, and the maximum difference was 1.13 percentage points.
- 4.10 Table 4.2 also shows the standardised differences, the ratio of the absolute difference between estimates to the standard error of the main estimate. Overall, the average value of this ratio was 0.58 across all 12 estimates. In other words, the average impact of not including reissues equates to just over half of one standard error of the published estimates. The maximum value of this ratio among the twelve measures was 2.07, for the measure of providing unpaid help to organisations or groups within last 12 months.

Table 4.2: Impact of reissues on twelve key national estimates. SHS 2016

	Final estimate (64% RR)	N ⁶	SE	CIs (+/-)	Issue 1 estimate (54% RR)	Difference	Diff/SE
Percentage satisfied (very or fairly) with local public services	56.1%	9,594	0.6%	1.2%	55.9%	0.23%	0.38
Percentage agreeing (strongly or slightly) they 'can influence decisions affecting my local area'	23.1%	9,642	0.5%	1.0%	23.3%	0.15%	0.30
Percentage using the internet for personal use	83.4%	4,707	0.7%	1.3%	84.1%	0.74%	1.13
Percentage rating neighbourhood as a very good place to live	56.7%	9,642	0.6%	1.2%	56.6%	0.05%	0.08
Percentage participating in a cultural activity or attended a cultural place or event in the last 12 months	92.0%	5,008	0.5%	0.9%	92.0%	0.01%	0.03
Percentage that make 1+ visits to the outdoors per week	48.5%	9,642	0.6%	1.2%	48.1%	0.35%	0.57
Percentage living within 5 min walk of greenspace	65.4%	9,642	0.6%	1.1%	66.4%	1.07%	1.84
Percentage providing unpaid help to organisations or groups within last 12 months	27.3%	9,642	0.5%	1.1%	28.4%	1.13%	2.07
Percentage participating in physical activity or sport in last four weeks	78.8%	9,642	0.5%	1.0%	78.8%	0.01%	0.02
Percentage rating general health as bad or very bad	7.7%	9,642	0.3%	0.6%	7.8%	0.07%	0.21
Percentage experiencing either discrimination or harassment	9.8%	9,642	0.4%	0.7%	9.9%	0.07%	0.20
Percentage households not managing well financially	8.2%	10,470	0.3%	0.6%	8.1%	0.04%	0.13
Average across the twelve measures.						0.33%	0.58

4.11 The results of the same analysis conducted on the 2012-2013 wave of the data presents a similar picture (Table 4.3). In terms of the absolute differences, the average among the 12 measures was 0.44 percentage points and the maximum difference was 0.93 percentage points.

4.12 With regard to the standardised measure, the average value of the ratio of the difference to the standard error of the main estimate was 0.86 across the 12 estimates, with a maximum of 1.66 for the measure, 'Percentage living within 5 min walk of greenspace'. Again, this means that the impact of not including

⁶ Sample size before adjustment for the design effect.

reissues in the survey (and reducing the effective response rate by around 10%) would equate to less than one standard error for most measures.

Table 4.3: Impact of reissues on twelve key national estimates. SHS 2014

	Final estimate (67% RR)	N⁷	SE	CIs (+/-)	Issue 1 estimate (56% RR)	Difference	Diff/SE
Percentage satisfied (very or fairly) with local public services	61.9%	9,746	0.6%	1.2%	61.2%	0.74%	1.26
Percentage agreeing (strongly or slightly) they 'can influence decisions affecting my local area'	23.0%	9,798	0.5%	1.0%	23.1%	0.16%	0.31
Percentage using the internet for personal use	82.0%	4,787	0.7%	1.3%	82.5%	0.55%	0.83
Percentage rating neighbourhood as a very good place to live	55.8%	9,798	0.6%	1.2%	55.5%	0.38%	0.63
Percentage participating in cultural activity/ attending a cultural place/event in the last 12 months	90.8%	5,140	0.5%	0.9%	91.0%	0.15%	0.32
Percentage that make 1+ visits to the outdoors per week	48.4%	9,798	0.6%	1.2%	47.9%	0.48%	0.79
Percentage living within 5 min walk of greenspace	68.6%	9,798	0.6%	1.1%	69.5%	0.93%	1.66
Percentage providing unpaid help to organisations or groups within last 12 months	27.0%	9,798	0.5%	1.1%	27.5%	0.52%	0.96
Percentage participating in physical activity or sport in last four weeks	77.8%	9,798	0.5%	1.0%	78.2%	0.44%	0.88
Percentage rating general health as bad or very bad	6.6%	9,798	0.3%	0.6%	6.4%	0.15%	0.51
Percentage experiencing either discrimination or harassment	8.9%	9,798	0.3%	0.7%	9.2%	0.31%	0.91
Percentage households not managing well financially	11.2%	10,632	0.4%	0.7%	10.7%	0.47%	1.29
Average across the twelve measures.						0.44%	0.86

4.13 The scale of the impact of not including reissues, our proxy for examining the effect of setting a lower response rate target, is easier to visualise as estimates plotted with confidence intervals. Figures 4.1 to 4.4 show estimates of four of the measures plotted with confidence intervals⁸.

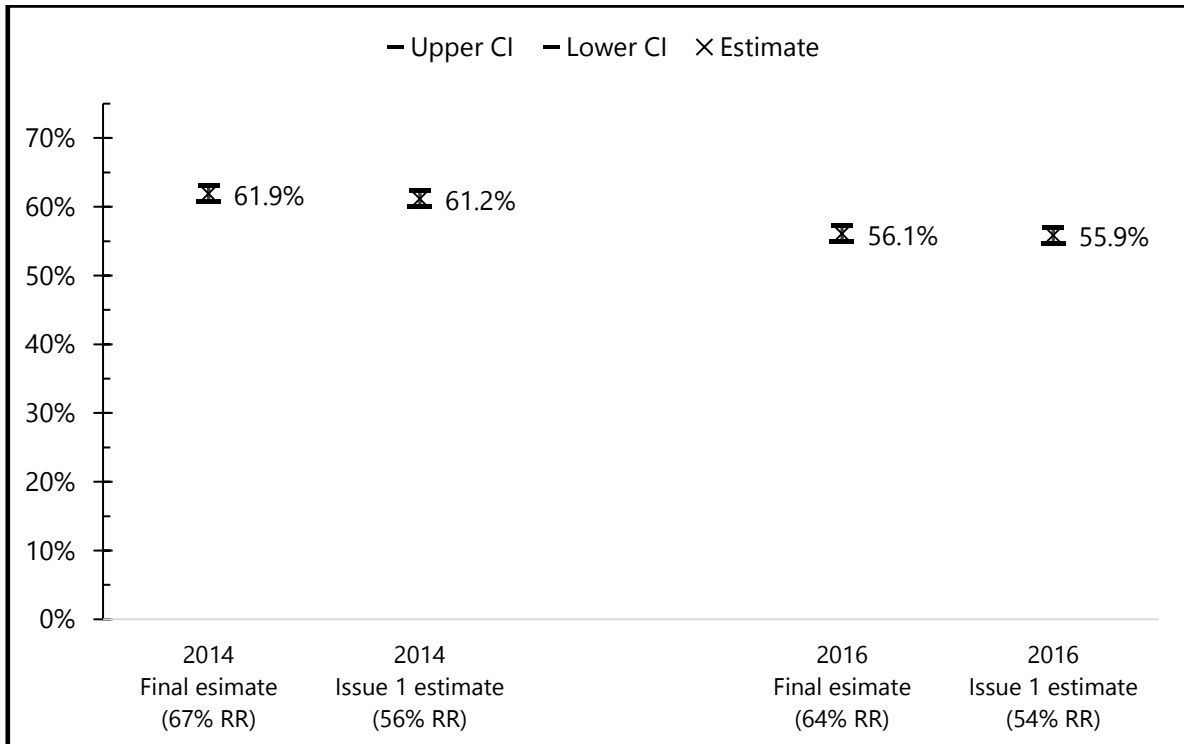
- Satisfaction with local public services

⁷ Sample size before adjustment for the design effect.

⁸ Estimates and confidence intervals for the Issue 1 sample assume that the overall achieved sample size and design effects would be the same – in other words, what we would expect the final data to look like had no reissuing been carried out but the response rate targets had been adjusted down by around 10 percentage points.

- Providing unpaid help to organisations or groups within last 12 months
- Percentage participating in physical activity or sport in last four weeks
- Percentage households not managing well financially.

Figure 4.1: Percentage very or fairly satisfied with local services by year and by whether reissues included in data. SHS 2014 and SHS 2016⁹



⁹ Sample sizes for Figures 4.1 to 4.4 are as provided in Table 4.1

Figure 4.2: Percentage providing unpaid help to organisations or groups within last 12 months by year and by whether reissues included in data. SHS 2014 and SHS 2016

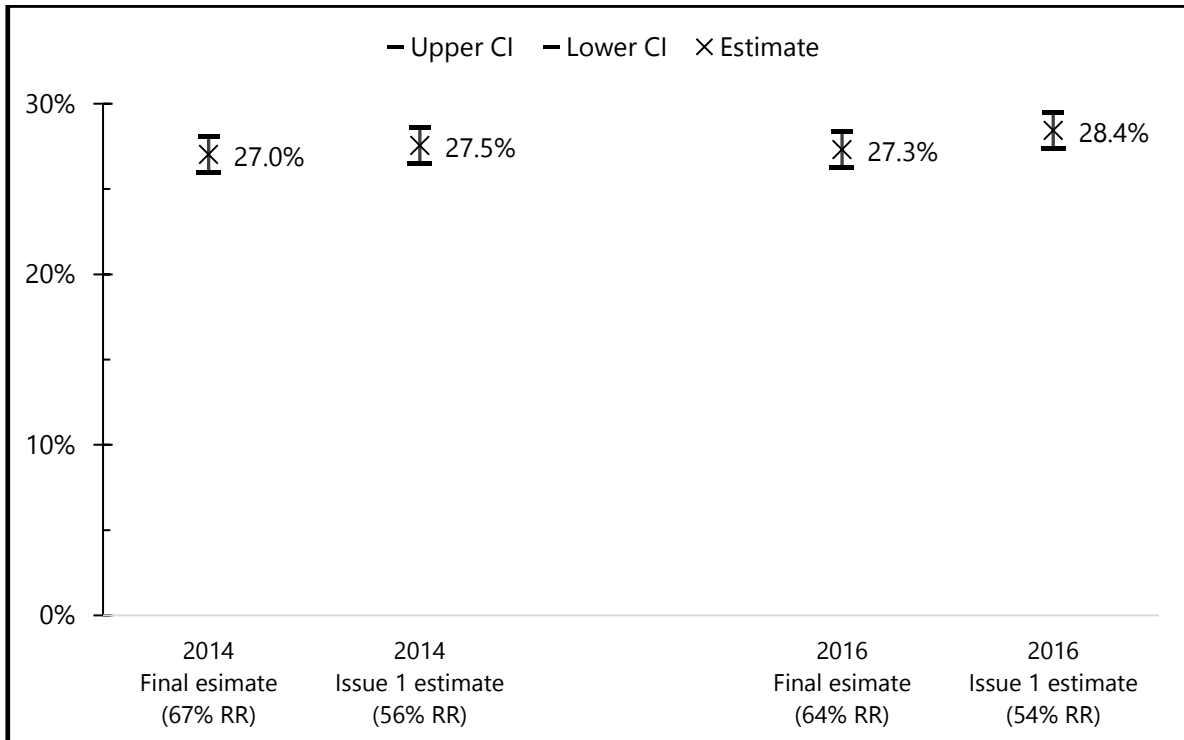


Figure 4.3: Percentage participating in physical activity or sport in last four weeks by year and by whether reissues included in data. SHS 2014 and SHS 2016

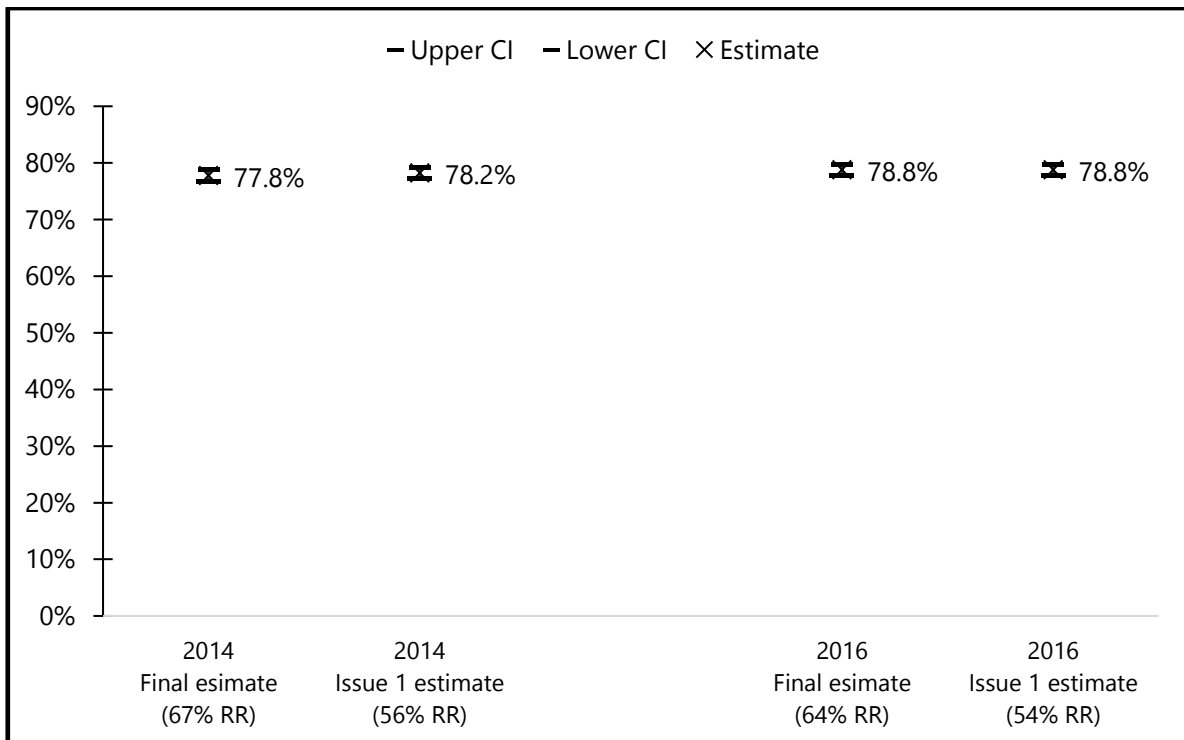
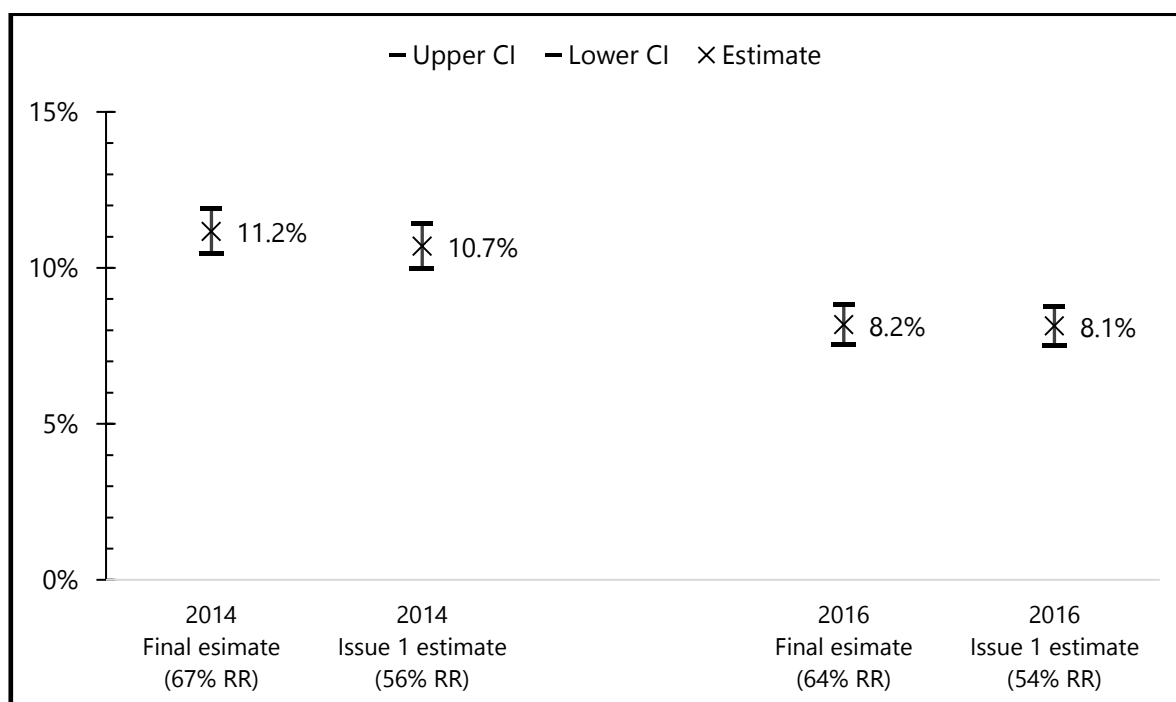


Figure 4.4: Percentage households not managing well financially by year and by whether reissues included in data. SHS 2014 and SHS 2016



4.14 Table 4.4 presents the summary of the absolute impact of reissuing on the 12 national estimates. The average impact was 0.38 percentage points. This was similar between 2014 (0.44 percentage points) and 2016 (0.33 percentage points). Most of the estimates, 21 of 24, changed by less than 1 percentage point.

Table 4.4: Summary of absolute impact on the national estimates. SHS 2014 and SHS 2016

	Mean	Max	Count	Final minus Issue 1 estimate 0-1% points	Final minus Issue 1 estimate >1% points	Final minus Issue 1 estimate >3% points
2014	0.44%	0.93%	12	12	0	0
2016	0.33%	1.13%	12	9	3	0
Combined	0.38%	1.13%	24	22	3	0

Sample sizes: See Table 3.1.

4.15 Table 4.5 shows a summary of the impact on these estimates after standardisation. Overall, the average standardised impact on estimates was 0.72. This means that the impact of reducing the response rate by around 10% to 11% is of a similar magnitude to around three-quarters of the standard error associated with the estimates.

Table 4.5: Summary of average standardised impact of reissuing on national estimates. SHS 2014 and SHS 2016

	Mean	Max	Count	Diff/SE 0 to 0.5	Diff/SE >0.5	Diff/SE >1	Diff/SE >1.5
2014	0.86	1.66	12	2	10	3	1
2016	0.58	2.07	12	8	4	3	2
Combined	0.72	2.07	24	10	14	6	3

Sample sizes: See Table 3.1.

Analysis of impact of reissuing on estimates among key subgroups.

4.16 While the impact of reissuing on estimates at the national level was small, the impact on estimates among sub-groups could potentially be more considerable. Estimates for the 11 measures from the random adult section of the questionnaire were analysed. The impact on these estimates was calculated on a number of key sub-groups. These were gender, age, rurality, deprivation, tenure, area and household typology.

4.17 Overall, this meant that the impact was calculated for 704 estimates, 352 in 2014 and 352 estimates in 2016¹⁰. Table 4.6 summarises the impact on the absolute difference of estimates among key subgroups.

Table 4.6: Summary of absolute impact on estimates among key subgroups. SHS 2014 and 2016

	Mean	Max	Count	Final minus Issue 1 estimate 0-1%	Final minus Issue 1 estimate >1%	Final minus Issue 1 estimate >3%	Final minus Issue 1 estimate >5%
2014	0.70%	5.5%	352	277	75	4	1
2016	0.82%	12.7%	352	249	103	8	1
Combined	0.76%	12.7%	704	526	178	12	2

4.18 Overall, reissuing had a larger impact at the sub-group level than the national level. This is primarily driven by the sample sizes. However most of the differences were still relatively modest. Overall, the average impact on estimates was 0.76%. The average impact was similar in 2014 (0.70%) and 2016 (0.82%).

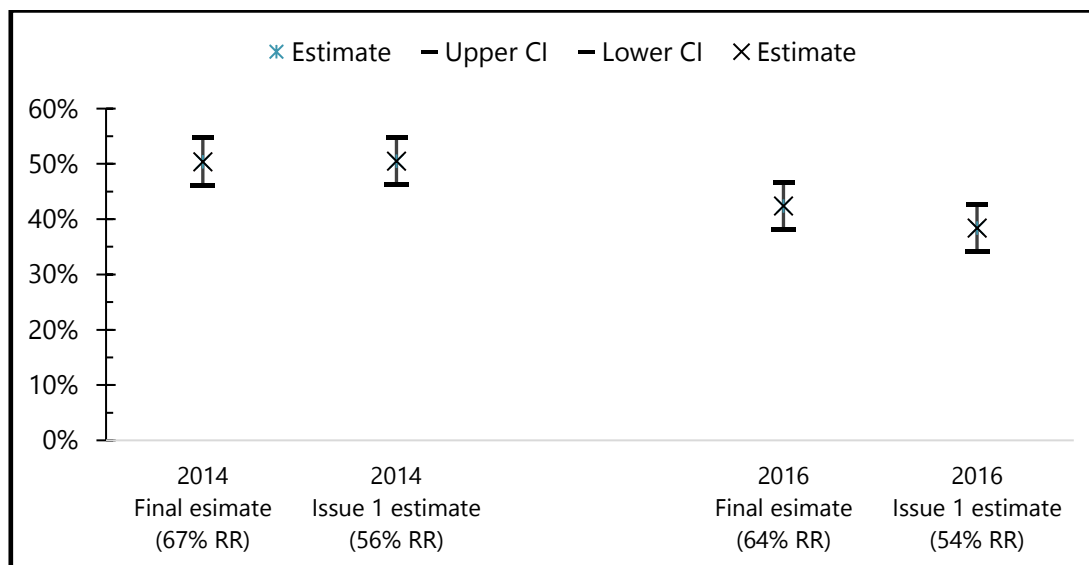
4.19 Most estimates, 526 of 704, changed by less than 1%. Overall only 12 of the 704 estimates changed by more than 3%, and two changed by more than 5%. Estimates for Central Region¹¹ accounted for 6 of the 12 estimates that changed by more than 3 percentage points. Similarly, 6 of the 12 estimates that changed by more than 3 percentage points related to the indicator for making one or more visits to the outdoors per week.

¹⁰ Full details of each of these are provided in Tables A1.1 to A1.10 in Appendix 1.

¹¹ Central Region includes Stirling, Falkirk, & Clackmannanshire council areas.

4.20 By way of illustration, Figure 4.5 shows the estimates for making one or more visits to the outdoors per week for Central Region. In 2016 this estimate changed by 4% for Central Region, from 38.4% to 42.4%. The overall sample size for the main estimate was based on 754 cases. This means that, as shown in Figure 4.5, the confidence intervals around this estimate equalled +/- 4.2%, and therefore that the standardised change equated to 1.88 of the standard error of the main estimate.

Figure 4.5: Percentage saying that they make one or visits to the outdoors per week in Central Region. SHS 2014 and 2016



4.21 Finally, Table 4.5 shows a summary of the impact on these 704 estimates after standardisation.

Table 4.5: Summary of average standardised impact of reissuing on estimates among key subgroups. SHS 2014 and 2016

	Mean	Max	Count	Diff/SE 0 to 0.5	Diff/SE >0.5	Diff/SE >1	Diff/SE >1.5
2014	0.48	2.76	352	218	134	34	3
2016	0.53	6.21	352	215	137	49	17
Combined	0.51	6.21	704	433	271	83	20

4.22 Overall, the average standardised impact on estimates was 0.51. This means that the impact of reducing the response rate by around 10% is of a similar magnitude to one half of the standard error associated with the estimates. There is little difference with regard to the size of the impact by wave.

4.23 The impact was less than 0.5 for the majority of estimates (433 of 704).

4.24 The impact was greater than 1.5 for less than 3% of estimates (20 out of 704 estimates). The maximum value was 6.21 for all sub-group estimates included in this analysis and the second largest value was 2.76.

- 4.25 There was some evidence to suggest that the impact of reissuing on some sub-groups was greater than on others. However, this appears to be driven, at least in part, by the proportion of reissue interviews within particular subgroups. The maximum of the average standardised impact across the different measures but within sub-groups was 0.94 in the 2014 wave and 1.82 for 2016. These both related to estimates for the Central Region of Scotland. Note that 21% of interviews in Central Region were reissue interviews in 2014 while 27% were reissues in 2016¹² compared to the overall average of 16% in 2014 and 18% in 2016.
- 4.26 The second largest average standardised impact across both years was for single adult households (0.74 in 2014 and 1.03 in 2016). Reissue interviews also accounted for a higher proportion of interviews among this sub-group than most other sub-groups (22% in 2014 and 25% in 2016).
- 4.27 As noted previously, the scale of the impact can be difficult to visualise. Figures 4.6 to 4.10 show estimates for five sets of sub-group estimates plotted with confidence intervals
- Satisfaction with public services among those in the most deprived 15% of areas
 - Rate neighbourhood as a good place to live in Fife
 - Rating general health as bad or very bad among those aged 60 and over
 - Participated in a physical activity or a sport among those aged 16-24
 - Providing unpaid help to organisations or groups within last 12 months among men

¹² 22% and 25% for single adults in 2014 and 2016.

Figure 4.6: Percentage of those living in the most deprived 15% of areas who are satisfied with local public services by year and by whether reissues included in data. 2014 and 2016

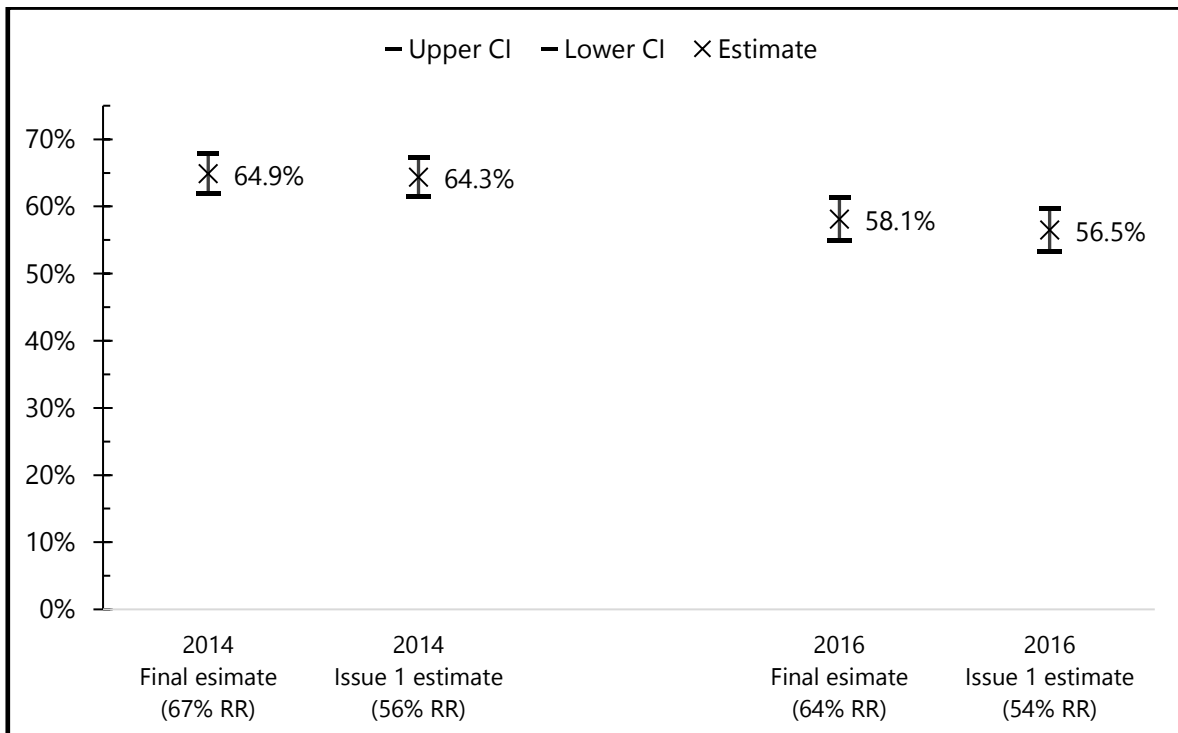


Figure 4.7: Percentage of those in Fife who rate their neighbourhood as a good place to live by year and by whether reissues included in data. 2014 and 2016

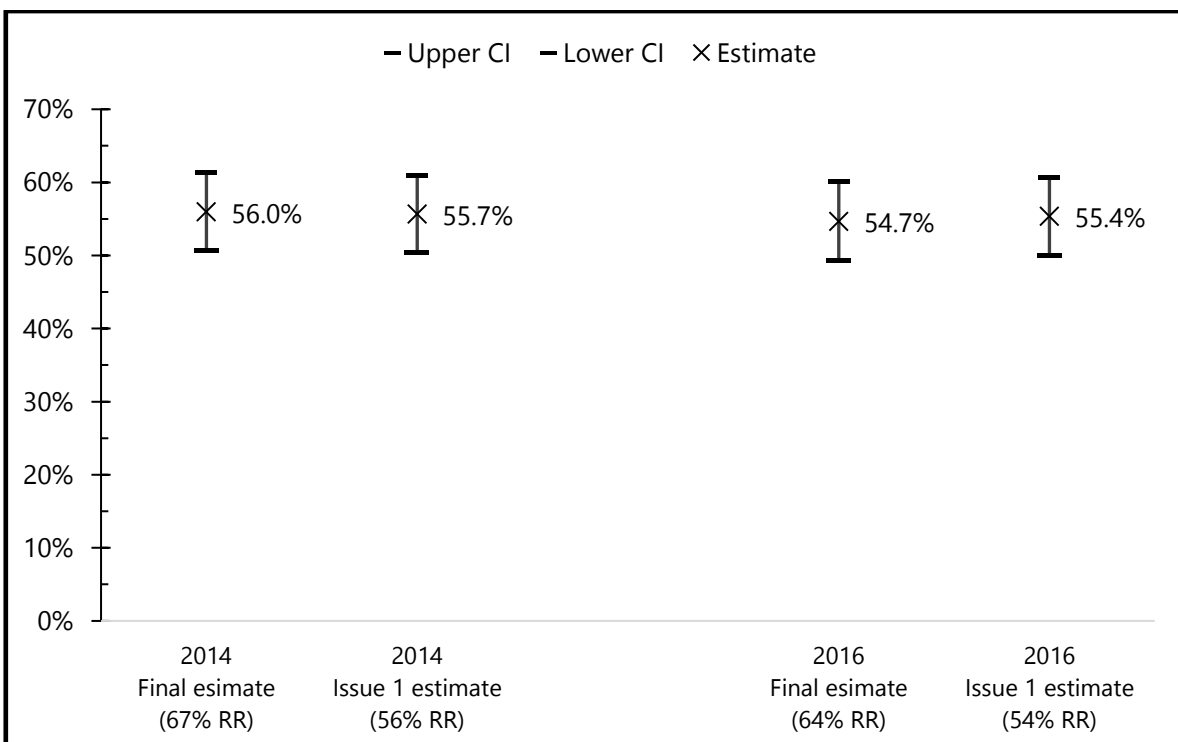


Figure 4.8: Percentage of those aged 60 and over who rate their general health as bad or very bad by year and whether reissues included in data. 2014 and 2016

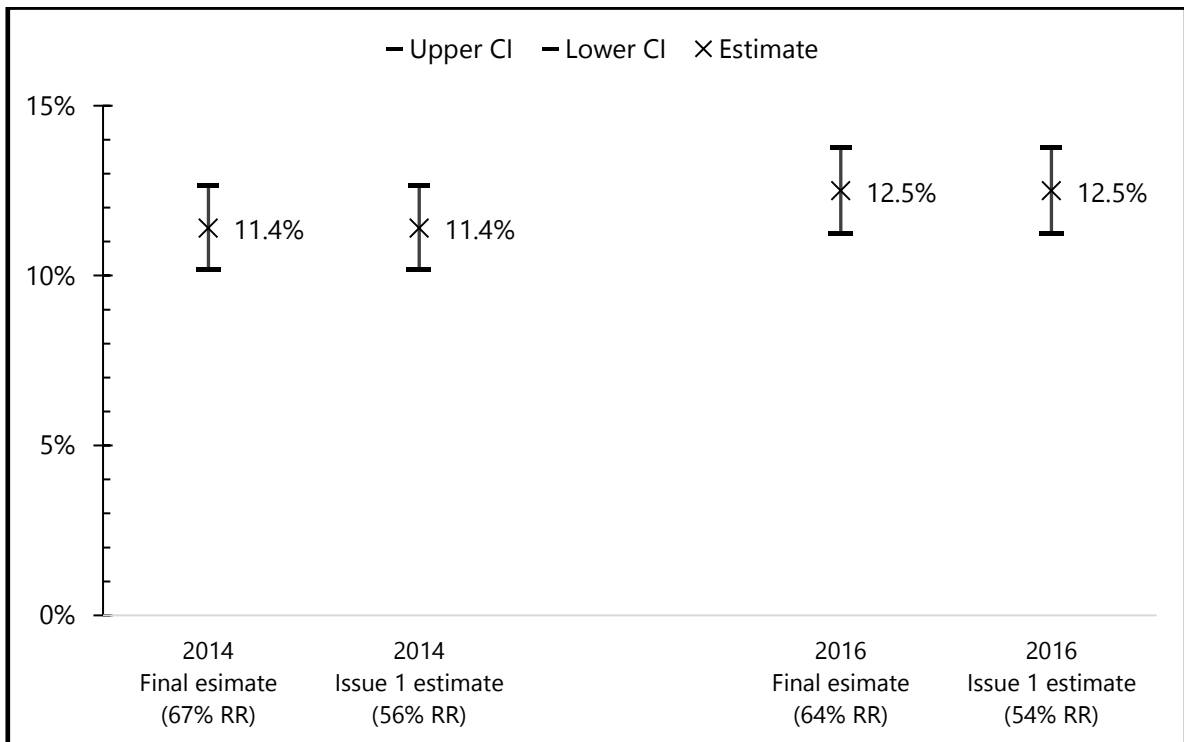


Figure 4.9: Percentage of those aged 16-24 who have participated in a physical activity or a sport by year and whether reissues included in data. 2014 and 2016

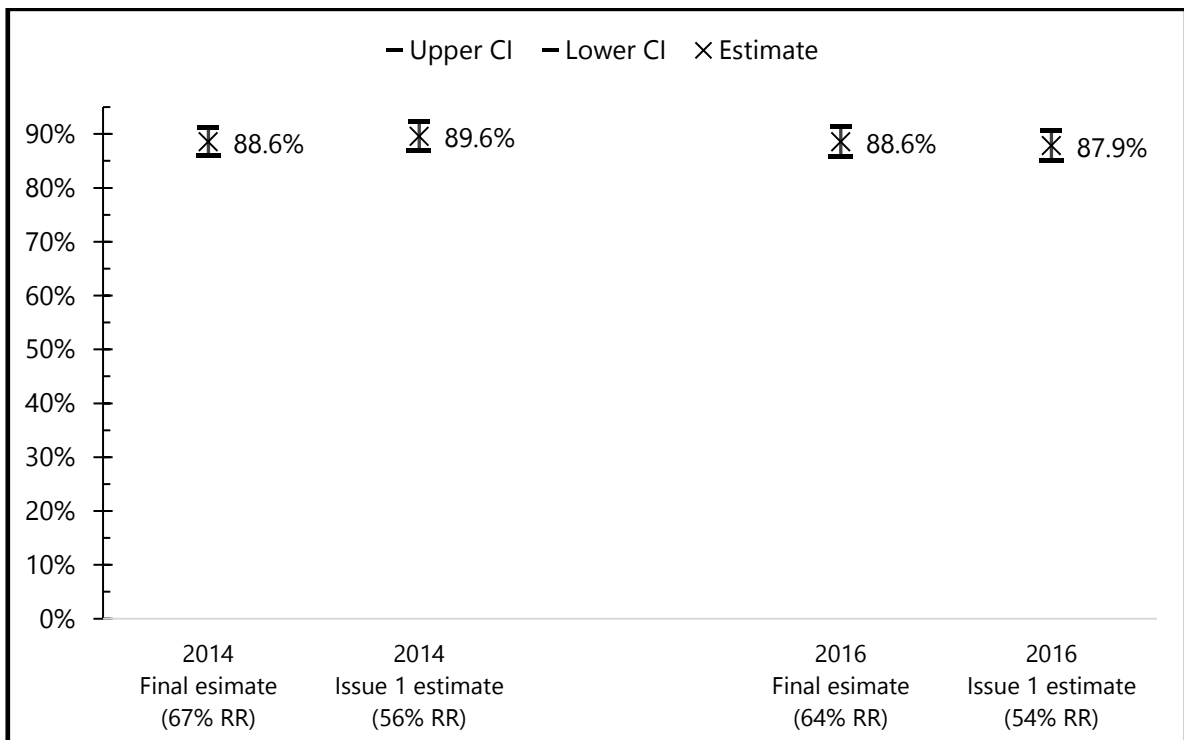
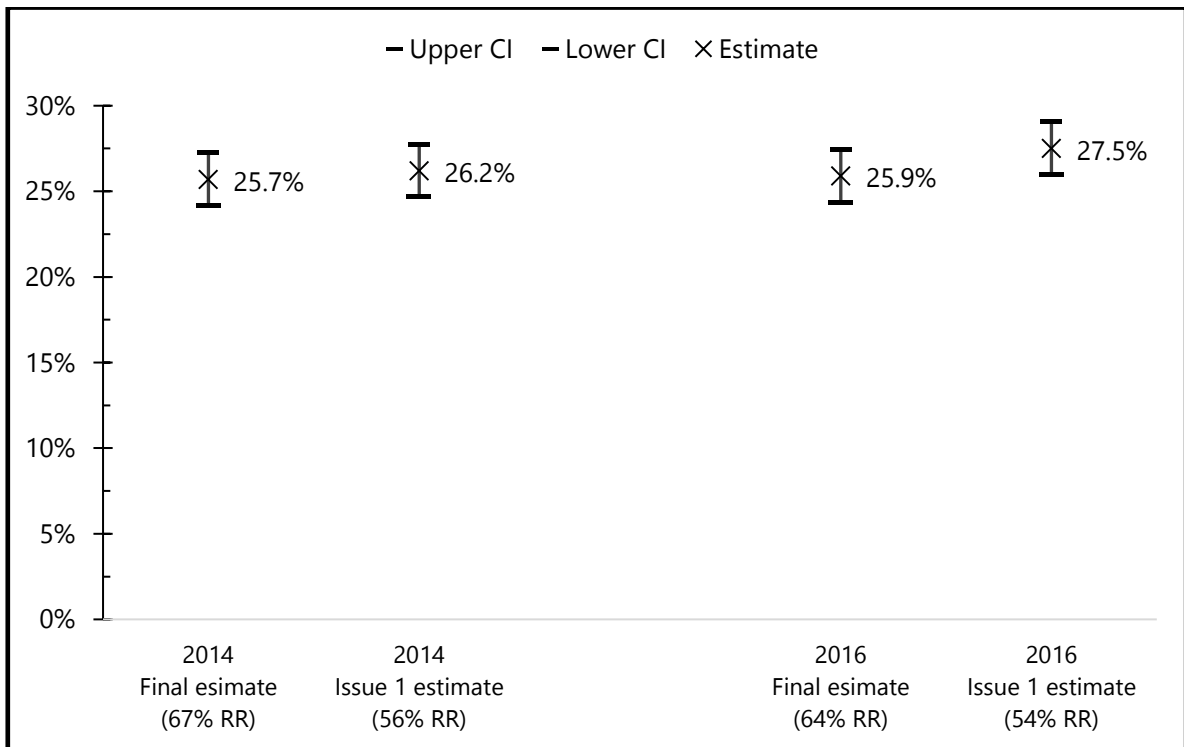


Figure 4.10: Percentage of men who have provided unpaid help to organisations or groups with the last twelve months by year and whether reissues included in data. 2014 and 2016



5 Conclusions

- 5.1 Five broad conclusions can be drawn from the results.
- 5.2 First, those who respond at first issue were broadly similar to those who respond at the reissue stage. There were relatively small differences between the two samples before any weighting has been applied. Moreover, most of the characteristics where there are notable differences between the unweighted samples (for example age, sex and region) are characteristics that form part of the approach to the weighting. This means that the impact of these differences on weighted estimates may be less marked.
- 5.3 Second, after weighting, the impact of increasing the response rate through reissuing on national estimates was relatively small. A decrease in the response rate of around 10-11%, through excluding reissue interviews, resulted in an average absolute change of less than half of one percentage point for the twelve key national estimates examined. The largest impact was 1.13% percentage points for the estimate of volunteering in 2016. Adjusted to take account of sample sizes and prevalence levels, the average change was equivalent to around three-quarters of one standard error. Overall, only 3 of the 24 measures had a standardised difference of more than 1.5 standard errors and the maximum impact found was 2.07. Therefore, for most estimates, the impact was small and unlikely to affect conclusions drawn from the data.
- 5.4 Third, for estimates among key sub-groups, the impact is also small in relative terms. (The impact in absolute terms is larger than for national estimates. However, this is primarily because these estimates themselves are less precise because they are based on smaller sample sizes.) The impact was less than half of the standard error for the majority of estimates and was greater than 1.5 the standard error for less than 3% of the 704 sub-group estimates examined. Again, this means that most (but not all) of these differences are unlikely to have a meaningful impact in practice.
- 5.5 Fourth, the scale of the relative impact was similar across the two waves. The average difference between both the absolute and the standardised measures were similar across the two waves and the only differences were confined to a very small number of outlier values.
- 5.6 Fifth, the analysis does suggest that the relative impact may be greater in some measures than others. Estimates relating to the proportion of people saying that they made one or more visits to the outdoors per week were more affected by reissuing than the other measures. This might be partly due to the fact that significantly fewer reissue interviews are conducted in rural areas. Similarly, the analysis also suggests that the relative impact may be greater in some sub-groups than others, namely Single Adult household. Again, this appears to be driven, at least in part, by the proportion of reissue interviews undertaken with particular subgroups.
- 5.7 Overall, these findings echo previous findings that the link between response rate and non-response bias is weak. As such, response rates are not a good

indicator of the quality of survey estimates and should not be used as a singular proxy for survey quality. Additionally, further consideration could be given to the drivers of survey quality and whether a reduction in the response rate target with a more targeted approach to reissuing would be beneficial in the future.

6 Appendix 1: Additional Tables

Table A1.1: Very or fairly satisfied with local public services. SHS 2014

	Final estimate (67% RR)	N	SE	CIs (+/-)	I1 estimate (56% RR)	Difference	Standardised Ratio: Diff/SE
Male	61.0%	4,407	0.9%	1.7%	59.7%	1.21%	1.37
Female	62.8%	5,339	0.8%	1.6%	62.5%	0.31%	0.39
16 - 24	63.6%	774	2.1%	4.1%	63.8%	0.14%	0.07
25 - 44	60.0%	2,768	1.1%	2.2%	58.7%	1.24%	1.11
45 - 59	59.4%	2,524	1.2%	2.3%	58.5%	0.96%	0.82
60+	65.4%	3,680	0.9%	1.8%	64.9%	0.47%	0.50
Urban	64.4%	7,708	0.7%	1.3%	63.8%	0.57%	0.87
Rural	49.6%	2,038	1.3%	2.6%	48.6%	1.05%	0.79
Edinburgh	67.0%	712	2.1%	4.1%	68.6%	1.55%	0.73
Glasgow	61.4%	937	1.9%	3.7%	58.7%	2.72%	1.43
Fife	59.8%	482	2.7%	5.3%	60.5%	0.73%	0.27
North Lanarkshire	70.1%	448	2.6%	5.1%	68.1%	2.01%	0.77
South Lanarkshire	65.0%	409	2.8%	5.5%	62.7%	2.24%	0.79
Highlands and Islands	55.5%	1,633	1.5%	2.9%	54.8%	0.69%	0.47
Grampian	48.1%	587	2.5%	4.9%	46.9%	1.23%	0.50
Tayside	63.4%	749	2.1%	4.1%	63.5%	0.17%	0.08
Central	70.3%	766	2.0%	3.9%	68.3%	1.95%	0.98
Dunbartonshire	71.3%	503	2.4%	4.7%	69.2%	2.13%	0.88
Renfrewshire and Inverclyde	70.3%	712	2.1%	4.0%	70.8%	0.49%	0.24
Ayrshire	59.6%	724	2.2%	4.3%	59.8%	0.20%	0.09
Lothian	61.7%	608	2.4%	4.6%	60.7%	0.95%	0.40
Southern Scotland	53.5%	476	2.7%	5.4%	53.4%	0.19%	0.07
15% most deprived	64.9%	1,466	1.5%	2.9%	64.3%	0.55%	0.37
Rest	61.4%	8,280	0.6%	1.3%	60.6%	0.76%	1.18
Single Adult	61.0%	1,828	1.4%	2.7%	60.1%	0.90%	0.66
Small Adult	58.0%	1,482	1.5%	3.0%	56.3%	1.69%	1.10
Single Parent	63.1%	524	2.5%	5.0%	62.3%	0.75%	0.30
Small Family	59.4%	1,167	1.7%	3.4%	58.9%	0.52%	0.30
Large Family	60.7%	548	2.5%	4.9%	61.2%	0.52%	0.21
Large Adult	64.3%	791	2.0%	4.0%	63.6%	0.74%	0.36
Older Smaller	64.0%	1,658	1.4%	2.8%	63.1%	0.83%	0.59
Single Pensioner	67.8%	1,748	1.3%	2.6%	67.7%	0.03%	0.02
All	61.9%	9,746	0.6%	1.2%	61.2%	0.74%	1.26

Table A1.2: Agree that 'can influence decisions affecting my local area'. SHS 2014

	Final estimate (67% RR)	N	SE	CI (+/-)	I1 estimate (56% RR)	Difference	Standardised Ratio: Diff/SE
Male	23.7%	4,442	0.8%	1.5%	23.6%	0.09%	0.12
Female	22.3%	5,356	0.7%	1.3%	22.7%	0.39%	0.57
16 - 24	25.1%	787	1.9%	3.6%	25.4%	0.28%	0.15
25 - 44	22.8%	2,787	1.0%	1.9%	22.9%	0.17%	0.18
45 - 59	24.5%	2,532	1.0%	2.0%	24.1%	0.40%	0.39
60+	20.9%	3,692	0.8%	1.6%	21.5%	0.60%	0.75
Urban	22.5%	7,752	0.6%	1.1%	22.7%	0.19%	0.34
Rural	25.4%	2,046	1.2%	2.3%	25.3%	0.12%	0.11
Edinburgh	21.2%	713	1.8%	3.6%	21.5%	0.25%	0.13
Glasgow	29.2%	946	1.8%	3.5%	29.9%	0.70%	0.40
Fife	28.8%	484	2.5%	4.8%	28.6%	0.19%	0.08
North Lanarkshire	17.1%	448	2.1%	4.2%	15.4%	1.71%	0.80
South Lanarkshire	20.6%	411	2.4%	4.7%	20.4%	0.13%	0.06
Highlands and Islands	19.6%	1,645	1.2%	2.3%	19.0%	0.51%	0.43
Grampian	21.5%	588	2.0%	4.0%	22.4%	0.91%	0.45
Tayside	26.8%	754	1.9%	3.8%	27.9%	1.10%	0.57
Central	30.8%	770	2.0%	3.9%	30.9%	0.09%	0.04
Dunbartonshire	22.3%	505	2.2%	4.4%	22.4%	0.09%	0.04
Renfrewshire and Inverclyde	22.1%	722	1.9%	3.6%	22.3%	0.18%	0.10
Ayrshire	14.5%	726	1.6%	3.1%	14.3%	0.17%	0.11
Lothian	25.7%	609	2.1%	4.2%	26.6%	0.85%	0.40
Southern Scotland	18.5%	477	2.1%	4.2%	18.4%	0.12%	0.06
15% most deprived	21.6%	1,476	1.3%	2.5%	21.8%	0.21%	0.16
Rest	23.2%	8,322	0.6%	1.1%	23.4%	0.13%	0.23
Single Adult	23.6%	1,850	1.2%	2.3%	24.0%	0.38%	0.32
Small Adult	24.1%	1,494	1.3%	2.6%	24.6%	0.53%	0.40
Single Parent	20.7%	526	2.1%	4.2%	20.5%	0.13%	0.06
Small Family	26.0%	1,171	1.5%	3.0%	25.4%	0.59%	0.39
Large Family	24.0%	549	2.2%	4.3%	24.2%	0.21%	0.10
Large Adult	21.5%	792	1.8%	3.4%	20.6%	0.86%	0.49
Older Smaller	20.8%	1,659	1.2%	2.3%	21.6%	0.83%	0.69
Single Pensioner	21.6%	1,757	1.2%	2.3%	22.5%	0.88%	0.75
All	23.0%	9,798	0.5%	1.0%	23.1%	0.16%	0.31

Table A1.3: Adult using internet for personal use. SHS 2014

	Final estimate (67% RR)	N	SE	CIs (+/-)	I1 estimate (56% RR)	Difference	Standardised Ratio: Diff/SE
Male	82.0%	2,166	1.0%	1.9%	82.2%	0.23%	0.23
Female	82.0%	2,621	0.9%	1.8%	82.8%	0.84%	0.93
16 - 24	98.1%	401	0.8%	1.6%	98.7%	0.57%	0.69
25 - 44	95.9%	1,361	0.6%	1.3%	96.0%	0.19%	0.30
45 - 59	87.9%	1,232	1.1%	2.2%	88.7%	0.82%	0.73
60+	52.5%	1,793	1.4%	2.8%	53.5%	0.97%	0.68
Urban	81.7%	3,802	0.8%	1.5%	82.4%	0.63%	0.84
Rural	83.3%	985	1.4%	2.8%	83.4%	0.11%	0.08
Edinburgh	89.2%	347	2.0%	3.9%	89.3%	0.04%	0.02
Glasgow	80.0%	465	2.2%	4.4%	81.2%	1.16%	0.52
Fife	81.0%	240	3.0%	6.0%	81.3%	0.26%	0.09
North Lanarkshire	81.7%	228	3.1%	6.0%	82.2%	0.53%	0.17
South Lanarkshire	81.5%	210	3.2%	6.3%	84.0%	2.52%	0.78
Highlands and Islands	82.3%	773	1.6%	3.2%	81.2%	1.14%	0.69
Grampian	82.8%	292	2.7%	5.2%	81.8%	0.97%	0.37
Tayside	79.4%	385	2.5%	4.8%	82.1%	2.66%	1.08
Central	81.8%	369	2.4%	4.7%	84.6%	2.76%	1.14
Dunbartonshire	81.3%	249	3.0%	5.8%	81.5%	0.20%	0.07
Renfrewshire and Inverclyde	80.3%	335	2.6%	5.1%	80.7%	0.42%	0.16
Ayrshire	85.6%	364	2.2%	4.3%	85.6%	0.05%	0.02
Lothian	80.4%	299	2.8%	5.4%	80.1%	0.35%	0.13
Southern Scotland	76.9%	231	3.3%	6.5%	77.0%	0.11%	0.03
15% most deprived	74.8%	723	1.9%	3.8%	75.7%	0.91%	0.47
Rest	83.3%	4,064	0.7%	1.4%	83.7%	0.42%	0.60
Single Adult	79.9%	909	1.6%	3.1%	80.2%	0.26%	0.17
Small Adult	92.8%	738	1.1%	2.2%	92.7%	0.06%	0.06
Single Parent	93.7%	261	1.8%	3.5%	94.3%	0.57%	0.32
Small Family	97.5%	548	0.8%	1.6%	97.8%	0.32%	0.40
Large Family	96.2%	293	1.3%	2.6%	97.1%	0.88%	0.66
Large Adult	88.7%	382	1.9%	3.8%	88.3%	0.36%	0.19
Older Smaller	62.5%	809	2.0%	4.0%	64.1%	1.63%	0.80
Single Pensioner	40.1%	847	2.0%	4.0%	41.1%	1.07%	0.53
All	82.0%	4,787	0.7%	1.3%	82.5%	0.55%	0.83

Table A1.4: Rate neighbourhood as a very good place to live. SHS 2014

	Final estimate (67% RR)	N	SE	CIs (+/-)	I1 estimate (56% RR)	Difference	Standardised Ratio: Diff/SE
Male	53.9%	4,442	0.9%	1.8%	53.7%	0.11%	0.12
Female	57.7%	5,356	0.8%	1.6%	57.0%	0.63%	0.78
16 - 24	42.5%	787	2.1%	4.1%	42.0%	0.46%	0.22
25 - 44	49.8%	2,787	1.1%	2.2%	49.3%	0.48%	0.43
45 - 59	59.1%	2,532	1.2%	2.3%	58.9%	0.26%	0.22
60+	66.0%	3,692	0.9%	1.8%	65.7%	0.37%	0.40
Urban	53.1%	7,752	0.7%	1.3%	52.5%	0.51%	0.74
Rural	69.5%	2,046	1.2%	2.4%	69.2%	0.34%	0.28
Edinburgh	46.4%	713	2.2%	4.4%	45.3%	1.12%	0.50
Glasgow	42.2%	946	1.9%	3.8%	43.1%	0.83%	0.43
Fife	56.0%	484	2.7%	5.3%	55.7%	0.30%	0.11
North Lanarkshire	50.1%	448	2.8%	5.6%	50.3%	0.27%	0.10
South Lanarkshire	55.9%	411	2.9%	5.8%	54.1%	1.71%	0.58
Highlands and Islands	68.5%	1,645	1.4%	2.7%	68.9%	0.35%	0.26
Grampian	63.9%	588	2.4%	4.7%	63.3%	0.62%	0.26
Tayside	53.2%	754	2.2%	4.3%	54.6%	1.43%	0.66
Central	53.5%	770	2.2%	4.2%	50.1%	3.42%	1.58
Dunbartonshire	59.6%	505	2.6%	5.1%	58.5%	1.17%	0.45
Renfrewshire and Inverclyde	61.0%	722	2.2%	4.3%	60.1%	0.89%	0.41
Ayrshire	52.7%	726	2.2%	4.4%	52.1%	0.58%	0.26
Lothian	62.6%	609	2.4%	4.6%	62.2%	0.32%	0.14
Southern Scotland	66.0%	477	2.6%	5.1%	66.0%	0.03%	0.01
15% most deprived	27.5%	1,476	1.4%	2.7%	28.1%	0.54%	0.39
Rest	61.0%	8,322	0.6%	1.3%	60.3%	0.71%	1.11
Single Adult	42.8%	1,850	1.4%	2.7%	44.0%	1.20%	0.87
Small Adult	54.7%	1,494	1.5%	3.0%	53.3%	1.49%	0.96
Single Parent	39.4%	526	2.6%	5.0%	39.0%	0.39%	0.15
Small Family	54.3%	1,171	1.7%	3.4%	53.6%	0.69%	0.40
Large Family	52.5%	549	2.6%	5.0%	52.8%	0.26%	0.10
Large Adult	56.9%	792	2.1%	4.1%	56.0%	0.92%	0.44
Older Smaller	68.1%	1,659	1.4%	2.7%	67.8%	0.29%	0.21
Single Pensioner	62.8%	1,757	1.4%	2.7%	61.9%	0.89%	0.64
All	55.8%	9,798	0.6%	1.2%	55.5%	0.38%	0.63

Table A1.5: Participated in a cultural activity or attended a cultural place or event in the last 12 months. SHS 2014

	Final estimate (67% RR)	N	SE	CI (+/-)	I1 estimate (56% RR)	Difference	Standardised Ratio: Diff/SE
Male	88.9%	4,442	0.6%	1.1%	89.2%	0.26%	0.46
Female	92.6%	5,356	0.4%	0.8%	92.6%	0.06%	0.14
16 - 24	95.9%	787	0.9%	1.7%	95.2%	0.63%	0.74
25 - 44	94.4%	2,787	0.5%	1.0%	94.6%	0.14%	0.26
45 - 59	91.2%	2,532	0.7%	1.3%	92.0%	0.77%	1.14
60+	84.0%	3,692	0.7%	1.4%	84.0%	0.04%	0.06
Urban	90.7%	7,752	0.4%	0.8%	90.8%	0.15%	0.38
Rural	91.5%	2,046	0.7%	1.5%	91.6%	0.13%	0.18
Edinburgh	96.1%	713	0.9%	1.7%	96.9%	0.81%	0.93
Glasgow	89.7%	946	1.2%	2.3%	90.1%	0.41%	0.35
Fife	91.0%	484	1.6%	3.1%	90.6%	0.44%	0.28
North Lanarkshire	86.0%	448	2.0%	3.9%	85.0%	0.96%	0.49
South Lanarkshire	90.6%	411	1.7%	3.4%	91.0%	0.35%	0.20
Highlands and Islands	89.3%	1,645	0.9%	1.8%	88.7%	0.55%	0.60
Grampian	92.0%	588	1.3%	2.6%	91.5%	0.47%	0.35
Tayside	91.5%	754	1.2%	2.4%	92.6%	1.08%	0.89
Central	88.9%	770	1.4%	2.7%	90.2%	1.28%	0.94
Dunbartonshire	89.7%	505	1.6%	3.2%	89.8%	0.10%	0.06
Renfrewshire and Inverclyde	93.1%	722	1.1%	2.2%	93.0%	0.05%	0.04
Ayrshire	92.3%	726	1.2%	2.3%	92.8%	0.51%	0.43
Lothian	89.6%	609	1.5%	2.9%	89.2%	0.44%	0.29
Southern Scotland	88.5%	477	1.8%	3.4%	89.1%	0.59%	0.34
15% most deprived	84.1%	1,476	1.1%	2.2%	84.2%	0.10%	0.09
Rest	92.0%	8,322	0.4%	0.7%	92.2%	0.12%	0.34
Single Adult	86.3%	1,850	1.0%	1.9%	87.5%	1.19%	1.24
Small Adult	94.0%	1,494	0.7%	1.4%	93.8%	0.13%	0.17
Single Parent	91.2%	526	1.5%	2.9%	91.4%	0.16%	0.11
Small Family	95.4%	1,171	0.7%	1.4%	95.2%	0.13%	0.18
Large Family	95.6%	549	1.0%	2.0%	96.0%	0.39%	0.38
Large Adult	92.6%	792	1.1%	2.2%	92.4%	0.20%	0.18
Older Smaller	86.2%	1,659	1.0%	2.0%	86.5%	0.21%	0.21
Single Pensioner	82.8%	1,757	1.1%	2.1%	82.2%	0.61%	0.56
All	90.8%	5,140	0.5%	0.9%	91.0%	0.15%	0.32

Table A1.6: Making one or more visits to the outdoors per week. SHS 2014

	Final estimate (67% RR)	N	SE	CIs (+/-)	I1 estimate (56% RR)	Difference	Standardised Ratio: Diff/SE
Male	51.2%	4,442	0.9%	1.8%	50.9%	0.30%	0.33
Female	45.8%	5,356	0.8%	1.6%	45.2%	0.64%	0.78
16 - 24	50.3%	787	2.1%	4.2%	49.7%	0.60%	0.28
25 - 44	52.1%	2,787	1.1%	2.2%	51.1%	0.99%	0.87
45 - 59	51.8%	2,532	1.2%	2.3%	51.9%	0.08%	0.07
60+	40.3%	3,692	1.0%	1.9%	40.0%	0.29%	0.30
Urban	47.0%	7,752	0.7%	1.3%	46.5%	0.47%	0.69
Rural	55.3%	2,046	1.3%	2.6%	54.5%	0.80%	0.61
Edinburgh	48.0%	713	2.2%	4.4%	48.1%	0.08%	0.04
Glasgow	42.4%	946	1.9%	3.8%	41.9%	0.46%	0.24
Fife	39.9%	484	2.7%	5.2%	41.7%	1.85%	0.69
North Lanarkshire	28.8%	448	2.6%	5.0%	24.9%	3.81%	1.48
South Lanarkshire	36.1%	411	2.8%	5.6%	31.9%	4.22%	1.49
Highlands and Islands	53.4%	1,645	1.5%	2.9%	53.5%	0.12%	0.08
Grampian	60.1%	588	2.4%	4.8%	59.2%	0.88%	0.36
Tayside	48.4%	754	2.2%	4.3%	50.4%	2.04%	0.94
Central	50.4%	770	2.2%	4.2%	50.5%	0.06%	0.03
Dunbartonshire	45.4%	505	2.7%	5.2%	44.9%	0.50%	0.19
Renfrewshire and Inverclyde	50.3%	722	2.2%	4.4%	51.5%	1.26%	0.56
Ayrshire	68.8%	726	2.1%	4.0%	67.8%	1.00%	0.48
Lothian	47.5%	609	2.4%	4.8%	45.8%	1.72%	0.71
Southern Scotland	52.8%	477	2.7%	5.4%	51.9%	0.90%	0.33
15% most deprived	40.1%	1,476	1.5%	3.0%	38.4%	1.65%	1.08
Rest	49.9%	8,322	0.7%	1.3%	49.6%	0.32%	0.49
Single Adult	45.3%	1,850	1.4%	2.7%	43.9%	1.44%	1.03
Small Adult	51.3%	1,494	1.6%	3.0%	50.6%	0.70%	0.45
Single Parent	52.3%	526	2.6%	5.1%	50.1%	2.13%	0.81
Small Family	57.2%	1,171	1.7%	3.4%	56.6%	0.53%	0.31
Large Family	48.5%	549	2.6%	5.0%	47.7%	0.80%	0.31
Large Adult	52.5%	792	2.1%	4.2%	52.8%	0.30%	0.14
Older Smaller	42.7%	1,659	1.5%	2.9%	42.4%	0.36%	0.24
Single Pensioner	33.5%	1,757	1.4%	2.6%	33.2%	0.34%	0.25
All	48.4%	9,798	0.6%	1.2%	47.9%	0.48%	0.79

Table A1.7: Live within 5 minutes' walk of greenspace. SHS 2014

	Final estimate (67% RR)	N	SE	CIs (+/-)	I1 estimate (56% RR)	Difference	Standardised Ratio: Diff/SE
Male	70.6%	4,442	0.8%	1.6%	71.7%	1.08%	1.32
Female	66.8%	5,356	0.8%	1.5%	67.6%	0.80%	1.04
16 - 24	71.8%	787	1.9%	3.8%	71.6%	0.22%	0.11
25 - 44	70.2%	2,787	1.0%	2.0%	71.3%	1.04%	1.00
45 - 59	71.0%	2,532	1.1%	2.1%	71.9%	0.95%	0.87
60+	63.1%	3,692	1.0%	1.9%	64.5%	1.42%	1.50
Urban	66.2%	7,752	0.6%	1.3%	67.3%	1.03%	1.60
Rural	80.2%	2,046	1.1%	2.1%	80.2%	0.01%	0.01
Edinburgh	67.7%	713	2.1%	4.1%	67.7%	0.04%	0.02
Glasgow	59.4%	946	1.9%	3.8%	61.7%	2.24%	1.17
Fife	80.3%	484	2.2%	4.3%	80.6%	0.31%	0.14
North Lanarkshire	57.7%	448	2.8%	5.5%	59.8%	2.15%	0.77
South Lanarkshire	65.7%	411	2.8%	5.5%	65.2%	0.55%	0.20
Highlands and Islands	70.7%	1,645	1.3%	2.6%	70.1%	0.65%	0.48
Grampian	72.5%	588	2.2%	4.3%	73.1%	0.57%	0.26
Tayside	64.6%	754	2.1%	4.1%	65.5%	0.91%	0.44
Central	69.3%	770	2.0%	3.9%	74.8%	5.51%	2.76
Dunbartonshire	60.2%	505	2.6%	5.1%	61.6%	1.40%	0.54
Renfrewshire and Inverclyde	65.3%	722	2.1%	4.2%	66.7%	1.34%	0.63
Ayrshire	75.6%	726	1.9%	3.8%	75.8%	0.24%	0.13
Lothian	68.6%	609	2.3%	4.4%	67.9%	0.65%	0.29
Southern Scotland	86.9%	477	1.9%	3.6%	88.4%	1.58%	0.85
15% most deprived	61.8%	1,476	1.5%	3.0%	63.3%	1.42%	0.94
Rest	69.8%	8,322	0.6%	1.2%	70.6%	0.81%	1.34
Single Adult	64.7%	1,850	1.3%	2.6%	66.5%	1.76%	1.32
Small Adult	69.8%	1,494	1.4%	2.8%	71.0%	1.25%	0.88
Single Parent	68.9%	526	2.4%	4.7%	70.1%	1.18%	0.49
Small Family	72.3%	1,171	1.6%	3.1%	71.9%	0.42%	0.26
Large Family	73.0%	549	2.3%	4.5%	72.4%	0.56%	0.25
Large Adult	73.8%	792	1.9%	3.7%	74.3%	0.48%	0.26
Older Smaller	66.2%	1,659	1.4%	2.7%	67.7%	1.52%	1.09
Single Pensioner	55.8%	1,757	1.4%	2.8%	57.6%	1.81%	1.27
All	68.6%	9,798	0.6%	1.1%	69.5%	0.93%	1.66

Table A1.8: Provided unpaid help to organisations or groups within the last 12 months. SHS 2014

	Final estimate (67% RR)	N	SE	CI (+/-)	I1 estimate (56% RR)	Difference	Standardised Ratio: Diff/SE
Male	25.7%	4,442	0.8%	1.5%	26.2%	0.47%	0.60
Female	28.3%	5,356	0.7%	1.4%	28.8%	0.56%	0.76
16 - 24	27.7%	787	1.9%	3.8%	29.8%	2.10%	1.10
25 - 44	28.8%	2,787	1.0%	2.0%	28.3%	0.57%	0.55
45 - 59	27.1%	2,532	1.1%	2.1%	28.2%	1.07%	1.01
60+	24.6%	3,692	0.9%	1.7%	25.1%	0.44%	0.52
Urban	25.5%	7,752	0.6%	1.2%	25.8%	0.34%	0.56
Rural	34.8%	2,046	1.3%	2.5%	35.8%	1.07%	0.85
Edinburgh	33.8%	713	2.1%	4.2%	32.9%	0.90%	0.42
Glasgow	20.4%	946	1.6%	3.1%	20.9%	0.52%	0.33
Fife	23.7%	484	2.3%	4.5%	24.0%	0.29%	0.13
North Lanarkshire	16.3%	448	2.1%	4.1%	16.0%	0.31%	0.15
South Lanarkshire	20.7%	411	2.4%	4.7%	21.0%	0.36%	0.15
Highlands and Islands	35.1%	1,645	1.4%	2.8%	35.7%	0.56%	0.40
Grampian	30.3%	588	2.3%	4.5%	31.4%	1.17%	0.52
Tayside	30.6%	754	2.0%	3.9%	32.1%	1.52%	0.75
Central	26.7%	770	1.9%	3.8%	27.5%	0.73%	0.38
Dunbartonshire	26.4%	505	2.4%	4.6%	26.6%	0.21%	0.09
Renfrewshire and Inverclyde	26.7%	722	2.0%	3.9%	27.2%	0.49%	0.25
Ayrshire	23.6%	726	1.9%	3.7%	23.9%	0.33%	0.17
Lothian	23.8%	609	2.1%	4.1%	25.4%	1.63%	0.79
Southern Scotland	38.8%	477	2.7%	5.2%	39.6%	0.70%	0.26
15% most deprived	16.7%	1,476	1.2%	2.3%	16.7%	0.05%	0.04
Rest	28.9%	8,322	0.6%	1.2%	29.5%	0.55%	0.92
Single Adult	24.3%	1,850	1.2%	2.3%	24.8%	0.49%	0.41
Small Adult	24.9%	1,494	1.3%	2.6%	25.1%	0.18%	0.13
Single Parent	22.9%	526	2.2%	4.3%	20.9%	1.96%	0.89
Small Family	32.7%	1,171	1.6%	3.2%	33.1%	0.40%	0.24
Large Family	34.4%	549	2.4%	4.8%	36.1%	1.75%	0.72
Large Adult	26.1%	792	1.9%	3.7%	26.4%	0.27%	0.15
Older Smaller	26.5%	1,659	1.3%	2.5%	27.1%	0.58%	0.44
Single Pensioner	22.4%	1,757	1.2%	2.3%	22.8%	0.37%	0.31
All	27.0%	9,798	0.5%	1.1%	27.5%	0.52%	0.96

Table A1.9: Participation in physical activity or sport in last four weeks. SHS 2014

	Final estimate (67% RR)	N	SE	CIs (+/-)	I1 estimate (56% RR)	Difference	Standardised Ratio: Diff/SE
Male	80.7%	4,442	0.7%	1.4%	81.2%	0.56%	0.79
Female	75.1%	5,356	0.7%	1.4%	75.5%	0.33%	0.47
16 - 24	88.6%	787	1.4%	2.7%	89.6%	1.00%	0.73
25 - 44	86.5%	2,787	0.8%	1.5%	86.1%	0.38%	0.49
45 - 59	79.8%	2,532	1.0%	1.9%	80.8%	0.92%	0.96
60+	61.1%	3,692	1.0%	1.9%	61.8%	0.74%	0.77
Urban	77.9%	7,752	0.6%	1.1%	78.4%	0.46%	0.82
Rural	77.3%	2,046	1.1%	2.2%	77.7%	0.36%	0.33
Edinburgh	84.7%	713	1.6%	3.2%	86.4%	1.75%	1.08
Glasgow	78.2%	946	1.6%	3.2%	79.0%	0.79%	0.49
Fife	80.1%	484	2.2%	4.3%	80.5%	0.37%	0.17
North Lanarkshire	72.6%	448	2.5%	5.0%	71.7%	0.91%	0.36
South Lanarkshire	74.8%	411	2.6%	5.0%	74.7%	0.09%	0.03
Highlands and Islands	76.2%	1,645	1.3%	2.5%	77.1%	0.92%	0.73
Grampian	77.6%	588	2.1%	4.0%	78.4%	0.80%	0.39
Tayside	78.9%	754	1.8%	3.5%	80.4%	1.51%	0.85
Central	78.6%	770	1.8%	3.5%	77.2%	1.37%	0.78
Dunbartonshire	78.7%	505	2.2%	4.3%	78.5%	0.11%	0.05
Renfrewshire and Inverclyde	75.8%	722	1.9%	3.8%	76.0%	0.20%	0.11
Ayrshire	79.4%	726	1.8%	3.5%	79.8%	0.31%	0.17
Lothian	76.6%	609	2.1%	4.0%	76.2%	0.40%	0.19
Southern Scotland	72.6%	477	2.4%	4.8%	73.1%	0.46%	0.19
15% most deprived	71.1%	1,476	1.4%	2.8%	72.4%	1.28%	0.90
Rest	79.0%	8,322	0.5%	1.0%	79.3%	0.26%	0.49
Single Adult	77.4%	1,850	1.2%	2.3%	79.1%	1.63%	1.40
Small Adult	84.9%	1,494	1.1%	2.2%	85.5%	0.61%	0.55
Single Parent	79.6%	526	2.1%	4.1%	77.3%	2.29%	1.09
Small Family	88.5%	1,171	1.1%	2.2%	88.6%	0.05%	0.05
Large Family	81.2%	549	2.0%	3.9%	80.7%	0.42%	0.21
Large Adult	84.3%	792	1.6%	3.0%	84.4%	0.06%	0.04
Older Smaller	65.7%	1,659	1.4%	2.7%	66.5%	0.84%	0.60
Single Pensioner	52.7%	1,757	1.4%	2.8%	52.8%	0.07%	0.05
All	77.8%	9,798	0.5%	1.0%	78.2%	0.44%	0.88

Table A1.10: Rating general health as bad or very bad. SHS 2014

	Final estimate (67% RR)	N	SE	CI (+/-)	I1 estimate (56% RR)	Difference	Standardised Ratio: Diff/SE
Male	6.5%	4,442	0.4%	0.9%	6.3%	0.17%	0.38
Female	6.7%	5,356	0.4%	0.8%	6.5%	0.14%	0.34
16 - 24	1.3%	787	0.5%	0.9%	1.6%	0.30%	0.63
25 - 44	3.9%	2,787	0.4%	0.9%	3.8%	0.04%	0.10
45 - 59	7.3%	2,532	0.6%	1.2%	6.6%	0.72%	1.15
60+	11.4%	3,692	0.6%	1.2%	11.4%	0.01%	0.02
Urban	6.8%	7,752	0.3%	0.7%	6.7%	0.16%	0.46
Rural	5.2%	2,046	0.6%	1.2%	5.1%	0.08%	0.13
Edinburgh	4.1%	713	0.9%	1.8%	3.3%	0.81%	0.90
Glasgow	8.8%	946	1.1%	2.2%	8.8%	0.03%	0.03
Fife	5.5%	484	1.2%	2.4%	5.8%	0.28%	0.22
North Lanarkshire	7.8%	448	1.5%	3.0%	8.0%	0.20%	0.13
South Lanarkshire	6.7%	411	1.5%	2.9%	7.1%	0.43%	0.29
Highlands and Islands	5.3%	1,645	0.7%	1.3%	5.4%	0.06%	0.09
Grampian	5.3%	588	1.1%	2.2%	5.2%	0.08%	0.07
Tayside	9.0%	754	1.2%	2.4%	8.1%	0.83%	0.67
Central	5.2%	770	1.0%	1.9%	4.2%	0.95%	0.99
Dunbartonshire	7.2%	505	1.4%	2.7%	7.1%	0.15%	0.11
Renfrewshire and Inverclyde	8.1%	722	1.2%	2.4%	7.5%	0.53%	0.44
Ayrshire	6.6%	726	1.1%	2.2%	6.8%	0.26%	0.23
Lothian	5.6%	609	1.1%	2.2%	6.1%	0.51%	0.46
Southern Scotland	7.1%	477	1.4%	2.8%	6.5%	0.62%	0.44
15% most deprived	11.5%	1,476	1.0%	2.0%	10.7%	0.78%	0.78
Rest	5.7%	8,322	0.3%	0.6%	5.7%	0.01%	0.03
Single Adult	11.4%	1,850	0.9%	1.7%	11.2%	0.22%	0.25
Small Adult	4.7%	1,494	0.7%	1.3%	4.5%	0.15%	0.24
Single Parent	7.2%	526	1.4%	2.7%	6.8%	0.38%	0.28
Small Family	2.1%	1,171	0.5%	1.0%	2.2%	0.09%	0.17
Large Family	3.7%	549	1.0%	1.9%	3.7%	0.08%	0.08
Large Adult	4.2%	792	0.9%	1.7%	4.0%	0.16%	0.19
Older Smaller	8.8%	1,659	0.8%	1.6%	9.0%	0.17%	0.21
Single Pensioner	14.4%	1,757	1.0%	2.0%	14.1%	0.31%	0.31
All	6.6%	9,798	0.3%	0.6%	6.4%	0.15%	0.51

Table A1.11: Experienced either discrimination or harassment. SHS 2014

	Final estimate (67% RR)	N	SE	CI (+/-)	I1 estimate (56% RR)	Difference	Standardised Ratio: Diff/SE
Male	9.3%	4,442	0.5%	1.0%	9.4%	0.14%	0.27
Female	8.5%	5,356	0.5%	0.9%	9.0%	0.47%	1.03
16 - 24	10.9%	787	1.3%	2.6%	11.8%	0.85%	0.64
25 - 44	11.9%	2,787	0.7%	1.4%	12.3%	0.38%	0.52
45 - 59	9.7%	2,532	0.7%	1.4%	9.9%	0.27%	0.38
60+	3.8%	3,692	0.4%	0.7%	3.9%	0.05%	0.14
Urban	8.9%	7,752	0.4%	0.8%	9.2%	0.30%	0.76
Rural	8.9%	2,046	0.8%	1.5%	9.2%	0.40%	0.53
Edinburgh	10.6%	713	1.4%	2.7%	10.8%	0.20%	0.14
Glasgow	8.4%	946	1.1%	2.1%	8.8%	0.38%	0.35
Fife	10.4%	484	1.7%	3.3%	12.1%	1.73%	1.04
North Lanarkshire	5.6%	448	1.3%	2.5%	5.0%	0.53%	0.41
South Lanarkshire	4.9%	411	1.3%	2.5%	3.4%	1.45%	1.14
Highlands and Islands	8.6%	1,645	0.8%	1.6%	8.3%	0.29%	0.35
Grampian	9.1%	588	1.4%	2.8%	9.4%	0.27%	0.19
Tayside	13.7%	754	1.5%	2.9%	13.9%	0.21%	0.14
Central	7.6%	770	1.1%	2.2%	8.4%	0.84%	0.73
Dunbartonshire	5.4%	505	1.2%	2.4%	5.0%	0.36%	0.30
Renfrewshire and Inverclyde	7.5%	722	1.2%	2.3%	7.5%	0.01%	0.01
Ayrshire	10.6%	726	1.4%	2.7%	11.9%	1.34%	0.98
Lothian	7.0%	609	1.2%	2.4%	7.7%	0.70%	0.57
Southern Scotland	11.6%	477	1.8%	3.5%	12.9%	1.25%	0.71
15% most deprived	10.5%	1,476	1.0%	1.9%	11.1%	0.54%	0.56
Rest	8.6%	8,322	0.4%	0.7%	8.9%	0.29%	0.79
Single Adult	15.4%	1,850	1.0%	2.0%	14.9%	0.49%	0.49
Small Adult	9.3%	1,494	0.9%	1.8%	9.8%	0.49%	0.55
Single Parent	16.4%	526	1.9%	3.8%	17.6%	1.21%	0.62
Small Family	10.6%	1,171	1.1%	2.1%	10.8%	0.17%	0.16
Large Family	10.7%	549	1.6%	3.1%	12.3%	1.54%	0.97
Large Adult	7.7%	792	1.1%	2.2%	8.3%	0.62%	0.55
Older Smaller	3.2%	1,659	0.5%	1.0%	3.4%	0.14%	0.26
Single Pensioner	4.4%	1,757	0.6%	1.1%	4.4%	0.02%	0.03
All	8.9%	9,798	0.3%	0.7%	9.2%	0.31%	0.91

Table A1.12: Very or fairly satisfied with local public services. SHS 2016

	Final estimate (64% RR)	N	SE	CIs (+/-)	I1 estimate (54% RR)	Difference	Standardised Ratio: Diff/SE
Male	56.4%	4,375	0.9%	1.8%	56.3%	0.10%	0.11
Female	55.8%	5,219	0.8%	1.6%	55.4%	0.36%	0.44
16 - 24	59.2%	722	2.2%	4.3%	56.9%	2.25%	1.03
25 - 44	54.6%	2,733	1.1%	2.2%	54.5%	0.17%	0.15
45 - 59	53.5%	2,369	1.2%	2.4%	53.9%	0.43%	0.35
60+	58.4%	3,770	1.0%	1.9%	58.4%	0.01%	0.01
Urban	57.9%	7,493	0.7%	1.3%	57.6%	0.39%	0.57
Rural	47.7%	2,101	1.3%	2.6%	48.4%	0.64%	0.49
Edinburgh	65.8%	716	2.1%	4.2%	64.9%	0.90%	0.42
Glasgow	57.9%	795	2.1%	4.1%	54.6%	3.37%	1.60
Fife	58.5%	477	2.7%	5.3%	60.5%	2.01%	0.74
North Lanarkshire	56.4%	436	2.9%	5.6%	57.9%	1.48%	0.52
South Lanarkshire	46.0%	397	3.0%	5.9%	46.0%	0.05%	0.02
Highlands and Islands	53.1%	1,482	1.6%	3.0%	54.3%	1.18%	0.76
Grampian	46.2%	609	2.4%	4.8%	46.5%	0.28%	0.12
Tayside	57.8%	675	2.3%	4.5%	59.2%	1.38%	0.61
Central	52.5%	749	2.2%	4.3%	50.4%	2.10%	0.96
Dunbartonshire	72.2%	540	2.3%	4.5%	73.7%	1.45%	0.63
Renfrewshire and Inverclyde	65.7%	743	2.1%	4.1%	64.3%	1.42%	0.68
Ayrshire	58.4%	713	2.2%	4.3%	58.1%	0.24%	0.11
Lothian	52.0%	786	2.1%	4.2%	51.1%	0.95%	0.44
Southern Scotland	44.3%	476	2.7%	5.4%	44.3%	0.08%	0.03
15% most deprived	58.1%	1,340	1.6%	3.2%	56.5%	1.58%	0.98
Rest	55.8%	8,254	0.7%	1.3%	55.8%	0.00%	0.00
Single Adult	57.9%	1,791	1.4%	2.7%	58.9%	0.97%	0.69
Small Adult	51.7%	1,437	1.6%	3.1%	51.0%	0.71%	0.45
Single Parent	57.5%	568	2.5%	4.9%	55.1%	2.42%	0.97
Small Family	55.4%	1,149	1.8%	3.4%	54.8%	0.65%	0.37
Large Family	56.7%	431	2.9%	5.6%	56.5%	0.19%	0.07
Large Adult	56.7%	706	2.2%	4.4%	56.4%	0.35%	0.16
Older Smaller	56.9%	1,719	1.4%	2.8%	57.5%	0.63%	0.44
Single Pensioner	60.2%	1,793	1.4%	2.7%	59.7%	0.47%	0.34
All	56.1%	9,594	0.6%	1.2%	55.9%	0.23%	0.38

Table A1.13: Agree that ‘can influence decisions affecting my local area’. SHS 2016

	Final estimate (64% RR)	N	SE	CI (+/-)	I1 estimate (54% RR)	Difference	Standardised Ratio: Diff/SE
Male	22.5%	4,401	0.8%	1.5%	22.3%	0.19%	0.25
Female	23.7%	5,241	0.7%	1.4%	24.2%	0.47%	0.67
16 - 24	23.8%	727	1.9%	3.7%	24.1%	0.29%	0.15
25 - 44	24.5%	2,752	1.0%	1.9%	24.8%	0.29%	0.29
45 - 59	23.7%	2,379	1.0%	2.1%	23.8%	0.05%	0.05
60+	20.8%	3,784	0.8%	1.6%	20.9%	0.06%	0.08
Urban	23.1%	7,528	0.6%	1.1%	23.2%	0.14%	0.24
Rural	23.3%	2,114	1.1%	2.2%	23.5%	0.24%	0.22
Edinburgh	23.1%	719	1.9%	3.7%	23.3%	0.22%	0.12
Glasgow	31.2%	803	2.0%	3.8%	29.1%	2.15%	1.10
Fife	26.7%	479	2.4%	4.8%	27.7%	1.00%	0.41
North Lanarkshire	18.8%	438	2.2%	4.4%	20.4%	1.59%	0.71
South Lanarkshire	18.4%	397	2.3%	4.6%	18.3%	0.14%	0.06
Highlands and Islands	27.5%	1,496	1.4%	2.7%	26.8%	0.66%	0.48
Grampian	30.3%	613	2.2%	4.4%	30.6%	0.37%	0.17
Tayside	22.1%	675	1.9%	3.8%	21.9%	0.23%	0.12
Central	16.8%	754	1.6%	3.2%	19.2%	2.44%	1.49
Dunbartonshire	20.0%	543	2.1%	4.0%	18.6%	1.41%	0.68
Renfrewshire and Inverclyde	24.6%	746	1.9%	3.7%	25.8%	1.20%	0.63
Ayrshire	14.5%	714	1.6%	3.1%	15.3%	0.73%	0.46
Lothian	21.3%	788	1.7%	3.4%	21.6%	0.27%	0.15
Southern Scotland	12.4%	477	1.8%	3.5%	13.1%	0.73%	0.40
15% most deprived	22.2%	1,349	1.4%	2.7%	22.4%	0.17%	0.13
Rest	23.2%	8,293	0.6%	1.1%	23.4%	0.15%	0.27
Single Adult	24.3%	1,807	1.2%	2.4%	25.8%	1.48%	1.22
Small Adult	23.1%	1,446	1.3%	2.6%	22.7%	0.47%	0.35
Single Parent	23.3%	570	2.1%	4.2%	23.0%	0.39%	0.18
Small Family	26.2%	1,153	1.6%	3.0%	25.8%	0.40%	0.26
Large Family	23.2%	433	2.4%	4.8%	24.6%	1.42%	0.58
Large Adult	23.0%	707	1.9%	3.7%	23.2%	0.24%	0.13
Older Smaller	21.2%	1,725	1.2%	2.3%	21.1%	0.15%	0.13
Single Pensioner	20.4%	1,801	1.1%	2.2%	20.7%	0.25%	0.22
All	23.1%	9,642	0.5%	1.0%	23.3%	0.15%	0.30

Table A1.14: Adult using internet for personal use. SHS 2016

	Final estimate (64% RR)	N	SE	CIs (+/-)	I1 estimate (54% RR)	Difference	Standardised Ratio: Diff/SE
Male	83.6%	2,136	1.0%	1.9%	84.6%	1.04%	1.08
Female	83.3%	2,571	0.9%	1.7%	83.7%	0.47%	0.53
16 - 24	99.1%	367	0.6%	1.1%	99.2%	0.01%	0.02
25 - 44	95.0%	1,343	0.7%	1.4%	95.2%	0.24%	0.34
45 - 59	88.4%	1,147	1.1%	2.2%	88.3%	0.08%	0.07
60+	59.5%	1,850	1.4%	2.7%	61.7%	2.20%	1.61
Urban	83.1%	3,684	0.7%	1.5%	83.9%	0.76%	1.03
Rural	84.8%	1,023	1.3%	2.6%	85.4%	0.60%	0.45
Edinburgh	83.8%	352	2.4%	4.6%	86.6%	2.76%	1.17
Glasgow	80.8%	402	2.4%	4.6%	80.6%	0.22%	0.09
Fife	85.3%	242	2.7%	5.4%	86.1%	0.84%	0.31
North Lanarkshire	83.0%	202	3.2%	6.2%	83.4%	0.38%	0.12
South Lanarkshire	82.1%	198	3.3%	6.4%	82.5%	0.37%	0.11
Highlands and Islands	86.3%	727	1.5%	3.0%	86.0%	0.32%	0.21
Grampian	88.6%	308	2.2%	4.3%	89.8%	1.20%	0.55
Tayside	85.6%	317	2.4%	4.6%	86.8%	1.22%	0.51
Central	82.9%	357	2.4%	4.7%	82.1%	0.74%	0.31
Dunbartonshire	83.0%	258	2.8%	5.5%	83.3%	0.31%	0.11
Renfrewshire and Inverclyde	79.1%	364	2.6%	5.0%	79.5%	0.40%	0.16
Ayrshire	85.2%	365	2.2%	4.4%	86.3%	1.09%	0.49
Lothian	76.9%	387	2.6%	5.0%	77.9%	0.95%	0.37
Southern Scotland	82.4%	228	3.0%	5.9%	83.8%	1.41%	0.47
15% most deprived	74.8%	671	2.0%	3.9%	74.2%	0.54%	0.27
Rest	84.9%	4,036	0.7%	1.3%	85.8%	0.91%	1.35
Single Adult	80.3%	858	1.6%	3.2%	80.0%	0.37%	0.23
Small Adult	95.7%	708	0.9%	1.8%	96.4%	0.71%	0.78
Single Parent	92.0%	272	2.0%	3.9%	89.2%	2.83%	1.44
Small Family	95.1%	585	1.1%	2.1%	95.2%	0.08%	0.07
Large Family	98.0%	225	1.1%	2.2%	98.1%	0.11%	0.10
Large Adult	91.6%	345	1.8%	3.5%	91.9%	0.36%	0.20
Older Smaller	67.1%	850	1.9%	3.8%	68.9%	1.76%	0.91
Single Pensioner	44.9%	864	2.0%	4.0%	47.1%	2.27%	1.12
All	83.4%	4,707	0.7%	1.3%	84.1%	0.74%	1.13

Table A1.15: Rate neighbourhood as a very good place to live. SHS 2016

	Final estimate (64% RR)	N	SE	CI (+/-)	I1 estimate (54% RR)	Difference	Standardised Ratio: Diff/SE
Male	55.6%	4,401	0.9%	1.8%	55.2%	0.40%	0.45
Female	57.7%	5,241	0.8%	1.6%	58.0%	0.28%	0.34
16 - 24	48.2%	727	2.2%	4.4%	49.5%	1.30%	0.58
25 - 44	49.7%	2,752	1.1%	2.2%	49.0%	0.77%	0.67
45 - 59	58.2%	2,379	1.2%	2.4%	57.6%	0.58%	0.48
60+	66.5%	3,784	0.9%	1.8%	67.0%	0.48%	0.52
Urban	53.4%	7,528	0.7%	1.4%	52.9%	0.50%	0.72
Rural	71.7%	2,114	1.2%	2.3%	73.3%	1.57%	1.34
Edinburgh	52.1%	719	2.2%	4.4%	50.1%	2.00%	0.89
Glasgow	43.8%	803	2.1%	4.1%	43.4%	0.34%	0.16
Fife	54.7%	479	2.7%	5.3%	55.4%	0.69%	0.25
North Lanarkshire	46.4%	438	2.9%	5.6%	43.9%	2.46%	0.86
South Lanarkshire	48.5%	397	3.0%	5.9%	48.5%	0.03%	0.01
Highlands and Islands	70.4%	1,496	1.4%	2.8%	71.0%	0.61%	0.43
Grampian	63.4%	613	2.3%	4.6%	62.6%	0.80%	0.34
Tayside	58.1%	675	2.3%	4.5%	59.4%	1.37%	0.60
Central	61.2%	754	2.1%	4.2%	60.3%	0.88%	0.41
Dunbartonshire	62.6%	543	2.5%	4.9%	63.7%	1.01%	0.41
Renfrewshire and Inverclyde	60.9%	746	2.1%	4.2%	61.4%	0.42%	0.20
Ayrshire	56.5%	714	2.2%	4.4%	57.4%	0.94%	0.42
Lothian	59.6%	788	2.1%	4.1%	60.5%	0.90%	0.43
Southern Scotland	62.6%	477	2.7%	5.2%	63.7%	1.15%	0.43
15% most deprived	30.8%	1,349	1.5%	3.0%	30.8%	0.06%	0.04
Rest	61.0%	8,293	0.6%	1.3%	60.9%	0.12%	0.19
Single Adult	44.5%	1,807	1.4%	2.7%	45.5%	0.96%	0.68
Small Adult	55.0%	1,446	1.6%	3.1%	53.5%	1.50%	0.96
Single Parent	44.8%	570	2.5%	4.9%	44.9%	0.10%	0.04
Small Family	56.8%	1,153	1.8%	3.4%	56.0%	0.78%	0.45
Large Family	52.3%	433	2.9%	5.6%	52.6%	0.26%	0.09
Large Adult	54.7%	707	2.2%	4.4%	54.3%	0.45%	0.20
Older Smaller	69.0%	1,725	1.3%	2.6%	70.0%	1.02%	0.76
Single Pensioner	63.9%	1,801	1.4%	2.7%	63.5%	0.42%	0.31
All	56.7%	9,642	0.6%	1.2%	56.6%	0.05%	0.08

Table A1.16: Participated in a cultural activity or attended a cultural place or event in the last 12 months. SHS 2016

	Final estimate (64% RR)	N	SE	CIs (+/-)	I1 estimate (54% RR)	Difference	Standardised Ratio: Diff/SE
Male	90.0%	4,401	0.5%	1.1%	89.8%	0.12%	0.22
Female	94.0%	5,241	0.4%	0.8%	94.1%	0.08%	0.20
16 - 24	96.4%	727	0.8%	1.6%	96.5%	0.11%	0.13
25 - 44	94.7%	2,752	0.5%	1.0%	94.6%	0.04%	0.08
45 - 59	91.7%	2,379	0.7%	1.3%	91.5%	0.22%	0.32
60+	87.6%	3,784	0.6%	1.3%	87.8%	0.16%	0.25
Urban	91.8%	7,528	0.4%	0.7%	91.7%	0.12%	0.32
Rural	93.2%	2,114	0.7%	1.3%	93.6%	0.42%	0.64
Edinburgh	96.8%	719	0.8%	1.5%	96.8%	0.01%	0.01
Glasgow	89.0%	803	1.3%	2.6%	88.4%	0.54%	0.41
Fife	90.0%	479	1.6%	3.2%	90.6%	0.62%	0.38
North Lanarkshire	91.7%	438	1.6%	3.1%	90.8%	0.84%	0.53
South Lanarkshire	91.4%	397	1.7%	3.3%	92.3%	0.85%	0.50
Highlands and Islands	93.4%	1,496	0.8%	1.5%	93.1%	0.24%	0.31
Grampian	94.8%	613	1.1%	2.1%	94.6%	0.22%	0.20
Tayside	94.2%	675	1.1%	2.1%	94.0%	0.19%	0.18
Central	88.4%	754	1.4%	2.7%	90.6%	2.24%	1.60
Dunbartonshire	90.2%	543	1.5%	3.0%	90.0%	0.20%	0.13
Renfrewshire and Inverclyde	92.3%	746	1.2%	2.3%	91.4%	0.87%	0.74
Ayrshire	89.7%	714	1.4%	2.7%	89.7%	0.05%	0.04
Lothian	93.2%	788	1.1%	2.1%	93.2%	0.03%	0.03
Southern Scotland	90.0%	477	1.7%	3.2%	90.1%	0.16%	0.10
15% most deprived	85.3%	1,349	1.2%	2.3%	85.2%	0.16%	0.14
Rest	93.2%	8,293	0.3%	0.7%	93.2%	0.01%	0.03
Single Adult	89.0%	1,807	0.9%	1.7%	87.9%	1.10%	1.24
Small Adult	94.9%	1,446	0.7%	1.4%	95.4%	0.51%	0.73
Single Parent	91.6%	570	1.4%	2.7%	93.0%	1.33%	0.96
Small Family	95.1%	1,153	0.8%	1.5%	94.7%	0.42%	0.55
Large Family	94.7%	433	1.3%	2.5%	94.4%	0.26%	0.20
Large Adult	94.1%	707	1.1%	2.1%	93.7%	0.43%	0.40
Older Smaller	89.4%	1,725	0.9%	1.7%	89.4%	0.03%	0.03
Single Pensioner	85.2%	1,801	1.0%	2.0%	85.9%	0.63%	0.63
All	92.0%	5,008	0.5%	0.9%	92.0%	0.01%	0.03

Table A1.17: Making one or more visits to the outdoors per week. SHS 2016

	Final estimate (64% RR)	N	SE	CI (+/-)	I1 estimate (54% RR)	Difference	Standardised Ratio: Diff/SE
Male	49.8%	4,401	0.9%	1.8%	49.3%	0.50%	0.55
Female	47.3%	5,241	0.8%	1.6%	47.1%	0.21%	0.25
16 - 24	54.2%	727	2.2%	4.3%	54.6%	0.36%	0.16
25 - 44	51.8%	2,752	1.1%	2.2%	51.9%	0.10%	0.09
45 - 59	48.3%	2,379	1.2%	2.4%	47.8%	0.52%	0.42
60+	42.6%	3,784	1.0%	1.9%	41.6%	0.94%	0.97
Urban	47.0%	7,528	0.7%	1.4%	46.9%	0.09%	0.13
Rural	55.3%	2,114	1.3%	2.5%	53.6%	1.64%	1.26
Edinburgh	58.0%	719	2.2%	4.3%	54.6%	3.31%	1.50
Glasgow	35.5%	803	2.0%	4.0%	38.2%	2.75%	1.36
Fife	51.6%	479	2.7%	5.4%	54.6%	3.05%	1.11
North Lanarkshire	29.8%	438	2.6%	5.1%	30.1%	0.26%	0.10
South Lanarkshire	28.9%	397	2.7%	5.3%	30.5%	1.59%	0.58
Highlands and Islands	53.4%	1,496	1.5%	3.0%	51.8%	1.58%	1.02
Grampian	57.5%	613	2.4%	4.7%	57.7%	0.19%	0.08
Tayside	52.0%	675	2.3%	4.5%	51.4%	0.56%	0.24
Central	42.4%	754	2.2%	4.2%	38.4%	4.06%	1.88
Dunbartonshire	47.1%	543	2.6%	5.0%	48.1%	0.94%	0.37
Renfrewshire and Inverclyde	49.3%	746	2.2%	4.3%	49.3%	0.05%	0.02
Ayrshire	52.5%	714	2.2%	4.4%	52.8%	0.37%	0.16
Lothian	63.0%	788	2.1%	4.0%	60.9%	2.17%	1.05
Southern Scotland	53.1%	477	2.7%	5.4%	49.5%	3.56%	1.30
15% most deprived	38.0%	1,349	1.6%	3.1%	38.9%	0.86%	0.54
Rest	50.2%	8,293	0.7%	1.3%	49.7%	0.58%	0.88
Single Adult	46.6%	1,807	1.4%	2.8%	43.9%	2.71%	1.92
Small Adult	50.1%	1,446	1.6%	3.1%	51.2%	1.12%	0.71
Single Parent	54.7%	570	2.5%	4.9%	55.3%	0.62%	0.25
Small Family	54.7%	1,153	1.8%	3.4%	54.0%	0.70%	0.40
Large Family	54.2%	433	2.9%	5.6%	54.9%	0.71%	0.25
Large Adult	48.4%	707	2.3%	4.4%	47.8%	0.64%	0.28
Older Smaller	45.9%	1,725	1.4%	2.8%	45.1%	0.80%	0.56
Single Pensioner	36.1%	1,801	1.4%	2.7%	35.5%	0.56%	0.41
All	48.5%	9,642	0.6%	1.2%	48.1%	0.35%	0.57

Table A1.18: Live within 5 minutes' walk of greenspace. SHS 2016

	Final estimate (64% RR)	N	SE	CIs (+/-)	I1 estimate (54% RR)	Difference	Standardised Ratio: Diff/SE
Male	66.4%	4,401	0.9%	1.7%	67.9%	1.50%	1.76
Female	64.4%	5,241	0.8%	1.6%	65.1%	0.67%	0.84
16 - 24	71.5%	727	2.0%	3.9%	72.2%	0.68%	0.34
25 - 44	64.8%	2,752	1.1%	2.1%	66.0%	1.19%	1.09
45 - 59	68.1%	2,379	1.1%	2.2%	69.3%	1.27%	1.11
60+	60.9%	3,784	1.0%	1.9%	61.9%	1.00%	1.05
Urban	63.3%	7,528	0.7%	1.3%	64.7%	1.37%	2.06
Rural	74.5%	2,114	1.1%	2.2%	74.1%	0.46%	0.40
Edinburgh	65.7%	719	2.1%	4.2%	67.3%	1.60%	0.75
Glasgow	55.0%	803	2.1%	4.1%	56.9%	1.89%	0.90
Fife	69.7%	479	2.5%	4.9%	70.3%	0.68%	0.27
North Lanarkshire	64.7%	438	2.7%	5.4%	64.3%	0.36%	0.13
South Lanarkshire	60.5%	397	2.9%	5.8%	60.3%	0.15%	0.05
Highlands and Islands	74.2%	1,496	1.4%	2.7%	74.2%	0.06%	0.04
Grampian	66.2%	613	2.3%	4.5%	64.8%	1.39%	0.61
Tayside	62.7%	675	2.2%	4.4%	64.1%	1.41%	0.63
Central	67.3%	754	2.1%	4.0%	80.0%	12.74%	6.21
Dunbartonshire	51.7%	543	2.6%	5.0%	51.5%	0.16%	0.06
Renfrewshire and Inverclyde	68.0%	746	2.0%	4.0%	69.3%	1.22%	0.60
Ayrshire	69.3%	714	2.1%	4.1%	69.8%	0.46%	0.22
Lothian	65.9%	788	2.0%	4.0%	65.6%	0.27%	0.13
Southern Scotland	74.4%	477	2.4%	4.7%	72.3%	2.13%	0.89
15% most deprived	53.8%	1,349	1.6%	3.2%	54.2%	0.38%	0.23
Rest	67.3%	8,293	0.6%	1.2%	68.5%	1.15%	1.86
Single Adult	60.9%	1,807	1.4%	2.7%	63.3%	2.41%	1.75
Small Adult	68.3%	1,446	1.5%	2.9%	69.5%	1.15%	0.78
Single Parent	65.6%	570	2.4%	4.7%	68.6%	2.98%	1.25
Small Family	65.3%	1,153	1.7%	3.3%	66.0%	0.61%	0.36
Large Family	75.0%	433	2.5%	4.9%	75.8%	0.80%	0.32
Large Adult	67.9%	707	2.1%	4.1%	68.3%	0.47%	0.22
Older Smaller	64.5%	1,725	1.4%	2.7%	64.9%	0.36%	0.26
Single Pensioner	55.1%	1,801	1.4%	2.8%	56.2%	1.11%	0.79
All	65.4%	9,642	0.6%	1.1%	66.4%	1.07%	1.84

Table A1.19: Provided unpaid help to organisations or groups within the last 12 months. SHS 2016

	Final estimate (64% RR)	N	SE	CIs (+/-)	I1 estimate (54% RR)	Difference	Standardised Ratio: Diff/SE
Male	25.9%	4,401	0.8%	1.6%	27.5%	1.64%	2.07
Female	28.6%	5,241	0.7%	1.5%	29.3%	0.64%	0.85
16 - 24	31.9%	727	2.1%	4.1%	32.2%	0.28%	0.13
25 - 44	27.9%	2,752	1.0%	2.0%	29.1%	1.19%	1.16
45 - 59	27.0%	2,379	1.1%	2.1%	28.7%	1.70%	1.56
60+	24.9%	3,784	0.8%	1.7%	25.9%	0.97%	1.15
Urban	25.7%	7,528	0.6%	1.2%	26.8%	1.08%	1.79
Rural	34.7%	2,114	1.2%	2.4%	35.8%	1.14%	0.92
Edinburgh	32.3%	719	2.1%	4.1%	33.9%	1.60%	0.76
Glasgow	22.9%	803	1.8%	3.5%	23.7%	0.81%	0.46
Fife	21.6%	479	2.3%	4.4%	23.6%	2.00%	0.89
North Lanarkshire	21.5%	438	2.4%	4.6%	20.3%	1.20%	0.51
South Lanarkshire	25.4%	397	2.6%	5.1%	26.8%	1.35%	0.51
Highlands and Islands	42.8%	1,496	1.5%	3.0%	43.0%	0.18%	0.12
Grampian	28.8%	613	2.2%	4.3%	28.0%	0.75%	0.34
Tayside	27.8%	675	2.1%	4.1%	28.7%	0.92%	0.44
Central	21.4%	754	1.8%	3.5%	26.1%	4.78%	2.67
Dunbartonshire	17.5%	543	2.0%	3.8%	18.2%	0.75%	0.38
Renfrewshire and Inverclyde	29.0%	746	2.0%	3.9%	30.4%	1.39%	0.70
Ayrshire	26.0%	714	2.0%	3.9%	28.3%	2.32%	1.18
Lothian	26.0%	788	1.9%	3.7%	27.4%	1.37%	0.73
Southern Scotland	28.4%	477	2.5%	4.9%	30.1%	1.72%	0.69
15% most deprived	18.4%	1,349	1.3%	2.5%	20.0%	1.55%	1.22
Rest	28.8%	8,293	0.6%	1.2%	29.8%	1.03%	1.73
Single Adult	23.4%	1,807	1.2%	2.3%	25.1%	1.79%	1.50
Small Adult	26.9%	1,446	1.4%	2.7%	27.9%	1.05%	0.75
Single Parent	23.2%	570	2.1%	4.2%	25.8%	2.64%	1.25
Small Family	31.4%	1,153	1.6%	3.2%	32.4%	0.94%	0.57
Large Family	34.2%	433	2.7%	5.4%	34.9%	0.75%	0.27
Large Adult	29.2%	707	2.1%	4.0%	29.2%	0.05%	0.02
Older Smaller	26.6%	1,725	1.3%	2.5%	27.8%	1.17%	0.92
Single Pensioner	21.3%	1,801	1.2%	2.3%	22.6%	1.34%	1.16
All	27.3%	9,642	0.5%	1.1%	28.4%	1.13%	2.07

Table A1.20: Participation in physical activity or sport in last four weeks. SHS 2016

	Final estimate (64% RR)	N	SE	CIs (+/-)	I1 estimate (54% RR)	Difference	Standardised Ratio: Diff/SE
Male	80.8%	4,401	0.7%	1.4%	81.0%	0.14%	0.20
Female	76.9%	5,241	0.7%	1.4%	76.8%	0.10%	0.14
16 - 24	88.6%	727	1.4%	2.8%	87.9%	0.64%	0.45
25 - 44	86.4%	2,752	0.8%	1.5%	86.0%	0.39%	0.50
45 - 59	80.9%	2,379	1.0%	1.9%	81.0%	0.09%	0.09
60+	64.6%	3,784	0.9%	1.8%	65.4%	0.77%	0.83
Urban	78.2%	7,528	0.6%	1.1%	78.3%	0.06%	0.11
Rural	81.6%	2,114	1.0%	2.0%	81.3%	0.25%	0.25
Edinburgh	85.9%	719	1.6%	3.1%	86.3%	0.36%	0.23
Glasgow	73.2%	803	1.9%	3.7%	73.3%	0.08%	0.04
Fife	78.9%	479	2.2%	4.4%	81.1%	2.22%	0.99
North Lanarkshire	71.4%	438	2.6%	5.1%	70.0%	1.40%	0.54
South Lanarkshire	77.6%	397	2.5%	4.9%	77.4%	0.21%	0.08
Highlands and Islands	80.4%	1,496	1.2%	2.4%	79.3%	1.09%	0.89
Grampian	84.2%	613	1.8%	3.5%	84.9%	0.64%	0.36
Tayside	81.5%	675	1.8%	3.5%	81.6%	0.11%	0.06
Central	77.5%	754	1.8%	3.6%	76.9%	0.66%	0.36
Dunbartonshire	75.7%	543	2.2%	4.3%	75.9%	0.20%	0.09
Renfrewshire and Inverclyde	77.1%	746	1.8%	3.6%	76.3%	0.76%	0.41
Ayrshire	74.2%	714	2.0%	3.9%	75.9%	1.70%	0.87
Lothian	79.5%	788	1.7%	3.4%	78.6%	0.93%	0.54
Southern Scotland	82.8%	477	2.1%	4.1%	82.3%	0.56%	0.27
15% most deprived	67.2%	1,349	1.5%	3.0%	67.5%	0.26%	0.17
Rest	80.7%	8,293	0.5%	1.0%	80.7%	0.07%	0.13
Single Adult	80.2%	1,807	1.1%	2.2%	79.5%	0.68%	0.60
Small Adult	87.3%	1,446	1.1%	2.1%	87.8%	0.47%	0.45
Single Parent	83.6%	570	1.9%	3.6%	82.6%	1.04%	0.56
Small Family	86.7%	1,153	1.2%	2.4%	86.8%	0.04%	0.03
Large Family	84.0%	433	2.1%	4.1%	82.1%	1.92%	0.91
Large Adult	81.3%	707	1.8%	3.5%	80.5%	0.74%	0.42
Older Smaller	69.9%	1,725	1.3%	2.6%	71.1%	1.19%	0.90
Single Pensioner	54.2%	1,801	1.4%	2.8%	54.5%	0.28%	0.20
All	78.8%	9,642	0.5%	1.0%	78.8%	0.01%	0.02

Table A1.21: Rating general health as bad or very bad. SHS 2016

	Final estimate (64% RR)	N	SE	CIs (+/-)	I1 estimate (54% RR)	Difference	Standardised Ratio: Diff/SE
Male	8.2%	4,401	0.5%	1.0%	8.3%	0.07%	0.14
Female	7.2%	5,241	0.4%	0.8%	7.3%	0.06%	0.14
16 - 24	1.8%	727	0.6%	1.2%	1.7%	0.06%	0.10
25 - 44	4.7%	2,752	0.5%	0.9%	4.9%	0.19%	0.39
45 - 59	9.0%	2,379	0.7%	1.4%	9.0%	0.01%	0.01
60+	12.5%	3,784	0.6%	1.3%	12.5%	0.03%	0.05
Urban	8.2%	7,528	0.4%	0.7%	8.2%	0.08%	0.21
Rural	5.7%	2,114	0.6%	1.2%	5.7%	0.06%	0.10
Edinburgh	4.6%	719	0.9%	1.8%	4.1%	0.58%	0.62
Glasgow	10.3%	803	1.3%	2.5%	10.6%	0.24%	0.19
Fife	9.4%	479	1.6%	3.1%	8.9%	0.54%	0.34
North Lanarkshire	9.5%	438	1.7%	3.3%	10.7%	1.24%	0.74
South Lanarkshire	6.3%	397	1.5%	2.9%	6.4%	0.18%	0.12
Highlands and Islands	6.1%	1,496	0.7%	1.5%	6.1%	0.07%	0.09
Grampian	4.0%	613	1.0%	1.9%	4.1%	0.06%	0.06
Tayside	6.7%	675	1.2%	2.3%	6.4%	0.31%	0.27
Central	8.7%	754	1.2%	2.4%	9.7%	1.02%	0.83
Dunbartonshire	9.8%	543	1.5%	3.0%	9.7%	0.17%	0.11
Renfrewshire and Inverclyde	8.3%	746	1.2%	2.4%	8.1%	0.19%	0.16
Ayrshire	11.5%	714	1.4%	2.8%	11.3%	0.22%	0.15
Lothian	6.1%	788	1.0%	2.0%	6.1%	0.00%	0.00
Southern Scotland	9.3%	477	1.6%	3.1%	10.0%	0.66%	0.41
15% most deprived	14.3%	1,349	1.1%	2.2%	14.5%	0.18%	0.16
Rest	6.6%	8,293	0.3%	0.6%	6.7%	0.07%	0.21
Single Adult	12.7%	1,807	0.9%	1.8%	13.5%	0.83%	0.88
Small Adult	5.0%	1,446	0.7%	1.3%	4.5%	0.47%	0.68
Single Parent	8.2%	570	1.4%	2.7%	10.6%	2.42%	1.75
Small Family	3.7%	1,153	0.7%	1.3%	3.6%	0.06%	0.09
Large Family	2.8%	433	1.0%	1.9%	3.0%	0.17%	0.18
Large Adult	5.4%	707	1.0%	2.0%	5.8%	0.42%	0.41
Older Smaller	10.6%	1,725	0.9%	1.7%	10.8%	0.11%	0.12
Single Pensioner	14.9%	1,801	1.0%	2.0%	14.7%	0.21%	0.21
All	7.7%	9,642	0.3%	0.6%	7.8%	0.07%	0.21

Table A1.22: Experienced either discrimination or harassment. SHS 2016

	Final estimate (64% RR)	N	SE	CIs (+/-)	I1 estimate (54% RR)	Difference	Standardised Ratio: Diff/SE
Male	9.4%	4,401	0.5%	1.0%	9.3%	0.11%	0.21
Female	10.2%	5,241	0.5%	1.0%	10.5%	0.24%	0.48
16 - 24	15.4%	727	1.6%	3.2%	15.4%	0.06%	0.04
25 - 44	12.2%	2,752	0.7%	1.5%	13.1%	0.85%	1.13
45 - 59	9.8%	2,379	0.7%	1.4%	9.1%	0.63%	0.86
60+	4.8%	3,784	0.4%	0.8%	4.8%	0.04%	0.10
Urban	10.0%	7,528	0.4%	0.8%	10.2%	0.13%	0.31
Rural	8.9%	2,114	0.7%	1.5%	8.7%	0.13%	0.18
Edinburgh	12.9%	719	1.5%	2.9%	12.2%	0.68%	0.45
Glasgow	10.7%	803	1.3%	2.6%	10.6%	0.14%	0.11
Fife	6.4%	479	1.3%	2.6%	7.1%	0.78%	0.58
North Lanarkshire	10.3%	438	1.7%	3.4%	9.5%	0.74%	0.43
South Lanarkshire	10.6%	397	1.9%	3.6%	11.4%	0.83%	0.45
Highlands and Islands	10.1%	1,496	0.9%	1.8%	10.0%	0.15%	0.16
Grampian	10.8%	613	1.5%	2.9%	10.0%	0.71%	0.47
Tayside	10.1%	675	1.4%	2.7%	9.2%	0.91%	0.65
Central	9.1%	754	1.3%	2.5%	13.3%	4.16%	3.31
Dunbartonshire	3.7%	543	1.0%	1.9%	3.4%	0.38%	0.39
Renfrewshire and Inverclyde	9.2%	746	1.3%	2.5%	9.5%	0.25%	0.20
Ayrshire	9.3%	714	1.3%	2.6%	9.7%	0.39%	0.30
Lothian	6.9%	788	1.1%	2.1%	7.5%	0.51%	0.47
Southern Scotland	13.1%	477	1.9%	3.6%	12.1%	1.05%	0.57
15% most deprived	12.1%	1,349	1.1%	2.1%	12.7%	0.62%	0.58
Rest	9.4%	8,293	0.4%	0.8%	9.4%	0.02%	0.05
Single Adult	13.3%	1,807	1.0%	1.9%	12.7%	0.58%	0.61
Small Adult	11.9%	1,446	1.0%	2.0%	12.4%	0.49%	0.48
Single Parent	16.9%	570	1.9%	3.7%	19.0%	2.09%	1.11
Small Family	9.8%	1,153	1.1%	2.1%	10.0%	0.22%	0.21
Large Family	14.1%	433	2.0%	3.9%	14.5%	0.35%	0.17
Large Adult	9.7%	707	1.3%	2.6%	9.1%	0.52%	0.39
Older Smaller	4.8%	1,725	0.6%	1.2%	4.9%	0.13%	0.21
Single Pensioner	4.6%	1,801	0.6%	1.2%	4.7%	0.08%	0.13
All	9.8%	9,642	0.4%	0.7%	9.9%	0.07%	0.20

7 Appendix 2: Bibliography

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